



Transcript provided by kaisernetwork.org, a free service of the Kaiser Family Foundation<sup>1</sup>  
*(Tip: Click on the binocular icon to search this document)*

---

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health – and Donor Efforts to Strengthen Public Health?  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/2007**

---

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 2  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

[START RECORDING]

**JOHN HAMRE, PH.D.:** Okay colleagues you know how Washington is. I mean the slightest hint of inclemency and everybody gets thrown off. So you know typically I think we're going to have people arriving late but I don't want to punish any of you. You have taken the time to you've gotten here early and I want to thank you for that and so we should get started. My name is John Hamre. I am the President here at CSIS. I am really delighted to have all of you here but I am especially pleased to have our two colleagues join us today for this what I think is an extraordinarily interesting and important discussion.

Two things are happening here today. You don't know this but I can't help but share it with you. We have been trying for a considerable period of time to develop an important practice here at CSIS. Look at Global Public Health. We can consider it an outstandingly important thing for the world and almost all of the great problems in the world now are horizontal and all of the governments are vertical. I mean so if you are trying to deal with a problem and especially like health you can't deal with it all in a nation state basis. It means you are dealing with symptoms you are not dealing with causes and so if we are going to deal with this very serious problem the world is facing we've got to think about changing

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 3  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

the way we think about how governments work together and deal with problems.

This is a phenomenon, by the way, that applies by the way to everything. I mean all of the important problems in the world today are horizontal. Whether it's crime, whether it's pollution, global warming, terrorism, narcotics, everything, they are all horizontal problems and all our government structures are vertical. I personally believe that the best and easiest way to demonstrate to politicians who by definition are parochial.

I mean they have been elected to come and represent people from a geographical region. So they are parochial and you want them to be. They are supposed to be coming to Washington to do that but the best way to lift them up to see the nature of this very complicated age and inspire them to think about new ways of governments is by looking at public health, international health.

So this has an enormously important strategic dimension for how we're all going to have to think about working government problems going forward and so part of this session today is about that. We've had this marvelous partnership with Kaiser. Kaiser has been more in the forefront of thinking about this than anybody I know. Gates foundation as well, wonderful partnership but today I want to especially say that

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 4  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

Kaiser has been so instrumental in working with us and has done some enormously important pioneering work in this very way. Putting an intellectual infrastructure together for this which is really, really, astounding and so I am very grateful to have this ongoing partnership, especially Joe.

Thank you for everything you have been working with us on very much. There's another dimension to today's program which goes beyond this very, very important and that deals with a project that we have had here at CSIS the last year and a half, which we call our smart power budget. Now, it's way is too cutesy a term. It's frankly designed to intentionally key off of the soft power, hard power debate in America.

Joe Nye, I have an enormous regard for Joe Nye. I consider him to an intellectual mentor in so many ways. So I don't say this in any criticism of him but I never liked the term soft power because I mean let's be honest what do you sell in America that's soft.

Well it's Kleenex, hand lotion; we don't sell anything in America that's soft except these little things. So the notion of soft power I always felt it was certainly a gripping term but I didn't think it was something that would work and in talking with Joe, Joe Nye agrees that it also tends to be too much of a distortion. What America has always done was find a way to combine its hard and soft powers.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 5  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

I prefer to use the term powers of intimidation and powers of inspiration and the powers of the inspiration are infinitely more powerful than the powers of intimidation. We are seeing that right now in Iraq. There isn't a military guy over in Iraq that says we are going to win with military muscle. Not a one and we've got to relearn that as a lesson for America now.

There was a time when America enjoyed overwhelming moral authority in the world. We have lost a lot of that, frankly. We lost a lot of it I think because of 9/11. I think 9/11 turned us from being a very confident and proud country into a frightened and angry country and we've reacted in ways that have really turned off a lot of people in the world. I think America's character is still quite buoyant.

Americans want to solve problems and they want to help people in solving problems and I can't think of a better way to do that than by making Global Public Health an American agenda. Nothing would help America's reputation more than to embrace this cause. So this is an important session. This is a session where we are thinking about the very nature by which governments are going to work to figure out how to get our arms around big problems going forward and it's a session to figure out how does America earn its way back to be a respect leader in the world.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 6  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

Now to do that we brought in the best and I must tell you that I am so pleased that this would be an opportunity for Kaiser and Pew to roll out some very, very important work that they have been doing and I am going to let Stephen Morrison take the lead here, introducing our session, introducing our panelists. I just do want to say a very, very deep thank you to Andrew Kohut for being with us today. You are going to do an enormous amount of good for this country. Steve, take it away.

**J. STEPHEN MORRISON:** Good morning. I am Steve Morrison from CSIS. I direct the Africa program and the HIV task force here at CSIS. We have for six years now worked very closely and productively in partnership with the Kaiser Family Foundation, which is one of our key partners, and we rely on them for many, many things. Jennifer Cates has been a wonderful partner over these last several years and many of the people that are here in the room, Matt James, Alicia Carville-Shivana have contributed in very valuable ways to our work and we are very grateful for that.

We were disappointed that Drew became ill. Drew Altman, the President, CEO, and was unable to join us and we will hold him accountable to come back and deliver the next address and we were thrilled when Mollyann Brodie was available because she is as John has emphasized a renowned expert and I will

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 7  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

introduce her in a moment. I want to say just a couple of words.

Thanks to Matt Wills and Kate Hoffler from CSIS and Rob Graham and of course Jennifer Cates from Kaiser for helping us put all of this together and thanks to John Hamre for moving Smart Power Commission forward and for being with us today and for really being the inspiration behind this very broad vision and the follow up and this is part of the report which you have available gives a high emphasis to Global Public Health as one of the five critical areas where things have been learned and where the future really lies in terms of additional U.S. investments and energy in restoring America's standing in the world.

We thought that the availability of Andrew Kohut and Molly Brodie and this new survey to come and speak was fortuitous timing in being able to come forward and talk about what is really a critical area that we have not known much about, which is, what is that opinion climate out there, in the world, in the developing country? In that broad and diverse community of developing countries how do people in those communities feel about health and how are they looking at the different dimensions as against other stresses or threats or factors in their lives and how do they view the donor community and specifically and especially the United States.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 8**  
**to Strengthen Public Health**  
**CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center**  
**12/13/07**

We're at the end of a period of unprecedented investment and engagement by the U.S. and Global Public Health. Particularly, most visibly in the presence of emergency planning on AIDS relief, the Malaria initiative and other things but we don't know. Until now we have known very little, far too little about how this may be shaping opinion of the United States. We know some of the facts in terms of people served, reached, services delivered, but the opinion climate is a critical dimension and you've really taken the lead here in putting an instrument together and putting the focus on that and beginning to help us think about how has opinion evolved in this period and what does this tell us about the future and the kinds of expertise and the kinds of engagement and payoff that may come from further engagement in these critical areas of trying to improve the health existence of people in developing countries.

We, as John emphasized, here at CSIS we're a foreign policy institute. We deal with a range of issues many of them on the hard side of the line. The Global Public Health is something that we see as having graduated into the sort of foreign policy mainstream and is becoming something that is understood by a broader range of foreign policy expertise and leaders as something that requires careful cultivation,

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 9**  
**to Strengthen Public Health**  
**CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center**  
**12/13/07**

requires a heavy diplomatic investment, requires a long term vision.

And we think that blending the communities of Global Public Health expertise, opinion expertise, with foreign policy leadership becomes a very important interface in our thinking in a way as we go forward. So we're thrilled to have you here to present. What I am going to do is introduce Molly and Andrew very briefly and then asked them to present the results of this most recent work. We will have a bit of a round table discussion and then we will open it to you for comments and questions.

Andrew is our first speaker, correct? Andrew Kohut is the President of the Pew Research center in Washington D.C. and also acts as Director of the Pew Research center in the People in the Press. It was formally the Times mirror center for the People in the Press Pew Global Attitudes Project.

Those of you who have watched over the last several years sort of evolving discussion around how have global opinions shifted in the post 9/11 or post Iraq period. It's always Andrew who is down in front showing us what we should know or what we're discovering and you've done an amazing amount of work in helping us focus on the tough period that we're in, in terms of America's standing in the world.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 10  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

And he was President from '79 to '89 of the Gallop organization founded thereafter the Princeton Research Group and served as founding Director of Surveys for the Time mirror center for this. There are few individuals in the world today who can point back to having had such a strong leadership position in driving forward over the last several decades. The institutional apparatus in America for catching opinion survey work.

Our other star witness here today is Molly Brodie who is Vice President\Director of Public Opinion and Media research at the Kaiser Family Foundation, where she directs a variety of projects that examine the intersection of public knowledge and opinion of public policy. She is a Ph.D. in Health Policy from Harvard University with a Masters in Health Policy management from the School of Public Health at Harvard. Her research focused on public opinion and knowledge and the role of political institutions as they relate to policy is really at that very intersection of policy, opinion, health interventions, which is becoming so important in something that we rely on you as our partner really to help inform us because we don't have that. We don't carry these great talents and expertise internally and so thank you both for being with us and Andrew, we'll do a 1, 2 presentation here and then we will open the floor.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 11  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

**ANDREW KOHUT:** Excuse me. Thank you for that introduction. We were very happy to partner with Kaiser in exploring opinions about health issues in this latest round of Pew Global Attitudes Project. We've interviewed since 2002 over 165,000 people in 60 countries. We do a survey or two sometimes a year. Most of this survey work, what we are best known for is dealing with opinions about Geo-political issues. We've been the principal, sadly, the principal chroniclers of the rise of anti Americanism in this decade.

But the first survey that we did in 2000 which was a survey of 43 countries had a lot of material in it about how people feel about their lives, how they feel about their countries, how they feel about their institutions, and the most recent survey. The one that we completed in 47 countries also had more than the geo-political focus more than the focus on how do you feel about America or the War on Terrorism, had a lot of questions about how people judge their lives, how they judge their countries and so on.

So the partnership with Kaiser was a natural one because health care as we found in the first survey was such an important consideration when you asked people about the problems that confront the world, confront their countries and certainly when you asked people about the problems they face in their own lives. Let me just show you, we did 45,000

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 12  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

interviews in all of these countries. We put this up mostly to impress you. Uh-oh. I think its Mayor Giuliani's wife.

[Laughter]

Sorry about that. [Laughter], very sorry. Sorry. Okay. [Laughter], back to the presentation. We did interviews in 47,000 countries. 45,000 interviews and perhaps as impressive as the interviews we did these polls in over 70 different languages and dialects a lot of thought and attention goes into these surveys. The questions are taken from English into the native languages then back from the native languages into English to make sure they are well understood.

These are very rigorous surveys. They are not five or six questions on cooperative surveys. They are 40-minute interviews in many cases. When we ask people about health care and we ask people about the problems they confront both as they look at the world and they look at their countries health care certainly comes to the top of the list and it most often comes to the top of the list in Africa when we ask people to rate 11 problems that their countries face. 10 African countries in which we did surveys the median response was on the spread of HIV and other infectious disease ranked number one in this region.

But there is less than a consensus across different regions. In Latin America crime ranked number one. That was

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 13  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

the case in Asia as well. In the former Soviet countries both in Eastern Europe and former Soviet Empire itself corruption loomed the largest. In the Middle East not surprisingly terrorism was ranked number one and in Western Europe environmental concerns.

There's some trend in changes in opinions over the last five years but the profile looked very similar five years ago. As you can see although health issues, HIV and the spread of other infectious diseases did not ranked number one in Latin America, Asia, Central Europe and other places it was among the top five of the 11 issues we tested in all of the other regions of say Western Europe.

Crime certainly rivals health care globally. Freedom from security, feeling free of threats, both in response to closed-ended questions and the open-ended questions we asked very ranked very high in all parts of the world, both in advanced nations, middle-income countries and emerging nations. If we look a little more closely at Africa in seven of the countries that we did our surveys HIV and AIDS and other diseases rank as the number one issues. The exceptions are in South Africa where crime is the most pressing problem.

In fact crime is the most pressing problem to any other place in the world. The numbers are highest on crime. Corruption in Nigeria. This poll was taken soon after the

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 14  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

election there that was very contentious there in Nigeria and in Mali's education but even in South Africa and in Nigeria and Mali concern about health issues are relatively high.

I think we skip over this and go to the next point that I would like to make is that more generally this poll found that compared to five years ago people all around the world but especially middle-income countries and emerging countries were happier with their lives. They were more satisfied with their incomes. They had a greater sense of personal progress and you can see that the median percent rating of life positively on a 10 point scale was 59 percent in Latin America this year compared to 44 percent five years ago. And in Eastern Europe you see similar changes.

It's note worthy that in the U.S. and in Western Europe you see no change. Just about the same as we found five years ago. In Asia there's an increase in [inaudible] Sahara, Africa there is a smaller increase. These regional medians hide a lot of detail. Well, I will show you some of the detail. In any event when we first saw these findings we were very puzzled by them until we started talking to our economists and looked at the relationship between change and growth of the domestic product and the correlation between these countries becoming richer and the people becoming more satisfied and happier are very clear.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 15  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

Not only on this one measure of how happy, how satisfied are you on achieving your life goals but in terms of questions on satisfaction with your income, feelings about your state of the nation, being richer, your country being richer, affluence matters to people and in many respects this pole provides some pretty strong evidence that while there may be some down sides to globalization there really is an upside as well.

The largest gains in satisfaction came in middle-income and emerging nations. Look at Brazil, 63 percent of satisfied versus 43 percent. Mexico 76 to 58 percent. The Ukraine 32 percent to 18 I won't bore you reading the numbers. The most modest changes even though the GDP increases were pretty significant were in Africa but even in Africa you do see some positive changes but certainly when you get to the next set of consequences that we saw in the survey with respect to these countries being richer and that is, I am sorry here is the relationship GDP changes and that is the impact on people having enough money to afford the basics.

In 2002 we found very large percentages of people saying that over the course of the past year there was an occasion in which they could not afford health care. In Argentina for example it was 46 percent. In Ghana it was 71 percent, Russia 54 percent or food, very, very large numbers.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 16  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

Five years later as people are more satisfied with their incomes and life, one reflection of that or one cause of that is fewer of them say there were occasions in their personal lives in the past year where they could not afford these things. This is pretty substantial evidence that the growth changes in GDP have a real positive influence on the life's of ordinary people.

So that's one I think important set of information that we've been talking about. It's very good news. It's very positive news. Some have focused on it but I have to tell you this good news got a lot less attention in the news media than all the bad news we wrote about the image of the United States but who is surprised about that, please raise your hand? Okay.

One last thing before I turn the microphone here and computer over to Molly is we shifted directly to people's lives and we asked them what are their greatest personal concerns? And not too surprisingly it was the economy is stupid. In 45 out of 47 countries people said financial concerns one way or another but right behind in two countries Germany and Sweden health care were number one. It's interesting to two advanced nations health care was number one. Two countries that have pretty good health care by [inaudible] we can talk about that maybe.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 17  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

But in 33 countries health care was the only issue really to rival the economy or economic issues or personal financial issues when we asked people about their own lives and on that note I will turn it over to Molly Brodie.

**MOLLYANN BRODIE, PH.D.:** [Applause] Good morning everyone. Well Andy just showed us that the top problems differ by region. So if you are thinking about targeting aid or targeting inspiration as John said it is useful certainly to see that but what we see in this chart is that public health priorities among low and middle income countries also vary pretty significantly by region as well so you notice here that HIV's at the top for Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia.

Hunger and Malnutrition is right at the top for Latin America and Middle East and clean water you can see is sort of right in the middle of the path right across the board. And certainly knowing these priorities can be useful in targeting aid. Now some of you may be concerned about some of the issues that are ranked lower on this list but I want to give you two reasons maybe not to be so concerned. But things like if you see where TB and Malaria is, it's at the bottom of these public health priorities.

Well the first thing I say is that these are issues that are getting less attention both in the media and sort of in public and government attention than issues of HIV/AIDS so

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health – and Donor Efforts 18  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

that's probably impacting these rankings just a little bit.

But the other thing and it's a really important caveat when you look at a chart like this is that in all of these countries all 9 public health priorities were seen as very important and very significant problems to most of the population.

So in fact 23 of the 44 countries majority said that all 9 of these were important priorities. Now, you got to really reflect these great-perceived needs among the people in these countries and the myriad of concerns that are really facing the government and International AIDS Organizations is they work to try to help countries. Now, finally we did find that people's perceptions of the biggest problems in their countries matched the real life statistical indicators so that is people have a really good sense of what the challenges are in their countries and they can be good judges of those.

So for example you can see here on the previous slide TB and Malaria are ranked 7<sup>th</sup> for Sub-Sahara Africa overall but in this slide we are looking at the rankings of individual countries within that region and you will not notice that in Tanzania which had the second highest Malaria rate for our surveyed countries that issue ranked 2<sup>nd</sup>. Similarly in Kenya which had the highest incidence of TB in our countries it ranked 4<sup>th</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 19  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

Now we had other evidence in the surveys, you can see this in your reports, for example prenatal care ranked the highest in the three countries that had the highest percentage of low birth weight babies. And I think if you take all of this together what it suggests to us is that global health is often a local phenomenon that is that health priorities are appropriately different by the country and their countries needs but also that individuals have a really good sense of the real life challenges that are facing their countries.

Now this slide gives us a hint about soft power, inspirational, as such that John and Steve were laying out at the beginning and it's a point that I do want to make very softly so just because our survey wants necessarily designed to discern and determine this. Our survey was really designed to give people a voice and give the public to these countries an opportunity to state their public health priorities and to understand better where people are but what we did find is that when we asked about wealthy nations and asked whether they were doing enough or not doing enough to help the poorer nations of the world in terms of economic development, poverty, or health.

We see that majorities in almost every nation think that wealthy nations need to do more. So that might not be so surprising there's always the do more, wealthy nations aren't doing enough response. What I think is more interesting and

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health – and Donor Efforts 20  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

certainly does deserve some more exploration and at least some discussion is that the countries that have been the big recipients of development assistance or have been helped by highly visible disaster response efforts like in Indonesia you see that people are much more likely to give wealthy nations credit for helping poor ones than are the other countries.

So the dark bars are where a third or more are saying the wealthy nations are doing enough. So certainly across the board people want to see wealthy nations do more but it certainly appears that there might be at least some initial evidence in this survey suggesting that a soft power approach in the former development assistance might actually register with people.

Now again this project wasn't necessarily designed for the purpose but we see some further hints when we look at our results on our questions about HIV/AIDS in the countries. These are the countries with the highest prevalence of HIV. So these are the countries with the biggest epidemic. And you certainly see a sense that the epidemics are worse and that's the bars on the far left.

On the other hand you also see a sense that the countries are making a progress in terms of treatment and prevention and those are the other two sets of bars. Now it would be hard to believe that all the aid the countries have

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 21  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

received from PET FAR, the Global Fund, Private donations, haven't played at least some role in this. Now I can't tell you for sure that people are making the connection between these forms of aids and the progress they are seeing in their country and they might make more of a connection when the International Aid Efforts would be more visible like in the case of a natural disaster but certainly you see the same sort of story here.

And these countries are as we've determined our next wave countries. Those with large populations at risk for HIV and those countries that are considered the emerging or earlier stages of the epidemic and you see the same general picture with the sense that they countries are making progress in HIV prevention. Now you see that's true for all the countries except for Russia and the Ukraine. Now that could be due to a lack of real progress in those regions or it could be a cultural pre-disposition. I am certainly looking forward to hearing from people who have worked heavily in those areas about their responses to that.

Now I think the one thing really can say from the survey is whether or not assistance works as part of a soft power strategy in which of course interesting to hear your reactions there is substantial support for more assistance from individuals themselves. So you can see here the large majorities of wealthy nations believe that wealthy nations

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 22  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

should be doing more. Now this is consistent with other survey results that we have done where you talk about specific problems like poverty or health or HIV. You get a great deal of outpouring support from the publics, the American public and the publics of these wealthy nations to do more. What they challenge is, is often when you ask about something nebulous like foreign aid which is very misunderstood and very unpopular in polling you see that you don't get that level of support but when we do ask about Global Health Priorities or specific health priorities people are actually very much on the page of wanting to make sure that wealthy nations can be more helpful across the globe.

So these are the results and some hints and hopefully lay out some good discussion items for us to talk about. I really do want to thank Pew for being such an exceptional research partner in this endeavor and thank CSIS for creating these environments that we could talk about these important findings. So thank you so much. [Applause]

**JOHN HAMRE, PH.D.:** That's a lot to digest, a lot of rich findings. Perhaps we could just step back each of you were there big surprises here, in your view? Or this sort of what you would have anticipated? Andrew?

**ANDREW KOHUT:** Well I was sort of surprised.

**JOHN HAMRE, PH.D.:** You need to turn that on.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 23  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

**ANDREW KOHUT:** Well I was surprised by how much better people were doing about their lives and how strong the correlation was between changes in income and changes in people's circumstance. I'd never seen anything like that. In fact I was mentioning to my colleague Richard Wyke who has done a lot of work on this. I was a Gallop in the mid-seventies when Dr. Gallop decided that the world needed a global survey and he convinced all the affiliated companies to do a survey for free.

All the companies who were affiliated with Gallop to do a survey for free in 1974-1975 and the questions, in fact the questions that we asked, the questions that asked about had there been an occasion in the past year where you didn't have enough money to do this, this or this came from that survey and I remember looking in 2002 that the results that we got in 2002 were not materially different in many places than they were back where Gallop had gotten in 1974. And then when I see five years later this major shift, wow, and I still want to understand more what's going but clearly the economic component is quite apparent but even though people are feeling better than they were in absolute terms the relative problems are still the same.

There are not real differences and problems.

**JOHN HAMRE, PH.D.:** Molly?

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 24  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

**MOLLYANN BRODIE, PH.D.:** I would have to say, John, I am somewhat surprised by the reality check of people in their countries. They really did seem to recognize the real life circumstances that were addressing their country specifically. And I think it's a cautious note to all of us that when we talk about Global Health and talk about global health problems they really are a local phenomenon and that sort of makes the case for the importance of doing projects like this and making sure that the individual voices in individual countries are actually taken into account in discussions because things are different in each and every place and it's just important to put those facts and to put those perceptions onto the table sort of in any discussion.

**ANDREW KOHUT:** John, did you have anything to say?

**JOHN HAMRE, PH.D.:** I would like to ask both of you to maybe think out loud and I don't expect you have an answer for but it was very interesting in looking at these issues almost all the primary concern issues are issues where the quality of government isn't doing its job or better government would make a difference. And yet I was struck so much by the way that wealth generation appears to be changing lives more effectively and it gets to a debate that we're having in this country. I mean is the old approach to foreign assistance through AID the answer or is it more through economic development? There are

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 25  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

more people's lives going to be effected through economic development. We have got this tension in our own community between the Millennium Challenge Corporation and AIDI. Michael is going off on the swearing end at the AIDI director herein about an hour.

But what does this suggest to you when as you are thinking about this as health professionals, especially as {inaudible} where should we make this a priority? Should we be trying to boost the economies? Because people are going to have more access to health care or do we make it a government priority to put in place infrastructure even though it's not growing out of the economy? How do we think our way through it?

**MOLLYANN BRODIE, PH.D.:** You know I think that's an important and tough question and I think what the survey sort of revealed is this myriad of health needs. I mean there's real challenges and there's a variety of them and I think the fact that it was so hard for people to pick one priority over another and they really said to us we need this all really does put a challenge on government and a challenge on international aid organizations and folks who are trying to help solve these very problems. I mean if you—

**JOHN HAMRE, PH.D.:** Well I don't think it's either I think it's both. It's pretty clear that in this survey that if

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 26  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

you were to do other kinds of surveys, inspections on the scene reporting that Africa lags the development in Latin America or the development in Bulgaria or the Ukraine and that has to do with the fact that the institutions there are not up to providing even in a richer economic climate are not up to translating greater wealth into better well being for people and so I don't think it's one or the other. I think it's both, especially in Africa.

**ANDREW KOHUT:** Especially in Africa. Yes, your figures on Africa are sort of startling as the very low level of satisfaction that you afforded but at the same time you've got some up pick and you've got a strong measure of hope.

**MOLLYANN BRODIE, PH.D.:** Yes, a great deal of optimism.

**ANDREW KOHUT:** A very strong measure of optimism and of course in the last ten years, much of this has just recently been documented by the world mag and others you've got a pool of 14 or 15 small, medium sized, well run African countries that have now had a decade of 5.5, 6 percent annual growth. So the argument that you're making, much of the data that's coming out of the World Bank side of things is very consistent with what you are on.

That much to our surprise in Africa at the end of the '90's there was enormous pessimism. There was a spread of instability. There had been stalled or regressive growth and

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 27  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

now we are at a point towards the end of this decade where people are looking back and saying you know there's been some remarkable turnaround and they've been sustained and they are fragile, very fragile which is another thing that comes through your data which is how fragile much of this opinion climate is, and how close to the heart these health issues are felt.

They are very complicated into the way you break them down into the eight or nine different categories and they vary very much as you say by setting. But people feel these issues in a very personal and direct way and it's highly sensitive to the economic growth issue but it's also people are highly sensitive to what is happening externally to whether people are paying attention.

**JOHN HAMRE, PH.D.:** Yes, and we've talked about the correlation between greater satisfaction and GDP but in absolute terms the correlation between relative income now and how you feel about your life is really quite extraordinary. I meant there are some deviations for people who are really happy although they remain still quite poor but the one that really umps out is China. I mean the Chinese still rate their lives pretty poorly relative to people in Western Europe, United States, or Canada but their sense of we're on a roll and their sense of having made progress and looking forward to even more progress is so pronounced that's less so in other emerging

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 28  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

nations. I don't know if you can call China an emerging nation at this point or not.

Could I again I don't know whether the data would permit this or whether it was structured this way but in many ways this relationship of wealth and well being has created a higher wealth as related to well being to what degree is it the other way around? That healthier people are able to be more productive people and economies are strengthened because of greater health. Do you ever feel for this? Does it come out of the data or do you feel for this as a profession?

**MOLLYANN BRODIE, PH.D.:** Yes, certainly there's that evidence in this country and back to your earlier question as well that households who are doing better economically have more opportunity to stay healthier and to take better care of themselves and to access healthcare services and all those things so there is certainly that relationship and I think you and your family being able to maintain a level of health that allows you to be economic agents in the economy and so I think it has to go together. They have to [inaudible].

**JOHN HAMRE, PH.D.:** Just a follow up there was a very interesting study that was done by the World Bank called Measuring the Wealth of Nations and such a high proportion of the wealth of nations is in intangible quality of life issues and quality of government issues. In the United States its

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 29  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

estimated to be 83 percent of our wealth is tied up in this intangible and the question is whether this we could articulate a rationale for public health it would be different than if simply just a humanitarian issue. That really gets to the quality of dealing with all those other problems. Corruption and criminality et cetera if we had health care people that were able to be more productive and able to promote stronger societies because they are more productive.

Again I don't know if the data suggests that because I realize this is a new and startling relationship if you want to call it.

**ANDREW KOHUT:** Yes, I don't know if there's data that really speaks to it. One of the things that I guess should be mentioned here, not quite on your point but well worth mentioning, is that the one change that we do see that is certainly related to health is greater concern than five years for environmental issues. I meant that's the way in which people are different and the way that people look at the world, the way they look at their countries and conceivably the way they look at their lives and look at health care.

**MALE SPEAKER:** And you didn't relate issue to climate change and fear of that?

**ANDREW KOHUT:** We have a question, yes.

**MALE SPEAKER:** You do? What was revealed about that?

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 30  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

**ANDREW KOHUT:** Well, it showed I think a substantial, double check me. Richard, we have a China question on climate change?

**RICHARD:** I believe just this target.

**ANDREW KOHUT:** Just this target, substantial concerns about climate change a tendency to blame the United States for the causes of it and a lack of doing anything about it. I mean one of the principal things that came out of the other end of the survey was that as this issue emerges and rivals other issues it is further hurting the image of our good record seen as reluctant to deal with this issue. Other surveys here recently have shown that the American public and the Chinese are much less concerned, intensely concerned, about environmental warming, global warming than are people in other parts of the world.

**MALE SPEAKER:** One quick comment and then one question and I would like to open up the floor. On the Russia and China pieces, the pessimism in Russia, which was so staggering and the sort of the very modest levels of satisfaction gains in China relative to the growth, in both of those countries you have a major crisis in the delivery of health and a government that is at an early point in trying to make major reforms coming to play and a lot of confusion and skepticism around what is happening and what will the results be? So it will be

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 31  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

interesting to come back in a year or two years to sort of revisit in those very complex settings how that opinion climate has shifted because the dial's moving significantly and we're not sure where that will go.

The question is what's the priority agenda for the future? In using surveys of the kind that you've pursued? What's the next set of priorities on Global Public Health in your view? What would you in another year or two year's time, what would you put your money on as the most important questions to get at building on this?

**MOLLYANN BRODIE, PH.D.:** Well I think it's going to be incredibly important to try to track these perceptions and to see if the sense of optimism and progress that we saw in the HIV/AIDS arena translates into some of these other global health related arenas. As the global health conversation shifts from sort of being focused on HIV/AIDS to the public health concerns it would be very interesting to see if there's that sense that there is actually progress being made in countries and the place where they are struggling with these other issues. So I think ongoing tracking and keeping the voice of the public sense this discussion is incredibly important.

**ANDREW KOHUT:** Just to see whether this is a sustained shift or whether this is a spike.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 32  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

**MOLLYANN BRODIE, PH.D.:** Is it a spike and also does it go beyond HIV\AID's? Some of these other areas dealing with clean water, dealing with hunger and malnutrition, as the global health agenda becomes broad and targets the needs of certain populations and certain countries do that then translate into something with progress among those publics? Do they see that there are changes happening; are there really changes [inaudible]?

**ANDREW KOHUT:** I think it would also be interesting to in the future to pursue peoples' views about institutional response as you were talking about China and Russia the institutional problems there are very different than the institutional problems in Africa for example and trying to understand the ways in which people feel frustrated or satisfied by the way that government and the health care system in their countries would be enough. That would be an interesting thing to do.

**MALE SPEAKER:** Why don't we open up for quick comments and questions? We have microphones, which we would ask you to use. We would ask you to quickly identify yourself and then put your comment or question. We are going to bundle up three or four of these right here and then we have a question in the back there.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 33  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

And we'll do a couple of rounds so if we don't get to you in the first cycle. Be patient please. Yes, ma'am?

**MISTY WARTIME:** My name is Misty Wartime [misspelled?], I run an energy seminar series funded by the Defense Department called Energy a conversation about our national addiction. Looking at this issue for the last three years I have come up with a number of different points of view. One is I've a new paradigm that I use. The first one is cause, the second one, now the first one is context, the second one is cause, the third one is choices and the fourth one is consequences.

Every choice you make has consequences second, third, fourth, fifth order consequences. I think we are a nation who thinks in terms of one off solutions. Getting back to the health issue I raised the question of population, which was brought to my attention by one of the very first geologists I talked to three years ago as we talked about and this gets back to what John was saying everything is connected to everything else.

I mean energy is clearly a horizontal issue. He said let's see there is one thing that nobody will talk about. I said what's that? He said population. He said we have a planet that support people on the lifestyle that we now have. The one you are talking about. This middle class lifestyle

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 34  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

that can support two and a half to three billion people we are now six and a half moving to seven on our way to ten.

In a newscast I heard last week from NPR they were saying if everybody lived at the standard of living in Holland we would have to have three planets. If everyone lived at the standard in the US we would have to have six and a half. I mean that's the evidence so my question is when you think about all of this, how does population come into your calculations?

**MALE SPEAKER:** Okay. Great, hold on that for one moment. Ed? And then we have a question in the back.

**ED BURGER:** Ed Burger [misspelled?], the Eurasian Medical Program. It is ironic that in the 1880's this market in fact showed health and social matters were the hi-life of political reasons of assured social stability. The point about the lack of that in Russia for example is very clear even in the face of a high level of the foreign currency reserves in the stabilization fund only recently has the federation government been able to rouse the Ministry of Health to do something about it and unfortunately [inaudible] their parent company to perhaps to perform there.

On the subject of a particular diseases and peoples response from our ten years in the country there is an enormous cynicism about the issue of AIDS. And stigma

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 35  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

associated with it. The profession doesn't want to treat many of those who have it or those at risk. They asked the question do you know it's something else that kills most Russians overwhelmingly, ten times as much as the combination of Tuberculosis and AIDS. Why are you hearing to some of the foreign donors and actors over there? So counting what we do on AIDS in that setting for example I would propose to get better [inaudible] in better health assistance programs.

**MALE SPEAKER:** Thank you let's take a third comment in the back there and then we'll come back for a second session. Sir?

**RICHARD STALNICK:** Richard Stalnick [misspelled?], I am the Director of International Programs at the Population Reference Bureau.

**MALE SPEKER:** Speak up a little bit please.

**RICHARD STALNICK:** Richard Stalnick, I am the Director of International Programs at the Population Reference Bureau the former Director for Health in South Asia at the World Bank also the author of an undergraduate text on Global Health.

I wanted to clarify one point and that is does health make wealth or does wealth make health and whether or not there is data that speaks to this? There is an enormous amount of data that's been accumulated over the last 40 years or so. Culminated probably in the Commission for Math Economics and

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 36  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

Health that says yes wealth makes health if you want to wait long enough.

Health certainly makes wealth at all levels and the kinds of low cost highly effective interventions that address Tuberculosis control, hookworm and other tropical diseases are very good ways to speed health making wealth whether it's getting rid of hook worm in the United States, getting rid of hook worm overseas but we know at the micro level, at the family level, at the community level and at the national level, there's lots of very good evidence about this and I am sure any number of folks could point that out if it would be helpful. Thank you.

**MALE SPEAKER:** Okay. Why don't we come back to Molly and Andrew for some comments and then we'll— Molly would you like to start?

**MOLLYANN BRODIE, PHD:** Well, I will start with the stigma issue. I mean one of the questions we ask on the survey is whether their perception of stigma in the country and we saw a great deal of variation in that but yes, of course, in many countries people feel that there's a great deal of stigma still attached to the disease in fact the foundation has been working for, and then [inaudible] if you want to say more about our work in Russia and in trying to change the perceptions about stigma through mass media to try to actually address that but

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 37  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

it's one of those tough parts of dealing with many of these specific diseases and you're right as you broaden things out it makes things less contentious.

**ANDREW KOHUT:** On the population question that's an interesting one. One of the issues with respect to that in a global context is that things are very different in different places. If you go to Europe and you start asking about the population growth they say, what? I mean the Italians are in deep trouble as are the Germans and others because of lack of population growth. But I am going to keep this in mind and I think we should consider the issue of population in some future surveys.

**MALE SPEAKER:** Did either of you have any comment to follow on Richard's comment on how relationship as well.

**ANDREW KOHUT:** I didn't have anything to add to that.

**MOLLYANN BRODIE, PH.D.:** No, I think he [inaudible].

**MALE SPEAKER:** Thank you. We've got two folks in the center and then sir; in back I'll come to you in a moment.

**MALE SPEAKER:** Thank you my name is [inaudible] and after 40 years at the World Bank I am now retired and I am running an NGO that is building management capacity in Africa. My question relates to the survey. I was fascinated by it. And it was wondering if there are enough data points to be able to say anything about different responses about income levels

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 38  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

both within countries and maybe cutting across all the countries to see what the poorest people are thinking and what the more affluent people are thinking as I am interested in that.

My second question is probably without an answer. I was puzzled that Kenya, Tanzania and a few other countries that are aid recipients are among the countries where a sizable number of people say they don't want any more they've got enough. People have done enough for them. What is does that mean?

**MOLLYANN BRODIE, PH.D.:** [Interposing] On your first point we did begin to look at sort of demographic profiles within countries to see if there was important stories to be told and certainly in individual countries there's important additional points to be made but overall the overall points even when you look at income level or look at agenda or some of the other things we look at really mimic the overall findings we presented today so there is certainly some additional work we should do and get some details out but in the general sense we sort of find a similar picture no matter what you are looking at.

And the question, I am sorry.

**MALE SPEAKER:** Kenya, Tanzania.

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 39  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07

**MOLLYANN BRODIE, PH.D.:** Yes, Do you want to talk about that?

**MALE SPEAKER:** [Inaudible]

**MOLLYANN BRODIE, PH.D.:** Well, yes, what I want to clarify is that the question is, are they doing enough or not doing enough and there's still majorities in both of those countries who've said they can still do more. So I don't think it's a sense of judgment that they don't want more it's just the sense that they actually get credit for wealthy nations for what they have done.

**MALE SPEAKER:** All right [inaudible].

**MALE SPEAKER:** We have a hand here and a hand here.

**JULIE FISHER:** Hi, Julie Fisher [misspelled?], The Emory Autism Center. I would like to follow onto that actually with a two-pronged question about possible disconnect between popular perception of donor aid and public health and policy elites. We have been working on a much more limited look on how policy leaps are looking at Global Health and donor aid.

One of the issues is the perception of effectiveness of donor aid not just are they doing enough but is it effective and I wondered if any of your data addressed, you talked about public perception tracking fairly closely with the actual significance to the problem but did you also look at how well

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 40  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

that matched with donor programs or levels of donor commitment to those problems by nation?

And then, sorry, second, just a little bit more, also interesting to me following on to that disconnect between popular perception and elite perception. Indonesia for example is a country where it looks like most countries feel that donors are doing enough or a majority feel that. Is a country where right now witnessing withholding aiding and [inaudible] samples from sharing with the World Health Organization possibly to their own detriment to make a point about the distinction between developing nations and access to public health and public health employees?

So I wondered if you could also talk a little bit about that?

**MALE SPEAKER:** Okay. Hold for one second. Yes, right here?

**DANIEL SINGER:** [Inaudible] need to ask that question. My name is Daniel Singer. I am the Senior Medical Policy Advisor at the state department although my comments and my question don't reflect the policies of the US Government. [Laughter] We have to say that.

Second for you asked whether donor countries are doing enough to help poor countries, but apparently you didn't ask and I would ask why not, whether people felt that poor

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 41  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

countries were doing enough to help themselves, whether their governments were doing enough. I think the more interesting comparison would be the perception of is my poor country doing enough versus the donor? I think the traditional model of aid is very much you know rich countries give things to poor countries.

As we know a package with a present and a bow on the top and that's supposed to fix things and I think the more novel approach the people are taking is that really that doesn't do enough to invest the agents and the governments of these poor countries in sustaining the success of those programs so that its really dependent on buying ownership from those poor countries and in many instances aid is not as successful because it lacks that. So...

**MALE SPEAKER:** Thank you. Let's take one more question and then come back to Andrew and Molly.

**SUSAN CANNELL:** Hi, I am Susan Cannell. I am the Vice President at the Global Park group although I am really here out of sense of personal interest. I have sort of a two-part question.

You talked about the United States and other important countries feeling like they could do more. I forgot what the exact question was but could they do more, should they do more

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 42  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

and then when you talk about that in a more specific sense they say yes. I think it was 59 percent.

So I sort of have a two-part question. One is did you get anything in terms of why they feel that way? I mean is it about being the morally right thing to do? Is it that they think it's in the United States best interest? Is it that they are fearful of global infectious diseases or something like that? That's the first part of my question.

And then my second question is you said that you know responses to that America's are not fond of foreign aid overall they overestimated all that sort of stuff. What specific health problems and global health problems tend to move Americans? I mean is it about HIV\AIDS? Is it about clean water? Is it about maternal and child health? I mean what are the issues that most concern and move Americans?

**MALE SPEAKER:** Great. Thank you. John, thank you very much. So we've got different questions on aid effectiveness and popular versus policy elites, are poor countries doing enough, and this question really about the American opinion climate on why do people feel positively about this and what moves people to feel more positive?

**MOLLYANN BRODIE, PH.D.:** I wanted to start. What you have all just done is outlined absolutely where our next Global Health Survey needs to go. I mean as I said we had designed

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 43  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

the survey with a sense of getting at peoples top priorities and we had asked the one question about donor nations or about wealthy nations doing enough. We hadn't gone more in depth than that I think that you outlined many of the things that you really do want to find out to really understand these issues better.

Certainly in some of the other work we have done the points that have been raised the sense that the government [inaudible] have heard that in other projects and that is certainly something that we need to match and track onto this question of wealthy nations not doing enough I think that's important. The same thing with the effectiveness today again the effectiveness of the aid and the donor nations and again we didn't do that in this project and in some of our earlier projects we got a feel for that and there is mixed feelings about effectiveness.

The question is about the U.S. I think the U.S. Public is moved almost all public health priorities. I think that they certainly have a visceral response of wanting to help in finding it problematic that would be understated that people of the world live without clean water or in dire circumstances and so when you do ask about specific policies they are really quite generous. I mean Americans really do have a sense that

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 44  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

they want to help and that there is a role for helping people in the world.

**ANDREW KOHUT:** Yes I think I agree with that. I think that the more specific the issue is the more likely Americans are to respond look at the tremendous response to Indonesia which sort of gets back to your question. I think one of the reasons why the Indonesians may have been responding that way maybe to some extent a halo effect responding the aid to the tsunami victims.

I think many Indonesians remember that and think well of the West and in particular think well of the United States. One of the few success stories for the United States in terms of its public image was the fact that between 2003 and post tsunami aid the ratings of the U.S. went from 15 percent to almost 40 percent in response to tsunami aid. Even in Pakistan where it's really hard to move the needle with respect to the United States we saw some uptake as Pakistani's were aware of what America did with respect to the Earthquake victims I guess that was last year, I get this a little bit confused, the timing a little bit confused but I think that may explain some of the nature of that Indonesian response.

**MALE SPEAKER:** Great thank you. We have Allen here. There's a hand in the back, John, we're going to take the four

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health – and Donor Efforts 45  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

quick comments and questions and we're going to come back and close so, Allen, the gentleman there, John, and Howard.

**ALLEN MOORE:** Thanks, I am Allen Moore. I am an associate at CSIS also, a fellow at Global Health Council. I want to push a little more on how American's feel. And my question is I think we all accept the fact that American's and just about everybody else says we should do more, but I have seen some data, I know it's not in this study but I know you guys are aware, I assume you are aware of it saying okay if you want to do more what would you do less of to pay for.

Or would what taxes would you raise or would you deficit spend? So I am looking for the broader willingness of American's to make a decision in a political environment, if you will, of what you would support in order to do more? Thank you.

**MALE SPEAKER:** In the rear.

**JAY WOLFSON:** Jay Wolfson, University of South Florida, could you elaborate a little bit on what you expect to be the reasons for the responses for Germany and Sweden where things are just dandy. Is there a complacency that's developed? And are people concerned things are going to get worse even though they are about as good as they could get?

**MALE SPEAKER:** Right here?

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 46  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

**JAMES HILL:** Good morning, I am James Hill. I am with the Pan-American health organization and two principals that guide us are equity and health in Pan-Americanism and I was very struck in regards to three relatively wealthy countries, I think it is Mexico, Chile, and Brazil where assets of health care was a major concern and these are relatively wealth countries and its interesting because Latin America is one of the more inequitable regions in the world and as we've seen from a lot of polls, United States, 18 percent is consecrated due to health, level of dissatisfaction is very high, where in Europe they spend half as much and the dissatisfaction is quite high so I am just interested to know do you have also demographic breakdowns?

In terms of access to health care, was this mainly from more useful populations that might be dissatisfied or more from the older end of the population?

**MALE SPEAKER:** Thank you, last question up here in front.

**HARVEY SLUNG:** Harvey Slung [misspelled?], Grazer National Education Program. Have you thought about interviewing the elected leadership of these countries? And whether their perception of the need corresponds with what the public does? Secondly, it seems to me that the public health global initiative could come very fraternalistic if your

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 47  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

elected leadership is not included and it is a priority that they bring to the table and want you to do.

**MALE SPEAKER:** Thank you.

**ANDREW KOHUT:** On the question of interviewing leadership that is something that we've considered over time, not something that we have done. I think it would be a very, very interesting thing to do. On the issue of the trade off what are Americans willing to do less of when they respond oh, we should do more of this.

I don't think that people think in those terms. They think about what are the right things to do and then they have an agenda or list of things that they think the government spends too much of, they are kind of independent of one another so I don't think asking questions framed the way policy makers have to think about it in terms of tradeoffs would be all that productive but the polls are full of what the public thinks we spend too much on and I'll leave it at that Molly.

**MOLLYANN BRODIE, PH.D.:** I will just to say to follow up on that. I mean a willingness to pay is just about one of the hardest things to get at in public opinion to research. It doesn't matter what topic and we spend a fair amount of our time at the foundation doing U.S. Health Policy and trying to figure out what people are willing to give up in order to meet their health policy goals and covering all the internal

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

**How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 48  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07**

whatever and it's a tough thing to get at and I think Andy's right I don't think people think about it in the budgetary sort of trade off ways that policy makers need to think about. So what we often say is that public opinion tells you where the public is but you need leadership to actually get you there and you need leadership to talk about where we need to give up or to think differently about in order to meet some of the public's priorities and some of the public's goals.

I put the health issue in Latin America, we can certainly look at those demographic breaks again to see if there is any sort of differential and we would be happy to do that for you if you want to talk to us afterwards, in Germany and Sweden being happy.

**ANDREW KOHUT:** Beats us. [Laughter] [Interposing]  
Swedes are happy about everything. [Laughter]

**MALE SPEAKER:** We've gotten to the end of our time here and we are very grateful. This has really been an exceptionally rich conversation. Thank you so much for coming and sharing all this with us on behalf of our [inaudible] thank you. [Applause]

[END RECORDING]

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.

How Do Citizens Around the World Regard Health — and Donor Efforts 49  
to Strengthen Public Health  
CSIS, Kaiser Family Foundation and Pew Research Center  
12/13/07

<sup>1</sup> kaisernetwork.org makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of written transcripts, but due to the nature of transcribing recorded material and the deadlines involved, they may contain errors or incomplete content. We apologize for any inaccuracies.