

자국의 정치적 자유와 경제적 기회 인식

Gallup International 75주년 기념 다국가 조사

세계 조사 개요

2022년 8~10월 61개국 성인 총 58,045명 전화/온라인/면접조사(주제별 참여국 상이)

한국 조사 개요

- 조사기간: 2022년 8월 23~31일
- 표본추출: [사회연구패널*](#)에서 성·연령·지역별 층화 추출 ([한국갤럽이 무선전화 RDD 방식으로 구축·운영하는 확률 기반 조사패널](#))
- 응답방식: 모바일조사(조사대상자에게 문자메시지 발송, 자기기입식 웹조사)
- 조사대상: 전국 만 19~79세 1,035명
- 표본오차: $\pm 3.0\%$ 포인트(95% 신뢰수준)
- 문자 발송 대비 응답 완료율: 46%(총 2,263명 중 1,035명)
- 의뢰처: 한국갤럽-Gallup International 자체 조사

갤럽리포트 G20230518



응답자 특성표

주요 분석 단위별 표본오차(95% 신뢰수준 기준)와 성/연령/직업/지역과 연령 분포 구성입니다.

한국 응답자 특성표 2022년 8월 23~31일 사회연구패널 조사	조사완료		가중값 적용		가중값	표본오차 95% 신뢰수준
	사례수 (명)(A)	비율	사례수 (명)(B)	비율	배율 (B/A)	
전체	1,035	100%	1,035	100%	1.00	±3.0%P
성별 남성	521	50%	521	50%	1.00	±4.3%P
여성	514	50%	514	50%	1.00	±4.3%P
연령별 19~29세	174	17%	176	17%	1.01	±7.4%P
30대	168	16%	166	16%	0.99	±7.6%P
40대	201	19%	203	20%	1.01	±6.9%P
50대	215	21%	215	21%	1.00	±6.7%P
60~79세	277	27%	274	26%	0.99	±5.9%P
지역별 서울	195	19%	197	19%	1.01	±7.0%P
인천/경기	317	31%	331	32%	1.04	±5.5%P
대전/세종/충청/강원	147	14%	140	13%	0.95	±8.1%P
광주/전라/제주	114	11%	112	11%	0.98	±9.2%P
대구/경북	100	10%	100	10%	1.00	±9.8%P
부산/울산/경남	162	16%	156	15%	0.96	±7.7%P

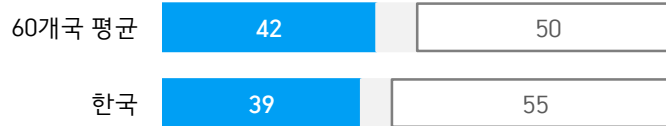
- 사회연구패널: 한국갤럽이 무선전화 RDD 방식으로 구축·운영하는 확률 기반 조사패널
- 단계적 가중 적용: 패널 참여 성향가중 x 설계가중 x 반복비례가중 (아래는 가중 기준)
/ 권역·성·연령대: 2022년 7월 행정안전부 주민등록인구
/ 교육수준·연령대: 2020년 인구주택총조사
/ 정치적 성향: 한국갤럽 데일리 오피니언 2022년 8월 통합
- 표본오차는 조사완료 사례수 기준. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

응답자 특성표 2022년 8월 23~31일 사회연구패널 조사		조사완료 사례수 (명)	가중값 적용 결과					
			가중적용 사례수	연령 분포				
				19~29세	30대	40대	50대	60~79세
전체		1,035	1,035	17%	16%	20%	21%	26%
성별	남성	521	521	18%	16%	20%	21%	25%
	여성	514	514	16%	16%	19%	21%	28%
지역별	서울	195	197	19%	18%	19%	19%	25%
	인천/경기	317	331	18%	17%	21%	21%	23%
	대전/세종/충청/강원	147	140	16%	15%	19%	21%	28%
	광주/전라/제주	114	112	16%	14%	19%	22%	29%
	대구/경북	100	100	16%	14%	19%	22%	30%
	부산/울산/경남	162	156	15%	15%	19%	21%	29%
	직업별	농/임/어업	14	22	-	-	-	-
자영업		109	136	4%	4%	17%	35%	39%
기능노무/서비스		219	249	12%	14%	29%	24%	20%
사무/관리		299	218	17%	35%	26%	16%	5%
전업주부		106	119	1%	9%	23%	22%	45%
학생		56	67	92%	8%			
무직/은퇴/기타		212	208	16%	14%	10%	16%	44%
생활 수준별	상/중상	213	154	28%	15%	19%	17%	21%
	중	462	450	19%	15%	23%	19%	25%
	중하	313	362	12%	19%	18%	21%	30%
	하	46	68	8%	11%	11%	40%	31%
월소득 수준별	200만 원 미만	132	163	12%	11%	9%	20%	47%
	200~299만 원	149	179	18%	19%	11%	14%	38%
	300~499만 원	314	325	17%	17%	20%	21%	25%
	500~699만 원	217	201	13%	18%	31%	24%	14%
	700만 원 이상	223	167	26%	14%	25%	24%	10%
교육 수준별	고졸 이하	239	496	6%	7%	15%	26%	45%
	대재 이상	796	539	27%	25%	23%	16%	9%
성향별	보수	371	337	16%	12%	15%	16%	40%
	중도	258	383	17%	19%	23%	20%	21%
	진보	392	301	17%	15%	21%	28%	19%

- 소득은 가구 월평균 기준. 50사례 미만은 수치 제시하지 않음. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

● 자국의 정치적 자유 평가

■ '정치적 자유, 충분하다' □ '충분하지 않다' (%)



● 자국의 경제적 기회 평가

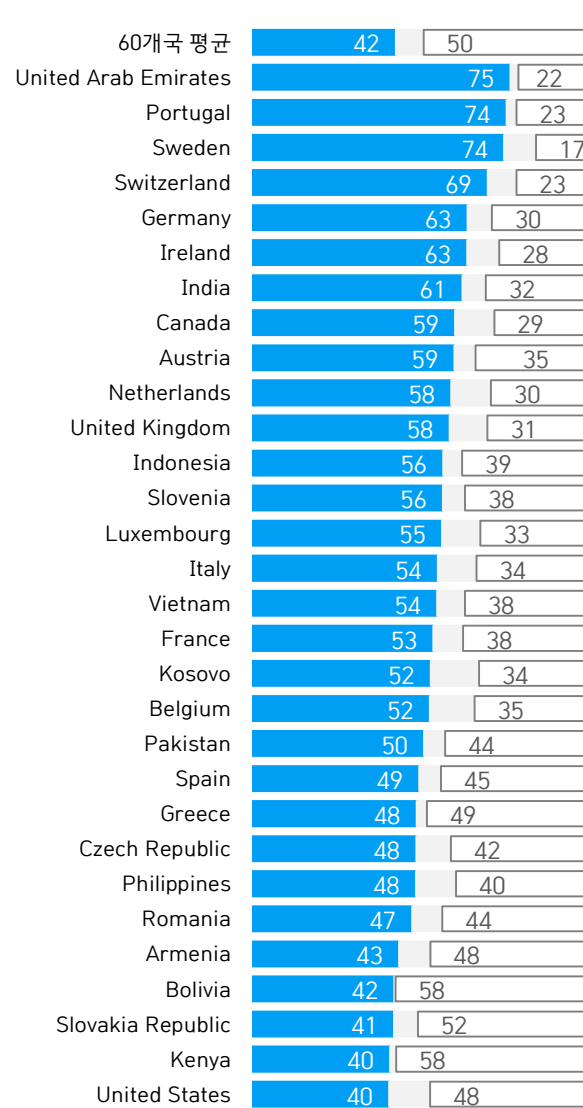
■ '경제적 기회, 충분하다' □ '충분하지 않다' (%)



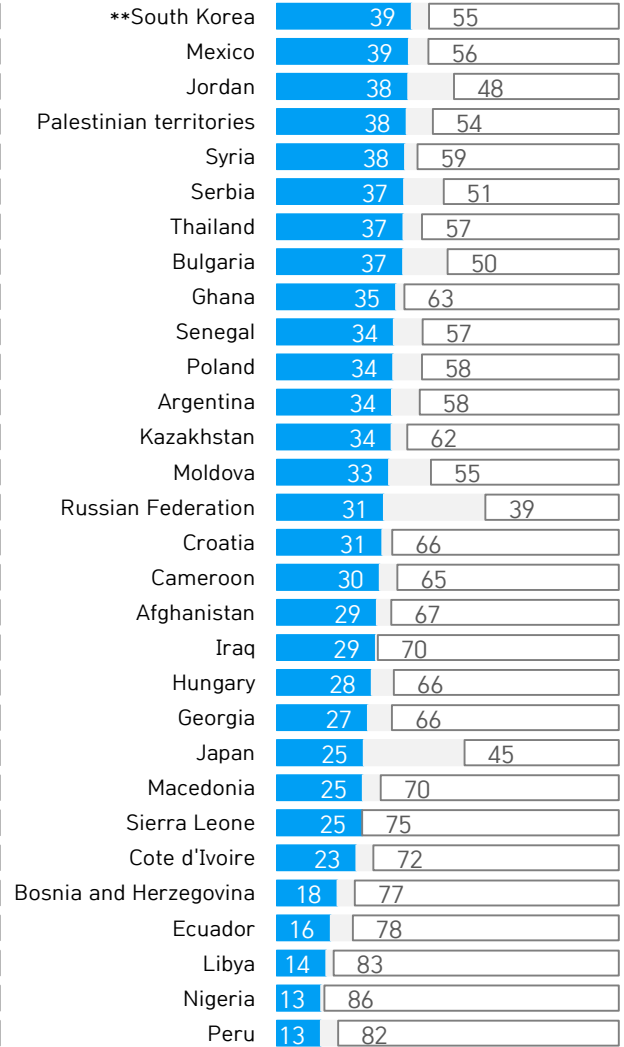
- 2022년 8~10월 Gallup Internatioanl 75주년 조사

- 한국갤럽은 2022년 8월 23~31일 만 19~79세 1,035명 조사 www.gallup.co.kr

● 자국의 정치적 자유 평가: 국가별



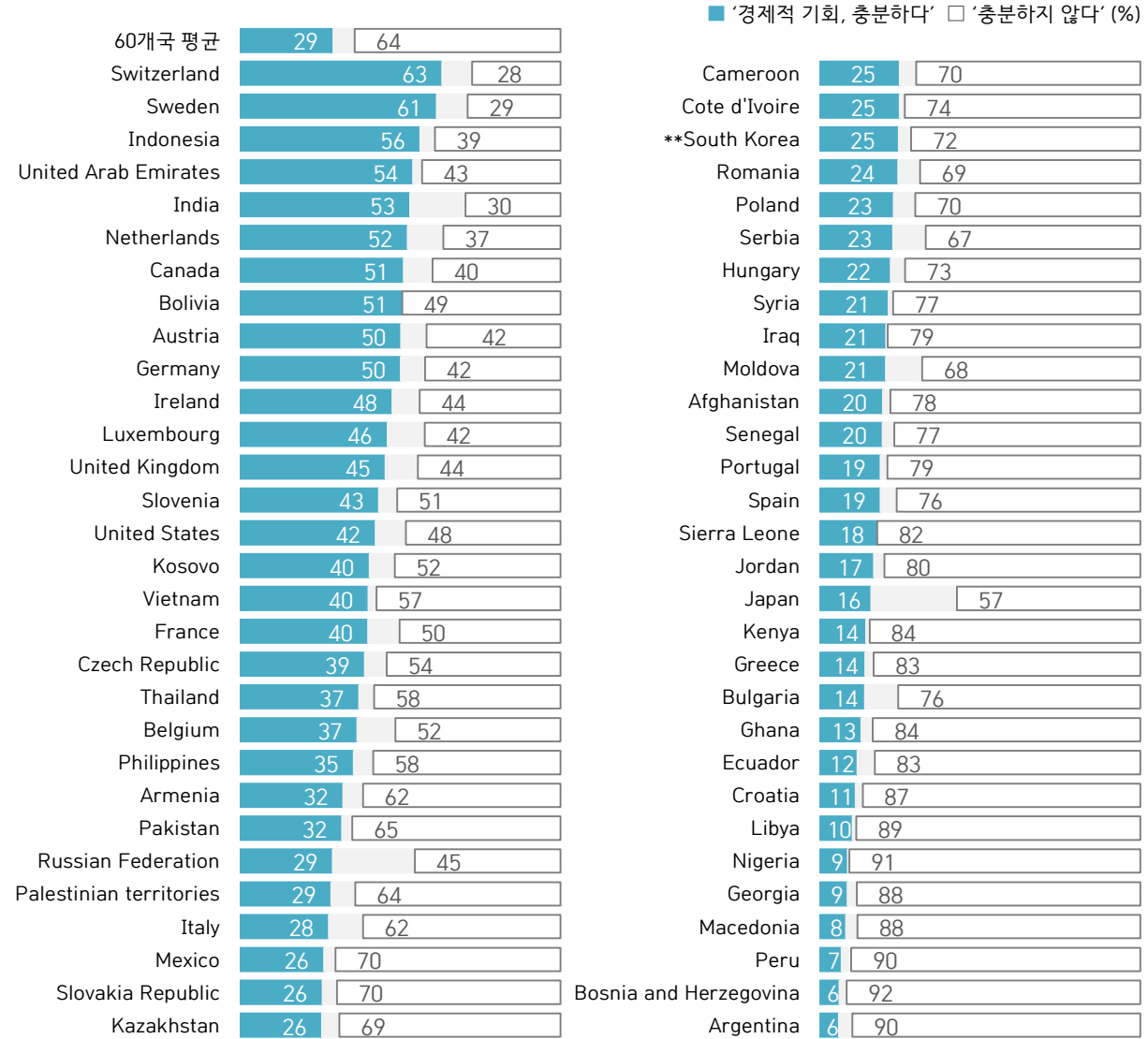
■ '정치적 자유, 충분하다' □ '충분하지 않다' (%)



- '충분하다' 응답 기준 내림차순. 2022년 8~10월 Gallup Internatioanl 75주년 조사

- 61개 참여국 중 이스라엘은 전망만 질문. 한국갤럽은 2022년 8월 23~31일 만 19~79세 1,035명 조사 www.gallup.co.kr

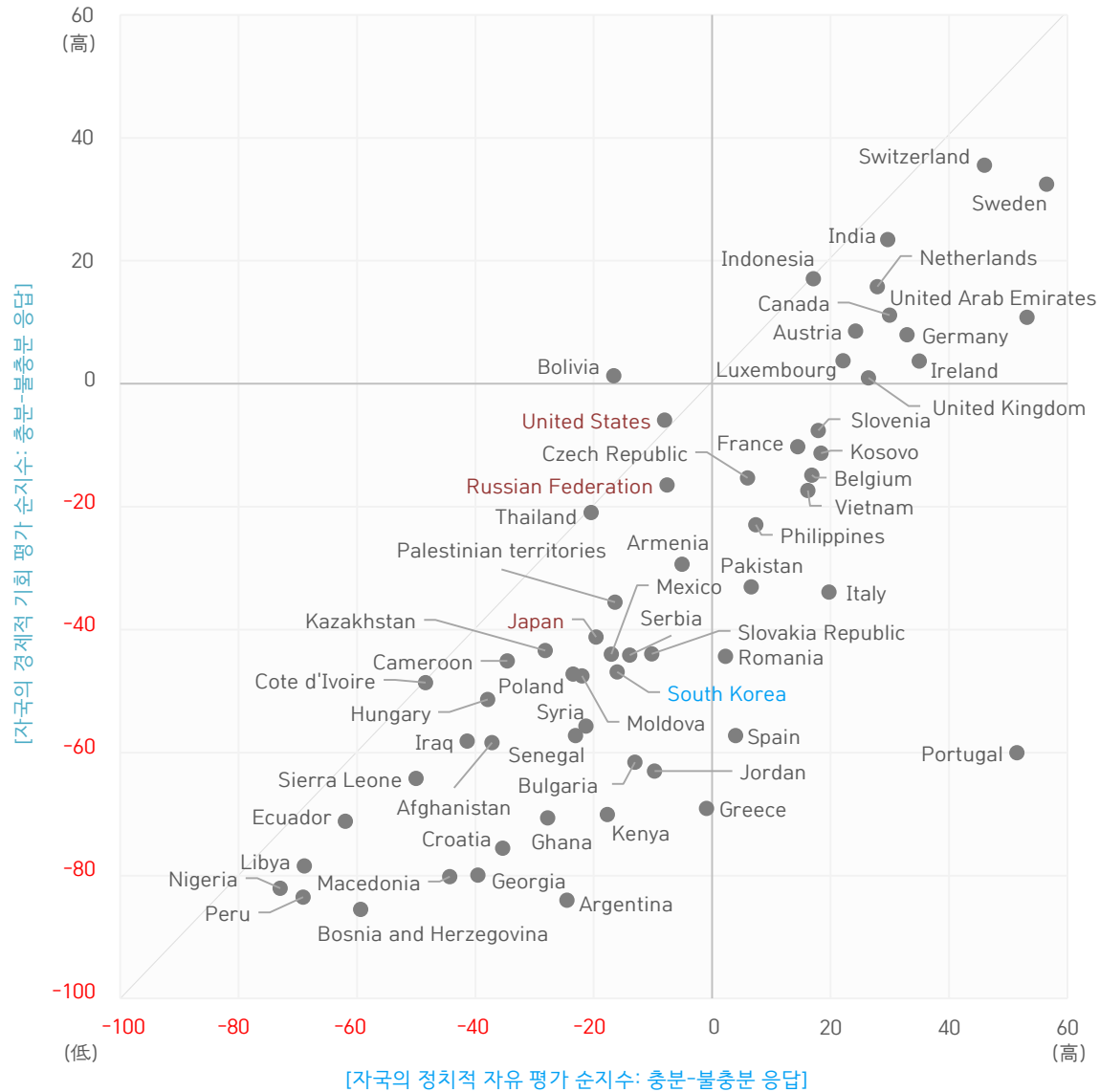
● 자국의 경제적 기회 평가: 국가별



- '충분하다' 응답 기준 내림차순. 2022년 8~10월 Gallup International 75주년 조사

- 61개 참여국 중 이스라엘은 전망만 질문. 한국갤럽은 2022년 8월 23~31일 만 19~79세 1,035명 조사 www.gallup.co.kr

● 자국의 정치적 자유, 경제적 기회 평가: 국가별 순지수 (%포인트)



- 정치적 자유, 경제적 기회 둘 다 충분하다고 생각하는 사람이 많을수록 우상단, 반대의 경우 좌하단 위치
- 각각 '충분하다, 충분하지 않다' 2점 척도. 2022년 8~10월 60개국 Gallup International 75주년 조사
- 한국갤럽은 2022년 8월 23~31일 만 19~79세 1,035명 조사 www.gallup.co.kr

● 정치적 자유, 경제적 기회 평가: 국가별

2022년 8~10월 Gallup International 조사 [표 1/2]	우리나라의 정치적 자유는...				우리나라의 경제적 기회는...			
	충분 (1)	불충분 (2)	의견 유보	Net.S (1)-(2)	충분 (1)	불충분 (2)	의견 유보	Net.S (1)-(2)
60개국 평균	42%	50%	8%	-8	29%	64%	7%	-35
Afghanistan	29%	67%	4%	-37	20%	78%	2%	-58
Argentina	34%	58%	8%	-25	6%	90%	4%	-84
Armenia	43%	48%	9%	-5	32%	62%	6%	-29
Austria	59%	35%	6%	24	50%	42%	8%	9
Belgium	52%	35%	13%	17	37%	52%	12%	-15
Bolivia	42%	58%	0%	-17	51%	49%		1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	18%	77%	5%	-59	6%	92%	2%	-86
Bulgaria	37%	50%	13%	-13	14%	76%	10%	-62
Cameroon	30%	65%	5%	-35	25%	70%	5%	-45
Canada	59%	29%	11%	30	51%	40%	9%	11
Cote d'Ivoire	23%	72%	5%	-48	25%	74%	2%	-49
Croatia	31%	66%	3%	-35	11%	87%	2%	-76
Czech Republic	48%	42%	10%	6	39%	54%	7%	-15
Ecuador	16%	78%	6%	-62	12%	83%	5%	-71
France	53%	38%	9%	14	40%	50%	10%	-10
Georgia	27%	66%	7%	-40	9%	88%	3%	-80
Germany	63%	30%	7%	33	50%	42%	8%	8
Ghana	35%	63%	2%	-28	13%	84%	4%	-71
Greece	48%	49%	3%	-1	14%	83%	3%	-69
Hungary	28%	66%	6%	-38	22%	73%	5%	-51
India	61%	32%	7%	30	53%	30%	17%	23
Indonesia	56%	39%	5%	17	56%	39%	4%	17
Iraq	29%	70%	1%	-41	21%	79%	0%	-58
Ireland	63%	28%	9%	35	48%	44%	8%	4
Italy	54%	34%	11%	20	28%	62%	11%	-34
Japan	25%	45%	30%	-20	16%	57%	27%	-41
Jordan	38%	48%	13%	-10	17%	80%	3%	-63
Kazakhstan	34%	62%	5%	-28	26%	69%	5%	-43
Kenya	40%	58%	2%	-18	14%	84%	1%	-70
Kosovo	52%	34%	14%	18	40%	52%	8%	-11

- 소수점 아래 반올림 때문에 순지수(Net Score) 산출 시 ±1 차이 발생 가능

(계속)

- 국가명 순. 2022년 8~10월 Gallup Internatioanl 75주년 조사. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

(이어서)

2022년 8~10월 Gallup International 조사 [표 2/2]	우리나라의 정치적 자유는...				우리나라의 경제적 기회는...			
	충분 (1)	불충분 (2)	의견 유보	Net.S (1)-(2)	충분 (1)	불충분 (2)	의견 유보	Net.S (1)-(2)
60개국 평균	42%	50%	8%	-8	29%	64%	7%	-35
Libya	14%	83%	2%	-69	10%	89%	1%	-78
Luxembourg	55%	33%	11%	22	46%	42%	12%	4
Macedonia	25%	70%	5%	-44	8%	88%	4%	-80
Mexico	39%	56%	6%	-17	26%	70%	4%	-44
Moldova	33%	55%	12%	-22	21%	68%	11%	-48
Netherlands	58%	30%	12%	28	52%	37%	11%	16
Nigeria	13%	86%	1%	-73	9%	91%	0%	-82
Pakistan	50%	44%	6%	7	32%	65%	3%	-33
Palestinian territories	38%	54%	8%	-16	29%	64%	7%	-36
Peru	13%	82%	5%	-69	7%	90%	3%	-84
Philippines	48%	40%	12%	7	35%	58%	6%	-23
Poland	34%	58%	8%	-23	23%	70%	7%	-47
Portugal	74%	23%	3%	52	19%	79%	2%	-60
Romania	47%	44%	9%	2	24%	69%	7%	-44
Russian Federation	31%	39%	30%	-8	29%	45%	26%	-16
Senegal	34%	57%	8%	-23	20%	77%	4%	-57
Serbia	37%	51%	12%	-14	23%	67%	10%	-44
Sierra Leone	25%	75%		-50	18%	82%		-64
Slovakia Republic	41%	52%	7%	-10	26%	70%	4%	-44
Slovenia	56%	38%	6%	18	43%	51%	6%	-8
**South Korea	39%	55%	5%	-16	25%	72%	4%	-47
Spain	49%	45%	6%	4	19%	76%	5%	-57
Sweden	74%	17%	9%	57	61%	29%	10%	32
Switzerland	69%	23%	8%	46	63%	28%	9%	36
Syria	38%	59%	4%	-21	21%	77%	1%	-56
Thailand	37%	57%	5%	-20	37%	58%	5%	-21
United Arab Emirates	75%	22%	2%	53	54%	43%	3%	11
United Kingdom	58%	31%	11%	26	45%	44%	10%	1
United States	40%	48%	12%	-8	42%	48%	9%	-6
Vietnam	54%	38%	8%	16	40%	57%	2%	-17

- 소수점 아래 반올림 때문에 순지수(Net Score) 산출 시 ±1 차이 발생 가능

- 국가명 순. 2022년 8~10월 Gallup Internatioanl 75주년 조사. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

질문) 귀하는 우리나라의 정치적 자유에 관해 어떻게 생각하십니까?

2022년 8월 23~31일 한국 만 19~79세 조사		사례수 (명)	우리나라의 정치적 자유			Net Score (1)~(2)
			충분하다 (1)	충분하지 않다 (2)	모름/ 응답거절	
전체		1,035	39%	55%	5%	-16
성별	남성	521	45%	52%	3%	-8
	여성	514	34%	59%	7%	-25
연령별	19~29세	176	46%	44%	10%	1
	30대	166	38%	57%	5%	-20
	40대	203	34%	61%	4%	-27
	50대	215	36%	59%	5%	-24
	60~79세	274	43%	54%	2%	-11
성/ 연령별	남성 19~29세	92	56%	40%	4%	15
	남성 30대	86	41%	55%	4%	-14
	남성 40대	103	41%	55%	4%	-14
	남성 50대	109	40%	60%	1%	-20
	남성 60~79세	131	47%	50%	3%	-4
	여성 19~29세	84	35%	49%	17%	-14
	여성 30대	80	34%	59%	7%	-25
	여성 40대	100	28%	67%	5%	-39
	여성 50대	107	31%	59%	10%	-28
	여성 60~79세	143	40%	58%	1%	-18
직업별	농/임/어업	22	-	-	-	-
	자영업	136	51%	47%	3%	4
	기능노무/서비스	249	36%	60%	4%	-24
	사무/관리	218	38%	57%	5%	-20
	전업주부	119	40%	57%	3%	-18
	학생	67	41%	49%	10%	-8
생활 수준별	무직/은퇴/기타	208	41%	53%	6%	-12
	상/중상	154	45%	50%	5%	-6
	중	450	45%	50%	5%	-6
	중하	362	34%	63%	4%	-29
성향별	하	68	25%	62%	13%	-37
	보수	337	52%	44%	3%	8
	중도	383	36%	57%	7%	-21
지역별	진보	301	30%	66%	4%	-36
	서울	197	35%	62%	3%	-26
	인천/경기	331	40%	56%	4%	-17
지역별	대전/세종/충청/강원	140	38%	56%	6%	-18
	광주/전라/제주	112	37%	57%	6%	-21
	대구/경북	100	48%	44%	8%	4
	부산/울산/경남	156	42%	51%	7%	-9

- 50사례 미만은 수치 제시하지 않음. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

질문) 향후 25년간 우리나라의 정치적 자유는 어떻게 되리라고 생각하십니까?

2022년 8월 23~31일 한국 만 19~79세 조사		사례수 (명)	향후 25년간 우리나라의 정치적 자유						증가 전망 (계)	감소 전망 (계)	Net Score (증가-감소)
			매우 증가할 것	어느정도 증가할 것	변함없을 것	어느정도 감소할 것	매우 감소할 것	모름/ 응답거절			
전체		1,035	14%	49%	27%	5%	2%	3%	62%	8%	55
성별	남성	521	15%	48%	28%	5%	3%	2%	63%	8%	55
	여성	514	12%	50%	26%	6%	2%	4%	62%	8%	54
연령별	19~29세	176	4%	45%	32%	11%	3%	5%	48%	14%	34
	30대	166	13%	35%	38%	5%	5%	4%	48%	11%	37
	40대	203	7%	50%	33%	7%	1%	1%	57%	8%	49
	50대	215	22%	52%	18%	3%	2%	4%	74%	5%	69
	60~79세	274	18%	57%	20%	3%	1%	1%	75%	4%	71
성/ 연령별	남성 19~29세	92	6%	47%	31%	9%	2%	4%	53%	11%	42
	남성 30대	86	14%	26%	44%	7%	6%	3%	40%	13%	27
	남성 40대	103	9%	54%	30%	5%	2%	0%	63%	8%	55
	남성 50대	109	21%	50%	20%	5%	3%	0%	72%	7%	64
	남성 60~79세	131	22%	55%	19%		3%	2%	76%	3%	74
	여성 19~29세	84	2%	42%	33%	13%	4%	6%	43%	17%	27
	여성 30대	80	12%	44%	31%	4%	5%	5%	56%	8%	48
	여성 40대	100	5%	46%	36%	9%	0%	3%	52%	9%	43
	여성 50대	107	23%	54%	15%	1%	1%	7%	76%	2%	74
	여성 60~79세	143	15%	59%	21%	5%	0%	1%	73%	5%	68
직업별	농/임/어업	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	자영업	136	35%	42%	17%	5%	1%	1%	76%	6%	70
	기능노무/서비스	249	12%	48%	29%	6%	4%	1%	60%	10%	50
	사무/관리	218	8%	48%	31%	8%	3%	2%	56%	11%	45
	전업주부	119	11%	51%	28%	5%	2%	3%	62%	7%	55
	학생	67	4%	49%	30%	6%	3%	7%	53%	9%	44
생활 수준별	무직/은퇴/기타	208	10%	54%	27%	3%	2%	4%	64%	5%	59
	상/중상	154	15%	55%	21%	5%	1%	2%	70%	6%	64
	중	450	13%	51%	27%	4%	2%	3%	64%	6%	58
	중하	362	13%	46%	29%	7%	3%	2%	58%	11%	48
성향별	하	68	20%	36%	30%	3%	5%	6%	56%	8%	48
	보수	337	19%	48%	23%	6%	2%	2%	67%	8%	59
	중도	383	10%	45%	34%	5%	2%	3%	55%	7%	48
지역별	진보	301	12%	55%	22%	5%	3%	3%	67%	9%	58
	서울	197	7%	52%	29%	5%	2%	4%	59%	7%	52
	인천/경기	331	19%	42%	31%	4%	2%	2%	61%	6%	55
지역별	대전/세종/충청/강원	140	11%	57%	23%	6%	1%	3%	68%	7%	61
	광주/전라/제주	112	13%	56%	22%	6%	1%	2%	69%	6%	63
	대구/경북	100	15%	33%	29%	12%	1%	8%	49%	13%	35
	부산/울산/경남	156	11%	58%	19%	4%	7%	1%	69%	11%	58

- 소수점 아래 반올림 때문에 백분율 합계는 ±1 차이 발생 가능하며, 이는 오류가 아님

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질문) 우리나라의 경제적 기회에 관해서는 어떻게 생각하십니까?

2022년 8월 23~31일 한국 만 19~79세 조사		사례수 (명)	우리나라의 경제적 기회			Net Score (1)-(2)
			충분하다 (1)	충분하지 않다 (2)	모름/ 응답거절	
전체		1,035	25%	72%	4%	-47
성별	남성	521	31%	68%	2%	-37
	여성	514	18%	75%	6%	-57
연령별	19~29세	176	33%	59%	7%	-26
	30대	166	23%	73%	4%	-49
	40대	203	23%	76%	2%	-53
	50대	215	16%	80%	4%	-64
	60~79세	274	28%	69%	3%	-41
성/ 연령별	남성 19~29세	92	44%	51%	4%	-7
	남성 30대	86	26%	72%	1%	-46
	남성 40대	103	28%	71%	1%	-43
	남성 50대	109	20%	80%	8%	-59
	남성 60~79세	131	35%	64%	1%	-29
	여성 19~29세	84	21%	68%	10%	-47
	여성 30대	80	20%	73%	7%	-53
	여성 40대	100	17%	81%	2%	-64
	여성 50대	107	12%	80%	8%	-68
	여성 60~79세	143	21%	73%	5%	-52
직업별	농/임/어업	22	-	-	-	-
	자영업	136	38%	60%	2%	-22
	기능노무/서비스	249	22%	77%	1%	-56
	사무/관리	218	26%	69%	5%	-44
	전업주부	119	18%	78%	4%	-60
	학생	67	40%	52%	8%	-12
	무직/은퇴/기타	208	20%	77%	4%	-57
생활 수준별	상/중상	154	32%	63%	4%	-31
	중	450	30%	66%	4%	-35
	중하	362	18%	78%	4%	-60
	하	68	5%	93%	1%	-88
성향별	보수	337	36%	61%	3%	-25
	중도	383	22%	75%	2%	-53
	진보	301	15%	81%	4%	-65
지역별	서울	197	25%	73%	2%	-49
	인천/경기	331	25%	72%	3%	-47
	대전/세종/충청/강원	140	24%	69%	7%	-45
	광주/전라/제주	112	25%	68%	7%	-43
	대구/경북	100	26%	70%	4%	-44
	부산/울산/경남	156	23%	74%	3%	-52

- 50사례 미만은 수치 제시하지 않음. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

질문) 향후 25년간 우리나라의 경제적 기회는 어떻게 되리라고 생각하십니까?

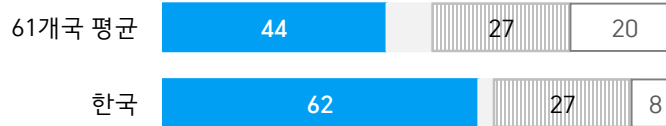
2022년 8월 23~31일 한국 만 19~79세 조사		사례수 (명)	향후 25년간 우리나라의 경제적 기회						증가 전망 (계)	감소 전망 (계)	Net Score (증가-감소)
			매우 증가할 것	어느정도 변함없을 것	어느정도 감소할 것	매우 응답거절	모름/ 응답거절				
전체		1,035	12%	44%	21%	15%	5%	2%	56%	21%	35
성별	남성	521	14%	42%	21%	14%	8%	1%	56%	22%	34
	여성	514	9%	46%	21%	17%	3%	4%	56%	20%	36
연령별	19~29세	176	4%	30%	28%	26%	9%	4%	34%	35%	-1
	30대	166	9%	28%	24%	23%	12%	4%	37%	35%	2
	40대	203	6%	45%	27%	14%	6%	2%	51%	19%	32
	50대	215	18%	47%	16%	14%	3%	2%	65%	17%	47
	60~79세	274	19%	59%	15%	7%	1%	78%	8%	70	
성/ 연령별	남성 19~29세	92	6%	26%	30%	27%	10%	1%	32%	37%	-4
	남성 30대	86	12%	21%	25%	18%	20%	3%	33%	39%	-6
	남성 40대	103	6%	50%	20%	15%	9%	56%	23%	33	
	남성 50대	109	21%	47%	15%	13%	4%	68%	17%	50	
	남성 60~79세	131	22%	56%	19%	3%	78%	3%	75		
	여성 19~29세	84	1%	35%	26%	24%	8%	6%	36%	32%	3
	여성 30대	80	6%	35%	23%	27%	4%	5%	41%	31%	10
	여성 40대	100	5%	40%	35%	13%	2%	5%	45%	15%	30
	여성 50대	107	15%	47%	16%	15%	2%	5%	62%	17%	45
	여성 60~79세	143	15%	63%	11%	10%	2%	78%	12%	66	
직업별	농/임/어업	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	자영업	136	16%	59%	12%	11%	1%	1%	74%	12%	62
	기능노무/서비스	249	15%	37%	27%	14%	7%	1%	52%	20%	32
	사무/관리	218	7%	39%	25%	22%	6%	2%	45%	28%	18
	전업주부	119	15%	47%	18%	14%	3%	2%	63%	18%	45
	학생	67	4%	41%	17%	27%	1%	10%	45%	28%	18
	무직/은퇴/기타	208	12%	45%	20%	12%	9%	2%	57%	21%	36
생활 수준별	상/중상	154	16%	45%	20%	15%	3%	2%	60%	17%	43
	중	450	13%	44%	20%	16%	4%	3%	58%	20%	37
	중하	362	7%	43%	22%	16%	9%	2%	51%	25%	25
	하	68	18%	43%	27%	5%	4%	3%	61%	10%	51
성향별	보수	337	19%	46%	15%	14%	4%	2%	65%	18%	48
	중도	383	9%	41%	28%	14%	7%	3%	49%	20%	29
	진보	301	9%	46%	19%	19%	6%	2%	54%	25%	29
지역별	서울	197	5%	49%	23%	12%	7%	5%	54%	18%	35
	인천/경기	331	16%	42%	21%	15%	5%	2%	57%	20%	37
	대전/세종/충청/강원	140	15%	52%	15%	16%	2%	67%	18%	48	
	광주/전라/제주	112	12%	45%	28%	8%	5%	2%	58%	12%	46
	대구/경북	100	12%	35%	16%	24%	7%	5%	47%	31%	16
	부산/울산/경남	156	10%	40%	21%	21%	7%	1%	50%	28%	22

- 소수점 아래 반올림 때문에 백분율 합계는 ±1 차이 발생 가능하며, 이는 오류가 아님

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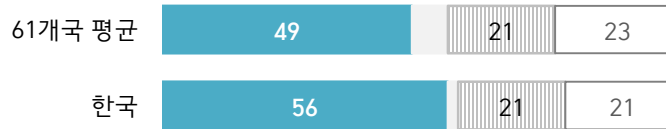
● 자국의 향후 25년간 정치적 자유 전망

■ '정치적 자유, 증가할 것' ▨ '변함없을 것' □ '감소할 것' (%)



● 자국의 향후 25년간 경제적 기회 전망

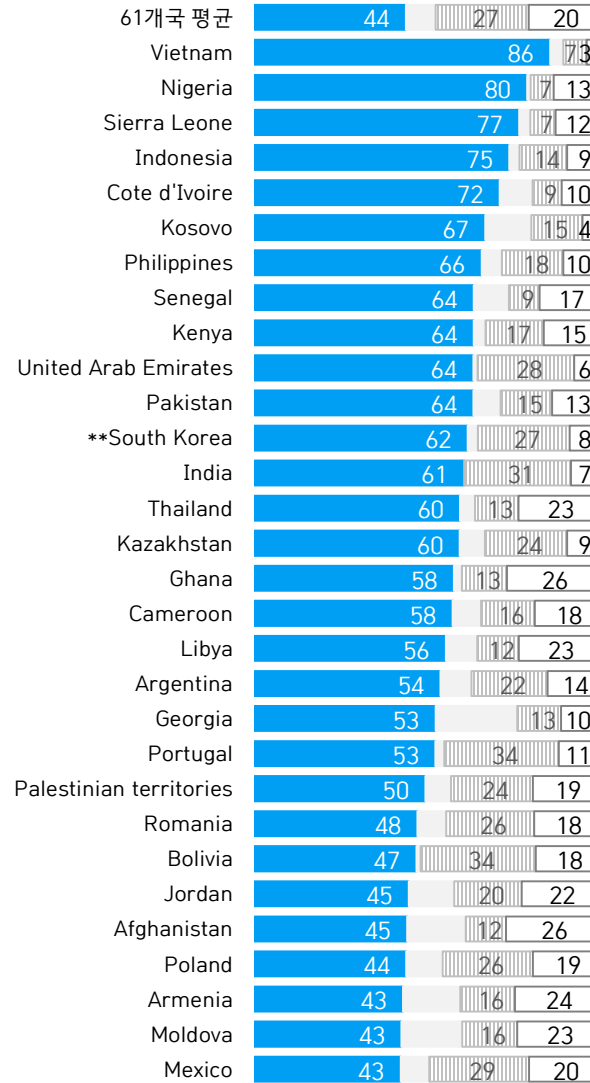
■ '경제적 기회, 증가할 것' ▨ '변함없을 것' □ '감소할 것' (%)



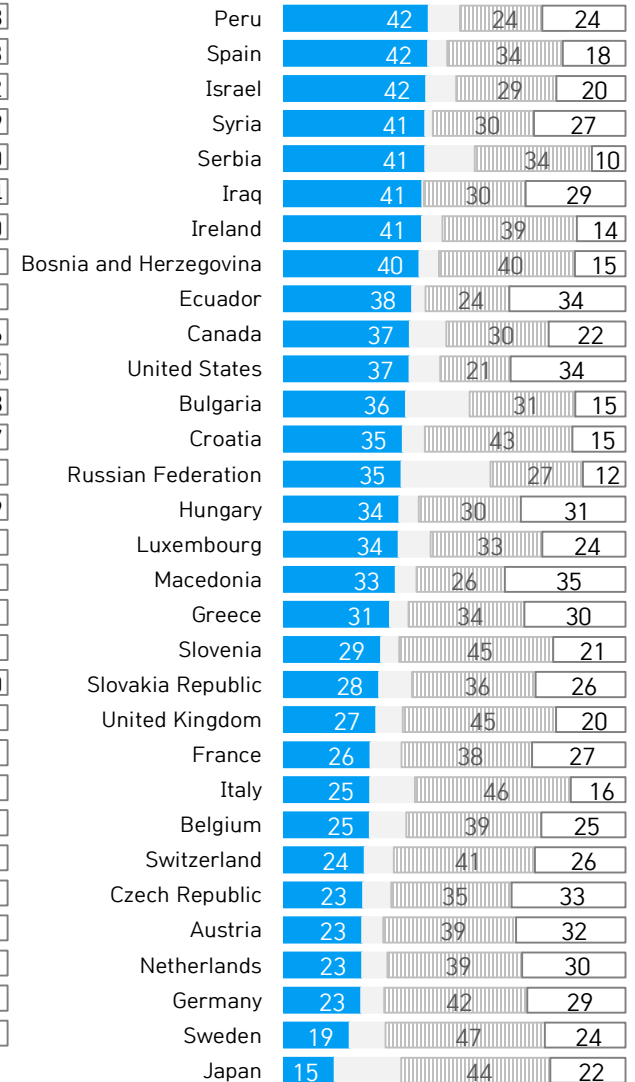
- 2022년 8~10월 Gallup International 75주년 조사

- 한국갤럽은 2022년 8월 23~31일 만 19~79세 1,035명 조사 www.gallup.co.kr

● 자국의 향후 25년간 정치적 자유 전망: 국가별



■ '정치적 자유, 증가할 것' ▨ '변함없을 것' □ '감소할 것' (%)

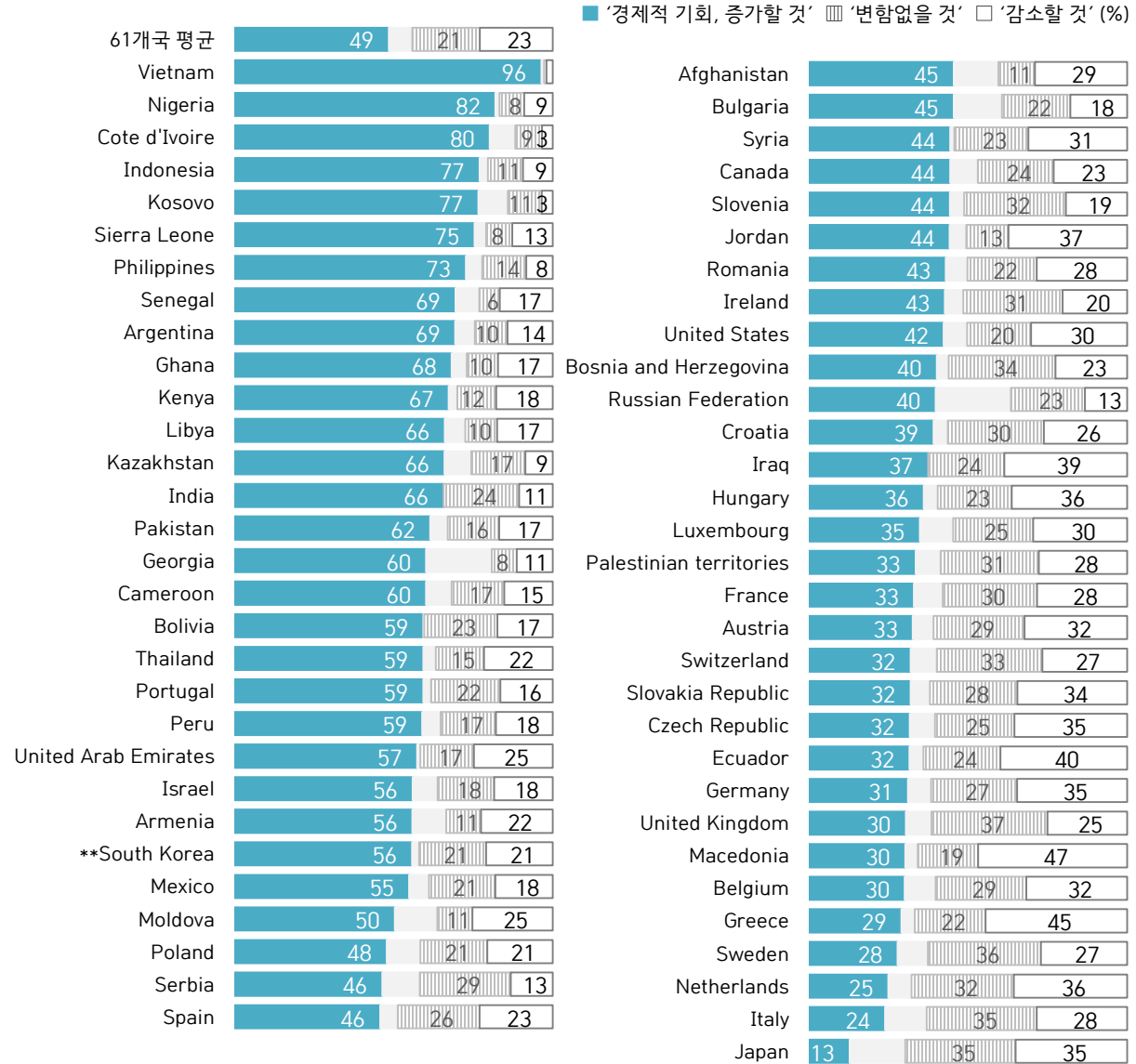


- '매우 증가할 것, 어느 정도 증가할 것, 변함없을 것, 어느 정도 감소할 것, 매우 감소할 것' 5점 척도

- '(매우+어느 정도) 증가할 것' 응답 기준 내림차순. 2022년 8~10월 Gallup International 75주년 조사

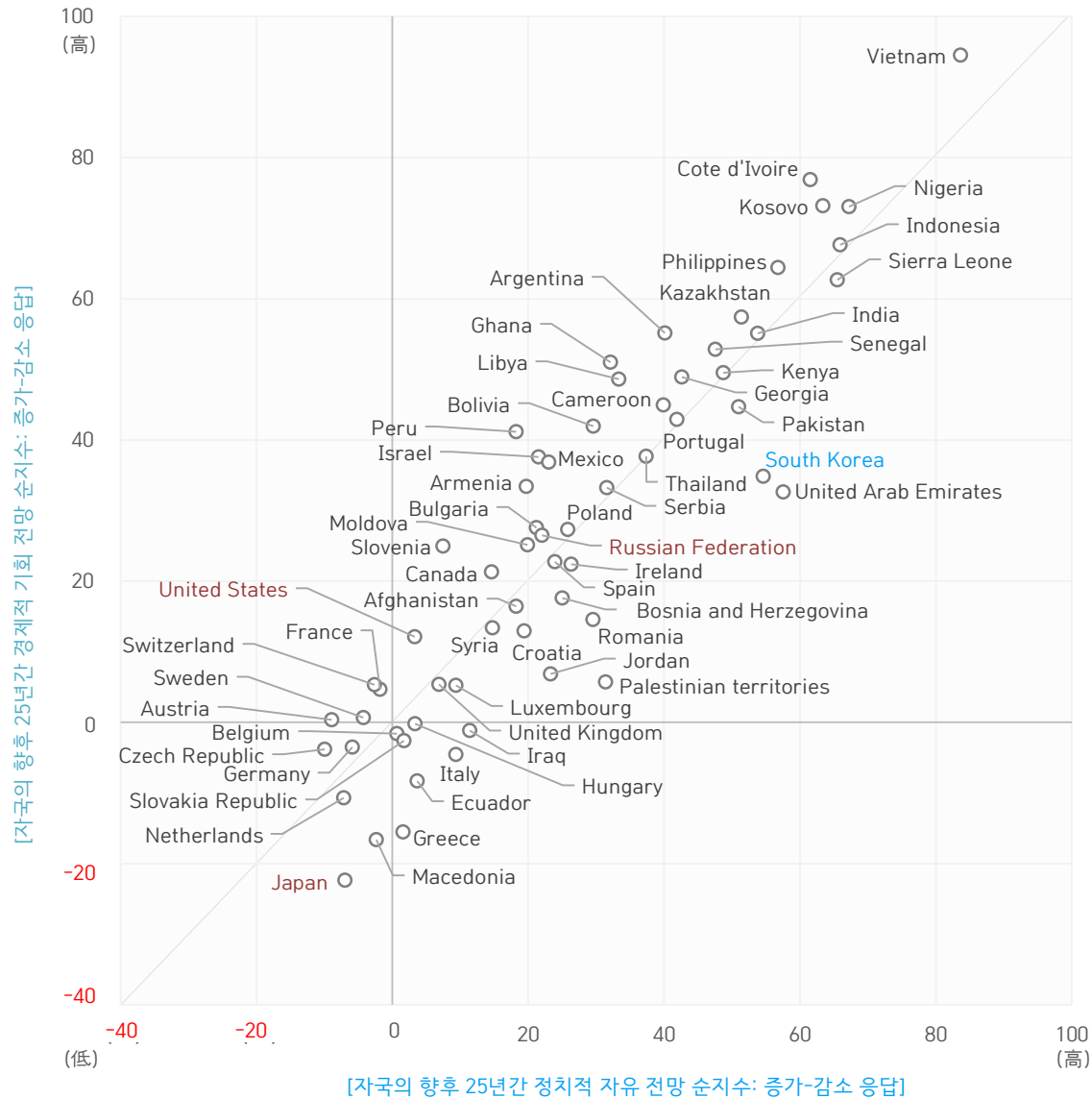
- 한국갤럽은 2022년 8월 23~31일 만 19~79세 1,035명 조사 www.gallup.co.kr

● 자국의 향후 25년간 경제적 기회 전망: 국가별



- '매우 증가할 것, 어느 정도 증가할 것, 변함없을 것, 어느 정도 감소할 것, 매우 감소할 것' 5점 척도
- '(매우+어느 정도) 증가할 것' 응답 기준 내림차순. 2022년 8~10월 Gallup International 75주년 조사
- 한국갤럽은 2022년 8월 23~31일 만 19~79세 1,035명 조사 www.gallup.co.kr

○ 자국의 향후 25년간 정치적 자유, 경제적 기회 전망: 국가별 순지수 (%포인트)



- 정치적 자유, 경제적 기회 둘 다 증가할 것이라고 낙관하는 사람이 많을수록 우상단, 반대의 경우 좌하단 위치
- 각각 '매우 증가할 것, 어느 정도 증가할 것, 변함없을 것, 어느 정도 감소할 것, 매우 감소할 것' 5점 척도
- 2022년 8~10월 61개국 Gallup International 75주년 조사
- 한국갤럽은 2022년 8월 23~31일 만 19~79세 1,035명 조사 www.gallup.co.kr

● 향후 25년간 정치적 자유, 경제적 기회 전망: 국가별

2022년 8~10월 Gallup International 조사 [표 1/2]	향후 25년간 우리나라 정치적 자유는...					향후 25년간 우리나라 경제적 기회는...				
	증가할 것 (1)	변함 없을것	감소할 것 (2)	의견 유보	Net.S (1)-(2)	증가할 것 (1)	변함 없을것	감소할 것 (2)	의견 유보	Net.S (1)-(2)
61개국 평균	44%	27%	20%	9%	25	49%	21%	23%	7%	26
Afghanistan	45%	12%	26%	17%	18	45%	11%	29%	14%	16
Argentina	54%	22%	14%	9%	40	69%	10%	14%	6%	55
Armenia	43%	16%	24%	17%	20	56%	11%	22%	11%	33
Austria	23%	39%	32%	6%	-9	33%	29%	32%	6%	0
Belgium	25%	39%	25%	11%	1	30%	29%	32%	10%	-2
Bolivia	47%	34%	18%	1%	30	59%	23%	17%	0%	42
Bosnia and Herzegovina	40%	40%	15%	6%	25	40%	34%	23%	4%	18
Bulgaria	36%	31%	15%	19%	21	45%	22%	18%	15%	28
Cameroon	58%	16%	18%	8%	40	60%	17%	15%	8%	45
Canada	37%	30%	22%	11%	15	44%	24%	23%	9%	21
Cote d'Ivoire	72%	9%	10%	10%	62	80%	9%	3%	8%	77
Croatia	35%	43%	15%	6%	19	39%	30%	26%	4%	13
Czech Republic	23%	35%	33%	8%	-10	32%	25%	35%	8%	-4
Ecuador	38%	24%	34%	4%	4	32%	24%	40%	4%	-8
France	26%	38%	27%	9%	-2	33%	30%	28%	9%	5
Georgia	53%	13%	10%	24%	43	60%	8%	11%	21%	49
Germany	23%	42%	29%	7%	-6	31%	27%	35%	7%	-4
Ghana	58%	13%	26%	2%	32	68%	10%	17%	5%	51
Greece	31%	34%	30%	5%	2	29%	22%	45%	4%	-16
Hungary	34%	30%	31%	6%	3	36%	23%	36%	4%	-0
India	61%	31%	7%		54	66%	24%	11%		55
Indonesia	75%	14%	9%	3%	66	77%	11%	9%	3%	68
Iraq	41%	30%	29%	0%	11	37%	24%	39%		-1
Ireland	41%	39%	14%	6%	26	43%	31%	20%	6%	22
Israel	42%	29%	20%	9%	22	56%	18%	18%	8%	38
Italy	25%	46%	16%	13%	9	24%	35%	28%	13%	-5
Japan	15%	44%	22%	19%	-7	13%	35%	35%	18%	-22
Jordan	45%	20%	22%	13%	23	44%	13%	37%	5%	7
Kazakhstan	60%	24%	9%	7%	51	66%	17%	9%	8%	57
Kenya	64%	17%	15%	3%	49	67%	12%	18%	3%	50

- '매우 증가할 것, 어느 정도 증가할 것, 변함없을 것, 어느 정도 감소할 것, 매우 감소할 것' 5점 척도

(계속)

- 소수점 아래 반올림 때문에 순지수(Net Score) 산출 시 ±1 차이 발생 가능

- 국가명 순. 2022년 8~10월 Gallup Internatioanl 75주년 조사. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

(이어서)

2022년 8~10월 Gallup International 조사 [표 2/2]	향후 25년간 우리나라 정치적 자유는...					향후 25년간 우리나라 경제적 기회는...				
	증가할 것 (1)	변함 없을것	감소할 것 (2)	의견 유보	Net.S (1)-(2)	증가할 것 (1)	변함 없을것	감소할 것 (2)	의견 유보	Net.S (1)-(2)
61개국 평균	44%	27%	20%	9%	25	49%	21%	23%	7%	26
Kosovo	67%	15%	4%	14%	63	77%	11%	3%	9%	73
Libya	56%	12%	23%	9%	33	66%	10%	17%	6%	49
Luxembourg	34%	33%	24%	9%	9	35%	25%	30%	10%	5
Macedonia	33%	26%	35%	6%	-2	30%	19%	47%	4%	-17
Mexico	43%	29%	20%	8%	23	55%	21%	18%	6%	37
Moldova	43%	16%	23%	18%	20	50%	11%	25%	13%	25
Netherlands	23%	39%	30%	7%	-7	25%	32%	36%	7%	-11
Nigeria	80%	7%	13%	1%	67	82%	8%	9%	1%	73
Pakistan	64%	15%	13%	8%	51	62%	16%	17%	6%	45
Palestinian territories	50%	24%	19%	7%	31	33%	31%	28%	8%	6
Peru	42%	24%	24%	9%	18	59%	17%	18%	6%	41
Philippines	66%	18%	10%	6%	57	73%	14%	8%	5%	64
Poland	44%	26%	19%	11%	26	48%	21%	21%	11%	27
Portugal	53%	34%	11%	3%	42	59%	22%	16%	3%	43
Romania	48%	26%	18%	8%	30	43%	22%	28%	7%	15
Russian Federation	35%	27%	12%	26%	22	40%	23%	13%	24%	27
Senegal	64%	9%	17%	10%	48	69%	6%	17%	7%	53
Serbia	41%	34%	10%	15%	32	46%	29%	13%	12%	33
Sierra Leone	77%	7%	12%	3%	66	75%	8%	13%	4%	63
Slovakia Republic	28%	36%	26%	10%	2	32%	28%	34%	6%	-3
Slovenia	29%	45%	21%	5%	7	44%	32%	19%	4%	25
**South Korea	62%	27%	8%	3%	55	56%	21%	21%	2%	35
Spain	42%	34%	18%	6%	24	46%	26%	23%	6%	23
Sweden	19%	47%	24%	10%	-4	28%	36%	27%	10%	1
Switzerland	24%	41%	26%	8%	-3	32%	33%	27%	8%	5
Syria	41%	30%	27%	2%	15	44%	23%	31%	1%	13
Thailand	60%	13%	23%	4%	37	59%	15%	22%	4%	38
United Arab Emirates	64%	28%	6%	1%	58	57%	17%	25%	1%	33
United Kingdom	27%	45%	20%	8%	7	30%	37%	25%	8%	5
United States	37%	21%	34%	9%	3	42%	20%	30%	7%	12
Vietnam	86%	7%	3%	4%	84	96%	1%	2%	1%	95

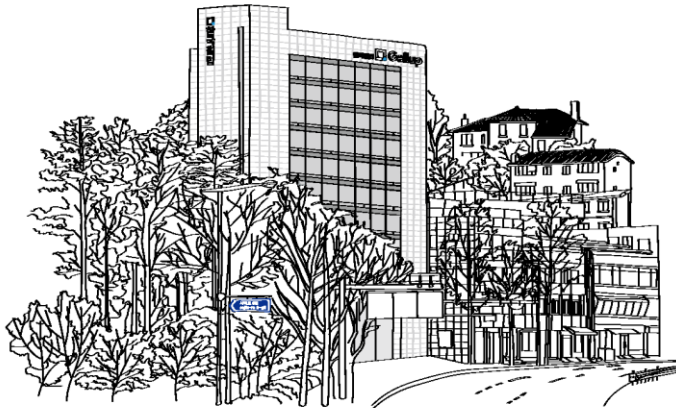
- '매우 증가할 것, 어느 정도 증가할 것, 변함없을 것, 어느 정도 감소할 것, 매우 감소할 것' 5점 척도

- 소수점 아래 반올림 때문에 순지수(Net Score) 산출 시 ±1 차이 발생 가능

- 국가명 순. 2022년 8~10월 Gallup Internatioanl 75주년 조사. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

“조사는 결코 화려하거나 스스로 빛나는
업(業)이 아니다. 사회의 명암, 좌우 대립,
빈부 문제, 정보 격차, 과거와 미래 등을
두루 살펴 매 순간 어느 한쪽으로 치우치지
않도록 스스로 경계하며 꾸준히 공부하고
탐구하는 일이다. 때로는 관행과 시류에
맞서야 하고, 때로는 비난과 질시를 묵묵히
견뎌야 한다. 어렵지만 누군가는 반드시
해야 할 일, 힘들지만 그만큼 보람된 일이다.”

조사인의 길, 박무익



한국갤럽조사연구소는 1974년 6월 박무익 회장이 설립한
한국 최초의 법인 형태 조사 전문 회사입니다.

1970년대부터 사회 주요 현안 자체 조사 결과를 발표해 왔으며,
우리 국민의 71%가 한국갤럽을 알고 있습니다.

—
한국갤럽 홈페이지 갤럽리포트 게시판을 통해 공개한 자료는
모두 한국갤럽의 자산이므로 상업적 용도의 재판매를 금지합니다.

·
기사, 논문, SNS 공유 등 재판매 이외 용도로는
누구나, 무료로, 자유롭게 인용하실 수 있습니다.

·
인용하실 때는 반드시 출처를 밝혀 주십시오.
가능하면 조사 기간, 방법, 표본크기 등 개요까지 함께 표시하실 것을 권장합니다.

·
저희는 소수점 아래 수치를 제시하지 않는 것을 원칙으로 하고 있으니,
인용하실 때도 그에 따라 주실 것을 당부합니다.

—
한국갤럽 조사에 관심 가져주셔서 고맙습니다.

- 매주 새로운 조사 결과를 전합니다: [이메일 뉴스레터 구독 신청](#) | [카카오톡채널 추가](#)
- 문의: 전화 02-3702-2100(대표)/2571/2621/2622 또는 [홈페이지 Q&A](#)
- 주소: (본관) 03167 서울시 종로구 사직로 70, (신관) 03042 서울시 종로구 자하문로 70

—
이 문서에는 네이버 나눔글꼴과 한글과컴퓨터 함초롬체를 썼습니다.

STRICTLY EMBARGOED UNTIL 23:59 (GMT) 6th of May 2023

Not much of a free world. But at least optimistic

Every second citizen of the world we live in finds that political freedoms today in the country they live in are actually insufficient, and at least two out of five believe that they are sufficient. Discontent is even higher when it comes to the economic conditions – nearly two thirds believe that today's economic opportunities in their country are insufficient. Less than one third believe that they are sufficient.

Expectations for the future seem more positive. 45% expect that in 25 years political freedoms in their countries will increase (increase greatly or at least increase somewhat). 19% expect that they will decrease (decrease somewhat or even decrease greatly). 27% expect that political freedoms will remain the same. Economic expectations are even better – half of the world's population is expecting that economic opportunities in their country will increase within 25 years and 23% are pessimists. About a fifth of the people surveyed expect opportunities in economy will remain the same in quarter of a century.

Personal and national income, age and education are key factors that affect attitudes in a complex manner. Gender, political stability, religious preferences and local traditions apparently play a significant role. Of course, the question of freedom is quite delicate and sometimes sufficient freedom is to be mostly declared where it is absent the most. And mass consciousness usually reacts rather automatically to all types of questions related to the authorities, expressing attitudes to them and not to the topic of the question.

This is the picture from the 75 years jubilee poll conducted by Gallup International Association (GIA) covering about two thirds of the global population (and more than 90% of those countries which are free to conduct and publish opinion research).

When asked “How would you evaluate political freedoms in your country today”, globally 42% believe that political freedoms are sufficient and 50% that they are insufficient. There is a 8-points spread between positive and negative views.

The most positive assessments are in Europe – Sweden (74% “sufficient”, 17% “insufficient” or +57 points), Portugal (74% “sufficient”, 23% “insufficient”) and Switzerland (69% “sufficient”, 23% “insufficient” or +46 points). The United Arab Emirates are a kind of an exception (75% “sufficient”, 22% “insufficient” or +53 points).

Countries with limited political freedoms according to their citizens seem to be Nigeria (13% “sufficient” but 86% “insufficient” forming a negative spread of -73 points), Peru and Libya (equal spreads though different shares: -69 points), Ecuador (-62 points), Bosnia and Herzegovina (-59 points) and Sierra Leone (-50 points).

Positive attitudes dominate in regions like South Asia (+18 points), the EU (+14 points) and North America (49% “sufficient”, 39% “insufficient” or +10 points), while negative attitudes prevail in Latin

America (27% “sufficient”, 67% “insufficient” or -40 points), Sub-Saharan Africa (-39 points) and Afghanistan (29% “sufficient”, 67% “insufficient”).

Women (39% “sufficient”, 51% “insufficient”), lower age, lower income and lower education groups, as well as poorer countries, are more likely to believe that their political freedoms are insufficient – as it might be expected. On the contrary – higher age, education and income groups are rather satisfied.

When asked about economic opportunities in their country today, 29% globally believe that opportunities are sufficient. 64% believe that they are insufficient.

The most negative evaluations are registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina (6% “sufficient”, 92% “insufficient” forming a negative spread of -86 points), Argentina (-84 points), Peru (7% “sufficient”, 90% “insufficient”), Nigeria (-82 points), North Macedonia (-80 points) and Georgia (9% “sufficient”, 88% “insufficient”).

Comparison between regions reveals that only in North America people have slightly positive attitude (46% “sufficient”, 44% “insufficient” or +2 points). Sub-Saharan Africa (-62 points) and Latin America (-61 points) are the most pessimistic. They are followed by West Asia (-58 points), MENA (25% “sufficient”, 72% “insufficient”), non-EU countries (-46 points), East Asia and Oceania (-25 points), EU (-21 points) and South Asia (-5 points).

Women (26% “sufficient”, 66% “insufficient”) again seem more vulnerable than men (33% “sufficient”, 62% “insufficient”). Low-income economies and people are expectedly more negative.

Expectations for the future seem more optimistic than assessments of the present in terms of freedom. 45% of the people around the world believe that their political freedoms will increase in the coming quarter of a century. 19% believe that their political rights will decrease and 27% believe that they will stay the same.

The most optimistic countries in that respect are Vietnam (86% “increase”, 3% “decrease”), Nigeria (80% “increase”, 12 “decrease”), Sierra Leone and Indonesia (77% “increase”, 12% “decrease”; 74% “increase”; 9% “decrease” – equal spreads though different shares), Kosovo (68% “increase”, 4% “decrease”) and Ivory Coast (+62 points).

Some of the regions that today show the most negative attitudes, are actually among the ones with more hopes for tomorrow. Developing regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia (68% “increase”, 16% “decrease”; 62% “increase”, 10% “decrease” or +52 points – equal spreads though different shares) and East Asia and Oceania (56% “increase”, 13% “decrease”) are the most optimistic about their political freedoms in 25 years. They are followed by MENA (+27 points) and Latin America (+24 points). The developed regions such as North America (37% “increase, 29% “decrease”) and the EU (+8 points) are the most skeptical.

“The younger, the more optimistic”, the pattern seems to be. Which usually means “not enough money, still educating and rather having hope”. And younger people are not so many in richest countries – usually Christian or atheist – so, such countries are not among the most optimistic. Having more to lose is apparently a problem sometimes for some countries. But indicators like this show as

well that when it comes to personal income, the richest people are still the ones with the bright prospects expected. Unlike richest countries.

People around the globe are rather optimistic about economic opportunities after 25 years.

48% believe that economic opportunities will increase in 25 years. 23% believe they will decrease and 21% think they will stay the same. 7% could not answer.

The most optimistic countries are outside North America and the EU. Vietnam (97% “increase”, 2% “decrease” or +95 points), Ivory Coast (81% “increase”, 3% “decrease”), Kosovo and Nigeria (both: +73 points) and Indonesia (77% “increase”; 10% “decrease”).

The most optimistic regions are Sub-Saharan Africa (72% “increase”, 13% “decrease” or +59 points), South Asia (+50 points), East Asia and Oceania (+39 points), Latin America (+37 points). They are followed by non-EU countries (+33 points). The most skeptical are in the EU (+8 points), West Asia (46% “increase”, 29% “decrease”) and North America (+16 points).

The youngest and the richest people – not surprisingly – are the most optimistic. The richest – that usually means oldest nations are the most pessimistic.

The index, which combines both positive and both negative responses about freedom and economic opportunities for present and the future, shows that countries with a higher standard of living are – as expected – more optimistic about their economic and political prospects nowadays than those with a lower standard of living (not without exceptions, of course). Rounding out the top five are Sweden (share of answers “sufficient” for political freedoms today + share of answers “sufficient” for economic opportunities today = 135), Switzerland (132), UAE (129), India (114) and Germany (113). Poorer countries are also the most pessimistic today - Nigeria (177), Libya and Peru (172), Bosnia and Herzegovina (169), Ecuador (161) and North Macedonia (158).

Countries that are more pessimistic today are optimistic about the future, with some exceptions. Vietnam (183), Nigeria (162), Cote d'Ivoire (153), Sierra Leone (153) and Indonesia (151) lead the ranking in anticipation of better economic and political opportunities. EU countries have the lowest expectations. North Macedonia (82), Greece (75), Ecuador (74), the Czech Republic (68) and Iraq (68) are leading countries in pessimism about the future.

Kancho Stoychev, president of GIA:

“Political freedoms are deteriorating and economic opportunities are not sufficient – this is the general feeling in the world these days, despite the variations between countries and regions. Compared to previous studies we registered an increased anxiety. A global response is already not possible. So, we are going to follow many regional responses and more attempts to solve the problems country by country, because the expectations for a better global future are substituted by expectations of a better local life”.



Sample Size and Mode of Field Work:

A total of 58 045 persons were interviewed globally. In each country a representative sample of around 1000 men and women was interviewed during August-October 2022 either face to face, via telephone or online.

The margin of error for the survey is between +3-5% at 95% confidence level.

About Gallup International

Gallup International Association (GIA) is the leading global independent association in market research and opinion polling.

For 75 years Gallup International members have demonstrated their expert ability to conduct multi-country surveys on a comparable basis and deliver the highest quality. Our more than 100 members and partners are leading national institutes with a profound local knowledge of research methods and techniques, statistical sources, customs and culture differences of its own country and carefully selected by the Association Board. With only one member agency per country, members work together on a daily basis to share knowledge, new research techniques and tools, as well as to provide the most appropriate solutions to international research projects and service our clients to the best of our abilities.

For more information:

Kancho Stoychev (in Sofia), +359 88 8611025

Johnny Heald (in London), +44 7973 600308

Dr Munqith Dagher (in Baghdad) +962 7 9967 2229

Steven Kang (in Seoul) +82-2-3702-2550

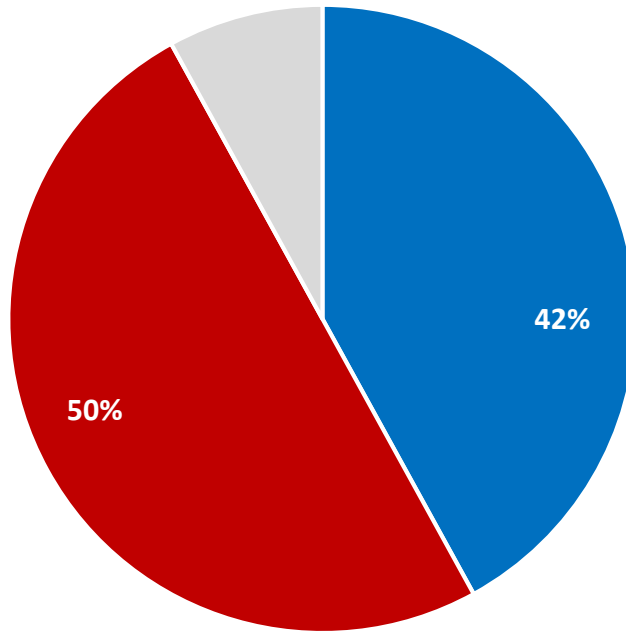
Antonio Asencio Guillen (in Madrid) +34 608191334

For further details see website: www.gallup-international.com

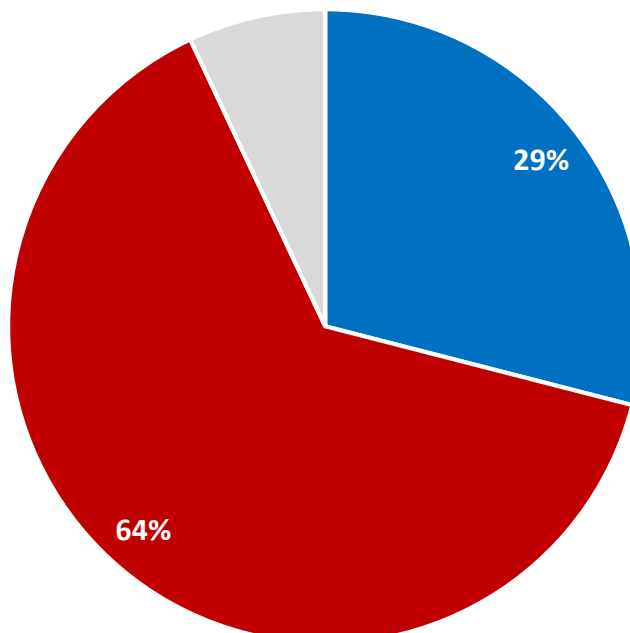
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How would you evaluate political freedoms in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?

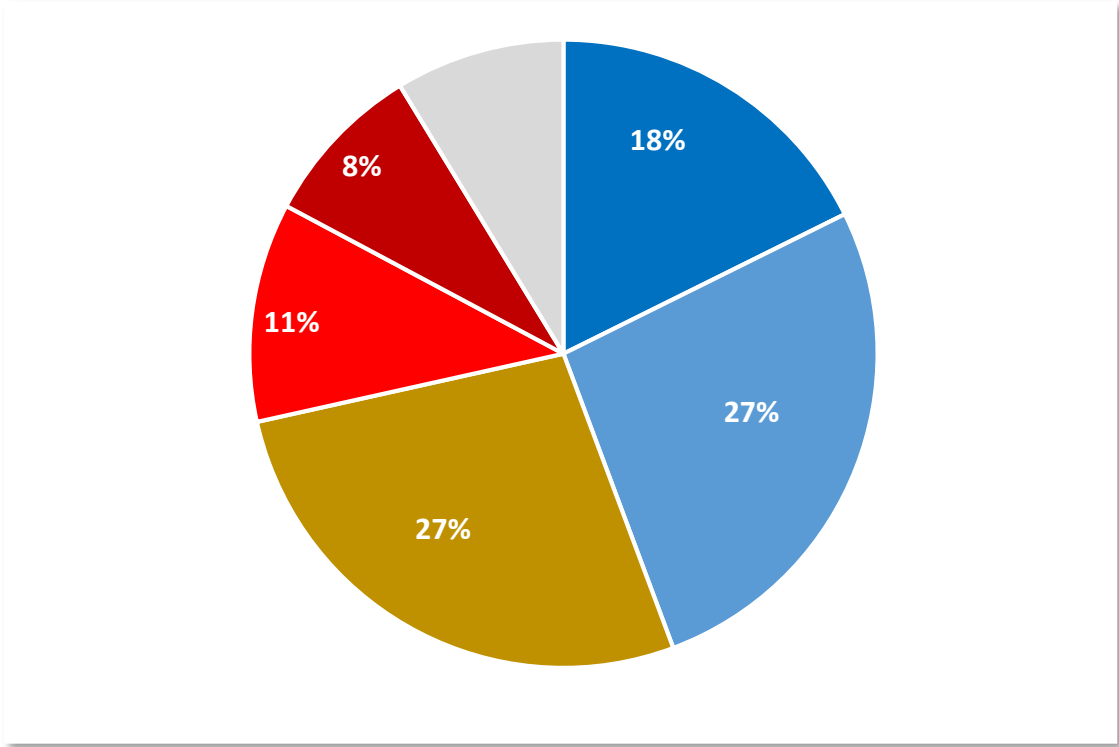


And how about economic opportunities in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?

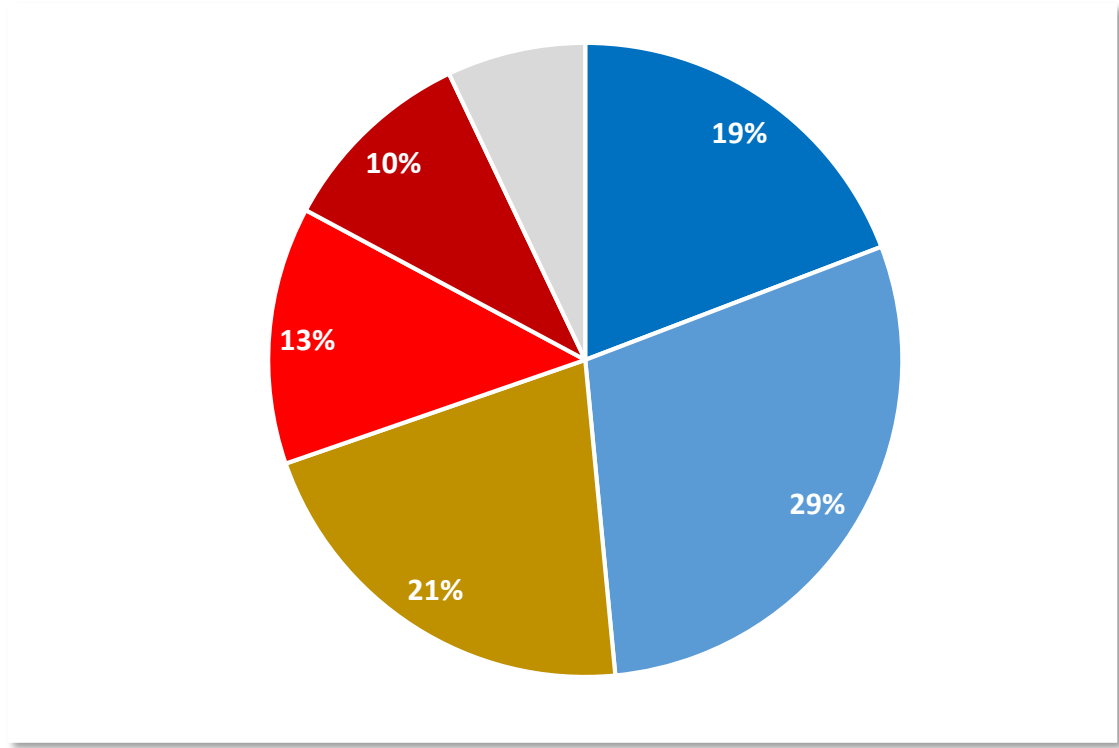


Increase greatly	Increase somewhat	Stay about the same	Decrease somewhat	Decrease greatly	Don't know/REF
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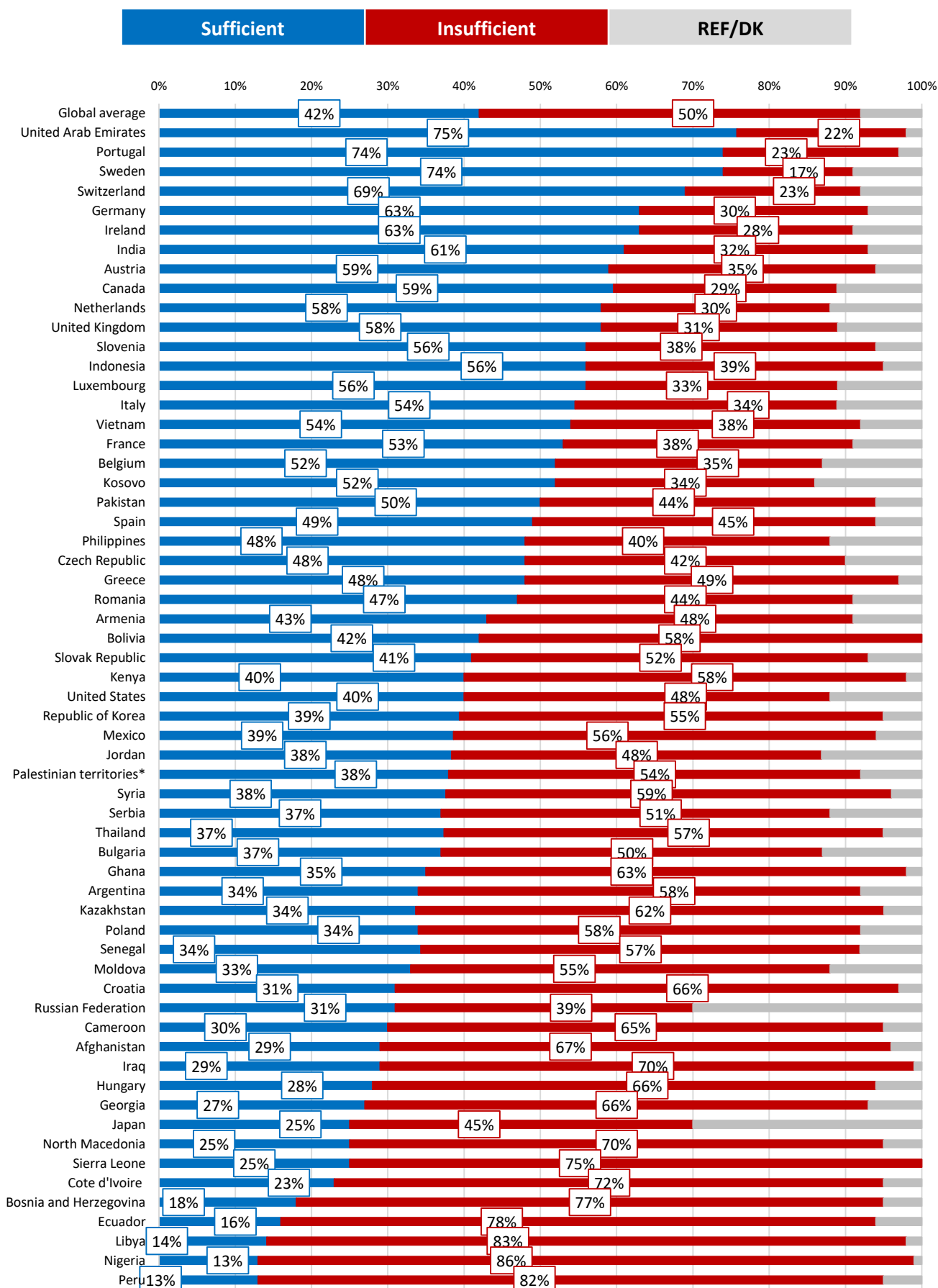
Looking ahead over the next 25 years, do you expect that political freedoms in our country will increase greatly, increase somewhat, stay about the same, decrease somewhat or decrease greatly?



And how about economic opportunities in our country over the next 25 years?



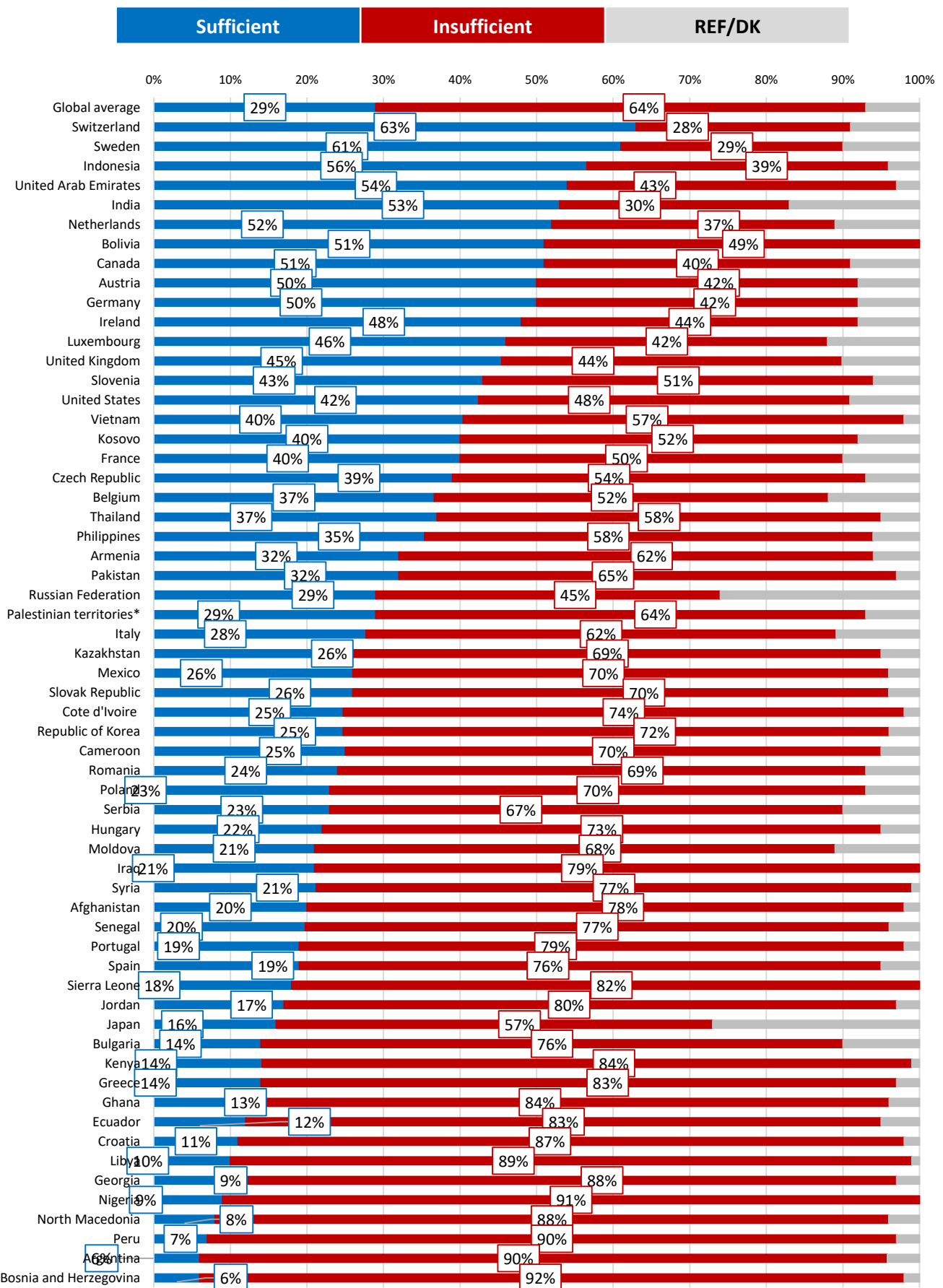
How would you evaluate political freedoms in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?



* West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

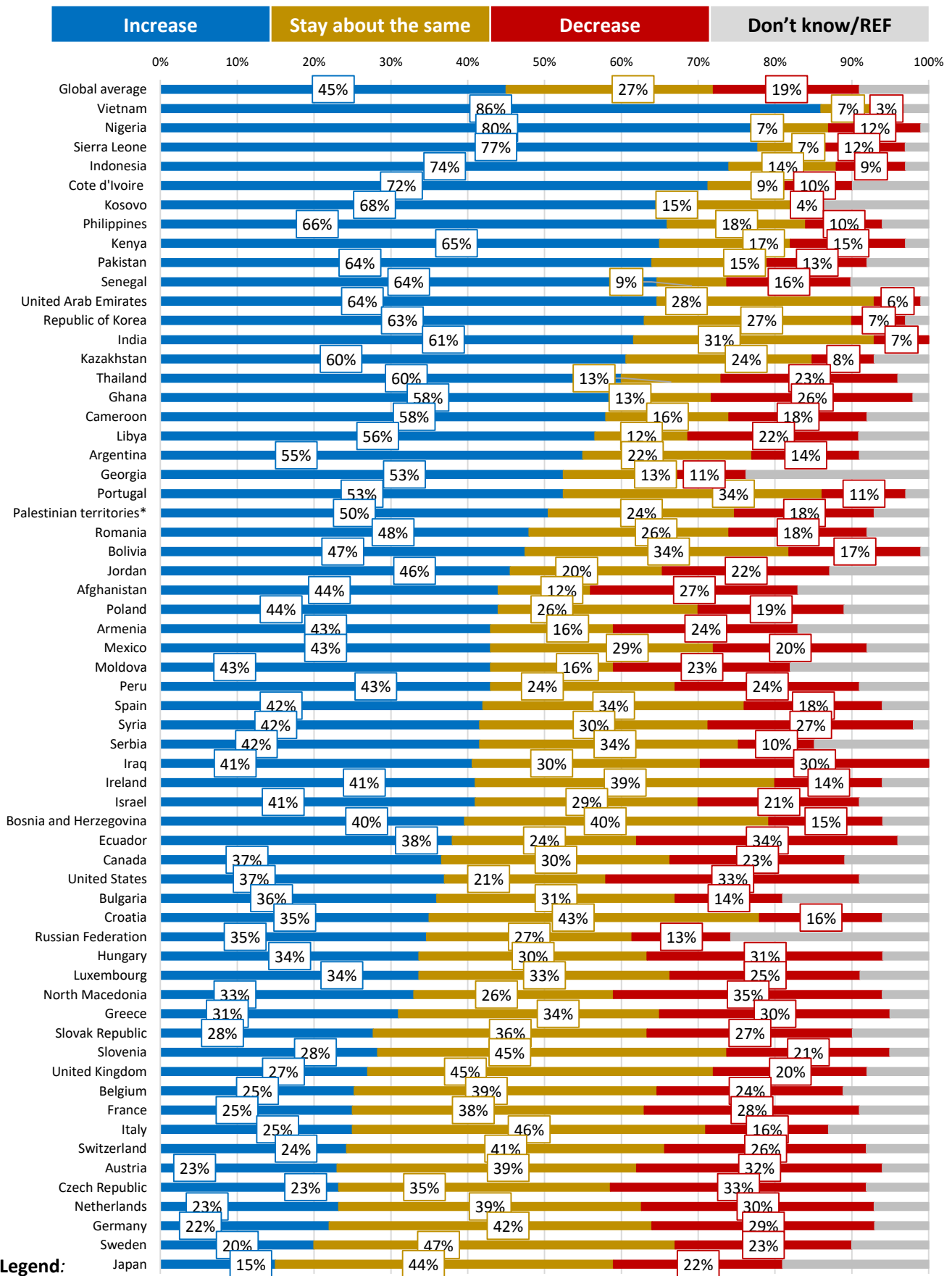
And how about economic opportunities in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?



* West Bank and Gaza
Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

A global opinion poll conducted by GIA in 64 countries among 60 724 respondents (Aug-Oct 2022)

Looking ahead over the next 25 years, do you expect that political freedoms in our country will increase greatly, increase somewhat, stay about the same, decrease somewhat or decrease greatly?



Legend:

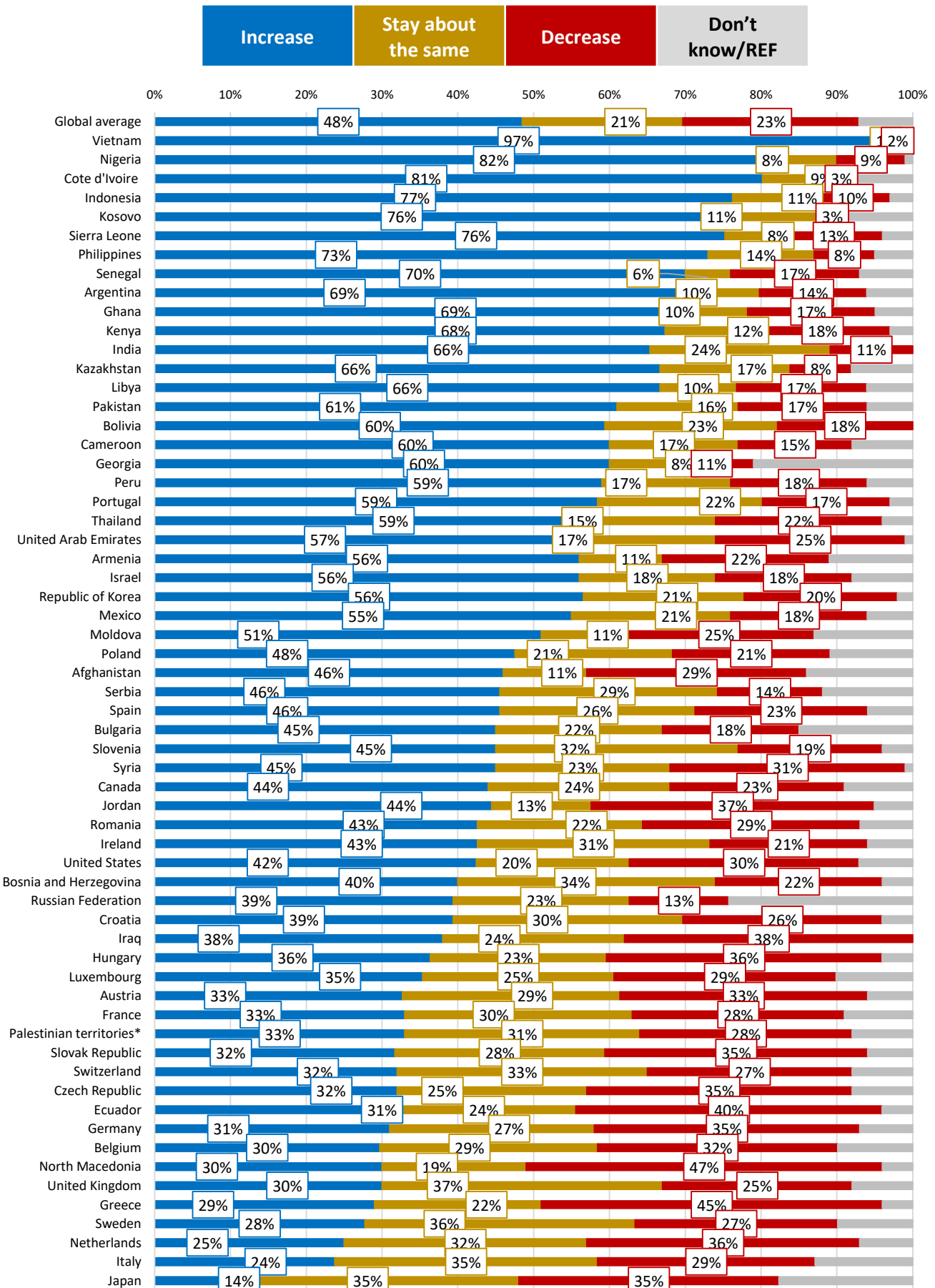
Increase = Increase greatly + Increase somewhat

Decrease = Decrease somewhat + Decrease greatly

** West Bank and Gaza*

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

And how about economic opportunities in our country over the next 25 years?



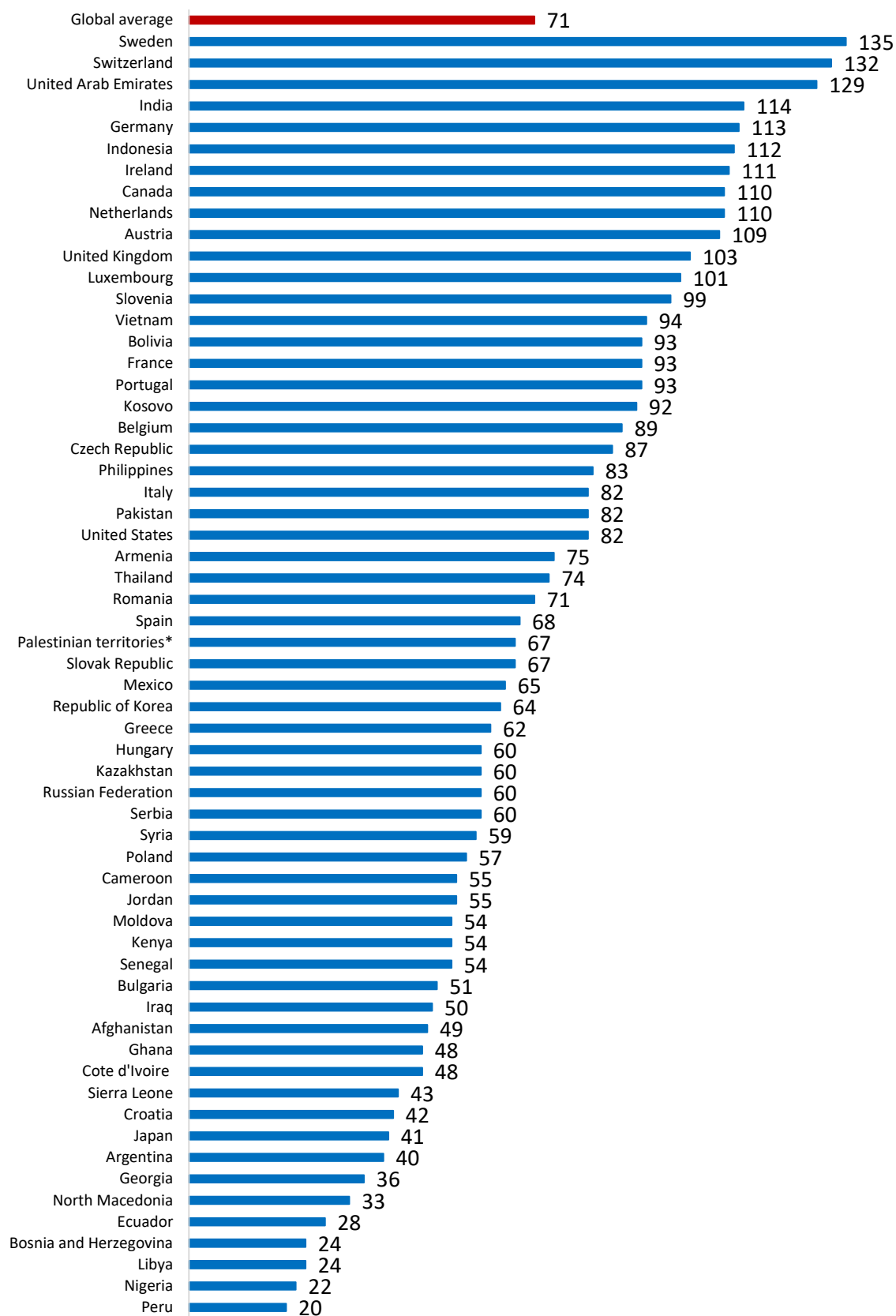
Legend:

Increase = Increase greatly + Increase somewhat
Decrease = Decrease somewhat + Decrease greatly

* West Bank and Gaza
Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

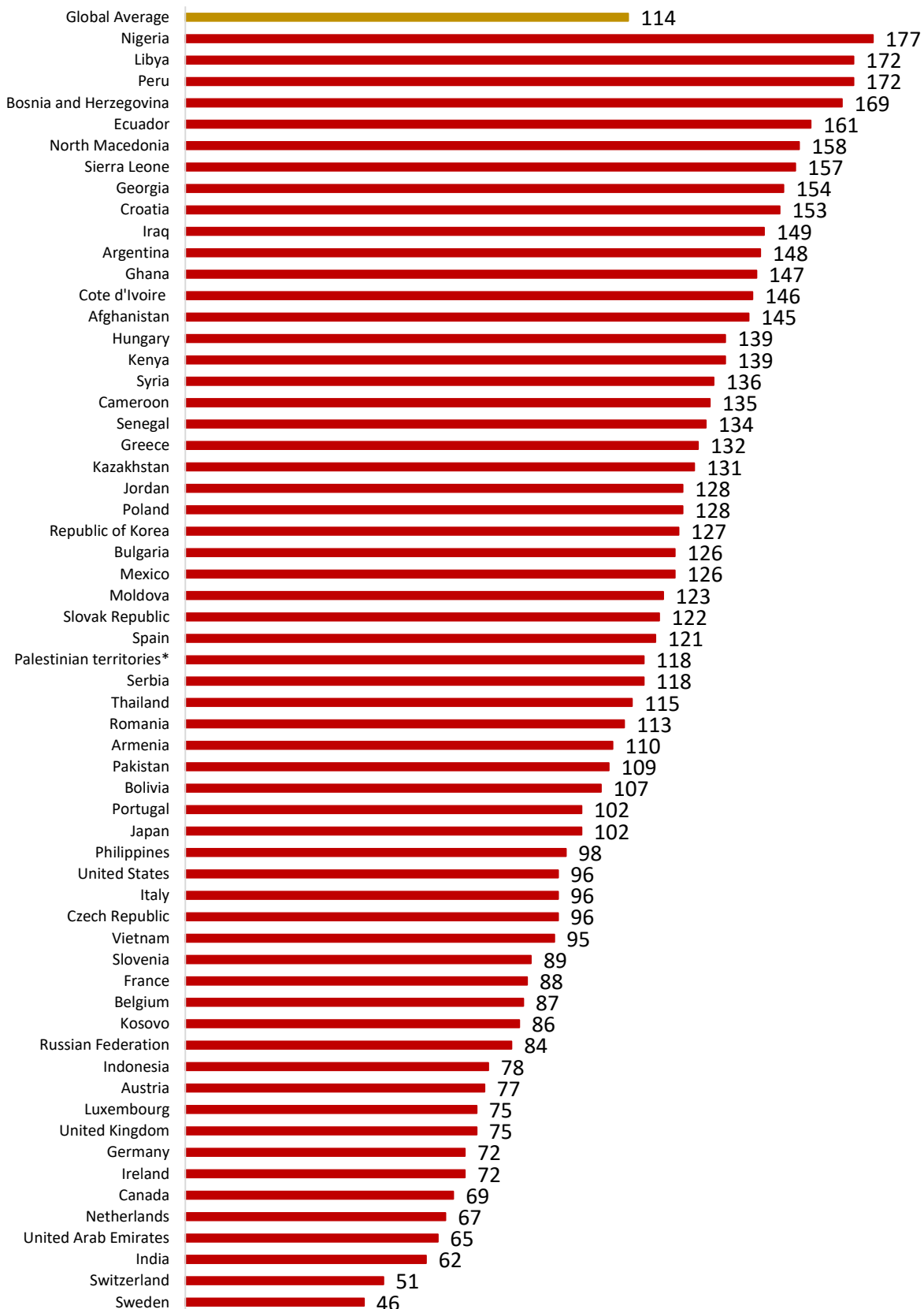
INDEX (Shares of agreement): "How would you evaluate political freedoms in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?" **PLUS** "And how about economic opportunities in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?"

Sufficient



INDEX (Shares of disagreement): “How would you evaluate political freedoms in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?” **PLUS** “And how about economic opportunities in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?”

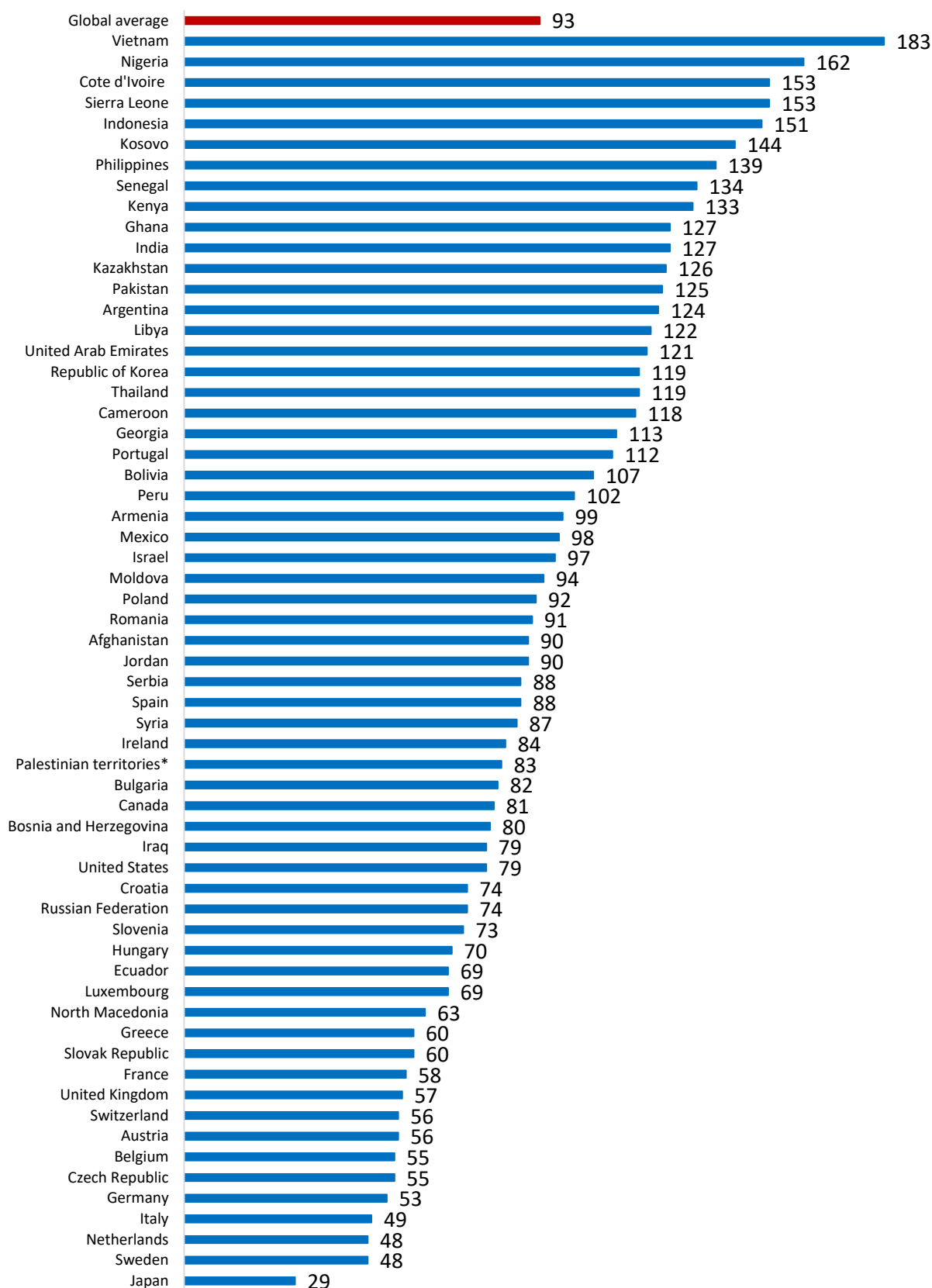
Insufficient



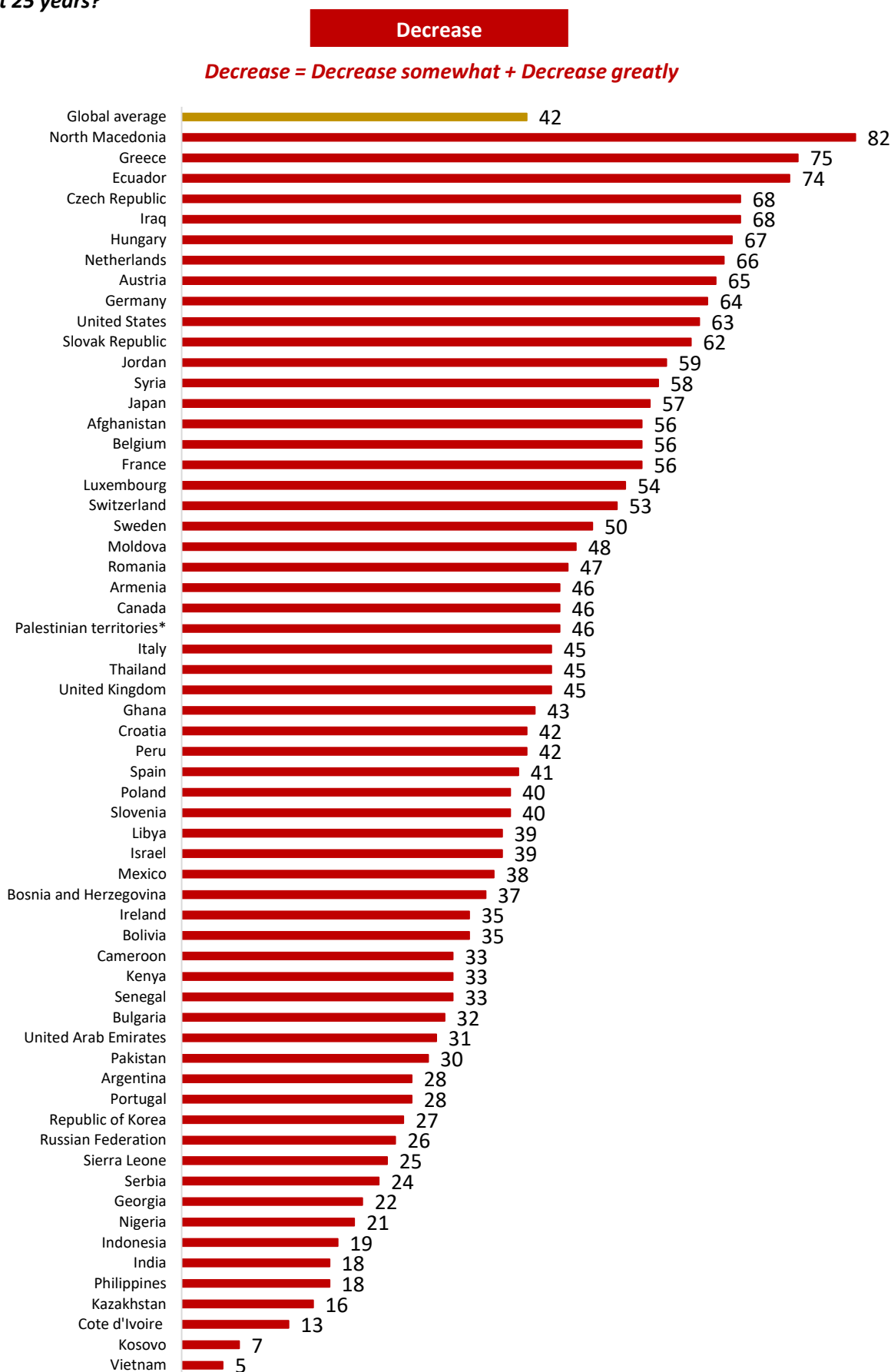
INDEX (Shares of agreement): “Looking ahead over the next 25 years, do you expect that political freedoms in our country will increase greatly, increase somewhat, stay about the same, decrease somewhat or decrease greatly?” **PLUS** “And how about economic opportunities in our country over the next 25 years?”

Increase

Increase = Increase greatly + Increase somewhat



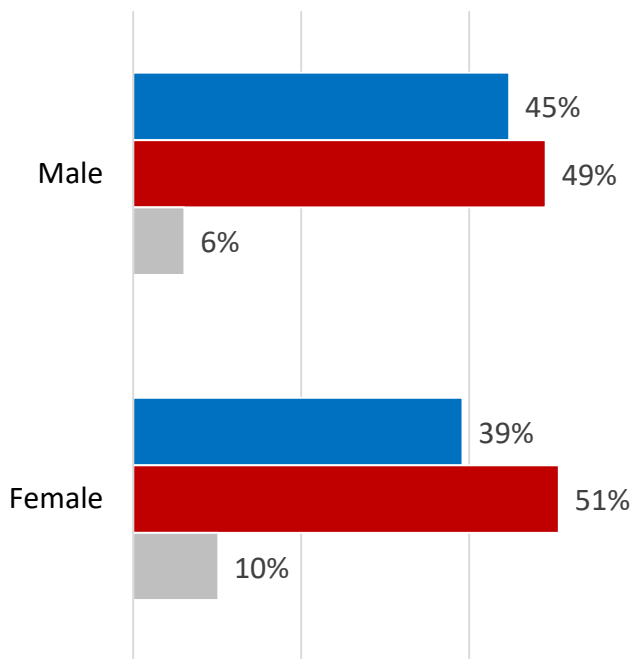
INDEX (Shares of disagreement): “Looking ahead over the next 25 years, do you expect that political freedoms in our country will increase greatly, increase somewhat, stay about the same, decrease somewhat or decrease greatly?” **PLUS** “And how about economic opportunities in our country over the next 25 years?”



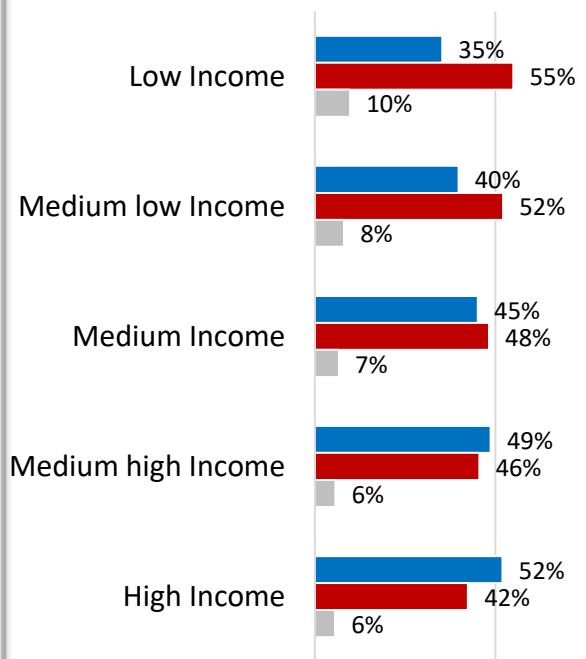
How would you evaluate political freedoms in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?



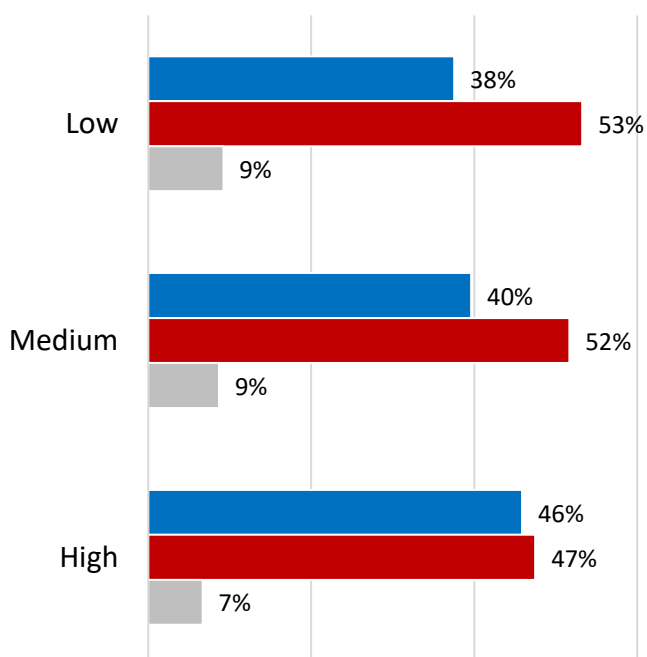
Sex



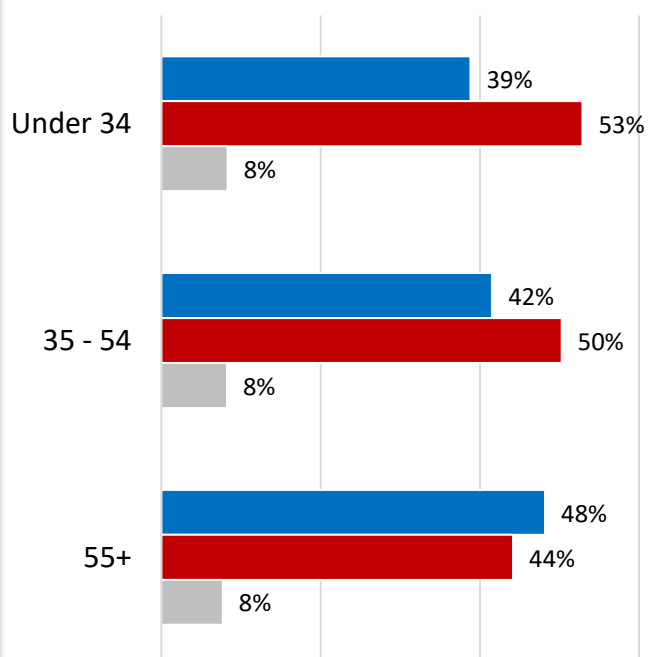
Monthly Household Income



Education



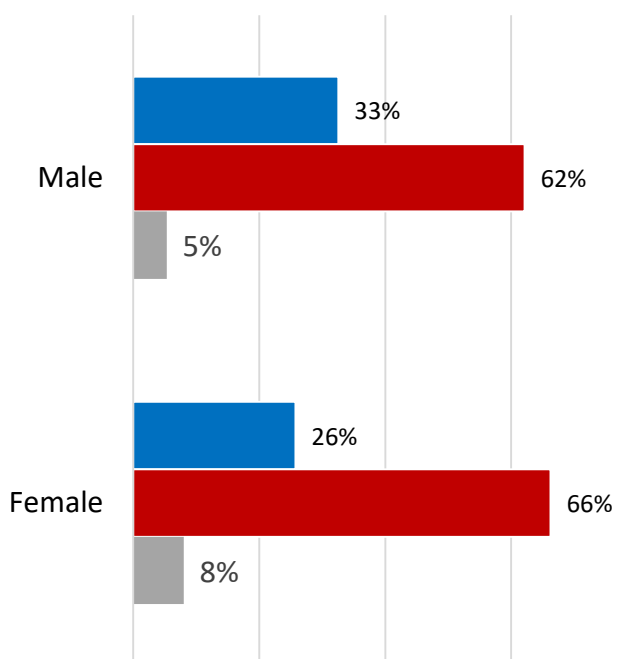
Age



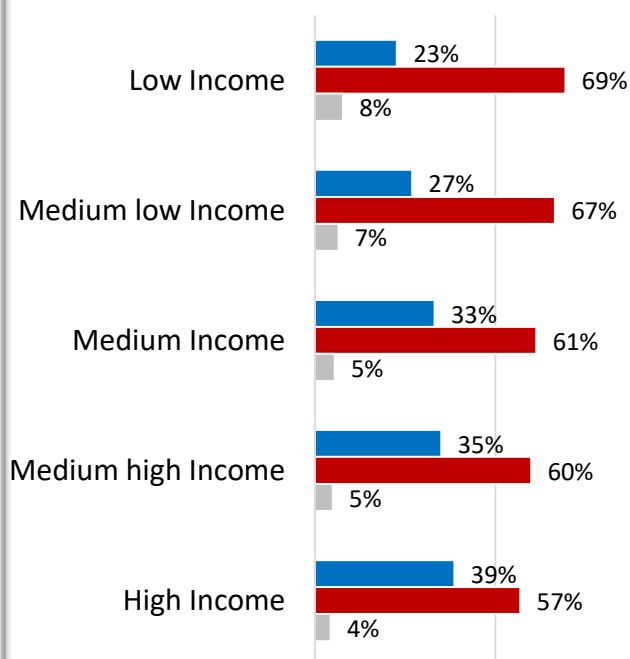
And how about economic opportunities in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?



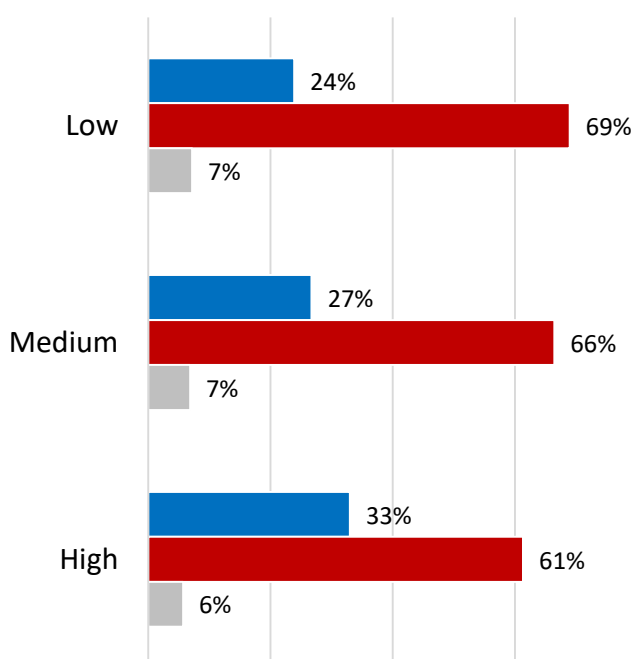
Sex



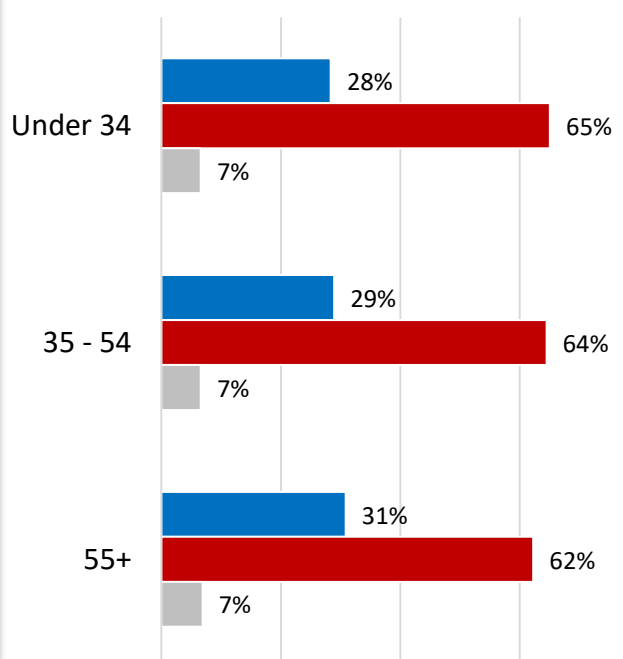
Monthly Household Income



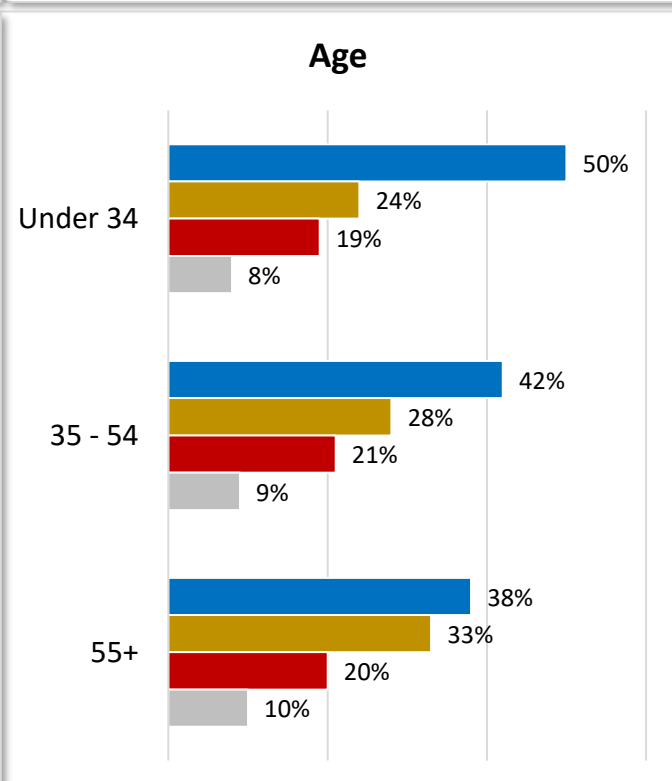
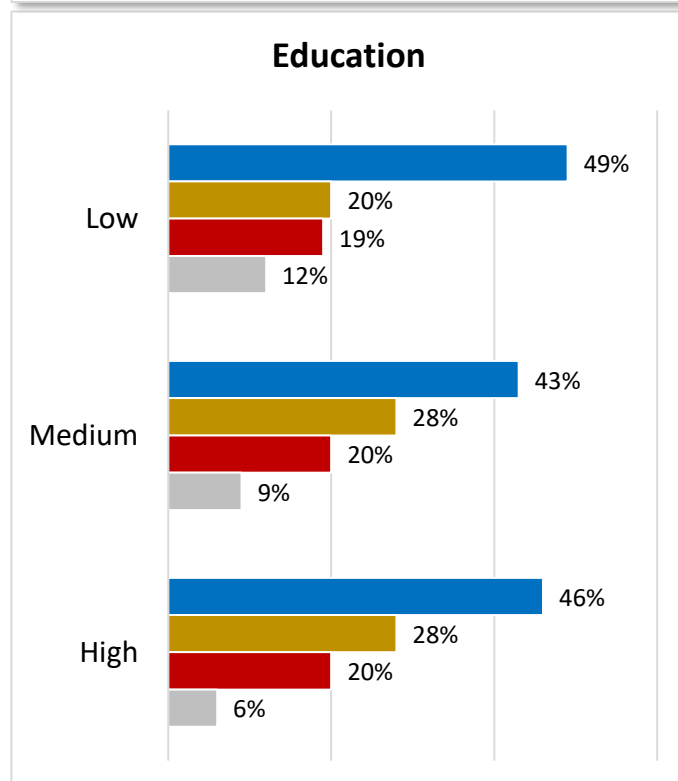
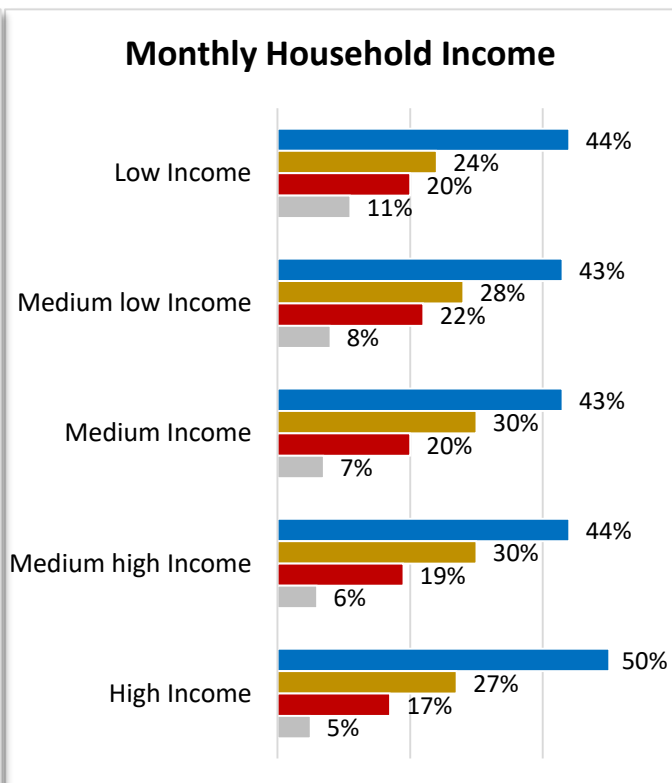
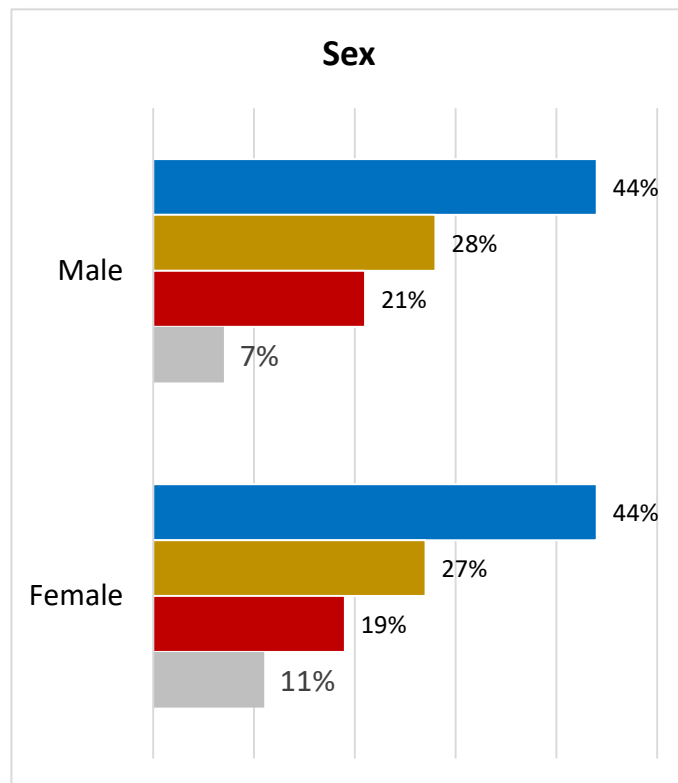
Education



Age



Looking ahead over the next 25 years, do you expect that political freedoms in our country will increase greatly, increase somewhat, stay about the same, decrease somewhat or decrease greatly?



Legend:

Increase = Increase greatly + Increase somewhat

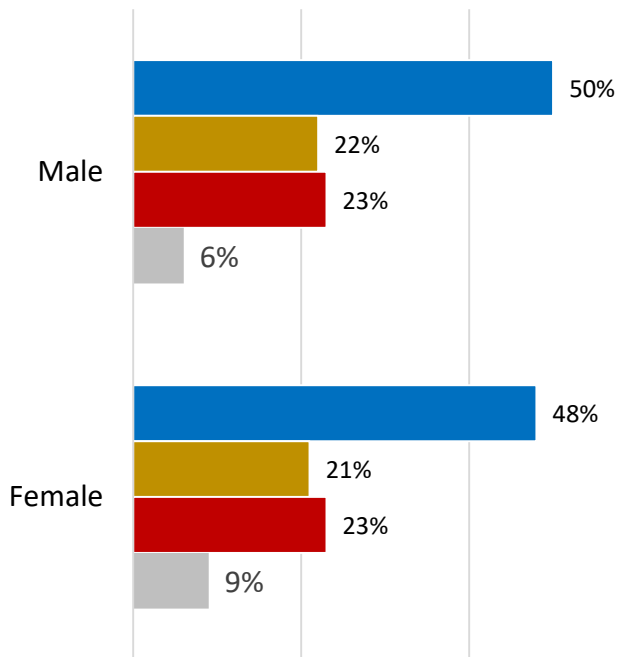
Decrease = Decrease somewhat + Decrease greatly

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

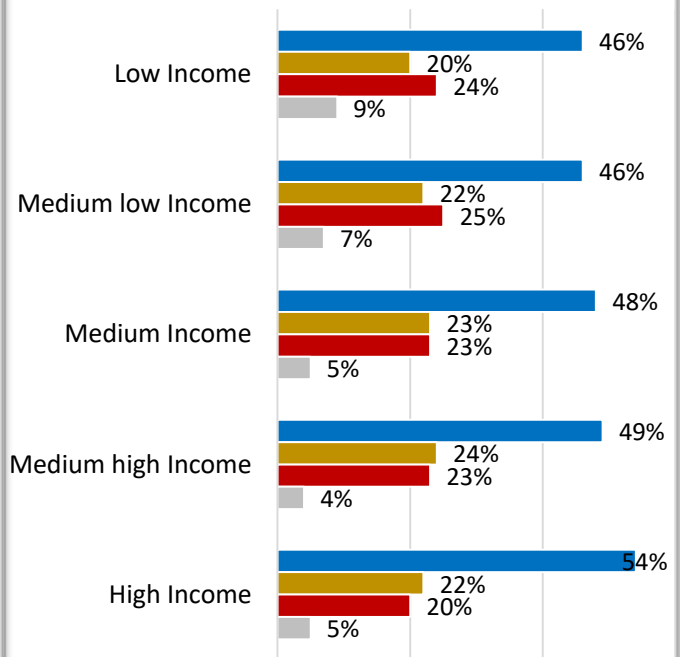
And how about economic opportunities in our country over the next 25 years?



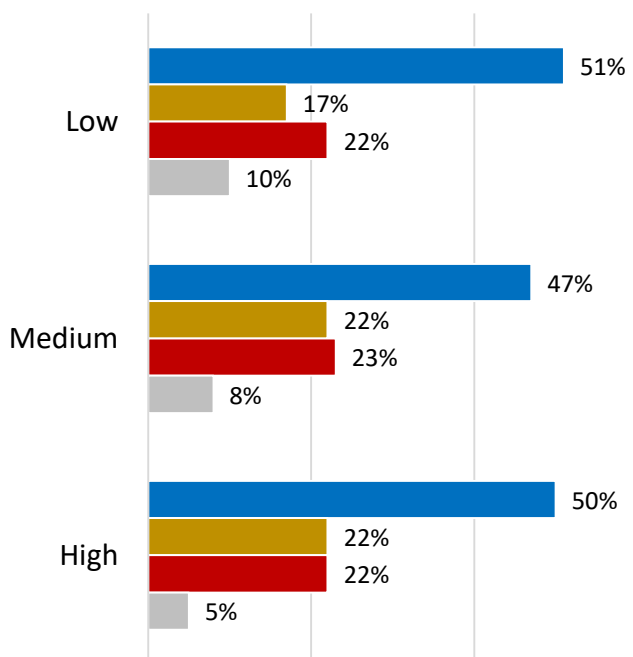
Sex



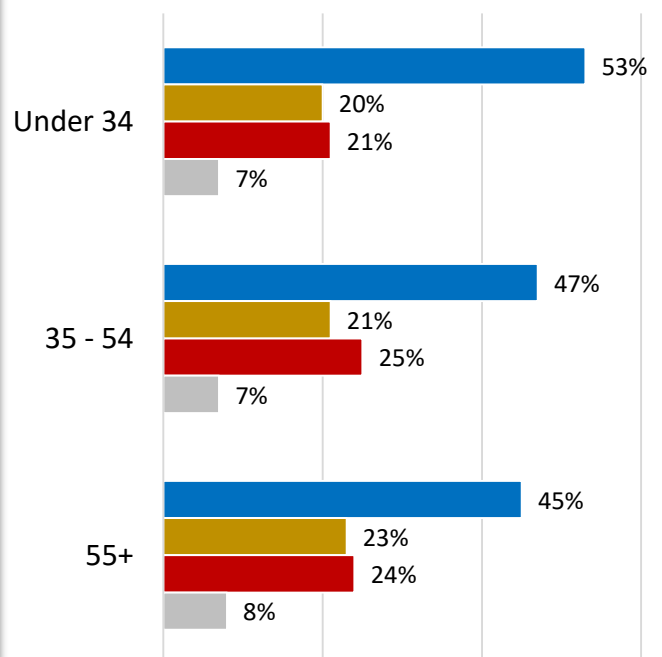
Monthly Household Income



Education

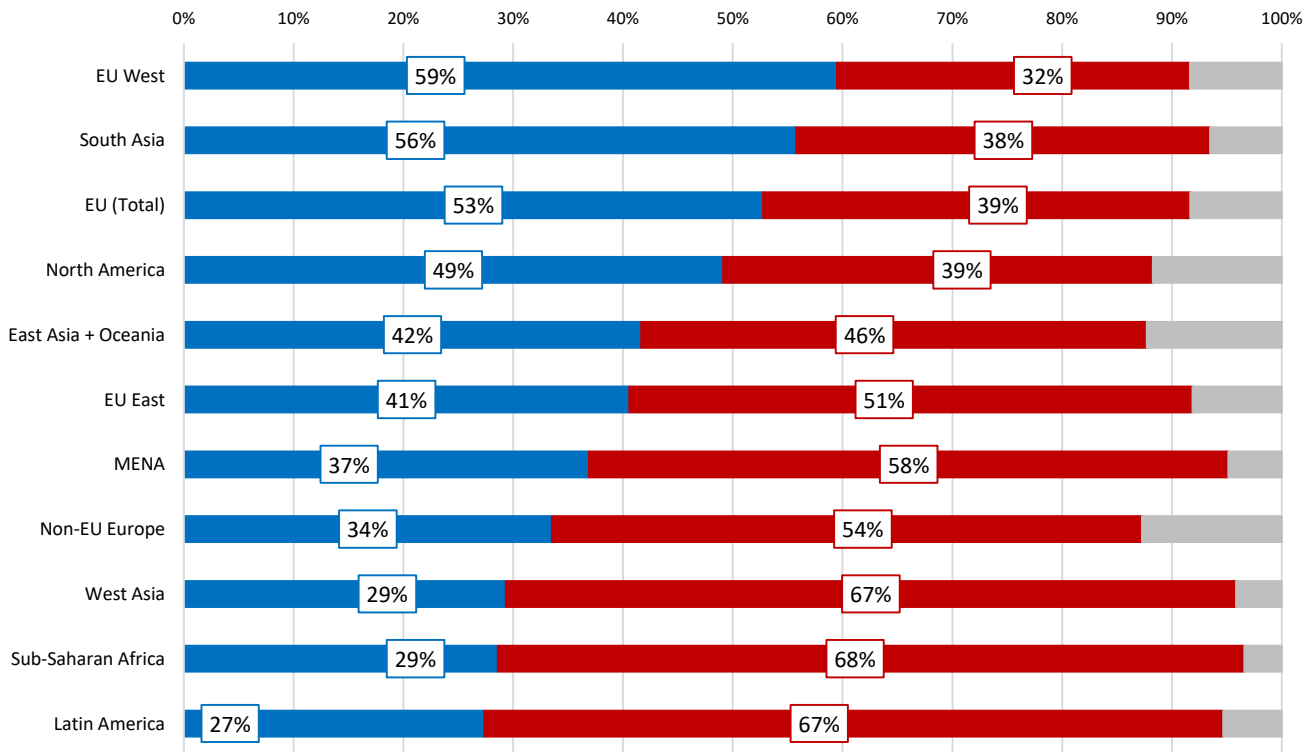


Age

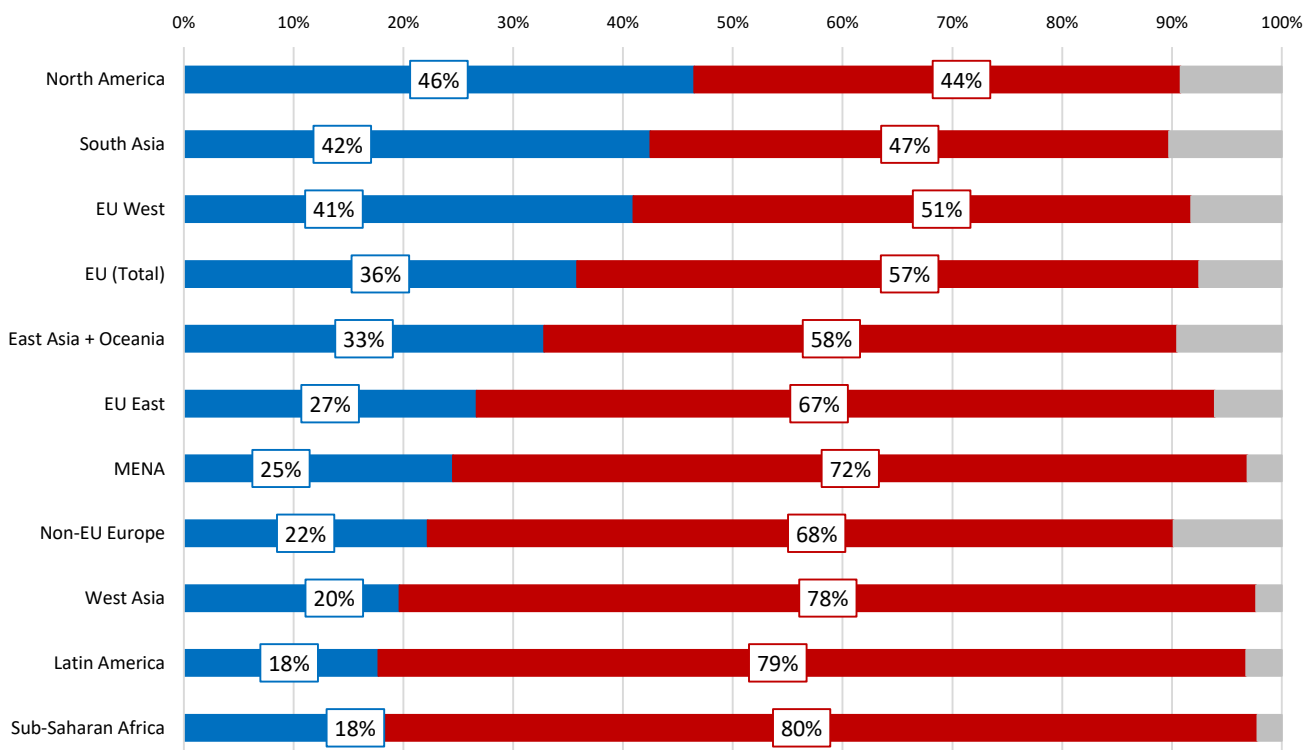




How would you evaluate political freedoms in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?

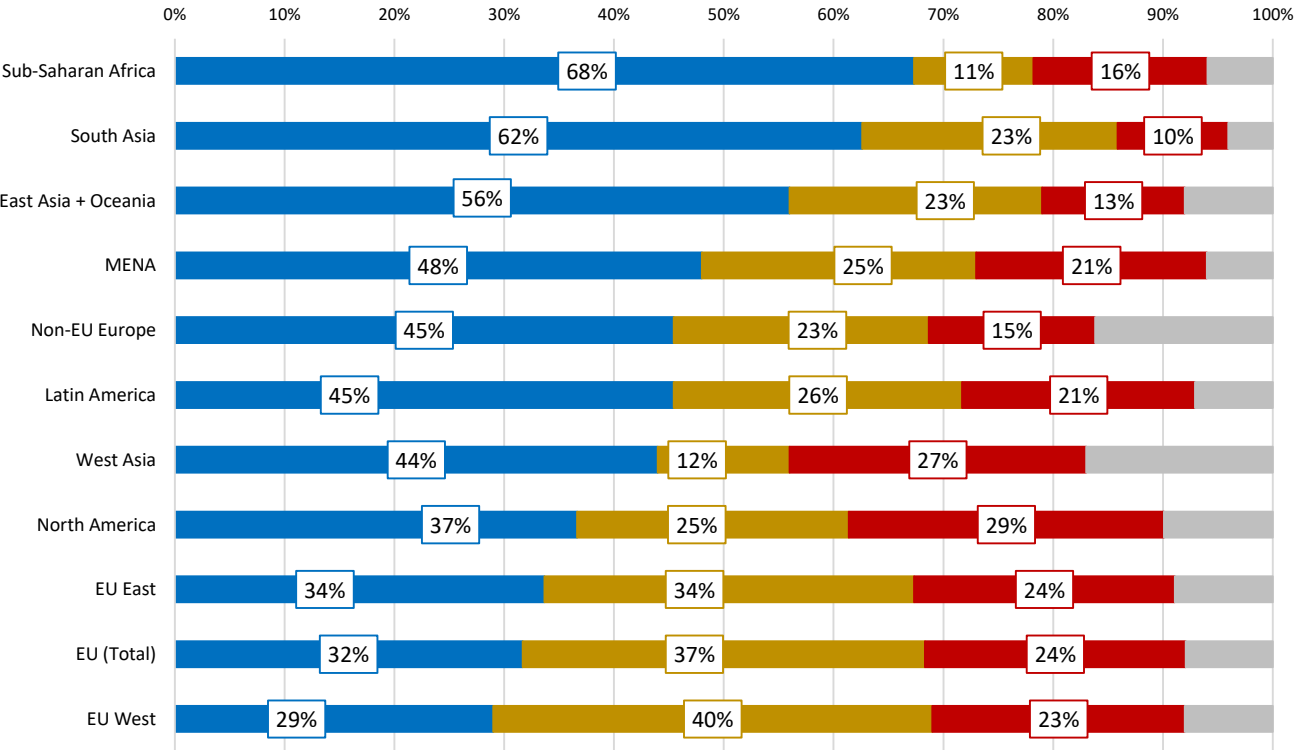


And how about economic opportunities in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?

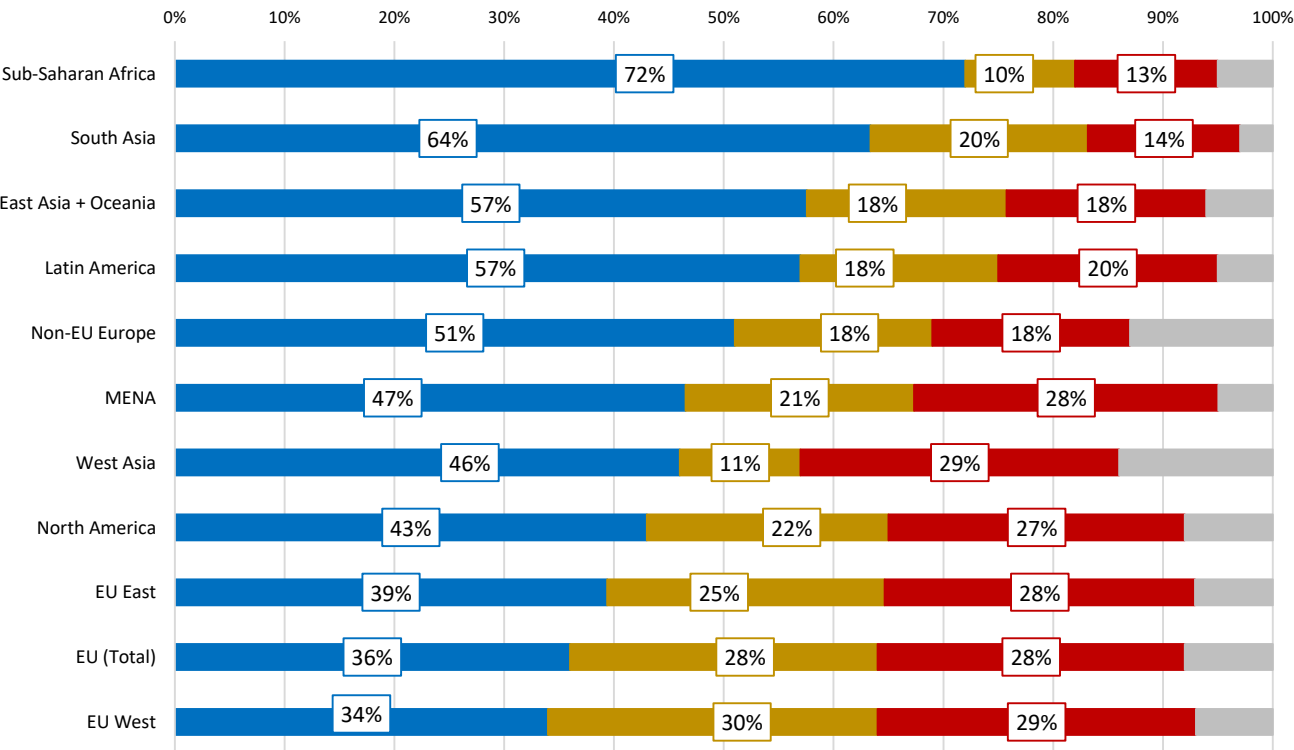




Looking ahead over the next 25 years, do you expect that political freedoms in our country will increase greatly, increase somewhat, stay about the same, decrease somewhat or decrease greatly?



And how about economic opportunities in our country over the next 25 years?



Legend:
Increase = Increase greatly + Increase somewhat
Decrease = Decrease somewhat + Decrease greatly

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible