On Eve of World Cup, Brazil Well-Regarded in Much of the World
Young People Especially Positive

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RECOMMENDED CITATION: Pew Research Center, June 2014, “On Eve of World Cup, Brazil Well-Regarded in Much of the World”
About the Report

This report examines global views toward Brazil. It is based on 41,408 interviews in 37 countries with adults 18 and older, between March 17, 2014, and May 23, 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 from the Pew Research Center:

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Young People Especially Positive

As Brazil prepares to host its second World Cup, at least half of those surveyed in 24 of 37 countries have a favorable view of the South American nation. Views of Brazil are particularly positive in Latin America and Asia, although in many countries a fair share of people offer no opinion. Brazil gets especially high ratings among young people in many nations around the world. However, Brazil receives low marks in some major Middle Eastern nations.

These are the findings of a new survey by the Pew Research Center conducted in 37 countries among 41,408 respondents from March 17 to May 23, 2014. In total, a median of 54% across the 37 countries have a favorable view of Brazil. Meanwhile, 76% of Brazilians say their country should be more respected around the world than it currently is. *(For more on the views of Brazilians about their place in the world, the 2013 protests, attitudes toward their economy and opinions on the World Cup, see Brazilian Discontent Ahead of World Cup, released June 3, 2014).*

Brazil receives its highest rating from Chile, where 74% say they have a favorable opinion. In both Venezuela and Peru, about two-thirds have a positive view of Brazil. Elsewhere in Latin America, majorities in Nicaragua (59%), Colombia (56%) and Argentina (56%) have
positive impressions of Brazil. However, in 2013, three-quarters of Argentines had a favorable view of their eastern neighbor.

In El Salvador (44%) and Mexico (41%), less than half see Brazil favorably, with many respondents not offering an opinion. In Mexico, favorable opinions are down 17 percentage points since 2002, when 58% had a positive view of Brazil.

In the U.S., about half (51%) hold a positive view of Brazil, with around a quarter (26%) seeing the country negatively, and the rest offering no opinion.

Six-in-ten or more in France (66%) and Poland (62%) share positive views of Brazil. But only about half in the United Kingdom (51%), Italy (50%), Germany (49%) and Spain (47%) hold a favorable view of the South American nation.

Opinions are decidedly mixed in the Middle East, with more than half in Israel (59%) and Lebanon (54%) expressing favorable feelings toward Brazil. But in Egypt, Jordan and Turkey, strong majorities express unfavorable views of Latin America’s most populous country. (For more on Middle Eastern views of other countries, such as the United States, China and the EU, see the Global Indicators Database).

In most Asian countries surveyed, the public sees Brazil in a positive light. This includes majorities in South Korea (63%), Japan (61%), Vietnam (59%), the Philippines (57%) and Bangladesh (55%). Opinions are also on balance favorable in Indonesia and Malaysia. Only in China, which is Brazil’s top trading partner, are opinions split (43% favorable, 41% unfavorable). In India and Pakistan, most do not offer an opinion on Brazil.

African nations, which Brazil has increasingly turned to as trade partners, are generally favorable towards Brazil, although many do not offer opinions. Among the African countries surveyed, Brazil is seen most favorably in Tanzania (61%) and Senegal (59%).
Brazil Popular with the Young

In 22 of the 37 countries, young people ages 18-29 years-old are significantly more inclined to have a favorable view of Brazil than are people ages 50 and older.

Age gaps are particularly high in the UK (+33 percentage points), Vietnam (+33), Tunisia (+23), Mexico (+22), South Korea (+21), Senegal (+21) and Germany (+20). Overall, majorities of young people in 23 of 37 countries express a favorable view.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>18-29</th>
<th>30-49</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>Youngest-oldest gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>+33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>+33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>+23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>+22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>+21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>+21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>+20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>+19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>+16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>+16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>+14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>+13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palest. ter.</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>+12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>+11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>+11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>+10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>+10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>+10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>+10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>+9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>+9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>+9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Only significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q15d.
Methods in Detail

About the 2014 Spring Pew Global Attitudes Survey

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

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

Country: **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: ±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: ±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, Jinxí, Yantai, Feicheng, Leiyang, Yuanjiang, Daye, Beijing, Yangchun, Nanjing, Shucheng, Linxia, Yongxin, Chun’an, Xinyang, Shangyu, Baiyin, Ruichang, Xinghua, and Yizhou dialects)
Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 15, 2014
Sample size: 3,190
Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding Tibet, Xinjiang, Hong Kong, and Macau, or about 2% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in China.

Note: The results cited are from Horizonkey’s self-sponsored survey.
Country: **Colombia**  
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
Languages: Spanish  
Fieldwork dates: April 12 – May 8, 2014  
Sample size: 1,002  
Margin of Error: ±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: **France**  
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample of landline and cell phone households with quotas for gender, age and occupation and stratified by region and urbanity  
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus  
Languages: French  
Fieldwork dates: March 17 – April 1, 2014  
Sample size: 1,003  
Margin of Error: ±4.1 percentage points  
Representative: Telephone households (roughly 99% of all French households)
Country: **Germany**  
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RL(2)D) probability sample of landline households, stratified by administrative district and community size, and cell phone households  
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus  
Languages: German  
Fieldwork dates: March 17 – April 2, 2014  
Sample size: 1,000  
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points  
Representative: Telephone households (roughly 99% of all German households)

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

Country: **India**  
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
Languages: Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Kannada, Gujarati, Odia  
Fieldwork dates: April 14 – May 1, 2014  
Sample size: 2,464  
Margin of Error: ±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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Sample design</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Languages</th>
<th>Fieldwork dates</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Margin of Error</th>
<th>Representative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity</td>
<td>Face-to-face adults 18 plus</td>
<td>Bahasa Indonesian</td>
<td>April 17 – May 23, 2014</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>±4.0 percentage points</td>
<td>Adult population (excluding Papua and remote areas or provinces with small populations, or 12% of the population)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by district, urbanity, and socioeconomic status, with an oversample of Arabs</td>
<td>Face-to-face adults 18 plus</td>
<td>Hebrew, Arabic</td>
<td>April 24 – May 11, 2014</td>
<td>1,000 (597 Jews, 388 Arabs, 15 others)</td>
<td>±4.3 percentage points</td>
<td>Adult population (The data were weighted to reflect the actual distribution of Jews, Arabs and others in Israel.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity</td>
<td>Face-to-face adults 18 plus</td>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>March 18 – April 7, 2014</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>±4.3 percentage points</td>
<td>Adult population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households stratified by region and population size</td>
<td>Telephone adults 18 plus</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
<td>April 10 – April 27, 2014</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>±3.2 percentage points</td>
<td>Landline households (roughly 86% of all Japanese households)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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: **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: ±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: 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 Korea
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of adults who own a cell phone
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Korean
Fieldwork dates: April 17 – April 30, 2014
Sample size: 1,009
Margin of Error: ±3.2 percentage points
Representative: Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 96% of adults age 18 and older)
Country: **Spain**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone-only households stratified by region
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish/Castilian
Fieldwork dates: March 17 – March 31, 2014
Sample size: 1,009
Margin of Error: ±3.2 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (roughly 97% of Spanish households)

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

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

Country: **Turkey**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region, urbanity and settlement size
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Turkish
Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 16, 2014
Sample size: 1,001
Margin of Error: ±4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population
Country: Uganda
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Luganda, English, Runyankole/Rukiga, Luo, Runyoro/Rutoro, Ateso, Lugbara
Fieldwork dates: April 25 – May 9, 2014
Sample size: 1,007
Margin of Error: ±3.9 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

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

Country: United Kingdom
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households, stratified by government office region, and cell phone-only households
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English
Fieldwork dates: March 17 – April 8, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±3.4 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (roughly 98% of all households in the United Kingdom)
Country: **United States**  
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households  
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus  
Languages: English, Spanish  
Fieldwork dates: April 22 – May 11, 2014  
Sample size: 1,002  
Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points  
Representative: Telephone households with English or Spanish speakers (roughly 96% of U.S. households)

Country: **Venezuela**  
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and parish size  
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
Languages: Spanish  
Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 10, 2014  
Sample size: 1,000  
Margin of Error: ±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
June 11, 2014 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.

- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.

- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate toplines. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.

- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
  - Venezuela prior to 2013
  - Brazil prior to 2010

- 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Very favorable</th>
<th>Somewhat favorable</th>
<th>Somewhat unfavorable</th>
<th>Very unfavorable</th>
<th>DK/Refused</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Spring, 2014</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fall, 2009</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Spring, 2014</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Spring, 2014</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Spring, 2014</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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