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U.S. Favorability Ratings Remain Positive

China Seen Overtaking U.S. as Global Superpower

23-Nation Pew Global Attitudes Survey

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Overview: China Seen Overtaking U.S. as Global Superpower	1
About the Project	11
Roadmap to the Report	12
Chapter 1: The Global Balance of Power	14
Chapter 2: Views of the U.S. and American Foreign Policy	20
Chapter 3: Global Opinion of President Barack Obama	29
Chapter 4: Views of China	36
Chapter 5: Economic Issues	42
Chapter 6: Views of Iran	51
Chapter 7: Ratings of World Leaders	55
Chapter 8: Rating Countries and Institutions	61
Survey Methods	67
Survey Topline	77

U.S. Favorability Ratings Remain Positive
China Seen Overtaking U.S. as Global Superpower

In most regions of the world, opinion of the United States continues to be more favorable than it was in the Bush years, but U.S. image now faces a new challenge: doubts about America’s superpower status. In 15 of 22 nations, the balance of opinion is that China either will replace or already has replaced the United States as the world’s leading superpower. This view is especially widespread in Western Europe, where at least six-in-ten in France (72%), Spain (67%), Britain (65%) and Germany (61%) see China overtaking the U.S.

Majorities in Pakistan, the Palestinian territories, Mexico and China itself also foresee China supplanting the U.S. as the world’s dominant power. In most countries for which there are trends, the view that China will overtake the U.S. has increased substantially over the past two years, including by 10 or more percentage points in Spain, France, Pakistan, Britain, Jordan, Israel, Poland and Germany. Among Americans, the percentage saying that China will eventually overshadow or has already overshadowed the U.S. has increased from 33% in 2009 to 46% in 2011.

Will China Replace U.S. as World’s Leading Superpower?

	Has already replaced U.S. %	Will eventually replace U.S. %	<i>Total has or will replace U.S.</i> %	Will never replace U.S. %
U.S.	12	34	46	45
France	23	49	72	28
Spain	14	53	67	30
Britain	11	54	65	26
Germany	11	50	61	34
Poland	21	26	47	31
Russia	15	30	45	30
Lithuania	11	29	40	40
Ukraine	14	23	37	36
Turkey	15	21	36	41
Palest. ter.	17	37	54	38
Jordan	17	30	47	45
Israel	15	32	47	44
Lebanon	15	24	39	54
China	6	57	63	17
Pakistan	10	47	57	10
Japan	12	25	37	60
Indonesia	8	25	33	46
India	13	19	32	17
Mexico	19	34	53	31
Brazil	10	27	37	47
Kenya	7	37	44	43

Not asked in Egypt.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q28.

At least some of this changed view of the global balance of power may reflect the fact that the U.S. is increasingly seen as trailing China economically. This is especially the case in Western Europe, where the percentage naming China as the top economic power has increased by double digits in Spain, Germany, Britain and France since 2009.

In other parts of the globe, fewer are convinced that China is the world's leading economic power. Majorities or pluralities in Eastern Europe, Asia, and Latin America still name the U.S. as the world's dominant economic power. In the Middle East, Palestinians and Israelis agree that America continues to sit atop the global economy, while in Jordan and Lebanon more see China in this role. Notably, by an almost 2-to-1 margin the Chinese still believe the U.S. is the world's dominant economic power.

More Western Europeans Convinced China Is World's Leading Economy

Name	China as world's leading economic power			09-11 Change
	2009	2010	2011	
	%	%	%	
Spain	22	34	49	+27
Germany	28	51	48	+20
Britain	34	44	47	+13
France	35	47	47	+12

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These are among the key findings from a survey by the Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project, conducted March 18 to May 15.¹ The survey also finds that, in the U.S., France, Germany, Spain and Japan, those who see China as the world's leading economic power believe this is a bad thing. By contrast, those who name the U.S. tend to think it is good that America is still the top global economy. In developing countries those who believe China has already overtaken the U.S. economically generally view this as a positive development. Meanwhile, in China, those who believe the U.S. is still the world's leading economy tend to see this as a negative.

Compared with reaction to China's economic rise, global opinion is more consistently negative when it comes to the prospect of China equaling the U.S. militarily. Besides the Chinese themselves, only in Pakistan, Jordan, the Palestinian territories and Kenya do majorities see an upside to China matching the U.S. in terms of military power. Meanwhile, the prevailing view in Japan and India is that it would not be in their country's interest if China were to equal the U.S. militarily; majorities across Western and Eastern Europe, and in Turkey and Israel, share this view.

¹ Throughout this report results for Pakistan are from interviews conducted in May 2011, following the death of Osama bin Laden. In all other countries, interviews were concluded in April 2011. A survey was also conducted in Pakistan prior to bin Laden's death. For more information, see "[U.S. Image in Pakistan Falls No Further Following bin Laden Killing](#)," June 21, 2011.

U.S. Image Largely Favorable

Despite the view in many countries that China either has or will surpass the U.S. as the leading superpower, opinion of America remains favorable, on balance. The median percentage offering a positive assessment of the U.S. is 60% among the 23 countries surveyed. The U.S. receives high marks in Western Europe, where at least six-in-ten in France, Spain, Germany and Britain rate the U.S. positively. Opinion of the U.S. is also consistently favorable across Eastern Europe, as well as in Japan, Kenya, Israel, Brazil and Mexico.

As in years past, U.S. image continues to suffer among predominantly Muslim countries, with the exception of Indonesia, where a majority expresses positive views of the U.S. One-in-five or fewer in Egypt, the Palestinian territories, Jordan, Pakistan and Turkey view America favorably. In Lebanon, opinion of the U.S. is split, reflecting a religious and sectarian divide; the country's Shia community has overwhelmingly negative views of America, while Lebanese Sunnis and Christians are more positive.

Views of the U.S. in the Muslim world reflect, at least in part, opposition to the war in Afghanistan and U.S. efforts to fight terrorism. Moreover, few in predominantly Muslim

U.S. Favorability Rating

	1999/ 2000	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	--	--	--	83	76	80	84	88	85	79
Britain	83	75	70	55	56	51	53	69	65	61
France	62	62	42	43	39	39	42	75	73	75
Germany	78	60	45	42	37	30	31	64	63	62
Spain	50	--	38	41	23	34	33	58	61	64
Lithuania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	73
Poland	86	79	--	62	--	61	68	67	74	70
Russia	37	61	37	52	43	41	46	44	57	56
Ukraine	70	80	--	--	--	54	--	--	--	60
Turkey	52	30	15	23	12	9	12	14	17	10
Egypt	--	--	--	--	30	21	22	27	17	20
Jordan	--	25	1	21	15	20	19	25	21	13
Lebanon	--	36	27	42	--	47	51	55	52	49
Palest. ter.	--	--	0	--	--	13	--	15	--	18
Israel	--	--	78	--	--	78	--	71	--	72
China	--	--	--	42	47	34	41	47	58	44
India	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41
Indonesia	75	61	15	38	30	29	37	63	59	54
Japan	77	72	--	--	63	61	50	59	66	85
Pakistan	23	10	13	23	27	15	19	16	17	12
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62	62
Mexico	68	64	--	--	--	56	47	69	56	52
Kenya	94	80	--	--	--	87	--	90	94	83

1999/2000 survey trends provided by the U.S. Department of State.

Survey results are based on national samples except in China. See the Survey Methods section for more information.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3a.

countries say the U.S. takes a multilateral approach to foreign policy. Fewer than a quarter in Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, Pakistan and Turkey say the U.S. takes the interests of countries like theirs into account when making foreign policy decisions.

In Western Europe, fewer than half in Britain (40%), France (32%) and Spain (19%) say the U.S. takes the interests of other countries into account when making foreign policy decisions. Only in Germany does a majority feel otherwise. In Eastern Europe, a third or less believe America acts multilaterally.

Interestingly, a majority of Chinese (57%) credit America with considering the interests of other nations, although last year more (76%) held this view. Elsewhere, majorities in Israel, India, Japan, Brazil and Kenya describe the U.S. as multilateral in its approach to foreign policy.

Majorities or pluralities in nearly every country surveyed say the U.S. and NATO should remove their troops from Afghanistan as soon as possible; the only exceptions are Spain, Israel, India, Japan and Kenya, where more say troops should remain in that country until the situation is stabilized than say they should be removed. However, in many parts of the world, there is strong support for the broader, American-led effort to combat terrorism. About seven-in-ten in France (71%), two-thirds in Germany, 59% in Britain and 58% in Spain back U.S. anti-terrorism efforts. Majorities in Eastern Europe also support the U.S.-led fight against terrorism, as do most in Israel and Kenya.

Western European Views on Afghanistan and Anti-Terrorism Efforts

	<i>U.S., NATO troops in Afghanistan</i>		<i>U.S.-led effort to fight terrorism</i>	
	Keep troops	Remove troops	Favor	Oppose
	%	%	%	%
Britain	41	51	59	32
France	41	58	71	29
Germany	41	58	67	30
Spain	51	44	58	38

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q52 & Q62.

U.S. Viewed More Favorably Than China

Across the nations surveyed, the U.S. generally receives more favorable marks than China: the median percentage rating China favorably is 52%, eight points lower than the median percentage offering a positive assessment of the U.S.

However, the number of people expressing positive views of China has grown in a number of countries, including the four Western European countries surveyed. China's image has also improved in Indonesia, Japan, Egypt and Poland. Opinion of China has worsened substantially in only two countries surveyed: Kenya (down 15 percentage points from last year) and Jordan (9 points lower than in 2010).

Views of U.S. and China

	U.S. Favorability			China Favorability		
	2010	2011	Change	2010	2011	Change
	%	%		%	%	
U.S.	85	79	-6	49	51	+2
Britain	65	61	-4	46	59	+13
France	73	75	+2	41	51	+10
Germany	63	62	-1	30	34	+4
Spain	61	64	+3	47	55	+8
Lithuania	--	73	--	--	52	--
Poland	74	70	-4	46	51	+5
Russia	57	56	-1	60	63	+3
Ukraine	--	60	--	--	63	--
Turkey	17	10	-7	20	18	-2
Egypt	17	20	+3	52	57	+5
Jordan	21	13	-8	53	44	-9
Lebanon	52	49	-3	56	59	+3
Palest. ter.	--	18	--	--	62	--
Israel	--	72	--	--	49	--
China	58	44	-14	97	95	-2
India	--	41	--	--	25	--
Indonesia	59	54	-5	58	67	+9
Japan	66	85	+19	26	34	+8
Pakistan	17	12	-5	85	82	-3
Brazil	62	62	0	52	49	-3
Mexico	56	52	-4	39	39	0
Kenya	94	83	-11	86	71	-15

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3a & Q3c.

U.S. image, meanwhile, has declined in most countries for which there are trends. Compared with last year, favorable views of America are lower in Kenya (11 percentage points), Jordan (8 points), Turkey (7 points), Indonesia (5 points), Pakistan (5 points), Mexico (4 points), Poland (4 points) and Britain (4 points). However, the largest downward shift has occurred in China, where the number expressing a positive view of the U.S. has fallen 14 points – from 58% in 2010 to 44% today.

In Japan, by contrast, opinion of the U.S. has improved dramatically. A year ago, roughly two-thirds (66%) held a favorable view of America; today, more than eight-in-

ten (85%) assess the U.S. favorably. This huge boost in U.S. image is attributable in part to America's role in helping Japan respond to the devastating earthquake and tsunami that struck the island nation's northeast coast in March. A majority (57%) of Japanese say the U.S. has done a great deal to assist their country in responding to this dual disaster.

Views of Obama

Assessments of President Obama track fairly closely with overall U.S. ratings. Obama is viewed most positively in Western Europe, where solid majorities say they have confidence in the U.S. president to do the right thing when it comes to world affairs. At least two-thirds in Kenya, Japan and Lithuania also express confidence in Obama, as do smaller majorities in Brazil, Indonesia and Poland.

As is the case with the overall U.S. image, Obama receives his most negative ratings among predominantly Muslim countries. In the Arab world, majorities in the Palestinian territories (84%), Jordan (68%), Egypt (64%) and Lebanon (57%) lack confidence in the president. Roughly seven-in-ten in Turkey (73%) and Pakistan (68%) say the same. Indonesians are the exception, with 62% saying they have confidence in Obama to do the right thing in world affairs.

Overall, the U.S. president continues to inspire more confidence than any of the other world leaders tested in the survey. German Chancellor Angela Merkel is next most trusted, at least in Europe and Israel. Majorities across Western Europe endorse the German leader's handling of world affairs, as do most in Eastern Europe. In fact, in Russia and Ukraine she is more trusted than Obama; this is also the case in Israel.

Broad trust in Obama's leadership does not mean foreign publics necessarily agree with the U.S. president's policies. For example, in nearly every nation surveyed majorities or pluralities disapprove of Obama's handling of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Many also

Confidence in Obama

	A lot/ Some %	Not much/ None %
U.S.	61	38
Germany	88	12
France	84	15
Britain	75	22
Spain	67	32
Lithuania	68	23
Poland	52	32
Russia	41	43
Ukraine	37	42
Turkey	12	73
Israel	49	51
Lebanon	43	57
Egypt	35	64
Jordan	28	68
Palest. ter.	14	84
Japan	81	13
Indonesia	62	35
India	48	11
China	44	33
Pakistan	8	68
Brazil	63	31
Mexico	38	54
Kenya	86	10

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q48a.

disapprove of Obama's handling of Iran and Afghanistan, while reactions to the way he has dealt with the recent calls for political change in the Middle East are mixed.

In general, Obama receives his highest marks for his handling of global economic problems. Majorities across Western Europe, for example, endorse Obama's approach to economic issues, with the highest approval (68%) found in Germany. Large numbers in Kenya, Japan, Indonesia, Brazil and Lithuania also approve of how the U.S. president is dealing with the challenges facing the global economy.

Reactions to China's Growing Power

Across the globe, public reactions to China's growing economy are far more positive than opinions about the country's growing military power. Positive assessments of China's growing economy are most widespread in the Middle East, where majorities in the Arab countries surveyed, as well as Israel, agree that China's economic growth benefits their country.

Most in Kenya, Pakistan, Indonesia, Japan, Britain, Brazil and Spain also say China's growing economy is good for their country. Within Asia, only Indians offer negative views, with just 29% describing an expanding Chinese economy as a good thing and 40% saying it is a bad thing for their country.

When China's emerging power is framed in military terms, publics in most surveyed nations react less favorably. Majorities or pluralities in all but four of the nations surveyed say China's increasing military might is a bad thing for their country. This is especially the case in Japan, the U.S., Western Europe and Russia, where at least seven-in-ten

How China's Growing Power Affects Your Country

	Growing military power		Growing economy	
	Good thing %	Bad thing %	Good thing %	Bad thing %
U.S.	11	79	37	53
Britain	13	71	53	32
France	16	83	41	59
Germany	12	79	46	50
Spain	12	74	52	40
Lithuania	11	62	47	27
Poland	13	68	32	46
Russia	12	74	37	41
Ukraine	12	57	37	33
Turkey	9	66	13	64
Jordan	28	52	65	28
Lebanon	24	57	57	29
Palest. ter.	62	29	66	24
Israel	19	66	53	30
India	22	50	29	40
Indonesia	44	36	62	25
Japan	7	87	57	35
Pakistan	72	5	79	5
Brazil	29	51	53	30
Mexico	26	55	39	43
Kenya	62	29	85	12

Not asked in Egypt.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q63 & Q64.

have negative views of China's growing military power.

In contrast, about seven-in-ten Pakistanis (72%) see China's growing military might as a good thing for their country, as do 62% of Kenyans and Palestinians. Indonesians, by a slim margin (44% to 36%), concur with this view.

Economic Concerns

Opinions as to whether the U.S. or China is the world's leading economic power, and whether China will supplant America as the dominant superpower, are taking shape against a backdrop of widespread uncertainty about the future and unhappiness with economic conditions at home. In most of the nations surveyed, people say their country's economy is in bad shape and express dissatisfaction with the way things are going in their country. Moreover, few expect economic conditions to improve in the next year.

Frustration is especially intense in Pakistan, where roughly nine-in-ten say they are displeased with the way things are going in their country, but large majorities across the globe are also dissatisfied. For example, in Spain, dissatisfaction with the country's direction is at its highest level (83%) since 2003. Meanwhile, the number of Americans who think their country is headed in the wrong direction has swelled from 62% to 73% over the past year.

Only in a handful of countries do more than half express satisfaction with their country's direction. Among these exceptions are China, Brazil, and India – all dynamic, emerging economic powerhouses, regionally and globally. In Egypt, too, there is substantial satisfaction with the country's direction (65%), likely reflecting renewed optimism about the country's future, following the democratic uprising earlier this year.

In many instances, levels of overall satisfaction are linked to assessments of the economy. In the U.S., France, Britain and Spain, eight-in-ten or more

Few Upbeat About Country Direction or Economy

	Satisfied with country direction %	Good current economic situation %
U.S.	21	18
Britain	32	15
France	25	17
Germany	43	67
Spain	15	10
Lithuania	14	9
Poland	30	26
Russia	32	29
Ukraine	9	6
Turkey	48	49
Egypt	65	34
Jordan	44	33
Lebanon	11	13
Palest. ter.	13	35
Israel	39	54
China	85	88
India	51	56
Indonesia	36	38
Japan	25	10
Pakistan	6	12
Brazil	52	54
Mexico	22	30
Kenya	19	26

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q2 & Q4.

offer a negative assessment of the national economy, and majorities in these countries see rising prices and a lack of jobs as *very* big problems.

Inflation worries are especially pronounced outside the industrialized West. Overwhelming majorities in Pakistan, Kenya, Lebanon, the Palestinian territories, India and Indonesia describe price increases as a major problem. In Spain, Britain and the U.S., unemployment weighs more heavily than rising prices on the minds of average citizens.

The Chinese public is the most upbeat about economic conditions, with nearly nine-in-ten describing the domestic economy as good. In Germany, two-thirds echo this view, while smaller majorities in India, Israel and Brazil favorably assess the economic situation in their country.

Inflation and a lack of job opportunities are also seen as less urgent issues among Chinese and German respondents. In Germany, for instance, only about a third of the public describes either price increases or unemployment as very big problems. In China, 37% say a lack of jobs is a major concern, while about half are worried about inflation.

Despite economic concerns, publics in all regions express substantial support for growing international trade and business ties with other countries. No fewer than two-thirds in each country say increased international trade is very or somewhat good for their country.

Also of Note:

- Among those who describe the economic situation in their country as bad, most place the primary blame on government. To a greater degree than others, Western Europeans fault banks and other financial institutions for economic troubles at home, with as many as 75% of those who say the economy is bad in Britain and Spain taking this view.
- Worldwide, people tend to blame outside forces, rather than individuals themselves for unemployment in their country. In Western Europe and the U.S., roughly seven-in-ten or more attribute unemployment to forces beyond the control of individuals.

- The United Nations generally receives positive marks among the 23 nations surveyed. However, opinion of the international body is negative in Israel (69%), the Palestinian territories (67%), Jordan (64%) and Turkey (61%).
- In most predominantly Muslim countries there is widespread opposition to Iran acquiring nuclear weapons. Only in Pakistan does a majority (61%) support Iran's nuclear ambitions, although significant numbers of Palestinians (38%) and Lebanese (34%) back Iran's acquisition of a nuclear arsenal.

About the Pew Global Attitudes Project

The *Pew Research Center's 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. The project is directed by Andrew Kohut, president of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" in Washington, DC, that provides information on the issues, attitudes, and trends shaping America and the world. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is principally funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts.

The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is co-chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, currently principal, the Albright Stonebridge Group, and by former Senator John C. Danforth, currently partner, Bryan Cave LLP.

Since its inception in 2001, the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* has released numerous major reports, analyses, and other releases, on topics including attitudes toward the U.S. and American foreign policy, globalization, terrorism, and democracy.

Pew Global Attitudes Project team members include Richard Wike, Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Jacob Poushter, and Cathy Barker. Other contributors to the project include Pew Research Center staff members Director of International Survey Research James Bell and Vice President Elizabeth Mueller Gross, as well as Neha Sahgal, Carroll Doherty, and Michael Dimock. Additional members of the team include Mary McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International, and Jodie T. Allen. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* team regularly consults with survey and policy experts, regional and academic experts, journalists, and policymakers whose expertise provides tremendous guidance in shaping the surveys.

All of the project's reports and commentaries are available at www.pewglobal.org. The data are also made available on our website within two years of publication. Findings from the project are also analyzed in *America Against the World: How We Are Different and Why We Are Disliked* by Andrew Kohut and Bruce Stokes, published by Times Books. A paperback edition of the book was released in May 2007.

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Pew Global Attitudes Project Public Opinion Surveys

<u>Survey</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Interviews</u>
Summer 2002	44 Nations	38,263
November 2002	6 Nations	6,056
March 2003	9 Nations	5,520
May 2003	21 Publics*	15,948
March 2004	9 Nations	7,765
May 2005	17 Nations	17,766
Spring 2006	15 Nations	16,710
Spring 2007	47 Publics*	45,239
Spring 2008	24 Nations	24,717
Spring 2009	25 Publics*	26,397
Fall 2009	14 Nations	14,760
Spring 2010	22 Nations	24,790
Spring 2011	23 Publics*	29,100

* Includes the Palestinian territories.

Roadmap to the Report

The first chapter explores the global balance of power, including reactions to the rise of China as a potential superpower. The second chapter examines international attitudes toward the United States and its people, including views on American foreign policy, cooperation with the U.S., and views of specific policies, such as anti-terrorism efforts and the war in Afghanistan. The next chapter focuses on views about U.S. President Barack Obama and his policies. Chapter 4 looks at attitudes toward China, its president, and evaluations of its status as a rising economic and military power. Chapter 5 explores economic issues, including views toward national conditions, inflation, unemployment, and trade. Chapter 6 examines views toward Iran while Chapter 7 looks at ratings of major world leaders. Finally, Chapter 8 focuses on rating major countries and institutions across the globe. A summary of the survey's methodology, followed by complete topline results, can be found at the end of the report.

Pew Global Attitudes Interactive: Key Indicators Database

With the release of this report, the Pew Global Attitudes Project is also updating its Key Indicators Database. This interactive database allows users to explore public opinion trends from countries surveyed by the Pew Global Attitudes Project since 2002, including the 23 nations in the current survey.

Data can be searched by question, by topic or by country – and results can be displayed in map, table or chart formats. The database includes findings from this report, as well as findings from previous Pew Global Attitudes reports.

Explore the database online at: www.pewglobal.org/database

Previously Released Reports from Spring 2011 Pew Global Attitudes Project Survey

June 21, 2011

[U.S. Image in Pakistan Falls No Further Following bin Laden Killing](#)

Support for Campaign Against Extremists Wanes

June 7, 2011

[On Eve of Elections, a More Upbeat Mood in Turkey](#)

PM Erdogan Gets High Marks for Foreign Policy

June 1, 2011

[Japanese Resilient, but See Economic Challenges Ahead](#)

U.S. Applauded for Relief Efforts

May 17, 2011

[Arab Spring Fails to Improve U.S. Image](#)

Obama's Challenge in the Muslim World

May 2, 2011

[Osama bin Laden Largely Discredited Among Muslim Publics in Recent Years](#)

April 25, 2011

[Egyptians Embrace Revolt Leaders, Religious Parties and Military, As Well](#)

U.S. Wins No Friends, End of Treaty With Israel Sought

1. The Global Balance of Power

Many around the world believe the global balance of power is shifting. In 15 of 22 nations, majorities or pluralities say China either will replace or already has replaced the United States as the world's leading superpower.

This view is widespread in many nations where the U.S. is popular, as well as in nations where anti-Americanism runs high. And it has become considerably more common across much of the globe over the last two years.

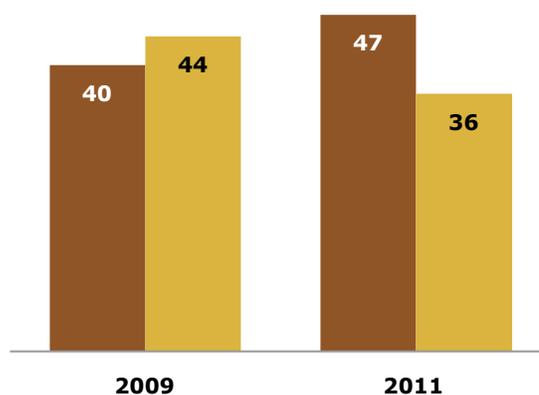
Looking just at the 18 countries surveyed in both 2009 and 2011, the median percentage saying China will replace or already has supplanted the U.S. as the world's dominant power increased from 40% in 2009 to 47% two years later. Meanwhile, the median percentage saying China will never replace the U.S. fell from 44% to 36%.

Of course, the U.S. is still the world's largest national economy, and majorities or pluralities in 15 of 22 countries say the U.S. is currently the top economic power. However, the view that China occupies the top position is much more prevalent now than it was in 2009. In particular, Western Europeans increasingly see China as the economic frontrunner – and they generally consider this a negative development.

In addition to concerns about China's economic prominence, many in Western Europe and elsewhere react negatively to the idea of China as a military superpower. Majorities in most of the nations surveyed say it would be a bad thing if China became as powerful militarily as the U.S. However, this view is not shared everywhere – for instance, more than six-in-ten Palestinians and at least seven-in-ten Pakistanis and Jordanians would welcome a world where China's military strength matched America's.

More Say China Has or Will Replace U.S.

- Has already or will eventually replace U.S.
- Will never replace U.S.



Median % across 18 countries surveyed in 2009 and 2011.
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q28.

Will China Become the Leading Power?

Relatively few people in the countries polled believe China has already replaced the U.S. as the leading global superpower, although more than one-in-five hold this opinion in France (23%) and Poland (21%). But large numbers in many countries believe China will eventually supplant the U.S.

Adding together those who think China either will or already has overtaken the U.S. produces solid majorities in Western Europe, and this view has become much more common since 2009. Two-thirds in Spain think China will or already has become the dominant power, up from 48% two years ago. Similar increases have taken place in France (+17 percentage points) and Britain (+16 points).

Nearly half of Poles (47%, up from 36% in 2009) and Russians (45%) think China has or will become the leading superpower.

In the Middle East, over the last two years, Jordanians and Israelis have become much more likely to see China in the leading role. Currently, 47% in both countries express this view, as does a majority of Palestinians (54%).

The percentage of Pakistanis who believe China will replace or has already replaced the U.S. has also grown significantly, rising from 40% to 57%. Not all of China's Asian neighbors believe it will assume the top spot, however. Most Japanese (60%) and a plurality of Indonesians (46%) think China will never replace the U.S.

Similarly, a 47%-plurality of Brazilians says the U.S. will never be replaced by China. However, a majority (53%) of Mexicans now see China supplanting their neighbor to the north.

More Say China Has or Will Replace U.S.

	% Will or has already replaced U.S.		
	2009	2011	Change
	%	%	
U.S.	33	46	+13
Spain	48	67	+19
France	55	72	+17
Britain	49	65	+16
Germany	51	61	+10
Poland	36	47	+11
Russia	41	45	+4
Lithuania	--	40	--
Ukraine	--	37	--
Turkey	29	36	+7
Jordan	34	47	+13
Israel	35	47	+12
Palest. ter.	50	54	+4
Lebanon	36	39	+3
Pakistan	40	57	+17
Indonesia	31	33	+2
Japan	35	37	+2
China	67	63	-4
India	--	32	--
Mexico	47	53	+6
Brazil	--	37	--
Kenya	40	44	+4

Not asked in Egypt.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q28.

In China itself, a strong 63%-majority believes their country already has or will become the leading global power, although this is down slightly from 67% in 2009. The American public is divided on this issue: 46% think China has or will overtake the U.S., while 45% say this will never happen. Republicans (48% never) and Democrats (46%) are slightly more likely than independents (40%) to say China will never replace the U.S.

The Economic Balance of Power

Even though many consider China an emerging superpower, the U.S. is still widely seen as the global *economic* leader. Half or more hold this view in Turkey (68%), Mexico (65%), Kenya (62%), Lithuania (58%), the Palestinian territories (55%), Japan (55%), Brazil (53%) and Israel (50%), as well as in China (50%).

The economically advanced nations of the west see this issue differently, however. Roughly half in the four Western European nations surveyed name China as the top economic power. A 43%-plurality of Americans think China already holds the top position, and there are essentially no partisan differences on this issue, with slightly more than four-in-ten Democrats, Republicans, and independents placing China in the top spot.

Jordanians and Lebanese also tend to name China, rather than the U.S., as the world's leading economy.

Germany is the only country where more than one-in-five believe the European Union is the world's major economic power.

Leading Economic Power

Named as the world's leading economic power

	U.S.	China	Japan	EU	Other/DK
	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	38	43	6	6	6
Britain	33	47	5	7	7
France	42	47	5	6	0
Germany	22	48	6	21	4
Spain	37	49	6	7	2
Lithuania	58	18	8	6	10
Poland	43	30	5	9	13
Russia	40	26	10	8	17
Ukraine	40	22	12	10	16
Turkey	68	13	3	4	12
Jordan	34	44	17	4	2
Lebanon	31	37	6	16	10
Palest. ter.	55	28	7	7	4
Israel	50	35	7	3	5
China	50	26	1	8	15
India	38	14	6	3	40
Indonesia	41	26	18	5	9
Japan	55	33	3	6	4
Pakistan	47	30	4	0	19
Brazil	53	16	9	5	16
Mexico	65	15	6	5	9
Kenya	62	20	7	2	9

Not asked in Egypt.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q26.

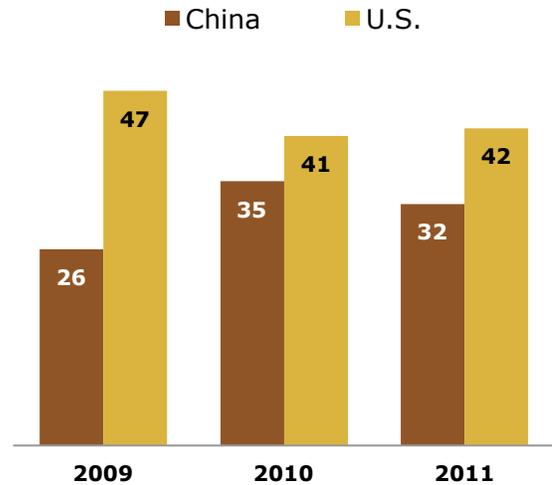
There is no country in which at least 20% name Japan as the leading economic power, although 18% express this view in Indonesia and 17% in Jordan. In 2010, a quarter of Russians placed Japan in the top position, but only 10% do so now.

Overall, there have been relatively few notable changes on this question since last year, although the Spanish have become significantly more likely to name China as the leading economy (34% in 2010, 49% in 2011). The Chinese themselves are now less likely to believe their own country occupies the top spot (36% in 2010, 26% in 2011). Meanwhile, Russians (23% in 2010, 40% in 2011), Japanese (40% in 2010, 55% in 2011), and Mexicans (53% in 2010, 65% in 2011) have become more likely to name the U.S.

Big changes have taken place, however, since 2009. Looking at the 16 nations surveyed in each of the last three years, the median percentage naming China as the world's leading economic power has risen from 26% in 2009 to 32% today. The percentage naming the U.S. has declined from 47% to 42%.

The shift since 2009 has been especially large in Western Europe. The percentage naming China as the top economic power has more than doubled in Spain and has risen by 20 percentage points in Germany.

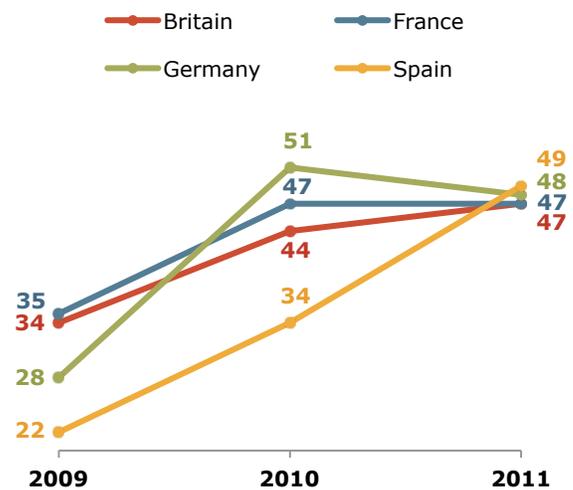
Shift in Economic Balance of Power



Median % naming China and the U.S. as the world's leading economic power across 16 nations surveyed in 2009, 2010, and 2011.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q26.

Western Europeans Increasingly Name China as Top Economy



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q26.

Views About American and Chinese Economic Power

Generally, American economic might is viewed positively. In 15 countries, those who name the U.S. as the leading economy tend to say this is a good thing. There are only four nations – Turkey, the Palestinian territories, Pakistan and China – where those who name the U.S. tend to believe America's status as the top economy is a bad thing.

Views about Chinese economic power are more mixed. In 12 countries, those who name China as the leading economy on balance think this is a good thing, while in 9 countries they tend to see this in negative terms.

Throughout Western Europe, those who see China as the top economic power tend to believe this is a bad thing. In contrast, in France and Spain, those who name the U.S. generally think it is good that America occupies the top spot, while in Britain and Germany views on this are divided.

Similarly, Japanese respondents who name China as the top power generally see this as a negative development, while those who name the U.S. believe it is good that America is the economic leader.

The pattern is reversed in Pakistan and the Palestinian territories: Those who say China is the leader tend to say this is good, while those who name the U.S. generally see American economic power in a negative light.

Who is World's Leading Economic Power?

	Say U.S. %	...and it is?*		Say China %	...and it is?*	
		Good thing %	Bad thing %		Good thing %	Bad thing %
U.S.	38	34	2	43	4	37
Britain	33	14	14	47	16	20
France	42	27	15	47	14	31
Germany	22	10	9	48	12	30
Spain	37	17	13	49	14	26
Lithuania	58	33	3	18	7	4
Poland	43	27	4	30	9	14
Russia	40	10	12	26	10	6
Ukraine	40	16	7	22	9	5
Turkey	68	6	52	13	3	8
Jordan	34	13	13	44	24	12
Lebanon	31	16	9	37	26	6
Palest. ter.	55	17	36	28	21	6
Israel	50	36	5	35	14	14
China	50	15	21	26	23	1
India	38	23	11	14	5	7
Indonesia	41	24	11	26	19	6
Japan	55	38	10	33	9	19
Pakistan	47	6	35	30	28	0
Brazil	53	32	18	16	10	4
Mexico	65	34	22	15	8	6
Kenya	62	52	6	20	18	1

* Based on total sample. Neither/DK not shown.

Not asked in Egypt.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q26, Q27US & Q27CHI.

China as a Military Superpower

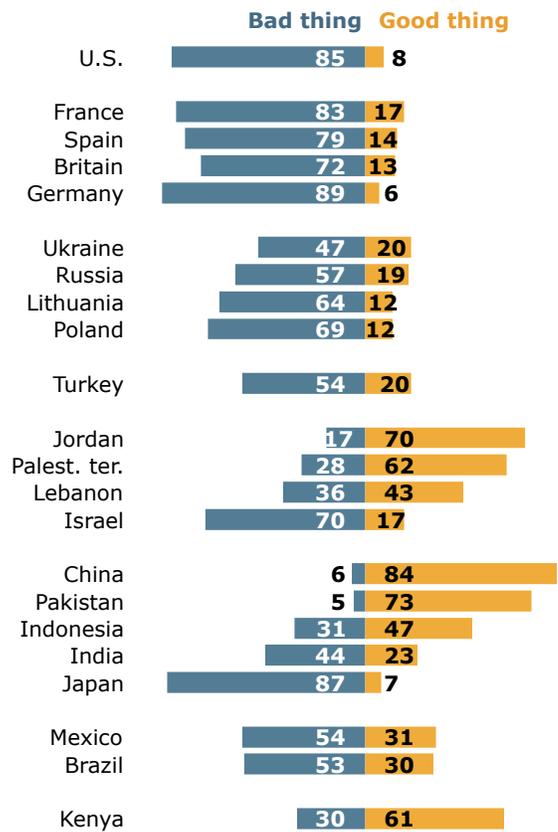
In most of the nations surveyed, there is little enthusiasm for China becoming as militarily powerful as the U.S. Majorities or pluralities in 15 of 22 nations say this would be a bad thing.

In the U.S., Japan, Israel and all four Western European countries surveyed, at least seven-in-ten hold this view, as do more than six-in-ten in NATO members Poland and Lithuania.

However, in five of the six predominantly Muslim nations where this question was asked, majorities or pluralities embrace the idea of China matching America's military strength. The exception is Turkey, where a 54%-majority says it would be bad if China became America's military equal, up steeply from just 29% in 2005.

Most Kenyans (61%) think it would be good if China rivaled the U.S. militarily, as does an overwhelming majority in China itself (84%).

Would It Be Good or Bad if China Became as Powerful Militarily as the U.S.?



Not asked in Egypt.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q29.

2. Views of the U.S. and American Foreign Policy

America's image remains positive in most of the nations surveyed, and favorable ratings are particularly high in Europe. In most predominantly Muslim countries, however, views of the United States continue to be overwhelmingly negative.

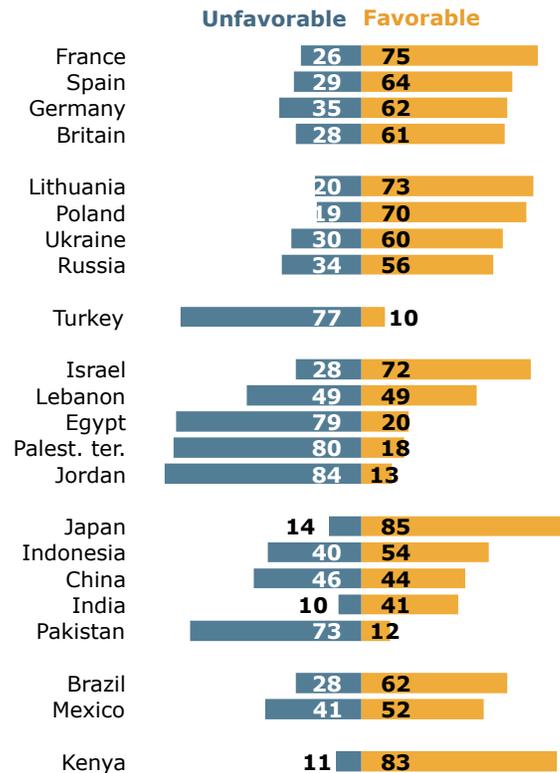
For the most part, opinions of the U.S. have changed little, if at all, in most countries for which trends are available. However, America's image is far more negative than it was in 2010 in China, while the Japanese give the U.S. considerably higher marks. The rise in favorable views of the U.S. in Japan is undoubtedly driven in part by highly positive reactions to American relief efforts following the March 11th earthquake and tsunami in that country.

In most countries, there is a perception that the U.S. acts unilaterally in world affairs. Only in seven countries do majorities say the U.S. considers the interests of countries like theirs when making foreign policy decisions.

When asked whether their governments cooperate with the U.S. government too much, not enough, or the about the right amount, people in most countries say they are satisfied with the amount of cooperation. In most Muslim nations, however, many say their countries cooperate too much with the U.S.; this is also a common opinion in Britain and Mexico. Only in Poland and Kenya is there a desire for more cooperation with the U.S.

The survey also finds that, while there is support for U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism in many parts of the world, the war in Afghanistan, a cornerstone of these efforts, remains unpopular. Majorities or pluralities in 17 of 22 countries believe the U.S. and NATO troops should remove troops from Afghanistan as soon as possible.

U.S. Favorability



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3a.

U.S. Image Remains Largely Positive In the Obama Years

Majorities in 14 of 23 countries have a very or somewhat favorable opinion of the United States. In Europe, at least seven-in-ten in France (75%), Lithuania (73%) and Poland (70%) give the U.S. high marks; 64% in Spain, 62% in Germany, 61% in Britain, 60% in Ukraine and 56% in Russia also express positive opinions.

America's image is most positive in Japan, where more than eight-in-ten (85%) have a favorable view of the U.S. Favorable ratings for the U.S. have improved markedly since last year, when 66% of Japanese expressed a positive view. This improvement is due at least in part to American relief efforts following the earthquake and tsunami that struck Japan in March; 57% in Japan say the U.S. has done a great deal to assist their country with the impact of the twin disasters. *(For more on Japanese views of the effect of the March 11 earthquake and tsunami, see "[Japanese Resilient, but See Economic Challenges Ahead](#)," released June 1, 2011.)*

In contrast, in China, the image of the U.S. is more negative than it was in 2010. Currently, Chinese respondents are nearly evenly split; 44% have a favorable view and 46% have an unfavorable opinion of the U.S. A year ago, Chinese opinion of the U.S. was decidedly positive, with 58% offering a favorable assessment and 37% giving the U.S. a negative rating.

The U.S. favorability rating is, on balance, positive in India. About four-in-ten (41%) offer a favorable assessment while just 10% have a negative view of the U.S.; however, 49% of Indians do not offer an opinion.

U.S. Favorability Rating

	2009	2010	2011	10-11
	%	%	%	Change
Britain	69	65	61	-4
France	75	73	75	+2
Germany	64	63	62	-1
Spain	58	61	64	+3
Lithuania	--	--	73	--
Poland	67	74	70	-4
Russia	44	57	56	-1
Ukraine	--	--	60	--
Turkey	14	17	10	-7
Egypt	27	17	20	+3
Jordan	25	21	13	-8
Lebanon	55	52	49	-3
Palest. ter.	15	--	18	--
Israel	71	--	72	--
China	47	58	44	-14
India	--	--	41	--
Indonesia	63	59	54	-5
Japan	59	66	85	+19
Pakistan	16	17	12	-5
Brazil	--	62	62	0
Mexico	69	56	52	-4
Kenya	90	94	83	-11

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3a.

Kenyans continue to give the U.S. high marks, as was the case during George W. Bush's presidency, although fewer now have a favorable opinion than did so a year ago. About eight-in-ten (83%) Kenyans give the U.S. a positive evaluation, compared with 94% in 2010. Ratings are also largely positive in Brazil, where about six-in-ten (62%) offer a favorable assessment of the U.S. A slim majority (52%) of Mexicans also express positive opinions of the U.S.; 41% have an unfavorable view.

The U.S. receives its most negative ratings in the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed. Only about one-in-ten in Turkey (10%) and Pakistan (12%) have a favorable opinion of the U.S.; 13% in Jordan, 18% in the Palestinian territories and 20% in Egypt offer positive assessments. Opinions of the U.S. are more positive in Indonesia, where 54% have a favorable view, and Lebanon, where about half (49%) give the U.S. high marks. *(For a more detailed analysis of America's image in predominantly Muslim countries, including religious and sectarian divisions in Lebanon, see "Arab Spring Fails to Improve U.S. Image," released May 17, 2011.)*

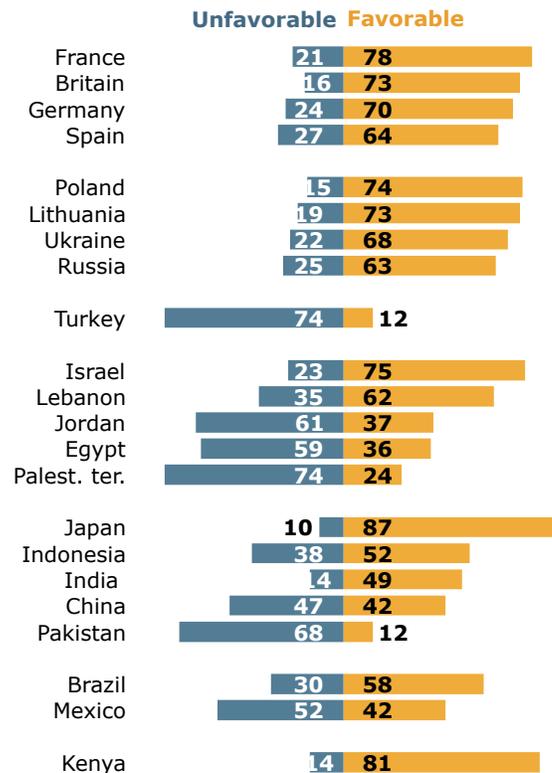
Rating the American People

The American people continue to receive positive ratings in most of the countries surveyed. Majorities in 14 of 22 countries say they have a favorable opinion of Americans, including at least eight-in-ten in Japan (87%) and Kenya (81%).

Attitudes toward Americans are also overwhelmingly positive in Europe. Nearly eight-in-ten (78%) in France and about three-quarters in Poland (74%), Britain (73%) and Lithuania (73%) view the American people favorably. Seven-in-ten in Germany, 68% in Ukraine, 64% in Spain and 63% in Russia also express positive opinions of Americans.

Majorities in Israel (75%), Lebanon (62%), Brazil (58%) and Indonesia (52%) give

Views of the American People



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3b.

Americans favorable ratings; in India, a 49%-plurality shares this view.

In five of the seven predominantly Muslim countries surveyed, however, few express positive opinions of the American people. This is especially the case in Turkey and Pakistan, where only 12% have a favorable opinion of Americans; 24% of Palestinians, 36% of Egyptians and 37% of Jordanians hold a positive view.

U.S. Unilateralism

The perception that the U.S. does not take the interests of other countries into account when making foreign policy decisions remains widespread. Only in Kenya (74%), Israel (67%), India (57%), China (57%), Germany (56%), Japan (51%) and Brazil (51%) do majorities say the U.S. takes a multilateral approach.

Germans are more likely than they were a year ago to say the U.S. considers their interests; 47% said that was the case in 2010. In the other Western European countries surveyed, fewer than half currently say the U.S. takes a multilateral approach, although this opinion is now more common in Britain than it was in 2010. Four-in-ten British say the U.S. considers other countries' interests,

How Much Does the U.S. Consider Your Country's Interests?

	% Great deal/Fair amount							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2007	2009	2010	2011
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.*	75	73	70	67	59	79	76	76
Britain	44	44	36	32	24	43	35	40
France	21	14	14	18	11	34	29	32
Germany	52	32	29	38	27	54	47	56
Spain	--	22	--	19	17	19	20	19
Lithuania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9
Poland	29	--	--	13	31	34	38	33
Russia	21	22	20	21	19	31	30	23
Ukraine	29	--	--	--	28	--	--	15
Turkey	17	9	14	13	14	15	9	17
Egypt	--	--	--	--	24	20	15	21
Jordan	28	19	16	17	23	16	26	23
Lebanon	20	18	--	35	34	21	19	23
Israel	--	73	--	--	74	70	--	67
China	--	--	--	52	44	61	76	57
India	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57
Indonesia	41	25	--	59	45	44	50	43
Japan	35	--	--	--	35	36	31	51
Pakistan	23	23	18	39	21	22	19	20
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	51
Mexico	42	--	--	--	47	48	33	49
Kenya	53	--	--	--	67	74	75	74

Due to an administrative error, results for the Palestinian territories are not shown.

"In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of countries like (survey country) – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?"

*In the U.S. the question asks: "In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of other countries around the world – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q51 & Q51US.

compared with 35% a year ago. About a third (32%) in France and just 19% in Spain share this view, virtually unchanged from 2010.

Eastern Europeans also give the U.S. low ratings on this issue, and this is especially true in Lithuania and Ukraine. Just 9% of Lithuanians and 15% of Ukrainians say the U.S. considers the interests of countries like theirs when making foreign policy decisions; about a quarter (23%) in Russia and one-third in Poland share this view. Russians and Poles were more likely to say the U.S. took a multilateral approach a year ago (30% and 38%, respectively); in Ukraine, 28% said the U.S. considered their interests in 2007, when the question was last asked in that country.

The opinion that the U.S. acts multilaterally when making foreign policy decisions is also far less widespread in China; 57% say the U.S. takes their interests into account, compared with 76% in 2010. In contrast, Japanese respondents are much more likely to say the U.S. considers the interests of other countries than they were a year ago, when just 31% said that was the case.

In the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed, fewer than a quarter in Lebanon (23%), Jordan (23%), Egypt (21%), Pakistan (20%) and Turkey (17%) say the U.S. takes into account the interests of other countries. The U.S. receives more positive marks in Indonesia; 43% believe the U.S. takes a multilateral approach, but about half (49%) say the U.S. does not consider the interests of other countries when making foreign policy decisions.

Americans offer a much different assessment of their country's approach to foreign policy than any other public surveyed. About three-quarters (76%) say the U.S. considers the interests of other countries around the world a great deal or a fair amount.

Cooperation With the U.S.

Majorities or pluralities in 11 of 21 nations are satisfied with the amount of cooperation between their countries and the U.S. In six countries, more say their government cooperates too much than say it cooperates about the right amount or too little. Only in Poland and Kenya would pluralities like to see more cooperation with the U.S.

About seven-in-ten (72%) in Germany, 65% in France and 59% in Spain say their governments cooperate about the right amount with the U.S. government. In Britain, however, a 45%-plurality believes their country cooperates too much with the U.S.; another 40% are satisfied with the amount of cooperation between the two countries and 10% say the British government does not cooperate enough with the U.S.

Opinions about cooperation with the U.S. are more mixed across the Eastern European countries surveyed. While a 45%-plurality in Poland believes their government does not cooperate with the U.S. enough, pluralities in Russia (45%) and Lithuania (42%) say their countries cooperate about the right amount. In Ukraine, the same number express satisfaction with the amount of cooperation between their country and the U.S. as say Ukraine does not cooperate enough (35% each); 9% say their country cooperates too much with the U.S. government.

In Mexico, 44% say their country cooperates too much with their neighbor to the north, while about a quarter say Mexico does not cooperate enough (25%) or that it cooperates about the right amount (27%) with the U.S.

Government Cooperation With the U.S.

	Too much %	Not enough %	About the right amount %	DK %
Britain	45	10	40	5
France	19	16	65	0
Germany	16	11	72	2
Spain	15	23	59	3
Lithuania	7	38	42	12
Poland	9	45	34	13
Russia	17	23	45	16
Ukraine	9	35	35	22
Turkey	26	26	32	15
Egypt	39	24	31	6
Jordan	57	16	22	6
Lebanon	54	18	25	3
Israel	31	23	41	5
China	11	28	36	26
India	22	26	14	38
Indonesia	19	18	54	9
Japan	32	11	53	4
Pakistan	52	11	16	21
Brazil	23	25	40	12
Mexico	44	25	27	3
Kenya	30	44	21	4

Due to an administrative error, results for the Palestinian territories are not shown.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q30.

Majorities in Jordan (57%), Lebanon (54%) and Pakistan (52%) and a plurality (39%) in Egypt believe their countries cooperate too much with the U.S. In Indonesia, however, a majority (54%) is satisfied with the amount of cooperation between their country and the U.S. Views are more mixed in Turkey, where the same number say there is too much cooperation with the U.S. as say there is not enough (26% each); 32% say their country cooperates with the U.S. about the right amount.

Views of U.S. Anti-Terrorism Efforts

Majorities in 14 of 22 countries support U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism. This is especially the case in Kenya, where about three-quarters (77%) favor American anti-terrorism policies, and in Israel, where 72% share this view.

About seven-in-ten (71%) in France and two-thirds in Germany say they favor U.S. anti-terrorism efforts, as do about six-in-ten in Britain (59%) and Spain (58%). In Eastern Europe, majorities in Lithuania (61%), Poland (60%), Ukraine (55%) and Russia (53%) express support for the American anti-terrorism campaign, but far fewer in Russia and Poland do so compared with a year ago; seven-in-ten Russians and Poles said they favored U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism in 2010.

U.S.-led Efforts to Fight Terrorism

% Who favor U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2009	2010	2011
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	89	--	81	76	73	70	81	78	80
Britain	69	63	63	51	49	38	64	58	59
France	75	60	50	51	42	43	74	67	71
Germany	70	60	55	50	47	42	68	59	67
Spain	--	63	--	26	19	21	59	56	58
Lithuania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	61
Poland	81	--	--	61	--	52	66	70	60
Russia	73	51	73	55	52	50	54	70	53
Ukraine	86	--	--	--	--	51	--	--	55
Turkey	30	22	37	17	14	9	24	19	14
Egypt	--	--	--	--	10	26	19	18	21
Jordan	13	2	12	13	16	18	11	12	9
Lebanon	38	30	--	31	--	34	31	30	35
Israel	--	85	--	--	--	78	80	--	72
China	--	--	--	--	19	26	50	41	23
India	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52
Indonesia	30	23	--	50	39	32	59	67	55
Japan	61	--	--	--	26	40	42	42	42
Pakistan	20	16	16	22	30	13	24	19	16
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62	57
Mexico	52	--	--	--	--	31	56	43	47
Kenya	85	--	--	--	--	73	80	75	77

Due to an administrative error, results for the Palestinian territories are not shown.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q52.

Support for American anti-terrorism efforts has also declined considerably in China. Currently, about a quarter (23%) favor and 60% oppose U.S. efforts to combat terrorism. In 2010, Chinese respondents were nearly evenly split, with 41% expressing support and 40% saying they opposed these efforts.

Publics in the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed continue to give the U.S.-led anti-terrorism campaign low marks. Just 9% in Jordan, 14% in Turkey and 16% in Pakistan say they favor American efforts to fight terrorism; 21% in Egypt and 35% in Lebanon share this view. Indonesia is the only Muslim country surveyed where a majority (55%) expresses support for these efforts; in 2010, two-thirds of Indonesians favored U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism.

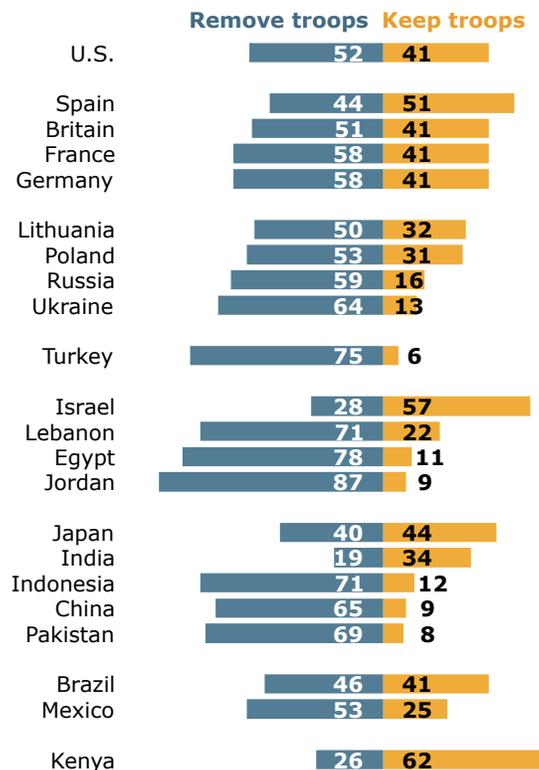
War in Afghanistan

The war in Afghanistan remains unpopular in most of the countries surveyed. Majorities or pluralities in 17 of 22 countries believe U.S. and NATO troops should be withdrawn from Afghanistan as soon as possible. Only in Kenya, Israel, Japan, Spain and India do more say that these troops should remain in Afghanistan until the situation is stabilized than say troops should be removed.

Support for the war is especially low in predominantly Muslim countries. Nearly nine-in-ten (87%) Jordanians and at least three-quarters of Egyptians (78%) and Turks (75%) say troops should leave Afghanistan as soon as possible; about seven-in-ten in Indonesia (71%), Lebanon (71%) and Pakistan (69%) share this view.

Chinese respondents are also overwhelmingly in favor of troop withdrawal; 65% say U.S. and NATO troops should be removed as soon as possible, while just 9% believe these troops

Keep or Remove U.S. and NATO Troops from Afghanistan



Due to an administrative error, results for the Palestinian territories are not shown.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q62.

should stay in Afghanistan.

In France and Britain, where support for the war rebounded somewhat between fall 2009 and spring 2010, the balance of opinion is once again on the side of troop withdrawal. Nearly six-in-ten (58%) in France say the U.S. and NATO should remove troops from Afghanistan as soon as possible, while 41% favor keeping troops there; in 2010, French opinion was more mixed, with 52% saying troops should be withdrawn and 47% expressing support for keeping them in Afghanistan.

In Britain, 51% now say troops should leave Afghanistan and 41% believe U.S. and NATO troops should stay in that country; a year ago, 45% wanted troops to leave Afghanistan while about half (49%) favored keeping them there. Nearly six-in-ten (58%) Germans favor troop withdrawal, unchanged from a year ago.

In Spain, however, support for the war is now more widespread than it was in 2010. About half (51%) of Spanish respondents believe troops should remain in Afghanistan until the situation is stabilized; 44% say the U.S. and NATO should remove their troops as soon as possible. A year ago, fewer in Spain said troops should stay in Afghanistan than said they should be removed (43% vs. 49%).

For the first time since 2007, when the Pew Research Center first asked this question, more Americans say the U.S. and NATO should remove its troops from Afghanistan as soon as possible than say military troops should remain in that country until the situation has stabilized (52% vs. 41%). A survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, conducted just days before Obama's speech announcing his policy for drawing down U.S. forces in Afghanistan, finds even more support for troop withdrawal; 56% say troops should be removed from Afghanistan as soon as possible, while 39% say they should stay in that country. *(For a more detailed analysis of Americans' opinions about the war in Afghanistan, see "[Record Number Favors Removing U.S. Troops from Afghanistan](#)," released June 21, 2011, by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press.)*

3. Global Opinion of President Barack Obama

U.S. President Barack Obama remains popular in most parts of the world, and this is especially true in Western Europe, where large majorities express at least some confidence in the American president to do the right thing in world affairs. More than half in Lithuania, Poland, Japan, Brazil, Indonesia and Kenya also give Obama high marks. Publics in predominantly Muslim nations, however, continue to offer negative ratings of Obama, although Indonesia is a major exception.

As has been the case since he took office, opinions of how Obama handles specific international policies lag overall confidence in the U.S. president. In particular, Obama

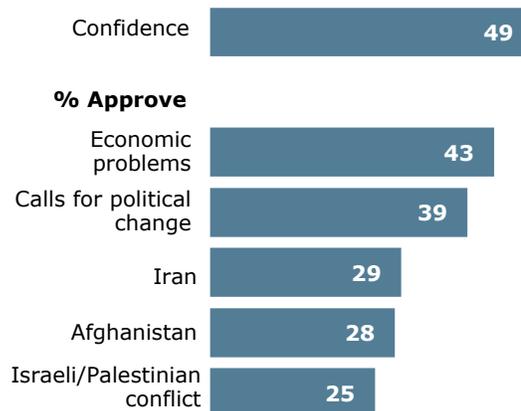
receives low marks for his handling of the situation in Afghanistan, Iran, and the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians. Assessments of the way Obama has dealt with the recent calls for political change in the Middle East and global economic problems are somewhat more positive.

It is of note that Obama gets better grades for dealing with the global economy in most nations surveyed than he does in the U.S. And the American president has managed to create a consensus between Israelis and Palestinians. Solid majorities among both publics disapprove of how he is dealing with their conflict.

Confidence in Obama

President Obama receives some of his most positive ratings in Western Europe. Nearly nine-in-ten (88%) Germans say they have at least some confidence in the U.S. president to do the right thing in world affairs, as do 84% in France, 75% in Britain and 67% in Spain. By comparison, 61% of Americans have confidence in Obama.

Views of Obama



Median % across the 23 countries surveyed who express at least some confidence in Obama and who approve of his handling of various issues.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q48a & Q79a-e.

Majorities also express confidence in Obama in Kenya (86%), Japan (81%), Lithuania (68%), Brazil (63%), Indonesia (62%) and Poland (52%). Pluralities in India (48%) and China (44%) share this view.

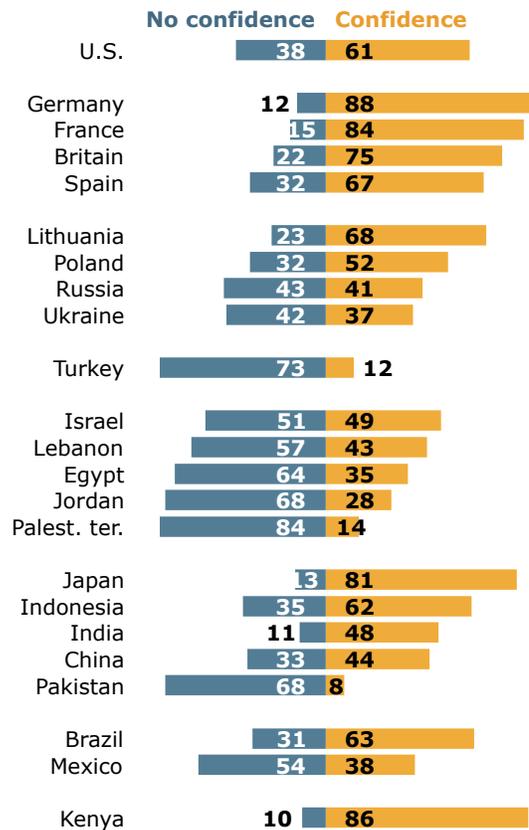
Opinions of Obama are more mixed in Israel, as well as in Russia and Ukraine. About half (49%) of Israelis have at least some confidence in Obama when it comes to world affairs and about the same percentage (51%) has little or no confidence in the U.S. president. In Russia, about four-in-ten (41%) express confidence in Obama, while 43% do not. Among Ukrainians, 37% give Obama positive ratings, while slightly more (42%) say they have little or no confidence.

With the exception of Indonesians, publics in predominantly Muslim countries give Obama decidedly negative ratings. Just 8% in Pakistan, 12% in Turkey and 14% in the Palestinian territories have confidence in the American president to do the right thing in international affairs; 28% in Jordan and 35% in Egypt share this view. Opinions of Obama are somewhat more positive in Lebanon, where 43% express at least some confidence, but a majority (57%) in that country say they have little or no confidence in him. *(For a more detailed analysis of views of Obama in predominantly Muslim countries, see “Arab Spring Fails to Improve U.S. Image,” released May 17, 2011.)*

Mexicans also give Obama negative ratings; 38% have confidence in him when it comes to world affairs, while 54% say they have little or no confidence in the U.S. president. In 2010, Mexicans were evenly split, with 43% expressing confidence in Obama and the same percentage saying they lacked confidence in him.

Ratings of Obama have also declined since 2010 in Turkey (11 points percentage points), Britain (9 points), Kenya (9 points), Poland (8 points), China (8 points), Indonesia (5 points), and the U.S. (4 points); in the Palestinian territories and Israel, confidence in

General Confidence in Obama



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q48a.

Obama has dropped 9 and 7 percentage points, respectively, since 2009, when Palestinians and Israelis were last included in the Pew Global Attitudes survey.

In contrast, more Brazilians and Japanese express confidence in Obama than did so a year ago. Confidence in Obama is up 7 percentage points in Brazil, a country the American president visited in March 2011. In Japan, where U.S. efforts to assist with the impact of the March earthquake and tsunami have been widely recognized, confidence in Obama is up 5 points.

Obama's Handling of Middle East Protests and the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

Obama receives relatively positive ratings for his handling of the recent calls for political change in countries such as Egypt, Tunisia, Bahrain and Libya.² Majorities or pluralities in 10 of the 23 countries surveyed approve of the way Obama has dealt with the uprisings, including about seven-in-ten in France (70%) and Germany (69%) and at least six-in-ten in Kenya (64%) and Spain (63%).

Views of Obama's handling of the recent protests in the Middle East are most negative in the Muslim countries surveyed, where majorities or pluralities are critical of his performance. Still, many in these countries approve of the way Obama has handled the uprisings. This is especially the case in Egypt and Lebanon; 45% of Egyptians and 41% of Lebanese approve of Obama's handling of calls for political change, while 52% in each country disapprove.

General Confidence in Obama

	2009	2010	2011	Change
	%	%	%	10-11
U.S.	74	65	61	-4
Britain	86	84	75	-9
France	91	87	84	-3
Germany	93	90	88	-2
Spain	72	69	67	-2
Lithuania	--	--	68	--
Poland	62	60	52	-8
Russia	37	41	41	0
Ukraine	--	--	37	--
Turkey	33	23	12	-11
Egypt	42	33	35	+2
Jordan	31	26	28	+2
Lebanon	46	43	43	0
Palest. ter.	23	--	14	--
Israel	56	--	49	--
China	62	52	44	-8
India	--	--	48	--
Indonesia	71	67	62	-5
Japan	85	76	81	+5
Pakistan	13	8	8	0
Brazil	--	56	63	+7
Mexico	55	43	38	-5
Kenya	94	95	86	-9

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q48a.

² The survey was conducted after the start of NATO-led airstrikes in Libya and before Obama's May 19 speech on Middle East policy.

In contrast, Obama receives some of his most negative ratings for his handling of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Only in Kenya do more than half (51%) approve of Obama's performance on this issue.

In Spain and France, majorities disapprove of Obama's performance on this issue (58% and 54%, respectively), as does a plurality (42%) in Britain. Germans are nearly evenly divided; 45% approve and 42% disapprove of his handling of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Disapproval of Obama's performance has increased since last year in France, Spain, and Britain; 47%, 45% and 34%, respectively, gave the American president low marks for his handling of the conflict in 2010.

Palestinians are more critical than Israelis, but majorities among both publics (84% and 64%, respectively) disapprove of the way Obama is dealing with the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Elsewhere in the Middle East, at least eight-in-ten in Lebanon (85%), Jordan (82%) and Egypt (82%) disapprove of Obama's handling of this issue.

Obama's Handling of...

	<i>Calls for political change in Middle East</i>		<i>Israeli-Palestinian conflict</i>	
	Approve	Disapprove	Approve	Disapprove
	%	%	%	%
U.S.	44	39	35	45
Britain	50	28	32	42
France	70	29	45	54
Germany	69	26	45	42
Spain	63	26	32	58
Lithuania	40	32	25	43
Poland	47	27	31	36
Russia	13	54	9	57
Ukraine	19	42	14	42
Turkey	8	65	6	68
Egypt	45	52	15	82
Jordan	31	65	17	82
Lebanon	41	52	12	85
Palest. ter.	33	63	13	84
Israel	38	50	29	64
China	14	46	14	48
India	14	19	11	23
Indonesia	30	49	26	57
Japan	48	30	34	47
Pakistan	3	43	4	46
Brazil	39	38	26	54
Mexico	29	48	24	54
Kenya	64	16	51	24

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q79d & Q79e.

Criticism of Iran and Afghanistan Policies

Opinions of the way Obama is dealing with Iran are largely negative across the world. France, Germany and Kenya are the only countries surveyed where a clear majority or plurality approves of Obama's handling of Iran (53%, 48% and 44%, respectively).

In the Middle Eastern countries surveyed, majorities are critical of Obama's handling of Iran. This is especially the case in the Palestinian territories and Jordan, where 80% and 77%, respectively, disapprove; 68% in Egypt and Turkey, 61% in Israel and 55% in Lebanon share this view.

Majorities in the other two predominantly Muslim countries surveyed, Indonesia and Pakistan, also disapprove of the way Obama is dealing with Iran (56% and 52%, respectively). Six-in-ten in Russia, 56% in Mexico and 52% in China share this view, as do about half in Ukraine (49%) and Brazil (48%); just 11% of Ukrainians and 31% of Brazilians approve of Obama's performance on Iran.

In the U.S., as well as in Spain, Britain, Japan and Poland, views of Obama's handling of Iran are more mixed. For example, 41% of Americans approve and 45% disapprove of the president's performance. In Spain, 45% approve and 43% disapprove of the way Obama is dealing with Iran; the same percentage of Poles approves as disapproves (35%).

Approval of Obama's handling of Iran has declined over the past year in 7 of 18 countries for which trends are available. This is particularly the case in Kenya, Indonesia, Poland, and Russia, where the percentage approving of the president's performance on this issue is down by double digits (14 percentage points in Kenya and Poland, 13 points in Indonesia and 11 points in Russia).

When asked about Obama's handling of the situation in Afghanistan, only in Kenya does a majority (57%) give the president high marks.³ Opinions are mixed in the U.S and Western Europe; the same number of Americans approves as disapproves of Obama's handling of Afghanistan (45% each), and the French (50% approve and 49% disapprove), Germans (49% and 46%) and Spanish (46% and 44%) are also nearly evenly divided. In Britain, somewhat more approve (44%) than disapprove (39%) of the way Obama is dealing with the situation in Afghanistan.

Obama's Handling of...

	Iran		Afghanistan	
	App-rove	Dis-app	App-rove	Dis-app
	%	%	%	%
U.S.	41	45	45	45
Britain	39	36	44	39
France	53	45	50	49
Germany	48	42	49	46
Spain	45	43	46	44
Lithuania	29	42	37	41
Poland	35	35	38	39
Russia	9	60	11	61
Ukraine	11	49	15	51
Turkey	5	68	5	70
Egypt	27	68	18	76
Jordan	21	77	12	87
Lebanon	40	55	23	71
Palest. ter.	16	80	15	81
Israel	29	61	33	53
China	14	52	17	52
India	11	23	17	22
Indonesia	23	56	28	56
Japan	41	40	43	37
Pakistan	5	52	5	55
Brazil	31	48	38	43
Mexico	22	56	24	57
Kenya	44	31	57	26

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q79b & Q79c.

³ The survey was conducted prior to Obama's June 22 speech announcing his policy for drawing down U.S. forces in Afghanistan.

As is the case with other key policies in the Muslim world, views of Obama's handling of Afghanistan are especially negative in predominantly Muslim countries. Nearly nine-in-ten (87%) Jordanians and at least three-quarters in the Palestinian territories (81%) and Egypt (76%) disapprove of the way Obama is dealing with the situation in Afghanistan; 71% in Lebanon and 70% in Turkey, as well as narrower majorities in Indonesia (56%) and Pakistan (55%) express similar views.

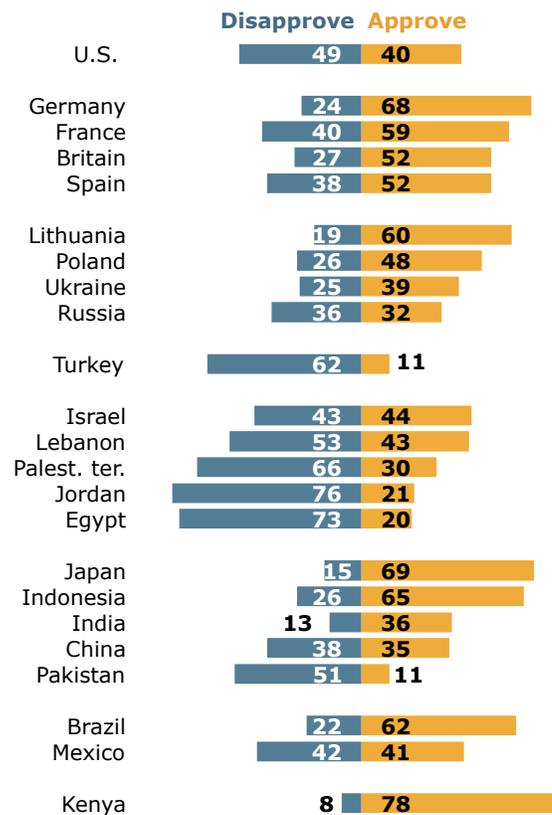
Mostly Good Grades on Global Economy

Majorities or pluralities in 12 of 23 countries surveyed approve of the way the U.S. president is dealing with global economic problems. Kenyans are particularly supportive; nearly eight-in-ten (78%) approve of Obama's handling of the world economy.

In Western Europe, Germans express the most support for Obama's handling of economic problems; about two-thirds (68%) approve of the president's performance. Nearly six-in-ten (59%) in France and narrower majorities in Britain and Spain (52% each) share this view. By comparison, four-in-ten Americans approve and about half (49%) disapprove of the way Obama is dealing with global economic problems.

Six-in-ten Lithuanians offer support for Obama's handling of global economic problems. About half (48%) in Poland and 39% in Ukraine approve of the way the U.S. president is dealing with this issue; about a quarter in each country (26% and 25%, respectively) disapprove. In contrast, more in Russia disapprove (36%) than approve (32%) of Obama's performance.

Obama's Handling of Global Economic Problems



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q79a.

For the most part, publics in the predominantly Muslim countries surveyed are critical of the way Obama is dealing with the world economy. At least seven-in-ten in Jordan (76%) and Egypt (73%) disapprove of Obama's performance, as do 66% in the Palestinian territories, 62% in Turkey, 53% in Lebanon and 51% in Pakistan. Only in Indonesia does a majority (65%) approve of Obama's handling of global economic problems; 26% of Indonesians disapprove.

Views of Obama's performance on the global economy are mixed in Israel, Mexico and China. In Israel, 44% approve and 43% disapprove of the way Obama is handling this issue. About four-in-ten (41%) Mexicans give Obama high marks for his handling of global economic problems, while about the same number (42%) are critical of the president. And in China, 35% approve and 38% disapprove. In contrast, 69% in Japan and 62% in Brazil approve of the way Obama is dealing with economic problems, as do 36% in India; 13% of Indians disapprove and 51% do not offer an opinion.

4. Views of China

China's overall image is positive in most of the nations surveyed, with European views, in particular, improving over the past year. In Asia, opinion is mixed: majorities in Pakistan and Indonesia are favorably inclined toward China, while Indians tend to be uncertain about the region's other growing economic powerhouse, and a majority of Japanese have a negative opinion of their neighbor to the west. Opinion of Chinese President Hu Jintao varies similarly among Asian publics.

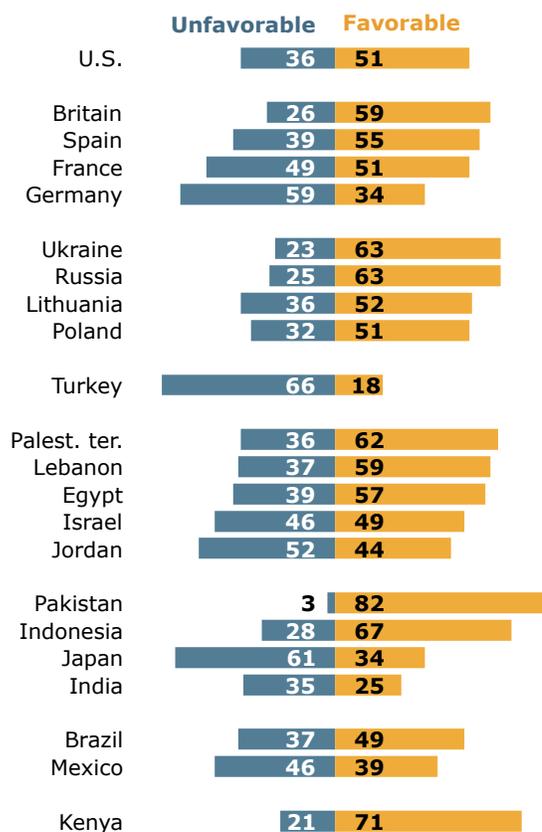
Inside and outside Asia, however, reservations about China's growing power persist, especially with regard to China's military prowess. In most countries, majorities or pluralities view China's increasing military might as a bad thing for their country. Fewer publics appear troubled by China's economic growth. The prevailing view in more than half the surveyed nations is that China's expanding economy benefits their own country.

China's Image

In 16 of 22 nations, majorities or pluralities have a very or somewhat positive opinion of China. In only four countries do majorities express negative views of this emerging Asian power. European publics, in particular, are more favorably inclined toward China than they were last year.

Currently, half or more in Britain (59%), Spain (55%) and France (51%) view China favorably. Similar assessments prevail across Eastern Europe, where the percentage holding a positive opinion of China ranges from 51% in Poland to 63% each in Russia and Ukraine. American attitudes toward China, too, lean toward the positive, with roughly half (51%) expressing a favorable opinion of this Asian giant.

Views of China



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3c.

Within Europe, Germans stand out for their predominantly negative views of China. Only about a third (34%) have a favorable opinion of China, compared with nearly six-in-ten (59%) who hold an unfavorable view.

Among Western European countries, favorable opinion of China has risen over the past year. Positive views have increased 13 percentage points in Britain, 10 points in France, 8 points in Spain, and 5 points in Poland. Even in Germany, the proportion of people who hold a favorable opinion of China is up four percentage points.

In the Middle East, majorities in the Palestinian territories (62%), Lebanon (59%) and Egypt (57%) express positive views of China. Israelis, meanwhile, are divided (49% favorable, 46% unfavorable). In the region, only Jordanians are mostly skeptical, with 52% expressing an unfavorable opinion of China.

China Favorability Trends

	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	10-11 Change
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
U.S.	--	43	52	42	39	50	49	51	+2
Britain	--	65	65	49	47	52	46	59	+13
France	--	58	60	47	28	41	41	51	+10
Germany	--	46	56	34	26	29	30	34	+4
Spain	--	57	45	39	31	40	47	55	+8
Lithuania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	52	--
Poland	--	37	--	39	33	43	46	51	+5
Russia	71	60	63	60	60	58	60	63	+3
Ukraine	--	--	--	64	--	--	--	63	--
Turkey	--	40	33	25	24	16	20	18	-2
Egypt	--	--	63	65	59	52	52	57	+5
Jordan	--	43	49	46	44	50	53	44	-9
Lebanon	--	66	--	46	50	53	56	59	+3
Palest. ter.	--	--	--	46	--	43	--	62	--
Israel	--	--	--	45	--	56	--	49	--
India	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25	--
Indonesia	68	73	62	65	58	59	58	67	+9
Japan	55	--	27	29	14	26	26	34	+8
Pakistan	--	79	69	79	76	84	85	82	-3
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	52	49	-3
Mexico	--	--	--	43	38	39	39	39	0
Kenya	--	--	--	81	--	73	86	71	-15

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3c.

Opinion of China has ticked up slightly in Egypt (+5 percentage points) in the last year, and is up dramatically since 2009 in the Palestinian territories (+19 points). In Jordan, positive views of China have retreated 9 percentage points over the past year, while also sliding 7 points in Israel since 2009.

Further east, 82% of Pakistanis have a favorable opinion of their neighbor, likely reflecting the fact that an overwhelming number of people in Pakistan (87%) see China as a partner, rather than an enemy. (For more on Pakistani views of China and the U.S.,

see *“U.S. Image in Pakistan Falls No Further Following bin Laden Killing,”* released June 21, 2011.)

Elsewhere in Asia, assessments of China are mixed. While a majority (67%) of Indonesians are favorably inclined toward China, a nearly equal number of Japanese (61%) take a dim view of their regional rival. Indians tend to be wary of China (25% favorable vs. 35% unfavorable), although a large percentage (40%) do not offer a definite opinion.

Notably, opinion of China has improved over the past year, not only in Indonesia (+9 percentage points) but in Japan as well (+8 points). The latter increase is likely due to China offering aid to victims of the earthquake and tsunami that struck the northeast coast of Japan in March. (For more on Japanese views of the effect of the March 11 earthquake and tsunami, see *“Japanese Resilient, but See Economic Challenges Ahead,”* released June 1, 2011.)

In Africa, most Kenyans (71%) are positively inclined toward China, although this is a substantial decline from 2010, when 86% expressed a favorable opinion of Asia's rising power. In Latin America, publics are somewhat more circumspect: 49% of Brazilians say they have a favorable opinion of China, while just 39% of Mexicans say the same. Opinion in Brazil is little changed from last year; however, among Mexicans there has been a 15 percentage point increase in the number who have an *unfavorable* opinion of China.

Little Confidence in President Hu in Asia

Among the Asian publics asked, the image of China's President Hu Jintao varies greatly. In keeping with their positive overall view of China, Pakistanis express the greatest trust in Hu, with six-in-ten saying they have at least some confidence in the Chinese leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Indonesians, meanwhile are ambivalent: Roughly four-in-ten (38%) say they have confidence in Hu, while just slightly fewer say they either lack confidence in him (30%) or are unsure (31%).

In Japan, just a quarter trust Hu to do the right thing in world affairs, while two-thirds lack confidence in the Chinese president. Among Indians, only 13% have confidence in Hu, compared with 26% who lack confidence, and fully 62% who do not know.

Views of China's Military and Economic Power

Even in countries where overall opinions of China are favorable, many people express reservations about China's growing military prowess. In only three of 21 countries do majorities believe a militarily more powerful China is a good thing for their country. By contrast, concern about China's expanding economic reach is less widespread, with half or more in most nations describing a growing Chinese economy as beneficial to their country.

The prospect of the Chinese government modernizing and strengthening its military forces is unwelcome in most regions of the world. In Western Europe, publics are in strong agreement on this point. Upward of seven-in-ten in France (83%), Germany (79%), Spain (74%) and Britain (71%) believe China's growing military might is a negative development. A large majority of Americans (79%), too, fail to see an upside to a more powerful Chinese military.

Meanwhile across Eastern Europe, majorities ranging from 57% in Ukraine to 74% in Russia describe an increasingly potent Chinese military as bad for their country. And in Turkey, nearly two-thirds (66%) react negatively to China's increasing military prowess.

Across these countries, reactions toward China's growing military power have held fairly steady since last year, although the number describing this as a bad thing has increased in Turkey (+8 percentage points), Spain (+8 points) and Germany (+7 points).

In the Middle East, publics tend to see China's growing military might as a bad thing, including 66% of Israelis, 57% of Lebanese and 52% of Jordanians. A majority of

How China's Growing Power Affects Your Country

	Growing military power		Growing economy	
	Good thing %	Bad thing %	Good thing %	Bad thing %
U.S.	11	79	37	53
Britain	13	71	53	32
France	16	83	41	59
Germany	12	79	46	50
Spain	12	74	52	40
Lithuania	11	62	47	27
Poland	13	68	32	46
Russia	12	74	37	41
Ukraine	12	57	37	33
Turkey	9	66	13	64
Jordan	28	52	65	28
Lebanon	24	57	57	29
Palest. ter.	62	29	66	24
Israel	19	66	53	30
India	22	50	29	40
Indonesia	44	36	62	25
Japan	7	87	57	35
Pakistan	72	5	79	5
Brazil	29	51	53	30
Mexico	26	55	39	43
Kenya	62	29	85	12

Not asked in Egypt.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q63 & Q64.

Palestinians (62%), however, consider a more militarily powerful China to be a positive development. In Africa, an identical percentage of Kenyans (62%) agree with this assessment.

Overall, Pakistanis are the most welcoming of China's growing military power, with fully 72% saying this is a good thing for their country. Elsewhere in Asia, 44% of Indonesians see this as a good thing for their country. Few Indians (22%) or Japanese (7%) express enthusiasm for a more militarily potent China.

In Latin America, both the Mexican and Brazilian publics tend to see an expanding Chinese military as a bad thing. In Mexico, 55% hold this view, up 9 percentage points from last year; in Brazil, 51% see it as a negative, up 11 points from a year ago.

In contrast to views of China's military power, reactions to the country's expanding economic influence are generally more favorable. Kenyans are the most upbeat, with 85% believing China's growing economic might is a good thing for their country. In Asia, majorities in Pakistan (79%), Indonesia (62%) and even Japan (57%) agree. Only Indians appear skeptical: just 29% say China's increasing economic reach is a good thing for their country, while 40% say it is a bad thing and about a third (32%) offer no definite opinion.

Sentiment among the Middle Eastern publics surveyed also tends to be positive. At least half in the Palestinian territories (66%), Jordan (65%), Lebanon (57%) and Israel (53%) believe an expanding Chinese economy is beneficial to their country.

With the exception of Britain and Spain, where slight majorities (53% and 52%, respectively) welcome China's rising economic influence, Europeans tend to be circumspect about a more powerful Chinese economy. Just under half in Lithuania (47%) and Germany (46%) see an upside to China's growing economic power, while roughly four-in-ten or fewer in France (41%), Russia (37%), Ukraine (37%) or Poland (32%) concur.

Compared with a year ago, however, Western European publics are considerably more optimistic about the benefits of an expanding Chinese economy. In Britain, France and Germany, the number who see China's economic growth as a positive is up 9 percentage points in each country. Meanwhile, an even

**Western Europeans
More Positive About
China's Growing
Economy**

	% Good thing		
	2010	2011	Change
	%	%	
Britain	44	53	+9
France	32	41	+9
Germany	37	46	+9
Spain	36	52	+16

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q63.

more dramatic shift has occurred in Spain, where the percentage saying China's growing economy is a good thing has increased from 36% to 52% since 2010.

In the Western Hemisphere, less than half of Mexicans (39%) and Americans (37%) see a growing Chinese economy as a positive. More Brazilians (53%) believe their country benefits from China's development as an economic power. Notably, in all three countries the percentage who say China's expanding economy is a bad thing has ticked up – 9 percentage points each in Mexico and Brazil, and 6 points in the U.S.

Across the nations surveyed, Turks are the most skeptical about the impact of China's growing economy – just 13% say this is a good thing, down slightly from last year.

5. Economic Issues

Despite signs that some countries are recovering from the Great Recession of 2008-2009, economic times remain tough for many around the world. In most of the nations surveyed, people are dissatisfied with the way things are going in their country and downbeat about their national economy. The few exceptions to this pattern include publics in China, Brazil and India. Although opinion is divided as to whether economic conditions will improve over the coming year, most publics continue to blame their own government, rather than banks or the United States, for their country's current economic problems.

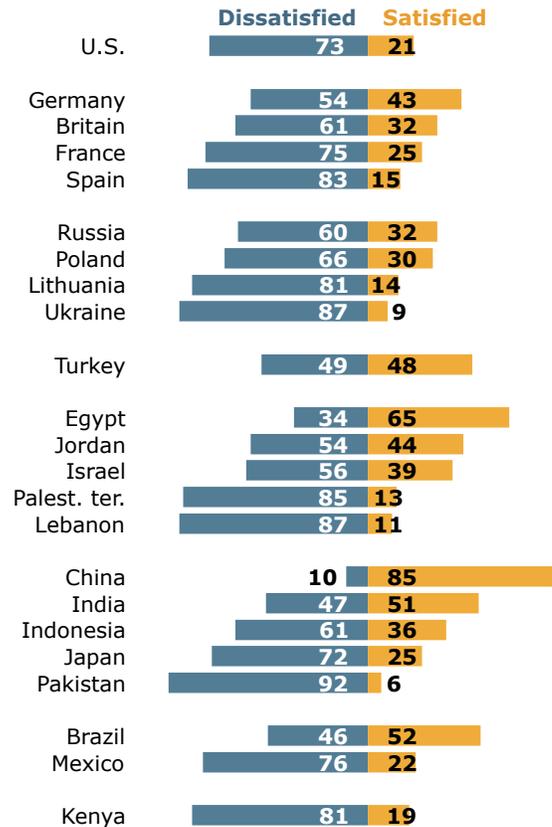
In nearly all nations, people describe rising prices and a lack of job opportunities as *very* big problems. Only in China, Israel and Germany do publics characterize inflation and job shortages as less pressing issues. When asked who is to blame for people not having jobs, majorities in most countries fault outside forces rather than the unemployed themselves.

Yet, despite economic concerns, public support for economic globalization appears strong, with majorities worldwide describing the expansion of international trade and business ties as a good thing.

Most Unhappy With Country Direction

Majorities in 18 of 23 surveyed countries are unhappy with their country's direction. Dissatisfaction is most intense in Pakistan, where roughly nine-in-ten (92%) say they are displeased with the way things are going. Large majorities elsewhere also express

Satisfaction With Country Direction



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q2.

discontent, including in Lebanon (87%), Ukraine (87%), the Palestinian territories (85%), Spain (83%) and Kenya (81%).

In the past year, the most dramatic increase in dissatisfaction has occurred in Poland, where 66% are now unhappy with the country's direction, compared with 47% a year ago. Dissatisfaction has also intensified in several other countries, including the U.S., where discontent has swelled from 62% in 2010 to 73% today. Pakistanis and Spaniards, too, are less happy than last year. In fact, in Spain, dissatisfaction with the country's direction is at its highest level (83%) since 2002.

Dissatisfaction With Country Direction

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	55	--	55	57	65	71	70	61	62	73
Britain	64	49	58	51	58	66	65	76	63	61
France	67	56	68	71	80	78	71	73	74	75
Germany	66	73	78	73	67	66	63	54	59	54
Spain	--	52	--	44	46	45	43	77	76	83
Lithuania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90*	--	81
Poland	87	--	--	82	--	74	47	67	47	66
Russia	71	64	69	71	62	56	43	65	59	60
Ukraine	89	--	--	--	--	88	--	88*	--	87
Turkey	93	79	58	55	56	58	75	75	60	49
Egypt	--	--	--	--	42	51	57	67	69	34
Jordan	78	56	30	30	44	42	47	52	64	54
Lebanon	92	84	--	59	--	92	92	87	86	87
Palest. ter.	--	92	--	--	--	91	--	91	--	85
Israel	--	71	--	--	--	79	--	72	--	56
China	33	--	--	19	13	12	11	9	9	10
India	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	47
Indonesia	92	85	--	64	73	77	68	58	56	61
Japan	86	--	--	--	72	71	74	73	76	72
Pakistan	39	67	41	39	58	57	73	89	84	92
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49	46
Mexico	79	--	--	--	--	66	68	78	79	76
Kenya	90	--	--	--	--	54	--	90	82	81

* Data from Fall 2009 survey.

Red box indicates a double-digit change in dissatisfaction between 2010 and 2011.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q2.

Only in China (85%), Egypt (65%), Brazil (52%) and India (51%) do more than half express satisfaction with the way things are going in their country. The Chinese public has been consistently upbeat since 2005; Egyptians have not.

A year ago, just 28% of Egyptians were happy with the direction their country was headed. The 37-point jump in satisfaction compared with last year is most likely linked to renewed optimism, following the popular uprising that unseated Hosni Mubarak in February. (*For a more detailed analysis of Egyptians' views about their country's direction, see "Egyptians Embrace Revolt Leaders, Religious Parties and Military, As Well," released April 25, 2011.*)

Economic Recovery Still Distant

In 18 of 23 nations, less than half describe the economic situation in their country as good. In the U.S., France, Britain, Lebanon and Pakistan fewer than one-in-five offer a positive assessment of the national economy. In Japan, Spain, Lithuania, and Ukraine, one-in-ten or fewer are upbeat about the economy.

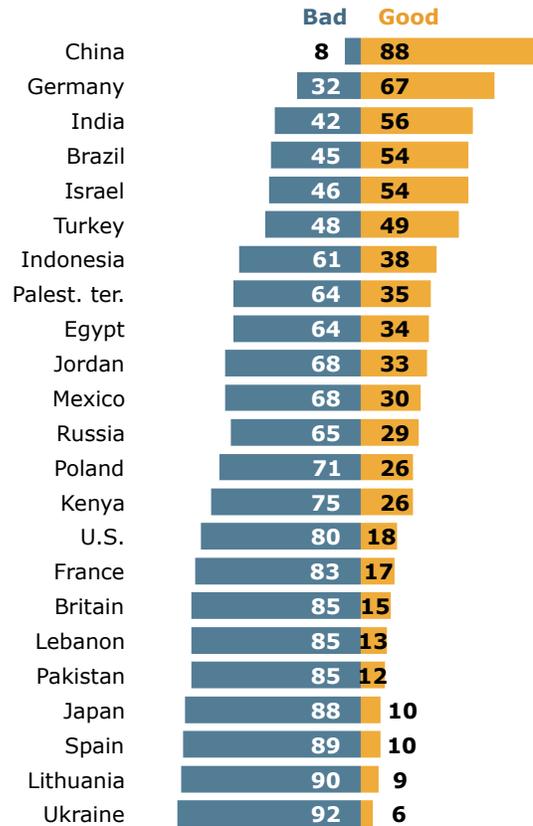
Only in a handful of countries do majorities say the economic situation in their country is good. The Chinese public is the most positive, with nearly nine-in-ten (88%) describing the domestic economy as good. In Germany, two-thirds echo this view, while over half in India (56%), Israel (54%) and Brazil (54%) favorably assess the economic situation in their country. Turks, meanwhile, are evenly split on the issue: 49% say the national economy is good, compared with 48% who say it is bad.

Following the global downturn, public assessments of the economy have rebounded to a greater degree in Germany than in the U.S. or other Western European countries. The number of Germans who are upbeat about the economic situation in their country rose 16 percentage points between 2009 and 2010 and another 23 points in the past year. Meanwhile, in the U.S., Britain, France and Spain, confidence in the economy has yet to return to pre-2008 levels, and has even declined slightly in the U.S. and Britain compared with a year ago.

Besides Germany, economic assessments have also grown more positive in several other nations, including Israel (+22 percentage points from 2009), the Palestinian territories (+18 points from 2009) and Turkey (+15 points from 2010).

Egyptians, too, while still far more pessimistic than they were four years earlier, are more upbeat than they were in 2010, with 34% describing the economic situation in their

Current Economic Situation



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4.

country as good, compared with 20% the previous year. However, Egyptians' improved opinion of the economy may reflect hopes for the future, more than actual changes on the ground.

Poland has witnessed the largest decline in economic confidence among the nations surveyed. A year ago, 53% of Poles described the economic situation in their country as good; today, just 26% hold this view. Double-digit declines have also taken place since last year in Kenya (-17 percentage points) and Indonesia (-12 points).

Uncertain Future

Across the globe, opinion varies as to whether economic conditions will improve in the near term. In 10 of 23 countries, majorities or pluralities believe the next 12 months will usher in better economic conditions. However, in the remaining nations, prevailing views are less optimistic, with most anticipating economic circumstances will either remain the same or worsen.

Publics in the emerging economies of China, Brazil and India are the most upbeat about economic change. In China, more than eight-in-ten (84%) believe the economic situation in their country will improve over the next 12 months. Since 2008, strong majorities of Chinese have consistently predicted better economic times ahead.

National Economic Situation

	% Good						10-11 Change
	2002	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	46	50	20	17	24	18	-6
Germany	27	63	53	28	44	67	+23
France	45	30	19	14	13	17	+4
Spain	--	65	35	13	13	10	-3
Britain	65	69	30	11	20	15	-5
Lithuania	--	--	--	3	--	9	+6*
Ukraine	10	19	--	5	--	6	+1*
Russia	13	38	52	20	33	29	-4
Poland	7	36	52	29	53	26	-27
Turkey	14	46	21	24	34	49	+15
Israel	--	46	--	32	--	54	+22*
Palest. ter.	--	10	--	17	--	35	+18*
Egypt	--	53	44	27	20	34	+14
Jordan	33	44	39	33	30	33	+3
Lebanon	5	9	10	11	13	13	0
Japan	6	28	13	10	12	10	-2
China	52	82	82	88	91	88	-3
Pakistan	49	59	41	22	18	12	-6
Indonesia	15	23	20	48	50	38	-12
India	--	--	--	--	--	56	--
Mexico	31	51	36	30	24	30	+6
Brazil	--	--	--	--	62	54	-8
Kenya	7	60	--	19	43	26	-17

* Change is from Spring 2009 to 2011 in the Palestinian territories and Israel. Change is from Fall 2009 in Lithuania and Ukraine.

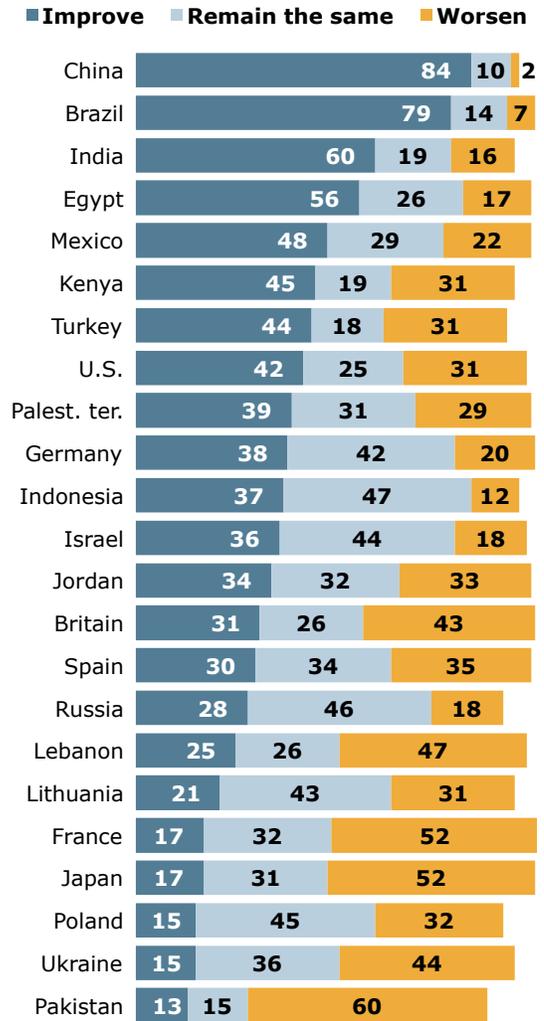
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q4.

Almost as many Brazilians (79%) as Chinese anticipate economic improvements over the next 12 months. A substantial majority of Indians (60%) share this sense of optimism.

In Egypt, a majority (56%) is confident that the national economy will improve in the coming year. This is a huge shift in the Egyptian public's outlook – in 2010, just 25% expressed confidence that better economic conditions would emerge in the near term.

Pluralities in Mexico (48%), Kenya (45%), Turkey (44%), the U.S. (42%), the Palestinian territories (39%) and Jordan (34%) also predict improved economic circumstances in the coming year. Turkish attitudes have brightened considerably – a year ago, just a quarter foresaw better economic times. By contrast, confidence in the economy's future has fallen 14 points among Americans, dropping from 56% in spring 2010. The prevailing view among Indonesians (47%), Russians (46%), Poles (45%), Israelis (44%), Lithuanians (43%) and Germans (42%) is that economic conditions will remain the same over the next 12 months. Elsewhere, pluralities anticipate that the economic situation in their country will actually worsen in the coming year. Some of the most pessimistic publics are found in Pakistan (60% worsen), France (52%) and Japan (52%).

Will the Economic Situation...



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q5.

Blame for Economic Troubles

Among those who describe economic conditions in their country as bad, most believe their own government is at fault – continuing a pattern seen in 2010. Finger-pointing at banks and other financial institutions is most prevalent in Western Europe, as it was last year. In general, more people continue to find fault with themselves, rather than the U.S., when it comes to bad economic times at home.

In countries where majorities say the economic situation is poor, the predominant view is that the national government is to blame. In places as far-ranging as Lebanon, Indonesia, Pakistan, Mexico, Poland, Lithuania, Ukraine and Russia, three-quarters or more who think economic conditions are bad point to government as either the primary or secondary reason. Roughly two-thirds or more in Britain, Jordan, France and Spain also fault their government.

The idea that banks and other financial institutions are to blame for struggling economies is especially popular among Europeans who report bad economic times at home. Majorities in Britain (75%), Spain (75%), Germany (68%), France (65%) and Lithuania (60%) fault banks and related institutions for economic problems. In Spain, the percentage holding banks responsible has increased 9 percentage points from 2010, while it has held steady in Britain and slipped in France and Germany (down 5 and 9 points, respectively).

In general, relatively few people hold the U.S. responsible for the economic misfortunes of their country. Only in the Palestinian territories do as many as half of those

Who's to Blame for Current Economic Problems?

	Our gov't %	Banks, financial institutions %	U.S. %	EU %	Ourselves %
Britain	70	75	9	9	18
France	68	65	8	34	21
Germany	71	68	9	21	18
Spain	65	75	12	12	26
Lithuania	87	60	4	11	16
Poland	86	37	7	22	19
Russia	77	27	12	4	24
Ukraine	86	27	7	5	30
Turkey	87	21	32	14	21
Jordan	70	59	39	8	15
Lebanon	85	31	19	3	45
Palest. ter.	78	22	51	22	24
Israel	90	39	6	2	35
China	62	43	20	7	16
India	91	17	4	4	48
Indonesia	93	31	6	2	49
Pakistan	90	16	29	1	33
Brazil	89	31	5	1	58
Mexico	93	30	20	1	34
Kenya	95	21	2	1	49

Asked only of people who said economy was "bad" in Q4.

Not asked in Egypt or Japan.

Total adds to more than 100% because of multiple responses.

"Who is most to blame for (survey country's) current economic problems? Is it..." & "Who is second most to blame for (survey country's) current economic problems?"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q6 & Q7.

describing their economy as poor point the finger at the U.S. (51%). Smaller numbers blame the U.S. in Jordan (39%), Turkey (32%) and Pakistan (29%), while just one-in-five or fewer in the other surveyed nations say the U.S. is culpable for their country's economic troubles. The percentage blaming the U.S. is actually down in 6 of 15 nations, for which there are comparable data from 2010. In only one country, Turkey, do substantially more people point to the U.S. as the cause of their country's economic problems (32% today vs. 24% in 2010).

Roughly half or more in Brazil (58%), Indonesia (49%), Kenya (49%), India (48%), and Lebanon (45%) blame themselves for the bad economic situation in their country. Fewer elsewhere share this view, but overall, more tend to fault themselves rather than the U.S. In Kenya, compared with last year, there has been a 10-point increase in the number of people holding themselves responsible for their country's economic troubles. In Germany the percentage has risen 8 percentage points and in Russia 7 points.

Many Worried About Prices and Jobs

Rising prices and a lack of job opportunities are significant concerns in nearly all the countries surveyed. In most cases, worries about inflation and jobs track relatively closely.

In 19 of 22 nations, most people say rising prices are a *very* big problem, including overwhelming majorities in Pakistan (97%), Kenya (93%), Lebanon (89%), Lithuania (86%), the Palestinian territories (83%) and Indonesia (81%). Even in some countries where publics are generally content, large numbers worry about inflation. In India and Brazil, for example, roughly eight-in-ten (83% and 79%, respectively) describe rising prices as a very big problem.

Inflation worries are closely coupled with concerns about unemployment. In the same countries where majorities see rising prices as a pressing issue, half or more also say a lack of job opportunities is a very big problem. In several Western nations, however, worries about job shortages significantly trump apprehensions about price increases.

How Big of a Problem Is...

	% Very big problem	
	Rising prices %	Lack of jobs %
U.S.	57	71
Britain	55	71
France	70	80
Germany	32	33
Spain	60	86
Lithuania	86	88
Poland	66	56
Russia	62	59
Ukraine	76	75
Turkey	66	73
Egypt	58	56
Jordan	64	62
Lebanon	89	89
Palest. ter.	83	85
Israel	47	43
China	49	37
India	83	75
Indonesia	81	68
Pakistan	97	95
Brazil	79	74
Mexico	74	70
Kenya	93	93

Not asked in Japan.
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q13 & Q13b.

By wide margins, more in Spain, the U.S. and Britain say a lack of jobs is a very big problem, than say the same about rising prices. More among the French also think jobs, rather than prices, are a very big concern, although by a smaller margin (10 points).

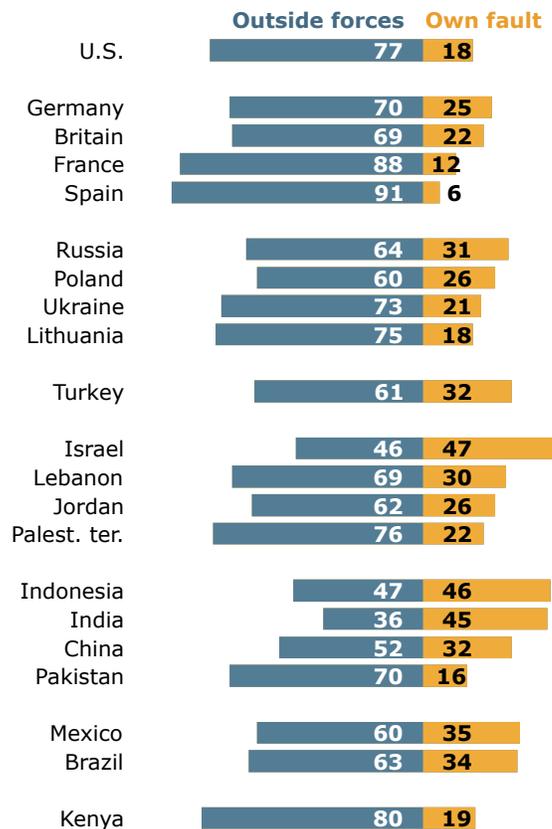
Only a few publics appear relatively unworried about inflation and unemployment. In Germany about a third describe rising prices (32%) and a lack of jobs (33%) as very big problems.

In China, somewhat more than a third (37%) say unemployment is a major concern, compared with nearly half (49%) who are anxious about price increases, while in Israel slightly less than half see prices (47%) or a shortage of jobs (43%) as huge problems.

When asked separately why unemployed people in their country are without jobs, publics in the surveyed nations hesitate to place the blame on the jobless themselves. Across regions, less than half say it is the fault of unemployed people that they are without work. People in Israel (47%), Indonesia (46%) and India (45%) place the greatest responsibility on individuals for being unemployed. In about half of the surveyed countries, a quarter or less place the blame on the jobless themselves, including in Western countries such as Germany (25%), Britain, (22%) and the U.S. (18%).

Across the globe, far more blame forces outside the control of the unemployed for their jobless status. This view is most widespread in Spain (91%), France (88%), Kenya (80%), the U.S. (77%), the Palestinian territories (76%) and Lithuania (75%).

Is Unemployment Due to Personal Fault or Outside Forces?



Not asked in Egypt or Japan.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q60.

International Trade Still Favored

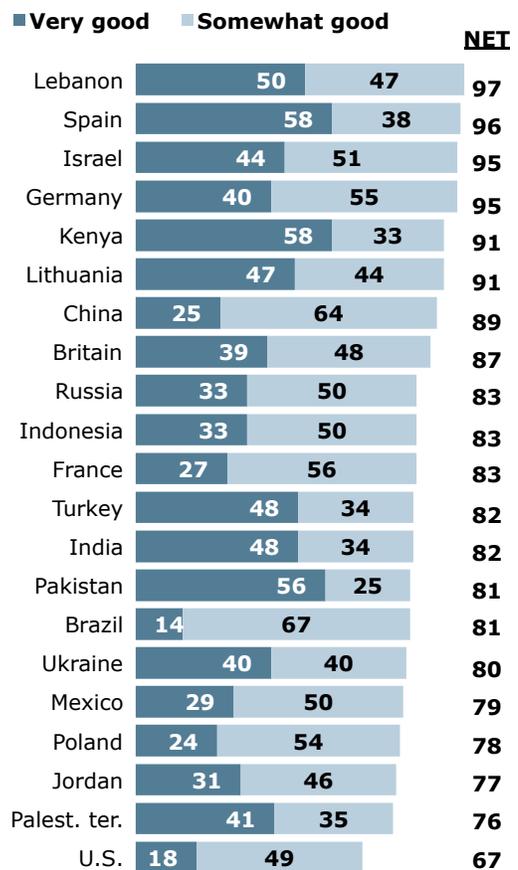
Despite widespread feelings of economic malaise, and specific worries about inflation and unemployment, publics in the nations surveyed see increased international trade and business ties as a good thing. However, not everywhere do people feel as strongly about the benefits of such ties.

Majorities in all parts of the globe say growing international trade and business ties is a good thing for their country. Roughly nine-in-ten or more share this view in Lebanon (97%), Spain (96%), Israel (95%), Germany (95%), Kenya (91%), Lithuania (91%) and China (89%). Public enthusiasm for trade is especially notable in Lebanon, Spain and Kenya – all countries where large majorities are unhappy with both their country's direction and the domestic economy. In the other nations surveyed, no less than two-thirds endorse expanded trade and business ties with other countries.

While overall views of international trade are positive across regions, the intensity of support varies by country. In Spain (58%), Kenya (58%) and Pakistan (56%) majorities say trade is *very* good for their country. Roughly half in Lebanon (50%), Turkey (48%), India (48%) and Lithuania (47%) concur. By contrast, just 14% of Brazilians and 18% of Americans think increased trade and business ties with other nations are very good for their country.

In China, just a quarter believe international trade is very good for their country, up slightly from 2010. The percentage describing trade as very good jumped 25 percentage points in Spain between 2010 and 2011.

Are Trade and Business Ties Good for the Country?



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q19.

6. Views of Iran

Opinions of Iran remain largely unfavorable across much of the world, and in some predominantly Muslim countries, higher numbers express negative views of the Islamic Republic this year than in previous years.

Majorities or pluralities in 17 of 23 countries express an unfavorable opinion of Iran, including most of those surveyed in Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon, although Lebanese views are sharply divided along religious and sectarian lines.

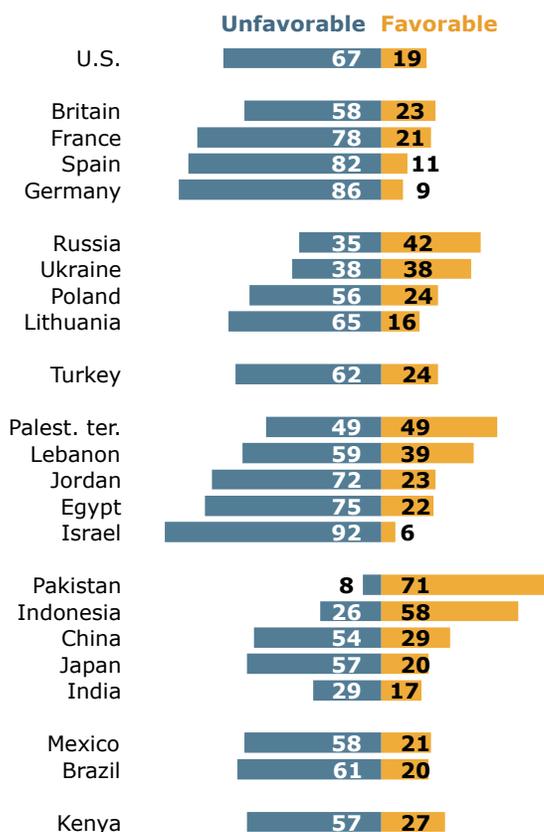
Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad continues to receive largely negative reviews in Muslim nations. Majorities in Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and the Palestinian territories lack confidence in him to do the right thing in world affairs. However, in Pakistan and Indonesia, opinions of Ahmadinejad are on balance positive.

In most of the predominantly Muslim nations polled, there is considerable opposition to the acquisition of nuclear weapons by Iran, and concerns about Iran's nuclear program have increased this year in Jordan and the Palestinian territories. Only in Pakistan does a majority express support for Iran's nuclear ambitions. Not surprisingly, Israelis overwhelmingly oppose a nuclear-armed Iran.

Iran's Image Largely Negative

Majorities in the United States and Western Europe express negative views of Iran, including more than three-in-four in Germany (86%), Spain (82%), and France (78%),

Few Express Positive View of Iran



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3d.

and two-thirds in the U.S. (67%). A smaller majority in Britain (58%) shares this opinion.

Views of Iran are more mixed across Eastern Europe. Russians, on balance, have a favorable view of Iran, while Ukrainians are evenly divided. Majorities express a negative opinion in Poland (56%) and Lithuania (65%).

Roughly nine-in-ten Israelis (92%) have an unfavorable opinion of Iran, although among Israel's minority Arab community, views are divided, with 45% expressing a positive and 44% a negative opinion.

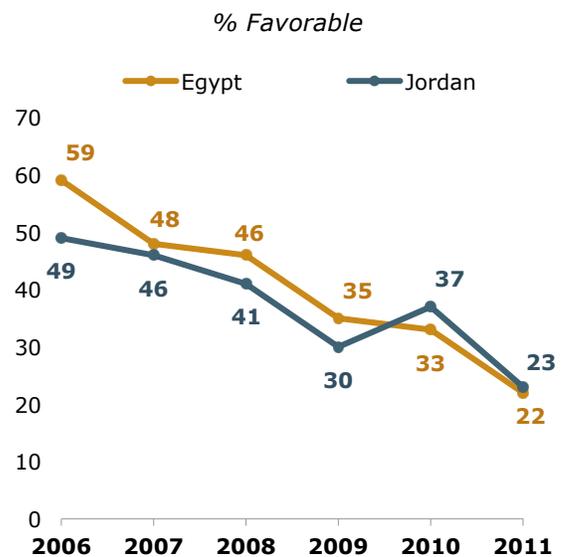
Iran receives mostly negative marks in four of the seven predominantly Muslim nations polled: Egypt, Jordan, Turkey and Lebanon. Opinions are evenly divided in the Palestinian territories, where roughly half (49%) have a favorable view of Iran, while the same percentage have a negative opinion. Pakistan (71%) and Indonesia (58%) are the only countries where majorities express favorable opinions of the Islamic Republic.

Both Egyptians and Jordanians have become increasingly negative in their views of Iran over the last few years. A majority of Egyptians had a favorable view of Iran in 2006 (59%), but currently only 22% hold this view, down from 33% last year.

A similar decline has taken place in Jordan. About half (49%) of Jordanians expressed a positive view of Iran in 2006, however just 23% now express this opinion.

In Lebanon, roughly one-in-four Lebanese Christians (26%) have a positive view, while just 12% of Sunni Muslims assign a favorable rating to the largely Shia Islamic Republic. Lebanese Shia Muslims, however, voice overwhelmingly positive views of Iran – 84% have a favorable opinion.

Favorable Views of Iran Becoming Less Common in Egypt and Jordan



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3d.

Sharply Divided Views of Iran in Lebanon

	Fav %	Unfav %	DK %
Lebanon	39	59	2
Christian	26	72	2
Sunni	12	84	3
Shia	84	16	0

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3d.

Views of Iran's Leader

Majorities in five of the seven predominantly Muslim nations surveyed – Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and the Palestinian territories – express little or no confidence in Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad.

Moreover, ratings for Ahmadinejad have fallen significantly since last year in Egypt and Jordan. Nearly three-in-ten Egyptians (28%) expressed confidence in him last year, compared with just 18% today. Among Jordanians, confidence in Ahmadinejad declined from 32% to 23%.

As is the case with overall ratings for Iran, public opinion in Lebanon about Ahmadinejad remains divided along sectarian and religious lines. Nearly nine-in-ten (86%) Shia Muslims have confidence in the Iranian president, compared with only 18% of Christians and just 9% of Sunnis.

Ahmadinejad receives his most favorable reviews in Indonesia and Pakistan, where on balance, he gets positive ratings. Roughly half of Indonesians (48%) have a lot or some confidence in him, while 28% lack confidence. In Pakistan, 40% express confidence; 16% lack confidence; and fully 44% offer no opinion.

Israelis give the Iranian president his worst ratings – overall, 95% of Israelis say they have not too much or no confidence that Ahmadinejad will do the right thing in world affairs. This view is shared by 73% of Israeli Arabs.

Confidence in Ahmadinejad

	A lot/ Some %	Not much/ None %	DK %
Indonesia	48	28	24
Palest. ter.	40	57	2
Pakistan	40	16	44
Lebanon	35	63	1
<i>Christian</i>	18	81	1
<i>Sunni</i>	9	90	1
<i>Shia</i>	86	14	0
Jordan	23	75	3
Turkey	21	61	18
Egypt	18	80	1
Israel	2	95	2

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q48f.

Opposition to Iran's Nuclear Program

In nearly every predominantly Muslim country polled there is widespread opposition to Iran acquiring nuclear weapons. More than six-in-ten Lebanese (64%), Egyptians (63%) and Turks (65%) oppose the idea of a nuclear-armed Iran. Only in Pakistan does a majority of respondents (61%) support Iran's nuclear ambitions.

Lebanese public opinion once again reflects wide sectarian and religious differences. Support for Iran's nuclear program stands at 78% among the Shia community, compared with just 23% of Christians and 6% of Sunnis.

Fully 93% of Israelis oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons. Among the country's Arab community, 58% oppose this idea, while 25% favor a nuclear-armed Iran and 17% give no opinion.

Iran Acquiring Nuclear Weapons

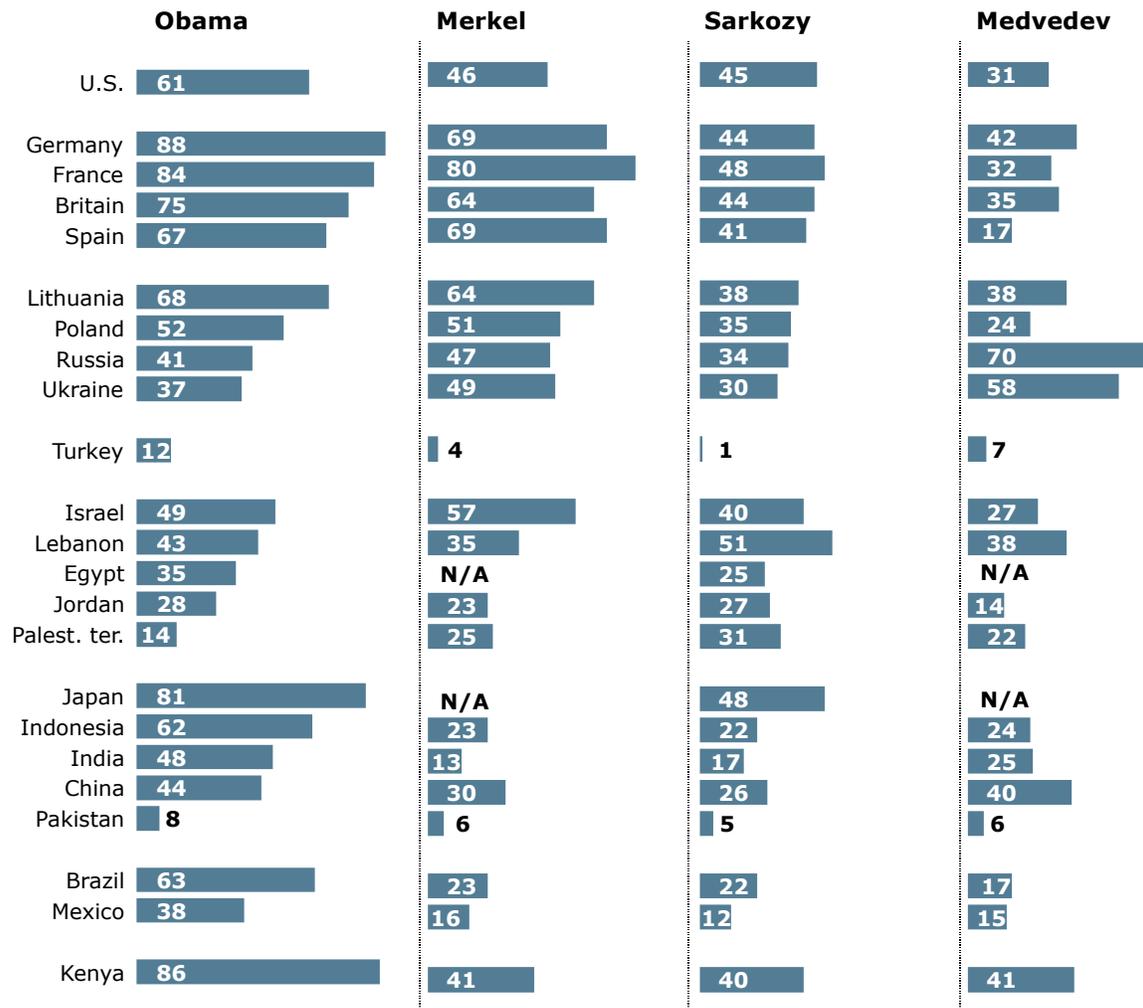
	Favor %	Oppose %	DK %
Pakistan	61	11	28
Palest. ter.	38	55	7
Lebanon	34	64	3
<i>Christian</i>	23	74	3
<i>Sunni</i>	6	91	3
<i>Shia</i>	78	21	1
Egypt	26	63	11
Indonesia	25	57	18
Jordan	22	70	8
Turkey	20	65	14
Israel	4	93	3

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q83.

7. Ratings of World Leaders

In most parts of the world, publics continue to express more confidence in U.S. President Barack Obama than in key European leaders tested in the survey. As in previous surveys, German Chancellor Angela Merkel is popular in European countries, but not well-known in the rest of the world. French President Nicolas Sarkozy and Russian President Dmitri Medvedev are generally less popular than Merkel in Western Europe, but also virtually unknown in many other countries surveyed. Meanwhile, Saudi King Abdullah is well-regarded in most of the predominantly Muslim nations surveyed, and Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh is valued for his foreign policy leadership in India, but inspires far less confidence in neighboring China and Pakistan.

Confidence in World Leaders



Percentage expressing at least some confidence in _____ regarding world affairs.

Merkel and Medvedev not asked in Egypt and Japan.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q48a, Q48b, Q48d & Q48h.

Confidence in Merkel

Majorities in all six European Union member states polled have confidence in German Chancellor Angela Merkel to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Overall, majorities or pluralities in 11 of the 21 countries where the question was asked express at least some confidence in the German leader.

Confidence in Merkel is highest in France where, as was the case last year, she is even more popular than she is at home. She is also more popular in France than French President Sarkozy. Eight-in-ten French express at least some confidence in the German chancellor to do the right thing in international affairs.

Support for Merkel is also high in her home country and in Spain (69% each). This represents a significant increase in Spanish support for the German leader, up 12 percentage points since 2010. In Britain, 64% voice confidence in Merkel, up from six-in-ten in 2010 and roughly half (51%) in 2009.

Opinions of Merkel are also positive in Lithuania, where over six-in-ten (64%) have a favorable view. In Poland, a slim majority (51%) have at least some confidence in the chancellor, down from the 58% voicing such support in 2010.

Pluralities in Ukraine (49%), Russia (47%), the U.S. (46%) and Kenya (41%) have confidence in the German leader, although nearly three-in-ten in all four nations do not offer an opinion.

Outside of Europe, Merkel maintains her strongest support in Israel, where a 57%-majority expresses a lot or some confidence in her to do the right thing regarding world affairs. This contrasts with 2009, when Israeli views of Merkel were divided (48% confident vs. 48% not confident).

Elsewhere in the Middle East, negative views of Chancellor Merkel are more pervasive, with majorities in the Palestinian territories (71%), Jordan (67%), and Lebanon (60%) having not much or no confidence in the German leader to do the right thing in world affairs. Merkel is even more unpopular in

Confidence in German Chancellor Merkel

	A lot/ Some %	Not much/ None %	DK %
U.S.	46	25	29
France	80	21	0
Germany	69	31	0
Spain	69	28	3
Britain	64	20	17
Lithuania	64	23	13
Poland	51	36	13
Ukraine	49	20	30
Russia	47	25	28
Turkey	4	77	18
Israel	57	37	5
Lebanon	35	60	4
Palest. ter.	25	71	4
Jordan	23	67	10
China	30	36	33
Indonesia	23	36	41
India	13	21	66
Pakistan	6	36	59
Brazil	23	50	27
Mexico	16	44	41
Kenya	41	34	26

Not asked in Egypt or Japan.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q48d.

Turkey, where more than three-quarters (77%) voice little or no confidence in her.

Confidence in the German leader has declined in China less than a year after a well-publicized visit by Merkel to bolster trade ties. Only three-in-ten Chinese express confidence in the German leader, down 10 percentage points since 2010.

Elsewhere, many offer no opinion about Merkel. Pluralities in India (66%), Pakistan (59%) and Indonesia (41%) said they could not assess her ability to handle world affairs.

Confidence in Sarkozy

As in previous surveys, European Union publics express far less confidence in French President Nicolas Sarkozy than in German Chancellor Merkel. In fact, there is no European nation, including France, where a majority has confidence in the French leader. And majorities or pluralities in only four of the 23 countries surveyed voice at least some confidence in the French president to do the right thing in international affairs.

Among the EU nations surveyed, President Sarkozy garners the most confidence in his home country. Nevertheless, opinions are closely divided – about half (48%) have confidence in their leader when it comes to doing the right thing in global affairs, while 52% express not much or no confidence. Around four-in-ten in Britain (44%), Germany (44%), Spain (41%) and Lithuania (38%) express confidence in President Sarkozy regarding international affairs. In Poland, only 35% have confidence, a striking 17 percentage point decline from the 52%-majority saying the same in 2010.

Pluralities in Japan (48%), the U.S. (45%), and Kenya (40%) have confidence in the French leader. Japanese opinion of President Sarkozy is up sharply (+11 percentage points) from 2010 when less than four-in-ten (37%) had at least some confidence in France's president.

Confidence in French President Sarkozy

	A lot/ Some %	Not much/ None %	DK %
U.S.	45	32	23
France	48	52	0
Britain	44	44	12
Germany	44	55	2
Spain	41	56	2
Lithuania	38	45	17
Poland	35	49	17
Russia	34	38	28
Ukraine	30	36	34
Turkey	1	80	18
Lebanon	51	48	1
Israel	40	55	5
Palest. ter.	31	67	2
Jordan	27	70	4
Egypt	25	71	4
Japan	48	37	14
China	26	41	32
Indonesia	22	39	39
India	17	18	65
Pakistan	5	31	63
Brazil	22	55	23
Mexico	12	46	42
Kenya	40	34	26

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q48h.

As was the case in previous surveys, a majority of Lebanese have confidence in Sarkozy, albeit a slim one (51%). Elsewhere in the Middle East, negative views of the French president are more prevalent. Majorities in Egypt (71%), Jordan (70%), the Palestinian territories (67%), and Israel (55%) have not much or no confidence in Sarkozy when it comes to global affairs.

As in previous years, hardly any Turks (1%) express confidence in the French president, with eight-in-ten voicing little or no confidence in him.

In Brazil, only about two-in-ten (22%) have confidence in President Sarkozy, down 9 percentage points from 2010. A similar number of Brazilians (23%) do not offer an opinion. Even larger proportions in India (65%), Pakistan (63%), Mexico (42%) and Indonesia (39%) express no view of the French leader.

Views of Medvedev

Confidence in Russian President Dmitri Medvedev to do the right thing in world affairs is relatively low across the countries surveyed, with the exceptions of his home country and neighboring Ukraine. Seven-in-ten Russians have confidence in their president, while 58% of Ukrainians have a lot or some confidence in the Russian president regarding international affairs.

Meanwhile, Russian views toward Prime Minister (and former president) Vladimir Putin are also largely positive: three-quarters have at least some confidence in Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs; just 19% lack confidence in their prime minister.

Elsewhere in Europe, majorities or pluralities in all six EU member states surveyed express not too much or no confidence in Medvedev. Confidence in Medvedev has declined significantly in Poland (-12 percentage points) and Germany (-8 percentage points) since last year.

Confidence in Russian President Medvedev

	A lot/ Some %	Not much/ None %	DK %
U.S.	31	47	21
Germany	42	55	2
Britain	35	44	21
France	32	69	0
Spain	17	73	10
Russia	70	24	6
Ukraine	58	27	15
Lithuania	38	52	11
Poland	24	64	12
Turkey	7	74	20
Lebanon	38	58	4
Israel	27	69	4
Palest. ter.	22	75	3
Jordan	14	76	9
China	40	31	29
India	25	15	61
Indonesia	24	44	32
Pakistan	6	45	50
Brazil	17	57	27
Mexico	15	50	35
Kenya	41	34	26

Not asked in Egypt or Japan.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q48b.

Similarly negative views of Medvedev are widespread across the Middle East, with significant majorities in Jordan (76%), the Palestinian territories (75%), Israel (69%), and Lebanon (58%) lacking confidence in the Russian leader.

Turks have consistently expressed little confidence in President Medvedev, with fewer than one-in-ten (7%) currently saying they have a lot or some confidence in the Russian president to do the right thing in the world.

In Russia's largest neighbor, China, a slim plurality (40%) expresses confidence in the Russian president, with about three-in-ten having little or no confidence (31%) or not offering an opinion (29%). Elsewhere in Asia, many in India (61%) and Pakistan (50%) do not express an opinion of Medvedev.

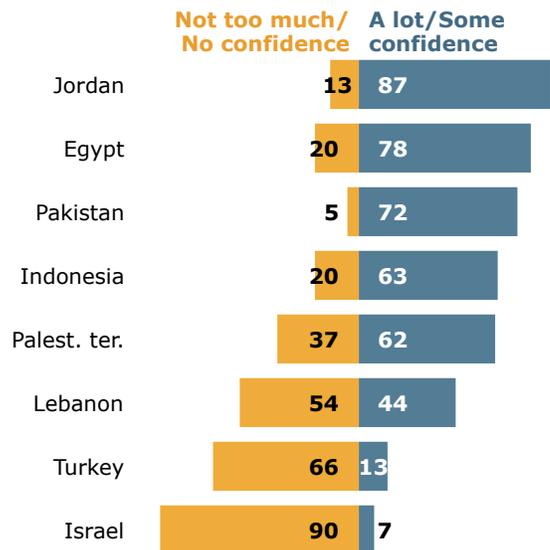
In Latin America, opinion of the Russian leader is negative, with nearly six-in-ten Brazilians (57%) and half of Mexicans saying they lack confidence in Medvedev.

Views of Saudi King Abdullah

Majorities in five of the seven predominantly Muslim publics surveyed have at least some confidence in Saudi King Abdullah to do the right thing regarding international affairs. Over six-in-ten in Jordan (87%), Egypt (78%), Pakistan (72%), Indonesia (63%) and the Palestinian territories (62%) have a lot or some confidence in the Saudi leader.

Views are more mixed in Lebanon, with 44% expressing confidence in the Saudi king and 54% saying they have not too much or no confidence. However, opinions about King Abdullah, a Sunni Muslim ruling predominantly Sunni Saudi Arabia, split sharply along religious and sectarian lines. Only 23% of Lebanese Shia Muslims have confidence in him, while more than six-in-ten Sunni Muslims (61%) voice confidence in the Saudi leader to do the right thing regarding

Confidence in Saudi King Abdullah



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q48I.

international affairs. Lebanese Christians are almost evenly divided; 48% express confidence, while 51% lack confidence.

The Saudi king is less well-regarded in Turkey, where about one-in-ten (13%) say they have confidence in Abdullah; nearly two-thirds (66%) voice little or no confidence. In Israel, only 7% say they have a lot or some confidence in the king, with nine-in-ten saying they lack confidence in his ability to do the right thing regarding world affairs.

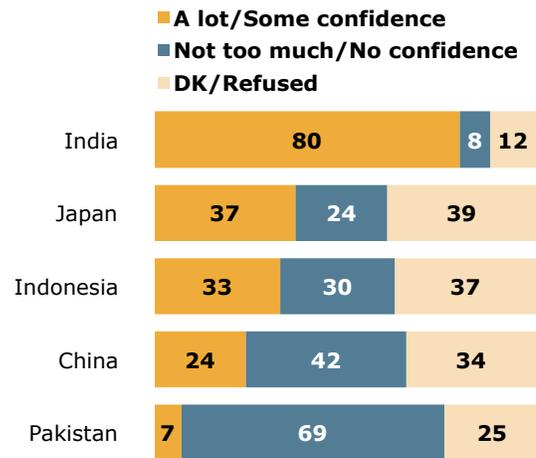
Views of Singh

In his home country, an overwhelming majority (80%) express confidence in Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's ability to handle world affairs.

However, views of Singh are negative in neighboring Pakistan and China, where 69% and 42% respectively express a lack of confidence in the Indian Prime Minister.

Outside of mainland Asia, nearly four-in-ten in Japan (39%) and Indonesia (37%) do not offer an opinion of the Indian leader.

Confidence in Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q48o.

8. Rating Countries and Institutions

Overall, both the United Nations and European Union receive largely positive ratings, although there are a few countries where these organizations are seen in a negative light. Across the 23 nations surveyed, a median percentage of 54% offer a favorable opinion of the UN; a median of 51% express a positive view of the EU.

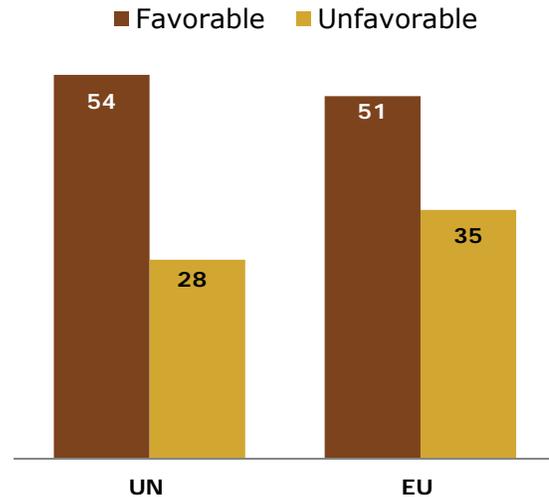
However, while ratings for the EU remain generally positive, its image has declined since last year, and it receives especially low ratings in key Arab nations such as Egypt, Jordan, and the Palestinian territories.

And in Turkey – a country whose ambitions to join the EU have met with resistance from some European leaders – just 23% give the organization a favorable rating. However, the EU is not alone in this regard – the other nations and organizations tested also receive some of their lowest ratings in Turkey. Also, Turkey is the only NATO member state surveyed in which a majority has a negative opinion of the military alliance.

Russia gets mixed reviews among its European neighbors, receiving its highest marks in Ukraine and its lowest ratings in Poland. On balance, Americans offer positive assessments of their former Cold War rival.

The most negative ratings for Russia are found in Israel, where roughly seven-in-ten (69%) express an unfavorable opinion. And, with a potential UN Security Council debate over Palestinian statehood looming, Israelis also give the UN its lowest rating – again, about seven-in-ten (69%) express a negative view. However, an almost equal number of Palestinians (67%) also give the UN an unfavorable rating.

Views of the UN and EU



Median % across all 23 nations surveyed in 2011.
PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3f & Q3j.

The United Nations

Overall, the UN receives positive ratings in the nations polled – majorities or pluralities in 16 of 23 countries express a positive view of the organization.

It gets particularly high marks among EU member states. At least 66% have a favorable opinion of the UN in France, Britain, Germany, Spain, Poland and Lithuania.

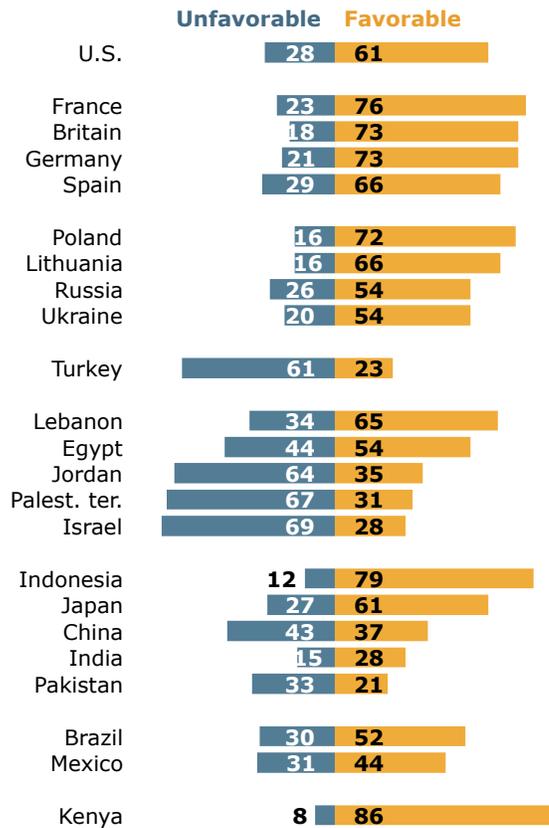
Roughly six-in-ten Americans express a favorable view, although there are significant partisan differences on this issue – 71% of Democrats give the organization a positive rating, compared with 58% of independents and 51% of Republicans.

The UN gets especially positive reviews in Kenya (86%) and Indonesia (79%). The most negative ratings are found in the Middle East. Roughly seven-in-ten Israelis (69%) assign an unfavorable rating, as do 67% of Palestinians and 64% of Jordanians. However, most Lebanese (65%) and Egyptians (54%) express a positive opinion of the organization.

Positive assessments of the UN have become more common in Japan over the last year, jumping from 45% to 61%. This may be tied in part to assistance provided by the UN following the devastating March 11 earthquake and tsunami. Roughly half of those surveyed in Japan (49%) say the UN provided either a great deal or a fair amount of assistance to Japan following the tragedy. (*For more on Japanese views regarding international assistance, see “Japanese Resilient, but See Economic Challenges Ahead,” released June 1, 2011.*)

Favorable ratings for the UN have become notably less common since 2009 in China (-18 percentage points), Mexico (-14), Jordan (-9), Pakistan (-7), and Israel (-4).

UN Favorability



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3j.

The European Union

The EU continues to receive largely positive ratings, especially among the EU members states included in the survey. Solid majorities in Lithuania (78%), Poland (74%), Spain (72%), Germany (66%), and France (63%) have a positive opinion of the organization, while enthusiasm is somewhat more muted in Britain (51% favorable, 41% unfavorable).

A slim majority (55%) of Americans express a positive view of the EU, while 22% express an unfavorable view and 23% offer no opinion. The organization gets its highest ratings among independents (63% favorable), followed by Democrats (55%) and Republicans (46%).

While its ratings are still generally positive, the overall image of the EU has declined somewhat over the last year, with favorable ratings dropping in 13 of the 20 countries where trends from 2010 are available. The decline has been especially notable in China (-15 percentage points), Indonesia (-13), and Kenya (-13).

The organization gets its lowest ratings in parts of the Muslim world. Majorities in the Arab nations of Jordan (71%), the Palestinian territories (63%), and Egypt (62%) express a negative view of the EU.

And in Turkey, 64% say they have an unfavorable opinion of the organization. As negotiations regarding Turkey's ascension into the EU have stalled in recent years, Turks have become less enthusiastic about eventual EU membership. A slim majority (52%) still wants their country to become a member, but support is down considerably from 2005, when roughly two-thirds (68%) held this view. *(For more on Turkish views regarding the EU, see "On Eve of Elections, a More Upbeat Mood in Turkey," released June 7, 2011.)*

Declining Ratings for the EU

	% Favorable		
	2010	2011	Change
	%	%	%
U.S.	57	55	-2
Germany	62	66	+4
Britain	49	51	+2
France	64	63	-1
Spain	77	72	-5
Russia	69	64	-5
Poland	81	74	-7
Lithuania	--	78	--
Ukraine	--	72	--
Turkey	28	23	-5
Palest. ter.*	37	36	-1
Israel*	56	51	-5
Jordan	29	23	-6
Lebanon	61	55	-6
Egypt	42	35	-7
Pakistan	8	9	+1
Japan	73	71	-2
Indonesia	58	45	-13
China	47	32	-15
India	--	23	--
Brazil	55	47	-8
Mexico	42	33	-9
Kenya	80	67	-13

* Data from 2009

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NATO

Opinions of NATO continue to be largely positive among the organization's member states. At least six-in-ten give NATO a favorable rating in Poland (72%), France (70%), Lithuania (65%), Britain (63%), Spain (62%), and Germany (60%), as does a 54%-majority of Americans.

There is one clear exception to this pattern, however. In Turkey – the only predominantly Muslim country in the military alliance – only 18% have a positive opinion of NATO, while 64% give a negative assessment.

In the two non-member states where this question was asked – the former Soviet republics Russia and Ukraine – opinions about NATO are on balance negative. Only 37% of Russians and 34% of Ukrainians give it a positive rating.

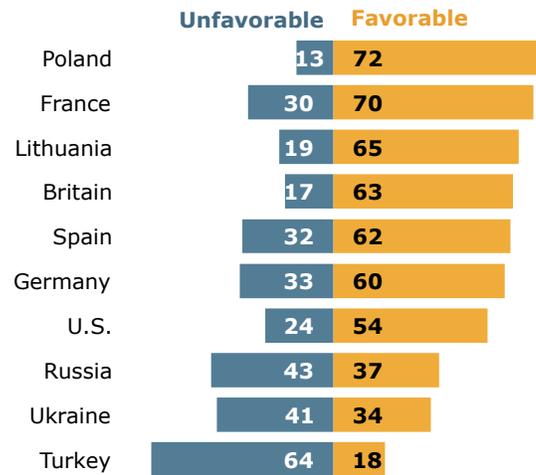
Germany

Across the European nations surveyed, Germany receives strongly positive ratings. More than three-quarters express a favorable opinion of Germany in fellow EU members France (90%), Spain (85%), Lithuania (82%), Britain (78%), and Poland (76%).

Germany gets similarly high ratings in Russia and Ukraine (78% favorable in both countries).

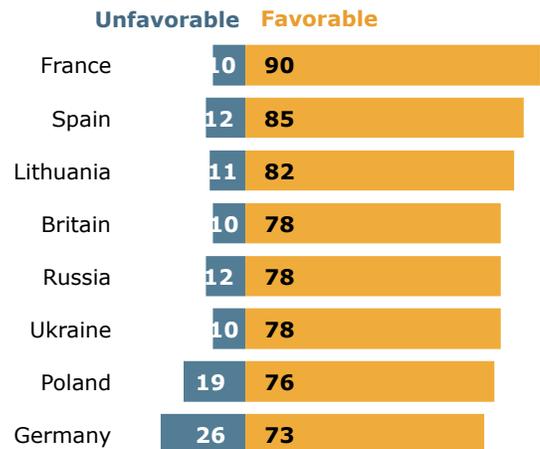
Germans themselves are actually a little less likely to see their country in a favorable light – 73% express a positive opinion.

Views of NATO



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3I.

Views of Germany



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3K.

Opinions about Germany have basically held steady over the last year, although favorable ratings are up by seven percentage points in Spain and six points in Britain.

Russia

Majorities or pluralities express a favorable view of Russia in 8 of 22 countries. By far, Russia receives its most positive reviews in Ukraine (84% favorable), including favorable ratings from both ethnic Russians (94%) and ethnic Ukrainians (82%).

In the other former Soviet republic surveyed, Lithuania, a much smaller majority (53%) assigns a positive rating. And in Poland, a former Eastern bloc nation, just 35% have a positive view, down from 45% last year.

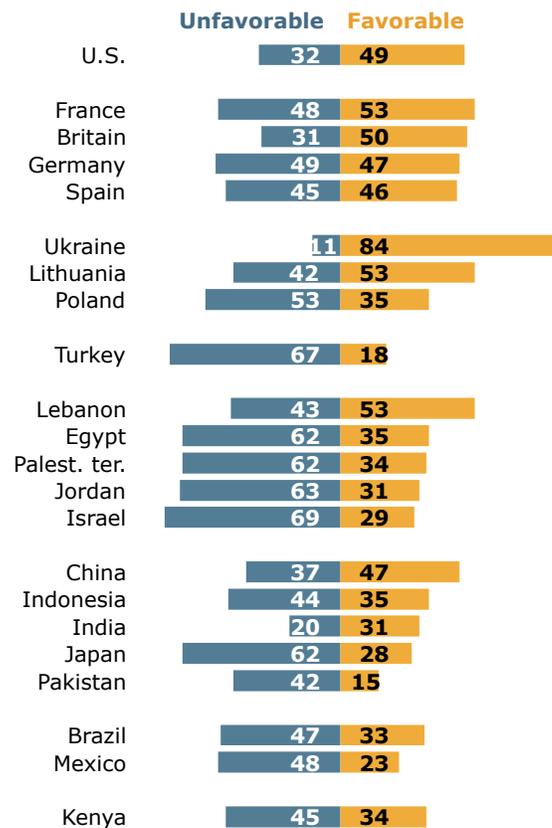
Among Western European nations, opinions are fairly evenly divided in France, Germany and Spain, while the British are on balance positive (50% favorable, 31% unfavorable).

Americans are also on balance favorably disposed toward Russia, with 49% offering a positive view and 32% a negative one.

Attitudes toward Russia tend to be negative in the predominantly Muslim nations surveyed, especially in Jordan, the Palestinian territories, and Egypt, where more than six-in-ten have an unfavorable view. The exception to this pattern is Lebanon – a slim 53%-majority of Lebanese say they have a positive opinion of Russia.

Israelis offer the most negative assessments of Russia among the nations surveyed – just 29% have a favorable opinion, while roughly seven-in-ten (69%) express an unfavorable view of Russia.

Russia Favorability



PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q3e.

Ratings are also generally negative in Japan (28% favorable, 62% unfavorable). In neighboring China, however, a 47%-plurality holds a positive view of Russia.

Methodological Appendix

Country	Sample size	Margin of Error (pct. points)	Field dates	Mode
U.S.	1,001	±4.0	March 25 – April 14	Telephone
Britain	1,000	±3.5	March 22 – April 13	Telephone
France	1,004	±3.5	March 21 – April 5	Telephone
Germany	1,001	±4.5	March 21 – April 11	Telephone
Spain	1,000	±3.5	March 22 - April 5	Telephone
Lithuania	750	±4.5	March 23 – April 7	Face-to-face
Poland	750	±4.5	March 21 – April 15	Face-to-face
Russia	1,000	±4.0	March 21 – April 4	Face-to-face
Ukraine	1,000	±4.0	March 22 – April 7	Face-to-face
Turkey	1,000	±4.0	March 21 – April 12	Face-to-face
Egypt	1,000	±4.0	March 24 – April 7	Face-to-face
Jordan	1,000	±4.0	March 21 – April 7	Face-to-face
Lebanon	1,000	±4.0	March 21 – April 7	Face-to-face
Palest. ter.	825	±4.0	March 22 – April 12	Face-to-face
Israel	907	±5.0	March 22 – April 5	Face-to-face
China	3,308	±2.5	March 18 – April 6	Face-to-face
India	4,029	±3.5	March 26 – April 23	Face-to-face
Indonesia	1,000	±4.0	March 23 – April 6	Face-to-face
Japan	700	±4.5	April 8 – April 27, May 13 – May 24	Telephone
Pakistan	1,251	±4.0	May 8 – May 15	Face-to-face
Brazil	802	±4.5	March 19 – April 5	Face-to-face
Mexico	800	±4.5	March 22 – April 7	Face-to-face
Kenya	1,002	±4.0	March 24 – April 5	Face-to-face

Note: For more comprehensive information on the methodology of this study, see the “Methods in Detail” section.

Methods in Detail

About the 2011 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 except in China. 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: **Brazil**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Brazil's five regions and proportional to population size and urban/rural population (excluding municipalities with a population below 5,000 – about 2%)
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Portuguese
Fieldwork dates: March 19 – April 5, 2011
Sample size: 802
Margin of Error: ± 4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Britain**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all telephone households (roughly 99% of all British households)
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English
Fieldwork dates: March 22 – April 13, 2011
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 3.5 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phone only households)

Country:	China⁴
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by China's three regional-economic zones (which include all provinces except Tibet, Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Macao) with disproportional sampling of the urban population. Twelve cities, towns and villages were sampled covering central, east, and west China. The cities sampled were Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Nanjing, Hefei, Harbin, Nanchang, Taiyuan, Chongqing, Guiyang, Kunming, and Xining. The towns covered were Jiangyin, Wuxi, Jiangsu; Pulandian, Dalian, Liaoning; Linan, Hangzhou, Zhejiang; Tengzhou, Zaozhuang, Shandong; Conghua, Guangzhou, Guangdong; Xinji, Shijiangzhuang, Hebei; Tongcheng, Anqing, Hefei; Shangzhi, Harbin, Heilongjiang; Leping, Jingdezhen, Jiangxi; Gujiao, Taiyuan, Shanxi; Xuanwei, Qujing, Yunnan; Chishui, Zunyi, Guizhou. Two or three villages near each of these towns were sampled.
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Chinese (Mandarin, Guangdong, Yunnan, Shandong, Guizhou, Hebei, Chongqing, Shanxi, Jiangsu, Shanghai, Qinghai, Jiangxi, Anhui, Beijing, and Zhejiang dialects)
Fieldwork dates:	March 18 – April 6, 2011
Sample size:	3,308
Margin of Error:	±2.5 percentage points
Representative:	Disproportionately urban (the sample is 66% urban, China's population is 47% urban). The sample represents roughly 57% of the adult population.

⁴ Data cited are from the Horizon Consultancy Group.

Country:	Egypt
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorates (excluding Frontier governorates for security reasons—about 2% of the population) proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	March 24 – April 7, 2011
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	France
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample representative of all telephone households (roughly 99% of all French households) with quotas for gender, age and occupation and proportional to region size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	French
Fieldwork dates:	March 21 – April 5, 2011
Sample size:	1,004
Margin of Error:	±3.5 percentage points
Representative:	Telephone households (including cell phone only households)
Country:	Germany
Sample design:	Random Last Two Digit Dial (RL(2)D) probability sample representative of roughly 95% of the German population proportional to population size
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	German
Fieldwork dates:	March 21 – April 11, 2011
Sample size:	1,001
Margin of Error:	±4.5 percentage points
Representative:	Telephone households (excluding cell phone only households — between 5% and 10%)

Country: **India**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample in 14 states and all four regions – Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, and Punjab in the North; Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand, and Orissa in the East; Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh in the West; Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Karnataka in the South—with disproportional sampling of the urban population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Kannad, Telugu, Gujarati, Marathi, Oriya, English
Fieldwork dates: March 26 – April 23, 2011
Sample size: 4,029
Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points
Representative: Sample is disproportionately urban, but data are weighted to reflect the actual urban/rural distribution in India. Sample covers roughly 86% of the adult population.

Country: **Indonesia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample representative of roughly 88% of the population (excluding Papua and remote areas or provinces with small populations) proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Indonesian
Fieldwork dates: March 23 – April 6, 2011
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excludes 12% of population)

Country:	Israel
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Israel's six districts proportional to population size and urban/rural population with an oversample of Arabs
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Hebrew, Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	March 22 – April 5, 2011
Sample size:	907 (504 Jews, 381 Arabs, 22 others)
Margin of Error:	±5.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Japan
Sample design:	Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all landline telephone households stratified by region and population size (excluding 5.4% of the population living in areas most affected by the earthquake)
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	Japanese
Fieldwork dates:	April 8 - April 27, May 13 – May 24, 2011
Sample size:	700
Margin of Error:	±4.5 percentage points
Representative:	Telephone households (excluding cell phone only households – less than 5%, households with no telephones – about 5%, and the population living in areas most affected by the earthquake – 5.4%)
Country:	Jordan
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and Jordan's 12 governorates and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	March 21 – April 7, 2011
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country:	Kenya
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by all eight regions and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Swahili, English, Somali
Fieldwork dates:	March 24 - April 5, 2011
Sample size:	1,002
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Lebanon
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Lebanon's seven major regions (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	March 21 – April 7, 2011
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Lithuania
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Lithuania's 10 counties and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Lithuanian
Fieldwork dates:	March 23 – April 7, 2011
Sample size:	750
Margin of Error:	±4.5 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

Country: **Mexico**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Mexico's geographical regions and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: March 22 – April 7, 2011
Sample size: 800
Margin of Error: ±4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Pakistan**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample of all four provinces stratified by province (the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir were excluded for security reasons as were areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] and Baluchistan – roughly 15% of the population) with disproportional sampling of the urban population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Urdu, Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi, Saraiki, Hindko, Brahavi
Fieldwork dates: May 8 – May 15, 2011
Sample size: 1,251
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Sample is disproportionately urban, but data are weighted to reflect the actual urban/rural distribution in Pakistan. Sample covers roughly 85% of the adult population.

Country: **Palestinian territories**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by 17 districts in Gaza Strip and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 22 – April 12, 2011
Sample size: 825
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Poland**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Poland's 16 provinces and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Polish
Fieldwork dates: March 21 – April 15, 2011
Sample size: 750
Margin of Error: ± 4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Russia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight regions (excluding a few remote areas in the northern and eastern parts of the country and Chechnya) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Russian
Fieldwork dates: March 21 – April 4, 2011
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Spain**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of telephone households (about 99% of Spanish households) stratified by region and proportional to population size
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish/Castilian
Fieldwork dates: March 22 – April 5, 2011
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ± 3.5 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phone only households)

Country: **Turkey**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample in all 26 regions (based on geographical location and level of development [NUTS 2]) and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Turkish
Fieldwork dates: March 21 – April 12, 2011
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Ukraine**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Ukraine's four regions and proportional to population size and urban/rural population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Russian, Ukrainian
Fieldwork dates: March 22 – April 7, 2011
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **United States**
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample representative of all telephone households in the continental U.S. stratified by county
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English
Fieldwork dates: March 25 – April 14, 2011
Sample size: 1,001
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Telephone households in continental U.S. (including cell phone only households)

Pew Global Attitudes Project
2011 Spring Survey Topline Results
July 13, 2011 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples except in China. 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. When multiple responses are allowed, totals may add to more than 100%.
- 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).
- Previous trends from India are not shown because those results were based on disproportionately urban samples of the population, while 2011 results are nationally representative.
- Trends from Brazil prior to 2010 are not shown because those results were based on disproportionately urban samples of the population. Since 2010, the samples have been nationally representative.
- Trends from Egypt in 2002 are not shown because those results were based on a disproportionately urban sample of the population. Since 2006, the samples have been nationally representative.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2011 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			Total
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	21	73	6	100
	Spring, 2010	30	62	8	100
	Fall, 2009	30	64	7	100
	Spring, 2009	36	61	3	100
	Spring, 2008	23	70	6	100
	Spring, 2007	25	71	4	100
	Spring, 2006	29	65	6	100
	May, 2005	39	57	5	100
	March, 2004	39	55	6	100
	Summer, 2002	41	55	4	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	32	61	7	100
	Spring, 2010	31	63	7	100
	Fall, 2009	29	64	7	100
	Spring, 2009	21	76	4	100
	Spring, 2008	30	65	5	100
	Spring, 2007	30	66	4	100
	Spring, 2006	35	58	6	100
	May, 2005	44	51	5	100
	March, 2004	38	58	4	100
	May, 2003	46	49	5	100
	March, 2003	30	63	6	100
	Summer, 2002	32	64	4	100
France	Spring, 2011	25	75	0	100
	Spring, 2010	26	74	0	100
	Fall, 2009	32	67	0	100
	Spring, 2009	27	73	0	100
	Spring, 2008	29	71	0	100
	Spring, 2007	22	78	0	100
	Spring, 2006	20	80	0	100
	May, 2005	28	71	0	100
	March, 2004	32	68	0	100
	May, 2003	44	56	0	100
	March, 2003	31	67	2	100
	Summer, 2002	32	67	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	43	54	3	100
	Spring, 2010	39	59	2	100
	Fall, 2009	48	50	2	100
	Spring, 2009	43	54	3	100
	Spring, 2008	34	63	3	100
	Spring, 2007	33	66	2	100
	Spring, 2006	29	67	5	100
	May, 2005	25	73	2	100
	March, 2004	20	78	2	100
	May, 2003	25	73	2	100
	March, 2003	18	79	3	100
	Summer, 2002	31	66	3	100

		Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			Total
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	
Spain	Spring, 2011	15	83	2	100
	Spring, 2010	22	76	2	100
	Fall, 2009	21	75	3	100
	Spring, 2009	21	77	2	100
	Spring, 2008	50	43	7	100
	Spring, 2007	51	45	4	100
	Spring, 2006	50	46	4	100
	May, 2005	51	44	5	100
	May, 2003	45	52	3	100
	March, 2003	41	47	12	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	14	81	5	100
	Fall, 2009	7	90	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	30	66	4	100
	Spring, 2010	47	47	6	100
	Fall, 2009	36	59	5	100
	Spring, 2009	20	67	12	100
	Spring, 2008	42	47	11	100
	Spring, 2007	18	74	8	100
	May, 2005	13	82	5	100
	March, 2003	7	89	4	100
	Summer, 2002	9	87	4	100
	Russia	Spring, 2011	32	60	8
Spring, 2010		34	59	7	100
Fall, 2009		34	60	6	100
Spring, 2009		27	65	9	100
Spring, 2008		54	43	4	100
Spring, 2007		36	56	9	100
Spring, 2006		32	62	7	100
May, 2005		23	71	6	100
March, 2004		26	69	5	100
May, 2003		27	64	9	100
March, 2003		35	58	6	100
Summer, 2002		20	71	9	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	9	87	5	100
	Fall, 2009	7	88	4	100
	Spring, 2007	9	88	3	100
	Summer, 2002	9	89	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	48	49	3	100
	Spring, 2010	38	60	2	100
	Spring, 2009	22	75	3	100
	Spring, 2008	21	75	4	100
	Spring, 2007	39	58	3	100
	Spring, 2006	40	56	4	100
	May, 2005	41	55	4	100
	March, 2004	40	58	2	100
	May, 2003	19	79	2	100
	March, 2003	18	81	2	100
	Summer, 2002	4	93	2	100

		Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			Total
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	
Egypt	Spring, 2011	65	34	2	100
	Spring, 2010	28	69	3	100
	Spring, 2009	31	67	2	100
	Spring, 2008	40	57	4	100
	Spring, 2007	47	51	2	100
	Spring, 2006	55	42	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	44	54	3	100
	Spring, 2010	35	64	1	100
	Spring, 2009	46	52	2	100
	Spring, 2008	49	47	4	100
	Spring, 2007	56	42	2	100
	Spring, 2006	53	44	3	100
	May, 2005	69	30	1	100
	March, 2004	59	30	11	100
	May, 2003	42	56	2	100
	Summer, 2002	21	78	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	11	87	1	100
	Spring, 2010	11	86	2	100
	Spring, 2009	11	87	2	100
	Spring, 2008	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2007	6	92	2	100
	May, 2005	40	59	2	100
	May, 2003	14	84	1	100
	Summer, 2002	7	92	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	13	85	3	100
	Spring, 2009	8	91	1	100
	Spring, 2007	5	91	4	100
	May, 2003	6	92	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	39	56	5	100
	Spring, 2009	25	72	3	100
	Spring, 2007	18	79	3	100
	May, 2003	27	71	3	100
China	Spring, 2011	85	10	5	100
	Spring, 2010	87	9	4	100
	Spring, 2009	87	9	4	100
	Spring, 2008	86	11	3	100
	Spring, 2007	83	12	5	100
	Spring, 2006	81	13	6	100
	May, 2005	72	19	10	100
	Summer, 2002	48	33	19	100

		Q2 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			Total
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	
India	Spring, 2011	51	47	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	36	61	3	100
	Spring, 2010	41	56	2	100
	Spring, 2009	40	58	2	100
	Spring, 2008	30	68	2	100
	Spring, 2007	22	77	1	100
	Spring, 2006	26	73	1	100
	May, 2005	35	64	1	100
	May, 2003	15	85	1	100
	Summer, 2002	7	92	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2011	25	72	3	100
	Spring, 2010	20	76	4	100
	Spring, 2009	25	73	2	100
	Spring, 2008	23	74	3	100
	Spring, 2007	22	71	7	100
	Spring, 2006	27	72	1	100
	Summer, 2002	12	86	2	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2011	9	89	1	100
	Spring, 2010	14	84	2	100
	Spring, 2009	9	89	2	100
	Spring, 2008	25	73	2	100
	Spring, 2007	39	57	4	100
	Spring, 2006	35	58	7	100
	May, 2005	57	39	4	100
	March, 2004	54	41	5	100
	May, 2003	29	67	4	100
	Summer, 2002	49	39	12	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	52	46	3	100
	Spring, 2010	50	49	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	22	76	2	100
	Spring, 2010	19	79	2	100
	Spring, 2009	20	78	3	100
	Spring, 2008	30	68	2	100
	Spring, 2007	30	66	3	100
	Summer, 2002	16	79	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	19	81	0	100
	Spring, 2010	17	82	1	100
	Spring, 2009	9	90	1	100
	Spring, 2007	45	54	1	100
	Summer, 2002	8	90	1	100

		Q3a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
United States	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
	May, 2005	50	33	10	4	3	100
Britain	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
	May, 2005	13	42	27	11	7	100
	March, 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
France	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
	May, 2005	3	40	42	15	0	100
	March, 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, 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
	May, 2005	4	38	44	10	5	100
	March, 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
Spain	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
	May, 2005	14	27	34	16	9	100
	May, 2003	8	30	29	26	6	100
	March, 2003	3	11	35	39	12	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	12	61	18	2	7	100

		Q3a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Poland	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
	May, 2005	11	51	18	5	14	100
	March, 2003	9	41	33	11	7	100
	Summer, 2002	14	65	10	1	10	100
Russia	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
	May, 2005	9	43	31	9	8	100
	March, 2004	9	37	29	15	11	100
	May, 2003	11	26	32	23	8	100
	March, 2003	4	24	43	25	4	100
	Summer, 2002	8	53	27	6	7	100
Ukraine	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, 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
	May, 2005	4	19	13	54	10	100
	March, 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
Egypt	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
	Spring, 2006	5	25	33	36	1	100
Jordan	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
	May, 2005	9	12	21	59	0	100
	March, 2004	2	3	26	67	1	100
	May, 2003	0	1	16	83	0	100
	Summer, 2002	6	19	18	57	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	18	31	14	35	2	100

		Q3a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Lebanon	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
	May, 2005	22	20	18	40	0	100
	May, 2003	8	19	23	48	2	100
	Summer, 2002	9	27	21	38	6	100
Palest. ter.	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
Israel	Spring, 2011	14	58	23	5	1	100
	Spring, 2009	26	45	19	7	2	100
	Spring, 2007	29	49	15	5	1	100
	May, 2003	32	46	12	8	1	100
China	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
	May, 2005	5	37	40	13	5	100
India	Spring, 2011	19	22	7	3	49	100
Indonesia	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
	May, 2005	6	32	40	17	5	100
	May, 2003	2	13	35	48	1	100
	Summer, 2002	5	56	27	9	3	100
Japan	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
	Spring, 2006	8	55	29	6	3	100
	Summer, 2002	13	59	23	3	2	100
Pakistan	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
	May, 2005	6	17	12	48	18	100
	March, 2004	4	17	10	50	18	100
	May, 2003	3	10	10	71	6	100
	Summer, 2002	2	8	11	58	20	100

		Q3a Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: a. The United States					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Brazil	Spring, 2011	10	52	22	6	11	100
	Spring, 2010	7	55	24	5	8	100
Mexico	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
Kenya	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

		Q3b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: b. Americans					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	52	35	7	3	3	100
	Spring, 2010	45	41	8	3	3	100
	Spring, 2009	52	38	7	1	2	100
	Spring, 2008	50	38	7	2	3	100
	Spring, 2007	46	40	10	2	2	100
	Spring, 2006	53	32	6	3	6	100
	May, 2005	49	39	8	1	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	18	55	12	4	12	100
	Spring, 2010	19	54	11	3	12	100
	Spring, 2009	17	56	12	3	11	100
	Spring, 2008	13	57	14	5	11	100
	Spring, 2007	16	54	16	4	10	100
	Spring, 2006	20	49	16	5	10	100
	May, 2005	18	52	18	4	8	100
	March, 2004	20	52	14	5	9	100
	May, 2003	27	53	9	5	5	100
	Summer, 2002	24	58	8	3	8	100
France	Spring, 2011	8	70	18	3	0	100
	Spring, 2010	6	66	23	4	0	100
	Spring, 2009	8	67	21	5	0	100
	Spring, 2008	7	57	26	10	0	100
	Spring, 2007	7	54	31	8	1	100
	Spring, 2006	5	60	27	8	0	100
	May, 2005	5	59	29	7	1	100
	March, 2004	5	48	30	13	3	100
	May, 2003	13	45	29	13	1	100
	Summer, 2002	10	61	21	5	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	8	62	23	1	6	100
	Spring, 2010	7	61	23	2	7	100
	Spring, 2009	4	60	22	5	9	100
	Spring, 2008	7	48	29	5	11	100
	Spring, 2007	10	53	26	7	5	100
	Spring, 2006	5	61	22	4	7	100
	May, 2005	9	57	20	4	11	100
	March, 2004	9	59	20	5	6	100
	May, 2003	15	52	23	7	4	100
	Summer, 2002	12	58	20	3	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	15	49	20	7	9	100
	Spring, 2010	8	51	20	5	17	100
	Spring, 2009	5	47	21	4	23	100
	Spring, 2008	2	39	24	15	19	100
	Spring, 2007	6	40	27	18	10	100
	Spring, 2006	4	33	33	18	11	100
	May, 2005	16	40	22	8	15	100
	May, 2003	11	36	25	16	13	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	10	63	17	2	8	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	9	65	13	2	11	100
	Spring, 2010	15	65	13	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	7	65	16	4	9	100
	Spring, 2008	8	62	18	3	8	100

		Q3b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: b. Americans					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Poland	Spring, 2007	11	52	22	4	11	100
	May, 2005	13	55	14	3	16	100
	Summer, 2002	12	65	11	1	11	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	13	50	19	6	11	100
	Spring, 2010	11	53	21	5	10	100
	Spring, 2009	9	48	23	8	12	100
	Spring, 2008	12	45	22	12	9	100
	Spring, 2007	8	46	26	8	11	100
	Spring, 2006	11	46	23	11	10	100
	May, 2005	10	51	23	6	11	100
	March, 2004	13	51	17	8	11	100
	May, 2003	17	48	18	7	10	100
	Summer, 2002	9	58	21	3	9	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	14	54	17	5	10	100
	Spring, 2007	14	53	16	11	7	100
	Summer, 2002	36	48	11	4	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	1	11	21	53	14	100
	Spring, 2010	2	14	18	52	15	100
	Spring, 2009	2	12	13	52	21	100
	Spring, 2008	3	10	11	59	17	100
	Spring, 2007	1	12	14	63	10	100
	Spring, 2006	2	15	14	55	14	100
	May, 2005	4	19	17	46	14	100
	March, 2004	6	26	21	33	15	100
	May, 2003	5	27	17	43	8	100
	Summer, 2002	6	26	12	38	18	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	10	26	30	29	5	100
	Spring, 2010	7	32	32	27	3	100
	Spring, 2009	13	27	32	28	1	100
	Spring, 2008	11	20	30	35	5	100
	Spring, 2007	7	24	27	40	2	100
	Spring, 2006	8	28	30	33	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	9	28	30	31	2	100
	Spring, 2010	12	32	28	26	2	100
	Spring, 2009	10	29	26	34	1	100
	Spring, 2008	9	27	35	28	2	100
	Spring, 2007	6	30	32	30	3	100
	Spring, 2006	3	36	31	30	1	100
	May, 2005	9	25	27	39	0	100
	March, 2004	4	17	40	33	6	100
	May, 2003	3	15	36	46	0	100
	Summer, 2002	21	33	17	29	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	24	38	9	26	2	100
	Spring, 2010	21	45	12	22	0	100
	Spring, 2009	23	46	14	17	0	100
	Spring, 2008	21	53	10	16	1	100
	Spring, 2007	25	44	14	17	1	100
	May, 2005	32	34	18	14	1	100
	May, 2003	21	41	21	17	1	100
	Summer, 2002	14	33	22	24	7	100

		Q3b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: b. Americans					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	2	22	34	40	2	100
	Spring, 2009	1	19	21	56	3	100
	Spring, 2007	4	17	25	50	4	100
	May, 2003	0	6	24	68	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	17	58	16	7	2	100
	Spring, 2009	27	47	16	7	3	100
	Spring, 2007	26	49	19	3	2	100
	May, 2003	30	48	12	5	5	100
China	Spring, 2011	6	36	33	14	11	100
	Spring, 2010	10	51	27	7	5	100
	Spring, 2009	4	38	41	9	7	100
	Spring, 2008	5	33	38	12	12	100
	Spring, 2007	3	35	44	9	9	100
	Spring, 2006	6	44	34	5	12	100
	May, 2005	5	38	38	11	8	100
India	Spring, 2011	20	29	9	5	37	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	9	43	29	9	9	100
	Spring, 2010	5	50	31	6	8	100
	Spring, 2009	7	47	31	5	10	100
	Spring, 2008	7	38	32	12	11	100
	Spring, 2007	4	38	39	13	6	100
	Spring, 2006	6	30	42	18	5	100
	May, 2005	8	38	37	9	8	100
	May, 2003	6	50	31	11	2	100
Japan	Summer, 2002	5	60	25	8	3	100
	Spring, 2011	23	64	10	0	3	100
	Spring, 2010	8	67	18	3	4	100
	Spring, 2009	9	61	23	2	4	100
	Spring, 2008	5	60	27	3	4	100
	Spring, 2007	11	64	18	1	5	100
	Spring, 2006	16	66	13	3	2	100
Pakistan	Summer, 2002	10	63	22	2	4	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	10	13	55	20	100
	Spring, 2011	2	10	16	53	19	100
	Spring, 2010	3	15	21	40	20	100
	Spring, 2009	3	17	18	39	22	100
	Spring, 2008	4	16	17	39	24	100
	Spring, 2007	4	15	18	42	21	100
	Spring, 2006	5	22	18	34	20	100
	May, 2005	5	17	14	41	22	100
	March, 2004	5	20	13	34	27	100
	May, 2003	8	30	11	40	11	100
Brazil	Summer, 2002	3	14	12	50	22	100
	Spring, 2011	7	51	24	6	11	100
Mexico	Spring, 2010	5	55	26	4	9	100
	Spring, 2011	4	38	36	16	7	100
	Spring, 2010	10	39	26	13	13	100
	Spring, 2009	11	46	26	10	7	100
	Spring, 2008	9	35	27	19	11	100
Spring, 2007	10	42	30	12	6	100	

		Q3b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: b. Americans					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Mexico	Summer, 2002	11	45	19	13	12	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	46	35	10	4	5	100
	Spring, 2010	63	28	5	1	3	100
	Spring, 2009	63	24	5	2	5	100
	Spring, 2007	40	46	8	3	2	100
	Summer, 2002	45	34	8	7	5	100

		Q3c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. China					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
United States	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
	May, 2005	9	34	22	13	22	100
Britain	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
	May, 2005	13	52	13	3	18	100
France	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
	May, 2005	6	52	29	13	0	100
Germany	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
	May, 2005	5	41	33	4	16	100
Spain	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
	May, 2005	18	39	16	5	23	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	3	49	32	4	13	100
Poland	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
	May, 2005	5	32	25	9	30	100
Russia	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
	May, 2005	11	49	23	6	12	100
	Summer, 2002	12	59	16	2	11	100

		Q3c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. China					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	8	55	20	3	14	100
	Spring, 2007	13	51	15	3	18	100
Turkey	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
	May, 2005	9	31	15	24	22	100
Egypt	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, 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
	May, 2005	6	37	35	18	5	100
Lebanon	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
	May, 2005	19	47	21	7	6	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	9	53	22	14	2	100
	Spring, 2009	6	37	21	29	8	100
	Spring, 2007	6	40	24	19	11	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	11	38	36	10	5	100
	Spring, 2009	14	42	25	12	8	100
	Spring, 2007	7	38	35	10	9	100
China	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
	May, 2005	53	35	8	1	2	100
India	Spring, 2011	6	19	16	19	40	100
Indonesia	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
	May, 2005	16	57	23	2	2	100
	Summer, 2002	4	64	24	6	2	100

		Q3c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. China					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Japan	Spring, 2011	2	32	45	16	4	100
	Spring, 2010	2	24	49	20	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	24	50	19	5	100
	Spring, 2008	1	13	50	34	2	100
	Spring, 2007	3	26	51	16	4	100
	Spring, 2006	3	24	49	22	1	100
	Summer, 2002	8	47	35	7	3	100
Pakistan	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
	May, 2005	56	23	2	2	17	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	7	42	27	10	15	100
	Spring, 2010	6	46	28	6	14	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	3	36	35	11	16	100
	Spring, 2010	8	31	21	10	30	100
	Spring, 2009	9	30	26	17	18	100
	Spring, 2008	8	30	23	15	24	100
	Spring, 2007	10	33	28	13	15	100
Kenya	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

		Q3d Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: d. Iran					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
United States	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, 2007	2	12	26	45	14	100
	Spring, 2006	8	17	26	31	18	100
Britain	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, 2007	2	22	33	24	19	100
	Spring, 2006	3	31	24	15	28	100
France	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, 2007	1	13	41	43	1	100
	Spring, 2006	1	21	47	30	0	100
Germany	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, 2007	2	8	45	40	5	100
	Spring, 2006	1	11	50	32	6	100
Spain	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, 2007	1	14	40	32	13	100
	Spring, 2006	3	19	34	32	11	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	0	16	51	14	19	100
Poland	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
	Spring, 2007	2	15	43	25	15	100
Russia	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
	Spring, 2007	6	31	33	7	23	100
	Spring, 2006	10	33	29	9	20	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	4	34	31	7	25	100
	Spring, 2007	7	31	29	13	20	100
Turkey	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
	Spring, 2007	5	23	18	38	16	100

		Q3d Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: d. Iran					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Turkey	Spring, 2006	18	35	15	20	12	100
	Summer, 2002	5	17	17	44	17	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	3	19	38	37	2	100
	Spring, 2010	5	28	34	32	1	100
	Spring, 2009	7	28	25	37	4	100
	Spring, 2008	9	37	34	20	1	100
	Spring, 2007	6	42	39	11	1	100
	Spring, 2006	13	46	30	9	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	3	20	35	37	5	100
	Spring, 2010	11	26	34	29	1	100
	Spring, 2009	5	25	24	42	4	100
	Spring, 2008	10	31	29	27	4	100
	Spring, 2007	8	38	32	21	1	100
	Spring, 2006	12	37	33	18	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	25	14	12	47	2	100
	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, 2007	17	19	14	50	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	7	42	30	19	2	100
	Spring, 2009	12	37	19	29	3	100
	Spring, 2007	17	38	17	22	6	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	1	5	11	81	2	100
	Spring, 2009	2	5	25	64	4	100
	Spring, 2007	1	4	16	77	3	100
China	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
	Spring, 2007	2	24	46	9	19	100
	Spring, 2006	2	24	40	8	26	100
India	Spring, 2011	3	14	15	14	54	100
Indonesia	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
	Spring, 2007	8	56	17	3	16	100
	Spring, 2006	22	55	13	2	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2011	1	19	44	13	24	100
	Spring, 2010	1	11	53	22	13	100
	Spring, 2009	1	15	48	19	17	100
	Spring, 2008	1	16	51	19	12	100
	Spring, 2007	1	13	46	24	15	100
	Spring, 2006	3	20	53	15	8	100
Pakistan	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
	Spring, 2008	39	28	7	5	21	100
	Spring, 2007	38	30	4	6	21	100

		Q3d Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: d. Iran					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2006	41	31	6	4	18	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	2	18	40	21	20	100
	Spring, 2010	1	17	46	19	16	100
Mexico	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
	Spring, 2007	6	18	33	25	17	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	7	20	30	27	17	100
	Spring, 2010	15	31	31	13	10	100
	Spring, 2009	10	26	23	19	22	100
	Spring, 2007	13	25	33	23	6	100

		Q3e Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: e. Russia					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	8	41	22	10	19	100
	Spring, 2010	7	42	24	8	19	100
	Spring, 2009	7	36	27	12	18	100
	Spring, 2007	4	40	24	11	21	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	7	43	24	7	19	100
	Spring, 2010	6	40	26	6	22	100
	Spring, 2009	5	40	26	7	21	100
	Spring, 2007	4	43	26	5	23	100
France	Spring, 2011	4	49	37	11	0	100
	Spring, 2010	3	48	37	12	0	100
	Spring, 2009	2	41	42	14	1	100
	Spring, 2007	2	33	48	17	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	2	45	42	7	5	100
	Spring, 2010	3	47	38	7	5	100
	Spring, 2009	2	40	41	10	7	100
	Spring, 2007	2	32	52	10	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	10	36	31	14	10	100
	Spring, 2010	4	36	35	9	16	100
	Spring, 2009	3	33	35	9	20	100
	Spring, 2007	3	32	37	12	17	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	7	46	34	8	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	3	32	41	12	11	100
	Spring, 2010	6	39	35	11	7	100
	Spring, 2009	2	31	40	16	10	100
	Spring, 2007	4	30	39	19	8	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	41	43	9	2	5	100
	Spring, 2010	43	44	7	2	4	100
	Spring, 2009	40	47	8	2	3	100
	Spring, 2007	47	42	7	1	4	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	35	49	9	2	4	100
	Spring, 2007	39	42	13	3	3	100
	Summer, 2002	60	27	9	3	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	3	15	23	44	16	100
	Spring, 2010	1	15	17	48	18	100
	Spring, 2009	2	11	14	49	24	100
	Spring, 2007	1	16	16	48	18	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	4	31	38	24	3	100
	Spring, 2010	6	34	33	25	2	100
	Spring, 2009	7	41	29	23	0	100
	Spring, 2007	9	37	26	24	4	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	5	26	39	24	7	100
	Spring, 2010	6	31	38	20	5	100
	Spring, 2009	8	34	36	22	1	100
	Spring, 2007	10	38	31	18	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	14	39	25	18	5	100
	Spring, 2010	12	43	25	15	4	100
	Spring, 2009	13	44	27	11	6	100
	Spring, 2007	13	35	22	25	5	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	3	31	42	20	4	100
	Spring, 2009	3	30	27	31	9	100

		Q3e Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: e. Russia					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2007	4	26	32	27	11	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	3	26	38	31	2	100
	Spring, 2009	6	25	38	27	4	100
	Spring, 2007	5	24	41	25	5	100
China	Spring, 2011	5	42	26	11	16	100
	Spring, 2010	5	44	32	8	11	100
	Spring, 2009	5	41	35	8	12	100
	Spring, 2007	5	49	27	5	14	100
India	Spring, 2011	13	18	12	8	49	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	4	31	31	13	21	100
	Spring, 2010	2	36	35	9	19	100
	Spring, 2009	3	29	33	8	28	100
	Spring, 2007	3	33	36	5	23	100
Japan	Spring, 2011	1	27	48	14	10	100
	Spring, 2010	1	29	48	12	10	100
	Spring, 2009	1	22	50	18	9	100
	Spring, 2007	2	20	50	17	11	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	1	14	12	30	42	100
	Spring, 2011	2	9	15	31	43	100
	Spring, 2010	2	9	16	35	40	100
	Spring, 2009	1	9	17	37	36	100
	Spring, 2007	4	14	18	24	40	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	2	31	33	14	21	100
	Spring, 2010	1	37	34	9	19	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	1	22	32	16	29	100
	Spring, 2010	4	21	18	13	45	100
	Spring, 2009	6	23	22	14	36	100
	Spring, 2007	5	33	25	11	26	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	8	26	26	19	20	100
	Spring, 2010	16	31	31	11	11	100
	Spring, 2009	10	25	21	18	25	100
	Spring, 2007	17	40	26	9	8	100

		Q3f Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: f. The European Union					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	15	40	16	6	23	100
	Spring, 2010	13	44	14	6	23	100
	Spring, 2009	14	42	15	8	22	100
	Spring, 2007	9	38	15	7	30	100
	March, 2004	7	32	17	9	35	100
	Summer, 2002	13	40	10	4	33	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	13	38	22	19	8	100
	Spring, 2010	9	40	21	21	10	100
	Spring, 2009	8	42	21	18	10	100
	Spring, 2007	10	42	21	16	10	100
	March, 2004	13	41	21	15	9	100
France	Spring, 2011	14	49	26	11	0	100
	Spring, 2010	13	51	28	9	0	100
	Spring, 2009	12	50	28	9	0	100
	Spring, 2007	9	53	27	11	0	100
	March, 2004	12	57	22	9	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	8	58	27	5	1	100
	Spring, 2010	11	51	28	7	3	100
	Spring, 2009	8	57	26	6	3	100
	Spring, 2007	12	56	24	6	2	100
	March, 2004	13	45	33	6	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	23	49	17	7	3	100
	Spring, 2010	15	62	15	3	4	100
	Spring, 2009	15	62	14	2	6	100
	Spring, 2007	16	64	12	3	5	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	11	67	14	1	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	14	60	16	3	7	100
	Spring, 2010	21	60	12	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	15	62	12	3	7	100
	Spring, 2007	23	60	10	1	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	15	49	14	5	17	100
	Spring, 2010	19	50	12	3	16	100
	Spring, 2009	16	53	13	4	15	100
	Spring, 2007	15	47	15	3	20	100
	March, 2004	11	51	13	5	21	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	17	55	11	3	14	100
	Spring, 2007	21	56	8	3	12	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	5	18	19	45	14	100
	Spring, 2010	4	24	12	45	14	100
	Spring, 2009	4	18	9	50	20	100
	Spring, 2007	5	22	14	44	15	100
	March, 2004	22	36	15	20	7	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	9	26	29	33	3	100
	Spring, 2010	10	32	30	25	2	100
	Spring, 2009	14	32	26	24	5	100
	Spring, 2007	19	33	30	14	4	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	5	18	32	39	5	100
	Spring, 2010	11	18	30	37	5	100
	Spring, 2009	10	16	37	35	3	100
	Spring, 2007	8	18	40	30	4	100

		Q3f Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: f. The European Union					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Jordan	March, 2004	3	14	44	31	10	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	17	38	21	22	2	100
	Spring, 2010	18	43	19	19	2	100
	Spring, 2009	20	46	18	16	1	100
	Spring, 2007	21	38	18	15	8	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	5	31	34	29	2	100
	Spring, 2009	6	31	24	33	6	100
	Spring, 2007	7	25	28	32	8	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	7	44	34	12	3	100
	Spring, 2009	14	42	26	14	5	100
	Spring, 2007	9	40	27	17	6	100
China	Spring, 2011	5	27	32	15	20	100
	Spring, 2010	6	41	29	10	15	100
	Spring, 2009	4	35	34	10	16	100
	Spring, 2007	4	36	33	7	20	100
India	Spring, 2011	4	19	11	6	60	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	7	38	24	11	20	100
	Spring, 2010	7	51	22	6	15	100
	Spring, 2009	8	42	17	6	27	100
	Spring, 2007	7	48	19	3	22	100
Japan	Spring, 2011	10	61	16	1	12	100
	Spring, 2010	10	63	13	3	11	100
	Spring, 2009	7	58	19	2	13	100
	Spring, 2007	6	55	22	5	12	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	1	8	10	35	47	100
	Spring, 2011	1	5	10	36	48	100
	Spring, 2010	1	7	11	34	46	100
	Spring, 2009	1	8	10	36	46	100
	Spring, 2007	3	11	18	22	46	100
	March, 2004	3	16	11	22	48	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	5	42	23	9	21	100
	Spring, 2010	3	52	23	4	17	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	4	29	24	15	27	100
	Spring, 2010	13	29	14	6	38	100
	Spring, 2009	10	31	16	8	35	100
	Spring, 2007	10	40	18	9	23	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	26	41	11	6	16	100
	Spring, 2010	49	31	9	3	7	100
	Spring, 2009	36	26	12	6	21	100
	Spring, 2007	37	45	9	3	6	100

		Q3j Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: j. The United Nations					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
United States	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
	March, 2004	14	41	20	15	11	100
Britain	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
	March, 2004	22	52	14	4	7	100
France	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
	March, 2004	10	57	24	6	3	100
Germany	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
	March, 2004	21	50	20	3	6	100
Spain	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
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	4	62	14	2	19	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	14	58	14	2	13	100
	Spring, 2009	10	62	10	2	16	100
	Spring, 2007	15	53	16	5	11	100
Russia	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
	March, 2004	13	47	13	5	21	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	7	47	15	5	26	100
	Spring, 2007	15	48	14	8	15	100
Turkey	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
	March, 2004	13	38	16	19	14	100
Egypt	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, 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
	March, 2004	6	15	26	47	6	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	20	45	18	16	1	100

		Q3j Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: j. The United Nations					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Lebanon	Spring, 2009	30	32	18	20	0	100
	Spring, 2007	32	30	24	13	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	3	28	43	24	2	100
	Spring, 2009	4	26	24	43	3	100
	Spring, 2007	4	23	23	46	4	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	4	24	39	30	2	100
	Spring, 2009	5	27	34	31	3	100
	Spring, 2007	7	31	34	24	5	100
China	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
India	Spring, 2011	9	19	10	5	56	100
Indonesia	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, 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
Pakistan	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
	March, 2004	9	26	10	17	38	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	5	47	20	10	18	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	8	36	20	11	25	100
	Spring, 2009	20	38	15	5	23	100
	Spring, 2007	17	40	19	10	15	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	57	29	5	3	6	100
	Spring, 2009	48	28	6	4	14	100
	Spring, 2007	51	37	6	3	3	100

		Q3k Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: k. Germany					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Britain	Spring, 2011	22	56	7	3	12	100
	Spring, 2010	19	53	8	4	16	100
	Spring, 2007	14	60	8	4	13	100
	Spring, 2006	20	54	9	3	14	100
	May, 2005	18	57	10	2	13	100
	Summer, 2002	18	50	12	4	16	100
France	Spring, 2011	26	64	7	3	0	100
	Spring, 2010	21	70	7	2	0	100
	Spring, 2007	21	69	7	3	0	100
	Spring, 2006	20	69	8	3	0	100
	May, 2005	18	71	8	4	0	100
	Summer, 2002	13	75	6	1	4	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	15	58	23	3	1	100
	Spring, 2010	12	64	19	5	0	100
	Spring, 2007	17	56	21	6	1	100
	Spring, 2006	12	53	25	8	2	100
	May, 2005	10	54	28	6	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	34	51	8	4	4	100
	Spring, 2010	18	60	9	1	12	100
	Spring, 2007	11	65	12	3	8	100
	Spring, 2006	14	58	11	4	13	100
	May, 2005	27	50	8	2	14	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	10	72	10	1	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	11	65	16	3	6	100
	Spring, 2010	16	62	16	2	4	100
	Spring, 2007	9	58	19	5	9	100
	May, 2005	11	53	19	4	13	100
	Summer, 2002	15	61	13	2	8	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	20	58	9	3	10	100
	Spring, 2010	22	53	10	2	12	100
	Spring, 2007	22	55	10	2	12	100
	Spring, 2006	22	55	10	4	9	100
	May, 2005	21	58	10	3	8	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	15	63	8	2	12	100
	Spring, 2007	21	58	7	3	12	100

		Q3I Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: I. NATO, that is, North Atlantic Treaty Organization					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	14	40	17	7	22	100
	Spring, 2010	13	41	15	6	25	100
	Fall, 2009	11	42	14	10	23	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	17	46	12	5	20	100
	Spring, 2010	18	42	12	5	24	100
	Fall, 2009	22	41	11	6	21	100
France	Spring, 2011	10	60	23	7	1	100
	Spring, 2010	6	62	24	7	2	100
	Fall, 2009	12	59	20	7	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	6	54	29	4	7	100
	Spring, 2010	7	50	27	6	9	100
	Fall, 2009	14	59	18	4	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	15	47	21	11	6	100
	Spring, 2010	6	47	23	5	19	100
	Fall, 2009	7	49	20	8	15	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	4	61	17	2	16	100
	Fall, 2009	9	50	14	5	22	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	12	60	11	2	14	100
	Spring, 2010	18	59	9	1	13	100
	Fall, 2009	17	58	8	2	15	100
	Spring, 2007	15	57	13	4	11	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	9	28	26	17	19	100
	Spring, 2010	8	32	26	14	20	100
	Fall, 2009	4	20	36	22	18	100
	Spring, 2007	5	25	28	20	22	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	4	30	23	18	25	100
	Fall, 2009	10	21	24	27	17	100
	Spring, 2007	7	27	24	30	12	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	2	16	21	43	17	100

		Q3q Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: q. India					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
China	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, 2011	79	12	4	1	5	100
Indonesia	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, 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
Pakistan	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

		Q4 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) - is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					Total
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	1	17	38	42	1	100
	Spring, 2010	1	23	41	34	1	100
	Fall, 2009	1	19	44	34	2	100
	Spring, 2009	2	15	42	41	1	100
	Spring, 2008	2	18	41	36	3	100
	Spring, 2007	9	41	32	16	3	100
	Summer, 2002	4	42	39	13	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	1	14	45	40	1	100
	Spring, 2010	2	18	40	39	1	100
	Fall, 2009	2	14	45	38	2	100
	Spring, 2009	1	10	38	49	2	100
	Spring, 2008	2	28	47	20	2	100
	Spring, 2007	13	56	20	8	3	100
	Summer, 2002	8	57	24	8	4	100
France	Spring, 2011	0	17	52	31	0	100
	Spring, 2010	1	12	56	31	0	100
	Fall, 2009	1	15	60	24	0	100
	Spring, 2009	0	14	58	27	0	100
	Spring, 2008	0	19	61	20	0	100
	Spring, 2007	1	29	53	17	0	100
	Summer, 2002	1	44	47	6	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	9	58	27	5	1	100
	Spring, 2010	2	42	47	8	1	100
	Fall, 2009	1	27	58	12	1	100
	Spring, 2009	1	27	54	16	2	100
	Spring, 2008	4	49	39	7	1	100
	Spring, 2007	8	55	25	11	1	100
	Summer, 2002	1	26	55	16	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	1	9	27	62	0	100
	Spring, 2010	1	12	40	48	0	100
	Fall, 2009	1	11	43	45	1	100
	Spring, 2009	1	12	38	47	2	100
	Spring, 2008	1	34	43	19	3	100
	Spring, 2007	9	56	29	5	1	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	0	9	58	32	1	100
	Fall, 2009	0	3	50	43	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	1	25	49	22	3	100
	Spring, 2010	5	48	36	8	3	100
	Fall, 2009	2	36	47	12	3	100
	Spring, 2009	2	27	50	15	6	100
	Spring, 2008	3	49	36	6	6	100
	Spring, 2007	0	36	48	13	3	100
	Summer, 2002	0	7	40	51	2	100

		Q4 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) - is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					Total
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	
Russia	Spring, 2011	5	24	46	19	6	100
	Spring, 2010	3	30	49	16	4	100
	Fall, 2009	3	25	50	18	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	18	55	21	5	100
	Spring, 2008	5	47	37	6	4	100
	Spring, 2007	3	35	45	11	6	100
	Summer, 2002	0	13	57	26	4	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	1	5	36	56	2	100
	Fall, 2009	2	3	32	59	3	100
	Spring, 2007	3	16	46	29	6	100
	Summer, 2002	0	10	41	47	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	12	37	23	25	3	100
	Spring, 2010	3	31	29	36	1	100
	Spring, 2009	2	22	37	35	3	100
	Spring, 2008	4	17	27	47	4	100
	Spring, 2007	9	37	29	22	3	100
	Summer, 2002	2	12	15	70	2	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	6	28	36	28	2	100
	Spring, 2010	2	18	47	33	0	100
	Spring, 2009	3	24	29	44	0	100
	Spring, 2008	10	34	29	25	2	100
	Spring, 2007	13	40	23	23	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	9	24	41	27	0	100
	Spring, 2010	5	25	43	26	1	100
	Spring, 2009	3	30	44	23	0	100
	Spring, 2008	8	31	44	16	1	100
	Spring, 2007	12	32	41	13	2	100
	Summer, 2002	6	27	49	18	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	2	11	35	50	2	100
	Spring, 2010	1	12	34	52	0	100
	Spring, 2009	1	10	36	54	0	100
	Spring, 2008	1	9	38	52	1	100
	Spring, 2007	2	7	32	54	4	100
	Summer, 2002	0	5	25	70	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	7	28	38	26	0	100
	Spring, 2009	1	16	24	59	0	100
	Spring, 2007	2	8	22	68	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	7	47	32	14	1	100
	Spring, 2009	7	25	45	23	1	100
	Spring, 2007	5	41	40	13	2	100
China	Spring, 2011	19	69	8	0	3	100
	Spring, 2010	19	72	7	0	2	100
	Spring, 2009	19	69	9	1	2	100
	Spring, 2008	5	77	13	1	4	100
	Spring, 2007	16	66	13	1	4	100
	Summer, 2002	3	49	37	10	1	100

		Q4 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) - is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?					Total
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	
India	Spring, 2011	22	34	22	21	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	3	35	43	18	0	100
	Spring, 2010	9	41	41	9	0	100
	Spring, 2009	4	44	41	9	1	100
	Spring, 2008	1	19	44	35	0	100
	Spring, 2007	2	21	52	25	1	100
	Summer, 2002	0	15	53	32	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2011	1	9	46	42	1	100
	Spring, 2010	1	11	49	39	0	100
	Spring, 2009	1	9	47	43	1	100
	Spring, 2008	1	12	57	28	1	100
	Spring, 2007	1	27	54	17	2	100
	Summer, 2002	0	6	42	51	0	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	4	8	20	65	3	100
	Spring, 2011	4	10	23	60	3	100
	Spring, 2010	3	15	20	58	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	20	24	50	4	100
	Spring, 2008	8	33	21	35	4	100
	Spring, 2007	20	39	20	12	9	100
	Summer, 2002	8	41	16	20	14	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	3	51	32	13	1	100
	Spring, 2010	4	58	29	7	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	4	26	40	28	2	100
	Spring, 2010	2	22	37	38	1	100
	Spring, 2009	5	25	36	33	1	100
	Spring, 2008	6	30	35	27	2	100
	Spring, 2007	7	44	29	18	1	100
	Summer, 2002	3	28	36	30	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	5	21	20	55	0	100
	Spring, 2010	7	36	26	30	1	100
	Spring, 2009	5	14	21	59	0	100
	Spring, 2007	7	53	27	12	1	100
	Summer, 2002	0	7	26	66	0	100

		Q5 And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						Total
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	7	35	25	18	13	1	100
	Spring, 2010	13	43	20	12	9	2	100
	Spring, 2009	11	48	16	13	10	2	100
	Spring, 2008	7	27	24	26	13	4	100
	Summer, 2002	9	39	28	17	5	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	3	28	26	25	18	1	100
	Spring, 2010	6	41	27	13	7	5	100
	Spring, 2009	6	38	30	15	8	3	100
	Spring, 2008	2	12	28	37	18	2	100
	Summer, 2002	5	22	39	24	7	3	100
France	Spring, 2011	1	16	32	30	22	0	100
	Spring, 2010	1	21	34	27	16	0	100
	Spring, 2009	2	25	29	28	15	0	100
	Spring, 2008	1	18	34	33	13	0	100
	Summer, 2002	3	29	36	23	6	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	3	35	42	17	3	0	100
	Spring, 2010	3	45	31	15	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	3	42	25	19	8	1	100
	Spring, 2008	3	29	39	23	6	1	100
	Summer, 2002	3	37	39	17	4	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	3	27	34	21	14	1	100
	Spring, 2010	3	40	30	19	7	1	100
	Spring, 2009	2	36	28	21	9	3	100
	Spring, 2008	1	17	33	36	7	5	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	1	20	43	19	12	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	1	14	45	20	12	8	100
	Spring, 2010	3	32	49	10	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	1	19	47	22	5	6	100
	Spring, 2008	4	33	44	10	2	7	100
	Summer, 2002	0	12	51	19	11	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	6	22	46	12	6	9	100
	Spring, 2010	3	36	42	8	3	7	100
	Spring, 2009	5	27	36	15	7	9	100
	Spring, 2008	8	34	39	10	3	6	100
	Summer, 2002	1	21	53	13	5	7	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	1	14	36	20	24	5	100
	Summer, 2002	1	23	59	9	5	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	14	30	18	21	10	8	100
	Spring, 2010	5	20	29	18	22	6	100
	Spring, 2009	3	24	18	30	17	8	100
	Spring, 2008	2	12	17	29	26	14	100
	Summer, 2002	3	18	22	22	27	8	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	22	34	26	13	4	2	100
	Spring, 2010	3	22	35	22	16	4	100
	Spring, 2009	3	23	32	32	9	1	100
	Spring, 2008	1	14	35	31	19	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	12	22	32	24	9	1	100
	Spring, 2010	10	19	30	24	11	6	100
	Spring, 2009	4	27	38	22	8	1	100
	Spring, 2008	5	14	34	25	21	1	100
	Summer, 2002	6	25	40	21	7	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	7	18	26	26	21	2	100
	Spring, 2010	2	22	26	29	19	2	100
	Spring, 2009	2	22	25	26	21	6	100
	Spring, 2008	2	22	22	32	18	4	100
	Summer, 2002	1	13	23	22	36	5	100

		Q5 And over the next 12 months do you expect the economic situation in our country to improve a lot, improve a little, remain the same, worsen a little or worsen a lot?						Total
		Improve a lot	Improve a little	Remain the same	Worsen a little	Worsen a lot	DK/Refused	
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	6	33	31	6	23	2	100
	Spring, 2009	4	29	27	15	19	6	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	6	30	44	12	6	1	100
	Spring, 2009	11	35	28	16	8	2	100
China	Spring, 2011	22	62	10	2	0	4	100
	Spring, 2010	22	65	10	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2009	24	58	11	4	0	2	100
	Spring, 2008	32	53	9	2	0	3	100
	Summer, 2002	4	32	53	6	1	3	100
India	Spring, 2011	19	41	19	8	8	6	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	7	30	47	9	3	3	100
	Spring, 2010	13	43	37	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	10	44	38	3	0	5	100
	Spring, 2008	4	23	42	18	6	7	100
	Summer, 2002	6	35	46	9	2	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2011	1	16	31	36	16	1	100
	Spring, 2010	0	14	52	25	8	1	100
	Spring, 2009	1	17	53	21	8	1	100
	Spring, 2008	0	5	47	38	10	0	100
	Summer, 2002	0	11	63	21	5	0	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	2	11	15	18	42	10	100
	Spring, 2011	3	14	16	19	36	12	100
	Spring, 2010	5	14	20	19	31	11	100
	Spring, 2009	4	19	28	19	16	14	100
	Spring, 2008	14	39	18	8	8	12	100
	Summer, 2002	7	33	18	6	5	30	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	50	29	14	5	2	0	100
	Spring, 2010	36	39	17	3	1	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	13	35	29	13	9	1	100
	Spring, 2010	12	35	25	16	10	3	100
	Spring, 2009	19	42	24	9	5	2	100
	Spring, 2008	12	30	35	16	5	2	100
	Summer, 2002	11	33	29	12	8	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	13	32	19	13	18	4	100
	Spring, 2010	13	44	19	10	9	5	100
	Spring, 2009	7	19	21	21	27	5	100
	Summer, 2002	4	30	28	13	10	15	100

		Q6 ASK IF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IS SOMEWHAT BAD OR VERY BAD IN Q4: Who is most to blame for (survey country's) current economic problems? Is it...							Total	N
		Our government [In China: Chinese government]	Banks and other major financial institutions	The United States	The European Union	The (survey country) public	None of the above (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused		
Britain	Spring, 2011	37	46	3	3	5	4	3	100	860
	Spring, 2010	43	41	4	2	6	1	3	100	601
France	Spring, 2011	39	38	2	11	9	0	0	100	832
	Spring, 2010	36	37	8	12	8	0	0	100	644
Germany	Spring, 2011	49	31	2	7	6	2	3	100	273
	Spring, 2010	28	47	7	7	5	1	5	100	378
Spain	Spring, 2011	41	41	3	3	9	1	1	100	892
	Spring, 2010	47	31	4	3	8	2	4	100	659
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	72	16	1	3	3	2	4	100	673
Poland	Spring, 2011	75	8	2	4	3	1	6	100	533
	Spring, 2010	73	8	2	4	5	1	6	100	333
Russia	Spring, 2011	68	6	4	2	4	2	14	100	648
	Spring, 2010	58	15	9	2	4	2	11	100	641
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	77	4	2	2	7	3	6	100	920
Turkey	Spring, 2011	71	3	9	3	8	0	5	100	494
	Spring, 2010	68	3	6	3	8	1	10	100	662
Jordan	Spring, 2011	52	26	17	2	3	0	0	100	675
	Spring, 2010	55	22	17	2	2	0	1	100	689
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	68	12	6	0	10	1	3	100	857
	Spring, 2010	71	9	3	0	12	2	3	100	853
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	57	10	19	6	7	0	0	100	527
Israel	Spring, 2011	77	11	0	1	6	2	4	100	463
China	Spring, 2011	52	13	11	2	2	2	17	100	300
	Spring, 2010	45	7	26	6	3	3	10	100	259
India	Spring, 2011	80	5	2	1	9	0	2	100	1495
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	82	4	2	0	8	1	4	100	619
	Spring, 2010	87	4	0	0	7	0	2	100	490
Japan	Spring, 2011	66	6	1	0	19	2	6	100	634
	Spring, 2010	68	4	5	1	15	1	6	100	619
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	79	3	6	0	6	1	5	100	1049
	Spring, 2011	79	2	8	0	6	1	4	100	1605
	Spring, 2010	78	2	7	0	6	1	6	100	1616
Brazil	Spring, 2011	65	5	1	0	26	0	4	100	342
	Spring, 2010	57	7	2	1	23	3	8	100	358
Mexico	Spring, 2011	78	4	5	0	9	1	3	100	550
	Spring, 2010	73	4	7	0	11	1	5	100	973
Kenya	Spring, 2011	87	2	1	0	8	2	1	100	744
	Spring, 2010	84	3	1	1	7	1	3	100	566

		Q7 ASK IF ANSWER GIVEN IN Q6: Who is second most to blame for (survey country's) current economic problems? Is it...							Total	N
		Our government (In China: Chinese government)	Banks and other major financial institutions	The United States	The European Union	The (survey country) public	None of the above (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused		
Britain	Spring, 2011	36	31	7	6	14	3	2	100	796
	Spring, 2010	26	36	13	8	13	1	3	100	577
France	Spring, 2011	30	27	7	23	12	1	0	100	827
	Spring, 2010	27	33	12	15	11	1	1	100	643
Germany	Spring, 2011	24	38	7	15	12	1	3	100	258
	Spring, 2010	33	31	14	11	5	2	3	100	363
Spain	Spring, 2011	24	34	9	9	18	3	2	100	870
	Spring, 2010	20	37	9	8	17	4	5	100	617
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	16	47	3	8	14	3	9	100	634
Poland	Spring, 2011	12	31	5	19	17	4	13	100	497
	Spring, 2010	11	31	5	19	18	6	11	100	308
Russia	Spring, 2011	11	25	9	3	24	4	24	100	544
	Spring, 2010	16	34	13	3	14	3	17	100	561
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	9	26	6	3	26	4	25	100	844
Turkey	Spring, 2011	16	18	25	11	14	0	16	100	465
	Spring, 2010	12	17	21	10	21	8	12	100	586
Jordan	Spring, 2011	17	34	22	6	12	7	1	100	675
	Spring, 2010	21	32	23	4	16	3	2	100	680
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	18	19	14	2	36	4	6	100	818
	Spring, 2010	18	15	15	2	32	6	13	100	817
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	21	12	32	17	17	1	0	100	523
Israel	Spring, 2011	14	30	6	1	31	5	13	100	428
China	Spring, 2011	12	37	10	6	17	2	15	100	231
	Spring, 2010	7	31	19	15	9	2	17	100	225
India	Spring, 2011	10	12	2	2	40	3	30	100	1462
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	12	28	5	2	44	4	5	100	588
	Spring, 2010	9	23	7	1	39	7	14	100	479
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	11	14	24	1	29	4	17	100	977
	Spring, 2011	14	10	26	2	24	5	19	100	1519
	Spring, 2010	12	12	21	1	28	8	17	100	1516
Brazil	Spring, 2011	25	27	4	1	34	5	4	100	332
	Spring, 2010	26	22	4	1	36	3	9	100	318
Mexico	Spring, 2011	15	27	16	1	25	2	13	100	528
	Spring, 2010	16	26	19	2	23	2	12	100	919
Kenya	Spring, 2011	9	20	2	1	43	19	6	100	724
	Spring, 2010	10	20	5	2	34	17	12	100	539

		Q6/Q7 COMBINED							Total
		Our government [In China: Chinese government]	Banks and other major financial institutions	The United States	The European Union	The (survey country) public	None of the above (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	
Britain	Spring, 2011	70	75	9	9	18	7	5	193
	Spring, 2010	68	76	17	10	18	2	6	196
France	Spring, 2011	68	65	8	34	21	1	1	199
	Spring, 2010	63	70	20	27	18	1	1	200
Germany	Spring, 2011	71	68	9	21	18	3	6	195
	Spring, 2010	60	77	20	17	10	2	7	195
Spain	Spring, 2011	65	75	12	12	26	4	3	198
	Spring, 2010	66	66	13	11	24	6	9	194
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	87	60	4	11	16	5	13	194
Poland	Spring, 2011	86	37	7	22	19	4	18	193
	Spring, 2010	84	37	6	22	22	6	16	193
Russia	Spring, 2011	77	27	12	4	24	5	35	184
	Spring, 2010	72	45	20	4	17	4	26	188
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	86	27	7	5	30	7	29	192
Turkey	Spring, 2011	87	21	32	14	21	0	20	195
	Spring, 2010	79	18	24	12	26	9	21	189
Jordan	Spring, 2011	70	59	39	8	15	7	1	200
	Spring, 2010	77	53	39	5	18	3	3	199
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	85	31	19	3	45	5	8	196
	Spring, 2010	88	23	18	2	43	7	15	195
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	78	22	51	22	24	1	1	199
Israel	Spring, 2011	90	39	6	2	35	7	16	194
China	Spring, 2011	62	43	20	7	16	4	29	181
	Spring, 2010	51	35	42	19	11	5	25	187
India	Spring, 2011	91	17	4	4	48	3	31	198
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	93	31	6	2	49	5	8	195
	Spring, 2010	95	26	7	1	45	7	16	198
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	90	16	29	1	33	4	21	194
	Spring, 2011	93	11	33	2	29	5	22	196
	Spring, 2010	89	13	26	1	32	9	22	193
Brazil	Spring, 2011	89	31	5	1	58	5	8	196
	Spring, 2010	80	26	5	2	55	5	16	190
Mexico	Spring, 2011	93	30	20	1	34	3	15	196
	Spring, 2010	88	29	25	2	32	3	16	194
Kenya	Spring, 2011	95	21	2	1	49	20	7	197
	Spring, 2010	93	22	5	3	39	18	15	195

		Q13 Do you think rising prices is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country?					Total
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	57	31	8	2	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	55	34	8	2	0	100
France	Spring, 2011	70	28	2	0	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	32	41	25	3	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	60	32	5	2	0	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	86	12	1	0	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	66	27	5	1	2	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	62	30	5	1	2	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	76	19	4	1	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	66	21	7	5	1	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	58	28	8	6	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	64	34	2	0	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	89	10	1	0	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	83	13	3	1	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	47	49	3	2	0	100
China	Spring, 2011	49	44	6	1	1	100
India	Spring, 2011	83	15	1	0	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	81	17	2	0	0	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	97	1	0	0	1	100
	Spring, 2011	97	2	0	0	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	79	16	4	1	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	74	23	2	0	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	93	6	1	1	0	100

		Q13b Do you think a lack of job opportunities is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all in our country?					Total
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	71	22	4	2	1	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	71	22	5	1	1	100
France	Spring, 2011	80	17	2	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	33	38	24	5	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	86	12	2	0	0	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	88	10	1	0	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	56	35	6	1	2	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	59	31	6	2	1	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	75	21	3	1	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	73	19	5	2	0	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	56	28	9	6	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	62	33	4	1	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	89	10	1	0	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	85	12	2	1	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	43	48	6	2	0	100
China	Spring, 2011	37	48	12	2	1	100
India	Spring, 2011	75	20	4	1	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	68	28	2	1	1	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	95	3	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2011	95	3	1	0	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	74	15	6	4	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	70	26	3	1	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	93	6	1	0	0	100

		Q19 What do you think about the growing trade and business ties between (survey country) and other countries - do you think it is a very good thing, somewhat good, somewhat bad or a very bad thing for our country?					Total
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	18	49	19	10	4	100
	Spring, 2010	17	49	19	8	7	100
	Spring, 2009	16	49	20	10	5	100
	Spring, 2008	15	38	26	15	6	100
	Spring, 2007	14	45	21	15	5	100
	Summer, 2002	21	57	14	4	4	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	39	48	7	2	3	100
	Spring, 2010	32	52	8	3	4	100
	Spring, 2009	29	53	11	3	4	100
	Spring, 2008	28	49	13	4	6	100
	Spring, 2007	28	50	13	2	7	100
	Summer, 2002	32	55	7	2	4	100
France	Spring, 2011	27	56	12	4	0	100
	Spring, 2010	23	56	15	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	28	55	13	4	0	100
	Spring, 2008	30	52	14	4	0	100
	Spring, 2007	22	56	16	5	0	100
	Summer, 2002	32	56	8	3	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	40	55	4	0	1	100
	Spring, 2010	33	57	7	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	32	53	12	2	1	100
	Spring, 2008	30	57	10	2	1	100
	Spring, 2007	30	55	8	5	1	100
	Summer, 2002	37	54	7	1	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	58	38	2	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	33	57	7	2	2	100
	Spring, 2009	35	54	6	2	3	100
	Spring, 2008	21	68	6	2	3	100
	Spring, 2007	35	47	6	2	9	100

		Q19 What do you think about the growing trade and business ties between (survey country) and other countries - do you think it is a very good thing, somewhat good, somewhat bad or a very bad thing for our country?					Total
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	47	44	5	1	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	24	54	11	1	10	100
	Spring, 2010	21	63	10	1	5	100
	Spring, 2009	22	59	10	2	6	100
	Spring, 2008	19	66	9	1	5	100
	Spring, 2007	21	56	12	3	7	100
	Summer, 2002	17	61	12	3	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	33	50	8	2	6	100
	Spring, 2010	33	53	7	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	24	56	11	2	7	100
	Spring, 2008	28	53	11	3	5	100
	Spring, 2007	30	52	10	2	6	100
	Summer, 2002	26	62	5	2	4	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	40	40	11	2	6	100
	Spring, 2007	48	43	4	2	4	100
	Summer, 2002	31	62	5	1	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	48	34	8	2	8	100
	Spring, 2010	50	33	5	6	6	100
	Spring, 2009	30	34	13	9	15	100
	Spring, 2008	34	33	9	11	13	100
	Spring, 2007	41	32	11	2	15	100
	Summer, 2002	54	29	6	6	6	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	31	46	16	6	1	100
	Spring, 2010	31	40	18	9	2	100
	Spring, 2009	21	39	28	11	2	100
	Spring, 2008	24	41	25	8	3	100
	Spring, 2007	28	44	20	5	3	100
	Summer, 2002	15	37	37	11	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	50	47	1	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	46	47	5	2	0	100
	Spring, 2009	46	44	9	0	1	100
	Spring, 2008	41	44	7	4	3	100
	Spring, 2007	42	39	10	5	4	100
	Summer, 2002	29	54	12	3	3	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	41	35	14	8	2	100
	Spring, 2009	44	36	12	6	1	100
	Spring, 2007	35	34	17	9	5	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	44	51	3	1	2	100
	Spring, 2009	47	41	6	3	2	100
	Spring, 2007	47	43	5	1	4	100
China	Spring, 2011	25	64	3	1	7	100
	Spring, 2010	20	73	3	0	4	100
	Spring, 2009	26	67	3	0	3	100
	Spring, 2008	19	68	6	0	6	100
	Spring, 2007	38	53	4	1	5	100
	Summer, 2002	32	58	2	1	6	100
India	Spring, 2011	48	34	6	2	10	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	33	50	9	2	5	100
	Spring, 2010	29	53	12	2	4	100

		Q19 What do you think about the growing trade and business ties between (survey country) and other countries - do you think it is a very good thing, somewhat good, somewhat bad or a very bad thing for our country?					Total
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	
Indonesia	Spring, 2009	21	58	14	1	5	100
	Spring, 2008	19	52	21	2	5	100
	Spring, 2007	16	55	20	4	6	100
	Summer, 2002	25	62	9	1	3	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	56	25	3	4	12	100
	Spring, 2011	57	28	3	4	9	100
	Spring, 2010	63	23	3	2	9	100
	Spring, 2009	47	32	9	2	10	100
	Spring, 2008	48	30	5	2	15	100
	Spring, 2007	52	30	3	1	14	100
	Summer, 2002	62	16	1	1	20	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	14	67	10	2	7	100
	Spring, 2010	22	65	8	1	5	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	29	50	13	4	4	100
	Spring, 2010	23	48	13	6	10	100
	Spring, 2009	27	52	12	4	6	100
	Spring, 2008	21	48	19	7	5	100
	Spring, 2007	22	55	14	5	4	100
	Summer, 2002	27	51	9	4	8	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	58	33	5	3	1	100
	Spring, 2010	46	44	7	2	1	100
	Spring, 2009	38	42	11	6	3	100
	Spring, 2007	49	44	4	1	2	100
	Summer, 2002	63	27	4	1	5	100

		Q26 Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							Total
		The United States	China	Japan OR	The countries of the European Union	Other (DO NOT READ)	None/ There is no leading economic power (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	
United States	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
Britain	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
France	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, 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
Spain	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
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	58	18	8	6	2	2	6	100
Poland	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
Russia	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, 2011	40	22	12	10	3	4	9	100
Turkey	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
Jordan	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, 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, 2011	55	28	7	7	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2009	41	32	10	13	0	2	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	50	35	7	3	2	0	3	100
	Spring, 2009	56	26	4	9	1	1	2	100
China	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, 2011	38	14	6	3	1	5	34	100
Indonesia	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, 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
Pakistan	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

		Q26 Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							Total
		The United States	China	Japan OR	The countries of the European Union	Other (DO NOT READ)	None/ There is no leading economic power (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2009	44	26	2	0	0	3	24	100
	Spring, 2008	52	18	4	1	1	1	23	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	53	16	9	5	2	0	14	100
	Spring, 2010	51	18	13	5	2	1	11	100
Mexico	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
Kenya	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

		Q27US ASK IF UNITED STATES IN Q26 (Q26=1): Do you think this a good thing or a bad thing?				Total	N
		Good thing	Bad thing	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused		
United States	Spring, 2011	89	6	2	3	100	410
Britain	Spring, 2011	41	42	10	7	100	324
France	Spring, 2011	64	35	0	1	100	422
Germany	Spring, 2011	46	43	6	6	100	220
Spain	Spring, 2011	47	35	11	6	100	366
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	56	5	35	4	100	441
Poland	Spring, 2011	64	9	13	15	100	332
Russia	Spring, 2011	25	29	35	11	100	401
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	40	17	35	8	100	402
Turkey	Spring, 2011	9	77	3	12	100	680
Jordan	Spring, 2011	39	39	21	1	100	337
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	52	30	15	4	100	301
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	32	65	2	1	100	455
Israel	Spring, 2011	73	10	12	5	100	427
China	Spring, 2011	29	41	18	11	100	1583
India	Spring, 2011	61	28	5	7	100	1851
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	59	27	9	5	100	422
Japan	Spring, 2011	68	19	11	2	100	394
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	13	74	7	6	100	581
	Spring, 2011	15	72	6	7	100	994
Brazil	Spring, 2011	61	34	2	3	100	435
Mexico	Spring, 2011	53	34	4	9	100	518
Kenya	Spring, 2011	84	10	6	0	100	619

		Q27CHI ASK IF CHINA IN Q26 (Q26=2): Do you think this a good thing or a bad thing?					
		Good thing	Bad thing	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total	N
United States	Spring, 2011	10	85	3	3	100	425
Britain	Spring, 2011	33	43	13	11	100	484
France	Spring, 2011	31	67	2	0	100	474
Germany	Spring, 2011	26	63	5	6	100	491
Spain	Spring, 2011	29	54	9	7	100	485
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	40	21	34	5	100	135
Poland	Spring, 2011	30	48	14	8	100	237
Russia	Spring, 2011	38	24	26	12	100	259
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	42	22	29	7	100	218
Turkey	Spring, 2011	27	63	4	6	100	129
Jordan	Spring, 2011	54	28	14	3	100	436
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	70	16	12	3	100	387
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	75	22	2	1	100	229
Israel	Spring, 2011	38	39	17	5	100	340
China	Spring, 2011	92	3	3	2	100	837
India	Spring, 2011	39	48	9	3	100	610
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	72	22	3	3	100	259
Japan	Spring, 2011	26	59	10	5	100	225
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	96	1	2	1	100	361
	Spring, 2011	92	4	2	1	100	503
Brazil	Spring, 2011	65	25	6	5	100	142
Mexico	Spring, 2011	55	40	3	2	100	117
Kenya	Spring, 2011	89	7	3	0	100	204

		Q28 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?				Total
		Will eventually replace U.S.	Has already replaced U.S.	Will never replace U.S.	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	34	12	45	9	100
	Spring, 2009	26	7	57	10	100
	Spring, 2008	31	5	54	10	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	54	11	26	8	100
	Spring, 2009	43	6	41	11	100
	Spring, 2008	48	7	36	9	100
France	Spring, 2011	49	23	28	0	100
	Spring, 2009	44	11	43	1	100
	Spring, 2008	51	15	34	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	50	11	34	5	100
	Spring, 2009	42	9	41	8	100
	Spring, 2008	52	9	35	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	53	14	30	3	100
	Spring, 2009	40	8	44	8	100
	Spring, 2008	52	5	35	8	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	29	11	40	20	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	26	21	31	22	100
	Spring, 2009	24	12	44	20	100
	Spring, 2008	26	12	46	15	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	30	15	30	25	100
	Spring, 2009	31	10	36	23	100
	Spring, 2008	28	8	45	19	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	23	14	36	27	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	21	15	41	23	100
	Spring, 2009	22	7	37	34	100
	Spring, 2008	28	6	38	28	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	30	17	45	8	100
	Spring, 2009	21	13	56	10	100
	Spring, 2008	24	15	52	9	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	24	15	54	7	100
	Spring, 2009	22	14	54	10	100
	Spring, 2008	17	10	56	17	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	37	17	38	8	100
	Spring, 2009	38	12	41	9	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	32	15	44	9	100
	Spring, 2009	23	12	56	9	100
China	Spring, 2011	57	6	17	20	100
	Spring, 2009	59	8	20	14	100
	Spring, 2008	53	5	23	19	100
India	Spring, 2011	19	13	17	50	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	25	8	46	21	100
	Spring, 2009	24	7	51	19	100
	Spring, 2008	22	5	55	18	100
Japan	Spring, 2011	25	12	60	3	100
	Spring, 2009	25	10	59	6	100
	Spring, 2008	23	8	67	2	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	47	10	10	33	100

		Q28 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?				Total
		Will eventually replace U.S.	Has already replaced U.S.	Will never replace U.S.	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2011	51	9	7	33	100
	Spring, 2009	30	10	19	41	100
	Spring, 2008	34	11	20	35	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	27	10	47	16	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	34	19	31	16	100
	Spring, 2009	30	17	33	20	100
	Spring, 2008	29	22	35	14	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	37	7	43	12	100
	Spring, 2009	33	7	47	13	100

		Q29 Overall do you think it would be a good thing or a bad thing if China were to become as powerful militarily as the U.S.?			Total
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	8	85	7	100
	May, 2005	13	78	9	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	13	72	15	100
	May, 2005	20	71	9	100
France	Spring, 2011	17	83	0	100
	May, 2005	27	71	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	6	89	5	100
	May, 2005	11	82	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	14	79	7	100
	May, 2005	15	75	11	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	12	64	24	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	12	69	19	100
	May, 2005	8	77	15	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	19	57	23	100
	May, 2005	18	71	11	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	20	47	32	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	20	54	26	100
	May, 2005	56	29	15	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	70	17	13	100
	May, 2005	77	18	5	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	43	36	20	100
	May, 2005	43	35	23	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	62	28	10	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	17	70	13	100
China	Spring, 2011	84	6	9	100
India	Spring, 2011	23	44	33	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	47	31	22	100
	May, 2005	60	28	12	100
Japan	Spring, 2011	7	87	6	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	73	5	23	100
	Spring, 2011	74	5	21	100
	May, 2005	77	5	17	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	30	53	17	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	31	54	15	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	61	30	9	100

		Q30 Does our government cooperate too much, not enough or about the right amount with the United States government?				Total
		Too much	Not enough	About right	DK/Refused	
Britain	Spring, 2011	45	10	40	5	100
France	Spring, 2011	19	16	65	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	16	11	72	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	15	23	59	3	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	7	38	42	12	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	9	45	34	13	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	17	23	45	16	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	9	35	35	22	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	26	26	32	15	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	39	24	31	6	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	57	16	22	6	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	54	18	25	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	31	23	41	5	100
China	Spring, 2011	11	28	36	26	100
India	Spring, 2011	22	26	14	38	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	19	18	54	9	100
Japan	Spring, 2011	32	11	53	4	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	52	11	16	21	100
	Spring, 2011	54	13	10	23	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	23	25	40	12	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	44	25	27	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	30	44	21	4	100

Due to an administrative error, results for the Palestinian territories are not shown.

		Q48a For each, 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					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	29	32	19	19	1	100
	Spring, 2010	34	31	14	20	1	100
	Spring, 2009	48	26	13	11	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	28	47	14	8	3	100
	Spring, 2010	36	48	7	6	4	100
	Spring, 2009	43	43	5	5	4	100
France	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, 2011	37	51	9	3	1	100
	Spring, 2010	46	44	6	3	0	100
	Spring, 2009	56	37	3	2	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	11	56	25	7	1	100
	Spring, 2010	16	53	22	7	2	100
	Spring, 2009	17	55	15	7	5	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	9	59	18	5	9	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	4	48	26	6	15	100
	Spring, 2010	10	50	21	6	12	100
	Spring, 2009	7	55	16	5	17	100
Russia	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, 2011	8	29	30	12	21	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	1	11	17	56	15	100
	Spring, 2010	3	20	16	49	12	100
	Spring, 2009	5	28	10	42	15	100
Egypt	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, 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, 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, 2011	1	13	40	44	2	100
	Spring, 2009	2	21	18	57	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	10	39	34	17	0	100
	Spring, 2009	20	36	27	16	1	100
China	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, 2011	25	23	7	4	40	100
Indonesia	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, 2011	14	67	12	1	6	100
	Spring, 2010	15	61	17	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	29	56	8	1	6	100

		Q48a For each, 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					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	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
	Spring, 2009	2	11	7	44	36	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	22	41	14	17	6	100
	Spring, 2010	16	40	15	19	11	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	7	31	36	18	8	100
	Spring, 2010	11	32	23	20	14	100
	Spring, 2009	15	40	24	9	11	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	62	24	6	4	4	100
	Spring, 2010	78	17	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	78	16	4	1	2	100

		Q48b For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs - a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: b. Russian President Dmitri Medvedev					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	2	29	27	20	21	100
	Spring, 2010	3	35	20	15	26	100
	Spring, 2009	3	27	24	22	25	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	3	32	27	17	21	100
	Spring, 2010	3	33	27	17	20	100
	Spring, 2009	2	25	27	22	24	100
France	Spring, 2011	3	29	39	30	0	100
	Spring, 2010	3	27	38	31	1	100
	Spring, 2009	1	16	41	39	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	6	36	37	18	2	100
	Spring, 2010	8	42	33	14	3	100
	Spring, 2009	3	29	39	24	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	1	16	50	23	10	100
	Spring, 2010	2	13	39	25	21	100
	Spring, 2009	1	8	35	35	21	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	4	34	39	13	11	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	2	22	44	20	12	100
	Spring, 2010	5	31	36	16	12	100
	Spring, 2009	2	15	37	32	15	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	30	40	18	6	6	100
	Spring, 2010	36	38	15	4	7	100
	Spring, 2009	27	49	14	4	6	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	21	37	21	6	15	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	1	6	21	53	20	100
	Spring, 2010	1	7	17	52	23	100
	Spring, 2009	2	5	13	51	30	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	5	9	43	33	9	100
	Spring, 2010	1	5	47	35	12	100
	Spring, 2009	2	11	32	41	14	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	7	31	36	22	4	100
	Spring, 2010	6	33	38	17	6	100
	Spring, 2009	3	31	40	18	9	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	1	21	44	31	3	100
	Spring, 2009	1	15	21	51	12	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	4	23	42	27	4	100
	Spring, 2009	5	18	43	31	4	100
China	Spring, 2011	7	33	24	7	29	100
	Spring, 2010	7	36	28	5	24	100
	Spring, 2009	7	39	29	4	21	100
India	Spring, 2011	7	18	10	5	61	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	3	21	31	13	32	100
	Spring, 2010	1	25	29	9	35	100
	Spring, 2009	2	20	22	8	49	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	1	5	6	39	50	100
	Spring, 2011	0	4	7	36	54	100
	Spring, 2010	0	2	6	34	59	100
	Spring, 2009	0	1	3	35	60	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	3	14	24	33	27	100
	Spring, 2010	1	16	23	28	31	100

		Q48b For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs - a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all: b. Russian President Dmitri Medvedev					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2011	1	14	24	26	35	100
	Spring, 2010	2	9	16	20	52	100
	Spring, 2009	3	12	21	14	50	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	11	30	21	13	26	100
	Spring, 2010	15	30	22	12	21	100
	Spring, 2009	11	25	20	10	34	100

		Q48c For each, 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: c. Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Russia	Spring, 2011	36	39	14	5	6	100
	Spring, 2010	45	32	12	4	7	100
	Spring, 2009	39	42	11	3	4	100

		Q48d For each, 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. German Chancellor Angela Merkel					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2011	7	39	15	10	29	100
	Spring, 2010	6	37	12	10	35	100
	Spring, 2009	6	41	14	10	29	100
	Spring, 2008	5	34	10	10	41	100
	Spring, 2007	6	38	11	9	35	100
	Spring, 2006	5	33	14	10	38	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	17	47	12	8	17	100
	Spring, 2010	11	49	12	9	20	100
	Spring, 2009	7	44	16	10	23	100
	Spring, 2008	6	47	11	9	27	100
	Spring, 2007	14	48	11	5	22	100
	Spring, 2006	6	45	15	11	23	100
France	Spring, 2011	23	57	13	8	0	100
	Spring, 2010	20	61	11	8	0	100
	Spring, 2009	16	61	14	8	0	100
	Spring, 2008	21	63	9	6	1	100
	Spring, 2007	21	66	7	5	1	100
	Spring, 2006	12	68	12	7	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	26	43	21	10	0	100
	Spring, 2010	32	40	18	9	0	100
	Spring, 2009	31	44	14	9	1	100
	Spring, 2008	35	41	16	8	0	100
	Spring, 2007	43	42	9	6	1	100
	Spring, 2006	34	43	13	9	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	18	51	21	7	3	100
	Spring, 2010	12	45	21	11	11	100
	Spring, 2009	7	42	23	14	14	100
	Spring, 2008	8	43	22	11	17	100
	Spring, 2007	5	31	24	14	26	100
	Spring, 2006	5	32	19	19	25	100

		Q48d For each, 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. German Chancellor Angela Merkel					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	8	56	20	3	13	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	5	46	27	9	13	100
	Spring, 2010	9	49	23	7	12	100
	Spring, 2009	4	35	31	16	14	100
	Spring, 2008	4	41	31	10	14	100
	Spring, 2007	5	37	28	14	16	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	16	31	19	6	28	100
	Spring, 2010	11	31	18	4	35	100
	Spring, 2009	7	33	20	5	34	100
	Spring, 2008	14	35	20	8	24	100
	Spring, 2007	12	32	19	6	31	100
	Spring, 2006	9	31	18	5	37	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	15	34	16	4	30	100
	Spring, 2007	8	33	22	5	32	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	0	4	17	60	18	100
	Spring, 2010	0	6	18	51	25	100
	Spring, 2009	1	6	10	56	27	100
	Spring, 2008	0	6	8	60	25	100
	Spring, 2007	1	9	12	51	27	100
	Spring, 2006	1	10	6	58	25	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	5	18	33	34	10	100
	Spring, 2010	1	19	28	36	16	100
	Spring, 2009	1	13	30	39	18	100
	Spring, 2008	2	18	32	27	21	100
	Spring, 2007	3	23	29	23	22	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	8	27	25	35	4	100
	Spring, 2010	6	25	29	32	8	100
	Spring, 2009	5	26	30	34	5	100
	Spring, 2008	12	22	32	28	6	100
	Spring, 2007	11	29	21	30	8	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	2	23	41	30	4	100
	Spring, 2009	1	10	20	53	16	100
	Spring, 2007	2	9	21	50	17	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	14	43	20	17	5	100
	Spring, 2009	12	36	30	18	5	100
	Spring, 2007	5	19	28	33	14	100
China	Spring, 2011	5	25	25	11	33	100
	Spring, 2010	7	33	26	6	28	100
	Spring, 2009	5	31	32	6	25	100
	Spring, 2008	2	24	23	10	40	100
	Spring, 2007	3	28	30	8	31	100
India	Spring, 2011	3	10	13	8	66	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	1	22	28	8	41	100
	Spring, 2010	2	24	25	10	39	100
	Spring, 2009	2	20	17	6	55	100
	Spring, 2008	1	18	20	8	52	100
	Spring, 2007	1	29	24	7	40	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	1	5	7	29	59	100
	Spring, 2011	1	2	5	26	66	100

		Q48d For each, 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. German Chancellor Angela Merkel					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2010	1	2	6	26	65	100
	Spring, 2009	0	2	4	28	66	100
	Spring, 2008	1	4	6	31	59	100
	Spring, 2007	2	5	12	35	46	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	3	20	21	29	27	100
	Spring, 2010	3	21	20	23	33	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	2	14	22	22	41	100
	Spring, 2010	3	10	16	19	53	100
	Spring, 2009	3	10	19	13	54	100
	Spring, 2008	3	9	18	24	46	100
	Spring, 2007	5	17	21	22	36	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	15	26	22	12	26	100
	Spring, 2010	19	28	20	12	21	100
	Spring, 2009	14	22	19	9	36	100
	Spring, 2007	15	39	23	8	16	100

		Q48f For each, 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: f. Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
Turkey	Spring, 2011	5	16	18	43	18	100
	Spring, 2010	5	13	13	47	22	100
	Spring, 2009	4	13	9	50	24	100
	Spring, 2008	7	14	8	52	20	100
	Spring, 2007	5	16	14	42	24	100
	Spring, 2006	6	19	8	41	26	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	3	15	36	44	1	100
	Spring, 2010	3	25	37	35	1	100
	Spring, 2009	4	22	34	40	1	100
	Spring, 2008	4	17	36	38	7	100
	Spring, 2007	1	19	37	35	8	100
	Spring, 2006	5	21	42	25	7	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	6	17	38	37	3	100
	Spring, 2010	9	23	37	29	1	100
	Spring, 2009	8	24	32	36	0	100
	Spring, 2008	4	20	37	34	4	100
	Spring, 2007	1	17	42	36	4	100
	Spring, 2006	4	18	43	27	9	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	25	10	9	54	1	100
	Spring, 2010	21	15	10	53	1	100
	Spring, 2009	22	10	7	61	0	100
	Spring, 2008	17	15	5	62	2	100
	Spring, 2007	16	14	10	59	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	5	35	39	18	2	100
	Spring, 2009	15	30	18	33	4	100
	Spring, 2007	11	36	14	26	14	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	0	2	11	84	2	100
	Spring, 2009	1	2	17	77	3	100
	Spring, 2007	3	4	8	80	6	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	7	41	21	7	24	100
	Spring, 2010	5	45	22	6	22	100
	Spring, 2009	5	38	20	5	32	100
	Spring, 2008	4	32	19	5	40	100
	Spring, 2007	6	45	19	5	26	100
	Spring, 2006	9	39	19	4	29	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	17	23	6	10	44	100
	Spring, 2011	18	26	5	10	41	100
	Spring, 2010	11	24	5	16	45	100
	Spring, 2009	16	21	5	12	46	100
	Spring, 2008	24	19	4	10	43	100
	Spring, 2007	21	20	7	14	37	100
	Spring, 2006	15	17	8	17	43	100

		Q48g For each, 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: g. Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
Brazil	Spring, 2011	3	13	19	47	17	100
	Spring, 2010	1	12	18	52	18	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	1	10	18	46	25	100
	Spring, 2010	1	5	15	53	27	100
	Spring, 2009	1	8	17	46	28	100
	Spring, 2008	1	5	11	68	15	100
	Spring, 2007	4	13	21	45	17	100

		Q48h For each, 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: h. French President Nicolas Sarkozy					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	6	39	19	13	23	100
	Spring, 2010	4	36	19	13	28	100
	Spring, 2009	4	38	20	13	25	100
	Spring, 2008	5	32	15	15	33	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	7	37	27	17	12	100
	Spring, 2010	2	35	27	21	14	100
	Spring, 2009	4	29	31	18	18	100
	Spring, 2008	6	47	17	13	17	100
France	Spring, 2011	11	37	22	30	0	100
	Spring, 2010	11	36	24	29	0	100
	Spring, 2009	14	39	21	26	0	100
	Spring, 2008	13	38	23	26	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	5	39	37	18	2	100
	Spring, 2010	7	45	34	10	4	100
	Spring, 2009	7	45	32	11	6	100
	Spring, 2008	3	42	37	14	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	6	35	40	16	2	100
	Spring, 2010	4	35	37	17	6	100
	Spring, 2009	5	33	34	20	8	100
	Spring, 2008	3	33	37	19	8	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	2	36	34	11	17	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	3	32	36	13	17	100
	Spring, 2010	7	45	25	8	14	100
	Spring, 2009	4	43	27	10	16	100
	Spring, 2008	4	41	26	8	21	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	14	20	26	12	28	100
	Spring, 2010	9	31	22	6	33	100
	Spring, 2009	7	30	22	8	34	100
	Spring, 2008	5	24	30	12	29	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	6	24	26	10	34	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	0	1	12	68	18	100
	Spring, 2010	0	3	15	56	26	100
	Spring, 2009	0	3	10	63	24	100
	Spring, 2008	1	4	6	68	22	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	9	16	38	33	4	100
	Spring, 2010	2	22	33	37	6	100
	Spring, 2009	1	20	30	38	12	100
	Spring, 2008	3	18	33	34	11	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	5	22	31	39	4	100
	Spring, 2010	4	27	33	30	5	100
	Spring, 2009	5	22	29	36	9	100
	Spring, 2008	4	26	33	30	8	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	19	32	20	28	1	100
	Spring, 2010	19	34	21	25	2	100
	Spring, 2009	19	38	23	19	1	100
	Spring, 2008	23	33	17	23	4	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	8	23	46	21	2	100
	Spring, 2009	2	18	22	50	8	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	4	36	37	18	5	100

		Q48h For each, 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: h. French President Nicolas Sarkozy					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Israel	Spring, 2009	9	33	32	24	3	100
China	Spring, 2011	5	21	27	14	32	100
	Spring, 2010	6	30	27	9	28	100
	Spring, 2009	4	31	31	10	24	100
	Spring, 2008	3	21	22	10	44	100
India	Spring, 2011	4	13	11	7	65	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	2	20	28	11	39	100
	Spring, 2010	1	28	25	10	36	100
	Spring, 2009	2	21	17	6	54	100
	Spring, 2008	1	14	19	8	57	100
Japan	Spring, 2011	3	45	33	4	14	100
	Spring, 2010	2	35	34	8	21	100
	Spring, 2009	4	30	35	9	21	100
	Spring, 2008	2	31	40	10	17	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	1	4	8	23	63	100
	Spring, 2011	0	2	5	27	65	100
	Spring, 2010	0	3	7	24	65	100
	Spring, 2009	0	3	5	25	66	100
	Spring, 2008	1	4	5	26	64	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	4	18	21	34	23	100
	Spring, 2010	4	27	20	24	25	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	1	11	20	26	42	100
	Spring, 2010	3	11	18	18	49	100
	Spring, 2009	3	14	18	14	52	100
	Spring, 2008	1	11	19	26	43	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	15	25	20	14	26	100
	Spring, 2010	18	29	19	12	21	100
	Spring, 2009	16	22	15	11	36	100

		Q48j For each, 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: j. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
Turkey	Spring, 2011	0	1	10	72	18	100
	Spring, 2009	0	1	8	68	22	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	1	2	5	91	1	100
	Spring, 2009	2	6	9	84	0	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	2	4	5	89	0	100
	Spring, 2009	1	3	4	91	0	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	0	0	2	97	0	100
	Spring, 2009	1	0	3	95	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	14	49	24	12	1	100
	Spring, 2009	16	39	24	20	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	1	11	25	36	26	100
	Spring, 2009	1	13	22	31	33	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	0	1	5	37	57	100
	Spring, 2011	0	2	6	35	57	100
	Spring, 2009	0	1	3	37	59	100

Due to an administrative error, results for the Palestinian territories are not shown.

		Q48k For each, 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: k. Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
Turkey	Spring, 2011	6	12	18	43	21	100
	Spring, 2010	1	10	15	43	31	100
	Spring, 2009	2	11	10	51	27	100
	Spring, 2007	4	14	12	36	35	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	12	21	35	30	1	100
	Spring, 2010	12	24	36	26	3	100
	Spring, 2009	11	22	27	41	0	100
	Spring, 2007	31	36	23	7	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	15	29	27	27	2	100
	Spring, 2010	14	26	28	32	1	100
	Spring, 2009	15	18	30	36	1	100
	Spring, 2007	19	34	32	12	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	4	17	36	41	2	100
	Spring, 2010	5	19	36	37	3	100
	Spring, 2009	5	22	36	34	4	100
	Spring, 2007	2	25	25	38	10	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	24	41	24	10	2	100
	Spring, 2009	19	33	16	31	1	100
	Spring, 2007	22	34	17	25	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	1	6	38	54	1	100
	Spring, 2009	1	3	32	62	2	100
	Spring, 2007	2	7	19	67	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	7	41	17	6	28	100
	Spring, 2010	7	44	20	6	23	100
	Spring, 2009	4	35	18	3	39	100
	Spring, 2007	4	49	12	5	30	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	9	16	5	13	57	100
	Spring, 2011	11	17	6	12	54	100
	Spring, 2010	5	18	5	16	57	100
	Spring, 2009	8	16	7	11	59	100
	Spring, 2007	15	21	7	11	45	100

		Q48I For each, 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: I. Saudi King Abdullah					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
Turkey	Spring, 2011	3	10	19	47	20	100
	Spring, 2010	1	7	14	47	30	100
	Spring, 2009	1	7	9	56	28	100
	Spring, 2007	4	13	10	38	35	100
	May, 2003	4	17	11	44	24	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	36	42	12	8	2	100
	Spring, 2010	33	41	21	3	2	100
	Spring, 2009	40	43	9	8	0	100
	Spring, 2007	43	45	5	5	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	43	44	8	5	1	100
	Spring, 2010	53	31	9	7	1	100
	Spring, 2009	60	32	6	3	0	100
	Spring, 2007	32	49	9	9	2	100
	May, 2003	10	32	36	21	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	18	26	19	35	1	100
	Spring, 2010	18	29	16	35	2	100
	Spring, 2009	24	31	14	30	1	100
	Spring, 2007	37	42	11	9	1	100
	May, 2003	8	27	29	30	6	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	11	51	28	9	1	100
	Spring, 2009	7	31	21	40	2	100
	Spring, 2007	13	39	12	31	5	100
	May, 2003	3	20	30	45	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	1	6	33	57	2	100
	Spring, 2009	3	8	25	60	4	100
	Spring, 2007	2	10	25	55	8	100
	May, 2003	6	22	15	43	13	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	15	48	14	6	17	100
	Spring, 2010	17	56	10	3	14	100
	Spring, 2009	13	48	13	2	23	100
	May, 2003	15	50	21	3	11	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	49	23	2	3	23	100
	Spring, 2011	54	20	1	4	21	100
	Spring, 2010	36	26	2	6	30	100
	Spring, 2009	41	23	3	4	29	100
	Spring, 2007	52	18	3	5	23	100
	May, 2003	26	34	7	9	24	100

In 2003, asked about 'Saudi Crown Prince and Prime Minister Abdullah'

		Q48n For each, 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: n. Chinese President Hu Jintao					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2011	44	42	6	1	7	100
India	Spring, 2011	3	10	10	16	62	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	5	33	22	8	31	100
	Spring, 2007	2	40	23	6	29	100
	Spring, 2006	5	32	25	8	30	100
Japan	Spring, 2011	1	24	44	23	8	100
	Spring, 2007	1	22	41	16	20	100
	Spring, 2006	1	25	53	18	4	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	36	24	3	6	32	100
	Spring, 2011	40	23	3	5	30	100
	Spring, 2007	35	17	3	8	38	100

		Q48o For each, 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: o. Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2011	2	22	28	14	34	100
India	Spring, 2011	56	24	6	2	12	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	3	30	23	7	37	100
Japan	Spring, 2011	2	35	21	3	39	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	1	6	14	55	25	100
	Spring, 2011	1	6	12	59	21	100

		Q51 In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of countries like (survey country) - a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?					
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
Britain	Spring, 2011	7	33	44	15	2	100
	Spring, 2010	5	30	44	18	3	100
	Spring, 2009	8	35	44	12	2	100
	Spring, 2007	7	17	45	29	3	100
	May, 2005	8	24	44	22	2	100
	March, 2004	7	29	43	18	2	100
	May, 2003	7	37	39	16	1	100
	Summer, 2002	11	33	37	15	4	100
France	Spring, 2011	2	30	49	18	0	100
	Spring, 2010	3	26	51	20	0	100
	Spring, 2009	3	31	52	14	0	100
	Spring, 2007	1	10	49	40	0	100
	May, 2005	2	16	51	31	0	100
	March, 2004	3	11	51	33	1	100
	May, 2003	1	13	44	41	0	100
	Summer, 2002	4	17	50	26	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	5	51	36	6	1	100
	Spring, 2010	4	43	42	9	2	100
	Spring, 2009	5	49	34	8	3	100
	Spring, 2007	3	24	49	22	3	100
	May, 2005	3	35	44	15	3	100
	March, 2004	3	26	47	22	2	100
	May, 2003	3	29	42	24	2	100
	Summer, 2002	9	43	34	10	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	6	13	53	28	1	100
	Spring, 2010	6	14	49	27	5	100
	Spring, 2009	5	14	47	31	3	100
	Spring, 2007	3	14	31	44	7	100
	May, 2005	7	12	29	47	4	100
	May, 2003	7	15	40	34	4	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	1	8	47	35	9	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	3	30	40	22	5	100
	Spring, 2010	7	31	40	18	3	100
	Spring, 2009	4	30	42	19	4	100
	Spring, 2007	2	29	38	22	10	100
	May, 2005	2	11	46	28	13	100
	Summer, 2002	4	25	39	20	12	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	6	17	44	23	10	100
	Spring, 2010	5	25	45	16	9	100
	Spring, 2009	6	25	41	23	6	100
	Spring, 2007	4	15	41	31	8	100
	May, 2005	3	18	47	26	6	100
	March, 2004	5	15	43	30	7	100
	May, 2003	7	15	38	33	7	100
	Summer, 2002	3	18	45	24	9	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	3	12	40	37	7	100
	Spring, 2007	7	21	38	27	8	100
	Summer, 2002	4	25	44	24	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	5	12	30	43	11	100
	Spring, 2010	4	5	24	58	8	100

		Q51 In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of countries like (survey country) - a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?					
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2009	6	9	23	48	14	100
	Spring, 2007	5	9	19	56	11	100
	May, 2005	3	10	27	49	11	100
	March, 2004	5	9	35	44	7	100
	May, 2003	3	6	28	57	5	100
	Summer, 2002	6	11	27	47	10	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	5	16	40	37	2	100
	Spring, 2010	2	13	40	45	0	100
	Spring, 2009	8	12	31	45	5	100
	Spring, 2007	12	12	33	41	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	5	18	39	37	2	100
	Spring, 2010	7	19	34	38	2	100
	Spring, 2009	4	12	43	41	1	100
	Spring, 2007	8	15	43	32	2	100
	May, 2005	5	12	41	41	1	100
	March, 2004	1	15	38	39	7	100
	May, 2003	3	16	44	36	1	100
	Summer, 2002	7	21	35	36	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	7	16	32	44	1	100
	Spring, 2010	3	16	33	47	0	100
	Spring, 2009	3	18	34	44	1	100
	Spring, 2007	6	28	32	33	1	100
	May, 2005	13	22	27	30	8	100
	May, 2003	5	13	36	45	1	100
	Summer, 2002	4	16	28	50	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	21	46	22	10	1	100
	Spring, 2009	26	44	20	9	1	100
	Spring, 2007	24	50	18	6	2	100
	May, 2003	25	48	20	5	1	100
China	Spring, 2011	14	43	25	6	12	100
	Spring, 2010	16	60	15	3	6	100
	Spring, 2009	11	50	27	4	7	100
	Spring, 2007	10	34	35	11	11	100
	May, 2005	12	40	28	10	9	100
India	Spring, 2011	25	32	9	2	32	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	7	36	41	8	8	100
	Spring, 2010	12	38	37	6	7	100
	Spring, 2009	10	34	41	7	8	100
	Spring, 2007	9	36	33	9	14	100
	May, 2005	13	46	31	4	6	100
	May, 2003	5	20	53	17	5	100
	Summer, 2002	12	29	39	10	10	100
Japan	Spring, 2011	4	47	39	6	4	100
	Spring, 2010	2	29	54	12	2	100
	Spring, 2009	2	34	51	10	4	100
	Spring, 2007	3	32	49	9	7	100
	Summer, 2002	3	32	49	10	5	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	7	13	12	44	24	100
	Spring, 2011	6	12	13	47	22	100
	Spring, 2010	4	15	17	39	25	100

		Q51 In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of countries like (survey country) - a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?					Total
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	
Pakistan	Spring, 2009	4	18	15	38	26	100
	Spring, 2007	5	16	19	35	25	100
	May, 2005	12	27	20	21	20	100
	March, 2004	3	15	16	32	34	100
	May, 2003	4	19	22	40	15	100
	Summer, 2002	5	18	9	27	41	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	16	35	25	17	7	100
	Spring, 2010	15	41	24	13	6	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	9	40	27	20	3	100
	Spring, 2010	8	25	32	31	5	100
	Spring, 2009	16	32	32	17	4	100
	Spring, 2007	13	34	25	24	3	100
	Summer, 2002	12	30	25	27	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	36	38	14	9	4	100
	Spring, 2010	38	37	18	2	4	100
	Spring, 2009	36	38	17	5	4	100
	Spring, 2007	28	39	21	8	5	100
	Summer, 2002	19	34	28	10	8	100

Due to an administrative error, results for the Palestinian territories are not shown.

		Q51US In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of other countries around the world - a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?					Total
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	35	41	19	3	2	100
	Spring, 2010	32	44	18	4	3	100
	Spring, 2009	31	48	15	4	3	100
	Spring, 2007	23	36	27	8	6	100
	May, 2005	28	39	23	7	3	100
	March, 2004	34	36	21	6	3	100
	May, 2003	28	45	19	6	2	100
	Summer, 2002	31	44	17	3	5	100

		Q52 And which comes closer to describing your view? I favor the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism, OR I oppose the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism.			
		I favor the US-led efforts to fight terrorism	I oppose the US-led efforts to fight terrorism	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2011	80	15	5	100
	Spring, 2010	78	15	6	100
	Spring, 2009	81	15	4	100
	Spring, 2007	70	23	7	100
	Spring, 2006	73	19	8	100
	May, 2005	76	18	6	100
	March, 2004	81	12	6	100
	Summer, 2002	89	8	3	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	59	32	9	100
	Spring, 2010	58	31	11	100
	Spring, 2009	64	28	8	100
	Spring, 2007	38	49	13	100
	Spring, 2006	49	42	10	100
	May, 2005	51	40	9	100
	March, 2004	63	30	7	100
	May, 2003	63	30	7	100
France	Spring, 2011	71	29	0	100
	Spring, 2010	67	33	1	100
	Spring, 2009	74	25	1	100
	Spring, 2007	43	57	0	100
	Spring, 2006	42	57	1	100
	May, 2005	51	48	1	100
	March, 2004	50	47	3	100
	May, 2003	60	39	1	100
	Summer, 2002	75	23	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	67	30	3	100
	Spring, 2010	59	37	4	100
	Spring, 2009	68	25	7	100
	Spring, 2007	42	51	7	100
	Spring, 2006	47	50	3	100
	May, 2005	50	45	5	100
	March, 2004	55	43	2	100
	May, 2003	60	35	5	100
	Summer, 2002	70	25	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	58	38	4	100
	Spring, 2010	56	38	6	100
	Spring, 2009	59	35	6	100
	Spring, 2007	21	67	12	100
	Spring, 2006	19	76	5	100
	May, 2005	26	67	7	100
	May, 2003	63	32	5	100

		Q52 And which comes closer to describing your view? I favor the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism, OR I oppose the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism.			
		I favor the US-led efforts to fight terrorism	I oppose the US-led efforts to fight terrorism	DK/Refused	Total
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	61	24	15	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	60	28	12	100
	Spring, 2010	70	20	10	100
	Spring, 2009	66	24	10	100
	Spring, 2007	52	36	12	100
	May, 2005	61	29	10	100
	Summer, 2002	81	11	9	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	53	29	18	100
	Spring, 2010	70	15	15	100
	Spring, 2009	54	25	21	100
	Spring, 2007	50	33	17	100
	Spring, 2006	52	35	13	100
	May, 2005	55	34	11	100
	March, 2004	73	20	7	100
	May, 2003	51	28	21	100
	Summer, 2002	73	16	11	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	55	29	16	100
	Spring, 2007	51	34	15	100
	Summer, 2002	86	13	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	14	67	19	100
	Spring, 2010	19	59	22	100
	Spring, 2009	24	55	21	100
	Spring, 2007	9	79	12	100
	Spring, 2006	14	77	9	100
	May, 2005	17	71	12	100
	March, 2004	37	56	7	100
	May, 2003	22	71	7	100
	Summer, 2002	30	58	12	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	21	68	11	100
	Spring, 2010	18	73	9	100
	Spring, 2009	19	73	7	100
	Spring, 2007	26	67	7	100
	Spring, 2006	10	82	8	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	9	80	11	100
	Spring, 2010	12	82	7	100
	Spring, 2009	11	79	11	100
	Spring, 2007	18	77	6	100
	Spring, 2006	16	74	10	100
	May, 2005	13	86	1	100
	March, 2004	12	78	10	100
	May, 2003	2	97	1	100
	Summer, 2002	13	85	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	35	61	5	100
	Spring, 2010	30	66	4	100
	Spring, 2009	31	58	11	100
	Spring, 2007	34	63	4	100

		Q52 And which comes closer to describing your view? I favor the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism, OR I oppose the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism.			
		I favor the US-led efforts to fight terrorism	I oppose the US-led efforts to fight terrorism	DK/Refused	Total
Lebanon	May, 2005	31	65	4	100
	May, 2003	30	67	3	100
	Summer, 2002	38	56	6	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	72	18	11	100
	Spring, 2009	80	14	6	100
	Spring, 2007	78	16	6	100
	May, 2003	85	13	2	100
China	Spring, 2011	23	60	17	100
	Spring, 2010	41	40	19	100
	Spring, 2009	50	37	13	100
	Spring, 2007	26	55	20	100
	Spring, 2006	19	63	18	100
India	Spring, 2011	52	20	28	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	55	33	12	100
	Spring, 2010	67	23	10	100
	Spring, 2009	59	34	8	100
	Spring, 2007	32	56	12	100
	Spring, 2006	39	57	4	100
	May, 2005	50	42	8	100
	May, 2003	23	72	5	100
	Summer, 2002	30	64	5	100
Japan	Spring, 2011	42	48	11	100
	Spring, 2010	42	50	7	100
	Spring, 2009	42	50	9	100
	Spring, 2007	40	47	13	100
	Spring, 2006	26	72	2	100
	Summer, 2002	61	32	7	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	16	62	22	100
	Spring, 2011	14	65	21	100
	Spring, 2010	19	56	25	100
	Spring, 2009	24	56	20	100
	Spring, 2007	13	59	28	100
	Spring, 2006	30	50	19	100
	May, 2005	22	52	27	100
	March, 2004	16	60	25	100
	May, 2003	16	74	10	100
	Summer, 2002	20	45	35	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	57	36	7	100
	Spring, 2010	62	29	10	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	47	40	13	100
	Spring, 2010	43	45	12	100
	Spring, 2009	56	29	15	100
	Spring, 2007	31	61	8	100
	Summer, 2002	52	37	11	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	77	17	6	100
	Spring, 2010	75	20	6	100

		Q52 And which comes closer to describing your view? I favor the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism, OR I oppose the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism.			
		I favor the US-led efforts to fight terrorism	I oppose the US-led efforts to fight terrorism	DK/Refused	Total
Kenya	Spring, 2009	80	15	5	100
	Spring, 2007	73	24	3	100
	Summer, 2002	85	12	3	100

Due to an administrative error, results for the Palestinian territories are not shown.

		Q60 Thinking about people in our country who do not have a job, in general would you say this is mostly their own fault or is it mostly because of forces outside their control?			
		Mostly their own fault	Mostly because of forces outside their control	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2011	18	77	6	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	22	69	9	100
France	Spring, 2011	12	88	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	25	70	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	6	91	3	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	18	75	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	26	60	14	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	31	64	5	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	21	73	6	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	32	61	8	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	26	62	13	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	30	69	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	22	76	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	47	46	7	100
China	Spring, 2011	32	52	17	100
India	Spring, 2011	45	36	20	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	46	47	7	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	16	70	15	100
	Spring, 2011	15	71	14	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	34	63	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	35	60	5	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	19	80	1	100

		Q62 Do you think the U.S. and NATO should keep military troops in Afghanistan until the situation has stabilized, or do you think the U.S. and NATO should remove their troops as soon as possible?			Total
		Keep troops in Afghanistan	Remove their troops	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	41	52	6	100
	Spring, 2010	48	45	7	100
	Fall, 2009	50	43	7	100
	Spring, 2009	57	38	5	100
	Spring, 2008	50	44	6	100
	Spring, 2007	50	42	7	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	41	51	8	100
	Spring, 2010	49	45	6	100
	Fall, 2009	38	54	8	100
	Spring, 2009	46	48	7	100
	Spring, 2008	48	43	9	100
	Spring, 2007	45	42	13	100
France	Spring, 2011	41	58	0	100
	Spring, 2010	47	52	0	100
	Fall, 2009	38	61	1	100
	Spring, 2009	50	49	1	100
	Spring, 2008	46	54	1	100
	Spring, 2007	48	51	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	41	58	1	100
	Spring, 2010	40	58	2	100
	Fall, 2009	42	54	3	100
	Spring, 2009	48	47	4	100
	Spring, 2008	43	54	3	100
	Spring, 2007	44	49	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	51	44	5	100
	Spring, 2010	43	49	9	100
	Fall, 2009	38	48	13	100
	Spring, 2009	44	46	10	100
	Spring, 2008	34	56	10	100
	Spring, 2007	22	67	11	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	32	50	18	100
	Fall, 2009	27	50	24	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	31	53	16	100
	Spring, 2010	42	44	14	100
	Fall, 2009	24	64	12	100
	Spring, 2009	30	57	13	100
	Spring, 2008	24	65	11	100
	Spring, 2007	24	63	13	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	16	59	25	100
	Spring, 2010	24	53	23	100
	Fall, 2009	15	65	20	100
	Spring, 2009	16	66	18	100
	Spring, 2008	14	72	14	100
	Spring, 2007	12	73	16	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	13	64	22	100
	Fall, 2009	7	62	30	100
	Spring, 2007	11	72	17	100

		Q62 Do you think the U.S. and NATO should keep military troops in Afghanistan until the situation has stabilized, or do you think the U.S. and NATO should remove their troops as soon as possible?			Total
		Keep troops in Afghanistan	Remove their troops	DK/Refused	
Turkey	Spring, 2011	6	75	19	100
	Spring, 2010	11	67	22	100
	Spring, 2009	15	63	22	100
	Spring, 2008	8	72	19	100
	Spring, 2007	11	74	15	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	11	78	11	100
	Spring, 2010	15	81	4	100
	Spring, 2009	19	70	11	100
	Spring, 2008	14	80	6	100
	Spring, 2007	12	82	6	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	9	87	4	100
	Spring, 2010	13	81	6	100
	Spring, 2009	12	86	2	100
	Spring, 2008	16	76	7	100
	Spring, 2007	15	78	7	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	22	71	8	100
	Spring, 2010	21	69	9	100
	Spring, 2009	24	68	8	100
	Spring, 2008	30	66	4	100
	Spring, 2007	27	70	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	57	28	15	100
	Spring, 2009	59	27	14	100
	Spring, 2007	59	31	10	100
China	Spring, 2011	9	65	25	100
	Spring, 2010	18	54	28	100
	Spring, 2009	16	70	13	100
	Spring, 2008	8	69	22	100
	Spring, 2007	5	80	15	100
India	Spring, 2011	34	19	47	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	12	71	18	100
	Spring, 2010	19	62	18	100
	Spring, 2009	17	66	17	100
	Spring, 2008	21	56	23	100
	Spring, 2007	8	80	12	100
Japan	Spring, 2011	44	40	16	100
	Spring, 2010	35	53	12	100
	Spring, 2009	36	51	13	100
	Spring, 2008	32	60	8	100
	Spring, 2007	29	47	24	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	8	69	22	100
	Spring, 2011	6	68	26	100
	Spring, 2010	7	65	28	100
	Spring, 2009	4	72	24	100
	Spring, 2008	9	72	19	100
	Spring, 2007	3	75	22	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	41	46	13	100
	Spring, 2010	37	46	17	100

		Q62 Do you think the U.S. and NATO should keep military troops in Afghanistan until the situation has stabilized, or do you think the U.S. and NATO should remove their troops as soon as possible?			Total
		Keep troops in Afghanistan	Remove their troops	DK/Refused	
Mexico	Spring, 2011	25	53	22	100
	Spring, 2010	18	61	22	100
	Spring, 2009	22	51	27	100
	Spring, 2008	12	75	13	100
	Spring, 2007	17	70	14	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	62	26	12	100
	Spring, 2010	57	25	18	100
	Spring, 2009	56	30	14	100
	Spring, 2007	60	36	4	100

Due to an administrative error, results for the Palestinian territories are not shown.

		Q63 Turning to China, overall do you think that China's growing economy is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?			Total
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	37	53	10	100
	Spring, 2010	40	47	13	100
	Spring, 2008	35	53	11	100
	Spring, 2007	41	45	13	100
	May, 2005	49	40	11	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	53	32	15	100
	Spring, 2010	44	42	14	100
	Spring, 2008	43	44	14	100
	Spring, 2007	45	41	14	100
	May, 2005	56	31	13	100
France	Spring, 2011	41	59	0	100
	Spring, 2010	32	67	1	100
	Spring, 2008	37	63	0	100
	Spring, 2007	35	64	1	100
	May, 2005	37	61	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	46	50	3	100
	Spring, 2010	37	58	5	100
	Spring, 2008	39	56	5	100
	Spring, 2007	39	55	6	100
	May, 2005	53	38	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	52	40	8	100
	Spring, 2010	36	48	16	100
	Spring, 2008	38	45	17	100
	Spring, 2007	35	44	21	100
	May, 2005	36	48	15	100

		Q63 Turning to China, overall do you think that China's growing economy is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?			Total
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	47	27	27	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	32	46	22	100
	Spring, 2010	39	46	15	100
	Spring, 2008	31	46	23	100
	Spring, 2007	33	44	24	100
	May, 2005	36	38	26	100
Russia	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
	May, 2005	46	40	14	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	37	33	30	100
	Spring, 2007	51	23	26	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	13	64	23	100
	Spring, 2010	18	60	22	100
	Spring, 2008	13	56	31	100
	Spring, 2007	27	49	24	100
Jordan	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, 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, 2011	66	24	10	100
	Spring, 2007	42	26	32	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	53	30	17	100
	Spring, 2007	54	31	15	100
India	Spring, 2011	29	40	32	100
Indonesia	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, 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
Pakistan	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
Brazil	Spring, 2011	53	30	17	100
	Spring, 2010	62	21	17	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	39	43	19	100

		Q63 Turning to China, overall do you think that China's growing economy is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?			Total
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	
Mexico	Spring, 2010	41	34	25	100
	Spring, 2008	36	48	16	100
	Spring, 2007	28	55	16	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	85	12	4	100
	Spring, 2010	90	6	4	100
	Spring, 2007	91	4	5	100

		Q64 And overall do you think that China's growing military power is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?			Total
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	11	79	10	100
	Spring, 2010	12	79	10	100
	Spring, 2008	8	82	10	100
	Spring, 2007	15	68	17	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	13	71	17	100
	Spring, 2010	11	74	15	100
	Spring, 2008	9	74	17	100
	Spring, 2007	12	66	22	100
France	Spring, 2011	16	83	0	100
	Spring, 2010	12	87	1	100
	Spring, 2008	12	87	1	100
	Spring, 2007	15	84	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	12	79	9	100
	Spring, 2010	16	72	12	100
	Spring, 2008	8	81	11	100
	Spring, 2007	10	77	14	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	12	74	14	100
	Spring, 2010	11	66	23	100
	Spring, 2008	7	72	21	100
	Spring, 2007	15	58	27	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	11	62	27	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	13	68	19	100
	Spring, 2010	17	65	18	100
	Spring, 2008	9	74	17	100
	Spring, 2007	8	72	20	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	12	74	13	100
	Spring, 2010	14	71	15	100
	Spring, 2008	11	77	12	100
	Spring, 2007	12	70	18	100
	Spring, 2006	12	76	12	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	12	57	31	100
	Spring, 2007	20	48	32	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	9	66	25	100
	Spring, 2010	8	58	34	100
	Spring, 2008	11	52	37	100
	Spring, 2007	15	53	32	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	28	52	20	100
	Spring, 2010	32	56	12	100
	Spring, 2008	33	46	21	100
	Spring, 2007	36	43	21	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	24	57	18	100
	Spring, 2010	20	59	22	100
	Spring, 2008	17	62	20	100
	Spring, 2007	20	67	14	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	62	29	9	100
	Spring, 2007	31	24	45	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	19	66	15	100
	Spring, 2007	20	55	25	100

		Q64 And overall do you think that China's growing military power is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?			Total
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	
India	Spring, 2011	22	50	28	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	44	36	20	100
	Spring, 2010	41	39	20	100
	Spring, 2008	27	42	31	100
	Spring, 2007	37	43	20	100
Japan	Spring, 2011	7	87	6	100
	Spring, 2010	4	88	8	100
	Spring, 2008	5	90	5	100
	Spring, 2007	6	80	14	100
	Spring, 2006	3	93	3	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	72	5	23	100
	Spring, 2011	73	7	20	100
	Spring, 2010	70	7	23	100
	Spring, 2008	61	9	30	100
	Spring, 2007	57	8	35	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	29	51	20	100
	Spring, 2010	34	40	25	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	26	55	19	100
	Spring, 2010	21	46	33	100
	Spring, 2008	21	57	22	100
	Spring, 2007	22	56	22	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	62	29	10	100
	Spring, 2010	66	25	9	100
	Spring, 2007	69	20	11	100

		Q79a Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with a global economic problems			Total
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	40	49	11	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	52	27	22	100
France	Spring, 2011	59	40	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	68	24	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	52	38	10	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	60	19	20	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	48	26	26	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	32	36	32	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	39	25	36	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	11	62	27	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	20	73	7	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	21	76	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	43	53	5	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	30	66	4	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	44	43	13	100
China	Spring, 2011	35	38	28	100
India	Spring, 2011	36	13	51	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	65	26	9	100
Japan	Spring, 2011	69	15	16	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	11	51	38	100
	Spring, 2011	12	48	40	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	62	22	17	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	41	42	17	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	78	8	13	100

		Q79b Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with b. the situation in Afghanistan			Total
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	45	45	10	100
	Spring, 2010	51	37	12	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	44	39	16	100
	Spring, 2010	52	32	16	100
France	Spring, 2011	50	49	1	100
	Spring, 2010	55	43	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	49	46	5	100
	Spring, 2010	46	46	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	46	44	9	100
	Spring, 2010	44	37	19	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	37	41	22	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	38	39	24	100
	Spring, 2010	49	33	17	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	11	61	27	100
	Spring, 2010	20	45	36	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	15	51	33	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	5	70	26	100
	Spring, 2010	5	62	33	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	18	76	6	100
	Spring, 2010	15	81	4	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	12	87	1	100
	Spring, 2010	13	84	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	23	71	6	100
	Spring, 2010	22	72	6	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	15	81	4	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	33	53	14	100
China	Spring, 2011	17	52	31	100
	Spring, 2010	25	42	33	100
India	Spring, 2011	17	22	60	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	28	56	15	100
	Spring, 2010	36	53	11	100
Japan	Spring, 2011	43	37	20	100
	Spring, 2010	40	38	22	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	5	55	40	100
	Spring, 2011	9	52	39	100
	Spring, 2010	6	55	39	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	38	43	19	100
	Spring, 2010	33	43	24	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	24	57	19	100
	Spring, 2010	22	46	32	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	57	26	18	100
	Spring, 2010	66	22	12	100

		Q79c Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with c. Iran			Total
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	41	45	13	100
	Spring, 2010	44	41	15	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	39	36	24	100
	Spring, 2010	48	28	24	100
France	Spring, 2011	53	45	2	100
	Spring, 2010	59	39	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	48	42	10	100
	Spring, 2010	49	39	12	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	45	43	12	100
	Spring, 2010	43	36	21	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	29	42	29	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	35	35	30	100
	Spring, 2010	49	29	21	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	9	60	31	100
	Spring, 2010	20	43	37	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	11	49	40	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	5	68	27	100
	Spring, 2010	5	62	33	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	27	68	5	100
	Spring, 2010	22	76	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	21	77	2	100
	Spring, 2010	14	84	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	40	55	4	100
	Spring, 2010	43	54	3	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	16	80	4	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	29	61	10	100
China	Spring, 2011	14	52	35	100
	Spring, 2010	20	42	38	100
India	Spring, 2011	11	23	67	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	23	56	20	100
	Spring, 2010	36	53	11	100
Japan	Spring, 2011	41	40	19	100
	Spring, 2010	41	36	24	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	5	52	43	100
	Spring, 2011	10	50	40	100
	Spring, 2010	7	52	40	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	31	48	21	100
	Spring, 2010	32	43	25	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	22	56	22	100
	Spring, 2010	18	47	36	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	44	31	25	100
	Spring, 2010	58	26	16	100

		Q79d Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with d. the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians			Total
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	35	45	20	100
	Spring, 2010	39	41	20	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	32	42	26	100
	Spring, 2010	35	34	31	100
France	Spring, 2011	45	54	2	100
	Spring, 2010	51	47	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	45	42	13	100
	Spring, 2010	44	40	16	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	32	58	10	100
	Spring, 2010	34	45	21	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	25	43	33	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	31	36	33	100
	Spring, 2010	44	29	27	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	9	57	34	100
	Spring, 2010	15	39	46	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	14	42	44	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	6	68	26	100
	Spring, 2010	5	66	30	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	15	82	3	100
	Spring, 2010	11	88	1	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	17	82	2	100
	Spring, 2010	15	84	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	12	85	3	100
	Spring, 2010	8	90	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	13	84	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	29	64	7	100
China	Spring, 2011	14	48	38	100
	Spring, 2010	19	41	39	100
India	Spring, 2011	11	23	65	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	26	57	17	100
	Spring, 2010	36	56	8	100
Japan	Spring, 2011	34	47	19	100
	Spring, 2010	32	46	22	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	4	46	50	100
	Spring, 2011	6	45	49	100
	Spring, 2010	5	51	44	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	26	54	20	100
	Spring, 2010	26	49	25	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	24	54	22	100
	Spring, 2010	16	48	37	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	51	24	25	100
	Spring, 2010	57	25	18	100

		Q79e Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with e. the calls for political change in countries such as Egypt, Tunisia, Bahrain and Libya			Total
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2011	44	39	17	100
Britain	Spring, 2011	50	28	22	100
France	Spring, 2011	70	29	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2011	69	26	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2011	63	26	10	100
Lithuania	Spring, 2011	40	32	28	100
Poland	Spring, 2011	47	27	27	100
Russia	Spring, 2011	13	54	33	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2011	19	42	39	100
Turkey	Spring, 2011	8	65	27	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	45	52	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	31	65	4	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	41	52	6	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	33	63	4	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	38	50	12	100
China	Spring, 2011	14	46	40	100
India	Spring, 2011	14	19	66	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	30	49	20	100
Japan	Spring, 2011	48	30	22	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	3	43	54	100
	Spring, 2011	5	40	55	100
Brazil	Spring, 2011	39	38	23	100
Mexico	Spring, 2011	29	48	24	100
Kenya	Spring, 2011	64	16	21	100

		Q83 Now thinking about Iran, would you favor or oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons?			Total
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused	
Turkey	Spring, 2011	20	65	14	100
	Spring, 2010	21	63	17	100
	Spring, 2009	21	65	14	100
	Spring, 2008	21	67	11	100
	Spring, 2007	25	59	16	100
	Spring, 2006	23	61	16	100
Egypt	Spring, 2011	26	63	11	100
	Spring, 2010	26	66	9	100
	Spring, 2009	26	64	9	100
	Spring, 2008	26	61	12	100
	Spring, 2007	24	57	19	100
	Spring, 2006	44	42	14	100
Jordan	Spring, 2011	22	70	8	100
	Spring, 2010	39	53	8	100
	Spring, 2009	34	56	10	100
	Spring, 2008	29	61	10	100
	Spring, 2007	32	55	13	100
	Spring, 2006	45	42	12	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2011	34	64	3	100
	Spring, 2010	34	64	2	100
	Spring, 2009	31	66	3	100
	Spring, 2008	28	69	4	100
	Spring, 2007	29	69	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2011	38	55	7	100
	Spring, 2009	58	38	4	100
	Spring, 2007	58	24	19	100
Israel	Spring, 2011	4	93	3	100
	Spring, 2007	5	91	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2011	25	57	18	100
	Spring, 2010	25	60	15	100
	Spring, 2009	23	66	12	100
	Spring, 2008	24	58	19	100
	Spring, 2007	29	59	12	100
	Spring, 2006	30	59	11	100
Pakistan	Late Spring, 2011	61	11	28	100
	Spring, 2011	64	13	23	100
	Spring, 2010	58	10	33	100
	Spring, 2009	59	16	24	100
	Spring, 2008	60	19	21	100
	Spring, 2007	58	13	29	100
	Spring, 2006	52	15	33	100