

Gallopedia

From **Gilani Research Foundation**

September 2018, Issue # **553***

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 Umamah Ashraf.

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: \(Click for details\)](#)

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POLLING ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN
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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



Asia Zone

- ▶ MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA; WEST ASIA; SOUTH ASIA; NORTH ASIA; EAST ASIA

▶ SOUTHEAST ASIA:

553-1 [Second Quarter 2018 Social Weather Survey: Adult joblessness at 19.7%; 6.8% lost their jobs involuntarily, 9.5% resigned; Net optimism with job availability at Very high +32](#) (Click for Details)

(Philippines) The Second Quarter 2018 Social Weather Survey, done on June 27-30, 2018, found adult joblessness at 19.7% (est. 8.6 million adults). This is 4.2 points below the 23.9% (est. 10.9 million adults) in March 2018, but 4 points above the December 2017 rate of 15.7% (est. 7.2 million adults). (SWS)
September 12, 2018

3.3 Economy » Employment Issues



Africa Zone

- ▶ WEST AFRICA; EAST AFRICA; CENTRAL AFRICA; SOUTHERN AFRICA

▶ AFRICA

553-2 [Who will heal Zimbabwe? Public opinion points to steps toward nation-building](#) (Click for Details)

(Zimbabwe) Though polarized and distrustful of political adversaries, Zimbabweans would welcome a wide range of specific actions to help heal the country in the wake of its disputed election, a new analysis from Afrobarometer suggests. (Afrobarometer)

September 11, 2018

1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance



553-3 [The New Media; A Major Breeding Ground for Fake News in Nigeria](#) (Click for Details)

(Nigeria) A new public opinion poll conducted by NOI Polls revealed that new media (social media, blogs, etc.) is a major breeding ground for fake news in the country as indicated by 67 percent of Nigerians. The natural instinct for some Nigerians to scrutinize the authenticity of a news report before sharing has been greatly reduced as some social media users want to be among the first to share a news story, be it on Facebook, Instagram, Twitter or WhatsApp etc. (NOI Polls)

September 11, 2018

4.6 Society » Media/ New Media



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Euro Americas Zone

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

► WEST EUROPE

553-4 [Four in ten Britons believe that lie detector tests are very or quite effective](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) But how confident are people that a polygraph test would correctly identify the culprit? New YouGov research reveals that four in ten Britons believe that lie detector tests are either “very” effective (4%) or “quite” effective (36%) at determining whether or not someone is lying. (YouGov UK)

September 10, 2018

[4.12 Society](#) » [Crime](#)



553-5 [Two thirds of organisations with vacancies say they are proving hard to fill](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) New YouGov data feeding into the latest CIPD/The Adecco Group Labour Market Outlook report reveals that among UK employers that currently have job vacancies, two thirds (66%) are finding those posts difficult to fill. A third of organisations (30%) with vacancies say they are not having trouble recruiting for the roles and 3% don't know. (YouGov UK)

September 11, 2018

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

553-6 [British Airways suffers turbulence as brand perception drops](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) BA's Buzz score (whether someone has heard something positive or negative about a brand) has dropped from +2 to -31. Not only are people hearing negative news, they are talking about it too – with Word of Mouth (whether you have talked about a brand with friends or family in the past two weeks) increasing from +9 to +18. (YouGov UK)

September 12, 2018

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

553-7 [The public doesn't know who Sajid Javid is... but they'd prefer him to be PM over Boris Johnson](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) Although he occupies one of the four great offices of state, and has held cabinet rank since 2014, Javid is a relative unknown among the public. For instance, when asked what they think of Javid in terms of likeability and whether or not he would make a good Prime Minister, the majority of Britons (54%) answered “don't know”. (YouGov UK)

September 13, 2018

[1.2 Domestic Politics](#) » [Performance Ratings](#)



553-8 [How the public feel about Brexit options](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) There is an overwhelming perception that the Brexit negotiations are not turning out well. In our most recent tracker 73% of the public thought the negotiations were going badly, including majorities of both

Remainers and Leavers, and both Tory and Labour supporters. Only 22% of people now think that it is likely that a deal will be struck in time for Britain to leave the EU in March 2019. (YouGov UK)

September 12, 2018

[1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance](#)

553-9 [Most Brits have the wrong idea of what the gender pay gap is](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) Asked whether they thought the gender pay gap was “women as a whole being paid less on average than men as a whole” or “women being paid less than men for doing the same job”, only 30% correctly chose the former option. By contrast, close to two thirds (64%) incorrectly chose the latter answer, which is specifically about equal pay (in this the failure to do so). (YouGov UK)

September 14, 2018

[3.3 Economy » Employment Issues](#)



553-10 [Ipsos MORI Scotland Issues Index 2018](#) (Click for Details)

(Scotland) New Ipsos MORI analysis shows 53% of people in Scotland view Brexit as one of the most important issues facing Britain today, compared with 46% across Britain as a whole. Brexit tops our 'Issues Index' in Scotland, ahead of the NHS which was mentioned by 50%. (Ipsos MORI)

September 11, 2018

[1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance](#)

► NORTH AMERICA

553-11 [Bipartisan Negativity in Views of the Healthcare Industry](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) Republicans and Democrats have held similar views of the U.S. healthcare industry over the last two years since President Donald Trump took office, with 37% of Republicans and 33% of Democrats viewing it "very" or "somewhat" positively. (Gallup USA)

September 14, 2018

[4.11 Society » Health](#)

553-12 [Trump Rated Worse Than Other Modern-Day Presidents on Ethics](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) A majority of Americans say President Donald Trump's ethical standards are lower than those of each of six U.S. presidents elected in the past 50 years. Less than half say Trump's ethics are lower than Richard Nixon's, but the 43% saying this still outweighs the 37% who say Trump's ethics are higher than Nixon's.

(Gallup USA)

[1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings](#)

553-13 [Of 25 Industries, Movies Has Biggest Image Gap by Age](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) Young adults and seniors in the U.S. hold sharply different views of the movie industry. More young people see the industry positively than negatively, whereas more seniors view it negatively than positively. (Gallup USA)

September 11, 2018

[4.16 Society » Entertainment](#)



553-14 [American Workers Remain Upbeat About Job Security](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) American workers continue to express low levels of worry about being laid off from their jobs and near record-high levels of satisfaction with their job security. These positive attitudes have been evident for

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the last three years and reflect the low unemployment rate and reports of new job creation in the U.S. ([Gallup USA](#))

September 10, 2018

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

553-15 [Midterm Seat Loss Averages 37 for Unpopular Presidents](#) ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) In Gallup's polling history, presidents with job approval ratings below 50% have seen their party lose 37 House seats, on average, in midterm elections. That compares with an average loss of 14 seats when presidents had approval ratings above 50%. ([Gallup USA](#))

September 12, 2018

[1.2 Domestic Politics](#) » [Performance Ratings](#)

553-16 [News Use Across Social Media Platforms 2018](#) ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) About two-thirds of American adults (68%) say they at least occasionally get news on social media, about the same share as at this time in 2017, according to a new Pew Research Center survey. ([PEW Research Center](#))

September 10, 2018

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



553-17 [Education levels of U.S. immigrants are on the rise](#) ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) The [estimated 44 million immigrants](#) in the United States are better educated than ever, due in part to rising levels of schooling in many of the countries they came from and an influx of high-skilled workers to the U.S. in recent years, especially from Asia. In 2016, 17.2% of immigrants ages 25 and older had a bachelor's degree and another 12.8% had attained a postgraduate degree, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data. ([PEW Research Center](#))

September 14, 2018

[4.10 Society](#) » [Education](#)

[4.8 Society](#) » [Immigration/Refugees](#)

► AUSTRALASIA

553-18 [Unemployment at 11% in August highest for more than two years](#) ([Click for Details](#))

(Australia) Australian employment has grown solidly over the past year however the faster rate of overall growth in the Australian workforce due to more Australians looking for work means unemployment has increased to a two-year high of 11% in August. ([Roy Morgan](#))

September 13, 2018

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

553-19 [Optus on track to win 'Home Phone Provider of the Year' for 2018](#) ([Click for Details](#))

(Australia) Optus has won the Roy Morgan Home Phone Provider Customer Satisfaction Monthly Award for July with a customer satisfaction rating of 73% just ahead of iiNet on 71%. Optus' win builds on victories earlier in 2018 and has the telco in a strong position to take out the Roy Morgan Home Phone Provider Customer Satisfaction Annual Award in 2018 for the first time. ([Roy Morgan](#))

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



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► **MULTI-COUNTRY STUDIES**553-20 [Six in 10 Worldwide OK With Efforts to Preserve Environment](#) ([Click for Details](#))

As of last year, worldwide, six in 10 people were satisfied with efforts in their respective countries to preserve the environment -- up slightly from recent years. ([Gallup USA](#))

September 9, 2018

[4.14 Society](#) » [Environment/ Disasters](#)553-21 [In Advanced and Emerging Economies Alike, Worries About Job Automation](#) ([Click for Details](#))

As a new Pew Research Center study of public opinion in 10 countries highlights, there is a widely shared view that the nature of work will likely be transformed over the next half-century, though not everyone is equally convinced. ([PEW Research Center](#))

September 13, 2018

[3.3 Economy](#) » [Employment Issues](#)[3.11 Economy](#) » [Science & Technology](#)**Topic of the week:**

In Advanced and Emerging Economies Alike, Worries About Job Automation

► 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.

[In Advanced and Emerging Economies Alike, Worries About Job Automation](#)

BY RICHARD WIKE AND BRUCE STOKES

Across the globe, new technologies are transforming the nature of work. Advances in robotics and artificial intelligence are displacing jobs in manufacturing and, increasingly, in the service sector. And while automation may boost productivity and overall economic growth, there is a recognition that it will also disrupt the workplace, with repercussions for workers, employers, education systems and governments.

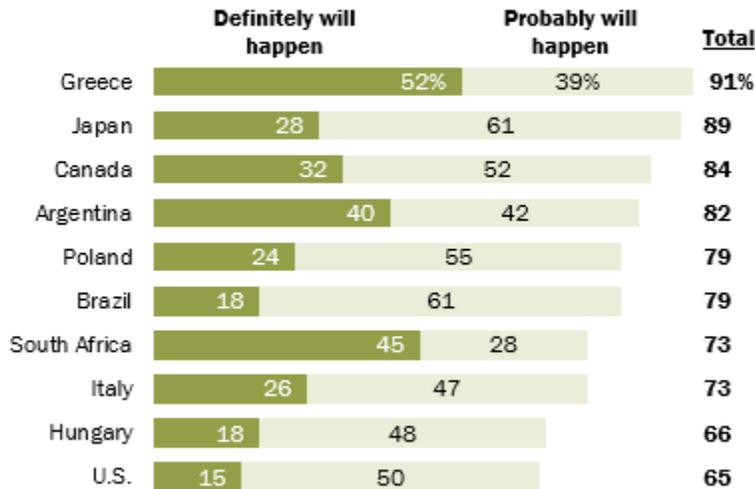


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Most think robots and computers will take over many jobs now done by humans

How likely do you think it is that in the next 50 years, robots and computers will do much of the work currently done by humans?



Note: U.S. data from survey conducted June 10-July 12, 2015.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q80.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Average citizens see a revolution coming in the workplace, and they are concerned. As a new Pew Research Center study of public opinion in 10 countries highlights, there is a widely shared view that the nature of work will likely be transformed over the next half-century, though not everyone is equally convinced.

In some countries and economic sectors, of course, the transformation of the workplace has already begun. In South Korea, there are more than 600 installed industrial robots for every 10,000 workers in manufacturing facilities. In Japan there are more than 300 and in the United States nearly 200. Profit maximization, and the relatively high cost of human labor, helps drive automation. The average hourly cost of a manufacturing worker is \$49 in Germany and \$36 in the U.S. The hourly cost of a robot is \$4. How far will the use of computers and artificial intelligence spread? The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) estimates that 14% of jobs in advanced economies could become susceptible to automation and another 32% substantially changed, affecting the lives of millions of workers.

In all 10 advanced and emerging economies polled, large majorities say that in the next 50 years robots and computers will probably or definitely do much of the work currently done by humans. In three countries – Greece, South Africa and Argentina – four-in-ten or more believe this will *definitely* happen.

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And most believe that increasing automation will have negative consequences for jobs. Large majorities in each nation surveyed think ordinary people will have a hard time finding jobs as a result of automation. Relatively few predict new, better-paying jobs will be created by technological advances.

Publics believe the responsibility for dealing with these challenges should be widely shared across key institutions and actors in society. Most tend to say that governments, schools, individuals themselves and, to a somewhat lesser extent, employers all have a lot of responsibility for ensuring that workers have the right skills and education to be successful in the future economy.

These are among the key findings of a Pew Research Center survey conducted in nine countries from May 21 to August 10, 2018, among 9,670 respondents. It also includes analysis from previous Pew Research Center surveys conducted in the United States in 2015, 2016 and 2017.

Most see robots and computers displacing human jobs

The belief that in the next 50 years robots and computers will definitely or probably do much of the work currently done by humans is widespread in the nations surveyed. This view is especially common in Greece, the only nation where more than half of those polled believe this will definitely happen, although many in South Africa (45%) and Argentina (40%) also share this opinion. Americans are somewhat less likely than others to think that robots will replace human jobs in the next half-century.¹

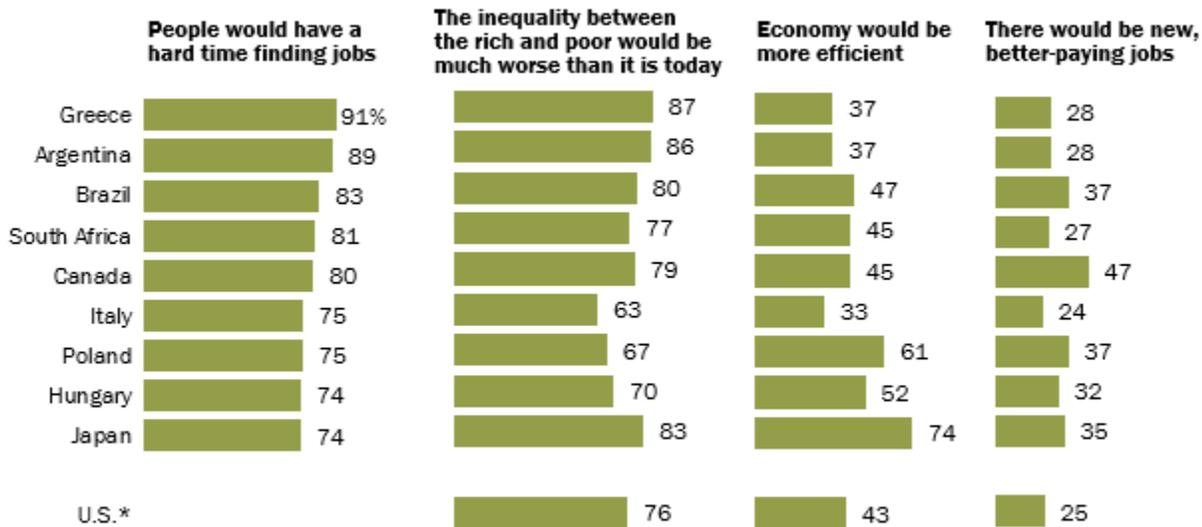
There are not a lot of differences on this issue between major demographic groups surveyed in each nation, though in some countries younger people are particularly likely to think automation will displace human jobs. In Canada, Hungary, South Africa and Brazil, people ages 18 to 29 are more likely to believe automation will have a significant impact on jobs in the next half-century. This view is also common among those with higher levels of education in South Africa and Brazil.²

Trepidation about the effects of automation

Publics are generally more worried than hopeful about the prospect that robots and computers may one day be able to do much of the work done by humans today. Their greatest concern is that automation will make it harder for ordinary people to find jobs. More than eight-in-ten adults in Greece, Argentina, Brazil, South Africa and Canada voice such worries, and more than seven-in-ten in Hungary, Poland, Italy and Japan agree.

Publics more convinced of the downsides than potential upsides of job automation

% of adults who think it is likely that ___ if robots and computers were able to do much of the work currently being done by humans



Note: U.S. data from Pew Research survey conducted May 1-15, 2017. No U.S. data for "people will have a hard time finding jobs." In the U.S., the efficiency question referred to "economy as a whole" and the jobs question read "economy will create new, better-paying jobs." Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q81a-d.

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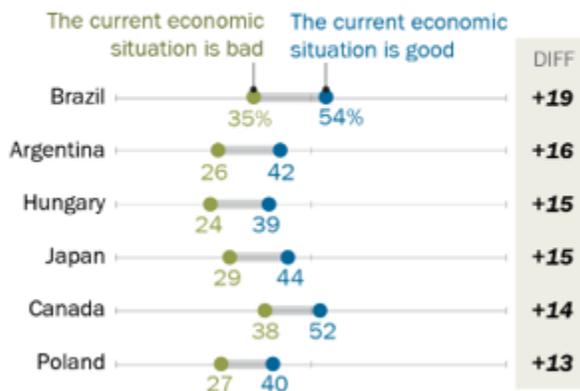
Worries about shrinking the job market are widely shared among both men and women and across age groups. Japan and Brazil, however, stand out as countries where those ages 18 to 29 are significantly more worried than older generations about the impact of automation on employment.

Many in the nations surveyed also believe that the greater use of robots and computers will worsen inequality between the rich and the poor. More than eight-in-ten in Greece, Argentina, Japan and Brazil express this view, as do more than seven-in-ten in Canada, South Africa, the U.S. and Hungary. Worsening inequality due to technological advances is a particular concern among the more highly educated in countries such as Japan, South Africa and Brazil.

Along with concern about negative consequences, there is widespread skepticism about the potential economic benefits of automation. Only in Japan, Poland and Hungary does half or more of the public believe that automation will enable their economy to become more efficient. Older Canadians – those ages 50 and older – are particularly dubious of the purported efficiency gains from using more robots and computers. Women are especially skeptical in Canada, Japan, Argentina and Brazil, as are people with less than a college education in Greece, Italy and Japan.

Those satisfied with current economy more likely to have positive view of job automation

% who say automation will lead to new, better-paying jobs



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q81d.

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And less than half the publics surveyed believe that robots and computers doing much of the work currently done by humans would lead to new, better-paying jobs. In fact, only about a quarter of Americans and Italians and roughly a third of Japanese and Hungarians hold this view. Women are less hopeful than men in Canada, Japan and Brazil. And in Canada, Greece and Japan, those without a college education are less likely than the college-educated to say that automation will lead to new, better-paying jobs.

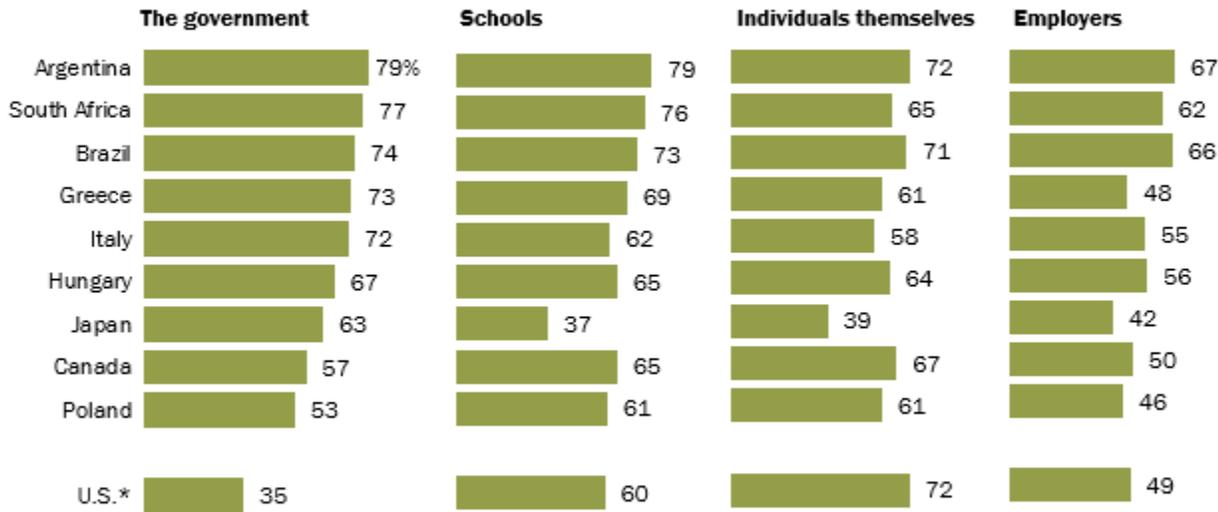
In most nations, pessimism about the likelihood of high-quality new jobs is linked to views about the current state of the economy. For instance, 42% of Argentines who say their current national economy is in good shape believe automation will lead to new, better-paying jobs; among those who rate the current economy poorly, just 26% express this opinion.

Who is responsible for making sure the workforce is prepared?

Publics place responsibility for dealing with the evolving nature of work on a variety of institutions and actors. Government looms large in the minds of many. Nearly eight-in-ten Argentines say government has a lot of responsibility for ensuring that the nation's workforce has the right skills and education to succeed in the future, and more than seven-in-ten hold this view in South Africa, Brazil, Greece and Italy. Only in the U.S. do fewer than half believe the government has a lot of responsibility for preparing the nation's workforce.

Government, schools, individuals all seen as sharing responsibility for preparing workforce for the future

% of adults who think ___ have/has a lot of responsibility to make sure their nation's workforce has the right skills and education to be successful in the future



Note: U.S. data from Pew Research Center survey conducted May 25–June 29, 2016. In U.S., question asked about success in “today’s economy.” In U.S., asked about “federal government” and “public K-12 education system.”

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q82a-d.

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Government investment to help workers adapt to the new technological age varies greatly from country to country. Denmark, for instance, spends 3.22% of its gross domestic product on active and passive labor market policies, [according to the OECD](#). Germany spends 1.45% and the United States 0.27%.

Schools, according to most, also have a major role to play in preparing workers for the future. Majorities in every country surveyed except Japan believe the educational system has a lot of responsibility for ensuring that the workforce has the proper skills and education for the jobs of the future. This perspective is especially common in Argentina, South Africa and Brazil.

Most also see a role for individuals. This is particularly true in the U.S, Argentina and Brazil, where more than seven-in-ten say individuals themselves have a lot of responsibility for making sure they are prepared for the future economy. Again, Japan – where just 39% express this opinion – is an outlier.

Employers are seen as having somewhat less responsibility for making sure the workforce has the education and skills necessary for success. Still, roughly half or more believe employers have a lot of responsibility in Argentina, Brazil, South Africa, Hungary, Italy, the U.S., Canada and Greece.

Source: <http://www.pewglobal.org/2018/09/13/in-advanced-and-emerging-economies-alike-worries-about-job-automation>

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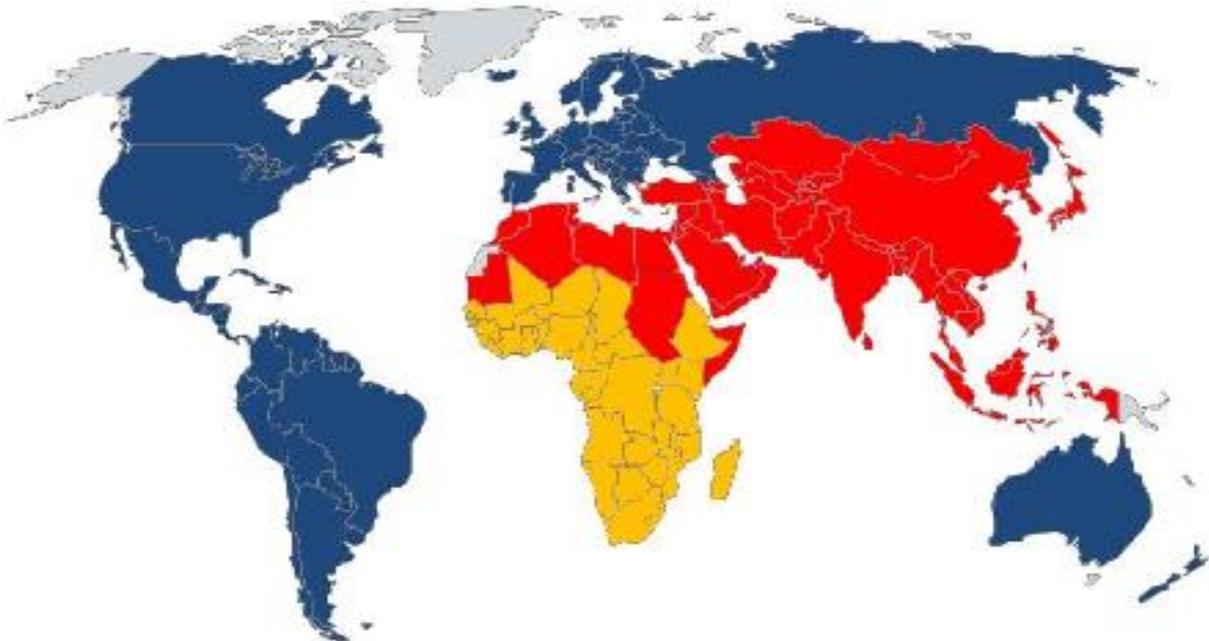
Gilani's Gallopedia (2007-2018)

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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***Archives:** Gilani's Gallopedia has been compiled on a weekly basis since January 2007. Previous material is available upon request. Please contact sara.salam@gilanifoundation.com