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Deepening Economic Doubts in India

Strong Support for Improving Relations with Pakistan

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Deepening Economic Doubts in India

Strong Support for Improving Relations with Pakistan

The economic euphoria in India over the last few years, inspired by the country's seemingly inevitable march toward double-digit growth, has suddenly soured. Although still relatively upbeat compared with many other countries, the Indian public's confidence in their country's direction and future economic growth has declined significantly compared with just a year ago. In a world where the Americans, the Europeans and even the Chinese have reason to worry about their economies, it is the Indians who have lost the greatest faith in their economic fortunes.

Indians today are mixed in their assessment of their national economy: 49% say the economy is in good shape, while 45% describe the economy as bad. A year ago opinion was more upbeat, with a 56%-majority saying the national economy was doing well, compared with 43% who disagreed. Despite this decline, Indians remain more positive about current economic conditions than populations in most of the 17 countries surveyed in both 2011 and 2012 by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project. And Indians are more optimistic about their economy's trajectory over the next year than many of the publics surveyed in both years (*for more, see "[Pervasive Gloom about the World Economy](#)," released July 12, 2012*).

Among Major Economies, Indian Pessimism Stands Out

	<i>Satisfied with country direction</i>			<i>Current economic conditions are good</i>			<i>Economy will improve in next 12 months</i>		
	2011	2012	Change	2011	2012	Change	2011	2012	Change
	%	%		%	%		%	%	
India	51	38	-13	56	49	-7	60	45	-15
Brazil	52	43	-9	54	65	+11	79	84	+5
China	85	82	-3	88	83	-5	84	83	-1
EU*	30	30	0	17	19	+2	30	25	-5
U.S.	21	29	+8	18	31	+13	42	52	+10
MEDIAN**	32	34	+2	29	29	0	34	31	-3

*Median percentages for EU include Britain, France, Germany, Spain and Poland.

**Median percentages for the 17 countries surveyed in 2011 and 2012, including India.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q2, Q14 & Q15.

Nevertheless, the trend line in India conveys a more troubling story. Just 38% of Indians are satisfied with the way things are going in the country – a 13 percentage point decline since last year. This is among the largest drops in national contentment across the countries surveyed in 2011 and 2012.

Meanwhile, the proportion of Indians who think current economic conditions are good is down seven percentage points from 2011. And only 45% of Indians think their economy will improve over the next 12 months. Such optimism has declined 15 points since 2011, again the largest falloff among the 17 nations with comparable data.

A year ago, Indians' economic mood trailed that in China, bested that in Europe and the United States, and was comparable to that in Brazil. Today, Indians' evaluation of their current national economic situation trails that in China by 34 percentage points and Brazil by 16 points. And Indian optimism about the next year lags behind that in Brazil by 39 points and China by 38 points. Indian satisfaction with the direction of the country is descending toward that in Europe and the United States and hope for the future has been surpassed by that in America.

Contrary to their view of the health and future of the national economy, nearly two-in-three Indians (64%) say their personal finances are good. This level of personal contentment is higher than in 14 of the other 20 countries surveyed in 2012.

But Indians are not terribly optimistic about their children's economic prospects. About two-thirds (66%) think it will be difficult for their kids to get a better job or become wealthier than the current generation. Such pessimism is relative, however. Among the 21 nations surveyed, people in 17 countries are even more glum about their children's futures.

Not all Indians are downbeat. By a margin of 25 percentage points, higher-income Indians are more

Richer Indians Particularly Upbeat

	High income %	Middle income %	Low income %	High-low gap
Good personal economic situation	77	63	52	+25
People better off in free market economy	71	63	50	+21
Standard of living better than parents at same age	76	66	61	+15
Good national economic situation	55	51	41	+14
Economy will improve over next 12 months	52	45	39	+13
Better off financially compared to five years ago	56	53	43	+13
Most people can succeed if work hard	74	62	64	+10
Easy for young person to get better job/become wealthier than parents	37	28	28	+9

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

satisfied than lower-income Indians with their personal economic situation. Richer Indians are more likely than lower-income Indians, by 13 points, to say they are better off than they were five years ago. And by nine points, they are more likely to say that their children can do better financially than themselves.

These differences by income group are generally greater in India than those found in Brazil, China or Turkey, three other emerging market economies surveyed. And they exist at a time when roughly seven-in-ten (72%) Indians say the gap between the rich and the poor is a *very* big national problem.

India and the World

India's relations with the rest of the world, especially its neighbors Pakistan, China and Iran, are increasingly important in the realm of geopolitics. But for many Indians, especially those who live in rural areas, the outside world is simply not part of their daily consciousness. Large portions of the rural population have no definite opinion about other countries, foreign leaders or international policy issues.

City dwellers are more globally aware. A 58%-majority is favorably disposed toward the United States and they see America in a more favorable light than they view other major world powers, such as Russia (48%) or the EU (38%). About seven-in-ten city dwellers (71%) who say they are following the U.S. election closely want U.S. president Barack Obama to be re-elected.

Only a third of urban Indians have a favorable view of China. And those who say that China's growing economic influence is bad for India are more likely to describe relations between the two countries as hostile.

There is little support among urban Indians for Iran (28%), and about half (52%) oppose Tehran obtaining nuclear weapons. Among those who oppose Iran acquiring nuclear arms, a

Urban Indians Favorable Toward U.S. and Obama

	Total	Urban	Rural
% Favorable view of...	%	%	%
U.S.	41	58	34
Americans	42	57	36
Russia	30	48	22
EU	21	38	14
China	23	33	20
Iran	19	28	14
Pakistan	13	14	13
<i>...And favor Obama</i>			
Confidence in Obama	41	60	34
Back Obama re-election*	67	71	64

*Based on those following the U.S. election closely.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8a-d, Q8e-f, Q8u, Q9, Q10 & Q40a.

62%-majority favors tougher economic sanctions to prevent this possibility, and 69% believe it is important to keep Iran from acquiring a nuclear arsenal even if that means taking military action.

Pakistan is a neuralgic concern for Indians. Just 13% of all Indians have a positive view of their neighbor. Nevertheless, seven-in-ten overall think it is important to improve relations, including through resolution of the Kashmir dispute (77%), increased trade (64%) and further negotiations (58%).

Notably, Indians and Pakistanis share an animosity toward each other. But both want their bilateral relations to improve.

These are among the key findings from a survey by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project, conducted in 21 countries, including India. Interviews were conducted among 26,210 respondents worldwide, including 4,018 in India, from March 17 to April 20, 2012.

No Love for Pakistan, Desire to Get Closer

	2012 %
Fav. view of Pakistan	13
Important to improve India-Pakistan relations	70
Good to increase India-Pakistan trade	64
Important to resolve Kashmir dispute	77
Favor further talks	58

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8u, Q27, Q88d, Q89 & Q90.

Also of Note

- Indians are divided in their views of 21st-century life: 49% like the pace of modern life, while 52% complain that their traditional way of life is getting lost. Roughly eight-in-ten (79%) want to shield their traditional culture from globalization.
- Two of every three Indians believe most people can succeed if they are willing to work hard.
- About half of Indians (53%) surveyed believe that it is more important for Indian society that everyone be free to pursue their life's goals without government interference rather than the state playing an active role in guaranteeing that nobody is in need (25%).
- Roughly six-in-ten Indians (61%) think most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some are rich and some are poor.

About the Pew Global Attitudes Project

The *Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project* conducts public opinion surveys around the world on a broad array of subjects ranging from people's assessments of their own lives to their views about the current state of the world and important issues of the day. The project is directed by Andrew Kohut, president of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" in Washington, DC, that provides information on the issues, attitudes, and trends shaping America and the world. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is principally funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts.

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

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

Pew Global Attitudes Project Public Opinion Surveys

<u>Survey</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Interviews</u>
Summer 2002	44 Nations	38,263
November 2002	6 Nations	6,056
March 2003	9 Nations	5,520
May 2003	21 Publics*	15,948
Spring 2004	9 Nations	7,765
Spring 2005	17 Nations	17,766
Spring 2006	15 Nations	16,710
Spring 2007	47 Publics*	45,239
Spring 2008	24 Nations	24,717
Spring 2009	25 Publics*	26,397
Fall 2009	14 Nations	14,760
Spring 2010	22 Nations	24,790
Spring 2011	23 Publics*	29,100
Spring 2012	21 Nations	26,210

* Includes the Palestinian territories.

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

All of the project's reports and commentaries are available at www.pewglobal.org. The data are also made available on our website within two years of publication. Findings from the project are also analyzed in *America Against the World: How We Are Different and Why We Are Disliked* by Andrew Kohut and Bruce Stokes, published by Times Books. A paperback edition of the book was released in May 2007.

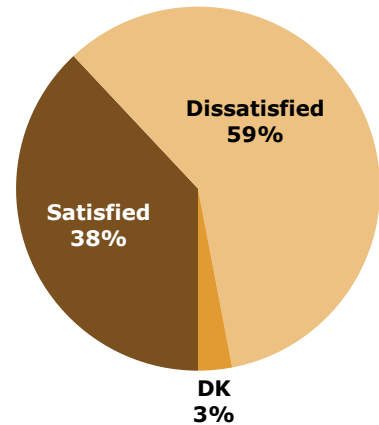
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1. Growing Concern about the Nation and the Economy

Faced with a slowing economy and political gridlock, Indians are dissatisfied with the ways things are going in their country, increasingly gloomy about the country's economic future and also worried about their children's economic prospects. Gone is the sense of well-being and optimism that prevailed just a few years ago when many private economists forecast that Indian economic growth would soon surpass that in China.

Nearly six-in-ten Indians (59%) say they are dissatisfied with India's direction; only 38% are satisfied. This is a 13 percentage point decline in satisfaction since last year, one of the greatest drops in satisfaction among the 17 nations surveyed by the Pew Research Center in both 2011 and 2012. Indian satisfaction now trails that in China (82%), Germany (53%) and Brazil (43%), but still exceeds that in the United States (29%).

Dissatisfaction with Country's Direction



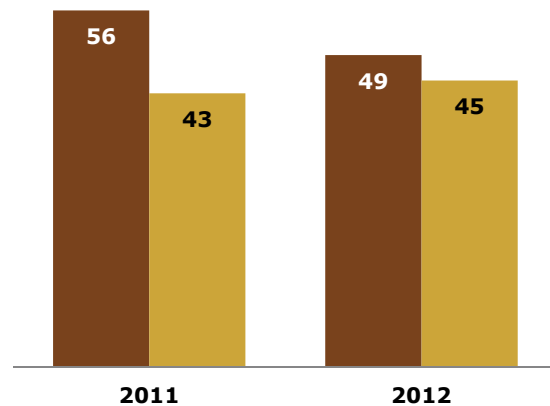
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q2.

Falling satisfaction is coupled with widespread concern about the economy, especially unemployment and rising prices, which roughly eight-in-ten Indians say are *very* big problems. Nearly half of Indians (49%) think current economic conditions are good, but such sentiment is down seven percentage points from 2011. Not surprisingly, Indians with relatively higher incomes are far more likely than those with low incomes to see the economy in a positive light.¹

Economic Mood Less Upbeat

Current economic conditions are...

■ Good ■ Bad



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q14.

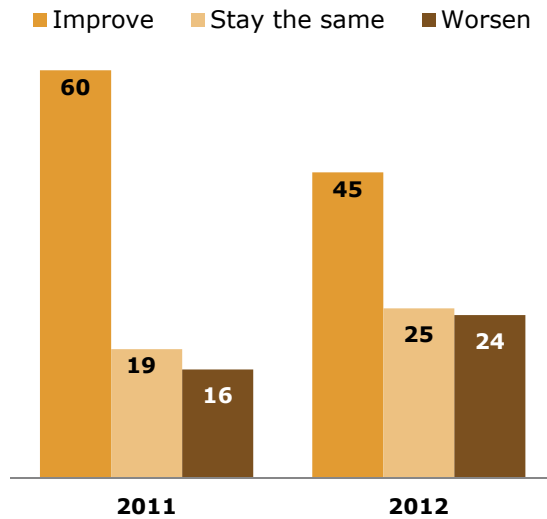
¹ For income, respondents are grouped into three categories of low, middle and high. Low-income respondents are those with a reported monthly household income of 4,000 rupees or less, middle-income respondents fall between the range of 4,001 to 6,000 rupees per month, and those in the high-income category earn 6,001 rupees or more per month.

This opinion shift appears to reflect the Indian economy's recent disappointing performance. The gross domestic product grew at an annual rate of only 5.3% in the first quarter of 2012, immediately preceding the survey period, and this marked the eighth straight quarter of slowing growth after a high water mark of 9.4% annualized economic growth in the first quarter of 2010.²

The public is also pessimistic about the economy's future. Just 45% of Indians think the economy will improve over the next 12 months, down from 60% in 2011. Again, richer Indians are much more likely than poorer Indians to be optimistic. The public outlook in India is far more circumspect than that of India's emerging market rivals, Brazil (where 84% foresee economic improvement) or China (83%). But such pessimism is consistent with a consensus view outside India that recent heady economic gains are now a thing of the past. In July, 2012, the International Monetary Fund forecast only 6.1% growth in 2012 for India and a 6.5% expansion in 2013. Both forecasts reflect downgraded expectations just since April, 2012.³

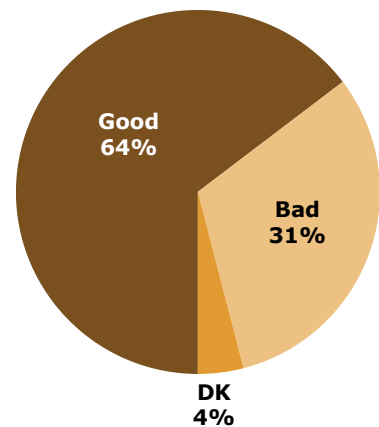
Nevertheless, the Indian public is still upbeat about personal finances. Nearly two-thirds (64%) think their own economic situation is good. This personal optimism is not uniquely Indian. In 16 of the 21 nations surveyed in 2012 more people rate their personal economic condition as good than their country's situation. But the difference in perception of personal finances versus national economic well-being in India is half that in many of those other countries, suggesting that Indians'

Fewer Say Economy Will Improve in Next 12 Months



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q15.

Twice as Many Say Personal Economic Situation Good



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q18.

² Annual GDP growth rate reported quarterly. [Trading Economics](http://www.tradingeconomics.com/india/gdp-growth-annual). Retrieved August 30, 2012.

³ Projected annual GDP growth rate. [International Monetary Fund](http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2012/update/02/index.htm). July 16, 2012. "World Economic Outlook Update." Retrieved August 30, 2012.

assessments of their country's economic plight and their opinion about their own circumstances are more intertwined than in many other societies.

Indians' contentment with their current financial situation does not, however, extend to their children's future. About two-thirds (66%) expect that their kids will have a difficult time getting a better job and becoming wealthier than themselves. This pessimism is widespread among all income groups. It also prevails among those with and without a college education.

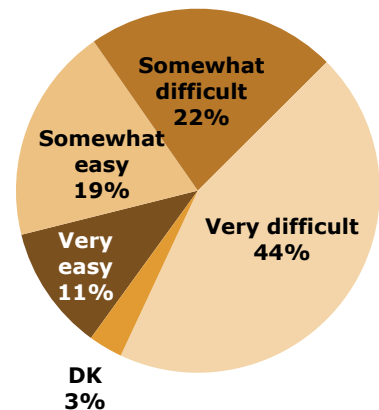
Despite their increased economic gloom and doubts about their children's prospects, half of Indians say they are better off than they were five years ago, possibly reflecting a one-third increase in gross national income per capita over the same period.⁴ This relative sense of economic well-being is particularly strong among those with a college education and those with higher incomes. Moreover, two-thirds of Indians say they have a better standard of living than their parents had at a comparable age. Again, this is particularly the case among those with a college education and Indians in upper income brackets.

Indians' sense of their recent personal economic progress exceeds such assessments by people in most other nations surveyed by the Pew Research Center in 2012. Indians are 27 percentage points more likely than the median among the other countries surveyed to think they are financially ahead of where they were five years ago and 10 points more likely to say they are doing better than their parents did at their age. Only the Brazilians and the Chinese are more likely than Indians to say that they are more prosperous than half a decade ago. And only the Chinese, Brazilians, Spanish and Germans are more likely to think they are faring better than their parents.

Wealthier Indians are particularly upbeat in their assessment of the Indian economy relative to the views of lower-income Indians. The difference in views between richer and poorer Indians are generally more pronounced than those in Brazil, China or Turkey on a range of economic issues, including whether their standard of living is better than that of their parents, whether

Most Say Hard for Kids To Do Better than Parents

How easy or difficult is it for a young person to get a better job and become wealthier than his/her parents were?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4.

⁴Gross national income (GNI) per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP) in current international dollars. Change over time calculated between 2007 and 2011, the most recent year data are available. [The World Bank](http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.PP.CD). Retrieved August 30, 2012. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.PP.CD>

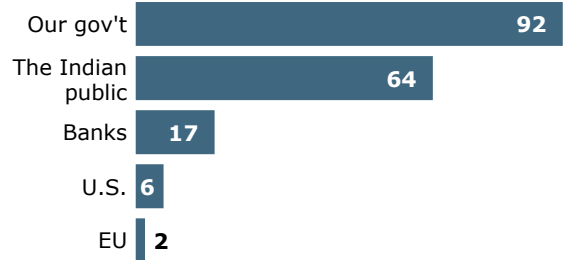
they are better off than five years ago, and whether the economy will improve over the next 12 months (for more on other countries' attitudes about the economy, see "[Pervasive Gloom about the World Economy](#)," released July 12, 2012).

The Blame Game

Among the 45% of Indians who think the economy is doing poorly, the government is the leading culprit. After months of government missteps, deadlock in the Indian parliament and widely-exposed incidents of public corruption, 92% of those who believe the economy is in bad shape say "our government" is primarily or secondarily to blame. However, nearly two-in-three (64%) also say the public is responsible for the country's economic woes. In finding fault with their government, Indians are not unlike people in most of the other countries surveyed. But Indians are among the most critical.

Given their concerns about the economy, it is hardly surprising that economic issues – such as unemployment and inflation – top Indians' litany of the major challenges facing the nation. About eight-in-ten say joblessness (80%) and rising prices (79%) are *very* big national problems. (Inflation was 7.5% in the first three months of 2012, immediately before the survey.⁵) About seven-in-ten (72%) cite the gap between the rich and the poor, with more urban than rural residents complaining about

Indians Blame the Government



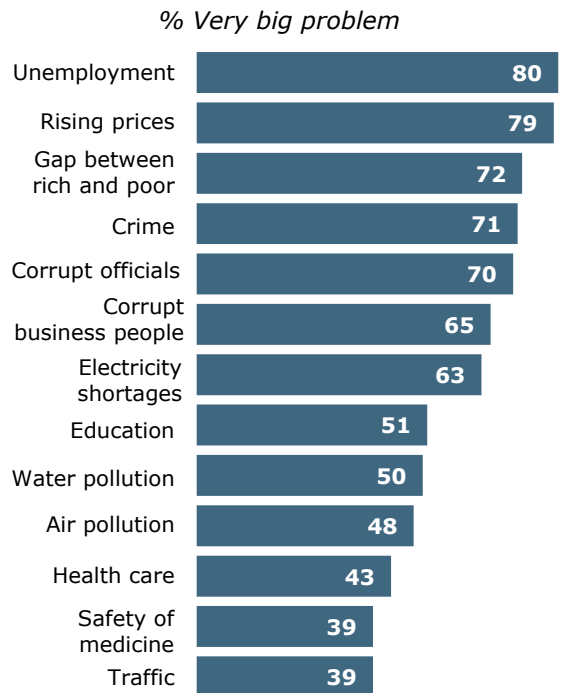
Asked only of people who said economy was "bad" in Q14.

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

"Who is most to blame for India's current economic problems? Is it..." & "Who is second most to blame for India's current economic problems?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q16 & Q17.

Economy Tops Indians' Problems



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q24a-c, Q24e, Q24g-h, Q24j-m & Q24o-q.

⁵ Average inflation rate across all commodities over January, February and March of 2012. [Reserve Bank of India](http://dbie.rbi.org.in/DBIE/dbie.rbi?site=home). Retrieved August 30, 2012.

such inequality.

Crime and corruption — in both the public and private spheres — are also seen as major and pervasive challenges. These concerns are widely shared among both men and women, across age groups and among people of all educational and income categories.

Electricity shortages are another Indian concern. About six-in-ten Indians (63%) complain about electricity shortages.⁶ This complaint may stem from the fact that about a quarter of India's power output is lost through transmission and distribution problems, according to the World Bank. This compares to losses of roughly five percent in China.⁷ Notably, many other problems are felt far more intensely in urban areas than in the countryside. As might be expected, city dwellers are far more likely to complain about traffic and air and water pollution.

City Dwellers Far More Troubled

	Urban	Rural	Diff
<i>% Very big problem</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	
Traffic	64	29	-35
Air pollution	68	40	-28
Safety of medicine	57	31	-26
Water pollution	65	44	-21
Corrupt business people	75	61	-14
Health care	53	39	-14
Corrupt officials	79	66	-13
Rich-poor gap	80	70	-10
Education	58	49	-9
Unemployment	85	78	-7
Crime	76	69	-7

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q24a-c, Q24e, Q24g, Q24j-m, Q24o & Q24p.

⁶ The Pew Research Center survey was conducted before the massive Indian electricity blackout that left more than 600 million people without power in late July, 2012.

⁷ Percent of output lost through electric power transmission and distribution. [The World Bank](http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.LOSS.ZS). Retrieved August 30, 2012. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EG.ELC.LOSS.ZS>

2. India and Pakistan

Since the 1947 partition of India and Pakistan, the Indo-Pakistani relationship has been fraught with tension, manifesting itself in several wars, ongoing border disputes and terrorist incidents.

Only 13% of all Indians have a favorable view of Pakistan; 59% have an unfavorable opinion of their Muslim neighbor. This is the lowest percentage approval of Pakistan among the nine countries where this question was asked.

About six-in-ten Indians (59%) see Pakistan as a *very* serious threat to India. Pakistan is viewed as a far greater menace than Lashkar-e-Taiba, an extremist organization, the Naxalite Maoist domestic insurgency (which in 2011 was blamed for about 600 deaths) or the security challenge posed by China, which fought a war with India in 1962 and in recent years has periodically massed troops on India’s northeastern frontier.

Pakistan Most Serious Threat

	Very serious threat %	Somewhat serious threat %	Minor threat %	Not a threat %	DK %
Pakistan	59	17	3	1	20
Lashkar-e-Taiba	46	17	5	1	31
Naxalites	44	21	6	2	27
China	27	26	11	5	32

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q127a-d.

Despite their generally unfavorable sentiment toward their northwestern neighbor, Indians are strongly supportive of improving relations with their long-time adversary. Seven-in-ten Indians think it is important to improve ties with Pakistan and nearly two-thirds (64%) back increased Indo-Pakistani trade. An overwhelming 77% think it is important to resolve the Kashmir dispute and 58% favor further talks to reduce India-Pakistan tensions.

Views of Each Other

Indians and Pakistanis see their often fractious relationship in a similarly negative light. But both want their bilateral relations to improve.

Each has an unfavorable view of the other, but Pakistani sentiment is more intense: 72% of Pakistanis see India unfavorably, with more than half (55%) viewing their neighbor *very* unfavorably. And 57% of Pakistanis see India as a *very* serious threat.

But majorities in both countries want to see their governments pursue efforts to better cross-border ties. Seven-in-ten Indians and roughly six-in-ten Pakistanis (62%) think it is important to improve relations. Nearly two-thirds of both Indians and Pakistanis say that increased trade between the two countries would be a good thing. But, while supportive, Indians are less-intensely focused than Pakistanis on resolving the Kashmir dispute. About six-in-ten Indians (59%) say it is *very* important to resolve Indo-Pakistani differences over that region, compared with roughly eight-in-ten Pakistanis (79%) who hold such strong sentiments.

Majorities in India and Pakistan Support Improved Relations

	Pakistan	India
	%	%
Important to resolve Kashmir	88	77
Important to improve relations	62	70
Increased trade good thing	64	64
Support further talks	67	58

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q27, Q88d, Q89 & Q90.

3. India and the Rest of the World

The Indian government has long tried to act as a bridge between different worlds. A co-founder of the Non-Aligned Movement during the Cold War, India declined to take sides between the United States and the Soviet Union in their decades-long confrontation. In recent years, India has cast itself as a leader of the emerging market economies — such as China and Brazil — with unique national interests that lay neither wholly with developing countries nor with Europe, Japan and the United States.

But Indians, especially those who live in urban areas, are far from neutral in their views. They feel closer to the United States than to China. And they are worried about Iran acquiring nuclear weapons.

Indian-American Ties Strong

	Total	Urban	Rural
	%	%	%
<i>U.S.</i>			
Favorable	41	58	34
Unfavorable	12	18	10
Don't know	47	24	56
<i>Americans</i>			
Favorable	42	57	36
Unfavorable	16	23	14
Don't know	41	20	50
<i>Barack Obama</i>			
Confidence	41	60	34
No confidence	13	20	10
Don't know	46	21	56
<i>Have U.S.-India relations improved in recent years?</i>			
Yes	43	57	37
No	16	23	13
Don't know	41	20	50

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8a, Q8b, Q40a & Q88c.

U.S., Obama Well-Regarded

A majority of Indians living in cities have a favorable view of the United States (58%), a positive opinion of Americans (57%) and confidence in President Barack Obama (60%).

Such confidence in Obama is one likely reason a majority of city-dwelling Indians (57%) back his international policies, approve his handling of global economic problems and say relations with the U.S. have improved in recent years.

A majority of urban Indians (56%) would also like to see President Obama re-elected.

Attentive Indians Want Obama Re-elected

<i>Would you like Obama to be re-elected?</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Urban</i>		<i>Rural</i>	
	All	Those following election closely	All	Those following election closely	All	Those following election closely
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Yes	38	67	56	71	30	64
No	18	23	21	25	16	22
Don't know	45	11	22	4	54	15

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9 & Q10.

Among those who say they are closely following the election, a 71%-majority wants Obama to have four more years. The American president's support in Indian cities is roughly comparable among men and women and people of all ages. His backing is slightly stronger among urbanites with a college education or a higher income.

Among the foreign leaders asked about in the survey, Obama is clearly the most admired. Far fewer have confidence in Russian President Vladimir Putin (35%), Chinese leader Hu Jintao (22%) and German Chancellor Angela Merkel (20%). The low ratings of Merkel and Hu, at least, are likely tied to the fact that about half are unfamiliar with either leader.

Indians in cities are also generally supportive of the exercise of U.S. power, both hard and soft. They broadly favor (73%) American-led efforts to fight terrorism and a plurality (48%) backs U.S. drone strikes targeting extremists in countries such as Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia. Most (69%) also admire U.S. scientific and technological advances, with college-educated, urban Indians being particular fans. A majority (56%) likes American ways of doing business. And a plurality of Indians in urban areas (48%) admire U.S. ideas about democracy. Nevertheless, roughly half (52%) think it is bad that American ideas and customs are spreading in India and a 55%-majority of Indian city dwellers dislike American music, movies and TV.

Urban Indians Back U.S. Hard Power and Most Aspects of U.S. Soft Power

	Total %	Urban %	Rural %
<i>U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism</i>			
Favor	55	73	47
Oppose	13	16	12
<i>U.S. drone strikes targeting extremists</i>			
Approve	32	48	26
Disapprove	21	30	17
<i>U.S. tech and scientific advances</i>			
Admire	49	69	42
Do not admire	15	18	13
<i>American ways of doing business</i>			
Like	33	56	25
Dislike	27	28	27
<i>American ideas about democracy</i>			
Like	33	48	26
Dislike	28	34	25
<i>American music, movies and TV</i>			
Like	19	27	15
Dislike	47	55	44
<i>American customs spreading here is...</i>			
Good	26	35	23
Bad	41	52	37

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q54, Q55-Q59 & Q59b.

Support for all things American is lower in rural India, in part because of the large percentage of the population that voices no opinion.

Negative Views of China

Facing a growing commercial rivalry, border tensions and concern about China's intentions in the Indian Ocean, urban Indians tend to take a dim view of their relationship with their fellow emerging market and northern neighbor, China. By a 44%-to-33% margin, more say they have an unfavorable view of China; 23% venture no opinion. And while 40% see Delhi's relationship with Beijing as one of hostility, only 28% see the relationship as one of cooperation and 21% don't know.

About half (53%) of Indians living in cities think China's growing economy is a bad thing for India, and only 26% think it is a good thing. Nearly six-in-ten urban Indians (58%) who think Chinese commercial success is a bad thing for India also characterize the bilateral relationship as a hostile one.

Indians also take a more skeptical view of China's role in the international arena. Only 20% of urban residents think China is the world's leading economic power. By comparison, across the other 20 nations surveyed by the Pew Research Center this year, a median of 42% see China as the global economic hegemon.

Urbanites Take Dim View of China

	Total	Urban	Rural
	%	%	%
<i>View of China</i>			
Favorable	23	33	20
Unfavorable	31	44	26
Don't know	45	23	54
<i>India-China relationship is...</i>			
One of cooperation	23	28	21
One of hostility	24	40	18
Neither	10	10	10
Don't know	43	21	51
<i>China's growing economy is a...</i>			
Good thing	24	26	23
Bad thing	35	53	28
Don't know	41	21	49

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8c, Q65 & Q107.

Iran and Its Nuclear Program

India has long-standing cultural and economic ties with Iran, to the west of Pakistan. At least 10% of India's roughly 160 million Muslim citizens are Shia, the predominant Muslim sect in Iran.⁸ Nevertheless, only 28% of urban Indians have a favorable view of Iran, and about half (52%) of city dwellers oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons.

Of those urban Indians who oppose Tehran's nuclear ambitions, about six-in-ten (62%) approve of tougher economic sanctions to try to curb Iran's efforts to become a nuclear weapons state. And nearly seven-in-ten (69%) urbanites who oppose Iran acquiring a nuclear arsenal say it is more important to prevent this possibility than to avoid a military conflict. Nationwide, among those who oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons, 56% approve of tougher sanctions and 53% say it is more important to prevent Iran from developing nuclear weapons than to avoid a military conflict with the Iranian regime.

More Oppose Iran Acquiring Nukes

	Total	Urban	Rural
	%	%	%
<i>Iran favorability</i>			
Favorable	19	28	14
Unfavorable	28	44	21
Don't know	54	28	65
<i>Iran acquiring nuclear weapons</i>			
Favor	15	24	11
Oppose	34	52	27
Don't know	51	25	62
<i>Tougher economic sanctions**</i>			
Approve	56	62	52
Disapprove	38	32	42
Don't know	6	6	6
<i>More important to... **</i>			
Prevent Iran from developing weapons	53	69	41
Avoid military conflict with Iran	26	21	30
Neither/Both	7	3	9
Don't know	15	8	20

**Asked of those who oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8d, Q104, Q104c & Q104d.

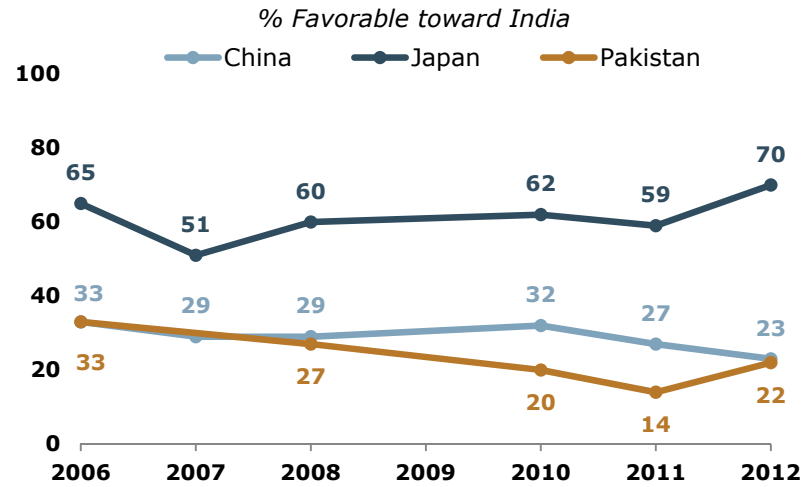
⁸ The Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life. "Mapping the Global Muslim Population: A Report on the Size and Distribution of the World's Muslim Population." October 2009.

Asians' Views of India

India is not just looking at the world, the world is looking at India. Among the Asian nations where the question was asked, favorable opinion of India is highest in Japan (70%). This is the most positive Japanese assessment since the Pew Research Center began asking the question in 2006 and is up 11 percentage points since 2011. In contrast, only 23% of Chinese see India in a favorable light, down 10

points since 2006. And only 22% of Pakistanis are favorably disposed toward India. Pakistani appraisal of India is up eight percentage points since 2011, but down 11 points since 2006.

Japan Views India Most Favorably



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q8s.

4. Values Under Stress

India is a society in the grip of rapid economic and social transformation. Urbanization, unprecedented growth and a widening Indian presence on the world stage, with all its attendant demands, are profoundly reshaping Indian life. Indians both embrace this change and worry about its impact on their traditional way of life.

Roughly half (49%) of Indians like the pace of modern life, while 37% object to it and 13% venture no opinion. The young, people who live in cities, the better-educated, the wealthier and those who live in the western Indian states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat are particularly accepting of the 24/7 tempo of 21st-century existence.

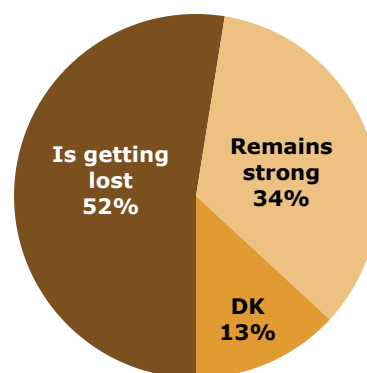
At the same time, roughly half (52%) of Indians surveyed complain that their traditional way of life is getting lost, compared with about a third (34%) who believe it remains strong. Those most concerned about the erosion of long-established Indian traditions and mores are people living in cities and the better educated, arguably those whose life experience has most distanced them from their roots. For a plurality (43%) of Indians it is the consumerism and commercialism of the modern economy that are a threat to Indian culture. About a quarter (24%) do not agree, while a third have no view on this issue.

Young, Well-Educated, Wealthy and City Dwellers Like Modern Life

	<i>Pace of modern life</i>		
	Like %	Dislike %	DK %
Total	49	37	13
Age			
18-29	58	31	11
30-49	48	37	15
50+	40	46	14
Education			
Some college or less	48	38	14
College degree	63	32	5
Income			
Low	40	40	20
Middle	52	34	13
High	60	35	5
Urbanity			
Urban	62	33	5
Rural	44	39	17

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q30.

Our Traditional Way of Life...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q31.

Indians overwhelmingly believe that their way of life needs to be protected against foreign influence. Nearly eight-in-ten (79%) want to shield their traditional culture from globalization. And half of those surveyed *completely* agree with such an effort. The greatest support for such cultural protectionism exists among Indians living in the western states (61% completely agree), the college-educated (59%) and those living in cities (57%).

Hard Work, Capitalism and the State

Indians strongly believe in the value of hard work. Two-in-three Indians say most people can succeed if they are willing to work hard. Such sentiment is particularly found among those with a college degree and upper-income individuals. Indian belief in the efficacy of applying oneself is comparable to that in Brazil (69%) and far exceeds that in China (45%).

Since independence, when India's first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru pursued a course of state-led economic development, the Indian government has played a major role in both the society and the economy. Only in the wake of an economic crisis in 1991 did Delhi begin to de-emphasize the role of the public sector through deregulation, privatization of state-owned assets and an opening of the domestic market to foreign trade and investment.

Today, the prevailing view (53%) among the Indian public is that it is more important for everyone to be free to pursue their life's goals without government interference rather than the state to play an active role in guaranteeing that no one is in need. Such sentiment is strong among wealthier individuals, those who live in

Well-Educated, City Dwellers More Concerned about Loss of Traditions

	<i>Our traditional way of life is...</i>		
	Getting lost %	Remains strong %	DK %
Total	52	34	13
Education			
Some college or less	52	34	14
College degree	62	33	5
Urbanity			
Urban	64	32	4
Rural	48	35	17

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q31.

Backing of Freedom from the State

	<i>Which is more important?</i>		
	Freedom to pursue life's goals without interference %	State plays active role so nobody is in need %	DK %
Total	53	25	22
Education			
Some college or less	52	25	23
College degree	71	24	6
Income			
Low	43	30	27
Middle	49	24	27
High	64	24	12
Urbanity			
Urban	69	20	10
Rural	47	27	26

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q64.

cities and the well-educated.

Wary of the state, Indians are solidly committed to capitalism. About six-in-ten (61%) think most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some are rich and some are poor. Those with a college degree and higher-income individuals are most likely to hold such views. The least support for the free market is found in the East of India, in the states of Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa and Jharkhand, some of which have a long tradition of left-wing politics. Indian enthusiasm for capitalism exceeds the 20-nation median (50%), but it still trails that in the emerging economies of Brazil (75%) and China (74%).

Nevertheless, Indians think that the consequences of the current economic order are not good for the country. About eight-in-ten (81%) agree, including 57% *completely*, that it is true today that the rich just get richer while the poor get poorer. Such sentiment is held by men and women, across all income, age and educational groups.

2012 Pew Global Attitudes Survey in India Survey Methods

The survey in India is part of the larger Spring 2012 Pew Global Attitudes survey conducted in 21 countries under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International.

Results for the survey in India are based on 4,018 face-to-face interviews of adults conducted March 19 to April 19, 2012. It uses a multi-stage cluster sample in 13 of the 15 most populous states (Kerala and Assam were excluded), plus the Union Territory of Delhi, representing roughly 86% of the adult population. The sample is disproportionately urban, but the data are weighted to reflect the actual urban/rural distribution in India. Interviews were conducted in Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Kannad, Telugu, Gujarati, Marathi, and Oriya.

The margin of sampling error is ± 3.9 percentage points. For the results based on the full sample, 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.

Methods in Detail

About the 2012 Pew Global Attitudes Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Country:	Greece
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and proportional to population size and urban/rural population excluding the islands in the Aegean and Ionian Seas (roughly 6% of the population)
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Greek
Fieldwork dates:	March 20 – April 9, 2012
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.7 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding the islands in the Aegean and Ionian Seas – roughly 6% of the population)
Country:	India
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample in 13 of the 15 most populous states (Kerala and Assam were excluded), plus the Union Territory of Delhi (86% of the adult population); disproportional sampling of the urban population (sample 50% urban/population 28% urban)
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Kannad, Telugu, Gujarati, Marathi, Oriya
Fieldwork dates:	March 19 – April 19, 2012
Sample size:	4,018
Margin of Error:	±3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Disproportionately urban. The data was weighted to reflect the actual urban/rural distribution in India. Sample covers roughly 86% of the Indian population.
Country:	Italy
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by four regions and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Italian
Fieldwork dates:	March 19 – April 10, 2012
Sample size:	1,074
Margin of Error:	±4.4 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

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

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

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

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

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

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

Country:	Russia
Sample design	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight regions (excluding a few remote areas in the northern and eastern parts of the country and Chechnya) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Russian
Fieldwork dates:	March 19 – April 4, 2012
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.6 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Spain
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of telephone households (about 97% of Spanish households) stratified by region and proportional to population size
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish/Castilian
Fieldwork dates:	March 20 – April 2, 2012
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.2 percentage points
Representative:	Telephone households (including cell phone-only households) (about 97% of Spanish households)
Country:	Tunisia
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Tunisian Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	March 22 – April 20, 2012
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country: **Turkey**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample in all 26 regions (based on geographical location and level of development [NUTS 2]) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Turkish
Fieldwork dates: March 20 – April 11, 2012
Sample size: 1,001
Margin of Error: ±5.2 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

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

Pew Global Attitudes Project
2012 Spring Survey Topline Results
September 10, 2012 Release

Methodological notes:

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

		Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2012	29	64	7	100
	Spring, 2011	21	73	6	100
	Spring, 2010	30	62	8	100
	Fall, 2009	30	64	7	100
	Spring, 2009	36	61	3	100
	Spring, 2008	23	70	6	100
	Spring, 2007	25	71	4	100
	Spring, 2006	29	65	6	100
	Spring, 2005	39	57	5	100
	Spring, 2004	39	55	6	100
	Summer, 2002	41	55	4	100
Britain	Spring, 2012	30	65	5	100
	Spring, 2011	32	61	7	100
	Spring, 2010	31	63	7	100
	Fall, 2009	29	64	7	100
	Spring, 2009	21	76	4	100
	Spring, 2008	30	65	5	100
	Spring, 2007	30	66	4	100
	Spring, 2006	35	58	6	100
	Spring, 2005	44	51	5	100
	Spring, 2004	38	58	4	100
	May, 2003	46	49	5	100
	March, 2003	30	63	6	100
Summer, 2002	32	64	4	100	
France	Spring, 2012	29	71	0	100
	Spring, 2011	25	75	0	100
	Spring, 2010	26	74	0	100
	Fall, 2009	32	67	0	100
	Spring, 2009	27	73	0	100
	Spring, 2008	29	71	0	100
	Spring, 2007	22	78	0	100
	Spring, 2006	20	80	0	100
	Spring, 2005	28	71	0	100
	Spring, 2004	32	68	0	100
	May, 2003	44	56	0	100
	March, 2003	31	67	2	100
	Summer, 2002	32	67	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	53	45	2	100
	Spring, 2011	43	54	3	100
	Spring, 2010	39	59	2	100
	Fall, 2009	48	50	2	100
	Spring, 2009	43	54	3	100
	Spring, 2008	34	63	3	100
	Spring, 2007	33	66	2	100
	Spring, 2006	29	67	5	100
	Spring, 2005	25	73	2	100
	Spring, 2004	20	78	2	100
	May, 2003	25	73	2	100
	March, 2003	18	79	3	100

		Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	Summer, 2002	31	66	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	10	88	2	100
	Spring, 2011	15	83	2	100
	Spring, 2010	22	76	2	100
	Fall, 2009	21	75	3	100
	Spring, 2009	21	77	2	100
	Spring, 2008	50	43	7	100
	Spring, 2007	51	45	4	100
	Spring, 2006	50	46	4	100
	Spring, 2005	51	44	5	100
	May, 2003	45	52	3	100
	March, 2003	41	47	12	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	11	87	2	100
	Fall, 2009	25	72	4	100
	Spring, 2007	16	79	4	100
	May, 2003	29	67	3	100
	March, 2003	20	74	7	100
	Summer, 2002	24	70	6	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	2	98	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	33	62	6	100
	Spring, 2011	30	66	4	100
	Spring, 2010	47	47	6	100
	Fall, 2009	36	59	5	100
	Spring, 2009	20	67	12	100
	Spring, 2008	42	47	11	100
	Spring, 2007	18	74	8	100
	Spring, 2005	13	82	5	100
	March, 2003	7	89	4	100
	Summer, 2002	9	87	4	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	14	83	4	100
	Fall, 2009	28	70	1	100
	Spring, 2007	23	74	2	100
	Summer, 2002	36	60	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2012	46	45	9	100
	Spring, 2011	32	60	8	100
	Spring, 2010	34	59	7	100
	Fall, 2009	34	60	6	100
	Spring, 2009	27	65	9	100
	Spring, 2008	54	43	4	100
	Spring, 2007	36	56	9	100
	Spring, 2006	32	62	7	100
	Spring, 2005	23	71	6	100
	Spring, 2004	26	69	5	100
	May, 2003	27	64	9	100
	March, 2003	35	58	6	100
	Summer, 2002	20	71	9	100
Turkey	Spring, 2012	47	51	2	100
	Spring, 2011	48	49	3	100
	Spring, 2010	38	60	2	100

		Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2009	22	75	3	100
	Spring, 2008	21	75	4	100
	Spring, 2007	39	58	3	100
	Spring, 2006	40	56	4	100
	Spring, 2005	41	55	4	100
	Spring, 2004	40	58	2	100
	May, 2003	19	79	2	100
	March, 2003	18	81	2	100
	Summer, 2002	4	93	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	53	41	6	100
	Spring, 2011	65	34	2	100
	Spring, 2010	28	69	3	100
	Spring, 2009	31	67	2	100
	Spring, 2008	40	57	4	100
	Spring, 2007	47	51	2	100
	Spring, 2006	55	42	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	43	53	5	100
	Spring, 2011	44	54	3	100
	Spring, 2010	35	64	1	100
	Spring, 2009	46	52	2	100
	Spring, 2008	49	47	4	100
	Spring, 2007	56	42	2	100
	Spring, 2006	53	44	3	100
	Spring, 2005	69	30	1	100
	Spring, 2004	59	30	11	100
	May, 2003	42	56	2	100
Summer, 2002	21	78	1	100	
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	15	84	1	100
	Spring, 2011	11	87	1	100
	Spring, 2010	11	86	2	100
	Spring, 2009	11	87	2	100
	Spring, 2008	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2007	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2005	40	59	2	100
	May, 2003	14	84	1	100
	Summer, 2002	7	92	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	20	78	2	100
China	Spring, 2012	82	11	7	100
	Spring, 2011	85	10	5	100
	Spring, 2010	87	9	4	100
	Spring, 2009	87	9	4	100
	Spring, 2008	86	11	3	100
	Spring, 2007	83	12	5	100
	Spring, 2006	81	13	6	100
	Spring, 2005	72	19	10	100
Summer, 2002	48	33	19	100	
India	Spring, 2012	38	59	3	100
	Spring, 2011	51	47	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2012	20	78	2	100

		Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2011	25	72	3	100
	Spring, 2010	20	76	4	100
	Spring, 2009	25	73	2	100
	Spring, 2008	23	74	3	100
	Spring, 2007	22	71	7	100
	Spring, 2006	27	72	1	100
	Summer, 2002	12	86	2	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	12	87	1	100
	Late Spring, 2011	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2011	9	89	1	100
	Spring, 2010	14	84	2	100
	Spring, 2009	9	89	2	100
	Spring, 2008	25	73	2	100
	Spring, 2007	39	57	4	100
	Spring, 2006	35	58	7	100
	Spring, 2005	57	39	4	100
	Spring, 2004	54	41	5	100
	May, 2003	29	67	4	100
	Summer, 2002	49	39	12	100
Brazil	Spring, 2012	43	56	1	100
	Spring, 2011	52	46	3	100
	Spring, 2010	50	49	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2012	34	63	3	100
	Spring, 2011	22	76	2	100
	Spring, 2010	19	79	2	100
	Spring, 2009	20	78	3	100
	Spring, 2008	30	68	2	100
	Spring, 2007	30	66	3	100
	Summer, 2002	16	79	6	100

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

		Q8a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	16	25	8	4	47	100
	Spring, 2011	19	22	7	3	49	100

		Q8b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: b. Americans					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	16	26	10	6	41	100
	Spring, 2011	20	29	9	5	37	100

		Q8c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	6	17	17	14	45	100
	Spring, 2011	6	19	16	19	40	100

		Q8d Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: d. Iran					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	4	15	15	13	54	100
	Spring, 2011	3	14	15	14	54	100

		Q8e Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: e. Russia					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	10	20	10	10	51	100
	Spring, 2011	13	18	12	8	49	100

		Q8f Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: f. The European Union					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	5	16	13	8	59	100
	Spring, 2011	4	19	11	6	60	100

		Q8s Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: s. India					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2012	3	20	38	24	16	100
	Spring, 2011	2	25	32	21	19	100
	Spring, 2010	4	28	32	19	18	100
	Spring, 2008	2	27	38	12	20	100
	Spring, 2007	2	27	45	12	15	100
	Spring, 2006	2	31	38	5	24	100
India	Spring, 2012	76	11	2	1	10	100
	Spring, 2011	79	12	4	1	5	100
Japan	Spring, 2012	8	62	20	2	8	100
	Spring, 2011	7	52	20	3	18	100
	Spring, 2010	6	56	22	5	12	100
	Spring, 2008	5	55	26	4	10	100
	Spring, 2007	7	44	30	5	14	100
	Spring, 2006	8	57	26	2	7	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	5	17	17	55	6	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	12	18	57	11	100
	Spring, 2011	2	9	17	65	7	100
	Spring, 2010	4	16	18	52	10	100
	Spring, 2008	7	20	20	37	15	100
	Spring, 2006	9	24	18	32	17	100
	Summer, 2002	1	5	9	71	14	100

		Q8u Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: u. Pakistan					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2012	13	24	9	34	20	100
	Spring, 2011	7	25	16	36	17	100
	Spring, 2010	5	22	11	39	23	100
	Spring, 2008	10	26	11	27	26	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	7	32	30	23	8	100
	Spring, 2011	6	34	29	21	11	100
	Spring, 2010	9	34	26	24	7	100
	Spring, 2008	10	41	27	13	9	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	8	32	31	26	3	100
	Spring, 2011	9	31	29	27	4	100
	Spring, 2010	14	30	29	22	5	100
	Spring, 2008	12	37	30	15	7	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	6	30	31	25	8	100
	Spring, 2011	9	36	29	22	4	100
	Spring, 2010	11	36	28	18	7	100
	Spring, 2008	14	34	32	13	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	6	15	27	27	25	100
China	Spring, 2012	4	27	37	15	18	100
	Spring, 2011	3	24	32	19	22	100
	Spring, 2010	3	27	34	16	19	100
	Spring, 2008	2	25	37	12	23	100
	Spring, 2006	2	31	37	5	26	100
India	Spring, 2012	3	10	18	41	27	100
	Spring, 2011	3	11	19	46	20	100
Japan	Spring, 2012	1	24	50	9	16	100
	Spring, 2011	2	26	37	7	28	100
	Spring, 2010	1	20	43	14	22	100
	Spring, 2008	0	21	47	13	19	100
	Spring, 2006	2	31	43	6	19	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	72	22	3	2	1	100
	Late Spring, 2011	78	15	2	2	4	100
	Spring, 2011	79	16	1	1	3	100
	Spring, 2010	78	14	2	1	4	100
	Spring, 2008	91	6	1	1	2	100

		Q9 How closely have you been following news about the U.S. presidential race – very closely, somewhat closely, not too closely, or not at all?					
		Very closely	Somewhat closely	Not too closely	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	10	25	13	16	36	100

		Q10 Would you like U.S. President Barack Obama to be re-elected or not?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	38	18	45	100

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

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

		Q14 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2010	19	72	7	0	2	100
	Spring, 2009	19	69	9	1	2	100
	Spring, 2008	5	77	13	1	4	100
	Spring, 2007	16	66	13	1	4	100
	Summer, 2002	3	49	37	10	1	100
India	Spring, 2012	14	35	21	24	5	100
	Spring, 2011	22	34	22	21	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2012	0	7	44	49	0	100
	Spring, 2011	1	9	46	42	1	100
	Spring, 2010	1	11	49	39	0	100
	Spring, 2009	1	9	47	43	1	100
	Spring, 2008	1	12	57	28	1	100
	Spring, 2007	1	27	54	17	2	100
	Summer, 2002	0	6	42	51	0	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	1	8	25	64	3	100
	Late Spring, 2011	4	8	20	65	3	100
	Spring, 2011	4	10	23	60	3	100
	Spring, 2010	3	15	20	58	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	20	24	50	4	100
	Spring, 2008	8	33	21	35	4	100
	Spring, 2007	20	39	20	12	9	100
	Summer, 2002	8	41	16	20	14	100
Brazil	Spring, 2012	8	57	27	8	1	100
	Spring, 2011	3	51	32	13	1	100
	Spring, 2010	4	58	29	7	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2012	2	33	37	25	2	100
	Spring, 2011	4	26	40	28	2	100
	Spring, 2010	2	22	37	38	1	100
	Spring, 2009	5	25	36	33	1	100
	Spring, 2008	6	30	35	27	2	100
	Spring, 2007	7	44	29	18	1	100
	Summer, 2002	3	28	36	30	3	100

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

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

		Q15 And over the next 12 months, do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2008	14	39	18	8	8	12	100
	Summer, 2002	7	33	18	6	5	30	100
Brazil	Spring, 2012	51	33	12	3	2	1	100
	Spring, 2011	50	29	14	5	2	0	100
	Spring, 2010	36	39	17	3	1	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2012	19	32	32	12	4	1	100
	Spring, 2011	13	35	29	13	9	1	100
	Spring, 2010	12	35	25	16	10	3	100
	Spring, 2009	19	42	24	9	5	2	100
	Spring, 2008	12	30	35	16	5	2	100
	Summer, 2002	11	33	29	12	8	6	100

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

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

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

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

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

		Q18 Now thinking about your personal economic situation, how would you describe it – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2012	5	47	35	11	2	100
	Spring, 2009	7	47	33	11	1	100
	Spring, 2008	6	54	30	9	2	100

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

		Q24a Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: a. The gap between rich and poor					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	72	17	6	2	2	100

		Q24b Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: b. Air pollution					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	48	26	15	7	5	100

		Q24c Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: c. Corrupt business people					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	65	19	7	4	5	100

		Q24e Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: e. Unemployment					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	80	15	2	1	2	100

		Q24g Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: g. Water pollution					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	50	25	17	5	3	100

		Q24h Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: h. Rising prices					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	79	14	4	0	2	100

		Q24j Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: j. Health care					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	43	32	18	4	3	100

		Q24k Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: k. Education					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	51	27	14	5	2	100

		Q24l Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: l. Crime					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	71	16	8	2	2	100

		Q24m Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: m. Corrupt officials					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	70	20	5	2	3	100

		Q24o Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: o. Safety of medicine					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	39	31	21	5	5	100

		Q24p Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: p. Traffic					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	39	23	19	14	5	100

		Q24q Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. Tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: q. Electricity shortages					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	63	21	11	3	1	100

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

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

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

		Q27 Do you think that an increase in trade and business ties between (survey country) and [In India: Pakistan; In Pakistan: India] would be a very good thing, somewhat good, somewhat bad or a very bad thing for our country?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	32	32	11	9	17	100
	Spring, 2011	33	34	12	9	12	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	28	36	15	12	9	100
	Late Spring, 2011	43	26	8	8	14	100
	Spring, 2011	44	32	6	8	11	100
	Spring, 2010	54	23	6	6	11	100

		Q29 Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan OR	The countries of the European Union	Other (Volunteered)	None/ There is no leading economic power (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2012	40	41	6	5	0	1	7	100
	Spring, 2011	38	43	6	6	0	0	6	100
	Spring, 2010	38	41	8	6	0	0	7	100
	Spring, 2009	48	33	7	5	0	1	6	100
	Spring, 2008	46	26	10	10	0	1	7	100
Britain	Spring, 2012	28	58	5	3	1	1	5	100
	Spring, 2011	33	47	5	7	0	0	7	100
	Spring, 2010	38	44	5	8	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2009	46	34	5	7	0	1	6	100
	Spring, 2008	44	29	8	10	1	5	4	100
France	Spring, 2012	29	57	7	6	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2011	42	47	5	6	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2010	41	47	5	7	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	45	35	7	13	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2008	44	31	10	14	0	0	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2012	13	62	5	17	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	22	48	6	21	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2010	18	51	8	19	0	0	4	100
	Spring, 2009	20	28	8	36	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2008	25	30	11	31	1	0	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2012	26	57	9	5	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	37	49	6	7	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2010	40	34	12	8	0	0	5	100
	Spring, 2009	47	22	12	10	0	2	6	100
	Spring, 2008	42	24	9	20	0	1	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2012	37	46	8	3	1	2	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2012	36	45	7	3	6	2	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2012	35	35	12	4	1	5	7	100
	Spring, 2011	43	30	5	9	1	3	9	100
	Spring, 2010	44	27	9	10	1	3	7	100
	Spring, 2009	39	18	11	15	1	6	11	100
	Spring, 2008	52	15	11	13	1	0	7	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2012	29	51	9	7	1	1	3	100
Russia	Spring, 2012	26	33	17	7	3	5	10	100
	Spring, 2011	40	26	10	8	1	5	11	100
	Spring, 2010	23	27	25	9	2	4	10	100
	Spring, 2009	17	26	22	12	3	8	12	100
	Spring, 2008	32	12	25	17	2	3	8	100
Turkey	Spring, 2012	54	22	6	8	1	1	8	100
	Spring, 2011	68	13	3	4	1	1	10	100
	Spring, 2010	69	12	4	5	1	2	7	100
	Spring, 2009	58	9	5	6	2	4	17	100
	Spring, 2008	62	7	6	8	2	1	15	100
Egypt	Spring, 2012	40	39	11	7	0	2	1	100
	Spring, 2010	42	37	12	7	0	1	0	100
	Spring, 2009	55	25	6	9	1	4	0	100
	Spring, 2008	43	27	9	12	1	4	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2012	36	44	16	4	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2011	34	44	17	4	0	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	30	50	13	6	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	49	29	9	10	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2008	36	31	9	18	3	1	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2012	34	44	5	5	1	8	3	100
	Spring, 2011	31	37	6	16	0	7	3	100
	Spring, 2010	29	36	10	13	1	8	3	100
	Spring, 2009	29	32	6	18	0	14	1	100
	Spring, 2008	35	22	7	20	1	12	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2012	48	29	7	5	0	1	10	100
China	Spring, 2012	48	29	2	5	0	6	9	100
	Spring, 2011	50	26	1	8	1	3	11	100
	Spring, 2010	45	36	2	6	5	0	6	100
	Spring, 2009	41	41	2	5	3	0	7	100

		Q29 Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan OR	The countries of the European Union	Other (Volunteered)	None/ There is no leading economic power (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2008	48	21	2	9	3	0	16	100
India	Spring, 2012	37	17	7	1	1	2	35	100
	Spring, 2011	38	14	6	3	1	5	34	100
Japan	Spring, 2012	45	43	3	5	0	2	3	100
	Spring, 2011	55	33	3	6	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2010	40	50	2	4	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2009	58	21	6	7	0	2	6	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2008	52	19	6	19	1	1	2	100
	Spring, 2012	48	27	4	1	1	3	16	100
	Late Spring, 2011	47	30	4	0	0	1	18	100
	Spring, 2011	51	25	3	0	1	2	18	100
	Spring, 2010	53	21	3	1	1	4	17	100
Brazil	Spring, 2009	44	26	2	0	0	3	24	100
	Spring, 2008	52	18	4	1	1	1	23	100
	Spring, 2012	45	27	15	3	1	1	8	100
	Spring, 2011	53	16	9	5	2	0	14	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	51	18	13	5	2	1	11	100
	Spring, 2012	51	18	12	6	0	4	8	100
	Spring, 2011	65	15	6	5	0	2	7	100
	Spring, 2010	53	22	9	8	1	2	6	100
	Spring, 2009	55	16	8	8	0	2	9	100
	Spring, 2008	59	17	8	7	0	1	8	100

		Q30 Which of the following comes closer to your view? I like the pace of modern life, OR I do not like the pace of modern life.			
		Like pace of modern life	Do not like pace of modern life	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	49	37	13	100

		Q31 Which of these comes closer to your view? Our traditional way of life is getting lost, OR our traditional way of life remains strong.			
		Our traditional way of life is getting lost	Our traditional way of life remains strong	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	52	34	13	100

		Q32 And finally, which comes closer to your view? Consumerism and commercialism are a threat to our culture, OR consumerism and commercialism are not a threat to our culture.			
		Consumerism and commercialism are a threat to our culture	Consumerism and commercialism are not a threat to our culture	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	43	24	33	100

		Q33a Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements: a. Our way of life needs to be protected against foreign influence.					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	50	29	8	3	10	100

		Q33b Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements: b. Today it's really true that the rich just get richer while the poor get poorer.					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	57	24	7	4	8	100

		Q40a For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: a. U.S. President Barack Obama					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	17	24	8	5	46	100
	Spring, 2011	25	23	7	4	40	100

		Q40c For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: c. Russian President Vladimir Putin					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	8	12	9	5	66	100

		Q40d For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: d. German Chancellor Angela Merkel					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	3	8	9	7	74	100
	Spring, 2011	3	10	13	8	66	100

		Q40i For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: i. Chinese President Hu Jintao					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	4	7	8	8	73	100
	Spring, 2011	3	10	10	16	62	100

		Q54 Which of the following phrases comes closer to your view? It's good that American ideas and customs are spreading here, OR it's bad that American ideas and customs are spreading here.			
		It's good that American ideas and customs are spreading here	It's bad that American ideas and customs are spreading here	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	26	41	32	100

		Q55 And which of these comes closer to your view? I like American ideas about democracy, OR I dislike American ideas about democracy.			
		I like American ideas about democracy	I dislike American ideas about democracy	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	33	28	39	100

		Q56 Which comes closer to describing your view? I like American ways of doing business, OR I dislike American ways of doing business.			
		I like American ways of doing business	I dislike American ways of doing business	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	33	27	40	100

		Q57 Which is closer to describing your view—I like American music, movies and television, OR I dislike American music, movies and television.			
		I like American music, movies and television	I dislike American music, movies and television	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	19	47	34	100

		Q58 And which comes closer to describing your view? I admire the United States for its technological and scientific advances, OR I do not admire the United States for its technological and scientific advances.			
		I admire the United States for its technological and scientific advances	I do not admire the United States for its technological and scientific advances	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	49	15	36	100

		Q59 And which comes closer to describing your view? I favor the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism, OR I oppose the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism.			
		I favor the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism	I oppose the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	55	13	32	100
	Spring, 2011	52	20	28	100

		Q59b Do you approve or disapprove of the United States conducting missile strikes from pilotless aircraft called drones to target extremists in countries such as Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia?			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	32	21	47	100

		Q64 What's more important in Indian society: that everyone be free to pursue their life's goals without interference from the state or that the state play an active role in society so as to guarantee that nobody is in need?			
		Freedom to pursue life's goals without interference	Nobody in need	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	53	25	22	100
	Spring, 2011	53	26	21	100

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

		Q65 Overall, do you think that China's growing economy is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?			
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	24	35	41	100
	Spring, 2011	29	40	32	100

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

		Q88c Now thinking about India, do you think relations between India and the U.S. have improved in recent years, or don't you think so?			
		Yes - have improved	No - have not improved	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	43	16	41	100
	Spring, 2011	46	20	35	100

		Q88d How important is it that relations improve between Pakistan and India, very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	44	26	7	5	19	100
	Spring, 2011	49	25	9	4	13	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	29	33	10	14	13	100
	Late Spring, 2011	44	26	8	8	13	100
	Spring, 2011	50	25	6	7	11	100
	Spring, 2010	50	22	6	9	12	100
	Spring, 2009	37	30	11	12	11	100

		Q89 How important is it that the dispute over Kashmir be resolved, very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	59	18	4	2	17	100
	Spring, 2011	66	16	4	1	13	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	79	9	3	1	8	100
	Late Spring, 2011	80	11	1	1	8	100
	Spring, 2011	82	11	1	1	5	100
	Spring, 2010	79	11	1	2	7	100
	Spring, 2009	75	15	3	1	5	100

		Q90 Would you favor or oppose further talks between (survey country) and [In India: Pakistan; In Pakistan: India] to try to reduce tensions between the two countries?			
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	58	19	23	100
	Spring, 2011	62	20	18	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	67	21	12	100
	Late Spring, 2011	70	15	15	100
	Spring, 2011	74	13	13	100
	Spring, 2010	76	10	14	100

		Q92 Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the international policies of President Barack Obama?			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	34	14	52	100

		Q93 Do you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with global economic problems?			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	34	14	53	100
	Spring, 2011	36	13	51	100

		Q104 Now thinking about Iran, would you favor or oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons?			
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	15	34	51	100

		Q104c ASK IF OPPOSES IRAN ACQUIRING NUCLEAR WEAPONS: Do you approve or disapprove of tougher international economic sanctions on Iran to try to stop it from developing nuclear weapons?				
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total	N=
India	Spring, 2012	56	38	6	100	1601

		Q104d ASK IF OPPOSES IRAN ACQUIRING NUCLEAR WEAPONS: In your opinion, which is more important...						
		Preventing Iran from developing nuclear weapons, even if it means taking military action OR	Avoiding a military conflict with Iran, even if it means they may develop nuclear weapons	Neither (Volunteered)	Both (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total	N=
India	Spring, 2012	53	26	6	1	15	100	1601

		Q107 Overall, how would you describe the relationship between India and China? Is it one of cooperation, one of hostility, or neither?				
		One of cooperation	One of hostility	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	23	24	10	43	100

		Q125b How serious of a threat is b. India to our country? Is it a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, a minor threat or not a threat at all?					
		Very serious threat	Somewhat serious threat	Minor threat	No threat at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	57	22	8	6	6	100
	Late Spring, 2011	54	20	9	6	11	100
	Spring, 2011	54	21	7	7	11	100
	Spring, 2010	53	21	8	8	11	100
	Spring, 2009	69	14	5	4	8	100

		Q127a How serious of a threat is a. Lashkar-e-Taiba to our country? Is it a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, a minor threat or not a threat at all?					
		Very serious threat	Somewhat serious threat	Minor threat	No threat at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	46	17	5	1	31	100
	Spring, 2011	46	18	4	2	30	100

		Q127b How serious of a threat is b. Pakistan to our country? Is it a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, a minor threat or not a threat at all?					
		Very serious threat	Somewhat serious threat	Minor threat	No threat at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	59	17	3	1	20	100
	Spring, 2011	56	20	8	1	15	100

		Q127c How serious of a threat are c. Naxalites to our country? Is it a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, a minor threat or not a threat at all?					
		Very serious threat	Somewhat serious threat	Minor threat	No threat at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	44	21	6	2	27	100
	Spring, 2011	44	18	8	3	26	100

		Q127d How serious of a threat is d. China to our country? Is it a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, a minor threat or not a threat at all?					
		Very serious threat	Somewhat serious threat	Minor threat	No threat at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2012	27	26	11	5	32	100
	Spring, 2011	28	22	14	9	26	100