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## Economies of Emerging Markets Better Rated During Difficult Times

Global Downturn Takes Heavy Toll; Inequality Seen as Rising

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## Economies of Emerging Markets Better Rated During Difficult Times

Global Downturn Takes Heavy Toll; Inequality Seen as Rising

Publics around the world are decidedly unhappy about their nations' economies. Most are displeased with current economic conditions and concerned about rising economic inequality; few are optimistic about the coming year. However, at the same time, most global publics say their personal finances are in better shape than their national economies, according to a new 39-nation survey.

But one of the most striking divides in global economic attitudes is that citizens of emerging market countries are overall more pleased with their economies than are people in advanced or developing economies.

In 2013, a median of 53% in emerging markets say their national economy is doing well, compared with 33% in developing countries and 24% in advanced economies. Attitudes are particularly grim in European countries, such as France (9% good), Spain (4%), Italy (3%) and Greece (1%). Publics in emerging markets such as China (88%) and Malaysia (85%) say their economy is doing especially well.

People in emerging markets also appear to have weathered the recent economic downturn more easily than others around the world. Attitudes in these countries have changed very little or even improved between 2007 and 2013. For example, today, 58% of Chileans say their economy is doing well, compared with 49% in 2007.

Meanwhile, among countries surveyed in both

## Economy Souring Since Crisis

	% Economy is good		
	2007	2013	Change
<i>Advanced economies</i>			
	%	%	
Spain	65	4	-61
Britain	69	15	-54
Italy	25	3	-22
Czech Rep.	41	20	-21
France	30	9	-21
U.S.	50	33	-17
Canada	80	67	-13
Poland	36	27	-9
Israel	46	43	-3
Japan	28	27	-1
Germany	63	75	+12
S. Korea	8	20	+12
Australia	--	67	--
Greece	--	1	--
<b>MEDIAN*</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-20</b>
<i>Emerging markets</i>			
Mexico	51	38	-13
Argentina	45	39	-6
Russia	38	33	-5
China	82	88	+6
Turkey	46	53	+7
Malaysia	76	85	+9
Chile	49	58	+9
Indonesia	23	37	+14
Brazil	--	59	--
S. Africa	--	53	--
Venezuela	--	44	--
<b>MEDIAN*</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-2</b>
<i>Developing economies</i>			
Pakistan	59	17	-42
Egypt	53	23	-30
Ghana	57	37	-20
Jordan	45	27	-18
Kenya	60	52	-8
Lebanon	9	10	+1
Uganda	40	44	+4
Palest. ter.	10	22	+12
Philippines	--	68	--
Bolivia	--	54	--
Senegal	--	48	--
El Salvador	--	33	--
Nigeria	--	32	--
Tunisia	--	11	--
<b>MEDIAN*</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-24</b>

\* Medians based on only those countries surveyed in both 2007 and 2013.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4.

2007 and 2013, a median of 49% in the developing economies said the economy was doing well before the crisis, but just 25% say the same today. Similarly, positive ratings of the economy have declined by 20 percentage points in the advanced economies (44% in 2007 vs. 24% in 2013).<sup>1</sup>

Despite unhappiness with the national economy in most countries, many around the world say they are doing well personally. Medians of roughly half or more in each type of economy say their personal finances are good. In the advanced and developing economies, the median percentage who are satisfied with their personal situation is much higher than ratings of the national economy. Among advanced economies, personal financial well-being is rated 34 percentage points higher than national conditions; in the developing countries, the gap is 14 points. And among both the developing and emerging economies, the publics are also optimistic about the future of their personal finances (medians of 53% and 52% say they will improve in the next year, respectively). Only 24% feel the same in the advanced economies.

Nonetheless, despite concerns about their personal economic outlook, people in advanced economies are much less likely than publics in either emerging or developing economies to report lacking the money to purchase food, health care or clothing for their family.

Economic inequality is a common concern for publics around the world. Most people agree that the economic system favors the wealthy. Majorities in most countries say the gap between the rich and the poor has increased in the past five years. This attitude is particularly prevalent among those who live in advanced economies. And at least half in most countries say the wealth gap is a *very big* problem in their nation, with the developing economies expressing especially high levels of anxiety.

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### Publics Happier with Personal Finances

	National economy is good	Personal finances are good	Diff
<i>Medians* for...</i>	%	%	
Advanced	24	58	+34
Developing	33	47	+14
Emerging	53	57	+4

\* Medians based on all countries surveyed in 2013.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4 & Q6.

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### Inequality a Major Problem

	System favors wealthy*	Rich-poor gap... Has increased past 5 years	Is very big problem
<i>Medians for...</i>	%	%	%
Advanced	74	80	53
Emerging	70	59	67
Developing	70	70	74

\* Data not available for China.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q21c, Q24 & Q56.

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<sup>1</sup> For analysis, the 39 countries surveyed are divided into three categories – advanced economies, emerging markets, and developing economies – based on World Bank income groupings, size of the economy, and expert classifications. See Appendix for methodology.

Notwithstanding these concerns, nearly every public surveyed wants the government to focus on creating jobs or taming inflation as a top priority, rather than on reducing economic inequality.

These are among the key findings of a new survey by the Pew Research Center conducted in 39 countries among 37,653 respondents from March 2 to May 1, 2013.<sup>2</sup>

## Gloomy Economic Context

Publics' attitudes reflect their economic reality – and the global downturn that started after 2007 has had a profound impact on many countries' economies. Annual growth rates have slowed over recent years in most nations surveyed. This slowdown has been particularly severe in the advanced economies, which had a median annual growth rate of 3.5% in 2007 but just 1.4% in 2012. Growth has also declined in the developing economies (median of 6.8% to 3.6%) and the emerging markets (median of 6.3% to 3.9%).

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### Global Recession's Impact

<i>Medians for...</i>	<i>GDP per capita (PPP)</i>		<i>Annual real GDP growth</i>	
	<b>2007</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2012</b>
Advanced	32,098	33,930	3.5	1.4
Emerging	12,650	15,001	6.3	3.9
Developing	3,507	4,430	6.8	3.6

Data from the IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2013. No data available for the Palestinian territories.

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Despite a drop in growth rates for the advanced economies, this group of countries continues to be much wealthier than the emerging markets, even as the gap has closed somewhat. And the developing economies continue to be considerably poorer than the two other types of economies.

## Dissatisfaction with the Economy

Majorities in 26 of the 39 countries surveyed think their economy is faring badly. Among the advanced economies, this includes roughly eight-in-ten or more in Greece (99%), Italy (96%), Spain (96%), France (91%), Britain (83%), the Czech Republic (80%) and South Korea (79%). In the developing economies, the Lebanese (90%), Tunisians (88%) and Pakistanis (81%) express comparable levels of dissatisfaction. Publics in the emerging markets, meanwhile, are less likely to say they are unhappy with their national economies – fewer than half in many of these countries say things are going poorly in their nation.

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<sup>2</sup> Results for India are not reported due to concerns about the survey's administration in the field.

In many of the advanced and developing economies, economic satisfaction has declined precipitously over the course of the global downturn. Among the advanced economies with comparable data, the biggest declines in positive views of the economy since 2007 have been in Spain (-61 percentage points) and Britain (-54 points). In the developing economies, attitudes among Pakistanis (-42 points) and Egyptians (-30) have soured the most. Many other countries in these two groups have experienced declines of at least 10 points or more.

In the emerging markets, meanwhile, only in Mexico (-13) have good reviews of the economy fallen by more than 10 points since 2007. Everywhere else, the change has either been minimal or the mood has improved.

The emerging markets also tend to be somewhat more optimistic about the coming year than others – a median of 48% say they expect national economic conditions to improve in the next 12 months, while only 17% say things will get worse. A median of roughly four-in-ten (43%) in developing economies also think things will get better, but 21% say they expect the economy to decline. The advanced economies are the most pessimistic – a median of just 25% say the economy is going to improve, while nearly a third (32%) think things will get worse in the coming year. The Greeks (64%) and French (61%) are the most pessimistic about the next 12 months.

## Outlook for the Economy

*In next 12 months, the national economy will...*

	Improve	Stay same	Worsen
<i>Advanced economies</i>	%	%	%
U.S.	44	22	33
Japan	40	47	11
S. Korea	40	40	18
Australia	31	41	24
Canada	29	47	21
Germany	27	49	23
Israel	27	39	30
Spain	23	29	47
Britain	22	40	37
Italy	19	31	48
Czech Rep.	15	47	35
Poland	14	51	30
Greece	14	20	64
France	11	28	61
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>32</b>
<i>Emerging markets</i>			
China	80	13	2
Brazil	79	15	6
Malaysia	64	25	6
Venezuela	64	14	17
Mexico	56	22	20
S. Africa	48	26	23
Chile	42	47	6
Turkey	39	24	32
Indonesia	37	48	10
Argentina	29	41	26
Russia	24	53	18
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>17</b>
<i>Developing economies</i>			
Senegal	69	17	9
Nigeria	66	17	11
Ghana	60	14	19
Kenya	59	18	16
Philippines	55	34	8
Tunisia	50	19	25
El Salvador	44	38	17
Uganda	42	23	23
Bolivia	37	42	15
Egypt	29	26	42
Jordan	28	33	37
Palest. ter.	27	33	35
Pakistan	26	26	29
Lebanon	19	33	48
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q5.

The culprits for these widespread economic woes are both a lack of employment opportunities and rising prices. Creating jobs is clearly the top priority among the publics in advanced and developing economies (medians of 49% and 44%, respectively). However, people in emerging markets are more divided – a median of 33% name employment as the top priority while an equal percentage says the same about inflation.

## Unemployment and Inflation Highest Priorities

*Median % who say government should address \_\_\_ first*

	Lack of employment opportunities %	Rising prices %	Rich-poor gap %	Public debt %
Advanced	49	11	17	19
Emerging	33	33	11	5
Developing	44	32	6	6

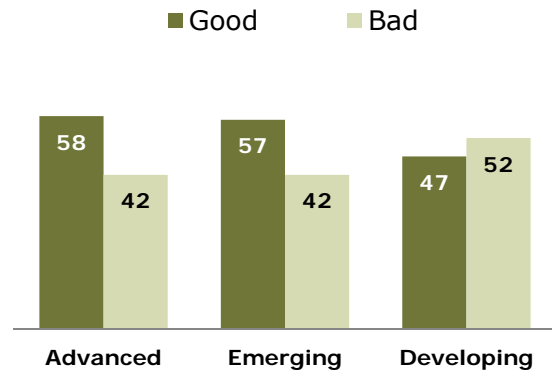
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q22.

## Personal Finances Better than National Economy

Despite gloomy national conditions, many say their personal economic situation is good. This is one area where the emerging markets are not alone in their positive attitudes – a median of 57% among emerging market publics say things are going well personally, and a nearly equal percentage (58%) among the advanced economies feels good about their family finances. Publics in developing economies are somewhat less satisfied with their personal situation (47%).

## Many Doing Well Personally

*Median % who say personal finances are...*



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q6.

Publics' positive views of their personal situation have also changed little during the recession. Among the 20 countries surveyed in 2008, the first time the question was asked, and in 2013, satisfaction with personal finances declined by 10 percentage points or more in only five countries – Poland (-19 percentage points), Spain (-17 points), Mexico (-12 points), Pakistan (-11 points) and France (-10 points). Meanwhile, among some publics – especially in the emerging markets – positive reviews of their personal finances have gone up since 2008, including by 12 percentage points in Turkey, nine points in Indonesia, eight points in South Africa and six points in Argentina.

In addition, many are optimistic about their personal future. Medians of at least half in the developing economies (53%) and the emerging markets (52%) say they expect their own finances to improve over the next year. Publics in the advanced economies, however, are decidedly less optimistic about their personal outlook – a median of just 24% expect their own finances to get better in the next 12 months.

While people in advanced economies are most bearish about their economic situation, they report very low levels of deprivation relative to others around the world, including people in emerging nations who are more positive and optimistic about economic conditions.

Medians of roughly two-in-ten or fewer in advanced economies say they have been unable to afford the food, clothing or health care their

families needed at some point in the past year. In the emerging markets and the developing economies, reports of deprivation are much higher. Among the emerging markets, medians of at least a quarter say they have had trouble getting basic necessities for their families. In the developing economies, roughly half or more in most countries report not being able to afford food, health care or clothing, especially in the African nations surveyed.

Reports of deprivation are closely related to national wealth. For example, in Australia, Canada and Germany – three of the richest countries surveyed in terms of 2012 GDP per capita – roughly one-in-ten or fewer have struggled in the past year to afford food. Meanwhile, in Uganda, Kenya and Senegal – among the poorest countries surveyed – half or more say food for their family has been hard to come by.

The United States is a clear outlier from this pattern. Despite being the richest country in the survey, nearly a quarter of Americans (24%) say they had trouble putting food on the table in the past 12 months. This reported level of deprivation is closer to that in Indonesia or Greece rather than Britain or Canada.

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## Advanced Economies Report Lowest Deprivation

*Median % who could not afford...*

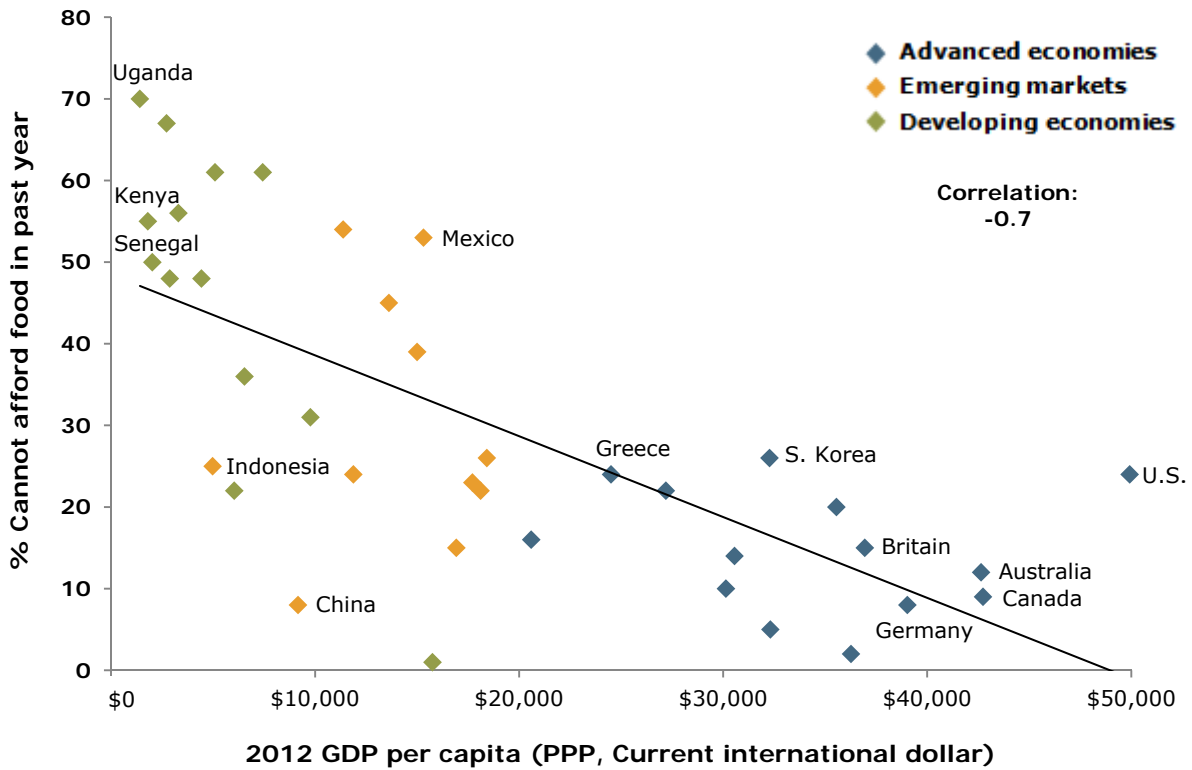
	<b>Food</b>	<b>Health care</b>	<b>Clothing</b>
	%	%	%
Advanced	15	14	22
Emerging	25	33	31
Developing	49	55	56

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q182a-c.

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## Many in Developing Nations Struggle to Afford Food



GDP per capita (PPP) from IMF World Economic Outlook Database, April 2013. Data not available for Palestinian territories.  
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q182a.

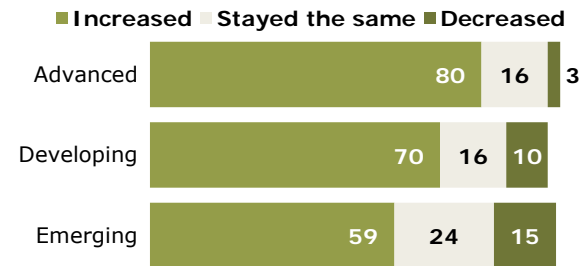
## Inequality Seen as Rising

Even though inequality is not a top priority, it is a major concern for the publics surveyed. Clear majorities in most countries say the gap between the rich and the poor is a *very big* problem for their nation. Concern is especially high in developing economies, where a median of 74% say they are very worried. Somewhat fewer – though still high percentages – say the same in the emerging markets (67%) and the advanced economies (53%).

In addition, broad majorities in 31 of the 39 countries surveyed say the income gap has increased over the past five years. Reports of a rise in income inequality are particularly high in the advanced economies, where a median of

### Advanced Economies Most Likely to See Increased Inequality

*In the past five years, the gap between the rich and poor has...*



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q24.

80% say things have gotten worse, compared with medians of 70% in the developing economies and 59% in the emerging markets.

An uneven distribution of wealth in a country may be due to an imbalanced economic system. Roughly two-thirds or more in most countries say their economic system favors the wealthy. Only in Malaysia (56%), Venezuela (53%) and Australia (51%) do at least half say the economic system is fair to most people in their country.

People are also skeptical about the potential for the next generation to move up. Across the 39 countries surveyed, fewer than half in 25 countries believe their nation's children will be better off financially than their parents. Despair over the future is particularly high in the advanced economies, where roughly four-in-ten or fewer say things will get better for young people. Among this group, South Korea is the sole exception – 56% think children will be better off.

## 1. National and Economic Conditions

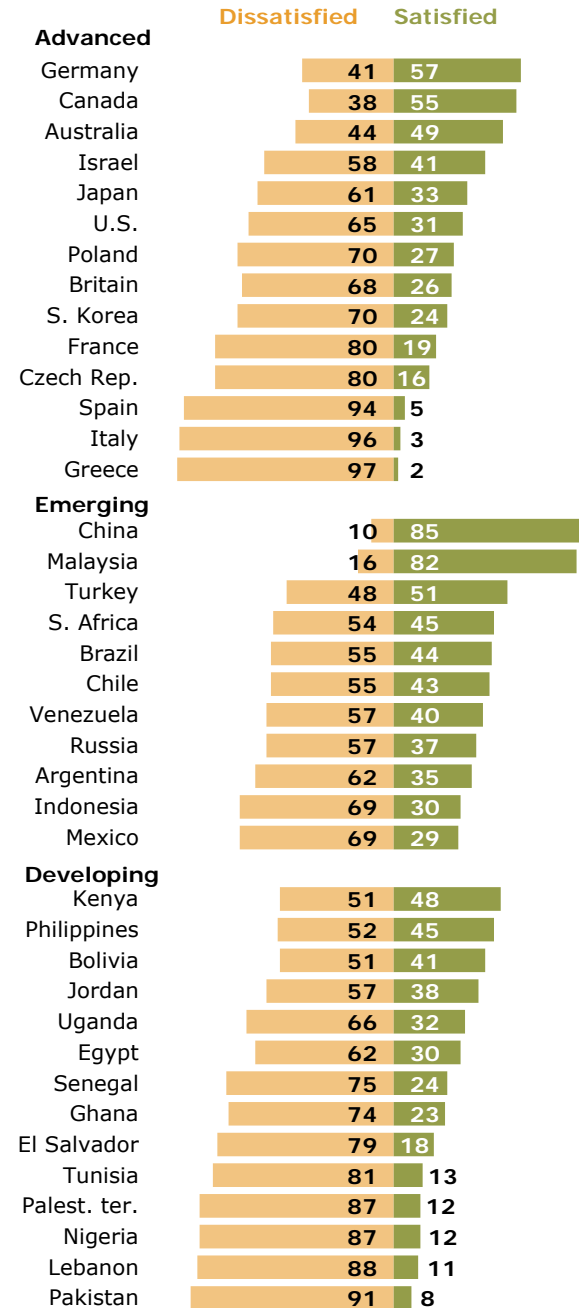
Across the globe, few are happy with the direction of their country – less than half in 34 of the 39 countries surveyed say things are going well. Satisfaction is particularly low in advanced and developing economies, while publics in emerging markets tend to be somewhat more content.

Among the advanced economies, only in Germany (57%) and Canada (55%) do more than half of those surveyed say their country is moving in the right direction. In most countries, a third or fewer are satisfied with their nation's path, including just 5% of the Spanish, 3% of Italians and 2% of Greeks.

Similarly, roughly four-in-ten or fewer in most of the developing economies surveyed say things are going well in their countries. Tunisians (13% satisfied), Palestinians (12%), Nigerians (12%), Lebanese (11%) and Pakistanis (8%) are particularly disappointed.

Overall, country satisfaction is somewhat higher in the emerging markets – at least three-in-ten in most countries say their nation is on the right track. Nonetheless, even among this group, few publics give positive reviews of how things are going in their country. The Chinese (85%) and Malaysians (82%) stand out as particularly satisfied, but nowhere else does a clear majority say their country is moving in the right direction.

### Most Dissatisfied with Country Direction



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q1.

## Economy Is Doing Poorly

### Widespread Dissatisfaction with Economy

Publics around the world are also unhappy with the current economic situation in their nations. Fewer than half in 27 of the 39 countries surveyed say their economy is doing well. People in advanced economies are very dissatisfied with the economic performance of their nation, particularly in European countries as well as Japan and South Korea. Germans, Canadians and Australians, meanwhile, stand out as especially satisfied, with two-thirds or more saying things are going well.

Among the developing economies surveyed, economic attitudes are also grim. Things look particularly bleak in the Middle East, including Egypt (23% good), the Palestinian territories (22%), Tunisia (11%) and Lebanon (10%). Only in the Philippines (68%), Bolivia (54%) and Kenya (52%) do roughly half or more say the economy is doing well.

Emerging market nations, by contrast, are more satisfied with current economic conditions. In many of these countries, more than half say their economy is doing well, including clear majorities in China (88%), Malaysia (85%), Brazil (59%) and Chile (58%). However, in Venezuela (44%), Argentina (39%), Mexico (38%), Indonesia (37%) and Russia (33%), fewer than half say the same.

	Current economic situation is...		
	Good	Bad	DK
<i>Advanced economies</i>	%	%	%
Germany	75	25	1
Canada	67	32	1
Australia	67	30	3
Israel	43	56	1
U.S.	33	65	2
Poland	27	70	2
Japan	27	71	1
Czech Rep.	20	80	1
S. Korea	20	79	1
Britain	15	83	2
France	9	91	0
Spain	4	96	1
Italy	3	96	0
Greece	1	99	0
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Emerging markets</i>			
China	88	10	3
Malaysia	85	14	1
Brazil	59	41	0
Chile	58	42	1
Turkey	53	46	1
S. Africa	53	45	1
Venezuela	44	56	1
Argentina	39	58	3
Mexico	38	62	1
Indonesia	37	62	1
Russia	33	61	6
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Developing economies</i>			
Philippines	68	31	0
Bolivia	54	41	5
Kenya	52	47	0
Senegal	48	51	1
Uganda	44	55	1
Ghana	37	63	1
El Salvador	33	67	0
Nigeria	32	67	1
Jordan	27	71	3
Egypt	23	76	1
Palest. ter.	22	77	1
Pakistan	17	81	3
Tunisia	11	88	1
Lebanon	10	90	0
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1</b>

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4.

## Little Hope for the Coming Year

In addition to publics' relatively grim assessment of current conditions, many across the globe are skeptical that things will improve over the next 12 months. Fewer than half in 28 of the 39 countries surveyed expect the economy will get better in the next year.

Optimism is particularly low in the advanced economies. In every country surveyed in this group, four-in-ten or fewer say the economy will get better in the next year, with the exception of Americans (44%), who are only slightly more optimistic. Europeans continue to stand out as particularly despairing over their economy, with fewer than two-in-ten who say things will improve in Italy (19%), Poland (15%), the Czech Republic (15%), Greece (14%) and France (12%).

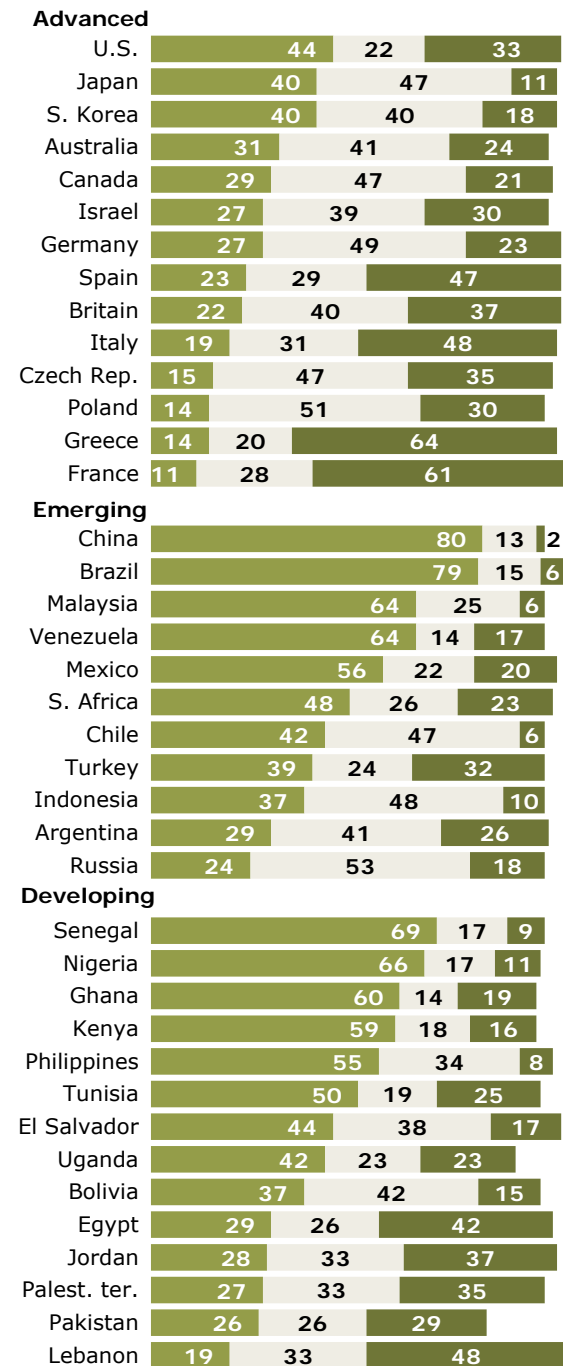
Overall, publics in both the developing economies and emerging markets tend to be more optimistic. In the emerging markets, majorities in China (80%), Brazil (79%), Venezuela (64%), Malaysia (64%) and Mexico (56%) say things will get better in the coming months. However, less than a third agree in Argentina (29%) and Russia (24%).

Among the developing economies, many in the African nations surveyed predict conditions will improve, including roughly six-in-ten or more in Senegal (69%), Nigeria (66%), Ghana (60%) and Kenya (59%). Meanwhile, publics in the Middle East tend to be less optimistic, such as the Jordanians (28% improve), Palestinians (27%) and Lebanese (19%).

## Advanced Economies Pessimistic

*In the next 12 months, the economy will...*

■ Improve ■ Remain the same ■ Worsen



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q5.

## Jobs and Prices Are Major Problems

Among the four economic issues asked about on the survey – inflation, unemployment, inequality and public debt – a lack of employment opportunities and rising prices emerge as the major problems that concern publics. Two-thirds or more in most countries say these two issues are *very big* problems.

In 11 of the 14 developing economies, more than eight-in-ten say that unemployment is a very big problem. In the emerging markets – despite a higher level of satisfaction with their economic conditions – a median of 76% are very concerned about jobs, including eight-in-ten or more in South Africa (87%), Venezuela (85%), Mexico (82%) and Chile (80%). And unemployment is also a leading worry in the advanced economies (median of 68%), particularly in the European countries of Greece (99%), Italy (97%), Spain (94%) and France (80%).

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### Jobs and Prices Top Concerns

	<i>Median % Very big problem</i>			
	<b>Lack of employment opportunities</b>	<b>Rising prices</b>	<b>Rich-poor gap</b>	<b>Public debt</b>
	%	%	%	%
Advanced	68	57	53	61
Emerging	76	83	67	63
Developing	91	88	74	71

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q21a-d.

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Inflation is seen as another big challenge around the world, though people in advanced economies tend to be less preoccupied with rising prices. Medians of more than eight-in-ten in the developing economies (88%) and the emerging markets (83%) say rising prices are a *very big* problem in their country. Among these countries, concern about inflation is expressed by nearly everyone in Pakistan (99%) and Senegal (97%). In advanced economies, a smaller median of 57% are very worried about rising prices, but concern is particularly high in Greece (94%), Italy (84%), Israel (70%), Spain (69%) and France (68%).

In most countries, people are somewhat less worried about economic inequality and public debt. Nonetheless, at least two-thirds in 18 of the 39 countries say the gap between the rich and the poor is a very big problem. Lebanese (86%), Pakistanis (85%), Greeks (84%), Tunisians (82%) and Ghanaians (81%) are especially concerned about inequality. Similarly, two-thirds or more in 18 countries say public debt is a top challenge for their nation. In particular, publics in Greece (92%), Lebanon (89%), Italy (84%), Pakistan (82%) and the Philippines (81%) are very worried about public debt.

When asked which of the four issues – inflation, unemployment, inequality or debt – the government should address first, nearly every public surveyed says jobs or rising prices.

Among the advanced economies, dealing with unemployment is the top priority in almost every country. Roughly six-in-ten or more agree this should be the government's main focus in Spain, Italy, the Czech Republic and Poland. The two exceptions to this pattern are Israel, where more people want their government to focus on inflation, and Germany, where the top priority is inequality.

Similarly, many publics in the developing economies prioritize addressing the issue of jobs. In nine of the 14 countries surveyed, at least four-in-ten say unemployment should be the government's first concern. However, inflation rises to a top priority for Pakistanis, Tunisians and Jordanians.

Attitudes are more divided among the emerging markets. In four of the 11 nations surveyed, pluralities place

## Government Should First Address...

	Lack of employ. oppor.	Rising prices	Gap btw rich and the poor	Public debt	(Vol) All/None/ Other	DK
<i>Advanced</i>	%	%	%	%	%	%
Spain	<b>72</b>	2	11	12	3	0
Italy	<b>64</b>	10	6	9	10	0
Czech Rep.	<b>64</b>	5	6	17	6	1
Poland	<b>61</b>	16	10	4	9	0
Greece	<b>52</b>	13	8	17	10	0
Japan	<b>52</b>	9	9	25	3	1
France	<b>51</b>	8	21	20	1	0
Britain	<b>46</b>	11	16	22	4	1
U.S.	<b>41</b>	9	17	28	5	1
S. Korea	<b>41</b>	20	24	10	4	0
Australia	<b>38</b>	19	17	21	3	1
Canada	34	11	22	28	4	1
Israel	24	<b>31</b>	18	14	12	1
Germany	23	6	<b>42</b>	21	8	1
<i>Emerging</i>						
Mexico	<b>51</b>	29	5	4	10	0
Brazil	<b>46</b>	24	17	9	3	0
S. Africa	<b>46</b>	30	4	2	17	0
Turkey	<b>43</b>	21	11	8	15	2
Argentina	37	33	12	2	14	1
Chile	33	36	21	3	6	0
Venezuela	29	<b>37</b>	3	5	26	0
Indonesia	27	<b>42</b>	4	5	22	0
Russia	15	33	14	5	32	1
Malaysia	14	<b>38</b>	6	13	28	0
China	11	<b>53</b>	26	1	6	2
<i>Developing</i>						
El Salvador	<b>68</b>	11	5	6	9	0
Nigeria	<b>60</b>	17	4	1	18	0
Ghana	<b>58</b>	23	6	4	8	1
Bolivia	<b>50</b>	25	10	4	10	1
Kenya	<b>48</b>	30	10	2	9	0
Philippines	46	41	3	10	1	0
Uganda	<b>45</b>	33	9	8	5	1
Senegal	43	38	4	3	11	0
Palest. ter.	<b>40</b>	18	3	9	30	1
Egypt	31	36	11	10	12	1
Tunisia	27	<b>48</b>	4	5	14	0
Lebanon	21	24	10	13	<b>33</b>	0
Jordan	20	<b>44</b>	9	11	15	1
Pakistan	17	<b>68</b>	4	5	6	0

Only statistically significant majorities or pluralities are in bold.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q22.

more of a priority on unemployment. The issue of rising prices tops the list in another four countries. And in the remaining three countries, opinion is split.



## 2. Personal Economic Conditions

While assessments of national economic conditions are quite negative in many parts of the world, people are generally more positive about their personal finances. At least half in 23 of the 39 countries surveyed say their personal economic situation is good. Overall, people in economically advanced nations and emerging markets are more likely than those from developing countries to describe their personal situations positively.

Among wealthier nations, Canadians, Germans and Australians stand out as especially satisfied with their personal finances. All three also tend to have more positive views about the state of their national economies.

While Americans and the British tend to give negative assessments of national economic conditions, more than six-in-ten describe their personal situations as good.

The economically advanced nations with the most negative evaluations are Italy, Poland, South Korea, Japan and especially Greece – only 15% of Greeks say their personal economic situation is good, the lowest percentage among the 39 nations surveyed.

Looking at countries where trends are available from 2008, there have been significant changes in some European Union nations. The percentage of people describing their circumstances as good has fallen by double digits since 2008 in Poland (-19 points), Spain (-17), and France (-10). At the same time, it has increased by 10 percentage points in Germany.

### Personal Economic Situation

	Good	Bad	DK
<i>Advanced economies</i>	%	%	%
Canada	82	16	1
Germany	77	22	1
Australia	77	23	1
U.S.	67	31	2
Britain	65	33	1
Israel	59	38	3
Czech Rep.	58	41	1
France	58	42	0
Spain	51	46	2
Italy	46	51	3
Poland	44	52	4
S. Korea	40	57	3
Japan	38	58	4
Greece	15	85	0
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>Emerging markets</i>			
Malaysia	82	17	0
Brazil	74	26	0
China	67	29	3
Venezuela	63	36	0
Chile	57	42	1
Indonesia	57	43	0
Argentina	56	42	3
Turkey	52	46	1
S. Africa	52	48	1
Mexico	48	52	0
Russia	44	48	7
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Developing economies</i>			
Philippines	76	24	0
Bolivia	68	27	6
Senegal	61	39	1
Pakistan	59	39	2
Kenya	50	48	1
Nigeria	49	51	1
Palest. ter.	48	50	2
Ghana	46	52	1
El Salvador	45	55	0
Uganda	43	56	1
Tunisia	42	57	1
Jordan	30	69	3
Lebanon	30	70	0
Egypt	21	79	1
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1</b>

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q6.

In nine of the 11 emerging nations polled, more than half say their situation is good. Evaluations are especially positive in Malaysia, Brazil and China.

While personal assessments are generally less positive in developing nations, there are nonetheless several countries where solid majorities rate their personal economic circumstances favorably, including the Philippines, Bolivia, Senegal and Pakistan. In contrast, ratings are especially negative in the Arab nations of Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt.

### Developing, Emerging Countries Optimistic about Future

People in the poorest countries tend to be the most optimistic about their personal economic future. Across the 14 developing nations, a median of 53% believe their economic situation will improve in the next 12 months, 27% think it will stay the same and only 15% say it will get worse.

More than six-in-ten believe things will get better in four sub-Saharan African nations: Nigeria, Senegal, Ghana and Kenya. However, fewer than four-in-ten hold this view in four nations at the heart of the Middle East: Lebanon, Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinian territories.

In emerging markets, views also tend to be optimistic. A median of 52% think their personal economic situation will improve over the next 12

### Will Personal Economic Situation...

		Stay	Worsen	DK
	Improve	same		
	%	%	%	%
<i>Advanced economies</i>				
U.S.	43	44	13	1
S. Korea	38	50	11	0
Australia	36	48	15	1
Canada	34	55	10	1
Germany	26	62	12	0
Israel	24	53	18	4
Britain	24	49	24	2
Czech Rep.	23	54	22	1
Poland	20	58	17	6
Italy	15	53	30	3
France	14	43	43	0
Greece	13	32	54	1
Japan	12	65	21	2
Spain	12	58	29	1
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Emerging markets</i>				
Brazil	88	11	1	0
Venezuela	73	13	11	3
China	71	23	3	3
Malaysia	63	31	3	3
Mexico	61	25	12	2
Indonesia	52	41	3	4
Chile	48	42	5	4
S. Africa	45	31	21	3
Argentina	38	47	12	3
Turkey	38	30	29	5
Russia	29	55	10	5
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>
<i>Developing economies</i>				
Nigeria	77	12	7	4
Senegal	76	13	6	6
Ghana	71	9	13	6
Kenya	65	16	14	6
Philippines	58	36	4	1
Bolivia	57	30	8	5
Uganda	54	22	17	8
El Salvador	52	39	9	1
Tunisia	48	24	21	6
Pakistan	43	26	16	15
Palest. ter.	34	34	24	7
Jordan	32	31	34	4
Egypt	21	28	48	3
Lebanon	12	41	43	3
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q7.

months, while 31% believe it will stay the same and just 10% expect it to worsen.

Brazilians are the most optimistic public surveyed: 88% predict their situation will improve in the coming 12 months. Venezuelan (73% improve), Chinese (71%), Malaysian (63%) and Mexican (61%) respondents are also optimistic. Among emerging nations, Argentines, Turks and Russians are the least likely to say things will improve.

In economically advanced countries, there is relatively little optimism – in fact, there is no advanced economy in which a majority of people expect their situation to improve over the next 12 months.

In Greece, more than half (54%) think their personal economic situation will grow worse. Assessments are also especially grim in France, Italy and Spain. Meanwhile, Americans are the most optimistic, followed by South Koreans, Australians and Canadians.

### Many in Developing Nations Unable to Afford Necessities

Questions measuring deprivation highlight the extent to which many people in developing nations struggle to afford life's basic necessities. Across the 14 developing countries surveyed, a median of 49% say there have been times during the past year when they did not have enough money to buy food for their family. A median of 55% report there have been times when they could not afford health care, and 56% say this about clothing.

### Deprivation Highest in Africa

	% Could not afford...		
	Food	Health care	Clothing
<i>Advanced economies</i>			
	%	%	%
S. Korea	26	26	35
U.S.	24	31	27
Greece	24	36	45
Czech Rep.	22	17	25
France	20	19	23
Poland	16	21	22
Britain	15	10	19
Spain	14	11	21
Australia	12	13	15
Italy	10	15	23
Canada	9	11	11
Germany	8	10	10
Israel	5	12	12
Japan	2	3	3
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>
<i>Emerging markets</i>			
S. Africa	54	51	54
Mexico	53	51	54
Venezuela	45	44	45
Turkey	39	36	41
Chile	26	30	30
Indonesia	25	37	31
Brazil	24	31	30
Russia	23	33	34
Argentina	22	23	25
Malaysia	15	17	16
China	8	30	14
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>
<i>Developing economies</i>			
Uganda	70	77	70
Nigeria	67	62	66
El Salvador	61	60	56
Bolivia	61	58	56
Ghana	56	59	57
Kenya	55	57	56
Senegal	50	59	55
Pakistan	48	53	47
Philippines	48	49	42
Egypt	36	48	57
Tunisia	31	39	36
Palest. ter.	27	37	37
Jordan	22	36	31
Lebanon	1	13	15
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>56</b>

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q182a-c.

Deprivation is especially high in Africa. For instance, at least seven-in-ten Ugandans have been unable to purchase food, health care or clothing in the past year. At least half say the same in Nigeria, Ghana, Kenya and Senegal. Similarly, in emerging market South Africa, more than half report difficulties in buying basic necessities.

But these problems are hardly limited to Africa. In El Salvador and Bolivia, for example, majorities have been unable to afford food, health care or clothing. And at least half say the same in emerging nation Mexico.

And while deprivation levels are much lower in wealthier countries, significant minorities are nonetheless unable to afford food, health care or clothing. More than one-in-five in South Korea, the United States and Greece report being unable to buy these things for their families within the past year.

### 3. Inequality and Economic Mobility

Inequality is on the rise in most advanced economies, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris. People at the upper end of the income and wealth distribution in most societies receive far more income and control significantly more wealth than those at the lower end. A 2013 report from the OECD shows that income inequality among OECD countries “has increased by more over the past three years to the end of 2010 than in the previous twelve.” The increase has been especially large in many of the countries that have been hit hardest by the economic crisis, including Spain and Greece, as well as in France.

Emerging market economies face similar challenges. “All [emerging economies] have levels of income inequality significantly higher than the OECD average,” the OECD concluded in 2011. And the gap between the rich and the poor rose in recent years in South Africa, Russia and China.

Latin America is the exception. Income inequality is actually falling in most countries in the region, according to the World Bank. In the first decade of the 21st century, inequality fell in Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, El Salvador, Bolivia and Chile. “This is not just a statistical anomaly,” said Augusto de la Torre, the World Bank’s chief economist for Latin America and the Caribbean. “It is a significant reduction in inequality.”

Economic mobility – long seen as an antidote to inequality in many societies – varies among economies. A 2010 OECD report concluded that among OECD countries: “Low mobility across generations, as measured by a close link between parents’ and children’s earnings, is particularly pronounced in the United Kingdom, Italy, the United States and France, while mobility is higher in the Nordic countries, Australia and Canada.”

Meanwhile, people in developing nations are the most worried about the current gap between the rich and the poor. Those surveyed in advanced economies are the most likely to believe that inequality has grown over the past five years. And people in advanced economies,

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#### Inequality Is a Major Concern Across Economies

	Rich-poor gap very big problem	Rich-poor gap increased	Economic system favors wealthy*
<i>Median %</i>	%	%	%
Advanced	53	80	74
Emerging	67	59	70
Developing	74	70	70

\* Data not available for China.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q21c, Q24 & Q56.

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emerging markets and developing countries all agree that the economic system generally favors the wealthy. Nevertheless, reducing inequality is a relatively low public priority for

governmental action across most countries and types of economy. Only in Germany do people want their leaders to first focus on narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor.

Notably, in Greece, Italy and Spain, three victims of the euro crisis, concern about inequality is quite high. And, overall, the highest level of anxiety is expressed by the Lebanese and Pakistanis.

Malaysians are one of the least troubled with inequality. They are among the least concerned about it as a problem, the least likely to think it is growing, and one of the least likely to say the economic system is unfair.

Publics also differ over whether economic mobility will enable children to be better off than their parents. Many people in advanced economies think kids will be worse off. A median of roughly six-in-ten of those surveyed in 11 emerging markets believe children will do better, as do 45% in 14 developing nations.

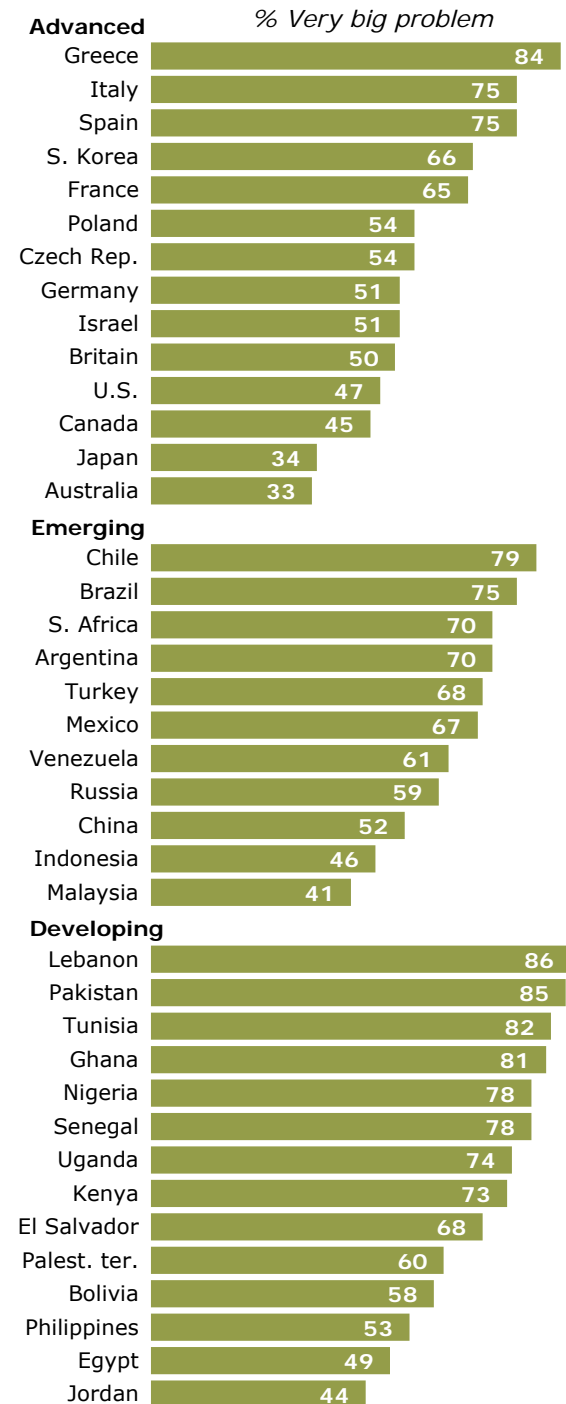
### Inequality Is a Major Concern

In 31 of the 39 countries surveyed, half or more of the population believe that the gap between the rich and the poor is a *very big* problem in their societies.

This is particularly true in developing economies, where a median of 74% cite inequality as a major issue. This includes 86% of Lebanese, 85% of Pakistanis and 82% of Tunisians, as well as 81% of Ghanaians and 78% of Nigerians and Senegalese.

Publics in the emerging markets are also very concerned about the gap between the rich and

### Most Say Inequality Is a Problem



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q21c.

the poor. Clear majorities in eight of the 11 countries surveyed say this issue is a *very big* problem for their nation, including 79% of Chileans and 75% of Brazilians.

The range of opinion about the wealth gap is quite wide in advanced economies, where 84% of Greeks say inequality is a very big problem, but only 47% of Americans and 45% of Canadians agree.

### Rich-Poor Gap Seen as Increasing

Publics are also broadly convinced that the gap between the rich and the poor has increased in the past five years.

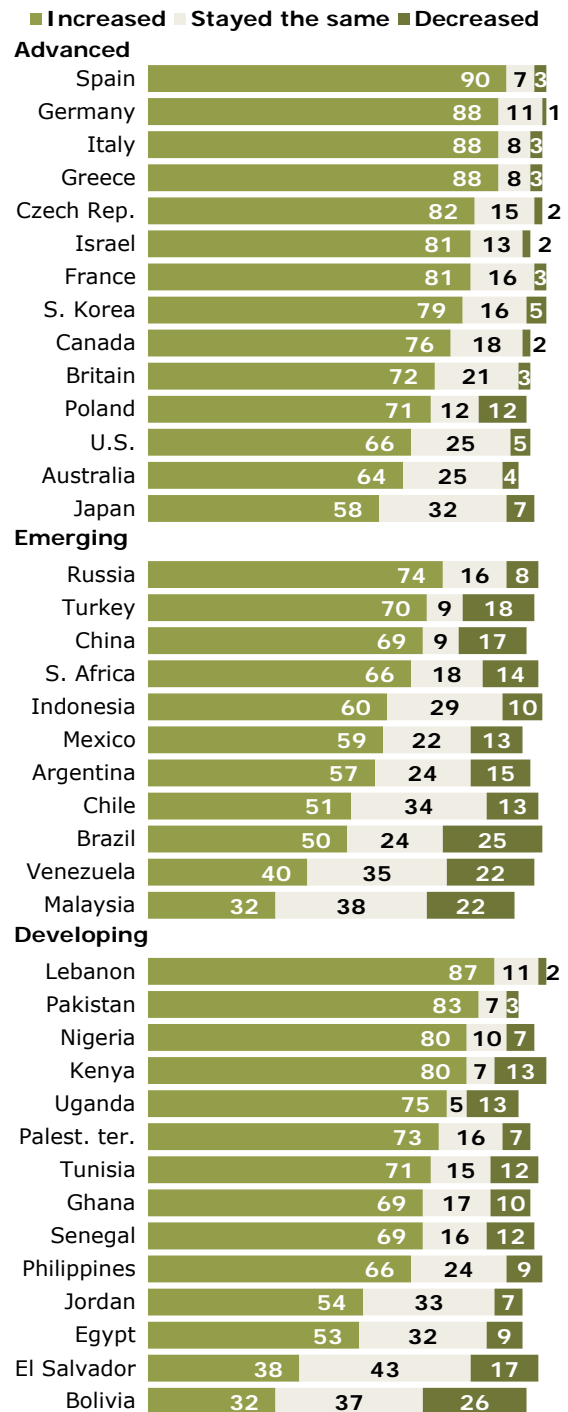
This concern is particularly prevalent in advanced economies, where a median of 80% believe inequality has gotten worse. Europeans overwhelmingly hold such sentiments: nine-in-ten Spanish (90%) and almost as many Germans (88%), Italians (88%) and Greeks (88%) say the rich-poor gap is getting bigger. But only 66% of Americans, 64% of Australians and 58% of Japanese agree.

Emerging market economies (median of 59%) are the least likely to think the gap between the rich and the poor has gotten worse in recent years. This may be driven in part by the particular emerging markets surveyed in Latin America, a region where the World Bank reported a decline in inequality. By comparison, roughly two-thirds of Chinese (69%) say inequality is growing in their society.

Malaysians (32%), Bolivians (32%), Salvadorans (38%) and Venezuelans (40%) are the least likely among the 39 publics surveyed to think

## Most Say Inequality Has Increased

*The gap between the rich and poor has \_\_\_ in recent years*



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q24.

inequality has risen in the past half decade. And in most of these countries – as well as Brazil (25%) – roughly a quarter of the public surveyed thinks the rich-poor gap has actually declined over that period.

Notably, some of the countries with the least intense concern about inequality are also nations with the greatest perception that the rich-poor gap has grown: Germany, Canada and Australia.

### System Favors the Wealthy

Publics in advanced (median of 74%), emerging (70%) and developing (70%) economies are mostly in agreement that the current economic system generally favors the wealthy and is not fair to most people in their country.

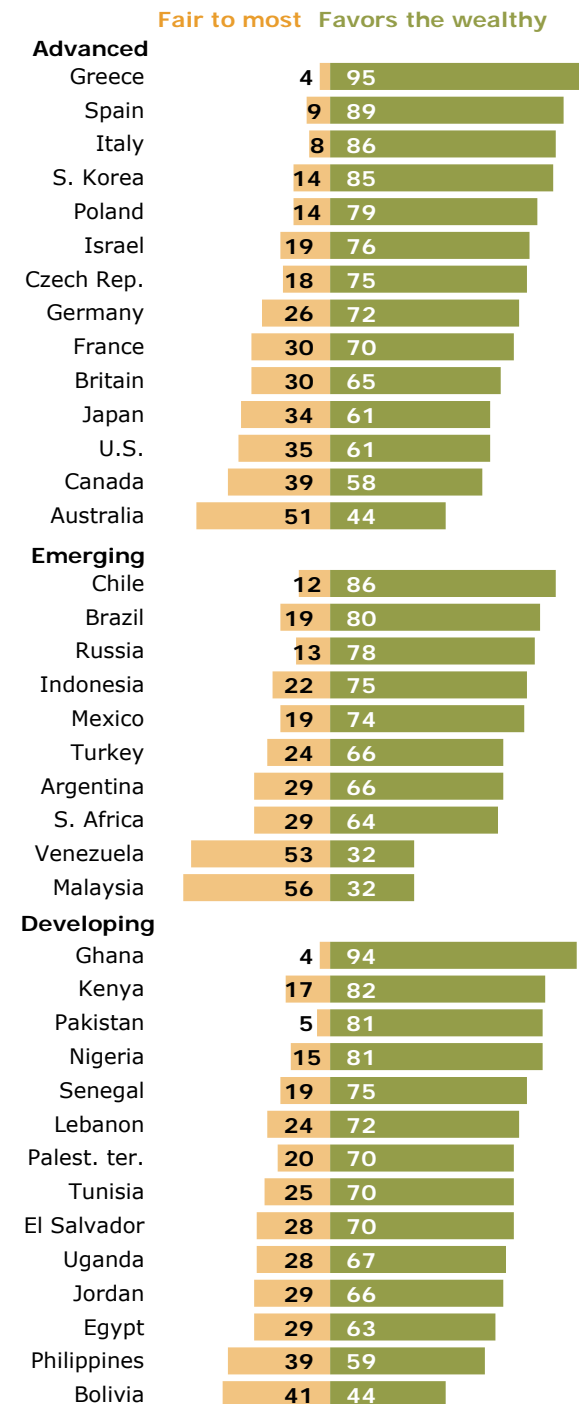
This antagonism toward the established economic order is particularly strong in Greece (95%) and Ghana (94%). Among advanced economies, such frustration is notable in southern Europe, particularly Spain (89%) and Italy (86%) in addition to Greece.

The greatest satisfaction with the economic system can be found in Malaysia (56%), Venezuela (53%) and Australia (51%), where about half or more of the public actually thinks the current economic order is fair to most people.

### Reducing Inequality Not a Priority

Despite widespread concern about inequality, a belief that it is on the rise and a sense that the economic system is unfair, in no country does a

## Most Say Economic System Favors Wealthy



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q56.



majority believe that narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor should be the government's number one priority. And only in Germany does even a plurality believe this should be a major policy objective. (Creating more employment opportunities is overwhelmingly the priority of publics in advanced economies and a strong priority in developing countries as well. In emerging markets, publics are split over whether the priority should be jobs or curbing inflation.)

About a quarter of Chinese (26%) and Koreans (24%) would make reducing inequality their government's main priority, among the options tested. About a fifth of the Canadians (22%), the French (21%) and Chileans (21%) agree. A much longer list of publics accord a low priority to closing the rich-poor gap, including Filipinos (3%), Palestinians (3%) and Venezuelans (3%).

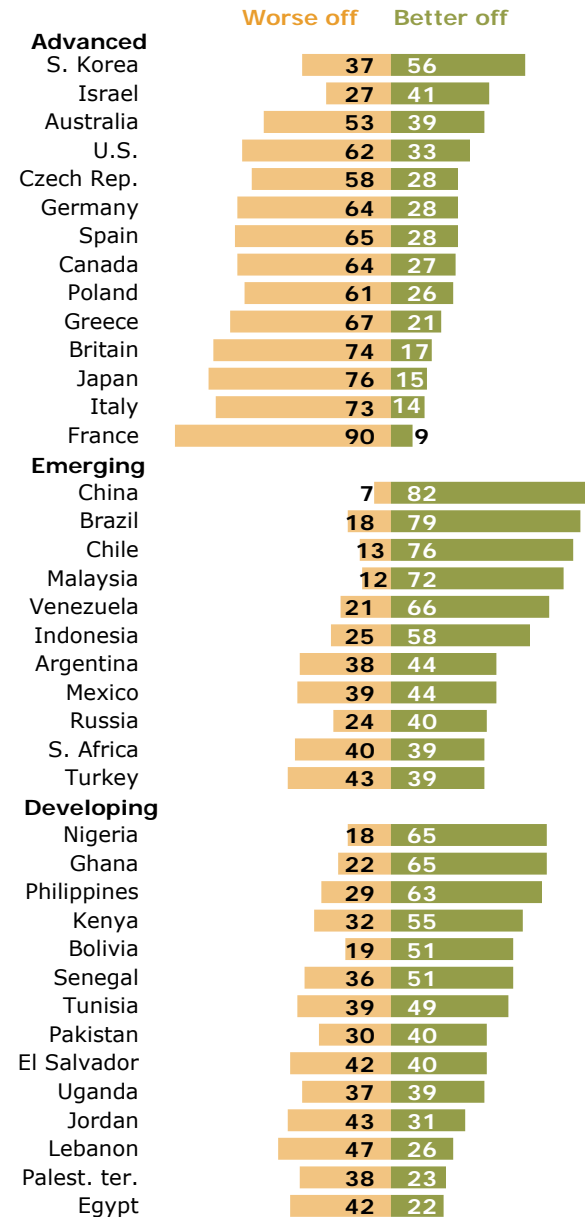
Contrasting Ghanaian perceptions is illustrative. Fully 81% of Ghanaians say the gap between the rich and the poor is a very big problem, above the developing country median. But only 6% see it as their biggest priority for government action. This may be because they are even more worried about joblessness and inflation.

### Real Divisions in Faith in Economic Mobility

Differences over generational economic mobility divide publics in rich economies from those in both societies on the rise and in developing economies. Nearly two-thirds (median of 64%) of those surveyed in advanced economies think that children will be worse off when they grow up than their parents. Meanwhile, 58% of publics in emerging markets believe kids will be better off, as do 45% of those in developing economies.

### Emerging Markets: More Hopeful for Children

Children will be \_\_\_ than parents



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8.

In just two of the 14 advanced economies surveyed – South Korea (56%) and Israel (41%) – are publics more likely than not to think children will be better off economically. Meanwhile, in seven of 11 emerging markets, respondents are more likely than not to think kids will outdo the current generation, as are people in eight of 14 developing economies.

There is particularly strong faith in economic mobility in China (82%), Brazil (79%), Chile (76%) and Malaysia (72%), all emerging markets that, with the exception of Brazil, have experienced relatively robust economic growth in recent years.

The single most pessimistic country by far about the economic fortunes of the next generation is France (90%), followed by Japan (76%).

Just 33% of Americans think today's children will end up better off financially than their parents. Recent economic studies suggest they may be right. The Horatio Alger story that young people can rise from rags to riches in the United States is becoming a myth. A majority of Americans do have an income that exceeds that of their parents' family incomes, according to a 2012 study by the Pew Charitable Trusts. But that achievement is not always enough to move them up the economic ladder. "Only 4 percent of those raised in the bottom quintile make it all the way to the top as adults," the study concluded.

## 4. Regional Breakdowns

### North American Economic Outlook

The North American results of the 39-country 2013 Pew Research Center survey are a tale of one continent but two distinct public moods. By almost every measure, publics in Canada and the United States see the world they are experiencing through different lenses.

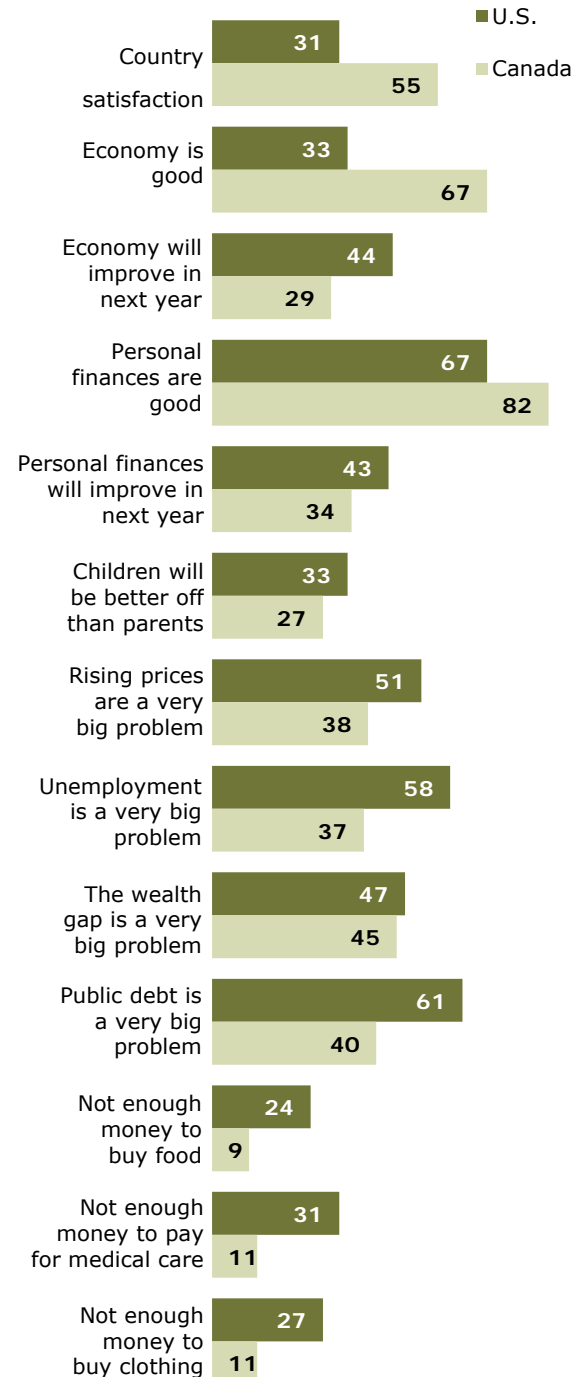
Canadians are generally happier with their economic lives, although the U.S. public is more optimistic about the future.

More than half of the Canadians (55%) surveyed are satisfied with the way things are going in Canada today. About a third of the public in the United States (31%) is pleased with the direction their country is taking. Two-thirds of Canadians (67%) say their economy is good. Only a third of people in the United States agree. Canadians and the U.S. public also see their personal finances in different lights. Fully 82% of Canadians say they are doing well personally versus 67% of those surveyed in the United States.

However, the U.S. public is more optimistic about national economic conditions: 44% think they will improve over the next 12 months, compared with 29% in Canada. And people in the United States are more upbeat about their personal finances over the next year: 43% believe they will improve versus 34% in Canada.

Canadians and their U.S. cousins see more eye-to-eye on the economic future for children in their societies. But that future is not expected to be good. Only a third of the U.S. public and about a quarter of the Canadian public think children will be better off than their parents.

### The North American Divide



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q1, Q4-Q8, Q21a-d & Q182a-c.

The U.S. public is more worried than Canadians about all sorts of economic problems. By 51% to 38%, people in the United States fret more about inflation; by 58% to 37%, they complain more about unemployment; and by 61% to 40%, they feel public debt is a major issue. In all three cases, economic statistics suggest the problem is worse in the United States.

Less than half in the United States (47%) and Canada (45%) say the gap between the rich and the poor is a *very* big problem, among the lowest levels of concern in the current survey. But 66% of the U.S. public and 76% of Canadians think inequality has gotten worse in the past five years. And 61% of people in the United States and 58% of Canadians think that the current economic system favors the wealthy.

In a possible commentary on the differences in the social welfare systems in Canada and the United States, just 9% of Canadians say that there have been times in the past year when they did not have enough money to buy food for their families, compared with 24% of Americans. Similarly, only 11% of Canadians report that there were occasions in the past 12 months when they could not afford health or medical care for their family. Nearly three times as many people in the United States (31%) faced that problem. Similarly, 11% of Canadians complain they did not have the funds to buy clothing for their family in the past year, while 27% of the U.S. public faced that problem.

## European Economic Outlook

The euro crisis has had a devastating impact on public opinion in Europe. The European Union economy actually shrank by 0.2% in 2012, according to the International Monetary Fund. And expectations are for no growth in 2013. The public mood in the nine European countries surveyed reflects that grim economic experience. (For more on the economic crisis in the EU, see “*The New Sick Man of Europe: the European Union*,” released May 13, 2013.)

Among the six geographic regions surveyed, the Europeans are the most dissatisfied with the direction of their country and the most upset about current economic conditions. A median of just 19% of Europeans are happy with how things are going in their nations, with the Germans (57%) the only public where a majority is satisfied. And a median of only 15% of Europeans think their economies are in good shape. The Germans (75%) are again the most content, with the Greeks (1%), the Italians (3%) and the Spanish (4%) the least likely to think economic conditions are good. Europeans (a median of 19%) are also the least likely among the regions surveyed to think their economy will improve over the next 12 months. The French are the gloomiest; just 11% think things will get better. The Germans are the most optimistic, but still only 27% expect economic conditions to improve.

Europeans are slightly more upbeat about their personal finances. Roughly half (a median of 51%) say their personal economic situation is good. And this includes 77% of the Germans and 65% of the British. But a median of only 20% of Europeans think that their personal finances will improve over the next year, making them the least optimistic public in any region surveyed.

### Europeans: Gloom about the Present, the Future

	Economy is good	Economy improve in next 12 months	Personal finances will improve in next 12 months	Kids will be better off than parents
	%	%	%	%
Britain	15	22	24	17
France	9	11	14	9
Germany	75	27	26	28
Italy	3	19	15	14
Spain	4	23	12	28
Greece	1	14	13	21
Poland	27	14	20	26
Czech Rep.	20	15	23	28
Russia	33	24	29	40
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4, Q5, Q7 & Q8.

There is also little confidence in Europe about the economic prospects for children in their societies. A median of just 26% believe that kids today in their country will grow up to be better off financially than their parents. Just 9% of the French see a brighter future for children. The most optimistic for the next generation are the Russians: 40% say children will do better than their parents.

In their sixth year of economic crisis, Europeans are beset with problems. A median of 75% complain that a lack of employment opportunities is a *very big* problem. This includes 99% of Greeks, whose unemployment rate was 27.0% in February 2013, and 97% of Italians, whose jobless rate was 11.5% in March. The least worried about unemployment are the Germans (28%).

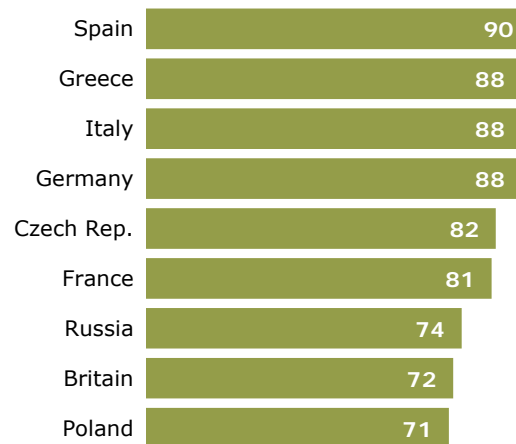
A median of 70% of Europeans are very worried about public debt. This includes 92% of Greeks, whose national debt in 2012 was 156.9% of the gross national product. Notably, the Russians (39%) and the Germans (37%) are the least troubled by public debt.

Majorities in most countries say inflation is a *very big* problem, a sentiment that corresponds with relatively low inflation rates in most nations. Again the Greeks (94%) are the most concerned and the Germans (31%) the least troubled.

A median of nearly six-in-ten (59%) Europeans think the gap between the rich and the poor is a *very big* economic problem. The least concerned are the British (50%), and the most concerned are the Greeks (84%). Europeans (median of 82%) are the most likely among the regional populations surveyed to think that inequality has grown over the past five years. Nearly nine-in-ten Spanish (90%), Germans (88%), Italians (88%) and Greeks (88%) think that income and wealth disparities have worsened. It is little wonder then that a median of nearly eight-in-ten Europeans (78%) believe that the current economic system favors the wealthy.

### Wide Belief in Wealth Gap Increase throughout Europe

*% Saying gap between rich and poor has increased over past 5 years*



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q24.

Their concern about inequality notwithstanding, by an overwhelming margin Europeans (a median of 52%) think their governments' first priority should be to create more jobs.

Despite the severity and prolonged nature of the euro crisis, Europeans report experiencing less economic deprivation than people in most other regions of the world, possibly thanks to the strength of the European social safety net. A median of just 23% of Europeans say they did not have enough money to buy clothing for their family at some point in the past year. Only 17% report they lacked the funds to pay for needed medical and health care. And 16% complain they did not have enough money to buy food that their family needed. The levels of deprivation across the board were highest in Greece and second highest in Russia.

## Middle Eastern Economic Outlook

The Middle East is marked by great diversity in public opinion across a range of economic issues, with Turks and Israelis generally the most satisfied and Lebanese the least.

A median of just 30% among the seven countries surveyed in the region are happy with the direction of their country today, but this ranges from a low of 11% in Lebanon to 51% in Turkey. Even fewer (median of 23%) are satisfied with the state of their economy, again with the Lebanese (10%) and the Turks (53%) defining the range of views. A median of just 28% think their economy will improve over the next 12 months, with the Tunisians (50%) the most optimistic.

### Middle East: Range of Attitudes on Economic Issues

	Economy is good	Economy improve in next 12 months	Kids will be better off than parents	Rich-poor gap very big problem
	%	%	%	%
Turkey	53	39	39	68
Egypt	23	29	22	49
Jordan	27	28	31	44
Lebanon	10	19	26	86
Palest. ter.	22	27	23	60
Tunisia	11	50	49	82
Israel	43	27	41	51
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>60</b>

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4, Q5, Q8 & Q21c.

People in the region are slightly more pleased with their personal finances; a median of 42% say they are good. But this is the lowest regional satisfaction in the 39-country survey. The Israelis (59%) are the most happy with their personal economic situation, the Egyptians (21%) the least pleased. A median of 32% think their family finances will improve over the next year, with the Tunisians (48%) the most optimistic.

Publics in the Middle East are particularly gloomy about the economic prospects for the next generation. A median of just 31% think children today will be better off financially than their parents. Only the Europeans (26%) and North Americans (30%) are as pessimistic. The Egyptians (22%) have the least hope for kids in their society, along with the Palestinians (23%).

As in other regions, Middle Eastern publics (median of 73%) are highly concerned about the lack of employment opportunities, especially the Lebanese (91%) and the Tunisians (90%). Nearly as many people (median of 72%) complain about inflation, particularly the Lebanese (92%) and Tunisians (90%). Slightly fewer (median of 63%) say public debt is a *very* big economic problem. When asked what they think should be the government's top priority in fixing the economy, a median of 31% say taming inflation while 27% name creating jobs.

A median of fully 60% of publics in the region think the growing gap between the rich and the poor is a *very* big problem and 71% believe that such inequality has grown over the past half decade. The Lebanese (86%) and Tunisians (82%) are the most concerned. And across the region a median of 70% complain that the present economic system generally favors the wealthy.

Medians of more than three-in-ten of the region's publics say that there have been times in the past 12 months when they could not afford to buy clothing or pay for health care for their family. And 27% report that they have had trouble putting food on the table. The Egyptians have had a particularly tough time: 57% say they have had trouble paying for clothing in the past year, 48% say they could not afford medical care, and 36% complain about not having enough money to buy food that their family needed in the past 12 months.



## Asian/Pacific Economic Outlook

In the Asian/Pacific region, many publics are happy about the state of their national and family finances, optimistic about the economic prospects for the next generation and relatively untroubled by inequality. But given the range of countries in the survey of the region – advanced economies such as Australia, Japan and South Korea; emerging market countries such as China, Indonesia and Malaysia; and developing nations such as Pakistan and the Philippines – there is a wide diversity of views on almost every topic.

A median of just 39% of publics in the region is satisfied with the way things are going in their country. But 52% think their national economy is doing well. The Chinese (88%) are the most pleased with current economic conditions. And well they should be – their economy grew by 7.8% in 2012, according to the International Monetary Fund, more than twice as fast as the world as a whole. The Pakistanis (17%) are the least satisfied, despite the fact that their economy grew by 3.7% last year. The Chinese (80%) are also the most optimistic about their economy improving over the next year, and Pakistanis (26%) the least hopeful. The Australians are among the most satisfied with their economy (67% good) – a plurality (41%) expects conditions to stay the same over the next year while 31% think things will improve.

### Satisfied and Optimistic, Among Least Troubled by Inequality

	Good economy	Good personal economic situation	Children will be better off than parents	Rich-poor gap very big problem	Economic system favors wealthy
	%	%	%	%	%
Australia	67	77	39	33	44
China	88	67	82	52	--
Indonesia	37	57	58	46	75
Japan	27	38	15	34	61
Malaysia	85	82	72	41	32
Pakistan	17	59	40	85	81
Philippines	68	76	63	53	59
S. Korea	20	40	56	66	85
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>61*</b>

\* Excludes China.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4, Q6, Q8, Q21c & Q56.

Among the six regions surveyed, people in the Asian/Pacific region are among the most pleased with their personal financial situation: 63% say their family finances are good. Malaysians (82%), Australians (77%) and Filipinos (76%) are particularly pleased. However, a minority of Koreans (40%) and Japanese (38%) think their personal economic situation is good.

When asked whether they think that when today's children grow up they will be better off than their parents, a median of 57% in the Asian/Pacific region say the next generation will do better financially, making people in the region some of the most upbeat of the regional publics in the survey. In fact, majorities in five of the eight nations in the Asian/Pacific region think children

will be more economically successful than their parents. Nevertheless, there were wide disparities in views. Roughly eight-in-ten Chinese (82%) think kids will do better than this generation, but only 15% of Japanese agree.

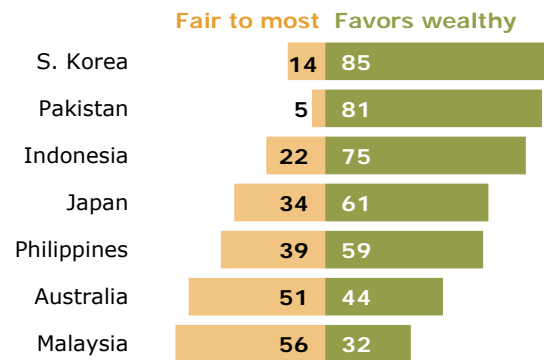
Despite their general satisfaction with the economy, publics in the Asian/Pacific region do have significant economic concerns. Yet they are among the least worried of the regional publics about both jobs and inequality.

In six of the eight countries surveyed, majorities say rising prices are a *very* important problem, a median of 65%. This includes an overwhelming 99% of Pakistanis. Only in Australia (39%) and Japan (36%) do people not consider inflation a major challenge and for good reason. In 2012, Australia experienced an inflation rate of just 1.8% and Japan has been experiencing deflation off and on since 1995.

A median of 64% of people in the Asian/Pacific region complain about the lack of job opportunities, including 94% of Pakistanis and 84% of Filipinos. Only 28% of the Chinese fret about joblessness, possibly because the official unemployment rate in 2012 was only 4.1%. Roughly six-in-ten people in the region (median of 63%) worry that the public debt is a *very* big problem. Again it is Pakistanis (82%) and Filipinos (81%) who are the most concerned and the Chinese (13%) who are the least troubled.

While roughly half of the publics in the Asian/Pacific region (median of 49%) express strong unease about the gap between the rich and the poor, such concern is the lowest among all the regions but North America. In four of the eight countries surveyed, less than half the public thinks inequality is a *very* big problem, including just 34% of the Japanese and 33% of the Australians. Nevertheless, majorities in seven of the eight countries think that the rich-poor gap has widened in the past five years. Such fears are particularly strong in Pakistan (83%). But only 32% of Malaysians think inequality in their society has worsened. Overall, publics in the Asian/Pacific region (median of 61%) are among the least likely in the survey to say that the economic system generally favors the wealthy. In fact, 56% of Malaysians and 51% of Australians think that the economic system is fair to most people in their country.

### Economic System Unfair?



Not asked in China.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q56.

A median of 40% of publics in the Asian/Pacific region want their government to make a priority of fighting inflation. This is particularly important to people in Pakistan (68%) and China (53%). And, perhaps given Japan's recent bout of falling prices, inflation fighting is a very low priority for the Japanese (9%). About half the Japanese (52%) prioritize job creation, as do 46% of Filipinos and 41% of Koreans. And about a quarter of the Chinese (26%) and South Koreans (24%) want their governments to work first on reducing the gap between the rich and the poor.

In the past year, medians of less than a third of people in the region report having had trouble affording food, health care or clothing. But within the region is wide diversity in experience with such deprivation. A median of 24% say that there was a time over the past 12 months when they did not have enough money to buy the clothing needed by their family. But this ranges from 47% of Pakistanis to 3% of Japanese. A median of 28% in the region complain that they did not have the funds to pay for needed medical care in the last year. Again this ranges from 53% of Pakistanis to 3% of Japanese. And a median of just 20% say they did not have enough money to buy food, ranging from 48% of Pakistanis and Filipinos to 2% of Japanese.

## Latin American Economic Outlook

Latin Americans (a median of 40%) are among the most pleased with the direction of their country of the publics surveyed. This includes 44% of Brazilians and 43% of Chileans. And Latin Americans are also fairly satisfied with the state of their economy: a median of 44% among the seven countries surveyed think economic conditions are good. Again the Brazilians (59%) and Chileans (58%) are the happiest, suggesting a close link between people's attitudes toward the economy and public sentiment about their country's direction. Such sentiment also exposes differences between experience and public opinion. Brazil's economy grew by only 0.9% in 2012, according to the International Monetary Fund. Chile's grew by 5.5%.

More than four-in-ten Latin Americans (median of 44%) think their economy will improve over the next 12 months. The range in such optimism across countries is quite large: 79% of Brazilians expect economic conditions to get better, but only 29% of Argentines agree. Along with the Chinese (80%), the Brazilians are the most upbeat about their economy's future of any of the publics in the 39 nations surveyed.

Latin Americans are generally positive about their personal finances. A median of 57% say they are good, including 74% of Brazilians. And a median of 57% among the publics surveyed think their family economic fortunes will improve over the next year. Again it is the Brazilians (88%) who are the most optimistic.

Roughly half of Latin Americans (median of 51%) also think that children today in their country will be better off financially when they grow up than their parents. Brazilians (79%) and Chileans (76%) have the greatest expectations for kids' future, while Argentines (44%), Mexicans (44%) and Salvadorans (40%) are not nearly so sure about prospects for the next generation.

Rising prices are one of the top economic problems that concern Latin Americans, with a median of 84% saying inflation is a *very big* economic challenge. This includes 88% of Venezuelans and Salvadorans, 84% of Argentines and Chileans, and 83% of Brazilians and Mexicans. In 2012 the inflation rate was 10% in Argentina but only 3% in Chile. A similar percentage (median of 80%) cites a lack of job opportunities. A median of 69% also point to public debt. But when asked which issue their government should address first, a median of 46% of Latin Americans say jobs.

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### State of the Economy

	% Who think that...	
	Economy is good	Economy will improve in next 12 months
	%	%
Argentina	39	29
Bolivia	54	37
Brazil	59	79
Chile	58	42
El Salvador	33	44
Mexico	38	56
Venezuela	44	64
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4 & Q5.

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Latin Americans are also concerned about inequality. A median of 68% say a very pressing economic issue facing their country is the gap between the rich and the poor. This includes 79% of Chileans but 58% of Bolivians. However, Latin Americans (a median of 50%) are the least likely among those surveyed to say that inequality has risen in the last five years. This includes just 32% of Bolivians, who, along with Malaysians (32%), are the least likely to think there has been a rise in the gap between the rich and the poor. Nevertheless, a median of 70% of Latin Americans think that the current economic system favors the wealthy, including 86% of Chileans. Notably, Bolivians (44%) and Venezuelans (32%) stand out as much less likely to say the economic system is unfair.

Bolivians may be the least concerned about inequality in the region, but their lives are ones of deprivation. Fully 61% of Bolivians say that there have been times in the past year when they did not have enough money to buy food, 58% complain that there have been times when they could not afford medical and health care for their families, and 56% say there have been times when they could not pay for clothing.

Many of the publics surveyed in Latin America report high levels of deprivation. Overall, a median of 44% describe an inability to afford medical treatment for their family, 45% say they could not buy clothing and 45% complain that they could not buy food for their families at some point over the past 12 months.

## African Economic Outlook

A median of roughly three-in-ten (28%) of the six African countries surveyed are satisfied with how things are going in their country today, including just 12% of Nigerians. The most satisfied are the Kenyans (48%), but even then roughly half (51%) are dissatisfied.

More say their economy is doing well (median of 46%). Among Africans, the most satisfied are South Africans (53%), whose economy grew by 2.5% in 2012 according to the International Monetary Fund, and Kenyans (52%), whose economy expanded by 4.7%. The Nigerians (32%) are the least content with the economic situation despite the fact that their economy grew by 6.3% in 2012.

However, regardless of their relative dissatisfaction with current conditions, Africans (median of 60%) are the most likely to think that their economy will improve over the next 12 months. They are more than twice as optimistic as publics in the Middle East (28%) and more than three times as hopeful as people in Europe (19%). The most optimistic Africans are the Senegalese, of whom 69% think their economy will improve. The most pessimistic are the South Africans and the Ugandans, 23% of whom believe economic conditions will worsen.

Publics in Africa feel only marginally better – a median of 50% – about their personal finances than they do about their national economy. The Ghanaians (46%) and the Ugandans (43%) are the least satisfied. Notably, among the regional publics surveyed it is also the Africans (median of 68%) who are most likely to think that their personal financial situation will improve over the next year. However, Africans are less sure of the future for kids in their societies. A median of just 53% think that when children today in their country grow up they will be better off than their parents. (People in the Asian/Pacific region – 57% – are slightly more optimistic about the next generation.) The most hopeful for today's kids are the Ghanaians and the Nigerians (65% each). The least optimistic are South Africans and Ugandans (39% each).

### African Economic Troubles

<i>% Very big problem</i>	<b>Rising prices</b>	<b>Lack of job opportunities</b>	<b>Rich-poor gap</b>	<b>Public debt</b>
<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Ghana	92	91	81	73
Kenya	86	84	73	59
Nigeria	85	91	78	64
Senegal	97	95	78	75
S. Africa	85	87	70	68
Uganda	92	92	74	68
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>68</b>

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q21a-d.

Among the regional groups surveyed, Africans are the most worried about jobs (a median of 91% say a lack of employment opportunities is a *very big problem*), one of the most troubled by inflation (89%) and the most upset about the gap between the rich and the poor (76%). The Senegalese are the most concerned about a lack of job opportunities (95%) and rising prices

(97%). Ghanaians (81%) are the most upset about inequality. Africans are about as worried about public debt (median of 68%) as are Europeans (70%) and Latin Americans (69%), with the Senegalese (75%) being the most troubled. And Africans (47%) are clear; creating more jobs is their number one priority for government action.

Concern about inequality is widespread in Africa. Roughly seven-in-ten Africans (median of 72%) think that the gap between the rich and the poor has increased in the past five years, including 80% of Kenyans and Nigerians. And a median of 78% think that the economic system generally favors the wealthy, a level of discontent with modern capitalism comparable to that in Europe. The greatest level of dissatisfaction is in Ghana, where 94% think the current system is unfair to most people.

Deprivation – as measured by the inability to afford food, health care or clothing at some time over the previous 12 months – is pervasive in the six African nations surveyed. Medians of more than half report that they could not pay for medical attention (59%), clothes (57%) or food (56%) at some point in the past year. Ugandans in particular seem to be suffering, with 77% saying they experienced shortages of health care and 70% reporting that they could not afford food or clothing.

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### High Levels of Deprivation

	<i>% who say could not afford...</i>		
	<b>Food</b>	<b>Health care</b>	<b>Clothing</b>
	%	%	%
Ghana	56	59	57
Kenya	55	57	56
Nigeria	67	62	66
S. Africa	54	51	54
Senegal	50	59	55
Uganda	70	77	70
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>57</b>

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q182a-c.

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## Survey Methods

### About the 2013 Spring Pew Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see below.

The descriptions below show the margin of sampling error based on all interviews conducted in that country. For results based on the full sample in a given country, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus the margin of error. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Country: **Argentina**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by locality size  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Spanish  
 Fieldwork dates: March 6 – March 26, 2013  
 Sample size: 819  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 4.7$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population (excluding dispersed rural population, or 8.8% of the population)

Country: **Australia**  
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households  
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus  
 Languages: English  
 Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 18, 2013  
 Sample size: 800  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 4.4$  percentage points  
 Representative: Telephone households (roughly 98% of all Australian households)



**Country:** **Bolivia**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Spanish  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 12 – April 18, 2013  
**Sample size:** 800  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.5 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding dispersed rural population, or 10% of the population)

**Country:** **Brazil**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Brazil's five regions and size of municipality  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Portuguese  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – April 21, 2013  
**Sample size:** 960  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.1 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **Britain**  
**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households  
**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** English  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 27, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,012  
**Margin of Error:** ±3.3 percentage points  
**Representative:** Telephone households (roughly 98% of all British households)

**Country:** **Canada**  
**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone-only households  
**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** English, French  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 5 – March 18, 2013  
**Sample size:** 701  
**Margin of Error:** ±3.7 percentage points  
**Representative:** Telephone households (excluding residents of Yukon, Nunavut, and Northwest Territories; sample represents roughly 98% of all Canadian households)

**Country:** **Chile**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Spanish  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 19, 2013  
**Sample size:** 800  
**Margin of Error:** ±5.2 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding Chiloe and other islands, or 3% of the population)

**Country:** **China**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by China's three regional-economic zones and urbanity. Twelve cities, 12 towns and 12 villages were sampled covering central, east, and west China.  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Chinese (Mandarin, Hebei, Shandong, Yunnan, Chongqing, Guangdong, Hubei, Henan, Hunan, Jiangsu, Ganda, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Anhui, Shanghai, Jilin, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, and Beijing dialects)  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – April 6, 2013  
**Sample size:** 3,226  
**Margin of Error:** ±3.5 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding Tibet, Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Macau, or roughly 2% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in China.  
**Note:** The results cited are from Horizonkey's self-sponsored survey.

**Country:** **Czech Republic**  
**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of adults who own a cell phone  
**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Czech  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 14, 2013  
**Sample size:** 700  
**Margin of Error:** ±3.7 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 91% of adults age 18 and older)

**Country:** **Egypt**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorates and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Arabic  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 3 – March 23, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.3 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding Frontier governorates, or about 2% of the population)

**Country:** **El Salvador**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Spanish  
**Fieldwork dates:** April 18 – May 1, 2013  
**Sample size:** 792  
**Margin of Error:** ±5.3 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **France**  
**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample of landline and cell phone-only households with quotas for gender, age and occupation and stratified by region and urbanity  
**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** French  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 16, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,004  
**Margin of Error:** ±3.6 percentage points  
**Representative:** Telephone households (roughly 99% of all French households)

**Country:** **Germany**  
**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RL(2)D) probability sample of landline and cell phone households  
**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** German  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 18, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,025  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.1 percentage points  
**Representative:** Telephone households (roughly 99% of all German households)

**Country:** **Ghana**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and settlement size  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Akan (Twi), English, Dagbani, Ewe  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 20 – April 3, 2013  
**Sample size:** 799  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.7 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **Greece**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Greek  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 27, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:** ±3.7 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding the islands in the Aegean and Ionian Seas, or roughly 6% of the population)

**Country:** **Indonesia**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Bahasa Indonesian  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 9 – March 27, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.0 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding Papua and remote areas or provinces with small populations, or 12% of the population)

**Country:** **Israel**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Israel's six districts, urbanity, and socioeconomic status, with an oversample of Arabs  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Hebrew, Arabic  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 29 – April 12, 2013  
**Sample size:** 922 (504 Jews, 406 Arabs, 12 others)  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.6 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **Italy**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by four regions and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Italian  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 19, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,105  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.1 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **Japan**  
**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households stratified by region and population size  
**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Japanese  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 5 – April 2, 2013  
**Sample size:** 700  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.3 percentage points  
**Representative:** Landline households (roughly 86% of all Japanese households)

**Country:** **Jordan**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Jordan's 12 governorates and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Arabic  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 23, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.5 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **Kenya**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and settlement size  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Kiswahili, English  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 13 – March 30, 2013  
**Sample size:** 798  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.3 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **Lebanon**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Lebanon's seven regions and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Arabic  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 22, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.0 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south of Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders, or about 2% of the population)

Country:	<b>Malaysia</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by state and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Malay, Mandarin Chinese, English
Fieldwork dates:	March 4 – April 3, 2013
Sample size:	822
Margin of Error:	±4.3 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding difficult to access areas in Sabah and Sarawak, or about 7% of the population)
Country:	<b>Mexico</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	March 4 – March 17, 2013
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.1 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	<b>Nigeria</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	English, Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo
Fieldwork dates:	March 6 – April 4, 2013
Sample size:	1,031
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding Borno, Yobe and some areas in Taraba, or about 5% of the population)

**Country:** **Pakistan**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Urdu, Pashto, Punjabi, Saraiki, Sindhi  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 11 – March 31, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,201  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.3 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir for security reasons as well as areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] and Baluchistan, or roughly 18% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in Pakistan.

**Country:** **Palestinian territories**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urban/rural/refugee camp population  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Arabic  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 29 – April 7, 2013  
**Sample size:** 810  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.4 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding Bedouins who regularly change residence and some communities near Israeli settlements where military restrictions make access difficult, or roughly 5% of the population)

**Country:** **Philippines**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilonggo, Ilocano, Bicolano  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 10 – April 3, 2013  
**Sample size:** 804  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.5 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population



**Country:** **Poland**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Poland's 16 provinces and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Polish  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 2 – March 24, 2013  
**Sample size:** 800  
**Margin of Error:** ±3.9 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **Russia**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight regions plus Moscow and St. Petersburg and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Russian  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 5 – March 21, 2013  
**Sample size:** 996  
**Margin of Error:** ±3.6 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding High North regions, the Chechen Republic, and the Ingush Republic, or about 3% of the population)

**Country:** **Senegal**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Wolof, French  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 6 – March 30, 2013  
**Sample size:** 800  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.1 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **South Africa**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by metropolitan area, province and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** English, Zulu, Xhosa, South Sotho, Afrikaans  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 18 – April 12, 2013  
**Sample size:** 815  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.1 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **South Korea**  
**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of adults who own a cell phone  
**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Korean  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 18, 2013  
**Sample size:** 809  
**Margin of Error:** ±3.7 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 96% of adults age 18 and older)

**Country:** **Spain**  
**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone-only households stratified by region  
**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Spanish/Castilian  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 15, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:** ±3.1 percentage points  
**Representative:** Telephone households (roughly 97% of Spanish households)

**Country:** **Tunisia**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Tunisian Arabic  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 19, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.0 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **Turkey**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by the 26 regions (based on geographical location and level of development (NUTS 2)) and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Turkish  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 5 – March 24, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:** ±7.7 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

Country:	<b>Uganda</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Luganda, English, Runyankole/Rukiga, Luo, Runyoro/Rutoro, Ateso, Lugbara
Fieldwork dates:	March 15 – March 29, 2013
Sample size:	800
Margin of Error:	±4.3 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	<b>United States</b>
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households stratified by county
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	English, Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	March 4 – March 18, 2013
Sample size:	1,002
Margin of Error:	±3.5 percentage points
Representative:	Telephone households with English or Spanish speakers (roughly 97% of U.S. households)
Country:	<b>Venezuela</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and parish size
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	March 15 – April 27, 2013
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.5 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding remote areas, or about 4% of population)

**Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project**  
**2013 Spring Survey Topline Results**  
**May 23, 2013 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate topline. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Spring, 2011 survey in Pakistan was fielded before the death of Osama bin Laden (April 10 – April 26), while the Late Spring, 2011 survey was conducted afterwards (May 8 – May 15).
- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
  - Bolivia prior to 2013
  - Senegal prior to 2013
  - Venezuela prior to 2013
  - Brazil prior to 2010
  - Nigeria prior to 2010
  - South Africa in 2007
  - Indonesia prior to 2005
  - Pakistan in May 2003
  - Poland in March 2003
  - Russia in March 2003 and Fall 2002
  - Egypt in Spring 2002
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2013 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q1 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	31	65	4	100
	Spring, 2012	29	64	7	100
	Spring, 2011	21	73	6	100
	Spring, 2010	30	62	8	100
	Fall, 2009	30	64	7	100
	Spring, 2009	36	61	3	100
	Spring, 2008	23	70	6	100
	Spring, 2007	25	71	4	100
	Spring, 2006	29	65	6	100
	Spring, 2005	39	57	5	100
	Spring, 2004	39	55	6	100
	Summer, 2002	41	55	4	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	55	38	7	100
	Spring, 2009	51	45	4	100
	Spring, 2007	47	50	3	100
	Spring, 2005	45	52	3	100
	May, 2003	60	35	5	100
	Summer, 2002	56	42	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	26	68	5	100
	Spring, 2012	30	65	5	100
	Spring, 2011	32	61	7	100
	Spring, 2010	31	63	7	100
	Fall, 2009	29	64	7	100
	Spring, 2009	21	76	4	100
	Spring, 2008	30	65	5	100
	Spring, 2007	30	66	4	100
	Spring, 2006	35	58	6	100
	Spring, 2005	44	51	5	100
	Spring, 2004	38	58	4	100
	May, 2003	46	49	5	100
	March, 2003	30	63	6	100
	Summer, 2002	32	64	4	100
France	Spring, 2013	19	80	0	100
	Spring, 2012	29	71	0	100
	Spring, 2011	25	75	0	100
	Spring, 2010	26	74	0	100
	Fall, 2009	32	67	0	100
	Spring, 2009	27	73	0	100
	Spring, 2008	29	71	0	100
	Spring, 2007	22	78	0	100
	Spring, 2006	20	80	0	100
	Spring, 2005	28	71	0	100
	Spring, 2004	32	68	0	100
	May, 2003	44	56	0	100
	March, 2003	31	67	2	100
	Summer, 2002	32	67	1	100

		Q1 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	Spring, 2013	57	41	2	100
	Spring, 2012	53	45	2	100
	Spring, 2011	43	54	3	100
	Spring, 2010	39	59	2	100
	Fall, 2009	48	50	2	100
	Spring, 2009	43	54	3	100
	Spring, 2008	34	63	3	100
	Spring, 2007	33	66	2	100
	Spring, 2006	29	67	5	100
	Spring, 2005	25	73	2	100
	Spring, 2004	20	78	2	100
	May, 2003	25	73	2	100
	March, 2003	18	79	3	100
	Summer, 2002	31	66	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	3	96	1	100
	Spring, 2012	11	87	2	100
	Fall, 2009	25	72	4	100
	Spring, 2007	16	79	4	100
	May, 2003	29	67	3	100
	March, 2003	20	74	7	100
	Summer, 2002	24	70	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	5	94	1	100
	Spring, 2012	10	88	2	100
	Spring, 2011	15	83	2	100
	Spring, 2010	22	76	2	100
	Fall, 2009	21	75	3	100
	Spring, 2009	21	77	2	100
	Spring, 2008	50	43	7	100
	Spring, 2007	51	45	4	100
	Spring, 2006	50	46	4	100
	Spring, 2005	51	44	5	100
	May, 2003	45	52	3	100
	March, 2003	41	47	12	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	2	97	0	100
	Spring, 2012	2	98	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	27	70	3	100
	Spring, 2012	33	62	6	100
	Spring, 2011	30	66	4	100
	Spring, 2010	47	47	6	100
	Fall, 2009	36	59	5	100
	Spring, 2009	20	67	12	100
	Spring, 2008	42	47	11	100
	Spring, 2007	18	74	8	100
	Spring, 2005	13	82	5	100
	Summer, 2002	9	87	4	100

		Q1 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	16	80	4	100
	Spring, 2012	14	83	4	100
	Fall, 2009	28	70	1	100
	Spring, 2007	23	74	2	100
	Summer, 2002	36	60	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	37	57	6	100
	Spring, 2012	46	45	9	100
	Spring, 2011	32	60	8	100
	Spring, 2010	34	59	7	100
	Fall, 2009	34	60	6	100
	Spring, 2009	27	65	9	100
	Spring, 2008	54	43	4	100
	Spring, 2007	36	56	9	100
	Spring, 2006	32	62	7	100
	Spring, 2005	23	71	6	100
	Spring, 2004	26	69	5	100
	May, 2003	27	64	9	100
	Summer, 2002	20	71	9	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	51	48	2	100
	Spring, 2012	47	51	2	100
	Spring, 2011	48	49	3	100
	Spring, 2010	38	60	2	100
	Spring, 2009	22	75	3	100
	Spring, 2008	21	75	4	100
	Spring, 2007	39	58	3	100
	Spring, 2006	40	56	4	100
	Spring, 2005	41	55	4	100
	Spring, 2004	40	58	2	100
	May, 2003	19	79	2	100
	March, 2003	18	81	2	100
	Summer, 2002	4	93	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	30	62	7	100
	Spring, 2012	53	41	6	100
	Spring, 2011	65	34	2	100
	Spring, 2010	28	69	3	100
	Spring, 2009	31	67	2	100
	Spring, 2008	40	57	4	100
	Spring, 2007	47	51	2	100
	Spring, 2006	55	42	2	100

		Q1 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Jordan	Spring, 2013	38	57	5	100
	Spring, 2012	43	53	5	100
	Spring, 2011	44	54	3	100
	Spring, 2010	35	64	1	100
	Spring, 2009	46	52	2	100
	Spring, 2008	49	47	4	100
	Spring, 2007	56	42	2	100
	Spring, 2006	53	44	3	100
	Spring, 2005	69	30	1	100
	Spring, 2004	59	30	11	100
	May, 2003	42	56	2	100
	Summer, 2002	21	78	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	11	88	0	100
	Spring, 2012	15	84	1	100
	Spring, 2011	11	87	1	100
	Spring, 2010	11	86	2	100
	Spring, 2009	11	87	2	100
	Spring, 2008	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2007	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2005	40	59	2	100
	May, 2003	14	84	1	100
	Summer, 2002	7	92	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	12	87	1	100
	Spring, 2011	13	85	3	100
	Spring, 2009	8	91	1	100
	Spring, 2007	5	91	4	100
	May, 2003	6	92	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	13	81	5	100
	Spring, 2012	20	78	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	41	58	1	100
	Spring, 2011	39	56	5	100
	Spring, 2009	25	72	3	100
	Spring, 2007	18	79	3	100
	May, 2003	27	71	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	49	44	7	100
	Spring, 2008	61	31	8	100
	May, 2003	69	28	3	100



		Q1 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2013	85	10	5	100
	Spring, 2012	82	11	7	100
	Spring, 2011	85	10	5	100
	Spring, 2010	87	9	4	100
	Spring, 2009	87	9	4	100
	Spring, 2008	86	11	3	100
	Spring, 2007	83	12	5	100
	Spring, 2006	81	13	6	100
	Spring, 2005	72	19	10	100
	Summer, 2002	48	33	19	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	30	69	1	100
	Spring, 2011	36	61	3	100
	Spring, 2010	41	56	2	100
	Spring, 2009	40	58	2	100
	Spring, 2008	30	68	2	100
	Spring, 2007	22	77	1	100
	Spring, 2006	26	73	1	100
	Spring, 2005	35	64	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	33	61	6	100
	Spring, 2012	20	78	2	100
	Spring, 2011	25	72	3	100
	Spring, 2010	20	76	4	100
	Spring, 2009	25	73	2	100
	Spring, 2008	23	74	3	100
	Spring, 2007	22	71	7	100
	Spring, 2006	27	72	1	100
	Summer, 2002	12	86	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	82	16	2	100
	Spring, 2007	76	21	3	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	8	91	1	100
	Spring, 2012	12	87	1	100
	Late Spring, 2011	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2011	9	89	1	100
	Spring, 2010	14	84	2	100
	Spring, 2009	9	89	2	100
	Spring, 2008	25	73	2	100
	Spring, 2007	39	57	4	100
	Spring, 2006	35	58	7	100
	Spring, 2005	57	39	4	100
	Spring, 2004	54	41	5	100
Summer, 2002	49	39	12	100	
Philippines	Spring, 2013	45	52	3	100
	Summer, 2002	20	76	5	100

		Q1 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
South Korea	Spring, 2013	24	70	5	100
	Spring, 2010	21	74	6	100
	Spring, 2009	10	85	5	100
	Spring, 2008	13	81	5	100
	Spring, 2007	9	86	5	100
	May, 2003	20	73	7	100
	Summer, 2002	14	81	5	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	35	62	3	100
	Spring, 2010	22	74	4	100
	Spring, 2009	17	80	3	100
	Spring, 2008	14	83	3	100
	Spring, 2007	38	54	7	100
	Summer, 2002	3	96	1	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	41	51	8	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	44	55	1	100
	Spring, 2012	43	56	1	100
	Spring, 2011	52	46	3	100
	Spring, 2010	50	49	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	43	55	2	100
	Spring, 2007	35	62	3	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	18	79	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	29	69	2	100
	Spring, 2012	34	63	3	100
	Spring, 2011	22	76	2	100
	Spring, 2010	19	79	2	100
	Spring, 2009	20	78	3	100
	Spring, 2008	30	68	2	100
	Spring, 2007	30	66	3	100
	Summer, 2002	16	79	6	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	40	57	3	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	23	74	3	100
	Spring, 2007	38	59	3	100
	Summer, 2002	28	63	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	48	51	1	100
	Spring, 2011	19	81	0	100
	Spring, 2010	17	82	1	100
	Spring, 2009	9	90	1	100
	Spring, 2007	45	54	1	100
	Summer, 2002	8	90	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	12	87	1	100
	Spring, 2010	23	77	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	24	75	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	45	54	2	100
	Spring, 2008	36	62	2	100
	Summer, 2002	20	79	1	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	32	66	1	100

		Q1 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Uganda	Spring, 2007	22	75	4	100
	Summer, 2002	37	60	3	100

		Q4 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	2	31	35	30	2	100
	Spring, 2012	3	28	38	30	2	100
	Spring, 2011	1	17	38	42	1	100
	Spring, 2010	1	23	41	34	1	100
	Fall, 2009	1	19	44	34	2	100
	Spring, 2009	2	15	42	41	1	100
	Spring, 2008	2	18	41	36	3	100
	Spring, 2007	9	41	32	16	3	100
	Summer, 2002	4	42	39	13	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	6	61	26	6	1	100
	Spring, 2009	4	39	42	14	2	100
	Spring, 2007	19	61	13	5	2	100
	Summer, 2002	12	58	24	4	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	2	13	44	39	2	100
	Spring, 2012	1	14	47	37	1	100
	Spring, 2011	1	14	45	40	1	100
	Spring, 2010	2	18	40	39	1	100
	Fall, 2009	2	14	45	38	2	100
	Spring, 2009	1	10	38	49	2	100
	Spring, 2008	2	28	47	20	2	100
	Spring, 2007	13	56	20	8	3	100
	Summer, 2002	8	57	24	8	4	100
France	Spring, 2013	0	9	53	38	0	100
	Spring, 2012	1	18	52	29	0	100
	Spring, 2011	0	17	52	31	0	100
	Spring, 2010	1	12	56	31	0	100
	Fall, 2009	1	15	60	24	0	100
	Spring, 2009	0	14	58	27	0	100
	Spring, 2008	0	19	61	20	0	100
	Spring, 2007	1	29	53	17	0	100
	Summer, 2002	1	44	47	6	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	10	65	22	3	1	100
	Spring, 2012	12	61	22	5	0	100
	Spring, 2011	9	58	27	5	1	100
	Spring, 2010	2	42	47	8	1	100
	Fall, 2009	1	27	58	12	1	100
	Spring, 2009	1	27	54	16	2	100
	Spring, 2008	4	49	39	7	1	100
	Spring, 2007	8	55	25	11	1	100
	Summer, 2002	1	26	55	16	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	0	3	38	58	0	100
	Spring, 2012	1	5	37	56	1	100
	Fall, 2009	3	19	48	28	2	100
	Spring, 2007	1	24	56	14	5	100
	Summer, 2002	0	36	51	11	2	100

		Q4 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2013	1	3	17	79	1	100
	Spring, 2012	1	5	22	72	0	100
	Spring, 2011	1	9	27	62	0	100
	Spring, 2010	1	12	40	48	0	100
	Fall, 2009	1	11	43	45	1	100
	Spring, 2009	1	12	38	47	2	100
	Spring, 2008	1	34	43	19	3	100
	Spring, 2007	9	56	29	5	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	0	1	27	72	0	100
	Spring, 2012	0	2	20	78	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	2	25	51	19	2	100
	Spring, 2012	3	26	46	23	3	100
	Spring, 2011	1	25	49	22	3	100
	Spring, 2010	5	48	36	8	3	100
	Fall, 2009	2	36	47	12	3	100
	Spring, 2009	2	27	50	15	6	100
	Spring, 2008	3	49	36	6	6	100
	Spring, 2007	0	36	48	13	3	100
	Summer, 2002	0	7	40	51	2	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	2	18	52	28	1	100
	Spring, 2012	1	15	39	45	0	100
	Fall, 2009	1	17	49	32	0	100
	Spring, 2007	4	37	43	15	1	100
	Summer, 2002	1	39	48	11	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	2	31	46	15	6	100
	Spring, 2012	4	28	49	15	5	100
	Spring, 2011	5	24	46	19	6	100
	Spring, 2010	3	30	49	16	4	100
	Fall, 2009	3	25	50	18	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	18	55	21	5	100
	Spring, 2008	5	47	37	6	4	100
	Spring, 2007	3	35	45	11	6	100
	Summer, 2002	0	13	57	26	4	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	13	40	25	21	1	100
	Spring, 2012	12	45	24	14	5	100
	Spring, 2011	12	37	23	25	3	100
	Spring, 2010	3	31	29	36	1	100
	Spring, 2009	2	22	37	35	3	100
	Spring, 2008	4	17	27	47	4	100
	Spring, 2007	9	37	29	22	3	100
	Summer, 2002	2	12	15	70	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	3	20	40	36	1	100
	Spring, 2012	4	23	40	31	2	100
	Spring, 2011	6	28	36	28	2	100
	Spring, 2010	2	18	47	33	0	100
	Spring, 2009	3	24	29	44	0	100
	Spring, 2008	10	34	29	25	2	100
	Spring, 2007	13	40	23	23	2	100

		Q4 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Jordan	Spring, 2013	3	24	42	29	3	100
	Spring, 2012	4	24	40	30	3	100
	Spring, 2011	9	24	41	27	0	100
	Spring, 2010	5	25	43	26	1	100
	Spring, 2009	3	30	44	23	0	100
	Spring, 2008	8	31	44	16	1	100
	Spring, 2007	12	32	41	13	2	100
	Summer, 2002	6	27	49	18	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	1	9	33	57	0	100
	Spring, 2012	1	11	35	53	0	100
	Spring, 2011	2	11	35	50	2	100
	Spring, 2010	1	12	34	52	0	100
	Spring, 2009	1	10	36	54	0	100
	Spring, 2008	1	9	38	52	1	100
	Spring, 2007	2	7	32	54	4	100
	Summer, 2002	0	5	25	70	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	2	20	35	42	1	100
	Spring, 2011	7	28	38	26	0	100
	Spring, 2009	1	16	24	59	0	100
	Spring, 2007	2	8	22	68	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	1	10	35	53	1	100
	Spring, 2012	1	16	43	40	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	3	40	42	14	1	100
	Spring, 2011	7	47	32	14	1	100
	Spring, 2009	7	25	45	23	1	100
	Spring, 2007	5	41	40	13	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	13	54	20	10	3	100
	Spring, 2008	11	58	22	6	3	100
China	Spring, 2013	26	62	9	1	3	100
	Spring, 2012	17	66	9	1	7	100
	Spring, 2011	19	69	8	0	3	100
	Spring, 2010	19	72	7	0	2	100
	Spring, 2009	19	69	9	1	2	100
	Spring, 2008	5	77	13	1	4	100
	Spring, 2007	16	66	13	1	4	100
	Summer, 2002	3	49	37	10	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	2	35	45	17	1	100
	Spring, 2011	3	35	43	18	0	100
	Spring, 2010	9	41	41	9	0	100
	Spring, 2009	4	44	41	9	1	100
	Spring, 2008	1	19	44	35	0	100
	Spring, 2007	2	21	52	25	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	1	26	55	16	1	100
	Spring, 2012	0	7	44	49	0	100
	Spring, 2011	1	9	46	42	1	100
	Spring, 2010	1	11	49	39	0	100
	Spring, 2009	1	9	47	43	1	100
	Spring, 2008	1	12	57	28	1	100
	Spring, 2007	1	27	54	17	2	100
	Summer, 2002	0	6	42	51	0	100

		Q4 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	22	63	13	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	9	67	19	3	2	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	2	15	30	51	3	100
	Spring, 2012	1	8	25	64	3	100
	Late Spring, 2011	4	8	20	65	3	100
	Spring, 2011	4	10	23	60	3	100
	Spring, 2010	3	15	20	58	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	20	24	50	4	100
	Spring, 2008	8	33	21	35	4	100
	Spring, 2007	20	39	20	12	9	100
	Summer, 2002	8	41	16	20	14	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	7	61	24	7	0	100
	Summer, 2002	4	34	38	21	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	0	20	59	20	1	100
	Spring, 2010	0	18	63	17	1	100
	Spring, 2009	0	5	71	23	1	100
	Spring, 2008	0	7	66	26	1	100
	Spring, 2007	0	8	63	28	1	100
	Summer, 2002	1	19	72	7	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	6	33	43	15	3	100
	Spring, 2010	3	21	47	25	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	18	48	30	2	100
	Spring, 2008	1	22	49	25	2	100
	Spring, 2007	3	42	42	8	5	100
	Summer, 2002	0	1	26	72	0	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	5	49	29	12	5	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	3	56	34	7	0	100
	Spring, 2012	8	57	27	8	1	100
	Spring, 2011	3	51	32	13	1	100
	Spring, 2010	4	58	29	7	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	9	49	33	9	1	100
	Spring, 2007	4	45	38	11	2	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	2	31	34	33	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	5	33	32	30	1	100
	Spring, 2012	2	33	37	25	2	100
	Spring, 2011	4	26	40	28	2	100
	Spring, 2010	2	22	37	38	1	100
	Spring, 2009	5	25	36	33	1	100
	Spring, 2008	6	30	35	27	2	100
	Spring, 2007	7	44	29	18	1	100
	Summer, 2002	3	28	36	30	3	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	13	31	23	33	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	7	30	20	43	1	100
	Spring, 2007	6	51	26	17	0	100
	Summer, 2002	7	50	28	13	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	12	40	27	20	0	100
	Spring, 2011	5	21	20	55	0	100
	Spring, 2010	7	36	26	30	1	100
	Spring, 2009	5	14	21	59	0	100
	Spring, 2007	7	53	27	12	1	100
	Summer, 2002	0	7	26	66	0	100

		Q4 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	6	26	30	37	1	100
	Spring, 2010	10	24	31	35	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	7	41	21	30	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	17	36	25	20	1	100
	Spring, 2008	12	27	29	28	4	100
	Summer, 2002	6	23	28	42	1	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	9	35	27	28	1	100
	Spring, 2007	5	35	30	25	4	100
	Summer, 2002	6	40	32	21	1	100

		Q5 And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	11	33	22	18	15	2	100
	Spring, 2012	11	41	26	13	7	2	100
	Spring, 2011	7	35	25	18	13	1	100
	Spring, 2010	13	43	20	12	9	2	100
	Spring, 2009	11	48	16	13	10	2	100
	Spring, 2008	7	27	24	26	13	4	100
	Summer, 2002	9	39	28	17	5	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	3	26	47	17	4	2	100
	Spring, 2009	9	43	26	14	5	3	100
	Summer, 2002	3	32	45	16	3	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	2	20	40	23	14	1	100
	Spring, 2012	3	29	35	21	11	1	100
	Spring, 2011	3	28	26	25	18	1	100
	Spring, 2010	6	41	27	13	7	5	100
	Spring, 2009	6	38	30	15	8	3	100
	Spring, 2008	2	12	28	37	18	2	100
	Summer, 2002	5	22	39	24	7	3	100
France	Spring, 2013	1	10	28	33	28	0	100
	Spring, 2012	2	20	37	26	14	0	100
	Spring, 2011	1	16	32	30	22	0	100
	Spring, 2010	1	21	34	27	16	0	100
	Spring, 2009	2	25	29	28	15	0	100
	Spring, 2008	1	18	34	33	13	0	100
	Summer, 2002	3	29	36	23	6	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	3	24	49	19	4	0	100
	Spring, 2012	2	27	43	23	4	1	100
	Spring, 2011	3	35	42	17	3	0	100
	Spring, 2010	3	45	31	15	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	3	42	25	19	8	1	100
	Spring, 2008	3	29	39	23	6	1	100
	Summer, 2002	3	37	39	17	4	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	1	18	31	29	19	2	100
	Spring, 2012	1	21	29	24	23	2	100
	Summer, 2002	1	29	43	20	4	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	2	21	29	29	18	1	100
	Spring, 2012	2	23	27	28	19	1	100
	Spring, 2011	3	27	34	21	14	1	100
	Spring, 2010	3	40	30	19	7	1	100
	Spring, 2009	2	36	28	21	9	3	100
	Spring, 2008	1	17	33	36	7	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	1	13	20	29	35	1	100
	Spring, 2012	1	8	10	28	53	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	1	13	51	22	8	4	100
	Spring, 2012	2	16	45	24	9	4	100
	Spring, 2011	1	14	45	20	12	8	100
	Spring, 2010	3	32	49	10	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	1	19	47	22	5	6	100
	Spring, 2008	4	33	44	10	2	7	100
	Summer, 2002	0	12	51	19	11	7	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	1	14	47	26	9	3	100
	Spring, 2012	1	12	27	33	27	1	100
	Summer, 2002	1	26	50	19	3	1	100



		Q5 And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	Total
Russia	Spring, 2013	4	20	53	13	5	5	100
	Spring, 2012	5	26	44	11	4	9	100
	Spring, 2011	6	22	46	12	6	9	100
	Spring, 2010	3	36	42	8	3	7	100
	Spring, 2009	5	27	36	15	7	9	100
	Spring, 2008	8	34	39	10	3	6	100
	Summer, 2002	1	21	53	13	5	7	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	12	27	24	17	15	5	100
	Spring, 2012	12	32	22	20	6	9	100
	Spring, 2011	14	30	18	21	10	8	100
	Spring, 2010	5	20	29	18	22	6	100
	Spring, 2009	3	24	18	30	17	8	100
	Spring, 2008	2	12	17	29	26	14	100
	Summer, 2002	3	18	22	22	27	8	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	6	23	26	34	8	2	100
	Spring, 2012	19	31	28	16	4	2	100
	Spring, 2011	22	34	26	13	4	2	100
	Spring, 2010	3	22	35	22	16	4	100
	Spring, 2009	3	23	32	32	9	1	100
	Spring, 2008	1	14	35	31	19	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	7	21	33	26	11	2	100
	Spring, 2012	8	21	35	24	10	2	100
	Spring, 2011	12	22	32	24	9	1	100
	Spring, 2010	10	19	30	24	11	6	100
	Spring, 2009	4	27	38	22	8	1	100
	Spring, 2008	5	14	34	25	21	1	100
	Summer, 2002	6	25	40	21	7	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	3	16	33	27	21	1	100
	Spring, 2012	5	17	29	23	22	4	100
	Spring, 2011	7	18	26	26	21	2	100
	Spring, 2010	2	22	26	29	19	2	100
	Spring, 2009	2	22	25	26	21	6	100
	Spring, 2008	2	22	22	32	18	4	100
	Summer, 2002	1	13	23	22	36	5	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	3	24	33	19	16	5	100
	Spring, 2011	6	33	31	6	23	2	100
	Spring, 2009	4	29	27	15	19	6	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	6	44	19	16	9	6	100
	Spring, 2012	16	59	12	7	5	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	3	24	39	18	12	4	100
	Spring, 2011	6	30	44	12	6	1	100
	Spring, 2009	11	35	28	16	8	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	4	27	41	20	4	4	100
	Spring, 2008	6	22	30	34	6	2	100
China	Spring, 2013	25	55	13	2	0	4	100
	Spring, 2012	24	59	9	2	0	6	100
	Spring, 2011	22	62	10	2	0	4	100
	Spring, 2010	22	65	10	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2009	24	58	11	4	0	2	100
	Spring, 2008	32	53	9	2	0	3	100
	Summer, 2002	4	32	53	6	1	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	6	31	48	8	2	5	100
	Spring, 2011	7	30	47	9	3	3	100
	Spring, 2010	13	43	37	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	10	44	38	3	0	5	100
	Spring, 2008	4	23	42	18	6	7	100

		Q5 And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2013	1	39	47	9	2	2	100
	Spring, 2012	0	16	49	25	8	1	100
	Spring, 2011	1	16	31	36	16	1	100
	Spring, 2010	0	14	52	25	8	1	100
	Spring, 2009	1	17	53	21	8	1	100
	Spring, 2008	0	5	47	38	10	0	100
	Summer, 2002	0	11	63	21	5	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	23	41	25	6	0	4	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	2	24	26	15	14	19	100
	Spring, 2012	5	21	23	20	23	8	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	11	15	18	42	10	100
	Spring, 2011	3	14	16	19	36	12	100
	Spring, 2010	5	14	20	19	31	11	100
	Spring, 2009	4	19	28	19	16	14	100
	Spring, 2008	14	39	18	8	8	12	100
	Summer, 2002	7	33	18	6	5	30	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	13	42	34	5	3	3	100
	Summer, 2002	9	27	35	11	11	7	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	2	38	40	15	3	1	100
	Spring, 2010	2	38	41	14	3	2	100
	Spring, 2009	1	37	40	16	4	2	100
	Spring, 2008	1	32	42	20	3	3	100
	Summer, 2002	3	45	39	10	2	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	2	27	41	21	5	4	100
	Spring, 2010	2	27	34	23	8	7	100
	Spring, 2009	2	28	34	24	7	5	100
	Spring, 2008	1	29	29	24	9	7	100
	Summer, 2002	1	29	26	21	12	11	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	7	30	42	11	4	7	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	40	39	15	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2012	51	33	12	3	2	1	100
	Spring, 2011	50	29	14	5	2	0	100
	Spring, 2010	36	39	17	3	1	3	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	8	34	47	5	1	6	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	20	24	38	11	6	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	14	42	22	13	7	2	100
	Spring, 2012	19	32	32	12	4	1	100
	Spring, 2011	13	35	29	13	9	1	100
	Spring, 2010	12	35	25	16	10	3	100
	Spring, 2009	19	42	24	9	5	2	100
	Spring, 2008	12	30	35	16	5	2	100
	Summer, 2002	11	33	29	12	8	6	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	34	30	14	8	9	5	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	29	31	14	8	11	6	100
	Summer, 2002	29	52	8	5	1	5	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	27	32	18	8	8	8	100
	Spring, 2011	13	32	19	13	18	4	100
	Spring, 2010	13	44	19	10	9	5	100
	Spring, 2009	7	19	21	21	27	5	100
	Summer, 2002	4	30	28	13	10	15	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	23	43	17	7	4	5	100
	Spring, 2010	34	42	13	5	3	3	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	21	48	17	4	5	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	18	30	26	12	11	3	100
	Spring, 2008	19	25	21	15	14	6	100
	Summer, 2002	27	23	17	15	15	3	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	8	34	23	9	14	12	100
	Summer, 2002	8	35	21	14	9	13	100

		Q6 Now thinking about your personal economic situation, how would you describe it – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	12	55	20	11	2	100
	Spring, 2012	13	55	22	8	2	100
	Spring, 2009	18	58	16	7	1	100
	Spring, 2008	13	58	18	7	3	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	14	68	11	5	1	100
	Spring, 2009	20	63	13	3	1	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	7	58	25	8	1	100
	Spring, 2012	8	56	28	7	1	100
	Spring, 2009	12	62	18	6	1	100
	Spring, 2008	9	63	21	5	2	100
France	Spring, 2013	3	55	31	11	0	100
	Spring, 2012	3	62	26	9	0	100
	Spring, 2009	5	68	23	4	0	100
	Spring, 2008	3	65	26	6	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	10	67	18	4	1	100
	Spring, 2012	9	65	22	4	1	100
	Spring, 2009	11	63	20	4	2	100
	Spring, 2008	7	60	23	8	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	1	45	39	12	3	100
	Spring, 2012	1	40	42	13	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	5	46	28	18	2	100
	Spring, 2012	7	50	26	17	1	100
	Spring, 2009	7	62	23	7	1	100
	Spring, 2008	3	65	23	6	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	0	15	49	36	0	100
	Spring, 2012	1	16	50	33	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	4	40	45	7	4	100
	Spring, 2012	1	44	43	9	3	100
	Spring, 2009	3	52	31	7	7	100
	Spring, 2008	2	61	28	5	4	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	4	54	31	10	1	100
	Spring, 2012	4	46	37	12	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	2	42	41	7	7	100
	Spring, 2012	4	43	39	7	7	100
	Spring, 2009	4	38	41	10	6	100
	Spring, 2008	3	43	40	9	5	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	11	41	25	21	1	100
	Spring, 2012	9	51	29	11	1	100
	Spring, 2009	5	39	33	21	3	100
	Spring, 2008	3	37	29	25	5	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	5	16	42	37	1	100
	Spring, 2012	5	18	40	36	2	100
	Spring, 2009	7	23	35	34	2	100
	Spring, 2008	6	20	39	33	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	7	23	41	28	3	100
	Spring, 2012	6	27	38	26	3	100
	Spring, 2009	6	31	36	27	1	100
	Spring, 2008	3	28	44	24	1	100

		Q6 Now thinking about your personal economic situation, how would you describe it – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	4	26	45	25	0	100
	Spring, 2012	3	23	44	29	0	100
	Spring, 2009	4	28	45	22	0	100
	Spring, 2008	4	27	42	25	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	7	41	30	20	2	100
	Spring, 2009	5	48	23	24	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	1	41	34	23	1	100
	Spring, 2012	2	54	27	16	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	5	54	29	9	3	100
	Spring, 2009	13	54	23	9	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	14	63	18	5	1	100
	Spring, 2008	15	65	14	5	1	100
China	Spring, 2013	5	62	25	4	3	100
	Spring, 2012	6	63	20	4	7	100
	Spring, 2009	17	60	19	3	1	100
	Spring, 2008	3	63	28	4	2	100
	Spring, 2007	3	53	36	6	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	5	52	37	6	0	100
	Spring, 2009	5	53	38	4	0	100
	Spring, 2008	2	46	40	12	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	1	37	46	12	4	100
	Spring, 2012	1	33	46	18	1	100
	Spring, 2009	3	44	38	13	2	100
	Spring, 2008	1	36	48	13	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	13	69	16	1	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	8	51	23	16	2	100
	Spring, 2012	8	43	26	21	2	100
	Spring, 2009	11	41	27	19	2	100
	Spring, 2008	14	56	18	10	2	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	10	66	20	4	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	1	39	47	10	3	100
	Spring, 2009	1	38	53	6	2	100
	Spring, 2008	1	30	60	7	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	5	51	35	7	3	100
	Spring, 2009	5	54	32	5	4	100
	Spring, 2008	3	47	35	11	5	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	5	63	22	5	6	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	4	70	23	3	0	100
	Spring, 2012	5	70	20	4	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	5	52	35	7	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	4	41	38	17	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	8	40	35	17	0	100
	Spring, 2012	5	47	35	11	2	100
	Spring, 2009	7	47	33	11	1	100
	Spring, 2008	6	54	30	9	2	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	14	49	22	14	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	12	34	20	32	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	11	39	28	20	1	100
	Spring, 2009	6	28	33	32	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	7	42	36	15	1	100

		Q6 Now thinking about your personal economic situation, how would you describe it – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Senegal	Spring, 2013	8	53	21	18	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	17	35	26	22	1	100
	Spring, 2008	10	34	29	25	2	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	5	38	29	27	1	100

		Q7 And over the next 12 months do you expect your personal economic situation to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	15	28	44	10	3	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	7	27	55	7	3	1	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	5	19	49	19	5	2	100
France	Spring, 2013	2	12	43	30	13	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	6	20	62	11	1	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	1	14	53	21	9	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	1	11	58	22	7	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	1	12	32	27	27	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	3	17	58	14	3	6	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	4	19	54	16	6	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	4	25	55	9	1	5	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	10	28	30	19	10	5	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	3	18	28	36	12	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	6	26	31	22	12	4	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	0	12	41	28	15	3	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	4	30	34	12	12	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	5	43	24	15	6	6	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	3	21	53	12	6	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	10	26	48	11	4	1	100
China	Spring, 2013	17	54	23	3	0	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	9	43	41	3	0	4	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	1	11	65	18	3	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	15	48	31	3	0	3	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	11	32	26	8	8	15	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	17	41	36	3	1	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	3	35	50	9	2	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	5	33	47	9	3	3	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	19	38	30	6	2	5	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	50	38	11	1	0	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	9	39	42	5	0	4	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	24	28	39	6	3	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	17	44	25	8	4	2	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	40	33	13	5	6	3	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	34	37	9	6	7	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	28	37	16	8	6	6	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	39	38	12	4	3	4	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	27	49	13	3	3	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	17	28	31	12	9	3	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	10	44	22	6	11	8	100

		Q8 When children today in (survey country) grow up, do you think they will be better off or worse off financially than their parents?				
		Better off	Worse off	Same (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	33	62	1	4	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	27	64	3	6	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	17	74	2	7	100
France	Spring, 2013	9	90	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	28	64	3	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	14	73	6	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	28	65	3	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	21	67	8	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	26	61	5	8	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	28	58	4	10	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	40	24	23	13	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	39	43	8	9	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	22	42	29	8	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	31	43	22	5	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	26	47	20	8	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	23	38	29	11	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	49	39	4	7	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	41	27	22	11	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	39	53	4	4	100
China	Spring, 2013	82	7	3	7	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	58	25	13	5	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	15	76	4	5	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	72	12	9	6	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	40	30	10	20	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	63	29	3	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	56	37	5	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	44	38	10	8	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	51	19	19	11	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	79	18	2	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	76	13	6	5	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	40	42	11	7	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	44	39	8	9	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	66	21	7	7	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	65	22	9	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	55	32	8	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	65	18	8	9	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	51	36	8	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	39	40	15	6	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	39	37	10	14	100

		Q21a Do you think a. Rising prices is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country?					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	51	31	12	4	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	38	39	18	5	1	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	50	34	13	2	1	100
France	Spring, 2013	68	27	4	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	31	42	23	3	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	84	14	2	0	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	69	23	6	2	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	94	6	1	0	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	66	26	7	0	1	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	58	36	5	1	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	67	27	5	0	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	72	19	4	3	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	62	30	5	3	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	59	34	5	2	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	92	8	0	0	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	79	16	3	2	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	90	4	4	1	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	70	26	3	0	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	39	37	19	5	1	100
China	Spring, 2013	59	35	5	1	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	83	16	1	0	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	36	44	16	4	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	71	24	4	1	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	99	1	0	0	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	88	11	1	0	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	56	30	14	0	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	84	14	2	0	0	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	76	18	5	1	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	83	15	1	0	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	84	14	2	0	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	88	9	2	1	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	83	13	2	1	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	88	10	1	1	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	92	6	2	0	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	86	12	2	1	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	85	11	2	2	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	97	2	1	0	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	85	11	4	1	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	92	6	1	1	0	100

		Q21b Do you think b. A lack of employment opportunities is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country?					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	58	28	11	2	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	37	40	16	6	1	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	66	23	8	3	1	100
France	Spring, 2013	80	17	1	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	28	39	28	4	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	97	2	0	0	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	94	5	1	0	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	99	1	0	0	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	75	19	5	0	1	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	73	22	3	2	0	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	57	30	11	1	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	73	18	3	3	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	60	30	6	3	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	56	32	8	4	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	91	8	1	0	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	86	10	2	2	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	90	3	4	2	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	62	30	7	1	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	38	33	20	9	1	100
China	Spring, 2013	28	45	20	3	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	73	25	2	0	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	58	32	7	1	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	57	30	10	1	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	94	4	1	0	1	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	84	14	1	1	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	69	23	7	1	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	77	16	4	2	1	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	78	16	6	0	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	76	19	4	2	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	80	15	3	1	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	92	8	0	1	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	82	14	3	1	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	85	11	3	1	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	91	5	1	1	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	84	12	4	0	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	91	6	1	1	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	95	4	1	0	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	87	10	3	0	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	92	6	2	1	0	100



		Q21c Do you think c. The gap between the rich and the poor is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country?					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	47	27	14	9	3	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	45	37	14	4	0	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	50	30	13	6	1	100
France	Spring, 2013	65	25	6	4	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	51	38	10	1	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	75	20	4	0	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	75	19	4	2	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	84	13	2	1	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	54	35	8	0	2	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	54	35	8	2	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	59	29	8	3	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	68	20	7	2	3	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	49	40	8	1	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	44	36	12	5	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	86	12	2	1	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	60	21	15	4	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	82	7	4	5	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	51	37	9	2	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	33	39	20	7	1	100
China	Spring, 2013	52	35	9	2	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	46	38	13	3	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	34	42	18	5	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	41	34	17	5	3	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	85	9	2	1	3	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	53	28	13	5	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	66	23	9	2	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	70	21	6	2	1	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	58	26	11	2	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	75	18	4	2	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	79	15	5	1	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	68	20	6	6	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	67	21	7	2	2	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	61	21	14	4	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	81	15	2	1	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	73	20	5	2	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	78	16	4	1	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	78	16	4	2	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	70	20	6	3	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	74	15	7	3	2	100

		Q21d Do you think d. Public debt is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country?					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	61	24	9	3	3	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	40	44	12	2	3	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	56	29	10	3	1	100
France	Spring, 2013	71	22	4	2	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	37	45	17	2	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	84	13	2	0	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	77	17	4	2	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	92	6	1	1	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	53	35	9	1	3	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	70	25	3	1	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	39	28	19	6	9	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	63	24	5	3	4	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	44	36	9	2	9	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	46	36	13	4	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	89	11	0	0	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	72	15	7	3	3	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	78	8	3	7	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	46	35	13	5	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	33	37	17	9	4	100
China	Spring, 2013	13	36	26	10	16	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	63	26	6	2	3	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	60	29	7	2	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	64	23	6	2	5	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	82	8	3	0	7	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	81	14	3	1	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	62	26	8	1	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	58	25	6	2	9	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	57	29	7	1	6	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	71	19	5	2	3	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	58	24	11	1	6	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	70	20	6	2	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	69	22	5	2	3	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	74	17	6	2	3	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	73	18	3	3	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	59	26	10	1	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	64	21	8	4	3	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	75	14	4	2	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	68	20	5	2	5	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	68	17	6	3	6	100

		Q22 Which one of these issues is the most important for the government to address first – rising prices, a lack of employment opportunities, the gap between the rich and the poor or public debt?								
		Rising prices	Lack of employment opportunities	Gap between the rich and the poor	Public debt	All equally important (Volunteered)	None (Volunteered)	Other (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	9	41	17	28	3	1	1	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	11	34	22	28	3	0	1	1	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	11	46	16	22	3	1	0	1	100
France	Spring, 2013	8	51	21	20	1	0	0	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	6	23	42	21	8	0	0	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	10	64	6	9	10	0	0	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	2	72	11	12	2	0	1	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	13	52	8	17	10	0	0	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	16	61	10	4	9	0	0	0	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	5	64	6	17	5	0	1	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	33	15	14	5	29	1	2	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	21	43	11	8	13	1	1	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	36	31	11	10	10	2	0	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	44	20	9	11	14	0	1	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	24	21	10	13	32	1	0	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	18	40	3	9	29	1	0	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	48	27	4	5	12	0	2	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	31	24	18	14	11	1	0	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	19	38	17	21	3	0	0	1	100
China	Spring, 2013	53	11	26	1	5	1	0	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	42	27	4	5	22	0	0	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	9	52	9	25	2	1	0	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	38	14	6	13	28	0	0	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	68	17	4	5	6	0	0	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	41	46	3	10	1	0	0	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	20	41	24	10	3	0	1	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	33	37	12	2	14	0	0	1	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	25	50	10	4	8	1	1	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	24	46	17	9	3	0	0	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	36	33	21	3	6	0	0	0	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	11	68	5	6	9	0	0	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	29	51	5	4	9	0	1	0	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	37	29	3	5	24	1	1	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	23	58	6	4	8	0	0	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	30	48	10	2	9	0	0	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	17	60	4	1	18	0	0	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	38	43	4	3	11	0	0	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	30	46	4	2	17	0	0	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	33	45	9	8	5	0	0	1	100

		Q24 Do you think the gap between the rich and the poor in (survey country) has increased, decreased, or stayed the same in the last five years?				
		Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	66	5	25	3	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	76	2	18	4	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	72	3	21	4	100
France	Spring, 2013	81	3	16	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	88	1	11	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	88	3	8	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	90	3	7	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	88	3	8	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	71	12	12	4	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	82	2	15	2	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	74	8	16	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	70	18	9	3	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	53	9	32	7	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	54	7	33	7	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	87	2	11	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	73	7	16	4	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	71	12	15	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	81	2	13	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	64	4	25	7	100
China	Spring, 2013	69	17	9	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	60	10	29	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	58	7	32	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	32	22	38	8	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	83	3	7	7	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	66	9	24	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	79	5	16	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	57	15	24	4	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	32	26	37	4	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	50	25	24	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	51	13	34	2	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	38	17	43	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	59	13	22	6	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	40	22	35	2	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	69	10	17	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	80	13	7	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	80	7	10	3	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	69	12	16	4	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	66	14	18	2	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	75	13	5	7	100

		Q56 Do you think the (survey country) economic system generally favors the wealthy or is it fair to most (people of survey country)?			
		Favors the wealthy	Fair to most	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	61	35	4	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	58	39	3	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	65	30	5	100
France	Spring, 2013	70	30	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	72	26	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	86	8	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	89	9	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	95	4	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	79	14	7	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	75	18	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	78	13	9	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	66	24	10	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	63	29	8	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	66	29	5	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	72	24	4	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	70	20	11	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	70	25	5	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	76	19	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	44	51	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	75	22	4	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	61	34	6	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	32	56	12	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	81	5	13	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	59	39	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	85	14	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	66	29	5	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	44	41	15	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	80	19	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	86	12	2	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	70	28	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	74	19	7	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	32	53	15	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	94	4	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	82	17	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	81	15	5	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	75	19	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	64	29	7	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	67	28	6	100

		Q182a Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money a. to buy food your family needed?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	24	76	0	100
	Spring, 2011	22	77	0	100
	Spring, 2009	23	77	0	100
	Spring, 2007	16	83	0	100
	Summer, 2002	15	84	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	9	91	0	100
	Spring, 2009	10	90	0	100
	Spring, 2007	6	93	1	100
	Summer, 2002	9	90	1	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	15	85	0	100
	Spring, 2011	14	86	0	100
	Spring, 2009	10	90	1	100
	Spring, 2007	6	93	1	100
	Summer, 2002	11	89	0	100
France	Spring, 2013	20	80	0	100
	Spring, 2011	13	87	0	100
	Spring, 2009	13	86	0	100
	Spring, 2007	6	94	0	100
	Summer, 2002	8	92	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	8	92	0	100
	Spring, 2011	7	93	0	100
	Spring, 2009	10	90	0	100
	Spring, 2007	10	89	0	100
	Summer, 2002	5	95	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	10	87	3	100
	Spring, 2007	13	87	0	100
	Summer, 2002	11	89	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	14	86	0	100
	Spring, 2011	14	86	0	100
	Spring, 2009	13	86	0	100
	Spring, 2007	8	92	0	100

		Q182a Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money a. to buy food your family needed?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Greece	Spring, 2013	24	76	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	16	83	1	100
	Spring, 2011	22	76	2	100
	Spring, 2009	23	76	1	100
	Spring, 2007	31	65	4	100
	Summer, 2002	35	63	2	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	22	77	1	100
	Spring, 2007	13	87	0	100
	Summer, 2002	9	91	0	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	23	76	1	100
	Spring, 2011	32	66	2	100
	Spring, 2009	28	71	1	100
	Spring, 2007	33	66	1	100
	Summer, 2002	50	50	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	39	60	1	100
	Spring, 2011	28	67	5	100
	Spring, 2009	51	49	1	100
	Spring, 2007	48	51	1	100
	Summer, 2002	45	54	1	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	36	61	2	100
	Spring, 2011	35	63	3	100
	Spring, 2009	16	81	3	100
	Spring, 2007	8	92	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	22	76	3	100
	Spring, 2011	18	75	7	100
	Spring, 2009	9	85	6	100
	Spring, 2007	5	92	3	100
	Summer, 2002	35	65	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	1	99	0	100
	Spring, 2011	3	97	0	100
	Spring, 2009	2	97	0	100
	Spring, 2007	12	82	5	100
	Summer, 2002	12	88	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	27	71	2	100
	Spring, 2011	27	70	3	100
	Spring, 2009	43	56	0	100
	Spring, 2007	43	54	3	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	31	68	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	5	95	1	100
	Spring, 2011	10	89	1	100
	Spring, 2009	18	81	1	100
	Spring, 2007	14	84	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	12	88	0	100
China	Spring, 2013	8	91	1	100
	Spring, 2011	9	89	2	100

		Q182a Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money a. to buy food your family needed?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2009	11	88	1	100
	Spring, 2007	9	90	1	100
	Summer, 2002	18	82	0	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	25	75	0	100
	Spring, 2011	27	73	0	100
	Spring, 2009	38	62	0	100
	Spring, 2007	35	65	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	2	98	0	100
	Spring, 2011	3	97	0	100
	Spring, 2009	4	96	0	100
	Spring, 2007	2	98	1	100
	Summer, 2002	4	96	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	15	85	0	100
	Spring, 2007	9	91	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	48	52	0	100
	Late Spring, 2011	39	60	1	100
	Spring, 2011	36	63	2	100
	Spring, 2009	41	58	1	100
	Spring, 2007	34	64	2	100
	Summer, 2002	47	51	2	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	48	52	0	100
	Summer, 2002	56	44	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	26	73	1	100
	Spring, 2009	16	83	1	100
	Spring, 2007	12	87	1	100
	Summer, 2002	18	81	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	22	77	1	100
	Spring, 2009	26	74	0	100
	Spring, 2007	25	74	1	100
	Summer, 2002	38	62	0	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	61	39	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	24	76	0	100
	Spring, 2011	35	65	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	26	73	0	100
	Spring, 2007	31	69	0	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	61	39	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	53	46	1	100
	Spring, 2011	43	56	2	100
	Spring, 2009	47	50	2	100
	Spring, 2007	42	58	0	100
	Summer, 2002	44	56	0	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	45	54	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	56	40	4	100
	Spring, 2007	43	57	1	100
	Summer, 2002	65	33	2	100



		Q182a Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money a. to buy food your family needed?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Kenya	Spring, 2013	55	44	1	100
	Spring, 2011	63	36	1	100
	Spring, 2009	79	21	0	100
	Spring, 2007	57	43	0	100
	Summer, 2002	56	44	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	67	32	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	50	48	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	54	45	1	100
	Summer, 2002	59	40	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	70	29	0	100
	Spring, 2007	66	34	0	100
	Summer, 2002	71	28	1	100

		Q182b Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money b. to pay for medical and health care your family needed?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	31	68	1	100
	Spring, 2011	32	68	0	100
	Spring, 2009	29	70	1	100
	Spring, 2007	23	76	1	100
	Summer, 2002	27	73	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	11	88	1	100
	Spring, 2009	10	89	0	100
	Spring, 2007	8	91	1	100
	Summer, 2002	13	87	1	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	10	89	1	100
	Spring, 2011	9	90	1	100
	Spring, 2009	7	93	0	100
	Spring, 2007	6	93	1	100
	Summer, 2002	11	88	1	100
France	Spring, 2013	19	81	0	100
	Spring, 2011	11	89	0	100
	Spring, 2009	11	89	0	100
	Spring, 2007	5	94	0	100
	Summer, 2002	5	94	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	10	89	1	100
	Spring, 2011	11	89	0	100
	Spring, 2009	16	83	1	100
	Spring, 2007	16	84	0	100
	Summer, 2002	8	92	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	15	82	3	100
	Spring, 2007	14	86	0	100
	Summer, 2002	12	88	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	11	89	0	100
	Spring, 2011	9	91	0	100
	Spring, 2009	9	90	1	100
	Spring, 2007	6	94	0	100

		Q182b Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money b. to pay for medical and health care your family needed?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Greece	Spring, 2013	36	63	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	21	77	2	100
	Spring, 2011	24	75	1	100
	Spring, 2009	27	72	1	100
	Spring, 2007	35	61	4	100
	Summer, 2002	42	57	2	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	17	83	0	100
	Spring, 2007	7	93	0	100
	Summer, 2002	6	94	0	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	33	66	2	100
	Spring, 2011	33	64	4	100
	Spring, 2009	38	58	4	100
	Spring, 2007	40	59	1	100
	Summer, 2002	54	45	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	36	63	1	100
	Spring, 2011	30	67	3	100
	Spring, 2009	47	52	1	100
	Spring, 2007	47	52	1	100
	Summer, 2002	48	51	1	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	48	51	2	100
	Spring, 2011	45	55	0	100
	Spring, 2009	48	47	5	100
	Spring, 2007	44	55	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	36	62	3	100
	Spring, 2011	35	65	0	100
	Spring, 2009	28	70	3	100
	Spring, 2007	16	83	1	100
	Summer, 2002	39	61	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	13	87	0	100
	Spring, 2011	11	89	0	100
	Spring, 2009	14	85	2	100
	Spring, 2007	22	73	5	100
	Summer, 2002	17	82	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	37	61	2	100
	Spring, 2011	34	63	3	100
	Spring, 2009	50	50	0	100
	Spring, 2007	47	50	3	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	39	61	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	12	87	1	100
	Spring, 2011	10	89	1	100
	Spring, 2009	19	79	2	100
	Spring, 2007	18	79	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	13	86	0	100
China	Spring, 2013	30	67	3	100
	Spring, 2011	25	72	4	100

		Q182b Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money b. to pay for medical and health care your family needed?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2009	33	66	1	100
	Spring, 2007	33	64	3	100
	Summer, 2002	45	53	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	37	62	0	100
	Spring, 2011	38	61	0	100
	Spring, 2009	51	49	0	100
	Spring, 2007	48	52	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	3	97	0	100
	Spring, 2011	4	96	0	100
	Spring, 2009	6	94	0	100
	Spring, 2007	2	97	1	100
	Summer, 2002	4	95	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	17	83	0	100
	Spring, 2007	9	91	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	53	47	0	100
	Late Spring, 2011	39	60	1	100
	Spring, 2011	36	62	2	100
	Spring, 2009	41	58	1	100
	Spring, 2007	37	61	2	100
	Summer, 2002	47	51	2	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	49	51	0	100
	Summer, 2002	62	38	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	26	73	1	100
	Spring, 2009	14	86	0	100
	Spring, 2007	12	87	1	100
	Summer, 2002	15	85	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	23	76	1	100
	Spring, 2009	28	71	0	100
	Spring, 2007	29	71	1	100
	Summer, 2002	46	54	0	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	58	41	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	31	69	0	100
	Spring, 2011	40	60	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	30	70	0	100
	Spring, 2007	42	58	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	60	40	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	51	47	1	100
	Spring, 2011	45	54	1	100
	Spring, 2009	50	47	3	100
	Spring, 2007	47	53	0	100
	Summer, 2002	45	54	0	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	44	56	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	59	36	4	100
	Spring, 2007	54	45	0	100
	Summer, 2002	71	26	3	100

		Q182b Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money b. to pay for medical and health care your family needed?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Kenya	Spring, 2013	57	42	1	100
	Spring, 2011	65	34	1	100
	Spring, 2009	74	26	0	100
	Spring, 2007	62	38	0	100
	Summer, 2002	67	32	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	62	37	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	59	40	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	51	49	1	100
	Summer, 2002	59	41	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	77	23	1	100
	Spring, 2007	76	23	0	100
	Summer, 2002	78	21	0	100

		Q182c Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money c. to buy clothing your family needed?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	27	72	1	100
	Spring, 2011	26	74	0	100
	Spring, 2009	25	75	0	100
	Spring, 2007	16	84	0	100
	Summer, 2002	19	80	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	11	89	0	100
	Spring, 2009	13	86	0	100
	Spring, 2007	11	88	1	100
	Summer, 2002	16	83	1	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	19	80	0	100
	Spring, 2011	17	82	0	100
	Spring, 2009	12	88	0	100
	Spring, 2007	10	89	1	100
	Summer, 2002	20	80	0	100
France	Spring, 2013	23	77	0	100
	Spring, 2011	15	85	0	100
	Spring, 2009	18	82	0	100
	Spring, 2007	12	88	0	100
	Summer, 2002	12	88	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	10	89	0	100
	Spring, 2011	14	86	0	100
	Spring, 2009	16	84	1	100
	Spring, 2007	18	81	1	100
	Summer, 2002	10	90	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	23	73	4	100
	Spring, 2007	20	80	0	100
	Summer, 2002	16	83	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	21	79	0	100
	Spring, 2011	18	82	0	100
	Spring, 2009	18	81	1	100
	Spring, 2007	9	90	0	100

		Q182c Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money c. to buy clothing your family needed?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Greece	Spring, 2013	45	54	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	22	77	1	100
	Spring, 2011	25	73	2	100
	Spring, 2009	23	75	1	100
	Spring, 2007	35	61	4	100
	Summer, 2002	42	56	2	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	25	75	0	100
	Spring, 2007	17	83	0	100
	Summer, 2002	18	82	0	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	34	65	1	100
	Spring, 2011	41	57	2	100
	Spring, 2009	45	52	3	100
	Spring, 2007	47	51	1	100
	Summer, 2002	68	31	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	41	58	1	100
	Spring, 2011	32	64	4	100
	Spring, 2009	51	48	1	100
	Spring, 2007	50	48	1	100
	Summer, 2002	48	52	1	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	57	42	1	100
	Spring, 2011	56	44	0	100
	Spring, 2009	42	53	5	100
	Spring, 2007	31	67	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	31	66	3	100
	Spring, 2011	34	64	2	100
	Spring, 2009	29	69	2	100
	Spring, 2007	17	83	1	100
	Summer, 2002	37	63	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	15	85	1	100
	Spring, 2011	20	80	0	100
	Spring, 2009	22	77	2	100
	Spring, 2007	20	75	5	100
	Summer, 2002	25	74	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	37	61	2	100
	Spring, 2011	37	60	3	100
	Spring, 2009	50	49	0	100
	Spring, 2007	50	46	4	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	36	64	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	12	87	1	100
	Spring, 2011	13	84	4	100
	Spring, 2009	25	74	1	100
	Spring, 2007	21	77	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	15	85	0	100
China	Spring, 2013	14	84	2	100
	Spring, 2011	13	85	2	100

		Q182c Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money c. to buy clothing your family needed?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2009	16	82	1	100
	Spring, 2007	17	81	2	100
	Summer, 2002	23	76	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	31	68	1	100
	Spring, 2011	33	67	0	100
	Spring, 2009	37	62	0	100
	Spring, 2007	40	60	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	3	97	0	100
	Spring, 2011	4	96	0	100
	Spring, 2009	6	94	0	100
	Spring, 2007	3	97	1	100
	Summer, 2002	5	95	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	16	84	0	100
	Spring, 2007	8	92	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	47	53	1	100
	Late Spring, 2011	37	62	1	100
	Spring, 2011	35	64	2	100
	Spring, 2009	37	62	1	100
	Spring, 2007	33	65	2	100
	Summer, 2002	43	55	2	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	42	57	0	100
	Summer, 2002	54	46	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	35	64	1	100
	Spring, 2009	19	81	0	100
	Spring, 2007	17	82	1	100
	Summer, 2002	21	78	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	25	74	2	100
	Spring, 2009	35	64	1	100
	Spring, 2007	33	65	2	100
	Summer, 2002	51	48	1	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	56	43	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	30	70	0	100
	Spring, 2011	39	61	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	30	69	1	100
	Spring, 2007	38	61	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	56	44	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	54	45	1	100
	Spring, 2011	40	58	2	100
	Spring, 2009	51	47	3	100
	Spring, 2007	45	55	1	100
	Summer, 2002	43	57	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	45	54	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	57	39	4	100
	Spring, 2007	45	55	0	100
	Summer, 2002	66	32	2	100



		Q182c Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money c. to buy clothing your family needed?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
Kenya	Spring, 2013	56	43	1	100
	Spring, 2011	63	36	1	100
	Spring, 2009	70	30	0	100
	Spring, 2007	58	42	1	100
	Summer, 2002	56	44	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	66	32	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	55	43	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	54	44	2	100
	Summer, 2002	61	38	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	70	29	0	100
	Spring, 2007	71	29	0	100
	Summer, 2002	77	23	0	100

## Appendix

### **Economy Categorization:**

To categorize the 39 countries surveyed into three categories – advanced economies, emerging markets and developing economies – we started with the World Bank classification of countries by income. The World Bank classifies countries into high income, upper middle income, lower middle income and low income groups. In general, we categorized countries that are considered high income as advanced economies; countries that are considered upper middle income as emerging markets; and countries that are considered lower middle or low income as developing economies.

Next, we used the absolute size of the economy as well as the relative wealth per capita to determine whether the emerging markets and developing economies were classified correctly. To categorize emerging markets, we set a general cutoff point for 2012 gross domestic product (GDP), current prices at \$300 billion U.S. dollars. Using this cutoff, Indonesia was recategorized as an emerging market and Lebanon, Tunisia and Jordan were recategorized as developing economies. While Chile does not quite meet the \$300 billion cutoff, the country's 2012 per capita wealth based on purchasing power parity is the highest among the upper middle income countries. Given this, we categorized Chile as an emerging market.

Finally, we cross-referenced our coding of the countries against expert classifications, such as the International Monetary Fund.

Below is a table which outlines the countries that fall into each of the three categories. The table includes for each country the World Bank income classification, the GDP in current prices, and the GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP).

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**Appendix: Economy Categorization**

	World Bank Income Group	GDP in USD billions*	GDP per capita (PPP)*
<i>Advanced economies</i>			
Australia	High: OECD	\$1,541.80	\$42,640.28
Britain	High: OECD	\$2,440.51	\$36,941.06
Canada	High: OECD	\$1,819.08	\$42,734.36
Czech Rep.	High: OECD	\$196.07	\$27,190.92
France	High: OECD	\$2,608.70	\$35,547.96
Germany	High: OECD	\$3,400.58	\$39,028.39
Greece	High: OECD	\$249.20	\$24,505.04
Israel	High: OECD	\$240.89	\$32,312.42
Italy	High: OECD	\$2,014.08	\$30,136.38
Japan	High: OECD	\$5,963.97	\$36,265.75
Poland	High: OECD	\$487.67	\$20,591.75
S. Korea	High: OECD	\$1,155.87	\$32,272.12
Spain	High: OECD	\$1,352.06	\$30,557.47
U.S.	High: OECD	\$15,684.75	\$49,922.11
<i>Emerging markets</i>			
Argentina	Upper middle	\$474.95	\$18,112.33
Brazil	Upper middle	\$2,395.97	\$11,875.26
Chile	Upper middle	\$268.18	\$18,419.04
China	Upper middle	\$8,227.04	\$9,161.97
Indonesia	Lower middle	\$878.20	\$4,977.09
Malaysia	Upper middle	\$303.53	\$16,922.37
Mexico	Upper middle	\$1,177.12	\$15,311.77
Russia	Upper middle	\$2,021.96	\$17,708.74
S. Africa	Upper middle	\$384.32	\$11,375.48
Turkey	Upper middle	\$794.47	\$15,001.41
Venezuela	Upper middle	\$382.42	\$13,615.82
<i>Developing economies</i>			
Bolivia	Lower middle	\$27.43	\$5,099.27
Egypt	Lower middle	\$256.73	\$6,544.87
El Salvador	Lower middle	\$23.82	\$7,437.93
Ghana	Lower middle	\$38.94	\$3,305.10
Jordan	Upper middle	\$31.21	\$6,042.29
Kenya	Low	\$41.12	\$1,802.38
Lebanon	Upper middle	\$41.35	\$15,756.94
Nigeria	Lower middle	\$268.71	\$2,720.01
Pakistan	Lower middle	\$231.88	\$2,880.67
Palest. ter.	Lower middle	N/A	N/A
Philippines	Lower middle	\$250.44	\$4,429.59
Senegal	Lower middle	\$13.86	\$2,026.55
Tunisia	Upper middle	\$45.61	\$9,774.74
Uganda	Low	\$21.00	\$1,414.93

\*2012 data from IMF WEO April 2013.

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**Regional Categorization:**

For analysis, we grouped the 39 countries surveyed into six regions – North America, Europe, Middle East, Asia/Pacific, Latin America and Africa.

**North America** includes:

- Canada
- United States

**Europe** includes countries from both Western and Eastern Europe:

- Britain
- France
- Germany
- Italy
- Spain
- Greece
- Poland
- Czech Republic
- Russia

**Middle East** includes countries and territories from the Middle East and North Africa, as well as Turkey:

- Turkey
- Egypt
- Jordan
- Lebanon
- Palestinian territories
- Tunisia
- Israel

**Asia/Pacific** includes countries from Asia and the Pacific region:

- Australia
- China
- Indonesia
- Japan
- Malaysia
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- South Korea

**Latin America** includes countries from North, Central and South America:

- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Chile
- El Salvador
- Mexico
- Venezuela

**Africa** includes countries from sub-Saharan Africa:

- Ghana
- Kenya
- Nigeria
- Senegal
- South Africa
- Uganda