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Middle Easterners See Religious and Ethnic Hatred as Top Global Threat

Europeans and Americans Focus on Inequality as Greatest Danger

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
ON THIS REPORT:**

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About the Report

This report examines public opinion on perceived threats facing the world today, among them religious and ethnic hatred, inequality, the spread of nuclear weapons, pollution and other environmental problems, and AIDS and other infectious diseases. It is based on 48,643 interviews in 44 countries with adults 18 and older, conducted from March 17 to June 5, 2014. For more details, see survey methods and topline results.

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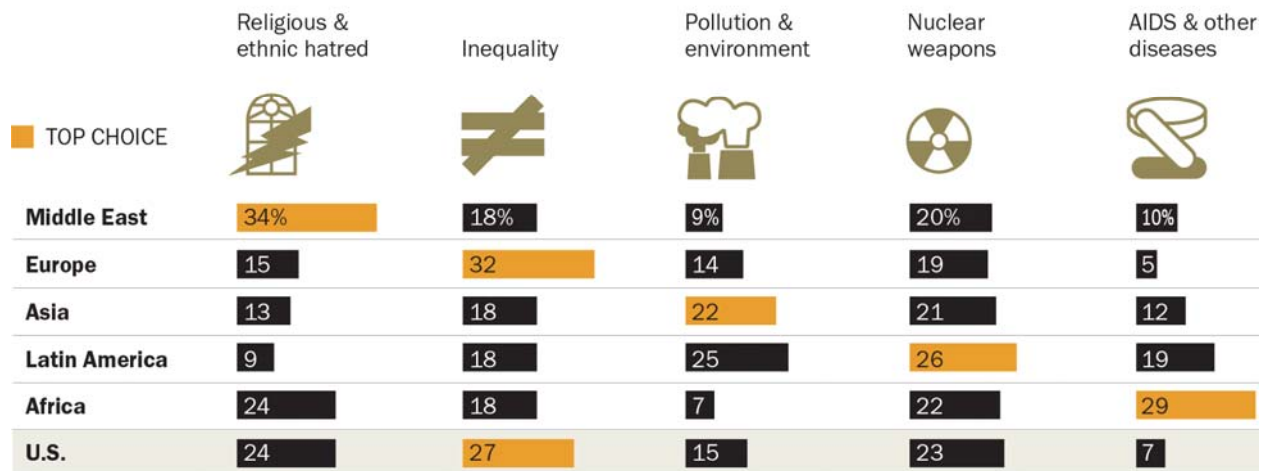
Middle Easterners See Religious and Ethnic Hatred as Top Global Threat

Europeans and Americans Focus on Inequality as Greatest Danger

With growing conflicts engulfing the Middle East, people in the region name religious and ethnic hatred most frequently as the greatest threat to the world. Moreover, publics across the globe see the threat of religious and ethnic violence as a *growing* threat to the world's future. But in Europe, concerns about inequality trump all other dangers and the gap between the rich and the poor is increasingly considered the world's top problem by people living in advanced economies, including the United States.

Middle Easterners Fear Religious/Ethnic Hatred; Europeans, Americans Inequality

Which one of these poses the greatest threat to the world?



Note: Regional medians. Russia and Ukraine not included in Europe median.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q6.

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Elsewhere, Asians and Latin Americans are somewhat divided about the world's greatest danger, but pollution and environmental problems as well as the spread of nuclear weapons are high on their list of threats. African countries see AIDS and other infectious diseases as the most pressing issue in the world today.¹

¹ The survey was administered before the Islamic State ("ISIS" or "ISIL") took over large swathes of Iraq and Syria and posted prisoner executions online and before the Ebola outbreak in West Africa became a high-profile international story.

These are among the findings of a recent survey by the Pew Research Center, conducted in 44 countries among 48,643 respondents from March 17 to June 5, 2014.

Greatest Danger to the World

Across the nations surveyed, opinions on which of the five dangers is the top threat to the world vary greatly by region and country, and in many places there is no clear consensus.

Around a quarter of Americans say the growing gap between the rich and the poor (27%) is the greatest threat to the world today, with 24% saying this about religious and ethnic hatred and 23% expressing concern about the spread of nuclear weapons. Fewer say pollution and other environmental problems (15%) or AIDS and other infectious diseases (7%) are the world's top problems.

Europeans generally agree that inequality is the top threat to the world. A median of 32% across seven EU nations say the growing gap between the rich and the poor is the top threat and inequality is rated the number one danger in five of these countries.

Inequality is cited as the top problem by 54% in Spain and 43% in Greece, countries where the effects of the Eurocrisis have been **especially severe**. Somewhat fewer in Germany (34%), Italy (32%), Poland (32%) and France (32%) name the growing rich-poor gap. In the United Kingdom, ethnic and religious hatred (39%) is considered the greatest threat, followed by inequality (25%).

In Russia and Ukraine, both surveyed after the Russian annexation of Crimea but before months of fighting in eastern Ukraine between Ukrainian and pro-Russian forces, nuclear proliferation is the number one danger. More than three-in-ten say this in Ukraine (36%), while 29% hold that view in Russia.

Five of the seven Middle Eastern countries surveyed identify religious and ethnic hatred as the top threat to the world, with a median of 34% across these seven countries saying this, despite the fact that the survey was administered before the Islamic State (ISIS/ISIL) took over large portions of Iraq and Syria and the recent military conflict between Israel and Hamas in Gaza.

In Lebanon, 58% identify religious and ethnic hatred as the top threat, the highest level of concern in any surveyed country. Religious hatred is the top concern among Lebanese Christians (56%), Shia Muslims (62%) and Sunni Muslims (58%) alike. But concern about this threat is also prevalent in the Palestinian territories, Tunisia, Egypt and Israel.

Greatest Danger to the World

Which one of these poses the greatest threat to the world?

<i>Views in:</i>	Nuclear weapons	Inequality	Religious & ethnic hatred	Pollution & environment	AIDS & other diseases	Top choice
	%	%	%	%	%	
U.S.	23	27	24	15	7	Inequality
Spain	17	54	14	9	5	Inequality
Greece	23	43	10	14	9	Inequality
Germany	19	34	32	13	1	Inequality
Poland	28	32	14	13	9	Inequality
Italy	20	32	15	25	6	Inequality
France	14	32	32	17	5	Inequality/Religious hatred
UK	14	25	39	16	4	Religious & ethnic hatred
Ukraine	36	15	23	11	12	Nuclear weapons
Russia	29	19	27	13	10	Nuclear weapons
Lebanon	20	17	58	3	2	Religious & ethnic hatred
Palest. ter.	19	18	40	9	10	Religious & ethnic hatred
Tunisia	25	18	39	7	10	Religious & ethnic hatred
Egypt	12	27	34	11	14	Religious & ethnic hatred
Israel	27	23	30	12	8	Religious & ethnic hatred
Turkey	34	17	29	7	10	Nuclear weapons
Jordan	19	31	25	11	11	Inequality
Thailand	9	29	11	36	13	Pollution & environment
Philippines	19	22	11	34	14	Pollution & environment
China	26	14	9	33	13	Pollution & environment
Vietnam	21	13	9	32	22	Pollution & environment
Malaysia	22	13	32	16	12	Religious & ethnic hatred
Bangladesh	19	16	30	22	11	Religious & ethnic hatred
Indonesia	18	18	26	13	22	Religious & ethnic hatred
India	19	22	25	14	10	Religious & ethnic hatred
Japan	49	12	16	20	2	Nuclear weapons
Pakistan	30	29	13	3	7	Nuclear weapons
South Korea	26	32	11	29	2	Inequality
Chile	30	27	8	22	12	Nuclear weapons
Venezuela	29	16	8	21	24	Nuclear weapons
Brazil	28	19	19	13	20	Nuclear weapons
El Salvador	27	18	16	19	19	Nuclear weapons
Mexico	26	19	11	26	17	Nuclear weapons/Pollution
Colombia	22	17	8	36	15	Pollution & environment
Peru	23	12	7	35	22	Pollution & environment
Nicaragua	25	12	9	29	25	Pollution & environment
Argentina	17	32	12	25	12	Inequality
Uganda	21	20	7	8	44	AIDS & other diseases
Tanzania	16	12	25	4	41	AIDS & other diseases
South Africa	10	29	12	9	35	AIDS & other diseases
Kenya	24	17	24	3	29	AIDS & other diseases
Senegal	23	13	27	7	28	AIDS & other diseases
Nigeria	31	18	38	4	7	Religious & ethnic hatred
Ghana	22	25	17	13	20	Inequality

Note: Top choice in each country bolded.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q6.

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Opinions about top dangers are more mixed in Asia. Three-in-ten or more Thais (36%), Filipinos (34%), Chinese (33%) and Vietnamese (32%) see environmental issues as the main danger to the world. Religious and ethnic divisions rank highest in Malaysia, Bangladesh, Indonesia and India. In Malaysia, Muslims (35%) are more concerned than Buddhists (22%) about religious and ethnic hatred.

In Japan, which remains to this day the only population to experience a nuclear attack, 49% say the spread of nuclear weapons is the world's greatest threat, the highest rating for this issue across the 44 countries surveyed. Three-in-ten in Pakistan, which borders nuclear rival India, say the spread of those weapons is of paramount danger, garnering the highest spot. In South Korea, the gap between the rich and the poor is the largest issue (32%), mirroring findings from many of the other advanced economies surveyed.

Latin Americans express mixed views about the top threat facing the world today, but many people in the region name nuclear weapons and environmental issues. Around three-in-ten in Chile (30%), Venezuela (29%) and Brazil (28%) identify the spread of nukes as the world's top danger. About a quarter in El Salvador (27%) and Mexico (26%) also say this, though in Mexico an equal number name pollution. Colombians, Peruvians and Nicaraguans assess environmental problems as the greatest danger. In Argentina, more say inequality (32%).

Africans are generally united in the view that AIDS and other infectious diseases are the top threat to the globe. Africa has the highest rates of HIV/AIDS [prevalence in the world](#) and the recent Ebola outbreak has [spread in the continent's west](#). Ugandans are the most worried about AIDS (44%), followed by Tanzanians (41%), South Africans (35%), Kenyans (29%) and Senegalese (29%). In Nigeria, where [Boko Haram](#) terrorists in the restive north of the country are creating havoc, 38% say religious and ethnic hatred is the biggest problem for the world.

Top Threats across the World

Countries with the highest levels of concern about each threat

Threat	Country (%)
Nuclear weapons	Japan (49)
Inequality	Spain (54)
Religious & ethnic hatred	Lebanon (58)
Pollution & environment	Thailand/Colombia (36)
AIDS & other diseases	Uganda (44)

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q6.

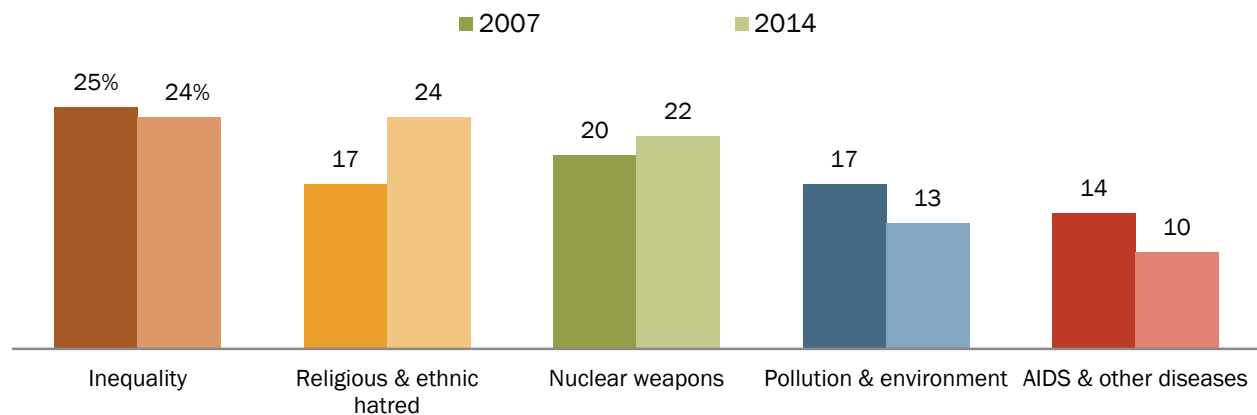
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Increasing Concerns about Religious and Ethnic Hatred

Taking the median percentages across the 28 countries surveyed in both 2007 and 2014, there has been a shift toward concerns about religious and ethnic hatred as the world's top problem, especially in the Middle East. Meanwhile, in Europe, more publics now see inequality as the world's top problem compared to seven years ago, before the Great Recession and Eurocrisis.

Since 2007, More Concern about Religious and Ethnic Hatred

Which one of these poses the greatest threat to the world?



Note: Global median percent based on 28 countries surveyed in 2007 and 2014.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q6.

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Overall, in the 28 countries surveyed in 2007 and 2014, religious and ethnic hatred, along with inequality, are seen as the most pressing issues for the world, with the spread of nuclear weapons not far behind. Fewer people within these countries say pollution and AIDS are the biggest threat.

However, there have been substantial changes in the top choice within some countries over the last decade. For example, in the U.S., when the question was first asked in 2002 just months after the 9/11 attacks and discussion of the spread of WMDs in the lead up to the Iraq War, a third of Americans said nuclear proliferation was the greatest threat to the world. In 2007, after years of fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan, religious and ethnic hatred became the top concern (28%). And now, six years after the Great Recession, with abundant debates about the growing gap between the rich and the poor, inequality is considered the greatest danger.

Europeans have seen a similar progression. Four of the European countries surveyed in 2007 named religious and ethnic tensions as the greatest threat, but in 2014 all but one say inequality is the top issue (France is split between the two). In Spain and Italy, worries about inequality have doubled since 2007.

Meanwhile, Middle Easterners have become more worried about religious hatred. In 2007, a regional median of 24% across six countries named religious prejudice as the greatest danger. By 2014, a median of 32% across those same Middle Eastern countries said this. And in Lebanon, the percentage choosing ethnic hatred jumped 19 points since 2007, while concern has more than doubled in Egypt.

Age and Ideological Differences

Generally, there is little variation by age in views about the top global danger.

But in Japan, 18-29 year olds are less concerned about the spread of nuclear weapons than those 50 and older, possibly due to the fact that people under 30 were born at least four decades after nuclear bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. Meanwhile, young people in Kenya and South Africa are more concerned about AIDS & disease compared with their elders.

In the UK, people on the ideological right of the political spectrum voice greater worries about religious and ethnic hatred, while those on the left are more concerned about inequality. Similarly, in the U.S., Republicans are much more likely to name religious and ethnic hatred as the greatest threat to the world (35%) than are Democrats (15%) and independents (23%). But Democrats are more concerned

about inequality (35%) compared with Republicans (21%). Democrats and independents are also more concerned about pollution and other environmental problems compared with Republicans.

Inequality a Growing Concern in Europe and U.S.; Religious & Ethnic Hatred Worries Increase in Middle East

Poses the greatest threat to the world

	2007	2014	Change
<i>Inequality</i>	%	%	
Spain	27	54	+27
Italy	16	32	+16
UK	14	25	+11
France	24	32	+8
Germany	27	34	+7
Poland	35	32	-3
Greece	–	43	–
U.S.	17	27	+10
<i>Religious & ethnic hatred</i>			
Lebanon	39	58	+19
Egypt	16	34	+18
Turkey	20	29	+9
Jordan	19	25	+6
Israel	27	30	+3
Palest. ter.	44	40	-4
Tunisia	–	39	–

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q6.

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Republicans See Religious & Ethnic Hatred as Top Threat; Democrats Say Inequality

Which one of these poses the greatest threat to the world?

	Nuclear weapons	Inequality	Religious & ethnic hatred	Pollution & environment	AIDS & other diseases
	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	23	27	24	15	7
Republican	25	21	35	8	7
Democrat	22	35	15	17	8
Independent	23	25	23	19	7

Note: Top choice bolded.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q6.

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Methods in Detail

About the 2014 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:	April 17 – May 11, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding dispersed rural population, or 6.5% of the population)

Country:	Bangladesh
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by administrative division and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Bengali
Fieldwork dates:	April 14 – May 11, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.8 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country: **Brazil**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and size of municipality
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Portuguese
 Fieldwork dates: April 10 – April 30, 2014
 Sample size: 1,003
 Margin of Error: ± 3.8 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Chile**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: April 25 – May 5, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 3.8 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Chiloe and other islands, or about 3% of the population)

Country: **China**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Chinese (Mandarin, Fuping, Renshou, Suining, Xichuan, Hua, Shanghai, Chenzhou, Anlong, Chengdu, Yingkou, Guang'an, Zibo, Jinxi, Yantai, Feicheng, Leiyang, Yuanjiang, Daye, Beijing, Yangchun, Nanjing, Shucheng, Linxia, Yongxin, Chun'an, Xinyang, Shangyu, Baiyin, Ruichang, Xinghua and Yizhou dialects)
 Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 15, 2014
 Sample size: 3,190
 Margin of Error: ± 3.5 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Tibet, Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Macau, or about 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: **Colombia**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: April 12 – May 8, 2014
 Sample size: 1,002
 Margin of Error: ± 3.5 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding region formerly called the National Territories and the islands of San Andres and Providencia, or about 4% of the population)

Country: **Egypt**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Arabic
 Fieldwork dates: April 10 – April 29, 2014
 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 28 – May 9, 2014
 Sample size: 1,010
 Margin of Error: ± 4.5 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country:	France
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample of landline and cell phone households with quotas for gender, age and occupation and stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	French
Fieldwork dates:	March 17 – April 1, 2014
Sample size:	1,003
Margin of Error:	±4.1 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 households, stratified by administrative district and community size, and cell phone households
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	German
Fieldwork dates:	March 17 – April 2, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 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:	May 5 – May 31, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.8 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 22 – April 9, 2014
 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: **India**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Kannada, Gujarati, Odia
 Fieldwork dates: April 14 – May 1, 2014
 Sample size: 2,464
 Margin of Error: ± 3.1 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population in 15 of the 17 most populous states (Kerala and Assam were excluded) and the Union Territory of Delhi (roughly 91% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in India.

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: April 17 – May 23, 2014
 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 district, urbanity and socioeconomic status, with an oversample of Arabs
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Hebrew, Arabic
 Fieldwork dates: April 24 – May 11, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000 (597 Jews, 388 Arabs, 15 others)
 Margin of Error: ± 4.3 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (The data were weighted to reflect the actual distribution of Jews, Arabs and others in Israel.)

Country: **Italy**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Italian
 Fieldwork dates: March 18 – April 7, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 4.3 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: April 10 – April 27, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 3.2 percentage points
 Representative: Landline households (roughly 86% of all Japanese households)

Country: **Jordan**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Arabic
 Fieldwork dates: April 11 – April 29, 2014
 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:	April 18 – April 28, 2014
Sample size:	1,015
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Lebanon
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	April 11 – May 2, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.1 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:	Bahasa Malaysia, Mandarin Chinese, English
Fieldwork dates:	April 10 – May 23, 2014
Sample size:	1,010
Margin of Error:	±3.8 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:	April 21 – May 2, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country: **Nicaragua**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: April 23 – May 11, 2014
 Sample size: 1,008
 Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding residents of gated communities and multi-story residential buildings, or less than 1% of the 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: April 11 – May 25, 2014
 Sample size: 1,014
 Margin of Error: ± 4.3 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Adamawa, Borno, Cross River, Jigawa, Yobe and some areas in Taraba, or roughly 12% 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: April 15 – May 7, 2014
 Sample size: 1,203
 Margin of Error: ± 4.2 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir for security reasons, areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] and Baluchistan, military restricted areas and villages with less than 100 inhabitants – together, 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: April 15 – April 22, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 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: **Peru**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 2, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
 Representative: Adult 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: May 1 – May 21, 2014
 Sample size: 1,008
 Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Poland**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Polish
 Fieldwork dates: March 17 – April 8, 2014
 Sample size: 1,010
 Margin of Error: ± 3.6 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Russia**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight geographic regions, plus the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg, and by urban-rural status.
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Russian
 Fieldwork dates: April 4 – April 20, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 3.6 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excludes Chechen Republic, Ingush Republic and remote territories in the Far North – together, roughly 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: April 17 – May 2, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 3.7 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, North Sotho
 Fieldwork dates: May 18 – June 5, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 3.5 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:	April 17 – April 30, 2014
Sample size:	1,009
Margin of Error:	±3.2 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 17 – March 31, 2014
Sample size:	1,009
Margin of Error:	±3.2 percentage points
Representative:	Telephone households (roughly 97% of Spanish households)
Country:	Tanzania
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Kiswahili
Fieldwork dates:	April 18 – May 7, 2014
Sample size:	1,016
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding Zanzibar, or about 3% of the population)
Country:	Thailand
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Thai
Fieldwork dates:	April 23 – May 24, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding the provinces of Narathiwat, Pattani and Yala, or about 3% of the population)

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: April 19 – May 9, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Turkey**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region, urbanity and settlement size
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Turkish
 Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 16, 2014
 Sample size: 1,001
 Margin of Error: ± 4.5 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: April 25 – May 9, 2014
 Sample size: 1,007
 Margin of Error: ± 3.9 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Ukraine**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Ukraine's six regions plus ten of the largest cities – Kyiv (Kiev), Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Odessa, Donetsk, Zaporizhia, Lviv, Kryvyi Rih, Lugansk and Mikolayev – as well as three cities on the Crimean peninsula – Simferopol, Sevastopol and Kerch.

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Russian, Ukrainian

Fieldwork dates: April 5 – April 23, 2014

Sample size: 1,659

Margin of Error: ± 3.3 percentage points

Representative: Adult population (Survey includes oversamples of Crimea and of the South, East and Southeast regions. The data were weighted to reflect the actual regional distribution in Ukraine.)

Country: **United Kingdom**

Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households, stratified by government office region, and cell phone-only households

Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus

Languages: English

Fieldwork dates: March 17 – April 8, 2014

Sample size: 1,000

Margin of Error: ± 3.4 percentage points

Representative: Telephone households (roughly 98% of all households in the United Kingdom)

Country: **United States**

Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households

Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus

Languages: English, Spanish

Fieldwork dates: April 22 – May 11, 2014

Sample size: 1,002

Margin of Error: ± 3.5 percentage points

Representative: Telephone households with English or Spanish speakers (roughly 96% 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: April 11 – May 10, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 3.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding remote areas, or about 4% of population)

Country: **Vietnam**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Vietnamese
Fieldwork dates: April 16 – May 8, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Topline Results

Pew Research Center

Spring 2014 survey

October 16, 2014 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.
- 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:
 - Bangladesh prior to 2014
 - Vietnam prior to 2014
 - India prior to Winter 2013-2014
 - Senegal prior to 2013
 - Venezuela prior to 2013
 - Brazil prior to 2010
 - Nigeria prior to 2010
 - South Africa in 2007
 - Indonesia prior to 2005
 - Egypt in Summer 2002
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2014 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q6 Now turning to the world situation, here is a list of five dangers in the world today. In your opinion, which one of these poses the greatest threat to the world?						
		Spread of nuclear weapons	Religious and ethnic hatred	AIDS and other infectious diseases	Pollution and other environmental problems	Growing gap between the rich and poor	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	23	24	7	15	27	4	100
	Spring, 2007	25	28	10	16	17	4	100
	Summer, 2002	33	32	11	7	14	2	100
France	Spring, 2014	14	32	5	17	32	0	100
	Spring, 2007	10	32	11	23	24	0	100
	Summer, 2002	15	38	15	12	19	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	19	32	1	13	34	1	100
	Spring, 2007	16	34	3	18	27	2	100
	Summer, 2002	23	34	4	9	28	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	23	10	9	14	43	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	20	15	6	25	32	2	100
	Spring, 2007	24	27	7	25	16	1	100
	Summer, 2002	22	28	15	16	19	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	28	14	9	13	32	4	100
	Spring, 2007	23	13	19	9	35	1	100
	Summer, 2002	25	22	13	4	30	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	17	14	5	9	54	0	100
	Spring, 2007	20	18	13	21	27	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	14	39	4	16	25	2	100
	Spring, 2007	16	45	6	17	14	2	100
	Summer, 2002	22	43	10	9	15	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	29	27	10	13	19	2	100
	Spring, 2007	17	16	17	20	27	3	100
	Summer, 2002	24	22	16	19	18	2	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	36	23	12	11	15	3	100
	Spring, 2007	24	8	19	23	25	2	100
	Summer, 2002	26	7	22	24	21	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	34	29	10	7	17	3	100
	Spring, 2007	33	20	7	10	25	5	100
	Summer, 2002	27	15	10	6	38	4	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	12	34	14	11	27	2	100
	Spring, 2007	24	16	15	16	28	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	19	25	11	11	31	4	100
	Spring, 2007	34	19	12	14	21	0	100
	Summer, 2002	19	34	17	19	11	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	20	58	2	3	17	0	100
	Spring, 2007	34	39	7	5	15	0	100
	Summer, 2002	30	42	6	8	15	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	19	40	10	9	18	3	100
	Spring, 2007	18	44	7	9	17	4	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	25	39	10	7	18	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	27	30	8	12	23	1	100
	Spring, 2007	44	27	8	8	13	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	19	30	11	22	16	3	100
China	Spring, 2014	26	9	13	33	14	4	100
India	Spring, 2014	19	25	10	14	22	10	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	18	26	22	13	18	3	100
	Spring, 2007	11	24	14	12	36	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	49	16	2	20	12	1	100
	Spring, 2007	41	7	3	36	12	1	100
	Summer, 2002	44	16	5	27	8	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	22	32	12	16	13	5	100
	Spring, 2007	20	21	23	19	13	5	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	30	13	7	3	29	18	100
	Spring, 2007	26	23	9	7	25	10	100
	Summer, 2002	39	16	9	4	18	14	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	19	11	14	34	22	2	100
	Summer, 2002	32	11	13	20	23	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	26	11	2	29	32	0	100
	Spring, 2007	14	6	3	38	38	1	100
	Summer, 2002	14	14	10	41	20	0	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	9	11	13	36	29	2	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	21	9	22	32	13	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	17	12	12	25	32	3	100
	Spring, 2007	15	7	20	27	29	2	100
	Summer, 2002	21	10	19	10	37	3	100

		Q6 Now turning to the world situation, here is a list of five dangers in the world today. In your opinion, which one of these poses the greatest threat to the world?						
		Spread of nuclear weapons	Religious and ethnic hatred	AIDS and other infectious diseases	Pollution and other environmental problems	Growing gap between the rich and poor	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	28	19	20	13	19	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	30	8	12	22	27	1	100
	Spring, 2007	22	9	17	18	33	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	22	8	15	36	17	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	27	16	19	19	18	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	26	11	17	26	19	2	100
	Spring, 2007	25	12	26	23	12	2	100
	Summer, 2002	30	9	33	12	14	1	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	25	9	25	29	12	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	23	7	22	35	12	1	100
	Spring, 2007	20	8	22	31	17	2	100
	Summer, 2002	27	12	28	15	17	2	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	29	8	24	21	16	2	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	22	17	20	13	25	3	100
	Spring, 2007	12	10	44	7	25	1	100
	Summer, 2002	20	14	51	2	12	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	24	24	29	3	17	3	100
	Spring, 2007	6	10	49	6	29	0	100
	Summer, 2002	7	6	59	2	26	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	31	38	7	4	18	1	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	23	27	28	7	13	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	10	12	35	9	29	5	100
	Summer, 2002	15	6	66	4	9	0	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	16	25	41	4	12	0	100
	Spring, 2007	11	5	66	5	12	1	100
	Summer, 2002	10	8	67	4	11	1	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	21	7	44	8	20	1	100
	Spring, 2007	11	5	52	8	19	5	100
	Summer, 2002	24	7	57	2	9	2	100

"Now turning to the world situation," added 2007. Trends from China in 2002 and 2007 not shown due to change in question wording.

		Q7 And which of these poses the second greatest threat to the world?						
		Spread of nuclear weapons	Religious and ethnic hatred	AIDS and other infectious diseases	Pollution and other environmental problems	Growing gap between the rich and poor	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	19	21	14	24	20	3	100
	Spring, 2007	21	18	20	22	16	3	100
	Summer, 2002	26	20	21	16	16	2	100
France	Spring, 2014	17	19	16	24	24	0	100
	Spring, 2007	12	23	15	29	21	0	100
	Summer, 2002	14	21	22	18	24	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	19	25	5	25	24	1	100
	Spring, 2007	18	24	6	27	24	0	100
	Summer, 2002	18	27	13	18	23	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	21	17	15	25	21	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	19	16	9	31	25	1	100
	Spring, 2007	22	18	13	26	17	4	100
	Summer, 2002	26	19	17	23	13	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	21	15	19	21	21	2	100
	Spring, 2007	24	10	18	25	19	4	100
	Summer, 2002	22	16	23	16	21	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	26	24	10	20	18	2	100
	Spring, 2007	20	17	14	26	19	4	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	18	22	10	25	23	2	100
	Spring, 2007	16	22	13	29	18	1	100
	Summer, 2002	18	26	19	21	15	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	13	25	18	24	16	5	100
	Spring, 2007	14	17	21	24	22	3	100
	Summer, 2002	14	20	29	21	15	1	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	11	19	17	20	29	3	100
	Spring, 2007	10	9	27	35	17	2	100
	Summer, 2002	16	6	29	30	19	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	22	24	13	18	16	7	100
	Spring, 2007	25	19	15	18	19	4	100
	Summer, 2002	19	23	14	16	23	4	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	26	23	17	20	13	1	100
	Spring, 2007	16	23	20	24	15	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	19	29	17	15	20	1	100
	Spring, 2007	20	32	14	16	17	1	100
	Summer, 2002	14	18	19	18	31	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	29	29	6	10	25	0	100
	Spring, 2007	23	36	7	8	26	0	100
	Summer, 2002	19	29	16	14	20	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	20	25	10	16	23	6	100
	Spring, 2007	23	21	12	19	21	5	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	23	23	18	17	16	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	21	24	13	17	22	2	100
	Spring, 2007	23	22	13	18	22	3	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	15	18	14	27	22	4	100
China	Spring, 2014	15	10	19	26	24	5	100
India	Spring, 2014	13	21	18	18	20	9	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	15	22	23	19	18	4	100
	Spring, 2007	12	24	20	20	22	3	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	19	18	10	31	19	3	100
	Spring, 2007	28	12	8	34	17	1	100
	Summer, 2002	24	22	14	28	11	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	18	20	19	22	18	2	100
	Spring, 2007	14	19	25	19	17	5	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	18	24	16	6	23	14	100
	Spring, 2007	14	26	14	12	29	5	100
	Summer, 2002	15	25	18	10	25	6	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	20	13	22	28	16	1	100
	Summer, 2002	17	16	19	29	17	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	21	15	6	32	26	1	100
	Spring, 2007	15	8	5	39	31	3	100
	Summer, 2002	17	14	14	32	23	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	11	17	20	27	23	2	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	17	11	30	27	13	2	100

		Q7 And which of these poses the second greatest threat to the world?						
		Spread of nuclear weapons	Religious and ethnic hatred	AIDS and other infectious diseases	Pollution and other environmental problems	Growing gap between the rich and poor	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2014	15	14	17	28	22	2	100
	Spring, 2007	16	9	23	26	23	4	100
	Summer, 2002	18	17	20	18	21	6	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	18	21	25	16	19	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	14	15	19	27	23	2	100
	Spring, 2007	18	10	19	27	24	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	23	11	22	25	17	1	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	29	15	18	24	11	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	20	11	20	26	18	5	100
	Spring, 2007	17	12	28	22	16	4	100
	Summer, 2002	21	11	29	22	16	3	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	22	12	27	26	11	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	22	11	23	27	15	1	100
	Spring, 2007	20	11	27	24	15	3	100
	Summer, 2002	22	11	31	22	13	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	16	14	27	25	11	6	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	15	18	28	18	17	4	100
	Spring, 2007	17	16	30	14	21	2	100
	Summer, 2002	15	21	33	8	18	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	17	24	24	8	26	2	100
	Spring, 2007	9	14	34	11	31	1	100
	Summer, 2002	14	13	30	7	36	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	19	30	19	10	19	3	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	16	25	30	13	15	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	11	13	28	17	27	4	100
	Summer, 2002	23	14	24	15	22	2	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	14	30	28	10	16	2	100
	Spring, 2007	17	16	21	19	24	3	100
	Summer, 2002	22	22	20	17	15	5	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	20	13	31	14	20	1	100
	Spring, 2007	14	14	25	14	28	6	100
	Summer, 2002	23	16	29	6	23	3	100

Trends from China in 2002 and 2007 not shown due to change in question wording.