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Views of China and Xi Are Improving Globally

But opinions are much less positive in wealthier nations, a 37-country survey finds

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About this research

This Pew Research Center report looks at international views of China and its leadership, including how opinions vary between [high- and middle-income countries](#) and within the Asia-Pacific region.

Why did we do this?

Pew Research Center does research to help the public, media and decision-makers understand important topics. This international research on opinion of China builds on decades of previous work, including reports [China's approach to foreign policy](#) and [how views have shifted during Xi's presidency](#).

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How did we do this?

We surveyed 45,658 people across 37 countries: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the U.K., the U.S., and the West Bank and East Jerusalem.

Interviews were conducted from February 8 to May 13, 2026. We designed the surveys so we could talk about the views of the adult population in each country. Here are [the survey questions](#) used for this report, along with responses, and the [survey methodology](#).

Views of China and Xi Are Improving Globally

But opinions are much less positive in wealthier nations, a 37-country survey finds

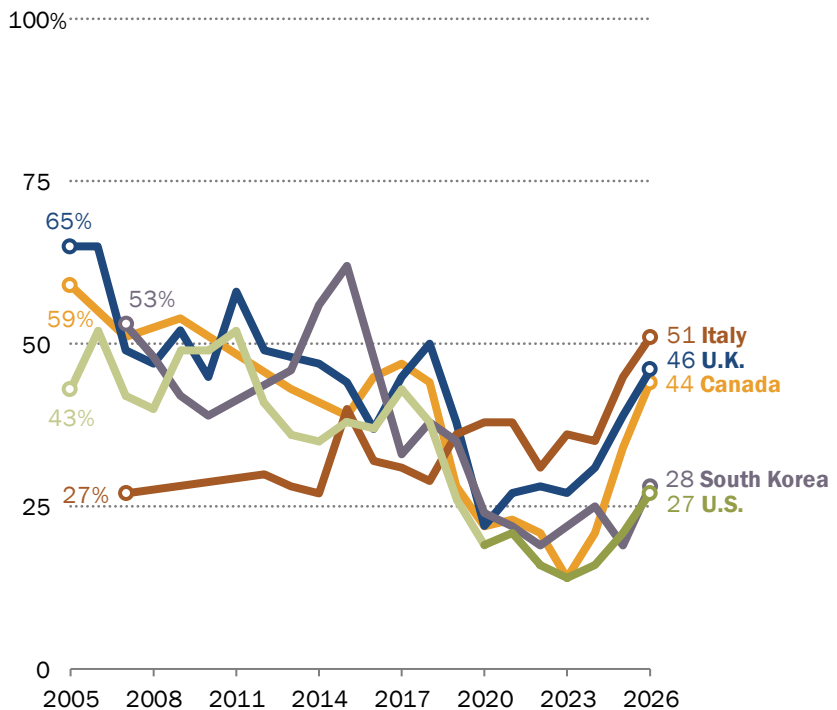
At the beginning of the decade, amid the [COVID-19 pandemic](#), views of China were near historic lows in many countries. But in recent years, positive views have become more widespread – even reaching new highs in some places.

More people now also have confidence in Chinese President Xi Jinping to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Still, in most countries surveyed, and particularly in some of the wealthier ones, views of Xi remain more negative than positive.

In many ways, these two findings convey the broader story of how China is viewed around the world, according to a new Pew Research Center survey of more than 45,000 people in 37 countries, conducted Feb. 8-May 13, 2026:

Views of China have rebounded somewhat from pandemic lows

% who have a *favorable* view of China



Note: Starting in 2020, U.S. data is from Pew Research Center's online American Trends Panel. Older data is from telephone surveys.

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.
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- Public opinion of China is improving.
- Views are much more positive in the emerging economies in Latin America, Africa and parts of South and Southeast Asia than in wealthier European and East Asian countries.

- Anxieties about China remain, including concerns about its government's respect for personal freedoms, the possibility of territorial conflict with neighbors, and interference in the affairs of other countries.

These shifts come alongside [changing views of the United States](#). Due in part to China's improving image – but especially due to deteriorating opinions of the U.S. – **China is now seen more positively than the U.S. in 25 countries, and more people have confidence in Xi than U.S. President Donald Trump in 22 countries.** *Read our companion report for more on [how views of China and the U.S. compare](#).*

Favorability of China

Across 37 countries surveyed, a median of 51% have a favorable view of China, while 39% have an unfavorable view.

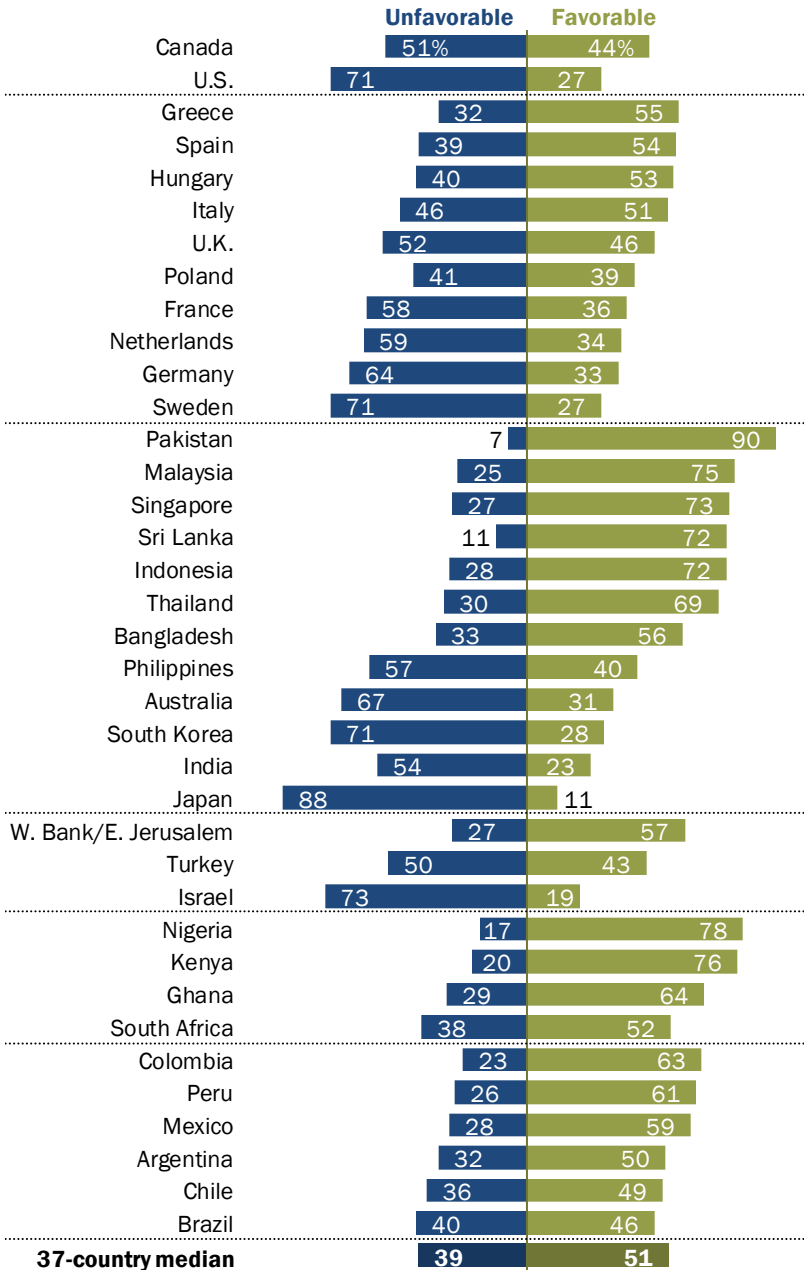
Opinions are generally positive in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. They are somewhat more negative in Europe and North America.

The most positive – and the most negative – views of China are in the Asia-Pacific region. Nine-in-ten Pakistanis see China favorably, compared with just 11% of Japanese adults. [Read more on *views of China in the Asia-Pacific region*.](#)

These disparate views within the Asia-Pacific region are part of a broader pattern: **Views of China tend to be more negative in wealthier countries**, such as Australia, Japan and South Korea. Singapore is a clear exception to this pattern, with both the highest GDP of any country surveyed and a favorability toward China that falls well above the cross-national median. [Read more on *views*](#)

Global views of China are more positive than negative

% who say they have a(n) ___ opinion of China



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.

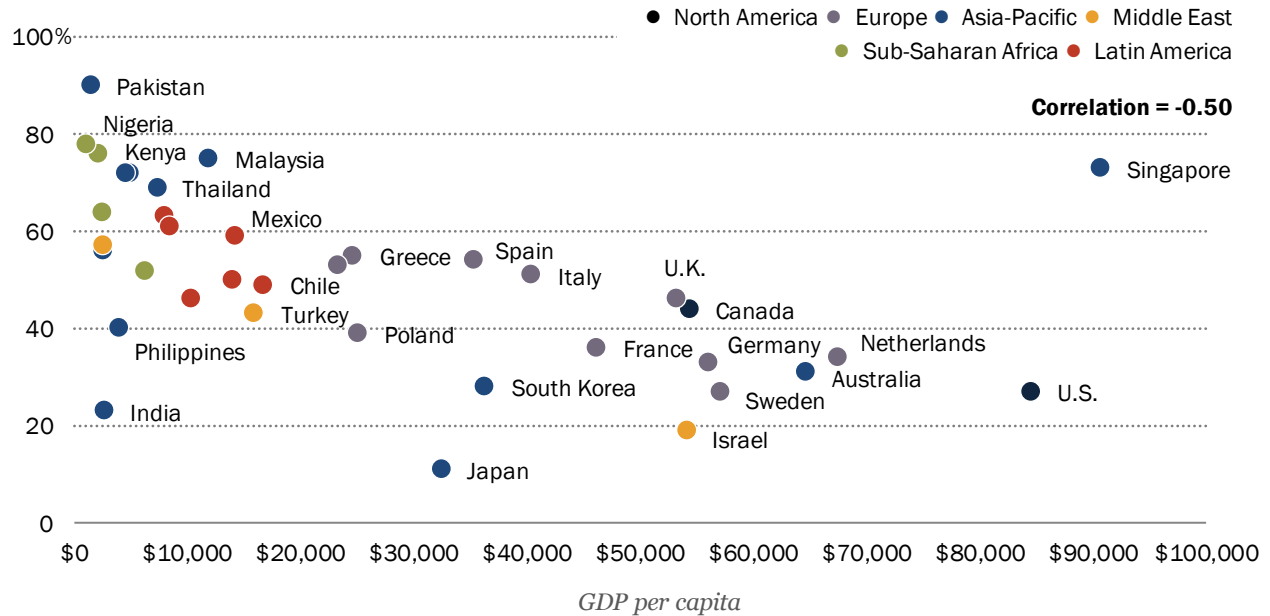
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of China in high- and middle-income countries.

Favorable views of China are generally more common where per-capita GDP is lower

% who have a *favorable* view of China



Note: Survey was conducted in the West Bank and East Jerusalem, but the corresponding World Bank GDP estimate is for the West Bank and Gaza. (We were unable to survey in Gaza.)

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey; GDP data comes from World Bank.

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As has long been the case in our surveys, **younger people in most countries tend to have more favorable views of China** than older people. And in some countries, people who place themselves on the ideological left also tend to have more positive views of China than those who place themselves on the ideological right. (For more views by age and ideology, refer to the detailed tables in [the appendix](#).)

Views over time

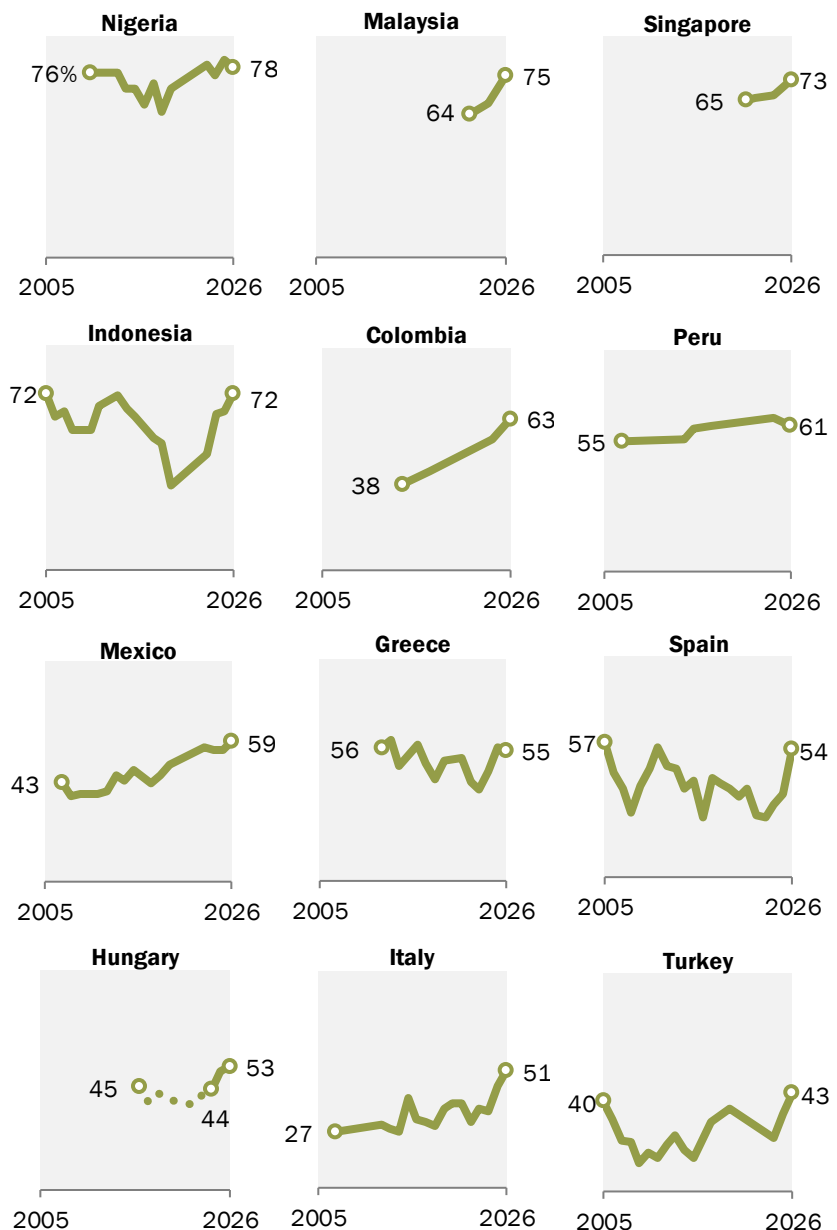
Favorability of China has increased in more than a third of countries surveyed in recent years. Many of the larger shifts have been in nations where we measured [historically negative views of China](#) in the last five years, including Australia, Canada, South Korea and Sweden.

In some places, views of China are now at or near historic highs. For example, 51% of Italians today have a positive view of China, compared with 45% in 2005 and 31% in 2022 – a rise of 20 percentage points. It's also the first time in nearly two decades of polling that around half of Italians have seen China favorably. Similarly, in Spain, 54% of adults now have positive views of China, up 17 points since last year and the first time that Spaniards' views of China have been net positive since 2011.

Views of China are also at or near historic highs in Colombia, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Turkey, though the

Favorability of China has rebounded to near record highs in some countries

% who have a *favorable* view of China



Note: Prior to 2024 surveys in Hungary were administered face-to-face. Only countries with at least three data points and where views of China are at or near historic highs are shown. Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey. "Views of China and Xi Are Improving Globally"

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length of time we have been asking the question in these countries varies. In some of these same countries, views of the U.S. are at or near record lows. *Read our companion report for more on [how views of China and the U.S. compare](#).*

There are a few countries, though, where views of China have turned more negative. In Israel, for example, views of China are at historic *lows* – just 19% favorable, down from 33% last year and a relative high of 66% in 2019. ([Center research from last year](#) also found that few Israelis see China as helpful in working toward lasting peace between Israelis and Palestinians.)

Favorable views of China are also down in Thailand (-11 points) and South Africa (-5). But in each of these countries, more people continue to have a favorable than unfavorable view of China.

Confidence in Xi

Confidence in Chinese

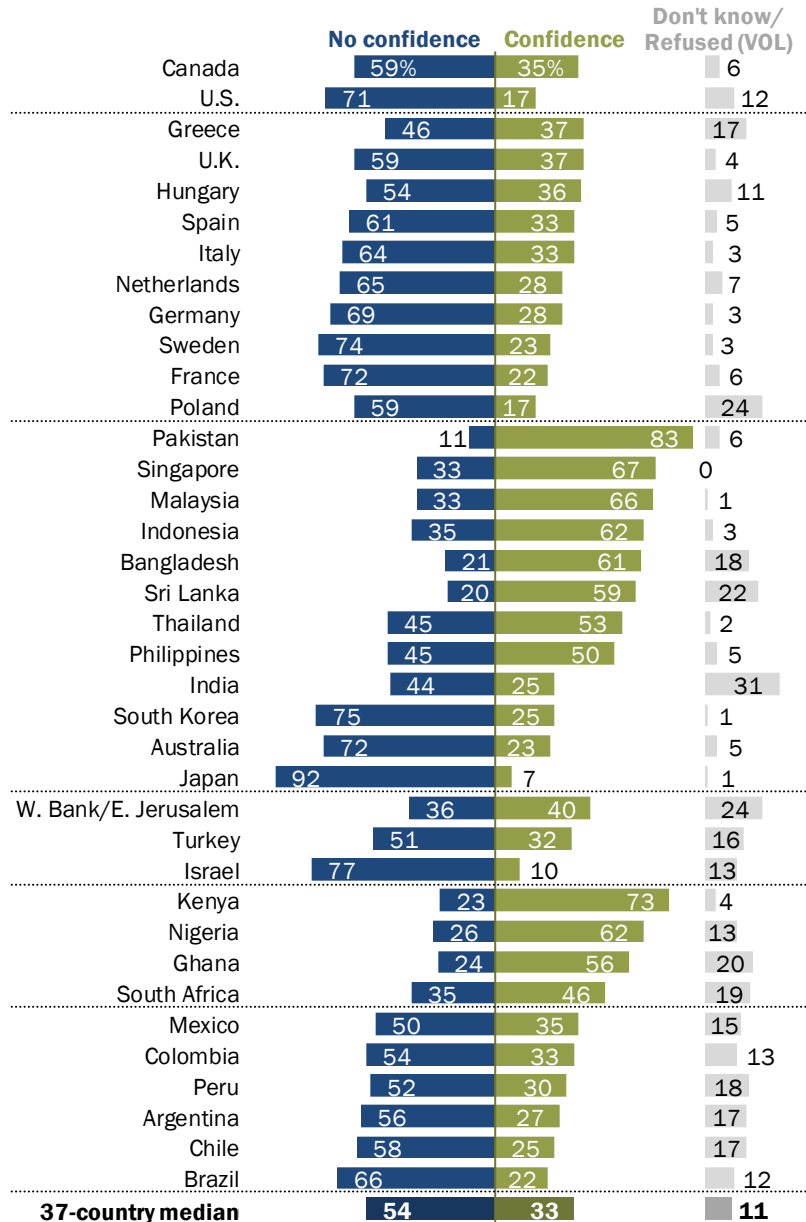
President Xi Jinping to do the right thing regarding world affairs is similar in many ways to favorability of China:

- Confidence is highest in Pakistan and lowest in Japan and Israel.
- Positive views of his leadership are less common in wealthier countries.
- Confidence in Xi has increased in recent years in many places.
- In some countries, younger people and those on the ideological left have more confidence in Xi than older people and those on the right.

Despite recent shifts in his favor, ratings for Xi remain relatively low: Around half or more of the public view him positively in 11 of the 37 countries surveyed. Still, confidence in Xi is significantly higher than confidence in Trump in nearly two dozen countries. *Read our*

Few outside the Asia-Pacific and sub-Saharan Africa are confident in Xi

% who have ___ confidence in Chinese President Xi Jinping to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: "Don't know/Refused" includes those who said "Never heard of this person" in the U.S. and Australia.

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.
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companion report for more on [how views of Xi and Trump compare](#).

Is China seen as respectful of the personal freedoms of its people?

One question we have been asking for more than a decade centers on views of China's government, and in particular, whether it respects the personal freedoms of its people.

Generally speaking, this is not an area where China is assessed positively. **Only in 11 of 37 countries surveyed do around half or more say the Chinese government respects the personal freedoms of its people.** In North America, almost all European nations, Japan, South Korea and Australia, around three-quarters or more say it does *not* respect these freedoms.

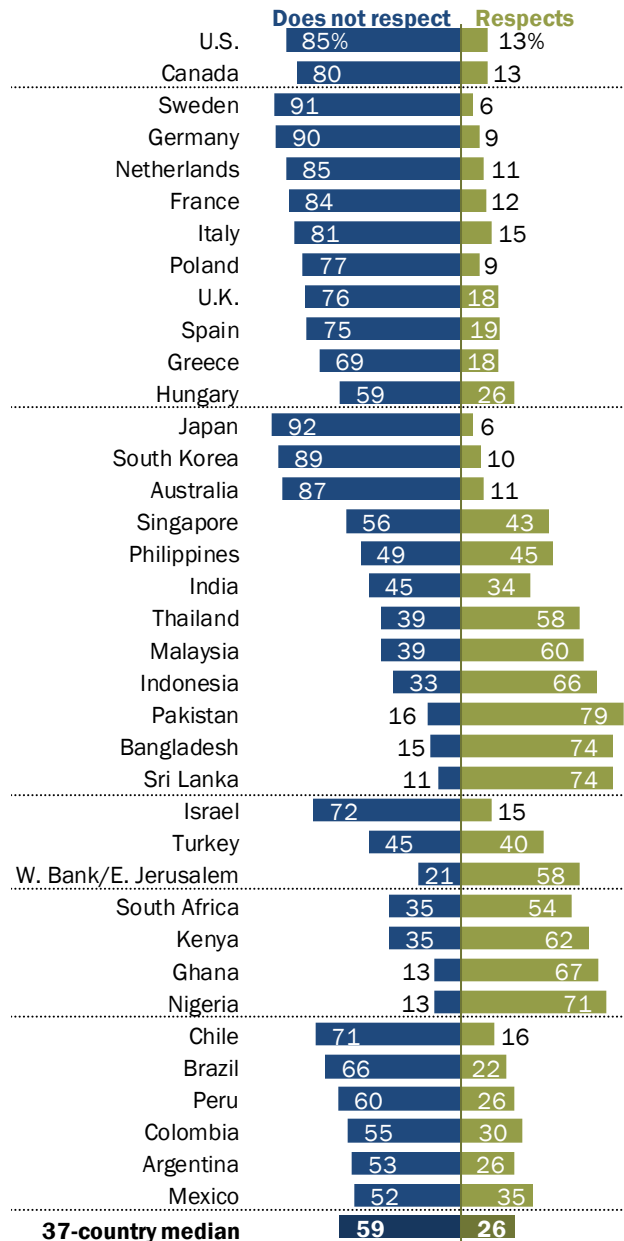
Younger adults in some places are more likely than older people to say the Chinese government respects personal freedoms. For example, 30% of British adults under 35 say this is that case, compared with 13% of those ages 50 and older.

In some countries, slightly more hold this view today than when we last asked. For example, 19% of Spaniards now say China respects the personal freedoms of its people, up from 10% in 2021.

Respect for personal freedoms is an area where views of the U.S. are more positive than views of China. But fewer now say the [U.S. government respects the personal freedoms of](#)

Most say the Chinese government does not respect personal freedoms

% who say the Chinese government ___ the personal freedoms of its people



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.

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[its people](#) than said so a few years ago. *Read our companion report for more on [how views of China and the U.S. compare](#).*

China's image in middle-income countries

Chinese foreign policy has focused significantly on middle-income countries in recent years. For example, China has built close [economic and security ties](#) with Brazil and Peru, has been a [key financier](#) of countries including Pakistan, Argentina and Indonesia, and has pursued a [zero-tariff policy in Africa](#) to compete with the Trump administration.

Given this dynamic, we asked additional questions in 17 middle-income countries about China's foreign policy role and how the country is perceived as a global actor. We find that **China's image in middle-income countries is fairly strong:**

- Most people say China is a reliable partner.
- More tend to say China contributes to peace and stability around the world than say it does not.

Many in sub-Saharan Africa see China's global role positively; fewer in Latin America hold such views

% who say China ...

	Is a reliable partner	Contributes to global peace and stability	Takes interests of countries like theirs into account	Interferes in other countries' affairs
Sri Lanka	86%	77%	77%	68%
Pakistan	84	83	79	59
Bangladesh	77	61	56	42
Thailand	74	66	65	64
Indonesia	73	58	62	42
Philippines	42	49	57	60
India	33	27	31	40
Turkey	40	17	16	19
Kenya	88	67	73	63
Nigeria	76	65	65	44
South Africa	72	64	64	51
Ghana	69	68	57	40
Mexico	58	47	47	45
Colombia	54	26	28	30
Peru	51	45	47	48
Argentina	43	25	31	44
Brazil	40	36	46	50
17-country median	69	58	57	45

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.
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- Many think China takes the interests of countries like theirs into account when making foreign policy decisions.

Views are slightly more mixed when it comes to whether China interferes in the affairs of other countries. Shares ranging from 68% in Sri Lanka to 19% in Turkey say China interferes in other countries.

There is some regional variation: Adults in the Asia-Pacific region and sub-Saharan Africa tend to be more positive toward China on these measures than those in Latin America or Turkey. For example, around three-quarters or more in Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Kenya say China accounts for the interests of countries like their own when making international policy decisions, while 28% of Colombians and 16% of Turks agree.

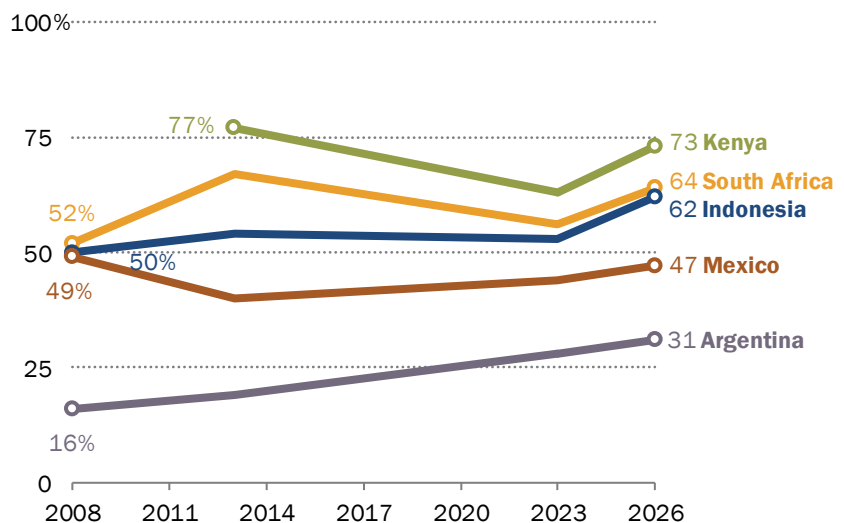
India and the Philippines are outliers in the Asia-Pacific region. Only 42% of Filipinos and 33% of Indians say China is a reliable partner, compared with majorities of seven-in-ten or more in other Asia-Pacific countries. *Read more on [views of China in the Asia-Pacific region](#).*

We have asked some of these questions in certain countries at previous points in time. To the degree that views have shifted, people in some places – including Argentina, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico and South Africa – are more likely than in recent years to say China accounts for other countries’ interests. In Kenya and South Africa, more also now say China contributes to peace and stability around the world – though the opposite is true among China’s regional neighbors, including Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines.

In Brazil, Mexico and Nigeria, fewer now say China interferes

Argentines are nearly twice as likely as in 2008 to say China considers the interests of countries like theirs

% who say China **takes the interests of countries like theirs into account** when making international policy decisions



Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.
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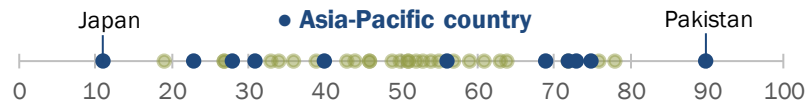
in the affairs of other countries. Notably, **across all 17 of these middle-income countries, there is not one where people are more likely to say China interferes in others' domestic affairs than to say this about the United States.** *For more on how views of the two superpowers compare in middle-income countries, read “[People in Many Countries Now View China More Positively Than the U.S.](#)”*

China's image in the Asia-Pacific region

People in the Asia-Pacific region have both the most positive and most negative opinions of China. For example, 90% of Pakistanis have a *favorable* view of China, while 88% of Japanese have an *unfavorable* view.

Views of China vary widely across the Asia-Pacific

% who have a *favorable* view of China



Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.
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These opinions tend to

diverge along economic lines. People in middle-income Asia-Pacific countries – including Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Thailand – tend to have confidence in Chinese President Xi Jinping and to think the Chinese government respects the personal freedoms of its people, while the opposite is true in wealthier Australia, Japan and South Korea. [Read more on *views of China in high- and middle-income countries*.](#)

As part of this regional look at China, drawn from [a larger survey of 37 countries](#) conducted this spring, we also asked people for their views on potential territorial conflicts, as well as on which country in the world is their top ally and top threat. Here, too, we find that opinions differ sharply across the region.

China as a threat and ally

In an open-ended question about which country is the top threat to their own, Filipinos are the most likely to name China (76%). China was also the most common response in Japan (53%) and Australia (52%) as of 2025, when we last asked this question there.

While China is not perceived as the top threat in South Korea – North Korea is, named by 43% of the public – it ranks second, mentioned by nearly a third (32%). The same is true in India, where 54% name Pakistan as their top threat, but China comes in second (21%).

In Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand, only around one-in-ten or fewer name China as a top threat, often ranking it below the United States. In many of these same countries, China is frequently named as a top *ally* in a separate open-ended question. In Pakistan, a 75% majority describe it as such.

Concern about territorial disputes

The publics most likely to name China among their greatest threats are also more concerned about territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries.

Concern about these disputes is especially strong in the East Asian countries surveyed and the Philippines, where at least eight-in-ten say they are *very* concerned.

These levels of concern have been high for over a decade. In Japan, the Philippines and South Korea at least eight-in-ten have been very or somewhat concerned about these disputes in surveys going back to 2014.

But concern is changing in some of the other countries surveyed, with **Australian and Indian adults now less likely to express concern about territorial disputes than in 2024.**

Conversely, adults in Thailand are significantly *more* likely to be concerned about disputes, though this share is still relatively low compared with elsewhere in the region (52% in 2026 vs. 38% in 2024).

Japanese, South Koreans and Filipinos are especially concerned about territorial disputes between China and its neighbors

% who are *very/somewhat concerned* about territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries



Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.
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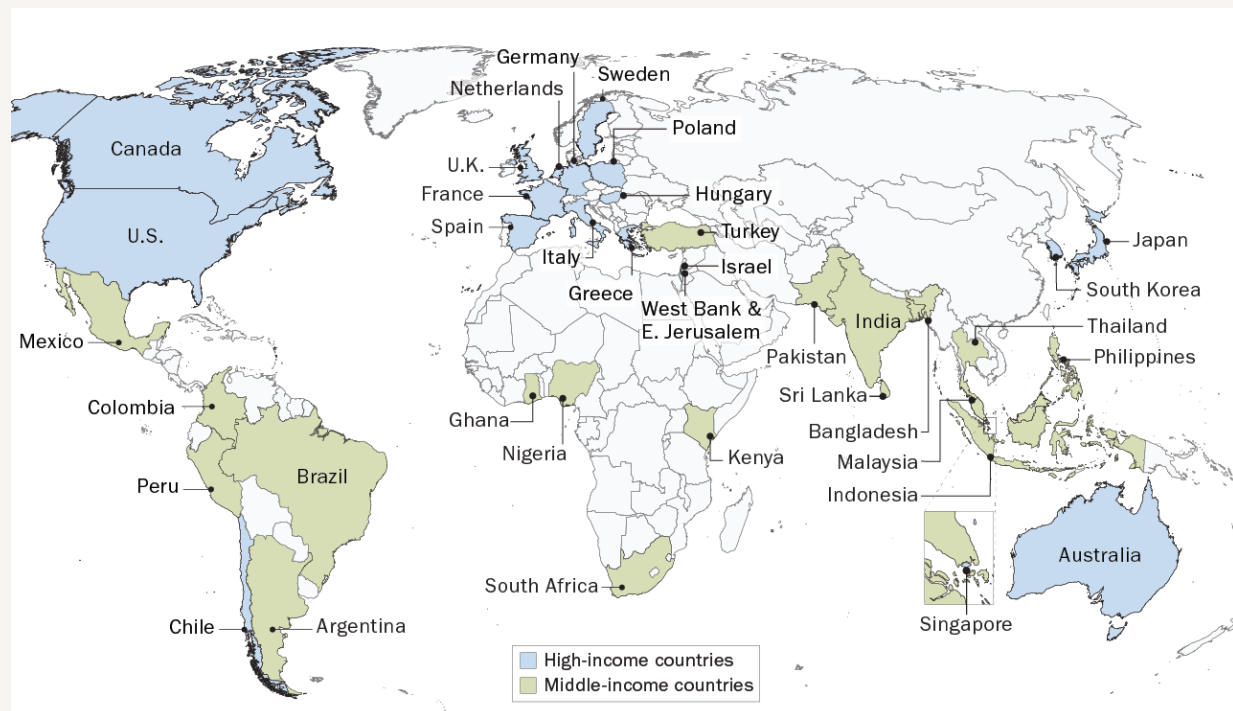
How do views of China differ across high- and middle-income countries?

Views of China are closely linked to how wealthy a nation is: People in high-income countries tend to have less favorable opinions of China, while those in less affluent countries tend to see China in a more positive light.

Why these countries?

We surveyed 37 countries in spring 2026, including 18 high-income countries: Australia, Canada, Chile, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, the U.K. and the U.S. We also surveyed in 18 middle-income countries, as classified by the [World Bank](#): Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Turkey. We include the West Bank and East Jerusalem in this group for analysis, though the corresponding World Bank classification is for the West Bank and Gaza. (We were unable to survey in Gaza.)

In most middle-income countries, we conduct our surveys face-to-face, a mode that gives us more time with respondents to explore topics we might not otherwise be able to. By comparison, respondents in high-income countries tend to be surveyed over the phone or online. For more on our survey methods, read the [country-specific methodologies](#).



This pattern, based on surveys in 37 countries, is also evident in views of Chinese President Xi Jinping, evaluations of China's respect for the personal freedoms of its people, concerns about potential territorial disputes, and more.

Below, we explore how attitudes about China differ in high- and middle-income countries (as defined by [World Bank lending groups](#)). *Read more about [views across all 37 countries surveyed](#).*

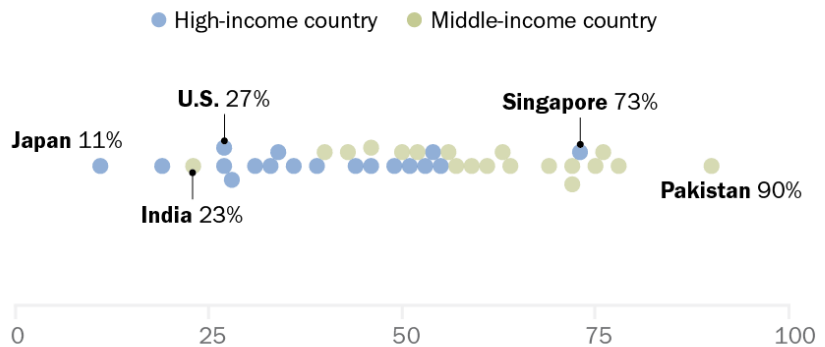
Favorability of China

At least half of adults in most middle-income countries surveyed have a positive view of China, including around three-quarters or more in Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

In many high-income countries, a majority have an unfavorable view of China, including seven-in-ten or more in Japan, Israel, the United States, South Korea and Sweden.

Positive views of China tend to be more common in middle-income countries

% who have a *favorable* view of China



Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.
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Confidence in Xi

Majorities in many of the middle-income countries surveyed view Xi favorably, including around three-quarters or more in Pakistan and Kenya.

But in almost every high-income country, a majority *lacks* confidence in Xi, a view held by around three-quarters or more in Australia, France, Japan, Israel, South Korea and Sweden. Views of Xi are particularly low in Japan, where 92% do not have confidence in him.

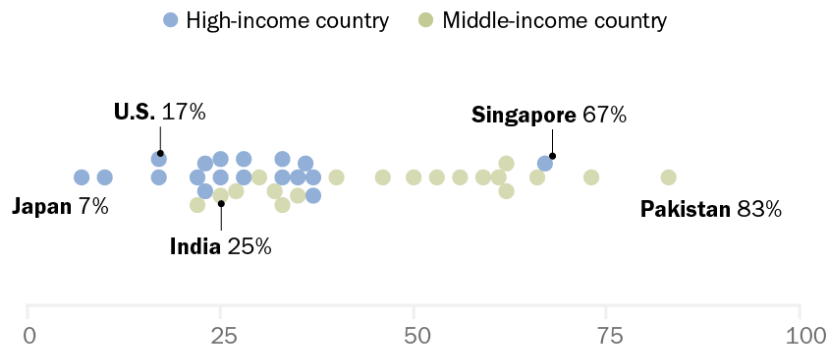
Personal freedoms

In half of the middle-income countries surveyed, majorities say the Chinese government respects the personal freedoms of its people. This includes around seven-in-ten or more in Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nigeria and Ghana. But far fewer feel this way in the Latin American countries surveyed.

Majorities in each of the high-income countries surveyed say China does not respect its people's freedoms, including

People in middle-income countries express more confidence in Xi

% who have **confidence** in Chinese President Xi Jinping to do the right thing regarding world affairs

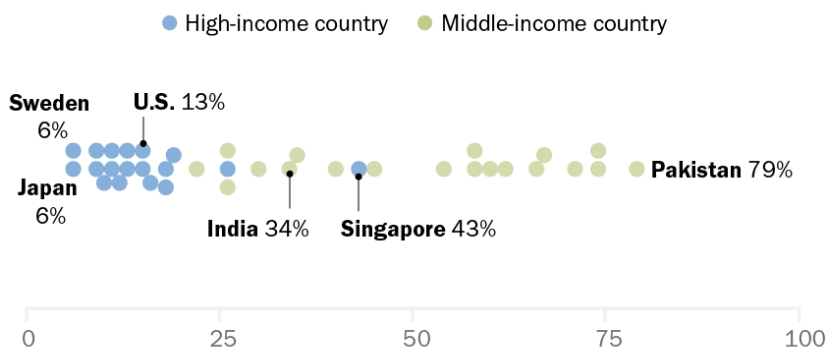


Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.
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Few in high-income countries see China as respectful of personal freedoms

% who say the Chinese government **respects** the personal freedoms of its people



Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.
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around nine-in-ten who hold this view in Japan, Sweden, Germany, South Korea and Australia.

Relationship with China

In some of the Asia-Pacific countries surveyed, we asked additional questions that touched on their nation's relationship with China. Adults in high-income Asia-Pacific countries tend to be more likely to view China as a threat, while those in middle-income countries are more likely to describe it as an ally. Additionally, adults in high-income countries are generally more concerned about territorial disputes with China. (Outside South Korea, the data for the high-income countries in the region is from 2025.)

The Philippines is a notable exception among middle-income Asia-Pacific countries: 86% of Filipinos are concerned about territorial disputes with China, and Filipinos are more likely than any other public surveyed to describe China as a threat to their country. *Read more on [views of China in the Asia-Pacific region](#).*

Appendix: Detailed tables

Views of China by age

% who have a(n) ___ opinion of China, by age

Country	Response	Ages 18-34	35-49	50+	Country	Response	Ages 18-34	35-49	50+
U.S.	Favorable	38%	28%	19%	Australia	Favorable	37	33	27
	Unfavorable	59	69	79		Unfavorable	61	66	72
Canada	Favorable	61	41	39	Indonesia	Favorable	76	73	64
	Unfavorable	35	54	57		Unfavorable	23	26	35
France	Favorable	51	47	23	Philippines	Favorable	47	44	27
	Unfavorable	42	49	70		Unfavorable	51	52	70
Hungary	Favorable	44	50	58	South Korea	Favorable	21	20	35
	Unfavorable	50	44	33		Unfavorable	78	79	63
Italy	Favorable	63	53	46	Turkey	Favorable	48	42	38
	Unfavorable	37	45	50		Unfavorable	46	51	54
Netherlands	Favorable	49	36	25	South Africa	Favorable	59	51	40
	Unfavorable	48	56	66		Unfavorable	33	41	43
Spain	Favorable	65	61	46	Brazil	Favorable	60	41	39
	Unfavorable	29	36	46		Unfavorable	31	48	41
Sweden	Favorable	37	26	23	Colombia	Favorable	73	65	50
	Unfavorable	61	72	75		Unfavorable	18	23	28
U.K.	Favorable	54	51	37	Mexico	Favorable	70	61	44
	Unfavorable	44	48	59		Unfavorable	23	28	33
					Peru	Favorable	72	57	51
						Unfavorable	20	30	31

Note: Only statistically significant differences between the youngest and oldest age groups are shown. Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Views of China by ideology

% who have a(n) ___ opinion of China, by ideology

Country	Response	Left	Center	Right
U.S.	Favorable	34%	32%	15%
	Unfavorable	64	67	84
Canada	Favorable	50	51	33
	Unfavorable	46	45	63
Germany	Favorable	30	33	39
	Unfavorable	69	64	57
Spain	Favorable	66	48	54
	Unfavorable	29	44	40
Australia	Favorable	36	33	24
	Unfavorable	62	66	76
Japan	Favorable	20	10	9
	Unfavorable	80	88	90
South Korea	Favorable	43	28	17
	Unfavorable	56	71	82
Israel	Favorable	36	21	8
	Unfavorable	60	69	87
Brazil	Favorable	57	63	40
	Unfavorable	32	30	51
Colombia	Favorable	76	68	58
	Unfavorable	16	20	32

Note: Only statistically significant differences between the left and right are shown. Those who did not answer are not shown. In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.
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Confidence in Xi by age

% who have ___ in Chinese President Xi Jinping to do the right thing regarding world affairs

Country	Response	Ages		
		18-34	35-49	50+
U.S.	Confidence	21%	18%	14%
	No confidence	58	68	80
Hungary	Confidence	30	29	41
	No confidence	65	58	47
Netherlands	Confidence	36	27	25
	No confidence	57	70	67
U.K.	Confidence	46	36	31
	No confidence	46	61	66
Australia	Confidence	26	22	21
	No confidence	63	74	77
Philippines	Confidence	61	55	32
	No confidence	36	41	61
South Korea	Confidence	8	18	34
	No confidence	92	82	64
Thailand	Confidence	45	49	60
	No confidence	55	50	38
Israel	Confidence	14	10	7
	No confidence	73	76	80
South Africa	Confidence	50	47	37
	No confidence	33	36	39
Argentina	Confidence	29	31	20
	No confidence	55	54	60
Peru	Confidence	37	26	24
	No confidence	48	57	53

Note: Only statistically significant differences between the youngest and oldest age groups are shown. Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Confidence in Xi by ideology

% who have ___ in Chinese President Xi Jinping to do the right thing regarding world affairs

Country	Response	Left	Center	Right
U.S.	Confidence	19%	20%	12%
	No confidence	69	67	80
Germany	Confidence	25	25	37
	No confidence	73	74	58
Spain	Confidence	46	33	27
	No confidence	50	62	67
South Korea	Confidence	40	22	14
	No confidence	60	78	85
Israel	Confidence	31	8	2
	No confidence	56	80	91
Turkey	Confidence	42	27	29
	No confidence	44	55	58
Brazil	Confidence	31	31	18
	No confidence	61	59	74
Chile	Confidence	37	27	23
	No confidence	53	57	65

Note: Only statistically significant differences between the left and right are shown. Those who did not answer are not shown. In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).

Source: Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey.

"Views of China and Xi Are Improving Globally"

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Acknowledgments

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Methodology

About Pew Research Center's Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on a mix of telephone, face-to-face and online interviews conducted under the direction of Gallup, Langer Research Associates and Social Research Centre. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. Read more about our [international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs](#).

Some, but not all, of our international analyses and reports use demographic variables or categorizations based on external data. We explain these more below:

Ideology

We analyze respondents' attitudes based on where they place themselves on an ideological scale. We asked about political ideology using several slightly different scales and categorized people as being on the ideological left, center or right.

- In most countries, we asked people to place themselves on a scale ranging from "Extreme left" to "Extreme right." The question was asked this way in Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the U.K.
- In Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Thailand ideology was measured on a scale from "Extremely progressive" to "Extremely conservative."
- In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).
- Ideology was not asked about in Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Sri Lanka or the West Bank and East Jerusalem.

Religious identification

In each country surveyed, people were asked about their current religious identification. We then analyzed religious groups with sample sizes large enough to be reliable. Respondents of other religious backgrounds are still included in the national totals, even if we were not able to analyze their religious group separately.

Education

To compare educational groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the United Nations' [International Standard Classification of Education](#) (ISCED).

High- and middle-income countries

Countries are classified as either high or middle income based on [categories from the World Bank](#) that rely on per capita gross national income. This is a classification we have used in other Pew Research Center analyses, including when looking at [global views of China](#), [satisfaction with democracy](#), [globalization](#) and [national identity](#).

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 190 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center's nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted from March 23 to March 29, 2026. A total of 3,507 panelists responded out of 4,046 who were sampled, for a survey-level response rate of 87%.

The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 3,507 respondents is plus or minus 1.9 percentage points.

The survey includes an [oversample](#) of Muslim, Jewish and non-Hispanic Asian adults in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population.

SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=3,377) and live telephone (n=130) interviewing. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

To learn more about the ATP, read "[About the American Trends Panel](#)."

Panel recruitment

Since 2018, the ATP has used address-based sampling (ABS) for recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service’s Computerized Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover 90% to 98% of the population.¹ Within each sampled household, the adult with the next birthday is selected to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.² Prior to 2018, the ATP was recruited using landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys administered in English and Spanish.

A national sample of U.S. adults has been recruited to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an “oversample”) to improve the accuracy of data for underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the United States. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which Muslim, Jewish, and non-Hispanic Asian adults were selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with SSRS. The web program used for online respondents was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the SSRS project team and Pew Research Center researchers. The SSRS project team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or gift code to Amazon.com, Target.com or Walmart.com. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the

¹ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. “AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.”

² Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was March 23 to March 29, 2026. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

For panelists who take surveys online:³ Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on March 23.⁴ Survey invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on March 23. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on March 24.

Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents, ATP Wave 190

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	March 23, 2026	March 24, 2026
First reminder	March 26, 2026	March 26, 2026
Final reminder	March 28, 2026	March 28, 2026

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Panelists participating online were sent an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages were sent an SMS invitation with a link to the survey and up to two SMS reminders.

For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer: Prenotification postcards were mailed on March 20. Soft launch took place on March 23 and involved dialing until a total of three interviews had been completed. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled phone panelists' numbers were dialed throughout the remaining field period. Panelists who take surveys via phone can receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers.

³ The ATP does not use routers or chains in any part of its online data collection protocol, nor are they used to direct respondents to additional surveys.

⁴ Postcard notifications for web panelists are sent to 1) panelists who were recruited within the last two years and 2) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, Center researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, five ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the panel survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of recruitment into the panel. These weights are then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again

to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2024 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Race/Ethnicity x Gender	
Race/Ethnicity x Age	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	2023 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Volunteerism	
Frequency of internet use	2025 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	
Party affiliation x Age	
Validated 2024 presidential election turnout and vote choice	Candidate vote share is based on official results from the Federal Election Commission. Turnout is based on estimates from the Election Lab at the University of Florida. The size of the voting-eligible population is based on the 2023 ACS.

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. For weighting to the 2024 presidential election results, panelists are considered validated voters if their self-report of having voted was confirmed after matching to a national voter registry.

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The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 190

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	3,507	1.9 percentage points
Form 1	1,765	2.7 percentage points
Form 2	1,742	2.8 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,504	2.8 percentage points
Form 1	769	4.0 percentage points
Form 2	735	4.1 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	1,858	2.7 percentage points
Form 1	920	3.8 percentage points
Form 2	938	3.9 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Muslim, Jewish and non-Hispanic Asian respondents. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. Refer to the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. 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.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 190

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	3,507
Logged in (web) / Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	95
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	32
Never logged on (web) / Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	407
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Other non-interview	2.30	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	5
Total panelists sampled for the survey		4,046
Completed interviews	I	3,507
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	127
Non-contact	NC	407
Other	O	5
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		4,046
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		87%

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Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 190

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	74%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 190	40%
Response rate to Wave 190 survey	87%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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Topline questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey
July 15, 2026 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, refer to the [Methodology section](#) and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. The topline “total” columns show 100% because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Combined totals are based on unrounded topline figures. Prior to 2024, combined totals were based on rounded topline figures, so they may differ from previous years.
- We have changed our survey mode in several countries at certain points. For some mode shifts, we may provide trends from another mode for comparison in separate topline tables. The extent of the mode differences varies across questions; while there are negligible differences on some questions, others have more pronounced differences. Caution should be taken when comparing across modes. Some of these changes include:
 - Surveys in the U.S. and Australia, which are now conducted primarily online, rather than by telephone.
 - Since 2024, surveys in Hungary and Poland have been conducted by telephone; all prior surveys in Hungary and Poland were conducted face-to-face.
 - Since 2020, the Italy survey has been conducted by telephone; surveys were conducted face-to-face in 2002 and 2007-2019.
 - Since 2021, the Greece survey has been conducted by telephone; all prior surveys in Greece were conducted face-to-face.
- We conducted both telephone and face-to-face surveys in Hungary and Poland in 2024. Data in our 2024 reports was from the face-to-face survey. Starting in 2025, the 2024 trends reference data from the telephone survey, where available, and may differ from earlier reports.

- Some data from India in 2023 is not directly comparable to the current survey due to large differences in item nonresponse (such as when respondents say they don't know the answer to a question). The data is included in a separate table for reference, where relevant.
- 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.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.
- **For results on the open-ended questions related to each country's most important ally and greatest threat, refer to [these separate tables](#).**

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b.							
		China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2026	27	71	3	24	41	29	2	100
	Spring, 2025	21	77	2	19	44	33	2	100
	Spring, 2024	16	81	1	14	38	43	3	100
	Spring, 2023	14	83	1	13	39	44	2	100
	Spring, 2022	16	82	2	14	42	40	2	100
	Spring, 2021	21	77	1	19	37	39	3	100
	March, 2020	19	79	2	17	44	35	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2026	44	51	5	40	33	18	5	100
	Spring, 2025	34	63	3	30	40	23	3	100
	Spring, 2024	21	71	1	20	37	35	8	100
	Spring, 2023	14	79	2	12	35	44	7	100
	Spring, 2022	21	74	2	19	37	37	4	100
	Spring, 2021	23	73	3	20	36	37	4	100
	Summer, 2020	22	73	3	20	36	37	4	100
	Spring, 2019	28	68	2	25	40	27	5	100
	Spring, 2018	44	46	6	38	32	13	10	100
	Spring, 2017	47	40	6	42	28	12	13	100
	Spring, 2016	45	40	8	37	31	9	15	100
	Spring, 2015	39	48	6	33	35	13	13	100
	Spring, 2013	43	45	5	38	33	12	12	100
	Spring, 2009	54	36	8	45	27	9	11	100
	Spring, 2007	51	36	8	44	27	10	12	100
	Spring, 2005	59	27	12	46	20	7	14	100
France	Spring, 2026	36	58	5	31	41	17	6	100
	Spring, 2025	36	58	7	30	40	18	5	100
	Spring, 2024	23	70	3	21	41	28	7	100
	Spring, 2023	22	72	4	18	42	30	7	100
	Spring, 2022	25	68	5	21	45	23	7	100
	Spring, 2021	29	66	4	25	43	23	5	100
	Summer, 2020	26	70	4	22	44	26	3	100
	Spring, 2019	33	63	5	28	40	22	5	100
	Spring, 2018	41	54	4	37	36	18	5	100
	Spring, 2017	44	52	6	38	37	15	4	100
	Spring, 2016	33	61	4	29	39	22	6	100
	Spring, 2015	51	49	8	42	34	15	0	100
	Spring, 2014	47	53	8	39	34	19	0	100
	Spring, 2013	42	58	8	34	33	25	0	100
	Spring, 2012	40	60	6	34	38	22	0	100
	Spring, 2011	51	49	7	44	33	16	0	100
	Spring, 2010	41	59	6	35	35	24	0	100
	Spring, 2009	40	59	6	35	38	22	0	100
	Spring, 2008	29	71	3	25	39	33	0	100
	Spring, 2007	48	52	4	43	38	13	1	100
	Spring, 2006	59	41	7	53	29	12	0	100
	Spring, 2005	58	42	6	52	29	13	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2026	33	64	3	31	51	13	3	100
	Spring, 2025	29	67	3	26	52	15	4	100
	Spring, 2024	20	76	2	18	55	22	4	100
	Spring, 2023	19	77	3	15	55	21	5	100
	Spring, 2022	20	74	3	17	55	19	6	100
	Spring, 2021	21	71	4	17	47	24	8	100
	Summer, 2020	25	70	2	23	48	23	5	100
	Spring, 2019	33	55	4	30	45	11	11	100
	Spring, 2018	39	54	3	36	46	8	7	100
	Spring, 2017	34	53	3	31	46	7	14	100
	Spring, 2016	28	60	2	26	50	10	12	100
	Spring, 2015	34	59	3	31	47	13	7	100
	Spring, 2014	29	64	1	27	52	12	8	100
	Spring, 2013	28	64	2	26	53	11	8	100
	Spring, 2012	29	67	3	26	52	15	4	100
	Spring, 2011	34	59	3	31	48	11	7	100
	Spring, 2010	30	61	2	28	46	15	8	100
	Spring, 2009	30	63	2	27	50	13	8	100
	Spring, 2008	27	68	2	24	45	23	6	100
	Spring, 2007	34	54	5	29	42	12	12	100
	Spring, 2006	57	33	6	50	28	5	10	100
	Spring, 2005	46	37	5	41	33	4	16	100
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		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b.							
		China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Greece	Spring, 2026	55	32	12	43	25	7	13	100
	Spring, 2025	56	36	11	45	25	11	9	100
	Spring, 2024	47	45	5	42	33	12	8	100
	Spring, 2023	40	51	6	34	35	16	9	100
	Spring, 2022	43	49	8	36	35	15	7	100
	Spring, 2021	52	42	8	44	31	11	7	100
	Spring, 2019	51	32	5	46	24	8	17	100
	Spring, 2018	44	48	5	38	36	12	8	100
	Spring, 2017	50	40	7	43	28	12	10	100
	Spring, 2016	57	37	6	51	25	12	6	100
	Spring, 2014	49	46	5	44	32	14	5	100
	Spring, 2013	59	37	6	53	25	12	4	100
	Spring, 2012	56	38	9	47	24	14	6	100
	Spring, 2026	53	40	13	40	25	15	8	100
	Spring, 2025	51	42	6	45	26	17	6	100
Hungary	February, 2024	44	46	9	35	28	18	10	100
	Spring, 2026	51	46	9	42	30	16	3	100
	Spring, 2025	45	52	7	38	34	18	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	35	61	7	28	38	23	4	100
	Spring, 2023	36	58	9	27	33	25	6	100
	Spring, 2022	31	64	5	26	38	26	5	100
	Spring, 2021	38	59	7	31	33	27	3	100
	Summer, 2020	38	61	7	31	36	26	1	100
	Spring, 2019	36	57	7	30	33	24	7	100
	Spring, 2018	29	60	4	25	39	21	12	100
	Spring, 2017	31	59	2	29	37	22	10	100
	Spring, 2016	32	61	4	28	36	25	7	100
	Spring, 2015	40	56	9	31	37	20	4	100
	Spring, 2014	27	70	3	23	37	33	4	100
	Spring, 2013	28	62	7	21	37	25	10	100
	Spring, 2012	30	64	6	24	35	29	6	100
	Spring, 2007	27	61	2	25	44	17	13	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2026	34	59	5	28	40	19	7	100
	Spring, 2025	30	66	3	27	44	23	3	100
	Spring, 2024	22	74	2	20	41	33	3	100
	Spring, 2023	20	77	2	17	44	33	4	100
	Spring, 2022	20	75	2	19	41	34	4	100
	Spring, 2021	24	72	3	21	40	32	4	100
	Summer, 2020	25	73	3	22	44	29	2	100
	Spring, 2019	36	58	4	32	40	18	6	100
	Spring, 2018	47	45	4	43	35	10	8	100
	Spring, 2017	49	43	5	44	35	7	9	100
	Spring, 2016	47	43	4	43	35	8	11	100
	Spring, 2005	56	35	7	49	27	7	9	100
Poland	Spring, 2026	39	41	6	33	31	10	20	100
	Spring, 2025	35	43	4	31	32	11	21	100
	February, 2024	26	61	2	24	43	18	13	100
Spain	Spring, 2026	54	39	18	37	25	14	7	100
	Spring, 2025	37	53	11	26	31	21	10	100
	Spring, 2024	33	55	12	21	32	23	12	100
	Spring, 2023	28	66	11	17	32	34	6	100
	Spring, 2022	29	63	8	21	34	29	8	100
	Spring, 2021	39	57	11	28	39	18	4	100
	Summer, 2020	36	63	10	26	34	29	2	100
	Spring, 2019	39	53	15	24	35	18	8	100
	Spring, 2018	41	48	17	25	29	19	10	100
	Spring, 2017	43	42	13	30	25	18	14	100
	Spring, 2016	28	56	10	18	36	20	16	100
	Spring, 2015	42	50	12	29	32	18	8	100
	Spring, 2014	39	55	8	31	38	17	7	100
	Spring, 2013	47	47	15	33	27	20	6	100
	Spring, 2012	48	46	17	32	27	19	6	100
	Spring, 2011	55	40	18	37	24	15	5	100
	Spring, 2010	47	38	7	40	30	8	15	100
	Spring, 2009	40	41	5	35	33	8	19	100
	Spring, 2008	30	56	3	28	33	23	13	100
	Spring, 2007	39	43	4	35	30	13	17	100
	Spring, 2006	45	37	5	40	26	12	18	100
	Spring, 2005	57	21	18	39	16	5	23	100
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		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	Spring, 2026	27	71	2	25	51	20	2	100
	Spring, 2025	18	79	1	17	51	28	3	100
	Spring, 2024	11	82	1	10	50	33	7	100
	Spring, 2023	12	84	1	11	50	35	3	100
	Spring, 2022	15	83	2	14	46	37	2	100
	Spring, 2021	17	80	1	17	48	32	2	100
	Summer, 2020	14	84	1	13	49	36	2	100
	Spring, 2019	25	70	2	23	49	21	6	100
	Spring, 2018	41	52	4	38	43	9	7	100
	Spring, 2017	42	49	3	38	41	8	9	100
	Spring, 2016	38	59	2	35	47	12	3	100
	Spring, 2007	43	41	6	37	33	7	16	100
U.K.	Spring, 2026	46	52	8	38	36	15	3	100
	Spring, 2025	39	56	6	33	38	18	5	100
	Spring, 2024	31	67	4	27	38	29	2	100
	Spring, 2023	27	69	5	22	38	31	4	100
	Spring, 2022	28	68	3	24	42	27	4	100
	Spring, 2021	27	62	4	23	32	31	10	100
	Summer, 2020	22	74	3	19	39	35	3	100
	Spring, 2019	38	56	6	32	39	16	7	100
	Spring, 2018	50	35	10	39	24	11	15	100
	Spring, 2017	45	37	7	38	27	10	18	100
	Spring, 2016	37	44	4	33	28	16	18	100
	Spring, 2015	44	37	7	38	28	9	19	100
	Spring, 2014	47	39	6	41	28	10	15	100
	Spring, 2013	48	31	7	41	22	9	21	100
	Spring, 2012	49	35	7	42	25	10	16	100
	Spring, 2011	58	26	12	47	20	6	16	100
	Spring, 2010	45	36	8	38	26	9	19	100
	Spring, 2009	52	30	8	44	22	7	18	100
	Spring, 2008	47	36	7	40	24	12	17	100
	Spring, 2007	49	27	7	42	21	6	25	100
	Spring, 2006	65	15	10	55	11	3	20	100
	Spring, 2005	65	16	13	52	13	3	18	100
Australia	Spring, 2026	31	67	3	28	45	23	1	100
	Spring, 2025	23	76	2	22	45	31	1	100
	Spring, 2024	14	85	2	12	44	41	1	100
	Spring, 2023	13	86	1	11	43	44	1	100
	Spring, 2022	14	85	1	13	43	43	0	100
	March, 2021	15	85	1	13	41	44	1	100
	June, 2020	12	88	1	11	34	53	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2026	56	33	15	41	19	14	11	100
	Spring, 2024	55	16	24	31	8	8	29	100
India	Spring, 2026	23	54	5	19	17	37	23	100
	Spring, 2025	21	54	5	16	12	42	25	100
	Spring, 2024	18	52	4	14	10	42	30	100
	Spring, 2019	23	45	6	17	18	28	31	100
	Spring, 2017	26	41	10	16	16	25	33	100
	Spring, 2016	32	36	8	23	21	15	32	100
	Spring, 2015	40	32	13	28	15	17	28	100
	Spring, 2014	31	39	12	19	16	23	30	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	35	42	13	22	19	22	23	100
	Spring, 2026	72	28	18	54	19	9	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	65	32	19	46	23	9	4	100
	Spring, 2024	64	34	13	51	29	5	2	100
	Spring, 2023	49	25	8	41	20	5	26	100
	Spring, 2019	37	36	10	26	21	15	27	100
	Spring, 2018	53	32	13	40	24	8	15	100
	Spring, 2017	55	36	11	44	26	10	9	100
	Spring, 2015	63	22	18	45	18	4	15	100
	Spring, 2014	66	26	14	52	23	2	9	100
	Spring, 2013	71	24	17	53	20	4	5	100
	Spring, 2011	67	28	11	56	23	5	6	100
	Spring, 2010	58	37	5	53	33	4	6	100
	Spring, 2009	58	33	8	51	30	4	8	100
	Spring, 2008	58	34	6	52	28	6	8	100
	Spring, 2007	65	30	5	60	26	4	5	100
	Spring, 2006	63	32	11	51	28	3	6	100
	Spring, 2005	72	25	16	57	23	2	2	100

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2026	11	88	1	11	39	49	1	100
	Spring, 2025	13	86	1	12	40	46	1	100
	Spring, 2024	12	87	1	11	43	44	1	100
	Spring, 2023	11	87	1	10	46	41	2	100
	Spring, 2022	11	87	1	11	40	47	2	100
	Spring, 2021	10	88	2	8	41	47	2	100
	Summer, 2020	10	86	0	9	34	52	5	100
	Spring, 2019	13	85	1	13	50	35	2	100
	Spring, 2018	18	78	2	15	48	30	4	100
	Spring, 2017	13	83	1	12	48	35	4	100
	Spring, 2016	12	86	1	10	44	42	2	100
	Spring, 2015	9	89	1	8	40	49	2	100
	Spring, 2014	7	91	1	6	38	53	3	100
	Spring, 2013	5	93	0	5	45	48	1	100
	Spring, 2012	14	85	1	14	49	35	1	100
	Spring, 2011	34	62	2	32	45	16	4	100
	Spring, 2010	27	69	2	24	49	20	4	100
	Spring, 2009	26	69	2	24	50	19	5	100
	Spring, 2008	14	84	1	13	50	34	2	100
	Spring, 2007	29	67	3	26	51	16	4	100
	Spring, 2006	28	71	3	24	49	22	1	100
	Summer, 2002	55	42	8	47	35	7	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2026	75	25	21	54	21	4	0	100
	Spring, 2024	64	36	16	48	28	8	0	100
	Spring, 2022	60	39	19	41	27	12	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2026	90	7	66	24	3	4	3	100
Philippines	Spring, 2026	40	57	9	31	24	33	3	100
	Spring, 2024	34	64	7	27	28	36	1	100
	Spring, 2019	42	54	9	33	24	30	4	100
	Spring, 2018	53	43	14	39	21	22	4	100
	Spring, 2017	54	40	13	42	22	18	6	100
	Spring, 2015	54	43	14	40	29	14	3	100
	Spring, 2014	39	58	6	32	35	23	3	100
	Spring, 2013	48	49	6	42	32	16	3	100
	Summer, 2002	63	29	9	54	22	8	7	100
Singapore	Spring, 2026	73	27	15	58	22	5	0	100
	Spring, 2024	67	32	15	52	24	8	1	100
	Spring, 2022	66	33	15	52	25	9	0	100
	Spring, 2021	65	35	15	49	23	11	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2026	28	71	2	26	38	32	1	100
	Spring, 2025	19	80	1	18	43	37	1	100
	Spring, 2024	25	71	1	24	43	28	4	100
	Spring, 2023	22	78	1	21	44	33	1	100
	Spring, 2022	19	80	1	18	48	32	1	100
	Spring, 2021	22	78	2	20	49	28	1	100
	Summer, 2020	24	75	1	23	46	29	1	100
	Spring, 2019	35	63	0	34	46	17	2	100
	Spring, 2018	38	60	2	36	50	10	2	100
	Spring, 2017	33	61	1	33	50	11	5	100
	Spring, 2015	62	36	4	57	32	5	2	100
	Spring, 2014	56	42	3	53	37	5	2	100
	Spring, 2013	46	50	4	42	43	7	4	100
	Spring, 2010	39	56	1	37	46	10	5	100
	Spring, 2009	42	53	1	40	47	7	5	100
	Spring, 2008	48	49	2	46	41	8	3	100
	Spring, 2007	53	42	1	51	37	5	5	100
	Summer, 2002	65	31	5	61	29	2	4	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2026	72	11	29	43	6	5	16	100
	Spring, 2024	59	20	20	39	10	10	21	100
Thailand	Spring, 2026	69	30	12	57	20	10	1	100
	Spring, 2024	80	18	22	58	15	4	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2026	19	73	4	15	26	48	7	100
	Spring, 2025	33	59	5	28	28	31	9	100
	Spring, 2024	33	62	7	25	29	33	5	100
	Spring, 2023	48	50	5	43	28	22	2	100
	Spring, 2022	48	47	4	44	31	15	5	100
	Spring, 2019	66	25	15	51	20	5	9	100
	Spring, 2018	55	41	11	44	32	10	4	100
	Spring, 2017	53	44	13	40	34	9	3	100
	Spring, 2015	55	42	11	44	35	7	4	100
	Spring, 2014	48	50	14	35	33	17	1	100
	Spring, 2013	38	60	6	32	38	22	2	100
	Spring, 2011	49	46	11	38	36	10	5	100
	Spring, 2009	55	37	14	42	25	12	8	100
	Spring, 2007	46	45	7	38	35	10	9	100
	Spring, 2006	46	45	7	38	35	10	9	100
	Spring, 2005	46	45	7	38	35	10	9	100

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2026	43	50	8	35	23	27	7	100
	Spring, 2025	35	56	11	25	30	25	9	100
	Spring, 2024	26	66	5	21	26	41	8	100
	Spring, 2019	37	43	8	29	18	26	20	100
	Spring, 2017	32	54	7	26	23	31	14	100
	Spring, 2015	18	59	4	14	25	34	23	100
	Spring, 2014	21	68	4	17	15	53	11	100
	Spring, 2013	27	55	6	21	18	37	18	100
	Spring, 2012	23	58	5	17	14	45	19	100
	Spring, 2011	18	66	2	16	22	44	17	100
	Spring, 2010	20	60	3	17	16	45	19	100
	Spring, 2009	16	57	3	13	12	45	27	100
	Spring, 2008	24	50	6	18	11	39	26	100
	Spring, 2007	25	53	4	21	17	36	22	100
	Spring, 2006	33	43	7	26	12	32	24	100
	Spring, 2005	40	38	9	31	15	24	22	100
West Bank / East Jerusalem	Spring, 2026	57	27	17	40	14	13	16	100
Ghana	Spring, 2026	64	29	35	29	10	19	7	100
	Spring, 2024	60	31	33	27	10	21	9	100
	Spring, 2017	49	24	29	20	4	20	27	100
	Spring, 2015	80	13	52	28	8	5	7	100
	Spring, 2014	61	22	28	33	10	13	16	100
	Spring, 2013	67	22	30	37	16	6	10	100
	Spring, 2007	75	14	33	42	11	3	11	100
Kenya	Spring, 2026	76	20	29	47	10	10	4	100
	Spring, 2025	74	22	31	43	10	12	4	100
	Spring, 2024	73	23	28	45	12	11	4	100
	Spring, 2023	71	23	31	41	12	11	6	100
	Spring, 2019	59	25	24	34	11	14	16	100
	Spring, 2018	68	17	41	26	9	8	16	100
	Spring, 2017	54	21	32	22	12	9	25	100
	Spring, 2016	57	22	30	27	13	10	20	100
	Spring, 2015	70	22	26	44	16	6	8	100
	Spring, 2014	74	16	38	36	14	2	10	100
	Spring, 2013	77	13	48	30	10	3	9	100
	Spring, 2011	71	21	31	40	14	7	8	100
	Spring, 2010	86	9	53	33	8	2	4	100
	Spring, 2009	73	14	40	33	9	5	13	100
	Spring, 2007	80	15	40	41	12	3	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2026	78	17	38	40	7	10	5	100
	Spring, 2025	81	13	45	36	8	5	6	100
	Spring, 2024	75	17	39	37	8	9	8	100
	Spring, 2023	79	15	46	34	6	9	5	100
	Spring, 2019	70	17	39	31	9	8	13	100
	Spring, 2018	61	17	41	20	6	11	22	100
	Spring, 2017	72	13	47	25	7	6	15	100
	Spring, 2016	64	18	42	21	9	9	18	100
	Spring, 2015	70	15	38	32	9	5	15	100
	Spring, 2014	70	13	30	40	5	9	17	100
	Spring, 2013	76	11	38	38	7	4	13	100
	Spring, 2010	76	16	37	39	11	4	8	100
	Spring, 2026	52	38	32	20	11	27	10	100
	Spring, 2025	57	36	35	23	10	26	7	100
	Spring, 2024	47	33	26	21	9	24	20	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	49	40	26	23	13	27	11	100
	Spring, 2019	46	35	26	20	12	23	19	100
	Spring, 2018	49	39	30	19	7	31	12	100
	Spring, 2017	45	32	21	24	12	20	22	100
	Spring, 2016	41	43	21	20	12	31	16	100
	Spring, 2015	52	34	22	30	16	18	14	100
	Spring, 2014	45	40	15	30	18	22	15	100
	Spring, 2013	48	43	18	30	21	22	9	100
	Spring, 2008	36	51	10	27	21	30	12	100
	Spring, 2026	50	32	19	31	17	15	18	100
	Spring, 2025	47	32	15	32	16	15	22	100
	Spring, 2024	47	34	17	30	19	15	19	100
	Spring, 2023	40	34	17	24	17	17	26	100
	Spring, 2019	47	24	18	29	13	11	29	100
	Spring, 2018	41	27	14	27	13	14	32	100
Argentina	Spring, 2017	41	26	14	27	14	12	33	100
	Spring, 2015	53	25	11	42	17	9	22	100
	Spring, 2014	40	31	8	32	22	8	30	100
	Spring, 2013	54	22	12	42	16	6	24	100
	Spring, 2010	45	28	7	38	19	9	27	100
	Spring, 2009	42	24	9	33	16	8	34	100
	Spring, 2008	34	30	4	30	16	15	35	100
	Spring, 2007	31	32	4	28	16	15	37	100

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2026	46	40	5	41	33	7	13	100
	Spring, 2025	51	40	4	46	34	6	10	100
	Spring, 2024	45	40	6	39	32	8	15	100
	Spring, 2023	39	47	4	35	36	12	14	100
	Spring, 2019	51	27	8	43	22	5	22	100
	Spring, 2018	49	33	8	41	26	7	18	100
	Spring, 2017	53	25	9	43	20	5	23	100
	Spring, 2015	55	37	11	44	26	10	9	100
	Spring, 2014	44	44	5	39	36	8	12	100
	Spring, 2013	65	28	13	52	22	6	7	100
	Spring, 2012	50	40	10	40	30	9	10	100
	Spring, 2011	49	37	7	42	27	10	15	100
	Spring, 2010	52	34	6	46	28	6	14	100
	Spring, 2026	49	36	13	36	18	18	15	100
	Spring, 2024	43	36	12	30	17	19	21	100
Chile	Spring, 2017	51	28	20	31	15	13	21	100
	Spring, 2015	65	26	18	48	21	4	9	100
	Spring, 2014	60	27	12	48	21	6	13	100
	Spring, 2013	62	27	17	45	21	6	11	100
	Spring, 2007	62	22	17	45	18	4	16	100
Colombia	Spring, 2026	63	23	22	41	14	9	14	100
	Spring, 2024	55	32	18	37	15	17	13	100
	Spring, 2017	43	33	14	29	15	18	24	100
	Spring, 2014	38	33	13	25	18	14	29	100
Mexico	Spring, 2026	59	28	15	44	15	12	13	100
	Spring, 2025	56	34	15	41	18	16	10	100
	Spring, 2024	56	31	14	42	18	13	13	100
	Spring, 2023	57	33	16	41	17	16	10	100
	Spring, 2019	50	22	10	40	14	8	28	100
	Spring, 2018	46	26	12	33	14	13	28	100
	Spring, 2017	43	23	10	33	11	12	34	100
	Spring, 2015	48	34	11	36	23	11	18	100
	Spring, 2014	44	38	9	34	24	14	19	100
	Spring, 2013	46	33	11	34	21	12	22	100
	Spring, 2012	40	35	9	31	21	15	24	100
	Spring, 2011	39	45	3	36	35	11	16	100
	Spring, 2010	39	31	8	31	21	10	30	100
	Spring, 2009	39	43	9	30	26	17	18	100
	Spring, 2008	38	38	8	30	23	15	24	100
	Spring, 2007	43	42	10	33	28	13	15	100
	Spring, 2026	61	26	17	44	15	11	13	100
	Spring, 2024	64	24	26	38	13	11	12	100
	Spring, 2017	61	25	21	40	12	13	14	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	60	22	17	43	17	5	18	100
	Spring, 2014	56	27	10	46	20	7	17	100
	Spring, 2013	55	22	12	44	16	6	23	100
	Spring, 2007	55	22	12	44	16	6	23	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Summer, 2020	22	73	3	19	31	42	6	100
	Spring, 2020	27	66	3	23	33	33	7	100
	Spring, 2019	26	60	4	22	37	23	13	100
	Spring, 2018	38	48	5	33	32	15	14	100
	Spring, 2017	43	47	5	39	33	14	10	100
	Spring, 2016	37	55	6	31	36	19	9	100
	Spring, 2015	38	54	4	34	33	21	8	100
	Spring, 2014	35	55	7	28	34	21	10	100
	Spring, 2013	36	51	7	30	32	20	12	100
	Spring, 2012	41	40	6	34	25	15	19	100
	Spring, 2011	52	36	12	39	22	14	12	100
	Spring, 2010	49	37	10	39	24	12	14	100
	Spring, 2009	49	38	9	41	25	13	13	100
	Spring, 2008	40	42	9	30	26	16	19	100
	Spring, 2007	42	40	8	34	25	14	18	100
	Spring, 2006	52	29	12	40	19	10	19	100
	Spring, 2005	43	35	9	34	22	13	22	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	21	78	4	17	34	44	1	100
	Summer, 2020	16	81	1	14	36	45	3	100
	Spring, 2019	37	57	4	32	37	20	7	100
	Spring, 2018	48	47	5	43	32	15	5	100
	Spring, 2017	63	33	10	54	24	8	4	100
	Spring, 2016	52	39	6	46	28	11	9	100
	Spring, 2015	58	33	6	51	25	8	9	100
	Spring, 2013	58	34	7	51	27	8	7	100
	Spring, 2008	52	40	6	46	31	9	8	100

SELECT BANGLADESH, INDIA AND THAILAND TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	77	22	33	44	17	5	1	100
India	Spring, 2023	26	67	8	18	17	50	8	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	72	17	16	56	15	2	11	100

HUNGARY AND POLAND FACE-TO-FACE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON									
		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2024	35	61	2	33	43	17	4	100
	Spring, 2023	42	50	2	40	37	13	8	100
	Spring, 2022	38	52	4	34	34	18	10	100
	Spring, 2019	40	37	4	36	24	13	24	100
	Spring, 2018	43	47	4	39	37	10	9	100
	Spring, 2017	39	46	2	36	35	10	16	100
	Spring, 2016	45	45	4	41	35	9	10	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	18	71	1	17	34	36	12	100
	Spring, 2023	21	67	1	20	36	31	12	100
	Spring, 2022	28	55	3	25	32	23	17	100
	Spring, 2019	47	34	7	40	25	9	19	100
	Spring, 2018	36	38	3	33	29	8	26	100
	Spring, 2017	43	29	4	38	22	7	28	100
	Spring, 2016	38	41	2	35	36	6	21	100
	Spring, 2015	41	44	2	38	37	7	15	100
	Spring, 2014	32	52	1	31	37	15	16	100
	Spring, 2013	42	42	5	38	35	8	16	100
	Spring, 2012	49	41	5	45	33	8	9	100
	Spring, 2011	51	31	5	46	25	7	17	100
	Spring, 2010	46	42	8	38	33	8	12	100
	Spring, 2009	42	41	3	40	31	10	17	100
	Spring, 2008	33	54	1	32	39	15	13	100
	Spring, 2007	40	42	4	35	34	8	19	100
	Spring, 2005	36	34	5	32	25	9	30	100

		Q10b. How much confidence do you have in each of the following leaders to do the right thing regarding world affairs? b. Chinese President Xi Jinping							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2026	35	59	5	30	29	30	6	100
	Spring, 2025	26	68	3	23	28	40	6	100
	Spring, 2024	16	74	1	14	25	49	10	100
	Spring, 2023	15	79	3	12	23	56	7	100
	Spring, 2022	18	77	3	15	28	49	5	100
	Spring, 2021	18	78	3	15	28	50	4	100
	Summer, 2020	22	73	2	20	27	47	4	100
	Spring, 2019	32	60	4	29	28	32	7	100
	Spring, 2018	42	49	5	37	30	19	9	100
	Spring, 2017	29	51	3	27	29	22	19	100
France	Spring, 2026	22	72	4	19	29	43	6	100
	Spring, 2025	20	73	4	16	27	46	7	100
	Spring, 2024	14	81	2	12	23	58	6	100
	Spring, 2023	12	82	2	10	22	61	5	100
	Spring, 2022	14	80	3	12	26	54	6	100
	Spring, 2021	19	78	3	15	26	51	4	100
	Summer, 2020	16	80	2	14	24	56	4	100
	Spring, 2019	23	69	2	21	25	44	8	100
	Spring, 2018	27	69	1	25	33	36	4	100
	Spring, 2017	19	76	3	17	34	42	5	100
	Spring, 2014	37	61	5	32	33	28	2	100
	Spring, 2013	28	69	3	25	33	36	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2026	25	71	2	23	30	41	4	100
	Spring, 2025	17	78	1	16	26	53	4	100
	Spring, 2024	14	83	2	12	31	52	4	100
	Spring, 2023	18	79	2	16	31	48	3	100
	Spring, 2022	17	78	3	13	28	49	6	100
	Summer, 2020	18	78	2	16	32	46	4	100
	Spring, 2019	27	61	5	23	34	27	12	100
	Spring, 2018	29	60	3	27	34	26	11	100
	Spring, 2017	23	65	2	21	34	31	12	100
	Spring, 2014	26	62	1	24	39	23	12	100
	Spring, 2026	37	46	8	29	21	25	17	100
	Spring, 2025	37	46	8	29	21	24	17	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	31	59	6	25	27	32	10	100
	Spring, 2023	30	54	6	24	24	30	16	100
	Spring, 2022	33	58	6	27	28	29	9	100
	Spring, 2021	36	56	5	31	27	29	8	100
	Spring, 2019	17	42	1	16	24	18	41	100
	Spring, 2018	11	64	1	10	29	35	25	100
	Spring, 2017	18	52	1	16	27	26	30	100
	Spring, 2014	20	59	1	19	32	28	21	100

		Q10b. How much confidence do you have in each of the following leaders to do the right thing regarding world affairs? b. Chinese President Xi Jinping							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2026	36	54	8	28	31	23	11	100
	Spring, 2025	34	55	5	28	28	28	11	100
	February, 2024	27	58	2	24	27	30	16	100
Italy	Spring, 2026	33	64	6	27	39	25	3	100
	Spring, 2025	30	66	7	24	42	24	4	100
	Spring, 2024	24	69	6	18	35	34	7	100
	Spring, 2023	28	69	6	22	41	28	3	100
	Spring, 2022	26	68	5	21	40	29	6	100
	Spring, 2021	25	72	5	19	43	29	3	100
	Summer, 2020	24	75	4	20	42	33	1	100
	Spring, 2019	24	54	4	20	29	25	22	100
	Spring, 2018	14	64	1	13	30	34	22	100
	Spring, 2017	15	61	1	14	31	29	24	100
	Spring, 2014	15	64	1	14	30	34	21	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2026	28	65	4	24	29	36	7	100
	Spring, 2025	23	72	2	22	32	40	4	100
	Spring, 2024	19	76	1	18	31	45	5	100
	Spring, 2023	19	78	1	18	31	48	3	100
	Spring, 2022	19	77	1	18	29	48	4	100
	Spring, 2021	25	73	2	23	29	44	2	100
	Summer, 2020	29	70	2	27	29	41	2	100
	Spring, 2019	38	54	3	35	25	28	8	100
	Spring, 2018	35	57	2	33	39	18	8	100
	Spring, 2017	28	61	1	27	38	24	11	100
Poland	Spring, 2026	17	59	2	15	33	25	24	100
	Spring, 2025	13	63	2	11	37	26	24	100
	February, 2024	12	70	1	11	34	36	18	100
Spain	Spring, 2026	33	61	9	24	35	27	5	100
	Spring, 2025	25	67	6	18	30	36	8	100
	Spring, 2024	19	69	4	15	30	40	12	100
	Spring, 2023	17	80	5	12	34	46	3	100
	Spring, 2022	17	79	4	14	34	45	4	100
	Spring, 2021	20	79	5	15	42	36	1	100
	Summer, 2020	23	75	5	18	35	40	1	100
	Spring, 2019	28	66	5	23	37	29	6	100
	Spring, 2018	15	79	1	14	41	38	7	100
	Spring, 2017	9	79	1	9	40	38	12	100
	Spring, 2014	14	71	2	12	30	42	15	100
Sweden	Spring, 2026	23	74	2	21	33	41	3	100
	Spring, 2025	16	81	1	15	34	47	3	100
	Spring, 2024	9	83	0	9	30	53	8	100
	Spring, 2023	12	83	0	12	30	54	4	100
	Spring, 2022	13	85	1	12	26	59	2	100
	Spring, 2021	12	86	1	11	36	50	2	100
	Summer, 2020	15	83	1	14	26	56	2	100
	Spring, 2019	23	67	2	21	33	34	10	100
	Spring, 2018	29	62	2	27	34	28	8	100
	Spring, 2017	22	63	1	21	33	30	15	100
U.K.	Spring, 2026	37	59	5	31	31	28	4	100
	Spring, 2025	31	61	4	28	29	32	7	100
	Spring, 2024	23	72	3	20	30	42	5	100
	Spring, 2023	21	76	6	15	34	41	3	100
	Spring, 2022	26	70	4	22	33	37	4	100
	Spring, 2021	24	70	3	21	25	45	6	100
	Summer, 2020	21	76	4	17	29	47	3	100
	Spring, 2019	35	59	5	29	31	29	6	100
	Spring, 2018	39	49	8	31	31	18	11	100
	Spring, 2017	31	53	2	29	27	26	17	100
	Spring, 2014	34	44	7	27	26	18	21	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2026	61	21	20	42	4	17	18	100
	Spring, 2024	51	16	15	36	5	11	33	100
India	Spring, 2026	25	44	5	20	11	33	31	100
	Spring, 2025	24	45	5	18	8	37	31	100
	Spring, 2024	19	43	4	15	8	34	38	100
	Spring, 2019	21	36	4	17	11	25	43	100
	Spring, 2017	22	23	4	17	11	12	56	100
	Spring, 2016	16	20	4	11	10	10	64	100
	Spring, 2015	28	29	8	21	14	15	42	100
	Spring, 2014	13	25	3	10	12	13	62	100

		Q10b. How much confidence do you have in each of the following leaders to do the right thing regarding world affairs? b. Chinese President Xi Jinping							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Indonesia	Spring, 2026	62	35	13	50	25	10	3	100
	Spring, 2025	53	41	10	43	30	11	7	100
	Spring, 2024	58	40	11	47	35	5	2	100
	Spring, 2023	39	28	5	34	23	5	33	100
	Spring, 2019	32	32	7	25	19	13	35	100
	Spring, 2018	36	33	5	31	25	8	31	100
	Spring, 2017	33	31	3	31	21	10	36	100
	Spring, 2015	40	27	9	31	21	6	34	100
	Spring, 2014	36	38	5	31	31	6	26	100
Japan	Spring, 2026	7	92	1	6	32	61	1	100
	Spring, 2025	8	90	0	8	35	54	2	100
	Spring, 2024	8	90	0	7	33	57	2	100
	Spring, 2023	9	87	1	8	35	53	4	100
	Spring, 2022	8	88	1	8	37	52	3	100
	Spring, 2021	10	86	1	9	41	45	4	100
	Summer, 2020	9	84	0	9	31	53	6	100
	Spring, 2019	14	81	1	13	48	33	5	100
	Spring, 2018	17	76	2	15	44	32	7	100
	Spring, 2017	12	80	0	11	46	35	8	100
	Spring, 2016	12	79	1	11	39	40	10	100
	Spring, 2015	12	82	1	11	41	41	6	100
	Spring, 2014	6	87	0	6	43	44	7	100
	Spring, 2026	66	33	22	44	26	7	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	55	43	15	40	29	14	2	100
	Spring, 2022	62	36	23	39	26	11	1	100
	Spring, 2026	83	11	56	27	1	10	6	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2026	83	11	56	27	1	10	6	100
Philippines	Spring, 2026	50	45	16	34	16	28	5	100
	Spring, 2024	45	50	12	33	19	32	4	100
	Spring, 2019	58	35	14	44	18	17	7	100
	Spring, 2018	58	34	17	41	14	19	8	100
	Spring, 2017	53	31	12	41	16	15	16	100
	Spring, 2015	51	38	12	39	26	12	10	100
	Spring, 2014	32	47	5	27	25	22	21	100
Singapore	Spring, 2026	67	33	17	50	24	9	0	100
	Spring, 2024	63	36	17	45	26	10	1	100
	Spring, 2022	69	31	24	45	21	9	1	100
	Spring, 2021	69	29	22	48	23	7	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2026	25	75	2	23	39	36	1	100
	Spring, 2025	15	83	1	14	40	44	2	100
	Spring, 2024	13	83	1	12	37	46	4	100
	Spring, 2023	12	87	1	11	42	45	1	100
	Spring, 2022	12	87	1	11	42	45	1	100
	Spring, 2021	15	84	2	13	47	37	1	100
	Summer, 2020	15	83	1	14	42	41	1	100
	Spring, 2019	25	74	1	24	51	23	1	100
	Spring, 2018	37	61	4	33	45	16	2	100
	Spring, 2017	38	54	4	34	45	9	7	100
	Spring, 2015	67	29	10	57	25	4	4	100
	Spring, 2014	58	38	7	50	32	5	5	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2026	59	20	17	42	9	10	22	100
	Spring, 2024	47	24	12	36	10	14	29	100
Thailand	Spring, 2026	53	45	12	41	28	17	2	100
	Spring, 2024	63	32	17	46	23	9	5	100
Israel	Spring, 2026	10	77	4	7	17	59	13	100
	Spring, 2025	9	71	2	7	26	44	20	100
	Spring, 2024	13	73	3	10	33	40	14	100
	Spring, 2023	19	72	3	16	36	36	9	100
	Spring, 2022	20	70	3	17	37	33	10	100
	Spring, 2019	35	47	6	29	27	20	18	100
	Spring, 2018	34	56	7	27	40	16	10	100
	Spring, 2017	27	62	4	24	42	20	11	100
	Spring, 2014	25	67	5	19	32	34	9	100
Turkey	Spring, 2026	32	51	4	28	19	32	16	100
	Spring, 2025	25	56	6	19	26	30	19	100
	Spring, 2024	15	68	2	14	24	44	17	100
	Spring, 2019	29	44	3	26	12	31	27	100
	Spring, 2014	11	58	3	7	15	44	31	100
West Bank / East Jerusalem	Spring, 2026	40	36	8	32	13	23	24	100
Ghana	Spring, 2026	56	24	29	27	11	13	20	100
	Spring, 2024	46	33	23	23	14	19	21	100
	Spring, 2017	44	21	25	19	9	12	35	100
	Spring, 2014	44	19	19	24	10	10	37	100

		Q10b. How much confidence do you have in each of the following leaders to do the right thing regarding world affairs? b. Chinese President Xi Jinping							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Kenya	Spring, 2026	73	23	25	48	11	12	4	100
	Spring, 2025	64	32	20	43	14	17	5	100
	Spring, 2024	64	33	24	40	16	17	3	100
	Spring, 2023	70	24	27	44	11	13	6	100
	Spring, 2019	58	27	20	38	13	14	15	100
	Spring, 2018	53	27	23	30	13	14	19	100
	Spring, 2017	44	35	17	27	16	19	21	100
	Spring, 2014	58	23	27	31	14	9	20	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2026	62	26	25	36	12	14	13	100
	Spring, 2025	66	24	25	41	13	11	10	100
	Spring, 2024	59	30	25	34	17	14	10	100
	Spring, 2023	63	29	30	32	17	12	9	100
	Spring, 2019	61	19	27	34	11	8	20	100
	Spring, 2018	52	25	30	23	12	13	23	100
	Spring, 2017	54	24	28	26	12	12	22	100
	Spring, 2014	46	18	18	28	8	11	35	100
South Africa	Spring, 2026	46	35	22	24	9	26	19	100
	Spring, 2025	46	42	21	25	15	27	12	100
	Spring, 2024	36	30	18	18	10	20	33	100
	Spring, 2023	45	33	24	21	11	22	22	100
	Spring, 2019	52	29	22	30	13	16	19	100
	Spring, 2018	45	33	23	21	12	21	23	100
	Spring, 2017	40	31	18	22	10	21	28	100
	Spring, 2014	28	34	10	19	16	18	37	100
Argentina	Spring, 2026	27	56	6	21	26	30	17	100
	Spring, 2025	23	58	7	16	26	32	19	100
	Spring, 2024	26	54	8	18	22	33	20	100
	Spring, 2023	20	55	7	13	21	33	25	100
	Spring, 2019	34	42	9	26	21	21	24	100
	Spring, 2018	21	47	7	14	15	32	33	100
	Spring, 2017	20	44	6	14	19	24	37	100
	Spring, 2014	14	41	3	11	20	22	44	100
Brazil	Spring, 2026	22	66	6	16	14	52	12	100
	Spring, 2025	23	66	4	18	16	50	11	100
	Spring, 2024	15	66	4	12	17	49	19	100
	Spring, 2023	18	67	3	15	17	50	15	100
	Spring, 2019	23	52	5	19	14	38	25	100
	Spring, 2018	15	70	4	11	23	47	15	100
	Spring, 2017	21	56	5	17	13	43	22	100
	Spring, 2014	13	66	2	11	32	34	21	100
Chile	Spring, 2026	25	58	5	19	21	37	17	100
	Spring, 2024	19	62	3	16	18	44	19	100
	Spring, 2017	20	54	6	14	20	35	26	100
	Spring, 2014	19	49	3	17	27	22	31	100
Colombia	Spring, 2026	33	54	8	25	27	27	13	100
	Spring, 2024	27	59	6	21	29	30	14	100
	Spring, 2017	20	54	6	14	23	32	26	100
	Spring, 2014	15	34	5	10	15	19	51	100
Mexico	Spring, 2026	35	50	7	29	26	24	15	100
	Spring, 2025	36	51	6	31	25	26	12	100
	Spring, 2024	27	62	4	23	29	33	11	100
	Spring, 2023	29	60	5	24	26	34	11	100
	Spring, 2019	34	43	5	29	22	21	23	100
	Spring, 2018	21	57	4	17	26	32	22	100
	Spring, 2017	23	53	2	21	23	30	24	100
	Spring, 2014	14	50	3	12	19	31	36	100
Peru	Spring, 2026	30	52	7	23	29	23	18	100
	Spring, 2024	31	52	7	24	26	26	17	100
	Spring, 2017	24	57	6	18	29	29	19	100
	Spring, 2014	18	40	2	16	18	23	42	100

		Q10b. How much confidence do you have in each of the following leaders to do the right thing regarding world affairs? b. Chinese President Xi Jinping								
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Never heard of this person	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2026	17	71	2	15	35	36	11	1	100
	Spring, 2025	13	75	1	11	36	39	12	1	100
	Spring, 2024	9	79	1	7	33	46	10	2	100
	Spring, 2023	8	77	1	7	30	47	13	1	100
	Spring, 2026	23	72	3	20	39	33	5	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2025	17	77	2	15	35	42	5	0	100
	Spring, 2024	11	84	2	10	30	54	4	1	100
	Spring, 2023	10	84	2	8	27	57	6	0	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. WEB TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q10b. How much confidence do you have in each of the following leaders to do the right thing regarding world affairs? b. Chinese President Xi Jinping							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2022	16	83	2	13	42	41	2	100
	Spring, 2021	15	83	2	13	39	43	3	100
	March, 2020	19	78	2	17	40	38	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	11	88	1	10	34	54	1	100
	March, 2021	12	87	1	10	32	56	1	100
	June, 2020	13	87	2	11	29	58	1	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q10b. How much confidence do you have in each of the following leaders to do the right thing regarding world affairs? b. Chinese President Xi Jinping							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Summer, 2020	18	77	2	16	22	55	5	100
	Spring, 2020	22	71	2	20	26	45	8	100
	Spring, 2019	38	49	2	35	27	23	13	100
	Spring, 2018	39	50	5	34	27	23	12	100
	Spring, 2017	31	60	2	29	29	31	9	100
	Spring, 2014	28	58	2	26	26	32	14	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	16	82	2	14	28	54	2	100
	Summer, 2020	18	79	3	16	27	52	3	100
	Spring, 2019	38	54	4	35	31	23	8	100
	Spring, 2018	43	47	5	37	29	18	10	100
	Spring, 2017	42	46	4	39	27	19	12	100
	Spring, 2016	39	38	4	35	21	16	24	100
	Spring, 2015	47	37	5	42	26	11	16	100

SELECT BANGLADESH, INDIA AND THAILAND TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q10b. How much confidence do you have in each of the following leaders to do the right thing regarding world affairs? b. Chinese President Xi Jinping							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	56	31	24	32	22	9	13	100
India	Spring, 2023	32	57	8	24	9	48	10	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	52	22	12	40	18	4	26	100

HUNGARY AND POLAND FACE-TO-FACE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON									
		Q10b. How much confidence do you have in each of the following leaders to do the right thing regarding world affairs? b. Chinese President Xi Jinping							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2024	24	67	2	22	35	32	9	100
	Spring, 2023	17	58	1	16	31	28	24	100
	Spring, 2022	17	61	2	15	28	33	22	100
	Spring, 2019	14	35	1	13	16	20	51	100
	Spring, 2018	22	55	1	20	31	24	23	100
	Spring, 2017	13	46	1	13	25	21	40	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	9	78	0	8	24	55	13	100
	Spring, 2023	9	79	0	8	30	49	13	100
	Spring, 2022	11	70	1	10	34	36	19	100
	Spring, 2019	18	51	2	16	29	22	31	100
	Spring, 2018	9	61	0	9	29	32	30	100
	Spring, 2017	5	54	0	5	27	27	41	100
	Spring, 2014	13	63	2	11	37	26	23	100

		Q29a. Do you think the government of [INSERT ITEM] respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? a. China			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2026	13	85	2	100
	Spring, 2021	8	90	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2026	13	80	7	100
	Spring, 2021	7	88	4	100
	Spring, 2018	13	80	7	100
	Spring, 2017	12	79	9	100
	Spring, 2016	10	78	12	100
	Spring, 2015	5	86	9	100
	Spring, 2013	13	76	12	100
France	Spring, 2026	12	84	4	100
	Spring, 2021	11	83	6	100
	Spring, 2018	8	90	2	100
	Spring, 2017	9	88	2	100
	Spring, 2016	8	90	3	100
	Spring, 2015	7	93	0	100
	Spring, 2014	12	88	1	100
	Spring, 2013	14	86	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2026	7	93	0	100
	Spring, 2021	9	90	1	100
	Spring, 2021	8	85	7	100
	Spring, 2018	6	88	6	100
	Spring, 2017	7	88	5	100
	Spring, 2016	4	93	3	100
	Spring, 2015	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2014	6	91	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2026	9	87	4	100
	Spring, 2021	13	84	3	100
	Spring, 2026	18	69	13	100
	Spring, 2021	14	75	10	100
	Spring, 2018	19	66	15	100
	Spring, 2017	22	68	10	100
	Spring, 2016	23	64	12	100
	Spring, 2014	21	69	10	100
Hungary	Spring, 2026	25	63	13	100
	Spring, 2026	26	59	15	100

		Q29a. Do you think the government of [INSERT ITEM] respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? a. China			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	Spring, 2026	15	81	4	100
	Spring, 2021	9	89	2	100
	Spring, 2018	14	71	15	100
	Spring, 2017	14	73	12	100
	Spring, 2016	17	74	10	100
	Spring, 2015	8	83	8	100
	Spring, 2014	8	84	8	100
	Spring, 2013	7	82	11	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2026	11	85	4	100
	Spring, 2021	7	91	2	100
	Spring, 2018	7	89	4	100
	Spring, 2017	10	86	4	100
	Spring, 2016	6	90	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2026	9	77	14	100
Spain	Spring, 2026	19	75	6	100
	Spring, 2021	10	87	4	100
	Spring, 2018	12	84	4	100
	Spring, 2017	15	75	9	100
	Spring, 2016	6	87	8	100
	Spring, 2015	7	88	5	100
	Spring, 2014	9	83	8	100
	Spring, 2013	11	84	5	100
	Spring, 2008	11	77	12	100
Sweden	Spring, 2026	6	91	2	100
	Spring, 2021	3	95	1	100
	Spring, 2018	4	93	3	100
	Spring, 2017	5	90	5	100
	Spring, 2016	3	96	1	100
U.K.	Spring, 2026	18	76	6	100
	Spring, 2021	10	84	6	100
	Spring, 2018	10	79	11	100
	Spring, 2017	12	77	11	100
	Spring, 2016	9	84	8	100
	Spring, 2015	9	82	9	100
	Spring, 2014	15	75	10	100
	Spring, 2013	15	71	14	100
	Spring, 2008	12	77	11	100
Australia	Spring, 2026	11	87	2	100
	March, 2021	5	94	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2026	74	15	11	100
India	Spring, 2026	34	45	21	100
	Spring, 2017	25	30	44	100
	Spring, 2016	27	33	40	100
	Spring, 2015	29	36	35	100
	Spring, 2014	24	28	47	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	25	38	36	100
	Spring, 2008	25	38	36	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2026	66	33	2	100
	Spring, 2018	56	27	17	100
	Spring, 2017	56	28	16	100
	Spring, 2015	60	20	20	100
	Spring, 2014	51	30	19	100
	Spring, 2013	60	26	14	100
	Spring, 2008	57	26	17	100

		Q29a. Do you think the government of [INSERT ITEM] respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? a. China			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2026	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2021	6	90	4	100
	Spring, 2018	8	88	4	100
	Spring, 2017	9	85	6	100
	Spring, 2016	7	88	5	100
	Spring, 2015	3	93	4	100
	Spring, 2014	4	89	7	100
	Spring, 2013	5	88	7	100
	Spring, 2008	6	88	6	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2026	60	39	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2026	79	16	4	100
Philippines	Spring, 2026	45	49	6	100
	Spring, 2018	53	38	10	100
	Spring, 2017	52	37	11	100
	Spring, 2015	48	45	7	100
	Spring, 2014	37	50	12	100
	Spring, 2013	51	44	5	100
Singapore	Spring, 2026	43	56	1	100
	Spring, 2021	35	60	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2026	10	89	2	100
	Spring, 2021	7	92	1	100
	Spring, 2018	17	80	3	100
	Spring, 2017	18	77	5	100
	Spring, 2015	15	81	4	100
	Spring, 2014	21	73	6	100
	Spring, 2013	25	68	6	100
	Spring, 2008	23	69	8	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2026	74	11	15	100
Thailand	Spring, 2026	58	39	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2026	15	72	14	100
	Spring, 2018	27	66	8	100
	Spring, 2017	25	68	8	100
	Spring, 2015	25	64	11	100
	Spring, 2014	26	68	6	100
	Spring, 2013	24	67	9	100
Turkey	Spring, 2026	40	45	15	100
	Spring, 2017	27	47	26	100
	Spring, 2015	16	58	27	100
	Spring, 2014	40	38	22	100
	Spring, 2013	23	47	29	100
	Spring, 2008	30	31	39	100
West Bank / East Jerusalem	Spring, 2026	58	21	21	100
Ghana	Spring, 2026	67	13	20	100
	Spring, 2017	52	18	30	100
	Spring, 2015	69	18	13	100
	Spring, 2014	60	13	27	100
	Spring, 2013	49	25	26	100
Kenya	Spring, 2026	62	35	3	100
	Spring, 2018	66	20	14	100
	Spring, 2017	62	20	18	100
	Spring, 2016	67	21	12	100
	Spring, 2015	66	23	11	100
	Spring, 2014	74	10	15	100
	Spring, 2013	51	21	28	100

		Q29a. Do you think the government of [INSERT ITEM] respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? a. China			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Nigeria	Spring, 2026	71	13	16	100
	Spring, 2018	61	17	22	100
	Spring, 2017	71	12	17	100
	Spring, 2016	63	14	23	100
	Spring, 2015	62	17	21	100
	Spring, 2014	49	12	39	100
	Spring, 2013	63	9	29	100
South Africa	Spring, 2026	54	35	11	100
	Spring, 2018	52	33	15	100
	Spring, 2017	46	34	20	100
	Spring, 2016	44	44	13	100
	Spring, 2015	40	33	27	100
	Spring, 2014	31	37	33	100
	Spring, 2013	44	29	26	100
Argentina	Spring, 2008	37	30	33	100
	Spring, 2026	26	53	21	100
	Spring, 2018	27	51	23	100
	Spring, 2017	20	55	25	100
	Spring, 2015	25	54	21	100
	Spring, 2014	17	43	40	100
	Spring, 2013	26	37	37	100
Brazil	Spring, 2008	22	50	28	100
	Spring, 2026	22	66	12	100
	Spring, 2018	25	60	15	100
	Spring, 2017	25	60	15	100
	Spring, 2015	28	62	11	100
	Spring, 2014	24	62	15	100
	Spring, 2013	38	51	11	100
Chile	Spring, 2026	16	71	12	100
	Spring, 2017	19	70	11	100
	Spring, 2014	20	51	29	100
	Spring, 2013	25	49	26	100
Colombia	Spring, 2026	30	55	16	100
	Spring, 2017	19	66	15	100
	Spring, 2014	14	50	36	100
Mexico	Spring, 2026	35	52	12	100
	Spring, 2018	30	50	20	100
	Spring, 2017	31	55	15	100
	Spring, 2015	32	51	17	100
	Spring, 2014	25	44	31	100
	Spring, 2013	34	39	27	100
	Spring, 2008	33	44	22	100
Peru	Spring, 2026	26	60	14	100
	Spring, 2017	29	56	14	100
	Spring, 2015	32	50	18	100
	Spring, 2014	29	46	26	100

AUSTRALIA PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q29a. Do you think the government of [INSERT ITEM] respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? a. China			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2018	10	79	10	100
	Spring, 2017	14	81	5	100
	Spring, 2016	13	80	8	100
	Spring, 2015	11	84	5	100
	Spring, 2014	14	78	8	100
	Spring, 2013	17	71	13	100
	Spring, 2008	14	74	12	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	6	91	2	100
	Spring, 2018	11	83	6	100
	Spring, 2017	12	81	6	100
	Spring, 2016	9	83	8	100
	Spring, 2015	11	81	8	100
	Spring, 2013	17	74	8	100
	Spring, 2008	13	78	8	100

SELECT BANGLADESH, INDIA AND THAILAND TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q29a. Do you think the government of [INSERT ITEM] respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? a. China			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	66	27	7	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	54	23	23	100

HUNGARY AND POLAND FACE-TO-FACE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q29a. Do you think the government of [INSERT ITEM] respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? a. China			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2018	21	58	21	100
	Spring, 2017	21	63	17	100
	Spring, 2016	23	64	13	100
Poland	Spring, 2018	5	76	19	100
	Spring, 2017	8	73	19	100
	Spring, 2016	8	76	17	100
	Spring, 2015	11	77	12	100
	Spring, 2014	14	72	13	100
	Spring, 2013	14	76	10	100
	Spring, 2008	7	84	9	100

		Q30. In general, how reliable is China as a partner to (survey country)? Is China very reliable, somewhat reliable, not too reliable or not at all reliable as a partner?							
		TOTAL Reliable	TOTAL Not reliable	Very reliable	Somewhat reliable	Not too reliable	Not at all reliable	DK/Refused	Total
Bangladesh	Spring, 2026	77	18	21	55	14	4	5	100
India	Spring, 2026	33	53	6	27	13	40	14	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2026	73	26	24	50	18	8	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2026	84	14	49	35	8	6	2	100
Philippines	Spring, 2026	42	56	10	32	28	28	2	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2026	86	7	26	60	4	2	7	100
Thailand	Spring, 2026	74	25	14	60	10	15	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2026	40	54	3	37	30	23	6	100
Ghana	Spring, 2026	69	27	36	33	16	12	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2026	88	12	49	39	8	3	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2026	76	21	41	35	13	7	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2026	72	23	38	35	11	12	5	100
Argentina	Spring, 2026	43	49	9	34	33	16	8	100
Brazil	Spring, 2026	40	52	11	29	29	23	8	100
Chile	Spring, 2026	55	41	14	41	26	15	4	100
Colombia	Spring, 2026	54	37	16	39	25	12	8	100
Mexico	Spring, 2026	58	37	11	47	26	11	4	100
Peru	Spring, 2026	51	45	10	41	28	17	4	100

		Q31. In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think China takes into account the interests of countries like (survey country) – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?							
		TOTAL A great deal/ A fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/Not at all	Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
Bangladesh	Spring, 2026	56	38	19	38	28	10	6	100
India	Spring, 2026	31	51	8	23	20	31	18	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	47	28	15	32	16	12	26	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2026	62	37	16	46	29	8	1	100
	Spring, 2023	53	23	12	41	19	4	24	100
	Spring, 2013	54	36	9	45	30	6	10	100
	Spring, 2008	50	38	8	42	31	7	12	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2026	79	20	31	48	13	7	1	100
Philippines	Spring, 2026	57	40	21	37	18	22	3	100
	Spring, 2013	58	40	12	46	28	11	2	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2026	77	12	21	56	8	4	11	100
Thailand	Spring, 2026	65	34	8	57	24	11	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2026	16	75	2	14	46	28	9	100
	Spring, 2013	18	68	5	13	33	35	14	100
	Spring, 2008	16	54	5	10	24	31	30	100
Ghana	Spring, 2026	57	33	18	38	21	12	10	100
	Spring, 2013	55	32	27	28	18	14	13	100
Kenya	Spring, 2026	73	26	37	36	19	7	1	100
	Spring, 2023	63	35	40	24	30	5	2	100
	Spring, 2013	77	18	38	39	13	5	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2026	65	29	26	39	19	10	6	100
	Spring, 2023	71	24	34	37	18	6	5	100
	Spring, 2013	70	16	40	30	11	6	14	100
South Africa	Spring, 2026	64	29	31	33	19	10	7	100
	Spring, 2023	56	36	26	30	19	17	8	100
	Spring, 2013	67	23	35	32	12	11	10	100
	Spring, 2008	52	26	23	29	17	9	22	100
Argentina	Spring, 2026	31	63	13	18	43	20	6	100
	Spring, 2023	28	61	12	16	34	27	11	100
	Spring, 2013	19	71	5	13	35	36	10	100
	Spring, 2008	16	69	4	13	30	40	14	100
Brazil	Spring, 2026	46	46	15	31	22	25	8	100
	Spring, 2023	43	49	16	28	24	26	7	100
	Spring, 2013	42	53	12	30	30	23	5	100
Chile	Spring, 2026	41	53	16	25	32	21	6	100
	Spring, 2013	24	64	5	20	26	39	11	100
Colombia	Spring, 2026	28	65	18	10	50	16	7	100
Mexico	Spring, 2026	47	49	14	34	34	15	4	100
	Spring, 2023	44	53	12	32	32	21	3	100
	Spring, 2013	40	51	13	27	26	25	9	100
	Spring, 2008	49	44	13	35	25	19	8	100
Peru	Spring, 2026	47	47	14	33	30	17	6	100

AUSTRALIA PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q31. In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think China takes into account the interests of countries like (survey country) – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?						
		TOTAL A great deal/ A fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/Not at all	Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused
U.S.	Spring, 2013	35	60	13	22	36	24	5
	Spring, 2008	38	56	10	28	39	17	6
Australia	Spring, 2013	19	79	7	12	40	39	2
	Spring, 2008	25	72	5	21	49	23	2

		Q32. In general, to what extent do you think China interferes in the affairs of other countries – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?						
		TOTAL A great deal/ A fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/Not at all	A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused
Bangladesh	Spring, 2026	42	48	12	30	33	15	10
India	Spring, 2026	40	37	16	24	18	20	22
Indonesia	Spring, 2026	42	56	10	33	39	17	2
	Spring, 2023	45	30	10	35	24	6	26
Pakistan	Spring, 2026	59	38	18	41	22	17	2
Philippines	Spring, 2026	60	37	22	38	19	18	4
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2026	68	18	17	51	12	5	14
Thailand	Spring, 2026	64	34	18	47	24	9	2
Turkey	Spring, 2026	19	73	5	13	47	26	8
Ghana	Spring, 2026	40	49	12	28	24	25	12
Kenya	Spring, 2026	63	36	31	32	24	12	1
	Spring, 2023	53	44	32	21	37	7	3
Nigeria	Spring, 2026	44	48	17	28	31	17	7
	Spring, 2023	59	36	21	38	27	8	6
South Africa	Spring, 2026	51	42	20	31	26	16	7
	Spring, 2023	49	40	21	29	24	16	11
Argentina	Spring, 2026	44	48	18	26	35	13	9
	Spring, 2023	46	41	22	24	27	14	12
Brazil	Spring, 2026	50	41	25	25	20	20	9
	Spring, 2023	59	32	35	24	18	14	9
Chile	Spring, 2026	46	47	21	25	27	20	7
Colombia	Spring, 2026	30	62	18	12	48	14	8
Mexico	Spring, 2026	45	50	14	31	36	14	5
	Spring, 2023	57	40	22	35	27	13	3
Peru	Spring, 2026	48	45	19	29	28	17	7

		Q33. In general, to what extent do you think China contributes to peace and stability around the world – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?							
		TOTAL A great deal/ A fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/Not at all	A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
Bangladesh	Spring, 2026	61	33	21	40	26	7	6	100
	Spring, 2024	64	16	30	35	7	9	20	100
India	Spring, 2026	27	53	7	21	20	33	19	100
	Spring, 2024	26	50	7	19	11	39	24	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2026	58	41	11	47	32	9	1	100
	Spring, 2024	71	27	14	57	23	4	2	100
	Spring, 2023	53	24	10	44	19	5	23	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2026	83	17	42	41	10	7	1	100
Philippines	Spring, 2026	49	48	13	36	25	23	3	100
	Spring, 2024	57	41	17	40	23	18	2	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2026	77	11	21	56	8	3	12	100
	Spring, 2024	72	12	20	53	7	5	15	100
Thailand	Spring, 2026	66	33	8	58	24	9	1	100
	Spring, 2024	80	18	20	61	13	5	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2026	17	74	3	14	48	26	9	100
Ghana	Spring, 2026	68	23	25	43	16	7	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2026	67	32	36	31	22	9	1	100
	Spring, 2023	50	48	27	24	38	9	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2026	65	30	29	36	19	11	5	100
	Spring, 2023	68	29	27	41	22	7	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2026	64	29	29	35	18	12	7	100
	Spring, 2023	47	41	22	25	23	18	12	100
Argentina	Spring, 2026	25	67	8	17	45	22	9	100
	Spring, 2023	23	67	9	14	40	26	10	100
Brazil	Spring, 2026	36	55	9	27	24	31	9	100
	Spring, 2023	34	56	8	26	26	30	10	100
Chile	Spring, 2026	32	63	7	25	38	25	5	100
Colombia	Spring, 2026	26	67	16	10	50	17	7	100
Mexico	Spring, 2026	47	48	10	37	33	15	5	100
	Spring, 2023	41	55	10	31	35	20	4	100
Peru	Spring, 2026	45	49	11	34	30	19	6	100

		Q34. How concerned are you, if at all, about territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries – very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned?							
		TOTAL Concerned	TOTAL Not concerned	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
Bangladesh	Spring, 2026	49	41	12	37	26	16	9	100
	Spring, 2024	47	29	17	30	9	19	24	100
India	Spring, 2026	57	30	31	26	9	21	13	100
	Spring, 2024	69	20	44	25	6	14	11	100
	Spring, 2015	62	10	38	24	6	3	28	100
	Spring, 2014	72	9	35	37	7	2	18	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2026	62	37	22	40	26	11	1	100
	Spring, 2024	69	30	27	42	25	5	1	100
	Spring, 2015	41	36	11	30	25	11	22	100
	Spring, 2014	52	39	14	38	24	14	9	100
Japan	Spring, 2026	88	12	51	37	9	3	0	100
	Spring, 2024	86	13	57	29	11	2	1	100
	Spring, 2016	80	19	35	45	14	5	1	100
	Spring, 2015	83	15	52	31	10	4	2	100
	Spring, 2014	85	13	41	44	10	3	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2026	53	42	18	35	20	22	5	100
Philippines	Spring, 2026	86	13	62	25	7	6	1	100
	Spring, 2024	91	9	65	25	6	3	0	100
	Spring, 2015	91	8	56	35	7	1	1	100
	Spring, 2014	93	7	61	32	5	1	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2026	87	12	52	35	8	4	1	100
	Spring, 2024	87	9	57	31	7	2	3	100
	Spring, 2015	78	20	31	47	18	2	2	100
	Spring, 2014	83	16	30	53	13	3	1	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2026	54	31	15	39	18	13	15	100
	Spring, 2024	49	37	14	36	20	17	13	100
Thailand	Spring, 2026	52	47	16	36	26	21	1	100
	Spring, 2024	38	61	11	27	33	28	2	100
	Spring, 2014	50	38	14	36	21	17	12	100

		Q34. How concerned are you, if at all, about territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries – very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned?								
		TOTAL Concerned	TOTAL Not concerned	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	Not sure	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2026	73	22	23	50	18	4	5	0	100
	Spring, 2024	82	15	36	46	12	4	2	0	100

AUSTRALIA PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q34. How concerned are you, if at all, about territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries – very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned?							
		TOTAL Concerned	TOTAL Not concerned	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2015	63	31	17	46	25	6	6	100

SELECT BANGLADESH, INDIA AND THAILAND TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q34. How concerned are you, if at all, about territorial disputes between China and neighboring countries – very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned?							
		TOTAL Concerned	TOTAL Not concerned	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/Refused	Total
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	55	38	10	45	24	14	7	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	50	38	14	36	21	17	12	100