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Americans, Like Many in Other Advanced Economies, Not Convinced of Trade's Benefits

*Emerging market publics more likely to link trade to more jobs,
better wages*

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Americans, Like Many in Other Advanced Economies, Not Convinced of Trade's Benefits

Emerging market publics more likely to link trade to more jobs, better wages

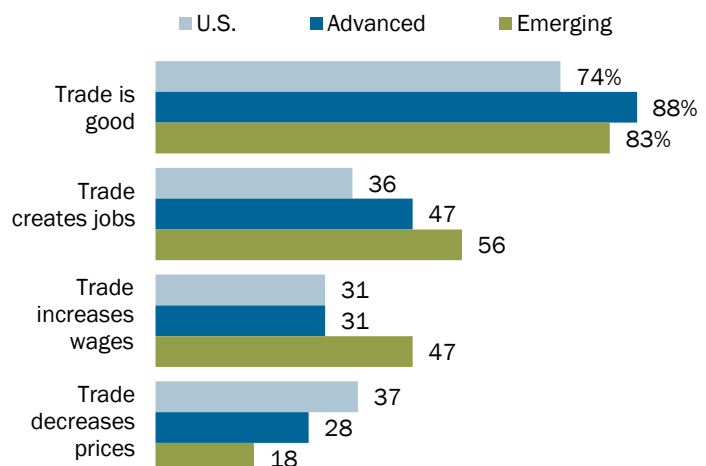
Publics in advanced and emerging economies alike generally agree that growing trade and business ties with other nations are good for their country, at least in theory. But far fewer are convinced that increased trade results in more jobs, higher wages or lower prices at home – all benefits frequently touted by economists and proponents of international trade.

Americans and publics in advanced economies are especially skeptical of trade's role in boosting wages – only about three-in-ten in the United States and across the other advanced economies surveyed subscribe to this view. Slightly more Americans think trade lowers prices and generates new jobs (37% and 36%, respectively). Among the other advanced economies polled, a median of 47% link trade to job creation, while 28% say prices decrease thanks to trade.

People in emerging markets are even more dubious of trade's impact on prices – a median of just 18% in these countries say it drives prices lower. But publics across the nine emerging markets surveyed are enthusiastic about trade's other economic benefits: A median of 56% think trade leads to more jobs and 47% say it improves wages.

These are among the key findings from a Pew Research Center survey conducted among 30,133 respondents in 27 countries from May 14 to Aug. 12, 2018. The nations included in the survey account for roughly two-thirds of the global gross domestic product.

International publics back trade in principle, but many question its benefits



Note: Medians by country economic categorization. Advanced median excludes U.S.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q25–Q28.

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In many of the 22 nations polled in both 2014 and 2018, public views of trade's impact on jobs and wages have not changed substantially. But there are exceptions. In the U.S., the share of adults who believe trade creates jobs has risen 16 percentage points over the past four years. In Poland, it has increased 10 points. Conversely, faith that trade generates employment has fallen 26 points in Argentina and 20 points in Tunisia.

Similarly, the belief that growing international trade and business ties boost wages is up 14 percentage points among Americans since 2014. Among Poles, it is up 14 points. Again, public opinion in Tunisia and Argentina has moved in the opposite direction. The share of Tunisians who say trade increases wages is down 22 percentage points and the share of Argentines who hold that view is down 13 points.

More Americans, Poles now believe trade creates jobs

Trade with other countries leads to job creation

	2014	2018	Change
	%	%	
U.S.	20	36	+16
Poland	51	61	+10
France	24	32	+8
India	49	56	+7
Japan	15	21	+6
Mexico	43	35	-8
Kenya	75	66	-9
Indonesia	63	52	-11
Brazil	56	40	-16
Tunisia	87	67	-20
Argentina	45	19	-26

Note: Only statistically significant changes shown.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q27.

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Tunisians now less likely to think trade increases wages

Trade with other countries increases workers' wages

	2014	2018	Change
	%	%	
Poland	38	52	+14
U.S.	17	31	+14
South Korea	45	56	+11
India	49	57	+8
South Africa	46	39	-7
Indonesia	56	47	-9
Brazil	44	32	-12
Argentina	29	16	-13
Tunisia	73	51	-22

Note: Only statistically significant changes shown.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q26.

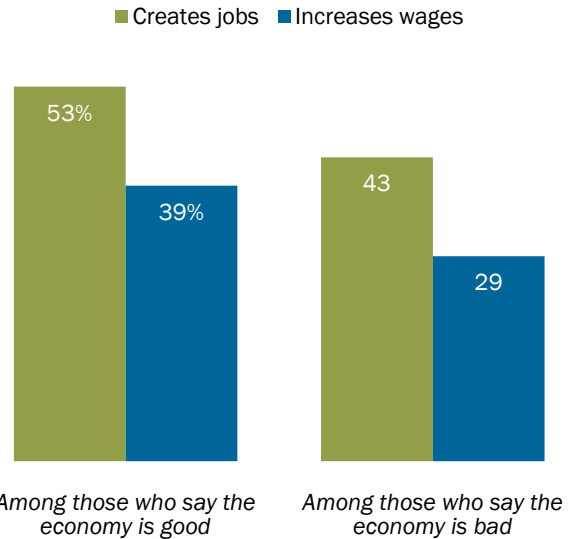
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Among the 27 nations surveyed in 2018, attitudes toward trade are closely associated with education and income levels. In 18 countries, those with higher levels of education are more likely than those with less education to think trade creates jobs.¹ In 17 countries, those with an income higher than the national median are more likely than those with an income below that line to believe trade generates employment.²

More broadly, views on trade seem to reflect a public's general economic mood. Globally, among respondents who think their economy is doing well, a median of 53% across 23 countries say trade creates jobs and 39% believe it increases wages. Among those publics who say their economy is doing poorly, just 43% believe trade generates jobs and 29% say it boosts wages.

People who think their economy is doing well are more likely to believe trade creates jobs, raises wages

Trade with other countries ...



Note: Percentages are global medians based on 24 countries. Greece, Tunisia and Brazil not included in medians due to insufficient sample size.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q2, Q26 & Q27.

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¹ For the purpose of comparing educational groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the UN's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The lower education category is below secondary education and the higher category is secondary or above in Brazil, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa and Tunisia. The lower education category is secondary education or below and the higher category is postsecondary or above in Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, UK and U.S.

² Respondents with a household income below the approximate country median are considered lower income. Those with an income at or above the approximate country median are considered higher income.

1. Spotlight on views of trade in the U.S., EU and Japan

Americans divided on trade

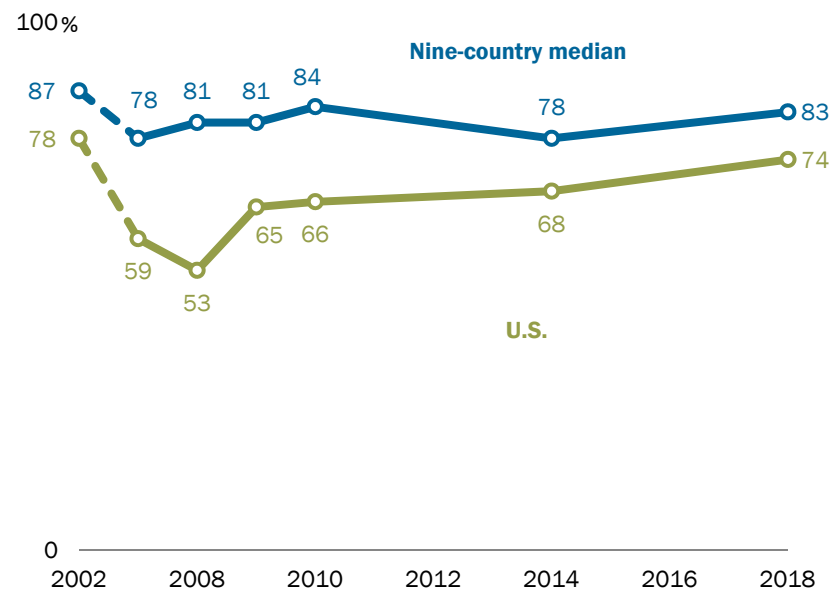
Since at least 2002, more than half of Americans have embraced the idea that growing trade and business ties between the United States and other nations is a good thing. Today, more than seven-in-ten Americans (74%) hold this view, up from 68% in 2014.

Even though most Americans are open to trade as a matter of principle, their enthusiasm has long trailed that in some other countries. Trends in the U.S. and nine other countries surveyed regularly since 2002 reveal a consistent gap between American and international levels of support for trade. Notably, U.S. support for increased trade declined substantially in the run-up to the 2008 financial crisis, then rebounded sharply in 2009 and has improved since then.

Asked specifically about granting access to the U.S. market through negotiated trade deals, Americans support such action less than they do trade in general. [In 2018](#), 56% of Americans say free trade agreements between the U.S. and other countries have generally been a good thing for the nation, 18 percentage points lower than support for growing trade and business ties. This has been a consistent pattern since this question was first asked in 2009.

Americans less convinced international trade is good

Growing trade and business ties with other countries is a good thing for our country



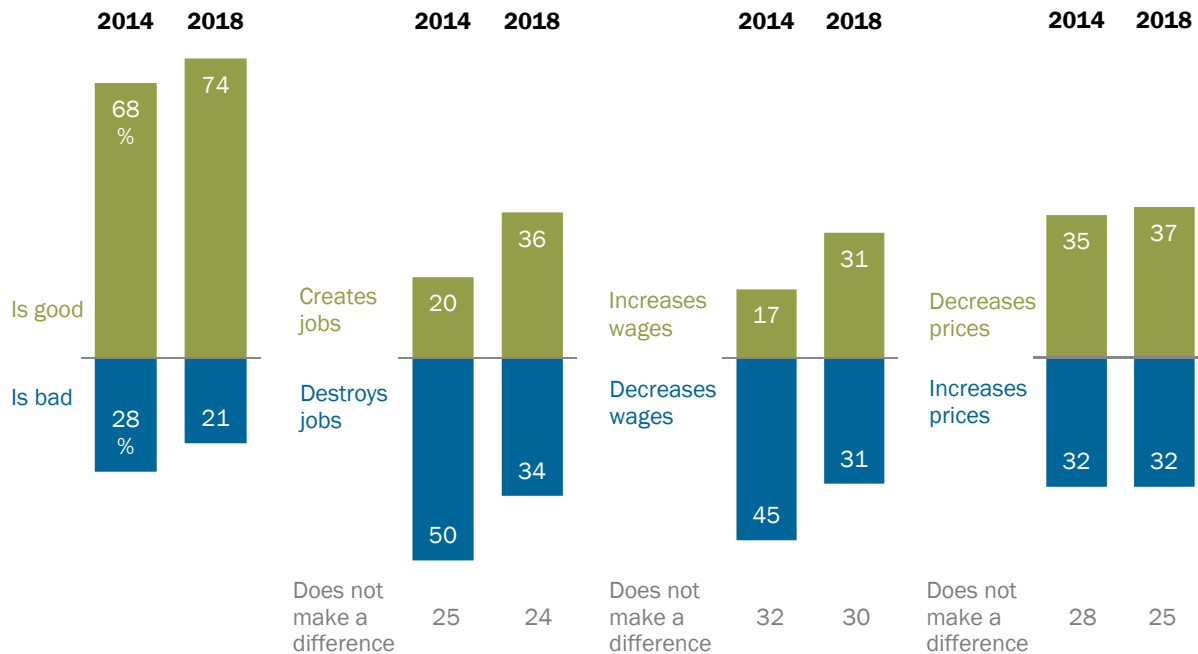
Note: Nine-country median based on Argentina, France, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Russia, South Korea and the UK.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q25.

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Americans think trade is good for the U.S., but doubt its benefits

Trade with other countries ...



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q25-Q28.

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Americans also do not believe in many of the purported benefits of trade. Only 36% of Americans think trade creates jobs, 9 points lower than the view in other advanced economies and 20 points less than the median in emerging markets. And 31% of Americans expect trade to raise wages, comparable to the view in other advanced economies but less than the 48% in emerging markets who see trade boosting wages. Americans are more likely than others to believe that trade lowers prices, although just 37% in the U.S. voice that view.

The American public's views on trade may be evolving, although not at a uniform pace. Since 2014, belief that trade creates jobs has risen (up 16 points), as has the share who say trade increases wages (up 14 points). Yet, over the same period, the view that trade decreases prices has remained essentially the same.

U.S. college graduates are more likely to see trade as beneficial

% of U.S. adults who think trade with other countries ...

	TOTAL	Gender			Age				Education				Income*		
		Women	Men	Diff	18-29	30-49	50+	Youngest-oldest gap	HS or less	Some college	College or above	Coll.-HS diff	Lower	Higher	Diff
	%	%	%		%	%	%		%	%	%		%	%	
Is good	74	70	79	+9	84	74	70	+14	70	74	81	+11	69	80	+11
Lowers prices	37	32	43	+11	41	39	35	+6	29	34	51	+22	28	47	+19
Creates jobs	36	31	41	+10	38	33	38	0	30	37	42	+12	31	41	+10
Increases wages	31	28	34	+6	35	27	31	+4	30	30	32	+2	29	31	+2

*Respondents with a household income below the country median are considered lower income. Those with an income at or above the country median are considered higher income.

Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q25-Q28.

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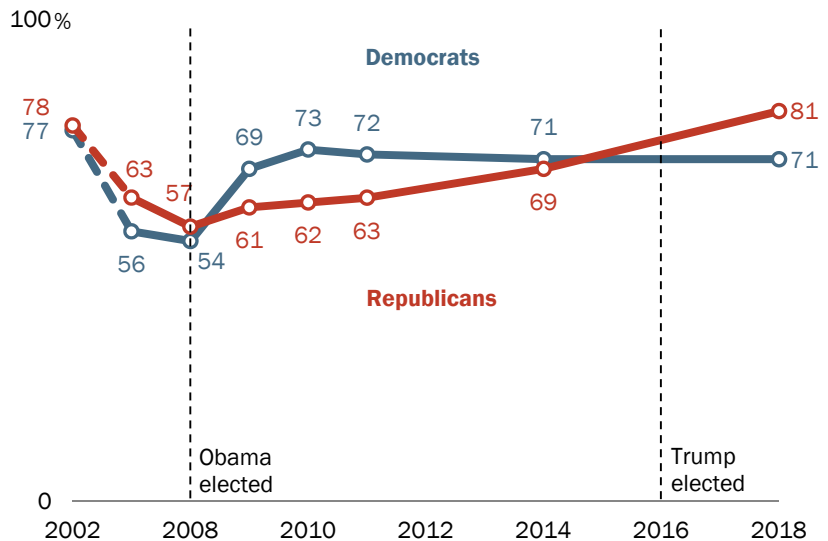
American adults differ in their views of trade by gender, age, education level and income. Men are more likely than women to believe that trade is good and that it creates jobs, boosts wages and lowers prices. Americans ages 18 to 29 are more likely than those ages 50 and older to see trade as good. Those with a college education or more are significantly more likely than those with a high school education or less to believe that trade lowers prices and creates jobs.

Even though they generally see trade in a positive light, Americans also view trade through an increasingly partisan lens. In 2002, Republicans and Democrats agreed overwhelmingly that trade was good for the U.S. By 2009, a larger share of Democrats than Republicans viewed trade positively. And by 2018 the partisan gap had flip-flopped, with Republicans more affirmative about trade. It is noteworthy that Democrats became more positive when Democrat Barack Obama became president and Republicans became more upbeat when their party's candidate, Donald Trump, was elected.

Against this backdrop, the United States, Canada and Mexico are engaged in a renegotiation of their North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Their publics overwhelmingly think trade is good for their countries, in principle. But, in practice, in no NAFTA nation do a majority of adults believe that trade creates jobs, raises wages or lowers prices. Canadians are more likely than Americans and Mexicans to say that trade generates jobs. And Canadians and Mexicans are less likely than Americans to hold the view that trade lowers prices.

In U.S., support for trade ticks up when one's party holds the presidency

Growing trade and business ties with other countries is a good thing for our country



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q25.

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In NAFTA countries, differing views on trade

	Trade is good	Trade increases wages	Trade creates jobs	Trade lowers prices
	%	%	%	%
Canada	89	30	47	29
Mexico	79	27	35	21
U.S.	74	31	36	37

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q25-Q28.

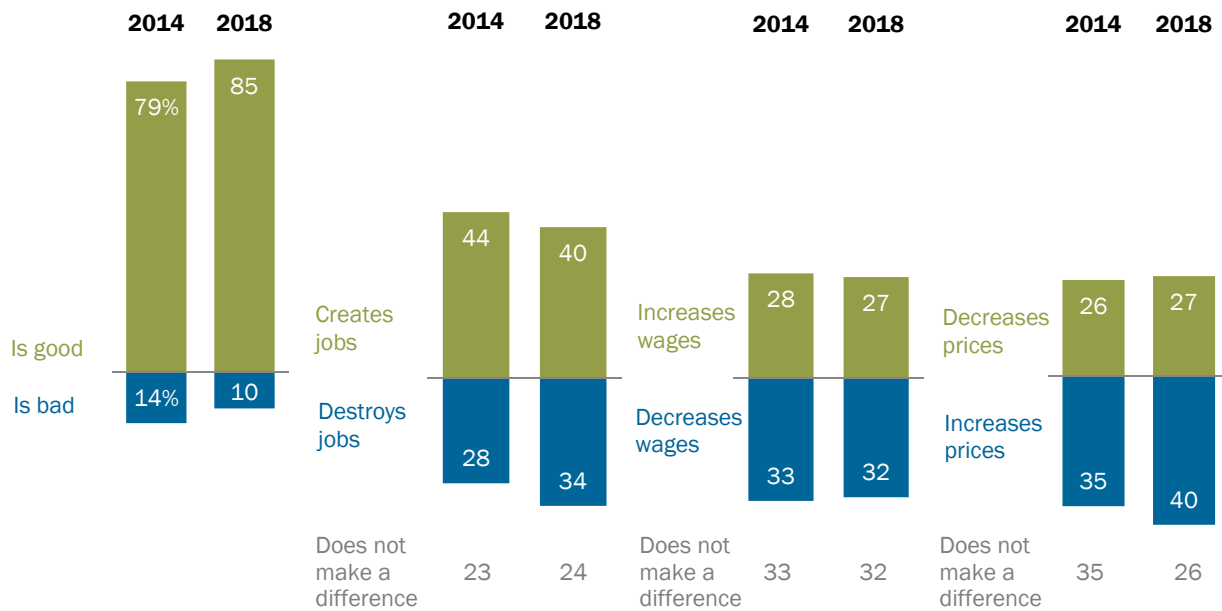
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Europeans divided on the benefits of trade

More than eight-in-ten Europeans say trade is good for their country. Such sentiment is up slightly from 2014. Four-in-ten Europeans say international commerce creates jobs, while about a third believe trade leads to job losses. Roughly a third also hold the view that trade undermines wages, more than the share who think it leads to wage increases. And, notably, nearly four-in-ten think trade leads to price increases, significantly more than the portion of Europeans who hold that it contributes to price decreases.

Europeans say trade is good, but they doubt it boosts wages or decreases prices

Trade with other countries ...



Note: European median based on countries surveyed in both 2014 and 2018: France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Spain, UK.
 Source: 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q25-Q28.

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There is little difference among Europeans, with the exception of Italians, about the value of growing trade and business ties between countries. There are more significant differences between countries of the European Union on the impact of trade.

While 61% of Dutch and Poles say trade creates jobs, just 32% of French and 17% of Italians agree. Such sentiment is largely unchanged in most European nations since 2014, although belief that trade creates jobs is up in Poland by 10 points. The share of Poles saying trade raises wages is also up 14 points, while it has remained steady elsewhere. And while roughly half of Swedes think trade lowers prices, a quarter or fewer of Italians, Spanish and Poles agree.

Among European publics, Italians most wary of trade

	Trade is good	Trade creates jobs	Trade increases wages	Trade lowers prices
	%	%	%	%
Netherlands	93	61	35	32
Spain	93	58	33	24
Sweden	93	56	36	53
Germany	89	38	27	32
UK	89	49	34	27
Hungary	85	49	38	28
Poland	85	61	52	21
France	83	32	13	35
Greece	82	41	20	28
Italy	64	16	12	25

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes survey. Q25-Q28.

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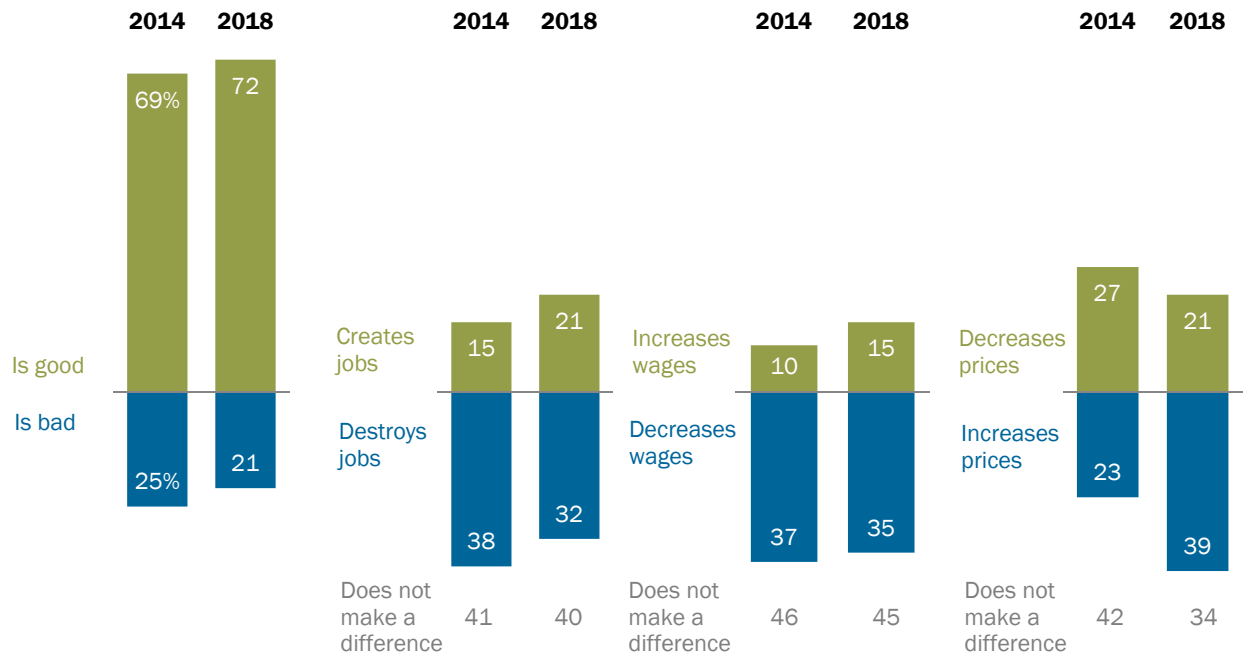
Notably, trade skepticism is not a defining sentiment among supporters of populist parties in most European nations, with some exceptions. Supporters of the Party for Freedom (PVV) in the Netherlands are less likely than others to believe that trade creates jobs or raises wages. And in France, those who back National Rally (formerly known as the National Front) are more likely to voice the view that trade destroys jobs and increases prices than are others.

Japanese support trade, but are wary of its impact on prices

Like most Americans and Europeans, seven-in-ten Japanese adults believe that growing trade and business ties between Japan and other countries is a good thing. Such views have not changed much in the past four years. About a third of Japanese are of the opinion that trade kills jobs, while fewer say it creates jobs. But the share of Japanese blaming trade for job losses has declined since 2014. And by more than two-to-one, Japanese assert that trade leads to wage decreases rather than wage increases.

Japanese skeptical that trade creates jobs, raises wages or lowers prices

Trade with other countries ...



Source: 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q25-Q28.

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The most significant change in Japanese public opinion regarding trade has to do with its impact on prices. Roughly four-in-ten Japanese adults think trade leads to price increases, nearly double the share who says it lowers prices. And that portion has grown by 16 percentage points since 2014, despite the fact that [Japan's inflation rate](#) has hovered below 1% for years.

In Japan, the young, well-educated, wealthier are more likely to see trade benefits

% of Japanese adults who think trade with other countries ...

	TOTAL	Gender			Age			Youngest-oldest gap	Education*			Income**		
		Women	Men	Diff	18-29	30-49	50+		Less	More	Diff	Lower	Higher	Diff
	%	%	%		%	%	%		%	%		%	%	
Is good	72	66	78	+12	75	75	69	+6	70	75	+5	70	74	+4
Creates jobs	21	20	23	+3	25	22	20	+5	18	27	+9	18	26	+8
Increases wages	15	13	16	+3	17	13	15	+2	14	15	+1	13	16	+3
Decreases prices	21	18	23	+5	30	26	16	+14	18	26	+8	18	25	+7

*For the purpose of comparing educational groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the UN's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). In Japan, the lower education category is secondary education or below and the higher category is postsecondary or above.

**Respondents with a household income below the approximate country median are considered lower income. Those with an income at or above the approximate country median are considered higher income.

Notes: Percentages based on total sample. Statistically significant differences in **bold**.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q25-Q28.

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Japanese men are more likely than women to believe that trade is good for Japan. Three-in-ten Japanese ages 18 to 29 say trade lowers prices, around twice the share of their elders, those ages 50 and older, who credit trade with restraining inflation. Japanese with a postsecondary education or more and an income above the national median are more likely than others to say trade lowers prices and creates jobs.

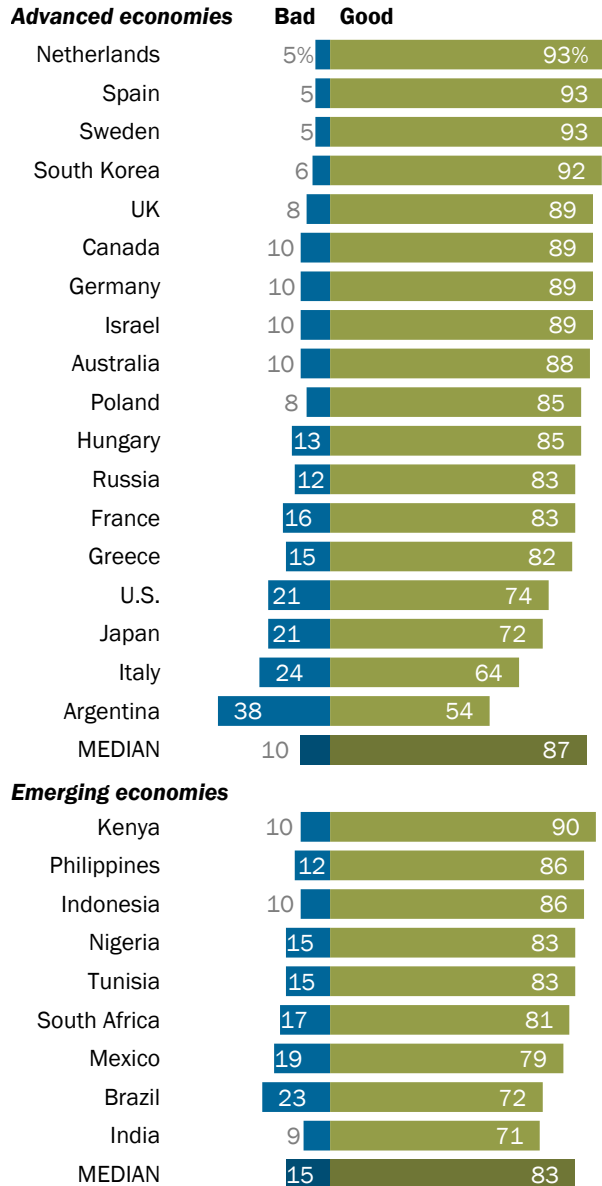
2. Trade widely seen as good

Publics around the world broadly accept the premise that trade is good for their society. In the 27 nations surveyed more than eight-in-ten adults say growing trade and business ties with other countries is a good thing for their nation, with no major distinction between views in advanced economies and emerging markets. This includes at least nine-in-ten adults in the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, South Korea and Kenya. The least supportive are Argentine adults, and even among them more than half see trade as good. There has been a significant decline in Argentine belief that trade is good, down 18 percentage points since 2010. But in most countries pro-trade sentiment is largely unchanged.

In only a handful of countries have views of trade changed significantly over the past four years. Belief that trade is beneficial for the country has gone up 10 points in France and 9 points in Indonesia. And such views are down 14 points in Argentina and 12 points in Tunisia.

Overwhelmingly, people across world believe trade is good for their country

Growing trade and business ties with other countries is a ___ thing for our country



Source: 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q25.

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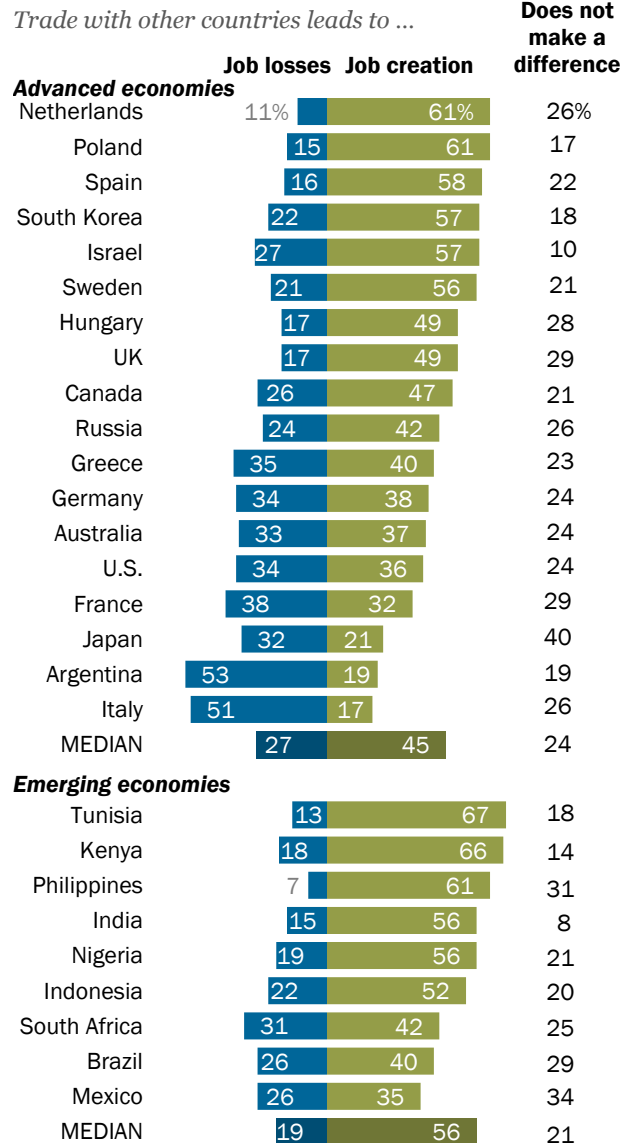
3. Advanced and emerging economies differ over trade's impact on job creation

In six of 18 advanced economies, half or more of the public thinks trade leads to employment creation. Those who are most likely to see trade as a job generator are the Dutch and the Poles. Since 2000, both [trade of goods and services](#) and [exports](#) as a share of gross domestic product (GDP) have gone up significantly in both nations. The portion of the adult population that is [employed](#) remained relatively unchanged in the Netherlands between 2000 and 2017, but in Poland that share has gone up by more than 6 percentage points, suggesting that, at least in Poland, faith in trade as a job creator may reflect recent experience.

Meanwhile, more than half the adults in both Argentina and Italy say trade destroys jobs. In both nations trade and exports as a portion of GDP have gone up since the beginning of the century. And the share of the population in each country that is employed is relatively unchanged.

More than half the public in emerging markets believes trade creates employment. Those who most enthusiastically embrace international commerce as a job maker include roughly two-thirds of Tunisians and Kenyans. Notably, their experiences have been quite different. In Tunisia, total trade as a percentage of GDP and exports as a share of the economy have gone up since 2000. But the employment rate in Tunisia is effectively unchanged. In Kenya, trade and exports as a portion of the GDP have gone down, while the employment rate has fallen more than 5 points.

A majority in emerging markets say trade creates jobs; a smaller share in advanced economies agree



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q27.

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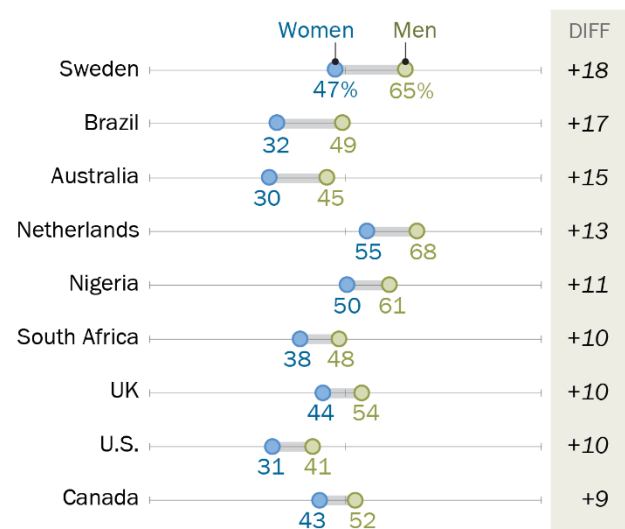
A respondent's level of education markedly affects his or her views of the relationship between trade and employment. In 19 of the 27 countries surveyed, those with a higher level of education are more likely than those with less education to believe that trade creates jobs. The largest divides in public views of the impact of trade on employment are in Mexico, with a 20-point difference, and in Russia, at 19 points.

Gender also plays a role in such sentiment. In nine of 27 nations, men are more likely than women to believe that trade creates jobs. This includes an 18-point gender gap in Sweden, a 17-point differential in Brazil and a 15-point divide in Australia.

In 20 of 27 countries, those with an income higher than the median in their nation are more likely than those with a lower income to believe that trade creates jobs. This includes majorities of upper-income adults in Canada, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, the Netherlands, Poland, South Korea and Spain. In some countries, the difference in views between those with a higher income and those with a lower income can be quite large: 19 points in Germany, 18 points in the Netherlands and 16 points in Canada, Hungary and Brazil.

Men in several countries more likely than women to say trade creates jobs

Trade with other countries leads to job creation



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q27.

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4. Nearly half of adults in emerging markets say trade raises wages

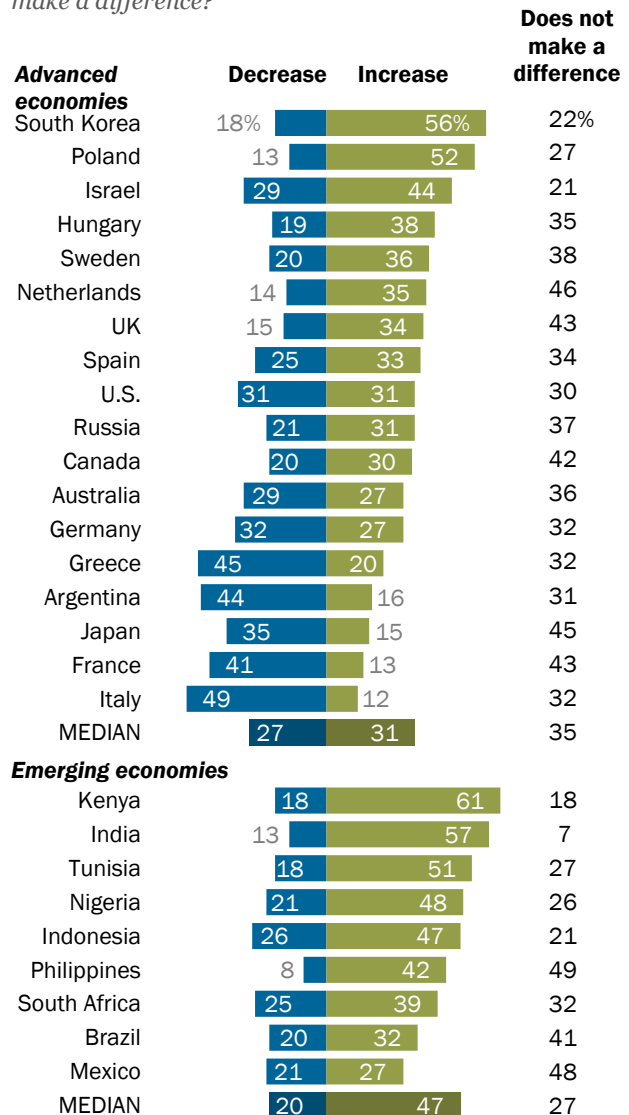
Publics in advanced economies are divided about the impact of trade on wages. A median of 31% say international commerce boosts wages, including 56% of South Koreans and 52% of Poles. A median of 27% believe trade lowers wages. And another 35% think it has no influence on paychecks.

Adults in emerging markets are more likely to credit trade with boosting wages. By more than two-to-one they believe it leads to wage increases. This includes majorities in Kenya and India.

The recent performance of a country's economy and the views of its public on the impact of trade on wages are related. The faster an economy grew on average between 2014 and 2017, the greater the likelihood that adults in that society hold the view that trade boosts wages. This is particularly the case in India and Kenya. In nations such as Italy and France, where economic growth has been slow in recent years, few members of the public believe trade leads to higher wages.

Divisions over trade's impact on wages

Does trade with other countries lead to an increase in wages of workers, a decrease in wages or does it not make a difference?

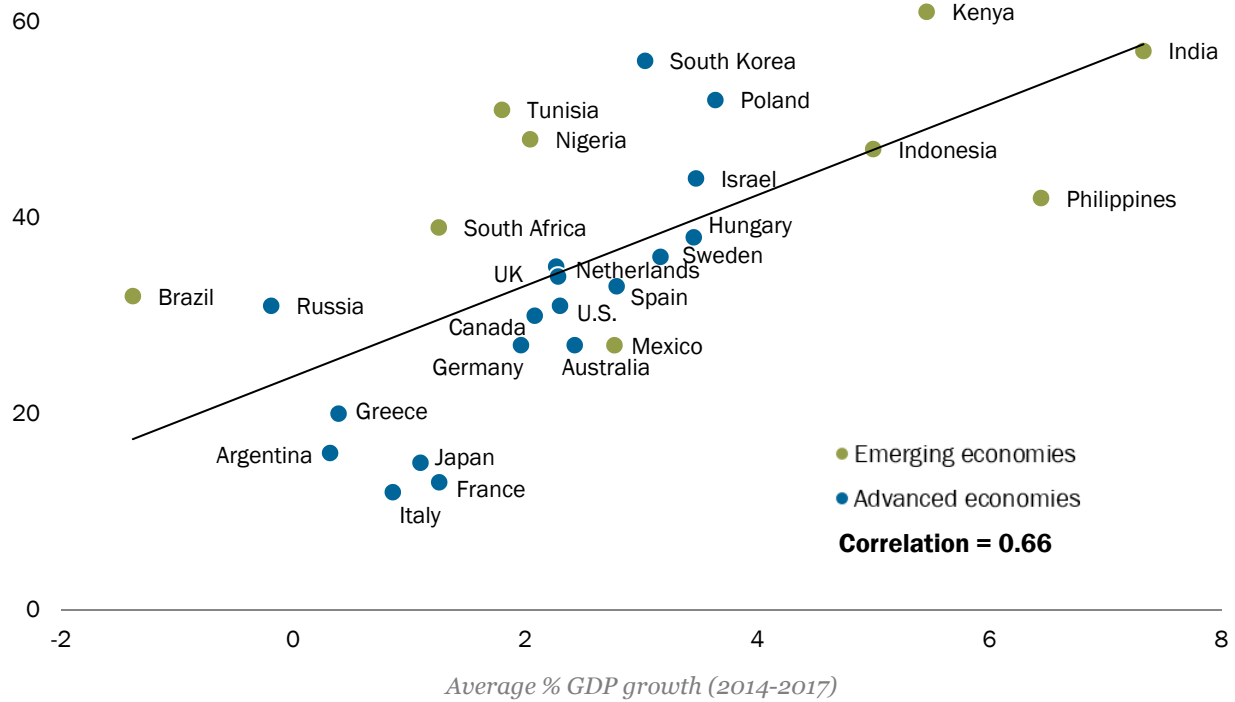


Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q26.

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Public views on the impact of trade on wages are correlated with GDP growth

80 % *Percent who say trade increases wages*



Note: Figures for GDP growth represent 2017 estimates from World Bank Data Bank. Accessed July 16, 2018.
 Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q26.

5. Public views on trade and prices are at odds with economic theory

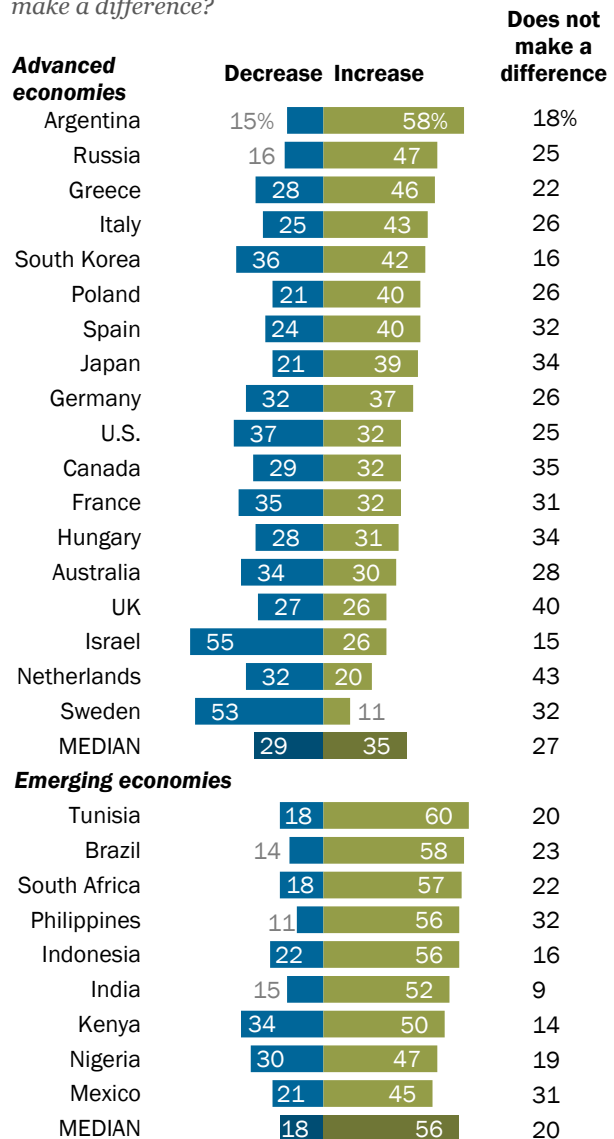
It is a [fundamental principle](#) of modern free-market economic theory that trade enhances competition and thus enables consumers to enjoy lower prices than they would have to pay if they depended solely on domestic production of the goods and services they consume.

But in only two of the 27 nations surveyed – Israel and Sweden – does half or more of the public believe that trade decreases prices. In eight countries, half or more of adults say trade increases prices. Notably, publics in 25 nations believe that trade either increases prices or makes no difference in domestic price levels, sentiments contrary to what most economists claim.

In seven of the 27 countries surveyed, young people, those ages 18 to 29, are significantly more likely than those ages 50 and older to think trade lowers prices. The most notable are again in Sweden, where there is a 21-percentage-point difference between young people's views and those of their elders, and the Netherlands, where the difference in views between age groups is 27 points.

Widespread doubt that trade has any effect on prices

Does trade with other countries lead to an increase in the price of products sold, a decrease in prices, or does it not make a difference?



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q28.

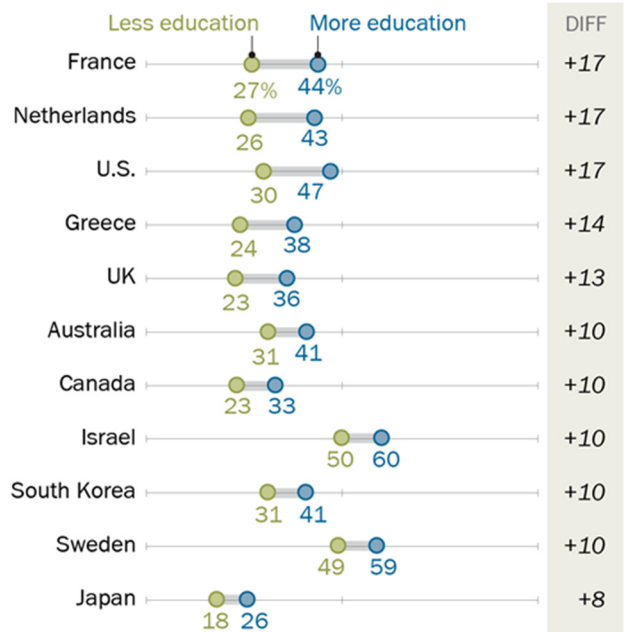
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In 10 of 27 nations men are more likely than women to believe that trade contributes to lower prices. But only in Sweden does that represent a majority of men.

In 11 of the countries, those with a higher level of education are more likely than those with less education to believe that trade lowers prices. Yet even then, only in Israel and Sweden do majorities of adults with a higher level of education say that international trade decreases prices.

College-educated adults more likely than others to say trade lowers prices

Trade with other countries decreases prices



Note: All differences are statistically significant.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q28.

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Methodology

About the Pew Research Center's Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of D3 Systems, Inc., Kantar Public UK, Kantar Public Korea and Langer Research Associates. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are [available here](#).

[Detailed information on survey methods for this report](#)

[General information on international survey research](#)

Appendix

Economic categorization

For this report we grouped countries into two economic categories: “advanced” and “emerging and developing.” In the report, this category is referred to as “emerging.” 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 27 countries in our survey, we relied on multiple sources and criteria. Specifically, we were guided by: World Bank income classifications; classifications of emerging markets by other multi-national organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund; per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP); total size of the country’s economy, as measured by GDP; and average GDP growth rate between 2013 and 2017.

Below is a table that outlines the countries that fall into each of the two categories. The table includes for each country the World Bank income classification, the 2017 GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP) in current prices, the 2017 GDP in current U.S. dollars and the average GDP growth rate between 2013 and 2017.

Appendix: Economic categorization

	World Bank income group	2017 GDP per capita (PPP)	2017 GDP (current US\$ billions)	Average GDP growth (%) (2013-2017)	
Advanced economies	Argentina	High income	20,787	638	0.7
	Australia	High income	47,047	1,323	2.5
	Canada	High income	46,378	1,653	2.2
	France	High income	42,779	2,583	1.1
	Germany	High income	50,716	3,677	1.7
	Greece	High income	27,809	200	-0.3
	Hungary	High income	28,375	139	3.2
	Israel	High income	38,413	351	3.6
	Italy	High income	39,817	1,935	0.3
	Japan	High income	43,876	4,872	1.3
	Netherlands	High income	52,941	826	1.8
	Poland	High income	29,291	525	3.2
	Russia	Upper middle	25,533	1,578	0.2
	South Korea	High income	38,260	1,531	3.0
	Spain	High income	38,091	1,311	1.9
	Sweden	High income	50,070	538	2.8
	UK	High income	43,877	2,622	2.2
	U.S.	High income	59,532	19,391	2.2
Emerging and developing economies	Brazil	Upper middle	15,484	2,056	-0.5
	India	Lower middle	7,056	2,597	7.1
	Indonesia	Lower middle	12,284	1,016	5.1
	Kenya	Lower middle	3,286	75	5.5
	Mexico	Upper middle	18,149	1,150	2.5
	Nigeria	Lower middle	5,861	376	2.7
	Philippines	Lower middle	8,343	314	6.6
	South Africa	Upper middle	13,498	349	1.5
	Tunisia	Lower middle	11,911	40	2.0

Source: World Bank, accessed August 15, 2018.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Topline Questionnaire

**Pew Research Center
Spring 2018 Survey
September 26, 2018 Release**

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.
- Since 2007, the Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate toplines for its Global Attitudes surveys. 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:
 - India prior to Winter 2013-2014
 - Brazil prior to 2010
 - Nigeria prior to 2010
 - South Africa in 2007
 - Indonesia prior to 2005
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2018 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q25. What do you think about the growing trade and business ties between (survey country) and other countries – do you think it is 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
United States	Spring, 2018	31	43	14	7	5	100
	Spring, 2014	18	50	19	9	4	100
	Spring, 2011	18	49	19	10	4	100
	Spring, 2010	17	49	19	8	7	100
	Spring, 2009	16	49	20	10	5	100
	Spring, 2008	15	38	26	15	6	100
	Spring, 2007	14	45	21	15	5	100
	Summer, 2002	21	57	14	4	4	100
Canada	Spring, 2018	45	44	6	4	2	100
	Spring, 2009	32	53	8	3	5	100
	Spring, 2007	29	53	11	4	3	100
	Summer, 2002	36	50	9	2	3	100
France	Spring, 2018	32	51	11	5	2	100
	Spring, 2014	25	48	17	9	0	100
	Spring, 2011	27	56	12	4	0	100
	Spring, 2010	23	56	15	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	28	55	13	4	0	100
	Spring, 2008	30	52	14	4	0	100
	Spring, 2007	22	56	16	5	0	100
	Summer, 2002	32	56	8	3	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	33	56	8	2	1	100
	Spring, 2014	39	51	8	1	1	100
	Spring, 2011	40	55	4	0	1	100
	Spring, 2010	33	57	7	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	32	53	12	2	1	100
	Spring, 2008	30	57	10	2	1	100
	Spring, 2007	30	55	8	5	1	100
	Summer, 2002	37	54	7	1	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	33	49	11	4	3	100
	Spring, 2014	23	56	13	5	3	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	28	57	11	2	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	14	50	20	4	11	100
	Spring, 2014	11	48	24	8	8	100
	Spring, 2007	6	62	18	2	12	100
	Summer, 2002	19	61	12	1	8	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	44	49	4	1	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	30	55	7	1	7	100
	Spring, 2014	21	57	12	2	8	100
	Spring, 2011	24	54	11	1	10	100
	Spring, 2010	21	63	10	1	5	100
	Spring, 2009	22	59	10	2	6	100
	Spring, 2008	19	66	9	1	5	100
	Spring, 2007	21	56	12	3	7	100
Summer, 2002	17	61	12	3	7	100	
Spain	Spring, 2018	48	45	3	2	1	100
	Spring, 2014	43	48	6	2	2	100
	Spring, 2011	58	38	2	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	33	57	7	2	2	100
	Spring, 2009	35	54	6	2	3	100
	Spring, 2008	21	68	6	2	3	100
Spring, 2007	35	47	6	2	9	100	

		Q25. What do you think about the growing trade and business ties between (survey country) and other countries – do you think it is 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
Sweden	Spring, 2018	39	54	4	1	3	100
	Spring, 2007	31	54	8	1	6	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	50	39	6	2	3	100
	Spring, 2014	45	43	5	3	4	100
	Spring, 2011	39	48	7	2	3	100
	Spring, 2010	32	52	8	3	4	100
	Spring, 2009	29	53	11	3	4	100
	Spring, 2008	28	49	13	4	6	100
	Spring, 2007	28	50	13	2	7	100
	Summer, 2002	32	55	7	2	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	36	47	9	3	5	100
	Spring, 2014	31	49	9	3	7	100
	Spring, 2011	33	50	8	2	6	100
	Spring, 2010	33	53	7	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	24	56	11	2	7	100
	Spring, 2008	28	53	11	3	5	100
	Spring, 2007	30	52	10	2	6	100
	Summer, 2002	26	62	5	2	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	36	52	8	2	2	100
	Spring, 2008	35	51	10	2	3	100
India	Spring, 2018	49	22	5	4	21	100
	Spring, 2014	25	51	8	3	13	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	42	44	8	2	4	100
	Spring, 2014	19	58	12	2	8	100
	Spring, 2011	33	50	9	2	5	100
	Spring, 2010	29	53	12	2	4	100
	Spring, 2009	21	58	14	1	5	100
	Spring, 2008	19	52	21	2	5	100
	Spring, 2007	16	55	20	4	6	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	23	49	17	4	8	100
	Spring, 2014	12	57	23	2	6	100
	Spring, 2010	16	56	18	3	7	100
	Spring, 2009	20	53	17	4	6	100
	Spring, 2008	15	56	24	2	3	100
	Spring, 2007	17	55	15	2	10	100
	Summer, 2002	12	60	19	3	6	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	42	44	7	5	2	100
	Spring, 2014	25	61	10	2	2	100
	Summer, 2002	28	55	10	3	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	38	54	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2014	24	66	8	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	34	54	7	1	4	100
	Spring, 2009	24	68	4	0	4	100
	Spring, 2008	19	69	8	0	3	100
	Spring, 2007	24	62	8	1	5	100
	Summer, 2002	37	53	6	1	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	47	42	9	1	1	100
	Spring, 2014	47	46	3	2	2	100
	Spring, 2011	44	51	3	1	2	100
	Spring, 2009	47	41	6	3	2	100
	Spring, 2007	47	43	5	1	4	100

		Q25. What do you think about the growing trade and business ties between (survey country) and other countries – do you think it is 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
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	59	24	6	9	1	100
	Spring, 2014	77	18	1	2	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	68	22	5	5	0	100
	Spring, 2014	47	40	8	3	1	100
	Spring, 2011	58	33	5	3	1	100
	Spring, 2010	46	44	7	2	1	100
	Spring, 2009	38	42	11	6	3	100
	Spring, 2007	49	44	4	1	2	100
	Summer, 2002	63	27	4	1	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	61	22	7	8	2	100
	Spring, 2014	53	34	4	4	5	100
	Spring, 2010	44	40	8	6	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	58	23	7	10	2	100
	Spring, 2014	34	39	12	7	7	100
	Spring, 2008	46	32	7	6	9	100
	Summer, 2002	63	25	5	4	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	23	31	22	16	8	100
	Spring, 2014	21	47	12	4	16	100
	Spring, 2010	22	50	15	6	8	100
	Spring, 2009	16	49	18	6	11	100
	Spring, 2008	12	50	19	8	11	100
	Spring, 2007	15	53	14	5	12	100
	Summer, 2002	18	42	21	10	9	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	18	54	16	7	5	100
	Spring, 2014	16	64	12	2	6	100
	Spring, 2011	14	67	10	2	7	100
	Spring, 2010	22	65	8	1	5	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	30	49	10	9	2	100
	Spring, 2014	21	50	17	7	5	100
	Spring, 2011	29	50	13	4	4	100
	Spring, 2010	23	48	13	6	10	100
	Spring, 2009	27	52	12	4	6	100
	Spring, 2008	21	48	19	7	5	100
	Spring, 2007	22	55	14	5	4	100
	Summer, 2002	27	51	9	4	8	100

		Q26. Does trade with other countries lead to an increase in the wages of (survey country nationality) workers, a decrease in wages, or does it not make a difference?				
		Increase	Decrease	Does not make a difference	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	31	31	30	8	100
	Spring, 2014	17	45	32	6	100
Canada	Spring, 2018	30	20	42	7	100
France	Spring, 2018	13	41	43	3	100
	Spring, 2014	14	47	38	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	27	32	32	9	100
	Spring, 2014	28	31	33	8	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	20	45	32	3	100
	Spring, 2014	21	49	27	4	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	38	19	35	8	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	12	49	32	7	100
	Spring, 2014	7	52	33	7	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	35	14	46	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	52	13	27	8	100
	Spring, 2014	38	21	30	11	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	33	25	34	9	100
	Spring, 2014	28	33	31	8	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	36	20	38	7	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	34	15	43	8	100
	Spring, 2014	34	17	39	9	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	31	21	37	10	100
	Spring, 2014	30	21	33	16	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	27	29	36	8	100
India	Spring, 2018	57	13	7	23	100
	Spring, 2014	49	23	10	18	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	47	26	21	6	100
	Spring, 2014	56	20	18	6	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	15	35	45	6	100
	Spring, 2014	10	37	46	7	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	42	8	49	1	100
	Spring, 2014	41	14	41	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	56	18	22	5	100
	Spring, 2014	45	25	25	5	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	44	29	21	6	100
	Spring, 2014	39	29	23	10	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	51	18	27	3	100
	Spring, 2014	73	8	13	7	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	61	18	18	2	100
	Spring, 2014	63	22	12	4	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	48	21	26	5	100
	Spring, 2014	51	17	22	9	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	39	25	32	4	100
	Spring, 2014	46	19	25	10	100

		Q26. Does trade with other countries lead to an increase in the wages of (survey country nationality) workers, a decrease in wages, or does it not make a difference?				
		Increase	Decrease	Does not make a difference	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2018	16	44	31	9	100
	Spring, 2014	29	20	30	22	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	32	20	41	8	100
	Spring, 2014	44	16	35	6	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	27	21	48	4	100
	Spring, 2014	31	28	34	7	100

		Q27. Does trade with other countries lead to job creation in (survey country), job losses, or does it not make a difference?				
		Job creation	Job losses	Does not make a difference	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	36	34	24	6	100
	Spring, 2014	20	50	25	4	100
Canada	Spring, 2018	47	26	21	6	100
France	Spring, 2018	32	38	29	2	100
	Spring, 2014	24	49	26	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	38	34	24	4	100
	Spring, 2014	43	28	24	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	40	35	23	2	100
	Spring, 2014	44	39	15	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	49	17	28	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	17	51	26	7	100
	Spring, 2014	13	59	23	4	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	61	11	26	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	61	15	17	8	100
	Spring, 2014	51	22	20	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	58	16	22	5	100
	Spring, 2014	56	20	20	4	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	56	21	21	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	49	17	29	5	100
	Spring, 2014	50	19	24	6	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	42	24	26	8	100
	Spring, 2014	43	21	24	12	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	37	33	24	5	100
India	Spring, 2018	56	15	8	21	100
	Spring, 2014	49	24	10	17	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	52	22	20	6	100
	Spring, 2014	63	19	14	5	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	21	32	40	6	100
	Spring, 2014	15	38	41	6	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	61	7	31	1	100
	Spring, 2014	56	10	30	3	100

		Q27. Does trade with other countries lead to job creation in (survey country), job losses, or does it not make a difference?				
		Job creation	Job losses	Does not make a difference	DK/Refused	Total
South Korea	Spring, 2018	57	22	18	3	100
	Spring, 2014	53	19	24	4	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	57	27	10	5	100
	Spring, 2014	61	22	12	5	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	67	13	18	1	100
	Spring, 2014	87	5	5	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	66	18	14	2	100
	Spring, 2014	75	15	9	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	56	19	21	4	100
	Spring, 2014	61	13	21	5	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	42	31	25	2	100
	Spring, 2014	47	21	24	8	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	19	53	19	8	100
	Spring, 2014	45	21	18	16	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	40	26	29	6	100
	Spring, 2014	56	15	25	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	35	26	34	5	100
	Spring, 2014	43	26	25	6	100

		Q28. Does trade with other countries lead to an increase in the price of products sold in (survey country), a decrease in prices, or does it not make a difference?				
		Increase	Decrease	Does not make a difference	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	32	37	25	6	100
	Spring, 2014	32	35	28	5	100
Canada	Spring, 2018	32	29	35	5	100
France	Spring, 2018	32	35	31	2	100
	Spring, 2014	36	28	37	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	37	32	26	4	100
	Spring, 2014	34	26	33	7	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	46	28	22	4	100
	Spring, 2014	39	35	21	5	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	31	28	34	7	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	43	25	26	6	100
	Spring, 2014	47	22	25	7	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	20	32	43	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	40	21	26	12	100
	Spring, 2014	26	26	35	12	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	40	24	32	5	100
	Spring, 2014	35	22	36	7	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	11	53	32	4	100

		Q28. Does trade with other countries lead to an increase in the price of products sold in (survey country), a decrease in prices, or does it not make a difference?				
		Increase	Decrease	Does not make a difference	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	26	27	40	7	100
	Spring, 2014	23	24	44	9	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	47	16	25	11	100
	Spring, 2014	38	21	25	15	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	30	34	28	8	100
India	Spring, 2018	52	15	9	24	100
	Spring, 2014	48	29	7	16	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	56	22	16	6	100
	Spring, 2014	58	24	11	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	39	21	34	6	100
	Spring, 2014	23	27	42	9	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	56	11	32	1	100
	Spring, 2014	46	15	35	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	42	36	16	5	100
	Spring, 2014	41	37	17	6	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	26	55	15	5	100
	Spring, 2014	19	58	18	5	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	60	18	20	3	100
	Spring, 2014	44	34	12	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	50	34	14	2	100
	Spring, 2014	47	33	15	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	47	30	19	4	100
	Spring, 2014	53	19	20	8	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	57	18	22	3	100
	Spring, 2014	50	17	25	8	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	58	15	18	8	100
	Spring, 2014	41	14	25	20	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	58	14	23	5	100
	Spring, 2014	55	16	25	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	45	21	31	3	100
	Spring, 2014	43	24	27	6	100