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WORLD PUBLICS WELCOME GLOBAL TRADE - BUT NOT IMMIGRATION

47-Nation Pew Global Attitudes Survey

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The original version of this report included public opinion data on the connection between religion and morality in China that has since been found to have been in error. Specifically, the particular survey item that asked whether one needed to believe in a higher power or God to be a moral person was mistranslated on the China questionnaire, rendering the results incomparable to the remaining countries. For this reason, the data from China has been removed from the current version of the report, re-released in May 2014.

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October 4, 2007

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WORLD PUBLICS WELCOME GLOBAL TRADE - BUT NOT IMMIGRATION

The publics of the world broadly embrace key tenets of economic globalization but fear the disruptions and downsides of participating in the global economy. In rich countries as well as poor ones, most people endorse free trade, multinational corporations and free markets. However, the latest Pew Global Attitudes survey of more than 45,000 people finds they are concerned about inequality, threats to their culture, threats to the environment and threats posed by immigration. Together, these results reveal an evolving world view on globalization that is nuanced, ambivalent, and sometimes inherently contradictory.

There are signs that enthusiasm for economic globalization is waning in the West – Americans and Western Europeans are less supportive of international trade and multinational companies than they were five years ago. In contrast, there is near universal approval of global trade among the publics of rising Asian economic powers China and India.

The survey also finds that globalization is only one of several wide-ranging social and economic forces that are rapidly reshaping the world. Strong majorities in developing countries endorse core democratic values, but people are less likely to say their countries are ensuring free speech, delivering honest elections or providing fair trials to all. Conflicting views on the relationship between religion and morality sharply divide the world. But on gender issues, the survey finds that a global consensus has emerged on the importance of education for both girls and boys, while most people outside the Muslim world also say that women and men make equally good political leaders.

Support for Key Features of Economic Globalization

	Positive views of ...		
	Trade	Foreign companies*	Free markets
	%	%	%
U.S.	59	45	70
Canada	82	48	71
Argentina	68	39	43
Bolivia	80	49	53
Brazil	72	70	65
Chile	88	63	60
Mexico	77	65	55
Peru	81	61	47
Venezuela	79	74	72
Britain	78	49	72
France	78	44	56
Germany	85	47	65
Italy	68	38	73
Spain	82	56	67
Sweden	85	53	71
Bulgaria	88	52	42
Czech Rep.	80	63	59
Poland	77	60	68
Russia	82	46	53
Slovakia	83	72	53
Ukraine	91	47	66
Turkey	73	--	60
Egypt	61	68	50
Jordan	72	59	47
Kuwait	91	68	65
Lebanon	81	64	74
Morocco	70	72	66
Palest. ter.	69	43	66
Israel	90	69	72
Pakistan	82	39	60
Bangladesh	90	75	81
Indonesia	71	62	45
Malaysia	91	80	71
China	91	64	75
India	89	73	76
Japan	72	54	49
S. Korea	86	54	72
Ethiopia	86	70	47
Ghana	89	89	75
Ivory Coast	94	80	80
Kenya	93	82	78
Mali	86	79	76
Nigeria	85	82	79
Senegal	95	87	63
S. Africa	87	77	74
Tanzania	82	45	61
Uganda	81	73	67

% saying trade is good for their country; foreign companies are having a positive impact on their country; and people are better off in free market economies.

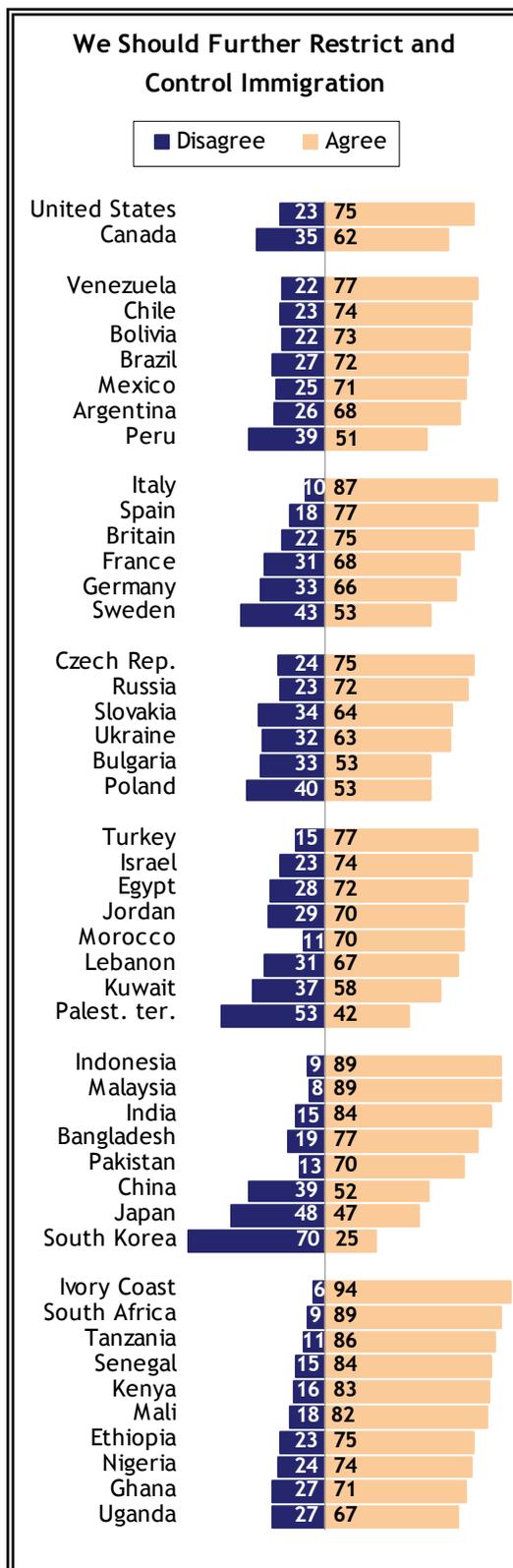
*not asked in Turkey.

Costs and Benefits of Globalization

Overwhelmingly, the surveyed publics see the benefits of increasing global commerce and free market economies. In all 47 nations included in the survey, large majorities believe that international trade is benefiting their countries. For the most part, the multinational corporations that dominate global commerce receive favorable ratings. Nonetheless, since 2002 enthusiasm for trade has declined significantly in the United States, Italy, France and Britain, and views of multinationals are less positive in Western countries where economic growth has been relatively modest in recent years.

In most countries, majorities believe that people are better off under capitalism, even if it means that some may be rich and others poor. Support for free markets has increased notably over the past five years in Latin American and Eastern European nations, where increased satisfaction with income and perceptions of personal progress are linked to higher per capita incomes.

But there are widely shared concerns about the free flow of people, ideas and resources that globalization entails. In nearly every country surveyed, people worry about losing their traditional culture and national identities, and they feel their way of life needs protection against foreign influences. Importantly, the poll finds widespread concerns about immigration. Moreover, there is a strong link between immigration fears and concerns about threats to a country's culture and traditions. Those who worry the most about immigration also tend to see the greatest need for protecting traditional ways of life against foreign influences.



Immigration Fears

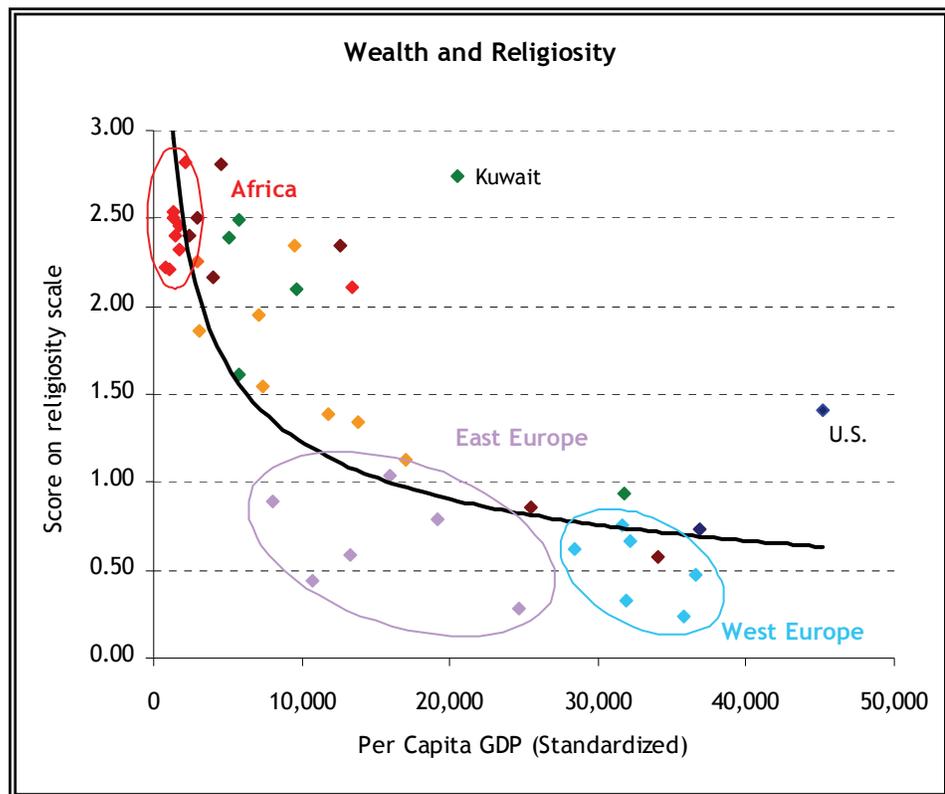
In both affluent countries in the West and in the developing world, people are concerned about immigration. Large majorities in nearly every country surveyed express the view that there should be greater restriction of immigration and tighter control of their country's borders.

Although Western publics remain concerned about immigration, they generally are less likely to back tighter controls today than they were five years ago, despite heated controversies over this issue in both Europe and the United States over the last few years. In Italy, however, support for greater restrictions has increased – 87% now support more controls on immigration, up seven points from 2002.

Concerns about immigration have increased in other countries as well, perhaps most notably in Jordan, where an influx of Iraqi refugees has raised the salience of this issue – 70% of Jordanians back tighter immigration controls, up from 48% five years ago.

Religion and Social Issues

Global publics are sharply divided over the relationship between religion and morality. In much of Africa, Asia, and the Middle East, there is a strong consensus that belief in God is necessary for morality and good values. Throughout much of Europe, however, majorities think morality is achievable without faith. Meanwhile, opinions are more mixed in the Americas, including in the United States, where 57% say that one must believe in God to have good values and be moral, while 41% disagree.



The survey finds a strong relationship between a country's religiosity and its economic status. In poorer nations, religion remains central to the lives of individuals, while secular perspectives are more

common in richer nations.¹ This relationship generally is consistent across regions and countries, although there are some exceptions, including most notably the United States, which is a much more religious country than its level of prosperity would indicate. Other nations deviate from the pattern as well, including the oil-rich, predominantly Muslim – and very religious – kingdom of Kuwait.

The survey also measured global opinion about contemporary social issues, finding a mix of traditional and progressive views. Throughout Western Europe and much of the Americas, there is widespread tolerance towards homosexuality. However, the United States, Japan, South Korea, and Israel stand apart from other wealthy nations on this issue; in each of these countries, fewer than half of those surveyed say homosexuality should be accepted by society. Meanwhile, in most of Africa, Asia and the Middle East, there is less tolerance toward homosexuality.

Regarding gender issues, there is a broad consensus that both boys and girls should receive an education. In all 47 countries surveyed, at least seven-in-ten respondents believe that education is equally important for boys and girls. Most publics also believe that men and women are equally qualified for political leadership, although there is less agreement on this issue. Notably, in several predominantly Muslim publics – including Mali, the Palestinian territories, Kuwait, Pakistan and Bangladesh – majorities say that men make better political leaders. The survey also asked about another often contentious gender issue: Muslim women wearing the veil. In 15 of 16 Muslim publics surveyed, majorities say women should have the right to decide whether they wear a veil. Women generally are more likely than men to express this opinion.

Views of Democracy

Most key democratic principles are broadly supported throughout the developing world. Large majorities in most of the 35 developing countries surveyed strongly value religious freedom and an impartial judicial system. Somewhat smaller majorities endorse honest multiparty elections, free speech and a media free from government censorship. But majorities in only six nations rate civilian control of the military as very important, the least valued of the six core democratic principles tested.

While basic democratic freedoms are prized throughout the developing world, experiencing such liberties is another matter. This “democracy gap” is generally widest in the Middle East. In Lebanon, for example, more than eight-in-ten people view free speech, honest multiparty elections and a fair judicial system as “very important.” But the number of Lebanese

¹ Religiosity is measured using a three-item index ranging from 0-3, with “3” representing the most religious position. Respondents were given a “1” if they believe faith in God is necessary for morality; a “1” if they say religion is very important in their lives; and a “1” if they pray at least once a day.

who believe these characteristics describe their country “very well” is much lower – only 36% for free speech, 23% for a fair judicial system, and 17% for multiparty elections.

As in past surveys, majorities in predominantly Muslim nations continue to believe Western-style democracy can work in their countries. But in the current poll, Turks are more skeptical of this than they have been over the past five years. This may reflect anti-Western sentiment more than a diminished appetite for democracy, which Turks broadly embrace. In contrast, however, the weakest endorsement of democracy comes not from the Muslim world, but from Russia, where by a greater than two-to-one margin people say a strong leader, rather than democracy, can best solve the country’s problems.

Other questions suggest that the struggle to meet basic human needs can supersede support for democracy. For example, most publics in both the developed and developing world say being free from hunger and poverty is more important to them than either free speech or religious freedom. The conflict between basic rights and basic needs is particularly apparent in the developing world, home to many of the newest and most fragile democracies. When asked to choose between a strong economy and a good democracy, majorities in 14 of 36 developing countries choose prosperity, while majorities in 15 select a good democracy.

Other findings from this wide-ranging survey include:

Attitudes toward government

- Concerns about excessive government control have increased in much of Western and Eastern Europe, with particularly large increases in Poland, Germany and the Czech Republic. Overall, worries about government intrusion into daily life are higher in Western Europe than in the former Eastern bloc.
- Majorities in every country surveyed say that the government should take care of the very poor who cannot take care of themselves. Support for a social safety net is widespread across all regions, although slightly weaker in Japan, Jordan and Egypt.
- Few publics favor economic growth at the expense of the environment. In 46 of 47 countries surveyed, majorities say the environment should be given priority, even if this means lower growth and fewer jobs.

American exceptionalism

- Americans tend to be more religious than the publics of other affluent nations. Americans also are more likely to say that individuals are in control of their lives, another indication of what some scholars describe as “American exceptionalism” in terms of core attitudes and beliefs.
- Americans are somewhat more likely than the publics of most NATO allies to support the use of force in the international arena. Overwhelmingly, Americans think military force is sometimes necessary in world affairs, while among European publics there is greater division on this issue. Egyptians, Jordanians and Germans are most likely to reject the view that military force is sometimes necessary.
- More than half of Americans say their culture is superior to others, a larger proportion than in most other Western publics. But in Italy, nearly seven-in-ten say their way of life is better.

Muslims and their beliefs

- In most Muslim countries, at least one-in-three Muslims – including more than half in Lebanon and Turkey – sees a struggle between Islamic fundamentalists and those who want to modernize their countries.
- While most publics agree that religion and politics do not mix, opinions are moving in opposite directions in two key Muslim allies of the United States. Support for strict separation between religion and government is growing in Pakistan, while in Turkey support for such separation has declined significantly in the past five years.
- Large majorities in every Latin American, Eastern European and African country surveyed say that women should be able to choose their own husbands. But sizable minorities in several predominantly Muslim countries in the Middle East and Asia – and a majority in Pakistan – say that a woman’s family should choose her husband.

Immigration

- North Americans generally are more welcoming to immigrants than are Western Europeans. Among Western European publics, Swedes are the most likely to say immigration from North Africa and the Middle East, as well as from Eastern Europe, is a good thing for their country, while Italians and Germans express the most negative views.

- Sizable minorities in 11 of the 36 developing countries surveyed say they regularly receive money from relatives living in another country. In Lebanon and Bangladesh, nearly half of respondents say they receive help from family members living abroad.

Media and technology

- People around the world continue to turn to television for news about international and national issues. The only exceptions are several African nations where radio is still the primary source of information. Newspapers continue to lose readers and trail far behind television as a news source.
- Online news sources are steadily gaining in popularity in the West and parts of Asia but draw only a tiny audience in Africa or Latin America.
- Computer ownership has steadily risen in the past five years, particularly in Eastern Europe. At the same time, the gap in technology use between the world's advanced countries and less developed nations has increased significantly.
- Cell phone ownership is increasing at a dramatic pace in both the developed and developing worlds. Since 2002, cell phone ownership has grown by 20 percentage points or more in 24 of the 35 countries where trend data is available.

About the Pew Global Attitudes Project

The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is a series of worldwide public opinion surveys encompassing a broad array of subjects ranging from people’s assessments of their own lives to their views about the current state of the world and important issues of the day. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is co-chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, currently principal, the Albright Group LLC, and by former Senator John C. Danforth, currently partner, Bryan Cave LLP. The project is directed by Andrew Kohut, president of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan “fact tank” in Washington, DC that provides information on the issues, attitudes, and trends shaping America and the world. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts, with a supplemental grant from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

Since its inception in 2001, the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* has released 19 major reports, as well as numerous commentaries and other releases, on topics including attitudes toward the U.S. and American foreign policy, globalization, terrorism, and democratization.

Findings from the project are also analyzed in *America Against the World: How We Are Different and Why We Are Disliked* by Andrew Kohut and Bruce Stokes, international economics columnist at the *National Journal*. A paperback edition of the book was released in May 2007.

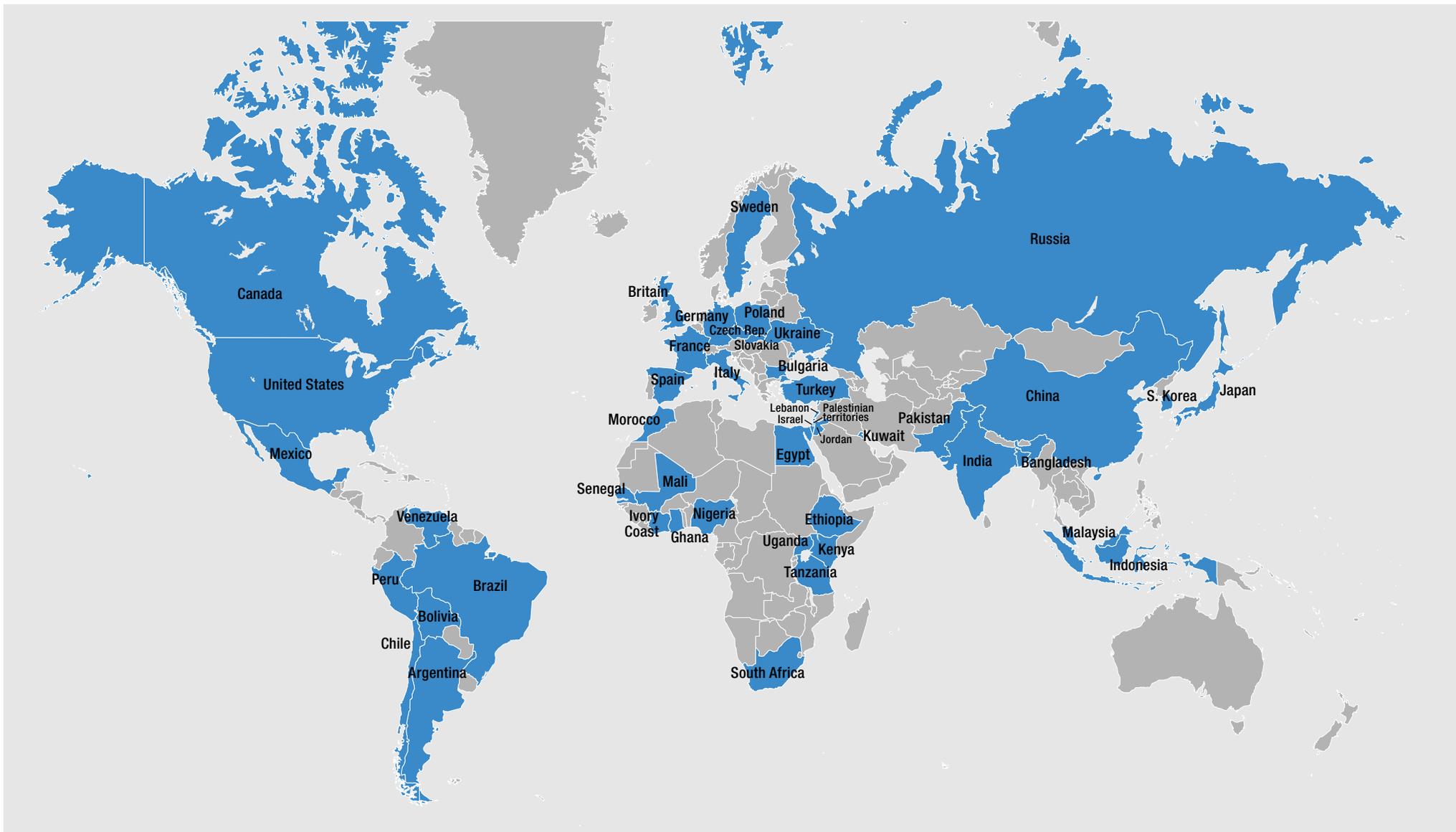
Pew Global Attitudes Project team members include Bruce Stokes; Mary McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International; and Wendy Sherman, principal at The Albright Group LLC. Contributors to the report and to the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* include Rich Morin, Richard Wike, Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Carroll Doherty, Michael Dimock, Elizabeth Mueller Gross, Paul Taylor, Jodie T. Allen, and others of the Pew Research Center. The *International Herald Tribune* is the project’s international newspaper partner. For this survey, the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* team consulted with survey and policy experts, regional and academic experts, journalists, and policymakers. Their expertise provided tremendous guidance in shaping the survey.

Pew Global Attitudes Project Public Opinion Surveys		
<u>Survey</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Interviews</u>
Summer 2002	44 Nations	38,263
November 2002	6 Nations	6,056
March 2003	9 Nations	5,520
May 2003	21 Publics*	15,948
March 2004	9 Nations	7,765
May 2005	17 Nations	17,766
Spring 2006	15 Nations	16,710
Spring 2007	47 Publics*	45,239

* Includes the Palestinian territories.

Following each release, the project also produces a series of in-depth analyses on specific topics covered in the survey, which will be found at www.pewglobal.org. The data are also made available on our website within two years of publication.

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2007 Survey



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Countries and Sample Sizes

	Sample size		Sample size
The Americas		Asia	
Argentina	800	Bangladesh	1,000
Bolivia*	834	China*	3,142
Brazil*	1,000	India*	2,043
Canada	1,004	Indonesia	1,008
Chile	800	Japan	762
Mexico	828	Malaysia	700
Peru	800	Pakistan*	2,008
United States	2,026	South Korea	718
Venezuela*	803	Total Asia	11,381
Total Americas	8,895		
Western Europe		Africa	
Britain	1,002	Ethiopia	710
France	1,004	Ghana	707
Germany	1,000	Ivory Coast*	700
Italy	501	Kenya	1,000
Spain	500	Mali	700
Sweden	1,000	Nigeria	1,128
Total Western Europe	5,007	Senegal	700
Eastern Europe		South Africa*	1,000
Bulgaria	500	Tanzania	704
Czech Republic	900	Uganda	1,122
Poland	504	Total Africa	8,471
Russia	1,002		
Slovakia	900		
Ukraine	500	TOTAL INTERVIEWS	45,239
Total Eastern Europe	4,306		
Middle East			
Egypt	1,000		
Israel	900		
Jordan	1,000		
Kuwait	500		
Lebanon	1,000		
Morocco	1,000		
Palestinian territories	808		
Turkey	971		
Total Middle East	7,179		

*Sample is disproportionately urban. See the Methods section of the report for details.

Roadmap to the Report

The first chapter examines global publics' views of global change, including opinions about international trade, multinational corporations and free markets. The second chapter focuses on views of immigration, including views about key immigrant groups in North America and Western Europe. Chapter 3 examines public attitudes about religion and morality, as well as Muslim publics' views about modernizers and fundamentalists in the Muslim world. Chapter 4 looks at values and American exceptionalism and includes questions about individualism, cultural superiority and the use of military force. Chapter 5 includes questions on gender roles in education and political leadership, and examines Muslim publics' attitudes about wearing the veil and about men and women working together in the same workplace. Chapter 6 looks at views about key principles of democracy, especially in the developing world. Chapter 7 focuses on where the world gets its news. Chapter 8 looks at the use of new technology, including the internet and cell phones, around the world.

A summary of the survey's methodology, followed by complete 2007 topline results, can be found at the end of the report. Trend data from previous Pew Global Attitudes surveys can be found at www.pewglobal.org.

1. VIEWS OF GLOBAL CHANGE

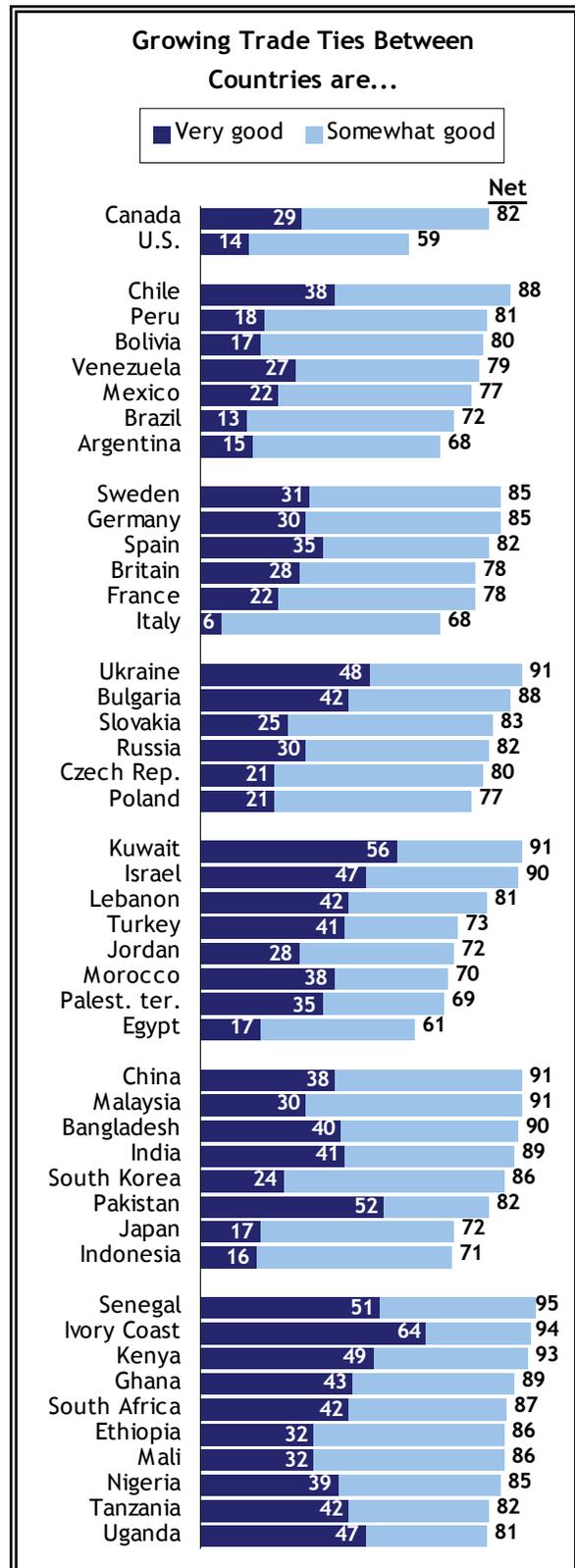
People around the world approve of key elements of economic globalization and believe that free trade and free markets are good for their countries. At the same time, however, many say that globalization entails some economic, environmental and cultural downsides.

Support for free markets has increased; most publics endorse a capitalist approach to economics, even if that creates a gap between rich and poor. Yet there also is broad support for a government safety net to aid the neediest in society. And few favor economic growth at the expense of the environment; majorities in nearly every country surveyed say the environment should be protected, even if it means less growth and a loss of jobs.

There also are widespread concerns about the impact of global change on tradition and culture. Large majorities in nearly every country feel their traditions need protection from foreign influences. And while support for economic globalization remains high, the belief that trade benefits people's countries has declined in much of Western Europe and the United States.

Support for International Trade

In all 47 nations included in the survey, large majorities say international trade is a good thing for their countries. In nine countries, at least 90% of respondents support international trade. Positive views of international trade are particularly widespread in Africa, the world's poorest region. More than eight-in-ten people in



the 10 African nations surveyed believe that trade ties are having a positive impact.

Some publics have become more receptive to trade in recent years. In 2002, Jordanians were particularly skeptical of the benefits of trade, with just 52% saying trade with other countries was good for Jordan. In the current survey, 72% of Jordanians express that view. Positive views of international trade also have increased in Argentina, though less dramatically (60% in 2002, 68% currently).

Overall, however, views about trade have grown somewhat more negative in nearly half of the 35 countries that were surveyed in both 2002 and 2007. In 14 countries, the proportion expressing positive opinions of foreign trade has declined substantially. By contrast, positive opinions of trade have increased in just four countries, and has held fairly steady in 17 countries.

Notable declines are particularly common in the advanced economies of the West. Although support for trade remains high in Western Europe, enthusiasm has diminished in Germany, Britain, France and Italy. However, the largest decline among the 35 countries for which comparative data are available has taken place in the United States.

American Views of Trade

The country with the world's largest economy is the least likely among surveyed countries to embrace global trade. Just 59% of Americans say trade with other countries is having a good effect on the U.S., down sharply from 2002, when 78% believed it was having a positive impact.

The American public's views vary by age, income and party identification. Roughly eight-in-ten (78%) of those younger than 30, and 58% of those ages 30 to 49, believe that trade has a positive impact on the United States. By comparison, people ages 50 and older are more divided (51% good, 43% bad). Wealthier Americans also are more likely than poorer people to

A Little Less Enthusiasm for Trade in the West

	<i>Trade good for your country*</i>		
	<u>2002</u> %	<u>2007</u> %	<u>Change</u>
Canada	86	82	-4
United States	78	59	-19
Argentina	60	68	+8
Bolivia	77	80	+3
Mexico	78	77	-1
Brazil	73	72	-1
Peru	83	81	-2
Venezuela	86	79	-7
Germany	91	85	-6
Britain	87	78	-9
France	88	78	-10
Italy	80	68	-12
Bulgaria	88	88	0
Poland	78	77	-1
Ukraine	93	91	-2
Slovakia	86	83	-3
Czech Rep.	84	80	-4
Russia	88	82	-6
Jordan	52	72	+20
Lebanon	83	81	-2
Turkey	83	73	-10
Bangladesh	83	90	+7
Pakistan	78	82	+4
China	90	91	+1
India	88	89	+1
Japan	72	72	0
South Korea	90	86	-4
Indonesia	87	71	-16
Kenya	90	93	+3
Ghana	88	89	+1
Tanzania	82	82	0
South Africa	88	87	-1
Ivory Coast	96	94	-2
Nigeria	95	85	-10
Uganda	95	81	-14

* Percent saying trade with other countries is a very or somewhat good thing for their country. Includes all countries where trends are available.

support international trade; two-thirds (67%) of those with household incomes of \$75,000 or more think it has a good impact, compared with only 53% of those with incomes below \$30,000.

In addition, Democrats are less likely than Republicans or independents to feel trade is having a good effect on the U.S. Democratic attitudes toward trade have soured tremendously over the last five years: in 2002, 77% said trade was having a positive impact, compared with just 53% today

Positive Views of Multinational Corporations

In addition to having positive views about international trade, the surveyed publics also have generally favorable views of multinational corporations. In 41 of 47 countries surveyed, majorities or pluralities say that foreign companies are having a good impact on their countries. However, opinions of multinationals in the West have declined since 2002.

Overall, Western Europeans take a relatively skeptical view of companies from other countries. Among 47 nations surveyed, France is the only country where a majority says that foreign corporations are having a negative effect. In 2002, the French were slightly more likely to take a positive view of foreign companies (50% good, 45% bad), but today a solid majority believes they are having a negative impact (44% good, 55% bad). Positive views of foreign corporations also have declined by 13 percentage points in Italy, 12 points in Great Britain, and by 10 points in Germany.

Canadians also have lost some of their enthusiasm for foreign companies. Five years ago, 55% of Canadians said they were having a good impact on Canada; today, fewer than half (48%) express this view. In the United States, 50% now see foreign companies as having a positive impact, compared with 45% in 2002.

As is the case with opinions about trade, younger Americans express a more positive view of multinational corporations than do older people: 59% of 18-29-year-olds say foreign companies are having a good effect on the United States, compared with 45% of 30-49 year-olds, and just 38% of those ages 50 and older. In contrast with views about international trade, however, there are no significant differences among income levels and partisan groups. Indeed, virtually identical percentages of Republicans (45%), independents (45%) and Democrats (44%) believe foreign corporations have a positive impact on the United States.

	<i>Impact of trade on our country is...</i>		
	<u>Good</u> %	<u>Bad</u> %	<u>DK</u> %
U.S. Total	59	36	5
18-29	78	18	4
30-49	58	36	5
50+	51	43	6
>\$30,000	53	41	6
\$30-74,999	62	35	3
\$75,000+	67	30	3
Republicans	64	31	5
Independents	63	32	5
Democrats	53	43	4

Interestingly, in China and India, two rapidly expanding Asian economic giants, trends have moved in different directions, with the Chinese growing less likely to believe foreign corporations are helping their country and Indians becoming more likely to see a positive impact. India's South Asian neighbors Bangladesh and Pakistan also have become substantially more welcoming to foreign companies over the last five years.

In Latin America, positive views of foreign companies have declined sharply in Bolivia (by 11 points). But many more Argentines express positive opinions of foreign multinationals than in 2002. Still, just 39% of Argentines say foreign companies are having a positive effect on the country, which is the lowest percentage among Latin American countries surveyed.

More Support for Free Markets

Global support for free markets, already widespread, has increased. Majorities in 39 of 47 countries believe that most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people may be rich while others are poor. Moreover, in 17 of 35 countries for which comparative data are available, support for free markets has risen substantially since 2002, while declining in just five countries.

In particular, support for free markets has increased in Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America. In Asia, Bangladeshis, Indians, Pakistanis and Japanese have all become more supportive of free markets since 2002. And in China – which is still governed by the Communist Party, although it has greatly liberalized its economy – support for free markets is overwhelming. Three-in-four Chinese say people are better off in free markets, even if that means inequalities in their society.

In the formerly communist nations of Eastern Europe, capitalism receives more mixed reviews. Still, support has risen steeply in Poland, Russia, and Bulgaria, each of which has enjoyed strong economic growth in recent years.

Impact of Foreign Companies			
	% saying impact is good		
	2002	2007	Change
	%	%	
United States	50	45	-5
Canada	55	48	-7
Argentina	25	39	+14
Brazil	63	70	+7
Peru	57	61	+4
Mexico	64	65	+1
Venezuela	75	74	-1
Bolivia	61	49	-12
France	50	44	-6
Germany	57	47	-10
Britain	61	49	-12
Italy	51	38	-13
Poland	43	60	+17
Russia	43	46	+3
Czech Rep.	60	63	+3
Slovakia	71	72	+1
Bulgaria	55	52	-3
Ukraine	55	47	-8
Jordan	42	59	+17
Lebanon	57	64	+7
Bangladesh	48	75	+27
India	61	73	+12
Pakistan	29	39	+10
South Korea	56	54	-2
Japan	63	54	-9
Indonesia	71	62	-9
China	76	64	-12
Nigeria	75	82	+7
Ghana	85	89	+4
Kenya	78	82	+4
South Africa	78	77	-1
Ivory Coast	85	80	-5
Tanzania	54	45	-9
Uganda	83	73	-10

Percent who say large companies from other countries are having a very or somewhat good impact on their country. Includes all countries where trends are available.

Similarly, in Latin America, views are somewhat mixed, but the trend is clearly in favor of free markets. For example, support remains relatively low in Argentina, but Argentines are significantly more likely to embrace free markets today than in 2002. In Venezuela, home to fiery leftist president Hugo Chavez, 72% endorse a free market approach, up nine percentage points from 2002. Support for free markets also has increased in Brazil and Mexico. (For more on Latin American opinions on this question, see “Global Opinion Trends 2002-2007: A Rising Tide Lifts Moods in the Developing World,” released July 24, 2007.)

Africans generally tend to embrace free markets. In the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Kenya and Mali, more than three-in-four say free markets generally make people better off. Similarly, in economically struggling Middle Eastern nations such as Lebanon and the Palestinian territories, most back a capitalist approach – a view shared in two of the region’s wealthiest countries, Israel and Kuwait.

In other economically advanced nations, belief in free markets also is high, even though several of these nations have recently experienced slow economic growth. For instance, Italians voice strong support the free market, despite anemic growth rates over the last few years. This high degree of confidence in the market is not shared by all wealthy nations, however: in France, 55% say people are better off in free markets, while the Japanese are evenly divided (49% say people are better off in free markets vs. 50% who disagree).

Continued Support for a Safety Net

While most of those surveyed believe that free markets are preferable even if they result in economic inequality, they also believe government should take care of those who are left behind by economic competition. In all 47 countries, majorities agree with the statement “It is the responsibility of the government to take care of very poor people who can’t take care of themselves.” In 30 countries, majorities say they *completely* agree with the statement.

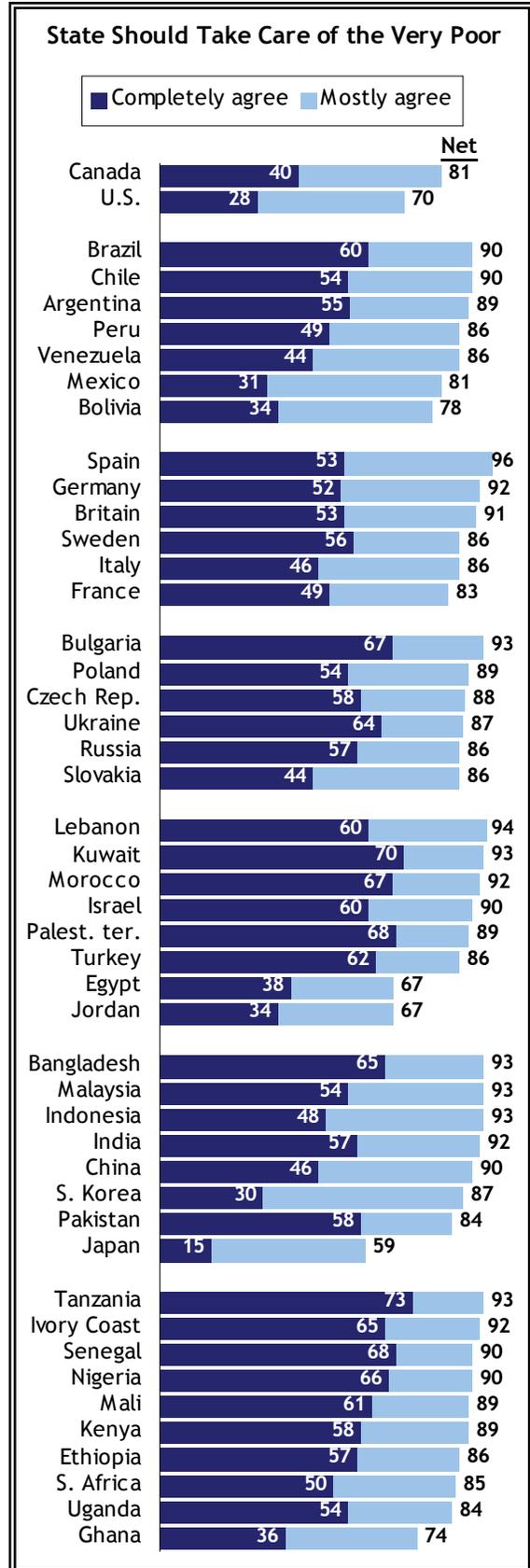
	% agree		Change
	2002	2007	
	%	%	
Canada	61	71	+10
United States	72	70	-2
Argentina	26	43	+17
Mexico	45	55	+10
Venezuela	63	72	+9
Brazil	56	65	+9
Peru	43	47	+4
Bolivia	54	53	-1
Britain	66	72	+6
Italy	71	73	+2
Germany	69	65	-4
France	61	56	-5
Poland	44	68	+24
Bulgaria	31	42	+11
Russia	45	53	+8
Ukraine	64	66	+2
Slovakia	51	53	+2
Czech Rep.	62	59	-3
Jordan	47	47	0
Turkey	60	60	0
Lebanon	76	74	-2
Bangladesh	32	81	+49
India	62	76	+14
Pakistan	50	60	+10
Japan	43	49	+6
China	70	75	+5
South Korea	81	72	-9
Indonesia	54	45	-9
Kenya	67	78	+11
Tanzania	56	61	+5
Ivory Coast	79	80	+1
Ghana	74	75	+1
Nigeria	79	79	0
South Africa	74	74	0
Uganda	73	67	-6

Percent who agree most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor. Includes all countries where trends are available.

Over the past five years, however, strong support for a social safety net has fallen in many countries. In 17 of the 34 countries where comparative data is available, there have been significant declines in the numbers completely agreeing that the government should look after the very poor. The biggest declines have taken place in India (-17 percentage points), South Africa (-16), Russia (-13) and South Korea (-13).

The Japanese are the least likely to support a safety net. About six-in-ten (59%) agree that looking after the very poor is the government's responsibility, and just 15% completely agree. Two-thirds of Egyptians and Jordanians say government should take care of the poor – a solid majority, but still a much lower level of support than in most countries.

Seven-in-ten Americans agree that government must help the poorest in society, but there are significant differences across party lines. While large majorities of Democrats (83%) and independents (71%) agree, Republicans are more closely split on this issue (52% agree, 44% disagree). There also is a slight gender gap, with American women (74% agree) somewhat more likely than men (66%) to think this is a proper role for government.

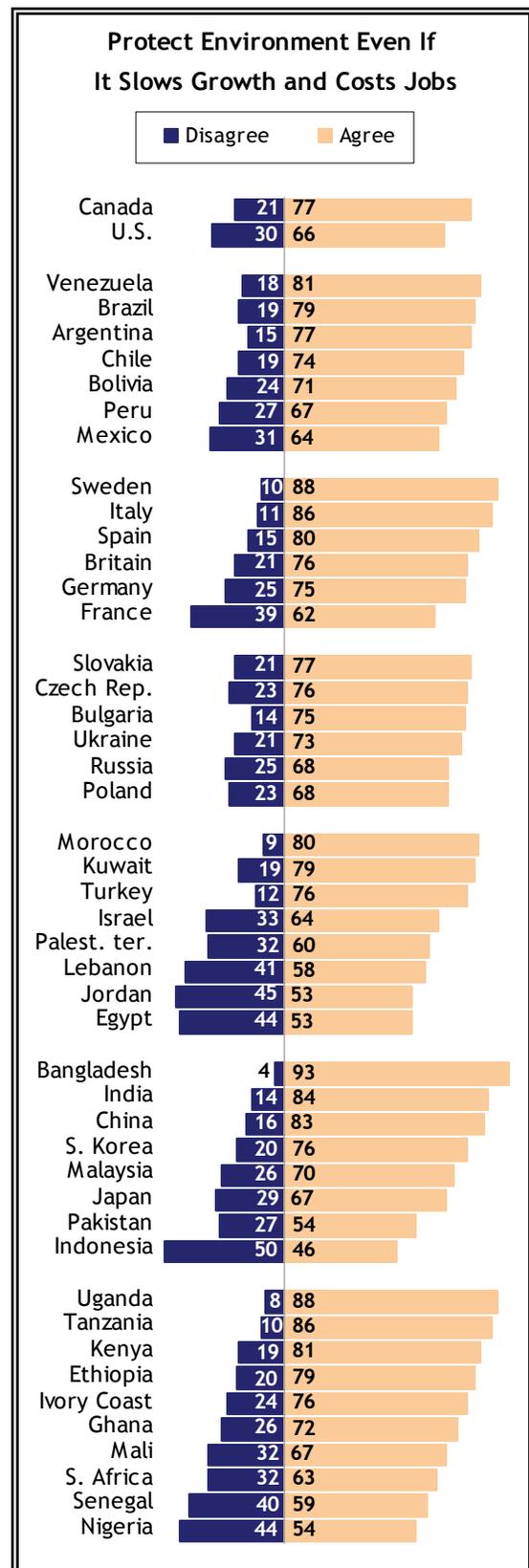


Few Want Growth at Expense of Environment

Throughout these 47 countries, people consistently name financial concerns as the most important problem in their own lives, but they do not want to see economic growth come at the expense of the environment. In 46 of 47 countries, majorities agree with the statement “Protecting the environment should be given priority, even if it causes slower economic growth and some loss of jobs.” Prioritizing environmental well-being over economic well-being is common throughout regions – in rich and poor nations alike, people generally agree that damaging the environment is too high a price to pay for economic expansion. *(For more on how people prioritize economic concerns, see “Global Opinion Trends 2002-2007: A Rising Tide Lifts Moods in the Developing World,” released July 24, 2007.)*

In several countries, however, publics are more divided. The clearest example is Indonesia, which is roughly split between those who agree (46%) and those who disagree (50%). Egyptians (53% agree, 44% disagree), Jordanians (53% agree, 45% disagree) and Nigerians (54% agree, 44% disagree) also are somewhat divided over this question.

Among economically advanced nations, the French are less likely than others to say environmental concerns should take precedence (62% agree, 39% disagree). In the United States, two-thirds (66%) prioritize the environment, even if it means job losses, although this opinion is much more common among Democrats (73%) and independents (72%) than Republicans (50%).



Concerns About Government Control

In most countries surveyed, people are concerned about the role that government plays in their everyday lives. Majorities in 29 of 47 nations agree that the state controls too much of their lives. And worries about state influence have grown since 2002. In 16 of 34 countries where trends are available, people are now substantially more likely to say the government is too involved in their daily lives.

Throughout much of both Western and Eastern Europe, people are more likely to express concerns about government control than they were in 2002. Increases have been particularly sharp in Poland, Germany and the Czech Republic. The only exceptions to this rising trend are the two countries that were formerly a part of the Soviet Union – Russia and Ukraine. Concern about government interference is consistently higher in Western Europe than in the former Eastern bloc, though concern in most of these former Soviet states has grown significantly in recent years.

Worries about government influence are on the rise in South Asia. Bangladeshis and Indians are much more concerned about the state's role now than in 2002. Meanwhile, in Pakistan, fully eight-in-ten say the state is too involved in their daily lives.

Concerns also are up considerably in Venezuela, where President Hugo Chavez has consolidated and increased his government's power over the last few years. A slim majority of Venezuelans (55%) say the state controls too much of their lives, up from 39% in 2002.

More Believe the Government Has Too Much Control			
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
	%	%	
United States	60	65	+5
Canada	57	59	+2
Venezuela	39	55	+16
Mexico	60	68	+8
Brazil	74	76	+2
Argentina	41	40	-1
Peru	34	31	-3
Bolivia	43	37	-6
Chile	--	46	--
Germany	61	74	+13
France	55	65	+10
Britain	54	64	+10
Italy	64	73	+9
Spain	--	61	--
Sweden	--	61	--
Poland	28	49	+21
Czech Rep.	42	55	+13
Bulgaria	36	44	+8
Slovakia	45	52	+7
Russia	35	36	+1
Ukraine	52	42	-10
Turkey	62	59	-3
Jordan	47	41	-6
Lebanon	65	52	-13
Egypt	--	68	--
Israel	--	64	--
Palestinian ter.	--	58	--
Morocco	--	56	--
Kuwait	--	54	--
Bangladesh	39	84	+45
India	52	71	+19
Indonesia	28	34	+6
Pakistan	78	81	+3
South Korea	48	42	-6
Japan	42	34	-8
China	--	39	--
Malaysia	--	37	--
Ivory Coast	47	58	+11
Uganda	54	60	+6
South Africa	60	63	+3
Nigeria	58	59	+1
Kenya	61	62	+1
Ghana	33	31	-2
Tanzania	57	53	-4
Mali	--	49	--
Senegal	--	42	--
Ethiopia	--	40	--

Percent who agree with the statement "The (state or government) controls too much of our daily lives."

Strong Concerns About Foreign Influence

In today's rapidly changing world, people from nations both rich and poor worry about losing their traditional culture. In 46 of 47 countries, majorities say their traditional way of life is getting lost. The lone exception is Sweden, and even there 49% express this view. Concern about the loss of tradition also is a little less widespread in the Middle East than in other regions, with fairly modest majorities in Israel (56%), Egypt (56%), Jordan (53%) and the Palestinian territories (51%) saying that their traditional ways of life are getting lost.

Not only do most people believe they are losing their way of life, they also want to take steps to protect it from foreign intrusion. At least half of those surveyed in 46 of 47 countries agree with the statement, "Our way of life needs to be protected against foreign influence." Throughout much of the developing world, large majorities voice concerns about foreign threats to their traditions. More than 85% in India, Tanzania, Kenya, Indonesia, Turkey and Egypt agree that their traditions must be protected. However, there are a few exceptions, particularly in Latin America, where Venezuelans and Peruvians are divided on this issue.

Fully eight-in-ten in Italy and 72% in Spain agree that their way of life needs protection from foreign influence. But these concerns are generally less prevalent in other Western nations. In Great Britain and Germany, narrow majorities agree that their way of life needs protection (54%, 53%, respectively). Opinions are almost evenly divided in France, a country famous for vigilantly protecting its language and culture; 52% of French say their way of life needs protection, while nearly as many (48%) disagree.

Again, the clear outlier is Sweden, where only 29% are worried about foreign influence – a much lower level of concern than in any of the other 46 countries included in the study.

	Concerns About Losing Our Way of Life	
	<i>Our way of life...</i>	
	is being <u>lost</u> %	must be <u>protected</u> %
U.S.	73	62
Canada	71	62
Argentina	86	70
Bolivia	76	66
Brazil	84	77
Chile	84	71
Mexico	81	75
Peru	79	50
Venezuela	80	52
Britain	77	54
France	75	52
Germany	74	53
Italy	70	80
Spain	79	72
Sweden	49	29
Bulgaria	63	71
Czech Rep.	76	74
Poland	77	62
Russia	65	77
Slovakia	75	69
Ukraine	67	74
Turkey	67	88
Egypt	56	88
Jordan	53	81
Kuwait	78	79
Lebanon	69	75
Morocco	78	78
Palest. ter.	51	79
Israel	56	72
Pakistan	74	81
Bangladesh	92	82
Indonesia	59	88
Malaysia	66	85
China	60	70
India	70	92
Japan	74	64
South Korea	92	70
Ethiopia	82	85
Ghana	85	80
Ivory Coast	86	81
Kenya	87	89
Mali	94	77
Nigeria	88	80
Senegal	83	85
South Africa	76	85
Tanzania	89	90
Uganda	85	76

In the United States, Canada, Japan, and much of Europe, young people are less concerned about foreign influence. Among both Americans and Japanese, there is a 15-point gap between older people and younger people on this question. Meanwhile, less than half of Swedes, Britons, Germans and French under age 40 think their way of life should be protected against outside forces. Younger people in parts of Eastern Europe also are less worried – there are significant age gaps on this issue in Bulgaria, Poland and Ukraine, although in all three countries solid majorities of both age groups still say their way of life should be protected. The pattern is not uniform in Europe, however, as 18-39 year-olds in Italy, Slovakia and the Czech Republic actually are slightly more worried about foreign influence than are those over age 40.

Attitudes toward foreign influence are closely linked to opinions about immigration. In nearly every country surveyed, people who believe there should be tighter restrictions on immigration are also more likely to say their way of life must be protected against foreign influence. For instance, in the United States, 70% of those who agree with the statement “We should restrict and control entry of people into our country more than we do now” also agree that their way of life needs protection from foreign influence, compared to just 39% of those who do not favor stronger immigration restrictions. (See Chapter 2 of this report for more analysis of opinions about immigration and the relationship between these views and concerns about foreign influence.)

As with opinions on trade, American attitudes toward foreign influence vary by age, income and party. As noted above, younger Americans and wealthier Americans are more pro-trade, and these same groups are also less worried about threats to the culture from abroad. Roughly half (51%) of those younger than 30 say their way of life needs protecting compared to roughly two-thirds (68%) of people age 50 and older. Similarly, just over half of Americans with household

	18-39	40+	Young-old gap
	%	%	%
U.S.	53	68	-15
Canada	56	64	-8
Britain	45	59	-14
Sweden	20	33	-13
Germany	45	57	-12
Spain	66	77	-11
France	45	56	-11
Italy	79	81	-2
Bulgaria	64	76	-12
Poland	55	66	-11
Ukraine	68	78	-10
Russia	73	80	-7
Slovakia	70	68	+2
Czech Rep.	77	73	+4
Japan	55	70	-15

Percent agree that “Our way of life needs to be protected against foreign influence.”

	Must protect against foreign influence		
	Agree	Disagree	DK
	%	%	%
U.S. Total	62	33	4
18-29	51	44	5
30-49	62	33	5
50+	68	28	4
>\$30,000	70	26	4
\$30-74,999	64	32	4
\$75,000+	53	44	3
Republicans	71	24	5
Independents	61	37	2
Democrats	60	36	4
<i>More immigration controls...</i>			
Favor	70	26	4
Oppose	39	58	3

Percent agree that “Our way of life needs to be protected against foreign influence.”

incomes of \$75,000 or more worry about foreign influence, while seven-in-ten of those with incomes below \$30,000 are concerned.

Partisan divisions are somewhat different from the international trade issue. While Democrats are particularly worried about foreign trade, they are less concerned than Republicans about foreign influences on our culture – seven-in-ten Republicans say their way of life must be protected against foreign influence, compared to six-in-ten Democrats. Meanwhile, independents' attitudes about foreign trade closely mirror those of Republicans, but on this question, independents are very similar to Democrats.

2. VIEWS OF IMMIGRATION

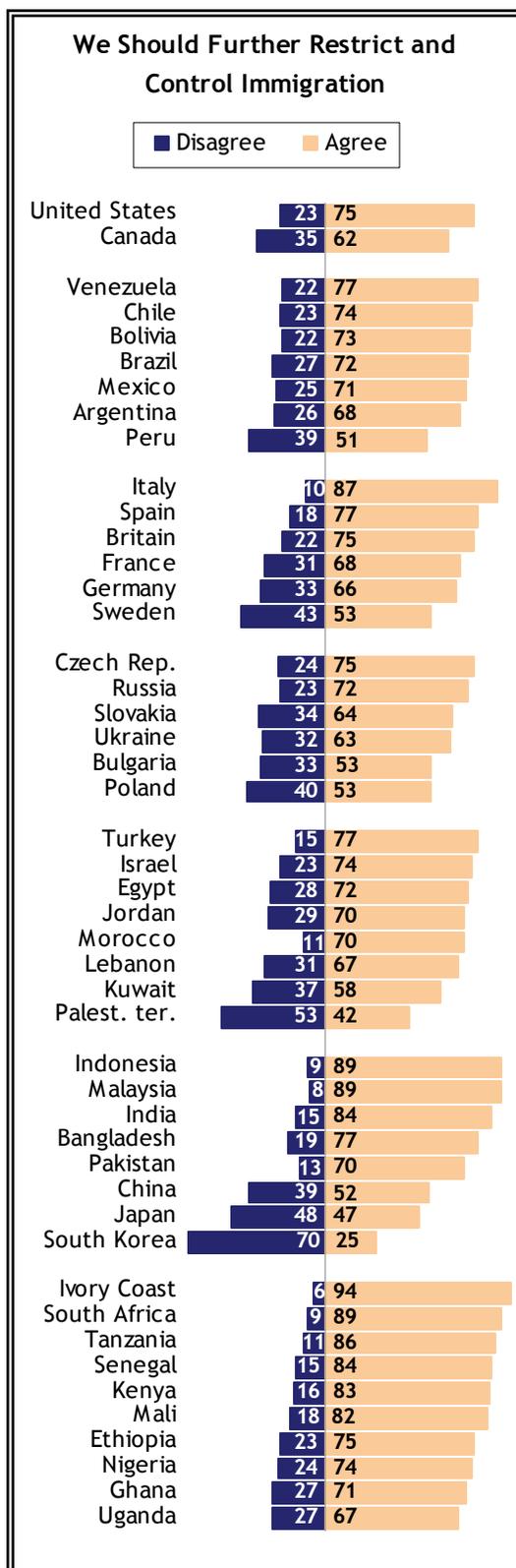
Publics around the world express concern about levels of immigration to their country. Majorities in 44 of the 47 countries surveyed agree with the statement “We should restrict and control entry of people into our country more than we do now.” At the same time, solid majorities of Americans and Canadians say it is a good thing that Asians, Mexicans, and Latin Americans come to live and work in their countries, and majorities in Britain and France express this opinion about Middle Eastern, North African, and Eastern European immigrants. Publics in Germany, Spain, and Israel express more negative views of immigrants to their countries.

When asked why people leave their country to live in another country, solid majorities in every Latin American, Eastern European, and African country surveyed, as well as in several Middle Eastern and Asian countries, say it is for job opportunities. This opinion is nearly unanimous in Senegal, Bolivia, Poland, Morocco, Bangladesh, Peru, Ivory Coast, Brazil, Slovakia, and Mali, where more than nine-in-ten say jobs are the main reason people emigrate.

The survey also finds that more than one-in-five in eleven countries, including nearly half in Lebanon (47%) and Bangladesh (45%), say they receive money from relatives living in another country.

Widespread Support for Restricting Immigration

Support for tighter border control is high both in the affluent countries of the West and in the



developing world. With the exception of Japan, South Korea and the Palestinian territories, majorities in every country polled say their countries should restrict immigration more than they do now. This view is particularly widespread in Africa, where at least three-quarters in seven of the countries surveyed agree that the entry of people into their country should be more restricted, and in southern Asian countries. More than nine-in-ten in Ivory Coast (94%) and almost as many in South Africa, Indonesia and Malaysia (89% each) agree.

Majorities of Americans and Canadians also say that there should be more restrictions on people entering their countries than there is today. Three-quarters of Americans and 62% of Canadians express that opinion. These concerns are shared by Latin American publics as well. About three quarters of Venezuelans (77%), Chileans (74%) and Bolivians (73%) agree that their countries should restrict and control immigration more than they do today, as do solid majorities of Brazilians (72%), Mexicans (71%) and Argentines (68%) and just slightly more than half of Peruvians (51%).

Among European publics, Italians express the most concern about the levels of immigration to their country. Fully 87% of Italians agree that their country should restrict and control the entry of people more than it does today. *(Italians also are more likely than any other public surveyed to say immigration is a very big problem in their country; for more details see “A Rising Tide Lifts Mood in the Developing World,” released July 24.)*

This sentiment is shared by more than seven-in-ten in Spain (77%), Britain (75%), the Czech Republic (75%) and Russia (72%), and more than six-in-ten in France (68%), Germany (66%), Slovakia (64%) and Ukraine (63%). Narrow majorities in Sweden, Bulgaria and Poland (53% each) also agree that there should be more restrictions on immigration to their country.

Publics in Western nations for which trends are available are somewhat less likely than they were five years ago to agree that their country should impose tighter

Support for Stronger Immigration Controls

	<u>2002</u> %	<u>2007</u> %	<u>Change</u>
U.S.	81	75	-6
Canada	69	62	-7
Brazil	63	72	+9
Mexico	76	71	-5
Bolivia	79	73	-6
Argentina	74	68	-6
Venezuela	85	77	-8
Peru	69	51	-18
Italy	80	87	+7
Germany	67	66	-1
Britain	79	75	-4
France	75	68	-7
Bulgaria	48	53	+5
Ukraine	62	63	+1
Russia	72	72	0
Czech Rep.	82	75	-7
Poland	60	53	-7
Slovakia	74	64	-10
Jordan	48	70	+22
Turkey	79	77	-2
Lebanon	83	67	-16
Bangladesh	52	77	+25
Pakistan	54	70	+16
Indonesia	80	89	+9
Japan	43	47	+4
India	84	84	0
S. Korea	37	25	-12
Tanzania	64	86	+22
Kenya	79	83	+4
Nigeria	72	74	+2
Uganda	65	67	+2
S. Africa	88	89	+1
Ivory Coast	94	94	0
Ghana	80	71	-9

Percent who strongly/somewhat agree with the statement “We should restrict and control entry of people into our country more than we do now.” Only countries where trends are available shown.

restrictions on immigration, as are publics in twelve other countries included in the 2002 poll. But concerns about levels of immigration have risen considerably in some parts of the world in the last five years. For example, in Jordan, where an influx of Iraqis since the start of the war led the government to tighten border regulations in 2006, the percent saying their country should restrict and control the entry of people more than it does now is up 22 points. In 2002 the Jordanian public was divided – 48% agreed that tighter restrictions were needed and 52% disagreed. Today seven-in-ten Jordanians want more border regulations and fewer than three-in-ten (29%) disagree. Support for increased border control is also up dramatically in Bangladesh (+25 points), Tanzania (+22 points), and Pakistan (+16 points).

Views on Immigration and Worries About Culture

As noted in Chapter 1, opinions about immigration are closely linked to perceptions about threats to a country’s culture. In 46 of 47 countries, those who favor stricter immigration controls are also more likely to believe their way of life needs to be protected against foreign influence.

In every region, this relationship is generally strong and consistent. In Western European nations, Canada, and the United States the pattern is especially clear – in each of these countries, the percentage of respondents who support protecting their way of life against foreign influence is at least 30 points higher among those who favor tighter immigration restrictions than among those who oppose such restrictions.

The relationship between views on immigration and cultural threats is also strong in Israel and Lebanon, although elsewhere in the Middle East it

Concerns About Immigration Linked to Worries About Culture

% protect way of life against foreign influence	Among those who say...		Diff
	Restrict immig. more	No more restrict.	
Canada	76	40	+36
U.S.	70	39	+31
Chile	80	49	+31
Bolivia	76	45	+31
Argentina	78	49	+29
Peru	66	40	+26
Brazil	85	60	+25
Mexico	81	60	+21
Venezuela	56	40	+16
France	64	26	+38
Britain	63	25	+38
Sweden	46	10	+36
Germany	64	30	+34
Poland	80	44	+36
Ukraine	84	54	+30
Bulgaria	84	56	+28
Russia	86	59	+27
Slovakia	78	53	+25
Czech Rep.	80	57	+23
Israel	83	41	+42
Lebanon	88	50	+38
Turkey	95	78	+17
Morocco	89	72	+17
Kuwait	87	73	+14
Palest. ter.	86	74	+12
Jordan	84	75	+9
Egypt	88	88	0
Pakistan	94	64	+30
China	81	60	+21
Japan	76	55	+21
S. Korea	78	66	+12
India	93	82	+11
Bangladesh	85	76	+9
Uganda	89	52	+37
Ghana	88	62	+26
Ivory Coast	82	58	+24
Mali	82	58	+24
Senegal	88	65	+23
Nigeria	86	65	+21
Ethiopia	92	72	+20
Kenya	91	83	+8

Italy, Spain, Indonesia, Malaysia, South Africa and Tanzania are not included in the table because fewer than 100 respondents disagreed with the statement regarding stricter immigration controls.

is somewhat muted. This is due to the fact that concerns about foreign influence are high among both those who want more restrictions on immigration and those who do not. This is especially true in Egypt – the only country in the survey where there is no link between opinions about immigration and attitudes toward influence from abroad.

Mixed Views about Key Immigrant Groups in Europe

Publics in Western Europe offer mixed opinions about immigration from the Middle East and North Africa and from East European countries. Of the six Western European publics polled, the Swedes are the most welcoming. More than six-in-ten in that country (63%) say immigration from Eastern Europe is a good thing and just slightly fewer (57%) express that opinion about immigration from the Middle East and North Africa.

By contrast, Italian and German respondents offer overwhelmingly negative views of immigrants. Two-thirds of Italians say it is a bad thing that people from the Middle East and North Africa and from Eastern Europe come to live and work in their country. Germans express similarly negative opinions. Nearly six-in-ten (58%) say immigration from East European countries is a bad thing and an even larger share say the same about immigration from the Middle East and North Africa (64%).

In France and Britain, majorities offer positive opinions about key immigrant groups, but the percentage of respondents in those countries who say immigration from the Middle East and Africa and from Eastern Europe is a good thing has dropped since last year. Following a slight increase in the proportion of the French public expressing positive views about immigrants in 2006, the French are now as likely as they were in 2005 to say immigration from the Middle East and North Africa and from East European countries is a good thing. Just over half of the French express positive views about key immigrant groups (53%) today. In 2006, nearly six-in-ten (58%) said immigration from the Middle East and North Africa and from Eastern Europe was a good thing.

Positive opinions about immigration have been declining gradually among the British since 2005, and this is especially the

Views about Key Immigrant Groups			
<i>Immigration from the Middle East and N. Africa is a...</i>			
	Good	Bad	DK
	<u>thing</u>	<u>thing</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%
Sweden	57	28	15
France	53	44	2
2006	58	41	1
2005	53	45	2
2002	44	53	3
Britain	51	34	15
2006	57	32	11
2005	61	30	10
2002	53	40	7
Spain	44	45	11
2006	62	33	5
2005	67	26	7
Germany	26	64	10
2006	34	59	7
2005	34	57	8
2002	33	59	8
Italy	20	67	14
<i>Immigration from Eastern European countries is a...</i>			
	Good	Bad	DK
	<u>thing</u>	<u>thing</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%
Sweden	63	24	13
Britain	56	32	12
2006	58	31	11
2005	62	28	9
2002	53	41	6
France	53	46	2
2006	58	41	1
2005	52	47	1
2002	47	50	3
Spain	45	43	11
2006	60	35	5
2005	72	22	7
Germany	34	58	8
2006	36	59	6
2005	31	60	9
2002	40	53	8
Italy	22	67	11

case when it comes to views of immigrants from the Middle East and North Africa. Two years ago, 61% of British respondents said it was a good thing that people from the Middle East and North Africa came to live and work in their country. In 2006, slightly fewer than six-in-ten (57%) shared that view. Today, a narrow majority (51%) in Britain says immigration from the Middle East and North Africa is a good thing.

Spanish respondents are the most divided when it comes to key immigrant groups. Virtually the same number says it is a good thing that people from the Middle East and North Africa (44%) and Eastern Europe (45%) come to live and work in their country as say it is a bad thing (45% say that about people from the Middle East and North Africa and 43% offer that opinion about people from East European countries). This is a sharp decline from just a year ago, when about six-in-ten in Spain viewed immigration from the Middle East and Africa (62%) and from Eastern Europe (60%) positively.

North Americans More Welcoming Than Europeans

Americans and Canadians continue to be generally more welcoming to newcomers than Europeans. As in 2005, solid majorities in both countries say it is a good thing that people from Asia and from Mexico and Latin America come to live and work in their countries. About six-in-ten Americans express positive views about Asian (61%) and Latin American (57%) immigrants. Canadians are even more welcoming – about seven-in-ten say immigration from Asia (71%) and from Latin America (72%) is a good thing.

In the United States, views about immigration from Mexico and other Latin American countries are somewhat reflective of partisan differences. More than six-in-ten Democrats (61%) welcome immigrants from those countries, compared with a narrower majority of Republicans (53%). But when it comes to Asian immigrants, Democrats and Republicans offer nearly identical views. Fully 62% of Democrats and 59% of Republicans say it is a good thing that Asians come to live and work in the United States.

North Americans Still Welcoming			
<i>Immigration from Asia...</i>			
	<u>Good thing</u>	<u>Bad thing</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%
Canada	71	22	6
2005	77	15	7
U.S.	61	26	13
2005	62	27	12
<i>Immigration from Latin America...</i>			
	<u>Good thing</u>	<u>Bad thing</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%
Canada	72	21	7
2005	78	15	7
U.S.	57	32	11
2005	60	29	10

Negative Views about Immigration in Israel

Immigration has long been a topic of heated political debate in Israel. Most recently, a decision by the Israeli government to turn away refugees from Darfur entering the country illegally through the Egyptian border has drawn criticism from some in Israel who say their country has a duty to offer a safe haven to refugees because of its history. The poll finds that the

Israeli public expresses overwhelmingly negative views about immigration from Africa. More than six-in-ten Israelis (63%) say it is a bad thing that people from African countries come to live and work in Israel and only about a quarter (26%) say immigration from Africa is a good thing.

But Africans are not the only immigrants Israelis express reservations about – a narrow majority of Israelis also see immigration from Eastern Europe as a bad thing. Opinion about immigrants from East European countries is more positive than opinions about African immigrants, but fewer than four-in-ten Israelis (37%) say it is good that people from Eastern Europe come to live and work in their country. Slightly more than half of Israelis (52%) say it is a bad thing.

Reasons for Emigrating

Majorities in 32 of the 36 countries where respondents were asked about the main reason people leave their country to live elsewhere, including overwhelming majorities in every Latin American, East European, and African country surveyed, say people emigrate in pursuit of job opportunities. But considerable minorities in parts of Asia, Africa and the Middle East also cite education and nearly three-in-ten (28%) in Lebanon say safety is the main reason people leave their country to live elsewhere.

In Kuwait, the only country where more people say something other than jobs is the main reason people leave their country, more than a quarter (27%) say people leave to get an education elsewhere. Education is also mentioned by a considerable minority in Jordan (33%), Malaysia (26%), Kenya (25%), Egypt (22%) and China (19%).

	Jobs	Educ.	Safety	Escape political persecution	Get married
	%	%	%	%	%
India	83	12	3	1	0
Indonesia	81	12	2	1	2
Mexico	79	5	10	2	1
S. Africa	76	5	15	1	0
Kenya	71	25	2	0	1
Tanzania	69	16	2	0	0
Venezuela	64	5	16	9	1
Malaysia	64	26	2	0	2
Czech Rep.	60	5	1	16	1
Lebanon	53	8	28	6	3
Palest. ter.	52	8	12	17	2
China	44	19	4	0	4
Egypt	43	22	10	8	14
Jordan	35	33	6	9	11
Kuwait	24	27	3	7	3

*“Thinking about people who leave our country to live elsewhere, what is the main reason they leave—for jobs, for safety, for education, to escape political persecution, to get married, or for some other reason?”
 Asked in developing countries only.
 Only countries where an answer other than jobs was mentioned by at least 10% of respondents shown.

Lebanese respondents are the most likely to say safety is the main reason people leave their country. Nearly three-in-ten (28%) in Lebanon offer that opinion. Christians and Sunni Muslims in Lebanon are considerably more likely than Shia Muslims to say people leave mainly

for safety reasons. Close to four-in-ten (37%) Lebanese Christians and three-in-ten Lebanese Sunnis say that is the case, compared with just 17% of Lebanese Shia.

Many Receive Money from Abroad

Each year, migrant workers send more than \$230 billion to their families in their home countries, according to the World Bank. The Pew Global Attitudes survey finds that more than one-in-five respondents in 11 of the 36 developing countries polled, including nearly half in Lebanon (47%) and Bangladesh (45%), say they receive money from relatives living in another country. This is especially common in Africa, where sizable minorities in Mali (42%), Nigeria (38%), Senegal (37%), Ethiopia (35%), Ghana (33%) and Ivory Coast (27%) say they receive money from relatives living abroad at least occasionally.

Among Latin Americans, Mexicans are the most likely to say they receive money from relatives living abroad. About a quarter (23%) of Mexicans say that is that case. In the Middle East, more in Lebanon (47%) and Egypt (30%) than in any other country say they receive remittances from family members. And in Asia, Bangladesh (45%) and Pakistan (27%) are the only countries where sizable minorities receive money from relatives living in other countries.

Do You Receive Money from Relatives Living Abroad?			
	Yes	No	DK
	%	%	%
Lebanon	47	53	1
Bangladesh	45	54	1
Mali	42	57	1
Nigeria	38	50	12
Senegal	37	63	0
Ethiopia	35	65	0
Ghana	33	63	4
Egypt	30	70	1
Ivory Coast	27	73	0
Pakistan	27	67	6
Mexico	23	73	4
Palest. ter.	18	79	3
Bolivia	16	82	2
Morocco	15	83	1
Jordan	12	87	2
Uganda	12	86	2
Peru	9	91	0
Ukraine	8	90	2
Kenya	8	84	8
Russia	7	92	1
Bulgaria	6	91	3
India	6	81	14
Venezuela	5	94	0
Slovakia	5	94	1
Malaysia	5	87	8
S. Africa	5	93	1
Poland	4	91	5
Turkey	4	92	4
Tanzania	4	92	3
Chile	3	91	7
Kuwait	3	95	1
Indonesia	3	97	0
Argentina	2	98	0
Brazil	2	98	0
Czech Rep.	2	98	0
China	1	99	0

Asked in developing countries only.

3. VIEWS OF RELIGION AND MORALITY

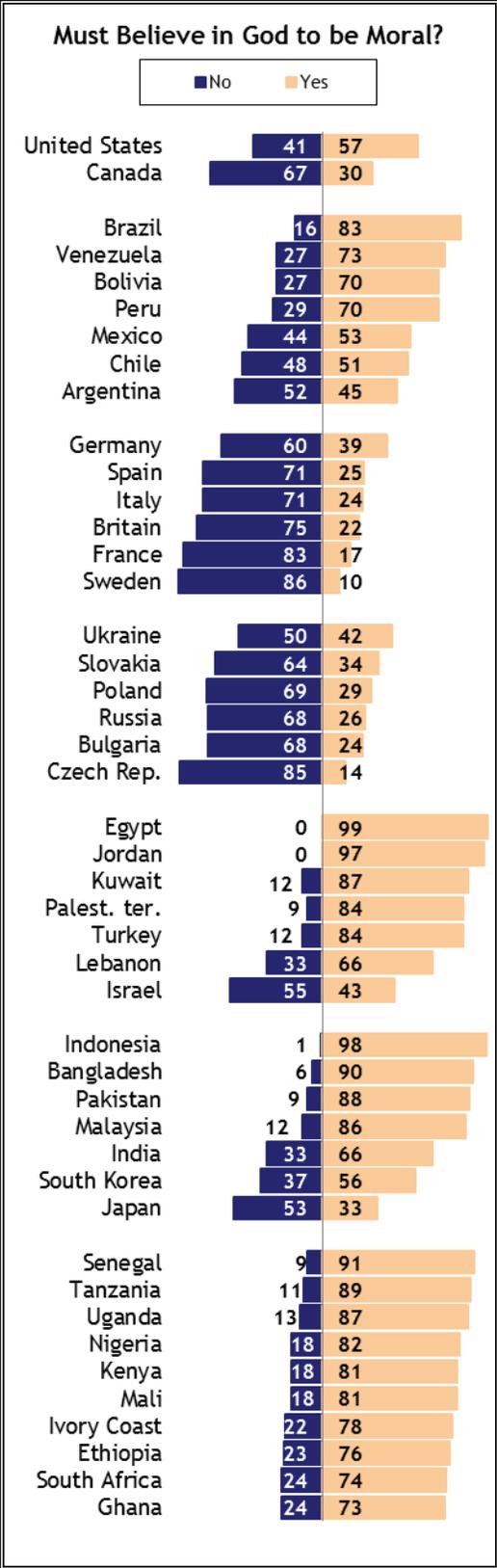
Questions about religion and homosexuality reveal some of the sharpest divides on the 2007 Pew survey. Throughout much of Africa, Asia and the Middle East large majorities feel that faith in God is a necessary foundation for morality and good values, and similar majorities believe society should reject homosexuality.

However, in the relatively wealthy and secular nations of Western Europe, large majorities suggest that morality is possible without faith and believe homosexuality should be accepted. The belief that moral values do not require faith is also common in formerly communist Eastern Europe, but attitudes in the region toward homosexuality are more mixed.

In the Americas, including the United States, views on these issues are also mixed. And in many countries, there is a significant age gap, with younger people significantly more likely to reject the notion that morality requires a belief in God, and considerably more likely to be tolerant of homosexuality.

A global consensus does emerge, however, regarding the separation of religion and the state. In nearly every country surveyed, majorities agree that religion is a matter of personal faith that should be unconnected to government policies.

Finally, as the survey reveals, many in the Muslim world see a struggle taking place between fundamentalists and those who want to modernize their countries.



Is Faith Necessary for Morality?

Throughout most of Africa, Asia, and the Middle East, there is widespread agreement that faith in God is a prerequisite for morality. For example, in all 10 African countries included in the study, at least seven-in-ten respondents agree with the statement “It is necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values.” In Egypt, no one in the sample of 1,000 people disagrees. Out of the 1,000 Jordanians interviewed, only one person suggests it is possible to not believe in God and still be a moral person.

In the four predominantly Muslim Asian countries – Indonesia, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Malaysia – huge majorities also believe morality requires faith in God. Elsewhere in Asia, however, opinions are a bit more mixed. A majority in Japan, as well as substantial minorities of Indians and South Koreans, reject the notion that believing in God is required for morality.

In Arab countries there is a strong consensus that faith is necessary, although in Lebanon there are substantial differences among the country’s three major religious communities – Shia Muslims (81% agree), Christians (65%), and Sunni Muslims (54%). In neighboring Israel, a slim majority (55%) think faith in God is not necessary for moral values.

In Europe, the consensus view is just the opposite: throughout Western and Eastern Europe, majorities say faith in God is not a precondition for morality. This is true across Europe, regardless of whether a country’s primary religious tradition is Protestant, Catholic or Eastern Orthodox. And it is true regardless of which side of the Iron Curtain a country was on. Still, even within Europe there is some variability – Swedes, Czechs, and the French emerge as the most likely to reject the necessity of religion, while Ukrainians, Germans, and Slovaks are the least likely.

Meanwhile, in the Americas there are considerable differences among countries. While Brazilians, Venezuelans, Bolivians, and Peruvians tend to believe faith is a necessary foundation for moral values, Mexicans, Chileans, and Argentines are more divided on this issue. Only 30% of Canadians suggest morality is impossible without faith, compared to nearly six-in-ten Americans (57%).

Over the last five years, there has been no clear overall pattern of change on this question. The percentage of people who think believing in God is necessary has increased in nine countries, stayed about the same in

Faith a Prerequisite for Morality			
<i>Greatest increases...</i>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>	<i>Change</i>
	%	%	
Venezuela	63	73	+10
Tanzania	83	89	+6
Ivory Coast	72	78	+6
Germany	33	39	+6
<i>Greatest declines...</i>			
Ukraine	61	42	-19
India	81	66	-15
Slovakia	46	34	-12
Kenya	92	81	-11
Bulgaria	33	24	-9
Poland	38	29	-9
Mexico	61	53	-8
Ghana	81	73	-8
Argentina	52	45	-7

Percent who agree that “It is necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values.”

ten, and declined in 13. While there may be no clear global trend, however, there have been important shifts in a few countries.

Venezuelans are significantly more likely now than in 2002 to say a person must be religious to be moral. Tanzanians, Ivoirians and Germans are also more likely to hold this view.

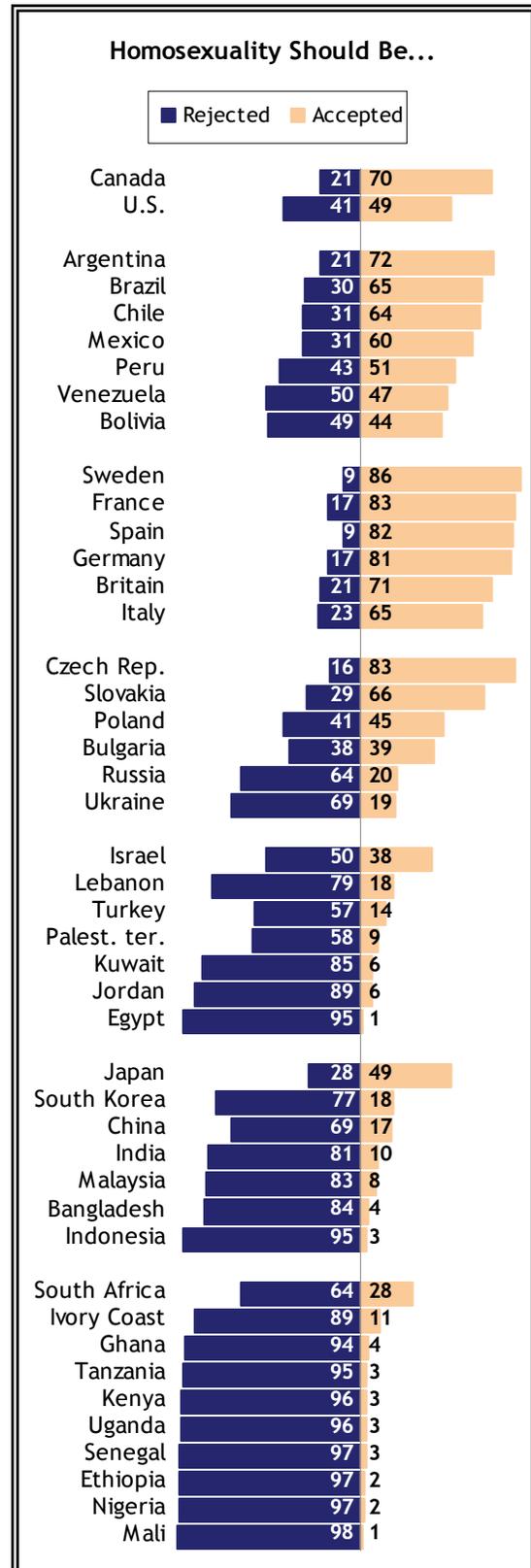
However, several countries show a steep decline in the number of people who feel morality requires a belief in a higher power. Decreases are particularly common in Eastern Europe – Ukrainians, Slovaks, Bulgarians and Poles have grown less inclined to tie religion and morality. Indians and Kenyans are also now less likely to say faith is necessary for a moral life.

Sharp Differences Over Homosexuality

Many of the patterns regarding views about religion and morality also characterize opinions about homosexuality. In Western Europe, clear majorities say homosexuality is a way of life that should be accepted by society. Among Eastern Europeans, however, opinions are more diverse: Czechs and Slovaks strongly believe homosexuality should be accepted, while Poles and Bulgarians are closely divided on this issue, and Russians and Ukrainians tend to oppose acceptance.

Opinions are also divided in the Americas. Seven-in-ten Canadians believe society should accept homosexuality, compared to roughly half of Americans (49%). In Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico tolerant attitudes toward homosexuality prevail, while in Peru, Venezuela, and Bolivia views are more divided.

In Africa, Asia and the Middle East, attitudes toward homosexuals are overwhelmingly negative.



In eight of 10 African publics, less than 5% feel society should accept homosexuality. Of the 24 nations from Africa, Asia, and the Middle East where this question was asked, Japan is the only country in which a plurality (49%) believe it should be accepted.

Since 2002, several Latin American countries – Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and Peru – have developed more tolerant attitudes toward homosexuals. In Bolivia, however, the trend is in the opposite direction – in 2002, 55% said homosexuality should be accepted by society, compared to only 44% today.

Other publics have become less tolerant on this issue as well, especially South Africa, Turkey, South Korea and Italy. Overall, among the 32 countries where trends are available, 12 have become less tolerant, six more tolerant, and in 14 countries there has been no significant change.

Society Should Accept Homosexuality			
<i>Greatest increases...</i>	<u>2002</u> %	<u>2007</u> %	<u>Change</u>
Brazil	54	65	+11
France	77	83	+6
Argentina	66	72	+6
Mexico	54	60	+6
Peru	45	51	+6
<i>Greatest declines...</i>			
Bolivia	55	44	-11
South Africa	37	28	-9
Turkey	22	14	-8
South Korea	25	18	-7
Italy	72	65	-7

Percent who say that "Homosexuality is a way of life that should be accepted by society."

An Age Gap on Religion, Homosexuality

Throughout North and South America and Europe, there is a consistent age gap on views about religion and homosexuality. In each country from these regions, people under age 40 are less likely than those age 40 and over to think a belief in God is necessary for morality, and more likely to believe that society should accept homosexuality.

In some cases, the gap between young and old is quite large. For example, nearly half (45%) of Germans age 40 or older think a person must believe in God to be moral, compared to only 23% of those under 40. And while 54% of younger Bulgarians think homosexuality should be accepted, only 31% of older Bulgarians agree.

In the United States, there is a slight

	Age Gap in the Americas and Europe					
	<i>Must believe in God to be moral</i>			<i>Society should accept homosexuality</i>		
	<u>18-39</u> %	<u>40+</u> %	<u>Diff.</u> %	<u>18-39</u> %	<u>40+</u> %	<u>Diff.</u> %
U.S.	51	61	+10	52	47	-5
Canada	18	34	+16	78	68	-10
Argentina	41	49	+8	80	64	-16
Bolivia	69	72	+3	48	37	-11
Brazil	82	86	+4	70	57	-13
Chile	46	55	+9	76	56	-20
Mexico	52	55	+3	65	52	-13
Peru	67	74	+7	58	40	-18
Venezuela	69	77	+8	50	43	-7
Britain	18	24	+6	83	66	-17
France	13	18	+5	88	80	-8
Germany	23	45	+22	91	76	-15
Italy	17	29	+12	74	60	-14
Spain	20	29	+9	87	79	-8
Sweden	5	12	+7	91	84	-7
Bulgaria	20	28	+8	54	31	-23
Czech Rep.	13	14	+1	86	81	-5
Poland	23	34	+11	54	39	-15
Russia	23	28	+5	28	14	-14
Slovakia	27	40	+13	69	63	-6
Ukraine	39	45	+6	25	15	-10

age gap on the issue of homosexuality and a larger gap on the relationship between religion and morality. As with many social issues, there are also considerable differences along party lines – Republicans are more likely to say that a belief in God is required for good values (64%) and less likely to say homosexuality should be accepted (33%) than are Democrats (59% must believe in God to be moral, 56% society should accept homosexuality) or independents (48% must believe in God, 57% should accept homosexuality).

Most Want Religion and Government Separate

There is a consensus across regions that religion and governing do not mix. In 46 of 47 countries, majorities agree with the statement “Religion is a matter of personal faith and should be kept separate from government policy.”

However, while support for keeping religion and state policies separate generally remains high, the intensity of that support has declined. The percentage of people who *completely* agree with this principle has dropped in 17 of 33 nations where there are trends from 2002, while remaining basically stable in eight countries and increasing in another eight.

Support for keeping politics and religion separate tends to be somewhat lower in the Middle East. In Jordan, only 17% completely agree with this principle, and Jordan is the only country in the survey where a majority (53%) disagree. In neighboring Egypt, 49% disagree, and in the Palestinian territories, where the Islamist group Hamas controls the Gaza Strip, 42% disagree.

The trend on this question is moving in different directions in two major Muslim countries that are key allies of the United States: Turkey and Pakistan. Support for separation has declined considerably in traditionally secular Turkey, which recently handed a moderate Islamist

Keep Religion and Government Separate			
	<i>Completely agree</i>		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
	%	%	
Canada	71	71	0
United States	56	55	-1
Bolivia	30	43	+13
Argentina	52	55	+3
Brazil	66	67	+1
Venezuela	58	52	-6
Peru	52	46	-6
Mexico	51	38	-13
Chile	--	53	--
France	73	72	-1
Germany	68	67	-1
Britain	70	66	-4
Italy	67	59	-8
Sweden	--	69	--
Spain	--	51	--
Bulgaria	50	57	+7
Poland	65	69	+4
Ukraine	63	66	+3
Slovakia	72	72	0
Russia	55	55	0
Czech Rep.	75	70	-5
Lebanon	56	58	+2
Jordan	24	17	-7
Turkey	73	55	-18
Kuwait	--	60	--
Egypt	--	47	--
Morocco	--	42	--
Palestinian ter.	--	42	--
Israel	--	40	--
Pakistan	33	48	+15
Bangladesh	53	59	+6
South Korea	42	32	-10
Indonesia	42	28	-14
India	78	58	-20
Malaysia	--	33	--
China	--	21	--
Tanzania	60	69	+9
Kenya	60	57	-3
Nigeria	61	57	-4
Ivory Coast	84	78	-6
Ghana	53	44	-9
South Africa	58	45	-13
Uganda	62	46	-16
Mali	--	66	--
Senegal	--	81	--
Ethiopia	--	85	--

Percent who completely agree that “Religion is a matter of personal faith and should be kept separate from government policy.”

party, the Justice and Development Party (known by its Turkish acronym AKP), its second straight national election victory. On the other hand, support for keeping mosque and state separate has increased in Pakistan, which has experienced considerable political tensions in recent months, including armed conflict between government forces and extremist groups.

Elsewhere in Asia, the percentage of people who completely agree that religion should be disconnected from policy is relatively small. Fewer than one-in-three Chinese, Indonesians, South Koreans and Malaysians completely agree with this perspective. Worries about mixing religion and public policy have declined steeply in India, where the Hindu nationalist party, the Bharatiya Janata Party or BJP, was defeated in the 2004 national elections.

Several African publics have become less supportive of separation, especially Uganda, South Africa and Ghana. Elsewhere on the continent, however, support remains quite high. Indeed, the three countries on the survey with the largest percentages endorsing separation are Ethiopia (85%), Senegal (81%) and Ivory Coast (78%).

Throughout Europe, Canada, and the United States, majorities completely back the separation of religion and politics, although these majorities are notably slim in Italy (59%), Bulgaria (57%), Russia (55%), the U.S. (55%), and Spain (51%).

Modernizers and Fundamentalists in the Muslim World

In nations with large Muslim populations, a significant number of people feel a struggle is taking place between Islamic fundamentalists and groups that want to modernize their country. In 11 of the 16 nations where this question was asked, at least three-in-ten Muslims say there is a conflict between fundamentalists and modernizers. In 10 of 16 countries, those who believe there is a struggle tend to identify with the modernizers, while in six countries a plurality favor the fundamentalists.

The perception that a struggle is taking place is particularly common in Lebanon, a country rife with political and sectarian conflict. However, the country's two main Muslim communities see this issue very differently. Lebanese Sunni strongly believe there is struggle

	See struggle %	If see a struggle... Who do you identify with?		
		Modern- izers %	Funda- mentalists %	DK %
Muslims only...				
Lebanon	58	50	5	3
<i>Sunni</i>	78	72	4	3
<i>Shia</i>	33	23	7	3
Turkey	52	30	11	11
Bangladesh	51	18	31	1
Kuwait	48	34	8	6
Palest. ter.	45	15	17	13
Indonesia	39	27	10	2
Pakistan	37	19	15	3
Nigeria	36	12	22	1
Egypt	33	16	11	7
Malaysia	32	16	11	5
Tanzania	32	17	12	3
Mali	25	8	16	1
Ethiopia	18	12	6	1
Jordan	17	4	8	4
Morocco	15	10	3	2
Senegal	13	5	7	1

and tend to side with modernizing groups, while most Shia do not believe there is a struggle.

Just over half (52%) of Turks see a conflict in their country, where there has been considerable tension in recent months between followers of the ruling AKP party and the country's traditional secular elites over issues involving religion and politics, such as the wearing of veils by Muslim women.

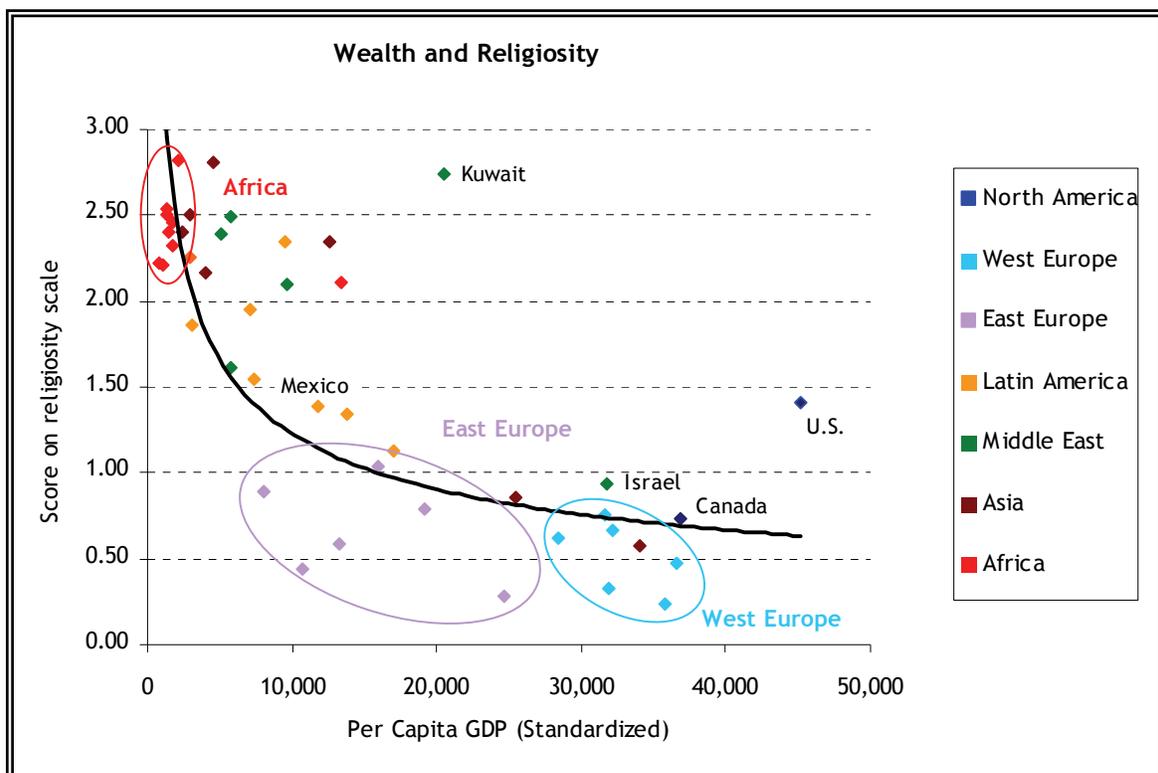
African Muslims are somewhat less likely to perceive a struggle, especially in Senegal, Ethiopia and Mali. Perceptions of a struggle are somewhat more common in Nigeria and Tanzania, where roughly one-in-three Muslims say there is a conflict.

4. VALUES AND AMERICAN EXCEPTIONALISM

Americans are different when compared with the citizens of other wealthy nations. Americans are more religious and more likely to believe individuals control their own destiny. They also are more inclined than most to say military force is a necessary component of international affairs and are more likely to think their own culture is superior to others. On many issues, Americans share values with their traditional transatlantic allies in Europe, but on others – especially issues related to religion – Americans more closely resemble the publics of developing countries.

America More Religious Than Other Wealthy Nations

Throughout much of the world, there is a strong link between wealth and religiosity, with religion playing a much less central role in the lives of people in richer countries. In poor countries in Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, religion remains extremely important in the lives of individuals, while in wealthy nations, secularism is more common. One very wealthy nation, however, does not fit the pattern: the United States. Americans are considerably more religious than their level of prosperity would predict.



To examine the relationship between wealth and religious belief, a three-item index was created, with “3” representing the most religious position. Respondents were given a “1” if they believe faith in God is necessary for morality; a “1” if they say religion is very important in their lives; and a “1” if they pray at least once a day.

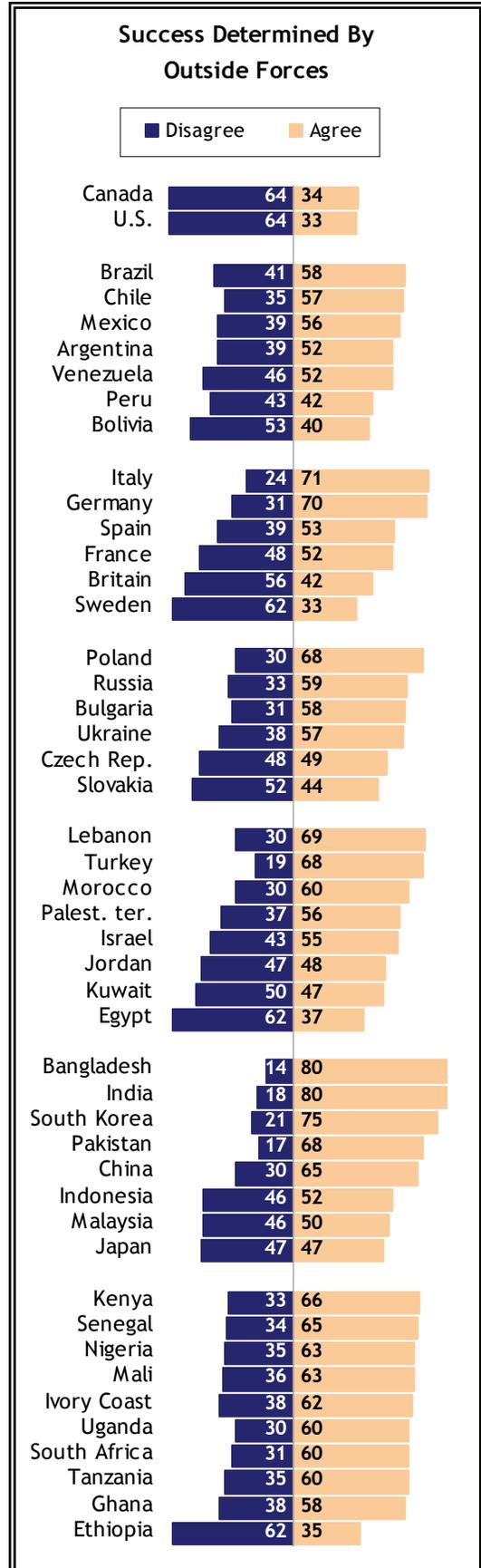
Consistently, poor countries receive higher scores on the scale, with Senegal (mean of 2.81) and Indonesia (2.81) receiving the highest scores of all. On the other hand, wealthy countries tend to receive lower scores. The six relatively rich Western European countries, for instance, are among the most secular included in the survey, and with a mean score of .24, Sweden is the most secular. Other wealthy nations, such as Canada, Japan and Israel, also have low levels of religiosity.

However, the wealthiest nation of all, the United States, is in the middle of the pack on the religiosity index. The level of religiosity in the U.S. is similar to less economically developed countries, such as Mexico, Venezuela and Lebanon.

Oil-rich and predominantly Muslim Kuwait is another country with a much higher level of religiosity than its economic situation would predict. This also is true of Malaysia and South Africa. Meanwhile, the formerly communist nations of Eastern Europe are somewhat less religious than might be expected based on their per capita GDPs.

Americans More Individualistic

Individualism has long been considered a core American value, and as this survey highlights, a widespread belief in individual responsibility sets Americans apart from much of the world. Along with their Canadian neighbors, Americans are more likely



than other publics included in the survey to disagree (64%) with the notion that success in life is determined by forces outside of our control.

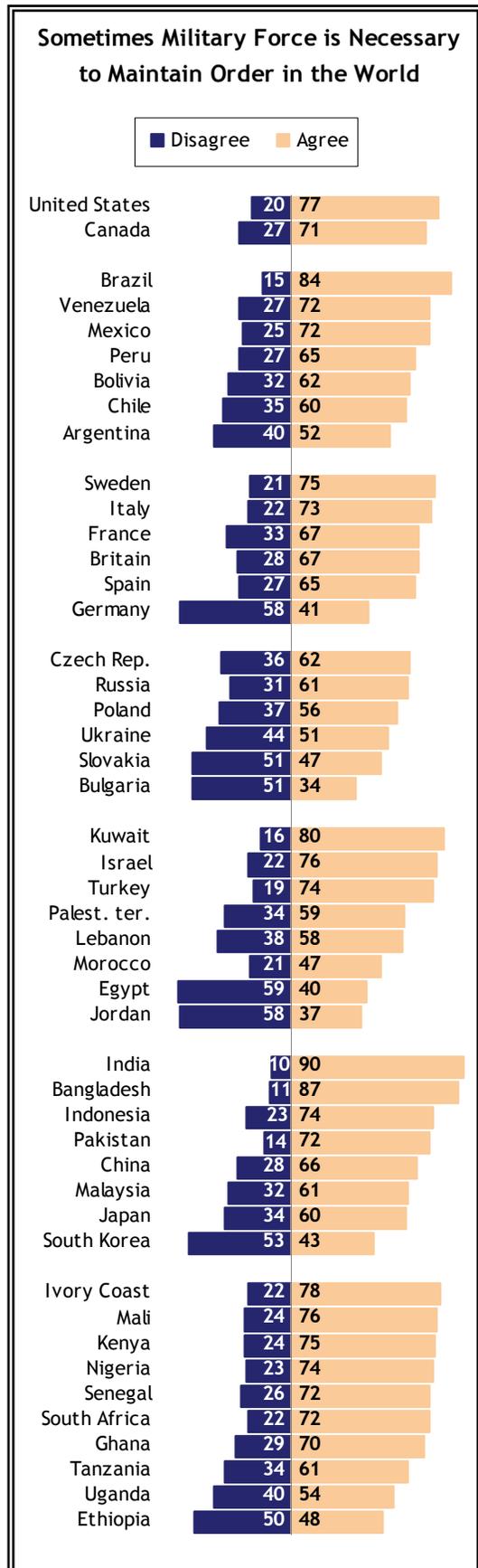
American views vary somewhat, however, according to partisanship and income. Just over four-in-ten Democrats (42%) agree with the idea that success is determined by outside forces, compared with 29% of independents and 22% of Republicans. People with household incomes below \$30,000 (44%) are more likely than those earning \$30,000-74,999 (31%) or those with incomes of \$75,000 or more (21%) to say that success is often beyond control of the individual.

Outside of North America, there are large variations within regions. In Western Europe, 71% of Italians say success depends on forces outside of a person's control, but only 33% of Swedes agree. In Asia, eight-in-ten Bangladeshis and Indians agree with this perspective, while the Japanese, Malaysians, and Indonesians are roughly split on this question. And in the Middle East, while 69% of Lebanese feel success in life is often beyond a person's control, but this view is shared by only 37% of Egyptians.

Since 2002, the percentage of people who agree with the notion that success is beyond an individual's control has increased in 13 countries, remained basically the same in 15, and declined in seven. Declines in agreement have been particularly steep in Lebanon (-12 percentage points) and Ivory Coast (-10), two countries that have experienced considerable turmoil and violence in recent years.

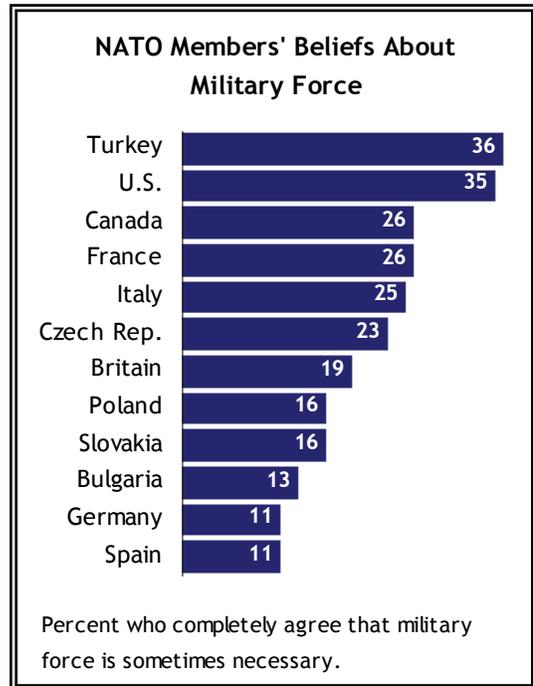
U.S. More Likely To See Force as Necessary

Americans are among the most likely to believe military force is sometimes required in world affairs. More than three-in-four Americans (77%)



agree with the statement, “It is sometimes necessary to use military force to maintain order in the world,” and 35% completely agree with this perspective. And despite sharp divisions along party lines over the current conflict in Iraq, partisan differences on this question are relatively muted. Republicans (90%) are more likely to believe military force is sometimes justified, but even among Democrats (73%) and independents (77%), large majorities agree with this position.

Especially when compared to publics of NATO allies, Americans are more likely to think military force is sometimes needed. Turkey is the only other NATO country in the survey where a similar share of the public completely agrees with this principle.



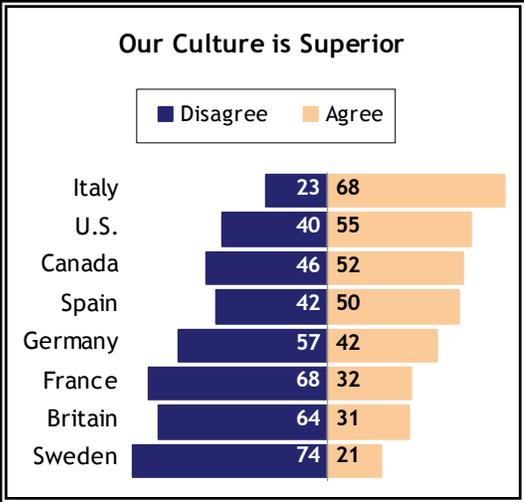
In Germany, where an aversion to military force has been widespread since the end of World War II, nearly six-in-ten (58%) reject the notion that war is necessary to keep order, setting Germans apart from their fellow Western Europeans. Similar attitudes are found in other nations as well, including Egypt (59%), Jordan (58%) and South Korea (53%).

Overall, however, there is a consensus among most of the publics surveyed that military force is sometimes justified. In 39 of 47 countries, a majority agree that order must occasionally be maintained through military force. The countries most likely to agree with this principle include several that have been deeply involved in military conflicts in recent years, such as Kuwait, the United States, and Israel, as well as several that have not, including Brazil and Sweden. Publics in longtime rivals India (90%) and Pakistan (72%) are also among the most likely to agree that military force is sometimes necessary.

Cultural Superiority

Americans are also more likely than most Western Europeans to think their culture is better than others. Over half of Americans (55%) agree with the statement, “Our people are not perfect, but our culture is superior to others,” a larger percentage than in Canada, Spain, Germany, France, Britain and Sweden. But Italians are even more confident than Americans in their cultural pre-eminence; 68% of Italians believe their culture is superior.

In the context of all 47 nations, however, Italians are in the middle of the pack. The belief in a country's cultural superiority is common across all regions. Germany, France, Britain and Sweden are the only countries where more than half disagree with this notion, and in 20 countries more than seven-in-ten agree their culture is best.



5. VIEWS ON GENDER ISSUES

Publics around the world express egalitarian views about gender roles in education and, to some extent, political leadership. Overwhelming majorities in the 47 countries surveyed say it is equally important for boys and girls to receive an education. Views about women in politics are more mixed – majorities in 35 of the 47 countries included in the poll say that, in general, women and men make equally good political leaders, but majorities in six countries and significant minorities in many more say men are better leaders.

When it comes to marriage, opinion is largely in favor of women choosing their own husbands. Majorities in 28 of the 36 countries where people were asked if a woman should choose whom she marries or if it is better for her family to choose for her say women should choose. But majorities in Egypt (53%) and Bangladesh (52%) and considerable minorities in several other countries say both a woman and her family should have a say, and a majority of Pakistanis (55%) say a woman’s family should choose her husband.

The survey also finds that Muslims in the Middle East, Asia and Africa generally support a woman’s right to decide whether or not to wear a veil, but a majority of Ethiopians (59%) and nearly half of Nigerians (48%) disagree that women should have that right. At the same time, large proportions of Muslims in most countries with sizable Muslim populations included in the poll believe there should be restrictions on men and women being employed in the same workplace.

Widespread Support for Educating Boys and Girls

The view that it is equally important for boys and girls to be educated receives nearly unanimous support around the world, even in regions where girls have

It Is More Important to Educate...			
	Boys	Girls	Both equally
	%	%	%
U.S.	1	1	98
Canada	0	1	99
Venezuela	1	0	99
Bolivia	1	1	98
Brazil	1	0	98
Peru	1	1	97
Argentina	2	2	95
Chile	3	2	93
Mexico	6	6	87
France	0	0	99
Germany	1	0	99
Britain	1	0	98
Sweden	0	1	98
Spain	1	0	98
Italy	7	2	89
Czech Rep.	1	0	99
Slovakia	1	0	99
Bulgaria	4	1	95
Ukraine	3	2	93
Russia	6	4	90
Poland	6	3	89
Kuwait	4	2	94
Lebanon	4	3	92
Morocco	10	1	89
Turkey	4	9	86
Israel	6	8	84
Palest. ter.	13	11	74
Egypt	22	4	73
Jordan	19	7	73
Japan	4	1	95
Indonesia	6	2	92
Malaysia	6	2	92
South Korea	6	2	91
Bangladesh	8	3	89
China	7	3	89
India	6	8	86
Pakistan	17	7	74
Ivory Coast	2	3	95
Kenya	4	2	94
Uganda	5	1	94
South Africa	4	2	93
Tanzania	4	5	91
Senegal	5	5	90
Ethiopia	7	4	89
Ghana	7	7	86
Nigeria	14	2	84
Mali	13	12	74

traditionally not had the same access to education as boys. In sub-Saharan Africa, more than nine-in-ten in Ivory Coast (95%), Kenya (94%), Uganda (94%), South Africa (93%) and Tanzania (91%) say it is just as important for girls to get an education as it is for boys. That opinion is also widespread in South Asia and the Middle East. In Morocco, for example, where men are more than one and a half times more likely than women to be literate, 89% say it is equally important for boys and girls to receive an education.

Egyptians, Jordanians, Pakistanis, Palestinians and Malians are the least likely to say that education is equally important for boys and girls. Still, nearly three-quarters in those countries share that view. About one-in-five in Pakistan (17%), Jordan (19%) and Egypt (22%) think it is more important for boys to be educated. In no country do more people say it is more important to educate girls than say it is more important for boys to receive an education.

In Egypt, the opinion that it is more important for boys to be educated is considerably more popular among men. Nearly three-in-ten Egyptian men (27%) share that view, compared with 18% of women. Gender differences on the issue of educating boys and girls are less pronounced but also significant in the Palestinian territories, where 17% of men and 10% of women say it is more important for boys to be educated. In the other countries surveyed, gender is generally not an important factor in people's views about educating children.

Women and Political Leadership

Publics in most countries surveyed say that women and men make equally good political leaders, but majorities in six countries and significant minorities in about half of the countries surveyed say men are better political leaders. Opinions about political leadership are often split along gender lines, with men more likely than women to say men make better political leaders and women more likely than men

Who Generally Make Better Political Leaders?			
	Men	Women	Both equally
	%	%	%
U.S.	16	6	75
Canada	10	8	80
Chile	26	5	66
Argentina	17	9	68
Mexico	12	9	76
Venezuela	11	6	82
Brazil	10	15	73
Peru	9	7	83
Bolivia	8	6	85
France	15	4	81
Italy	12	11	74
Germany	11	8	80
Britain	9	6	83
Spain	7	8	83
Sweden	3	6	90
Russia	40	7	44
Ukraine	34	7	52
Bulgaria	30	9	52
Poland	23	10	65
Slovakia	15	9	76
Czech Rep.	14	11	73
Palest. ter.	64	17	16
Kuwait	62	4	33
Jordan	49	6	42
Egypt	38	15	43
Turkey	34	10	51
Lebanon	34	11	53
Israel	30	14	53
Morocco	21	5	65
Pakistan	54	8	32
Bangladesh	52	8	41
Indonesia	43	3	52
Malaysia	43	4	52
China	28	4	64
South Korea	25	5	68
India	19	17	62
Japan	16	4	77
Mali	65	6	29
Ethiopia	51	3	45
Nigeria	48	6	45
Ghana	42	14	43
Senegal	36	15	48
Ivory Coast	31	9	60
South Africa	28	11	61
Kenya	27	10	62
Uganda	27	6	65
Tanzania	17	8	74

to say women make better leaders or that both are equally good.

Western European and North and Latin American publics top the list of those who see men and women as equally good political leaders. Eight-in-ten in Canada and even a greater proportion in France (81%), Venezuela (82%), Spain (83%), Britain (83%), Peru (83%), Bolivia (85%) and Sweden (90%) express that view. Three-quarters of Americans say men and women make equally good political leaders, while 16% say men are better leaders and only 6% say women are better than men.

By contrast, majorities in Mali (65%), the Palestinian territories (64%), Kuwait (62%), Pakistan (54%), Bangladesh (52%) and Ethiopia (51%) say men make better political leaders than women, as do nearly half of Jordanians (49%) and Nigerians (48%). Russians are also divided – 44% say men and women make equally good leaders while 40% say men are better. Only in Brazil do more people say women make better political leaders than say men do – 15% of Brazilians say women make better political leaders and 10% say men are better leaders.

Throughout Africa, as well as in several Asian, Middle Eastern, and Eastern European countries, views about political leadership vary by gender. In Senegal, for example, a majority of men (51%) say men make better political leaders than women, but fewer than a quarter (23%) of Senegalese women share that view. Women in that country are much more likely to say both men and women are equally good (59% of women express that opinion vs. 37% of men).

In the United States, where Hillary Clinton currently leads the Democratic primary field, opinions about gender and political leadership reflect partisan rather than gender differences. Nearly three-in-ten (29%) Republicans say men make better leaders, compared with one-in-ten Democrats. A similar proportion of Democrats also say women would make better leaders (9%), and nearly eight-in-ten (78%) say both men and women are equally good. By contrast, only 2% of Republicans say women make better political leaders and about two-thirds (65%) say both are equally good.

Should Women Choose Their Own Husbands?

Majorities in every Latin American, Eastern European and African country surveyed as well as in China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Turkey and Morocco say women should choose their own husbands. That view is less popular in South Asia and in most Arab countries, but only in Pakistan does a majority say a woman's family should choose whom she marries.

The view that women should choose their husbands is nearly unanimous in the Czech Republic (98%), Slovakia (98%), Brazil (97%), Bulgaria (93%), Poland (92%) and Chile (92%). Large majorities in most other countries where the question was asked also share that view, but

considerable minorities in most of those countries also say that both a woman and her family should have a say about whom she marries. For example, while 57% in Malaysia, 58% in Turkey, and 65% in Venezuela believe that a woman should choose her own husband, more than three-in-ten in those countries say both a woman and her family should have a say.

Publics in South Asia and in Arab countries, with the exception of Morocco, are considerably more likely to say a woman's family should choose her husband or that both should have a say. The Lebanese are the most divided – 47% say a woman should choose and the same number say her family should also have a say. Only 6% in Lebanon believe a woman's family alone should choose whom she marries. Lebanese Christians are somewhat more likely than Muslims in that country to say a woman's family should choose – 12% of Christians hold that view, compared with only 3% of Muslims.

Only in Pakistan does a majority (55%) say that it is better for a woman's family to choose her husband. Women in that country are slightly more likely than men to express that opinion – 57% of women and 53% of men say a woman's family should choose whom she marries. This view is especially prevalent among married women. Nearly six-in-ten (59%) married Pakistani women say it is better for a woman's family to choose, while about a third (32%) say both a woman and her family should have a say. Women who have never been married are more divided; 42% say a woman's family should choose her husband and 42% say both should have a say. Pakistani women who have never been married are nearly twice as likely as married women in that country to say a woman should choose her own husband (13% of unmarried vs. 7% of married women).

Morocco is the only Arab country included in the survey where a majority (63%) says it is better for a woman to choose her husband and the only country where there is a double-digit gender gap on the subject. Nearly three-quarters of Moroccan women (73%) say women should choose whom they marry; just over half of men in that country

Who Should Choose a Woman's Husband?			
	Woman should choose	Family should choose	Both should have a say
	%	%	%
Brazil	97	1	2
Chile	92	3	5
Argentina	89	1	9
Peru	84	3	10
Bolivia	73	4	22
Mexico	69	7	23
Venezuela	65	4	31
Czech Rep.	98	1	0
Slovakia	98	1	1
Bulgaria	93	2	5
Poland	92	1	6
Ukraine	77	3	18
Russia	68	3	26
Morocco	63	19	16
Turkey	58	9	32
Lebanon	47	6	47
Kuwait	39	12	48
Palest. ter.	38	19	40
Jordan	22	28	50
Egypt	21	26	53
China	77	4	18
Indonesia	64	9	27
Malaysia	57	6	36
India	26	24	49
Bangladesh	12	36	52
Pakistan	6	55	38
Ivory Coast	88	2	10
South Africa	79	3	16
Tanzania	77	8	13
Kenya	76	5	19
Uganda	75	13	11
Ghana	71	8	20
Senegal	71	16	14
Nigeria	63	8	29
Mali	62	15	23
Ethiopia	58	12	29

(53%) agree. Moroccan men are about two and a half times more likely than women to say it is better for a woman’s family to choose (27% of men say that is the case vs. 11% of women) and virtually the same proportion of Moroccan men and women say both should have a say (17% of men and 16% of women). The gender gap is considerably less pronounced in other countries.

Differences of opinion in Morocco also reflect a generational divide. Seven-in-ten 18-29 year-olds in that country say that women should choose their own husbands, while six-in-ten (62%) 30-49 year-olds and just over half (53%) of those fifty or older share that view. The generational gap is even wider in Kenya, where fully 85% of 18-20 year-olds think women should choose whom they marry, compared with seven-in-ten 30-49 year-olds and 59% of those fifty or older. Young people in Bolivia, Peru, Russia, Ukraine, Turkey, Lebanon, Indonesia, Ghana and Senegal are also considerably more likely than older generations to say that women should choose their own husbands.

Wearing the Veil: Who Should Decide?

With the exception of Ethiopia, majorities of Muslims in countries with sizable Muslim populations included in the survey agree with the statement “Women should have the right to decide if they wear a veil.” Turkish and Indonesian Muslims are the most likely to hold that view. In Turkey, where women are banned from wearing a head scarf in public buildings, 93% say women should have the right to decide if they wear a veil. In Indonesia, where wearing a head scarf is mandatory in the Aceh province and encouraged in several others, a similar proportion agrees that women should have the right to decide (91%).

Nigerian Muslims are the most divided on whether women should have the right to decide if they wear a veil. Just over half (51%) say women should have that right and 48% disagree. Only in Ethiopia does a majority of Muslims disagree that women should have the right to decide whether or not to cover their heads. Nearly six-in-ten in that country (59%) disagree and only 39% agree that women should have that right.

“Women should have the right to decide if they wear a veil”			
	<u>Agree</u>	<u>Disagree</u>	<u>DK</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
Turkey	93	5	1
2002	91	6	3
Egypt	60	33	6
Jordan	61	37	2
2002	61	36	2
Kuwait	73	25	1
Lebanon	85	13	1
2002	90	8	2
Morocco	84	10	6
Palestinian ter.	72	27	2
Pakistan	70	30	1
2002	52	45	3
Bangladesh	89	11	0
2002	59	39	0
Indonesia	91	9	1
2002	86	14	0
Malaysia	78	21	0
Ethiopia	39	59	2
Mali	74	26	0
Nigeria	51	48	2
2002	45	53	1
Senegal	77	23	0
Tanzania	68	29	2
2002	54	43	2

Based on Muslim respondents.

Muslim women are generally more likely than Muslim men to say that women should have the right to decide if they wear a veil. Gender differences are especially notable in Morocco, where women express that opinion nearly unanimously (96%), while 71% of men agree. In Ethiopia, where Muslim men are solidly opposed to women having the right to decide – 71% disagree that women should have that right and 28% agree – women are divided. Half of Muslim women in that country disagree and 49% agree that women should have the right to decide if they wear a veil.

The opinion that women should have the right to decide if they wear a veil is more popular than it was five years ago in most countries where trends are available. The change is especially dramatic in Bangladesh, where Islamic fundamentalists have threatened to attack women with sulfuric acid for not covering their faces. In 2002, about six-in-ten Bangladeshi Muslims (59%) said women should have the right to decide if they wear a veil. Today, that number is up to 89%. In Pakistan, where a government official and women’s rights activist was shot dead earlier this year for refusing to cover her head, seven-in-ten Muslims say women should have the right to decide, up from just over half (52%) five years ago.

Divided Views on Women and Men Working Together

When it comes to men and women working together, Muslim publics offer mixed opinions. Solid majorities of Muslims in Indonesia (77%), Tanzania (75%), Turkey (73%), Senegal (69%), and Lebanon (60%) disagree with the statement “There should be restrictions on men and women being employed in the same workplace.” In contrast, clear majorities in Malaysia (80%), the Palestinian territories (77%), Ethiopia (70%), Pakistan (61%), Jordan (60%) and Kuwait (57%) say such restrictions should be in place. In Mali, Bangladesh, Nigeria and Egypt, Muslims are more divided over whether or not there should be restrictions on men and women working together.

Morocco is the only country included in the survey where neither position is endorsed by a majority, but the balance of opinion in that country is in favor of restrictions on men and women being employed in the same workplace. Close to half of Moroccan Muslims (47%) agree that restrictions should be in place, while 37% do not.

	<u>Agree</u> %	<u>Disagree</u> %	<u>DK</u> %
Turkey	24	73	3
2002	37	56	6
Egypt	51	43	7
Jordan	60	37	2
2002	59	40	2
Kuwait	57	40	3
Lebanon	38	60	1
2002	43	55	2
Morocco	47	37	16
Palestinian ter.	77	20	3
Pakistan	61	39	1
2002	58	36	6
Bangladesh	51	47	1
2002	44	54	2
Indonesia	22	77	1
2002	29	71	0
Malaysia	80	20	0
Ethiopia	70	30	1
Mali	52	48	0
Nigeria	53	45	2
2002	56	44	1
Senegal	31	69	1
Tanzania	19	75	6
2002	34	61	4

Based on Muslim respondents.

While there is no clear consensus among Moroccan Muslims on the question of men and women working in the same workplace, Muslim women in that country are clearly in favor of workplace restrictions. Fully 57% of Muslim women in Morocco express that view, compared with 38% of Muslim men. Women in Lebanon, Tanzania and Nigeria are also considerably more likely than men in those countries to say there should be restriction on men and women being employed in the same workplace.

On the other hand, Muslim women in Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Pakistan, Ethiopia, and Mali are significantly more likely than Muslim men to disagree with such restrictions. For example, in Kuwait, Muslim women are divided, with 48% saying there should be restrictions and 47% saying there should not. Among Muslim men in that country, however, 64% agree that there should be restrictions and 35% disagree.

In five of the eight countries for which trends are available, Muslims today are less likely to agree that there should be restrictions on men and women being employed in the same workplace than they were five years ago. The sharpest drop has been in Tanzania, where about a third of Muslims (34%) agreed with workplace restrictions in 2002 and fewer than one-in-five (19%) express that view today. But in Bangladesh, Jordan and Pakistan more say they agree that there should be restrictions on men and women working together.

6. VIEWS ON DEMOCRACY

The Pew Global Attitudes Project finds that most key democratic values are broadly supported throughout the 35 developing nations surveyed. In nearly all of these countries, majorities say it is important to live in a country where the six democratic principles included on the survey are respected. And in most countries majorities say these features of democracy are *very* important.

An impartial judiciary and religious freedom are generally more highly valued than are free elections, free speech and a free press, but majorities in most developing countries surveyed say it is very important for them to live in a country where these principles apply. At the same time, majorities in just six countries believe it is very important that the military be under the control of civilian leaders. Civilian control of the military is the only democratic value, of six mentioned, that is not strongly endorsed by publics in a majority of the countries surveyed.

While most people throughout the developing world say it is very important to live in a country that nurtures and protects basic democratic values, relatively few say they live in a country where the judicial system is fair, elections are honest, free speech is protected, and the media is free from government censorship.

Fair Trials, Religious Freedom Most Valued Democratic Values	
<i>'Very important' to live in a country where...</i>	<u>Median %</u>
Judicial system treats everyone the same	75
Can freely practice your religion	72
Honest multiparty elections held regularly	63
Can say what you think and allowed to criticize govt	58
Media free from govt censorship	55
Civilian leaders control the military	38

Asked in developing countries only. Median % across 35 countries that said it is "very important" to them to live in a country where they had each right.

Impartial Judiciary Highly Valued

Across all regions, the surveyed publics place great value on a fair judicial system. Strong support for an impartial judiciary is nearly unanimous in Ethiopia (91% very important), and at least eight-in-ten in 10 other countries, including Egypt (88%), Tanzania (87%) and Lebanon (86%), share this view. Only in Bolivia do fewer than half (48%) say it is very important to live in a country where the judicial system treats everyone the same.

Freedom of religion also is highly valued in most countries where the question was asked. This freedom is seen as particularly important in Africa and throughout the Muslim world, while publics in Eastern Europe are significantly less likely to say it is very important for them to live in a country where they can practice their religion freely. For example, nine-in-ten or more in Senegal (95%), Ethiopia (92%), Tanzania (92%), Egypt (90%) and Kuwait (90%) say freedom

of religion is very important, but fewer than half in Bulgaria (49%), the Czech Republic (48%) and Russia (45%) share this opinion.

In general, the publics of the 35 developing countries surveyed place less importance on other democratic rights, though majorities in every country rate each of these freedoms – with the notable exception of civilian control of the military – as at least somewhat important.

Honest elections featuring at least two parties are valued particularly highly in Lebanon, where 81% rate this as very important. In addition, majorities in every African country surveyed say it is very important to live in a country where honest competitive elections are held regularly. By contrast, only about four-in-ten people in Indonesia (39%), Russia (41%) and Bolivia (41%) view honest elections as very important.

There are also substantial differences in attitudes about the importance of freedom of speech. Again, overwhelming majorities in Lebanon (86%) and Egypt (80%) say it is very important to live in a country where people can openly say what they think and are free to criticize the government. On the other hand, only about a third in Malaysia (33%) and Russia (34%) say this is very important. Notably, fewer than half in each of the six Eastern European countries surveyed – including Russia – regard the freedom to criticize the government as very important.

Majorities in most of the developing countries surveyed say it is very important for them to live in a country where the media is free to report the news without government censorship. A free press is viewed particularly important in Latin America, where majorities in six of the seven countries surveyed endorse this core value. In contrast, freedom of the press is a lower priority in Asia: only about half say this is very important in India (51%) and Pakistan (50%), and the importance of a free press is even lower in Indonesia (33%) and Malaysia (32%).

	<u>Most</u> %	<u>Least</u> %
<i>Religious freedom</i>	Senegal (95) Ethiopia (92) Tanzania (92)	Russia (45) Czech Rep. (48) Bolivia (48)
<i>Impartial judiciary</i>	Ethiopia (91) Egypt (88) Tanzania (87)	China (48) Bolivia (48) India (52)
<i>Honest multiparty elections</i>	Lebanon (81) Ivory Coast (77) Senegal (77)	Indonesia (39) Russia (41) Bolivia (41)
<i>Free speech</i>	Lebanon (86) Egypt (80) Tanzania (73)	Malaysia (33) Russia (34) Kuwait (37)
<i>Media free from govt censorship</i>	Egypt (75) Ethiopia (73) Lebanon (72)	Malaysia (32) Indonesia (33) Bolivia (36)
<i>Civilian control of the military</i>	Senegal (65) Ivory Coast (58) Lebanon (57)	Jordan (3) Kuwait (15) Indonesia (17)

Asked only in developing countries.
% saying it is "very important" to them to live in a country where citizens have that right.

Civilian control of the military is generally viewed as less important than other democratic principles. Fewer than half in 28 of the 35 developing countries say civilian control is very important. Opinions on this issue vary widely – the share of the public saying this is very important ranges from just 3% in Jordan to 65% in Senegal.

Support for Core Democratic Values							
	<u>Courts</u> treat all <u>the same</u> %	<u>Free to</u> practice <u>religion</u> %	<u>Honest</u> multiparty <u>elections</u> %	<u>Can</u> criticize <u>govt</u> %	<u>Media</u> free of govt <u>censorship</u> %	<u>Civ leaders</u> control <u>military</u> %	<u>Median</u> % of <u>six values</u> %
Chile	78	76	71	71	71	56	71
Peru	82	72	69	65	71	38	70
Argentina	75	65	69	65	65	46	65
Brazil	80	77	65	63	58	32	64
Venezuela	71	54	67	57	57	36	57
Mexico	57	52	55	48	51	44	52
Bolivia	48	48	41	47	36	21	44
Slovakia	81	64	63	48	65	38	64
Czech Rep.	84	48	60	45	69	37	54
Bulgaria	84	49	59	48	66	35	54
Ukraine	77	54	54	38	58	30	54
Poland	68	62	50	43	51	26	51
Russia	70	45	41	34	40	34	41
Bangladesh	66	75	59	61	43	38	60
Pakistan	64	68	49	58	50	47	54
India	52	64	51	54	51	43	52
Malaysia	66	60	54	33	32	30	44
Indonesia	65	80	39	47	33	17	43
Lebanon	86	85	81	86	72	57	83
Egypt	88	90	52	80	75	32	78
Morocco	73	71	65	63	62	50	64
Palest. ter.	70	74	64	57	49	28	61
Jordan	71	73	56	62	45	3	59
Turkey	73	70	54	61	50	47	58
Kuwait	84	90	49	37	53	15	51
Tanzania	87	92	74	73	55	54	74
Kenya	79	83	74	68	72	46	73
Senegal	82	95	77	59	46	65	71
Ethiopia	91	92	63	67	73	36	70
Nigeria	75	86	64	70	69	55	70
Ivory Coast	76	88	77	64	38	58	70
Mali	79	86	74	61	55	46	68
Uganda	67	78	66	55	58	37	62
Ghana	65	71	63	50	46	44	57
South Africa	58	68	52	47	47	22	50

Asked in developing countries only.
Percent that says it is "very important" to them to live in a country where the right or condition exists.

Regional Differences in Democracy Views

Views about the importance of democratic values vary considerably among different regions of the world. In general, the emerging democracies of Africa and the Middle East offer the strongest support for the six principles tested while Eastern Europeans and Asians express the least. In Russia, for example, when the median across all six values is taken, fewer than half (41%) say these democratic principles are very important to them.

There also are substantial differences in these opinions within regions. In Latin America, Chileans generally view all six democratic rights as very important; the median rating is 71%. By contrast, the median number in Bolivia viewing these rights as very important is just 44%.

Median support for democratic principles surpasses 60% in eight of 10 African countries surveyed. In South Africa, however, the median number rating democratic principles as very important is just 50%. Moreover, just 22% of South Africans view civilian control of the military as very important, by far the lowest percentage among African countries surveyed.

There also are sharp differences in opinions about the importance of democratic rights among publics in the Middle East. In Lebanon, a country rocked by political instability since the assassination of Prime Minister Rafik Hariri in 2005, the median number rating democratic principles as very important is 83%. That is the highest median among 35 countries surveyed, and fully 32 percentage points higher than the median number viewing democratic values as very important in Kuwait (51%).

The Democracy Gap

While publics throughout the developing world view most democratic rights as very important, they generally believe their countries are not doing very well in providing these basic rights. The only area where people highly rate the efforts of their countries is in ensuring freedom of religion. Majorities in 26 of the 35 developing countries surveyed say the phrase “you can practice your religion freely” describes their country very well.

By contrast, majorities in only three publics say their countries have done very well in holding honest multiparty elections. Rather, the prevailing view among most surveyed publics is that their countries have done at least *somewhat* well in this regard. And in several countries, including Nigeria and Uganda, majorities say their countries have done *not too well* or *not at all well*.

Palestinians are the only public surveyed in which a majority (64%) says the phrase “there is a judicial system that treats everyone in the same way” describes their government very well. Most publics express negative views of their countries efforts to establish an impartial judiciary.

Majorities in five of six Eastern European nations say their countries have done not too well or not at all well in ensuring equal justice for all.

Do Democratic Principles Describe Your Country?							
	<u>Courts treat all the same</u>	<u>Free to practice religion</u>	<u>Honest multiparty elections</u>	<u>Can criticize govt</u>	<u>Media free of govt censorship</u>	<u>Civ leaders control military</u>	<u>Median % of six values</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Chile	13	63	42	44	27	28	35
Peru	22	52	26	33	31	16	29
Argentina	8	49	16	31	16	11	16
Brazil	17	54	23	32	24	11	24
Venezuela	15	35	24	23	16	9	20
Mexico	17	33	16	20	24	17	19
Bolivia	14	33	16	24	20	9	18
Slovakia	9	62	52	25	27	17	26
Czech Rep.	8	64	48	30	31	16	31
Bulgaria	6	51	16	22	11	18	17
Ukraine	30	39	24	34	26	16	28
Poland	11	42	26	15	21	15	18
Russia	25	40	17	25	20	14	23
Bangladesh	30	73	37	32	25	29	31
Pakistan	24	51	21	27	26	22	25
India	39	62	39	44	44	37	42
Malaysia	40	53	37	14	11	18	28
Indonesia	17	64	15	19	23	10	18
Lebanon	23	60	17	36	22	15	23
Egypt	20	55	36	14	15	15	18
Morocco	13	42	13	18	17	15	16
Palest. ter.	64	77	64	63	53	29	64
Jordan	33	69	23	29	14	1	26
Turkey	23	31	24	20	16	18	22
Kuwait	49	87	49	48	26	15	49
Tanzania	34	84	51	42	26	41	42
Kenya	14	59	24	22	22	20	22
Senegal	40	90	47	35	29	63	44
Ethiopia	19	58	10	10	6	3	10
Nigeria	13	59	12	20	18	24	19
Ivory Coast	34	79	39	41	24	45	40
Mali	46	78	45	43	35	35	44
Uganda	12	70	12	19	23	9	16
Ghana	28	69	39	49	37	35	38
South Africa	25	51	34	26	27	13	27

Asked in developing countries only.
Percent who says each phrase describes their country "very well."

The Pew survey finds that the “democracy gap” – the difference between what people find very important and how well it describes conditions in their country – is greatest on the issue of whether a country’s judicial system treats everyone the same. This gap is especially notable in Eastern Europe. In the Czech Republic, for example, 84% say it is very important to live in a country with a fair judicial system, but just 8% say that such a system describes their country very well, a 76-point difference.

Publics across the developing world also are considerably more likely to say that honest multiparty elections are very important to them than to say this tenet of democracy describes their country very well. In Lebanon, for example, where 81% strongly endorse the principle of free elections, fewer than one-in-five (17%) say that right is fully afforded to them. This gap is also wide in Latin America, where it ranges from 25 points in Bolivia to 53 points in Argentina. Only in the Palestinian territories and in Kuwait is there no gap between the percent who say honest multiparty elections are very important and the percent who say the phrase “honest elections are held regularly with a choice of at least two political parties” describes their country very well.

There also are substantial differences between the broadly shared support for freedom of speech and views of how well countries are doing in providing this right. In the Middle East, 80% of Egyptians strongly value free speech, but just 14% describe their country as one that fully affords this right. Similarly, the rights gap on free speech stands at 50 percentage points in Lebanon (86% strongly want the right, 36% say it describes their country very well) and at 45 points in Morocco (63% vs. 18%).

People also are more likely to rate a free media as very important than to say that this feature of democracy describes their country very well. This is especially the case in Latin America, where the democracy gap on this issue is 40 points or more in Argentina, Chile, Venezuela and Peru.

Democratic Rights: Wanting Vs. Having			
	<u>Very important</u> %	<u>Describes country very well</u> %	<u>Gap</u>
Judicial system treats everyone the same	75	22	-53
Honest multiparty elections held regularly	63	24	-39
Can openly say what you think and criticize the government	58	27	-31
Media free from govt censorship	55	24	-31
Military under control of civilian leaders	38	16	-22
Can practice your religion freely	72	59	-13

Asked in developing countries only. Median % across 35 countries that said it was “very important” to them to live in a country where that right or condition exists and median % across 35 countries that say each phrase describes their country “very well.”

The democracy gap is smallest as it relates to the right to practice one's religion freely.

The difference in the percent who say this core democratic value is very important to them and those who say this principle is firmly in place in their country is most apparent in Turkey (39 points), Egypt (35 points) and Ethiopia (34 points). In the Czech Republic, however, more say the phrase "You can practice your religion freely" describes their country very well (64%) than say it is very important for them to live in a country where this is the case (48%).

Basic Needs vs. Basic Rights

Respondents in all 47 nations surveyed, developing and developed countries alike, were asked to identify which of four alternatives is personally *most* important to them: being free to say what they want in public; being free to practice their religion; being free from hunger and poverty; or being free from crime and violence. The findings suggest that both in the developed and developing world, basic human needs – the desire to be free from hunger, poverty, crime and violence – tend to be as

Basic Needs vs. Basic Rights: Little Consensus on What Is Most Important					
	Being free to speak <u>publicly</u>	Being free to practice <u>religion</u>	Being free from hunger & <u>poverty</u>	Being free from crime & <u>violence</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	18	28	22	28	4
Canada	21	11	33	33	2
Argentina	19	3	45	32	0
Bolivia	35	13	28	24	1
Brazil	18	8	40	34	0
Chile	26	6	36	32	1
Mexico	33	15	22	29	1
Peru	38	10	24	28	0
Venezuela	44	7	18	31	0
Britain	18	7	40	33	1
France	24	4	56	17	0
Germany	36	6	30	26	2
Italy	39	12	18	27	4
Spain	34	4	44	17	1
Sweden	24	4	41	28	3
Bulgaria	11	1	59	28	1
Czech Rep.	16	4	38	40	1
Poland	21	12	44	21	1
Russia	19	6	42	30	3
Slovakia	18	5	42	33	2
Ukraine	18	5	52	24	1
Turkey	26	29	29	15	1
Egypt	26	25	34	15	1
Jordan	20	29	24	27	1
Kuwait	36	29	14	20	0
Lebanon	38	15	23	24	0
Morocco	20	25	40	13	2
Palest.ter.	39	26	21	12	2
Israel	30	23	29	18	1
Pakistan	18	41	27	8	7
Bangladesh	23	42	20	16	1
Indonesia	8	37	45	9	1
Malaysia	10	24	23	44	0
China	19	N/A*	42	36	3
India	41	22	22	14	1
Japan	44	3	16	34	2
S. Korea	44	8	22	20	6
Ethiopia	14	26	53	7	0
Ghana	19	10	54	17	0
Ivory Coast	24	32	27	18	0
Kenya	12	12	55	21	0
Mali	20	29	39	12	0
Nigeria	23	30	36	10	0
Senegal	10	43	36	11	0
S. Africa	20	19	29	32	0
Tanzania	28	22	43	7	0
Uganda	22	14	47	16	1

Percent in each country that name freedom or condition as most important to them of the four tested. The freedom or condition that was selected by the largest percentage in each country is in bold.
*Not offered as a response category in China.

important as political rights and freedoms, and often are more important.

In the United States, 28% say freedom from crime and violence is most important to them, the same proportion that places the highest value on religious freedom. Another 22% say being free from hunger is most important, while 18% name free speech. Taken together, slightly more Americans would appear to choose basic needs (50%) over basic rights (46%), a pattern repeated in many countries around the world. Overall, majorities in 29 of the 47 countries choose either freedom from hunger and poverty, or freedom from crime, as most important, while in 15 countries majorities name free speech or freedom of religion. In the remaining three countries opinion is divided. (Freedom of religion was not offered as a response category in China.)

Other patterns emerge from these data. Basic human needs trump democratic principles in Africa, where hunger and crime remain chronic problems. In seven of the 10 African countries surveyed, majorities or pluralities choose freedom from hunger as most important, including 55% in Kenya, 54% in Ghana, and 53% in Ethiopia. In South Africa, where violent crime remains a serious problem, freedom from crime and violence narrowly tops freedom from hunger and poverty (32% vs. 29%) as most important.

Among Eastern Europeans, freedom from hunger leads the list in five of six countries; in the Czech Republic, comparable numbers rate freedom from hunger and freedom from crime as most important (38%, 40%, respectively). But elsewhere no clear regional patterns emerge, with many countries roughly dividing between those who place the greater value on personal security and those who value free speech or religious freedom. In Western Europe, freedom from hunger is the top priority in four of the six countries surveyed, including France where 56% name it as most important. But in Germany and Italy, pluralities prioritize free speech.

Good Democracy or Strong Economy? Opinion is Divided

The advantages of a good democracy and the benefits that flow from a good economy pull the publics in the developing world in very different directions. Majorities in fewer than half the developing countries surveyed (15 of 35) say a good democracy is more important to them than a strong economy, including more than eight-in-ten in Bangladesh (82%) and Venezuela (81%).

But majorities in 14 countries put greater value on a strong economy, a view that is especially common in Eastern Europe, where majorities in four of six countries prefer a strong economy. Among the 47 publics surveyed, Indonesians are the most likely to choose prosperity – 77% prefer a strong economy, while only 21% say a good democracy.

Five years ago, the developing world also was divided on this question: majorities in 11 countries of the 26 countries where the question was asked preferred a good democracy while 10 favored a strong economy.

As with the overall results, trends in preferences since 2002 are mixed but modestly favorable to democracy. In 13 of the 26 countries where data is available, the proportion saying that a good democracy is more important than a strong economy has increased in the past five years, including double-digit gains in Venezuela (+13), Uganda (+11), Slovakia (+10) and Bolivia (+10). But in eight others, the proportion that prefers a good democracy has declined, including Indonesia (-9), Turkey (-8) and Jordan (-7).

There is no clear correlation between prioritizing “being free from hunger and poverty” and prioritizing a strong economy over a good democracy. Freedom from hunger is most valued in 19 of the developing countries where the two questions were asked. Of these, majorities or pluralities in nine countries prefer a strong economy over a good democracy. But in seven other countries, most favor a good democracy. When the analysis is expanded to include countries where freedom from hunger is not the most-valued principle, a general pattern emerges: as concern over hunger and poverty increases, the preference for a strong economy rises modestly and the proportion preferring a good democracy declines.

Choosing Between a Good Democracy and a Strong Economy			
	<u>A good democracy</u>	<u>A strong economy</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%
Argentina	62	31	7
Bolivia	53	41	5
Brazil	50	46	4
Chile	57	34	9
Mexico	53	41	5
Peru	59	34	7
Venezuela	81	18	1
Bulgaria	23	67	10
Czech Rep.	54	42	3
Poland	30	56	14
Russia	15	74	11
Slovakia	49	46	5
Ukraine	19	76	5
Turkey	41	49	11
Egypt	42	53	5
Jordan	34	60	6
Kuwait	59	38	3
Lebanon	48	51	2
Morocco	36	48	16
Palest. ter.	34	58	8
Pakistan	34	41	24
Bangladesh	82	17	2
Indonesia	21	77	2
Malaysia	30	63	7
China	50	44	6
India	56	41	3
Ethiopia	50	49	1
Ghana	66	32	3
Ivory Coast	72	28	0
Kenya	43	56	1
Mali	42	57	1
Nigeria	59	40	1
Senegal	43	57	0
South Africa	40	58	2
Tanzania	53	43	4
Uganda	63	33	4

“If you had to choose between a good democracy or a strong economy, which would you say is more important?”
 Asked in developing countries only.

The Prosperity Gap

In nearly every developing country surveyed, there is a “prosperity gap” – the difference, often substantial, in the proportion of people who say it is very important to live in a country with a prosperous economy and the proportion describing their country’s economy as very prosperous. The gap exists in virtually every country surveyed, but is particularly striking in Egypt, Bulgaria and Lebanon. More than nine-in-ten Egyptians (92%) rate economic prosperity as very important, but just 7% say the phrase “there is economic prosperity” describes their country very well. The prosperity gap is nearly as large in Bulgaria (84 points) and Lebanon (80 points).

Publics in eight of the 10 countries with the largest prosperity gaps name freedom from hunger and poverty as more important to them than religious freedom, free speech or freedom from crime and violence. In Bulgaria, where there is a huge prosperity gap, 59% most value freedom from poverty and hunger, the largest proportion in any country in the survey to say this is more important than freedom of religion, free speech, or freedom from crime and violence. A plurality of Egyptians also chooses freedom from hunger over other freedoms.

Most Want Prosperity, Few Have It			
	Very <u>important</u> %	Describes country <u>very well</u> %	<u>Gap</u>
Brazil	81	14	-67
Argentina	75	11	-64
Peru	85	23	-62
Chile	82	25	-57
Venezuela	70	21	-49
Mexico	55	16	-39
Bolivia	55	20	-35
Bulgaria	88	4	-84
Slovakia	74	14	-60
Czech Rep.	69	15	-54
Ukraine	80	27	-53
Poland	62	10	-52
Russia	68	23	-45
Egypt	92	7	-85
Lebanon	90	10	-80
Morocco	72	12	-60
Jordan	66	12	-54
Turkey	70	18	-52
Kuwait	84	75	-9
Palest. ter.	72	68	-4
Indonesia	86	23	-63
Pakistan	63	24	-39
Bangladesh	53	14	-39
Malaysia	78	41	-37
India	55	41	-14
Senegal	83	16	-67
Kenya	82	16	-66
Ethiopia	91	26	-65
Nigeria	83	18	-65
Uganda	73	15	-58
Ghana	76	31	-45
Tanzania	86	41	-45
Ivory Coast	82	38	-44
South Africa	64	30	-34
Mali	77	50	-27

% who say it is “very important” for them to live in a country with a prosperous economy and % who say this describes their country “very well.”

Democracy vs. Strong Leader

Most of the publics in developing countries believe that a democratic form of government, rather than a “leader with a strong hand,” is the best approach for solving their countries’ problems. But there are a number of notable exceptions, including Russia, where public preference for a strong leader is most extensive among the 35 countries where the question was asked. More than twice as many Russians believe that a strong leader, rather than democracy, can solve the nation’s problems (63% vs. 27%).

The belief that democracy is better for solving national problems is most prevalent in Slovakia (88%), the Czech Republic (85%), Ivory Coast (85%) and Venezuela (84%). Venezuelans prefer democracy over a strong leader by greater than five-to-one, by far the largest margin of Latin American countries surveyed.

Majorities in nine of 10 African countries say they prefer a democratic form of government over a strong leader. But South Africans are evenly divided, with roughly half saying the country should rely on democracy to solve problems and about the same number saying strong leader (49% vs. 48%).

Among predominantly Muslim publics of the Middle East, democracy also is generally favored. However, the Palestinians favor a strong leader to solve problems, rather than democracy (by 52% to 36%).

In some countries, there have been striking changes in opinions on this measure since 2002. Five years ago, Poles were divided over whether democracy (41%) or a strong leader (44%) was the better approach to the nation’s problems. In the current survey, however, a solid majority in Poland (57%) prefers democracy. Support for democracy over a strong leader also has increased

	Democracy	Strong leader	DK
	%	%	%
Venezuela	84	16	1
Chile	71	22	7
Argentina	66	28	6
Mexico	66	29	6
Bolivia	64	29	7
Peru	53	41	6
Brazil	49	47	4
Slovakia	88	10	2
Czech Rep.	85	13	2
Poland	57	33	9
Bulgaria	41	47	11
Ukraine	39	52	8
Russia	27	63	11
Kuwait	65	32	3
Lebanon	60	38	1
Turkey	55	34	11
Jordan	52	41	8
Egypt	50	47	4
Palest. ter.	36	52	12
Bangladesh	79	20	1
India	67	30	3
Malaysia	54	37	9
Indonesia	48	49	3
China	47	45	8
Pakistan	33	46	21
Ivory Coast	85	15	0
Ethiopia	77	21	2
Ghana	76	21	3
Tanzania	73	25	2
Uganda	71	26	3
Nigeria	68	31	1
Kenya	59	40	1
Mali	56	43	1
Senegal	56	43	1
South Africa	49	48	3

“Some people feel that we should rely on a democratic form of government to solve our country’s problems. Others feel that we should rely on a leader with a strong hand to solve our country’s problems. Which comes closer to your opinion?”
 Asked in developing countries only.

in Nigeria (by 13 percentage points) and Uganda (13 points). In Kenya, by contrast, significantly fewer people favor democracy to solve the nation's problems than did so in 2002 (77% then, 59% today).

Democracy in the Muslim World

People in predominantly Muslim countries in Asia and the Middle East continue to express strong belief that democracy is not just a Western way of doing things and that it can work in their countries. Solid majorities in Kuwait (81%), Lebanon (79%), Jordan (70%), Malaysia (69%), Bangladesh (67%), the Palestinian territories (60%), Egypt (59%), Indonesia (58%), and Morocco (57%), and nearly half (48%) in Pakistan, say democracy is not just for the West.

Still, considerable minorities in several countries, and fully half in Turkey, express skepticism that democracy can take root in their countries. More than one-in-five in Indonesia (24%), the Palestinian territories (25%), Jordan (27%), Egypt (35%), and Turkey (50%) say democracy is a Western way of doing things.

Views about democracy have changed dramatically in Turkey since the question was last asked one year ago. In 2006, Turks were nearly divided – 38% said democracy was just for the West and 44% said it could work in their country. Today, however, just 31% of Turks believe democracy can work in Turkey, while half say it is a Western way of doing things. Publics in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Indonesia are also significantly less likely to say that democracy can take root in their country than in recent Pew Global Attitudes surveys. In contrast, higher proportions of Palestinians and Bangladeshis say that democracy can work in their countries than in previous surveys.

	<i>Democracy...</i>		
	Western way of doing things	Can work here	DK
	%	%	%
Turkey	50	31	18
2006	38	44	17
2005	38	48	15
2003	37	50	14
2002	43	43	13
Egypt	35	59	6
2006	31	65	4
Jordan	27	70	3
2006	21	74	5
2005	19	80	1
2003	25	69	7
2002	34	63	3
Kuwait	16	81	3
2003	16	83	1
Lebanon	19	79	2
2005	9	83	8
2003	27	71	2
2002	23	75	3
Morocco	13	57	30
Palest. ter.	25	60	15
2003	37	54	9
Pakistan	12	48	39
2006	16	50	34
2005	18	43	40
2003	28	57	15
2002	15	44	40
Bangladesh	17	67	16
2002	12	57	31
Indonesia	24	58	18
2006	23	70	8
2005	16	77	7
2003	53	40	6
2002	25	64	12
Malaysia	18	69	13

Asked in predominantly Muslim nations in the Middle East and Asia.

7. WHERE PEOPLE GET THEIR NEWS

The world continues to turn to television for news about international and national issues except in a few African nations where radio remains the primary source of information. In some countries, virtually everyone watches television news: 99% of Indonesians as well as 97% of all Malaysians, Venezuelans and Turks name TV as one of their two primary sources for what is happening in their countries and the world. Newspapers remain a distant second choice for news in a majority of countries and continue to lose readers around the world. At the same time, online news sources are steadily gaining in popularity in North America and Western Europe and in some countries in Eastern Europe and Asia. But the internet barely registers as a place where people go for news in parts of the developing world where computer access is limited.

TV News Audience Remains Stable

Overall, fully two-thirds or more of the publics in 44 of the 47 countries surveyed say television is their first or second choice for national and foreign news. In the remaining three countries, radio dominates TV by at least a two-to-one margin (92% vs. 44% in Tanzania, 90% vs. 43% in Kenya, 91% vs. 12% in Uganda).

No clear trends emerge in the use of television news in the 35 countries where trends are available. In the past five years, the size of the audience for television news increased in 11 countries, declined in 10 and remains unchanged in 14 others. Overall, the largest increases in television news usage occurred in African countries with comparatively small viewing audiences five

	Television	Newspapers	Radio	Internet
	%	%	%	%
U.S.	83	47	22	35
Canada	82	51	30	25
Argentina	90	37	46	10
Bolivia	90	21	47	6
Brazil	92	51	32	16
Chile	88	18	18	7
Mexico	90	30	31	4
Peru	87	43	48	10
Venezuela	97	73	16	9
Britain	83	58	29	21
France	81	53	34	25
Germany	84	62	26	19
Italy	95	53	14	10
Spain	88	57	31	12
Sweden	84	66	21	25
Bulgaria	96	52	26	12
Czech Rep.	82	47	29	34
Poland	92	45	33	15
Russia	95	51	27	6
Slovakia	90	45	24	27
Ukraine	96	59	30	6
Turkey	97	49	10	5
Egypt	87	32	57	6
Jordan	96	38	44	9
Kuwait	89	63	19	18
Lebanon	96	40	37	14
Morocco	95	20	54	4
Palest. ter.	90	31	43	19
Israel	80	45	38	26
Pakistan	71	41	27	1
Bangladesh	89	46	47	1
Indonesia	99	40	44	1
Malaysia	97	83	10	4
China	96	63	8	9
India	95	75	9	2
Japan	93	75	8	20
South Korea	87	47	7	42
Ethiopia	65	25	81	5
Ghana	73	16	89	1
Ivory Coast	90	36	59	13
Kenya	43	41	90	1
Mali	93	15	78	6
Nigeria	77	35	65	2
Senegal	84	17	84	5
South Africa	86	49	54	3
Tanzania	44	37	92	0
Uganda	12	45	91	2

Percent who cite each as their first or second source for national and international news.

years ago, reflecting the effects of rapid modernization throughout the continent. In Ghana, 73% now turn to television as one of their primary sources of news, up from 57% in 2002, while in Tanzania the TV news audience increased by 15 points to 44% in the past five years.

Newspaper Audiences Decline Globally

Newspapers remain a secondary source of information in every country of the world. Only in Malaysia does the proportion of citizens who rate newspapers as their first or second choice for news come even remotely close to challenging the dominance of television (83% of Malaysians turn to newspapers while 97% prefer television). In addition to Malaysia, the countries that most rely on newspapers are India, where 75% say newspapers are one of their two primary news sources, Japan (75%) and Venezuela (73%). In contrast, fewer than one-in-five rely on newspapers as a source of information in Mali (15%), Ghana (16%) or Senegal (17%); in fact, newspapers rank third behind television and radio as a news source throughout Africa.

The broad trend away from newspapers apparent in the United States is echoed in countries throughout the world. Newspaper audience declined significantly since 2002 in 20 countries, compared to just four countries where readership grew considerably. In the United States the proportion of the public that turns to newspapers for news fell from 61% in 2002 to 47% today. The drop in the U.S. is matched by a 14-point drop in neighboring Canada and in South Korea, and is exceeded by larger declines in Turkey (-20 points), Indonesia (-18), Tanzania (-18), Bolivia (-17) and the Czech Republic (-15).

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
	%	%	
U.S.	61	47	-14
Canada	65	51	-14
Bolivia	38	21	-17
Peru	47	43	-4
Mexico	32	30	-2
Argentina	38	37	-1
Brazil	48	51	+3
Venezuela	70	73	+3
Italy	65	53	-12
Germany	73	62	-11
Britain	68	58	-10
France	58	53	-5
Czech Rep.	62	47	-15
Ukraine	64	59	-5
Slovakia	48	45	-3
Poland	44	45	+1
Russia	50	51	+1
Bulgaria	49	52	+3
Turkey	69	49	-20
Lebanon	42	40	-2
Jordan	33	38	+5
Indonesia	58	40	-18
South Korea	61	47	-14
India	87	75	-12
Japan	85	75	-10
China	71	63	-8
Pakistan	42	41	-1
Bangladesh	46	46	0
Tanzania	55	37	-18
Kenya	50	41	-9
Uganda	49	45	-4
Ivory Coast	38	36	-2
Ghana	17	16	-1
South Africa	49	49	0
Nigeria	29	35	+6

Based on countries where trend data is available.

Radio Also Declines as a News Source

Outside sub-Saharan Africa, radio remains a popular but not dominant source of news in most of the world. In only two countries – Morocco (54%) and Egypt (57%) – do more than half say radio is one of their top two sources for information, considerably more than name newspapers. Similarly, radio is preferred over newspapers in Argentina, Bolivia, Peru, Jordan, the Palestinian Territories and Indonesia. But again, television is easily the most popular news medium in each of these countries.

The survey also suggests that radio currently faces a particularly difficult time in every region of the world. In the past five years, the radio has become significantly less popular as a source of news in 21 of the 35 nations where trends are available, while it has gained popularity in only four countries. In 10 countries, the size of the audience was essentially unchanged. The declines were particularly dramatic in Eastern Europe, where the proportion who turned to radio as a primary source of news has dropped by 15 percentage points in Slovakia, 14 points in Russia, 12 points in Bulgaria and 11 points in Poland since 2002.

Spread of Internet as a News Source Spotty Outside Developed World

The computer and internet revolutions are slowly changing the way the world gets its news. South Koreans are the most likely to go online for their news: fully 42% say the internet is their first or second most frequently used source for information about what is happening in their country and the world. However, in only two other countries do a third or more of the population turn to the web as frequently: the United States (35%) and the Czech Republic (34%). Using the internet as a source for news is generally most widespread in the West and in the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe. But even here the pattern is somewhat mixed. For example, while more than one-in-five in the United States (35%), Canada (25%), and Great Britain (21%) look for news online, only 12% in Spain and 10% in Italy do so. Similarly, in Eastern Europe, about a third of Czechs (34%) but only 6% of Ukrainians and Russians say the internet is one of their top two choices for news.

Radio Audience Also in Broad Decline

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
	%	%	
U.S.	23	22	-1
Canada	29	30	+1
Mexico	46	31	-15
Venezuela	28	16	-12
Brazil	44	32	-12
Bolivia	57	47	-10
Argentina	55	46	-9
Peru	55	48	-7
France	38	34	-4
Italy	17	14	-3
Britain	30	29	-1
Germany	26	26	0
Slovakia	39	24	-15
Russia	41	27	-14
Bulgaria	38	26	-12
Poland	44	33	-11
Czech Rep.	31	29	-2
Ukraine	32	30	-2
Jordan	55	44	-11
Turkey	18	10	-8
Lebanon	29	37	+8
Pakistan	35	27	-8
India	15	9	-6
China	11	8	-3
South Korea	8	7	-1
Japan	7	8	+1
Indonesia	39	44	+5
Bangladesh	35	47	+12
Nigeria	79	65	-14
Ivory Coast	68	59	-9
Uganda	97	91	-6
Kenya	94	90	-4
Tanzania	92	92	0
Ghana	88	89	+1
South Africa	49	54	+5

Based on countries where trend data is available.

Understandably, the web remains vastly untapped as a source of news in developing countries where comparatively few people use the internet. In Africa, the proportion of adults who often go online for news ranges from less than 1% in Tanzania to 13% in the Ivory Coast. The picture is mixed in the Middle East, where the internet news audience varies from 4% in Morocco to 19% in the Palestinian territories. Patterns also vary in Latin America, ranging from 4% in Mexico to 16% in Brazil.

In Asia, the contrast is even more extreme: only 1% of all Bangladeshis and 2% of Indians turn to the internet for news, compared with 20% of Japanese and 42% of South Koreans. In China, where internet usage is closely monitored by the government, about one-in-ten adults (9%) say the internet is a primary source of information, virtually unchanged from five years ago.

While still lagging far behind traditional media as a news source, the internet is steadily gaining ground, particularly in the West and the more developed countries of Asia and Eastern Europe. The proportion of Americans who get their news online has increased by double-digit margins (+18), and the same is true in the Czech Republic (+22), France (+17), Slovakia (+17), Great Britain (+13), Poland (+13), South Korea (+12), Japan (+12), Bulgaria (+11), Germany (+11) and Brazil (+11).

Majorities Regularly Follow International News

A majority of the publics in 31 of the 47 countries surveyed say they closely follow news about what is happening in the world. The most avid consumers of international news are in Western Europe, Africa and Canada: Nearly eight-in-ten Germans (79%) and nearly as many residents of Mali (75%), France (71%), Canada (70%) and Senegal (71%) pay close attention to what goes on in other countries. Interest in foreign news is significantly lower in the United States: 57% of Americans say they keep up on news from abroad, the lowest of

Few Go Online for News		
	Use internet %	Go online for news %
U.S.	78	35
Canada	75	25
Argentina	35	10
Bolivia	44	6
Brazil	42	16
Chile	33	7
Mexico	31	4
Peru	41	10
Venezuela	49	9
Britain	72	21
France	71	25
Germany	66	19
Italy	38	10
Spain	54	12
Sweden	79	25
Bulgaria	33	12
Czech Rep.	67	34
Poland	45	15
Russia	25	6
Slovakia	63	27
Ukraine	19	6
Turkey	26	5
Egypt	20	6
Jordan	30	9
Kuwait	71	18
Lebanon	42	14
Morocco	22	4
Palest. ter.	48	19
Israel	69	26
Pakistan	6	1
Bangladesh	2	1
Indonesia	7	1
Malaysia	23	4
China	34	9
India	22	2
Japan	62	20
South Korea	80	42
Ethiopia	19	5
Ghana	20	1
Ivory Coast	39	13
Kenya	11	1
Mali	33	6
Nigeria	40	2
Senegal	24	5
South Africa	25	3
Tanzania	5	0
Uganda	9	2

any of its Western European allies but ahead of 27 other countries, including Russia (46%), China (51%) and Japan (52%).

Bangladeshis, Indonesians and South Koreans pay the least attention to international news. Fewer than four-in-ten in each of those countries say they follow international news most of the time. Fully six-in-ten Bangladeshis only pay attention when something important is happening, as do 58% of Indonesians, 57% of South Koreans and 46% of Pakistanis.

Keeping Up with World News			
	<i>% follow international news...</i>		
	Only when something big happening %	Closely most of time %	DK %
U.S.	40	57	3
Canada	30	70	1
Argentina	56	40	4
Bolivia	37	59	3
Brazil	39	60	0
Chile	51	46	4
Mexico	43	54	3
Peru	41	56	3
Venezuela	39	60	1
Britain	36	62	2
France	29	71	0
Germany	21	79	1
Italy	36	61	3
Spain	36	62	2
Sweden	31	68	1
Bulgaria	33	65	3
Czech Rep.	47	52	1
Poland	43	56	2
Russia	50	46	5
Slovakia	34	64	2
Ukraine	54	43	3
Turkey	43	49	8
Egypt	39	60	1
Jordan	48	51	0
Kuwait	51	46	2
Lebanon	51	43	6
Morocco	44	51	6
Palest. ter.	51	46	2
Israel	55	41	4
Pakistan	46	28	26
Bangladesh	60	36	4
Indonesia	58	37	5
Malaysia	42	51	8
China	41	51	8
India	42	54	4
Japan	45	52	2
South Korea	57	39	4
Ethiopia	45	55	1
Ghana	42	48	10
Ivory Coast	38	62	0
Kenya	55	43	3
Mali	24	75	0
Nigeria	39	57	4
Senegal	28	71	1
South Africa	34	61	5
Tanzania	35	62	4
Uganda	43	48	8

8. COMPUTERS AND TECHNOLOGY

Computers, the internet, email and cell phones continue to change the way the world works, plays and communicates. Computer usage, a key marker of technological progress, has increased significantly in the past five years in 26 of the 35 countries where comparative data is available. In addition, more people now have access to email and the internet – and large numbers report they are taking advantage of these high-tech tools at home or at work.

However, while computer usage has increased significantly in a many countries, particularly in Europe, it is growing relatively slowly, if at all, in parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America. And many less-developed nations continue to lag behind the West and the developed countries of Asia in terms of computer ownership, internet access and email usage.

However, publics in both the developed and developing world are acquiring cell phones at a staggering rate; majorities of residents in 37 of the 47 countries surveyed now own a cell phone, including 98% of Czechs and Kuwaitis, and 97% of South Koreans, as well as two-thirds of Nigerians (67%) and residents of Ivory Coast (66%). While large differences persist in the overall rate of cell phone ownership in the rich and poor nations, this gap appears to be narrowing rapidly.

	%		%
Sweden	82	Bangladesh	5
South Korea	81	Tanzania	6
U.S.	80	Pakistan	9
Canada	76	Uganda	11
Britain	76	Indonesia	11
Germany	76	Kenya	12
Kuwait	76	Ghana	20
France	73	Morocco	23
Czech Rep.	73	Ukraine	24
Slovakia	73	Senegal	27
Japan	66	Ethiopia	27

Use a computer at work, home or anywhere else at least occasionally.

The Global Digital Divide

Although the use of computers has increased in many poor and middle income countries over the last five years, a global digital divide remains, with computer usage more common in wealthier countries. Overall, majorities in 16 of 47 countries say they use a computer at least occasionally at work, school, at home, or somewhere else.

Computer usage is particularly widespread in the United States, Canada and Western Europe. For example, roughly eight-in-ten Swedes (82%) and Americans (80%) use computers. And even though computers were relatively prevalent in the these countries five years ago, usage rates have nonetheless increased significantly in Great Britain (+ 17 percentage points), Germany (+13 points) and France (+13). However, computer use is not so widespread in all Western countries; just 55% in Spain and 41% in Italy say they use computers at least occasionally.

Computer usage has grown substantially since 2002 in Eastern Europe, particularly among Slovaks (+21) and Bulgarians (+19). Still, there are large differences among countries in the region. Computer use is widespread in Czech Republic and Slovakia (73% each), but relatively limited in Ukraine (24%) and Russia (36%).

Similarly, access to computers in the Middle East varies widely. While most Kuwaitis (76%), Israelis (65%), Lebanese (61%) and Palestinians (56%) use computers, fewer than one-in-three do so in Turkey (29%), Egypt (28%) or Morocco (23%).

But the biggest differences among countries exist in Asia. While computer usage is high in South Korea (81%) and Japan (66%), it is quite low in Indonesia (11%) and Pakistan (9%). And at 5%, Bangladesh ranks last among the 47 countries included in the survey.

Venezuela is the only Latin American nation where a majority (53%) reports using a computer on at least an occasional basis, but usage has increased significantly over the last five years in Bolivia (+15) and Peru (+13). And with a 22-point increase since 2002, Brazil has enjoyed the largest increase of any country included on the survey.

No African nation has a majority of regular computer users, and the number of users is particularly low in Kenya (12%), Uganda (11%) and Tanzania (6%). However, considerably more Nigerians are using a computer today than five years ago (37% today, 23% in 2002).

	2002 %	2007 %	Change
United States	73	80	+7
Canada	75	76	+1
Brazil	22	44	+22
Bolivia	31	46	+15
Peru	26	39	+13
Argentina	30	35	+5
Venezuela	50	53	+3
Mexico	30	32	+2
Chile	--	35	--
Britain	59	76	+17
Germany	63	76	+13
France	60	73	+13
Italy	34	41	+7
Sweden	--	82	--
Spain	--	55	--
Slovakia	52	73	+21
Bulgaria	19	38	+19
Poland	33	50	+17
Russia	19	36	+17
Czech Rep.	59	73	+14
Ukraine	22	24	+2
Lebanon	50	61	+11
Jordan	30	38	+8
Turkey	23	29	+6
Kuwait	--	76	--
Israel	--	65	--
Palest. ter.	--	56	--
Egypt	--	28	--
Morocco	--	23	--
Japan	51	66	+15
South Korea	72	81	+9
India	22	28	+6
China	35	40	+5
Pakistan	7	9	+2
Indonesia	12	11	-1
Bangladesh	8	5	-3
Malaysia	--	32	--
Nigeria	23	37	+14
Ghana	12	20	+8
Uganda	5	11	+6
Ivory Coast	37	41	+4
South Africa	32	34	+2
Tanzania	5	6	+1
Kenya	13	12	-1
Mali	--	38	--
Ethiopia	--	27	--
Senegal	--	27	--

Computer Ownership Growing but Many Countries Lag Behind

Majorities in 16 out of the 47 countries surveyed in 2007 say they own computers, and in some countries it is now difficult to find someone who *doesn't* own one: 93% of South Koreans, 84% of Kuwaitis and 81% of Swedes say they have a computer. Computer ownership is relatively common in the developed countries of the West and Asia, less widespread in the Middle East, and comparatively rare throughout much of Latin America and Africa.

Striking contrasts in computer ownership exist within most regions of the world. For example, Asia is home to the country with the highest ownership rate – South Korea (93%) – and the country tied for the lowest – Bangladesh (2%). In Latin America, 43% of Venezuelans own computers, compared with 17% in Peru. More than two-thirds of Slovaks (68%) own a computer, more than twice the proportion as in nearby Russia (30%). In the Middle East, large majorities in Kuwait (84%), Israel (77%), Lebanon (55%) and the Palestinian territories (58%) own computers, compared with just 11% of Moroccans and 18% of Egyptians. In Africa, where computers are particularly rare, ownership rates range from 2% in Uganda and Tanzania to 27% in South Africa.

Overall, computer ownership has risen in 32 of the 34 countries where 2002 data is available. The increase has been particularly striking in countries of the former Eastern bloc, where progress on many fronts was stifled under communist rule. Computer ownership in Slovakia is up 28 percentage points in the past five years, the largest increase of any country surveyed. The proportion of computer owners in Russia has more than quadrupled from 7% to 30% since 2002, while in Bulgaria it has more than tripled, to 29%.

While computer ownership in Eastern Europe and in many other countries has increased significantly, the gap between technological “haves” and “have-nots” generally is

Computer Ownership Increases Around the World

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
	%	%	%
Canada	69	77	+8
U.S.	70	76	+6
Brazil	17	34	+17
Bolivia	18	28	+10
Peru	10	17	+7
Venezuela	39	43	+4
Argentina	27	29	+2
Chile	--	35	--
Mexico	--	22	--
France	52	73	+21
Britain	55	73	+18
Germany	60	70	+10
Italy	38	47	+9
Sweden	--	81	--
Spain	--	53	--
Slovakia	40	68	+28
Poland	28	53	+25
Russia	7	30	+23
Bulgaria	9	29	+20
Ukraine	11	21	+10
Czech Rep.	54	63	+9
Jordan	31	44	+13
Lebanon	49	55	+6
Turkey	14	20	+6
Kuwait	--	84	--
Israel	--	77	--
Palest. ter.	--	58	--
Egypt	--	18	--
Morocco	--	11	--
China	28	37	+9
Japan	61	68	+7
S. Korea	86	93	+7
India	8	14	+6
Pakistan	6	11	+5
Indonesia	4	6	+2
Bangladesh	2	2	0
Malaysia	--	27	--
Nigeria	5	16	+11
S. Africa	18	27	+9
Ghana	1	6	+5
Kenya	1	3	+2
Uganda	1	2	+1
Ivory Coast	6	6	0
Tanzania	2	2	0
Ethiopia	--	7	--
Mali	--	6	--
Senegal	--	5	--

growing in the countries where trend data is available. Countries where rates of computer ownership were the lowest in 2002 remain at the bottom of the list today. For example, there has been no growth in the proportion of adults who own computers in Bangladesh, as well as in Tanzania and Ivory Coast. Elsewhere in Africa, the proportion of computer owners has increased by only one percentage point in Uganda (from 1% to 2%) and by two points in Kenya (1% to 3%).

In contrast, computer ownership is increasingly common in the West, even in countries where most adults owned a computer five years ago. Growth has been particularly strong in France (+21 percentage points) and Great Britain (+18 points). In both countries, nearly three-quarters of all adults now own computers (73% in each), about equal to the ownership rate in the United States, where 76% of all adults own a computer, up six points in the past five years.

Many More Use Computers Than Own Them

In many developing countries, people are much more likely to use computers than to own them. For instance, in Ivory Coast and Mali only 6% say they own a computer, but in both countries about four-in-ten say they use a computer at least occasionally at work, school, at home, or somewhere else (41% and 38%, respectively). The same pattern holds true for much of Africa: in Senegal (27% use/5% own), Nigeria (37% use/16% own), Ethiopia (27% use/7% own), Ghana (20% use/6% own), there are substantial differences between the percentage of the population saying they own a computer, and the proportion using one.

But this gap is present in other regions as well. Peruvians are more than twice as likely to use a computer (39%) than to own one (17%). And while most Czechs own a computer (63%), they are even more likely to report using one (73%).

	<u>Use</u> %	<u>Own</u> %	<u>Diff.</u>
Ivory Coast	41	6	35
Mali	38	6	32
Peru	39	17	22
Senegal	27	5	22
Nigeria	37	16	21
Ethiopia	27	7	20
Bolivia	46	28	18
India	28	14	14
Ghana	20	6	14
Morocco	23	11	12
Czech Rep.	73	63	10
Venezuela	53	43	10
Brazil	44	34	10
Mexico	32	22	10
Egypt	28	18	10

Countries are shown where the difference between the % who use a computer and the % who own a computer is at least 10 percentage points.

You Have Mail...In the West and Other Developed Countries

Usage of the internet and email predictably mirrors computer usage. Internet and email use are generally greatest in countries where significant proportions of the population use computers. For example, Sweden, South Korea, and the United States are the top three countries for both computer and internet usage. About eight-in-ten South Koreans (80%), Swedes (79%) and Americans (78%) go online at least occasionally. In contrast, internet users are rare in

Bangladesh (2%), Tanzania (5%), Pakistan (6%), Indonesia (7%) and Uganda (9%), countries that rank at or near the bottom in terms of computer usage.

Sweden leads the world in use of email, with 74% of Swedes saying they send and receive messages online, narrowly ahead of the U.S. (72%), Canada (72%) and Great Britain (68%). Notably absent from the top of the list of most frequent emailers is South Korea, the country that leads the world in computer ownership and internet usage, and ranks second for computer usage. While South Koreans may love to go online, disproportionately fewer (57%) report they use email at least occasionally – fully 36 percentage points below the proportion in South Korea who own computers, 24 points less than the percentage who use computers, and 23 points less than the share that go online – easily the biggest disparity between ownership rates, internet usage and email rates of any country in the study. In contrast, 80% of Americans use computers, and 72% say they at least occasionally send or receive email, while in Japan, 66% use computers and 64% use email. Not unexpectedly, email usage tends to be low in the African countries where few own computers or go online: Tanzania (4%), Uganda (8%) and Kenya (11%).

The World is Calling...On a Cell Phone

The proportion of adults who own a cell phone has surged in the past five years. Since 2002, the median increase in cell phone ownership is 24 percentage points – nearly five points a year. Overall, cell phone ownership increased in every country except Italy, where it remained unchanged at 79%.

As with computer ownership, the increase in cell phone owners is particularly striking in the formerly communist countries of Eastern Europe. In Russia, about two-thirds (65%) own a cell phone today, compared with only 8% five years ago, an increase of 57 percentage points and the largest gain of any country in the study.

The Email Gap: More People Use the Internet than Email			
	Use <u>internet</u> %	Send <u>emails</u> %	<u>Diff.</u>
United States	78	72	+6
Canada	75	72	+3
Bolivia	44	36	+8
Venezuela	49	43	+6
Brazil	42	36	+6
Chile	33	29	+4
Mexico	31	27	+4
Peru	41	37	+4
Argentina	35	31	+4
France	71	65	+6
Italy	38	33	+5
Spain	54	49	+5
Sweden	79	74	+5
Britain	72	68	+4
Germany	66	65	+1
Russia	25	16	+9
Ukraine	19	10	+9
Slovakia	63	56	+7
Bulgaria	33	26	+7
Czech Rep.	67	62	+5
Poland	45	34	+1
Israel	69	57	+12
Palestinian ter.	48	37	+11
Jordan	30	21	+9
Kuwait	71	64	+7
Egypt	20	14	+6
Turkey	26	21	+5
Morocco	22	19	+3
Lebanon	42	56	-14
South Korea	80	57	+23
China	34	24	+10
Indonesia	7	3	+4
Malaysia	23	19	+4
India	22	19	+3
Pakistan	6	5	+1
Bangladesh	2	2	0
Japan	62	64	-2
Ivory Coast	39	33	+6
Senegal	24	22	+2
Mali	33	31	+2
Tanzania	5	4	+1
Uganda	9	8	+1
Nigeria	40	39	+1
Kenya	11	11	0
Ethiopia	19	20	-1
Ghana	20	21	-1
South Africa	25	26	-1

Ownership levels also soared in the Ukraine (+47 points), Bulgaria (+38 points), Slovakia (+35 points) and Poland (+33 points). Overall, five of the biggest increases in cell phone ownership occurred in Eastern Europe, with Nigeria (+56 points), India (+48), Argentina (+35), Tanzania (+32%), Bolivia (+32) and Ivory Coast (+32) also recording large gains.

Unlike computers, the recent growth in cell phone ownership is widely distributed across the developed and developing worlds. In fact, some of the less affluent countries have recorded some of the largest gains, a trend likely fueled at least in part by the unreliable landline telephone service available in many developing countries. In Ivory Coast, for example, cell phone ownership rose 32 percentage points to 66%, while in Nigeria, the gain was even larger: 56 points, to 67%. These gains in the poorest countries have helped shrink the “cell phone gap” between the developed and the developing world.

Still, a significant ownership gap remains between the have and have-not countries of the world. The countries with the lowest rates of cell phone ownership included some of the poorest nations in the world – Indonesia, where barely one-quarter (27%) own a cell phone, as well as in Uganda (29%), Ghana (34%) Pakistan (34%) and Kenya (33%) – while the leaders generally are countries with mature or fast-growing economies in Europe and Asia, including the Czech Republic (98%), South Korea (97%), Slovakia (94%) and Japan (86%).

Cell Phone Ownership Surges			
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
	%	%	
U.S.	61	81	+20
Canada	48	60	+12
Argentina	28	63	+35
Bolivia	33	65	+32
Venezuela	52	82	+30
Brazil	36	64	+28
Peru	18	42	+24
Mexico	37	44	+7
Chile	--	71	--
France	65	83	+18
Germany	71	84	+13
Britain	76	83	+7
Italy	79	79	0
Sweden	--	91	--
Spain	--	84	--
Russia	8	65	+57
Ukraine	10	57	+47
Bulgaria	22	60	+38
Slovakia	59	94	+35
Poland	40	73	+33
Czech Rep.	74	98	+24
Turkey	49	73	+24
Jordan	35	57	+22
Lebanon	62	84	+22
Kuwait	--	98	--
Israel	--	93	--
Palest. ter.	--	68	--
Egypt	--	60	--
Morocco	--	59	--
India	12	60	+48
Pakistan	5	34	+29
Bangladesh	10	36	+26
Indonesia	8	27	+19
China	50	67	+17
Japan	73	86	+13
S. Korea	93	97	+4
Malaysia	--	70	--
Nigeria	11	67	+56
Ivory Coast	34	66	+32
Tanzania	10	42	+32
S. Africa	41	70	+29
Ghana	8	34	+26
Kenya	9	33	+24
Uganda	10	29	+19
Mali	--	69	--
Senegal	--	54	--
Ethiopia	--	38	--

Survey Methods

<u>Country</u>	<u>Sample size</u>	<u>Margin of Error</u>	<u>Field dates</u>	<u>Mode</u>	<u>Sample design</u>
United States	2,026	3%	April 23 - May 6	Telephone*	National
Canada	1,004	4%	April 16-26	Telephone*	National
Argentina	800	3%	April 13-23	Face-to-face	National
Bolivia	834	3%	April 14 - May 1	Face-to-face	Largely urban
Brazil	1,000	3%	April 12 - May 5	Face-to-face	Largely urban
Chile	800	3%	April 18-27	Face-to-face	National
Mexico	828	3%	April 13-27	Face-to-face	National
Peru	800	3%	April 13-29	Face-to-face	National
Venezuela	803	3%	April 22 - May 21	Face-to-face	Largely urban
Britain	1,002	4%	April 21 - May 6	Telephone*	National
France	1,004	4%	April 13-18	Telephone*	National
Germany	1,000	4%	April 16-30	Telephone*	National
Italy	501	4%	April 18 - May 23	Face-to-face	National
Spain	500	4%	April 18 - May 15	Face-to-face	National
Sweden	1,000	4%	April 18 - May 9	Telephone*	National
Bulgaria	500	4%	April 13 - May 7	Face-to-face	National
Czech Republic	900	4%	April 11 - May 4	Telephone*	National
Poland	504	4%	April 12-26	Face-to-face	National
Russia	1,002	3%	April 10-24	Face-to-face	National
Slovakia	900	4%	April 11 - May 6	Telephone*	National
Ukraine	500	4%	April 13-24	Face-to-face	National
Turkey	971	3%	April 10 - May 3	Face-to-face	National
Egypt	1,000	3%	April 9 - May 7	Face-to-face	National
Jordan	1,000	3%	April 9 - May 7	Face-to-face	National
Kuwait	500	4%	April 15 - May 10	Mixed	National
Lebanon	1,000	3%	April 9 - May 7	Face-to-face	National
Morocco	1,000	3%	April 20 - May 10	Face-to-face	National
Palestinian ter.	808	3%	April 21-30	Face-to-face	National
Israel	900	3%	April 20 - May 11	Mixed	National
Pakistan	2,008	2%	April 18 - May 10	Face-to-face	Largely urban
Bangladesh	1,000	3%	April 11-30	Face-to-face	National
Indonesia	1,008	3%	April 18-28	Face-to-face	National
Malaysia	700	4%	April 13 - May 9	Face-to-face	National
China	3,142	2%	April 20-30	Face-to-face	Largely urban
India	2,043	2%	April 20 - May 17	Face-to-face	Largely urban
Japan	762	4%	April 6 - May 23	Face-to-face	National
South Korea	718	4%	April 9-24	Face-to-face	National
Ethiopia	710	4%	April 27 - May 7	Face-to-face	National
Ghana	707	4%	April 25 - May 3	Face-to-face	National
Ivory Coast	700	4%	April 12-16	Face-to-face	Largely urban
Kenya	1,000	3%	April 20-30	Face-to-face	National
Mali	700	4%	April 7-18	Face-to-face	National
Nigeria	1,128	3%	April 23-May 29	Face-to-face	National
Senegal	700	4%	April 14-19	Face-to-face	National
South Africa	1,000	3%	April 20 - May 20	Face-to-face	Largely urban
Tanzania	704	4%	April 21 - May 14	Face-to-face	National
Uganda	1,122	3%	April 15-24	Face-to-face	National

Note: For more comprehensive information on the methodology of this study, see the “Methods in Detail” section.

* To reduce the length of the interview by telephone, the questionnaire was split into two forms, each of which was administered to approximately one-half of the sample. Most questions were included on only one form. The margin of sampling error shown is based on one-half of the sample at the 95% confidence level; the margin is lower for results based on the total sample.

Survey Methods in Detail

About the 2007 Pew Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. All surveys are based on national samples except in Bolivia, Brazil, China, India, Ivory Coast, Pakistan, South Africa, and Venezuela where the samples were disproportionately or exclusively urban.

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

Country: **Argentina**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: April 13-23, 2007
Sample size: 800
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Bangladesh**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Bengali
Fieldwork dates: April 11-30, 2007
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Bolivia**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: April 14 - May 1, 2007
Sample size: 834
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Disproportionately urban (the sample is 92% urban, Bolivia's population is 64% urban). All nine departments in Bolivia were included in sample design. Small communities were under-represented. The sample represents roughly 62% of the adult population.

Country: **Brazil**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Portuguese
Fieldwork dates: April 12 - May 5, 2007
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Disproportionately urban (the sample is 93% urban, Brazil's population is 84% urban). Non-metro areas were under-represented. The sample represents roughly 44% of the adult population.

Country: **Britain**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English
Fieldwork dates: April 21 - May 6, 2007
Sample size: 1,002 (Form A=502, Form B=500)
Margin of Error: 3% total sample, 4% each form
Representative: Telephone households (excluding cell phones)

Country: **Bulgaria**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Bulgarian
Fieldwork dates: April 13 - May 7, 2007
Sample size: 500
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Canada**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English and French
Fieldwork dates: April 16-26, 2007
Sample size: 1,004 (Form A=501, Form B=503)
Margin of Error: 3% total sample, 4% each form
Representative: Telephone households (excluding cell phones)

Country: **Chile**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: April 18-27, 2007
Sample size: 800
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **China²**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Chinese (dialects: Mandarin, Beijingsese, Cantonese, Sichun, Hubei, Shanghaiese, Zhjiang, Shanxi, Hebei, Henan, Hunan, Dongbei)
Fieldwork dates: April 20-30, 2007
Sample size: 3,142
Margin of Error: 2%
Representative: Disproportionately urban (the sample is 74% urban, China's population is 40% urban). Probability sample in eight cities, towns and villages covering central, east, and west China. The cities sampled were Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou, Wuhan, Changsha, Harbin, Xi'an and Chengdu. The towns covered were Shaoxing Zhuji, Baoding Gaobeidian, Jinzhou Beining, Yueyang Linxiang, Zhengzhou Xinzheng, Yuncheng Hejin, Weinan Hancheng, Chongqing Hechuan. Two or three villages near each of these towns were sampled. The sample represents roughly 52% of the adult population.

Country: **Czech Republic**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Czech
Fieldwork dates: April 11 - May 4, 2007
Sample size: 900 (Form A=450, Form B=450)
Margin of Error: 3% total sample, 4% each form
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phones)

Country: **Egypt**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 9 - May 7, 2007
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Ethiopia**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 to 64
Languages: Amharic, Oromic
Fieldwork dates: April 27 - May 7, 2007
Sample size: 710
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population excluding areas of instability particularly along the Somali border

Country: **France**
Sample design: Quota
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: French
Fieldwork dates: April 13-18, 2007
Sample size: 1,004 (Form A=502, Form B=502)
Margin of Error: 3% total sample, 4% each form
Representative: Telephone households (excluding cell phones)

Country: **Germany**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: German
Fieldwork dates: April 16-30, 2007
Sample size: 1,000 (Form A=500, Form B=500)
Margin of Error: 3% total sample, 4% each form
Representative: Telephone households (excluding cell phones)

² Data cited are from the Horizon Consultancy Group.

Country: **Ghana**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Akan, Dagare, Dagbani, Ewe, Ga, Hausa, English
Fieldwork dates: April 25 - May 3, 2007
Sample size: 707
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **India**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Hindi, Telegu, Gujarati, Tamil, Bengali, English
Fieldwork dates: April 20 - May 17, 2007
Sample size: 2,043
Margin of Error: 2%
Representative: Disproportionately urban (the sample is 73% urban, India's population is 29% urban). Eight states were surveyed representing roughly 61% of the population – Uttar Pradesh and National Capital Territory of Delhi in the north, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in the south, West Bengal and Bihar in the east, and Gujarat and Maharashtra in the west. Towns and villages were under-represented.

Country: **Indonesia**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Bahasa Indonesia, Palembang, Java, Banjar, Dayak, Madura, Minang
Fieldwork dates: April 18-28, 2007
Sample size: 1,008
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population excluding Papua and remote areas or provinces with small populations (excludes 12% of population)

Country: **Israel**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face and telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Hebrew and Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 20 - May 11, 2007
Sample size: 900
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Italy**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Italian
Fieldwork dates: April 18 - May 23, 2007
Sample size: 501
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Ivory Coast**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: French and local languages
Fieldwork dates: April 12-16, 2007
Sample size: 700
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Disproportionately urban excluding areas of instability in northern part of the country (the sample is 70% urban, Ivory Coast's population is 45% urban). Small communities were under-represented. The sample represents roughly 52% of the adult population.

Country: **Japan**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Japanese
Fieldwork dates: April 6 - May 23, 2007
Sample size: 762
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Jordan**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 9 - May 7, 2007
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Kenya**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 to 64
Languages: Kiswahili, English
Fieldwork dates: April 20-30, 2007
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Kuwait**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face and telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 15 - May 10, 2007
Sample size: 500
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population (excluding non-Arab expatriates – 8-12% population)

Country: **Lebanon**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 9 - May 7, 2007
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Malaysia**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Malay, Chinese, English
Fieldwork dates: April 13 - May 9, 2007
Sample size: 700
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population excluding Sabah and Sarawak (more than half of Sarawak's population and two-thirds of Sabah's are indigenous groups)

Country: **Mali**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Bambara, French
Fieldwork dates: April 7-18, 2007
Sample size: 700
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Mexico**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: April 13-27, 2007
Sample size: 828
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Morocco**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic, French
Fieldwork dates: April 20 - May 10, 2007
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Nigeria**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo, English, other local languages
Fieldwork dates: April 23-May 29, 2007
Sample size: 1,128
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Pakistan**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Sariki, Hindko, Brahvi, Balochi, Persian
Fieldwork dates: April 18 - May 10, 2007
Sample size: 2,008
Margin of Error: 2%
Representative: Disproportionately urban, excluding areas of instability particularly in the North West Frontier and Balochistan (the sample is 50% urban, Pakistan's population is 35% urban). All four provinces of Pakistan are included in sample design. Towns and villages were under-represented. Sample covers roughly 84% of the adult population.

Country: **Palestinian territories**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 21-30, 2007
Sample size: 808
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Peru**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish, Quechua
Fieldwork dates: April 13-29, 2007
Sample size: 800
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Poland**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Polish
Fieldwork dates: April 12-26, 2007
Sample size: 504
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Russia**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Russian
Fieldwork dates: April 10-24, 2007
Sample size: 1,002
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Senegal**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Wolof, French
Fieldwork dates: April 14-19, 2007
Sample size: 700
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Slovakia**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Slovak
Fieldwork dates: April 11 - May 6, 2007
Sample size: 900 (Form A=450, Form B=450)
Margin of Error: 3% total sample, 4% each form
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phones)

Country: **South Africa**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Zulu, Afrikaans, South Sotho, North Sotho, Xhosa, Tswana, English, other local languages
Fieldwork dates: April 20 - May 20, 2007

Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Urban (the sample is 100% urban, South Africa's population is 59% urban). Communities under 250,000 were not included in sample design. The sample represents 35% of the adult population.

Country: **South Korea**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Korean
Fieldwork dates: April 9-24, 2007
Sample size: 718
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Spain**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish, other local languages
Fieldwork dates: April 18 - May 15, 2007
Sample size: 500
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Sweden**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Swedish
Fieldwork dates: April 18 - May 9, 2007
Sample size: 1,000 (Form A=500, Form B=500)
Margin of Error: 3% total sample, 4% each form
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phones)

Country: **Tanzania**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Kiswahili
Fieldwork dates: April 21 - May 14, 2007
Sample size: 704
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Turkey**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Turkish, Kurdish
Fieldwork dates: April 10 - May 3, 2007
Sample size: 971
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Uganda**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Alur, Ateso, Luganda, Lugbara, Lumasaaba, Lwo, Runyankore, Rukiga, Runyoro, English
Fieldwork dates: April 15-24, 2007
Sample size: 1,122
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Ukraine**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Ukrainian and Russian
Fieldwork dates: April 13-24, 2007
Sample size: 500
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **United States**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English
Fieldwork dates: April 23 - May 6, 2007
Sample size: 2026 (Form A=1,018, Form B=1,008)
Margin of Error: 2% total sample, 3% each form
Representative: Telephone household in continental US (excluding cell phones)

Country: **Venezuela**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: April 22 - May 21, 2007
Sample size: 803
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Disproportionately urban (the sample is 93% urban, Venezuela's population is 87% urban). All regions of Venezuela included in sample design, excluding the sparsely populated Guiana Highlands in the south. Communities under 10,000 were under-represented. Sample covers roughly 58% of the adult population.

Sources for urban population percentages are The World Bank Group World Development Indicators Online and Financial Times World Desk Reference.

Pew Global Attitudes Project: Spring 2007 Survey
Survey of 47 Publics
----FINAL 2007 COMPARATIVE TOPLINE----

Countries and regions included in the survey:

The Americas: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Mexico, Peru, United States, Venezuela

Western Europe: Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden

Eastern Europe: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Ukraine

Middle East: Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian territories, Turkey

Asia: Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, South Korea

Africa: Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda

Methodological notes:

- Data based on national samples except in Bolivia, Brazil, China, India, Ivory Coast, Pakistan, South Africa, and Venezuela, where the samples were disproportionately or exclusively urban.
- In Britain, Canada, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Slovakia, Sweden, and United States, the questionnaire was split into two forms, each of which was administered to approximately one-half of the sample. In these countries, most questions were assigned to one form or another. The exceptions were questions 42-44, 105, and all demographic questions, which were included on both forms and asked of the full sample.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns always show 100%, however, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- When the number of respondents in a category is less than one half of one percent (<0.5), the figure is rounded to zero (0%).

Q.1 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE
Q.2 THROUGH Q.18 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

		Q.18a Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements: a. Most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor.					Total
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	25	45	19	5	6	100
	Canada	16	55	17	7	5	100
Latin America	Argentina	10	33	23	21	13	100
	Bolivia	16	37	27	12	8	100
	Brazil	18	47	23	10	2	100
	Chile	22	38	20	8	12	100
	Mexico	10	45	33	6	4	100
	Peru	16	31	29	13	11	100
	Venezuela	23	49	16	11	1	100
West Europe	Britain	17	55	16	8	4	100
	France	18	38	23	21	0	100
	Germany	14	51	22	11	2	100
	Italy	21	52	12	4	11	100
	Spain	14	53	20	6	7	100
	Sweden	30	41	15	8	7	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	8	34	28	18	12	100
	Czech Republic	17	42	30	8	2	100
	Poland	15	53	20	6	6	100
	Russia	17	36	28	12	7	100
	Slovakia	14	39	34	11	2	100
	Ukraine	23	43	20	8	6	100
Middle East	Turkey	18	42	15	6	19	100
	Egypt	18	32	27	19	5	100
	Jordan	15	32	35	13	5	100
	Kuwait	40	25	11	19	5	100
	Lebanon	34	40	20	6	1	100
	Morocco	36	30	9	3	21	100
	Palestinian ter.	28	38	17	10	7	100
	Israel	29	43	18	5	4	100
Asia	Pakistan	29	31	12	11	18	100
	Bangladesh	44	37	5	4	10	100
	Indonesia	5	40	35	13	6	100
	Malaysia	18	53	20	4	5	100
	China	15	60	20	4	1	100
	India	40	36	14	9	1	100
	Japan	7	42	43	7	2	100
	South Korea	5	67	20	3	5	100
Africa	Ethiopia	17	30	28	23	3	100
	Ghana	30	45	11	4	10	100
	Ivory Coast	42	38	12	8	0	100
	Kenya	45	33	13	7	2	100
	Mali	43	33	14	10	0	100
	Nigeria	37	42	11	7	4	100
	Senegal	22	41	20	14	2	100
	South Africa	25	49	13	7	7	100
		Tanzania	35	26	11	15	13
	Uganda	32	35	13	8	12	100

		Q.18b Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements: b. Success in life is pretty much determined by forces outside our control.					Total
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	7	26	41	23	3	100
	Canada	9	25	40	24	2	100
Latin America	Argentina	16	36	23	16	9	100
	Bolivia	10	30	37	16	8	100
	Brazil	21	37	28	13	2	100
	Chile	21	36	27	8	8	100
	Mexico	17	39	32	7	6	100
	Peru	10	32	32	11	14	100
	Venezuela	22	30	25	21	1	100
West Europe	Britain	11	31	40	16	3	100
	France	18	34	26	22	0	100
	Germany	23	47	24	7	0	100
	Italy	22	49	20	4	5	100
	Spain	14	39	29	10	8	100
	Sweden	7	26	25	37	5	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	20	38	25	6	11	100
	Czech Republic	11	38	39	9	3	100
	Poland	17	51	24	6	3	100
	Russia	20	39	26	7	8	100
	Slovakia	12	32	40	12	4	100
	Ukraine	17	40	26	12	5	100
Middle East	Turkey	26	42	15	4	13	100
	Egypt	13	24	36	26	2	100
	Jordan	9	39	27	20	5	100
	Kuwait	26	21	26	24	4	100
	Lebanon	22	47	21	9	1	100
	Morocco	24	36	16	14	11	100
	Palestinian ter.	17	39	23	14	7	100
	Israel	20	35	28	15	2	100
Asia	Pakistan	33	35	13	4	15	100
	Bangladesh	36	44	11	3	6	100
	Indonesia	10	42	36	10	3	100
	Malaysia	15	35	31	15	3	100
	China	17	48	27	3	4	100
	India	40	40	13	5	1	100
	Japan	5	42	40	7	7	100
	South Korea	12	63	19	2	4	100
Africa	Ethiopia	16	19	35	27	2	100
	Ghana	17	41	23	15	4	100
	Ivory Coast	25	37	22	16	0	100
	Kenya	31	35	23	10	1	100
	Mali	21	42	22	14	2	100
	Nigeria	27	36	20	15	3	100
	Senegal	30	35	19	15	1	100
	South Africa	18	42	20	11	9	100
	Tanzania	35	25	10	25	5	100
Uganda	27	33	21	9	10	100	

		Q.18c Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements: c. Protecting the environment should be given priority, even if it causes slower economic growth and some loss of jobs.					Total
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	28	38	22	8	3	100
	Canada	38	39	15	6	2	100
Latin America	Argentina	37	40	11	4	8	100
	Bolivia	27	44	19	5	6	100
	Brazil	38	41	12	7	2	100
	Chile	35	39	15	4	7	100
	Mexico	18	46	24	7	5	100
	Peru	32	35	19	8	5	100
	Venezuela	41	40	13	5	1	100
West Europe	Britain	29	47	17	4	3	100
	France	27	35	22	17	0	100
	Germany	30	45	18	7	0	100
	Italy	40	46	9	2	4	100
	Spain	33	47	13	2	5	100
	Sweden	60	28	7	3	2	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	35	40	12	2	11	100
	Czech Republic	35	41	19	4	2	100
	Poland	26	42	20	3	9	100
	Russia	26	42	21	4	7	100
	Slovakia	31	46	16	5	2	100
	Ukraine	38	35	16	5	6	100
Middle East	Turkey	34	42	10	2	13	100
	Egypt	14	39	32	12	2	100
	Jordan	11	42	33	12	2	100
	Kuwait	55	24	11	8	2	100
	Lebanon	22	36	30	11	1	100
	Morocco	42	38	8	1	11	100
	Palestinian ter.	26	34	20	12	8	100
	Israel	24	40	26	7	3	100
Asia	Pakistan	27	27	17	10	18	100
	Bangladesh	65	28	3	1	3	100
	Indonesia	13	33	38	12	4	100
	Malaysia	25	45	19	7	5	100
	China	33	50	14	2	2	100
	India	54	30	8	6	1	100
	Japan	20	47	26	3	4	100
	South Korea	21	55	19	1	4	100
Africa	Ethiopia	33	46	17	3	0	100
	Ghana	29	43	16	10	2	100
	Ivory Coast	40	36	17	7	0	100
	Kenya	47	34	13	6	0	100
	Mali	35	32	19	13	0	100
	Nigeria	26	28	25	19	2	100
	Senegal	25	34	28	12	1	100
	South Africa	25	38	17	15	4	100
	Tanzania	62	24	6	4	4	100
Uganda	59	29	5	3	4	100	

Q.18D HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

		Q.19 Which of these comes closer to your view? Our traditional way of life is getting lost, OR our traditional way of life remains strong.			
		Our traditional way of life is getting lost	Our traditional way of life remains strong	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	73	25	2	100
	Canada	71	23	6	100
Latin America	Argentina	86	12	3	100
	Bolivia	76	22	2	100
	Brazil	84	14	1	100
	Chile	84	15	2	100
	Mexico	81	18	2	100
	Peru	79	18	4	100
	Venezuela	80	19	1	100
West Europe	Britain	77	18	5	100
	France	75	25	0	100
	Germany	74	25	2	100
	Italy	70	21	9	100
	Spain	79	17	4	100
	Sweden	49	44	7	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	63	32	5	100
	Czech Republic	76	23	0	100
	Poland	77	21	3	100
	Russia	65	28	7	100
	Slovakia	75	23	2	100
	Ukraine	67	24	9	100
Middle East	Turkey	67	30	3	100
	Egypt	56	37	7	100
	Jordan	53	44	3	100
	Kuwait	78	21	1	100
	Lebanon	69	30	1	100
	Morocco	78	17	5	100
	Palestinian ter.	51	36	13	100
	Israel	56	37	8	100
Asia	Pakistan	74	21	5	100
	Bangladesh	92	8	0	100
	Indonesia	59	41	0	100
	Malaysia	66	33	1	100
	China	60	35	5	100
	India	70	28	2	100
	Japan	74	20	6	100
	South Korea	92	8	1	100
Africa	Ethiopia	82	16	2	100
	Ghana	85	14	1	100
	Ivory Coast	86	14	0	100
	Kenya	87	12	1	100
	Mali	94	5	0	100
	Nigeria	88	11	1	100
	Senegal	83	16	0	100
	South Africa	76	20	3	100
	Tanzania	89	10	1	100
Uganda	85	14	1	100	

		Q.20 What do you think about the growing trade and business ties between (survey country) and other countries – do you think it is a very good thing, somewhat good, somewhat bad or a very bad thing for our country?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	14	45	21	15	5	100
	Canada	29	53	11	4	3	100
Latin America	Argentina	15	53	14	5	12	100
	Bolivia	17	63	12	3	5	100
	Brazil	13	59	22	3	3	100
	Chile	38	50	8	0	4	100
	Mexico	22	55	14	5	4	100
	Peru	18	63	10	5	3	100
	Venezuela	27	52	14	5	2	100
West Europe	Britain	28	50	13	2	7	100
	France	22	56	16	5	0	100
	Germany	30	55	8	5	1	100
	Italy	6	62	18	2	12	100
	Spain	35	47	6	2	9	100
	Sweden	31	54	8	1	6	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	42	46	3	1	8	100
	Czech Republic	21	59	16	3	1	100
	Poland	21	56	12	3	7	100
	Russia	30	52	10	2	6	100
	Slovakia	25	58	11	4	2	100
	Ukraine	48	43	4	2	4	100
Middle East	Turkey	41	32	11	2	15	100
	Egypt	17	44	20	15	4	100
	Jordan	28	44	20	5	3	100
	Kuwait	56	35	4	1	4	100
	Lebanon	42	39	10	5	4	100
	Morocco	38	32	9	8	14	100
	Palestinian ter.	35	34	17	9	5	100
	Israel	47	43	5	1	4	100
Asia	Pakistan	52	30	3	1	14	100
	Bangladesh	40	50	6	2	1	100
	Indonesia	16	55	20	4	6	100
	Malaysia	30	61	4	1	4	100
	China	38	53	4	1	5	100
	India	41	48	6	2	3	100
	Japan	17	55	15	2	10	100
	South Korea	24	62	8	1	5	100
Africa	Ethiopia	32	54	8	1	4	100
	Ghana	43	46	3	1	6	100
	Ivory Coast	64	30	5	1	0	100
	Kenya	49	44	4	1	2	100
	Mali	32	54	12	2	1	100
	Nigeria	39	46	9	4	2	100
	Senegal	51	44	3	1	1	100
	South Africa	42	45	7	2	5	100
	Tanzania	42	40	9	1	8	100
Uganda	47	34	10	3	6	100	

Q.21A THROUGH Q.21F PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

		Q.21g As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence of (read name) very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad in (survey country): g. large companies from other countries					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	5	40	30	15	10	100
	Canada	5	43	34	10	8	100
Latin America	Argentina	4	35	31	16	14	100
	Bolivia	5	44	32	10	8	100
	Brazil	7	63	21	4	4	100
	Chile	16	47	26	6	6	100
	Mexico	12	53	24	8	3	100
	Peru	10	51	20	8	10	100
	Venezuela	21	53	18	7	1	100
West Europe	Britain	6	43	31	10	11	100
	France	4	40	44	11	1	100
	Germany	6	41	38	10	5	100
	Italy	2	36	38	11	13	100
	Spain	8	48	25	9	10	100
	Sweden	8	45	32	7	8	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	12	40	17	8	23	100
	Czech Republic	9	54	28	6	4	100
	Poland	9	51	24	7	8	100
	Russia	8	38	23	13	18	100
	Slovakia	19	53	20	4	5	100
	Ukraine	7	40	25	10	17	100
Middle East	Egypt	21	47	22	8	3	100
	Jordan	16	43	27	8	6	100
	Kuwait	32	36	9	7	16	100
	Lebanon	20	44	17	7	11	100
	Morocco	27	45	7	4	17	100
	Palestinian ter.	9	34	22	14	21	100
	Israel	17	52	17	5	9	100
Asia	Pakistan	15	24	15	11	36	100
	Bangladesh	35	40	15	6	4	100
	Indonesia	8	54	28	2	9	100
	Malaysia	16	64	11	0	8	100
	China	10	54	19	3	13	100
	India	31	42	17	7	4	100
	Japan	5	49	26	6	14	100
	South Korea	4	50	27	7	12	100
Africa	Ethiopia	22	48	15	7	8	100
	Ghana	32	57	6	2	3	100
	Ivory Coast	29	51	14	6	0	100
	Kenya	33	49	12	4	2	100
	Mali	32	47	13	5	3	100
	Nigeria	34	48	11	3	3	100
	Senegal	43	44	7	2	5	100
	South Africa	23	54	13	5	5	100
	Tanzania	18	27	23	13	19	100
	Uganda	35	38	10	5	12	100

Q.21H PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

		Q.22a As I read another list of statements, for each one, please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with it: a. The (state or government) controls too much of our daily lives					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	28	37	26	7	2	100
	Canada	26	33	33	6	3	100
Latin America	Argentina	12	28	31	22	7	100
	Bolivia	11	26	40	20	2	100
	Brazil	25	51	15	8	1	100
	Chile	15	31	37	13	5	100
	Mexico	17	51	26	4	2	100
	Peru	8	23	43	22	4	100
	Venezuela	24	31	27	18	0	100
West Europe	Britain	30	34	27	6	3	100
	France	36	29	24	11	0	100
	Germany	31	43	19	6	1	100
	Italy	22	51	15	4	9	100
	Spain	14	47	28	5	5	100
	Sweden	23	38	18	17	4	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	15	29	33	12	11	100
	Czech Republic	20	35	34	9	1	100
	Poland	15	34	40	9	2	100
	Russia	9	27	42	16	5	100
	Slovakia	17	35	35	12	2	100
	Ukraine	13	29	36	19	4	100
Middle East	Turkey	18	44	21	11	7	100
	Egypt	25	43	21	9	1	100
	Jordan	19	22	38	19	2	100
	Kuwait	26	28	19	20	6	100
	Lebanon	19	33	29	16	2	100
	Morocco	33	23	10	8	26	100
	Palestinian ter.	24	34	24	14	3	100
	Israel	22	42	28	7	2	100
Asia	Pakistan	49	32	7	5	8	100
	Bangladesh	43	41	12	3	2	100
	Indonesia	6	28	51	14	1	100
	Malaysia	7	30	44	17	3	100
	China	6	33	45	13	3	100
	India	30	41	20	8	1	100
	Japan	8	26	57	7	2	100
	South Korea	4	38	48	5	5	100
Africa	Ethiopia	9	31	33	25	2	100
	Ghana	8	23	42	26	1	100
	Ivory Coast	24	34	25	17	0	100
	Kenya	27	35	28	11	0	100
	Mali	17	32	27	23	0	100
	Nigeria	26	33	28	11	1	100
	Senegal	17	25	39	18	0	100
	South Africa	24	39	22	14	3	100
	Tanzania	28	25	22	19	5	100
Uganda	28	32	25	11	4	100	

		Q.22b As I read another list of statements, for each one, please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with it: b. It is the responsibility of the (state or government) to take care of very poor people who can't take care of themselves					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	28	42	17	11	3	100
	Canada	40	41	14	3	1	100
Latin America	Argentina	55	34	7	3	2	100
	Bolivia	34	44	17	4	2	100
	Brazil	60	30	8	2	0	100
	Chile	54	36	8	1	1	100
	Mexico	31	50	14	2	2	100
	Peru	49	37	9	3	2	100
	Venezuela	44	42	11	2	0	100
West Europe	Britain	53	38	5	3	1	100
	France	49	34	14	3	0	100
	Germany	52	40	4	3	1	100
	Italy	46	40	7	2	4	100
	Spain	53	43	3	0	1	100
	Sweden	56	30	8	4	1	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	67	26	1	0	5	100
	Czech Republic	58	30	9	2	1	100
	Poland	54	35	9	2	0	100
	Russia	57	29	9	2	2	100
	Slovakia	44	42	12	2	0	100
	Ukraine	64	23	8	4	1	100
Middle East	Turkey	62	24	10	1	3	100
	Egypt	38	29	26	6	1	100
	Jordan	34	33	29	3	1	100
	Kuwait	70	23	3	3	1	100
	Lebanon	60	34	4	1	1	100
	Morocco	67	25	2	0	5	100
	Palestinian ter.	68	21	5	4	3	100
	Israel	60	30	9	1	1	100
Asia	Pakistan	58	26	8	2	6	100
	Bangladesh	65	28	5	1	0	100
	Indonesia	48	45	5	1	0	100
	Malaysia	54	39	5	1	1	100
	China	46	44	8	1	1	100
	India	57	35	6	2	0	100
	Japan	15	44	31	7	2	100
	South Korea	30	57	11	1	1	100
Africa	Ethiopia	57	29	12	1	1	100
	Ghana	36	38	17	8	1	100
	Ivory Coast	65	27	5	3	0	100
	Kenya	58	31	8	3	0	100
	Mali	61	28	8	3	0	100
	Nigeria	66	24	7	3	0	100
	Senegal	68	22	8	2	0	100
	South Africa	50	35	10	4	0	100
	Tanzania	73	20	5	2	1	100
Uganda	54	30	10	3	2	100	

		Q.22c As I read another list of statements, for each one, please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with it: c. Religion is a matter of personal faith and should be kept separate from government policy					Total
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	55	25	9	9	2	100
	Canada	71	21	4	3	1	100
Latin America	Argentina	55	31	8	3	3	100
	Bolivia	43	39	12	3	3	100
	Brazil	67	26	4	3	0	100
	Chile	53	36	7	1	3	100
	Mexico	38	45	13	2	2	100
	Peru	46	35	11	5	3	100
	Venezuela	52	33	13	2	0	100
West Europe	Britain	66	25	5	3	1	100
	France	72	19	5	4	0	100
	Germany	67	21	8	4	0	100
	Italy	59	29	6	2	4	100
	Spain	51	42	5	0	2	100
	Sweden	69	15	6	4	5	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	57	28	2	1	11	100
	Czech Republic	70	23	5	2	0	100
	Poland	69	25	4	1	0	100
	Russia	55	31	9	2	3	100
	Slovakia	72	18	5	3	1	100
	Ukraine	66	27	4	1	2	100
Middle East	Turkey	55	31	7	3	5	100
	Egypt	47	4	26	23	1	100
	Jordan	17	27	30	23	3	100
	Kuwait	60	12	9	15	3	100
	Lebanon	58	30	7	3	2	100
	Morocco	42	26	8	4	20	100
	Palestinian ter.	42	14	16	26	1	100
	Israel	40	30	19	9	2	100
Asia	Pakistan	48	25	10	9	9	100
	Bangladesh	59	24	10	6	2	100
	Indonesia	28	44	20	8	1	100
	Malaysia	33	29	18	18	3	100
	China	21	49	22	3	4	100
	India	58	32	8	1	1	100
	Japan	33	39	15	6	6	100
	South Korea	32	58	8	1	1	100
Africa	Ethiopia	85	12	3	0	1	100
	Ghana	44	39	11	5	1	100
	Ivory Coast	78	17	3	2	0	100
	Kenya	57	30	11	2	0	100
	Mali	66	21	8	5	0	100
	Nigeria	57	26	14	4	0	100
	Senegal	81	13	1	5	0	100
	South Africa	45	34	11	8	3	100
	Tanzania	69	14	6	9	2	100
	Uganda	46	30	14	7	3	100

		Q.22d As I read another list of statements, for each one, please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with it: d. Our people are not perfect, but our culture is superior to others					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	18	37	24	16	6	100
	Canada	15	37	25	21	2	100
Latin America	Argentina	19	36	23	14	8	100
	Bolivia	27	41	22	5	4	100
	Brazil	21	41	26	11	2	100
	Chile	25	38	24	5	9	100
	Mexico	25	48	21	4	3	100
	Peru	30	42	14	4	10	100
	Venezuela	26	49	20	4	1	100
West Europe	Britain	8	23	35	29	6	100
	France	9	23	32	36	0	100
	Germany	9	33	35	22	1	100
	Italy	20	48	17	6	8	100
	Spain	11	39	33	9	8	100
	Sweden	5	16	22	52	5	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	45	36	11	0	7	100
	Czech Republic	15	40	31	11	3	100
	Poland	18	46	26	4	6	100
	Russia	27	38	21	7	7	100
	Slovakia	16	38	30	13	4	100
	Ukraine	23	31	30	11	4	100
Middle East	Turkey	45	35	12	2	6	100
	Egypt	31	41	20	6	2	100
	Jordan	23	36	33	6	3	100
	Kuwait	29	26	18	21	6	100
	Lebanon	27	49	20	2	2	100
	Morocco	37	39	9	2	14	100
	Palestinian ter.	30	36	21	8	5	100
	Israel	24	34	27	13	2	100
Asia	Pakistan	56	26	6	2	10	100
	Bangladesh	47	39	8	1	5	100
	Indonesia	35	54	8	1	1	100
	Malaysia	21	56	16	4	3	100
	China	20	51	22	2	4	100
	India	64	29	5	1	1	100
	Japan	18	51	26	2	4	100
	South Korea	27	59	12	1	2	100
Africa	Ethiopia	40	42	12	4	1	100
	Ghana	24	49	19	6	2	100
	Ivory Coast	27	38	24	11	0	100
	Kenya	35	44	16	4	1	100
	Mali	33	42	17	8	0	100
	Nigeria	32	34	26	6	2	100
	Senegal	29	33	26	11	1	100
	South Africa	22	43	20	9	6	100
	Tanzania	64	23	5	4	4	100
Uganda	30	33	18	11	9	100	

		Q.22e As I read another list of statements, for each one, please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with it: e. Our way of life needs to be protected against foreign influence					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	28	34	22	11	4	100
	Canada	27	35	22	13	4	100
Latin America	Argentina	29	41	14	11	5	100
	Bolivia	22	44	22	8	4	100
	Brazil	32	45	13	7	2	100
	Chile	31	40	17	7	5	100
	Mexico	31	44	17	6	2	100
	Peru	18	32	29	11	9	100
	Venezuela	19	33	26	21	1	100
West Europe	Britain	24	30	25	18	4	100
	France	26	26	26	22	0	100
	Germany	18	35	26	18	3	100
	Italy	35	45	12	4	5	100
	Spain	24	48	17	5	6	100
	Sweden	10	19	21	46	4	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	40	31	14	6	9	100
	Czech Republic	34	40	20	5	1	100
	Poland	20	42	28	5	6	100
	Russia	41	36	15	3	4	100
	Slovakia	31	38	23	6	2	100
	Ukraine	37	37	19	3	4	100
Middle East	Turkey	49	39	6	1	5	100
	Egypt	35	53	8	4	0	100
	Jordan	35	46	13	4	2	100
	Kuwait	53	26	8	8	5	100
	Lebanon	30	45	19	5	1	100
	Morocco	44	34	5	1	17	100
	Palestinian ter.	48	31	11	6	3	100
	Israel	33	39	19	6	3	100
Asia	Pakistan	58	23	7	2	11	100
	Bangladesh	47	35	10	2	7	100
	Indonesia	41	47	8	3	0	100
	Malaysia	51	34	10	4	1	100
	China	19	51	23	3	4	100
	India	56	36	7	2	1	100
	Japan	16	48	28	4	4	100
	South Korea	19	51	25	3	3	100
Africa	Ethiopia	55	30	10	2	2	100
	Ghana	38	42	14	5	1	100
	Ivory Coast	42	39	15	5	0	100
	Kenya	57	32	8	2	1	100
	Mali	39	38	15	7	0	100
	Nigeria	42	38	11	8	1	100
	Senegal	40	45	10	5	0	100
	South Africa	43	42	9	3	3	100
	Tanzania	69	21	4	4	2	100
Uganda	42	34	13	5	5	100	

		Q.22f As I read another list of statements, for each one, please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with it: f. We should restrict and control entry of people into our country more than we do now					Total
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	44	31	15	8	3	100
	Canada	30	32	21	14	3	100
Latin America	Argentina	30	38	15	11	7	100
	Bolivia	33	40	18	4	4	100
	Brazil	31	41	19	8	2	100
	Chile	33	41	18	5	4	100
	Mexico	23	48	20	5	3	100
	Peru	17	34	29	10	10	100
	Venezuela	32	45	18	4	0	100
West Europe	Britain	40	35	15	7	3	100
	France	33	35	19	12	0	100
	Germany	34	32	20	13	0	100
	Italy	48	39	8	2	3	100
	Spain	29	48	15	3	4	100
	Sweden	24	29	18	25	4	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	23	30	21	12	14	100
	Czech Republic	42	33	18	6	1	100
	Poland	14	39	32	8	8	100
	Russia	35	37	19	4	6	100
	Slovakia	25	39	26	8	2	100
	Ukraine	27	36	22	10	6	100
Middle East	Turkey	41	36	11	4	7	100
	Egypt	26	46	21	7	0	100
	Jordan	30	40	23	6	2	100
	Kuwait	35	23	18	19	5	100
	Lebanon	34	33	22	9	2	100
	Morocco	33	37	8	3	19	100
	Palestinian ter.	20	22	30	23	4	100
	Israel	36	38	16	7	3	100
Asia	Pakistan	42	28	9	4	16	100
	Bangladesh	44	33	14	5	5	100
	Indonesia	32	57	8	1	2	100
	Malaysia	55	34	7	1	2	100
	China	11	41	31	8	9	100
	India	46	38	10	5	2	100
	Japan	12	35	40	8	4	100
	South Korea	3	22	61	9	5	100
Africa	Ethiopia	36	39	15	8	3	100
	Ghana	28	43	19	8	2	100
	Ivory Coast	64	30	4	2	0	100
	Kenya	52	31	11	5	1	100
	Mali	39	43	13	5	0	100
	Nigeria	41	33	16	8	1	100
	Senegal	46	38	12	3	0	100
	South Africa	58	31	6	3	2	100
	Tanzania	62	24	6	5	3	100
	Uganda	37	30	18	9	5	100

		Q.22g As I read another list of statements, for each one, please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with it: g. It is sometimes necessary to use military force to maintain order in the world					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	35	42	14	6	3	100
	Canada	26	45	17	10	2	100
Latin America	Argentina	17	35	18	22	8	100
	Bolivia	23	39	22	10	5	100
	Brazil	42	42	10	5	1	100
	Chile	24	36	23	12	5	100
	Mexico	20	52	20	5	3	100
	Peru	26	39	18	9	7	100
	Venezuela	21	51	19	8	0	100
West Europe	Britain	19	48	19	9	5	100
	France	26	41	18	15	0	100
	Germany	11	30	29	29	1	100
	Italy	25	48	15	7	6	100
	Spain	11	54	18	9	9	100
	Sweden	37	38	11	10	4	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	13	21	26	25	15	100
	Czech Republic	23	39	22	14	1	100
	Poland	16	40	26	11	7	100
	Russia	21	40	21	10	8	100
	Slovakia	16	31	28	23	2	100
	Ukraine	16	35	27	17	6	100
Middle East	Turkey	36	38	13	6	6	100
	Egypt	14	26	30	29	2	100
	Jordan	12	25	29	29	5	100
	Kuwait	58	22	6	10	5	100
	Lebanon	21	37	23	15	5	100
	Morocco	24	23	9	12	33	100
	Palestinian ter.	28	31	15	19	7	100
	Israel	39	37	18	4	2	100
Asia	Pakistan	46	26	11	3	14	100
	Bangladesh	57	30	7	4	2	100
	Indonesia	23	51	16	7	3	100
	Malaysia	15	46	20	12	6	100
	China	16	50	22	6	6	100
	India	58	32	7	3	1	100
	Japan	10	50	26	8	6	100
	South Korea	5	38	40	13	4	100
Africa	Ethiopia	24	24	32	18	2	100
	Ghana	26	44	18	11	1	100
	Ivory Coast	44	34	14	8	0	100
	Kenya	41	34	14	10	1	100
	Mali	49	27	17	7	0	100
	Nigeria	40	34	14	9	2	100
	Senegal	36	36	17	9	1	100
	South Africa	31	41	14	8	5	100
	Tanzania	39	22	10	24	4	100
Uganda	25	29	21	19	6	100	

Q.23 THRU Q.32 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

		Q.33 Now I'd like to ask some questions about how you have been getting most of your news. Where do you most often turn to get news about national and international issues – television, newspapers, radio, magazines, or the internet?							
		Television	Newspapers	Radio	Magazines	Internet	Other [VOL.]	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	61	12	6	1	17	1	1	100
	Canada	60	16	10	1	11	1	1	100
Latin America	Argentina	74	10	12	0	2	1	1	100
	Bolivia	79	3	14	0	2	0	0	100
	Brazil	76	12	4	1	7	0	0	100
	Chile	80	5	9	0	4	0	1	100
	Mexico	78	11	8	1	1	0	1	100
	Peru	72	7	16	0	3	0	2	100
	Venezuela	83	12	2	0	3	0	0	100
West Europe	Britain	59	20	11	1	8	0	1	100
	France	56	17	17	2	9	0	0	100
	Germany	51	27	8	4	8	1	1	100
	Italy	82	11	1	1	5	0	1	100
	Spain	65	19	8	0	6	0	0	100
	Sweden	51	26	8	0	14	0	0	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	90	4	3	0	3	1	0	100
	Czech Republic	55	14	9	1	19	0	0	100
	Poland	76	7	9	1	7	0	0	100
	Russia	87	6	4	0	2	0	1	100
	Slovakia	69	6	7	2	15	0	0	100
	Ukraine	86	5	6	0	2	1	0	100
Middle East	Turkey	93	4	1	0	1	0	1	100
	Egypt	66	14	16	0	3	1	1	100
	Jordan	72	10	12	2	4	0	0	100
	Kuwait	68	16	5	0	8	2	1	100
	Lebanon	85	6	4	1	3	1	0	100
	Morocco	92	1	5	0	0	1	2	100
	Palestinian ter.	77	4	10	1	7	1	1	100
	Israel	62	12	13	1	11	1	0	100
Asia	Pakistan	63	6	13	0	0	8	9	100
	Bangladesh	80	6	12	1	0	1	1	100
	Indonesia	95	2	3	0	0	0	0	100
	Malaysia	85	12	0	0	1	1	0	100
	China	87	8	1	0	3	0	1	100
	India	77	20	2	1	1	0	1	100
	Japan	73	18	2	0	7	0	0	100
	South Korea	65	13	2	0	20	0	0	100
	Africa	Ethiopia	44	5	49	0	2	1	0
Ghana		28	5	63	0	1	1	2	100
Ivory Coast		60	10	24	0	6	0	0	100
Kenya		22	8	69	0	0	1	0	100
Mali		63	5	29	0	2	0	0	100
Nigeria		60	8	30	1	0	0	0	100
Senegal		41	4	52	0	2	1	1	100
South Africa		67	12	18	1	1	1	0	100
Tanzania		17	4	75	0	0	1	2	100
	Uganda	4	6	84	0	1	3	2	100

		Q.34 ASK IF ANSWER GIVEN IN Q33: And what is your next most frequent source of news about national and international issues – television, newspapers, radio, magazines, or the internet?								
		Television	Newspapers	Radio	Magazines	Internet	Other [VOL.]	DK/ Refused	Total	N
North America	United States	22	35	16	4	18	2	3	100	1007
	Canada	22	35	20	6	14	1	2	100	498
Latin America	Argentina	16	27	34	2	7	2	12	100	795
	Bolivia	11	18	32	1	3	0	34	100	830
	Brazil	16	40	28	3	9	1	3	100	999
	Chile	8	13	9	0	3	0	66	100	791
	Mexico	12	20	23	2	3	1	39	100	818
	Peru	16	37	33	0	8	1	6	100	794
	Venezuela	14	61	15	0	6	1	3	100	803
	West Europe	Britain	25	39	18	1	13	2	2	100
France		25	36	18	5	16	0	0	100	502
Germany		33	34	18	3	10	1	1	100	497
Italy		13	42	13	12	6	1	12	100	498
Spain		23	38	23	4	6	0	6	100	498
Sweden		33	40	13	1	11	2	0	100	499
East Europe	Bulgaria	6	48	24	1	9	3	9	100	499
	Czech Republic	27	33	20	4	15	1	0	100	448
	Poland	16	38	24	4	8	0	9	100	503
	Russia	8	46	23	4	4	3	11	100	996
	Slovakia	22	39	17	7	12	2	2	100	448
	Ukraine	10	54	24	4	3	2	2	100	500
Middle East	Turkey	4	46	9	0	4	3	34	100	959
	Egypt	22	18	41	1	3	7	8	100	994
	Jordan	24	28	32	2	5	7	3	100	1000
	Kuwait	21	48	14	1	10	2	4	100	494
	Lebanon	11	35	34	5	11	4	1	100	999
	Morocco	4	19	50	2	3	22	0	100	984
	Palestinian ter.	13	27	34	2	12	2	9	100	800
	Israel	18	33	25	4	16	2	2	100	898
	Asia	Pakistan	9	38	16	1	0	12	25	100
Bangladesh		9	41	36	2	1	0	11	100	991
Indonesia		3	39	41	1	1	4	11	100	1006
Malaysia		12	71	9	1	2	3	3	100	700
China		9	55	7	3	6	6	13	100	3125
India		18	55	7	2	1	0	16	100	2032
Japan		20	57	6	3	13	1	1	100	762
South Korea		22	34	6	2	22	1	14	100	718
Africa	Ethiopia	22	21	32	3	3	10	9	100	710
	Ghana	45	11	26	0	1	8	9	100	696
	Ivory Coast	29	26	36	2	7	0	0	100	700
	Kenya	21	33	21	3	1	12	10	100	996
	Mali	29	10	49	4	4	3	0	100	700
	Nigeria	17	27	35	3	2	7	10	100	1128
	Senegal	44	12	32	0	3	2	7	100	696
	South Africa	19	37	36	2	2	2	3	100	998
	Tanzania	27	33	17	1	0	5	16	100	692
Uganda	9	39	7	1	1	17	25	100	1100	

		Q.33/Q.34 COMBINED							Total
		Television	Newspapers	Radio	Magazines	Internet	Other [VOL.]	DK/ Refused	
North America	United States	83	47	22	5	35	3	4	199
	Canada	82	51	30	7	25	2	2	199
Latin America	Argentina	90	37	46	2	10	3	12	199
	Bolivia	90	21	47	1	6	0	35	200
	Brazil	92	51	32	4	16	1	3	200
	Chile	88	18	18	0	7	1	67	199
	Mexico	90	30	31	2	4	1	40	199
	Peru	87	43	48	1	10	1	8	198
	Venezuela	97	73	16	0	9	1	3	200
West Europe	Britain	83	58	29	2	21	2	3	199
	France	81	53	34	6	25	0	0	200
	Germany	84	62	26	7	19	1	2	199
	Italy	95	53	14	13	10	1	13	199
	Spain	88	57	31	4	12	1	7	200
	Sweden	84	66	21	1	25	2	0	200
East Europe	Bulgaria	96	52	26	1	12	4	9	200
	Czech Republic	82	47	29	6	34	1	1	200
	Poland	92	45	33	5	15	0	9	200
	Russia	95	51	27	4	6	4	12	199
	Slovakia	90	45	24	9	27	2	2	200
	Ukraine	96	59	30	4	6	3	2	200
Middle East	Turkey	97	49	10	0	5	3	35	199
	Egypt	87	32	57	1	6	7	9	199
	Jordan	96	38	44	4	9	7	3	200
	Kuwait	89	63	19	1	18	4	5	199
	Lebanon	96	40	37	6	14	5	1	200
	Morocco	95	20	54	2	4	23	2	198
	Palestinian ter.	90	31	43	3	19	3	10	199
	Israel	80	45	38	5	26	3	2	200
Asia	Pakistan	71	41	27	0	1	19	32	191
	Bangladesh	89	46	47	3	1	2	12	199
	Indonesia	99	40	44	1	1	4	12	200
	Malaysia	97	83	10	1	4	3	3	200
	China	96	63	8	3	9	7	13	199
	India	95	75	9	2	2	0	17	199
	Japan	93	75	8	3	20	1	1	200
	South Korea	87	47	7	2	42	1	14	200
Africa	Ethiopia	65	25	81	3	5	11	9	200
	Ghana	73	16	89	1	1	9	10	198
	Ivory Coast	90	36	59	2	13	0	0	200
	Kenya	43	41	90	3	1	12	10	200
	Mali	93	15	78	5	6	4	0	200
	Nigeria	77	35	65	3	2	7	10	200
	Senegal	84	17	84	0	5	3	7	199
	South Africa	86	49	54	2	3	3	4	200
	Tanzania	44	37	92	1	0	7	18	198
	Uganda	12	45	91	1	2	20	27	198

		Q.35 Which of the following two statements best describes you: 'I follow international news closely ONLY when something important is happening' OR 'I follow international news closely most of the time, whether or not something important is happening'			
		Only when something important is happening	Most of the time, whether or not something important is happening	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	40	57	3	100
	Canada	30	70	1	100
Latin America	Argentina	56	40	4	100
	Bolivia	37	59	3	100
	Brazil	39	60	0	100
	Chile	51	46	4	100
	Mexico	43	54	3	100
	Peru	41	56	3	100
	Venezuela	39	60	1	100
West Europe	Britain	36	62	2	100
	France	29	71	0	100
	Germany	21	79	1	100
	Italy	36	61	3	100
	Spain	36	62	2	100
	Sweden	31	68	1	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	33	65	3	100
	Czech Republic	47	52	1	100
	Poland	43	56	2	100
	Russia	50	46	5	100
	Slovakia	34	64	2	100
	Ukraine	54	43	3	100
Middle East	Turkey	43	49	8	100
	Egypt	39	60	1	100
	Jordan	48	51	0	100
	Kuwait	51	46	2	100
	Lebanon	51	43	6	100
	Morocco	44	51	6	100
	Palestinian ter.	51	46	2	100
	Israel	55	41	4	100
Asia	Pakistan	46	28	26	100
	Bangladesh	60	36	4	100
	Indonesia	58	37	5	100
	Malaysia	42	51	8	100
	China	41	51	8	100
	India	42	54	4	100
	Japan	45	52	2	100
	South Korea	57	39	4	100
Africa	Ethiopia	45	55	1	100
	Ghana	42	48	10	100
	Ivory Coast	38	62	0	100
	Kenya	55	43	3	100
	Mali	24	75	0	100
	Nigeria	39	57	4	100
	Senegal	28	71	1	100
	South Africa	34	61	5	100
	Tanzania	35	62	4	100
Uganda	43	48	8	100	

		Q.36 Do you use a computer at your workplace, at school, at home, or anywhere else on at least an occasional basis?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	80	20	0	100
	Canada	76	24	0	100
Latin America	Argentina	35	64	0	100
	Bolivia	46	53	1	100
	Brazil	44	56	0	100
	Chile	35	65	0	100
	Mexico	32	67	1	100
	Peru	39	61	0	100
	Venezuela	53	47	0	100
West Europe	Britain	76	24	0	100
	France	73	27	0	100
	Germany	76	24	0	100
	Italy	41	58	1	100
	Spain	55	45	1	100
	Sweden	82	18	0	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	38	60	2	100
	Czech Republic	73	27	0	100
	Poland	50	50	0	100
	Russia	36	63	1	100
	Slovakia	73	27	0	100
	Ukraine	24	76	0	100
Middle East	Turkey	29	70	1	100
	Egypt	28	72	0	100
	Jordan	38	62	1	100
	Kuwait	76	24	0	100
	Lebanon	61	39	0	100
	Morocco	23	77	0	100
	Palestinian ter.	56	41	3	100
	Israel	65	34	1	100
Asia	Pakistan	9	87	4	100
	Bangladesh	5	95	0	100
	Indonesia	11	89	0	100
	Malaysia	32	68	0	100
	China	40	60	0	100
	India	28	72	1	100
	Japan	66	34	0	100
	South Korea	81	19	0	100
Africa	Ethiopia	27	73	0	100
	Ghana	20	80	1	100
	Ivory Coast	41	59	0	100
	Kenya	12	88	0	100
	Mali	38	62	0	100
	Nigeria	37	63	0	100
	Senegal	27	73	0	100
	South Africa	34	65	1	100
	Tanzania	6	94	0	100
Uganda	11	89	0	100	

		Q.37 Do you use the internet, at least occasionally?			Total
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	78	22	0	100
	Canada	75	25	0	100
Latin America	Argentina	35	64	1	100
	Bolivia	44	55	1	100
	Brazil	42	58	0	100
	Chile	33	66	0	100
	Mexico	31	68	1	100
	Peru	41	59	0	100
	Venezuela	49	51	0	100
	West Europe	Britain	72	28	0
France		71	29	0	100
Germany		66	34	0	100
Italy		38	62	0	100
Spain		54	46	0	100
Sweden		79	21	0	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	33	65	2	100
	Czech Republic	67	33	0	100
	Poland	45	54	0	100
	Russia	25	74	1	100
	Slovakia	63	37	0	100
	Ukraine	19	80	1	100
Middle East	Turkey	26	72	2	100
	Egypt	20	79	1	100
	Jordan	30	68	2	100
	Kuwait	71	29	0	100
	Lebanon	42	58	0	100
	Morocco	22	79	0	100
	Palestinian ter.	48	48	3	100
	Israel	69	30	1	100
	Asia	Pakistan	6	90	5
Bangladesh		2	98	0	100
Indonesia		7	93	0	100
Malaysia		23	76	0	100
China		34	66	0	100
India		22	77	1	100
Japan		62	38	0	100
South Korea		80	20	0	100
Africa		Ethiopia	19	80	0
	Ghana	20	74	5	100
	Ivory Coast	39	61	0	100
	Kenya	11	88	1	100
	Mali	33	67	0	100
	Nigeria	40	60	0	100
	Senegal	24	76	0	100
	South Africa	25	74	1	100
	Tanzania	5	90	4	100
	Uganda	9	91	0	100

		Q.38 Do you send or receive email, at least occasionally?			Total
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	72	28	0	100
	Canada	72	28	0	100
Latin America	Argentina	31	68	1	100
	Bolivia	36	63	1	100
	Brazil	36	64	0	100
	Chile	29	70	0	100
	Mexico	27	71	2	100
	Peru	37	63	0	100
	Venezuela	43	57	0	100
	West Europe	Britain	68	32	0
France		65	35	0	100
Germany		65	35	1	100
Italy		33	67	0	100
Spain		49	51	0	100
Sweden		74	26	0	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	26	69	5	100
	Czech Republic	62	38	0	100
	Poland	34	65	1	100
	Russia	16	82	1	100
	Slovakia	56	44	0	100
	Ukraine	10	89	1	100
Middle East	Turkey	21	76	3	100
	Egypt	14	84	2	100
	Jordan	21	76	3	100
	Kuwait	64	36	0	100
	Lebanon	56	44	0	100
	Morocco	19	81	0	100
	Palestinian ter.	37	60	3	100
	Israel	57	42	1	100
Asia	Pakistan	5	90	5	100
	Bangladesh	2	98	0	100
	Indonesia	3	96	0	100
	Malaysia	19	80	0	100
	China	24	75	0	100
	India	19	80	1	100
	Japan	64	36	0	100
	South Korea	57	43	0	100
Africa	Ethiopia	20	79	0	100
	Ghana	21	73	7	100
	Ivory Coast	33	67	0	100
	Kenya	11	88	1	100
	Mali	31	69	0	100
	Nigeria	39	59	2	100
	Senegal	22	78	0	100
	South Africa	26	74	0	100
	Tanzania	4	92	4	100
Uganda	8	92	0	100	

		Q.39a Do you: a. own a computer?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	76	24	0	100
	Canada	77	23	0	100
Latin America	Argentina	29	70	1	100
	Bolivia	28	71	1	100
	Brazil	34	66	0	100
	Chile	35	65	0	100
	Mexico	22	78	0	100
	Peru	17	83	0	100
	Venezuela	43	57	0	100
West Europe	Britain	73	27	0	100
	France	73	27	0	100
	Germany	70	30	0	100
	Italy	47	52	0	100
	Spain	53	47	0	100
	Sweden	81	19	0	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	29	70	2	100
	Czech Republic	63	36	0	100
	Poland	53	47	0	100
	Russia	30	70	1	100
	Slovakia	68	32	0	100
	Ukraine	21	79	0	100
Middle East	Turkey	20	79	1	100
	Egypt	18	82	0	100
	Jordan	44	56	0	100
	Kuwait	84	16	0	100
	Lebanon	55	45	0	100
	Morocco	11	89	0	100
	Palestinian ter.	58	40	2	100
	Israel	77	22	1	100
Asia	Pakistan	11	89	1	100
	Bangladesh	2	98	0	100
	Indonesia	6	94	0	100
	Malaysia	27	73	0	100
	China	37	63	0	100
	India	14	86	0	100
	Japan	68	32	0	100
	South Korea	93	7	0	100
Africa	Ethiopia	7	93	0	100
	Ghana	6	93	0	100
	Ivory Coast	6	94	0	100
	Kenya	3	97	0	100
	Mali	6	94	0	100
	Nigeria	16	84	0	100
	Senegal	5	95	0	100
	South Africa	27	73	0	100
	Tanzania	2	98	0	100
	Uganda	2	98	0	100

		Q.39b Do you: b. own a cell phone?				
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total	
North America	United States	81	19	0	100	
	Canada	60	40	0	100	
Latin America	Argentina	63	36	1	100	
	Bolivia	65	34	1	100	
	Brazil	64	36	0	100	
	Chile	71	29	0	100	
	Mexico	44	56	0	100	
	Peru	42	58	0	100	
	Venezuela	82	18	0	100	
West Europe	Britain	83	17	0	100	
	France	83	17	0	100	
	Germany	84	16	0	100	
	Italy	79	21	0	100	
	Spain	84	16	0	100	
Sweden	Sweden	91	9	0	100	
	East Europe	Bulgaria	60	36	4	100
		Czech Republic	98	2	0	100
		Poland	73	26	1	100
		Russia	65	35	1	100
Slovakia		94	6	0	100	
Ukraine		57	41	2	100	
Middle East	Turkey	73	26	1	100	
	Egypt	60	40	0	100	
	Jordan	57	43	0	100	
	Kuwait	98	2	0	100	
	Lebanon	84	16	0	100	
	Morocco	59	41	1	100	
	Palestinian ter.	68	31	1	100	
	Israel	93	7	0	100	
Asia	Pakistan	34	65	1	100	
	Bangladesh	36	64	0	100	
	Indonesia	27	73	0	100	
	Malaysia	70	30	0	100	
	China	67	33	1	100	
	India	60	39	0	100	
	Japan	86	14	0	100	
	South Korea	97	3	0	100	
Africa	Ethiopia	38	62	0	100	
	Ghana	34	66	0	100	
	Ivory Coast	66	34	0	100	
	Kenya	33	66	1	100	
	Mali	69	31	0	100	
	Nigeria	67	33	0	100	
	Senegal	54	46	0	100	
	South Africa	70	30	0	100	
	Tanzania	42	58	0	100	
Uganda	29	71	0	100		

		Q.40 Thinking now about your own personal life, which of these is MOST important to you? ³					Total
		Being free to say whatever you want in public	Being free to practice your religion	Being free from hunger and poverty	Being free from crime and violence	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	18	28	22	28	4	100
	Canada	21	11	33	33	2	100
Latin America	Argentina	19	3	45	32	0	100
	Bolivia	35	13	28	24	1	100
	Brazil	18	8	40	34	0	100
	Chile	26	6	36	32	1	100
	Mexico	33	15	22	29	1	100
	Peru	38	10	24	28	0	100
	Venezuela	44	7	18	31	0	100
West Europe	Britain	18	7	40	33	1	100
	France	24	4	56	17	0	100
	Germany	36	6	30	26	2	100
	Italy	39	12	18	27	4	100
	Spain	34	4	44	17	1	100
	Sweden	24	4	41	28	3	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	11	1	59	28	1	100
	Czech Republic	16	4	38	40	1	100
	Poland	21	12	44	21	1	100
	Russia	19	6	42	30	3	100
	Slovakia	18	5	42	33	2	100
	Ukraine	18	5	52	24	1	100
Middle East	Turkey	26	29	29	15	1	100
	Egypt	26	25	34	15	1	100
	Jordan	20	29	24	27	1	100
	Kuwait	36	29	14	20	0	100
	Lebanon	38	15	23	24	0	100
	Morocco	20	25	40	13	2	100
	Palestinian ter.	39	26	21	12	2	100
	Israel	30	23	29	18	1	100
Asia	Pakistan	18	41	27	8	7	100
	Bangladesh	23	42	20	16	1	100
	Indonesia	8	37	45	9	1	100
	Malaysia	10	24	23	44	0	100
	China	19	N/A	42	36	3	100
	India	41	22	22	14	1	100
	Japan	44	3	16	34	2	100
	South Korea	44	8	22	20	6	100
Africa	Ethiopia	14	26	53	7	0	100
	Ghana	19	10	54	17	0	100
	Ivory Coast	24	32	27	18	0	100
	Kenya	12	12	55	21	0	100
	Mali	20	29	39	12	0	100
	Nigeria	23	30	36	10	0	100
	Senegal	10	43	36	11	0	100
	South Africa	20	19	29	32	0	100
	Tanzania	28	22	43	7	0	100
Uganda	22	14	47	16	1	100	

³ In China, "Being free to practice your religion" not included as a response category.

		Q.41 ASK IF ANSWER GIVEN IN Q40: Which would you name second? ⁴					Total	N
		Being free to say whatever you want in public	Being free to practice your religion	Being free from hunger and poverty	Being free from crime and violence	DK/Refused		
North America	United States	19	16	31	33	1	100	968
	Canada	19	9	33	38	1	100	491
Latin America	Argentina	13	6	34	46	1	100	797
	Bolivia	15	21	29	32	3	100	829
	Brazil	13	10	38	38	0	100	1000
	Chile	17	6	34	39	4	100	797
	Mexico	23	13	31	28	6	100	818
	Peru	16	17	31	33	3	100	797
	Venezuela	21	5	33	41	0	100	803
West Europe	Britain	22	11	28	38	1	100	493
	France	33	6	27	34	0	100	502
	Germany	21	9	38	32	0	100	488
	Italy	28	19	27	24	1	100	488
	Spain	18	4	30	45	3	100	497
	Sweden	22	9	29	38	2	100	486
East Europe	Bulgaria	9	1	29	60	0	100	496
	Czech Republic	18	5	34	42	1	100	444
	Poland	17	10	30	41	2	100	498
	Russia	13	7	31	47	3	100	979
	Slovakia	22	9	31	37	0	100	441
	Ukraine	13	5	27	52	2	100	496
Middle East	Turkey	13	19	25	36	6	100	958
	Egypt	24	22	25	28	1	100	992
	Jordan	21	20	31	27	1	100	995
	Kuwait	25	29	18	23	4	100	498
	Lebanon	23	15	29	34	0	100	998
	Morocco	4	10	33	49	4	100	984
	Palestinian ter.	22	24	26	22	7	100	790
	Israel	17	16	32	30	5	100	892
Asia	Pakistan	14	23	32	26	6	100	1884
	Bangladesh	11	25	26	36	2	100	994
	Indonesia	14	25	29	31	1	100	1003
	Malaysia	8	18	34	38	3	100	700
	China	15	N/A	37	41	6	100	3045
	India	19	19	25	31	6	100	2022
	Japan	18	9	33	36	4	100	748
	South Korea	21	11	24	32	11	100	674
Africa	Ethiopia	22	23	23	31	1	100	710
	Ghana	23	14	24	38	1	100	704
	Ivory Coast	19	23	31	27	0	100	700
	Kenya	13	13	25	48	1	100	999
	Mali	15	21	28	35	0	100	700
	Nigeria	13	20	31	34	2	100	1125
	Senegal	15	24	38	22	1	100	700
	South Africa	14	11	34	40	1	100	996
	Tanzania	23	31	28	16	3	100	701
Uganda	16	20	23	35	6	100	1116	

⁴ In China, "Being free to practice your religion" not included as a response category.

		Q.40/Q.41 COMBINED ⁵					DK/ Refused	Total
		Being free to say whatever you want in public	Being free to practice your religion	Being free from hunger and poverty	Being free from crime and violence			
North America	United States	36	44	52	60	4	196	
	Canada	40	20	66	70	3	198	
Latin America	Argentina	32	9	79	78	1	200	
	Bolivia	50	34	56	56	4	199	
	Brazil	31	18	78	73	0	200	
	Chile	43	12	69	71	5	199	
	Mexico	55	27	53	57	7	199	
	Peru	54	27	55	61	3	200	
	Venezuela	65	12	51	72	0	200	
West Europe	Britain	40	18	68	71	2	199	
	France	56	10	83	51		200	
	Germany	56	14	68	57	2	198	
	Italy	66	30	44	50	5	196	
	Spain	52	9	74	62	3	199	
	Sweden	45	13	69	65	5	197	
East Europe	Bulgaria	20	3	88	88	1	199	
	Czech Republic	34	9	72	82	2	199	
	Poland	37	22	74	62	4	199	
	Russia	32	13	72	76	5	197	
	Slovakia	40	13	73	70	2	198	
	Ukraine	32	10	78	77	3	199	
Middle East	Turkey	39	48	54	50	8	199	
	Egypt	49	48	58	42	2	199	
	Jordan	41	49	55	54	1	200	
	Kuwait	61	58	32	44	4	200	
	Lebanon	61	29	52	57	0	200	
	Morocco	24	35	72	61	6	198	
	Palestinian ter.	60	49	47	33	9	198	
	Israel	47	39	60	48	6	199	
Asia	Pakistan	31	62	56	32	12	193	
	Bangladesh	33	67	46	51	3	199	
	Indonesia	21	62	74	40	2	199	
	Malaysia	18	42	56	81	3	200	
	China	33	N/A	78	76	9	197	
	India	59	41	47	44	7	199	
	Japan	62	12	49	69	6	198	
	South Korea	64	18	44	50	17	194	
Africa	Ethiopia	36	48	76	39	1	200	
	Ghana	42	24	78	54	1	200	
	Ivory Coast	43	55	58	44	0	200	
	Kenya	26	25	80	68	1	200	
	Mali	35	50	68	47	0	200	
	Nigeria	37	50	67	44	2	200	
	Senegal	24	67	73	34	1	200	
	South Africa	34	30	63	71	1	200	
	Tanzania	51	53	70	22	3	200	
	Uganda	38	33	71	51	6	199	

⁵ In China, "Being free to practice your religion" not included as a response category.

		Q.42 Which one of the following statements comes closest to your opinion about educating children?					Total
		It is more important for boys than for girls	It is more important for girls than for boys	It is equally important for boys and girls	DK/Refused		
North America	United States	1	1	98	0	100	
	Canada	0	1	99	0	100	
Latin America	Argentina	2	2	95	1	100	
	Bolivia	1	1	98	0	100	
	Brazil	1	0	98	0	100	
	Chile	3	2	93	1	100	
	Mexico	6	6	87	1	100	
	Peru	1	1	97	1	100	
	Venezuela	1	0	99	0	100	
	West Europe	Britain	1	0	98	0	100
France		0	0	99	0	100	
Germany		1	0	99	0	100	
Italy		7	2	89	2	100	
Spain		1	0	98	0	100	
Sweden		0	1	98	0	100	
East Europe	Bulgaria	4	1	95	1	100	
	Czech Republic	1	0	99	0	100	
	Poland	6	3	89	2	100	
	Russia	6	4	90	1	100	
	Slovakia	1	0	99	0	100	
	Ukraine	3	2	93	2	100	
Middle East	Turkey	4	9	86	1	100	
	Egypt	22	4	73	0	100	
	Jordan	19	7	73	1	100	
	Kuwait	4	2	94	1	100	
	Lebanon	4	3	92	0	100	
	Morocco	10	1	89	1	100	
	Palestinian ter.	13	11	74	2	100	
	Israel	6	8	84	2	100	
	Asia	Pakistan	17	7	74	2	100
Bangladesh		8	3	89	0	100	
Indonesia		6	2	92	0	100	
Malaysia		6	2	92	0	100	
China		7	3	89	1	100	
India		6	8	86	0	100	
Japan		4	1	95	1	100	
South Korea		6	2	91	1	100	
Africa		Ethiopia	7	4	89	0	100
	Ghana	7	7	86	0	100	
	Ivory Coast	2	3	95	0	100	
	Kenya	4	2	94	0	100	
	Mali	13	12	74	0	100	
	Nigeria	14	2	84	0	100	
	Senegal	5	5	90	0	100	
	South Africa	4	2	93	1	100	
	Tanzania	4	5	91	0	100	
	Uganda	5	1	94	0	100	

		Q.43 Which one of the following statements comes closest to your opinion about men and women as political leaders?				
		Men generally make better political leaders than women	Women generally make better political leaders than men	In general, women and men make equally good political leaders	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	16	6	75	3	100
	Canada	10	8	80	1	100
Latin America	Argentina	17	9	68	6	100
	Bolivia	8	6	85	2	100
	Brazil	10	15	73	2	100
	Chile	26	5	66	2	100
	Mexico	12	9	76	3	100
	Peru	9	7	83	2	100
	Venezuela	11	6	82	1	100
West Europe	Britain	9	6	83	2	100
	France	15	4	81	0	100
	Germany	11	8	80	1	100
	Italy	12	11	74	4	100
	Spain	7	8	83	3	100
	Sweden	3	6	90	2	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	30	9	52	9	100
	Czech Republic	14	11	73	1	100
	Poland	23	10	65	3	100
	Russia	40	7	44	9	100
	Slovakia	15	9	76	0	100
	Ukraine	34	7	52	7	100
Middle East	Turkey	34	10	51	5	100
	Egypt	38	15	43	5	100
	Jordan	49	6	42	4	100
	Kuwait	62	4	33	1	100
	Lebanon	34	11	53	2	100
	Morocco	21	5	65	9	100
	Palestinian ter.	64	17	16	4	100
	Israel	30	14	53	3	100
Asia	Pakistan	54	8	32	6	100
	Bangladesh	52	8	41	0	100
	Indonesia	43	3	52	2	100
	Malaysia	43	4	52	1	100
	China	28	4	64	5	100
	India	19	17	62	2	100
	Japan	16	4	77	3	100
	South Korea	25	5	68	2	100
Africa	Ethiopia	51	3	45	1	100
	Ghana	42	14	43	1	100
	Ivory Coast	31	9	60	0	100
	Kenya	27	10	62	0	100
	Mali	65	6	29	0	100
	Nigeria	48	6	45	1	100
	Senegal	36	15	48	0	100
	South Africa	28	11	61	1	100
	Tanzania	17	8	74	0	100
Uganda	27	6	65	2	100	

		Q.44 Do you think a woman should choose her own husband, or do you think it is better for a woman's family to choose her husband?				Total
		Woman should choose	Family should choose	Both should have a say [VOL.]	DK/Refused	
Latin America	Argentina	89	1	9	1	100
	Bolivia	73	4	22	1	100
	Brazil	97	1	2	0	100
	Chile	92	3	5	0	100
	Mexico	69	7	23	1	100
	Peru	84	3	10	2	100
	Venezuela	65	4	31	0	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	93	2	5	1	100
	Czech Republic	98	1	0	1	100
	Poland	92	1	6	1	100
	Russia	68	3	26	3	100
	Slovakia	98	1	1	0	100
	Ukraine	77	3	18	2	100
Middle East	Turkey	58	9	32	2	100
	Egypt	21	26	53	0	100
	Jordan	22	28	50	1	100
	Kuwait	39	12	48	1	100
	Lebanon	47	6	47	0	100
	Morocco	63	19	16	1	100
	Palestinian ter.	38	19	40	2	100
Asia	Pakistan	6	55	38	1	100
	Bangladesh	12	36	52	0	100
	Indonesia	64	9	27	0	100
	Malaysia	57	6	36	1	100
	China	77	4	18	1	100
	India	26	24	49	0	100
Africa	Ethiopia	58	12	29	0	100
	Ghana	71	8	20	0	100
	Ivory Coast	88	2	10	0	100
	Kenya	76	5	19	1	100
	Mali	62	15	23	0	100
	Nigeria	63	8	29	0	100
	Senegal	71	16	14	0	100
	South Africa	79	3	16	1	100
	Tanzania	77	8	13	2	100
Uganda	75	13	11	1	100	

		Q.45 Which one of these comes closest to your opinion? Number 1 – It is not necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values OR Number 2 – It is necessary to believe in God in order to be moral and have good values ⁶				
		Not necessary to believe in God to be moral/have good values	Necessary to believe in God to be moral/have good values	DK/Refused	Total	
North America	United States	41	57	2	100	
	Canada	67	30	3	100	
Latin America	Argentina	52	45	3	100	
	Bolivia	27	70	3	100	
	Brazil	16	83	0	100	
	Chile	48	51	2	100	
	Mexico	44	53	3	100	
	Peru	29	70	1	100	
	Venezuela	27	73	1	100	
	West Europe	Britain	75	22	3	100
France		83	17	0	100	
Germany		60	39	2	100	
Italy		71	24	5	100	
Spain		71	25	4	100	
Sweden		86	10	4	100	
East Europe	Bulgaria	68	24	8	100	
	Czech Republic	85	14	1	100	
	Poland	69	29	2	100	
	Russia	68	26	6	100	
	Slovakia	64	34	2	100	
	Ukraine	50	42	7	100	
Middle East	Turkey	12	84	4	100	
	Egypt	0	99	1	100	
	Jordan	0	97	3	100	
	Kuwait	12	87	1	100	
	Lebanon	33	66	1	100	
	Palestinian ter.	9	84	7	100	
	Israel	55	43	3	100	
Asia	Pakistan	9	88	3	100	
	Bangladesh	6	90	4	100	
	Indonesia	1	98	0	100	
	Malaysia	12	86	2	100	
	India	33	66	2	100	
	Japan	53	33	14	100	
	South Korea	37	56	8	100	
	Africa	Ethiopia	23	76	1	100
Ghana		24	73	3	100	
Ivory Coast		22	78	0	100	
Kenya		18	81	1	100	
Mali		18	81	0	100	
Nigeria		18	82	0	100	
Senegal		9	91	0	100	
South Africa		24	74	2	100	
Tanzania		11	89	0	100	
Uganda		13	87	1	100	

⁶ Not asked in Morocco.

		Q.46 And which one of these comes closer to your opinion? Number 1 – Homosexuality is a way of life that should be accepted by society OR Number 2 – Homosexuality is a way of life that should not be accepted by society ⁷			
		Homosexuality -way of life society should accept	Homosexuality-way of life society should not accept	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	49	41	10	100
	Canada	70	21	9	100
Latin America	Argentina	72	21	7	100
	Bolivia	44	49	7	100
	Brazil	65	30	5	100
	Chile	64	31	5	100
	Mexico	60	31	9	100
	Peru	51	43	6	100
	Venezuela	47	50	3	100
West Europe	Britain	71	21	8	100
	France	83	17	0	100
	Germany	81	17	2	100
	Italy	65	23	12	100
	Spain	82	9	9	100
	Sweden	86	9	5	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	39	38	23	100
	Czech Republic	83	16	1	100
	Poland	45	41	13	100
	Russia	20	64	16	100
	Slovakia	66	29	6	100
	Ukraine	19	69	12	100
Middle East	Turkey	14	57	29	100
	Egypt	1	95	5	100
	Jordan	6	89	5	100
	Kuwait	6	85	9	100
	Lebanon	18	79	3	100
	Palestinian ter.	9	58	33	100
	Israel	38	50	12	100
	Bangladesh	4	84	12	100
Asia	Indonesia	3	95	2	100
	Malaysia	8	83	9	100
	China	17	69	15	100
	India	10	81	9	100
	Japan	49	28	23	100
	South Korea	18	77	5	100
	Ethiopia	2	97	0	100
Africa	Ghana	4	94	2	100
	Ivory Coast	11	89	0	100
	Kenya	3	96	1	100
	Mali	1	98	0	100
	Nigeria	2	97	1	100
	Senegal	3	97	0	100
	South Africa	28	64	8	100
	Tanzania	3	95	2	100
	Uganda	3	96	1	100

⁷ Not asked in Morocco or Pakistan.

		Q.47a As I read a list of things that you can and cannot do in some countries, please tell me how important each is to you. How important is it to you to live in a country where (read from list below)? Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not at all important?: a. you can openly say what you think and can criticize the (state or government) ⁸					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	65	30	3	1	2	100
	Bolivia	47	41	9	2	1	100
	Brazil	63	30	6	2	0	100
	Chile	71	23	4	0	2	100
	Mexico	48	43	7	1	2	100
	Peru	65	27	5	2	2	100
East Europe	Venezuela	57	38	4	1	0	100
	Bulgaria	48	35	11	1	5	100
	Czech Republic	45	32	16	6	1	100
	Poland	43	49	6	0	1	100
	Russia	34	46	15	3	2	100
	Slovakia	48	30	17	4	1	100
Middle East	Ukraine	38	46	11	4	1	100
	Turkey	61	25	9	1	4	100
	Egypt	80	5	14	1	1	100
	Jordan	62	29	7	2	1	100
	Kuwait	37	28	13	19	4	100
	Lebanon	86	11	3	0	0	100
	Morocco	63	18	4	1	15	100
Asia	Palestinian ter.	57	27	8	4	5	100
	Pakistan	58	24	4	1	13	100
	Bangladesh	61	29	8	1	1	100
	Indonesia	47	39	12	1	1	100
	Malaysia	33	42	19	5	1	100
	India	54	36	7	2	1	100
Africa	Ethiopia	67	30	2	0	1	100
	Ghana	50	37	9	4	0	100
	Ivory Coast	64	28	6	3	0	100
	Kenya	68	23	8	2	0	100
	Mali	61	27	7	4	0	100
	Nigeria	70	26	3	1	1	100
	Senegal	59	29	8	4	0	100
	South Africa	47	36	11	5	1	100
	Tanzania	73	16	7	3	1	100
Uganda	55	31	9	3	2	100	

⁸ Not asked in China. In Argentina, Bulgaria, China, Czech Republic, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Mali, Morocco, Poland, Russia, Senegal, Slovakia, Turkey, and Ukraine, the question asked about the “state.” In all other countries, the question asked about the “government.”

		Q.47b As I read a list of things that you can and cannot do in some countries, please tell me how important each is to you. How important is it to you to live in a country where (read from list below)? Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not at all important?: b. honest elections are held regularly with a choice of at least two political parties ⁹					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	69	25	4	1	2	100
	Bolivia	41	44	9	2	3	100
	Brazil	65	26	7	1	1	100
	Chile	71	23	3	0	2	100
	Mexico	55	33	8	2	2	100
	Peru	69	26	3	1	1	100
	Venezuela	67	28	4	1	0	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	59	27	8	2	4	100
	Czech Republic	60	24	10	4	1	100
	Poland	50	41	6	0	2	100
	Russia	41	41	12	3	3	100
	Slovakia	63	25	7	4	1	100
	Ukraine	54	32	9	4	2	100
Middle East	Turkey	54	23	13	3	7	100
	Egypt	52	32	12	3	1	100
	Jordan	56	36	2	3	2	100
	Kuwait	49	25	6	13	7	100
	Lebanon	81	15	4	1	0	100
	Morocco	65	23	2	1	9	100
	Palestinian ter.	64	22	7	3	4	100
Asia	Pakistan	49	28	8	2	13	100
	Bangladesh	59	28	9	1	3	100
	Indonesia	39	36	20	2	3	100
	Malaysia	54	39	4	1	2	100
	India	51	36	9	3	1	100
Africa	Ethiopia	63	29	4	1	3	100
	Ghana	63	28	6	2	1	100
	Ivory Coast	77	19	3	1	0	100
	Kenya	74	22	4	1	0	100
	Mali	74	17	4	3	0	100
	Nigeria	64	30	4	1	1	100
	Senegal	77	18	5	0	0	100
	South Africa	52	30	8	6	4	100
	Tanzania	74	17	5	3	1	100
Uganda	66	25	6	1	2	100	

⁹ Not asked in China.

		Q.47c As I read a list of things that you can and cannot do in some countries, please tell me how important each is to you. How important is it to you to live in a country where (read from list below)? Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not at all important?: c. there is a judicial system that treats everyone in the same way					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	75	21	2	1	2	100
	Bolivia	48	38	9	3	2	100
	Brazil	80	17	2	1	0	100
	Chile	78	15	4	1	1	100
	Mexico	57	30	9	2	3	100
	Peru	82	14	1	1	2	100
East Europe	Venezuela	71	26	2	0	0	100
	Bulgaria	84	12	1	0	3	100
	Czech Republic	84	12	2	1	0	100
	Poland	68	27	4	0	1	100
	Russia	70	24	4	0	2	100
	Slovakia	81	13	4	2	0	100
Middle East	Ukraine	77	19	2	0	2	100
	Turkey	73	16	6	1	3	100
	Egypt	88	2	8	1	1	100
	Jordan	71	22	1	4	2	100
	Kuwait	84	10	1	3	2	100
	Lebanon	86	12	2	0	0	100
Asia	Morocco	73	18	2	0	7	100
	Palestinian ter.	70	18	4	3	5	100
	Pakistan	64	19	5	1	11	100
	Bangladesh	66	25	5	2	2	100
	Indonesia	65	28	5	1	1	100
	Malaysia	66	32	1	0	1	100
Africa	China	48	45	4	0	3	100
	India	52	36	10	1	1	100
	Ethiopia	91	8	0	0	1	100
	Ghana	65	26	8	1	1	100
	Ivory Coast	76	20	3	1	0	100
	Kenya	79	15	5	1	0	100
	Mali	79	17	4	1	0	100
	Nigeria	75	21	3	0	1	100
	Senegal	82	14	3	1	0	100
South Africa	58	29	7	3	3	100	
Tanzania	87	9	1	2	1	100	
Uganda	67	24	5	1	3	100	

		Q.47d As I read a list of things that you can and cannot do in some countries, please tell me how important each is to you. How important is it to you to live in a country where (read from list below)? Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not at all important?: d. the military is under the control of civilian leaders ¹⁰					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	46	29	11	6	9	100
	Bolivia	21	41	25	8	6	100
	Brazil	32	37	19	8	5	100
	Chile	56	28	8	2	6	100
	Mexico	44	35	15	2	4	100
	Peru	38	34	13	6	9	100
	Venezuela	36	40	16	6	1	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	35	21	20	8	16	100
	Czech Republic	37	30	20	9	4	100
	Poland	26	46	13	3	11	100
	Russia	34	35	16	8	7	100
	Slovakia	38	26	21	9	6	100
	Ukraine	30	33	18	10	9	100
Middle East	Turkey	47	20	14	10	9	100
	Egypt	32	33	14	19	3	100
	Jordan	3	3	39	51	5	100
	Kuwait	15	11	12	42	20	100
	Lebanon	57	26	9	6	2	100
	Morocco	50	17	3	2	27	100
	Palestinian ter.	28	25	16	14	17	100
Asia	Pakistan	47	21	10	5	17	100
	Bangladesh	38	37	12	4	9	100
	Indonesia	17	49	24	3	7	100
	Malaysia	30	39	20	6	4	100
	India	43	36	13	6	2	100
Africa	Ethiopia	36	20	27	11	6	100
	Ghana	44	34	14	6	2	100
	Ivory Coast	58	30	7	4	0	100
	Kenya	46	28	16	9	2	100
	Mali	46	34	13	6	0	100
	Nigeria	55	26	13	4	1	100
	Senegal	65	22	8	3	1	100
	South Africa	22	34	21	11	12	100
	Tanzania	54	14	9	18	6	100
Uganda	37	23	23	11	5	100	

¹⁰ Not asked in China.

		Q.47e As I read a list of things that you can and cannot do in some countries, please tell me how important each is to you. How important is it to you to live in a country where (read from list below)? Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not at all important?: e. the media can report the news without (state or government) censorship ¹¹					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	65	29	3	1	3	100
	Bolivia	36	44	13	3	3	100
	Brazil	58	31	8	2	1	100
	Chile	71	23	4	1	2	100
	Mexico	51	36	9	2	3	100
	Peru	71	23	2	1	2	100
	Venezuela	57	38	5	0	0	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	66	25	4	1	4	100
	Czech Republic	69	20	8	2	1	100
	Poland	51	36	9	1	3	100
	Russia	40	41	13	3	3	100
	Slovakia	65	20	10	4	2	100
	Ukraine	58	32	7	1	2	100
Middle East	Turkey	50	27	12	3	7	100
	Egypt	75	11	5	8	2	100
	Jordan	45	48	1	5	1	100
	Kuwait	53	23	7	13	4	100
	Lebanon	72	16	8	4	1	100
	Morocco	62	24	5	1	9	100
	Palestinian ter.	49	25	12	6	8	100
Asia	Pakistan	50	24	7	3	16	100
	Bangladesh	43	30	10	4	13	100
	Indonesia	33	44	18	5	1	100
	Malaysia	32	43	20	3	1	100
	India	51	36	8	3	2	100
Africa	Ethiopia	73	22	3	2	1	100
	Ghana	46	37	12	3	1	100
	Ivory Coast	38	33	18	11	0	100
	Kenya	72	22	5	1	0	100
	Mali	55	30	10	4	0	100
	Nigeria	69	25	4	1	1	100
	Senegal	46	29	16	9	0	100
	South Africa	47	34	12	5	3	100
	Tanzania	55	13	9	20	2	100
Uganda	58	30	7	2	3	100	

¹¹ Not asked in China. In Argentina, Bulgaria, China, Czech Republic, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Mali, Morocco, Poland, Russia, Senegal, Slovakia, Turkey, and Ukraine, the question asked about the “state.” In all other countries, the question asked about the “government.”

		Q.47f As I read a list of things that you can and cannot do in some countries, please tell me how important each is to you. How important is it to you to live in a country where (read from list below)? Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not at all important?: f. you can practice your religion freely ¹²					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	65	30	3	0	1	100
	Bolivia	48	41	8	1	2	100
	Brazil	77	20	2	1	0	100
	Chile	76	19	3	1	2	100
	Mexico	52	34	9	3	2	100
	Peru	72	23	3	1	1	100
	Venezuela	54	41	4	0	0	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	49	30	12	4	5	100
	Czech Republic	48	27	16	9	0	100
	Poland	62	33	4	0	1	100
	Russia	45	37	11	5	3	100
	Slovakia	64	21	11	4	0	100
	Ukraine	54	31	8	3	3	100
Middle East	Turkey	70	18	7	1	3	100
	Egypt	90	2	7	1	1	100
	Jordan	73	24	0	3	0	100
	Kuwait	90	6	1	1	1	100
	Lebanon	85	8	6	1	0	100
	Morocco	71	18	1	0	9	100
	Palestinian ter.	74	15	4	3	4	100
Asia	Pakistan	68	18	4	1	9	100
	Bangladesh	75	20	4	1	1	100
	Indonesia	80	19	1	0	0	100
	Malaysia	60	32	6	1	1	100
	India	64	29	5	1	1	100
Africa	Ethiopia	92	8	0	0	1	100
	Ghana	71	25	4	1	0	100
	Ivory Coast	88	11	1	0	0	100
	Kenya	83	14	2	0	0	100
	Mali	86	12	1	0	0	100
	Nigeria	86	12	1	1	0	100
	Senegal	95	5	0	0	0	100
	South Africa	68	27	3	1	1	100
	Tanzania	92	6	1	1	1	100
Uganda	78	18	2	1	1	100	

¹² Not asked in China.

		Q.47g As I read a list of things that you can and cannot do in some countries, please tell me how important each is to you. How important is it to you to live in a country where (read from list below)? Is it very important, somewhat important, not too important or not at all important?: g. there is economic prosperity					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not important at all	DK/Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	75	20	2	0	2	100
	Bolivia	55	36	6	1	2	100
	Brazil	81	16	1	0	1	100
	Chile	82	15	1	0	2	100
	Mexico	55	32	8	3	2	100
	Peru	85	12	2	0	1	100
	Venezuela	70	27	3	0	0	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	88	9	0	0	3	100
	Czech Republic	69	26	4	1	1	100
	Poland	62	32	4	0	2	100
	Russia	68	26	4	1	2	100
	Slovakia	74	22	3	0	0	100
	Ukraine	80	15	3	1	1	100
Middle East	Turkey	70	16	9	2	3	100
	Egypt	92	3	3	1	1	100
	Jordan	66	27	5	2	0	100
	Kuwait	84	12	1	1	2	100
	Lebanon	90	5	3	2	0	100
	Morocco	72	18	2	0	8	100
	Palestinian ter.	72	17	2	2	7	100
Asia	Pakistan	63	20	4	3	10	100
	Bangladesh	53	32	10	3	3	100
	Indonesia	86	13	1	0	0	100
	Malaysia	78	21	1	0	0	100
	China	53	41	4	0	2	100
	India	55	35	8	1	1	100
Africa	Ethiopia	91	8	0	0	1	100
	Ghana	76	19	4	0	1	100
	Ivory Coast	82	16	1	0	0	100
	Kenya	82	13	4	1	0	100
	Mali	77	19	1	2	0	100
	Nigeria	83	14	2	1	1	100
	Senegal	83	15	2	0	0	100
	South Africa	64	28	4	1	3	100
	Tanzania	86	11	1	0	2	100
Uganda	73	19	4	1	2	100	

		Q.48a I am going to read you the same list. Does (read from list below) describe our country very well, somewhat well, not too well or not well at all? a. you can openly say what you think and can criticize the (state or government) ¹³					
		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	DK/ Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	31	44	17	5	2	100
	Bolivia	24	51	20	3	1	100
	Brazil	32	37	23	7	1	100
	Chile	44	39	14	2	2	100
	Mexico	20	49	23	7	1	100
	Peru	33	42	15	8	3	100
	Venezuela	23	36	27	14	0	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	22	49	19	4	6	100
	Czech Republic	30	44	20	5	1	100
	Poland	15	48	29	7	2	100
	Russia	25	48	19	4	3	100
	Slovakia	25	49	19	6	1	100
	Ukraine	34	39	19	6	3	100
Middle East	Turkey	20	35	23	15	7	100
	Egypt	14	36	31	18	1	100
	Jordan	29	41	20	9	2	100
	Kuwait	48	30	8	6	8	100
	Lebanon	36	52	9	2	1	100
	Morocco	18	23	19	15	27	100
	Palestinian ter.	63	22	8	3	4	100
Asia	Pakistan	27	26	19	15	13	100
	Bangladesh	32	35	26	7	1	100
	Indonesia	19	56	20	3	2	100
	Malaysia	14	42	36	5	3	100
	India	44	33	15	7	1	100
Africa	Ethiopia	10	35	24	29	3	100
	Ghana	49	40	9	2	1	100
	Ivory Coast	41	35	15	8	0	100
	Kenya	22	37	29	12	1	100
	Mali	43	28	20	8	1	100
	Nigeria	20	22	32	25	1	100
	Senegal	35	37	22	6	0	100
	South Africa	26	46	18	8	1	100
	Tanzania	42	31	20	5	2	100
Uganda	19	39	28	12	2	100	

¹³ Not asked in China. In Argentina, Bulgaria, China, Czech Republic, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Mali, Morocco, Poland, Russia, Senegal, Slovakia, Turkey, and Ukraine, the question asked about the “state.” In all other countries, the question asked about the “government.”

		Q.48b I am going to read you the same list. Does (read from list below) describe our country very well, somewhat well, not too well or not well at all? b. honest elections are held regularly with a choice of at least two political parties ¹⁴					
		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	DK/Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	16	37	30	13	3	100
	Bolivia	16	43	30	7	3	100
	Brazil	23	35	25	15	2	100
	Chile	42	37	14	4	3	100
	Mexico	16	39	31	12	2	100
	Peru	26	42	20	8	3	100
	Venezuela	24	31	24	20	0	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	16	31	30	18	5	100
	Czech Republic	48	33	12	5	2	100
	Poland	26	45	19	5	5	100
	Russia	17	40	26	12	5	100
	Slovakia	52	35	7	3	2	100
	Ukraine	24	21	29	23	3	100
Middle East	Turkey	24	31	19	14	11	100
	Egypt	36	25	22	14	4	100
	Jordan	23	49	23	2	3	100
	Kuwait	49	28	8	6	10	100
	Lebanon	17	40	26	13	3	100
	Morocco	13	21	28	19	20	100
	Palestinian ter.	64	21	8	4	3	100
Asia	Pakistan	21	21	21	25	12	100
	Bangladesh	37	34	19	8	3	100
	Indonesia	15	56	22	3	4	100
	Malaysia	37	50	10	1	3	100
	India	39	32	17	12	1	100
Africa	Ethiopia	10	31	25	30	4	100
	Ghana	39	43	15	2	1	100
	Ivory Coast	39	29	23	9	0	100
	Kenya	24	44	24	6	1	100
	Mali	45	24	15	15	1	100
	Nigeria	12	14	30	43	1	100
	Senegal	47	36	14	2	0	100
	South Africa	34	38	15	10	3	100
	Tanzania	51	32	12	3	2	100
	Uganda	12	27	32	26	3	100

¹⁴ Not asked in China.

		Q.48c I am going to read you the same list. Does (read from list below) describe our country very well, somewhat well, not too well or not well at all? c. there is a judicial system that treats everyone in the same way ¹⁵					
		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	DK/Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	8	14	39	37	3	100
	Bolivia	14	29	32	21	4	100
	Brazil	17	15	27	40	1	100
	Chile	13	14	38	33	1	100
	Mexico	17	29	35	16	3	100
	Peru	22	19	29	26	4	100
	Venezuela	15	20	32	33	1	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	6	6	30	52	7	100
	Czech Republic	8	25	39	28	0	100
	Poland	11	30	43	14	2	100
	Russia	25	26	23	22	3	100
	Slovakia	9	24	46	20	1	100
	Ukraine	30	11	26	30	3	100
Middle East	Turkey	23	29	26	15	6	100
	Egypt	20	32	20	24	4	100
	Jordan	33	30	24	9	4	100
	Kuwait	49	26	11	7	7	100
	Lebanon	23	34	22	17	5	100
	Morocco	13	26	26	16	18	100
	Palestinian ter.	64	18	9	5	4	100
Asia	Pakistan	24	21	22	21	11	100
	Bangladesh	30	31	24	15	1	100
	Indonesia	17	26	40	16	1	100
	Malaysia	40	39	17	1	3	100
	India	39	34	17	9	1	100
Africa	Ethiopia	19	31	21	27	2	100
	Ghana	28	41	21	7	2	100
	Ivory Coast	34	25	27	13	0	100
	Kenya	14	26	32	27	1	100
	Mali	46	21	18	15	0	100
	Nigeria	13	20	41	24	2	100
	Senegal	40	26	25	8	1	100
	South Africa	25	38	23	11	3	100
	Tanzania	34	25	21	17	3	100
Uganda	12	31	34	18	5	100	

¹⁵ Not asked in China.

		Q.48d I am going to read you the same list. Does (read from list below) describe our country very well, somewhat well, not too well or not well at all? d. the military is under the control of civilian leaders ¹⁶					
		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	DK/Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	11	33	21	15	21	100
	Bolivia	9	37	34	11	8	100
	Brazil	11	23	28	30	7	100
	Chile	28	37	19	6	10	100
	Mexico	17	40	30	9	4	100
	Peru	16	35	27	11	12	100
East Europe	Venezuela	9	31	33	25	2	100
	Bulgaria	18	24	16	12	30	100
	Czech Republic	16	39	25	11	10	100
	Poland	15	41	24	5	15	100
	Russia	14	35	27	13	11	100
	Slovakia	17	35	24	11	13	100
Middle East	Ukraine	16	28	27	13	16	100
	Turkey	18	29	23	18	13	100
	Egypt	15	27	27	27	5	100
	Jordan	1	2	44	48	6	100
	Kuwait	15	17	8	32	29	100
	Lebanon	15	21	30	28	7	100
	Morocco	15	14	14	14	43	100
Asia	Palestinian ter.	29	20	20	18	13	100
	Pakistan	22	25	19	17	17	100
	Bangladesh	29	37	21	5	8	100
	Indonesia	10	49	29	4	8	100
	Malaysia	18	46	21	6	8	100
Africa	India	37	38	15	6	4	100
	Ethiopia	3	10	39	38	9	100
	Ghana	35	41	16	6	2	100
	Ivory Coast	45	35	13	6	0	100
	Kenya	20	34	24	17	6	100
	Mali	35	41	14	10	0	100
	Nigeria	24	37	23	13	3	100
	Senegal	63	29	6	2	1	100
	South Africa	13	38	25	11	14	100
Tanzania	41	22	10	18	9	100	
Uganda	9	22	28	33	7	100	

¹⁶ Not asked in China.

		Q.48e I am going to read you the same list. Does (read from list below) describe our country very well, somewhat well, not too well or not well at all? e. the media can report the news without (state or government) censorship ¹⁷					
		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	DK/ Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	16	43	25	9	7	100
	Bolivia	20	47	22	8	3	100
	Brazil	24	42	23	9	2	100
	Chile	27	42	22	5	4	100
	Mexico	24	39	27	8	3	100
	Peru	31	41	20	5	4	100
East Europe	Venezuela	16	37	24	22	1	100
	Bulgaria	11	48	23	8	10	100
	Czech Republic	31	43	20	5	1	100
	Poland	21	47	22	5	5	100
	Russia	20	43	21	10	6	100
	Slovakia	27	44	18	7	4	100
Middle East	Ukraine	26	33	24	11	5	100
	Turkey	16	27	29	17	11	100
	Egypt	15	17	46	20	2	100
	Jordan	14	40	28	16	1	100
	Kuwait	26	34	13	19	8	100
	Lebanon	22	52	21	4	1	100
	Morocco	17	37	23	8	15	100
Asia	Palestinian ter.	53	23	10	7	7	100
	Pakistan	26	30	16	12	16	100
	Bangladesh	25	34	20	7	13	100
	Indonesia	23	48	25	2	2	100
	Malaysia	11	37	44	4	4	100
	India	44	39	11	4	2	100
Africa	Ethiopia	6	19	24	49	3	100
	Ghana	37	44	13	3	2	100
	Ivory Coast	24	36	29	11	0	100
	Kenya	22	43	25	9	0	100
	Mali	35	34	21	9	1	100
	Nigeria	18	32	35	12	2	100
	Senegal	29	38	24	8	1	100
	South Africa	27	45	17	6	5	100
	Tanzania	26	27	19	21	7	100
Uganda	23	43	20	10	4	100	

¹⁷ Not asked in China. In Argentina, Bulgaria, China, Czech Republic, Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Mali, Morocco, Poland, Russia, Senegal, Slovakia, Turkey, and Ukraine, the question asked about the “state.” In all other countries, the question asked about the “government.”

		Q.48f I am going to read you the same list. Does (read from list below) describe our country very well, somewhat well, not too well or not well at all? f. you can practice your religion freely ¹⁸					Total
		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	DK/Refused	
Latin America	Argentina	49	40	7	2	2	100
	Bolivia	33	48	14	2	3	100
	Brazil	54	35	9	2	0	100
	Chile	63	28	5	1	3	100
	Mexico	33	44	17	4	2	100
	Peru	52	38	6	1	2	100
	Venezuela	35	45	12	7	0	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	51	40	2	1	7	100
	Czech Republic	64	30	5	0	1	100
	Poland	42	42	14	2	0	100
	Russia	40	43	8	5	4	100
	Slovakia	62	33	3	1	1	100
	Ukraine	39	41	9	4	7	100
Middle East	Turkey	31	35	20	8	6	100
	Egypt	55	33	8	2	1	100
	Jordan	69	30	0	0	1	100
	Kuwait	87	9	2	1	2	100
	Lebanon	60	26	8	5	1	100
	Morocco	42	28	12	4	15	100
	Palestinian ter.	77	14	4	1	4	100
Asia	Pakistan	51	27	10	4	8	100
	Bangladesh	73	22	3	1	1	100
	Indonesia	64	34	2	0	0	100
	Malaysia	53	34	10	2	1	100
	India	62	30	5	2	1	100
	Africa	Ethiopia	58	23	6	12	2
Ghana		69	27	4	1	0	100
Ivory Coast		79	19	2	0	0	100
Kenya		59	35	5	1	0	100
Mali		78	17	3	2	0	100
Nigeria		59	26	11	3	0	100
Senegal		90	9	1	0	0	100
South Africa		51	37	9	2	1	100
Tanzania		84	11	3	1	1	100
Uganda		70	23	4	1	1	100

¹⁸ Not asked in China.

		Q.48g I am going to read you the same list. Does (read from list below) describe our country very well, somewhat well, not too well or not well at all? g. there is economic prosperity ¹⁹					Total
		Very well	Somewhat well	Not too well	Not well at all	DK/Refused	
Latin America	Argentina	11	33	39	15	4	100
	Bolivia	20	39	29	9	3	100
	Brazil	14	24	37	23	1	100
	Chile	25	35	26	11	3	100
	Mexico	16	36	33	12	3	100
	Peru	23	30	27	18	3	100
	Venezuela	21	34	27	17	1	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	4	6	23	63	4	100
	Czech Republic	15	54	25	5	1	100
	Poland	10	22	45	20	2	100
	Russia	23	34	22	16	5	100
	Slovakia	14	53	25	5	4	100
	Ukraine	27	13	24	33	3	100
Middle East	Turkey	18	24	28	22	7	100
	Egypt	7	28	27	36	1	100
	Jordan	12	22	53	12	1	100
	Kuwait	75	20	3	0	3	100
	Lebanon	10	11	18	57	4	100
	Morocco	12	20	37	16	15	100
	Palestinian ter.	68	14	6	6	6	100
Asia	Pakistan	24	20	22	25	10	100
	Bangladesh	14	25	35	24	2	100
	Indonesia	23	16	36	25	0	100
	Malaysia	41	41	17	0	1	100
	India	41	35	14	8	3	100
Africa	Ethiopia	26	33	16	22	3	100
	Ghana	31	35	23	10	1	100
	Ivory Coast	38	33	25	4	0	100
	Kenya	16	34	32	17	0	100
	Mali	50	21	13	15	0	100
	Nigeria	18	21	34	27	1	100
	Senegal	16	40	32	12	0	100
	South Africa	30	43	20	6	2	100
	Tanzania	41	31	18	6	3	100
Uganda	15	33	31	20	2	100	

¹⁹ Not asked in China.

		Q.49 Some people in our country feel that democracy is a Western way of doing things that would not work here – others think that democracy is not just for the West and can work well here. Which comes closer to your opinion?			
		Western way of doing things	Can work here	DK/ Refused	Total
Middle East	Turkey	50	31	18	100
	Egypt	35	59	6	100
	Jordan	27	70	3	100
	Kuwait	16	81	3	100
	Lebanon	19	79	2	100
	Morocco	13	57	30	100
	Palestinian ter.	25	60	15	100
Asia	Pakistan	12	48	39	100
	Bangladesh	17	67	16	100
	Indonesia	24	58	18	100
	Malaysia	18	69	13	100

		Q.50 If you had to choose between a good democracy or a strong economy, which would you say is more important?			Total
		A good democracy	A strong economy	DK/Refused	
Latin America	Argentina	62	31	7	100
	Bolivia	53	41	5	100
	Brazil	50	46	4	100
	Chile	57	34	9	100
	Mexico	53	41	5	100
	Peru	59	34	7	100
	Venezuela	81	18	1	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	23	67	10	100
	Czech Republic	54	42	3	100
	Poland	30	56	14	100
	Russia	15	74	11	100
	Slovakia	49	46	5	100
	Ukraine	19	76	5	100
	Middle East	Turkey	41	49	11
Egypt		42	53	5	100
Jordan		34	60	6	100
Kuwait		59	38	3	100
Lebanon		48	51	2	100
Morocco		36	48	16	100
Palestinian ter.		34	58	8	100
Asia		Pakistan	34	41	24
	Bangladesh	82	17	2	100
	Indonesia	21	77	2	100
	Malaysia	30	63	7	100
	China	50	44	6	100
	India	56	41	3	100
	Africa	Ethiopia	50	49	1
Ghana		66	32	3	100
Ivory Coast		72	28	0	100
Kenya		43	56	1	100
Mali		42	57	1	100
Nigeria		59	40	1	100
Senegal		43	57	0	100
South Africa		40	58	2	100
Tanzania		53	43	4	100
Uganda		63	33	4	100

		Q.51 Some feel that we should rely on a democratic form of government to solve our country's problems. Others feel that we should rely on a leader with a strong hand to solve our country's problems. Which comes closer to your opinion? ²⁰			
		Democratic form of government	Strong leader	DK/ Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	66	28	6	100
	Bolivia	64	29	7	100
	Brazil	49	47	4	100
	Chile	71	22	7	100
	Mexico	66	29	6	100
	Peru	53	41	6	100
East Europe	Venezuela	84	16	1	100
	Bulgaria	41	47	11	100
	Czech Republic	85	13	2	100
	Poland	57	33	9	100
	Russia	27	63	11	100
	Slovakia	88	10	2	100
Middle East	Ukraine	39	52	8	100
	Turkey	55	34	11	100
	Egypt	50	47	4	100
	Jordan	52	41	8	100
	Kuwait	65	32	3	100
	Lebanon	60	38	1	100
Asia	Palestinian ter.	36	52	12	100
	Pakistan	33	46	21	100
	Bangladesh	79	20	1	100
	Indonesia	48	49	3	100
	Malaysia	54	37	9	100
	China	47	45	8	100
Africa	India	67	30	3	100
	Ethiopia	77	21	2	100
	Ghana	76	21	3	100
	Ivory Coast	85	15	0	100
	Kenya	59	40	1	100
	Mali	56	43	1	100
	Nigeria	68	31	1	100
	Senegal	56	43	1	100
	South Africa	49	48	3	100
Tanzania	73	25	2	100	
Uganda	71	26	3	100	

Q.52 THROUGH Q.65 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

²⁰ Not asked in Morocco.

		Q.66 Thinking about people who leave our country to live elsewhere, what is the main reason they leave – for jobs, for safety, for education, to escape political persecution, to get married, or for some other reason? ²¹							
		Jobs	Safety	Education	Escape political persecution	To get married	Other	DK/Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	85	9	1	0	0	2	3	100
	Bolivia	96	1	1	0	0	1	1	100
	Brazil	94	2	1	0	0	1	1	100
	Chile	86	3	6	1	0	2	1	100
	Mexico	79	10	5	2	1	3	1	100
	Peru	95	1	1	0	0	1	1	100
	Venezuela	64	16	5	9	1	3	2	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	90	5	3	0	0	1	1	100
	Czech Republic	60	1	5	16	1	14	4	100
	Poland	96	1	2	0	0	1	1	100
	Russia	61	4	6	2	8	8	10	100
	Slovakia	94	0	1	1	0	3	0	100
	Ukraine	88	3	0	0	2	5	2	100
Middle East	Turkey	80	3	4	2	0	1	11	100
	Egypt	43	10	22	8	14	3	1	100
	Jordan	35	6	33	9	11	5	2	100
	Kuwait	24	3	27	7	3	8	28	100
	Lebanon	53	28	8	6	3	2	0	100
	Morocco	96	0	1	0	1	0	1	100
	Palestinian ter.	52	12	8	17	2	3	6	100
Asia	Pakistan	77	2	5	0	1	2	12	100
	Bangladesh	96	1	2	1	0	0	1	100
	Indonesia	81	2	12	1	2	0	2	100
	Malaysia	64	2	26	0	2	3	4	100
	China	44	4	19	N/A	4	16	13	100
	India	83	3	12	1	0	0	1	100
Africa	Ethiopia	88	2	1	7	0	0	2	100
	Ghana	90	1	7	0	0	0	1	100
	Ivory Coast	95	1	3	1	0	0	0	100
	Kenya	71	2	25	0	1	1	0	100
	Mali	92	0	2	1	1	4	0	100
	Nigeria	81	4	9	1	0	1	3	100
	Senegal	98	1	0	0	0	1	0	100
	South Africa	76	15	5	1	0	2	1	100
	Tanzania	69	2	16	0	0	6	6	100
	Uganda	83	3	7	3	1	1	3	100

²¹ In China “escape political persecution” not included as a response category.

		Q.67a Do you think it's a good thing or a bad thing that people (INSERT) come to live and work in this country? a. From the Middle East and North Africa			Total
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	
West Europe	Britain	51	34	15	100
	France	53	44	2	100
	Germany	26	64	10	100
	Italy	20	67	14	100
	Spain	44	45	11	100
	Sweden	57	28	15	100

		Q.67b Do you think it's a good thing or a bad thing that people (INSERT) come to live and work in this country? b. From East European countries			Total
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	
West Europe	Britain	56	32	12	100
	France	53	46	2	100
	Germany	34	58	8	100
	Italy	22	67	11	100
	Spain	45	43	11	100
	Sweden	63	24	13	100

		Q.68a Do you think it's a good or a bad thing that (INSERT) come to live and work in this country? a. Asians			Total
		Good Thing	Bad Thing	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	61	26	13	100
	Canada	71	22	6	100

		Q.68b Do you think it's a good or a bad thing that (INSERT) come to live and work in this country? b. Mexicans and Latin Americans			Total
		Good Thing	Bad Thing	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	57	32	11	100
	Canada	72	21	7	100

		Q.69a Do you think it's a good or a bad thing that people (INSERT) come to live and work in this country? a. From Eastern Europe			
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	Total
Middle East	Israel	37	52	11	100

		Q.69b Do you think it's a good or a bad thing that people (INSERT) come to live and work in this country? b. From African countries			
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	Total
Middle East	Israel	26	63	12	100

		Q.70a ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: As I read some statements about the role of religion here and elsewhere, for each statement, please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree, or completely disagree with the statement: a. Women should have the right to decide if they wear a veil						
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total	N
Middle East	Turkey	82	11	4	1	1	100	943
	Egypt	27	33	26	7	6	100	942
	Jordan	33	28	28	9	2	100	965
	Kuwait	62	11	7	18	1	100	473
	Lebanon	65	20	7	6	1	100	624
	Morocco	65	19	8	2	6	100	1000
	Palestinian ter.	52	20	12	15	2	100	796
Asia	Pakistan	50	20	7	23	1	100	1930
	Bangladesh	80	9	4	7	0	100	887
	Indonesia	41	50	8	1	1	100	928
	Malaysia	42	36	10	11	0	100	447
Africa	Ethiopia	13	26	36	23	2	100	237
	Mali	57	17	9	17	0	100	623
	Nigeria	31	20	22	26	2	100	613
	Senegal	57	20	10	13	0	100	679
	Tanzania	54	14	7	22	2	100	257

		Q.70b ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: As I read some statements about the role of religion here and elsewhere, for each statement, please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree, or completely disagree with the statement: b. There should be restrictions on men and women being employed in the same workplace						
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total	N
Middle East	Turkey	11	13	23	50	3	100	943
	Egypt	20	31	33	10	7	100	942
	Jordan	25	35	30	7	2	100	965
	Kuwait	36	21	14	26	3	100	473
	Lebanon	11	27	30	30	1	100	624
	Morocco	25	22	20	17	16	100	1000
	Palestinian ter.	49	28	15	5	3	100	796
Asia	Pakistan	34	27	16	23	1	100	1930
	Bangladesh	32	19	16	31	1	100	887
	Indonesia	3	19	56	21	1	100	928
	Malaysia	37	43	17	3	0	100	447
Africa	Ethiopia	29	41	24	6	1	100	237
	Mali	30	22	23	25	0	100	623
	Nigeria	24	29	19	26	2	100	613
	Senegal	15	16	31	38	1	100	679
	Tanzania	7	12	14	61	6	100	257

		Q.71 ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: Do you think there is a struggle in our country between groups who want to modernize the country and Islamic fundamentalists or don't you think so?			Total	N
		Yes, there is a struggle	No, there is not a struggle	DK/ Refused		
Middle East	Turkey	52	22	26	100	943
	Egypt	33	59	8	100	942
	Jordan	17	78	5	100	965
	Kuwait	48	34	18	100	473
	Lebanon	58	40	2	100	624
	Morocco	15	41	44	100	1000
	Palestinian ter.	45	39	17	100	796
Asia	Pakistan	37	25	38	100	1930
	Bangladesh	51	39	10	100	887
	Indonesia	39	43	18	100	928
	Malaysia	32	40	28	100	447
Africa	Ethiopia	18	66	16	100	237
	Mali	25	66	10	100	623
	Nigeria	36	49	15	100	613
	Senegal	13	78	9	100	679
	Tanzania	32	59	10	100	257

		Q.71B ASK IF 'YES' IN Q71: Which side do you identify with more in this struggle, the groups who want to modernize the country or Islamic fundamentalists?			Total	N
		Groups who want to modernize	Islamic fundamentalists	DK/ Refused		
Middle East	Turkey	58	22	21	100	490
	Egypt	49	32	20	100	311
	Jordan	26	48	26	100	163
	Kuwait	71	16	12	100	227
	Lebanon	86	9	5	100	371
	Morocco	65	22	13	100	152
	Palestinian ter.	34	38	28	100	378
Asia	Pakistan	51	41	8	100	696
	Bangladesh	36	61	2	100	448
	Indonesia	68	27	6	100	353
	Malaysia	51	34	15	100	149
Africa	Ethiopia	66	31	3	100	42
	Mali	33	62	5	100	162
	Nigeria	34	62	4	100	221
	Senegal	40	57	3	100	88
	Tanzania	52	37	11	100	81

Q.72 THROUGH Q.93 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED
Q.94 THROUGH Q.98 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE
Q.99 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED
Q.100 THROUGH Q.104 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

		Q.105 Do you receive money from relatives living in another country regularly, once in a while, or don't you receive money from relatives living in another country?				
		Receive money regularly	Receive money once in a while	Do not receive money	DK/Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	1	1	98	0	100
	Bolivia	6	10	82	2	100
	Brazil	0	2	98	0	100
	Chile	1	2	91	7	100
	Mexico	6	17	73	4	100
	Peru	1	8	91	0	100
	Venezuela	1	4	94	0	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	3	3	91	3	100
	Czech Republic	0	2	98	0	100
	Poland	1	3	91	5	100
	Russia	0	7	92	1	100
	Slovakia	1	4	94	1	100
	Ukraine	1	7	90	2	100
Middle East	Turkey	1	3	92	4	100
	Egypt	20	10	70	1	100
	Jordan	3	9	87	2	100
	Kuwait	1	2	95	1	100
	Lebanon	9	38	53	1	100
	Morocco	2	13	83	1	100
	Palestinian ter.	3	15	79	3	100
Asia	Pakistan	12	15	67	6	100
	Bangladesh	23	22	54	1	100
	Indonesia	1	2	97	0	100
	Malaysia	0	5	87	8	100
	China	0	1	99	0	100
	India	2	4	81	14	100
Africa	Ethiopia	5	30	65	0	100
	Ghana	7	26	63	4	100
	Ivory Coast	5	22	73	0	100
	Kenya	2	6	84	8	100
	Mali	9	33	57	1	100
	Nigeria	5	33	50	12	100
	Senegal	11	26	63	0	100
	South Africa	1	4	93	1	100
	Tanzania	0	4	92	3	100
	Uganda	2	10	86	2	100