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Pervasive Gloom About the World Economy

Faith in Hard Work, Capitalism Falter
But Emerging Markets Upbeat

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Pervasive Gloom About the World Economy

Faith in Hard Work, Capitalism Falter
But Emerging Markets Upbeat

The economic mood is exceedingly glum all around the world. A median of just 27 percent think their national economy is doing well, according to a survey in 21 countries by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project. Only in China (83%), Germany (73%), Brazil (65%) and Turkey (57%) do most people report that current national economic conditions are good.

The public mood about the economy has worsened since 2008 in eight of 15 countries for which there is comparable data, while it is essentially unchanged in four others. The Chinese are the lone exception. They have been positive about their economy for the past decade.

Declining National Economic Perceptions

| | <i>Good personal economic situation</i> | | | <i>Good national economic situation</i> | | |
|------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | 2008 | 2012 | Change | 2008 | 2012 | Change |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| U.S. | 71 | 68 | -3 | 20 | 31 | +11 |
| Germany | 67 | 74 | +7 | 53 | 73 | +20 |
| Poland | 63 | 45 | -18 | 52 | 29 | -23 |
| France | 68 | 65 | -3 | 19 | 19 | 0 |
| Czech Rep. | -- | 50 | -- | -- | 16 | -- |
| Britain | 72 | 64 | -8 | 30 | 15 | -15 |
| Spain | 68 | 57 | -11 | 35 | 6 | -29 |
| Italy | -- | 41 | -- | -- | 6 | -- |
| Greece | -- | 17 | -- | -- | 2 | -- |
| Russia | 46 | 47 | +1 | 52 | 32 | -20 |
| Turkey | 40 | 60 | +20 | 21 | 57 | +36 |
| Jordan | 31 | 33 | +2 | 39 | 28 | -11 |
| Egypt | 26 | 23 | -3 | 44 | 27 | -17 |
| Tunisia | -- | 56 | -- | -- | 17 | -- |
| Lebanon | 31 | 26 | -5 | 10 | 12 | +2 |
| Pakistan | 70 | 51 | -19 | 41 | 9 | -32 |
| China | 66 | 69 | +3 | 82 | 83 | +1 |
| India | -- | 64 | -- | -- | 49 | -- |
| Japan | 37 | 34 | -3 | 13 | 7 | -6 |
| Brazil | -- | 75 | -- | -- | 65 | -- |
| Mexico | 60 | 52 | -8 | 36 | 35 | -1 |

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q14 & Q18.

Less than a third of Americans (31%) say the U.S. economy is doing well. That figure is up 13 percentage points from 2011. (But it is down 19 points from 2007, the year before the financial crunch began.) A median of just 16% of Europeans surveyed think their economy is

performing up to par. That includes just 2% of the Greeks and 6% of the Spanish and Italians. Among Europeans, only the Germans (73%) give their economy a thumbs up. And just 7% of Japanese believe their economy is doing well.

People are, however, generally far more positive about their personal economic condition than they are about their nation's economic situation. A median of 52 percent in the 21 nations surveyed feel satisfied with their own circumstances. Americans are twice as likely to say their family finances are in good shape as they are to say that the national economic situation is good. There are larger differences in Britain and Japan, where those who rate their personal economic situation as good exceed the number who have positive views of the national economy by more than four-to-one. Only the Chinese are significantly more likely to say the national economy is doing better than their families' finances.

And there is some optimism that things will improve in the next 12 months, especially in Brazil (84%), China (83%) and Tunisia (75%). Nevertheless, pessimism about young peoples' ability to do better than their parents is rampant, particularly in Europe (a median of only 9% think it will be easy) and Japan (10%). Again, the lone exception is China, where 57% say it will be easy for their children to become wealthier or to get a better job.

Emerging Economies Have More Positive Economic Outlook

| | Standard of living better than parents at same age | Good national economic situation | Good personal economic situation | Better off financially compared to five years ago | Easy for young person to get better job/become wealthier than their parents |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | % | % | % | % | % |
| Emerging economies | 74 | 61 | 67 | 60 | 35 |
| U.S. | 60 | 31 | 68 | 27 | 14 |
| EU | 59 | 16 | 54 | 20 | 9 |
| Arab countries | 33 | 22 | 30 | 24 | 16 |

Median percentages for EU include Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Greece, Poland and the Czech Republic. Median percentages for emerging economies include Turkey, China, India and Brazil. Median percentages for Arab countries include Egypt, Tunisia, Lebanon and Jordan.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4, Q14, Q18, Q20 & Q64b.

There is a striking contrast between the economic outlook in four of the emerging markets surveyed – Brazil, China, India and Turkey – and the European Union and the U.S. People living in these economies are generally more likely than Americans or Europeans to say that they are doing better than their parents. They are twice as likely as Americans and more than three times as likely as Europeans to think economic conditions in their countries are good. They are three times more likely than Europeans and more than twice as likely as Americans to

say that they are financially better off compared with five years ago. And, while people in emerging markets also worry about the economic mobility of their children, they are four times more optimistic about the future for their kids than the Europeans and twice as optimistic as Americans.

In contrast, economic attitudes are particularly gloomy in the four nations polled in the Arab world. Only a third of those surveyed think they are better off than their parents at the same age. A median of only 30% say they are doing well financially. And a median of only 16% believe their children will have an easy time becoming economically better off than themselves.

Tough times have undermined the work ethic in a number of countries among people who are suffering economically. Those who say their personal finances are a mess are far less likely than those who are doing well to believe that most people succeed if they work hard.

The global economic crisis has eroded support for capitalism. In 11 of the 21 nations surveyed, half or fewer now agree with the statement that people are better off in a free market economy even though some people are rich and some are poor. And such backing is down in 9 of 16 nations with comparable data since 2007, before the Great Recession

began. Such disenchantment is particularly acute in Italy (where support for a free market economy is down 23 percentage points), Spain (20 points) and Poland (15 points).

Most People Better Off in Free Market Economy

| | % Completely/mostly agree | | | | | 07-12 Change |
|------------|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|--------------|
| | 2002 | 2007 | 2009 | 2010 | 2012 | |
| | % | % | % | % | % | |
| U.S. | 72 | 70 | 76 | 68 | 67 | -3 |
| Italy | 71 | 73 | 75* | -- | 50 | -23 |
| Spain | -- | 67 | 57 | 62 | 47 | -20 |
| Poland | 44 | 68 | 65 | 68 | 53 | -15 |
| Britain | 66 | 72 | 66 | 64 | 61 | -11 |
| Czech Rep. | 62 | 59 | 63* | -- | 50 | -9 |
| France | 61 | 56 | 57 | 67 | 58 | +2 |
| Germany | 69 | 65 | 61 | 73 | 69 | +4 |
| Greece | -- | -- | -- | -- | 44 | -- |
| Russia | 45 | 53 | 51 | 60 | 47 | -6 |
| Lebanon | 76 | 74 | 64 | 60 | 62 | -12 |
| Pakistan | 50 | 60 | 65 | 57 | 48 | -12 |
| Turkey | 60 | 60 | 60 | 64 | 55 | -5 |
| Jordan | 47 | 47 | 54 | 48 | 43 | -4 |
| Egypt | -- | 50 | 60 | 51 | 50 | 0 |
| Tunisia | -- | -- | -- | -- | 42 | -- |
| Japan | 43 | 49 | 41 | 43 | 38 | -11 |
| China | 70 | 75 | 79 | 84 | 74 | -1 |
| India | -- | -- | -- | -- | 61 | -- |
| Brazil | -- | -- | -- | 75 | 75 | -- |
| Mexico | -- | -- | 52 | 44 | 34 | -- |

* Data from Fall 2009 survey.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q26.

These are among the key findings from a new survey by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project, conducted in 21 countries among 26,210 respondents from March 17 to April 20, 2012.

About the Pew Global Attitudes Project

The *Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project* conducts public opinion surveys around the world on 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 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 principally funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts.

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

Pew Global Attitudes Project team members include Richard Wike (Associate Director), Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Katie Simmons, Jacob Poushter, and Cathy Barker. Other contributors to the project include Pew Research Center staff members James Bell (Director, International Survey Research), Bruce Stokes (Director, Pew Global Economic Attitudes), and Elizabeth Mueller Gross (Vice President), as well as Bruce Drake, Neha Sahgal, Carroll Doherty, and Michael Dimock. Additional members of the team include Mary McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International, and Mike Mokrzycki. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* team regularly consults with survey and policy experts, regional and academic experts, journalists, and policymakers whose expertise provides tremendous guidance in shaping the surveys.

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 |
| Spring 2004 | 9 Nations | 7,765 |
| Spring 2005 | 17 Nations | 17,766 |
| Spring 2006 | 15 Nations | 16,710 |
| Spring 2007 | 47 Publics* | 45,239 |
| Spring 2008 | 24 Nations | 24,717 |
| Spring 2009 | 25 Publics* | 26,397 |
| Fall 2009 | 14 Nations | 14,760 |
| Spring 2010 | 22 Nations | 24,790 |
| Spring 2011 | 23 Publics* | 29,100 |
| Spring 2012 | 21 Nations | 26,210 |

* Includes the Palestinian territories.

The *Pew Global Attitudes Project's* co-chairs are on leave through 2012. The project is co-chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, currently principal, the Albright Stonebridge Group, and by former Senator John C. Danforth, currently partner, Bryan Cave LLP.

All of the project's reports and commentaries are available at www.pewglobal.org. The data are also made available on our website within two years of publication. 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, published by Times Books. A paperback edition of the book was released in May 2007.

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1. The National Report Card

Few Satisfied With Nation's Direction

In the wake of four years of economic turmoil around the world and political upheaval in a number of nations, very few people are satisfied with the way things are going in their country.

In the 21 countries surveyed, only in China (82%), Germany (53%) and Egypt (53%) do more than half of the population say they are content with their nation's direction. And, among Egyptians, such sentiment is actually down 12 percentage points from 2011. People are particularly gloomy in Greece (2%), Spain (10%), Italy (11%) and Pakistan (12%). Even in the U.S. only 29% of the public thinks things overall are going well.

Little Satisfaction With Country Direction

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| U.S. | 41 | -- | 39 | 39 | 29 | 25 | 23 | 36 | 30 | 21 | 29 |
| Britain | 32 | 46 | 38 | 44 | 35 | 30 | 30 | 21 | 31 | 32 | 30 |
| France | 32 | 44 | 32 | 28 | 20 | 22 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 29 |
| Germany | 31 | 25 | 20 | 25 | 29 | 33 | 34 | 43 | 39 | 43 | 53 |
| Spain | -- | 45 | -- | 51 | 50 | 51 | 50 | 21 | 22 | 15 | 10 |
| Italy | 24 | 29 | -- | -- | -- | 16 | -- | 25* | -- | -- | 11 |
| Greece | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 |
| Poland | 9 | -- | -- | 13 | -- | 18 | 42 | 20 | 47 | 30 | 33 |
| Czech Rep. | 36 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 23 | -- | 28* | -- | -- | 14 |
| Russia | 20 | 27 | 26 | 23 | 32 | 36 | 54 | 27 | 34 | 32 | 46 |
| Turkey | 4 | 19 | 40 | 41 | 40 | 39 | 21 | 22 | 38 | 48 | 47 |
| Egypt | -- | -- | -- | -- | 55 | 47 | 40 | 31 | 28 | 65 | 53 |
| Jordan | 21 | 42 | 59 | 69 | 53 | 56 | 49 | 46 | 35 | 44 | 43 |
| Lebanon | 7 | 14 | -- | 40 | -- | 6 | 6 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 15 |
| Tunisia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 20 |
| China | 48 | -- | -- | 72 | 81 | 83 | 86 | 87 | 87 | 85 | 82 |
| India | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 51 | 38 |
| Japan | 12 | -- | -- | -- | 27 | 22 | 23 | 25 | 20 | 25 | 20 |
| Pakistan | 49 | 29 | 54 | 57 | 35 | 39 | 25 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 12 |
| Brazil | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 50 | 52 | 43 |
| Mexico | 16 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 30 | 30 | 20 | 19 | 22 | 34 |

* Data from Fall 2009 survey.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q2.

And the public mood is quite volatile in many societies. Satisfaction with their countries' direction is up 14 points in Russia and 10 points in Germany from last year, but down 13 points in India and 9 points in Brazil. Looking further back, since 2007 positive views of the country's direction have collapsed in Spain (down 41 points) and Pakistan (down 27). But it has improved 20 points in Germany, 15 points in Poland and 10 points in Russia. Notably, only in China have people been relatively positive through most of the last decade.

Publics Downbeat About Economy

The prolonged global economic slump has depressed the public mood about the economy. In only four of 21 countries surveyed does a majority say their economy is doing well. The assessment is particularly rosy in China (83%) and Germany (73%), but also in Brazil (65%) and Turkey (57%). And it is particularly bad in Greece (2%), Italy (6%), Spain (6%), Japan (7%) and Pakistan (9%).

The strongest improvement in public sentiment about the economy since 2011 has been in the U. S., where approval is up 13 points. But still less than a third (31%) of Americans think their economy is doing well.

Few See National Economic Conditions As Good

| | % Very/somewhat good | | | | | | |
|------------|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2002 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| U.S. | 46 | 50 | 20 | 17 | 24 | 18 | 31 |
| Britain | 65 | 69 | 30 | 11 | 20 | 15 | 15 |
| France | 45 | 30 | 19 | 14 | 13 | 17 | 19 |
| Germany | 27 | 63 | 53 | 28 | 44 | 67 | 73 |
| Spain | -- | 65 | 35 | 13 | 13 | 10 | 6 |
| Italy | 36 | 25 | -- | 22* | -- | -- | 6 |
| Greece | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 2 |
| Poland | 7 | 36 | 52 | 29 | 53 | 26 | 29 |
| Czech Rep. | 40 | 41 | -- | 18* | -- | -- | 16 |
| Russia | 13 | 38 | 52 | 20 | 33 | 29 | 32 |
| Turkey | 14 | 46 | 21 | 24 | 34 | 49 | 57 |
| Egypt | -- | 53 | 44 | 27 | 20 | 34 | 27 |
| Jordan | 33 | 44 | 39 | 33 | 30 | 33 | 28 |
| Lebanon | 5 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 12 |
| Tunisia | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 17 |
| Pakistan | 49 | 59 | 41 | 22 | 18 | 12 | 9 |
| China | 52 | 82 | 82 | 88 | 91 | 88 | 83 |
| India | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 56 | 49 |
| Japan | 6 | 28 | 13 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 7 |
| Brazil | -- | -- | -- | -- | 62 | 54 | 65 |
| Mexico | 31 | 51 | 36 | 30 | 24 | 30 | 35 |

* Data from Fall 2009 survey.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q14.

The contrast in public opinion since 2007, immediately before the economic crisis hit, is striking, not only in its magnitude but also because it is a worldwide phenomenon. Confidence

in the economy is down 59 percentage points in Spain, 54 points in Britain, 50 points in Pakistan, 26 in Egypt, 19 in the U.S. and 16 in Mexico in the last five years. Bucking this trend is Turkey, where those regarding the economy as good is up 11 points since the year before the crisis and Germany, up 10 points.

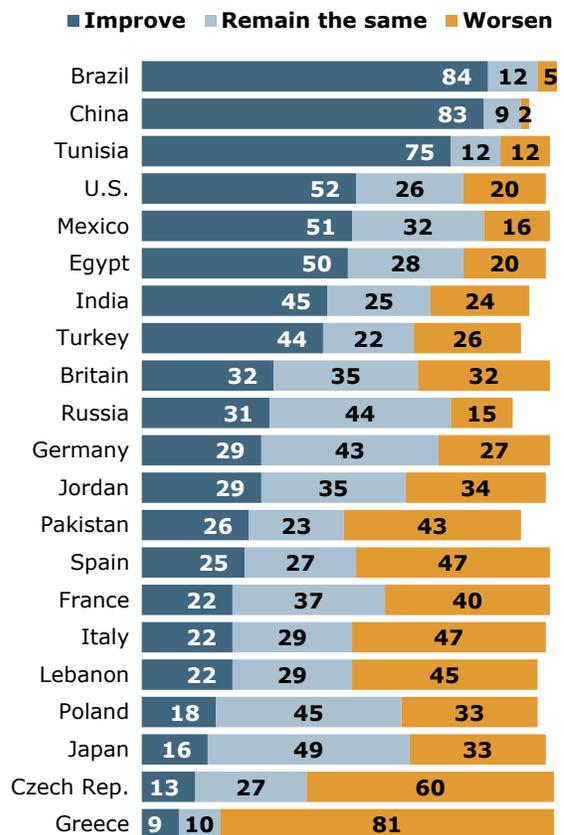
Looking back over the last decade, only in China among the countries consistently surveyed, has the public been upbeat about the economy for the entire period. The economic sentiment among Germans, Poles, Russians and Turks has been on a roller coaster ride.

Some Optimism about the Future

In only six of the 21 nations surveyed do half or more of the population think national economic conditions will improve over the next 12 months. This includes very optimistic Brazilians (84%), Chinese (83%) and Tunisians (75%) and relatively optimistic Americans (52%), Mexicans (51%) and Egyptians (50%). In addition, a plurality of Indians (45%) and Turks (44%) see a better economy on the horizon.

But in six countries majorities or pluralities think economic conditions will worsen, including 81% of Greeks and 60% of Czechs.

Over Next 12 Months, Economy Will...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q15.

Blame the Government

Among those who think the economy is doing poorly, people in 16 of 21 countries fault their own government, some overwhelmingly so. Particularly angry at their leadership are the Pakistanis (95% blame the government as a primary or secondary culprit), Indians (92%), the Mexicans (91%), the Japanese (91%), the Czechs (91%) and the Poles (90%).

Young people in Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Tunisia, Mexico, Brazil and Japan tend to blame the government. And in Britain, France and the Czech Republic, women are more likely than men to blame the government for the economic crisis.

Banks and financial institutions were frequently – in Spain (78%), France (74%) and Germany (74%) – seen as the culprit behind the poor performance of national economies. And in two instances – France and Spain – significantly more of the public blamed the banks than blamed the government. There is also significant criticism directed at financial institutions in Jordan (53%) and Egypt (40%).

A quarter or more blame the U.S. in Egypt (32%), Pakistan (32%), Jordan (31%), Mexico (30%), Turkey (28%) and China (25%). Meanwhile, the Czechs (39%) and the French (37%) also criticize the European Union.

Notably, in seven countries people blame themselves second only to their governments for their current economic troubles. The most self-critical are the Tunisians (68%), the Indians (64%) and the Brazilians (58%).

Who's to Blame for Current Economic Problems?

| | Our gov't | Banks, financial institutions | U.S. | EU | Our- selves |
|------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|------|----|----------------|
| | % | % | % | % | % |
| Britain | 67 | 69 | 10 | 16 | 19 |
| France | 59 | 74 | 10 | 37 | 18 |
| Germany | 70 | 74 | 12 | 25 | 9 |
| Spain | 59 | 78 | 8 | 19 | 26 |
| Italy | 84 | 58 | 2 | 15 | 19 |
| Greece | 87 | 39 | 4 | 19 | 42 |
| Poland | 90 | 39 | 5 | 28 | 15 |
| Czech Rep. | 91 | 27 | 5 | 39 | 21 |
| Russia | 82 | 28 | 8 | 3 | 22 |
| Turkey | 76 | 25 | 28 | 15 | 19 |
| Egypt | 73 | 40 | 32 | 11 | 35 |
| Jordan | 72 | 53 | 31 | 7 | 21 |
| Lebanon | 81 | 26 | 24 | 2 | 35 |
| Tunisia | 78 | 17 | 7 | 3 | 68 |
| Pakistan | 95 | 10 | 32 | 2 | 33 |
| China | 56 | 35 | 25 | 8 | 13 |
| India | 92 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 64 |
| Japan | 91 | 30 | 11 | 5 | 46 |
| Brazil | 86 | 29 | 7 | 4 | 58 |
| Mexico | 91 | 29 | 30 | 4 | 27 |

Asked only of people who said economy was "bad" in Q14.

Total adds to more than 100% because of multiple responses.

"Who is most to blame for (survey country's) current economic problems? Is it..." & "Who is second most to blame for (survey country's) current economic problems?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q16 & Q17.

2. The Personal Report Card

Personal Economic Situation Better Than Country's

People feel much better about the state of their personal economic situation than they do about national economic conditions. In 16 of 21 countries people are significantly more likely to say their economic condition is good than to say their country's economy is doing well.

This is particularly true in Spain (51 percentage point difference), Britain (49 points) and France (46 points). Only in China are people far more upbeat about the national economy than they are about their own finances.

Among those who feel the most satisfied about their own economic well-being include the Brazilians (75%), the Germans (74%) and the Chinese (69%). If there was any doubt that a college education pays off: in 15 nations, people with a college degree were more satisfied with their economic situation than were those who did not have a college education.

Personal Economic Situation Better than the Country's

| | National economic situation | % Good Personal economic situation | Difference |
|------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|
| | % | % | |
| Spain | 6 | 57 | +51 |
| Britain | 15 | 64 | +49 |
| France | 19 | 65 | +46 |
| Pakistan | 9 | 51 | +42 |
| Tunisia | 17 | 56 | +39 |
| U.S. | 31 | 68 | +37 |
| Italy | 6 | 41 | +35 |
| Czech Rep. | 16 | 50 | +34 |
| Japan | 7 | 34 | +27 |
| Mexico | 35 | 52 | +17 |
| Poland | 29 | 45 | +16 |
| India | 49 | 64 | +15 |
| Russia | 32 | 47 | +15 |
| Greece | 2 | 17 | +15 |
| Lebanon | 12 | 26 | +14 |
| Brazil | 65 | 75 | +10 |
| Jordan | 28 | 33 | +5 |
| Turkey | 57 | 60 | +3 |
| Germany | 73 | 74 | +1 |
| Egypt | 27 | 23 | -4 |
| China | 83 | 69 | -14 |

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q14 & Q18.

Nevertheless, the global economic crisis has exacted a heavy toll on some people's perception of their personal economic situation. In five of the 15 nations where there is comparable data, people's sense of their own finances has deteriorated to a significant degree since 2008, especially in Pakistan (down 19 points), Poland (down 18 points) and Spain (down 11 points). The greatest improvements in awareness of individual economic wellbeing since 2008 have been in Turkey (up 20 points) and Germany (up seven points).

Few Better Off Than Five Years Ago

People may think their personal situation is better than economic conditions in their nation, but only in Brazil (72%) and China (70%) do large majorities think their families are better off than they were five years ago. On balance, Indians (50%) and Turks (43%) also say their situations have improved.

However, majorities or pluralities in 9 nations say their family financial situation has deteriorated. Solid majorities hold this view in Greece (81%), Spain (60%) and Pakistan (57%), as do at least four-in-ten in Lebanon, Italy, France, Britain, the Czech Republic, Japan, Egypt and Poland.

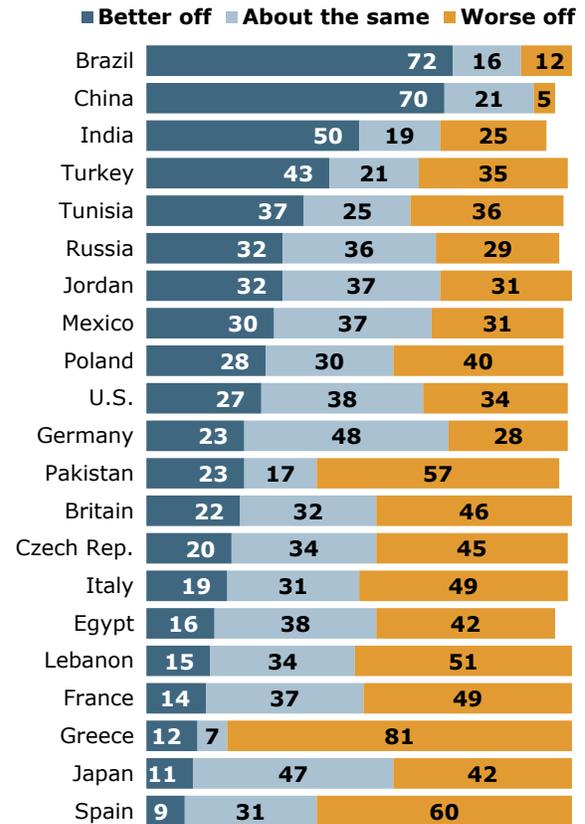
Grim Prospects for the Kids

Faith in upward economic mobility is abysmal all over the world. Only in China (57%) does a majority believe that it will be easy for young people today to become wealthier or to get a better job than their parents. The Europeans are the most pessimistic about their children's chances of climbing the economic ladder.

Eight-in-ten or more in Britain, Japan, Lebanon, Pakistan, Egypt, the U.S., Poland, Germany and the Czech Republic say it is difficult for young people to become as economically successful as their parents.

Such pessimism is particularly strong in Greece, where 73% say it will be *very* difficult for today's kids to advance economically, Spain (69% *very* difficult) and Pakistan (65% *very* difficult).

Compared to Five Years Ago, Are You Financially...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q20.

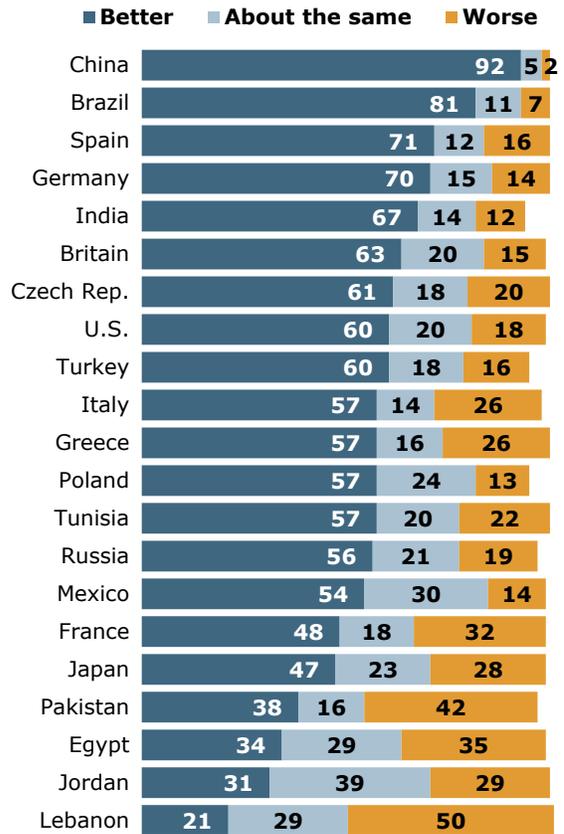
Doing Better than the Last Generation

Despite their gloom about their current economic situation and their pessimism about their children's prospects, people generally believe that they are better off than their parents. Majorities in 14 of the 21 countries and pluralities in three more think they are doing better than the previous generation.

Those most pleased with how far they have come economically are the Chinese (92%) and the Brazilians (81%). Even 71% of the Spanish, whose economic mood is among the worst in the world, whose economic confidence has fallen more than any other country in the wake of the global downturn and who are among the most pessimistic about prospects for the next generation, still recognize they have come a long way.

But young people ages 18-to-29 in Britain, France, Spain, Russia, Italy and Greece are much less likely than those 50 and older to think they have a better standard of living than their parents. Nevertheless, in Mexico and Tunisia, those under 30 are more likely to think they have a better standard of living than their parents.

Standard of Living Compared to Parents at Same Age



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q64b.

3. Reality Check

Perceptions Vs. Experience

Economic Perceptions Vs. the Economic Record

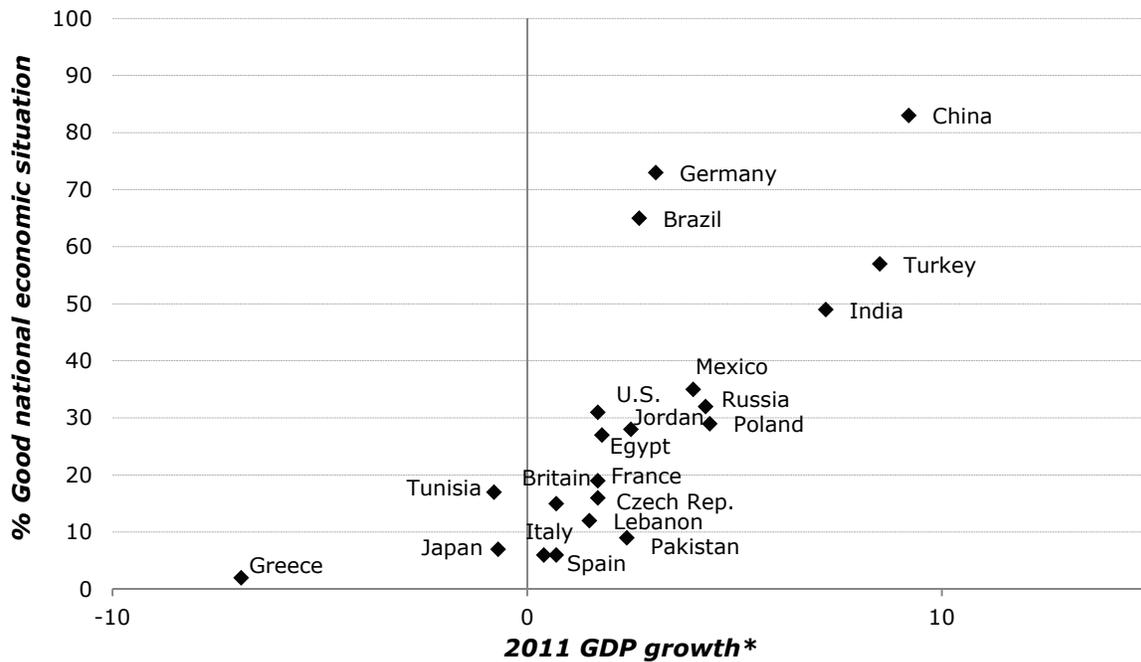
| | Better off financially than five years ago % | 2007-2011 average GDP growth* % | Good current national economic conditions % | 2011 GDP growth* % | Economy will improve over next 12 months % | 2012 GDP growth projections* % |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| U.S. | 27 | 0.6 | 31 | 1.7 | 52 | 2.1 |
| Britain | 22 | 0.1 | 15 | 0.7 | 32 | 0.8 |
| France | 14 | 0.5 | 19 | 1.7 | 22 | 0.5 |
| Germany | 23 | 1.1 | 73 | 3.1 | 29 | 0.6 |
| Spain | 9 | 0.3 | 6 | 0.7 | 25 | -1.8 |
| Italy | 19 | -0.5 | 6 | 0.4 | 22 | -1.9 |
| Greece | 12 | -2.1 | 2 | -6.9 | 9 | -4.7 |
| Poland | 28 | 4.4 | 29 | 4.4 | 18 | 2.6 |
| Czech Rep. | 20 | 1.7 | 16 | 1.7 | 13 | 0.1 |
| Russia | 32 | 2.9 | 32 | 4.3 | 31 | 4.0 |
| Turkey | 43 | 3.6 | 57 | 8.5 | 44 | 2.3 |
| Egypt | 16 | 5.2 | 27 | 1.8 | 50 | 1.5 |
| Jordan | 32 | 5.1 | 28 | 2.5 | 29 | 2.8 |
| Lebanon | 15 | 6.8 | 12 | 1.5 | 22 | 3.0 |
| Tunisia | 37 | 3.2 | 17 | -0.8 | 75 | 2.2 |
| Pakistan | 23 | 3.7 | 9 | 2.4 | 26 | 3.4 |
| China | 70 | 10.5 | 83 | 9.2 | 83 | 8.2 |
| India | 50 | 8.1 | 49 | 7.2 | 45 | 6.9 |
| Japan | 11 | -0.1 | 7 | -0.7 | 16 | 2.0 |
| Brazil | 72 | 4.2 | 65 | 2.7 | 84 | 3.0 |
| Mexico | 30 | 1.5 | 35 | 4.0 | 51 | 3.6 |

* Percent change in real GDP. Data from the World Economic Outlook Database, International Monetary Fund, April 2012.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q14, Q15, & Q20.

The public's retrospective perception of the economy is generally in line with economic experience. Seven-in-ten Chinese (70%) say they are better off than they were five years ago. And China experienced the fastest growth over the last half decade (averaging 10.5% annually from 2007 to 2011) among the 21 countries surveyed by the Pew Research Center. Similarly, 50% of Indians say they are better off and India averaged 8.1% growth over that period. More than seven-in-ten (72%) Brazilians say economic times are better now and Brazil averaged 4.2% growth over the last five years.

Economic Perceptions Match Reality



* Percent change in real GDP. Data from the World Economic Outlook Database, International Monetary Fund, April 2012.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q14.

There is a strong correlation between recent economic experience and people's perception of their current national economic situation. Nearly three-quarters of Germans (73%) are satisfied with how the Germany economy is doing, reflecting an International Monetary Fund report of 3.1% growth last year. Conversely, only 6% of the Spanish give a good grade to their economy, which grew by only 0.7% in 2011.

There is a similar pattern with expectations about the economy over the next 12 months. More than eight-in-ten Chinese (83%) think their economy is going to improve over the next year. And the International Monetary Fund agrees, projecting a robust 8.2% growth.

4. The Casualties: Faith in Hard Work and Capitalism

Does Hard Work Lead to Success?

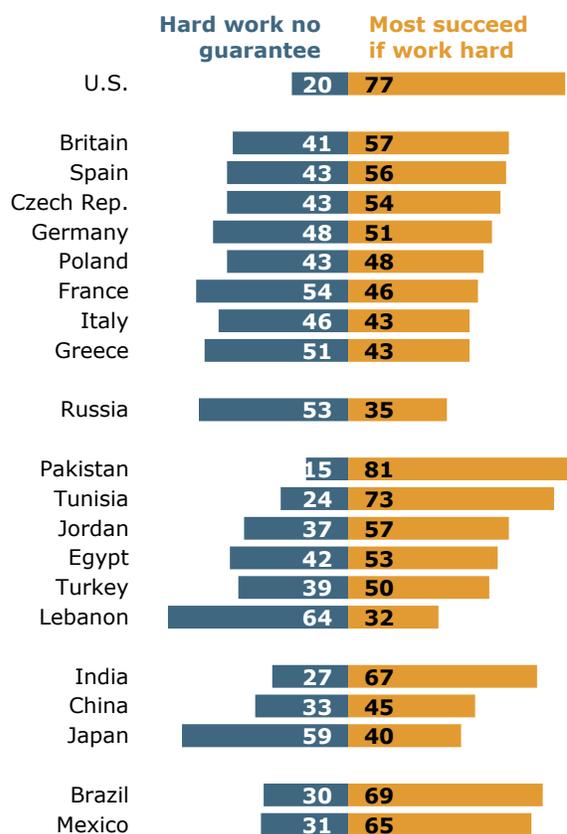
The idea that hard work leads to material success is no longer, if it ever was, a uniquely Western value.

Half or more in 13 of the 21 nations surveyed believe that most people can succeed if they are willing to work hard. This includes Pakistan (81%) and the U.S. (77%). It also includes Tunisia (73%), Brazil (69%), India (67%) and Mexico (65%).

But faith in the work ethic is particularly weak in Lebanon, where only 32% of the public anticipates rewards from hard work, and in Russia (35%), Japan (40%), Italy (43%) and Greece (43%), all countries that have suffered greatly from the recent economic downturn. There is also little confidence in hard work in China (45%), despite the fact that it has economically outperformed every country in this Global Attitudes survey.

The Germans are beneficiaries of a relatively strong economy in recent years and the people most other Europeans think are the hardest workers in Europe (*See the recent Global Attitudes report “European Unity on the Rocks,” released May 29, 2012*). But Germans are divided about the value of hard work: 51% think hard work leads to success, 48% think it is no guarantee. West Germans are more likely to believe in the rewards of labor than are East Germans, who have in recent years experienced higher unemployment than their western counterparts.

Views of Hard Work and Success



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q84.

Those who have had personal economic achievement in life tend to believe that hard work leads to success. High income individuals, especially in Britain, Russia and Egypt, are significantly more likely than low income earners in those countries to say most people can get ahead if they apply themselves. However, there is no meaningful difference in such attitudes between the rich and the poor in Brazil, Turkey and Tunisia, where half or more of the population values hard work whatever their income.

Meanwhile, people facing hard times in Europe and Japan, but notably not elsewhere, have lost faith in the work ethic. Half or more of those who say their personal economic situation is not good also think hard work is no guarantee of success in Japan (65%), France (63%), Germany (62%) Britain (53%), Greece (53%), Poland (53%) and the Czech Republic (52%). Notably, however, in most countries outside the industrial world the work ethic has not lost its appeal, even among those who are suffering economically. In Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, India, Pakistan, Brazil and Mexico, half or more of those who say their personal finances are not faring well still believe that hard work can bring economic success.

Capitalism Less Appealing

Faith in capitalism is another victim of the Great Recession. In just 13 of the 21 nations surveyed, half or more agree with the

Higher Income More Likely to Believe Hard Work Equals Success

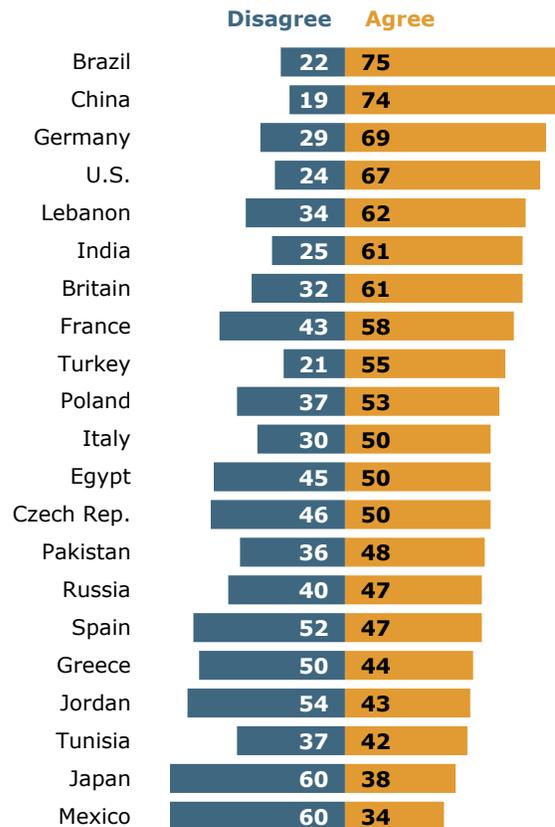
% Saying most can succeed if work hard

| | High income | Middle income | Low income | High-low gap |
|---------|-------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| | % | % | % | |
| Britain | 68 | 57 | 49 | +19 |
| Russia | 45 | 35 | 26 | +19 |
| Egypt | 59 | 60 | 43 | +16 |
| Germany | 57 | 53 | 41 | +16 |
| U.S. | 84 | 79 | 70 | +14 |
| Greece | 54 | 45 | 40 | +14 |
| India | 74 | 62 | 64 | +10 |
| China | 53 | 42 | 44 | +9 |

*Only countries with significant differences shown.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q84.

Are People Better Off in Free Market Economy?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q26.

statement that people are better off in a free market economy even though some people are rich and some are poor.

Support for capitalism is greatest in Brazil (75%), China (74%), Germany (69%) (although East Germans are less supportive than West Germans) and the U.S. (67%). The biggest skeptics of the free market can be found in Mexico (34%) and Japan (38%).

But in nine of the 16 countries for which there is trend data since 2007, before the financial crisis began, support for capitalism is down, with the greatest declines in Italy (down 23 percentage points) and Spain (down 20 points).

In most countries, people's personal economic experience shapes their view of the free market. Those who are suffering are less likely to think people are better off under capitalism than are those who are well off. This is particularly the case in Russia (a 31 percentage point gap), Poland (30 points), China (26 points) and Japan (25 points).

In the U.S. and in four of the eight European countries surveyed, men are more likely than women to think people are better off in a free market economy. There is similarly disproportionate male support for capitalism in Turkey and Tunisia. And in 12 of 18 countries, people with a college education are more likely than those without a college degree to back the free market system.

Economy's Victims Less Likely to Support Free Markets

% Agree people better off in free market economy

If personal economic situation is...

| | Good | Bad | Diff |
|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| | % | % | |
| Russia | 63 | 32 | -31 |
| Poland | 69 | 39 | -30 |
| China | 83 | 57 | -26 |
| Japan | 55 | 30 | -25 |
| France | 65 | 42 | -23 |
| Jordan | 57 | 35 | -22 |
| Germany | 75 | 54 | -21 |
| Britain | 69 | 49 | -20 |
| Czech Rep. | 60 | 40 | -20 |
| Mexico | 43 | 23 | -20 |
| Egypt | 64 | 45 | -19 |
| Pakistan | 58 | 39 | -19 |
| India | 69 | 53 | -16 |
| Tunisia | 49 | 33 | -16 |
| Turkey | 61 | 46 | -15 |
| Greece | 56 | 41 | -15 |
| U.S. | 71 | 59 | -12 |
| Brazil | 78 | 67 | -11 |
| Spain | 51 | 40 | -11 |

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q18 & Q26.

The link between the work ethic and support for capitalism, discussed by German sociologist Max Weber, is borne out by the survey. In 14 of 21 countries, those who have faith that hard work leads to economic success are also more likely to think people are better off in a market economy. This is particularly the case in Britain, U.S., Russia, the Czech Republic and China.

Those With Faith in Hard Work More Likely to Support Capitalism

% Agree people better off in free market economy

| | Most succeed if work hard | Hard work no guarantee | Diff |
|------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| | % | % | |
| Britain | 71 | 49 | -22 |
| U.S. | 72 | 52 | -20 |
| Russia | 60 | 40 | -20 |
| Czech Rep. | 59 | 39 | -20 |
| China | 87 | 69 | -18 |
| Poland | 60 | 44 | -16 |
| Pakistan | 52 | 36 | -16 |
| France | 64 | 51 | -13 |
| Germany | 75 | 64 | -11 |
| Greece | 50 | 39 | -11 |
| Japan | 44 | 33 | -11 |
| Mexico | 38 | 27 | -11 |
| Egypt | 54 | 45 | -9 |
| Spain | 50 | 41 | -9 |

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q26 & Q84.

5. The Winners and Losers

Emerging Economies Are Upbeat

Emerging economies such as Brazil, China, India and Turkey are upbeat about their personal and national economic situation. They generally feel they are better off than they were five years ago and that they are doing better than their parents. Nevertheless, they are divided over whether the economy is going to improve in the near future and in three of four countries most are pessimistic about their kids' future.

Emerging Economies: Generally Positive Economic Attitudes

| | Standard of living better than parents at same age | Better off financially compared to five years ago | Good national economic situation | Good personal economic situation | Economy will improve over next 12 months | Easy for young person to get better job/become wealthier than their parents |
|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Brazil | 81 | 72 | 65 | 75 | 84 | 40 |
| China | 92 | 70 | 83 | 69 | 83 | 57 |
| India | 67 | 50 | 49 | 64 | 45 | 30 |
| Turkey | 60 | 43 | 57 | 60 | 44 | 30 |
| MEDIAN | 74 | 60 | 61 | 67 | 64 | 35 |

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4, Q14, Q15, Q18, Q20 & Q64b.

The Chinese, in particular, are quite positive about their economic situation, with 92% saying they are better off than the previous generation, 83% are satisfied with current national economic conditions, 70% feel they are financially more prosperous than they were five years ago and 69% are happy with their own personal economic circumstances. But the Brazilians are even more upbeat when it comes to their personal finances (75%), and 72% say they are better off financially than five years ago. In contrast, the Turks and Indians, while positive, are generally less optimistic across a range of indicators than are their emerging market counterparts.

Thinking about the future, while strong majorities of Brazilians (84%) and Chinese (83%) think the economy will improve over the next 12 months, only a plurality of Indians (45%) and Turks (44%) agree. Regarding their children's future, only in China (57%) does a majority think the next generation will have an easy time exceeding the well-being of their parents. And the median for Brazil, China, India and Turkey is a more pessimistic 35%. Nevertheless, taken together the four emerging market countries are much more optimistic than Americans (only

14% think their kids will have an easy time climbing the economic ladder) or Europeans (a median of 9%).

Brazilians (69%) and Indians (67%) are among the strongest believers that hard work leads to success. But the Turks (50%) and the Chinese (45%) are more skeptical.

Brazilians (75%), Chinese (74%) and Indians (61%) are among those with the greatest faith in capitalism. Turks (55%) are slightly less committed to the free market.

As might be expected, people in emerging markets who have higher incomes are generally more positive in their economic outlook, with some notable exceptions. Upper-income Brazilians and Indians are much more likely to say that their economy is doing well than are their low income compatriots. But there is no effective difference in assessment of the economy between low-income and high-income Chinese or Turks. And, given the recent relative success of their economies, it may not be surprising that Indians and Turks who are well off are particularly supportive of the current free market system.

And the Rich Are Particularly Upbeat, Especially in India

Difference between attitudes of high income and low income people

| | Standard of living better than parents at same age | Better off financially compared to five years ago | Good national economic situation | Good personal economic situation | Economy will improve over next 12 months | Better off in free market economy | Most people can succeed if work hard | Easy for young person to get better job/become wealthier than their parents |
|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Brazil | +2 | +6 | +17 | +19 | +3 | +10 | +1 | +1 |
| China | +5 | +6 | +1 | +11 | +1 | +8 | +9 | +9 |
| India | +15 | +13 | +14 | +25 | +13 | +21 | +10 | +9 |
| Turkey | -8 | 0 | -2 | +8 | +7 | +20 | -4 | +12 |

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4, Q14, Q15, Q18, Q20, Q26, Q64b & Q84.

The difference in economic attitudes between people with high incomes and people with low incomes is most notable in India, where the rich are markedly more satisfied than the poor as measured by a range of indicators. By a margin of 25 percentage points, high-income Indians are more satisfied than low-income Indians with their personal economic situation. The rich in India are more likely, by 13 points, to say they are better off than they were five years ago. By 10 points they are more likely than the less well off to subscribe to the belief that hard work leads to success. And by nine points, they are more likely to say that their children can do even better financially than their parents.

Among the 21 countries surveyed, Mexico and Russia are also often considered emerging economies by financial analysts. But, in terms of the economic attitudes of their populations, Mexico and Russia have little in common with Brazil, China, India and Turkey. Just over half of Mexicans and Russians think they are better off than their parents, compared with a median of nearly three-in-four Brazilians, Chinese, Indians and Turks. Similarly, about half of the Mexicans and Russians say their personal economic situation is good, compared with a median of two-in-three Brazilians, Chinese, Indians and Turks. And only about a third of Mexicans and Russians believe their country's economy is doing well and that they are better off financially compared with five years ago. A median of about three-fifths in Brazil, China, India and Turkey think they are doing better and say their nation's economy is doing well.

The Arab World is Downbeat

The general economic mood is particularly grim in the Arab nations surveyed, except in Tunisia.

Strong majorities in Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt say their standard of living has either not improved or gotten worse over the last generation. In contrast, 57% of all Tunisians think their lives are better than that of their parents.

Majorities in Egypt (76%), Lebanon (73%) and Jordan (64%) also think their personal economic situation is bad. But only 43% of Tunisians agree.

Differences in economic attitudes in Lebanon between religious groups are particularly notable. Sunni and Shia Muslims are more likely than Christians to say that their personal economic conditions are bad. Sunni are much more likely than Shia or Christians to claim that they are worse off than their parents.

In all four Arab countries surveyed people without a college education are far more likely than those with a college education to say that their own financial circumstances are bad. Notably, only in Tunisia is there a generation gap with regard to personal financial circumstances. Younger Tunisians and Lebanese, those 18-to-29 years of age, are significantly more upbeat about their own economic situation than are people 50 years of age and older. And people in all the Arab countries surveyed overwhelmingly believe that it will be difficult for their children to get a better job or to become wealthier than their parents.

The Lebanese in particular doubt the value of hard work. Nearly two-thirds (64%) say it is no guarantee of economic success. The Jordanians question capitalism: more than half (54%) say people are not better off in a market economy.

Economic Outlook Bad in Arab World

| | Standard of living worse than parents at same age | Worse off financially compared to five years ago | Bad national econ. situation | Bad personal econ. situation | Economy will worsen over next 12 months | Very difficult to get a better job/become wealthier than parents | Hard work no guarantee of success | Not better off in free market economy |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Egypt | 35 | 42 | 71 | 76 | 20 | 44 | 42 | 45 |
| Jordan | 29 | 31 | 70 | 64 | 34 | 40 | 37 | 54 |
| Lebanon | 50 | 51 | 88 | 73 | 45 | 48 | 64 | 34 |
| <i>Christian</i> | 43 | 33 | 83 | 61 | 31 | 33 | 56 | 38 |
| <i>Sunni</i> | 70 | 76 | 92 | 83 | 65 | 54 | 65 | 36 |
| <i>Shia</i> | 42 | 53 | 94 | 82 | 47 | 64 | 70 | 29 |
| Tunisia | 22 | 36 | 83 | 43 | 12 | 41 | 24 | 37 |
| MEDIAN | 32 | 39 | 77 | 69 | 27 | 43 | 40 | 41 |

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4, Q14, Q15, Q18, Q20, Q26, Q64b & Q84.

Survey Methods

About the 2012 Pew Global Attitudes Survey

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

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

| | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Country: | Brazil |
| Sample design: | Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Brazil's five regions and proportional to population size and urban/rural population |
| Mode: | Face-to-face adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | Portuguese |
| Fieldwork dates: | March 20 – April 19, 2012 |
| Sample size: | 800 |
| Margin of Error: | ±5.1 percentage points |
| Representative: | Adult population |
| | |
| Country: | Britain |
| Sample design: | Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all telephone households (roughly 98% of all British households) |
| Mode: | Telephone adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | English |
| Fieldwork dates: | March 19 – April 15, 2012 |
| Sample size: | 1,018 |
| Margin of Error: | ±3.3 percentage points |
| Representative: | Telephone households (including cell phone-only households) (roughly 98% of all British households) |

| | |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Country: | China |
| Sample design: | Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by China's three regional-economic zones (which include all provinces except Tibet, Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Macao) with disproportional sampling of the urban population. Twelve cities, 12 towns and 12 villages were sampled covering central, east, and west China. The cities sampled were Beijing, Shanghai, Qingdao, Nanjing, Haikou, Qinhuangdao, Wuhan, Shangqui, Xiangtan, Neijiang, Guilin, Chongqing. The towns covered were Zhangjiagang, Suzhou, Jiangsu; Dashiqiao, Yingkou, Liaoning; Jimo, Qingdao, Shandong; Gaoan Yichun, Jiangxi; Dali, DaliState, Yunnan; Shaowu, Nanping, Fujian; Xintai, Taian, Shandong; Gaobeidian, Baoding, Hebei; Ji'an, Tonghua, Jilin; Zaoyang, Xiangyang, Hubei; Guiping, Guigang, Guangxi; Yicheng, Xiangyang, Hubei. Two or three villages near each of these towns were sampled. |
| Mode: | Face-to-face adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | Chinese (Mandarin, Hubei, Shandong, Chongqing, Hebei, Liaoning, Guangxi, Shanghai, Jilin, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Henan, Yunnan, Jiangsu, Hunan, and Hainan dialects) |
| Fieldwork dates: | March 18 – April 15, 2012 |
| Sample size: | 3,177 |
| Margin of Error: | ±4.3 percentage points |
| Representative: | Disproportionately urban (the sample is 55% urban, China's population is 50% urban). The sample represents roughly 64% of the adult population. |
| Note: | Data cited are from the Horizon Consultancy Group. |

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Country: | Czech Republic |
| Sample design: | Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample representative of all adults who own a cell phone (roughly 91% of adults age 18 and older) |
| Mode: | Telephone adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | Czech |
| Fieldwork dates: | March 17 – April 2, 2012 |
| Sample size: | 1,000 |
| Margin of Error: | ±3.4 percentage points |
| Representative: | Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 91% of adults age 18 and older) |

Country: **Egypt**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorates (excluding Frontier governorates for security reasons – about 2% of the population) proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 19 – April 10, 2012
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.2 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding Frontier governorates or about 2% of the population)

Country: **France**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample representative of all telephone households (roughly 99% of all French households) with quotas for gender, age and occupation and proportional to region size and urban/rural population
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: French
Fieldwork dates: March 20 – March 31, 2012
Sample size: 1,004
Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phone-only households) (roughly 99% of all French households)

Country: **Germany**
Sample design: Random Last Two Digit Dial (RL(2)D) probability sample representative all landline telephone households (roughly 91% of all German households) stratified by administrative districts proportional to population size and community size
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: German
Fieldwork dates: March 19 – April 2, 2012
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (excluding cell phone-only households [8%] and households without telephones [1%])

Country: **Greece**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and proportional to population size and urban/rural population excluding the islands in the Aegean and Ionian Seas (roughly 6% of the population)
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Greek
Fieldwork dates: March 20 – April 9, 2012
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±3.7 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding the islands in the Aegean and Ionian Seas – roughly 6% of the population)

Country: **India**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample in 13 of the 15 most populous states (Kerala and Assam were excluded), plus the Union Territory of Delhi (86% of the adult population); disproportional sampling of the urban population (sample 50% urban/population 28% urban)
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Kannad, Telugu, Gujarati, Marathi, Oriya
Fieldwork dates: March 19 – April 19, 2012
Sample size: 4,018
Margin of Error: ±3.9 percentage points
Representative: Disproportionately urban. The data was weighted to reflect the actual urban/rural distribution in India. Sample covers roughly 86% of the Indian population.

Country: **Italy**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by four regions and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Italian
Fieldwork dates: March 19 – April 10, 2012
Sample size: 1,074
Margin of Error: ±4.4 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Japan**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all landline telephone households stratified by region and population size
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Japanese
Fieldwork dates: March 20 – April 12, 2012
Sample size: 700
Margin of Error: ±4.1 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (excluding cell phone-only households [roughly 9%] and households with no telephones [roughly 5%])

Country: **Jordan**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and Jordan's 12 governorates and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 19 – April 10, 2012
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.8 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Lebanon**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Lebanon's seven major regions (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 19 – April 10, 2012
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.2 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Mexico**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: March 20 – April 2, 2012
Sample size: 1,200
Margin of Error: ±3.8 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Pakistan**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample of all four provinces stratified by province and the urban/rural population. (The Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir were excluded for security reasons, as were areas of instability in Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] – roughly 18% of the population.)
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Urdu, Pashto, Punjabi, Sindhi, Hindko, Saraiki, Brahvi, Balochi
Fieldwork dates: March 28 – April 13, 2012
Sample size: 1,206
Margin of Error: ±4.2 percentage points
Representative: Sample is disproportionately urban, but data are weighted to reflect the actual urban/rural distribution in Pakistan. Sample covers roughly 82% of the adult population.

Country: **Poland**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Poland's 16 provinces and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Polish
Fieldwork dates: March 24 – April 16, 2012
Sample size: 1,001
Margin of Error: ±3.7 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Russia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight regions (excluding a few remote areas in the northern and eastern parts of the country and Chechnya) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Russian
Fieldwork dates: March 19 – April 4, 2012
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±3.6 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

| | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Country: | Spain |
| Sample design: | Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of telephone households (about 97% of Spanish households) stratified by region and proportional to population size |
| Mode: | Telephone adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | Spanish/Castilian |
| Fieldwork dates: | March 20 – April 2, 2012 |
| Sample size: | 1,000 |
| Margin of Error: | ±3.2 percentage points |
| Representative: | Telephone households (including cell phone-only households) (about 97% of Spanish households) |
| Country: | Tunisia |
| Sample design: | Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and proportional to population size and urban/rural population |
| Mode: | Face-to-face adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | Tunisian Arabic |
| Fieldwork dates: | March 22 – April 20, 2012 |
| Sample size: | 1,000 |
| Margin of Error: | ±3.9 percentage points |
| Representative: | Adult population |
| Country: | Turkey |
| Sample design: | Multi-stage cluster sample in all 26 regions (based on geographical location and level of development [NUTS 2]) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population |
| Mode: | Face-to-face adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | Turkish |
| Fieldwork dates: | March 20 – April 11, 2012 |
| Sample size: | 1,001 |
| Margin of Error: | ±5.2 percentage points |
| Representative: | Adult population |

| | |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Country: | United States |
| Sample design: | Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all telephone households stratified by county |
| Mode: | Telephone adults 18 plus |
| Languages: | English, Spanish |
| Fieldwork dates: | March 20 – April 4, 2012 |
| Sample size: | 1,011 |
| Margin of Error: | ±3.5 percentage points |
| Representative: | Telephone households (including cell phone-only households) |

Pew Global Attitudes Project
2012 Spring Survey Topline Results
July 12, 2012 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples except in China. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers. When multiple responses are allowed, totals may add to more than 100%.
- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate topline. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Spring, 2011 survey in Pakistan was fielded before the death of Osama bin Laden (April 10 – April 26), while the Late Spring, 2011 survey was conducted afterwards (May 8 – May 15).
- Trends from India prior to 2011 are not shown because those results were based on less-representative samples of the population. Since 2011, the samples have been more representative of the Indian population.
- Trends from Brazil prior to 2010 are not shown because those results were based on a less-representative sample of the population. Since 2010, the samples have been more representative of the Brazilian population.
- Trends from Egypt in 2002 are not shown because those results were based on a less-representative sample of the population. Since 2006, the samples have been more representative of the Egyptian population.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2012 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

| | | Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today? | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | Satisfied | Dissatisfied | DK/Refused | Total |
| United States | Spring, 2012 | 29 | 64 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 21 | 73 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 30 | 62 | 8 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 30 | 64 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 36 | 61 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 23 | 70 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 25 | 71 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2006 | 29 | 65 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2005 | 39 | 57 | 5 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2004 | 39 | 55 | 6 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 41 | 55 | 4 | 100 |
| Britain | Spring, 2012 | 30 | 65 | 5 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 32 | 61 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 31 | 63 | 7 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 29 | 64 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 21 | 76 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 30 | 65 | 5 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 30 | 66 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2006 | 35 | 58 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2005 | 44 | 51 | 5 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2004 | 38 | 58 | 4 | 100 |
| | May, 2003 | 46 | 49 | 5 | 100 |
| | March, 2003 | 30 | 63 | 6 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 32 | 64 | 4 | 100 |
| France | Spring, 2012 | 29 | 71 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 25 | 75 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 26 | 74 | 0 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 32 | 67 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 27 | 73 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 29 | 71 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 22 | 78 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2006 | 20 | 80 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2005 | 28 | 71 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2004 | 32 | 68 | 0 | 100 |
| | May, 2003 | 44 | 56 | 0 | 100 |
| | March, 2003 | 31 | 67 | 2 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 32 | 67 | 1 | 100 |

| | | Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today? | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | Satisfied | Dissatisfied | DK/Refused | Total |
| Germany | Spring, 2012 | 53 | 45 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 43 | 54 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 39 | 59 | 2 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 48 | 50 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 43 | 54 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 34 | 63 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 33 | 66 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2006 | 29 | 67 | 5 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2005 | 25 | 73 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2004 | 20 | 78 | 2 | 100 |
| | May, 2003 | 25 | 73 | 2 | 100 |
| | March, 2003 | 18 | 79 | 3 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 31 | 66 | 3 | 100 |
| Spain | Spring, 2012 | 10 | 88 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 15 | 83 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 22 | 76 | 2 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 21 | 75 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 21 | 77 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 50 | 43 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 51 | 45 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2006 | 50 | 46 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2005 | 51 | 44 | 5 | 100 |
| | May, 2003 | 45 | 52 | 3 | 100 |
| | March, 2003 | 41 | 47 | 12 | 100 |
| Italy | Spring, 2012 | 11 | 87 | 2 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 25 | 72 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 16 | 79 | 4 | 100 |
| | May, 2003 | 29 | 67 | 3 | 100 |
| | March, 2003 | 20 | 74 | 7 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 24 | 70 | 6 | 100 |

| | | Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today? | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------|
| | | Satisfied | Dissatisfied | DK/Refused | Total |
| Greece | Spring, 2012 | 2 | 98 | 0 | 100 |
| Poland | Spring, 2012 | 33 | 62 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 30 | 66 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 47 | 47 | 6 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 36 | 59 | 5 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 20 | 67 | 12 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 42 | 47 | 11 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 18 | 74 | 8 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2005 | 13 | 82 | 5 | 100 |
| | March, 2003 | 7 | 89 | 4 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 9 | 87 | 4 | 100 |
| Czech Republic | Spring, 2012 | 14 | 83 | 4 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 28 | 70 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 23 | 74 | 2 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 36 | 60 | 4 | 100 |
| Russia | Spring, 2012 | 46 | 45 | 9 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 32 | 60 | 8 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 34 | 59 | 7 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 34 | 60 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 27 | 65 | 9 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 54 | 43 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 36 | 56 | 9 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2006 | 32 | 62 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2005 | 23 | 71 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2004 | 26 | 69 | 5 | 100 |
| | May, 2003 | 27 | 64 | 9 | 100 |
| | March, 2003 | 35 | 58 | 6 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 20 | 71 | 9 | 100 |
| Turkey | Spring, 2012 | 47 | 51 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 48 | 49 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 38 | 60 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 22 | 75 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 21 | 75 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 39 | 58 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2006 | 40 | 56 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2005 | 41 | 55 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2004 | 40 | 58 | 2 | 100 |
| | May, 2003 | 19 | 79 | 2 | 100 |
| | March, 2003 | 18 | 81 | 2 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 4 | 93 | 2 | 100 |
| Egypt | Spring, 2012 | 53 | 41 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 65 | 34 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 28 | 69 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 31 | 67 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 40 | 57 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 47 | 51 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2006 | 55 | 42 | 2 | 100 |
| Jordan | Spring, 2012 | 43 | 53 | 5 | 100 |

| | | Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today? | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | Satisfied | Dissatisfied | DK/Refused | Total |
| Jordan | Spring, 2011 | 44 | 54 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 35 | 64 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 46 | 52 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 49 | 47 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 56 | 42 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2006 | 53 | 44 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2005 | 69 | 30 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2004 | 59 | 30 | 11 | 100 |
| | May, 2003 | 42 | 56 | 2 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 21 | 78 | 1 | 100 |
| Lebanon | Spring, 2012 | 15 | 84 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 11 | 87 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 11 | 86 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 11 | 87 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 6 | 92 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 6 | 92 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2005 | 40 | 59 | 2 | 100 |
| | May, 2003 | 14 | 84 | 1 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 7 | 92 | 1 | 100 |
| Tunisia | Spring, 2012 | 20 | 78 | 2 | 100 |
| China | Spring, 2012 | 82 | 11 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 85 | 10 | 5 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 87 | 9 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 87 | 9 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 86 | 11 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 83 | 12 | 5 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2006 | 81 | 13 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2005 | 72 | 19 | 10 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 48 | 33 | 19 | 100 |
| India | Spring, 2012 | 38 | 59 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 51 | 47 | 2 | 100 |
| Japan | Spring, 2012 | 20 | 78 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 25 | 72 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 20 | 76 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 25 | 73 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 23 | 74 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 22 | 71 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2006 | 27 | 72 | 1 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 12 | 86 | 2 | 100 |
| Pakistan | Spring, 2012 | 12 | 87 | 1 | 100 |
| | Late Spring, 2011 | 6 | 92 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 9 | 89 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 14 | 84 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 9 | 89 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 25 | 73 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 39 | 57 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2006 | 35 | 58 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2005 | 57 | 39 | 4 | 100 |

| | | Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today? | | | |
|----------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------|-------|
| | | Satisfied | Dissatisfied | DK/Refused | Total |
| Pakistan | Spring, 2004 | 54 | 41 | 5 | 100 |
| | May, 2003 | 29 | 67 | 4 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 49 | 39 | 12 | 100 |
| Brazil | Spring, 2012 | 43 | 56 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 52 | 46 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 50 | 49 | 2 | 100 |
| Mexico | Spring, 2012 | 34 | 63 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 22 | 76 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 19 | 79 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 20 | 78 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 30 | 68 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 30 | 66 | 3 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 16 | 79 | 6 | 100 |

| | | Q4 How easy or difficult is it in our country for a young person to get a better job and to become wealthier than his or her parents were – very easy, somewhat easy, somewhat difficult or very difficult? | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|------------|-------|
| | | Very easy | Somewhat easy | Somewhat difficult | Very difficult | DK/Refused | Total |
| United States | Spring, 2012 | 2 | 12 | 43 | 39 | 5 | 100 |
| Britain | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 8 | 38 | 50 | 3 | 100 |
| France | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 7 | 56 | 37 | 0 | 100 |
| Germany | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 17 | 57 | 23 | 2 | 100 |
| Spain | Spring, 2012 | 2 | 3 | 24 | 69 | 1 | 100 |
| Italy | Spring, 2012 | 2 | 5 | 31 | 62 | 1 | 100 |
| Greece | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 2 | 23 | 73 | 0 | 100 |
| Poland | Spring, 2012 | 3 | 14 | 37 | 44 | 2 | 100 |
| Czech Republic | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 16 | 42 | 38 | 4 | 100 |
| Russia | Spring, 2012 | 6 | 15 | 37 | 38 | 3 | 100 |
| Turkey | Spring, 2012 | 10 | 20 | 34 | 32 | 4 | 100 |
| Egypt | Spring, 2012 | 2 | 11 | 41 | 44 | 2 | 100 |
| Jordan | Spring, 2012 | 3 | 16 | 38 | 40 | 3 | 100 |
| Lebanon | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 11 | 39 | 48 | 2 | 100 |
| Tunisia | Spring, 2012 | 4 | 21 | 34 | 41 | 1 | 100 |
| China | Spring, 2012 | 13 | 44 | 29 | 8 | 6 | 100 |
| India | Spring, 2012 | 11 | 19 | 22 | 44 | 3 | 100 |
| Japan | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 9 | 51 | 37 | 2 | 100 |
| Pakistan | Spring, 2012 | 3 | 10 | 20 | 65 | 1 | 100 |
| Brazil | Spring, 2012 | 16 | 24 | 27 | 32 | 0 | 100 |
| Mexico | Spring, 2012 | 6 | 14 | 35 | 42 | 3 | 100 |

| | | Q14 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad? | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|------------|-------|
| | | Very good | Somewhat good | Somewhat bad | Very bad | DK/Refused | Total |
| United States | Spring, 2012 | 3 | 28 | 38 | 30 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 1 | 17 | 38 | 42 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 1 | 23 | 41 | 34 | 1 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 1 | 19 | 44 | 34 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 2 | 15 | 42 | 41 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 2 | 18 | 41 | 36 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 9 | 41 | 32 | 16 | 3 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 4 | 42 | 39 | 13 | 2 | 100 |
| Britain | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 14 | 47 | 37 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 1 | 14 | 45 | 40 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 2 | 18 | 40 | 39 | 1 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 2 | 14 | 45 | 38 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 1 | 10 | 38 | 49 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 2 | 28 | 47 | 20 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 13 | 56 | 20 | 8 | 3 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 8 | 57 | 24 | 8 | 4 | 100 |
| France | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 18 | 52 | 29 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 0 | 17 | 52 | 31 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 1 | 12 | 56 | 31 | 0 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 1 | 15 | 60 | 24 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 0 | 14 | 58 | 27 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 0 | 19 | 61 | 20 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 1 | 29 | 53 | 17 | 0 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 1 | 44 | 47 | 6 | 2 | 100 |
| Germany | Spring, 2012 | 12 | 61 | 22 | 5 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 9 | 58 | 27 | 5 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 2 | 42 | 47 | 8 | 1 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 1 | 27 | 58 | 12 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 1 | 27 | 54 | 16 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 4 | 49 | 39 | 7 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 8 | 55 | 25 | 11 | 1 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 1 | 26 | 55 | 16 | 1 | 100 |
| Spain | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 5 | 22 | 72 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 1 | 9 | 27 | 62 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 1 | 12 | 40 | 48 | 0 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 1 | 11 | 43 | 45 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 1 | 12 | 38 | 47 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 1 | 34 | 43 | 19 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 9 | 56 | 29 | 5 | 1 | 100 |
| Italy | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 5 | 37 | 56 | 1 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 3 | 19 | 48 | 28 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 1 | 24 | 56 | 14 | 5 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 0 | 36 | 51 | 11 | 2 | 100 |

| | | Q14 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad? | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|------------|-------|
| | | Very good | Somewhat good | Somewhat bad | Very bad | DK/Refused | Total |
| Greece | Spring, 2012 | 0 | 2 | 20 | 78 | 0 | 100 |
| Poland | Spring, 2012 | 3 | 26 | 46 | 23 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 1 | 25 | 49 | 22 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 5 | 48 | 36 | 8 | 3 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 2 | 36 | 47 | 12 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 2 | 27 | 50 | 15 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 3 | 49 | 36 | 6 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 0 | 36 | 48 | 13 | 3 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 0 | 7 | 40 | 51 | 2 | 100 |
| Czech Republic | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 15 | 39 | 45 | 0 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 1 | 17 | 49 | 32 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 4 | 37 | 43 | 15 | 1 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 1 | 39 | 48 | 11 | 1 | 100 |
| Russia | Spring, 2012 | 4 | 28 | 49 | 15 | 5 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 5 | 24 | 46 | 19 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 3 | 30 | 49 | 16 | 4 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 3 | 25 | 50 | 18 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 2 | 18 | 55 | 21 | 5 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 5 | 47 | 37 | 6 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 3 | 35 | 45 | 11 | 6 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 0 | 13 | 57 | 26 | 4 | 100 |
| Turkey | Spring, 2012 | 12 | 45 | 24 | 14 | 5 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 12 | 37 | 23 | 25 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 3 | 31 | 29 | 36 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 2 | 22 | 37 | 35 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 4 | 17 | 27 | 47 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 9 | 37 | 29 | 22 | 3 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 2 | 12 | 15 | 70 | 2 | 100 |
| | Egypt | Spring, 2012 | 4 | 23 | 40 | 31 | 2 |
| Spring, 2011 | | 6 | 28 | 36 | 28 | 2 | 100 |
| Spring, 2010 | | 2 | 18 | 47 | 33 | 0 | 100 |
| Spring, 2009 | | 3 | 24 | 29 | 44 | 0 | 100 |
| Spring, 2008 | | 10 | 34 | 29 | 25 | 2 | 100 |
| Spring, 2007 | | 13 | 40 | 23 | 23 | 2 | 100 |
| Jordan | Spring, 2012 | 4 | 24 | 40 | 30 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 9 | 24 | 41 | 27 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 5 | 25 | 43 | 26 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 3 | 30 | 44 | 23 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 8 | 31 | 44 | 16 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 12 | 32 | 41 | 13 | 2 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 6 | 27 | 49 | 18 | 1 | 100 |
| | Lebanon | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 11 | 35 | 53 | 0 |
| Spring, 2011 | | 2 | 11 | 35 | 50 | 2 | 100 |
| Spring, 2010 | | 1 | 12 | 34 | 52 | 0 | 100 |
| Spring, 2009 | | 1 | 10 | 36 | 54 | 0 | 100 |
| Spring, 2008 | | 1 | 9 | 38 | 52 | 1 | 100 |
| Spring, 2007 | | 2 | 7 | 32 | 54 | 4 | 100 |
| Summer, 2002 | | 0 | 5 | 25 | 70 | 0 | 100 |
| Tunisia | | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 16 | 43 | 40 | 1 |
| China | Spring, 2012 | 17 | 66 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 19 | 69 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 19 | 72 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 19 | 69 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 5 | 77 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 100 |

| | | Q14 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad? | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|------------|-------|
| | | Very good | Somewhat good | Somewhat bad | Very bad | DK/Refused | Total |
| China | Spring, 2007 | 16 | 66 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 3 | 49 | 37 | 10 | 1 | 100 |
| India | Spring, 2012 | 14 | 35 | 21 | 24 | 5 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 22 | 34 | 22 | 21 | 2 | 100 |
| Japan | Spring, 2012 | 0 | 7 | 44 | 49 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 1 | 9 | 46 | 42 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 1 | 11 | 49 | 39 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 1 | 9 | 47 | 43 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 1 | 12 | 57 | 28 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 1 | 27 | 54 | 17 | 2 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 0 | 6 | 42 | 51 | 0 | 100 |
| | Pakistan | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 8 | 25 | 64 | 3 |
| Late Spring, 2011 | | 4 | 8 | 20 | 65 | 3 | 100 |
| Spring, 2011 | | 4 | 10 | 23 | 60 | 3 | 100 |
| Spring, 2010 | | 3 | 15 | 20 | 58 | 4 | 100 |
| Spring, 2009 | | 2 | 20 | 24 | 50 | 4 | 100 |
| Spring, 2008 | | 8 | 33 | 21 | 35 | 4 | 100 |
| Spring, 2007 | | 20 | 39 | 20 | 12 | 9 | 100 |
| Summer, 2002 | | 8 | 41 | 16 | 20 | 14 | 100 |
| Brazil | Spring, 2012 | 8 | 57 | 27 | 8 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 3 | 51 | 32 | 13 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 4 | 58 | 29 | 7 | 2 | 100 |
| Mexico | Spring, 2012 | 2 | 33 | 37 | 25 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 4 | 26 | 40 | 28 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 2 | 22 | 37 | 38 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 5 | 25 | 36 | 33 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 6 | 30 | 35 | 27 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 7 | 44 | 29 | 18 | 1 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 3 | 28 | 36 | 30 | 3 | 100 |

| | | Q15 And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot? | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------|
| | | Improve a lot | Improve a little | Remain the same | Worsen a little | Worsen a lot | DK/Refused | Total |
| United States | Spring, 2012 | 11 | 41 | 26 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 7 | 35 | 25 | 18 | 13 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 13 | 43 | 20 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 11 | 48 | 16 | 13 | 10 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 7 | 27 | 24 | 26 | 13 | 4 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 9 | 39 | 28 | 17 | 5 | 2 | 100 |
| Britain | Spring, 2012 | 3 | 29 | 35 | 21 | 11 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 3 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 18 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 6 | 41 | 27 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 6 | 38 | 30 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 2 | 12 | 28 | 37 | 18 | 2 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 5 | 22 | 39 | 24 | 7 | 3 | 100 |
| France | Spring, 2012 | 2 | 20 | 37 | 26 | 14 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 1 | 16 | 32 | 30 | 22 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 1 | 21 | 34 | 27 | 16 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 2 | 25 | 29 | 28 | 15 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 1 | 18 | 34 | 33 | 13 | 0 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 3 | 29 | 36 | 23 | 6 | 2 | 100 |
| Germany | Spring, 2012 | 2 | 27 | 43 | 23 | 4 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 3 | 35 | 42 | 17 | 3 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 3 | 45 | 31 | 15 | 5 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 3 | 42 | 25 | 19 | 8 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 3 | 29 | 39 | 23 | 6 | 1 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 3 | 37 | 39 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 100 |
| Spain | Spring, 2012 | 2 | 23 | 27 | 28 | 19 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 3 | 27 | 34 | 21 | 14 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 3 | 40 | 30 | 19 | 7 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 2 | 36 | 28 | 21 | 9 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 1 | 17 | 33 | 36 | 7 | 5 | 100 |
| Italy | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 21 | 29 | 24 | 23 | 2 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 1 | 29 | 43 | 20 | 4 | 3 | 100 |

| | | Q15 And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot? | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------|
| | | Improve a lot | Improve a little | Remain the same | Worsen a little | Worsen a lot | DK/Refused | Total |
| Greece | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 28 | 53 | 1 | 100 |
| Poland | Spring, 2012 | 2 | 16 | 45 | 24 | 9 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 1 | 14 | 45 | 20 | 12 | 8 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 3 | 32 | 49 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 1 | 19 | 47 | 22 | 5 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 4 | 33 | 44 | 10 | 2 | 7 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 0 | 12 | 51 | 19 | 11 | 7 | 100 |
| Czech Republic | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 12 | 27 | 33 | 27 | 1 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 1 | 26 | 50 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 100 |
| Russia | Spring, 2012 | 5 | 26 | 44 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 6 | 22 | 46 | 12 | 6 | 9 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 3 | 36 | 42 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 5 | 27 | 36 | 15 | 7 | 9 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 8 | 34 | 39 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 1 | 21 | 53 | 13 | 5 | 7 | 100 |
| Turkey | Spring, 2012 | 12 | 32 | 22 | 20 | 6 | 9 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 14 | 30 | 18 | 21 | 10 | 8 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 5 | 20 | 29 | 18 | 22 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 3 | 24 | 18 | 30 | 17 | 8 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 2 | 12 | 17 | 29 | 26 | 14 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 3 | 18 | 22 | 22 | 27 | 8 | 100 |
| Egypt | Spring, 2012 | 19 | 31 | 28 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 22 | 34 | 26 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 3 | 22 | 35 | 22 | 16 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 3 | 23 | 32 | 32 | 9 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 1 | 14 | 35 | 31 | 19 | 2 | 100 |
| Jordan | Spring, 2012 | 8 | 21 | 35 | 24 | 10 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 12 | 22 | 32 | 24 | 9 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 10 | 19 | 30 | 24 | 11 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 4 | 27 | 38 | 22 | 8 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 5 | 14 | 34 | 25 | 21 | 1 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 6 | 25 | 40 | 21 | 7 | 2 | 100 |
| Lebanon | Spring, 2012 | 5 | 17 | 29 | 23 | 22 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 7 | 18 | 26 | 26 | 21 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 2 | 22 | 26 | 29 | 19 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 2 | 22 | 25 | 26 | 21 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 2 | 22 | 22 | 32 | 18 | 4 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 1 | 13 | 23 | 22 | 36 | 5 | 100 |
| Tunisia | Spring, 2012 | 16 | 59 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 100 |
| China | Spring, 2012 | 24 | 59 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 22 | 62 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 22 | 65 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 24 | 58 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 32 | 53 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 4 | 32 | 53 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 100 |
| India | Spring, 2012 | 14 | 31 | 25 | 13 | 11 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 19 | 41 | 19 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 100 |
| Japan | Spring, 2012 | 0 | 16 | 49 | 25 | 8 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 1 | 16 | 31 | 36 | 16 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 0 | 14 | 52 | 25 | 8 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 1 | 17 | 53 | 21 | 8 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 0 | 5 | 47 | 38 | 10 | 0 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 0 | 11 | 63 | 21 | 5 | 0 | 100 |
| Pakistan | Spring, 2012 | 5 | 21 | 23 | 20 | 23 | 8 | 100 |
| | Late Spring, 2011 | 2 | 11 | 15 | 18 | 42 | 10 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 3 | 14 | 16 | 19 | 36 | 12 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 5 | 14 | 20 | 19 | 31 | 11 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 4 | 19 | 28 | 19 | 16 | 14 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 14 | 39 | 18 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 7 | 33 | 18 | 6 | 5 | 30 | 100 |
| Brazil | Spring, 2012 | 51 | 33 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 100 |

| | | Q15 And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot? | | | | | | |
|--------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------|
| | | Improve a lot | Improve a little | Remain the same | Worsen a little | Worsen a lot | DK/Refused | Total |
| Brazil | Spring, 2011 | 50 | 29 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 36 | 39 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 100 |
| Mexico | Spring, 2012 | 19 | 32 | 32 | 12 | 4 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 13 | 35 | 29 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 12 | 35 | 25 | 16 | 10 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 19 | 42 | 24 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 12 | 30 | 35 | 16 | 5 | 2 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 11 | 33 | 29 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 100 |

| | | Q16 ASK IF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IS 'SOMEWHAT BAD' OR 'VERY BAD' IN Q14: Who is most to blame for (survey country's) current economic problems? Is it... | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|-------|------|
| | | Our government [In China: Chinese government] | Banks and other major financial institutions | The United States | The European Union | The (survey country) public | None of the above (Volunteered) | DK/Refused | Total | N= |
| Britain | Spring, 2012 | 35 | 44 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 100 | 850 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 37 | 46 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 100 | 860 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 43 | 41 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 100 | 601 |
| France | Spring, 2012 | 29 | 46 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 100 | 823 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 39 | 38 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 832 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 36 | 37 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 644 |
| Germany | Spring, 2012 | 37 | 43 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 100 | 217 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 49 | 31 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 100 | 273 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 28 | 47 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 100 | 378 |
| Spain | Spring, 2012 | 27 | 51 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 100 | 940 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 41 | 41 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 892 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 47 | 31 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 100 | 659 |
| Italy | Spring, 2012 | 59 | 22 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 100 | 1001 |
| Greece | Spring, 2012 | 69 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 100 | 979 |
| Poland | Spring, 2012 | 80 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 100 | 672 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 75 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 100 | 533 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 73 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 100 | 333 |
| Czech Republic | Spring, 2012 | 76 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 100 | 832 |
| Russia | Spring, 2012 | 75 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 100 | 631 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 68 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 14 | 100 | 648 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 58 | 15 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 100 | 641 |
| Turkey | Spring, 2012 | 67 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 100 | 379 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 71 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 100 | 494 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 68 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 100 | 662 |
| Egypt | Spring, 2012 | 56 | 22 | 16 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 704 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 52 | 25 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 793 |
| Jordan | Spring, 2012 | 58 | 21 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 100 | 695 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 52 | 26 | 17 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 675 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 55 | 22 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 100 | 689 |
| Lebanon | Spring, 2012 | 65 | 10 | 11 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 100 | 879 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 68 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 100 | 857 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 71 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 100 | 853 |
| Tunisia | Spring, 2012 | 53 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 31 | 4 | 4 | 100 | 828 |
| China | Spring, 2012 | 43 | 12 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 100 | 300 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 52 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 100 | 300 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 45 | 7 | 26 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 100 | 259 |
| India | Spring, 2012 | 77 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 100 | 1865 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 80 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 100 | 1495 |
| Japan | Spring, 2012 | 72 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 100 | 652 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 66 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 2 | 6 | 100 | 634 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 68 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 6 | 100 | 619 |
| Pakistan | Spring, 2012 | 83 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 100 | 1035 |
| | Late Spring, 2011 | 79 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 100 | 1049 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 79 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 100 | 1605 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 78 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 100 | 1616 |
| Brazil | Spring, 2012 | 64 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 100 | 291 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 65 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 4 | 100 | 342 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 57 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 23 | 3 | 8 | 100 | 358 |
| Mexico | Spring, 2012 | 76 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 100 | 757 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 78 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 100 | 550 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 73 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 100 | 973 |

| | | Q17 ASK IF ANSWER GIVEN IN Q16: Who is second most to blame for (survey country's) current economic problems? Is it... | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|-------|------|
| | | Our government [In China: Chinese government] | Banks and other major financial institutions | The United States | The European Union | The (survey country) public | None of the above (Volunteered) | DK/Refused | Total | N= |
| Britain | Spring, 2012 | 35 | 27 | 8 | 13 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 100 | 782 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 36 | 31 | 7 | 6 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 100 | 796 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 26 | 36 | 13 | 8 | 13 | 1 | 3 | 100 | 577 |
| France | Spring, 2012 | 30 | 29 | 7 | 24 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 100 | 814 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 30 | 27 | 7 | 23 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 100 | 827 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 27 | 33 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 643 |
| Germany | Spring, 2012 | 34 | 32 | 8 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 100 | 208 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 24 | 38 | 7 | 15 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 100 | 258 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 33 | 31 | 14 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 100 | 363 |
| Spain | Spring, 2012 | 33 | 28 | 6 | 15 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 100 | 915 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 24 | 34 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 100 | 870 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 20 | 37 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 4 | 5 | 100 | 617 |
| Italy | Spring, 2012 | 26 | 37 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 100 | 955 |
| Greece | Spring, 2012 | 18 | 28 | 3 | 14 | 32 | 3 | 1 | 100 | 954 |
| Poland | Spring, 2012 | 10 | 33 | 3 | 25 | 14 | 2 | 13 | 100 | 638 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 12 | 31 | 5 | 19 | 17 | 4 | 13 | 100 | 497 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 11 | 31 | 5 | 19 | 18 | 6 | 11 | 100 | 308 |
| Czech Republic | Spring, 2012 | 16 | 22 | 4 | 32 | 15 | 4 | 7 | 100 | 810 |
| Russia | Spring, 2012 | 8 | 26 | 6 | 3 | 23 | 8 | 27 | 100 | 546 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 11 | 25 | 9 | 3 | 24 | 4 | 24 | 100 | 544 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 16 | 34 | 13 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 17 | 100 | 561 |
| Turkey | Spring, 2012 | 11 | 22 | 23 | 12 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 100 | 340 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 16 | 18 | 25 | 11 | 14 | 0 | 16 | 100 | 465 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 12 | 17 | 21 | 10 | 21 | 8 | 12 | 100 | 586 |
| Egypt | Spring, 2012 | 17 | 19 | 17 | 10 | 32 | 2 | 3 | 100 | 692 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 18 | 24 | 16 | 13 | 24 | 4 | 2 | 100 | 790 |
| Jordan | Spring, 2012 | 15 | 33 | 19 | 5 | 19 | 7 | 4 | 100 | 670 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 17 | 34 | 22 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 100 | 675 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 21 | 32 | 23 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 100 | 680 |
| Lebanon | Spring, 2012 | 17 | 17 | 14 | 1 | 30 | 15 | 7 | 100 | 823 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 18 | 19 | 14 | 2 | 36 | 4 | 6 | 100 | 818 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 18 | 15 | 15 | 2 | 32 | 6 | 13 | 100 | 817 |
| Tunisia | Spring, 2012 | 26 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 41 | 9 | 4 | 100 | 762 |
| China | Spring, 2012 | 19 | 32 | 14 | 10 | 14 | 1 | 10 | 100 | 222 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 12 | 37 | 10 | 6 | 17 | 2 | 15 | 100 | 231 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 7 | 31 | 19 | 15 | 9 | 2 | 17 | 100 | 225 |
| India | Spring, 2012 | 15 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 50 | 2 | 11 | 100 | 1824 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 10 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 40 | 3 | 30 | 100 | 1462 |
| Japan | Spring, 2012 | 19 | 26 | 10 | 4 | 33 | 3 | 6 | 100 | 629 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 19 | 23 | 13 | 1 | 35 | 2 | 6 | 100 | 575 |
| Pakistan | Spring, 2012 | 12 | 8 | 25 | 1 | 29 | 12 | 12 | 100 | 997 |
| | Late Spring, 2011 | 11 | 14 | 24 | 1 | 29 | 4 | 17 | 100 | 977 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 14 | 10 | 26 | 2 | 24 | 5 | 19 | 100 | 1519 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 12 | 12 | 21 | 1 | 28 | 8 | 17 | 100 | 1516 |
| Brazil | Spring, 2012 | 23 | 22 | 5 | 2 | 40 | 4 | 5 | 100 | 280 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 25 | 27 | 4 | 1 | 34 | 5 | 4 | 100 | 332 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 26 | 22 | 4 | 1 | 36 | 3 | 9 | 100 | 318 |
| Mexico | Spring, 2012 | 16 | 26 | 24 | 3 | 21 | 4 | 7 | 100 | 726 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 15 | 27 | 16 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 13 | 100 | 528 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 16 | 26 | 19 | 2 | 23 | 2 | 12 | 100 | 919 |

| | | Q16/Q17 COMBINED | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| | | Our government [In China: Chinese government] | Banks and other major financial institutions | The United States | The European Union | The (survey country) public | None of the above (Volunteered) | DK/Refused |
| Britain | Spring, 2012 | 67 | 69 | 10 | 16 | 19 | 7 | 3 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 70 | 75 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 7 | 5 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 68 | 76 | 17 | 10 | 18 | 2 | 6 |
| France | Spring, 2012 | 59 | 74 | 10 | 37 | 18 | 1 | 0 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 68 | 65 | 8 | 34 | 21 | 1 | 1 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 63 | 70 | 20 | 27 | 18 | 1 | 1 |
| Germany | Spring, 2012 | 70 | 74 | 12 | 25 | 9 | 2 | 6 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 71 | 68 | 9 | 21 | 18 | 3 | 6 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 60 | 77 | 20 | 17 | 10 | 2 | 7 |
| Spain | Spring, 2012 | 59 | 78 | 8 | 19 | 26 | 3 | 3 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 65 | 75 | 12 | 12 | 26 | 4 | 3 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 66 | 66 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 6 | 9 |
| Italy | Spring, 2012 | 84 | 58 | 2 | 15 | 19 | 10 | 6 |
| Greece | Spring, 2012 | 87 | 39 | 4 | 19 | 42 | 6 | 1 |
| Poland | Spring, 2012 | 90 | 39 | 5 | 28 | 15 | 3 | 16 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 86 | 37 | 7 | 22 | 19 | 4 | 18 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 84 | 37 | 6 | 22 | 22 | 6 | 16 |
| Czech Republic | Spring, 2012 | 91 | 27 | 5 | 39 | 21 | 5 | 8 |
| Russia | Spring, 2012 | 82 | 28 | 8 | 3 | 22 | 9 | 34 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 77 | 27 | 12 | 4 | 24 | 5 | 35 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 72 | 45 | 20 | 4 | 17 | 4 | 26 |
| Turkey | Spring, 2012 | 76 | 25 | 28 | 15 | 19 | 10 | 16 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 87 | 21 | 32 | 14 | 21 | 0 | 20 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 79 | 18 | 24 | 12 | 26 | 9 | 21 |
| Egypt | Spring, 2012 | 73 | 40 | 32 | 11 | 35 | 3 | 4 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 70 | 49 | 37 | 13 | 25 | 4 | 2 |
| Jordan | Spring, 2012 | 72 | 53 | 31 | 7 | 21 | 8 | 6 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 70 | 59 | 39 | 8 | 15 | 7 | 1 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 77 | 53 | 39 | 5 | 18 | 3 | 3 |
| Lebanon | Spring, 2012 | 81 | 26 | 24 | 2 | 35 | 19 | 8 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 85 | 31 | 19 | 3 | 45 | 5 | 8 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 88 | 23 | 18 | 2 | 43 | 7 | 15 |
| Tunisia | Spring, 2012 | 78 | 17 | 7 | 3 | 68 | 12 | 8 |
| China | Spring, 2012 | 56 | 35 | 25 | 8 | 13 | 3 | 32 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 62 | 43 | 20 | 7 | 16 | 4 | 29 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 51 | 35 | 42 | 19 | 11 | 5 | 25 |
| India | Spring, 2012 | 92 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 64 | 2 | 14 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 91 | 17 | 4 | 4 | 48 | 3 | 31 |
| Japan | Spring, 2012 | 91 | 30 | 11 | 5 | 46 | 4 | 8 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 86 | 26 | 17 | 2 | 47 | 3 | 12 |
| Pakistan | Spring, 2012 | 95 | 10 | 32 | 2 | 33 | 12 | 14 |
| | Late Spring, 2011 | 90 | 16 | 29 | 1 | 33 | 4 | 21 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 93 | 11 | 33 | 2 | 29 | 5 | 22 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 89 | 13 | 26 | 1 | 32 | 9 | 22 |
| Brazil | Spring, 2012 | 86 | 29 | 7 | 4 | 58 | 5 | 7 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 89 | 31 | 5 | 1 | 58 | 5 | 8 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 80 | 26 | 5 | 2 | 55 | 5 | 16 |
| Mexico | Spring, 2012 | 91 | 29 | 30 | 4 | 27 | 5 | 10 |
| | Spring, 2011 | 93 | 30 | 20 | 1 | 34 | 3 | 15 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 88 | 29 | 25 | 2 | 32 | 3 | 16 |

Total column not shown. Total adds to more than 100% because of multiple responses

| | | Q18 Now thinking about your personal economic situation, how would you describe it – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad? | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|------------|-------|
| | | Very good | Somewhat good | Somewhat bad | Very bad | DK/Refused | Total |
| United States | Spring, 2012 | 13 | 55 | 22 | 8 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 18 | 58 | 16 | 7 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 13 | 58 | 18 | 7 | 3 | 100 |
| Britain | Spring, 2012 | 8 | 56 | 28 | 7 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 12 | 62 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 9 | 63 | 21 | 5 | 2 | 100 |
| France | Spring, 2012 | 3 | 62 | 26 | 9 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 5 | 68 | 23 | 4 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 3 | 65 | 26 | 6 | 0 | 100 |
| Germany | Spring, 2012 | 9 | 65 | 22 | 4 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 11 | 63 | 20 | 4 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 7 | 60 | 23 | 8 | 1 | 100 |
| Spain | Spring, 2012 | 7 | 50 | 26 | 17 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 7 | 62 | 23 | 7 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 3 | 65 | 23 | 6 | 3 | 100 |
| Italy | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 40 | 42 | 13 | 4 | 100 |
| Greece | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 16 | 50 | 33 | 0 | 100 |
| Poland | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 44 | 43 | 9 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 3 | 52 | 31 | 7 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 2 | 61 | 28 | 5 | 4 | 100 |
| Czech Republic | Spring, 2012 | 4 | 46 | 37 | 12 | 1 | 100 |
| Russia | Spring, 2012 | 4 | 43 | 39 | 7 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 4 | 38 | 41 | 10 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 3 | 43 | 40 | 9 | 5 | 100 |
| Turkey | Spring, 2012 | 9 | 51 | 29 | 11 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 5 | 39 | 33 | 21 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 3 | 37 | 29 | 25 | 5 | 100 |
| Egypt | Spring, 2012 | 5 | 18 | 40 | 36 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 7 | 23 | 35 | 34 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 6 | 20 | 39 | 33 | 1 | 100 |
| Jordan | Spring, 2012 | 6 | 27 | 38 | 26 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 6 | 31 | 36 | 27 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 3 | 28 | 44 | 24 | 1 | 100 |
| Lebanon | Spring, 2012 | 3 | 23 | 44 | 29 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 4 | 28 | 45 | 22 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 4 | 27 | 42 | 25 | 2 | 100 |
| Tunisia | Spring, 2012 | 2 | 54 | 27 | 16 | 1 | 100 |
| China | Spring, 2012 | 6 | 63 | 20 | 4 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 17 | 60 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 3 | 63 | 28 | 4 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 3 | 53 | 36 | 6 | 2 | 100 |
| India | Spring, 2012 | 16 | 48 | 21 | 10 | 4 | 100 |
| Japan | Spring, 2012 | 1 | 33 | 46 | 18 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 3 | 44 | 38 | 13 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 1 | 36 | 48 | 13 | 3 | 100 |
| Pakistan | Spring, 2012 | 8 | 43 | 26 | 21 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 11 | 41 | 27 | 19 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 14 | 56 | 18 | 10 | 2 | 100 |
| Brazil | Spring, 2012 | 5 | 70 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 100 |
| Mexico | Spring, 2012 | 5 | 47 | 35 | 11 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 7 | 47 | 33 | 11 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 6 | 54 | 30 | 9 | 2 | 100 |

| | | Q20 And thinking about how you and your family were doing financially five years ago: Would you say you are better off today than you were five years ago, worse off today, or are you doing about the same today as you were five years ago? | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | Better off | Worse off | About the same | DK/Refused | Total |
| United States | Spring, 2012 | 27 | 34 | 38 | 1 | 100 |
| Britain | Spring, 2012 | 22 | 46 | 32 | 1 | 100 |
| France | Spring, 2012 | 14 | 49 | 37 | 0 | 100 |
| Germany | Spring, 2012 | 23 | 28 | 48 | 0 | 100 |
| Spain | Spring, 2012 | 9 | 60 | 31 | 0 | 100 |
| Italy | Spring, 2012 | 19 | 49 | 31 | 1 | 100 |
| Greece | Spring, 2012 | 12 | 81 | 7 | 0 | 100 |
| Poland | Spring, 2012 | 28 | 40 | 30 | 2 | 100 |
| Czech Republic | Spring, 2012 | 20 | 45 | 34 | 1 | 100 |
| Russia | Spring, 2012 | 32 | 29 | 36 | 3 | 100 |
| Turkey | Spring, 2012 | 43 | 35 | 21 | 2 | 100 |
| Egypt | Spring, 2012 | 16 | 42 | 38 | 4 | 100 |
| Jordan | Spring, 2012 | 32 | 31 | 37 | 0 | 100 |
| Lebanon | Spring, 2012 | 15 | 51 | 34 | 0 | 100 |
| Tunisia | Spring, 2012 | 37 | 36 | 25 | 1 | 100 |
| China | Spring, 2012 | 70 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 100 |
| India | Spring, 2012 | 50 | 25 | 19 | 6 | 100 |
| Japan | Spring, 2012 | 11 | 42 | 47 | 0 | 100 |
| Pakistan | Spring, 2012 | 23 | 57 | 17 | 3 | 100 |
| Brazil | Spring, 2012 | 72 | 12 | 16 | 1 | 100 |
| Mexico | Spring, 2012 | 30 | 31 | 37 | 2 | 100 |

| | | Q26 Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statement - most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------|-------|
| | | Completely agree | Mostly agree | Mostly disagree | Completely disagree | DK/Refused | Total |
| United States | Spring, 2012 | 22 | 45 | 18 | 6 | 8 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 18 | 50 | 18 | 6 | 9 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 30 | 46 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 25 | 45 | 19 | 5 | 6 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 28 | 44 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 100 |
| Britain | Spring, 2012 | 12 | 49 | 22 | 10 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 15 | 49 | 21 | 7 | 8 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 15 | 52 | 20 | 6 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 17 | 49 | 19 | 9 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 17 | 55 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 20 | 46 | 20 | 6 | 7 | 100 |
| France | Spring, 2012 | 13 | 45 | 24 | 19 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 16 | 51 | 17 | 15 | 0 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 21 | 40 | 22 | 18 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 16 | 41 | 26 | 17 | 0 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 18 | 38 | 23 | 21 | 0 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 21 | 40 | 23 | 11 | 5 | 100 |
| Germany | Spring, 2012 | 14 | 55 | 20 | 9 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 13 | 60 | 18 | 8 | 1 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 16 | 49 | 26 | 6 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 12 | 49 | 27 | 9 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 14 | 51 | 22 | 11 | 2 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 22 | 47 | 20 | 9 | 2 | 100 |
| Spain | Spring, 2012 | 11 | 36 | 37 | 15 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 13 | 49 | 27 | 7 | 4 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 10 | 49 | 25 | 8 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 10 | 47 | 31 | 9 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 14 | 53 | 20 | 6 | 7 | 100 |
| Italy | Spring, 2012 | 10 | 40 | 21 | 9 | 19 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 21 | 54 | 15 | 3 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 21 | 52 | 12 | 4 | 11 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 20 | 51 | 14 | 4 | 11 | 100 |

| | | Q26 Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statement - most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------|-------|
| | | Completely agree | Mostly agree | Mostly disagree | Completely disagree | DK/Refused | Total |
| Greece | Spring, 2012 | 11 | 33 | 31 | 19 | 7 | 100 |
| Poland | Spring, 2012 | 8 | 45 | 30 | 7 | 11 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 14 | 54 | 20 | 4 | 8 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 23 | 47 | 16 | 5 | 9 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 16 | 49 | 23 | 6 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 15 | 53 | 20 | 6 | 6 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 15 | 29 | 32 | 19 | 6 | 100 |
| Czech Republic | Spring, 2012 | 12 | 38 | 32 | 14 | 5 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 12 | 51 | 22 | 11 | 5 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 17 | 42 | 30 | 8 | 2 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 19 | 43 | 25 | 11 | 2 | 100 |
| Russia | Spring, 2012 | 11 | 36 | 28 | 12 | 13 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 20 | 40 | 23 | 11 | 5 | 100 |
| | Fall, 2009 | 12 | 40 | 26 | 17 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 15 | 36 | 29 | 12 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 17 | 36 | 28 | 12 | 7 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 13 | 32 | 33 | 18 | 4 | 100 |
| Turkey | Spring, 2012 | 13 | 42 | 15 | 6 | 25 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 27 | 37 | 16 | 5 | 15 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 19 | 41 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 18 | 42 | 15 | 6 | 19 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 36 | 24 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 100 |
| Egypt | Spring, 2012 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 19 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 22 | 29 | 23 | 23 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 26 | 34 | 24 | 15 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 18 | 32 | 27 | 19 | 5 | 100 |
| Jordan | Spring, 2012 | 13 | 30 | 34 | 20 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 19 | 29 | 30 | 19 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 26 | 28 | 27 | 16 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 15 | 32 | 35 | 13 | 5 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 28 | 19 | 40 | 13 | 0 | 100 |
| Lebanon | Spring, 2012 | 25 | 37 | 20 | 14 | 4 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 20 | 40 | 21 | 18 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 20 | 44 | 20 | 15 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 34 | 40 | 20 | 6 | 1 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 44 | 32 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 100 |
| Tunisia | Spring, 2012 | 18 | 24 | 19 | 18 | 22 | 100 |
| China | Spring, 2012 | 21 | 53 | 16 | 3 | 6 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 22 | 62 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 20 | 59 | 17 | 3 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2008 | 16 | 54 | 24 | 4 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 15 | 60 | 20 | 4 | 1 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 19 | 51 | 20 | 9 | 1 | 100 |
| India | Spring, 2012 | 26 | 35 | 17 | 8 | 13 | 100 |
| Japan | Spring, 2012 | 5 | 33 | 47 | 13 | 1 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 6 | 37 | 42 | 13 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 10 | 31 | 45 | 11 | 2 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2007 | 7 | 42 | 43 | 7 | 2 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 14 | 29 | 45 | 10 | 1 | 100 |
| Pakistan | Spring, 2012 | 16 | 32 | 21 | 15 | 16 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 29 | 28 | 14 | 7 | 22 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 35 | 30 | 12 | 8 | 14 | 100 |

| | | Q26 Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statement - most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------|-------|
| | | Completely agree | Mostly agree | Mostly disagree | Completely disagree | DK/Refused | Total |
| Pakistan | Spring, 2007 | 29 | 31 | 12 | 11 | 18 | 100 |
| | Summer, 2002 | 24 | 26 | 8 | 14 | 28 | 100 |
| Brazil | Spring, 2012 | 24 | 51 | 14 | 8 | 3 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 30 | 45 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 100 |
| Mexico | Spring, 2012 | 10 | 24 | 40 | 20 | 7 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2010 | 13 | 31 | 27 | 17 | 11 | 100 |
| | Spring, 2009 | 14 | 38 | 28 | 13 | 7 | 100 |

| | | Q64b Compared to your parents when they were the same age as you are now, do you think your own standard of living now is much better, somewhat better, about the same, somewhat worse, or much worse than theirs was? | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------|
| | | Much better | Somewhat better | About the same | Somewhat worse | Much worse | Parents did not live to the age of respondent (Volunteered) | DK/Refused | Total |
| United States | Spring, 2012 | 31 | 29 | 20 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 100 |
| Britain | Spring, 2012 | 34 | 29 | 20 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| France | Spring, 2012 | 16 | 32 | 18 | 19 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 100 |
| Germany | Spring, 2012 | 40 | 30 | 15 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Spain | Spring, 2012 | 39 | 32 | 12 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| Italy | Spring, 2012 | 23 | 34 | 14 | 18 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 100 |
| Greece | Spring, 2012 | 18 | 39 | 16 | 18 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 100 |
| Poland | Spring, 2012 | 20 | 37 | 24 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 100 |
| Czech Republic | Spring, 2012 | 24 | 37 | 18 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Russia | Spring, 2012 | 19 | 37 | 21 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 100 |
| Turkey | Spring, 2012 | 24 | 36 | 18 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 100 |
| Egypt | Spring, 2012 | 11 | 23 | 29 | 31 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 100 |
| Jordan | Spring, 2012 | 3 | 28 | 39 | 23 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Lebanon | Spring, 2012 | 7 | 14 | 29 | 33 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Tunisia | Spring, 2012 | 30 | 27 | 20 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| China | Spring, 2012 | 39 | 53 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 100 |
| India | Spring, 2012 | 30 | 37 | 14 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 100 |
| Japan | Spring, 2012 | 15 | 32 | 23 | 20 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 100 |
| Pakistan | Spring, 2012 | 16 | 22 | 16 | 23 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 100 |
| Brazil | Spring, 2012 | 46 | 35 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Mexico | Spring, 2012 | 12 | 42 | 30 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 100 |

| | | Q84 Which statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right? Most people can succeed if they are willing to work hard OR Hard work is no guarantee of success for most people. | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|-------|
| | | Most people can succeed if they are willing to work hard | Hard work is no guarantee of success for most people | Neither/Both equally (Volunteered) | DK/Refused | Total |
| United States | Spring, 2012 | 77 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Britain | Spring, 2012 | 57 | 41 | 2 | 1 | 100 |
| France | Spring, 2012 | 46 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Germany | Spring, 2012 | 51 | 48 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Spain | Spring, 2012 | 56 | 43 | 1 | 1 | 100 |
| Italy | Spring, 2012 | 43 | 46 | 9 | 2 | 100 |
| Greece | Spring, 2012 | 43 | 51 | 6 | 1 | 100 |
| Poland | Spring, 2012 | 48 | 43 | 6 | 4 | 100 |
| Czech Republic | Spring, 2012 | 54 | 43 | 2 | 1 | 100 |
| Russia | Spring, 2012 | 35 | 53 | 9 | 3 | 100 |
| Turkey | Spring, 2012 | 50 | 39 | 3 | 7 | 100 |
| Egypt | Spring, 2012 | 53 | 42 | 5 | 0 | 100 |
| Jordan | Spring, 2012 | 57 | 37 | 5 | 0 | 100 |
| Lebanon | Spring, 2012 | 32 | 64 | 5 | 0 | 100 |
| Tunisia | Spring, 2012 | 73 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 100 |
| China | Spring, 2012 | 45 | 33 | 13 | 8 | 100 |
| India | Spring, 2012 | 67 | 27 | 2 | 5 | 100 |
| Japan | Spring, 2012 | 40 | 59 | 1 | 0 | 100 |
| Pakistan | Spring, 2012 | 81 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 100 |
| Brazil | Spring, 2012 | 69 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 100 |
| Mexico | Spring, 2012 | 65 | 31 | 3 | 1 | 100 |

Appendix

For income, respondents are grouped into three categories of low, middle and high. The exact breaks by country are outlined below.

Brazil

Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 1,244 reais or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 1,245 to 2,488 reais per month, and those in the high-income category earn 2,489 reais or more per month.

Britain

Low-income respondents are those with a reported yearly household income of 19,999 pounds or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 20,000 to 39,999 pounds per year, and those in the high-income category earn 40,000 pounds or more per year.

China

Low-income respondents are those with a reported yearly household income of 25,000 yuan or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 25,001 and 50,000 yuan per year, and those in the high-income category earn 50,001 yuan or more per year.

Czech Republic

Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 17,000 koruna or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 17,001 to 35,000 koruna per month, and those in the high-income category earn 35,001 koruna or more per month.

Egypt

Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 1,000 Egyptian pounds or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 1,001 to 2,500 Egyptian pounds per month, and those in the high-income category earn 2,501 Egyptian pounds or more per month.

France

Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 1,450 euros or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 1,451 to 2,450 euros per month, and those in the high-income category earn 2,451 euros or more per month.

Germany

Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 1,500 euros or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 1,501 to 3,000 euros per month, and those in the high-income category earn 3,001 euros or more per month.

Greece

Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 750 euros or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 751 to 1,500 euros per month, and those in the high-income category earn 1,501 euros or more per month.

India

Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 4,000 rupees or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 4,001 to 6,000 rupees per month, and those in the high-income category earn 6,001 rupees or more per month.

Italy

Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 1,000 euros or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 1,001 to 2,000 euros per month, and those in the high-income category earn 2,001 euros or more per month.

Japan

Low-income respondents are those with a reported yearly household income of 3 million yen or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 3 million to 7 million yen per year, and those in the high-income category earn 7 million yen or more per year.

Jordan

Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 250 Jordanian dinars or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 251 to 400 Jordanian dinars per month, and those in the high-income category earn 401 Jordanian dinars or more per month.

Lebanon

Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 1,000 Lebanese pounds or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 1,001 to 2,000 Lebanese pounds per month, and those in the high-income category earn 2,001 Lebanese pounds or more per month.

Mexico

Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 3,630 pesos or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 3,631 to 7,260 pesos per month, and those in the high-income category earn 7,261 pesos or more per month.

Pakistan

Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 7,000 rupees or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 7,001 to 15,000 rupees per month, and those in the high-income category earn 15,001 rupees or more per month.

Poland

Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 1,999 zloty or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 2,000 to 2,999 zloty per month, and those in the high-income category earn 3,000 zloty or more per month.

Russia

Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 10,000 rubles or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 10,001 to 25,000 rubles per month, and those in the high-income category earn 25,001 rubles or more per month.

Spain

Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 999 euros or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 1,000 to 1,999 euros per month, and those in the high-income category earn 2,000 euros or more per month.

Tunisia

Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 400 Tunisian dinars or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 401 to 800 Tunisian dinars per month, and those in the high-income category earn 801 Tunisian dinars or more per month.

Turkey

Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 750 Turkish liras or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 751 to 1,500 Turkish liras per month, and those in the high-income category earn 1,501 Turkish liras or more per month.

United States

Low-income respondents are those with a reported yearly household income of \$30,000 or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of \$30,001 to \$75,000 per year, and those in the high-income category earn \$75,001 or more per year.