

Gallopedia

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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 Mohsina Ahmed.

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

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Asia Zone

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

► CENTRAL ASIA:

617-01 [Only 3% of children under the age of 18 live in single-parent households](#) (Click for Details)

(China) Almost a quarter of U.S. children under the age of 18 live with one parent and no other adults (23%), more than three times the share of children around the world who do so (7%). In comparison, 3% of children in China, 4% of children in Nigeria and 5% of children in India live in single-parent households. In neighboring Canada, the share is 15%. Researchers have different ways of categorizing single-parent households. In this report, single-parent households have a sole adult living with at least one biological, step or foster child under age 18. (PEW)

December 12, 2019

4.2 Society » Family

617-02 [Death by ramen? Study links fatal strokes with number of shops](#) (Click for Details)

(Japan) A Japanese research team found that the more ramen restaurants an area has, the higher the mortality rate from stroke. The results of the study conducted by a Jichi Medical University team were published in Britain's Nutrition Journal. While the number of deaths from stroke has been declining overall in Japan, the medical condition is still the fourth-leading cause of death. Ramen dishes typically contain a high content of salt, which can cause high blood pressure, increasing the risk of stroke. (Asahi)



December 15, 2019

4.11 Society » Health

617-03 [YouTube Music reigns supreme as the most frequently used music app in India](#) (Click for Details)

(India) Around a quarter of Indians (23%) claim YouTube Music is the most frequently used app by them in order to stream music, YouGov's latest research reveals. After YouTube, Gaana (17%), Google Play Music (13%) and Jio Saavn (13%) are some of the other apps used often to enjoy music. Interestingly, while the usage of music apps is similar for men and women for almost all apps, a higher number of men than women use Jio Saavn regularly (17% vs 9%) while more women than men are frequent users of Amazon Prime Music (13% vs 8%). (YouGov India)

December 12, 2019

4.16 Society » Entertainment

617-04 [Perceptions of Singaporeans on Domestic Abuse](#) (Click for Details)

(Singapore) Ipsos, global market agency conducted a survey in collaboration with United Women Singapore. The survey found that 3 in 10 Singaporeans claim that they (10%) or someone close to them (23%) have experienced domestic abuse. However, 40% of Singaporeans are apathetic, thinking that domestic abuse is not prevalent in Singapore, and that it rarely occurs. 84% of Singaporeans consider that hitting a spouse and leaving a physical wound constitutes domestic



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abuse; but this percentage drops to 75% if one hits a spouse but does not leave a physical wound. Approximately 7 in 10 people consider forcing a spouse to engage in sexual intercourse against their will (78%), verbal threats (70%) and restraining or holding them against their will (69%) as abuse. (Ipsos)

December 9, 2019

4.13 Society » Social Problems

617-05 [Affordable Housing in Malaysia - Myth or Reality? \(Click for Details\)](#)

(Malaysia) The recently released Real Estate Affordability report shows a split result when it comes to affordability to buy a home in Malaysia. 50% Malaysians feel that they are likely to afford to buy a house. This result may be higher than the global average (42%), but is quite dismal when compared to China and India; where close to two-thirds of the respondents were positive about affording a house. 74% Chinese and 73% Indians feel that they are likely to afford a house in their respective country. The top countries where most said they were priced out of the market were Hungary (84%), Japan (83%), Poland (75%), Argentina (68%) and Russia (67%). (Ipsos)



November 22, 2019

4.13 Society » Social Problems

617-06 [Many Thais Still Struggling to Afford the Basics \(Click for Details\)](#)

(Thailand) After the country's 2014 coup d'état, Thailand's economy seemed to recover with GDP growth rising from 1% in 2014 to 4.1% in 2018. However, since 2016, the numbers of Thais who are struggling to afford the basics have remained elevated, particularly among the poorest Thais. Ahead of an anticipated slowdown in economic growth in 2019 and again in 2020, 42% of all Thais in 2018 said they had struggled to afford food their families needed, and 30% said they had struggled to afford shelter. In 2015, Thailand was one of the countries in Southeast Asia with the lowest percentage of people who were struggling to afford food -- at just 15%. Only Singapore, at 5%, had a lower percentage. The picture looked markedly different three years later. Thais are now more likely to be struggling to afford food than their regional neighbors in Singapore (6%), Vietnam (19%) and Malaysia (29%). (Gallup USA)

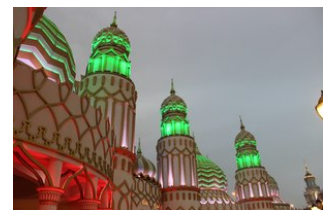
December 13, 2019

4.13 Society » Social Problems

► MENA:

617-07 [Global Village's re-opening campaign continues to resonate with UAE residents \(Click for Details\)](#)

(UAE) Every year Global Village manages to create re-opening campaigns that resonate with UAE residents. Historical BrandIndex data consistently shows an uplift in Ad Awareness scores for the brand from mid-September through to the New Year, which is then sustained until the end of the season (end of April). While this year is no different, it's impressive to highlight Global Village's Ad Awareness scores are currently tracking ahead of the same period last year, with an average uplift of 5.8 points year-on-year for the period August to November. A contributing factor to the increased Ad Awareness scores this year may be the appointment of Publicis Groupe as Global Village's integrated communications partner. (YouGov)



December 11, 2019

3.2 Economy » Consumer Confidence/Protection



Africa Zone

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

▶ AFRICA

617-08 [Human Rights Poll \(Click for Details\)](#)

(Nigeria) The poll results revealed that most Nigerians (83 percent) believe that human right violation is prevalent in the country. For instance, 32 percent of Nigerians interviewed disclosed that their rights have been infringed upon while few claimed that they know people whose rights have been infringed on in the past. Interestingly, respondents who stated that their right to freedom of movement, right to peaceful assembly and association, right to life, right to freedom of speech etc. had been violated before reported that the Police and government officials were mostly responsible for the violation of these rights. It is rather worrisome to note that the institutions and agencies of government that were established to protect and defend these human rights are the ones being blamed for human rights violation in Nigeria. (NOI Polls)

December 10, 2019

[4.13 Society » Social Problems](#)

617-09 [More than 8 in 10 South Africans who have access to the internet believe manufacturers should be obliged to reduce packaging waste \(Click for Details\)](#)

(South Africa) A new global online Ipsos survey finds 80% of “connected” people around the world saying that manufacturers should be obliged to help with the recycling and reuse of the packaging that they produce. This sentiment is shared by 86% of South Africans who have access to the internet. It is also shared by a majority of consumers in each of the 28 countries covered in the research project. Agreement tops 80% in 18 of these countries and it is particularly widespread in Serbia (93%), Peru and Russia (both 88%). People say they are ready for change. Three in four global consumers (75%) now agree they want to buy products with as little packaging as possible, a figure which rises to 81% in Great Britain, Hungary and Peru and 86% in Serbia. 77% of South Africans agree that they would prefer products with as little packaging as possible. (Ipsos)

December 4, 2019

[4.14 Society » Environment/ Disasters](#)



Euro Americas Zone

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

▶ WEST EUROPE

617-10 [2019 election manifestos: which policies have the public noticed? \(Click for Details\)](#)

(UK) Brexit comfortably tops the list of policies which Brits recall from the Conservative document, with 43% citing it as one of the main elements they had seen or heard of the manifesto. This number rises to 50%

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amongst those who voted Leave in 2016. Labour's policies on the EU were recalled by far fewer people, with just 26% mentioning something to do with Brexit. This is perhaps unsurprising given a YouGov survey in November found that most Brits are uncertain on Labour's Brexit policy. This figure breaks down into 15% of Brits recalling Corbyn's pledge to enter back into Brexit negotiations, and 11% citing the promise of a second referendum. With Labour hoping to squeeze more support from Remainers ahead of the vote on Thursday, they might be disappointed to see only 15% of 2016 Remain voters quoted their second referendum pledge as a main policy. (YouGov)

December 9, 2019

1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections

617-11 [How have gender policies landed with the electorate?](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) By far the most popular of the policies we asked about (83%) is the Lib Dem plan to remove VAT from sanitary products. Majorities of all demographic groups back the idea, including 88% of women and those who voted Labour and Conservative in 2017. However, on a broader level, only half (47%) think tackling the so-called 'pink tax', that is equalising the prices of male and female toiletries, is a good idea. Older people are even less likely than the average to back it: just 39% of over 65s do, compared to 62% of those aged from 18 to 24. (YouGov)



December 10, 2019

1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections

617-12 [One in eight Brits has finished Christmas shopping: One in six have yet to make a start](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) The results of a new YouGov survey reveal that some Brits must be feeling pretty smug right now, because they have already completed their Christmas shopping. As of Friday last week one in eight Brits (13%) have bought all the presents they intend to give this year. When you take into account the fact that an additional 10% of Brits don't intend to buy any Christmas presents at all, this means that just over two weeks out from the big day three quarters of us have yet to purchase all of our gifts. About three in ten of us (29%) say we are most of the way along, while a similar proportion (30%) say they have bought some of their presents. Another 17% have yet to procure a single gift. (YouGov)

December 11, 2019

1.2 Domestic Politics » Governance

617-13 [Third of Britons believe they'd be a better PM than Johnson](#) (Click for Details)

(UK) The latest YouGov data shows that a third (33%) of Britons believe they could do a better job than Boris Johnson has so far as Prime Minister. Less than a quarter (23%) admit that they wouldn't be able to perform as well. Young people are the most likely by far to have more confidence in themselves than the current PM. Some 43% of 18 to 24 year olds believe they'd do a better job, compared to just 26% of those aged 65 and over. This is perhaps reflective of the way general



opinion of Johnson changes through age groups: recent tracker data shows that 19% of under 25s said Johnson would make the best PM, compared to 60% amongst the over 65s. There's no notable difference in opinions between men and women. ([YouGov](#))

December 11, 2019

[1.3 Domestic Politics » Governance](#)

[617-14 MPs think personal principles should influence decision making, but the public aren't so sure \(Click for Details\)](#)

(UK) New research from Ipsos MORI finds that MPs are far more likely than the public to think they should use their personal experiences and principles to make decisions – 47% of MPs say that their own principles should be one of the most important factors in making decisions, while 8% of the public think this should be the case. Likewise, 26% of MPs believed that their own experiences should be one of the most important influences on their decision-making, while 6% of the public thought this. 47% of MPs think they should use experts to inform their decision making, but more MPs (61%) think they should use the views of their constituents. The public are equally likely to choose constituents and experts (both 43%) as the factors politicians should pay most attention to. Surprisingly, very few MPs (a survey result of 1%) believe they should pay most attention to their own researchers or civil servants. ([Ipsos MORI](#))



October 9, 2019

[1.4 Domestic Politics » Governance](#)

[617-15 Confidence and Supply a Likely Feature of General Election 2020 \(Click for Details\)](#)

(Ireland) The last RED C poll of 2019 provides us with a good picture of the political landscape in which the General Election will be fought in 2020. Currently Fine Gael have 30% of the first preference vote. Fianna Fail on the other hand is currently polling at 24% for the last two RED C polls, and trailing Fine Gael by 6%. While currently behind Fine Gael, they have in polls over the last year managed to secure highs of around 28%. Sinn Fein are in a disappointing position of securing just 11% support in this last poll of the year. Instead of kicking on with the change of leadership, the party appears to be in decline. The Green Party could see themselves as possible kingmakers, with support for the party currently more than double that they achieved at the last election. ([Red C](#))



November 25, 2019

[1.1 Domestic Politics » Elections](#)

► NORTH AMERICA

[617-16 Republicans, Democrats Diverge in Views of Own Healthcare \(Click for Details\)](#)

(USA) Republicans' and Democrats' levels of satisfaction with what they pay for their own healthcare have diverged in the past year. The 73% of Republicans who are satisfied with the total cost they pay for healthcare is up from 60% a year ago, and is the highest level of satisfaction for the group to date. Meanwhile, 52% of Democrats, down from 61%, are satisfied -- the lowest satisfaction for Democrats in Gallup's 19-year trend.

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Before this year, there have been modest differences by party in satisfaction with personal healthcare costs, with Republicans usually more satisfied. The average satisfaction levels from 2001 through 2018 were 62% for Republicans and 59% for Democrats. (Gallup USA)

December 9, 2019

4.13 Society » Social Problems

617-17 [Half in U.S. Now Consider College Education Very Important](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) About half of U.S. adults (51%) now consider a college education to be "very important," down from 70% in 2013. Over the same period, the percentages rating college as "fairly important" and "not too important" have both increased, to 36% and 13%, respectively. Perceptions that a college education is very important have declined in the U.S. among all age groups since 2013, but the drop has been especially pronounced -- 33 percentage points -- among adults aged 18 to 29. As a result, younger adults are now less likely than middle-aged adults and seniors to consider college as very important, whereas the different age groups held similar perceptions in 2013. (Gallup USA)



December 12, 2019

4.10 Society » Education

617-18 [71% of U.S. Adults Rate Mental, Physical Health Positively](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) According to reports of their own health, seven in 10 U.S. adults are in good physical and mental health, including 20% rating both aspects "excellent," 26% rating both "good," and 25% rating one aspect good and the other excellent. Another 22% of Americans give mixed reports about their health, rating one aspect excellent or good and the other aspect "only fair" or "poor." The remaining 7% rate both their physical and mental health in the more negative terms. The data also show significant differences by education, with more than eight in 10 college graduates and postgraduates rating their health positively, versus 71% of those with some college experience and 60% of those with no college education. (Gallup USA)

December 12, 2019

4.11 Society » Health

617-19 [Veteran households in U.S. are economically better off than those of non-veterans](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) U.S. military veterans and their families have consistently had higher standards of living than non-veterans over the past 40 years, according to a new Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data. Households headed by veterans have higher incomes and are less likely to be in poverty, on average, and this is especially the case for veterans in racial or ethnic minority groups and those with less education. In 2017, the median annual income for veteran households was about \$88,700, compared with roughly \$76,100 for non-veteran households, a difference of more than \$12,000. Both groups have experienced income growth since 1980, when the median income was roughly \$77,000 for veteran households and about \$61,500 for non-veteran households. Still, the gap between the two groups has persisted over about four decades. (PEW)



December 9, 2019

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

617-20 [Teens in the South more likely than other U.S. teens to experience religion in public school](#) (Click for Details)

(USA) Adults in the U.S. South tend to be more religious than Americans in other parts of the country on a variety of traditional measures. Among Southern teens, 56% say they “often” or “sometimes” see other students praying before a sporting event at their public school, compared with a quarter or more of teens in the Midwest (34%), West (28%) and Northeast (26%) who say this, according to our survey of 1,811 teens ages 13 to 17. Roughly a quarter of Southern teens who attend public schools say they sometimes or often see other students praying before lunch (23%), compared with about one-in-ten who say this in the Northeast (13%), Midwest and West (both 11%). (PEW)

December 10, 2019

4.1 Society » Religion

617-21 [Giving gifts that count: Finding a meaningful gift is a priority for 8 in 10 \(78%\) Canadian gift shoppers.](#) (Click for Details)

(Canada) Most Canadians (86%) believe that Christmas is becoming too commercial, according to a recent poll conducted by Ipsos on behalf of World Vision. With nearly half (48%) of Canadians strongly agreeing with this sentiment, it may be time to rethink what constitutes the perfect gift. When shopping for gifts, a priority for more than three-quarters of Canadians is whether the gift is meaningful (78%), on par with whether it is well liked (79%), while nearly 6 in 10 (58%) prioritize if the gift will positively impact someone’s life. Instead of the traditional clothes or electronics, 7 in 10 (69%) Canadians would opt to receive a meaningful gift that would help someone else. Given the preference to receive a charitable gift over a traditional gift, nearly half (44%) of Canadians are also likely to use this holiday season to give a charitable gift in someone else’s name. (Ipsos)



November 19, 2019

4.7 Society » Morality, Values & Customs / Lifestyle

► **MULTICOUNTRY STUDIES**

617-22 [How unemployment rates relate to economic attitudes in the EU](#) (Click for Details)

Against this backdrop, a new Pew Research Center analysis finds that people in EU nations with higher unemployment rates tend to voice more pessimism about future job prospects in their country. The analysis also finds that youth unemployment rates, as well as changes in a country’s gross domestic product, are linked to economic attitudes in EU member states. Across 14 EU nations surveyed by the Center this year, a median of 54% of adults say they are pessimistic about the future availability of well-paying jobs in their country, ranging from just 28% who say this in Sweden to 76% in Spain and 80% in Greece. (PEW)



December 11, 2019

3.3 Economy » Employment Issues

617-23 [Key findings: How living arrangements vary by religious affiliation around the world](#) (Click for Details)

Household living arrangements affect many aspects of daily life. While household patterns are tied to many factors, they also vary by religion. Christians, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhists, Jews and the religiously unaffiliated around the world are distributed in different ways across household types and sizes. The average Muslim lives in a home of 6.4 people, followed by Hindus (5.7), Christians (4.5), Buddhists (3.9), the religiously unaffiliated – also known as “nones” (3.7) – and Jews (3.7). Extended-family households account for 38% of all people, including a majority of Hindus (55%), more than four-in-ten Buddhists (44%), and more than a third of “nones” (37%) and Muslims (36%). (PEW)

December 13, 2019

[4.1 Society » Religion](#)**617-24 [U.S. has world's highest rate of children living in single-parent households](#) (Click for Details)**

A new Pew Research Center study shows that the U.S. has the world's highest rate of children living in single-parent households. Almost a quarter of U.S. children under the age of 18 live with one parent and no other adults (23%), more than three times the share of children around the world who do so (7%). The study, which analyzed how people's living arrangements differ by religion, also found that U.S. children from Christian and religiously unaffiliated families are about equally likely to live in this type of arrangement. In comparison, 3% of children in China, 4% of children in Nigeria and 5% of children in India live in single-parent households. In neighboring Canada, the share is 15%. (PEW)

December 12, 2019

[4.2 Society » Family](#)

Topic of the week:

Living arrangements vary by religious affiliation (besides culture and economy) around the world

► 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.

Only 3% of children under the age of 18 live in single-parent households in China as opposed to 23 % in USA

For decades, the share of U.S. children living with a single parent [has been rising](#), accompanied by a decline in marriage rates and a rise in births outside of marriage. [A new Pew Research Center study](#) of 130 countries and territories shows that the U.S. has the world's highest rate of children living in single-parent households.

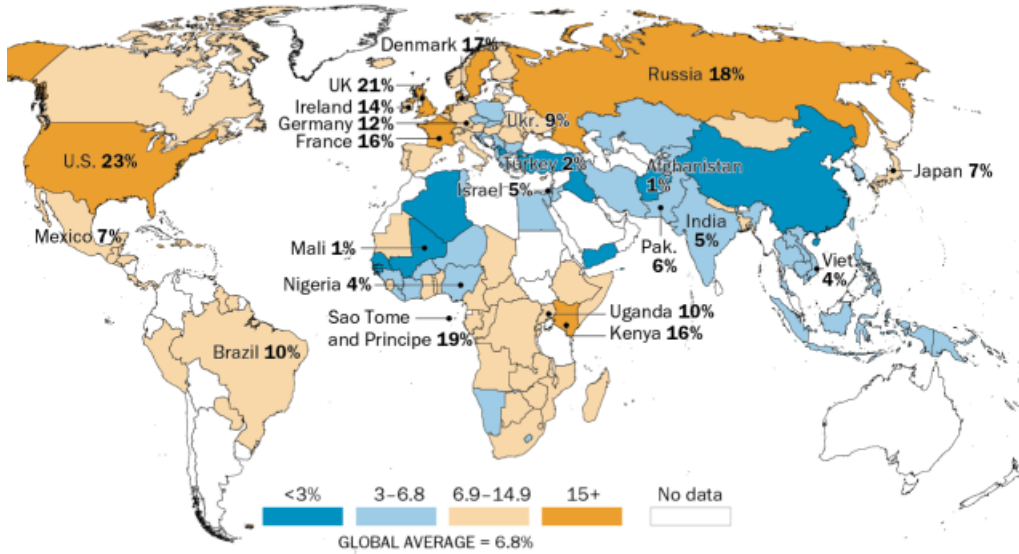


Almost a quarter of U.S. children under the age of 18 live with one parent and no other adults (23%), more than three times the share of children around the world who do so (7%). The study, which analyzed how people's living arrangements differ by religion, also found that U.S. children from Christian and religiously unaffiliated families are about equally likely to live in this type of arrangement.

In comparison, 3% of children in China, 4% of children in Nigeria and 5% of children in India live in single-parent households. In neighboring Canada, the share is 15%.

Almost a quarter of U.S. children live in single-parent homes, more than in any other country

% of children under age 18 in single-parent households



Note: Single-parent households include one adult and at least one biological, step or foster child under 18. Adult children may be present, but no other relatives or non-relatives.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2010-2018 census and survey data. See methodology for details.

"Religion and Living Arrangements Around the World"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

While U.S. children are more likely than children elsewhere to live in single-parent households, they're much less likely to live in extended families. In the U.S., 8% of children live with relatives such as aunts and grandparents, compared with 38% of children globally.

Researchers have different ways of categorizing single-parent households. In this report, single-parent households have a sole adult living with at least one biological, step or foster child under age 18. Some other organizations, including the U.S Census Bureau, also include households that have grandparents, other relatives or cohabiting partners present.

Economic well-being a factor in household size

Around the world, living in extended families is linked with lower levels of economic development: Financial resources stretch further and domestic chores such as childcare are more easily accomplished when shared among several adults living together.

The U.S., like other economically advanced countries, particularly in Europe and northern Asia, has relatively small households overall. The average person in the U.S. lives in a home of 3.4 people – which is less than the

global average of 4.9, but slightly higher than the European average of 3.1. In the U.S., Christians (3.4), the unaffiliated (3.2) and Jews (3.0) live with roughly the same number of household members.

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However, household sizes vary by age – the average U.S. child under 18 lives in a household of 4.6 members, while the average adult age 60 or older only lives with one other person.

In early adulthood, Americans continue to [live with their parents](#) at relatively high rates. Adult child households account for 20% of Americans between the ages of 18 and 34. (Adult child households are defined as at least one parent living with one son or daughter 18 or older and no minor children or other family members.) Young adults in the U.S. are similar to their Canadian counterparts in this regard, and North America has a higher share of young adults who live in this arrangement than any other region.

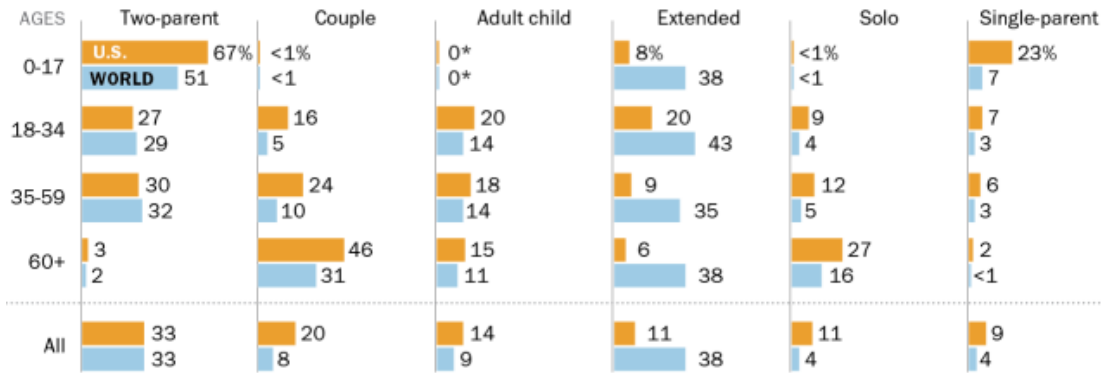
U.S. differs in living arrangements for older adults

Americans also differ from others around in the world in their living arrangements after age 60. Older adults in the U.S. are more likely than those around the world to age alone: More than a quarter of Americans ages 60 and older live alone (27%), compared with a global average of 16%. There are only 14 countries with higher shares of older adults living alone, and all are in Europe. They include Lithuania (41%), Denmark (39%) and Hungary (37%).

The most common arrangement for older U.S. adults, however, is to live as a couple without any other children or relatives. Almost half of U.S. adults ages 60 and older live in such households (46%), compared with a global average of 31%. Conversely, older Americans are much less likely to live with a wider circle of relatives. Just 6% of older U.S. adults live in extended-family households, compared with 38% of adults ages 60 and older globally.

Globally, 38% live in extended-family homes, but in the U.S. only 11% do

% of individuals in each household type, by age



* Adult child households do not include minor children.
 Note: Values not displayed for polygamous households and people in "other" category, which includes households with non-relatives present. All analysis excludes people living in institutions (e.g., nursing homes and prisons).
 Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2010-2018 census and survey data. See report for definitions of household types. "Religion and Living Arrangements Around the World"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Living in smaller households after age 60 is often tied to national rates of economic prosperity and life expectancy. Older adults are more likely to live alone or as couples in countries where an average person can expect to live more than 70 years. In countries where lives are shorter, adults 60 and older tend to live with other family members instead. Life expectancy is often linked to other markers of prosperity within a country, so older adults who can expect to live into their 80s also tend to live in countries where living alone is more affordable.

And in countries where governments provide fewer retirement benefits or other safety nets, families often face greater responsibility to support aging relatives. Cultural norms also play a role, and, in many parts of the world, it is expected that adult children will care for their aging parents.

Despite these many differences, U.S. household patterns are also similar to those in other countries in some ways, and a few of these commonalities are tied to gender.

Women ages 35 to 59 in the U.S., for example, are more likely than men in the same age group to live as single parents (9% vs. 2%), a pattern mirrored in every region and religious group around the world.

And women, on average, are younger than their husbands or male cohabiting partners in every country analyzed. That age gap is 2.2 years in the U.S. and in the rest of the world ranges from 2 years in the Czech Republic to 14.5 years in Gambia. Within the U.S., Jewish partners are closest in age, with only one year between them, while Christians and the unaffiliated have an equal gap (2.2 years).

Coupled with women's longer life expectancy, this tendency helps explain some of the differences in how older men and women in the U.S. live.

More than half of U.S. men ages 60 and older (55%) live with a partner and no one else, while roughly four-in-ten women (39%) do. And almost a third of women ages 60 and older live alone (32%), while this is true of one-in-five men in the same age group (20%).

(PEW)

December 12, 2019

Source: <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/12/12/u-s-children-more-likely-than-children-in-other-countries-to-live-with-just-one-parent/>

[Key findings: How living arrangements vary by religious affiliation around the world](#)

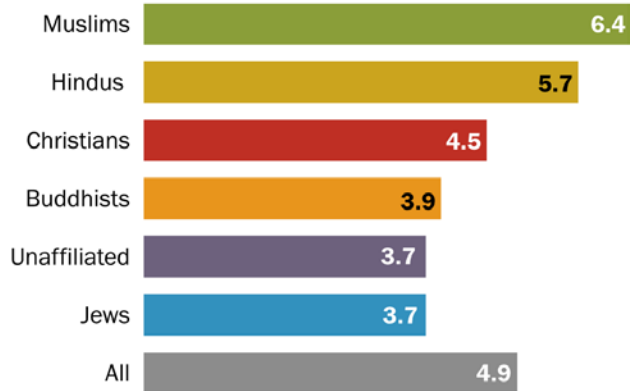
Household living arrangements – how many people share a dwelling and how these people are related – affect many aspects of daily life, from finances to what a typical dinner looks like. While household patterns are tied to many factors, including economic development, local laws and cultural norms, they also vary by religion, according to a [new Pew Research Center analysis](#) of more than 20 million households in 130 countries and territories.

Christians, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhists, Jews and the religiously unaffiliated around the world are distributed in different ways across household types and sizes. And there are noticeable variations among these groups within regions and even within single countries.

Here are seven key findings about the connections between living arrangements and religion, based on the new report:

Muslims and Hindus live in biggest households

Average individual resides in a household of ___ people



Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2010-2018 census and survey data. See Methodology for details.
 "Religion and Living Arrangements Around the World"

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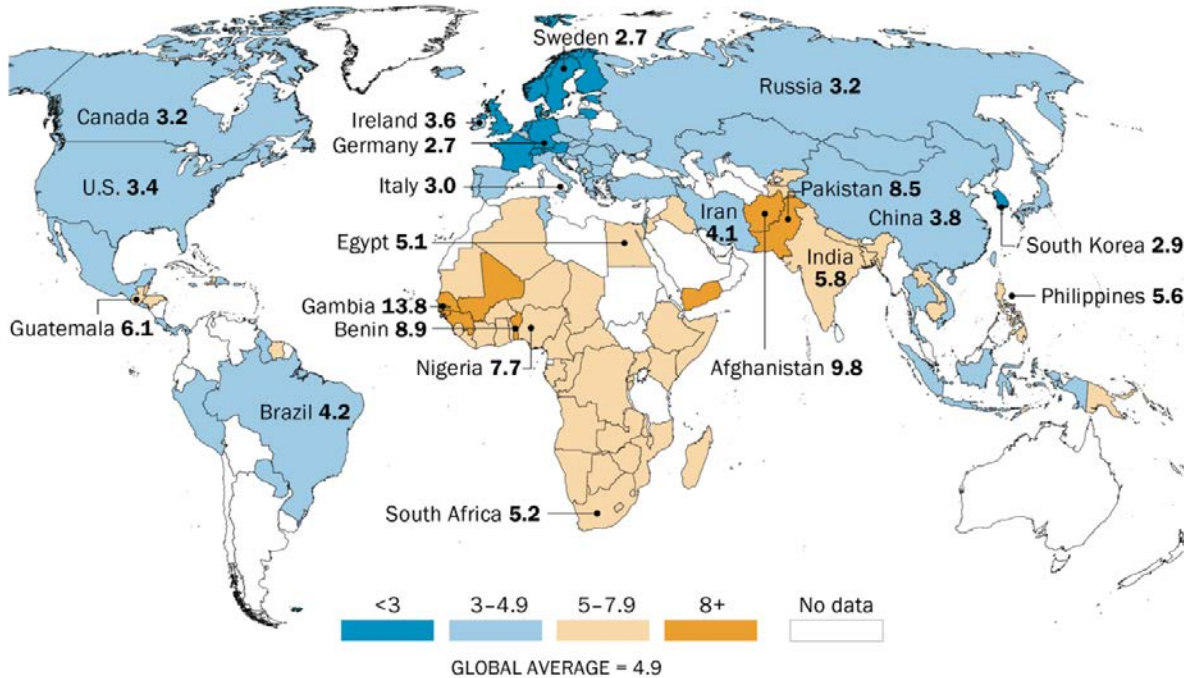
1Worldwide, Muslims live in the biggest households. The average Muslim lives in a home of 6.4 people, followed by Hindus (5.7), Christians (4.5), Buddhists (3.9), the religiously unaffiliated – also known as “nones” (3.7) – and Jews (3.7). In the 15 countries in the study that have the world’s biggest households, Islam is the largest religion in all but one (Benin), and these nations are all in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. Christians and the religiously unaffiliated are the largest groups in the 15 countries with the smallest households, which are all in Europe, with the exception of South Korea. For all people, households are biggest in sub-Saharan Africa (6.9) and smallest in Europe (3.1).

2Extended-family households – where relatives such as aunts, parents and grandparents live together – are the most common living arrangement around the world. This arrangement accounts for 38% of all people, including a majority of Hindus (55%), more than four-in-ten Buddhists (44%), and more than a third of “nones” (37%) and Muslims (36%). Countries where more than half the population lives in extended-family households are mostly in the Asia-Pacific region and sub-Saharan Africa, but 58% of people in Kosovo

and 53% in Haiti also live with extended family.

Gambians live with 11 more people than Germans, on average

Average individual resides in a household of ___ people



Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2010-2018 census and survey data. See Methodology for details. "Religion and Living Arrangements Around the World"

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This type of household, in particular, is linked with lower levels of economic development: Earnings stretch further when shared within one household, and domestic chores are more easily accomplished if split among several adults living under one roof.

The second-most common type of household worldwide is the two-parent family, accounting for 33% of all people. In the United States, a third of all people live in two-parent homes (33%), and only one-in-ten live in extended-family households (11%).

3Worldwide, Jews are the most likely to live alone (10%), while Muslims and Hindus are the least likely to do so (1% for each). These religious differences also surface within individual countries; in Canada, for example, Christians (12%) are four times more likely than Hindus (3%) to live alone. Overall, living alone is very rare in most parts of the world; only 4% of people live in solo households.

This type of arrangement is most common in Europe: At least one-in-five live alone in Finland, Germany, Sweden and Denmark, while comparatively large shares also do so in South Korea (21%) and Japan (15%).

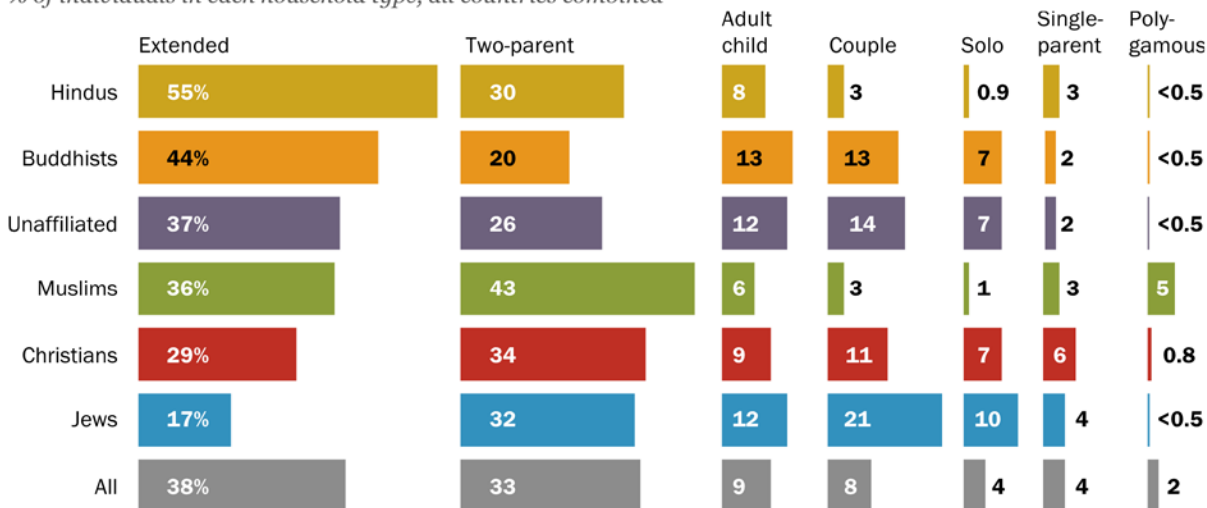
Disclaimer: Gilani's Gallopedia is a not for profit activity and every effort has been made to give attribution to respective polling organizations. All material presented here is available elsewhere as public information. Readers may please visit the original source for further details. Gilani Research foundation does not bear any responsibility for accuracy of data or the methods and does not claim any proprietary rights benefits or responsibilities thereof.

The range in shares of people who live alone is even more striking among older adults. Fewer than 1% of people ages 60 and older live alone in Afghanistan, compared with 41% in Lithuania.

4Christians are the most likely to live in single-parent households. Roughly 6% of Christians live in homes with one parent and no other adults, including 11% of children in Christian families. About half as many of the world's non-Christians (3% overall and 5% of children) live in single-parent households.

Buddhists and 'nones' are the least likely to live in two-parent families

% of individuals in each household type, all countries combined



Note: Values not displayed for "other" households category, which includes households with non-relatives present. Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2010-2018 census and survey data. See Methodology for details. "Religion and Living Arrangements Around the World"

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The U.S., the country with the world's largest Christian population, also has the [biggest share of children in single-parent homes](#): Almost a quarter of American children (23%) live with a sole parent and no other adult. The UK, Sao Tome and Principe, and St. Lucia – all Christian majority nations – have the next-highest shares of children in single-parent households at about 20% each. Muslim children around the world, meanwhile, are more likely to live in polygamous households (7%) than single-parent families (5%).

Generally speaking, most children around the world live in two-parent families (51%) or extended families (38%).

5In sub-Saharan Africa, 11% of all people live in polygamous households, including a quarter of Muslims. This is much higher than the share of people who live in polygamous households worldwide: In 104 of 130 countries in this analysis, the share of people living in this type of household – almost always consisting of one husband with multiple wives – is less than 1%.

The high numbers in sub-Saharan Africa are driven largely by a dozen West and Central African countries where polygamy is either legal or permitted by religious tradition and more than 10% of the population lives in such homes. Although Muslims in this region are the most likely to live in polygamous households, adherents of folk religions are also often found in this arrangement. In Burkina Faso, for example, more than a third of all people (36%) live in polygamous households, including 45% of folk religion adherents, 40% of Muslims and 24% of Christians, making it the most common arrangement in that country.

Outside of sub-Saharan Africa, the country in this study that has the highest share of people in polygamous households is Afghanistan (5%). Data was not available from many of the Middle Eastern countries where polygamy is legal and presumed to be more common, such as Saudi Arabia.

6Women, regardless of their religious affiliation, are more likely than men to be single parents. In Europe, 6% of women between the ages of 35 and 59 live in single-parent households, compared with 1% of men in the same age group; in the Latin America-Caribbean region there is a similar gap.

Women are also more likely to age alone, with about twice as many women ages 60 and older living in solo households than men of the same age (20% vs. 11%). That's partly because women tend to live longer and marry men who are older. In each of the 130 countries in this analysis, men are older than their wives or female cohabiting partners by at least two years, on average. This age gap ranges from only about a year among North American Jews to almost 12 years among Muslims in sub-Saharan Africa.

7Religion is inextricably tied to geography, laws, cultural norms and economic conditions, and it's difficult to determine exactly how religion on its own affects living arrangements. Buddhists, Jews and the religiously affiliated, for example, live in relatively small households. But China, home to a majority of the world's "nones" and about half of the world's Buddhists, imposed a "one-child policy" from 1979 to 2016 that may have reinforced a tendency for these groups to have smaller families in China, and, as a result, pushed down average family sizes for Buddhists and "nones" worldwide.

Most of the world's Jews, meanwhile, live in the U.S. and Israel, two economically advanced countries. In wealthier countries, people tend to live in smaller households – maybe because they delay childbearing to pursue higher education or because they can afford their own dwellings. This may help explain why Jews, on average, live in smaller households. Similarly, more than 90% of the world's Hindus live in India, so any measure of how Hindus live globally or in the Asia-Pacific region largely reflects circumstances there.

(PEW)

December 13, 2019

Source: <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/12/13/key-findings-how-living-arrangements-vary-by-religious-affiliation-around-the-world/>

Gilani's Gallopedia (2007-2019)

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

