

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
<b>Mexico</b>	52	34	12	3
<b>US</b>	45	51	4	0
<b>France</b>	32	50	15	4
<b>Germany</b>	27	58	12	2
<b>Great Britain</b>	41	48	7	3
<b>Poland</b>	19	54	11	16
<b>Russia</b>	27	49	12	12
<b>Ukraine</b>	68	20	5	7
<b>Egypt</b>	42	36	22	0
<b>Iraq</b>	53	31	12	5
<b>Palest. ter.</b>	53	38	9	0
<b>Turkey</b>	43	36	14	7
<b>Kenya</b>	56	32	11	1
<b>Nigeria</b>	54	35	9	3
<b>China</b>	20	63	11	6
<b>Hong Kong*</b>	26	61	9	4
<b>Macau*</b>	23	56	13	9
<b>Taiwan*</b>	41	42	11	6
<b>India</b>	44	37	13	6
<b>Indonesia</b>	23	47	19	12
<b>Pakistan</b>	58	29	10	3
<b>S Korea</b>	49	46	4	1
<b>Average</b>	42	42	11	5

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## Q1b-FC1b. Economic policies of the US

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

## Q1c-FC1c. Economic policies of China

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

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

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

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

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<b>Macau*</b>	26	47	15	12
<b>India</b>	41	34	15	10
<b>Indonesia</b>	31	35	11	22
<b>Pakistan</b>	49	39	8	4
<b>S Korea</b>	62	35	3	0
<b>Average</b>	41	35	15	9

Q1e-FC1e. [Country] bankers taking excessive risks

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

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Q1f-FC1f. International bankers taking excessive risks

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

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

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

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<b>Poland</b>	1	72	19	7
<b>Russia</b>	4	66	21	9
<b>Ukraine</b>	2	85	7	6
<b>Egypt</b>	19	46	35	0
<b>Iraq</b>	17	58	13	12
<b>Palest. ter.</b>	9	51	37	3
<b>Turkey</b>	13	55	29	3
<b>Kenya</b>	23	71	6	1
<b>Nigeria</b>	19	65	15	2
<b>China</b>	11	20	63	6
<b>Hong Kong*</b>	3	63	32	3
<b>Macau*</b>	2	45	42	10
<b>Taiwan*</b>	7	58	25	10
<b>India</b>	37	36	21	5
<b>Indonesia</b>	12	53	34	1
<b>Pakistan</b>	16	49	29	6
<b>S Korea</b>	16	80	3	1
<b>Average</b>	15	56	25	4

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

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

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<b>Turkey</b>	33	50	17
<b>Kenya</b>	51	47	2
<b>Nigeria</b>	58	41	1
<b>China</b>	51	41	8
<b>Hong Kong*</b>	49	49	2
<b>Macau*</b>	49	43	8
<b>Taiwan*</b>	49	44	7
<b>India</b>	49	42	10
<b>Indonesia</b>	39	34	27
<b>Pakistan</b>	39	58	4
<b>S Korea</b>	33	66	1
<b>Average</b>	45	47	9

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

	<b>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>	<b>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.</b>	<b>DK/NR</b>
<b>Mexico</b>	59	38	4
<b>US</b>	28	70	2
<b>France</b>	55	38	7
<b>Germany</b>	56	35	9
<b>Great Britain</b>	57	36	6
<b>Poland</b>	59	28	13
<b>Russia</b>	55	29	17
<b>Ukraine</b>	70	11	19
<b>Egypt</b>	67	32	1
<b>Iraq</b>	42	32	27
<b>Palest. ter.</b>	60	37	2
<b>Turkey</b>	71	21	8
<b>Kenya</b>	56	43	1
<b>Nigeria</b>	71	28	1
<b>China</b>	73	21	6

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<b>Hong Kong*</b>	44	49	7
<b>Macau*</b>	58	31	11
<b>Taiwan*</b>	37	48	15
<b>India</b>	55	39	6
<b>Indonesia</b>	41	45	14
<b>Pakistan</b>	77	20	4
<b>S Korea</b>	59	39	2
<b>Average</b>	58	34	8

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

	<b>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>	<b>B. A global financial regulating body is a bad idea because it would interfere in our economy and could make it less productive.</b>	<b>DK/NR</b>
<b>Mexico</b>	61	33	5
<b>US</b>	44	52	4
<b>France</b>	70	24	6
<b>Germany</b>	71	24	5
<b>Great Britain</b>	60	36	5
<b>Poland</b>	48	25	27
<b>Russia</b>	39	36	25
<b>Ukraine</b>	42	29	29
<b>Egypt</b>	62	37	1
<b>Iraq</b>	42	31	27
<b>Palest. ter.</b>	56	41	3
<b>Turkey</b>	41	36	23
<b>Kenya</b>	68	30	2
<b>Nigeria</b>	72	27	2
<b>China</b>	79	13	8
<b>Hong Kong*</b>	65	31	4
<b>Macau*</b>	66	21	14
<b>Taiwan*</b>	67	23	10
<b>India</b>	51	40	10
<b>Indonesia</b>	51	23	27
<b>Pakistan</b>	59	37	3
<b>S Korea</b>	62	36	2

**Average**

57

32

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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?

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

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

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**METHODOLOGY**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Sample Size (unweighted)</b>	<b>MoE (%)</b>	<b>Field dates</b>	<b>Survey methodology</b>	<b>Type of sample</b>
China	1006	3.2	May 14-21, 2009	Telephone	National <sup>1</sup>
<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 <sup>2</sup>
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 <sup>3</sup>
Indonesia	712	3.7	May 12-21, 2009	Face-to-face	National <sup>4</sup>
Iraq	1235	2.8	Apr 29 – May 15, 2009	Face-to-face	National <sup>5</sup>
Kenya	1000	3.2	May 7-14, 2009	Face-to-face	National
Mexico	816	3.5	May 23 – Jun 12, 2009	Telephone	National <sup>6</sup>
Nigeria	1000	3.2	May 31 – Jun 6, 2009	Face-to-face	National <sup>7</sup>
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 <sup>8</sup>
Poland	1078	3.0	May 7-13 and	Face-to-face	National
Russia	800	3.5	May 22-26, 2009	Face-to-Face	National

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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 <sup>9</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup>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).

<sup>2</sup>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.

<sup>3</sup>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.

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

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

<sup>6</sup>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.

<sup>7</sup>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.

<sup>8</sup>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.

<sup>9</sup>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.