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America's Global Image Remains More Positive than China's

But Many See China Becoming World's Leading Power

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America’s Global Image Remains More Positive than China’s But Many See China Becoming World’s Leading Power

Publics around the world believe the global balance of power is shifting. China’s economic power is on the rise, and many think it will eventually supplant the United States as the world’s dominant superpower.

However, China’s increasing power has not led to more positive ratings for the People’s Republic. Overall, the U.S. enjoys a stronger global image than China. Across the nations surveyed, a median of 63% express a favorable opinion of the U.S., compared with 50% for China.

Globally, people are more likely to consider the U.S. a partner to their country than to see China in this way, although relatively few think of either nation as an enemy. America is also seen as somewhat more willing than China to consider other countries’ interests. Still, both of these world powers are widely viewed as acting unilaterally in international affairs.

And the military power of both nations worries many. China’s growing military strength is viewed with trepidation in neighboring Japan, South Korea, Australia and the Philippines. Meanwhile, the Obama administration’s use of drone strikes faces broad opposition – half or more in 31 of 39 countries disapprove of U.S. drone attacks against extremist groups.

Respecting individual liberty remains the strong suit of America’s image. Even in many nations where opposition to American foreign policy is widespread and overall ratings for the U.S. are low, majorities or pluralities believe individual rights are respected in the U.S. Across the nations surveyed, a median of 70% say the American government respects the personal freedoms of its people. In contrast, a median of only 36% say this about China.

Higher Ratings for the U.S. than for China

	U.S. %	China %
<i>Overall rating</i>		
Favorable	63	50
Unfavorable	30	36
Don’t know	7	10
<i>Is the U.S./China a...</i>		
Partner	59	39
Enemy	8	10
Neither	24	36
Don’t know	5	6
<i>Does the U.S./China consider your country’s interests?</i>		
Great deal/fair amount	37	27
Not too much/not at all	58	63
Don’t know	5	8
<i>Does the U.S./China respect personal freedoms of its people?</i>		
Yes	70	36
No	16	43
Don’t know	11	14

Median percentages based on 38 countries.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9a, Q9c, Q47, Q59, Q119-Q120, Q127b-c.

Of course, attitudes toward the U.S. and China vary considerably across regions and countries. In Europe, the U.S. gets mostly positive ratings. During the presidency of George W. Bush, anti-Americanism was common throughout much of Europe, but President Barack Obama has been consistently popular among Europeans, and since he took office in 2009, Obama's popularity has given America's image a significant boost in the region.

Currently, more than six-in-ten in Italy, Poland, France and Spain have a favorable opinion of the U.S. European perceptions of China are much less positive – among the eight European Union nations polled, Greece is the only one in which a majority expresses a favorable view of China. Moreover, ratings for China have declined significantly over the last two years in a number of EU countries, including Britain, France, Poland and Spain.

As has been the case in recent years, America's image is the most negative in parts of the Muslim world, especially Pakistan (11% favorable), Jordan (14%), Egypt (16%), and the Palestinian territories (16%). Only 21% of Turks see the U.S. positively, although this is actually a slight improvement from last year's 15%. But the Muslim world is hardly monolithic, and America receives largely positive ratings in predominantly Muslim nations such as Senegal in West Africa and Indonesia and Malaysia in Southeast Asia.

Elsewhere in the Asia/Pacific region, the U.S. receives particularly favorable reviews in the Philippines, South Korea and Japan, and a majority or plurality in all three countries say it

U.S., China Favorability

	% Favorable		
	U.S. %	China %	Diff
U.S.	--	37	--
Canada	64	43	+21
Italy	76	28	+48
Germany	53	28	+25
Poland	67	43	+24
Czech Rep.	58	34	+24
France	64	42	+22
Spain	62	48	+14
Britain	58	48	+10
Russia	51	62	-11
Greece	39	59	-20
MEDIAN	58	43	
Israel	83	38	+45
Turkey	21	27	-6
Lebanon	47	56	-9
Tunisia	42	63	-21
Jordan	14	40	-26
Egypt	16	45	-29
Palest. ter.	16	47	-31
MEDIAN	21	45	
Japan	69	5	+64
Philippines	85	48	+37
S. Korea	78	46	+32
Australia	66	58	+8
China	40	--	--
Indonesia	61	70	-9
Malaysia	55	81	-26
Pakistan	11	81	-70
MEDIAN	64	58	
El Salvador	79	52	+27
Mexico	66	45	+21
Brazil	73	65	+8
Chile	68	62	+6
Bolivia	55	58	-3
Argentina	41	54	-13
Venezuela	53	71	-18
MEDIAN	66	58	
S. Africa	72	48	+24
Ghana	83	67	+16
Uganda	73	59	+14
Senegal	81	77	+4
Kenya	81	78	+3
Nigeria	69	76	-7
MEDIAN	77	72	

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9a & Q9c.

is more important to have strong ties with the U.S. than with China.

By a wide margin, the Japanese give China its worst ratings – only 5% express a positive view. Territorial disputes have increased tensions between these two historic rivals over the past few years, and 82% of Japanese describe these disputes as a big or very big problem.

Territorial frictions with China are also considered major problems in South Korea and the Philippines, although unlike Japan, South Koreans and Filipinos are divided in their overall assessments of China. Even though roughly seven-in-ten Australians (71%) are concerned about the growing strength of the People’s Liberation Army, a majority (58%) nonetheless has a favorable opinion of China, their country’s largest trading partner.

In three predominantly Muslim Asian nations surveyed – Indonesia, Malaysia and Pakistan – large majorities express a positive overall view of China. Additionally, many Pakistanis and Malaysians welcome China’s growing military power.

Chinese investment in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa has increased significantly over the past decade, and views toward China are largely positive in both regions. Attitudes toward the U.S. also tend to be favorable, and overall the U.S. receives slightly higher ratings than China in these two regions.

Additionally, America enjoys a soft power advantage over China among Latin Americans and Africans. American scientific and technological achievements, ways of doing business and popular culture are embraced by many. The appeal of U.S. soft power is generally stronger today in Latin America and Africa than it was during the final years of the Bush administration.

American vs. Chinese Soft Power

	<i>Latin America</i>		<i>Africa</i>	
	American	Chinese	American	Chinese
<i>Median % positive view of...</i>	%	%	%	%
Scientific & tech. advances	74	72	83	75
Music, movies and television	63	25	58	34
Ways of doing business	50	40	73	59
Ideas about democracy	43	--	73	--
Ideas and customs spreading	32	30	56	46

Latin American countries include: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Mexico, Venezuela.

African countries include: Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q48-Q52, Q60-Q63.

These are among the major findings of a new survey by the Pew Research Center conducted in 39 countries among 37,653 respondents from March 2 to May 1, 2013.¹ The survey also finds rising tensions between the American and Chinese publics. Just 37% of Americans express a positive view of China, down from 51% two years ago. Similarly, ratings for the U.S. have plummeted in China – in a 2010 poll conducted a few months after a visit to China by President Obama, 58% had a favorable impression of the U.S., compared with 40% today. Young people in both countries express more positive attitudes about the other, a finding that is part of a broader pattern – in many countries, both the U.S. and China receive more favorable marks from people under age 30.

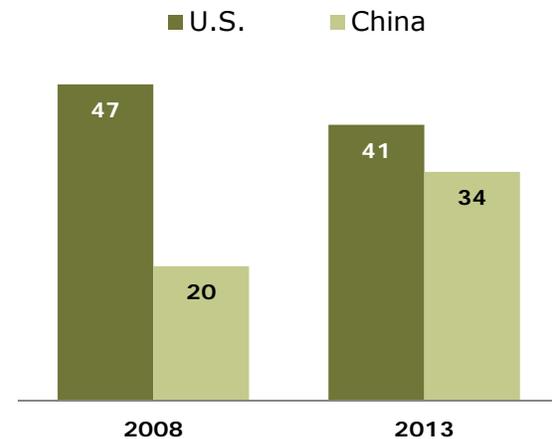
Changing Perceptions of Power

Since the 2008 financial crisis, perceptions about the economic balance of power in the world have been shifting. Looking at the 20 nations surveyed in both 2008 and 2013, the median percentage naming the U.S. as the world's leading economic power has declined from 47% to 41%, while the median percentage placing China in the top spot has risen from 20% to 34%.

This trend has been especially apparent among some of America's closest allies in Western Europe. Today, for example, 53% in Britain say China is the leading economy; just 33% name the U.S. Roughly six-in-ten Germans (59%) say China occupies the top position, while only 19% think the U.S. is the global economic leader (14% say it is the EU).

Many believe China's economic might is growing, but the U.S. is still generally seen as the world's leading economy in Latin America, Africa and in much of China's own backyard. More than six-in-ten in Japan (67%), the Philippines (67%), and South Korea (61%) name the U.S. as the leading economic power.

Who Is World's Leading Economic Power?



Median percentage naming the U.S. and China as world's leading economic power based on only the 20 countries surveyed in both 2008 and 2013.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q29.

¹ Results for India are not reported due to concerns about the survey's administration in the field.

However, even in many countries where America is still seen as the top economic power, most believe China will someday become the leading overall superpower. In 23 of 39 nations, majorities or pluralities say China either already has replaced or eventually will replace the U.S. as the top superpower. This view is more common now than it was in 2008, when Pew Research first asked this question. Today, majorities or pluralities in only six countries believe China will never replace the U.S.

Throughout much of Europe, the prevailing view is that China will ultimately eclipse the U.S. as the leading superpower. And this is the majority or plurality view in five of the seven Latin American nations polled.

Two-thirds of the Chinese believe their country either already has or someday will supplant the U.S. Americans are divided: 47% say China has or will replace the U.S., and 47% say this will never happen. American opinion has shifted significantly since 2008, when only 36% said China would become the top global power and 54% believed it would never replace the U.S.

Mostly Positive Views of U.S., Obama

In the current poll, half or more of those surveyed have a positive opinion of the U.S. in 28 of 38 nations. The percentage of people who give the U.S. a positive rating has increased significantly in 19 of the 28 countries polled both this year and in 2007, when the Pew Research Center last conducted a global survey on this scale.

Many Say China Is or Will Be World's Leading Superpower

% China will eventually/has already replace(d) U.S.

	2008	2009	2011	2013
	%	%	%	%
Canada	--	52	--	67
U.S.	36	33	46	47
Spain	57	48	67	71
France	66	55	72	70
Britain	55	49	65	66
Germany	61	51	61	66
Greece	--	--	--	57
Poland	38	36	47	55
Czech Rep.	--	--	--	54
Russia	36	41	45	50
Italy	--	--	--	48
Palest. ter.	--	50	54	56
Jordan	39	34	47	46
Tunisia	--	--	--	45
Israel	--	35	47	44
Lebanon	27	36	39	42
Egypt	34	33	--	37
Turkey	34	29	36	36
Australia	58	--	--	67
China	58	67	63	66
S. Korea	47	49	--	56
Pakistan	45	40	57	51
Indonesia	27	31	33	39
Malaysia	--	--	--	30
Japan	31	35	37	24
Philippines	--	--	--	22
Venezuela	--	--	--	52
Chile	--	--	--	51
Argentina	43	50	--	50
Mexico	51	47	53	50
Bolivia	--	--	--	46
Brazil	--	--	37	38
El Salvador	--	--	--	37
Kenya	--	40	44	47
S. Africa	32	--	--	46
Senegal	--	--	--	39
Ghana	--	--	--	38
Nigeria	--	--	--	38
Uganda	--	--	--	25

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q30.

America's improved image is coincident with Barack Obama assuming the presidency in 2009. Obama has largely received more positive ratings than his predecessor, George W. Bush. Today, at least half of those polled in 24 of 39 nations say they have confidence in the American president to do the right thing in world affairs. Eight-in-ten or more hold this view in Germany (88%), the Philippines (84%), France (83%), Canada (81%) and Kenya (81%).

Even so, Obama's ratings are lower now than when he first took office. The decline has been especially steep in China, where confidence in the American president today (31%) is half of what it was in 2009 (62%).

Similarly, support for Obama's policies has waned since the beginning of his presidency. For instance, even though he remains largely popular in Europe, approval of his international policies has declined by double digits since 2009 in Britain, Poland and France.

Drone strikes, one of the key features of Obama's national security policy, are widely opposed across the globe. In 31 of 39 nations, at least half disapprove of U.S. drone attacks against extremists in countries such as Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia. In 12 countries, eight-in-ten or more hold this view. The only countries in which a majority supports American drone strikes are Israel (64%), Kenya (56%), and the U.S. itself (61%).

Mostly Positive Ratings for Obama

% Confidence in Obama to do right thing regarding world affairs

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	%	%	%	%	%
Canada	88	--	--	--	81
U.S.	74	65	61	61	57
Germany	93	90	88	87	88
France	91	87	84	86	83
Italy	--	--	--	73	76
Czech Rep.	--	--	--	77	75
Britain	86	84	75	80	72
Spain	72	69	67	61	54
Poland	62	60	52	50	49
Greece	--	--	--	30	35
Russia	37	41	41	36	29
Israel	56	--	49	--	61
Lebanon	46	43	43	39	37
Turkey	33	23	12	24	29
Egypt	42	33	35	29	26
Jordan	31	26	28	22	24
Tunisia	--	--	--	28	24
Palest. ter.	23	--	14	--	15
Philippines	--	--	--	--	84
Australia	--	--	--	--	77
S. Korea	81	75	--	--	77
Japan	85	76	81	74	70
Indonesia	71	67	62	--	53
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	51
China	62	52	44	38	31
Pakistan	13	8	8	7	10
Brazil	--	56	63	68	69
Chile	--	--	--	--	56
El Salvador	--	--	--	--	54
Mexico	55	43	38	42	49
Argentina	61	49	--	--	44
Bolivia	--	--	--	--	35
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	28
Kenya	94	95	86	--	81
Senegal	--	--	--	--	78
S. Africa	--	--	--	--	74
Uganda	--	--	--	--	62
Ghana	--	--	--	--	55
Nigeria	--	84	--	--	53

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q38.

Few Think China Respects Individual Rights

In 19 of 38 countries, at least half of those surveyed give China a favorable rating. In only 16 countries do at least half consider China a partner.

One of the major challenges for China's global image is that few believe the Chinese government respects the personal freedoms of its people. In only 11 countries in the survey do at least half hold this view. In contrast, majorities or pluralities in 37 of 39 nations believe the American government respects the individual freedoms of its citizens.

Another challenge for China's image is that around the world the prevailing view is that China acts unilaterally in world affairs, pursuing in its own interests and not taking into account the interests of other countries when making foreign policy decisions. In 26 of 38 nations, more than half say China considers their interests not too much or not at all.

In this respect, China faces the same challenge the U.S. has faced for years, during the presidencies of both George W. Bush and Barack Obama. Over the past decade, and again in this year's poll, most of those surveyed say the U.S. ignores their interest when it is making foreign policy.

Also of Note:

- Aspects of American and Chinese soft power are particularly appealing to young people in Latin America and Africa.
- U.S. economic aid is viewed favorably in the African nations surveyed. However, on balance, Egyptians and Pakistanis say it is having a negative impact in their countries.
- Lebanese attitudes toward the U.S. differ sharply among the country's religious communities, with Lebanese Sunni Muslims (66% favorable) and Christians (56%) expressing much more positive views than Shia Muslims (9%).
- In Nigeria, the U.S. receives especially positive reviews from Christians (82% favorable), although a majority of Muslims (57%) also express a favorable opinion.
- A majority of Chinese (56%) believe their country should be more respected around the world than it currently is.

1. Attitudes toward the United States

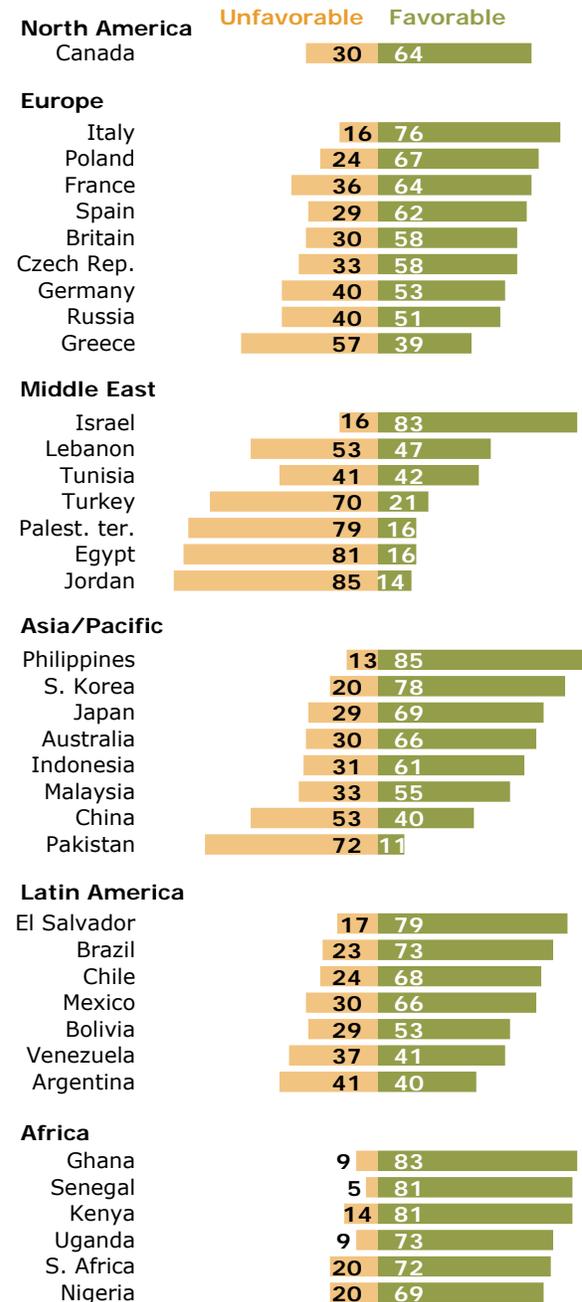
Overall, global attitudes toward America are positive. In 28 of 38 nations, half or more of those surveyed express a favorable opinion of the U.S.

Europeans generally give the U.S. high ratings, especially in Italy, where 76% now have a positive view of America, up from 74% last year and 53% in 2007. Greece is the only European country polled where fewer than half offer a positive assessment of the U.S.

In both France and Germany, ratings for the U.S. are much higher today than they were during President George W. Bush's tenure, but they have also declined somewhat since 2009, the first year of Barack Obama's presidency.

About eight-in-ten Israelis (83%) have a favorable opinion of the U.S., although there are large differences between the country's Jewish (90% favorable) and Arab (42%) communities. Elsewhere in the Middle East, ratings are much more negative. Less than one-in-five Palestinians, Egyptians, and Jordanians offer a favorable opinion. Tunisians are somewhat more positive (42%), as are Lebanese (47%). In Lebanon, however, views differ considerably among Lebanese Sunni Muslims (66% favorable), Christians (56%), and Shia Muslims (9%). The U.S. continues to receive largely negative ratings in Turkey, although the percentage of Turks with a positive view of the U.S. has risen six percentage points since last year.

U.S. Gets Largely Favorable Reviews



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9a.

The U.S. receives largely positive ratings in most of the nations surveyed in the Asia/Pacific region. This is especially true in the Philippines, South Korea, Japan, and Australia, where about two-thirds or more hold this view. The U.S. also gets mostly favorable marks in the predominantly Muslim nations of Indonesia and Malaysia. In Malaysia, where positive views of the U.S. have more than doubled since the last time Pew Research polled there in 2007, the minority Buddhist community (72% favorable) expresses more positive attitudes than the country's Muslim population (46%).

There are, however, two exceptions in Asia: China and Pakistan. Chinese attitudes have changed significantly over the past three years – in 2010, 58% had a favorable opinion of the U.S., compared with 40% now. Meanwhile, anti-Americanism has been widespread in Pakistan in recent years, and today just 11% have a favorable view.

The U.S. receives mostly favorable ratings in Latin America, particularly in El Salvador, Brazil, Chile and Mexico. Brazilians and Mexicans have become notably more positive toward the U.S. in just the past year. Even in Bolivia and Venezuela, two countries where national leaders have regularly engaged in anti-American rhetoric over the past few years, the U.S. on balance gets positive marks, although in both countries ratings are higher among people on the political right than among those on the left. The exception in Latin America is Argentina, where just 41% express a favorable view, although this is still much more positive than the 16% registered in 2007.

As has been the case in previous years, Africans overwhelmingly offer favorable assessments of the U.S. In all six sub-Saharan African nations polled, roughly seven-in-ten or more see America in a positive light. This includes the four largely Christian nations of Uganda, Ghana, Kenya and South Africa, as well as predominantly Muslim Senegal. In Nigeria, where the population is almost evenly divided between Christians and Muslims, majorities of both groups have a favorable opinion of the U.S., although this view is more common among Christians (82%) than Muslims (57%).

Ethnic and Religious Divisions on Views of U.S.

	Fav %	Unfav %	DK %
<i>Israel</i>			
Jewish	90	9	1
Arab	42	55	3
<i>Lebanon</i>			
Christian	56	44	0
Sunni	66	34	1
Shia	9	90	1
<i>Malaysia</i>			
Muslim	46	44	11
Buddhist	72	15	12
<i>Nigeria</i>			
Christian	82	8	10
Muslim	57	30	13

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9a.

U.S. Favorability

	1999/ 2000/													
	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Canada	--	72	63	--	59	--	55	--	68	--	--	--	64	
Britain	83	75	70	58	55	56	51	53	69	65	61	60	58	
France	62	62	42	37	43	39	39	42	75	73	75	69	64	
Germany	78	60	45	38	42	37	30	31	64	63	62	52	53	
Italy	76	70	60	--	--	--	53	--	--	--	--	74	76	
Spain	50	--	38	--	41	23	34	33	58	61	64	58	62	
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	39	
Poland	86	79	--	--	62	--	61	68	67	74	70	69	67	
Czech Rep.	77	71	--	--	--	--	45	--	--	--	--	54	58	
Russia	37	61	37	46	52	43	41	46	44	57	56	52	51	
Turkey	52	30	15	30	23	12	9	12	14	17	10	15	21	
Egypt	--	--	--	--	--	30	21	22	27	17	20	19	16	
Jordan	--	25	1	5	21	15	20	19	25	21	13	12	14	
Lebanon	--	36	27	--	42	--	47	51	55	52	49	48	47	
Palest. ter.	--	--	0	--	--	--	13	--	15	--	18	--	16	
Tunisia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	42	
Israel	--	--	78	--	--	--	78	--	71	--	72	--	83	
Australia	--	--	59	--	--	--	--	46	--	--	--	--	66	
China	--	--	--	--	42	47	34	41	47	58	44	43	40	
Indonesia	--	--	--	--	38	30	29	37	63	59	54	--	61	
Japan	77	72	--	--	--	63	61	50	59	66	85	72	69	
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	27	--	--	--	--	--	55	
Pakistan	23	10	--	21	23	27	15	19	16	17	12	12	11	
Philippines	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	85	
S. Korea	--	52	46	--	--	--	58	70	78	79	--	--	78	
Argentina	--	34	--	--	--	--	16	22	38	42	--	--	41	
Bolivia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62	62	61	73	
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	--	--	--	--	--	68	
El Salvador	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	79	
Mexico	68	64	--	--	--	--	56	47	69	56	52	56	66	
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	53	
Ghana	--	83	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	83	
Kenya	--	80	--	--	--	--	87	--	90	94	83	--	81	
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	81	--	--	69	
Senegal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	81	
S. Africa	--	65	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	72	
Uganda	--	74	--	--	--	--	64	--	--	--	--	--	73	

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

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9a.

Young People Give U.S. Higher Marks

In many of the nations surveyed, people under age 30 are especially likely to have a positive view of America. This is particularly true in Turkey, where 38% of 18- to 29-year-olds give the U.S. a favorable rating, compared with just 8% of Turks age 50 and older.

Half of those under age 30 in China have a favorable view, compared with just 27% among people 50 and older. Similarly, in Malaysia there is a 21 percentage point gap between 18- to 29-year-olds and those 50 and older.

Double-digit age gaps also appear in a variety of countries from Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa.

In several nations, the college educated also express more positive attitudes toward the U.S. For example, 60% of Chinese with a college degree give the U.S. a positive rating, compared with just 39% of those with less education. In Russia, 60% of people with a college degree express a favorable opinion, while just 48% hold this view among those who have not graduated from college. There are also double-digit education gaps in Pakistan, Venezuela and Tunisia.

Rating the American People

Attitudes toward the American people are highly correlated with overall views of the U.S. In 29 of 38 countries, at least half of those surveyed express a favorable opinion of Americans. Three-in-four or more hold this view in a diverse set of nations: the Philippines, Ghana, South Korea, Israel, Senegal, Kenya and El Salvador.

Ratings are lowest among the predominantly Muslim publics of Pakistan, Turkey, the Palestinian territories, Jordan and Egypt. However, it is worth noting that the American people receive significantly higher ratings than the U.S. in general among both Egyptians (Americans 32% favorable, U.S. 16%) and Jordanians (Americans 31%, U.S. 14%).

Double-Digit Age Gap on Views of U.S. in Many Countries

	% Favorable			Oldest- youngest gap
	18-29 %	30-49 %	50+ %	
Turkey	38	16	8	-30
China	50	41	27	-23
Malaysia	64	55	43	-21
Poland	81	65	61	-20
Czech Rep.	70	59	53	-17
Russia	61	53	44	-17
Lebanon	57	43	40	-17
Argentina	49	42	32	-17
Bolivia	63	53	47	-16
Venezuela	61	51	46	-15
Italy	84	79	70	-14
Brazil	79	72	66	-13
Germany	64	50	51	-13
Senegal	85	81	73	-12
Britain	69	56	57	-12
Mexico	73	64	63	-10

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9a.

China is the only other country where more than half (54%) express an unfavorable opinion of the American people.

Many See U.S. as Partner

When asked whether they think of the U.S. as a partner to their country, an enemy, or neither, clear majorities in 22 nations say it is a partner. And the U.S. is seen as an enemy by clear majorities or pluralities in only four of the nations included in the survey.

Seeing America as a partner is especially common in Africa, where majorities in all six nations surveyed hold this view. Majorities in five of the eight EU countries polled also describe the U.S. as a partner. However, only 30% of Greeks express this opinion, while roughly one-in-five (22%) say the U.S. is an enemy.

Russians are closely divided: 31% consider the U.S. a partner, but nearly as many (26%) see it as an enemy, and 35% believe it is neither.

Among Middle Eastern nations, only Israelis think of the U.S. as a partner (90% hold this view). In contrast, 76% of Palestinians consider the U.S. an enemy, the highest percentage among the nations surveyed. Nearly half of Turks (49%) see America as an enemy, as do 46% of Lebanese. But views in Lebanon vary considerably among the country's religious communities, with 86% of Shias, 38% of Christians, and 25% of Sunnis describing the U.S. as an enemy.

Few Say U.S. Is an Enemy

U.S. is more of a...

	Partner %	Enemy %	Neither %
Canada	66	3	29
Germany	72	3	25
France	67	2	30
Italy	66	5	24
Britain	63	2	33
Czech Rep.	57	2	39
Spain	54	7	38
Poland	40	10	45
Russia	31	26	35
Greece	30	22	47
Israel	90	1	7
Lebanon	38	46	15
Tunisia	34	31	23
Egypt	19	26	43
Jordan	15	29	54
Turkey	14	49	24
Palest. ter.	4	76	15
Philippines	81	3	13
Japan	76	2	21
Australia	72	2	25
S. Korea	69	4	26
Malaysia	59	9	18
Indonesia	46	6	40
Pakistan	8	64	13
El Salvador	88	2	9
Brazil	66	7	25
Chile	62	8	25
Mexico	59	18	17
Venezuela	36	39	14
Argentina	35	23	30
Bolivia	33	21	34
Senegal	84	1	6
Kenya	79	9	10
Ghana	75	7	12
Uganda	70	4	8
Nigeria	60	8	15
S. Africa	58	9	21

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q120.

Majorities in five of seven Asia/Pacific nations think of the U.S. as a partner, and, with one major exception, very few say it is an enemy. The exception is Pakistan, where 64% describe America as an enemy.

In Latin America, most Salvadorans, Brazilians, Chileans and Mexicans consider the U.S. a partner. About a third express this view in Argentina and Bolivia, although in both nations, people are more likely to think of the U.S. as a partner than as an enemy. Venezuelans are divided, however, with roughly equal numbers saying partner and enemy.

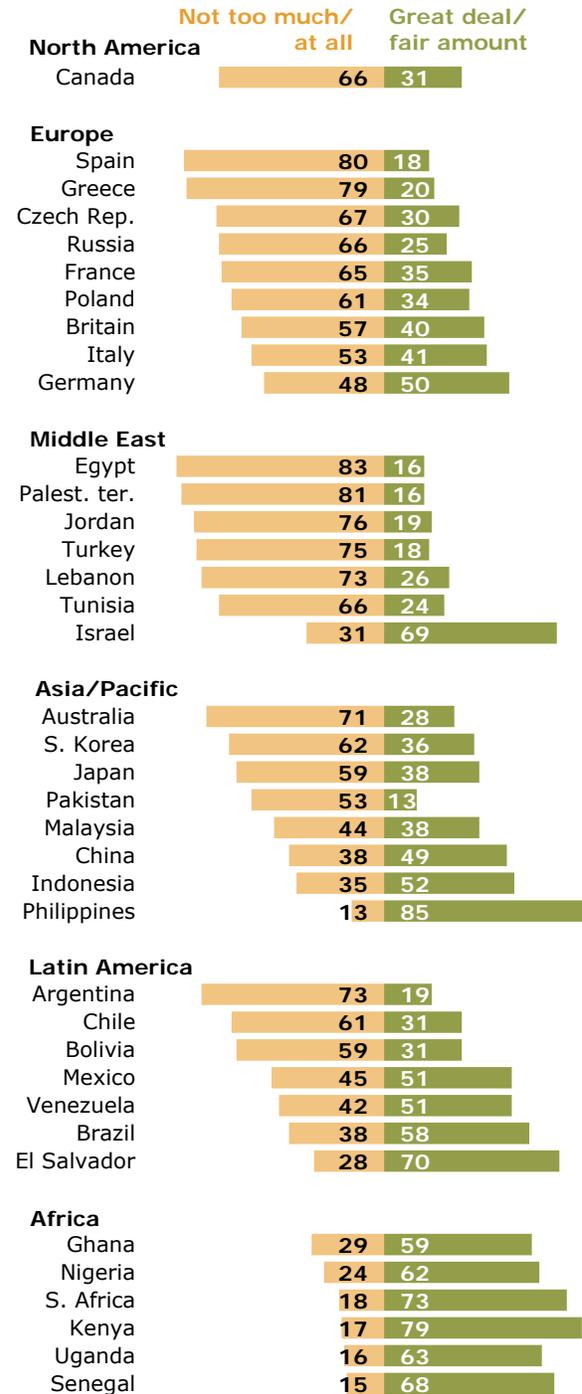
In China, where a different version of the question was asked, 32% describe the relationship between the U.S. and China as one of cooperation, down sharply from 68% in 2010. Today, 23% say the relationship is one of hostility, up from 8% three years ago. About one-in-three (31%) say it is neither cooperative nor hostile, and 15% have no opinion.

Does the U.S. Listen to Other Countries?

Around the world, many believe the U.S. acts in its own self-interest in global affairs, ignoring other countries. Majorities throughout nearly all of the European and Middle Eastern nations polled say America does not consider the interests of countries like theirs when making foreign policy decisions.

Germany and Israel are the exceptions in these two regions. Germans are almost evenly

How Much Does the U.S. Consider Your Country's Interests?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q47.

divided between those who think the U.S. considers other nations and those who do not believe this. Meanwhile, 69% of Israelis say the U.S. considers their interests.

Opinions are divided in Asia. Filipinos overwhelmingly think the U.S. considers their interests, and on balance, Indonesians and Chinese tend to agree. Views are split in Malaysia, while the Japanese, South Koreans, Australians and Pakistanis believe the U.S. acts unilaterally.

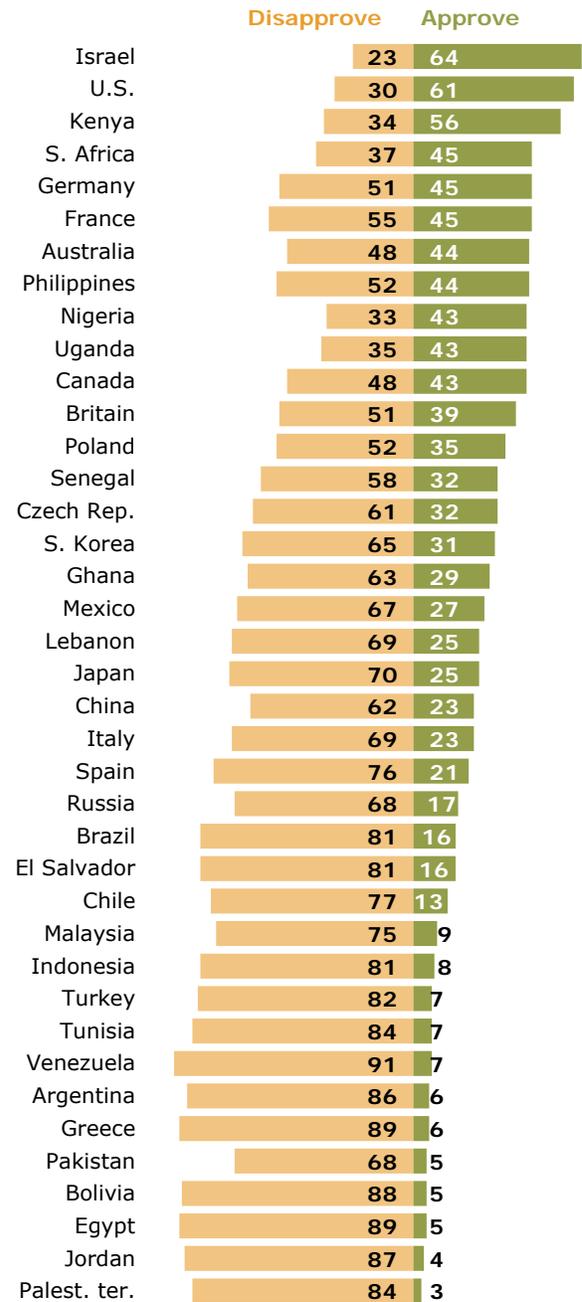
Throughout the African nations surveyed, most think the U.S. considers their interests, and at least half say the same in four of the seven Latin American countries polled. However, most Bolivians, Chileans and Argentines believe the U.S. does not consider their interests.

For their part, Americans see this issue quite differently: 70% say their country does take into account the interests of other nations when it is making decisions about foreign policy.

Drones Strikes Widely Unpopular

In most of the nations polled, there continues to be extensive opposition to the American drone campaign against extremist leaders and organizations. In 31 nations, at least half disapprove of the U.S. conducting drone missile strikes targeting extremists in places such as Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia. At least three-in-four hold this view in 15 countries from all corners of the world, including nations from the Middle East, Europe, Latin America and Asia.

Widespread Opposition to Drones



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q53.

The only three countries where majorities support the drone campaign are Israel (64% approve), Kenya (56%), and the U.S. itself (61%). In the U.S., Republicans (69% approve) are especially likely to endorse this policy, although most independents (60%) and Democrats (59%) also approve.

Opinions on this issue are essentially divided in Australia, Canada and Germany. German support for U.S. drone attacks has actually risen slightly since last year – today, 45% approve, compared with 38% in 2012. Although most in France still oppose the drone strikes, support has also increased there, rising from 37% last year to 45% now.

In France, Germany and Spain, there are sharp ideological divisions on this issue, with those on the political right far more supportive of U.S. drone strikes than those on the left side of the political spectrum.

Views about drones also differ sharply along gender lines in many countries. For instance, in Japan, 41% of men approve of the drone attacks, compared with just 10% of women. Double digit gender gaps are also found in six of the eight EU nations polled, as well as Australia, Canada, the U.S., South Korea and Uganda.

Less Support for Drones on Left

% Approve of U.S. drone strikes

	Left	Center	Right	Right-left gap
	%	%	%	
France	31	46	54	+23
Spain	10	24	33	+23
Germany	35	45	54	+19
Britain	35	42	45	+10
Greece	4	6	13	+9
Italy	24	23	30	+6
Poland	41	37	40	-1

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q53.

Wide Gender Divide on Drone Strikes

% Approve of U.S. drone strikes

	Male	Female	Gap
	%	%	
Japan	41	10	-31
Czech Rep.	47	17	-30
Canada	57	28	-29
Australia	58	30	-28
Germany	58	33	-25
Spain	34	9	-25
Britain	51	27	-24
Poland	45	26	-19
U.S.	70	53	-17
France	52	38	-14
S. Korea	38	24	-14
Uganda	49	36	-13

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q53.

American Culture and Ideas

Across the African nations surveyed, publics embrace key elements of American soft power. And throughout much of Latin America, people tend to agree, although U.S. soft power has somewhat less appeal in Argentina, Bolivia and Venezuela.

America's achievements in science and technology are a particularly strong aspect of its international image. Solid majorities in all seven Latin American countries and all six African nations polled admire the U.S. for its scientific and technological advances.

American Soft Power

	<i>% Positive</i>				
	U.S. science and tech. advances	U.S. music, movies, TV	U.S. ways of doing business	U.S. ideas about democracy	U.S. ideas and customs spreading
	%	%	%	%	%
Argentina	61	66	35	38	31
Bolivia	74	55	44	38	31
Brazil	81	71	58	61	53
Chile	75	73	52	43	31
El Salvador	84	53	66	70	58
Mexico	65	60	50	47	41
Venezuela	69	63	42	41	32
MEDIAN	74	63	50	43	32
Ghana	82	55	75	73	37
Kenya	85	56	81	82	60
Nigeria	85	60	70	72	54
Senegal	84	60	75	77	70
S. Africa	75	71	69	63	57
Uganda	78	47	65	73	44
MEDIAN	83	58	73	73	56

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q48-Q52.

American music, movies and television are also widely popular. The only nation surveyed in which less than half say they like American pop culture is Uganda, where just under half (47%) hold this view.

In Africa, U.S. ways of doing business are very popular, but reviews are more mixed in Latin America. At least half of Salvadorans, Brazilians, Chileans and Mexicans like American-style business, but only 44% of Bolivians, 42% of Venezuelans, and 35% of Argentines do.

Similarly, American ideas about democracy are popular in Africa but have less appeal in Latin America. El Salvador and Brazil are the only countries in the region where majorities say they like U.S. ideas about democracy. But American-style democracy is more popular today in the three Latin American countries where trends are available from 2007. The appeal of these ideas is also stronger today in Uganda and Kenya.

Even in countries where many aspects of America's image are popular, there are concerns about the reach of U.S. influence. Just 44% of Ugandans and 37% of Ghanaians think it is a good thing that U.S. ideas and customs are spreading to their country. Only about a third of Argentines, Bolivians, Chileans and Venezuelans hold this opinion.

Still, most in Senegal, Kenya, South Africa and Nigeria welcome the spread of American culture, as do most in El Salvador and Brazil.

Across all of these questions about American culture and ideas, young people regularly express more positive attitudes. This is especially true regarding impressions of U.S. pop culture. For instance, 72% of 18- to 29-year-old Bolivians like American music, movies and television, compared with 51% of 30- to 49-year-olds and 32% of people 50 and older. There is a similar age gap in Senegal, where 77% of those under age 30 like U.S. pop culture, while 59% of 30- to 49-year-olds and 33% of those 50 and older agree.

U.S. Economic Aid

Throughout the sub-Saharan African countries surveyed, the U.S. receives positive marks for the economic assistance it provides. At least half in all six countries say American economic aid is having a mostly positive impact on their countries, and more than six-in-ten hold this view in Kenya, Ghana and Uganda.

American Ideas about Democracy

	% Like U.S. ideas about democracy		
	2007 %	2013 %	Change
Argentina	14	38	+24
Mexico	29	47	+18
Chile	30	43	+13
El Salvador	--	70	--
Brazil	--	61	--
Venezuela	--	41	--
Bolivia	--	38	--
Uganda	60	73	+13
Kenya	72	82	+10
Ghana	73	73	0
Senegal	--	77	--
Nigeria	--	72	--
S. Africa	--	63	--

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q49.

U.S. Economic Aid Viewed Positively in Africa

	Impact of U.S. economic aid			
	Mostly positive %	Mostly negative %	No impact %	DK %
Kenya	78	12	7	3
Ghana	64	17	10	9
Uganda	63	14	11	13
S. Africa	59	18	14	9
Nigeria	52	16	16	16
Senegal	51	6	23	21
Egypt	24	55	18	3
Pakistan	8	43	13	36

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q58a & Q104.

However, in Egypt and Pakistan, two nations that are major recipients of U.S. assistance, evaluations are very different. A 55% majority of Egyptians say American economic aid is having a mostly negative effect on their country. In Pakistan, 43% think the impact is mostly negative, while just 8% say it is positive.

2. Global Opinion of Barack Obama

President Barack Obama is popular with many people around the world, especially in Europe, Africa and parts of the Asia/Pacific region. Nonetheless, positive views of Obama's presidency have slipped somewhat since 2009, with confidence in the American president and approval of his foreign policies dropping in most countries surveyed over the past four years, in some cases significantly.

Confidence in Obama

Many publics around the world have confidence in President Obama to do the right thing in world affairs. At least half in 24 of the 39 countries surveyed give the American leader high marks, though there is large regional variation.

Majorities throughout much of Europe as well as in the U.S. and Canada express confidence in Obama's handling of global issues. This includes at least eight-in-ten in Germany (88%), France (83%) and Canada

Confidence in Obama High but Declining

	% Confidence to do the right thing in world affairs					Change 09-13
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
	%	%	%	%	%	
U.S.	74	65	61	61	57	-17
Canada	88	--	--	--	81	-7
Britain	86	84	75	80	72	-14
France	91	87	84	86	83	-8
Germany	93	90	88	87	88	-5
Italy	--	--	--	73	76	--
Spain	72	69	67	61	54	-18
Greece	--	--	--	30	35	--
Poland	62	60	52	50	49	-13
Czech Rep.	--	--	--	77	75	--
Russia	37	41	41	36	29	-8
Turkey	33	23	12	24	29	-4
Egypt	42	33	35	29	26	-16
Jordan	31	26	28	22	24	-7
Lebanon	46	43	43	39	37	-9
Palest. ter.	23	--	14	--	15	-8
Tunisia	--	--	--	28	24	--
Israel	56	--	49	--	61	+5
Australia	--	--	--	--	77	--
China	62	52	44	38	31	-31
Indonesia	71	67	62	--	53	-18
Japan	85	76	81	74	70	-15
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	51	--
Pakistan	13	8	8	7	10	-3
Philippines	--	--	--	--	84	--
S. Korea	81	75	--	--	77	-4
Argentina	61	49	--	--	44	-17
Bolivia	--	--	--	--	35	--
Brazil	--	56	63	68	69	--
Chile	--	--	--	--	56	--
El Salvador	--	--	---	--	54	--
Mexico	55	43	38	42	49	-6
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	28	--
Ghana	--	--	--	--	55	--
Kenya	94	95	86	--	81	-13
Nigeria	--	84	--	--	53	--
Senegal	--	--	--	--	78	--
S. Africa	--	--	--	--	74	--
Uganda	--	--	--	--	62	--

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q38.

(81%). Poles, Russians and Greeks, meanwhile, are much less likely to say they trust Obama to do the right thing.

Publics in Africa and the Asia/Pacific region also give Obama high marks. In Africa, clear majorities in nearly every country surveyed say they have confidence in the U.S. president, including 81% in Kenya, the land of his father's birth. In the Asia/Pacific region, at least half in most countries trust Obama to do the right thing in world affairs. The Chinese (31%) and Pakistanis (10%) are much less likely to agree.

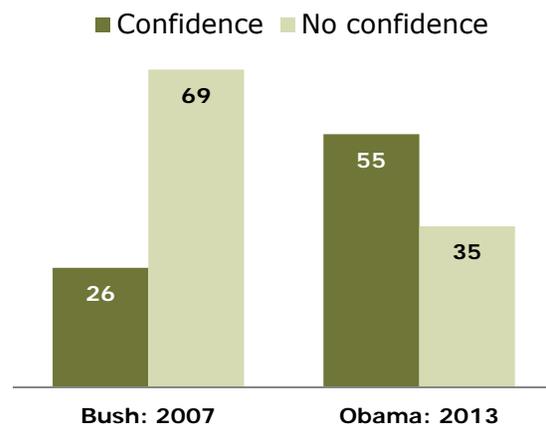
Opinion is more divided in Latin America. While roughly half or more express confidence in Obama in Brazil, Chile, El Salvador and Mexico, many fewer say the same in the other countries surveyed. Venezuelans are particularly unlikely to give the U.S. leader good marks.

Among the regions surveyed, people in the Middle East express the lowest levels of confidence in President Obama. About three-in-ten or fewer in most countries say they trust Obama to do the right thing in global affairs. The one exception is Israel, where 61% have confidence in the American leader.

Despite high marks from most publics, confidence in the U.S. president has decreased over Obama's first term in office. There have been double-digit declines since 2009 in 10 of the 22 countries surveyed in both years. The drop in trust has been particularly large in China, where 62% of the public expressed confidence in Obama in 2009, but just 31% do so today.

Nonetheless, Obama is still rated more highly than President George W. Bush was in most countries surveyed in 2007 and 2013. The gap in confidence in the two American leaders is especially large in Europe. But even in the Middle East, where both presidents received low ratings, the Turks, Egyptians and Jordanians are much more likely to have confidence in Obama than they did in Bush.

More Confidence in Obama than Bush



Medians based on the 28 countries surveyed in both 2007 and 2013.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q38.

Approval of Obama's Policies

Many around the world approve of Obama's international policies, though in most countries his foreign policy agenda is less popular now than in 2009. Today, broad majorities in Canada and much of Europe endorse Obama's international policies, and 53% in the U.S. agree. Greeks and Russians offer much less positive evaluations of Obama's performance.

In many Asian and African countries, majorities support Obama's international policies. However, compared with general confidence in the U.S. leader, approval of Obama's policies tends to be lower in these two regions. For example, while 51% of Malaysians trust Obama to do the right thing in world affairs, just 28% endorse his foreign policies. Similarly, 62% in Uganda say they have confidence in Obama, but only 46% offer a positive evaluation of his policies.

In Latin America, Brazil and El Salvador are the only countries surveyed where majorities approve of Obama's international policies. Venezuelans are the least likely to express support.

Publics in the Middle East give Obama's foreign policy agenda very low marks. In most of the countries surveyed, roughly two-in-ten or fewer support his international policies. Israelis again stand out – 57% endorse Obama's policies.

Nonetheless, the honeymoon with Obama may

Obama's International Policies

	% Approve				Change 09-13
	2009	2010	2012	2013	
	%	%	%	%	
U.S.	68	55	54	53	-15
Canada	78	--	--	65	-13
Russia	40	39	22	24	-16
Britain	75	64	63	61	-14
Poland	67	64	50	54	-13
France	93	84	78	81	-12
Spain	78	76	63	72	-6
Germany	92	88	83	88	-4
Czech Rep.	--	--	65	72	--
Italy	--	--	61	71	--
Greece	--	--	26	37	--
Palest. ter.	35	--	--	13	-22
Egypt	38	17	15	17	-21
Turkey	34	17	20	20	-14
Jordan	27	15	13	15	-12
Lebanon	46	44	43	39	-7
Israel	53	--	--	57	+4
Tunisia	--	--	22	22	--
China	57	44	27	23	-34
Indonesia	65	65	--	41	-24
Japan	77	72	58	62	-15
Pakistan	12	9	8	4	-8
S. Korea	71	70	--	73	+2
Philippines	--	--	--	76	--
Australia	--	--	--	66	--
Malaysia	--	--	--	28	--
Argentina	57	37	--	33	-24
Mexico	56	39	39	47	-9
Brazil	--	59	59	71	--
El Salvador	--	--	--	62	--
Chile	--	--	--	47	--
Bolivia	--	--	--	31	--
Venezuela	--	--	--	29	--
Kenya	88	89	--	69	-19
Senegal	--	--	--	71	--
S. Africa	--	--	--	68	--
Uganda	--	--	--	46	--
Ghana	--	--	--	41	--
Nigeria	--	74	--	39	--

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q103.

be over for many publics. Among the 22 countries surveyed in 2009 and 2013, approval of Obama's international policies has dropped by roughly 20 percentage points or more over the past four years in China (-34), Indonesia (-24), Argentina (-24), the Palestinian territories (-22), Egypt (-21) and Kenya (-19). In most of the other countries surveyed in both years, approval has declined by at least ten percentage points.

Obama's Re-Election and Views of the U.S.

Despite a decline in positive evaluations of Obama, many around the world say that his re-election led them to have a more favorable opinion of the U.S. In 22 of 38 countries across North America, Europe, Africa, Latin America and Asia, pluralities or majorities say the 2012 election improved their image of America.

In many of the remaining countries surveyed, the consensus is that Obama's re-election did not change people's opinions of the U.S. For example, 62% in Russia, 54% in Greece, 41% in Argentina, 40% in Lebanon and 40% in Jordan volunteer that the 2012 election made no difference in how they feel about the U.S.

Egypt is the only country surveyed where a plurality of people say they now have a more negative image of the U.S. because of Obama's re-election. Nevertheless, U.S. favorability has remained stable in Egypt over the past few years: between 15% and 20% each year since 2010 say they have a positive opinion of the U.S.

Obama's Re-Election Viewed Favorably

Did the re-election of President Obama lead you to have a more favorable or less favorable opinion of the U.S.?

	More favorable	Less favorable	(Vol) No change	DK
	%	%	%	%
Canada	68	12	14	6
France	87	11	2	0
Germany	82	5	11	2
Italy	67	5	22	5
Spain	67	8	20	4
Czech Rep.	65	11	15	9
Britain	64	10	19	6
Poland	33	25	33	9
Greece	31	13	54	2
Russia	15	12	62	11
Israel	40	16	42	2
Lebanon	27	32	40	1
Turkey	25	27	38	10
Jordan	24	27	40	9
Tunisia	21	24	34	21
Egypt	19	45	31	5
Palest. ter.	10	41	43	7
Philippines	77	13	4	6
S. Korea	71	8	15	6
Australia	69	10	16	4
Japan	49	16	31	4
Indonesia	46	24	14	16
Malaysia	26	25	25	24
China	19	25	33	23
Pakistan	4	19	20	57
El Salvador	72	16	9	3
Brazil	66	15	16	3
Chile	51	15	18	16
Mexico	39	26	20	14
Argentina	31	15	41	13
Venezuela	27	29	31	13
Bolivia	23	23	32	22
Kenya	67	16	15	2
Senegal	63	9	10	18
S. Africa	59	17	13	11
Uganda	51	16	8	26
Ghana	45	26	14	15
Nigeria	35	24	21	21

Statistically significant pluralities and majorities are in bold.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q102.

As with confidence in the U.S. president, reactions to Obama's re-election are very different than reactions to Bush's re-election. In most countries surveyed in both 2005 and 2013, people were much more likely to say that Bush's re-election led them to have a less favorable opinion of the U.S. than to say the same about Obama's re-election.

For example, at least half of the publics in Germany, Canada, France, Britain, Turkey, Spain, Lebanon and Indonesia said Bush's re-election tarnished their image of the U.S. By comparison, roughly a third or fewer in each country say the same about Obama's re-election. Russians and Pakistanis were also significantly more likely to say their opinion of the U.S. soured after Bush's re-election than to say the same about Obama.

Obama and Bush's Re-elections

Did the re-election of President [Bush/Obama] lead you to have a more favorable or less favorable opinion of the U.S.?

		More favorable	Less favorable	(Vol) No change	DK
		%	%	%	%
France	2013	87	11	2	0
	2005	19	74	7	1
Germany	2013	82	5	11	2
	2005	14	77	5	4
Canada	2013	68	12	14	6
	2005	20	75	2	3
Spain	2013	67	8	20	4
	2005	19	60	15	6
Britain	2013	64	10	19	6
	2005	18	62	14	6
Indonesia	2013	46	24	14	16
	2005	12	52	20	16
Poland	2013	33	25	33	9
	2005	21	18	45	16
Lebanon	2013	27	32	40	1
	2005	9	57	27	7
Turkey	2013	25	27	38	10
	2005	11	62	14	13
Jordan	2013	24	27	40	9
	2005	10	31	54	5
Russia	2013	15	12	62	11
	2005	15	36	38	11
Pakistan	2013	4	19	20	57
	2005	10	36	20	34

Statistically significant pluralities and majorities are in bold.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q102.

3. Attitudes toward China

China is viewed favorably in just half (19 of 38) of the nations surveyed excluding China itself. Beijing's strongest supporters are in Asia – in Malaysia (81%) and Pakistan (81%) – and in the African nations of Kenya (78%), Senegal (77%) and Nigeria (76%).

There is also a high positive opinion of China in Latin American nations that have become large commodity exporters to Beijing, such as Venezuela (71%), Brazil (65%) and Chile (62%). This favorable opinion toward the People's Republic is not shared everywhere, however. Only 28% of Germans and Italians and 37% of Americans hold a favorable view of China. But it is in Japan where, more than anywhere else, antipathy toward China is striking. Just 5% of Japanese have a favorable opinion of China.

There has not been much change in views of China in most nations for which comparable 2007 survey data exist. The greatest improvements in China's

China Favorability Largely Unchanged from 2007

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	07–13 Change
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
U.S.	42	39	50	49	51	40	37	-5
Canada	52	--	53	--	--	--	43	-9
Spain	39	31	40	47	55	49	48	+9
Poland	39	33	43	46	51	50	43	+4
Russia	60	60	58	60	63	62	62	+2
Italy	27	--	--	--	--	30	28	+1
Britain	49	47	52	46	59	49	48	-1
Czech Rep.	35	--	--	--	--	33	34	-1
France	47	28	41	41	51	40	42	-5
Germany	34	26	29	30	34	29	28	-6
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	56	59	--
Lebanon	46	50	53	56	59	59	56	+10
Turkey	25	24	16	20	18	22	27	+2
Palest. ter.	46	--	43	--	62	--	47	+1
Jordan	46	44	50	53	44	47	40	-6
Israel	45	--	56	--	49	--	38	-7
Egypt	65	59	52	52	57	52	45	-20
Tunisia	--	--	--	--	--	69	63	--
Indonesia	65	58	59	58	67	--	70	+5
Pakistan	79	76	84	85	82	85	81	+2
Malaysia	83	--	--	--	--	--	81	-2
S. Korea	52	48	41	38	--	--	46	-6
Japan	29	14	26	26	34	15	5	-24
Australia	--	52	--	--	--	--	58	--
Philippines	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	--
Argentina	32	34	42	45	--	--	54	+22
Mexico	43	38	39	39	39	40	45	+2
Chile	62	--	--	--	--	--	62	0
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	71	--
Brazil	--	--	--	52	49	50	65	--
Bolivia	--	--	--	--	--	--	58	--
El Salvador	--	--	--	--	--	--	52	--
Uganda	45	--	--	--	--	--	59	+14
Kenya	81	--	73	86	71	--	78	-3
Ghana	75	--	--	--	--	--	67	-8
Senegal	--	--	--	--	--	--	77	--
Nigeria	--	--	--	76	--	--	76	--
S. Africa	--	37	--	--	--	--	48	--

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9c.

image have been in Argentina, up 22 percentage points, and Uganda, up 14 points. The most significant deterioration in attitudes toward China has occurred in Japan, down 24 points, and Egypt, down 20 points over the past six years.

But in much of Europe and the United States, as well as parts of the Middle East, this six-year trend line masks a significant reversal of opinion since the peak of pro-China sentiment in those countries in 2011. In just the past two years, favorability toward China has fallen 14 percentage points in the United States, 11 points in Britain and 9 points in France. This is likely the result of unease about China as a commercial competitor, European frustration with Chinese unilateralism in foreign affairs, and American concern about the U.S. trade deficit with China and Beijing’s holding of American debt. Over that same period, favorability of China is down 15 points in the Palestinian territories, 12 points in Egypt and 11 points in Israel, where frustration with Chinese unilateralism in international affairs may have a particularly corrosive effect.

Nevertheless, outright anti-China sentiment is limited. In 2013, in just 11 of the 38 nations surveyed is China actually viewed unfavorably by at least half of those surveyed. The strongest anti-China sentiment is in Japan, where 93% see the People’s Republic in a negative light, including 48% of Japanese who have a *very* unfavorable view of China. There are also large majorities in Germany (64%), Italy (62%) and Israel (60%) who hold negative views of China. The rise in anti-China sentiment in Germany is particularly striking. In 2006, only 33% of Germans had an unfavorable view of China. Since then, negative sentiments have risen 31 percentage points. And such unfavorable views exist despite Germany’s success exporting to China.

Attitudes toward China also vary markedly by region of the world. A median of less than half of those surveyed in North America, Europe and the Middle East has a positive view of China. At the same time, a median of 72% in Africa and 58% in Asia and Latin America look favorably on China.

China Best Liked in Africa

	Favorable	Unfavorable
	%	%
Canada	43	45
U.S.	37	52
Africa	72	15
Latin America	58	22
Asia	58	35
Middle East	45	52
Europe	43	47

Regional medians.
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9c.

A Partner to Some, an Enemy to Few

Half or more of those surveyed in 16 of 38 nations see China as more of a partner for their country than as an enemy. This is particularly the case in Pakistan (where 82% view China as a partner). Islamabad has been the recipient of a great deal of Chinese financial assistance over the years. In addition, Malaysians (78%) view China as a partner.

Publics in a number of African nations – including Senegal (78%), Kenya (77%), Nigeria (71%) and Ghana (70%) – are strongly of the view that China is a national partner. China is the second leading trading partner with Ghana and Kenya, the fourth leading trade partner with Nigeria and the fifth with Senegal. A similar sense of partnership exists in Venezuela (74%), which sells a great deal of oil to China, and Chile (62%), which sells Beijing copper.

A majority or plurality in 15 nations – including a majority in the United States (58%) – see China as neither a partner nor an enemy. And only in four nations – Japan (40%), the Philippines (39%), Italy (39%) and Turkey (36%) – does a significant minority view China as an enemy of their country.

China Seen as Partner, Not Enemy

China is more of a...

	Partner %	Enemy %	Neither %
Canada	20	8	67
U.S.	20	18	58
Russia	53	11	28
Greece	36	11	51
Czech Rep.	30	6	61
Germany	28	10	61
Spain	25	8	65
Poland	24	13	57
France	21	10	69
Britain	18	7	72
Italy	12	39	44
Tunisia	51	9	27
Jordan	48	13	34
Lebanon	36	18	44
Egypt	28	18	46
Palest. ter.	26	12	51
Turkey	16	36	30
Israel	15	13	67
Pakistan	82	1	2
Malaysia	78	3	10
Indonesia	53	3	36
Australia	36	6	56
S. Korea	27	17	53
Philippines	22	39	35
Japan	11	40	47
Venezuela	74	9	9
Chile	62	6	26
El Salvador	58	6	33
Argentina	52	6	30
Brazil	50	10	36
Bolivia	42	9	35
Mexico	41	24	27
Senegal	78	4	7
Kenya	77	8	12
Nigeria	71	4	9
Ghana	70	11	13
Uganda	58	5	9
S. Africa	52	11	25

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q119.

China's Soft Power: Limited

There is evidence that China's global influence, at least as measured by some aspects of Chinese soft power, is respected, especially in Africa and among the young. In some cases, though, significant portions of those people surveyed voiced no opinion.

Chinese scientific and technological advances are the most widely appreciated aspect of China's influence in both Africa (a median of 75% like such aspects of China) and Latin America (72%). On all other measures, Africans tend to have a more positive view toward Chinese soft power than Latin Americans. Africans (a median of 59%) are particularly appreciative of Chinese ways of doing business.

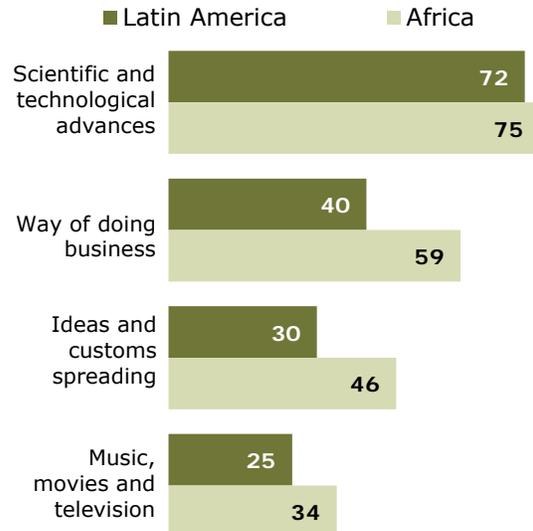
But the spread of Chinese ideas and customs and Chinese cultural products – such as music, movies and television – lack majority appeal in both Africa and Latin America.

Science and technology are China's most popular soft power. Majorities in all African and Latin American countries surveyed have a positive view of these attributes of Chinese influence. Fully 85% of Nigerians and 80% of Salvadorans and Venezuelans admire China's technological and scientific advances, as do 77% of Senegalese, and 75% of Ghanaians, Kenyans and Chileans.

There are several reasons why publics may admire Chinese scientific and technological success. It may be an appreciation of the great strides Chinese companies have made in branding products – such as Lenovo with computers and Huawei with mobile phones – or an understanding that many parts in laptops or tablets come from China or it may simply pick up a

Chinese Soft Power in Africa and Latin America: Science, Not Music

Median % positive view of China's ...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q60–Q63.

China's Science and Technology Widely Admired

China's technological and scientific advances

	Do not		
	Admire	admire	DK
	%	%	%
El Salvador	80	17	3
Venezuela	80	17	3
Chile	75	16	9
Argentina	72	22	6
Bolivia	71	20	8
Brazil	68	28	5
Mexico	61	29	10
Nigeria	85	8	7
Senegal	77	10	14
Ghana	75	19	6
Kenya	75	21	4
Uganda	62	16	22
S. Africa	61	28	11

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q63.

respect for more mundane made-in-China consumer products such as refrigerators and microwave ovens.

Perhaps in admiration of China's record of strong economic growth, perhaps because China has become a major trade and investment partner, or perhaps for other reasons, the Chinese way of doing business is particularly attractive to people in Africa. More than half of those surveyed in five of six countries admire China's business acumen. This includes 76% of Nigerians, 68% of Kenyans and 65% of Senegalese. Only South Africans are divided on Chinese business practices, with 43% liking them and 42% disliking them.

Perceptions are different in Latin America, however, where in a number of countries a high proportion of people voice no opinion about China's way of doing business. Only in Venezuela (53%) does more than half the population admire Chinese business practices. This may be because China is Venezuela's second-largest export market, exceeded only by the United States. And by two-to-one, Chileans (48% to 24%) like Chinese business operations, possibly reflecting the fact that China is now Chile's main trading partner, buying nearly a quarter of Chile's exports. But such close business ties can cut both ways. China is Brazil's largest trading partner. Nevertheless, roughly half of Brazilians (51%) dislike China's way of doing business.

Chinese pop culture is not well liked in much of either Africa or Latin America, in part because significant portions in seven of the 13 nations surveyed have no

Chinese Business Practices Liked in Much of Africa

Chinese ways of doing business

	Like %	Dislike %	DK %
Venezuela	53	34	13
Chile	48	24	27
El Salvador	44	38	19
Brazil	40	51	9
Bolivia	39	36	25
Mexico	38	44	17
Argentina	33	37	30
Nigeria	76	12	12
Kenya	68	27	6
Senegal	65	17	18
Uganda	53	23	25
Ghana	52	39	9
S. Africa	43	42	15

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q61.

Spread of Chinese Ideas and Customs Mostly Disliked

	<i>Chinese music, movies and television</i>			<i>Chinese ideas and customs are spreading here</i>		
	Like %	Dislike %	DK %	Good %	Bad %	DK %
Argentina	11	68	21	28	55	17
Bolivia	37	44	19	30	51	19
Brazil	19	75	6	36	58	6
Chile	25	50	25	27	57	16
El Salvador	28	61	11	37	50	13
Mexico	19	56	25	27	55	18
Venezuela	38	58	4	37	51	12
Ghana	42	51	6	31	60	9
Kenya	36	45	19	54	34	11
Nigeria	54	32	14	58	24	18
Senegal	32	54	14	62	25	14
S. Africa	22	60	19	37	46	17
Uganda	28	46	26	31	46	23

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q60 & Q62.

opinion. Of those who have a view, Chinese music, movies and television is disliked by majorities in six countries, including in Brazil (75%), Argentina (68%), El Salvador (61%) and South Africa (60%). Only in Nigeria (54%) do most people have an affinity for such Chinese exports.

In only three of the 13 countries surveyed in Africa and Latin America – in Senegal (62%), Nigeria (58%) and Kenya (54%) – do more than half think it is good that Chinese ideas and customs are spreading in their country. Half or more of those surveyed in eight nations – all countries surveyed in Latin America and one African country – think such Chinese influence is a bad thing, including in Ghana (60%), Brazil (58%) and Chile (57%).

China's Appeal to Young Adults

China's greatest global asset in the future may be its appeal among young adults around the world.

In 16 of the 38 nations surveyed, younger people are significantly more likely than older people to look favorably on China. This is true in North America, in six of the nine nations surveyed in Europe and five of the seven countries in Latin America.

More than three times as many young Turks as older Turks look favorably on China as do more than twice as many young Americans as older Americans. Fully 57% of those aged 18 to 29 in the United States have a positive opinion of China, compared with just 27% who hold such views among people aged 50 and older. In Poland the generational split is 59% to 35%, in Argentina 63% to 42%, in France 55% to 37%, and in Britain 58% to 42%. The pattern is reversed only in South Korea, where 58% of those aged 18 to 29 hold an unfavorable view of their neighbor, while 42% of people 50 years of age and older see China unfavorably.

Many Young People More Favorable toward China

	% Favorable of China			Youngest–oldest gap
	18–29	30–49	50+	
	%	%	%	
Turkey	47	20	13	+34
U.S.	57	35	27	+30
Poland	59	41	35	+24
Argentina	63	57	42	+21
France	55	41	37	+18
Britain	58	51	42	+16
Philippines	54	50	38	+16
Canada	52	48	36	+16
Brazil	72	65	57	+15
El Salvador	58	54	43	+15
Italy	38	31	23	+15
Bolivia	64	55	50	+14
Tunisia	66	65	53	+13
Czech Rep.	43	31	32	+11
Venezuela	77	69	67	+10
Russia	68	65	58	+10

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9c.

Certain aspects of Chinese soft power seem to be particularly appealing to the young. In many African and Latin American nations, it is those aged 18 to 29 who most admire China’s scientific and technological prowess. Eight-in-ten or more young adults in Nigeria, El Salvador, Venezuela, Senegal and Argentina see such advances as a positive attribute of Chinese soft power. The generation gap is particularly large in Bolivia (26 percentage points), but also in Argentina (19 points) and Brazil (16 points).

Chinese pop culture fares better with the younger generation, as well. They are much more likely than older people, at least in some nations, to appreciate such Chinese soft power. About half or more of those aged 18 to 29 in Nigeria (61%) and Ghana (51%) like Chinese music, movies and TV, as do large minorities of the young in Bolivia (44%) and Senegal (41%).

In addition, the spread of Chinese ideas and customs has majority strong only among the young in Senegal (64%), Kenya (63%) and Nigeria (62%).

Young Admire China’s Scientific and Technological Advances

% Admire China for its science and technological advances

	18–29	30–49	50+	Youngest–oldest gap
	%	%	%	
Bolivia	79	74	53	+26
Argentina	80	75	61	+19
Brazil	75	69	59	+16
Senegal	83	76	68	+15
S. Africa	64	66	49	+15
El Salvador	88	77	74	+14
Nigeria	88	86	76	+12
Venezuela	86	78	76	+10

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q63.

Chinese Pop Culture More Appealing to Young

% Like Chinese music, movies and TV

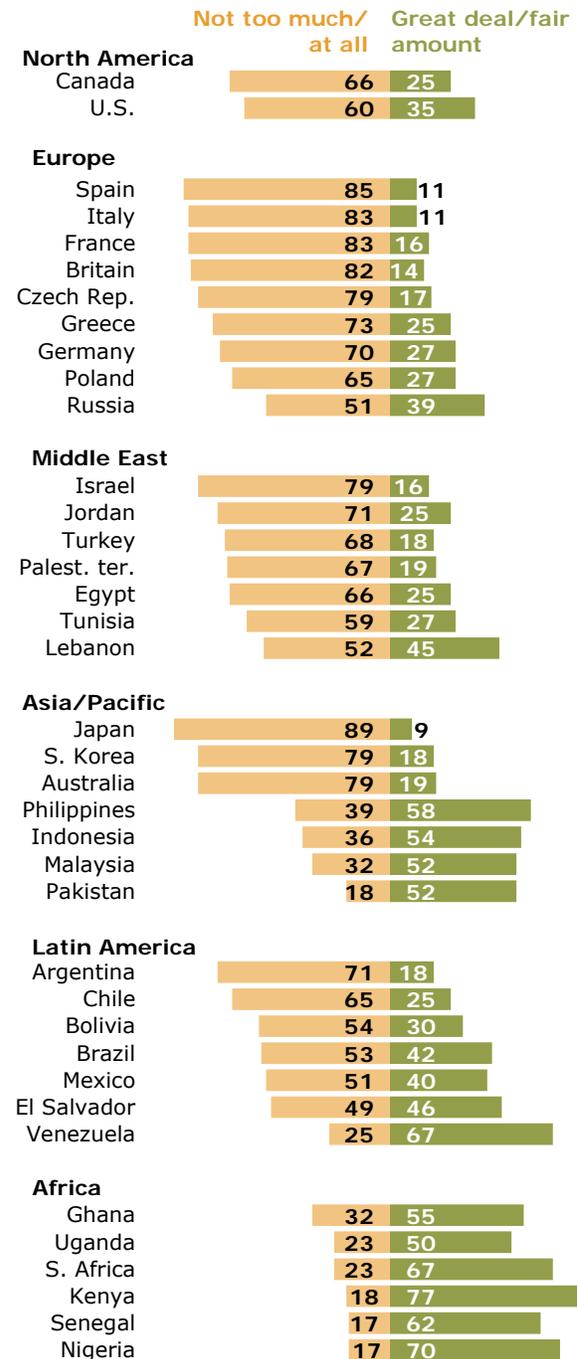
	18–29	30–49	50+	Youngest–oldest gap
	%	%	%	
Senegal	41	32	15	+26
Uganda	36	27	15	+21
Bolivia	44	38	24	+20
Nigeria	61	50	43	+18
Ghana	51	35	33	+18
El Salvador	35	26	21	+14

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q62.

Sources of Criticism

Despite China's general favorability around the world and its appeal to the young, half or more of those surveyed in 26 of 38 nations think that China acts unilaterally in international affairs. This concern about Beijing's failure to consider other countries' interests when making foreign policy decisions is particularly strong in the Asia-Pacific – in Japan (89%), South Korea (79%) and Australia (79%) – and in Europe – in Spain (85%), Italy (83%), France (83%) and Britain (82%). About half or more of those in the seven Middle Eastern nations surveyed also think China acts unilaterally. This includes 79% of Israelis, 71% of Jordanians and 68% of Turks. There is relatively less concern about this issue in the U.S. (60%). African nations – in particular strong majorities in Kenya (77%), Nigeria (70%), South Africa (67%) and Senegal (62%) – believe Beijing *does* consider their interests when making foreign policy decisions.

How Much Does China Consider Your Country's Interests?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q59.

Another source of recent tension in relations between China and its immediate neighbors has been a series of territorial disputes in the Asia/Pacific region. The most prominent of these is between Japan and China, which are engaged in a confrontation over what Tokyo calls the Senkaku Islands and Beijing terms the Diaoyu Islands, small uninhabited rocks in the East China Sea. In addition, the Philippines and China are embroiled in a standoff over the Scarborough Shoal in the South China Sea.

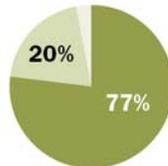
Strong majorities in the Philippines (90%), Japan (82%), South Korea (77%) and Indonesia (62%) think that such territorial disputes with China are a big problem for their country. This is particularly the case in the Philippines, where 58% of Filipinos say such friction with China is a *very* big problem.

Territorial Disputes with China

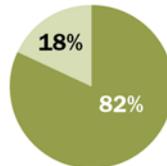
How big a problem are territorial disputes between China and your country?

Very big/big problem
Small/not a problem
Don't know

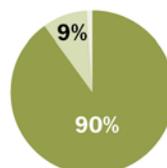
South Korea



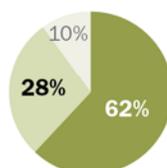
Japan



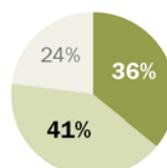
Philippines



Indonesia



Malaysia



Q163. Geographic locations of territorial disputes are approximate. Not all territorial disputes are shown.

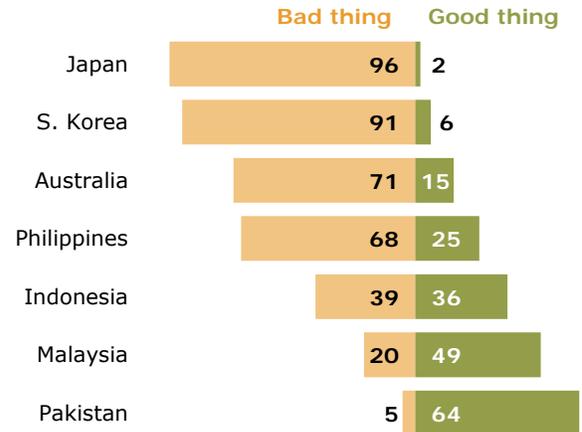
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

In a related issue, many of China's Asian-Pacific neighbors are quite troubled by Beijing's growing military power. Nearly all Japanese (96%) and South Koreans (91%) and strong majorities of Australians (71%) and Filipinos (68%) think China's expanding martial capabilities are bad for their country. There is far less concern in Pakistan (2%), Malaysia (20%) and Indonesia (39%). It is notable, however, that the proportion of Pakistanis, Malaysians and Indonesians who think China's growing military power is a positive thing for their country is actually down from previous surveys.

These sources of tension may help explain why the Chinese are worried about their image abroad. When asked if their country is as respected around the world as it should be or should China be more respected than it is, 56% of Chinese say their nation should be more respected.

Many View China's Growing Military Power Negatively

China's growing military power is a...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q64.

4. Global Balance of Power

Publics around the world believe the balance of power between the U.S. and China is tipping in favor of China. While the U.S. is still viewed as the dominant economy by most, people are increasingly likely to say China is the world's leading economic power, especially in Europe and America. Many global publics also think China will eventually eclipse the U.S. as the world's leading superpower.

People in Africa and Latin America welcome China's influence. In Africa, majorities say China and the U.S. have a great deal or fair amount of influence on their country and their economy, and they view this impact positively. In Latin America, while the U.S. is still described as the dominant player in the region, many say China's influence is more beneficial. In Asia, the publics surveyed hold widely different opinions of the two world powers.

U.S. Viewed as World's Top Economy

In 22 of the 39 countries polled, pluralities or majorities say the U.S. is the world's leading economic power. In eight countries, the publics are more likely to say China. And in the remaining nine, opinion is divided between the two world powers. Attitudes vary considerably by region.

In most of the countries surveyed in North America and Europe, China is seen as the strongest economy. Greece is the only country in these two regions where at least half say the U.S. The American public continues to be

World's Leading Economic Power

Named as the world's leading economic power

	U.S.	China	Japan	EU	Other/ None/ DK
	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	39	44	7	4	7
Canada	28	56	5	3	8
Britain	33	53	4	4	6
France	34	53	7	5	0
Germany	19	59	4	14	4
Italy	43	44	5	2	7
Spain	27	56	8	5	3
Greece	50	34	3	4	10
Poland	33	39	8	7	13
Czech Rep.	26	55	9	4	5
Russia	28	32	17	9	14
Turkey	57	17	4	6	16
Egypt	43	36	8	8	6
Jordan	35	43	10	7	5
Lebanon	36	42	8	5	10
Palest. ter.	43	36	6	7	7
Tunisia	37	38	10	6	9
Israel	70	23	1	2	4
Australia	28	61	2	3	6
China	46	30	1	6	18
Indonesia	52	22	11	4	10
Japan	67	20	4	4	5
Malaysia	44	26	10	4	16
Pakistan	47	30	1	1	20
Philippines	67	13	12	4	4
S. Korea	61	29	1	6	3
Argentina	44	26	10	5	15
Bolivia	51	17	12	6	13
Brazil	57	19	13	2	9
Chile	44	28	8	5	15
El Salvador	62	11	5	15	7
Mexico	58	16	5	5	16
Venezuela	38	32	4	6	20
Ghana	50	19	2	5	24
Kenya	66	19	3	5	7
Nigeria	52	25	2	4	17
Senegal	72	11	4	2	10
S. Africa	46	26	3	7	17
Uganda	57	13	5	5	20
MEDIAN	44	30	5	5	9

Statistically significant pluralities and majorities are in bold.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q29.

roughly split over which country is the dominant economic power – 44% say China and 39% name the U.S.

In the Middle East, attitudes are generally divided. A majority of Turks and Israelis think the U.S. is the global economic leader, while a plurality of Jordanians say China. In the other countries surveyed in the region, opinion is split between the two.

Elsewhere around the world, the consensus is that the U.S. is the leading economy. In Latin America, pluralities or majorities in most countries say the U.S. Venezuela is the only nation surveyed in the region where the public is split – 38% say the U.S. and 32% name China.

In Africa, at least half in nearly every country surveyed choose the U.S. as the dominant global economy. Slightly less than half in South Africa (46%) say the U.S., but only 26% name China.

Even in the Asia/Pacific region, publics tend to say America is the leading economic power.

Broad majorities in Japan, the Philippines and South Korea name the U.S. and a plurality of the Chinese agree (46% U.S. vs. 30% China).

Only the Australians are more likely to say their regional neighbor is the world's strongest economy (28% U.S. vs. 61% China).

Belief in China's economic prowess has increased over the past few years along with China's growing economy. Among the 20 countries surveyed in both 2008 and 2013, a median of 20% said China was the world's leading economic power in 2008; that has risen to 34% today. The median percentage naming the U.S. has dropped from 47% to 41%.

The change has been particularly large across Europe and in the U.S., as well as in Australia and Lebanon. In these countries, the percentage naming China as the dominant economy increased by roughly 20 percentage points or more over the past five years.

China's Economy on the Rise

% Name China as world's leading economic power

	2008	2013	Change
	%	%	
Spain	24	56	+32
Germany	30	59	+29
Britain	29	53	+24
Poland	15	39	+24
France	31	53	+22
Australia	40	61	+21
Russia	12	32	+20
Lebanon	22	42	+20
U.S.	26	44	+18
S. Korea	15	29	+14
Argentina	13	26	+13
Jordan	31	43	+12
Pakistan	18	30	+12
S. Africa	14	26	+12
Turkey	7	17	+10
Egypt	27	36	+9
China	21	30	+9
Indonesia	15	22	+7
Japan	19	20	+1
Mexico	17	16	-1
MEDIAN	20	34	+14

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q29.

Most See China Replacing U.S. as Superpower

Regardless of which country is seen as the economic powerhouse today, many publics believe China will eventually replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower, if it has not already done so. In just six of the 39 countries surveyed do pluralities or majorities say China will never replace the U.S.

Europeans again stand out for their belief that China has eclipsed or will eclipse the U.S. as the world's leading superpower. At least half in most European countries surveyed hold this view.

A majority of Canadians also think China has or will become the world's superpower. Meanwhile, Americans are evenly divided – 47% believe China will replace the U.S. or has already done so, while an equal percentage says China will never do so.

In the other four regions surveyed, publics generally believe China will replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower, though opinion is somewhat more split. In the Asia/Pacific region, at least half of Australians, Chinese, South Koreans and Pakistanis say China will or has become the dominant global power, while majorities in Japan and the Philippines believe the U.S. will retain its status. Publics in Indonesia and Malaysia are divided.

In Latin America, pluralities or more in five of the seven countries surveyed say China will replace, or has already replaced, the U.S. as the

Will China Replace U.S. as World's Leading Superpower?

	Will eventually replace U.S.	Has already replaced U.S.	Total has or will replace U.S.	Will never replace U.S.
	%	%	%	%
Canada	52	15	67	26
U.S.	36	11	47	47
Spain	55	16	71	26
France	48	22	70	31
Britain	55	11	66	26
Germany	50	16	66	29
Greece	40	17	57	31
Poland	33	22	55	27
Czech Rep.	39	15	54	39
Russia	35	15	50	31
Italy	31	17	48	41
Palest. ter.	35	21	56	31
Jordan	28	18	46	46
Tunisia	35	10	45	31
Israel	35	9	44	42
Lebanon	25	17	42	50
Egypt	18	19	37	56
Turkey	23	13	36	40
Australia	52	15	67	25
China	58	8	66	13
S. Korea	45	11	56	44
Pakistan	42	9	51	15
Indonesia	29	10	39	41
Malaysia	22	8	30	36
Japan	15	9	24	72
Philippines	13	9	22	74
Venezuela	32	20	52	28
Chile	34	17	51	27
Mexico	28	22	50	31
Argentina	36	14	50	33
Bolivia	33	13	46	29
Brazil	28	10	38	45
El Salvador	29	8	37	49
S. Africa	25	21	46	28
Kenya	34	13	47	38
Senegal	31	8	39	35
Nigeria	25	13	38	29
Ghana	25	13	38	36
Uganda	17	8	25	43
MEDIAN	33	13	47	33

Statistically significant pluralities and majorities are in bold.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q30.

world's leading superpower. Salvadorans are more likely to say the U.S. will continue to be the dominant global power, while the Brazilians are divided.

African publics are somewhat less certain of China's ascendancy. Of the six countries surveyed in the region, pluralities in Kenya, South Africa and Nigeria say China will replace the U.S. or already has. In Uganda, a plurality believes the U.S. will remain the leading superpower. And the publics in Ghana and Senegal are almost evenly split.

There is no consensus in the Middle East on this question. Half or more in Egypt and Lebanon say the U.S. will continue to be the world's superpower. Palestinians and Tunisians, meanwhile, are more likely to say China is on the rise. Turks, Jordanians and Israelis are uncertain as to which country will be the leading power in years to come.

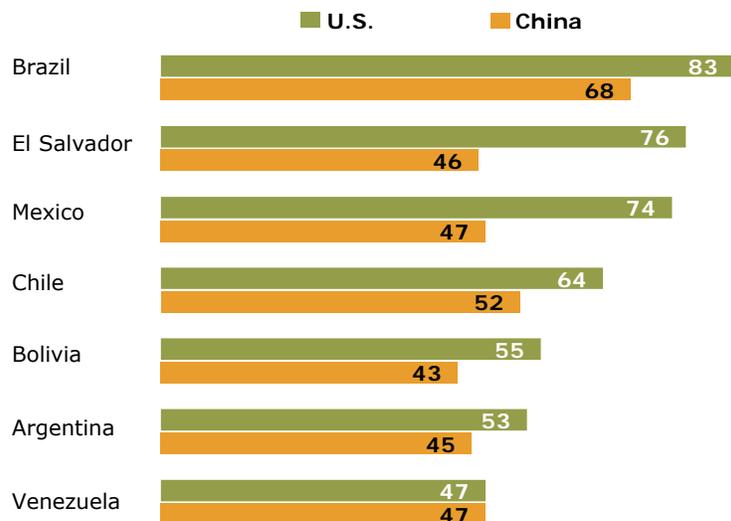
As with the topic of economic dominance, more people today than in 2008 say China will replace or already has replaced the U.S. as the world's superpower. Some of the biggest changes are in Europe, such as in Poland, where the percentage who believe China will become the next superpower jumped 17 percentage points over the past five years. In the United States, 36% in 2008 said China would eclipse the U.S. and 47% say the same today. Double-digit increases have also occurred in Lebanon (+15), South Africa (+14) and Indonesia (+12).

U.S. and Chinese Influence in Latin America

Chinese investment in and trade with Latin American countries has increased greatly over the past few years. China is now one of the largest trading partners for the region, in addition to the U.S. and the European Union. Even so, most publics in the region continue to say that the U.S. exerts greater influence than China over their country and their economy.

U.S. Greater Influence than China in Latin America

% Has a great deal/fair amount of influence on country



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q78 & Q79.

Roughly half or more in each Latin American country surveyed say that the U.S. has a great deal or fair amount of influence on the way things are going in their nation. Fewer say the same about China. The sole exception is Venezuela, where equal percentages think the U.S. and China have an influence in their nation.

A similar pattern holds when publics are asked specifically about American and Chinese influence on their country's economy. In most countries surveyed, at least half think the U.S. has a great deal or fair amount of influence on economic conditions in their nation, including 85% in El Salvador and 84% in Brazil. Fewer think China has a similar level of influence. The one exception again is Venezuela – 47% think the U.S. has an impact on their nation's economy, while 57% say China does.

Although the U.S. is generally seen as having a greater impact than China, China's influence is viewed more positively in most countries. In Venezuela, Argentina, Bolivia and Chile, those who believe the two world powers have a great deal or fair amount of influence are more likely to say that China's influence is a good thing than to say the same about the U.S.

Chinese Influence Tops U.S. in Latin America

	% good influence of _____ on country in general			% good influence of _____ on country's economy		
	U.S. %	China %	Diff	U.S. %	China %	Diff
Venezuela	29	57	+28	46	71	+25
Bolivia	19	31	+12	34	44	+10
Argentina	19	27	+8	19	42	+23
Chile	31	36	+5	54	66	+12
Mexico	35	33	-2	47	49	+2
Brazil	48	46	-2	60	56	-4
El Salvador	61	51	-10	81	73	-8

Asked only of those who say the U.S./China has a great deal or fair amount of influence.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q78b, Q79b, Q80b & Q81b.

For example, 27% of Argentines who say China has an impact on their country think this influence is good; just 19% review American influence positively. When it comes to the economy, the gap is even larger – 42% say China has a positive impact on the Argentine economy, compared with 19% for the U.S. Venezuelans are particularly likely to rate China's influence more positively than America's.

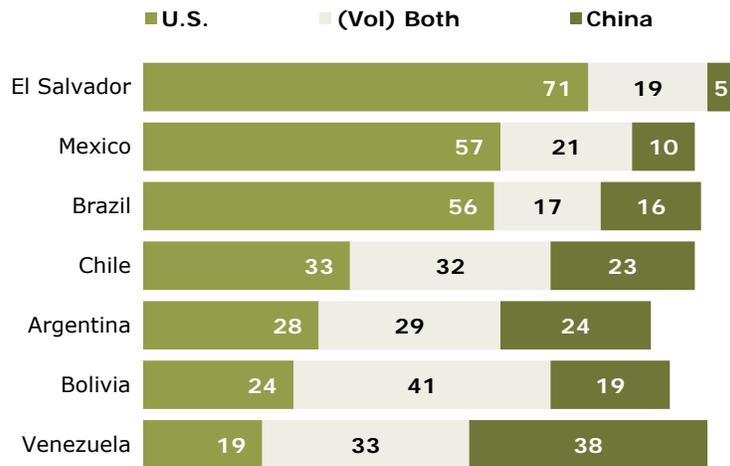
Brazilians and Mexicans hold similar opinions of the role the U.S. and China play in their nation. In Brazil, 48% of those who say the U.S. has a great deal or fair amount of influence on their country think this influence is good, and 46% say the same about China. In Mexico, the comparable percentages are 35% for the U.S. and 33% for China.

Salvadorans are the only ones who see America's impact on their country in a much more positive light than China's. Nonetheless, at least half of those in El Salvador who say China has an impact on their country and their economy think such Chinese influence is good.

Despite their preference for China's influence, most publics in Latin America think it is more important either to have strong ties with the U.S. or to maintain a good relationship with both world powers. Few say China is a more important ally than the U.S.

Majorities in El Salvador, Mexico and Brazil think a strong relationship with their northern neighbor is more important than close ties with China.

It Is More Important to Have Strong Ties with...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q82.

Chileans and Argentines are more divided. In Chile, a third think the U.S. is a more important ally while 32% want strong ties with both the U.S. and China. The Argentine public is nearly equally split between choosing the U.S., China or both. Meanwhile, a plurality in Bolivia prioritizes a good relationship with both world powers.

Venezuelans lean more toward having a good relationship with China than do other Latin American publics. Nearly four-in-ten (38%) say it is more important to have strong ties with China, while a third think both China and the U.S. Just 19% prioritize having the U.S. as an important ally.

U.S. and Chinese Influence in Africa

China has also increased its economic presence in Africa over the past decade, establishing itself as the region's largest trading partner. African publics appear to recognize China's efforts – among the six nations surveyed, broad majorities in most countries say China has a great deal or fair amount of influence in their nation.

Nonetheless, most of the publics surveyed see the U.S. as somewhat more influential than China. Ugandans are the most likely to see a larger American influence on their country's direction: 70% say the U.S. has an impact, compared with just 54% for China.

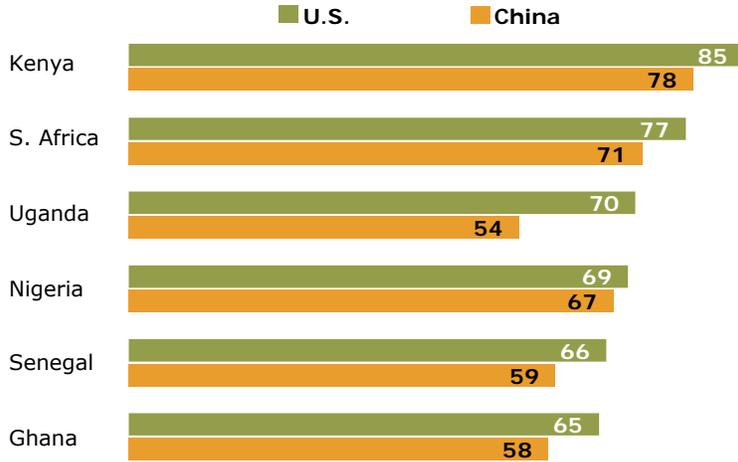
When it comes to the economy, however, most publics surveyed in Africa think the U.S. and China have similar levels of

influence. For example, 82% of Kenyans say America has a great deal or fair amount of influence on economic conditions in their country; an equal percentage believes the same about China. Roughly equal majorities in the other countries say the same about the two world powers. Ugandans, however, are much more likely to think America (70%) has an impact on their economy than to say China does (55%).

African publics are positive about the influence both the U.S. and China have on their countries and their economies. Among those who say the U.S. has a great deal or fair amount of impact, broad majorities in every country see this influence as positive. Clear majorities in nearly every country say the same about China.

U.S. and China Influential in Africa

% Has a great deal/fair amount of influence on country



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q78 & Q79.

American and Chinese Influence Rated Positively in Africa

	<i>% good influence of ___ on country in general</i>			<i>% good influence of ___ on country's economy</i>		
	U.S.	China	Diff	U.S.	China	Diff
	%	%		%	%	
Nigeria	66	80	+14	69	86	+17
Kenya	69	75	+6	79	81	+2
Ghana	60	59	-1	60	63	+3
Senegal	77	71	-6	85	79	-6
Uganda	75	69	-6	77	69	-8
S. Africa	64	53	-11	67	58	-9

Asked only of those who say the U.S./China has a great deal or fair amount of influence.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q78b, Q79b, Q80b & Q81b.

Still, Nigerians are more likely to view China's impact, rather than America's, as good. South Africans, meanwhile, are somewhat more likely to rate American influence as positive than to say the same about Chinese influence.

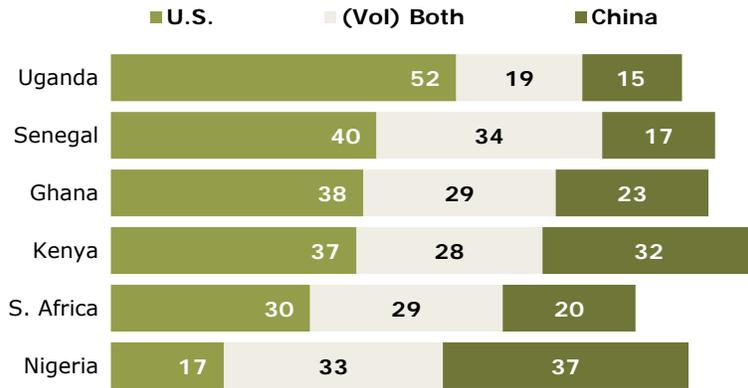
Among African publics, there is generally not a clear winner in terms of who they see as a more important ally. Uganda is the only country where at least half say it is more important to establish strong ties with the U.S. than with China.

About four-in-ten in Senegal (40%) and Ghana (38%) also prioritize a good relationship with the U.S., but roughly three-in-ten or more in both countries say it is important to establish strong ties with both the U.S. and China.

South Africans are divided between establishing strong ties with the U.S. (30%) and prioritizing alliances with both world powers (29%). Kenyans are nearly equally split between choosing the U.S. (37%) and choosing China (32%) as the more important ally.

Nigerians are the most likely among the African publics surveyed to see strong ties with China as more important (37%). Nonetheless, a third prioritize an alliance with both countries.

It Is More Important to Have Strong Ties with...



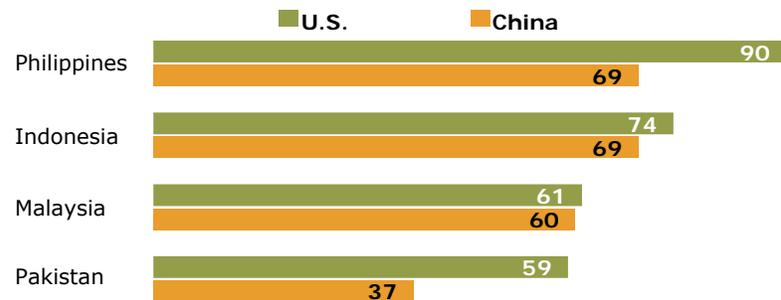
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q82.

U.S. and Chinese Influence in Asia

Despite their proximity to China, in Southeast and South Asia, publics do not believe China has a greater impact on their countries than the U.S. Filipinos and Pakistanis are more likely to say the U.S. has a great deal or fair amount of influence on the way things are going in their country than to think China does. Indonesians and Malaysians see the level of American and Chinese influence as relatively equal.

U.S. and China Influential in Asia

% Has a great deal/fair amount of influence on country



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q78 & Q79.

Asian publics' perceptions are slightly different when it comes to American and Chinese economic influence. Malaysians are somewhat more likely to say China affects their economy (72%) than to say the U.S. does (63%). Few Pakistanis say either country has an impact on their nation's economic conditions (41% for China and 44% for U.S.).

Nearly equal percentages of Indonesians say the two world powers have an influence on their economy (75% for China and 72% for U.S.). Filipinos, meanwhile, are more likely to believe the U.S. (89%) has a great deal or fair amount of influence on their economy than to say the same about China (69%).

Malaysians and Pakistanis are much more likely to say China's influence is good than to say the same about the U.S. For example, among those who say the U.S. has a great deal or fair amount of influence on their country, just 5% of Pakistanis say this influence is positive, compared with 87% who rate China's influence as good.

The gap is smaller, though still in China's favor, in Malaysia. Indonesians rate each world power's influence relatively equally, while Filipinos are much less positive toward China than toward the U.S.

When asked which world power is a more important ally, Pakistanis overwhelmingly choose China (67%). Filipinos are much more likely to choose the U.S. (77%). And at least half in Indonesia and Malaysia prioritize a good relationship with both world powers.

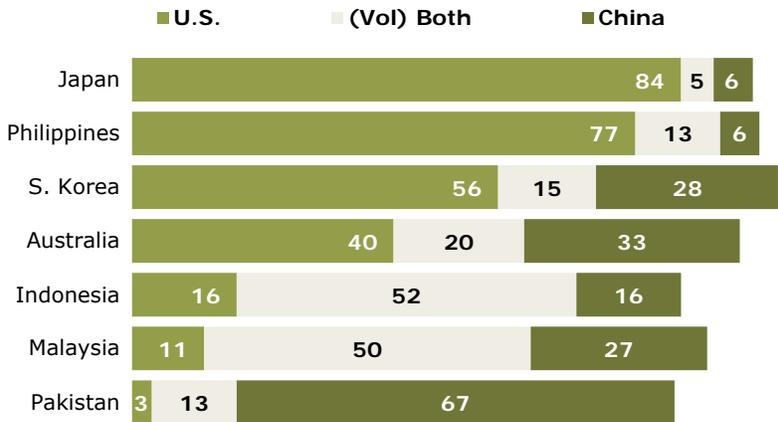
China's Impact Viewed More Positively

	% good influence of _____ on country in general			% positive impact of _____ on country's economy		
	U.S.	China	Diff	U.S.	China	Diff
	%	%		%	%	
Pakistan	5	87	+82	10	86	+76
Malaysia	44	63	+19	65	79	+14
Indonesia	25	31	+6	47	52	+5
Philippines	78	35	-43	87	53	-34

Asked only of those who say the U.S./China has a great deal or fair amount of influence.

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It Is More Important to Have Strong Ties with...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q82.

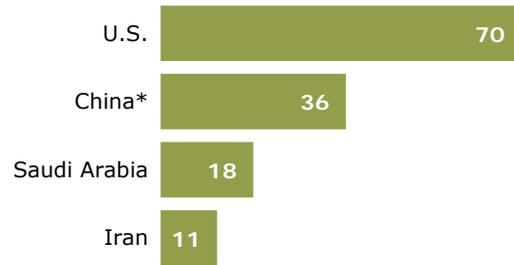
Among China's other regional neighbors, Japanese and South Koreans are much more likely to value strong ties with the U.S. than with China. Australians are somewhat more divided – 40% say it is more important to have the U.S. as an ally, while 33% say the same about China.

5. Respect for Personal Freedoms

The U.S. government receives largely positive reviews for how it treats its own people. When respondents are asked whether the U.S., China, Saudi Arabia and Iran respect the personal freedoms of their people, the U.S. government achieves the highest ratings, with a median of 70% across the countries surveyed saying the American government respects the freedoms of its people. The governments of China (36%), Saudi Arabia (18%) and Iran (11%) do not fare as well.

Most Say U.S. Respects Personal Freedoms

Does the government of _____ respect the personal freedoms of its people?



Median % saying "yes" from 39 countries surveyed.

* Not asked in China.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q127a-d.

Most Say U.S. Respects Personal Freedoms

Pluralities to majorities in 37 of the 39 nations surveyed say the U.S. government respects the personal freedoms of its people.² This includes large majorities across Europe, Africa and much of Latin America and the Asia/Pacific region. The highest ratings for the U.S. on this question come from the Philippines (91%) and South Korea (90%). And at least eight-in-ten hold this view in Lebanon (87%), Japan (85%), Israel (83%), Italy (82%), Germany (81%) and France (80%).

In many countries, there has been significant improvement on evaluations of the U.S. since a spring 2008 Pew Research poll taken during the final months of the George W. Bush administration. The biggest change is in Lebanon, where those saying the U.S. respects its people's rights has jumped 32 percentage points since 2008, with double-digit increases among all three of Lebanon's main religious groups (Christians, Sunnis and Shia).

² The survey was conducted prior to recent revelations about the American National Security Agency's surveillance programs.

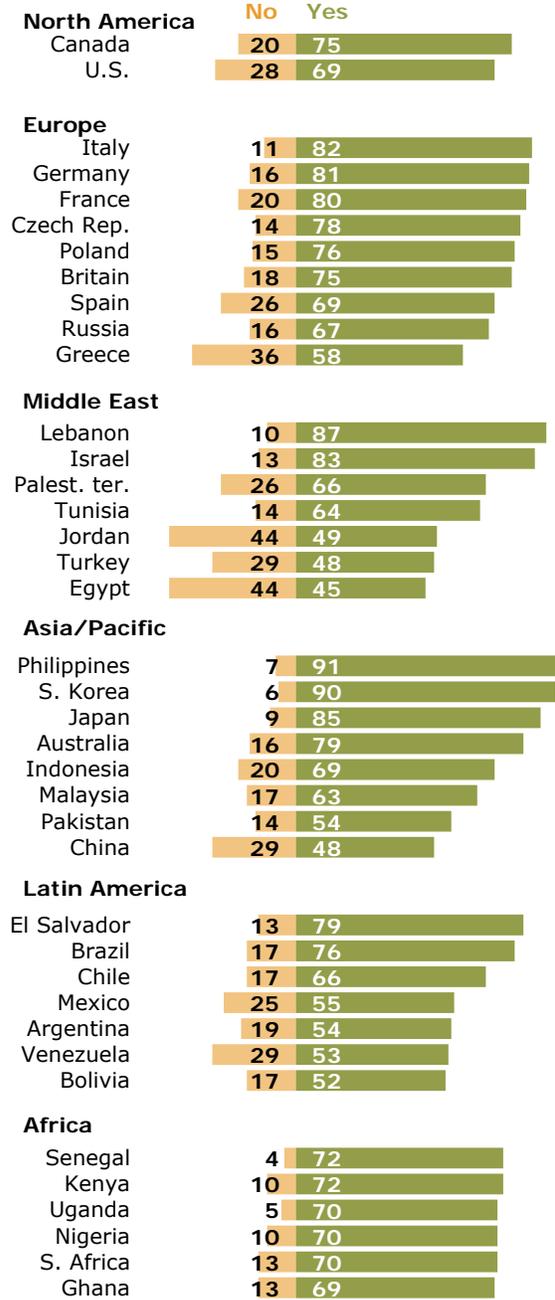
There have also been double-digit gains in Spain (+20), Argentina (+16), France (+15), Germany (+11) and Indonesia (+11). Additional gains were seen in Pakistan (+9), Australia (+7), Britain (+6) and South Africa (+6).

Even in many nations where overall ratings for the U.S. are low, the American government receives high marks for respecting individual liberties. For example, even though only 11% of Pakistanis have a favorable opinion of the U.S., 54% say the U.S. government respects the personal freedoms of its people. Only in Jordan (49%), Turkey (48%), China (48%) and Egypt (45%) do less than half say the U.S. respects these rights.

Interestingly, the American people themselves are more critical of their own government’s record on individual freedoms. Only about seven-in-ten Americans (69%) say the U.S. government respects its own people’s rights, with a significant minority (28%) saying the government does not respect these freedoms. Additionally, the only country where evaluations of the U.S. government have declined is America itself (-6).

Personal Freedoms in the U.S.

Do you think the U.S. government respects the personal freedoms of its people?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q127c.

China's Respect for Basic Rights

Compared with the U.S., the government of China receives much lower ratings for how it treats its citizens. Across the nations polled, a median of 36% say the Chinese government respects the personal freedoms of its people. Majorities or pluralities hold this view in only 13 countries.

Throughout North America and the European Union, large majorities, including more than eight-in-ten in Germany (87%), France (86%), Spain (84%) and Italy (82%), believe individual freedoms are not respected in China. However, in Russia, a 47% plurality says China's government respects the rights of its people.

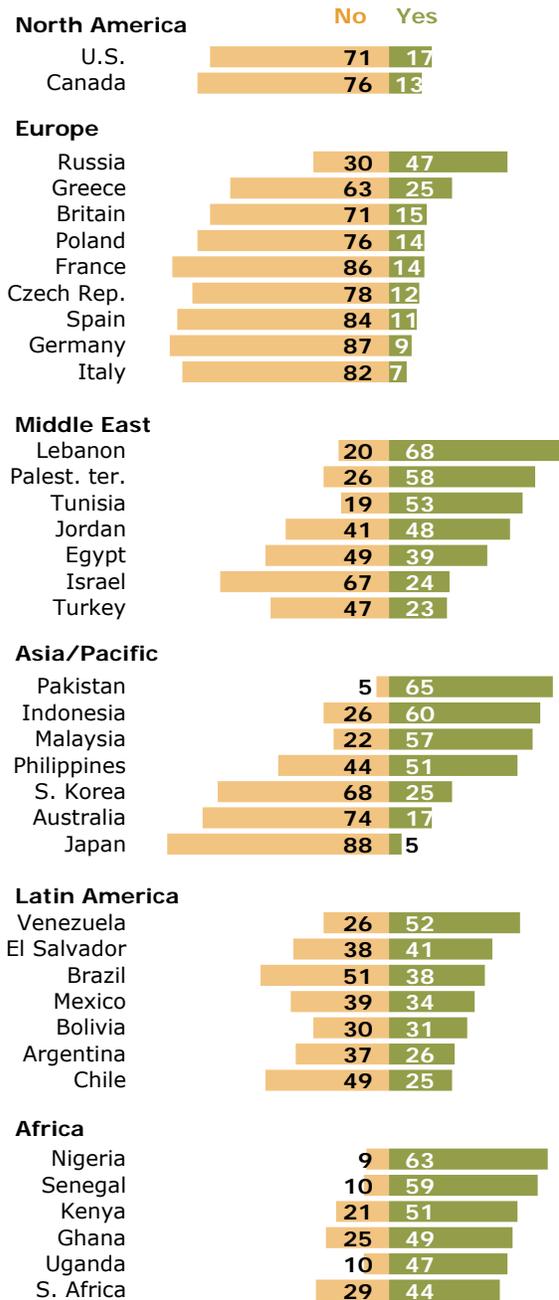
Views are more mixed in the Middle East, with more than half in Lebanon (68%), the Palestinian territories (58%) and Tunisia (53%) saying China respects personal freedoms, but less than half saying this in Jordan, Egypt, Israel and Turkey.

In Asia, clear majorities in the predominantly Muslim countries of Pakistan (65%), Indonesia (60%) and Malaysia (57%) think China respects the rights of its people. In the Philippines, views are divided, with 51% saying China respects its people's freedoms and 44% saying it does not. Large majorities in Japan (88%), Australia (74%) and South Korea (68%) have a dim view of China's record on this issue.

Evaluations are more mixed in Latin America, with many people not offering an opinion. Ratings for the Chinese government are

Many Say China Does Not Respect the Rights of Its Citizens

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



Not asked in China.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q127b.

highest in Venezuela (52%) and lowest in Argentina (26%) and Chile (25%). Assessments are generally positive in Africa, with about six-in-ten Nigerians (63%) and Senegalese (59%) approving of China’s treatment of its own people.

Since 2008, positive evaluations have become more common in a few countries, notably Lebanon (+20 percentage points), as well as Russia (+8), France (+7), South Africa (+7) and Poland (+7).

Views of Saudi Arabia

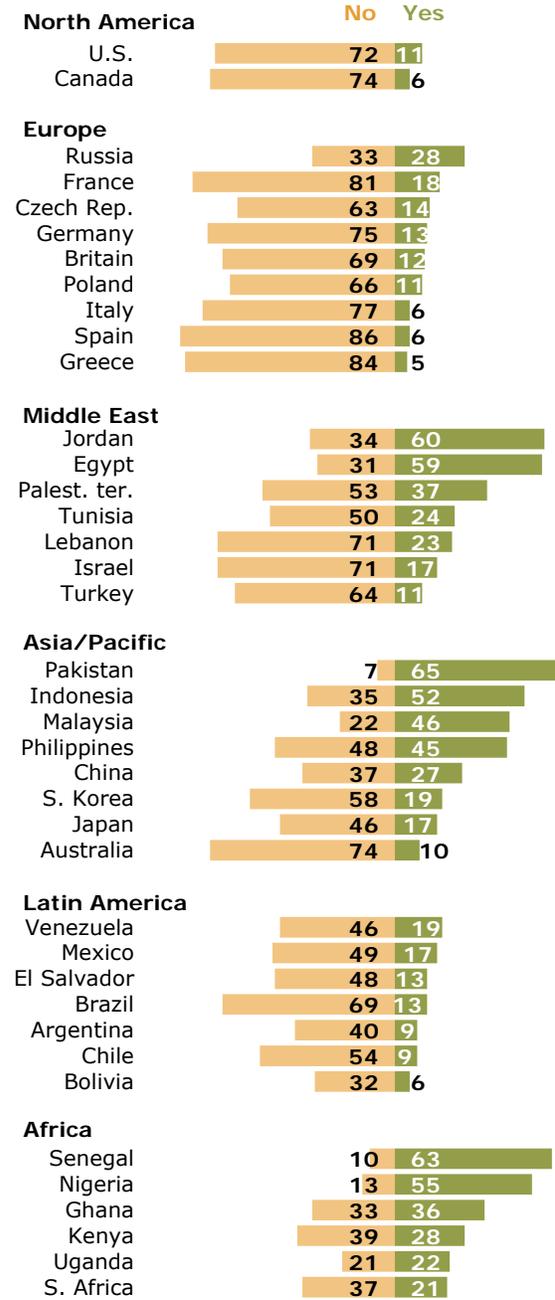
Evaluations of the Saudi Arabian government’s record on personal freedoms are low. In only seven countries do a plurality or majority say the Saudi government respects the personal freedoms of its people, with an overall median of just 18% saying this across the countries surveyed.

Opinions of the Saudi regime’s treatment of its own people are especially low in North America and the EU. Negative evaluations are also common in Latin America and Israel.

Of the predominantly Muslim nations surveyed, clear majorities in Pakistan (65%), Senegal (63%), Jordan (60%), Egypt (59%) and Nigeria (55%) say the Saudi government values human rights. Views are less positive in Malaysia (46%), with many not offering an opinion. However, in Lebanon, Turkey, the Palestinian territories and Tunisia, assessments of the Saudi government are decidedly negative, with half or more saying the government does not value the rights of its people.

Personal Freedoms in Saudi Arabia

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



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q127d.

Views of the Saudi government's commitment to citizens' rights are mostly unchanged among the countries surveyed in 2008 and 2013, but positive evaluations have plummeted in Lebanon (-41 percentage points), with Lebanese Shia views of predominantly Sunni Saudi Arabia dropping 78 percentage points. Positive assessments of the Saudi regime have also fallen by double digits in Germany (-11).

Iran's Respect of Rights

Majorities in most countries surveyed say the government of Iran does not respect the personal freedoms of its people, with a median of only 11% saying Iran respects its people's freedoms.

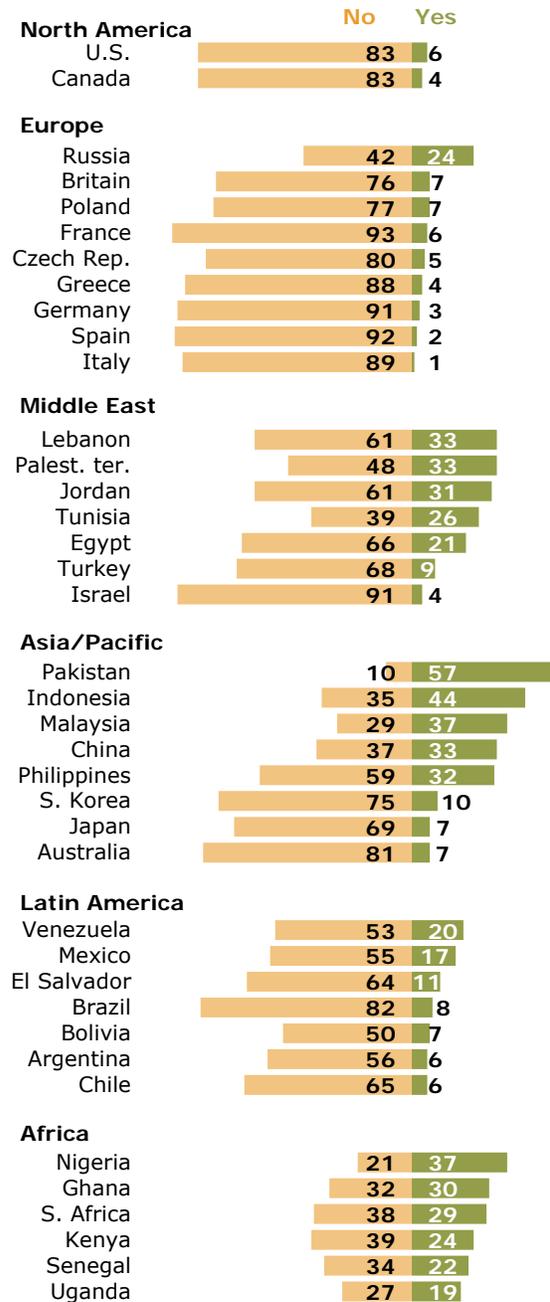
Criticism of Tehran's rights record is most pronounced in the EU and North America, where at least three-quarters of those surveyed say Iran does not respect the basic freedoms of its citizens.

In the Middle East, most are skeptical of Iran's rights record, with roughly nine-in-ten Israelis (91%) saying Tehran does not respect the rights of citizens, and at least six-in-ten agreeing in Turkey (68%), Egypt (66%) and Jordan (61%).

About six-in-ten Lebanese (61%) also say Iran does not respect personal freedoms, but there is a religious divide. Around three-quarters of Lebanese Sunnis (76%) and Christians (72%) say the Iranian regime does not respect individual rights, but 73% of Lebanese Shia say that the Iranian government *does* protect the basic rights of its predominantly Shia people.

Few Think Tehran Respects Rights of Its Citizens

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



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q127a.

In Latin America, half or more in all seven countries surveyed agree that the Iranian government does not protect the rights of Iranians.

Views are more mixed in Africa. On balance, most of the publics surveyed tend to believe the Iranian government does not respect personal freedoms, however many do not offer an evaluation.

Assessments of Iran's rights record vary in Asia, with majorities in Australia (81%), South Korea (75%), Japan (69%) and the Philippines (59%) saying Iran does not respect its people's rights. Opinion is more mixed in China, as well as the predominantly Muslim nations of Indonesia and Malaysia. Pakistan is the one country surveyed where a majority (57%) says that Tehran does respect the rights of its citizens.

For more on Iran's personal freedoms record and overall image see [Global Views of Iran Overwhelmingly Negative](#), released on June 11, 2013.

Survey Methods

About the 2013 Spring Pew Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see below.

The descriptions below show the margin of sampling error based on all interviews conducted in that country. For results based on the full sample in a given country, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling and other random effects is plus or minus the margin of error. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Country: **Argentina**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by locality size
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: March 6 – March 26, 2013
 Sample size: 819
 Margin of Error: ± 4.7 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding dispersed rural population, or 8.8% of the population)

Country: **Australia**
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
 Languages: English
 Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 18, 2013
 Sample size: 800
 Margin of Error: ± 4.4 percentage points
 Representative: Telephone households (roughly 98% of all Australian households)

Country: **Bolivia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: March 12 – April 18, 2013
Sample size: 800
Margin of Error: ±4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding dispersed rural population, or 10% of the population)

Country: **Brazil**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Brazil's five regions and size of municipality
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Portuguese
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – April 21, 2013
Sample size: 960
Margin of Error: ±4.1 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Britain**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 27, 2013
Sample size: 1,012
Margin of Error: ±3.3 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (roughly 98% of all British households)

Country: **Canada**
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone-only households
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
 Languages: English, French
 Fieldwork dates: March 5 – March 18, 2013
 Sample size: 701
 Margin of Error: ± 3.7 percentage points
 Representative: Telephone households (excluding residents of Yukon, Nunavut, and Northwest Territories; sample represents roughly 98% of all Canadian households)

Country: **Chile**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 19, 2013
 Sample size: 800
 Margin of Error: ± 5.2 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Chiloe and other islands, or 3% of the population)

Country: **China**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by China's three regional-economic zones and urbanity. Twelve cities, 12 towns and 12 villages were sampled covering central, east, and west China.
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Chinese (Mandarin, Hebei, Shandong, Yunnan, Chongqing, Guangdong, Hubei, Henan, Hunan, Jiangsu, Ganda, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Anhui, Shanghai, Jilin, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, and Beijing dialects)
 Fieldwork dates: March 4 – April 6, 2013
 Sample size: 3,226
 Margin of Error: ± 3.5 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Tibet, Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Macau, or roughly 2% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in China.
 Note: The results cited are from Horizonkey's self-sponsored survey.

Country: **Czech Republic**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of adults who own a cell phone
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Czech
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 14, 2013
Sample size: 700
Margin of Error: ±3.7 percentage points
Representative: Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 91% of adults age 18 and older)

Country: **Egypt**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorates and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 3 – March 23, 2013
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding Frontier governorates, or about 2% of the population)

Country: **El Salvador**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: April 18 – May 1, 2013
Sample size: 792
Margin of Error: ±5.3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **France**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample of landline and cell phone-only households with quotas for gender, age and occupation and stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: French
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 16, 2013
Sample size: 1,004
Margin of Error: ±3.6 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (roughly 99% of all French households)

Country: **Germany**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RL(2)D) probability sample of landline and cell phone households
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: German
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 18, 2013
Sample size: 1,025
Margin of Error: ±4.1 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (roughly 99% of all German households)

Country: **Ghana**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and settlement size
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Akan (Twi), English, Dagbani, Ewe
Fieldwork dates: March 20 – April 3, 2013
Sample size: 799
Margin of Error: ±4.7 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Greece**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Greek
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 27, 2013
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±3.7 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding the islands in the Aegean and Ionian Seas, or roughly 6% of the population)

Country: **Indonesia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Bahasa Indonesian
Fieldwork dates: March 9 – March 27, 2013
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding Papua and remote areas or provinces with small populations, or 12% of the population)

Country: **Israel**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Israel's six districts, urbanity, and socioeconomic status, with an oversample of Arabs
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Hebrew, Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 29 – April 12, 2013
Sample size: 922 (504 Jews, 406 Arabs, 12 others)
Margin of Error: ±4.6 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Italy**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by four regions and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Italian
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 19, 2013
Sample size: 1,105
Margin of Error: ±4.1 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Japan**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households stratified by region and population size
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Japanese
Fieldwork dates: March 5 – April 2, 2013
Sample size: 700
Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points
Representative: Landline households (roughly 86% of all Japanese households)

Country: **Jordan**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Jordan's 12 governorates and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 23, 2013
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Kenya**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and settlement size
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Kiswahili, English
Fieldwork dates: March 13 – March 30, 2013
Sample size: 798
Margin of Error: ± 4.3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Lebanon**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Lebanon's seven regions and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 22, 2013
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south of Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders, or about 2% of the population)

Country: **Malaysia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by state and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Malay, Mandarin Chinese, English
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – April 3, 2013
Sample size: 822
Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding difficult to access areas in Sabah and Sarawak, or about 7% of the population)

Country: **Mexico**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 17, 2013
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.1 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Nigeria**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: English, Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo
Fieldwork dates: March 6 – April 4, 2013
Sample size: 1,031
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding Borno, Yobe and some areas in Taraba, or about 5% of the population)

Country: **Pakistan**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Urdu, Pashto, Punjabi, Saraiki, Sindhi
Fieldwork dates: March 11 – March 31, 2013
Sample size: 1,201
Margin of Error: ± 4.3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir for security reasons as well as areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] and Baluchistan, or roughly 18% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in Pakistan.

Country: **Palestinian territories**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urban/rural/refugee camp population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 29 – April 7, 2013
Sample size: 810
Margin of Error: ± 4.4 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding Bedouins who regularly change residence and some communities near Israeli settlements where military restrictions make access difficult, or roughly 5% of the population)

Country: **Philippines**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilonggo, Ilocano, Bicolano
Fieldwork dates: March 10 – April 3, 2013
Sample size: 804
Margin of Error: ± 4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country:	Poland
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Poland's 16 provinces and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Polish
Fieldwork dates:	March 2 – March 24, 2013
Sample size:	800
Margin of Error:	±3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Russia
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight regions plus Moscow and St. Petersburg and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Russian
Fieldwork dates:	March 5 – March 21, 2013
Sample size:	996
Margin of Error:	±3.6 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding High North regions, the Chechen Republic, and the Ingush Republic, or about 3% of the population)
Country:	Senegal
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Wolof, French
Fieldwork dates:	March 6 – March 30, 2013
Sample size:	800
Margin of Error:	±4.1 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	South Africa
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by metropolitan area, province and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	English, Zulu, Xhosa, South Sotho, Afrikaans
Fieldwork dates:	March 18 – April 12, 2013
Sample size:	815
Margin of Error:	±4.1 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country: **South Korea**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of adults who own a cell phone
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Korean
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 18, 2013
Sample size: 809
Margin of Error: ± 3.7 percentage points
Representative: Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 96% of adults age 18 and older)

Country: **Spain**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone-only households stratified by region
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish/Castilian
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 15, 2013
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 3.1 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (roughly 97% of Spanish households)

Country: **Tunisia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Tunisian Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 19, 2013
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Turkey**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by the 26 regions (based on geographical location and level of development (NUTS 2)) and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Turkish
Fieldwork dates: March 5 – March 24, 2013
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 7.7 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Uganda**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Luganda, English, Runyankole/Rukiga, Luo, Runyoro/Rutoro, Ateso, Lugbara
Fieldwork dates: March 15 – March 29, 2013
Sample size: 800
Margin of Error: ± 4.3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **United States**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households stratified by county
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English, Spanish
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 18, 2013
Sample size: 1,002
Margin of Error: ± 3.5 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households with English or Spanish speakers (roughly 97% of U.S. households)

Country: **Venezuela**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and parish size
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: March 15 – April 27, 2013
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 3.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding remote areas, or about 4% of population)

Regional Categorization

For analysis, we grouped the 39 countries surveyed into six regions – North America, Europe, Middle East, Asia/Pacific, Latin America and Africa.

North America includes:

- Canada
- United States

Europe includes countries from both Western and Eastern Europe:

- Britain
- France
- Germany
- Italy
- Spain
- Greece
- Poland
- Czech Republic
- Russia

Middle East includes countries and territories from the Middle East and North Africa, as well as Turkey:

- Turkey
- Egypt
- Jordan
- Lebanon
- Palestinian territories
- Tunisia
- Israel

Asia/Pacific includes countries from Asia and the Pacific region:

- Australia
- China
- Indonesia
- Japan
- Malaysia
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- South Korea

Latin America includes countries from North, Central and South America:

- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Chile
- El Salvador
- Mexico
- Venezuela

Africa includes countries from sub-Saharan Africa:

- Ghana
- Kenya
- Nigeria
- Senegal
- South Africa
- Uganda

**Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project
2013 Spring Survey Topline Results
July 18, 2013 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate topline. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Spring, 2011 survey in Pakistan was fielded before the death of Osama bin Laden (April 10 – April 26), while the Late Spring, 2011 survey was conducted afterwards (May 8 – May 15).
- 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:
 - Bolivia prior to 2013
 - Senegal prior to 2013
 - Venezuela prior to 2013
 - Brazil prior to 2010
 - Nigeria prior to 2010
 - South Africa in 2007
 - Indonesia prior to 2005
 - Pakistan in May 2003
 - Poland in March 2003
 - Russia in March 2003 and Fall 2002
 - Egypt in Spring 2002
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2013 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q9a 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
United States	Spring, 2013	44	37	11	4	4	100
	Spring, 2012	46	34	9	5	6	100
	Spring, 2011	45	34	10	7	4	100
	Spring, 2010	48	37	8	3	4	100
	Spring, 2009	52	36	6	3	2	100
	Spring, 2008	53	31	8	6	3	100
	Spring, 2007	47	33	12	6	2	100
	Spring, 2006	49	27	10	7	6	100
	Spring, 2005	50	33	10	4	3	100
Canada	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
Britain	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
	France	Spring, 2013	7	57	27	9	0
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

		Q9a 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
Germany	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	
Italy	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
Spain	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
Greece	Spring, 2013	6	33	35	22	4	100
	Spring, 2012	5	30	31	30	4	100
Poland	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	
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	6	52	28	5	9	100
	Spring, 2012	5	49	30	7	9	100
	Spring, 2007	5	40	40	10	5	100
	Summer, 2002	11	60	22	5	3	100

		Q9a 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, 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
Turkey	Spring, 2013	4	17	18	52	9	100
	Spring, 2012	4	11	12	60	14	100
	Spring, 2011	2	8	15	62	13	100
	Spring, 2010	2	15	15	59	9	100
	Spring, 2009	2	12	12	57	16	100
	Spring, 2008	4	8	7	70	11	100
	Spring, 2007	2	7	8	75	8	100
	Spring, 2006	2	10	9	67	12	100
	Spring, 2005	4	19	13	54	10	100
	Spring, 2004	6	24	18	45	7	100
	May, 2003	2	13	15	68	3	100
	March, 2003	3	9	17	67	5	100
	Summer, 2002	6	24	13	41	16	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	5	11	33	48	3	100
	Spring, 2012	7	12	28	51	3	100
	Spring, 2011	9	11	30	49	1	100
	Spring, 2010	4	13	34	48	1	100
	Spring, 2009	12	15	31	39	3	100
	Spring, 2008	10	12	35	40	4	100
	Spring, 2007	7	14	32	46	2	100
	Spring, 2006	5	25	33	36	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	3	11	35	50	2	100
	Spring, 2012	3	9	34	52	2	100
	Spring, 2011	5	8	35	49	3	100
	Spring, 2010	7	14	34	45	1	100
	Spring, 2009	7	18	30	44	1	100
	Spring, 2008	5	14	31	48	2	100
	Spring, 2007	8	12	26	52	2	100
	Spring, 2006	6	9	30	55	0	100
	Spring, 2005	9	12	21	59	0	100
	Spring, 2004	2	3	26	67	1	100
	May, 2003	0	1	16	83	0	100
	Summer, 2002	6	19	18	57	0	100

		Q9a 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
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	20	27	13	40	0	100
	Spring, 2012	19	29	14	35	3	100
	Spring, 2011	18	31	14	35	2	100
	Spring, 2010	14	38	14	33	0	100
	Spring, 2009	15	40	14	31	0	100
	Spring, 2008	18	33	19	30	1	100
	Spring, 2007	16	31	24	28	1	100
	Spring, 2005	22	20	18	40	0	100
	May, 2003	8	19	23	48	2	100
	Summer, 2002	9	27	21	38	6	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	4	12	24	55	5	100
	Spring, 2011	2	16	31	49	1	100
	Spring, 2009	2	13	16	66	2	100
	Spring, 2007	4	9	16	70	1	100
	May, 2003	0	0	13	85	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	14	28	16	25	16	100
	Spring, 2012	15	30	17	28	10	100
Israel	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
Australia	Spring, 2013	9	57	22	8	4	100
	Spring, 2008	6	40	34	14	6	100
	May, 2003	16	43	27	11	3	100
China	Spring, 2013	8	32	34	19	7	100
	Spring, 2012	11	32	33	15	10	100
	Spring, 2011	7	37	34	12	10	100
	Spring, 2010	9	49	30	7	5	100
	Spring, 2009	6	41	38	8	7	100
	Spring, 2008	5	36	37	11	11	100
	Spring, 2007	2	32	47	10	8	100
	Spring, 2006	9	38	37	6	10	100
	Spring, 2005	5	37	40	13	5	100
Indonesia	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, 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

		Q9a 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
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	9	46	22	11	12	100
	Spring, 2007	4	23	30	39	4	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	3	8	16	56	16	100
	Spring, 2012	3	9	14	66	9	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	10	11	62	16	100
	Spring, 2011	1	10	10	65	14	100
	Spring, 2010	3	14	13	55	16	100
	Spring, 2009	3	13	14	54	16	100
	Spring, 2008	6	13	11	52	17	100
	Spring, 2007	4	11	14	54	16	100
	Spring, 2006	7	20	14	42	17	100
	Spring, 2005	6	17	12	48	18	100
	Spring, 2004	4	17	10	50	18	100
Summer, 2002	2	8	11	58	20	100	
Philippines	Spring, 2013	28	57	11	2	2	100
	Summer, 2002	37	53	6	1	3	100
South Korea	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
Argentina	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

		Q9a 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
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	15	40	21	8	16	100
Brazil	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
Chile	Spring, 2013	16	52	15	9	8	100
	Spring, 2007	14	41	24	11	10	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	28	51	12	5	4	100
Mexico	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
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	20	33	12	25	10	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	48	35	8	1	8	100
	Spring, 2007	45	35	7	7	6	100
	Summer, 2002	42	41	6	3	8	100
Kenya	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, 2013	38	31	12	8	12	100
	Spring, 2010	49	32	9	5	5	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	58	23	4	1	14	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	43	29	10	10	7	100
	Spring, 2008	28	32	8	16	16	100
	Summer, 2002	31	34	9	19	8	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	48	25	6	3	18	100
	Spring, 2007	29	35	8	11	17	100
	Summer, 2002	41	33	7	6	12	100

		Q9b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: b. Americans					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	40	44	10	3	2	100
	Spring, 2012	46	40	9	1	3	100
	Spring, 2011	52	35	7	3	3	100
	Spring, 2010	45	41	8	3	3	100
	Spring, 2009	52	38	7	1	2	100
	Spring, 2008	50	38	7	2	3	100
	Spring, 2007	46	40	10	2	2	100
	Spring, 2006	53	32	6	3	6	100
	Spring, 2005	49	39	8	1	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	14	57	19	4	6	100
	Spring, 2009	17	57	15	5	6	100
	Spring, 2007	21	55	15	6	3	100
	Spring, 2005	23	43	21	9	4	100
	May, 2003	32	43	16	5	4	100
	Summer, 2002	21	56	13	6	4	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	13	55	16	3	12	100
	Spring, 2012	14	58	14	4	10	100
	Spring, 2011	18	55	12	4	12	100
	Spring, 2010	19	54	11	3	12	100
	Spring, 2009	17	56	12	3	11	100
	Spring, 2008	13	57	14	5	11	100
	Spring, 2007	16	54	16	4	10	100
	Spring, 2006	20	49	16	5	10	100
	Spring, 2005	18	52	18	4	8	100
	Spring, 2004	20	52	14	5	9	100
	May, 2003	27	53	9	5	5	100
	Summer, 2002	24	58	8	3	8	100
France	Spring, 2013	6	61	25	8	0	100
	Spring, 2012	10	65	21	4	0	100
	Spring, 2011	8	70	18	3	0	100
	Spring, 2010	6	66	23	4	0	100
	Spring, 2009	8	67	21	5	0	100
	Spring, 2008	7	57	26	10	0	100
	Spring, 2007	7	54	31	8	1	100
	Spring, 2006	5	60	27	8	0	100
	Spring, 2005	5	59	29	7	1	100
	Spring, 2004	5	48	30	13	3	100
	May, 2003	13	45	29	13	1	100
	Summer, 2002	10	61	21	5	3	100
	Germany	Spring, 2013	7	54	29	2	8
Spring, 2012		6	57	28	4	5	100
Spring, 2011		8	62	23	1	6	100
Spring, 2010		7	61	23	2	7	100
Spring, 2009		4	60	22	5	9	100
Spring, 2008		7	48	29	5	11	100
Spring, 2007		10	53	26	7	5	100
Spring, 2006		5	61	22	4	7	100
Spring, 2005		9	57	20	4	11	100
Spring, 2004		9	59	20	5	6	100
May, 2003		15	52	23	7	4	100
Summer, 2002		12	58	20	3	7	100

		Q9b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: b. Americans					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	Spring, 2013	17	55	15	3	10	100
	Spring, 2012	13	58	19	5	5	100
	Spring, 2007	6	56	21	7	10	100
	May, 2003	19	58	12	5	6	100
	Summer, 2002	12	61	15	4	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	16	47	20	7	11	100
	Spring, 2012	16	44	21	7	11	100
	Spring, 2011	15	49	20	7	9	100
	Spring, 2010	8	51	20	5	17	100
	Spring, 2009	5	47	21	4	23	100
	Spring, 2008	2	39	24	15	19	100
	Spring, 2007	6	40	27	18	10	100
	Spring, 2006	4	33	33	18	11	100
	Spring, 2005	16	40	22	8	15	100
	May, 2003	11	36	25	16	13	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	8	41	30	17	4	100
	Spring, 2012	6	38	27	26	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	8	60	19	1	11	100
	Spring, 2012	11	62	18	3	6	100
	Spring, 2011	9	65	13	2	11	100
	Spring, 2010	15	65	13	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	7	65	16	4	9	100
	Spring, 2008	8	62	18	3	8	100
	Spring, 2007	11	52	22	4	11	100
	Spring, 2005	13	55	14	3	16	100
	Summer, 2002	12	65	11	1	11	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	6	54	23	3	14	100
	Spring, 2012	5	51	27	6	11	100
	Spring, 2007	4	52	29	6	9	100
	Summer, 2002	8	62	23	3	3	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	11	49	23	7	10	100
	Spring, 2012	12	51	19	6	12	100
	Spring, 2011	13	50	19	6	11	100
	Spring, 2010	11	53	21	5	10	100
	Spring, 2009	9	48	23	8	12	100
	Spring, 2008	12	45	22	12	9	100
	Spring, 2007	8	46	26	8	11	100
	Spring, 2006	11	46	23	11	10	100
	Spring, 2005	10	51	23	6	11	100
	Spring, 2004	13	51	17	8	11	100
	May, 2003	17	48	18	7	10	100
	Summer, 2002	9	58	21	3	9	100

		Q9b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: b. Americans					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2013	4	16	22	46	12	100
	Spring, 2012	3	10	13	56	17	100
	Spring, 2011	1	11	21	53	14	100
	Spring, 2010	2	14	18	52	15	100
	Spring, 2009	2	12	13	52	21	100
	Spring, 2008	3	10	11	59	17	100
	Spring, 2007	1	12	14	63	10	100
	Spring, 2006	2	15	14	55	14	100
	Spring, 2005	4	19	17	46	14	100
	Spring, 2004	6	26	21	33	15	100
	May, 2003	5	27	17	43	8	100
	Summer, 2002	6	26	12	38	18	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	5	27	34	31	4	100
	Spring, 2012	8	24	31	31	6	100
	Spring, 2011	10	26	30	29	5	100
	Spring, 2010	7	32	32	27	3	100
	Spring, 2009	13	27	32	28	1	100
	Spring, 2008	11	20	30	35	5	100
	Spring, 2007	7	24	27	40	2	100
	Spring, 2006	8	28	30	33	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	4	27	36	29	3	100
	Spring, 2012	7	24	36	31	2	100
	Spring, 2011	9	28	30	31	2	100
	Spring, 2010	12	32	28	26	2	100
	Spring, 2009	10	29	26	34	1	100
	Spring, 2008	9	27	35	28	2	100
	Spring, 2007	6	30	32	30	3	100
	Spring, 2006	3	36	31	30	1	100
	Spring, 2005	9	25	27	39	0	100
	Spring, 2004	4	17	40	33	6	100
	May, 2003	3	15	36	46	0	100
	Summer, 2002	21	33	17	29	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	27	31	12	29	1	100
	Spring, 2012	27	34	10	26	2	100
	Spring, 2011	24	38	9	26	2	100
	Spring, 2010	21	45	12	22	0	100
	Spring, 2009	23	46	14	17	0	100
	Spring, 2008	21	53	10	16	1	100
	Spring, 2007	25	44	14	17	1	100
	Spring, 2005	32	34	18	14	1	100
	May, 2003	21	41	21	17	1	100
	Summer, 2002	14	33	22	24	7	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	5	20	25	44	6	100
	Spring, 2011	2	22	34	40	2	100
	Spring, 2009	1	19	21	56	3	100
	Spring, 2007	4	17	25	50	4	100
	May, 2003	0	6	24	68	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	10	28	20	21	22	100
	Spring, 2012	13	31	20	24	12	100

		Q9b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: b. Americans					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Israel	Spring, 2013	23	57	14	4	2	100
	Spring, 2011	17	58	16	7	2	100
	Spring, 2009	27	47	16	7	3	100
	Spring, 2007	26	49	19	3	2	100
	May, 2003	30	48	12	5	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	10	61	20	3	7	100
	Spring, 2008	12	54	21	4	9	100
	May, 2003	19	55	17	2	6	100
China	Spring, 2013	7	32	37	17	7	100
	Spring, 2012	8	31	34	17	9	100
	Spring, 2011	6	36	33	14	11	100
	Spring, 2010	10	51	27	7	5	100
	Spring, 2009	4	38	41	9	7	100
	Spring, 2008	5	33	38	12	12	100
	Spring, 2007	3	35	44	9	9	100
	Spring, 2006	6	44	34	5	12	100
	Spring, 2005	5	38	38	11	8	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	15	45	22	9	9	100
	Spring, 2011	9	43	29	9	9	100
	Spring, 2010	5	50	31	6	8	100
	Spring, 2009	7	47	31	5	10	100
	Spring, 2008	7	38	32	12	11	100
	Spring, 2007	4	38	39	13	6	100
	Spring, 2006	6	30	42	18	5	100
	Spring, 2005	8	38	37	9	8	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	8	65	19	2	6	100
	Spring, 2012	13	67	14	2	3	100
	Spring, 2011	23	64	10	0	3	100
	Spring, 2010	8	67	18	3	4	100
	Spring, 2009	9	61	23	2	4	100
	Spring, 2008	5	60	27	3	4	100
	Spring, 2007	11	64	18	1	5	100
	Spring, 2006	16	66	13	3	2	100
	Summer, 2002	10	63	22	2	4	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	7	49	22	8	13	100
	Spring, 2007	3	37	28	25	7	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	4	13	15	45	24	100
	Spring, 2012	3	11	18	55	14	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	10	13	55	20	100
	Spring, 2011	2	10	16	53	19	100
	Spring, 2010	3	15	21	40	20	100
	Spring, 2009	3	17	18	39	22	100
	Spring, 2008	4	16	17	39	24	100
	Spring, 2007	4	15	18	42	21	100
	Spring, 2006	5	22	18	34	20	100
	Spring, 2005	5	17	14	41	22	100
	Spring, 2004	5	20	13	34	27	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	23	62	12	2	2	100
	Summer, 2002	33	58	6	1	2	100

		Q9b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: b. Americans					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
South Korea	Spring, 2013	7	73	13	2	5	100
	Spring, 2010	7	75	13	1	4	100
	Spring, 2009	3	80	13	0	3	100
	Spring, 2008	3	74	19	2	2	100
	Spring, 2007	3	67	23	3	4	100
	May, 2003	4	70	17	3	6	100
	Summer, 2002	3	57	30	5	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	8	30	30	10	21	100
	Spring, 2010	6	33	25	14	22	100
	Spring, 2009	6	32	25	15	23	100
	Spring, 2008	2	22	24	28	23	100
	Spring, 2007	3	23	28	30	17	100
	Summer, 2002	5	27	23	20	25	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	13	39	21	8	19	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	9	60	21	4	5	100
	Spring, 2012	9	50	24	7	10	100
	Spring, 2011	7	51	24	6	11	100
	Spring, 2010	5	55	26	4	9	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	14	50	17	8	11	100
	Spring, 2007	11	45	24	7	12	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	14	61	14	4	8	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	15	44	24	10	7	100
	Spring, 2012	9	40	25	15	11	100
	Spring, 2011	4	38	36	16	7	100
	Spring, 2010	10	39	26	13	13	100
	Spring, 2009	11	46	26	10	7	100
	Spring, 2008	9	35	27	19	11	100
	Spring, 2007	10	42	30	12	6	100
	Summer, 2002	11	45	19	13	12	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	17	35	16	21	12	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	46	38	8	1	7	100
	Spring, 2007	37	38	10	6	9	100
	Summer, 2002	39	41	8	3	8	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	43	36	9	7	4	100
	Spring, 2011	46	35	10	4	5	100
	Spring, 2010	63	28	5	1	3	100
	Spring, 2009	63	24	5	2	5	100
	Spring, 2007	40	46	8	3	2	100
	Summer, 2002	45	34	8	7	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	34	36	12	7	11	100
	Spring, 2010	44	37	9	5	5	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	55	24	5	2	15	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	31	35	13	12	9	100
	Spring, 2008	26	38	10	12	14	100
	Summer, 2002	30	37	8	17	9	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	47	26	6	4	16	100
	Spring, 2007	29	35	10	9	17	100
	Summer, 2002	41	34	6	7	12	100

		Q9c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	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, 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
Britain	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	
France	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, 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	
Italy	Spring, 2013	7	21	37	25	10	100
	Spring, 2012	6	24	35	29	6	100
	Spring, 2007	2	25	44	17	13	100
Spain	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	

		Q9c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Greece	Spring, 2013	6	53	25	12	4	100
	Spring, 2012	9	47	24	14	6	100
Poland	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
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	3	31	42	13	11	100
	Spring, 2012	3	30	39	17	10	100
	Spring, 2007	2	33	45	13	7	100
Russia	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
Turkey	Spring, 2013	6	21	18	37	18	100
	Spring, 2012	5	17	14	45	19	100
	Spring, 2011	2	16	22	44	17	100
	Spring, 2010	3	17	16	45	19	100
	Spring, 2009	3	13	12	45	27	100
	Spring, 2008	6	18	11	39	26	100
	Spring, 2007	4	21	17	36	22	100
	Spring, 2006	7	26	12	32	24	100
	Spring, 2005	9	31	15	24	22	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	11	34	31	21	4	100
	Spring, 2012	17	35	28	14	6	100
	Spring, 2011	19	38	27	12	4	100
	Spring, 2010	15	37	30	13	5	100
	Spring, 2009	20	32	29	19	0	100
	Spring, 2008	22	37	21	8	12	100
	Spring, 2007	26	39	25	6	4	100
	Spring, 2006	20	43	20	12	6	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	9	31	35	21	4	100
	Spring, 2012	14	33	33	18	3	100
	Spring, 2011	13	31	34	18	3	100
	Spring, 2010	18	35	36	10	2	100
	Spring, 2009	15	35	32	18	1	100
	Spring, 2008	9	35	36	16	4	100
	Spring, 2007	7	39	35	14	6	100
	Spring, 2006	8	41	36	10	5	100
Spring, 2005	6	37	35	18	5	100	

		Q9c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	19	37	23	19	2	100
	Spring, 2012	18	41	26	14	2	100
	Spring, 2011	14	45	24	13	3	100
	Spring, 2010	13	43	28	14	2	100
	Spring, 2009	9	44	29	14	4	100
	Spring, 2008	12	38	18	24	8	100
	Spring, 2007	13	33	19	29	6	100
	Spring, 2005	19	47	21	7	6	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	8	39	21	22	10	100
	Spring, 2011	9	53	22	14	2	100
	Spring, 2009	6	37	21	29	8	100
	Spring, 2007	6	40	24	19	11	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	28	35	7	10	21	100
	Spring, 2012	29	40	10	5	16	100
Israel	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
Australia	Spring, 2013	7	51	27	8	7	100
	Spring, 2008	6	46	31	9	8	100
China	Spring, 2013	69	26	2	1	1	100
	Spring, 2012	61	33	4	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	64	31	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	64	33	2	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	62	33	5	1	0	100
	Spring, 2008	60	35	2	0	2	100
	Spring, 2007	53	40	6	0	2	100
	Spring, 2006	58	36	4	1	2	100
	Spring, 2005	53	35	8	1	2	100
Indonesia	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
Japan	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
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	24	57	6	2	11	100
	Spring, 2007	8	75	8	3	6	100

		Q9c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	58	23	1	1	16	100
	Spring, 2012	60	25	2	3	10	100
	Late Spring, 2011	58	24	1	2	15	100
	Spring, 2011	60	25	2	2	11	100
	Spring, 2010	61	24	2	1	12	100
	Spring, 2009	57	27	2	1	13	100
	Spring, 2008	54	22	3	5	16	100
	Spring, 2007	57	22	2	4	15	100
	Spring, 2006	47	22	4	3	23	100
	Spring, 2005	56	23	2	2	17	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	6	42	32	16	3	100
	Summer, 2002	9	54	22	8	7	100
South Korea	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
Argentina	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
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	15	43	15	4	24	100
Brazil	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
Chile	Spring, 2013	17	45	21	6	11	100
	Spring, 2007	17	45	18	4	16	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	9	43	16	6	26	100
Mexico	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
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	30	41	10	9	10	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	30	37	16	6	10	100
	Spring, 2007	33	42	11	3	11	100
Kenya	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, 2013	38	38	7	4	13	100
	Spring, 2010	37	39	11	4	8	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	55	22	6	2	15	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	18	30	21	22	9	100
	Spring, 2008	10	27	21	30	12	100

		Q9c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Uganda	Spring, 2013	29	30	12	5	24	100
	Spring, 2007	15	30	12	11	33	100

		Q10 Which statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right? (Survey country) is as respected around the world as it should be OR (survey country) should be more respected around the world than it is?				
		(Survey country) is as respected around the world as it should be	(Survey country) should be more respected around the world than it is	Both/Neither (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2013	32	56	6	7	100

		Q29 Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan OR	The countries of the European Union	Other (Volunteered)	None/There is no leading economic power (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	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, 2013	28	56	5	3	0	1	7	100
	Spring, 2009	35	37	7	11	1	1	8	100
Britain	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
France	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, 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
Italy	Spring, 2013	43	44	5	2	1	3	3	100
	Spring, 2012	37	46	8	3	1	2	3	100
Spain	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
Greece	Spring, 2013	50	34	3	4	4	3	3	100
	Spring, 2012	36	45	7	3	6	2	2	100
Poland	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
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	26	55	9	4	0	1	4	100
	Spring, 2012	29	51	9	7	1	1	3	100
Russia	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
Turkey	Spring, 2013	57	17	4	6	2	1	13	100
	Spring, 2012	54	22	6	8	1	1	8	100
	Spring, 2011	68	13	3	4	1	1	10	100
	Spring, 2010	69	12	4	5	1	2	7	100
	Spring, 2009	58	9	5	6	2	4	17	100
	Spring, 2008	62	7	6	8	2	1	15	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	43	36	8	8	2	3	1	100
	Spring, 2012	40	39	11	7	0	2	1	100
	Spring, 2010	42	37	12	7	0	1	0	100
	Spring, 2009	55	25	6	9	1	4	0	100
	Spring, 2008	43	27	9	12	1	4	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	35	43	10	7	1	3	1	100
	Spring, 2012	36	44	16	4	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2011	34	44	17	4	0	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	30	50	13	6	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	49	29	9	10	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2008	36	31	9	18	3	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 OR	The countries of the European Union	Other (Volunteered)	None/There is no leading economic power (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	36	42	8	5	2	5	3	100
	Spring, 2012	34	44	5	5	1	8	3	100
	Spring, 2011	31	37	6	16	0	7	3	100
	Spring, 2010	29	36	10	13	1	8	3	100
	Spring, 2009	29	32	6	18	0	14	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2008	35	22	7	20	1	12	2	100
	Spring, 2013	43	36	6	7	0	3	4	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2011	55	28	7	7	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2009	41	32	10	13	0	2	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	37	38	10	6	0	0	9	100
	Spring, 2012	48	29	7	5	0	1	10	100
Australia	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
China	Spring, 2013	28	61	2	3	1	1	4	100
	Spring, 2008	37	40	7	11	0	0	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	46	30	1	6	0	9	9	100
	Spring, 2012	48	29	2	5	0	6	9	100
	Spring, 2011	50	26	1	8	1	3	11	100
	Spring, 2010	45	36	2	6	5	0	6	100
	Spring, 2009	41	41	2	5	3	0	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2008	48	21	2	9	3	0	16	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
Malaysia	Spring, 2009	50	17	19	4	1	2	7	100
	Spring, 2008	53	15	18	6	1	1	6	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
Pakistan	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
	Spring, 2013	44	26	10	4	1	1	14	100
	Spring, 2013	47	30	1	1	0	1	19	100
	Spring, 2012	48	27	4	1	1	3	16	100
Philippines	Late Spring, 2011	47	30	4	0	0	1	18	100
	Spring, 2011	51	25	3	0	1	2	18	100
	Spring, 2010	53	21	3	1	1	4	17	100
	Spring, 2009	44	26	2	0	0	3	24	100
South Korea	Spring, 2008	52	18	4	1	1	1	23	100
	Spring, 2013	67	13	12	4	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2013	61	29	1	6	0	1	2	100
Argentina	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
	Spring, 2013	44	26	10	5	2	2	11	100
Bolivia	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, 2013	51	17	12	6	0	3	10	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
Chile	Spring, 2010	51	18	13	5	2	1	11	100
	Spring, 2013	44	28	8	5	1	4	10	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	62	11	5	15	0	1	6	100
Mexico	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
Venezuela	Spring, 2008	59	17	8	7	0	1	8	100
	Spring, 2013	38	32	4	6	0	7	13	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	50	19	2	5	0	0	24	100
Kenya	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, 2013	52	25	2	4	1	1	15	100

		Q29 Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan OR	The countries of the European Union	Other (Volunteered)	None/There is no leading economic power (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	55	27	7	5	1	1	5	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	72	11	4	2	0	0	10	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	46	26	3	7	0	6	11	100
	Spring, 2008	49	14	7	7	3	2	19	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	57	13	5	5	1	1	18	100

		Q30 Which comes closest to your view – China will eventually replace the U.S. as the world’s leading superpower; China has already replaced the U.S. as the world’s leading superpower; or China will never replace the U.S. as the world’s leading superpower?				
		Will eventually replace U.S.	Has already replaced U.S.	Will never replace U.S.	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	36	11	47	6	100
	Spring, 2011	34	12	45	9	100
	Spring, 2009	26	7	57	10	100
	Spring, 2008	31	5	54	10	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	52	15	26	7	100
	Spring, 2009	44	8	40	8	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	55	11	26	8	100
	Spring, 2011	54	11	26	8	100
	Spring, 2009	43	6	41	11	100
	Spring, 2008	48	7	36	9	100
France	Spring, 2013	48	22	31	0	100
	Spring, 2011	49	23	28	0	100
	Spring, 2009	44	11	43	1	100
	Spring, 2008	51	15	34	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	50	16	29	4	100
	Spring, 2011	50	11	34	5	100
	Spring, 2009	42	9	41	8	100
	Spring, 2008	52	9	35	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	31	17	41	11	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	55	16	26	3	100
	Spring, 2011	53	14	30	3	100
	Spring, 2009	40	8	44	8	100
	Spring, 2008	52	5	35	8	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	40	17	31	12	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	33	22	27	17	100
	Spring, 2011	26	21	31	22	100
	Spring, 2009	24	12	44	20	100
	Spring, 2008	26	12	46	15	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	39	15	39	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	35	15	31	20	100
	Spring, 2011	30	15	30	25	100
	Spring, 2009	31	10	36	23	100
	Spring, 2008	28	8	45	19	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	23	13	40	24	100
	Spring, 2011	21	15	41	23	100
	Spring, 2009	22	7	37	34	100
	Spring, 2008	28	6	38	28	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	18	19	56	7	100
	Spring, 2009	19	14	63	4	100
	Spring, 2008	20	14	55	10	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	28	18	46	8	100
	Spring, 2011	30	17	45	8	100
	Spring, 2009	21	13	56	10	100
	Spring, 2008	24	15	52	9	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	25	17	50	8	100
	Spring, 2011	24	15	54	7	100
	Spring, 2009	22	14	54	10	100
	Spring, 2008	17	10	56	17	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	35	21	31	13	100

		Q30 Which comes closest to your view – China will eventually replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower; China has already replaced the U.S. as the world's leading superpower; or China will never replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower?				
		Will eventually replace U.S.	Has already replaced U.S.	Will never replace U.S.	DK/Refused	Total
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	37	17	38	8	100
	Spring, 2009	38	12	41	9	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	35	10	31	23	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	35	9	42	15	100
	Spring, 2011	32	15	44	9	100
	Spring, 2009	23	12	56	9	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	52	15	25	7	100
	Spring, 2008	53	5	34	9	100
China	Spring, 2013	58	8	13	21	100
	Spring, 2011	57	6	17	20	100
	Spring, 2009	59	8	20	14	100
	Spring, 2008	53	5	23	19	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	29	10	41	20	100
	Spring, 2011	25	8	46	21	100
	Spring, 2009	24	7	51	19	100
	Spring, 2008	22	5	55	18	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	15	9	72	4	100
	Spring, 2011	25	12	60	3	100
	Spring, 2009	25	10	59	6	100
	Spring, 2008	23	8	67	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	22	8	36	34	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	42	9	15	33	100
	Late Spring, 2011	47	10	10	33	100
	Spring, 2011	51	9	7	33	100
	Spring, 2009	30	10	19	41	100
	Spring, 2008	34	11	20	35	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	13	9	74	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	45	11	44	1	100
	Spring, 2009	45	4	45	6	100
	Spring, 2008	43	4	49	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	36	14	33	18	100
	Spring, 2009	34	16	32	19	100
	Spring, 2008	34	9	34	23	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	33	13	29	25	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	28	10	45	17	100
	Spring, 2011	27	10	47	16	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	34	17	27	22	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	29	8	49	14	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	28	22	31	20	100
	Spring, 2011	34	19	31	16	100
	Spring, 2009	30	17	33	20	100
	Spring, 2008	29	22	35	14	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	32	20	28	19	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	25	13	36	27	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	34	13	38	16	100
	Spring, 2011	37	7	43	12	100
	Spring, 2009	33	7	47	13	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	25	13	29	33	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	31	8	35	26	100

		Q30 Which comes closest to your view – China will eventually replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower; China has already replaced the U.S. as the world's leading superpower; or China will never replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower?				
		Will eventually replace U.S.	Has already replaced U.S.	Will never replace U.S.	DK/Refused	Total
South Africa	Spring, 2013	25	21	28	26	100
	Spring, 2008	24	8	34	34	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	17	8	43	32	100

		Q38 How much confidence do you have in U.S. President Barack Obama to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all?					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	32	25	16	26	1	100
	Spring, 2012	31	30	15	22	2	100
	Spring, 2011	29	32	19	19	1	100
	Spring, 2010	34	31	14	20	1	100
	Spring, 2009	48	26	13	11	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	29	52	11	6	2	100
	Spring, 2009	47	41	5	4	3	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	24	48	18	6	3	100
	Spring, 2012	25	55	12	6	2	100
	Spring, 2011	28	47	14	8	3	100
	Spring, 2010	36	48	7	6	4	100
	Spring, 2009	43	43	5	5	4	100
France	Spring, 2013	14	69	9	8	0	100
	Spring, 2012	23	63	9	5	0	100
	Spring, 2011	23	61	10	5	0	100
	Spring, 2010	25	62	9	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	34	57	5	3	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	37	51	7	4	1	100
	Spring, 2012	40	47	9	3	1	100
	Spring, 2011	37	51	9	3	1	100
	Spring, 2010	46	44	6	3	0	100
	Spring, 2009	56	37	3	2	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	20	56	14	4	6	100
	Spring, 2012	19	54	18	5	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	7	47	36	8	2	100
	Spring, 2012	9	52	28	9	1	100
	Spring, 2011	11	56	25	7	1	100
	Spring, 2010	16	53	22	7	2	100
	Spring, 2009	17	55	15	7	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	3	32	38	24	3	100
	Spring, 2012	4	26	26	42	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	5	44	29	6	16	100
	Spring, 2012	8	42	30	9	12	100
	Spring, 2011	4	48	26	6	15	100
	Spring, 2010	10	50	21	6	12	100
	Spring, 2009	7	55	16	5	17	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	21	54	14	6	5	100
	Spring, 2012	26	51	14	6	2	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	6	23	35	16	20	100
	Spring, 2012	10	26	27	17	21	100
	Spring, 2011	15	26	29	14	16	100
	Spring, 2010	9	32	28	9	22	100
	Spring, 2009	7	30	31	9	23	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	3	26	31	32	9	100
	Spring, 2012	5	19	19	47	11	100
	Spring, 2011	1	11	17	56	15	100
	Spring, 2010	3	20	16	49	12	100
	Spring, 2009	5	28	10	42	15	100

		Q38 How much confidence do you have in U.S. President Barack Obama to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all?					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	7	19	39	33	2	100
	Spring, 2012	5	24	33	36	2	100
	Spring, 2011	7	28	26	38	0	100
	Spring, 2010	4	29	25	34	9	100
	Spring, 2009	7	35	18	29	11	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	4	20	30	45	3	100
	Spring, 2012	3	19	30	43	5	100
	Spring, 2011	4	24	28	40	3	100
	Spring, 2010	4	22	28	36	10	100
	Spring, 2009	7	24	24	34	11	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	16	21	28	34	1	100
	Spring, 2012	14	25	30	29	2	100
	Spring, 2011	17	26	32	25	1	100
	Spring, 2010	16	27	36	20	0	100
	Spring, 2009	15	31	32	18	5	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	2	13	29	53	3	100
	Spring, 2011	1	13	40	44	2	100
	Spring, 2009	2	21	18	57	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	7	17	10	49	18	100
	Spring, 2012	5	23	14	43	15	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	23	38	21	15	1	100
	Spring, 2011	10	39	34	17	0	100
	Spring, 2009	20	36	27	16	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	32	45	16	5	2	100
China	Spring, 2013	2	29	34	12	23	100
	Spring, 2012	7	31	28	13	20	100
	Spring, 2011	8	36	24	9	23	100
	Spring, 2010	8	44	25	5	19	100
	Spring, 2009	13	49	20	3	15	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	7	46	28	7	12	100
	Spring, 2011	14	48	27	8	4	100
	Spring, 2010	11	56	24	5	4	100
	Spring, 2009	14	57	20	2	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	6	64	25	2	4	100
	Spring, 2012	8	66	19	3	4	100
	Spring, 2011	14	67	12	1	6	100
	Spring, 2010	15	61	17	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	29	56	8	1	6	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	10	41	21	8	20	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	2	8	14	38	37	100
	Spring, 2012	1	6	8	52	34	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	6	5	63	24	100
	Spring, 2011	1	9	8	57	25	100
	Spring, 2010	1	7	9	51	32	100
	Spring, 2009	2	11	7	44	36	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	36	48	9	3	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	9	68	18	2	3	100
	Spring, 2010	13	62	17	1	7	100
	Spring, 2009	9	72	11	1	7	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	9	35	26	17	12	100
	Spring, 2010	12	37	23	14	14	100

		Q38 How much confidence do you have in U.S. President Barack Obama to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all?					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2009	20	41	16	10	12	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	7	28	28	23	14	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	26	43	14	12	4	100
	Spring, 2012	21	47	15	12	5	100
	Spring, 2011	22	41	14	17	6	100
	Spring, 2010	16	40	15	19	11	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	17	39	25	6	13	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	16	38	33	10	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	13	36	25	14	11	100
	Spring, 2012	9	33	27	19	11	100
	Spring, 2011	7	31	36	18	8	100
	Spring, 2010	11	32	23	20	14	100
	Spring, 2009	15	40	24	9	11	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	6	22	28	35	9	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	28	27	16	16	13	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	48	33	11	5	3	100
	Spring, 2011	62	24	6	4	4	100
	Spring, 2010	78	17	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	78	16	4	1	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	19	34	17	14	16	100
	Spring, 2010	51	33	8	4	4	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	60	18	4	2	16	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	34	40	9	7	9	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	37	25	10	9	19	100

In prior waves this question was presented as a list item.

		Q47 In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of countries like (survey country) – 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, 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
Britain	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
France	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, 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
Italy	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
Spain	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
Greece	Spring, 2013	2	18	32	47	1	100
	Spring, 2012	4	15	30	49	2	100

		Q47 In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of countries like (survey country) – 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
Poland	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
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	3	27	47	20	2	100
	Spring, 2012	3	23	46	24	3	100
	Spring, 2007	2	18	52	27	1	100
	Summer, 2002	3	26	53	18	2	100
Russia	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
Turkey	Spring, 2013	5	13	33	42	7	100
	Spring, 2012	5	12	16	55	12	100
	Spring, 2011	5	12	30	43	11	100
	Spring, 2010	4	5	24	58	8	100
	Spring, 2009	6	9	23	48	14	100
	Spring, 2007	5	9	19	56	11	100
	Spring, 2005	3	10	27	49	11	100
	Spring, 2004	5	9	35	44	7	100
	May, 2003	3	6	28	57	5	100
	Summer, 2002	6	11	27	47	10	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	3	13	44	39	2	100
	Spring, 2012	4	14	41	39	3	100
	Spring, 2011	5	16	40	37	2	100
	Spring, 2010	2	13	40	45	0	100
	Spring, 2009	8	12	31	45	5	100
	Spring, 2007	12	12	33	41	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	5	14	38	38	6	100
	Spring, 2012	3	15	38	40	3	100
	Spring, 2011	5	18	39	37	2	100
	Spring, 2010	7	19	34	38	2	100
	Spring, 2009	4	12	43	41	1	100
	Spring, 2007	8	15	43	32	2	100
	Spring, 2005	5	12	41	41	1	100
	Spring, 2004	1	15	38	39	7	100
	May, 2003	3	16	44	36	1	100
Summer, 2002	7	21	35	36	1	100	

		Q47 In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of countries like (survey country) – 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
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	11	15	21	52	1	100
	Spring, 2012	9	15	26	48	2	100
	Spring, 2011	7	16	32	44	1	100
	Spring, 2010	3	16	33	47	0	100
	Spring, 2009	3	18	34	44	1	100
	Spring, 2007	6	28	32	33	1	100
	Spring, 2005	13	22	27	30	8	100
	May, 2003	5	13	36	45	1	100
	Summer, 2002	4	16	28	50	3	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	2	14	50	31	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	14	29	54	1	100
	Spring, 2007	5	7	26	57	5	100
	May, 2003	1	5	31	61	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	6	18	11	55	11	100
	Spring, 2012	6	17	18	50	10	100
Israel	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
Australia	Spring, 2013	5	23	57	14	1	100
	May, 2003	8	25	45	21	1	100
China	Spring, 2013	12	37	30	8	13	100
	Spring, 2012	16	35	24	13	12	100
	Spring, 2011	14	43	25	6	12	100
	Spring, 2010	16	60	15	3	6	100
	Spring, 2009	11	50	27	4	7	100
	Spring, 2007	10	34	35	11	11	100
	Spring, 2005	12	40	28	10	9	100
Indonesia	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, 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
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	4	34	36	8	18	100
	Spring, 2007	4	17	41	28	11	100

		Q47 In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of countries like (survey country) – 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
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	3	10	17	36	34	100
	Spring, 2012	4	9	17	48	21	100
	Late Spring, 2011	7	13	12	44	24	100
	Spring, 2011	6	12	13	47	22	100
	Spring, 2010	4	15	17	39	25	100
	Spring, 2009	4	18	15	38	26	100
	Spring, 2007	5	16	19	35	25	100
	Spring, 2005	12	27	20	21	20	100
	Spring, 2004	3	15	16	32	34	100
	Summer, 2002	5	18	9	27	41	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	29	56	10	3	1	100
	Summer, 2002	22	52	12	3	11	100
South Korea	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
Argentina	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
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	7	24	31	28	10	100
Brazil	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
Chile	Spring, 2013	5	26	35	26	8	100
	Spring, 2007	7	23	36	25	8	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	24	46	23	5	1	100
Mexico	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
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	20	31	17	25	8	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	27	32	19	10	13	100
	Spring, 2007	16	37	25	7	14	100
	Summer, 2002	17	27	27	7	22	100
Kenya	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, 2013	30	32	16	8	15	100
	Spring, 2010	30	36	18	8	8	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	36	32	10	5	18	100

		Q47 In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of countries like (survey country) – 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
South Africa	Spring, 2013	36	37	11	7	9	100
	Summer, 2002	23	28	21	14	14	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	34	29	12	4	22	100
	Spring, 2007	30	29	12	7	23	100
	Summer, 2002	19	34	21	7	19	100

		Q47US In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of other countries around the world – 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
United States	Spring, 2013	27	43	23	6	2	100
	Spring, 2012	34	43	16	6	2	100
	Spring, 2011	35	41	19	3	2	100
	Spring, 2010	32	44	18	4	3	100
	Spring, 2009	31	48	15	4	3	100
	Spring, 2007	23	36	27	8	6	100
	Spring, 2005	28	39	23	7	3	100
	Spring, 2004	34	36	21	6	3	100
	May, 2003	28	45	19	6	2	100
	Summer, 2002	31	44	17	3	5	100

		Q48 Which of the following phrases comes closer to your view? It's good that American ideas and customs are spreading here, OR it's bad that American ideas and customs are spreading here.			
		It's good that American ideas and customs are spreading here	It's bad that American ideas and customs are spreading here	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2013	31	61	9	100
	Spring, 2007	10	77	13	100
	Summer, 2002	16	73	11	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	31	58	11	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	53	42	5	100
	Spring, 2012	49	47	4	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	31	57	12	100
	Spring, 2007	24	66	10	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	58	38	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	41	51	7	100
	Spring, 2012	38	56	6	100
	Spring, 2007	23	68	9	100
	Summer, 2002	22	66	12	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	32	56	12	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	37	56	7	100
	Spring, 2007	43	50	7	100
	Summer, 2002	47	40	13	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	60	36	4	100
	Spring, 2007	45	53	2	100
	Summer, 2002	40	56	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	54	31	15	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	70	19	11	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	57	27	16	100
	Summer, 2002	43	45	13	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	44	44	12	100
	Spring, 2007	45	38	18	100
	Summer, 2002	50	42	8	100

		Q49 And which of these comes closer to your view? I like American ideas about democracy, OR I dislike American ideas about democracy.			
		I like American ideas about democracy	I dislike American ideas about democracy	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2013	38	42	20	100
	Spring, 2007	14	67	19	100
	Summer, 2002	29	50	21	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	38	42	20	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	61	33	6	100
	Spring, 2012	48	45	7	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	43	29	28	100
	Spring, 2007	30	49	20	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	70	25	6	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	47	43	10	100
	Spring, 2012	41	50	9	100
	Spring, 2007	29	60	11	100
	Summer, 2002	41	41	18	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	41	48	11	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	73	19	8	100
	Spring, 2007	73	14	12	100
	Summer, 2002	80	7	13	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	82	14	4	100
	Spring, 2007	72	23	5	100
	Summer, 2002	87	6	7	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	72	17	12	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	77	10	13	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	63	20	17	100
	Summer, 2002	53	32	14	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	73	11	16	100
	Spring, 2007	60	18	22	100
	Summer, 2002	67	17	16	100

		Q50 Which comes closer to describing your view? I like American ways of doing business, OR I dislike American ways of doing business.			
		I like American ways of doing business	I dislike American ways of doing business	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2013	35	44	21	100
	Spring, 2007	16	67	17	100
	Summer, 2002	29	54	17	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	44	35	21	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	58	34	9	100
	Spring, 2012	45	45	9	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	52	27	22	100
	Spring, 2007	41	40	19	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	66	26	8	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	50	37	13	100
	Spring, 2012	43	47	10	100
	Spring, 2007	38	53	9	100
	Summer, 2002	44	38	18	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	42	42	16	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	75	16	9	100
	Spring, 2007	74	12	13	100
	Summer, 2002	70	11	20	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	81	13	6	100
	Spring, 2007	79	16	5	100
	Summer, 2002	78	8	14	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	70	17	13	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	75	11	14	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	69	18	13	100
	Summer, 2002	60	21	19	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	65	13	23	100
	Spring, 2007	58	16	26	100
	Summer, 2002	65	13	22	100

		Q51 Which is closer to describing your view? I like American music, movies and television, OR I dislike American music, movies and television.			
		I like American music, movies and television	I dislike American music, movies and television	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2013	66	30	4	100
	Spring, 2007	50	41	9	100
	Summer, 2002	52	38	10	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	55	32	13	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	71	27	2	100
	Spring, 2012	69	29	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	73	20	7	100
	Spring, 2007	58	30	12	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	53	42	5	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	60	31	9	100
	Spring, 2012	69	26	5	100
	Spring, 2007	53	41	6	100
	Summer, 2002	60	30	10	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	63	32	4	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	55	38	7	100
	Spring, 2007	54	35	11	100
	Summer, 2002	59	26	15	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	56	34	10	100
	Spring, 2007	51	46	3	100
	Summer, 2002	50	44	6	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	60	31	9	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	60	30	10	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	71	17	12	100
	Summer, 2002	71	20	10	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	47	36	18	100
	Spring, 2007	54	28	18	100
	Summer, 2002	57	31	12	100

		Q52 And which comes closer to describing your view? I admire the United States for its technological and scientific advances, OR I do not admire the United States for its technological and scientific advances.			
		I admire the United States for its technological and scientific advances	I do not admire the United States for its technological and scientific advances	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2013	61	33	5	100
	Spring, 2007	51	39	10	100
	Summer, 2002	66	28	5	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	74	19	7	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	81	16	3	100
	Spring, 2012	80	17	3	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	75	20	6	100
	Spring, 2007	67	24	9	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	84	14	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	65	29	6	100
	Spring, 2012	65	30	6	100
	Spring, 2007	62	33	6	100
	Summer, 2002	69	25	7	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	69	27	5	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	82	12	6	100
	Spring, 2007	88	5	7	100
	Summer, 2002	85	6	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	85	11	4	100
	Spring, 2007	87	11	2	100
	Summer, 2002	92	6	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	85	7	8	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	84	3	14	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	75	14	11	100
	Summer, 2002	79	12	9	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	78	9	13	100
	Spring, 2007	75	11	14	100
	Summer, 2002	82	9	8	100

		Q53 Do you approve or disapprove of the United States conducting missile strikes from pilotless aircraft called drones to target extremists in countries such as Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia?			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	61	30	8	100
	Spring, 2012	62	28	10	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	43	48	9	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	39	51	10	100
	Spring, 2012	44	47	9	100
France	Spring, 2013	45	55	1	100
	Spring, 2012	37	63	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	45	51	3	100
	Spring, 2012	38	59	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	23	69	8	100
	Spring, 2012	31	55	14	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	21	76	3	100
	Spring, 2012	21	76	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	6	89	5	100
	Spring, 2012	5	90	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	35	52	13	100
	Spring, 2012	38	51	11	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	32	61	7	100
	Spring, 2012	30	62	8	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	17	68	15	100
	Spring, 2012	17	68	15	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	7	82	11	100
	Spring, 2012	9	81	10	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	5	89	6	100
	Spring, 2012	6	89	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	4	87	9	100
	Spring, 2012	6	85	9	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	25	69	6	100
	Spring, 2012	24	69	8	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	3	84	13	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	7	84	8	100
	Spring, 2012	12	72	15	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	64	23	14	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	44	48	8	100
China	Spring, 2013	23	62	15	100
	Spring, 2012	25	55	20	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	8	81	11	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	25	70	5	100
	Spring, 2012	21	75	4	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	9	75	15	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	5	68	27	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	44	52	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	31	65	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	6	86	8	100

		Q53 Do you approve or disapprove of the United States conducting missile strikes from pilotless aircraft called drones to target extremists in countries such as Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia?			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	5	88	6	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	16	81	3	100
	Spring, 2012	19	76	5	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	13	77	10	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	16	81	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	27	67	6	100
	Spring, 2012	24	73	3	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	7	91	2	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	29	63	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	56	34	11	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	43	33	24	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	32	58	11	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	45	37	17	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	43	35	23	100

		Q58a Overall, would you say U.S. economic aid to (survey country) is having a mostly positive impact, a mostly negative impact, or no impact on the way things are going in (survey country)?				
		Mostly positive	Mostly negative	No impact	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2013	24	55	18	3	100
	Spring, 2012	21	61	17	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	64	17	10	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	78	12	7	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	52	16	16	16	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	51	6	23	21	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	59	18	14	9	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	63	14	11	13	100

		Q104 Overall, would you say U.S. economic aid to Pakistan is having a mostly positive impact, a mostly negative impact, or no impact on the way things are going in Pakistan?				
		Mostly positive	Mostly negative	No impact	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	8	43	13	36	100
	Spring, 2012	12	38	17	33	100

		Q59 In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think China takes into account the interests of countries like (survey country) – 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
United States	Spring, 2013	13	22	36	24	5	100
	Spring, 2008	10	28	39	17	6	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	6	19	46	20	9	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	2	12	39	43	5	100
	Spring, 2008	3	19	41	30	6	100
France	Spring, 2013	4	12	35	48	0	100
	Spring, 2008	2	15	49	33	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	4	23	40	30	2	100
	Spring, 2008	4	33	40	19	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	2	9	27	56	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	4	7	29	56	3	100
	Spring, 2008	4	11	37	40	9	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	2	23	33	40	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	3	24	26	39	8	100
	Spring, 2008	4	24	29	32	11	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	2	15	37	42	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	8	31	38	13	10	100
	Spring, 2008	11	34	34	11	11	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	5	13	33	35	14	100
	Spring, 2008	5	10	24	31	30	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	5	20	44	22	9	100
	Spring, 2008	3	20	44	28	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	3	22	43	28	4	100
	Spring, 2008	2	22	47	27	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	10	35	23	29	2	100
	Spring, 2008	5	25	39	24	7	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	4	15	41	26	13	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	6	21	12	47	14	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	6	10	38	41	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	7	12	40	39	2	100
	Spring, 2008	5	21	49	23	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	9	45	30	6	10	100
	Spring, 2008	8	42	31	7	12	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	1	8	40	49	3	100
	Spring, 2008	2	16	50	29	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	6	46	29	3	15	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	19	33	12	6	30	100
	Spring, 2008	29	30	5	6	30	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	12	46	28	11	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	2	16	59	20	2	100
	Spring, 2008	5	22	56	12	5	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	5	13	35	36	10	100
	Spring, 2008	4	13	30	40	14	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	3	27	32	22	16	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	12	30	30	23	5	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	5	20	26	39	11	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	8	38	30	19	5	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	13	27	26	25	9	100
	Spring, 2008	13	35	25	19	8	100

		Q59 In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think China takes into account the interests of countries like (survey country) – 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
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	33	34	11	14	8	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	27	28	18	14	13	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	38	39	13	5	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	40	30	11	6	14	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	31	31	9	8	21	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	35	32	12	11	10	100
	Spring, 2008	23	29	17	9	22	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	19	31	16	7	27	100

		Q60 Which of the following phrases comes closer to your view? It's good that Chinese ideas and customs are spreading here, OR it's bad that Chinese ideas and customs are spreading here.			
		It's good that Chinese ideas and customs are spreading here	It's bad that Chinese ideas and customs are spreading here	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2013	28	55	17	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	30	51	19	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	36	58	6	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	27	57	16	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	37	50	13	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	27	55	18	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	37	51	12	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	31	60	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	54	34	11	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	58	24	18	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	62	25	14	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	37	46	17	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	31	46	23	100

		Q61 Which comes closer to describing your view? I like Chinese ways of doing business, OR I dislike Chinese ways of doing business.			
		I like Chinese ways of doing business	I dislike Chinese ways of doing business	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2013	33	37	30	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	39	36	25	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	40	51	9	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	48	24	27	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	44	38	19	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	38	44	17	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	53	34	13	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	52	39	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	68	27	6	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	76	12	12	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	65	17	18	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	43	42	15	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	53	23	25	100

		Q62 Which is closer to describing your view? I like Chinese music, movies and television, OR I dislike Chinese music, movies and television.			
		I like Chinese music, movies and television	I dislike Chinese music, movies and television	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2013	11	68	21	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	37	44	19	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	19	75	6	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	25	50	25	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	28	61	11	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	19	56	25	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	38	58	4	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	42	51	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	36	45	19	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	54	32	14	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	32	54	14	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	22	60	19	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	28	46	26	100

		Q63 And which comes closer to describing your view? I admire China for its technological and scientific advances, OR I do not admire China for its technological and scientific advances.			
		I admire China for its technological and scientific advances	I do not admire China for its technological and scientific advances	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2013	72	22	6	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	71	20	8	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	68	28	5	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	75	16	9	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	80	17	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	61	29	10	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	80	17	3	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	75	19	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	75	21	4	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	85	8	7	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	77	10	14	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	61	28	11	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	62	16	22	100

		Q64 Overall, do you think that China's growing military power is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?			
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2013	15	71	14	100
	Spring, 2008	12	75	13	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	36	39	26	100
	Spring, 2011	44	36	20	100
	Spring, 2010	41	39	20	100
	Spring, 2008	27	42	31	100
	Spring, 2007	37	43	20	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	2	96	2	100
	Spring, 2011	7	87	6	100
	Spring, 2010	4	88	8	100
	Spring, 2008	5	90	5	100
	Spring, 2007	6	80	14	100
	Spring, 2006	3	93	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	49	20	32	100
	Spring, 2007	57	16	27	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	64	5	31	100
	Late Spring, 2011	72	5	23	100
	Spring, 2011	73	7	20	100
	Spring, 2010	70	7	23	100
	Spring, 2008	61	9	30	100
	Spring, 2007	57	8	35	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	25	68	7	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	6	91	3	100
	Spring, 2010	7	86	6	100
	Spring, 2008	9	87	5	100
	Spring, 2007	8	89	3	100

		Q78 Overall, how much influence do you think the United States is having on the way things are going in our country? Would you say it is having a great deal of influence, a fair amount, not too much, or no influence at all?					
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	No influence at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2013	8	47	26	8	10	100
	Spring, 2009	15	50	27	3	5	100
	Spring, 2008	7	43	32	6	12	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	18	56	16	3	7	100
	Spring, 2009	19	43	27	6	6	100
	Spring, 2008	26	44	18	5	7	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	13	48	24	2	13	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	29	30	6	11	23	100
	Spring, 2009	24	31	7	13	25	100
	Spring, 2008	36	23	10	6	25	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	44	46	8	1	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	21	32	28	9	9	100
	Spring, 2009	35	37	14	7	8	100
	Spring, 2008	39	35	11	9	6	100
	Spring, 2007	31	36	14	5	15	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	19	36	22	11	11	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	33	50	8	5	4	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	23	41	18	7	11	100
	Spring, 2007	22	39	22	5	12	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	40	36	16	5	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	34	40	14	8	5	100
	Spring, 2009	43	36	13	4	5	100
	Spring, 2008	50	31	9	5	4	100
	Spring, 2007	38	37	13	5	7	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	20	27	23	22	8	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	34	31	17	8	11	100
	Spring, 2007	25	44	19	1	11	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	54	31	11	2	3	100
	Spring, 2009	36	37	16	6	5	100
	Spring, 2007	38	44	13	2	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	34	35	15	4	12	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	40	26	13	4	17	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	41	36	11	5	7	100
	Spring, 2008	36	28	13	5	19	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	42	28	9	2	21	100
	Spring, 2007	39	28	11	2	21	100

		Q78b ASK IF 'GREAT DEAL' OR 'FAIR AMOUNT' IN Q78: Is this a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad?					
		Good	Bad	Neither	DK/Refused	Total	N=
China	Spring, 2013	15	59	19	7	100	1817
	Spring, 2009	33	48	15	4	100	2138
	Spring, 2008	23	54	20	4	100	1622
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	25	40	34	1	100	737
	Spring, 2009	33	34	33	1	100	613
	Spring, 2008	20	45	35	0	100	705
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	44	36	16	5	100	488
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	5	89	4	2	100	680
	Spring, 2009	9	78	8	5	100	674
	Spring, 2008	10	83	5	2	100	754
Philippines	Spring, 2013	78	13	8	1	100	720
Argentina	Spring, 2013	19	53	24	4	100	444
	Spring, 2009	11	66	19	4	100	573
	Spring, 2008	5	75	16	4	100	592
	Spring, 2007	5	80	8	6	100	531
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	19	44	34	3	100	429
Brazil	Spring, 2013	48	29	22	1	100	797
Chile	Spring, 2013	31	37	30	2	100	518
	Spring, 2007	28	46	25	2	100	491
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	61	20	19	0	100	613
Mexico	Spring, 2013	35	39	24	3	100	739
	Spring, 2009	23	49	24	4	100	793
	Spring, 2008	21	60	17	2	100	651
	Spring, 2007	22	60	16	2	100	631
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	29	44	16	11	100	473
Ghana	Spring, 2013	60	30	9	1	100	543
	Spring, 2007	79	13	6	2	100	486
Kenya	Spring, 2013	69	22	9	0	100	677
	Spring, 2009	71	16	13	0	100	735
	Spring, 2007	74	16	9	1	100	820
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	66	16	17	2	100	719
Senegal	Spring, 2013	77	12	10	1	100	523
South Africa	Spring, 2013	64	13	22	1	100	636
	Spring, 2008	66	19	15	0	100	670
Uganda	Spring, 2013	75	19	5	1	100	553
	Spring, 2007	65	24	9	1	100	762

		Q79 How much influence do you think China is having on the way things are going in our country? Would you say it is having a great deal of influence, a fair amount, not too much, or no influence at all?					
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	No influence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	16	53	22	3	7	100
	Spring, 2008	16	44	29	5	6	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	8	52	26	2	12	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	19	18	16	20	27	100
	Spring, 2008	27	14	12	22	25	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	25	44	26	3	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	10	35	30	15	11	100
	Spring, 2008	10	27	22	22	19	100
	Spring, 2007	10	26	19	16	30	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	11	32	24	18	16	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	24	44	16	11	5	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	17	35	24	13	12	100
	Spring, 2007	17	36	25	7	15	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	11	35	32	17	6	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	15	32	23	20	9	100
	Spring, 2008	29	33	16	13	10	100
	Spring, 2007	24	37	18	10	10	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	18	29	20	26	7	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	32	26	20	11	11	100
	Spring, 2007	16	45	19	3	17	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	38	40	16	2	5	100
	Spring, 2007	41	35	16	3	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	36	31	13	6	13	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	35	24	14	9	18	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	36	35	12	7	10	100
	Spring, 2008	34	29	12	10	16	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	20	34	15	8	24	100
	Spring, 2007	20	26	21	5	28	100

		Q79b ASK IF 'GREAT DEAL' OR 'FAIR AMOUNT' IN Q79: Is this a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad?					
		Good thing	Bad thing	Neither	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	31	30	38	1	100	674
	Spring, 2008	33	23	43	1	100	608
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	63	16	16	5	100	484
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	87	7	4	2	100	414
	Spring, 2008	82	12	5	1	100	497
Philippines	Spring, 2013	35	51	13	1	100	554
Argentina	Spring, 2013	27	36	32	5	100	363
	Spring, 2008	22	43	26	8	100	307
	Spring, 2007	21	51	14	14	100	291
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	31	37	30	3	100	343
Brazil	Spring, 2013	46	31	22	2	100	651
Chile	Spring, 2013	36	24	36	4	100	407
	Spring, 2007	55	20	23	2	100	419
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	51	24	24	1	100	367
Mexico	Spring, 2013	33	46	19	2	100	472
	Spring, 2008	23	58	16	3	100	502
	Spring, 2007	20	63	13	4	100	516
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	57	27	13	3	100	467
Ghana	Spring, 2013	59	30	10	0	100	498
	Spring, 2007	90	5	4	1	100	430
Kenya	Spring, 2013	75	17	7	0	100	630
	Spring, 2007	91	6	3	1	100	757
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	80	8	10	1	100	685
Senegal	Spring, 2013	71	16	13	1	100	471
South Africa	Spring, 2013	53	22	23	2	100	584
	Spring, 2008	54	27	17	2	100	646
Uganda	Spring, 2013	69	21	8	2	100	434
	Spring, 2007	75	13	9	3	100	527

		Q80 And thinking specifically about our country's economy, how much influence do you think the United States is having on economic conditions in (survey country)—a great deal of influence, a fair amount, not too much, or no influence at all?					
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	No influence at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2013	7	45	26	9	13	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	19	53	17	3	8	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	12	51	20	1	15	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	16	28	8	10	38	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	40	49	8	2	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	19	41	23	7	10	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	16	36	22	13	13	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	38	46	7	5	4	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	24	48	13	4	10	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	51	34	10	4	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	35	35	15	10	6	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	17	30	24	22	8	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	34	34	15	6	11	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	53	29	13	2	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	36	32	14	5	13	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	39	27	13	5	16	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	40	32	12	6	10	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	41	29	10	2	18	100

		Q80b ASK IF 'GREAT DEAL' OR 'FAIR AMOUNT' IN Q80: Right now, is the United States having a positive or negative impact on economic conditions in (survey country)?					
		Positive	Negative	Neither/Both (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total	N=
China	Spring, 2013	24	46	25	5	100	1713
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	47	39	12	2	100	711
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	65	20	9	6	100	512
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	10	84	3	3	100	499
Philippines	Spring, 2013	87	10	2	0	100	717
Argentina	Spring, 2013	19	66	10	5	100	491
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	34	43	19	5	100	408
Brazil	Spring, 2013	60	30	6	5	100	808
Chile	Spring, 2013	54	25	16	4	100	577
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	81	16	2	1	100	680
Mexico	Spring, 2013	47	40	9	3	100	685
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	46	45	6	3	100	469
Ghana	Spring, 2013	60	26	13	1	100	559
Kenya	Spring, 2013	79	14	6	1	100	662
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	69	16	12	3	100	703
Senegal	Spring, 2013	85	7	7	2	100	531
South Africa	Spring, 2013	67	18	12	3	100	593
Uganda	Spring, 2013	77	14	6	3	100	556

		Q81 And how much influence do you think China is having on economic conditions in (survey country)—a great deal of influence, a fair amount, not too much, or no influence at all?					
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	No influence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	18	57	18	2	6	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	13	59	16	1	11	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	19	22	11	11	36	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	24	45	26	3	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	10	39	24	14	13	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	13	30	25	16	17	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	26	43	15	9	6	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	29	40	14	6	12	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	13	33	27	19	8	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	17	32	20	21	9	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	23	34	21	15	8	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	34	27	15	10	13	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	42	40	13	1	4	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	34	37	12	4	13	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	40	26	11	7	16	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	37	34	10	9	10	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	20	35	14	5	25	100

		Q81b ASK IF 'GREAT DEAL' OR 'FAIR AMOUNT' IN Q81: Right now, is China having a positive or negative impact on economic conditions in (survey country)?					
		Positive	Negative	Neither/Both (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	52	34	12	2	100	740
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	79	9	7	4	100	592
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	86	9	4	1	100	433
Philippines	Spring, 2013	53	43	3	1	100	553
Argentina	Spring, 2013	42	39	14	5	100	399
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	44	31	19	6	100	349
Brazil	Spring, 2013	56	34	7	3	100	666
Chile	Spring, 2013	66	16	15	3	100	547
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	73	21	6	1	100	368
Mexico	Spring, 2013	49	41	7	3	100	489
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	71	23	5	1	100	569
Ghana	Spring, 2013	63	25	12	0	100	519
Kenya	Spring, 2013	81	13	5	0	100	665
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	86	7	5	2	100	718
Senegal	Spring, 2013	79	11	9	1	100	527
South Africa	Spring, 2013	58	28	12	2	100	576
Uganda	Spring, 2013	69	20	8	2	100	441

		Q82 Is it more important for (survey country) to have strong ties with China or with the United States?					
		China	The United States	Both equally (Volunteered)	Neither (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2013	33	40	20	1	6	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	16	16	52	9	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	6	84	5	2	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	27	11	50	2	10	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	67	3	13	1	15	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	6	77	13	1	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	28	56	15	1	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	24	28	29	13	6	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	19	24	41	8	8	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	16	56	17	6	4	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	23	33	32	4	9	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	5	71	19	1	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	10	57	21	8	5	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	38	19	33	4	5	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	23	38	29	5	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	32	37	28	2	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	37	17	33	3	10	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	17	40	34	3	7	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	20	30	29	10	10	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	15	52	19	2	12	100

		Q102 Did the re-election of President Barack Obama lead you to have a more favorable or less favorable opinion of the United States?				
		More favorable	Less favorable	No change (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2013	68	12	14	6	100
	Spring, 2009	84	6	6	4	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	64	10	19	6	100
	Spring, 2009	77	6	14	3	100
France	Spring, 2013	87	11	2	0	100
	Spring, 2009	93	3	4	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	82	5	11	2	100
	Spring, 2009	91	1	7	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	67	5	22	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	67	8	20	4	100
	Spring, 2009	75	5	16	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	31	13	54	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	33	25	33	9	100
	Spring, 2009	48	11	33	8	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	65	11	15	9	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	15	12	62	11	100
	Spring, 2009	40	10	44	7	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	25	27	38	10	100
	Spring, 2009	38	25	25	12	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	19	45	31	5	100
	Spring, 2009	38	23	34	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	24	27	40	9	100
	Spring, 2009	29	18	44	9	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	27	32	40	1	100
	Spring, 2009	34	25	34	8	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	10	41	43	7	100
	Spring, 2009	37	30	32	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	21	24	34	21	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	40	16	42	2	100
	Spring, 2009	40	40	17	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	69	10	16	4	100
China	Spring, 2013	19	25	33	23	100
	Spring, 2009	47	10	26	17	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	46	24	14	16	100
	Spring, 2009	73	12	8	8	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	49	16	31	4	100
	Spring, 2009	77	6	14	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	26	25	25	24	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	4	19	20	57	100
	Spring, 2009	9	23	26	42	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	77	13	4	6	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	71	8	15	6	100
	Spring, 2009	67	3	24	6	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	31	15	41	13	100
	Spring, 2009	61	5	26	8	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	23	23	32	22	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	66	15	16	3	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	51	15	18	16	100

		Q102 Did the re-election of President Barack Obama lead you to have a more favorable or less favorable opinion of the United States?				
		More favorable	Less favorable	No change (Volunteered)	DK/Refused	Total
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	72	16	9	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	39	26	20	14	100
	Spring, 2009	51	15	25	9	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	27	29	31	13	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	45	26	14	15	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	67	16	15	2	100
	Spring, 2009	84	7	8	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	35	24	21	21	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	63	9	10	18	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	59	17	13	11	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	51	16	8	26	100

In 2009, asked about the "election of President Barack Obama."

		Q103 Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the international policies of President Barack Obama?			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	53	38	8	100
	Spring, 2012	54	37	9	100
	Spring, 2010	55	34	12	100
	Spring, 2009	68	24	8	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	65	15	20	100
	Spring, 2009	78	8	15	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	61	14	25	100
	Spring, 2012	63	18	20	100
	Spring, 2010	64	10	26	100
	Spring, 2009	75	5	20	100
France	Spring, 2013	81	18	1	100
	Spring, 2012	78	21	1	100
	Spring, 2010	84	15	1	100
	Spring, 2009	93	7	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	88	8	4	100
	Spring, 2012	83	12	4	100
	Spring, 2010	88	8	3	100
	Spring, 2009	92	2	6	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	71	7	22	100
	Spring, 2012	61	16	23	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	72	16	12	100
	Spring, 2012	63	25	13	100
	Spring, 2010	76	9	15	100
	Spring, 2009	78	6	16	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	37	43	21	100
	Spring, 2012	26	57	17	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	54	22	24	100
	Spring, 2012	50	30	20	100
	Spring, 2010	64	18	18	100
	Spring, 2009	67	7	26	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	72	11	17	100
	Spring, 2012	65	18	17	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	24	38	39	100
	Spring, 2012	22	40	39	100
	Spring, 2010	39	20	40	100
	Spring, 2009	40	16	44	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	20	61	20	100
	Spring, 2012	20	61	19	100
	Spring, 2010	17	55	28	100
	Spring, 2009	34	37	29	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	17	73	10	100
	Spring, 2012	15	76	9	100
	Spring, 2010	17	72	11	100
	Spring, 2009	38	50	12	100

		Q103 Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the international policies of President Barack Obama?			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Jordan	Spring, 2013	15	81	5	100
	Spring, 2012	13	82	6	100
	Spring, 2010	15	81	4	100
	Spring, 2009	27	60	13	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	39	56	5	100
	Spring, 2012	43	50	7	100
	Spring, 2010	44	49	7	100
	Spring, 2009	46	44	11	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	13	78	9	100
	Spring, 2009	35	54	10	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	22	44	34	100
	Spring, 2012	22	52	26	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	57	31	12	100
	Spring, 2009	53	34	13	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	66	10	24	100
China	Spring, 2013	23	43	35	100
	Spring, 2012	27	43	31	100
	Spring, 2010	44	24	32	100
	Spring, 2009	57	13	30	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	41	31	28	100
	Spring, 2010	65	25	11	100
	Spring, 2009	65	16	19	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	62	17	21	100
	Spring, 2012	58	27	16	100
	Spring, 2010	72	13	14	100
	Spring, 2009	77	5	18	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	28	32	40	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	4	45	51	100
	Spring, 2012	8	44	48	100
	Spring, 2010	9	48	42	100
	Spring, 2009	12	42	46	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	76	15	8	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	73	10	16	100
	Spring, 2010	70	9	22	100
	Spring, 2009	71	7	22	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	33	31	36	100
	Spring, 2010	37	27	36	100
	Spring, 2009	57	10	33	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	31	34	35	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	71	17	12	100
	Spring, 2012	59	28	13	100
	Spring, 2010	59	21	20	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	47	20	33	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	62	30	7	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	47	28	25	100
	Spring, 2012	39	44	17	100

		Q103 Overall, do you approve or disapprove of the international policies of President Barack Obama?			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2010	39	33	28	100
	Spring, 2009	56	17	27	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	29	45	26	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	41	36	23	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	69	20	11	100
	Spring, 2010	89	8	3	100
	Spring, 2009	88	5	7	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	39	29	31	100
	Spring, 2010	74	11	15	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	71	6	23	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	68	11	21	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	46	18	37	100

		Q119 Overall, do you think of China as more of a partner of (survey country), more of an enemy of (survey country), or neither?				
		More of a partner	More of an enemy	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	20	18	58	4	100
	Spring, 2010	25	17	52	6	100
	Spring, 2008	13	20	62	5	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	20	8	67	5	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	18	7	72	3	100
	Spring, 2010	17	8	71	4	100
	Spring, 2008	17	7	73	3	100
France	Spring, 2013	21	10	69	0	100
	Spring, 2010	19	11	70	0	100
	Spring, 2008	21	6	72	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	28	10	61	1	100
	Spring, 2010	26	16	55	3	100
	Spring, 2008	21	14	64	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	12	39	44	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	25	8	65	2	100
	Spring, 2010	28	11	53	9	100
	Spring, 2008	24	7	63	6	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	36	11	51	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	24	13	57	6	100
	Spring, 2010	25	14	55	6	100
	Spring, 2009	27	7	60	7	100
	Spring, 2008	18	19	56	6	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	30	6	61	3	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	53	11	28	8	100
	Spring, 2010	49	13	33	5	100
	Spring, 2009	51	10	34	5	100
	Spring, 2008	49	12	35	5	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	16	36	30	18	100
	Spring, 2010	19	21	37	24	100
	Spring, 2009	15	27	36	22	100
	Spring, 2008	16	25	33	26	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	28	18	46	8	100
	Spring, 2010	28	15	49	7	100
	Spring, 2009	30	19	49	2	100
	Spring, 2008	36	24	34	7	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	48	13	34	6	100
	Spring, 2010	47	13	35	4	100
	Spring, 2009	41	15	42	2	100
	Spring, 2008	40	18	38	5	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	36	18	44	2	100
	Spring, 2010	35	10	50	4	100
	Spring, 2009	34	12	52	3	100
	Spring, 2008	33	18	44	4	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	26	12	51	11	100
	Spring, 2009	39	8	47	6	100

		Q119 Overall, do you think of China as more of a partner of (survey country), more of an enemy of (survey country), or neither?				
		More of a partner	More of an enemy	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	51	9	27	12	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	15	13	67	5	100
	Spring, 2009	24	9	62	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	36	6	56	3	100
	Spring, 2008	32	3	62	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	53	3	36	8	100
	Spring, 2010	54	11	28	8	100
	Spring, 2009	52	8	34	6	100
	Spring, 2008	41	4	48	6	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	11	40	47	2	100
	Spring, 2010	32	20	47	1	100
	Spring, 2009	23	25	51	1	100
	Spring, 2008	20	23	55	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	78	3	10	9	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	82	1	2	15	100
	Spring, 2012	90	2	2	6	100
	Late Spring, 2011	87	1	1	11	100
	Spring, 2011	86	3	2	9	100
	Spring, 2010	84	2	4	11	100
	Spring, 2009	80	2	5	13	100
	Spring, 2008	78	3	5	14	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	22	39	35	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	27	17	53	2	100
	Spring, 2010	23	35	38	4	100
	Spring, 2009	25	37	37	1	100
	Spring, 2008	26	28	43	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	52	6	30	12	100
	Spring, 2010	42	12	32	14	100
	Spring, 2009	45	13	33	9	100
	Spring, 2008	40	9	39	12	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	42	9	35	15	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	50	10	36	4	100
	Spring, 2010	45	11	34	9	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	62	6	26	6	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	58	6	33	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	41	24	27	8	100
	Spring, 2010	42	21	21	15	100
	Spring, 2009	45	24	23	8	100
	Spring, 2008	45	22	28	5	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	74	9	9	9	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	70	11	13	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	77	8	12	4	100
	Spring, 2010	84	4	8	4	100
	Spring, 2009	88	3	6	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	71	4	9	16	100

		Q119 Overall, do you think of China as more of a partner of (survey country), more of an enemy of (survey country), or neither?				
		More of a partner	More of an enemy	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
Nigeria	Spring, 2010	75	18	3	4	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	78	4	7	11	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	52	11	25	12	100
	Spring, 2008	53	12	21	14	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	58	5	9	28	100

		Q120 Overall, do you think of the U.S. as more of a partner of (survey country), more of an enemy of (survey country), or neither?				
		More of a partner	More of an enemy	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2013	66	3	29	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	63	2	33	2	100
	Spring, 2008	66	6	25	2	100
France	Spring, 2013	67	2	30	0	100
	Spring, 2008	59	5	36	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	72	3	25	0	100
	Spring, 2008	55	6	38	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	66	5	24	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	54	7	38	1	100
	Spring, 2008	31	20	45	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	30	22	47	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	40	10	45	5	100
	Spring, 2009	54	3	38	4	100
	Spring, 2008	48	7	39	6	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	57	2	39	2	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	31	26	35	8	100
	Spring, 2009	27	21	45	6	100
	Spring, 2008	29	34	32	5	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	14	49	24	13	100
	Spring, 2009	18	40	27	15	100
	Spring, 2008	8	70	10	12	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	19	26	43	12	100
	Spring, 2009	18	27	50	6	100
	Spring, 2008	17	39	38	6	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	15	29	54	3	100
	Spring, 2009	13	32	55	1	100
	Spring, 2008	22	37	34	7	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	38	46	15	1	100
	Spring, 2009	27	33	37	3	100
	Spring, 2008	23	35	39	3	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	4	76	15	5	100
	Spring, 2009	5	77	16	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	34	31	23	12	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	90	1	7	2	100
	Spring, 2009	84	2	12	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	72	2	25	1	100
	Spring, 2008	74	2	23	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	46	6	40	8	100
	Spring, 2009	47	8	38	6	100
	Spring, 2008	23	19	51	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	76	2	21	1	100
	Spring, 2009	66	3	29	1	100
	Spring, 2008	66	4	30	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	59	9	18	15	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	8	64	13	16	100

		Q120 Overall, do you think of the U.S. as more of a partner of (survey country), more of an enemy of (survey country), or neither?				
		More of a partner	More of an enemy	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2012	8	74	10	8	100
	Late Spring, 2011	6	69	9	16	100
	Spring, 2011	9	68	10	13	100
	Spring, 2010	11	59	16	14	100
	Spring, 2009	9	64	12	15	100
	Spring, 2008	11	60	13	16	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	81	3	13	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	69	4	26	1	100
	Spring, 2009	63	8	28	1	100
	Spring, 2008	51	15	34	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	35	23	30	11	100
	Spring, 2009	41	25	26	7	100
	Spring, 2008	25	45	21	9	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	33	21	34	12	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	66	7	25	3	100
	Spring, 2010	56	11	27	5	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	62	8	25	5	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	88	2	9	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	59	18	17	6	100
	Spring, 2009	64	17	13	6	100
	Spring, 2008	48	31	17	3	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	36	39	14	11	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	75	7	12	5	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	79	9	10	2	100
	Spring, 2009	89	4	5	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	60	8	15	16	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	84	1	6	9	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	58	9	21	13	100
	Spring, 2008	60	8	17	15	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	70	4	8	18	100

		Q120CHI Overall, how would you describe the relationship between China and the U.S.? Is it one of cooperation, one of hostility, or neither?				
		One of cooperation	One of hostility	Neither	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2013	32	23	31	15	100
	Spring, 2012	39	26	21	13	100
	Spring, 2010	68	8	16	8	100

		Q127a Do you think the government of a. Iran respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so?			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	6	83	11	100
	Spring, 2008	8	80	12	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	4	83	13	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	7	76	17	100
	Spring, 2008	12	70	18	100
France	Spring, 2013	6	93	0	100
	Spring, 2008	5	95	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	3	91	6	100
	Spring, 2008	6	89	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	1	89	10	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	2	92	6	100
	Spring, 2008	4	82	14	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	4	88	8	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	7	77	16	100
	Spring, 2008	4	81	15	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	5	80	15	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	24	42	34	100
	Spring, 2008	22	50	28	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	9	68	22	100
	Spring, 2008	8	67	25	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	21	66	13	100
	Spring, 2008	28	61	11	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	31	61	8	100
	Spring, 2008	30	63	7	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	33	61	5	100
	Spring, 2008	29	66	5	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	33	48	19	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	26	39	35	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	4	91	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	7	81	13	100
	Spring, 2008	9	75	16	100
China	Spring, 2013	33	37	30	100
	Spring, 2008	38	29	33	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	44	35	21	100
	Spring, 2008	49	25	27	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	7	69	24	100
	Spring, 2008	10	75	15	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	37	29	34	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	57	10	33	100
	Spring, 2008	56	9	35	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	32	59	8	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	10	75	15	100
	Spring, 2008	10	68	22	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	6	56	38	100

		Q127a Do you think the government of a. Iran respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so?			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2008	7	71	22	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	7	50	43	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	8	82	10	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	6	65	29	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	11	64	25	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	17	55	28	100
	Spring, 2008	8	71	20	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	20	53	27	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	30	32	38	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	24	39	36	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	37	21	42	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	22	34	45	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	29	38	33	100
	Spring, 2008	9	51	39	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	19	27	55	100

		Q127b Do you think the government of b. China respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so?			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	17	71	13	100
	Spring, 2008	14	74	12	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	13	76	12	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	15	71	14	100
	Spring, 2008	12	77	11	100
France	Spring, 2013	14	86	0	100
	Spring, 2008	7	93	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	9	87	4	100
	Spring, 2008	13	84	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	7	82	11	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	11	84	5	100
	Spring, 2008	11	77	12	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	25	63	13	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	14	76	10	100
	Spring, 2008	7	84	9	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	12	78	11	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	47	30	24	100
	Spring, 2008	39	39	22	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	23	47	29	100
	Spring, 2008	30	31	39	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	39	49	12	100
	Spring, 2008	34	53	13	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	48	41	11	100
	Spring, 2008	43	46	11	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	68	20	12	100
	Spring, 2008	48	37	15	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	58	26	16	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	53	19	28	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	24	67	9	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	17	74	8	100
	Spring, 2008	13	78	8	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	60	26	14	100
	Spring, 2008	57	26	17	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	5	88	7	100
	Spring, 2008	6	88	6	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	57	22	20	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	65	5	31	100
	Spring, 2008	66	3	31	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	51	44	5	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	25	68	6	100
	Spring, 2008	23	69	8	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	26	37	37	100
	Spring, 2008	22	50	28	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	31	30	38	100

		Q127b Do you think the government of b. China respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so?			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2013	38	51	11	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	25	49	26	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	41	38	21	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	34	39	27	100
	Spring, 2008	33	44	22	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	52	26	22	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	49	25	26	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	51	21	28	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	63	9	29	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	59	10	32	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	44	29	26	100
	Spring, 2008	37	30	33	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	47	10	43	100

		Q127c Do you think the government of c. The United States respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so?			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	69	28	3	100
	Spring, 2008	75	22	4	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	75	20	5	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	75	18	7	100
	Spring, 2008	69	24	7	100
France	Spring, 2013	80	20	0	100
	Spring, 2008	65	35	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	81	16	3	100
	Spring, 2008	70	26	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	82	11	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	69	26	5	100
	Spring, 2008	49	40	11	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	58	36	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	76	15	10	100
	Spring, 2008	79	13	7	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	78	14	8	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	67	16	16	100
	Spring, 2008	66	19	15	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	48	29	22	100
	Spring, 2008	47	28	24	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	45	44	11	100
	Spring, 2008	44	43	12	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	49	44	8	100
	Spring, 2008	48	43	10	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	87	10	3	100
	Spring, 2008	55	36	9	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	66	26	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	64	14	22	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	83	13	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	79	16	6	100
	Spring, 2008	72	23	5	100
China	Spring, 2013	48	29	23	100
	Spring, 2008	50	27	23	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	69	20	11	100
	Spring, 2008	58	26	15	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	85	9	6	100
	Spring, 2008	80	17	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	63	17	20	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	54	14	32	100
	Spring, 2008	45	21	34	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	91	7	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	90	6	3	100
	Spring, 2008	94	5	1	100

		Q127c Do you think the government of c. The United States respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so?			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2013	54	19	27	100
	Spring, 2008	38	46	16	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	52	17	31	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	76	17	7	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	66	17	17	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	79	13	8	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	55	25	20	100
	Spring, 2008	50	37	13	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	53	29	19	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	69	13	18	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	72	10	18	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	70	10	21	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	72	4	24	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	70	13	17	100
	Spring, 2008	64	14	22	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	70	5	25	100

		Q127d Do you think the government of d. Saudi Arabia respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so?			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	11	72	17	100
	Spring, 2008	13	64	23	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	6	74	20	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	12	69	20	100
	Spring, 2008	14	59	26	100
France	Spring, 2013	18	81	1	100
	Spring, 2008	20	80	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	13	75	12	100
	Spring, 2008	24	59	17	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	6	77	17	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	6	86	8	100
	Spring, 2008	9	69	22	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	5	84	11	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	11	66	24	100
	Spring, 2008	18	57	25	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	14	63	23	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	28	33	39	100
	Spring, 2008	23	38	39	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	11	64	25	100
	Spring, 2008	13	57	30	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	59	31	10	100
	Spring, 2008	60	29	10	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	60	34	7	100
	Spring, 2008	62	32	6	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	23	71	6	100
	Spring, 2008	64	29	6	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	37	53	10	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	24	50	26	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	17	71	13	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	10	74	17	100
	Spring, 2008	18	57	25	100
China	Spring, 2013	27	37	36	100
	Spring, 2008	34	29	37	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	52	35	13	100
	Spring, 2008	61	23	16	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	17	46	36	100
	Spring, 2008	24	47	30	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	46	22	31	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	65	7	28	100
	Spring, 2008	67	8	24	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	45	48	7	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	19	58	22	100
	Spring, 2008	24	55	21	100

		Q127d Do you think the government of d. Saudi Arabia respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so?			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2013	9	40	51	100
	Spring, 2008	9	47	44	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	6	32	62	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	13	69	17	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	9	54	37	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	13	48	40	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	17	49	34	100
	Spring, 2008	10	55	35	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	19	46	35	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	36	33	31	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	28	39	33	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	55	13	32	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	63	10	27	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	21	37	42	100
	Spring, 2008	17	32	51	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	22	21	56	100

		Q163 In general, do you think territorial disputes between (survey country) and China are a very big problem, a big problem, a small problem, or not a problem for (survey country)?					
		Very big problem	Big problem	Small problem	Not a problem	DK/Refused	Total
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	19	43	22	6	10	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	39	43	13	5	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	9	27	28	13	24	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	58	32	8	1	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	36	41	16	4	3	100