

WORLDPUBLICOPINION.ORG

Public Opinion on the Global Economic Crisis

July 21, 2009

*Publics marked with an * excluded from the average for that question.*

Q1-FC1. Now turning to the economy, here is a list of factors that some people say have contributed to the downturn in [country's] economy.

For each one please tell me if you think it has contributed a lot, some, or not at all to the downturn.

Q1a-FC1a. Economic policies of [country]

	A lot	Some	Not at all	DK/NR
Mexico	52	34	12	3
US	45	51	4	0
France	32	50	15	4
Germany	27	58	12	2
Great Britain	41	48	7	3
Poland	19	54	11	16
Russia	27	49	12	12
Ukraine	68	20	5	7
Egypt	42	36	22	0
Iraq	53	31	12	5
Palest. ter.	53	38	9	0
Turkey	43	36	14	7
Kenya	56	32	11	1
Nigeria	54	35	9	3
China	20	63	11	6
Hong Kong*	26	61	9	4
Macau*	23	56	13	9
Taiwan*	41	42	11	6
India	44	37	13	6
Indonesia	23	47	19	12
Pakistan	58	29	10	3
S Korea	49	46	4	1
Average	42	42	11	5

Q1b-FC1b. Economic policies of the US

	A lot	Some	Not at all	DK/NR
Mexico	58	29	8	4
France	56	29	11	5
Germany	68	26	4	2
Great Britain	57	33	6	4
Poland	22	46	11	22
Russia	52	30	5	13
Ukraine	40	38	9	13
Egypt	40	39	20	1
Iraq	46	34	9	12
Palest. ter.	55	35	9	1
Turkey	58	28	5	9
Kenya	40	38	19	3
Nigeria	34	38	22	6
China	38	40	6	16
Hong Kong*	63	31	3	3
Macau*	33	44	13	11
Taiwan*	53	34	7	6
India	58	28	9	6
Indonesia	35	34	10	21
Pakistan	53	26	13	8
S Korea	72	26	2	0
Average	49	33	10	8

Q1c-FC1c. Economic policies of China

	A lot	Some	Not at all	DK/NR
Mexico	33	34	19	15
US	25	60	13	3
France	39	35	15	11
Germany	30	43	15	12
Great Britain	16	41	26	17
Poland	13	34	23	29
Russia	13	31	28	29
Ukraine	13	33	32	22

Egypt	34	36	28	2
Iraq	24	28	29	20
Palest. ter.	34	46	19	0
Turkey	33	26	19	22
Kenya	25	38	31	5
Nigeria	20	33	37	11
Hong Kong*	37	39	22	2
Macau*	46	32	15	7
Taiwan*	49	34	10	7
India	38	31	13	17
Indonesia	9	46	19	26
Pakistan	21	35	36	9
S Korea	42	49	7	2
Average	26	38	23	14

Q1d-FC1d. [Country] consumers taking on more debt than they should

	A lot	Some	Not at all	DK/NR
Mexico	64	22	7	7
US	74	22	4	0
France	49	32	17	2
Germany	31	41	23	6
Great Britain	83	14	2	1
Poland	15	43	19	23
Russia	17	39	23	20
Ukraine	34	31	15	20
Egypt	36	42	20	2
Iraq	24	38	17	21
Palest. ter.	39	43	17	1
Turkey	39	37	12	12
Kenya	38	35	23	4
Nigeria	36	39	20	6
China	13	49	20	18
Hong Kong*	24	55	17	4
Macau*	26	47	15	12
India	41	34	15	10

Indonesia	31	35	11	22
Pakistan	49	39	8	4
S Korea	62	35	3	0
Average	41	35	15	9

Q1e-FC1e. [Country] bankers taking excessive risks

	A lot	Some	Not at all	DK/NR
Mexico	58	23	10	10
US	77	19	4	0
France	64	22	12	2
Germany	78	19	3	1
Great Britain	89	8	2	1
Poland	19	42	13	26
Russia	26	41	13	21
Ukraine	43	26	8	23
Egypt	38	35	24	3
Iraq	20	34	21	25
Palest. ter.	31	49	17	3
Turkey	31	37	16	16
Kenya	35	44	17	4
Nigeria	34	29	30	7
China	11	47	14	29
Hong Kong*	39	47	9	5
Macau*	28	41	13	18
Taiwan*	37	45	5	13
India	39	30	22	9
Indonesia	26	29	13	32
Pakistan	44	41	7	8
Average	42	32	14	12

Q1f-FC1f. International bankers taking excessive risks

	A lot	Some	Not at all	DK/NR
Mexico	55	23	9	12
US	57	37	4	2
France	77	13	6	4
Germany	88	9	2	1
Great Britain	79	15	2	4
Poland	33	37	6	24
Russia	32	30	11	26
Ukraine	27	32	10	31
Egypt	30	41	28	2
Iraq	20	28	26	27
Palest. ter.	28	44	25	3
Turkey	37	29	14	20
Kenya	36	36	21	7
Nigeria	30	28	26	16
China	19	40	8	34
Hong Kong*	59	32	3	7
Macau*	36	40	7	17
Taiwan*	53	35	2	9
India	46	29	16	9
Indonesia	21	28	11	40
Pakistan	24	34	24	18
S Korea	61	34	3	3
Average	42	30	13	15

Q2-FC2. Now thinking about our government's efforts to address the current economic crisis: Would you say they:

	Go too far	Do not go far enough	Are about right	DK/NR
Mexico	10	67	22	1
US	31	44	25	0
France	9	53	34	3
Germany	17	40	35	8
Great Britain	11	58	26	5
Poland	1	72	19	7

Russia	4	66	21	9
Ukraine	2	85	7	6
Egypt	19	46	35	0
Iraq	17	58	13	12
Palest. ter.	9	51	37	3
Turkey	13	55	29	3
Kenya	23	71	6	1
Nigeria	19	65	15	2
China	11	20	63	6
Hong Kong*	3	63	32	3
Macau*	2	45	42	10
Taiwan*	7	58	25	10
India	37	36	21	5
Indonesia	12	53	34	1
Pakistan	16	49	29	6
S Korea	16	80	3	1
Average	15	56	25	4

Q3-FC3. Which of these two positions is closer to yours?

	A. The world economy is so interconnected that nations should agree on standards to regulate banks that operate internationally	B. Each nation should maintain the freedom to make its own decisions about regulating its banks when they operate internationally.	DK/NR
Mexico	37	60	3
US	43	55	2
France	55	41	4
Germany	56	41	4
Great Britain	48	48	4
Poland	45	42	14
Russia	38	47	15
Ukraine	40	36	24
Egypt	47	53	0
Iraq	35	39	26
Palest. ter.	48	49	3
Turkey	33	50	17

Kenya	51	47	2
Nigeria	58	41	1
China	51	41	8
Hong Kong*	49	49	2
Macau*	49	43	8
Taiwan*	49	44	7
India	49	42	10
Indonesia	39	34	27
Pakistan	39	58	4
S Korea	33	66	1
Average	45	47	9

Q4-FC4. Do you think that, in the current financial crisis:

	A. The government should use public funds to help large manufacturing companies in trouble because if they fail it damages the general economy and too many people lose their jobs.	B. The government should not use public funds to help large manufacturing companies in trouble, because they are likely to fail anyway and the economy will be more vital if weak companies are allowed to fail.	DK/NR
Mexico	59	38	4
US	28	70	2
France	55	38	7
Germany	56	35	9
Great Britain	57	36	6
Poland	59	28	13
Russia	55	29	17
Ukraine	70	11	19
Egypt	67	32	1
Iraq	42	32	27
Palest. ter.	60	37	2
Turkey	71	21	8
Kenya	56	43	1
Nigeria	71	28	1
China	73	21	6
Hong Kong*	44	49	7
Macau*	58	31	11
Taiwan*	37	48	15

India	55	39	6
Indonesia	41	45	14
Pakistan	77	20	4
S Korea	59	39	2
Average	58	34	8

Q5-FC5. Which of these two positions is closer to yours?

	A. To prevent international economic instability, there should be a global regulating body that monitors big financial institutions to make sure they follow international standards.	B. A global financial regulating body is a bad idea because it would interfere in our economy and could make it less productive.	DK/NR
Mexico	61	33	5
US	44	52	4
France	70	24	6
Germany	71	24	5
Great Britain	60	36	5
Poland	48	25	27
Russia	39	36	25
Ukraine	42	29	29
Egypt	62	37	1
Iraq	42	31	27
Palest. ter.	56	41	3
Turkey	41	36	23
Kenya	68	30	2
Nigeria	72	27	2
China	79	13	8
Hong Kong*	65	31	4
Macau*	66	21	14
Taiwan*	67	23	10
India	51	40	10
Indonesia	51	23	27
Pakistan	59	37	3
S Korea	62	36	2
Average	57	32	11

Q6-FC6. Do you think in the current economic crisis it is a good idea for our government to try to help [country] companies by making it harder for foreign companies to sell products here **OR** do you think that would be a bad idea because other countries will then do the same thing to our companies?

	Good idea	Bad idea	DK/NR
Mexico	61	39	0
US	42	55	3
France	36	57	7
Germany	25	68	7
Great Britain	29	68	3
Poland	35	53	12
Russia	55	27	18
Ukraine	53	18	30
Egypt	69	31	1
Iraq	47	24	30
Palest. ter.	48	37	15
Turkey	67	24	9
Kenya	59	40	1
Nigeria	70	28	2
China	31	63	6
Hong Kong*	28	65	7
Macau*	43	36	21
Taiwan*	32	50	18
India	49	41	10
Indonesia	55	33	12
Pakistan	46	47	7
S Korea	30	68	2
Average	48	43	9

*Publics marked with an * excluded from the average for that question.*

WORLDPUBLICOPINION.ORG

RESEARCH PARTNERS

Country	Research Center	Contact
China	Fudan Media and Public Opinion Research Center (FMORC), Fudan University	Dr. Baohua Zhou zhoubaohua@yeah.net
Hong Kong	Hong Kong University Public Opinion Programme	Dr. Robert Chung robert.chung@hku.hk +852 2859-2988
Macau	University of Macau	Dr. Angus, W.H. Cheong anguswhc@umac.mo +853 8397 4437
Taiwan	TVBS	Mr. Yeh-Diing Wang ydwang@tvbs.com.tw +886-2-23568961
Egypt	Attitude Market Research	Mr. Mohamed Al Gendy mgendy@attitude-eg.com +202 22711262
France	Efficiency 3	Ms. Sandrine Hourlier sandrine.h@efficiency3.com +33 3 26 79 07 97
Germany	Ri*Questa GmbH	Dr. Bernhard Rieder riquesta.rieder@t-online.de +49 (0)7641 934336
Great Britain	Chatham House (Royal Institute of International Affairs) /Facts International	Dr. Robin Niblett rniblett@chathamhouse.org.uk +44 (0)20 7957 5702
India	Centre for Voting Opinion & Trends in Election Research (CVoter)	Mr. Yashwant Deshmukh yashwant@teamcvoter.com 91 120 4247135
Indonesia	Synovate	Ms. Eva Yusuf Eva.Yusuf@synovate.com (+62-21) 2525 608
Iraq	Asharq Research Center	Dr. Haitham Numan haitham@asharqcenter.com +964 770 444 6660
Mexico	Data OPM	Mr. Pablo Parra pablo@dataopm.mx +52 55 5575 1500
Kenya	Research Path Associates Limited	Mr. Michael Omogun momogun@rpa.co.ke +254 20 2734770
Nigeria	Market Trends Research International	info@research-intng.com + 234-1 791 79 87

Pakistan	SEDCO	Ms. Uzma Athar uzmathar@yahoo.com +92 321 517 9641
Palestinian territories	Palestinian Center for Public Opinion	Dr. Nabil Kukali kukali@p-ol.com (+972-2) 2774846
Poland	CBOS	Dr. Mirosława Grabowska m.grabowska@cbos.pl (+0-22) 693 47 25 / 693 46 93
Russia	Levada Center	Ms. Ludmila Khakhulina lkhahul@levada.ru (+7 095) 229-55-44
South Korea	East Asia Institute	Dr. Han Wool Jeong hwjeong@eai.or.kr +82 02-2277-1683
Turkey	ARI Foundation / Infakto Research Workshop	Mr. Yurter Ozcan Yurter@arifoundation.org +1 (804) 868 0123 Dr. Emre Erdogan emre.erdogan@infakto.com.tr +90 212 231 07 08
Ukraine	Kiev International Institute of Sociology	Dr. Vladimir Illich Paniotto paniotto@kmis.kiev.ua (+38) 044 537-3376 / (+38) 044 501-7403
United States	Program on International Policy Attitudes / Knowledge Networks	Dr. Stephen Weber sweber@pipa.org +1-202-232-7500 Dr. Michael Dennis mdennis@knowledgenetworks.com +1-650-289-2160

METHODOLOGY

Country	Sample Size (unweighted)	MoE (%)	Field dates	Survey methodology	Type of sample
China	1006	3.2	May 14-21, 2009	Telephone	National ¹
<i>Hong Kong</i>	<i>1018</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>May 18 – Jun 3, 2009</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Representative of Hong Kong</i>
<i>Macau</i>	<i>1357</i>	<i>2.7*</i>	<i>May 18-28, 2009</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Representative of Macau</i>
<i>Taiwan</i>	<i>808</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>May 13-26, 2009</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Representative of Taiwan</i>
Egypt	600	4.1	Apr 25 – May 12, 2009	Face-to-face	Urban ²
France	600	4.1	May 25-29, 2009	Telephone	National
Germany	1008	3.2	Apr 29 – May 14, 2009	Telephone	National
Great Britain	600	4.1	May 13 – Jun 4, 2009	Telephone	National
India	1049	3.1	June 4-6, 2009	Face-to-face	National ³
Indonesia	712	3.7	May 12-21, 2009	Face-to-face	National ⁴
Iraq	1235	2.8	Apr 29 – May 15, 2009	Face-to-face	National ⁵
Kenya	1000	3.2	May 7-14, 2009	Face-to-face	National
Mexico	816	3.5	May 23 – Jun 12, 2009	Telephone	National ⁶
Nigeria	1000	3.2	May 31 – Jun 6, 2009	Face-to-face	National ⁷
Pakistan	1000	3.2	May 17-28, 2009	Face-to-face	National
Palestinian territories	500	4.5	May 20 – Jun 1, 2009	Face-to-face	National ⁸
Poland	1078	3.0	May 7-13 and	Face-to-face	National
Russia	800	3.5	May 22-26, 2009	Face-to-Face	National

South Korea	600	4.1	May 6, 2009	Telephone	National
Turkey	720	3.7	May 13-23, 2009	Face-to-face	National
Ukraine	989	3.2	April 4-12, 2009	Face-to-face	National
United States	805	3.5	May 27 – Jun 4, 2009	Internet	National ⁹

*Some items were half-sampled with a margin of error of +/- 3.8

¹ In China, the survey was a probability sample of urban and rural households with land-line telephones in the provinces of Anhui, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Hubei, Jiangsu, Shanxi, Shanghai, Sichuan, and Yunnan—representing approximately 60 percent of the mainland Chinese population. The sample was 40 percent rural, 60 percent urban (rural households make up approximately 55 percent of the population).

² In Egypt, the survey was executed in the urban areas of Cairo, Alexandria, Giza, and Subra. These four urbanized areas represent 75 percent of Egypt’s urban population, which is 42 percent of the national population.

³ In India, a face-to-face survey was conducted in urban and rural areas in 14 of the largest Indian states; these states comprise 77 percent of India’s population. The sample is 60 percent urban, India’s population is approximately 30 percent urban.

⁴ In Indonesia, a national probability sample was conducted in both urban and rural areas and covering approximately 87 percent of Indonesia’s population.

⁵ In Iraq, the survey was a national sample conducted across all 18 Iraqi provinces.

⁶ In Mexico, a random telephone sample of adults who had landline telephones was conducted in all 31 states and the Federal District. Telephone penetration in Mexico is 55 percent.

⁷ In Nigeria, the sample was developed by selecting six states, one per geographic region, based upon their size and representativeness. Within each state, sampling points were selected by means of a multi-stage random sample which disproportionately sampled urban areas. The final sample is 75 percent urban; Nigeria is approximately 50 percent urban.

⁸ In the Palestinian territories, a face-to-face national probability survey was conducted among the population of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip.

⁹ In the United States, the poll was an online survey drawn from a nationally representative sample of the Knowledge Networks online panel. This panel is probabilistically-based, selected from the population of US telephone households and subsequently provided with an Internet connection if needed.