

# Gallopedia

From **Gilani Research Foundation**

March 2018, Issue # **527\***

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 Fatima Aamir and Noor Un Nisa Shahid.

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 **20** NATIONAL & MULTI COUNTRY SURVEYS. **7** POLLING ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN REPRESENTED.

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Countries are represented in blue; Polling organizations are represented in pink. For reference to source of each poll clicks to detail are provided in the text

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## Asia Zone

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

### ► MENA

527-1 [53% of Filipino adults agree to legalize divorce for irreconcilably separated couples](#) (click for details)

(Philippines) An average 53% of adult Filipinos nationwide support the legalization of divorce for irreconcilably separated couples, based on the Social Weather Surveys of March 25-28, 2017 and December 8-16, 2017. (SWS)

March 9, 2018

1.7 Domestic Politics » Legislation



527-2 [HKU POP releases the first Budget follow-up survey and the PSI](#) (click for details)

People's instant reaction to this year's Budget in the first night can be considered negative, with a net satisfaction of negative 14 percentage points. As for the rating of the Budget, this year's instant survey gave a rating of 48.2 marks. After one to two days of media coverage, the reaction gets more negative significantly. The latest satisfaction rate stands at 31%, dissatisfaction rate 54%, net satisfaction rate goes down remarkably by 9 percentage points to negative 23 percentage points, while its satisfaction rating also plunges by 5.4 marks to 42.8. This shows people's response has become more negative after digesting some information and discussions on the Budget. (HKU POP)

March 6, 2018

1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance



## Africa Zone

► WEST AFRICA; EAST AFRICA; CENTRAL AFRICA; SOUTHERN AFRICA

### ► AFRICA

527-3 [Nigerians split on whether women should be elected, study shows](#) (click for details)

(Nigeria) Almost half of Nigerians say men make better leaders and should be elected rather than women, a recent Afrobarometer survey indicates. Only a slim majority say women should have the same chance as men of being elected. Support for the empowerment of women in political leadership is lowest in the North West zone, among uneducated Nigerians, and among men. (Afrobarometer)

March 8, 2018

4.5 Society » Gender Issues



## Euro Americas Zone

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

### ▶ WEST EUROPE

527-4 [Flair France 2018: Simmer? Shudder? Or quiver?](#) (click for details)

(France) This year Ipsos Flair explores three possible developments: a France that will simmer out of anger at undelivered promises, shudder at how fast the world is changing or quiver with joy at the idea that future could again mean progress. (Ipsos MORI)

March 5, 2018

1.5 Domestic Politics » National Image/ Trust

527-5 [Mothercare's struggles reflect the UK high street's malaise](#) (click for details)

(UK) According to YouGov Profiles data, even those who have a positive impression of Mothercare think that it's cheaper and easier to buy things online rather than going to a store. Additionally, over half (53 per cent) think that it's less fuss to order things at home, 63 per cent think there is a larger selection online and 39 per cent think it's cheaper. (YouGov)

March 7, 2018

4.6 Society » Media/ New Media



527-6 [BrewDog's Pink IPA launch: misguided and a missed opportunity](#) (click for details)

(UK) YouGov data does indicate that there is something of a gender imbalance in terms of who BrewDog is appealing to. Our Profiles tool shows that of those that like the brand, 76% are male, while only 24% are female. Our data also reveals that 43% of those that like the brand believe that having products specifically made for men or women enforces stereotypes. However, when looking at women that like BrewDog, this increases to 63%. (YouGov)

March 6, 2018

4.5 Society » Gender Issues

527-7 [Half of Brits are aware of at least one campaign relating to women's issues](#) (click for details)

(UK) Over half of Brits (56%, including 57% of women and 55% of men) are aware of at least one movement or campaign surrounding women's issues and rights. The 'Me Too' campaign against sexual assault and harassment, which was sparked by the Harvey Weinstein revelations, has gained the most attention by far, with a plurality of Brits (45%, including identical proportions of men and women) having heard of it.

(YouGov)

March 8, 2018

4.5 Society » Gender Issues



527-8 [How young are "young people"? And at what age does a person become "old"? \(click for details\)](#)

(UK) The general consensus is that youth lasts up to, and including, the age of 29. Once a person has reached the age of 30, the majority of Brits no longer consider them to be young. Likewise, the point at which most

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Brits believe a person has become middle aged is 48, while 70 is the age by which a majority of people believe someone has gotten old. (YouGov)

March 6, 2018

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

## ► NORTH AMERICA

527-9 [11% of Americans don't use the internet. Who are they?](#) (click for details)

(USA) For many Americans, going online is an important way to connect with friends and family, shop, get news and search for information. Yet today, 11% of U.S. adults do not use the internet, according to a new Pew Research Center analysis of survey data. (Pew Research Center)

March 5, 2018

4.6 Society » Media/ New Media

527-10 [Pope Francis Still Highly Regarded in U.S., but Signs of Disenchantment Emerge](#) (click for details)

(USA) Five years into Francis' papacy, the vast majority of U.S. Catholics continue to have a favorable opinion of the Argentinian pontiff, and most say he represents a major – and positive – change for the Roman Catholic Church. At the same time, a new Pew Research Center survey finds signs of growing discontent with Francis among Catholics on the political right, with increasing shares of Catholic Republicans saying they view Francis unfavorably, and that they think he is too liberal and naïve. (Pew Research Center)



March 6, 2018

4.1 Society » Religion

527-11 [Nearly one-in-five Americans now listen to audiobooks](#) (click for details)

(USA) Americans are spreading their book consumption across several formats, and the use of audiobooks is rising. About three-quarters (74%) of Americans have read a book in the past 12 months in any format, a figure that has remained largely unchanged since 2012, according to a Pew Research Center survey conducted in January. Print books remain the most popular format for reading, with 67% of Americans having read a print book in the past year. (Pew Research Center)

March 8, 2018

4.10 Society » Education

527-12 [Federal judicial picks have become more contentious, and Trump's are no exception](#) (click for details)

(USA) President Donald Trump has appointed 29 judges to the federal bench since his inauguration, including 14 appeals court judges and a Supreme Court justice, Neil Gorsuch. While Trump has [moved quickly](#) to put his stamp on the federal judiciary, his judges have also faced a record amount of opposition, at least based on the average number of Senate votes cast against them. (Pew Research Center)



March 7, 2018

1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings

527-13 [Women in majority-male workplaces report higher rates of gender discrimination](#) (click for details)

(USA) A plurality of women (48%) say they work in places where there are more women than men, while 18% say there are more men than women, according to a Pew Research Center survey. Similarly, 44% of men

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say their workplace is majority-male, and 19% say women outnumber men. About a third of women (33%) and men (36%) say both genders are about equally represented in their workplace. (Pew Research Center)

March 7, 2018

[4.5 Society » Gender Issues](#)

527-14 [Majority in U.S. Satisfied With Opportunity to Get Ahead \(click for details\)](#)

(USA) WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Americans remain much more satisfied with the opportunity for economic mobility in the U.S. than they are with the distribution of economic outcomes, although their views of the former have changed significantly over the years. Currently, 63% are satisfied with the opportunity for a person to get ahead by working hard, compared with 32% who are satisfied with the distribution of income and wealth. (Gallup USA)

March 07, 2018

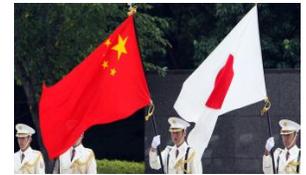
[3.3 Economy » Employment Issues](#)

527-15 [Favorable Views of Japan, China Keep Climbing \(click for details\)](#)

(USA) WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Americans' positive views of Far Eastern powers Japan and China have climbed to landmark levels this year, with Japan's favorable rating reaching a new high and China's rising above 50% for the first time in almost three decades. (Gallup USA)

March 06, 2018

[1.5 Domestic Politics » National Image/ Trust](#)



527-16 [North Korea, Cyber terrorism Top Threats to U.S. \(click for details\)](#)

(USA) WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Eighty-two percent of Americans say North Korea's development of nuclear weapons poses "a critical threat" to the United States' vital interests. Similar percentage (81%) think cyber terrorism poses a critical threat to the nation, putting these two at the top of a list of six possible threats.

(Gallup USA)

March 05, 2018

[4.12 Society » Crime](#)

527-17 [AI Seen as Greater Job Threat Than Immigration, Offshoring \(click for details\)](#)

(USA) WASHINGTON, D.C. -- More than half of Americans (58%) say technology poses a greater threat to jobs in the U.S. over the next decade, while 42% see immigration and offshoring as the greater threat. Republicans, who see immigration and offshoring as roughly an equal threat as technology, are the only subgroup of Americans not to see technology as a greater threat. (Gallup USA)

March 09, 2018

[4.8 Society » Immigration/Refugees](#)



► **MULTI-COUNTRY STUDIES**

527-18 [International Women's Day: Ipsos study finds global misperceptions of equality and the need to Press for Progress \(click for details\)](#)

To mark International Women's Day, and in the wake of the #metoo campaign, a new global study by Ipsos across 27 countries highlights the level of concern people around the world have about a number of equality

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issues: Sexual harassment is seen as the biggest equality issue facing women around the world - but in Australia the top issue is domestic abuse; Globally we underestimate women's experience of sexual harassment, and are wildly optimistic about when pay and economic equality will be achieved. (Ipsos MORI)

March 5, 2018

[4.5 Society » Gender Issues](#)

527-19 [When is a feminist not a feminist? \(click for details\)](#)

New seven-country YouGov Eurotrack research shows that whether or not people identify as feminists depends on how you ask the question. (YouGov)

March 8, 2018

[4.5 Society » Gender Issues](#)

527-20 [Women and Diversity in the boardroom \(click for details\)](#)

A [27-country study conducted in partnership with International Women's Day \(IWD\)](#) shows that we hugely overestimate the extent to which women are represented in business leadership. While more accurate than most other countries surveyed, Britons still estimate that 12% of CEOs in the largest 500 companies around the world are women, when the [actual figure is just 3%](#). However, 63% of people agree that things would work better if more women held positions with greater responsibility in government and business organizations. (Ipsos MORI)

March 8, 2018

[4.5 Society » Gender Issues](#)



## Topic of the week:

### ***International Women's Day: Ipsos study finds global misperceptions of equality and the need to Press for Progress***

► 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.

#### [International Women's Day: Ipsos study finds global misperceptions of equality and the need to Press for Progress](#)

To mark International Women's Day, and in the wake of the #metoo campaign, a new global study by Ipsos across 27 countries highlights the level of concern people around the world have about a number of equality issues.



Sexual harassment is seen as the biggest equality issue facing women around the world - but in Australia the top issue is domestic abuse

Globally we underestimate women's experience of sexual harassment, and are wildly optimistic about when pay and economic equality will be achieved

To mark International Women's Day on March 8th, and in the wake of the #metoo campaign, a new global study by Ipsos, Global Misperceptions of Equality and the Need to Press for Progress, across 27 countries highlights the level of concern people around the world have about a number of equality issues, with sexual harassment topping the list globally.

#### **In Australia the findings show:**

While sexual harassment is seen as the top equality issue facing women globally, for Australians this is the second most important issue, with domestic abuse seen as more important. Australians are also relatively more concerned about equal pay compared with other countries.

Australians' tend to over-estimate the prevalence of physical or sexual violence by a current or former partner or spouse: 25% of Australian women have experienced physical or sexual violence by a partner, whereas Australian women interviewed in this study estimate this figure at 47% and men at 38%.

Half of all respondents in the study still think that reports of sexual harassment are ignored - though in Australia this falls to a third (34%). Four in five Australians (80%) support a zero tolerance policy on sexual harassment.

Australians also overestimate women's representation in business leadership. We think that 12% of CEOs in the largest 500 companies around the world are women when it is actually four times less than that (3%).

Two-thirds of Australians say equality is important to them (65%) and a similar proportion say things would work better if more women held positions with responsibilities in government and companies (60%).

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Close to half of all participants in the study think things have gone far enough when it comes to giving women equal rights (45%). Australians, however, are not so complacent - with only a third (32%) saying things have gone far enough, and 54% disagreeing.

## Global Findings

### Sexual harassment is seen as the top equality issue facing women globally

Three in ten people (32%) across the globe believe that sexual harassment is the biggest equality issue facing women and girls in their country – the top answer picked out from a long list of equality issues. In Britain, one in four (24%) cite this as issue, just behind equal pay which is mentioned by 30%. Sexual harassment is a particular concern in Peru (58%), and for around half the people in Malaysia (51%) Turkey (51%) Mexico (48%) and India (47%). At the other end of the scale it is considered much less of a problem in Serbia and Russia (7% respectively) and around one in five say it is an issue in Poland (18%), Saudi Arabia (19%) and Japan (20%). The second most selected issue globally is sexual violence (by 28%).

Despite the level of concern about sexual harassment, people underestimate its prevalence and half around the world still think that reports of sexual harassment are ignored

Even with these high levels of concern about sexual harassment, people underestimate how common it is in each country where this question was asked. For example, 68% of women in Britain say they have experienced sexual harassment at some point – but the average guess is that 55% have. The biggest gaps between perceptions and reality are in Sweden (where 81% of women say they have experienced harassment, but the guess is 56%) and France (where 75% say they have experienced harassment, but the guess is 51%).

In contrast, people overestimate women's experience of physical or sexual violence from partners or former partners. Overall, across all countries, the average guess is that 41% of women have experienced this, when the actual proportion of women who say this has happened to them is 25%. In Britain the average guess is 35%, whereas the actual proportion of women who say this has happened is 29%.

The Ipsos study also finds that despite the #metoo campaign and high profile cases shining a light on the issue of sexual harassment, in many countries people still believe that women who come forward will not be taken seriously. Across all 27 countries, half (50%) agree that, these days, reports of sexual harassment are generally ignored compared with 40% who disagree. Indeed, in sixteen of the countries, the majority view is still that reports of sexual violence are ignored including Peru, Turkey, Mexico, Chile and South Korea.

Conversely, in Australia, Great Britain, Sweden, Canada and the US most people do not think that reports of sexual harassment are ignored (in Britain by 57% to 30%). However, despite the high profile public debate on sexual harassment, few people say they are talking about the issue with their family; only 15% say they are talking about it 'a lot' compared with twice the proportion (30%) who say they aren't talking about it at all. In Britain, close to half (47%) say they are not talking about sexual harassment at all – the second highest of all countries surveyed.

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There is strong support, however, for a zero-tolerance policy on sexual harassment: three-quarters (75%) of people around the world feel that this is essential to bring about change in society (77% in Britain). Just one in six (16%) disagree. A third, however, shift the responsibility to women: 32% on average around the world agree that sexual harassment would end if women simply told men to stop, which rises to 57% saying this in India.

### **Violence, domestic abuse and equal pay are also highlighted as key issues**

Sexual harassment isn't identified as the only issue facing women. Around one in five around the world say that physical violence (21%), domestic abuse (20%) and equal pay (19%) are issues. In Britain, there are similar levels of concern about domestic abuse and sexual violence, but physical violence is picked out by only 9%. Instead, Britons are relatively more concerned about equal pay (30%) and the sexualisation of women and girls in the media (22%). On the two top issues in Britain, equal pay and sexual harassment, there is little difference between the views of men and women. However, from a global perspective women are slightly more likely to cite equal pay as an issue than men (20% vs 17%) as well as balancing work and caring responsibilities (17% vs 13%) and the amount of unpaid work women do e.g. cooking, cleaning and childcare (14% vs 8%).

### **People are wildly over-optimistic about the pace of change on pay and economic equality**

Nearly half of people globally (47%), think that equality between men and women will be achieved in their lifetime compared with 37% who disagree. The study suggests, however, that we are wildly over-optimistic about the pace of change. In the US, people think women will be paid equally with men by 2028 – whereas, at the current rate of progress, this gap won't be closed until 2059 (a difference of 31 years). In Britain, the difference between perceptions and reality is even wider; people think equal pay be achieved in 2035 whereas in fact it will be in 2117 (a difference of 82 years).

In addition, individuals are even further out in their estimates of when we will achieve economic equality between women and men across the world. The reality, according to The World Economic Forum, is that this will not be achieved for another 217 years, at the current rate of progress – but the average guess across countries is that it will be achieved in 35 years, with a large number of countries perceiving that it will be 20 years or less. Britons are slightly more realistic, not expecting equality to be achieved for another 100 years on average, although still underestimate the reality.

### **People hugely overestimate women's representation in business leadership**

Misperceptions about reaching equality may be influenced by the fact that perceived aspects of women's lives are better than they actually are. In particular, people hugely overestimate the extent to which women are represented in business leadership. People estimate that, of the world's top 500 companies, one in five (19%) has a female CEO – when the actual figure is just 3%. Britons are again among the more realistic, with an actual guess of 12%, though this is still four times the actual amount.

People tend to be more accurate, however, when it comes to estimating the proportion of female politicians in their country. People in Malaysia, India, Brazil and China tend to overestimate the number of female

politicians but in the majority of the countries, people actually underestimate the number – particularly in Spain, South Africa, Mexico, Belgium, Serbia, Germany and Argentina. Britons also slightly underestimate the reality, guessing that a quarter of our MPs are women, when in fact it is 32%.

Even so, the majority view around the world is that women need to be better represented; six in ten people (61%) globally agree that things would work better if more women held positions with responsibilities in government and companies compared with 26% who disagree (in Britain 63% agree). Only in Russia do more people disagree than agree.

Most say equality is important but close to half around the world think things have gone far enough when it comes to giving women equal rights

More generally, the vast majority of people (70%) around the world agree that achieving equality between men and women is important to them personally (and this figure rises to three quarters - 74% - of women, compared to two thirds - 66% - of men). In Britain, seven in ten women say gender equality is important to them – but only 58% of men agree.

Conversely, views are split on whether things have gone far enough in their country when it comes to giving women equal rights, with 45% around the world agreeing with this statement and the same proportion disagreeing. In eleven of the countries, the majority view is that things have gone far enough on equality, and across the countries there are similar levels of agreement among men and women. Nevertheless, in Britain, most do not think things have gone far enough – only 20% of women (and 30% of men) think enough has been done to achieve equality between the sexes.

Across the countries surveyed, more than half (57%) define themselves as a feminist (someone who advocates and supports equal opportunities for women) while three in ten (32%) disagree. There are variations by country, with agreement is highest in South Africa, India, Italy and China and lowest in Japan, Russia and Germany. However, when people were asked to define themselves as a feminist without providing an explanation as to what one is, then levels of agreement fall significantly. Overall, just under four in ten (37%) agree compared with nearly half (48%) who disagree.. Only in India, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Spain do more people agree than disagree, suggesting that the term feminist still carries fairly negative connotations across the globe.

#### **Commenting on the results, Jessica Elgood, Director at Ipsos Australia said:**

"One of the first steps on the path to achieving women's equality is getting people to recognise that we still have a long way to go - but our unique new study shows many of us around the world have a very wrong idea on that.

"We underestimate women's experience of harassment, are wildly optimistic about when economic equality will be achieved and over-estimate their representation in business leadership. There is a sense of complacency among many people and in many countries that we've already come far enough. Australians are slightly more realistic than most - and do want to see further progress - but are still worried, especially about domestic abuse.

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"But the survey is not all bad news, far from it: the large majority in all countries see how important an issue it is to address, believe that they can take action to help and many are discussing it with their families, although more can be done to get Australian families talking about the subject. We need to build on this importance to people to press for progress," she said.

**Reviewing the findings from a worldwide perspective, Glenda Stone, Partnerships Director for International Women's Day said:**

"The good news is that a focus on gender parity has increased exponentially worldwide. This has been fuelled by a significant increase in coverage of gender issues by mainstream media, an impressive rise in women's voices via social media platforms, employers actively working to create more diverse and inclusive workplaces, an increase in awareness raising campaigns, and an overall expectation by younger generations for more equal societies.

"The challenge is to move towards mass adoption of a 'gender parity mindset' to guide behaviour and forge gender-equal perspectives. The Ipsos survey highlights key areas where women are still marginalised and discriminated. There is no place for complacency. Complacency belittles women.

"International Women's Day provides an important opportunity for all countries and segments of society to celebrate the gains and achievement of women. It also serves as a strong call-to-action to press for progress in every way," she said. (Ipsos MORI)

March 5, 2018

**Source:** <https://www.ipsos.com/en-au/international-womens-day-ipsos-study-finds-global-misperceptions-equality-and-need-press-progress>

Full report: [https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/ct/news/documents/2018-03/internationalwomensday\\_charts.pdf](https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/ct/news/documents/2018-03/internationalwomensday_charts.pdf)

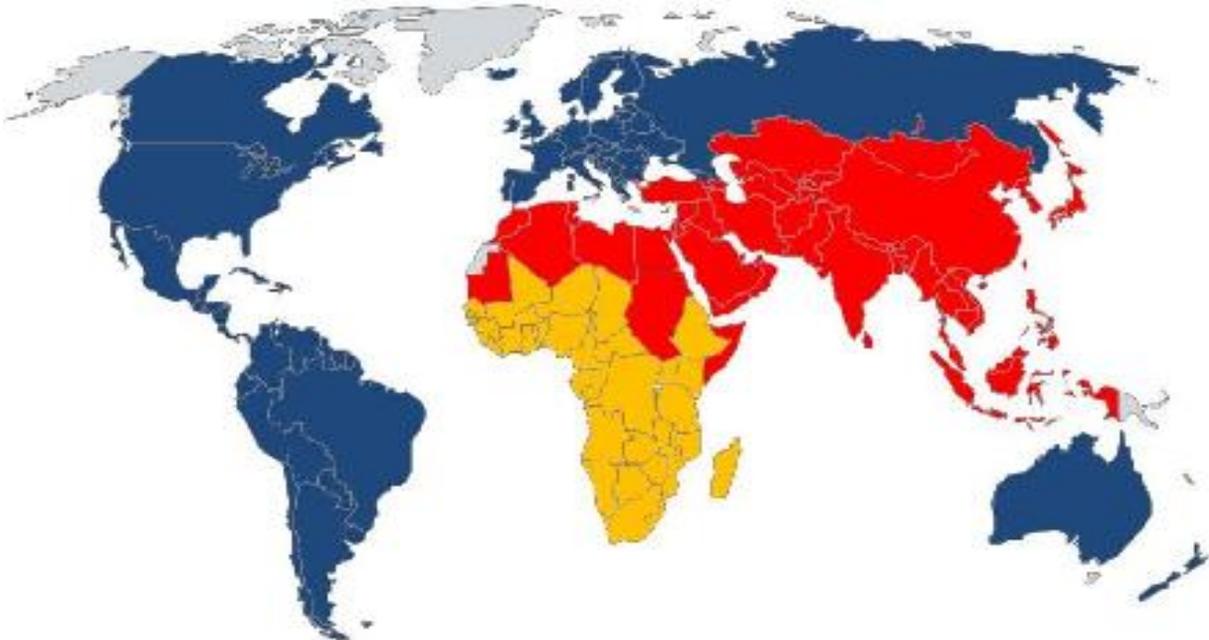
## Gilani's Gallopedia (2007-2018)

### A Quantitative Analysis

A quantitative analysis of global polls monitored during the 8 year period January 2007 – January 2014

#### KEY STATISTICS

- 1- Number of Surveys (*a selection on key political and social issues*):  $\approx$  6,805 polls during the period 2007-2014
- 2- Subjects of Interest (*we have made a list of 125 subjects, further grouped into 9 broad categories, namely: **Governance**, **Globalization** (inclusive of global economic issues) **Global Conflicts** (conflict zones), **Global leaders** (USA and Emerging powers), **Global Environment**, **Family**, **Religion**, and **other miscellaneous***)
- 3- Number of **countries** covered by one or more surveys:  $\approx$  178 during the period 2007-2014
- 4- Number **polling organizations** whose polls have been cited:  $\approx$  358 during the period 2007-2014



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