

FOR RELEASE FEBRUARY 12, 2015

# Discontent with Politics Common in Many Emerging and Developing Nations

*Widespread Belief That Wealthy  
Have Too Much Influence*

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION  
ON THIS REPORT:**

Richard Wike, Director, Global Attitudes Research  
Russ Oates, Senior Communications Manager

202.419.4372

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

## About the Report

This report examines public opinion on national political satisfaction and beliefs about the political influence of the wealthy and the poor. It is based on 38,620 face-to-face interviews in 34 countries with adults 18 and older conducted from March 17 to June 5, 2014. For more details, see survey methods and topline results.

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

Jill Carle, *Research Associate*

Richard Wike, *Director, Global Attitudes Research*

Danielle Cuddington, *Research Assistant*

Bruce Drake, *Senior Editor*

Bridget Parker, *Research Assistant*

Steve Schwarzer, *Research Methodologist*

Bethany Smith, *Administrative Coordinator*

Hani Zainulbhai, *Research Analyst*

Kat Devlin, *Research Analyst*

Michael Keegan, *Information Graphics Designer*

Jacob Poushter, *Research Associate*

Katie Simmons, *Senior Researcher*

Bruce Stokes, *Director, Global Economic Attitudes*

## About Pew Research Center

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

Michael Dimock, *President*

James Bell, *Vice President, Global Strategy*

Claudia Deane, *Vice President, Research*

Elizabeth Mueller Gross, *Vice President, Administration and Operations*

Robyn Tomlin, *Vice President, Digital and Communications*

Andrew Kohut, *Founding Director*

© Pew Research Center 2015

# Discontent with Politics Common in Many Emerging and Developing Nations

## *Widespread Belief That Wealthy Have Too Much Influence*

People in emerging and developing countries around the world are on balance unhappy with the way their political systems are working. A recent Pew Research Center survey finds that, across 31 emerging and developing nations, a median of 52% are dissatisfied with their political system, while 44% are satisfied. Discontent is particularly widespread in the Middle East and Latin America, where about six-in-ten say their system is not working well. The opposite is true, however, in Asia – a median of 60% are either very or somewhat satisfied with their political system.

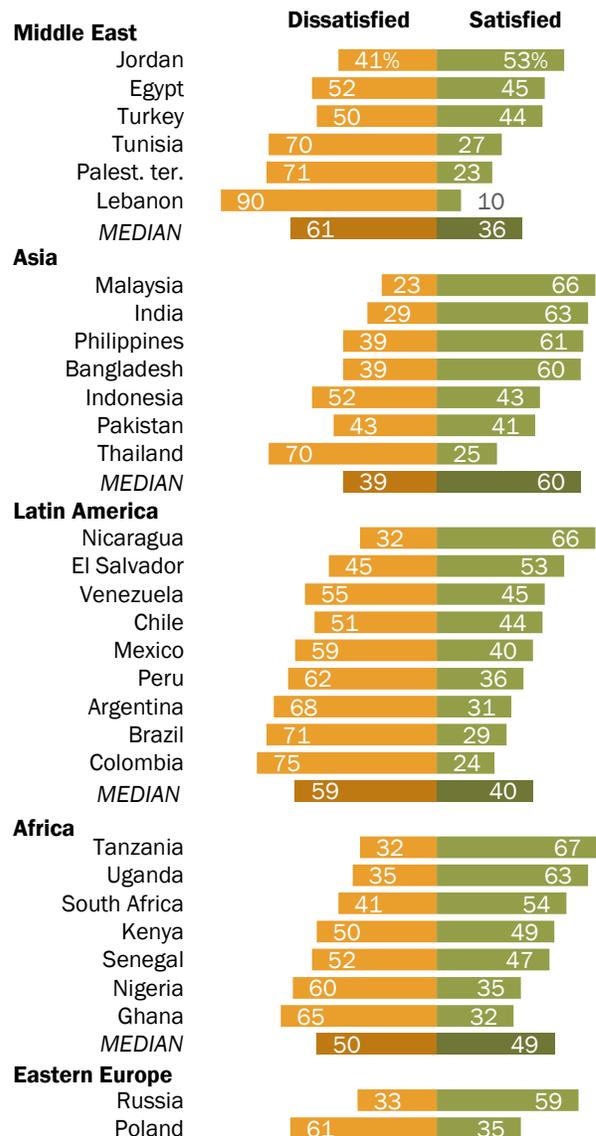
Political satisfaction is closely tied to views about national economic conditions. Countries where people say the economy is doing poorly are more likely to be unhappy with their current political system. And most people believe that the wealthy have too much influence on politics, while the poor have too little influence. These are among the key findings of a Pew Research Center survey, conducted in 34 countries among 38,620 respondents from March 17 to June 5, 2014.

## Political Dissatisfaction

Half or more of those surveyed in 19 of 31 countries express disappointment in their political system. Middle Easterners (a median of 61%) and Latin Americans (59%) voice the

## Political Dissatisfaction High in Middle East and Latin America

*How satisfied are you with the way the political system is working in this country?*



Note: Not asked in China, Ukraine or Vietnam.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q90.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

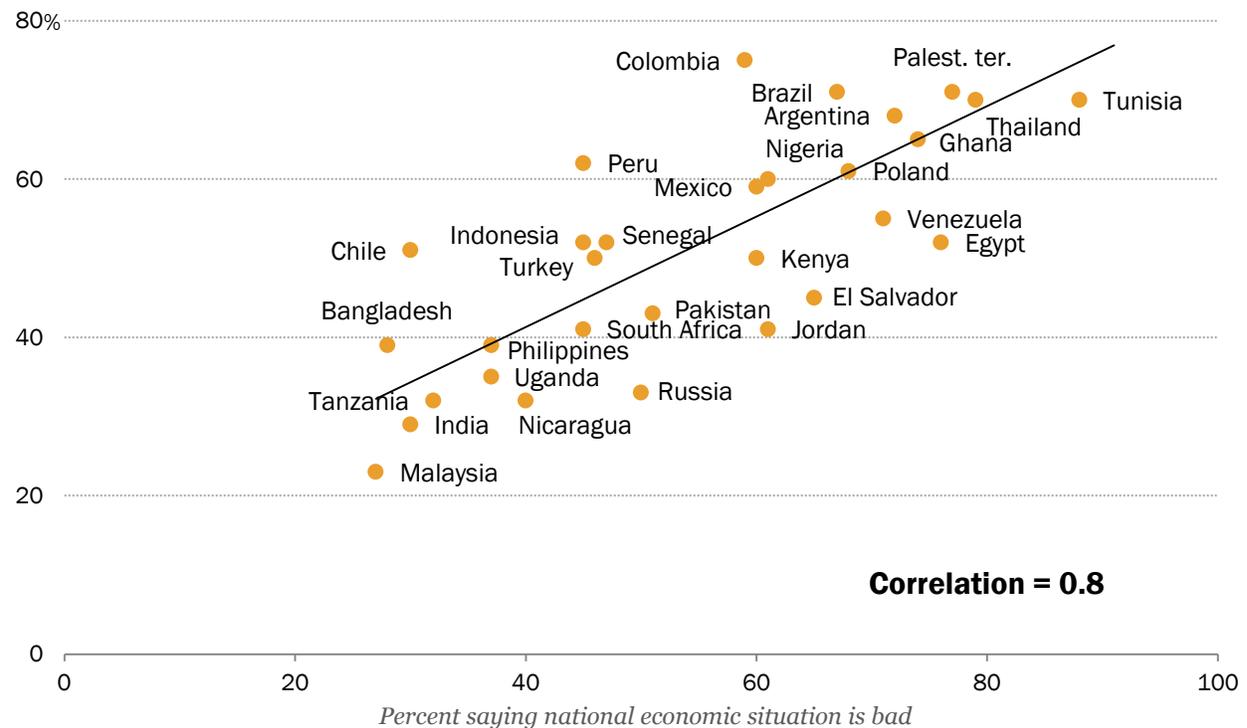
greatest displeasure. In Lebanon, this frustration is particularly high – 90% say they are dissatisfied with the way the system works, a view shared by about seven-in-ten Palestinians and Tunisians. In Latin America, discontent is especially strong in Colombia and Brazil. Within the region, satisfaction with the political system is most common in Nicaragua and El Salvador, the two Central American countries surveyed.

Among those surveyed, Asians stand out as the happiest with their political system. Six-in-ten or more in four Asian countries approve of their system. With about two-thirds (66%) reporting satisfaction, Malaysians are the most positive, though Indians (63%), Filipinos (61%) and Bangladeshis (60%) hold similar views. Only in Thailand (70%), which in the past year has been ravaged by political turmoil, including a [coup d'état](#), do a majority say they are dissatisfied.

In sub-Saharan Africa, people are split nearly equally on this question – a median of 50% are dissatisfied and 49% are satisfied. Dissatisfaction is highest in the West African nations of Ghana (65%) and Nigeria (60%). Tanzanians and Ugandans are among the happiest with their political

## Negative Views about the Economy Linked to Political Dissatisfaction

*Percent dissatisfied with national political system*



Note: Not asked in China, Ukraine or Vietnam.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q90.

system – more than six-in-ten in both countries believe it is working well.

Political satisfaction is frequently related to [economic attitudes](#). Countries where the economic mood is negative also have high levels of unhappiness with the political system. For instance, in Tunisia, a country where economic issues helped spark the [2010-2011 Jasmine Revolution](#), 88% say the economic conditions are poor, and 70% are dissatisfied with the current political system. Overall, the correlation between the percentage of people describing a country's economic situation as bad and the percentage saying they are dissatisfied with the political system is 0.8, where 1 indicates a perfect relationship.

In every country surveyed, people who describe the current economic situation as bad are especially likely to express dissatisfaction with their political system. Differences are particularly stark in Venezuela, where 71% of those who rate the economy negatively are unhappy with the political system, compared with 17% of those who say the economy is doing well. People who believe inequality is a *very* big problem are also more likely to express disappointment in their political system in 12 of the 31 countries polled.

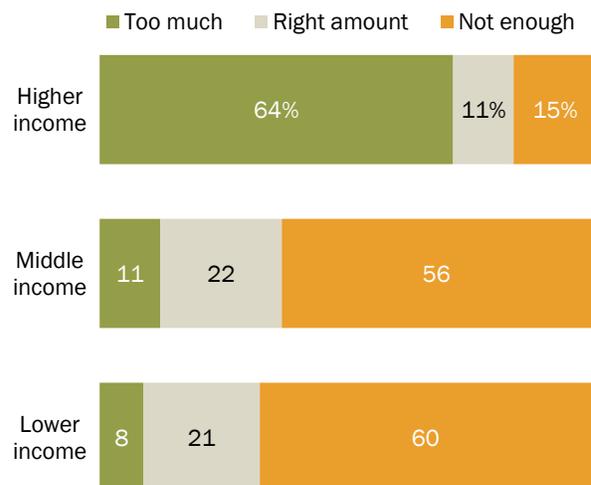
## High-Income People Have Too Much Political Power

In addition to being dissatisfied with their political system, a median of 64% across the 34 emerging and developing nations surveyed say that higher-income people have too much influence in their political system. Just 15% say that those with high incomes do not have enough political power, and 11% say they have the right amount. In contrast, most think middle- and lower-income people have too little influence on politics. A median of 56% say that middle-income people do not have enough power, while 60% say this about those with lower incomes.

In 29 of 34 countries, more than half say too much political influence rests in the hands of society's wealthiest people. This is especially

## Most Believe Well-Off Have Too Much Power

Median saying each group has \_\_\_ influence in their political system



Note: Medians across 34 emerging and developing countries surveyed. "Don't know" responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q95a-c.

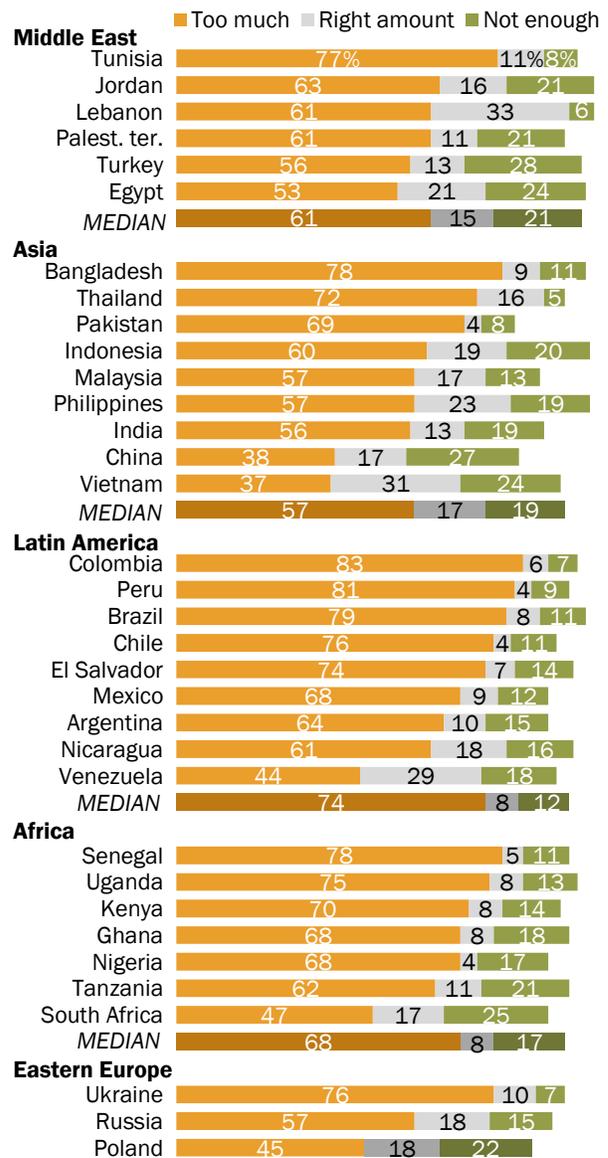
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

true in Latin America, where a median of 74% say those with higher incomes have too much influence. Colombians, Peruvians and Brazilians are among the most ardent believers – about eight-in-ten in each country say that the rich have too much sway. Venezuela, which is still led by an acolyte of Hugo Chavez, is the only country in the region where less than half (44%) say the wealthy have too much influence. Those on the ideological right in Venezuela are somewhat more likely to believe that the well-off should have more political sway.

Sub-Saharan Africans (a median of 68%), Middle Easterners (61%) and Asians (57%) also report that those in the upper echelons of society have too much political influence. There are only two countries in the survey where fewer than four-in-ten believe the wealthy wield too much power – China (38%) and Vietnam (37%), two nations still ruled by officially Communist parties. Roughly a quarter in both countries believe the rich should have more influence on their political system than they currently do.

## Publics in Latin America, Africa Most Likely to Say Wealthy Are Too Powerful

Higher-income people have \_\_\_ influence in their political system



Note: "Don't know" responses not shown.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q95a.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

## Methods in Detail

### About the 2014 Spring Pew Global Attitudes Survey

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

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

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

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

Country: **Brazil**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and size of municipality  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Portuguese  
 Fieldwork dates: April 10 – April 30, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,003  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 3.8$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Chile**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Spanish  
 Fieldwork dates: April 25 – May 5, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 3.8$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Chiloe and other islands, or about 3% of the population)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Country:** **Jordan**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Arabic  
**Fieldwork dates:** April 11 – April 29, 2014  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.5 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

Country: **Kenya**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and settlement size  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Kiswahili, English  
 Fieldwork dates: April 18 – April 28, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,015  
 Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Lebanon**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Arabic  
 Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 2, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of Error: ±4.1 percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south of Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders, or about 2% of the population)

Country: **Malaysia**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by state and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Bahasa Malaysia, Mandarin Chinese, English  
 Fieldwork dates: April 10 – May 23, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,010  
 Margin of Error: ±3.8 percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population (excluding difficult to access areas in Sabah and Sarawak, or about 7% of the population)

Country: **Mexico**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Spanish  
 Fieldwork dates: April 21 – May 2, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Nicaragua**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Spanish  
 Fieldwork dates: April 23 – May 11, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,008  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 4.0$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population (excluding residents of gated communities and multi-story residential buildings, or less than 1% of the population)

Country: **Nigeria**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: English, Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo  
 Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 25, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,014  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 4.3$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Adamawa, Borno, Cross River, Jigawa, Yobe and some areas in Taraba, or roughly 12% of the population)

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

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

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

Country: **Philippines**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilonggo, Ilocano, Bicolano  
 Fieldwork dates: May 1 – May 21, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,008  
 Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Poland**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Polish  
 Fieldwork dates: March 17 – April 8, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,010  
 Margin of Error: ±3.6 percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Russia**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight geographic regions, plus the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg, and by urban-rural status.  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Russian  
 Fieldwork dates: April 4 – April 20, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of Error: ±3.6 percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population (excludes Chechen Republic, Ingush Republic and remote territories in the Far North – together, roughly 3% of the population)

Country: **Senegal**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Wolof, French  
 Fieldwork dates: April 17 – May 2, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of Error: ±3.7 percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Country:** **Ukraine**

**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Ukraine's six regions plus ten of the largest cities – Kyiv (Kiev), Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Odessa, Donetsk, Zaporizhia, Lviv, Kryvyi Rih, Lugansk and Mikolayev – as well as three cities on the Crimean peninsula – Simferopol, Sevastopol and Kerch.

**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus

**Languages:** Russian, Ukrainian

**Fieldwork dates:** April 5 – April 23, 2014

**Sample size:** 1,659

**Margin of Error:** ±3.3 percentage points

**Representative:** Adult population (Survey includes oversamples of Crimea and of the South, East and Southeast regions. The data were weighted to reflect the actual regional distribution in Ukraine.)

**Country:** **Venezuela**

**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and parish size

**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus

**Languages:** Spanish

**Fieldwork dates:** April 11 – May 10, 2014

**Sample size:** 1,000

**Margin of Error:** ±3.5 percentage points

**Representative:** Adult population (excluding remote areas, or about 4% of population)

**Country:** **Vietnam**

**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity

**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus

**Languages:** Vietnamese

**Fieldwork dates:** April 16 – May 8, 2014

**Sample size:** 1,000

**Margin of Error:** ±4.5 percentage points

**Representative:** Adult population

## **Topline Results**

**Pew Research Center  
Spring 2014 survey  
February 12, 2015 Release**

### Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- In Ukraine in 2014:
  - Q95a-c was modified to ask about “the political system in Ukraine/Crimea”.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2014 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q90 How satisfied are you with the way the political system is working in this country? Are you very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?					
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	4	31	40	21	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	9	50	23	10	7	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	19	25	27	23	6	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	10	35	36	16	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	13	40	26	15	6	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	2	8	35	55	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	3	20	28	43	6	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	3	24	23	47	4	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	13	47	28	11	1	100
India	Spring, 2014	11	52	17	12	8	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	5	38	41	11	5	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	10	56	18	5	11	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	8	33	25	18	16	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	8	53	27	12	0	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	4	21	46	24	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	4	27	32	36	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	3	26	35	36	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	4	40	38	13	4	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	4	20	26	49	2	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	15	38	26	19	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	8	32	29	30	2	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	31	35	11	21	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	4	32	36	26	3	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	16	29	18	37	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	9	23	20	45	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	11	38	32	18	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	10	25	20	40	5	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	9	38	28	24	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	19	35	23	18	5	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	16	51	13	19	1	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	26	37	16	19	2	100

		Q95a In your opinion, do ____ have too much influence in our political system, not enough influence, or about the right amount? a. higher income people				
		Too much	Not enough	Right amount	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	45	22	18	15	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	57	15	18	9	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	76	7	10	6	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	56	28	13	3	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	53	24	21	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	63	21	16	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	61	6	33	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	61	21	11	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	77	8	11	5	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	78	11	9	2	100
China	Spring, 2014	38	27	17	18	100
India	Spring, 2014	56	19	13	12	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	60	20	19	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	57	13	17	13	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	69	8	4	19	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	57	19	23	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	72	5	16	6	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	37	24	31	8	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	64	15	10	11	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	79	11	8	3	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	76	11	4	9	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	83	7	6	4	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	74	14	7	5	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	68	12	9	10	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	61	16	18	5	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	81	9	4	6	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	44	18	29	9	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	68	18	8	7	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	70	14	8	8	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	68	17	4	11	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	78	11	5	7	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	47	25	17	11	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	62	21	11	5	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	75	13	8	4	100

		Q95b In your opinion, do ____ have too much influence in our political system, not enough influence, or about the right amount? b. middle income people				
		Too much	Not enough	Right amount	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	4	63	19	14	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	3	65	19	13	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	4	66	21	10	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	13	56	28	3	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	21	52	27	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	13	47	39	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	2	37	61	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	7	59	21	13	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	3	80	13	5	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	16	55	26	3	100
China	Spring, 2014	8	48	25	19	100
India	Spring, 2014	21	41	23	15	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	12	57	27	4	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	11	51	24	14	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	11	41	22	26	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	10	48	41	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	9	44	39	8	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	6	56	31	7	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	4	66	17	13	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	19	59	18	3	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	7	61	20	12	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	10	63	22	5	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	12	66	14	8	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	10	55	22	13	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	18	40	37	5	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	9	68	15	8	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	6	50	35	9	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	20	50	22	8	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	22	52	17	9	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	15	61	12	13	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	14	57	20	9	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	12	49	25	13	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	30	51	14	5	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	17	57	21	5	100

		Q95c In your opinion, do ____ have too much influence in our political system, not enough influence, or about the right amount? c. lower income people				
		Too much	Not enough	Right amount	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2014	3	69	16	11	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	2	68	15	15	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	2	71	18	9	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	28	40	28	4	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	13	60	27	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	11	59	29	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	2	96	3	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	7	55	24	15	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	6	78	12	4	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	8	63	23	6	100
China	Spring, 2014	12	53	15	19	100
India	Spring, 2014	19	46	19	16	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	8	73	13	6	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	9	52	25	15	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	10	45	17	28	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	9	52	37	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	9	63	20	8	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	10	69	14	8	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	5	60	21	14	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	6	81	10	3	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	2	60	25	13	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	3	66	24	7	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	4	62	22	12	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	6	59	21	13	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	8	68	20	4	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	2	66	22	10	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	5	69	17	9	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	10	52	25	12	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	20	53	17	10	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	10	57	17	16	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	5	55	30	11	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	15	52	18	15	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	17	49	27	8	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	9	58	25	9	100