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# Health Care, Education Are Top Priorities in Sub-Saharan Africa

*Most Are Optimistic about Economic  
Future*

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## About This Report

This report examines public opinion in nine countries in Africa: Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda. It is based on 9,062 face-to-face interviews with adults 18 and older conducted from March 25 to May 21, 2015. For more details, see survey methodology and topline results.

Chapter 1 explores views on current and future economic conditions in Africa, perceptions of the biggest problems facing people in these countries as well as opinions on the most important priority in each country. Chapter 2 examines confidence in various institutions and organizations, views of the government and taxation, and perceptions of foreign aid programs as well as foreign companies in the extractive industries.

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# Health Care, Education Are Top Priorities in Sub-Saharan Africa

## *Most Are Optimistic about Economic Future*

As the United Nations prepares to ratify new global development goals, a new Pew Research Center survey finds that people in major sub-Saharan African nations are feeling more optimistic about the future than many others around the world. Having experienced relatively high rates of economic growth in recent years, African publics are more likely than citizens of many wealthier nations to believe their economies will improve in the short run, and that in the long run the next generation will be better off financially.

Nonetheless, throughout sub-Saharan Africa people recognize that their countries face tremendous challenges. Even though extreme poverty around the world has been cut by more than half since the last round of UN development targets (the Millennium Development Goals) were adopted in 2000, economic challenges persist, especially a lack of jobs.<sup>1</sup>

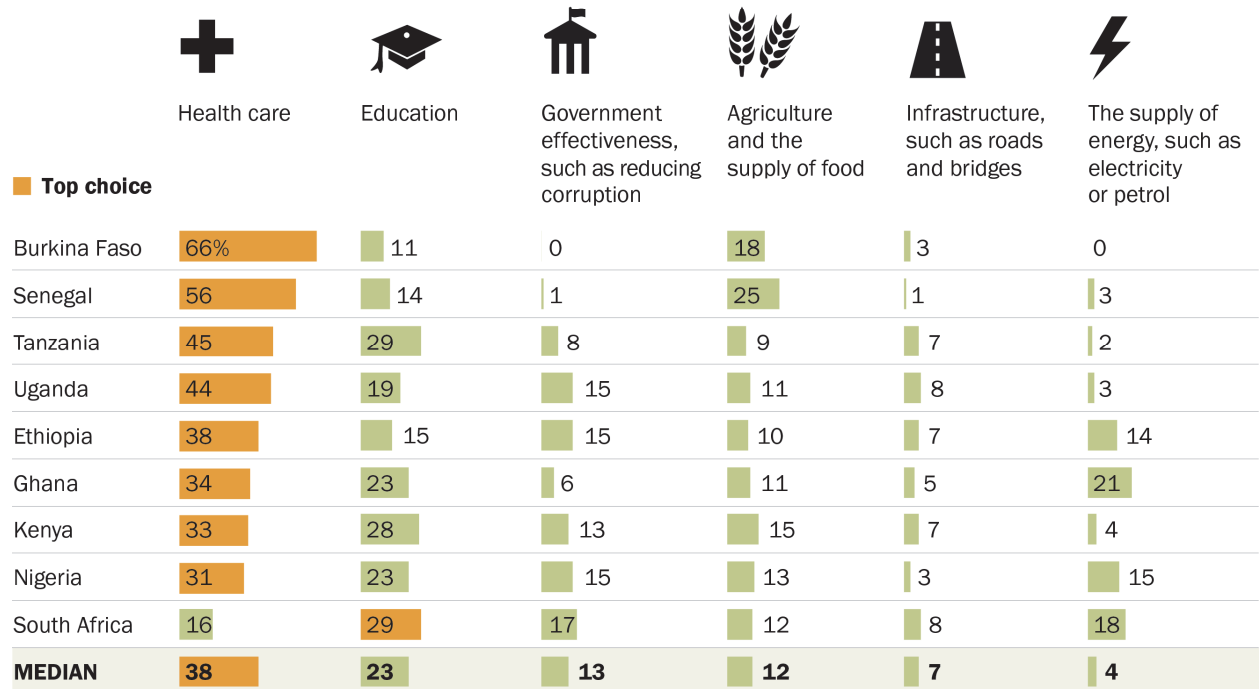
And when asked what the top priorities should be for their country beyond strictly economic issues, people in the nine nations surveyed identify health care and education as top-tier concerns, both of which should figure prominently in the next set of development goals (the Sustainable Development Goals), which will be solidified at a UN summit at the end of September.

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<sup>1</sup> For more on the UN Millennium Development Goals, see the [Millennium Development Goals Report 2015](#).

## Health Care Seen as Top Priority for Improvement in Sub-Saharan Africa

What do you think should be the most important priority for our country?



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q66.

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Asked which of six pressing issues should be the most important priority for their country, a median of 38% across the nations polled name health care, including more than four-in-ten in Burkina Faso, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda. In eight of nine countries, improving health care is the number one priority.

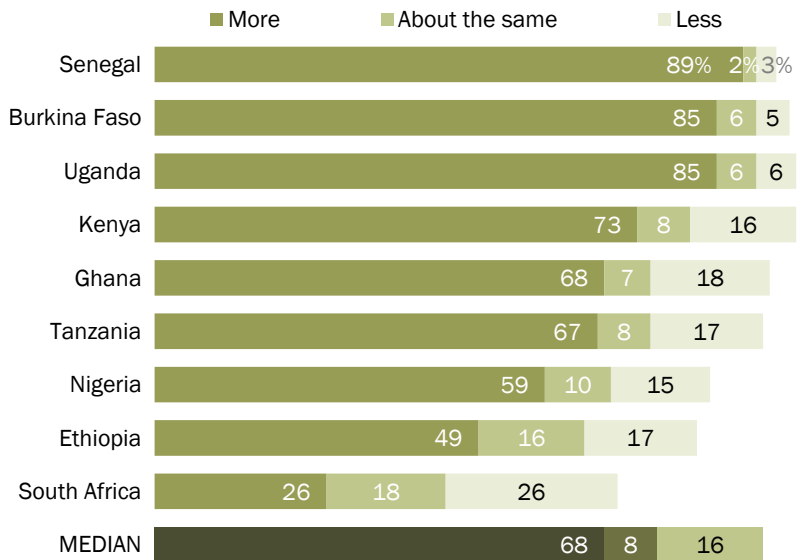
Education is also an important concern. A median of 23% say improving education should be their nation's top priority. In South Africa, education is named more often than any other option. To a lesser extent, people in the region are also worried about issues such as corruption, food supply, infrastructure and energy.

Despite the progress that has been made, and widespread optimism about the future, people in sub-Saharan Africa still believe their countries need assistance from abroad. Across the nine nations in the study, a median of 68% think their country needs more foreign aid than it gets today. The outlier is South Africa, where just 26% hold this view.

These are among the key findings of a new Pew Research Center survey, conducted in nine nations among 9,062 respondents from March 25 to May 21, 2015. Pew Research Center is a subsidiary of The Pew Charitable Trusts, its primary funder. This report was made possible by The Pew Charitable Trusts, which received support for the survey from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

## Most Say More Foreign Aid Needed

*When it comes to foreign aid, do you think our country needs \_\_\_ than/as it gets now?*



Note: Data for volunteer category "None" not shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q123.

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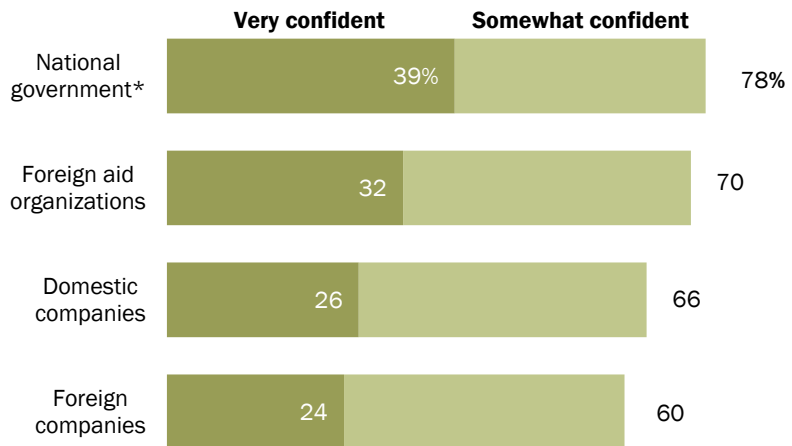
## Confidence in Government, Aid Groups, Private Sector, but Concerns Too

Overall, people in the region express at least some confidence that major institutions will be able to deal with the challenges facing their countries. Most believe that governments, foreign aid organizations and businesses can help solve key problems. However, people believe that these institutions have both important strengths *and* significant weaknesses.

In most countries polled, people express the greatest faith in their own national governments. A median of 78% across the eight countries where the question was asked say they are at least somewhat confident that their national government will help solve major problems in the country.

### Most Express Confidence in Government, Aid Groups, Domestic and Foreign Companies

Median percent very/somewhat confident that \_\_\_ will help solve the major problems in our country



\*Median across eight countries. Data not reported for Ethiopia.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q68a-d.

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Still, Nigeria is the only nation where a majority is *very* confident.<sup>2</sup> Moreover, it is clear that people do have serious criticisms of their governments. Large majorities consider government corruption a very big problem, including about eight-in-ten or more in Tanzania, Ghana, Nigeria and Uganda. And majorities in most countries believe government is run for the benefit of a few groups rather than the benefit of all.

Foreign donor groups also receive largely favorable ratings. A median of 70% across all nine countries surveyed are at least somewhat confident that these organizations can help solve major problems in their country, including majorities in every nation polled. A median of 68% describe foreign aid programs as effective and 60% say they benefit people in need. Still, these positive views are tempered with doubts. Smaller, yet still significant, shares perceive these foreign

<sup>2</sup> The survey in Nigeria was conducted April 20 to May 12, 2015, after the March 28-29 elections.



assistance programs as corrupt (median of 53%) or inefficient (45%). And there is no country in which a majority is *very* confident in international aid organizations.

Most also believe the private sector can help address the challenges facing their country. A median of 66% express confidence in domestic companies, and 60% say this about foreign businesses.

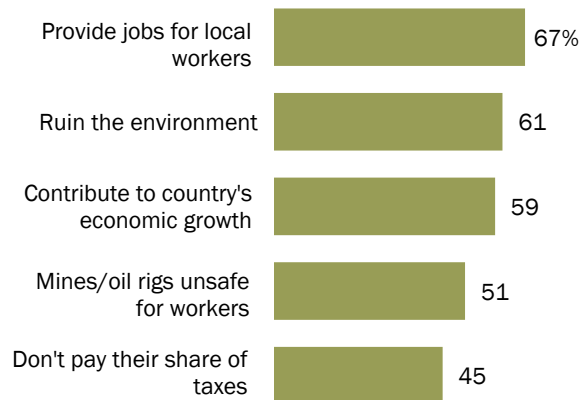
More specifically, foreign companies involved in extractive industries are seen in a mostly positive light. In eight nations, respondents were asked about the impact of the mining industry in their country, while in Nigeria, where oil is a major export, people were asked about the oil and petrol industry.

In all countries, more than half say these companies are having a positive impact, including about seven-in-ten or more in Kenya, Nigeria and Uganda. A median of 67% across the nations polled say extractive companies are providing jobs for local workers and 59% believe they contribute to economic growth.

At the same time, as is true for the government and nonprofit sectors, people have some concerns about these for-profit industries as well. A median of 61% believe foreign extractive companies in Africa are causing environmental damage, while about half (51%) say the mines and oil rigs are unsafe for workers and 45% say these firms do not pay their share of taxes.

### Views of Foreign Companies in the Extractive Industries

Median saying \_\_\_ describes foreign companies in the [mining/oil and petrol] industry well



Note: Respondents in Nigeria were asked about the oil and petrol industry; in all other countries respondents were asked about the mining industry.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q126a-e.

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## Economic Optimism in the Short, Long Term

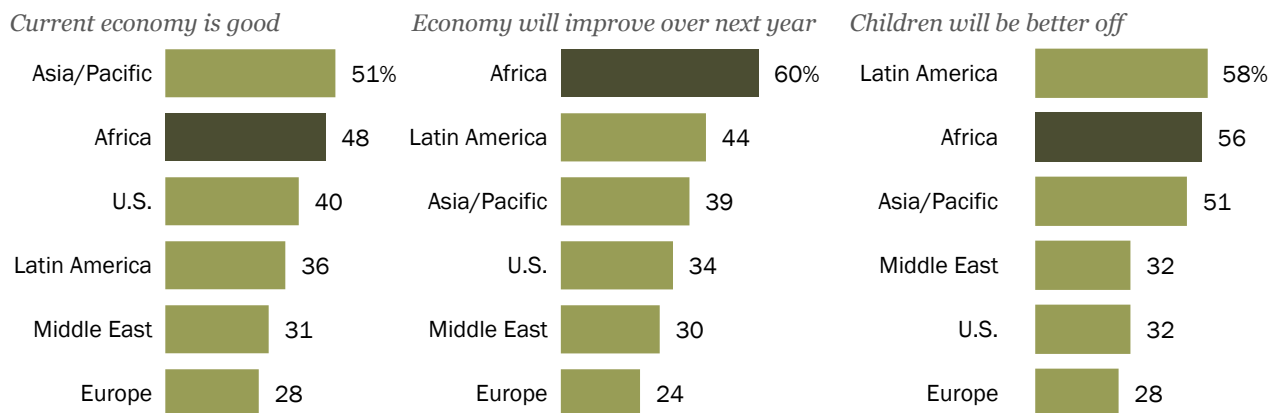
The survey finds that, compared with other parts of the world, people in sub-Saharan Africa are feeling relatively positive about the economy. Many nations in the region have enjoyed strong growth in recent years, and it is clearly having an impact on public attitudes.

Across the nine nations polled, a median of 48% say their national economy is in good shape. While still less than half, this is a significantly higher share of the public than in other parts of the world, with the exception of the Asia-Pacific region. Positive economic ratings are especially

common in Ethiopia, Senegal, South Africa and Nigeria, where majorities believe their country is doing well economically. (For more on global public opinion on economic issues, see this recent [report](#) based on Pew Research Center's 40-nation Spring 2015 survey, which includes the nine countries featured here.)

And when asked about the near-term economic future, sub-Saharan Africa is the most positive region of the world. A median of 60% believe their nation's economy will improve in the next 12 months. Latin America is a distant second at 44%, and Europe trails the world at 24%.

### Africa More Positive on Economy Compared with Other Regions



Note: Russia and Ukraine not included in Europe median.

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

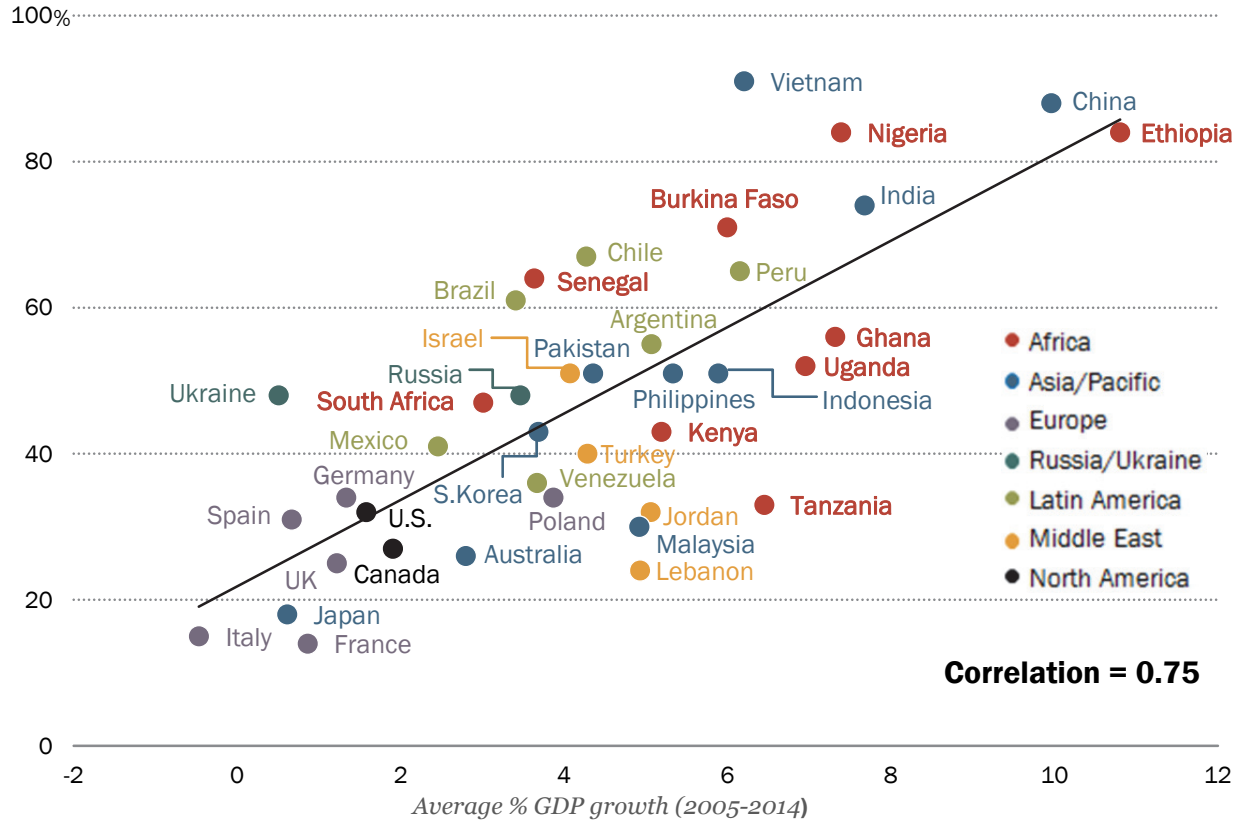
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Over the long term, Africans are optimistic about the economic prospects for the next generation. A median of 56% in the region believe that when today's children grow up, they will be financially better off than their parents. About seven-in-ten or more hold this view in Nigeria, Ethiopia and Burkina Faso. Tanzania, Kenya and South Africa are the only nations in the region where less than half are optimistic for the next generation.

Globally, optimism about the economic future is closely linked to a country's recent economic past. Nations that have enjoyed strong gross domestic product (GDP) growth since 2005 also tend to be more optimistic about the financial well-being of the next generation. Overall, there is a 0.75 correlation between a country's average GDP growth from 2005 to 2014 and the share of the public who think today's children will be better off financially than their parents.

## Average GDP Growth Since 2005 and Optimism for Next Generation

Percent who think that when children today grow up they will be better off financially than their parents



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q6. Data for GDP growth from IMF World Economic Outlook Database, April 2015, accessed June 1, 2015. Data not available for Palestinian territories.

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In African nations that have experienced high growth rates in recent years, such as Nigeria, Ethiopia and Burkina Faso, large majorities believe the next generation will be better off. The same pattern is found in Asian nations that have had strong growth, like China, India and Vietnam.

In contrast, many wealthy nations that have struggled with the Great Recession and its aftereffects are relatively pessimistic about the future. For example, in France, Italy and Japan, less than 20% say children in their country will surpass their parents financially.

## 1. Concerns and Priorities in Sub-Saharan Africa

Sub-Saharan African countries have experienced some of the highest economic growth rates globally over the past 10 years. While this means that people in these nations tend to be more satisfied with their current economies and more optimistic about their economic future than other people around the world, they still face myriad problems. In addition to unemployment, broad majorities rank health care, education, government corruption, crime, access to clean water and energy shortages as some of the biggest issues their countries face. When asked what their nations should focus on improving for the future besides the economy, health care and education emerge as clear priorities.

### Sub-Saharan African Publics Happier with Economy than Others around the World

Majorities of Ethiopians, Senegalese, South Africans and Nigerians say their economy is doing well. Tanzanians and Kenyans, however, are divided over current economic conditions. And more than half in Ghana, Uganda and Burkina Faso are *unhappy* with the economy.

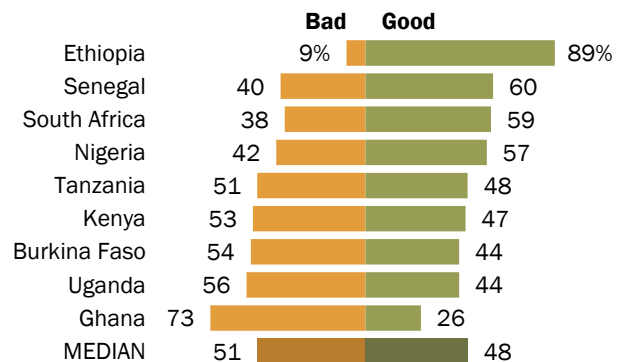
Despite negative sentiment in some countries, publics in this region tend to be much more content with their current economy than other people around the world. A median of 48% across the nine countries surveyed say their economy is doing well. Fewer than four-in-ten in Latin America (median of 36%), the Middle East (31%) and Europe (28%) say the same.

Americans are also down on their economy (40% good). Only in the Asia-Pacific region (median of 51%) are economic sentiments somewhat more positive.

Attitudes about the economy are driven strongly by recent economic performance. Publics that experienced higher levels of economic growth in 2014 are much happier with their current economic conditions. In the nine sub-Saharan African countries surveyed, the median GDP growth last year was 5%, somewhat lower than the Asia-Pacific countries surveyed (6%) but much higher than any other region.

#### Current Economic Situation

The current economic situation in our country is ...



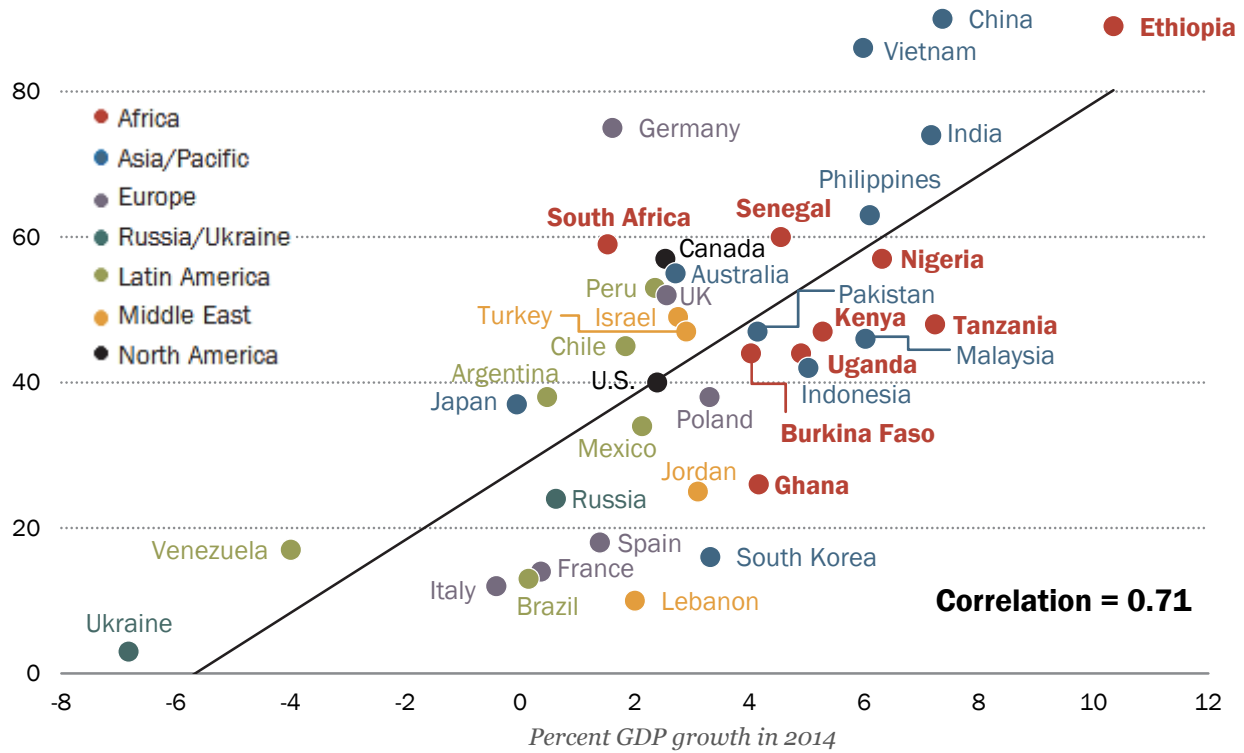
Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q3.

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## 2014 GDP Growth and Attitudes about Current Economic Conditions

Percent who describe current economic situation as good

100 %



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q3. Data for GDP growth from IMF World Economic Outlook Database, April 2015, accessed June 1, 2015. Data not available for Palestinian territories.

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Many people in sub-Saharan Africa are optimistic about the future. A median of 60% across the nine countries surveyed say their economy is going to improve in the next 12 months, and 56% believe the next generation will be better off financially than their parents. This is a much higher level of optimism than expressed by many others around the world.

Similar to attitudes about the economy today, opinions about the future are also affected by the nation's economic performance. Across the globe, publics who have seen their economies grow consistently over the past decade are much more likely to believe that their children will face a brighter financial future. For example, Nigerians experienced an average of 7% GDP growth between 2005 and 2014. More than eight-in-ten in Nigeria say that children in their country will do better financially than their parents. Meanwhile, average GDP growth over the past decade in France has been 1% and just 14% say the next generation will be better off.

In some sub-Saharan African countries, young people are happier with the economy and more optimistic about the future than their elders. This is particularly true in Kenya and South Africa. In Kenya, young people ages 18 to 29 are more likely than those ages 50 and older to say that the economy is doing well (52% vs. 41%), that the economy will improve in the next 12 months (59% vs. 44%) and that children will be better off financially than their parents (49% vs. 33%). Similarly, young South Africans are happier with the economy than their elders (+12 percentage points), more optimistic about the next 12 months (+18) and more hopeful for the next generation (+13).

## Jobs a Top Concern among Many Problems

Sub-Saharan African publics are concerned about a range of issues in their country. In each of the nine countries surveyed, a lack of employment opportunities ranks as one of the three most important problems. A median of 88% across all nine countries say jobs are a very big problem in their nation, including 92% in Ghana, Tanzania and Senegal.

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### Optimism for the Future

	Economic situation will improve over next 12 months	Children today will be better off financially than their parents
	%	%
Nigeria	92	84
Burkina Faso	85	71
Ethiopia	84	84
Senegal	75	64
Ghana	60	56
Uganda	55	52
Kenya	53	43
South Africa	45	47
Tanzania	43	33
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>56</b>

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

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## Jobs Are a Very Big Problem for Majorities across Sub-Saharan Africa

\_\_\_ is a very big problem

### ● Top three problems

	Lack of employment opportunities	Poor health care	Poor quality schools	Gov't corruption*	Crime	Lack of clean drinking water	Energy shortages	Poor infrastructure	Food shortages	Lack of access to clean toilets	Pollution	Too few citizens participating in politics
Ghana	<b>92%</b>	<b>90%</b>	87%	88%	84%	76%	<b>94%</b>	78%	60%	65%	64%	41%
Senegal	<b>92</b>	<b>89</b>	87	71	87	<b>90</b>	67	66	85	62	62	39
Tanzania	<b>92</b>	<b>88</b>	87	<b>92</b>	80	77	72	73	64	65	61	52
Uganda	<b>89</b>	<b>82</b>	81	<b>82</b>	69	77	70	65	63	62	44	34
Burkina Faso	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	77	70	86	<b>90</b>	64	65	<b>88</b>	46	50	32
Nigeria	<b>83</b>	81	<b>87</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>83</b>	69	77	72	69	57	65	54
South Africa	<b>79</b>	57	61	<b>78</b>	<b>79</b>	55	72	57	56	54	55	50
Kenya	<b>75</b>	51	63	<b>74</b>	<b>71</b>	45	33	46	53	33	36	25
Ethiopia	<b>66</b>	54	49	—	59	<b>65</b>	<b>71</b>	48	50	51	40	37
MEDIAN	88	82	81	80	80	76	71	65	63	57	55	39

\*Data not reported for Ethiopia.

Note: Top three problems are in circles and bold. If two items are tied for third-highest percentage in a country, both items are highlighted.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q59a-l.

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Beyond the economy, however, publics in the region face many other challenges. A median of 82% say poor health care is a very big problem. The quality of health care is seen as one of the top three problems facing the country in Ghana, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Tanzania and Uganda.

Education also tops the list of problems with a median of 81% citing it as a major concern. Nigerians rank poor-quality schools among their three biggest worries.

Government corruption ranks as a very big concern (median of 80% across eight countries asked the question) and is among the top three problems in Tanzania, Nigeria, Uganda, South Africa and Kenya. Broad majorities also say crime (median of 80% across all nine countries) is a very big problem in their country. Crime ranks among the top concerns for Kenyans, Nigerians and South Africans.

Somewhat lower down the list of concerns, though still considered major issues, are lack of access to clean drinking water (median of 76%) and energy shortages, such as electricity blackouts or fuel scarcity (71%). A lack of clean water is cited as one of the three most important problems in Senegal, Burkina Faso and Ethiopia, while energy shortages rank among the biggest three worries in Ghana and Ethiopia.

Fewer people – though still majorities – express concern over poor infrastructure (median of 65%), food shortages (63%), lack of access to clean toilets (57%) and pollution (55%). At the bottom of the list is the issue of too few citizens participating in politics (39%). None of these concerns ranks in the top three for any public surveyed, except for food shortages in Burkina Faso.

In most of the countries polled, people who live in urban areas are more concerned than those in rural areas about crime and government corruption. There is an urban-rural divide over the problem of crime in South Africa (+15 percentage points), Senegal (+13), Ethiopia (+11), Ghana (+10), Uganda (+10) and Burkina Faso (+8). Similarly, those in urban areas are at least 10 points more likely than rural residents to say government corruption is a very big problem in Senegal (+18), Burkina Faso (+15), Kenya (+12) and South Africa (+12).

In Nigeria, opinions about the country's challenges vary somewhat along ethnic lines. Respondents from the Igbo and Yoruba ethnic groups are generally more likely than Hausa respondents to describe the issues included on the survey as very big problems.



## Most Important Priorities for the Future Are Health Care, Education

When given the option of six areas for improvement in their country beyond strictly economic issues – health care, education, governance, food supply, infrastructure and energy supply – pluralities or majorities in eight of the nine African countries surveyed say health care is their top priority (median of 38%). In South Africa, education ranks as the most important issue. Overall, a median of 23% across the nine countries say education should be a first priority.

### Health Care Seen as Top Priority for Improvement by Most in Sub-Saharan Africa

*What do you think should be the most important priority for our country?*

● Top choice

	Health care	Education	Government effectiveness, such as reducing corruption	Agriculture and the supply of food	Infrastructure, such as roads and bridges	The supply of energy, such as electricity or petrol
Burkina Faso	66%	11%	0%	18%	3%	0%
Senegal	56	14	1	25	1	3
Tanzania	45	29	8	9	7	2
Uganda	44	19	15	11	8	3
Ethiopia	38	15	15	10	7	14
Ghana	34	23	6	11	5	21
Kenya	33	28	13	15	7	4
Nigeria	31	23	15	13	3	15
South Africa	16	29	17	12	8	18
MEDIAN	38	23	13	12	7	4

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q66.

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Addressing government effectiveness, such as reducing corruption (median of 13%), is a somewhat lower priority, as is improving the supply of food (12%). The share ranking government effectiveness as their top priority is highest among South Africans, while Senegalese and Burkinabe are the most likely to say it is very important to address the food supply first.

At the bottom of the priority list are investing in infrastructure, such as roads and bridges (median of 7%) and improving the energy supply within the country (4%). In a few countries – Ghana,

South Africa, Nigeria and Ethiopia – energy supply ranks much higher than it does elsewhere. No more than one-in-ten in any nation say infrastructure should take top billing.

When asked which among these six issues would be their *second* priority to improve, publics are generally split between education (median of 30%) and health care (25%). Food supply also is seen by many as a secondary priority (16%). Government effectiveness (8%), infrastructure (8%) and energy supply (6%) continue to be seen as less important.

Within countries, there are some clear demographic differences over the importance of certain issues. Young people, ages 18 to 29, place a higher priority on addressing education than those ages 50 and older in Tanzania (+10 percentage points), Kenya (+10), Burkina Faso (+10), South Africa (+8), Ethiopia (+7) and Senegal (+6). In Senegal and South Africa, lower-income individuals are more likely than higher-income people to say that the food supply should be a top priority (+10 and +7, respectively) and less likely to say education is most important (-5 and -9, respectively).<sup>3</sup> Finally, in South Africa, whites (27%) and people who are mixed-race (25%) rank addressing government effectiveness as a much higher priority than blacks (14%).

### Education Is Higher Priority for Young in Many African Nations

*Education should be the most important priority for the country*

	18-29	30-49	50+	Youngest-oldest gap
	%	%	%	
Tanzania	33	29	23	+10
Kenya	32	25	22	+10
Burkina Faso	15	10	5	+10
South Africa	32	29	24	+8
Ethiopia	18	14	11	+7
Senegal	15	16	9	+6

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q66.

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<sup>3</sup> Income categorization based on income levels that are higher and lower than the median household income within each country.

## 2. Views of Government, Aid Organizations and Business

The nine sub-Saharan African publics surveyed express mostly positive views about the ability of governments, foreign aid organizations and businesses to help solve major problems in their country. Majorities across these nations say they have at least some confidence in these institutions, though few say they are *very* confident.

Moreover, government, aid groups and businesses are also perceived to have flaws. Most say government is run for the benefit of the few, rather than the benefit of all. And while foreign aid programs are seen as effective and as assisting

people who need help, many also say such programs are corrupt and inefficient. As for mining and oil companies, although they are seen as having a positive impact overall, many worry about the environmental impact of these extractive industries.

### Most Confidence in National Governments

*Confident that \_\_\_ will help solve major problems in our country*

● **Most confidence**

	National government*	Foreign aid organizations	Domestic companies	Foreign companies
Nigeria	86%	70%	73%	68%
Tanzania	83	76	79	67
Senegal	81	68	71	58
Kenya	80	74	66	67
Uganda	76	81	63	60
Burkina Faso	69	65	60	52
South Africa	68	59	69	58
Ghana	60	76	65	70
Ethiopia	—	66	65	58
MEDIAN	78	70	66	60

\*Data not reported for Ethiopia.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q68a-d.

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### Confidence in Institutions and Organizations

For the most part, people in the nations surveyed believe their governments can help solve major national problems. Across the eight nations where the question was asked, a median of 78% are very or somewhat confident that their national government will help address the major problems facing the country.

In five nations, people express higher levels of confidence in national governments than in the three other types of organizations included on the survey. Still, Nigeria (57%) is the only country where a majority is *very* confident in their national government.

In South Africa, views about government differ along racial lines. Three-in-four blacks have confidence in the national government, compared with just 44% of people who are mixed-race and 43% of whites.

Foreign aid organizations also receive favorable marks. A median of 70% across the nine nations polled express confidence in foreign aid groups, such as the United Nations. And in Uganda, Ghana and Ethiopia they receive the highest ratings among the organizations tested. Similarly, most of those polled are at least somewhat confident that both domestic (median of 66%) and foreign (60%) companies can help solve major problems. However, there is no country in which a majority of people say they are *very* confident in foreign aid groups, domestic companies or foreign companies.

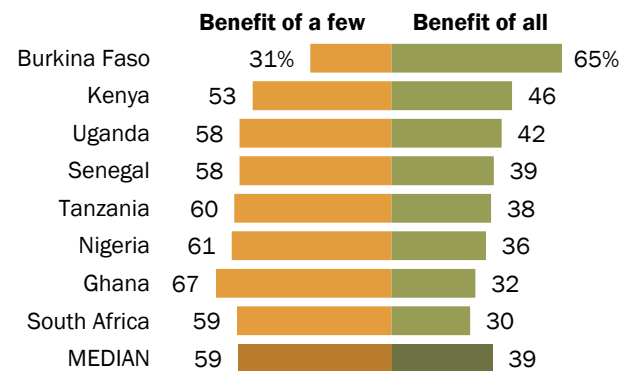
## Most Say Government Helps the Few

Even though majorities express at least some confidence that their government can help solve major problems, there is also a widely shared perception that government does not serve everyone equally. Aside from Burkina Faso, over half in every other nation where the question was asked say the government is run for the benefit of only a few groups. This view is especially common in Ghana (67%), Nigeria (61%) and Tanzania (60%).

In Kenya, opinions differ by ethnicity. Most members of the Kalenjin (60%) and Kikuyu (54%) ethnic groups say the government is run for the benefit of all (current President Uhuru Kenyatta is Kikuyu, and all presidents since the country's independence have been either Kikuyu or Kalenjin). Only about four-in-ten from the Luhya (42%) and Luo (40%) groups believe the government works to benefit everyone.

## Most Say Government Is Run for Benefit of a Few Groups

*Would you say the government is run for the benefit of all the people in \_\_\_ or is it run for the benefit of only a few groups of people?*



Note: Data not reported for Ethiopia.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q80.

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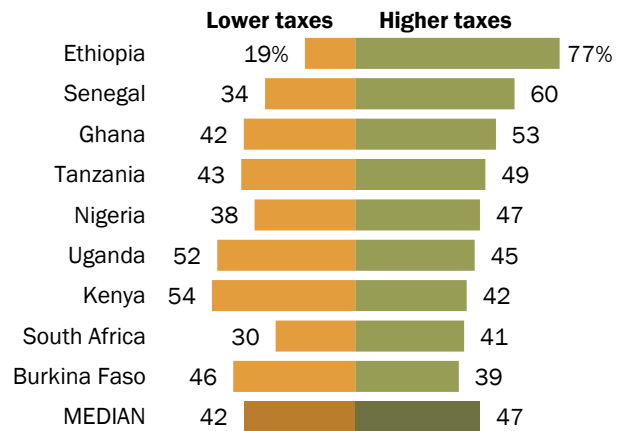
## Taxes and Government Services

When asked whether they would rather have higher taxes, so the government can provide more services, or lower taxes, even if that means fewer services, views are somewhat divided across the nine nations polled. In Ethiopia, Senegal, Ghana, Nigeria and South Africa, the balance of opinion favors more taxation. Kenyans, Ugandans and Burkinabe lean toward lower taxes. Tanzanians are closely divided (49% higher, 43% lower).

For comparative purposes, the same question was asked in the United States, where just over half (54%) favor lower taxes, even if that means fewer services; 42% want higher taxes and more services. There are huge partisan differences on this issue in the U.S., with 71% of Republicans and 60% of independents preferring lower taxes and fewer government services, compared with only 34% of Democrats.

### Divide on Taxes and Government Services

*Would you rather have higher taxes in our country so the government can provide more services or lower taxes, even if it means the government will provide fewer services?*



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q69.

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## Most Say More Foreign Aid Is Needed

Among those surveyed, there is no country where a majority says their nation receives a lot of foreign aid. A median of 37% across these publics believe their country gets a lot of aid, while 30% say they receive some aid. A median of 17% think their country receives “very little” foreign assistance.

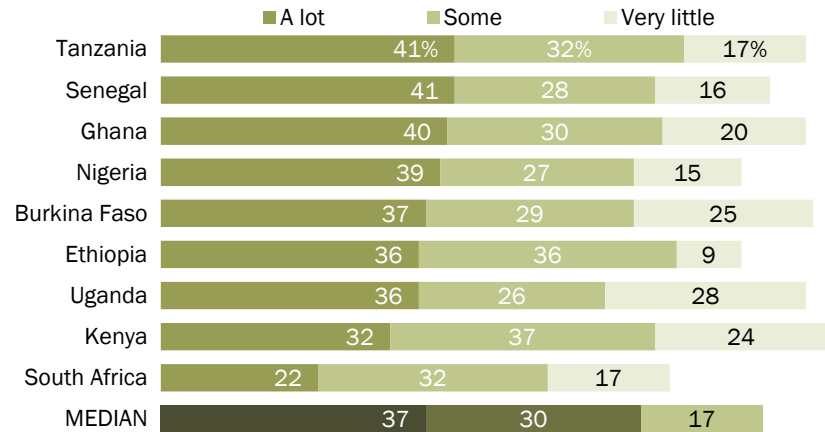
The percentage saying their country gets a lot of aid is fairly consistent across nations, with between 36% and 41% expressing this view in seven of nine countries. Slightly fewer in Kenya (32%) hold this opinion.

Meanwhile, South Africans are significantly less likely to say their country receives a great deal of assistance from abroad. *(For more on how much foreign aid countries receive and how they have performed since 2000 on the Millennium Development Goals, see the [African Development Bank Group](#).)*

There is a clear desire for more aid in the nations surveyed. Majorities in seven nations believe their country needs more foreign assistance than it currently receives, including more than eight-in-ten in Senegal, Burkina Faso and Uganda. Nearly half in Ethiopia (49%) think their country needs to get more aid.

### Perception of Foreign Aid Received

What is your impression about how much foreign aid our country receives?



Note: Volunteered category “none” not shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q122.

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### Most See Need for More Foreign Aid

When it comes to foreign aid, do you think our country needs \_\_\_ than/as it gets now?

	More %	About the same %	Less %
Senegal	89	2	3
Burkina Faso	85	6	5
Uganda	85	6	6
Kenya	73	8	16
Ghana	68	7	18
Tanzania	67	8	17
Nigeria	59	10	15
Ethiopia	49	16	17
South Africa	26	18	26
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>

Note: Volunteered category “none” not shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q123.

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South Africa is again the outlier. Just 26% of South Africans believe their country needs more foreign assistance, while an equal percentage says it needs less aid.

## Characteristics of Foreign Aid Programs

Foreign aid programs get mostly positive ratings for effectiveness across the countries surveyed. In all nine nations, a majority believes the term “effective” describes foreign aid programs in their country very or somewhat well. In Kenya, Nigeria and Ghana, more than seven-in-ten hold this opinion.

In six of nine countries, people associate the phrase “benefit people in need” with foreign aid programs. Seven-in-ten or more express this view in Ethiopia and Kenya. However, just 41% of Senegalese and 26% of Burkinabe say the same.

While large numbers believe international assistance is effective and that it helps those who need it most, many also think these programs are hampered by corruption. Majorities in Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya and Burkina Faso say the term “corrupt” describes aid programs in their country well.

To a lesser extent, those surveyed associate the term “inefficient” with foreign assistance. Half or more say this in Tanzania, Kenya and Nigeria.

### Foreign Aid Seen as Effective, Benefiting Those in Need, but Some Also See It as Corrupt, Inefficient

\_\_\_ describes programs in our country funded by foreign aid organizations well

● Best describes

	Effective	Benefit people in need	Corrupt	Inefficient
Kenya	77%	70%	60%	52%
Nigeria	76	60	53	51
Ghana	74	68	43	38
Ethiopia	69	75	40	47
Tanzania	68	53	70	54
Uganda	66	60	60	45
Senegal	62	41	33	29
South Africa	58	49	40	41
Burkina Faso	57	26	58	37
MEDIAN	68	60	53	45

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q124a-d.

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## Foreign Extractive Companies Seen as Having Positive Impact, but Many Worry about Environmental Toll

Overall, people believe foreign companies involved in extractive industries are having a positive impact on their countries. Over half in each country polled say these companies are having a favorable impact, including about seven-in-ten or more in Kenya, Nigeria and Uganda. (In Nigeria, respondents were asked about the oil and petrol industry; elsewhere, respondents were asked about the mining industry.)

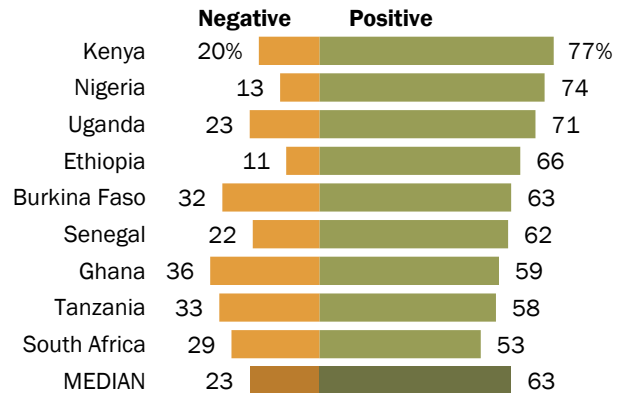
In general, people who live in regions of the country where extractive industries are concentrated tend to be more positive toward foreign extractive companies. For example, South Africans who live in the northeast are the most likely to say these companies are having a good influence on their country. In Nigeria, people in the southeast are among the most positive.

However, even though they are seen as a good influence overall, people believe foreign extractive companies are having both positive *and* negative effects on their countries. Across the nine nations polled, a median of 67% say the phrase “provide jobs for local workers” describes foreign companies involved in extractive industries very or somewhat well, with majorities in all nine countries expressing this view. Kenyans, Ugandans and Ethiopians are especially likely to think these companies provide jobs.

Similarly, majorities in all nine nations believe foreign extractive companies contribute to economic growth (median of 59%). Again, Kenyans, Ugandans and Ethiopians stand out for their positive views on this measure.

### Positive Views of Foreign Companies in Extractive Industries

*Foreign companies in the [mining/oil and petrol] industry have a \_\_\_ impact on our country*



Note: Respondents in Nigeria asked about the oil and petrol industry; in all other countries respondents were asked about the mining industry.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q125.

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At the same time, people also see negative side effects. A median of 61% say the phrase “they ruin the environment” describes foreign companies engaged in extractive industries very or somewhat well, including 76% of Ghanaians and 71% of Nigerians.

Fewer say these companies’ mines and oil rigs are unsafe for workers (median of 51%). Still, half or more hold this opinion in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. A median of just 45% believe the phrase “they don’t pay their share of taxes” describes foreign extractive companies well, and there is no country in which a majority voices this view, although in several nations a relatively large share of the public does express an opinion on this question.

## Foreign Oil, Mining Companies Seen as Providing Jobs

\_\_\_ describes foreign companies in the [mining/oil and petrol] industry well

### ● Best describes

	Provide jobs for local workers	Ruin the environment	Contribute to country's economic growth	Mines/oil rigs unsafe for workers	Don't pay their share of taxes
Kenya	83%	67%	82%	53%	48%
Uganda	74	59	80	51	48
Ethiopia	72	36	73	34	33
Ghana	68	76	58	61	50
Nigeria	67	71	68	54	50
Burkina Faso	67	69	59	62	22
South Africa	59	58	57	48	45
Tanzania	59	61	59	51	37
Senegal	56	45	58	34	19
MEDIAN	67	61	59	51	45

Note: Respondents in Nigeria asked about the oil and petrol industry; in all other countries respondents were asked about the mining industry.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q126a-e.

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## Methodology

### About the Pew Research Center's Spring 2015 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on 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  
September 16, 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.
- 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.

		Q59a. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. a. poor quality schools					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	77	13	2	2	5	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	49	25	12	13	2	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	87	9	2	2	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	63	28	7	1	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	87	10	3	0	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	87	10	2	0	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	61	20	11	7	1	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	87	10	2	2	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	81	11	6	2	0	100

		Q59b. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. b. crime					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	86	10	1	2	0	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	59	17	13	10	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	84	11	3	2	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	71	25	4	0	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	83	14	3	0	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	87	10	3	0	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	79	14	4	3	0	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	80	16	4	1	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	69	18	12	2	0	100

		Q59c. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. c. poor health care					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	89	8	2	1	0	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	54	22	13	9	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	90	7	2	1	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	51	37	11	1	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	81	15	2	1	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	89	7	3	1	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	57	26	10	6	0	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	88	10	2	1	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	82	12	4	2	0	100

		Q59d. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. d. government corruption					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	70	21	5	1	3	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	88	7	3	1	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	74	19	7	0	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	86	11	3	0	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	71	15	8	2	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	78	14	4	2	2	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	92	5	1	1	1	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	82	11	6	0	1	100

Data not reported for Ethiopia.

		<b>Q59e. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. e. lack of access to clean toilets</b>					
		<b>Very big problem</b>	<b>Moderately big problem</b>	<b>Small problem</b>	<b>Not a problem at all</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	46	24	18	11	0	100
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	51	22	14	12	1	100
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	65	21	11	2	1	100
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	33	35	23	8	1	100
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	57	24	14	4	1	100
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	62	19	14	5	0	100
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	54	22	15	8	2	100
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	65	23	8	4	0	100
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	62	22	14	2	0	100

		<b>Q59f. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. f. energy shortages, such as electricity blackouts or fuel scarcity</b>					
		<b>Very big problem</b>	<b>Moderately big problem</b>	<b>Small problem</b>	<b>Not a problem at all</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	64	22	10	3	1	100
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	71	19	5	3	1	100
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	94	4	1	1	0	100
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	33	45	17	4	0	100
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	77	18	4	1	0	100
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	67	22	10	1	0	100
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	72	18	6	3	1	100
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	72	21	5	1	1	100
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	70	20	9	2	0	100

		<b>Q59g. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. g. lack of employment opportunities</b>					
		<b>Very big problem</b>	<b>Moderately big problem</b>	<b>Small problem</b>	<b>Not a problem at all</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	88	11	1	0	0	100
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	66	21	7	4	2	100
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	92	6	1	0	1	100
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	75	19	5	1	0	100
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	83	13	3	1	0	100
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	92	5	3	1	0	100
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	79	13	3	3	1	100
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	92	6	1	1	0	100
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	89	9	2	0	0	100

		<b>Q59h. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. h. food shortages</b>					
		<b>Very big problem</b>	<b>Moderately big problem</b>	<b>Small problem</b>	<b>Not a problem at all</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	88	10	2	0	0	100
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	50	22	14	14	1	100
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	60	15	15	10	0	100
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	53	35	10	1	1	100
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	69	22	8	1	0	100
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	85	11	3	1	0	100
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	56	27	11	5	1	100
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	64	24	8	3	0	100
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	63	24	12	2	0	100

		<b>Q59i. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. i. poor infrastructure, such as roads and bridges</b>					
		<b>Very big problem</b>	<b>Moderately big problem</b>	<b>Small problem</b>	<b>Not a problem at all</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	65	26	7	2	0	100
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	48	26	15	11	1	100
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	78	17	4	0	0	100
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	46	40	12	2	0	100
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	72	23	4	1	0	100
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	66	20	11	2	0	100
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	57	25	12	5	1	100
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	73	22	4	2	0	100
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	65	25	9	2	0	100

		<b>Q59j. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. j. pollution and other forms of environmental damage</b>					
		<b>Very big problem</b>	<b>Moderately big problem</b>	<b>Small problem</b>	<b>Not a problem at all</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	50	32	13	2	3	100
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	40	25	18	13	3	100
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	64	21	10	4	1	100
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	36	37	21	6	1	100
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	65	24	9	2	0	100
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	62	22	11	3	2	100
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	55	26	11	5	3	100
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	61	25	10	4	0	100
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	44	27	23	5	1	100

		<b>Q59k. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. k. too few citizens participating in politics</b>					
		<b>Very big problem</b>	<b>Moderately big problem</b>	<b>Small problem</b>	<b>Not a problem at all</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	32	23	27	15	4	100
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	37	23	11	15	14	100
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	41	22	19	16	1	100
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	25	38	22	14	1	100
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	54	24	12	8	1	100
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	39	21	20	18	3	100
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	50	23	13	9	5	100
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	52	25	10	9	3	100
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	34	27	26	12	1	100

		<b>Q59l. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all. l. lack of clean drinking water</b>					
		<b>Very big problem</b>	<b>Moderately big problem</b>	<b>Small problem</b>	<b>Not a problem at all</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	90	8	1	1	0	100
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	65	17	8	10	1	100
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	76	16	5	3	0	100
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	45	32	15	8	0	100
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	69	22	8	1	0	100
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	90	5	3	2	0	100
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	55	21	10	12	2	100
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	77	18	4	2	0	100
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	77	12	7	5	0	100

		Q66. I am now going to read you a list of things some people say could be improved in our country. Of this list, please tell me which one you think should be the most important priority for our country.							
		Health care	Education	Agriculture and the supply of food	The supply of energy, such as electricity or petrol	Infrastructure, such as roads and bridges	Government effectiveness, such as reducing corruption	DK/Refused	Total
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	66	11	18	0	3	0	0	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	38	15	10	14	7	15	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	34	23	11	21	5	6	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	33	28	15	4	7	13	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	31	23	13	15	3	15	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	56	14	25	3	1	1	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	16	29	12	18	8	17	0	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	45	29	9	2	7	8	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	44	19	11	3	8	15	0	100

		Q67. And which should be the second most important priority?							
		Health care	Education	Agriculture and the supply of food	The supply of energy, such as electricity or petrol	Infrastructure, such as roads and bridges	Government effectiveness, such as reducing corruption	DK/Refused	Total
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	22	35	33	3	6	1	0	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	23	26	16	14	12	9	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	28	35	13	12	8	4	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	27	30	22	4	8	8	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	21	22	23	16	6	12	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	28	33	30	4	3	2	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	21	22	14	17	10	15	1	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	29	30	15	6	10	10	1	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	25	32	16	6	13	8	0	100

		Q68a. Please tell me how confident you are that the following organizations or groups will help solve the major problems in our country. Are you very confident, somewhat confident, not too confident or not confident at all? a. (survey country's) national government					
		Very confident	Somewhat confident	Not too confident	Not confident at all	DK/Refused	Total
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	35	34	18	10	3	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	26	34	23	15	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	34	46	14	6	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	57	29	6	3	4	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	42	39	12	6	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	36	32	16	12	4	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	45	38	10	5	2	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	43	33	14	9	1	100

Data not reported for Ethiopia.

		Q68b. Please tell me how confident you are that the following organizations or groups will help solve the major problems in our country. Are you very confident, somewhat confident, not too confident or not confident at all? b. foreign aid organizations, such as the United Nations					
		Very confident	Somewhat confident	Not too confident	Not confident at all	DK/Refused	Total
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	32	33	22	9	4	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	28	38	12	9	13	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	37	39	17	4	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	26	48	21	4	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	29	41	19	6	6	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	38	30	15	6	11	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	21	38	19	12	10	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	37	39	14	8	2	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	42	39	13	4	2	100

		<b>Q68c. Please tell me how confident you are that the following organizations or groups will help solve the major problems in our country. Are you very confident, somewhat confident, not too confident or not confident at all? c. (survey country nationality) companies</b>					
		<b>Very confident</b>	<b>Somewhat confident</b>	<b>Not too confident</b>	<b>Not confident at all</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	27	33	23	13	4	100
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	26	39	9	7	19	100
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	26	39	24	7	3	100
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	24	42	26	7	1	100
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	35	38	16	6	5	100
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	35	36	14	8	7	100
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	26	43	17	7	7	100
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	40	39	13	8	2	100
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	25	38	26	10	1	100

		<b>Q68d. Please tell me how confident you are that the following organizations or groups will help solve the major problems in our country. Are you very confident, somewhat confident, not too confident or not confident at all? d. foreign companies doing business in (survey country)</b>					
		<b>Very confident</b>	<b>Somewhat confident</b>	<b>Not too confident</b>	<b>Not confident at all</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	22	30	25	18	5	100
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	19	39	11	9	22	100
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	31	39	21	6	3	100
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	25	42	22	10	1	100
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	31	37	18	7	7	100
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	24	34	19	13	10	100
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	23	35	19	13	11	100
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	29	38	17	14	2	100
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	22	38	26	13	1	100

		<b>Q69. If you had to choose, which would you rather have? Higher taxes in our country so the government can provide more services OR Lower taxes, even if it means the government will provide fewer services.</b>			
		<b>Higher taxes, more services</b>	<b>Lower taxes, fewer services</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	42	54	4	100
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	39	46	15	100
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	77	19	4	100
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	53	42	5	100
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	42	54	4	100
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	47	38	15	100
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	60	34	6	100
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	41	30	29	100
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	49	43	8	100
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	45	52	3	100

		<b>Q80. In general, would you say the government is run for the benefit of all the people in (survey country) OR is it run for the benefit of only a few groups of people?</b>			
		<b>Benefit all</b>	<b>Benefit few groups</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	65	31	4	100
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	32	67	2	100
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	46	53	1	100
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	36	61	3	100
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	39	58	2	100
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	30	59	11	100
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	38	60	2	100
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	42	58	1	100

Data not reported for Ethiopia.



		<b>Q122. What is your impression about how much foreign aid (survey country) receives? Is it a lot, some or very little?</b>					
		<b>A lot</b>	<b>Some</b>	<b>Very little</b>	<b>None (VOL)</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	37	29	25	1	7	100
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	36	36	9	1	18	100
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	40	30	20	1	9	100
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	32	37	24	1	6	100
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	39	27	15	1	17	100
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	41	28	16	4	11	100
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	22	32	17	5	23	100
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	41	32	17	1	9	100
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	36	26	28	1	8	100

		<b>Q123. When it comes to foreign aid, do you think (survey country) needs more foreign aid than it gets now, less foreign aid or about the same?</b>					
		<b>More</b>	<b>Less</b>	<b>About the same</b>	<b>None (VOL)</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	85	5	6	1	3	100
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	49	17	16	5	13	100
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	68	18	7	1	5	100
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	73	16	8	1	2	100
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	59	15	10	1	15	100
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	89	3	2	1	5	100
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	26	26	18	6	23	100
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	67	17	8	3	6	100
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	85	6	6	0	2	100

		<b>Q124a. Now thinking about foreign aid programs. Please tell me how well each of the following describes programs in (survey country) funded by foreign aid organizations. Does it describe these programs very well, somewhat well, not too well or not well at all? a. effective</b>					
		<b>Very well</b>	<b>Somewhat well</b>	<b>Not too well</b>	<b>Not well at all</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	26	31	24	11	8	100
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	27	42	6	6	19	100
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	35	39	16	5	5	100
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	33	44	15	5	2	100
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	41	35	9	6	10	100
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	36	26	13	11	14	100
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	20	38	16	12	14	100
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	25	43	18	8	7	100
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	30	36	24	8	2	100

		<b>Q124b. Now thinking about foreign aid programs. Please tell me how well each of the following describes programs in (survey country) funded by foreign aid organizations. Does it describe these programs very well, somewhat well, not too well or not well at all? b. corrupt</b>					
		<b>Very well</b>	<b>Somewhat well</b>	<b>Not too well</b>	<b>Not well at all</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	29	29	18	9	14	100
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	14	26	13	18	29	100
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	22	21	34	16	7	100
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	24	36	28	10	2	100
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	23	30	27	10	11	100
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	16	17	21	27	18	100
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	19	21	24	20	15	100
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	44	26	14	8	9	100
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	31	29	24	12	4	100

		Q124c. Now thinking about foreign aid programs. Please tell me how well each of the following describes programs in (survey country) funded by foreign aid organizations. Does it describe these programs very well, somewhat well, not too well or not well at all? c. benefit people in need					
		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	DK/Refused	Total
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	7	19	40	27	8	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	36	39	6	4	14	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	33	35	18	9	5	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	25	45	22	7	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	22	38	20	9	10	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	23	18	21	24	14	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	19	30	22	16	13	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	22	31	25	16	7	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	23	37	28	11	1	100

		Q124d. Now thinking about foreign aid programs. Please tell me how well each of the following describes programs in (survey country) funded by foreign aid organizations. Does it describe these programs very well, somewhat well, not too well or not well at all? d. inefficient					
		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	DK/Refused	Total
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	14	23	30	20	12	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	16	31	14	16	23	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	18	20	31	22	10	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	19	33	29	15	4	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	17	34	29	9	11	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	13	16	16	37	18	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	14	27	25	16	18	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	23	31	22	14	10	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	16	29	40	11	4	100

		Q125. In general, do you think foreign companies in the [NIGERIA: oil and petrol/ALL OTHERS: mining] industry in (survey country) have a very positive, somewhat positive, somewhat negative or very negative impact on our country?					
		Very positive	Somewhat positive	Somewhat negative	Very negative	DK/Refused	Total
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	22	41	21	11	6	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	30	36	7	4	23	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	25	34	16	20	5	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	38	39	14	6	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	41	33	8	5	12	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	23	39	13	9	18	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	18	35	17	12	18	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	19	39	14	19	10	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	39	32	13	10	6	100

		Q126a. Please tell me how well each of the following describes foreign companies in the [NIGERIA: oil and petrol/ALL OTHERS: mining] industry in our country. a. they ruin the environment					
		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	DK/Refused	Total
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	48	21	11	16	3	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	11	25	17	23	24	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	49	27	14	8	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	29	38	21	8	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	39	32	15	6	9	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	23	22	17	24	14	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	23	35	19	11	13	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	35	26	18	13	8	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	31	28	25	10	6	100

		<b>Q126b. Please tell me how well each of the following describes foreign companies in the [NIGERIA: oil and petrol/ALL OTHERS: mining] industry in our country. b. they provide jobs for local workers</b>					
		<b>Very well</b>	<b>Somewhat well</b>	<b>Not too well</b>	<b>Not well at all</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	32	35	21	8	3	100
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	42	30	6	2	19	100
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	35	33	21	8	3	100
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	44	39	13	2	2	100
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	27	40	18	8	6	100
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	28	28	19	11	14	100
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	26	33	18	15	9	100
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	22	37	21	14	6	100
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	35	39	15	7	3	100

		<b>Q126c. Please tell me how well each of the following describes foreign companies in the [NIGERIA: oil and petrol/ALL OTHERS: mining] industry in our country. c. they don't pay their share of taxes</b>					
		<b>Very well</b>	<b>Somewhat well</b>	<b>Not too well</b>	<b>Not well at all</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	9	13	15	16	47	100
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	13	20	12	21	34	100
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	23	27	21	12	16	100
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	19	29	25	15	12	100
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	20	30	22	9	18	100
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	8	11	18	32	30	100
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	16	29	18	16	21	100
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	14	23	19	19	25	100
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	20	28	20	10	22	100

		<b>Q126d. Please tell me how well each of the following describes foreign companies in the [NIGERIA: oil and petrol/ALL OTHERS: mining] industry in our country. d. they contribute to our country's economic growth</b>					
		<b>Very well</b>	<b>Somewhat well</b>	<b>Not too well</b>	<b>Not well at all</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	31	28	20	9	12	100
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	39	34	4	2	20	100
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	29	29	24	11	8	100
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	37	45	12	2	3	100
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	31	37	16	7	9	100
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	32	26	14	12	16	100
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	23	34	18	12	12	100
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	23	36	17	15	9	100
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	38	42	14	3	3	100

		<b>Q126e. Please tell me how well each of the following describes foreign companies in the [NIGERIA: oil and petrol/ALL OTHERS: mining] industry in our country. e. their [NIGERIA: oil rigs/ALL OTHERS: mines] are unsafe for workers</b>					
		<b>Very well</b>	<b>Somewhat well</b>	<b>Not too well</b>	<b>Not well at all</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	38	24	15	15	9	100
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	12	22	15	18	33	100
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	32	29	18	11	10	100
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	22	31	30	13	4	100
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	21	33	22	8	16	100
<b>Senegal</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	22	12	12	41	14	100
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	19	29	21	14	17	100
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	23	28	20	18	12	100
<b>Uganda</b>	<b>Spring, 2015</b>	24	27	27	11	11	100