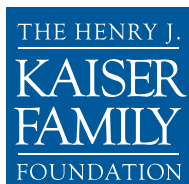
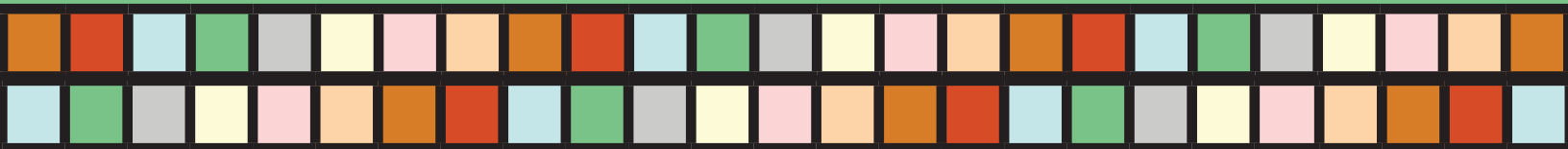


A GLOBAL LOOK AT PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF HEALTH PROBLEMS, PRIORITIES, AND DONORS: THE KAISER/PEW GLOBAL HEALTH SURVEY

DECEMBER 2007



a PewResearchCenter project

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

While the world continues to face numerous global health challenges, including HIV and other infectious diseases, limited access to clean water, and lack of affordable and accessible health care, little is known about how people, particularly those living in countries that bear the brunt of the world's health challenges, perceive and prioritize health in their home countries, and how they regard efforts to address critical public health challenges.

The Kaiser/Pew Global Health Survey, a unique new partnership between the Kaiser Family Foundation and the Pew Global Attitudes Project, was conducted in 47 countries across the world in the spring of 2007. The Kaiser/Pew Global Health Survey polled people in these countries on a series of health questions, giving them an opportunity to share their views on health as a priority for government and in their own lives, on some of the biggest global health challenges that confront the world, particularly the HIV epidemic, and on the efforts of donor nations to help poorer nations address health challenges.

This survey provides one of the first chances to evaluate whether the health priorities of people in developing nations are the same or different than those of their governments and of the international organizations that work in global health and development, and the degree to which efforts to raise consciousness of issues such as malaria, HIV, tuberculosis, and clean water are cutting through with their target audiences.

Regions and countries sampled

Sub-Saharan Africa

Ethiopia (L)
Ghana (L)
Ivory Coast (L)*
Kenya (L)
Mali (L)
Nigeria (L)
Senegal (L)
South Africa (L)*
Tanzania (L)
Uganda (L)

Latin America

Argentina (L)
Bolivia (L)*
Brazil (L)*
Chile (L)
Mexico (L)
Peru (L)
Venezuela (L)*

Asia

Bangladesh (L)
China (L)*
India (L)*
Indonesia (L)
Japan
Malaysia (L)
Pakistan (L)*
South Korea

Middle East

Egypt (L)
Israel
Jordan (L)
Kuwait
Lebanon (L)
Morocco (L)
Palestinian territories (L)
Turkey (L)

Central/Eastern Europe

Bulgaria (L)
Czech Republic
Poland (L)
Russia (L)
Slovakia (L)
Ukraine (L)

Western Europe

Britain
France
Germany
Italy
Spain
Sweden

U.S. and Canada

Canada
United States

(L) indicates low- and middle-income countries

* indicates sample is entirely or disproportionately urban. See Appendices B and C for more details.

Key finding #1: There is great variation across the world in the priority placed on health compared to other problems; health is the top concern in sub-Saharan Africa, while crime, corruption, pollution, and terrorism tend to dominate in other regions.

In order to put views and opinions about health care issues in context, it is helpful to understand where health ranks among the many concerns facing people around the world. One way to do this is to compare the shares of the public who see the spread of HIV and other infectious diseases as a “very big problem” with the shares who name other national concerns, such as crime, pollution, education, and immigration, as very big problems.

Perhaps not surprisingly, people in sub-Saharan Africa, the region of the world hardest hit by HIV, are more likely than those in other regions to name infectious disease as the top problem, ranking it ahead of all other concerns. Outside of sub-Saharan Africa, concern about HIV and infectious diseases ranks lower on the list. In Latin America, Asia, Eastern and Central Europe, and the Middle East, HIV and infectious diseases rank fifth on the list of 11 problems, behind issues such as crime, corrupt political leaders, illegal drugs, pollution, and, in the case of the Middle East, terrorism. In the wealthier countries of Western Europe, the spread of HIV and other infectious diseases does not rank in the top five concerns.

Ranking of issues* considered “very big problems” in each country (average rank by region)						
Rank within region	Sub-Saharan Africa	Latin America	Asia	Central/Eastern Europe	Middle East	Western Europe
1	Spread of HIV/other infectious diseases	Crime	Crime	Corrupt political leaders	Terrorism	Pollution
2	Crime	Illegal drugs	Corrupt political leaders	Illegal drugs	Illegal drugs	Illegal drugs
3	Corrupt political leaders	Pollution	Pollution	Crime	Crime	Crime
4	Illegal drugs	Corrupt political leaders	Illegal drugs	Pollution*	Pollution	Terrorism
5	Poor quality drinking water	Spread of HIV/other infectious diseases	Spread of HIV/other diseases Terrorism*	Spread of HIV/other infectious diseases	Spread of HIV/other infectious diseases	Corrupt political leaders

*Note: Only top 5 issues shown. Full list includes 11 different issues:

- Spread of HIV and other infectious diseases
- Crime
- Corrupt political leaders
- Illegal drugs
- Poor quality drinking water
- Pollution
- Terrorism
- Poor quality schools
- Immigration
- People leaving our country for jobs in other countries
- Conflict between ethnic/racial/tribal/religious groups

Despite this variation, concern about health as a personal and family issue is high in most countries and across all regions. When asked to name, in their own words, the most important problems facing their families today, health issues rank second only to financial concerns in 33 countries (and are the number one concern in Germany and Sweden).

Key finding #2: Over the past five years, there has been a decline in the share of people in low- and middle-income countries who report going without food or health care due to cost; however, huge gaps between rich and poor nations still persist.

With rising GDPs in low- and middle-income countries, many fewer people today compared with five years ago report going without needed food and health care because they couldn't afford these basic necessities. In 23 out of 35 countries for which trends are available, significantly fewer people than in 2002 say they have been unable to afford health care for their families in the past year, and in 20 of these countries, significantly fewer now say they were unable to afford food in the past year. These decreases were generally associated with economic growth, with some of the countries showing the biggest growth in GDP per capita also showing the greatest declines in food and health care deprivation.

Nonetheless, declines in reported deprivations notwithstanding, the gaps between rich and poor nations in reports of hunger and lack of health care remain enormous. In nearly half (23) of the nations surveyed, at least 40 percent of the public reports that they did without health care for lack of money.

Fewer Lack Money for Health Care and Food*

	<u>%</u> <u>2002</u>	<u>%</u> <u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
Health care			
Jordan	39	16	-23
Argentina	46	29	-17
Ghana	71	54	-17
Russia	54	40	-14
Venezuela	55	41	-14
Bulgaria	56	42	-14
China	45	33	-12
Nigeria	60	48	-12
India	27	16	-11
Brazil	51	40	-11
Pakistan	47	37	-10
Food			
Jordan	35	5	-30
Ghana	65	43	-22
Russia	50	33	-17
Nigeria	57	41	-16
Ukraine	55	41	-14
Argentina	38	25	-13
Bulgaria	46	33	-13
Pakistan	47	34	-13
Venezuela	53	41	-12
Brazil	45	34	-11

*Countries with biggest declines shown.

Note: Data previously reported by the Pew Global Attitudes Project.

Key finding #3: Among low- and middle-income countries¹, health priorities also vary, with HIV/AIDS, for example, topping the list in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, while other health issues rise to the top elsewhere.

Because low- and middle-income countries with many demands on their resources face a myriad of challenges when it comes to public health and health care, it is helpful to understand how the public in those countries perceives the relative importance of different health priorities. When given a list of various health issues, almost all countries surveyed rate *all* of the health priorities quite high. In fact, in 23 out of 34 countries, majorities say *every one* of the nine health priorities asked about should be “one of the most important” for their government to address, and in five countries, two-thirds or more say every health priority should be one of the most important.

While health issues tend to rank high among the public in those countries that face the most significant health challenges, the relative importance placed on each priority varies by region and country. Preventing and treating HIV/AIDS is, on average, the top-rated priority in the countries surveyed in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, but is rated lower in other regions. Fighting hunger and malnutrition is the top priority among countries surveyed in Latin America and the Middle East, and ranks second in sub-Saharan Africa. Access to health care is seen as the top priority in Central/Eastern Europe, and is also rated relatively high in Latin America and the Middle East (ranking third). Building and improving hospitals and other facilities also ranks relatively high overall, averaging as the second-ranked priority in Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.

Of note is the fact that preventing and treating other infectious diseases like tuberculosis and malaria, both of which represent formidable challenges in much of the world, is seen, relatively, as one of the lowest priorities across most low- and middle-income countries, ranking last on the list of issues in every region, except in sub-Saharan Africa, where it ranks seventh on the list of nine issues.

Ranking of issues considered “one of the most important” public health priorities for the government to address in low and middle income countries (average rank by region)					
Rank within region	Sub-Saharan Africa	Asia	Central/Eastern Europe	Latin America	Middle East
1	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS	Access to care	Hunger/ Malnutrition	Hunger/ Malnutrition
2	Hunger/ Malnutrition	Build/improve facilities	Chronic disease	Build/improve facilities	Build/improve facilities
3	Prenatal care	Prenatal care*	Prenatal care	Access to care	Access to care
4	Build/improve facilities	Clean water	Clean water	Clean water	Chronic disease*
5	Clean water	Hunger/ Malnutrition	Hunger/ Malnutrition*	Prenatal care	Clean water
6	Access to care	Chronic disease*	Build/improve facilities	Immunizations	Prenatal care
7	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease	Immunizations	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS
8	Chronic disease	Access to care	Immunizations	Chronic disease	Immunizations
9	Immunizations*	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease*	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease

* Indicates tie with item directly above

¹ We asked about a list of nine different public health priorities in 34 countries classified by the World Bank as low income, lower-middle income, or upper-middle income (see Table 1 for a full list of countries). These questions were not asked in higher-income countries because the list of pressing public health issues in low- and middle-income countries is different than those faced by countries with more resources.

Key Finding #4: Countries facing particularly significant health challenges tend to rank these higher on the list.

The health challenges faced by low- and middle-income countries vary in type and severity, and this tends to be reflected in the relative priorities people assign to government action. Most countries that face especially severe problems with a particular issue (such as HIV, malnutrition, access to clean water, or chronic disease) tend to rank that issue higher on the list of health priorities. For instance, while fighting TB and malaria ranks low on average, it ranks higher in several countries that face more significant problems with these diseases, including ranking fourth in Kenya, which has the highest incidence of TB among countries surveyed, and second in Tanzania, which has the second highest malaria case rate among these countries.² Similarly, preventing and treating chronic diseases ranks much higher in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, which have higher rates of cardiovascular and other chronic diseases than the less well-off countries in other regions.

Making sure women have access to good prenatal care also ranks higher in many countries that face particular challenges in this area. In the three countries surveyed that have the highest percentage of low birthweight babies, prenatal care ranks second in Bangladesh (36 percent low birthweight), third in India (30 percent low birthweight), and number one in Mali (23 percent low birthweight).³

However, one example where more severe national problems do not seem to translate into increased public perception as a priority is the ranking of clean drinking water within countries in Asia. Among countries surveyed in the region, Bangladesh and Indonesia have the largest shares of population without access to an improved water source (26 percent and 23 percent, respectively).⁴ However, improving access to clean water ranks at the very bottom of the list of health priorities in Bangladesh (ninth out of nine issues), and near the bottom on Indonesia (seventh out of nine). This apparent “disconnect” could be due to lack of public awareness of the issue, or may simply reflect the fact that there are multiple competing health priorities in these countries, each of which is considered important for government to address.

² Source for TB and malaria statistics: WHO. Accessed from Global Health Facts website October 24, 2007 (www.globalhealthfacts.org/). See Appendix D for more details.

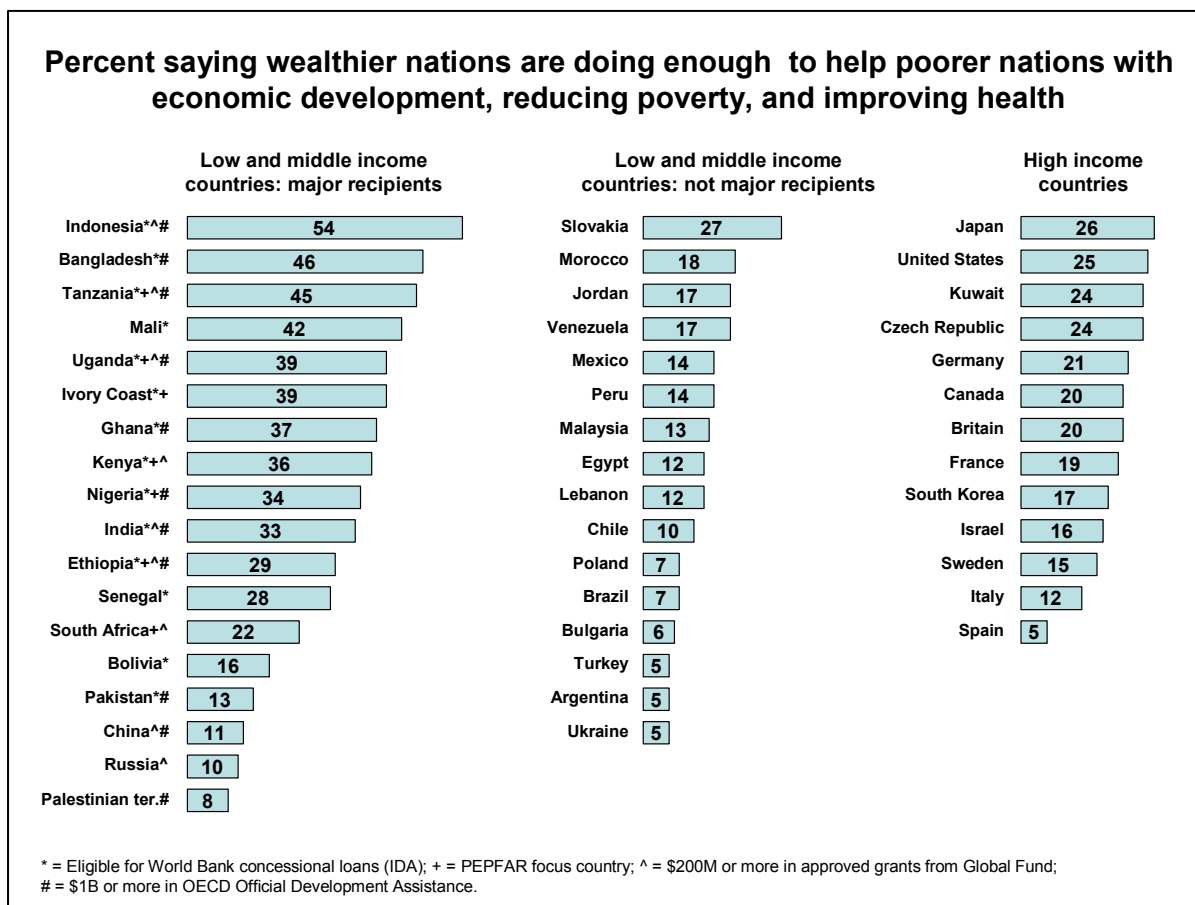
³ Source for low birthweight statistics: World Bank. Accessed from Global Health Facts website October 24, 2007 (www.globalhealthfacts.org/). See Appendix D for more details.

⁴ Source for access to clean water statistics: United Nations Development Program. Accessed from Global Health Facts website October 24, 2007 (www.globalhealthfacts.org/). See Appendix D for more details.

Key finding #5: Foreign aid resonates most with recipients, who generally give donor nations more credit compared to non-recipients, and even compared to residents of donor nations themselves. Still, people in all countries say donors should do more.

While residents of many countries across the world would like to see the wealthier nations do more to help the poorer nations with problems such as economic development, reducing poverty, and improving health, people in those countries that are the biggest recipients of international aid tend to give more credit to wealthy nations than those in other countries, including residents of wealthier donor nations themselves.

We classified 18 of the countries surveyed as major recipients of aid, and found that in 10 of these countries, a third or more residents say that the wealthy nations of the world are doing enough to help poorer nations.⁵ Comparatively, in the 16 other low- and middle-income countries (which were not classified as major aid recipients) and 13 high income countries surveyed, the share is not higher than about a quarter in any country. This could be a sign that donor assistance is more likely to be felt in the places where it is channeled. This is perhaps most evidenced by public perceptions in Indonesia, which ranked highest on this question with a majority saying donors are doing enough; Indonesians' recent experience with the tsunami, and significant international response, appears to have reverberated among the public. It also appears to be a connection made in many countries of sub-Saharan Africa, which have been the focus of increased donor efforts to combat HIV and other issues. International donor assistance for HIV/AIDS is estimated to have risen more than three-fold between 2002 and 2006, with commitments rising from \$1.6 billion to \$5.6 billion.⁶



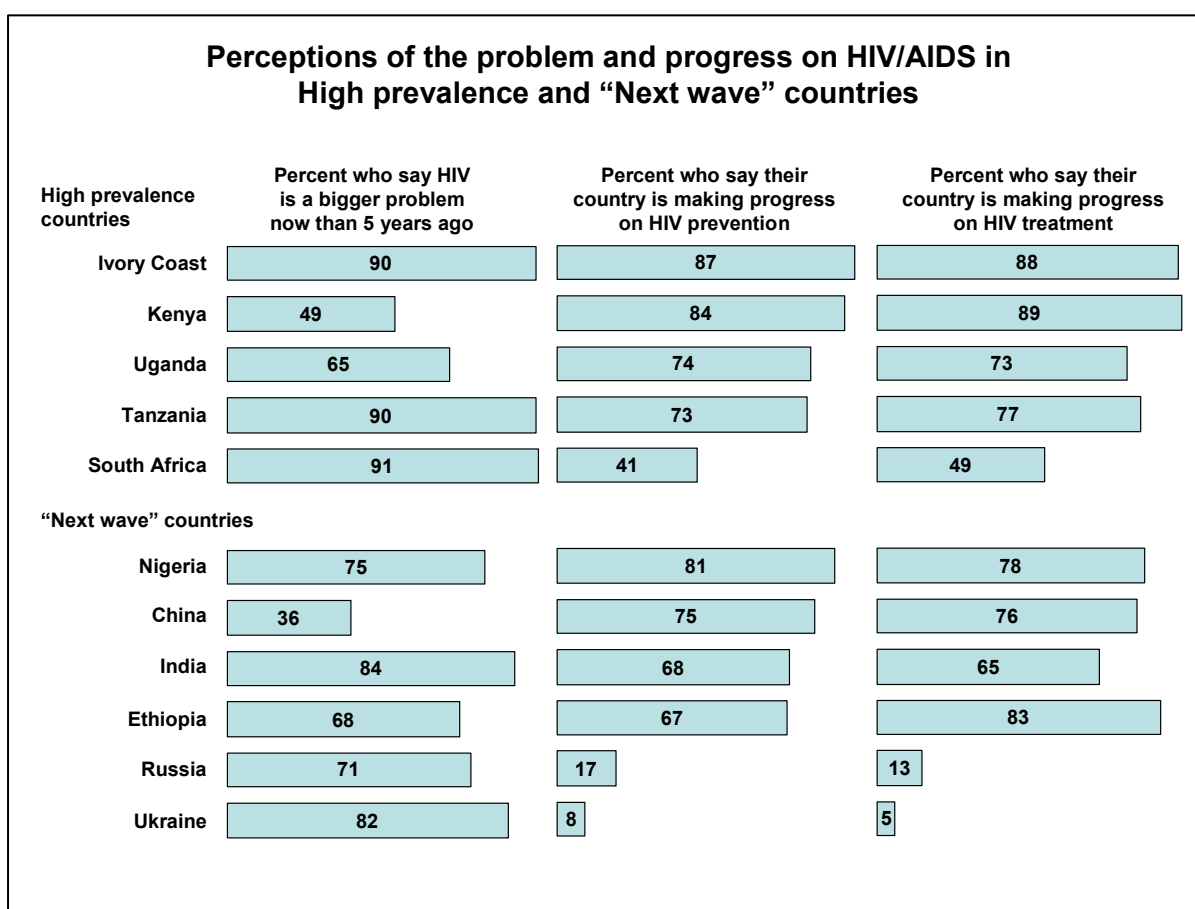
⁵ Countries were considered major recipients if they met one of the following 4 conditions: 1) are eligible to receive concessional loans from the World Bank (IDA); 2) are a focus country under the United States Government's PEPFAR program; 3) have \$200 million or more in approved grants to date from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; or 4) received \$1 billion or more in OECD Official Development Assistance in 2005.

⁶ Kates J, Izazola JA, Lief E. *Financing the response to AIDS in low- and middle- income countries: International assistance from the G8, European Commission and other donor Governments, 2006*. Kaiser Family Foundation and UNAIDS, June 2007.

Key finding #6: In most countries with large or emerging HIV epidemics, HIV is seen as a growing problem, but most are optimistic about their country's progress on prevention and treatment.

We examined opinions about HIV in all countries surveyed, but note that these attitudes are particularly important in those countries where the epidemic has hit hardest, or which are considered to be facing emerging epidemics. We defined two groups of countries: high prevalence countries (those with an estimated HIV prevalence of five percent or more), and “next wave” countries (considered to be at earlier, but emerging, stages of their epidemics who have large populations potentially at risk for HIV infection).⁷

In nearly every one of these countries, large majorities say that HIV is a bigger problem now than it was five years ago (the exceptions being Kenya, where just under half say it is a bigger problem, and China, where about a third say it is a bigger problem and 44 percent say it is a smaller problem). However, in most of these countries, there is also great optimism regarding HIV, with large shares saying their country is making progress when it comes to HIV prevention and treatment. The glaring exceptions in this regard are Russia and the Ukraine, where majorities or pluralities say the country is losing ground when it comes to prevention and treatment of the disease.



⁷ See Section 5 of the full report for a more complete description of high prevalence and “next wave” countries.

Conclusion

Looking around the world at views towards health, as seen through the eyes of those in different regions, countries, and situations, it is not surprising that there is great variation in how health figures into people's lives, and to what extent it is viewed as a problem for governments to address; indeed, global health is a local phenomenon. For example, those who live in sub-Saharan Africa, the region of the world hardest hit by HIV/AIDS and other diseases, are more likely to place health at the top of the national agenda. In other regions, health tends to rank behind problems such as crime, pollution, government corruption, and terrorism.

When looking at low- and middle-income countries specifically, different regional priorities emerge, reflecting unique challenges and problems. For instance, HIV/AIDS is almost uniformly the top priority in sub-Saharan Africa and is the top priority, on average, among countries surveyed in Asia, while in Latin America and the Middle East, regions which have been not been as severely affected by infectious disease, top concerns are hunger and the need for improved health care facilities. Countries in Central and Eastern Europe, which generally have more developed economies than other low- and middle-income countries surveyed, place a greater emphasis on access to care and chronic disease. It is notable that in most low- and middle-income countries, large shares of the public want their governments to address a variety of health issues, reflecting the myriad of health-related needs that people face, as underscored by data from the World Health Organization and others on the continued impact of disease, lack of access, and other health-related challenges throughout the world.

On the upside, however, there are signs of hope on the ground, with most people in areas hardest hit by HIV citing progress on HIV prevention and treatment, and fewer people now, compared to five years ago, reporting problems paying for health care and other basic necessities. Moreover, international aid appears to resonate where it matters most – among recipients – who tend to give more credit to the role of donors than others, more so than even those in donor government countries themselves. As more attention has been drawn to the role of global health diplomacy and leadership in the international arena, such a finding adds weight to the “soft power” argument that donor funding will indeed be felt by those in need. This is the first systematic survey to make the link between global health investments and popular opinion in recipient countries, and is an important area for further exploration and analysis. Finally, despite all the differences in views and experiences across countries, this survey underscores how powerfully health is experienced in people's lives, and how many see a role for their governments, and others, to do more. It also offers new and rich information about where differences can be made – and felt.

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OF HEALTH PROBLEMS, PRIORITIES, AND DONORS:
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INTRODUCTION

While the world continues to face numerous global health challenges, including HIV and other infectious diseases, limited access to clean water, and lack of affordable and accessible health care, little is known about how people, particularly those living in countries that bear the brunt of the world's health challenges, perceive and prioritize health in their home countries, and how they regard efforts to address critical public health challenges.

The Kaiser/Pew Global Health Survey, a unique new partnership between the Kaiser Family Foundation and the Pew Global Attitudes Project, was conducted in 47 countries across the world in the spring of 2007. The Kaiser/Pew Global Health Survey polled people in these countries on a series of health questions, giving them an opportunity to share their views on health as a priority for government and in their own lives, on some of the biggest global health challenges that confront the world, particularly the HIV epidemic, and on the efforts of donor nations to help poorer nations address health challenges.

This survey provides one of the first chances to evaluate whether the health priorities of people in developing nations are the same or different than those of their governments and of the international organizations that work in global health and development, and the degree to which efforts to raise consciousness of issues such as malaria, HIV, tuberculosis, and clean water are cutting through with their target audiences.

FRAMEWORK OF THE REPORT

The report begins in Section 1 by putting health in context with other issues, examining where health ranks as a national priority in each region and country, and where health ranks as a concern facing individuals and their families. Section 2 looks at the struggles people around the world face when it comes to paying for health care and other basic necessities, how these vary by region and country, and how they have changed over time. In Section 3, we then turn to a subset of low- and middle-income countries, and assess the relative importance people place on a variety of public health issues for their governments to address, from preventing and treating HIV/AIDS, to improving access to care, to increasing the number of children who get immunized. Section 4 looks at people's perceptions of whether wealthier nations are doing enough to help poorer countries with development and health, and how those perceptions differ in the countries that are receiving the most international aid. Finally, in Section 5 we examine attitudes towards HIV/AIDS in detail, comparing people's perceptions of their country's progress in fighting the disease and how much HIV-related prejudice and discrimination exists.

TABLE 1: COUNTRIES AND SAMPLE SIZES

	Sample size
Sub-Saharan Africa	
Ethiopia (L)	710
Ghana (L)	707
Ivory Coast (L)*	700
Kenya (L)	1,000
Mali (L)	700
Nigeria (L)	1,128
Senegal (L)	700
South Africa (L)*	1,000
Tanzania (L)	704
Uganda (L)	1,122
Total sub-Saharan Africa	8,471
Latin America	
Argentina (L)	800
Bolivia (L)*	834
Brazil (L)*	1,000
Chile (L)	800
Mexico (L)	828
Peru (L)	800
Venezuela (L)*	803
Total Latin America	5,865
Central/Eastern Europe	
Bulgaria (L)	500
Czech Republic	900
Poland (L)	504
Russia (L)	1,002
Slovakia (L)	900
Ukraine (L)	500
Total Central/Eastern Europe	4,306
U.S. and Canada	
Canada	1,004
United States	2,026
Total U.S. and Canada	3,030

	Sample size
Asia	
Bangladesh (L)	1,000
China (L)*	3,142
India (L)*	2,043
Indonesia (L)	1,008
Japan	762
Malaysia (L)	700
Pakistan (L)*	2,008
South Korea	718
Total Asia	11,381
Middle East	
Egypt (L)	1,000
Israel	900
Jordan (L)	1,000
Kuwait	500
Lebanon (L)	1,000
Morocco (L)	1,000
Palestinian territories (L)	808
Turkey (L)	971
Total Middle East	7,179
Western Europe	
Britain	1,002
France	1,004
Germany	1,000
Italy	501
Spain	500
Sweden	1,000
Total Western Europe	5,007
TOTAL INTERVIEWS	45,239
TOTAL IN LOW AND MIDDLE INCOME COUNTRIES	33,422

(L) indicates low- and middle-income countries

* indicates sample is entirely or disproportionately urban. See Appendix C and D for more details.

SECTION 1: PUTTING HEALTH IN CONTEXT

Where health ranks among problems facing your country

In order to put views and opinions about health care issues in context, it is helpful to understand where health ranks among the many concerns facing people around the world, both for their countries and their families. To assess health as a national concern, we compared the shares of the public who see the spread of HIV and other infectious diseases as a “very big problem” with the shares who name other national concerns, such as crime, pollution, education, and immigration, as very big problems.

HIV and other infectious diseases were cited as a major concern across much of the world, named as a very big problem by majorities in 28 of the 47 countries surveyed, and ranging from a high of 88 percent in South Africa⁸ and Tanzania to a low of five percent in Sweden.

Countries hardest hit by HIV, such as those in sub-Saharan Africa, are much more likely to name disease as a top problem.⁹ In each country we surveyed in this region, large majorities say that the spread of disease is a very big problem facing their country, ranking number one in seven countries, and number two or three in the remaining three countries in the region. Disease stands out as a particularly dominant concern in Ethiopia, where nearly nine in ten (87 percent) say it is a very big problem, 34 percentage points ahead of the second-ranked issue (poor quality drinking water).

Ranking of issues* considered “very big problems” in each country (average rank by region)						
Rank within region	Sub-Saharan Africa	Latin America	Asia	Central/Eastern Europe	Middle East	Western Europe
1	Spread of HIV/other infectious diseases	Crime	Crime	Corrupt political leaders	Terrorism	Pollution
2	Crime	Illegal drugs	Corrupt political leaders	Illegal drugs	Illegal drugs	Illegal drugs
3	Corrupt political leaders	Pollution	Pollution	Crime	Crime	Crime
4	Illegal drugs	Corrupt political leaders	Illegal drugs	Pollution*	Pollution	Terrorism
5	Poor quality drinking water	Spread of HIV/other infectious diseases	Spread of HIV/other infectious diseases Terrorism*	Spread of HIV/other infectious diseases	Spread of HIV/other infectious diseases	Corrupt political leaders

*Note: Only top 5 issues shown. Full list includes 11 different issues:

- Spread of HIV and other infectious diseases
- Crime
- Corrupt political leaders
- Illegal drugs
- Poor quality drinking water
- Pollution
- Terrorism
- Poor quality schools
- Immigration
- People leaving our country for jobs in other countries
- Conflict between ethnic/racial/tribal/religious groups

⁸ Note: the sample for several countries in the survey, including South Africa, are urban-only or disproportionately urban, and are not representative of all adults in the country. This context should be kept in mind when interpreting findings from these countries. See Methods section for details about how each country’s sample was drawn.

⁹ To assess regional rankings, we looked at the relative rankings of issues by country, based on the share of the public saying each is a “very big problem” facing their country, and averaged rankings across regions.

Outside of sub-Saharan Africa, concern about HIV and infectious diseases ranks lower on the list. In Latin America, Asia, Eastern and Central Europe, and the Middle East, HIV and infectious diseases rank fifth on the list of 11 problems, behind issues such as crime, corrupt political leaders, illegal drugs, pollution, and, in the case of the Middle East, terrorism. In the wealthier countries of Western Europe, the spread of HIV and other infectious diseases does not rank in the top five concerns.

Despite the averages, there are some exceptions, including four countries where concern about HIV and other diseases ranks second (Venezuela, Malaysia, Egypt, and France), and six countries where it ranks third (Peru, Chile, Indonesia, Ukraine, Morocco, and Jordan). (See Appendix A for full tables of country-specific rankings.)

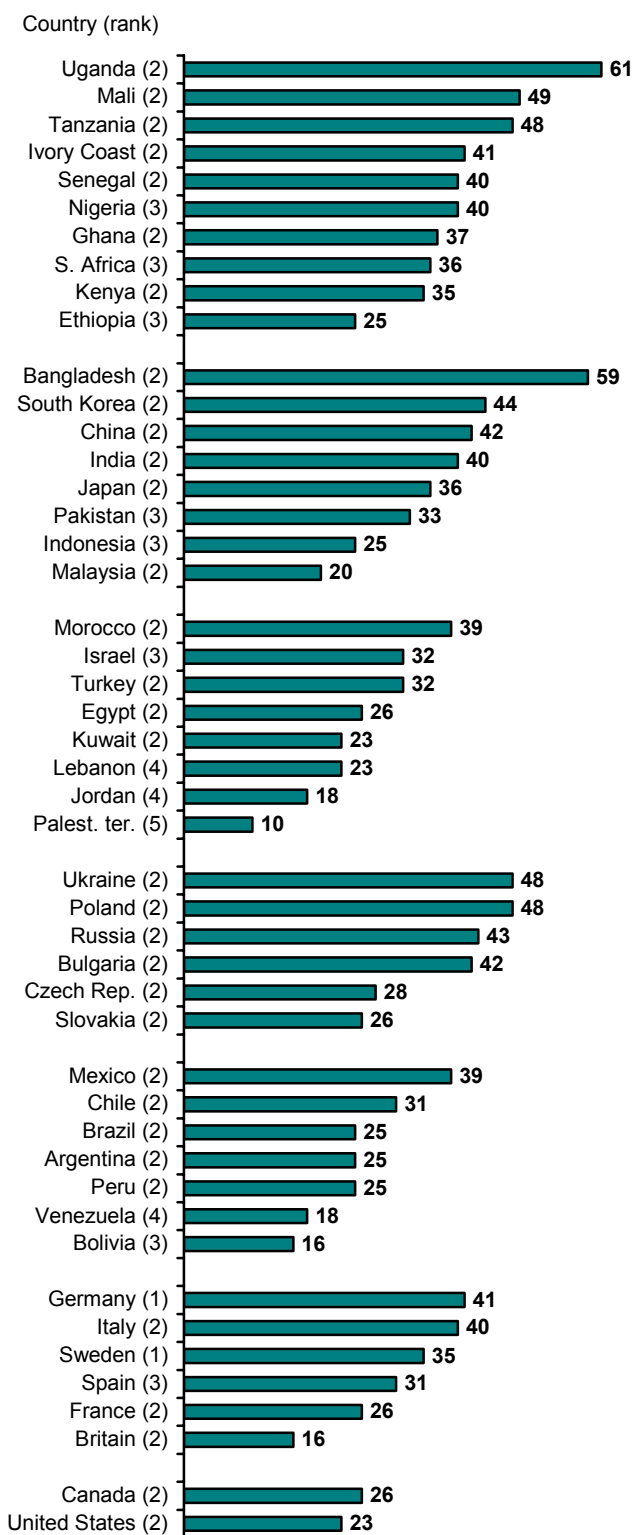
Health as a concern for your family

Despite regional variation in health as a national concern, concern about health as a personal and family issue is high in most countries and across all regions.

As previously reported by the Pew Global Attitudes Project, when asked in their own words to name the most important problems facing their families today, economic concerns, such as unemployment, low wages, and high cost of living, were by far the most commonly mentioned problem, ranking number one in all but two of the countries surveyed (45 out of 47 countries).

Notably, health issues, including problems such as personal illness, health care costs, poor quality care, drug and alcohol use, and hunger, rank second behind financial concerns in 33 countries, and are the number one concern in Germany and Sweden (slightly ahead of financial problems). Health is mentioned as a top personal concern by large shares in many countries, particularly Uganda (61 percent) and Bangladesh (59 percent). In 24 countries (including all but one sub-Saharan African country surveyed), a third or more name health issues as a top personal concern.

Percent citing health as top personal concern*



* Open-ended responses: "What is the most important problem facing you and your family today?" (multiple answers accepted)

SECTION 2: AFFORDING HEALTH CARE AND OTHER BASIC NEEDS

Over the past five years, there has been a decline in the share of people in low- and middle-income countries who report going without food or health care due to cost; however, considerable shares in many countries continue to go without these basic necessities, and huge gaps between rich and poor nations still persist.

With rising GDPs in low- and middle-income countries, many fewer people today compared with five years ago report going without needed food and health care because they couldn't afford these basic necessities. In 22 out of 35 countries for which trends are available, significantly fewer people in 2007 than in 2002 say they have been unable to afford health care for their families in the past year, and in 20 of these countries, significantly fewer now say they were unable to afford food in the past year. These decreases were generally associated with economic growth, with some of the countries showing the biggest growth in GDP per capita also showing the greatest declines in food and health care deprivation.

Nonetheless, declines in reported deprivations notwithstanding, the gaps between rich and poor nations in reports of hunger and lack of health care remain enormous. In nearly half (23) of the nations surveyed, at least 40 percent of the public reports they did without health care for lack of money, and in 21 countries, a majority says they were unable to afford at least one of three basic necessities (health care, food, or clothing) in the past year.

Deprivation of health care and other basic needs is most common in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America; in nearly every country surveyed in these two regions, 40 percent or more say there were times in the past year when they were unable to afford health care, and half or more say they were unable to afford at least one of the three basic necessities asked about. In Africa, problems paying for basic needs were particularly acute in Uganda (82 percent) and Kenya (73 percent), and in Latin America, residents of Peru (74 percent) and Bolivia (71 percent) stand out as the most likely to have these problems.

Among the countries surveyed in Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, and the Middle East, the share of people who have been deprived of basic necessities due to cost is lower overall than in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, and there is much greater within-region variation. However, inability to pay for basic needs is still high among many countries in these regions. For example, majorities in two Asian countries (Indonesia and Bangladesh), three Central/Eastern European countries (Ukraine, Russia, and Bulgaria), and three Middle Eastern countries (Turkey, the Palestinian territories, and Egypt) say they were unable to afford food, clothing, or health care in the past year.

The shares reporting such problems were much lower in the wealthier countries of Western Europe and North America, however the U.S. stands out among the wealthier nations as having the largest share who report being unable to afford health care in the previous year (23 percent).

Fewer Lack Money for Health Care and Food*

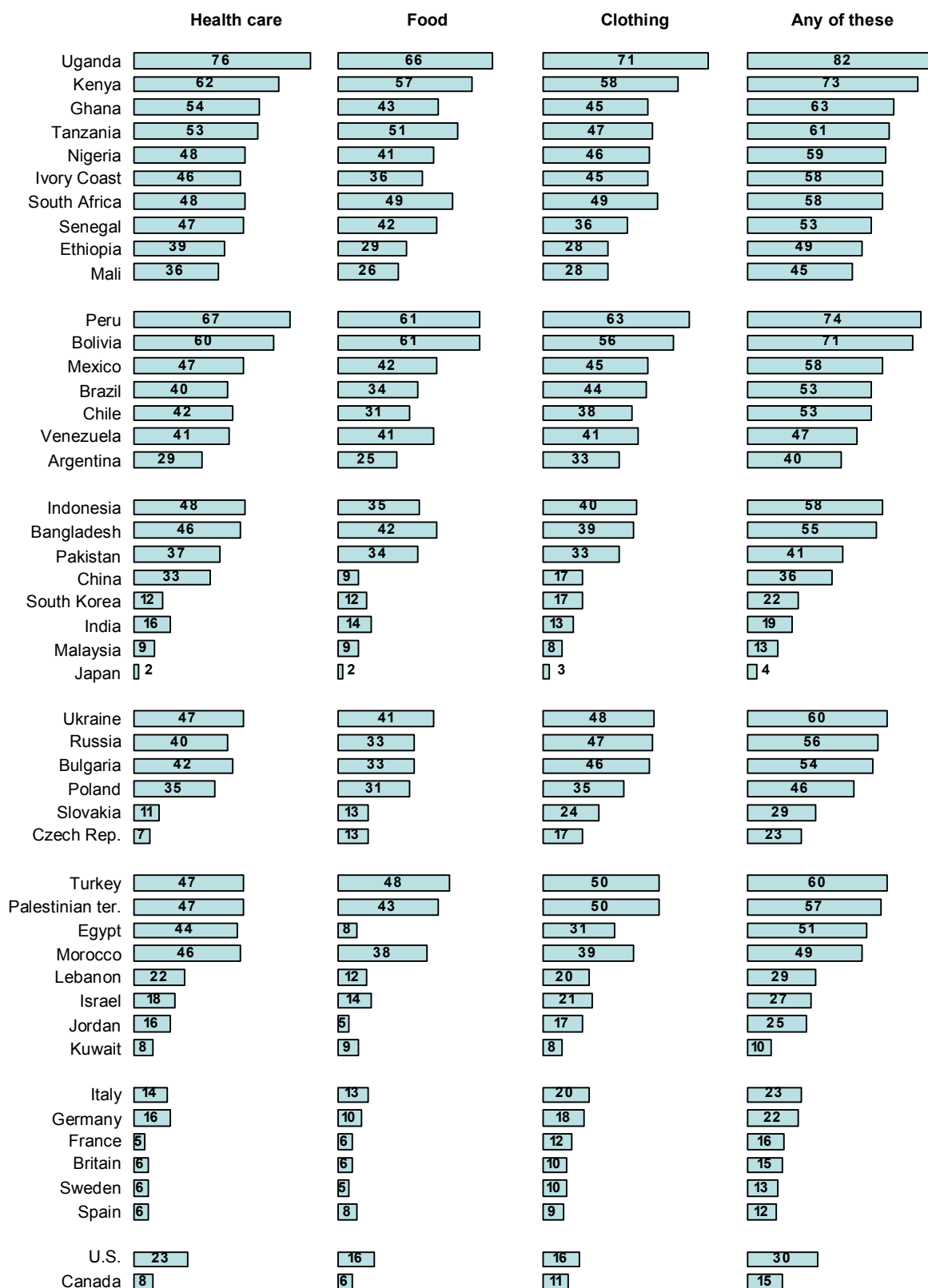
	% 2002	% 2007	Change
Health care			
Jordan	39	16	-23
Argentina	46	29	-17
Ghana	71	54	-17
Russia	54	40	-14
Venezuela	55	41	-14
Bulgaria	56	42	-14
China	45	33	-12
Nigeria	60	48	-12
India	27	16	-11
Brazil	51	40	-11
Pakistan	47	37	-10
Food			
Jordan	35	5	-30
Ghana	65	43	-22
Russia	50	33	-17
Nigeria	57	41	-16
Ukraine	55	41	-14
Argentina	38	25	-13
Bulgaria	46	33	-13
Pakistan	47	34	-13
Venezuela	53	41	-12
Brazil	45	34	-11

*Countries with biggest declines shown.

Note: Data previously reported by the Pew Global Attitudes Project.

Inability to afford basic needs

Percent saying there were times this year when they were unable to afford...

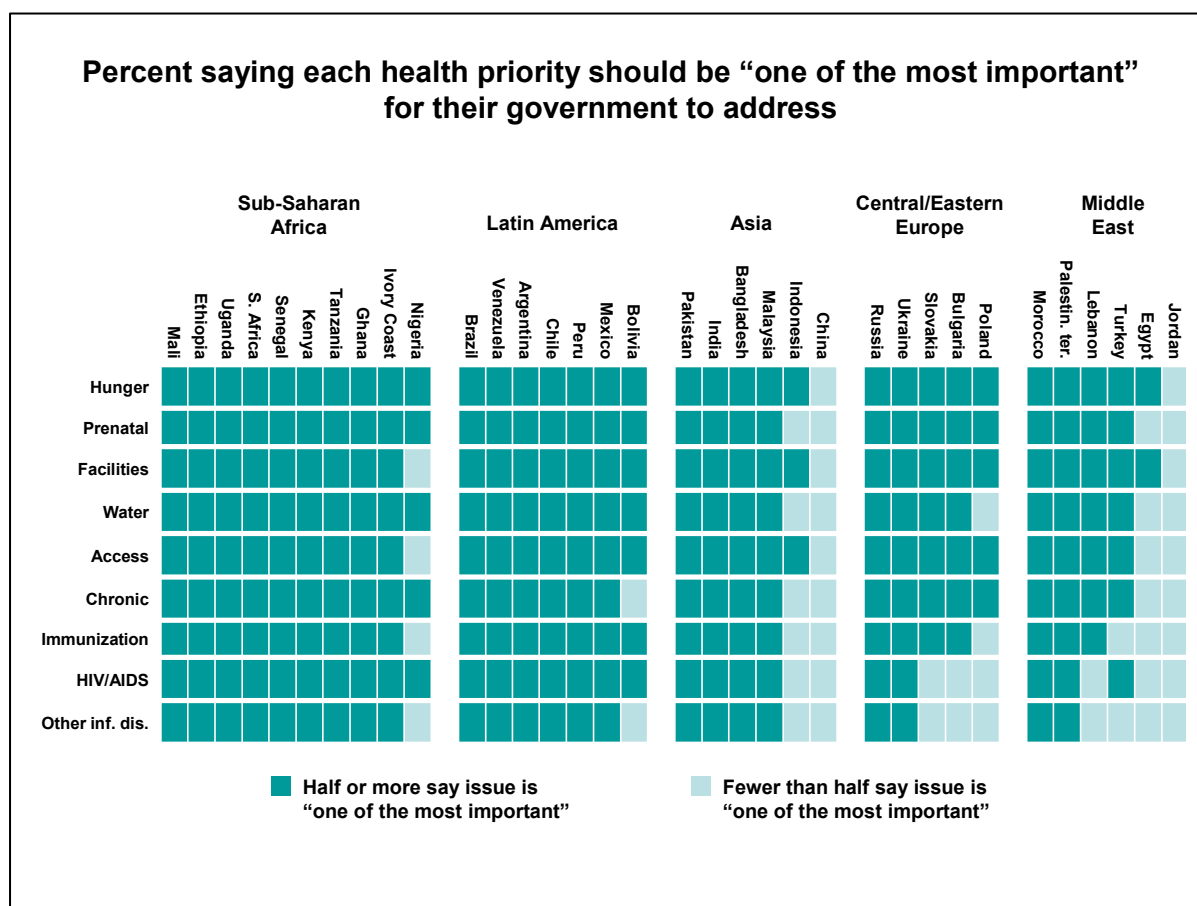


SECTION 3: PRIORITIES FOR HEALTH IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

Because low- and middle-income countries with many demands on their resources face a myriad of challenges when it comes to public health and health care, it is helpful to understand how the public in those countries perceives the importance of different health priorities for their governments to address.¹⁰

When given a list of health priorities, almost all low- and middle-income countries surveyed rate *all* of the health priorities quite high. In fact, in 23 out of 34 countries, majorities say *every one* of the nine health priorities asked about should be “one of the most important” for their government to address, and in five countries, two-thirds or more say every health priority should be one of the most important. In Ethiopia, for instance, nearly everyone (95 percent) says that preventing and treating HIV/AIDS should be one of the top health priorities for their government to address, but even the lowest-rated priority on the list (increasing the number of children who get immunized) is deemed a top priority by more than three-quarters (76 percent) of the public. This is likely reflective of the multitude of health needs facing people in these countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa which has been hardest hit by disease and generally has fewer resources to bring to bear to address health problems.

While all health priorities rank quite high, the relative importance placed on different health priorities varies by region and country, often reflecting the differing needs and severity of different problems facing each country.



¹⁰ We asked about a list of nine different public health priorities in 34 countries classified by the World Bank as low income, lower-middle income, or upper-middle income (see Table 1 for a full list of countries). These questions were not asked in higher income countries because the list of pressing public health issues in lower-income countries is different than those faced by countries with more resources. To assess regional rankings of different health priorities, we looked at the relative rankings of priorities in each country based on the share of the public saying each is “one of the most important” public health priorities for their government to address. We then averaged these rankings across regions.

Preventing and treating HIV/AIDS

Perhaps not surprisingly given the devastating impact the disease has had on the region, preventing and treating HIV/AIDS is the top health priority identified in sub-Saharan Africa, ranking number one in eight out of ten African countries surveyed (the exceptions being Mali and Senegal, which have relatively lower HIV prevalence rates compared with other countries in the region).

HIV/AIDS is also the top-rated health priority on average in low- and middle-income countries in Asia, though it ranks number one in just two of the Asian countries surveyed (India and Bangladesh). While HIV prevalence rates in this region are much lower than in sub-Saharan Africa, its high ranking as a health priority may reflect the international attention that has been given to the epidemic in the region, particularly in countries like India and China that have large populations at risk for HIV.

Concerns about HIV/AIDS rank lower among countries in Latin America, Central/Eastern Europe, and the Middle East (seventh out of nine issues in each region). However, a few exceptions are noteworthy. For example, HIV/AIDS is the fourth-ranked health priority in Russia and the top-ranked priority in Ukraine, both of which are considered to have emerging HIV epidemics. It also ranks relatively high in Venezuela (tied for first) and Morocco (second).

Fighting hunger and malnutrition

Fighting hunger and malnutrition is a major concern among low- and middle-income countries, topping the list of health priorities in Latin America and the Middle East, and ranking second behind HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa.

Latin America is the most consistent region in terms of the top health priority; in every Latin American country surveyed, fighting hunger and malnutrition ranks number one. This perhaps reflects people's own experiences, since large shares in many of these countries say there were times in the past year when they were unable to afford food, particularly in Peru (61 percent), Bolivia (61 percent), Mexico (42 percent) and Venezuela (41 percent).

In low- and middle-income countries in the Middle East, hunger is the top priority on average, ranking number one in Morocco, Jordan, the Palestinian territories, and Turkey. Three of these countries also had some of the largest shares saying they were unable to afford food in the past year (Turkey, 48 percent; Palestinian territories, 43 percent; and Morocco, 38 percent).

Fighting hunger and malnutrition also ranks near the top of health priorities in most African countries, particularly in Senegal (ranking first) and in South Africa, Kenya, Mali, and Ethiopia (ranking second). It should come as no surprise that hunger ranks so high in Ethiopia, where 47 percent of children are estimated to be under-nourished.¹¹

In Asia, hunger is the fifth priority overall, but is a bigger concern in some countries with higher rates of child malnutrition. For instance, hunger ranks first in Indonesia (where 28 percent of children are estimated to be malnourished) and second in Pakistan (38 percent of children malnourished). In Bangladesh, where nearly half (48 percent) of children are estimated to suffer from malnutrition, hunger ranks somewhat lower (fifth on the list of issues, behind HIV and prenatal care, and just barely behind improving facilities and making sure all children get immunized).

Among countries in Central and Eastern Europe, which have relatively more resources compared with the other regions, hunger is more of a mid-level concern, tied for fourth in the region overall, but ranking higher in Poland and Bulgaria (second in both countries).

¹¹ Source for child malnutrition statistics: World Bank. Accessed from Global Health Facts website October 24, 2007 (www.globalhealthfacts.org/). See Appendix D for more details.

Ranking of issues considered “one of the most important” public health priorities for the government to address in low and middle income countries (average rank by region)

Rank within region	Sub-Saharan Africa	Asia	Central/Eastern Europe	Latin America	Middle East
1	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS	Access to care	Hunger/ Malnutrition	Hunger/ Malnutrition
2	Hunger/ Malnutrition	Build/improve facilities	Chronic disease	Build/improve facilities	Build/improve facilities
3	Prenatal care	Prenatal care*	Prenatal care	Access to care	Access to care
4	Build/improve facilities	Clean water	Clean water	Clean water	Chronic disease*
5	Clean water	Hunger/ Malnutrition	Hunger/ Malnutrition*	Prenatal care	Clean water
6	Access to care	Chronic disease*	Build/improve facilities	Immunizations	Prenatal care
7	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease	Immunizations	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV/AIDS
8	Chronic disease	Access to care	Immunizations	Chronic disease	Immunizations
9	Immunizations*	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease*	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease

* Indicates tie with item directly above

Ranking of issues considered “one of the most important” public health priorities for the government to address in countries in sub-Saharan Africa

Rank	South Africa	Ivory Coast	Uganda	Tanzania	Kenya	Nigeria	Ghana	Mali	Senegal	Ethiopia
1	HIV/AIDS 81%	HIV/AIDS 79%	HIV/AIDS 85%	HIV/AIDS 81%	HIV/AIDS 80%	HIV/AIDS 69%	HIV/AIDS 79%	Prenatal 85%	Hunger 80%	HIV/AIDS 95%
2	Hunger 71%	Prenatal 65%	Facilities 77%	TB/Mal./ Other inf. 68%	Hunger 69%	Clean water 55%	Clean water 65%	Hunger 83%	Prenatal 76%	Hunger 94%
3	Access to care* 71%	Hunger 64%	Access to care 74%	Prenatal 67%	Access to care* 69%	Hunger 54%	Hunger 62%	Clean water 78%	Access to care 73%	Prenatal 87%
4	Facilities 70%	Facilities 63%	Prenatal 73%	Facilities 64%	TB/Mal./ Other inf. 67%	Chronic disease 51%	Prenatal* 62%	Facilities 77%	Facilities* 73%	Clean water* 87%
5	Clean water 69%	Clean water 61%	Hunger 72%	Hunger 63%	Facilities 66%	Prenatal 50%	Facilities* 62%	Immunize 76%	HIV/AIDS 69%	TB/Mal./ Other inf. 83%
6	Prenatal 66%	TB/Mal./ Other inf. 58%	TB/Mal./ Other inf. 71%	Access to care* 63%	Prenatal 65%	Facilities 49%	Chronic disease 61%	HIV/AIDS 75%	Clean water 64%	Chronic disease* 83%
7	TB/Mal./ Other inf. 64%	Immunize* 58%	Clean water 69%	Clean water 62%	Clean water* 65%	TB/Mal./ Other inf.* 49%	TB/Mal./ Other inf.* 61%	TB/Mal./ Other inf.* 75%	Chronic disease 63%	Facilities 82%
8	Chronic disease 61%	Access to care 56%	Immunize* 69%	Immunize* 62%	Immunize 62%	Access to care* 49%	Access to care* 61%	Access to care 74%	Immunize 60%	Access to care* 82%
9	Immunize 58%	Chronic disease 50%	Chronic disease 64%	Chronic disease 56%	Chronic disease* 62%	Immunize* 49%	Immunize 53%	Chronic disease 71%	TB/Mal./ Other inf. 58%	Immunize 76%

* Indicates tie with item directly above

Access to care

Improving access to health care (“making sure people can get health care services when they need them”) is a relatively high priority overall, and one which ranks higher as a concern in upper-middle income countries than in those classified as low and lower-middle income. For instance, access to care is the top health priority for the countries surveyed in Central and Eastern Europe, most of which are classified as upper-middle income. By contrast, in the lower income countries of sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, access ranks lower on the list (sixth and eighth, respectively). In Latin America and the Middle East, which are more mixed in terms of income, access is also a relatively high priority, ranking third in both regions.

This pattern likely reflects the fact that those in countries with fewer resources are more concerned about immediate and threatening issues like infectious disease and clean water, while those in countries with more transitional economies place more importance on timely and available care.

Building and improving hospitals and other health care facilities

Building and improving hospitals and other facilities is also seen as a relatively important health priority, ranking second in Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East, and fourth in sub-Saharan Africa. Facilities rank lower (sixth out of nine issues) in Central and Eastern Europe, again perhaps reflecting differences in available resources in this region compared with the others.

Facilities are a particularly big concern in Malaysia and Egypt (ranking first), and in Uganda, Argentina, Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, and the Palestinian territories (ranking second).

Clean water

Another infrastructure issue, making sure everyone has access to clean drinking water, ranks right around the middle of the list of public health issues on average, ranking fourth in low- and middle-income countries in Asia, Central/Eastern Europe, and Latin America, and fifth in sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East.

In sub-Saharan Africa, some of the countries that have the biggest problems with access to drinking water also rank the issue higher as a public health priority. For instance, clean water ranks third in Ethiopia and Mali (where 78 percent and 50 percent of the population, respectively, are estimated to be without access to an improved water source), and it ranks second in Nigeria (where 52 percent are estimated to be without clean water).¹²

In Asia, perhaps surprisingly, some of the countries surveyed that have the largest shares of the population without access to clean water actually rank it lower on the list. In Bangladesh, where 26 percent of the population is estimated to be without clean water (the highest in the region), it is at the very bottom (ninth out of nine issues), and in Indonesia (23 percent without water), it is seventh out of nine. In China (also 23 percent without water), ensuring access to clean water ranks second.

¹² Source for access to clean water statistics: United Nations Development Program. Accessed from Global Health Facts website October 24, 2007 (www.globalhealthfacts.org/). See Appendix D for more details.

Ranking of issues considered “one of the most important” public health priorities for the government to address in countries in Latin America

Rank	Venezuela	Argentina	Peru	Brazil	Chile	Mexico	Bolivia
1	Hunger 78%	Hunger 83%	Hunger 83%	Hunger 86%	Hunger 74%	Hunger 60%	Hunger 59%
2	HIV/AIDS* 78%	Facilities 72%	Clean water 77%	Access to care 83%	Access to care 73%	Access to care 58%	Prenatal care 56%
3	Facilities 77%	Clean water 71%	Facilities 70%	Facilities 81%	Facilities 71%	Clean water 57%	Clean water 55%
4	Prenatal care 73%	Access to care 70%	HIV/AIDS 67%	Chronic disease* 81%	Chronic disease 70%	Prenatal care 56%	Immunizations 54%
5	Chronic disease* 73%	Immunizations* 70%	Access to care 66%	Immunizations 78%	Immunizations* 70%	Immunizations 54%	HIV/AIDS 53%
6	Access to care 72%	Prenatal care 68%	Prenatal care 63%	Prenatal care 77%	Clean water* 70%	Facilities* 54%	Facilities 52%
7	Immunizations 71%	HIV/AIDS 67%	Immunizations 62%	HIV/AIDS 75%	Prenatal care 68%	HIV/AIDS 52%	Access to care* 52%
8	Clean water 67%	Chronic disease 61%	TB/Mal./Other inf. disease 59%	Clean water 74%	HIV/AIDS 62%	Chronic disease 51%	Chronic disease 47%
9	TB/Mal./Other inf. disease 63%	TB/Mal./Other inf. disease 56%	Chronic disease 56%	TB/Mal./Other inf. disease 69%	TB/Mal./Other inf. disease 55%	TB/Mal./Other inf. disease 50%	TB/Mal./Other inf. Disease* 47%

* Indicates tie with item directly above

Ranking of issues considered “one of the most important” public health priorities for the government to address in countries in Asia

Rank	China	India	Malaysia	Indonesia	Pakistan	Bangladesh
1	Immunizations 43%	HIV/AIDS 79%	Facilities 67%	Hunger 70%	Chronic disease 75%	HIV/AIDS 75%
2	Clean water 40%	Chronic disease 75%	HIV/AIDS 66%	Access to care 57%	Hunger 74%	Prenatal care 74%
3	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease 37%	Prenatal care 72%	Clean water 64%	Facilities 54%	HIV/AIDS 73%	Facilities 65%
4	HIV/AIDS 36%	Clean water 70%	Chronic disease* 64%	Prenatal care 48%	Clean water* 73%	Immunizations 64%
5	Access to care 34%	Facilities 65%	Access to care 63%	HIV/AIDS 47%	Prenatal care 72%	Hunger 63%
6	Prenatal care 33%	Hunger 64%	Prenatal care 62%	Immunizations 46%	Immunizations 71%	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease 62%
7	Facilities 31%	Immunizations 63%	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease 60%	Clean water 44%	Facilities 70%	Access to care* 62%
8	Chronic disease 27%	Access to care 62%	Immunizations 57%	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease 38%	Access to care 69%	Chronic disease 58%
9	Hunger* 27%	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease 60%	Hunger 55%	Chronic disease 37%	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease 67%	Clean water 55%

* Indicates tie with item directly above

Prenatal care

Making sure women have access to good prenatal health care when they are pregnant is an important priority in many low- and middle-income countries, tied for second among health priorities in Asia, ranking third in sub-Saharan Africa and Central/Eastern Europe, and somewhat lower in Latin America (fifth) and the Middle East (sixth). In Africa, prenatal care is the number one priority in Mali, which has the highest rate of low birthweight babies (23 percent) and one of the lowest rates of births attended by skilled personnel (41 percent) among countries surveyed in the region. Prenatal care also ranks third in several other African countries where fewer than half of births are attended by skilled personnel (Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Ghana).¹³

In Asia, prenatal care also ranks higher in those countries that have some of the most serious indicators of problems in this area. For instance, it is the second highest-rated priority in Bangladesh, where 36 percent of babies are born underweight, and just 13 percent of births are attended by skilled personnel. And it is the third highest priority in India, which also has a high rate of low birthweight births (30 percent) and a low share of attended births (48 percent).

While indicators of access to prenatal care are generally higher in Central and Eastern Europe, people in the region also see access to prenatal care as an important priority, particularly in Russia and Slovakia (ranking third). Prenatal care generally ranks lower in Latin America and the Middle East, but notably, it is the second-ranked priority in Bolivia (which has the lowest share of births attended by skilled personnel among countries surveyed in the region at 61 percent).

Immunizations

With a few exceptions, increasing the number of children who get immunized ranks in the bottom half of health priorities in most low- and middle-income countries. On average, immunization ranks sixth in Latin America, seventh in Asia, eighth in Central/Eastern Europe and the Middle East, and tied for eighth in sub-Saharan Africa. Notably, immunization is the top-ranked priority in China. It also ranks fourth (or tied for fourth) in Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Bangladesh, Slovakia, and Lebanon.

Chronic disease

Preventing and treating heart disease and other chronic diseases is the second-ranked priority on average in Central and Eastern Europe, but ranks lower in other regions. This perhaps reflects the fact that rates of death from cardiovascular and other chronic diseases are much higher in the upper-middle income countries of Eastern Europe, while lower-income countries such as those in sub-Saharan Africa struggle with bigger immediate threats to life and well-being like infectious diseases, lack of food, and access to clean water.

Outside of Central and Eastern Europe, chronic disease ranks relatively high in several countries in the Middle East (tied for second in Morocco and Jordan, and ranking third in the Palestinian territories). In Asia, chronic disease is the number one priority in Pakistan, and ranks second in India, which has the largest number of people living with diabetes in the world. It ranks at or near the bottom of the list in most countries in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, though it is somewhat higher in a few countries, ranking third in Brazil, and fourth in Chile, Venezuela, and Nigeria.

Tuberculosis, malaria, and other infectious diseases

Preventing and treating infectious diseases other than HIV, like tuberculosis and malaria is seen, relatively, as one of the lowest priorities across most low- and middle-income countries, ranking last on the list of issues in every region, except in sub-Saharan Africa, where it ranks seventh. In some countries that have bigger problems with TB and malaria, however, preventing and treating these diseases does tend to rank higher. For example, it ranks fourth in Kenya, which has the highest incidence of TB among countries surveyed, and second in Tanzania, which has the second highest malaria case rate among these countries.¹⁴

¹³ Source for low birthweight statistics: World Bank. Source for births attended by skilled personnel: WHO. Accessed from Global Health Facts website October 24, 2007 (www.globalhealthfacts.org/). See Appendix D for more details.

¹⁴ Source for TB and malaria statistics: WHO. Accessed from Global Health Facts website October 24, 2007 (www.globalhealthfacts.org/). See Appendix D for more details.

Ranking of issues considered “one of the most important” public health priorities for the government to address in countries in Central/Eastern Europe

Rank	Russia	Ukraine	Poland	Bulgaria	Slovakia
1	Access to care 81%	HIV/AIDS 79%	Access to care 66%	Access to care 73%	Clean water 85%
2	Chronic disease 77%	Access to care 78%	Hunger 65%	Hunger 70%	Access to care 83%
3	Prenatal care 76%	Clean water 77%	Chronic disease 58%	Chronic disease* 70%	Prenatal care 79%
4	HIV/AIDS 74%	Chronic disease 76%	Prenatal care 56%	Prenatal care 68%	Immunizations 74%
5	Facilities* 74%	Prenatal care 75%	Facilities 54%	Facilities 60%	Hunger 73%
6	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease 73%	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease* 75%	Immunizations 48%	Clean water 57%	Chronic disease 70%
7	Clean water 70%	Hunger 67%	Clean water 46%	Immunizations 56%	Facilities 64%
8	Hunger 68%	Facilities* 67%	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease 41%	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease 49%	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease 49%
9	Immunizations 61%	Immunizations 51%	HIV/AIDS 38%	HIV/AIDS 42%	HIV/AIDS 40%

* Indicates tie with item directly above

Ranking of issues considered “one of the most important” public health priorities for the government to address in countries in the Middle East

Rank	Lebanon	Morocco	Egypt	Jordan	Palestinian Territories	Turkey
1	Access to care 74%	Hunger 79%	Facilities 53%	Hunger 43%	Hunger 71%	Hunger 66%
2	Facilities 73%	HIV/AIDS 78%	Hunger 52%	Facilities 39%	Facilities 69%	Access to care 65%
3	Hunger 70%	Chronic disease* 78%	Clean water 49%	Chronic disease* 39%	Chronic disease 67%	Facilities* 65%
4	Immunizations 68%	Prenatal care 72%	Access to care 44%	Clean water 38%	Prenatal care 66%	Chronic disease 64%
5	Clean water 66%	Access to care* 72%	HIV/AIDS 43%	HIV/AIDS 37%	Clean water 65%	Prenatal care 61%
6	Chronic disease 63%	Clean water 70%	Chronic disease* 43%	Access to care 36%	Access to care* 65%	Clean water 57%
7	Prenatal care 59%	Immunizations 68%	Prenatal care 39%	Immunizations 32%	Immunizations 64%	HIV/AIDS 52%
8	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease 49%	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease* 68%	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease 38%	Prenatal care 29%	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease 57%	Immunizations 49%
9	HIV/AIDS 42%	Facilities 67%	Immunizations 32%	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease 20%	HIV/AIDS 56%	TB/Malaria/Other infectious disease 47%

* Indicates tie with item directly above

SECTION 4: ARE WEALTHIER NATIONS DOING ENOUGH?

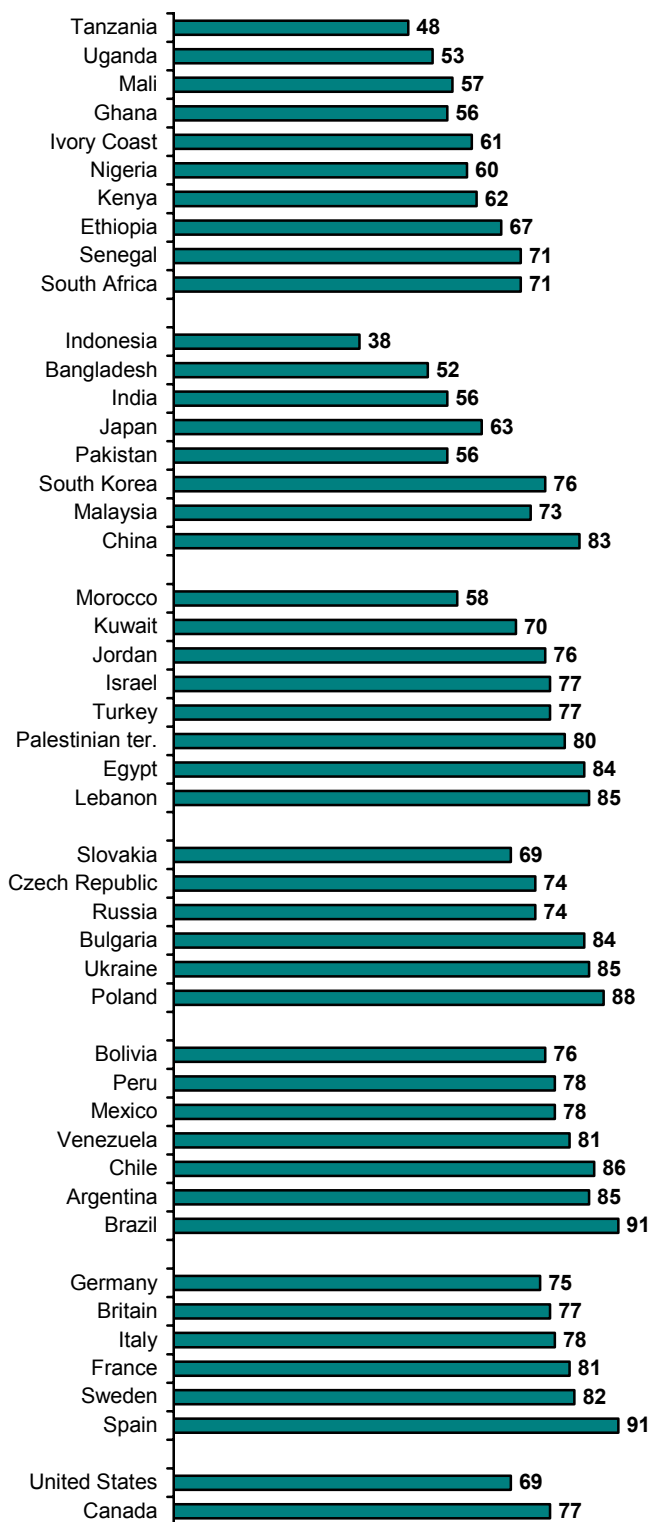
In order to examine the attitudes of different countries' publics toward donor nations, we asked people across the world whether the wealthier nations are doing enough to help poorer nations with problems such as economic development, reducing poverty, and improving health. Given the large range of public health priorities and other needs in lower income countries, it may not be surprising that large majorities in nearly every country surveyed say that the wealthier nations are *not* doing enough.

However, while residents of many countries across the world would like to see the wealthier nations do more, people in those countries that are the biggest recipients of international aid tend to give more credit to wealthy nations than those in other countries, including residents of wealthier donor nations themselves.

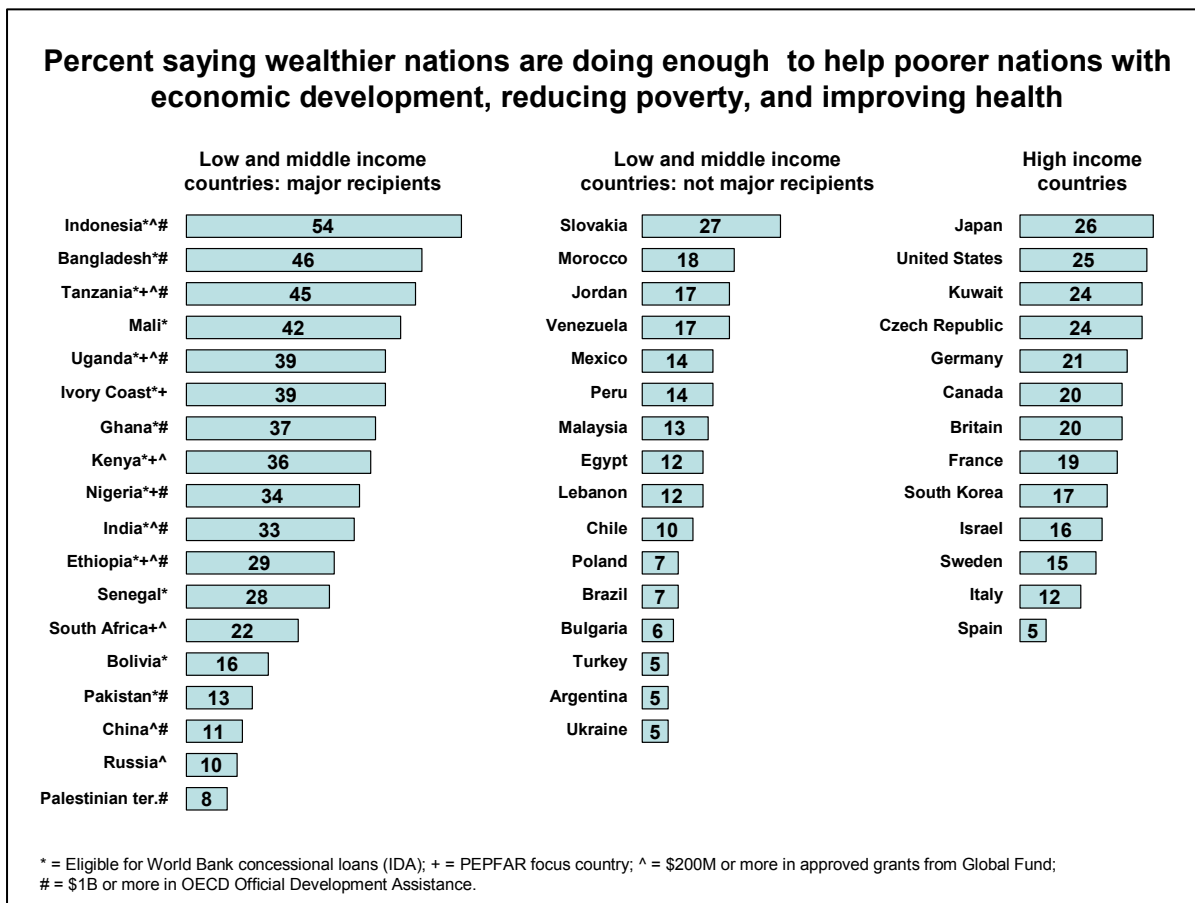
We classified 18 of the countries surveyed as major recipients of aid if they met one of four conditions: 1) are eligible to receive concessional loans from the World Bank (IDA); 2) are a focus country under the United States Government's PEPFAR program; 3) have \$200 million or more in approved grants to date from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; or 4) received \$1 billion or more in OECD Official Development Assistance in 2005.

In 10 out of these 18 countries, a third or more residents say that the wealthy nations of the world *are* doing enough to help poorer nations. Comparatively, in the 16 other low- and middle-income countries (which were not classified as major aid recipients) and 13 high income countries surveyed, the share is not higher than about a quarter in any country.

Percent saying the wealthier nations of the world are NOT doing enough to help the poorer nations of the world with problems such as economic development, reducing poverty, and improving health



This could be a sign that donor assistance is more likely to be felt in the places where it is channeled. This is perhaps most evidenced by public perceptions in Indonesia, which ranked highest on this question with a majority saying donors are doing enough; Indonesians' recent experience with the tsunami, and significant international response, appears to have reverberated among the public. It also appears to be a connection made in many countries of sub-Saharan Africa, which have been the focus of increased donor efforts to combat HIV and other issues. International donor assistance for HIV/AIDS is estimated to have risen more than three-fold between 2002 and 2006, with commitments rising from \$1.6 billion to \$5.6 billion.¹⁵



¹⁵ Kates J, Izazola JA, Lief E. *Financing the response to AIDS in low- and middle- income countries: International assistance from the G8, European Commission and other donor Governments, 2006*. Kaiser Family Foundation and UNAIDS, June 2007.

SECTION 5: ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS ABOUT HIV

We examined opinions about HIV in all countries surveyed, but note that these attitudes are particularly important in those countries where the epidemic has hit hardest, or which are considered to be facing emerging epidemics. We defined two groups of countries for this purpose: high prevalence countries (those with an estimated HIV prevalence of five percent or more¹⁶), and “next wave” countries, such as Ethiopia, Nigeria, China, and India (considered to be at earlier, but emerging, stages of their epidemics who have large populations potentially at risk for HIV infection¹⁷).

In this section, we start with findings from the high prevalence and “next wave” countries, and then move on to broader regional comparisons of attitudes towards HIV.

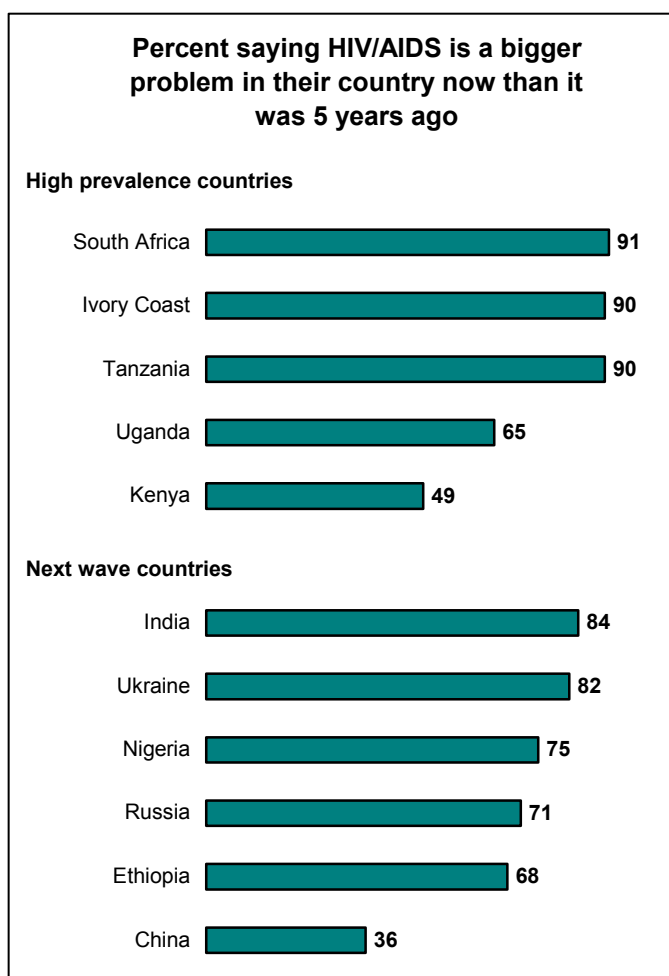
High prevalence and “next wave” countries

In nearly every one of the high prevalence and next wave countries surveyed, large majorities say that HIV/AIDS is a bigger problem in their country now than it was five years ago. The exceptions are Kenya – where about half (49 percent) say the problem is bigger than it was five years ago, and a similar share (47 percent) say the problem is now smaller – and China, where just over a third (36 percent) think HIV is a bigger problem and 44 percent say it is a smaller problem.

Despite the high shares saying that HIV/AIDS is a growing problem, most people in high prevalence and next wave countries are optimistic about the progress being made on HIV prevention and treatment.

In most high prevalence countries, large shares (between seven in ten and nine in ten) say that their country is making progress on HIV prevention and treatment. A notable exception is South Africa, where about four in ten see progress being made on HIV prevention and about half see progress on treatment.

Similarly, among next wave countries, two-thirds to eight in ten of those in Ethiopia, Nigeria, China, and India say their country is making progress on HIV prevention and treatment. Exceptions are seen in Russia and the Ukraine, where the public is relatively more pessimistic, with four in ten Russians and more than half of Ukrainians saying their country is losing ground when it comes to prevention and treatment of HIV.

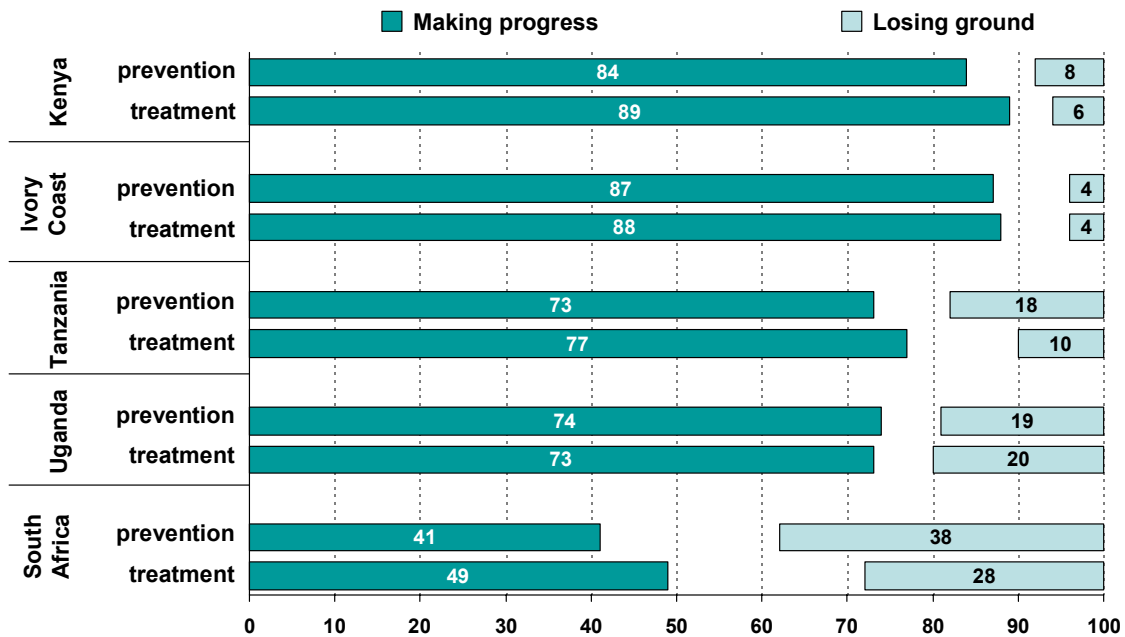


¹⁶ Note that UNAIDS and WHO define countries with a national HIV prevalence of greater than one percent as “generalized epidemics,” indicating that the presence of HIV among the general population is sufficient for sexual networking to drive the epidemic. In generalized epidemics with greater than 5% prevalence, no sexually active person is considered to be “low risk”. See: UNAIDS, *Practical Guidelines for Intensifying HIV Prevention: Towards Universal Access*, 2007.

¹⁷ See, for example: National Intelligence Council, “The Next Wave of HIV/AIDS: Nigeria, Ethiopia, Russia, India, and China” (<http://www.fas.org/irp/nic/hiv-aids.html>); Nicholas Eberstadt, “The Future of AIDS” (http://www.aei.org/publications/pubID.14436.filter.all/pub_detail.asp); Center for Strategic and International Studies, “The Second Wave of the HIV/AIDS Pandemic: China, India, Russia, Ethiopia, Nigeria” (http://www.csis.org/media/csis/pubs/021003_secondwave.pdf).

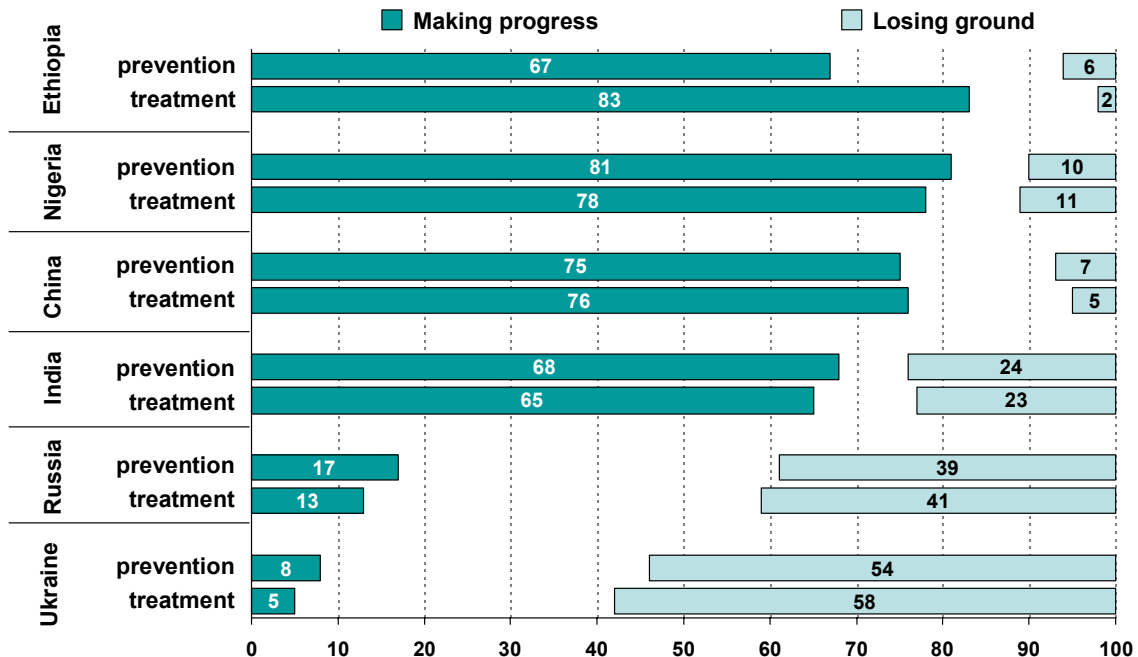
Perceptions of country's progress on HIV prevention and treatment: High prevalence countries

Percent who say their country is...



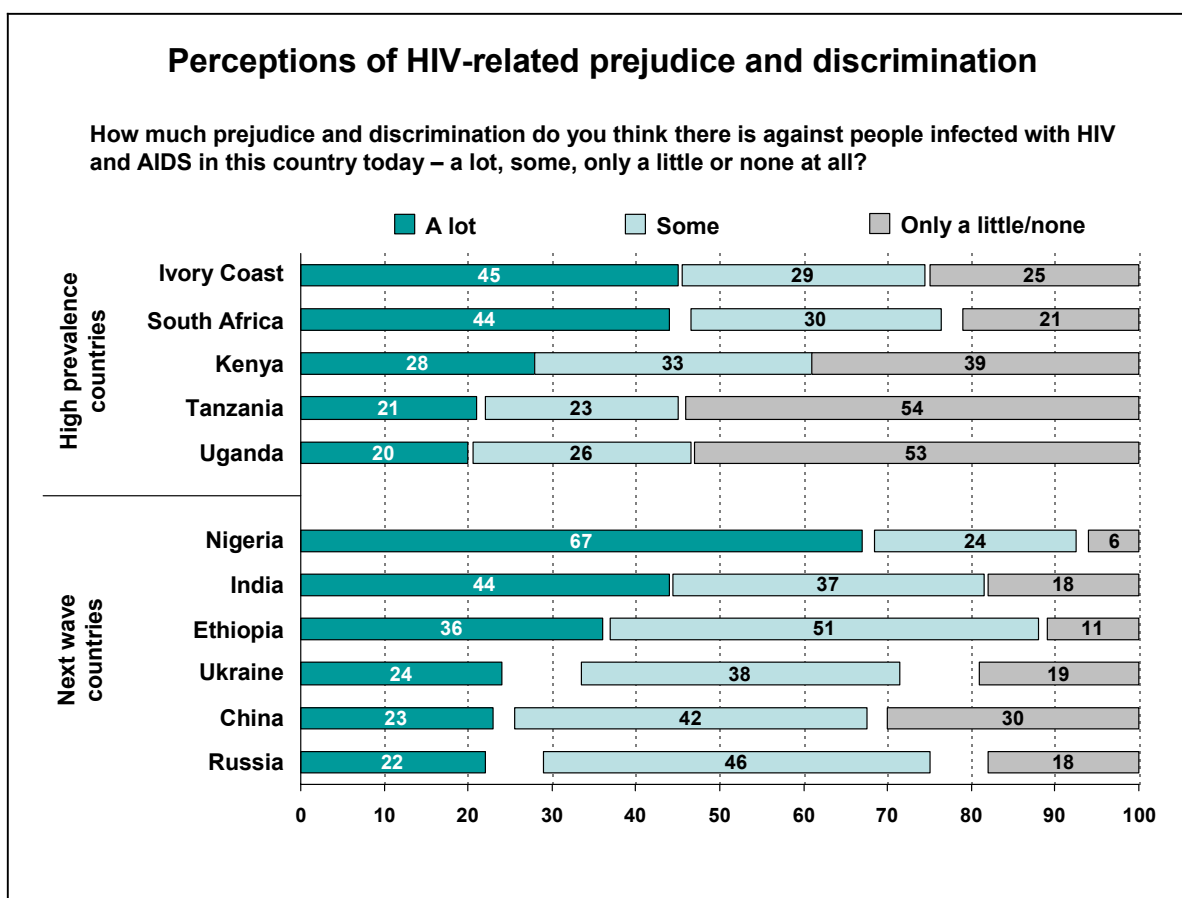
Perceptions of country's progress on HIV prevention and treatment: Next wave countries

Percent who say their country is...



Prejudice and discrimination against people with HIV continues to be a problem throughout the world. We assessed the extent to which people feel this is a problem in their country and found a wide variation. In high prevalence countries, for example, more than four in ten in the Ivory Coast and South Africa say there is a lot of discrimination against people with HIV/AIDS in their countries. By contrast, more than half in Tanzania and Uganda say there is only a little or no discrimination against people with HIV/AIDS. Kenya lies in the middle, with about three in ten Kenyans saying there is a lot of discrimination, a third saying there is “some,” and four in ten saying there is just a little or none.

Among next wave countries, Nigeria stands out as having the highest perceived level of discrimination against people with HIV; fully two-thirds of Nigerians say there is a lot of prejudice against HIV-positive people in their country. Perceived discrimination is also relatively high in India and Ethiopia (44 percent and 36 percent, respectively, say “a lot”), while in THE Ukraine, China, and Russia, fewer than a quarter say there is a lot of discrimination against people with HIV.



Regional comparisons of attitudes towards HIV

As in high prevalence and “next wave” countries, a theme emerges across the world when it comes to perceptions of the problem of HIV and progress being made in each country. Majorities or pluralities in most countries surveyed say that HIV is a bigger problem now than it was 5 years ago (38 out of 47 countries), however majorities or pluralities also say their country is making progress in terms of HIV prevention (33 countries) and treatment (33 countries).

In addition to the exceptions noted among high-prevalence and next wave countries, a few other regional patterns and exceptions are of note:

Sub-Saharan Africa: Compared with other regions, residents of the countries surveyed in sub-Saharan Africa are among the most likely to see HIV as a problem that has grown over the past 5 years, but they are also among the most optimistic in terms of their countries’ progress on HIV prevention and treatment.

Latin America: In Latin America, Venezuela stands out in that a plurality – 44 percent – say that HIV is actually a smaller problem now than it was 5 years ago, while majorities in every other Latin American country surveyed say it is a bigger problem.

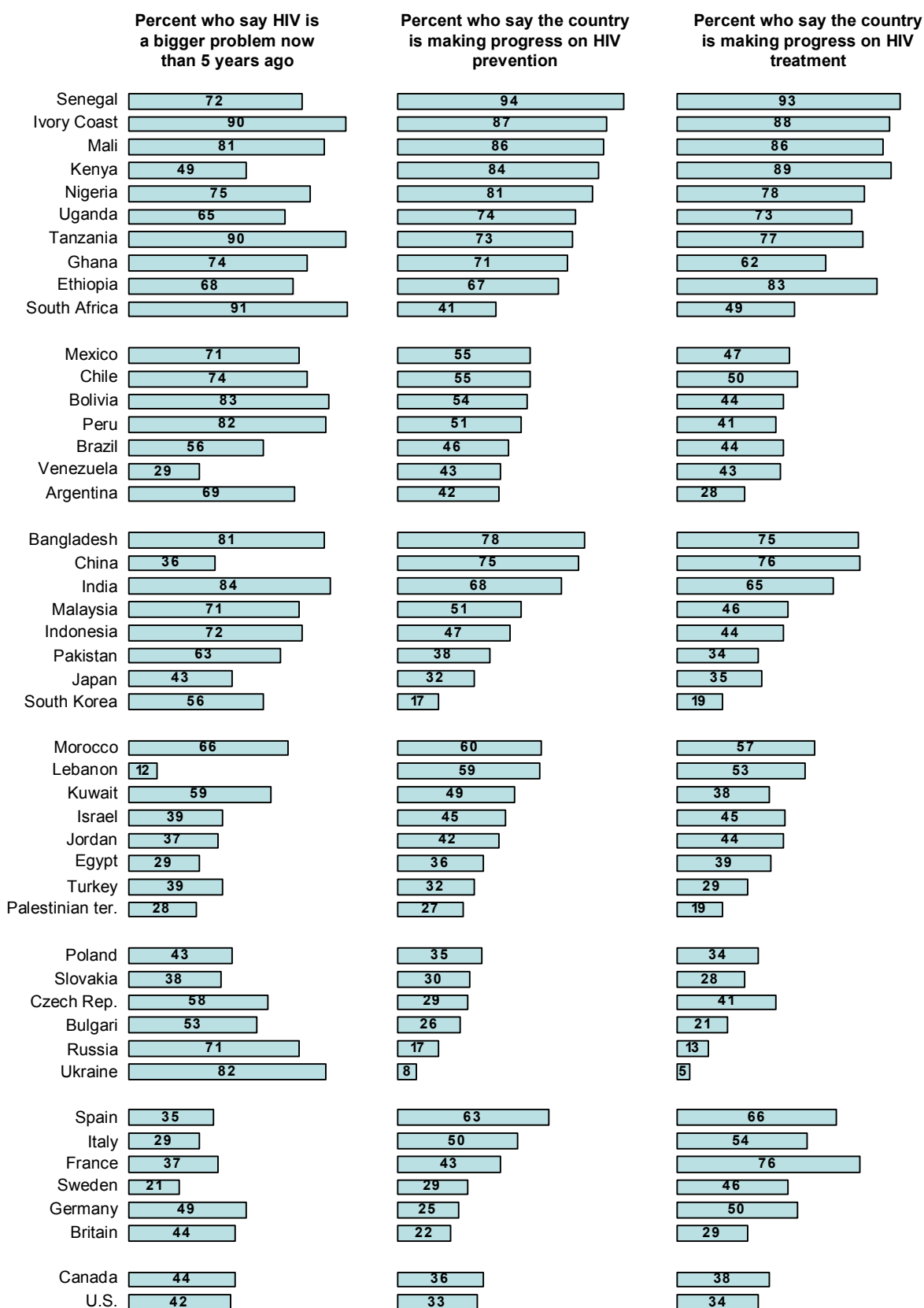
Asia: There is great variation in attitudes towards HIV in the Asian countries surveyed, with large majorities in China, India, and Bangladesh perceiving progress on HIV prevention and treatment, compared with much smaller shares in Malaysia, Indonesia, Japan, and Pakistan. South Koreans are the least likely in the region (and among the least likely in the world) to say their country is making progress on HIV prevention (17 percent) and treatment (19 percent).

Middle East: While pluralities in most countries surveyed in the Middle East see HIV as a growing problem, the shares in this region are much smaller than those in sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and Asia. People in Lebanon were the most likely of any country surveyed to say that HIV is actually a smaller problem now than it was 5 years ago (62 percent). Residents of Middle Eastern countries were among the most likely to say they don’t know or refuse to answer questions about HIV, particularly in the Palestinian territories, where a third or more did not give a response to questions about progress on HIV prevention and treatment.

Central/Eastern Europe: As previously mentioned, Russia and the Ukraine stand out as the most pessimistic among next wave countries in terms of their country’s progress on HIV prevention and treatment, and indeed, they stand out from the rest of Central/Eastern Europe and the world as well. While a majority in the Ukraine and a plurality in Russia say their country is losing ground on HIV prevention and treatment (the highest shares of any country surveyed), most people in other Central and Eastern European countries surveyed think they are making progress or staying about the same. It is noteworthy, however, that, compared with other regions, Central and Eastern Europeans were among the least likely to perceive progress in these areas.

Western Europe and North America: Residents of the wealthier countries of Western Europe and North America are among the least likely to see HIV as a growing problem in their country, and are somewhat more likely to say the problem is about the same as it has been over the past 5 years. In several countries in Western Europe, residents are far more likely to see progress in terms of HIV treatment compared with prevention. For example, in France, 76 percent say their country is making progress in providing drug treatments to people with HIV, while a much smaller 43 percent say they are making progress on HIV prevention. The same is also true in Germany (50 percent compared with 25 percent) and Sweden (46 percent compared with 29 percent).

Perceptions of the problem and progress on HIV/AIDS



Regional comparisons of perceptions of HIV-related discrimination

Across the world, majorities in nearly every country surveyed believe that there is at least some discrimination against people living with HIV and AIDS in their country, with some interesting variations by region, and by country within specific regions. In sub-Saharan Africa, for instance, majorities or pluralities in Nigeria, Ghana, Ivory Coast, South Africa, and Mali say there is a lot of prejudice and discrimination, while more than half of people in Senegal, Tanzania, and Uganda say there is only a little or none (the only 3 countries out of 47 surveyed where a majority express this view).

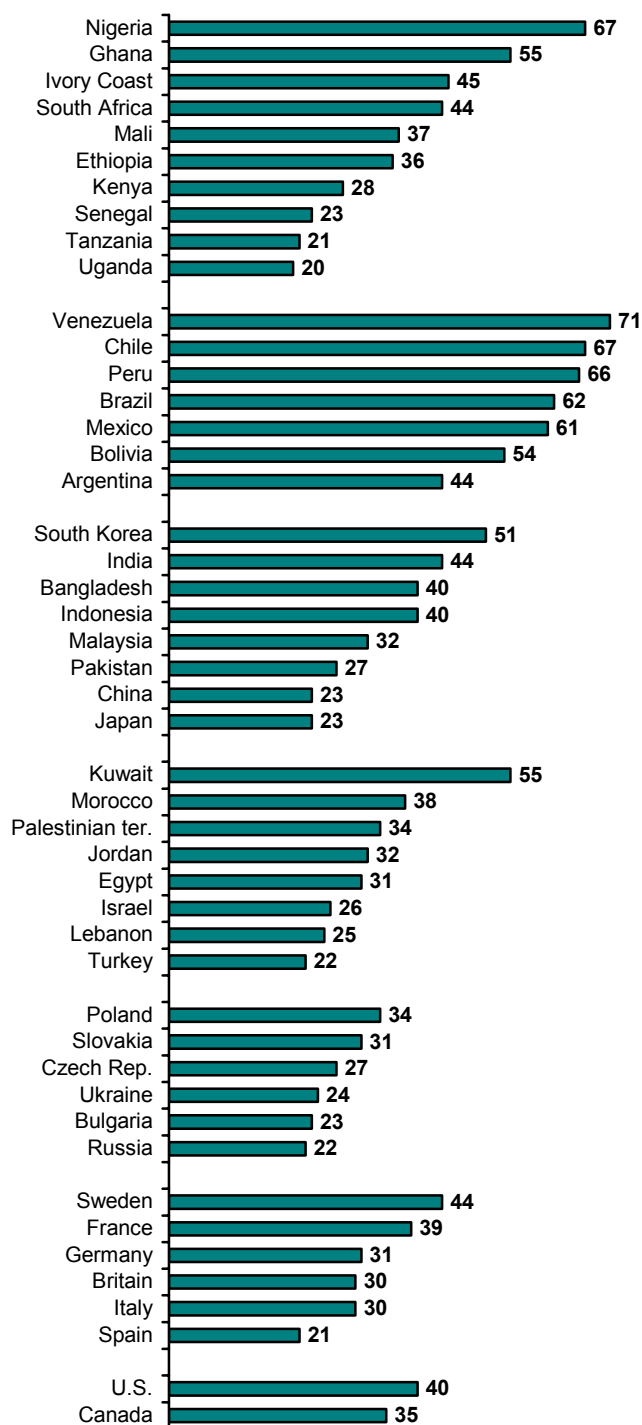
The countries surveyed in Latin America stand out as being the most likely to perceive large amounts of HIV-related discrimination; with the exception of Argentina, majorities in every Latin American country surveyed say there is a lot such discrimination.

In Asia, perceived discrimination is highest in South Korea (51 percent say there is “a lot”) and lowest in China and Japan (23 percent in each).

Residents of the Middle Eastern countries surveyed are among the least likely to perceive high levels of discrimination against people with HIV in their country, particularly in Jordan, Egypt, and Lebanon, where a third or more say there is only a little or no such discrimination. Notably, many residents of Middle Eastern countries (particularly Morocco, Turkey, and the Palestinian territories) also say they don’t know or refuse to answer the question.

The countries surveyed in Central/Eastern Europe are fairly consistent when it comes to perceived HIV-related discrimination, with between two in ten and a third in each country saying there is a lot and between a third and half saying there is some discrimination. Similarly, in the wealthier nations of Western Europe and North America, between three and four in ten say there is a lot, and between four in ten and half say there is some (the exception being Spain, where fewer – 21 percent – say there is a lot of discrimination).

Percent saying there is A LOT of prejudice and discrimination against people with HIV in their country



CONCLUSION

Looking around the world at views towards health, as seen through the eyes of those in different regions, countries, and situations, it is not surprising that there is great variation in how health figures into people's lives, and to what extent it is viewed as a problem for governments to address; indeed, global health is a local phenomenon. For example, those who live in sub-Saharan Africa, the region of the world hardest hit by HIV/AIDS and other diseases, are more likely to place health at the top of the national agenda. In other regions, health tends to rank behind problems such as crime, pollution, government corruption, and terrorism.

When looking at low- and middle-income countries specifically, different regional priorities emerge, reflecting unique challenges and problems. For instance, HIV/AIDS is almost uniformly the top priority in sub-Saharan Africa and is the top priority, on average, among countries surveyed in Asia, while in Latin America and the Middle East, regions which have been not been as severely affected by infectious disease, top concerns are hunger and the need for improved health care facilities. Countries in Central and Eastern Europe, which generally have more developed economies than other low- and middle-income countries surveyed, place a greater emphasis on access to care and chronic disease. It is notable that in most low- and middle-income countries, large shares of the public want their governments to address a variety of health issues, reflecting the myriad of health-related needs that people face, as underscored by data from the World Health Organization and others on the continued impact of disease, lack of access, and other health-related challenges throughout the world.

On the upside, however, there are signs of hope on the ground, with most people in areas hardest hit by HIV citing progress on HIV prevention and treatment, and fewer people now, compared to five years ago, reporting problems paying for health care and other basic necessities. Moreover, international aid appears to resonate where it matters most – among recipients – who tend to give more credit to the role of donors than others, more so than even those in donor government countries themselves. As more attention has been drawn to the role of global health diplomacy and leadership in the international arena, such a finding adds weight to the “soft power” argument that donor funding will indeed be felt by those in need. This is the first systematic survey to make the link between global health investments and popular opinion in recipient countries, and is an important area for further exploration and analysis. Finally, despite all the differences in views and experiences across countries, this survey underscores how powerfully health is experienced in people's lives, and how many see a role for their governments, and others, to do more. It also offers new and rich information about where differences can be made – and felt.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: COUNTRY-SPECIFIC RANKINGS OF PERCEIVED BIGGEST PROBLEMS

Ranking of issues considered “very big problems” in Sub-Saharan African countries

Rank	South Africa	Ivory Coast	Uganda	Tanzania	Kenya	Nigeria	Ghana	Mali	Senegal	Ethiopia
1	Crime 93%	HIV/other disease 81%	HIV/other disease 83%	HIV/other disease 88%	HIV/other disease 71%	Corrupt leaders 82%	HIV/other disease 71%	Schools 70%	HIV/other disease 69%	HIV/other disease 87%
2	HIV/other disease 88%	Crime 77%	Corrupt leaders 72%	Corrupt leaders 68%	Crime* 71%	Crime 81%	Crime 62%	Corrupt leaders 68%	Crime 60%	Drinking water 53%
3	Illegal drugs 86%	Pollution 67%	Crime 53%	Illegal drugs 66%	Corrupt leaders 63%	HIV/other disease 71%	Illegal drugs 56%	HIV/other disease 66%	Illegal drugs* 60%	Corrupt leaders 49%
4	Corrupt leaders 65%	Illegal drugs 64%	Drinking water 50%	Crime 62%	Conflict 50%	Drinking water 57%	Corrupt leaders 52%	Illegal drugs 63%	Schools 56%	Emigration 40%
5	Immigration 53%	Schools 60%	Schools 46%	Drinking water 51%	Drinking water 45%	Illegal drugs* 57%	Drinking water 46%	Crime 62%	Pollution 53%	Conflict 36%

* Indicates tie with item directly above

Ranking of issues considered “very big problems” in Latin American countries

Rank	Venezuela	Argentina	Peru	Brazil	Chile	Mexico	Bolivia
1	Crime 75%	Illegal drugs 80%	Pollution 81%	Crime 82%	Crime 85%	Illegal drugs 65%	Crime 64%
2	HIV/other disease 65%	Crime 79%	Crime 80%	Illegal drugs 79%	Illegal drugs 80%	Crime 64%	Corrupt leaders 62%
3	Illegal drugs 55%	Pollution 76%	HIV/other disease 79%	Pollution 72%	HIV/other disease 65%	Corrupt leaders 63%	Pollution 57%
4	Pollution 54%	Corrupt leaders 75%	Illegal drugs* 79%	Corrupt leaders 71%	Corrupt leaders 59%	HIV/other disease 56%	Illegal drugs 56%
5	Corrupt leaders 51%	HIV/other disease 69%	Corrupt leaders 73%	Schools 61%	Schools 56%	Pollution* 56%	Emigration 53%

* Indicates tie with item directly above

Ranking of issues considered “very big problems” in Asian countries

Rank	China	India	Malaysia	Indonesia	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Japan	South Korea
1	Corrupt leaders 44%	Pollution 79%	Crime 75%	Corrupt leaders 75%	Crime 85%	Crime 86%	Crime 69%	Pollution 56%
2	Pollution 43%	Crime 74%	HIV/other disease 44%	Crime 56%	Terrorism 76%	Terrorism 77%	Terrorism 59%	Corrupt leaders 51%
3	Illegal drugs 25%	Corrupt leaders 73%	Illegal drugs 39%	HIV/other disease 53%	Pollution 72%	Corrupt leaders 76%	Corrupt leaders 58%	Crime 33%
4	Crime 22%	HIV/other disease 72%	Pollution 37%	Terrorism 48%	Drinking water 70%	HIV/other disease 73%	Pollution 57%	Drinking water 28%
5	Drinking water 20%	Terrorism* 72%	Corrupt leaders 28%	Illegal drugs 45%	Illegal drugs 67%	Illegal drugs 70%	Schools 50%	Illegal drugs 22%
								Schools* 22%

* Indicates tie with item directly above

Ranking of issues considered “very big problems” in Central/Eastern European countries

Rank	Russia	Ukraine	Czech Republic	Poland	Bulgaria	Slovakia
1	Crime 64%	Pollution 67%	Corrupt political leaders 78%	Corrupt political leaders 61%	Illegal drugs 71%	Corrupt political leaders 66%
2	Illegal drugs* 64%	Corrupt political leaders 63%	Illegal drugs 61%	Crime 50%	Corrupt political leaders 64%	Pollution 52%
3	Pollution 61%	HIV/other disease 58%	Crime 58%	Illegal drugs 49%	Crime 60%	Illegal drugs 51%
4	HIV/other disease 55%	Drinking water 52%	Pollution 40%	Emigration 45%	Pollution* 60%	Crime 49%
5	Corrupt political leaders 53%	Crime 45%	HIV/other disease 30%	Pollution 44%	Emigration 39%	Emigration 38%
		Illegal drugs* 45%				

* Indicates tie with item directly above

Ranking of issues considered “very big problems” in Middle Eastern countries

Rank	Lebanon	Morocco	Egypt	Israel	Jordan	Kuwait	Palestinian Territories	Turkey
1	Terrorism 76%	Terrorism 81%	Terrorism 53%	Corrupt leaders 72%	Terrorism 42%	Illegal drugs 70%	Corrupt leaders 73%	Terrorism 72%
2	Corrupt leaders 75%	Crime 72%	HIV/other disease 50%	Terrorism 70%	Illegal drugs* 42%	Pollution 62%	Crime 68%	Illegal drugs 65%
3	Crime 70%	HIV/other disease 71%	Corrupt leaders 45%	Crime 55%	HIV/other disease 40%	Crime 56%	Illegal drugs 66%	Crime 64%
4	Conflict 68%	Pollution 69%	Drinking water 43%	Illegal drugs 50%	Drinking water 38%	Schools 48%	Pollution 56%	Pollution 55%
5	Illegal drugs 60%	Illegal drugs 68%	Pollution* 43%	Pollution 40%	Emigration 36% Pollution* 36%	HIV/other disease 42%	Terrorism 51%	HIV/other disease 51%

* Indicates tie with item directly above

Ranking of issues considered “very big problems” in Western European countries

Rank	Spain	Italy	France	Great Britain	Sweden	Germany
1	Terrorism 66%	Pollution 84%	Pollution 57%	Illegal drugs 60%	Illegal drugs 34%	Illegal drugs 49%
2	Pollution 65%	Crime 78%	HIV/other disease 54%	Crime 44%	Crime 25%	Pollution 46%
3	Illegal drugs 61%	Terrorism 73%	Terrorism* 54%	Immigration 40%	Pollution 18%	Schools 45%
4	Crime 54%	Illegal drugs 67%	Schools 52%	Pollution 31%	Schools 13%	Corrupt political leaders 39%
5	HIV/other disease 48%	Corrupt political leaders* 67%	Illegal drugs 43% Crime* 43%	Terrorism 30%	Conflict 12%	Crime 33%

* Indicates tie with item directly above

APPENDIX B: METHODS IN BRIEF

Country	Sample size	M.O.S.E. (percentage points)	Interview dates	Mode	Sample overview	Population represented*
Argentina	800	±3	April 13-23	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Bangladesh	1,000	±3	April 11-30	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Bolivia	834	±3	April 14–May 1	Face-to-face	Largely urban	62% adults
Brazil	1,000	±3	April 12-May 5	Face-to-face	Largely urban	44% adults
Britain	1,002	±4	April 21-May 6	Telephone	National	100% telephone HH
Bulgaria	500	±4	April 13-May 7	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Canada	1,004	±4	April 16-26	Telephone	National	100% telephone HH
Chile	800	±3	April 18-27	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
China	3,142	±2	April 20-30	Face-to-face	Largely urban	45% adults
Czech Repub.	900	±4	April 11-May 4	Telephone	National	100% telephone HH
Egypt	1,000	±3	April 9-May 7	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Ethiopia	710	±4	April 27-May 7	Face-to-face	National	100% excl. unstable areas
France	1,004	±4	April 13-18	Telephone	National	100% telephone HH
Germany	1,000	±4	April 16-30	Telephone	National	100% telephone HH
Ghana	707	±4	April 25-May 3	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
India	2,043	±2	April 20-May 17	Face-to-face	Largely urban	61% adults
Indonesia	1,008	±3	April 18-28	Face-to-face	National	88% adults
Israel	900	±3	April 20-May 11	Mixed	National	100% adults
Italy	501	±4	April 18-May 23	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Ivory Coast	700	±4	April 12-16	Face-to-face	Largely urban	52% adults
Japan	762	±4	April 6-May 23	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Jordan	1,000	±3	April 9-May 7	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Kenya	1,000	±3	April 20-30	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Kuwait	500	±4	April 15-May 10	Mixed	National	88% adults
Lebanon	1,000	±3	April 9-May 7	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Malaysia	700	±4	April 13-May 9	Face-to-face	National	100% excl. Sabah & Sarawak
Mali	700	±4	April 7-18	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Mexico	828	±3	April 13-27	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Morocco	1,000	±3	April 20-May 10	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Nigeria	1,128	±3	April 23-May 29	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Pakistan	2,008	±2	April 18-May 10	Face-to-face	Largely urban	84% adults
Palestinian ter.	808	±3	April 21-30	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Peru	800	±3	April 13-29	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Poland	504	±4	April 12-26	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Russia	1,002	±3	April 10-24	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Senegal	700	±4	April 14-19	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Slovakia	900	±4	April 11-May 6	Telephone	National	100% telephone HH
South Africa	1,000	±3	April 20-May 20	Face-to-face	Largely urban	35% adults
South Korea	718	±4	April 9-24	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Spain	500	±4	April 18-May 15	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Sweden	1,000	±4	April 18-May 9	Telephone	National	100% telephone HH
Tanzania	704	±4	April 21-May 14	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Turkey	971	±3	April 10-May 3	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Uganda	1,122	±3	April 15-24	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
Ukraine	500	±4	April 13-24	Face-to-face	National	100% adults
United States	2,026	±3	April 23-May 6	Telephone	National	100% telephone HH in continental U.S.
Venezuela	803	±3	April 22-May 21	Face-to-face	Largely urban	58% adults

* See Appendix C: Methods in Detail for more detail on the representativeness of each country's sample.

APPENDIX C: METHODS IN DETAIL

The Kaiser/Pew *Global Health Survey* is a joint partnership between the Kaiser Family Foundation and the Pew Global Attitudes Project, a project of the Pew Research Center. Researchers at the two organizations worked together to design the survey, analyze the results, and prepare this report.

Interviews for the survey were conducted as part of the Pew Global Attitudes Survey in April-May, 2007. Results are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. All surveys are based on national samples except in Bolivia, Brazil, China, India, Ivory Coast, Pakistan, South Africa, and Venezuela where the samples were disproportionately or exclusively urban.

The table below shows the margin of sampling error (M.O.S.E.) 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 sampling 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: Probability
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: April 13-23, 2007
 Sample size: 800
 M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Bangladesh**
 Sample design: Probability
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Bengali
 Fieldwork dates: April 11-30, 2007
 Sample size: 1,000
 M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Bolivia**
 Sample design: Probability
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: April 14 - May 1, 2007
 Sample size: 834
 M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points
 Representative: Disproportionately urban (the sample is 92% urban, Bolivia's population is 64% urban). All nine departments in Bolivia were included in sample design. Small communities were underrepresented. The sample represents roughly 62% of the adult population.

Country: **Brazil**
 Sample design: Probability
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Portuguese
 Fieldwork dates: April 12 - May 5, 2007
 Sample size: 1,000
 M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points
 Representative: Disproportionately urban (the sample is 93% urban, Brazil's population is 84% urban). Nonmetro areas were underrepresented. The sample represents roughly 44% of the adult population.

Country: **Britain**
 Sample design: Probability
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
 Languages: English
 Fieldwork dates: April 21 - May 6, 2007
 Sample size: 1,002 (Form A=502, Form B=500)
 M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points total sample, ± 4 percentage points each form
 Representative: Telephone households (excluding cell phones)

Country: **Bulgaria**
 Sample design: Probability
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Bulgarian
 Fieldwork dates: April 13 - May 7, 2007
 Sample size: 500
 M.O.S.E.: ± 4 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Canada**
 Sample design: Probability
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
 Languages: English and French
 Fieldwork dates: April 16-26, 2007
 Sample size: 1,004 (Form A=501, Form B=503)
 M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points total sample,
 ± 4 percentage points each form
 Representative: Telephone households (excluding cell phones)

Country: **Chile**
 Sample design: Probability
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: April 18-27, 2007
 Sample size: 800
 M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **China**¹⁸
 Sample design: Probability
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Chinese (dialects: Mandarin, Beijinese, Cantonese, Sichun, Hubei, Shanghaiese, Zhjiang, Shanxi, Hebei, Henan, Hunan, Dongbei)
 Fieldwork dates: April 20-30, 2007
 Sample size: 3,142
 M.O.S.E.: ± 2 percentage points
 Representative: Disproportionately urban (the sample is 74% urban, China's population is 40% urban). Probability sample in eight cities, towns and villages covering central, east, and west China. The cities sampled were Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou, Wuhan, Changsha, Harbin, Xi'an and Chengdu. The towns covered were Shaoxing Zhuji, Baoding Gaobeidian, Jinzhou Beining, Yueyang Linxiang, Zhengzhou Xinzhen, Yuncheng Hejin, Weinan Hancheng, Chongqing Hechuan. Two or three villages near each of these towns were sampled. The sample was drawn to be representative of roughly 45% of the adult population.

Country: **Czech Republic**
 Sample design: Probability
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
 Languages: Czech
 Fieldwork dates: April 11 - May 4, 2007
 Sample size: 900 (Form A=450, Form B=450)
 M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points total sample,
 ± 4 percentage points each form
 Representative: Telephone households (including cell phones)

Country: **Egypt**
 Sample design: Probability
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Arabic
 Fieldwork dates: April 9 - May 7, 2007
 Sample size: 1,000
 M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Ethiopia**
 Sample design: Probability
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 to 64
 Languages: Amharic, Oromic
 Fieldwork dates: April 27 - May 7, 2007
 Sample size: 710
 M.O.S.E.: ± 4 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population excluding areas of instability particularly along the Somali border

Country: **France**
 Sample design: Quota
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
 Languages: French
 Fieldwork dates: April 13-18, 2007
 Sample size: 1,004 (Form A=502, Form B=502)
 M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points total sample, 4 percentage points each form
 Representative: Telephone households (excluding cell phones)

Country: **Germany**
 Sample design: Probability
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
 Languages: German
 Fieldwork dates: April 16-30, 2007
 Sample size: 1,000 (Form A=500, Form B=500)
 M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points total sample,
 ± 4 percentage points each form
 Representative: Telephone households (excluding cell phones)

Country: **Ghana**
 Sample design: Probability
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Akan, Dagare, Dagbani, Ewe, Ga, Hausa, English
 Fieldwork dates: April 25 - May 3, 2007
 Sample size: 707
 M.O.S.E.: ± 4 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

¹⁸ Data were purchased from Horizon Market Research based on their self-sponsored survey "Chinese People View the World."

Country: **India**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Hindi, Telegu, Gujarati, Tamil, Bengali, English
Fieldwork dates: April 20 - May 17, 2007
Sample size: 2,043
M.O.S.E.: ± 2 percentage points
Representative: Disproportionately urban (the sample is 73% urban, India's population is 29% urban). Eight states were surveyed representing roughly 61% of the population – Uttar Pradesh and National Capital Territory of Delhi in the north, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in the south, West Bengal and Bihar in the east, and Gujarat and Maharashtra in the west. Towns and villages were under-represented.

Country: **Indonesia**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Bahasa Indonesia, Palembang, Java, Banjar, Dayak, Madura, Minang
Fieldwork dates: April 18-28, 2007
Sample size: 1,008
M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population excluding Papua and remote areas or provinces with small populations (excludes 12% of population)

Country: **Israel**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face and telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Hebrew and Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 20 - May 11, 2007
Sample size: 900
M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Italy**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Italian
Fieldwork dates: April 18 - May 23, 2007
Sample size: 501
M.O.S.E.: ± 4 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Ivory Coast**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: French and local languages
Fieldwork dates: April 12-16, 2007
Sample size: 700
M.O.S.E.: ± 4 percentage points
Representative: Disproportionately urban excluding areas of instability in northern part of the country (the sample is 70% urban, Ivory Coast's population is 45% urban). Small communities were under-represented. The sample represents roughly 52% of the adult population.

Country: **Japan**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Japanese
Fieldwork dates: April 6 - May 23, 2007
Sample size: 762
M.O.S.E.: ± 4 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Jordan**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 9 - May 7, 2007
Sample size: 1,000
M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Kenya**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 to 64
Languages: Kiswahili, English
Fieldwork dates: April 20-30, 2007
Sample size: 1,000
M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Kuwait**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face and telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 15 - May 10, 2007
Sample size: 500
M.O.S.E.: ± 4 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding non-Arab expatriates – 8-12% population)

Country: **Lebanon**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 9 - May 7, 2007
Sample size: 1,000
M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Malaysia**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Malay, Chinese, English
Fieldwork dates: April 13 - May 9, 2007
Sample size: 700
M.O.S.E.: ± 4 percentage points
Representative: Adult population excluding Sabah and Sarawak (more than half of Sarawak's population and two-thirds of Sabah's are indigenous groups)

Country: **Mali**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Bambara, French
Fieldwork dates: April 7-18, 2007
Sample size: 700
M.O.S.E.: ± 4 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Mexico**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: April 13-27, 2007
Sample size: 828
M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Morocco**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic, French
Fieldwork dates: April 20 - May 10, 2007
Sample size: 1,000
M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Nigeria**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo, English, other local languages
Fieldwork dates: April 23-May 29, 2007
Sample size: 1,128
M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Pakistan**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Sariki, Hindko, Brahvi, Balochi, Persian
Fieldwork dates: April 18 - May 10, 2007
Sample size: 2,008
M.O.S.E.: ± 2 percentage points
Representative: Disproportionately urban, excluding areas of instability particularly in the North West Frontier and Balochistan (the sample is 50% urban, Pakistan's population is 35% urban). All four provinces of Pakistan are included in sample design. Towns and villages were under-represented. Sample covers roughly 84% of the adult population.

Country: **Palestinian territories**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 21-30, 2007
Sample size: 808
M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Peru**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish, Quechua
Fieldwork dates: April 13-29, 2007
Sample size: 800
M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Poland**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Polish
Fieldwork dates: April 12-26, 2007
Sample size: 504
M.O.S.E.: ± 4 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Russia**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Russian
Fieldwork dates: April 10-24, 2007
Sample size: 1,002
M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Senegal**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Wolof, French
Fieldwork dates: April 14-19, 2007
Sample size: 700
M.O.S.E.: ± 4 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Slovakia**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Slovak
Fieldwork dates: April 11 - May 6, 2007
Sample size: 900 (Form A=450, Form B=450)
M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points total sample, ± 4 percentage points each form
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phones)

Country: **South Africa**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Zulu, Afrikaans, South Sotho, North Sotho, Xhosa, Tswana, English, other local languages
Fieldwork dates: April 20 - May 20, 2007
Sample size: 1,000
M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points
Representative: Urban (the sample is 100% urban, South Africa's population is 59% urban). Communities under 250,000 were not included in sample design. The sample represents 35% of the adult population.

Country: **South Korea**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Korean
Fieldwork dates: April 9-24, 2007
Sample size: 718
M.O.S.E.: ± 4 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Spain**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish, other local languages
Fieldwork dates: April 18 - May 15, 2007
Sample size: 500
M.O.S.E.: ± 4 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Sweden**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Swedish
Fieldwork dates: April 18 - May 9, 2007
Sample size: 1,000 (Form A=500, Form B=500)
M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points total sample, ± 4 percentage points each form
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phones)

Country: **Tanzania**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Kiswahili
Fieldwork dates: April 21 - May 14, 2007
Sample size: 704
M.O.S.E.: ± 4 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Turkey**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Turkish, Kurdish
Fieldwork dates: April 10 - May 3, 2007
Sample size: 971
M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Uganda**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Alur, Ateso, Luganda, Lugbara, Lumasaaba, Lwo, Runyankore, Rukiga, Runyoro, English
Fieldwork dates: April 15-24, 2007
Sample size: 1,122
M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Ukraine**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Ukrainian and Russian
Fieldwork dates: April 13-24, 2007
Sample size: 500
M.O.S.E.: ± 4 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **United States**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English
Fieldwork dates: April 23 - May 6, 2007
Sample size: 2,026 (Form A=1,018, Form B=1,008)
M.O.S.E.: ± 2 percentage points total sample, ± 3 percentage points each form
Representative: Telephone household in continental US (excluding cell phones)

Country: **Venezuela**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: April 22 - May 21, 2007
Sample size: 803
M.O.S.E.: ± 3 percentage points
Representative: Disproportionately urban (the sample is 93% urban, Venezuela's population is 87% urban). All regions of Venezuela included in sample design, excluding the sparsely populated Guiana Highlands in the south. Communities under 10,000 were under-represented. Sample covers roughly 58% of the adult population.

Note: Sources for urban population percentages are The World Bank Group World Development Indicators Online and Financial Times World Desk Reference.

APPENDIX D: SELECTED HEALTH AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES SURVEYED

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	HIV/AIDS prevalence rate (ages 18-49)	New TB case rate (per 100,000)	Malaria case rate (per 1,000)	Prevalence of child malnutrition	Percent without clean water	Low birthweight babies	Births attended by skilled personnel	Percent change in GDP per capita 2002-2007
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Ethiopia	0.9-3.5%	344	8.00	47%	78%	15%	6%	+24%
Ghana	2.3%	205	169.81	22%	25%	16%	47%	+17%
Ivory Coast	7.1%	382	24.87	17%	16%	17%	63%	-3%
Kenya	6.1%	641	3.94	20%	39%	10%	42%	+16%
Mali	1.7%	278	62.23	33%	50%	23%	41%	+15%
Nigeria	3.9%	283	21.03	19%	52%	14%	35%	+26%
Senegal	0.9%	255	119.25	23%	24%	18%	52%	+15%
South Africa	18.8%	600	0.30	NA	12%	15%	92%	+19%
Tanzania	6.5%	342	289.71	NA	38%	13%	46%	+24%
Uganda	6.7%	369	477.93	23%	40%	12%	39%	+11%
Asia								
Bangladesh	<0.1%	227	0.39	48%	26%	36%	13%	+24%
China	0.1%	100	0.02	8%	23%	4%	83%	+58%
India	0.4%	168	1.67	NA	14%	30%	48%	+38%
Indonesia	0.1%	239	1.01	28%	23%	9%	66%	+22%
Malaysia	0.5%	102	0.22	11%	1%	9%	100%	+21%
Pakistan	0.1%	181	0.80	38%	9%	NA	31%	+24%
Latin America								
Argentina	0.6%	41	0.00	NA	4%	8%	99%	+44%
Bolivia	0.1%	211	2.31	8%	15%	7%	61%	+9%
Brazil	0.5%	60	2.13	NA	10%	NA	97%	+11%
Chile	0.3%	15	NE	1%	5%	5%	100%	+20%
Mexico	0.3%	23	0.04	NA	3%	8%	93%	+13%
Peru	0.6%	172	2.93	7%	17%	NA	71%	+23%
Venezuela	0.7%	42	1.23	4%	17%	9%	94%	+28%
Middle East								
Egypt	<0.1%	25	<0.01	9%	2%	12%	74%	+16%
Jordan	NA	5	NE	4%	3%	NA	100%	+20%
Lebanon	0.1%	11	NE	NA	0%	6%	98%	+6%
Morocco	0.1%	89	<0.01	10%	19%	NA	63%	+18%
Palestinian ter.	NA	21	NE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Turkey	NA	29	0.13	4%	4%	16%	83%	+28%
Central/Eastern Europe								
Bulgaria	<0.1%	39	NE	NA	1%	10%	99%	+36%
Poland	0.1%	26	NE	NA	NA	6%	100%	+27%
Russia	1.1%	119	NE	6%	3%	6%	99%	+27%
Slovakia	<0.1%	17	NE	NA	0%	7%	100%	+42%
Ukraine	1.4%	99	NE	1%	4%	5%	100%	+47%

NA = Not available

NE = Not endemic

Data for columns 1-7 accessed from Global Health Facts website October 24, 2007 (www.globalhealthfacts.org)

Original sources: 1. UNAIDS, 2006 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic

2. WHO, Global Tuberculosis Control -- Surveillance, Planning, Financing, 2007

3. WHO, Roll Back Malaria, & UNICEF, World Malaria Report 2005

4. World Bank, 2007 World Development Indicators

5. United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report, 2006

6. World Bank, 2006 World Development Indicators

7. WHO, World Health Statistics 2007

Data for column 8 from IMF World Economic Outlook (<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2007/02/index.htm>)

APPENDIX E: SURVEY TOPLINE RESULTS

Countries and regions included in the survey:

<i>The Americas:</i>	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Mexico, Peru, United States, Venezuela
<i>Western Europe:</i>	Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden
<i>Central/Eastern Europe:</i>	Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Ukraine
<i>Middle East:</i>	Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian territories, Turkey
<i>Asia:</i>	Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, South Korea
<i>Sub-Saharan Africa:</i>	Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda

Questions 94 through 98 and 100 result from a partnership between the Kaiser Family Foundation and the Pew Global Attitudes Project, and should be cited as the *Kaiser/Pew Global Health Survey*. Questions 5, 14, and 111 were previously released by the Pew Global Attitudes Project, and should be cited as *Pew Global Attitudes Project*.

Methodological notes:

- All data are based on national samples except in Bolivia, Brazil, China, India, Ivory Coast, Pakistan, South Africa, and Venezuela, where the samples were disproportionately or exclusively urban (See Appendix C: Methods in Detail for more information).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns always show 100%, however, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- When the number of respondents in a category is less than one half of one percent (<0.5), the figure is rounded to zero (0%).

Q. 5 What do you think is the most important problem facing you and your family today (ACCEPT UP TO THREE ANSWERS-COMBINED RESPONSES SHOWN)¹⁹

	Econ./ Financial problems	Health	Educ./ Children	Housing	Social relations	Work	Trans- portation	Crime	Prob related to govt.	Terror- ism/ War	None	Other	DK/ Refused
United States	41	23	6	2	5	4	3	2	4	3	7	8	7
Canada	32	26	6	4	9	5	2	3	3	1	18	9	4
Argentina	56	25	7	17	8	20	2	21	5	1	11	2	1
Bolivia	64	16	4	7	19	1	1	7	1	0	12	4	0
Brazil	63	25	6	10	9	9	3	16	2	1	9	0	1
Chile	45	31	8	9	12	14	4	8	1	0	17	1	1
Mexico	76	39	15	22	9	25	7	19	7	1	3	1	4
Peru	73	25	7	11	14	10	1	7	5	0	8	3	1
Venezuela	71	18	8	25	5	12	9	56	5	0	3	2	0
Britain	31	16	5	9	5	3	1	4	4	2	11	12	13
France	51	26	8	9	14	14	3	3	2	0	13	2	0
Germany	38	41	9	4	18	24	0	0	7	2	4	9	13
Italy	66	40	9	12	13	7	1	5	5	3	4	0	0
Spain	61	31	8	40	7	23	5	3	4	11	8	2	3
Sweden	33	35	5	5	4	5	1	0	0	0	7	1	19
Bulgaria	85	42	11	21	5	13	2	7	10	1	4	1	1
Czech Republic	37	28	6	10	9	6	0	0	3		17	6	3
Poland	71	48	12	18	5	20	3	4	12	4	1	0	2
Russia	73	43	20	43	8	18	6	7	8	1	3	0	1
Slovakia	43	26	2	5	7	5	0	0	1	0	18	8	5
Ukraine	77	48	16	45	6	16	5	6	28	2	2	0	1
Turkey	70	32	18	8	6	8	2	8	3	8	12	2	2
Egypt	67	26	19	24	13	13	13	8	7	4	2	1	2
Jordan	68	18	14	21	17	14	19	5	4	4	4	1	1
Kuwait	49	23	22	20	20	14	18	2	16	0	9	3	1
Lebanon	69	23	12	13	13	16	7	5	28	25	4	11	0
Morocco	74	39	15	19	5	18	10	8	3	13	8	2	1
Palestinian ter.	76	10	15	10	12	9	43	9	15	0	0	0	0
Israel	60	32	21	20	13	18	12	15	33	27	1	1	0
Pakistan	68	33	26	40	6	9	19	4	5	4	11	2	1
Bangladesh	90	59	25	28	7	19	8	3	8	3	1	0	0
Indonesia	90	25	34	5	4	25	6	2	7	1	2	0	0
Malaysia	75	20	13	11	5	13	9	10	2	0	14	0	2
China	65	42	27	31	4	23	8	4	5	0	6	1	2
India	71	40	38	26	4	23	14	5	14	4	7	0	1
Japan	41	36	30	15	10	22	5	10	5	2	11	5	1
South Korea	73	44	43	15	19	28	6	3	7	0	3	0	0
Ethiopia	82	25	19	37	9	22	13	4	13	4	2	0	0
Ghana	85	37	32	31	10	28	16	9	11	1	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	92	41	21	22	18	26	16	3	1	7	0	0	0
Kenya	79	35	27	17	7	21	8	13	11	0	1	7	0
Mali	80	49	26	27	11	15	7	2	5	1	0	0	0
Nigeria	75	40	34	32	3	20	15	12	41	2	1	0	0
Senegal	86	40	20	22	8	21	7	2	2	0	2	0	0
South Africa	74	36	11	25	6	20	6	52	10	1	3	2	1
Tanzania	85	48	34	18	7	12	5	2	3	0	3	6	1
Uganda	87	61	46	19	5	7	4	3	7	3	0	0	0

¹⁹ Note: Question 5 was previously released by the Pew Global Attitudes Project.

		Q.14a Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: a. Crime ²⁰					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	48	44	7	1	1	100
	Canada	39	44	15	1	1	100
Latin America	Argentina	79	19	1	1	0	100
	Bolivia	64	30	5	1	0	100
	Brazil	82	18	0	0	0	100
	Chile	85	11	2	0	1	100
	Mexico	64	32	3	0	1	100
	Peru	80	17	2	1	0	100
	Venezuela	75	21	3	0	0	100
		43	44	13	1	0	100
Western Europe	France	33	52	14	1	1	100
	Germany	44	43	10	1	2	100
	Great Britain	78	18	4	0	1	100
	Italy	54	39	5	1	0	100
	Spain	25	52	20	2	2	100
	Sweden	60	36	2	1	1	100
		58	36	5	0	1	100
		50	46	3	0	0	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	64	31	4	0	0	100
	Czech Republic	49	42	6	2	0	100
	Poland	45	43	9	0	1	100
	Russia	38	32	17	13	1	100
	Slovakia	55	36	8	1	0	100
	Ukraine	35	27	22	15	1	100
		56	28	13	2	1	100
		70	24	6	1	0	100
Middle East	Morocco	72	18	6	3	1	100
	Palestinian ter.	68	23	6	1	1	100
	Turkey	64	28	6	1	2	100
		86	12	2	0	0	100
		22	58	18	1	1	100
		74	19	5	2	0	100
		56	36	7	0	0	100
		69	28	2	0	0	100
Asia	Malaysia	75	20	3	1	0	100
	Pakistan	85	12	2	0	2	100
	South Korea	33	54	12	1	1	100
		29	36	29	6	0	100
		62	28	7	3	0	100
		77	20	4	0	0	100
		71	20	7	2	0	100
		62	18	12	8	0	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Nigeria	81	15	3	0	0	100
	Senegal	60	21	14	4	0	100
	South Africa	93	5	2	0	0	100
	Tanzania	62	19	14	4	1	100
	Uganda	53	22	19	6	1	100

²⁰ Note: Questions 14a through 14k were previously released by the Pew Global Attitudes Project.

		Q.14b Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: b. Conflict between (ethnic/racial/nationality/religious/tribal) groups (specific to each country) ²¹					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	29	47	19	3	2	100
	Canada	8	24	43	23	3	100
Latin America	Argentina	31	30	20	13	5	100
	Bolivia	46	39	12	2	1	100
	Brazil	36	39	19	5	1	100
	Chile	34	27	23	12	4	100
	Mexico	38	41	14	6	2	100
	Peru	40	36	16	3	6	100
	Venezuela	26	30	28	16	1	100
Western Europe	France	38	43	17	2	0	100
	Germany	26	45	23	4	1	100
	Great Britain	25	49	20	4	3	100
	Italy	61	31	6	1	1	100
	Spain	35	42	13	5	4	100
	Sweden	12	38	41	4	4	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	8	20	44	25	4	100
	Czech Republic	22	42	29	6	1	100
	Poland	15	36	34	11	4	100
	Russia	28	41	24	4	3	100
	Slovakia	20	41	29	9	1	100
	Ukraine	18	27	36	14	5	100
Middle East	Egypt	21	45	16	17	1	100
	Israel	38	38	21	3	1	100
	Jordan	31	24	24	20	1	100
	Kuwait	25	27	16	20	13	100
	Lebanon	68	24	6	1	0	100
	Morocco	47	28	4	4	16	100
	Palestinian ter.	47	23	14	12	3	100
	Turkey	38	30	16	6	10	100
Asia	Bangladesh	47	33	11	7	2	100
	India	55	33	9	2	1	100
	Indonesia	41	35	19	4	0	100
	Japan	16	49	25	7	4	100
	Malaysia	6	19	44	26	5	100
	Pakistan	63	25	5	1	5	100
	South Korea	11	40	39	9	1	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	36	31	27	6	0	100
	Ghana	33	31	26	10	0	100
	Ivory Coast	56	22	18	4	0	100
	Kenya	50	28	18	4	0	100
	Mali	27	21	29	23	0	100
	Nigeria	48	36	15	1	0	100
	Senegal	24	12	23	40	0	100
	South Africa	25	33	29	10	3	100
	Tanzania	23	21	31	24	2	100
	Uganda	34	22	23	19	2	100

²¹ See next page for country specific question wording.

Country-specific question wording for q14b

“Conflict between ethnic groups”

Bulgaria
Ghana
Italy
Ivory Coast
Lebanon
Mali
Senegal
Spain
Turkey
Uganda
Ukraine

“Conflict between religious groups”

Bangladesh
India
Indonesia
Pakistan
Palestinian territories

“Conflict between tribal groups”

Kenya
Nigeria

“Conflict between racial groups”

Bolivia
Brazil
Venezuela

“Conflict between racial and ethnic groups”

Chile
United States

“Conflict between ethnic or racial groups”

Britain
Peru

“Conflict between English and French speakers”

Canada

“Conflict between religious and nationality groups”

Germany

“Conflict between indigenous groups”

Mexico

“Conflict between Japanese people and foreigners in Japan”

Japan

“Conflict between Chinese, Bumiputeras, and Indians”

Malaysia

“Conflict between religious and tribal groups”

Tanzania

“Conflict between different regions”

South Korea

“Conflict between nationality groups”

Argentina
Czech Republic
Egypt
Jordan
Kuwait
Poland
Slovakia
Sweden

“Conflict between ethnic and nationality groups”

France
Russia
South Africa

“Conflict between ethnic and religious groups”

Ethiopia
Israel
Morocco

		Q.14c Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: c. Corrupt political leaders					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	51	32	12	2	2	100
	Canada	26	37	26	7	3	100
Latin America	Argentina	75	22	1	1	1	100
	Bolivia	62	29	7	1	1	100
	Brazil	71	26	2	0	0	100
	Chile	59	27	11	2	2	100
	Mexico	63	28	6	2	1	100
	Peru	73	21	4	1	2	100
	Venezuela	51	35	13	1	0	100
Western Europe	France	41	36	21	2	0	100
	Germany	39	43	14	2	2	100
	Great Britain	22	32	31	11	5	100
	Italy	67	28	4	0	1	100
	Spain	46	40	8	3	3	100
	Sweden	10	20	45	18	7	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	64	26	3	0	6	100
	Czech Republic	78	17	4	1	1	100
	Poland	61	29	6	1	3	100
	Russia	53	29	11	1	5	100
	Slovakia	66	25	5	1	2	100
	Ukraine	63	27	5	2	2	100
Middle East	Egypt	45	40	10	4	1	100
	Israel	72	22	5	1	1	100
	Jordan	19	25	43	12	0	100
	Kuwait	28	15	10	26	20	100
	Lebanon	75	19	4	0	1	100
	Morocco	56	33	3	1	7	100
	Palestinian ter.	73	19	5	1	2	100
	Turkey	37	39	12	4	7	100
Asia	Bangladesh	76	20	3	1	1	100
	China	44	40	12	1	3	100
	India	73	19	6	1	1	100
	Indonesia	75	22	2	0	0	100
	Japan	58	31	9	1	1	100
	Malaysia	28	40	17	4	11	100
	Pakistan	64	23	4	1	8	100
	South Korea	51	40	7	1	1	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	49	36	12	1	1	100
	Ghana	52	37	10	1	1	100
	Ivory Coast	59	29	9	2	0	100
	Kenya	63	27	9	1	0	100
	Mali	68	23	7	1	1	100
	Nigeria	82	14	4	0	0	100
	Senegal	51	35	12	2	0	100
	South Africa	65	23	8	2	1	100
	Tanzania	68	19	6	3	3	100
	Uganda	72	19	6	1	2	100

		Q.14d Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: d. Poor quality of drinking water					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	15	30	33	18	4	100
	Canada	15	32	32	19	2	100
Latin America	Argentina	51	29	13	5	2	100
	Bolivia	39	41	15	5	1	100
	Brazil	39	41	15	4	1	100
	Chile	38	21	20	20	1	100
	Mexico	45	38	11	3	1	100
	Peru	57	31	9	2	1	100
	Venezuela	35	39	22	5	0	100
Western Europe	France	37	33	22	7	0	100
	Germany	10	22	32	35	2	100
	Great Britain	3	14	24	57	2	100
	Italy	57	32	9	1	1	100
	Spain	24	32	25	16	3	100
	Sweden	2	3	24	69	2	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	21	35	29	7	8	100
	Czech Republic	22	31	28	16	3	100
	Poland	26	34	29	9	3	100
	Russia	42	27	21	8	2	100
	Slovakia	23	32	27	16	2	100
	Ukraine	52	34	9	4	1	100
Middle East	Egypt	43	44	9	2	1	100
	Israel	25	33	32	8	1	100
	Jordan	38	41	14	8	0	100
	Kuwait	41	22	16	18	3	100
	Lebanon	48	34	13	5	0	100
	Morocco	66	23	8	3	1	100
	Palestinian ter.	46	36	10	6	2	100
	Turkey	40	34	17	6	3	100
Asia	Bangladesh	44	34	15	7	1	100
	China	20	35	35	9	1	100
	India	57	28	12	3	0	100
	Indonesia	23	44	26	7	0	100
	Japan	31	34	22	11	1	100
	Malaysia	23	27	27	22	2	100
	Pakistan	70	20	6	2	2	100
	South Korea	28	45	21	5	1	100
	Ethiopia	53	33	11	2	0	100
	Ghana	46	35	15	4	0	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ivory Coast	59	26	11	3	0	100
	Kenya	45	28	20	7	0	100
	Mali	57	24	14	5	0	100
	Nigeria	57	28	12	3	0	100
	Senegal	51	32	12	4	0	100
	South Africa	31	27	25	16	1	100
	Tanzania	51	24	15	9	1	100
	Uganda	50	28	14	6	1	100

		Q.14e Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: e. Terrorism					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	44	38	15	3	1	100
	Canada	24	32	31	12	2	100
Latin America	Argentina	42	24	15	14	6	100
	Bolivia	42	29	16	10	2	100
	Brazil	44	28	15	12	1	100
	Chile	46	19	17	16	2	100
	Mexico	50	26	15	7	2	100
	Peru	70	21	7	1	1	100
	Venezuela	41	34	16	8	0	100
Western Europe	France	54	29	15	1	0	100
	Germany	31	43	18	7	1	100
	Great Britain	30	41	23	4	2	100
	Italy	73	20	6	1	0	100
	Spain	66	26	5	1	1	100
	Sweden	3	10	48	34	4	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	24	18	31	21	7	100
	Czech Republic	16	26	40	16	2	100
	Poland	35	30	22	10	3	100
	Russia	48	36	13	2	1	100
	Slovakia	17	17	42	23	2	100
	Ukraine	23	22	26	26	3	100
Middle East	Egypt	53	30	13	3	1	100
	Israel	70	21	7	2	1	100
	Jordan	42	23	17	18	0	100
	Kuwait	37	12	14	32	5	100
	Lebanon	76	17	5	1	0	100
	Morocco	81	10	2	1	5	100
	Palestinian ter.	51	20	8	15	6	100
	Turkey	72	17	6	2	3	100
Asia	Bangladesh	77	16	5	1	2	100
	China	11	26	36	19	8	100
	India	72	22	5	1	1	100
	Indonesia	48	37	13	1	1	100
	Japan	59	29	9	2	1	100
	Malaysia	10	18	32	32	8	100
	Pakistan	76	18	3	1	2	100
	South Korea	12	34	36	13	5	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	23	23	33	19	1	100
	Ghana	20	21	31	26	3	100
	Ivory Coast	57	19	14	10	0	100
	Kenya	24	26	33	15	2	100
	Mali	15	11	20	51	2	100
	Nigeria	40	18	22	20	1	100
	Senegal	22	12	14	49	2	100
	South Africa	20	21	26	27	6	100
	Tanzania	19	11	18	44	8	100
	Uganda	34	15	19	21	12	100

		Q.14f Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: f. The spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	39	43	15	1	2	100
	Canada	25	46	23	5	2	100
Latin America	Argentina	69	24	4	1	1	100
	Bolivia	52	39	6	1	1	100
	Brazil	59	36	4	1	0	100
	Chile	65	25	7	1	2	100
	Mexico	56	33	8	1	2	100
	Peru	79	18	2	0	0	100
	Venezuela	65	29	6	0	0	100
Western Europe	France	54	38	8	0	0	100
	Germany	24	48	22	4	2	100
	Great Britain	17	42	30	5	6	100
	Italy	59	34	6	1	1	100
	Spain	48	38	10	2	2	100
	Sweden	5	18	56	18	3	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	34	38	19	0	8	100
	Czech Republic	30	40	24	3	3	100
	Poland	39	39	16	2	4	100
	Russia	55	33	8	1	2	100
	Slovakia	24	29	39	5	3	100
	Ukraine	58	34	3	1	2	100
Middle East	Egypt	50	33	13	3	1	100
	Israel	36	40	18	3	2	100
	Jordan	40	35	17	7	0	100
	Kuwait	42	20	20	14	3	100
	Lebanon	47	35	14	4	0	100
	Morocco	71	21	3	1	4	100
	Palestinian ter.	47	25	14	9	6	100
	Turkey	51	25	13	6	5	100
Asia	Bangladesh	73	19	5	2	3	100
	China	19	43	27	6	5	100
	India	72	22	5	0	0	100
	Indonesia	53	39	6	1	1	100
	Japan	41	41	13	3	3	100
	Malaysia	44	37	12	4	3	100
	Pakistan	66	22	8	1	4	100
	South Korea	17	43	30	6	4	100
	Ethiopia	87	11	1	0	0	100
	Ghana	71	24	4	0	0	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ivory Coast	81	16	2	1	0	100
	Kenya	71	23	6	1	0	100
	Mali	66	25	6	1	0	100
	Nigeria	71	22	5	2	0	100
	Senegal	69	22	7	1	0	100
	South Africa	88	9	2	1	1	100
	Tanzania	88	9	2	0	1	100
	Uganda	83	14	2	0	1	100

		Q.14g Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: g. Poor quality schools					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	44	38	12	3	3	100
	Canada	22	41	24	9	5	100
Latin America	Argentina	57	31	8	3	1	100
	Bolivia	44	40	13	1	1	100
	Brazil	61	33	5	1	0	100
	Chile	56	28	11	3	2	100
	Mexico	38	41	15	4	1	100
	Peru	61	31	6	1	1	100
	Venezuela	40	36	19	4	0	100
Western Europe	France	52	37	9	2	0	100
	Germany	45	39	10	3	3	100
	Great Britain	23	41	24	9	4	100
	Italy	55	38	4	1	2	100
	Spain	24	37	21	11	7	100
	Sweden	13	46	29	7	6	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	29	44	15	2	10	100
	Czech Republic	26	38	23	9	3	100
	Poland	19	30	38	8	6	100
	Russia	30	31	24	9	6	100
	Slovakia	28	43	20	6	2	100
	Ukraine	31	38	18	8	4	100
Middle East	Egypt	26	52	18	3	1	100
	Israel	39	40	16	3	2	100
	Jordan	26	36	24	14	1	100
	Kuwait	48	26	11	9	6	100
	Lebanon	41	35	19	4	0	100
	Morocco	67	27	5	1	0	100
	Palestinian ter.	38	39	16	5	1	100
	Turkey	43	39	12	2	4	100
Asia	Bangladesh	32	46	16	5	1	100
	China	14	40	35	8	2	100
	India	45	33	16	6	0	100
	Indonesia	40	47	11	1	0	100
	Japan	50	40	7	2	1	100
	Malaysia	11	27	37	22	3	100
	Pakistan	58	26	10	1	5	100
	South Korea	22	45	24	6	3	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	31	45	20	3	1	100
	Ghana	36	43	17	4	0	100
	Ivory Coast	60	32	7	1	0	100
	Kenya	30	39	24	6	0	100
	Mali	70	21	8	1	0	100
	Nigeria	55	35	8	2	0	100
	Senegal	56	33	10	1	0	100
	South Africa	40	34	18	7	0	100
	Tanzania	42	34	16	6	3	100
	Uganda	46	33	15	4	1	100

		Q.14h Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: h. Immigration					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	39	33	19	7	2	100
	Canada	18	28	27	24	3	100
Latin America	Argentina	25	27	23	16	8	100
	Bolivia	40	33	19	6	3	100
	Brazil	14	29	37	18	3	100
	Chile	28	25	28	14	4	100
	Mexico	34	39	18	7	2	100
	Peru	29	34	20	8	8	100
	Venezuela	17	30	35	17	0	100
Western Europe	France	29	34	26	10	0	100
	Germany	32	38	21	9	1	100
	Great Britain	40	31	18	9	2	100
	Italy	64	30	5	1	0	100
	Spain	42	33	15	7	2	100
	Sweden	11	28	38	20	3	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	6	14	32	33	15	100
	Czech Republic	21	35	33	11	1	100
	Poland	13	31	37	14	4	100
	Russia	20	26	32	12	9	100
	Slovakia	11	30	41	16	2	100
	Ukraine	17	25	31	19	8	100
Middle East	Egypt	28	46	21	5	1	100
	Israel	14	25	30	29	3	100
	Jordan	26	31	25	17	1	100
	Kuwait	12	14	17	43	14	100
	Lebanon	50	35	11	2	1	100
	Morocco	45	25	10	8	12	100
	Palestinian ter.	49	29	12	8	3	100
	Turkey	39	29	15	12	5	100
	Bangladesh	13	26	30	20	11	100
	China	4	18	40	27	10	100
Asia	India	36	38	16	7	3	100
	Indonesia	7	29	43	15	6	100
	Japan	10	37	30	13	10	100
	Malaysia	17	27	34	14	9	100
	Pakistan	42	21	9	5	23	100
	South Korea	7	28	44	14	7	100
	Ethiopia	10	22	43	22	3	100
	Ghana	19	34	33	12	2	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ivory Coast	28	32	31	9	0	100
	Kenya	16	25	36	20	4	100
	Mali	18	25	34	22	1	100
	Nigeria	26	32	30	12	1	100
	Senegal	31	22	29	17	1	100
	South Africa	53	28	13	4	2	100
	Tanzania	26	19	24	20	12	100
	Uganda	19	20	27	22	12	100

		Q.14i Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: i. People leaving our country for jobs in other countries					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/ Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	38	35	17	7	4	100
	Bolivia	53	31	11	4	1	100
	Brazil	17	25	29	29	1	100
	Chile	20	18	31	27	4	100
	Mexico	50	36	9	3	2	100
	Peru	38	32	16	11	3	100
	Venezuela	27	27	29	16	1	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	39	33	14	7	8	100
	Czech Republic	21	26	27	26	0	100
Middle East	Poland	45	33	15	7	1	100
	Russia	19	24	32	18	7	100
	Slovakia	38	30	16	15	1	100
	Ukraine	24	30	24	17	6	100
	Egypt	40	35	20	5	1	100
	Jordan	36	27	19	17	2	100
	Kuwait	13	13	19	43	13	100
	Lebanon	49	32	16	2	1	100
	Morocco	41	27	13	15	5	100
	Palestinian ter.	45	27	15	12	1	100
Asia	Turkey	29	31	13	20	6	100
	Bangladesh	20	23	17	39	2	100
	China	4	16	37	32	11	100
	India	48	31	13	7	2	100
	Indonesia	10	30	39	18	2	100
	Malaysia	6	16	44	30	4	100
	Pakistan	53	21	11	6	10	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	40	19	24	16	1	100
	Ghana	35	32	20	13	1	100
	Ivory Coast	21	23	34	22	1	100
	Kenya	23	25	23	27	2	100
	Mali	32	25	23	20	1	100
	Nigeria	43	31	17	9	1	100
	Senegal	42	20	18	20	0	100
	South Africa	39	29	17	13	2	100
	Tanzania	26	20	21	22	11	100
	Uganda	24	16	19	34	7	100

		Q.14j Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: j. Illegal drugs					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	61	27	10	2	1	100
	Canada	48	34	14	3	2	100
Latin America	Argentina	80	16	2	1	1	100
	Bolivia	56	36	6	1	1	100
	Brazil	79	18	2	1	0	100
	Chile	80	15	4	1	0	100
	Mexico	65	28	5	1	1	100
	Peru	79	17	1	2	2	100
	Venezuela	55	34	10	1	0	100
Western Europe	France	43	31	24	2	0	100
	Germany	49	34	12	3	2	100
	Great Britain	60	27	10	1	2	100
	Italy	67	26	5	1	0	100
	Spain	61	28	8	1	1	100
	Sweden	34	43	17	2	4	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	71	20	3	0	6	100
	Czech Republic	61	27	8	2	1	100
	Poland	49	42	7	1	1	100
	Russia	64	25	6	1	3	100
	Slovakia	51	38	8	2	1	100
	Ukraine	45	36	11	3	6	100
Middle East	Egypt	37	50	11	1	1	100
	Israel	50	32	14	3	1	100
	Jordan	42	39	16	3	0	100
	Kuwait	70	19	6	2	3	100
	Lebanon	60	30	10	1	0	100
	Morocco	68	25	3	2	2	100
	Palestinian ter.	66	22	6	2	3	100
	Turkey	65	25	7	1	3	100
Asia	Bangladesh	70	24	4	1	1	100
	China	25	44	22	5	4	100
	India	66	26	5	1	1	100
	Indonesia	45	42	9	2	2	100
	Japan	45	36	13	3	3	100
	Malaysia	39	30	19	10	3	100
	Pakistan	67	19	6	1	6	100
	South Korea	22	40	25	7	5	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	20	31	35	11	2	100
	Ghana	56	34	9	2	0	100
	Ivory Coast	64	27	8	1	0	100
	Kenya	42	34	20	5	1	100
	Mali	63	25	10	1	0	100
	Nigeria	57	29	10	4	0	100
	Senegal	60	30	9	1	0	100
	South Africa	86	10	2	1	1	100
	Tanzania	66	14	8	7	5	100
	Uganda	40	19	20	13	8	100

		Q.14k Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: k. Pollution					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	44	41	11	2	1	100
	Canada	50	40	7	3	1	100
Latin America	Argentina	76	18	3	1	2	100
	Bolivia	57	36	6	1	1	100
	Brazil	72	25	2	0	0	100
	Chile	49	22	7	4	18	100
	Mexico	56	35	6	2	1	100
	Peru	81	16	2	1	0	100
	Venezuela	54	37	9	0	0	100
Western Europe	France	57	37	6	0	0	100
	Germany	46	44	8	1	0	100
	Great Britain	31	50	16	3	1	100
	Italy	84	15	1	0	1	100
	Spain	65	31	3	1	1	100
	Sweden	18	38	37	6	1	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	60	31	6	0	4	100
	Czech Republic	40	44	14	1	0	100
	Poland	44	41	12	1	2	100
	Russia	61	31	7	1	1	100
	Slovakia	52	38	8	1	1	100
	Ukraine	67	29	2	1	2	100
Middle East	Egypt	43	39	15	2	1	100
	Israel	40	39	17	3	1	100
	Jordan	36	45	12	8	0	100
	Kuwait	62	23	11	4	0	100
	Lebanon	54	32	12	3	0	100
	Morocco	69	23	4	3	2	100
	Palestinian ter.	56	32	8	2	2	100
	Turkey	55	33	8	1	2	100
Asia	Bangladesh	65	28	5	1	1	100
	China	43	43	11	2	1	100
	India	79	16	4	0	0	100
	Indonesia	39	48	11	2	1	100
	Japan	57	32	8	1	1	100
	Malaysia	37	39	15	6	2	100
	Pakistan	72	19	3	1	4	100
	South Korea	56	36	6	2	0	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	32	31	30	7	1	100
	Ghana	36	43	17	4	1	100
	Ivory Coast	67	25	7	1	0	100
	Kenya	39	28	26	6	0	100
	Mali	58	28	10	3	0	100
	Nigeria	46	32	16	5	1	100
	Senegal	53	27	17	2	1	100
	South Africa	40	35	17	7	1	100
	Tanzania	49	24	15	9	3	100
	Uganda	38	27	17	10	7	100

		Q.94 Do you think the wealthier nations of the world are doing enough or not doing enough to help the poorer nations of the world with problems such as economic development, reducing poverty, and improving health?			Total
		Doing enough	Not doing enough	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	25	69	6	100
	Canada	20	77	3	100
Latin America	Argentina	5	85	11	100
	Bolivia	16	76	8	100
	Brazil	7	91	2	100
	Chile	10	86	4	100
	Mexico	14	78	8	100
	Peru	14	78	8	100
	Venezuela	17	81	2	100
Western Europe	France	19	81	0	100
	Germany	21	75	3	100
	Great Britain	20	77	4	100
	Italy	12	78	10	100
	Spain	5	91	4	100
	Sweden	15	82	4	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	6	84	10	100
	Czech Republic	24	74	2	100
	Poland	7	88	5	100
	Russia	10	74	16	100
	Slovakia	27	69	4	100
	Ukraine	5	85	10	100
Middle East	Egypt	12	84	5	100
	Israel	16	77	7	100
	Jordan	17	76	7	100
	Kuwait	24	70	6	100
	Lebanon	12	85	2	100
	Morocco	18	58	24	100
	Palestinian ter.	8	80	12	100
	Turkey	5	77	18	100
Asia	Bangladesh	46	52	2	100
	China	11	83	6	100
	India	33	56	11	100
	Indonesia	54	38	8	100
	Japan	26	63	11	100
	Malaysia	13	73	14	100
	Pakistan	13	56	31	100
	South Korea	17	76	7	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	29	67	3	100
	Ghana	37	56	7	100
	Ivory Coast	39	61	0	100
	Kenya	36	62	2	100
	Mali	42	57	1	100
	Nigeria	34	60	6	100
	Senegal	28	71	1	100
	South Africa	22	71	8	100
	Tanzania	45	48	7	100
	Uganda	39	53	8	100

		Q.95a I am going to read you a list of things that the government might do to improve public health and health care in our country. As I read each one, please tell me how much of a priority you think it should be for the (state or government)—one of the most important priorities, a very important priority, a lower priority, or not a priority at all: a. Preventing and treating HIV/AIDS					
		One of the most important priorities	A very important priority	A lower priority	Not a priority at all	DK/Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	67	30	1	0	2	100
	Bolivia	53	41	5	1	1	100
	Brazil	75	22	2	0	0	100
	Chile	62	30	5	1	2	100
	Mexico	52	39	6	1	1	100
	Peru	67	30	2	1	1	100
	Venezuela	78	21	1	0	0	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	42	48	2	0	7	100
	Poland	38	50	11	1	0	100
	Russia	74	22	2	1	1	100
	Slovakia	40	40	14	3	3	100
	Ukraine	79	20	1	0	0	100
Middle East	Egypt	43	41	13	3	1	100
	Jordan	37	35	22	6	0	100
	Lebanon	42	47	10	1	1	100
	Morocco	78	18	2	0	2	100
	Palestinian ter.	56	26	11	4	4	100
	Turkey	52	35	9	1	3	100
Asia	Bangladesh	75	20	3	0	2	100
	China	36	56	6	0	1	100
	India	79	17	3	0	1	100
	Indonesia	47	46	5	1	0	100
	Malaysia	66	32	1	0	0	100
	Pakistan	73	16	2	1	8	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	95	5	0	0	0	100
	Ghana	79	19	2	0	0	100
	Ivory Coast	79	19	1	0	0	100
	Kenya	80	18	3	0	0	100
	Mali	75	21	2	1	0	100
	Nigeria	69	27	4	0	0	100
	Senegal	69	27	4	1	0	100
	South Africa	81	16	2	1	0	100
	Tanzania	81	17	1	0	1	100
	Uganda	85	14	1	0	0	100

		Q.95b I am going to read you a list of things that the government might do to improve public health and health care in our country. As I read each one, please tell me how much of a priority you think it should be for the (state or government)—one of the most important priorities, a very important priority, a lower priority, or not a priority at all: b. Preventing and treating other infectious diseases like Tuberculosis and Malaria					
		One of the most important priorities	A very important priority	A lower priority	Not a priority at all	DK/ Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	56	38	4	1	2	100
	Bolivia	47	47	5	0	0	100
	Brazil	69	28	3	0	0	100
	Chile	55	35	8	1	2	100
	Mexico	50	40	8	1	2	100
	Peru	59	37	3	0	1	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Venezuela	63	35	2	0	0	100
	Bulgaria	49	45	2	0	4	100
	Poland	41	51	7	1	1	100
	Russia	73	24	2	0	0	100
	Slovakia	49	34	13	2	2	100
Middle East	Ukraine	75	23	1	0	0	100
	Egypt	38	40	17	5	1	100
	Jordan	20	39	26	14	1	100
	Lebanon	49	43	7	1	0	100
	Morocco	68	29	1	0	1	100
	Palestinian ter.	57	32	7	1	3	100
Asia	Turkey	47	41	9	1	2	100
	Bangladesh	62	35	2	0	0	100
	China	37	52	10	0	1	100
	India	60	35	4	0	0	100
	Indonesia	38	54	7	0	0	100
	Malaysia	60	39	1	0	0	100
	Pakistan	67	24	4	1	4	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	83	15	1	0	0	100
	Ghana	61	37	2	0	0	100
	Ivory Coast	58	40	2	0	0	100
	Kenya	67	30	3	0	0	100
	Mali	75	22	3	0	0	100
	Nigeria	49	48	3	0	0	100
	Senegal	58	39	2	0	0	100
	South Africa	64	31	4	1	0	100
	Tanzania	68	31	0	0	0	100
	Uganda	71	26	2	0	0	100

		Q.95c I am going to read you a list of things that the government might do to improve public health and health care in our country. As I read each one, please tell me how much of a priority you think it should be for the (state or government)—one of the most important priorities, a very important priority, a lower priority, or not a priority at all: c. Making sure everyone has access to good quality drinking water					
		One of the most important priorities	A very important priority	A lower priority	Not a priority at all	DK/ Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	71	26	1	0	1	100
	Bolivia	55	39	4	1	0	100
	Brazil	74	24	2	0	0	100
	Chile	70	24	5	1	1	100
	Mexico	57	33	6	2	2	100
	Peru	77	22	2	0	0	100
	Venezuela	67	31	2	0	0	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	57	33	7	0	3	100
	Poland	46	43	7	2	1	100
	Russia	70	24	5	0	1	100
	Slovakia	85	12	2	1	1	100
Middle East	Ukraine	77	20	3	0	0	100
	Egypt	49	30	14	6	1	100
	Jordan	38	31	21	10	0	100
	Lebanon	66	28	4	1	0	100
	Morocco	70	28	1	0	1	100
	Palestinian ter.	65	28	5	0	2	100
	Turkey	57	32	7	2	2	100
Asia	Bangladesh	55	39	6	1	0	100
	China	40	43	16	1	1	100
	India	70	24	6	1	0	100
	Indonesia	44	46	8	2	0	100
	Malaysia	64	35	1	0	0	100
	Pakistan	73	18	4	1	4	100
	Uganda	69	26	4	0	0	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	87	10	3	0	0	100
	Ghana	65	29	5	1	0	100
	Ivory Coast	61	35	4	0	0	100
	Kenya	65	31	3	0	0	100
	Mali	78	17	3	1	0	100
	Nigeria	55	36	7	1	0	100
	Senegal	64	34	2	0	0	100
	South Africa	69	27	3	1	0	100
	Tanzania	62	35	3	0	0	100

		Q.95d I am going to read you a list of things that the government might do to improve public health and health care in our country. As I read each one, please tell me how much of a priority you think it should be for the (state or government)—one of the most important priorities, a very important priority, a lower priority, or not a priority at all: d. Fighting hunger and malnutrition					
		One of the most important priorities	A very important priority	A lower priority	Not a priority at all	DK/Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	83	15	1	0	1	100
	Bolivia	59	37	3	0	0	100
	Brazil	86	13	1	0	0	100
	Chile	74	20	4	0	1	100
	Mexico	60	32	5	2	2	100
	Peru	83	16	1	0	0	100
	Venezuela	78	21	1	0	0	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	70	24	4	0	2	100
	Poland	65	31	3	1	1	100
	Russia	68	28	3	1	1	100
	Slovakia	73	18	6	2	1	100
	Ukraine	67	25	6	2	0	100
Middle East	Egypt	52	33	12	2	1	100
	Jordan	43	38	13	6	0	100
	Lebanon	70	23	5	2	0	100
	Morocco	79	20	1	0	1	100
	Palestinian ter.	71	23	4	1	1	100
Asia	Turkey	66	22	8	3	2	100
	Bangladesh	63	34	3	0	1	100
	China	27	52	17	2	1	100
	India	64	30	6	1	0	100
	Indonesia	70	28	2	0	0	100
	Malaysia	55	41	4	0	0	100
	Pakistan	74	17	4	1	3	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	94	6	0	0	0	100
	Ghana	62	28	7	3	1	100
	Ivory Coast	64	30	5	1	0	100
	Kenya	69	27	4	0	0	100
	Mali	83	13	3	1	0	100
	Nigeria	54	38	7	1	0	100
	Senegal	80	19	1	0	0	100
	South Africa	71	25	4	0	0	100
	Tanzania	63	34	2	1	0	100
	Uganda	72	21	6	1	0	100

		Q.95e I am going to read you a list of things that the government might do to improve public health and health care in our country. As I read each one, please tell me how much of a priority you think it should be for the (state or government)—one of the most important priorities, a very important priority, a lower priority, or not a priority at all: e. Building and improving hospitals and other health care facilities					
		One of the most important priorities	A very important priority	A lower priority	Not a priority at all	DK/ Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	72	26	1	0	1	100
	Bolivia	52	43	3	0	1	100
	Brazil	81	17	2	0	0	100
	Chile	71	22	5	0	1	100
	Mexico	54	36	7	1	2	100
	Peru	70	29	1	0	0	100
	Venezuela	77	21	1	0	0	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	60	37	1	0	2	100
	Poland	54	41	2	2	1	100
	Russia	74	22	3	0	1	100
	Slovakia	64	28	6	0	1	100
	Ukraine	67	27	4	1	0	100
Middle East	Egypt	53	36	9	1	1	100
	Jordan	39	44	15	1	0	100
	Lebanon	73	23	2	2	0	100
	Morocco	67	32	1	0	1	100
	Palestinian ter.	69	23	5	1	2	100
	Turkey	65	26	6	2	1	100
Asia	Bangladesh	65	31	3	0	0	100
	China	31	50	16	2	1	100
	India	65	29	5	1	0	100
	Indonesia	54	43	3	0	0	100
	Malaysia	67	33	0	0	0	100
	Pakistan	70	22	3	1	4	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	82	17	0	0	1	100
	Ghana	62	32	5	1	0	100
	Ivory Coast	63	34	3	1	0	100
	Kenya	66	31	3	0	0	100
	Mali	77	20	2	1	0	100
	Nigeria	49	45	4	2	0	100
	Senegal	73	27	1	0	0	100
	South Africa	70	26	3	1	0	100
	Tanzania	64	33	2	0	0	100
	Uganda	77	20	3	0	0	100

		Q.95f I am going to read you a list of things that the government might do to improve public health and health care in our country. As I read each one, please tell me how much of a priority you think it should be for the (state or government)—one of the most important priorities, a very important priority, a lower priority, or not a priority at all: f. Making sure people can get health care services when they need them					
		One of the most important priorities	A very important priority	A lower priority	Not a priority at all	DK/ Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	70	28	0	0	1	100
	Bolivia	52	44	4	0	1	100
	Brazil	83	16	1	0	0	100
	Chile	73	21	5	0	1	100
	Mexico	58	34	6	2	2	100
	Peru	66	32	1	0	0	100
	Venezuela	72	26	2	0	0	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	73	23	2	0	2	100
	Poland	66	30	2	2	0	100
	Russia	81	17	1	0	0	100
	Slovakia	83	14	2	1	0	100
Middle East	Ukraine	78	19	2	0	1	100
	Egypt	44	46	9	1	1	100
	Jordan	36	43	18	3	0	100
	Lebanon	74	22	3	2	0	100
	Morocco	72	27	0	0	1	100
	Palestinian ter.	65	27	4	1	2	100
	Turkey	65	25	8	1	1	100
Asia	Bangladesh	62	34	3	0	0	100
	China	34	48	15	2	1	100
	India	62	31	6	1	0	100
	Indonesia	57	40	3	0	0	100
	Malaysia	63	35	1	0	0	100
	Pakistan	69	23	4	1	4	100
	Thailand	65	25	8	1	1	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	82	17	1	0	1	100
	Ghana	61	32	5	2	0	100
	Ivory Coast	56	39	5	1	0	100
	Kenya	69	28	2	0	0	100
	Mali	74	21	4	1	0	100
	Nigeria	49	43	6	2	0	100
	Senegal	73	26	2	0	0	100
	South Africa	71	26	3	0	0	100
	Tanzania	63	34	2	0	0	100
	Uganda	74	22	3	0	0	100

		Q.95g I am going to read you a list of things that the government might do to improve public health and health care in our country. As I read each one, please tell me how much of a priority you think it should be for the (state or government)—one of the most important priorities, a very important priority, a lower priority, or not a priority at all: g. Increasing the number of children who get immunized					
		One of the most important priorities	A very important priority	A lower priority	Not a priority at all	DK/Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	70	26	1	0	2	100
	Bolivia	54	41	4	0	1	100
	Brazil	78	19	3	0	0	100
	Chile	70	24	4	0	1	100
	Mexico	54	38	5	1	2	100
	Peru	62	35	2	0	1	100
	Venezuela	71	26	3	0	0	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	56	38	2	0	4	100
	Poland	48	45	4	1	2	100
	Russia	61	28	6	2	2	100
	Slovakia	74	21	4	1	1	100
	Ukraine	51	31	10	4	4	100
Middle East	Egypt	32	50	15	3	1	100
	Jordan	32	41	21	6	0	100
	Lebanon	68	24	6	2	0	100
	Morocco	68	26	2	3	1	100
	Palestinian ter.	64	26	5	2	3	100
	Turkey	49	34	7	4	6	100
Asia	Bangladesh	64	31	4	1	1	100
	China	43	44	9	2	1	100
	India	63	28	7	2	1	100
	Indonesia	46	48	6	0	0	100
	Malaysia	57	39	4	0	1	100
	Pakistan	71	22	3	1	3	100
	Ethiopia	76	23	1	0	0	100
	Ghana	53	37	8	2	0	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ivory Coast	58	38	4	1	0	100
	Kenya	62	33	5	0	0	100
	Mali	76	20	3	1	0	100
	Nigeria	49	40	9	2	0	100
	Senegal	60	36	4	0	0	100
	South Africa	58	34	6	0	1	100
	Tanzania	62	36	2	0	0	100
	Uganda	69	25	5	1	0	100

		Q.95h I am going to read you a list of things that the government might do to improve public health and health care in our country. As I read each one, please tell me how much of a priority you think it should be for the (state or government)—one of the most important priorities, a very important priority, a lower priority, or not a priority at all: h. Making sure women have access to good prenatal health care when they are pregnant					
		One of the most important priorities	A very important priority	A lower priority	Not a priority at all	DK/ Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	68	29	1	0	2	100
	Bolivia	56	39	3	0	0	100
	Brazil	77	21	2	0	0	100
	Chile	68	26	5	1	1	100
	Mexico	56	36	6	1	1	100
	Peru	63	34	1	0	0	100
	Venezuela	73	25	2	0	0	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	68	30	0	0	2	100
	Poland	56	38	4	2	1	100
	Russia	76	22	1	0	1	100
	Slovakia	79	17	3	1	0	100
Middle East	Ukraine	75	23	2	0	0	100
	Egypt	39	44	15	3	1	100
	Jordan	29	47	19	5	0	100
	Lebanon	59	32	8	1	0	100
	Morocco	72	26	1	0	1	100
	Palestinian ter.	66	25	6	1	2	100
	Turkey	61	28	8	2	2	100
Asia	Bangladesh	74	24	1	0	1	100
	China	33	50	14	2	1	100
	India	72	23	5	0	0	100
	Indonesia	48	47	5	0	0	100
	Malaysia	62	36	2	0	0	100
	Pakistan	72	21	3	0	3	100
	Thailand	72	23	5	0	0	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	87	11	1	0	0	100
	Ghana	62	32	5	1	0	100
	Ivory Coast	65	31	4	0	0	100
	Kenya	65	32	2	0	0	100
	Mali	85	12	2	0	0	100
	Nigeria	50	43	6	1	0	100
	Senegal	76	23	1	0	0	100
	South Africa	66	29	4	1	0	100
	Tanzania	67	31	2	0	0	100
	Uganda	73	23	3	1	0	100

		Q.95i I am going to read you a list of things that the government might do to improve public health and health care in our country. As I read each one, please tell me how much of a priority you think it should be for the (state or government)—one of the most important priorities, a very important priority, a lower priority, or not a priority at all: i. Preventing and treating heart disease and other chronic diseases					
		One of the most important priorities	A very important priority	A lower priority	Not a priority at all	DK/ Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	61	33	4	0	2	100
	Bolivia	47	45	6	0	1	100
	Brazil	81	16	2	0	0	100
	Chile	70	25	3	0	1	100
	Mexico	51	40	6	2	2	100
	Peru	56	37	6	0	1	100
	Venezuela	73	25	2	0	0	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	70	26	2	0	2	100
	Poland	58	36	3	1	1	100
	Russia	77	21	1	0	1	100
	Slovakia	70	26	2	1	0	100
Middle East	Ukraine	76	22	2	0	0	100
	Egypt	43	35	19	2	1	100
	Jordan	39	31	22	8	0	100
	Lebanon	63	29	8	0	0	100
	Morocco	78	21	1	0	1	100
	Palestinian ter.	67	25	6	0	2	100
	Turkey	64	27	6	1	2	100
Asia	Bangladesh	58	35	4	2	1	100
	China	27	53	16	2	1	100
	India	75	21	4	0	0	100
	Indonesia	37	52	9	1	0	100
	Malaysia	64	36	1	0	0	100
	Pakistan	75	18	3	1	3	100
	Uganda	64	28	6	1	1	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	83	15	2	0	0	100
	Ghana	61	32	5	2	1	100
	Ivory Coast	50	41	7	1	0	100
	Kenya	62	30	7	1	0	100
	Mali	71	24	3	2	0	100
	Nigeria	51	39	9	1	0	100
	Senegal	63	34	2	0	0	100
	South Africa	61	34	5	0	0	100
	Tanzania	56	35	7	1	1	100
	Uganda	64	28	6	1	1	100

		Q.96 Thinking about the issue of HIV/AIDS in our country, do you think HIV/AIDS is a bigger or a smaller problem now than it was 5 years ago, or is the problem of HIV/AIDS about the same as it was 5 years ago?				
		Bigger problem	Smaller problem	About the same	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	42	15	39	5	100
	Canada	44	13	39	4	100
Latin America	Argentina	69	8	17	6	100
	Bolivia	83	6	9	2	100
	Brazil	56	26	17	0	100
	Chile	74	10	13	4	100
	Mexico	71	15	11	3	100
	Peru	82	8	8	2	100
	Venezuela	29	44	25	2	100
Western Europe	France	37	6	57	0	100
	Germany	49	6	42	2	100
	Great Britain	44	11	37	8	100
	Italy	29	27	34	10	100
	Spain	35	37	23	5	100
	Sweden	21	22	50	7	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	53	5	23	19	100
	Czech Republic	58	6	35	2	100
Middle East	Poland	43	19	28	10	100
	Russia	71	6	15	9	100
	Slovakia	38	12	46	4	100
	Ukraine	82	4	9	5	100
	Egypt	29	31	29	10	100
	Israel	39	26	27	8	100
	Jordan	37	30	29	4	100
	Kuwait	59	17	10	13	100
	Lebanon	12	62	20	6	100
	Morocco	66	15	4	15	100
	Palestinian ter.	28	21	19	33	100
	Turkey	39	30	15	16	100
Asia	Bangladesh	81	12	4	3	100
	China	36	44	11	9	100
	India	84	14	2	1	100
	Indonesia	72	8	17	3	100
	Japan	43	18	31	8	100
	Malaysia	71	10	15	3	100
	Pakistan	63	14	6	17	100
	South Korea	56	8	30	6	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	68	20	12	0	100
	Ghana	74	15	10	1	100
	Ivory Coast	90	6	3	0	100
	Kenya	49	47	4	0	100
	Mali	81	17	2	0	100
	Nigeria	75	20	4	1	100
	Senegal	72	25	3	0	100
	South Africa	91	4	5	0	100
	Tanzania	90	6	4	0	100
	Uganda	65	30	5	0	100

		Q.97 Thinking about HIV prevention – that is preventing people from becoming infected with HIV – do you think our country is making progress in HIV prevention, losing ground, or is prevention about the same as it has been?				
		Making progress	Losing ground	About the same	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	33	16	46	6	100
	Canada	36	17	41	7	100
Latin America	Argentina	42	15	33	10	100
	Bolivia	54	11	33	3	100
	Brazil	46	21	31	1	100
	Chile	55	7	32	5	100
	Mexico	55	16	26	3	100
	Peru	51	10	37	2	100
	Venezuela	43	18	38	2	100
		43	14	43	0	100
Western Europe	France	25	25	47	4	100
	Germany	22	24	42	11	100
	Great Britain	50	11	23	16	100
	Italy	63	11	22	5	100
	Spain	29	10	48	14	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Sweden	26	16	35	23	100
	Bulgaria	29	14	54	3	100
Middle East	Czech Republic	35	16	37	12	100
	Poland	17	39	32	12	100
	Russia	30	15	51	4	100
	Slovakia	8	54	30	8	100
	Ukraine	36	32	27	4	100
	Egypt	45	12	33	9	100
	Israel	42	25	29	4	100
	Jordan	49	15	22	14	100
	Kuwait	59	6	26	9	100
	Lebanon	60	6	15	20	100
Asia	Morocco	27	12	28	33	100
	Palestinian ter.	32	15	30	23	100
	Turkey	78	6	11	5	100
	Bangladesh	75	7	12	6	100
	China	68	24	6	2	100
	India	47	15	33	5	100
	Indonesia	32	14	45	9	100
	Japan	51	6	38	6	100
	Malaysia	38	14	21	27	100
	Pakistan	17	37	37	9	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	South Korea	67	6	26	1	100
	Ethiopia	71	14	13	3	100
	Ghana	87	4	9	0	100
	Ivory Coast	84	8	7	0	100
	Kenya	86	5	8	1	100
	Mali	81	10	7	2	100
	Nigeria	94	2	3	1	100
	Senegal	41	38	20	1	100
	South Africa	73	18	8	1	100
	Tanzania	74	19	7	0	100
	Uganda					

		Q.98 Do you think our country is making progress in providing drug treatments to HIV infected people, losing ground, or is drug treatment for people with HIV about the same as it has been?				
		Making progress	Losing ground	About the same	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	34	12	43	10	100
	Canada	38	11	40	11	100
Latin America	Argentina	28	11	41	21	100
	Bolivia	44	9	42	5	100
	Brazil	44	24	29	4	100
	Chile	50	7	36	7	100
	Mexico	47	17	32	4	100
	Peru	41	10	44	5	100
	Venezuela	43	17	37	3	100
Western Europe	France	76	2	22	0	100
	Germany	50	2	36	12	100
	Great Britain	29	14	39	18	100
	Italy	54	9	22	16	100
	Spain	66	7	19	8	100
	Sweden	46	2	32	20	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	21	12	37	30	100
	Czech Republic	41	8	39	12	100
	Poland	34	16	37	13	100
	Russia	13	41	29	17	100
	Slovakia	28	14	45	13	100
	Ukraine	5	58	27	11	100
Middle East	Egypt	39	27	26	7	100
	Israel	45	10	32	13	100
	Jordan	44	27	24	5	100
	Kuwait	38	9	32	21	100
	Lebanon	53	5	32	10	100
	Morocco	57	5	18	20	100
	Palestinian ter.	19	14	23	44	100
	Turkey	29	12	31	27	100
Asia	Bangladesh	75	5	14	7	100
	China	76	5	12	7	100
	India	65	23	10	2	100
	Indonesia	44	11	39	7	100
	Japan	35	4	39	22	100
	Malaysia	46	5	40	8	100
	Pakistan	34	13	22	31	100
	South Korea	19	32	38	11	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	83	2	12	3	100
	Ghana	62	15	19	4	100
	Ivory Coast	88	4	8	0	100
	Kenya	89	6	4	0	100
	Mali	86	5	8	1	100
	Nigeria	78	11	8	3	100
	Senegal	93	2	4	1	100
	South Africa	49	28	19	4	100
	Tanzania	77	10	9	4	100
	Uganda	73	20	6	1	100

		Q.100 How much prejudice and discrimination do you think there is against people infected with HIV and AIDS in this country today – a lot, some, only a little or none at all?					
		A lot	Some	Only a little	None	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	40	40	12	3	5	100
	Canada	35	43	15	3	4	100
Latin America	Argentina	44	38	10	2	6	100
	Bolivia	54	32	9	1	4	100
	Brazil	62	28	7	2	1	100
	Chile	67	24	4	2	3	100
	Mexico	61	27	7	2	3	100
	Peru	66	22	6	1	4	100
	Venezuela	71	22	6	1	1	100
Western Europe	France	39	48	10	3	0	100
	Germany	31	39	22	3	6	100
	Great Britain	30	43	18	1	8	100
	Italy	30	51	8	2	8	100
	Spain	21	46	23	2	8	100
	Sweden	44	37	13	2	5	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	23	49	8	3	18	100
	Czech Republic	27	49	14	2	7	100
	Poland	34	37	15	3	11	100
	Russia	22	46	14	4	14	100
	Slovakia	31	36	19	3	10	100
	Ukraine	24	38	15	4	19	100
Middle East	Egypt	31	28	25	11	6	100
	Israel	26	43	15	5	12	100
	Jordan	32	31	24	9	4	100
	Kuwait	55	14	11	7	14	100
	Lebanon	25	25	32	10	8	100
	Morocco	38	24	9	5	23	100
	Palestinian ter.	34	17	15	9	24	100
	Turkey	22	28	19	10	21	100
Asia	Bangladesh	40	34	12	5	9	100
	China	23	42	25	5	6	100
	India	44	37	11	7	1	100
	Indonesia	40	34	18	3	6	100
	Japan	23	54	12	2	9	100
	Malaysia	32	45	13	5	5	100
	Pakistan	27	21	11	6	35	100
	South Korea	51	36	7	1	5	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	36	51	11	0	1	100
	Ghana	55	33	11	0	0	100
	Ivory Coast	45	29	13	12	1	100
	Kenya	28	33	30	10	0	100
	Mali	37	31	13	17	1	100
	Nigeria	67	24	5	1	2	100
	Senegal	23	20	19	34	4	100
	South Africa	44	30	14	7	4	100
	Tanzania	21	23	30	24	3	100
	Uganda	20	26	32	21	1	100

		Q.111a Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money: a. to buy food your family needed? ²²			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	6	93	1	100
	Canada	16	83	0	100
Latin America	Argentina	25	74	1	100
	Bolivia	61	38	1	100
	Brazil	34	66	0	100
	Chile	31	69	0	100
	Mexico	42	58	0	100
	Peru	61	38	0	100
	Venezuela	41	59	0	100
Western Europe	France	6	94	0	100
	Germany	10	89	0	100
	Great Britain	6	93	1	100
	Italy	13	87	0	100
	Spain	8	92	0	100
	Sweden	5	94	1	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	33	66	1	100
	Czech Republic	13	87	0	100
	Poland	31	65	4	100
	Russia	33	66	1	100
	Slovakia	13	87	0	100
	Ukraine	41	56	3	100
Middle East	Egypt	8	92	1	100
	Israel	14	84	2	100
	Jordan	5	92	3	100
	Kuwait	9	91	0	100
	Lebanon	12	82	5	100
	Morocco	38	60	2	100
	Palestinian ter.	43	54	3	100
	Turkey	48	51	1	100
Asia	Bangladesh	42	58	0	100
	China	9	90	1	100
	India	14	86	0	100
	Indonesia	35	65	0	100
	Japan	2	98	1	100
	Malaysia	9	91	0	100
	Pakistan	34	64	2	100
	South Korea	12	87	1	100
	Ethiopia	29	66	5	100
	Ghana	43	57	1	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ivory Coast	36	64	0	100
	Kenya	57	43	0	100
	Mali	26	74	0	100
	Nigeria	41	55	4	100
	Senegal	42	58	0	100
	South Africa	49	50	0	100
	Tanzania	51	48	2	100
	Uganda	66	34	0	100

²² Note: Questions 111a through 111c were previously released by the Pew Global Attitudes Project.

		Q.111b Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money: b. to pay for medical and health care your family needed?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	8	91	1	100
	Canada	23	76	1	100
Latin America	Argentina	29	71	1	100
	Bolivia	60	39	1	100
	Brazil	40	60	0	100
	Chile	42	58	1	100
	Mexico	47	53	0	100
	Peru	67	33	0	100
	Venezuela	41	59	0	100
Western Europe	France	5	94	0	100
	Germany	16	84	0	100
	Great Britain	6	93	1	100
	Italy	14	86	0	100
	Spain	6	94	0	100
	Sweden	6	93	1	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	42	56	2	100
	Czech Republic	7	93	0	100
	Poland	35	61	4	100
	Russia	40	59	1	100
	Slovakia	11	89	0	100
	Ukraine	47	50	3	100
Middle East	Egypt	44	55	1	100
	Israel	18	79	2	100
	Jordan	16	83	1	100
	Kuwait	8	92	0	100
	Lebanon	22	73	5	100
	Morocco	46	53	2	100
	Palestinian ter.	47	50	3	100
	Turkey	47	52	1	100
Asia	Bangladesh	46	54	0	100
	China	33	64	3	100
	India	16	83	1	100
	Indonesia	48	52	0	100
	Japan	2	97	1	100
	Malaysia	9	91	0	100
	Pakistan	37	61	2	100
	South Korea	12	87	1	100
	Ethiopia	39	56	5	100
	Ghana	54	45	0	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ivory Coast	46	54	0	100
	Kenya	62	38	0	100
	Mali	36	64	0	100
	Nigeria	48	49	3	100
	Senegal	47	53	0	100
	South Africa	48	51	1	100
	Tanzania	53	45	2	100
	Uganda	76	23	0	100

		Q.111c Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money: c. to buy clothing your family needed?			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	11	88	1	100
	Canada	16	84	0	100
Latin America	Argentina	33	65	2	100
	Bolivia	56	43	1	100
	Brazil	44	56	0	100
	Chile	38	61	1	100
	Mexico	45	55	1	100
	Peru	63	36	1	100
	Venezuela	41	58	0	100
Western Europe	France	12	88	0	100
	Germany	18	81	1	100
	Great Britain	10	89	1	100
	Italy	20	80	0	100
	Spain	9	90	0	100
	Sweden	10	90	1	100
Central/Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	46	52	3	100
	Czech Republic	17	83	0	100
	Poland	35	61	4	100
	Russia	47	51	1	100
	Slovakia	24	76	0	100
	Ukraine	48	49	3	100
Middle East	Egypt	31	67	1	100
	Israel	21	77	2	100
	Jordan	17	83	1	100
	Kuwait	8	92	0	100
	Lebanon	20	75	5	100
	Morocco	39	59	2	100
	Palestinian ter.	50	46	4	100
	Turkey	50	48	1	100
Asia	Bangladesh	39	61	0	100
	China	17	81	2	100
	India	13	86	1	100
	Indonesia	40	60	0	100
	Japan	3	97	1	100
	Malaysia	8	92	0	100
	Pakistan	33	65	2	100
	South Korea	17	82	1	100
Sub-Saharan Africa	Ethiopia	28	66	5	100
	Ghana	45	55	0	100
	Ivory Coast	45	55	0	100
	Kenya	58	42	1	100
	Mali	28	72	0	100
	Nigeria	46	51	3	100
	Senegal	36	64	0	100
	South Africa	49	50	1	100
	Tanzania	47	51	2	100
	Uganda	71	29	0	100



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