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United Nations Retains Strong Global Image

Robust Support in America, Especially among Democrats

About Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project

Pew Research Center is a nonpartisan fact tank that informs the public about the issues, attitudes and trends shaping America and the world. It does not take policy positions. Its Global Attitudes Project conducts public opinion surveys around the world on a broad array of subjects ranging from people's assessments of their own lives to their views about the current state of the world and important issues of the day. Since 2001, the project has conducted more than 330,000 interviews in 60 nations.

Staff members who contributed to the 2013 survey include:

Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project

Andrew Kohut, *Founding Director, Pew Research Center*
Richard Wike, *Associate Director*
Katie Simmons, *Research Associate*
Jacob Poushter, *Research Associate*
Aaron Ponce, *Research Associate*
Cathy Barker, *Research Analyst*
Kat Devlin*, Research Assistant*

Pew Research Center

Bruce Stokes, *Director of Global Economic Attitudes*
James Bell, *Director of International Survey Research*
Elizabeth Mueller Gross, *Vice President*
Juliana Menasce Horowitz, *Senior Researcher, Pew Research Center for the People & the Press*

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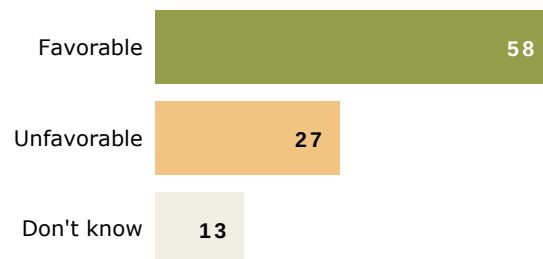
United Nations Retains Strong Global Image
Robust Support in America, Especially among Democrats

As the United Nations opens its 68th General Assembly session, publics around the world continue to have a positive impression of the international organization. Clear majorities in 22 of the 39 countries surveyed say they have a favorable view of the UN, including thumbs-up from Security Council permanent members Britain, France and the U.S. Ratings for the UN are on balance favorable in Russia. But the Chinese are divided in their opinion. However, views trend negatively in key Middle Eastern publics, including Israel, the Palestinian territories, Jordan and Turkey.

Overall, a median of 58% across the 39 countries surveyed express favorable views of the UN, with just 27% holding an unfavorable opinion. South Koreans express the highest support (84%). Ban Ki-moon, who heads the UN, is South Korean. Meanwhile, roughly eight-in-ten Indonesians and Filipinos approve of the international body. Support is also high in Africa, and most of Europe and Latin America.

Positive Ratings for UN

Median % across 39 countries

Favorable	58
Unfavorable	27
Don't know	13

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Nearly six-in-ten Americans have a favorable opinion of the UN, headquartered in New York City, and support is up since the 2008 election of Barack Obama. However, there is a partisan divide in views of the multilateral institution, with stronger support from Democrats and independents than from Republicans.

Across many of the countries surveyed, young people are more positive toward the international body than older people. And in roughly half of the countries, those with a college degree or higher incomes tend to have a rosier view of the UN.

The survey, conducted before Syria's alleged chemical weapons attack and the proposed UN role in eliminating Syria's chemical weapons stockpiles,[1] was conducted by the Pew Research Center in 39 countries among 37,653 respondents from March 2 to May 1, 2013.

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[1] For more on public views around the world on the need for UN approval before the use of force to deal with international threats, see UN Approval Before Using Military Force Lacks Widespread Global Agreement.

Regional Support for UN

Overall, majorities or pluralities in 26 of the 39 nations surveyed express a favorable opinion of the UN. And in only five nations does a majority of the public hold a negative view of the institution.

Roughly six-in-ten Canadians (62%) and Americans (58%) hold a positive opinion toward the UN. And support is up among Americans since 2007 (+10 percentage points), with the largest increase coming in 2009.

The UN is generally liked in Europe, with six-in-ten or more in Italy, Germany, Britain, Poland, France and the Czech Republic expressing positive sentiments. However, in Spain, only half share these opinions and support has fallen 13 percentage points since 2007. In Greece, 58% have an unfavorable view of the international body.
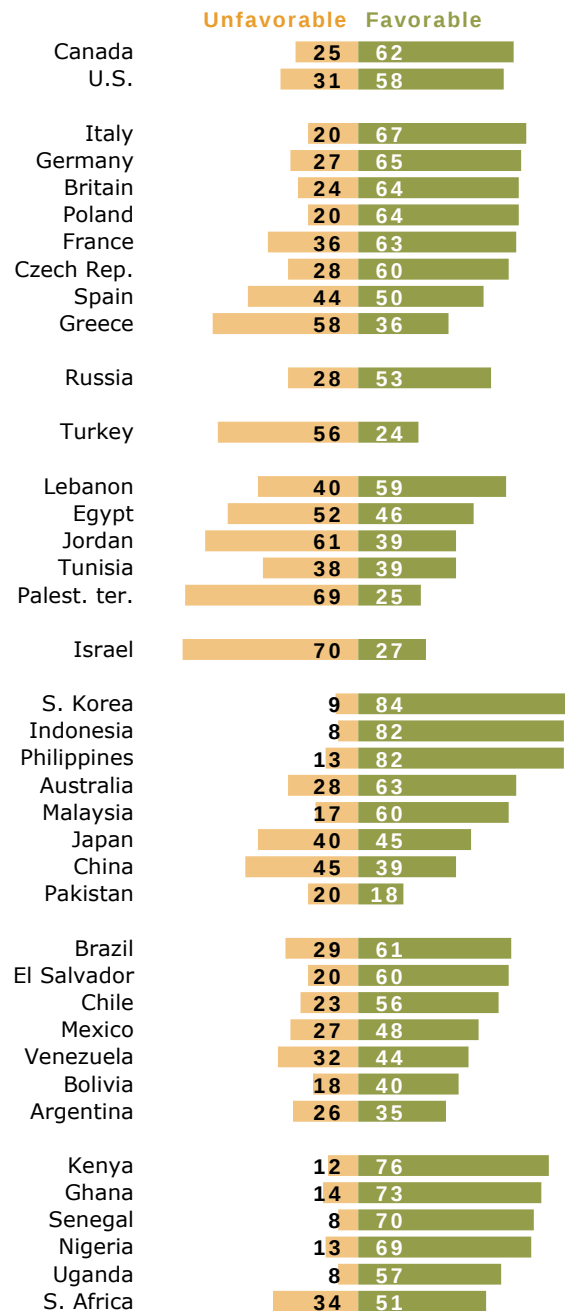
In Russia, one of the five permanent members of the Security Council, 53% support the UN, while only 28% have an unfavorable view.

UN support is lowest in the Middle East. Majorities in Israel (70%), the Palestinian territories (69%), Jordan (61%) and Turkey (56%) all give the UN negative marks.

Three-quarters of Israeli Jews have an unfavorable opinion of the UN. Meanwhile, Israeli Arabs have a more positive view of the UN (53% favorable vs. 43% unfavorable).

UN Favorability

	Unfavorable	Favorable
Canada	25	62
U.S.	31	58
Italy	20	67
Germany	27	65
Britain	24	64
Poland	20	64
France	36	63
Czech Rep.	28	60
Spain	44	50
Greece	58	36
Russia	28	53
Turkey	56	24
Lebanon	40	59
Egypt	52	46
Jordan	61	39
Tunisia	38	39
Palest. ter.	69	25
Israel	70	27
S. Korea	9	84
Indonesia	8	82
Philippines	13	82
Australia	28	63
Malaysia	17	60
Japan	40	45
China	45	39
Pakistan	20	18
Brazil	29	61
El Salvador	20	60
Chile	23	56
Mexico	27	48
Venezuela	32	44
Bolivia	18	40
Argentina	26	35
Kenya	12	76
Ghana	14	73
Senegal	8	70
Nigeria	13	69
Uganda	8	57
S. Africa	34	51

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Among all Israelis, favorable ratings for the UN are down 11 points since 2007.

In the Palestinian territories, equal numbers in the West Bank (67%) and Gaza Strip (69%) have an unfavorable view of the international body.

Nearly six-in-ten in Lebanon (59%) see the international peacekeeping entity favorably, but there is a sectarian divide. Majorities of Lebanese Christians (62%) and Sunni Muslims (76%) give the UN a positive assessment, while only 29% of Lebanese Shia agree.[2]

The UN receives its highest ratings from publics in the Asia-Pacific, with more than eight-in-ten in South Korea (84%), Indonesia (82%) and the Philippines (82%) looking favorably toward the international body. Majorities in Australia (63%) and Malaysia (60%) also see the UN in a positive light. However, opinion is more divided in the region's top two economic powers – only 45% in Japan and 39% in China see the UN favorably. In China, which is also a Security Council member, support for the international body has fallen 13 percentage points since 2007. In Pakistan, a majority (61%) have no opinion.

Changing Views of the UN

% Favorable

	2007	2009	2011	2012	2013	07-13 Change
	%	%	%	%	%	
Argentina	24	30	--	--	35	+11
S. Korea	74	79	--	--	84	+10
U.S.	48	61	61	58	58	+10
Jordan	32	44	35	42	39	+7
Britain	58	67	73	68	64	+6
Czech Rep.	67	--	--	59	60	-7
Mexico	57	58	44	47	48	-9
Israel	38	32	28	--	27	-11
Kenya	88	76	86	--	76	-12
Ghana	85	--	--	--	73	-12
Spain	63	61	66	57	50	-13
China	52	55	37	43	39	-13

Only countries with significant change between 2007 and 2013 are shown.

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Views of the UN are generally positive in Latin America, with majorities in Brazil (61%), El Salvador (60%) and Chile (56%) sharing a favorable view of the preeminent assembly of nations. Support for the UN is lower in the other Latin American countries surveyed, but pluralities in Mexico and Venezuela still indicate a positive assessment.

Half or more in every sub-Saharan African country surveyed have a favorable view of the UN. Roughly three-quarters in Kenya (76%) and Ghana (73%) view the UN favorably, but support is down 12 percentage points in each country since 2007. Around seven-in-ten Senegalese (70%) and Nigerians (69%) like the UN, but the organization is more popular among Nigerian Christians (81% favorable) than Nigerian Muslims (58%). Only about half in South Africa (51%) support the UN.

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[2] In 2007, a special tribunal was established by the UN to investigate the 2005 terrorist bombing that killed former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri. The attack was generally assumed to be the work of Hezbollah, the militant Shia organization based in Lebanon.

Young, Educated and Higher Income People More Keen on UN

While overall evaluations of the UN are high, there is even greater support among the younger generation, those with a college degree, and respondents with higher incomes. For example, 73% of Americans ages 18-to-29 years old have a positive opinion of the UN, while only about half (49%) of those ages 50 and over agree, a 24-point age gap. Large generational differences also abound in Canada, Turkey, Senegal, France, Australia, Lebanon, Mexico and Spain. Overall, there are significant age gaps in 18 of the 39 countries surveyed.

A similar pattern is seen when looking at educational attainment. For example, while only 21% of Turks with no college degree have a favorable opinion of the UN, 45% of those Turks with a college degree see the UN positively. In 12 countries, respondents with a college education are more likely than those without a college degree to have a favorable view of the UN.

There are also gaps between high income and low income respondents on UN favorability in 12 countries. Gaps are especially large in developing economies such as Kenya (28 percentage point gap between high income and low income respondents), Bolivia (+21), El Salvador (+18), and Uganda (+18).

UN Better Liked Among Young

% Favorable

	18–29	30–49	50+	Youngest–oldest gap
	%	%	%	
U.S.	73	60	49	*+24*
Canada	74	68	51	*+23*
Turkey	38	19	15	*+23*
Senegal	76	71	59	*+17*
France	74	64	58	*+16*
Australia	71	67	55	*+16*
Lebanon	69	56	53	*+16*
Mexico	56	48	40	*+16*
Spain	59	53	44	*+15*
Poland	74	65	60	*+14*
Brazil	69	60	55	*+14*
Bolivia	50	32	36	*+14*
Tunisia	44	40	30	*+14*
Italy	78	67	65	*+13*
Czech Rep.	65	63	54	*+11*
Argentina	39	37	28	*+11*
Philippines	89	79	79	*+10*

Only countries with a significant, double-digit age gap shown.

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UN Favorability by Education

% Favorable

	No college degree	College degree	Diff
	%	%	
Turkey	21	45	*+24*
Japan	42	58	*+16*
Pakistan	17	31	*+14*
Canada	58	70	*+12*
Germany	64	75	*+11*
Australia	58	69	*+11*
Czech Rep.	58	69	*+11*
Russia	49	60	*+11*
Britain	60	70	*+10*
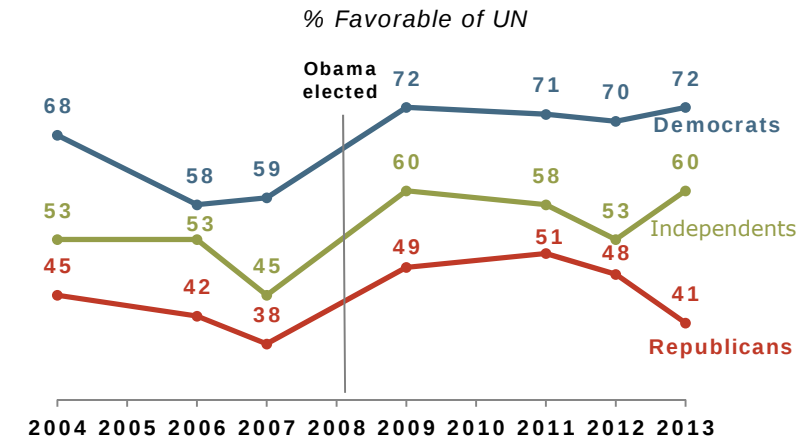
Only countries with a significant, double-digit gap shown.

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Partisan Gap in the U.S. & Europe

While 58% of Americans have a positive opinion of the UN, support varies considerably by political party. A strong majority of Democrats (72%) in the U.S. have a favorable view of the international body, while a smaller 60%-majority of independents agree. Meanwhile, support among Republicans trails at 41% and has dropped ten percentage points since 2011.

Partisan Divide in U.S. Views of UN

% Favorable of UN

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In a few European countries, it is the political right more than the left that is sees the UN most favorably. For example, two-thirds of French respondents on the right end of the spectrum have a positive opinion of the UN while only 56% on the left share the same view. Similar gaps occur in Spain (+11 right-left gap) and Greece (+12).

Survey Methods

About the 2013 Spring Pew Global Attitudes Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Country: **Lebanon**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Lebanon's seven regions and urbanity

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Arabic

Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 22, 2013

Sample size: 1,000

Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points

Representative: Adult population (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south of Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders, or about 2% of the population)

Country: **Malaysia**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by state and urbanity

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Malay, Mandarin Chinese, English

Fieldwork dates: March 4 – April 3, 2013

Sample size: 822

Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points

Representative: Adult population (excluding difficult to access areas in Sabah and Sarawak, or about 7% of the population)

Country: **Mexico**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Spanish

Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 17, 2013

Sample size: 1,000

Margin of Error: ±4.1 percentage points

Representative: Adult population

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

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

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

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

Country: **Poland**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Poland's 16 provinces and
urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Polish
Fieldwork dates: March 2 – March 24, 2013
Sample size: 800
Margin of Error: ±3.9 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Russia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight regions plus
Moscow and St. Petersburg and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Russian
Fieldwork dates: March 5 – March 21, 2013
Sample size: 996
Margin of Error: ±3.6 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding High North regions, the Chechen Republic,
and the Ingush Republic, or about 3% of the population)

Country: **Senegal**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Wolof, French
Fieldwork dates: March 6 – March 30, 2013
Sample size: 800
Margin of Error: ±4.1 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country:	**South Africa**
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by metropolitan area, province and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	English, Zulu, Xhosa, South Sotho, Afrikaans
Fieldwork dates:	March 18 – April 12, 2013
Sample size:	815
Margin of Error:	±4.1 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

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

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

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

Country: **Turkey**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by the 26 regions (based on geographical location and level of development (NUTS 2)) and urbanity

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Turkish

Fieldwork dates: March 5 – March 24, 2013

Sample size: 1,000

Margin of Error: ±7.7 percentage points

Representative: Adult population

Country: **Uganda**

Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity

Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus

Languages: Luganda, English, Runyankole/Rukiga, Luo, Runyoro/Rutoro, Ateso, Lugbara

Fieldwork dates: March 15 – March 29, 2013

Sample size: 800

Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points

Representative: Adult population

Country: **United States**

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

Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus

Languages: English, Spanish

Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 18, 2013

Sample size: 1,002

Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points

Representative: Telephone households with English or Spanish speakers (roughly 97% of U.S. households)

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

Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project
2013 Spring Survey Topline Results
September 17, 2013 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.

- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline "total" columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.

- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate 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).

- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:

  - Bolivia prior to 2013
  - Senegal prior to 2013
  - Venezuela prior to 2013
  - Brazil prior to 2010
  - Nigeria prior to 2010
  - South Africa in 2007

- Not all questions included in the Spring 2013 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q9g Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: g. The United Nations					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	13	45	17	14	10	100
	Spring, 2012	16	42	17	12	13	100
	Spring, 2011	19	42	16	12	11	100
	Spring, 2009	18	43	16	13	10	100
	Spring, 2007	9	39	23	16	13	100
	Spring, 2006	15	36	19	19	11	100
	Spring, 2004	14	41	20	15	11	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	11	51	17	8	13	100
	Spring, 2009	19	51	14	6	10	100
	Spring, 2007	15	49	19	8	8	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	13	51	16	8	11	100
	Spring, 2012	17	51	16	7	10	100
	Spring, 2011	21	52	14	4	10	100
	Spring, 2009	17	50	15	7	12	100
	Spring, 2007	11	47	23	8	10	100
	Spring, 2006	16	49	15	8	11	100
	Spring, 2004	22	52	14	4	7	100
France	Spring, 2013	8	55	27	9	0	100
	Spring, 2012	10	62	21	7	0	100
	Spring, 2011	14	62	18	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	9	65	20	6	0	100
	Spring, 2007	9	57	26	7	0	100
	Spring, 2006	10	62	20	8	0	100
	Spring, 2004	10	57	24	6	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	7	58	24	3	7	100
	Spring, 2012	12	61	22	2	4	100
	Spring, 2011	9	64	19	2	6	100
	Spring, 2009	6	59	23	4	7	100
	Spring, 2007	8	56	27	4	5	100
	Spring, 2006	13	55	21	4	7	100
	Spring, 2004	21	50	20	3	6	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	11	56	15	5	11	100
	Spring, 2012	12	55	18	6	9	100
	Spring, 2007	13	54	19	4	11	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	14	36	29	15	6	100
	Spring, 2012	16	41	23	15	5	100
	Spring, 2011	22	44	19	10	5	100
	Spring, 2009	8	53	20	4	14	100
	Spring, 2007	10	53	18	9	10	100
	Spring, 2006	11	49	22	8	10	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	2	34	37	21	6	100
	Spring, 2012	3	34	32	26	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	7	57	18	2	16	100
	Spring, 2012	12	59	15	2	10	100
	Spring, 2011	14	58	14	2	13	100
	Spring, 2009	10	62	10	2	16	100
	Spring, 2007	15	53	16	5	11	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	8	52	23	5	13	100
	Spring, 2012	8	51	23	5	14	100
	Spring, 2007	10	57	23	4	6	100

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		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Russia	Spring, 2013	9	44	20	8	19	100
	Spring, 2012	10	39	18	8	26	100
	Spring, 2011	11	43	20	6	20	100
	Spring, 2009	10	46	17	6	21	100
	Spring, 2007	12	46	19	5	18	100
	Spring, 2006	11	38	20	9	22	100
	Spring, 2004	13	47	13	5	21	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	4	20	23	33	20	100
	Spring, 2012	4	13	15	46	22	100
	Spring, 2011	5	18	21	40	16	100
	Spring, 2009	3	15	11	46	26	100
	Spring, 2007	3	20	18	39	20	100
	Spring, 2006	5	24	19	32	20	100
	Spring, 2004	13	38	16	19	14	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	14	32	29	23	2	100
	Spring, 2012	16	35	26	21	3	100
	Spring, 2011	17	37	26	18	2	100
	Spring, 2009	15	41	23	21	0	100
	Spring, 2007	8	36	30	25	1	100
	Spring, 2006	11	38	27	24	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	17	22	34	27	1	100
	Spring, 2012	18	24	28	27	3	100
	Spring, 2011	11	24	33	31	1	100
	Spring, 2009	13	31	23	34	0	100
	Spring, 2007	10	22	31	35	2	100
	Spring, 2006	6	24	33	36	1	100
	Spring, 2004	6	15	26	47	6	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	19	40	20	20	1	100
	Spring, 2012	18	43	18	18	3	100
	Spring, 2011	20	45	18	16	1	100
	Spring, 2009	30	32	18	20	0	100
	Spring, 2007	32	30	24	13	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	5	20	31	38	7	100
	Spring, 2011	3	28	43	24	2	100
	Spring, 2009	4	26	24	43	3	100
	Spring, 2007	4	23	23	46	4	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	11	28	16	22	23	100
	Spring, 2012	10	29	24	17	20	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	5	22	41	29	3	100
	Spring, 2011	4	24	39	30	2	100
	Spring, 2009	5	27	34	31	3	100
	Spring, 2007	7	31	34	24	5	100

		Q9g Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: g. The United Nations					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2013	12	51	19	9	9	100
China	Spring, 2013	6	33	30	15	17	100
	Spring, 2012	8	35	28	14	15	100
	Spring, 2011	5	32	27	16	19	100
	Spring, 2009	10	45	25	7	13	100
	Spring, 2007	6	46	29	4	15	100
	Spring, 2006	7	45	22	3	22	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	38	44	6	2	10	100
	Spring, 2011	26	53	9	3	10	100
	Spring, 2009	24	55	8	1	12	100
	Spring, 2007	25	56	10	1	8	100
	Spring, 2006	30	48	16	2	4	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	5	40	37	3	15	100
	Spring, 2012	8	49	27	6	11	100
	Spring, 2011	10	51	25	2	13	100
	Spring, 2009	5	40	33	7	15	100
	Spring, 2007	5	36	33	7	19	100
	Spring, 2006	8	48	31	5	7	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	13	47	12	5	23	100
	Spring, 2007	5	50	19	7	19	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	5	13	8	12	61	100
	Spring, 2012	4	16	9	20	51	100
	Late Spring, 2011	3	18	12	21	45	100
	Spring, 2011	4	18	14	18	46	100
	Spring, 2009	5	23	16	15	42	100
	Spring, 2007	4	13	18	19	46	100
	Spring, 2006	18	24	11	11	36	100
	Spring, 2004	9	26	10	17	38	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	21	61	11	2	5	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	14	70	9	0	7	100
	Spring, 2009	9	70	10	1	10	100
	Spring, 2007	9	65	11	2	13	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	6	29	18	8	40	100
	Spring, 2009	4	26	17	8	45	100
	Spring, 2007	2	22	21	20	35	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	7	33	13	5	42	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	6	55	23	6	10	100
	Spring, 2012	5	44	24	11	16	100
	Spring, 2011	5	47	20	10	18	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	13	43	18	5	22	100
	Spring, 2007	13	44	18	4	20	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	13	47	13	7	21	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	12	36	18	9	25	100
	Spring, 2012	12	35	13	12	29	100
	Spring, 2011	8	36	20	11	25	100
	Spring, 2009	20	38	15	5	23	100
	Spring, 2007	17	40	19	10	15	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	11	33	13	19	24	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	38	35	11	3	14	100
	Spring, 2007	49	36	4	2	8	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	47	29	8	4	12	100
	Spring, 2011	57	29	5	3	6	100

		Q9g Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: g. The United Nations					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Kenya	Spring, 2009	48	28	6	4	14	100
	Spring, 2007	51	37	6	3	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	34	35	7	6	18	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	52	18	5	3	22	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	21	30	18	16	15	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	38	19	5	3	35	100
	Spring, 2007	40	22	5	5	28	100