



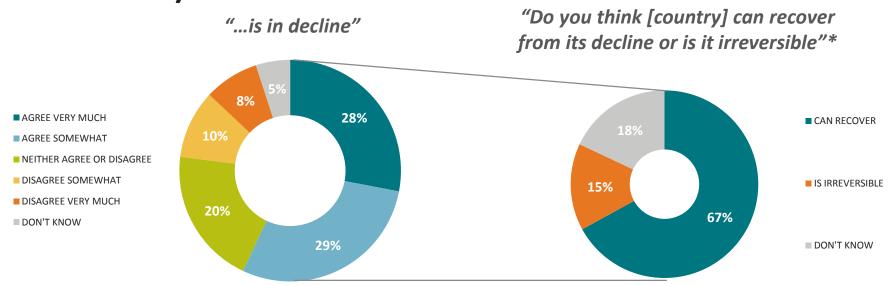
December 2016

Is the system broken? International views

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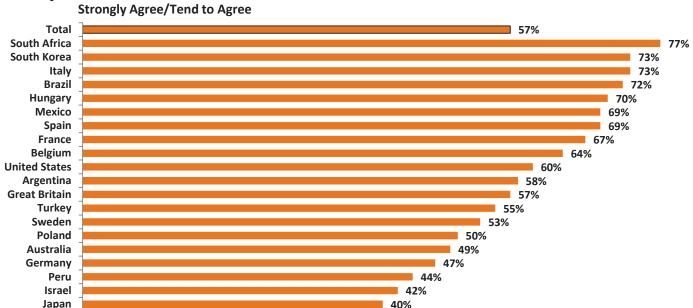


Over half think their country is in decline (although not yet irreversible)





Majority in 14 nations think their country is in decline – especially South Africa, South Korea, Italy and Brazil....



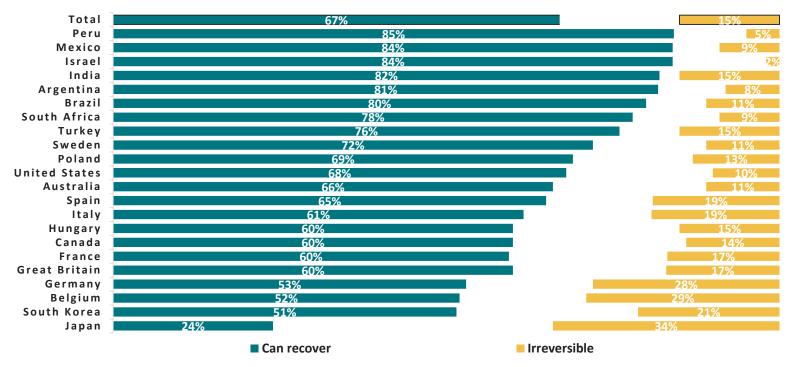
Q5 To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements – "Your country is in decline"

22%



Canada India

...But are optimistic that it can recover (although less so in Japan, Belgium and Germany)

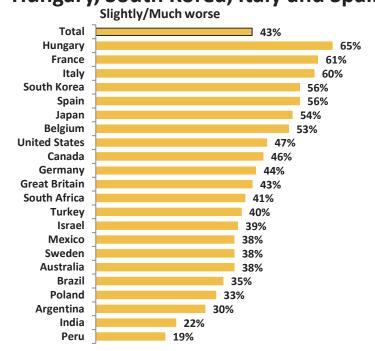


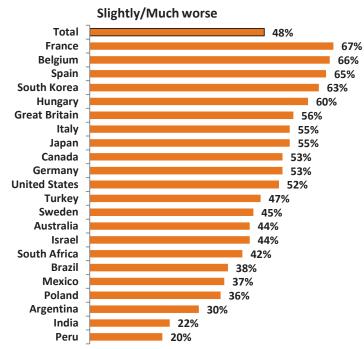
Q6 And do you think [country] can recover from its decline or is it irreversible?





And there is significant pessimism for current and future generations in France, Belgium, Hungary, South Korea, Italy and Spain





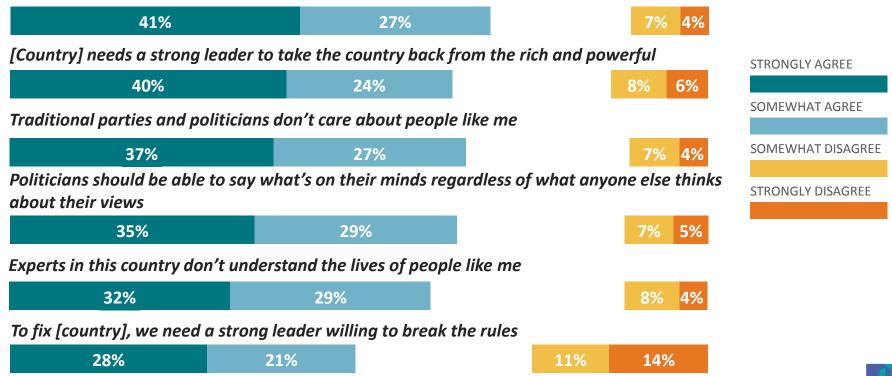
Q7 To what extent, if at all, do you feel that your generation will have had a better or worse life than your parents' generation, or will it have been the same?

Q8 And to what extent, if at all, do you feel that today's youth will have had a better or worse life than their parents' generation, or will it have been about the same?



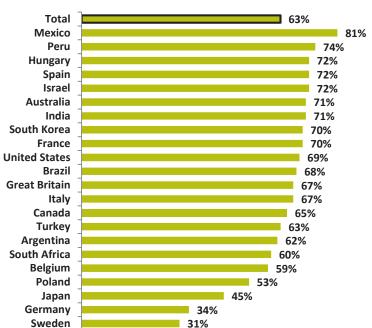
Strong feeling in many countries that the people in charge don't care about 'people like me', and instead favour rich and powerful.

The [country's] economy is rigged to advantage the rich and powerful



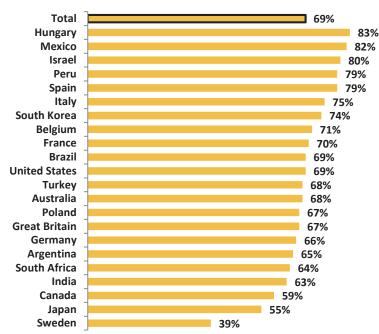
Most feel the system favours the rich and powerful – especially Mexico, Peru, Hungary, Israel and Spain

Strongly Agree/Tend to Agree



Q10 [Country] needs a strong leader to take the country back from the rich and powerful

Strongly Agree/Tend to Agree

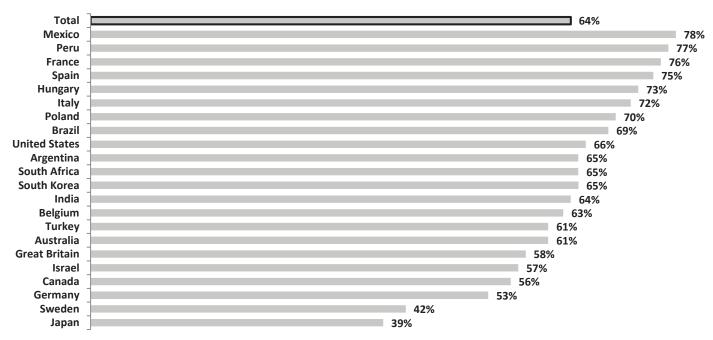


Q10 The [country's] economy is rigged to advantage the rich and powerful



Most people feel politicians don't care about them, especially parts of LATAM and continental Europe

Strongly Agree/Tend to Agree

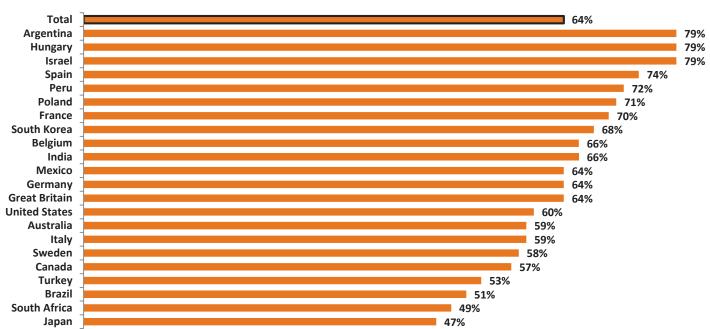


Q10 Traditional parties and politicians don't care about people like me



Close to two-thirds on average favour outspoken politicians

Strongly Agree/Tend to Agree



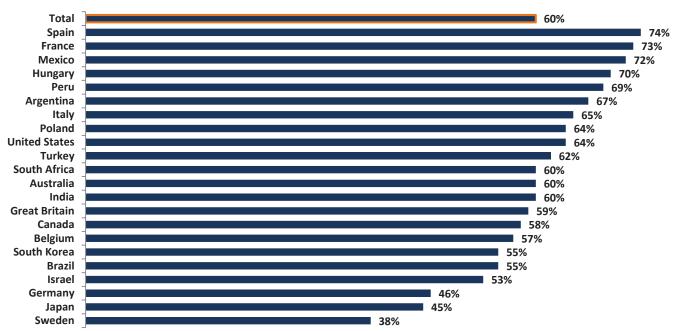
Q10 Politicians should be able to say what's on their minds regardless of what anyone else thinks about their views





Similarly most people feel misunderstood by experts, especially Spain, France and Mexico





Q10 Experts in this country don't understand the lives of people like me

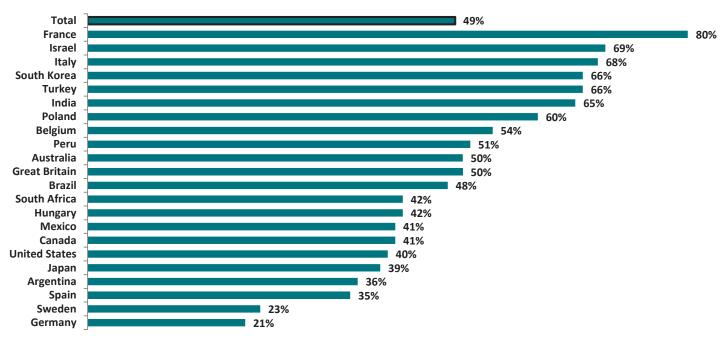




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Big variation in desire for a strong leader willing to break the rules - especially high in France





Q10 To fix [country], we need a strong leader willing to break the rules



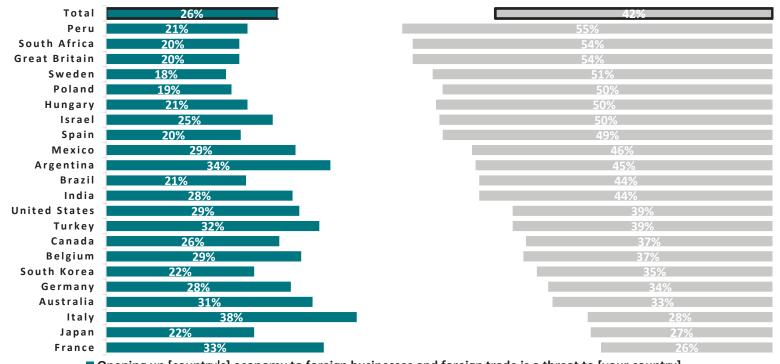
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On balance, people are still more likely to feel that opening up their country to foreign business and trade is an opportunity rather than a threat, but across the world people are split on whether their country should protect itself or open up more to the world.

| OPENING UP [COUNTRY'S] ECONOMY TO FOREIGN BUSINESSES AND FOREIGN TRADE IS A THREAT TO [YOUR COUNTRY] | BOTH/DON'T KNOW | OPENING UP [COUNTRY'S] ECONOMY TO FOREIGN BUSINESSES AND FOREIGN TRADE IS AN OPPORTUNITOR [YOUR COUNTRY] |
|--|----------------------|--|
| 26% | 33% | 42% |
| [COUNTRY] NEEDS TO TAKE MORE STEPS TO PROTECT ITSELF FROM TODAY'S WORLD |) BOTH/DON'T KNOW | [COUNTRY] NEEDS TO TAKE MORE STEPS TO OPEN ITSELF UP TO TODAY'S WORLD |
| 31% | 33% | 36% |



People tend to view globalisation as an opportunity, rather than a threat – but not in Italy and France



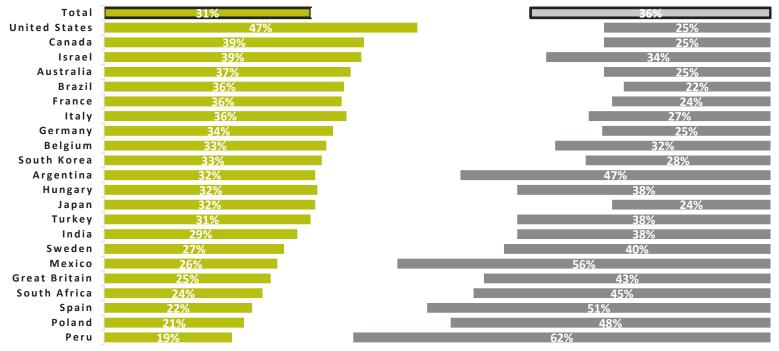
Opening up [country's] economy to foreign businesses and foreign trade is a threat to [your country]

Opening up [country's economy to foreign businesses and foreign trade is an opportunity for [your country]



13

Peru, Mexico and Argentina want to open up more to the world – but North Americans more likely to say they should protect themselves from the world



Agree most that [country] needs to take more steps to protect itself from today's world Agree most that [country] needs to take more steps to open itself up to today's world





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Methodology

- These are the findings of a Global @dvisor survey into the political mood around the world. In total 16,096 interviews were conducted between October 21 – November 4 among adults aged 18-64 in the US and Canada, and adults aged 16-64 in all other countries.
- The survey was conducted in 22 countries around the world via the Ipsos Online Panel system. The countries reporting herein are Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United States of America.
- Between 500 and 1000+ individuals participated on a country by country basis via the Ipsos Online Panel. The sample was 1000+ in Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Spain and the United Stated of America. In all other countries the sample was 500+. The precision of Ipsos online polls is calculated using a credibility interval with a poll of 1,000 accurate to +/- 3.5 percentage points and of 500 accurate to +/- 5.0 percentage points. For more information on Ipsos' use of credibility intervals, please visit the Ipsos website.
- In countries where internet penetration is approximately 60% or higher the data output generally reflects the overall population. Of the 22 countries surveyed online, 16 yield results that are balanced to reflect the general population: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Great Britain and the United States. The 6 remaining countries surveyed – Brazil (58%), India (19%), Mexico (44%), Peru (39%), South Africa (49%) and Turkey (51%) - have lower levels of internet connectivity and reflect online populations that tend to be more urban and have higher education/income than the general population.
- Where results do not sum to 100, this may be due to computer rounding, multiple responses or the exclusion of don't knows or not stated responses.
- Data are weighted to match the profile of the population.





For more information

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