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Global Public Downbeat about Economy

Many Wary of the Future

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About the Report

This report examines public opinion about the economy in 44 countries around the world, including public views of the way things are going in respondents' country, the current national economic situation and expectations for the national economy over the next 12 months, and gauges the intensity of public concern about unemployment, inflation, inequality and public debt. It is based on 48,643 interviews in 44 countries with adults 18 and older, conducted from March 17 to June 5, 2014. For more details, see survey methods and topline results.

The report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals:

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Global Public Downbeat about Economy

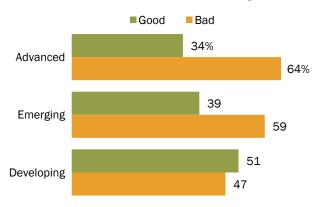
Many Wary of the Future

Six years after the beginning of the Great Recession, amid an <u>uneven global economic</u> recovery, publics around the world remain glum. In most nations, people say their country is heading in the wrong direction and most voice the view that economic conditions are bad, according to a new 44 country survey by the Pew Research Center conducted among 48,643 respondents from March 17 to June 5, 2014.

This is the first in a series of Pew Research Center reports based on the Spring 2014 global survey that will look at public views of major economic changes in advanced, emerging and developing nations.

Economic Mood Glum in Advanced and Emerging Economies

The current economic situation in our country is ...



Note: Medians based on economic categories.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q9.

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A global median of 60% see their country's economy performing poorly. This includes 64% of those surveyed in advanced economies and 59% in emerging markets. Only in developing economies is there some semblance of satisfaction with economic performance: 51% voice the view that their economy is doing well.

Those who see their economy in the most negative light are the Greeks (97% say economic conditions are bad), Italians (96%), Spanish (93%) and Ukrainians (93%). In the United States, 58% are of the opinion that the American economy is not doing well; only 40% say its performance is good. (For more on the U.S. economy, see Views of Job Market Tick Up, No Rise in Economic Optimism.)

Those most positive about their national economic conditions are the Chinese (89%), Vietnamese (87%) and Germans (85%).

¹ Advanced economies include France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Spain, United Kingdom & the U.S.. Emerging economies include Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Venezuela & Vietnam. Developing economies include Bangladesh, El Salvador, Ghana, Kenya, Nicaragua, the Palestinian territories, Senegal, Tanzania & Uganda.

In a half dozen countries, economic attitudes have soured in the last year. In 2013, a majority of Brazilians (59%) said their economy was doing well. Today only 32% hold this view, a 27 percentage point drop in economic confidence. There has also been a 15 point decline in positive views of the economy in Venezuela and 13 point drop-offs in Argentina and Malaysia.

However, over the last year, the economic mood has brightened in a number of nations. In 2013 in the United Kingdom and Pakistan, only 15% and 17% of the public, respectively, thought the economy was doing well. British assessments of their economic conditions are now up 28 points. Pakistanis' economic frame of mind has improved by 20 points. Double digit improvements in economic mood are also found in Uganda, Israel, Indonesia, South Korea, Russia, Chile and Germany.

Expectations for the future of national economies are a bit more positive overall. A global median of 46% sees their economy picking up over the next year. This includes 45% in the UK — a 23 point rise in public economic optimism about the future since 2013. A majority of Indonesians (55%) and Ugandans (57%) also expect their economy to perform better over the next year, with such confidence up 18 points and 15 points, respectively, since last year.

Where Economic Attitudes Are Souring

Economy is good

	2013	2014	Change
	%	%	
Brazil	59	32	-27
Venezuela	44	29	-15
Malaysia	85	72	-13
Argentina	39	26	-13
Kenya	52	40	-12
Ghana	37	26	-11

Note: Only double-digit changes are shown.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q9.

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Where Economic Mood Is Brightening

Economy is good

	2013	2014	Change
	%	%	
UK	15	43	+28
Pakistan	17	37	+20
Uganda	44	62	+18
Israel	43	59	+16
Indonesia	37	53	+16
South Korea	20	33	+13
Chile	58	69	+11
Russia	33	44	+11
Germany	75	85	+10

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q9.

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At the same time, optimism about the economy over the next 12 months has nosedived in Japan, where just 15% foresee their economy improving, down from 40% who were hopeful a year ago. More than six-in-ten Malaysians (64%) were upbeat about their economic prospects in 2013; now, less than half (47%) see a brighter economic future. Notably, U.S. optimism about the trajectory of the economy is down nine points, from 44% in 2013 to 35% in 2014.

Concern about the economy manifests itself in widespread and overwhelming worry about a range of economic challenges. A global median of 77% says both rising prices and a lack of employment opportunities are very big problems in their country. A median of 60% holds the view that the gap between the rich and the poor is a very big concern. And 59% assert that public debt is similarly a very big challenge.

In advanced economies, the greatest concern is

about debt, with a median of 64% saying public

Publics Troubled by Range of Problems

Median share saying each is a very big problem

	Public debt	Lack of employment opportunities	Rising prices	Rich- poor gap
	%	%	%	%
Advanced	64	58	56	56
Emerging	56	72	77	60
Developing	60	86	84	60

Note: Medians based on economic categories.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q23a-d.

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debt is a major worry. In emerging markets, inflation (77%) is seen to be the gravest challenge, followed by a lack of employment opportunities (72%). And in developing societies, both jobs (86%) and inflation (84%) are the subject of intense public worry.

1. National Conditions Not Good

Most national publics around the world – a global median of 69% – are dissatisfied with the way things are going in their country. By this broad measure of national unease, which may encompass public perception of economic, political, social and security conditions, half or more of the publics in 36 of the 44 nations surveyed say conditions in their society are not good.

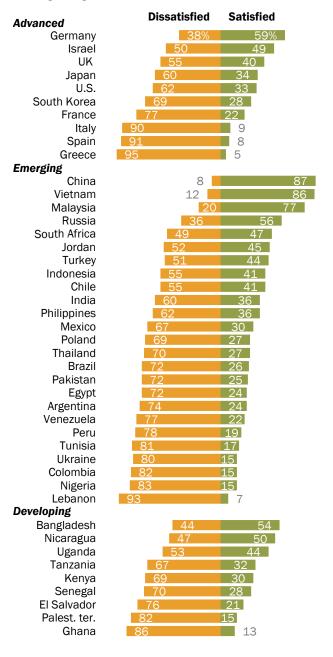
This displeasure is shared across advanced economies (a median of 66% unhappy), emerging markets (69%) and developing economies (69%). Regionally, the greatest unease is in Europe (77%), Latin America (74%) and the Middle East (72%). The least dissatisfaction is in Asia (60%). But it is hardly a sign of well-being that six-in-ten Asians are discontented with the way things are going.

At a national level, the most dissatisfied are the Greeks (95%), the Lebanese (93%), the Spanish (91%) and the Italians (90%). About six-in-ten Americans (62%) are also unhappy with the way things are going in the U.S. The most content with their country's direction are the Chinese (87%), the Vietnamese (86%) and the Malaysians (77%).

Notably, Russian satisfaction with their nation's direction has improved 19 percentage points, from 37% to 56%, in the last year, possibly a byproduct of <u>public backing</u> for Russia's newly assertive foreign policy. British contentment has grown 14 points, from 26% to 40%, likely the consequence of the <u>pickup in the economy</u>.

Widespread Dissatisfaction

Overall, are you ___ with the way things are going in our country today?



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q5.

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2. Widespread Economic Gloom

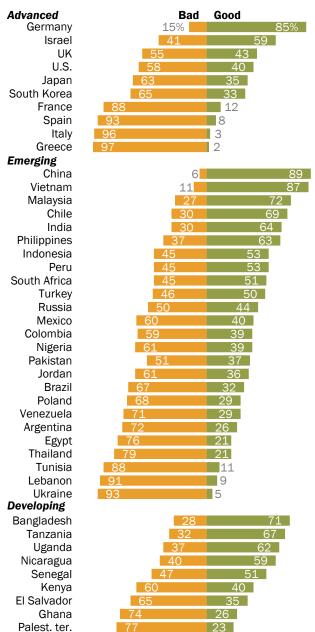
The global public is generally downbeat about the economic situation in their countries, except in Asia.

Their mood reflects recent economic conditions. Global growth slowed in the first quarter of 2014, immediately prior to the survey. At 2.75%, it was down a full percentage point from the growth experienced in the second half of 2013, according to the International Monetary Fund. Some nations, especially advanced economies, such as Japan, Germany, Spain, and the UK, performed better than expected. But their success was outweighed by disappointing growth in China and the U.S. And weak demand in those economies sapped economic growth in emerging markets, where success is often driven by exports to the U.S. and China.

In advanced economies, a median of just 34% say their economy is in good shape, and only 39% in emerging economies share similar positive views. In developing economies, publics are divided: 51% say their economy is doing well and 47% see it performing poorly. These views are relatively unchanged in the emerging markets that were surveyed in both 2013 and 2014. But in the 10 advanced economies surveyed in both years, the median who hold the view that their economy is good has actually improved by 16 percentage points, a sign that even the modest economic recovery experienced in parts of Europe, Japan and the U.S. is resonating with the public.

Views of Current Economic Situation

The current economic situation in our country is ...



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q9.

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Seen through a regional lens, a median of 88% of Europeans say their economies are doing poorly, as do 76% in the Middle East and 60% in Latin America. Africans are divided: 51% express the view that their economies are doing well, 47% say their performance is bad. Asians, however, are generally upbeat: 63% say their economies are in good shape, just 37% see them performing poorly.

The Chinese (89%), Vietnamese (87%) and Germans (85%) feel the best about their country's economic situation. And they have reason to feel positive. China's economy is expected to grow by 7.4% this year and Vietnam's by 5.6%, according to the IMF. The Greeks (2%) and Italians (3%) are the most downbeat about current economic conditions. Again, this is hardly surprising. Italy fell back into recession in the first half of 2014 and Greece's economy continued to shrink.

3. Mixed Views on Next 12 Months

The IMF expects the world economy to pick up a bit, growing at 3.4% in 2014, slightly faster than in 2013, and expand by 4% in 2015.

However, the public, wary about the prospect of such growth, is split down the middle between expectations of improvement and the assumption that things will stay the same or will worsen. A median of 46% across the 44 countries surveyed expect their economy to improve. An equal proportion of people say it will remain the same (26%) or worsen (20%).

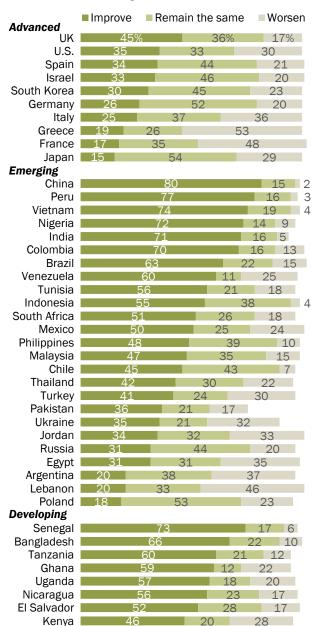
A median of 57% of those in developing economies hold the view that the economy is likely to improve. Just 17% say it will worsen. A plurality (48%) in emerging markets expect economic conditions to be better, while only 18% see them worsening. And a plurality (41%) in advanced economies anticipate that the economic situation in their country will remain the same, with the rest of the public evenly divided between those who say it will improve and those who fear it will deteriorate.

Regionally, people in Africa (59%) and Latin America (56%) are the most hopeful about the coming year. Nearly half (48%) of Asians agree. But only 25% of Europeans expect economic conditions to improve.

The most optimistic nation is China (80%), where the IMF expects growth to be 7.1% in 2015. But there are also high expectations in the Latin American nations of Peru (77%) and

Global Public Wary of Economy's Future

Over the next 12 months, do you expect the economic situation in our country to ...



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q10.

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Colombia (70%), where the IMF foresees growth of 5.8% and 4.5% respectively. The same is true

in the Asian economies of Vietnam (74%) and India (71%), where the IMF forecasts growth of 5.7% and 6.4% respectively; and in the African countries Senegal (73%) and Nigeria (72%), where the IMF expects growth of 4.8% and 7.0%.

The greatest pessimists can be found in Greece (53% worsen), France (48%), Lebanon (46%) and the Palestinian territories (44%).

Americans are almost evenly divided: 35% are hopeful of improvement, 33% expect more of the same and 30% see conditions worsening. But there is a partisan divide in views on the trajectory of the economy: 54% of Democrats expect economic conditions to improve, while 48% of Republicans anticipate that they will worsen.

4. Multiple Economic Problems

Publics concerned about the economy generally see problems wherever they look, and their anxiety is often quite intense. Across a range of economic problems, including inflation, unemployment, income inequality and public debt, strong majorities in most countries not only see each as a concern, they voice the view that these are *very* big problems facing their country.

In six of the 10 advanced economies surveyed, the lack of employment opportunities is considered

the top economic challenge.

Almost every Greek (98%) in the survey says joblessness is a major issue. This finding is hardly surprising in a country where the official unemployment rate for 2013 was 27%. More than nine-inten Italians and Spanish agree that the lack of employment opportunities in their own nations is a top problem. The least troubled about unemployment are the Germans (24%), where the joblessness rate was 5.2% in 2013.

Jobs Overwhelming Concern in Greece, Italy, Spain

Very big problem

	Rising prices	Lack of employment opportunities	Rich-poor gap	Public debt
Advanced	%	%	%	%
Greece	89	98	84	89
Italy	78	94	73	79
Spain	68	93	74	75
France	64	77	60	65
Israel	58	57	57	33
U.S.	53	54	46	63
UK	46	54	47	54
South Korea	44	58	55	58
Japan	31	45	28	67
Germany	23	24	39	34

Note: Highest percentages for each country highlighted in bold.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q23a-d.

Public debt is the major worry

in Japan (67%) and the U.S.

(63%), where indebtedness is equal to 243.5% and 105.7% of the GDP respectively. But the greatest concern is in Greece (89%), Italy (79%) and Spain (75%). The Israelis (33%) are the least concerned.

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The Germans (23%) are the least anxious about inflation, possibly because Germany has recently been experiencing its **lowest inflation** in years.

And only in Germany (39%) is the gap between the rich and the poor viewed as the principal economic problem facing the country. The greatest worry about inequality is again in Greece (84%).

In 18 of 25 emerging markets rising prices are among the gravest economic concerns. Nearly all Pakistanis (97%) complain that inflation is a *very* big problem, as do 95% of Tunisians and 92% of Lebanese. The least concerned about inflation are the Chinese (38%).

In seven emerging economies joblessness is seen as among the most important economic problems, with the greatest concern in Tunisia (95%), Colombia (92%) and Nigeria (90%). The Chinese are again the least worried (30%).

Notably, Turks (74%), and Chileans (74%) cite income inequality as among the leading economic challenges facing their country. But the greatest concern about the gap between the rich and the poor is in Lebanon (84%). In emerging markets, the least concern about inequality is found in Vietnam (34%).

Emerging Markets: Rising Prices Top the List of Worries in Most Nations

Lack of

Very big problem

	Rising prices	Lack of employment opportunities	Rich-poor gap	Public debt
Emerging	%	%	%	%
Pakistan	97	90	76	58
Tunisia	95	95	77	78
Lebanon	92	91	84	90
Venezuela	89	83	59	72
Argentina	89	79	72	55
South Africa	87	84	72	65
Colombia	86	92	74	69
India	86	79	70	49
Nigeria	85	90	74	66
Philippines	85	79	53	79
Brazil	85	72	68	56
Mexico	83	82	60	61
Ukraine	77	71	66	70
Thailand	77	60	43	55
Indonesia	75	72	41	50
Turkey	74	70	74	68
Chile	74	65	74	42
Malaysia	72	55	46	63
Peru	65	66	54	44
Jordan	63	60	46	46
Egypt	59	63	54	45
Russia	58	48	50	20
Vietnam	57	62	34	31
Poland	53	70	44	49
China	38	30	42	12
Note: Highest percents	acon for onch countr	v highlightad in hale	4	

Note: Highest percentages for each country highlighted in bold.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q23a-d.

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Nowhere in the emerging

markets surveyed is public debt seen as the most important economic challenge facing the nation. Nevertheless, it is considered a major problem in Lebanon (90%), the Philippines (79%) and Tunisia (78%). Only 12% of the Chinese see such debt as a very important issue.

Rising prices are viewed as the most pressing economic challenge in six of nine developing

countries. Inflation most troubles the public in Ghana (93%), Kenya (89%) and Senegal (88%). Joblessness is seen as a *very* big problem in Uganda (93%) in particular. Both unemployment and inflation are judged major problems by at least seven-inten in all developing countries surveyed.

Income inequality is a particular worry in Tanzania (77%) and Ghana (76%), but a relatively low concern in Bangladesh (34%).

Developing Nations: Inflation Gravest Concern

Very big problem

	Rising prices	Lack of employment opportunities	Rich-poor gap	Public debt
Developing	%	%	%	%
Ghana	93	90	76	75
Kenya	89	88	74	46
Senegal	88	88	60	42
Nicaragua	85	84	58	72
Uganda	84	93	73	60
Tanzania	84	86	77	69
El Salvador	80	77	60	70
Bangladesh	77	70	34	28
Palest. ter.	72	78	57	52

Note: Highest percentages for each country highlighted in bold.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q23a-d.

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Public debt especially worries

Ghanaians (75%) and Nicaraguans (72%). It is again the least of Bangladeshi economic anxieties.

Despite their high level of distress about various economic problems, public views of these challenges have not changed much since 2013 except in a few societies.

The greatest movement in public economic concerns involves declining worry about public debt. The proportion of the public that sees this as a major problem is down 33 points in Senegal, 24 points in Pakistan, 20 points in the Palestinian territories, 19 points in Russia, 16 points in Chile, 15 points in Brazil and 13 points in Israel, Indonesia and Kenya.

The perception that joblessness is a very big problem has gone down 15 percentage points in Chile and El Salvador since 2013, 13 points in Japan, 12 points in the UK and 11 points in South Korea. Intense concern about inflation is down 21 percentage points in China in the last year, 13 points in Poland, 12 points in Israel and South Korea and 10 points in Chile. Serious worry about the gap between the rich and the poor is down by double digits in a number of nations: by 18 points in Senegal, 12 points in Germany and India, 11 points in South Korea and 10 points in China and Poland.

Methods in Detail

About the 2014 Spring Pew Global Attitudes Survey

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

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

Country: **Argentina**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by locality size

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Spanish

Fieldwork dates: 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

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

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: 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

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

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

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

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

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: **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: 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

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

Topline Results

Pew Research Center Spring 2014 survey September 9, 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.
- Throughout this report, trends from India in 2013 refer to a survey conducted between December 7, 2013, and January 12, 2014 (Winter 2013-2014).
- 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
- Pakistan in May 2003
- Poland in March 2003
- Russia in March 2003 and Fall 2002
- 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.

29 PEW RESEARCH CENTER

				dissatisfied with t r country today?	he way things
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	33	62	4	100
	Spring, 2013	31	65	4	100
	Spring, 2012	29	64	7	100
	Spring, 2011	21	73	6	100
	Spring, 2010	30	62	8	100
	Fall, 2009	30	64	7	100
	Spring, 2009	36	61	3	100
	Spring, 2008	23	70	6	100
	Spring, 2007	25	71	4	100
	Spring, 2006	29	65	6	100
	Spring, 2005	39	57	5	100
	Spring, 2004	39	55	6	100
	Summer, 2002	41	55	4	100
France	Spring, 2014	22	77	0	100
	Spring, 2013	19	80	0	100
	Spring, 2012	29	71	0	100
	Spring, 2011	25	75	0	100
	Spring, 2010	26	74	0	100
	Fall, 2009	32	67	0	100
	Spring, 2009	27	73	0	100
	Spring, 2008	29	71	0	100
	Spring, 2007	22	78	0	100
	Spring, 2006	20	80	0	100
	Spring, 2005	28	71	0	100
		32	68	0	100
	Spring, 2004	44	56	0	100
	May, 2003	31	67	2	100
	March, 2003	32	67	1	100
0	Summer, 2002	59	38	3	
Germany	Spring, 2014	57		2	100
	Spring, 2013		41		100
	Spring, 2012	53	45	2	100
	Spring, 2011	43	54	3	100
	Spring, 2010	39	59	2	100
	Fall, 2009	48	50	2	100
	Spring, 2009	43	54	3	100
	Spring, 2008	34	63	3	100
	Spring, 2007	33	66	2	100
	Spring, 2006	29	67	5	100
	Spring, 2005	25	73	2	100
	Spring, 2004	20	78	2	100
	May, 2003	25	73	2	100
	March, 2003	18	79	3	100
	Summer, 2002	31	66	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	5	95	0	100
	Spring, 2013	2	97	0	100
	Spring, 2012	2	98	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	9	90	2	100
	Spring, 2013	3	96	1	100
	Spring, 2012	11	87	2	100
	Fall, 2009	25	72	4	100
	Spring, 2007	16	79	4	100
	May, 2003	29	67	3	100
	March, 2003	20	74	7	100
	Summer, 2002	24	70	6	100

30 PEW RESEARCH CENTER

		Q5 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	27	69	4	100
	Spring, 2013	27	70	3	100
	Spring, 2012	33	62	6	100
	Spring, 2011	30	66	4	100
	Spring, 2010	47	47	6	100
	Fall, 2009	36	59	5	100
	Spring, 2009	20	67	12	100
	Spring, 2008	42	47	11	100
	Spring, 2007	18	74	8	100
	Spring, 2005	13	82	5	100
	Summer, 2002	9	87	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	8	91	1	100
opu	Spring, 2013	5	94	1	100
	Spring, 2012	10	88	2	100
	Spring, 2011	15	83	2	100
	Spring, 2010	22	76	2	100
	Fall, 2009	21	75	3	100
	Spring, 2009	21	77	2	100
	Spring, 2009	50	43	7	100
	Spring, 2007	51	45	4	100
		50	46	4	100
	Spring, 2006	51	44	5	100
	Spring, 2005	45	52	3	100
	May, 2003	41	47	12	100
Harita al Kimandana	March, 2003	40	55	5	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	26	68	5	100
	Spring, 2013			5	
	Spring, 2012	30	65	7	100
	Spring, 2011	32 31	61	7	100
	Spring, 2010			7	
	Fall, 2009	29	64		100
	Spring, 2009	21	76	4	100
	Spring, 2008	30	65	5 4	100
	Spring, 2007	30	66		100
	Spring, 2006	35	58	6	
	Spring, 2005	44	51	5	100
	Spring, 2004	38	58	4	100
	May, 2003	46	49	5	100
	March, 2003	30	63	6	100
	Summer, 2002	32	64	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	56	36	7	100
	Spring, 2013	37	57	6	100
	Spring, 2012	46	45	9	100
	Spring, 2011	32	60	8	100
	Spring, 2010	34	59	7	100
	Fall, 2009	34	60	6	100
	Spring, 2009	27	65	9	100
	Spring, 2008	54	43	4	100
	Spring, 2007	36	56	9	100
	Spring, 2006	32	62	7	100
	Spring, 2005	23	71	6	100
	Spring, 2004	26	69	5	100
	May, 2003	27	64	9	100
	Summer, 2002	20	71	9	100

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		Q5 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	15	80	5	100
	Spring, 2011	9	87	5	100
	Fall, 2009	7	88	4	100
	Spring, 2007	9	88	3	100
	Summer, 2002	9	89	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	44	51	5	100
, ,	Spring, 2013	51	48	2	100
	Spring, 2012	47	51	2	100
	Spring, 2011	48	49	3	100
	Spring, 2010	38	60	2	100
	Spring, 2009	22	75	3	100
	Spring, 2008	21	75	4	100
		39	58	3	100
	Spring, 2007	40	56	4	100
	Spring, 2006	41	55	4	100
	Spring, 2005			2	
	Spring, 2004	40	58		100
	May, 2003	19	79	2	100
	March, 2003	18	81	2	100
	Summer, 2002	4	93	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	24	72	5	100
	Spring, 2013	30	62	7	100
	Spring, 2012	53	41	6	100
	Spring, 2011	65	34	2	100
	Spring, 2010	28	69	3	100
	Spring, 2009	31	67	2	100
	Spring, 2008	40	57	4	100
	Spring, 2007	47	51	2	100
	Spring, 2006	55	42	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	45	52	3	100
	Spring, 2013	38	57	5	100
	Spring, 2012	43	53	5	100
	Spring, 2011	44	54	3	100
	Spring, 2010	35	64	1	100
	Spring, 2009	46	52	2	100
	Spring, 2008	49	47	4	100
	Spring, 2007	56	42	2	100
	Spring, 2006	53	44	3	100
	Spring, 2005	69	30	1	100
	Spring, 2004	59	30	11	100
	May, 2003	42	56	2	100
	Summer, 2002	21	78	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	7	93	0	100
	Spring, 2013	11	88	0	100
	Spring, 2012	15	84	1	100
	Spring, 2011	11	87	1	100
	Spring, 2010	11	86	2	100
	Spring, 2009	11	87	2	100
	Spring, 2008	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2007	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2007	40	59	2	100
	May, 2003	15	84	1	100
		7	92	1	100
	Summer, 2002		72		100

32 PEW RESEARCH CENTER

		Q5 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Palest, ter.	Spring, 2014	15	82	3	100
raiest. tei .	Spring, 2013	12	87	1	100
	Spring, 2011	13	85	3	100
	Spring, 2009	8	91	1	100
	Spring, 2007	5	91	4	100
	May, 2003	6	92	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	17	81	2	100
Turnsia	Spring, 2013	13	81	5	100
	Spring, 2012	20	78	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	49	50	1	100
131401	Spring, 2013	41	58	1	100
	Spring, 2011	39	56	5	100
	Spring, 2009	25	72	3	100
	Spring, 2007	18	79	3	100
	May, 2003	27	71	3	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	54	44	2	100
China	Spring, 2014	87	8	5	100
Cillia	Spring, 2013	85	10	5	100
	Spring, 2012	82	11	7	100
	Spring, 2011	85	10	5	100
	Spring, 2010	87	9	4	100
	Spring, 2009	87	9	4	100
	Spring, 2008	86	11	3	100
	Spring, 2007	83	12	5	100
	Spring, 2006	81	13	6	100
	Spring, 2005	72	19	10	100
	Summer, 2002	48	33	19	100
India	Spring, 2014	36	60	4	100
maia	Winter 2013-2014	29	70	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	41	55	4	100
machesia	Spring, 2013	30	69	1	100
	Spring, 2011	36	61	3	100
	Spring, 2010	41	56	2	100
	Spring, 2009	40	58	2	100
	Spring, 2008	30	68	2	100
	Spring, 2007	22	77	1	100
	Spring, 2006	26	73	1	100
	Spring, 2005	35	64	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	34	60	6	100
	Spring, 2013	33	61	6	100
	Spring, 2012	20	78	2	100
	Spring, 2011	25	72	3	100
	Spring, 2010	20	76	4	100
	Spring, 2009	25	73	2	100
	Spring, 2008	23	74	3	100
	Spring, 2007	22	71	7	100
	Spring, 2006	27	72	1	100
	Summer, 2002	12	86	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	77	20	3	100
	Spring, 2013	82	16	2	100
	Spring, 2007	76	21	3	100
	3p. 119, 2007	 	+	+	1

33 PEW RESEARCH CENTER

		Q5 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Catiofied		DK/Refused	Total
5.11.1	0 : 0044	Satisfied	Dissatisfied		
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	25 8	72 91	3	100
	Spring, 2013			1	100
	Spring, 2012	12	87	2	100
	Late Spring, 2011	6	92		100
	Spring, 2011	9	89	1	100
	Spring, 2010	14	84	2	100
	Spring, 2009	9	89	2	100
	Spring, 2008	25	73	2	100
	Spring, 2007	39	57	4	100
	Spring, 2006	35	58	7	100
	Spring, 2005	57	39	4	100
	Spring, 2004	54	41	5	100
	Summer, 2002	49	39	12	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	36	62	1	100
	Spring, 2013	45	52	3	100
	Summer, 2002	20	76	5	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	28	69	3	100
	Spring, 2013	24	70	5	100
	Spring, 2010	21	74	6	100
	Spring, 2009	10	85	5	100
	Spring, 2008	13	81	5	100
	Spring, 2007	9	86	5	100
	May, 2003	20	73	7	100
	Summer, 2002	14	81	5	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	27	70	3	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	86	12	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	24	74	2	100
	Spring, 2013	35	62	3	100
	Spring, 2010	22	74	4	100
	Spring, 2009	17	80	3	100
	Spring, 2008	14	83	3	100
	Spring, 2007	38	54	7	100
	Summer, 2002	3	96	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	26	72	1	100
	Spring, 2013	44	55	1	100
	Spring, 2012	43	56	1	100
	Spring, 2011	52	46	3	100
	Spring, 2010	50	49	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	41	55	4	100
	Spring, 2013	43	55	2	100
	Spring, 2007	35	62	3	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	15	82	3	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	21	76	3	100
	Spring, 2013	18	79	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	30	67	3	100
	Spring, 2013	29	69	2	100
	Spring, 2012	34	63	3	100
	Spring, 2011	22	76	2	100
	Spring, 2010	19	79	2	100
	Spring, 2009	20	78	3	100
	Spring, 2008	30	68	2	100
	Spring, 2007	30	66	3	100
	Summer, 2002	16	79	6	100
	Julilitiei, 2002	ı 'Ŭ	1 ,		100

34 PEW RESEARCH CENTER

		Q5 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Peru	Spring, 2014	19	78	3	100
	Spring, 2007	15	80	5	100
	Summer, 2002	3	95	2	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	22	77	2	100
	Spring, 2013	40	57	3	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	13	86	1	100
	Spring, 2013	23	74	3	100
	Spring, 2007	38	59	3	100
	Summer, 2002	28	63	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	30	69	1	100
	Spring, 2013	48	51	1	100
	Spring, 2011	19	81	0	100
	Spring, 2010	17	82	1	100
	Spring, 2009	9	90	1	100
	Spring, 2007	45	54	1	100
	Summer, 2002	8	90	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	15	83	2	100
	Spring, 2013	12	87	1	100
	Spring, 2010	23	77	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	28	70	2	100
	Spring, 2013	24	75	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	47	49	4	100
	Spring, 2013	45	54	2	100
	Spring, 2008	36	62	2	100
	Summer, 2002	20	79	1	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	32	67	1	100
	Spring, 2008	34	65	0	100
	Spring, 2007	46	52	1	100
	Summer, 2002	40	55	5	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	44	53	2	100
	Spring, 2013	32	66	1	100
	Spring, 2007	22	75	4	100
	Summer, 2002	37	60	3	100

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						describe the curre I, somewhat bad o	
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
United States	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
France	Spring, 2014	1	11	54	34	0	100
rrance	Spring, 2013	0	9	53	38	0	100
		1	18	52	29	0	100
	Spring, 2012	0	17	52	31	0	100
	Spring, 2011						
	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, 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, 2014	0	2	30	67	0	100
	Spring, 2013	0	1	27	72	0	100
	Spring, 2012	0	2	20	78	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	0	3	38	58	0	100
		0	3	38	58	0	100
	Spring, 2013	1	5	37	56	1	100
	Spring, 2012	3	19	48	28	2	
	Fall, 2009						100
	Spring, 2007	1	24	56	14	5	100
	Summer, 2002	0	36	51	11	2	100
Poland	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, 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
		1	34	43	19	3	100
	Spring, 2008						
	Spring, 2007	9	56	29	5	1	100

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			ing about our eco				
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	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
Russia	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
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	2	3	31	62	2	100
	Spring, 2011	1	5	36	56	2	100
	Fall, 2009	2	3	32	59	3	100
	Spring, 2007	3	16	46	29	6	100
	Summer, 2002	0	10	41	47	1	100
Turkey	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
Egypt	Spring, 2014	3	18	40	36	3	100
	Spring, 2013	3	20	40	36	1	100
	Spring, 2012	4	23	40	31	2	100
	Spring, 2011	6	28	36	29	2	100
	Spring, 2010	2	18	47	33	0	100
	Spring, 2009	3	24	29	44	0	100
	Spring, 2008	10	34	29	25	2	100
	Spring, 2007	13	40	23	23	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	3	33	38	23	3	100
	Spring, 2013	3	24	42	29	3	100
	Spring, 2012	4	24	40	30	3	100
	Spring, 2011	9	24	41	27	0	100
	Spring, 2010	5	25	43	26	1	100
	Spring, 2009	3	30	44	23	0	100
	Spring, 2008	8	31	44	16	1	100
	Spring, 2007	12	32	41	13	2	100
	Summer, 2002	6	27	49	18	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	0	9	35	56	0	100
	Spring, 2013	1	9	33	57	0	100
	Spring, 2012	1	11	35	53	0	100
	Spring, 2011	2	11	35	50	2	100
	Spring, 2010	1	12	34	52	0	100
	Spring, 2009	1	10	36	54	0	100
	Spring, 2008	1	9	38	52	1	100
	Spring, 2007	2	7	32	54	4	100
	Summer, 2002	0	5	25	70	0	100

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						describe the curre	
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	1	22	33	44	1	100
	Spring, 2013	2	20	35	42	1	100
	Spring, 2011	7	28	38	26	0	100
	Spring, 2009	1	16	24	59	0	100
	Spring, 2007	2	8	22	68	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	0	11	32	56	1	100
	Spring, 2013	1	10	35	53	1	100
	Spring, 2012	1	16	43	40	1	100
Israel	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
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	18	53	21	7	1	100
China	Spring, 2014	27	62	5	1	5	100
	Spring, 2013	26	62	9	1	3	100
	Spring, 2012	17	66	9	1	7	100
	Spring, 2011	19	69	8	0	3	100
	Spring, 2010	19	72	7	0	2	100
	Spring, 2009	19	69	9	1	2	100
	Spring, 2008	5	77	13	1	4	100
	Spring, 2007	16	66	13	1	4	100
	Summer, 2002	3	49	37	10	1	100
India	Spring, 2014	10	54	19	11	5	100
ITIGIA	Winter 2013-2014	10	47	24	18	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	6	47	38	7	2	100
muonesia		2	35	45	17	1	100
	Spring, 2013	3	35	43	18	0	100
	Spring, 2011	9	41	41	9	0	100
	Spring, 2010	4			9	1	
	Spring, 2009		44	41			100
	Spring, 2008	1	19	44	35	0	100
	Spring, 2007	2	21	52	25	1	100
Japan	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
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	8	64	22	5	1	100
	Spring, 2013	22	63	13	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	9	67	19	3	2	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	6	31	26	25	11	100
	Spring, 2013	2	15	30	51	3	100
	Spring, 2012	1	8	25	64	3	100
	Late Spring, 2011	4	8	20	65	3	100
	Spring, 2011	4	10	23	60	3	100
	Spring, 2010	3	15	20	58	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	20	24	50	4	100
	Spring, 2008	8	33	21	35	4	100
	Spring, 2007	20	39	20	12	9	100
	Summer, 2002	8	41	16	20	14	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	6	57	28	9	0	100
	Spring, 2013	7	61	24	7	0	100
	3,	4	34	38	21	3	100

			king about our eco				
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
South Korea	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
Thailand	Spring, 2014	1	20	53	26	0	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	20	67	9	2	2	100
Argentina	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
Brazil	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, 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, 2014	2	37	32	27	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	5	30	36	29	1	100
	Spring, 2013	2	31	34	33	0	100
Mexico	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
	Summer, 2002	3	28	36	30	3	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	16	43	20	20	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	4	49	34	11	2	100
	Spring, 2007	2	42	33	22	1	100
	Summer, 2002	3	13	36	48	0	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	6	23	28	43	0	100
	Spring, 2013	13	31	23	33	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	6	20	18	56	1	100
	Spring, 2013	7	30	20	43	1	100
	Spring, 2007	6	51	26	17	0	100
	Summer, 2002	7	50	28	13	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 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, 2014	11	28	25	36	1	100
.5	Spring, 2013	6	26	30	37	1	100
	Spring, 2010	10	24	31	35	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	8	43	30	17	2	100
	- r g,		· -	21	30	1	100

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			ing about our eco				
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
South Africa	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
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	12	55	20	12	1	100
	Spring, 2008	2	46	33	18	1	100
	Spring, 2007	5	47	32	15	2	100
	Summer, 2002	3	44	32	19	3	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	16	46	21	16	1	100
	Spring, 2013	9	35	27	28	1	100
	Spring, 2007	5	35	30	25	4	100
	Summer, 2002	6	40	32	21	1	100

		Q10 And over t				uation in our cou		lot, improve a
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	5	30	33	19	11	1	100
	Spring, 2013	11	33	22	18	15	2	100
	Spring, 2012	11	41	26	13	7	2	100
	Spring, 2011	7	35	25	18	13	1	100
	Spring, 2010	13	43	20	12	9	2	100
	Spring, 2009	11	48	16	13	10	2	100
	Spring, 2008	7	27	24	26	13	4	100
	Summer, 2002	9	39	28	17	5	2	100
France	Spring, 2014	2	15	35	29	19	0	100
	Spring, 2013	1	10	28	33	28	0	100
	Spring, 2012	2	20	37	26	14	0	100
	Spring, 2011	1	16	32	30	22	0	100
	Spring, 2010	1	21	34	27	16	0	100
	Spring, 2009	2	25	29	28	15	0	100
	Spring, 2008	1	18	34	33	13	0	100
	Summer, 2002	3	29	36	23	6	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	1	25	52	18	2	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	3	24	49	19	4	0	100
	Spring, 2012	2	27	43	23	4	1	100
	Spring, 2012	3	35	42	17	3	0	100
	Spring, 2010	3	45	31	15	5	0	100
		3	42	25	19	8	1	100
	Spring, 2009	3	29	39	23	6	1	100
	Spring, 2008	3	37	39	17	4	1	100
0	Summer, 2002	1	18	26	24	29	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	1		20	29	35	1	100
	Spring, 2013		13	_			+	
	Spring, 2012	1	8	10	28	53	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	2	23	37	20	16	2	100
	Spring, 2013	1	18	31	29	19	2	100
	Spring, 2012	1	21	29	24	23	2	100
	Summer, 2002	1	29	43	20	4	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	1	17	53	18	5	5	100
	Spring, 2013	1	13	51	22	8	4	100
	Spring, 2012	2	16	45	24	9	4	100
	Spring, 2011	1	14	45	20	12	8	100
	Spring, 2010	3	32	49	10	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	1	19	47	22	5	6	100
	Spring, 2008	4	33	44	10	2	7	100
	Summer, 2002	0	12	51	19	11	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	2	32	44	15	6	1	100
	Spring, 2013	2	21	29	29	18	1	100
	Spring, 2012	2	23	27	28	19	1	100
	Spring, 2011	3	27	34	21	14	1	100
	Spring, 2010	3	40	30	19	7	1	100
	Spring, 2009	2	36	28	21	9	3	100
	Spring, 2008	1	17	33	36	7	5	100

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		Q10 And over t	he next 12 mon		the economic sit	tuation in our cour ttle or worsen a lo		lot, improve a
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	6	39	36	10	7	2	100
	Spring, 2013	2	20	40	23	14	1	100
	Spring, 2012	3	29	35	21	11	1	100
	Spring, 2011	3	28	26	25	18	1	100
	Spring, 2010	6	41	27	13	7	5	100
	Spring, 2009	6	38	30	15	8	3	100
	Spring, 2008	2	12	28	37	18	2	100
	Summer, 2002	5	22	39	24	7	3	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	5	26	44	14	6	6	100
	Spring, 2013	4	20	53	13	5	5	100
	Spring, 2012	5	26	44	11	4	9	100
	Spring, 2011	6	22	46	12	6	9	100
	Spring, 2010	3	36	42	8	3	7	100
	Spring, 2009	5	27	36	15	7	9	100
	Spring, 2008	8	34	39	10	3	6	100
I II tu	Summer, 2002	1	21	53	13	5	7	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	6	29	21	13	19	12	100
	Spring, 2011	1	14	36 59	20 9	5	5 3	100
Turkov	Summer, 2002	17	23	24	17	13	6	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	12	27	24	17	15	5	100
	Spring, 2013	12	32	22	20	6	9	100
	Spring, 2012	14	30	18	21	10	8	100
	Spring, 2011	5	20	29	18	22	6	100
	Spring, 2010	3	24	18	30	17	8	100
	Spring, 2009	2	12	17	29	26	14	100
	Spring, 2008	3	18	22	22	27	8	100
Egymt	Summer, 2002	6	25	31	25	10	3	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014 Spring, 2013	6	23	26	34	8	2	100
		19	31	28	16	4	2	100
	Spring, 2012 Spring, 2011	22	34	26	13	4	2	100
	Spring, 2010	3	22	35	22	16	4	100
	Spring, 2009	3	23	32	32	9	1	100
	Spring, 2008	1	14	35	31	19	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	8	26	32	24	9	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	7	21	33	26	11	2	100
	Spring, 2012	8	21	35	24	10	2	100
	Spring, 2011	12	22	32	24	9	1	100
	Spring, 2010	10	19	30	24	11	6	100
	Spring, 2009	4	27	38	22	8	1	100
	Spring, 2008	5	14	34	25	21	1	100
	Summer, 2002	6	25	40	21	7	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	2	18	33	27	19	1	100
	Spring, 2013	3	16	33	27	21	1	100
	Spring, 2012	5	17	29	23	22	4	100
	Spring, 2011	7	18	26	26	21	2	100
	Spring, 2010	2	22	26	29	19	2	100
	Spring, 2009	2	22	25	26	21	6	100
	Spring, 2008	2	22	22	32	18	4	100
	Summer, 2002	1	13	23	22	36	5	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	2	24	25	19	25	4	100
	Spring, 2013	3	24	33	19	16	5	100
	Spring, 2011	6	33	31	6	23	2	100
	Spring, 2009	4	29	27	15	19	6	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	7	49	21	9	9	6	100
	Spring, 2013	6	44	19	16	9	6	100
	Spring, 2012	16	59	12	7	5	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	13	20	46	10	10	2	100
	Spring, 2013	3	24	39	18	12	4	100
	Spring, 2011	6	30	44	12	6	1	100
	Spring, 2009	11	35	28	16	8	2	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	16	50	22	7	3	2	100

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		Q10 And over t	he next 12 mont		the economic sit	uation in our cour		lot, improve a
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2014	24	56	15	2	0	3	100
	Spring, 2013	25	55	13	2	0	4	100
	Spring, 2012	24	59	9	2	0	6	100
	Spring, 2011	22	62	10	2	0	4	100
	Spring, 2010	22	65	10	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2009	24	58	11	4	0	2	100
	Spring, 2008	32	53	9	2	0	3	100
	Summer, 2002	4	32	53	6	1	3	100
India	Spring, 2014	17	54	16	4	1	8	100
	Winter 2013-2014	16	46	21	6	4	7	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	16	39	38	3	1	3	100
	Spring, 2013	6	31	48	8	2	5	100
	Spring, 2011	7	30	47	9	3	3	100
	Spring, 2010	13	43	37	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	10	44	38	3	0	5	100
	Spring, 2008	4	23	42	18	6	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	0	15	54	26	3	2	100
	Spring, 2013	1	39	47	9	2	2	100
	Spring, 2012	0	16	49	25	8	1	100
	Spring, 2011	1	16	31	36	16	1	100
	Spring, 2010	0	14	52	25	8	1	100
	Spring, 2009	1	17	53	21	8	1	100
	Spring, 2008	0	5	47	38	10	0	100
	Summer, 2002	0	11	63	21	5	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	15	32	35	12	3	5	100
	Spring, 2013	23	41	25	6	0	4	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	7	29	21	8	9	26	100
	Spring, 2013	2	24	26	15	14	19	100
	Spring, 2012	5	21	23	20	23	8	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	11	15	18	42	10	100
	Spring, 2011	3	14	16	19	36	12	100
	Spring, 2010	5	14	20	19	31	11	100
	Spring, 2009	4	19	28	19	16	14	100
	Spring, 2008	14	39	18	8	8	12	100
	Summer, 2002	7	33	18	6	5	30	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	9	39	39	6	4	3	100
• •	Spring, 2013	13	42	34	5	3	3	100
	Summer, 2002	9	27	35	11	11	7	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	2	28	45	19	4	1	100
	Spring, 2013	2	38	40	15	3	1	100
	Spring, 2010	2	38	41	14	3	2	100
	Spring, 2009	1	37	40	16	4	2	100
	Spring, 2008	1	32	42	20	3	3	100
	Summer, 2002	3	45	39	10	2	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	3	39	30	14	8	5	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	32	42	19	3	1	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	2	18	38	29	8	4	100
J	Spring, 2013	2	27	41	21	5	4	100
	Spring, 2010	2	27	34	23	8	7	100
	Spring, 2009	2	28	34	24	7	5	100
	Spring, 2008	1	29	29	24	9	7	100
	Summer, 2002	1	29	26	21	12	11	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	20	43	22	12	3	1	100
	Spring, 2013	40	39	15	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2012	51	33	12	3	2	1	100
	Spring, 2011	50	29	14	5	2	0	100
	Spring, 2010	36	39	17	3	1	3	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	8	37	43	6	1	5	100
	Spring, 2013	8	34	47	5	1	6	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	33	37	16	7	6	2	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	11	41	28	11	6	3	100
Li Jaivadoi	Spring, 2014 Spring, 2013	20	24	38	11	6	2	100
	Spring, 2013			1 30	+ ''	+	+	1.50

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			PEWR	ESEARCH CENT				
		Q10 And over t		hs do you expect tle, remain the sa			ntry to improve a	ot, improve a
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2014	12	38	25	16	8	1	100
	Spring, 2013	14	42	22	13	7	2	100
	Spring, 2012	19	32	32	12	4	1	100
	Spring, 2011	13	35	29	13	9	1	100
	Spring, 2010	12	35	25	16	10	3	100
	Spring, 2009	19	42	24	9	5	2	100
	Spring, 2008	12	30	35	16	5	2	100
	Summer, 2002	11	33	29	12	8	6	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	29	27	23	9	8	3	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	27	50	16	3	0	2	100
	Summer, 2002	31	50	8	6	3	3	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	32	28	11	10	15	4	100
	Spring, 2013	34	30	14	8	9	5	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	32	27	12	10	12	7	100
	Spring, 2013	29	31	14	8	11	6	100
	Summer, 2002	29	52	8	5	1	5	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	13	33	20	14	14	6	100
	Spring, 2013	27	32	18	8	8	8	100
	Spring, 2011	13	32	19	13	18	4	100
	Spring, 2010	13	44	19	10	9	5	100
	Spring, 2009	7	19	21	21	27	5	100
	Summer, 2002	4	30	28	13	10	15	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	32	40	14	6	3	5	100
	Spring, 2013	23	43	17	7	4	5	100
	Spring, 2010	34	42	13	5	3	3	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	20	53	17	4	2	4	100
_	Spring, 2013	21	48	17	4	5	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	19	32	26	12	6	5	100
	Spring, 2013	18	30	26	12	11	3	100
	Spring, 2008	19	25	21	15	14	6	100
	Summer, 2002	27	23	17	15	15	3	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	17	43	21	6	6	7	100
	Spring, 2008	8	33	19	12	16	11	100
	Summer, 2002	8	35	18	10	10	18	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	20	37	18	13	7	6	100
_	Spring, 2013	8	34	23	9	14	12	100
	Summer, 2002	8	35	21	14	9	13	100

		Q23a Do you tl		ry big problem, a i lem at all in our co			oblem or not a
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	53	34	10	3	1	100
	Spring, 2013	51	31	12	4	2	100
France	Spring, 2014	64	30	5	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	68	27	4	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	23	46	27	4	0	100
	Spring, 2013	31	42	23	3	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	89	10	1	0	0	100
14-1-	Spring, 2013	94	6	1	0	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	78 84	17	3 2	0	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	53	36	9	1	1	100
Polanu	Spring, 2014	66	26	7	0	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2013 Spring, 2014	68	23	6	3	0	100
эран	Spring, 2013	69	23	6	2	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	46	37	13	3	1	100
ziuu Kiiiguoiii	Spring, 2013	50	34	13	2	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	58	34	7	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	67	27	5	0	1	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	77	19	4	0	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	74	18	4	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	72	19	4	3	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	59	35	4	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	62	30	5	3	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	63	31	5	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	59	34	5	2	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	92	8	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	92	8	0	0	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	72	3	20	5	0	100
	Spring, 2013	79	16	3	2	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	95	4	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	90	4	4	1	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	58	40	2	0	0	100
Daniela de ele	Spring, 2013	70	26	3	0	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	77 38	21 50	11	0	0 1	100
China	Spring, 2014	59	35	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	60	32	6	1	1	100
	Spring, 2002	72	24	4	1	0	100
India	Spring, 2008 Spring, 2014	86	10	3	0	1	100
Titula	Winter 2013-2014	89	8	1	1	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	75	23	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	83	16	1	0	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	31	48	17	3	1	100
	Spring, 2013	36	44	16	4	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	72	24	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	71	24	4	1	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	97	3	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	99	1	0	0	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	85	13	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	88	11	1	0	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	44	36	18	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	56	30	14	0	0	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	77	21	1	1	0	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	57	36	4	1	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	89	9	2	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	84	14	2	0	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	85	14	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	83	15	1	0	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	74	21	5	0	0	100
Colombia	Spring, 2013	84	14	2	0	1	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	86	11	3	0	0	100

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		Q23a Do you th			moderately big pr puntry: a. Rising p		oblem or not a
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	80	16	3	0	1	100
	Spring, 2013	88	9	2	1	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	83	13	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	83	13	2	1	1	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	85	12	3	0	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	65	28	6	0	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	89	8	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	88	10	1	1	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	93	5	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	92	6	2	0	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	89	10	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	86	12	2	1	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	85	13	1	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	85	11	2	2	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	88	8	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	97	2	1	0	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	87	10	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	85	11	4	1	0	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	84	15	1	0	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	84	11	3	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	92	6	1	1	0	100

	_	Q23b Do you think is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or problem at all in our country: b. A lack of employment opportunities								
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total			
United States	Spring, 2014	54	32	10	3	1	100			
	Spring, 2013	58	28	11	2	1	100			
France	Spring, 2014	77	20	2	1	0	100			
	Spring, 2013	80	17	1	1	0	100			
Germany	Spring, 2014	24	38	29	8	1	100			
	Spring, 2013	28	39	28	4	1	100			
Greece	Spring, 2014	98	2	0	0	0	100			
	Spring, 2013	99	1	0	0	0	100			
Italy	Spring, 2014	94	4	1	1	0	100			
	Spring, 2013	97	2	0	0	0	100			
Poland	Spring, 2014	70	24	5	1	1	100			
	Spring, 2013	75	19	5	0	1	100			
Spain	Spring, 2014	93	5	1	1	0	100			
•	Spring, 2013	94	5	1	0	0	100			
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	54	31	10	4	2	100			
· ·	Spring, 2013	66	23	8	3	1	100			
Russia	Spring, 2014	48	32	14	4	2	100			
	Spring, 2013	57	30	11	1	1	100			
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	71	25	3	0	1	100			
Turkey	Spring, 2014	70	19	5	4	2	100			
•	Spring, 2013	73	18	3	3	2	100			
Egypt	Spring, 2014	63	31	4	1	2	100			
_,	Spring, 2013	60	30	6	3	1	100			
Jordan	Spring, 2014	60	35	5	0	0	100			
	Spring, 2013	57	32	8	4	0	100			
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	91	9	0	0	0	100			
	Spring, 2013	91	8	1	0	0	100			
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	78	2	14	5	0	100			
	Spring, 2013	86	10	2	2	0	100			
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	95	4	0	1	0	100			
	Spring, 2013	90	3	4	2	0	100			
Israel	Spring, 2014	57	37	4	1	0	100			
	Spring, 2013	62	30	7	1	0	100			
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	70	25	4	0	0	100			
China	Spring, 2014	30	44	22	3	2	100			
	Spring, 2013	28	45	20	3	4	100			

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		Q23b Do you tl		ry big problem, a r our country: b. A			oblem or not a
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2014	79	16	4	0	1	100
	Winter 2013-2014	85	10	3	1	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	72	26	2	0	1	100
	Spring, 2013	73	25	2	0	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	45	41	10	2	2	100
	Spring, 2013	58	32	7	1	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	55	30	13	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	57	30	10	1	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	90	9	0	0	1	100
	Spring, 2013	94	4	1	0	1	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	79	18	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	84	14	1	1	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	58	26	14	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	69	23	7	1	0	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	60	35	2	1	2	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	62	31	5	0	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	79	17	3	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	77	16	4	2	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	72	24	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	76	19	4	2	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	65	27	8	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	80	15	3	1	1	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	92	7	0	0	0	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	77	11	5	3	3	100
	Spring, 2013	92	8	0	1	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	82	14	3	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	82	14	3	1	1	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	84	12	3	0	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	66	27	4	0	2	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	83	14	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	85	11	3	1	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	90	9	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	91	5	1	1	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	88	11	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	84	12	4	0	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	90	10	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	91	6	1	1	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	88	11	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	95	4	1	0	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	84	11	3	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	87	10	3	0	0	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	86	12	1	0	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	93	5	0	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	92	6	2	1	0	100

		Q23c Do you think is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or no problem at all in our country: c. The gap between the rich and the poor					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	46	32	13	7	2	100
	Spring, 2013	47	27	14	9	3	100
France	Spring, 2014	60	31	6	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	65	25	6	4	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	39	45	13	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	51	38	10	1	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	84	13	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	84	13	2	1	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	73	20	4	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	75	20	4	0	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	44	43	11	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	54	35	8	0	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	74	19	4	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	75	19	4	2	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	47	35	11	6	1	100
	Spring, 2013	50	30	13	6	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	50	30	15	4	1	100
	Spring, 2013	59	29	8	3	1	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	66	24	8	1	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	74	17	5	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	68	20	7	2	3	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	54	40	5	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	49	40	8	1	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	46	35	16	4	0	100
	Spring, 2013	44	36	12	5	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	84	15	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	86	12	2	1	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	57	14	22	6	1	100
	Spring, 2013	60	21	15	4	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	77	16	5	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	82	7	4	5	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	57	33	7	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	51	37	9	2	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	34	39	21	6	0	100
China	Spring, 2014	42	42	13	2	2	100
	Spring, 2013	52	35	9	2	2	100
	Spring, 2012	48	39	10	1	2	100
	Spring, 2008	41	48	9	0	1	100
India	Spring, 2014	70	19	7	2	2	100
	Winter 2013-2014	82	12	4	1	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	41	43	13	2	1	100
lanan	Spring, 2013	46 28	38 48	13 19	3	2	100 100
Japan	Spring, 2014	34	48	18	5	1	100
Malayeis	Spring, 2013	46	31	18	4	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014		34	17	5	3	100
Dakistan	Spring, 2013	76	16	1	0	7	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014		9	2		3	
Dhilinnings	Spring, 2013	85 53	34	11	2	0	100 100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	53		1	5	0	
South Vorce	Spring, 2013	55	30	13	1	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	66	23	9	2	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2013	43	47	6	3	1	100
	Spring, 2014	34	46	14	4	2	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	72	22	3	1	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	70	21	6	2	1	100
Prozil	Spring, 2013	68	28	3	0	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	75	18	4	2	0	100
Chilo	Spring, 2013						
Chile	Spring, 2014	74 79	21	5	0	1	100
O-lbi	Spring, 2013		15		1	1	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	74	18	6	2	1	100

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		Q23c Do you think is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country: c. The gap between the rich and the poor						
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total	
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	60	19	8	8	4	100	
	Spring, 2013	68	20	6	6	1	100	
Mexico	Spring, 2014	60	24	9	3	3	100	
	Spring, 2013	67	21	7	2	2	100	
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	58	21	14	5	2	100	
Peru	Spring, 2014	54	35	8	1	2	100	
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	59	25	13	2	0	100	
	Spring, 2013	61	21	14	4	1	100	
Ghana	Spring, 2014	76	17	4	2	1	100	
	Spring, 2013	81	15	2	1	1	100	
Kenya	Spring, 2014	74	20	5	1	1	100	
	Spring, 2013	73	20	5	2	0	100	
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	74	20	4	2	1	100	
	Spring, 2013	78	16	4	1	1	100	
Senegal	Spring, 2014	60	26	10	4	0	100	
	Spring, 2013	78	16	4	2	1	100	
South Africa	Spring, 2014	72	18	8	2	0	100	
	Spring, 2013	70	20	6	3	0	100	
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	77	18	3	1	1	100	
Uganda	Spring, 2014	73	19	6	2	1	100	
	Spring, 2013	74	15	7	3	2	100	

		Q23d Do you think is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or problem at all in our country: d. Public debt					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	63	25	6	3	3	100
	Spring, 2013	61	24	9	3	3	100
France	Spring, 2014	65	27	5	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	71	22	4	2	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	34	43	19	3	1	100
	Spring, 2013	37	45	17	2	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	89	8	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	92	6	1	1	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	79	14	4	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	84	13	2	0	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	49	37	9	2	3	100
	Spring, 2013	53	35	9	1	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	75	20	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	77	17	4	2	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	54	35	8	1	2	100
	Spring, 2013	56	29	10	3	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	20	32	23	12	13	100
	Spring, 2013	39	28	19	6	9	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	70	19	3	2	6	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	68	17	7	6	3	100
	Spring, 2013	63	24	5	3	4	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	45	35	12	2	7	100
	Spring, 2013	44	36	9	2	9	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	46	32	15	5	2	100
	Spring, 2013	46	36	13	4	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	90	9	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	89	11	0	0	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	52	13	24	6	5	100
	Spring, 2013	72	15	7	3	3	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	78	11	4	5	2	100
	Spring, 2013	78	8	3	7	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	33	40	15	6	6	100
	Spring, 2013	46	35	13	5	2	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	28	35	22	12	3	100

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		Q23d Do you think is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or no problem at all in our country: d. Public debt					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2014	12	37	34	6	10	100
	Spring, 2013	13	36	26	10	16	100
India	Spring, 2014	49	32	10	2	7	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	50	41	6	1	2	100
	Spring, 2013	63	26	6	2	3	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	67	24	4	2	3	100
	Spring, 2013	60	29	7	2	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	63	20	8	1	7	100
•	Spring, 2013	64	23	6	2	5	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	58	19	3	0	19	100
	Spring, 2013	82	8	3	0	7	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	79	18	3	0	1	100
1,	Spring, 2013	81	14	3	1	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	58	29	12	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	62	26	8	1	3	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	55	35	5	2	4	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	31	43	15	4	7	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	55	25	8	2	10	100
7 ii germina	Spring, 2013	58	25	6	2	9	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	56	33	7	1	3	100
Di delli	Spring, 2013	71	19	5	2	3	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	42	23	12	7	16	100
Office	Spring, 2013	58	24	11	1	6	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	69	18	7	2	4	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	70	18	4	3	4	100
El Salvadoi	Spring, 2013	70	20	6	2	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	61	22	7	3	6	100
WEXICO	Spring, 2013	69	22	5	2	3	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	72	19	5	1	3	100
Peru		44	37	9	2	8	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	72	19	7	1	1	100
venezuela	Spring, 2014	74	17	6	2	3	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	75	16	5	1	3	100
Gilalia	Spring, 2014	73	18	3	3	2	100
Vonya	Spring, 2014	46	25	19	4	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	59	26	10	1	3	100
Nigorio	Spring, 2014				 	_	
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	66	25 21	5 8	1 4	3	100
Camana!	Spring, 2013	42	25	14	7	-	
Senegal	Spring, 2014					12	100
0 11 05:	Spring, 2013	75	14	4	2	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	65	21	7	2	5	100
T	Spring, 2013	68	20	5	2	5	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	69	22	6	1	2	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	60	17	14	3	7	100
	Spring, 2013	68	17	6	3	6	100

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 44 countries in our survey, 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 over the past 10 years.

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 GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP), the GDP in current prices and average GDP growth rate over the past 10 years.

Appendix: Economic Categorization

		World Bank Income Group	GDP Per Capita (PPP)	GDP (US\$ Billions)	Average GDP Growth (2004-2013)
	France	High income	36,537	2886	1.0
es	Germany	High income	41,248	3876	1.3
Advanced economies	Greece	High income	24,574	249	-1.1
Ĕ	Israel	High income	35,659	306	4.5
ပ္ထ	Italy	High income	30,803	2171	-0.2
ğ	Japan	High income	38,053	4846	0.8
ဍ	South Korea	High income	34,795	1308	3.6
var	Spain	High income	30,637	1415	0.8
Ad	United Kingdom	High income	38,711	2828	1.1
_	United States	High income	54,980	17528	1.8
	Argentina	Upper middle	18,917	404	6.7
	Brazil	Upper middle	12,526	2216	3.7
	Chile	High income	19,887	263	4.7
	China	Upper middle	10,695	10028	10.2
	Colombia	Upper middle	11,730	388	4.8
	Egypt	Lower middle	6,696	286	4.6
	India	Lower middle	4,307	1996	7.5
	Indonesia	Lower middle	5,499	859	5.8
ģ	Jordan	Upper middle	6,281	37	5.6
nje	Lebanon	Upper middle	15,078	45	5.1
وَ	Malaysia	Upper middle	18,639	343	5.0
Emerging economies	Mexico	Upper middle	16,111	1288	2.6
Ď.	Nigeria	Lower middle	2,997	316	7.0
<u>.</u>	Pakistan	Lower middle	3,231	241	4.7
<u>~</u>	Peru	Upper middle	11,735	217	6.6
Ĕ	Philippines	Lower middle	4,962	292	5.4
ш	Poland	High income	22,201	545	4.1
	Russia	High income	18,408	2092	4.1
	South Africa	Upper middle	11,543	354	3.4
	Thailand	Upper middle	10,227	374	3.8
	Tunisia	Upper middle	10,253	47	3.7
	Turkey	Upper middle	15,767	767	5.0
	Ukraine	Lower middle	7,423**	178**	2.7
	Venezuela	Upper middle	13,531	342	5.9
	Vietnam	Lower middle	4,256	188	6.4
	Bangladesh	Low	2,216	160	6.2
	El Salvador	Lower middle	7,720	25	1.8
ള ജ	Ghana	Lower middle	3,590	39	7.3
혈	Kenya	Low	1,903	52	4.9
음 일	Nicaragua	Lower middle	4,758	12	3.9
Developing economies	Palestinian territories	Lower middle	*	*	*
ت ◘	Senegal	Lower middle	2,020	17	3.9
	Tanzania	Low	1,813	37	7.0
	Uganda	Low	1,551	26	6.7

^{*} Recent economic data are not available

Source: World Bank; IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, accessed 4 September 2014

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 $[\]ensuremath{^{**}}$ Ukraine data is for 2013 while all other country data reflects 2014 estimates.