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Crime and Corruption Top Problems in Emerging and Developing Countries

*Most National Institutions Respected,
Especially Military*

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
ON THIS REPORT:**

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About the Report

This report examines public opinion on top country problems, such as crime, corruption and poor quality schools in emerging and developing nations. It also looks at the influence of national institutions and organizations, such as the military, media and religious leaders in these countries. It is based on 38,620 face-to-face interviews in 34 countries with adults 18 and older, between March 17, 2014 and June 5, 2014. For more details, see survey methods and topline results.

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Crime and Corruption Top Problems in Emerging and Developing Countries

Most National Institutions Respected, Especially Military

Crime and corruption, common scourges of modern societies, top the list of problems cited by publics in emerging and developing nations. A median of 83% of people across 34 emerging and developing economies say crime is a *very* big problem in their country, and 76% say the same about corrupt political leaders. Many also worry about issues such as health care, poor quality schools, water and air pollution, and food safety. Generally, electricity shortages and traffic are seen as less pressing issues.

People in Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Middle East all see crime and corruption as the greatest problems in their countries, according to the Pew Research Center survey.

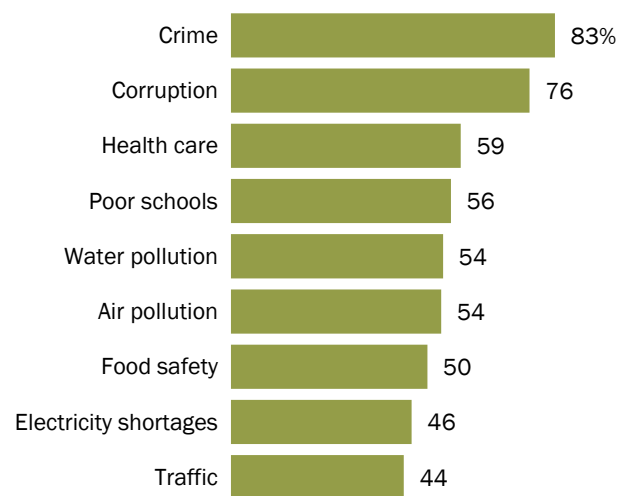
Moreover, crime and corruption as well as poor quality schools are considered *growing* problems in these emerging and developing countries. Taking the median across the 20 countries surveyed in 2007/2008 and 2014, the number of people citing these three issues as a *very* big problem has jumped from 64% to 74% for crime, 63% to 73% for corruption and 38% to 51% for poor quality schools.

In nearly all these countries, the list of key challenges exist alongside economic problems including jobs, rising prices and public debt (see [*Global Public Downbeat about Economy*](#), published September 9, 2014).

When asked to rate key institutions in their countries, people generally assign high marks to the military, with a median of 79% saying it has a good influence on the way things are going in their country. But most major national organizations and groups, such as the media, religious leaders, banks, corporations, the national government and civil servants also get positive marks. Emerging and developing publics are less enamored with their court systems – the only institution polled which receives support from less than half of respondents.

Crime and Corruption Are Top Problems in Emerging and Developing Nations

Saying that ___ is a "very big problem"



Note: Numbers indicate medians across 34 emerging and developing nations.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q21a-c, e-j.

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Overall, there have been only slight changes in views of these national groups and institutions since 2007, but within a few countries there have been dramatic swings in opinion. For instance, in Turkey, where President Erdogan has made [weakening the influence of the military](#) on civilian government a top priority, support for the armed forces has sharply declined in the last seven years.

In the Middle East, a median of just 40% say that religious leaders are having a good influence on their country, and there has been a sharp loss of confidence in religious leaders among Jordanians, Turks, Egyptians and Palestinians since 2007, and among Tunisians in the last two years.

But in Argentina, there is a double-digit gain in ratings for religious leaders (+26) since 2007, likely related to the elevation to the papacy of their own Cardinal Jorge Mario Bergoglio, who became Pope Francis just last year.

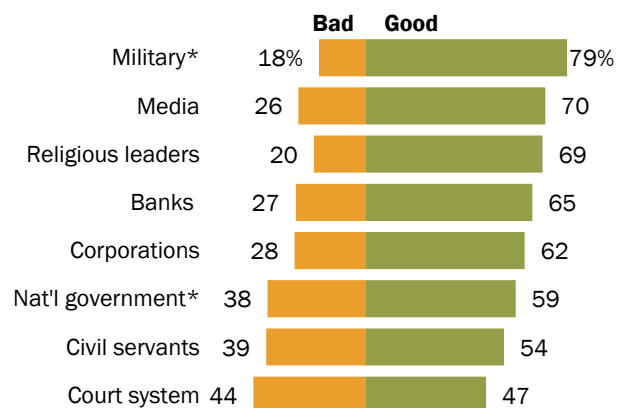
These are among the findings of a recent survey by the Pew Research Center, conducted in 34 countries among 38,620 respondents from March 17 to June 5, 2014.

Top Country Problems: Crime and Corruption

Crime is seen as a *very* big problem by a median of 83% across the 34 emerging and developing economies surveyed. In 19 of these nations, crime is either tied for or holds the top spot among the nine problems tested. Law-breaking is more of an issue in Latin America (a median of 86% say it is a very big problem) and Africa (84%) than it is in Asia (72%) and the Middle East (67%). Crime is a lesser issue in the three Eastern Europe countries surveyed – less than half in Russia (47%), Ukraine (37%) and Poland (31%) see it as a top problem.

Most National Institutions Rated Positively, Especially Military

Is ___ having a good or bad influence on the way things are going in your country?



* Not asked in Thailand. In Ukraine, these questions exclude Crimea (roughly 5% of the population). For all other institutions in Ukraine, results include Crimea.

Note: Numbers indicate medians across emerging and developing nations. Not asked in China.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q38a, Q38aUKR, Q38cUKR, Q38c-i.

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Many Worry about Crime, Corruption, Health Care, Poor Schools and Pollution

Saying ___ is a "very big problem" for their country

	Crime	Corruption	Health care	Poor schools	Water pollution	Air pollution	Food safety	Electricity shortages	Traffic
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Middle East									
Tunisia	93	89	62	85	87	81	80	68	54
Palest. ter.	76	79	68	56	65	57	64	57	36
Turkey	68	62	50	53	55	53	57	46	50
Lebanon	66	82	89	42	80	60	87	75	58
Egypt	45	39	40	35	38	44	37	42	39
Jordan	32	23	33	31	34	35	37	16	29
<i>MEDIAN</i>	67	71	56	48	60	55	61	52	45
Asia									
Pakistan	87	59	62	57	39	40	52	90	51
Philippines	86	81	43	49	60	63	48	56	47
India	85	72	53	57	51	52	46	58	46
Bangladesh	75	65	40	35	38	35	34	63	37
Thailand	72	83	56	56	51	59	50	55	48
Malaysia	71	63	34	35	37	42	34	27	29
Vietnam	68	75	60	59	70	71	62	46	59
Indonesia	53	82	46	41	31	31	37	30	18
China	27	54	17	27	32	38	40	9	13
<i>MEDIAN</i>	72	72	46	49	39	42	46	55	46
Latin America									
Colombia	90	87	91	85	91	90	81	58	69
El Salvador	90	80	65	54	78	72	65	24	45
Argentina	89	85	50	59	66	64	50	36	44
Nicaragua	87	77	79	73	88	86	74	52	51
Chile	86	68	80	78	66	77	59	44	64
Venezuela	86	69	59	57	69	65	68	57	38
Peru	84	77	63	64	73	72	53	23	56
Brazil	83	78	83	64	50	50	43	35	47
Mexico	79	72	54	52	70	69	58	31	33
<i>MEDIAN</i>	86	77	65	64	70	72	59	36	47
Africa									
Nigeria	88	86	60	67	53	51	49	81	44
Ghana	85	85	64	69	62	54	52	82	44
Uganda	85	87	69	76	59	54	58	64	35
Tanzania	84	90	58	74	64	59	51	73	59
Kenya	83	77	53	49	35	34	45	27	26
Senegal	82	66	70	60	40	38	45	51	47
South Africa	72	70	41	44	41	35	33	42	28
<i>MEDIAN</i>	84	85	60	67	53	51	49	64	44
Eastern Europe									
Russia	47	65	51	38	43	40	49	16	38
Ukraine	37	73	54	19	36	32	40	14	12
Poland	31	46	59	15	27	27	29	14	27
<i>MEDIAN ALL COUNTRIES</i>	83	76	59	56	54	54	50	46	44

Note: Numbers in bold and green indicate the characteristic with the highest percentage for each country. Numbers in bold and orange indicate the characteristic with the lowest percentage for each country.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q21a-c, e-j.

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A median of 76% across 34 countries say corrupt political leaders are a very big problem in their country. This comprises the top spot in 10 of the countries surveyed, including in China, where 54% say corrupt officials are a big concern. Africans are far and away the most concerned about corruption (a median of 85%), but this issue also resonates broadly in other regions, including Eastern Europe. In Russia and Ukraine, 65% and 73% respectively cite corrupt political leaders as a top problem.

A median of 59% across emerging and developing markets say health care is a very big concern. Generally, Latin Americans, Africans and Middle Easterners are more worried about health care than Asian publics.

While no emerging country cites poor quality schools as its greatest problem, a median of 56% are very worried about this issue. Concern is greatest in Africa and Latin America. And a global median of 54% rate both water and air pollution as a very big problem. Pollution is one of the top problems cited in Latin America, and six-in-ten Middle Easterners rank water pollution as a very big concern.

A median of 50% across the emerging and developing nations surveyed say food safety is a pressing issue. Concern for the safety of food is greater in the Middle East and Latin America compared to Africa and Asia.

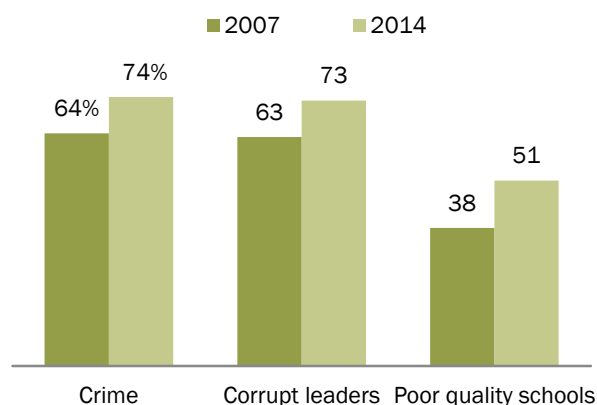
Electricity shortages and traffic are at the bottom of the list of problems tested. However, electricity shortfalls are a greater problem for Africans compared with other regions. African nations tend to lag behind other regions in [power generation](#). And in Pakistan, where electricity shortages are a [common occurrence](#), 90% say it is a very big problem.

Growing Problems: Crime, Corruption, Schools

There has been an overall increase in concern about the problems of crime, corrupt officials and poor quality schools in the emerging and developing nations surveyed in 2007 and 2014. For instance, in 2007, a median of 64% said crime was a *very big* problem across those 20 countries, but in 2014, 74% do. An almost

Crime, Corruption and Poor Quality Schools Growing Problem

Saying that ___ is a "very big problem"



Note: Medians across 20 countries surveyed in 2007 and 2014. For corrupt leaders, China data is from 2008 and 2014.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q21a-c.

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identical change has occurred for the problem of corruption. And in 2007, a median of only 38% across these countries named poor quality schools as a big concern. Now, about half say this.

Many African countries are increasingly worried about crime, as are publics in Mexico and Argentina. All have seen double digit increases in concern about crime since 2007.

But in Eastern Europe, concern about crime has fallen dramatically since 2007, and especially since 2002. In 2002, 80% named it as a big issue in Poland, but only 31% say this in 2014, an astounding drop of 49 percentage points. Similar drops have occurred in Ukraine (-29) and Russia (-28) in the last 12 years. And in South Africa, which has seen its [high homicide rate fall by a third](#) from 2002 to 2012, worries about crime have dropped from a nearly unanimous 96% in 2002 to a still-high 74% today.

Growing Concerns about Crime, Corruption and Schools, Especially in Africa

Saying ___ is a "very big problem" in their country

	Crime			Corrupt leaders			Poor quality schools		
	2007	2014	Change	2007	2014	Change	2007	2014	Change
	%	%		%	%		%	%	
Ukraine	45	37	-8	63	73	+10	31	19	-12
Russia	64	47	-17	53	65	+12	30	38	+8
Poland	50	31	-19	61	46	-15	19	15	-4
Palest. ter.	68	76	+8	73	79	+6	38	56	+18
Egypt	38	45	+7	45	39	-6	26	35	+9
Turkey	64	68	+4	37	62	+25	43	53	+10
Jordan	35	32	-3	19	23	+4	26	31	+5
Lebanon	70	66	-4	75	82	+7	41	42	+1
China	22	27	+5	39*	54	+15	14	27	+13
Pakistan	85	87	+2	64	59	-5	58	57	-1
Indonesia	56	53	-3	75	82	+7	40	41	+1
Malaysia	75	71	-4	28	63	+35	11	35	+24
Mexico	64	79	+15	63	72	+9	38	52	+14
Argentina	79	89	+10	75	85	+10	57	59	+2
Peru	80	84	+4	73	77	+4	61	64	+3
Chile	85	86	+1	59	68	+9	56	78	+22
Uganda	53	85	+32	72	87	+15	46	76	+30
Ghana	62	85	+23	52	85	+33	36	69	+33
Tanzania	62	84	+22	68	90	+22	42	74	+32
Kenya	71	83	+12	63	77	+14	30	49	+19
MEDIAN	64	74		63	73		38	51	

*Data from 2008.

Note: Only countries surveyed in 2007 and 2014 shown.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q21a-c.

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Worries about corruption are also increasing in many countries, particularly in Africa. In 2007, 52% of Ghanaians said corrupt political leaders were a top issue, but that number stands at 85% today. In Malaysia, which formed an [independent anti-corruption commission](#) in 2008, 63% name corrupt political leaders as a very big problem, up from 28% in 2007. In China, where many say bribery [is important for getting ahead in life](#), there has been a 15 percentage point increase in worries about corrupt officials since the question was first asked in 2008. And in Turkey, another country recently racked by [corruption scandals](#), concern has jumped 25 percentage points since 2007.

On the contrary, worries about corruption in Poland have plummeted since 2002, when 70% named it as a very big problem. Only 46% say the same today.

In Africa, increasing numbers cite poor quality schools as a top problem in Ghana (+33 percentage points), Tanzania (+32), Uganda (+30) and Kenya (+19) since 2007. There also has been a rise in worries in Malaysia, Chile (which recently saw [large-scale protests](#) by students pushing for education reform), the Palestinian territories, Mexico and China. *(For more on Mexican views of education, see [Mexican President Peña Nieto's Ratings Slip with Economic Reform](#), published August 26, 2014).*

Military and Media Get Good Ratings; Views of Court System Mixed

Across the emerging and developing countries surveyed, people rate the military as the most positive national institution.¹ Overall, a median of 79% say the military is a good influence on the way things are going in their country, while only 18% say it is a bad influence. Asians are the most supportive of their military, but publics in Africa the Middle East and Latin America all say the armed forces are a good influence on their country.

In 14 nations, the military receives the highest ratings among all the institutions and groups tested. Nine-in-ten or more in Tunisia, Senegal, Lebanon, Vietnam and Tanzania rank it as a good influence. However, people in a few Latin American countries, where military coups were once a common occurrence, are more skeptical of the armed forces. This includes positive ratings of only 26% in Argentina (which had six coup d'états in the 20th century) and 43% support in Venezuela (which experienced two failed coup attempts in 2002 and 1992, and three successful ones in the mid-20th century).

Militaries have seen their reputations remain relatively stable in countries that were surveyed in both 2007 and 2014. In 2007, a median of 73% had faith in national armed forces and 79% do now. There are big rating boosts for the military in Uganda, Pakistan and Russia. For Russians, the

¹ Ratings for groups and organizations were not asked in China. Ratings for the military and national government were not asked in Thailand. Ratings for the military and national government in Ukraine do not include Crimea (roughly 5% of the population).

Military Seen Positively; Lower Opinion of Courts

Influence of ___ is good in their country

	Military	Media	Religious leaders	Banks/ Fin inst.	Corpora- tions	National gov't	Civil servants	Court system
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Middle East								
Tunisia	95	62	33	62	60	52	49	44
Lebanon	91	67	60	58	62	40	58	47
Jordan	80	62	34	40	48	54	59	70
Palest. ter.	61	65	43	56	56	55	54	45
Egypt	56	59	60	48	43	33	36	41
Turkey	55	32	37	38	44	51	47	37
<i>MEDIAN</i>	71	62	40	52	52	52	52	45
Asia								
Vietnam	90	92	76	85	84	87	76	83
Malaysia	89	79	87	87	81	82	78	78
Pakistan	87	68	64	47	26	60	44	47
India	86	78	54	72	55	70	54	65
Philippines	86	90	88	87	74	83	70	68
Indonesia	83	86	91	77	71	73	68	40
Bangladesh	71	70	65	64	65	70	49	46
Thailand	--*	82	85	85	68	--*	71	66
<i>MEDIAN</i>	86	81	81	81	70	73	69	66
Latin America								
Nicaragua	84	93	87	86	70	81	69	67
Colombia	81	75	69	60	57	45	50	43
El Salvador	77	76	81	67	61	76	55	51
Mexico	75	58	56	49	37	57	33	37
Chile	69	57	45	43	50	69	51	24
Brazil	49	69	69	47	62	47	41	25
Peru	49	70	65	65	67	49	44	30
Venezuela	43	69	77	76	64	42	38	40
Argentina	26	52	67	39	30	31	38	19
<i>MEDIAN</i>	69	69	69	60	61	49	44	37
Africa								
Senegal	95	66	94	73	74	62	67	69
Tanzania	90	95	96	88	82	83	79	69
Kenya	81	88	78	78	71	79	63	61
Uganda	81	94	91	84	84	80	71	61
Ghana	79	84	84	79	72	47	71	66
Nigeria	69	90	86	90	76	57	82	72
South Africa	62	74	75	75	65	68	60	67
<i>MEDIAN</i>	81	88	86	79	74	68	71	67
Eastern Europe								
Russia	78	62	65	48	35	70	47	42
Ukraine	64**	54	60	27	32	41**	25	14
Poland	61	59	42	49	37	31	38	41
<i>MEDIAN ALL COUNTRIES</i>	79	70	69	65	62	59	54	47

* Not asked in Thailand.

** Excludes results in Crimea (roughly 5% of the population).

Note: Numbers in bold and green indicate the characteristic with the highest percentage for each country. Numbers in bold and orange indicate the characteristic with the lowest percentage for each country. Not asked in China.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q38a, Q38aUKR, Q38cUKR, Q38c-i.

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increase in offensive operations in its region under President Putin might explain why support for the military jumped from 53% in 2002 to 78% today.

Meanwhile, support for the Turkish military has plummeted since 2007, from 85% positive ratings then to just bare majority support now (55%).

Media, such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines, also gets positive ratings from respondents. Seven-in-ten across the countries surveyed say the media is a good influence, while only about a quarter disagree. The media is especially appreciated in Africa, where a median of 88% say it is having a positive influence. This includes the highest rankings among all institutions tested in Uganda, Nigeria, Kenya and Ghana.

Sharp Swings in Military and Religious Leader Ratings in Some Countries, but Little Change Overall

Saying that ___ is a good influence across countries surveyed in 2007 and 2014

	Military			Media			Religious leaders		
	2007	2014	Change	2007	2014	Change	2007	2014	Change
	%	%		%	%		%	%	
Russia	60	78	+18	54	62	+8	59	65	+6
Poland	56	61	+5	70	59	-11	48	42	-6
Ukraine*	--	--	--	71	54	-17	56	60	+4
Palest. ter.	48	61	+13	67	65	-2	56	43	-13
Lebanon	87	91	+4	68	67	-1	64	60	-4
Jordan	86	80	-6	69	62	-7	69	34	-35
Egypt	70	56	-14	66	59	-7	77	60	-17
Turkey	85	55	-30	26	32	+6	61	37	-24
Pakistan	68	87	+19	65	68	+3	61	64	+3
Indonesia	77	83	+6	89	86	-3	95	91	-4
Malaysia	85	89	+4	87	79	-8	84	87	+3
Argentina	24	26	+2	54	52	-2	41	67	+26
Mexico	76	75	-1	75	58	-17	59	56	-3
Chile	70	69	-1	64	57	-7	65	45	-20
Peru	53	49	-4	76	70	-6	64	65	+1
Uganda	56	81	+25	85	94	+9	89	91	+2
Kenya	75	81	+6	89	88	-1	80	78	-2
Tanzania	85	90	+5	86	95	+9	89	96	+7
Ghana	77	79	+2	84	84	0	90	84	-6
MEDIAN	73	79		70	65		64	64	

* Because of question wording changes, military figures not trendable for Ukraine.

Note: Only countries surveyed in 2007 and 2014 shown.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q38c-e.

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Middle Easterners are slightly less enamored of the media. And in Turkey, mass media is seen positively by only 32% of the public (*For more on Turkish views of the media, see [Turks Divided on Erdogan and the Country's Direction](#) published July 30, 2014*).

Views of the media across countries surveyed have been relatively stable. In 2007, a median of 70% saw television, radio and newspapers as a good influence, and a median of 65% across 19 countries say the same in 2014. However, significant drops have occurred in Ukraine, Mexico and Poland since 2007.

While religious leaders are respected globally (a median of 69% say they are a good influence vs. 20% bad influence), there are regional differences. African publics are very positive towards leaders of religion, with a median of 86% saying they are a positive influence. This includes nine-in-ten or more in Tanzania, Senegal and Uganda. Asians and Latin Americans are also favorably inclined towards spiritual leaders, although opinions dip a bit in India (54% good influence) and Chile (45%).

However, in the Middle East, leaders of faith receive some of their lowest ratings in the survey. Less than half in Tunisia (33%), Jordan (34%), Turkey (37%) and the Palestinian territories (43%) see spiritual leaders as a good influence. These figures represent a sharp decline in views of religious leaders since 2007 in the Middle East.

In Lebanon, where 60% say religious leaders are a good influence, there is a religious divide. Roughly eight-in-ten Shia Muslims (79%) say spiritual leaders' influence is a good thing for Lebanon, while 58% of Lebanese Christians and only 45% of Lebanese Sunni Muslims agree.

Argentina is the only country with a double-digit gain in ratings for religious leaders (up 26 percentage points) since 2007, and religious leaders are clearly the most respected group there (67% good influence).

Banks and other major financial institutions, as well as corporations, receive positive marks in most countries. Asian and African publics are most keen on these institutions. Big business is less smiled upon in Eastern Europe, where less than four-in-ten say corporations are a good influence in Poland (37%), Russia (35%) and Ukraine (27%). Pakistanis are also soured on financial institutions – just 26% say corporations are a good influence in their country.

Ratings for national governments vary greatly by country and region. Overall, a median of 59% across the countries surveyed have a positive impression of their own government, with 38% saying their influence is bad. National governments are more appreciated in Asia and Africa, but fewer in the Middle East and Latin America say the same. The lowest ratings for governments comes from publics in Poland, Argentina and Egypt.

Across all the 18 countries surveyed in both 2007 and 2014, median ratings for the national government have changed little in the last seven years.

Civil servants, which go hand in hand with national leadership, are generally seen as a positive (median of 54% see them as a good influence vs. 39% bad influence). But they get lower marks in Latin America. The lowest ratings for civil servants come from people in Ukraine, Mexico, Venezuela, Poland and Argentina.

The national institution with the lowest ratings among those tested are court systems. A median of only 47% across the emerging and developing countries surveyed say the courts in their country are a positive influence, while a nearly equal 44% say they are a negative influence. The judiciary is tied for or is on the bottom of the organizational rankings in 16 countries. Still, around two-thirds of publics in African and Asian countries say the judiciary is a positive influence.

The courts are most criticized in Latin America, the Middle East and Eastern Europe. Less than three-in-ten in Ukraine (14%), Argentina (19%), Chile (24%) and Brazil (25%) give the judiciary a positive rating.

Overall, there are few demographic differences by age and gender across countries on the influence of national groups and organizations. But one exception is that in several countries, young people (18 to 29 year olds) are more positive towards corporations and banks than are those who are 50 years and older.

For example, in Thailand, a country that is heavily dependent on [exports for economic growth](#), the younger generation is 30 percentage points more likely to say corporations are having a good influence on their country, compared to those Thai age 50 or older. And in other emerging markets, including Argentina, Ukraine, Russia and Vietnam, the same pattern holds true.

Young More Fond of Corporations

Influence of corporations is good in their country

	18-29	30-49	50+	Young-Old diff.
	%	%	%	
Thailand	85	70	55	+30
Palest. ter.	57	61	44	+13
Argentina	37	31	24	+13
Nicaragua	75	69	64	+11
El Salvador	68	59	57	+11
Ukraine	40	33	29	+11
Russia	41	37	31	+10
Vietnam	89	85	80	+9
Colombia	61	58	52	+9
India	60	53	51	+9
Philippines	80	71	72	+8

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q38h.

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Methods in Detail

About the 2014 Spring Pew Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on 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: April 17 – May 11, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ±3.9 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding dispersed rural population, or 6.5% of the population)

Country: **Bangladesh**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by administrative division and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Bengali
 Fieldwork dates: April 14 – May 11, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ±3.8 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Brazil**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and size of municipality
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Portuguese
 Fieldwork dates: April 10 – April 30, 2014
 Sample size: 1,003
 Margin of Error: ±3.8 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Chile**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: April 25 – May 5, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ±3.8 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Chiloe and other islands, or about 3% of the population)

Country: **China**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Chinese (Mandarin, Fuping, Renshou, Suining, Xichuan, Hua, Shanghai, Chenzhou, Anlong, Chengdu, Yingkou, Guang'an, Zibo, Jinxi, Yantai, Feicheng, Leiyang, Yuanjiang, Daye, Beijing, Yangchun, Nanjing, Shucheng, Linxia, Yongxin, Chun'an, Xinyang, Shangyu, Baiyin, Ruichang, Xinghua and Yizhou dialects)
 Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 15, 2014
 Sample size: 3,190
 Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Tibet, Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Macau, or about 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: **Colombia**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: April 12 – May 8, 2014
 Sample size: 1,002
 Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding region formerly called the National Territories and the islands of San Andres and Providencia, or about 4% of the population)

Country: **Egypt**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Arabic
 Fieldwork dates: April 10 – April 29, 2014
 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 28 – May 9, 2014
 Sample size: 1,010
 Margin of Error: ±4.5 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

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: May 5 – May 31, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ±3.8 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **India**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Kannada, Gujarati, Odia
 Fieldwork dates: April 14 – May 1, 2014
 Sample size: 2,464
 Margin of Error: ±3.1 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population in 15 of the 17 most populous states (Kerala and Assam were excluded) and the Union Territory of Delhi (roughly 91% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in India.

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: April 17 – May 23, 2014
 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: **Jordan**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Arabic
 Fieldwork dates: April 11 – April 29, 2014
 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: April 18 – April 28, 2014
 Sample size: 1,015
 Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Lebanon**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Arabic
 Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 2, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ±4.1 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: **Malaysia**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by state and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Bahasa Malaysia, Mandarin Chinese, English
 Fieldwork dates: April 10 – May 23, 2014
 Sample size: 1,010
 Margin of Error: ±3.8 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding difficult to access areas in Sabah and Sarawak, or about 7% of the population)

Country: **Mexico**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: April 21 – May 2, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Nicaragua**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: April 23 – May 11, 2014
 Sample size: 1,008
 Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding residents of gated communities and multi-story residential buildings, or less than 1% of the population)

Country:	Nigeria
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:	April 11 – May 25, 2014
Sample size:	1,014
Margin of Error:	±4.3 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding Adamawa, Borno, Cross River, Jigawa, Yobe and some areas in Taraba, or roughly 12% 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:	April 15 – May 7, 2014
Sample size:	1,203
Margin of Error:	±4.2 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir for security reasons, areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] and Baluchistan, military restricted areas and villages with less than 100 inhabitants – together, 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:	April 15 – April 22, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
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: **Peru**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 2, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
 Representative: Adult 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: May 1 – May 21, 2014
 Sample size: 1,008
 Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Poland**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Polish
 Fieldwork dates: March 17 – April 8, 2014
 Sample size: 1,010
 Margin of Error: ± 3.6 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Russia**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight geographic regions, plus the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg, and by urban-rural status.
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Russian
 Fieldwork dates: April 4 – April 20, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 3.6 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excludes Chechen Republic, Ingush Republic and remote territories in the Far North – together, roughly 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:	April 17 – May 2, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.7 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, North Sotho
Fieldwork dates:	May 18 – June 5, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.5 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Tanzania
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Kiswahili
Fieldwork dates:	April 18 – May 7, 2014
Sample size:	1,016
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding Zanzibar, or about 3% of the population)
Country:	Thailand
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Thai
Fieldwork dates:	April 23 – May 24, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding the provinces of Narathiwat, Pattani and Yala, or about 3% of the population)

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: April 19 – May 9, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
 Representative: Adu It population

Country: **Turkey**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region, urbanity and settlement size
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Turkish
 Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 16, 2014
 Sample size: 1,001
 Margin of Error: ± 4.5 percentage points
 Representative: Adu It population

Country: **Uganda**
 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: April 25 – May 9, 2014
 Sample size: 1,007
 Margin of Error: ± 3.9 percentage points
 Representative: Adu It population

Country: **Ukraine**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Ukraine's six regions plus ten of the largest cities – Kyiv (Kiev), Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Odessa, Donetsk, Zaporizhia, Lviv, Kryvyi Rih, Lugansk and Mikolayev – as well as three cities on the Crimean peninsula – Simferopol, Sevastopol and Kerch.

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Russian, Ukrainian

Fieldwork dates: April 5 – April 23, 2014

Sample size: 1,659

Margin of Error: ±3.3 percentage points

Representative: Adult population (Survey includes oversamples of Crimea and of the South, East and Southeast regions. The data were weighted to reflect the actual regional distribution in Ukraine.)

Country: **Venezuela**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and parish size

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Spanish

Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 10, 2014

Sample size: 1,000

Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points

Representative: Adult population (excluding remote areas, or about 4% of population)

Country: **Vietnam**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Vietnamese

Fieldwork dates: April 16 – May 8, 2014

Sample size: 1,000

Margin of Error: ±4.5 percentage points

Representative: Adult population

Topline Results

Pew Research Center
Spring 2014 survey
November 6, 2014 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 toplines. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- In Ukraine in 2014:
 - Questions that refer to “(survey country)”, “our country” or “(survey nationality)” were modified to ask about “Crimea/Crimean” in Crimea and “Ukraine/Ukrainian” elsewhere in Ukraine. Results are combined.
- 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:
 - Bangladesh prior to 2014
 - Vietnam prior to 2014
 - India prior to Winter 2013-2014
 - Senegal prior to 2013
 - Venezuela prior to 2013
 - Brazil prior to 2010
 - Nigeria prior to 2010
 - South Africa in 2007
 - Indonesia prior to 2005
 - Egypt in Summer 2002

- Not all questions included in the Spring 2014 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q21a Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: a. crime					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	31	49	17	1	2	100
	Fall, 2009	49	40	9	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	50	46	3	0	0	100
	Summer, 2002	80	18	1	0	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	47	44	8	1	1	100
	Fall, 2009	51	41	6	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	64	31	4	0	0	100
	Summer, 2002	75	23	2	0	0	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	37	49	12	1	1	100
	Fall, 2009	56	37	4	2	0	100
	Spring, 2007	45	43	9	0	1	100
	Summer, 2002	66	29	4	0	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	68	19	6	5	1	100
	Spring, 2007	64	28	6	1	2	100
	Summer, 2002	69	19	7	3	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	45	40	11	3	0	100
	Spring, 2007	38	32	17	13	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	32	30	29	6	2	100
	Spring, 2007	35	27	22	15	1	100
	Summer, 2002	22	13	50	15	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	66	26	7	0	0	100
	Spring, 2007	70	24	6	1	0	100
	Summer, 2002	49	29	19	3	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	76	19	4	1	0	100
	Spring, 2007	68	23	6	1	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	93	4	2	1	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	75	20	3	1	0	100
China	Spring, 2014	27	46	23	2	2	100
	Spring, 2013	24	38	26	9	4	100
	Spring, 2012	25	40	26	6	4	100
	Spring, 2008	17	44	30	5	4	100
	Spring, 2007	22	58	18	1	1	100
	Summer, 2002	40	49	8	2	1	100
India	Spring, 2014	85	9	2	0	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	53	40	7	0	0	100
	Spring, 2007	56	36	7	0	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	71	27	2	0	0	100
	Spring, 2007	75	20	3	1	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	87	11	1	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	95	4	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2012	90	8	1	1	0	100
	Late Spring, 2011	91	6	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2011	92	6	1	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	88	8	2	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	93	5	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2007	85	12	2	0	2	100
	Summer, 2002	84	9	2	1	5	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	86	12	2	0	0	100
	Summer, 2002	82	15	2	0	0	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	72	25	2	1	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	68	29	2	0	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	89	10	1	1	0	100
	Spring, 2007	79	19	1	1	0	100
	Summer, 2002	88	10	2	0	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	83	16	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2010	83	15	2	0	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	86	11	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2007	85	11	2	0	1	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	90	7	2	1	1	100

		Q21a Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: a. crime					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	90	9	1	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	94	5	0	0	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	79	16	3	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	81	16	3	1	0	100
	Spring, 2012	73	24	2	0	1	100
	Spring, 2011	80	16	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	81	17	2	0	0	100
	Spring, 2007	64	32	3	0	1	100
	Summer, 2002	81	17	1	0	0	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	87	11	2	0	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	84	13	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2007	80	17	2	1	0	100
	Summer, 2002	82	15	3	0	0	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	86	11	2	0	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	85	11	3	1	0	100
	Spring, 2007	62	28	7	3	0	100
	Summer, 2002	82	16	2	0	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	83	14	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2007	71	20	7	2	0	100
	Summer, 2002	83	13	3	0	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	88	8	2	1	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	82	14	3	2	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	72	19	6	3	0	100
	Summer, 2002	96	2	1	0	0	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	84	10	4	1	0	100
	Spring, 2007	62	19	14	4	1	100
	Summer, 2002	71	21	4	2	1	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	85	9	4	1	0	100
	Spring, 2007	53	22	19	6	1	100
	Summer, 2002	67	22	8	2	0	100

		Q21b Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: b. corrupt political leaders					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	46	40	9	2	3	100
	Fall, 2009	58	29	8	1	3	100
	Spring, 2007	61	29	6	1	3	100
	Summer, 2002	70	24	1	0	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	65	27	6	1	2	100
	Fall, 2009	52	33	8	3	5	100
	Spring, 2007	53	29	11	1	5	100
	Summer, 2002	61	27	6	1	6	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	73	22	3	0	1	100
	Fall, 2009	70	23	2	1	4	100
	Spring, 2007	63	27	5	2	2	100
	Summer, 2002	63	28	6	1	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	62	25	6	4	2	100
	Spring, 2007	37	39	12	4	7	100
	Summer, 2002	79	12	4	2	3	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	39	34	15	7	5	100
	Spring, 2007	45	40	10	4	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	23	33	32	10	2	100
	Spring, 2007	19	25	43	12	0	100
	Summer, 2002	23	29	40	5	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	82	17	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2007	75	19	4	0	1	100
	Summer, 2002	81	16	2	0	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	79	19	2	0	0	100
	Spring, 2007	73	19	5	1	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	89	7	1	1	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	65	29	6	1	0	100
India	Spring, 2014	72	20	3	2	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	82	17	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2007	75	22	2	0	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	63	28	7	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	28	40	17	4	11	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	59	26	3	1	11	100
	Spring, 2013	77	13	2	0	7	100
	Spring, 2012	78	16	1	1	4	100
	Late Spring, 2011	79	14	1	0	6	100
	Spring, 2011	75	17	2	1	5	100
	Spring, 2010	74	15	3	1	8	100
	Spring, 2009	71	19	5	1	4	100
	Spring, 2007	64	23	4	1	8	100
Philippines	Summer, 2002	58	19	3	1	19	100
	Spring, 2014	81	15	3	1	0	100
Thailand	Summer, 2002	74	20	4	1	1	100
	Spring, 2014	83	13	2	1	2	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	75	19	2	0	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	85	14	1	1	0	100
	Spring, 2007	75	22	1	1	1	100
	Summer, 2002	90	8	0	0	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	78	22	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2010	79	20	1	0	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	68	23	7	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	59	27	11	2	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	87	9	2	1	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	80	14	3	1	2	100
	Spring, 2013	83	14	2	0	1	100

		Q21b Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: b. corrupt political leaders					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2014	72	22	4	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	69	23	6	1	1	100
	Spring, 2012	69	22	6	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	65	29	4	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	68	26	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	63	28	6	2	1	100
	Summer, 2002	72	23	3	0	1	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	77	17	3	1	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	77	19	1	0	3	100
	Spring, 2007	73	21	4	1	2	100
	Summer, 2002	82	13	3	0	2	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	69	23	7	1	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	85	11	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	52	37	10	1	1	100
	Summer, 2002	65	25	8	0	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	77	19	4	0	0	100
	Spring, 2007	63	27	9	1	0	100
	Summer, 2002	84	13	2	0	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	86	10	2	0	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	66	23	6	3	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	70	22	5	2	2	100
	Summer, 2002	75	13	8	2	2	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	90	7	2	0	0	100
	Spring, 2007	68	19	6	3	3	100
	Summer, 2002	65	26	5	2	3	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	87	8	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	72	19	6	1	2	100
	Summer, 2002	81	12	4	1	2	100

		Q21bCHI Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: bCHI. corrupt officials					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2014	54	36	8	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	53	31	10	2	4	100
	Spring, 2012	50	35	9	1	4	100
	Spring, 2008	39	39	14	1	6	100

		Q21c Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: c. poor quality schools					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	15	38	33	8	6	100
	Fall, 2009	18	37	28	11	7	100
	Spring, 2007	19	30	38	8	6	100
	Summer, 2002	14	37	30	10	9	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	38	40	14	5	3	100
	Fall, 2009	25	38	21	7	9	100
	Spring, 2007	30	31	24	9	6	100
	Summer, 2002	29	33	21	11	6	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	19	39	30	6	6	100
	Fall, 2009	31	34	18	8	9	100
	Spring, 2007	31	38	18	8	4	100
	Summer, 2002	33	38	20	5	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	53	26	11	8	2	100
	Spring, 2007	43	39	12	2	4	100
	Summer, 2002	70	18	6	2	5	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	35	46	16	2	1	100
	Spring, 2007	26	52	18	3	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	31	37	17	15	1	100
	Spring, 2007	26	36	24	14	1	100
	Summer, 2002	27	35	25	13	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	42	33	18	7	0	100
	Spring, 2007	41	35	19	4	0	100
	Summer, 2002	44	34	14	6	3	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	56	33	9	2	1	100
	Spring, 2007	38	39	16	5	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	85	12	2	1	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	35	46	16	3	0	100
China	Spring, 2014	27	36	31	5	2	100
	Spring, 2007	14	40	35	8	2	100
	Summer, 2002	37	43	13	3	4	100
India	Spring, 2014	57	29	10	2	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	41	48	10	1	0	100
	Spring, 2007	40	47	11	1	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	35	33	24	7	1	100
	Spring, 2007	11	27	37	22	3	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	57	32	7	1	3	100
	Spring, 2013	67	23	6	2	1	100
	Spring, 2012	62	24	10	3	2	100
	Spring, 2007	58	26	10	1	5	100
	Summer, 2002	61	21	5	1	12	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	49	34	15	2	0	100
	Summer, 2002	37	40	18	3	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	56	34	6	2	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	59	31	6	3	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	59	28	9	3	1	100
	Spring, 2007	57	31	8	3	1	100
	Summer, 2002	66	23	6	3	3	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	64	31	4	0	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	78	16	4	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	56	28	11	3	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	85	9	3	1	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	54	27	13	6	0	100
	Spring, 2013	60	16	15	8	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	52	29	14	4	1	100
	Spring, 2013	63	25	9	3	1	100
	Spring, 2012	49	33	11	5	2	100
	Spring, 2007	38	41	15	4	1	100
	Summer, 2002	49	39	8	3	2	100

		Q21c Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: c. poor quality schools					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	73	15	11	2	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	64	29	5	0	2	100
	Spring, 2007	61	31	6	1	1	100
	Summer, 2002	55	34	8	2	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	57	28	12	4	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	69	22	7	2	0	100
	Spring, 2007	36	43	17	4	0	100
	Summer, 2002	52	38	8	2	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	49	38	12	1	0	100
	Spring, 2007	30	39	24	6	0	100
	Summer, 2002	43	30	20	7	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	67	23	7	2	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	60	25	12	3	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	44	30	18	7	1	100
	Summer, 2002	59	22	12	6	1	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	74	19	7	1	0	100
	Spring, 2007	42	34	16	6	3	100
	Summer, 2002	36	40	17	3	3	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	76	18	4	2	0	100
	Spring, 2007	46	33	15	4	1	100
	Summer, 2002	43	35	16	6	1	100

In all countries surveyed in 2002, question was asked about "poor quality public schools".

		Q21e Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: e. air pollution					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	27	50	18	3	2	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	40	43	13	2	2	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	32	45	19	2	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	53	26	12	7	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	44	37	16	2	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	35	42	13	9	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	60	29	11	0	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	57	32	9	1	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	81	14	3	1	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	35	41	20	4	0	100
China	Spring, 2014	38	42	14	4	2	100
	Spring, 2013	47	36	12	4	2	100
	Spring, 2012	36	39	18	4	3	100
	Spring, 2008	31	43	21	3	1	100
India	Spring, 2014	52	31	9	3	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	31	46	19	3	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	42	34	18	5	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	40	32	17	3	9	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	63	25	8	3	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	59	33	4	2	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	71	24	3	1	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	64	27	8	1	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	50	41	8	1	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	77	16	5	1	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	90	8	1	1	0	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	72	19	7	3	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	69	20	6	4	0	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	86	11	2	1	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	72	23	4	0	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	65	24	10	1	0	100

		Q21e Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: e. air pollution					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Ghana	Spring, 2014	54	29	12	5	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	34	37	25	4	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	51	26	18	3	2	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	38	31	24	7	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	35	28	22	11	3	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	59	26	11	2	1	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	54	24	17	4	1	100

		Q21f Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: f. water pollution					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	27	48	20	2	2	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	43	39	13	2	2	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	36	42	17	3	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	55	26	11	7	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	38	35	20	5	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	34	34	23	9	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	80	16	4	0	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	65	26	7	1	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	87	8	4	1	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	38	41	18	3	1	100
China	Spring, 2014	32	44	18	5	1	100
	Spring, 2013	40	36	17	6	2	100
	Spring, 2012	33	37	20	7	3	100
	Spring, 2008	28	38	26	7	1	100
India	Spring, 2014	51	29	12	4	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	31	44	19	6	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	37	36	19	8	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	39	28	17	5	11	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	60	28	8	3	0	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	51	38	8	3	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	70	25	3	1	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	66	27	6	1	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	50	39	10	1	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	66	20	10	3	1	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	91	6	1	0	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	78	15	5	2	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	70	19	7	4	1	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	88	9	2	0	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	73	22	3	1	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	69	22	8	1	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	62	25	10	3	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	35	37	23	4	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	53	26	15	5	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	40	31	21	7	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	41	26	20	12	2	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	64	21	11	3	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	59	21	16	3	0	100

		Q21g Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: g. safety of food					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	29	47	19	3	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	49	35	12	2	2	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	40	42	14	2	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	57	25	9	8	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	37	38	18	5	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	37	40	16	6	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	87	10	3	0	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	64	26	7	2	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	80	12	6	2	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	34	48	14	3	1	100
China	Spring, 2014	40	40	16	3	1	100
	Spring, 2013	38	38	15	6	3	100
	Spring, 2012	41	39	15	2	3	100
	Spring, 2008	12	37	42	7	2	100
India	Spring, 2014	46	34	13	5	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	37	40	20	2	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	34	33	23	9	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	52	30	11	2	6	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	48	30	14	7	0	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	50	38	7	4	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	62	32	4	1	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	50	30	14	4	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	43	41	15	1	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	59	20	14	6	1	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	81	13	4	0	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	65	24	8	1	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	58	25	10	4	2	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	74	17	6	1	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	53	37	6	1	3	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	68	25	7	0	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	52	28	14	6	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	45	33	18	3	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	49	31	14	5	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	45	31	17	7	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	33	32	21	12	2	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	51	29	14	5	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	58	20	16	6	0	100

		Q21h Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: h. health care					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	59	32	7	1	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	51	36	10	2	1	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	54	34	9	2	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	50	22	10	16	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	40	38	18	3	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	33	45	13	9	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	89	8	3	0	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	68	24	5	2	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	62	18	8	11	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	40	41	15	4	1	100
China	Spring, 2014	17	48	29	4	2	100
	Spring, 2013	23	40	25	9	3	100
	Spring, 2012	26	38	27	7	3	100
	Spring, 2008	12	39	40	6	2	100
India	Spring, 2014	53	28	12	5	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	46	39	13	2	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	34	33	22	11	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	62	27	7	1	3	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	43	32	16	9	0	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	56	34	5	4	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	60	34	4	1	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	50	30	13	6	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	83	16	1	0	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	80	15	4	1	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	91	7	1	0	0	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	65	22	10	2	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	54	29	10	6	1	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	79	13	6	2	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	63	30	5	1	2	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	59	25	12	4	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	64	21	9	5	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	53	31	13	3	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	60	25	11	2	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	70	20	7	3	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	41	31	19	8	1	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	58	24	13	5	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	69	20	6	4	0	100

		Q21i Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: i. traffic					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	27	45	22	3	2	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	38	39	15	5	2	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	12	17	36	29	6	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	50	23	12	12	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	39	35	19	3	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	29	36	30	5	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	58	27	15	0	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	36	33	22	8	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	54	21	13	10	2	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	37	39	17	6	0	100
China	Spring, 2014	13	39	37	10	2	100
	Spring, 2013	19	34	30	16	2	100
	Spring, 2012	18	37	28	13	3	100
	Spring, 2008	9	30	40	21	1	100
India	Spring, 2014	46	29	13	6	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	18	40	36	6	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	29	38	25	8	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	51	26	13	4	7	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	47	31	16	6	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	48	41	6	4	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	59	35	5	1	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	44	30	17	7	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	47	38	12	2	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	64	18	13	4	1	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	69	18	9	2	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	45	23	22	7	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	33	25	18	21	3	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	51	23	21	4	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	56	29	10	2	4	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	38	27	28	7	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	44	24	16	14	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	26	33	27	13	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	44	20	25	8	3	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	47	27	21	5	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	28	25	23	18	5	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	59	27	11	3	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	35	19	21	21	4	100

		Q21j Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: j. electricity shortages					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	14	33	34	15	5	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	16	26	27	26	5	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	14	22	30	30	5	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	46	17	15	20	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	42	35	22	2	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	16	25	41	18	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	75	20	5	0	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	57	25	12	5	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	68	13	11	7	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	63	25	9	3	0	100
China	Spring, 2014	9	28	40	21	3	100
	Spring, 2013	8	29	33	27	3	100
	Spring, 2012	8	30	33	25	4	100
	Spring, 2008	4	23	43	29	1	100
India	Spring, 2014	58	23	11	6	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	30	47	19	5	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	27	28	25	20	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	90	9	1	0	1	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	56	29	12	3	0	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	55	27	10	8	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	46	37	14	3	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	36	30	23	10	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	35	41	20	4	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	44	23	16	17	1	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	58	20	17	5	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	24	24	27	23	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	31	24	24	18	2	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	52	22	23	3	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	23	26	32	18	2	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	57	24	18	2	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	82	12	5	1	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	27	35	27	11	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	81	13	5	1	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	51	25	19	4	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	42	31	17	8	1	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	73	17	8	2	1	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	64	19	9	7	2	100

		Q38a What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): a. our national government					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	3	28	45	19	5	100
	Spring, 2007	3	25	42	29	2	100
	Summer, 2002	2	24	47	21	6	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	17	53	20	4	5	100
	Spring, 2007	13	48	23	8	7	100
	Summer, 2002	7	52	28	5	7	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	28	23	16	28	4	100
	Spring, 2010	13	38	19	26	3	100
	Spring, 2007	24	37	13	22	3	100
	Summer, 2002	2	5	11	81	1	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	10	23	29	27	11	100
	Spring, 2007	6	7	73	11	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	23	31	19	24	3	100
	Spring, 2007	33	12	25	29	2	100
	Summer, 2002	25	19	40	14	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	14	26	31	29	0	100
	Spring, 2007	26	35	17	20	1	100
	Summer, 2002	4	21	39	33	3	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	15	40	19	23	2	100
	Spring, 2007	13	39	24	20	4	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	7	45	21	20	7	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	25	45	16	11	3	100
India	Spring, 2014	29	41	16	9	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	15	58	24	3	1	100
	Spring, 2007	5	53	36	4	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	28	54	11	3	4	100
	Spring, 2007	33	59	6	1	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	14	46	21	10	9	100
	Spring, 2013	4	20	21	49	5	100
	Spring, 2012	8	16	22	51	3	100
	Late Spring, 2011	8	12	17	58	5	100
	Spring, 2011	7	14	19	57	3	100
	Spring, 2010	4	21	25	46	4	100
	Spring, 2009	9	31	23	30	7	100
	Spring, 2007	24	35	18	14	9	100
	Summer, 2002	38	34	8	11	9	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	17	66	14	3	1	100
	Summer, 2002	16	58	19	4	3	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	41	46	5	2	5	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	7	24	44	22	3	100
	Spring, 2007	9	52	25	7	6	100
	Summer, 2002	2	5	34	54	4	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	4	43	40	12	1	100
	Spring, 2010	9	66	20	3	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	18	51	23	4	5	100
	Spring, 2007	15	52	25	6	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	12	33	29	22	3	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	29	47	13	8	3	100
	Spring, 2013	18	42	27	12	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	14	43	23	18	2	100
	Spring, 2013	17	51	20	10	3	100
	Spring, 2012	15	50	23	9	3	100
	Spring, 2011	10	44	29	12	6	100
	Spring, 2009	18	54	19	7	3	100
	Spring, 2007	8	62	25	3	3	100
	Summer, 2002	11	53	23	7	6	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	50	31	9	8	3	100

		Q38a What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): a. our national government					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Peru	Spring, 2014	4	45	34	14	4	100
	Spring, 2007	6	58	24	8	4	100
	Summer, 2002	2	25	35	34	4	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	17	25	21	35	2	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	18	29	20	31	2	100
	Spring, 2007	19	54	20	7	1	100
	Summer, 2002	36	51	10	2	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	31	48	13	7	1	100
	Spring, 2007	23	56	18	3	0	100
	Summer, 2002	17	33	26	21	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	18	39	22	17	4	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	20	42	23	13	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	26	42	19	10	2	100
	Summer, 2002	19	32	19	28	2	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	30	53	9	6	1	100
	Spring, 2007	46	40	8	2	3	100
	Summer, 2002	39	40	13	3	5	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	33	47	11	8	1	100
	Spring, 2007	16	45	23	12	3	100
	Summer, 2002	36	48	11	4	1	100

		NOT ASKED IN CRIMEA: Q38aUKR What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in Ukraine: aUKR. the current government in Kiev						
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	8	33	26	23	10	100	1346

		Q38c What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): c. the military					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	7	54	18	4	17	100
	Spring, 2007	8	48	25	3	16	100
	Summer, 2002	6	54	13	2	25	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	25	53	12	3	7	100
	Spring, 2007	15	45	20	9	10	100
	Summer, 2002	6	47	29	5	13	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	28	27	13	28	4	100
	Spring, 2010	30	42	13	9	6	100
	Spring, 2007	57	28	5	5	5	100
	Summer, 2002	43	36	7	8	5	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	30	26	29	16	1	100
	Spring, 2013	39	34	17	7	3	100
	Spring, 2012	43	32	18	4	5	100
	Spring, 2011	53	35	10	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	30	40	21	7	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	41	39	15	2	3	100
	Spring, 2007	45	41	9	2	3	100
	Summer, 2002	12	38	40	9	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	57	34	4	5	0	100
	Spring, 2007	45	42	9	3	1	100
	Summer, 2002	29	47	14	7	4	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	17	44	19	16	5	100
	Spring, 2007	15	33	30	16	5	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	82	13	1	2	2	100
	Spring, 2013	64	26	6	2	2	100
	Spring, 2012	72	25	2	1	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	25	46	22	6	2	100
India	Spring, 2014	68	18	7	1	5	100

		Q38c What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): c. the military					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	25	58	13	2	1	100
	Spring, 2007	14	63	17	2	4	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	41	48	6	1	4	100
	Spring, 2007	24	61	6	2	7	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	60	27	5	3	6	100
	Spring, 2013	44	35	10	6	5	100
	Spring, 2012	28	49	12	6	5	100
	Late Spring, 2011	37	42	9	7	5	100
	Spring, 2011	44	39	8	5	4	100
	Spring, 2010	46	38	7	5	4	100
	Spring, 2009	47	39	7	5	3	100
	Spring, 2007	38	30	15	7	10	100
	Summer, 2002	57	27	4	5	8	100
	Philippines	Spring, 2014	20	66	12	2	1
Summer, 2002		14	52	27	4	3	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	50	40	3	1	6	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	5	21	30	25	18	100
	Spring, 2007	4	20	32	22	22	100
	Summer, 2002	3	17	25	33	22	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	4	45	39	11	1	100
	Spring, 2010	6	60	27	4	3	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	20	49	15	7	9	100
	Spring, 2007	15	55	18	4	8	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	40	41	11	6	2	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	39	38	11	8	4	100
	Spring, 2013	30	44	19	6	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	32	43	14	9	2	100
	Spring, 2013	26	46	19	6	3	100
	Spring, 2012	29	44	17	6	4	100
	Spring, 2011	19	43	23	11	5	100
	Spring, 2009	31	46	14	4	4	100
	Spring, 2007	26	50	17	4	3	100
	Summer, 2002	22	54	13	4	7	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	53	31	4	8	4	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	3	46	34	10	6	100
	Spring, 2007	8	45	32	8	7	100
	Summer, 2002	3	35	33	19	10	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	15	28	24	31	2	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	36	43	12	6	4	100
	Spring, 2007	19	58	15	5	2	100
	Summer, 2002	24	57	9	2	7	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	36	45	14	4	1	100
	Spring, 2007	33	42	17	2	5	100
	Summer, 2002	38	40	8	6	8	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	24	45	14	11	5	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	73	22	3	0	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	19	43	21	7	10	100
	Summer, 2002	21	33	18	16	13	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	48	42	6	2	1	100
	Spring, 2007	54	31	7	1	7	100
	Summer, 2002	41	38	7	4	11	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	45	36	8	7	4	100
	Spring, 2007	19	37	22	14	8	100
	Summer, 2002	36	38	15	8	3	100

		ASKED IN UKRAINE WITHOUT CRIMEA: Q38cUKR What kind of influence is ___ having on the way things are going in Ukraine: cUKR. the Ukrainian military						
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	17	47	18	6	11	100	1346

		Q38d What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): d. the media - such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	10	49	27	5	9	100
	Spring, 2007	12	58	19	8	4	100
	Summer, 2002	9	59	17	3	11	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	11	51	26	5	6	100
	Spring, 2007	11	43	29	10	7	100
	Summer, 2002	8	53	22	9	8	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	11	43	27	11	8	100
	Spring, 2007	11	60	19	5	5	100
	Summer, 2002	24	51	17	6	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	13	19	26	39	4	100
	Spring, 2010	5	25	29	34	7	100
	Spring, 2007	6	20	30	38	6	100
	Summer, 2002	15	32	18	31	4	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	17	42	24	13	3	100
	Spring, 2013	23	44	23	9	1	100
	Spring, 2012	27	43	24	6	1	100
	Spring, 2011	24	45	24	7	1	100
	Spring, 2007	30	36	20	11	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	20	42	31	6	2	100
	Spring, 2007	29	40	20	8	3	100
	Summer, 2002	21	28	23	27	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	28	39	21	11	0	100
	Spring, 2007	18	50	25	6	1	100
	Summer, 2002	30	43	18	8	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	25	40	21	13	1	100
	Spring, 2007	21	46	18	12	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	27	35	17	19	2	100
	Spring, 2013	19	38	22	19	2	100
	Spring, 2012	22	41	21	15	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	22	48	22	8	1	100
India	Spring, 2014	45	33	12	3	7	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	32	54	11	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	35	54	10	1	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	25	54	13	4	4	100
	Spring, 2007	18	69	11	1	2	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	21	47	12	4	17	100
	Spring, 2013	26	42	14	8	10	100
	Spring, 2012	23	45	15	5	12	100
	Late Spring, 2011	30	46	10	5	10	100
	Spring, 2011	30	47	8	5	11	100
	Spring, 2010	34	42	9	4	10	100
	Spring, 2009	32	45	13	3	7	100
	Spring, 2007	31	34	13	8	13	100
	Summer, 2002	25	37	11	10	17	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	35	55	8	1	1	100
	Summer, 2002	35	54	9	2	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	35	47	11	4	3	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	53	39	3	0	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	9	43	29	11	8	100
	Spring, 2007	6	48	30	10	6	100
	Summer, 2002	8	43	26	17	6	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	12	57	24	6	1	100
	Spring, 2010	15	66	15	3	2	100

		Q38d What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): d. the media - such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Chile	Spring, 2014	11	46	30	9	5	100
	Spring, 2007	16	48	27	6	3	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	39	36	15	8	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	39	37	15	7	2	100
	Spring, 2013	41	42	13	4	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	15	43	25	12	5	100
	Spring, 2013	15	51	22	8	4	100
	Spring, 2012	18	42	25	11	4	100
	Spring, 2011	14	46	25	10	4	100
	Spring, 2009	21	47	22	6	5	100
	Spring, 2007	23	52	19	5	2	100
	Summer, 2002	29	55	10	3	4	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	67	26	4	3	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	18	52	19	7	4	100
	Spring, 2007	19	57	14	7	3	100
	Summer, 2002	12	54	22	8	4	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	18	51	20	10	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	43	41	9	6	2	100
	Spring, 2007	31	53	11	3	2	100
	Summer, 2002	49	39	6	1	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	42	46	10	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	45	44	9	2	1	100
	Summer, 2002	43	39	11	3	4	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	47	43	5	3	3	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	31	35	22	10	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	28	46	17	5	5	100
	Summer, 2002	54	31	8	6	1	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	59	36	4	1	0	100
	Spring, 2007	49	37	9	1	4	100
	Summer, 2002	39	47	6	2	6	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	62	32	3	2	1	100
	Spring, 2007	43	42	7	2	5	100
	Summer, 2002	61	32	4	1	2	100

		Q38e What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): e. religious leaders					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	5	37	35	8	14	100
	Spring, 2007	7	41	32	10	11	100
	Summer, 2002	10	41	27	9	13	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	17	48	17	5	14	100
	Spring, 2007	15	44	18	8	15	100
	Summer, 2002	9	45	17	7	21	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	14	46	13	5	23	100
	Spring, 2007	12	44	20	8	17	100
	Summer, 2002	13	31	25	17	14	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	15	22	21	37	6	100
	Spring, 2010	8	33	16	25	19	100
	Spring, 2007	18	43	15	14	10	100
	Summer, 2002	7	25	22	32	15	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	27	33	21	18	1	100
	Spring, 2013	30	45	14	12	0	100
	Spring, 2012	36	47	9	7	2	100
	Spring, 2011	29	52	13	5	1	100
	Spring, 2007	43	34	14	7	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	14	20	36	26	4	100
	Spring, 2007	22	47	21	7	3	100
	Summer, 2002	13	34	26	22	6	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	29	31	24	16	0	100
	Spring, 2007	17	47	25	10	2	100
	Summer, 2002	14	37	26	19	4	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	9	34	28	22	7	100
	Spring, 2007	15	41	21	17	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	8	25	20	35	12	100
	Spring, 2013	11	33	28	17	10	100
	Spring, 2012	14	36	27	14	9	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	24	41	23	8	4	100
India	Spring, 2014	20	34	22	14	10	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	44	47	9	0	1	100
	Spring, 2007	50	45	4	0	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	42	45	5	1	7	100
	Spring, 2007	30	54	8	2	7	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	22	42	15	5	16	100
	Spring, 2013	27	42	12	8	11	100
	Spring, 2012	23	43	15	9	10	100
	Late Spring, 2011	19	41	17	10	14	100
	Spring, 2011	25	41	16	8	11	100
	Spring, 2010	27	35	17	10	12	100
	Spring, 2009	18	46	17	12	8	100
	Spring, 2007	27	34	14	10	15	100
Philippines	Summer, 2002	21	29	11	11	28	100
	Spring, 2014	27	61	9	1	1	100
Thailand	Summer, 2002	24	51	19	3	3	100
	Spring, 2014	29	56	9	2	4	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	21	55	13	2	10	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	16	51	15	5	13	100
	Spring, 2007	7	34	27	11	21	100
	Summer, 2002	5	33	22	20	21	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	13	56	23	6	2	100
	Spring, 2010	5	62	23	7	3	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	7	38	30	16	9	100
	Spring, 2007	15	50	22	7	7	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	31	38	17	9	4	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	45	36	11	5	3	100

		Q38e What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): e. religious leaders					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2014	14	42	20	15	9	100
	Spring, 2009	11	40	25	10	13	100
	Spring, 2007	13	46	29	8	5	100
	Summer, 2002	13	44	21	9	13	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	57	30	7	4	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	9	56	21	5	9	100
	Spring, 2007	10	54	24	6	7	100
	Summer, 2002	13	53	17	6	11	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	29	48	13	6	4	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	41	43	9	5	2	100
	Spring, 2007	42	48	8	1	1	100
	Summer, 2002	44	44	7	2	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	31	47	18	3	1	100
	Spring, 2007	36	44	14	7	0	100
	Summer, 2002	55	37	5	2	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	41	45	8	3	2	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	76	18	2	1	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	30	45	14	5	6	100
	Summer, 2002	40	34	13	8	5	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	63	33	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2007	57	32	6	1	3	100
	Summer, 2002	42	42	7	2	7	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	62	29	5	3	1	100
	Spring, 2007	57	32	6	2	3	100
	Summer, 2002	61	28	6	4	1	100

		Q38f What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): f. court system					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	3	38	35	11	14	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	7	35	35	9	14	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	3	11	35	37	14	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	14	23	22	36	5	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	9	32	38	20	0	100
	Spring, 2013	23	35	35	6	2	100
	Spring, 2012	23	38	33	4	2	100
	Spring, 2011	29	38	27	5	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	32	38	24	4	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	4	43	38	14	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	10	35	26	22	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	12	32	24	23	8	100
	Spring, 2013	9	33	25	20	12	100
	Spring, 2012	14	39	29	11	6	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	11	35	31	20	2	100
India	Spring, 2014	31	34	17	9	9	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	6	34	38	20	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	21	57	14	3	5	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	17	30	19	9	25	100
	Spring, 2013	21	37	14	12	15	100
	Spring, 2012	19	39	20	11	10	100
	Late Spring, 2011	11	30	23	22	14	100
	Spring, 2011	17	40	18	13	12	100
	Spring, 2010	17	38	19	13	13	100
Spring, 2009	16	42	18	13	11	100	
Philippines	Spring, 2014	12	56	25	4	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	20	46	17	8	9	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	31	52	7	1	9	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	2	17	43	31	7	100

		Q38f What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): f. court system					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	2	23	56	18	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	5	19	33	38	5	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	15	28	29	22	5	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	19	32	23	20	7	100
	Spring, 2013	17	35	31	16	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	6	31	27	27	9	100
	Spring, 2013	12	32	32	19	5	100
	Spring, 2012	12	32	34	17	5	100
	Spring, 2011	6	26	36	26	6	100
	Spring, 2009	8	29	36	19	9	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	37	30	12	16	6	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	2	28	36	29	6	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	12	28	24	32	3	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	23	43	17	15	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	17	44	29	10	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	23	49	14	8	6	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	23	46	19	6	5	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	23	44	19	7	8	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	26	43	17	12	3	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	25	36	20	15	4	100

		Q38g What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): g. civil servants					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	4	34	41	11	11	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	7	40	30	8	16	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	2	23	33	20	22	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	19	28	18	29	6	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	8	28	36	27	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	19	40	33	6	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	18	40	24	17	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	9	45	27	13	6	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	14	35	20	28	4	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	11	38	35	14	2	100
India	Spring, 2014	21	33	22	9	15	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	12	56	29	2	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	20	58	16	1	5	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	11	33	21	9	25	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	10	60	25	4	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	13	58	18	5	6	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	21	55	14	2	9	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	4	34	36	14	12	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	2	39	46	11	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	7	44	31	11	7	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	16	34	27	18	5	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	18	37	23	18	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	6	27	34	26	7	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	33	36	12	13	6	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	3	41	34	13	8	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	11	27	28	32	2	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	21	50	14	9	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	17	46	28	6	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	28	54	9	3	5	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	16	51	16	9	8	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	16	44	21	9	9	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	24	55	13	4	4	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	26	45	17	10	2	100

		Q38h What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): h. corporations					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	3	34	34	11	19	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	4	31	25	11	29	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	2	30	26	15	27	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	15	29	21	27	7	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	9	34	34	23	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	13	35	31	19	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	10	52	27	11	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	11	45	25	12	6	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	14	46	14	16	11	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	15	50	24	8	3	100
India	Spring, 2014	20	35	16	7	22	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	9	62	23	2	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	23	58	12	1	6	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	5	21	14	9	51	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	14	60	18	5	3	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	11	57	17	6	9	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	24	60	5	2	8	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	2	28	32	16	22	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	5	57	31	5	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	6	44	19	9	22	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	18	39	24	12	7	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	18	43	19	9	10	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	5	32	31	20	12	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	38	32	6	6	18	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	9	58	20	7	6	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	19	45	22	12	2	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	23	49	15	7	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	24	47	20	4	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	21	55	9	5	10	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	30	44	12	6	8	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	20	45	17	8	11	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	27	55	11	2	5	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	38	46	8	4	5	100

		Q38i What kind of influence is ____ having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad in (survey country): i. banks and other major financial institutions					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	5	44	30	7	14	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	7	41	29	8	15	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	2	25	31	26	16	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	15	23	21	35	6	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	16	32	27	25	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	11	29	31	26	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	13	45	25	16	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	14	42	24	14	6	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	18	44	14	14	11	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	20	44	23	10	3	100
India	Spring, 2014	33	39	13	4	10	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	13	64	18	2	4	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	29	58	6	1	6	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	13	34	11	6	36	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	21	66	9	2	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	25	60	8	1	7	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	32	53	4	1	10	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	4	35	30	14	17	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	4	43	44	8	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	7	36	28	21	7	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	21	39	19	16	5	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	25	42	19	8	6	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	8	41	22	19	10	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	53	33	5	7	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	9	56	20	7	7	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	18	58	15	6	3	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	32	47	11	8	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	38	40	15	4	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	42	48	5	1	4	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	37	36	9	8	10	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	26	49	13	5	7	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	39	49	6	2	4	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	48	36	8	4	4	100