

Gallopedia

From **Gilani Research Foundation**

October 2018, Issue # **557***

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 Mishal Javed 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.

Contact Details:

Sara Salam

Assistant Manager

Gilani Research Foundation

Email: sara.salam@gilanifoundation.com



[Topic of the week: \(Click for details\)](#)

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

THIS WEEKLY REPORT CONSISTS OF **22**
NATIONAL & MULTI COUNTRY SURVEYS **10**
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

► SOUTHEAST ASIA:

557-1 [Third Quarter 2018 Social Weather Survey: Self-Rated Poverty rises to 52%](#) (Click for details)

(Philippines) The Third Quarter 2018 Social Weather Survey, done on September 15-23, 2018, found 52% (est. 12.2 million) of families considering themselves as *Mahirap* or Poor. This is 4 points above the 48% (est. 11.1 million families) in June 2018, and is the highest since the similar 52% in December 2014. This is the second consecutive increase in Self-Rated Poverty in 2018. Since the 42% recorded in March 2018, Self-Rated Poverty has increased by 10 points in total. (SWS)



October 9, 2018

[3.5 Economy](#) » [Poverty](#)

557-2 [New Poll: Armenians Optimistic About Future, New Government](#) (Click for details)

(Armenia) Yerevan, Armenia—A new national poll conducted in Armenia (IRI) Center for Insights in Survey Research reveals widespread optimism about the country's future and Prime Minister Pashinyan's government. A combined 82 percent view the new government "very positively" (39 percent) or "somewhat positively" (43 percent). Sixty-three percent would like to see political reforms undertaken quickly, compared to 34 percent who prefer a "more gradual than not" (24 percent) or "definitely gradual" (10 percent) transformation. (IRI)

October 9, 2018

[1.3 Domestic Politics](#) » [Governance](#)

► MENA

557-3 [Is social media a boon or a bane for GCC residents?](#) (Click for details)

A large majority in UAE & KSA consume news via social media yet only 14% of them trust this as a news source. 31% of people believe there is an element of truth in fake news and are wary of people/ brands associated with it. In surveying respondents across the UAE and KSA, we found that nearly 80% of respondents claimed to be keeping themselves up to date with news via social media channels, with over a third of the population believing it delivers stories in a short and timely summary. (YouGov MENA)



October 10, 2018

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

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Africa Zone

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

▶ AFRICA

557-4 [Education; Key to Girl Child Empowerment](#) (Click for details)

(Nigeria) In commemorating the International Day of the Girl Child, NOIPolls presents a throwback from its previous public opinion poll conducted in 2017, which highlighted the perception of Nigerians on the importance of Girl Child Education and the factors militating against it in Nigeria. The poll revealed that almost all the respondents (99 percent) acknowledged that Girl Child Education is important to their community as shown in the chart below. (NOI Polls)



October 9, 2018

4.10 Society » Education

557-5 [Senegalese strongly support equal chance for women to be elected to public office, Afrobarometer survey show](#) (Click for details)

(Senegal) Partisan preferences aside, having a woman as mayor of their capital city – a historic first – should suit Senegalese citizens just fine: Most of them say women should have the same chance as men to be elected to public office. According to Afrobarometer's most recent national survey, more than three-fourths of Senegalese, and almost nine out of 10 Senegalese women, support equal opportunity at the ballot box. (Afrobarometer)

October 12, 2018

4.5 Society » Gender Issues

557-6 [Internet Connectivity Seen as Having Positive Impact on Life in Sub-Saharan Africa](#) (Click for details)

According to a new Pew Research Center analysis, most sub-Saharan Africans feel positively about the role the internet plays in their country. Large majorities say the increasing use of the internet has had a *good* influence on education in their country, and half or more say the same about the economy, personal relationships and politics. Only when it comes to the issue of morality are sub-Saharan Africans somewhat more divided about the role the internet is playing. Across six major nations surveyed in the region, a median of 45% say the internet has had a positive impact on morality, while 39% say it has been negative. (PEW Research)

October 9, 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

557-7 [Most Brits say gene editing to reduce risk of disease should be allowed](#) (Click for details)

(UK) One in ten supports changing a child's intelligence or appearance through gene editing – with young people most likely to consider it for their own future children. However, some are concerned about the ethical implications of other potential uses of gene editing – including changing DNA to alter a person's appearance or personality. New YouGov research explores the extent to which the public supports gene editing, and whether they would consider using the technology to alter the genetic make-up of any future offspring. (YouGov UK)



October 10, 2018

4.11 Society » Health

557-8 [Voting Intention: Conservatives 41%, Labour 37% \(8-9 Oct\)](#) (Click for details)

(UK) The latest YouGov/ Times voting intention survey sees the Conservatives on 41% (from 42% in last week's poll) and Labour on 37% (from 36%). Elsewhere, the Liberal Democrats are on 9% (unchanged) and votes for other parties stands at 13% (from 12%). When it comes to who would make the best Prime Minister, this week's poll shows 36% of people prefer Theresa May while 25% favour Jeremy Corbyn. A further 37% answered "not sure". (YouGov UK)



October 12, 2018

1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections

557-9 [As French Connection considers a sale, where has the brand fallen behind its rivals?](#) (Click for details)

(France) On Monday, news emerged regarding high-street retailer French Connection. The brand announced that it may be up for sale, prompting shares in the fashion chain to rise 25% to 55p. Following on from speculation last weekend, the firm said it was 'reviewing all strategic options' – one of which is a potential sale. French Connection has made a loss for each of the last five years. Certainly the brand is not performing in the same way it did during late 1990s, in which t-shirts emblazoned with the 'FCUK' slogan were ubiquitous around the country. (YouGov UK)

October 10, 2018

3.13 Economy » Services

557-10 [ASOS – Marketing Week Masters 'Brand of the Year'](#) (Click for details)

(UK) YouGov BrandIndex data fed into the decision making process, which also included public votes and the thoughts of a panel of judges. YouGov data underlines how the fashion brand has succeeded over the past few years. If we examine ASOS's Purchase Consideration score among the public as a whole firstly, we see it has improved from 6% in July 2013, to 11% in July 2018. Among ASOS's crucial target demographic – 62% of its customer base is aged 18-34 – Purchase Consideration continues to rise. If we look back over the past five years, we get a clear picture of progress on this front. (YouGov UK)

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October 10, 2018

[3.1 Economy » Perceptions on Performance/ Well-Being](#)557-11 [Students split on how universities should be funded](#) [\(Click for details\)](#)

(UK) Newly released figures from a YouGov Omnibus survey conducted in June show that students are divided on how university education should be funded. Four in ten 40% say that “It should be paid for by everyone, funding it through general taxation like income tax”, while a similar number (37%) say “it should be paid for by the people who go to university, funding it through tuition fees or some sort of graduate tax”. A further 11% answered “neither of these” and 13% don't know. (YouGov UK)



October 9, 2018

[4.10 Society » Education](#)557-12 [How should we combat climate change?](#) [\(Click for details\)](#)

(UK) Attempts to combat climate change have thus far centred around attempts to reduce consumption of resources and shift to cleaner forms of energy generation. Newly released YouGov research reveals that, given the choice between backing a climate change strategy that involved reducing consumption of resources to slow or halt the negative effects of climate change and one that involves relying on technological solutions to counter the effects of climate change, the majority of Britons (54%) would opt for the former. (YouGov UK)



October 8, 2018

[4.14 Society » Environment/ Disasters](#)557-13 [British consumers have mixed confidence about national economy](#) [\(Click for details\)](#)

(UK) Latest forecasts of GDP growth expect the UK economy to grow by 1.3% in 2018¹. This represents a slight weakening of confidence by economists as some had predicted GDP growth of nearly 2% for 2018 at the start of the year². Overall, predicted UK GDP growth for 2018 is still far smaller than the 2.4% expected GDP growth for the Eurozone as a whole, with many economists putting this down to Brexit uncertainty and decreased business investment in the UK. (Ipsos MORI)

October 10, 2018

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

► NORTH AMERICA

557-14 [Americans Still More Trusting of Local Than State Government](#) [\(Click for details\)](#)

(USA) Americans continue the decade-long trend of being more trusting of their local government than of their state government. Currently, 72% of U.S. adults say they have a "great deal" or a "fair amount" of trust in their local government, compared with 63% who say the same about their state government. (Gallup USA)

October 8, 2018

[1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance](#)557-15 [Bringing About More Compromise in Congress](#) [\(Click for details\)](#)

(USA) The almost completely partisan Senate vote on the Supreme Court nomination of Brett Kavanaugh underscores the frequent lack of compromise among our elected representatives in Washington. One Democratic senator voted for Kavanaugh, and one Republican senator voted against Kavanaugh. Otherwise, every elected representative voted their party line. (Gallup USA)

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October 10, 2018

[1.4 Domestic Politics » Political Parties](#)557-16 [How Personal and Community Ratings Influence Trust in Media](#) (Click for details)

(USA) On balance, most Americans (57%) see the internet as having had a positive impact on the U.S. news environment in the past ten years, but it has also created its own set of challenges. Notably, news consumers may find it difficult or time-consuming to sort through the vast amount of information and news sources available through digital media -- this may be one reason why the Gallup/Knight survey found that 58% of Americans believe it is hard to stay well-informed in today's media environment. (Gallup USA)



October 11, 2018

[4.6 Society » Media/ New Media](#)557-17 [U.S. Media Trust Continues to Recover From 2016 Low](#) (Click for details)

(USA) Forty-five percent of Americans have a great deal or fair amount of trust in the mass media to report the news "fully, accurately and fairly," representing a continued recovery from the all-time low of 32% in 2016. Media trust is now the highest it has been since 2009 but remains below what it was in the late 1990s and early 2000s. (Gallup USA)

October 12, 2018

[4.6 Society » Media/ New Media](#)

► AUSTRALASIA

558-18 [All female age groups closing the balance gap](#) (Click for details)

(Australia) The following chart shows that all female age groups have been closing the gap in superannuation balances on their male counterparts over the decade. The biggest gain was made by the 50 to 59 female group which improved by 15.2% points, going from only 54.5% of the male average in 2008 to 69.7% in 2018. The other groups to show big improvements were those aged 35 to 49 (up 14.2% points to 75.4%) and the 60+ segment, up 9.8% points (to 72.1%). Females over 60 have the lowest incidence of superannuation but they have higher balances than younger females due to contributing for longer. (Roy Morgan)



October 12, 2018

[4.5 Society » Gender Issues](#)557-19 [Australian Digital Inclusion Index above 60 for first time](#) (Click for details)

(Australia) The 2018 Australian Digital Inclusion Index (ADII) shows that progress on improving Australia's Digital Inclusion is being made across all three measures of Access, Digital Ability and Affordability. However there are significant demographic groups which still require more targeted investment and development to bridge the gaps on access and digital ability in particular. (Roy Morgan)

October 12, 2018

[3.12 Economy » IT & Telecom](#)557-20 [Gen Z are most likely to ask friends/family for advice about retirement planning](#) (Click for details)

(Australia) Nearly a third of Generation Z (30%) are 'Info Seekers' when it comes to asking friends/family for advice about retirement planning – nearly twice as high as for any other generation. Just under a fifth of Millennials (18%) ask friends/family for advice about retirement planning. While Generation Z are early in their working life, or still



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studying, most Millennials are now in their late 20s and 30s and form the largest cohort of the Australian workforce. In contrast 13% of those in Generation X and 14% of near retirement Baby Boomers ask friends/family for advice about retirement planning. Only 8% of Pre-Boomers, who are largely already retired, ask friends/family for advice. (Roy Morgan)

October 12, 2018

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

► MULTICOUNTRY STUDIES

557-21 [What worries the world? September 2018](#) (Click for details)

The What Worries the World study finds the majority of people in the participating 28 nations feel their country is on the wrong track (60% on average), with Brazil (88%), Spain (81%), South Africa (81%) France (76%) and Peru (75%) citing the greatest levels of concern. (Ipsos MORI)

October 11, 2018

[1.2 Domestic Politics » Performance Ratings](#)

557-22 [World's Views of Air, Water Quality Highlight Challenges](#) (Click for details)

Gallup's global research indicates that residents' satisfaction with their air and water quality tends to be lower in less economically developed regions, and highlights the challenge facing countries that are experiencing rapid economic growth. In 2017, three in four adults (77%) worldwide said they were satisfied with the quality of air in their city or area, while somewhat fewer, seven in 10 adults (70%), said they were satisfied with the quality of water. (Gallup USA)

October 11, 2018

[4.14 Society » Environment/ Disasters](#)

Topic of the week:

Internet Connectivity Seen as Having Positive Impact on Life in Sub-Saharan Africa

► 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

[Internet Connectivity Seen as Having Positive Impact on Life in Sub-Saharan Africa](#)



Sub-Saharan Africa has experienced dramatic gains in internet use in recent years. With this rapid growth in connectivity have come a host of potential problems, including fake news, political targeting and manipulation and financial scams, among others. Yet according to a new Pew Research Center analysis, most sub-Saharan Africans feel positively about the role the internet



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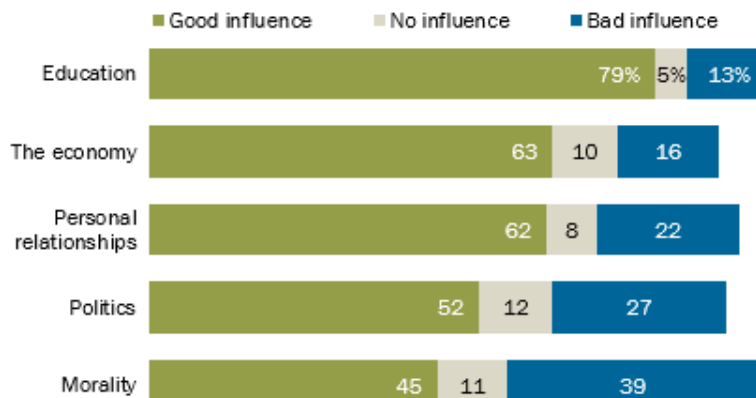
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plays in their country. Large majorities say the increasing use of the internet has had a *good* influence on education in their country, and half or more say the same about the economy, personal relationships and politics.

Only when it comes to the issues of morality are sub-Saharan Africans somewhat more divided about the role the internet is playing. Across six major nations surveyed in the region, a median of 45% say the internet has had a positive impact on morality, while 39% say it has been negative. These views vary substantially by country. For example, a majority of Nigerians (57%) believe the internet is having a good influence on morality, while more than half of Senegalese (54%) say the opposite.

Sub-Saharan African publics largely see growing internet connectivity as a positive

Generally, do you think the increasing use of the internet has had a good influence, a bad influence or no influence at all on ___ in our country?



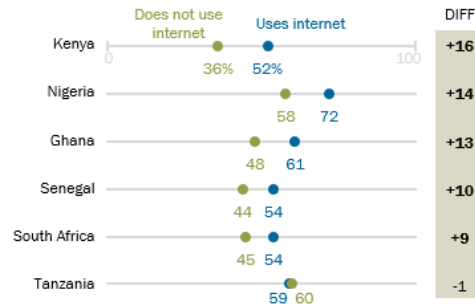
Note: Percentages are six-country medians based on total sample in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Tanzania.
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q74a-e.

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Still, in some countries, evaluations of how the internet affects morality have improved since 2014. In Ghana today, 42% think that growing internet use has a positive effect on morality – up from 29% in 2014. Favorable assessments of the internet’s impact on economics and politics have risen even more over the same time period. For example, in 2017, around two-thirds of Nigerians (64%) said the increasing use of the internet had a positive influence on their country’s politics, compared with just 43% in 2014.

Sub-Saharan internet users more likely to say internet use has good influence on their country's politics

The increasing use of the internet has had a good influence on politics in our country



Note: Percentages based on total sample. Internet users include people who use the internet at least occasionally or who own smartphones. Significant differences shown in bold.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q74b.

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Generally, internet users –meaning people who say they use the internet or own an internet-connected smartphone – are more positive about its influence. For example, in all countries but Tanzania, internet users are more likely to think the internet plays a positive role in the country’s politics.

In most countries, these gaps in attitudes between internet haves and have-nots persist whether looking at issues of morality, education, or even the economy. For instance, 72% of Ghanaian internet users see economic benefits stemming from greater connectivity, compared with 54% of non-users, and the pattern is the same in Kenya, South Africa and Nigeria.

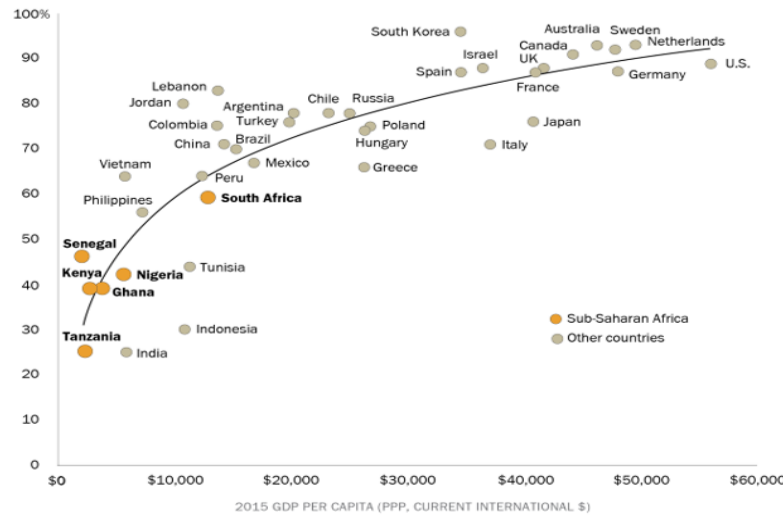
These are among the major findings of a Pew Research Center survey conducted in six sub-Saharan African countries from Feb. 21 to April 28, 2017, among 6,795 respondents.

The survey also finds that sub-Saharan Africans primarily use the internet and their mobile phones for social and entertainment purposes, though many also use their mobile devices for sending and receiving payments. Still, people are more likely to engage in nearly all activities – even basic ones like texting – if they have smartphones, suggesting the emergence of a new digital divide based on phone type. The survey also highlights long-standing digital divides along demographic lines: Higher-income, more-educated and younger people are consistently more likely to use the internet, own a smartphone and engage in social networking.

Internet use increases across sub-Saharan Africa; share with a smartphone doubles

Sub-Saharan Africa lags behind wealthier regions in terms of internet use

Adults who use the internet at least occasionally or report owning a smartphone

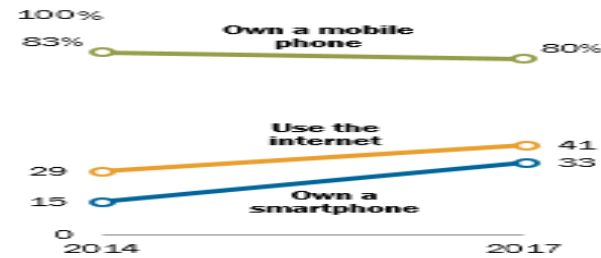


Note: GDP per capita data not available for Venezuela. Percentages based on total sample. Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q63 & Q65. U.S. data from a Pew Research Center survey conducted Jan. 3-10, 2018. China data from 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. GDP data from the World Bank accessed June 2, 2017 (China data accessed May 30, 2018).

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Internet use, smartphone ownership increase across sub-Saharan Africa, but mobile phone ownership holds steady

Adults who ...



Note: Percentages are six-country medians based on total sample in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Tanzania. Internet users include people who use the internet at least occasionally or who own smartphones. Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q63, Q64 & Q65.

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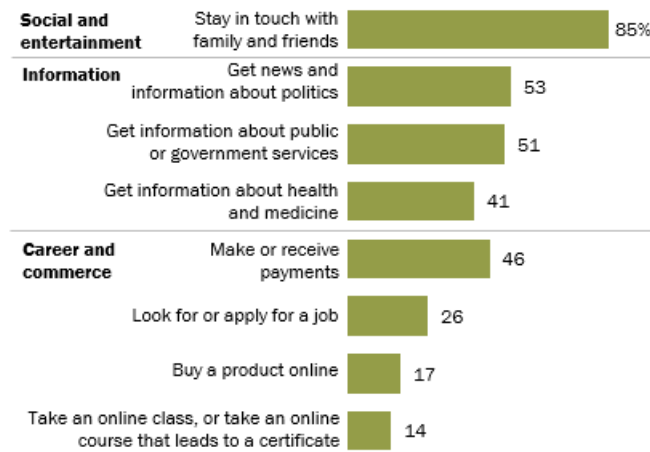
Globally, internet use is much more common in wealthier countries. The percentage of people who are online in each country is highly correlated with countries' gross domestic product per capita (PPP). Regionally, internet use is lowest in sub-Saharan Africa, where a median of 41% across six countries use the internet. South Africa (59%) is the only country in the region where at least half the population is online.

Still, the gap in internet use between emerging and advanced economies has narrowed. Whereas internet use in many of the world's advanced economies has plateaued in recent years, use in sub-Saharan Africa has notably increased. In 2014, 15% of sub-Saharan Africans owned a smartphone, compared with 33% who own one today. The number of people connected to the internet is likely to continue to rise, too; industry projections suggest that the smartphone adoption rate in sub-Saharan Africa will double by 2025.

Socializing is the most popular form of internet activity

For internet users in sub-Saharan Africa, staying in touch with family and friends is most common activity

Adult internet users who used the internet to ___ in the past 12 months



Note: Percentages are six-country medians based on internet users in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Tanzania. Internet users include people who use the internet at least occasionally or who own smartphones.
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q70a-h.

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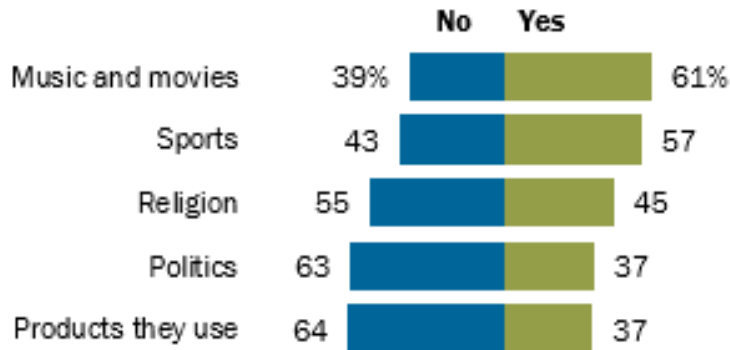
As people across the region get online, new opportunities emerge to use the internet for education, for business or to communicate with their social networks.

Sub-Saharan Africans are far-and-away most likely to use the internet for this last purpose: staying in touch with their family and friends. More than eight-in-ten internet users say they have used the internet for this purpose over the past year.

While less common than keeping in touch with the people in their lives, around half of online sub-Saharan Africans use the internet to get news and information about politics (median of 53% of internet users) or public or government services (51%). Another four-in-ten use it to access information about health and medicine (41%).

Most social media users in sub-Saharan Africa post about entertainment, not religion or politics

Adult social media users who ever use the sites to share their views about ...



Note: Percentages are six-country medians based on social media users in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Tanzania.
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q73a-e.

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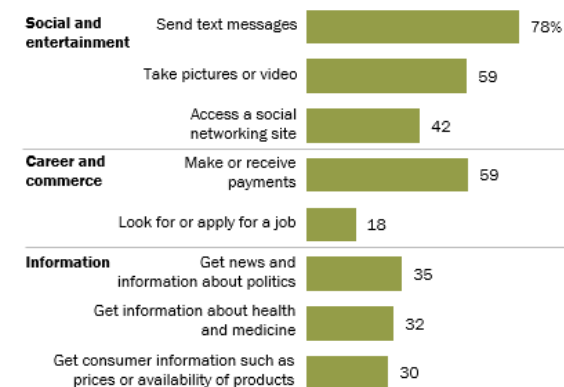
Comparatively few people have used the internet in the past year to look or apply for a job (26%) or to take an online class (14%). Even online shopping – a very common activity in the U.S. – remains somewhat limited in sub-Saharan Africa (17%).

On social media, too, most people are gravitating toward social activities over political, religious or commercial ones. Among the minority of sub-Saharan Africans who use social media (ranging from 43% in South Africa to 20% in Tanzania), more say they share their views on entertainment-related topics like music, movies and sports than say they post about politics, religion or products they enjoy.

On phones, focus is entertainment, mobile payments

Mobile phone owners in sub-Saharan Africa tend toward social activities, mobile banking

Adult mobile phone owners who have used a phone to ___ in the past 12 months



Note: Percentages are six-country medians based on mobile phone owners in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Tanzania.
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q68a-h.

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Sub-Saharan Africans are more likely to use their mobile devices – whether smartphones or not – for social and entertainment purposes than for information-seeking or career- and commerce-related activities. Across the region, a majority of phone owners are using their devices to send text messages and to take pictures or video. Around four-in-ten phone owners also use their mobile phones to access social networking sites.

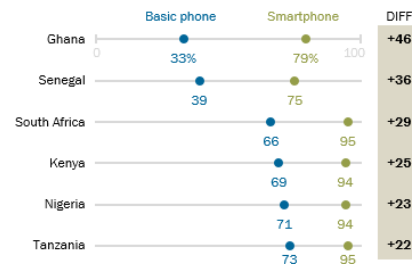
Another very popular phone-based activity is making or receiving payments. Around six-in-ten mobile phone owners have used their devices for this type of online banking over the past year, ranging from a high of 83% in Kenya (where M-Pesa is a dominant force) to a low of 34% in Nigeria.

Outside of banking, though, relatively few people use their phones for other career and commerce activities, like looking for or applying for jobs. Information-seeking activities are also less popular: Only around a third of mobile phone owners say they have used their mobile device over the past year to get news and information about politics, health or prices and products.

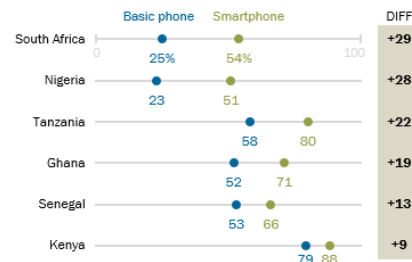
Phone type heavily shapes what people do on their devices

Sub-Saharan Africans are more likely to send texts, use mobile payment services on smartphones

Adult mobile phone owners who have used a phone to send text messages in the past 12 months



Adult mobile phone owners who have used a phone to make or receive mobile payments in the past 12 months



Note: Percentages based on mobile phone owners. Significant differences shown in bold. Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q68a & Q68g.

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Social activities and sending and receiving money are some of the most common mobile phone-based activities because they can be done both from a basic phone – one that does not connect to the internet – or from a smartphone. But even though they *can* be done at equal rates, people with smartphones are much more likely to use their phones for these types of activities.

Take, for example, sending text messages. Those who have mobile devices that connect to the internet are *much* more likely to text their network than those with a basic phone. In Ghana, the difference is particularly stark: 79% of smartphone users have texted over the past year, compared with only a third of basic phone users.

Similarly, while mobile phones are a very important tool for helping poorer people gain access to needed financial services, people are much more likely to use their phones to make or receive payments if they are internet-enabled. For example, in South Africa, more than half of those who have smartphones use their phones for mobile payments, whereas only a quarter of those with basic phones do the same.

Smartphone users and basic phone users also differ in other key ways. People who are more educated, more affluent and younger are more likely to use smartphones than others. Smartphone users are also more likely to say the internet is having a positive impact on society.

Comparing phone ownership and technology use in sub-Saharan Africa with other regions

The interactive below provides data for levels of internet use, overall mobile phone ownership, smartphone ownership and social media use over time. All figures are based on total sample and include all data available for each year. You can sort the data by year or by country, and compare how the six sub-Saharan African countries highlighted in this report compare with other countries around the world.

Compare Africa's rates of internet use, mobile phone ownership, smartphone ownership and social media use with other countries around the globe

Source: <http://www.pewglobal.org/2018/10/09/internet-connectivity-seen-as-having-positive-impact-on-life-in-sub-saharan-africa/>

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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

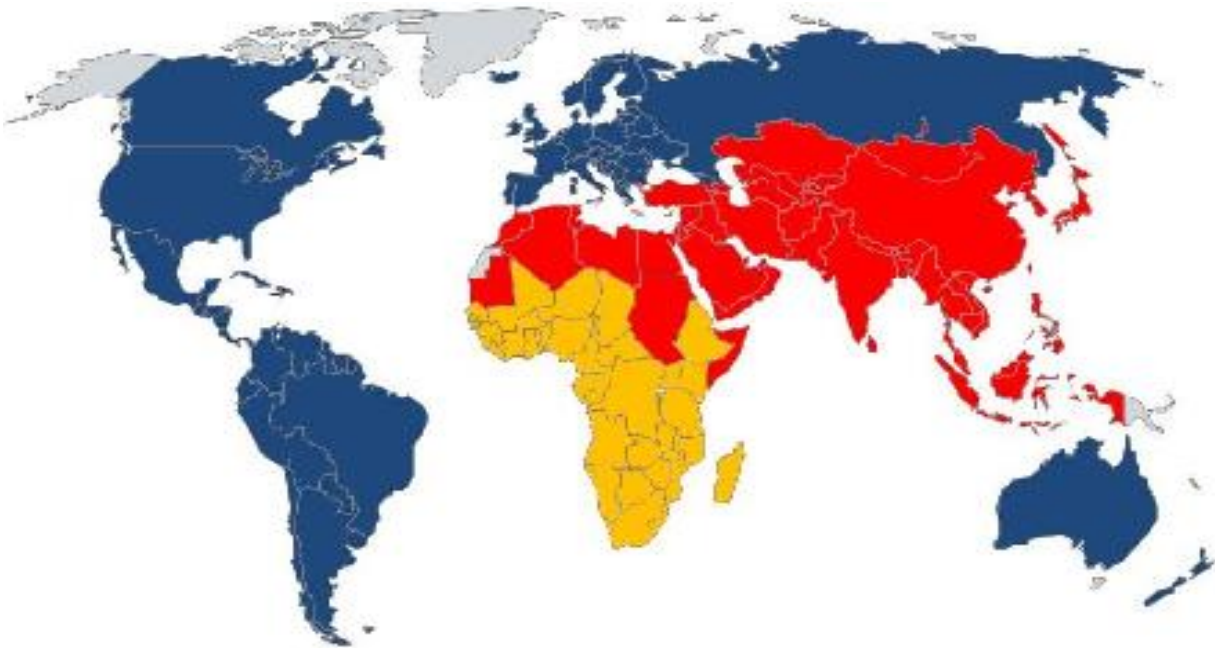
Gilani's Gallopedia (2007-2018)

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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