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Faith and Skepticism about Trade, Foreign Investment

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
ON THIS REPORT:**

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About the Report

This report examines public opinion about growing trade and business ties between countries and views about the impact of trade on jobs, wages and prices. It also looks at attitudes about greenfield foreign investment and foreign-led mergers and acquisitions, as well as the potential impact of these opinions on current negotiations for both the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership and the Trans-Pacific Partnership. It is based on 48,643 interviews in 44 countries with adults 18 and older, conducted from March 17 to June 5, 2014. For more details, see survey methods and topline results.

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Faith and Skepticism about Trade, Foreign Investment

Trade and foreign investment engender both faith and skepticism around the world, according to a new Pew Research Center survey of 44 nations.

Global publics generally agree that international commercial activity is a good thing, particularly people in developing and emerging economies.

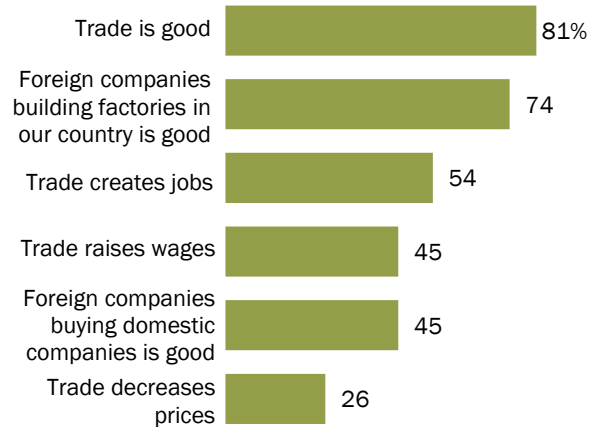
But not everyone is convinced, especially in advanced economies. Such skepticism is particularly strong in France, Italy, Japan and the United States. Each of these nations is involved in negotiating major regional trade agreements. That undercurrent of skepticism could complicate current government efforts to further deepen and broaden global markets.

Publics across a diverse range of advanced, emerging and developing economies¹ overwhelmingly say that international trade and global business ties are good for their country. A global median of 81% among the nations surveyed hold such views. People also generally voice the opinion (a median of 74%) that it is beneficial for their economy when foreign companies build new factories in their country.

But publics embrace such economic globalization with notable reservations. A median of only 31% say trade is *very* good for their economy. Just over half (54%) believe trade creates jobs. Only a plurality (45%) holds the view that it increases wages. And barely a quarter (26%) share the opinion that trade lowers prices, suggesting that many people do not accept one of economists' principal arguments for why nations should trade.

Mixed Views on Trade and Investment

Median view that ...



Note: Global medians across 44 countries surveyed.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q27-Q32.

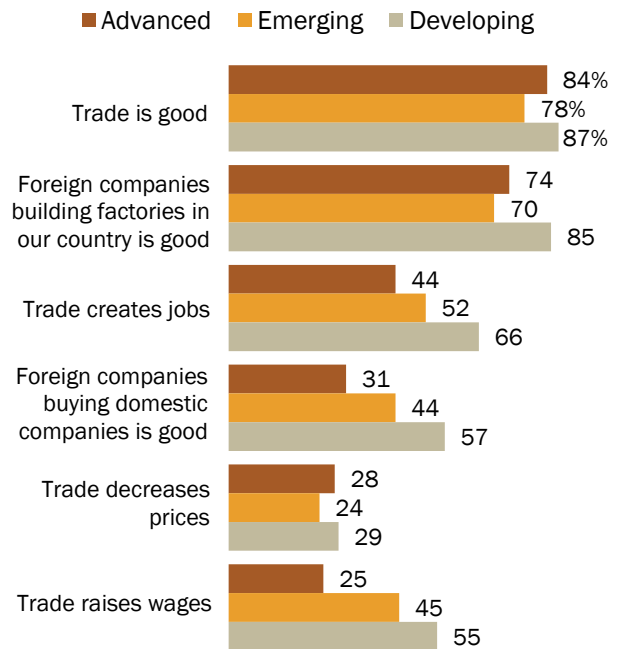
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¹ Advanced economies include France, Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Spain, United Kingdom & the U.S. Emerging economies include Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Venezuela & Vietnam. Developing economies include Bangladesh, El Salvador, Ghana, Kenya, Nicaragua, the Palestinian territories, Senegal, Tanzania & Uganda.

Developing countries provide the strongest support across the board for foreign investment, trade and the benefits to be derived from globalization. A median of 87% of those surveyed in the developing world say trade is good for the economy, including 47% who say it is *very good*. Fully 85% see foreign companies building plants in their country as beneficial. In addition, 66% say growing international business ties create jobs and 57% say foreign companies buying domestic companies is good. And 55% voice the view that trade increases wages.

A median of 78% in emerging markets see trade as beneficial, including 25% who say it is *very good*. And 52% say trade creates jobs, while a plurality believes it leads to higher wages (45%). Such emerging market sentiment may reflect the experience in China and elsewhere, where growing international business ties have been associated with more employment opportunities and higher incomes.

Developing Nations Are Generally More Positive about Certain Trade Benefits



Note: Medians by country economic categorization.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q27-Q32.

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However, overall support for trade in emerging markets has waned slightly in recent years. Among the 13 emerging market countries surveyed in both 2010 and 2014, the median view that international trade and business ties are good has dipped from 84% four years ago to 77% today. This may, in part, be due to the fact that the annual rate of export growth by the emerging markets surveyed slowed from an average of 14% in 2010 to 3% in 2013, according to the [World Bank](#).

While 84% in advanced economies say trade is good for their country, there is less enthusiasm. Only 44% voice the view that trade boosts employment and just 25% say it leads to higher wages. Such opinions are likely the casualty of the convergence of globalization with slow economic growth, high unemployment and stagnating incomes in these nations.

Views of the impact of trade on prices are among the most striking findings from this new survey. Most economists contend that trade lowers prices for consumers. But half of those in developing

countries (a median of 50%) and a plurality (42%) in emerging markets say trade actually increases the prices of products sold. Publics in advanced economies are divided on the topic.

These are the results of a Pew Research Center survey conducted among 48,643 respondents from March 17 to June 5, 2014.

The Champions of Trade

The benefits of trade are strongly appreciated in developing and emerging markets.

Among all countries surveyed, Tunisians (87%), Ugandans (82%) and Vietnamese (78%) are the most likely to say trade creates new employment. Just 5% of Tunisians and Vietnamese fear that trade destroys jobs.

Ugandans (79%), Bangladeshis (78%) and Lebanese (77%) have the greatest faith that trade leads to higher wages. Only 12% of Ugandans, 14% of Bangladeshis and 7% of Lebanese voice the view that growing international business ties undermine domestic incomes.

Roughly six-in-ten Chinese (61%) also see growing international business ties as a way to improve local incomes. Such sentiment may be rooted in China's recent experience. Wages have grown by an average of **more than 10% annually** for more than a decade at a time when the country's **merchandise exports were rising** an average of 15% per year.

People in emerging and developing countries such as Bangladesh (69%), Tanzania (68%), the Philippines (66%) and Kenya (66%) are also the

Most Likely to Say Trade Creates Jobs

Trade with other countries ...

	Creates jobs	Destroys jobs	Does not make a difference
<i>Top 6 (75%+)</i>	%	%	%
Tunisia	87	5	5
Uganda	82	12	4
Vietnam	78	5	7
Lebanon	75	6	16
Bangladesh	75	15	8
Kenya	75	15	9

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q29.

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Most Likely to Say Trade Boosts Wages

Trade with other countries leads to worker wage ...

	Increases	Decreases	Does not make a difference
<i>Top 7 (60%+)</i>	%	%	%
Uganda	79	12	6
Bangladesh	78	14	6
Lebanon	77	7	8
Tunisia	73	8	13
Vietnam	72	5	13
Kenya	63	22	12
China	61	12	15

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q28.

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most open to foreigners buying their local companies. Roughly a third or less in those nations see such foreign investment as a bad thing.

The Trade Doubters

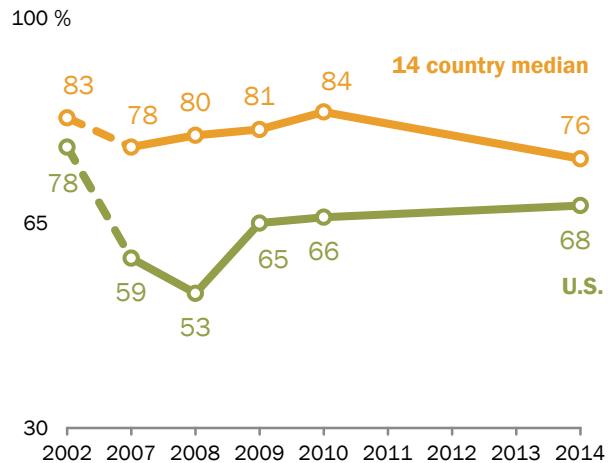
Some of the greatest public skepticism about trade and foreign investment is found in the United States. In 2002, 78% of Americans held the view that growing trade and business ties with other countries was a good thing. This sentiment was roughly comparable to that voiced at the time in the other 14 nations surveyed every year between 2002 and 2014.

But then Americans' mood began to change. By 2007, before the Great Recession hit, the U.S. public's belief in the benefit of growing international business ties had fallen 19 percentage points to 59% and would tumble further to 53%, in 2008. Faith in the value of trade remained fairly steady worldwide during this time period. By 2010, global belief in the efficacy of trade was at 84%, while the U.S. number recovered to only 66%. Since then, the global median has slid to 76%, pulled down by eroding confidence in trade in some emerging markets, while views in the U.S. have remained relatively stable at 68% in 2014.

This discontinuity between American views of globalization and the sentiments of most people around the world is also evident in public perspectives on the impact of trade. In developing economies, a median of 66% say trade increases jobs and 55% say it grows wages. In emerging markets, 52% say global

Americans Less Convinced Trade Is Good

Growing trade and business ties with other countries are a good thing

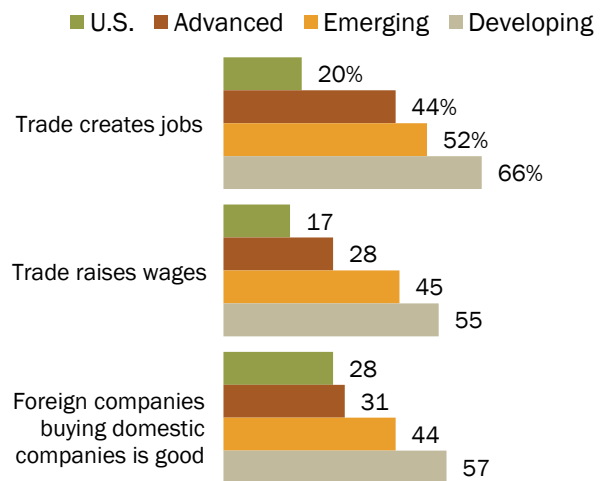


Note: 14 country median based on countries surveyed in 2002, 2007-10 and 2014. U.S. not included in 14 country median.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q27.

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Americans Unsure of Trade Benefits



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

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q28, Q29 & Q31.

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business ties create jobs and 45% hold the view that it improves wages. Americans, on the other hand, are among the least likely to say trade creates jobs (20%) or improves wages (17%), exhibiting notably less faith in the benefits of trade than others in advanced economies.

There is a similar divergence in views about different forms of foreign direct investment. Americans share the perspective of most publics around the world that greenfield investment – foreigners building plants in the respondent’s country – is a good thing. But only 28% of Americans say foreign-led mergers and acquisitions (M&A) of domestic firms are beneficial to the economy. This compares with 57% in developing markets and 44% in emerging nations.

But Americans are not alone in voicing doubts about trade and foreign investment. Publics in a number of other advanced economies – in particular France, Italy and Japan – stand out for their skepticism. These nations matter because the four account for nearly a quarter (24%) of world merchandise imports and around a fifth (21%) of world services imports. Protectionist sentiments in any of these societies, if acted upon, can reverberate around the world.

A global median, excluding those four countries, of just 19% hold the view that trade destroys jobs. But 59% of Italians, 50% of Americans, 49% of French and 38% of Japanese see trade as destructive of employment. Just 21% of the global public in the survey hold the view that trade lowers wages. But 52% of Italians, 47% of the French, 45% of Americans and 37% of Japanese say trade undermines domestic incomes. And 46% of the world public voices the view that foreign companies buying domestic firms is bad for their country. Fully 76% of Japanese, 73% of Italians, 68% of French and 67% of Americans judge foreign-led M&A harshly.

Notably, the French and Americans manifest some of the only demographic differences on trade and investment-related concerns. Women more than men express the opinion that trade hurts employment in the U.S. (55% to 46%) and in France (54% to 45%). In both countries, older people, those ages 50 and above, are less enthusiastic about trade in general than younger people, those ages 18 to 29. Older people in the U.S. and France are also more likely than younger people to say trade destroys jobs. Similarly, lower income Americans and French are more fearful trade will decrease employment than are their fellow countrymen with upper incomes.

Key Advanced Economies Quite Wary of Global Economic Engagement

	Global median	France	Italy	Japan	U.S.
	%	%	%	%	%
Trade destroys jobs	19	49	59	38	50
Trade lowers wages	21	47	52	37	45
Foreign companies buying domestic companies is bad	46	68	73	76	67

Note: Global medians exclude France, Italy, Japan & the U.S.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q28, Q29 & Q31.

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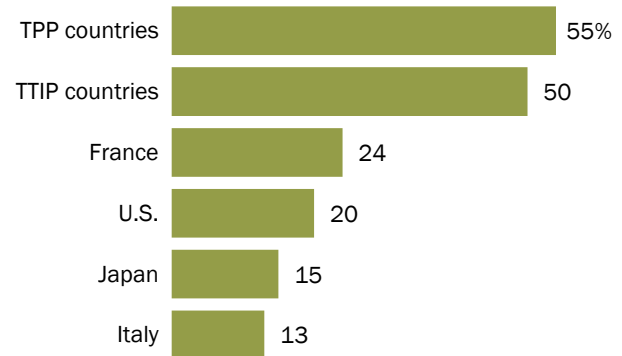
Implications for Major Trade Deals

The U.S., Japan and France are the first, third and fifth **largest economies** in the world. Japan and the United States are the two principal protagonists in efforts to negotiate the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) among a dozen countries from Asia, North America and South America that border on the Pacific Ocean. France and the United States are negotiating the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) along with 27 other European Union members. Governments' objective in doing these deals is to spur economic growth and job creation and to boost incomes.

American, French, Italian and Japanese views are out of step with those of their TPP and TTIP counterparts on a number of trade and investment issues. Americans and Japanese are far less likely than publics in other TPP countries (a median of 55%) to hold the view that growing international business ties will create new employment, a politically sensitive issue in each country. And French (24%), Americans (20%) and Italians (13%) are less likely than their TTIP negotiating partners (a median of 50%) to agree that trade leads to more jobs. Americans, French, Italians and Japanese are also more skeptical than others in the two sets of trade talks about the impact of trade on wages and the value of foreigners buying local companies.

France, Japan, U.S. Out of Step

Trade with other countries leads to job creation



Note: TPP country median based on five countries (Chile, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru & Vietnam). Excludes U.S. & Japan. TTIP country median based on five countries (Germany, Greece, Poland, Spain & UK). Excludes U.S., France & Italy.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q29.

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1. Trade Broadly Viewed as Beneficial

There is a widely shared public consensus around the world that growing trade and business ties between one's own country and other nations are a good thing. This view is held by men and women, by rich and poor, by young and old, by those who are well educated and by less educated people and by people across the political spectrum. A majority in each of the 44 countries surveyed — in most cases an overwhelming majority — voice the view that such globalization is good for their nation.

Among those African economies surveyed, a median of 87% say trade is good, including 47% who voice the view that it is *very good* for their country. The African countries most enamored of trade are Uganda (70% very good), Tanzania (54%) and Nigeria (53%).

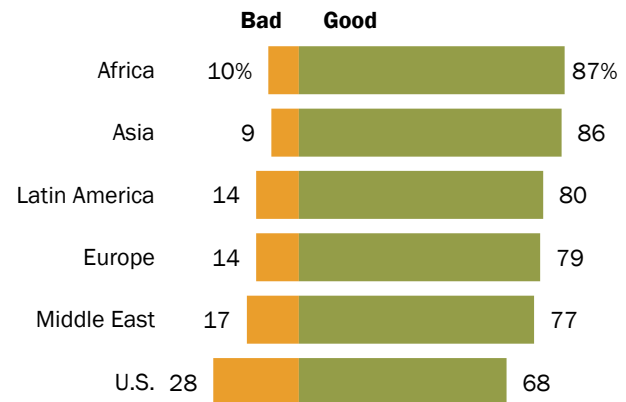
In Asia, a median of 86% express the opinion that such business ties are beneficial, including 24% who say it is very good. The Vietnamese (53% very good) are particularly taken by trade.

In Latin America, 80% see trade as a good thing. In the region, Nicaraguans (64% very good) are the most enthusiastic about the benefit of international commerce. In the Middle East, 77% view trade as good, including Tunisians (77% very good) and Lebanese (50%) who voice the strongest backing.

The weakest overall support for trade is in Turkey (57% good), but even there over half the public accepts the proposition that international commerce is good for the society. Notably, enthusiasm for trade has eroded significantly in Italy. In 2002, 80% of Italians said trade was good for the country. That backing fell to 68% in 2007 and to 59% by 2014.

Growing Trade Seen Positively

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



Note: Median percentages by region. Russia and Ukraine not included in Europe median.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q27.

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2. Trade Creates Jobs

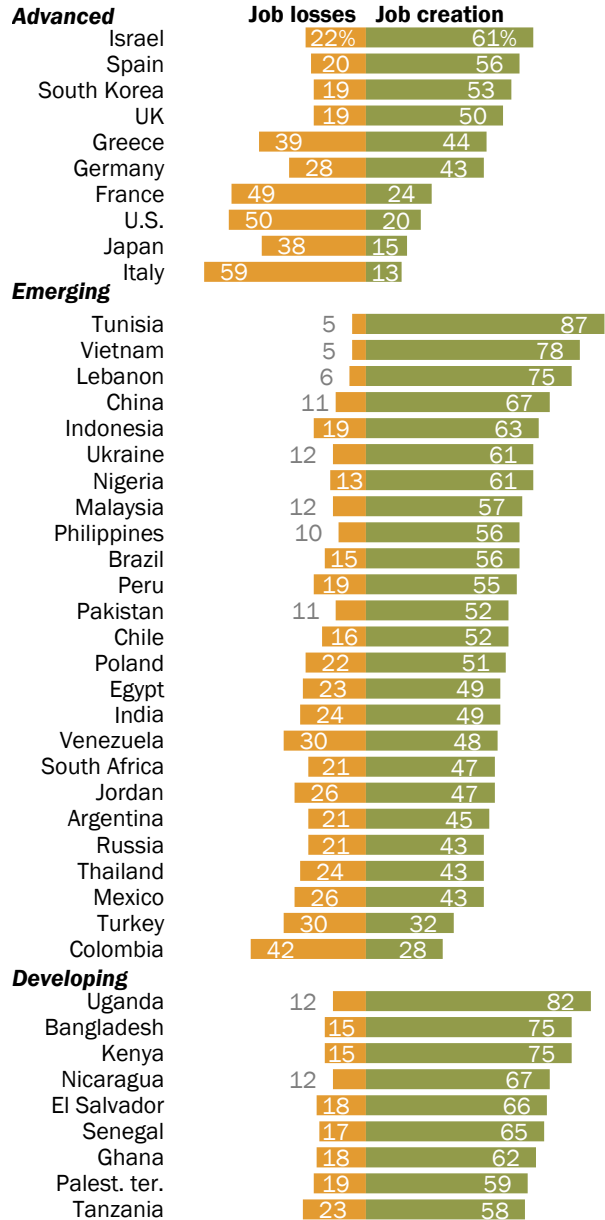
One reason global publics may believe that trade is good for their country is that, by medians of nearly three-to-one, they hold the view that trade with other nations leads to job creation in their country rather than job loss.

Trade's impact on jobs has long been one of the most controversial issues surrounding globalization. But such concern is largely limited to publics in advanced economies. In developing economies, by a median of 66% to 17%, publics hold the view that trade with other countries increases employment instead of destroying jobs. Publics in emerging markets, by a median of 52% to 19%, agree. In advanced economies, however, there is less belief that trade leads to more employment — 44% say it does, while 33% hold the view that it results in job losses. In the U.S., Americans who say joblessness is a *very* big problem are the most likely to voice the opinion that trade will lead to job losses.

Education plays a role in such views. In 17 nations better educated people are significantly more likely than less educated ones to think trade creates employment opportunities. This is particularly the case in Peru, the UK, Mexico, Pakistan and Spain. But in only five societies — including France, Spain and the UK — are less educated people more likely to say trade destroys jobs.²

Country Views of Trade & Job Growth

Does trade with other countries lead to job creation, job losses or does it not make a difference?



Note: Results for "no difference" not shown.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q29.

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² Correction: The original report incorrectly stated that less educated people are more likely to say trade destroys jobs in only two societies — Nigeria and Egypt. The report was corrected on October 1, 2014.

3. Trade Raises Wages

By roughly two-to-one, global publics also say trade increases wages rather than lowers them.

Publics in developing countries are most likely to voice this view. A median of more than half (55%) say such commerce raises incomes, while just 20% hold that it decreases wages.

Emerging market opinion is similar: 45% say trade boosts take home pay, 20% contend that it undermines wages.

Those surveyed in advanced economies see things quite differently. A median of just a quarter expresses the view that trade increases wages, while about a third (35%) says it lowers income. More people in advanced economy publics (33%) voice the opinion that trade makes no difference to wages than in emerging (24%) and developing countries (14%).

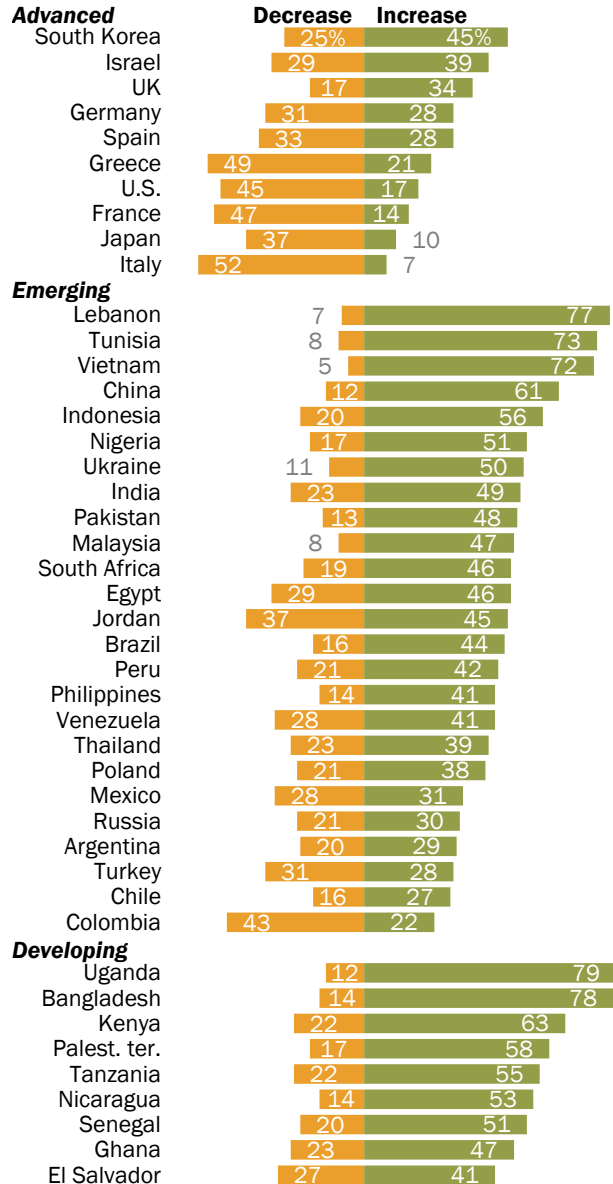
Ugandans (79%), Bangladeshis (78%), Lebanese (77%), Tunisians (73%) and Vietnamese (72%) are the most likely to associate trade with rising wages.

Those who are most likely to hold the view that trade hurts wages are Italians (52%), Greeks (49%), French (47%), Americans (45%) and Colombians (43%).

There is a strong relationship between the recent performance of the economy and views on the impact of trade on wages. The faster an economy grew on average between 2008 and 2013, the greater likelihood that the public holds the view that trade boosts wages.

National Views of Trade & 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?



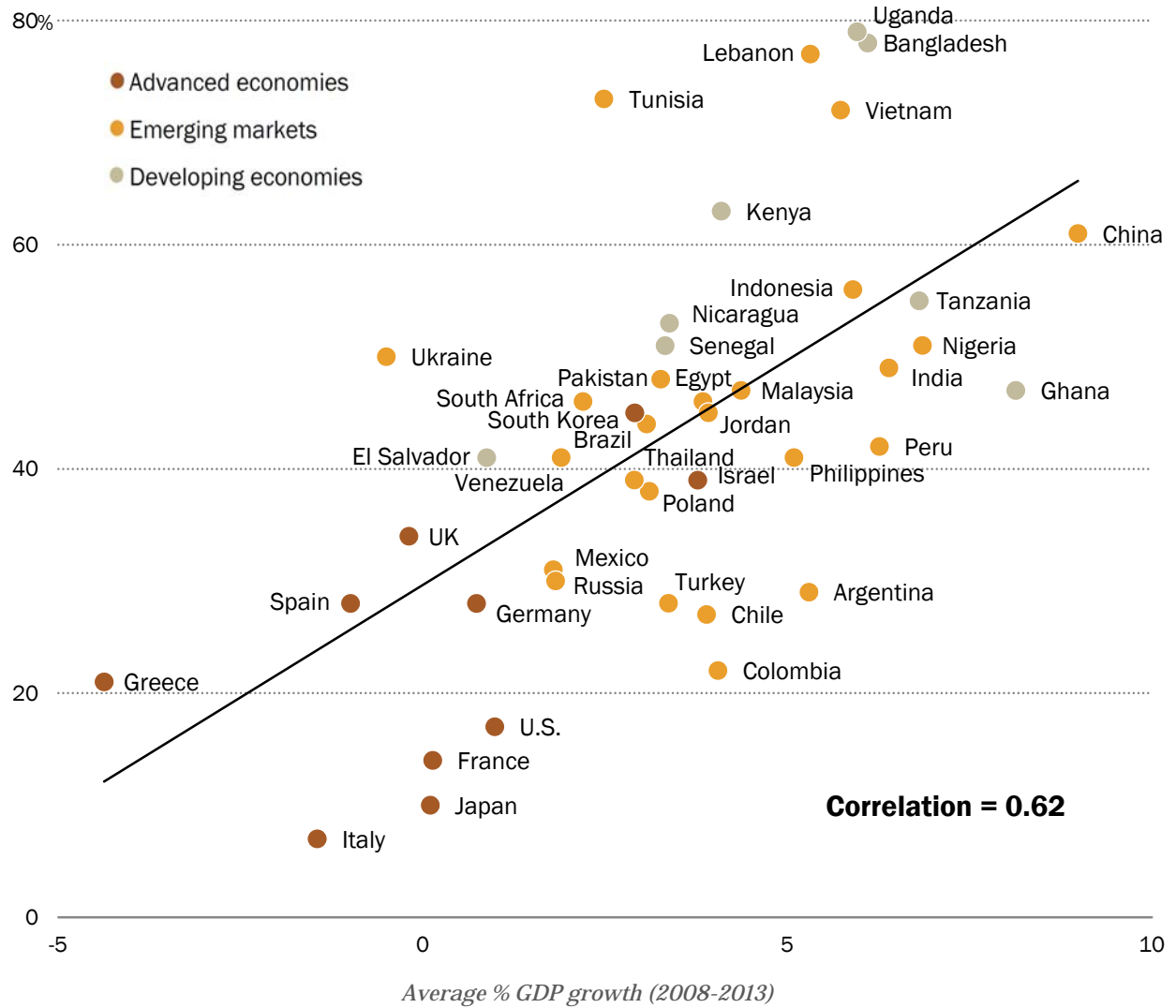
Note: Results for "no difference" not shown.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q28.

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GDP Growth & Views of Trade's Impact on Wages

Percent who say trade increases wages



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q28. GDP annual growth from IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2014, accessed 4 September 2014. Data not available for Palestinian territories.

4. Trade and Prices

It is a fundamental **principle** of modern free market economics that trade enhances competition and thus enables consumers to enjoy lower prices than they would otherwise have to pay if they depended solely on domestic production of the goods and services that they consume.

Among the publics surveyed, only about one-in-four – a global median of just 26% - believes that economic theory. A median of 42% says trade actually increases prices. And 20% say it makes no difference to price levels.

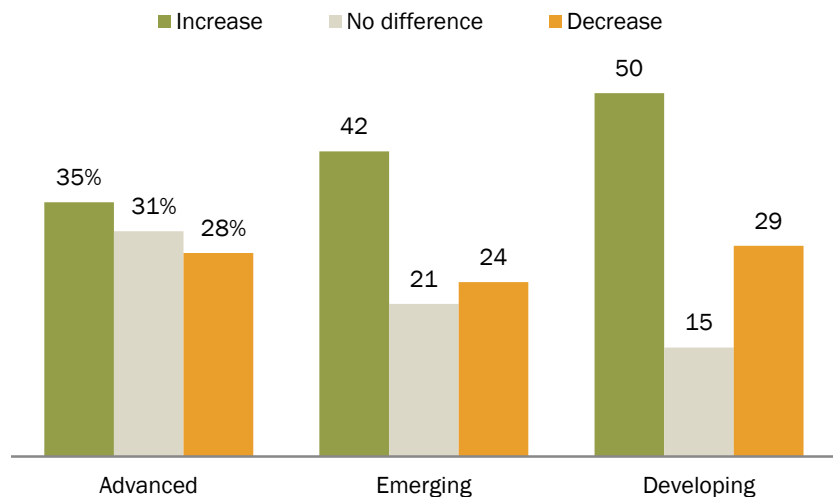
In only one country, Israel (58%), does a majority accept economists' proposition that trade leads to price cuts. In 13 nations – including major economies such as China (58%), Indonesia (58%) and Brazil (55%) – at least half the public voices the view that trade contributes to price rises.

Publics in Africa (median of 50%) and Asia (48%) are the most likely to say trade raises price levels. Europeans (35%), people in the Middle East (33%) and Americans (32%) are among the least likely to blame trade.

It would appear that economic literacy has little to do with public views on the relationship between trade and prices, at least to the extent that an understanding of economic theory is related to educational attainment. In just 10 nations do better educated people buy the argument that trade lowers prices. Notably, in a number of emerging and developing countries – Pakistan, Peru, the Palestinian territories, India, Vietnam, Indonesia, El Salvador, Malaysia and Mexico – it is better educated people who are of the opinion that trade leads to higher prices.

Emerging & Developing Economies See Trade Fueling Inflation

Trade with other countries leads prices to ...



Note: Medians by country economic categorization.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q30.

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5. Build Here, Don't Buy Here

Foreign investment has long been considered by many economists to be more important economically than trade. Foreign direct investment, either through the construction of new plants or through the acquisition of existing companies (as opposed to the purchase of stocks and bonds abroad), is fairly long lasting, while trade volumes can change from year to year. Much trade is between divisions of the same company, so foreign investment often drives international trade as firms exchange components and services between their affiliates. And foreign investment leads to the broad dissemination of technologies and production practices, benefiting the recipients of such investment in intangible ways.

Contrasting Views of Foreign Investment

	Foreign companies building factories is good	Foreign companies buying companies is good	Diff
	%	%	
Advanced	74	31	+43
Developing	85	57	+28
Emerging	70	44	+26

Note: Medians by country economic categorization.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q31 & Q32.

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Publics are of two minds about foreign direct investment. A global median of 74% approve of foreign firms building new factories in their country, sometimes referred to as greenfield investments, because these can mean new jobs and greater economic activity. But they are divided (45% good, 47% bad) about foreign companies buying local enterprises, which can mean new management, a new business culture and possible company consolidation with attendant job losses.

The differences in preferences are quite striking. A median of more than eight-in-ten in developing economies (85%) see greenfield investment as positive, but only 57% give a thumbs up to foreign-led mergers and acquisitions (M&A), a 28 percentage point difference.

Among developing nations, African countries are the most supportive of foreigners investing in their economies. Overwhelming majorities in all five African developing economies say foreign greenfield investment is good. And roughly half or more hold the view that foreign acquisitions of domestic firms is beneficial. Among these African publics, Kenyans (66% foreign M&A is good, 88% foreign greenfield is good) and Tanzanians (68%, 84%) are particularly supportive of both types of foreign capital inflows.

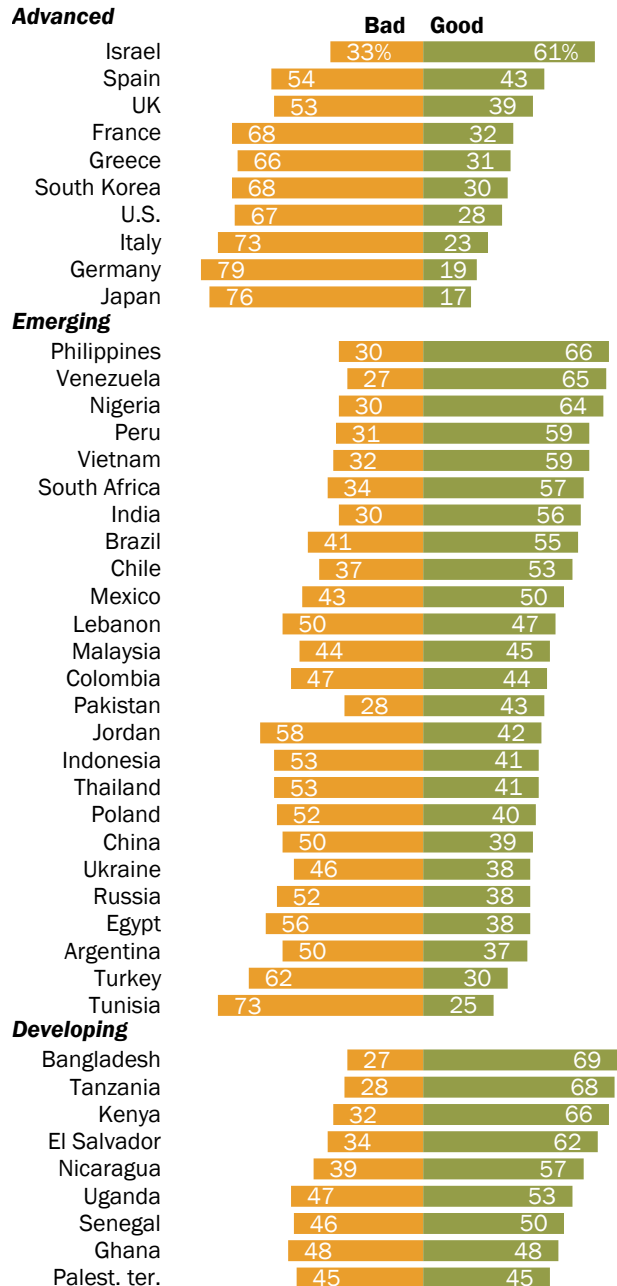
In emerging markets, a median of 70% backs foreigners building new plants in their country, but just 44% say foreigners buying local firms is a good thing, a 26 point difference. The emerging market BRICS economies –Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa– are generally supportive of foreign investment with two exceptions: only 38% of Russians and 39% of Chinese say foreign acquisitions are good for their country. Notably, Indians back both forms of foreign investment (68% greenfield, 56% foreign M&A), despite the fact that their government has long limited foreign investors' access to the Indian economy.

In advanced economies, nearly three-quarters (74%) support greenfield foreign investment, but only about a third (31%) say foreign M&A is good for their country, a 43 point spread in public opinion. The Germans and Japanese are among the most opposed to foreigners investing in their countries despite the fact that Germany and Japan are two of the largest suppliers of outward investment flows. Overwhelming majorities of Germans (79%) and Japanese (76%) say foreign takeovers of national companies are bad for the local economy. And roughly a third of the publics in those countries are also opposed to greenfield foreign investment (Germany 33% and Japan 34%).

American sentiment toward foreign investment is mixed: 75% say foreign investment in new plants in the United States is a good thing for the U.S. economy, but just 28% believe that foreign acquisition of firms in the U.S. is beneficial.

Publics Divided on Foreigners Buying Local Companies

Effect of foreign companies buying domestic companies on country



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q31.

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6. Implications for TPP and TTIP

Major trading nations are currently involved in negotiating two mega-regional trade agreements: The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP).

TPP involves the United States, Japan and ten other nations on both sides of the Pacific Ocean, which [account for nearly two-fifths](#) of world GDP and one-third of world trade.

TTIP involves the United States and the 28 nations of the European Union. Together they [account for about half](#) of the global economy and nearly a third of world trade flows.

Vietnam Most Enthusiastic Among TPP Countries

	Trade is good	Trade increases wages	Trade creates jobs	Trade lowers prices	Foreign companies buying companies is good	Foreign companies building factories is good
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Vietnam	95	72	78	31	59	80
Malaysia	87	47	57	9	45	78
Chile	85	27	52	28	53	68
Peru	81	42	55	24	59	70
Mexico	71	31	43	24	50	69
Japan	69	10	15	27	17	58
U.S.	68	17	20	35	28	75

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q27-Q32.

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The 2014 Pew Research survey polled seven of the 12 TPP participants. In each of these nations, robust majorities say trade is good for their countries. Public backing for foreign companies building factories in their nations is nearly as strong. But there is far less faith in other purported benefits of trade. A median of just 52% say trade generates new jobs and only 50% support foreign-led mergers and acquisitions of domestic firms. Just 27% accept economists' argument that trade lowers prices. And a median of only 31% say international commerce leads to increased wages.

The Vietnamese are the most enthusiastic backers of both trade and investment among the TPP nations surveyed, followed by Malaysians.

Notably, some of the weakest support for both trade and foreign investment, and some of the greatest skepticism about its impact, exists in Japan and the United States, the two pivotal TPP nations that together account for the lion's share of both the economic activity and trade between the dozen countries involved. Just 10% of Japanese and 17% of Americans say trade increases wages. Only 15% of Japanese and 20% of Americans say it grows jobs. And just 17% of Japanese and 28% of Americans favor foreign acquisition of domestic firms. In each of these cases, Japanese and American support is the lowest among the TPP nations surveyed.

The survey also polled eight countries negotiating the TTIP. As with the TPP nations, overwhelming majorities in both Europe and the U.S. hold the view that trade is good for their economy. But, just as with TPP, there is far less faith in the purported benefits of trade. A median of 44% in the TTIP countries surveyed say international commerce creates jobs. A median of only 26% hold the view that it lowers prices. And a median of just 25% believe it increases wages.

The “I” in TTIP stands for investment. The U.S. and Europe are [each other’s primary source](#) and destination for foreign direct investment. And boosting that trans-Atlantic investment further is one of the main objectives of the negotiation. Publics on both sides of the Atlantic are of two minds about such a goal, however. A median of 75% say foreign investment is a good thing if it leads to construction of new plants in their country. But just 32% voice the view that foreigners buying companies in their country is good.

Among the TTIP countries, the Italians are the most wary of the benefits of both international commerce and foreign investment. Only 13% say trade creates jobs, just 7% see it increasing wages and 23% voice the view that foreign firms buying Italian companies is a good thing.

Notably, 79% of Germans say foreign-led M&A is bad for the country and 33% even view

foreigners building plants in Germany in a negative light. Such opposition to foreign investment is the highest among the TTIP countries surveyed.

Such doubts about the specific benefits of trade and foreign investment do not, necessarily, translate into public opposition to TPP and TTIP. An April 2014 [Pew Research survey](#) found that 75% of Germans said increasing trade with the United States would be a good thing and 72% of Americans believed that growing commerce with the European Union would be good. Over half of Germans (55%) and Americans (53%) thought TTIP would be good for their country. With regard to TPP, 74% of Americans said boosting trade with Japan, the principal other economy in the TPP negotiation, would be beneficial. And 55% of Americans favored TPP.

Italy Most Wary Among TTIP Nations

	Trade is good	Trade increases wages	Trade creates jobs	Trade lowers prices	Foreign companies buying companies is good	Foreign companies building factories is good
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Spain	91	28	56	22	43	85
Germany	90	28	43	26	19	66
UK	88	34	50	24	39	82
Greece	79	21	44	35	31	67
Poland	78	38	51	26	40	75
France	73	14	24	28	32	75
U.S.	68	17	20	35	28	75
Italy	59	7	13	22	23	61

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q27-Q32.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

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, 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: ±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: **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: **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.

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: **Israel**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by district, urbanity and socioeconomic status, with an oversample of Arabs
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Hebrew, Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 24 – May 11, 2014
Sample size: 1,000 (597 Jews, 388 Arabs, 15 others)
Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (The data were weighted to reflect the actual distribution of Jews, Arabs and others in Israel.)

Country: **Italy**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Italian
Fieldwork dates: March 18 – April 7, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Japan**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households stratified by region and population size
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Japanese
Fieldwork dates: April 10 – April 27, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±3.2 percentage points
Representative: Landline households (roughly 86% of all Japanese households)

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: ±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: ±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: ±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:	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:	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: **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
September 16, 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.
- In Ukraine in 2014:
 - Questions that refer to “(survey country)”, “our country” or “(survey nationality)” were modified to ask about “Crimea/Crimean” in Crimea and “Ukraine/Ukrainian” elsewhere in Ukraine. Results are combined.
 - Q28, Q29 and Q30 were modified to exclude reference to survey nationality.
- Spring, 2011 survey in Pakistan was fielded before the death of Osama bin Laden (April 10 – April 26), while the Late Spring, 2011 survey was conducted afterwards (May 8 – May 15).
- 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:
 - Bangladesh prior to 2014
 - Vietnam prior to 2014
 - India prior to Winter 2013-2014
 - Senegal prior to 2013
 - Venezuela prior to 2013
 - Brazil prior to 2010
 - Nigeria prior to 2010

- South Africa in 2007
 - Indonesia prior to 2005
 - Pakistan in May 2003
 - Poland in March 2003
 - Russia in March 2003 and Fall 2002
 - Egypt in Summer 2002
-
- 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.

		Q27 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, 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
France	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, 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, 2014	23	56	13	5	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	11	48	24	8	8	100
	Spring, 2007	6	62	18	2	12	100
	Summer, 2002	19	61	12	1	8	100
Poland	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, 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
United Kingdom	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, 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
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	37	47	4	2	9	100
	Spring, 2011	40	40	11	2	6	100
	Spring, 2007	48	43	4	2	4	100
	Summer, 2002	31	62	5	1	1	100

		Q27 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
Turkey	Spring, 2014	30	27	23	13	8	100
	Spring, 2011	48	34	8	2	8	100
	Spring, 2010	50	33	5	6	6	100
	Spring, 2009	30	34	13	9	15	100
	Spring, 2008	34	33	9	11	13	100
	Spring, 2007	41	32	11	2	15	100
	Summer, 2002	54	29	6	6	6	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	26	44	20	10	1	100
	Spring, 2010	24	40	18	16	1	100
	Spring, 2009	24	43	26	8	1	100
	Spring, 2008	22	35	25	12	6	100
	Spring, 2007	17	44	20	15	4	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	30	38	19	9	5	100
	Spring, 2011	31	46	16	6	1	100
	Spring, 2010	31	40	18	9	2	100
	Spring, 2009	21	39	28	11	2	100
	Spring, 2008	24	41	25	8	3	100
	Spring, 2007	28	44	20	5	3	100
	Summer, 2002	15	37	37	11	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	50	43	4	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	50	47	1	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	46	47	5	2	0	100
	Spring, 2009	46	44	9	0	1	100
	Spring, 2008	41	44	7	4	3	100
	Spring, 2007	42	39	10	5	4	100
	Summer, 2002	29	54	12	3	3	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	33	44	7	10	6	100
	Spring, 2011	41	35	14	8	2	100
	Spring, 2009	44	36	12	6	1	100
	Spring, 2007	35	34	17	9	5	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	77	18	1	2	2	100
Israel	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
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	37	54	5	2	2	100
China	Spring, 2014	24	65	4	1	7	100
	Spring, 2011	25	64	3	1	7	100
	Spring, 2010	20	73	3	0	4	100
	Spring, 2009	26	67	3	0	3	100
	Spring, 2008	19	68	6	0	6	100
	Spring, 2007	38	53	4	1	5	100
Summer, 2002	32	58	2	1	6	100	
India	Spring, 2014	25	51	8	3	13	100
Indonesia	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, 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
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	20	67	6	1	6	100
	Spring, 2007	30	61	4	1	4	100

		Q27 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
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	43	27	4	4	21	100
	Late Spring, 2011	56	25	3	4	12	100
	Spring, 2011	57	28	3	4	9	100
	Spring, 2010	63	23	3	2	9	100
	Spring, 2009	47	32	9	2	10	100
	Spring, 2008	48	30	5	2	15	100
	Spring, 2007	52	30	3	1	14	100
	Summer, 2002	62	16	1	1	20	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	25	61	10	2	2	100
	Summer, 2002	28	55	10	3	4	100
South Korea	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
Thailand	Spring, 2014	20	47	23	6	4	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	53	42	1	1	3	100
Argentina	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, 2014	16	64	12	2	6	100
	Spring, 2011	14	67	10	2	7	100
	Spring, 2010	22	65	8	1	5	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	37	48	7	2	7	100
	Spring, 2007	38	50	8	0	4	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	25	43	14	11	7	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	47	37	10	4	2	100
Mexico	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
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	64	23	5	5	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	22	59	10	2	7	100
	Spring, 2007	18	63	10	5	3	100
	Summer, 2002	19	64	9	4	4	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	23	52	11	8	6	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	42	33	10	11	4	100
	Spring, 2007	43	46	3	1	6	100
	Summer, 2002	40	48	4	1	8	100
Kenya	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, 2014	53	34	4	4	5	100
	Spring, 2010	44	40	8	6	2	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	41	42	8	2	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	34	39	12	7	7	100
	Spring, 2008	46	32	7	6	9	100
	Summer, 2002	63	25	5	4	3	100

		Q27 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
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	54	34	4	4	4	100
	Spring, 2008	43	40	12	3	2	100
	Spring, 2007	42	40	9	1	8	100
	Summer, 2002	35	47	4	3	11	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	70	20	5	4	1	100
	Spring, 2007	47	34	10	3	6	100
	Summer, 2002	64	31	3	1	1	100

		Q28 Does trade with other countries lead to an increase in the wages of (survey 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, 2014	17	45	32	6	100
France	Spring, 2014	14	47	38	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	28	31	33	8	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	21	49	27	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	7	52	33	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	38	21	30	11	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	28	33	31	8	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	34	17	39	9	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	30	21	33	16	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	50	11	22	18	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	28	31	24	17	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	46	29	25	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	45	37	17	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	77	7	8	7	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	58	17	14	10	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	73	8	13	7	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	39	29	23	10	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	78	14	6	2	100
China	Spring, 2014	61	12	15	12	100
India	Spring, 2014	49	23	10	18	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	56	20	18	6	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	10	37	46	7	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	47	8	34	10	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	48	13	10	28	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	41	14	41	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	45	25	25	5	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	39	23	30	7	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	72	5	13	9	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	29	20	30	22	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	44	16	35	6	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	27	16	42	15	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	22	43	24	11	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	41	27	27	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	31	28	34	7	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	53	14	29	4	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	42	21	24	13	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	41	28	21	10	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	47	23	20	11	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	63	22	12	4	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	51	17	22	9	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	51	20	17	12	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	46	19	25	10	100

		Q28 Does trade with other countries lead to an increase in the wages of (survey nationality) workers, a decrease in wages, or does it not make a difference?				
		Increase	Decrease	Does not make a difference	DK/Refused	Total
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	55	22	14	8	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	79	12	6	3	100

		Q29 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, 2014	20	50	25	4	100
France	Spring, 2014	24	49	26	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	43	28	24	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	44	39	15	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	13	59	23	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	51	22	20	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	56	20	20	4	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	50	19	24	6	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	43	21	24	12	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	61	12	13	14	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	32	30	23	15	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	49	23	21	8	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	47	26	27	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	75	6	16	3	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	59	19	14	8	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	87	5	5	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	61	22	12	5	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	75	15	8	2	100
China	Spring, 2014	67	11	10	12	100
India	Spring, 2014	49	24	10	17	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	63	19	14	5	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	15	38	41	6	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	57	12	23	7	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	52	11	9	27	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	56	10	30	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	53	19	24	4	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	43	24	26	7	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	78	5	7	9	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	45	21	18	16	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	56	15	25	4	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	52	16	22	10	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	28	42	21	10	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	66	18	12	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	43	26	25	6	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	67	12	18	3	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	55	19	16	10	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	48	30	15	7	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	62	18	15	5	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	75	15	9	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	61	13	21	5	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	65	17	10	9	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	47	21	24	8	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	58	23	12	7	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	82	12	4	2	100

		Q30 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, 2014	32	35	28	5	100
France	Spring, 2014	36	28	37	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	34	26	33	7	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	39	35	21	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	47	22	25	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	26	26	35	12	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	35	22	36	7	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	23	24	44	9	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	38	21	25	15	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	34	29	20	17	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	33	36	15	16	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	31	38	26	6	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	37	38	19	6	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	13	40	40	7	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	42	35	16	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	44	34	12	9	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	19	58	18	5	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	62	25	9	3	100
China	Spring, 2014	58	18	11	14	100
India	Spring, 2014	48	29	7	16	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	58	24	11	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	23	27	42	9	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	51	9	30	10	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	42	15	10	34	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	46	15	35	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	41	37	17	6	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	52	19	22	7	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	39	31	19	11	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	41	14	25	20	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	55	16	25	4	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	28	28	29	15	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	32	42	17	9	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	47	32	20	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	43	24	27	6	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	56	23	17	4	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	42	24	21	13	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	50	24	17	10	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	50	25	18	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	47	33	15	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	53	19	20	8	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	37	40	13	10	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	50	17	25	8	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	54	29	11	6	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	73	20	4	2	100

		Q31 In your opinion, when foreign companies buy (survey nationality) companies, does this have a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or a very bad impact on our country?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	4	24	40	27	5	100
France	Spring, 2014	4	28	44	24	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	1	18	64	15	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	7	24	36	30	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	3	20	43	30	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	9	31	37	15	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	10	33	37	17	3	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	5	34	38	15	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	9	29	28	24	10	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	11	27	30	16	16	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	12	18	26	36	8	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	12	26	32	24	6	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	11	31	31	27	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	17	30	28	22	3	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	12	33	29	16	9	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	13	12	16	57	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	28	33	19	14	5	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	27	42	20	7	4	100
China	Spring, 2014	3	36	39	11	11	100
India	Spring, 2014	17	39	16	14	15	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	6	35	35	18	6	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	1	16	60	16	7	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	8	37	29	15	11	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	20	23	12	16	29	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	14	52	22	8	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	2	28	51	17	3	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	8	33	35	18	6	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	21	38	22	10	8	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	10	27	28	22	13	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	12	43	25	16	4	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	12	41	23	14	9	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	14	30	23	24	9	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	27	35	23	11	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	13	37	26	17	7	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	34	23	21	18	4	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	10	49	25	6	10	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	29	36	17	10	8	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	23	25	13	35	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	29	37	16	16	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	36	28	11	19	5	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	22	28	19	27	5	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	26	31	19	15	9	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	39	29	11	17	3	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	34	19	16	31	1	100

		Q32 In your opinion, when foreign companies build new factories in (survey country), does this have a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or a very bad impact on our country?					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	21	54	14	9	3	100
France	Spring, 2014	17	58	18	7	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	7	59	28	5	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	20	47	21	10	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	13	48	22	10	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	21	54	15	3	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	29	56	9	5	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	27	55	12	3	2	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	18	45	18	11	8	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	24	43	13	7	13	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	17	30	25	21	8	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	33	35	19	11	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	38	32	18	11	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	45	39	6	7	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	23	38	19	12	8	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	63	25	5	5	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	48	43	4	3	3	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	36	42	12	5	4	100
China	Spring, 2014	10	41	30	10	10	100
India	Spring, 2014	25	43	13	7	13	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	14	55	18	8	4	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	6	52	29	5	7	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	24	54	12	3	7	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	36	25	8	6	25	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	20	58	15	5	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	14	59	21	4	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	20	52	16	7	5	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	33	47	9	6	6	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	24	46	12	5	13	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	24	58	11	4	3	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	16	52	17	6	8	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	24	40	16	13	7	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	39	39	12	7	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	20	49	18	7	6	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	56	29	7	7	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	15	55	16	4	10	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	46	39	5	4	6	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	66	23	5	5	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	56	32	6	6	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	57	32	3	3	4	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	56	30	7	6	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	29	36	16	13	7	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	47	37	7	5	4	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	67	21	4	7	1	100

Appendix

Economic categorization:

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

In creating our economic classification of the 44 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 over the past 10 years.

Below is a table that outlines the countries that fall into each of the three categories. The table includes for each country the World Bank income classification, the GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP), the GDP in current prices and average GDP growth rate over the past 10 years.

Appendix: Economic Categorization

		World Bank Income Group	GDP Per Capita (PPP)	GDP (US\$ Billions)	Average GDP Growth (2004-2013)
Advanced economies	France	High income	36,537	2886	1.0
	Germany	High income	41,248	3876	1.3
	Greece	High income	24,574	249	-1.1
	Israel	High income	35,659	306	4.5
	Italy	High income	30,803	2171	-0.2
	Japan	High income	38,053	4846	0.8
	South Korea	High income	34,795	1308	3.6
	Spain	High income	30,637	1415	0.8
	United Kingdom	High income	38,711	2828	1.1
	United States	High income	54,980	17528	1.8
Emerging economies	Argentina	Upper middle	18,917	404	6.7
	Brazil	Upper middle	12,526	2216	3.7
	Chile	High income	19,887	263	4.7
	China	Upper middle	10,695	10028	10.2
	Colombia	Upper middle	11,730	388	4.8
	Egypt	Lower middle	6,696	286	4.6
	India	Lower middle	4,307	1996	7.5
	Indonesia	Lower middle	5,499	859	5.8
	Jordan	Upper middle	6,281	37	5.6
	Lebanon	Upper middle	15,078	45	5.1
	Malaysia	Upper middle	18,639	343	5.0
	Mexico	Upper middle	16,111	1288	2.6
	Nigeria	Lower middle	2,997	316	7.0
	Pakistan	Lower middle	3,231	241	4.7
	Peru	Upper middle	11,735	217	6.6
	Philippines	Lower middle	4,962	292	5.4
	Poland	High income	22,201	545	4.1
	Russia	High income	18,408	2092	4.1
	South Africa	Upper middle	11,543	354	3.4
	Thailand	Upper middle	10,227	374	3.8
	Tunisia	Upper middle	10,253	47	3.7
	Turkey	Upper middle	15,767	767	5.0
	Ukraine	Lower middle	7,423**	178**	2.7
Venezuela	Upper middle	13,531	342	5.9	
Vietnam	Lower middle	4,256	188	6.4	
Developing economies	Bangladesh	Low	2,216	160	6.2
	El Salvador	Lower middle	7,720	25	1.8
	Ghana	Lower middle	3,590	39	7.3
	Kenya	Low	1,903	52	4.9
	Nicaragua	Lower middle	4,758	12	3.9
	Palestinian territories	Lower middle	*	*	*
	Senegal	Lower middle	2,020	17	3.9
	Tanzania	Low	1,813	37	7.0
	Uganda	Low	1,551	26	6.7

* Recent economic data are not available

** Ukraine data is for 2013 while all other country data reflects 2014 estimates.

Source: World Bank; IMF, World Economic Outlook Database, accessed 4 September 2014

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