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China's Approach to Foreign Policy Gets Largely Negative Reviews in 24-Country Survey

Still, views of China – and its soft power – are more positive in middle-income countries

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How we did this

This Pew Research Center analysis focuses on public opinion of China and President Xi Jinping in 24 countries in North America, Europe, the Middle East, the Asia-Pacific region, sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. The report explores views of China's role in the world, including as an economic power, and perceptions of Chinese soft power. This is the first year since 2019 that the Global Attitudes Survey has included countries from Africa and Latin America, which were not included more recently due to [the coronavirus outbreak](#).

For non-U.S. data, this report draws on nationally representative surveys of 27,285 adults conducted from Feb. 20 to May 22, 2023. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, South Korea, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Surveys were conducted face to face in Argentina, Brazil, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Poland and South Africa. In Australia, we used a mixed-mode probability-based online panel.

In the United States, we surveyed 3,576 U.S. adults from March 20 to 26, 2023. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the [ATP's methodology](#).

Here are [the questions](#) used for the report, along with responses, and [the survey methodology](#).

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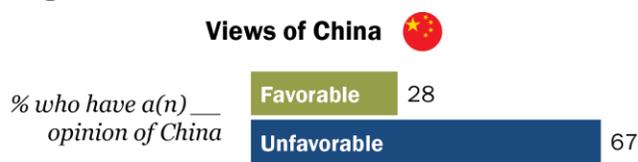
Still, views of China – and its soft power – are more positive in middle-income countries

Views of China are broadly negative across 24 countries in a new Pew Research Center survey: A median of 67% of adults express unfavorable views of the country, while 28% have a favorable opinion.

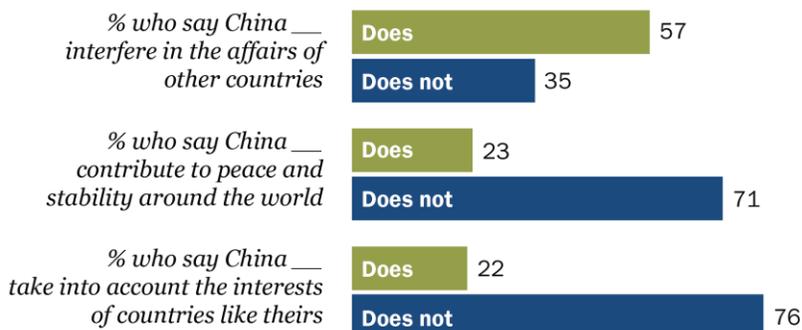
Negative views extend to evaluations of China's international actions. Despite several high-profile diplomatic initiatives by Beijing over the past year – such as [brokering a peace deal between Saudi Arabia and Iran](#) and issuing a [12-point proposal for the end of violence in Ukraine](#) – a median of 71% think China does not contribute to global peace and stability.

Most people also think China does not take into account the interests of other countries in its foreign policy (76%) and a median of 57% say China interferes in the affairs of other nations a great deal or fair amount.

Views of China and its international behavior are largely negative



Views of China's global role



Note: Medians are percentages based on 24 countries.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q3b, Q28-Q30.

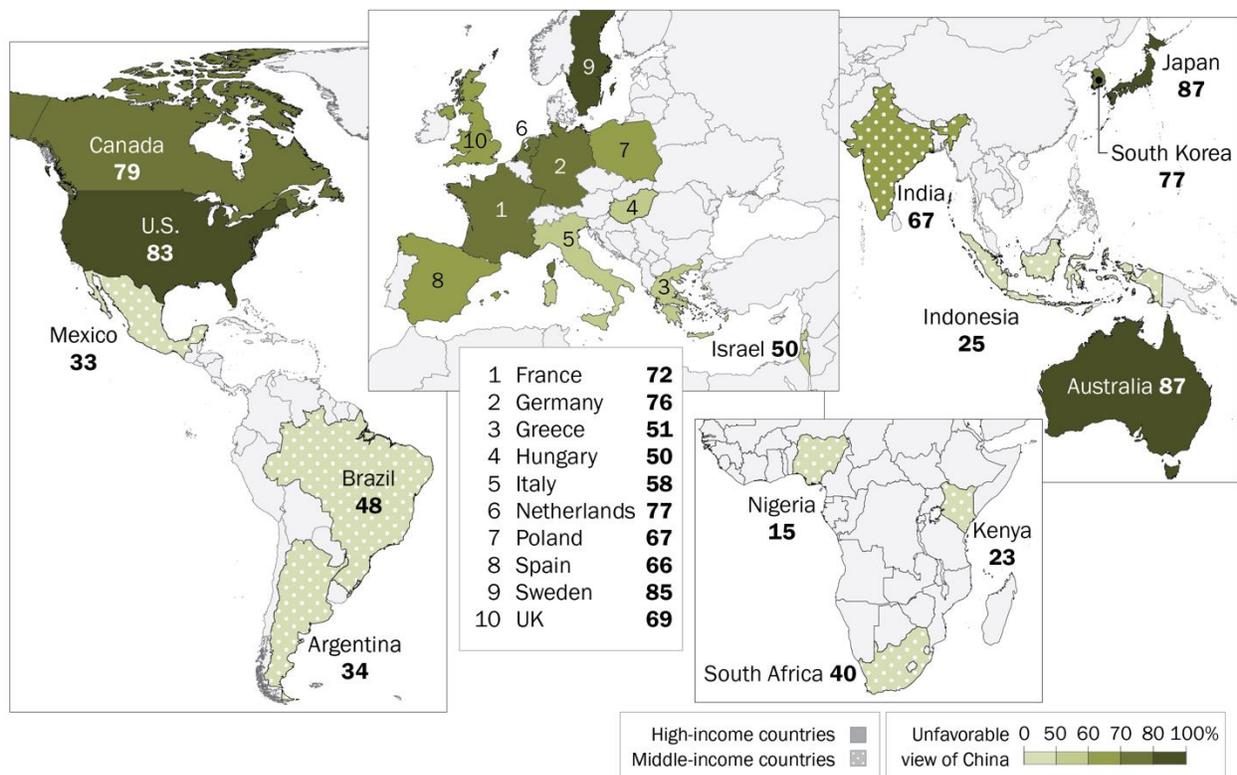
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Still, attitudes toward China are somewhat rosier in middle-income than high-income countries. Across eight middle-income countries – places Pew Research Center has not surveyed since 2019 due to the challenges of conducting face-to-face interviews during the pandemic – India stands out as the only middle-income country in which a majority has unfavorable views of China. And in three middle-income countries – Kenya, Mexico and Nigeria – a majority even gives China a positive rating.

Unfavorable views of China widespread

% who have an unfavorable opinion of China



Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q3b.

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Fewer in these middle-income countries also criticize China’s global behavior, and many more see China’s “soft power” appeal. Indeed, publics in these middle-income countries offer relatively

favorable ratings for China’s entertainment products, its universities and its standard of living – while few in most high-income countries agree.

Across all 24 countries surveyed, however, there is more agreement about China’s technology. A median of 69% describe China’s technological achievements as the best or above average relative to other wealthy nations, with similar shares in high- and middle-income countries. A median of 54% also see China’s military as among the best in the world.

But views of the country as the world’s foremost economic power have faltered somewhat in recent years. More people [now name the United States as the top economic power than China](#) (a median of 42% vs. 33%, respectively). Much of this shift has come in high-income countries, where the share naming China has fallen in nearly every surveyed country – including by double digits in Germany, the Netherlands, Poland and Sweden.

In the U.S., where equal shares (43%) called China and the U.S. the world’s leading economic power in 2022, [views have shifted significantly over the past year](#); now, Americans are 10 percentage points more likely to name the U.S. than China (48% vs. 38%). (For more on American views of China, read [“Americans are Critical of China’s Global Role – as Well as Its Relationship With Russia”](#).)

These findings come from a new Pew Research Center survey conducted from Feb. 20 to May 22, 2023, among more than 30,000 people in 24 countries. Below are some of the other findings regarding China’s overall image, views of Chinese foreign policy, ratings of President Xi Jinping, opinions about Chinese soft power and its economic power.

Overall ratings for China

Across many high-income countries surveyed, which are in North America, Europe and parts of the Asia-Pacific region, a large majority has unfavorable views of China, as has [been the case for multiple years](#). Indeed, in almost every high-income country surveyed, negative views currently

Record high negative ratings for China in most countries surveyed

% who have an **unfavorable** opinion of China

■ Most unfavorable

■ Least unfavorable

	'02	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19	'20	'21	'22	'23	'22-'23 change	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Poland	-	34	-	42	54	41	41	32	41	43	52	44	42	29	37	34	-	-	55	67	67	▲12
Canada	-	27	-	37	-	36	-	-	-	45	-	48	40	40	45	67	73	73	74	79	79	▲5
France	-	42	41	51	72	60	59	49	60	58	53	49	61	52	54	62	70	66	68	72	72	▲4
Israel	-	-	-	45	-	37	-	46	-	60	50	42	-	43	42	25	-	-	46	50	50	▲4
Spain	-	21	38	43	56	41	38	39	46	47	55	50	56	43	48	53	63	57	63	66	66	▲3
Sweden	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	49	52	70	85	80	83	85	85	▲2
Netherlands	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	42	45	58	73	72	75	77	77	▲2
Germany	-	37	33	54	68	63	61	59	67	64	64	60	60	53	54	56	71	71	74	76	76	▲2
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	85	86	87	87	▲1
U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	76	82	83	83	▲1
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	37	46	-	37	40	48	32	-	42	50	51	51	▲1
Japan	42	-	71	67	84	69	69	61	84	93	91	89	86	83	78	85	86	88	87	87	87	0
UK	-	16	14	27	36	29	35	26	35	31	38	37	44	37	35	55	74	63	69	69	69	0
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	45	47	37	-	-	52	50	50	▼2
South Korea	31	-	-	42	49	54	56	-	-	50	42	37	-	61	60	63	75	77	80	77	77	▼3
Italy	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	64	62	70	57	61	59	60	57	62	60	64	58	58	▼6
																						'19-'23 change
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41*	39	32	36	41	-	46	-	-	-	67	67	▲21
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	37	39	28	44	36	-	25	33	27	-	-	-	48	48	▲21
Mexico	-	-	-	41	38	43	31	46	36	33	38	34	-	23	27	22	-	-	-	33	33	▲11
Argentina	-	-	-	31	31	24	28	-	-	22	30	26	-	26	27	24	-	-	-	34	34	▲10
South Africa	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	43	40	34	43	32	38	35	-	-	-	40	40	▲5
Kenya	-	-	-	15	-	14	10	21	-	13	16	22	23	21	17	25	-	-	-	23	23	▼2
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	11	14	14	18	13	17	17	-	-	-	15	15	▼2
Indonesia	-	25	31	30	34	34	37	28	-	24	25	22	-	36	32	36	-	-	-	25	25	▼11

*2013 survey in India conducted through the winter of 2013 and 2014.

Note: Statistically significant changes over time in **bold**. Prior to 2020, U.S. and Australia surveys were conducted by phone. See topline for results.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey, Q3b.

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stand at or near historic highs. In most countries, this does not reflect a significant increase over last year; rather, negative views have simply remained high in recent years. One notable exception is Poland, where negative views have increased 12 points during a [period of strained bilateral relations](#), perhaps related to China's handling of the war in Ukraine.

Views of China in middle-income countries are relatively more positive. Still, negative ratings in most of these countries have also grown since the countries were last surveyed, pre-pandemic. In South Africa and Mexico, for example, opinions have turned somewhat more negative since 2019, and in Argentina, Brazil and India, negative views have even reached historic highs. In India, [military conflicts along a contested border](#) may have contributed to the 21 percentage point increase in unfavorable opinion.

China's role on the world stage

Majorities in most countries do not think China takes into account the interests of countries like theirs. In Canada, France, Israel, Spain and Sweden, around half or more say China doesn't consider them *at all*. Only in the three sub-Saharan African countries surveyed, as well as in Indonesia, does around half or more of the public feel like China listens to their country.

A median of 71% also think China does little or nothing at all to contribute to global peace and stability, compared with a median of 23% who say it is doing a great deal or a fair amount. Australians, Canadians, Indians, Israelis and South Koreans are particularly likely to say China is doing *nothing at all* to help with global peace and stability.

Most also see China as an interventionist power. A median of 57% say China does interfere a great deal or a fair amount in the affairs of other countries, while a median of 35% say it does not do so much or at all. Around seven-in-ten or more in Australia, Canada, Japan, South Korea, Spain and the U.S. see China getting involved in the affairs of other countries – and many of these places also stood out for the high share who said China's involvement in domestic politics in their own country was a very serious problem in a [2022 Pew Research Center survey](#).

But the country which is most likely to see China interfering in the affairs of other countries in this year's survey is Italy (82%). Italy, which was the [only G7 country to join China's Belt and Road Initiative \(BRI\)](#), was [debating leaving the initiative](#) at the time that the survey was conducted, but [treading delicately](#) for fear of stoking possible Chinese retribution against Italian businesses.

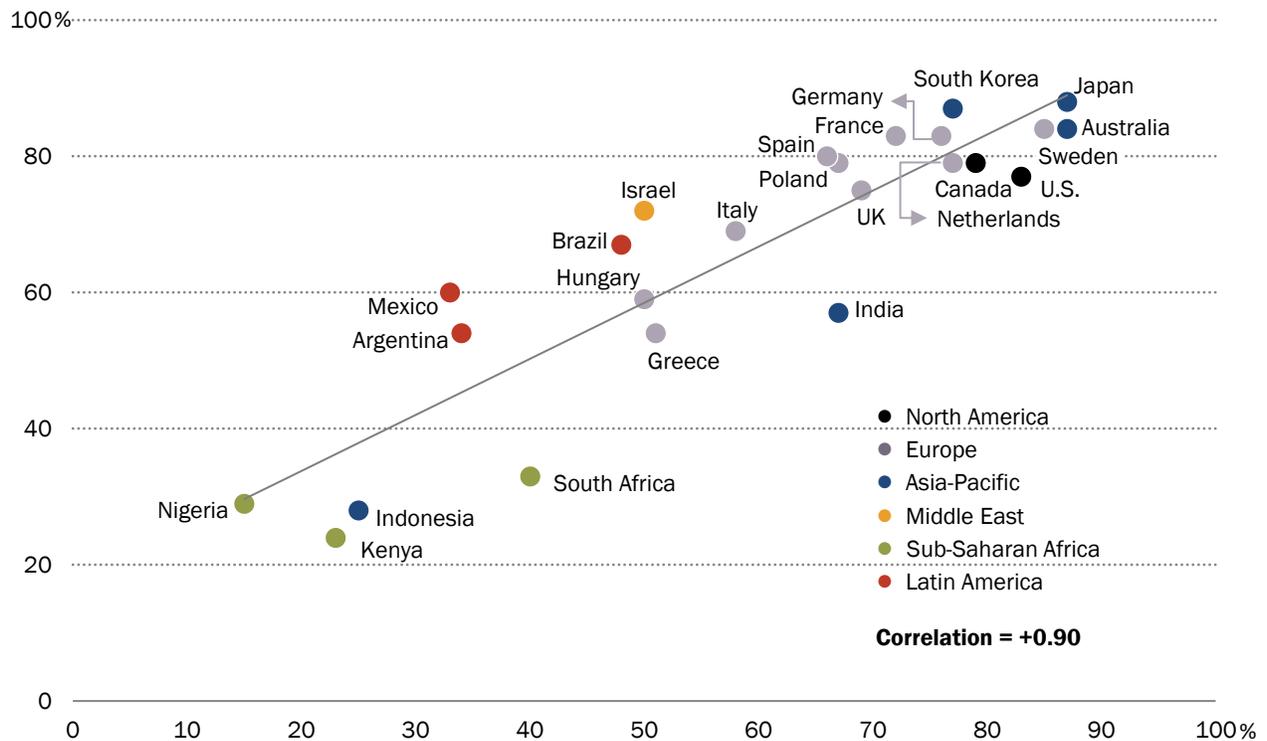
Attitudes toward Xi

Few in the 24 countries surveyed have confidence in Chinese President Xi Jinping to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Across most of Western Europe, the U.S., Canada and much of the Asia-Pacific region, around half in each country say they have no confidence in him *at all*. Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa stand out as the only countries where a majority or plurality have confidence in his leadership.

Confidence in Xi is closely related to views of China more broadly. In each country surveyed people with unfavorable views of China are more likely to have little confidence in the Chinese president, and vice versa.

Countries with more negative views of China also have less confidence in Xi

% who have **no confidence** in Chinese President Xi Jinping



% who have an **unfavorable** opinion of China

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q3b & Q15b.
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Chinese soft power

When it comes to elements often considered part of a country's "soft power," China's technological achievements receive high marks, though fewer say the same about its universities, entertainment products or standard of living.

In fact, outside of South Korea, nearly half or more in every country say Chinese technological advancements are the best in the world or above average relative to other wealthy nations. And in many of the middle-income countries, around four-in-ten call Chinese technology the best in the world.

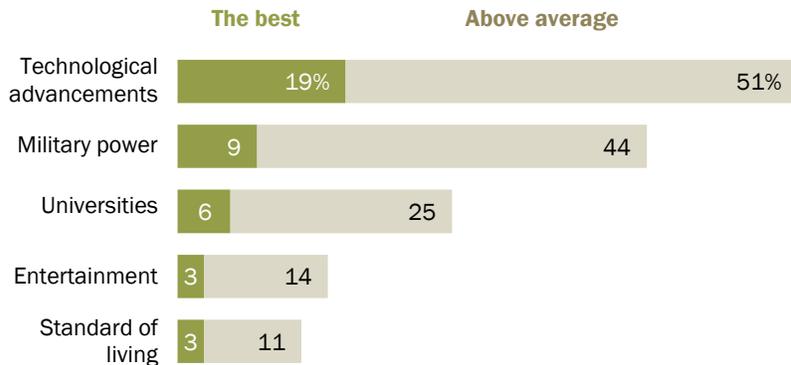
Middle-income countries – many of which are [increasingly reliant on Chinese companies like Huawei for components of their 4G and 5G systems](#) – were also asked specifically about technology such as phones, tablets or computers made by Chinese companies. Across these eight countries, there is a relatively widespread sense that these products are well-made. Middle-income publics are more divided when it comes to their cost: A median of 50% describe them as inexpensive, while 44% call them costly.

They are also somewhat divided when it comes to whether technological products made by Chinese companies protect people's personal data (a median of 45%) or make their data unsafe (40%). (Americans were asked [a different but related question](#) about Chinese social media companies; *large* majorities have little confidence that they will use personal information responsibly or follow privacy policies.)

In every country, at least a plurality – and often a majority – also see China's "hard power," its military, as one of the best in the world or above average.

China's technological advancements are seen as the best or above average

% who say, compared with other wealthy nations, China's ___ is/are ...



Note: Percentages are medians based on 24 countries.

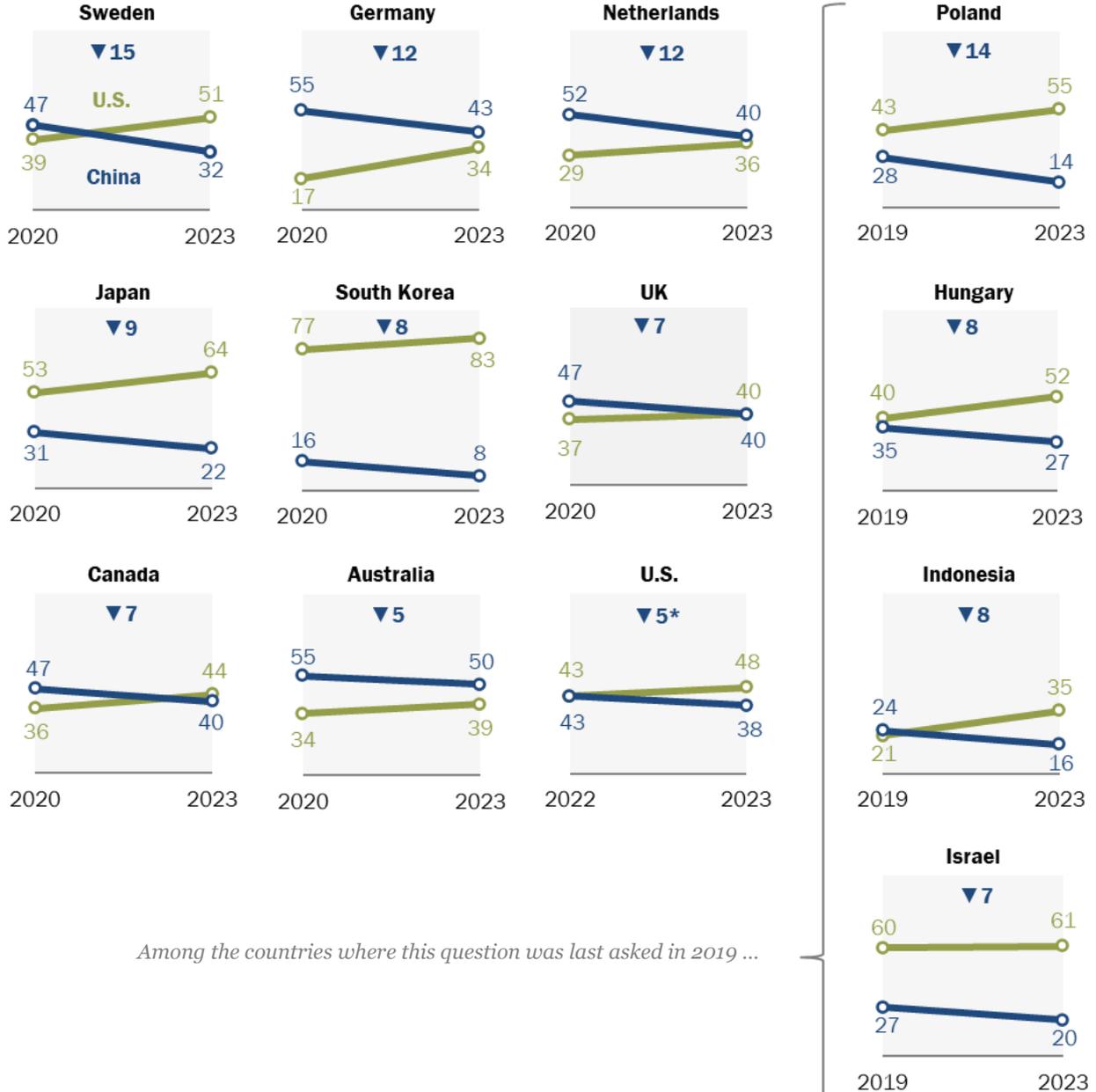
Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey, Q31a-e.

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Fewer now call China the world's top economic power in many places

% who say ___ is the world's leading economic power



Among the countries where this question was last asked in 2019 ...

*Change in the U.S. measured from 2022.

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10.

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Chinese economic power

Fewer name China as the world's leading economic power than the U.S. (a median of 33% vs. 42%). And, in many countries, the share naming China as the world's leading economy has gone down in recent years.

Interestingly, China's image as an economic superpower is stronger in high-income countries than middle-income ones. Italy, for example, is the only country where a majority (55%) calls China the leading economic power.

Still, people in middle-income countries do recognize economic benefits from their relations with China. A different survey question, asked only in these countries, finds that around half or more in six middle-income countries say their nation's economy has benefited a great deal or a fair amount from Chinese investment. In Nigeria, Kenya and South Africa, around seven-in-ten or more say this.

In the U.S., Americans were also asked to name the country which poses the top threat to the U.S. Not only was China the top answer, by far, but Americans see it as both an economic and a national security threat – in sharp contrast to Russia, which is primarily seen as a security threat. To read more about this related analysis, see ["Americans name China as the top threat facing the U.S."](#)

Road map to the report

The chapters that follow discuss these findings and others in more detail:

- [Chapter 1](#) looks at overall opinion of China across the countries surveyed, including how perceptions have shifted over the years
- [Chapter 2](#) considers the negative and positive roles China plays in international affairs
- [Chapter 3](#) reviews global public opinion about which country is the world's leading economic power
- [Chapter 4](#) explores perceptions of Chinese soft power, summarizing how people across 24 countries rate China compared with other wealthy nations
- [Chapter 5](#) examines confidence in Chinese President Xi Jinping to do the right thing in world affairs

1. Views of China

Attitudes toward China are largely negative across the 24 countries surveyed. A median of two-thirds say they have an unfavorable opinion of the country and a median of just 28% offer positive ratings.

Half or more in each of the North American and European countries surveyed have somewhat or very unfavorable opinions of China. This includes majorities of three-quarters or more in Sweden, the U.S., Canada, the Netherlands and Germany.

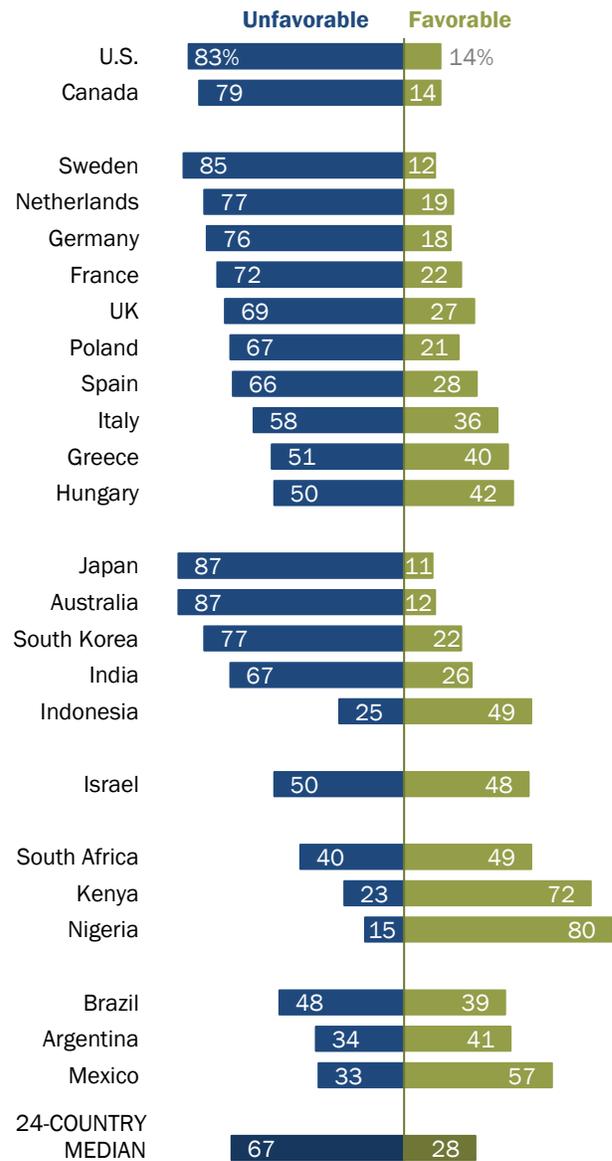
In the Asia-Pacific region, views vary widely. While Australia and Japan stand out as the countries with the highest unfavorable ratings (87% each), just a quarter of Indonesian adults offer negative evaluations of China. And in India, where two-thirds have a negative view of China, half of adults offer *very* unfavorable opinions of the neighboring country (the largest share in any country surveyed).

Opinion of China in the Latin American countries surveyed – Brazil, Argentina and Mexico – varies as well, though the spread is much smaller. While a slim majority of Mexicans say they have positive views of China, a plurality of Brazilians offer negative ratings and views in Argentina are more split.

The sub-Saharan African populations surveyed offer some of the highest ratings of China. Nigeria and Kenya stand out for their shares of favorable views (80% and 72%, respectively),

China seen unfavorably in North America, Europe, and Asia but more favorably in Africa and Latin America

% who have a(n) ___ opinion of China



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q3b.

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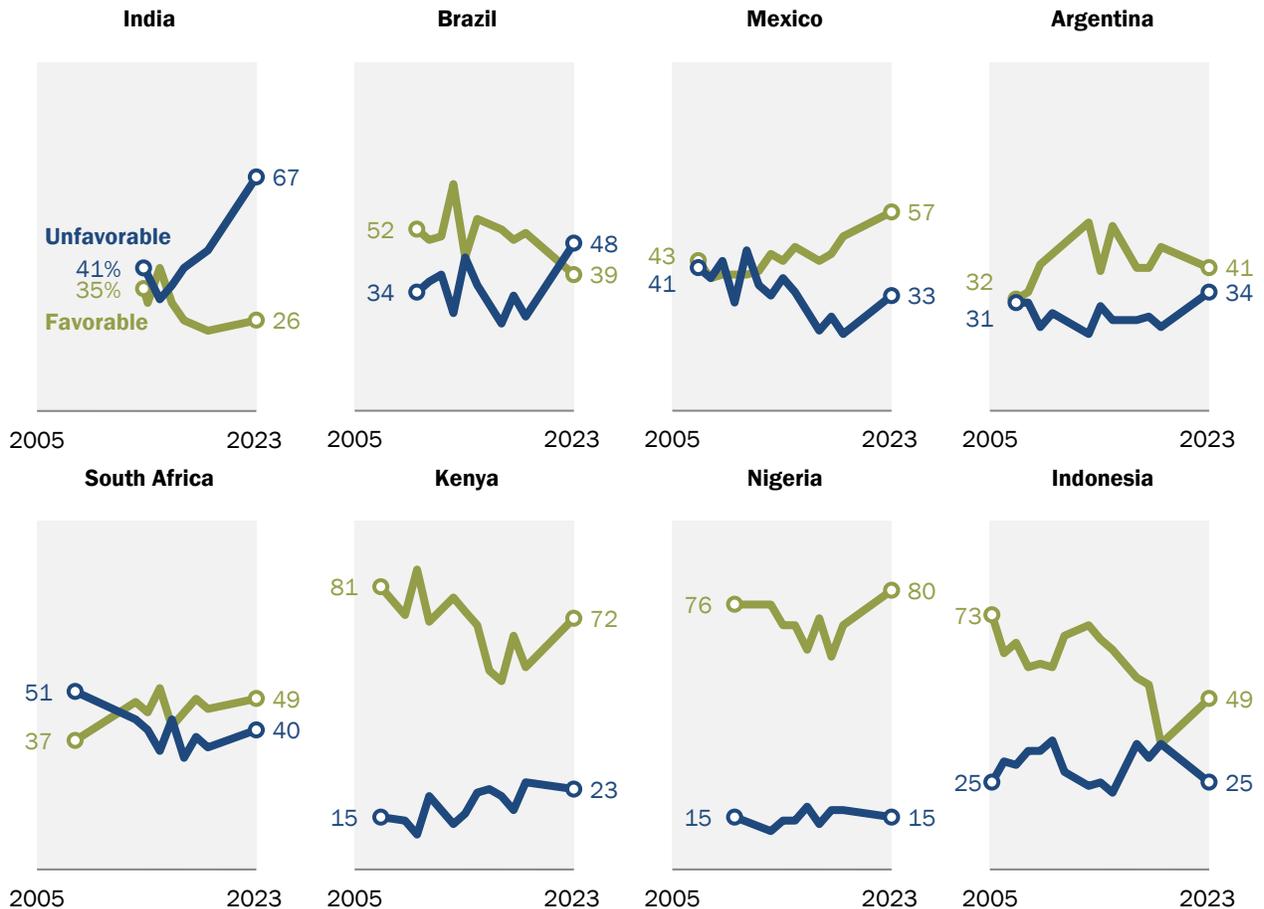
and a plurality of South Africans hold favorable opinions as well.

How views of China have changed in recent years

In many countries surveyed, the shares who say they have an unfavorable opinion of China are at or near their historic highs in Pew Research Center’s nearly two decades of polling on this topic. Among the middle-income countries – last surveyed in 2019 because of the coronavirus pandemic – Indians stand out for their increasingly negative opinion of China, [similar in pattern to many of the high-income countries surveyed in recent years](#). Negative views in India rose from 46% in 2019

Unfavorable views of China have grown in some middle-income countries

% who have a(n) ___ view of China



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q3b.

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to 67% in 2023. During this same time period, [a conflict along the India-China border](#) has repeatedly flared up.

The shares offering unfavorable evaluations of China also grew in Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and South Africa. In Brazil, the public went from being net favorable toward China in 2019 to net unfavorable in 2023.

Notably, in Mexico, *favorable* views of China have also risen in the last four years. Since 2019, China's rate of foreign direct investment in Mexico has [markedly increased](#), driven in part by “nearshoring,” or the trend of establishing foreign-owned means of production closer to major consumer populations – in this case, the U.S. The simultaneous increase in both positive and negative evaluations of China among Mexicans is the result of an 18-point decrease in the share who chose not to offer an opinion on the topic.

Likewise, positive ratings of China have grown significantly in Nigeria, Kenya and Indonesia.

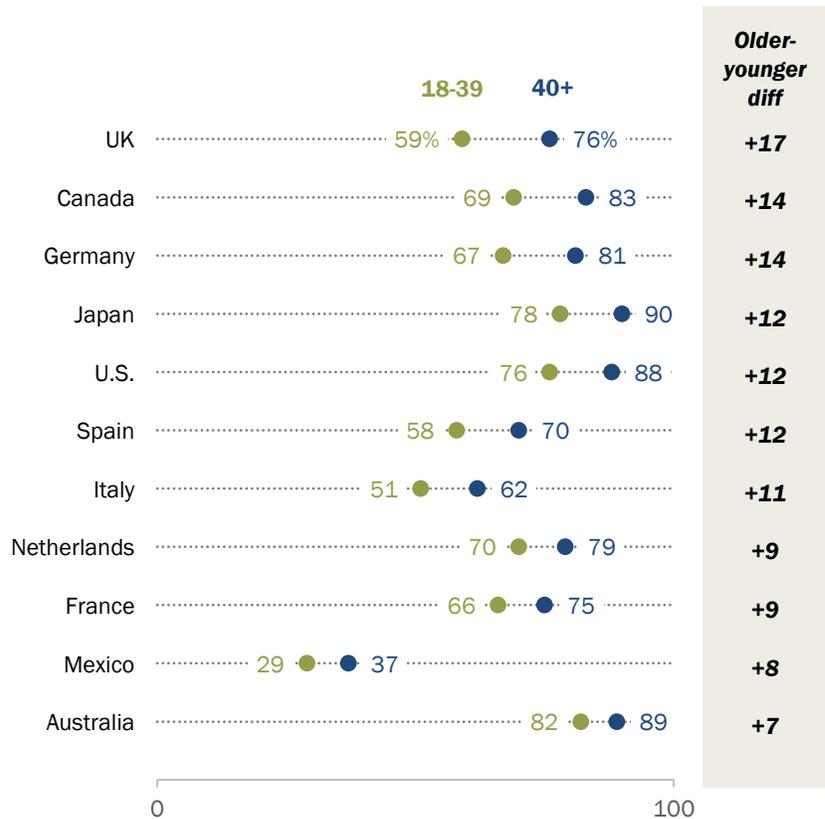
In countries that were also surveyed in 2022, unfavorable views of China are largely similar to last year. Significant year-over-year change in negative ratings only occurred in three countries. In Poland and Canada, views have turned more negative (+12 and +5 percentage points, respectively). In Italy, opinion of China warmed modestly, though the survey concluded amid discussions that Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni [was interested in breaking ties](#) with China's Belt and Road Initiative.

Views of China by age group

In 11 countries – mostly high-income ones – older adults have more negative views of China than their younger counterparts. In the United Kingdom, for example, 76% of those ages 40 and older say they have an unfavorable opinion of China, compared with 59% of those ages 18 to 39. Significant age differences are also present in Canada, Germany, Japan, the U.S., Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, France, Mexico and Australia.¹

Older adults have more negative views of China than younger ones, especially in high-income countries

% who have an unfavorable opinion of China



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q3b.

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¹ In Mexico, older adults are also significantly less likely to offer an opinion.

2. China’s international behavior

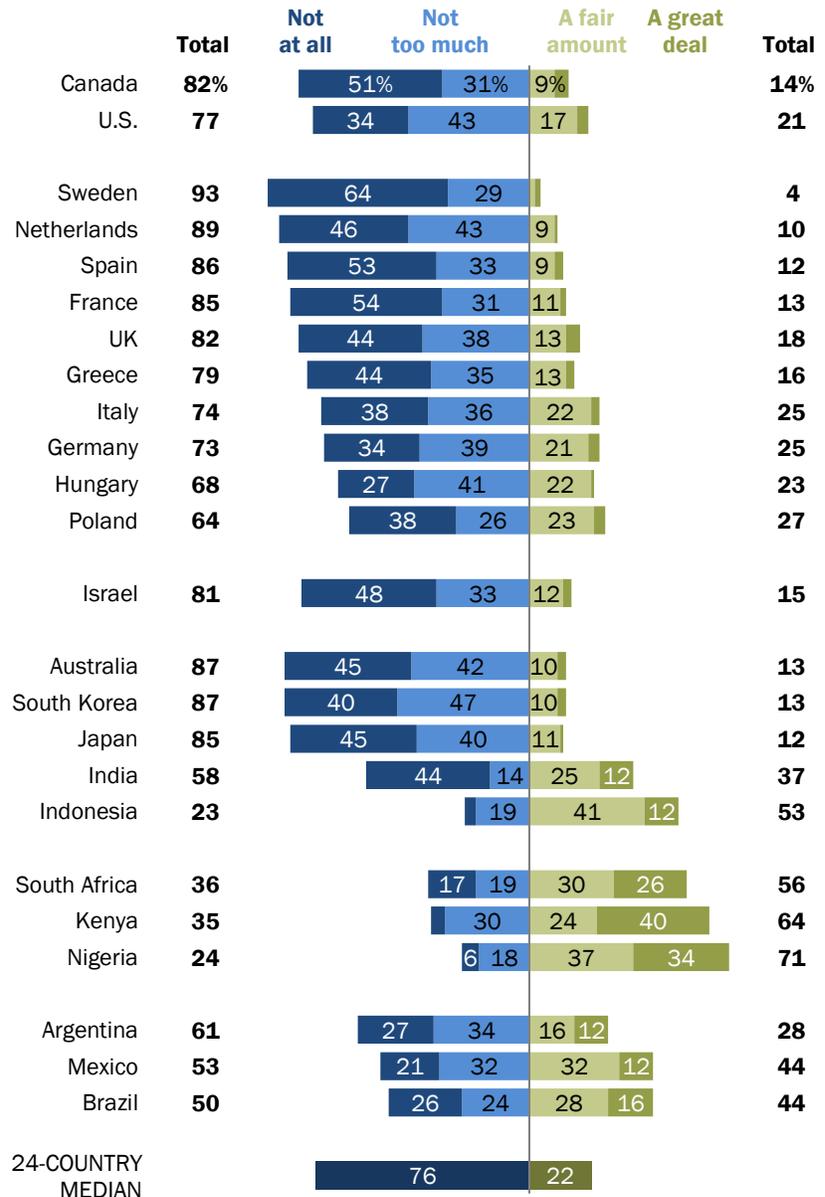
A median of 76% say China does not take into account the interests of countries like theirs when making international policy decisions. Only a median of 22% say China does account for such interests.

Countries in North America, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region are especially likely to say Chinese foreign policy does not heed their interests. In most of these countries, more than six-in-ten hold this view. The sense that China ignores their country’s interests is strongest in Sweden, where 93% say China does not account for their country’s interests. This includes 64% who say China does not *at all* consider Swedish interests when making foreign policy decisions.

Views in the three Latin American countries surveyed are more tempered. While half or more in all three say China does not account for their country’s interests, 44% in both

Few think China’s foreign policy accounts for their country’s interests

% who say China takes into account the interests of countries like theirs when making international policy decisions ...



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.
 Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey, Q29.
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Mexico and Brazil say that China *does* account for their interests.

The three sub-Saharan African countries surveyed stand out for having majorities who think China *does* consider their interests in its foreign policy decisions. At least a quarter in each say that China considers their country's interests a *great deal*.

Those on the ideological left are more likely than their right-leaning counterparts to say China does not consider their national interests in Germany, Hungary and Spain. The opposite is true in Israel and the U.S., where those on the *right* are more likely to hold this view.

In 14 countries, more education is associated with a greater sense that China discounts the interests of other countries. For example, 66% of Hungarians with less education think China does not take into account the interests of countries like Hungary when making international policy decisions, compared with 79% of those with more education.

How views of China's international behavior have changed over time

Over the last decade, people in some countries surveyed have become increasingly likely to think China does not account for their country's interests. India has seen the largest change, with only 28% of Indians saying that China disregarded their country's interests in 2013, compared with 58% in 2023 (+30 percentage points).

The sense that China does not account for their country's interests has even increased in Kenya and South Africa, where most still say China *does* factor in their national interests.

However, people have become less likely to think Beijing disregards their country's interests in Argentina, Indonesia, Italy and Japan since 2013.

In some countries, a growing sense that China discounts their interests

*% who say China takes into account the interests of countries like theirs **not too much or not at all** when making international policy decisions*

	2013	2023	Change
	%	%	
India*	28	58	+30
Kenya	18	35	+17
Canada	66	82	+16
South Africa	23	36	+13
South Korea	79	87	+8
Nigeria	17	24	+7
Greece	73	79	+6
Japan	89	85	-4
Italy	83	74	-9
Argentina	71	61	-10
Indonesia	36	23	-13

*India data from Winter 2013-2014 Global Attitudes Survey.

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q28.

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Most say China does not contribute to world peace and stability

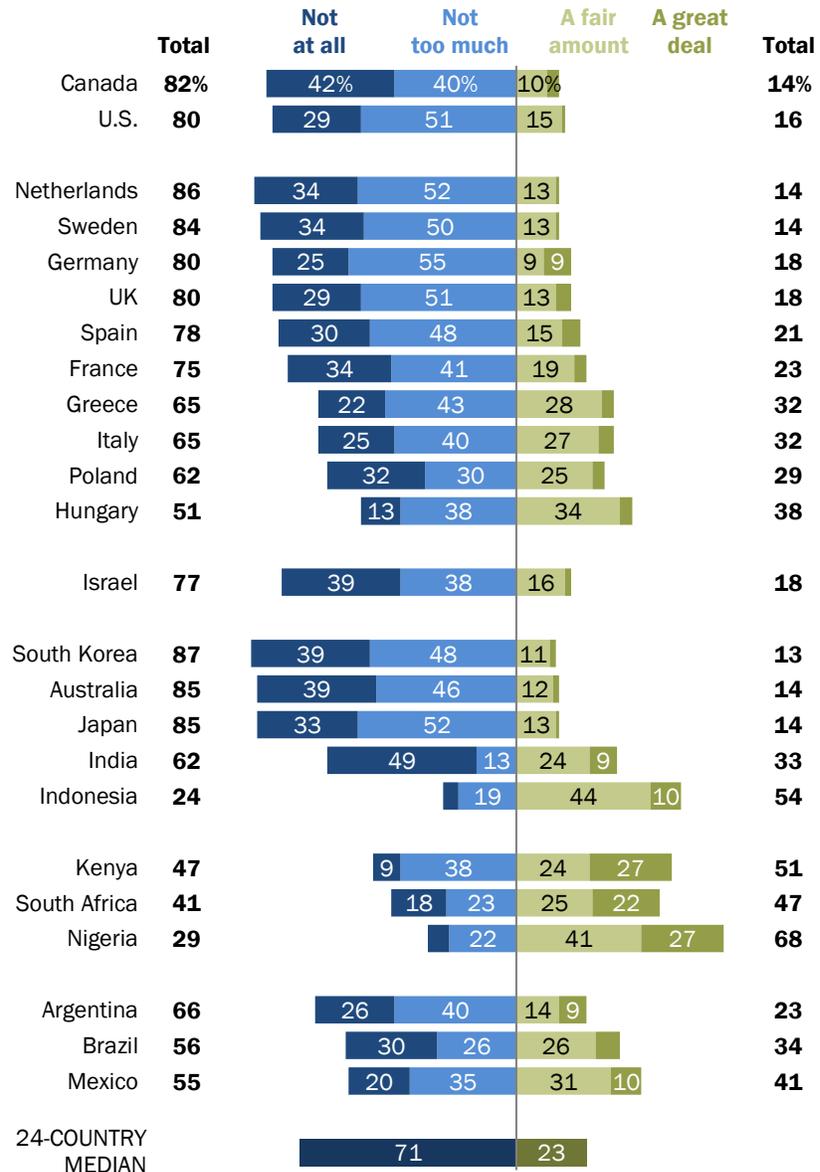
Across the countries surveyed, people largely do not think of China as contributing to global peace and stability. This view is widely held across North America and much of Europe, and, outside of these regions, around three-quarters or more say the same in Australia, Israel, Japan and South Korea.

Indonesia and the sub-Saharan African countries surveyed stand out for having more positive views of China’s contributions to the world order. About two-thirds in Nigeria and more than half in Indonesia say China contributes at least a fair amount to peace and stability around the world. Kenyans are also slightly more inclined than not to say that China does contribute to peace and stability.

Adults ages 40 and older in Australia, Germany, Mexico, the UK and the U.S. are more likely than younger adults to say China does not contribute to peace and stability around the world. They are also less likely to answer the question in some cases. In Argentina,

Majorities do not see China contributing to international peace and stability

% who say China contributes to peace and stability around the world ...



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q30.

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Brazil, France, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea and the U.S., more education is associated with greater skepticism about China's contributions to international peace and stability.

Hungarians and Argentines on the left are more inclined to see China as not contributing to world stability than those on the ideological right. Conversely, conservatives in the U.S. are *more* likely to see China as not contributing to world stability than liberals are.

China seen as interventionist

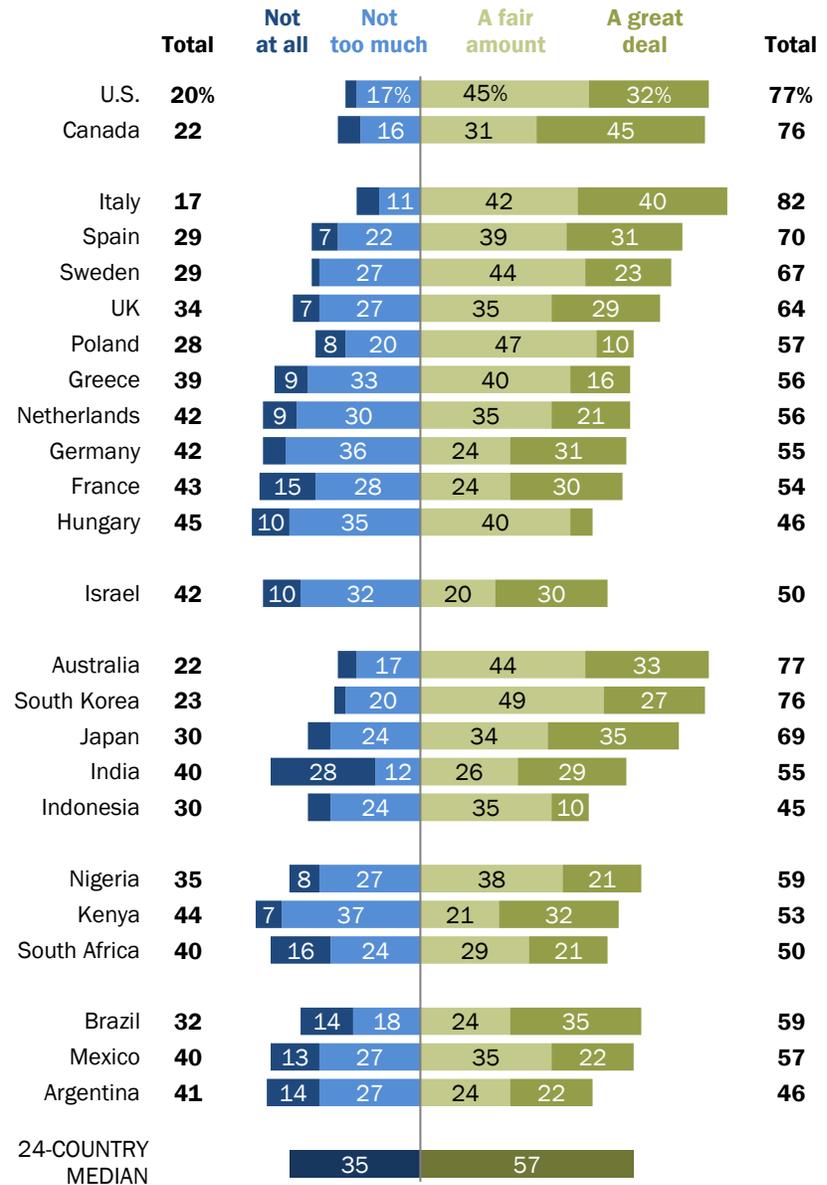
Most in the countries surveyed – including nearly all of the middle-income countries – say China is prone to interfering in the affairs of other countries. A median of 57% hold this view, while a median of 35% say China does not interfere too much or at all. Two-thirds or more in Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Spain, Sweden and the U.S. believe China meddles in other countries’ affairs.

Argentines and Hungarians stand out on this issue: Both are about as likely to say China does interfere in other countries’ affairs as they are to say China does not.

In North America, older adults are more likely than younger adults to see China as interventionist. The opposite holds true in South Africa and the Latin American countries surveyed: *Younger* adults in Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and South Africa are more likely than older adults to say China interferes at least a fair amount in the affairs of other countries. In 10 countries, those with more education are more

Many say China interferes in other countries’ affairs

% who say China interferes in the affairs of other countries ...



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.
 Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey, Q29.
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inclined to say China interferes in the affairs of other countries compared with those with less education. They are also more likely to offer an opinion on the issue.

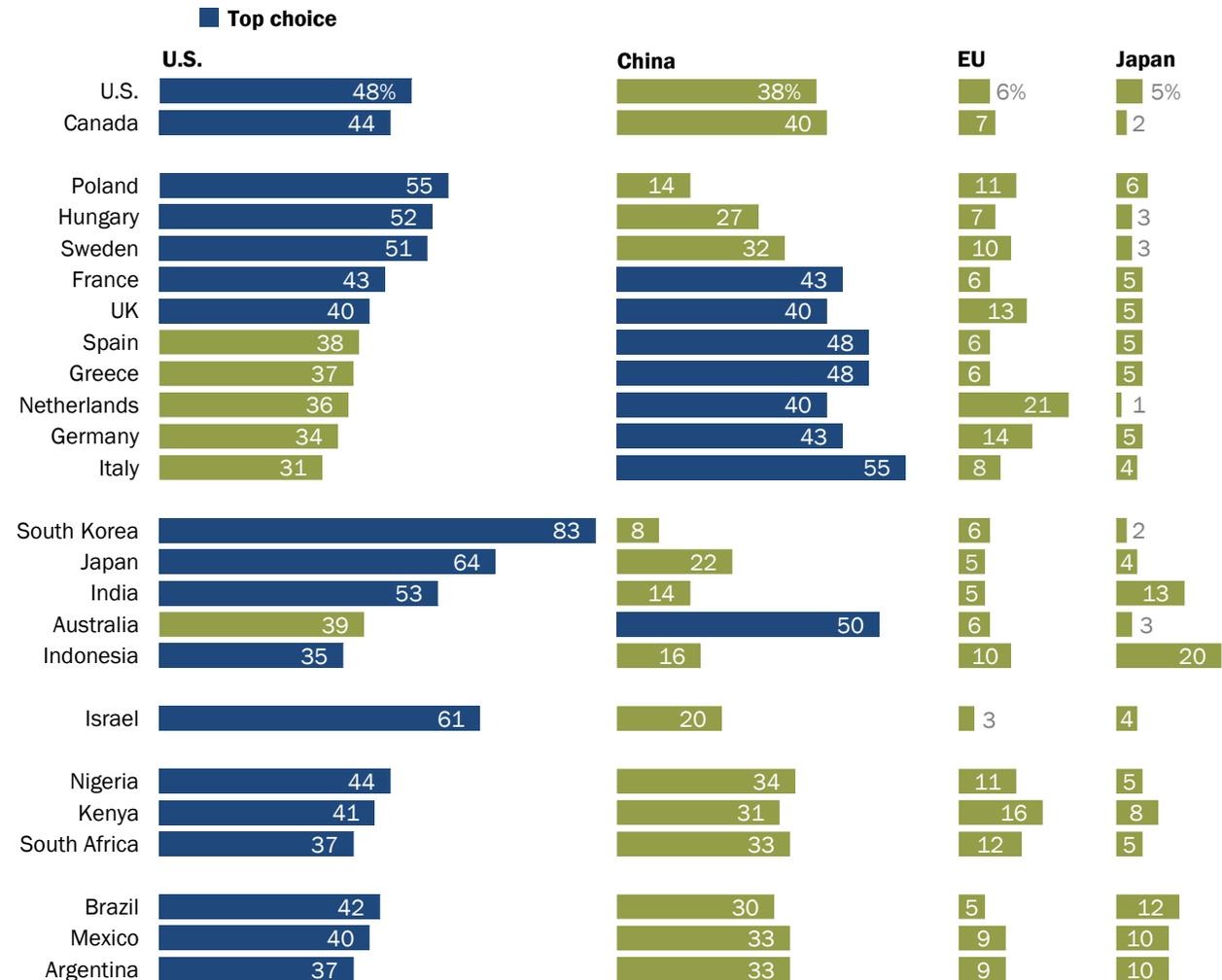
In Israel, Spain and the U.S., greater shares of those on the right than on the left say China interferes in the affairs of other countries. Conversely, right-leaning Hungarians are *less* likely than left-leaning Hungarians to see China as interventionist.

3. Which country is the world's top economy?

Only around a third of the 24 countries surveyed see China as the world's leading economic power. Most other countries – including all middle-income countries surveyed – [give that title to the U.S.](#)

China seen as the world's leading economic power in parts of Europe

% who say ___ is the world's leading economic power



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10.

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People in Australia, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain – all high-income countries – name China as the world's top economy. In France and the UK, equal shares name

China and the U.S. Italy especially stands out as the only country where more than half say that China is the world's leading economic power. Italy switched to seeing China and not the U.S. as the world's leading economic power in 2020, one year after the [country's ascension into the Belt and Road Initiative](#).

South Koreans are the least likely to see China as the preeminent economy, choosing the U.S. by 75 percentage points. Differences of more than 40 percentage points on this question, in favor of the U.S., are also present in Israel (+41), Poland (+41) and Japan (+42).

Views are somewhat mixed in Argentina, Canada, France, the Netherlands, South Africa and the UK. In these six countries, roughly equal shares name both the U.S. and China as the top economy.

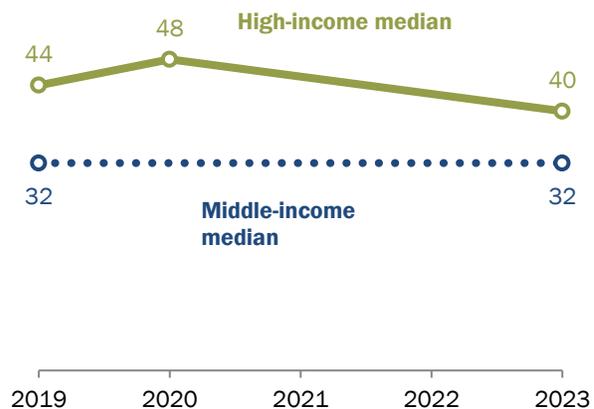
How opinions about which country is the world's top economy have changed in recent years

In around half of the countries surveyed, people are less likely than they were a few years ago to name China as the world's leading economic power. These changes have primarily occurred in high-income countries. In Sweden, for example, 32% say China is the top economy, down from 47% in 2019. Swedes are now more likely to name the U.S. than China as the world's leading economic power. Even in Australia, where more name China than the U.S. as the top economy, the share who holds this view has gone down by 5 percentage points since June 2020.

Views of the international balance of economic power have changed little in most middle-income countries surveyed. As was the case in 2019, those in Brazil, India, Kenya and Mexico continue to see the U.S. as the top economy, while those in South Africa and Argentina are about as likely to name the U.S. as they are China. Indonesia stands out for an 8-point

Views about China's economic power in high- and middle-income countries

Median % who say **China** is the world's leading economic power



Note: Percentages are medians based on 10 high-income countries and eight middle-income countries.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey, Q10.

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decline in the share who considers China the leading economy.

The sense that China is the leading economic power around the world is tied to pessimism about domestic economics. People who say their country's economic situation is bad are more likely to name China as the world's leading economic power in 11 countries, all of which are high-income countries. (They are also less likely to name the U.S. as the world's top economy.)

In Italy, the only country where a majority says China is the world's leading economy, for example, 59% of those who think the Italian economy is doing poorly say China is the world's greatest economic power, compared with 44% of those who think Italy's economy is doing well. And 29% of Italians who feel negatively about their economy consider the U.S. the top economic power compared with 39% of those who feel positively.

Many who see China as the world's leading economic power also see it as a good thing

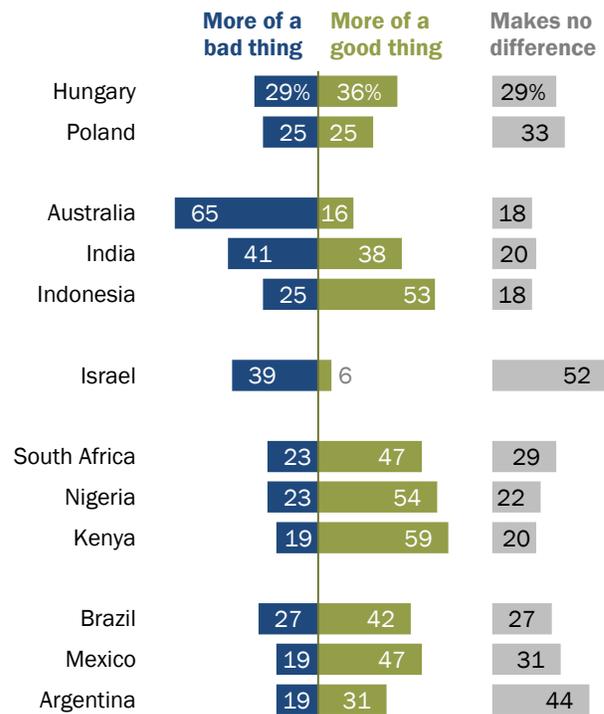
In 12 countries, people who named China as the world's leading economic power were asked if that is more of a good or bad thing for their country.² On balance, more say this is a good than bad thing for their country. Substantial shares of a fifth or more in most countries also offer that China's position as the leading economic power makes no difference.

Among those who see China as the world's leading economic power, Kenyans, Nigerians and Indonesians are most likely to view China's economic preeminence as good for their country. About half or more in the three countries hold this view.

Australians who think China is the world's leading economic power are the most likely to say this is a bad thing for their country.

Views about the impact of China's economic power

% who say it (is) ___ for their country, among those that say China is the world's leading economic power



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q11.

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² The question was asked in 12 countries where surveys were conducted face to face or via the web.

Chinese investment seen as an economic benefit

In most of the of eight middle-income countries surveyed, at least half say investment from China has benefited their country's economy. People in the three African countries surveyed are particularly enthusiastic about investment from China. About two-thirds or more in each country consider Chinese investment a benefit to their domestic economy, including at least a third who say the investment has benefited their economy a *great deal*.

India and Argentina stand out for having more than half who believe Chinese investment has not been good for their country's economy. Indians are the most skeptical of Chinese investment: 40% say investment from China has *not at all* benefited India's economy.

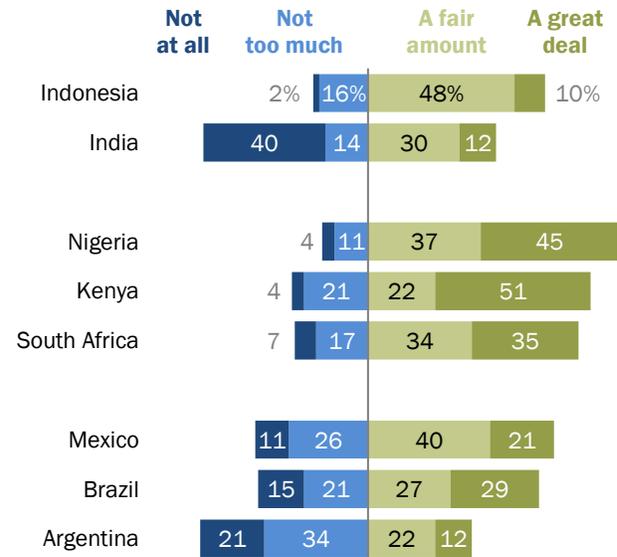
Perceptions of China's investments are related to views of its economic power and its overall image. In nearly all middle-income countries surveyed, those who say Chinese investments benefit their economy at least a fair amount are more likely to name China as the world's leading economic power. They are also more likely to hold favorable views of China than those who do not see Chinese investment as a benefit for their economy.

In many countries, those with more education are more likely than those with less to see investment from China as a benefit for their economy. They are also more likely to offer a response to the question. In Indonesia, Mexico, and South Africa, younger adults ages 18 to 39 are more likely to see Chinese investment as a benefit than adults 40 and older.

Americans, for their part, think Chinese foreign aid and investment from Chinese companies both benefits and harms developing countries. While they broadly say the same about American investment, they are more likely to see American money benefiting developing countries than

African countries surveyed especially positive on Chinese investment

% who say investment from China has benefited the economy of their country ...



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey, Q35a.

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Chinese money. For more, read [“Americans see U.S. aid to developing countries as more beneficial than Chinese assistance.”](#)

4. Chinese soft power

Most regard China highly for its technological achievements and military

% who say, compared with other wealthy nations, China's ___ is/are the best or above average

● Highest rated ● Lowest rated

	Technological achievements	Military	Universities	Entertainment	Standard of living	Average
Canada	68%	58%	31%	15%	9%	36%
U.S.	66	51	29	14	11	34
Spain	82	61	35	19	15	42
UK	82	60	42	16	17	43
Greece	82	48	32	17	13	38
Italy	80	52	33	11	14	38
Netherlands	74	63	38	12	8	39
Sweden	71	65	40	7	6	38
France	71	53	34	13	10	36
Hungary	69	52	24	24	12	36
Poland	66	55	27	19	19	37
Germany	62	58	34	14	8	35
Australia	69	68	19	13	8	35
Indonesia	54	43	37	37	39	42
Japan	51	38	36	12	10	29
India	48	42	40	34	32	39
South Korea	40	46	27	11	10	27
Israel	61	55	25	15	9	33
Nigeria	85	69	59	67	64	69
Kenya	79	54	50	51	54	58
South Africa	78	52	54	46	44	55
Argentina	77	55	37	33	31	47
Mexico	68	53	49	35	34	48
Brazil	68	45	35	25	35	42
24-COUNTRY MEDIAN	69	54	35	17	14	

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31a-e.

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When asked to rate some elements of Chinese soft and hard power against other wealthy nations, most in the countries surveyed recognize China's technological achievements: A 24-country median of 69% say they are the best or above average among wealthy nations. Large shares also acknowledge China's military (a median of 54%) and a sizable minority say Chinese universities are above average (35%).

China's entertainment (such as movies, TV and music) and standard of living are not highly regarded: Medians of 17% and 14%, respectively, call them the best or above average. Instead, a median of 37% say Chinese entertainment is below average or the worst relative to wealthy nations, and 48% say the same about China's standard of living. Roughly three-in-ten call both average.

Among two of China's neighboring wealthy countries – Japan and South Korea – evaluations of Chinese soft power are, on average, lower than other places. South Korea also stands out as the lone country where considerably fewer than half (40%) rate China's technology as at least above average. They also are the only place to rate China's military higher than its technological achievements.

When looking at perceptions of Chinese soft power writ large, Nigeria, Kenya and South Africa stand out for their positive ratings. Across the five measures, averages of 69%, 58% and 55% call China the best or above average in each country, respectively. No other country's evaluations of these facets of China's image average above 50%. Adults in Kenya and South Africa are also the most likely to rate each element as the best: For example, about a third of Kenyans and South Africans say China's universities are the best relative to other wealthy nations', more than any other population surveyed.

How views of Chinese soft power vary by age

Younger adults – those ages 18 to 39 – are more likely than those 40 and older to offer positive ratings of China's entertainment, technological achievements and universities in roughly half of the countries surveyed. In Japan, for example, young adults are 15 percentage points more likely to call China's universities the best or above average compared with older adults, 13 points more likely to say the same for technological achievements and 8 points more likely on entertainment.

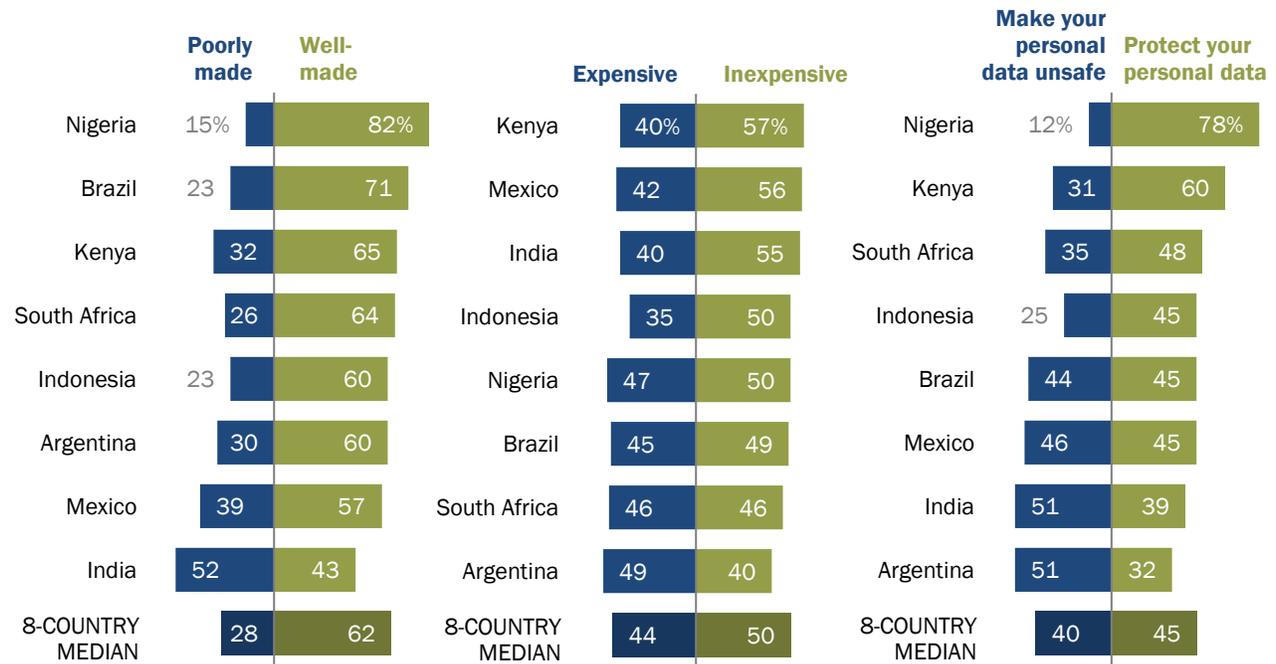
Views of Chinese technology

We asked additional questions about Chinese technological products in the middle-income countries surveyed. A median of 62% across the eight countries say Chinese technology is well-made as opposed to 28% who say poorly made. Half call the products inexpensive, while 42% say they are expensive. And 45% say Chinese technological products protect your personal data, whereas 40% say they make your personal data unsafe.

Ratings of Chinese technology are highest in Nigeria, where roughly eight-in-ten Nigerians call Chinese products well-made and a similar share says they protect your personal data. Conversely, about half of adults in India say Chinese technology is poorly made and that it makes your personal data unsafe. Chinese companies currently have control of [much of the mobile market share](#) in both countries, as well as Indonesia and Kenya; this is not the case in the Latin American countries surveyed.

Chinese tech considered well made in middle-income countries

% who say that Chinese technology such as phones, tablets or computers made by Chinese companies tend to (be) ...



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q56a-c.

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In the U.S., where we recently asked Americans' confidence in data privacy practices on Chinese social media platforms, [large majorities](#) say they have little trust that privacy policies are followed or that their personal information is used in ways they are comfortable with.

5. Confidence in Chinese President Xi Jinping

Confidence in Chinese President Xi Jinping to do the right thing regarding world affairs is low across most surveyed nations, with the notable exception of countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Majorities in three-quarters of the countries surveyed have little or no confidence in Xi, including Australia, Canada and France where majorities say they have no confidence *at all*.

But, Xi receives relatively high ratings in Kenya and Nigeria where majorities say they have at least some confidence in his actions on the world stage.

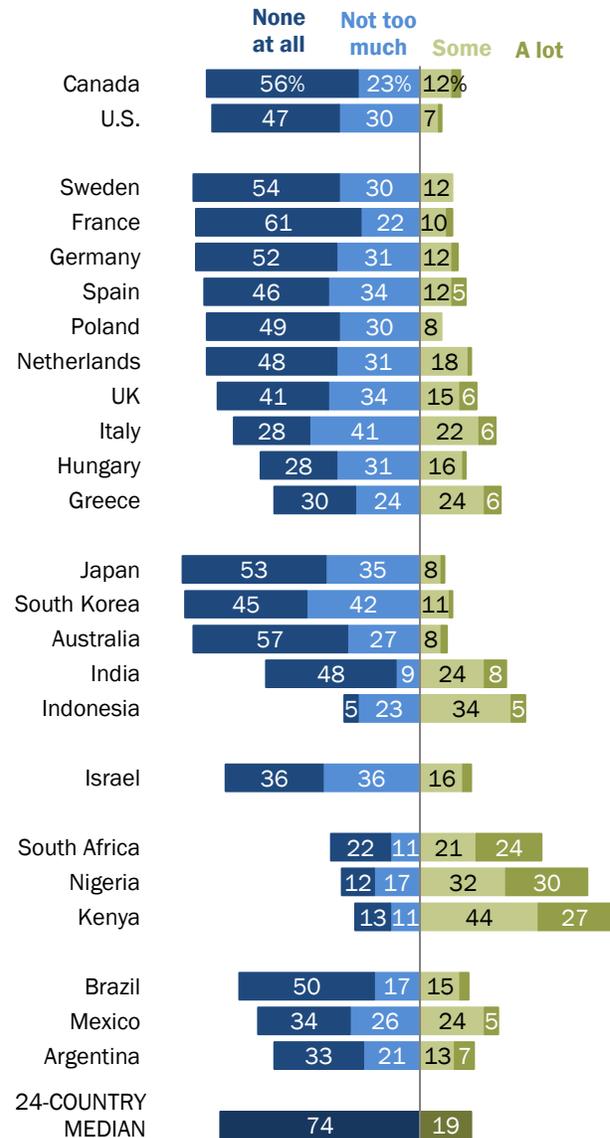
Ratings are also more positive than negative in Indonesia and South Africa, but in both countries, a large minority (33% and 22%, respectively) offers no opinion on this question, as do about a quarter of adults in Argentina and Hungary.

How confidence in Xi has changed over time

In 2022, before he entered an unprecedented third term in power, the shares with little or no confidence in Xi [little or no confidence in Xi](#) were at record highs in many countries surveyed. In most countries surveyed again this year, views are just as negative. Poles and Britons, however, are even less confident in Xi this year compared with last year (the share who say they have no confidence in him is up 9 and 5 points, respectively).

Most have little or no confidence in Chinese President Xi in world affairs

% who have ___ confidence in Chinese President Xi Jinping to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.
 Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15b.
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In most of the countries last surveyed in 2019, ratings of China's leader have also worsened. In India, the share who has little or no confidence in Xi went up 21 percentage points over the last four years. Double-digit increases also occurred in Mexico (17 points), Brazil (15 points), Argentina (12 points) and Nigeria (10 points).

How confidence in Xi varies by age

In about a third of countries surveyed, adults ages 40 and older have less confidence in Xi than those ages 18 to 39. This gap is greatest in the UK, where just 15% of older adults have at least some confidence in Xi to do the right thing regarding world affairs compared with 33% of younger adults.

Acknowledgments

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

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Methodology

About Pew Research Center's Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for this survey are based on telephone, face-to-face and online interviews conducted under the direction of Gallup, Kantar Public, Langer Research Associates and Social Research Centre. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. Read more details about our [international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs](#). Results for the U.S. survey are based on data from the Center's American Trends Panel.

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. Panelists participate via self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access at home are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish. The panel is being managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report is drawn from ATP Wave 124, conducted from March 20 to March 26, 2023, and includes an [oversample](#) of Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population. A total of 3,576 panelists responded out of 4,058 who were sampled, for a response rate of 88%. The cumulative response rate

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	1,503
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	881
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	434
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	4,116
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,472
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,541
May 29 to July 7, 2021; Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	788
May 24 to Sept. 29, 2022	ABS	3,354	2,869	1,697
	Total	42,894	30,283	12,432

Note: RDD is random-digit dial; ABS is address-based sampling. Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 4%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 3,576 respondents is plus or minus 2.0 percentage points.

Panel recruitment

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Sampled households receive mailings asking a randomly selected adult to complete a survey online. A question at the end of the survey asks if the respondent is willing to join the ATP. In 2020 and 2021, another stage was added to the recruitment. Households that did not respond to the online survey were sent a paper version of the questionnaire, \$5 and a postage-paid return envelope. A subset of the adults who returned the paper version of the survey were invited to join the ATP. This subset of adults received a follow-up mailing with a \$10 pre-incentive and invitation to join the ATP.

Across the five address-based recruitments, a total of 23,176 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 20,341 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, one adult was selected and asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 30,283 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 12,432 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.³ The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was non-institutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults were

³ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#)."

selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was March 20 to March 26, 2023. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on March 20.

Invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on March 20. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were

Invitation and reminder dates, ATP Wave 124

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	March 20, 2023	March 21, 2023
First reminder	March 23, 2023	March 23, 2023
Final reminder	March 25, 2023	March 25, 2023

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known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on March 21.

All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, the Center’s researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing clear patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for very high rates of leaving questions blank, as well as always selecting the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, eight ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. These weights are then rescaled and adjusted to account for changes in the design of ATP recruitment surveys from year to year. Finally, the weights are calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists are invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2021 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metro/Non-metro	2021 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2021 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2021 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2022 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	
<i>Additional weighting dimensions applied within Black adults</i>	
Age	2021 American Community Survey (ACS)
Gender	
Education	
Hispanic ethnicity	
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2022 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 124

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	3,576	2.0 percentage points
Half sample	At least 1,776	2.9 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,491	3.0 percentage points
Half sample	At least 690	4.4 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	1,930	2.9 percentage points
Half sample	At least 922	4.2 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. 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.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 124

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	3,576
Logged on to survey; broke off	2.12	53
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	16
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	405
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		8
Screened out		0
Total panelists in the survey		4,058
Completed interviews	I	3,576
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	482
Non-contact	NC	0
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		4,058
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		88%

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Cumulative response rate as of ATP Wave 124

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	71%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 124	49%
Response rate to Wave 124 survey	88%
Cumulative response rate	4%

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Topline questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey
July 27, 2023 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate topline for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Surveys in the U.S. and Australia were conducted online. The U.S. survey was conducted on Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel. Surveys in Australia were conducted online on the Social Research Centre’s Life in Australia Panel. Many questions have been asked in previous surveys on the phone. Phone trends for comparison are provided in separate tables throughout the topline. The extent of the mode differences varies across questions; while there are negligible differences on some questions, others have more pronounced differences. Caution should be taken when evaluating online and phone estimates.
- Since 2020, the Italy survey has been conducted by telephone; surveys were conducted face to face in 2002 and from 2007 to 2019.
- Since 2021, the Greece survey has been conducted by telephone; all prior surveys in Greece were conducted face to face.
- 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:
 - Poland in March 2003
 - India prior to Winter 2013-2014
 - Indonesia prior to 2005

- Nigeria prior to 2010
 - South Africa in 2007
 - Brazil prior to 2010
-
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	1	13	39	44	2	100
	Spring, 2022	2	14	42	40	2	100
	Spring, 2021	1	19	37	39	3	100
	March, 2020	2	17	44	35	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	2	12	35	44	7	100
	Spring, 2022	2	19	37	37	4	100
	Spring, 2021	3	20	36	37	4	100
	Summer, 2020	3	20	36	37	4	100
	Spring, 2019	2	25	40	27	5	100
	Spring, 2018	6	38	32	13	10	100
	Spring, 2017	6	42	28	12	13	100
	Spring, 2016	8	37	31	9	15	100
	Spring, 2015	6	33	35	13	13	100
	Spring, 2013	5	38	33	12	12	100
	Spring, 2009	8	45	27	9	11	100
	Spring, 2007	8	44	27	10	12	100
	Spring, 2005	12	46	20	7	14	100
	France	Spring, 2023	4	18	42	30	7
Spring, 2022		5	21	45	23	7	100
Spring, 2021		4	25	43	23	5	100
Summer, 2020		4	22	44	26	3	100
Spring, 2019		5	28	40	22	5	100
Spring, 2018		4	37	36	18	5	100
Spring, 2017		6	38	37	15	4	100
Spring, 2016		4	29	39	22	6	100
Spring, 2015		8	42	34	15	0	100
Spring, 2014		8	39	34	19	0	100
Spring, 2013		8	34	33	25	0	100
Spring, 2012		6	34	38	22	0	100
Spring, 2011		7	44	33	16	0	100
Spring, 2010		6	35	35	24	0	100
Spring, 2009		6	35	38	22	0	100
Spring, 2008		3	25	39	33	0	100
Spring, 2007		4	43	38	13	1	100
Spring, 2006		7	53	29	12	0	100
Spring, 2005	6	52	29	13	0	100	

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	Spring, 2023	3	15	55	21	5	100
	Spring, 2022	3	17	55	19	6	100
	Spring, 2021	4	17	47	24	8	100
	Summer, 2020	2	23	48	23	5	100
	Spring, 2019	4	30	45	11	11	100
	Spring, 2018	3	36	46	8	7	100
	Spring, 2017	3	31	46	7	14	100
	Spring, 2016	2	26	50	10	12	100
	Spring, 2015	3	31	47	13	7	100
	Spring, 2014	1	27	52	12	8	100
	Spring, 2013	2	26	53	11	8	100
	Spring, 2012	3	26	52	15	4	100
	Spring, 2011	3	31	48	11	7	100
	Spring, 2010	2	28	46	15	8	100
	Spring, 2009	2	27	50	13	8	100
	Spring, 2008	2	24	45	23	6	100
	Spring, 2007	5	29	42	12	12	100
	Spring, 2006	6	50	28	5	10	100
Spring, 2005	5	41	33	4	16	100	
Greece	Spring, 2023	6	34	35	16	9	100
	Spring, 2022	8	36	35	15	7	100
	Spring, 2021	8	44	31	11	7	100
	Spring, 2019	5	46	24	8	17	100
	Spring, 2018	5	38	36	12	8	100
	Spring, 2017	7	43	28	12	10	100
	Spring, 2016	6	51	25	12	6	100
	Spring, 2014	5	44	32	14	5	100
	Spring, 2013	6	53	25	12	4	100
	Spring, 2012	9	47	24	14	6	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	2	40	37	13	8	100
	Spring, 2022	4	34	34	18	10	100
	Spring, 2019	4	36	24	13	24	100
	Spring, 2018	4	39	37	10	9	100
	Spring, 2017	2	36	35	10	16	100
	Spring, 2016	4	41	35	9	10	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	9	27	33	25	6	100
	Spring, 2022	5	26	38	26	5	100
	Spring, 2021	7	31	33	27	3	100
	Summer, 2020	7	31	36	26	1	100
	Spring, 2019	7	30	33	24	7	100
	Spring, 2018	4	25	39	21	12	100
	Spring, 2017	2	29	37	22	10	100
	Spring, 2016	4	28	36	25	7	100
	Spring, 2015	9	31	37	20	4	100
	Spring, 2014	3	23	37	33	4	100
	Spring, 2013	7	21	37	25	10	100
	Spring, 2012	6	24	35	29	6	100
Spring, 2007	2	25	44	17	13	100	

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	2	17	44	33	4	100
	Spring, 2022	2	19	41	34	4	100
	Spring, 2021	3	21	40	32	4	100
	Summer, 2020	3	22	44	29	2	100
	Spring, 2019	4	32	40	18	6	100
	Spring, 2018	4	43	35	10	8	100
	Spring, 2017	5	44	35	7	9	100
	Spring, 2016	4	43	35	8	11	100
	Spring, 2005	7	49	27	7	9	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	1	20	36	31	12	100
	Spring, 2022	3	25	32	23	17	100
	Spring, 2019	7	40	25	9	19	100
	Spring, 2018	3	33	29	8	26	100
	Spring, 2017	4	38	22	7	28	100
	Spring, 2016	2	35	36	6	21	100
	Spring, 2015	2	38	37	7	15	100
	Spring, 2014	1	31	37	15	16	100
	Spring, 2013	5	38	35	8	16	100
	Spring, 2012	5	45	33	8	9	100
	Spring, 2011	5	46	25	7	17	100
	Spring, 2010	8	38	33	8	12	100
	Spring, 2009	3	40	31	10	17	100
	Spring, 2008	1	32	39	15	13	100
	Spring, 2007	4	35	34	8	19	100
Spring, 2005	5	32	25	9	30	100	
Spain	Spring, 2023	11	17	32	34	6	100
	Spring, 2022	8	21	34	29	8	100
	Spring, 2021	11	28	39	18	4	100
	Summer, 2020	10	26	34	29	2	100
	Spring, 2019	15	24	35	18	8	100
	Spring, 2018	17	25	29	19	10	100
	Spring, 2017	13	30	25	18	14	100
	Spring, 2016	10	18	36	20	16	100
	Spring, 2015	12	29	32	18	8	100
	Spring, 2014	8	31	38	17	7	100
	Spring, 2013	15	33	27	20	6	100
	Spring, 2012	17	32	27	19	6	100
	Spring, 2011	18	37	24	15	5	100
	Spring, 2010	7	40	30	8	15	100
	Spring, 2009	5	35	33	8	19	100
	Spring, 2008	3	28	33	23	13	100
	Spring, 2007	4	35	30	13	17	100
	Spring, 2006	5	40	26	12	18	100
Spring, 2005	18	39	16	5	23	100	

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	Spring, 2023	1	11	50	35	3	100
	Spring, 2022	2	14	46	37	2	100
	Spring, 2021	1	17	48	32	2	100
	Summer, 2020	1	13	49	36	2	100
	Spring, 2019	2	23	49	21	6	100
	Spring, 2018	4	38	43	9	7	100
	Spring, 2017	3	38	41	8	9	100
	Spring, 2016	2	35	47	12	3	100
UK	Spring, 2023	6	37	33	7	16	100
	Spring, 2023	5	22	38	31	4	100
	Spring, 2022	3	24	42	27	4	100
	Spring, 2021	4	23	32	31	10	100
	Summer, 2020	3	19	39	35	3	100
	Spring, 2019	6	32	39	16	7	100
	Spring, 2018	10	39	24	11	15	100
	Spring, 2017	7	38	27	10	18	100
	Spring, 2016	4	33	28	16	18	100
	Spring, 2015	7	38	28	9	19	100
	Spring, 2014	6	41	28	10	15	100
	Spring, 2013	7	41	22	9	21	100
	Spring, 2012	7	42	25	10	16	100
	Spring, 2011	12	47	20	6	16	100
	Spring, 2010	8	38	26	9	19	100
	Spring, 2009	8	44	22	7	18	100
	Spring, 2008	7	40	24	12	17	100
	Spring, 2007	7	42	21	6	25	100
Spring, 2006	10	55	11	3	20	100	
Spring, 2005	13	52	13	3	18	100	
Australia	Spring, 2023	1	11	43	44	1	100
	Spring, 2022	1	13	43	43	0	100
	March, 2021	1	13	41	44	1	100
	June, 2020	1	11	34	53	1	100
India	Spring, 2023	8	18	17	50	8	100
	Spring, 2019	6	17	18	28	31	100
	Spring, 2017	10	16	16	25	33	100
	Spring, 2016	8	23	21	15	32	100
	Spring, 2015	13	28	15	17	28	100
	Spring, 2014	12	19	16	23	30	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	13	22	19	22	23	100

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	8	41	20	5	26	100
	Spring, 2019	10	26	21	15	27	100
	Spring, 2018	13	40	24	8	15	100
	Spring, 2017	11	44	26	10	9	100
	Spring, 2015	18	45	18	4	15	100
	Spring, 2014	14	52	23	2	9	100
	Spring, 2013	17	53	20	4	5	100
	Spring, 2011	11	56	23	5	6	100
	Spring, 2010	5	53	33	4	6	100
	Spring, 2009	8	51	30	4	8	100
	Spring, 2008	6	52	28	6	8	100
	Spring, 2007	5	60	26	4	5	100
	Spring, 2006	11	51	28	3	6	100
Spring, 2005	16	57	23	2	2	100	
Japan	Spring, 2023	1	10	46	41	2	100
	Spring, 2022	1	11	40	47	2	100
	Spring, 2021	2	8	41	47	2	100
	Summer, 2020	0	9	34	52	5	100
	Spring, 2019	1	13	50	35	2	100
	Spring, 2018	2	15	48	30	4	100
	Spring, 2017	1	12	48	35	4	100
	Spring, 2016	1	10	44	42	2	100
	Spring, 2015	1	8	40	49	2	100
	Spring, 2014	1	6	38	53	3	100
	Spring, 2013	0	5	45	48	1	100
	Spring, 2012	1	14	49	35	1	100
	Spring, 2011	2	32	45	16	4	100
	Spring, 2010	2	24	49	20	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	24	50	19	5	100
	Spring, 2008	1	13	50	34	2	100
	Spring, 2007	3	26	51	16	4	100
	Spring, 2006	3	24	49	22	1	100
Summer, 2002	8	47	35	7	3	100	
South Korea	Spring, 2023	1	21	44	33	1	100
	Spring, 2022	1	18	48	32	1	100
	Spring, 2021	2	20	49	28	1	100
	Summer, 2020	1	23	46	29	1	100
	Spring, 2019	0	34	46	17	2	100
	Spring, 2018	2	36	50	10	2	100
	Spring, 2017	1	33	50	11	5	100
	Spring, 2015	4	57	32	5	2	100
	Spring, 2014	3	53	37	5	2	100
	Spring, 2013	4	42	43	7	4	100
	Spring, 2010	1	37	46	10	5	100
	Spring, 2009	1	40	47	7	5	100
	Spring, 2008	2	46	41	8	3	100
	Spring, 2007	1	51	37	5	5	100
	Summer, 2002	5	61	29	2	4	100

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Israel	Spring, 2023	5	43	28	22	2	100
	Spring, 2022	4	44	31	15	5	100
	Spring, 2019	15	51	20	5	9	100
	Spring, 2018	11	44	32	10	4	100
	Spring, 2017	13	40	34	9	3	100
	Spring, 2015	11	44	35	7	4	100
	Spring, 2014	14	35	33	17	1	100
	Spring, 2013	6	32	38	22	2	100
	Spring, 2011	11	38	36	10	5	100
	Spring, 2009	14	42	25	12	8	100
Spring, 2007	7	38	35	10	9	100	
Kenya	Spring, 2023	31	41	12	11	6	100
	Spring, 2019	24	34	11	14	16	100
	Spring, 2018	41	26	9	8	16	100
	Spring, 2017	32	22	12	9	25	100
	Spring, 2016	30	27	13	10	20	100
	Spring, 2015	26	44	16	6	8	100
	Spring, 2014	38	36	14	2	10	100
	Spring, 2013	48	30	10	3	9	100
	Spring, 2011	31	40	14	7	8	100
	Spring, 2010	53	33	8	2	4	100
	Spring, 2009	40	33	9	5	13	100
Spring, 2007	40	41	12	3	5	100	
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	46	34	6	9	5	100
	Spring, 2019	39	31	9	8	13	100
	Spring, 2018	41	20	6	11	22	100
	Spring, 2017	47	25	7	6	15	100
	Spring, 2016	42	21	9	9	18	100
	Spring, 2015	38	32	9	5	15	100
	Spring, 2014	30	40	5	9	17	100
	Spring, 2013	38	38	7	4	13	100
	Spring, 2010	37	39	11	4	8	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	26	23	13	27	11	100
	Spring, 2019	26	20	12	23	19	100
	Spring, 2018	30	19	7	31	12	100
	Spring, 2017	21	24	12	20	22	100
	Spring, 2016	21	20	12	31	16	100
	Spring, 2015	22	30	16	18	14	100
	Spring, 2014	15	30	18	22	15	100
	Spring, 2013	18	30	21	22	9	100
Spring, 2008	10	27	21	30	12	100	

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2023	17	24	17	17	26	100
	Spring, 2019	18	29	13	11	29	100
	Spring, 2018	14	27	13	14	32	100
	Spring, 2017	14	27	14	12	33	100
	Spring, 2015	11	42	17	9	22	100
	Spring, 2014	8	32	22	8	30	100
	Spring, 2013	12	42	16	6	24	100
	Spring, 2010	7	38	19	9	27	100
	Spring, 2009	9	33	16	8	34	100
	Spring, 2008	4	30	16	15	35	100
Spring, 2007	4	28	16	15	37	100	
Brazil	Spring, 2023	4	35	36	12	14	100
	Spring, 2019	8	43	22	5	22	100
	Spring, 2018	8	41	26	7	18	100
	Spring, 2017	9	43	20	5	23	100
	Spring, 2015	11	44	26	10	9	100
	Spring, 2014	5	39	36	8	12	100
	Spring, 2013	13	52	22	6	7	100
	Spring, 2012	10	40	30	9	10	100
	Spring, 2011	7	42	27	10	15	100
	Spring, 2010	6	46	28	6	14	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	16	41	17	16	10	100
	Spring, 2019	10	40	14	8	28	100
	Spring, 2018	12	33	14	13	28	100
	Spring, 2017	10	33	11	12	34	100
	Spring, 2015	11	36	23	11	18	100
	Spring, 2014	9	34	24	14	19	100
	Spring, 2013	11	34	21	12	22	100
	Spring, 2012	9	31	21	15	24	100
	Spring, 2011	3	36	35	11	16	100
	Spring, 2010	8	31	21	10	30	100
	Spring, 2009	9	30	26	17	18	100
	Spring, 2008	8	30	23	15	24	100
Spring, 2007	10	33	28	13	15	100	

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Summer, 2020	3	19	31	42	6	100
	Spring, 2020	3	23	33	33	7	100
	Spring, 2019	4	22	37	23	13	100
	Spring, 2018	5	33	32	15	14	100
	Spring, 2017	5	39	33	14	10	100
	Spring, 2016	6	31	36	19	9	100
	Spring, 2015	4	34	33	21	8	100
	Spring, 2014	7	28	34	21	10	100
	Spring, 2013	7	30	32	20	12	100
	Spring, 2012	6	34	25	15	19	100
	Spring, 2011	12	39	22	14	12	100
	Spring, 2010	10	39	24	12	14	100
	Spring, 2009	9	41	25	13	13	100
	Spring, 2008	9	30	26	16	19	100
	Spring, 2007	8	34	25	14	18	100
Spring, 2006	12	40	19	10	19	100	
Spring, 2005	9	34	22	13	22	100	
Australia	Spring, 2021	4	17	34	44	1	100
	Summer, 2020	1	14	36	45	3	100
	Spring, 2019	4	32	37	20	7	100
	Spring, 2018	5	43	32	15	5	100
	Spring, 2017	10	54	24	8	4	100
	Spring, 2016	6	46	28	11	9	100
	Spring, 2015	6	51	25	8	9	100
	Spring, 2013	7	51	27	8	7	100
	Spring, 2008	6	46	31	9	8	100

		Q11CH. ASK IF RESPONDENT SAYS CHINA IS THE LEADING ECONOMIC POWER: And would you say this is a more of a good thing for (survey country), more of a bad thing for (survey country) or does it not make a difference?					
		More of a good thing	More of a bad thing	Does not make a difference	DK/Refused	Total	N=
Hungary	Spring, 2023	36	29	29	6	100	275
Poland	Spring, 2023	25	25	33	18	100	134
Australia	Spring, 2023	16	65	18	1	100	941
India	Spring, 2023	38	41	20	1	100	361
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	53	25	18	5	100	156
Israel	Spring, 2023	6	39	52	3	100	246
Kenya	Spring, 2023	59	19	20	1	100	371
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	54	23	22	1	100	354
South Africa	Spring, 2023	47	23	29	2	100	499
Argentina	Spring, 2023	31	19	44	5	100	352
Brazil	Spring, 2023	42	27	27	4	100	298
Mexico	Spring, 2023	47	19	31	3	100	324

		Q15b. Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. b. Chinese President Xi Jinping					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2023	3	12	23	56	7	100
	Spring, 2022	3	15	28	49	5	100
	Spring, 2021	3	15	28	50	4	100
	Summer, 2020	2	20	27	47	4	100
	Spring, 2019	4	29	28	32	7	100
	Spring, 2018	5	37	30	19	9	100
	Spring, 2017	3	27	29	22	19	100
France	Spring, 2023	2	10	22	61	5	100
	Spring, 2022	3	12	26	54	6	100
	Spring, 2021	3	15	26	51	4	100
	Summer, 2020	2	14	24	56	4	100
	Spring, 2019	2	21	25	44	8	100
	Spring, 2018	1	25	33	36	4	100
	Spring, 2017	3	17	34	42	5	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	2	12	31	52	4	100
	Spring, 2022	2	16	31	48	3	100
	Spring, 2021	3	13	28	49	6	100
	Summer, 2020	2	16	32	46	4	100
	Spring, 2019	5	23	34	27	12	100
	Spring, 2018	3	27	34	26	11	100
	Spring, 2017	2	21	34	31	12	100
Spring, 2014	1	24	39	23	12	100	

		Q15b. Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. b. Chinese President Xi Jinping					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Greece	Spring, 2023	6	24	24	30	16	100
	Spring, 2022	6	27	28	29	9	100
	Spring, 2021	5	31	27	29	8	100
	Spring, 2019	1	16	24	18	41	100
	Spring, 2018	1	10	29	35	25	100
	Spring, 2017	1	16	27	26	30	100
	Spring, 2014	1	19	32	28	21	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	1	16	31	28	24	100
	Spring, 2022	2	15	28	33	22	100
	Spring, 2019	1	13	16	20	51	100
	Spring, 2018	1	20	31	24	23	100
	Spring, 2017	1	13	25	21	40	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	6	22	41	28	3	100
	Spring, 2022	5	21	40	29	6	100
	Spring, 2021	5	19	43	29	3	100
	Summer, 2020	4	20	42	33	1	100
	Spring, 2019	4	20	29	25	22	100
	Spring, 2018	1	13	30	34	22	100
	Spring, 2017	1	14	31	29	24	100
	Spring, 2014	1	14	30	34	21	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	1	18	31	48	3	100
	Spring, 2022	1	18	29	48	4	100
	Spring, 2021	2	23	29	44	2	100
	Summer, 2020	2	27	29	41	2	100
	Spring, 2019	3	35	25	28	8	100
	Spring, 2018	2	33	39	18	8	100
	Spring, 2017	1	27	38	24	11	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	0	8	30	49	13	100
	Spring, 2022	1	10	34	36	19	100
	Spring, 2019	2	16	29	22	31	100
	Spring, 2018	0	9	29	32	30	100
	Spring, 2017	0	5	27	27	41	100
	Spring, 2014	2	11	37	26	23	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	5	12	34	46	3	100
	Spring, 2022	4	14	34	45	4	100
	Spring, 2021	5	15	42	36	1	100
	Summer, 2020	5	18	35	40	1	100
	Spring, 2019	5	23	37	29	6	100
	Spring, 2018	1	14	41	38	7	100
	Spring, 2017	1	9	40	38	12	100
	Spring, 2014	2	12	30	42	15	100

		Q15b. Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. b. Chinese President Xi Jinping					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	Spring, 2023	0	12	30	54	4	100
	Spring, 2022	1	12	26	59	2	100
	Spring, 2021	1	11	36	50	2	100
	Summer, 2020	1	14	26	56	2	100
	Spring, 2019	2	21	33	34	10	100
	Spring, 2018	2	27	34	28	8	100
	Spring, 2017	1	21	33	30	15	100
UK	Spring, 2023	6	15	34	41	3	100
	Spring, 2022	4	22	33	37	4	100
	Spring, 2021	3	21	25	45	6	100
	Summer, 2020	4	17	29	47	3	100
	Spring, 2019	5	29	31	29	6	100
	Spring, 2018	8	31	31	18	11	100
	Spring, 2017	2	29	27	26	17	100
	Spring, 2014	7	27	26	18	21	100
India	Spring, 2023	8	24	9	48	10	100
	Spring, 2019	4	17	11	25	43	100
	Spring, 2017	4	17	11	12	56	100
	Spring, 2016	4	11	10	10	64	100
	Spring, 2015	8	21	14	15	42	100
	Spring, 2014	3	10	12	13	62	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	5	34	23	5	33	100
	Spring, 2019	7	25	19	13	35	100
	Spring, 2018	5	31	25	8	31	100
	Spring, 2017	3	31	21	10	36	100
	Spring, 2015	9	31	21	6	34	100
	Spring, 2014	5	31	31	6	26	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	1	8	35	53	4	100
	Spring, 2022	1	8	37	52	3	100
	Spring, 2021	1	9	41	45	4	100
	Summer, 2020	0	9	31	53	6	100
	Spring, 2019	1	13	48	33	5	100
	Spring, 2018	2	15	44	32	7	100
	Spring, 2017	0	11	46	35	8	100
	Spring, 2016	1	11	39	40	10	100
	Spring, 2015	1	11	41	41	6	100
	Spring, 2014	0	6	43	44	7	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	1	11	42	45	1	100
	Spring, 2022	1	11	42	45	1	100
	Spring, 2021	2	13	47	37	1	100
	Summer, 2020	1	14	42	41	1	100
	Spring, 2019	1	24	51	23	1	100
	Spring, 2018	4	33	45	16	2	100
	Spring, 2017	4	34	45	9	7	100
	Spring, 2015	10	57	25	4	4	100
	Spring, 2014	7	50	32	5	5	100

		Q15b. Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. b. Chinese President Xi Jinping					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Israel	Spring, 2023	3	16	36	36	9	100
	Spring, 2022	3	17	37	33	10	100
	Spring, 2019	6	29	27	20	18	100
	Spring, 2018	7	27	40	16	10	100
	Spring, 2017	4	24	42	20	11	100
	Spring, 2014	5	19	32	34	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	27	44	11	13	6	100
	Spring, 2019	20	38	13	14	15	100
	Spring, 2018	23	30	13	14	19	100
	Spring, 2017	17	27	16	19	21	100
	Spring, 2014	27	31	14	9	20	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	30	32	17	12	9	100
	Spring, 2019	27	34	11	8	20	100
	Spring, 2018	30	23	12	13	23	100
	Spring, 2017	28	26	12	12	22	100
	Spring, 2014	18	28	8	11	35	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	24	21	11	22	22	100
	Spring, 2019	22	30	13	16	19	100
	Spring, 2018	23	21	12	21	23	100
	Spring, 2017	18	22	10	21	28	100
	Spring, 2014	10	19	16	18	37	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	7	13	21	33	25	100
	Spring, 2019	9	26	21	21	24	100
	Spring, 2018	7	14	15	32	33	100
	Spring, 2017	6	14	19	24	37	100
	Spring, 2014	3	11	20	22	44	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	3	15	17	50	15	100
	Spring, 2019	5	19	14	38	25	100
	Spring, 2018	4	11	23	47	15	100
	Spring, 2017	5	17	13	43	22	100
	Spring, 2014	2	11	32	34	21	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	5	24	26	34	11	100
	Spring, 2019	5	29	22	21	23	100
	Spring, 2018	4	17	26	32	22	100
	Spring, 2017	2	21	23	30	24	100
	Spring, 2014	3	12	19	31	36	100

		Q15b. Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. b. Chinese President Xi Jinping						
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Never heard of this person	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	1	7	30	47	13	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	2	8	27	57	6	0	100

In U.S., asked of 1,800 respondents (Form 2 only).

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q15b. Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. b. Chinese President Xi Jinping					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Summer, 2020	2	16	22	55	5	100
	Spring, 2020	2	20	26	45	8	100
	Spring, 2019	2	35	27	23	13	100
	Spring, 2018	5	34	27	23	12	100
	Spring, 2017	2	29	29	31	9	100
	Spring, 2014	2	26	26	32	14	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	2	14	28	54	2	100
	Summer, 2020	3	16	27	52	3	100
	Spring, 2019	4	35	31	23	8	100
	Spring, 2018	5	37	29	18	10	100
	Spring, 2017	4	39	27	19	12	100
	Spring, 2016	4	35	21	16	24	100
	Spring, 2015	5	42	26	11	16	100

		Q28. 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
U.S.	Spring, 2023	4	17	43	34	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	5	9	31	51	3	100
	Spring, 2013	6	19	46	20	9	100
France	Spring, 2023	2	11	31	54	2	100
	Spring, 2013	4	12	35	48	0	100
	Spring, 2008	2	15	49	33	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	4	21	39	34	2	100
	Spring, 2013	4	23	40	30	2	100
	Spring, 2008	4	33	40	19	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	3	13	35	44	5	100
	Spring, 2013	2	23	33	40	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	1	22	41	27	9	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	3	22	36	38	1	100
	Spring, 2013	2	9	27	56	5	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	1	9	43	46	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	4	23	26	38	10	100
	Spring, 2013	3	24	26	39	8	100
	Spring, 2008	4	24	29	32	11	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	3	9	33	53	1	100
	Spring, 2013	4	7	29	56	3	100
	Spring, 2008	4	11	37	40	9	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	2	2	29	64	2	100
UK	Spring, 2023	5	13	38	44	1	100
	Spring, 2013	2	12	39	43	5	100
	Spring, 2008	3	19	41	30	6	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	3	10	42	45	1	100

		Q28. 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
India	Spring, 2023	12	25	14	44	5	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	15	32	16	12	26	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	12	41	19	4	24	100
	Spring, 2013	9	45	30	6	10	100
	Spring, 2008	8	42	31	7	12	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	1	11	40	45	2	100
	Spring, 2013	1	8	40	49	3	100
	Spring, 2008	2	16	50	29	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	3	10	47	40	1	100
	Spring, 2013	2	16	59	20	2	100
	Spring, 2008	5	22	56	12	5	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	3	12	33	48	4	100
	Spring, 2013	6	10	38	41	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	40	24	30	5	2	100
	Spring, 2013	38	39	13	5	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	34	37	18	6	5	100
	Spring, 2013	40	30	11	6	14	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	26	30	19	17	8	100
	Spring, 2013	35	32	12	11	10	100
	Spring, 2008	23	29	17	9	22	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	12	16	34	27	11	100
	Spring, 2013	5	13	35	36	10	100
	Spring, 2008	4	13	30	40	14	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	16	28	24	26	7	100
	Spring, 2013	12	30	30	23	5	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	12	32	32	21	3	100
	Spring, 2013	13	27	26	25	9	100
	Spring, 2008	13	35	25	19	8	100

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		Q28. 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
U.S.	Spring, 2013	13	22	36	24	5	100
	Spring, 2008	10	28	39	17	6	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	7	12	40	39	2	100
	Spring, 2008	5	21	49	23	2	100

		Q29. In general, to what extent do you think China interferes in the affairs of other countries – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?					
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	32	45	17	3	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	45	31	16	6	3	100
France	Spring, 2023	30	24	28	15	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	31	24	36	6	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	16	40	30	9	5	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	6	40	35	10	10	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	40	42	11	6	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	21	35	33	9	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	10	47	20	8	14	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	31	39	22	7	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	23	44	27	2	4	100
UK	Spring, 2023	29	35	27	7	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	33	44	17	5	1	100
India	Spring, 2023	29	26	12	28	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	10	35	24	6	26	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	35	34	24	6	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	27	49	20	3	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	30	20	32	10	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	32	21	37	7	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	21	38	27	8	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	21	29	24	16	11	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	22	24	27	14	12	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	35	24	18	14	9	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	22	35	27	13	3	100

		Q30. In general, to what extent do you think China contributes to peace and stability around the world – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?					
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	1	15	51	29	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	4	10	40	42	3	100
France	Spring, 2023	4	19	41	34	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	9	9	55	25	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	4	28	43	22	4	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	4	34	38	13	11	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	5	27	40	25	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	1	13	52	34	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	4	25	30	32	10	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	6	15	48	30	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	1	13	50	34	2	100
UK	Spring, 2023	5	13	51	29	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	2	12	46	39	1	100
India	Spring, 2023	9	24	13	49	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	10	44	19	5	23	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	1	13	52	33	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	2	11	48	39	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	2	16	38	39	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	27	24	38	9	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	27	41	22	7	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	22	25	23	18	12	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	9	14	40	26	10	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	8	26	26	30	10	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	10	31	35	20	4	100

		Q31a. When it comes to each of the following areas, do you think China is the best, above average, average, below average, or the worst? a. Universities						
		The best	Above average	Average	Below average	The worst	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	2	27	28	10	1	31	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	3	28	33	12	2	23	100
France	Spring, 2023	5	29	40	9	2	14	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	6	28	43	10	1	11	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	8	24	26	9	1	31	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	2	22	45	6	1	24	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	7	26	42	11	3	11	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	2	36	43	12	2	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	3	24	38	10	1	24	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	8	27	33	14	3	15	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	4	36	31	11	1	17	100
UK	Spring, 2023	4	38	38	10	1	9	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	1	18	33	22	3	24	100
India	Spring, 2023	24	16	25	11	15	8	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	14	23	36	3	1	23	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	4	32	31	13	3	18	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	3	24	49	15	3	6	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	2	23	42	20	4	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	32	18	28	12	4	6	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	21	38	24	7	1	7	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	36	18	18	7	3	19	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	20	17	28	7	2	27	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	14	21	33	9	6	18	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	22	27	33	8	4	7	100

In the U.S. and Australia, respondents were offered an explicit 'Not sure' response.

		Q31b. When it comes to each of the following areas, do you think China is the best, above average, average, below average, or the worst? b. Standard of living						
		The best	Above average	Average	Below average	The worst	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	1	10	26	40	5	17	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	1	8	27	49	9	6	100
France	Spring, 2023	3	7	32	46	9	4	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	1	7	40	41	6	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	3	10	29	41	12	6	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	1	11	60	19	1	8	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	5	9	26	45	12	4	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	1	7	30	50	10	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	3	16	42	25	6	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	3	12	26	43	12	4	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	1	5	24	59	5	6	100
UK	Spring, 2023	2	15	30	43	6	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	1	7	30	45	7	11	100
India	Spring, 2023	18	14	24	14	24	6	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	12	27	39	3	1	19	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	0	10	33	42	8	7	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	1	9	39	41	9	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	1	8	26	41	22	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	34	20	22	14	6	4	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	24	40	25	6	1	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	25	19	24	13	8	10	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	16	15	35	15	7	13	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	16	19	33	13	10	10	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	17	17	39	15	7	5	100

In the U.S. and Australia, respondents were offered an explicit 'Not sure' response.

		Q31c. When it comes to each of the following areas, do you think China is the best, above average, average, below average, or the worst? c. Military						
		The best	Above average	Average	Below average	The worst	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	3	48	25	5	1	18	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	5	53	22	5	4	11	100
France	Spring, 2023	9	44	27	8	5	7	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	8	50	28	5	3	6	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	8	40	25	6	2	18	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	5	47	30	2	0	15	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	12	40	34	7	2	5	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	6	57	24	7	2	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	8	47	26	6	2	12	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	12	49	22	8	3	6	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	6	59	21	5	1	8	100
UK	Spring, 2023	7	53	26	7	3	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	9	59	18	4	1	9	100
India	Spring, 2023	24	18	22	11	20	6	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	11	32	34	4	1	18	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	5	33	25	16	9	13	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	8	38	28	13	7	7	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	4	51	26	9	1	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	31	23	22	12	5	7	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	25	44	20	5	1	5	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	28	24	19	8	6	15	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	27	28	21	5	3	16	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	17	28	28	7	7	14	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	23	30	32	5	4	6	100

In the U.S. and Australia, respondents were offered an explicit 'Not sure' response.

		Q31d. When it comes to each of the following areas, do you think China is the best, above average, average, below average, or the worst? d. Technological achievements						
		The best	Above average	Average	Below average	The worst	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	11	55	17	4	1	10	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	11	57	21	6	2	3	100
France	Spring, 2023	19	52	21	4	1	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	14	48	28	5	2	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	31	51	13	3	1	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	13	56	26	3	0	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	29	51	16	3	1	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	12	62	19	4	2	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	13	53	23	4	0	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	24	58	12	4	2	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	16	55	19	7	1	3	100
UK	Spring, 2023	19	63	13	4	1	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	12	57	20	4	0	7	100
India	Spring, 2023	29	19	18	11	18	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	19	35	26	3	0	16	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	8	43	25	14	4	6	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	4	36	38	17	5	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	11	50	25	13	0	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	61	18	11	6	3	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	52	33	11	2	0	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	61	17	8	5	3	6	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	52	25	12	3	2	5	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	39	29	15	4	5	8	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	40	28	19	4	4	4	100

In the U.S. and Australia, respondents were offered an explicit 'Not sure' response.

		Q31e. When it comes to each of the following areas, do you think China is the best, above average, average, below average, or the worst? e. Entertainment, including movies, music, and television						
		The best	Above average	Average	Below average	The worst	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	1	13	30	26	3	27	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	1	14	29	29	6	21	100
France	Spring, 2023	3	10	33	37	8	9	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	3	11	35	33	9	10	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	3	14	27	29	11	16	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	2	22	45	10	1	20	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	3	8	31	38	11	8	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	0	12	34	39	8	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	2	17	39	22	4	16	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	5	14	28	34	9	9	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	0	7	20	42	12	18	100
UK	Spring, 2023	2	14	35	34	7	8	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	2	11	27	33	6	21	100
India	Spring, 2023	19	15	25	13	19	9	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	13	24	39	5	1	18	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	1	11	33	36	8	12	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	1	10	34	37	15	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	2	13	30	33	9	13	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	34	17	20	15	10	4	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	27	40	24	7	1	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	32	14	20	14	9	12	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	18	15	27	16	6	19	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	13	12	36	16	11	12	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	19	16	37	16	6	6	100

In the U.S. and Australia, respondents were offered an explicit 'Not sure' response.

		Q35a. How much do you think investment from the following countries has benefited the economy of (survey country)? Would you say a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all? a. China					
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2023	5	50	29	8	8	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	4	32	35	18	11	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	18	46	25	9	2	100
India	Spring, 2023	12	30	14	40	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	10	48	16	2	24	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	12	22	41	21	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	51	22	21	4	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	45	37	11	4	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	35	34	17	7	8	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	12	22	34	21	11	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	29	27	21	15	8	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	21	40	26	11	2	100

		Q56a. Thinking about technology such as phones, tablets or computers made by Chinese companies, would you say they tend to... ? a. Be well-made or poorly made			
		Well-made	Poorly made	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2023	51	42	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	53	35	12	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	56	40	4	100
India	Spring, 2023	43	52	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	60	23	17	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	36	57	7	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	65	32	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	82	15	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	64	26	10	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	60	30	10	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	71	23	7	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	57	39	3	100

		Q56b. Thinking about technology such as phones, tablets or computers made by Chinese companies, would you say they tend to... ? b. Be inexpensive or expensive			
		Inexpensive	Expensive	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2023	54	41	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	38	51	11	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	74	22	4	100
India	Spring, 2023	55	40	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	50	35	15	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	83	15	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	57	40	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	50	47	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	46	46	8	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	40	49	11	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	49	45	6	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	56	42	2	100

		Q56c. Thinking about technology such as phones, tablets or computers made by Chinese companies, would you say they tend to... ? c. Protect your personal data or make your personal data unsafe			
		Protect your personal data	Make your personal data unsafe	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2023	19	65	15	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	33	42	25	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	15	79	5	100
India	Spring, 2023	39	51	11	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	45	25	30	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	34	50	17	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	60	31	8	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	78	12	11	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	48	35	17	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	32	51	17	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	45	44	10	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	45	46	8	100