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Trump's International Ratings Remain Low, Especially Among Key Allies

Most still want U.S. as top global power, but see China on the rise

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Trump's International Ratings Remain Low, Especially Among Key Allies

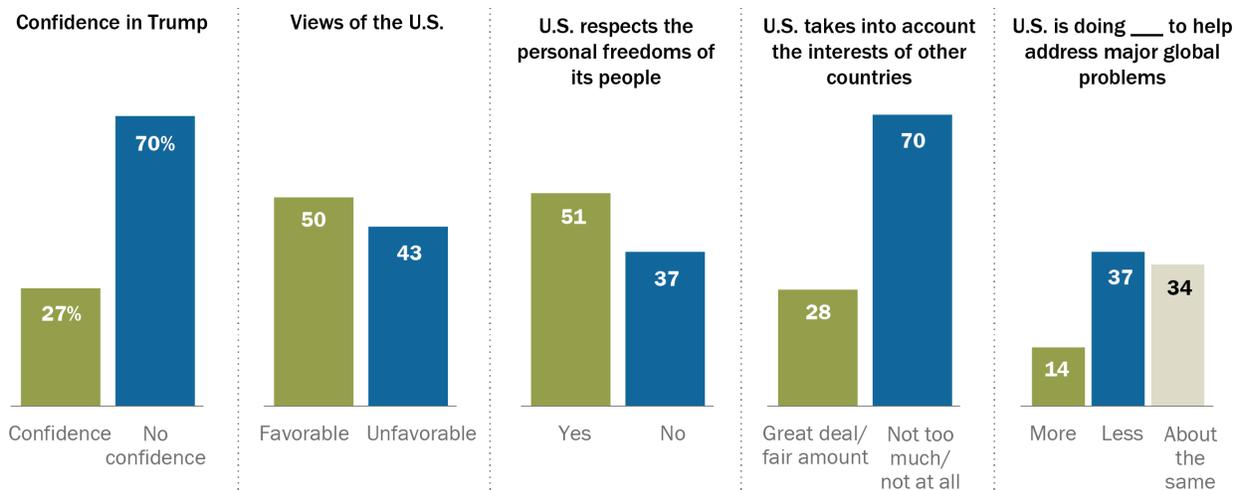
Most still want U.S. as top global power, but see China on the rise

America's global image [plummeted](#) following the election of President Donald Trump, amid widespread opposition to his administration's policies and a widely shared lack of confidence in his leadership. Now, as the second anniversary of Trump's election approaches, a new 25-nation Pew Research Center survey finds that Trump's international image remains poor, while ratings for the United States are much lower than during Barack Obama's presidency.

The poll also finds that international publics express significant concerns about America's role in world affairs. Large majorities say the U.S. doesn't take into account the interests of countries like theirs when making foreign policy decisions. Many believe the U.S. is doing less to help solve major global challenges than it used to. And there are signs that American soft power is waning as well, including the fact that, while the U.S. maintains its reputation for respecting individual liberty, fewer believe this than a decade ago.

Even though America's image has declined since Trump's election, on balance the U.S. still receives positive marks – across the 25 nations polled, a median of 50% have a favorable opinion of the U.S., while 43% offer an unfavorable rating. However, a median of only 27% say they have confidence in President Trump to do the right thing in world affairs; 70% lack confidence in him.

America's international image in 2018



Note: Percentages are medians based on 25 countries.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q17a, Q30b, Q35a, Q38 & Q39.

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Frustrations with the U.S. in the Trump era are particularly common among some of America's closest allies and partners. In Germany, where just 10% have confidence in Trump, three-in-four people say the U.S. is doing less these days to address global problems, and the share of the public who believe the U.S. respects personal freedoms is down 35 percentage points since 2008. In France, only 9% have confidence in Trump, while 81% think the U.S. doesn't consider the interests of countries like France when making foreign policy decisions.

Critical views are also widespread among America's closest neighbors. Only 25% of Canadians rate Trump positively, more than six-in-ten (63%) say the U.S. is doing less than in the past to address global problems, and 82% think the U.S. ignores Canada's interests when making policy. Meanwhile, Trump's lowest ratings on the survey are found in Mexico, where just 6% express confidence in his leadership.

One exception to this pattern is Israel. After a year in which the Trump administration generated international controversy by moving the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, his positive rating jumped to 69%, up from 56% in 2017.

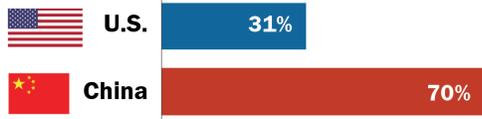
Around the world, publics are divided about the direction of American power: Across the 25 nations surveyed, a median of 31% say the U.S. plays a more important role in the world today than it did ten years ago; 25% say it plays a less important role; and 35% believe the U.S. is as important as it was a decade ago.

In contrast, views about Chinese power are clear: A median of 70% say China's role on the world stage has grown over the past 10 years. Still, by a slim margin, more people name the U.S. as the world's leading economic power (a median of 39% say the U.S., 34% say China).

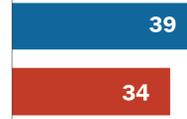
And despite the unease many feel about the U.S. at the moment, the idea of a U.S.-led world order is still attractive to most. When asked which would be better for the world, having China or the U.S. as the top global power, people in nearly every country tend to select the U.S., and this is particularly common among some of China's Asia-Pacific neighbors, such as Japan, the Philippines, South Korea and Australia.

How people see the balance of power between the U.S. and China

___ plays a more important role in the world today, compared to 10 years ago



___ is the world's leading economic power



It would be better for the world to have ___ as the leading power



Note: Percentages are medians based on 25 countries.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q29, Q31, Q32a & Q33.

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These are among the major findings from a new Pew Research Center survey conducted among 26,112 respondents in 25 countries from May 20 to Aug. 12, 2018. Chapters 3, 4 and 5 use additional data from a Pew Research Center survey of 1,500 U.S. adults conducted from May 14 to June 15, 2018.

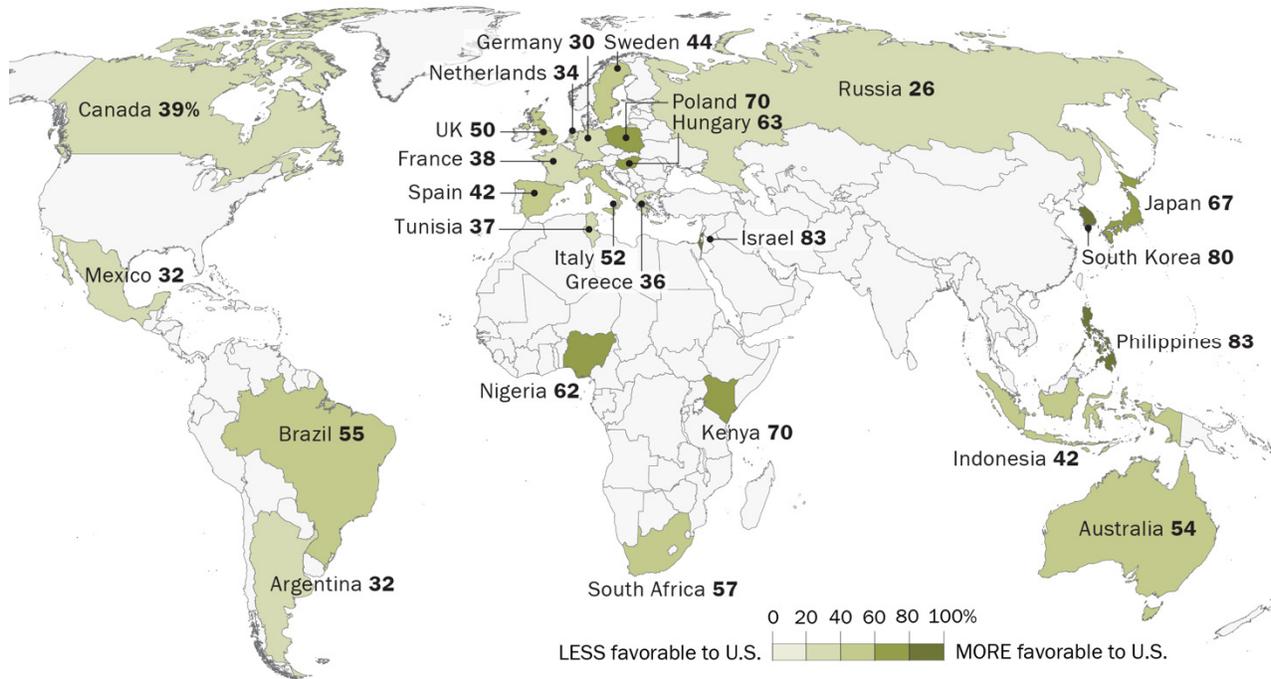
U.S. receives some of its most negative ratings in Europe

Although perceptions of the U.S. are on balance positive, they vary considerably among the nations surveyed. Ten of the 25 countries in this year's survey are European Union member states, and across these EU nations a median of just 43% offer a favorable opinion of the U.S. Meanwhile, half or more in four of the five Asia-Pacific nations polled give the U.S. a positive rating, including 83% in the Philippines, one of the highest ratings in the survey. The U.S. also gets high marks in South Korea, where 80% have a positive view of the U.S. and confidence in President Trump has increased over the past year from 17% to 44%.

As has largely been the case since Pew Research Center's first Global Attitudes survey in 2002, attitudes toward the U.S. in sub-Saharan Africa are largely positive, with Kenyans, Nigerians and South Africans expressing mostly favorable opinions in this year's poll. The three Latin American nations polled offer differing views about the U.S., with Brazilians voicing mostly favorable reviews, while Argentines and Mexicans are mostly negative. And the two Middle Eastern nations in the study – Israel and Tunisia – offer strikingly different assessments.

Favorable views of U.S. prevail in many countries

Favorable view of the U.S.



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q17a.

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The country giving the U.S. its lowest rating in the survey, and the place where the biggest drop in U.S. favorability has taken place over the past year, is Russia. Just 26% of Russians have a favorable opinion of the U.S., compared with 41% in 2017. A 55% majority of Russians say relations have gotten worse in the past year, and the share of the public with a positive view of Trump has dropped from 53% to 19%.

Good reviews for Merkel and Macron, poor marks for Xi, Putin, Trump

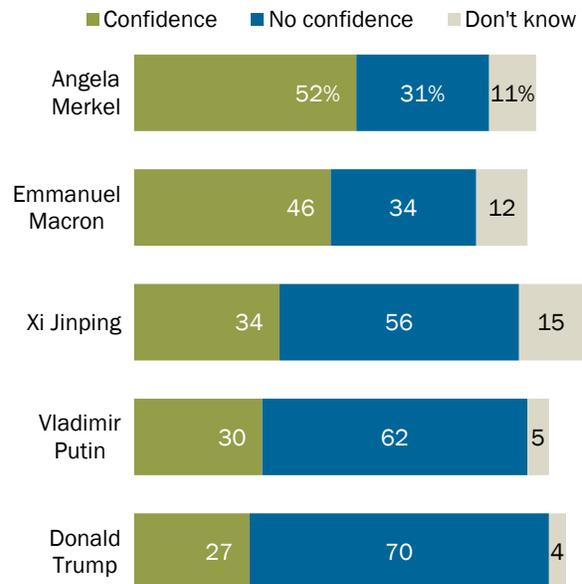
The survey examined attitudes toward five world leaders, and overall Donald Trump receives the most negative ratings among the five. A median of 70% across the 25 nations polled lack confidence in the American leader. Russian President Vladimir Putin and Chinese President Xi Jinping also receive mostly negative reviews.

In contrast, opinions about German Chancellor Angela Merkel and French President Emmanuel Macron are generally positive. Both leaders are mostly popular in the EU, although there are regional divides within Europe, with Merkel and Macron receiving favorable ratings in the Northern European nations surveyed and less stellar reviews in Eastern and Southern Europe.

European attitudes toward Trump are strikingly negative, especially when compared with the ratings his predecessor received while in office. Looking at four European nations the Pew Research Center has surveyed consistently since 2003 reveals a clear pattern regarding perceptions of American presidents. George W. Bush, whose foreign policies were broadly unpopular in Europe, got low ratings during his presidency, while the opposite was true for Barack Obama, who enjoyed strong approval in these four nations during his time in office. Following the 2016 election, confidence in the president plunged, with Trump's ratings resembling what Bush received near the end of his second term (although Trump's numbers are up slightly in the United Kingdom this year).

Merkel and Macron viewed with more confidence internationally than Xi, Putin or Trump

Confidence in ___ to do the right thing regarding world affairs

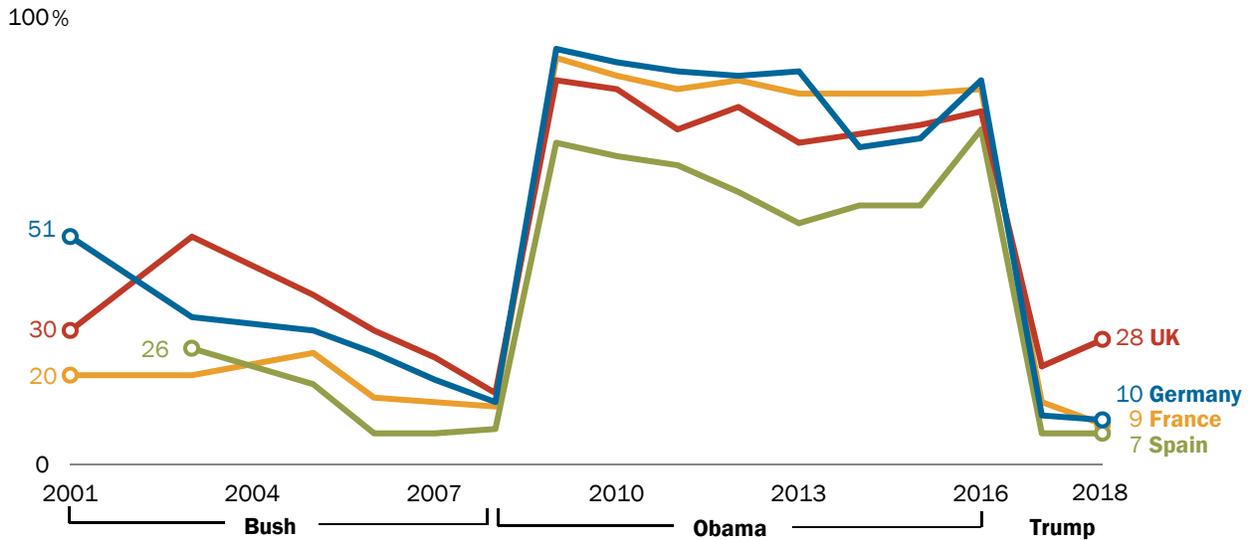


Note: Percentages are medians based on 25 countries.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey, Q35a-e.

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Confidence in Trump remains low in key EU countries

Confidence in the U.S. president to do the right thing regarding world affairs

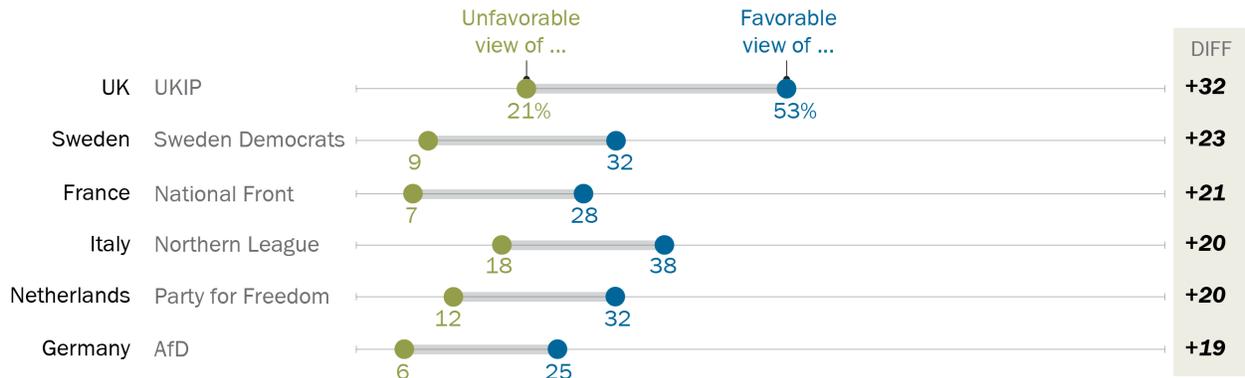


Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q35a.

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Supporters of right-wing populist parties more likely to have confidence in Trump

Confidence in U.S. President Donald Trump to do the right thing regarding world affairs among those with a/an ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. Party favorability question fielded as "Northern League" in Italy (now called League) and "National Front" in France (now called National Rally).

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q35a.

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In several European nations, Trump receives higher ratings from supporters of right-wing populist parties. For example, among people in the UK who have a favorable view of the United Kingdom Independence Party (UKIP), 53% express confidence in Trump, compared with only 21% among

those with an unfavorable view of UKIP. Similar divides exist among supporters and detractors of right-wing populist parties in Sweden, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Germany. However, it is worth noting that, other than in the UK, there is no European country in which more than half of right-wing populist party supporters say they have confidence in Trump.

Few think the U.S. takes their interests into account

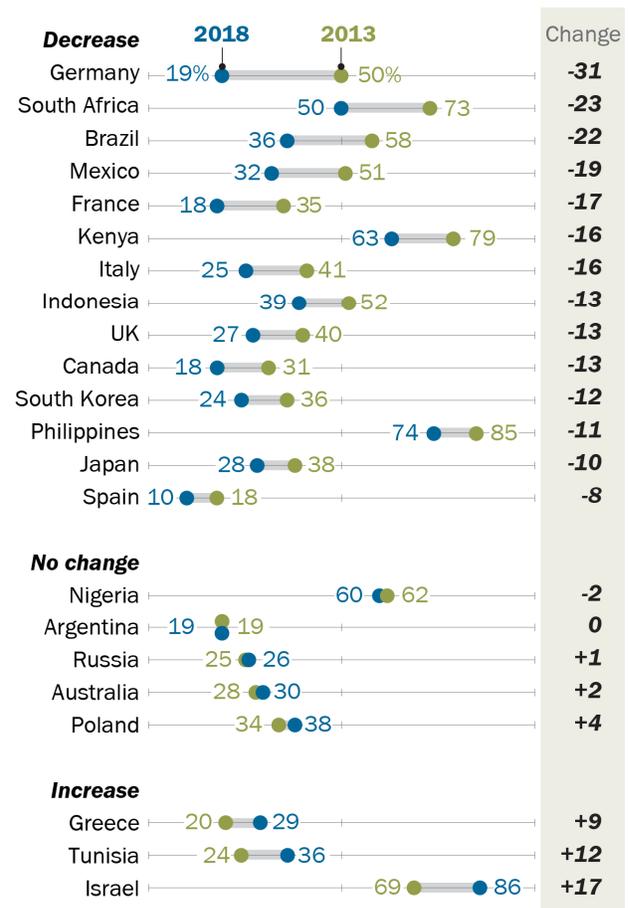
A common criticism about American foreign policy over the past decade and a half has been that the U.S. only looks after its own interests in world affairs, ignoring the interests of other nations. As Pew Research Center surveys showed, this belief was especially prevalent during George W. Bush's presidency, when many around the world thought the U.S. was pursuing unilateralist, and unpopular, policies. Strong opposition to the Iraq War and other elements of Bush's foreign policy led to rising complaints about the U.S. acting alone and ignoring the interests and concerns of other nations.

Opinions shifted following Barack Obama's election, with more people saying the U.S. considers their country's interest, although even during the Obama years the prevailing global sentiment was that the U.S. doesn't necessarily consider other countries. Now, the Trump presidency has brought an increase in the number of people in many nations saying the U.S. essentially doesn't listen to countries like theirs when making foreign policy.

This pattern is especially pronounced among some of America's top allies and partners. For instance, while the share of the French public who believe the U.S. considers their national interest has not been very high at any point over the past decade and a half, it reached a low point near the end of Bush's second term (11% in 2007), rose somewhat during Obama's

Fewer now say U.S. takes into account their interests

In making international policy decisions, the U.S. takes into account the interests of countries like ours a great deal/fair amount



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q39.

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presidency (35% in 2013) and has declined once more under Trump. Today, just 18% in France say the U.S. considers the interests of countries like theirs when making policy.

Fewer, especially in Europe, say U.S. respects individual liberty

America's reputation as a defender of individual liberty has generally been strong in Pew Research Center surveys since we first started asking about it in 2008. The prevailing view among the publics surveyed has typically been that the U.S. government respects the personal liberties of its people, and that is true again in this year's poll. However, this opinion has become less common over time, and the decline has been particularly sharp among key U.S. partners in Europe, North America and Asia.

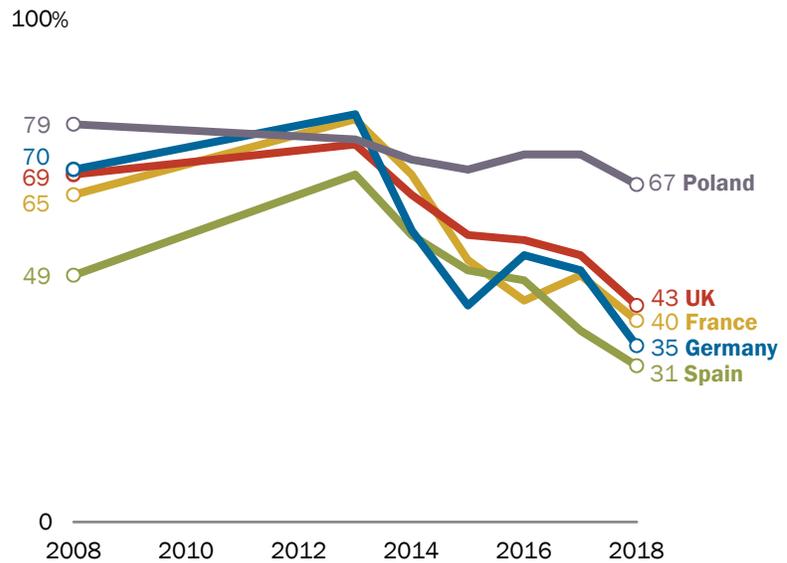
The decline began during the Obama administration

following revelations about the National Security Agency's electronic eavesdropping on communications around the world, and it has continued during the first two years of the Trump presidency. The drop is especially prominent in Western Europe, where the share of the public saying Washington respects personal freedom has declined sharply since 2013.

The same pattern is found among several other U.S. allies as well, including Canada, where the percentage saying the U.S. respects individual freedom has dropped from 75% to 38% since 2013, and Australia, where it has gone from 72% to 45%.

Shrinking share in EU believes U.S. respects its people's personal freedoms

U.S. government respects the personal freedoms of its people



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q30b.

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China seen as a rising power

Respondents to the survey were read a list of seven major nations, and for each one, were asked whether they think it is playing a more important, less important, or as important of a role in the world compared with 10 years ago. Among the seven countries tested, China stands apart: A median of 70% across the nations polled say Beijing plays a more important role today than a decade ago. Half or more in 23 of 25 countries express this view.

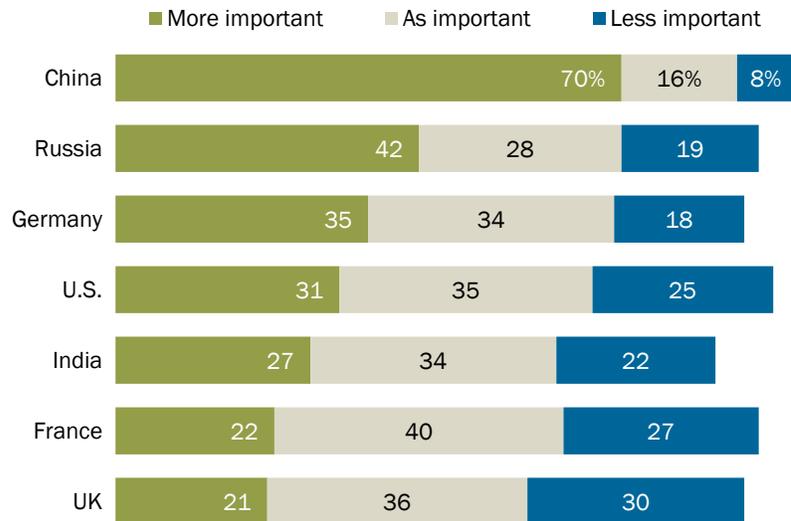
Many also say this about Russia. A median of 42% believe Moscow's role on the world stage has grown over the past decade, and majorities hold this view in Greece, Israel, Tunisia and Russia itself.

Overall, people are split on whether Germany's role is greater than it was 10 years ago or about the same, but many in Europe see Germany's role as more influential. On the other hand, Europeans are particularly likely to think the UK is less important now.

There is no real consensus in views of America's prominence in world affairs. A median of 35% believe it is as important as it was 10 years ago, while 31% say it is more important and 25% say less. Japan is the only country with a majority saying that Washington plays a less important role. Meanwhile, Israelis, Nigerians and Kenyans are particularly likely to think the U.S. is more important than it used to be.

China seen as having more influence in the world over the past decade

— plays a more important role, a less important role or about as important a role in the world as it did 10 years ago



Note: Percentages are medians based on 25 countries.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31 & Q32a-f.

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Most still want U.S., not China, as top power

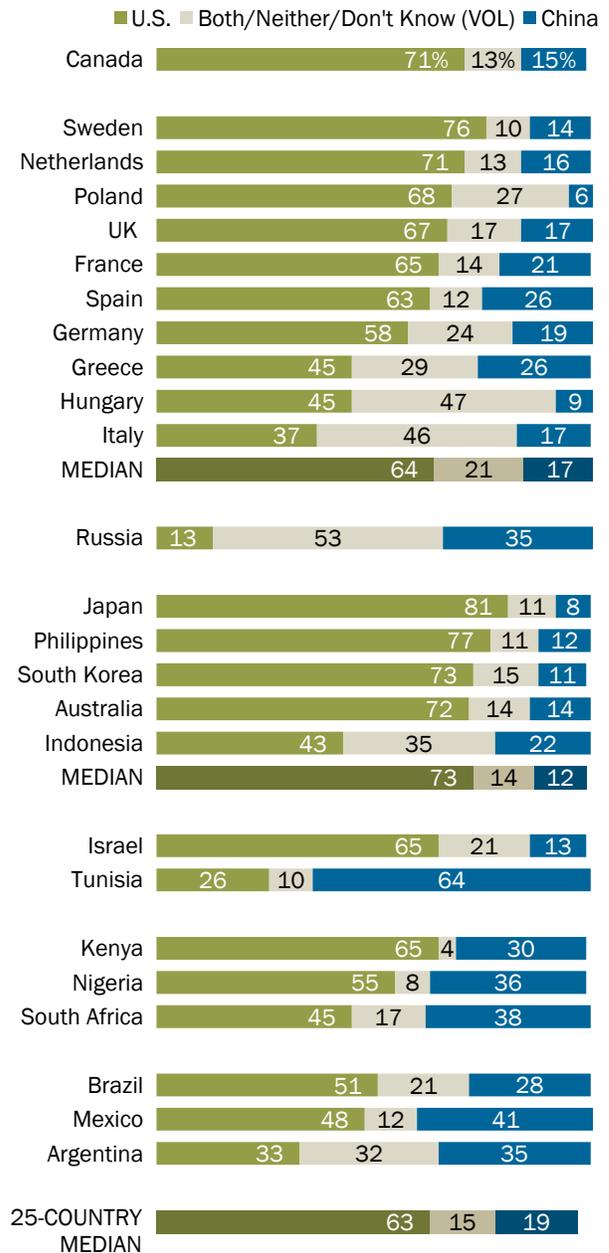
In addition to being asked about whether major powers are rising, falling or staying about the same, respondents were asked the following question about whether they would prefer the U.S. or China to be the top global power: “Thinking about the future, if you had to choose, which of the following scenarios would be better for the world: the U.S. is the world’s leading power or China is the world’s leading power?” Results show that the U.S. is overwhelmingly the top choice.

The U.S. is named more often than China in every country surveyed except three: Argentina, Tunisia and Russia, although in many nations significant numbers volunteer that it would be good for the world if both or neither were the leading power.

Some of America’s allies in Asia and elsewhere are particularly likely to prefer a future in which the U.S. is the top global power. Two-thirds or more hold this opinion in Japan, the Philippines, Sweden, South Korea, Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, Poland and the UK.

In many countries, large majorities prefer U.S. leadership

It would be better for the world to have ___ as the leading power



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q33.

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Country spotlights: Germany, Mexico, Canada, Japan, Israel

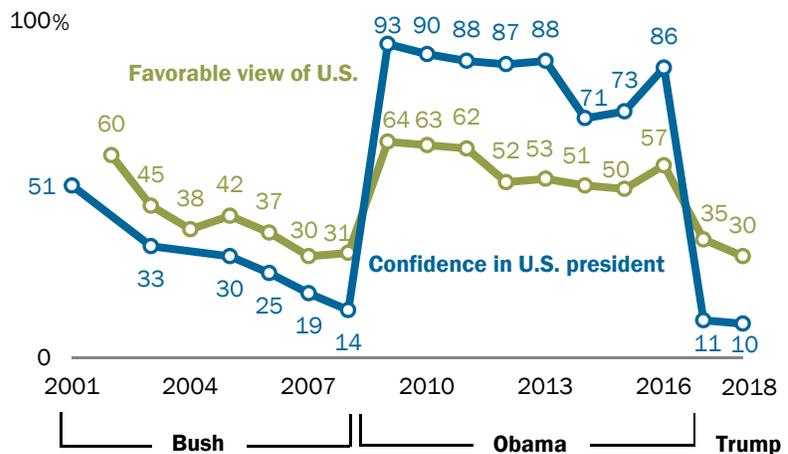
Findings from Germany, Mexico, Canada, Japan and Israel illustrate key patterns and major differences in how foreign publics view the U.S. in 2018.

Germany: A sharp negative turn in the Trump era

Germany stands out as a country where America's image is considerably more negative today than during the Barack Obama era. Whereas Obama was extremely popular in Germany (although his ratings did decline somewhat following the NSA scandal), only around one-in-ten Germans have voiced confidence in Trump in each of the past two years, ratings similar to those registered for George W. Bush at the end of his second term. Germany stands out on other measures as well. It is the country with the highest percentage (80%) saying relations with the U.S. have deteriorated over the past year, and it is tied with Sweden for the largest share of the public (75%) saying the U.S. is doing less to confront global problems. Germany is also where the biggest declines have taken place in recent years regarding the belief that the U.S. respects personal freedom and that Washington listens to other countries in international affairs.

Continuing negative ratings for Trump and U.S. in Germany

Among Germans ...



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q17a & Q35a.

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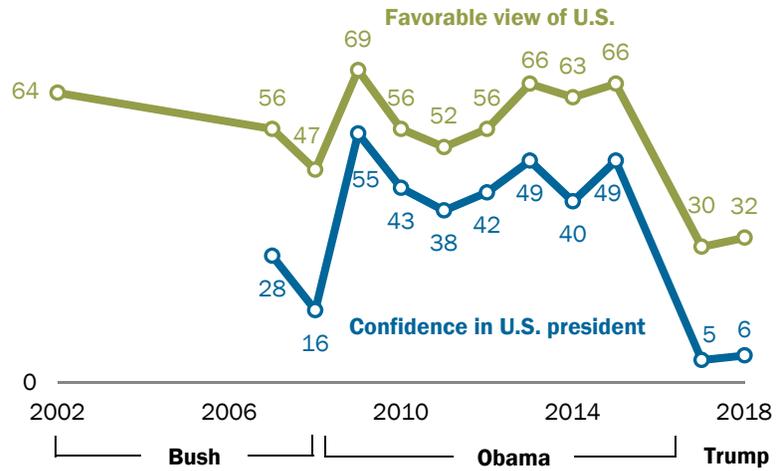
Mexico: Strong opposition to Trump

Mexico is where Trump gets his lowest ratings on the survey: Just 6% in the United States' southern neighbor have confidence in him. Last year, more than nine-in-ten Mexicans opposed Trump's plan to build a wall on the U.S.-Mexico border. This year, 66% in Mexico say relations have gotten worse over the past 12 months.

In Mexico, fewer than one-in-ten rate Trump positively

Among Mexicans ...

100%



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q17a & Q35a.

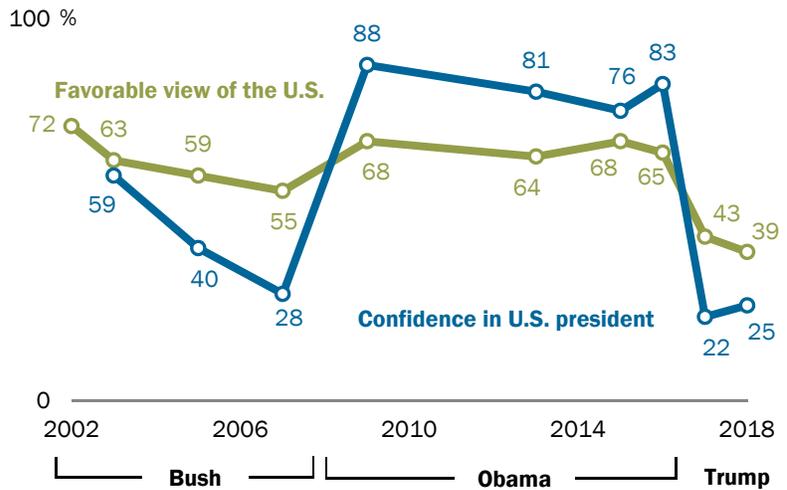
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Canada: U.S. favorability hits a low point

Just 39% of Canadians express a favorable opinion of the U.S. in 2018, the lowest percentage since Pew Research Center began polling in Canada in 2002. Only 25% have confidence in Trump, although he gets more positive ratings among those who feel closest to the Conservative Party (44%) than among those who identify with the New Democratic Party (17%) or the ruling Liberal Party (10%). Fully 82% say the U.S. ignores Canada's interests when making foreign policy.

In Canada, only a quarter of the public has confidence in Trump

Among Canadians ...



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q17a & Q35a.

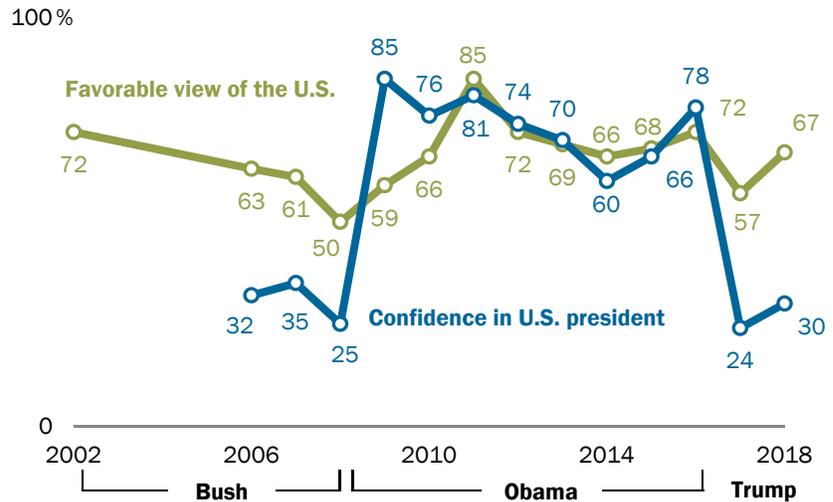
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Japan: Low ratings for Trump, but overall assessment of U.S. recovers

Japanese trust in the U.S. president has also suffered under Donald Trump, but America's overall image has not. In 2018, just three-in-ten Japanese say they have confidence in Trump's handling of world affairs, a slight improvement over their view in 2017, but significantly lower than their views of the U.S. president throughout the Obama administration. Opinion of Trump is comparable to sentiment about George W. Bush during his time in office. Fully 67% of Japanese, however, have a favorable view of the U.S., up 10 percentage points from last year. Despite the high ratings for the U.S., there are concerns in Japan about the trajectory of American power – it is the only country where a majority (55%) believes the U.S. is less powerful than 10 years ago.

Fewer than a third of Japan's adults have confidence in Trump, but U.S. favorability remains high

Among the Japanese ...



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q17a & Q35a.

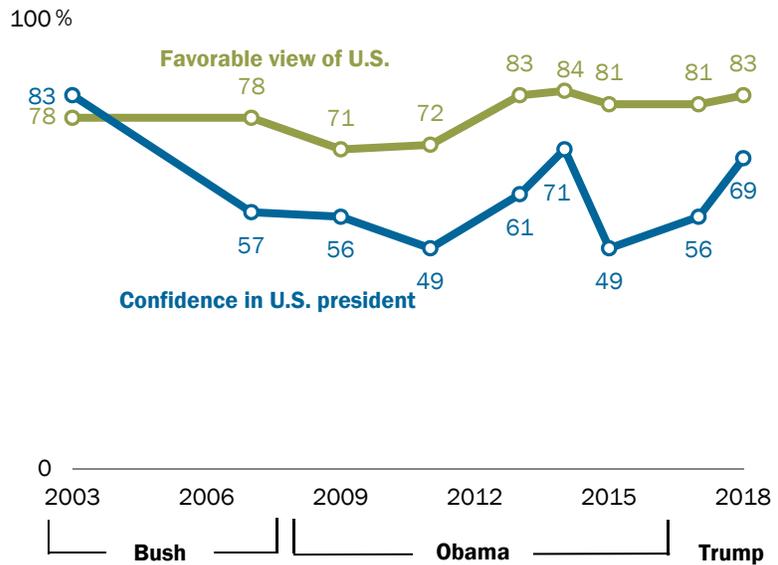
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Israel: Trump's ratings improved

Confidence in President Trump has increased significantly in Israel since 2017. Trump also receives substantially higher ratings than Obama got near the end of his second term, although they are very similar to the high ratings for Obama in 2014, before tensions rose between his administration and Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu over the Iran nuclear deal. As has been the case in recent years, around eight-in-ten Israelis express a favorable opinion about the U.S. At 52%, Israelis are more likely than any other public surveyed to say the U.S. is doing more to address global problems than a few years ago. Israel also tops the list in terms of the share of the public (79%) saying that relations with the U.S. have improved in the past year.

Rising support for Trump in Israel

Among Israelis ...



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q17a & Q35a.

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The rest of the report delves into these and other findings in more detail. Chapter 1 explores overall attitudes toward the U.S., America's approach to foreign policy, whether the U.S. government respects individual liberty, and relations between survey countries and the U.S. Chapter 2 examines ratings for President Trump and other world leaders. Chapter 3 looks at opinions regarding whether specific major nations are playing a more or less important role in world affairs than in the past. Chapter 4 explores views about the balance of power between the U.S. and China, while Chapter 5 examines China's global image. To explore the findings on U.S. favorability and confidence in American presidents in more detail, see our "Build Your Own Chart" interactive.

CORRECTION (December 2018): The data in this report and the accompanying topline have been corrected to reflect a revised weight for Australia in 2018. The changes due to this adjustment are very minor and do not materially change the analysis of the report.

1. America's international image continues to suffer

A year after global opinion of the United States **dropped precipitously**, favorable views of the U.S. remain at historic lows in many countries polled. In addition, more say bilateral relations with the U.S. have worsened, rather than improved, over the past year. Among possible sources of resentment is the widespread perception that the U.S. does not consider the interests of other countries when making foreign policy decisions. More generally, relatively few see the U.S. stepping up more to solve international problems.

Some changes in U.S. image in last year, but no major recovery from 2017

In the 2018 survey, opinions of the U.S. vary greatly around the world, with enthusiastic ratings among people in Israel, the Philippines and South Korea, and unenthusiastic ratings in Germany, Russia and Mexico.

Divergent opinions of the U.S. are quite evident in Europe, where favorable views range from seven-in-ten in Poland to three-in-ten in neighboring Germany. Half in the United Kingdom have a positive opinion of the U.S., while only 38% in France agree.

Little overall change to U.S. image in Trump's second year, but in most countries a dip from Obama era

Favorable views of U.S.

	End of Obama presidency*	2017	2018	'17-'18 Change	Obama-'18 Change
	%	%	%		
Mexico	66	30	32	+2	-34
Netherlands	65	37	34	-3	-31
Germany	57	35	30	-5	-27
Canada	65	43	39	-4	-26
Sweden	69	45	44	-1	-25
France	63	46	38	-8	-25
Italy	72	61	52	-9	-20
Indonesia	62	48	42	-6	-20
Brazil	73	50	55	+5	-18
Spain	59	31	42	+11	-17
UK	61	50	50	0	-11
Argentina	43	35	32	-3	-11
Philippines	92	78	83	+5	-9
Australia	60	48	54	+6	-6
Japan	72	57	67	+10	-5
Tunisia	42	27	37	+10	-5
South Korea	84	75	80	+5	-4
Poland	74	73	70	-3	-4
Nigeria	66	69	62	-7	-4
South Africa	60	53	57	+4	-3
Greece	38	43	36	-7	-2
Hungary	62	63	63	0	-1
Israel	81	81	83	+2	+2
Kenya	63	54	70	+16	+7
Russia	15	41	26	-15	+11

*Obama presidency figures are based on the most recently available data for each country between 2014 and 2016.

Note: Significant changes in **bold**.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey, Q17a.

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Across the 10 European countries, views of the U.S. tilt toward the negative (a median of 43% favorable vs. 52% unfavorable).

Compared with the end of Barack Obama's presidency, positive opinions of the U.S. have declined significantly in seven of the EU countries surveyed. This includes dips of 27 percentage points in Germany, 25 points in France and 11 points in the UK. However, favorable opinions of the U.S. have not changed much over the same time period in Poland, Greece or Hungary.

In North America, however, positive views of the U.S. are sharply down from the last reading in the Obama presidency in both Mexico (-34 percentage points) and Canada (-26 points). These have remained stable in the first two years of the Trump presidency.

Among allies in Asia, views of the U.S. have trended slightly downward since Donald Trump became president. Overall, opinions of the U.S. are quite positive in South Korea (80%), Japan (67%) and Australia (54%). Views of the U.S. are also very positive in the Philippines but mixed in Indonesia.

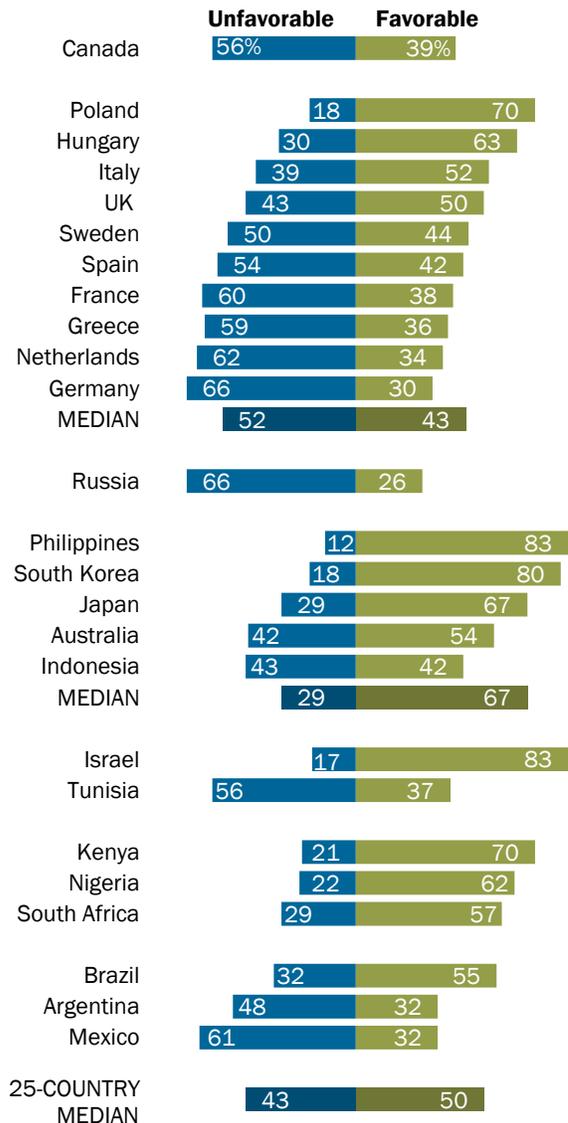
Across the 25 countries surveyed in the past two years, in 14 there was *not* a significant change in favorable views toward the U.S.

In five countries, there has been an increase in positive sentiment toward the U.S., most notably in Kenya (+16 percentage points), Spain (+11), Japan (+10) and Tunisia (+10).

The biggest drop in views of the U.S. since 2017 was in Russia, where only 26% have a positive image of the U.S. compared with the 41% who said this last year. However, only 15% of Russians had a positive view of the U.S. in 2015.

Views of the U.S. generally positive, but sour among closest European and North American allies

Views of U.S.



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q17a.

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In 2018, an overwhelming number of Israelis (83%) have positive impressions of the U.S., but it is close to unanimous among Israeli Jews (94% favorable). Only 43% of Israeli Arabs feel the same way.

Among the three sub-Saharan African countries surveyed, views of the U.S. are very positive. In South Africa, favorable opinions of the U.S. are somewhat divided by race. Among white South Africans, 69% have a favorable view of the U.S., but only 56% among the black population and 54% among mixed-race people, also called “coloured” in South Africa, agree.

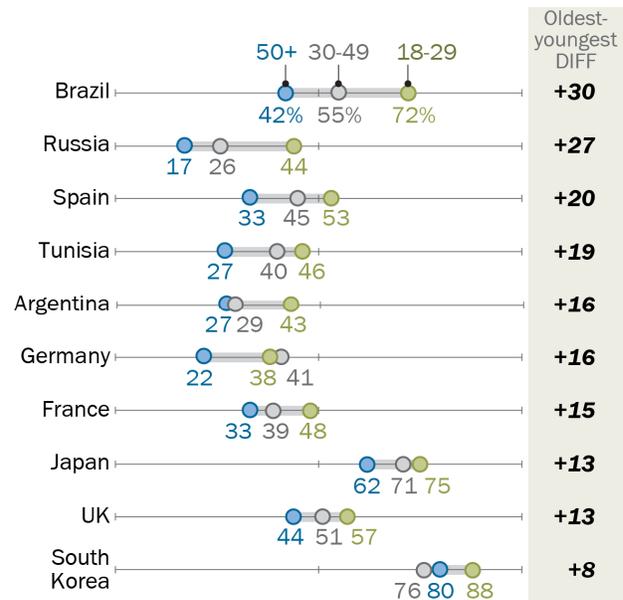
In Latin America opinions are mixed, with positive views of the U.S. among Brazilians and very negative views among Mexicans.

In 10 of the countries surveyed, young people ages 18 to 29 are more favorable toward the U.S. than those who are 50 years of age and older. For example, in Brazil, 72% of 18- to 29-year-olds have warm feelings toward the U.S. compared with 42% among those 50 and older, a 30-percentage-point difference.

Large double-digit differences by age also occur in such disparate places as Russia (+27 points), Spain (+20), Tunisia (+19), Germany (+16) and Argentina (+16).

In many countries, the young are more positive than older generations on U.S.

Favorable views of U.S.



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q17a.

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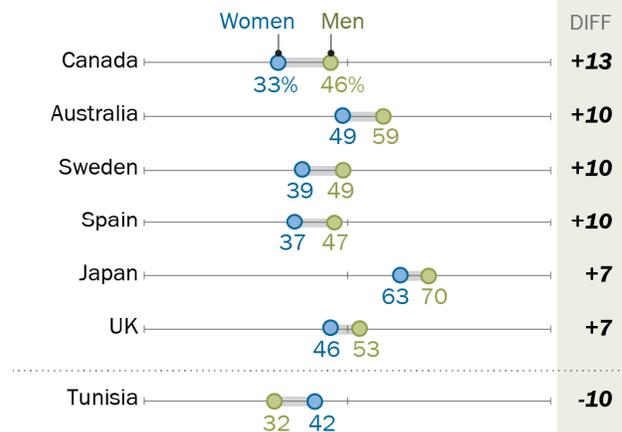
In addition to differences by age, there are also gender divides in some of the countries surveyed. In most cases, it is men that have a more favorable opinion of the U.S.

For example, 46% of Canadian men share a positive view of the U.S. compared with only one-third of women. Similar double-digit gaps exist between men and women in Australia, Sweden and Spain.

Only in one country surveyed do women have a more favorable view of the U.S.: Tunisia. There, 42% of women have a favorable opinion of the U.S. compared with 32% of men.

In some countries, more men than women see the U.S. positively

Favorable views of U.S.



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q17a.

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Another consistent demographic difference on U.S. favorability is by ideology, with those on the right of the political spectrum expressing warmer feelings toward the U.S. than those on the left.

Israel stands out clearly as an example. Nearly all Israelis who put themselves on the political right have a favorable opinion of the U.S. (94%, vs. 57% on the political left). This 37-percentage-point difference is the largest ideological divide in the survey.

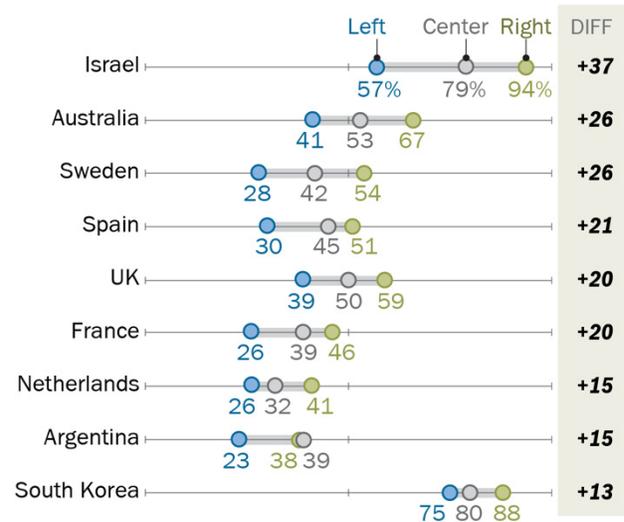
Those on the right are also more keen on the U.S. in Sweden (+26 points), Australia (+26), Spain (+21), France (+20) and the UK (+20).

Similarly, the U.S. is seen more positively among Europeans who have a favorable view of populist parties within their countries.

For example, among people in France who have a favorable view of Marine Le Pen's National Rally (formerly known as the National Front), 57% have a positive opinion of the U.S. vs. only 36% among those who have a negative opinion of the National Rally. Similar divides exist among supporters and detractors of Alternative for Germany (AfD) in Germany; the League (formerly called the Northern League) and the Five Star Movement in Italy; UKIP in the UK; Jobbik in Hungary; and the Party for Freedom in the Netherlands.

Those on political right tend to be more favorable toward U.S.

Favorable views of U.S.



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey, Q17a.

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America's reputation on civil liberties is still positive but tarnished among key allies

Across 25 countries where the question was asked, most say that the U.S. government respects the personal freedoms of its own people. But shifts, especially in Europe, show that people are more critical of the civil liberties record under President Trump than under prior administrations.

Europeans, along with Canadians and Mexicans, are the most skeptical that the U.S. government respects Americans' freedoms. Majorities in Spain, Mexico, Germany, Sweden, the Netherlands, France and Canada all say that the U.S. fails to respect the rights of its people. Poles, Hungarians and Italians buck the European sentiment, with more than half in each country saying the U.S. does respect civil liberties.

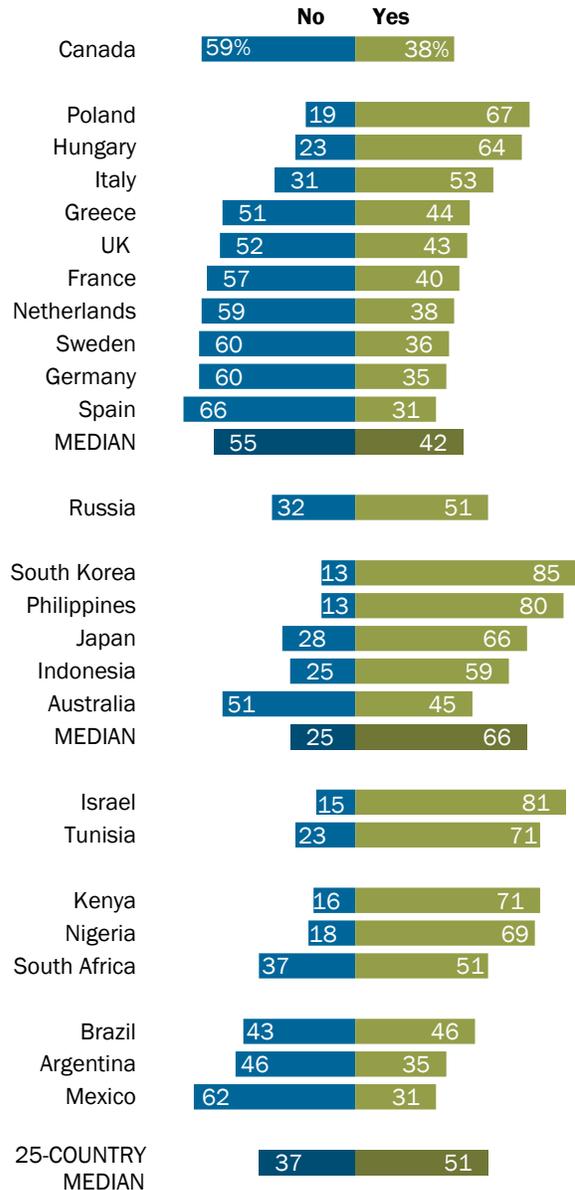
In the Asia-Pacific nations surveyed, most people think the U.S. protects personal freedoms at home. Australia is the exception, with about half saying that the U.S. does not respect its people's freedoms (51%) and slightly fewer (45%) saying it does.

In Israel, 81% say the American government respects personal freedoms, and 71% of Tunisians agree.

About half or more in Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa also have this view.

U.S. civil liberties record criticized in Canada, Western Europe and Mexico, but generally positive elsewhere

Do you think the government of the United States respects the personal freedoms of its people?



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q30b.

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There has been a notable decline in European faith that the U.S. respects Americans' rights since last year. In fact, among the 10 European countries surveyed, in all but Greece there has been a significant decline in those saying the U.S. respects personal rights, with the most dramatic falloff in the Netherlands (-17 percentage points).

Looking back over the past few years, far fewer people across the countries surveyed say the U.S. government respects personal rights. In fact, in 17 of the countries surveyed in both 2013 and 2018, there has been a significant downward shift in the share saying the U.S. respects its people's rights. Only one country, Tunisia, has seen an improvement.

Changing views on the U.S. government's respect for the freedoms of its people

The government of the United States respects the personal freedoms of its people

	2008	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	'17-'18 Change	'13-'18 Change
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Canada	-	75	-	54	57	45	38	-7	-37
France	65	80	69	52	44	49	40	-9	-40
Germany	70	81	58	43	53	50	35	-15	-46
Greece	-	58	43	-	48	46	44	-2	-14
Hungary	-	-	-	-	63	70	64	-6	-
Italy	-	82	75	71	75	65	53	-12	-29
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	54	55	38	-17	-
Poland	79	76	72	70	73	73	67	-6	-9
Spain	49	69	57	50	48	38	31	-7	-38
Sweden	-	-	-	-	47	43	36	-7	-
UK	69	75	65	57	56	53	43	-10	-32
Russia	66	67	47	41	-	61	51	-10	-16
Australia	72	79	-	58	59	54	45	-9	-34
Indonesia	58	69	63	63	-	56	59	+3	-10
Japan	80	85	84	76	76	69	66	-3	-19
Philippines	-	91	87	89	-	73	80	+7	-11
South Korea	94	90	91	83	-	84	85	+1	-5
Israel	-	83	75	79	-	86	81	-5	-2
Tunisia	-	64	70	-	-	66	71	+5	+7
Kenya	-	72	72	75	76	68	71	+3	-1
Nigeria	-	70	53	64	74	77	69	-8	-1
South Africa	64	70	52	63	63	55	51	-4	-19
Argentina	38	54	32	41	-	35	35	0	-19
Brazil	-	76	51	58	-	45	46	+1	-30
Mexico	50	55	38	56	-	32	31	-1	-24

Note: Significant changes in **bold**.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q30b.

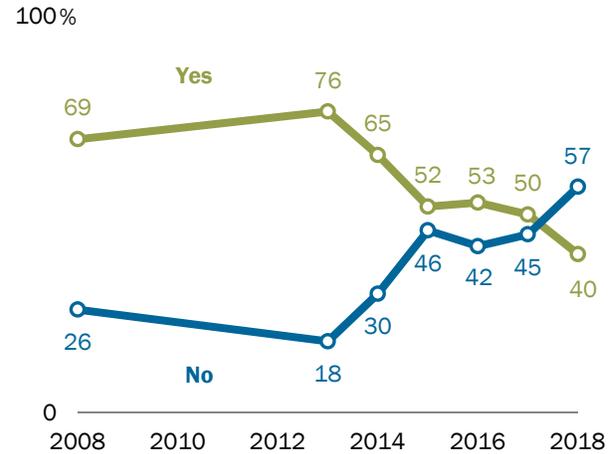
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Views on whether the U.S. respects the personal freedoms of its people have shifted most dramatically among five European countries that have been surveyed since the Bush administration in 2008. Among these five countries (France, Germany, Poland, Spain and the UK) more now say that the U.S. government does not respect the personal freedoms of its people (a median of 57%) than say it does (40%).

The shift began in the sixth year of the Obama administration, after the National Security Agency [spying scandal](#), but it has accelerated this past year. Since 2013, there has been a large increase in sentiment across these five countries that the U.S. does not respect personal freedoms, with a corollary fall among those who say it does.

Shifting European views about U.S. protection of personal freedoms

Do you think the government of the United States respects the personal freedoms of its people?



Note: Percentages are five-country medians based on France, Germany, Poland, Spain and the UK.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q30b.

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Only a small share says the U.S. is doing more to address global problems

When it comes to U.S. contributions to the global community, people are generally split as to whether the U.S. is doing less (median of 37%) or about the same as it used to (34%) compared with a few years ago. Only a small share (14%) believe the U.S. has increased its involvement.

The view that the U.S. is doing less to solve international problems is especially widespread in Canada and Western Europe. More than half say this in Germany (75%), Sweden (75%), the Netherlands (62%), the UK (55%) and France (53%). However, only a quarter or fewer in Greece (25%) and Poland (22%) share the view that the U.S. is retreating from the world stage.

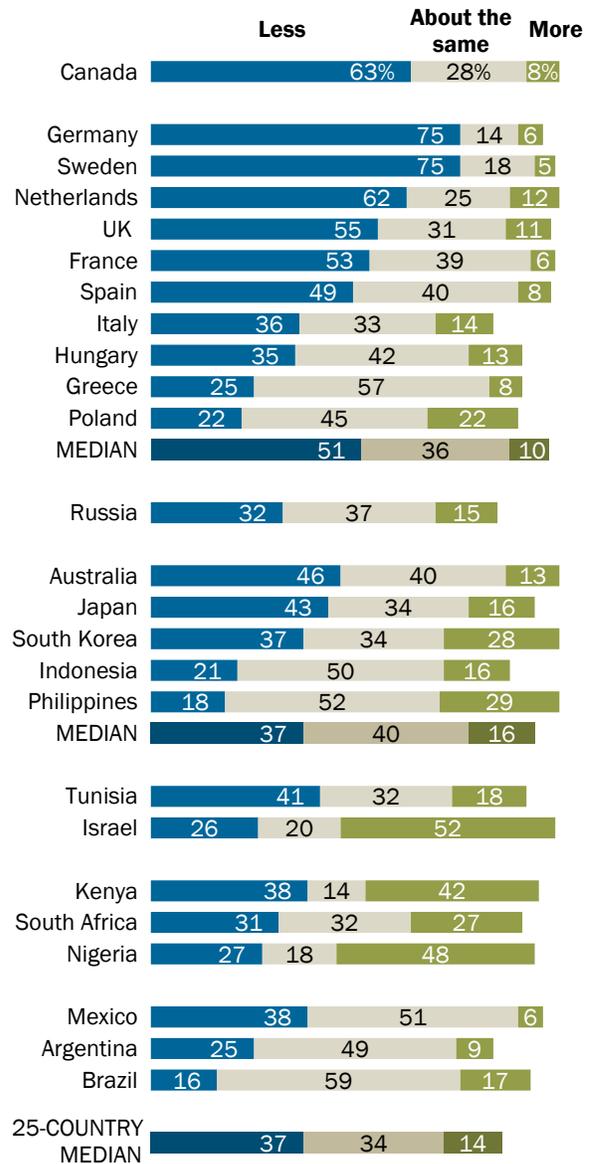
In the Asia-Pacific region, opinion is more evenly divided between those who say the U.S. is doing less and people who believe its involvement in tackling international issues is little changed. In Indonesia and the Philippines, the prevailing view is that the level of U.S. global engagement is about the same as a few years ago.

Israel is the most convinced that the global role of the U.S. has grown in the past two years: About half (52%) say the U.S. is doing more to address global problems.

In sub-Saharan Africa, Kenyans are divided: 42% say the U.S. is doing more, compared with 38% who think it's doing less. Nearly half of Nigerians (48%) credit the U.S. with doing more, while only 27% say the U.S. is doing less to help address major issues.

Few see U.S. as increasing involvement in global issues

Compared with a few years ago, the U.S. is doing ___ to help address major global problems



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q38.

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In the three Latin American countries surveyed, roughly half or more say that U.S. efforts are unchanged.

Views of American involvement in global solutions differ greatly depending on expressed confidence in President Trump. In 17 of the 25 countries surveyed, people who do not trust Trump to do the right thing in world affairs are significantly more likely than those who have confidence in him to say that the U.S. is less involved in tackling global problems. The magnitude of the difference is striking in some countries: There is a gap of at least 20 percentage points in Canada, the Netherlands, Israel, Australia, Sweden, the UK, South Korea, Tunisia, Italy and Japan.

Those who lack trust in Trump see the U.S. contributing less to global solutions

Among those with ____, % who say the U.S. is doing less to help address global problems compared with a few years ago

	Confidence in Trump	No confidence in Trump	Diff
	%	%	
Canada	25	76	+51
Netherlands	26	71	+45
Israel	13	55	+42
Australia	20	58	+38
Sweden	46	81	+35
UK	31	66	+35
South Korea	23	49	+26
Tunisia	22	48	+26
Italy	19	44	+25
Japan	30	50	+20
South Africa	23	40	+17
Argentina	13	28	+15
Poland	15	28	+13
Kenya	34	46	+12
Nigeria	24	36	+12
Greece	15	27	+12
Philippines	16	26	+10

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. France, Germany, Spain and Mexico not included in analysis due to insufficient sample size.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q38.

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Few say the U.S. considers their country's interests

Across the 25 countries where the question was asked, a median of just 28% say the U.S. takes their country's interests into account when making international decisions. In fact, majorities across Europe, and in neighboring Canada and Mexico, say that the U.S. does not take into account their interests when making foreign policy.

Perceptions of American foreign policy as not taking into account their country's interests are also widespread in South Korea, where U.S. foreign policy has been especially active on the issue of North Korea's nuclear weapons program. Three-fourths of South Koreans say Washington does not consider their interests.

Only in Israel, the Philippines, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa do half or more say that the American government takes into account their interests a great deal or fair amount when making foreign policy decisions.

Since the question was last asked in 2013, 14 of the countries surveyed have seen significant declines in the share of people who say the U.S. considers their country's interests.

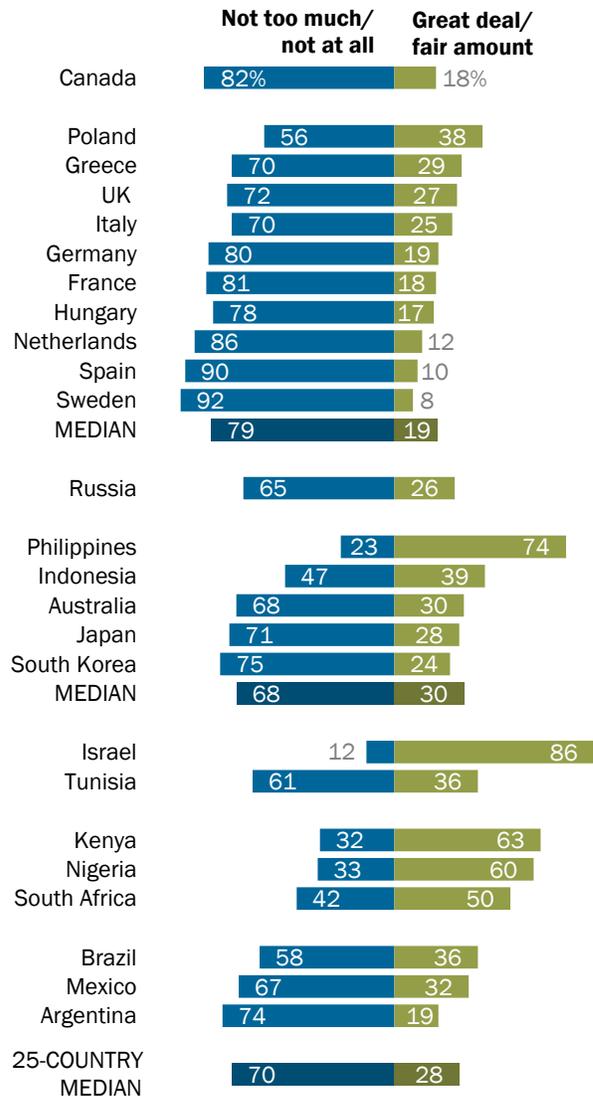
The biggest decline has been in Germany, where half in 2013 said the U.S. considered their country's interests, compared with 19% today – a 31-percentage-point drop.

Sharp declines also occurred in South Africa, Brazil, Mexico, France, Italy and Kenya.

In three countries surveyed in both 2013 and 2018, more people today think the U.S. considers their country's interests: Greece, Tunisia and Israel. Among these, Israel saw the biggest increase,

Globally, few believe the U.S. takes their country's interest into account

In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the U.S. takes the interest of your country into account?



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q39.

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perhaps due to recent U.S. actions, such as scrapping the Iran nuclear deal and moving the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem.

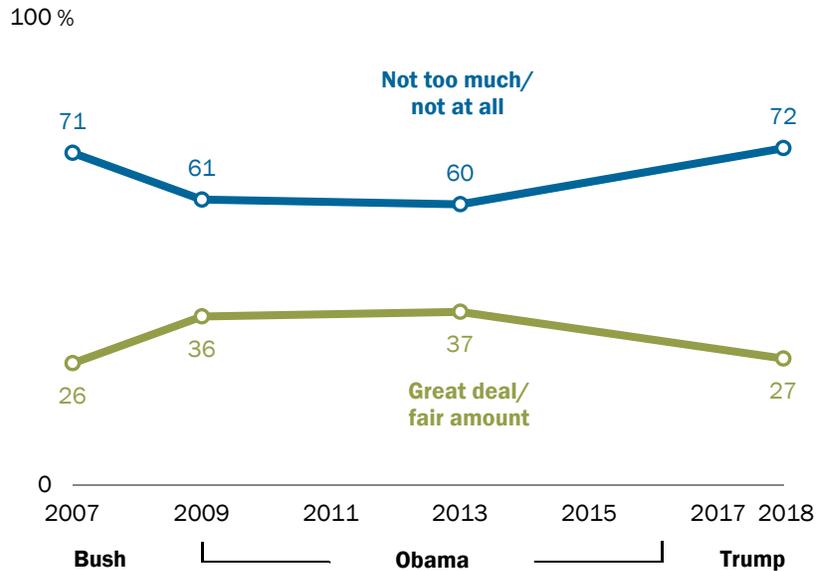
Looking across 14 countries surveyed in 2007, 2009, 2013 and 2018, opinions on whether the U.S. considers other countries' interests have shifted under three different American presidents.

In 2007, toward the end of the Bush administration, a median of 71% across the 14 countries said that the U.S. did not take into account other countries' interests when making foreign policy, compared with 26% who said the U.S. did. Attitudes shifted at the beginning of the Obama administration in 2009. Nations such as Germany (+27 percentage points), France (+23 points), the UK (+19), South Korea (+19), Canada (+18) and Russia

(+12) saw double-digit increases in the share of people who felt the U.S. took their country's interests into consideration. Yet, overall, a majority across the countries polled in both years still felt the U.S. did not consider their interests. By 2013, little had changed. Now, in the first reading of such sentiment in the Trump administration, a 14-country median of 72% say the U.S. does not consider their nations' interests and only 27% say it does.

Belief that U.S. considers other countries' interests in foreign policy returns to 2007 level

In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the U.S. takes the interest of your country into account?



Note: 14-country median based on Argentina, Canada, France, Germany, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Poland, Russia, South Korea, Spain and the UK.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q39.

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Most say relations between their country and the U.S. have not changed over the past year

Although many believe that the U.S. does not take their country's interests into account, relatively few describe worsening relations with the U.S. Pluralities in roughly half of the 25 nations surveyed say relations with the U.S. have remained stable over the past year.

Among those who have perceived a change in their country's relationship with the U.S., slightly more believe that relations have worsened (median of 21%) than believe they have improved (median of 16%).

Canadians hold generally negative views of their relationship with their southern neighbor. Roughly two-thirds (66%) say relations have gotten worse while only 4% say they have improved.

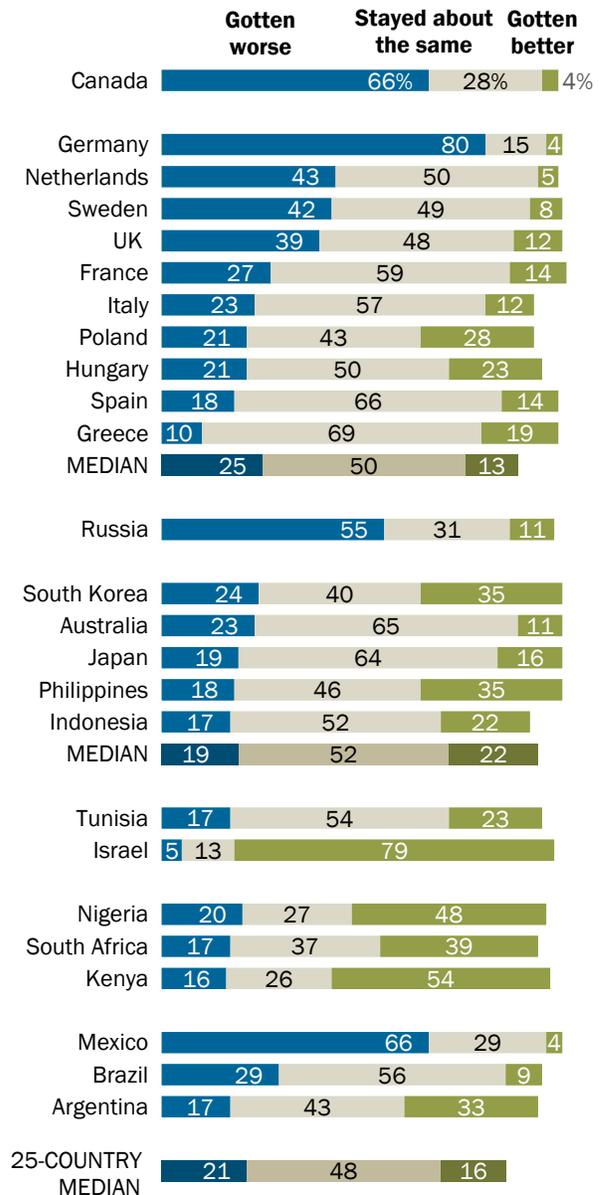
Germans have the most negative view of their relationship with the U.S. Eight-in-ten say it has deteriorated since 2017. In comparison, at least four-in-ten in every other European nation say their interactions with the U.S. have generally stayed the same.

A majority of Russians also see their relationship with the U.S. as having soured. Roughly one-third do not see a difference over the past year, while 11% believe U.S.-Russia relations have improved.

On the opposite side of the spectrum, Israel has by far the most positive view of U.S. relations. Nearly eight-in-ten say their country's relationship with the U.S. has gotten better.

Many view relations with the U.S. as unchanged since 2017

Relations between our country and the U.S. have ___ over the past year



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q37.

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Publics in sub-Saharan Africa also tend to see their relationship with the U.S. as improving. More than half in Kenya and 48% in Nigeria say things have gotten better over the past year.

Views in Latin America are more mixed. While pluralities in Argentina and Brazil say that relations have not changed, roughly two-thirds in Mexico say their country's relationship with the U.S. has worsened. Their views are remarkably similar to those of America's northern neighbor.

2. Faith in the U.S. president remains low

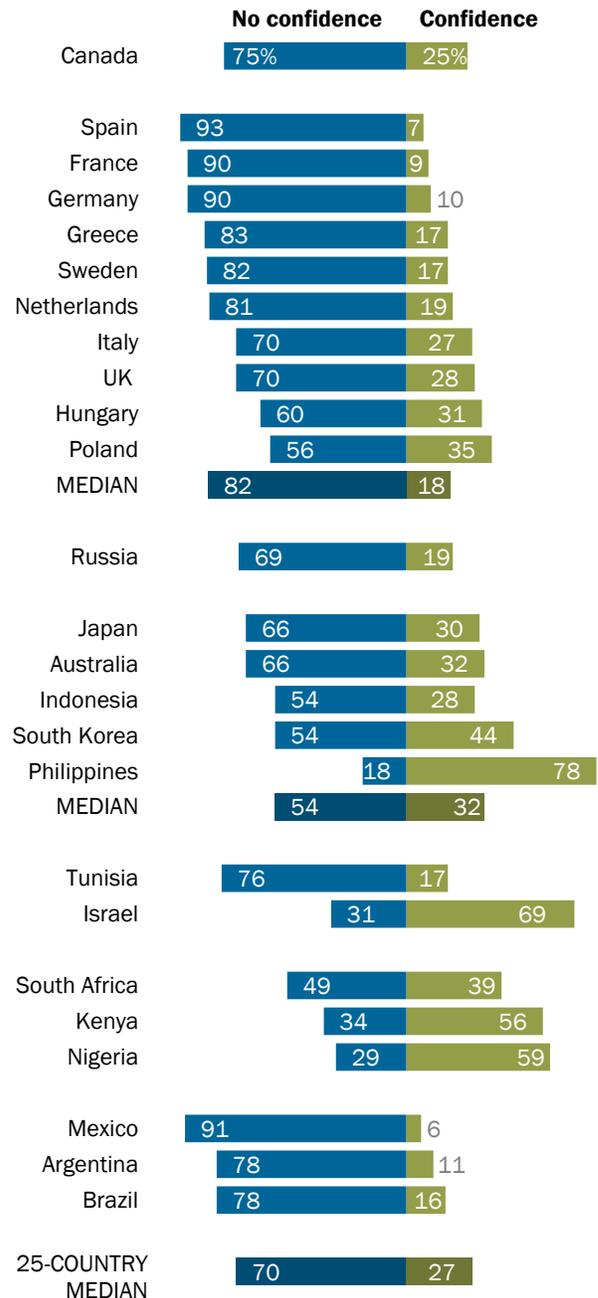
Confidence in the American president to do the right thing regarding world affairs is largely unchanged this year – with a few notable exceptions – from 2017. A median of 27% in 25 nations surveyed say they trust in President Donald Trump’s handling of international issues, while 70% do not have confidence in him. In only four countries – the Philippines, Israel, Nigeria and Kenya – does more than half the public voice trust in the U.S. president. Such confidence has gone up significantly in only three nations – South Korea (up 27 percentage points), Israel (up 13 points) and Poland (up 12 points). It is down significantly in Russia, by 34 percentage points.

Regionally, a median 18% of Europeans surveyed are positively disposed toward Trump, but 82% say they lack confidence in the current U.S. leader. And for many this is a fairly intense sentiment: 69% of French, Germans and Spanish; 56% of Swedes; and roughly half of Dutch and Greeks say they have *no confidence at all* in Trump.

Trump fares slightly better in the Asia-Pacific region, where a median of 32% see him favorably and 54% lack confidence. Opinions differ widely in the region: 78% of Filipinos give Trump a thumbs-up, but 66% of Japanese and Australians are not confident in him. In the three Latin American nations polled, overwhelming majorities say they have no confidence in Trump, including 78% of Mexicans who say they have *no confidence at*

Low confidence in Trump internationally

How much confidence do you have in U.S. President Donald Trump to do the right thing regarding world affairs?



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey, Q35a.

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all. Among the limited number of African countries surveyed, majorities in Kenya and Nigeria express confidence in the U.S. president.

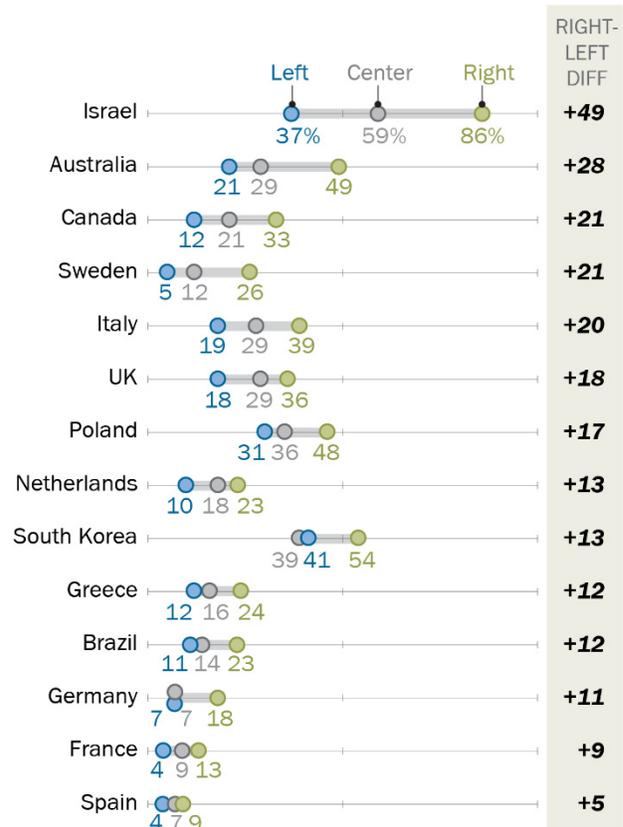
In 11 of 25 nations, even where Trump’s support is quite low, men more than women trust his handling of world affairs. The gender gap is largest in Australia (14 points), the UK (13 points) and Japan (12 points).

In some countries, religion and ethnicity also play a role in views of the U.S. president. In Israel, 82% of Jews but only 19% of Arabs have confidence in Trump’s handling of international relations. In Nigeria, two-thirds of Christians and half of Muslims express confidence in him.

Ideology is a strong indicator of support around the world for President Trump. Adults in survey countries who place themselves on the right of the political spectrum are often significantly more likely than those on the left to express confidence in the U.S. president. In Israel, for example, support for Trump is much stronger among those on the right (by 49 points). There is a similar 28-point ideological gap in backing for Trump in Australia and a 21-point divide in Canada and Sweden. Notably, even in those nations where opinions divide along ideological lines, Trump often enjoys the support of fewer than half of those who self-identify with the political right.

Trump support is strongest among those on the right

Confidence in Trump to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant. Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q35a.

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Globally, trust in Trump trails that of Merkel, Macron

Compared with some other prominent global leaders, President Trump fares relatively poorly in the eyes of much of the public.

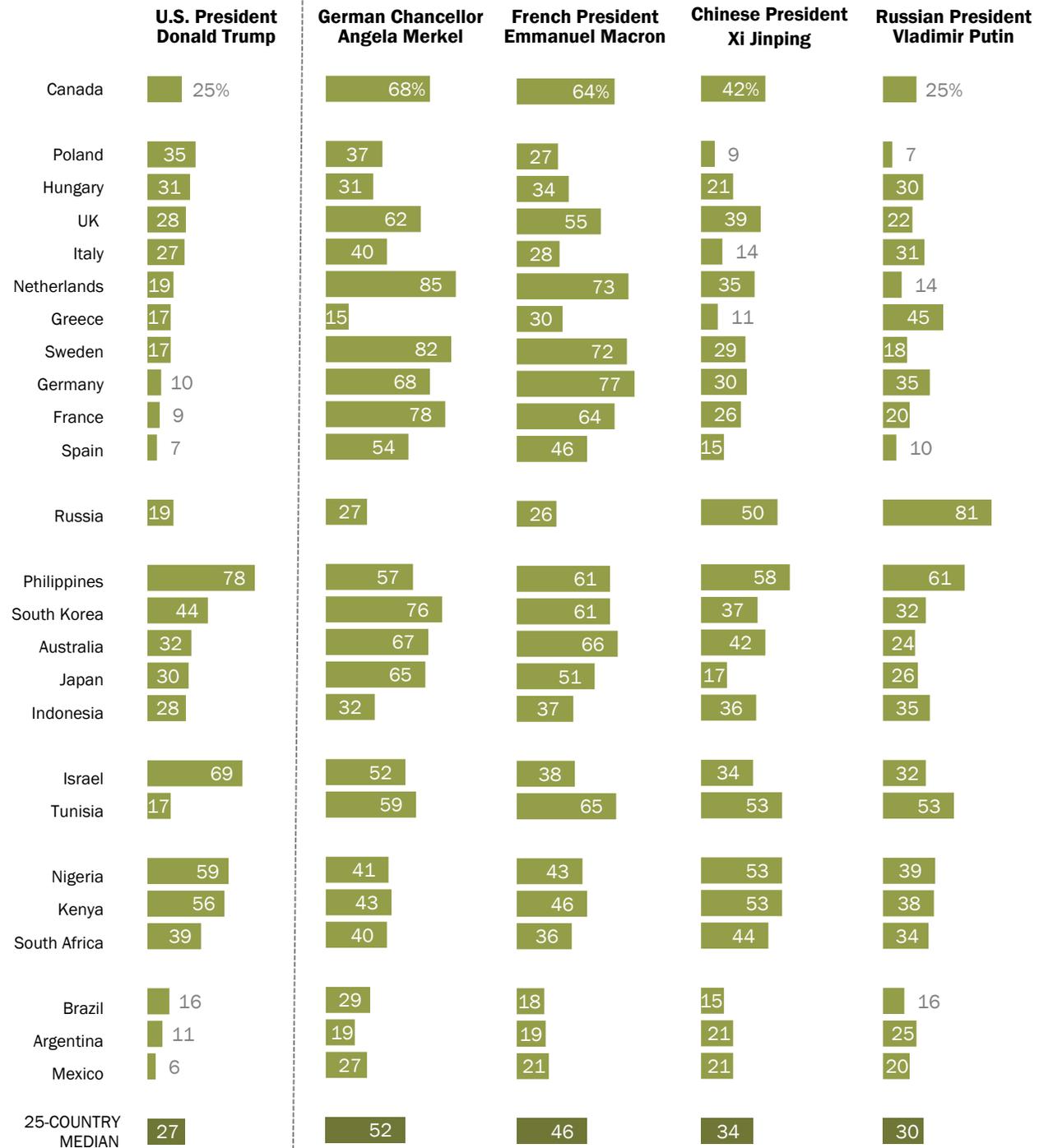
Roughly half of those surveyed have confidence in Angela Merkel, the chancellor of Germany, and around a third voice no confidence. Her backing is strongest in the Netherlands (85%), Sweden (82%) and France (78%), all nations where her support is stronger than it is in her native Germany. Notably, while 68% of Germans express faith in Merkel, that backing is down 13 percentage points since 2017. The erosion of her German support has come entirely among those who say they have “a lot of confidence” in her. Her weakest backing in Europe is in Greece (15%), Hungary (31%) and Poland (37%). She has strong support in much of the Asia-Pacific, except in Indonesia, where 32% are confident in her. Merkel is a conservative, yet it is Germans who self-identify as ideologically on the left (74%) who have greater confidence in her than those on the right (59%). Similarly, Poles on the left (75%) are much more likely than Poles on the right (26%) to voice trust in the German chancellor. The same pattern is found in Hungary, the UK and Israel.

A median of slightly fewer than half (46%) of the adults surveyed express trust in French President Emmanuel Macron’s conduct of foreign policy. Roughly a third (34%) lack confidence. More than seven-in-ten Germans, Dutch and Swedes express trust in Macron to do the right thing in world affairs, as do nearly two-thirds of French adults (64%). But it is French on the right (72%) and those who are avowed centrists (71%) who are bigger fans of the French president than are those on the left (49%). Notably, Germans (30%) are twice as likely as French (15%) to say they have *a lot of confidence* in the French leader. Fewer than half of those surveyed in Africa and about one-in-five in Latin America trust Macron’s handling of international issues, but the share of adults who express no opinion is relatively high in those countries, possibly reflecting a lack of name recognition.

A median of 34% across the countries surveyed voice confidence in Chinese President Xi Jinping, while 56% lack confidence in him. His strongest backers are in the Philippines (58%), Kenya, Nigeria and Tunisia (all 53%), and Russia (50%). And his support is up 22 points in Tunisia and 12 points in Canada. Confidence in Xi is particularly low in Latin America, where many have no opinion of the Chinese leader, and in parts of Europe. Just 9% of Poles and 11% of Greeks trust Xi. Confidence in Xi in the three African nations surveyed is higher than in any European country polled. Notably, in Australia and Poland it is young people – those ages 18 to 29 – who are more supportive of Xi than their elders – those 50 years of age and older.

Trump's international ratings trail those of some other world leaders

Confidence in ___ to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q35a-e.

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Russian President Vladimir Putin has the confidence of a median of 30% in the survey, with 62% expressing no confidence in his handling of world affairs. Around eight-in-ten Russians (81%) trust him in this arena. Roughly six-in-ten in the Philippines (61%) and half in Tunisia (53%) are supportive. In Europe, his strongest backing is in Greece (45%) and Germany (35%). His weakest support is in Poland (7%). A median of 48% in Europe say they have no confidence at all in Putin. Far fewer than half of those surveyed in Africa, Latin America and in most of the Asia-Pacific nations trust Putin in dealing with international relations, although many Africans and Latin Americans express no opinion.

3. China's power seen as rising more than other major nations

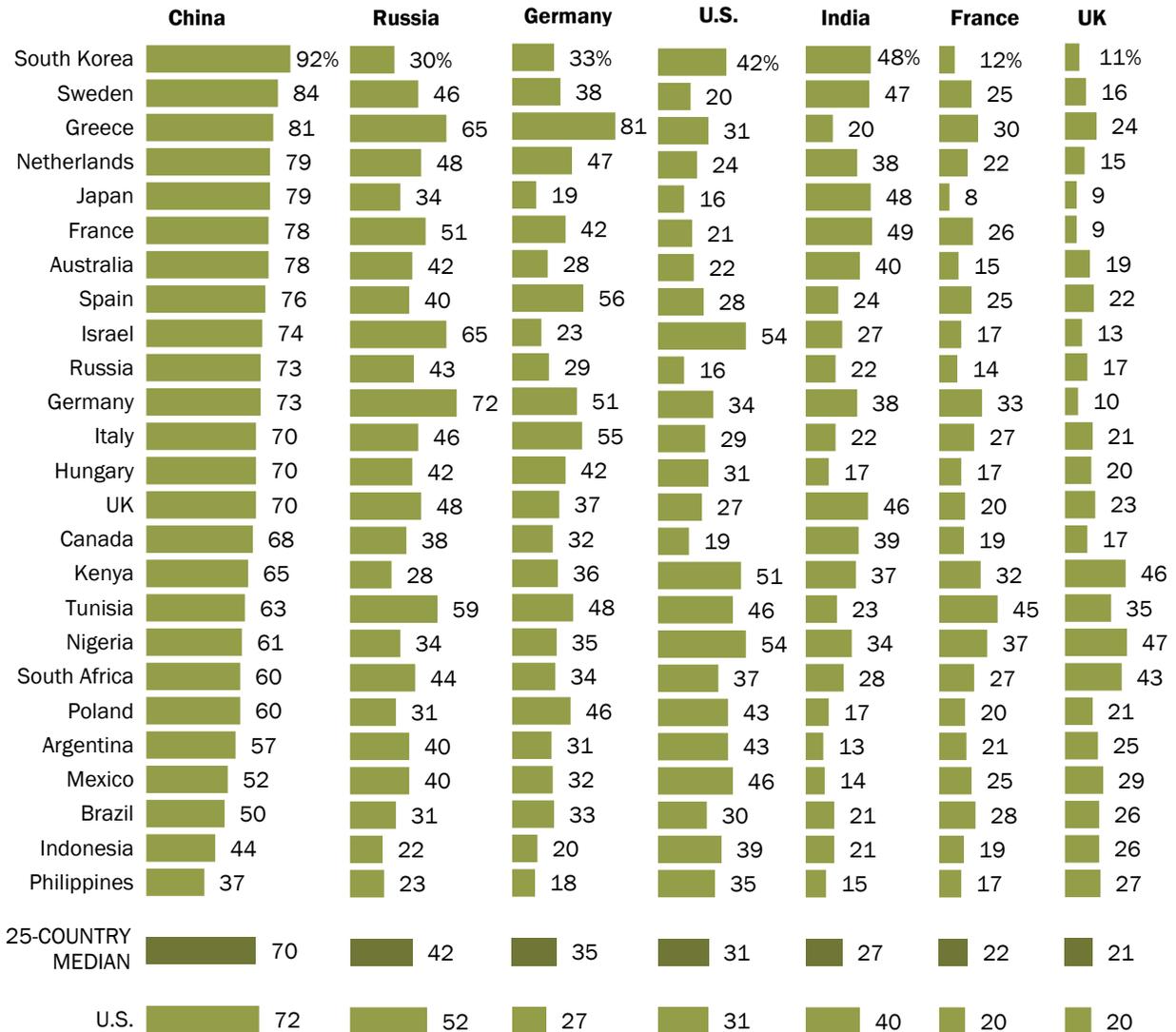
There is a widespread sense in the countries surveyed that China plays a more important role in the world today than it did 10 years ago. In all but two nations, half or more say that China's power has increased. Among the seven countries asked about in the survey, Russia stands out as the only other power that is widely seen as rising in importance.

While far fewer say German influence has grown, a median of 35% nonetheless say that Berlin is playing a more role important today than it was 10 years ago. Germany's rising power is most keenly felt in Europe.

People tend to evaluate the United States' role in terms comparable to that of other countries, such as the UK, France and India, all of which are widely seen as retaining about the same importance in global affairs today as 10 years ago. Opinions do differ by region. In most of the Latin American and sub-Saharan African countries surveyed, pluralities say the U.S. is *more* influential than it was 10 years ago. By contrast, most Europeans see little change in Washington's importance.

Nearly all publics agree China plays a more important role today than in the past; mixed views on trajectory of other major powers

___ plays a more important role in the world today compared to 10 years ago



Note: U.S. data from April 2018 Pew Research Center survey.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31 & Q32a-f.

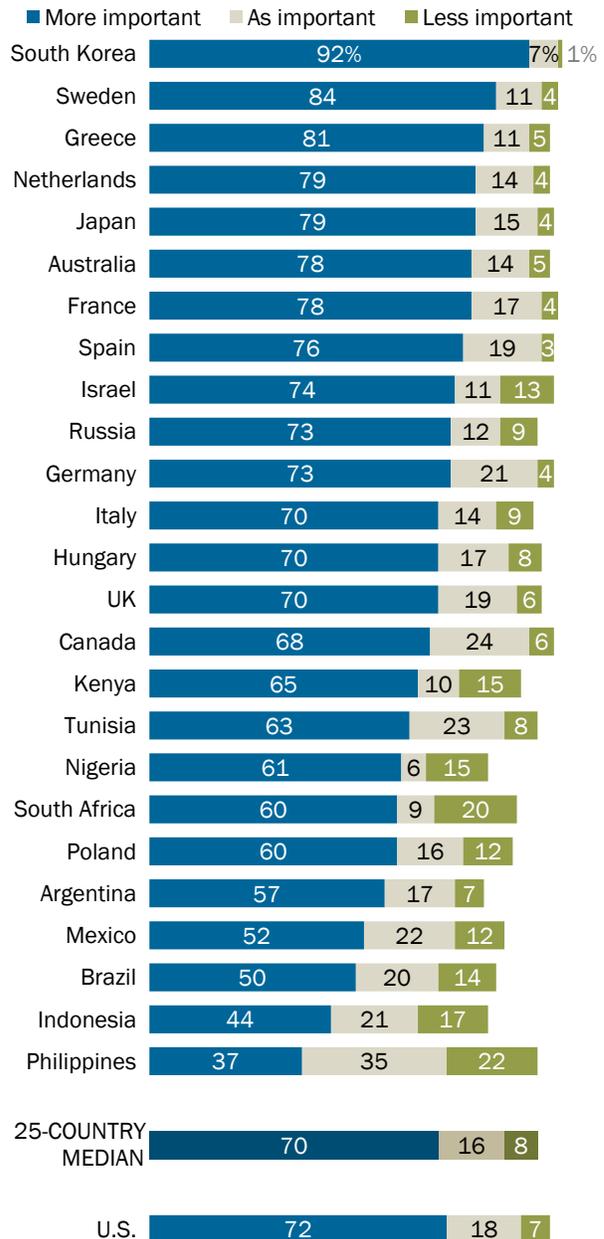
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Widespread agreement that China is on the rise

In nearly all of the surveyed countries, a majority say China's role in the world has increased over the past decade. A median of 70% say China plays a more important role in the world today than it did 10 years ago. South Koreans are most united in their evaluations of China's power: Fully 92% say China is playing a more important role. Notably, the sense that China plays a more important role may not necessarily be seen as *good* in most countries; for example, only 38% of South Koreans have a favorable view of China.

Most see China playing a more important role now than in the past

China plays a ___ role in the world today compared to 10 years ago



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q32a.

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Many see Russia's power increasing

Among 25 countries surveyed, the prevailing view (median of 42%) is that Russia's role in the world has grown compared with 10 years ago. Yet opinion on this count varies widely.

Greeks are especially likely to say Russia's influence has grown (65%). This view is also common in the two Middle Eastern countries surveyed – in both Israel and Tunisia, around six-in-ten or more say that Russia's power has increased over the past decade. In the U.S., too, more than half (52%) say Russia is more important today.

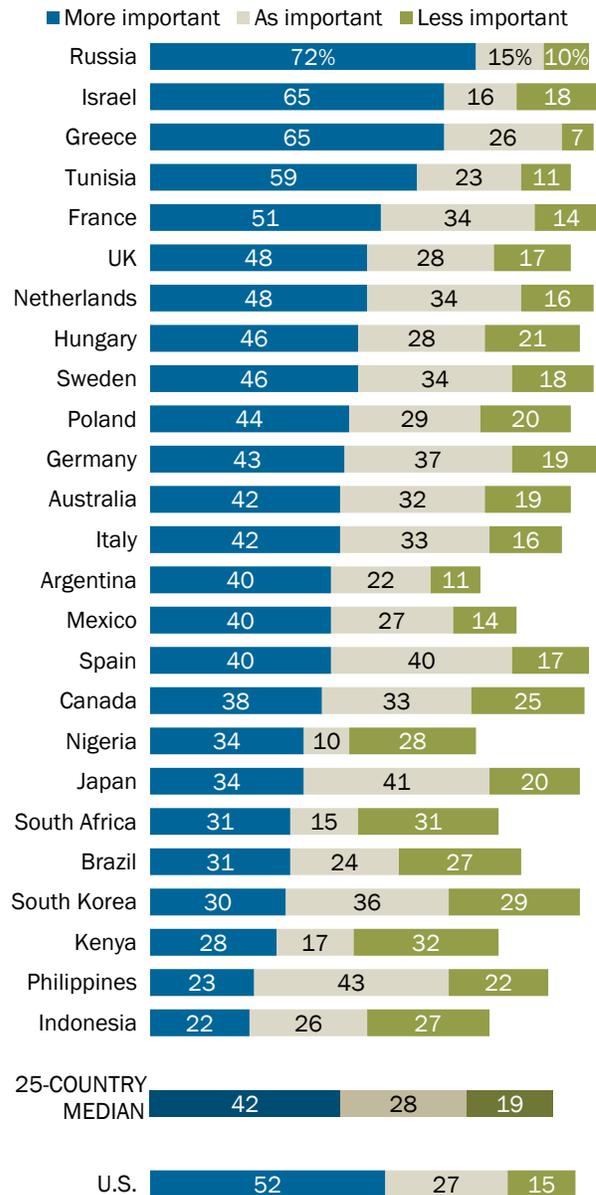
Across Europe, a median of 46% see Moscow playing a larger role now than it did 10 years ago. In every country polled in the region, more people say that Russia's influence has increased over the past decade than say the same of the U.S.

But nowhere is the sense of Russia's importance more palpable than in Russia itself, where 72% say the country's influence has grown – and this widespread sense of Russia's growing role has increased since last year, when 59% said the same.

Notably, even among countries that don't perceive Russia's influence to have *grown*, few see it as a nation that is decreasing in importance. Fewer than a third of people in any country surveyed say Russia's power has decreased over the past 10 years.

More say Russia's global role has grown than shrunk in past decade

Russia plays a ___ role in the world today compared to 10 years ago



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey, Q32b.

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U.S. international role seen as robust by many

When asked about the international role played by the U.S., people in the countries polled most often say the U.S. has grown in power and influence (31%) or remained about the same (35%), compared with 10 years ago.

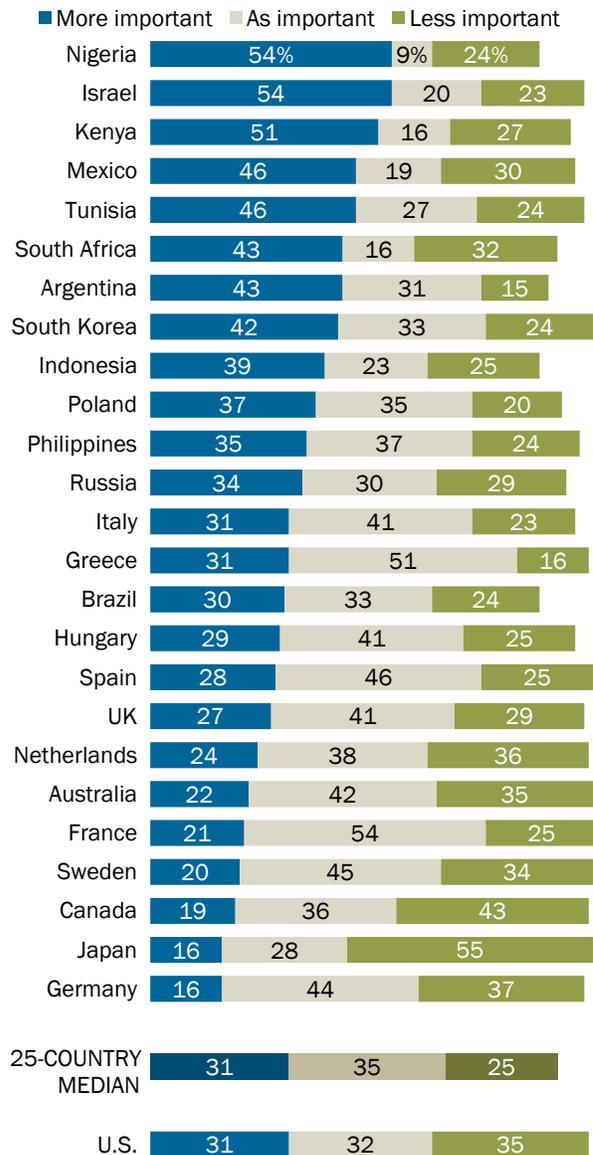
In 2017, [favorable views of the U.S. fell dramatically in many countries](#). Yet, even amid these changes, views of the U.S. role in the world have remained largely stable – and, in the case of some countries, even improved – since the question was last posed in 2016. In Australia, for example, favorable views of the U.S. fell from 60% in 2016 to 54% in 2018. Nonetheless, Australians today are somewhat *more* likely to see the U.S. playing a major global role than they were in 2016.

Perceptions of America’s current role in the world differ by region, however. Across most of Europe, pluralities say the U.S. is as important as it was 10 years ago. In contrast, in many of the Latin American and sub-Saharan African countries surveyed, pluralities say the United States’ role is *more* important.

The notable exception is Japan, the only country in which a majority of people think the U.S. is playing a *less* important role than it did 10 years ago. Only 16% of Japanese think Washington is playing a more important role than it did in the past, and 28% say its influence is largely the same as it was 10 years ago.

Most say U.S. role has either grown or remained constant over the past decade

The U.S. plays a ___ and powerful role as a world leader today compared to 10 years ago



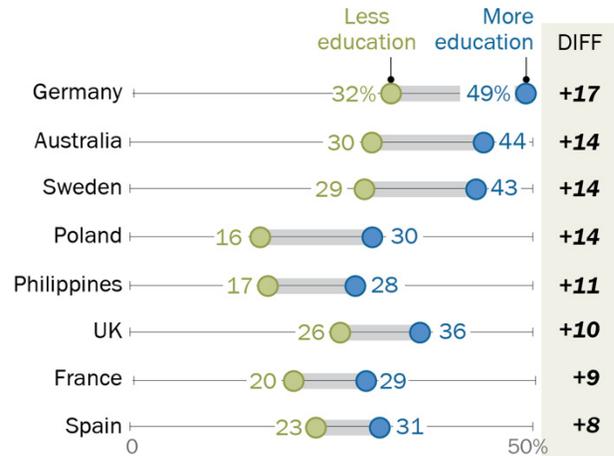
Note: U.S. data from April 2018 Pew Research Center survey.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31.

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In several countries – and particularly in Europe – people with higher levels of education are more likely to say the U.S. is playing a *less* important role than it did 10 years ago.¹ In Germany, for example, only around a third of people with a secondary education or below see the U.S. in decline, while nearly half of those with a postsecondary education or more say the U.S. is losing influence.

In several countries, the more-educated say U.S. playing a less important global role now than in recent past

The United States plays a less important role as a world leader compared to 10 years ago



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31.

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¹ For the purpose of comparing educational groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the UN's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The lower education category is below secondary education and the higher category is secondary or above in Brazil, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, South Africa and Tunisia. The lower education category is secondary education or below and the higher category is postsecondary or above in Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, UK and U.S.

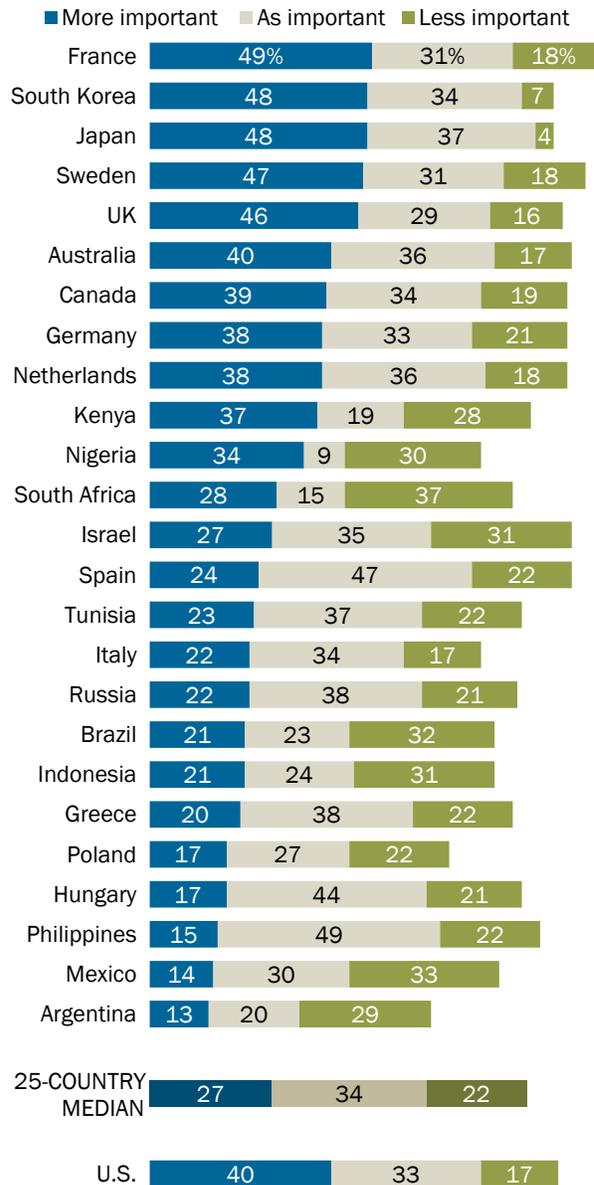
Few see India playing a larger global role

While often compared with China as an emerging superpower, India, unlike its regional neighbor, is not widely perceived as a rising force on the world stage. People are more likely to say India is exerting the same amount of power globally as it did 10 years ago (median of 34%) than to say that it is more important (27%).

Among its regional neighbors, India's growing importance is most strongly felt by Japanese and South Koreans (48%, respectively). Certain Western Europeans also say India's role in the world has grown, including 49% of French, 47% of Swedes and 46% of Brits. While somewhat fewer Americans say India has gained power over the past 10 years (40%), only 17% say India has lost power, and 33% say its influence remains roughly the same as in the past.

India's global role seen as relatively similar today to 10 years ago

India plays a ___ role in the world today compared to 10 years ago



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q32c.

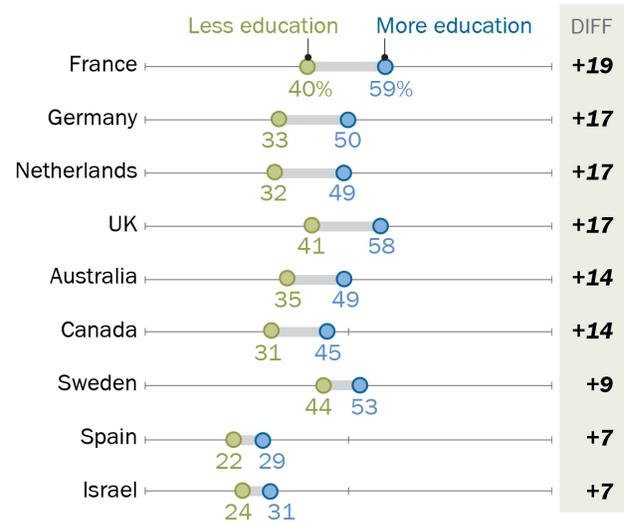
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Particularly in Europe, people with higher levels of education and those who are more affluent are more likely to see India playing a larger role than it did 10 years ago.² For example, 59% of French people with a postsecondary degree or more say India's power has grown, compared with 40% of those with less education. Similarly, around half of Brits who have higher levels of income say India is playing a more important role, compared with 39% of those with lower incomes.

Notably, few people around the globe see India as a declining power (median of 22%). Rather, more say that its influence remains roughly the same as a decade ago (34%). The only country where more than a third say that India's global role has decreased in recent years is South Africa (37%) – a country home to a large Indian diaspora and which has [long historical ties with New Delhi](#).

Those with more education are likely to say India's stature has increased

India plays a more important role in the world today compared to 10 years ago



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q32c.

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² Respondents with a household income below the approximate country median are considered lower income. Those with an income at or above the approximate country median are considered higher income.

Particularly in Europe, Germany is up while the UK is down

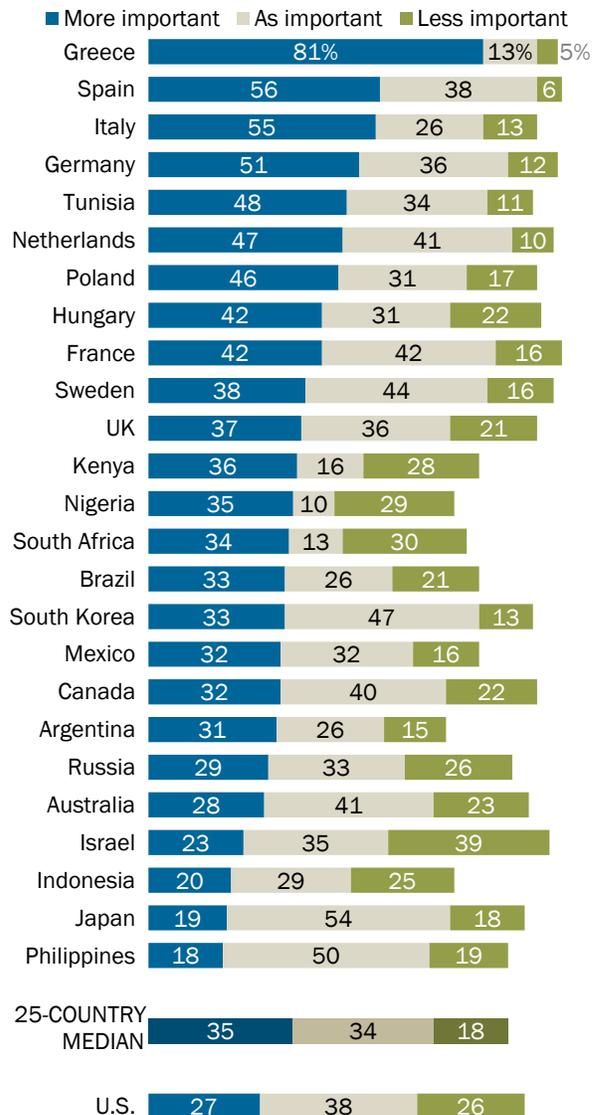
Among the three European powers asked about – Germany, France and the UK – only Germany is seen by more people around the globe as a rising power rather than a status quo or declining power. A median of 35% say Germany is playing a more important role in world affairs compared with a decade ago. Just 22% think France plays more important role, while 21% say this about the UK. Among all 26 countries surveyed, France and the UK tend to be seen as status quo powers, rather than losing influence and importance.

Germany's increased influence is felt most in other European countries. Among the nine European countries surveyed, a median of 46% say Germany's power has grown over the past 10 years. The southern European countries of Greece (81%), Spain (56%) and Italy (55%) particularly stand out for the degree to which they believe Germany's influence has grown. This may reflect the [relative economic turmoil](#) faced by these three European Union member nations and the prominent role Germany played in [negotiating bailouts and austerity measures](#).

Germans, too, are more likely to see their country as growing in influence (51%) than as staying the same or declining. Fewer say this now than in 2016 (62%). Nevertheless, Germans are more likely to name their own country as a rising power than any other nation except China.

Germany's role seen by most as stable or rising

Germany plays a ___ role in the world today compared to 10 years ago



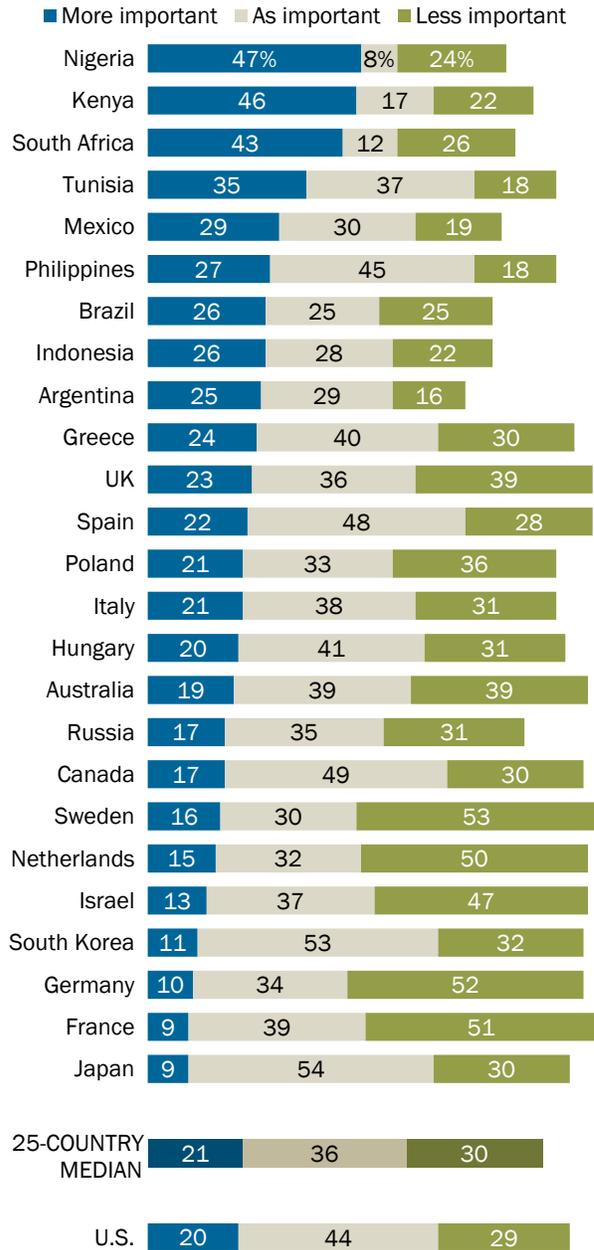
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q32d.

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About half of Germans (52%) believe the UK is in decline. And 39% in the UK agree that their country has lost influence over the past decade – this is more than say their country’s role has stayed about the same (36%) or grown (23%). This downbeat sentiment is echoed by most other Europeans, including 53% of Swedes, 51% of French people and 50% of the Dutch who think the UK’s role on the world stage is fading.

Prevailing view is that British global status is stagnant or in decline

The UK plays a ___ role in the world today compared to 10 years ago



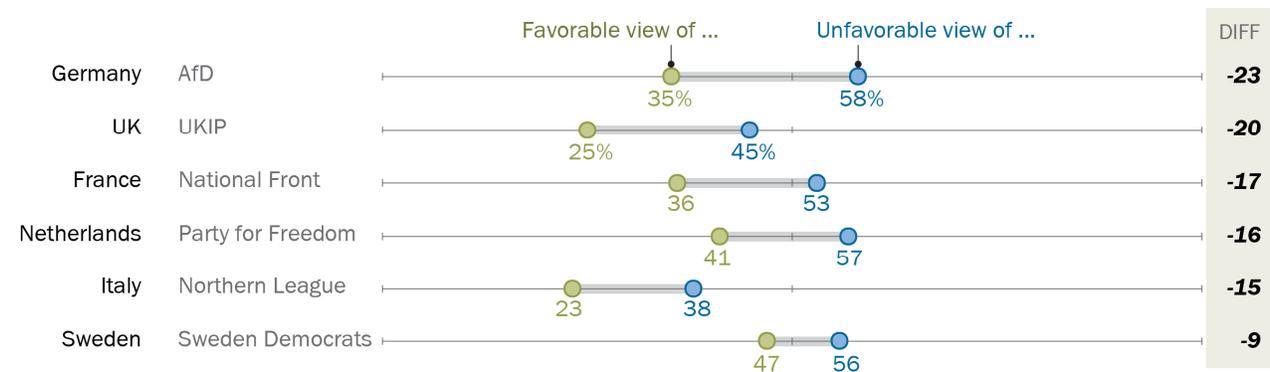
Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q32e.

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In most of these European countries, too, people with favorable views of the right-wing populist parties are less likely to see the UK declining than those who have *unfavorable* views of these groups. In the UK, for example, 25% of those who see UKIP in a positive light think the UK has decreased in importance, compared with 45% of those who have unfavorable opinions of UKIP. More-educated Europeans are also more likely to say that the UK's importance has waned over the past decade.

Populist party supporters less likely to see UK playing a diminished role on the global stage

The UK plays a less important role in the world today compared to 10 years ago



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. Party favorability question fielded as "Northern League" in Italy (now called League) and "National Front" in France (now called National Rally).

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q32e.

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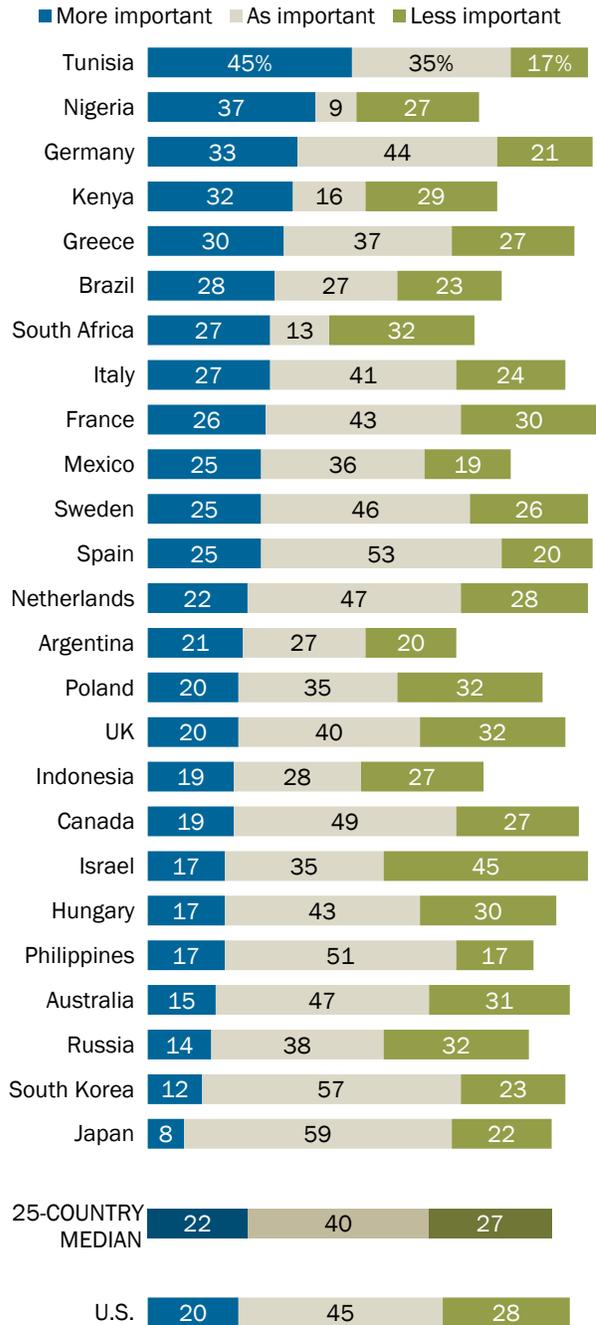
Only in the three sub-Saharan African countries surveyed – Nigeria (47%), Kenya (46%) and South Africa (43%) – do pluralities see the UK as a growing power.

Compared with views towards Britain, more people see France as a status quo power than a declining or growing power. Across 25 nations polled, a median of 40% say France’s influence is largely unchanged compared with a decade ago, while 27% say it has decreased and 22% that it has increased. Among Europeans, pluralities tend to say French power is similar to 10 years ago. This includes around half or more in neighboring countries like Spain (53%) and the Netherlands (47%), as well as pluralities in Sweden (46%), Germany (44%), Italy (41%) and the UK (40%).

Even among French respondents, more say France’s influence is largely unchanged (43%) than growing (26%) or shrinking (30%). This represents a modest increase in their estimations of France’s power since 2016, when more said France’s role was less important (46%) than about as important (30%).

Dominant view: France’s global role is largely unchanged over past 10 years

France plays a ___ role in the world today compared to 10 years ago



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q32f.

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4. Most prefer that U.S., not China, be the world's leading power

More countries currently see the United States as the world's leading economic power than China. This is particularly true in Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region. Few name Japan or the European Union as the world's leading economic power today.

But, while perceptions of current economic leadership are somewhat divided between the U.S. and China, when it comes to *preferred* global leadership, there is no competition. Majorities or pluralities in nearly every country surveyed say the future would be better if the U.S. were the world's leading power than if China were.

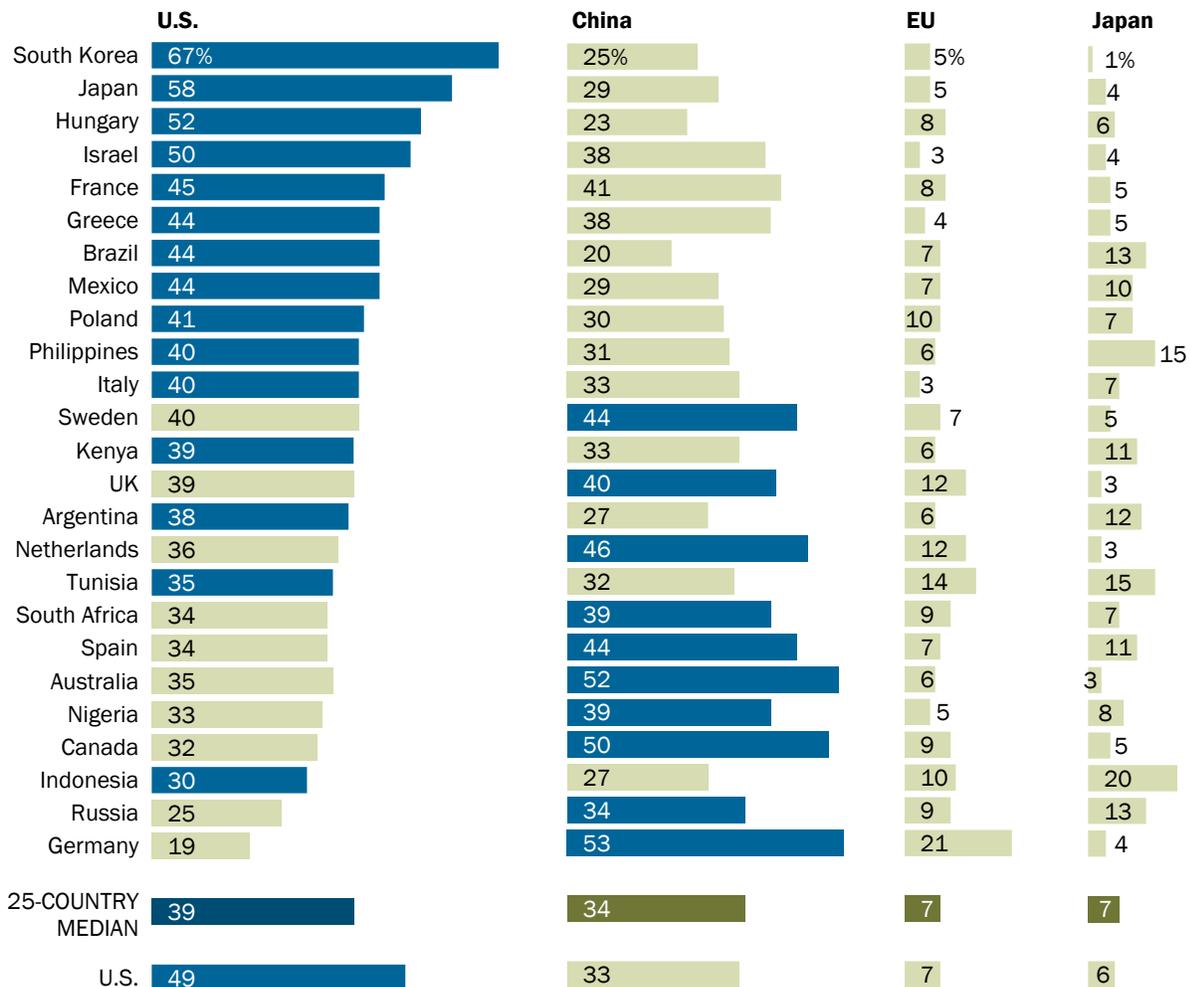
U.S. seen as world's leading economic power

The publics surveyed tend to believe the U.S. is the world's leading economic power, albeit by a somewhat slender margin. Across 25 countries, a median of 39% name the U.S. as the top global economy, while 34% say it is China. Fewer say this about the EU or Japan.

U.S. seen by more publics as the world's leading economic power

___ is the world's leading economic power

■ Top choice



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q29.

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America is seen as the leading economy in all three Latin American countries surveyed – Brazil, Mexico and Argentina. In the Asia-Pacific region, only Australians are more likely (52% vs. 35%) to name China as the world’s leading economic power. Australians have, in fact, consistently named China over the U.S. since the question was first posed in 2008.

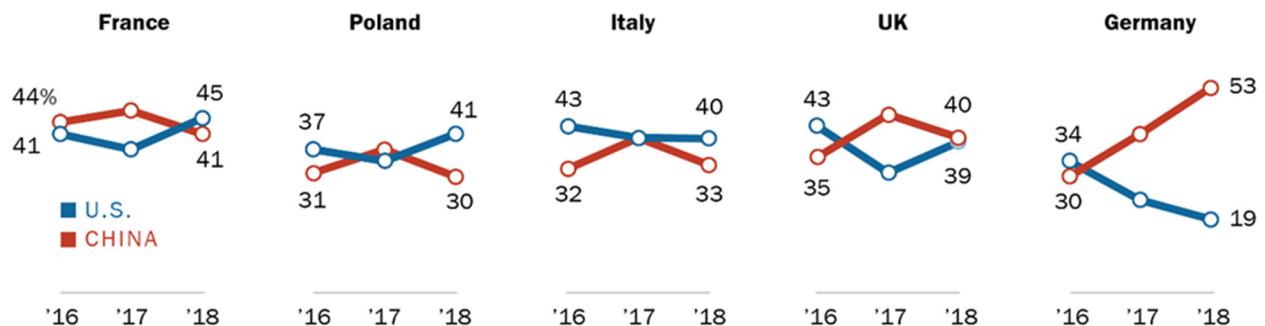
In sub-Saharan Africa, publics in Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa are divided in their views: No more than four-in-ten name either the U.S. or China as the world’s top economy.

European opinion, too, is mixed. In the two Eastern European countries surveyed – Hungary and Poland – the U.S. is the clear favorite. In the Southern European countries of Italy and Greece, too, more name the U.S. than China. But in France and the UK there is no clear consensus; nearly as many point to the American as to the Chinese economy. Meanwhile, in the Netherlands and Germany, opinion leans in favor of China. This is especially true in Germany, where about half (53%) view China as the world’s economic leader. Germans name the EU as often as the U.S. as the world’s leading economic power (21% vs. 19%).

Compared with a year ago, slightly more in the UK, France and Poland name the U.S. as the world’s leading economic power. By contrast, Germans are now less likely to see the U.S. as the globe’s dominant economy.

Fewer Germans see U.S. as world’s leading economic power

___ is the world’s leading economic power



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q29.

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Most prefer U.S. as world's leading power

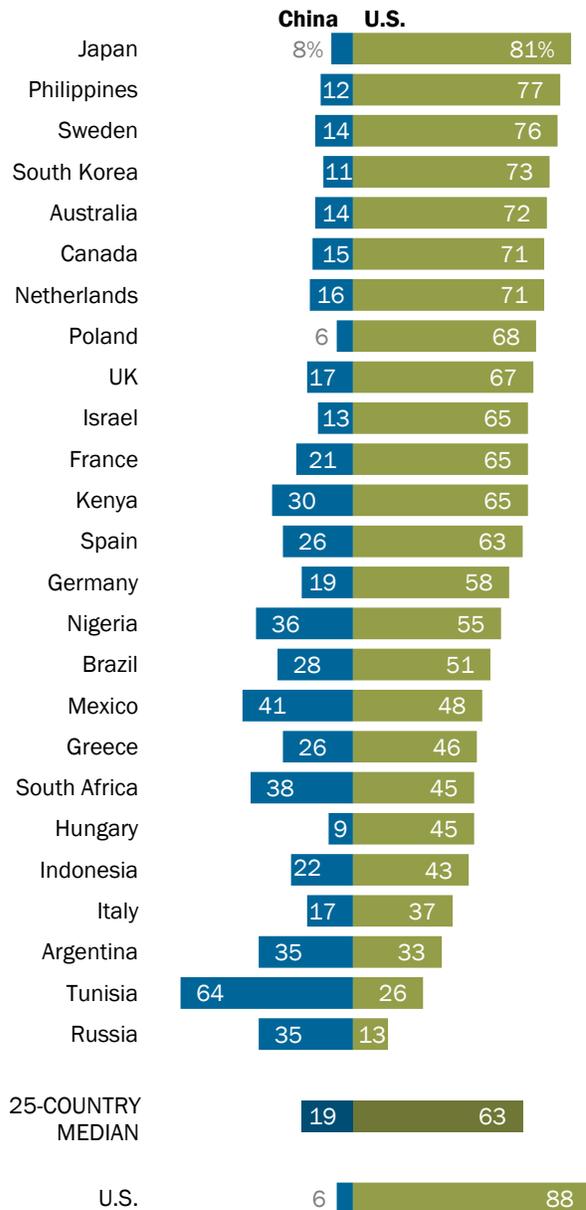
Regardless of which country people think is the current leading economic power, one thing is consistent: Most publics surveyed *prefer* the American leadership. When thinking about the future, a 25-country median of 63% say they prefer a world in which the U.S. is the leading power, while just 19% would favor one in which China leads.

In the Asia-Pacific region, few say they prefer China. Among China's immediate neighbors, preference for the U.S. is particularly high: 81% of Japanese, 77% of Filipinos and 73% of South Koreans all favor a future where Washington, not Beijing, leads. In Australia – where 52% say China is the current leading economic power – nearly three-quarters still say they prefer a future where the U.S. is the world's dominant power.

Argentina, Russia and Tunisia stand out as the only three countries where just one-third or fewer prefer U.S. leadership.

Most prefer U.S. as world leader

Having ___ as the world's leading power would be better for the world



Note: "Neither" and "both" volunteered categories not shown.

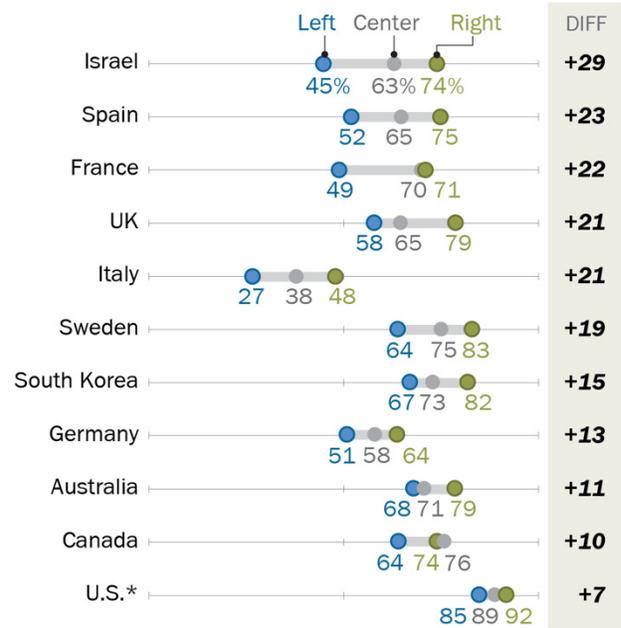
Source: 2018 Global Attitudes Survey, Q33.

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In many countries, preference for a U.S.-led world order is linked to ideology. Those on the ideological right are more likely than those on the ideological left to say that it's better for the world if the U.S. is the dominant power. This ideological divide is most pronounced in Israel, where 74% of Israelis who self-identify as being on the right say they prefer Washington's leadership, compared with 45% of those on the left.

Ideological right places more importance on global U.S. leadership

The U.S. as the world's leading power would be better for the world



*In U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q33.

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5. International publics divided on China

Across the 25 countries surveyed, a median of 45% have a favorable view of China while 43% hold an unfavorable view. Majorities or pluralities in 12 countries give China positive marks.

Positive views of China are most prevalent in Africa, the Middle East and parts of Asia. More than six-in-ten in Tunisia, Kenya and Nigeria view China favorably, as do roughly half or more in South Africa and Israel.

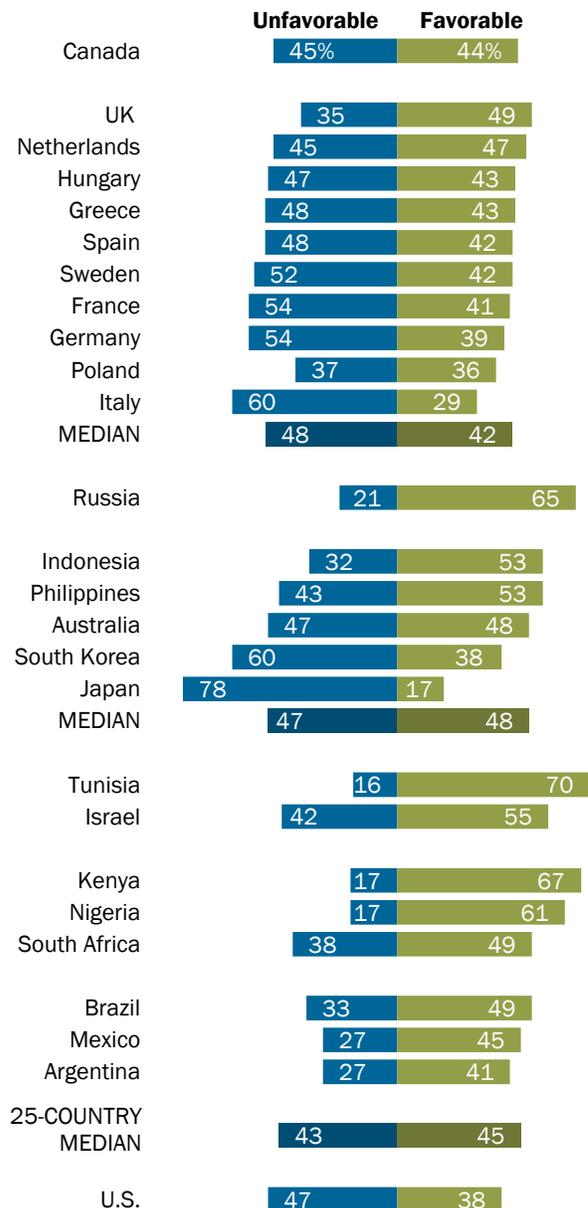
More than half in Russia, Indonesia and the Philippines also offer positive opinions of China. Economic ties spurred by the [Belt and Road Initiative](#), including the fact that these three nations are [among the top receivers of Chinese construction contracts](#), may partly explain the sanguine attitudes toward Beijing.

In Latin America, at least four-in-ten hold positive views of China in Brazil, Mexico and Argentina. However, sizable minorities in each country say they regard China in a negative light or offer no opinion.

Views about China differ substantially across the Asian nations surveyed. Japanese register the most negative views of China (78% unfavorable), followed by South Koreans (60%). Australians are split almost evenly (48% favorable vs. 47% unfavorable), though positive views have dropped by 16 percentage points since last year amid [concerns of growing Chinese influence](#) in Australian businesses and universities.

Global views of China split, though pockets of favorability in some regions

Views of China



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q17b.

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In Europe, a median of 42% across 10 countries express a positive opinion of China, while slightly more (48%) are negative toward Beijing. Only in the UK does a plurality give China a favorable review. The Netherlands, Hungary, Greece, Spain and Poland are generally split on their opinions of China. Half or more in Italy, Germany, France and Sweden say they have an unfavorable view of the Asian giant.

The United States and Canada have mixed feelings when discussing China. Canadians display an almost even divide, with 44% viewing China favorably and 45% holding an unfavorable view. In the U.S., [38% of Americans have a favorable opinion of China](#), a slight decrease from 44% in 2017, while nearly half express unfavorable attitudes.

In a few countries, younger citizens have significantly more positive views of China than their older compatriots. The largest such difference occurs in the UK, where 61% of younger Britons hold a favorable view of China compared with 43% of those ages 50 and older. Gaps of at least 10 percentage points also exist in the U.S. (15 points), Australia (12 points) and the Netherlands (11 points).

China largely seen as not respecting personal freedoms

A median of 66% across 25 countries think the Chinese government does not respect the personal freedoms of its people. This survey took place amid initial reports that up to 1 million Uighurs, a Muslim ethnic minority in Western China, have [been sent to government-run re-education camps](#), but before United Nations human rights experts released a lengthy report criticizing the Chinese government's handling of the situation. Beijing has disputed these allegations.

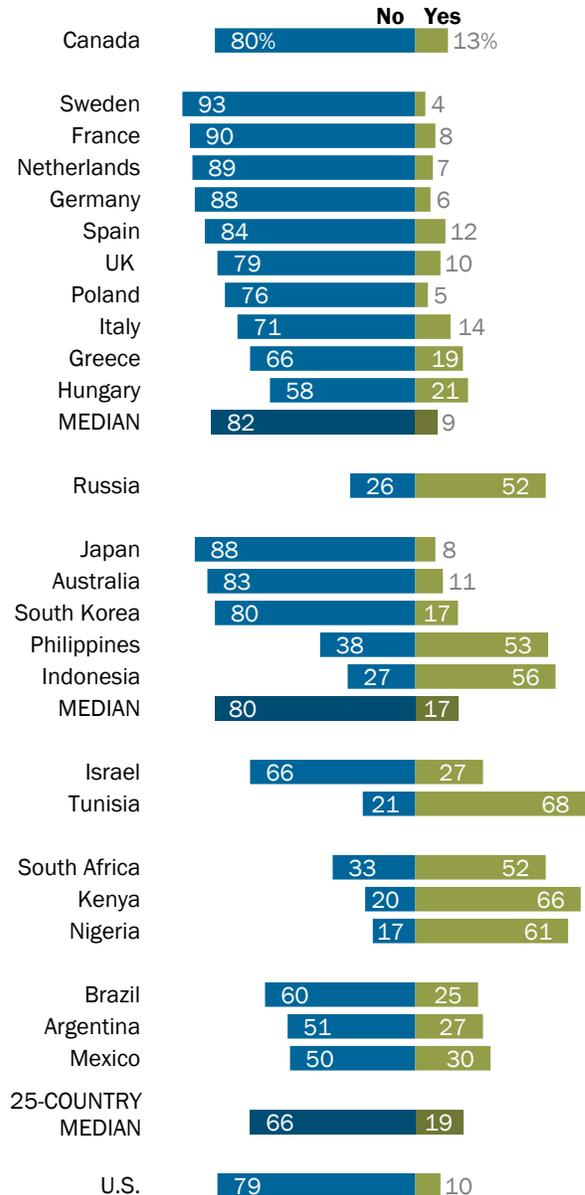
Publics in Europe, Canada, the U.S. and parts of Asia overwhelmingly believe China does not respect personal freedoms. Majorities in every European country say China violates its citizens' civil liberties, with more than eight-in-ten holding this opinion in Sweden, France, the Netherlands, Germany and Spain. Similarly negative sentiment can be found in the U.S. and Canada.

Israel also views China as a nation that does not uphold personal freedoms, with nearly two-thirds expressing this view. Tunisia holds the opposite opinion, with nearly seven-in-ten giving China high marks on civil rights.

In Asia, sentiment is somewhat mixed. Strong feelings that China does not protect the rights of its citizens dominate in Japan, Australia and South Korea. However, more than half in the Philippines and Indonesia hold the opposite view, saying China *does* respect citizens' rights.

Most think China does not respect personal freedoms

Do you think the government of China respects the personal freedoms of its people?



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q30a.

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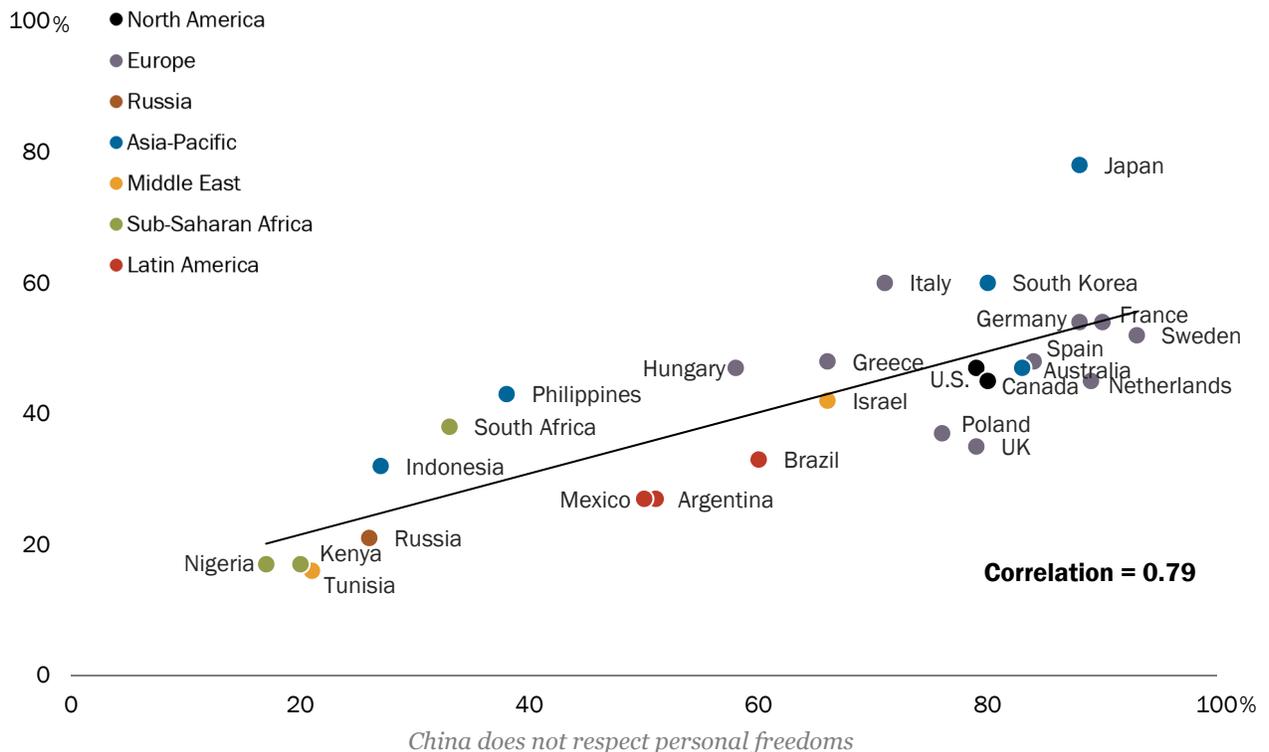
The three sub-Saharan African nations surveyed give China relatively high marks in defending civil liberties, with half or more voicing this opinion. Brazil, Argentina and Mexico take the opposite view, with at least half in each nation saying China impinges upon the rights of its citizens.

Among Russians, about half say personal freedoms are respected in China, 26% say they are not and 22% offer no opinion.

The view that China does not respect the personal freedoms of its citizens is strongly correlated with overall negative views of China. Countries where more people say China ignores the rights of its people tend to have more unfavorable views of China, while publics less critical of China’s human rights record also show lower unfavorable opinions of China overall. Japan is the outlier, showing higher levels of general dissatisfaction with China that may relate to historical and political strains in bilateral relations.

Negative views of China tied to perceptions of Beijing’s record on human rights

Unfavorable views of China



Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey. Q17b & Q30a.

Acknowledgments

This report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals.

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Methodology

About the Pew Research Center's Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of D3 Systems, Inc., Kantar Public UK, Kantar Public Korea and Langer Research Associates. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are [available here](#).

[Detailed information on survey methods for this report](#)

[General information on international survey research](#)

Appendix A: Detailed Tables

Confidence in U.S. presidents

Confidence in U.S. President ___ to do the right thing regarding world affairs

	George W. Bush						Barack Obama								Donald Trump	
	2001	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Canada	-	59	40	-	28	-	88	-	-	-	81	-	76	83	22	25
France	20	20	25	15	14	13	91	87	84	86	83	83	83	84	14	9
Germany	51	33	30	25	19	14	93	90	88	87	88	71	73	86	11	10
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	35	27	-	41	19	17
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	29	31
Italy	33	43	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	73	76	75	77	68	25	27
Netherlands	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	17	19
Poland	-	-	47	-	29	41	62	60	52	50	49	55	64	58	23	35
Spain	-	26	18	7	7	8	72	69	67	61	54	58	58	75	7	7
Sweden	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	10	17
UK	30	51	38	30	24	16	86	84	75	80	72	74	76	79	22	28
Russia	-	8	28	21	18	22	37	41	41	36	29	15	11	-	53	19
Australia	-	59	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	77	-	81	84	29	32
Indonesia	-	-	19	20	14	23	71	67	62	-	53	60	64	-	23	28
Japan	-	-	-	32	35	25	85	76	81	74	70	60	66	78	24	30
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	89	94	-	69	78
South Korea	-	36	-	-	22	30	81	75	-	-	77	84	88	-	17	44
Israel	-	83	-	-	57	-	56	-	49	-	61	71	49	-	56	69
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	24	27	-	-	18	17
Kenya	-	-	-	-	72	-	94	95	86	-	81	78	80	83	51	56
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	53	53	73	63	58	59
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	74	72	77	73	39	39
Argentina	-	-	-	-	5	7	61	49	-	-	44	31	40	-	13	11
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	63	68	69	52	63	-	14	16
Mexico	-	-	-	-	28	16	55	43	38	42	49	40	49	-	5	6

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey, Q35a.

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U.S. favorability

Favorable view of U.S.

	1999/																	
	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Canada	-	72	63	-	59	-	55	-	68	-	-	-	64	-	68	65	43	39
France	62	62	42	37	43	39	39	42	75	73	75	69	64	75	73	63	46	38
Germany	78	60	45	38	42	37	30	31	64	63	62	52	53	51	50	57	35	30
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	39	34	-	38	43	36
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	63	63
Italy	76	70	60	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	74	76	78	83	72	61	52
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	37	34
Poland	86	79	-	-	62	-	61	68	67	74	70	69	67	73	74	74	73	70
Spain	50	-	38	-	41	23	34	33	58	61	64	58	62	60	65	59	31	42
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	45	44
UK	83	75	70	58	55	56	51	53	69	65	61	60	58	66	65	61	50	50
Russia	37	61	37	46	52	43	41	46	44	57	56	52	51	23	15	-	41	26
Australia	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	66	-	63	60	48	54
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	38	30	29	37	63	59	54	-	61	59	62	-	48	42
Japan	77	72	-	-	-	63	61	50	59	66	85	72	69	66	68	72	57	67
Philippines	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	92	92	-	78	83
South Korea	58	52	46	-	-	-	58	70	78	79	-	-	78	82	84	-	75	80
Israel	-	-	78	-	-	-	78	-	71	-	72	-	83	84	81	-	81	83
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	42	42	-	-	27	37
Kenya	94	80	-	-	-	-	87	-	90	94	83	-	81	80	84	63	54	70
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	69	69	76	66	69	62
South Africa	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	72	68	74	60	53	57
Argentina	50	34	-	-	-	-	16	22	38	42	-	-	41	36	43	-	35	32
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	62	61	73	65	73	-	50	55
Mexico	68	64	-	-	-	-	56	47	69	56	52	56	66	63	66	-	30	32

Note: 1999/2000 survey trends provided by the U.S. Department of State.

Source: Spring 2018 Global Attitudes Survey, Q17a.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Topline Questionnaire

**Pew Research Center
Spring 2018 Survey
October 1, 2018 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate toplines for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
 - Brazil prior to 2010
 - Nigeria prior to 2010
 - South Africa in 2007
 - Indonesia prior to 2005
 - Russia in March 2003 and Fall 2002
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2018 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q17a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. The United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2018	7	32	31	25	4	100
	Spring, 2017	7	36	30	21	5	100
	Spring, 2016	12	53	22	8	6	100
	Spring, 2015	14	54	21	5	6	100
	Spring, 2013	9	55	24	6	6	100
	Spring, 2009	15	53	22	6	4	100
	Spring, 2007	12	43	28	14	3	100
	Spring, 2005	18	41	25	12	3	100
	May, 2003	24	39	21	13	3	100
	Summer, 2002	24	48	19	8	3	100
France	Spring, 2018	4	34	37	23	2	100
	Spring, 2017	5	41	34	18	2	100
	Spring, 2016	6	57	25	6	6	100
	Spring, 2015	10	63	20	7	0	100
	Spring, 2014	10	65	18	7	0	100
	Spring, 2013	7	57	27	9	0	100
	Spring, 2012	7	62	24	7	0	100
	Spring, 2011	7	68	22	4	0	100
	Spring, 2010	5	68	21	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	8	67	20	5	0	100
	Spring, 2008	4	38	39	18	0	100
	Spring, 2007	5	34	44	16	0	100
	Spring, 2006	2	37	43	17	1	100
	Spring, 2005	3	40	42	15	0	100
	Spring, 2004	6	31	42	20	2	100
	May, 2003	8	34	38	19	1	100
	March, 2003	6	25	45	22	2	100
	Summer, 2002	8	54	26	8	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	3	27	50	16	3	100
	Spring, 2017	3	32	50	12	3	100
	Spring, 2016	5	52	32	6	6	100
	Spring, 2015	2	48	36	9	4	100
	Spring, 2014	4	47	39	8	3	100
	Spring, 2013	5	48	36	4	6	100
	Spring, 2012	6	46	39	5	4	100
	Spring, 2011	4	58	32	3	3	100
	Spring, 2010	5	58	31	4	3	100
	Spring, 2009	4	60	26	7	3	100
	Spring, 2008	3	28	53	13	4	100
	Spring, 2007	2	28	47	19	4	100
	Spring, 2006	2	35	46	14	3	100
	Spring, 2005	4	38	44	10	5	100
	Spring, 2004	3	35	49	10	3	100
	May, 2003	6	39	42	12	1	100
	March, 2003	4	21	41	30	4	100
	Summer, 2002	9	51	31	4	4	100

		Q17a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. The United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Greece	Spring, 2018	4	32	40	19	5	100
	Spring, 2017	6	37	35	18	4	100
	Spring, 2016	5	33	34	24	4	100
	Spring, 2014	5	29	35	28	3	100
	Spring, 2013	6	33	35	22	4	100
	Spring, 2012	5	30	31	30	4	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	8	55	25	5	7	100
	Spring, 2017	8	55	21	6	9	100
	Spring, 2016	9	53	24	8	7	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	8	44	30	9	9	100
	Spring, 2017	8	53	25	6	8	100
	Spring, 2016	13	59	16	7	5	100
	Spring, 2015	26	57	11	3	2	100
	Spring, 2014	18	60	14	4	4	100
	Spring, 2013	20	56	13	3	8	100
	Spring, 2012	14	60	17	5	5	100
	Spring, 2007	6	47	28	10	9	100
	May, 2003	13	47	27	11	2	100
	March, 2003	8	26	33	26	8	100
	Summer, 2002	13	57	18	5	7	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	5	29	42	20	4	100
	Spring, 2017	4	33	43	16	4	100
	Spring, 2016	7	58	24	5	6	100
	Spring, 2005	5	40	40	14	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	13	57	15	3	12	100
	Spring, 2017	11	62	12	3	14	100
	Spring, 2016	8	66	13	3	10	100
	Spring, 2015	12	62	15	2	9	100
	Spring, 2014	11	62	16	3	7	100
	Spring, 2013	9	58	21	3	10	100
	Spring, 2012	9	60	21	5	6	100
	Spring, 2011	7	63	16	3	10	100
	Spring, 2010	14	60	17	2	6	100
	Spring, 2009	7	60	18	6	9	100
	Spring, 2008	6	62	20	4	8	100
	Spring, 2007	12	49	25	6	9	100
	Spring, 2005	11	51	18	5	14	100
	Summer, 2002	14	65	10	1	10	100

		Q17a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. The United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2018	13	29	30	24	4	100
	Spring, 2017	8	23	37	23	10	100
	Spring, 2016	16	43	19	7	14	100
	Spring, 2015	15	50	21	6	8	100
	Spring, 2014	9	51	29	5	6	100
	Spring, 2013	17	45	22	7	9	100
	Spring, 2012	15	43	22	10	10	100
	Spring, 2011	14	50	22	7	6	100
	Spring, 2010	8	53	23	5	11	100
	Spring, 2009	7	51	22	6	14	100
	Spring, 2008	2	31	33	22	12	100
	Spring, 2007	2	32	32	28	6	100
	Spring, 2006	4	19	37	36	5	100
	Spring, 2005	14	27	34	16	9	100
	May, 2003	8	30	29	26	6	100
March, 2003	3	11	35	39	12	100	
Sweden	Spring, 2018	8	36	40	10	5	100
	Spring, 2017	5	40	40	11	4	100
	Spring, 2016	12	57	24	4	2	100
	Spring, 2007	9	37	37	12	6	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	12	38	27	16	8	100
	Spring, 2017	13	37	28	12	10	100
	Spring, 2016	14	47	20	6	12	100
	Spring, 2015	16	49	17	7	11	100
	Spring, 2014	13	53	19	8	7	100
	Spring, 2013	10	48	22	8	12	100
	Spring, 2012	10	50	24	7	9	100
	Spring, 2011	12	49	22	6	12	100
	Spring, 2010	14	51	18	6	10	100
	Spring, 2009	13	56	14	6	10	100
	Spring, 2008	8	45	25	12	10	100
	Spring, 2007	9	42	29	13	7	100
	Spring, 2006	11	45	20	13	11	100
	Spring, 2005	13	42	27	11	7	100
	Spring, 2004	15	43	24	10	8	100
	May, 2003	18	52	14	12	5	100
March, 2003	14	34	24	16	11	100	
Summer, 2002	27	48	12	4	9	100	

		Q17a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. The United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Russia	Spring, 2018	6	20	36	30	9	100
	Spring, 2017	7	34	36	16	6	100
	Spring, 2015	4	11	32	49	4	100
	Spring, 2014	4	19	37	34	6	100
	Spring, 2013	9	42	30	10	9	100
	Spring, 2012	11	41	25	9	13	100
	Spring, 2011	13	43	26	8	10	100
	Spring, 2010	9	48	26	7	10	100
	Spring, 2009	6	38	33	11	12	100
	Spring, 2008	12	34	28	20	7	100
	Spring, 2007	8	33	32	16	11	100
	Spring, 2006	9	34	28	19	10	100
	Spring, 2005	9	43	31	9	8	100
	Spring, 2004	9	37	29	15	11	100
	May, 2003	11	26	32	23	8	100
Summer, 2002	8	53	27	6	7	100	
Australia	Spring, 2018	9	45	29	13	4	100
	Spring, 2017	9	39	30	18	4	100
	Spring, 2016	10	50	28	6	6	100
	Spring, 2015	12	51	22	6	8	100
	Spring, 2013	9	57	22	8	4	100
	Spring, 2008	6	40	34	14	6	100
	May, 2003	16	43	27	11	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	14	28	31	12	14	100
	Spring, 2017	6	42	29	14	9	100
	Spring, 2015	22	40	19	7	11	100
	Spring, 2014	12	47	27	6	9	100
	Spring, 2013	22	39	22	9	7	100
	Spring, 2011	13	41	30	10	6	100
	Spring, 2010	8	51	28	6	6	100
	Spring, 2009	13	50	26	4	8	100
	Spring, 2008	7	30	37	16	10	100
	Spring, 2007	4	25	41	25	5	100
	Spring, 2006	7	23	42	25	4	100
	Spring, 2005	6	32	40	17	5	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	8	59	25	4	4	100
	Spring, 2017	6	51	33	6	4	100
	Spring, 2016	10	62	21	2	5	100
	Spring, 2015	8	60	25	4	3	100
	Spring, 2014	6	60	28	2	3	100
	Spring, 2013	8	61	26	3	3	100
	Spring, 2012	12	60	22	5	2	100
	Spring, 2011	26	59	13	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	7	59	28	4	2	100
	Spring, 2009	6	53	34	3	3	100
	Spring, 2008	4	46	41	7	2	100
	Spring, 2007	8	53	33	3	3	100
	Spring, 2006	8	55	29	6	3	100
Summer, 2002	13	59	23	3	2	100	

		Q17a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. The United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Philippines	Spring, 2018	30	53	9	3	4	100
	Spring, 2017	28	50	12	6	4	100
	Spring, 2015	46	46	6	1	1	100
	Spring, 2014	44	48	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	28	57	11	2	2	100
	Summer, 2002	37	53	6	1	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	9	71	16	2	2	100
	Spring, 2017	7	68	22	1	2	100
	Spring, 2015	9	75	13	1	2	100
	Spring, 2014	8	74	15	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	8	70	18	2	2	100
	Spring, 2010	9	70	16	2	4	100
	Spring, 2009	4	74	17	2	3	100
	Spring, 2008	4	66	25	3	2	100
	Spring, 2007	3	55	33	5	5	100
	May, 2003	3	43	39	11	4	100
	Summer, 2002	4	48	37	7	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	41	42	11	6	1	100
	Spring, 2017	31	50	14	4	1	100
	Spring, 2015	31	50	15	3	1	100
	Spring, 2014	26	58	13	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	31	52	12	4	1	100
	Spring, 2011	14	58	23	5	1	100
	Spring, 2009	26	45	19	7	2	100
	Spring, 2007	29	49	15	5	1	100
	May, 2003	32	46	12	8	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	20	17	19	37	8	100
	Spring, 2017	13	14	18	43	12	100
	Spring, 2014	14	28	21	26	11	100
	Spring, 2013	14	28	16	25	16	100
	Spring, 2012	15	30	17	28	10	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	37	33	12	9	10	100
	Spring, 2017	26	28	16	10	20	100
	Spring, 2016	40	23	10	9	18	100
	Spring, 2015	50	34	6	4	6	100
	Spring, 2014	49	31	9	3	8	100
	Spring, 2013	50	31	8	6	4	100
	Spring, 2011	54	29	7	4	5	100
	Spring, 2010	71	23	2	1	3	100
	Spring, 2009	68	22	2	1	5	100
	Spring, 2007	43	44	8	3	3	100
	Summer, 2002	45	35	10	5	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	41	21	9	13	16	100
	Spring, 2017	41	28	9	11	10	100
	Spring, 2016	40	26	11	7	16	100
	Spring, 2015	53	23	6	6	12	100
	Spring, 2014	38	31	7	9	15	100
	Spring, 2013	38	31	12	8	12	100
	Spring, 2010	49	32	9	5	5	100

		Q17a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. The United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
South Africa	Spring, 2018	36	21	7	22	13	100
	Spring, 2017	27	26	12	18	17	100
	Spring, 2016	40	20	8	17	14	100
	Spring, 2015	47	27	8	8	10	100
	Spring, 2014	40	28	11	8	13	100
	Spring, 2013	43	29	10	10	7	100
	Spring, 2008	28	32	8	16	16	100
	Summer, 2002	31	34	9	19	8	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	10	22	21	27	20	100
	Spring, 2017	10	25	22	22	22	100
	Spring, 2015	9	34	28	15	15	100
	Spring, 2014	8	28	30	14	20	100
	Spring, 2013	11	30	28	13	19	100
	Spring, 2010	9	33	27	14	17	100
	Spring, 2009	6	32	26	16	20	100
	Spring, 2008	3	19	29	33	17	100
	Spring, 2007	3	13	31	41	11	100
	Summer, 2002	9	25	26	23	17	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	7	48	25	7	13	100
	Spring, 2017	9	41	30	5	15	100
	Spring, 2015	18	55	17	6	5	100
	Spring, 2014	8	57	22	5	9	100
	Spring, 2013	13	60	19	4	5	100
	Spring, 2012	10	51	23	7	9	100
	Spring, 2011	10	52	22	6	11	100
	Spring, 2010	7	55	24	5	8	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	7	25	21	40	6	100
	Spring, 2017	5	25	23	42	7	100
	Spring, 2015	15	51	23	6	4	100
	Spring, 2014	17	46	16	15	7	100
	Spring, 2013	19	47	19	11	4	100
	Spring, 2012	12	44	21	13	9	100
	Spring, 2011	6	46	32	9	7	100
	Spring, 2010	13	43	21	14	9	100
	Spring, 2009	15	54	18	9	5	100
	Spring, 2008	13	34	25	19	9	100
	Spring, 2007	10	46	26	15	3	100
	Summer, 2002	15	49	15	10	10	100

		Q17b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	5	33	32	15	14	100
	Spring, 2017	5	39	33	14	10	100
	Spring, 2016	6	31	36	19	9	100
	Spring, 2015	4	34	33	21	8	100
	Spring, 2014	7	28	34	21	10	100
	Spring, 2013	7	30	32	20	12	100
	Spring, 2012	6	34	25	15	19	100
	Spring, 2011	12	39	22	14	12	100
	Spring, 2010	10	39	24	12	14	100
	Spring, 2009	9	41	25	13	13	100
	Spring, 2008	9	30	26	16	19	100
	Spring, 2007	8	34	25	14	18	100
	Spring, 2006	12	40	19	10	19	100
	Spring, 2005	9	34	22	13	22	100
Canada	Spring, 2018	6	38	32	13	10	100
	Spring, 2017	6	42	28	12	13	100
	Spring, 2016	8	37	31	9	15	100
	Spring, 2015	6	33	35	13	13	100
	Spring, 2013	5	38	33	12	12	100
	Spring, 2009	8	45	27	9	11	100
	Spring, 2007	8	44	27	10	12	100
	Spring, 2005	12	46	20	7	14	100
France	Spring, 2018	4	37	36	18	5	100
	Spring, 2017	6	38	37	15	4	100
	Spring, 2016	4	29	39	22	6	100
	Spring, 2015	8	42	34	15	0	100
	Spring, 2014	8	39	34	19	0	100
	Spring, 2013	8	34	33	25	0	100
	Spring, 2012	6	34	38	22	0	100
	Spring, 2011	7	44	33	16	0	100
	Spring, 2010	6	35	35	24	0	100
	Spring, 2009	6	35	38	22	0	100
	Spring, 2008	3	25	39	33	0	100
	Spring, 2007	4	43	38	13	1	100
	Spring, 2006	7	53	29	12	0	100
	Spring, 2005	6	52	29	13	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	3	36	46	8	7	100
	Spring, 2017	3	31	46	7	14	100
	Spring, 2016	2	26	50	10	12	100
	Spring, 2015	3	31	47	13	7	100
	Spring, 2014	1	27	52	12	8	100
	Spring, 2013	2	26	53	11	8	100
	Spring, 2012	3	26	52	15	4	100
	Spring, 2011	3	31	48	11	7	100
	Spring, 2010	2	28	46	15	8	100
	Spring, 2009	2	27	50	13	8	100
	Spring, 2008	2	24	45	23	6	100
	Spring, 2007	5	29	42	12	12	100
	Spring, 2006	6	50	28	5	10	100
	Spring, 2005	5	41	33	4	16	100

		Q17b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Greece	Spring, 2018	5	38	36	12	8	100
	Spring, 2017	7	43	28	12	10	100
	Spring, 2016	6	51	25	12	6	100
	Spring, 2014	5	44	32	14	5	100
	Spring, 2013	6	53	25	12	4	100
	Spring, 2012	9	47	24	14	6	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	4	39	37	10	9	100
	Spring, 2017	2	36	35	10	16	100
	Spring, 2016	4	41	35	9	10	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	4	25	39	21	12	100
	Spring, 2017	2	29	37	22	10	100
	Spring, 2016	4	28	36	25	7	100
	Spring, 2015	9	31	37	20	4	100
	Spring, 2014	3	23	37	33	4	100
	Spring, 2013	7	21	37	25	10	100
	Spring, 2012	6	24	35	29	6	100
	Spring, 2007	2	25	44	17	13	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	4	43	35	10	8	100
	Spring, 2017	5	44	35	7	9	100
	Spring, 2016	4	43	35	8	11	100
	Spring, 2005	7	49	27	7	9	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	3	33	29	8	26	100
	Spring, 2017	4	38	22	7	28	100
	Spring, 2016	2	35	36	6	21	100
	Spring, 2015	2	38	37	7	15	100
	Spring, 2014	1	31	37	15	16	100
	Spring, 2013	5	38	35	8	16	100
	Spring, 2012	5	45	33	8	9	100
	Spring, 2011	5	46	25	7	17	100
	Spring, 2010	8	38	33	8	12	100
	Spring, 2009	3	40	31	10	17	100
	Spring, 2008	1	32	39	15	13	100
	Spring, 2007	4	35	34	8	19	100
	Spring, 2005	5	32	25	9	30	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	17	25	29	19	10	100
	Spring, 2017	13	30	25	18	14	100
	Spring, 2016	10	18	36	20	16	100
	Spring, 2015	12	29	32	18	8	100
	Spring, 2014	8	31	38	17	7	100
	Spring, 2013	15	33	27	20	6	100
	Spring, 2012	17	32	27	19	6	100
	Spring, 2011	18	37	24	15	5	100
	Spring, 2010	7	40	30	8	15	100
	Spring, 2009	5	35	33	8	19	100
	Spring, 2008	3	28	33	23	13	100
	Spring, 2007	4	35	30	13	17	100
	Spring, 2006	5	40	26	12	18	100
Spring, 2005	18	39	16	5	23	100	

		Q17b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	Spring, 2018	4	38	43	9	7	100
	Spring, 2017	3	38	41	8	9	100
	Spring, 2016	2	35	47	12	3	100
	Spring, 2007	6	37	33	7	16	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	10	39	24	11	15	100
	Spring, 2017	7	38	27	10	18	100
	Spring, 2016	4	33	28	16	18	100
	Spring, 2015	7	38	28	9	19	100
	Spring, 2014	6	41	28	10	15	100
	Spring, 2013	7	41	22	9	21	100
	Spring, 2012	7	42	25	10	16	100
	Spring, 2011	12	47	20	6	16	100
	Spring, 2010	8	38	26	9	19	100
	Spring, 2009	8	44	22	7	18	100
	Spring, 2008	7	40	24	12	17	100
	Spring, 2007	7	42	21	6	25	100
	Spring, 2006	10	55	11	3	20	100
	Spring, 2005	13	52	13	3	18	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	13	52	16	5	15	100
	Spring, 2017	16	54	20	4	6	100
	Spring, 2015	22	57	11	3	7	100
	Spring, 2014	12	52	22	6	8	100
	Spring, 2013	12	50	22	7	9	100
	Spring, 2012	12	50	20	5	12	100
	Spring, 2011	14	49	19	6	11	100
	Spring, 2010	12	48	23	6	11	100
	Spring, 2009	9	49	24	5	12	100
	Spring, 2008	10	50	24	6	10	100
	Spring, 2007	9	51	21	5	13	100
	Spring, 2006	14	49	20	7	10	100
	Spring, 2005	11	49	23	6	12	100
Summer, 2002	12	59	16	2	11	100	
Australia	Spring, 2018	5	43	32	15	5	100
	Spring, 2017	10	54	24	8	4	100
	Spring, 2016	6	46	28	11	9	100
	Spring, 2015	6	51	25	8	9	100
	Spring, 2013	7	51	27	8	7	100
	Spring, 2008	6	46	31	9	8	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	13	40	24	8	15	100
	Spring, 2017	11	44	26	10	9	100
	Spring, 2015	18	45	18	4	15	100
	Spring, 2014	14	52	23	2	9	100
	Spring, 2013	17	53	20	4	5	100
	Spring, 2011	11	56	23	5	6	100
	Spring, 2010	5	53	33	4	6	100
	Spring, 2009	8	51	30	4	8	100
	Spring, 2008	6	52	28	6	8	100
	Spring, 2007	5	60	26	4	5	100
	Spring, 2006	11	51	28	3	6	100
Spring, 2005	16	57	23	2	2	100	

		Q17b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2018	2	15	48	30	4	100
	Spring, 2017	1	12	48	35	4	100
	Spring, 2016	1	10	44	42	2	100
	Spring, 2015	1	8	40	49	2	100
	Spring, 2014	1	6	38	53	3	100
	Spring, 2013	0	5	45	48	1	100
	Spring, 2012	1	14	49	35	1	100
	Spring, 2011	2	32	45	16	4	100
	Spring, 2010	2	24	49	20	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	24	50	19	5	100
	Spring, 2008	1	13	50	34	2	100
	Spring, 2007	3	26	51	16	4	100
	Spring, 2006	3	24	49	22	1	100
Summer, 2002	8	47	35	7	3	100	
Philippines	Spring, 2018	14	39	21	22	4	100
	Spring, 2017	13	42	22	18	6	100
	Spring, 2015	14	40	29	14	3	100
	Spring, 2014	6	32	35	23	3	100
	Spring, 2013	6	42	32	16	3	100
	Summer, 2002	9	54	22	8	7	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	2	36	50	10	2	100
	Spring, 2017	1	33	50	11	5	100
	Spring, 2015	4	57	32	5	2	100
	Spring, 2014	3	53	37	5	2	100
	Spring, 2013	4	42	43	7	4	100
	Spring, 2010	1	37	46	10	5	100
	Spring, 2009	1	40	47	7	5	100
	Spring, 2008	2	46	41	8	3	100
	Spring, 2007	1	51	37	5	5	100
Summer, 2002	5	61	29	2	4	100	
Israel	Spring, 2018	11	44	32	10	4	100
	Spring, 2017	13	40	34	9	3	100
	Spring, 2015	11	44	35	7	4	100
	Spring, 2014	14	35	33	17	1	100
	Spring, 2013	6	32	38	22	2	100
	Spring, 2011	11	38	36	10	5	100
	Spring, 2009	14	42	25	12	8	100
	Spring, 2007	7	38	35	10	9	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	47	23	7	9	14	100
	Spring, 2017	39	24	8	14	15	100
	Spring, 2014	26	38	12	9	16	100
	Spring, 2013	28	35	7	10	21	100
	Spring, 2012	29	40	10	5	16	100

		Q17b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Kenya	Spring, 2018	41	26	9	8	16	100
	Spring, 2017	32	22	12	9	25	100
	Spring, 2016	30	27	13	10	20	100
	Spring, 2015	26	44	16	6	8	100
	Spring, 2014	38	36	14	2	10	100
	Spring, 2013	48	30	10	3	9	100
	Spring, 2011	31	40	14	7	8	100
	Spring, 2010	53	33	8	2	4	100
	Spring, 2009	40	33	9	5	13	100
Spring, 2007	40	41	12	3	5	100	
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	41	20	6	11	22	100
	Spring, 2017	47	25	7	6	15	100
	Spring, 2016	42	21	9	9	18	100
	Spring, 2015	38	32	9	5	15	100
	Spring, 2014	30	40	5	9	17	100
	Spring, 2013	38	38	7	4	13	100
	Spring, 2010	37	39	11	4	8	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	30	19	7	31	12	100
	Spring, 2017	21	24	12	20	22	100
	Spring, 2016	21	20	12	31	16	100
	Spring, 2015	22	30	16	18	14	100
	Spring, 2014	15	30	18	22	15	100
	Spring, 2013	18	30	21	22	9	100
Spring, 2008	10	27	21	30	12	100	
Argentina	Spring, 2018	14	27	13	14	32	100
	Spring, 2017	14	27	14	12	33	100
	Spring, 2015	11	42	17	9	22	100
	Spring, 2014	8	32	22	8	30	100
	Spring, 2013	12	42	16	6	24	100
	Spring, 2010	7	38	19	9	27	100
	Spring, 2009	9	33	16	8	34	100
	Spring, 2008	4	30	16	15	35	100
Spring, 2007	4	28	16	15	37	100	
Brazil	Spring, 2018	8	41	26	7	18	100
	Spring, 2017	9	43	20	5	23	100
	Spring, 2015	11	44	26	10	9	100
	Spring, 2014	5	39	36	8	12	100
	Spring, 2013	13	52	22	6	7	100
	Spring, 2012	10	40	30	9	10	100
	Spring, 2011	7	42	27	10	15	100
Spring, 2010	6	46	28	6	14	100	

		Q17b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2018	12	33	14	13	28	100
	Spring, 2017	10	33	11	12	34	100
	Spring, 2015	11	36	23	11	18	100
	Spring, 2014	9	34	24	14	19	100
	Spring, 2013	11	34	21	12	22	100
	Spring, 2012	9	31	21	15	24	100
	Spring, 2011	3	36	35	11	16	100
	Spring, 2010	8	31	21	10	30	100
	Spring, 2009	9	30	26	17	18	100
	Spring, 2008	8	30	23	15	24	100
Spring, 2007	10	33	28	13	15	100	

		Q29. Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan	The countries of the European Union	Other (DO NOT READ)	None/There is no leading economic power (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	49	33	6	7	1	1	4	100
	Spring, 2017	51	35	5	5	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2016	54	34	6	2	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2015	46	36	7	7	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2014	40	41	8	7	0	0	4	100
	Spring, 2013	39	44	7	4	0	1	6	100
	Spring, 2012	40	41	6	5	0	1	7	100
	Spring, 2011	38	43	6	6	0	0	6	100
	Spring, 2010	38	41	8	6	0	0	7	100
	Spring, 2009	48	33	7	5	0	1	6	100
	Spring, 2008	46	26	10	10	0	1	7	100
Canada	Spring, 2018	32	50	5	9	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2017	32	42	9	11	0	0	6	100
	Spring, 2016	40	42	4	7	1	1	6	100
	Spring, 2015	34	46	6	8	1	1	5	100
	Spring, 2013	28	56	5	3	0	1	7	100
	Spring, 2009	35	37	7	11	1	1	8	100
France	Spring, 2018	45	41	5	8	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2017	37	47	7	7	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2016	41	44	8	5	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2015	40	49	5	5	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2014	37	51	7	5	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	34	53	7	5	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2012	29	57	7	6	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2011	42	47	5	6	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2010	41	47	5	7	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	45	35	7	13	0	0	0	100
Spring, 2008	44	31	10	14	0	0	1	100	
Germany	Spring, 2018	19	53	4	21	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2017	24	41	5	25	0	1	4	100
	Spring, 2016	34	30	5	25	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2015	27	39	5	25	1	1	3	100
	Spring, 2014	20	49	6	23	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2013	19	59	4	14	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2012	13	62	5	17	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	22	48	6	21	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2010	18	51	8	19	0	0	4	100
	Spring, 2009	20	28	8	36	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2008	25	30	11	31	1	0	2	100

		Q29. Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan	The countries of the European Union	Other (DO NOT READ)	None/There is no leading economic power (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
Greece	Spring, 2018	44	38	5	4	3	3	3	100
	Spring, 2017	44	39	5	5	2	3	2	100
	Spring, 2016	44	39	4	3	6	3	1	100
	Spring, 2014	45	36	2	5	7	3	2	100
	Spring, 2013	50	34	3	4	4	3	3	100
	Spring, 2012	36	45	7	3	6	2	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	52	23	6	8	1	3	7	100
	Spring, 2017	51	22	7	9	0	4	6	100
	Spring, 2016	59	18	5	7	0	5	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	40	33	7	3	1	7	8	100
	Spring, 2017	40	40	7	3	0	4	6	100
	Spring, 2016	43	32	9	5	0	5	5	100
	Spring, 2015	44	42	7	2	1	2	2	100
	Spring, 2014	47	39	4	1	1	4	3	100
	Spring, 2013	43	44	5	2	1	3	3	100
	Spring, 2012	37	46	8	3	1	2	3	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	36	46	3	12	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2017	39	42	2	13	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2016	42	36	4	11	1	1	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	41	30	7	10	2	3	8	100
	Spring, 2017	34	37	8	10	0	3	8	100
	Spring, 2016	37	31	7	11	0	6	9	100
	Spring, 2015	48	25	9	9	0	4	5	100
	Spring, 2014	39	26	10	11	1	6	7	100
	Spring, 2013	33	39	8	7	1	6	6	100
	Spring, 2012	35	35	12	4	1	5	7	100
	Spring, 2011	43	30	5	9	1	3	9	100
	Spring, 2010	44	27	9	10	1	3	7	100
	Spring, 2009	39	18	11	15	1	6	11	100
	Spring, 2008	52	15	11	13	1	0	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	34	44	11	7	1	0	3	100
	Spring, 2017	35	48	8	6	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2016	40	39	8	8	1	1	3	100
	Spring, 2015	39	44	8	6	2	1	1	100
	Spring, 2014	31	49	10	6	1	1	2	100
	Spring, 2013	27	56	8	5	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2012	26	57	9	5	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	37	49	6	7	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2010	40	34	12	8	0	0	5	100
	Spring, 2009	47	22	12	10	0	2	6	100
Spring, 2008	42	24	9	20	0	1	5	100	
Sweden	Spring, 2018	40	44	5	7	0	0	4	100
	Spring, 2017	40	42	3	9	0	0	6	100
	Spring, 2016	46	39	5	8	0	1	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	39	40	3	12	2	0	4	100
	Spring, 2017	31	46	7	9	1	0	6	100
	Spring, 2016	43	35	6	9	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2015	39	41	5	8	1	1	4	100
	Spring, 2014	34	49	6	7	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2013	33	53	4	4	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2012	28	58	5	3	1	1	5	100
	Spring, 2011	33	47	5	7	0	0	7	100
	Spring, 2010	38	44	5	8	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2009	46	34	5	7	0	1	6	100
	Spring, 2008	44	29	8	10	1	5	4	100

		Q29. Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan	The countries of the European Union	Other (DO NOT READ)	None/There is no leading economic power (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
Russia	Spring, 2018	25	34	13	9	2	5	12	100
	Spring, 2017	27	35	14	7	4	5	8	100
	Spring, 2015	24	37	15	8	4	4	9	100
	Spring, 2014	25	34	13	9	1	6	11	100
	Spring, 2013	28	32	17	9	1	4	9	100
	Spring, 2012	26	33	17	7	3	5	10	100
	Spring, 2011	40	26	10	8	1	5	11	100
	Spring, 2010	23	27	25	9	2	4	10	100
	Spring, 2009	17	26	22	12	3	8	12	100
Spring, 2008	32	12	25	17	2	3	8	100	
Australia	Spring, 2018	35	52	3	6	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2017	29	58	3	5	2	1	2	100
	Spring, 2016	32	52	5	5	1	1	4	100
	Spring, 2015	31	57	2	5	0	1	4	100
	Spring, 2013	28	61	2	3	1	1	4	100
	Spring, 2008	37	40	7	11	0	0	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	30	27	20	10	1	1	11	100
	Spring, 2017	39	22	17	9	1	3	10	100
	Spring, 2015	47	19	16	5	1	1	11	100
	Spring, 2014	47	27	12	3	0	1	11	100
	Spring, 2013	52	22	11	4	0	3	7	100
	Spring, 2011	41	26	18	5	1	1	7	100
	Spring, 2010	49	20	18	7	1	1	4	100
	Spring, 2009	50	17	19	4	1	2	7	100
	Spring, 2008	53	15	18	6	1	1	6	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	58	29	4	5	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2017	62	19	7	6	0	1	5	100
	Spring, 2016	61	24	6	6	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2015	59	23	6	5	0	1	5	100
	Spring, 2014	59	23	4	7	0	1	5	100
	Spring, 2013	67	20	4	4	0	1	4	100
	Spring, 2012	45	43	3	5	0	2	3	100
	Spring, 2011	55	33	3	6	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2010	40	50	2	4	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2009	58	21	6	7	0	2	6	100
	Spring, 2008	52	19	6	19	1	1	2	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	40	31	15	6	0	1	7	100
	Spring, 2017	49	25	15	7	0	0	5	100
	Spring, 2015	66	14	13	4	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2014	68	14	13	2	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2013	67	13	12	4	0	1	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	67	25	1	5	0	0	1	100
	Spring, 2017	66	27	1	3	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2015	51	38	3	6	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2014	60	32	1	5	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2013	61	29	1	6	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2010	77	15	1	5	1	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	80	12	2	3	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2008	74	15	2	4	1	1	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	50	38	4	3	0	2	2	100
	Spring, 2017	52	33	5	5	0	3	2	100
	Spring, 2015	63	28	3	2	1	1	3	100
	Spring, 2014	62	30	2	3	0	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	70	23	1	2	1	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	50	35	7	3	2	0	3	100
	Spring, 2009	56	26	4	9	1	1	2	100

		Q29. Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan	The countries of the European Union	Other (DO NOT READ)	None/There is no leading economic power (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	35	32	15	14	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2017	38	25	12	15	1	1	8	100
	Spring, 2014	46	30	7	8	2	1	6	100
	Spring, 2013	37	38	10	6	0	0	9	100
	Spring, 2012	48	29	7	5	0	1	10	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	39	33	11	6	2	1	8	100
	Spring, 2017	47	25	9	7	1	1	10	100
	Spring, 2016	44	28	9	8	1	2	8	100
	Spring, 2015	64	20	6	4	0	0	6	100
	Spring, 2014	48	29	4	5	0	1	13	100
	Spring, 2013	66	19	3	5	0	0	7	100
	Spring, 2011	62	20	7	2	0	0	9	100
	Spring, 2010	61	20	7	6	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2009	66	13	6	7	0	1	7	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	33	39	8	5	1	0	14	100
	Spring, 2017	37	37	7	4	1	2	12	100
	Spring, 2016	33	35	7	4	2	1	19	100
	Spring, 2015	54	26	3	2	1	2	13	100
	Spring, 2014	43	28	3	1	1	1	23	100
	Spring, 2013	52	25	2	4	1	1	15	100
	Spring, 2010	55	27	7	5	1	1	5	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	34	39	7	9	1	1	8	100
	Spring, 2017	41	29	9	10	1	0	10	100
	Spring, 2016	42	31	9	10	1	0	6	100
	Spring, 2015	53	21	4	6	1	5	12	100
	Spring, 2014	43	22	3	8	1	5	17	100
	Spring, 2013	46	26	3	7	0	6	11	100
	Spring, 2008	49	14	7	7	3	2	19	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	38	27	12	6	2	2	13	100
	Spring, 2017	36	33	11	8	1	1	11	100
	Spring, 2015	44	32	8	7	1	1	7	100
	Spring, 2014	40	28	11	4	1	3	13	100
	Spring, 2013	44	26	10	5	2	2	11	100
	Spring, 2010	43	24	12	10	1	1	8	100
	Spring, 2009	41	27	10	11	1	3	8	100
	Spring, 2008	53	13	9	15	1	1	7	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	44	20	13	7	0	0	15	100
	Spring, 2017	44	17	16	9	0	1	12	100
	Spring, 2015	56	17	15	3	0	1	8	100
	Spring, 2014	54	18	16	3	0	1	9	100
	Spring, 2013	57	19	13	2	1	1	7	100
	Spring, 2012	45	27	15	3	1	1	8	100
	Spring, 2011	53	16	9	5	2	0	14	100
	Spring, 2010	51	18	13	5	2	1	11	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	44	29	10	7	1	1	8	100
	Spring, 2017	47	25	7	11	0	1	8	100
	Spring, 2015	60	17	7	7	0	1	8	100
	Spring, 2014	51	22	6	8	0	3	10	100
	Spring, 2013	58	16	5	5	1	3	12	100
	Spring, 2012	51	18	12	6	0	4	8	100
	Spring, 2011	65	15	6	5	0	2	7	100
	Spring, 2010	53	22	9	8	1	2	6	100
	Spring, 2009	55	16	8	8	0	2	9	100
Spring, 2008	59	17	8	7	0	1	8	100	

		Q30a. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? a. China			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	10	79	10	100
	Spring, 2017	14	81	5	100
	Spring, 2016	13	80	8	100
	Spring, 2015	11	84	5	100
	Spring, 2014	14	78	8	100
	Spring, 2013	17	71	13	100
	Spring, 2008	14	74	12	100
Canada	Spring, 2018	13	80	7	100
	Spring, 2017	12	79	9	100
	Spring, 2016	10	78	12	100
	Spring, 2015	5	86	9	100
	Spring, 2013	13	76	12	100
France	Spring, 2018	8	90	2	100
	Spring, 2017	9	88	2	100
	Spring, 2016	8	90	3	100
	Spring, 2015	7	93	0	100
	Spring, 2014	12	88	1	100
	Spring, 2013	14	86	0	100
	Spring, 2008	7	93	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	6	88	6	100
	Spring, 2017	7	88	5	100
	Spring, 2016	4	93	3	100
	Spring, 2015	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2014	6	91	4	100
	Spring, 2013	9	87	4	100
	Spring, 2008	13	84	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	19	66	15	100
	Spring, 2017	22	68	10	100
	Spring, 2016	23	64	12	100
	Spring, 2014	21	69	10	100
	Spring, 2013	25	63	13	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	21	58	21	100
	Spring, 2017	21	63	17	100
	Spring, 2016	23	64	13	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	14	71	15	100
	Spring, 2017	14	73	12	100
	Spring, 2016	17	74	10	100
	Spring, 2015	8	83	8	100
	Spring, 2014	8	84	8	100
	Spring, 2013	7	82	11	100

		Q30a. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? a. China			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	7	89	4	100
	Spring, 2017	10	86	4	100
	Spring, 2016	6	90	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	5	76	19	100
	Spring, 2017	8	73	19	100
	Spring, 2016	8	76	17	100
	Spring, 2015	11	77	12	100
	Spring, 2014	14	72	13	100
	Spring, 2013	14	76	10	100
	Spring, 2008	7	84	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	12	84	4	100
	Spring, 2017	15	75	9	100
	Spring, 2016	6	87	8	100
	Spring, 2015	7	88	5	100
	Spring, 2014	9	83	8	100
	Spring, 2013	11	84	5	100
	Spring, 2008	11	77	12	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	4	93	3	100
	Spring, 2017	5	90	5	100
	Spring, 2016	3	96	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	10	79	11	100
	Spring, 2017	12	77	11	100
	Spring, 2016	9	84	8	100
	Spring, 2015	9	82	9	100
	Spring, 2014	15	75	10	100
	Spring, 2013	15	71	14	100
	Spring, 2008	12	77	11	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	52	26	22	100
	Spring, 2017	56	30	14	100
	Spring, 2015	52	28	20	100
	Spring, 2014	46	32	23	100
	Spring, 2013	47	30	24	100
	Spring, 2008	39	39	22	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	11	83	6	100
	Spring, 2017	12	81	6	100
	Spring, 2016	9	83	8	100
	Spring, 2015	11	81	8	100
	Spring, 2013	17	74	8	100
	Spring, 2008	13	78	8	100

		Q30a. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? a. China			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	56	27	17	100
	Spring, 2017	56	28	16	100
	Spring, 2015	60	20	20	100
	Spring, 2014	51	30	19	100
	Spring, 2013	60	26	14	100
	Spring, 2008	57	26	17	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	8	88	4	100
	Spring, 2017	9	85	6	100
	Spring, 2016	7	88	5	100
	Spring, 2015	3	93	4	100
	Spring, 2014	4	89	7	100
	Spring, 2013	5	88	7	100
	Spring, 2008	6	88	6	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	53	38	10	100
	Spring, 2017	52	37	11	100
	Spring, 2015	48	45	7	100
	Spring, 2014	37	50	12	100
	Spring, 2013	51	44	5	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	17	80	3	100
	Spring, 2017	18	77	5	100
	Spring, 2015	15	81	4	100
	Spring, 2014	21	73	6	100
	Spring, 2013	25	68	6	100
	Spring, 2008	23	69	8	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	27	66	8	100
	Spring, 2017	25	68	8	100
	Spring, 2015	25	64	11	100
	Spring, 2014	26	68	6	100
	Spring, 2013	24	67	9	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	68	21	12	100
	Spring, 2017	56	29	15	100
	Spring, 2014	54	21	25	100
	Spring, 2013	53	19	28	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	66	20	14	100
	Spring, 2017	62	20	18	100
	Spring, 2016	67	21	12	100
	Spring, 2015	66	23	11	100
	Spring, 2014	74	10	15	100
	Spring, 2013	51	21	28	100

		Q30a. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? a. China			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	61	17	22	100
	Spring, 2017	71	12	17	100
	Spring, 2016	63	14	23	100
	Spring, 2015	62	17	21	100
	Spring, 2014	49	12	39	100
	Spring, 2013	63	9	29	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	52	33	15	100
	Spring, 2017	46	34	20	100
	Spring, 2016	44	44	13	100
	Spring, 2015	40	33	27	100
	Spring, 2014	31	37	33	100
	Spring, 2013	44	29	26	100
	Spring, 2008	37	30	33	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	27	51	23	100
	Spring, 2017	20	55	25	100
	Spring, 2015	25	54	21	100
	Spring, 2014	17	43	40	100
	Spring, 2013	26	37	37	100
	Spring, 2008	22	50	28	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	25	60	15	100
	Spring, 2017	25	60	15	100
	Spring, 2015	28	62	11	100
	Spring, 2014	24	62	15	100
	Spring, 2013	38	51	11	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	30	50	20	100
	Spring, 2017	31	55	15	100
	Spring, 2015	32	51	17	100
	Spring, 2014	25	44	31	100
	Spring, 2013	34	39	27	100
	Spring, 2008	33	44	22	100

		Q30b. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? b. the United States			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2018	38	59	4	100
	Spring, 2017	45	49	6	100
	Spring, 2016	57	37	6	100
	Spring, 2015	54	39	7	100
	Spring, 2013	75	20	5	100
France	Spring, 2018	40	57	3	100
	Spring, 2017	49	49	1	100
	Spring, 2016	44	51	4	100
	Spring, 2015	52	47	0	100
	Spring, 2014	69	30	0	100
	Spring, 2013	80	20	0	100
	Spring, 2008	65	35	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	35	60	5	100
	Spring, 2017	50	45	5	100
	Spring, 2016	53	42	5	100
	Spring, 2015	43	53	4	100
	Spring, 2014	58	38	4	100
	Spring, 2013	81	16	3	100
	Spring, 2008	70	26	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	44	51	4	100
	Spring, 2017	46	48	6	100
	Spring, 2016	48	46	6	100
	Spring, 2014	43	53	4	100
	Spring, 2013	58	36	5	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	64	23	13	100
	Spring, 2017	70	21	10	100
	Spring, 2016	63	26	11	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	53	31	16	100
	Spring, 2017	65	25	11	100
	Spring, 2016	75	17	8	100
	Spring, 2015	71	22	7	100
	Spring, 2014	75	18	7	100
	Spring, 2013	82	11	8	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	38	59	4	100
	Spring, 2017	55	42	3	100
	Spring, 2016	54	41	5	100

		Q30b. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? b. the United States			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2018	67	19	14	100
	Spring, 2017	73	16	11	100
	Spring, 2016	73	14	14	100
	Spring, 2015	70	19	11	100
	Spring, 2014	72	18	10	100
	Spring, 2013	76	15	10	100
	Spring, 2008	79	13	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	31	66	2	100
	Spring, 2017	38	55	7	100
	Spring, 2016	48	43	9	100
	Spring, 2015	50	46	5	100
	Spring, 2014	57	37	6	100
	Spring, 2013	69	26	5	100
	Spring, 2008	49	40	11	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	36	60	4	100
	Spring, 2017	43	52	5	100
	Spring, 2016	47	51	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	43	52	5	100
	Spring, 2017	53	40	7	100
	Spring, 2016	56	36	8	100
	Spring, 2015	57	35	8	100
	Spring, 2014	65	28	7	100
	Spring, 2013	75	18	7	100
	Spring, 2008	69	24	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	51	32	17	100
	Spring, 2017	61	29	10	100
	Spring, 2015	41	43	16	100
	Spring, 2014	47	36	17	100
	Spring, 2013	67	16	16	100
	Spring, 2008	66	19	15	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	45	51	5	100
	Spring, 2017	54	42	4	100
	Spring, 2016	59	36	6	100
	Spring, 2015	58	34	7	100
	Spring, 2013	79	16	6	100
	Spring, 2008	72	23	5	100

		Q30b. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? b. the United States			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	59	25	16	100
	Spring, 2017	56	31	13	100
	Spring, 2015	63	21	17	100
	Spring, 2014	63	23	14	100
	Spring, 2013	69	20	11	100
	Spring, 2008	58	26	15	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	66	28	6	100
	Spring, 2017	69	24	6	100
	Spring, 2016	76	17	7	100
	Spring, 2015	76	17	7	100
	Spring, 2014	84	10	6	100
	Spring, 2013	85	9	6	100
	Spring, 2008	80	17	3	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	80	13	7	100
	Spring, 2017	73	20	7	100
	Spring, 2015	89	7	3	100
	Spring, 2014	87	7	6	100
	Spring, 2013	91	7	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	85	13	1	100
	Spring, 2017	84	13	3	100
	Spring, 2015	83	15	2	100
	Spring, 2014	91	6	3	100
	Spring, 2013	90	6	3	100
	Spring, 2008	94	5	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	81	15	4	100
	Spring, 2017	86	12	2	100
	Spring, 2015	79	15	6	100
	Spring, 2014	75	18	7	100
	Spring, 2013	83	13	4	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	71	23	5	100
	Spring, 2017	66	23	12	100
	Spring, 2014	70	16	14	100
	Spring, 2013	64	14	22	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	71	16	13	100
	Spring, 2017	68	22	9	100
	Spring, 2016	76	15	8	100
	Spring, 2015	75	19	6	100
	Spring, 2014	72	15	12	100
	Spring, 2013	72	10	18	100

		Q30b. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? b. the United States			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	69	18	13	100
	Spring, 2017	77	12	11	100
	Spring, 2016	74	11	15	100
	Spring, 2015	64	19	18	100
	Spring, 2014	53	12	35	100
	Spring, 2013	70	10	21	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	51	37	12	100
	Spring, 2017	55	30	16	100
	Spring, 2016	63	28	9	100
	Spring, 2015	63	18	19	100
	Spring, 2014	52	21	27	100
	Spring, 2013	70	13	17	100
	Spring, 2008	64	14	22	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	35	46	19	100
	Spring, 2017	35	49	16	100
	Spring, 2015	41	44	15	100
	Spring, 2014	32	32	36	100
	Spring, 2013	54	19	27	100
	Spring, 2008	38	46	16	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	46	43	11	100
	Spring, 2017	45	44	11	100
	Spring, 2015	58	34	8	100
	Spring, 2014	51	39	10	100
	Spring, 2013	76	17	7	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	31	62	7	100
	Spring, 2017	32	63	5	100
	Spring, 2015	56	33	11	100
	Spring, 2014	38	37	25	100
	Spring, 2013	55	25	20	100
	Spring, 2008	50	37	13	100

		Q31. Do you think the United States plays a more important and powerful role as a world leader today compared to 10 years ago, a less important role, or about as important a role as a world leader as it did 10 years ago?				
		More important role	Less important role	As important as 10 years ago	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2018	19	43	36	2	100
	Spring, 2016	20	36	40	4	100
France	Spring, 2018	21	25	54	0	100
	Spring, 2016	16	33	49	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	16	37	44	3	100
	Spring, 2016	14	37	48	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	31	16	51	1	100
	Spring, 2016	35	22	41	3	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	29	25	41	5	100
	Spring, 2016	31	31	33	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	31	23	41	5	100
	Spring, 2016	35	32	27	6	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	24	36	38	2	100
	Spring, 2016	20	37	41	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	37	20	35	8	100
	Spring, 2016	37	25	26	11	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	28	25	46	2	100
	Spring, 2016	22	30	45	3	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	20	34	45	1	100
	Spring, 2016	16	37	45	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	27	29	41	3	100
	Spring, 2016	19	29	48	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	34	29	30	7	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	22	35	42	1	100
	Spring, 2016	13	40	44	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	39	25	23	12	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	16	55	28	2	100
	Spring, 2016	7	61	29	3	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	35	24	37	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	42	24	33	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	54	23	20	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	46	24	27	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	51	27	16	6	100
	Spring, 2016	49	20	20	11	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	54	24	9	12	100
	Spring, 2016	52	26	9	14	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	43	32	16	9	100
	Spring, 2016	56	22	13	9	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	43	15	31	11	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	30	24	33	13	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	46	30	19	5	100

		Q32a. Do you think ____ plays a more important role in the world today compared to 10 years ago, a less important role, or about as important a role in the world as it did 10 years ago? a. China				
		More important role	Less important role	As important as 10 years ago	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	72	7	18	4	100
Canada	Spring, 2018	68	6	24	2	100
France	Spring, 2018	78	4	17	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	73	4	21	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	81	5	11	3	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	70	8	17	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	70	9	14	8	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	79	4	14	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	60	12	16	12	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	76	3	19	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	84	4	11	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	70	6	19	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	73	9	12	6	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	78	5	14	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	44	17	21	17	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	79	4	15	2	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	37	22	35	6	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	92	1	7	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	74	13	11	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	63	8	23	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	65	15	10	10	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	61	15	6	17	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	60	20	9	10	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	57	7	17	19	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	50	14	20	16	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	52	12	22	14	100

		Q32b. Do you think ____ plays a more important role in the world today compared to 10 years ago, a less important role, or about as important a role in the world as it did 10 years ago? b. Russia				
		More important role	Less important role	As important as 10 years ago	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	52	15	27	5	100
Canada	Spring, 2018	38	25	33	4	100
France	Spring, 2018	51	14	34	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	43	19	37	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	65	7	26	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	46	21	28	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	42	16	33	9	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	48	16	34	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	44	20	29	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	40	17	40	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	46	18	34	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	48	17	28	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	72	10	15	3	100
	Spring, 2017	59	17	21	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	42	19	32	7	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	22	27	26	25	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	34	20	41	5	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	23	22	43	12	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	30	29	36	5	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	65	18	16	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	59	11	23	7	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	28	32	17	22	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	34	28	10	28	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	31	31	15	23	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	40	11	22	27	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	31	27	24	19	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	40	14	27	19	100

		Q32c. Do you think ____ plays a more important role in the world today compared to 10 years ago, a less important role, or about as important a role in the world as it did 10 years ago? c. India				
		More important role	Less important role	As important as 10 years ago	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	40	17	33	10	100
Canada	Spring, 2018	39	19	34	8	100
France	Spring, 2018	49	18	31	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	38	21	33	8	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	20	22	38	21	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	17	21	44	18	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	22	17	34	27	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	38	18	36	8	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	17	22	27	34	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	24	22	47	7	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	47	18	31	5	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	46	16	29	9	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	22	21	38	19	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	40	17	36	7	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	21	31	24	24	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	48	4	37	11	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	15	22	49	13	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	48	7	34	10	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	27	31	35	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	23	22	37	17	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	37	28	19	16	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	34	30	9	27	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	28	37	15	20	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	13	29	20	37	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	21	32	23	24	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	14	33	30	23	100

		Q32d. Do you think ____ plays a more important role in the world today compared to 10 years ago, a less important role, or about as important a role in the world as it did 10 years ago? d. Germany				
		More important role	Less important role	As important as 10 years ago	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	27	26	38	8	100
Canada	Spring, 2018	32	22	40	6	100
France	Spring, 2018	42	16	42	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	51	12	36	1	100
	Spring, 2016	62	11	25	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	81	5	13	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	42	22	31	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	55	13	26	6	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	47	10	41	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	46	17	31	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	56	6	38	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	38	16	44	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	37	21	36	6	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	29	26	33	12	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	28	23	41	8	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	20	25	29	25	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	19	18	54	9	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	18	19	50	13	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	33	13	47	7	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	23	39	35	3	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	48	11	34	7	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	36	28	16	21	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	35	29	10	26	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	34	30	13	22	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	31	15	26	28	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	33	21	26	20	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	32	16	32	21	100

		Q32e. Do you think ____ plays a more important role in the world today compared to 10 years ago, a less important role, or about as important a role in the world as it did 10 years ago? e. The United Kingdom				
		More important role	Less important role	As important as 10 years ago	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	20	29	44	7	100
Canada	Spring, 2018	17	30	49	3	100
France	Spring, 2018	9	51	39	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	10	52	34	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	24	30	40	6	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	20	31	41	7	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	21	31	38	11	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	15	50	32	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	21	36	33	10	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	22	28	48	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	16	53	30	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	23	39	36	2	100
	Spring, 2016	20	40	37	3	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	17	31	35	17	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	19	39	39	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	26	22	28	24	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	9	30	54	7	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	27	18	45	11	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	11	32	53	5	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	13	47	37	3	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	35	18	37	10	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	46	22	17	14	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	47	24	8	21	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	43	26	12	19	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	25	16	29	30	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	26	25	25	23	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	29	19	30	21	100

		Q32f. Do you think ____ plays a more important role in the world today compared to 10 years ago, a less important role, or about as important a role in the world as it did 10 years ago? f. France				
		More important role	Less important role	As important as 10 years ago	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	20	28	45	7	100
Canada	Spring, 2018	19	27	49	5	100
France	Spring, 2018	26	30	43	1	100
	Spring, 2016	23	46	30	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	33	21	44	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	30	27	37	5	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	17	30	43	9	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	27	24	41	8	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	22	28	47	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	20	32	35	12	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	25	20	53	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	25	26	46	3	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	20	32	40	8	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	14	32	38	16	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	15	31	47	7	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	19	27	28	26	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	8	22	59	11	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	17	17	51	16	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	12	23	57	8	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	17	45	35	3	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	45	17	35	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	32	29	16	22	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	37	27	9	26	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	27	32	13	28	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	21	20	27	31	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	28	23	27	21	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	25	19	36	20	100

		Q33. Thinking about the future, if you had to choose, which of the following scenarios would be better for the world?					
		The U.S. is the world's leading power	China is the world's leading power	Both (DO NOT READ)	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	88	6	1	2	3	100
Canada	Spring, 2018	71	15	0	9	4	100
France	Spring, 2018	65	21	1	11	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	58	19	2	17	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	45	26	7	19	3	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	45	9	13	23	11	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	37	17	16	23	7	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	71	16	0	9	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	68	6	6	15	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	63	26	1	9	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	76	14	1	5	4	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	67	17	1	11	5	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	13	35	5	37	11	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	72	14	1	10	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	43	22	9	15	11	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	81	8	1	6	4	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	77	12	6	3	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	73	11	2	11	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	65	13	10	7	4	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	26	64	1	7	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	65	30	1	0	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	55	36	1	1	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	45	38	8	5	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	33	35	3	19	10	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	51	28	1	11	9	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	48	41	2	4	6	100

		Q35a. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. a. U.S. President Donald Trump					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2018	7	18	19	56	1	100
	Spring, 2017	6	16	21	54	3	100
	Spring, 2016	3	11	11	69	6	100
France	Spring, 2018	1	8	21	69	0	100
	Spring, 2017	2	12	24	62	1	100
	Spring, 2016	1	8	14	71	6	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	2	8	21	69	0	100
	Spring, 2017	1	10	34	53	1	100
	Spring, 2016	1	5	15	74	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	2	15	32	51	1	100
	Spring, 2017	3	16	34	42	5	100
	Spring, 2016	1	2	14	61	23	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	4	27	37	23	8	100
	Spring, 2017	3	26	30	27	14	100
	Spring, 2016	2	18	22	20	37	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	4	23	37	33	4	100
	Spring, 2017	4	21	33	33	9	100
	Spring, 2016	5	16	24	35	20	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	3	16	31	50	1	100
	Spring, 2017	2	15	33	48	1	100
	Spring, 2016	1	6	18	71	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	4	31	32	24	9	100
	Spring, 2017	3	20	36	21	21	100
	Spring, 2016	1	14	23	20	42	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	1	6	24	69	0	100
	Spring, 2017	2	5	21	71	2	100
	Spring, 2016	1	7	20	64	8	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	3	14	26	56	1	100
	Spring, 2017	1	9	24	66	1	100
	Spring, 2016	0	6	10	82	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	7	21	24	46	2	100
	Spring, 2017	5	17	21	54	3	100
	Spring, 2016	4	8	14	71	3	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	7	12	24	45	12	100
	Spring, 2017	18	35	27	8	11	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	7	25	24	42	1	100
	Spring, 2017	8	21	20	50	1	100
	Spring, 2016	2	9	14	73	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	7	21	32	22	18	100
	Spring, 2017	2	21	34	23	20	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	3	27	48	18	5	100
	Spring, 2017	2	22	52	20	4	100
	Spring, 2016	2	7	33	49	9	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	28	50	11	7	5	100
	Spring, 2017	21	48	12	11	8	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	8	36	41	13	1	100
	Spring, 2017	3	14	48	30	6	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	29	40	16	15	1	100
	Spring, 2017	18	38	27	15	2	100

		Q35a. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. a. U.S. President Donald Trump					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	7	10	4	72	7	100
	Spring, 2017	6	12	4	63	14	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	24	32	16	18	9	100
	Spring, 2017	18	33	16	25	8	100
	Spring, 2016	7	17	11	27	39	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	38	21	11	18	13	100
	Spring, 2017	31	27	13	16	13	100
	Spring, 2016	7	14	10	24	45	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	21	18	13	36	12	100
	Spring, 2017	19	20	13	32	16	100
	Spring, 2016	12	22	12	27	26	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	4	7	19	59	11	100
	Spring, 2017	4	9	19	57	10	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	5	11	19	59	7	100
	Spring, 2017	4	10	13	62	12	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	1	5	13	78	4	100
	Spring, 2017	1	4	13	80	2	100

In 2016, asked 'U.S. presidential candidate Donald Trump.'

		Q35b. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. b. Chinese President Xi Jinping					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2018	5	37	30	19	9	100
	Spring, 2017	3	27	29	22	19	100
France	Spring, 2018	1	25	33	36	4	100
	Spring, 2017	3	17	34	42	5	100
	Spring, 2014	5	32	33	28	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	3	27	34	26	11	100
	Spring, 2017	2	21	34	31	12	100
	Spring, 2014	1	24	39	23	12	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	1	10	29	35	25	100
	Spring, 2017	1	16	27	26	30	100
	Spring, 2014	1	19	32	28	21	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	1	20	31	24	23	100
	Spring, 2017	1	13	25	21	40	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	1	13	30	34	22	100
	Spring, 2017	1	14	31	29	24	100
	Spring, 2014	1	14	30	34	21	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	2	33	39	18	8	100
	Spring, 2017	1	27	38	24	11	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	0	9	29	32	30	100
	Spring, 2017	0	5	27	27	41	100
	Spring, 2014	2	11	37	26	23	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	1	14	41	38	7	100
	Spring, 2017	1	9	40	38	12	100
	Spring, 2014	2	12	30	42	15	100

		Q35b. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. b. Chinese President Xi Jinping					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	Spring, 2018	2	27	34	28	8	100
	Spring, 2017	1	21	33	30	15	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	8	31	31	18	11	100
	Spring, 2017	2	29	27	26	17	100
	Spring, 2014	7	27	26	18	21	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	21	29	16	9	25	100
	Spring, 2017	22	31	19	9	19	100
	Spring, 2014	11	33	24	10	22	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	5	37	29	18	10	100
	Spring, 2017	4	39	27	19	12	100
	Spring, 2016	4	35	21	16	24	100
	Spring, 2015	5	42	26	11	16	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	5	31	25	8	31	100
	Spring, 2017	3	31	21	10	36	100
	Spring, 2015	9	31	21	6	34	100
	Spring, 2014	5	31	31	6	26	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	2	15	44	32	7	100
	Spring, 2017	0	11	46	35	8	100
	Spring, 2016	1	11	39	40	10	100
	Spring, 2015	1	11	41	41	6	100
	Spring, 2014	0	6	43	44	7	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	17	41	14	19	8	100
	Spring, 2017	12	41	16	15	16	100
	Spring, 2015	12	39	26	12	10	100
	Spring, 2014	5	27	25	22	21	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	4	33	45	16	2	100
	Spring, 2017	4	34	45	9	7	100
	Spring, 2015	10	57	25	4	4	100
	Spring, 2014	7	50	32	5	5	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	7	27	40	16	10	100
	Spring, 2017	4	24	42	20	11	100
	Spring, 2014	5	19	32	34	9	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	23	30	8	18	20	100
	Spring, 2017	14	17	4	19	47	100
	Spring, 2014	8	20	10	25	37	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	23	30	13	14	19	100
	Spring, 2017	17	27	16	19	21	100
	Spring, 2014	27	31	14	9	20	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	30	23	12	13	23	100
	Spring, 2017	28	26	12	12	22	100
	Spring, 2014	18	28	8	11	35	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	23	21	12	21	23	100
	Spring, 2017	18	22	10	21	28	100
	Spring, 2014	10	19	16	18	37	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	7	14	15	32	33	100
	Spring, 2017	6	14	19	24	37	100
	Spring, 2014	3	11	20	22	44	100

		Q35b. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. b. Chinese President Xi Jinping					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2018	4	11	23	47	15	100
	Spring, 2017	5	17	13	43	22	100
	Spring, 2014	2	11	32	34	21	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	4	17	26	32	22	100
	Spring, 2017	2	21	23	30	24	100
	Spring, 2014	3	12	19	31	36	100

		Q35c. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. c. Russian President Vladimir Putin					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2018	6	19	27	45	4	100
	Spring, 2017	3	16	25	49	7	100
	Spring, 2016	6	20	20	45	10	100
	Spring, 2015	2	15	31	45	6	100
	Spring, 2007	4	32	26	22	17	100
	May, 2003	6	48	21	13	13	100
France	Spring, 2018	5	15	32	47	1	100
	Spring, 2017	2	16	28	52	1	100
	Spring, 2016	4	16	30	48	2	100
	Spring, 2015	3	12	29	56	0	100
	Spring, 2014	4	12	26	59	0	100
	Spring, 2012	2	10	31	57	0	100
	Spring, 2008	1	16	30	52	1	100
	Spring, 2007	2	17	36	45	0	100
	Spring, 2006	2	22	33	43	1	100
	May, 2003	5	43	27	25	1	100
	August, 2001	2	12	39	38	9	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	7	28	33	30	2	100
	Spring, 2017	5	20	39	35	1	100
	Spring, 2016	6	25	36	32	1	100
	Spring, 2015	5	18	36	40	2	100
	Spring, 2014	3	19	33	44	1	100
	Spring, 2012	4	18	39	38	2	100
	Spring, 2008	7	31	31	29	2	100
	Spring, 2007	5	27	37	29	2	100
	Spring, 2006	5	45	29	17	4	100
	May, 2003	24	51	18	6	1	100
	August, 2001	4	37	31	24	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	9	36	32	23	1	100
	Spring, 2017	13	37	27	18	5	100
	Spring, 2016	15	38	26	18	3	100
	Spring, 2014	9	32	31	26	2	100
	Spring, 2012	7	32	29	29	3	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	4	26	38	24	8	100
	Spring, 2017	4	30	33	24	9	100
	Spring, 2016	6	32	33	19	10	100

		Q35c. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. c. Russian President Vladimir Putin					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	Spring, 2018	4	27	36	24	10	100
	Spring, 2017	3	23	37	27	10	100
	Spring, 2016	9	22	34	24	11	100
	Spring, 2015	2	16	43	34	5	100
	Spring, 2014	2	16	40	38	4	100
	Spring, 2012	2	15	38	35	10	100
	Spring, 2007	2	24	36	24	14	100
	May, 2003	5	39	35	12	8	100
	August, 2001	3	21	36	13	28	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	2	12	35	50	1	100
	Spring, 2017	2	10	28	59	1	100
	Spring, 2016	1	12	27	58	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	1	6	31	58	4	100
	Spring, 2017	0	4	27	62	7	100
	Spring, 2016	1	6	26	60	7	100
	Spring, 2015	1	8	26	61	3	100
	Spring, 2014	1	7	29	57	4	100
	Spring, 2012	3	16	37	37	8	100
	Spring, 2008	1	13	38	40	7	100
	Spring, 2007	0	7	37	44	12	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	1	9	35	53	2	100
	Spring, 2017	0	8	38	50	3	100
	Spring, 2016	2	6	35	53	5	100
	Spring, 2015	1	5	44	48	3	100
	Spring, 2014	1	6	29	58	5	100
	Spring, 2012	2	8	42	45	4	100
	Spring, 2008	1	9	32	48	11	100
	Spring, 2007	2	5	33	43	17	100
	Spring, 2006	1	9	31	46	13	100
	May, 2003	5	26	24	33	13	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	3	15	30	50	2	100
	Spring, 2017	1	11	29	58	1	100
	Spring, 2016	2	10	23	64	1	100
	Spring, 2007	1	22	37	31	9	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	6	16	26	49	4	100
	Spring, 2017	4	15	29	47	6	100
	Spring, 2016	3	17	26	46	7	100
	Spring, 2015	2	12	27	53	6	100
	Spring, 2014	5	15	32	40	7	100
	Spring, 2012	3	18	34	36	9	100
	Spring, 2008	3	25	24	32	16	100
	Spring, 2007	3	34	26	21	16	100
	Spring, 2006	3	30	27	24	16	100
	May, 2003	10	43	23	13	10	100
August, 2001	1	25	35	22	17	100	

		Q35c. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. c. Russian President Vladimir Putin					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Russia	Spring, 2018	58	23	9	5	5	100
	Spring, 2017	58	29	8	4	2	100
	Spring, 2015	66	22	7	2	2	100
	Spring, 2014	52	31	11	3	3	100
	Spring, 2012	37	32	16	8	7	100
	Spring, 2011	36	39	14	5	6	100
	Spring, 2010	45	32	12	4	7	100
	Spring, 2009	39	42	11	3	4	100
	Spring, 2008	53	30	10	3	4	100
	Spring, 2007	46	38	8	2	6	100
	Spring, 2006	27	48	13	4	8	100
May, 2003	28	48	19	3	1	100	
Australia	Spring, 2018	5	19	28	44	4	100
	Spring, 2017	5	22	31	39	3	100
	Spring, 2016	4	21	25	45	5	100
	Spring, 2015	2	13	33	48	4	100
	Spring, 2008	2	36	26	18	18	100
	May, 2003	5	48	25	12	11	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	7	28	24	9	32	100
	Spring, 2017	2	29	22	8	38	100
	Spring, 2015	3	22	22	11	42	100
	Spring, 2014	5	23	35	9	28	100
	Spring, 2008	1	17	25	12	45	100
	Spring, 2007	1	21	37	10	31	100
	Spring, 2006	2	19	29	11	38	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	2	24	45	23	7	100
	Spring, 2017	2	26	47	17	7	100
	Spring, 2016	4	22	43	22	9	100
	Spring, 2015	1	21	47	24	7	100
	Spring, 2014	1	19	52	20	7	100
	Spring, 2012	2	25	47	21	6	100
	Spring, 2008	3	25	41	21	10	100
	Spring, 2007	1	18	46	22	14	100
	Spring, 2006	2	38	44	11	5	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	16	45	14	11	14	100
	Spring, 2017	13	41	13	11	22	100
	Spring, 2015	13	33	23	9	22	100
	Spring, 2014	6	32	24	13	26	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	3	29	46	16	5	100
	Spring, 2017	2	25	48	14	11	100
	Spring, 2015	2	25	47	19	6	100
	Spring, 2014	3	29	47	13	7	100
	Spring, 2008	1	26	40	6	26	100
	Spring, 2007	0	24	44	7	25	100
May, 2003	3	34	39	8	16	100	

		Q35c. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. c. Russian President Vladimir Putin					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Israel	Spring, 2018	10	22	35	29	4	100
	Spring, 2017	5	23	42	27	3	100
	Spring, 2015	4	20	41	33	3	100
	Spring, 2014	7	21	37	34	1	100
	Spring, 2007	2	15	34	41	8	100
	May, 2003	10	27	27	28	8	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	24	29	6	26	14	100
	Spring, 2017	14	18	5	34	29	100
	Spring, 2014	6	15	14	34	31	100
	Spring, 2012	3	14	16	35	32	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	11	27	20	18	24	100
	Spring, 2017	8	25	17	25	25	100
	Spring, 2016	6	21	12	24	38	100
	Spring, 2015	10	27	24	21	18	100
	Spring, 2014	21	29	17	11	22	100
	Spring, 2007	11	39	27	9	14	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	18	21	16	18	28	100
	Spring, 2017	18	21	16	17	28	100
	Spring, 2016	11	17	12	16	44	100
	Spring, 2015	16	28	20	10	26	100
	Spring, 2014	8	22	14	16	40	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	13	21	14	27	25	100
	Spring, 2017	13	20	13	23	31	100
	Spring, 2016	13	20	10	20	37	100
	Spring, 2015	9	19	19	22	31	100
	Spring, 2014	6	17	19	19	38	100
	Spring, 2008	3	13	12	15	57	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	10	15	17	31	26	100
	Spring, 2017	5	14	23	28	31	100
	Spring, 2015	5	15	25	32	24	100
	Spring, 2014	1	9	20	29	41	100
	Spring, 2008	1	6	13	38	43	100
	Spring, 2007	0	5	13	31	51	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	4	12	24	48	13	100
	Spring, 2017	4	15	14	46	21	100
	Spring, 2015	4	19	30	36	12	100
	Spring, 2014	1	11	37	32	18	100
	Spring, 2012	2	17	28	28	25	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	5	15	25	34	21	100
	Spring, 2017	3	16	20	39	21	100
	Spring, 2015	4	15	28	30	23	100
	Spring, 2014	2	11	19	34	34	100
	Spring, 2012	2	14	22	23	39	100
	Spring, 2008	3	7	21	31	39	100
Spring, 2007	5	18	21	27	29	100	

Between 2009 and 2011, asked 'Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin' (asked in Russia only).

		Q35d. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. d. German Chancellor Angela Merkel					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2018	23	45	13	8	11	100
	Spring, 2017	20	46	8	7	18	100
	Spring, 2016	18	41	9	8	24	100
	Spring, 2009	7	38	11	8	36	100
	Spring, 2007	8	40	9	7	36	100
France	Spring, 2018	18	60	13	8	1	100
	Spring, 2017	18	61	12	8	1	100
	Spring, 2016	18	53	14	14	2	100
	Spring, 2014	24	54	11	11	0	100
	Spring, 2012	22	48	17	13	0	100
	Spring, 2011	23	57	13	8	0	100
	Spring, 2010	20	61	11	8	0	100
	Spring, 2009	16	61	14	8	0	100
	Spring, 2008	21	63	9	6	1	100
	Spring, 2007	21	66	7	5	1	100
	Spring, 2006	12	68	12	7	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	30	38	18	13	0	100
	Spring, 2017	43	38	12	7	0	100
	Spring, 2016	43	30	16	10	0	100
	Spring, 2014	41	40	11	6	1	100
	Spring, 2012	39	38	17	6	0	100
	Spring, 2011	26	43	21	10	0	100
	Spring, 2010	32	40	18	9	0	100
	Spring, 2009	31	44	14	9	1	100
	Spring, 2008	35	41	16	8	0	100
	Spring, 2007	43	42	9	6	1	100
	Spring, 2006	34	43	13	9	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	2	13	28	56	1	100
	Spring, 2017	2	14	27	57	1	100
	Spring, 2016	1	9	22	67	1	100
	Spring, 2014	1	8	22	69	1	100
	Spring, 2012	1	6	17	76	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	7	24	33	30	6	100
	Spring, 2017	7	30	34	23	6	100
	Spring, 2016	5	24	34	29	7	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	7	33	34	20	5	100
	Spring, 2017	4	35	34	20	7	100
	Spring, 2016	5	28	33	26	8	100
	Spring, 2014	6	26	38	26	4	100
	Spring, 2012	9	40	31	14	6	100
	Spring, 2007	13	44	15	9	19	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	34	51	8	4	3	100
	Spring, 2017	49	40	6	3	1	100
	Spring, 2016	41	42	7	6	3	100

		Q35d. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. d. German Chancellor Angela Merkel					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2018	6	31	34	21	8	100
	Spring, 2017	7	39	30	15	9	100
	Spring, 2016	5	28	33	22	13	100
	Spring, 2014	6	44	31	10	9	100
	Spring, 2012	8	44	29	9	10	100
	Spring, 2011	5	46	27	9	13	100
	Spring, 2010	9	49	23	7	12	100
	Spring, 2009	4	35	31	16	14	100
	Spring, 2008	4	41	31	10	14	100
	Spring, 2007	5	37	28	14	16	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	9	45	30	15	2	100
	Spring, 2017	8	44	29	16	2	100
	Spring, 2016	6	34	33	24	3	100
	Spring, 2014	7	27	32	32	1	100
	Spring, 2012	12	41	28	19	1	100
	Spring, 2011	18	51	21	7	3	100
	Spring, 2010	12	45	21	11	11	100
	Spring, 2009	7	42	23	14	14	100
	Spring, 2008	8	43	22	11	17	100
	Spring, 2007	5	31	24	14	26	100
Spring, 2006	5	32	19	19	25	100	
Sweden	Spring, 2018	36	46	9	6	2	100
	Spring, 2017	44	45	5	4	2	100
	Spring, 2016	37	47	8	5	2	100
	Spring, 2007	13	52	7	4	24	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	19	43	18	13	7	100
	Spring, 2017	22	46	13	13	7	100
	Spring, 2016	21	38	13	18	11	100
	Spring, 2014	27	42	13	8	10	100
	Spring, 2012	16	42	17	14	11	100
	Spring, 2011	17	47	12	8	17	100
	Spring, 2010	11	49	12	9	20	100
	Spring, 2009	7	44	16	10	23	100
	Spring, 2008	6	47	11	9	27	100
	Spring, 2007	14	48	11	5	22	100
Spring, 2006	6	45	15	11	23	100	
Russia	Spring, 2018	8	19	32	22	18	100
	Spring, 2017	12	19	34	28	7	100
	Spring, 2015	6	22	38	28	6	100
	Spring, 2014	7	24	35	21	13	100
	Spring, 2012	16	32	16	7	29	100
	Spring, 2011	16	31	19	6	28	100
	Spring, 2010	11	31	18	4	35	100
	Spring, 2009	7	33	20	5	34	100
	Spring, 2008	14	35	20	8	24	100
	Spring, 2007	12	32	19	6	31	100
Spring, 2006	9	31	18	5	37	100	

		Q35d. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. d. German Chancellor Angela Merkel					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2018	23	44	11	10	12	100
	Spring, 2017	24	46	8	9	13	100
	Spring, 2008	7	41	10	4	38	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	6	26	24	5	39	100
	Spring, 2017	4	28	18	6	45	100
	Spring, 2011	1	22	28	8	41	100
	Spring, 2010	2	24	25	10	39	100
	Spring, 2009	2	20	17	6	55	100
	Spring, 2008	1	18	20	8	52	100
	Spring, 2007	1	29	24	7	40	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	13	52	14	2	19	100
	Spring, 2017	12	55	13	2	19	100
	Spring, 2012	9	46	21	3	21	100
	Spring, 2010	2	44	20	3	31	100
	Spring, 2009	5	37	20	3	34	100
	Spring, 2008	5	42	24	2	27	100
	Spring, 2007	1	26	21	4	48	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	11	46	12	10	21	100
	Spring, 2017	9	41	9	8	34	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	24	52	15	1	8	100
	Spring, 2017	29	45	10	1	15	100
	Spring, 2010	3	33	25	3	37	100
	Spring, 2009	1	33	28	2	36	100
	Spring, 2008	2	32	28	4	33	100
	Spring, 2007	1	26	34	7	32	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	17	35	29	14	5	100
	Spring, 2017	17	40	27	12	6	100
	Spring, 2011	14	43	20	17	5	100
	Spring, 2009	12	36	30	18	5	100
	Spring, 2007	5	19	28	33	14	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	28	31	6	20	15	100
	Spring, 2017	23	25	5	20	27	100
	Spring, 2012	5	17	15	30	34	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	14	29	18	16	23	100
	Spring, 2017	12	29	16	20	24	100
	Spring, 2011	15	26	22	12	26	100
	Spring, 2010	19	28	20	12	21	100
	Spring, 2009	14	22	19	9	36	100
	Spring, 2007	15	39	23	8	16	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	20	21	14	17	28	100
	Spring, 2017	17	25	16	15	27	100
	Spring, 2010	11	27	19	11	33	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	17	23	12	20	28	100
	Spring, 2017	14	24	11	18	32	100
	Spring, 2008	5	14	9	12	60	100

		Q35d. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. d. German Chancellor Angela Merkel					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2018	7	12	16	31	34	100
	Spring, 2017	10	16	17	21	37	100
	Spring, 2010	3	12	12	11	62	100
	Spring, 2009	4	11	9	14	62	100
	Spring, 2008	1	7	8	23	61	100
	Spring, 2007	1	9	7	21	61	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	8	21	22	34	15	100
	Spring, 2017	11	27	11	31	20	100
	Spring, 2012	4	25	23	22	26	100
	Spring, 2011	3	20	21	29	27	100
	Spring, 2010	3	21	20	23	33	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	8	19	24	25	24	100
	Spring, 2017	8	22	18	25	28	100
	Spring, 2012	5	15	17	20	43	100
	Spring, 2011	2	14	22	22	41	100
	Spring, 2010	3	10	16	19	53	100
	Spring, 2009	3	10	19	13	54	100
	Spring, 2008	3	9	18	24	46	100
Spring, 2007	5	17	21	22	36	100	

		Q35e. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. e. French President Emmanuel Macron					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2018	13	51	17	8	11	100
France	Spring, 2018	15	49	18	18	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	30	47	13	6	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	4	26	39	24	7	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	3	31	29	17	20	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	1	27	39	20	12	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	11	62	17	5	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	2	25	30	20	23	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	6	40	33	16	6	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	15	57	18	4	5	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	10	45	21	15	9	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	6	20	27	17	30	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	13	53	13	8	12	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	5	32	19	5	39	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	5	46	22	2	25	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	15	46	12	8	18	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	8	53	23	3	12	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	8	30	36	18	8	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	28	37	9	19	8	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	14	32	16	16	22	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	19	24	13	17	27	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	13	23	14	20	30	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	5	14	15	28	37	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	4	14	25	40	17	100

		Q35e. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. e. French President Emmanuel Macron					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
Mexico	Spring, 2018	5	16	27	28	25	100

		Q37. Over the past year do you think relations between (survey country) and the U.S. have gotten better, gotten worse or stayed about the same?					Total
		Gotten better	Gotten worse	Stayed about the same	DK/Refused		
Canada	Spring, 2018	4	66	28	1	100	
France	Spring, 2018	14	27	59	0	100	
Germany	Spring, 2018	4	80	15	2	100	
Greece	Spring, 2018	19	10	69	2	100	
Hungary	Spring, 2018	23	21	50	6	100	
Italy	Spring, 2018	12	23	57	8	100	
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	5	43	50	2	100	
Poland	Spring, 2018	28	21	43	8	100	
Spain	Spring, 2018	14	18	66	1	100	
Sweden	Spring, 2018	8	42	49	1	100	
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	12	39	48	2	100	
Russia	Spring, 2018	11	55	31	3	100	
Australia	Spring, 2018	11	23	65	2	100	
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	22	17	52	9	100	
Japan	Spring, 2018	16	19	64	1	100	
Philippines	Spring, 2018	35	18	46	1	100	
South Korea	Spring, 2018	35	24	40	1	100	
Israel	Spring, 2018	79	5	13	3	100	
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	23	17	54	5	100	
Kenya	Spring, 2018	54	16	26	3	100	
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	48	20	27	6	100	
South Africa	Spring, 2018	39	17	37	7	100	
Argentina	Spring, 2018	33	17	43	7	100	
Brazil	Spring, 2018	9	29	56	7	100	
Mexico	Spring, 2018	4	66	29	1	100	

		Q38. In your opinion, compared with a few years ago, is the U.S. doing more to help address major global problems, doing less, or about the same?					
		Doing more	Doing less	About the same	U.S. does not help (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2018	8	63	28	1	1	100
France	Spring, 2018	6	53	39	0	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	6	75	14	4	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	8	25	57	8	3	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	13	35	42	5	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	14	36	33	10	7	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	12	62	25	0	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	22	22	45	3	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2018	8	49	40	2	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2018	5	75	18	1	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	11	55	31	1	2	100
Russia	Spring, 2018	15	32	37	8	9	100
Australia	Spring, 2018	13	46	40	0	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	16	21	50	3	10	100
Japan	Spring, 2018	16	43	34	0	7	100
Philippines	Spring, 2018	29	18	52	0	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	28	37	34	0	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	52	26	20	2	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	18	41	32	6	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	42	38	14	1	4	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	48	27	18	1	7	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	27	31	32	3	8	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	9	25	49	6	11	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	17	16	59	1	7	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	6	38	51	1	3	100

		Q39. In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of [SHORTENED] – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?					
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2018	3	15	53	29	0	100
	Spring, 2013	5	26	52	14	3	100
	Spring, 2009	6	26	54	12	2	100
	Spring, 2007	2	12	50	33	2	100
	Spring, 2005	4	15	55	25	1	100
	May, 2003	5	23	42	28	2	100
	Summer, 2002	7	17	47	26	2	100
France	Spring, 2018	1	17	40	41	0	100
	Spring, 2013	6	29	43	22	0	100
	Spring, 2012	5	26	46	23	0	100
	Spring, 2011	2	30	49	18	0	100
	Spring, 2010	3	26	51	20	0	100
	Spring, 2009	3	31	52	14	0	100
	Spring, 2007	1	10	49	40	0	100
	Spring, 2005	2	16	51	31	0	100
	Spring, 2004	3	11	51	33	1	100
	May, 2003	1	13	44	41	0	100
	Summer, 2002	4	17	50	26	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	2	17	51	29	2	100
	Spring, 2013	7	43	40	8	2	100
	Spring, 2012	6	37	43	11	3	100
	Spring, 2011	5	51	36	6	1	100
	Spring, 2010	4	43	42	9	2	100
	Spring, 2009	5	49	34	8	3	100
	Spring, 2007	3	24	49	22	3	100
	Spring, 2005	3	35	44	15	3	100
	Spring, 2004	3	26	47	22	2	100
	May, 2003	3	29	42	24	2	100
	Summer, 2002	9	43	34	10	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2018	3	26	31	39	1	100
	Spring, 2013	2	18	32	47	1	100
	Spring, 2012	4	15	30	49	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2018	4	13	53	25	6	100
Italy	Spring, 2018	2	23	46	24	5	100
	Spring, 2013	5	36	38	15	5	100
	Spring, 2012	3	24	45	22	6	100
	Spring, 2007	3	33	37	17	10	100
	May, 2003	6	30	41	21	2	100
	Summer, 2002	6	30	41	17	6	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2018	1	11	55	31	2	100
	Spring, 2005	4	16	51	28	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	4	34	39	17	6	100
	Spring, 2013	3	31	36	25	5	100
	Spring, 2012	4	26	35	31	4	100
	Spring, 2011	3	30	40	22	5	100
	Spring, 2010	7	31	40	18	3	100
	Spring, 2009	4	30	42	19	4	100
	Spring, 2007	2	29	38	22	10	100
	Spring, 2005	2	11	46	28	13	100
Summer, 2002	4	25	39	20	12	100	

		Q39. In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of [SHORTENED] – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?						
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total	
Spain	Spring, 2018	3	7	34	56	1	100	
	Spring, 2013	6	12	46	34	1	100	
	Spring, 2012	6	11	41	41	1	100	
	Spring, 2011	6	13	53	28	1	100	
	Spring, 2010	6	14	49	27	5	100	
	Spring, 2009	5	14	47	31	3	100	
	Spring, 2007	3	14	31	44	7	100	
	Spring, 2005	7	12	29	47	4	100	
	May, 2003	7	15	40	34	4	100	
Sweden	Spring, 2018	1	7	57	35	1	100	
	Spring, 2007	0	5	54	37	4	100	
United Kingdom	Spring, 2018	6	21	50	22	2	100	
	Spring, 2013	7	33	45	12	3	100	
	Spring, 2012	6	29	48	15	1	100	
	Spring, 2011	7	33	44	15	2	100	
	Spring, 2010	5	30	44	18	3	100	
	Spring, 2009	8	35	44	12	2	100	
	Spring, 2007	7	17	45	29	3	100	
	Spring, 2005	8	24	44	22	2	100	
		Spring, 2004	7	29	43	18	2	100
		May, 2003	7	37	39	16	1	100
	Summer, 2002	11	33	37	15	4	100	
Russia	Spring, 2018	9	17	34	31	9	100	
	Spring, 2013	5	20	42	24	8	100	
	Spring, 2012	4	18	41	28	9	100	
	Spring, 2011	6	17	44	23	10	100	
	Spring, 2010	5	25	45	16	9	100	
	Spring, 2009	6	25	41	23	6	100	
	Spring, 2007	4	15	41	31	8	100	
	Spring, 2005	3	18	47	26	6	100	
		Spring, 2004	5	15	43	30	7	100
		May, 2003	7	15	38	33	7	100
	Summer, 2002	3	18	45	24	9	100	
Australia	Spring, 2018	5	25	51	17	2	100	
	Spring, 2013	5	23	57	14	1	100	
	May, 2003	8	25	45	21	1	100	
Indonesia	Spring, 2018	9	30	38	9	15	100	
	Spring, 2013	8	44	29	6	13	100	
	Spring, 2011	7	36	41	8	8	100	
	Spring, 2010	12	38	37	6	7	100	
	Spring, 2009	10	34	41	7	8	100	
	Spring, 2007	9	36	33	9	14	100	
	Spring, 2005	13	46	31	4	6	100	
Japan	Spring, 2018	1	27	56	15	2	100	
	Spring, 2013	2	36	49	10	3	100	
	Spring, 2012	2	34	48	12	3	100	
	Spring, 2011	4	47	39	6	4	100	
	Spring, 2010	2	29	54	12	2	100	
	Spring, 2009	2	34	51	10	4	100	
	Spring, 2007	3	32	49	9	7	100	
	Summer, 2002	3	32	49	10	5	100	

		Q39. In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of [SHORTENED] – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?					
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
Philippines	Spring, 2018	27	47	16	7	3	100
	Spring, 2013	29	56	10	3	1	100
	Summer, 2002	22	52	12	3	11	100
South Korea	Spring, 2018	4	20	58	17	1	100
	Spring, 2013	5	31	51	11	2	100
	Spring, 2010	6	26	59	7	2	100
	Spring, 2009	5	30	58	5	2	100
	Spring, 2007	5	11	58	21	5	100
	May, 2003	4	17	57	19	2	100
	Summer, 2002	5	18	54	19	5	100
Israel	Spring, 2018	42	44	9	3	1	100
	Spring, 2013	28	41	19	12	1	100
	Spring, 2011	21	46	22	10	1	100
	Spring, 2009	26	44	20	9	1	100
	Spring, 2007	24	50	18	6	2	100
	May, 2003	25	48	20	5	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2018	9	27	23	38	3	100
	Spring, 2013	6	18	11	55	11	100
	Spring, 2012	6	17	18	50	10	100
Kenya	Spring, 2018	26	37	26	6	5	100
	Spring, 2013	48	31	11	6	3	100
	Spring, 2011	36	38	14	9	4	100
	Spring, 2010	38	37	18	2	4	100
	Spring, 2009	36	38	17	5	4	100
	Spring, 2007	28	39	21	8	5	100
	Summer, 2002	19	34	28	10	8	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2018	30	30	20	13	8	100
	Spring, 2013	30	32	16	8	15	100
	Spring, 2010	30	36	18	8	8	100
South Africa	Spring, 2018	19	31	24	18	7	100
	Spring, 2013	36	37	11	7	9	100
	Summer, 2002	23	28	21	14	14	100
Argentina	Spring, 2018	9	10	35	39	6	100
	Spring, 2013	6	13	35	38	7	100
	Spring, 2010	4	12	31	44	9	100
	Spring, 2009	6	12	35	41	6	100
	Spring, 2007	9	12	22	48	10	100
	Summer, 2002	8	8	23	53	7	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	9	27	27	31	6	100
	Spring, 2013	20	38	25	13	4	100
	Spring, 2012	19	36	27	15	4	100
	Spring, 2011	16	35	25	17	7	100
	Spring, 2010	15	41	24	13	6	100
Mexico	Spring, 2018	5	27	29	38	2	100
	Spring, 2013	15	36	28	17	4	100
	Spring, 2012	11	29	29	27	4	100
	Spring, 2011	9	40	27	20	3	100
	Spring, 2010	8	25	32	31	5	100
	Spring, 2009	16	32	32	17	4	100
	Spring, 2007	13	34	25	24	3	100
	Summer, 2002	12	30	25	27	6	100