

FOR RELEASE OCTOBER 9, 2014

# Emerging and Developing Economies Much More Optimistic than Rich Countries about the Future

*Education, Hard Work Considered  
Keys to Success, but Inequality Still a  
Challenge*

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION  
ON THIS REPORT:**

Richard Wike, Director, Global Attitudes Research

Katie Simmons, Senior Researcher

Russ Oates, Senior Communications Manager

202.419.4372

[www.pewresearch.org](http://www.pewresearch.org)

## About the Report

This report examines public opinion about opportunity and inequality around the world, including financial prospects for the next generation, the biggest factors to getting ahead in life and the causes of inequality. It is based on 48,643 interviews in 44 countries with adults 18 and older, conducted from March 17 to June 5, 2014. For more details, see survey methods and topline results.

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

Katie Simmons, *Senior Researcher*

Richard Wike, *Director, Global Attitudes Research*

James Bell, *Director, International Survey Research*

Danielle Cuddington, *Research Assistant*

Kat Devlin, *Research Analyst*

Michael Keegan, *Information Graphics Designer*

Jacob Poushter, *Research Associate*

Bethany Smith, *Administrative Coordinator*

Jill Carle, *Research Associate*

Claudia Deane, *Director, Research Practice*

Bruce Drake, *Senior Editor*

Bridget Parker, *Research Assistant*

Steve Schwarzer, *Research Methodologist*

Bruce Stokes, *Director, Global Economic Attitudes*

## About Pew Research Center

Pew Research Center is a nonpartisan fact tank that informs the public about the issues, attitudes and trends shaping America and the world. It does not take policy positions. It conducts public opinion polling, demographic research, media content analysis and other empirical social science research. The center studies U.S. politics and policy views; media and journalism; internet and technology; religion and public life; Hispanic trends; global attitudes and U.S. social and demographic trends. All of the center's reports are available at [www.pewresearch.org](http://www.pewresearch.org). Pew Research Center is a subsidiary of The Pew Charitable Trusts.

James McMillan, *Acting President*

Michael Dimock, *Executive Vice President*

Elizabeth Mueller Gross, *Vice President*

Robyn Tomlin, *Chief Digital Officer*

Andrew Kohut, *Founding Director*

© Pew Research Center 2014

## Global Views on Opportunity and Inequality

# Emerging and Developing Economies Much More Optimistic than Rich Countries about the Future

## *Education, Hard Work Considered Keys to Success, but Inequality Still a Challenge*

As they continue to struggle with the effects of the Great Recession, publics in advanced economies are pessimistic about the financial prospects for the next generation. Most of those surveyed in richer nations think children in their country will be worse off financially than their parents. In contrast, emerging and developing nations are more optimistic that the next generation will have a higher standard of living.

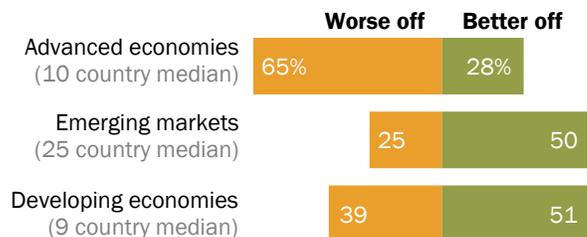
Overall, optimism is linked with recent national economic performance. Countries that have enjoyed relatively high levels of growth in recent years also register some of the highest levels of confidence in their children's economic futures.

Looking ahead, people in the emerging and developing world see better opportunities at home than abroad. Majorities or pluralities in 30 of the 34 emerging and developing nations surveyed say they would tell young people in their country to stay at home in order to lead a good life, instead of moving to another country.

A good education and hard work are most often seen as the keys to getting ahead in life. This view is especially prevalent in emerging and developing nations, where most see economic opportunity expanding. Still, many also believe success can be determined by things outside a person's control, such as luck or having a wealthy family.

### Little Optimism for the Next Generation in Advanced Economies

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



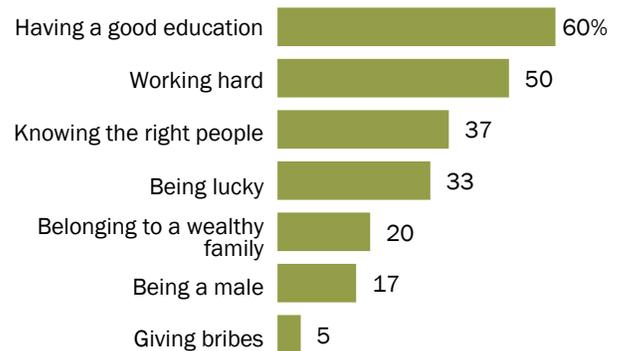
Note: Medians by country economic categorization.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q11.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

### Education Important for Getting Ahead

*On a scale of 0 to 10, how important is \_\_\_ to get ahead in life? Percent saying "10 – very important"*



Note: Global medians across 44 countries surveyed.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q66a-g.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

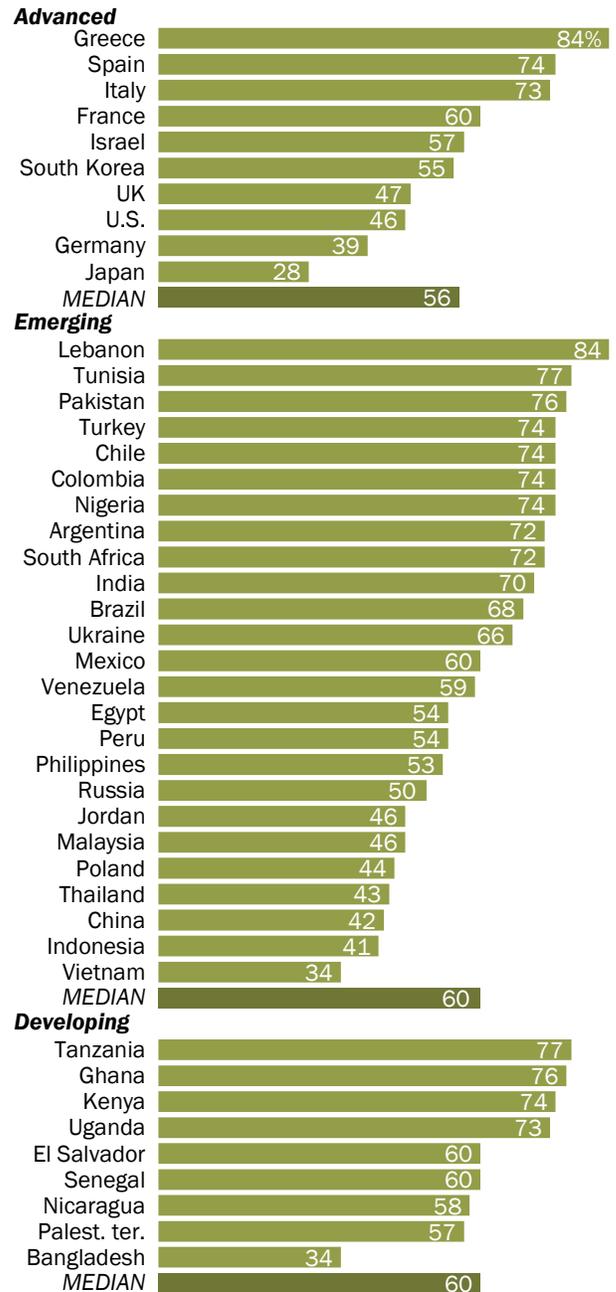
Despite the long-term optimism that exists in many countries, there are widespread concerns about inequality. Majorities in all of the 44 nations polled say the gap between rich and poor is a big problem facing their countries, and majorities in 28 nations identify this as a *very* big problem. More than seven-in-ten hold this view in Greece, Spain and Italy – countries that faced significant economic challenges during the last several years. But even in the emerging and developing nations that have enjoyed tremendous growth over the last couple of decades, there is a consensus that those at the top are reaping the gains while others are being left behind.<sup>1</sup>

People blame inequality on a variety of causes, but they see their government’s economic policies as the top culprit. A global median of 29% say those policies are most to blame for the gap between rich and poor. Fewer people blame the amount of workers’ wages, the educational system, the fact that some work harder than others, trade, or the tax system.

The survey also asked what would do more to reduce inequality: low taxes on the wealthy and corporations to encourage investment and growth, or high taxes on the wealthy and corporations to fund programs that help the poor. The balance of opinion in emerging and developing nations is that low taxes are most effective while people in advanced economies tend to favor high taxes.

## Inequality Seen as Major Challenge

*The gap between the rich and poor is a very big problem*



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q23c.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

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

While inequality is considered a major challenge by a median of 60% across the 44 nations polled, higher numbers say rising prices and a lack of job opportunities (medians of 77%) are very big problems. And people in advanced, emerging and developing markets alike are clearly willing to live with some degree of inequality as part of a free market system. Majorities or pluralities in 38 of 44 countries say that most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich while others are poor.

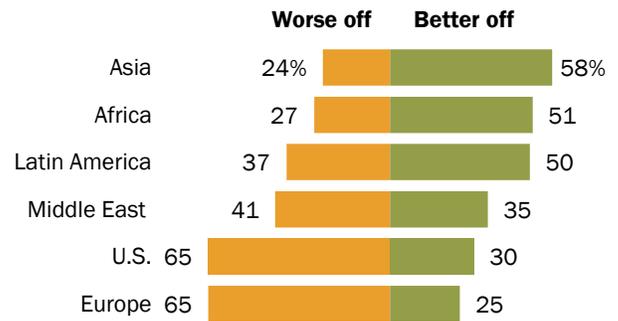
These are among the key findings of a survey by the Pew Research Center, conducted in 44 countries among 48,643 respondents from March 17 to June 5, 2014. While this report focuses largely on differences and similarities between economically advanced, emerging and developing nations, the survey also finds significant differences by region.

For instance, Asians are particularly optimistic about the next generation's financial prospects. Fully 94% of Vietnamese, 85% of Chinese, 71% of Bangladeshis, and 67% of Indians think today's children will be better off than their parents. Africans and Latin Americans are also on balance optimistic, while Middle Easterners tend to be pessimistic. And in Europe and the United States, pessimism is pervasive.

---

### Asia Optimistic about Children's Future

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



Note: Median percentages by region. Russia and Ukraine not included in Europe median.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q11.

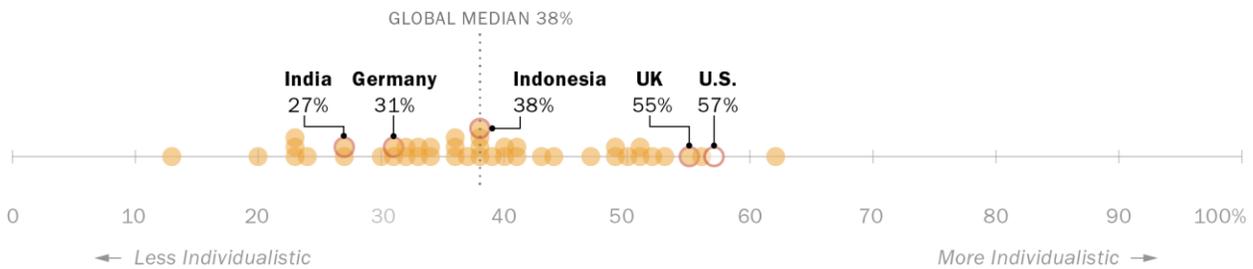
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

---

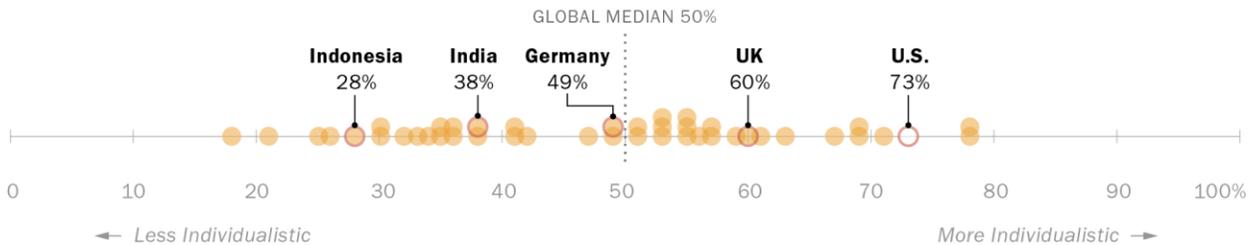
The survey also highlights how Americans are different from many others around the world on questions related to individualism, a value often associated with American exceptionalism. Fifty-seven percent of Americans *disagree* with the statement “Success in life is pretty much determined by forces outside our control,” a considerably higher percentage than the global median of 38%. Similarly, Americans place an especially strong emphasis on the value of hard work – 73% think it is very important to work hard in order to get ahead in life, compared with a global median of 50%.

## Americans Stand Out on Individualism

Percent who *disagree* that success in life is pretty much determined by forces outside our control



Percent who say it is very important (“10” on a 0-10 scale) to work hard to get ahead in life



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q13b & Q66b.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Emerging and Developing Economies See Brighter Future

People in emerging and developing nations are more optimistic for the next generation than publics in advanced economies. Still, there is a wide range of attitudes within each group.

About half or more in 16 of the 25 emerging markets surveyed say children in their nation will be better off financially than their parents, including at least seven-in-ten in Vietnam, China, Chile and Brazil. People in Middle Eastern emerging economies, however, are much more skeptical. In Jordan, Turkey, Egypt and Lebanon, roughly a third or fewer say the nation's children will be better off financially than their parents. Poles are also considerably pessimistic about the next generation's opportunities, an outlook which may be influenced by the economic crisis in the European Union.

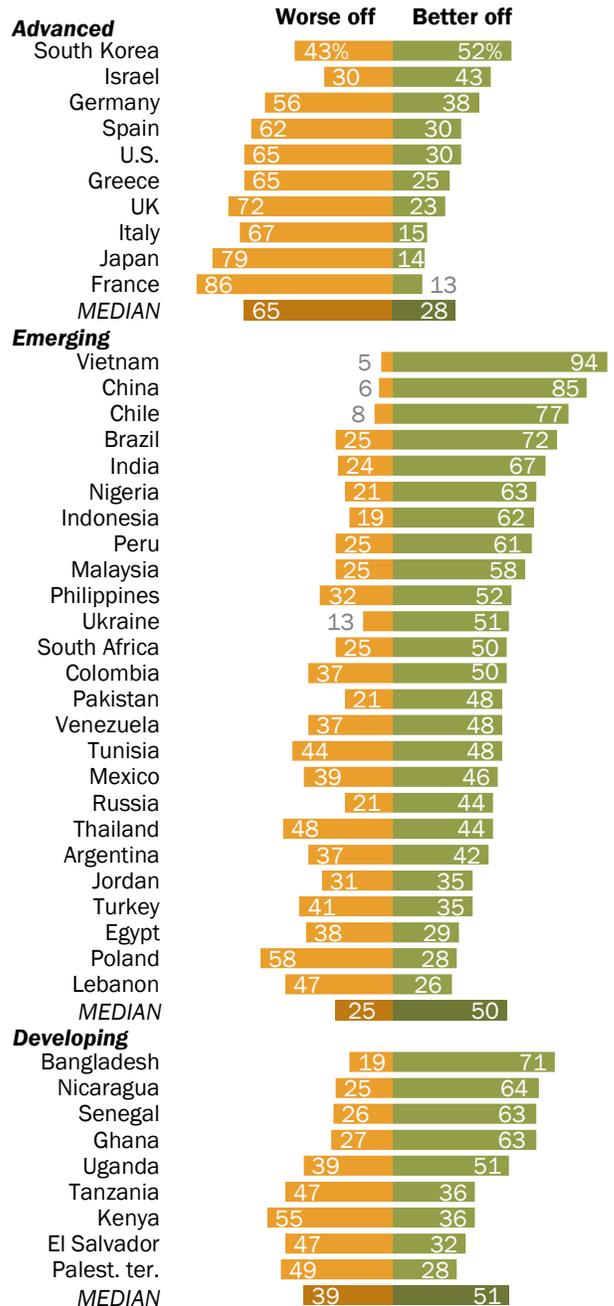
Developing economies are divided on this question. Roughly half or more in Bangladesh, Nicaragua, Senegal, Ghana and Uganda say their children will be more successful than the older generation. Fewer than four-in-ten agree in Tanzania, Kenya, El Salvador and the Palestinian territories.

Publics in advanced economies are the most pessimistic. In most of the high income countries surveyed, three-in-ten or fewer say the nation's children will surpass their parents financially. Majorities in eight of the 10 countries believe the younger generation will be worse off. The French, Japanese and British are particularly downbeat about the future. Nearly two-thirds of Americans say the same.

In general, countries that have experienced higher economic growth since 2008 are more optimistic for

## Better Future for Next Generation?

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



Note: Volunteered category "same" not shown.

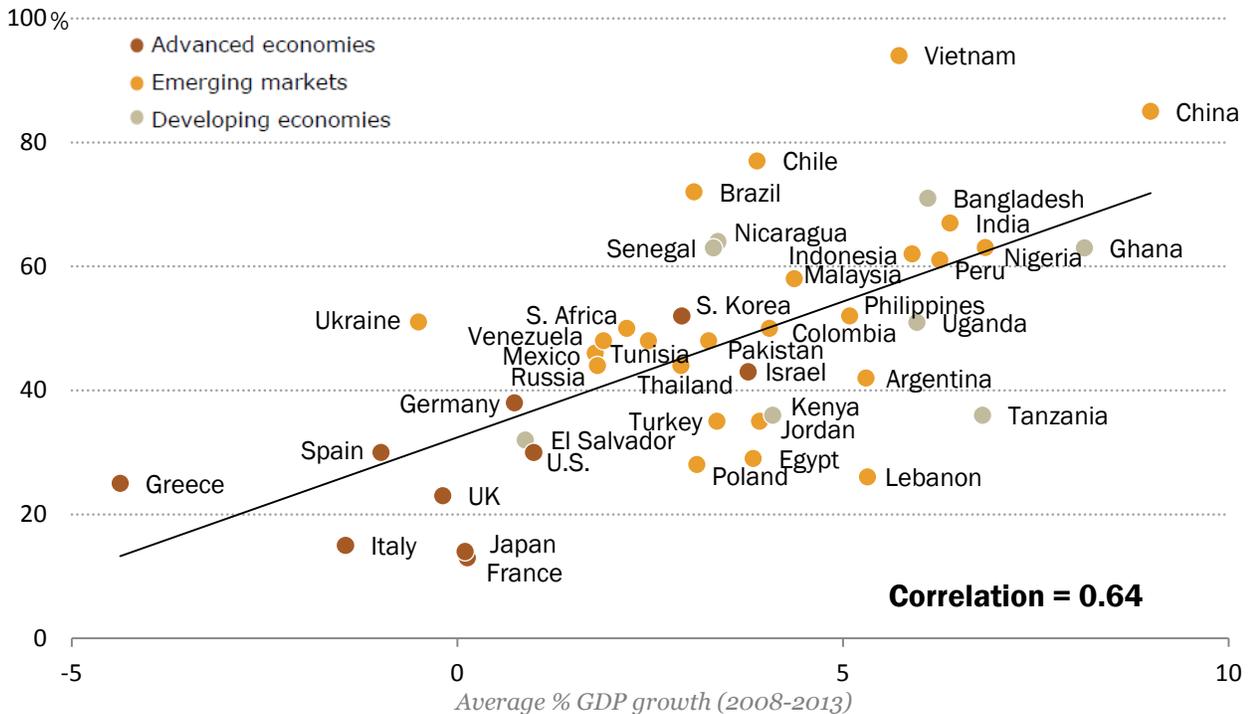
Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q11.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

the next generation than publics that have had less growth. For example, in China, which has experienced an average GDP growth of 9% between 2008 and 2013, 85% of the public says young people will be better off financially than their parents. Meanwhile, Italians, who have seen their economy *contract* by an average of 2% per year over the course of the global recession, are much less optimistic (15%).

## GDP Growth and Optimism about Children's Future

*Percent who say today's children will be better off financially than their parents*



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q11. GDP annual growth from IMF World Economic Outlook Database, April 2014, accessed September 4, 2014. Data not available for Palestinian territories.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

In some countries, optimism for the next generation has changed significantly in just the past year and these shifts in attitudes appear to be related in part to [changing views about the country's economy](#). Today, 51% of Ugandans say children will be better off financially than their parents, compared with 39% last year. Over the same time period, Ugandans also became significantly more positive about the current economy (+18 percentage points). Optimism for young people improved since 2013 as well in Senegal (+12), South Africa (+11), Germany (+10), Pakistan (+8), Egypt (+7) and the UK (+6). At the opposite end, hope for the nation's youth in Venezuela declined by 18 points in the past year as positive ratings of the economy also fell by 15 points. Optimism about the children's future also decreased over the past 12 months in Kenya (-19), Malaysia (-14), the Philippines (-11), El Salvador (-8) and Brazil (-7).

Perhaps because most publics see a bright future for their nation's youth, people in emerging and developing nations generally believe that it is better for young people who want to have a good life to stay in their home country, rather than move to another country.

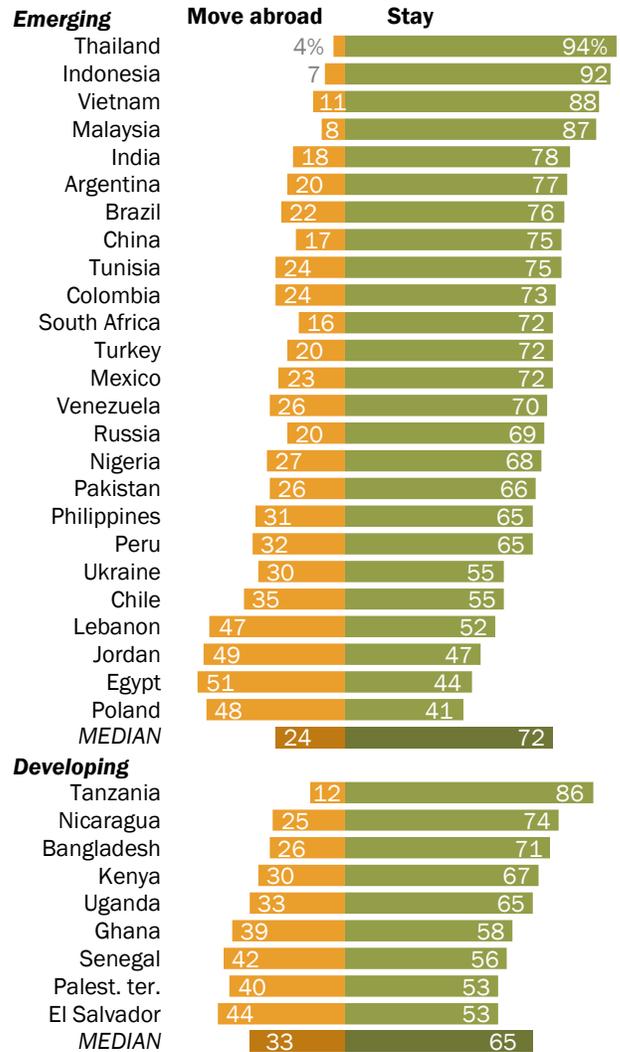
Majorities or pluralities in 30 of the 34 emerging and developing nations surveyed say young people should stay at home to be successful, including more than eight-in-ten in Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia and Tanzania.

In just seven countries do at least four-in-ten say the next generation has more opportunities abroad. This includes publics that have recently witnessed massive political and economic upheaval, such as the Egyptians, worsening ethnic conflict, such as the Lebanese, and severe gang violence, such as the Salvadorans. Poles are also more inclined than most publics to say that young people should move abroad to have a good life. This may reflect the open borders between Poland and other EU countries as well as dissatisfaction with economic conditions at home.

In some countries, young people, those ages 18-29, are more optimistic than people 50 and older about prospects for the next generation. The age gap is particularly large in Uganda (+22 percentage points children will be better off financially), the UK (+21), Nicaragua (+20), Spain (+19) and Thailand (+15). At the same time, in many countries, young people are also more likely to say there are more opportunities to have a good life abroad than at home. On this question, the biggest age gaps are in Tunisia (+25 percentage points recommend young people move to another country), Brazil (+19), the Palestinian territories (+16) and Chile (+15).

## Most See More Opportunities at Home

*What would you recommend to a young person who wants a good life?*



Note: Not asked in advanced economies.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q12.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Success May Be Out of Our Control

Majorities or pluralities in 28 of the 44 countries surveyed agree that success in life is pretty much determined by forces outside our control. People in developing and emerging markets (medians of 56%) are somewhat more likely to believe their fate is out of their hands than those in advanced economies (51%).

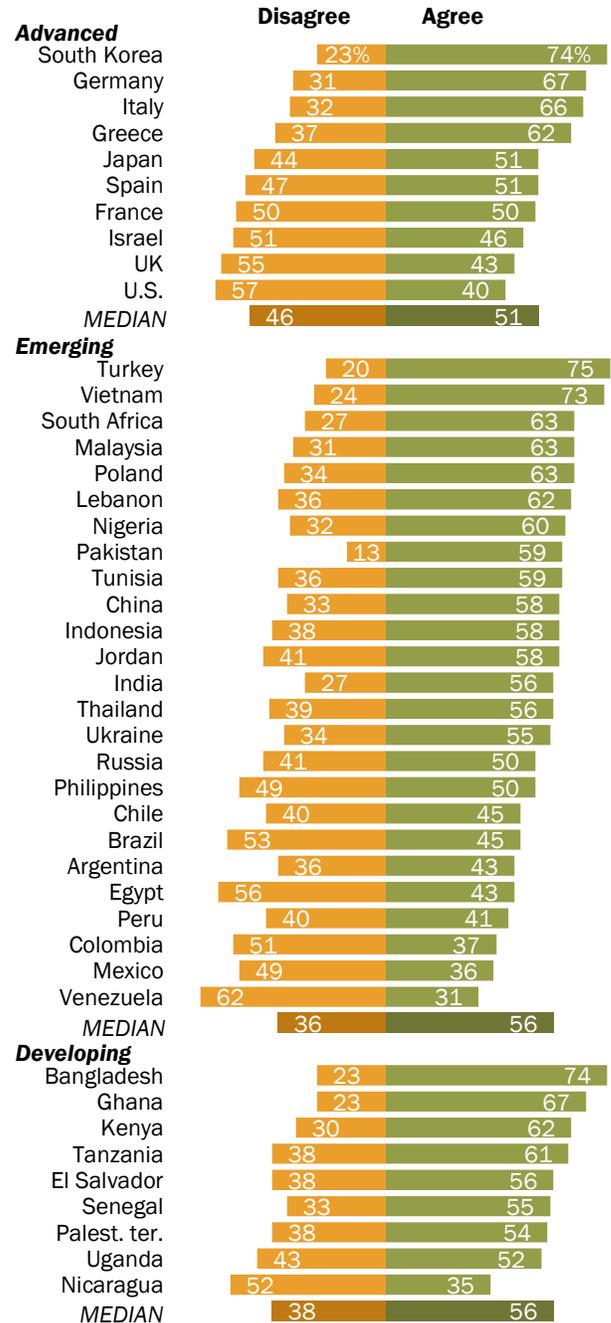
In most developing economies, majorities say success is determined by outside forces, including 74% in Bangladesh and 67% in Ghana. Nicaraguans are the least likely to agree among developing countries.

Majorities in 15 of the 25 emerging markets surveyed also think their fate is out of their hands, including six-in-ten or more in Turkey, Vietnam, South Africa, Malaysia, Poland, Lebanon and Nigeria. Latin American countries are generally the least likely among emerging markets to agree their future is determined by outside forces, including fewer than four-in-ten in Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela.

Meanwhile, in advanced economies, roughly half or fewer in six of the 10 countries surveyed agree that success is out of our control. Americans are the least likely to say they are not the masters of their fate (40%), one of the lowest percentages among the 44 countries surveyed.

## Most Say Success Determined by Outside Forces

*Success in life is determined by forces outside our control*



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q13b.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Education and Hard Work Seen as the Keys to Moving Up

When asked to rate on a scale of 0 to 10 how important a range of characteristics are to getting ahead in life, most global publics say having a good education (global median of 60% rating this “10 – very important”) and working hard (50%) are very important. Knowing the right people (37%), being lucky (33%), coming from a wealthy family (20%), being born a male (17%) and giving bribes (5%) are seen as less essential to doing well.

In eight of the nine developing countries surveyed, having a good education tops the list of keys to success. About seven-in-ten or more in Nicaragua (78% rate as 10), El Salvador (72%), Senegal (72%) and Ghana (69%) say education is very important to advancing in life. Only in Uganda is luck seen as roughly equal to education in determining one’s future (67% luck vs. 64% education).

Similarly, the dominant opinion among emerging markets is that having a good education is very important to being successful, a view held by more than eight-in-ten Venezuelans (86% rate as 10), Colombians (85%), Chileans (85%) and Argentines (84%). Working hard is the second most common response in most countries. Poland, Jordan and Egypt are exceptions among the emerging markets – these publics say luck is at least as important, if not more so, as education or hard work for getting ahead in life.

Advanced economies are a bit more divided between education and hard work as the keys to success. Education is the top response among five of the 10 countries – Spain (71% rate as 10), Germany (61%), Israel (41%), Italy (39%) and Greece (31%) – and work ethic is the top in four – the U.S. (73%), UK (60%), Japan (42%) and France (25%). The percentage of Americans who say hard work is very important to getting ahead in life is among the highest across all 44 countries. South Koreans are the only public where knowing the right people is the most commonly cited key to success (rated at the top of the scale by 39%).

Even though few rank knowing the right people, being lucky, being from a wealthy family, or being male as a 10 on the 0-10 importance scale, many people do rate these items highly with a score of seven or more. For example, while a global median of just 33% rank being lucky at 10, 75% rate it at seven or higher. In general, emerging and developing publics are somewhat more likely than advanced economies to believe that all of these items are important for getting ahead.

Being a male does not top the list of keys to success, but there is a large gender gap on the question. In 32 of the 44 countries surveyed, men are significantly *more* likely than women to say gender is *very* important to getting ahead. The gender gap on this issue tends to be larger in the emerging and developing economies surveyed.

## Education and Hard Work Important for Getting Ahead

On a scale of 0 to 10, how important is \_\_\_ to getting ahead in life? Percent saying "10 – very important"

	Having a good education	Working hard	Knowing the right people	Being lucky	Belonging to a wealthy family	Being a male	Giving bribes
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Advanced economies</b>	Spain	<b>71</b>	47	42	29	23	9
	U.S.	62	<b>73</b>	35	19	18	14
	Germany	<b>61</b>	49	31	28	11	6
	UK	53	<b>60</b>	28	16	16	5
	Israel	<b>41</b>	30	23	25	16	4
	Italy	<b>39</b>	35	34	35	21	4
	Greece	<b>31</b>	21	21	19	19	4
	South Korea	30	34	<b>39</b>	11	12	5
	Japan	27	<b>42</b>	10	18	6	3
	France	24	<b>25</b>	22	16	15	7
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Emerging economies</b>	Venezuela	<b>86</b>	67	49	35	16	31
	Colombia	<b>85</b>	78	57	40	17	33
	Chile	<b>85</b>	55	55	36	27	13
	Argentina	<b>84</b>	78	43	38	17	18
	Brazil	<b>76</b>	49	46	28	14	27
	Thailand	<b>75</b>	69	24	45	25	30
	Philippines	<b>74</b>	71	53	55	24	36
	Lebanon	<b>74</b>	57	58	53	40	18
	Nigeria	<b>69</b>	53	50	53	45	39
	Mexico	<b>67</b>	61	27	27	15	16
	Pakistan	<b>64</b>	55	52	52	27	20
	South Africa	<b>63</b>	51	46	32	29	20
	Tunisia	<b>61</b>	56	50	59	46	18
	India	<b>60</b>	38	26	35	24	18
	Russia	<b>59</b>	55	52	49	29	33
	Malaysia	<b>59</b>	53	52	30	22	31
	Ukraine	<b>56</b>	53	42	51	28	30
	Peru	<b>56</b>	35	20	13	7	13
	Vietnam	<b>48</b>	36	28	24	19	13
	Poland	40	30	39	<b>44</b>	25	12
Indonesia	<b>38</b>	28	11	17	6	4	
Turkey	36	<b>38</b>	30	34	17	10	
Jordan	36	32	12	<b>44</b>	32	15	
Egypt	34	33	24	<b>38</b>	27	12	
China	<b>27</b>	18	12	12	6	4	
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Developing economies</b>	Nicaragua	<b>78</b>	69	52	32	11	28
	El Salvador	<b>72</b>	63	53	19	12	24
	Senegal	<b>72</b>	51	39	52	27	30
	Ghana	<b>69</b>	59	51	53	44	20
	Uganda	64	57	45	<b>67</b>	49	38
	Palest. ter.	<b>53</b>	41	25	43	30	21
	Bangladesh	<b>50</b>	26	16	20	9	10
	Tanzania	<b>43</b>	41	25	27	24	23
	Kenya	<b>37</b>	36	23	21	14	9
	<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>GLOBAL MEDIAN</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>

Note: Bold indicates the characteristic with the highest percentage for each country.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q66a-g.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Inequality a Major Problem

A global median of 60% say that the gap between rich and poor is a *very* big problem in their country. Concern is somewhat higher among developing economies and emerging markets (median of 60% in each), but is also shared by people in advanced economies (56%).

Nonetheless, despite this high level of worry about inequality, the issue only ties or tops the list of economic problems in four of the 44 countries surveyed. In general, people in advanced economies tend to worry more about public debt and unemployment than inequality, while those in emerging markets and developing economies are more concerned about inflation and jobs. (For more on views about economic issues, see this September [Pew Research report](#))

---

### Inequality a Problem, But Not Biggest

*Median very big problem*

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

Note: Medians by country economic categorization.

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

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

---

## Publics Fault Government Policies

The top culprit for income inequality cited by publics around the world is their national government's economic policies. A global median of 29% say their government's policies are to blame for the gap between the rich and the poor, while the amount workers are paid is a close second at 23%. Globally, people place less blame on the educational system (11%), a lack of individual hard work (10%), trade between countries (8%) and the structure of the tax system (8%).

Advanced economies in particular lean toward the notion that their governments are to blame for inequality (median of 32%). The Greeks (54%), Spanish (52%) and South Koreans (46%) are government's harshest critics. Significant percentages among advanced economies also fault workers' wages for the gap between the rich and the poor, including 29% in Japan and 26% each in France and Germany. The Americans and British are two of the few publics to blame individuals' lack of hard work (24%) about as much as they do their government's policies (24% in U.S., 23% in UK).

## Government and Workers' Pay Mostly to Blame for Inequality

Which is the most important reason for the gap between the rich and poor in our country today?

	Our gov't's economic policies	Workers' pay	Our educational system	Some work harder than others	Trade between countries	Our tax system	No gap (VOL)/ Don't know
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>Advanced economies</b>	Greece	<b>54</b>	16	2	3	8	16
	Spain	<b>52</b>	17	9	7	4	7
	South Korea	<b>46</b>	19	9	11	4	9
	Israel	<b>43</b>	18	8	7	6	14
	Italy	<b>36</b>	25	4	3	5	24
	Japan	27	29	12	14	1	10
	U.S.	24	13	17	24	3	15
	France	23	26	10	17	4	19
	UK	23	16	18	24	2	12
	Germany	20	26	21	10	2	16
	<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Emerging economies</b>	Ukraine	<b>45</b>	21	1	4	5	10
	India	<b>45</b>	11	11	4	10	5
	Lebanon	<b>43</b>	20	1	7	16	12
	China	<b>43</b>	18	5	6	13	3
	Tunisia	<b>43</b>	18	1	14	11	9
	Turkey	<b>42</b>	20	9	6	9	8
	Nigeria	<b>39</b>	17	12	6	15	3
	Russia	37	33	3	7	2	9
	Argentina	<b>34</b>	26	15	11	5	2
	Egypt	<b>31</b>	21	10	7	11	17
	Indonesia	31	32	9	10	6	4
	Jordan	29	27	11	8	7	16
	Venezuela	29	18	9	22	11	1
	Malaysia	27	28	6	15	5	5
	Poland	23	<b>44</b>	3	7	6	8
	Chile	22	<b>39</b>	18	5	5	6
	Colombia	22	<b>39</b>	14	10	6	2
	Brazil	21	<b>44</b>	19	10	1	4
	Mexico	21	<b>29</b>	11	15	9	3
	South Africa	21	27	16	12	8	7
Peru	20	25	22	14	9	2	
Vietnam	17	<b>33</b>	6	20	9	7	
Thailand	16	22	27	13	10	6	
Pakistan	15	8	15	8	9	10	
Philippines	13	21	17	21	14	10	
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	
<b>Developing economies</b>	Kenya	<b>36</b>	19	11	5	11	12
	Palest. ter.	30	29	6	11	8	6
	Bangladesh	29	27	20	5	14	3
	Ghana	<b>29</b>	17	17	9	9	12
	Tanzania	<b>29</b>	8	21	14	12	6
	Senegal	24	24	5	19	10	5
	El Salvador	22	<b>32</b>	8	10	14	8
	Uganda	20	17	16	24	12	7
	Nicaragua	12	31	13	31	6	2
	<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>GLOBAL MEDIAN</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>

Note: Bold numbers indicate a statistically significant majority or plurality.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q77.

Emerging markets are more divided. Pluralities in nine of the 25 countries surveyed blame their government for inequality in their country, including roughly four-in-ten or more in Ukraine (45%), India (45%), Lebanon (43%), China (43%), Tunisia (43%), Turkey (42%) and Nigeria (39%). Meanwhile, pluralities in another six countries say workers' wages are the primary scapegoat. Latin American publics – such as Brazilians (44%), Chileans (39%) and Colombians (39%) – are particularly likely to blame inadequate take-home pay for the gap between the rich and poor.

People in developing economies are also split between blaming the government for income inequality in their country and faulting workers' wages. Pluralities in Kenya (36%), Ghana (29%) and Tanzania (29%) say inequality is their government's fault, while Salvadorans (32%) tend to blame the amount workers are paid. Nearly equal percentages in the Palestinian territories, Bangladesh, Senegal and Uganda say both the government and wages are the culprits. Nicaragua (31%) is the country with the highest percentage who say a lack of individual hard work is the problem.

## Many Say Low Taxes Are the Answer

Pluralities or majorities in 22 of the 44 countries surveyed say to reduce inequality it is more effective to have low taxes on the wealthy and corporations to encourage investment and economic growth rather than high taxes on the wealthy and corporations to fund programs that help the poor. Publics in 13 countries prefer the high tax option.

## Policies to Reduce Income Inequality

*What would do more to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor in our country?*

	Low taxes %	High taxes %	Neither/ Both (VOL) %	Don't know %	
<b>Advanced economies</b>	Italy	<b>68</b>	12	17	4
	France	<b>61</b>	37	2	0
	Greece	<b>50</b>	32	15	4
	Japan	43	46	4	7
	South Korea	40	<b>53</b>	3	3
	UK	39	<b>50</b>	5	6
	U.S.	38	<b>49</b>	7	5
	Spain	36	<b>54</b>	9	1
	Israel	35	41	18	6
	Germany	31	<b>61</b>	4	4
	<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Emerging economies</b>	Brazil	<b>77</b>	18	3	2
	Argentina	<b>60</b>	19	10	11
	Vietnam	<b>60</b>	35	1	4
	Philippines	<b>59</b>	28	9	4
	Thailand	<b>57</b>	31	7	5
	Tunisia	<b>56</b>	31	9	5
	Venezuela	<b>55</b>	23	14	9
	Mexico	<b>49</b>	30	11	11
	Peru	<b>49</b>	33	8	11
	Turkey	<b>48</b>	32	8	11
	Poland	<b>47</b>	30	10	13
	Colombia	43	42	9	6
	Lebanon	40	24	33	3
	Malaysia	<b>39</b>	21	22	18
	Nigeria	<b>39</b>	29	14	17
	India	<b>39</b>	31	12	18
	Egypt	32	<b>53</b>	10	5
	Indonesia	31	32	26	12
	China	31	<b>42</b>	11	16
	Pakistan	30	28	11	31
Jordan	29	<b>57</b>	9	4	
Chile	28	<b>53</b>	9	10	
Russia	27	27	28	17	
South Africa	27	31	27	15	
Ukraine	14	<b>48</b>	21	17	
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	
<b>Developing economies</b>	Uganda	<b>64</b>	24	7	4
	Ghana	<b>57</b>	25	7	12
	Kenya	<b>52</b>	30	8	10
	Nicaragua	<b>52</b>	40	5	4
	Palest. ter.	<b>45</b>	18	19	18
	Bangladesh	40	41	12	7
	Tanzania	33	<b>47</b>	9	11
	El Salvador	32	<b>58</b>	8	3
	Senegal	23	<b>44</b>	14	19
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>GLOBAL MEDIAN</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	

Note: Bold numbers indicate a statistically significant majority or plurality. The full question wording is: What would do more to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor in our country? High taxes on the wealthy and corporations to fund programs that help the poor OR Low taxes on the wealthy and corporations to encourage investment and economic growth?

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q77b.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Overall, advanced economies (median of 48%) are somewhat more supportive than either developing (40%) or emerging (31%) countries of using high taxes on the wealthy and corporations to address income inequality. The broadest support comes from Germany, where 61% favor using high taxes to fund poverty programs. Roughly half or more in Spain (54%), South Korea (53%), the UK (50%) and the U.S. (49%) agree. In Italy (68%), France (61%) and Greece (50%), opinion leans toward low taxes to encourage investment.

In most advanced economies, people who say they are very concerned about inequality are particularly supportive of income redistribution to reduce the gap between the rich and poor. There is also a large ideological divide over taxes in Europe and the U.S. In general, individuals on the left are much more likely than those on the right to prefer high taxes on the wealthy and corporations. For example, 71% of those on the left in Spain support redistribution, compared with 45% of people on the right. In the U.S., 70% of liberals say high taxes are more effective to combat inequality while just 33% of conservatives agree.

The prevailing view in most emerging markets surveyed is that low taxes on the rich and businesses to stimulate growth are a better way to address inequality. Roughly six-in-ten or more express this opinion in Brazil (77%), Argentina (60%), Vietnam (60%) and the Philippines (59%). In just five of the 25 emerging countries do pluralities or majorities pick high taxes as the preferred means of reducing the gap between the rich and poor, including 57% in Jordan, 53% each in Egypt and Chile, 48% in Ukraine and 42% in China.

Developing economies also lean more toward low taxes on the wealthy and corporations to encourage investment rather than high taxes for redistribution. At least half prefer low taxes in Uganda (64%), Ghana (57%), Kenya (52%) and Nicaragua (52%). El Salvador is the only developing economy where a majority (58%) chooses high taxes.

## **Free Market Seen as Best, Despite Inequality**

Despite the fact that most people are very concerned about the gap between the rich and the poor in their country, majorities across the globe are willing to accept some inequality to have a free market system. A global median of 66% say most people are better off under capitalism, even if some people are rich and some are poor.

Belief in the free market tends to be highest in developing countries (median of 71%). Nearly two-thirds or more in all nine of the developing economies surveyed agree that most people benefit from capitalism, including 80% of Bangladeshis, 75% of Ghanaians and 74% of Kenyans.

Publics in emerging markets also generally support the free market. More than half in 21 of the 25 countries surveyed agree that most people are better off in a free market system even if there is some inequality, including roughly three-quarters or more in Vietnam, China, Nigeria, Turkey, Malaysia and the Philippines. Support is much lower in Colombia, Jordan, Mexico and Argentina. Argentines are the least likely to see the benefits of capitalism among all 44 countries surveyed.

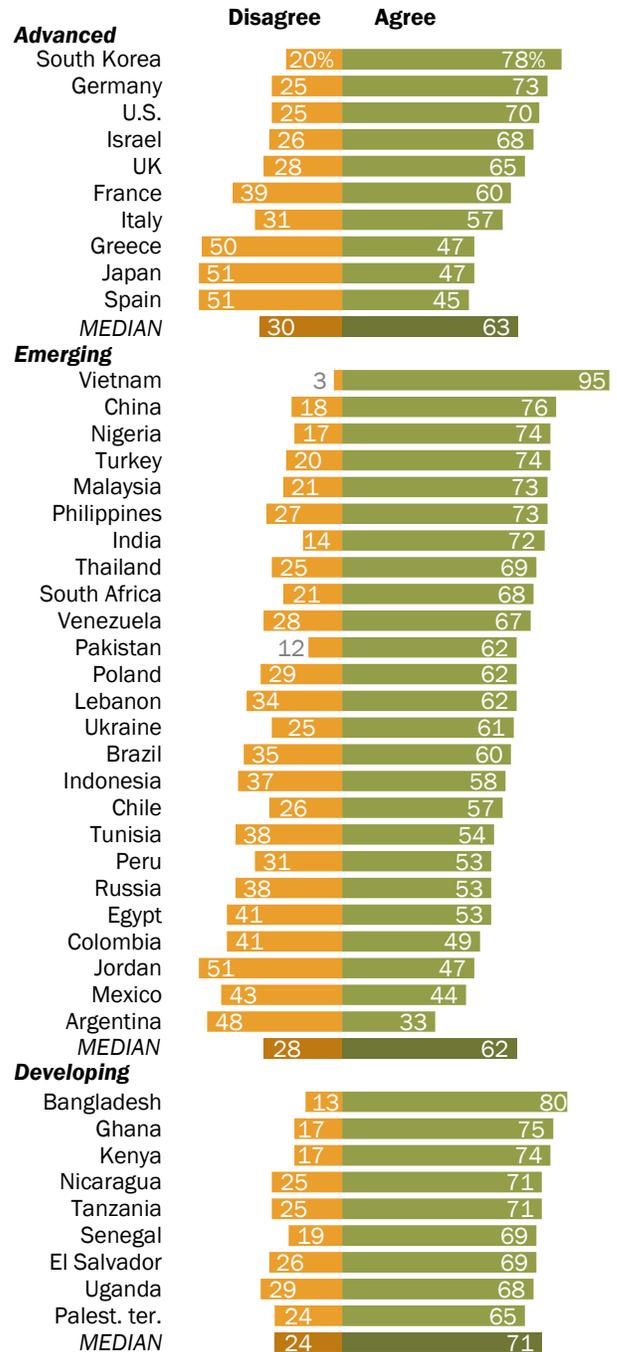
Advanced economies are somewhat more divided over the free market. At least seven-in-ten in South Korea, Germany and the U.S. say most people are better off under capitalism, but fewer than half in Greece, Japan and Spain agree. In most advanced economies, people who say the gap between the rich and poor is a very big problem are much less supportive of the free market than those who worry less about inequality.

In general, there has been moderate change in support for the free market between 2007 and 2014 among the countries surveyed in both years. The Spanish (-22 percentage points) and Italians (-16) stand out for their declining belief in capitalism over the course of the global recession. At the other end of the spectrum, the Turks (+14) and Indonesians (+13) are more likely today to say the free market is better for everyone than they were seven years ago.

In some countries, lower income and less educated individuals are less likely to express support for capitalism than higher income and more highly educated people. The gap between lower and higher income people on this question is particularly large in Peru (-23 percentage points), Greece (-20) and France (-17). And the education differences are especially wide in Peru (-20), Pakistan (-18) and Nigeria (-16).

## Support for Free Market System

*Most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor.*



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q13a.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Methods in Detail

### About the 2014 Spring Pew Global Attitudes Survey

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

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

Country:	<b>Argentina</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by locality size
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	April 17 – May 11, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding dispersed rural population, or 6.5% of the population)

Country:	<b>Bangladesh</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by administrative division and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Bengali
Fieldwork dates:	April 14 – May 11, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.8 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country:	<b>Brazil</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and size of municipality
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Portuguese
Fieldwork dates:	April 10 – April 30, 2014
Sample size:	1,003
Margin of Error:	±3.8 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	<b>Chile</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	April 25 – May 5, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.8 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding Chiloe and other islands, or about 3% of the population)
Country:	<b>China</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Chinese (Mandarin, Fuping, Renshou, Suining, Xichuan, Hua, Shanghai, Chenzhou, Anlong, Chengdu, Yingkou, Guang'an, Zibo, Jinxi, Yantai, Feicheng, Leiyang, Yuanjiang, Daye, Beijing, Yangchun, Nanjing, Shucheng, Linxia, Yongxin, Chun'an, Xinyang, Shangyu, Baiyin, Ruichang, Xinghua and Yizhou dialects)
Fieldwork dates:	April 11 – May 15, 2014
Sample size:	3,190
Margin of Error:	±3.5 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding Tibet, Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Macau, or about 2% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in China.
Note:	The results cited are from Horizonkey's self-sponsored survey.

Country: **Colombia**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Spanish  
 Fieldwork dates: April 12 – May 8, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,002  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 3.5$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population (excluding region formerly called the National Territories and the islands of San Andres and Providencia, or about 4% of the population)

Country: **Egypt**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Arabic  
 Fieldwork dates: April 10 – April 29, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 4.3$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population (excluding frontier governorates, or about 2% of the population)

Country: **El Salvador**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Spanish  
 Fieldwork dates: April 28 – May 9, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,010  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 4.5$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **France**  
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample of landline and cell phone households with quotas for gender, age and occupation and stratified by region and urbanity  
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus  
 Languages: French  
 Fieldwork dates: March 17 – April 1, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,003  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 4.1$  percentage points  
 Representative: Telephone households (roughly 99% of all French households)

Country: **Germany**  
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RL(2)D) probability sample of landline households, stratified by administrative district and community size, and cell phone households  
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus  
 Languages: German  
 Fieldwork dates: March 17 – April 2, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 4.0$  percentage points  
 Representative: Telephone households (roughly 99% of all German households)

Country: **Ghana**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and settlement size  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Akan (Twi), English, Dagbani, Ewe  
 Fieldwork dates: May 5 – May 31, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 3.8$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Greece**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Greek  
 Fieldwork dates: March 22 – April 9, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 3.7$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population (excluding the islands in the Aegean and Ionian Seas, or roughly 6% of the population)

Country: **India**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Kannada, Gujarati, Odia  
 Fieldwork dates: April 14 – May 1, 2014  
 Sample size: 2,464  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 3.1$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population in 15 of the 17 most populous states (Kerala and Assam were excluded) and the Union Territory of Delhi (roughly 91% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in India.

Country: **Indonesia**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Bahasa Indonesian  
 Fieldwork dates: April 17 – May 23, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 4.0$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Papua and remote areas or provinces with small populations, or 12% of the population)

Country: **Israel**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by district, urbanity and socioeconomic status, with an oversample of Arabs  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Hebrew, Arabic  
 Fieldwork dates: April 24 – May 11, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000 (597 Jews, 388 Arabs, 15 others)  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 4.3$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population (The data were weighted to reflect the actual distribution of Jews, Arabs and others in Israel.)

Country: **Italy**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Italian  
 Fieldwork dates: March 18 – April 7, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 4.3$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Japan**  
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households stratified by region and population size  
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Japanese  
 Fieldwork dates: April 10 – April 27, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 3.2$  percentage points  
 Representative: Landline households (roughly 86% of all Japanese households)

Country:	<b>Jordan</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	April 11 – April 29, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.5 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	<b>Kenya</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and settlement size
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Kiswahili, English
Fieldwork dates:	April 18 – April 28, 2014
Sample size:	1,015
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	<b>Lebanon</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	April 11 – May 2, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.1 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south of Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders, or about 2% of the population)
Country:	<b>Malaysia</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by state and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Bahasa Malaysia, Mandarin Chinese, English
Fieldwork dates:	April 10 – May 23, 2014
Sample size:	1,010
Margin of Error:	±3.8 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding difficult to access areas in Sabah and Sarawak, or about 7% of the population)

Country:	<b>Mexico</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	April 21 – May 2, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	<b>Nicaragua</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	April 23 – May 11, 2014
Sample size:	1,008
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding residents of gated communities and multi-story residential buildings, or less than 1% of the population)
Country:	<b>Nigeria</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	English, Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo
Fieldwork dates:	April 11 – May 25, 2014
Sample size:	1,014
Margin of Error:	±4.3 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding Adamawa, Borno, Cross River, Jigawa, Yobe and some areas in Taraba, or roughly 12% of the population)

**Country:** **Pakistan**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Urdu, Pashto, Punjabi, Saraiki, Sindhi  
**Fieldwork dates:** April 15 – May 7, 2014  
**Sample size:** 1,203  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 4.2$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir for security reasons, areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] and Baluchistan, military restricted areas and villages with less than 100 inhabitants – together, roughly 18% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in Pakistan.

**Country:** **Palestinian territories**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urban/rural/refugee camp population  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Arabic  
**Fieldwork dates:** April 15 – April 22, 2014  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 4.4$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding Bedouins who regularly change residence and some communities near Israeli settlements where military restrictions make access difficult, or roughly 5% of the population)

**Country:** **Peru**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Spanish  
**Fieldwork dates:** April 11 – May 2, 2014  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 4.0$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

Country:	<b>Philippines</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilonggo, Ilocano, Bicolano
Fieldwork dates:	May 1 – May 21, 2014
Sample size:	1,008
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	<b>Poland</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Polish
Fieldwork dates:	March 17 – April 8, 2014
Sample size:	1,010
Margin of Error:	±3.6 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	<b>Russia</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight geographic regions, plus the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg, and by urban-rural status.
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Russian
Fieldwork dates:	April 4 – April 20, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.6 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excludes Chechen Republic, Ingush Republic and remote territories in the Far North – together, roughly 3% of the population)
Country:	<b>Senegal</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Wolof, French
Fieldwork dates:	April 17 – May 2, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.7 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country: **South Africa**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by metropolitan area, province and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: English, Zulu, Xhosa, South Sotho, Afrikaans, North Sotho  
 Fieldwork dates: May 18 – June 5, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 3.5$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **South Korea**  
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of adults who own a cell phone  
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Korean  
 Fieldwork dates: April 17 – April 30, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,009  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 3.2$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 96% of adults age 18 and older)

Country: **Spain**  
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone-only households stratified by region  
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Spanish/Castilian  
 Fieldwork dates: March 17 – March 31, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,009  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 3.2$  percentage points  
 Representative: Telephone households (roughly 97% of Spanish households)

Country: **Tanzania**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Kiswahili  
 Fieldwork dates: April 18 – May 7, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,016  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 4.0$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Zanzibar, or about 3% of the population)

**Country:** **Thailand**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Thai  
**Fieldwork dates:** April 23 – May 24, 2014  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:** ±3.9 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding the provinces of Narathiwat, Pattani and Yala, or about 3% of the population)

**Country:** **Tunisia**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Tunisian Arabic  
**Fieldwork dates:** April 19 – May 9, 2014  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.0 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **Turkey**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region, urbanity and settlement size  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Turkish  
**Fieldwork dates:** April 11 – May 16, 2014  
**Sample size:** 1,001  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.5 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **Uganda**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Luganda, English, Runyankole/Rukiga, Luo, Runyoro/Rutoro, Ateso, Lugbara  
**Fieldwork dates:** April 25 – May 9, 2014  
**Sample size:** 1,007  
**Margin of Error:** ±3.9 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **Ukraine**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Ukraine's six regions plus ten of the largest cities – Kyiv (Kiev), Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Odessa, Donetsk, Zaporizhia, Lviv, Kryvyi Rih, Lugansk and Mikolayev – as well as three cities on the Crimean peninsula – Simferopol, Sevastopol and Kerch.  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Russian, Ukrainian  
**Fieldwork dates:** April 5 – April 23, 2014  
**Sample size:** 1,659  
**Margin of Error:** ±3.3 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (Survey includes oversamples of Crimea and of the South, East and Southeast regions. The data were weighted to reflect the actual regional distribution in Ukraine.)

**Country:** **United Kingdom**  
**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households, stratified by government office region, and cell phone-only households  
**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** English  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 17 – April 8, 2014  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:** ±3.4 percentage points  
**Representative:** Telephone households (roughly 98% of all households in the United Kingdom)

**Country:** **United States**  
**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households  
**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** English, Spanish  
**Fieldwork dates:** April 22 – May 11, 2014  
**Sample size:** 1,002  
**Margin of Error:** ±3.5 percentage points  
**Representative:** Telephone households with English or Spanish speakers (roughly 96% of U.S. households)

Country: **Venezuela**  
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and parish size  
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
Languages: Spanish  
Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 10, 2014  
Sample size: 1,000  
Margin of Error:  $\pm 3.5$  percentage points  
Representative: Adult population (excluding remote areas, or about 4% of population)

Country: **Vietnam**  
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
Languages: Vietnamese  
Fieldwork dates: April 16 – May 8, 2014  
Sample size: 1,000  
Margin of Error:  $\pm 4.5$  percentage points  
Representative: Adult population

## Topline Results

**Pew Research Center**  
**Spring 2014 survey**  
**October 9, 2014 Release**

### Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate toplines. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- In Ukraine in 2014:
  - Questions that refer to “(survey country)”, “our country” or “(survey nationality)” were modified to ask about “Crimea/Crimean” in Crimea and “Ukraine/Ukrainian” elsewhere in Ukraine. Results are combined.
- Throughout this report, trends from India in 2013 refer to a survey conducted between December 7, 2013, and January 12, 2014 (Winter 2013-2014).
- Spring, 2011 survey in Pakistan was fielded before the death of Osama bin Laden (April 10 – April 26), while the Late Spring, 2011 survey was conducted afterwards (May 8 – May 15).
- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
  - Bangladesh prior to 2014
  - Vietnam prior to 2014
  - India prior to Winter 2013-2014
  - Senegal prior to 2013
  - Venezuela prior to 2013
  - Brazil prior to 2010
  - Nigeria prior to 2010
  - South Africa in 2007
  - Indonesia prior to 2005

- Pakistan in May 2003
  - Poland in March 2003
  - Russia in March 2003 and Fall 2002
  - Egypt in Summer 2002
- 
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2014 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q11 When children today in (survey country) grow up, do you think they will be better off or worse off financially than their parents?				
		Better off	Worse off	Same (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	30	65	2	3	100
	Spring, 2013	33	62	1	4	100
France	Spring, 2014	13	86	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	9	90	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	38	56	2	4	100
	Spring, 2013	28	64	3	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	25	65	8	3	100
	Spring, 2013	21	67	8	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	15	67	10	7	100
	Spring, 2013	14	73	6	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	28	58	6	8	100
	Spring, 2013	26	61	5	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	30	62	5	3	100
	Spring, 2013	28	65	3	4	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	23	72	2	3	100
	Spring, 2013	17	74	2	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	44	21	23	12	100
	Spring, 2013	40	24	23	13	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	51	13	18	18	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	35	41	17	7	100
	Spring, 2013	39	43	8	9	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	29	38	25	8	100
	Spring, 2013	22	42	29	8	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	35	31	25	9	100
	Spring, 2013	31	43	22	5	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	26	47	23	4	100
	Spring, 2013	26	47	20	8	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	28	49	18	5	100
	Spring, 2013	23	38	29	11	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	48	44	4	4	100
	Spring, 2013	49	39	4	7	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	43	30	18	9	100
	Spring, 2013	41	27	22	11	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	71	19	6	4	100
China	Spring, 2014	85	6	4	5	100
	Spring, 2013	82	7	3	7	100
India	Spring, 2014	67	24	4	4	100
	Winter 2013-2014	64	23	5	8	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	62	19	15	3	100
	Spring, 2013	58	25	13	5	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	14	79	4	3	100
	Spring, 2013	15	76	4	5	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	58	25	12	5	100
	Spring, 2013	72	12	9	6	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	48	21	12	19	100
	Spring, 2013	40	30	10	20	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	52	32	12	4	100
	Spring, 2013	63	29	3	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	52	43	4	2	100
	Spring, 2013	56	37	5	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	44	48	3	5	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	94	5	0	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	42	37	8	13	100
	Spring, 2013	44	38	10	8	100

		Q11 When children today in (survey country) grow up, do you think they will be better off or worse off financially than their parents?				
		Better off	Worse off	Same (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	72	25	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	79	18	2	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	77	8	9	6	100
	Spring, 2013	76	13	6	5	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	50	37	7	5	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	32	47	13	7	100
	Spring, 2013	40	42	11	7	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	46	39	10	5	100
	Spring, 2013	44	39	8	9	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	64	25	6	5	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	61	25	8	6	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	48	37	7	9	100
	Spring, 2013	66	21	7	7	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	63	27	5	5	100
	Spring, 2013	65	22	9	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	36	55	5	4	100
	Spring, 2013	55	32	8	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	63	21	8	8	100
	Spring, 2013	65	18	8	9	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	63	26	7	3	100
	Spring, 2013	51	36	8	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	50	25	19	7	100
	Spring, 2013	39	40	15	6	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	36	47	12	5	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	51	39	3	6	100
	Spring, 2013	39	37	10	15	100

		Q12 What would you recommend to a young person in our country today who wants a good life – should they move to another country, or stay in (survey country)?			
		Move to another country	Stay	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	48	41	12	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	20	69	11	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	30	55	15	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	20	72	7	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	51	44	6	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	49	47	5	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	47	52	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	40	53	6	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	24	75	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	26	71	3	100
China	Spring, 2014	17	75	7	100
India	Spring, 2014	18	78	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	7	92	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	8	87	5	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	26	66	8	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	31	65	4	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	4	94	2	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	11	88	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	20	77	3	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	22	76	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	35	55	10	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	24	73	3	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	44	53	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	23	72	5	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	25	74	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	32	65	3	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	26	70	4	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	39	58	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	30	67	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	27	68	5	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	42	56	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	16	72	12	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	12	86	2	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	33	65	2	100

		Q13a Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements: a. Most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor.					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	24	46	19	6	5	100
	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
France	Spring, 2014	16	44	22	17	1	100
	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, 2014	13	60	19	6	2	100
	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
Greece	Spring, 2014	9	38	30	20	4	100
	Spring, 2012	11	33	31	19	7	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	12	45	24	7	12	100
	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
Poland	Spring, 2014	11	51	24	5	10	100
	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
Spain	Spring, 2014	11	34	38	13	3	100
	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
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	11	54	21	7	7	100
	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
Russia	Spring, 2014	12	41	27	11	8	100
	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
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	23	38	20	5	15	100
	Fall, 2009	12	34	26	17	10	100
	Spring, 2007	23	43	20	8	6	100
	Summer, 2002	29	35	24	11	1	100

		Q13a Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements: a. Most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor.					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2014	31	43	12	8	6	100
	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, 2014	27	26	25	16	6	100
	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, 2014	16	31	33	18	3	100
	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, 2014	29	33	16	18	4	100
	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
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	24	41	18	6	11	100
	Spring, 2009	45	37	10	7	2	100
	Spring, 2007	28	38	17	10	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	28	26	15	23	8	100
	Spring, 2012	18	24	19	18	22	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	18	50	20	6	5	100
	Spring, 2009	26	46	17	7	4	100
	Spring, 2007	29	43	18	5	4	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	39	41	9	4	7	100
China	Spring, 2014	18	58	16	2	6	100
	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, 2014	34	38	9	5	15	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	11	47	26	11	6	100
	Spring, 2010	15	48	30	5	2	100
	Spring, 2009	13	36	30	15	6	100
	Spring, 2007	5	40	35	13	6	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	5	42	41	10	2	100
	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
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	17	56	16	5	6	100
	Spring, 2007	18	53	20	4	5	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	31	31	8	4	26	100
	Spring, 2012	16	32	21	15	16	100
	Spring, 2010	29	28	14	7	22	100
	Spring, 2009	35	30	12	8	14	100
	Spring, 2007	29	31	12	11	18	100
	Summer, 2002	24	26	8	14	28	100

		Q13a Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements: a. Most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor.					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
Philippines	Spring, 2014	28	45	22	5	1	100
	Summer, 2002	29	42	18	8	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	10	68	17	3	2	100
	Spring, 2010	9	69	16	2	4	100
	Spring, 2009	9	67	18	3	5	100
	Spring, 2007	5	67	20	3	5	100
	Summer, 2002	11	70	12	1	5	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	18	51	18	7	6	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	51	44	3	0	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	4	29	31	17	19	100
	Spring, 2010	9	31	27	19	14	100
	Spring, 2009	11	25	26	24	14	100
	Spring, 2007	10	33	23	21	13	100
	Summer, 2002	7	19	27	29	17	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	17	43	25	10	5	100
	Spring, 2012	24	51	14	8	3	100
	Spring, 2010	30	45	13	8	4	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	14	43	18	8	18	100
	Spring, 2007	22	38	20	8	12	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	17	32	22	19	10	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	33	36	20	6	6	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	10	34	28	15	13	100
	Spring, 2012	10	24	40	20	7	100
	Spring, 2010	13	31	27	17	11	100
	Spring, 2009	14	38	28	13	7	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	53	18	12	13	4	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	12	41	24	7	16	100
	Spring, 2007	16	31	29	13	11	100
	Summer, 2002	14	29	31	14	11	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	31	36	19	9	5	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	45	30	11	6	8	100
	Spring, 2007	30	45	11	4	10	100
	Summer, 2002	29	45	10	4	13	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	36	38	12	5	9	100
	Spring, 2010	41	31	15	9	3	100
	Spring, 2009	52	32	7	5	5	100
	Spring, 2007	45	33	13	7	2	100
	Summer, 2002	34	33	16	11	6	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	28	46	12	5	8	100
	Spring, 2010	40	42	9	4	4	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	47	22	12	7	12	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	30	38	14	7	11	100
	Summer, 2002	37	36	10	9	8	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	34	37	14	11	4	100
	Spring, 2007	35	26	11	15	13	100
	Summer, 2002	29	27	10	15	19	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	44	24	14	15	3	100
	Spring, 2007	32	35	13	8	12	100
	Summer, 2002	38	35	11	10	6	100

		Q13b Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements: b. Success in life is pretty much determined by forces outside our control.					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	11	29	36	21	3	100
	Spring, 2011	9	27	39	23	3	100
	Fall, 2009	6	23	43	25	3	100
	Spring, 2009	10	29	38	22	2	100
	Spring, 2007	7	26	41	23	3	100
	Summer, 2002	9	23	39	26	3	100
France	Spring, 2014	17	33	26	24	0	100
	Spring, 2011	19	38	25	18	0	100
	Fall, 2009	20	32	27	20	0	100
	Spring, 2009	16	37	31	17	0	100
	Spring, 2007	18	34	26	22	0	100
	Summer, 2002	20	35	30	14	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	23	34	23	13	7	100
	Spring, 2014	18	49	25	6	2	100
	Spring, 2011	22	50	22	5	1	100
	Fall, 2009	18	48	22	9	3	100
	Spring, 2009	21	48	21	8	2	100
	Spring, 2007	23	47	24	7	0	100
Greece	Summer, 2002	23	45	25	7	1	100
	Spring, 1991	12	47	29	4	8	100
	Spring, 2014	20	42	27	10	2	100
	Spring, 2014	16	50	23	9	3	100
	Fall, 2009	15	56	20	6	4	100
	Spring, 2007	22	49	20	4	5	100
Italy	Summer, 2002	17	49	25	6	3	100
	Spring, 1991	15	49	18	13	5	100
	Spring, 2014	16	47	28	6	3	100
	Spring, 2011	18	44	24	4	10	100
	Fall, 2009	16	46	24	7	7	100
	Spring, 2009	18	50	24	5	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2007	17	51	24	6	3	100
	Summer, 2002	20	43	21	8	9	100
	Spring, 1991	24	41	22	4	8	100
	Spring, 2014	15	36	36	11	2	100
	Spring, 2011	10	40	37	10	3	100
	Fall, 2009	10	41	32	10	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2009	13	39	33	9	5	100
	Spring, 2007	14	39	29	10	8	100
	Spring, 1991	27	29	19	10	15	100
	Spring, 2014	12	31	37	18	2	100
	Spring, 2011	9	32	37	18	4	100
	Fall, 2009	10	31	38	17	4	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2009	13	34	36	15	2	100
	Spring, 2007	11	31	40	16	3	100
	Summer, 2002	14	34	31	17	4	100
	Spring, 1991	16	35	30	12	7	100
	Spring, 2014	14	36	32	9	9	100
	Spring, 2011	17	36	26	13	9	100
Russia	Fall, 2009	17	43	20	12	8	100
	Spring, 2009	18	43	25	8	6	100
	Spring, 2007	20	39	26	7	8	100
	Summer, 2002	16	36	27	9	12	100
	Spring, 1991	18	41	20	9	12	100
	Spring, 2014	19	36	26	8	11	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	17	37	27	10	9	100
	Fall, 2009	15	34	23	13	16	100
	Spring, 2007	17	40	26	12	5	100
	Summer, 2002	27	35	22	13	4	100
	Spring, 1991	20	45	22	3	10	100

		Q13b Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements: b. Success in life is pretty much determined by forces outside our control.					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2014	48	27	14	6	6	100
	Spring, 2011	34	41	12	6	7	100
	Spring, 2009	26	40	12	8	14	100
	Spring, 2007	26	42	15	4	13	100
	Summer, 2002	46	30	10	7	8	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	21	22	35	21	2	100
	Spring, 2011	20	24	32	24	1	100
	Spring, 2009	21	28	28	21	2	100
	Spring, 2007	13	24	36	26	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	23	35	26	15	1	100
	Spring, 2011	20	36	24	18	3	100
	Spring, 2009	22	30	25	19	4	100
	Spring, 2007	9	39	27	20	5	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	19	43	22	14	2	100
	Spring, 2011	22	43	17	16	2	100
	Spring, 2009	19	35	25	20	0	100
	Spring, 2007	22	47	21	9	1	100
Palest. ter.	Summer, 2002	25	29	25	17	4	100
	Spring, 2014	18	36	23	15	9	100
	Spring, 2011	27	28	30	15	0	100
	Spring, 2009	27	34	22	16	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2007	17	39	23	14	7	100
	Spring, 2014	36	23	14	22	5	100
	Spring, 2011	17	29	31	20	4	100
	Spring, 2009	13	38	35	14	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2007	24	30	29	14	3	100
	Spring, 2007	20	35	28	15	2	100
	Spring, 2014	34	40	18	5	3	100
	Spring, 2011	18	40	28	5	9	100
China	Spring, 2011	19	52	21	3	6	100
	Spring, 2009	16	48	28	3	4	100
	Spring, 2008	14	48	29	4	5	100
	Spring, 2007	17	48	27	3	4	100
	Summer, 2002	14	44	20	5	17	100
	Spring, 2014	23	33	16	11	16	100
India	Spring, 2014	15	43	30	8	4	100
	Spring, 2011	17	45	27	9	3	100
	Spring, 2009	12	37	37	12	3	100
	Spring, 2007	10	42	36	10	3	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	9	42	36	8	6	100
	Spring, 2011	9	34	38	12	6	100
	Spring, 2009	12	39	32	11	5	100
	Spring, 2007	5	42	40	7	7	100
	Summer, 2002	15	28	43	9	6	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	14	49	22	9	6	100
	Spring, 2007	15	35	31	15	3	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	32	27	8	5	27	100
	Late Spring, 2011	59	24	4	2	12	100
	Spring, 2011	54	26	7	2	10	100
	Spring, 2009	33	34	14	6	14	100
	Spring, 2007	33	35	13	4	15	100
	Summer, 2002	31	28	7	9	25	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	17	33	33	16	0	100
	Summer, 2002	22	31	31	14	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	12	62	19	4	2	100
	Spring, 2009	13	62	20	2	3	100
	Spring, 2007	12	63	19	2	4	100
	Summer, 2002	15	60	20	2	4	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	18	38	24	15	6	100

		Q13b Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements: b. Success in life is pretty much determined by forces outside our control.					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	24	49	18	6	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	10	33	24	12	20	100
	Spring, 2009	15	39	23	16	7	100
	Spring, 2007	16	36	23	16	9	100
	Summer, 2002	21	31	20	16	11	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	13	32	34	19	3	100
	Spring, 2011	26	36	20	15	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	10	35	32	8	15	100
	Spring, 2007	21	36	27	8	8	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	13	24	22	29	12	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	29	27	20	18	6	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	9	27	29	20	14	100
	Spring, 2011	16	45	27	7	5	100
	Spring, 2009	16	39	28	9	7	100
	Spring, 2007	17	39	32	7	6	100
	Summer, 2002	16	33	34	7	10	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	21	14	16	36	12	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	11	30	32	8	18	100
	Spring, 2007	10	32	32	11	14	100
	Summer, 2002	14	31	27	16	13	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	14	17	36	26	7	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	32	35	13	10	11	100
	Spring, 2007	17	41	23	15	4	100
	Summer, 2002	18	38	25	10	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	26	36	18	12	7	100
	Spring, 2011	39	32	13	14	2	100
	Spring, 2009	38	33	16	10	3	100
	Spring, 2007	31	35	23	10	1	100
	Summer, 2002	25	28	24	18	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	19	41	19	13	8	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	27	28	21	12	12	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	28	35	17	10	10	100
	Summer, 2002	38	29	11	13	8	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	36	25	16	22	1	100
	Spring, 2007	35	25	10	25	5	100
	Summer, 2002	25	26	16	21	12	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	24	28	24	19	4	100
	Spring, 2007	27	33	21	9	10	100
	Summer, 2002	33	34	18	12	2	100

		Q23c Do you think ____ is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country: c. The gap between the rich and the poor					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	46	32	13	7	2	100
	Spring, 2013	47	27	14	9	3	100
France	Spring, 2014	60	31	6	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	65	25	6	4	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	39	45	13	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	51	38	10	1	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	84	13	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	84	13	2	1	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	73	20	4	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	75	20	4	0	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	44	43	11	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	54	35	8	0	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	74	19	4	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	75	19	4	2	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	47	35	11	6	1	100
	Spring, 2013	50	30	13	6	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	50	30	15	4	1	100
	Spring, 2013	59	29	8	3	1	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	66	24	8	1	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	74	17	5	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	68	20	7	2	3	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	54	40	5	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	49	40	8	1	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	46	35	16	4	0	100
	Spring, 2013	44	36	12	5	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	84	15	1	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	86	12	2	1	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	57	14	22	6	1	100
	Spring, 2013	60	21	15	4	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	77	16	5	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	82	7	4	5	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	57	33	7	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	51	37	9	2	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	34	39	21	6	0	100
China	Spring, 2014	42	42	13	2	2	100
	Spring, 2013	52	35	9	2	2	100
	Spring, 2012	48	39	10	1	2	100
	Spring, 2008	41	48	9	0	1	100
India	Spring, 2014	70	19	7	2	2	100
	Winter 2013-2014	82	12	4	1	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	41	43	13	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	46	38	13	3	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	28	48	19	3	2	100
	Spring, 2013	34	42	18	5	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	46	31	18	4	1	100
	Spring, 2013	41	34	17	5	3	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	76	16	1	0	7	100
	Spring, 2013	85	9	2	1	3	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	53	34	11	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	53	28	13	5	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	55	30	13	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	66	23	9	2	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	43	47	6	3	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	34	46	14	4	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	72	22	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	70	21	6	2	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	68	28	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	75	18	4	2	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	74	21	4	0	1	100
	Spring, 2013	79	15	5	1	1	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	74	18	6	2	1	100

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

		Q66a On a scale of 0 to 10, in your opinion, how important is it _____ to get ahead in life, where 0 means not important at all and 10 means very important? a. to have good education													
		Not important at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Very important	DK/Refused	Total	
United States	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	6	17	8	62	0	100	
France	Spring, 2014	2	0	1	1	2	8	8	17	29	10	24	0	100	
Germany	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	18	12	61	0	100	
Greece	Spring, 2014	0	1	2	1	2	4	5	12	21	22	31	0	100	
Italy	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	1	1	4	7	16	20	12	39	0	100	
Poland	Spring, 2014	1	1	2	1	1	5	6	11	17	14	40	1	100	
Spain	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	11	12	71	0	100	
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	8	18	12	53	0	100	
Russia	Spring, 2014	0	1	1	1	1	5	3	7	14	8	59	1	100	
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	8	12	15	56	0	100	
Turkey	Spring, 2014	0	1	0	1	4	7	11	12	13	15	36	0	100	
Egypt	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	14	20	22	34	0	100	
Jordan	Spring, 2014	1	0	0	0	0	0	12	13	19	17	36	1	100	
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	9	10	74	0	100	
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	2	1	0	1	1	3	2	5	14	19	53	1	100	
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	1	0	1	1	2	5	2	4	12	12	61	0	100	
Israel	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	7	21	26	41	0	100	
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	0	1	1	0	0	3	5	6	17	18	50	0	100	
China	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	1	3	9	15	25	19	27	0	100	
India	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	1	1	3	6	7	9	13	60	0	100	
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	28	22	38	0	100	
Japan	Spring, 2014	1	0	0	1	2	12	8	16	26	5	27	2	100	
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	5	14	17	59	0	100	
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	11	13	64	0	100	
Philippines	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	7	11	74	0	100	
South Korea	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	1	1	9	6	17	25	10	30	1	100	
Thailand	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	8	10	75	0	100	
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	10	18	18	48	1	100	
Argentina	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	9	84	0	100		
Brazil	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	12	76	0	100	
Chile	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	6	85	0	100	
Colombia	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	8	85	0	100	
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	0	0	2	0	1	4	1	1	11	8	72	0	100	
Mexico	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	9	17	67	0	100	
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	6	9	78	0	100	
Peru	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	8	15	17	56	1	100	
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	86	0	100	
Ghana	Spring, 2014	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	8	10	69	0	100	
Kenya	Spring, 2014	0	2	3	2	3	4	6	7	14	20	37	0	100	
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	8	13	69	0	100	
Senegal	Spring, 2014	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	9	12	72	0	100	
South Africa	Spring, 2014	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	5	9	16	63	0	100	
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	0	1	2	2	3	14	7	8	8	12	43	0	100	
Uganda	Spring, 2014	0	0	1	1	2	4	3	3	8	15	64	0	100	

		Q66b On a scale of 0 to 10, in your opinion, how important is it _____ to get ahead in life, where 0 means not important at all and 10 means very important? b. to work hard													
		Not important at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Very important	DK/Refused	Total	
United States	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	10	9	73	0	100	
France	Spring, 2014	1	0	1	1	2	9	6	13	31	12	25	0	100	
Germany	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	10	21	13	49	0	100	
Greece	Spring, 2014	0	1	2	1	3	7	8	13	24	21	21	0	100	
Italy	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	1	1	3	8	14	21	16	35	0	100	
Poland	Spring, 2014	1	1	2	1	2	8	8	15	21	11	30	1	100	
Spain	Spring, 2014	1	0	0	1	1	5	4	9	18	13	47	0	100	
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	15	13	60	0	100	
Russia	Spring, 2014	0	0	1	0	1	5	4	7	16	9	55	1	100	
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	7	12	21	53	0	100	
Turkey	Spring, 2014	0	0	1	2	3	5	7	9	13	20	38	1	100	
Egypt	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	13	24	24	33	0	100	
Jordan	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	16	22	25	32	0	100	
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	0	1	0	0	1	3	2	5	14	17	57	0	100	
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	1	1	1	1	0	3	6	11	17	18	41	2	100	
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	0	1	1	2	1	7	3	6	10	13	56	0	100	
Israel	Spring, 2014	0	1	2	1	3	4	6	11	18	23	30	1	100	
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	0	1	0	0	1	5	13	16	23	15	26	0	100	
China	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	1	5	11	16	23	25	18	0	100	
India	Spring, 2014	0	0	1	0	2	4	5	7	23	19	38	0	100	
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	16	28	22	28	0	100	
Japan	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	1	1	8	5	11	25	7	42	0	100	
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	6	12	22	53	0	100	
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	14	23	55	0	100	
Philippines	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	7	15	71	0	100	
South Korea	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	1	1	8	8	16	22	9	34	0	100	
Thailand	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	10	16	69	0	100	
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	10	25	21	36	0	100	
Argentina	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	6	12	78	0	100	
Brazil	Spring, 2014	1	0	0	0	1	3	4	8	15	19	49	0	100	
Chile	Spring, 2014	0	1	1	1	1	5	5	11	13	9	55	0	100	
Colombia	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	13	78	0	100	
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	8	9	11	63	0	100	
Mexico	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	12	19	61	0	100	
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	9	12	69	0	100	
Peru	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	1	0	4	6	12	20	20	35	1	100	
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	6	10	11	67	0	100	
Ghana	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	7	11	16	59	0	100	
Kenya	Spring, 2014	0	0	2	3	4	4	7	9	16	18	36	0	100	
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	10	15	14	53	0	100	
Senegal	Spring, 2014	0	0	1	1	1	4	3	8	14	19	51	0	100	
South Africa	Spring, 2014	1	0	1	2	2	3	3	6	12	18	51	0	100	
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	0	1	2	1	3	12	8	9	11	12	41	0	100	
Uganda	Spring, 2014	0	0	1	1	2	4	3	5	10	16	57	0	100	

		Q66c On a scale of 0 to 10, in your opinion, how important is it _____ to get ahead in life, where 0 means not important at all and 10 means very important? c. to know the right people												
		Not important at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Very important	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	1	0	1	1	1	8	7	14	23	7	35	0	100
France	Spring, 2014	2	1	0	2	1	11	12	15	23	11	22	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	1	1	5	4	15	28	13	31	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	0	1	1	1	1	4	4	15	25	27	21	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	1	0	0	0	1	5	7	16	18	15	34	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	1	1	4	7	10	19	17	39	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	1	0	1	0	1	5	6	11	21	14	42	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	1	0	0	1	2	9	9	16	23	10	28	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	8	16	8	52	1	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	1	1	0	1	2	7	5	7	15	17	42	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	0	1	1	2	2	6	7	16	13	20	30	1	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	20	22	22	24	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	0	0	4	4	6	14	11	16	22	12	12	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	6	16	12	58	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	2	2	1	1	2	7	12	14	16	15	25	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	5	1	3	2	4	8	4	5	8	10	50	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	1	2	6	11	15	20	22	23	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	0	1	1	5	4	12	16	16	19	9	16	0	100
China	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	2	6	14	20	26	19	12	1	100
India	Spring, 2014	1	0	1	1	3	8	12	13	21	14	26	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	1	3	7	13	22	27	15	11	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	4	0	3	5	4	27	12	15	15	3	10	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	8	14	19	52	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	8	15	21	52	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	1	0	0	0	1	3	5	6	12	18	53	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	1	1	6	6	13	21	13	39	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	6	1	1	2	1	16	6	11	19	12	24	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	20	19	17	28	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	3	1	1	1	2	6	4	8	18	12	43	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	7	17	22	46	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	0	0	1	1	1	5	4	10	14	9	55	1	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	6	14	13	57	0	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	2	0	1	2	0	2	3	13	10	13	53	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	4	2	2	2	3	8	7	11	15	16	27	3	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	1	0	0	1	1	3	2	7	13	20	52	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	1	1	1	2	3	6	10	13	20	16	20	8	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	1	1	0	0	1	3	5	8	17	16	49	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	2	0	1	1	1	3	4	8	15	14	51	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	1	1	2	3	5	7	11	13	19	15	23	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	10	18	13	50	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	1	0	1	2	2	6	5	9	16	19	39	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	1	0	0	1	2	4	4	9	14	17	46	1	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	2	1	2	3	4	18	12	11	12	9	25	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	1	0	2	2	2	7	5	7	14	16	45	0	100

		Q66d On a scale of 0 to 10, in your opinion, how important is it _____ to get ahead in life, where 0 means not important at all and 10 means very important? d. to give bribes												
		Not important at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Very important	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	47	6	7	6	6	9	3	3	4	1	6	3	100
France	Spring, 2014	39	2	9	9	7	13	5	6	3	2	6	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	43	6	8	7	5	12	3	4	4	1	4	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	10	19	13	8	8	11	7	9	7	5	3	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	24	8	7	5	7	10	9	8	6	2	10	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	20	6	8	7	7	11	8	9	4	6	5	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	61	4	4	3	4	8	3	3	3	2	5	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	37	7	11	7	7	8	5	4	5	2	5	3	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	18	7	7	9	4	13	7	6	6	5	12	7	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	26	8	7	7	5	9	6	5	5	5	7	10	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	23	12	9	8	3	7	6	8	7	8	7	1	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	14	10	15	16	13	12	5	4	4	4	3	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	18	4	5	7	12	5	7	12	13	13	5	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	36	16	14	8	5	7	3	2	2	2	5	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	36	9	6	6	4	5	5	6	6	7	10	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	41	5	5	3	2	6	1	3	5	4	24	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	31	17	11	9	7	7	6	4	2	3	2	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	24	8	9	8	8	10	10	7	8	5	3	0	100
China	Spring, 2014	5	4	5	7	9	13	15	14	13	8	3	5	100
India	Spring, 2014	38	7	5	3	5	8	6	6	8	5	7	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	11	13	11	10	12	12	10	9	6	4	2	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	49	7	8	14	5	9	3	2	1	0	1	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	50	10	5	4	2	3	3	4	6	4	6	3	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	48	14	7	4	4	5	3	3	3	2	4	3	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	31	14	5	5	5	8	6	5	4	7	8	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	44	6	11	10	8	12	3	4	1	1	1	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	31	5	3	6	4	16	5	7	9	4	8	3	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	35	9	4	5	6	11	6	7	7	3	5	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	53	9	7	5	3	6	3	3	3	2	3	3	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	74	12	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	34	24	10	6	4	6	2	3	2	1	4	5	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	53	22	6	4	2	2	1	2	1	1	5	2	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	75	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	5	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	29	6	6	6	5	11	5	8	6	6	8	3	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	58	6	5	3	3	5	2	3	4	2	6	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	33	12	15	7	6	5	5	3	4	2	2	6	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	45	23	11	4	4	4	2	2	1	1	2	0	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	52	10	6	5	5	4	3	4	4	3	4	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	28	19	13	7	8	6	5	6	5	2	3	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	44	10	6	4	3	3	2	4	5	5	13	0	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	33	10	9	9	8	8	5	4	4	2	4	4	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	31	10	6	5	4	5	4	5	7	8	13	2	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	50	13	6	3	3	8	6	3	3	2	3	0	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	42	14	12	7	4	7	3	3	2	2	5	1	100

		Q66e On a scale of 0 to 10, in your opinion, how important is it _____ to get ahead in life, where 0 means not important at all and 10 means very important? e. to be a male													
		Not important at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Very important	DK/Refused	Total	
United States	Spring, 2014	16	1	3	4	5	23	9	11	11	3	14	2	100	
France	Spring, 2014	12	2	3	3	3	27	11	15	12	5	7	0	100	
Germany	Spring, 2014	23	3	3	4	4	23	10	11	9	2	6	2	100	
Greece	Spring, 2014	4	10	8	8	7	20	12	14	8	4	4	0	100	
Italy	Spring, 2014	19	5	5	6	8	16	11	12	10	3	4	1	100	
Poland	Spring, 2014	8	3	3	4	4	17	12	14	12	6	12	3	100	
Spain	Spring, 2014	29	2	3	2	2	19	9	9	11	4	9	0	100	
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	16	3	4	3	4	26	12	11	11	3	5	2	100	
Russia	Spring, 2014	11	5	3	4	2	11	4	7	9	4	33	7	100	
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	7	3	2	2	3	8	6	6	10	12	30	11	100	
Turkey	Spring, 2014	15	11	9	5	5	8	8	8	11	9	10	1	100	
Egypt	Spring, 2014	9	5	4	6	8	13	13	13	11	8	12	0	100	
Jordan	Spring, 2014	10	2	3	2	2	3	10	14	21	18	15	0	100	
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	30	7	6	5	6	9	7	6	3	3	18	0	100	
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	20	6	3	3	2	9	6	8	11	7	21	4	100	
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	43	4	3	2	2	14	3	3	4	3	18	1	100	
Israel	Spring, 2014	13	6	8	10	11	15	12	11	5	3	4	1	100	
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	5	2	4	5	7	19	17	15	11	5	10	0	100	
China	Spring, 2014	2	1	3	4	7	13	16	19	17	11	4	3	100	
India	Spring, 2014	4	2	2	3	4	14	11	12	17	11	18	1	100	
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	4	3	2	4	6	20	16	18	15	5	4	4	100	
Japan	Spring, 2014	19	2	4	8	5	27	11	11	7	1	3	2	100	
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	6	3	3	4	3	10	6	9	13	11	31	3	100	
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	6	2	3	2	2	7	7	12	14	14	20	9	100	
Philippines	Spring, 2014	6	5	3	3	2	12	6	7	9	9	36	3	100	
South Korea	Spring, 2014	6	2	2	6	5	33	12	14	12	2	5	2	100	
Thailand	Spring, 2014	9	1	1	2	2	18	5	10	12	9	30	1	100	
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	10	1	2	2	3	19	11	15	15	7	13	2	100	
Argentina	Spring, 2014	21	3	2	3	4	17	6	9	9	6	18	3	100	
Brazil	Spring, 2014	21	2	4	5	4	10	5	5	10	6	27	1	100	
Chile	Spring, 2014	9	10	7	8	6	18	6	7	8	4	13	3	100	
Colombia	Spring, 2014	19	8	3	4	3	9	3	3	5	5	33	4	100	
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	41	2	2	2	5	3	1	3	5	8	24	3	100	
Mexico	Spring, 2014	20	6	3	4	3	12	6	7	11	11	16	2	100	
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	30	4	4	2	3	7	4	3	8	8	28	0	100	
Peru	Spring, 2014	9	4	6	6	7	16	10	8	10	7	13	5	100	
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	12	8	4	3	3	8	7	5	7	7	31	5	100	
Ghana	Spring, 2014	24	3	3	2	4	12	7	5	8	10	20	2	100	
Kenya	Spring, 2014	9	5	5	7	8	17	11	11	10	7	9	0	100	
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	7	2	3	2	4	7	8	7	9	10	39	3	100	
Senegal	Spring, 2014	6	3	4	4	5	11	7	9	10	11	30	1	100	
South Africa	Spring, 2014	12	5	3	5	4	13	7	10	10	10	20	2	100	
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	7	2	3	4	4	18	12	8	9	10	23	1	100	
Uganda	Spring, 2014	10	3	5	3	3	7	5	6	9	9	38	1	100	

		Q66f On a scale of 0 to 10, in your opinion, how important is it _____ to get ahead in life, where 0 means not important at all and 10 means very important? f. to belong to a wealthy family													
		Not important at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Very important	DK/Refused	Total	
United States	Spring, 2014	11	2	4	5	4	15	8	12	15	6	18	1	100	
France	Spring, 2014	6	1	2	3	4	19	9	13	20	9	15	0	100	
Germany	Spring, 2014	8	1	3	6	5	20	12	12	18	4	11	1	100	
Greece	Spring, 2014	1	2	3	3	4	10	10	14	15	20	19	0	100	
Italy	Spring, 2014	5	1	1	2	3	9	12	18	16	13	21	0	100	
Poland	Spring, 2014	2	1	2	2	3	9	9	14	18	13	25	2	100	
Spain	Spring, 2014	11	1	1	3	3	13	6	11	17	10	23	1	100	
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	9	1	3	4	6	15	10	12	16	6	16	1	100	
Russia	Spring, 2014	6	1	2	4	3	17	6	8	15	6	29	3	100	
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	4	1	2	3	3	11	8	9	14	14	28	4	100	
Turkey	Spring, 2014	5	2	3	2	4	9	13	17	16	12	17	1	100	
Egypt	Spring, 2014	0	1	1	0	1	3	9	16	24	18	27	0	100	
Jordan	Spring, 2014	1	0	0	1	1	1	7	12	19	26	32	0	100	
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	2	1	2	2	3	10	8	10	12	10	40	0	100	
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	6	1	3	3	2	10	7	11	15	12	30	1	100	
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	5	1	2	1	2	11	4	7	12	9	46	0	100	
Israel	Spring, 2014	2	1	0	2	3	10	17	20	18	10	16	0	100	
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	2	1	2	5	5	16	15	18	19	8	9	0	100	
China	Spring, 2014	1	1	1	3	3	9	13	20	25	18	6	1	100	
India	Spring, 2014	1	0	1	2	4	9	11	15	18	13	24	0	100	
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	3	2	2	3	5	10	13	20	25	10	6	1	100	
Japan	Spring, 2014	10	1	2	7	5	25	12	14	14	3	6	2	100	
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	3	2	2	2	3	12	8	13	20	11	22	1	100	
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	1	1	1	3	4	6	8	10	17	18	27	3	100	
Philippines	Spring, 2014	3	2	2	3	5	14	10	11	12	13	24	1	100	
South Korea	Spring, 2014	1	0	1	3	3	19	11	19	23	7	12	1	100	
Thailand	Spring, 2014	5	1	1	3	1	16	5	13	18	12	25	1	100	
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	3	0	1	2	2	16	12	18	17	9	19	1	100	
Argentina	Spring, 2014	17	2	2	5	3	15	6	11	11	9	17	2	100	
Brazil	Spring, 2014	13	3	5	5	5	14	9	10	12	10	14	0	100	
Chile	Spring, 2014	4	4	4	4	3	17	10	9	11	5	27	2	100	
Colombia	Spring, 2014	13	4	4	5	6	15	11	8	10	5	17	0	100	
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	34	2	4	5	7	7	5	6	7	8	12	1	100	
Mexico	Spring, 2014	14	4	4	3	3	13	8	10	13	11	15	2	100	
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	31	4	7	6	7	9	5	6	8	6	11	1	100	
Peru	Spring, 2014	8	3	7	7	8	18	9	11	12	5	7	4	100	
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	13	5	3	3	4	14	9	11	11	10	16	0	100	
Ghana	Spring, 2014	3	0	1	1	1	4	4	8	15	17	44	0	100	
Kenya	Spring, 2014	3	2	3	3	7	10	15	18	13	11	14	0	100	
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	1	0	0	1	2	4	7	11	16	12	45	1	100	
Senegal	Spring, 2014	5	3	2	3	4	8	7	10	14	16	27	0	100	
South Africa	Spring, 2014	5	2	2	2	3	7	8	11	15	15	29	1	100	
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	3	2	2	2	5	19	12	12	10	9	24	0	100	
Uganda	Spring, 2014	2	2	2	2	1	6	4	6	11	16	49	0	100	

		Q66g On a scale of 0 to 10, in your opinion, how important is it _____ to get ahead in life, where 0 means not important at all and 10 means very important? g. to be lucky													
		Not important at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Very important	DK/Refused	Total	
United States	Spring, 2014	15	2	7	8	5	18	6	8	8	3	19	1	100	
France	Spring, 2014	7	1	2	4	4	23	12	10	15	5	16	0	100	
Germany	Spring, 2014	2	0	2	2	4	17	9	12	18	5	28	1	100	
Greece	Spring, 2014	1	2	2	3	3	9	10	13	19	19	19	0	100	
Italy	Spring, 2014	2	1	1	1	2	5	10	17	15	12	35	0	100	
Poland	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	1	2	4	6	10	15	16	44	1	100	
Spain	Spring, 2014	5	1	2	2	2	17	8	10	16	7	29	0	100	
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	8	2	4	5	5	20	9	13	13	5	16	1	100	
Russia	Spring, 2014	3	0	1	1	2	9	5	8	13	8	49	2	100	
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	1	1	0	1	1	5	5	8	10	15	51	2	100	
Turkey	Spring, 2014	2	1	1	3	2	6	6	11	14	20	34	1	100	
Egypt	Spring, 2014	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	15	18	20	38	0	100	
Jordan	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	13	14	21	44	0	100	
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	1	0	0	0	2	5	4	9	14	11	53	0	100	
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	1	1	1	1	3	7	5	9	13	14	43	2	100	
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	4	1	1	1	2	8	3	5	8	7	59	0	100	
Israel	Spring, 2014	1	1	1	1	2	7	11	17	21	12	25	0	100	
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	2	1	4	3	3	11	17	16	12	12	20	0	100	
China	Spring, 2014	0	0	1	1	2	7	12	20	25	19	12	1	100	
India	Spring, 2014	1	0	2	2	3	10	7	11	14	15	35	0	100	
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	1	0	0	1	1	5	7	21	29	17	17	1	100	
Japan	Spring, 2014	3	0	2	3	2	21	9	15	21	4	18	1	100	
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	0	0	2	1	2	9	9	10	19	16	30	1	100	
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	7	15	20	52	1	100	
Philippines	Spring, 2014	1	0	0	0	1	6	4	7	9	14	55	2	100	
South Korea	Spring, 2014	2	1	2	6	4	24	9	19	16	6	11	1	100	
Thailand	Spring, 2014	3	0	0	1	1	10	3	8	16	13	45	0	100	
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	1	0	1	1	1	14	13	15	19	10	24	0	100	
Argentina	Spring, 2014	7	1	1	2	2	10	5	10	13	11	38	1	100	
Brazil	Spring, 2014	5	1	2	3	2	10	8	10	14	16	28	0	100	
Chile	Spring, 2014	3	2	2	2	3	15	9	10	12	5	36	1	100	
Colombia	Spring, 2014	8	4	2	2	3	8	5	7	11	9	40	0	100	
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	28	3	1	4	8	6	3	5	11	11	19	1	100	
Mexico	Spring, 2014	10	2	3	2	3	11	5	8	14	12	27	1	100	
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	12	2	4	2	5	7	4	6	13	12	32	0	100	
Peru	Spring, 2014	8	2	5	4	6	13	8	13	14	10	13	4	100	
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	3	2	2	1	2	5	6	10	18	17	35	0	100	
Ghana	Spring, 2014	2	1	1	1	1	2	4	7	13	16	53	0	100	
Kenya	Spring, 2014	1	1	3	3	4	8	11	15	17	15	21	0	100	
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	1	0	0	0	1	2	4	9	14	16	53	0	100	
Senegal	Spring, 2014	0	1	1	1	2	7	4	6	10	17	52	0	100	
South Africa	Spring, 2014	3	0	1	2	3	6	8	12	15	15	32	2	100	
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	1	1	2	1	3	16	10	10	13	14	27	1	100	
Uganda	Spring, 2014	1	0	1	1	1	3	3	3	7	13	67	0	100	

		Q77 In your opinion, which one of the following is the most important reason for the gap between the rich and the poor in our country today?										
		Trade and business ties between countries	Our government's [In Ukraine only: State] economic policies	How much workers are paid	Our educational system	Our tax system	Some people work harder than others	There is no gap (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total		
United States	Spring, 2014	3	24	13	17	15	24	0	4	100		
France	Spring, 2014	4	23	26	10	19	17	0	0	100		
Germany	Spring, 2014	2	20	26	21	16	10	0	5	100		
Greece	Spring, 2014	8	54	16	2	16	3	0	1	100		
Italy	Spring, 2014	5	36	25	4	24	3	1	2	100		
Poland	Spring, 2014	6	23	44	3	8	7	2	6	100		
Spain	Spring, 2014	4	52	17	9	7	7	0	3	100		
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	2	23	16	18	12	24	0	4	100		
Russia	Spring, 2014	2	37	33	3	9	7	1	8	100		
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	5	45	21	1	10	4	0	13	100		
Turkey	Spring, 2014	9	42	20	9	8	6	2	5	100		
Egypt	Spring, 2014	11	31	21	10	17	7	1	2	100		
Jordan	Spring, 2014	7	29	27	11	16	8	1	1	100		
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	16	43	20	1	12	7	0	1	100		
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	8	30	29	6	6	11	1	9	100		
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	11	43	18	1	9	14	0	3	100		
Israel	Spring, 2014	6	43	18	8	14	7	0	4	100		
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	14	29	27	20	3	5	0	2	100		
China	Spring, 2014	13	43	18	5	3	6	1	11	100		
India	Spring, 2014	10	45	11	11	5	4	1	14	100		
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	6	31	32	9	4	10	1	9	100		
Japan	Spring, 2014	1	27	29	12	10	14	0	6	100		
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	5	27	28	6	5	15	3	11	100		
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	9	15	8	15	10	8	5	30	100		
Philippines	Spring, 2014	14	13	21	17	10	21	1	2	100		
South Korea	Spring, 2014	4	46	19	9	9	11	0	3	100		
Thailand	Spring, 2014	10	16	22	27	6	13	0	6	100		
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	9	17	33	6	7	20	0	7	100		
Argentina	Spring, 2014	5	34	26	15	2	11	0	7	100		
Brazil	Spring, 2014	1	21	44	19	4	10	0	2	100		
Chile	Spring, 2014	5	22	39	18	6	5	0	3	100		
Colombia	Spring, 2014	6	22	39	14	2	10	1	7	100		
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	14	22	32	8	8	10	3	4	100		
Mexico	Spring, 2014	9	21	29	11	3	15	2	9	100		
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	6	12	31	13	2	31	1	5	100		
Peru	Spring, 2014	9	20	25	22	2	14	1	7	100		
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	11	29	18	9	1	22	4	7	100		
Ghana	Spring, 2014	9	29	17	17	12	9	1	6	100		

		Q77 In your opinion, which one of the following is the most important reason for the gap between the rich and the poor in our country today?								
		Trade and business ties between countries	Our government's [In Ukraine only: State] economic policies	How much workers are paid	Our educational system	Our tax system	Some people work harder than others	There is no gap (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Kenya	Spring, 2014	11	36	19	11	12	5	0	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	15	39	17	12	3	6	0	8	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	10	24	24	5	5	19	1	14	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	8	21	27	16	7	12	1	7	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	12	29	8	21	6	14	2	8	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	12	20	17	16	7	24	0	3	100

		Q77b What would do more to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor in our country? High taxes on the wealthy and corporations to fund programs that help the poor OR Low taxes on the wealthy and corporations to encourage investment and economic growth?				
		High taxes to fund programs for poor	Low taxes to encourage investment and growth	Neither/Both equally (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	49	38	7	5	100
France	Spring, 2014	37	61	2	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	61	31	4	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	32	50	15	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	12	68	17	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	30	47	10	13	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	54	36	9	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	50	39	5	6	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	27	27	28	17	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	48	14	21	17	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	32	48	8	11	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	53	32	10	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	57	29	9	4	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	24	40	33	3	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	18	45	19	18	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	31	56	9	5	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	41	35	18	6	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	41	40	12	7	100
China	Spring, 2014	42	31	11	16	100
India	Spring, 2014	31	39	12	18	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	32	31	26	12	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	46	43	4	7	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	21	39	22	18	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	28	30	11	31	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	28	59	9	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	53	40	3	3	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	31	57	7	5	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	35	60	1	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	19	60	10	11	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	18	77	3	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	53	28	9	10	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	42	43	9	6	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	58	32	8	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	30	49	11	11	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	40	52	5	4	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	33	49	8	11	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	23	55	14	9	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	25	57	7	12	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	30	52	8	10	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	29	39	14	17	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	44	23	14	19	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	31	27	27	15	100

		Q77b What would do more to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor in our country? High taxes on the wealthy and corporations to fund programs that help the poor OR Low taxes on the wealthy and corporations to encourage investment and economic growth?				
		High taxes to fund programs for poor	Low taxes to encourage investment and growth	Neither/Both equally (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	47	33	9	11	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	24	64	7	4	100

## Appendix

### Economic categorization:

For this report we grouped countries into three economic categories: “advanced,” “emerging” and “developing.” These categories are fairly common in specialized and popular discussions and are helpful for analyzing how public attitudes vary with economic circumstances. However, no single, agreed upon scheme exists for placing countries into these three categories. For example, even the World Bank and International Monetary Fund do not always agree on how to categorize economies.

In creating our economic classification of the 44 countries in our survey, we relied on multiple sources and criteria. Specifically, we were guided by: World Bank income classifications; classifications of emerging markets by other multi-national organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund; per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP); total size of the country’s economy, as measured by GDP; and average GDP growth rate over the past 10 years.

Below is a table that outlines the countries that fall into each of the three categories. The table includes for each country the World Bank income classification, the GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP), the GDP in current prices and average GDP growth rate over the past 10 years.

## Appendix: Economic Categorization

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

\* Recent economic data are not available

\*\* Ukraine data is for 2013 while all other country data reflects 2014 estimates.

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

PEW RESEARCH CENTER