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Global Opposition to U.S. Surveillance and Drones, but Limited Harm to America's Image

Many in Asia Worry about Conflict with China

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
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About the Report

This report examines global public opinion about the United States, China and the international balance of power. It is based on 48,643 interviews in 44 countries with adults 18 and older, conducted from March 17 to June 5, 2014. For more details, see survey methods and topline results.

Chapter 1 explores America's image worldwide, including views of President Obama, U.S. drone strikes and electronic surveillance. Chapter 2 looks at China's image, including the economic impact China is having on other countries and ratings for President Xi. Chapter 3 examines perceptions about the balance of power between the U.S. and China. And Chapter 4 focuses on public opinion in Asia regarding the potential for conflict between China and its neighbors, views about key allies and threats, and other issues.

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Global Opposition to U.S. Surveillance and Drones, but Limited Harm to America's Image

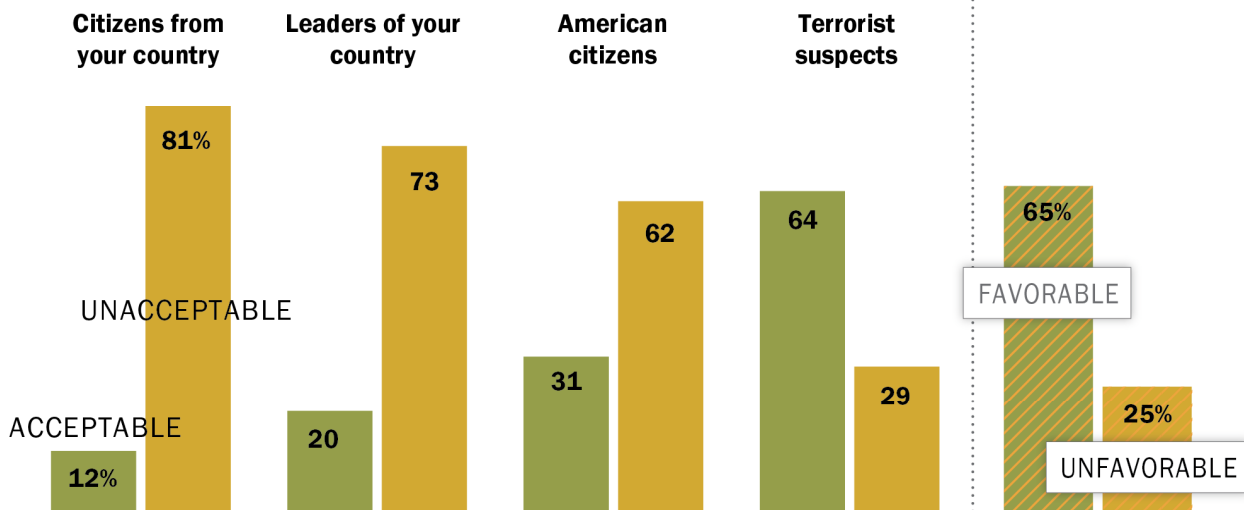
Many in Asia Worry about Conflict with China

Revelations about the scope of American electronic surveillance efforts have generated headlines around the world over the past year. And a new Pew Research Center survey finds widespread global opposition to U.S. eavesdropping and a decline in the view that the U.S. respects the personal freedoms of its people. But in most countries there is little evidence this opposition has severely harmed America's overall image.

World Opposed to NSA Actions... but U.S. Still Popular

Is U.S. monitoring of ___ acceptable or unacceptable?

Views of U.S.



Note: Percentages are global medians excluding the U.S.
Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q15a & Q111a-d.

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In nearly all countries polled, majorities oppose monitoring by the U.S. government of emails and phone calls of foreign leaders or their citizens. In contrast, Americans tilt toward the view that eavesdropping on foreign leaders is an acceptable practice, and they are divided over using this technique on average people in other countries. However, the majority of Americans and others around the world agree that it is acceptable to spy on suspected terrorists, and that it is *unacceptable* to spy on American citizens.

Another high-profile aspect of America's recent national security strategy is also widely unpopular: drones. In 39 of 44 countries surveyed, majorities or pluralities oppose U.S. drone strikes targeting extremists in countries such as Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia. Moreover, opposition to drone attacks has increased in many nations since last year. Israel, Kenya and the U.S. are the only nations polled where at least half of the public supports drone strikes.

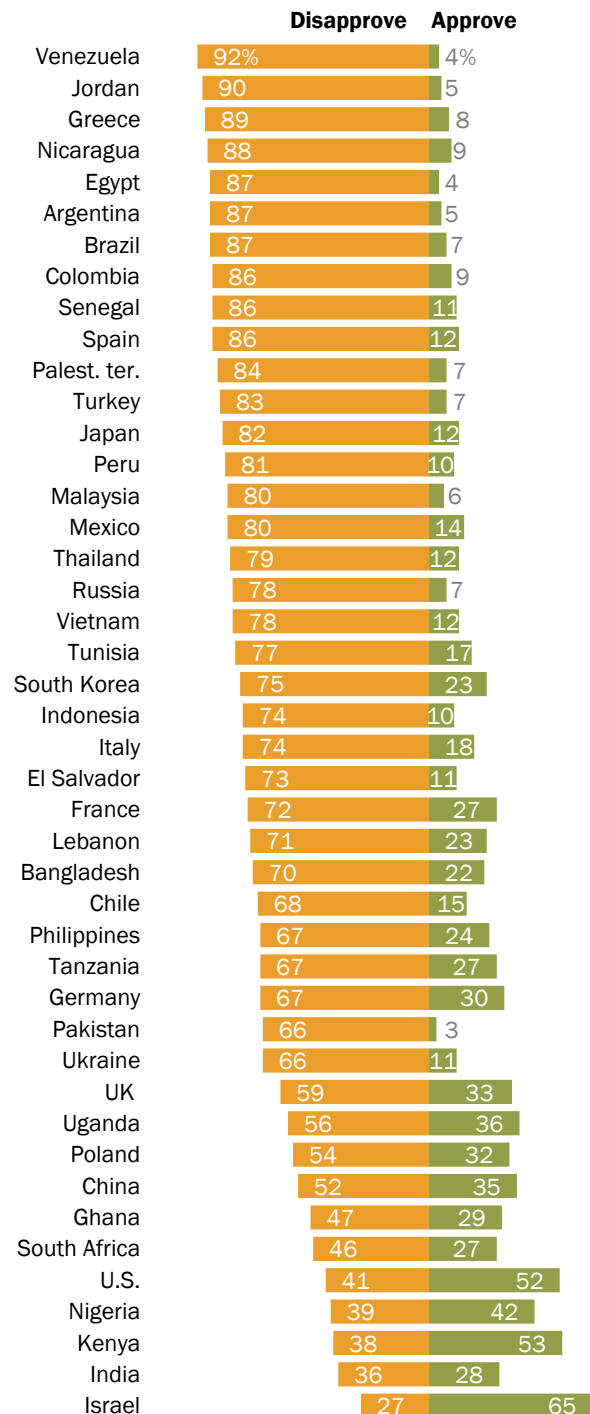
Despite these misgivings about signature American policies, across 43 nations, a median of 65% express a positive opinion about the U.S. And these overall ratings for the U.S. are little changed from 2013.

Moreover, President Obama is still largely popular internationally – across 44 nations, a median of 56% say they have confidence in him to do the right thing in world affairs. And, while Obama no longer has the same high levels of popularity that he enjoyed immediately after his election in 2008, there has been very little change in his appeal over the past year.

The biggest declines in his ratings since last year are found in two nations where the U.S. has listened to the private phone conversations of national leaders: Germany (from 88% confident in 2013 to 71% confident now) and Brazil (69% in 2013, 52% now).

Obama's favorability is also down considerably in Russia, reflecting recent tensions over the crisis in Ukraine. Only 14% of Russians currently express confidence in the American president, down from an already low 29% in

Widespread Opposition to Drones



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q63.

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2013. U.S. favorability has also declined dramatically – just 23% of Russians say they have a favorable opinion of the U.S., less than half of the 51% registered in last year’s survey.

In spite of the unpopularity of U.S. spying and its use of drones, America also remains more popular globally than China, its principal rival in world affairs. A median of 49% of the publics surveyed hold a positive view of China. And the U.S. is still considered the world’s top economic power, although this is less true today than it was before the Great Recession. However, looking to the future, a median of 50% of those surveyed in both 2013 and 2014, up from 41% last year, see China eventually supplanting America as the dominant world superpower.

But China’s rising power also generates its own anxieties, especially in its immediate neighborhood. In particular, there are strong concerns in Asia that territorial disputes between China and its neighbors will lead to military conflict. More than seven-in-ten in the Philippines, Japan, Vietnam, South Korea and India say this is a concern. And two-thirds of Americans agree, as do 62% in China itself.

These are among the major findings of a new survey by the Pew Research Center, conducted in 44 countries among 48,643 respondents from March 17 to June 5, 2014. The survey also finds that in most nations, young people are more favorable than their elders toward both the U.S. and China.

The Snowden Effect

Disclosures by former National Security Administration (NSA) contractor Edward Snowden about NSA spying revealed the U.S. government’s vast capacity to intercept communications around the world.

The Snowden revelations appear to have damaged one major element of America’s global image: its reputation for protecting individual liberties. In 22 of 36 countries surveyed in both 2013 and 2014, people are

Eroding Faith in Protection of Personal Freedoms in the U.S.

U.S. gov’t respects personal freedoms

	2013	2014	Change
	%	%	
El Salvador	79	50	-29
Brazil	76	51	-25
Germany	81	58	-23
Pakistan	54	31	-23
Argentina	54	32	-22
Russia	67	47	-20
South Africa	70	52	-18
Nigeria	70	53	-17
Mexico	55	38	-17
Greece	58	43	-15
Chile	66	53	-13
Malaysia	63	50	-13
Spain	69	57	-12
France	80	69	-11
UK	75	65	-10
Uganda	70	60	-10
Senegal	72	63	-9
Israel	83	75	-8
Italy	82	75	-7
Indonesia	69	63	-6
U.S.	69	63	-6
Palest. ter.	66	60	-6

Only statistically significant changes shown.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q109b.

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significantly less likely to believe the U.S. government respects the personal freedoms of its citizens. In six nations, the decline was 20 percentage points or more.

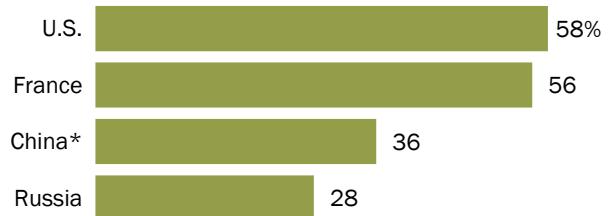
Still, the U.S. has a relatively strong reputation for respecting personal freedoms compared with the other major nations tested on the survey. A median of 58% believe the American government respects individual liberties, while 56% say this about France, 36% about China, and only 28% say it about the Russian government.¹

And while the Snowden revelations have harmed aspects of America's image, overall ratings for the U.S. remain mostly positive. Globally, the U.S. has a higher favorability rating than China. This is especially true in Europe – across the seven European Union nations surveyed, a median of 66% express a favorable opinion of the U.S., while just 39% feel this way about China. The U.S. is also considerably more popular in Latin America, while both countries receive mostly high marks in Asia and Africa.

The Middle East is the clear exception. China's favorability in the region is not especially high, but is higher than that for the U.S. Anti-Americanism has been common in many Middle Eastern nations throughout the Obama presidency, as was the case during the George W. Bush era. And again this year some of the lowest ratings for the U.S. are found in the region. Only 19% of Turks and 12% of Jordanians offer a favorable opinion of the U.S., and at 10% Egypt gives the U.S. its lowest rating in the survey.

Most Say U.S. Respects Personal Freedoms

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



Percentages are global medians saying "yes."

* Not asked in China.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q109a-d.

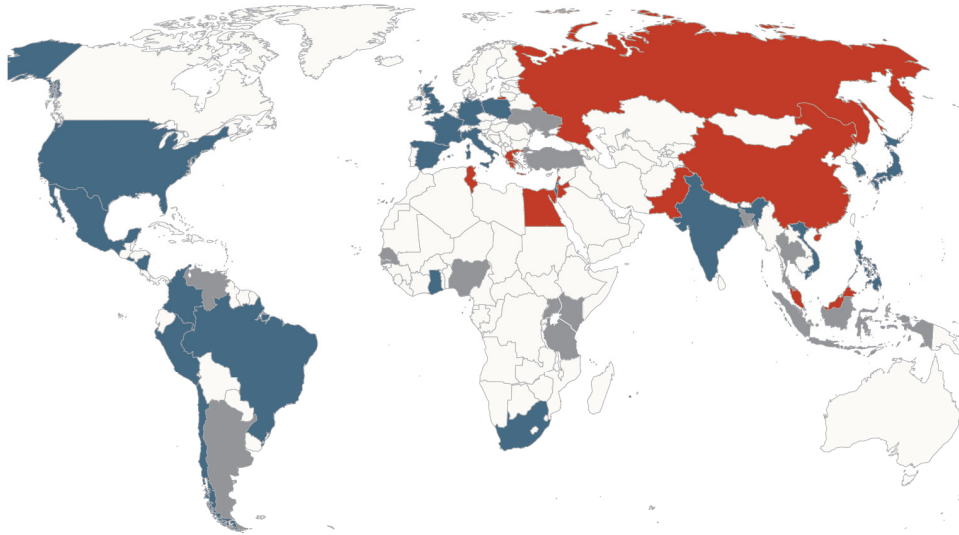
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¹ For more on global views of Russia, see [Russia's Global Image Negative amid Crisis in Ukraine](#), released July 9, 2014.

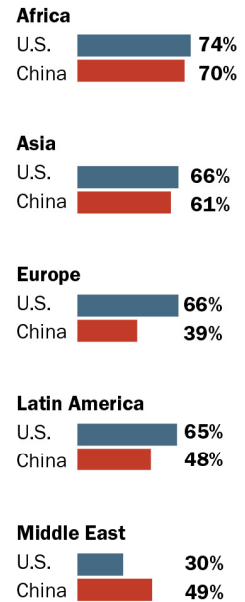
U.S. Seen More Positively than China in Europe, Latin America, but Not in Middle East

Favorability of U.S. and China by country

- Higher ratings for U.S.
- Higher ratings for China
- Mixed



Regional medians



Note: China not included in Asia regional median rating for China. Russia and Ukraine not included in Europe median.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q15a-b.

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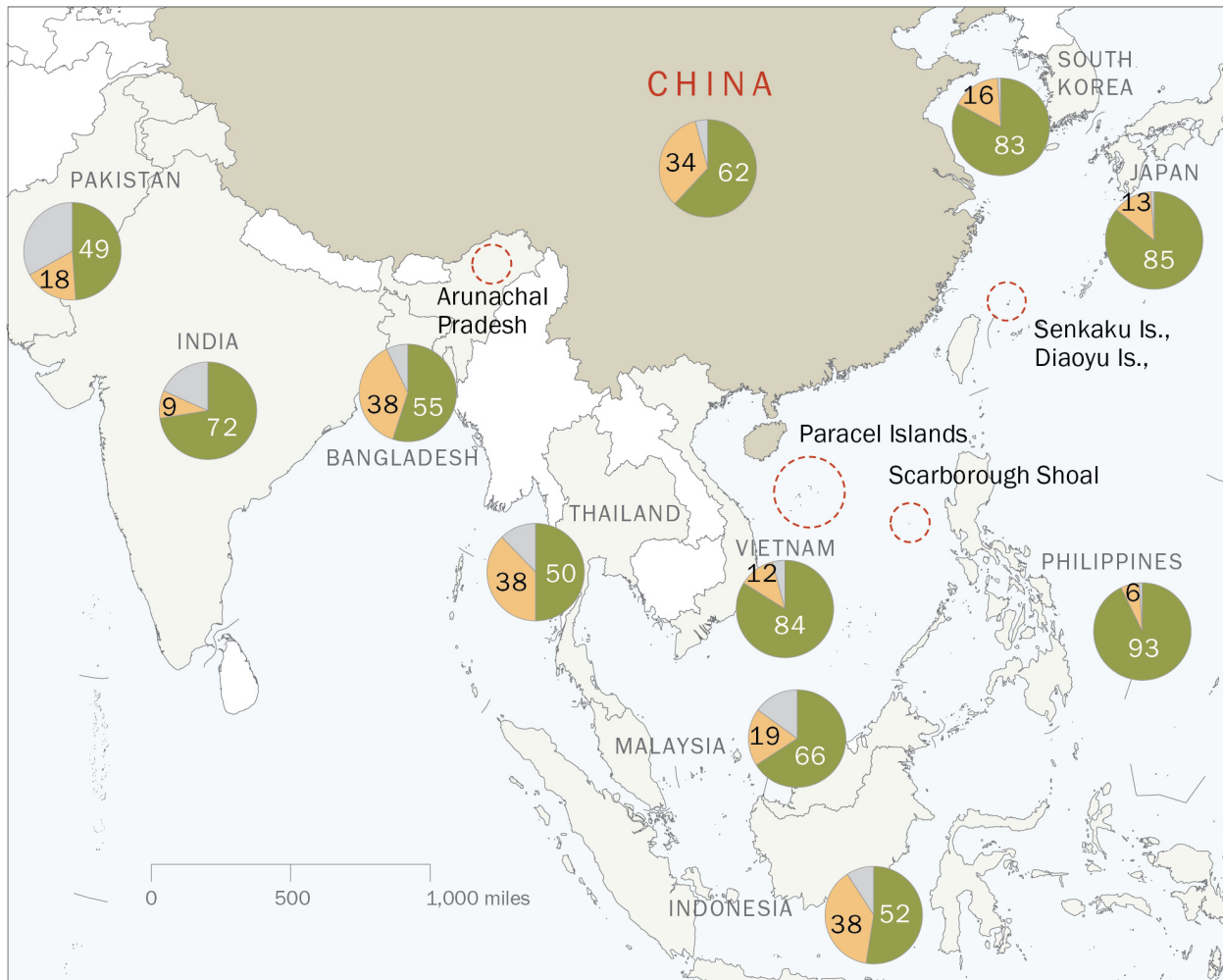
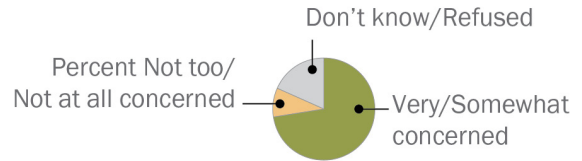
Asia in Focus

One of the challenges for China's image is the anxiety its neighbors feel about Beijing's territorial ambitions. Territorial disputes ring much of China's periphery, and rival claims by China and neighboring countries have inflamed tensions throughout Asia in recent years. These disputes include a long-running controversy with Tokyo over small uninhabited islands in the East China Sea known as the Diaoyu Islands in China and as the Senkaku Islands in Japan, as well as disputes in the South China Sea with Vietnam and the Philippines. In addition, Beijing claims that the northeastern Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh actually belongs to China.

A 2013 Pew Research [poll](#) found that many in Asia considered territorial rows with China a major problem for their country, and this year in all 11 Asian nations polled, roughly half or more say they are concerned that territorial disputes between China and its neighbors will lead to a military conflict. This includes a remarkably high 93% of Filipinos, 85% of Japanese, 84% of Vietnamese, and 83% of South Koreans.

China's Border Disputes with Its Neighbors

How concerned are you, if at all, that territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries could lead to a military conflict?



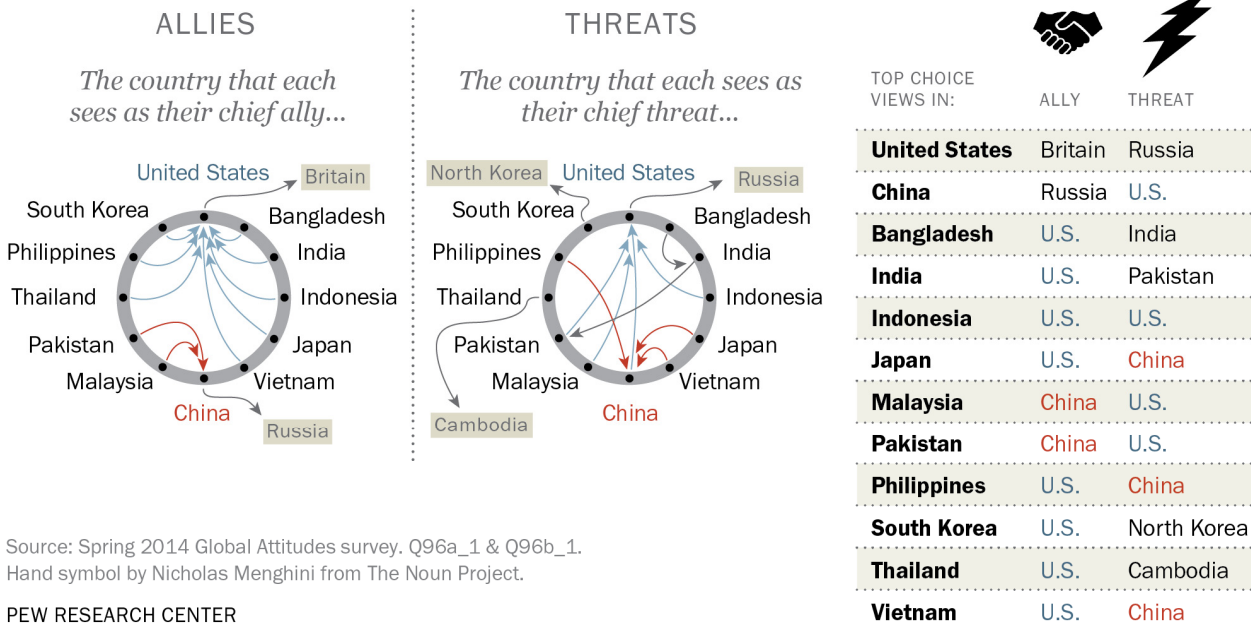
Note: Don't know numbers not shown.

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When Asians are asked about their top allies and threats, China is listed as the greatest threat in three countries that have major territorial grievances with China: Japan, the Philippines and Vietnam. In contrast, Pakistanis, Chinese and Malaysians name the U.S. as the biggest threat to their country.

Outside of China, Malaysia and Pakistan, every Asian nation surveyed considers the U.S. its top ally (Indonesians actually see the U.S. as their main ally and their main threat). For their part, Americans look outside of Asia for their number one ally (the UK) and greatest threat (Russia).

Which Country Is Greatest Ally/Threat?



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q96a_1 & Q96b_1.
Hand symbol by Nicholas Menghini from The Noun Project.

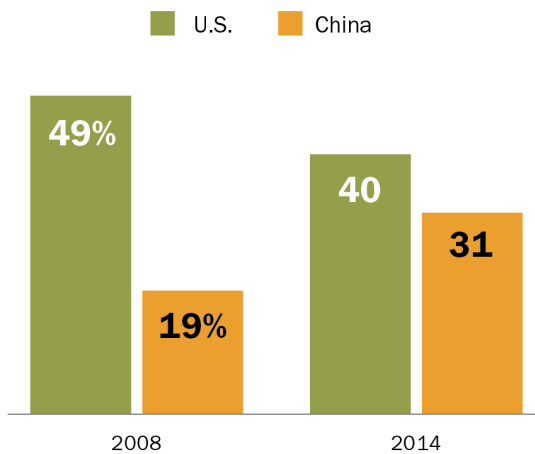
Balance of Power

While China's increasing power generates concerns among some in Asia and around the globe, its economic growth also presents opportunities for many. Across the nations surveyed, a median of 53% say that China's growing economy is a good thing for their own country; just 27% describe this as a bad thing.

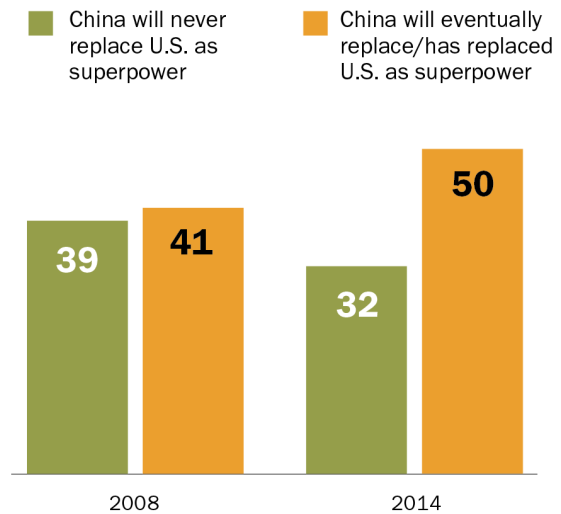
China's economic rise, coupled with the challenges that have plagued the U.S. economy since the onset of the Great Recession, have led to shifting views about the economic balance of power in the world. Looking at 20 countries surveyed in spring 2008 – before the depths of the financial crisis – and again this year, the median percentage naming the U.S. as the world's leading economic power has dropped from 49% six years ago to 40% today. During the same period, the percentage naming China has risen from 19% to 31%.

China Gaining on U.S. as Top Economy & Superpower

Today, which one of the following do you think is the world's leading economy?



Which comes closer to your own view?



Note: Median percentages based on the 20 countries surveyed in both 2008 and 2014.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q33 & Q34.

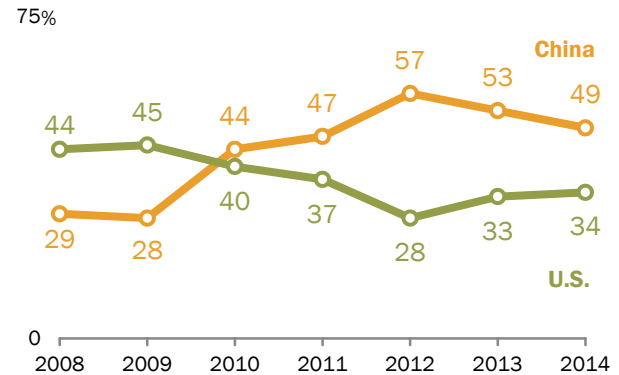
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This shift in perceptions has been especially strong among some of America's top allies in Europe. In 2008, across France, Germany, Poland, Spain and the UK, a median of 44% considered the U.S. the world's top economy, while just 29% said it was China. By 2012, the percentage naming the U.S. had declined to 28%, while the share saying China had nearly doubled to 57%. Today, China is still seen as the clear economic leader in these nations, although over the past two years the numbers for the U.S. have increased slightly, while the percentage naming China as the leading economic power has declined somewhat.

More broadly, many around the world believe that at some point China will surpass the U.S. as the world's leading superpower. In 2008, global public opinion in these 20 nations was divided on this question, with 41% saying China will eventually replace or has already replaced the U.S. as the dominant superpower, and 39% saying China will never supplant the U.S. Today, 50% say China has replaced or will replace the U.S., while just 32% believe this will never happen.

Europe Sees China, Not U.S., as Leading Economic Power

Median across 5 European nations (France, Germany, Poland, Spain, UK) that name each as world's leading economic power



Note: Respondents could also name Japan or the EU.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q33.

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Chapter 1: The American Brand

A country's brand is a valued commodity, especially when that nation is the world's largest economic and strategic power. And, in 2014, America's image remains strong in much of the world. Despite anger with Washington over U.S. spying on both foreign leaders and foreign nationals, widespread opposition to U.S. drone strikes, disagreements about what to do in the Middle East and other recurring tensions, most surveyed publics around the world still hold a favorable view of the United States. Young people, in particular, in many nations have an especially positive opinion of America. Overall, attitudes toward the U.S. are largely unchanged from 2013.

A global median of 65% voice an affirmative opinion about America. This includes a median of 74% in Africa, 66% in Western Europe, 66% in Asia, 65% in Latin America, but just 30% in the Middle East.

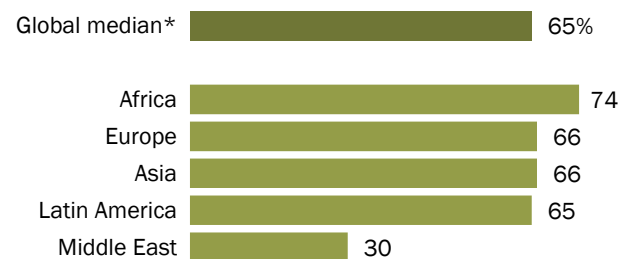
For nearly a decade and a half the U.S. global image has been on a roller coaster ride. At the beginning of the century America was seen favorably by majorities in most of the countries where comparable public opinion data are available. Over the next few years the bottom fell out of U.S. approval numbers, amid widespread opposition to the war in Iraq and other aspects of U.S. foreign policy. America's image began to rally in some nations and to soar by the end of the decade following the election of Barack Obama, at least in Europe and parts of Asia and Latin America. After slipping a bit again in the first years of this decade, brand U.S. has stabilized and even recovered in a few nations in 2014.

Currently, majorities in 30 of 43 nations express a favorable opinion of the United States. This includes majorities in five of seven European nations, where 78% of Italians, 75% of the French and 73% of Poles voice positive views of Uncle Sam.

There is no evidence of a rise of anti-Americanism in most of Western Europe, home to great animosity toward Washington in the middle of the last decade. Only in Germany, where U.S. favorability is down 13 points since 2009, has the positive image of the United States slipped significantly. And, despite this slippage, roughly half of Germans (51%) still see America in a positive light.

Generally Favorable Views of the U.S., Except in Middle East

Median favorable views of U.S., by region



*Global median of 43 countries not including U.S.

Note: Russia and Ukraine not included in Europe median.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q15a.

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U.S. Favorability

	1999/ 2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
France	62	62	42	37	43	39	39	42	75	73	75	69	64	75
Germany	78	60	45	38	42	37	30	31	64	63	62	52	53	51
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	39	34
Italy	76	70	60	--	--	--	53	--	--	--	--	74	76	78
Poland	86	79	--	--	62	--	61	68	67	74	70	69	67	73
Spain	50	--	38	--	41	23	34	33	58	61	64	58	62	60
UK	83	75	70	58	55	56	51	53	69	65	61	60	58	66
Russia	37	61	37	46	52	43	41	46	44	57	56	52	51	23
Ukraine	70	80	--	--	--	--	54	--	--	--	60	--	--	57
Turkey	52	30	15	30	23	12	9	12	14	17	10	15	21	19
Egypt	--	--	--	--	--	30	21	22	27	17	20	19	16	10
Jordan	--	25	1	5	21	15	20	19	25	21	13	12	14	12
Lebanon	--	36	27	--	42	--	47	51	55	52	49	48	47	41
Palest. ter.	--	--	0	--	--	--	13	--	15	--	18	--	16	30
Tunisia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	42	42
Israel	--	--	78	--	--	--	78	--	71	--	72	--	83	84
Bangladesh	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	76
China	--	--	--	--	42	47	34	41	47	58	44	43	40	50
India	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	55
Indonesia	--	--	--	--	38	30	29	37	63	59	54	--	61	59
Japan	77	72	--	--	--	63	61	50	59	66	85	72	69	66
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	27	--	--	--	--	--	55	51
Pakistan	23	10	--	21	23	27	15	19	16	17	12	12	11	14
Philippines	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	85	92
South Korea	58	52	46	--	--	--	58	70	78	79	--	--	78	82
Thailand	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	73
Vietnam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	76
Argentina	50	34	--	--	--	--	16	22	38	42	--	--	41	36
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62	62	61	73	65
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	--	--	--	--	--	68	72
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	64
El Salvador	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	79	80
Mexico	68	64	--	--	--	--	56	47	69	56	52	56	66	63
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	71
Peru	74	67	--	--	--	--	61	--	--	--	--	--	--	65
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	53	62
Ghana	--	83	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	83	77
Kenya	94	80	--	--	--	--	87	--	90	94	83	--	81	80
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	81	--	--	69	69
Senegal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	81	74
South Africa	--	65	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	72	68
Tanzania	--	53	--	--	--	--	46	65	--	--	--	--	--	75
Uganda	--	74	--	--	--	--	64	--	--	--	--	--	73	62

Note: India data from Winter 2013-2014 survey. 1999/2000 survey trends provided by the U.S. Department of State.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q15a.

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The biggest decline in ratings for the U.S. is in Russia, where 71% now hold an unfavorable opinion. About half (51%) the Russian public expressed a positive opinion of Uncle Sam in 2013. In 2014, only 23% hold that view, a drop of 28 percentage points. Russians' sentiments have been up and down in the last few years (57% positive as recently as 2010). The recent souring of the Russian mood about the United States has come at a time of growing Moscow-Washington tension over Crimea, Ukraine and U.S. economic sanctions against some Russians.

A significant number of Greeks also harbor anti-American sentiment. More than six-in-ten Greeks express a negative view (63%, vs. 34% favorable). Greeks have been quite negative the past three years at a time of growing Greek frustration over their economic situation.

In Asia, majorities in eight of 11 nations express a positive opinion of the United States. This includes 92% of Filipinos, 82% of South Koreans and 76% of Bangladeshis and Vietnamese. Even half the Chinese give Uncle Sam a thumbs up. Only Pakistanis are strongly anti-American, with just 14% expressing a favorable assessment of the U.S., while 59% are unfavorable. The median positive approval of the United States in Pakistan in 13 surveys since 2002 has been a mere 15%.

In eight of nine Latin American countries, majorities see the U.S. in a favorable light. Salvadorans (80%) are particularly positive in their assessment, as are Chileans (72%) and Nicaraguans (71%). Notably, despite all the tensions between Washington and Caracas, 62% of Venezuelans have a favorable opinion of the U.S. But less than four-in-ten Argentines (36%) are positively disposed toward Washington. In the seven surveys the Pew Research Center has conducted in Argentina since 2002, never more than about four-in-ten Argentines have expressed favorable sentiment toward their big neighbor to the north.

Africans express particularly positive views about America. Strong majorities in all seven nations surveyed back the United States, including roughly three-quarters or more of Kenyans (80%), Ghanaians (77%), Tanzanians (75%) and Senegalese (74%).

Where the U.S. Has Become Less, and More, Popular

Favorable view of U.S.

	2013	2014	Change
	%	%	
Russia	51	23	-28
Uganda	73	62	-11
Brazil	73	65	-8
Senegal	81	74	-7
Ghana	83	77	-6
Lebanon	47	41	-6
Egypt	16	10	-6
Poland	67	73	+6
Philippines	85	92	+7
UK	58	66	+8
Venezuela	53	62	+9
China	40	50	+10
France	64	75	+11
Palest. ter.	16	30	+14

Only statistically significant changes shown.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q15a.

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The Middle East is the sole region where anti-Americanism is both deep and widespread. Eighty-five percent of Egyptians and Jordanians and 73% of Turks voice a negative opinion of the United States. Only 10% of Egyptians, 12% of Jordanians and 19% of Turks have a favorable view. The Egyptian rating is the lowest among the 43 nations in the study. The Tunisians are divided: 42% positive, 47% negative. Israelis are the only public in the region where a majority (84%) holds a favorable opinion of America. And they are the second biggest U.S. fans among the nations surveyed, trailing only the Filipinos.

While hardly embracing America, Palestinians' views of the United States improved by 14 percentage points, from 16% favorable in 2013 to 30% positive in 2014, possibly the consequence of Washington's efforts to restart the Middle East peace process, even though the attempt ultimately failed.

The global public's view of the United States is largely unchanged from 2013. Among the thirty-five countries surveyed in both 2013 and 2014, the median favorable assessment in 2014 is 62%, unchanged from 2013.

Young See U.S. Positively

Young people are more likely than their elders to have a favorable view of the United States in many parts of the world. In 24 of 43 nations, there is a generation gap in sentiment toward America with those ages 18 to 29 far more supportive of Uncle Sam than people 50 years of age and older.

This age disparity is particularly evident in parts of Asia, where young Vietnamese (89%) look more favorably on the U.S. than do older Vietnamese (64%), a 25 percentage point difference that is possibly a legacy of the Vietnam War, which the older generation would have experienced personally.

Wide Generation Gap on Views of U.S. in Many Countries

Favorable view of U.S.

	18-29	30-49	50+	Youngest-oldest gap
	%	%	%	
Vietnam	89	74	64	+25
Thailand	87	71	65	+22
China	60	50	39	+21
Tanzania	81	74	62	+19
Mexico	71	65	52	+19
Senegal	80	76	62	+18
Peru	75	63	58	+17
Brazil	73	63	57	+16
Japan	75	74	60	+15
Ukraine	67	56	53	+14
South Africa	74	65	61	+13
Spain	72	55	59	+13
India	59	55	47	+12
Argentina	41	40	29	+12
Jordan	17	11	5	+12
Poland	79	75	68	+11
Kenya	82	81	72	+10
Nicaragua	72	74	62	+10
Venezuela	66	64	56	+10
Uganda	63	63	53	+10
Russia	29	25	19	+10
Tunisia	49	39	40	+9
Greece	41	34	32	+9
Colombia	70	62	62	+8

Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q15a.

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There is a similar generation gap about the United States in Thailand (+22 points) and China (+21 points).

Ethnic and Religious Divides about the United States

In a number of nations where the population is divided among major ethnic and religious groups, views of the United States can divide along those fault lines.

In Israel, 91% of Jews have a favorable opinion of America. Just 46% of Israeli Arabs voice a positive view.

In Lebanon, Israel's neighbor to the north, more than half of Sunni Muslims (55%) and Christians (53%) say they are positively disposed toward the United States. But only 10% of Shia Muslims agree.

Meanwhile in Malaysia, Buddhists (74%) are more supportive of the U.S. than are Muslims (40%).

And in Nigeria, 80% of Christians express a favorable opinion of America, compared with 59% of Muslims.

Some Sharp Ethnic & Religious Differences in Views of U.S.

Views of U.S.

	Favorable	Unfavorable	Don't know
<i>Israel</i>	%	%	%
Jewish	91	9	0
Arab	46	53	2
<i>Lebanon</i>			
Sunni	55	42	3
Christian	53	47	0
Shia	10	89	1
<i>Malaysia</i>			
Buddhist	74	16	10
Muslim	40	52	9
<i>Nigeria</i>			
Christian	80	8	12
Muslim	59	24	17

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q15a.

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Obama Still Popular

The election of Barack Obama as the 44th U.S. president in 2008 was widely approved around the world, leading to high expectations for the new American leader. His election also coincided with a dramatic jump in favorability of the United States, promising an end to the anti-Americanism that had plagued much of Washington's relations with the rest of the world for several years.

Today, Obama remains largely popular in much of the world, except the Middle East. Half or more of the public in 28 of 44 countries surveyed has confidence in him to do the right thing in world affairs. And his median positive rating is 56%.

In most nations the public's assessment of Obama's performance is largely unchanged since 2013. His image has dropped by double-digits in five nations – Brazil, Germany, Argentina, Russia and Japan. But it has risen appreciably in Israel and China.

Western Europeans' views of Obama remain fairly positive.

Obama's Ratings Mostly Steady Since Last Year but Down from 2009

Confidence in Obama to do the right thing in world affairs

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	13-14 Change
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
U.S.	74	65	61	61	57	58	+1
Poland	62	60	52	50	49	55	+6
Spain	72	69	67	61	54	58	+4
UK	86	84	75	80	72	74	+2
France	91	87	84	86	83	83	0
Italy	--	--	--	73	76	75	-1
Greece	--	--	--	30	35	27	-8
Germany	93	90	88	87	88	71	-17
Russia	37	41	41	36	29	15	-14
Ukraine	--	--	37	--	--	44	--
Israel	56	--	49	--	61	71	+10
Tunisia	--	--	--	28	24	27	+3
Lebanon	46	43	43	39	37	35	-2
Palest. ter.	23	--	14	--	15	13	-2
Turkey	33	23	12	24	29	24	-5
Egypt	42	33	35	29	26	19	-7
Jordan	31	26	28	22	24	17	-7
China	62	52	44	38	31	51	+20
South Korea	81	75	--	--	77	84	+7
Indonesia	71	67	62	--	53	60	+7
Philippines	--	--	--	--	84	89	+5
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	51	54	+3
Pakistan	13	8	8	7	10	7	-3
India	--	--	--	--	53	48	-5
Japan	85	76	81	74	70	60	-10
Bangladesh	--	--	--	--	--	74	--
Vietnam	--	--	--	--	--	67	--
Thailand	--	--	--	--	--	57	--
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	28	33	+5
El Salvador	--	--	--	--	54	58	+4
Chile	--	--	--	--	56	54	-2
Mexico	55	43	38	42	49	40	-9
Argentina	61	49	--	--	44	31	-13
Brazil	--	56	63	68	69	52	-17
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	56	--
Peru	--	--	--	--	--	46	--
Nicaragua	--	--	--	--	--	40	--
Ghana	--	--	--	--	55	60	+5
Nigeria	--	84	--	--	53	53	0
South Africa	--	--	--	--	74	72	-2
Kenya	94	95	86	--	81	78	-3
Uganda	--	--	--	--	62	58	-4
Senegal	--	--	--	--	78	73	-5
Tanzania	--	--	--	--	--	74	--

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q41a.

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More than eight-in-ten French (83%) and seven-in-ten Italians (75%), British (74%) and Germans (71%) have confidence in the U.S. president doing the right thing.

Revelations that Washington systematically reads both Americans' and some foreigners' emails and listens in on their telephone conversations appears to have significantly damaged Obama's approval in only one European Union (EU) country: Germany. Germans' views of Obama fell 17 percentage points since last year. Nonetheless, German confidence in the U.S. president remains relatively high.

Russian (15%) faith in Obama, already quite low in 2013, is down 14 points, a likely casualty of the Ukraine confrontation. And Obama's handling of that crisis has not won the U.S. president much support in Ukraine, where only 44% give him a positive grade.

Half or more of the publics in nine of 11 Asian nations surveyed have confidence in Obama to do the right thing in world affairs. Such pro-Obama sentiment is particularly strong in the Philippines (89%) and South Korea (84%). About half the Chinese (51%) now approve of his conduct internationally, up 20 points in the past year. Just 7% of Pakistanis think highly of Obama, making them his most severe critic. Notably, confidence in Obama's leadership, while still high in Japan (60%), is down 10 points since 2013.

In Africa, half or more of the public in all seven nations surveyed give Obama a positive rating. He is particularly appreciated in Kenya (78%) and Tanzania (74%).

Latin Americans take a more jaundiced view of the U.S. president. In just four of the nine countries in the survey do half or more approve of his conduct of foreign affairs. And his highest rating is a relatively modest 58% in El Salvador. Meanwhile, roughly a third rate Obama highly in Venezuela (33%) and Argentina (31%). Moreover, appreciation for the U.S. president's international stewardship is down 17 points in Brazil and 13 points in Argentina in just the past year.

Obama's lowest regional approval is in the Middle East. Only 13% of Palestinians, 17% of Jordanians and 19% of Egyptians have confidence in his leadership. At the same time, 71% of Israelis give Obama a thumbs up. And that approval has risen 10 points since 2013, possibly thanks to the Obama administration's renewed efforts to find some settlement for the Israeli-Palestinian problem.

Whatever global publics think of the American president in 2014, there is widespread disappointment in his leadership in world affairs compared with views in 2009, his first year in office.

Since 2009 Obama's ratings have declined in 19 of 21 countries for which comparable data exist. It is up significantly in only one. And the median assessment of his global stewardship is down from 62% in 2009 to 55% in 2014. This includes a drop of 30 percentage points in Argentina, a 25-point falloff in Japan, a 23-point decline in Egypt and 22-point slides in Germany and Russia. Only in Israel has the public's view of Obama improved significantly. Israeli confidence in him is up 15 points, from 56% to 71%, since he became president.

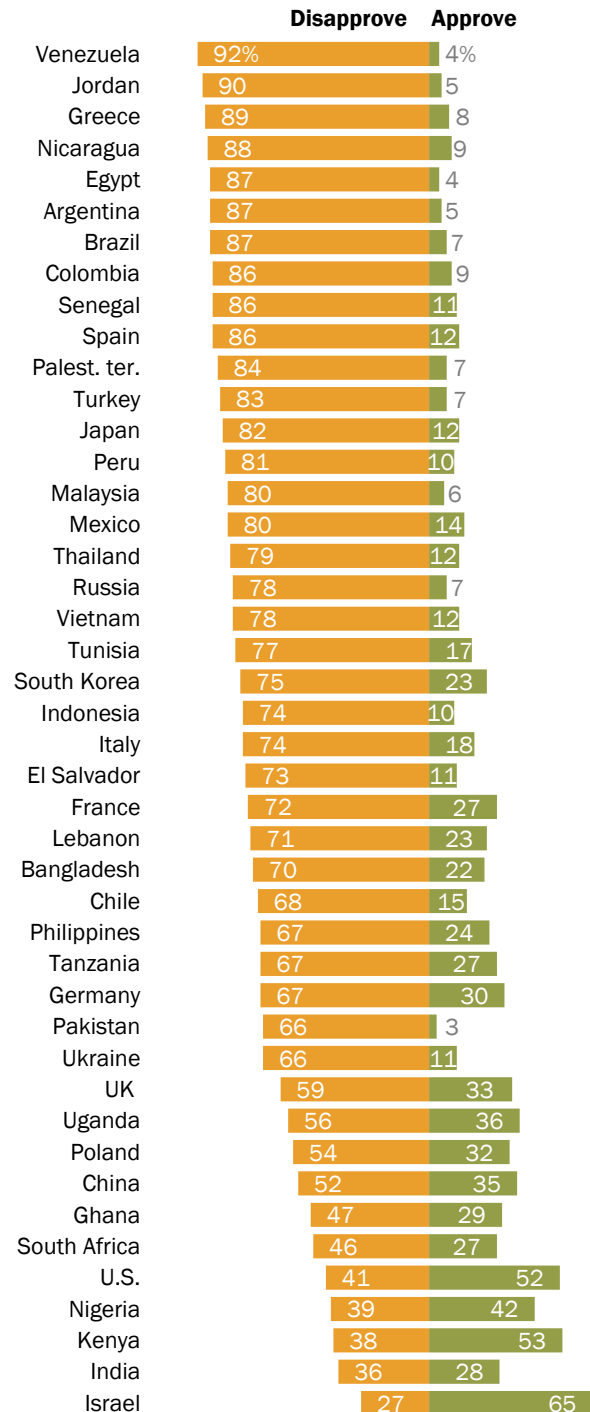
U.S. Drone Strikes Increasingly Opposed

Since beginning its war on terrorism more than a decade ago, the U.S. government has launched several hundred missile strikes from pilotless aircraft called drones to target extremists in Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia and elsewhere. The vast majority of these drone strikes have been carried out by the Obama administration. Such attacks are extremely unpopular.

In 37 of the 44 countries surveyed in 2014 by the Pew Research Center, half or more of the public disapproves of American drone strikes. This includes 26 where strong majorities of seven-in-ten or more are critical of this signature U.S. military action.

Israel (65%), Kenya (53%) and the U.S. (52%) are the only countries where at least half back the use of drones against suspected terrorists. Among those opposed are the publics of major NATO allies such as Spain (86%), Turkey (83%), France (72%), Germany (67%) and the United Kingdom (59%), all of which have

Widespread Opposition to Drones



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q63.

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experienced terrorist attacks on their own soil. Fully 82% in Japan, America's principal Asian ally, are against the use of drones, as are 75% in South Korea, another major Washington regional security partner.

The use of pilotless aircraft against suspected terrorists is widely criticized throughout much of the Middle East. More than seven-in-ten in all six Muslim majority nations surveyed in the region disapprove of the policy. That includes 90% of Jordanians, 87% of Egyptians and 84% of Palestinians.

Two-thirds of Pakistanis are also against the use of drones, hardly surprising given that the preponderance of U.S. drone strikes have been aimed at targets in Pakistan. The opposition is relatively low, however, compared with that in other nations, possibly because 30% of Pakistanis declined to answer the question. In many countries where publics are already strongly opposed to drone use, there has been no significant change in attitudes since 2012 when the Pew Research first asked about this U.S. policy.

But there have been some noteworthy increases in public disapproval since 2013. Perhaps most important, Americans' own disapproval of such missile strikes has grown 11 percentage points in the past year. Over that same period opposition has gone up by more than 15 points in Senegal, Uganda, France, and Germany.

The gender gap on this issue is particularly striking in Europe, Japan, South Korea and the United States, but not much elsewhere. Women are more likely than men to disapprove of the use of drones by a margin of 17 points in

Where Opposition to Drones Is Growing

Disapproval of U.S. drone strikes

	2013	2014	Change
	%	%	
Senegal	58	86	+28
Uganda	35	56	+21
France	55	72	+17
Germany	51	67	+16
Philippines	52	67	+15
Mexico	67	80	+13
Japan	70	82	+12
U.S.	30	41	+11
Spain	76	86	+10
Russia	68	78	+10
South Korea	65	75	+10
South Africa	37	46	+9
UK	51	59	+8
Brazil	81	87	+6
Nigeria	33	39	+6

Only statistically significant changes shown.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q63.

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More Women than Men Oppose Drones in Several Nations

Disapproval of U.S. drone strikes

	Male	Female	Difference
	%	%	
France	63	80	+17
UK	50	67	+17
U.S.	32	49	+17
South Korea	67	83	+16
Germany	60	74	+14
Poland	47	60	+13
Japan	76	88	+12
Tanzania	60	72	+12
Spain	81	92	+11
Italy	69	78	+9

Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q63.

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France, the UK and the U.S., and by 16 points in South Korea. Notably, nearly half (49%) of American women but only 32% of U.S. men oppose the use of drones. This gender gap is notably absent, however, in most countries.

There is also something of a generation gap on employing drones against extremists, but only in a few countries, notably the U.S. More than half (54%) of young Americans, those ages 18 to 29, disapprove of the use of drones, compared with just 32% of Americans 50 years of age and older.

There is also a partisan divide among Americans on drone use. By more than two-to-one (66% to 28%) Republicans approve of targeting extremists with missile strikes from pilotless aircraft. Half (53%) of independents agree. Democrats are divided on the issue (47% approve and 47% disapprove).

Political ideology also plays a role in attitudes toward drone strikes in Europe. In Italy, opposition to such military action is far greater among people on the left (82%) than on the right (63%). This partisan split over drone use also exists in Spain (the left are 18 points more opposed than the right), in the UK (17 points), Germany (11 points) and Greece (11 points).

Spy on Terrorists, but Not Me or My Leaders

Recently the United States has monitored the communications of suspected terrorists, American citizens, the leaders of other countries and their people, according to revelations by Edward Snowden, a former National Security Agency contractor.

These disclosures have led to widespread criticism of American violations of national sovereignty and personal privacy, although publics around the world generally have no objection to Uncle Sam monitoring suspected terrorists.

Majorities in 31 countries surveyed voice the view that electronic oversight of alleged terrorists is acceptable. Israelis (90%), Italians (88%) and Kenyans (88%) are particularly supportive, as are roughly eight-in-ten Russians (81%) and Tunisians (80%). Notably, Germans, who are particularly incensed about American spying on Chancellor Angela Merkel and on ordinary German citizens, have few qualms about U.S. eavesdropping on alleged terrorists: 70% support such efforts.

Americans (73%) are similarly supportive of such Washington surveillance, with older members of the public, those ages 50 and older, more sympathetic (77%) than the young, those ages 18 to 29 (63%).

In not a single country surveyed does more than half the public oppose monitoring terrorists. However, 49% of Vietnamese and 46% of South Koreans find such activities unacceptable.

However, there is widespread, overwhelming opposition to U.S. surveillance of ordinary citizens in the respondent's country. Majorities in 37 nations find such activities unacceptable. This includes 97% in Greece, 94% in Brazil and 91% in Egypt, Jordan and Tunisia.

Notably, many Filipinos and Nigerians see nothing wrong with Uncle Sam spying on them. About six-in-ten in the Philippines (61%) and roughly half the public in Nigeria (52%) find such actions acceptable.

Americans are divided on the issue of their government spying on citizens of other nations: 49% find it acceptable and 47% say it is unacceptable. But there is a generation gap on such surveillance. Roughly half (51%) of older Americans find it acceptable, while just 39% of younger Americans agree.

There is similar public opposition to U.S. spying on the respondent's national leaders. Majorities in 34 countries find such action by Washington to be offensive. This sentiment is particularly strong in Germany (90%),

Global Publics: Terrorists OK to Monitor, Not So Me or My Leaders

	Acceptable to monitor suspected terrorists %	Unacceptable for U.S. to monitor foreign citizens %	Unacceptable for U.S. to monitor foreign leaders %	Unacceptable for U.S. to monitor U.S. citizens %
Israel	90	82	81	65
Italy	88	76	47	63
Kenya	88	51	44	27
Russia	81	87	81	67
Tunisia	80	91	83	59
Jordan	79	91	89	58
Lebanon	76	92	87	77
Senegal	76	86	78	53
France	75	88	83	82
Ukraine	74	83	67	64
Nicaragua	73	78	70	56
Uganda	73	63	49	37
Bangladesh	71	70	62	45
Ghana	71	59	56	37
Germany	70	87	90	78
Spain	70	87	73	82
UK	70	70	65	60
Poland	68	80	74	68
Colombia	68	74	66	62
Brazil	67	94	83	84
Japan	64	85	79	75
Mexico	64	76	66	63
El Salvador	64	65	48	52
Philippines	63	34	31	26
Tanzania	62	71	64	42
Nigeria	62	31	31	18
Egypt	61	91	89	50
Turkey	61	81	77	71
Greece	58	97	87	90
Peru	57	81	69	69
Venezuela	54	88	87	80
Argentina	52	84	74	74
South Korea	51	89	83	66
China	51	85	85	53
Chile	50	86	82	78
Palest. ter.	50	86	78	63
Indonesia	50	67	68	41
Thailand	47	65	58	43
India	47	33	32	28
Malaysia	43	62	62	43
Vietnam	42	83	83	70
South Africa	38	47	44	48
Pakistan	28	53	51	25
U.S.	73	47	43	61

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q111a-d, cUS & dUS.

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where the American government listened in on Merkel's cellphone conversations. But there are nearly equal objections in Egypt (89%), Jordan (89%), Lebanon (87%), Venezuela (87%) and Greece (87%).

In contrast, about half of Americans (52%) are fine with Washington eavesdropping on foreign leaders. And 64% of Filipinos and 54% Nigerians say it is okay for Americans to monitor the communications of the leaders of the Philippines and Nigeria. Moreover, Italians, Salvadorans and Ugandans are divided on the topic, with roughly equal proportions of the population finding such surveillance acceptable and unacceptable.

Publics around the world also generally oppose Washington's surveillance of Americans. Majorities in 27 nations say it is wrong. But such opposition is less intense than their criticism of U.S. spying on non-Americans. And majorities in the Philippines (69%), Nigeria (61%) and Uganda (55%) actually back Uncle Sam's electronic oversight of Americans.

Americans see this particular surveillance issue differently. While the U.S. public is divided on their government spying on foreigners, they oppose Washington monitoring Americans: 61% find such oversight unacceptable, and just 37% say it is acceptable.

The Snowden Effect

The image of the United States has been tarnished by Snowden's revelations about National Security Agency monitoring of communications around the world, especially in Europe and Latin America.

Admiration for America's respect for the personal freedoms of its own people has gone down significantly in 22 of 36 nations where there is comparable data for 2013 and 2014. NSA actions have particularly hurt the U.S. reputation in Brazil, where belief that Uncle Sam respects Americans' freedoms is down 25 percentage points, and in Germany, where it is down 23 points. Washington listened in on the phone conversations of both the Brazilian and German leaders. Drops of 20 points or more are also found in El Salvador, Pakistan, Argentina, Spain and Russia.

And Americans themselves have lost some faith in their own government's safeguards for civil liberties. The share of the U.S. public that says Washington respects personal freedoms has declined from 69% in 2013 to 63% in 2014.

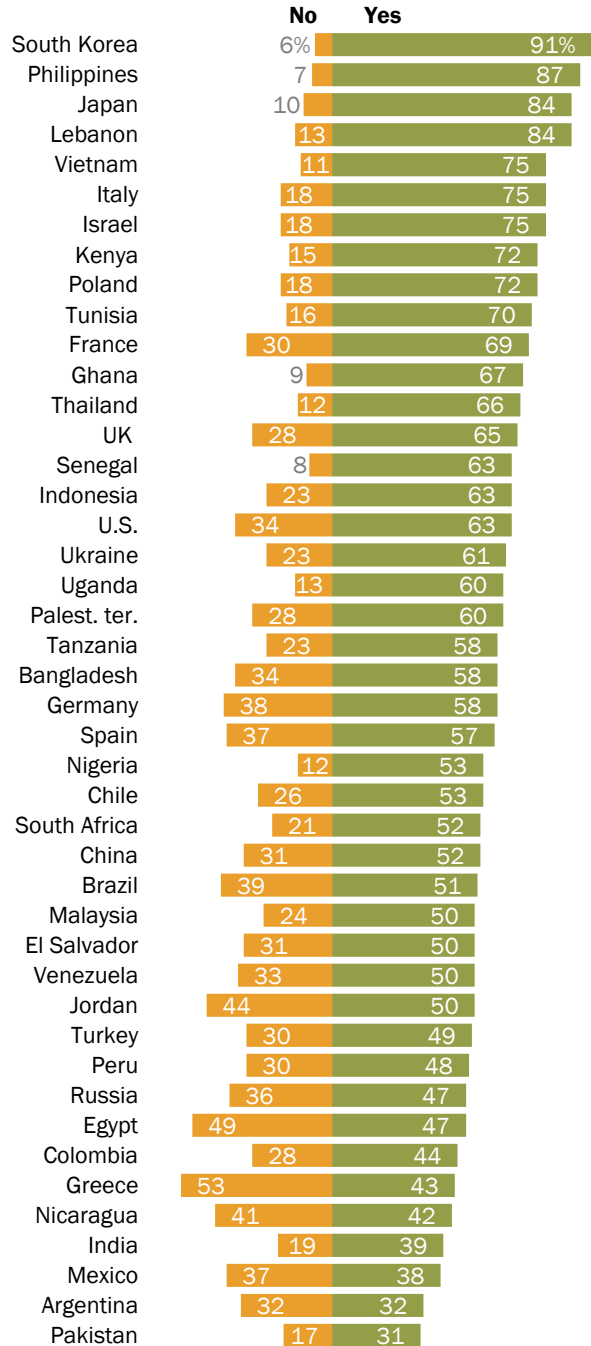
Nevertheless, half or more of the public in 33 of 44 nations surveyed still think that Washington safeguards Americans' freedoms. The U.S. image as a protector of personal liberties remains quite strong in a number of Asian nations: South Korea (91%), Philippines (87%), Japan (84%) and

Vietnam (75%); and also in the Middle East: Lebanon (84%) and Israel (75%).

And in many societies, the younger generation is much more likely than their elders to see the U.S. as a defender of domestic liberties. This is particularly true in Uganda, where there is a 20-point generation gap on this measure, and Russia with a 19-point difference.

U.S. Seen as Respecting Freedoms

Does the U.S. government respect the personal freedoms of its people?



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q109b.

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Chapter 2: China's Image

On balance, global views of China are positive, although ratings for the Asian power vary significantly across nations and regions. Similarly, China's growing economic might is generally seen as a good thing in most of the countries surveyed. However, in some nations China's increasing prosperity is considered a threat.

Meanwhile, Beijing's human rights record remains a relative weak spot for China's global image. In particular, Americans, Europeans and Japanese overwhelmingly believe the Chinese government does not respect the rights of its own people.

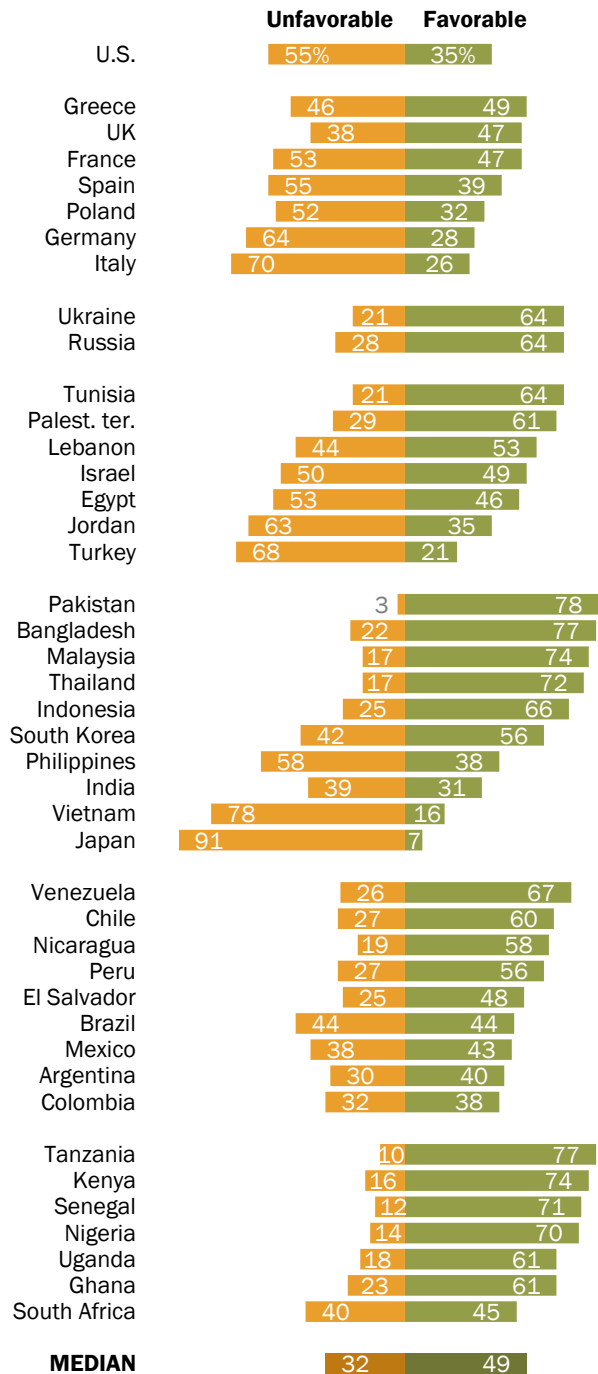
Across 43 nations, a median of 49% express a favorable opinion of China, while 32% offer an unfavorable rating. However, its overall image in the United States and Europe is mostly negative.

Only 35% of Americans have a positive view of China, while 55% have a negative one. Unfavorable ratings are more common among Republicans (65%) than among Democrats (53%) or independents (51%). China's image in the U.S. has become more negative in recent years – as recently as 2011 half of Americans gave China a positive rating.

Roughly half or more in Italy, Germany, Poland, Spain and France give China an unfavorable rating. The United Kingdom is the only European Union nation polled in which opinions about China are on balance favorable.

Ratings for China Generally Favorable

Views of China



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q15b.

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Asian attitudes toward China differ considerably across the region. Two-thirds or more voice a positive opinion in the predominantly Muslim Asian nations surveyed – Pakistan, Bangladesh, Malaysia and Indonesia – as well as majority Buddhist Thailand. A 56% majority also holds a favorable view in South Korea, up from 46% in 2013.

In contrast, huge majorities give China a negative rating in Japan and Vietnam. And 58% of Filipinos have an unfavorable opinion, compared with 48% in last year's poll. All three of the latter Asian nations are involved in territorial disputes with Beijing.

China receives mostly positive reviews in the sub-Saharan African nations polled, although South Africans are closely divided (45% favorable, 40% unfavorable). Latin American views of China are more positive than negative, although many in the region offer no opinion. And in both Brazil and Argentina, the percentage of people with a positive view has declined significantly in the last year (-21 and -14 percentage points, respectively).

Across the globe, young people tend to have more positive attitudes toward China than older respondents. In 23 nations, people ages 18 to 29 give China higher ratings than do those ages 50 and older. In the UK, Mexico, the U.S. and France, the gap between older and younger respondents is 20 percentage points.

China's Growing Economic Might

As China's economy has continued to grow over the past several years, it has developed extensive economic ties with nations around the world, generating both goodwill and anxieties about economic competition. Overall, the publics surveyed tend to say China's progress is good for their

Age Gap on Views of China in Many Countries

Favorable view of China by age

	18-29	30-49	50+	Youngest - oldest gap
	%	%	%	
France	61	48	41	+20
UK	60	48	40	+20
Mexico	52	45	32	+20
U.S.	46	39	26	+20
Brazil	53	43	36	+17
Spain	50	40	34	+16
Venezuela	72	70	57	+15
Senegal	75	70	61	+14
Peru	65	54	51	+14
South Africa	49	48	35	+14
Tanzania	80	78	67	+13
Ukraine	71	66	58	+13
Israel	54	52	41	+13
Palest. ter.	64	61	52	+12
Nicaragua	61	62	49	+12
Colombia	45	38	33	+12
India	34	34	22	+12
Chile	63	64	52	+11
Thailand	77	72	67	+10
Tunisia	68	64	58	+10
Ghana	66	60	56	+10
El Salvador	51	50	41	+10
Philippines	41	41	32	+9
Japan	11	6	6	+5

Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q15b.

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own country as well. Across 43 nations, a median of 53% believe China's growing economy is a good thing for their own economy. Just 27% say this is a bad thing.

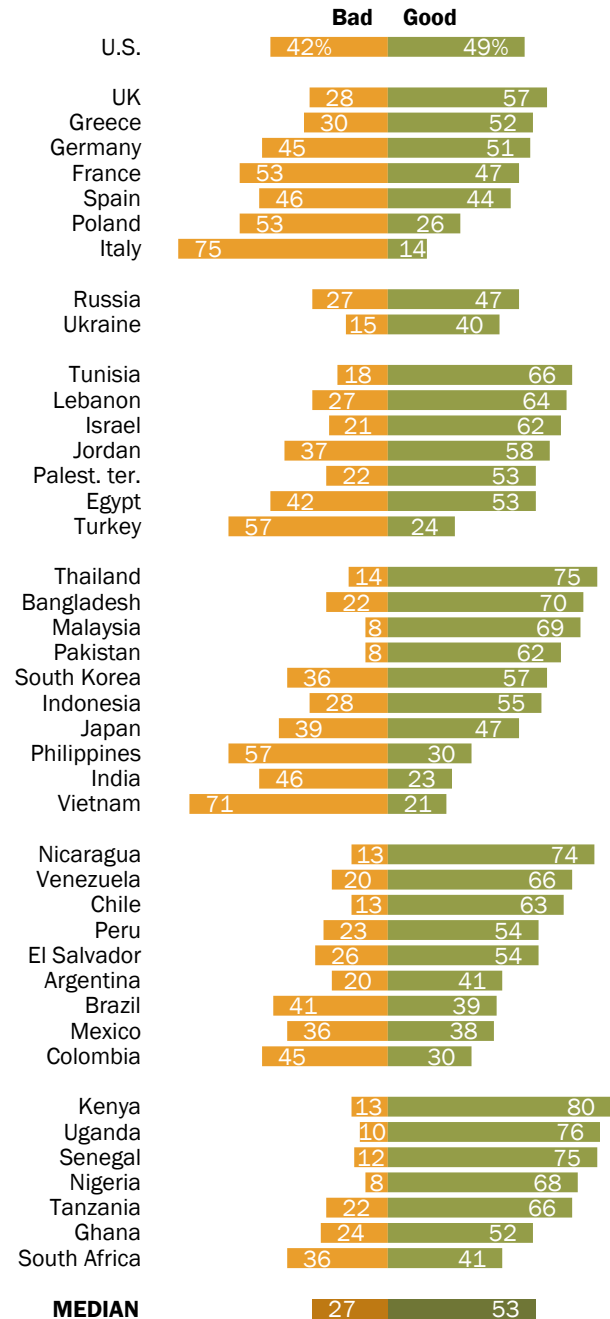
However, as with other questions about China, opinions differ sharply across regions, and sometimes within regions. For instance, by a more than 2-to-1 ratio, the British say China's growth is good for the UK economy, and roughly half in Greece and Germany hold the same view about their own economy. In contrast, three-in-four Italians believe China's economic success hurts their economy, and more than half in Poland and France agree.

In China's neighborhood, the prevailing view is that Chinese growth helps others in the region, with majorities in Thailand, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Pakistan, South Korea and Indonesia saying China's economic expansion is good for their own country. Even in Japan, where overall ratings for its longtime rival are quite low, a 47% plurality believes China's economic growth is beneficial, although this is actually down from the 57% registered in 2011. Meanwhile, majorities in the Philippines and Vietnam consider China's economic success a bad thing, as do a 46% plurality of Indians.

Americans are somewhat divided over China's economic impact. Roughly half (49%) say it is good, while 42% describe it as a bad thing. This is a shift from the last time the Pew Research Center asked this question in 2011. Then, only 37% felt China's growing economy was having a positive effect on the U.S.; 53% said it was having a negative impact.

Many Say China's Growing Economy Is Good for Own Country

Overall, do you think China's growing economy is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q108.

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In six of the seven Middle Eastern nations surveyed (with the exception of Turkey), more than half believe China's economy is helping their own country.

Similarly, many of the Latin American publics polled see Chinese growth as beneficial, although Mexicans and Brazilians are divided on this issue. And in Brazil, which counts China as its largest trading partner, attitudes have shifted since 2011, when 53% said China was having a positive effect on the Brazilian economy. Today, it's just 39%. And a clear exception in the region is Colombia, where a 45% plurality sees China's economic advances in a negative light.

As they have in previous surveys, Africans continue to embrace China's economic growth. China has invested heavily in the region in recent years, and two-thirds or more in Kenya, Uganda, Senegal, Nigeria and Tanzania describe China's economic influence in positive terms, as do about half of Ghanaians. Once again, South Africans express more divided views about China than do others in the region.

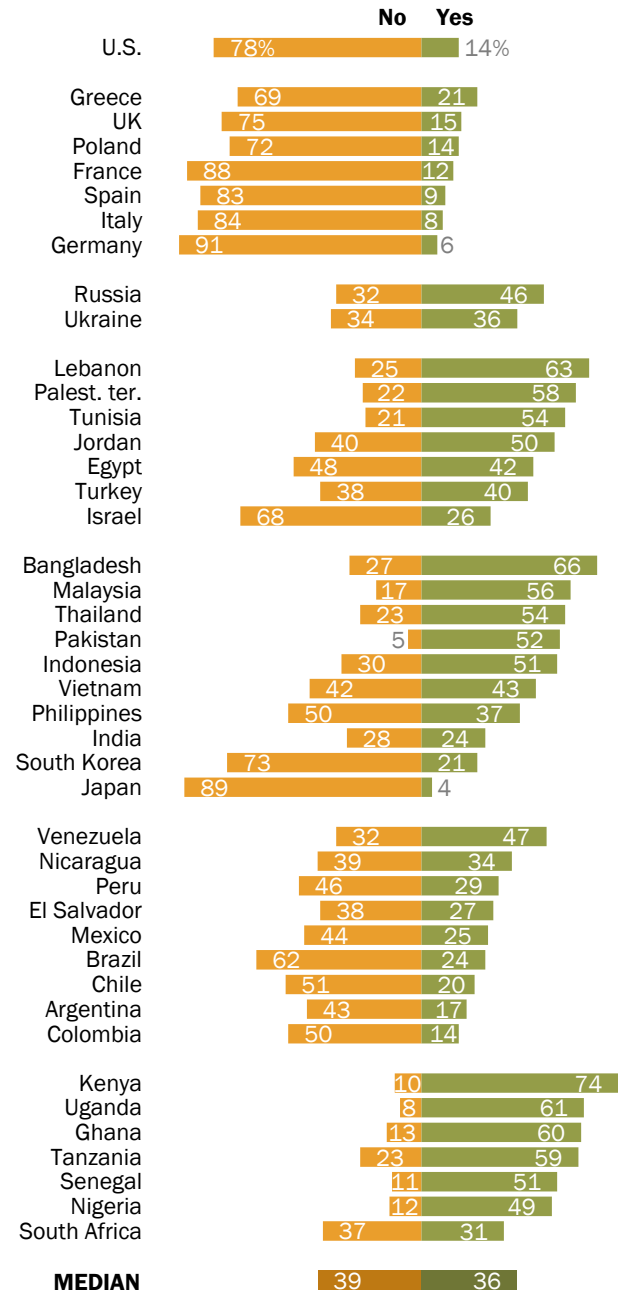
China and Individual Rights

For years, China's human rights record has been the subject of tremendous controversy, and in this year's poll the Communist Party government receives mixed reviews for how it treats its own citizens. Across the nations surveyed, a median of 36% say the Chinese government respects the personal freedoms of its people, while 39% say it does not.

In the U.S. and the EU, however, there is a clear consensus on this issue – large majorities

China: Respect for Personal Freedoms

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



Note: Not asked in China.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q109a.

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believe Beijing does not respect personal liberties, including more than eight-in-ten in Germany, France, Italy and Spain. And 78% of Americans agree.

Broad majorities say China does not respect personal freedoms in the two most economically advanced Asian nations surveyed, Japan and South Korea. Half of Filipinos also hold this view. Elsewhere in the region, however, China receives higher ratings on this issue. Half or more in Bangladesh, Malaysia, Thailand, Pakistan and Indonesia say China respects its people's rights.

China also receives mostly positive marks on this question in Lebanon, the Palestinian territories, Tunisia and Jordan. Egyptians and Turks are divided, while nearly seven-in-ten Israelis believe the Chinese government does not respect personal freedoms.

Many Latin Americans do not have an opinion about this issue, although in many of the nine countries polled in the region public opinion leans toward the view that China does not respect individual rights.

In Africa many do not offer an opinion, although on balance in most of the African nations surveyed publics tend to believe that Beijing respects personal freedoms.

Opinions about Xi Jinping

Chinese President Xi Jinping, who has been in office for a little over one year, so far has failed to make a strong positive impression on global publics. Overall, ratings for Xi are more negative than positive, while at the same time many are unfamiliar with the Chinese leader.

Confidence in Chinese President Xi

Confidence in Xi to do the right thing in world affairs

	Confident %	Not confident %	Don't know %
U.S.	28	58	14
France	37	61	2
UK	34	44	21
Germany	25	62	12
Greece	20	60	21
Italy	15	64	21
Spain	14	72	15
Poland	13	63	23
Russia	44	34	22
Ukraine	32	36	32
Lebanon	45	45	10
Egypt	33	52	15
Jordan	32	54	14
Tunisia	28	35	37
Israel	24	66	9
Palest. ter.	23	51	25
Turkey	10	59	31
China	92	5	1
South Korea	57	37	5
Bangladesh	56	31	13
Malaysia	54	21	24
Thailand	52	22	26
Pakistan	38	7	56
Indonesia	36	37	26
Philippines	32	47	21
Vietnam	31	49	20
India	13	25	62
Japan	6	87	7
Nicaragua	36	43	22
Venezuela	29	58	13
El Salvador	25	39	36
Chile	20	49	31
Peru	18	41	42
Colombia	15	34	51
Mexico	15	50	36
Argentina	14	42	44
Brazil	13	66	21
Tanzania	68	17	15
Kenya	58	23	20
Senegal	48	17	34
Nigeria	46	19	35
Ghana	43	20	37
Uganda	41	23	36
South Africa	29	34	37

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q41d.

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However, Xi is viewed favorably in several neighboring countries. Half or more of publics in South Korea, Bangladesh, Malaysia and Thailand say they have confidence in him to do the right thing in world affairs. And roughly nine-in-ten (92%) hold this view in China itself.

But he is far from universally embraced in the region. For instance, an overwhelming 87% of Japanese say they have little or no confidence in him to do the right thing in world affairs. And a 47% plurality of Filipinos agrees.

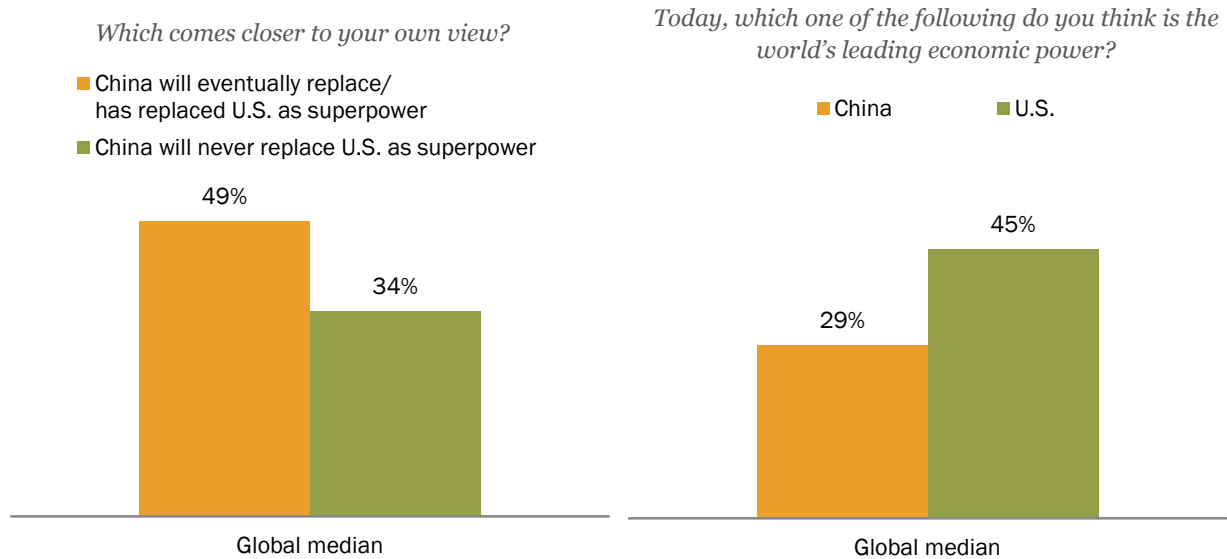
The Chinese leader gets mostly poor reviews in the West. Nearly six-in-ten Americans (58%) lack confidence in Xi, as do most in Spain, Italy, Poland, Germany, France and Greece.

Xi's ratings are largely negative in the Middle East, especially in Israel and Turkey. Many in Latin America and Africa do not have an opinion about the new Chinese leader, but among those who do, Xi receives largely negative reviews in Latin America, while Africans give him mostly favorable marks.

Chapter 3: Balance of Power: U.S. vs. China

With a strong economy and steady increases in its military budget, China has seen its stature grow in the eyes of the global public. Majorities or pluralities in most countries now believe China either has surpassed or will in the future surpass the U.S. as the world's leading superpower. And in the past six years, China's perceived stature relative to the U.S. has grown.

World Sees China as Eventual Top Power, U.S. as Current Leading Economy



Note: Median percentages based on the 44 countries surveyed in 2014.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q33 & Q34.

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Despite this, in the 44 countries surveyed in spring 2014, more still say that the U.S. – rather than China – is the world's leading economy today. This sentiment is highest in the region where China is most dominant: Asia. Meanwhile, some of America's closest allies in Europe think China is now the top economy. And America's perceived position as the leading economy has declined since 2008 in most of the countries surveyed at both times.

Will China Replace U.S. as Superpower?

Overall, a median of 49% across the 44 countries surveyed say that China will replace or has already replaced the U.S. as the world's leading superpower. A median of 34% across those same countries say China will never replace the U.S.

The countries of the EU are the most convinced that China will overtake or has already overtaken America. A median of 60% across the seven European countries surveyed say this is the case, with only one-third saying that the U.S. will never be replaced.

In the Middle East, Latin America and Africa, more say that China will replace or has replaced the U.S. than believe this will never happen. In Asia, nations are more divided in their opinion. Across the 11 Asian countries surveyed, including China, a median of 42% say China will someday be number one, while 36% think the U.S. is destined to remain the top world power.

In 26 of 44 countries, majorities or pluralities say that the U.S. has seen or will see the end of its reign as the sole superpower. In only five countries do people say the U.S. will never be replaced by China.

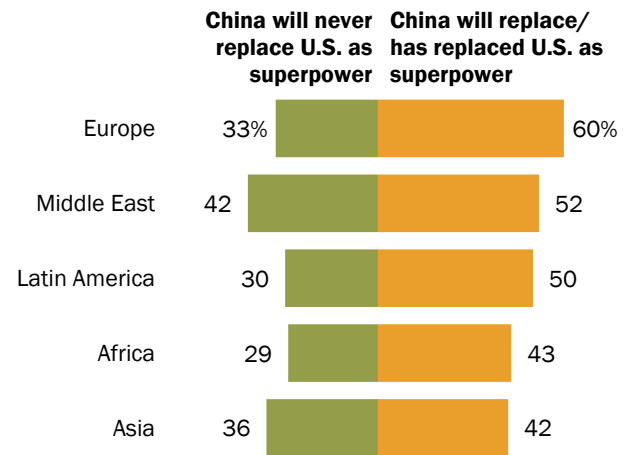
While most claim that the U.S. will one day be surpassed, in no country do more than three-in-ten say that the U.S. has *already* been replaced by China. But the trajectory in global public opinion is clear.

Countries that are considered some of America's closest European friends are the most convinced that the U.S. will be or has been replaced by China in the world's top spot. This includes six-in-ten or more in Spain (67%), the UK (62%), France (61%) and Germany (60%).

The Chinese are confident they will someday supplant the U.S. (50% say this, with an additional 9% claiming it has already occurred), but Americans are split. About half say the U.S. will be surpassed by China (49%), with an almost equal number (45%) saying it will never happen.

Europe Confident China Has Replaced or Will Replace U.S.; Asia, Not So Sure

Which comes closer to your own view?



Note: Median percentages by region.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q34.

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Republicans (56%) and independents (55%) are more likely than Democrats (43%) to believe China will replace or has replaced the U.S.

Many nations that are convinced that the U.S. will remain on top tend to have strong anti-China views (see Chapter 2). Around three-quarters in the Philippines (74%), and roughly two-thirds in Japan (69%) and Vietnam (69%), say that China will never replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower.

In the past six years, there has been a shift toward China as the perceived superpower. Across 20 countries surveyed in both 2008 and 2014, a median of 41% in 2008 said that China will replace or has already replaced the U.S. as sole superpower, with an almost equal share (39%) saying China will never replace the U.S. But in 2014, half say China is or will be the world's leading power, with just 32% saying China will never replace America.

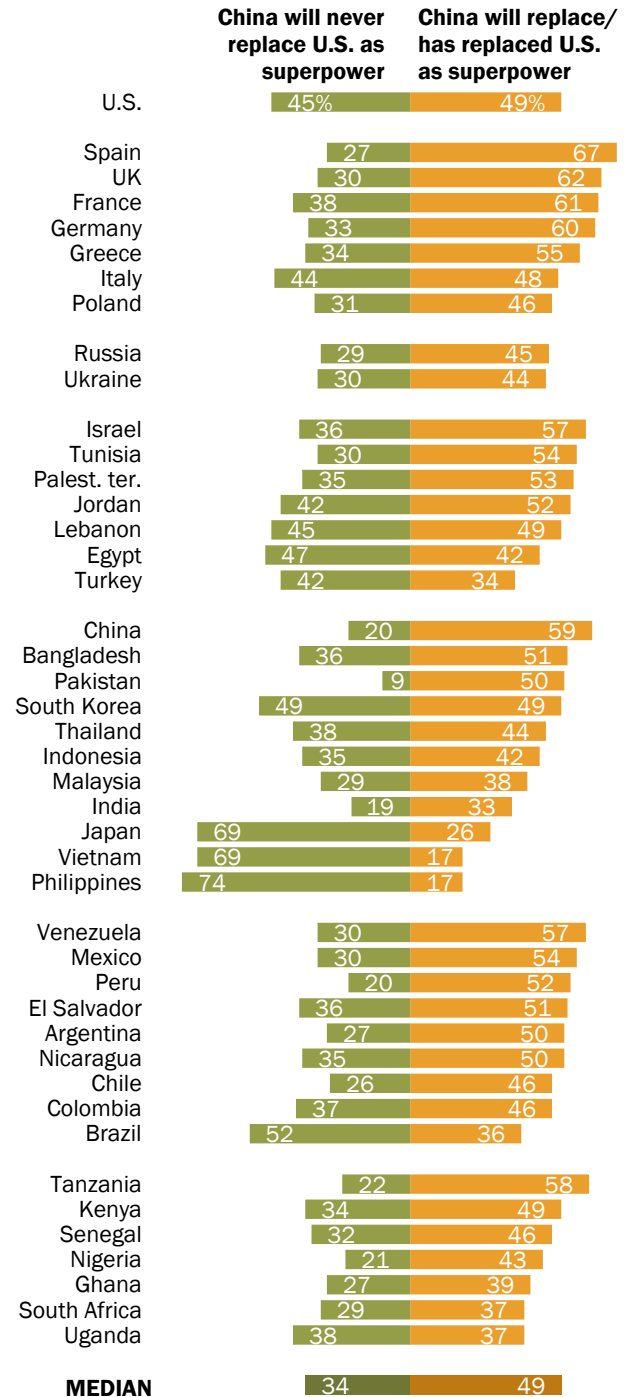
World's Leading Economic Power

Across the 44 countries surveyed, a median of 45% say that the U.S. is the world's leading economic power, while 29% name China. A median of 7% say Japan is the world's leading economy, with 6% naming the European Union and 12% saying another country, none, or not offering an opinion.

As of 2013, the U.S. was still nominally the largest single country economy in terms of gross domestic product (GDP), but China has been rapidly gaining and is now the world's second-largest economy, having surpassed Japan. In terms of purchasing power parity (PPP), China is on the verge of surpassing the

Many Say China Is/Will Be Leading Superpower

Which comes closer to your own view?



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q34.

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U.S. in overall economic strength. Still, much of China's economic capacity is tied to its enormous population (1.35 billion) and in terms of GDP per capita, it lags behind the U.S., Japan and most countries within the EU.

Regionally, those in Asia, Africa and Latin America are most likely to name the U.S. as the leading economy. This includes medians of 55% across Asia, 48% across Africa and 46% across Latin America. In each of these regions, only about a quarter say China is the top economy.

Middle Easterners are divided, with a median of 41% saying the U.S. is the number one economy and 39% choosing China. In Europe, a median of about half pick China (49%) while only 37% say the U.S. is the world's leading economy.

In 30 of the 44 countries, majorities or pluralities choose the U.S. as the top economy. Only in seven nations do people say China is the world's leading economy.

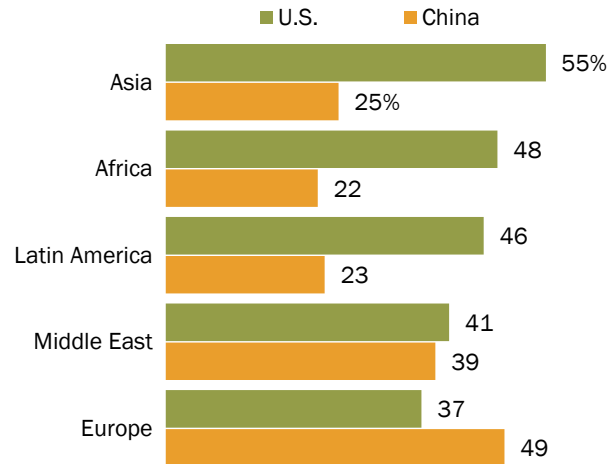
The countries whose publics are most likely to say that the U.S. is the number one economy are the Philippines (68%), Bangladesh (62%), Israel (62%), El Salvador (60%) and South Korea (60%). These countries tend to have positive views of America (see Chapter 1).

Even among certain countries that perceive the U.S. negatively, such as Turkey and Greece, the U.S. is still seen as the top economy.

In China itself, a majority says the U.S. is the world's leading economy, with only a quarter saying China is. Americans are divided, with 40% saying the U.S. is the leading economy and 41% naming China.

Led by Asia, Most of World Still Sees U.S. as Top Economy

Today, which one of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?



Note: Median percentages by region.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q33.

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Four of the seven EU countries surveyed, and some of America's largest trade partners, see China as the supreme economic power. This includes roughly half in France (51%), Germany (49%), Spain (49%) and the UK (49%). But countries with more negative opinions of the U.S., such as Jordan (47%) and the Palestinian territories (46%), also see China as the globe's economic leader.

In the last six years, across the 20 countries surveyed in both 2008 and 2014, the perceived economic balance of power has shifted dramatically. In 2008, just months before the onset of the Great Recession, a median of 49% across 20 countries said America was the leading global economic power, with only 19% picking China. Six years later, 40% say the U.S. is the top economy while 31% say China.

U.S. Still Seen as World's Leading Economy

Today, which one of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?

	U.S. %	China %	Japan %	EU %	Other/None/ Don't know %
U.S.	40	41	8	7	4
Italy	47	39	4	1	8
Greece	45	36	2	5	12
Poland	39	26	10	11	14
France	37	51	7	5	0
UK	34	49	6	7	3
Spain	31	49	10	6	4
Germany	20	49	6	23	3
Ukraine	30	29	10	13	18
Russia	25	34	13	9	18
Israel	62	30	2	3	3
Turkey	55	15	8	6	16
Tunisia	46	30	7	8	9
Lebanon	41	42	5	1	10
Egypt	39	39	9	6	7
Jordan	32	47	12	6	2
Palest. ter.	29	46	10	9	6
Philippines	68	14	13	2	4
Bangladesh	62	20	6	8	3
South Korea	60	32	1	5	2
Japan	59	23	4	7	6
Vietnam	56	11	14	10	10
China	55	25	1	6	12
India	47	13	7	1	33
Indonesia	47	27	12	3	12
Malaysia	40	31	13	2	14
Pakistan	35	30	1	1	33
Thailand	30	34	18	6	12
El Salvador	60	13	9	8	11
Chile	55	23	4	3	14
Brazil	54	18	16	3	10
Mexico	51	22	6	8	13
Nicaragua	46	17	10	19	8
Colombia	43	25	10	8	14
Peru	41	29	9	6	15
Argentina	40	28	11	4	17
Venezuela	39	41	3	6	12
Tanzania	56	22	2	5	15
Senegal	56	23	3	3	14
Uganda	48	20	10	4	19
Kenya	48	29	4	5	14
Ghana	45	20	3	3	28
South Africa	43	22	3	8	23
Nigeria	43	28	3	1	25
MEDIAN	45	29	7	6	12

Note: **Bolded** figures represent statistically significant majorities or pluralities.

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q33.

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Chapter 4: How Asians View Each Other

Asia is a sprawling continent with a long, contentious history. The region is dotted with territorial disputes, many deeply rooted in the past. As these frictions have waxed and waned, public sentiment has ebbed and flowed. Onetime allies have become enemies and vice versa. Alliances have come and gone.

China is viewed throughout the region both with favor as a nation and with concern about its territorial ambitions. Japan is also quite popular, at least outside of northeast Asia. And its leader, Shinzo Abe, inspires confidence in his handling of world affairs in many Asian countries, at least among those who have heard of him.

The poll shows Asians with quite disparate opinions about each other. Half or more in seven of 10 Asian countries surveyed express a favorable view of Japan, while majorities in six of 10 say this about China. Opinions about India vary considerably, ranging from 70% positive in Bangladesh to 13% in Pakistan. Fellow Asians take a fairly critical perspective on Pakistan – there is no country other than Indonesia in which a clear plurality gives Pakistan a positive rating. This includes China, where only 30% have a favorable opinion of Islamabad, a major Beijing ally. Meanwhile, Pakistan is the only Asian nation polled in which less than half see the United States favorably.

There are few fans of China in either Japan (7% favorable view of China) or in Vietnam (16%), where recent territorial disputes have rekindled old animosities. At the same time, just 8% of Chinese like Japan, a distaste that also has its roots in history. And there is no love lost in India for Pakistan; only 15% of Indians voice a positive opinion of Islamabad.

China's strongest supporters are Pakistanis (78%) and Bangladeshis (77%). India gets its most favorable ratings from Bangladeshis (70%) and Vietnamese (67%). Japan's highest favorability is among Thais (81%) and Filipinos (80%). Pakistan's best friends are Indonesians (52%) and Bangladeshis (50%), fellow Muslim-majority countries.

How Asians Rate China, India, Pakistan, Japan and the U.S.

Favorable views of ...

	China	India	Pakistan	Japan	U.S.
<i>Views in:</i>	%	%	%	%	%
Bangladesh	77	70	50	71	76
China	–	30	30	8	50
India	31	–	15	43	55
Indonesia	66	62	52	77	59
Japan	7	63	19	–	66
Malaysia	74	46	43	75	51
Pakistan	78	13	–	51	14
Philippines	38	50	33	80	92
South Korea	56	59	30	22	82
Thailand	72	45	27	81	73
Vietnam	16	67	36	77	76
U.S.	35	55	18	70	–

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q15a, b, h-j.

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Of the four Asian nations asked about, Americans are most favorable toward Japan (70%) and India (55%). Only 35% in the U.S. have a positive view of China and even less see Pakistan (18%) in a favorable light.

Allies and Threats

Whatever feelings Asians harbor about each other, most are likely to view the United States as the country they can rely on as a dependable ally in the future. Publics in eight of 11 Asian nations surveyed – including South Korea (68%), Japan (62%) and India (33%) – pick Uncle Sam as their number one international partner. In Vietnam, where America fought a prolonged war in the 1960s and 70s, Washington is now at the top of the list of reliable allies (30%). Notably, Malaysians (27%) and Pakistanis (57%) name Beijing most often as their foremost ally. And the Chinese (25%) view Russia as their most trusted partner.

The Asian public's threat perception is more diffuse. Pakistanis (38%), Chinese (36%), Malaysians (26%) and Indonesians (25%) see the U.S. as the greatest danger to their nation (although the Indonesians also cite Washington as their strongest ally). Vietnamese (74%), Japanese (68%) and Filipinos (58%) view China as a threat. South Koreans (36%) voice such concern about North Korea. Bangladeshis (27%) are wary of India. Indians (45%), for their part, do not trust Pakistan.

China's Neighbors Quite Wary

Asians' concerns about China reflect the fact that, as Asia's largest economic and military power sitting at the center of the region, Beijing has territorial disputes with many of its neighbors. There is widespread concern among publics in East, Southeast and South Asia that these frictions could lead to military conflict. And that apprehension is shared by many Americans.

China's territorial rows stretch around much of its periphery. The most prominent of these is with longtime adversary Japan, over what Tokyo calls the Senkaku Islands and Beijing terms the Diaoyu Islands, small uninhabited islands in the East China Sea. In addition, the Philippines and China are embroiled in a standoff over the Scarborough Shoal in the South China Sea. Vietnam

Which Country Is Greatest Ally/Threat?

Top choice (%)

<u>Views in:</u>	Ally	Threat
Bangladesh	U.S. (43%)	India (27%)
China	Russia (25)	U.S. (36)
India	U.S. (33)	Pakistan (45)
Indonesia	U.S. (28)	U.S. (25)
Japan	U.S. (62)	China (68)
Malaysia	China (27)	U.S. (26)
Pakistan	China (57)	U.S. (38)
Philippines	U.S. (83)	China (58)
South Korea	U.S. (68)	North Korea (36)
Thailand	U.S. (29)	Cambodia (11)
Vietnam	U.S. (30)	China (74)
U.S.	Britain (31)	Russia (23)

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q96a_1 & Q96b_1.

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disputes China's oil drilling off the Paracel Islands off Vietnam's coast. And Beijing claims that the northeastern Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh, which the two nations battled over in the 1962 Sino-Indian war, actually belongs to China.

In a 2013 Pew Research [survey](#), strong majorities in the Philippines (90%), Japan (82%), South Korea (77%) and Indonesia (62%) said that territorial disputes with China were a big problem for their country. And nearly all Japanese (96%) and South Koreans (91%), and a majority of Filipinos (68%), thought China's expanding military capabilities were bad for their country.

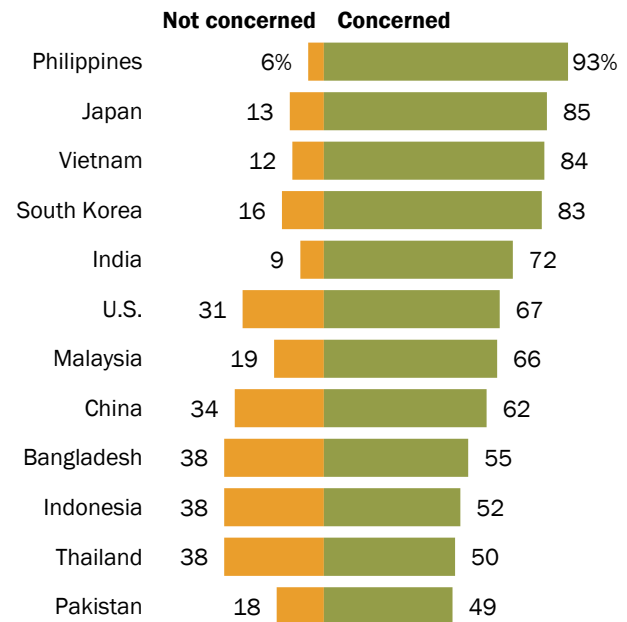
In the 2014 Pew Research poll, majorities in eight of the 11 Asian countries surveyed are worried that China's territorial ambitions could lead to military conflict with its neighbors. In a number of the nations closest to China, overwhelming proportions of the public expressed such fears, including 93% of Filipinos, 85% of Japanese, 84% of Vietnamese and 83% of South Koreans. Moreover, 61% of the public in the Philippines and 51% in Vietnam say they are *very* concerned about a possible military confrontation with Beijing. And, in China itself, fully 62% are concerned about a possible conflict.

Less troubled about a possible conflict are the Indonesians (52%) and the Thais (50%). Neither nation shares a border with China. Pakistanis (49%), who have an overwhelmingly favorable view of China and close economic and strategic ties with Beijing, also express less concern that China's ambitions could lead to war. But Pakistanis are also the most likely among those surveyed to express no opinion on potential border clashes with China (33% offer no opinion).

Americans watch all this Asian regional territorial tension with a wary eye. The United States has a long-standing security alliance with Japan, a new military pact with the Philippines, a budding economic relationship with Vietnam and a long-term interest in improving strategic ties with India. With such equities in Asian stability, two-thirds of Americans (67%) are concerned that territorial disputes with China's neighbors could lead to military conflict.

Strong Concerns about Territorial Disputes with China

Concern that territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries could lead to a military conflict



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q110.

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Japan's Trusted Prime Minister

Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, who had served as his nation's leader for a year from 2006 to 2007, became only the second person since World War II to return to that office for a second stint in power when he was chosen to head the country again in December 2012. A year-and-a-half into his second term, he remains popular with his own people and with many other publics in Asia.

Nearly six-in-ten Japanese (58%) express the view that they have a lot or some confidence in Abe to do the right thing regarding world affairs. An identical proportion of his own people held such sentiment in 2007, when Abe was last in office, according to a Pew Research survey at the time.

Abe is also quite well respected in a number of other Asian countries, with half or more in five of 10 trusting him in world affairs. Nearly two-thirds of Vietnamese (65%) have confidence in his leadership, as do more than half of Malaysians (57%), Bangladeshis (56%), Filipinos (55%) and Thais (53%).

About half of Americans (49%) say they are confident in Abe's international leadership. Roughly one-in-three in the United States (35%) have no confidence in him.

The Chinese and South Koreans hold a particularly negative opinion of the Japanese leader. Both publics say Japan has not apologized enough for World War II, according to the 2013 Pew Research Center [survey](#). Moreover, Abe and members of his cabinet have on several occasions visited the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo, which commemorates Japanese war dead, including some Class A war criminals from World War II. This has particularly incensed governments in both Beijing and Seoul. It apparently also does not sit well with their citizens. Just 5% of South Koreans and 15% of Chinese have confidence in Abe's leadership in world affairs. Most South Koreans (94%) and seven-in-ten Chinese have no confidence in him.

The Japanese prime minister is largely unknown in much of South Asia. More than six-in-ten Indians (64%) and almost as many Pakistanis (62%) have no opinion of Abe. Just 25% of

Fairly Positive Views of Japan's Leader

Confidence in Abe to do the right thing in world affairs

	Confidence	No confidence	Don't know
	%	%	%
Vietnam	65	9	26
Japan	58	40	2
Malaysia	57	19	25
Bangladesh	56	29	14
Philippines	55	25	21
Thailand	53	19	28
U.S.	49	35	17
Indonesia	46	28	26
Pakistan	25	12	62
India	21	16	64
China	15	70	14
South Korea	5	94	2

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q41e.

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Pakistanis and 21% of Indians say they have confidence in him doing the right thing regarding international issues.

Methods in Detail

About the 2014 Spring Pew Global Attitudes Survey

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

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

Country: **Argentina**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by locality size
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: April 17 – May 11, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 3.9 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding dispersed rural population, or 6.5% of the population)

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

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

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

Country: **China**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Chinese (Mandarin, Fuping, Renshou, Suining, Xichuan, Hua, Shanghai, Chenzhou, Anlong, Chengdu, Yingkou, Guang'an, Zibo, Jinxi, Yantai, Feicheng, Leiyang, Yuanjiang, Daye, Beijing, Yangchun, Nanjing, Shucheng, Linxia, Yongxin, Chun'an, Xinyang, Shangyu, Baiyin, Ruichang, Xinghua and Yizhou dialects)
 Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 15, 2014
 Sample size: 3,190
 Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Tibet, Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Macau, or about 2% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in China.
 Note: The results cited are from Horizonkey's self-sponsored survey.

Country: **Colombia**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: April 12 – May 8, 2014
 Sample size: 1,002
 Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding region formerly called the National Territories and the islands of San Andres and Providencia, or about 4% of the population)

Country: **Egypt**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Arabic
 Fieldwork dates: April 10 – April 29, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding frontier governorates, or about 2% of the population)

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

Country: **France**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample of landline and cell phone households with quotas for gender, age and occupation and stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: French
Fieldwork dates: March 17 – April 1, 2014
Sample size: 1,003
Margin of Error: ±4.1 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (roughly 99% of all French households)

Country: **Germany**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RL(2)D) probability sample of landline households, stratified by administrative district and community size, and cell phone households
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: German
Fieldwork dates: March 17 – April 2, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (roughly 99% of all German households)

Country: **Ghana**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and settlement size
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Akan (Twi), English, Dagbani, Ewe
Fieldwork dates: May 5 – May 31, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±3.8 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Greece**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Greek
Fieldwork dates: March 22 – April 9, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±3.7 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding the islands in the Aegean and Ionian Seas, or roughly 6% of the population)

Country: **India**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Kannada, Gujarati, Odia
Fieldwork dates: April 14 – May 1, 2014
Sample size: 2,464
Margin of Error: ±3.1 percentage points
Representative: Adult population in 15 of the 17 most populous states (Kerala and Assam were excluded) and the Union Territory of Delhi (roughly 91% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in India.

Country: **Indonesia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Bahasa Indonesian
Fieldwork dates: April 17 – May 23, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding Papua and remote areas or provinces with small populations, or 12% of the population)

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

Country: **Italy**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Italian
 Fieldwork dates: March 18 – April 7, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 4.3 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Japan**
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households stratified by region and population size
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
 Languages: Japanese
 Fieldwork dates: April 10 – April 27, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 3.2 percentage points
 Representative: Landline households (roughly 86% of all Japanese households)

Country: **Jordan**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Arabic
 Fieldwork dates: April 11 – April 29, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 4.5 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country:	Kenya
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and settlement size
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Kiswahili, English
Fieldwork dates:	April 18 – April 28, 2014
Sample size:	1,015
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Lebanon
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	April 11 – May 2, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.1 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south of Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders, or about 2% of the population)
Country:	Malaysia
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by state and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Bahasa Malaysia, Mandarin Chinese, English
Fieldwork dates:	April 10 – May 23, 2014
Sample size:	1,010
Margin of Error:	±3.8 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding difficult to access areas in Sabah and Sarawak, or about 7% of the population)
Country:	Mexico
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	April 21 – May 2, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country: **Nicaragua**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: April 23 – May 11, 2014
 Sample size: 1,008
 Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding residents of gated communities and multi-story residential buildings, or less than 1% of the population)

Country: **Nigeria**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: English, Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo
 Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 25, 2014
 Sample size: 1,014
 Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Adamawa, Borno, Cross River, Jigawa, Yobe and some areas in Taraba, or roughly 12% of the population)

Country: **Pakistan**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Urdu, Pashto, Punjabi, Saraiki, Sindhi
 Fieldwork dates: April 15 – May 7, 2014
 Sample size: 1,203
 Margin of Error: ±4.2 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir for security reasons, areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] and Baluchistan, military restricted areas and villages with less than 100 inhabitants – together, roughly 18% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in Pakistan.

Country: **Palestinian territories**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urban/rural/refugee camp population
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Arabic
 Fieldwork dates: April 15 – April 22, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 4.4 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding Bedouins who regularly change residence and some communities near Israeli settlements where military restrictions make access difficult, or roughly 5% of the population)

Country: **Peru**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Spanish
 Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 2, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Philippines**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilonggo, Ilocano, Bicolano
 Fieldwork dates: May 1 – May 21, 2014
 Sample size: 1,008
 Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

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

Country: **Russia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight geographic regions, plus the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg, and by urban-rural status.
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Russian
Fieldwork dates: April 4 – April 20, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±3.6 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excludes Chechen Republic, Ingush Republic and remote territories in the Far North – together, roughly 3% of the population)

Country: **Senegal**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Wolof, French
Fieldwork dates: April 17 – May 2, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±3.7 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **South Africa**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by metropolitan area, province and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: English, Zulu, Xhosa, South Sotho, Afrikaans, North Sotho
Fieldwork dates: May 18 – June 5, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country:	South Korea
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of adults who own a cell phone
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	Korean
Fieldwork dates:	April 17 – April 30, 2014
Sample size:	1,009
Margin of Error:	±3.2 percentage points
Representative:	Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 96% of adults age 18 and older)
Country:	Spain
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone-only households stratified by region
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish/Castilian
Fieldwork dates:	March 17 – March 31, 2014
Sample size:	1,009
Margin of Error:	±3.2 percentage points
Representative:	Telephone households (roughly 97% of Spanish households)
Country:	Tanzania
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Kiswahili
Fieldwork dates:	April 18 – May 7, 2014
Sample size:	1,016
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding Zanzibar, or about 3% of the population)
Country:	Thailand
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Thai
Fieldwork dates:	April 23 – May 24, 2014
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding the provinces of Narathiwat, Pattani and Yala, or about 3% of the population)

Country: **Tunisia**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Tunisian Arabic
 Fieldwork dates: April 19 – May 9, 2014
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

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

Country: **Uganda**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Luganda, English, Runyankole/Rukiga, Luo, Runyoro/Rutoro, Ateso, Lugbara
 Fieldwork dates: April 25 – May 9, 2014
 Sample size: 1,007
 Margin of Error: ±3.9 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population

Country: **Ukraine**

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

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Russian, Ukrainian

Fieldwork dates: April 5 – April 23, 2014

Sample size: 1,659

Margin of Error: ±3.3 percentage points

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

Country: **United Kingdom**

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

Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus

Languages: English

Fieldwork dates: March 17 – April 8, 2014

Sample size: 1,000

Margin of Error: ±3.4 percentage points

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

Country: **United States**

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

Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus

Languages: English, Spanish

Fieldwork dates: April 22 – May 11, 2014

Sample size: 1,002

Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points

Representative: Telephone households with English or Spanish speakers (roughly 96% of U.S. households)

Country: **Venezuela**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and parish size
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 10, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding remote areas, or about 4% of population)

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

Topline Results

Pew Research Center

Spring 2014 survey

July 14, 2014 Release

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate toplines. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Spring, 2011 survey in Pakistan was fielded before the death of Osama bin Laden (April 10 – April 26), while the Late Spring, 2011 survey was conducted afterwards (May 8 – May 15).
- Throughout this report, trends from India in 2013 refer to a survey conducted between December 7, 2013, and January 12, 2014 (Winter 2013-2014).
- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
 - Bangladesh prior to 2014
 - Vietnam prior to 2014
 - India prior to Winter 2013-2014
 - Senegal prior to 2013
 - Venezuela prior to 2013
 - Brazil prior to 2010
 - Nigeria prior to 2010
 - South Africa in 2007
 - Indonesia prior to 2005
 - Pakistan in May 2003
 - Poland in March 2003
 - Russia in March 2003 and Fall 2002
 - Egypt in Summer 2002
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2014 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q15a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	44	38	10	6	3	100
	Spring, 2013	44	37	11	4	4	100
	Spring, 2012	46	34	9	5	6	100
	Spring, 2011	45	34	10	7	4	100
	Spring, 2010	48	37	8	3	4	100
	Spring, 2009	52	36	6	3	2	100
	Spring, 2008	53	31	8	6	3	100
	Spring, 2007	47	33	12	6	2	100
	Spring, 2006	49	27	10	7	6	100
	Spring, 2005	50	33	10	4	3	100
France	Spring, 2014	10	65	18	7	0	100
	Spring, 2013	7	57	27	9	0	100
	Spring, 2012	7	62	24	7	0	100
	Spring, 2011	7	68	22	4	0	100
	Spring, 2010	5	68	21	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	8	67	20	5	0	100
	Spring, 2008	4	38	39	18	0	100
	Spring, 2007	5	34	44	16	0	100
	Spring, 2006	2	37	43	17	1	100
	Spring, 2005	3	40	42	15	0	100
	Spring, 2004	6	31	42	20	2	100
	May, 2003	8	34	38	19	1	100
	March, 2003	6	25	45	22	2	100
Summer, 2002	8	54	26	8	3	100	
Germany	Spring, 2014	4	47	39	8	3	100
	Spring, 2013	5	48	36	4	6	100
	Spring, 2012	6	46	39	5	4	100
	Spring, 2011	4	58	32	3	3	100
	Spring, 2010	5	58	31	4	3	100
	Spring, 2009	4	60	26	7	3	100
	Spring, 2008	3	28	53	13	4	100
	Spring, 2007	2	28	47	19	4	100
	Spring, 2006	2	35	46	14	3	100
	Spring, 2005	4	38	44	10	5	100
	Spring, 2004	3	35	49	10	3	100
	May, 2003	6	39	42	12	1	100
	March, 2003	4	21	41	30	4	100
Summer, 2002	9	51	31	4	4	100	
Greece	Spring, 2014	5	29	35	28	3	100
	Spring, 2013	6	33	35	22	4	100
	Spring, 2012	5	30	31	30	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	18	60	14	4	4	100
	Spring, 2013	20	56	13	3	8	100
	Spring, 2012	14	60	17	5	5	100
	Spring, 2007	6	47	28	10	9	100
	May, 2003	13	47	27	11	2	100
	March, 2003	8	26	33	26	8	100
Poland	Summer, 2002	13	57	18	5	7	100
	Spring, 2014	11	62	16	3	7	100
	Spring, 2013	9	58	21	3	10	100
	Spring, 2012	9	60	21	5	6	100
	Spring, 2011	7	63	16	3	10	100
	Spring, 2010	14	60	17	2	6	100
	Spring, 2009	7	60	18	6	9	100
	Spring, 2008	6	62	20	4	8	100
	Spring, 2007	12	49	25	6	9	100
Spring, 2005	11	51	18	5	14	100	
Summer, 2002	14	65	10	1	10	100	

		Q15a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2014	9	51	29	5	6	100
	Spring, 2013	17	45	22	7	9	100
	Spring, 2012	15	43	22	10	10	100
	Spring, 2011	14	50	22	7	6	100
	Spring, 2010	8	53	23	5	11	100
	Spring, 2009	7	51	22	6	14	100
	Spring, 2008	2	31	33	22	12	100
	Spring, 2007	2	32	32	28	6	100
	Spring, 2006	4	19	37	36	5	100
	Spring, 2005	14	27	34	16	9	100
	May, 2003	8	30	29	26	6	100
March, 2003	3	11	35	39	12	100	
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	13	53	19	8	7	100
	Spring, 2013	10	48	22	8	12	100
	Spring, 2012	10	50	24	7	9	100
	Spring, 2011	12	49	22	6	12	100
	Spring, 2010	14	51	18	6	10	100
	Spring, 2009	13	56	14	6	10	100
	Spring, 2008	8	45	25	12	10	100
	Spring, 2007	9	42	29	13	7	100
	Spring, 2006	11	45	20	13	11	100
	Spring, 2005	13	42	27	11	7	100
	Spring, 2004	15	43	24	10	8	100
	May, 2003	18	52	14	12	5	100
	March, 2003	14	34	24	16	11	100
Summer, 2002	27	48	12	4	9	100	
Russia	Spring, 2014	4	19	37	34	6	100
	Spring, 2013	9	42	30	10	9	100
	Spring, 2012	11	41	25	9	13	100
	Spring, 2011	13	43	26	8	10	100
	Spring, 2010	9	48	26	7	10	100
	Spring, 2009	6	38	33	11	12	100
	Spring, 2008	12	34	28	20	7	100
	Spring, 2007	8	33	32	16	11	100
	Spring, 2006	9	34	28	19	10	100
	Spring, 2005	9	43	31	9	8	100
	Spring, 2004	9	37	29	15	11	100
	May, 2003	11	26	32	23	8	100
	Summer, 2002	8	53	27	6	7	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	16	41	21	14	7	100
	Spring, 2011	10	50	23	7	10	100
	Spring, 2007	10	44	19	20	7	100
	Summer, 2002	30	50	14	5	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	4	15	14	59	8	100
	Spring, 2013	4	17	18	52	9	100
	Spring, 2012	4	11	12	60	14	100
	Spring, 2011	2	8	15	62	13	100
	Spring, 2010	2	15	15	59	9	100
	Spring, 2009	2	12	12	57	16	100
	Spring, 2008	4	8	7	70	11	100
	Spring, 2007	2	7	8	75	8	100
	Spring, 2006	2	10	9	67	12	100
	Spring, 2005	4	19	13	54	10	100
	Spring, 2004	6	24	18	45	7	100
	May, 2003	2	13	15	68	3	100
	March, 2003	3	9	17	67	5	100
Summer, 2002	6	24	13	41	16	100	

		Q15a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2014	3	7	32	53	4	100
	Spring, 2013	5	11	33	48	3	100
	Spring, 2012	7	12	28	51	3	100
	Spring, 2011	9	11	30	49	1	100
	Spring, 2010	4	13	34	48	1	100
	Spring, 2009	12	15	31	39	3	100
	Spring, 2008	10	12	35	40	4	100
	Spring, 2007	7	14	32	46	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	3	9	37	48	3	100
	Spring, 2013	3	11	35	50	2	100
	Spring, 2012	3	9	34	52	2	100
	Spring, 2011	5	8	35	49	3	100
	Spring, 2010	7	14	34	45	1	100
	Spring, 2009	7	18	30	44	1	100
	Spring, 2008	5	14	31	48	2	100
	Spring, 2007	8	12	26	52	2	100
	Spring, 2006	6	9	30	55	0	100
	Spring, 2005	9	12	21	59	0	100
	Spring, 2004	2	3	26	67	1	100
Lebanon	May, 2003	0	1	16	83	0	100
	Summer, 2002	6	19	18	57	0	100
	Spring, 2014	19	22	15	42	1	100
	Spring, 2013	20	27	13	40	0	100
	Spring, 2012	19	29	14	35	3	100
	Spring, 2011	18	31	14	35	2	100
	Spring, 2010	14	38	14	33	0	100
	Spring, 2009	15	40	14	31	0	100
	Spring, 2008	18	33	19	30	1	100
	Spring, 2007	16	31	24	28	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	7	23	22	44	4	100
	Spring, 2013	4	12	24	55	5	100
	Spring, 2011	2	16	31	49	1	100
	Spring, 2009	2	13	16	66	2	100
	Spring, 2007	4	9	16	70	1	100
	May, 2003	0	0	13	85	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	14	28	21	26	11	100
	Spring, 2013	14	28	16	25	16	100
	Spring, 2012	15	30	17	28	10	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	26	58	13	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	31	52	12	4	1	100
	Spring, 2011	14	58	23	5	1	100
	Spring, 2009	26	45	19	7	2	100
	Spring, 2007	29	49	15	5	1	100
Bangladesh	May, 2003	32	46	12	8	1	100
	Spring, 2014	36	40	15	7	2	100
China	Spring, 2014	11	39	31	12	6	100
	Spring, 2013	8	32	34	19	7	100
	Spring, 2012	11	32	33	15	10	100
	Spring, 2011	7	37	34	12	10	100
	Spring, 2010	9	49	30	7	5	100
	Spring, 2009	6	41	38	8	7	100
	Spring, 2008	5	36	37	11	11	100
	Spring, 2007	2	32	47	10	8	100
	Spring, 2006	9	38	37	6	10	100
India	Spring, 2014	5	37	40	13	5	100
	Spring, 2014	30	25	9	7	29	100
	Winter 2013-2014	30	26	9	6	28	100

		Q15a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	12	47	27	6	9	100
	Spring, 2013	22	39	22	9	7	100
	Spring, 2011	13	41	30	10	6	100
	Spring, 2010	8	51	28	6	6	100
	Spring, 2009	13	50	26	4	8	100
	Spring, 2008	7	30	37	16	10	100
	Spring, 2007	4	25	41	25	5	100
	Spring, 2006	7	23	42	25	4	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	6	60	28	2	3	100
	Spring, 2013	8	61	26	3	3	100
	Spring, 2012	12	60	22	5	2	100
	Spring, 2011	26	59	13	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	7	59	28	4	2	100
	Spring, 2009	6	53	34	3	3	100
	Spring, 2008	4	46	41	7	2	100
	Spring, 2007	8	53	33	3	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	8	43	26	14	9	100
	Spring, 2013	9	46	22	11	12	100
	Spring, 2007	4	23	30	39	4	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	2	12	17	42	27	100
	Spring, 2013	3	8	16	56	16	100
	Spring, 2012	3	9	14	66	9	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	10	11	62	16	100
	Spring, 2011	1	10	10	65	14	100
	Spring, 2010	3	14	13	55	16	100
	Spring, 2009	3	13	14	54	16	100
	Spring, 2008	6	13	11	52	17	100
	Spring, 2007	4	11	14	54	16	100
	Spring, 2006	7	20	14	42	17	100
	Spring, 2005	6	17	12	48	18	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	44	48	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	28	57	11	2	2	100
	Summer, 2002	37	53	6	1	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	8	74	15	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	8	70	18	2	2	100
	Spring, 2010	9	70	16	2	4	100
	Spring, 2009	4	74	17	2	3	100
	Spring, 2008	4	66	25	3	2	100
	Spring, 2007	3	55	33	5	5	100
	May, 2003	3	43	39	11	4	100
	Summer, 2002	4	48	37	7	3	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	18	55	12	3	13	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	27	49	13	5	6	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	8	28	30	14	20	100
	Spring, 2013	11	30	28	13	19	100
	Spring, 2010	9	33	27	14	17	100
	Spring, 2009	6	32	26	16	20	100
	Spring, 2008	3	19	29	33	17	100
	Spring, 2007	3	13	31	41	11	100
Brazil	Summer, 2002	9	25	26	23	17	100
	Spring, 2014	8	57	22	5	9	100
	Spring, 2013	13	60	19	4	5	100
	Spring, 2012	10	51	23	7	9	100
	Spring, 2010	7	55	24	5	8	100

		Q15a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Chile	Spring, 2014	16	56	12	7	9	100
	Spring, 2013	16	52	15	9	8	100
	Spring, 2007	14	41	24	11	10	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	27	37	12	10	15	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	41	39	11	4	5	100
	Spring, 2013	28	51	12	5	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	17	46	16	15	7	100
	Spring, 2013	19	47	19	11	4	100
	Spring, 2012	12	44	21	13	9	100
	Spring, 2011	6	46	32	9	7	100
	Spring, 2010	13	43	21	14	9	100
	Spring, 2009	15	54	18	9	5	100
	Spring, 2008	13	34	25	19	9	100
	Spring, 2007	10	46	26	15	3	100
Summer, 2002	15	49	15	10	10	100	
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	40	31	10	8	12	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	12	53	17	6	13	100
	Spring, 2007	12	49	20	11	7	100
	Summer, 2002	22	45	14	5	15	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	28	34	15	16	6	100
	Spring, 2013	20	33	12	25	10	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	49	28	4	5	14	100
	Spring, 2013	48	35	8	1	8	100
	Spring, 2007	45	35	7	7	6	100
	Summer, 2002	42	41	6	3	8	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	49	31	9	3	8	100
	Spring, 2013	50	31	8	6	4	100
	Spring, 2011	54	29	7	4	5	100
	Spring, 2010	71	23	2	1	3	100
	Spring, 2009	68	22	2	1	5	100
	Spring, 2007	43	44	8	3	3	100
Summer, 2002	45	35	10	5	5	100	
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	38	31	7	9	15	100
	Spring, 2013	38	31	12	8	12	100
	Spring, 2010	49	32	9	5	5	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	45	29	6	5	16	100
	Spring, 2013	58	23	4	1	14	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	40	28	11	8	13	100
	Spring, 2013	43	29	10	10	7	100
	Spring, 2008	28	32	8	16	16	100
	Summer, 2002	31	34	9	19	8	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	42	33	7	7	12	100
	Spring, 2008	35	30	11	10	14	100
	Spring, 2007	20	26	15	24	13	100
	Summer, 2002	17	36	16	10	21	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	35	27	10	13	15	100
	Spring, 2013	48	25	6	3	18	100
	Spring, 2007	29	35	8	11	17	100
	Summer, 2002	41	33	7	6	12	100

		Q15b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 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	
France	Spring, 2014	8	39	34	19	0	100
	Spring, 2013	8	34	33	25	0	100
	Spring, 2012	6	34	38	22	0	100
	Spring, 2011	7	44	33	16	0	100
	Spring, 2010	6	35	35	24	0	100
	Spring, 2009	6	35	38	22	0	100
	Spring, 2008	3	25	39	33	0	100
	Spring, 2007	4	43	38	13	1	100
	Spring, 2006	7	53	29	12	0	100
Spring, 2005	6	52	29	13	0	100	
Germany	Spring, 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, 2014	5	44	32	14	5	100
	Spring, 2013	6	53	25	12	4	100
	Spring, 2012	9	47	24	14	6	100
Italy	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
Poland	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, 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	

		Q15b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	6	41	28	10	15	100
	Spring, 2013	7	41	22	9	21	100
	Spring, 2012	7	42	25	10	16	100
	Spring, 2011	12	47	20	6	16	100
	Spring, 2010	8	38	26	9	19	100
	Spring, 2009	8	44	22	7	18	100
	Spring, 2008	7	40	24	12	17	100
	Spring, 2007	7	42	21	6	25	100
	Spring, 2006	10	55	11	3	20	100
Spring, 2005	13	52	13	3	18	100	
Russia	Spring, 2014	12	52	22	6	8	100
	Spring, 2013	12	50	22	7	9	100
	Spring, 2012	12	50	20	5	12	100
	Spring, 2011	14	49	19	6	11	100
	Spring, 2010	12	48	23	6	11	100
	Spring, 2009	9	49	24	5	12	100
	Spring, 2008	10	50	24	6	10	100
	Spring, 2007	9	51	21	5	13	100
	Spring, 2006	14	49	20	7	10	100
Spring, 2005	11	49	23	6	12	100	
Summer, 2002	12	59	16	2	11	100	
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	11	53	17	4	16	100
	Spring, 2011	8	55	20	3	14	100
	Spring, 2007	13	51	15	3	18	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	4	17	15	53	11	100
	Spring, 2013	6	21	18	37	18	100
	Spring, 2012	5	17	14	45	19	100
	Spring, 2011	2	16	22	44	17	100
	Spring, 2010	3	17	16	45	19	100
	Spring, 2009	3	13	12	45	27	100
	Spring, 2008	6	18	11	39	26	100
	Spring, 2007	4	21	17	36	22	100
	Spring, 2006	7	26	12	32	24	100
Spring, 2005	9	31	15	24	22	100	
Egypt	Spring, 2014	10	36	31	22	1	100
	Spring, 2013	11	34	31	21	4	100
	Spring, 2012	17	35	28	14	6	100
	Spring, 2011	19	38	27	12	4	100
	Spring, 2010	15	37	30	13	5	100
	Spring, 2009	20	32	29	19	0	100
	Spring, 2008	22	37	21	8	12	100
	Spring, 2007	26	39	25	6	4	100
Spring, 2006	20	43	20	12	6	100	
Jordan	Spring, 2014	8	27	40	23	2	100
	Spring, 2013	9	31	35	21	4	100
	Spring, 2012	14	33	33	18	3	100
	Spring, 2011	13	31	34	18	3	100
	Spring, 2010	18	35	36	10	2	100
	Spring, 2009	15	35	32	18	1	100
	Spring, 2008	9	35	36	16	4	100
	Spring, 2007	7	39	35	14	6	100
	Spring, 2006	8	41	36	10	5	100
Spring, 2005	6	37	35	18	5	100	

		Q15b 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	
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	18	35	23	21	3	100	
	Spring, 2013	19	37	23	19	2	100	
	Spring, 2012	18	41	26	14	2	100	
	Spring, 2011	14	45	24	13	3	100	
	Spring, 2010	13	43	28	14	2	100	
	Spring, 2009	9	44	29	14	4	100	
	Spring, 2008	12	38	18	24	8	100	
	Spring, 2007	13	33	19	29	6	100	
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	17	44	16	13	9	100	
	Spring, 2013	8	39	21	22	10	100	
	Spring, 2011	9	53	22	14	2	100	
	Spring, 2009	6	37	21	29	8	100	
	Spring, 2007	6	40	24	19	11	100	
	Tunisia	Spring, 2014	26	38	12	9	16	100
		Spring, 2013	28	35	7	10	21	100
		Spring, 2012	29	40	10	5	16	100
Israel	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	
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	33	44	17	5	1	100	
China	Spring, 2014	65	31	2	0	1	100	
	Spring, 2013	69	26	2	1	1	100	
	Spring, 2012	61	33	4	1	2	100	
	Spring, 2011	64	31	3	1	1	100	
	Spring, 2010	64	33	2	0	0	100	
	Spring, 2009	62	33	5	1	0	100	
	Spring, 2008	60	35	2	0	2	100	
	Spring, 2007	53	40	6	0	2	100	
	Spring, 2006	58	36	4	1	2	100	
India	Spring, 2014	12	19	16	23	30	100	
	Winter 2013-2014	13	22	19	22	23	100	
Indonesia	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	
Japan	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	
Malaysia	Summer, 2002	8	47	35	7	3	100	
	Spring, 2014	13	61	14	3	10	100	
	Spring, 2013	24	57	6	2	11	100	
	Spring, 2007	8	75	8	3	6	100	

		Q15b 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
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	53	25	2	1	19	100
	Spring, 2013	58	23	1	1	16	100
	Spring, 2012	60	25	2	3	10	100
	Late Spring, 2011	58	24	1	2	15	100
	Spring, 2011	60	25	2	2	11	100
	Spring, 2010	61	24	2	1	12	100
	Spring, 2009	57	27	2	1	13	100
	Spring, 2008	54	22	3	5	16	100
	Spring, 2007	57	22	2	4	15	100
	Spring, 2006	47	22	4	3	23	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	6	32	35	23	3	100
	Spring, 2013	6	42	32	16	3	100
South Korea	Summer, 2002	9	54	22	8	7	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
Thailand	Summer, 2002	5	61	29	2	4	100
	Spring, 2014	16	56	15	2	11	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	2	14	49	29	6	100
Argentina	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
Brazil	Spring, 2007	4	28	16	15	37	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
Chile	Spring, 2010	6	46	28	6	14	100
	Spring, 2014	12	48	21	6	13	100
	Spring, 2013	17	45	21	6	11	100
Colombia	Spring, 2007	17	45	18	4	16	100
	Spring, 2014	13	25	18	14	29	100
	Spring, 2013	9	43	16	6	26	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	17	31	15	10	27	100
	Spring, 2013	9	43	16	6	26	100
Mexico	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
Nicaragua	Spring, 2007	10	33	28	13	15	100
	Spring, 2014	28	30	10	9	22	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	10	46	20	7	17	100
	Spring, 2007	12	44	16	6	23	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	26	41	16	10	7	100
	Spring, 2013	30	41	10	9	10	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	28	33	10	13	16	100
	Spring, 2013	30	37	16	6	10	100
	Spring, 2007	33	42	11	3	11	100

		Q15b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Kenya	Spring, 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, 2014	30	40	5	9	17	100
	Spring, 2013	38	38	7	4	13	100
	Spring, 2010	37	39	11	4	8	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	41	30	8	4	18	100
	Spring, 2013	55	22	6	2	15	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	15	30	18	22	15	100
	Spring, 2013	18	30	21	22	9	100
	Spring, 2008	10	27	21	30	12	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	36	41	6	4	14	100
	Spring, 2008	36	35	6	2	21	100
	Spring, 2007	36	34	6	5	20	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	24	37	9	9	21	100
	Spring, 2013	29	30	12	5	24	100
	Spring, 2007	15	30	12	11	33	100

		Q15h Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: h. India					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	9	46	20	10	14	100
	Fall, 2009	10	46	16	8	19	100
	Spring, 2008	18	45	11	3	22	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	36	34	18	11	1	100
China	Spring, 2014	3	27	40	15	14	100
	Spring, 2013	2	21	40	21	16	100
	Spring, 2012	3	20	38	24	16	100
	Spring, 2011	2	25	32	21	19	100
	Spring, 2010	4	28	32	19	18	100
	Spring, 2008	2	27	38	12	20	100
	Spring, 2007	2	27	45	12	15	100
	Spring, 2006	2	31	38	5	24	100
India	Spring, 2014	72	10	2	3	13	100
	Winter 2013-2014	77	11	3	4	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	10	52	20	3	14	100
	Spring, 2013	15	54	12	3	15	100
	Spring, 2011	6	55	19	3	16	100
	Spring, 2010	3	61	19	3	13	100
	Spring, 2008	7	56	20	2	16	100
	Spring, 2007	9	65	13	2	11	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	7	56	23	3	11	100
	Spring, 2013	6	56	23	3	12	100
	Spring, 2012	8	62	20	2	8	100
	Spring, 2011	7	52	20	3	18	100
	Spring, 2010	6	56	22	5	12	100
	Spring, 2008	5	55	26	4	10	100
	Spring, 2007	7	44	30	5	14	100
	Spring, 2006	8	57	26	2	7	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	3	43	27	5	21	100
	Spring, 2013	5	51	22	5	18	100
	Spring, 2007	6	56	24	3	12	100

		Q15h Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: h. India					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	3	10	18	53	16	100
	Spring, 2013	6	23	15	41	15	100
	Spring, 2012	5	17	17	55	6	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	12	18	57	11	100
	Spring, 2011	2	9	17	65	7	100
	Spring, 2010	4	16	18	52	10	100
	Spring, 2008	7	20	20	37	15	100
	Spring, 2006	9	24	18	32	17	100
	Summer, 2002	1	5	9	71	14	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	4	46	30	10	11	100
	Spring, 2013	4	43	34	10	9	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	2	57	26	4	12	100
	Spring, 2013	3	59	20	3	15	100
	Spring, 2010	2	48	28	6	16	100
	Spring, 2008	1	51	28	4	16	100
	Spring, 2007	2	57	20	4	17	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	5	40	30	8	18	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	13	54	18	3	13	100

		Q15i Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: i. Pakistan					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	3	15	38	32	12	100
	Fall, 2009	2	14	37	31	15	100
	Spring, 2008	10	27	26	13	24	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	18	32	31	17	2	100
China	Spring, 2014	3	27	38	17	16	100
	Spring, 2013	2	20	37	23	18	100
	Spring, 2012	4	27	37	15	18	100
	Spring, 2011	3	24	32	19	22	100
	Spring, 2010	3	27	34	16	19	100
	Spring, 2008	2	25	37	12	23	100
	Spring, 2006	2	31	37	5	26	100
India	Spring, 2014	5	10	13	49	23	100
	Winter 2013-2014	6	13	17	54	11	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	9	43	28	5	16	100
	Spring, 2013	17	38	18	5	22	100
	Spring, 2011	8	54	17	3	18	100
	Spring, 2010	7	62	16	2	12	100
	Spring, 2008	11	47	18	2	22	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	1	18	41	14	26	100
	Spring, 2013	1	18	42	12	27	100
	Spring, 2012	1	24	50	9	16	100
	Spring, 2011	2	26	37	7	28	100
	Spring, 2010	1	20	43	14	22	100
	Spring, 2008	0	21	47	13	19	100
	Spring, 2006	2	31	43	6	19	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	3	40	27	6	24	100
	Spring, 2013	6	42	23	4	25	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	78	16	1	1	3	100
	Spring, 2013	68	23	3	4	2	100
	Spring, 2012	72	22	3	2	1	100
	Late Spring, 2011	78	15	2	2	4	100
	Spring, 2011	79	16	1	1	3	100
	Spring, 2010	78	14	2	1	4	100
	Spring, 2008	91	6	1	1	2	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	3	30	37	19	11	100
	Spring, 2013	2	28	40	19	11	100

		Q15i Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: i. Pakistan					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
South Korea	Spring, 2014	1	29	41	8	22	100
	Spring, 2013	1	31	38	6	24	100
	Spring, 2010	1	35	37	9	19	100
	Spring, 2008	0	36	37	5	22	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	2	25	36	13	23	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	3	33	40	7	17	100

		Q15j Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: j. Japan					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	21	49	13	7	10	100
	Fall, 2009	21	46	13	7	13	100
	Spring, 2008	25	45	8	3	18	100
	Spring, 2006	22	44	9	4	21	100
	Spring, 2005	17	46	12	5	21	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	35	36	19	8	2	100
China	Spring, 2014	1	7	27	59	6	100
	Spring, 2013	0	4	16	74	5	100
	Spring, 2008	2	19	35	34	9	100
	Spring, 2007	1	14	35	43	7	100
	Spring, 2006	2	19	41	29	10	100
Spring, 2005	3	14	33	43	7	100	
India	Spring, 2014	15	28	12	8	37	100
	Winter 2013-2014	15	34	15	10	26	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	30	47	12	2	10	100
	Spring, 2013	28	51	9	3	9	100
	Spring, 2008	18	59	12	2	9	100
	Spring, 2007	19	65	9	1	6	100
	Spring, 2006	22	56	13	3	6	100
	Spring, 2005	32	53	9	2	4	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	26	53	19	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	22	54	20	2	1	100
	Spring, 2008	18	51	26	4	1	100
	Spring, 2007	30	57	11	1	1	100
	Spring, 2006	28	50	20	2	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	16	59	10	1	13	100
	Spring, 2013	22	58	5	1	14	100
	Spring, 2007	12	69	9	1	9	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	12	39	4	3	42	100
	Spring, 2013	21	30	3	4	42	100
	Spring, 2008	21	28	12	7	31	100
	Spring, 2007	21	27	10	9	33	100
	Spring, 2006	18	25	8	8	41	100
	Spring, 2005	21	28	8	10	32	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	26	54	12	5	4	100
	Spring, 2013	18	60	15	3	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	1	21	39	38	2	100
	Spring, 2013	1	21	39	38	1	100
	Spring, 2008	3	44	38	13	2	100
	Spring, 2007	2	23	39	33	3	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	30	51	5	2	12	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	39	38	11	2	9	100

		Q33 Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan OR	The countries of the European Union	Other (VOL)	None/There is no leading economic power (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	40	41	8	7	0	0	4	100
	Spring, 2013	39	44	7	4	0	1	6	100
	Spring, 2012	40	41	6	5	0	1	7	100
	Spring, 2011	38	43	6	6	0	0	6	100
	Spring, 2010	38	41	8	6	0	0	7	100
	Spring, 2009	48	33	7	5	0	1	6	100
	Spring, 2008	46	26	10	10	0	1	7	100
France	Spring, 2014	37	51	7	5	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	34	53	7	5	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2012	29	57	7	6	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2011	42	47	5	6	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2010	41	47	5	7	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	45	35	7	13	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2008	44	31	10	14	0	0	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	20	49	6	23	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2013	19	59	4	14	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2012	13	62	5	17	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	22	48	6	21	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2010	18	51	8	19	0	0	4	100
	Spring, 2009	20	28	8	36	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2008	25	30	11	31	1	0	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	45	36	2	5	7	3	2	100
	Spring, 2013	50	34	3	4	4	3	3	100
	Spring, 2012	36	45	7	3	6	2	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	47	39	4	1	1	4	3	100
	Spring, 2013	43	44	5	2	1	3	3	100
	Spring, 2012	37	46	8	3	1	2	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	39	26	10	11	1	6	7	100
	Spring, 2013	33	39	8	7	1	6	6	100
	Spring, 2012	35	35	12	4	1	5	7	100
	Spring, 2011	43	30	5	9	1	3	9	100
	Spring, 2010	44	27	9	10	1	3	7	100
	Spring, 2009	39	18	11	15	1	6	11	100
	Spring, 2008	52	15	11	13	1	0	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	31	49	10	6	1	1	2	100
	Spring, 2013	27	56	8	5	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2012	26	57	9	5	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	37	49	6	7	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2010	40	34	12	8	0	0	5	100
	Spring, 2009	47	22	12	10	0	2	6	100
	Spring, 2008	42	24	9	20	0	1	5	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	34	49	6	7	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2013	33	53	4	4	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2012	28	58	5	3	1	1	5	100
	Spring, 2011	33	47	5	7	0	0	7	100
	Spring, 2010	38	44	5	8	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2009	46	34	5	7	0	1	6	100
	Spring, 2008	44	29	8	10	1	5	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	25	34	13	9	1	6	11	100
	Spring, 2013	28	32	17	9	1	4	9	100
	Spring, 2012	26	33	17	7	3	5	10	100
	Spring, 2011	40	26	10	8	1	5	11	100
	Spring, 2010	23	27	25	9	2	4	10	100
	Spring, 2009	17	26	22	12	3	8	12	100
	Spring, 2008	32	12	25	17	2	3	8	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	30	29	10	13	2	6	10	100
	Spring, 2011	40	22	12	10	3	4	9	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	55	15	8	6	0	2	14	100
	Spring, 2013	57	17	4	6	2	1	13	100
	Spring, 2012	54	22	6	8	1	1	8	100
	Spring, 2011	68	13	3	4	1	1	10	100
	Spring, 2010	69	12	4	5	1	2	7	100
	Spring, 2009	58	9	5	6	2	4	17	100
Spring, 2008	62	7	6	8	2	1	15	100	

		Q33 Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan OR	The countries of the European Union	Other (VOL)	None/There is no leading economic power (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2014	39	39	9	6	3	2	2	100
	Spring, 2013	43	36	8	8	2	3	1	100
	Spring, 2012	40	39	11	7	0	2	1	100
	Spring, 2010	42	37	12	7	0	1	0	100
	Spring, 2009	55	25	6	9	1	4	0	100
	Spring, 2008	43	27	9	12	1	4	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	32	47	12	6	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2013	35	43	10	7	1	3	1	100
	Spring, 2012	36	44	16	4	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2011	34	44	17	4	0	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	30	50	13	6	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	49	29	9	10	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2008	36	31	9	18	3	1	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	41	42	5	1	2	6	2	100
	Spring, 2013	36	42	8	5	2	5	3	100
	Spring, 2012	34	44	5	5	1	8	3	100
	Spring, 2011	31	37	6	16	0	7	3	100
	Spring, 2010	29	36	10	13	1	8	3	100
	Spring, 2009	29	32	6	18	0	14	1	100
	Spring, 2008	35	22	7	20	1	12	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	29	46	10	9	0	2	4	100
	Spring, 2013	43	36	6	7	0	3	4	100
	Spring, 2011	55	28	7	7	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2009	41	32	10	13	0	2	3	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	46	30	7	8	2	1	6	100
	Spring, 2013	37	38	10	6	0	0	9	100
	Spring, 2012	48	29	7	5	0	1	10	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	62	30	2	3	0	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	70	23	1	2	1	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	50	35	7	3	2	0	3	100
	Spring, 2009	56	26	4	9	1	1	2	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	62	20	6	8	0	0	3	100
China	Spring, 2014	55	25	1	6	0	3	9	100
	Spring, 2013	46	30	1	6	0	9	9	100
	Spring, 2012	48	29	2	5	0	6	9	100
	Spring, 2011	50	26	1	8	1	3	11	100
	Spring, 2010	45	36	2	6	5	0	6	100
	Spring, 2009	41	41	2	5	3	0	7	100
	Spring, 2008	48	21	2	9	3	0	16	100
India	Spring, 2014	47	13	7	1	1	1	31	100
	Winter 2013-2014	47	12	9	2	2	2	26	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	47	27	12	3	0	1	11	100
	Spring, 2013	52	22	11	4	0	3	7	100
	Spring, 2011	41	26	18	5	1	1	7	100
	Spring, 2010	49	20	18	7	1	1	4	100
	Spring, 2009	50	17	19	4	1	2	7	100
	Spring, 2008	53	15	18	6	1	1	6	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	59	23	4	7	0	1	5	100
	Spring, 2013	67	20	4	4	0	1	4	100
	Spring, 2012	45	43	3	5	0	2	3	100
	Spring, 2011	55	33	3	6	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2010	40	50	2	4	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2009	58	21	6	7	0	2	6	100
	Spring, 2008	52	19	6	19	1	1	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	40	31	13	2	0	3	11	100
	Spring, 2013	44	26	10	4	1	1	14	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	35	30	1	1	0	2	31	100
	Spring, 2013	47	30	1	1	0	1	19	100
	Spring, 2012	48	27	4	1	1	3	16	100
	Late Spring, 2011	47	30	4	0	0	1	18	100
	Spring, 2011	51	25	3	0	1	2	18	100
	Spring, 2010	53	21	3	1	1	4	17	100
	Spring, 2009	44	26	2	0	0	3	24	100
	Spring, 2008	52	18	4	1	1	1	23	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	68	14	13	2	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2013	67	13	12	4	0	1	3	100

		Q33 Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan OR	The countries of the European Union	Other (VOL)	None/There is no leading economic power (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
South Korea	Spring, 2014	60	32	1	5	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2013	61	29	1	6	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2010	77	15	1	5	1	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	80	12	2	3	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2008	74	15	2	4	1	1	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	30	34	18	6	0	0	12	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	56	11	14	10	0	0	10	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	40	28	11	4	1	3	13	100
	Spring, 2013	44	26	10	5	2	2	11	100
	Spring, 2010	43	24	12	10	1	1	8	100
	Spring, 2009	41	27	10	11	1	3	8	100
	Spring, 2008	53	13	9	15	1	1	7	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	54	18	16	3	0	1	9	100
	Spring, 2013	57	19	13	2	1	1	7	100
	Spring, 2012	45	27	15	3	1	1	8	100
	Spring, 2011	53	16	9	5	2	0	14	100
	Spring, 2010	51	18	13	5	2	1	11	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	55	23	4	3	0	4	10	100
	Spring, 2013	44	28	8	5	1	4	10	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	43	25	10	8	0	2	12	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	60	13	9	8	3	1	7	100
	Spring, 2013	62	11	5	15	0	1	6	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	51	22	6	8	0	3	10	100
	Spring, 2013	58	16	5	5	1	3	12	100
	Spring, 2012	51	18	12	6	0	4	8	100
	Spring, 2011	65	15	6	5	0	2	7	100
	Spring, 2010	53	22	9	8	1	2	6	100
	Spring, 2009	55	16	8	8	0	2	9	100
	Spring, 2008	59	17	8	7	0	1	8	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	46	17	10	19	1	0	7	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	41	29	9	6	1	2	12	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	39	41	3	6	1	2	9	100
	Spring, 2013	38	32	4	6	0	7	13	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	45	20	3	3	0	2	26	100
	Spring, 2013	50	19	2	5	0	0	24	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	48	29	4	5	0	1	13	100
	Spring, 2013	66	19	3	5	0	0	7	100
	Spring, 2011	62	20	7	2	0	0	9	100
	Spring, 2010	61	20	7	6	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2009	66	13	6	7	0	1	7	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	43	28	3	1	1	1	23	100
	Spring, 2013	52	25	2	4	1	1	15	100
	Spring, 2010	55	27	7	5	1	1	5	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	56	23	3	3	0	0	14	100
	Spring, 2013	72	11	4	2	0	0	10	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	43	22	3	8	1	5	17	100
	Spring, 2013	46	26	3	7	0	6	11	100
	Spring, 2008	49	14	7	7	3	2	19	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	56	22	2	5	0	1	14	100
	Spring, 2008	63	9	8	9	2	1	9	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	48	20	10	4	2	1	16	100
	Spring, 2013	57	13	5	5	1	1	18	100

		Q34 Which comes closest to your view – China will eventually replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower; China has already replaced the U.S. as the world's leading superpower; or China will never replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower?				
		Will eventually replace U.S.	Has already replaced U.S.	Will never replace U.S.	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	39	10	45	6	100
	Spring, 2013	36	11	47	6	100
	Spring, 2011	34	12	45	9	100
	Spring, 2009	26	7	57	10	100
	Spring, 2008	31	5	54	10	100
France	Spring, 2014	45	16	38	1	100
	Spring, 2013	48	22	31	0	100
	Spring, 2011	49	23	28	0	100
	Spring, 2009	44	11	43	1	100
	Spring, 2008	51	15	34	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	48	12	33	6	100
	Spring, 2013	50	16	29	4	100
	Spring, 2011	50	11	34	5	100
	Spring, 2009	42	9	41	8	100
	Spring, 2008	52	9	35	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	35	20	34	11	100
	Spring, 2013	40	17	31	12	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	29	19	44	7	100
	Spring, 2013	31	17	41	11	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	24	22	31	24	100
	Spring, 2013	33	22	27	17	100
	Spring, 2011	26	21	31	22	100
	Spring, 2009	24	12	44	20	100
	Spring, 2008	26	12	46	15	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	46	21	27	5	100
	Spring, 2013	55	16	26	3	100
	Spring, 2011	53	14	30	3	100
	Spring, 2009	40	8	44	8	100
	Spring, 2008	52	5	35	8	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	53	9	30	8	100
	Spring, 2013	55	11	26	8	100
	Spring, 2011	54	11	26	8	100
	Spring, 2009	43	6	41	11	100
	Spring, 2008	48	7	36	9	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	31	14	29	26	100
	Spring, 2013	35	15	31	20	100
	Spring, 2011	30	15	30	25	100
	Spring, 2009	31	10	36	23	100
	Spring, 2008	28	8	45	19	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	32	12	30	27	100
	Spring, 2011	23	14	36	27	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	24	10	42	24	100
	Spring, 2013	23	13	40	24	100
	Spring, 2011	21	15	41	23	100
	Spring, 2009	22	7	37	34	100
	Spring, 2008	28	6	38	28	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	20	22	47	11	100
	Spring, 2013	18	16	59	7	100
	Spring, 2009	19	14	63	4	100
	Spring, 2008	20	14	55	10	100

		Q34 Which comes closest to your view – China will eventually replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower; China has already replaced the U.S. as the world's leading superpower; or China will never replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower?				
		Will eventually replace U.S.	Has already replaced U.S.	Will never replace U.S.	DK/Refused	Total
Jordan	Spring, 2014	32	20	42	6	100
	Spring, 2013	28	18	46	8	100
	Spring, 2011	30	17	45	8	100
	Spring, 2009	21	13	56	10	100
	Spring, 2008	24	15	52	9	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	27	22	45	6	100
	Spring, 2013	25	17	50	8	100
	Spring, 2011	24	15	54	7	100
	Spring, 2009	22	14	54	10	100
	Spring, 2008	17	10	56	17	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	36	17	35	12	100
	Spring, 2013	35	21	31	13	100
	Spring, 2011	37	17	38	8	100
	Spring, 2009	38	12	41	9	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	31	23	30	16	100
	Spring, 2013	35	10	31	23	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	41	16	36	8	100
	Spring, 2013	35	9	42	15	100
	Spring, 2011	32	15	44	9	100
	Spring, 2009	23	12	56	9	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	31	20	36	12	100
China	Spring, 2014	50	9	20	22	100
	Spring, 2013	58	8	13	21	100
	Spring, 2011	57	6	17	20	100
	Spring, 2009	59	8	20	14	100
	Spring, 2008	53	5	23	19	100
India	Spring, 2014	20	13	19	48	100
	Winter 2013-2014	21	12	21	46	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	27	15	35	24	100
	Spring, 2013	29	10	41	20	100
	Spring, 2011	25	8	46	21	100
	Spring, 2009	24	7	51	19	100
	Spring, 2008	22	5	55	18	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	15	11	69	4	100
	Spring, 2013	15	9	72	4	100
	Spring, 2011	25	12	60	3	100
	Spring, 2009	25	10	59	6	100
	Spring, 2008	23	8	67	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	27	11	29	34	100
	Spring, 2013	22	8	36	34	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	37	13	9	41	100
	Spring, 2013	42	9	15	33	100
	Late Spring, 2011	47	10	10	33	100
	Spring, 2011	51	9	7	33	100
	Spring, 2009	30	10	19	41	100
	Spring, 2008	34	11	20	35	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	10	7	74	10	100
	Spring, 2013	13	9	74	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	42	7	49	2	100
	Spring, 2013	45	11	44	1	100
	Spring, 2009	45	4	45	6	100
	Spring, 2008	43	4	49	4	100

		Q34 Which comes closest to your view – China will eventually replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower; China has already replaced the U.S. as the world's leading superpower; or China will never replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower?				
		Will eventually replace U.S.	Has already replaced U.S.	Will never replace U.S.	DK/Refused	Total
Thailand	Spring, 2014	31	13	38	18	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	12	5	69	14	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	32	18	27	23	100
	Spring, 2013	36	14	33	18	100
	Spring, 2009	34	16	32	19	100
	Spring, 2008	34	9	34	23	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	26	10	52	12	100
	Spring, 2013	28	10	45	17	100
	Spring, 2011	27	10	47	16	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	34	12	26	28	100
	Spring, 2013	34	17	27	22	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	31	15	37	18	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	34	17	36	13	100
	Spring, 2013	29	8	49	14	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	30	24	30	17	100
	Spring, 2013	28	22	31	20	100
	Spring, 2011	34	19	31	16	100
	Spring, 2009	30	17	33	20	100
	Spring, 2008	29	22	35	14	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	36	14	35	16	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	30	22	20	28	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	27	30	30	13	100
	Spring, 2013	32	20	28	19	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	26	13	27	34	100
	Spring, 2013	25	13	36	27	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	28	21	34	17	100
	Spring, 2013	34	13	38	16	100
	Spring, 2011	37	7	43	12	100
	Spring, 2009	33	7	47	13	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	30	13	21	37	100
	Spring, 2013	25	13	29	33	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	33	13	32	22	100
	Spring, 2013	31	8	35	26	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	20	17	29	34	100
	Spring, 2013	25	21	28	26	100
	Spring, 2008	24	8	34	34	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	39	19	22	19	100
	Spring, 2008	38	7	40	15	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	30	7	38	25	100
	Spring, 2013	17	8	43	32	100

		Q41a 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, no confidence at all. a. U.S. President Barack Obama					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	26	32	17	24	1	100
	Spring, 2013	32	25	16	26	1	100
	Spring, 2012	31	30	15	22	2	100
	Spring, 2011	29	32	19	19	1	100
	Spring, 2010	34	31	14	20	1	100
	Spring, 2009	48	26	13	11	2	100
France	Spring, 2014	29	54	7	10	0	100
	Spring, 2013	14	69	9	8	0	100
	Spring, 2012	23	63	9	5	0	100
	Spring, 2011	23	61	10	5	0	100
	Spring, 2010	25	62	9	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	34	57	5	3	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	20	51	21	7	1	100
	Spring, 2013	37	51	7	4	1	100
	Spring, 2012	40	47	9	3	1	100
	Spring, 2011	37	51	9	3	1	100
	Spring, 2010	46	44	6	3	0	100
	Spring, 2009	56	37	3	2	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	3	24	35	36	2	100
	Spring, 2013	3	32	38	24	3	100
	Spring, 2012	4	26	26	42	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	21	54	17	6	2	100
	Spring, 2013	20	56	14	4	6	100
	Spring, 2012	19	54	18	5	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	7	48	28	8	9	100
	Spring, 2013	5	44	29	6	16	100
	Spring, 2012	8	42	30	9	12	100
	Spring, 2011	4	48	26	6	15	100
	Spring, 2010	10	50	21	6	12	100
	Spring, 2009	7	55	16	5	17	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	11	47	26	14	1	100
	Spring, 2013	7	47	36	8	2	100
	Spring, 2012	9	52	28	9	1	100
	Spring, 2011	11	56	25	7	1	100
	Spring, 2010	16	53	22	7	2	100
	Spring, 2009	17	55	15	7	5	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	26	48	14	10	1	100
	Spring, 2013	24	48	18	6	3	100
	Spring, 2012	25	55	12	6	2	100
	Spring, 2011	28	47	14	8	3	100
	Spring, 2010	36	48	7	6	4	100
	Spring, 2009	43	43	5	5	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	4	11	27	53	5	100
	Spring, 2013	6	23	35	16	20	100
	Spring, 2012	10	26	27	17	21	100
	Spring, 2011	15	26	29	14	16	100
	Spring, 2010	9	32	28	9	22	100
	Spring, 2009	7	30	31	9	23	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	14	30	25	23	8	100
	Spring, 2011	8	29	30	12	21	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	6	18	20	48	9	100
	Spring, 2013	3	26	31	32	9	100
	Spring, 2012	5	19	19	47	11	100
	Spring, 2011	1	11	17	56	15	100
	Spring, 2010	3	20	16	49	12	100
	Spring, 2009	5	28	10	42	15	100

		Q41a Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. a. U.S. President Barack Obama					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2014	3	16	40	39	2	100
	Spring, 2013	7	19	39	33	2	100
	Spring, 2012	5	24	33	36	2	100
	Spring, 2011	7	28	26	38	0	100
	Spring, 2010	4	29	25	34	9	100
	Spring, 2009	7	35	18	29	11	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	4	13	27	53	3	100
	Spring, 2013	4	20	30	45	3	100
	Spring, 2012	3	19	30	43	5	100
	Spring, 2011	4	24	28	40	3	100
	Spring, 2010	4	22	28	36	10	100
	Spring, 2009	7	24	24	34	11	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	18	17	26	39	1	100
	Spring, 2013	16	21	28	34	1	100
	Spring, 2012	14	25	30	29	2	100
	Spring, 2011	17	26	32	25	1	100
	Spring, 2010	16	27	36	20	0	100
	Spring, 2009	15	31	32	18	5	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	1	12	30	51	5	100
	Spring, 2013	2	13	29	53	3	100
	Spring, 2011	1	13	40	44	2	100
	Spring, 2009	2	21	18	57	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	8	19	13	42	18	100
	Spring, 2013	7	17	10	49	18	100
	Spring, 2012	5	23	14	43	15	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	16	55	20	8	0	100
	Spring, 2013	23	38	21	15	1	100
	Spring, 2011	10	39	34	17	0	100
	Spring, 2009	20	36	27	16	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	37	37	13	8	6	100
China	Spring, 2014	10	41	26	10	13	100
	Spring, 2013	2	29	34	12	23	100
	Spring, 2012	7	31	28	13	20	100
	Spring, 2011	8	36	24	9	23	100
	Spring, 2010	8	44	25	5	19	100
	Spring, 2009	13	49	20	3	15	100
India	Spring, 2014	22	26	8	7	37	100
	Winter 2013-2014	19	34	10	11	27	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	13	47	24	5	12	100
	Spring, 2013	7	46	28	7	12	100
	Spring, 2011	14	48	27	8	4	100
	Spring, 2010	11	56	24	5	4	100
	Spring, 2009	14	57	20	2	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	6	54	33	3	5	100
	Spring, 2013	6	64	25	2	4	100
	Spring, 2012	8	66	19	3	4	100
	Spring, 2011	14	67	12	1	6	100
	Spring, 2010	15	61	17	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	29	56	8	1	6	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	18	36	22	11	13	100
	Spring, 2013	10	41	21	8	20	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	0	7	10	42	41	100
	Spring, 2013	2	8	14	38	37	100
	Spring, 2012	1	6	8	52	34	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	6	5	63	24	100
	Spring, 2011	1	9	8	57	25	100
	Spring, 2010	1	7	9	51	32	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	45	44	8	2	2	100
	Spring, 2013	36	48	9	3	3	100

		Q41a 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, no confidence at all. a. U.S. President Barack Obama					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
South Korea	Spring, 2014	19	65	14	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	9	68	18	2	3	100
	Spring, 2010	13	62	17	1	7	100
	Spring, 2009	9	72	11	1	7	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	15	42	21	4	17	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	26	41	13	2	19	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	7	24	24	23	21	100
	Spring, 2013	9	35	26	17	12	100
	Spring, 2010	12	37	23	14	14	100
	Spring, 2009	20	41	16	10	12	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	11	41	24	18	7	100
	Spring, 2013	26	43	14	12	4	100
	Spring, 2012	21	47	15	12	5	100
	Spring, 2011	22	41	14	17	6	100
	Spring, 2010	16	40	15	19	11	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	12	42	22	12	12	100
	Spring, 2013	17	39	25	6	13	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	22	34	18	10	16	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	30	28	22	13	7	100
	Spring, 2013	16	38	33	10	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	8	32	26	26	8	100
	Spring, 2013	13	36	25	14	11	100
	Spring, 2012	9	33	27	19	11	100
	Spring, 2011	7	31	36	18	8	100
	Spring, 2010	11	32	23	20	14	100
	Spring, 2009	15	40	24	9	11	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	15	25	25	25	9	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	7	39	19	16	19	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	9	24	25	35	7	100
	Spring, 2013	6	22	28	35	9	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	31	29	9	15	16	100
	Spring, 2013	28	27	16	16	13	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	49	29	9	5	7	100
	Spring, 2013	48	33	11	5	3	100
	Spring, 2011	62	24	6	4	4	100
	Spring, 2010	78	17	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	78	16	4	1	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	23	30	13	13	20	100
	Spring, 2013	19	34	17	14	16	100
	Spring, 2010	51	33	8	4	4	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	51	22	6	7	14	100
	Spring, 2013	60	18	4	2	16	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	41	31	9	8	12	100
	Spring, 2013	34	40	9	7	9	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	35	39	12	4	10	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	28	30	10	17	15	100
	Spring, 2013	37	25	10	9	19	100

		Q41d Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. d. Chinese President Xi Jinping					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	2	26	26	32	14	100
France	Spring, 2014	5	32	33	28	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	1	24	39	23	12	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	1	19	32	28	21	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	1	14	30	34	21	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	2	11	37	26	23	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	2	12	30	42	15	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	7	27	26	18	21	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	11	33	24	10	22	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	9	23	25	11	32	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	3	7	15	44	31	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	5	28	24	28	15	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	4	28	19	35	14	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	15	30	18	27	10	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	4	19	24	27	25	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	8	20	10	25	37	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	5	19	32	34	9	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	24	32	22	9	13	100
China	Spring, 2014	60	32	4	1	3	100
India	Spring, 2014	3	10	12	13	62	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	5	31	31	6	26	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	0	6	43	44	7	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	15	39	18	3	24	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	20	18	1	6	56	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	5	27	25	22	21	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	7	50	32	5	5	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	12	40	18	4	26	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	7	24	33	16	20	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	3	11	20	22	44	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	2	11	32	34	21	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	3	17	27	22	31	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	5	10	15	19	51	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	8	17	15	24	36	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	3	12	19	31	36	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	13	23	15	28	22	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	2	16	18	23	42	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	8	21	24	34	13	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	19	24	10	10	37	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	27	31	14	9	20	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	18	28	8	11	35	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	24	24	9	8	34	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	10	19	16	18	37	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	29	39	13	4	15	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	17	24	10	13	36	100

		Q41e Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. e. Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	6	43	16	19	17	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	26	30	18	11	14	100
China	Spring, 2014	3	12	30	40	14	100
	Spring, 2007	2	17	34	24	23	100
India	Spring, 2014	6	15	9	7	64	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	7	39	23	5	26	100
	Spring, 2007	5	54	13	3	24	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	9	49	32	8	2	100
	Spring, 2007	7	51	30	6	6	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	13	44	15	4	25	100
	Spring, 2007	6	40	13	4	37	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	4	21	4	8	62	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	13	42	18	7	21	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	1	4	29	65	2	100
	Spring, 2007	0	4	36	53	7	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	13	40	16	3	28	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	23	42	8	1	26	100

		Q63 Do you approve or disapprove of the United States conducting missile strikes from pilotless aircraft called drones to target extremists in countries such as Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia?			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	52	41	7	100
	Spring, 2013	61	30	8	100
	Spring, 2012	62	28	10	100
France	Spring, 2014	27	72	1	100
	Spring, 2013	45	55	1	100
	Spring, 2012	37	63	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	30	67	3	100
	Spring, 2013	45	51	3	100
	Spring, 2012	38	59	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	8	89	3	100
	Spring, 2013	6	89	5	100
	Spring, 2012	5	90	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	18	74	8	100
	Spring, 2013	23	69	8	100
	Spring, 2012	31	55	14	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	32	54	15	100
	Spring, 2013	35	52	13	100
	Spring, 2012	38	51	11	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	12	86	2	100
	Spring, 2013	21	76	3	100
	Spring, 2012	21	76	3	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	33	59	8	100
	Spring, 2013	39	51	10	100
	Spring, 2012	44	47	9	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	7	78	14	100
	Spring, 2013	17	68	15	100
	Spring, 2012	17	68	15	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	11	66	23	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	7	83	10	100
	Spring, 2013	7	82	11	100
	Spring, 2012	9	81	10	100

		Q63 Do you approve or disapprove of the United States conducting missile strikes from pilotless aircraft called drones to target extremists in countries such as Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia?			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2014	4	87	8	100
	Spring, 2013	5	89	6	100
	Spring, 2012	6	89	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	5	90	5	100
	Spring, 2013	4	87	9	100
	Spring, 2012	6	85	9	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	23	71	6	100
	Spring, 2013	25	69	6	100
	Spring, 2012	24	69	8	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	7	84	9	100
	Spring, 2013	3	84	13	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	17	77	6	100
	Spring, 2013	7	84	8	100
	Spring, 2012	12	72	15	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	65	27	8	100
	Spring, 2013	64	23	14	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	22	70	8	100
China	Spring, 2014	35	52	13	100
	Spring, 2013	23	62	15	100
	Spring, 2012	25	55	20	100
India	Spring, 2014	28	36	36	100
	Winter 2013-2014	30	38	32	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	10	74	16	100
	Spring, 2013	8	81	11	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	12	82	6	100
	Spring, 2013	25	70	5	100
	Spring, 2012	21	75	4	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	6	80	14	100
	Spring, 2013	9	75	15	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	3	66	30	100
	Spring, 2013	5	68	27	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	24	67	9	100
	Spring, 2013	44	52	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	23	75	2	100
	Spring, 2013	31	65	4	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	12	79	9	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	12	78	10	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	5	87	8	100
	Spring, 2013	6	86	8	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	7	87	6	100
	Spring, 2013	16	81	3	100
	Spring, 2012	19	76	5	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	15	68	16	100
	Spring, 2013	13	77	10	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	9	86	5	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	11	73	16	100
	Spring, 2013	16	81	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	14	80	7	100
	Spring, 2013	27	67	6	100
	Spring, 2012	24	73	3	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	9	88	4	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	10	81	10	100

		Q63 Do you approve or disapprove of the United States conducting missile strikes from pilotless aircraft called drones to target extremists in countries such as Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia?			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	4	92	5	100
	Spring, 2013	7	91	2	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	29	47	24	100
	Spring, 2013	29	63	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	53	38	9	100
	Spring, 2013	56	34	11	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	42	39	18	100
	Spring, 2013	43	33	24	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	11	86	3	100
	Spring, 2013	32	58	11	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	27	46	27	100
	Spring, 2013	45	37	17	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	27	67	7	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	36	56	9	100
	Spring, 2013	43	35	23	100

		Spring, 2014											
		United States	Bangladesh	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Malaysia	Pakistan	Philippines	South Korea	Thailand	Vietnam
Q96a_1 What countries can (survey country) most rely on as dependable allies in the future? FIRST RESPONSE	United States	3	43	19	33	28	62	19	3	83	68	29	30
	European Union	10	7	13	1	6	2	3	1	1	4	1	5
	Britain	31	4	4	3	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
	France	4	3	3	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
	China	8	9	0	4	17	2	27	57	2	16	25	1
	India	1	18	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Russia	2	4	25	13	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	25
	Indonesia	0	2	1	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
	Japan	6	4	0	6	19	0	9	2	6	1	10	15
	Malaysia	0	2	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Pakistan	0	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	South Korea	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
	Thailand	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
	Other	17	0	1	0	1	11	4	6	1	3	4	1
DK/Refused	17	0	29	34	15	17	30	30	4	7	24	18	
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Data is displayed vertically.

		Spring, 2014											
		United States	Bangladesh	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Malaysia	Pakistan	Philippines	South Korea	Thailand	Vietnam
Q96b_1 What countries or groups pose the greatest threat to (survey country) in the future? FIRST RESPONSE	United States	2	24	36	2	25	6	26	38	2	8	7	3
	China	19	6	0	9	10	68	5	0	58	17	4	74
	Japan	2	4	33	1	3	0	1	0	2	33	2	1
	India	0	27	2	0	0	1	1	32	1	0	2	0
	Iran	16	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	3	0	5	0
	North Korea	7	4	1	1	4	11	3	0	3	36	2	1
	Russia	23	5	1	1	5	2	3	0	2	1	3	1
	Al Qaeda	2	15	2	6	14	0	2	2	1	0	1	0
	Indonesia	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
	Pakistan	6	10	0	45	1	0	1	0	3	0	4	0
	Taiwan	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
	Abu Sayyaf	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	9	0	0	0
	Jemaah Islamiyah (JI)	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	2	0	1	1
	Other	11	0	1	0	3	4	4	1	3	0	24	0
	DK/Refused	12	1	21	29	25	8	47	26	10	2	45	17
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Data is displayed vertically. For Thailand, 11% say Cambodia poses the greatest threat to their country in the future. This percentage is included in the 'Other' category.

		Q108 Overall do you think that China's growing economy is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?			
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	49	42	8	100
	Spring, 2011	37	53	10	100
	Spring, 2010	40	47	13	100
	Spring, 2008	35	53	11	100
	Spring, 2007	41	45	13	100
	Spring, 2005	49	40	11	100
France	Spring, 2014	47	53	0	100
	Spring, 2011	41	59	0	100
	Spring, 2010	32	67	1	100
	Spring, 2008	37	63	0	100
	Spring, 2007	35	64	1	100
	Spring, 2005	37	61	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	51	45	4	100
	Spring, 2011	46	50	3	100
	Spring, 2010	37	58	5	100
	Spring, 2008	39	56	5	100
	Spring, 2007	39	55	6	100
	Spring, 2005	53	38	9	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	52	30	17	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	14	75	11	100
	Spring, 2007	19	65	16	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	26	53	21	100
	Spring, 2011	32	46	22	100
	Spring, 2010	39	46	15	100
	Spring, 2008	31	46	23	100
	Spring, 2007	33	44	24	100
	Spring, 2005	36	38	26	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	44	46	10	100
	Spring, 2011	52	40	8	100
	Spring, 2010	36	48	16	100
	Spring, 2008	38	45	17	100
	Spring, 2007	35	44	21	100
	Spring, 2005	36	48	15	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	57	28	14	100
	Spring, 2011	53	32	15	100
	Spring, 2010	44	42	14	100
	Spring, 2008	43	44	14	100
	Spring, 2007	45	41	14	100
	Spring, 2005	56	31	13	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	47	27	25	100
	Spring, 2011	37	41	22	100
	Spring, 2010	49	30	21	100
	Spring, 2008	43	34	23	100
	Spring, 2007	53	27	20	100
	Spring, 2006	48	39	13	100
	Spring, 2005	46	40	14	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	40	15	46	100
	Spring, 2011	37	33	30	100
	Spring, 2007	51	23	26	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	24	57	19	100
	Spring, 2011	13	64	23	100
	Spring, 2010	18	60	22	100
	Spring, 2008	13	56	31	100
	Spring, 2007	27	49	24	100

		Q108 Overall do you think that China's growing economy is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?			
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	Total
Egypt	Spring, 2014	53	42	5	100
	Spring, 2010	54	42	4	100
	Spring, 2008	47	33	20	100
	Spring, 2007	50	37	13	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	58	37	5	100
	Spring, 2011	65	28	8	100
	Spring, 2010	71	24	5	100
	Spring, 2008	52	37	11	100
	Spring, 2007	57	34	9	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	64	27	9	100
	Spring, 2011	57	29	14	100
	Spring, 2010	54	33	13	100
	Spring, 2008	65	25	10	100
	Spring, 2007	61	30	8	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	53	22	25	100
	Spring, 2011	66	24	10	100
	Spring, 2007	42	26	32	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	66	18	16	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	62	21	17	100
	Spring, 2011	53	30	17	100
	Spring, 2007	54	31	15	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	70	22	9	100
India	Spring, 2014	23	46	30	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	55	28	17	100
	Spring, 2011	62	25	13	100
	Spring, 2010	61	28	11	100
	Spring, 2008	57	31	12	100
	Spring, 2007	66	27	8	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	47	39	14	100
	Spring, 2011	57	35	8	100
	Spring, 2010	61	29	11	100
	Spring, 2008	55	37	8	100
	Spring, 2007	57	27	16	100
	Spring, 2006	68	28	4	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	69	8	23	100
	Spring, 2007	84	5	11	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	62	8	31	100
	Late Spring, 2011	79	5	16	100
	Spring, 2011	79	6	16	100
	Spring, 2010	79	5	16	100
	Spring, 2008	70	6	24	100
	Spring, 2007	63	10	27	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	30	57	13	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	57	36	7	100
	Spring, 2010	45	49	6	100
	Spring, 2008	39	54	6	100
	Spring, 2007	36	60	4	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	75	14	11	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	21	71	8	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	41	20	39	100
	Spring, 2010	52	20	28	100
	Spring, 2008	38	25	37	100
	Spring, 2007	39	24	38	100

		Q108 Overall do you think that China's growing economy is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?			
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2014	39	41	19	100
	Spring, 2011	53	30	17	100
	Spring, 2010	62	21	17	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	63	13	24	100
	Spring, 2007	74	11	16	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	30	45	25	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	54	26	20	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	38	36	26	100
	Spring, 2011	39	43	19	100
	Spring, 2010	41	34	25	100
	Spring, 2008	36	48	16	100
	Spring, 2007	28	55	16	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	74	13	13	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	54	23	23	100
	Spring, 2007	56	20	24	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	66	20	14	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	52	24	24	100
	Spring, 2007	77	5	18	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	80	13	8	100
	Spring, 2011	85	12	4	100
	Spring, 2010	90	6	4	100
	Spring, 2007	91	4	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	68	8	24	100
	Spring, 2010	90	5	5	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	75	12	12	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	41	36	23	100
	Spring, 2008	56	25	19	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	66	22	11	100
	Spring, 2008	77	16	7	100
	Spring, 2007	75	10	16	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	76	10	14	100
	Spring, 2007	68	9	24	100

In Ukraine in 2014, this question was modified to ask about "Crimea" in Crimea and "Ukraine" elsewhere. Results are combined.

		Q109a Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so? a. China			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	14	78	8	100
	Spring, 2013	17	71	13	100
	Spring, 2008	14	74	12	100
France	Spring, 2014	12	88	1	100
	Spring, 2013	14	86	0	100
	Spring, 2008	7	93	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	6	91	4	100
	Spring, 2013	9	87	4	100
	Spring, 2008	13	84	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	21	69	10	100
	Spring, 2013	25	63	13	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	8	84	8	100
	Spring, 2013	7	82	11	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	14	72	13	100
	Spring, 2013	14	76	10	100
	Spring, 2008	7	84	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	9	83	8	100
	Spring, 2013	11	84	5	100
	Spring, 2008	11	77	12	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	15	75	10	100
	Spring, 2013	15	71	14	100
	Spring, 2008	12	77	11	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	46	32	23	100
	Spring, 2013	47	30	24	100
	Spring, 2008	39	39	22	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	36	34	30	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	40	38	22	100
	Spring, 2013	23	47	29	100
	Spring, 2008	30	31	39	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	42	48	10	100
	Spring, 2013	39	49	12	100
	Spring, 2008	34	53	13	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	50	40	10	100
	Spring, 2013	48	41	11	100
	Spring, 2008	43	46	11	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	63	25	12	100
	Spring, 2013	68	20	12	100
	Spring, 2008	48	37	15	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	58	22	20	100
	Spring, 2013	58	26	16	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	54	21	25	100
	Spring, 2013	53	19	28	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	26	68	6	100
	Spring, 2013	24	67	9	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	66	27	7	100
India	Spring, 2014	24	28	47	100
	Winter 2013-2014	25	38	36	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	51	30	19	100
	Spring, 2013	60	26	14	100
	Spring, 2008	57	26	17	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	4	89	7	100
	Spring, 2013	5	88	7	100
	Spring, 2008	6	88	6	100

		Q109a Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so? a. China			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	56	17	26	100
	Spring, 2013	57	22	20	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	52	5	44	100
	Spring, 2013	65	5	31	100
	Spring, 2008	66	3	31	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	37	50	12	100
	Spring, 2013	51	44	5	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	21	73	6	100
	Spring, 2013	25	68	6	100
	Spring, 2008	23	69	8	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	54	23	23	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	43	42	15	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	17	43	40	100
	Spring, 2013	26	37	37	100
	Spring, 2008	22	50	28	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	24	62	15	100
	Spring, 2013	38	51	11	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	20	51	29	100
	Spring, 2013	25	49	26	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	14	50	36	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	27	38	35	100
	Spring, 2013	41	38	21	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	25	44	31	100
	Spring, 2013	34	39	27	100
	Spring, 2008	33	44	22	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	34	39	27	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	29	46	26	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	47	32	21	100
	Spring, 2013	52	26	22	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	60	13	27	100
	Spring, 2013	49	25	26	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	74	10	15	100
	Spring, 2013	51	21	28	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	49	12	39	100
	Spring, 2013	63	9	29	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	51	11	37	100
	Spring, 2013	59	10	32	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	31	37	33	100
	Spring, 2013	44	29	26	100
	Spring, 2008	37	30	33	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	59	23	18	100
	Spring, 2008	65	18	16	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	61	8	31	100
	Spring, 2013	47	10	43	100

		Q109b Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so? b. The United States			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	63	34	2	100
	Spring, 2013	69	28	3	100
	Spring, 2008	75	22	4	100
France	Spring, 2014	69	30	0	100
	Spring, 2013	80	20	0	100
	Spring, 2008	65	35	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	58	38	4	100
	Spring, 2013	81	16	3	100
	Spring, 2008	70	26	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	43	53	4	100
	Spring, 2013	58	36	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	75	18	7	100
	Spring, 2013	82	11	8	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	72	18	10	100
	Spring, 2013	76	15	10	100
	Spring, 2008	79	13	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	57	37	6	100
	Spring, 2013	69	26	5	100
	Spring, 2008	49	40	11	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	65	28	7	100
	Spring, 2013	75	18	7	100
	Spring, 2008	69	24	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	47	36	17	100
	Spring, 2013	67	16	16	100
	Spring, 2008	66	19	15	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	61	23	17	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	49	30	20	100
	Spring, 2013	48	29	22	100
	Spring, 2008	47	28	24	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	47	49	4	100
	Spring, 2013	45	44	11	100
	Spring, 2008	44	43	12	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	50	44	6	100
	Spring, 2013	49	44	8	100
	Spring, 2008	48	43	10	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	84	13	3	100
	Spring, 2013	87	10	3	100
	Spring, 2008	55	36	9	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	60	28	12	100
	Spring, 2013	66	26	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	70	16	14	100
	Spring, 2013	64	14	22	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	75	18	7	100
	Spring, 2013	83	13	4	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	58	34	7	100
China	Spring, 2014	52	31	17	100
	Spring, 2013	48	29	23	100
	Spring, 2008	50	27	23	100
India	Spring, 2014	39	19	42	100
	Winter 2013-2014	41	19	40	100

		Q109b Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so? b. The United States			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	63	23	14	100
	Spring, 2013	69	20	11	100
	Spring, 2008	58	26	15	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	84	10	6	100
	Spring, 2013	85	9	6	100
	Spring, 2008	80	17	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	50	24	26	100
	Spring, 2013	63	17	20	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	31	17	52	100
	Spring, 2013	54	14	32	100
	Spring, 2008	45	21	34	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	87	7	6	100
	Spring, 2013	91	7	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	91	6	3	100
	Spring, 2013	90	6	3	100
	Spring, 2008	94	5	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	66	12	22	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	75	11	14	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	32	32	36	100
	Spring, 2013	54	19	27	100
	Spring, 2008	38	46	16	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	51	39	10	100
	Spring, 2013	76	17	7	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	53	26	21	100
	Spring, 2013	66	17	17	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	44	28	28	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	50	31	19	100
	Spring, 2013	79	13	8	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	38	37	25	100
	Spring, 2013	55	25	20	100
	Spring, 2008	50	37	13	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	42	41	16	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	48	30	21	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	50	33	17	100
	Spring, 2013	53	29	19	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	67	9	24	100
	Spring, 2013	69	13	18	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	72	15	12	100
	Spring, 2013	72	10	18	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	53	12	35	100
	Spring, 2013	70	10	21	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	63	8	28	100
	Spring, 2013	72	4	24	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	52	21	27	100
	Spring, 2013	70	13	17	100
	Spring, 2008	64	14	22	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	58	23	19	100
	Spring, 2008	67	18	14	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	60	13	27	100
	Spring, 2013	70	5	25	100

		Q109c Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so? c. France			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	60	22	18	100
	Spring, 2008	66	16	18	100
France	Spring, 2014	64	36	0	100
	Spring, 2008	77	22	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	74	17	9	100
	Spring, 2008	86	9	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	65	28	7	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	78	13	9	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	71	15	14	100
	Spring, 2008	82	9	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	70	23	7	100
	Spring, 2008	79	11	10	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	64	20	17	100
	Spring, 2008	78	11	11	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	56	20	24	100
	Spring, 2008	67	15	18	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	68	13	19	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	47	30	22	100
	Spring, 2008	49	19	32	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	56	33	11	100
	Spring, 2008	50	37	13	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	48	42	10	100
	Spring, 2008	53	33	15	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	86	10	4	100
	Spring, 2008	87	11	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	63	21	17	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	82	8	10	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	75	18	7	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	45	38	17	100
China	Spring, 2014	60	17	24	100
	Spring, 2008	58	12	29	100
India	Spring, 2014	26	17	57	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	54	20	26	100
	Spring, 2008	46	15	39	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	76	6	18	100
	Spring, 2008	78	9	13	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	45	16	38	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	24	11	65	100
	Spring, 2008	34	11	55	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	65	13	23	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	88	3	9	100
	Spring, 2008	90	4	6	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	59	10	31	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	78	6	16	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	33	17	50	100
	Spring, 2008	49	16	35	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	52	30	18	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	49	20	31	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	32	21	47	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	27	28	45	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	25	32	43	100
	Spring, 2008	45	26	29	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	33	28	39	100

		Q109c Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so? c. France			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Peru	Spring, 2014	40	23	37	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	46	23	31	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	56	13	31	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	59	16	25	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	41	13	46	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	60	12	28	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	33	27	40	100
	Spring, 2008	48	11	41	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	48	22	30	100
	Spring, 2008	68	10	23	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	48	9	43	100

		Q109d Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so? d. Russia			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	10	81	8	100
	Spring, 2008	23	59	19	100
France	Spring, 2014	13	86	1	100
	Spring, 2008	14	86	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	8	89	3	100
	Spring, 2008	16	80	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	40	53	7	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	15	72	13	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	11	80	9	100
	Spring, 2008	12	79	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	11	80	9	100
	Spring, 2008	17	64	18	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	12	76	12	100
	Spring, 2008	18	64	18	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	57	32	11	100
	Spring, 2008	45	44	12	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	24	60	16	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	38	40	22	100
	Spring, 2008	37	27	36	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	25	60	15	100
	Spring, 2008	28	57	15	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	47	40	13	100
	Spring, 2008	27	60	13	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	51	41	8	100
	Spring, 2008	38	52	10	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	55	27	18	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	46	26	27	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	28	59	13	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	57	30	13	100
China	Spring, 2014	63	14	23	100
	Spring, 2008	52	17	31	100
India	Spring, 2014	30	15	55	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	35	36	29	100
	Spring, 2008	32	31	38	100

		Q109d Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people, or don't you think so? d. Russia			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No - does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2014	16	70	14	100
	Spring, 2008	22	63	15	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	31	28	41	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	24	12	64	100
	Spring, 2008	33	13	54	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	49	26	25	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	32	55	12	100
	Spring, 2008	28	52	20	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	37	29	35	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	76	7	16	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	14	32	54	100
	Spring, 2008	22	31	46	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	23	57	20	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	16	49	35	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	14	37	49	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	17	32	51	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	18	38	44	100
	Spring, 2008	28	38	34	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	27	39	34	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	22	39	40	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	28	40	32	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	49	18	34	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	49	24	28	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	34	15	51	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	26	21	53	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	21	35	44	100
	Spring, 2008	28	25	48	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	37	27	36	100
	Spring, 2008	50	22	28	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	40	14	45	100

		Q110 How concerned are you, if at all, that territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries could lead to a military conflict? Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned, or not at all concerned?					
		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	27	40	21	10	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	10	45	24	14	7	100
China	Spring, 2014	15	47	26	8	4	100
India	Spring, 2014	35	37	7	2	18	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	14	38	24	14	9	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	41	44	10	3	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	18	48	14	5	15	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	24	25	10	8	33	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	61	32	5	1	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	30	53	13	3	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	14	36	21	17	12	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	51	33	10	2	4	100

		Q111a According to news reports, the American government has been monitoring communications, such as emails and phone calls, in the U.S. and many other countries. In your opinion, is it acceptable or unacceptable for the American government to monitor communications from a. Individuals suspected of terrorist activities?			
		Acceptable	Unacceptable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	73	24	2	100
France	Spring, 2014	75	25	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	70	29	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	58	38	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	88	10	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	68	25	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	70	29	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	70	26	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	81	15	3	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	74	15	11	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	61	30	9	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	61	35	4	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	79	21	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	76	20	3	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	50	40	10	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	80	17	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	90	8	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	71	25	4	100
China	Spring, 2014	51	38	11	100
India	Spring, 2014	47	21	32	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	50	37	13	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	64	28	8	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	43	42	15	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	28	35	37	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	63	29	7	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	51	46	3	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	47	42	11	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	42	49	10	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	52	42	7	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	67	31	3	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	50	39	10	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	68	25	7	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	64	31	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	64	29	7	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	73	25	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	57	31	12	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	54	41	5	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	71	20	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	88	8	4	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	62	25	13	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	76	19	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	38	45	17	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	62	31	7	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	73	22	5	100

		Q111b According to news reports, the American government has been monitoring communications, such as emails and phone calls, in the U.S. and many other countries. In your opinion, is it acceptable or unacceptable for the American government to monitor communications from b. American citizens?			
		Acceptable	Unacceptable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	37	61	3	100
France	Spring, 2014	18	82	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	19	78	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	8	90	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	31	63	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	24	68	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	17	82	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	36	60	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	28	67	5	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	23	64	13	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	19	71	10	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	43	50	7	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	41	58	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	21	77	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	26	63	11	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	34	59	6	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	27	65	8	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	48	45	7	100
China	Spring, 2014	32	53	15	100
India	Spring, 2014	36	28	36	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	43	41	16	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	18	75	8	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	41	43	16	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	36	25	39	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	69	26	5	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	29	66	5	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	43	43	14	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	21	70	9	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	18	74	8	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	13	84	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	14	78	8	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	30	62	8	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	42	52	6	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	29	63	8	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	42	56	3	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	19	69	12	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	15	80	5	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	53	37	10	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	68	27	6	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	61	18	21	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	42	53	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	36	48	16	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	49	42	9	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	55	37	8	100

		Q111c According to news reports, the American government has been monitoring communications, such as emails and phone calls, in the U.S. and many other countries. In your opinion, is it acceptable or unacceptable for the American government to monitor communications from c. (survey nationality) citizens?			
		Acceptable	Unacceptable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	12	88	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	12	87	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	2	97	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	19	76	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	14	80	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	12	87	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	27	70	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	10	87	3	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	8	83	8	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	9	81	10	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	6	91	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	8	91	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	6	92	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	7	86	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	8	91	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	13	82	5	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	23	70	7	100
China	Spring, 2014	9	85	7	100
India	Spring, 2014	35	33	32	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	22	67	11	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	10	85	5	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	24	62	14	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	12	53	36	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	61	34	6	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	10	89	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	26	65	9	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	9	83	8	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	9	84	7	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	4	94	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	9	86	6	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	19	74	7	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	29	65	5	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	16	76	8	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	21	78	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	10	81	10	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	7	88	5	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	32	59	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	43	51	6	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	52	31	17	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	10	86	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	39	47	14	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	25	71	5	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	33	63	5	100

In Ukraine in 2014, this question was modified to ask about "Crimea" in Crimea and "Ukraine" elsewhere. Results are combined.

		Q111cUS According to news reports, the American government has been monitoring communications, such as emails and phone calls, in the U.S. and many other countries. In your opinion, is it acceptable or unacceptable for the American government to monitor communications from cUS. Citizens of other countries?			
		Acceptable	Unacceptable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	49	47	4	100

		Q111d According to news reports, the American government has been monitoring communications, such as emails and phone calls, in the U.S. and many other countries. In your opinion, is it acceptable or unacceptable for the American government to monitor communications from d. (survey nationality) leaders?			
		Acceptable	Unacceptable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2014	17	83	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2014	9	90	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2014	11	87	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	48	47	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	20	74	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	26	73	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	30	65	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2014	15	81	4	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	21	67	12	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	14	77	9	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	7	89	4	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	10	89	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	11	87	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	13	78	9	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	15	83	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	15	81	4	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	28	62	9	100
China	Spring, 2014	8	85	7	100
India	Spring, 2014	37	32	32	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	21	68	11	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	15	79	6	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	23	62	15	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	12	51	37	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	64	31	5	100
South Korea	Spring, 2014	15	83	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	32	58	10	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	8	83	9	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	19	74	7	100
Brazil	Spring, 2014	15	83	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2014	12	82	6	100
Colombia	Spring, 2014	27	66	7	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	46	48	6	100
Mexico	Spring, 2014	25	66	9	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	28	70	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	20	69	11	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	8	87	5	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	36	56	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2014	49	44	7	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	54	31	15	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	18	78	4	100
South Africa	Spring, 2014	42	44	15	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	32	64	4	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	45	49	5	100

In Ukraine in 2014, this question was modified to ask about "Crimea" in Crimea and "Ukraine" elsewhere. Results are combined.

		Q111dUS According to news reports, the American government has been monitoring communications, such as emails and phone calls, in the U.S. and many other countries. In your opinion, is it acceptable or unacceptable for the American government to monitor communications from dUS. Leaders of other countries?			
		Acceptable	Unacceptable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	52	43	4	100