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Middle Easterners See Religious and Ethnic Hatred as Top Global Threat

Europeans and Americans Focus on Inequality as Greatest Danger

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About the Report

This report examines public opinion on perceived threats facing the world today, among them religious and ethnic hatred, inequality, the spread of nuclear weapons, pollution and other environmental problems, and AIDS and other infectious diseases. It is based on 48,643 interviews in 44 countries with adults 18 and older, conducted from March 17 to June 5, 2014. For more details, see survey methods and topline results.

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Middle Easterners See Religious and Ethnic Hatred as Top Global Threat

Europeans and Americans Focus on Inequality as Greatest Danger

With growing conflicts engulfing the Middle East, people in the region name religious and ethnic hatred most frequently as the greatest threat to the world. Moreover, publics across the globe see the threat of religious and ethnic violence as a growing threat to the world’s future. But in Europe, concerns about inequality trump all other dangers and the gap between the rich and the poor is increasingly considered the world’s top problem by people living in advanced economies, including the United States.

Middle Easterners Fear Religious/Ethnic Hatred; Europeans, Americans Inequality

Which one of these poses the greatest threat to the world?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TOP CHOICE</th>
<th>Religious &amp; ethnic hatred</th>
<th>Inequality</th>
<th>Pollution &amp; environment</th>
<th>Nuclear weapons</th>
<th>AIDS &amp; other diseases</th>
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Note: Regional medians. Russia and Ukraine not included in Europe median.
Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey, Q8.

Elsewhere, Asians and Latin Americans are somewhat divided about the world’s greatest danger, but pollution and environmental problems as well as the spread of nuclear weapons are high on their list of threats. African countries see AIDS and other infectious diseases as the most pressing issue in the world today.¹

¹ The survey was administered before the Islamic State (“ISIS” or “ISIL”) took over large swathes of Iraq and Syria and posted prisoner executions online and before the Ebola outbreak in West Africa became a high-profile international story.
These are among the findings of a recent survey by the Pew Research Center, conducted in 44 countries among 48,643 respondents from March 17 to June 5, 2014.

**Greatest Danger to the World**

Across the nations surveyed, opinions on which of the five dangers is the top threat to the world vary greatly by region and country, and in many places there is no clear consensus.

Around a quarter of Americans say the growing gap between the rich and the poor (27%) is the greatest threat to the world today, with 24% saying this about religious and ethnic hatred and 23% expressing concern about the spread of nuclear weapons. Fewer say pollution and other environmental problems (15%) or AIDS and other infectious diseases (7%) are the world’s top problems.

Europeans generally agree that inequality is the top threat to the world. A median of 32% across seven EU nations say the growing gap between the rich and the poor is the top threat and inequality is rated the number one danger in five of these countries.

Inequality is cited as the top problem by 54% in Spain and 43% in Greece, countries where the effects of the Eurocrisis have been especially severe. Somewhat fewer in Germany (34%), Italy (32%), Poland (32%) and France (32%) name the growing rich-poor gap. In the United Kingdom, ethnic and religious hatred (39%) is considered the greatest threat, followed by inequality (25%).

In Russia and Ukraine, both surveyed after the Russian annexation of Crimea but before months of fighting in eastern Ukraine between Ukrainian and pro-Russian forces, nuclear proliferation is the number one danger. More than three-in-ten say this in Ukraine (36%), while 29% hold that view in Russia.

Five of the seven Middle Eastern countries surveyed identify religious and ethnic hatred as the top threat to the world, with a median of 34% across these seven countries saying this, despite the fact that the survey was administered before the Islamic State (ISIS/ISIL) took over large portions of Iraq and Syria and the recent military conflict between Israel and Hamas in Gaza.

In Lebanon, 58% identify religious and ethnic hatred as the top threat, the highest level of concern in any surveyed country. Religious hatred is the top concern among Lebanese Christians (56%), Shia Muslims (62%) and Sunni Muslims (58%) alike. But concern about this threat is also prevalent in the Palestinian territories, Tunisia, Egypt and Israel.
# Greatest Danger to the World

Which one of these poses the greatest threat to the world?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Views in:</th>
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<th>Inequality</th>
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<th>Pollution &amp; environment</th>
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Note: Top choice in each country bolded.


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Opinions about top dangers are more mixed in Asia. Three-in-ten or more Thais (36%), Filipinos (34%), Chinese (33%) and Vietnamese (32%) see environmental issues as the main danger to the world. Religious and ethnic divisions rank highest in Malaysia, Bangladesh, Indonesia and India. In Malaysia, Muslims (35%) are more concerned than Buddhists (22%) about religious and ethnic hatred.

In Japan, which remains to this day the only population to experience a nuclear attack, 49% say the spread of nuclear weapons is the world’s greatest threat, the highest rating for this issue across the 44 countries surveyed. Three-in-ten in Pakistan, which borders nuclear rival India, say the spread of those weapons is of paramount danger, garnering the highest spot. In South Korea, the gap between the rich and the poor is the largest issue (32%), mirroring findings from many of the other advanced economies surveyed.

Latin Americans express mixed views about the top threat facing the world today, but many people in the region name nuclear weapons and environmental issues. Around three-in-ten in Chile (30%), Venezuela (29%) and Brazil (28%) identify the spread of nukes as the world’s top danger. About a quarter in El Salvador (27%) and Mexico (26%) also say this, though in Mexico an equal number name pollution. Colombians, Peruvians and Nicaraguans assess environmental problems as the greatest danger. In Argentina, more say inequality (32%).

Africans are generally united in the view that AIDS and other infectious diseases are the top threat to the globe. Africa has the highest rates of HIV/AIDS prevalence in the world and the recent Ebola outbreak has spread in the continent’s west. Ugandans are the most worried about AIDS (44%), followed by Tanzanians (41%), South Africans (35%), Kenyans (29%) and Senegalese (29%). In Nigeria, where Boko Haram terrorists in the restive north of the country are creating havoc, 38% say religious and ethnic hatred is the biggest problem for the world.
Increasing Concerns about Religious and Ethnic Hatred

Taking the median percentages across the 28 countries surveyed in both 2007 and 2014, there has been a shift toward concerns about religious and ethnic hatred as the world’s top problem, especially in the Middle East. Meanwhile, in Europe, more publics now see inequality as the world’s top problem compared to seven years ago, before the Great Recession and Eurocrisis.

Since 2007, More Concern about Religious and Ethnic Hatred

Which one of these poses the greatest threat to the world?

Note: Global median percent based on 28 countries surveyed in 2007 and 2014.

Overall, in the 28 countries surveyed in 2007 and 2014, religious and ethnic hatred, along with inequality, are seen as the most pressing issues for the world, with the spread of nuclear weapons not far behind. Fewer people within these countries say pollution and AIDS are the biggest threat.

However, there have been substantial changes in the top choice within some countries over the last decade. For example, in the U.S., when the question was first asked in 2002 just months after the 9/11 attacks and discussion of the spread of WMDs in the lead up to the Iraq War, a third of Americans said nuclear proliferation was the greatest threat to the world. In 2007, after years of fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan, religious and ethnic hatred became the top concern (28%). And now, six years after the Great Recession, with abundant debates about the growing gap between the rich and the poor, inequality is considered the greatest danger.

Europeans have seen a similar progression. Four of the European countries surveyed in 2007 named religious and ethnic tensions as the greatest threat, but in 2014 all but one say inequality is the top issue (France is split between the two). In Spain and Italy, worries about inequality have doubled since 2007.
Meanwhile, Middle Easterners have become more worried about religious hatred. In 2007, a regional median of 24% across six countries named religious prejudice as the greatest danger. By 2014, a median of 32% across those same Middle Eastern countries said this. And in Lebanon, the percentage choosing ethnic hatred jumped 19 points since 2007, while concern has more than doubled in Egypt.

Age and Ideological Differences

Generally, there is little variation by age in views about the top global danger.

But in Japan, 18-29 year olds are less concerned about the spread of nuclear weapons than those 50 and older, possibly due to the fact that people under 30 were born at least four decades after nuclear bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945. Meanwhile, young people in Kenya and South Africa are more concerned about AIDS & disease compared with their elders.

In the UK, people on the ideological right of the political spectrum voice greater worries about religious and ethnic hatred, while those on the left are more concerned about inequality. Similarly, in the U.S., Republicans are much more likely to name religious and ethnic hatred as the greatest threat to the world (35%) than are Democrats (15%) and independents (23%). But Democrats are more concerned about inequality (35%) compared with Republicans (21%). Democrats and independents are also more concerned about pollution and other environmental problems compared with Republicans.

### Inequality a Growing Concern in Europe and U.S.; Religious & Ethnic Hatred Worries Increase in Middle East

**Poses the greatest threat to the world**

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### Republicans See Religious & Ethnic Hatred as Top Threat; Democrats Say Inequality

**Which one of these poses the greatest threat to the world?**

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<th>Nuclear weapons</th>
<th>Inequality</th>
<th>Religious &amp; ethnic hatred</th>
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Note: Top choice bolded.

Methods in Detail

About the 2014 Spring Pew Global Attitudes Survey

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

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

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

Country: Bangladesh
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by administrative division and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Bengali
Fieldwork dates: April 14 – May 11, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±3.8 percentage points
Representative: Adult population
Country: **Brazil**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and size of municipality
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Portuguese
Fieldwork dates: April 10 – April 30, 2014
Sample size: 1,003
Margin of Error: ±3.8 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

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

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

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

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

Country: El Salvador
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: April 28 – May 9, 2014
Sample size: 1,010
Margin of Error: ±4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
<th><strong>France</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sample design:</td>
<td>Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>landline and cell phone households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>with quotas for gender, age and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>occupation and stratified by region</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and urbanity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode:</td>
<td>Telephone adults 18 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages:</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fieldwork dates:</td>
<td>March 17 – April 1, 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample size:</td>
<td>1,003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margin of Error:</td>
<td>±4.1 percentage points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representative:</td>
<td>Telephone households (roughly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>99% of all French households)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country:</th>
<th><strong>Ghana</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sample design:</td>
<td>Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and settlement size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode:</td>
<td>Face-to-face adults 18 plus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages:</td>
<td>Akan (Twi), English, Dagbani, Ewe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fieldwork dates:</td>
<td>May 5 – May 31, 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample size:</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margin of Error:</td>
<td>±3.8 percentage points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representative:</td>
<td>Adult population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Sample design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Greece</strong></td>
<td>Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>India</strong></td>
<td>Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indonesia</strong></td>
<td>Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Country: **Israel**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by district, urbanity and socioeconomic status, with an oversample of Arabs
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Hebrew, Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 24 – May 11, 2014
Sample size: 1,000 (597 Jews, 388 Arabs, 15 others)
Margin of Error: ±4.3 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (The data were weighted to reflect the actual distribution of Jews, Arabs and others in Israel.)

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

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

Country: **Jordan**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 11 – April 29, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Sample design</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Languages</th>
<th>Fieldwork dates</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Margin of Error</th>
<th>Representative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and settlement size</td>
<td>Face-to-face adults 18 plus</td>
<td>Kiswahili, English</td>
<td>April 18 – April 28, 2014</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>±4.0 percentage points</td>
<td>Adult population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity</td>
<td>Face-to-face adults 18 plus</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>April 11 – May 2, 2014</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>±4.1 percentage points</td>
<td>Adult population (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south of Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders, or about 2% of the population)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by state and urbanity</td>
<td>Face-to-face adults 18 plus</td>
<td>Bahasa Malaysia, Mandarin Chinese, English</td>
<td>April 10 – May 23, 2014</td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td>±3.8 percentage points</td>
<td>Adult population (excluding difficult to access areas in Sabah and Sarawak, or about 7% of the population)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity</td>
<td>Face-to-face adults 18 plus</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>April 21 – May 2, 2014</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>±4.0 percentage points</td>
<td>Adult population</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Country: Nicaragua
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: April 23 – May 11, 2014
Sample size: 1,008
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding residents of gated communities and multi-story residential buildings, or less than 1% of the population)

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

Country: Pakistan
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Urdu, Pashto, Punjabi, Saraiki, Sindhi
Fieldwork dates: April 15 – May 7, 2014
Sample size: 1,203
Margin of Error: ±4.2 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir for security reasons, areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] and Baluchistan, military restricted areas and villages with less than 100 inhabitants – together, roughly 18% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in Pakistan.
Country: **Palestinian territories**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urban/rural/refugee camp population
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 15 – April 22, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.4 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding Bedouins who regularly change residence and some communities near Israeli settlements where military restrictions make access difficult, or roughly 5% of the population)

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

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

Country: **Poland**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Polish
Fieldwork dates: March 17 – April 8, 2014
Sample size: 1,010
Margin of Error: ±3.6 percentage points
Representative: Adult population
Country: Russia
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia’s eight geographic regions, plus the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg, and by urban-rural status.
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Russian
Fieldwork dates: April 4 – April 20, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±3.6 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excludes Chechen Republic, Ingush Republic and remote territories in the Far North – together, roughly 3% of the population)

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

Country: South Africa
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by metropolitan area, province and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: English, Zulu, Xhosa, South Sotho, Afrikaans, North Sotho
Fieldwork dates: May 18 – June 5, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population
Country: **South Korea**  
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of adults who own a cell phone  
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus  
Languages: Korean  
Fieldwork dates: April 17 – April 30, 2014  
Sample size: 1,009  
Margin of Error: ±3.2 percentage points  
Representative: Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 96% of adults age 18 and older)

Country: **Spain**  
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone-only households stratified by region  
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus  
Languages: Spanish/Castilian  
Fieldwork dates: March 17 – March 31, 2014  
Sample size: 1,009  
Margin of Error: ±3.2 percentage points  
Representative: Telephone households (roughly 97% of Spanish households)

Country: **Tanzania**  
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
Languages: Kiswahili  
Fieldwork dates: April 18 – May 7, 2014  
Sample size: 1,016  
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points  
Representative: Adult population (excluding Zanzibar, or about 3% of the population)

Country: **Thailand**  
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
Languages: Thai  
Fieldwork dates: April 23 – May 24, 2014  
Sample size: 1,000  
Margin of Error: ±3.9 percentage points  
Representative: Adult population (excluding the provinces of Narathiwat, Pattani and Yala, or about 3% of the population)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Sample design</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Languages</th>
<th>Fieldwork dates</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
<th>Margin of Error</th>
<th>Representative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity</td>
<td>Face-to-face adults 18+</td>
<td>Tunisian Arabic</td>
<td>April 19 – May 9, 2014</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>±4.0 percentage points</td>
<td>Adult population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region, urbanity and settlement size</td>
<td>Face-to-face adults 18+</td>
<td>Turkish</td>
<td>April 11 – May 16, 2014</td>
<td>1,001</td>
<td>±4.5 percentage points</td>
<td>Adult population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity</td>
<td>Face-to-face adults 18+</td>
<td>Luganda, English, Runyankole/Rukiga, Luo, Runyoro/Rutoro, Ateso, Lugbara</td>
<td>April 25 – May 9, 2014</td>
<td>1,007</td>
<td>±3.9 percentage points</td>
<td>Adult population</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Country: **Ukraine**  
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Ukraine's six regions plus ten of the largest cities – Kyiv (Kiev), Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Odessa, Donetsk, Zaporizhia, Lviv, Kryvyi Rih, Lugansk and Mikolayev – as well as three cities on the Crimean peninsula – Simferopol, Sevastopol and Kerch.  
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
Languages: Russian, Ukrainian  
Fieldwork dates: April 5 – April 23, 2014  
Sample size: 1,659  
Margin of Error: ±3.3 percentage points  
Representative: Adult population (Survey includes oversamples of Crimea and of the South, East and Southeast regions. The data were weighted to reflect the actual regional distribution in Ukraine.)

Country: **United Kingdom**  
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households, stratified by government office region, and cell phone-only households  
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus  
Languages: English  
Fieldwork dates: March 17 – April 8, 2014  
Sample size: 1,000  
Margin of Error: ±3.4 percentage points  
Representative: Telephone households (roughly 98% of all households in the United Kingdom)

Country: **United States**  
Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households  
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus  
Languages: English, Spanish  
Fieldwork dates: April 22 – May 11, 2014  
Sample size: 1,002  
Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points  
Representative: Telephone households with English or Spanish speakers (roughly 96% of U.S. households)
Country: **Venezuela**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and parish size
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: April 11 – May 10, 2014
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±3.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding remote areas, or about 4% of population)

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

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

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

- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate toplines. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.

- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
  - Bangladesh prior to 2014
  - Vietnam prior to 2014
  - India prior to Winter 2013-2014
  - Senegal prior to 2013
  - Venezuela prior to 2013
  - Brazil prior to 2010
  - Nigeria prior to 2010
  - South Africa in 2007
  - Indonesia prior to 2005
  - Egypt in Summer 2002

- Not all questions included in the Spring 2014 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.
Q6 Now turning to the world situation, here is a list of five dangers in the world today. In your opinion, which one of these poses the greatest threat to the world?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Spread of nuclear weapons</th>
<th>Religious and ethnic hatred</th>
<th>AIDS and other infectious diseases</th>
<th>Pollution and other environmental problems</th>
<th>Growing gap between the rich and poor</th>
<th>DK/Refused</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Spring, 2014</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spring, 2007</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Summer, 2002</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Spring, 2014</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spring, 2007</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Summer, 2002</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Spring, 2014</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spring, 2007</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Summer, 2002</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Spring, 2014</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>43</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Spring, 2014</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spring, 2007</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>Spring, 2014</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Spring, 2007</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Spring, 2014</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spring, 2007</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Spring, 2014</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spring, 2007</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
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Q6 Now turning to the world situation, here is a list of five dangers in the world today. In your opinion, which one of these poses the greatest threat to the world?

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*Now turning to the world situation,* added 2007. Trends from China in 2002 and 2007 not shown due to change in question wording.
Q7 And which of these poses the second greatest threat to the world?

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Trends from China in 2002 and 2007 not shown due to change in question wording.