

Gallopedia

From **Gilani Research Foundation**

February 2014, issue # **315***

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 Mohammad Zubair and Sara Salam.

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 WEEK'S REPORT CONSISTS OF **25** NATIONAL & MULTI COUNTRY SURVEYS. **10** POLLING ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN REPRESENTED.

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Asia zone
this week- **05** national poll



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this week- **15** national polls



Cyber World – 02 Polls



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Topic of the week-
Russians Return to Religion, But Not to Church



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



Asia zone

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

► WEST ASIA

315-1 **Reaction mounting against Syrian refugees in Turkey** (Click for Details)

(Turkey) According to the public opinion survey carried out by TNS in Turkey on behalf of the Centre for Economic and Foreign Policy Studies (EDAM), the consensus among the public opinion is that the country should stop taking in more refugees from Syria. 86 percent of the participants argue that no further Syrian refugees should be allowed in the country. Only 11 percent of the participants believe that the country should continue taking in future refugees from Syria. (EDAM)

February 15, 2014

[2.5 Foreign Affairs & Security » Regional Conflicts/ Issues](#)

[4.8 Society » Immigration/Refugees](#)



315-2 **Retailers are Unhappy with Business Volume but Optimistic about the Future** (Click for Details)

(Turkey) In January 2014, TEPE declined both month-on-month and year-on-year and started the year in the negatives. The level of business activities decreased sharply compared to the past three months and last year. Retailers are hopeful about the future of their business, however. Expectations for orders, sales, and employment in the next three months were up. That for sales prices in the next three months also demonstrated a sharp increase. Retail confidence in the EU surged month-on-month and year-on-year and welcomed the year in the positive zone. (TEPAV)

February 4, 2014

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

► SOUTHEAST ASIA

315-3 **13% of Pinoys see "big possibility" of being with a much older person** (Click for Details)

(Philippines) Thirteen percent of adult Filipinos say there is a "big possibility" that, assuming they are unattached, they will be willing to be in a relationship with someone much older than them, according to the Fourth Quarter 2013 Social Weather Survey that was fielded over December 11-16, 2013. (SWS)

February 14, 2014

[4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle](#)

315-4 **90% of adult Filipinos choose Sense of Humor over Good Looks** (Click for Details)

(Philippines) The Fourth Quarter 2013 Social Weather Survey, fielded over December 11-16, 2013, found that 90% of adult Filipinos choose "A man/woman who is ugly/unattractive but can make you laugh or has sense of humor," while only 10% choose "A man/woman who is good-looking but has no sense of humor". (SWS)

February 12, 2014

[4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle](#)



315-5 **Adult joblessness at 27.5 %; 9% lost their jobs involuntarily, 14% resigned** (Click for Details)

(Philippines) The Fourth Quarter 2013 Social Weather Survey, fielded over December 11-16, 2013, found adult joblessness at 27.5%, or an estimated 12.1 million. (SWS)

February 12, 2014

3.3 Economy » Employment Issues



Euro Americas zone

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

▶ EAST EUROPE

315-6 **Russians Return to Religion, But Not to Church** (Click for Details)

(Russia) Over the past two decades, since the collapse of the Soviet Union, there has been an upsurge in affiliation with Orthodox Christianity in Russia. Between 1991 and 2008, the share of Russian adults identifying as Orthodox Christian rose from 31% to 72%, according to a new Pew Research Center analysis of three waves of data (1991, 1998 and 2008) from the International Social Survey Programme. (Pew Research Center)

February 10, 2014

4.1 Society » Religion

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

315-7 **Putin's Popularity Waned at Home before Olympics** (Click for Details)

(Russia) Russian President Vladimir Putin is counting on the Sochi Olympic Games to boost his country's image around the world, but the games' success or failure may be just as important to his flagging popularity at home. A majority of Russians (54%) still approved of the job Putin was doing as president in 2013, but this is 29 percentage points lower than the approval rating he received at the end of his last presidency in 2008. (Gallup USA)

February 13, 2014

1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings

4.15 Society » Sports



▶ WEST EUROPE

315-8 **Public Attitudes to Prime Minister's Questions** (Click for Details)

(UK) Over half of British adults have seen/heard at least some of PMQs in the last year (16% in full, 38% only in clips) - 36% say they have never seen or heard any of it. 67% of respondents agree that 'there is too much party political point-scoring instead of answering the question' – 5% disagree. (Ipsos Mori)

February 11, 2014

1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance

315-9 **Impact of welfare reform on housing associations** (Click for Details)

(UK) According to the latest Ipsos MORI survey of housing associations for the National Housing Federation, nearly three in five (58%) say they have been significantly affected by the introduction of the size criteria. The

pattern of impact is however variable, with those operating in the north of England most likely to say they have been significantly affected. (Ipsos Mori)

February 12, 2014

[4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle](#)

315-10 **Three in four Britons are worried about companies collecting information about them** [\(Click for Details\)](#)
(UK) Three in four Britons are worried about companies collecting information about them – and three quarters think a further loss of privacy is inevitable. (Ipsos Mori)

February 11, 2014

[4.6 Society » Media/ New Media](#)

[4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle](#)

315-11 **UK opinion formers strongly in favour of raising minimum wage** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(UK) A large majority of UK opinion formers support a substantial increase in the minimum wage, with 73% in favour of raising it. Less than one in five (18%) oppose this policy. UK opinion formers are thus even more strongly in support of raising the minimum wage than the general public, of which a slightly lower proportion – two in three – came out in favour for this in a recent YouGov poll. (YouGov)

February 14, 2014

[3.3 Economy » Employment Issues](#)

315-12 **The Floods and the politics of climate change** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(UK) The great majority of scientists agree; so do most senior politicians. Now voters are tending to think the same way: the floods are probably the result of climate change. (YouGov)

February 17, 2014

[4.14 Society » Environment/ Disasters](#)



315-13 **Support for UK's anti-EU party slips ahead of European vote: poll** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(UK) The UK Independence Party (UKIP) is set to come third behind Prime Minister David Cameron's ruling Conservatives in European elections, a poll showed on Tuesday, suggesting support for the anti-European Union party could be waning. (ICM)

February 11, 2014

[1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections](#)

[1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties](#)

► NORTH AMERICA

315-14 **Young Adults Living at Home Less Likely to Be "Thriving"** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(USA) Young adults between the ages of 24 and 34 who live at home with their parents are significantly less likely to be "thriving" than those in the same age group who don't live with their parents. (Gallup USA)

February 14, 2014

[4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle](#)

315-15 **The Rising Cost of Not Going to College** [\(Click for Details\)](#)

(USA) For those who question the value of college in this era of soaring student debt and high unemployment, the attitudes and experiences of today's young adults—members of the so-called Millennial generation—provide a compelling answer. On virtually every measure of economic well-being and career



attainment—from personal earnings to job satisfaction to the share employed full time—young college graduates are outperforming their peers with less education. ([Pew Research Center](#))

February 11, 2014

[4.10 Society](#) » [Education](#)

[3.3 Economy](#) » [Employment Issues](#)



315-16 **In U.S., 14% of Those Aged 24 to 34 Are Living With Parents** ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) Fourteen percent of adults between the ages of 24 and 34 -- those in the post-college years when most young adults are trying to establish independence -- report living at home with their parents. By contrast, roughly half of 18- to 23-year-olds, many of whom are still finishing their education, are currently living at home. ([Gallup USA](#))

February 13, 2014

[4.7 Society](#) » [Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle](#)

315-17 **U.S. Small-Business Owners' Optimism Up Sharply** ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) U.S. small-business owners are substantially more optimistic than they have been in several years. The Wells Fargo/Gallup Small Business Index in January increased to +45, up from +24 in October and the most positive score since the third quarter of 2008. However, optimism is still below the high levels recorded pre-recession. ([Gallup USA](#))

February 13, 2014

[3.8 Economy](#) » [Enterprise/ Investments](#)

315-18 **Americans' Views of Russia, Putin Are Worst in Years** ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) As host nation Russia dominates the world stage at the Winter Olympics in Sochi, Americans clearly do not think highly of the country or its president, Vladimir Putin. Putin and Russia score the highest unfavorable ratings -- 63% and 60%, respectively -- that Gallup has recorded for them in the past two decades. ([Gallup USA](#))

February 13, 2014

[2.5 Foreign Affairs & Security](#) » [Regional Conflicts/ Issues](#)



315-19 **Decade after "Freedom Fries," U.S. Opinion of France Strong** ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) As French President Francois Hollande visits the U.S. this week, including being honored at the first state dinner of President Barack Obama's second term, 78% of Americans view France favorably. This represents a full restoration of France's U.S. image more than 10 years after it tumbled to 34% favorable in 2003, when France refused to back the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq. ([Gallup USA](#))

February 11, 2014

[4.7 Society](#) » [Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle](#)

► AUSTRALASIA

315-20 **Australian Business Confidence improved in January — the best start to the year since 2011** ([Click for Details](#))

(Australia) Roy Morgan Research's latest Business Confidence survey in January 2014 increased to 131.5, up from 125.2 in December, and well up on January 2013 (122.5) and January 2012 (118.7). This positive start to

the year was across all business sizes as well as most states and industries. These January figures are the results of 1,546 interviews with all types of businesses across Australia. (Roy Morgan)

February 14, 2014

[3.8 Economy](#) » [Enterprise/ Investments](#)

► MULTI-COUNTRY SURVEYS

315-21 **Emerging nations catching up to U.S. on technology adoption, especially mobile and social media use** ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) A new Pew Research Center report provides a fascinating snapshot of how, within a remarkably short time, some developing nations are catching up – especially when it comes to mobile devices and social media. In other cases, the data are a reminder that some countries still have a technology profile that is 20th Century. Here are some of the key comparisons. (Pew Research Center)

February 13, 2014

[3.12 Economy](#) » [IT & Telecom](#)

[4.6 Society](#) » [Media/ New Media](#)



315-22 **Emerging Nations Embrace Internet, Mobile Technology** ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) In a remarkably short period of time, internet and mobile technology have become a part of everyday life for some in the emerging and developing world. Cell phones, in particular, are almost omnipresent in many nations. The internet has also made tremendous inroads, although most people in the 24 nations surveyed are still offline. (Pew Research Center)

February 13, 2014

[3.11 Economy](#) » [Science & Technology](#)

[4.7 Society](#) » [Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle](#)

315-23 **US car makers struggle to convince a nation of social skeptics** ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) Car buyers in the U.S. are more likely to be persuaded by traditional marketing, rather than blogs, forums and social media, which are often seen as less reliable and 'infiltrated' by brands. This is in stark contrast to China, the world's largest auto market, where almost one third (31 per cent) of buyers see consumer-driven content – such as automotive blogs or reviews on social media - as their most trusted source of information, compared to just seven per cent (7%) in the U.S. (Nielsen)

February 18, 2014

[3.11 Economy](#) » [Science & Technology](#)

[4.6 Society](#) » [Media/ New Media](#)



► CYBER WORLD

315-24 **Online Dating Services** ([Click for Details](#))

(UK) Seven in ten (70%) singletons who don't currently use online dating, would consider doing so in future, a new YouGov report reveals. The Online Dating Services report shows that 38% of British adults are currently looking for a relationship, with half of those being virgins to online dating. One in five (21%) have used online dating sites in the past, but do not anymore. (YouGov)

February 13, 2014

[4.6 Society](#) » [Media/ New Media](#)

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

315-25 **Couples, the Internet, and Social Media** (Click for Details)

(USA) The internet, cell phones, and social media have become key actors in the life of many American couples—the 66% of adults who are married or in committed relationships. Couples use technology in the little and large moments. They negotiate over when to use it and when to abstain. (Pew Research Center)

February 11, 2014

4.6 Society » Media/ New Media

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

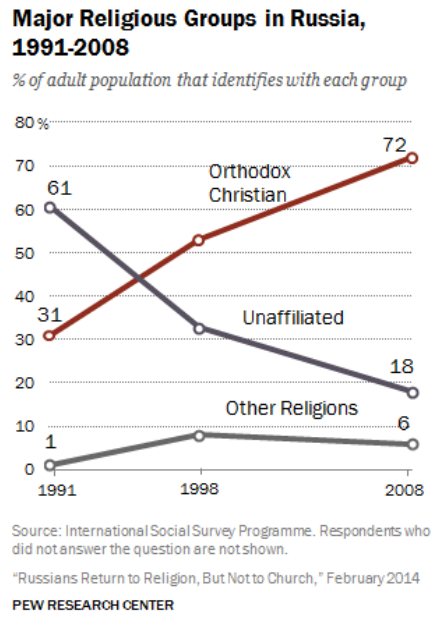


Topic of the week:

Russians Return to Religion, But Not to Church

► 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.

February 10, 2014



Over the past two decades, since the collapse of the Soviet Union, there has been an upsurge in affiliation with Orthodox Christianity in Russia. Between 1991 and 2008, the share of Russian adults identifying as Orthodox Christian rose from 31% to 72%, according to a new Pew Research Center analysis of three waves of data (1991, 1998 and 2008) from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) – a collaboration involving social scientists in about 50 countries. During the same period, the share of Russia's population that does not identify with any religion dropped from 61% to 18%. The share of Russian adults identifying with other religions, including Islam, Protestant

Christianity and Roman Catholicism, rose in the 1990s and then leveled off. (Estimates of the size of Russia's Muslim population vary. The most recent ISSP survey finds that Muslims make up 5% of Russia's population, but other surveys and studies have somewhat higher estimates.

Trends in Russian Religious Practices and Beliefs

% of Russian adults who said they ...

	1991	1998	2008
Attend religious services at least once a month	2%	9%	7%
Believe in God	38	46	56
Believe in life after death	33	31	32
Describe themselves as at least somewhat religious	11	45	54

Source: International Social Survey Programme

"Russians Return to Religion, But Not to Church," February 2014

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There also has been a modest increase in some measures of religious commitment. For example, the share of Russian adults who said they are at least "somewhat" religious rose from 11% in 1991 to 54% in 2008. And the portion of adults who said they believe in God rose from 38% to 56% over the same period.



But for most Russians, the return to religion did not correspond with a return to church. Across all three waves of ISSP data, no more than about one-in-ten Russians said they attend religious services at least once a month. The share of regular attenders (monthly or more often) was 2% in 1991, 9% in 1998 and 7% in 2008. This suggests that although many more Russians now freely identify with the Orthodox Church or other religious groups, they may not be much more religiously observant than they were in the recent past, at least in terms of attendance at religious services.

Russia's Changing Religious Makeup

For centuries, Orthodox Christianity was the dominant religion in Russia. This began to change in the early 20th century, following the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution and the imposition of state-sponsored atheism as part of communist ideology. During the Soviet period, many priests were imprisoned, many churches were converted to other uses or fell into disrepair, and people who publicly professed religious beliefs were denied prestigious jobs and admission to universities. While it is likely that some share of the population continued, in private, to identify with the Orthodox Church and other religious groups, it is impossible to measure the extent to which these attachments survived underground during the Soviet period and to what extent they faded away.

Similarly, it is difficult to disentangle the extent to which the upsurge in Orthodox affiliation found in the surveys represents an expression of long-held faith or a genuinely new wave of religious affiliation. It may be that after the fall of the U.S.S.R. in 1991, Russians felt freer to express the religious identities they had quietly maintained during the Soviet era. However, given that the share of Russians identifying with a religion rose

almost as much between 1998 and 2008 as it did from 1991 to 1998, the data suggest that the change is not solely an immediate aftereffect of the collapse of the Soviet system.

Trends in Religious Identification Among Demographic Groups

	% identifying as Orthodox Christians			% with no religious affiliation		
	1991	2008	Change	1991	2008	Change
All Russian adults	31%	72%	+41	61%	18%	-43
Men	17	63	+46	76	24	-52
Women	43	81	+38	48	12	-36
Ages 16-49	26	69	+43	66	18	-48
50 and older	40	79	+39	52	18	-34
University degree*	16	76	+50	75	16	-59
Less education*	34	75	+41	57	17	-40

Source: International Social Survey Programme

*Among those ages 25 and older.

"Russians Return to Religion, But Not to Church," February 2014

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According to the ISSP, six-in-ten Russian adults (61%) surveyed in 1991 identified as religiously unaffiliated, while about a third said they were Orthodox Christians (31%). Over the next 17 years, those percentages virtually flipped. By 2008, roughly seven-in-ten Russians identified as Orthodox Christians (72%), while about one-in-five were religiously unaffiliated (18%). During the same period, there also was a modest increase in the share of the Russian public identifying with religions other than Orthodox Christianity, including Islam, Protestant Christianity and Roman Catholicism.



Growing religious affiliation in Russia is seen across a variety of demographic groups. For example, the share of Russian women identifying as Orthodox Christians increased by 38 percentage points between 1991 and 2008, while the share of women with no religious affiliation declined by 36 points. The changes among Russian men have been even more pronounced; 63% of Russian men identified as Orthodox Christians in 2008, up 46 percentage points since 1991, while the share of Russian men who espoused no religious affiliation declined by 52 points over the same period.

Similarly, the ISSP surveys show increases in identification with Orthodox Christianity among both younger Russians (up 43 percentage points among Russians ages 16-49) and older Russians (up 39 points among Russians ages 50 and older). And affiliation with Orthodox Christianity has grown

substantially among Russians at all education levels, especially among Russian university graduates.

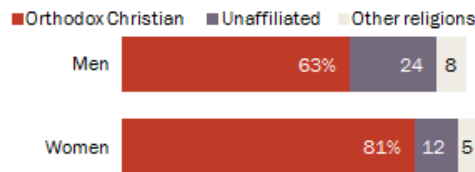
The remainder of this analysis examines religious affiliation and religious beliefs and practices by demographic group in 2008, the most recent year for which ISSP data are available. In 2008, Russian women

were more religious than Russian men, and Russians ages 70 and older were more religious than younger age groups on some measures.

Differences in the Religious Affiliation and Religious Commitment of Russians, by Demographic Group Gender

Russian women were considerably more likely than men to identify as Orthodox Christians in 2008. While about eight-in-ten Russian women (81%) were Orthodox Christians, fewer Russian men (63%) said they belonged to the Russian Orthodox Church. At the same time, about twice as many Russian men (24%) as women (12%) said they had no religious affiliation.

Religious Identification Among Russians, by Gender, 2008



Source: International Social Survey Programme. Respondents who did not answer the question are not shown.

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By several measures, Russian women also had higher levels of religious commitment than Russian men. For example, much larger shares of women said they believe in God (63% of women vs. 46% of men) and described themselves as at least somewhat religious (63% of women vs. 43% of men). However, Russian women were not much more likely than Russian men to say they regularly attend religious services (9% vs. 5%).

Russian Religious Practices and Beliefs, by Gender, 2008

% who said they ...

	Men	Women
Attend religious services at least once a month	5%	9%
Believe in God	46%	63%
Believe in life after death	30%	35%
Describe themselves as at least somewhat religious	43%	63%

Source: International Social Survey Programme

"Russians Return to Religion, But Not to Church," February 2014

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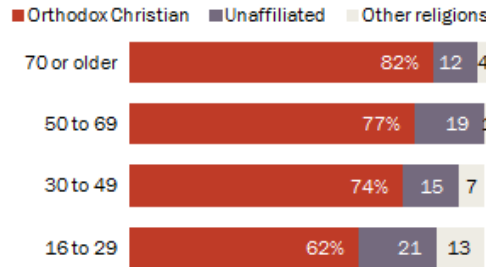
Age

Majorities of all age groups in Russia identified as Orthodox Christians in 2008. However, older Russians were more likely than those in younger age groups to say they belong to the Russian Orthodox Church. More

than eight-in-ten (82%) Russians ages 70 and older identified as Orthodox Christians, compared with 62% of Russians ages 16-29.

Meanwhile, identifying with religions other than Orthodox Christianity was more common among younger Russians (13% among those ages 16-29, 7% among those ages 30-49) than among older Russians (1% among those ages 50-69, 4% among those ages 70 and older). According to the ISSP data, Muslims account for 9% of Russians ages 16-29, 6% of Russians ages 30-49, 1% of those ages 50-69 and 3% of those ages 70 and older.

Religious Identification Among Russians, by Age, 2008



Source: International Social Survey Programme. Respondents who did not answer the question are not shown.

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With a few exceptions, religious practices and beliefs did not differ widely by age group in Russia in 2008. However, Russians ages 70 and older were more likely than younger cohorts to say they believe in God and to describe themselves as at least somewhat religious.

Russian Religious Practices and Beliefs, by Age, 2008

% who said they ...

	Ages 16-29	Ages 30-49	Ages 50-69	Ages 70 and older
Attend religious services at least once a month	6%	7%	6%	11%
Believe in God	53	55	54	69
Believe in life after death	40	30	29	30
Describe themselves as at least somewhat religious	52	50	54	70

Source: International Social Survey Programme

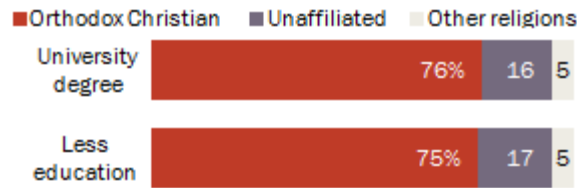
"Russians Return to Religion, But Not to Church," February 2014

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Education

In 2008, Russians' religious affiliation did not differ markedly by education level. About three-quarters of those with a university degree and of those with fewer years of formal education identified as Orthodox Christians, while about one-in-six in each group said they had no religious affiliation.

Religious Identification Among Russians, by Education Level, 2008



Source: International Social Survey Programme. Among those ages 25 and older. Respondents who did not answer the question are not shown.

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Religious commitment also did not vary much by education level, according to several measures, including frequency of attendance at religious services, belief in God and describing oneself as at least somewhat religious. The only measure on which education level made a significant difference was belief in life after death; Russians who have a university degree were slightly more likely than those with less education to say they believe in life after death.

Russian Religious Practices and Beliefs, by Education Level, 2008

% who said they ...

	University Degree	Less Education
Attend religious services at least once a month	10%	7%
Believe in God	59	56
Believe in life after death	42	30
Describe themselves as at least somewhat religious	54	55

Source: International Social Survey Programme

Among those ages 25 and older.

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Methodology

The data used in this report are from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), a consortium of researchers who conduct public surveys in about 50 countries according to international sampling standards with comparable questionnaires across countries. The ISSP includes many North American and European countries as well as a few nations in South America, Africa and Asia. The trends in this report go back to 1991, the year the USSR was formally dissolved and the ISSP conducted its first survey of religious beliefs and practices in Russia. Religion also was the focus of ISSP surveys in 1998 and 2008. This report is based on data from the ISSP Religion cumulative file.

Sample Size, by Year

	1991	1998	2008
All adults	2,964	1,703	1,015
Men	1,350	766	367
Women	1,614	937	648
Ages 16-29	844	454	240
30-49	1,137	638	311
50-69	924	489	316
70 and older	59	122	148
Less than completed university*	1,921	1,142	655
Completed university*	515	254	208

Source: International Social Survey Programme.

* Among those ages 25 and older.

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The surveys are probability samples that are geographically stratified and are nationally representative of the Russian adult population ages 16 years and older. Data were collected by self-administered questionnaire May 15-June 6, 1991; Sept. 5-26, 1998; and Jan. 2-26, 2008. Surveys were conducted in the Russian language. All survey estimates use weights provided by ISSP staff. Sample sizes for the total adult sample and subsamples are shown in the table above. Based on sample sizes and designs of the surveys, the margin of sampling error for results based on the total sample is roughly $\pm 3.0\%$ in 1991, $\pm 3.3\%$ in 1998 and $\pm 4.4\%$ in 2008, with larger margins of error for subgroups.

Source: <http://www.pewforum.org/2014/02/10/russians-return-to-religion-but-not-to-church/>

Gilani's Gallopedia (2007-2014)

A Quantitative Analysis

A quantitative analysis of global polls monitored during the 5 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

