

# Gallopedia

From **Gilani Research Foundation**

May 2014, Issue # **326\***

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 **23** NATIONAL & MULTI COUNTRY SURVEYS. **07** 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



## Asia zone

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

### ► MIDDLE EAST

326-1 **Public Divided over Whether Israel, Independent Palestinian State Can Coexist** (Click for Details)

([Palestine](#)) Amid the breakdown of peace talks between Israeli and Palestinian negotiators, the public is divided over whether a way can be found for a peaceful two-state solution in the Middle East. Overall, 46% say an independent Palestinian state can coexist peacefully with Israel, 44% do not think this can happen. A year ago, 50% thought it was possible for an independent Palestinian state to exist peacefully alongside Israel, 41% did not. ([Pew Research Center](#))

April 29, 2014

[2.3 Foreign Affairs & Security](#) » [Palestine/ Israel Conflict](#)

### ► SOUTHEAST ASIA

326-2 **Majority of Malaysians Do Not Understand or Accept the GST** (Click for Details)

([Malaysia](#)) A survey carried among voters in Peninsular Malaysia found that a majority (53%) of them did not understand how the GST will work at present. At the same time, 62% of respondents did not agree to the implementation of the GST, which indicates that despite not knowing the finer points of the consumption tax, many members of the public did not support its rollout. ([Mardeka Center](#))

May 02, 2014

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

[3.9 Economy](#) » [Financial systems & Institutions](#)



326-3 **85% of Pinoys Have Much Trust In the US** (Click for Details)

([Philippines](#)) Trust in the United States of America is presently at 85% -- much more than any other country -- among adult Filipinos in general, according to the First Quarter 2014 Social Weather Survey, fielded from March 27-30, 2014. ([SWS](#))

April 28, 2014

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



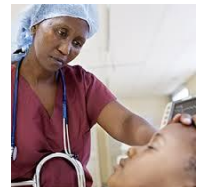
## Africa zone

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

### ► SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

326-4 **Public Health a Major Priority in African Nations** (Click for Details)

Concerns about public health are widespread in sub-Saharan Africa, and there is considerable support in the region for making public health challenges a top national priority. In particular, people want their governments to improve the quality of hospitals and other health care



facilities and deal with the problem of HIV/AIDS. ([Pew Research Center](#))

May 1, 2014

[4.11 Society » Health](#)



## Euro Americas zone

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

### ▶ EAST EUROPE

326-5 **Growing Conservative Mood in the Russian Society** ([Click for Details](#))

([Russia](#)) Conservatism is strengthening in the Russian society; half of respondents believe that conservatism helps preserving traditions and, at the same time, moving forward. ([VCIOM](#))

April 04, 2014

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

326-6 **Russia: Order or Democracy?** ([Click for Details](#))

([Russia](#)) Russians appreciate order above democracy. What is meant by order for them are stability and respect for law, rather than restrictions or violation of human rights by state. ([VCIOM](#))

April 04, 2014

[1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance](#)

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

[4.9 Society » Justice](#)



### ▶ WEST EUROPE

326-7 **One Year On: The Impact of Welfare Reforms on Housing Association Tenants** ([Click for Details](#))

([UK](#)) Ipsos MORI and the Cambridge Centre for Housing and Planning Research have been commissioned by the National Housing Federation to conduct a programme of research to assess the impacts of welfare reform across the Housing Association sector. ([Ipsos Mori](#))

May 02, 2014

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

326-8 **Audit of Political Engagement** ([Click for Details](#))

([UK](#)) The Audit of Political Engagement is an annual survey measuring the nature and extent of political engagement among adults in the UK, undertaken by the Hansard Society and conducted by Ipsos MORI.

([Ipsos Mori](#))

April 29, 2014

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

326-9 **Economist/Ipsos MORI April 2014 Issues Index** ([Click for Details](#))

([UK](#)) In April's Economist/Ipsos MORI Issues Index, 36% of the public mention the economy amongst the most important issues facing Britain – matching the score from last month. However this remains the lowest percentage to do so since June 2008, a time when concern was increasing as a result of the financial crisis. ([Ipsos Mori](#))

April 29, 2014



[3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being](#)326-10 **Increase in Consumer Confidence** ([Click for Details](#))

(UK) The YouGov/Cebr Consumer Confidence Index is at its highest level since August 2007 – before the recession – as house prices continue to increase and employees start to feel the benefits of the economic upturn. ([YouGov](#))

April 29, 2014

[3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection](#)**► NORTH AMERICA**326-11 **States in Northeast Lead Nation in Dentist Visits** ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) For the third year in a row, Connecticut residents were the most likely to say they visited a dentist in the last 12 months. It is one of only three states, the others being Massachusetts and Rhode Island, where nearly three in four residents visited a dentist. Just over half of the residents in Mississippi say the same, coming in last for dental care among the 50 states. ([Gallup USA](#))

May 1, 2014

[4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle](#)[4.11 Society » Health](#)326-12 **One-Third of Americans Haven't Visited Dentist in Past Year** ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) About one in three U.S. adults say they did not visit the dentist at some point in the past 12 months. The 64.7% in 2013 who said they did visit the dentist at least once in the previous year is essentially unchanged from the rate found in 2008. Women are more likely than men to report visiting the dentist annually.

([Gallup USA](#))

April 28, 2014

[4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle](#)[4.11 Society » Health](#)326-13 **In U.S., Economic Confidence Drops Slightly to -17** ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) Gallup's Economic Confidence Index averaged -17 for the week ending April 27. This represents a slight drop from consistent index ratings of either -15 or -16 for the past four weeks. ([Gallup USA](#))

April 29, 2014

[3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being](#)[3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection](#)326-14 **Most U.S. Workers See Upside to Staying Connected to Work** ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) Full-time U.S. employees are upbeat about using their computers and mobile devices to stay connected to the workplace outside of their normal working hours. Nearly eight in 10 (79%) workers view this as a somewhat or strongly positive development. ([Gallup USA](#))

April 30, 2014

[3.3 Economy » Employment Issues](#)

326-15 **U.S. Payroll to Population Rate 43.4% in April** (Click for Details)

(USA) The U.S. Payroll to Population employment rate (P2P), as measured by Gallup, was 43.4% in April. This is up slightly from 42.7% in March, but down from 44.5% in April 2013. The P2P rate of 42.6% for the first quarter of 2014 is also below the averages for the first quarters of 2012 (43.6%) and 2013 (43.4%).

(Gallup USA)

May 1, 2014

[3.3 Economy » Employment Issues](#)

[4.13 Society » Social Problems](#)

326-16 **Bipartisan Support for Increased U.S. Sanctions against Russia** (Click for Details)

(USA) As the Obama administration announces new economic measures against Russian officials and companies, the public supports increased U.S. economic and diplomatic sanctions by a 53% to 36% margin. But by roughly two-to-one (62% to 30%), Americans oppose sending arms and military supplies to the Ukrainian government. (Pew Research Center)

April 28, 2014

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

## ► CYBER WORLD

326-17 **Russia: Children and the Internet** (Click for Details)

(Russia) The internalization of Russia is going on. But the World Wide Web creates not only new opportunities, but new risks for children, according to Russians. (VCIOM)

April 07, 2014

[4.6 Society » Media/ New Media](#)

326-18 **Using Mobile Technology for Work Linked to Higher Stress** (Click for Details)

(USA) U.S. workers who email for work and who spend more hours working remotely outside of normal working hours are more likely to experience a substantial amount of stress on any given day than workers who do not exhibit these behaviors. Nearly half of workers who "frequently" email for work outside of normal working hours report experiencing stress "a lot of the day yesterday," compared with the 36% experiencing stress who never email for work. (Gallup USA)

May 2, 2014

[4.6 Society » Media/ New Media](#)

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

326-19 **Mobile Apps Collect Information about Users, With Wide Range Of Permissions** (Click for Details)

(USA) The Supreme Court will hear two cases this term about whether police can search the contents of a mobile device without a warrant. The legal boundaries of technology and privacy have become more urgent to address as mobile connectivity has become central to Americans' lives. According to the Pew Research Center 58% of adults own smartphones and 42% own tablet computers. Half of American cell phone owners have downloaded apps to their mobile devices. (Pew Research Center)

April 29, 2014

[4.6 Society » Media/ New Media](#)

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



326-20 **Heartbleed's Impact** ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) 39% of internet users have changed passwords or canceled accounts; 6% think their personal information was swiped. The Heartbleed security flaw on one of the most widely used "secure socket" encryption programs on the internet had an impact on a notable share of internet users. ([Pew Research Center](#))

April 30, 2014

[4.6 Society » Media/ New Media](#)

326-21 **For Many, Mobile Technology Increasing Retail Shopping** ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) Although online and smartphone shopping are a clear threat to traditional brick-and-mortar retail stores, more than half of Americans say the amount of shopping they do in person at retail stores has not been affected by mobile technology. While a not insignificant 19% admit they now shop less at retail stores as a result of the rise of mobile technology, 22% say they are now doing more shopping in person at retail stores.

([Gallup USA](#))

May 1, 2014

[4.6 Society » Media/ New Media](#)

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

326-22 **Mobile Technology in Politics More Potential Than Reality** ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) Although most Americans now own mobile communication devices or otherwise have access to the Internet, no more than 23% have used them for a variety of political interactions. These results suggest that the potential use of mobile communication for connecting voters and potential voters to politics has yet to be fully realized. ([Gallup USA](#))

April 29, 2014

[4.6 Society » Media/ New Media](#)

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

326-23 **In U.S., Mobile Tech Aids Interpersonal Communication Most** ([Click for Details](#))

(USA) Mobile technology, including the use of smartphones and tablet computers, has affected many aspects of Americans' lives, but most notably their communication with friends and family. Sixty-two percent of Americans say mobile technology has increased their interpersonal communication "a lot," with another 27% saying it has increased it "a little." Two-thirds of U.S. workers say they are now working at least a little more outside of working hours as a result of mobile technology. Slightly less than half of Americans say mobile technology has increased their political activity. ([Gallup USA](#))

April 28, 2014

[4.6 Society » Media/ New Media](#)

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



► **ANALYSIS TANK**

326-A1 **Where have voters gone since 2010?** (Click for Details)

(UK) The rise of UKIP and the fall of the Lib Dems explains why Labour is maintaining a lead approaching the final year of this parliament. For the Conservatives, there is good news and bad news. The good news is that they are not losing many votes to their traditional political rivals. Just 2 per cent of those who voted Conservative in 2010 would now vote Labour, with only 1 per cent now supporting the Liberal Democrats. This is despite the Conservatives consistently lagging behind Labour in the polls in 2013, averaging 31 per cent to Labour's 38 per cent. (Pew Research Centre)

1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

**Topic of the week:**

**Popular Perceptions on PLEASURES, PAINS AND FEARS OF MOBILE TECHNOLOGY**

► This issue provides three interesting poll findings and buzz monitoring on this subject.

**PLEASURES**

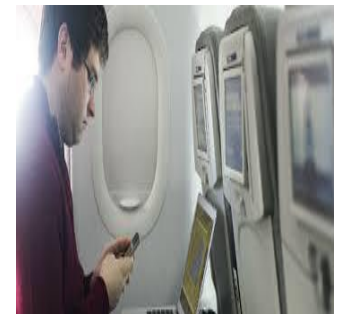
*In U.S., Mobile Tech Aids Interpersonal Communication Most*

28 April 2014

Nearly nine in 10 say their communication has increased "a lot" or "a little"



PRINCETON, NJ -- Mobile technology, including the use of smartphones and tablet computers, has affected many aspects of Americans' lives, but most notably their communication with friends and family. Sixty-two percent of Americans say mobile technology has increased their interpersonal communication "a lot," with another 27% saying it has increased it "a little." Two-thirds of U.S. workers say they are now working at least a little more outside of working hours as a result of mobile technology. Slightly less than half of Americans say mobile technology has increased their political activity.



Increase in Activities as a Result of Mobile Technology

	Increased a lot	Increased a little	Not increased at all
	%	%	%
Communication with friends and family	62	27	12
Amount of work you do outside out of regular working hours ^	32	36	32
Involvement in election campaigns and other political activities	17	28	55

^Based on adults employed full or part time  
March 21-23, 2014

GALLUP

The results are from a March 21-23 Gallup poll designed to assess how much mobile technology has affected Americans' behavior in the personal, political, and work areas.

The poll finds that seven in 10 Americans use either a smartphone or a tablet, devices that didn't exist 20 years ago, making the high level of reported use of a mobile device one of the most dramatic shifts in generations in the way Americans communicate and access information. These mobile devices have many implications for Americans' daily personal and work lives, allowing them to stay in touch with others outside of the home and office, and changing the way they approach their jobs.

Because mobile technology usage is higher among younger Americans, it is not surprising that younger adults are more likely than older Americans to report that mobile technology is having a greater effect across their personal, work, and political lives. But it is not just the under-30 crowd whose lives are being most affected. Those between the ages of 30 and 49 are just as likely as 18- to 29-year-olds to report that their interpersonal communication, work outside of working hours, and political involvement have increased a lot with the rise of mobile technology.

Those older than 50, particularly those 65 or older, are less likely to have been affected to a large degree by mobile technology.

*Increase in Activities as a Result of Mobile Technology, by Age*

Percentage whose activity has increased "a lot"

	18 to 29 years	30 to 49 years	50 to 64 years	65+ years
Communication with friends and family	76	71	55	37
Amount of work you do outside out of regular working hours ^	37	37	25	15
Involvement in election campaigns and other political activities	21	19	14	12

^Based on adults employed full or part time

March 21-23, 2014

GALLUP

**Implications**

Mobile technology has certainly increased Americans' opportunities to stay in touch and perform tasks that at one time could be accomplished only by sitting at a computer or using a landline phone. More than anything, it has increased nearly all Americans' communication with friends and family at least a little bit. Although it has had a less profound effect on the frequency with which Americans participate in the political process and work outside of regular working hours, it still has substantially affected their behavior in these areas.



Given the greater likelihood of younger Americans than older Americans to say mobile technology has increased their activity in the interpersonal, work, and political spheres, it is likely mobile technology will foster even greater activity in these areas in the future.

The increased ability to communicate with friends and family that mobile technology affords is presumably a positive, although some may

complain of "communication overload" with the constant text messages, social media posts, and emailing that cause one's mobile device to beep, vibrate, or make noise throughout the day.

Whether the ability to do more work away from an employee's place of business is a positive or a negative is an intriguing question that will be answered in greater depth in a forthcoming analysis on [gallup.com](http://gallup.com). Americans are less likely to report that their political activity has increased as a result of mobile technology compared with the other areas tested, but, as Gallup will explore in a future report, the ability to reach potential voters and campaign contributors on a 24-hour basis has the potential to change how candidates and elected officials go about their business.

### Survey Methods

Results for this Gallup poll are based on telephone interviews conducted March 21-23, 2014, on the Gallup Daily tracking survey, with a random sample of 1,505 adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, the margin of sampling error is  $\pm 3$  percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

For results based on the total sample of 855 adults employed full or part time, the margin of sampling error is  $\pm 4$  percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample of national adults includes a minimum quota of 50% cellphone respondents and 50% landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas by time zone within region. Landline and cellular telephone numbers are selected using random-digit-dial methods. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

Samples are weighted to correct for unequal selection probability, nonresponse, and double coverage of landline and cell users in the two sampling frames. They are also weighted to match the national demographics of gender, age, race, Hispanic ethnicity, education, region, population density, and phone status (cellphone only/landline only/both, and cellphone mostly). Demographic weighting targets are based on the most recent Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18 and older U.S. population. Phone status targets are based on the most recent National Health Interview Survey. Population density targets are based on the most recent U.S. census. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting.

In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

Source: [http://www.gallup.com/poll/168734/mobile-tech-aids-interpersonal-communication.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA](http://www.gallup.com/poll/168734/mobile-tech-aids-interpersonal-communication.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Business%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA)

## PAINS

### *Using Mobile Technology for Work Linked to Higher Stress*

May 2, 2014

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- U.S. workers who email for work and who spend more hours working remotely outside of normal working hours are more likely to experience a substantial amount of stress on any given day than workers who do not exhibit these behaviors. Nearly half of workers who "frequently" email for work

outside of normal working hours report experiencing stress "a lot of the day yesterday," compared with the 36% experiencing stress who never email for work.

*Daily Stress by Email Usage and Remote Working Habits*

"Did you experience stress a lot of the day yesterday?"

Mobile technology behavior	Lowest frequency	Second lowest frequency	Second highest frequency	Highest frequency
Checks email outside of working hours:	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently
	36%	40%	41%	48%
Hours spent per week working remotely:	None	1-2 hours	3-6 hours	7+ hours
	37%	41%	43%	47%

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

Controlling for age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, education, region, marital status, and children in household

GALLUP

Time spent working remotely outside of working hours aligns similarly, with 47% of those who report working remotely at least seven hours per week having a lot of stress the previous day compared with 37% experiencing stress who reported no remote work time.



These data were collected from March 24 through April 10, 2014, as part of the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index for a special Gallup study exploring the effects of mobile technology on politics, business, and well-being in the United States. Gallup interviewed 4,475 working U.S. adults, and the findings hold true after controlling for age, gender, income, education, race/ethnicity, region, marital status, and children in household.

**Workers Who Use Mobile Technology Rate Their Lives Better**

In seeming contrast to the relationship between the use of mobile technology for work and its relationship to elevated daily stress, workers who email or work remotely outside of normal working hours also rate their lives better than their counterparts who do not. As with stress, frequency of emailing outside of work and hours spent working remotely are closely linked to the percentage of respondents who are "thriving."

*Life Evaluation "% Thriving" by Email Usage and Remote Working Habits*

Mobile technology behavior	Lowest frequency	Second lowest frequency	Second highest frequency	Highest frequency
Checks email outside of working hours:	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently
	54%	56%	61%	63%
Hours spent per week working remotely:	None	1-2 hours	3-6 hours	7+ hours
	52%	61%	61%	63%

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

Controlling for age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, education, region, marital status, and children in household

GALLUP

Gallup classifies Americans as "thriving" according to how they rate their current and future lives on a ladder scale with steps numbered from 0 to 10 based on the Cantril Self-Anchoring Striving Scale. Those who rate their present life a 7 or higher and their life in five years an 8 or higher are classified as thriving.

### Employers' Expectations Drive Mobile Technology Use

Regardless of well-being related outcomes such as daily stress and life evaluations, employers' expectations play a clear role in employees' mobile technology use. Sixty-two percent of workers who have employers that expect work-related mobile use say they use email frequently outside of working hours, compared with 23% of those whose employers have no such expectations. Just 5% of workers say they never email outside of work even in the existence of such employer expectations, compared with 30% who never email in the absence of those employer expectations. A similar pattern exists for remote work.

*Mobile Technology Use Among Workers by Employer Expectations*

	Employer expects mobile use	Employer does not expect mobile use
Frequently	62%	23%
Occasionally	23%	23%
Rarely	9%	20%
Never	5%	30%

Gallup-Healthways Well-Being Index

Controlling for age, gender, race/ethnicity, income, education, region, marital status, and children in household

GALLUP®

### Implications



The unusual dichotomy in key well-being outcomes -- daily stress and life satisfaction -- and work-related mobile technology use provides evidence that such behaviors can both positively and negatively influence employees' well-being. Even after controlling for all key demographics, workers who leverage mobile technology more often outside of work are much more likely to be stressed on any given day, while simultaneously being more likely to rate their lives better.

It is possible that by emailing or working remotely outside of normal hours, workers associate such behaviors with greater professional success and accomplishment, thus elevating how they think about and evaluate their lives more generally. At the same time, the elevated levels of stress associated with these behaviors may fall into what some refer to as "productive stress." For some workers this type of stress may be a desirable emotional state that is associated with greater urgency and more productive work days. Job type may also be a factor in these results; more personally rewarding occupations for many people also may be the type that demand more mobile technology use and that typically come with elevated stress levels.

## Survey Methods

Results for this study are based on telephone interviews conducted March 24-April 10, 2014, as a part of the Gallup Daily tracking survey and the Gallup-Healthways Well-Being index with a random sample of 4,475 working adults, aged 18 and older, living in all 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

For results based on the total sample of national adults, the margin of sampling error is  $\pm 1.8$  percentage points at the 95% confidence level. For results based on the employer expectations sub-groups, the margin of sampling error is  $\pm 2.5$  to 3.0 percentage points.

Workers were asked, "How often do you normally check your work email outside of normal working hours -- frequently, occasionally, rarely, or never?" and "Now, I'd like you to think about any time you may spend doing your job remotely using a computer or other electronic device, such as a smartphone or tablet. In a typical seven-day week, about how many total hours, if any, do you spend working remotely?"

Interviews are conducted with respondents on landline telephones and cellular phones, with interviews conducted in Spanish for respondents who are primarily Spanish-speaking. Each sample of national adults includes a minimum quota of 50% cellphone respondents and 50% landline respondents, with additional minimum quotas by region. Landline telephone numbers are chosen at random among listed telephone numbers. Cellphone numbers are selected using random digit dial methods. Landline respondents are chosen at random within each household on the basis of which member had the most recent birthday.

Samples are weighted to correct for unequal selection probability, nonresponse, and double coverage of landline and cell users in the two sampling frames. They are also weighted to match the national demographics of gender, age, race, Hispanic ethnicity, education, region, population density, and phone status (cellphone only/landline only/both, cellphone mostly, and having an unlisted landline number). Demographic weighting targets are based on the most recent Current Population Survey figures for the aged 18 and older U.S. population. Phone status targets are based on the most recent National Health Interview Survey. Population density targets are based on the most recent U.S. census. All reported margins of sampling error include the computed design effects for weighting.

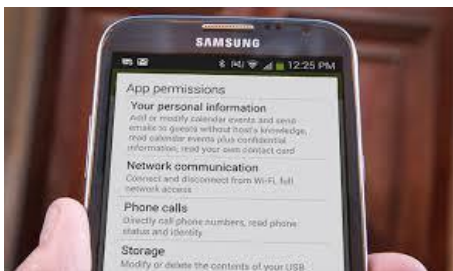
In addition to sampling error, question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of public opinion polls.

Source: [http://www.gallup.com/poll/168815/using-mobile-technology-work-linked-higher-stress.aspx?utm\\_source=alert&utm\\_medium=email&utm\\_campaign=syndication&utm\\_content=morelink&utm\\_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA%20-%20Well-Being](http://www.gallup.com/poll/168815/using-mobile-technology-work-linked-higher-stress.aspx?utm_source=alert&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=syndication&utm_content=morelink&utm_term=Americas%20-%20Northern%20America%20-%20USA%20-%20Well-Being)

## FEARS

### *Mobile apps collect information about users, with wide range of permissions*

April 29, 2014



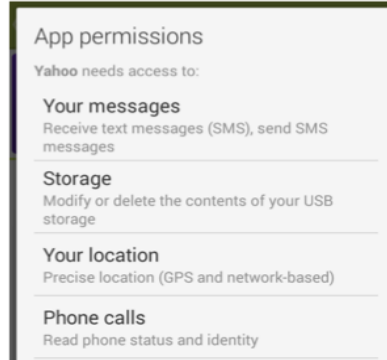
The Supreme Court will hear two cases this term about whether police can search the contents of a mobile device without a warrant.

The legal boundaries of technology and privacy have become more urgent to address as mobile connectivity has become central to Americans' lives. According to the Pew Research Center 58% of adults own smartphones and 42% own tablet computers. Half of American cell phone owners have downloaded apps to their mobile devices.

Apps are pieces of software that allow users to interact with mobile services, from online banking, to news and games and driving directions. When they download apps, many users may not realize the apps collect

information about them. The cases before the high court could clarify whether police searches of smartphones, including app content, without a warrant represent “unreasonable search and seizure” and violate citizens’ privacy in a new technological era.

#### Permission Notification in Google Play Store



Source: Screenshot of the permissions for the Yahoo! App, taken with a Samsung Galaxy S3  
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Apps are central to these cases because when a smartphone user downloads an app, the owner is usually prompted by the app to gain permission to access other information from the phone. For example, in the Android operating system, users are first presented with what information and features an app requires when they attempt to download an app. This information is organized into a list of “permissions.” Users must either accept the entire list, or decline to use the app.

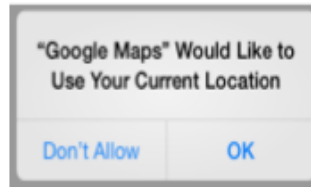
According to a survey of 1,300 apps conducted in early 2013, apps can vary widely in how many permissions they require with one app asking for 47 permissions, and others only one. In all, there were 126 different permissions apps asked for, according to 2013 data – but the list of possible permissions continues to grow. Users are presented with those permissions grouped in to broad categories. Like the overall list of permissions the categories users are presented with also continues to change, among the current most common categories to note (this list is not exhaustive):

- **Your Location:** This is a category of permissions which includes several methods an app could use to find a user’s location. For example, “Precise Location” lets an app find a user’s location using the GPS of the device as well as cell phone towers and Wi-Fi networks.
- **Your Personal Information:** This category covers a broad range of permissions that allow apps to access information like a user’s browser history and bookmarks, calendar events and contact data.
- **Services That Cost You Money:** This permissions category covers functions of the device that could affect the user’s cell phone bill, such as allowing apps to send text messages or make phone calls. This category signals to the user that the third party app now has access to core functions of the device that could interact with the cell provider (such as Verizon or AT&T).
- **Your Accounts:** Some permission categories are narrow in scope, but this category broadly covers dozens of permissions that give apps access to various user accounts including accounts like Gmail or Google Maps.

- **Hardware:** These permissions not only cover information stored on the phone, but also allow the app to interact with the device itself. For example, the “Take Pictures or Video” permission allows an app access to the device’s camera.

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### Notification in iOS



Source: Screen shot from Google Maps running on an Apple iPad

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On Apple devices, users are informed of the same information, but in a different way. On iOS devices, users are not presented with a specific list of permissions when they install an app; instead, they install the app and then the app informs them when it needs access to certain information or features.

This method is sometimes referred to as “just-in-time” notification. In this case, if an app requires a user’s location information, the user is asked if they would allow the app to do that *when the app first needs to*. This is different from the Android, where the user is told on initial install that an app may need location information at some point.

Source: <http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2014/04/29/mobile-apps-collect-information-about-users-with-wide-range-of-permissions/>

## 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

