

Topline Questionnaire

**Pew Research Center
Spring 2016 Survey**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2016 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q56. Now thinking about education, which statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right?					
		It is more important that the schools in our country teach students to be creative and think independently	It is more important that the schools in our country teach students basic academic skills and encourage discipline	Both (VOL)	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2016	48	42	9	0	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2016	50	38	10	1	1	100
France	Spring, 2016	42	51	5	1	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2016	61	25	12	0	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2016	53	28	19	0	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2016	43	36	19	1	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2016	41	42	14	2	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2016	54	38	5	0	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2016	49	26	21	1	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2016	67	24	7	0	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2016	54	42	4	0	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2016	37	51	10	0	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2016	45	46	8	0	0	100
China	Spring, 2016	44	23	28	2	3	100
India	Spring, 2016	43	29	13	1	14	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	47	48	3	1	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2016	38	59	1	0	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2016	41	50	8	0	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2016	43	49	6	0	1	100

Appendix

Economic categorization

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

In creating our economic classification of the 19 countries included in this survey, we relied on multiple sources and criteria. Specifically, we were guided by: World Bank income classifications; classifications of emerging markets by other multi-national organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund; per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP); total size of the country’s economy, as measured by GDP; and average GDP growth rate between 2010 and 2015.

Below is a table that outlines the countries that fall into each of the three categories. The table includes for each country the World Bank income classification, the 2015 GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP) in current prices, the 2015 GDP in current U.S. dollars and the average GDP growth rate between 2010 and 2015.

Appendix: Economic categorization

	World Bank income group	2015 GDP per capita (PPP)	2015 GDP (current US\$ billions)	Average GDP growth (%) (2010-2015)	
Advanced economies	Australia	High income	46,271	1,339	2.5
	Canada	High income	44,261	1,553	2.3
	France	High income	41,017	2,419	1.1
	Germany	High income	48,042	3,363	2.0
	Greece	High income	26,379	195	-4.2
	Hungary	High income	26,458	122	1.7
	Italy	High income	37,217	1,821	-0.2
	Japan	High income	40,763	4,383	1.5
	Netherlands	High income	49,587	750	0.9
	Poland	High income	26,862	477	3.1
	Spain	High income	34,727	1,193	-0.2
	Sweden	High income	47,862	496	2.7
	United Kingdom	High income	41,801	2,861	2.0
United States	High income	56,116	18,037	2.2	
Emerging/ Developing economies	China	Upper middle	14,451	11,065	8.3
	India	Lower middle	6,105	2,089	7.3
	Nigeria	Lower middle	6,004	487	5.2
	South Africa	Upper middle	13,195	315	2.3
	Kenya	Lower middle	3,089	63	6.0

Source: World Bank, accessed June 2, 2017.

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