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# Global Publics: Economic Conditions Are Bad

*But Positive Sentiment Rebounding in  
Europe, Japan, U.S.*

**BY** *Bruce Stokes*

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ON THIS REPORT:**

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## About This Report

This report examines global public opinion about national economies, including views of the current national economic situation, expectations for the national economy over the next 12 months and confidence in the next generation's economic future. It is based on 45,435 face-to-face and telephone interviews in 40 countries with adults 18 and older conducted from March 25 to May 27, 2015. For more details, see survey methodology and topline results.

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# Global Publics: Economic Conditions Are Bad

## *But Positive Sentiment Rebounding in Europe, Japan, U.S.*

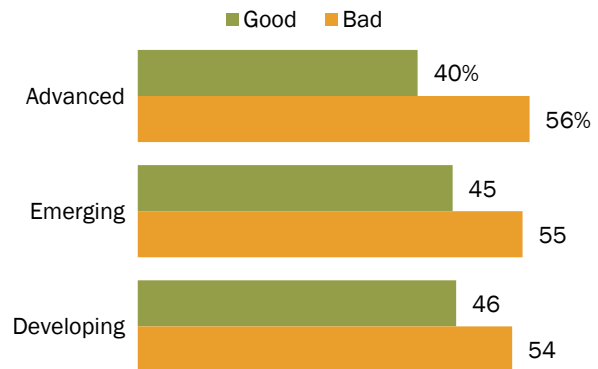
Seven years after the beginning of the global financial crisis, a Pew Research Center survey of 40 nations finds that publics in fewer than half the countries have a positive view of their economy. A median of just 40% in advanced economies say economic conditions are good, as do 45% in emerging economies and 46% in developing nations. Such overall sentiment is largely unchanged from economic sentiment in comparable countries in 2014.

However, the survey also finds that people in emerging economies and developing countries are more likely than publics in advanced economies to believe that economic conditions will improve over the next 12 months. And while only about a quarter of publics in advanced economies think that those in the next generation will be better off financially than their parents, about half or more of respondents in emerging and developing countries see a bright future for the next generation.

There are also signs of growing public faith in an economic recovery in some of the largest economies. Roughly four-in-ten Americans (40%), Europeans (38%) and Japanese (37%) say economic conditions are good in their

### Economic Mood Poor in Most Nations

*The current economic situation in our country is ...*



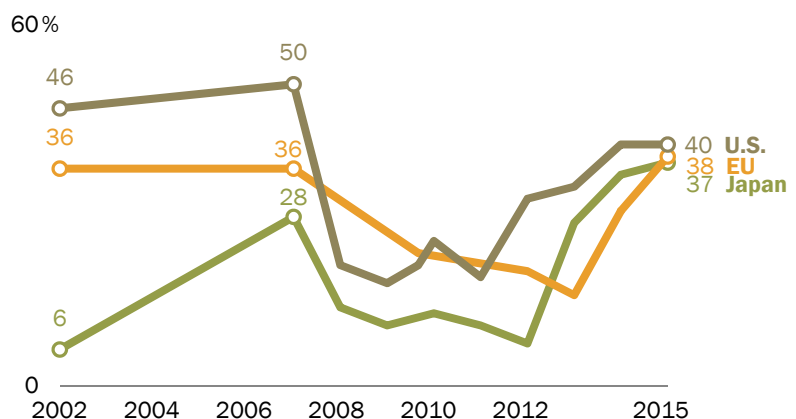
Note: Medians based on economic categories.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q3.

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### In Europe, Japan, U.S., Views of Economic Conditions Returning to Pre-Crisis Levels

*The current economic situation in our country is good*



Note: EU median of France, Germany, Italy, Poland and the UK.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q3.

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countries. Such sentiment is up 30 percentage points in Japan from the low point in 2012; up 23 points from the low in the United States in 2009; and up 23 points from the low in 2013 for the median of five European Union nations. European and Japanese views, while far from positive, have now returned to or exceed pre-financial-crisis levels. But American attitudes, while rebounding, are still more negative than they were in 2007. This modest recovery in public economic sentiment parallels a gradual pickup in economic growth in many of these economies.

And economic attitudes have swung dramatically in a number of nations in just the past year. In Nigeria, views of economic conditions have brightened 18 points. Meanwhile, economic sentiment has darkened in Malaysia (down 26 points), Chile (down 24 points) and Russia (down 20 points).

In the 40 nations surveyed, a median of 45% say economic conditions in their country are good. And just 39% believe that their economy will improve over the next year, a pessimism that echoes projections by the [International Monetary Fund](#) that 2015 global growth will be marginally slower than in 2014. Only in developing nations does a majority (58%) expect conditions to get better.

Nor are publics that optimistic about prospects for the next generation. Just 45% around the world express the view that today's children will be better off financially than their parents. But such doubt is largely centered in advanced economies, where only 27% think kids will be better off. About half or more of those surveyed in emerging markets (51%) and developing nations (54%) expect the next generation to exceed their parents financially.

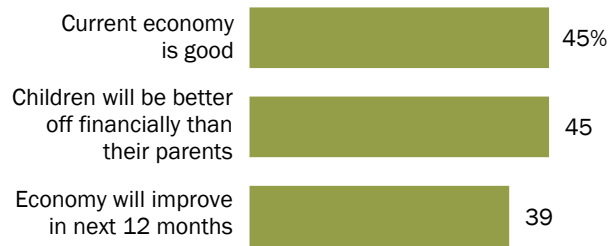
The most optimistic about prospects for the next generation are the Vietnamese (91%), Chinese (88%), Nigerians (84%) and Ethiopians (84%). The most doubtful about the next generation's prospects are the French (14% optimistic), Italians (15%) and Japanese (18%).

In many countries, the young – those ages 18 to 29 – are more likely than their elders – those 50 and older – to believe that economic conditions are good. But the greatest generational divide is over prospects for today's children. In 18 of 40 nations, young people are significantly more likely than older people to believe that when children today grow up they will be better off financially than their parents.

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### Little Economic Enthusiasm

40-country median saying ...



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q3, Q4 & Q6.

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Americans are sharply divided along partisan lines about the economy. Democrats are far more upbeat than Republicans. A majority of Democrats (55%) say the economy is doing well, but only 25% of the GOP agrees. More than half of Democrats (53%) believe the U.S. economy will improve over the next 12 months, while just 23% of Republicans are optimistic. And while 41% of Democrats say those in the next generation will be better off financially than their parents, just 24% of Republicans hold this view.

### U.S.: Deep Partisan Divide on Economy

Percent in U.S. saying ...	Rep	Ind	Dem	Dem-Rep Diff
	%	%	%	
Current economy is good	25	38	55	+30
Economy will improve in next 12 months	23	29	53	+30
Children will be better off financially than their parents	24	32	41	+17

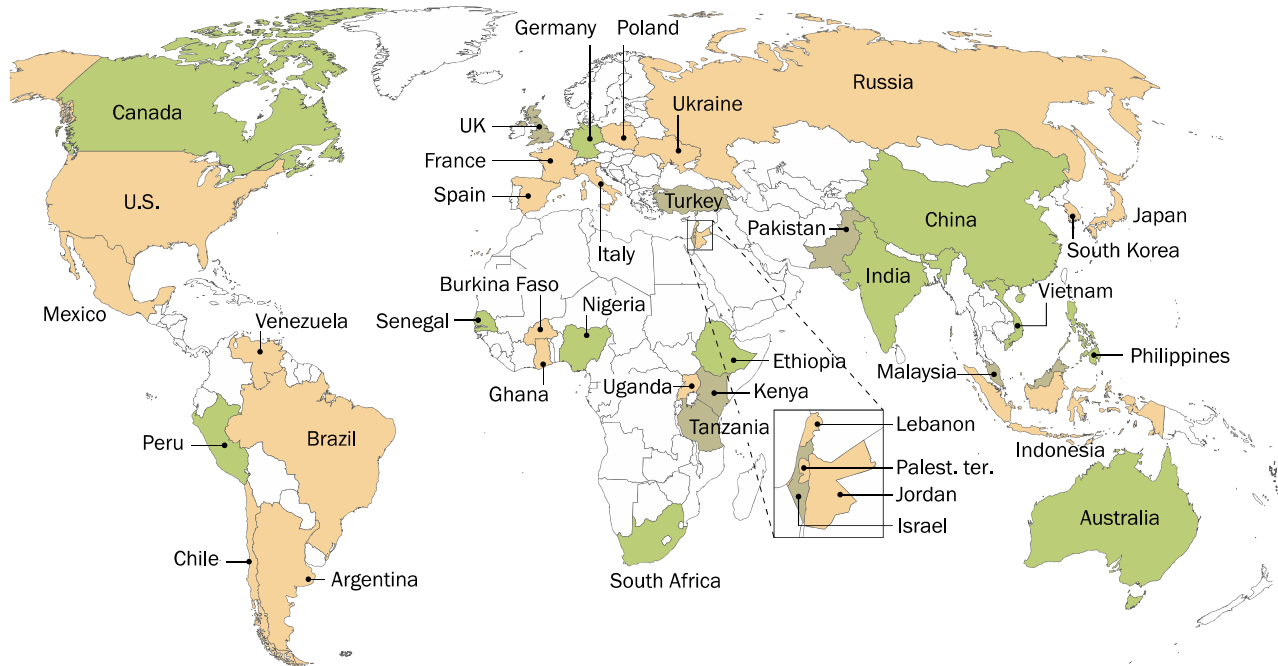
Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q3, Q4 & Q6.

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These are among the main findings of a new Pew Research Center survey, conducted in 40 nations among 45,435 respondents from March 25 to May 27, 2015.

### Where National Economies Are Rated as Good, Bad and Mixed

The economy is ... ■ Good ■ Bad ■ Mixed



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q3.

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## Many View National Economic Conditions Negatively

The world economy is growing at a **moderate pace**, according to the IMF. Much of this growth is being driven by economic activity in advanced economies at a time when expansion in emerging and developing economies is slowing.

Such modest growth has not impressed many global publics, who are fairly gloomy about the current state of their economies. A median of 56% in advanced economies say economic conditions are bad, while 55% in emerging markets and 54% in developing countries share this negative view.

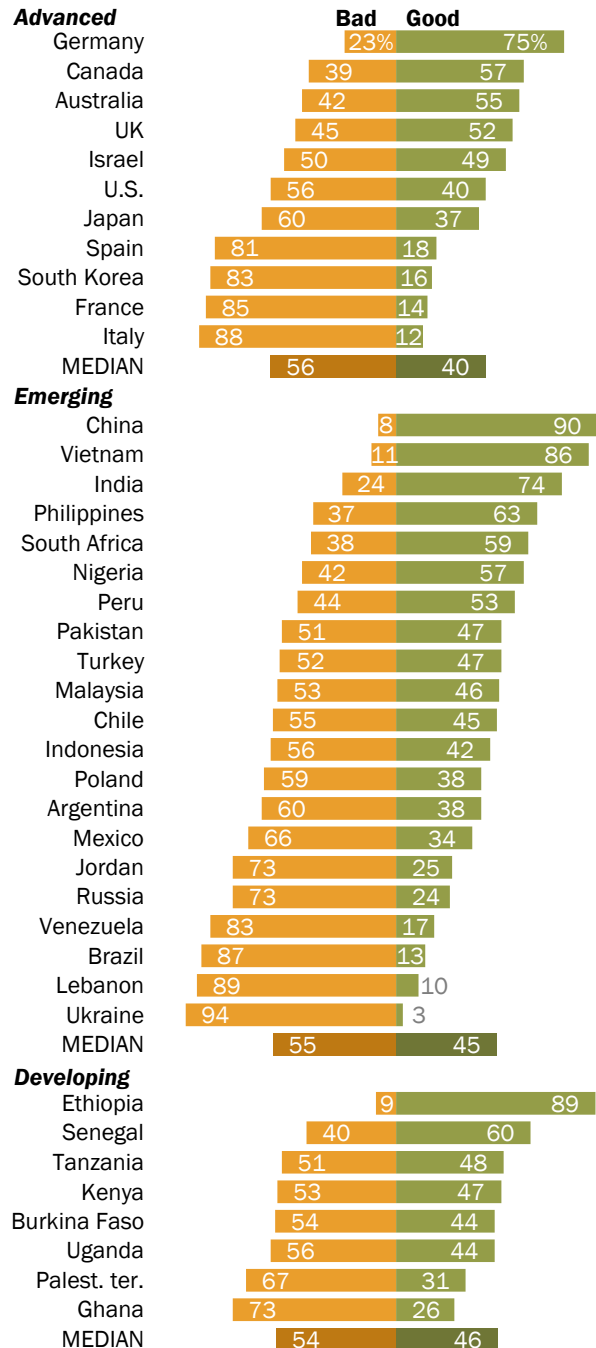
Half or more in seven of the 11 advanced economies surveyed say their economy is performing poorly. The most negative views are in Italy (88%), France (85%), South Korea (83%) and Spain (81%). In contrast, 75% in Germany, 57% in Canada and 55% in Australia believe their economy is doing well.

In emerging markets, half or more in 14 of 21 countries see their economy as negative. The gloomiest are Ukrainians (94%), Lebanese (89%) and Brazilians (87%). At the same time, 90% of Chinese, 86% of Vietnamese and 74% of Indians think economic conditions are good.

In developing economies, half or more in six of eight nations say their economy is performing poorly. The most downbeat are Ghanaians (73%) and Palestinians (67%). Only Ethiopians

## Few See Their Economy as Doing Well

*The current economic situation in our country is ...*



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q3.

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(89%) and Senegalese (60%) think economic conditions are good.

There is even greater disparity in economic perceptions between geographic regions. A median of 51% in the Asia-Pacific region say economic conditions are good, as do 48% in Africa. But just 36% in Latin America, 31% in the Middle East and 28% in the European Union believe their economy is doing well.

Publics' perception of their economy has improved significantly in just a handful of countries over the past year. In 2014, only 39% of Nigerians said their economy was in good shape; now, 57% voice a positive view. In Argentina, the proportion saying economic conditions are good is up 12 percentage points, from 26% to 38%. Views have also improved in Spain, India and Pakistan.

The revival in economic sentiment is more pronounced compared with views in the immediate wake of the financial crisis. In spring 2009, just 17% of Americans thought their economy was doing well. Now, 40% are upbeat. Similarly, in Germany, 28% said in 2009 that economic conditions were good; 75% now say the economic situation is good. And in the United Kingdom, the story is the same: 11% in 2009, now 52%.

But in many nations, the economic mood has darkened in the past year, in some cases quite dramatically. Positive assessment of the economy is down 26 points in Malaysia, from 72% in 2014 to 46% in 2015. It has fallen from 69% in Chile a year ago to 45%, and from 44% to just 24% in Russia. And in South Korea, public sentiment about the economy is down 17 points, from an already-dim 33% to only 16%.

In 11 of the 40 nations surveyed, those ages 18 to 29 are significantly more upbeat about current economic conditions than people ages 50 and older. This generation gap is particularly strong in Peru: 61% of younger Peruvians say the economy is doing well, but only 45% of older ones agree. This

## Where Economic Attitudes Are Improving

*Current economy is good*

	2014	2015	Change
	%	%	
Nigeria	39	57	+18
Argentina	26	38	+12
India	64	74	+10
Pakistan	37	47	+10
Spain	8	18	+10

Note: Only double-digit changes are shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey, Q3.

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## Where Economic Views Are Worsening

*Current economy is good*

	2014	2015	Change
	%	%	
Malaysia	72	46	-26
Chile	69	45	-24
Russia	44	24	-20
Tanzania	67	48	-19
Brazil	32	13	-19
Uganda	62	44	-18
South Korea	33	16	-17
Venezuela	29	17	-12
Indonesia	53	42	-11
Jordan	36	25	-11
Germany	85	75	-10
Israel	59	49	-10

Note: Only double-digit changes are shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey, Q3.

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age-related difference, with the young notably positive and the old more negative, also exists in countries such as Malaysia, South Africa, Kenya and Australia. Notably, however, in a handful of nations – Italy, Vietnam, Venezuela and Turkey – it is older respondents who are more pleased with economic conditions than are the young, though in both Italy and Venezuela, both age groups are nonetheless quite dissatisfied.

Men and women around the world generally see their economy in the same light. But there is a gender gap in economic perceptions in some key countries: in the U.S., 44% of men but just 36% of women say their economy is good; and in Japan, 46% of men but only 30% of women are positive about economic conditions.

## Young Tend to View Current Economy More Positively

*Current economy is good*

	18-29	30-49	50+	Youngest-oldest gap
	%	%	%	
Peru	61	54	45	+16
Malaysia	53	45	40	+13
Uganda	47	45	34	+13
Russia	32	25	19	+13
South Africa	65	57	53	+12
Kenya	52	44	41	+11
Chile	47	49	36	+11
Poland	45	39	34	+11
Argentina	43	40	34	+9
Australia	61	53	53	+8
France	18	15	12	+6
Italy	6	13	14	-8
Vietnam	82	88	91	-9
Venezuela	10	20	23	-13
Turkey	43	45	57	-14

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q3.

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## Publics in Emerging, Developing Nations Expect Economy to Pick Up

The predominant view among emerging and developing countries is that their economies will improve over the next 12 months. But a plurality in advanced economies expects economic conditions to remain about the same. Relatively few around the world foresee their economies worsening.

A median of 25% in advanced economies expects an economic uptick. But such sentiment varies widely. The Israelis (47%) and Spanish (42%) are the most optimistic. The French (20%), Australians (21%) and South Koreans (21%) are the least likely to expect conditions to improve.

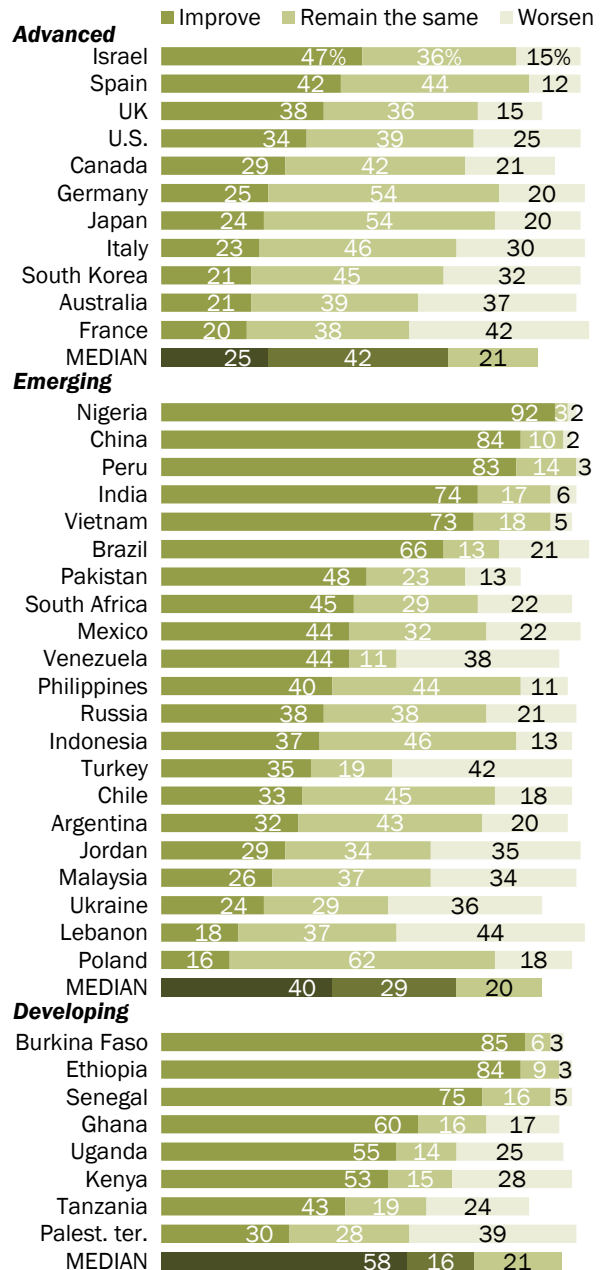
In advanced economies, a median of 42% expect conditions to remain about the same, with the strongest such sentiment in Germany and Japan (both 54%). It is notable that the IMF expects Germany to grow by only 1.6% in 2015 and Japan to expand by a mere 0.8%.

Publics in emerging markets are far more optimistic: a median of 40% believe economic conditions will improve. Majorities in six of the 21 countries expect their economy to do better.

Those in developing nations have even higher hopes for the future. Half or more in six of eight such countries voice the view that their economy will do better over the next year. People in Burkina Faso (85%) and Ethiopia

## Publics in Developing Countries the Most Hopeful about Next 12 Months

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



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q4.

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(84%) have the greatest optimism. Palestinians (30%) are the least upbeat about the future.

Overall, the most optimistic are people in Nigeria (92% say the economy will improve), Burkina Faso (85%), China (84%), Ethiopia (84%) and Peru (83%). The most pessimistic about the near future are the Lebanese (44% say the economy will worsen), French (42%) and Turks (42%).

In 12 of the 40 countries surveyed, people ages 18 to 29 are more optimistic about economic conditions in the next year than are people ages 50 and older. This is particularly true in Africa and Latin America. For example, 53% of young South Africans expect economic conditions to improve, but only 35% of older South Africans agree. Similarly, 59% of young Kenyans say the economy will pick up in the next 12 months, while just 44% of older Kenyans share that view. More than half (53%) of young Mexicans are upbeat about the economy's prospects, but only 38% of their elders are optimistic.

Notably, the group of countries in which young people are more pessimistic about their financial future than their elders includes two advanced economies. Younger French (16%) and South Koreans (14%) have an even bleaker view of the near future than their elders.

## Young Often More Likely to See Economy Improving in Next Year

*Over the next 12 months, the economic situation in our country will improve*

	18-29	30-49	50+	Youngest-oldest gap
	%	%	%	
South Africa	53	45	35	+18
Brazil	72	68	56	+16
Kenya	59	51	44	+15
Mexico	53	41	38	+15
Ghana	66	58	55	+11
Israel	54	47	43	+11
Peru	86	85	76	+10
Argentina	39	30	29	+10
Australia	30	19	20	+10
Tanzania	48	41	39	+9
Germany	33	23	24	+9
Ukraine	30	24	22	+8
France	16	18	24	-8
Venezuela	39	46	48	-9
Palest. ter.	26	30	37	-11
Turkey	30	34	47	-17
South Korea	14	12	33	-19

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q4.

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## Advanced Economies Pessimistic about Next Generation's Prospects

Public expectations of the economic prospects for the next generation are a telling indicator of a society's optimism or pessimism about the future.

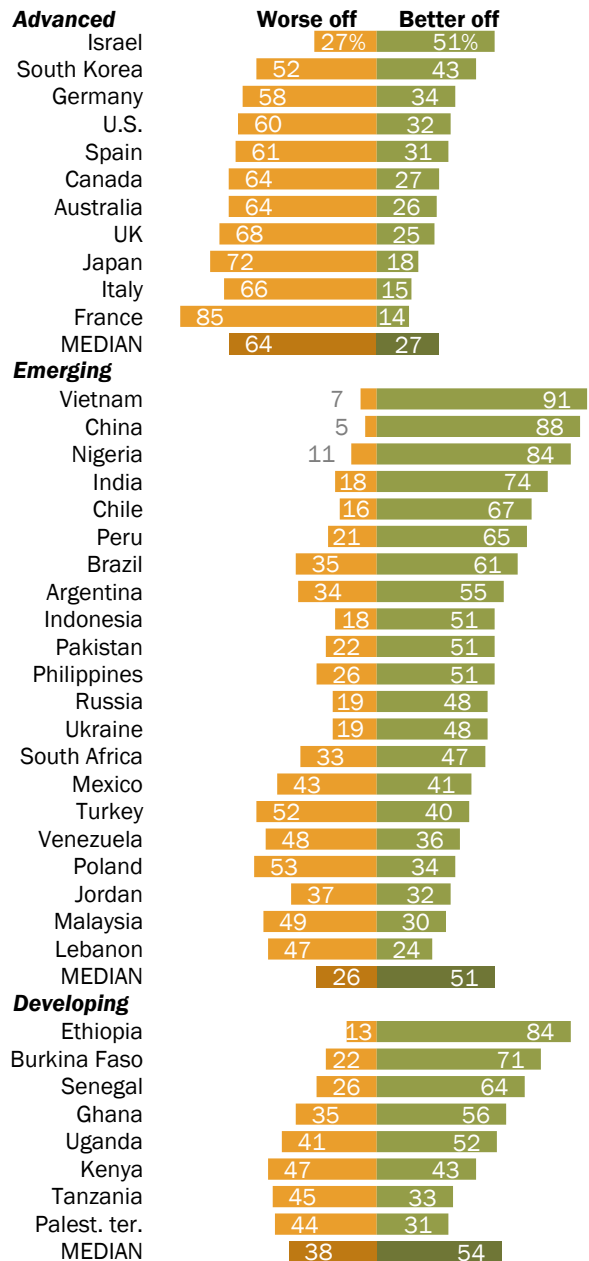
About half or more of the publics in both emerging economies (51%) and developing nations (54%) believe that when today's children grow up they will be better off financially than their parents. This includes more than half in 11 of 21 emerging markets and five of eight developing countries.

The most hopeful for the next generation are publics in some of the world's fastest-growing economies: Vietnam, which grew 6% in 2014 and where 91% expect children to be better off; China, which expanded by 7.4% in 2014 and where 88% have similar expectations for the next generation; Ethiopia, whose economy grew by 10.3% in 2014 and where 84% expect a brighter future for the next generation; and India, which grew at 7.3% and where 74% anticipate that children will outdo their parents financially.

However, there is not always a relationship between recent economic performance and optimism. The most downbeat about the financial future of the next generation among publics in emerging and developing countries are the Poles (53% say today's kids will be worse off) and the Turks (52%), despite the fact that Poland grew by 3.3% in 2014 and Turkey by 2.9%. Neither has experienced Asian-style

## Emerging Markets, Developing Nations Most Hopeful for Next Generation

When children today grow up, will they be \_\_\_ financially than their parents?



Note: Volunteered category "same" not shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey, Q6.

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growth rates, but nonetheless they are doing fairly well for their regions.

Publics in advanced economies are almost uniformly pessimistic about prospects for the next generation. A median of 64% anticipates that today's kids will be worse off in the future, including half or more in 10 of 11 nations. Of the 40 countries surveyed, the pessimism found in nine advanced economies exceeds the negativity seen in all 29 emerging and developing economies. Only in Israel (51%) does roughly half the public voice the view that today's children will be better off financially than their parents.

By far, the French (85%) are the most pessimistic about prospects for the next generation. The French economy grew by only 0.2% in 2014, among the worst performances in Europe. But the French are not alone. The Japanese economy shrank by 0.1% in 2014, and 72% of Japanese expect today's kids to be worse off in the future.

Regional differences in perception about the financial future for today's children are quite stark. In Latin America, a median of 58% believe the next generation will be more prosperous than their parents, as do 56% in Africa and 51% in the Asia-Pacific region. But a median of just 32% in the Middle East and 28% in six European Union countries are optimistic.

In a number of nations, those ages 18 to 29 are significantly more likely than those ages 50 and older to expect today's kids to be better off financially than their parents. Young Spaniards (47%) are far more likely than older ones (21%) to believe that the next generation will be better off. There is a comparable 24-point generation gap in such views in Peru and a 21-point difference in Brazil and Germany. But the opposite generational divide exists in Turkey, where just 34% of young people are optimistic

### Young Often More Hopeful than Their Elders about Financial Future

*When children today grow up, they will be better off financially than their parents*

	18-29	30-49	50+	Youngest-oldest gap
	%	%	%	
Spain	47	34	21	+26
Peru	79	65	55	+24
Brazil	72	61	51	+21
Germany	52	30	31	+21
Ukraine	60	49	42	+18
Kenya	49	40	33	+16
Mexico	49	39	34	+15
Russia	55	51	42	+13
South Africa	53	46	40	+13
Canada	37	24	25	+12
Ghana	60	56	50	+10
Argentina	57	61	47	+10
Poland	38	37	28	+10
UK	33	23	23	+10
India	78	74	69	+9
Tanzania	37	30	28	+9
Japan	25	15	18	+7
France	17	16	10	+7
Venezuela	31	36	40	-9
South Korea	41	36	50	-9
Burkina Faso	69	69	79	-10
Turkey	34	35	56	-22

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey, Q6.

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about the financial prospects of the next generation, while 56% of older people think children's future is bright.

## Methodology

### About the Pew Research Center's Spring 2015 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. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are available on our [website](#).

For more detailed information on survey methods for this report, see here:

[http://www.pewglobal.org/international-survey-methodology/?year\\_select=2015](http://www.pewglobal.org/international-survey-methodology/?year_select=2015)

For more general information on international survey research, see here:

<http://www.pewresearch.org/methodology/international-survey-research/>

## Topline Results

**Pew Research Center  
Spring 2015 survey  
July 23, 2015 Release**

### Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate topline results for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Throughout this report, trends from India in 2013 refer to a survey conducted between December 7, 2013, and January 12, 2014 (Winter 2013-2014).
- 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).
- Results for Ukraine in 2014 may differ from previously published figures. To make the 2014 sample comparable to 2015, Luhans’k, Donets’k and Crimea were excluded from the 2014 sample. These areas were not surveyed in 2015 due to security concerns. Throughout the topline results, 2014 Ukraine figures are noted with an asterisk.
- 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:
  - Ethiopia prior to 2015
  - Ukraine 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
- 
- Due to translation errors, trends for certain questions are not shown prior to 2015. Trends that are omitted include:
    - Q3 for Ghana in 2014, 2013, 2007 and 2002
    - Q4 for Venezuela in 2014 and 2013
- 
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2015 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.



		Q3. Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) — is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	4	36	32	24	4	100
	Spring, 2014	2	38	34	24	2	100
	Spring, 2013	2	31	35	30	2	100
	Spring, 2012	3	28	38	30	2	100
	Spring, 2011	1	17	38	42	1	100
	Spring, 2010	1	23	41	34	1	100
	Fall, 2009	1	19	44	34	2	100
	Spring, 2009	2	15	42	41	1	100
	Spring, 2008	2	18	41	36	3	100
	Spring, 2007	9	41	32	16	3	100
Summer, 2002	4	42	39	13	2	100	
Canada	Spring, 2015	7	50	32	7	4	100
	Spring, 2013	6	61	26	6	1	100
	Spring, 2009	4	39	42	14	2	100
	Spring, 2007	19	61	13	5	2	100
	Summer, 2002	12	58	24	4	2	100
France	Spring, 2015	1	13	56	29	1	100
	Spring, 2014	1	11	54	34	0	100
	Spring, 2013	0	9	53	38	0	100
	Spring, 2012	1	18	52	29	0	100
	Spring, 2011	0	17	52	31	0	100
	Spring, 2010	1	12	56	31	0	100
	Fall, 2009	1	15	60	24	0	100
	Spring, 2009	0	14	58	27	0	100
	Spring, 2008	0	19	61	20	0	100
	Spring, 2007	1	29	53	17	0	100
Summer, 2002	1	44	47	6	2	100	
Germany	Spring, 2015	15	60	20	3	2	100
	Spring, 2014	14	71	13	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	10	65	22	3	1	100
	Spring, 2012	12	61	22	5	0	100
	Spring, 2011	9	58	27	5	1	100
	Spring, 2010	2	42	47	8	1	100
	Fall, 2009	1	27	58	12	1	100
	Spring, 2009	1	27	54	16	2	100
	Spring, 2008	4	49	39	7	1	100
	Spring, 2007	8	55	25	11	1	100
Summer, 2002	1	26	55	16	1	100	
Italy	Spring, 2015	1	11	45	43	0	100
	Spring, 2014	0	3	38	58	0	100
	Spring, 2013	0	3	38	58	0	100
	Spring, 2012	1	5	37	56	1	100
	Fall, 2009	3	19	48	28	2	100
	Spring, 2007	1	24	56	14	5	100
	Summer, 2002	0	36	51	11	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	1	37	46	13	3	100
	Spring, 2014	1	28	52	16	3	100
	Spring, 2013	2	25	51	19	2	100
	Spring, 2012	3	26	46	23	3	100
	Spring, 2011	1	25	49	22	3	100
	Spring, 2010	5	48	36	8	3	100
	Fall, 2009	2	36	47	12	3	100
	Spring, 2009	2	27	50	15	6	100
	Spring, 2008	3	49	36	6	6	100
	Spring, 2007	0	36	48	13	3	100
Summer, 2002	0	7	40	51	2	100	

		Q3. Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) — is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2015	2	16	37	44	1	100
	Spring, 2014	1	7	30	63	0	100
	Spring, 2013	1	3	17	79	1	100
	Spring, 2012	1	5	22	72	0	100
	Spring, 2011	1	9	27	62	0	100
	Spring, 2010	1	12	40	48	0	100
	Fall, 2009	1	11	43	45	1	100
	Spring, 2009	1	12	38	47	2	100
	Spring, 2008	1	34	43	19	3	100
Spring, 2007	9	56	29	5	1	100	
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	5	47	29	16	3	100
	Spring, 2014	2	41	37	18	2	100
	Spring, 2013	2	13	44	39	2	100
	Spring, 2012	1	14	47	37	1	100
	Spring, 2011	1	14	45	40	1	100
	Spring, 2010	2	18	40	39	1	100
	Fall, 2009	2	14	45	38	2	100
	Spring, 2009	1	10	38	49	2	100
	Spring, 2008	2	28	47	20	2	100
Spring, 2007	13	56	20	8	3	100	
Summer, 2002	8	57	24	8	4	100	
Russia	Spring, 2015	1	23	54	19	3	100
	Spring, 2014	3	41	41	9	6	100
	Spring, 2013	2	31	46	15	6	100
	Spring, 2012	4	28	49	15	5	100
	Spring, 2011	5	24	46	19	6	100
	Spring, 2010	3	30	49	16	4	100
	Fall, 2009	3	25	50	18	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	18	55	21	5	100
	Spring, 2008	5	47	37	6	4	100
Spring, 2007	3	35	45	11	6	100	
Summer, 2002	0	13	57	26	4	100	
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	1	2	28	66	2	100
	Spring, 2014*	2	2	29	66	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	13	34	24	28	1	100
	Spring, 2014	14	36	27	19	4	100
	Spring, 2013	13	40	25	21	1	100
	Spring, 2012	12	45	24	14	5	100
	Spring, 2011	12	37	23	25	3	100
	Spring, 2010	3	31	29	36	1	100
	Spring, 2009	2	22	37	35	3	100
	Spring, 2008	4	17	27	47	4	100
	Spring, 2007	9	37	29	22	3	100
Summer, 2002	2	12	15	70	2	100	
Jordan	Spring, 2015	4	21	40	33	3	100
	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	

		Q3. Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) — is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	1	9	36	53	0	100
	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
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	4	27	31	36	1	100
	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
Israel	Spring, 2015	6	43	41	9	1	100
	Spring, 2014	20	39	24	17	0	100
	Spring, 2013	3	40	42	14	1	100
	Spring, 2011	7	47	32	14	1	100
	Spring, 2009	7	25	45	23	1	100
	Spring, 2007	5	41	40	13	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	7	48	33	9	4	100
	Spring, 2013	13	54	20	10	3	100
	Spring, 2008	11	58	22	6	3	100
China	Spring, 2015	25	65	7	1	3	100
	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, 2015	27	47	16	8	2	100
	Spring, 2014	10	54	19	11	5	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	10	47	24	18	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	6	36	42	14	1	100
	Spring, 2014	6	47	38	7	2	100
	Spring, 2013	2	35	45	17	1	100
	Spring, 2011	3	35	43	18	0	100
	Spring, 2010	9	41	41	9	0	100
	Spring, 2009	4	44	41	9	1	100
	Spring, 2008	1	19	44	35	0	100
	Spring, 2007	2	21	52	25	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	1	36	46	14	2	100
	Spring, 2014	1	34	50	13	2	100
	Spring, 2013	1	26	55	16	1	100
	Spring, 2012	0	7	44	49	0	100
	Spring, 2011	1	9	46	42	1	100
	Spring, 2010	1	11	49	39	0	100
	Spring, 2009	1	9	47	43	1	100
	Spring, 2008	1	12	57	28	1	100
	Spring, 2007	1	27	54	17	2	100
	Summer, 2002	0	6	42	51	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	6	40	41	12	1	100
	Spring, 2014	8	64	22	5	1	100
	Spring, 2013	22	63	13	1	1	100
	Spring, 2007	9	67	19	3	2	100

		Q3. Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) — is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	11	36	28	23	2	100
	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, 2015	10	53	28	9	1	100
	Spring, 2014	6	57	28	9	0	100
	Spring, 2013	7	61	24	7	0	100
	Summer, 2002	4	34	38	21	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	1	15	56	27	1	100
	Spring, 2014	0	33	51	14	2	100
	Spring, 2013	0	20	59	20	1	100
	Spring, 2010	0	18	63	17	1	100
	Spring, 2009	0	5	71	23	1	100
	Spring, 2008	0	7	66	26	1	100
	Spring, 2007	0	8	63	28	1	100
	Summer, 2002	1	19	72	7	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	26	60	9	2	2	100
	Spring, 2014	20	67	9	2	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	5	33	47	13	2	100
	Spring, 2014	4	22	45	27	2	100
	Spring, 2013	6	33	43	15	3	100
	Spring, 2010	3	21	47	25	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	18	48	30	2	100
	Spring, 2008	1	22	49	25	2	100
	Spring, 2007	3	42	42	8	5	100
	Summer, 2002	0	1	26	72	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	1	12	46	41	0	100
	Spring, 2014	1	31	49	18	0	100
	Spring, 2013	3	56	34	7	0	100
	Spring, 2012	8	57	27	8	1	100
	Spring, 2011	3	51	32	13	1	100
	Spring, 2010	4	58	29	7	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	5	40	43	12	0	100
	Spring, 2014	8	61	25	5	2	100
	Spring, 2013	9	49	33	9	1	100
	Spring, 2007	4	45	38	11	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	4	30	39	27	1	100
	Spring, 2014	6	34	33	27	1	100
	Spring, 2013	5	33	32	30	1	100
	Spring, 2012	2	33	37	25	2	100
	Spring, 2011	4	26	40	28	2	100
	Spring, 2010	2	22	37	38	1	100
	Spring, 2009	5	25	36	33	1	100
	Spring, 2008	6	30	35	27	2	100
	Spring, 2007	7	44	29	18	1	100
	Summer, 2002	3	28	36	30	3	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	2	51	32	12	2	100
	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, 2015	3	14	26	57	0	100
	Spring, 2014	6	23	28	43	0	100
	Spring, 2013	13	31	23	33	1	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	11	33	33	21	2	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	40	49	6	3	1	100

		Q3. Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) — is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Ghana	Spring, 2015	9	17	18	55	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	11	36	26	27	0	100
	Spring, 2014	10	30	27	33	1	100
	Spring, 2013	12	40	27	20	0	100
	Spring, 2011	5	21	20	55	0	100
	Spring, 2010	7	36	26	30	1	100
	Spring, 2009	5	14	21	59	0	100
	Spring, 2007	7	53	27	12	1	100
	Summer, 2002	0	7	26	66	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	26	31	17	25	0	100
	Spring, 2014	11	28	25	36	1	100
	Spring, 2013	6	26	30	37	1	100
	Spring, 2010	10	24	31	35	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	11	49	22	18	0	100
	Spring, 2014	8	43	30	17	2	100
	Spring, 2013	7	41	21	30	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	20	39	18	20	3	100
	Spring, 2014	14	37	29	16	3	100
	Spring, 2013	17	36	25	20	1	100
	Spring, 2008	12	27	29	28	4	100
	Summer, 2002	6	23	28	42	1	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	7	41	25	26	1	100
	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, 2015	10	34	30	26	0	100
	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

		Q4. And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	8	26	39	17	8	2	100
	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	
Canada	Spring, 2015	4	25	42	18	3	7	100
	Spring, 2013	3	26	47	17	4	2	100
	Spring, 2009	9	43	26	14	5	3	100
	Summer, 2002	3	32	45	16	3	2	100
France	Spring, 2015	1	19	38	25	17	0	100
	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, 2015	2	23	54	17	3	1	100
	Spring, 2014	1	25	52	18	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	3	24	49	19	4	0	100
	Spring, 2012	2	27	43	23	4	1	100
	Spring, 2011	3	35	42	17	3	0	100
	Spring, 2010	3	45	31	15	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	3	42	25	19	8	1	100
	Spring, 2008	3	29	39	23	6	1	100
Summer, 2002	3	37	39	17	4	1	100	
Italy	Spring, 2015	1	22	46	18	12	1	100
	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, 2015	1	15	62	14	4	4	100
	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, 2015	2	40	44	9	3	2	100
	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	
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	4	34	36	10	5	10	100
	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	

		Q4. And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	Total
Russia	Spring, 2015	7	31	38	14	7	4	100
	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
Summer, 2002	1	21	53	13	5	7	100	
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	2	22	29	16	20	11	100
	Spring, 2014*	5	30	23	12	18	13	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	11	24	19	20	22	4	100
	Spring, 2014	17	24	24	17	13	6	100
	Spring, 2013	12	27	24	17	15	5	100
	Spring, 2012	12	32	22	20	6	9	100
	Spring, 2011	14	30	18	21	10	8	100
	Spring, 2010	5	20	29	18	22	6	100
	Spring, 2009	3	24	18	30	17	8	100
	Spring, 2008	2	12	17	29	26	14	100
Summer, 2002	3	18	22	22	27	8	100	
Jordan	Spring, 2015	6	23	34	23	12	2	100
	Spring, 2014	8	26	32	24	9	1	100
	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, 2015	0	18	37	27	17	0	100
	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, 2015	6	24	28	17	22	4	100
	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
Israel	Spring, 2015	11	36	36	11	4	2	100
	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
Australia	Spring, 2015	4	17	39	30	7	3	100
	Spring, 2013	4	27	41	20	4	4	100
	Spring, 2008	6	22	30	34	6	2	100
China	Spring, 2015	27	57	10	2	0	3	100
	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, 2015	32	42	17	4	2	3	100
	Spring, 2014	17	54	16	4	1	8	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	16	46	21	6	4	7	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	7	30	46	10	3	4	100
	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	

		Q4. And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2015	1	23	54	17	3	2	100
	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, 2015	5	21	37	25	9	2	100
	Spring, 2014	15	32	35	12	3	5	100
	Spring, 2013	23	41	25	6	0	4	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	18	30	23	8	5	16	100
	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, 2015	10	30	44	8	3	5	100
	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, 2015	2	19	45	24	8	1	100
	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
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	26	47	18	4	1	5	100
	Spring, 2014	32	42	19	3	1	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	3	29	43	17	3	4	100
	Spring, 2014	2	18	38	29	8	4	100
	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, 2015	27	39	13	14	7	1	100
	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, 2015	6	27	45	15	3	4	100
	Spring, 2014	8	37	43	6	1	5	100
	Spring, 2013	8	34	47	5	1	6	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	9	35	32	14	8	1	100
	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	
Peru	Spring, 2015	35	48	14	3	0	1	100
	Spring, 2014	27	50	16	3	0	2	100
	Summer, 2002	31	50	8	6	3	3	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	19	25	11	16	22	7	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	47	38	6	2	1	5	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	49	35	9	2	1	3	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	24	36	16	8	9	6	100
	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



		Q4. And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						Total
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	
Kenya	Spring, 2015	16	37	15	12	16	4	100
	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, 2015	58	34	3	1	1	3	100
	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, 2015	26	49	16	3	2	5	100
	Spring, 2014	20	53	17	4	2	4	100
	Spring, 2013	21	48	17	4	5	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	15	30	29	11	11	4	100
	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, 2015	15	28	19	10	14	13	100
	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, 2015	14	41	14	15	10	7	100
	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

		Q6. When children today in (survey country) grow up, do you think they will be better off or worse off financially than their parents?				
		Better off	Worse off	Same (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	32	60	4	3	100
	Spring, 2014	30	65	2	3	100
	Spring, 2013	33	62	1	4	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	27	64	2	7	100
	Spring, 2013	27	64	3	6	100
France	Spring, 2015	14	85	1	0	100
	Spring, 2014	13	86	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	9	90	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	34	58	3	4	100
	Spring, 2014	38	56	2	4	100
	Spring, 2013	28	64	3	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	15	66	13	5	100
	Spring, 2014	15	67	10	7	100
	Spring, 2013	14	73	6	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	34	53	7	7	100
	Spring, 2014	28	58	6	8	100
	Spring, 2013	26	61	5	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	31	61	4	4	100
	Spring, 2014	30	62	5	3	100
	Spring, 2013	28	65	3	4	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	25	68	3	4	100
	Spring, 2014	23	72	2	3	100
	Spring, 2013	17	74	2	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	48	19	22	11	100
	Spring, 2014	44	21	23	12	100
	Spring, 2013	40	24	23	13	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	48	19	16	17	100
	Spring, 2014*	51	13	18	18	100

		Q6. When children today in (survey country) grow up, do you think they will be better off or worse off financially than their parents?				
		Better off	Worse off	Same (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2015	40	52	1	8	100
	Spring, 2014	35	41	17	7	100
	Spring, 2013	39	43	8	9	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	32	37	23	8	100
	Spring, 2014	35	31	25	9	100
	Spring, 2013	31	43	22	5	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	24	47	25	3	100
	Spring, 2014	26	47	23	4	100
	Spring, 2013	26	47	20	8	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	31	44	16	8	100
	Spring, 2014	28	49	18	5	100
	Spring, 2013	23	38	29	11	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	51	27	13	9	100
	Spring, 2014	43	30	18	9	100
	Spring, 2013	41	27	22	11	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	26	64	4	6	100
	Spring, 2013	39	53	4	4	100
China	Spring, 2015	88	5	4	3	100
	Spring, 2014	85	6	4	5	100
	Spring, 2013	82	7	3	7	100
India	Spring, 2015	74	18	4	4	100
	Spring, 2014	67	24	4	4	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	64	23	5	8	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	51	18	22	9	100
	Spring, 2014	62	19	15	3	100
	Spring, 2013	58	25	13	5	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	18	72	4	6	100
	Spring, 2014	14	79	4	3	100
	Spring, 2013	15	76	4	5	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	30	49	17	4	100
	Spring, 2014	58	25	12	5	100
	Spring, 2013	72	12	9	6	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	51	22	9	18	100
	Spring, 2014	48	21	12	19	100
	Spring, 2013	40	30	10	20	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	51	26	16	7	100
	Spring, 2014	52	32	12	4	100
	Spring, 2013	63	29	3	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	43	52	3	2	100
	Spring, 2014	52	43	4	2	100
	Spring, 2013	56	37	5	2	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	91	7	1	1	100
	Spring, 2014	94	5	0	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	55	34	5	6	100
	Spring, 2014	42	37	8	13	100
	Spring, 2013	44	38	10	8	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	61	35	2	2	100
	Spring, 2014	72	25	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	79	18	2	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	67	16	13	4	100
	Spring, 2014	77	8	9	6	100
	Spring, 2013	76	13	6	5	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	41	43	12	5	100
	Spring, 2014	46	39	10	5	100
	Spring, 2013	44	39	8	9	100

		Q6. When children today in (survey country) grow up, do you think they will be better off or worse off financially than their parents?				
		Better off	Worse off	Same (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Peru	Spring, 2015	65	21	6	8	100
	Spring, 2014	61	25	8	6	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	36	48	7	9	100
	Spring, 2014	48	37	7	9	100
	Spring, 2013	66	21	7	7	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	71	22	4	3	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	84	13	1	2	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	56	35	5	4	100
	Spring, 2014	63	27	5	5	100
	Spring, 2013	65	22	9	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	43	47	7	4	100
	Spring, 2014	36	55	5	4	100
	Spring, 2013	55	32	8	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	84	11	2	3	100
	Spring, 2014	63	21	8	8	100
	Spring, 2013	65	18	8	9	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	64	26	7	4	100
	Spring, 2014	63	26	7	3	100
	Spring, 2013	51	36	8	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	47	33	14	5	100
	Spring, 2014	50	25	19	7	100
	Spring, 2013	39	40	15	6	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	33	45	12	10	100
	Spring, 2014	36	47	12	5	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	52	41	5	3	100
	Spring, 2014	51	39	3	6	100
	Spring, 2013	39	37	10	15	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 40 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

	<b>World Bank Income Group</b>	<b>GDP Per Capita (PPP)</b>	<b>GDP (US\$ Billions)</b>	<b>Average GDP Growth (2005-2014)</b>	
<b>Advanced economies</b>	Australia	High income	47,608	1,252	2.8
	Canada	High income	45,723	1,615	1.9
	France	High income	41,018	2,470	0.9
	Germany	High income	46,896	3,413	1.3
	Israel	High income	33,495	307	4.1
	Italy	High income	35,811	1,843	-0.5
	Japan	High income	38,216	4,210	0.6
	South Korea	High income	36,601	1,435	3.7
	Spain	High income	34,899	1,230	0.7
	United Kingdom	High income	40,676	2,853	1.2
	United States	High income	56,421	18,125	1.6
<b>Emerging economies</b>	Argentina	High income	22,459	563	5.1
	Brazil	Upper middle	15,941	1,904	3.4
	Chile	High income	23,556	250	4.3
	China	Upper middle	13,801	11,212	10.0
	India	Lower middle	6,266	2,308	7.7
	Indonesia	Lower middle	11,135	896	5.9
	Jordan	Upper middle	12,213	38	5.1
	Lebanon	Upper middle	18,422	55	4.9
	Malaysia	Upper middle	25,632	328	4.9
	Mexico	Upper middle	18,370	1,232	2.5
	Nigeria	Lower middle	6,204	515	7.4
	Pakistan	Lower middle	4,886	241**	4.4
	Peru	Upper middle	12,187	190	6.2
	Philippines	Lower middle	7,348	308	5.3
	Poland	High income	26,210	491	3.9
	Russia	High income	24,067	1,176	3.5
	South Africa	Upper middle	13,215	324	3.0
	Turkey	Upper middle	20,188	753	4.3
Ukraine	Lower middle	8,278	85	0.5	
Venezuela	High income	16,346	170	3.7	
Vietnam	Lower middle	5,964	204	6.2	
<b>Developing economies</b>	Burkina Faso	Low	1,731	11	6.0
	Ethiopia	Low	1,703	58	10.8
	Ghana	Lower middle	4,204	39	7.3
	Kenya	Lower middle	3,239	66	5.2
	Palest. ter.	Lower middle	*	*	*
	Senegal	Lower middle	2,371	15	3.6
	Tanzania	Low	2,801	50	6.5
	Uganda	Low	2,087	27	7.0

\* Recent economic data are not available

\*\* Pakistan GDP data is for 2014 while all other country data reflects 2015 estimates.

Source: World Bank; IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, accessed 15 July 2015.

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