On Eve of World Cup, Brazil Well-Regarded in Much of the World

Young People Especially Positive

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
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About the Report

This report examines global views toward Brazil. It is based on 41,408 interviews in 37 countries with adults 18 and older, between March 17, 2014, and May 23, 2014. For more details, see survey methods and topline results.

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On Eve of World Cup, Brazil Well-Regarded in Much of the World
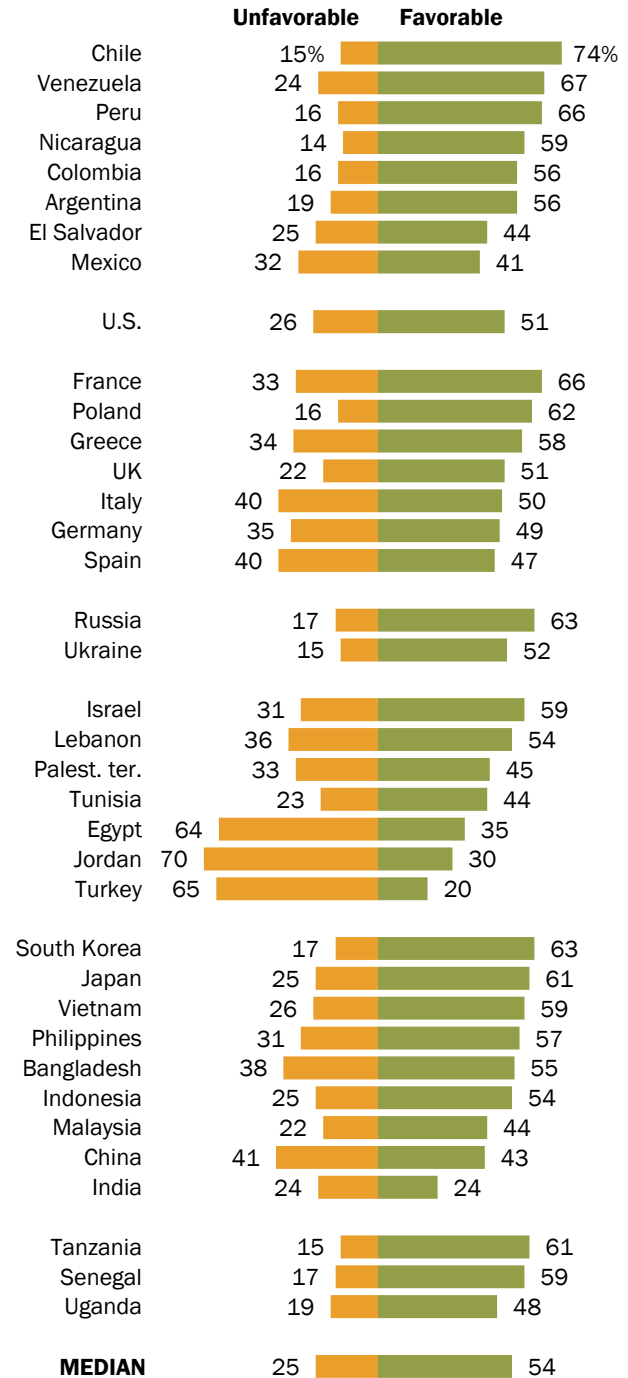
Young People Especially Positive

As Brazil prepares to host its second World Cup, at least half of those surveyed in 24 of 37 countries have a favorable view of the South American nation. Views of Brazil are particularly positive in Latin America and Asia, although in many countries a fair share of people offer no opinion. Brazil gets especially high ratings among young people in many nations around the world. However, Brazil receives low marks in some major Middle Eastern nations.

These are the findings of a new survey by the Pew Research Center conducted in 37 countries among 41,408 respondents from March 17 to May 23, 2014. In total, a median of 54% across the 37 countries have a favorable view of Brazil. Meanwhile, 76% of Brazilians say their country should be more respected around the world than it currently is. *(For more on the views of Brazilians about their place in the world, the 2013 protests, attitudes toward their economy and opinions on the World Cup, see Brazilian Discontent Ahead of World Cup, released June 3, 2014).*

Brazil receives its highest rating from Chile, where 74% say they have a favorable opinion. In both Venezuela and Peru, about two-thirds have a positive view of Brazil. Elsewhere in Latin America, majorities in Nicaragua (59%), Colombia (56%) and Argentina (56%) have

Mostly Positive Ratings for Brazil

Do you have a _____ opinion of Brazil?

Country	Unfavorable	Favorable
Chile	15%	74%
Venezuela	24	67
Peru	16	66
Nicaragua	14	59
Colombia	16	56
Argentina	19	56
El Salvador	25	44
Mexico	32	41
U.S.	26	51
France	33	66
Poland	16	62
Greece	34	58
UK	22	51
Italy	40	50
Germany	35	49
Spain	40	47
Russia	17	63
Ukraine	15	52
Israel	31	59
Lebanon	36	54
Palest. ter.	33	45
Tunisia	23	44
Egypt	64	35
Jordan	70	30
Turkey	65	20
South Korea	17	63
Japan	25	61
Vietnam	26	59
Philippines	31	57
Bangladesh	38	55
Indonesia	25	54
Malaysia	22	44
China	41	43
India	24	24
Tanzania	15	61
Senegal	17	59
Uganda	19	48
MEDIAN	25	54

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q15d.

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positive impressions of Brazil. However, in 2013, three-quarters of Argentines had a favorable view of their eastern neighbor.

In El Salvador (44%) and Mexico (41%), less than half see Brazil favorably, with many respondents not offering an opinion. In Mexico, favorable opinions are down 17 percentage points since 2002, when 58% had a positive view of Brazil.

In the U.S., about half (51%) hold a positive view of Brazil, with around a quarter (26%) seeing the country negatively, and the rest offering no opinion.

Six-in-ten or more in France (66%) and Poland (62%) share positive views of Brazil. But only about half in the United Kingdom (51%), Italy (50%), Germany (49%) and Spain (47%) hold a favorable view of the South American nation.

Opinions are decidedly mixed in the Middle East, with more than half in Israel (59%) and Lebanon (54%) expressing favorable feelings toward Brazil. But in Egypt, Jordan and Turkey, strong majorities express unfavorable views of Latin America's most populous country. *(For more on Middle Eastern views of other countries, such as the United States, China and the EU, see the Global Indicators Database).*

Middle Easterners Most Mixed on Brazil

Regional medians with a _____ opinion of Brazil
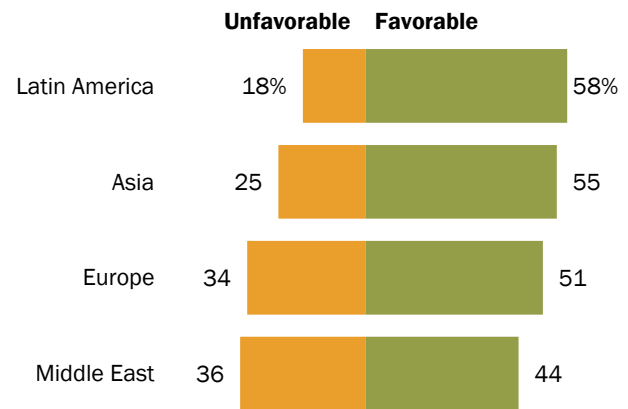
Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q15d.

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In most Asian countries surveyed, the public sees Brazil in a positive light. This includes majorities in South Korea (63%), Japan (61%), Vietnam (59%), the Philippines (57%) and Bangladesh (55%). Opinions are also on balance favorable in Indonesia and Malaysia. Only in China, which is Brazil's top trading partner, are opinions split (43% favorable, 41% unfavorable). In India and Pakistan, most do not offer an opinion on Brazil.

African nations, which Brazil has increasingly turned to as trade partners, are generally favorable towards Brazil, although many do not offer opinions. Among the African countries surveyed, Brazil is seen most favorably in Tanzania (61%) and Senegal (59%).

Brazil Popular with the Young

In 22 of the 37 countries, young people ages 18-29 years-old are significantly more inclined to have a favorable view of Brazil than are people ages 50 and older.

Age gaps are particularly high in the UK (+33 percentage points), Vietnam (+33), Tunisia (+23), Mexico (+22), South Korea (+21), Senegal (+21) and Germany (+20). Overall, majorities of young people in 23 of 37 countries express a favorable view.

Young People Like Brazil More than Their Elders in Most Countries

Favorable view of Brazil

	18-29	30-49	50+	Youngest-oldest gap
	%	%	%	
Vietnam	77	56	44	+33
UK	71	55	38	+33
Tunisia	57	43	34	+23
Mexico	49	44	27	+22
South Korea	75	67	54	+21
Senegal	65	61	44	+21
Germany	63	54	43	+20
Tanzania	66	63	47	+19
Colombia	66	54	50	+16
Philippines	65	54	49	+16
Ukraine	61	53	47	+14
China	49	43	36	+13
Palest. ter.	49	46	37	+12
Peru	73	63	62	+11
Uganda	48	50	37	+11
Japan	67	66	57	+10
Israel	65	60	55	+10
U.S.	56	55	46	+10
El Salvador	48	46	38	+10
Chile	78	74	69	+9
Malaysia	48	47	39	+9
India	27	26	18	+9

Note: Only significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q15d.

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Methods in Detail

<u>About the 2014 Spring Pew Global Attitudes Survey</u>

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

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

Country:	**Argentina**
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by locality size
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	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:	**France**
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample of landline and cell phone households with quotas for gender, age and occupation and stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	French
Fieldwork dates:	March 17 – April 1, 2014
Sample size:	1,003
Margin of Error:	±4.1 percentage points
Representative:	Telephone households (roughly 99% of all French households)

Country:	**Germany**
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RL(2)D) probability sample of landline households, stratified by administrative district and community size, and cell phone households
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	German
Fieldwork dates:	March 17 – April 2, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Telephone households (roughly 99% of all German households)

Country:	**Greece**
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Greek
Fieldwork dates:	March 22 – April 9, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.7 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding the islands in the Aegean and Ionian Seas, or roughly 6% of the population)

Country:	**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: **Israel**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by district, urbanity, and socioeconomic status, with an oversample of Arabs

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Hebrew, Arabic

Fieldwork dates: April 24 – May 11, 2014

Sample size: 1,000 (597 Jews, 388 Arabs, 15 others)

Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points

Representative: Adult population (The data were weighted to reflect the actual distribution of Jews, Arabs and others in Israel.)

Country: **Italy**

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

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Italian

Fieldwork dates: March 18 – April 7, 2014

Sample size: 1,000

Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points

Representative: Adult population

Country: **Japan**

Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households stratified by region and population size

Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus

Languages: Japanese

Fieldwork dates: April 10 – April 27, 2014

Sample size: 1,000

Margin of Error: ±3.2 percentage points

Representative: Landline households (roughly 86% of all Japanese households)

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:	**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: **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 Korea**
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of adults who own a cell phone
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	Korean
Fieldwork dates:	April 17 – April 30, 2014
Sample size:	1,009
Margin of Error:	±3.2 percentage points
Representative:	Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 96% of adults age 18 and older)

Country: **Spain**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone-
                    only households stratified by region
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish/Castilian
Fieldwork dates: March 17 – March 31, 2014
Sample size: 1,009
Margin of Error: ±3.2 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (roughly 97% of Spanish households)

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: **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: Adult 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: Adult 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: Adult 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: **United Kingdom**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households, stratified by government office region, and cell phone-only households
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English
Fieldwork dates: March 17 – April 8, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±3.4 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (roughly 98% of all households in the United Kingdom)

Country:	**United States**
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	English, Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	April 22 – May 11, 2014
Sample size:	1,002
Margin of Error:	±3.5 percentage points
Representative:	Telephone households with English or Spanish speakers (roughly 96% of U.S. households)

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
June 11, 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.

- 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:

    - Venezuela prior to 2013
    - Brazil prior to 2010

- 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.

		Q15d Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of d. Brazil					
		Very favorable	**Somewhat favorable**	**Somewhat unfavorable**	**Very unfavorable**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
United States	Spring, 2014	9	42	19	7	23	100
	Fall, 2009	11	46	13	4	26	100
France	Spring, 2014	7	59	24	9	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	2	47	32	3	15	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	8	50	25	9	8	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	6	44	27	13	10	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	7	55	13	3	21	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	6	41	31	9	13	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	9	42	17	5	27	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	11	52	13	4	20	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	8	44	12	3	34	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	5	15	14	51	15	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	9	26	36	28	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	5	25	30	40	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	13	41	17	19	10	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	8	37	17	16	21	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	13	31	13	10	32	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	11	48	22	9	9	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	14	41	28	10	7	100
China	Spring, 2014	4	39	31	10	16	100
India	Spring, 2014	5	19	14	10	52	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	8	46	22	3	20	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	4	57	22	3	14	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	4	40	18	4	33	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	7	50	22	9	13	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	3	60	16	1	21	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	12	47	22	4	15	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	11	45	14	5	24	100
	Spring, 2013	25	50	8	2	15	100
	Spring, 2010	18	51	9	5	16	100
	Spring, 2007	4	43	20	10	22	100
	Summer, 2002	10	40	21	8	21	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	19	58	16	3	4	100
	Spring, 2013	25	61	11	2	1	100
	Spring, 2010	31	57	9	2	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	18	56	12	3	11	100
	Spring, 2013	21	55	12	4	9	100
	Spring, 2007	18	58	11	2	11	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	21	35	9	7	28	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	13	31	14	11	31	100
	Spring, 2013	6	40	16	6	32	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	8	33	17	15	27	100
	Spring, 2013	7	30	22	10	31	100
	Spring, 2010	7	34	13	7	39	100
	Spring, 2007	7	41	20	8	24	100
	Summer, 2002	10	48	10	4	28	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	29	30	8	6	27	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	13	53	13	3	19	100
	Spring, 2007	17	56	8	4	16	100
	Summer, 2002	15	57	8	2	19	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	20	47	15	9	9	100
	Spring, 2013	29	41	9	6	15	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	24	35	11	6	25	100
	Spring, 2013	23	36	6	4	30	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	21	40	10	5	24	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	19	29	10	9	34	100
	Spring, 2013	11	21	10	7	52	100