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Global Publics More Upbeat About the Economy

But many are pessimistic about children's future

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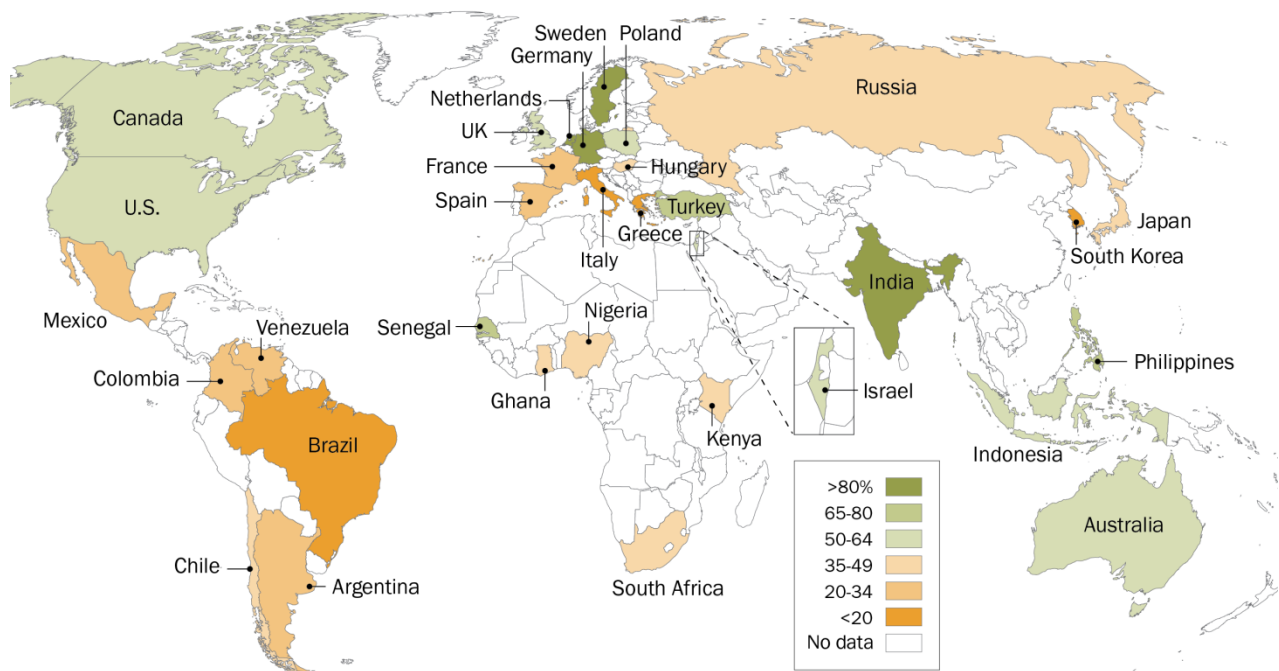
Global Publics More Upbeat About the Economy

But many are pessimistic about children's future

Nearly a decade after the worst economic downturn since the Great Depression, economic spirits are reviving. Many Europeans, Japanese and Americans feel better today about their economies than they did before the financial crisis. More broadly, in 11 of 18 countries from across the globe that were surveyed in both 2016 and 2017, publics feel more positive about their economy than they did a year ago. The Dutch, Germans, Swedes and Indians see their national economies in the most positive light. While global publics are increasingly upbeat about economic conditions, the overall view of the economy is still in negative territory in many countries. Overall, a median of only 46% in the 32 nations surveyed this year say their current economy is doing well.

Views of national economies vary widely

The current economic situation in our country is good



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q5.

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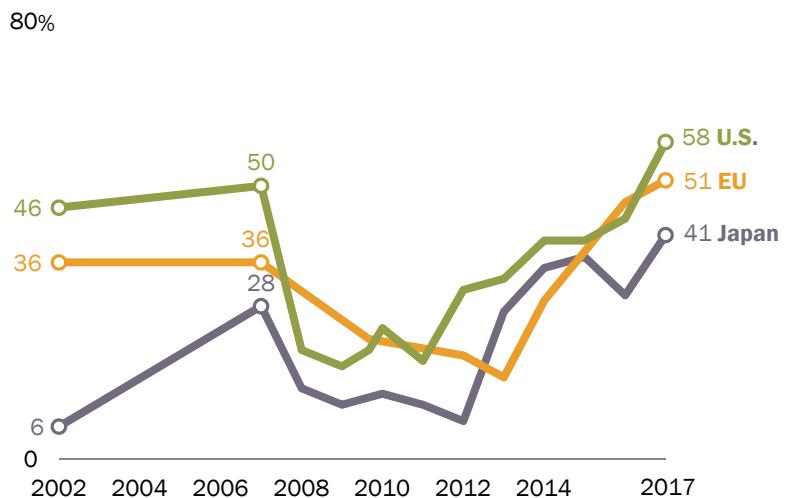
At the same time, many are concerned about the future: A median of just 41% believe that a child in their country today will grow up to be better off financially than their parents. The most pessimistic about prospects for the next generation are the French, Japanese and Greeks.

Across five large European economies, Japan, and the United States, public assessment of national economic conditions is now more positive than it was in 2007, immediately before the global financial crisis.

Nearly six-in-ten Americans (58%) believe the economic situation in the U.S. is good. The U.S. economy has experienced roughly 80 months of job growth and the unemployment rate was only 4.9% in [2016](#). In the spring of 2009, when the jobless rate was 9.3%, just 17% thought economic conditions were good. In 2007, before the economic downturn, 50% said conditions were favorable.

In Europe, Japan, U.S., views of economy fully recovered from before financial crisis

The current economic situation in our country is good



Note: EU median of France, Germany, Italy, Poland and the UK.
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q5.

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In France, Germany, Italy, Poland and the United Kingdom, a median of 51% now give their economy a positive grade. This comes in the wake of an average [1.7%](#) growth in 2016 in the five European Union countries and an unemployment rate of 7.4%. The public's view of the economy is up from a low of 15% across the five EU nations in 2013, when their economies grew at an annual average of only 0.6% and joblessness stood at 9.0%. In 2007, a median of 36% in those countries said their economic situation was good.

In Japan, 41% now voice the view that their economy is doing well. The Japanese economy grew by 0.8% in 2016, with unemployment at 3.1%. In 2012, despite economic growth at 1.7%, only 7% held the view that their economy was good – possibly because the unemployed accounted for 4.4%

of the labor force. In 2007, before the financial crisis, 28% of Japanese said economic conditions were good.

These are among the key findings of a new Pew Research Center survey conducted among 34,788 respondents in 32 countries from Feb. 16 to April 28, 2017.

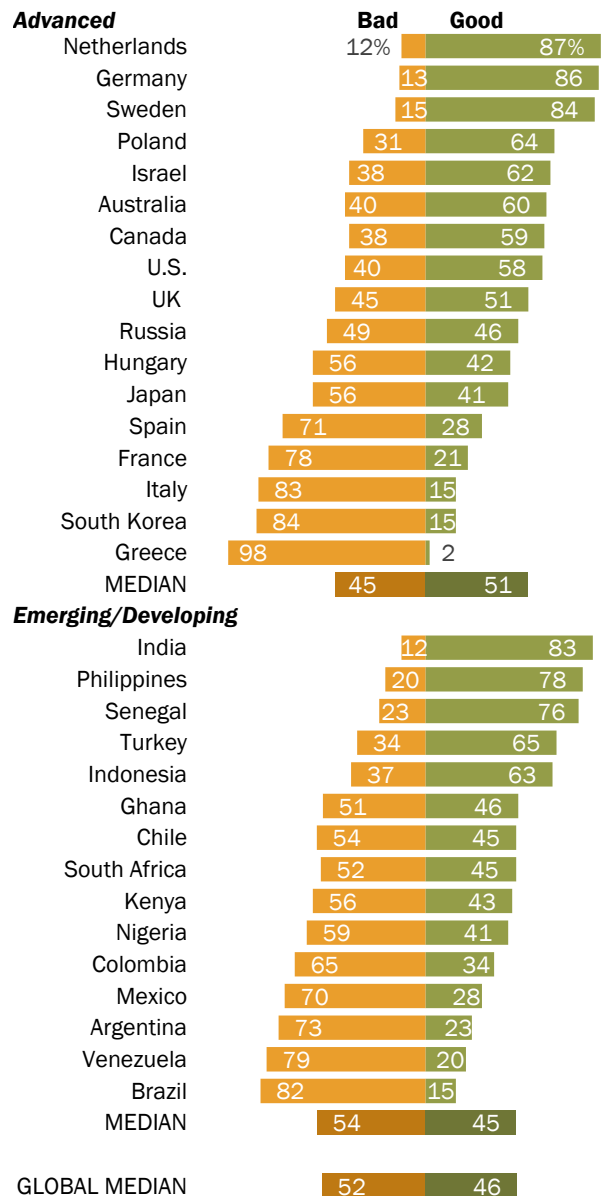
Advanced economies more upbeat than emerging markets, developing countries

The modest but sustained [economic recoveries](#) in Australia, Canada, Europe, Japan and the U.S. since the 2007-2008 financial crisis have finally buoyed public spirits about economic conditions in those countries. A median of 51% in the 17 advanced economies surveyed believes that their current economic situation is good, 45% think it's bad. Strong upbeat sentiment in northern Europe in particular offsets quite downbeat views in southern Europe and South Korea.

Emerging market and developing economies have slowed in recent years, especially in key nations in [Africa](#) and [Latin America](#), and public opinion in those societies reflects that slowdown. Only 45% in the 15 emerging and developing markets surveyed voice the view that current economic conditions in their nation are good, 54% believe they are bad. Positive views in India and the Philippines are offset by very negative sentiment in Venezuela and Brazil.

Globally, views of economy differ greatly

The current economic situation in our country is ...



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q5.

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Emerging markets, developing countries guardedly optimistic for kids

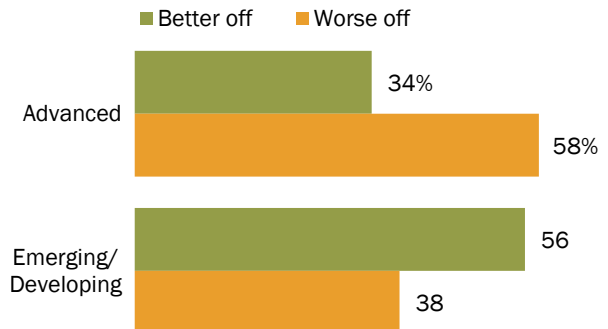
While publics in emerging markets and developing countries are not that happy about their current economic condition, a median of 56% nevertheless believe that when those who are children today in their countries grow up they will be better off financially than their parents. Just 38% voice the view that they will be worse off. Indians (76%), Nigerians (72%) and Chileans (69%) are particularly optimistic about economic prospects for the next generation.

Publics in advanced economies are quite pessimistic about young people's financial prospects, just 34% believe they will be better off than the current generation. Such despair is particularly strong in Greece, Japan, France, Australia, Canada, Spain and the UK, where roughly seven-in-ten people say today's children will be worse off.

The recent rise in satisfaction with current economic conditions seems to have had an impact on optimism about the future in Poland in particular. The share of Poles who think the economy is doing well has gone up 26 percentage points since 2015, and the proportion that believes the future will be better for the country's children has risen 14 points.

Advanced nations pessimistic about next generation's prospects

When children today in our country grow up they will be ___ financially than their parents



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8.

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Economic sentiment improved

In most nations surveyed, public views of the economic situation in their country are up, whether measured from 2015 to 2017 or 2016 to 2017.

In Russia, the share of the population that says the economy is good has almost doubled, from 24% in 2015 to 46% in 2017. This improvement came despite the fact that the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) [reports](#) that the Russian economy actually contracted in 2016.

Over that same period there has been a 21-point improvement in the public's assessment of economic conditions in Indonesia and a 20-point uptick in Ghana.

In just the past year, from 2016 to 2017, economic sentiment has improved by 25 points in the Netherlands and 15 points in Spain.

The greatest erosion in public contentment with the economy has been in Italy (down 18 points since 2016), where economic satisfaction is now back to roughly 2015 levels, and in Argentina (down 15 points since 2015).

Most feel better about their national economies

The current economic situation in our country is good

	2015	2016	2017	15-17 Change	16-17 Change
	%	%	%		
Netherlands	-	62	87	-	+25
South Africa	59	28	45	-14	+17
Poland	38	49	64	+26	+15
Spain	18	13	28	+10	+15
U.S.	40	44	58	+18	+14
Nigeria	57	29	41	-16	+12
Germany	75	75	86	+11	+11
Japan	37	30	41	+4	+11
Canada	57	48	59	+2	+11
France	14	12	21	+7	+9
Sweden	-	76	84	-	+8
Hungary	-	37	42	-	+5
UK	52	47	51	-1	+4
Australia	55	57	60	+5	+3
India	74	80	83	+9	+3
Greece	-	2	2	-	0
Kenya	47	46	43	-4	-3
Italy	12	33	15	+3	-18
Russia	24	-	46	+22	-
Indonesia	42	-	63	+21	-
Turkey	47	-	65	+18	-
Ghana	26	-	46	+20	-
Senegal	60	-	76	+16	-
Philippines	63	-	78	+15	-
Israel	49	-	62	+13	-
Venezuela	17	-	20	+3	-
Brazil	13	-	15	+2	-
Chile	45	-	45	0	-
South Korea	16	-	15	-1	-
Mexico	40	-	28	-12	-
Argentina	38	-	23	-15	-

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q5.

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Young people more upbeat than their elders about the future

In more than half of the countries surveyed, people ages 18 to 29 are more optimistic than those ages 50 and older about the next generation's financial prospects. This is true in nations where people feel quite positive about their economy and in societies where people are very negative.

Swedes of all ages feel good about current economic conditions, but there is a generational gap in views of the future. Fully 63% of young Swedes believe the future is bright, but only 37% of older Swedes agree, a 26-point differential.

Argentines of all ages are negative about their economy. But more than half of young people are positive about the next generation's financial prospects, while only about a third of older Argentines agree.

In many emerging economies, such as India, Turkey and Brazil, more than half of the public across generations share optimism about their children's financial future.

Generations divided over children's financial prospects

When children today in our country grow up they will be better off financially than their parents

	18-29	30-49	50+	Youngest-oldest gap
	%	%	%	
Sweden	63	43	37	+26
Argentina	54	48	35	+19
Germany	53	29	34	+19
Ghana	70	61	52	+18
UK	39	21	21	+18
Chile	77	73	61	+16
Kenya	42	28	27	+15
Italy	32	27	19	+13
Colombia	40	31	27	+13
U.S.	45	37	32	+13
Greece	28	22	16	+12
Netherlands	43	35	31	+12
Canada	32	23	20	+12
South Africa	49	44	38	+11
Mexico	33	30	22	+11
Spain	29	27	18	+11
France	15	12	5	+10
Venezuela	43	42	33	+10
South Korea	29	28	41	-12

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.
Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8.

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Sentiment about current economy and children's prospects not always linked

Perceptions of current economic conditions do not seem to be directly linked to expectations for the future in most nations.

Americans, Canadians and some Europeans feel relatively good about their economies today. Nevertheless, few are very optimistic about the financial future for their children. While 87% of Dutch people say their economy is good, only 35% believe today's children will be better off than their parents, a 52-point difference. There is a similar 50-point gap in German economic sentiment and a 40-point divide in Swedish views.

At the same time, only 15% of Brazilians believe their country's economic situation is good, while 56% say the country's children will do better than their parents, a 41-point differential. In Nigeria there is also a downbeat view of the current economy: Just 41% believe it is doing well. Yet this is coupled with an optimistic expectation for the future: 72% of Nigerians say the nation's kids will be better off, a 31-point difference.

In many advanced nations, strong economies not enough to convince publics of bright future

	Current economic situation is good %	Children will be better off financially %	Diff
Netherlands	87	35	-52
Germany	86	36	-50
Sweden	84	44	-40
Australia	60	24	-36
Canada	59	24	-35
UK	51	24	-27
Senegal	76	54	-22
Japan	41	19	-22
U.S.	58	37	-21
Philippines	78	61	-17
Poland	64	48	-16
Israel	62	50	-12
France	21	9	-12
Ghana	46	63	+17
Greece	2	20	+18
South Korea	15	34	+19
Venezuela	20	40	+20
Argentina	23	45	+22
Chile	45	69	+24
Nigeria	41	72	+31
Brazil	15	56	+41

Note: Only double digit differences shown.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q5 & Q8.

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Those ideologically aligned with the party in power more positive than opposition

In many countries surveyed, those who are ideologically aligned with the party in power are more positive about their country's economic situation than those on the other end of the spectrum.

This is particularly true in Israel, where 73% of those on the right say the Israeli economic situation is good, compared with only 40% on the left. There is a similar 33-percentage-point gap between the economic views of Hungarians on the right (60%) and those on the left (28%). And a 28-point right-left divide exists in Poland, a 27-point division in Spain and a 26-point disparity in the UK.

Meanwhile, people on the left (49%) are far more upbeat about the economy than those on the right (11%) in Venezuela. And in Sweden, where more than eight-in-ten people in the public overall are positive about the economic situation, there is still a significant 17-point left-right divide in public opinion.

In many of the countries where those on the right are more upbeat about the national economy, right-of-center governments are in power. And where those on the left are more optimistic about the economy, left-of-center governments were in power at the time of the survey.

CORRECTION (June 2017): The data in this report and the accompanying topline have been corrected to reflect a revised weight for Greece, Italy and the Philippines in 2017 and corrected 2015 data for Brazil. The changes due to this adjustment are very minor and do not materially change the analysis of the report.

Economy looks better to those ideologically aligned with the government in power

The current economic situation in our country is good

	Left %	Center %	Right %	Right-left diff
Israel	40	54	73	+33
Hungary	28	35	60	+32
Poland	48	61	76	+28
Spain	15	28	42	+27
UK	38	50	64	+26
Argentina	18	19	32	+14
Mexico	22	29	34	+12
South Korea	10	14	19	+9
Canada	69	58	60	-9
France	28	24	13	-15
Sweden	92	88	75	-17
Venezuela	49	13	11	-38

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. **Bolded** figures represent the political orientation of the party in power within each country when the survey was fielded.

Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q5.

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1. Mixed views as some economies recover, others slow

North America more upbeat than Europe

What a difference a year can make – or possibly an election, a rise in the stock market and a falloff in the U.S. unemployment rate. The U.S. economy grew by 1.5% in 2016, down from 2.6% growth in 2015, according to OECD [data](#). Nevertheless, six-in-ten people in the United States (58%) say the economic situation is very or somewhat good. In 2016 just 44% of the American public described the economy as good.

This is the [most upbeat assessment](#) of U.S. economic conditions and only the second time that half or more of those surveyed have given the economy a positive rating since 2007. Newfound satisfaction among Republicans over the past year is driving this increase.

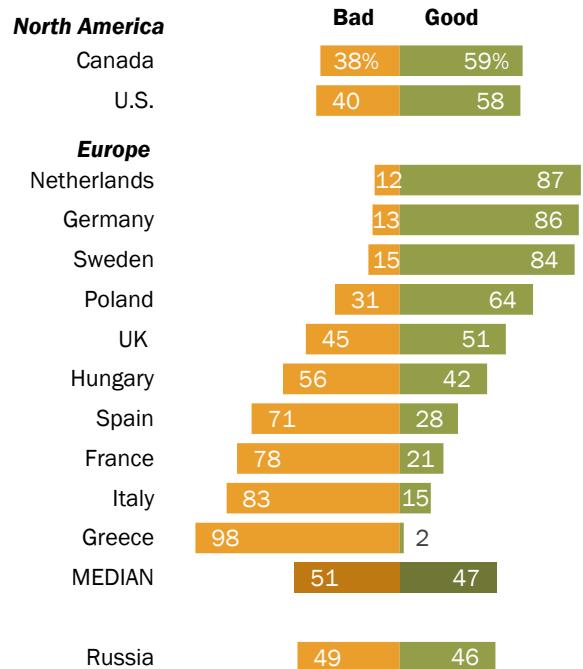
There is currently no major partisan difference in public views of the economy. Roughly six-in-ten Republicans (61%) and Democrats (60%) say conditions are good today. But positive sentiment among Republican Party supporters has roughly doubled in the past year, from 31% in 2016.

Americans who are older, wealthier and have more education are also more satisfied with the economy. Notably, there is a 14-percentage point difference in positive views of the economy between those who have a college education or more and those with a high school education or less.

Canadians have an equally bright view of their economic situation: 59% say it is good, up 11 points from 2016 but largely unchanged from 2015. In 2007, before the financial crisis, 80% of Canadians were upbeat about their economic conditions.

In Europe, views of economy diverge

The current economic situation in our country is ...



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q5.

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As in the U.S., partisan politics play a role in Canadians' views of their economy. Nearly eight-in-ten Canadians who identify with the ruling Liberal Party (78%) believe economic conditions are good. Only 46% of Conservatives agree, as do 55% of those who identify with the New Democratic Party. Conservatives' views are unchanged from 2016. Liberals' opinion has improved 22 points and NDP supporters' views are up 13 points.

Since the 2008 financial crisis, most Europeans have been quite [dispirited](#) about economic conditions in their country. Now, as the economy in a number of nations has begun to [recover](#), the public mood is brightening. Among the Dutch, 87% believe economic conditions are good, as do nearly two-thirds of the Poles (64%). That's a 25-point increase in the Netherlands and a 15-point increase in Poland from 2016. And while only 28% of the Spanish say their economy is doing well, their views are also up 15 points. Even in Germany (86%) and Sweden (84%), where publics have felt good about their economic situation for some time, this year such sentiment is up 11 points in Germany and 8 points in Sweden. Even in France, where only 21% say the economy is good, that assessment is up 9 points from 2016.

Asian-Pacific nations mostly pleased with economy

In the Asian-Pacific nations surveyed, Indians and Filipinos are the most positive about their economic conditions. The South Koreans are the most downbeat.

Roughly eight-in-ten in India (83%) and the Philippines (78%) say the state of their economy is good. Notably, 30% of Indians believe their economy is *very* good, the strongest such sentiment among any country in the survey. Since 2015, Filipino positive assessment of their economy has improved 15 points.

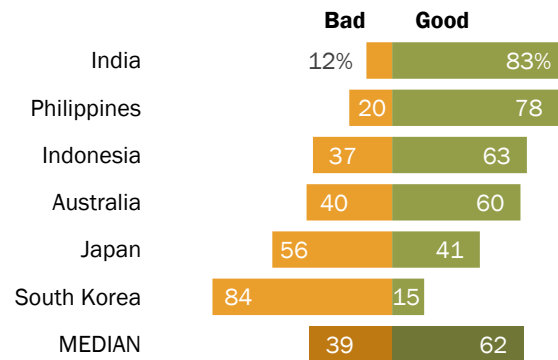
Australia has not experienced a [recession](#) for a quarter-century. And Australians are upbeat about their economic conditions: 60% say they are good.

Japan, by comparison, has struggled with [slow growth](#) for more than two decades and is only now showing some [signs](#) of recovery. Roughly four-in-ten Japanese (41%) believe their economic situation is good, but that is up 11 points from 2016.

South Koreans are troubled by their economy: Only 15% think it is going well, while 84% voice the view that economic conditions are bad.

Indians upbeat about their economy, South Koreans not

The current economic situation in our country is ...



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey, Q5.

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Largely negative economic assessments in Africa and Latin America

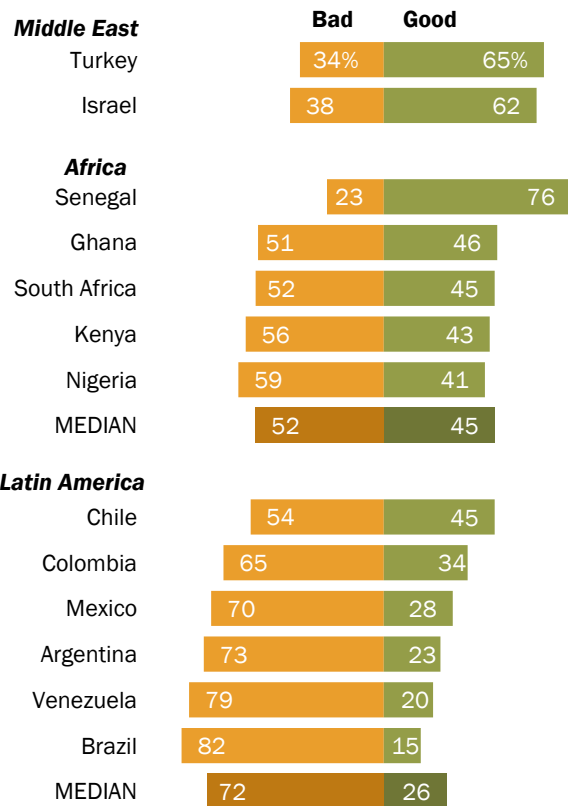
In Turkey (65% good) and Israel (62%), the two Middle Eastern countries surveyed, publics are fairly positive. And both assessments are up significantly since 2015: 18 points in Turkey, 13 points in Israel.

Half or more in four of five African nations give their economies a thumbs-down. Only in Senegal (76%) do people say their economic conditions are good. Just four-in-ten South Africans (45%), Kenyans (43%) and Nigerians (41%) agree. South Africans ages 50 and older are particularly downbeat – only 38% see their economy as doing well.

Majorities in all Latin American countries say economic conditions are bad. Just 15% of Brazilians believe their economy – which shrank by 3.4% in 2016, according to the [OECD](#) – is in good shape. Venezuelans – whose economy contracted an [estimated](#) 18% in 2016 – and Argentinians are not that much more upbeat, with 20% and 23% respectively having positive views of their economies. The most satisfied with their economic situation among the Latin Americans surveyed are the Chileans. And even there only 45% say the economy is good.

Turks, Israelis and Senegalese most positive about their economies

The current economic situation in our country is ...



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q5.

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2. Publics divided on prospects for the next generation

Americans, Canadians and Europeans generally pessimistic

The U.S. may be one of the richest countries in the world, with one of the highest [per capita gross domestic products](#) among major nations, but Americans are fairly pessimistic about economic prospects for their country's children.

Just 37% of Americans believe that today's children will grow up to be better off financially than their parents. Such sentiment is relatively unchanged from 2015.

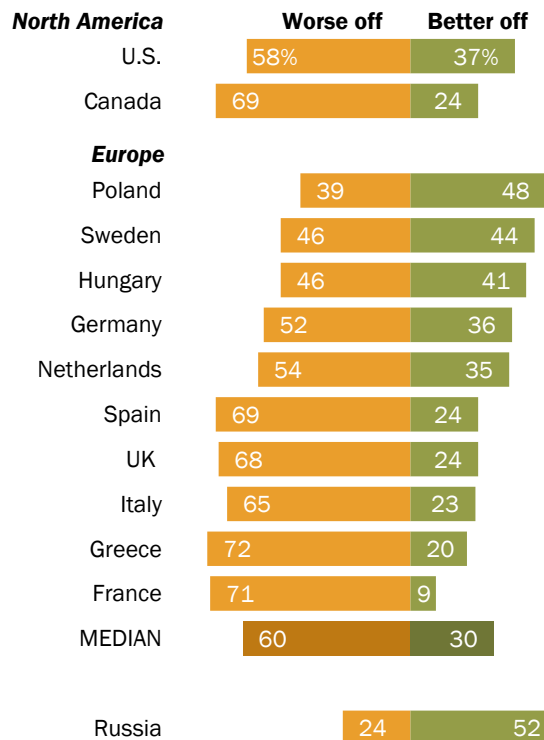
Americans ages 18 to 29 are significantly more optimistic than Americans over age 50. But even 49% of 18- to 29-year-olds still hold the view that the next generation will be worse off. Americans ages 50 and older are particularly downbeat: Just 32% say children will be better off, and 61% think they will be worse off.

As in their views about the current state of the economy, Americans are divided along party lines when thinking about the financial future for today's children. Republicans are split about the next generation's financial prospects, with 45% saying today's children will be better off and 50% saying they'll be worse off. Democrats and independents are more pessimistic: Only about a third of Democrats (33%) and independents (36%) say they think today's children will be better off financially than their parents.

In Canada, people are even glummer about the future. Just 24% believe children will be better off financially, a number that is largely unchanged from 2015. As in the U.S., 18- to 29-year-olds (32%) are more optimistic about prospects for the next generation than are people 50 and older

In Europe and North America, many doubt next generation will be better off

When children today in our country grow up they will be ___ financially than their parents



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8.

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(20%). And Liberal Party adherents (33%) are roughly twice as likely as both Conservative Party (17%) and NDP backers (16%) to expect today's children to be better off than their parents.

While their views of current economic conditions may be improving, Europeans remain fairly downbeat about their children's economic futures. A median of only 30% in Europe believe that when children in their country grow up they will be better off financially than their parents. The most optimistic are the Poles, 48% of whom think today's children will be better off. Such confidence is up 14 points since 2015. Swedes (44%) and Hungarians (41%) are also somewhat hopeful. The most pessimistic are the French: Only 9% see today's children doing better than their parents.

Like their American and Canadian peers, French, German, Spanish, Swedish and British young adults are more likely than older people to believe today's children will do better financially than their parents. However, younger adults in France and Spain are still pessimistic overall: Only 15% of French 18- to 29-year-olds and 29% of Spanish 18- to 29-year-olds think today's children will be better off than their parents, compared with 63% of Swedish young adults and 53% of German young adults.

By more than two-to-one (52% better off, 24% worse off) Russians believe that today's children will be better off. A majority of Russian young adults (56%) are optimistic.

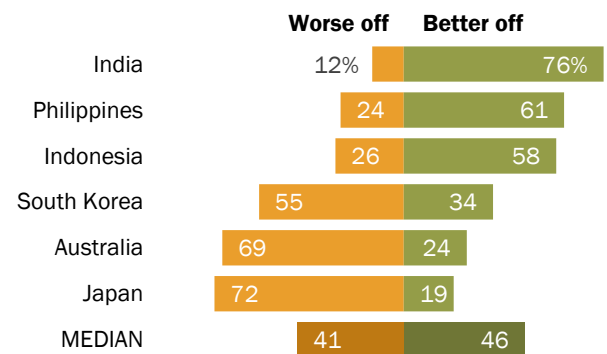
Conflicting views in Asia-Pacific about children's prospects

Among the Asian-Pacific nations surveyed, two very distinct views about the youngest generation's financial future emerged. Majorities of Indians, Filipinos and Indonesians believe that when today's children grow up they will be better off than their parents. But majorities of South Koreans, Australians and Japanese think today's kids will be worse off.

In India, the public is particularly upbeat: 76% see a bright future for Indian children. Roughly six-in-ten in the Philippines (61%) and Indonesia (58%) agree. Filipinos ages 30 to 49 (65%) are more

In Asia-Pacific, advanced economies less optimistic about next generation

When children today in our country grow up they will be ___ financially than their parents



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8.

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optimistic than their older compatriots.

In sharp contrast, roughly seven-in-ten Japanese (72%) and Australians (69%) believe that when today's children in their country grow up they will be worse off financially than their parents. Japanese and South Korean women are particularly worried about kids' financial futures.

Nigerians and Ghanaians optimistic about next generation's future

Roughly seven-in-ten in Nigeria (72%) and six-in-ten in Ghana (63%) voice the view that today's children have bright financial prospects. Younger Ghanaians are particularly optimistic, as are Nigerian women.

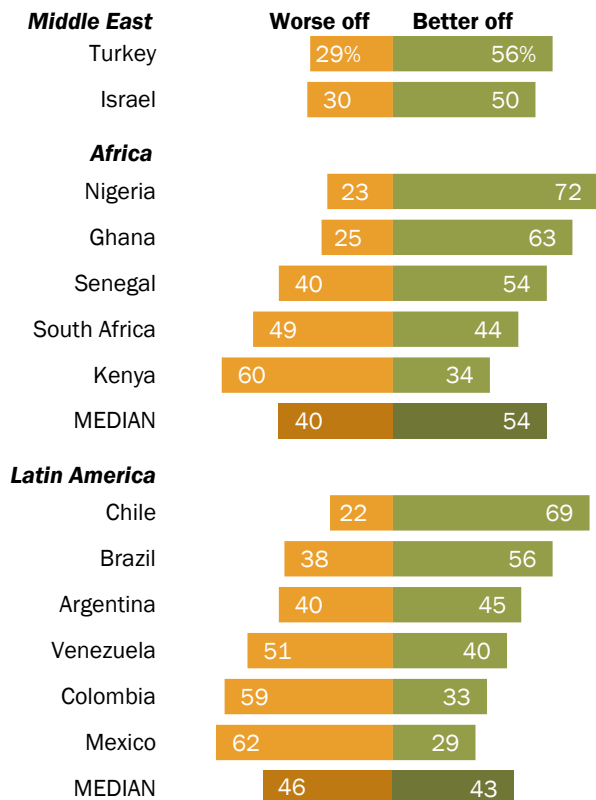
More than half of Senegalese (54%) are optimistic about the economic future for their country's children. But just 44% of South Africans and 34% of Kenyans expect today's children to be better off. South Africans ages 50 and older are particularly downbeat compared with those ages 18 to 29.

In Latin America, majorities in Chile (69%) and Brazil (56%) expect today's children to be better off financially. Chilean men are particularly optimistic. In Argentina people are divided on such economic prospects. And roughly half in Venezuela (51%) and six-in-ten in Colombia (59%) and Mexico (62%) believe kids will be worse off than their parents.

As in their view of the current economy, the Turks and Israelis are generally upbeat about the future for today's children. Half or more Turks (56%) and Israelis (50%) believe the youngest generation will be better off financially than their parents.

Africans and Latin Americans divided over children's prospects

When children today in our country grow up they will be ___ financially than their parents



Source: Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8.

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Methodology

About the Pew Research Center's Spring 2017 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of D3 Systems, Inc., ORB International, Princeton Survey Research Associates International, Kantar Public UK and Voices! Research & Consultancy. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are [available here](#).

[Detailed information on survey methods for this report](#)

[General information on international survey research](#)

Appendix

Economic categorization

For this report we grouped countries into three economic categories: “advanced,” “emerging” and “developing.” These categories are fairly common in specialized and popular discussions and are helpful for analyzing how public attitudes vary with economic circumstances. However, no single, agreed upon scheme exists for placing countries into these three categories. For example, even the World Bank and International Monetary Fund do not always agree on how to categorize economies.

In creating our economic classification of the 32 countries in this report, we relied on multiple sources and criteria. Specifically, we were guided by: World Bank income classifications; classifications of emerging markets by other multi-national organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund; per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP); total size of the country’s economy, as measured by GDP; and average GDP growth rate between 2010 and 2015.

Below is a table that outlines the countries that fall into each of the three categories. The table includes for each country the World Bank income classification, the 2015 GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP) in current prices, the 2015 GDP in current U.S. dollars and the average GDP growth rate between 2010 and 2015.

Appendix: Economic categorization

	World Bank income group	2015 GDP per capita (PPP)	2015 GDP (current US\$ billions)	Average GDP growth (%) (2010-2015)	
Advanced economies	Australia	High income	46,271	1,339	2.5
	Canada	High income	44,261	1,553	2.3
	France	High income	41,017	2,419	1.1
	Germany	High income	48,042	3,363	2.0
	Greece	High income	26,379	195	-4.2
	Hungary	High income	26,458	122	1.7
	Israel	High income	36,576	299	3.8
	Italy	High income	37,217	1,821	-0.2
	Japan	High income	40,763	4,383	1.5
	Netherlands	High income	49,587	750	0.9
	Poland	High income	26,862	477	3.1
	Russia	Upper middle	25,186	1,366	1.9
	South Korea	High income	34,647	1,378	3.6
	Spain	High income	34,727	1,193	-0.2
	Sweden	High income	47,862	496	2.7
	United Kingdom	High income	41,801	2,861	2.0
	United States	High income	56,116	18,037	2.2
Emerging/Developing economies	Argentina	Upper middle	20,338	585	2.9
	Brazil	Upper middle	15,474	1,804	2.2
	Chile	High income	23,367	241	4.2
	Colombia	Upper middle	13,829	292	4.5
	Ghana	Lower middle	4,210	38	7.7
	India	Lower middle	6,105	2,089	7.3
	Indonesia	Lower middle	11,058	862	5.6
	Kenya	Lower middle	3,089	63	6.0
	Mexico	Upper middle	16,988	1,144	3.2
	Nigeria	Lower middle	6,004	487	5.2
	Philippines	Lower middle	7,387	292	6.2
	Senegal	Low income	2,421	14	4.1
	South Africa	Upper middle	13,195	315	2.3
	Turkey	Upper middle	20,009	718	5.2
Venezuela	Upper middle	*	*	*	

* Recent economic data are not available.

Source: World Bank, accessed June 2, 2017.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Topline Questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Spring 2017 Survey
June 5, 2017 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate topline for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Throughout this report, trends from India in 2013 refer to a survey conducted between December 7, 2013, and January 12, 2014 (Winter 2013-2014).
- 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:
 - 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
 - Poland in March 2003
 - Russia in March 2003 and Fall 2002
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2017 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.
- Throughout this topline, data have been corrected to reflect a revised weight for Greece, Italy and the Philippines in 2017 and corrected 2015 data for Brazil. The changes due to this adjustment are very minor and do not materially change the analysis of the report.

		Q5. 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, 2017	9	49	27	13	2	100
	Spring, 2016	5	39	33	21	2	100
	Spring, 2015	4	36	32	24	4	100
	Spring, 2014	2	38	34	24	2	100
	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, 2017	5	54	28	10	2	100
	Spring, 2016	3	45	35	13	4	100
	Spring, 2015	7	50	32	7	4	100
	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
France	Spring, 2017	0	21	55	23	0	100
	Spring, 2016	2	10	50	36	1	100
	Spring, 2015	1	13	56	29	1	100
	Spring, 2014	1	11	54	34	0	100
	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, 2017	31	55	12	1	1
Spring, 2016		15	60	18	4	3	100
Spring, 2015		15	60	20	3	2	100
Spring, 2014		14	71	13	2	1	100
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
Greece		Spring, 2017	0	2	26	72	0
	Spring, 2016	0	2	20	77	0	100
	Spring, 2014	0	2	30	67	0	100
	Spring, 2013	0	1	27	72	0	100
	Spring, 2012	0	2	20	78	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	1	41	43	13	3	100
	Spring, 2016	2	35	47	15	1	100
	Fall, 2009	1	5	44	50	1	100

		Q5. 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
Italy	Spring, 2017	1	14	51	32	1	100
	Spring, 2016	4	29	34	32	1	100
	Spring, 2015	1	11	45	43	0	100
	Spring, 2014	0	3	38	58	0	100
	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	
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	19	68	9	3	1	100
	Spring, 2016	5	57	28	10	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	3	61	25	6	5	100
	Spring, 2016	3	46	38	8	6	100
	Spring, 2015	1	37	46	13	3	100
	Spring, 2014	1	28	52	16	3	100
	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	
Spain	Spring, 2017	3	25	37	34	1	100
	Spring, 2016	1	12	36	50	1	100
	Spring, 2015	2	16	37	44	1	100
	Spring, 2014	1	7	30	63	0	100
	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
Sweden	Spring, 2017	17	67	10	5	1	100
	Spring, 2016	9	67	17	6	1	100
	Spring, 2007	25	59	11	2	3	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	6	45	33	12	3	100
	Spring, 2016	4	43	33	14	5	100
	Spring, 2015	5	47	29	16	3	100
	Spring, 2014	2	41	37	18	2	100
	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	

		Q5. 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
Russia	Spring, 2017	6	40	39	10	5	100
	Spring, 2015	1	23	54	19	3	100
	Spring, 2014	3	41	41	9	6	100
	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	
Australia	Spring, 2017	6	54	30	10	1	100
	Spring, 2016	5	52	31	9	3	100
	Spring, 2015	7	48	33	9	4	100
	Spring, 2013	13	54	20	10	3	100
	Spring, 2008	11	58	22	6	3	100
India	Spring, 2017	30	53	8	4	5	100
	Spring, 2016	35	45	11	6	3	100
	Spring, 2015	27	47	16	8	2	100
	Spring, 2014	10	54	19	11	5	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	10	47	24	18	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2017	14	49	32	5	1	100
	Spring, 2015	6	36	42	14	1	100
	Spring, 2014	6	47	38	7	2	100
	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
Japan	Spring, 2017	2	39	47	9	3	100
	Spring, 2016	1	29	53	15	3	100
	Spring, 2015	1	36	46	14	2	100
	Spring, 2014	1	34	50	13	2	100
	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
	Philippines	Spring, 2017	19	59	15	5	1
Spring, 2015		10	53	28	9	1	100
Spring, 2014		6	57	28	9	0	100
Spring, 2013		7	61	24	7	0	100
Summer, 2002		4	34	38	21	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2017	1	14	53	31	1	100
	Spring, 2015	1	15	56	27	1	100
	Spring, 2014	0	33	51	14	2	100
	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	

		Q5. 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
Israel	Spring, 2017	14	48	31	7	1	100
	Spring, 2015	6	43	41	9	1	100
	Spring, 2014	20	39	24	17	0	100
	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
Turkey	Spring, 2017	24	41	20	14	1	100
	Spring, 2015	13	34	24	28	1	100
	Spring, 2014	14	36	27	19	4	100
	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	
Ghana	Spring, 2017	11	35	14	37	3	100
	Spring, 2015	9	17	18	55	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2017	7	36	24	32	2	100
	Spring, 2016	6	40	27	26	1	100
	Spring, 2015	11	36	26	27	0	100
	Spring, 2014	10	30	27	33	1	100
	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	
Nigeria	Spring, 2017	21	20	18	41	0	100
	Spring, 2016	6	23	22	49	1	100
	Spring, 2015	26	31	17	25	0	100
	Spring, 2014	11	28	25	36	1	100
	Spring, 2013	6	26	30	37	1	100
	Spring, 2010	10	24	31	35	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2017	19	57	12	11	1	100
	Spring, 2015	11	49	22	18	0	100
	Spring, 2014	8	43	30	17	2	100
	Spring, 2013	7	41	21	30	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2017	13	32	23	29	3	100
	Spring, 2016	10	18	25	45	3	100
	Spring, 2015	20	39	18	20	3	100
	Spring, 2014	14	37	29	16	3	100
	Spring, 2013	17	36	25	20	1	100
	Spring, 2008	12	27	29	28	4	100
	Summer, 2002	6	23	28	42	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2017	5	18	44	29	4	100
	Spring, 2015	5	33	47	13	2	100
	Spring, 2014	4	22	45	27	2	100
	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	

		Q5. 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
Brazil	Spring, 2017	0	15	47	35	3	100
	Spring, 2015	1	12	46	41	0	100
	Spring, 2014	1	31	49	18	0	100
	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, 2017	4	41	35	19	1	100
	Spring, 2015	5	40	43	12	0	100
	Spring, 2014	8	61	25	5	2	100
	Spring, 2013	9	49	33	9	1	100
	Spring, 2007	4	45	38	11	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2017	3	31	36	29	1	100
	Spring, 2014	2	37	32	27	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2017	1	27	35	35	1	100
	Spring, 2015	4	30	39	27	1	100
	Spring, 2014	6	34	33	27	1	100
	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
Venezuela	Summer, 2002	3	28	36	30	3	100
	Spring, 2017	3	17	22	57	1	100
	Spring, 2015	3	14	26	57	0	100
	Spring, 2014	6	23	28	43	0	100
Spring, 2013	13	31	23	33	1	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 (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2017	37	58	2	3	100
	Spring, 2015	32	60	4	3	100
	Spring, 2014	30	65	2	3	100
	Spring, 2013	33	62	1	4	100
Canada	Spring, 2017	24	69	3	5	100
	Spring, 2015	27	64	2	7	100
	Spring, 2013	27	64	3	6	100
France	Spring, 2017	9	71	18	2	100
	Spring, 2015	14	85	1	0	100
	Spring, 2014	13	86	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	9	90	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	36	52	6	6	100
	Spring, 2015	34	58	3	4	100
	Spring, 2014	38	56	2	4	100
	Spring, 2013	28	64	3	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2017	20	72	4	3	100
	Spring, 2014	25	65	8	3	100
	Spring, 2013	21	67	8	5	100
Hungary	Spring, 2017	41	46	3	10	100
Italy	Spring, 2017	23	65	5	7	100
	Spring, 2015	15	66	13	5	100
	Spring, 2014	15	67	10	7	100
	Spring, 2013	14	73	6	7	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2017	35	54	7	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2017	48	39	4	8	100
	Spring, 2015	34	53	7	7	100
	Spring, 2014	28	58	6	8	100
	Spring, 2013	26	61	5	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2017	24	69	2	5	100
	Spring, 2015	31	61	4	4	100
	Spring, 2014	30	62	5	3	100
	Spring, 2013	28	65	3	4	100
Sweden	Spring, 2017	44	46	7	3	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2017	24	68	3	5	100
	Spring, 2015	25	68	3	4	100
	Spring, 2014	23	72	2	3	100
	Spring, 2013	17	74	2	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2017	52	24	14	9	100
	Spring, 2015	48	19	22	11	100
	Spring, 2014	44	21	23	12	100
	Spring, 2013	40	24	23	13	100
Australia	Spring, 2017	24	69	3	5	100
	Spring, 2015	26	64	4	6	100
	Spring, 2013	39	53	4	4	100
India	Spring, 2017	76	12	5	7	100
	Spring, 2016	72	20	5	4	100
	Spring, 2015	74	18	4	4	100
	Spring, 2014	67	24	4	4	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	64	23	5	8	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2017	58	26	15	2	100
	Spring, 2015	51	18	22	9	100
	Spring, 2014	62	19	15	3	100
	Spring, 2013	58	25	13	5	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 (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2017	19	72	3	6	100
	Spring, 2015	18	72	4	6	100
	Spring, 2014	14	79	4	3	100
	Spring, 2013	15	76	4	5	100
Philippines	Spring, 2017	61	24	9	7	100
	Spring, 2015	51	26	16	7	100
	Spring, 2014	52	32	12	4	100
	Spring, 2013	63	29	3	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2017	34	55	6	5	100
	Spring, 2015	43	52	3	2	100
	Spring, 2014	52	43	4	2	100
	Spring, 2013	56	37	5	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2017	50	30	15	5	100
	Spring, 2015	51	27	13	9	100
	Spring, 2014	43	30	18	9	100
	Spring, 2013	41	27	22	11	100
Turkey	Spring, 2017	56	29	7	9	100
	Spring, 2015	40	52	1	8	100
	Spring, 2014	35	41	17	7	100
	Spring, 2013	39	43	8	9	100
Ghana	Spring, 2017	63	25	3	10	100
	Spring, 2015	56	35	5	4	100
	Spring, 2014	63	27	5	5	100
	Spring, 2013	65	22	9	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2017	34	60	2	5	100
	Spring, 2015	43	47	7	4	100
	Spring, 2014	36	55	5	4	100
	Spring, 2013	55	32	8	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2017	72	23	2	3	100
	Spring, 2015	84	11	2	3	100
	Spring, 2014	63	21	8	8	100
	Spring, 2013	65	18	8	9	100
Senegal	Spring, 2017	54	40	3	3	100
	Spring, 2015	64	26	7	4	100
	Spring, 2014	63	26	7	3	100
	Spring, 2013	51	36	8	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2017	44	49	3	3	100
	Spring, 2015	47	33	14	5	100
	Spring, 2014	50	25	19	7	100
	Spring, 2013	39	40	15	6	100
Argentina	Spring, 2017	45	40	4	10	100
	Spring, 2015	55	34	5	6	100
	Spring, 2014	42	37	8	13	100
	Spring, 2013	44	38	10	8	100
Brazil	Spring, 2017	56	38	3	4	100
	Spring, 2015	61	35	2	2	100
	Spring, 2014	72	25	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	79	18	2	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2017	69	22	7	2	100
	Spring, 2015	67	16	13	4	100
	Spring, 2014	77	8	9	6	100
	Spring, 2013	76	13	6	5	100
Colombia	Spring, 2017	33	59	4	5	100
	Spring, 2014	50	37	7	5	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 (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2017	29	62	4	6	100
	Spring, 2015	41	43	12	5	100
	Spring, 2014	46	39	10	5	100
	Spring, 2013	44	39	8	9	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2017	40	51	2	7	100
	Spring, 2015	36	48	7	9	100
	Spring, 2014	48	37	7	9	100
	Spring, 2013	66	21	7	7	100

In 2017, 'same' was included as a non-volunteer category in France.