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# Iran's Global Image Largely Negative

*Favorable Ratings Fall Further in the  
Middle East*

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION  
ON THIS REPORT:**

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## About the Report

This report explores global attitudes toward Iran, as well as Middle Eastern views about Iranian President Hassan Rouhani. It is based on 44,628 interviews in 40 countries with adults 18 and older conducted from March 17 to May 25, 2014. For more details, see survey methods and topline results.

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# Iran's Global Image Largely Negative

## *Favorable Ratings Fall Further in the Middle East*

As negotiations over its nuclear program continue this week in Vienna, a new Pew Research Center poll finds that Iran's global image remains overwhelmingly negative.

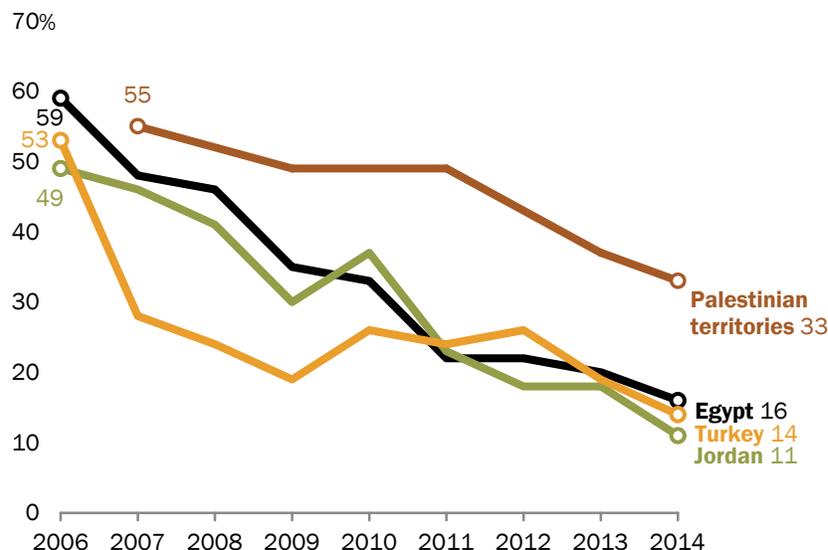
Moreover, ratings for Iran in several Middle Eastern nations have declined significantly in recent years. Iranian President Hassan Rouhani, who was elected just over one year ago, also receives poor marks in the region. In Turkey, Tunisia, Jordan and Egypt, Rouhani is even less popular than his predecessor, the controversial former president, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad.

Meanwhile, American attitudes toward Iran remain strongly negative, with roughly three-in-four holding unfavorable views.

These are among the major findings of a new survey by the Pew Research Center conducted in 40 countries among 44,628 respondents from March 17 to May 25, 2014. The survey also finds that Lebanese views toward Iran continue to reflect Lebanon's deep religious divisions. Big majorities of Lebanese Shia Muslims express a positive opinion about predominantly Shia Iran and its president, while most Sunni Muslims and Christians see Iran and Rouhani in a negative light.

### Declining Ratings for Iran in Middle East

*Favorable view of Iran*



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q15c.

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### Rouhani Gets Lower Marks than Ahmadinejad

*Favorable view of ...*

	Rouhani (2014)	Ahmadinejad (2012)	Diff
	%	%	
Turkey	11	35	-24
Tunisia	22	42	-20
Jordan	5	13	-8
Egypt	17	23	-6

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q45c.

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## Iran Unpopular around the World

Attitudes toward Iran are mostly negative worldwide. In 29 of 40 countries, a majority or plurality say they have an unfavorable opinion of the Islamic Republic. The only nations in which at least half express a favorable view are Bangladesh (63%), Pakistan (63%) and Indonesia (51%).

Ratings for Iran are low in the Middle East, and have been dropping steadily in recent years. In 2006, roughly half or more in Egypt, Jordan and Turkey had a positive opinion of Iran; today, fewer than one-in-five in all three countries hold this view. Similarly, Iran's favorability rating among Palestinians has dropped from 55% in 2007 to 33% now.

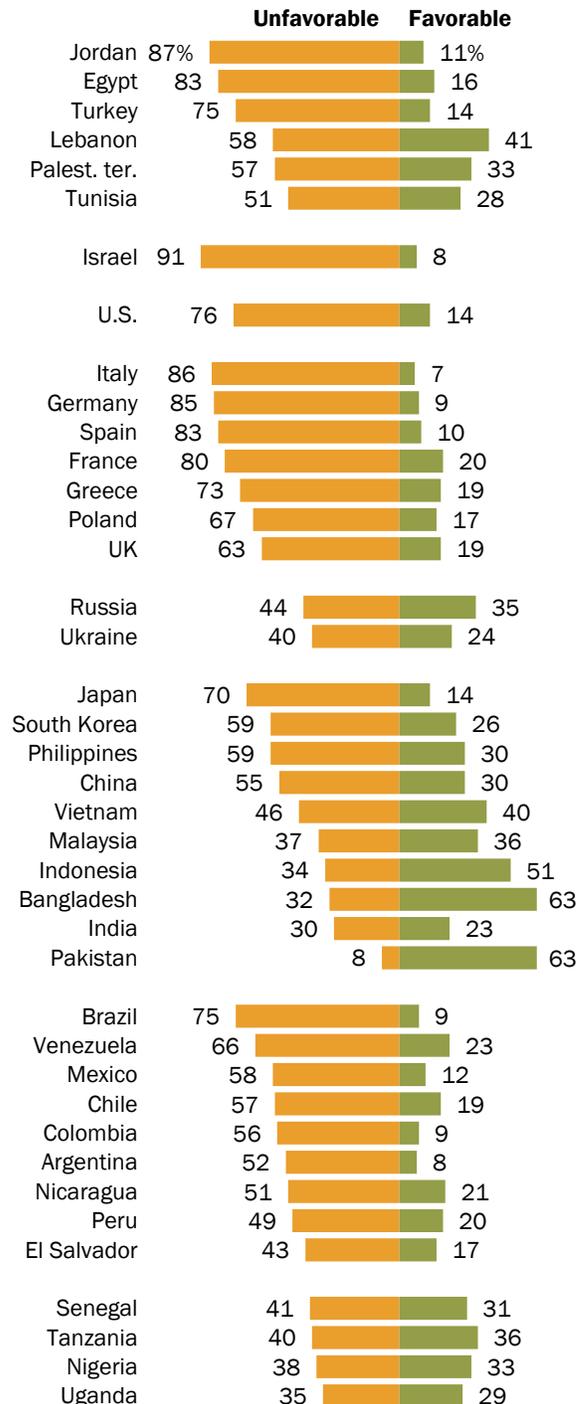
In Lebanon, an overwhelming majority of Shia Muslims (86%) have a favorable opinion of Iran, compared with just 13% of Sunni Muslims and 31% of the country's Christians. About nine-in-ten Israelis give Iran a negative rating, including 97% of Jews and 57% of Israeli Arabs.

Among the P5+1 nations (the five permanent members of the UN Security Council plus Germany) that are engaged in ongoing nuclear talks with Tehran, public attitudes are mostly critical of Iran. Majorities in Germany, France, the United States, the United Kingdom and China give Iran an unfavorable rating. Russians are more divided, although, on balance, still mostly negative (44% favorable, 35% unfavorable).

Iran's image is largely negative throughout Europe and Latin America. Opinions are more mixed in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, although in several nations in those regions a significant number of people offer no opinion.

## Mostly Unfavorable Views of Iran

### View of Iran



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q15c.

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## Rouhani Unpopular

Iranian President Hassan Rouhani is often described as less hardline than other leaders of the Iranian regime, but a year into his tenure, Rouhani receives poor marks throughout the Middle Eastern countries surveyed.

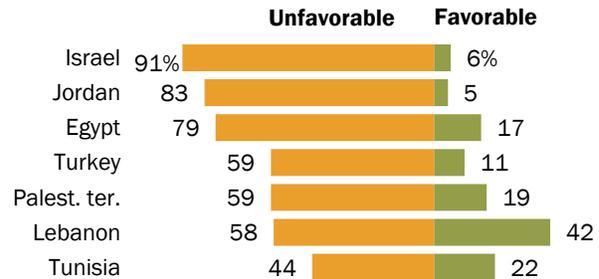
Majorities in six nations express an unfavorable opinion of Rouhani, including roughly eight-in-ten in Jordan and Egypt and about nine-in-ten in Israel. In Tunisia, a 44%-plurality gives him a negative rating.

When Pew Research asked the same question about then-President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad in 2012, the controversial Ahmadinejad received better ratings than Rouhani does today in Turkey, Tunisia, Jordan and Egypt.

In Lebanon, opinions about Rouhani once again reflect the country's religious divisions: 87% of Shia Muslims give him a positive rating, compared with just 10% of Sunni Muslims and 31% of Christians.

### Negative Marks for Rouhani

*View of Rouhani*



Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q45c.

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### Big Differences in Views of Rouhani in Lebanon

	Shia %	Sunni %	Christian %
Favorable	87	10	31
Unfavorable	12	88	68
Don't know	1	2	0

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q45c.

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## Methods in Detail

### About the 2014 Spring Pew Global Attitudes Survey

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

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

Country: **Argentina**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by locality size  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Spanish  
 Fieldwork dates: April 17 – May 11, 2014  
 Sample size: 1,000  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 3.9$  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:  $\pm 3.8$  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:  $\pm 3.8$  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:  $\pm 3.8$  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:  $\pm 3.5$  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:	<b>France</b>
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:	<b>Germany</b>
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:	<b>Greece</b>
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:	<b>Italy</b>
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:	<b>Japan</b>
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:	<b>Jordan</b>
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:	<b>Lebanon</b>
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:  $\pm 4.3$  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:  $\pm 4.2$  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:  $\pm 4.4$  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:	<b>Peru</b>
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:	<b>Philippines</b>
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:	<b>Poland</b>
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:	<b>Russia</b>
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:	<b>Senegal</b>
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:	<b>South Korea</b>
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:	<b>Spain</b>
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:	<b>Tanzania</b>
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:** **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  
June 18, 2014 Release**

## Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate topline. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- 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:
  - Bangladesh prior to 2014
  - India prior to Winter 2013- 2014
  - Senegal prior to 2013
  - Venezuela prior to 2013
  - Vietnam prior to 2013
  - Brazil prior to 2010
  - Nigeria prior to 2010
  - 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.

		Q15c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. Iran					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2014	2	12	30	46	11	100
	Spring, 2013	2	14	27	42	15	100
	Spring, 2012	1	12	26	42	19	100
	Spring, 2011	3	16	28	39	14	100
	Spring, 2010	3	15	29	38	15	100
	Fall, 2009	1	10	25	52	12	100
	Spring, 2009	4	17	28	35	15	100
	Spring, 2008	5	15	27	37	16	100
Spring, 2006	8	17	26	31	18	100	
France	Spring, 2014	2	18	38	42	1	100
	Spring, 2013	1	10	36	52	1	100
	Spring, 2012	1	13	32	54	0	100
	Spring, 2011	3	18	37	41	1	100
	Spring, 2010	1	17	37	44	0	100
	Spring, 2009	2	21	44	32	1	100
	Spring, 2008	2	17	45	37	0	100
Spring, 2006	1	21	47	30	0	100	
Germany	Spring, 2014	0	9	57	28	6	100
	Spring, 2013	0	7	46	39	7	100
	Spring, 2012	1	5	46	45	4	100
	Spring, 2011	1	8	48	38	5	100
	Spring, 2010	0	8	49	37	6	100
	Spring, 2009	1	10	55	27	7	100
	Spring, 2008	1	11	53	29	6	100
Spring, 2006	1	11	50	32	6	100	
Greece	Spring, 2014	2	17	43	30	9	100
	Spring, 2013	1	20	46	23	10	100
	Spring, 2012	2	25	34	28	11	100
Italy	Spring, 2014	0	7	35	51	7	100
	Spring, 2013	1	4	35	50	10	100
	Spring, 2012	0	5	28	57	9	100
Poland	Spring, 2014	2	15	48	19	16	100
	Spring, 2013	2	16	48	18	16	100
	Spring, 2012	2	18	43	26	12	100
	Spring, 2011	1	23	41	15	20	100
	Spring, 2010	4	22	42	20	12	100
	Spring, 2009	1	19	42	19	18	100
	Spring, 2008	0	16	46	22	15	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	2	8	41	42	7	100
	Spring, 2013	2	5	33	51	10	100
	Spring, 2012	3	6	34	50	7	100
	Spring, 2011	3	8	39	43	7	100
	Spring, 2010	2	11	48	25	13	100
	Spring, 2009	1	13	46	24	15	100
	Spring, 2008	1	10	36	41	13	100
Spring, 2006	3	19	34	32	11	100	
United Kingdom	Spring, 2014	2	17	36	27	18	100
	Spring, 2013	2	15	31	28	24	100
	Spring, 2012	1	15	32	36	15	100
	Spring, 2011	4	19	32	26	19	100
	Spring, 2010	2	20	33	25	19	100
	Spring, 2009	4	25	33	19	19	100
	Spring, 2008	3	30	30	16	22	100
Spring, 2006	3	31	24	15	28	100	

		Q15c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. Iran					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Russia	Spring, 2014	5	30	32	12	20	100
	Spring, 2013	6	26	37	12	19	100
	Spring, 2012	6	30	28	10	26	100
	Spring, 2011	9	33	27	8	24	100
	Spring, 2010	7	29	30	15	20	100
	Spring, 2009	5	33	28	7	26	100
	Spring, 2008	6	34	29	10	22	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2014	10	33	29	9	20	100
	Spring, 2011	3	21	32	8	35	100
Turkey	Spring, 2014	4	34	31	7	25	100
	Spring, 2014	4	10	16	59	11	100
	Spring, 2013	3	16	24	44	12	100
	Spring, 2012	8	18	16	39	19	100
	Spring, 2011	6	18	25	37	15	100
	Spring, 2010	5	21	15	43	16	100
	Spring, 2009	4	15	12	46	23	100
	Spring, 2008	6	18	11	45	20	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	18	35	15	20	12	100
	Spring, 2014	4	12	43	40	1	100
	Spring, 2013	4	16	45	33	1	100
	Spring, 2012	4	18	42	34	1	100
	Spring, 2011	3	19	38	37	2	100
	Spring, 2010	5	28	34	32	1	100
	Spring, 2009	7	28	25	37	4	100
Jordan	Spring, 2008	9	37	34	20	1	100
	Spring, 2006	13	46	30	9	1	100
	Spring, 2014	3	8	35	52	3	100
	Spring, 2013	3	15	37	44	2	100
	Spring, 2012	3	15	38	41	3	100
	Spring, 2011	3	20	35	37	5	100
	Spring, 2010	11	26	34	29	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2009	5	25	24	42	4	100
	Spring, 2008	10	31	29	27	4	100
	Spring, 2006	12	37	33	18	1	100
	Spring, 2014	31	10	8	50	1	100
	Spring, 2013	27	13	9	51	0	100
	Spring, 2012	26	13	13	48	0	100
	Spring, 2011	25	14	12	47	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2010	23	16	13	47	1	100
	Spring, 2009	23	12	8	54	3	100
	Spring, 2008	19	15	10	56	1	100
	Spring, 2014	6	27	28	29	9	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	7	30	26	29	8	100
	Spring, 2011	7	42	30	19	2	100
	Spring, 2009	12	37	19	29	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	7	21	22	29	21	100
	Spring, 2013	10	20	17	27	26	100
	Spring, 2012	14	25	26	17	17	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	2	6	36	55	2	100
	Spring, 2013	1	4	17	75	2	100
	Spring, 2011	1	5	11	81	2	100
	Spring, 2009	2	5	25	64	4	100

		Q15c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. Iran					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2014	3	27	44	11	15	100
	Spring, 2013	3	23	42	16	16	100
	Spring, 2012	2	19	43	19	16	100
	Spring, 2011	3	26	41	13	18	100
	Spring, 2010	3	24	47	13	14	100
	Spring, 2009	2	23	47	10	17	100
	Spring, 2008	2	22	42	11	23	100
India	Spring, 2014	6	17	18	12	47	100
	Winter 2013-2014	8	22	19	16	36	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	7	44	29	5	15	100
	Spring, 2013	12	43	20	4	20	100
	Spring, 2011	11	47	22	4	16	100
	Spring, 2010	7	55	22	4	13	100
	Spring, 2009	8	47	23	4	17	100
	Spring, 2008	8	45	21	6	20	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	22	55	13	2	7	100
	Spring, 2014	0	14	47	23	16	100
	Spring, 2013	0	12	51	24	14	100
	Spring, 2012	0	15	48	28	8	100
	Spring, 2011	1	19	44	13	24	100
	Spring, 2010	1	11	53	22	13	100
	Spring, 2009	1	15	48	19	17	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2014	3	33	28	9	26	100
	Spring, 2013	8	40	19	6	27	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2014	20	43	5	3	29	100
	Spring, 2013	36	33	2	4	25	100
	Spring, 2012	40	36	4	4	15	100
	Late Spring, 2011	33	38	5	3	22	100
	Spring, 2011	35	38	5	5	18	100
	Spring, 2010	35	37	6	3	19	100
	Spring, 2009	33	41	4	4	18	100
Philippines	Spring, 2014	39	28	7	5	21	100
	Spring, 2014	3	27	38	21	11	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	2	27	41	19	10	100
	Spring, 2014	1	25	46	13	16	100
	Spring, 2013	1	24	47	12	15	100
	Spring, 2010	1	27	44	11	18	100
	Spring, 2009	0	33	45	4	18	100
Thailand	Spring, 2008	1	32	39	8	20	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2014	3	25	36	13	23	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	3	37	37	9	15	100
	Spring, 2014	1	7	27	25	39	100
	Spring, 2013	2	9	32	17	39	100
	Spring, 2010	2	11	29	22	36	100
	Spring, 2009	2	9	25	22	42	100
Brazil	Spring, 2008	1	9	26	26	37	100
	Spring, 2014	1	8	53	22	16	100
	Spring, 2013	1	16	53	19	11	100
	Spring, 2012	2	11	41	33	14	100
	Spring, 2011	2	18	40	21	20	100
Chile	Spring, 2010	1	17	46	19	16	100
	Spring, 2014	3	16	36	21	24	100
Colombia	Spring, 2013	3	19	37	18	23	100
	Spring, 2014	2	7	19	37	35	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2014	5	12	16	27	40	100
	Spring, 2013	2	22	23	13	40	100

		Q15c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. Iran					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2014	1	11	26	32	30	100
	Spring, 2013	3	17	30	22	29	100
	Spring, 2012	3	13	21	32	31	100
	Spring, 2011	2	19	38	20	21	100
	Spring, 2010	1	15	27	19	38	100
	Spring, 2009	3	17	27	23	30	100
	Spring, 2008	2	11	24	32	32	100
Nicaragua	Spring, 2014	7	14	17	34	29	100
Peru	Spring, 2014	2	18	33	16	31	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	6	17	30	36	13	100
	Spring, 2013	10	19	24	27	20	100
Ghana	Spring, 2014	8	24	19	23	26	100
	Spring, 2013	12	25	25	13	24	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	14	19	13	25	29	100
	Spring, 2013	10	19	17	27	27	100
	Spring, 2010	18	26	22	19	15	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	8	23	25	16	29	100
	Spring, 2013	14	27	18	10	32	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2014	9	27	23	17	23	100
	Spring, 2008	11	23	15	23	28	100
Uganda	Spring, 2014	9	20	14	21	37	100
	Spring, 2013	8	12	20	14	46	100

		Q45c Now I'd like to ask your views about some additional political leaders. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of: c. Iranian President Hassan Rouhani					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2014	4	7	9	50	29	100
Egypt	Spring, 2014	3	14	33	46	4	100
Jordan	Spring, 2014	1	4	36	47	12	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2014	31	11	6	52	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2014	3	16	19	40	22	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2014	6	16	14	30	33	100
Israel	Spring, 2014	2	4	28	63	3	100