

# WORLDPUBLICOPINION.ORG

## World Public Opinion on Racial and Ethnic Equality

March 20, 2008

Q1: How important is it for people of different races and ethnicities to be treated equally?

	<b>Very important</b>	<b>Somewhat important</b>	<b>Not very important</b>	<b>Not important at all</b>	<b>Depends (vol)</b>	<b>DK / NS</b>
<b>Mexico</b>	94	5	1	0	0	0
<b>USA</b>	79	17	2	1	0	0
<b>France</b>	69	25	2	2	1	1
<b>Great Britain</b>	87	10	1	0	0	1
<b>Russia</b>	37	46	10	3	1	3
<b>Ukraine</b>	50	37	8	2	1	3
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	68	21	8	2	1	1
<b>Egypt</b>	71	26	3	0	0	0
<b>Iran</b>	62	20	2	1	0	14
<b>Palestinian ter.</b>	70	23	5	2	0	1
<b>Turkey</b>	73	15	5	3	2	2
<b>Nigeria</b>	71	25	3	1	1	0
<b>China</b>	90	8	1	0	0	1
<b>India</b>	44	15	5	5	30	2
<b>Indonesia</b>	75	14	5	1	2	3
<b>S Korea</b>	71	23	5	1	0	0
<b>Average</b>	69	21	4	2	2	2

Q2: Thinking about the course of your lifetime, would you say, compared to the past, people of different races and ethnicities are now treated much more equally, a little more equally, a little less equally, much less equally, or that there has been no real change?

	<b>Much more equally</b>	<b>A little more equally</b>	<b>A little less equally</b>	<b>Much less equally</b>	<b>No real change</b>	<b>Minorities are treated better than the majority (vol.)</b>	<b>DK / NS</b>
<b>Mexico</b>	11	55	10	2	19	0	1
<b>US</b>	42	40	6	2	10	0	0
<b>France</b>	12	50	10	6	20	0	2
<b>Great Britain</b>	39	40	5	2	12	0	2
<b>Russia</b>	12	25	12	8	25	4	15
<b>Ukraine</b>	10	26	6	5	38	1	12
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	20	19	12	7	31	4	6
<b>Egypt</b>	17	47	24	11	0	0	0
<b>Iran</b>	32	44	5	2	5	0	12
<b>Palestinian ter.</b>	7	20	36	18	12	4	3
<b>Turkey</b>	16	38	13	7	9	2	13
<b>Nigeria</b>	11	32	28	17	10	2	0
<b>China</b>	34	44	13	2	4	1	4
<b>India</b>	27	27	9	10	9	5	15
<b>Indonesia</b>	31	51	8	2	4	1	4
<b>S Korea</b>	4	67	6	2	20	0	0
<b>Average</b>	20	39	13	6	14	2	6

Q3: Do you think the government should make an effort to prevent discrimination based on a person's race or ethnicity, or do you think the government should not be involved in this kind of thing?

	<b>Should make an effort</b>	<b>Should not be involved</b>	<b>Government does too much (vol.)</b>	<b>DK / NS</b>
<b>Mexico</b>	94	5	1	1
<b>USA</b>	83	17	0	0
<b>France</b>	85	12	1	3
<b>Great Britain</b>	85	13	0	2
<b>Russia</b>	71	11	4	14
<b>Ukraine</b>	71	16	3	10
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	70	11	12	7
<b>Egypt</b>	73	27	1	0
<b>Iran</b>	76	10	0	14
<b>Palestinian ter.</b>	64	15	17	4
<b>Turkey</b>	79	8	4	9
<b>Nigeria</b>	90	8	2	0
<b>China</b>	90	8	0	2
<b>India</b>	46	17	6	31
<b>Indonesia</b>	88	8	2	2
<b>S Korea</b>	96	4	0	0
<b>Average</b>	79	12	3	6

**[Ask if “Should make an effort” or DK/NS in Q3]**

Q3a: Do you think the government is doing enough in this regard or do you think it should do more?

	<b>Doing enough</b>	<b>Should do more</b>	<b>Government is doing too much (vol.) (Q3+Q3a)</b>	<b>Should not be involved (Q3)</b>	<b>DK / NS</b>
<b>Mexico</b>	7	86	1	5	1
<b>US</b>	38	45	0	17	0
<b>France</b>	18	68	1	12	1
<b>Great Britain</b>	31	54		13	3
<b>Russia</b>	24	35	4	11	25
<b>Ukraine</b>	19	46	3	16	16
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	34	33	16	11	6
<b>Egypt</b>	36	37	1	27	0
<b>Iran*</b>	40	31	1	10	19
<b>Palestinian ter.</b>	13	50	19	15	4
<b>Turkey</b>	25	52	5	8	10
<b>Nigeria</b>	9	79	3	8	1
<b>China</b>	20	70	0	8	2
<b>India</b>	24	28	21	17	10
<b>Indonesia</b>	17	66	2	8	7
<b>S Korea</b>	5	91	0	4	0
<b>Average</b>	22	54	5	12	7

\* In Iran, respondents that answered “Don't know/Not sure” on Q3 were not asked Q3a.

Q4: Do you think that employers should or should not be allowed to refuse to hire a qualified person because of the person's race or ethnicity?

	<b>Should</b>	<b>Should not</b>	<b>DK / NS</b>
<b>Mexico</b>	24	72	3
<b>US</b>	13	86	1
<b>France</b>	6	94	1
<b>Great Britain</b>	16	83	1
<b>Russia</b>	18	72	10
<b>Ukraine</b>	15	77	9
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	8	82	10
<b>Egypt</b>	25	75	0
<b>Iran</b>	12	72	16
<b>Palestinian ter.</b>	23	74	3
<b>Turkey</b>	18	72	10
<b>Nigeria</b>	34	64	1
<b>China</b>	10	88	3
<b>India</b>	30	43	27
<b>Indonesia</b>	13	84	3
<b>S Korea</b>	41	58	1
<b>Average</b>	19	75	6

**[Ask if “Should not” or DK/NS in Q4]**

Q4a: Do you think the government has the responsibility to try to prevent employers from refusing to hire someone because of a person’s race or ethnicity or do you think the government should not be involved in this kind of thing?

	<b>Has responsibility</b>	<b>Should not be involved</b>	<b>Should be allowed not to hire (Q4)</b>	<b>DK / NS</b>
<b>Mexico</b>	64	9	24	2
<b>USA</b>	69	17	13	1
<b>France</b>	69	23	6	3
<b>Great Britain</b>	69	13	16	2
<b>Russia</b>	58	13	18	11
<b>Ukraine</b>	65	10	15	10
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	72	9	8	10
<b>Egypt</b>	56	19	25	0
<b>Iran*</b>	61	5	12	22
<b>Palestinian ter.*</b>	53	19	23	4
<b>Turkey</b>	23	43	18	16
<b>Nigeria</b>	56	8	34	1
<b>China</b>	77	11	10	3
<b>India</b>	27	20	30	24
<b>Indonesia</b>	80	3	13	4
<b>S Korea</b>	53	6	41	0
<b>Average</b>	60	14	19	7

\* In Iran and the Palestinian territories, respondents that answered “Don't know/Not sure” on Q4 were not asked Q4a.

## RESEARCH PARTNERS

Country	Research Center	Contact
Azerbaijan	International Center for Social Research	Dr. Tair Faradov <a href="mailto:tfaradov@yahoo.com">tfaradov@yahoo.com</a> (+99 412) 492 27 34/672 22 49
China	<a href="http://WorldPublicOpinion.org">WorldPublicOpinion.org</a>	Dr. Stephen Weber <a href="mailto:sweber@pipa.org">sweber@pipa.org</a> +1 202 232 7500
Egypt	Attitude Market Research	Mr. Mohamed Al Gendy <a href="mailto:mgendy@attitude-eg.com">mgendy@attitude-eg.com</a> +202 22711262
France	<a href="http://Efficience3">Efficience 3</a>	Ms. Laetitia Larreguy <a href="mailto:laetitia.l@efficience3.com">laetitia.l@efficience3.com</a> +33 3 26 79 75 82
Great Britain	<a href="http://ChathamHouse.org">Chatham House</a> ( <a href="http://RoyalInstituteofInternationalAffairs.org">Royal Institute of International Affairs</a> ) / <a href="http://GlobeScan">GlobeScan</a>	Dr. Robin Niblett <a href="mailto:rniblett@chathamhouse.org.uk">rniblett@chathamhouse.org.uk</a> +44 (0)20 7314 3667 Mr. Lloyd Hetherington <a href="mailto:lloyd.hetherington@globescan.com">lloyd.hetherington@globescan.com</a> +1 416 962 0707
India	<a href="http://TeamCVoter">Team CVoter</a>	Mr. Yashwant Deshmukh <a href="mailto:yashwant@teamcvoter.com">yashwant@teamcvoter.com</a> 91 120 4247135
Indonesia	<a href="http://Synovate">Synovate</a>	Ms. Eva Yusuf <a href="mailto:Eva.Yusuf@synovate.com">Eva.Yusuf@synovate.com</a> (+62-21) 2525 608
Iran	<a href="http://WorldPublicOpinion.org">WorldPublicOpinion.org</a>	Dr. Stephen Weber <a href="mailto:sweber@pipa.org">sweber@pipa.org</a> +1 202 232 7500
Mexico	<a href="http://Reforma">Reforma</a>	Dr. Alejandro Moreno <a href="mailto:alejandro.moreno@reforma.com">alejandro.moreno@reforma.com</a> +52 56 28 72 35
Nigeria	Market Trends Research International	Mr. Michael Umogun <a href="mailto:m.umogun@research-intng.com">m.umogun@research-intng.com</a> + 234-1 791 79 87
Palestinian territories	<a href="http://PalestinianCenterforPublicOpinion">Palestinian Center for Public Opinion</a>	Dr. Nabil Kukali <a href="mailto:kukali@p-ol.com">kukali@p-ol.com</a> (+972-2) 2774846
Russia	<a href="http://LevadaCenter">Levada Center</a>	Ms. Ludmila Khakhulina <a href="mailto:lkhahul@levada.ru">lkhahul@levada.ru</a> (+7 095) 229-55-44
South Korea	<a href="http://EastAsiaInstitute">East Asia Institute</a>	Dr. Han Wool Jeong <a href="mailto:hwjeong@eai.or.kr">hwjeong@eai.or.kr</a> +82 02-2277-1683

Turkey	<a href="#">ARI Foundation</a> / <a href="#">Infakto Research Workshop</a>	Mr. Yurter Ozcan <a href="mailto:Yurter@arifoundation.org">Yurter@arifoundation.org</a> +1 (804) 868 0123 Dr. Emre Erdogan <a href="mailto:emre.erdogan@infakto.com.tr">emre.erdogan@infakto.com.tr</a> +90 212 231 07 08
Ukraine	<a href="#">Kiev International Institute of Sociology</a>	Dr. Vladimir Illich Paniotto <a href="mailto:paniotto@kmis.kiev.ua">paniotto@kmis.kiev.ua</a> (+38) 044 537-3376 / (+38) 044 501-7403
United States	<a href="#">Program on International Policy Attitudes</a> / <a href="#">Knowledge Networks</a>	Dr. Stephen Weber <a href="mailto:sweber@pipa.org">sweber@pipa.org</a> +1-202-232-7500 Dr. Michael Dennis <a href="mailto:mdennis@knowledgenetworks.com">mdennis@knowledgenetworks.com</a> +1-650-289-2160



## METHODOLOGY

<b>Country</b>	<b>Sample Size (unweighted)</b>	<b>MoE (%)</b>	<b>Field dates</b>	<b>Survey methodology</b>	<b>Type of sample</b>
Azerbaijan	602	4.1	Jan 13 – Feb 5, 2008	Face-to-face	National
China	1000	3.2	Jan 10-25, 2008	Telephone	Urban <sup>1</sup>
Egypt	600	4.1	Jan 17-27, 2008	Face-to-face	Urban <sup>2</sup>
France	600	4.1	Feb 5-11, 2008	Telephone	National
Great Britain	800	3.5	Jan 29 – Feb 19, 2008	Telephone	National
India	1023	3.2	February 25-29, 2008	Face-to-face	National <sup>3</sup>
Indonesia	811	3.5	Jan 19-29, 2008	Face-to-face	National <sup>4</sup>
Iran	710	3.8	Jan 13 – Feb 9, 2008	Face-to-face	National
Mexico	850	3.4	Jan 25-27, 2008	Telephone	National <sup>5</sup>
Nigeria	1000	3.2	February 7-18, 2008	Face-to-face	National <sup>6</sup>
Palestinian territories	626	4.0	February 10-23, 2008	Face-to-face	National <sup>7</sup>
Russia	1600	3.5	Jan 18-22, 2008	Face-to-Face	National <sup>8</sup>
South Korea	600	4.1	Feb 11-12, 2008	Telephone	National
Turkey	719	3.7	Jan 12-24, 2008	Face-to-face	National
Ukraine	2046	3.1	Feb 8-18, 2008	Face-to-face	National <sup>9</sup>
United States	1309	3.3	Jan 18-27, 2008	Internet	National <sup>10</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> In China, the survey was a national probability sample of urban telephone households across China. A stratified PPS sample design was developed to sample 20 cities; urban households represent approximately 45 percent of the Chinese population.

<sup>2</sup> In Egypt, the survey was executed in the urban areas of Cairo, Alexandria, Giza, and Subra. These four urbanized areas represent 75% of Egypt's urban population, which is 42% of the national population.

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

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

<sup>5</sup> In Mexico, a random telephone sample of adults who had landline telephones was conducted in all 31 states and the Federal District. Telephone penetration in Mexico is 55%.

<sup>6</sup> In Nigeria, the sample was developed by selecting six states, one per geographic region, based upon their size and representativeness. Within each state, sampling points were selected by means of a multi-stage random sample which disproportionately sampled urban areas. The final sample is 75% urban; Nigeria is approximately 50% urban.

<sup>7</sup> In the Palestinian Territories, a face-to-face national probability survey was conducted among the population of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip.

<sup>8</sup> In Russia, all items were half sampled; each item was answered by 800 respondents.

<sup>9</sup> In the Ukraine, all items were half-sampled; each item was answered by at least 1,020 respondents.

<sup>10</sup> In the United States, the poll was an online survey drawn from a nationally representative sample of the Knowledge Networks online panel. This panel is probabilistically-based, selected from the population of US telephone households and subsequently provided with an Internet connection if needed. Items in the US survey were split sampled so that each item was answered by at least 940 respondents.