

국제 관계와 제재에 대한 인식

- Gallup International End of Year Survey 다국가 비교 조사 -

세계 조사 개요

2018년 10월~2019년 2월 세계 47개국 성인 총 45,935명 조사

25개국 면접조사 / 9개국 전화조사 / 13개국 온라인조사

한국 조사 개요

2018년 11월 7~30일 전국(제주 제외) 만 19세 이상 남녀 1,500명 면접조사, 표본오차 $\pm 2.5\%$ 포인트(95% 신뢰수준)
2단계 층화 집락 지역 무작위 추출 후 표본 지점 내 성·연령별 할당, 응답률: 26%(총 접촉 5,661명 중 1,500명 응답 완료)

조사 내용

- 국제 관계에서의 우선 사항: 자국 이익 vs 국제적 이익
- 국제적 제재의 효과성 여부

Gallup International Association(GIA)는
조지 갤럽 박사가 1947년 설립한 국제조사기구로, 올해 72주년을 맞이했습니다.
End of Year Survey는 GIA 회원사들이 1977년부터 매년 말 공동 실시하는 조사로,
한국갤럽은 1979년부터 40년간 참여해왔습니다.



2018년 10월~2019년 2월 세계 조사	국제 관계 우선 사항			Net Score (1)-(2)
	자국 이익 (1)	국제적 이익 (2)	모름/ 응답거절	
45개국 전체 평균	70%	21%	9%	49
ETHIOPIA	92%	5%	3%	87
ALBANIA	88%	9%	2%	79
SAUDI ARABIA	86%	13%	1%	73
INDONESIA	84%	9%	7%	75
SERBIA	84%	12%	4%	72
NIGERIA	84%	14%	2%	70
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	83%	14%	3%	69
ECUADOR	82%	12%	7%	70
BULGARIA	81%	9%	11%	72
ARGENTINA	81%	12%	7%	69
PARAGUAY	80%	13%	6%	67
AFGHANISTAN	80%	18%	2%	62
IRAQ	79%	19%	2%	60
GHANA	75%	17%	8%	58
ROMANIA	74%	21%	5%	53
INDIA	73%	10%	17%	63
KOSOVO	73%	18%	9%	55
ITALY	72%	18%	10%	54
CZECH REPUBLIC	72%	21%	7%	51
UK	71%	16%	13%	55
UKRAINE	71%	18%	10%	53
MOLDOVA	71%	21%	8%	50
FRANCE	70%	13%	16%	57
PAKISTAN	70%	22%	8%	48
ARMENIA	70%	25%	5%	45
PHILIPPINES	70%	27%	2%	43
VIETNAM	65%	21%	14%	44
TURKEY	63%	19%	18%	44
COLOMBIA	63%	33%	4%	30
SPAIN	62%	28%	10%	34
SWITZERLAND	62%	28%	10%	34
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	62%	31%	8%	31
RUSSIA	61%	25%	14%	36
AUSTRIA	61%	28%	12%	33
HUNGARY	60%	23%	17%	37
USA	59%	23%	19%	36
THAILAND	59%	24%	17%	35
MACEDONIA	58%	33%	9%	25
GERMANY	56%	33%	12%	23
KAZAKHSTAN	55%	35%	10%	20
POLAND	54%	29%	16%	25
FINLAND	54%	34%	11%	20
HONG KONG	53%	38%	9%	15
SYRIA	44%	33%	23%	11
JAPAN	30%	28%	42%	2

*'자국 이익 우선' 응답 비율 내림차순, Gallup International

질문) 어떤 정치 지도자들은 자국의 이익을 항상 우선시해야 한다고 주장합니다.

반면 어떤 정치 지도자들은 자국의 이익도 매우 중요하지만, 국제적 협력과 세계화를 더 우선시해야 한다고 주장합니다. 귀하의 생각은 어느 쪽에 가깝습니까?

2018년 11월 7~30일 한국 조사		사례수 (명)	국제 관계 우선 사항		
			자국 이익을 우선시해야 한다	국제적 이익을 우선시해야 한다	모름/응답거절
전체		1,500	83%	14%	3%
성별	남성	743	84%	13%	3%
	여성	757	81%	15%	4%
연령별	19-29세	261	82%	16%	2%
	30대	256	80%	15%	5%
	40대	300	83%	14%	2%
	50대	300	82%	14%	4%
	60대 이상	383	85%	11%	4%
성/ 연령별	남성 19-29세	137	85%	14%	1%
	남성 30대	131	81%	14%	5%
	남성 40대	152	83%	14%	3%
	남성 50대	151	80%	16%	4%
	남성 60대 이상	172	89%	9%	2%
	여성 19-29세	124	77%	19%	3%
	여성 30대	125	79%	17%	5%
	여성 40대	148	84%	14%	2%
직업별	여성 50대	149	83%	13%	4%
	여성 60대 이상	212	82%	13%	5%
	농/임/어업	31	-	-	-
	자영업	192	84%	12%	4%
	블루칼라	514	84%	13%	3%
	화이트칼라	297	81%	15%	4%
	가정주부	304	80%	15%	5%
	학생	88	82%	16%	2%
지역별	무직/은퇴/기타	74	84%	15%	1%
	서울	295	85%	13%	3%
	인천/경기	460	81%	16%	3%
	강원	46	-	-	-
	대전/세종/충청	160	71%	22%	7%
	광주/전라	151	91%	5%	4%
	대구/경북	152	92%	4%	4%
	부산/울산/경남	235	80%	19%	1%

*50사례 미만은 수치를 제시하지 않음. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

2018년 10월~2019년 2월 세계 조사	국제적 제재의 효과성 여부			Net Score (1)-(2)
	효과적 수단 이다 (1)	아니다 (2)	모름/ 응답거절	
47개국 전체 평균	33%	47%	20%	-14
SAUDI ARABIA	65%	23%	12%	42
INDIA	59%	8%	33%	51
BRAZIL	55%	35%	10%	20
NIGERIA	48%	37%	15%	11
PHILIPPINES	46%	44%	10%	2
ALBANIA	46%	45%	9%	1
USA	43%	36%	21%	7
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	43%	46%	11%	-3
AFGHANISTAN	42%	48%	10%	-6
IRAQ	42%	52%	6%	-10
KOSOVO	41%	18%	42%	23
VIETNAM	41%	42%	17%	-1
COLOMBIA	41%	55%	4%	-14
ECUADOR	39%	40%	21%	-1
UKRAINE	39%	48%	13%	-9
ROMANIA	36%	48%	17%	-12
POLAND	35%	36%	29%	-1
SYRIA	35%	52%	13%	-17
CANADA	34%	40%	27%	-6
RUSSIA	34%	46%	20%	-12
ETHIOPIA	34%	52%	14%	-18
THAILAND	33%	38%	30%	-5
FINLAND	33%	48%	20%	-15
MOLDOVA	33%	51%	16%	-18
INDONESIA	32%	34%	34%	-2
PAKISTAN	32%	52%	15%	-20
CZECH REPUBLIC	31%	50%	18%	-19
GHANA	30%	42%	28%	-12
ARGENTINA	29%	48%	23%	-19
UK	28%	45%	26%	-17
SPAIN	28%	57%	15%	-29
JAPAN	26%	26%	48%	0
MACEDONIA	25%	41%	34%	-16
TURKEY	25%	48%	27%	-23
BULGARIA	23%	44%	34%	-21
HUNGARY	23%	57%	19%	-34
NETHERLANDS	23%	58%	19%	-35
ARMENIA	23%	62%	15%	-39
ITALY	21%	49%	30%	-28
SWITZERLAND	21%	60%	19%	-39
GERMANY	21%	61%	18%	-40
FRANCE	21%	62%	17%	-41
HONG KONG	20%	62%	18%	-42
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	20%	71%	10%	-51
KAZAKHSTAN	19%	57%	23%	-38
AUSTRIA	16%	66%	18%	-50
SERBIA	15%	73%	12%	-58

*'효과적 수단이다' 응답 비율 내림차순, Gallup International

질문) 귀하는 중국이나 러시아 같은 나라들에 제재를 가하는 것이
그들의 정책을 바꾸는 데 효과적인 수단이라고 보십니까?

2018년 11월 7~30일 한국 조사	사례수 (명)	국제적 제재의 효과성 여부		
		효과적 수단이다	아니다	모름/응답거절
전체	1,500	43%	46%	11%
성별				
남성	743	44%	46%	10%
여성	757	42%	45%	13%
연령별				
19-29세	261	45%	45%	10%
30대	256	47%	44%	10%
40대	300	43%	49%	9%
50대	300	43%	45%	12%
60대 이상	383	39%	45%	16%
성/연령별				
남성 19-29세	137	47%	43%	10%
남성 30대	131	49%	44%	7%
남성 40대	152	42%	51%	7%
남성 50대	151	42%	46%	12%
남성 60대 이상	172	43%	44%	13%
여성 19-29세	124	43%	47%	10%
여성 30대	125	44%	44%	12%
여성 40대	148	43%	46%	11%
여성 50대	149	45%	44%	12%
여성 60대 이상	212	36%	47%	17%
직업별				
농/임/어업	31	-	-	-
자영업	192	40%	49%	11%
블루칼라	514	42%	48%	10%
화이트칼라	297	47%	43%	9%
가정주부	304	43%	43%	14%
학생	88	40%	50%	11%
무직/은퇴/기타	74	42%	43%	15%
지역별				
서울	295	58%	35%	7%
인천/경기	460	48%	43%	9%
강원	46	-	-	-
대전/세종/충청	160	24%	51%	24%
광주/전라	151	46%	35%	19%
대구/경북	152	38%	51%	11%
부산/울산/경남	235	32%	63%	6%

*50사례 미만은 수치를 제시하지 않음. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

응답자 특성표

주요 분석 단위별 표본오차(95% 신뢰수준 기준)와 지역/성/연령/직업/생활수준 분포입니다. 2018년 7월 행정안전부 주민등록인구 기준 7개 권역/성/연령별 셀 가중 처리 결과

응답자 특성표 2018년 11월 7~30일 면접조사		조사완료		목표할당(가중 후)		가중값 배율 (B/A)	표본오차 95% 신뢰수준
		사례수 (명)(A)	비율	사례수 (명)(B)	비율		
전체		1,500	100%	1,500	100%	1.00	±2.5%P
성별	남성	749	50%	743	50%	0.99	±3.6%P
	여성	751	50%	757	50%	1.01	±3.6%P
연령별	19-29세	300	20%	261	17%	0.87	±5.7%P
	30대	300	20%	256	17%	0.85	±5.7%P
	40대	299	20%	300	20%	1.00	±5.7%P
	50대	301	20%	300	20%	1.00	±5.6%P
	60대 이상	300	20%	383	26%	1.28	±5.7%P
지역별	서울	300	20%	295	20%	0.98	±5.7%P
	인천/경기	450	30%	460	31%	1.02	±4.6%P
	강원	50	3%	46	3%	0.92	±13.9%P
	대전/세종/충청	140	9%	160	11%	1.14	±8.3%P
	광주/전라	170	11%	151	10%	0.89	±7.5%P
	대구/경북	150	10%	152	10%	1.02	±8.0%P
	부산/울산/경남	240	16%	235	16%	0.98	±6.3%P
지역	대도시	668	45%	661	44%	0.98	±3.8%P
크기별	중소도시	694	46%	702	47%		±3.7%P
	읍/면	138	9%	137	9%		±8.3%P
직업별	농/임/어업	27	2%	31	2%	0.98	±18.9%P
	자영업	182	12%	192	13%		±7.3%P
	블루칼라	525	35%	514	34%		±4.3%P
	화이트칼라	318	21%	297	20%		±5.5%P
	가정주부	278	19%	304	20%		±5.9%P
	학생	100	7%	88	6%		±9.8%P
	무직/은퇴/기타	70	5%	74	5%		±11.7%P
	생활	상/중상	70	5%	68		5%
수준별	중	820	55%	803	54%	0.98	±3.4%P
	중하	535	36%	544	36%		±4.2%P
	하	74	5%	84	6%		±11.4%P

*표본오차는 조사완료 사례수 기준. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

*목표할당 사례수는 2018년 7월 행안부 주민등록인구 기준 지역/성/연령 셀 가중 결과



National vs. International Interests. Sanctions. 2018

Gallup International's
42nd Annual Global Opinion Poll in
58 Countries Across the Globe

October 2018 – February 2019

Disclaimer: Gallup International Association or its members are not related to Gallup Inc., headquartered in Washington D.C. which is no longer a member of Gallup International Association. Gallup International Association does not accept responsibility for opinion polling other than its own. We require that our surveys be credited fully as Gallup International (not Gallup or Gallup Poll).

STRICTLY EMBARGOED UNTIL 00:01 (GMT) 21st March 2019

**END OF THE YEAR GLOBAL SURVEY OF GALLUP INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
CONDUCTED IN 58 COUNTRIES ACROSS THE WORLD**

At the cornerstone of President Trump's recent election campaign was the slogan "Make American Great Again". The latest survey from Gallup International across the globe reveals that citizens of the world strongly prefer national interests (70%) over international cooperation and globalisation (21%).

Africa (87%), the Middle East (78%), and Latin America (75%) are the most in favour of national priorities with Ethiopians (92%) the most supportive of nationalism. At the other end of the scale is only Japan where a plurality prefer internationalism (42%) over nationalism (30%).

In EU two out of three voters are turning back to globalization and a support for it is higher than 30% only in Finland and Germany.

The recent detention the Huawei CFO has again spread light on the validity of sanctions – in this case those recently reinstated by the US on Iran. Our survey, conducted among 45,935 adults across 47 countries suggests we do not see sanctions as an effective tool to provoke change in policy.

Almost one in two (47%) feel they do not provoke change, with one in three (33%) suggesting that they do. But opinion does differ across countries – with those in Saudi Arabia (65%), India (59%) and Brazil (55%) most in favour. Regionally European citizens are most critical about the merit of sanctions (52% arguing they are ineffective in provoking change") and Austria, France and Germany are leading in that respect - about two thirds of the voters there are unconvinced that sanctioning countries like China and Russia bring positive results.

Kancho Stoychev, President of Gallup International comments:

„A majority of citizens across the globe are simultaneously pushing back on globalization and rejecting the policy of imposing sanctions. The world is moving away from a unipolar system of international relations in which there was "one policeman in town". It seems that after a few decades of "We, the World" the dominant mood is increasingly defined by "Me, the World". History tells us that such an approach often generates major upheaval ."

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Methodology, Sample Size and Mode of Field Work

The Gallup International End of Year Survey (EoY) is an annual tradition initiated by and designed under the chairmanship of Dr. George Gallup in 1977. It is conducted every year since then. This year it was carried out by the Gallup International Association and partners in 58 countries around the world, representing the population of all G20 countries (except China) and about 57% of the global population.

Reflecting political, cultural or religious specifics some survey questions are not asked in all countries. The question on national vs. international interests was polled in 45 countries across the globe among a total of 44 547 persons. The question on sanctions was polled in 47 countries across the globe among a total of 45 935 persons. In each surveyed country a representative sample of around 1000 men and women was interviewed either face to face, via telephone or online. The margin of error for the survey is between 3% and 5% at 95% confidence level. The field work was conducted during October 2018 – February 2019.

Regions COVERAGE:

- EU Total: Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Spain, UK, Netherlands (n=13 615)
- EU West: Austria, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, UK (n=7 510)
- EU East: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Hungary (n=6 105)
- Non-EU Europe: Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia, Switzerland, Ukraine (n=9 461)
- USA (n=1 045)
- Canada (n=600)
- India (n=1 001)
- Russia (n=1 000)
- Latin America: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru (n=5 526)
- East Asia: Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Vietnam (n=6 400)
- West Asia: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Turkey (n=5 671)
- Middle East: Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia (n=5 351)
- Africa: Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, South Africa (n= 4 321)
- Australia & New Zealand (n=2 039)

About Gallup International

Gallup International Association (GIA) is the leading association in market research and polling and this year celebrates its 72nd anniversary.

For over 70 years Gallup International Members have demonstrated their expert ability to conduct multi-country surveys on a comparable basis and deliver the highest quality. Their Members 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. GIA has over 50 members and conducts research in over 100 countries.

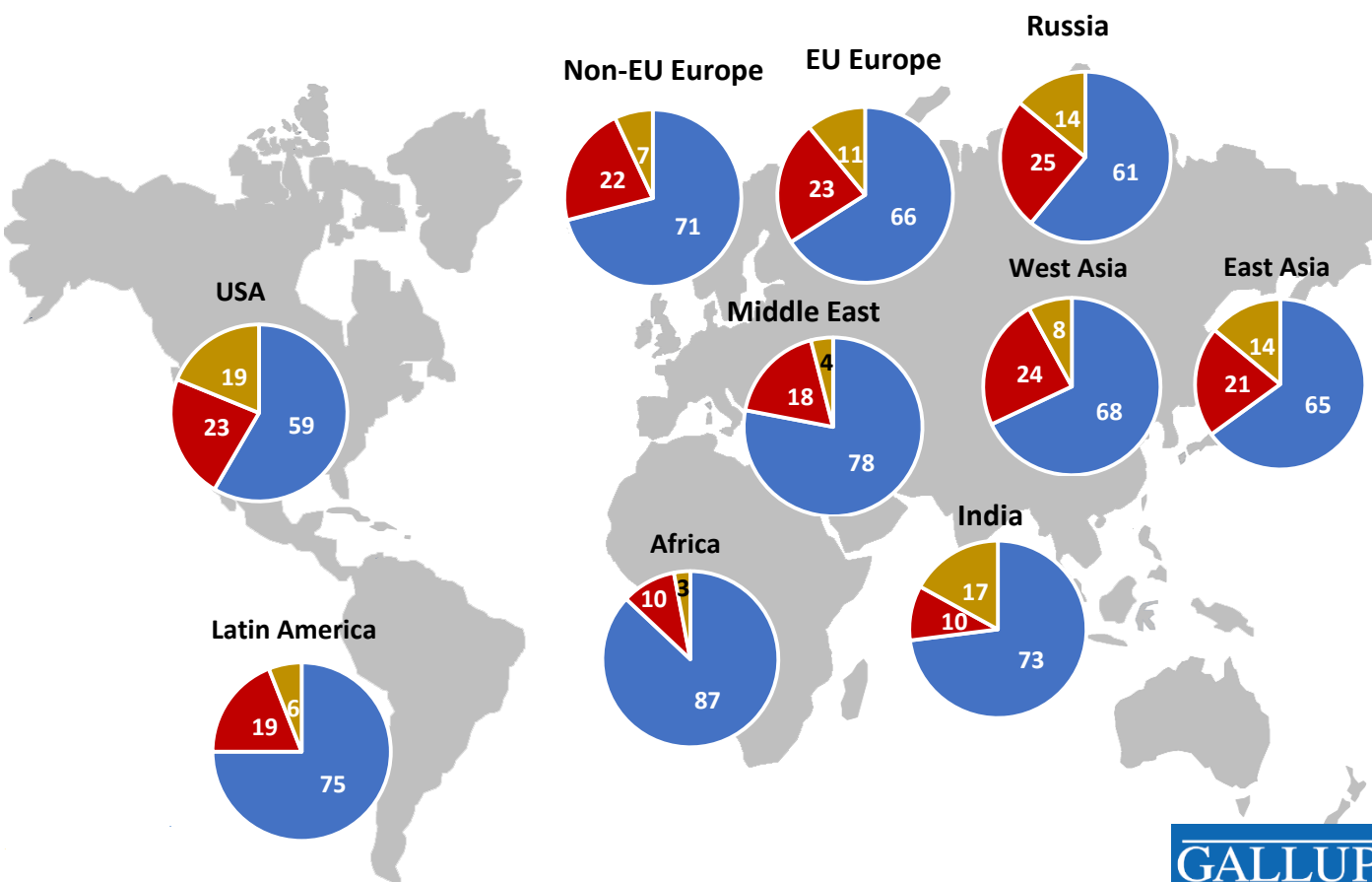
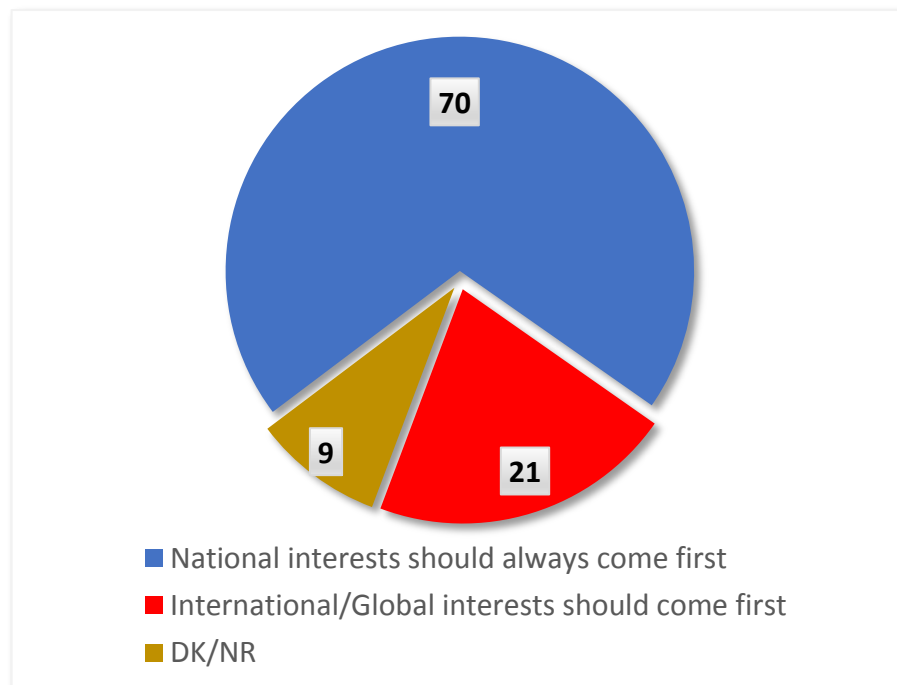
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NATIONAL VS. INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS

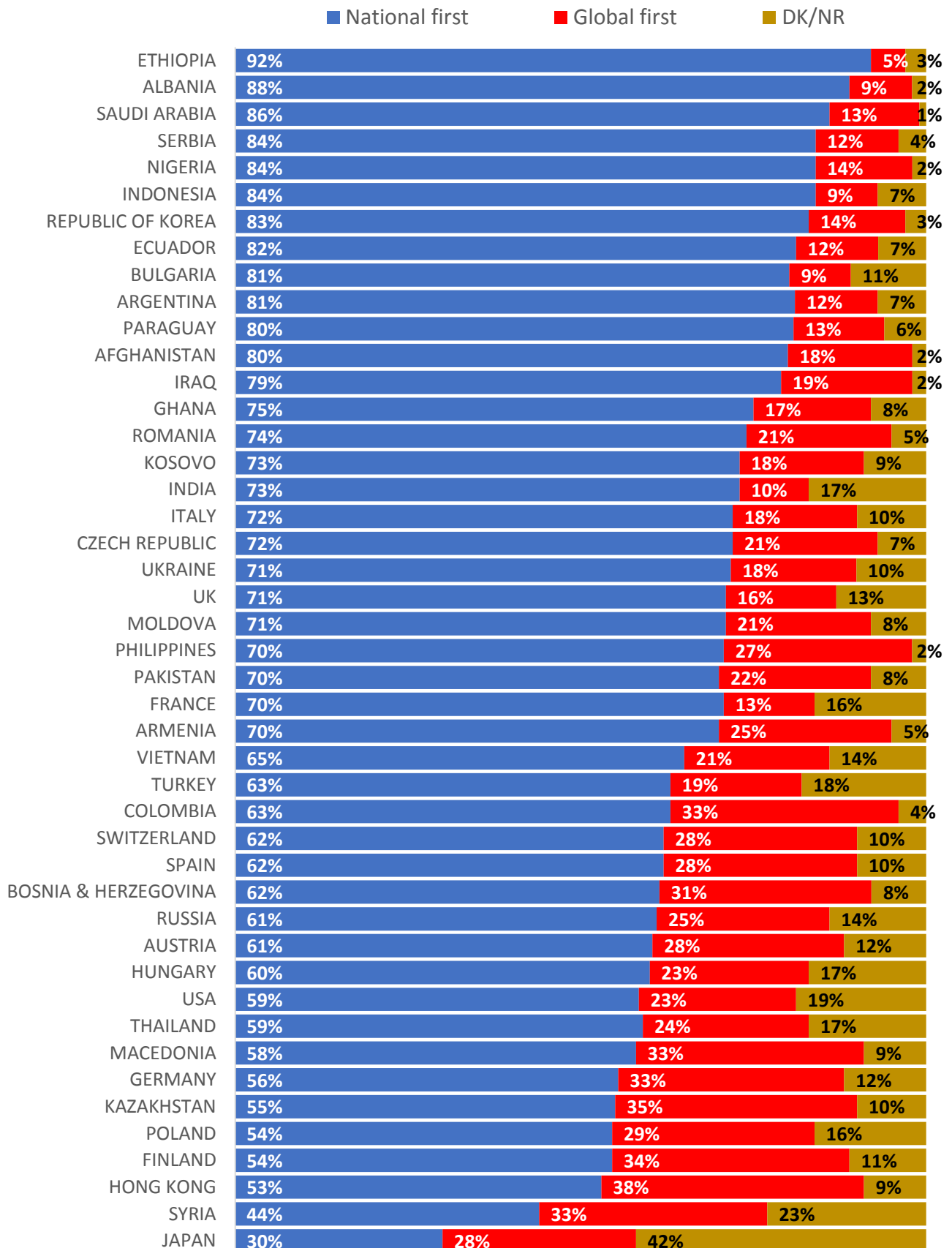
Some political leaders argue that the national interests of their country always should come first. Others say that nevertheless the national interests are really important, the international cooperation and the globalization come first.

Which position do you personally share?



NATIONAL VS. INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS

Some political leaders argue that the national interests of their country always should come first. Others say that nevertheless the national interests are really important, the international cooperation and the globalization come first. Which position do you personally share?



NATIONAL VS. INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS

Some political leaders argue that the national interests of their country always should come first. Others say that nevertheless the national interests are really important, the international cooperation and the globalization come first.

Which position do you personally share?

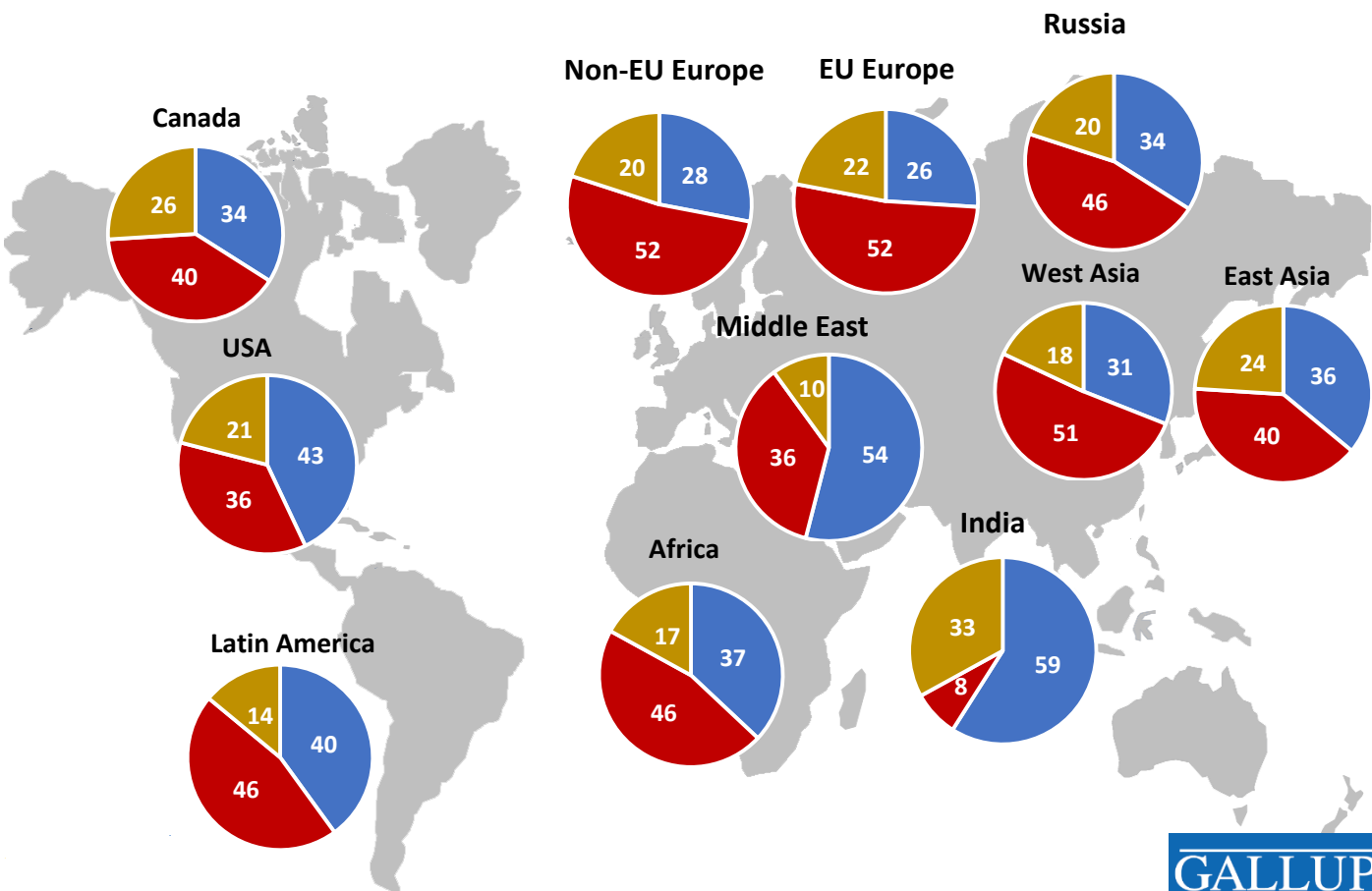
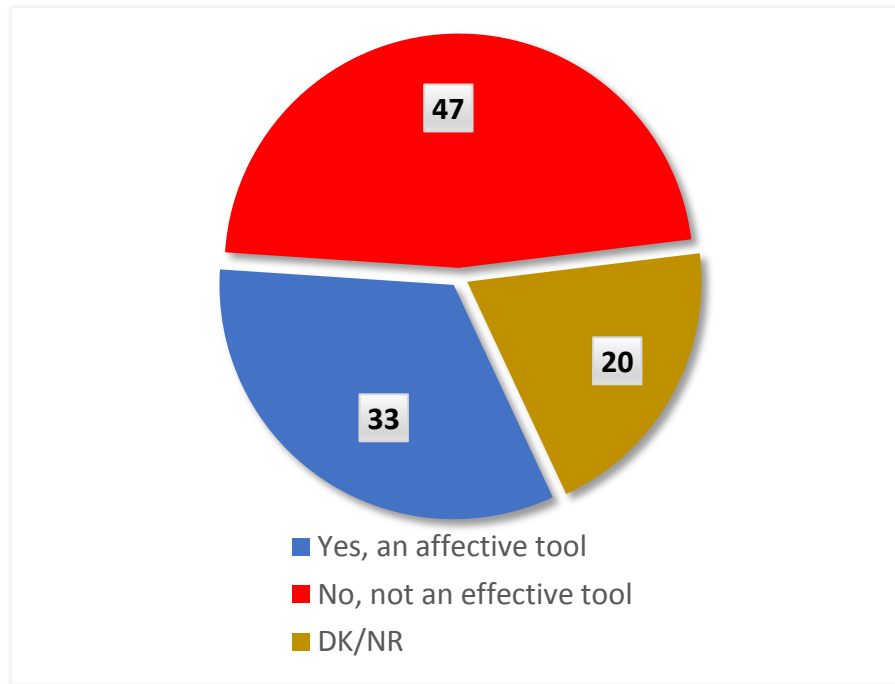
(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	National first	Global first	DK/NR	Country	National first	Global first	DK/NR
Global Average	70%	21%	9%	KAZAKHSTAN	55%	35%	10%
AFGHANISTAN	80%	18%	2%	KOSOVO	73%	18%	9%
ALBANIA	88%	9%	2%	MACEDONIA	58%	33%	9%
ARGENTINA	81%	12%	7%	MOLDOVA	71%	21%	8%
ARMENIA	70%	25%	5%	NIGERIA	84%	14%	2%
AUSTRIA	61%	28%	12%	PAKISTAN	70%	22%	8%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	62%	31%	8%	PARAGUAY	80%	13%	6%
BULGARIA	81%	9%	11%	PHILIPPINES	70%	27%	2%
COLOMBIA	63%	33%	4%	POLAND	54%	29%	16%
CZECH REPUBLIC	72%	21%	7%	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	83%	14%	3%
ECUADOR	82%	12%	7%	ROMANIA	74%	21%	5%
ETHIOPIA	92%	5%	3%	RUSSIA	61%	25%	14%
FINLAND	54%	34%	11%	SERBIA	84%	12%	4%
FRANCE	70%	13%	16%	SAUDI ARABIA	86%	13%	1%
GERMANY	56%	33%	12%	SPAIN	62%	28%	10%
GHANA	75%	17%	8%	SWITZERLAND	62%	28%	10%
HUNGARY	60%	23%	17%	SYRIA	44%	33%	23%
HONG KONG	53%	38%	9%	THAILAND	59%	24%	17%
INDIA	73%	10%	17%	TURKEY	63%	19%	18%
INDONESIA	84%	9%	7%	UK	71%	16%	13%
IRAQ	79%	19%	2%	UKRAINE	71%	18%	10%
ITALY	72%	18%	10%	USA	59%	23%	19%
JAPAN	30%	28%	42%	VIETNAM	65%	21%	14%



SANCTIONS EFFECTIVENESS

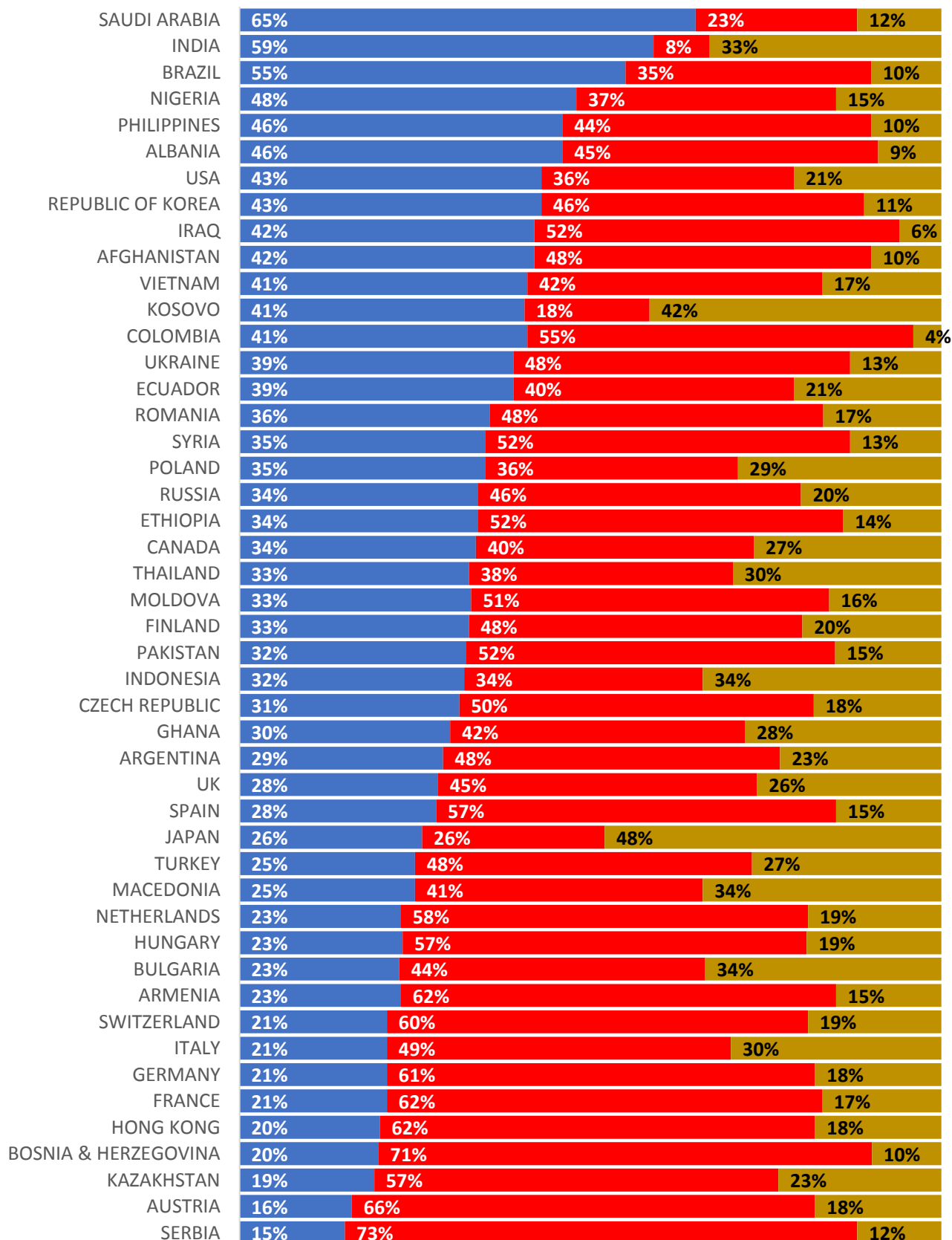
Do you believe that imposing sanctions on countries like China and Russia is an effective tool to provoke a change in their policies?



SANCTIONS EFFECTIVENESS

Do you believe that imposing sanctions on countries like China and Russia is an effective tool to provoke a change in their policies?

■ Yes, an effective tool ■ No, not an effective tool ■ DK/NR



SANCTIONS EFFECTIVENESS

Do you believe that imposing sanctions on countries like China and Russia is an effective tool to provoke a change in their policies?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Effective	Not effective	DK/NR	Country	Effective	Not effective	DK/NR
Global Average	33%	47%	20%	JAPAN	26%	26%	48%
AFGHANISTAN	42%	48%	10%	KAZAKHSTAN	19%	57%	23%
ALBANIA	46%	45%	9%	KOSOVO	41%	18%	42%
ARGENTINA	29%	48%	23%	MACEDONIA	25%	41%	34%
ARMENIA	23%	62%	15%	MOLDOVA	33%	51%	16%
AUSTRIA	16%	66%	18%	NETHERLANDS	23%	58%	19%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	20%	71%	10%	NIGERIA	48%	37%	15%
BRAZIL	55%	35%	10%	PAKISTAN	32%	52%	15%
BULGARIA	23%	44%	34%	PHILIPPINES	46%	44%	10%
CANADA	34%	40%	27%	POLAND	35%	36%	29%
COLOMBIA	41%	55%	4%	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	43%	46%	11%
CZECH REPUBLIC	31%	50%	18%	ROMANIA	36%	48%	17%
ECUADOR	39%	40%	21%	RUSSIA	34%	46%	20%
ETHIOPIA	34%	52%	14%	SERBIA	15%	73%	12%
FINLAND	33%	48%	20%	SAUDI ARABIA	65%	23%	12%
FRANCE	21%	62%	17%	SPAIN	28%	57%	15%
GERMANY	21%	61%	18%	SWITZERLAND	21%	60%	19%
GHANA	30%	42%	28%	SYRIA	35%	52%	13%
HUNGARY	23%	57%	19%	THAILAND	33%	38%	30%
HONG KONG	20%	62%	18%	TURKEY	25%	48%	27%
INDIA	59%	8%	33%	UK	28%	45%	26%
INDONESIA	32%	34%	34%	UKRAINE	39%	48%	13%
IRAQ	42%	52%	6%	USA	43%	36%	21%
ITALY	21%	49%	30%	VIETNAM	41%	42%	17%



METHODOLOGY DETAILS

Country	Supplier	Sample	Field period	Method
AFGHANISTAN	ACSOR-Surveys	1 763	15-25.10.2018	F2F
ALBANIA	Be Research LLC	1 040	08-18.11.2018	CAPI
ARGENTINA	Voices! Research & Consultancy	1 002	02-15.10.2018	F2F, CAPI
ARMENIA	MPG LLC	1 111	17-22.11.2018	CAPI
AUSTRALIA	Roy Morgan Research	1 028	13-14.12.2018	CAWI
AUSTRIA	Österreichisches Gallup Institut	1 000	22.11-03.12.2018	CAWI
BRAZIL	Lightspeed Research Limited	800	14-21.01.2019	CAWI
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA	Mareco Index Bosnia	1 000	05-18.11.2018	CATI
BULGARIA	Gallup International	1 053	02-09.11.2018	CAPI
CANADA	Lightspeed Research Limited	600	14-21.01.2019	CAWI
COLOMBIA	Centro Nacional de Consultoría	1 000	14-17.12.2018	CATI
CZECH REPUBLIC	MARECO Ltd. Praha	1 500	14.11-03.12.2018	F2F
ECUADOR	CEDATOS	700	26.11-16.12.2018	F2F
ETHIOPIA	WAAS International P.L.C	1 506	04-25.02.2019	CATI
FINLAND	Taloustutkimus Oy	1 134	07-11.12.2018	CAWI
FRANCE	BVA	1 000	23-29.11.2018	CAWI
GEORGIA	GORBI	1 008	18-25.11.2018	CAPI
GERMANY	Österreichisches Gallup Institut	1 000	03-07.12.2018	CAWI
GHANA	Candino Global	500	20.11-03.12.2018	CAPI
HONG KONG	CSG (Consumer Search Group)	505	28.10-21.11.2018	Online
HUNGARY	Österreichisches Gallup Institut	1 000	10-20.12.2018	CAWI
INDIA	Impetus Research Pvt. Ltd	1 001	22.10-30.11.2018	CATI
INDONESIA	Deka	1 040	14-25.11.2018	F2F
IRAQ	IIACSS	1 000	03-28.11.2018	CAPI
ITALY	DOXA	1 072	16-30.11.2018	CAPI
JAPAN	NRC (Nippon Research Center)	1 155	01-13.11.2018	F2F
JORDAN	MRO	1 000	29.10-20.11.2018	F2F
KAZAKHSTAN	BISAM - CENTRAL ASIA	1 400	22.11-11.12.2018	F2F CAPI
KOSOVO	Be Research LLC	978	06-18.11.2018	F2F
LATVIA	SKDS	1 005	29.11-05.12.2018	CAWI
LEBANON	MRO	1 000	29.10-20.11.2018	F2F



METHODOLOGY DETAILS (CONT'D.)

Country	Supplier	Sample	Field period	Method
MACEDONIA	BRIMA	1 212	22.11-06.12.2018	F2F, TAPI
MEXICO	BRAIN	500	10-14.12.2018	Online
MOLDOVA	CBS - AXA S.R.L., I.M.	600	10-20.10.2018	CATI
NETHERLANDS	Motivaction International B.V.	503	15-19.01.2019	Online
NEW ZEALAND	Roy Morgan Research	1 011	13-14.12.2018	CAWI
NIGERIA	Market Trends International	800	28.11-05.12.2018	F2F, TAPI
PAKISTAN	Gallup Pakistan	1 000	13-20.10.2018	F2F
PARAGUAY	Instituto de Comunicacion y Arte -ICA	515	11/12.2018	Online
PERU	DATUM Internacional	1 009	09-14.11.2018	CAPI
PHILIPPINES	PSRC	1 000	06-20.11.2018	F2F, PAPI
POLAND	MARECO POLSKA	1 017	20-30.10.2018	F2F, PAPI
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Gallup Korea	1 500	08-28.11.2018	F2F
ROMANIA	TNS CSOP	530	15-29.11.2018	CATI
RUSSIA	Romir	1 000	28.11-02.12.2018	F2F
SAUDI ARABIA	Mashora House for Public Opinion Polls	1 836	10-19.12.2018	CATI
SERBIA	TNS Medium Gallup	1 012	20.10-04.11.2018	F2F, TAPI
SOUTH AFRICA	Freshly Ground Insights (FGI)	1 515	23.10-29.11.2018	Online
SPAIN	SIGMA DOS	800	14-15.12.2018	CATI
SWITZERLAND	Opinion Plus	1 000	12-17.12.2018	Online panel
SYRIA	Syrian & Levant Market Compass	515	11-12.2018	F2F
THAILAND	Infosearch co. ltd	600	05-30.11.2018	F2F
TURKEY	Barem	1 001	01.11-07.12.2018	CATI
UK	ORB International	1 001	07-10.12.2018	Online
UKRAINE	Romir Ukraine	500	30.11-04.12.2018	Online
USA	Survey Monkey	1 045	06-07.12.2018	Online panel
VIETNAM	Indochina Research	600	05-23.11.2018	F2F, CAPI

