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Global Publics Back U.S. on Fighting ISIS, but Are Critical of Post-9/11 Torture

Asian Nations Mostly Support TPP, Defense Pivot – but Also Value Economic Ties with China

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**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
ON THIS REPORT:**

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About This Report

This report examines global public opinion about the United States, China, and the international balance of power, as well as key issues in Asia. It is based on 45,435 face-to-face and telephone interviews in 40 countries with adults 18 and older conducted from March 25 to May 27, 2015. For more details, see survey methodology and topline results.

Chapter 1 explores America's image worldwide, including views of U.S. actions against ISIS, post-9/11 interrogation practices, whether the U.S. government respects Americans' personal freedoms and President Obama and his handling of international issues. Chapter 2 examines China's image and perceptions about the balance of power between the U.S. and China. Chapter 3 puts Asia in focus, looking at support for TPP, economic ties with the U.S. and China, U.S. military resources in the region, relationships with China and Americans' willingness to defend Asian allies against China.

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Table of Contents

Overview: Global Publics Back U.S. on Fighting ISIS, but Are Critical of Post-9/11 Torture	4
China’s Global Image	8
Europeans More Critical of U.S. on Personal Freedoms, but Positive about Its Economic Power	9
American Public an Outlier on Torture	10
1. America’s Global Image	12
Young See U.S. More Positively	15
Support for U.S. against ISIS	16
Few Say U.S. Interrogation Methods Were Justified	17
U.S. Generally Seen as Respecting Personal Freedoms	19
Most Have Confidence in Obama	20
Mixed Reviews on Issues	21
2. Views of China and the Global Balance of Power	23
Globally, U.S. Seen as Leading Economic Power	23
Most Say China Will Overtake U.S. as Global Superpower	26
China Receives Generally Positive Ratings from Global Publics	28
Global Youth More Positive on China	30
Poor Marks for China on Human Rights	31
3. Asia in Focus	33
TPP: Americans among the Least Supportive	33
The Defense Pivot	35
Methodology	39
Topline Results	40

Global Publics Back U.S. on Fighting ISIS, but Are Critical of Post-9/11 Torture

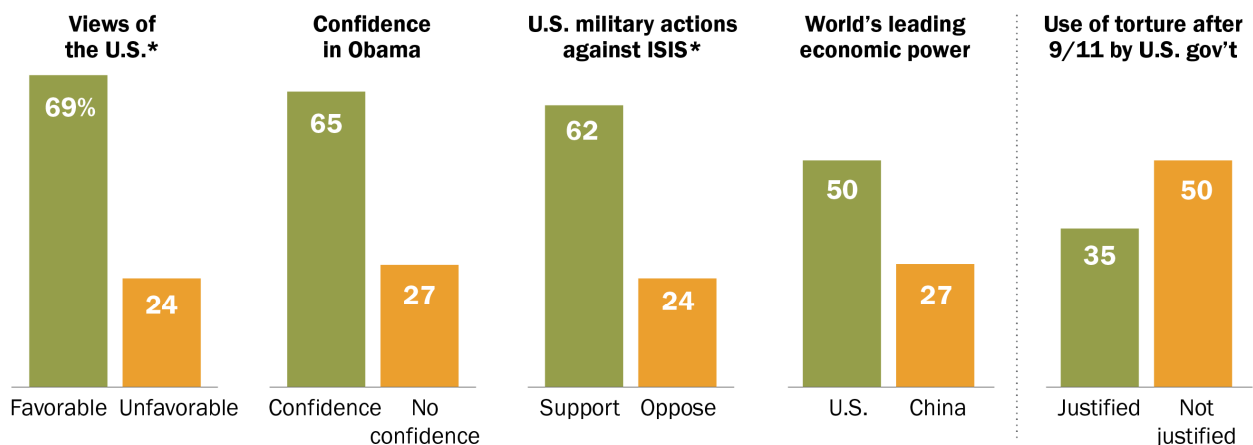
Asian Nations Mostly Support TPP, Defense Pivot – but Also Value Economic Ties with China

The rise of ISIS has generated strong concerns in nations around the world, and a new Pew Research Center survey finds broad global support for American military efforts against the terrorist group. And unlike the Iraq War a decade ago, the current U.S. air campaign in Iraq and Syria is backed by majorities in America's European allies, and endorsed by publics in key Middle Eastern nations.

However, global publics mostly oppose another element of recent U.S. national security policy: the harsh interrogation methods used against suspected terrorists in the wake of 9/11 that many consider torture. A median of 50% across 40 nations surveyed say they oppose these practices, which were detailed in a widely publicized U.S. Senate report in December 2014. Only 35% believe they were justified. Americans disagree – nearly six-in-ten (58%) say they were justified.

Many Around the World Have Favorable Opinion of the U.S., President Obama and Actions against ISIS, but Most Say Torture Not Justified

40 country global median



*Median across 39 countries.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q12a, Q17, Q25a, Q35 & Q39.

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And more broadly, Americans are more supportive of using torture than others around the world. The U.S. is one of only 12 countries where half or more approve of their own government using torture against suspected terrorists.

Overall, ratings for the U.S. remain mostly positive, with a global median of 69% expressing a favorable opinion of the country. President Obama also remains popular in most countries, and his ratings have improved over the last year in 14 nations. The biggest gains are found in India, which the president visited in January. About three-in-four Indians (74%) now express confidence in Obama, compared with 48% a year ago.

By far, the sharpest decline in Obama's image occurred in Israel. Following a year marked by tensions between Obama and Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu over negotiations with Iran, confidence in Obama slipped from 71% in Israel to 49%. Eight-in-ten Israelis disapprove of how Obama is dealing with Iran's nuclear program.

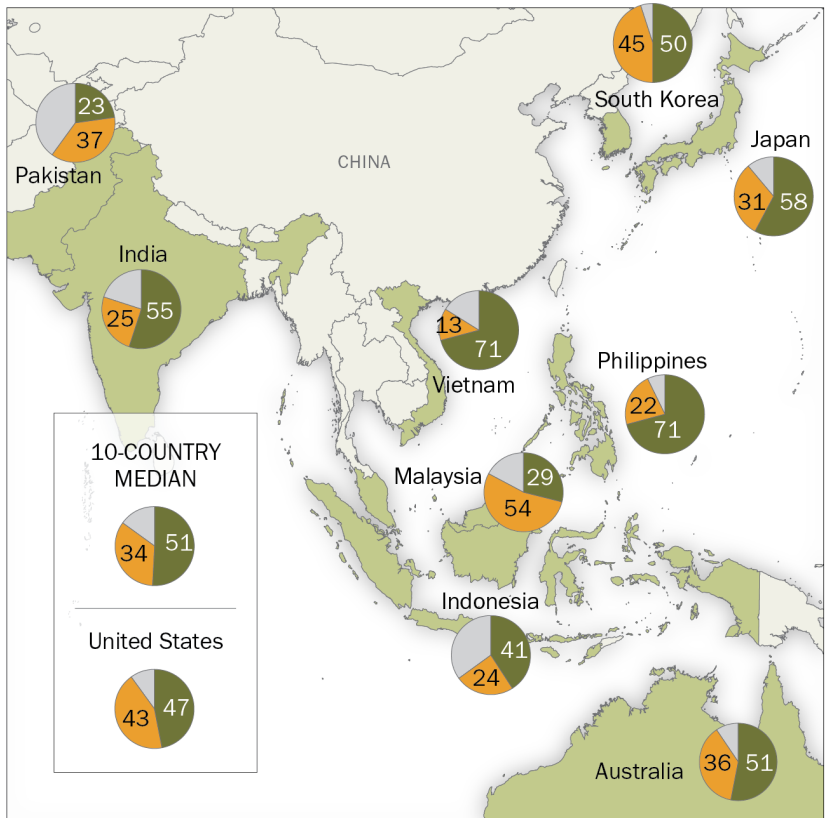
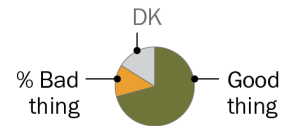
Meanwhile, assessments of U.S. economic power are on the rise. After the onset of the Great Recession in 2008, many believed the global economic balance of power was shifting, as China's economy expanded while the U.S. struggled. But over the last year, as the American economy has continued to rebound, the number of people naming the U.S. as the top economy has increased, especially in Europe. Still, when asked about the future, most publics think China has eclipsed or will eventually eclipse the U.S. as the dominant superpower.

China's rise has generated anxiety and security concerns among many of its neighbors, and the Asian nations surveyed mostly welcome U.S. plans to commit more military resources to the Asia-Pacific region, which is part of a U.S. strategy sometimes referred to as the "pivot" or "rebalancing" toward Asia. Half or more in Vietnam, the Philippines, Japan, India, Australia and South Korea say a greater American military commitment to the region would be a good thing because it could help maintain peace. Malaysia is the only Asian nation where more than half (54%) takes the opposite view that the pivot is bad because it could lead to conflict with China.

There is also considerable support for the major economic component of the pivot: the Trans-Pacific Partnership, or TPP. This trade agreement, which is currently under negotiation, would deepen economic ties among a number of nations on both sides of the Pacific. Roughly half or more in seven of the nine TPP nations in the study believe the agreement would be a good thing for their country.

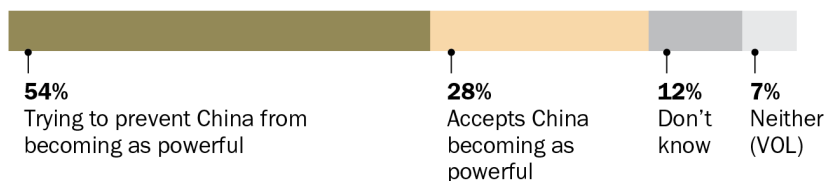
U.S. Defense Pivot to Asia Welcomed, for the Most Part ...

The United States has announced plans to commit more military resources to Asia. Is this a good thing because it could help maintain peace in the region OR is this a bad thing because it could lead to conflict with China?



... But Chinese See U.S. as Trying to Limit China's Power

Which is closest to your view? The U.S. accepts that China will eventually be as powerful as the U.S. OR the U.S. is trying to prevent China from becoming as powerful as the U.S.



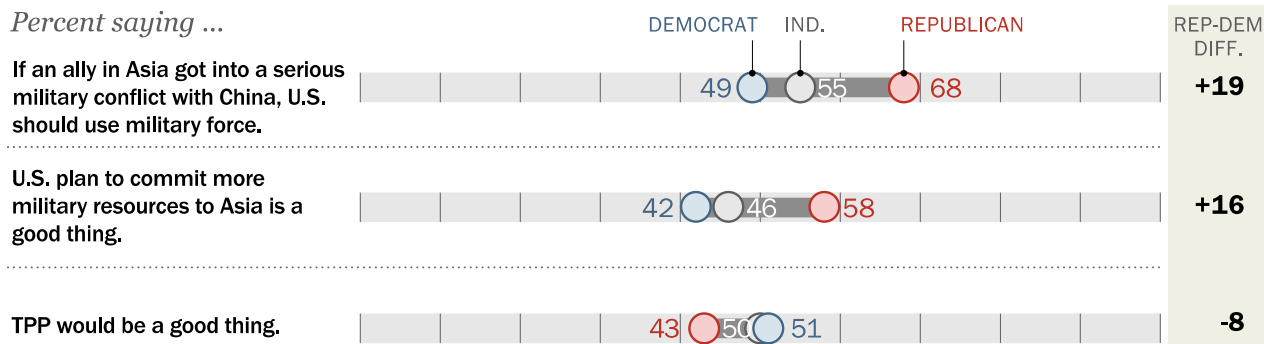
Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q37 & Q121.

However, the American public's embrace of the pivot is somewhat tepid. By a 49%-29% margin, Americans support TPP, although nearly a quarter offer no opinion. They are more divided over committing additional defense resources to Asia – 47% support the idea, while 43% oppose it. Nonetheless, when asked whether the U.S. should use military force to defend an Asian ally that got into a military conflict with China, 56% of Americans say yes, while 34% say no. Key allies in the region have faith that Washington would come to their defense. Fully 73% of South Koreans, 66% of Filipinos, and 60% of Japanese say the U.S. would use force if their country were involved in a military conflict with China.

In the U.S., there are substantial partisan divides over American engagement in Asia. Republicans are less supportive than Democrats or independents of a potential trade deal, but more supportive of American military commitments in the region.

U.S. Parties Differ over Asia Pivot

Percent saying ...



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q20a, Q37 & Q38.

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Even though Asian publics largely welcome American economic and security initiatives, they also value their economic relationships with China. In fact, in Australia and South Korea, two close American allies, the balance of opinion is that having strong economic ties with China is more important than having such ties with the U.S.

In China itself, America's intentions are viewed with suspicion. More than half (54%) believe the U.S. is trying to prevent China from becoming equally as powerful; just 28% say the U.S. accepts that China will eventually be an equal power.

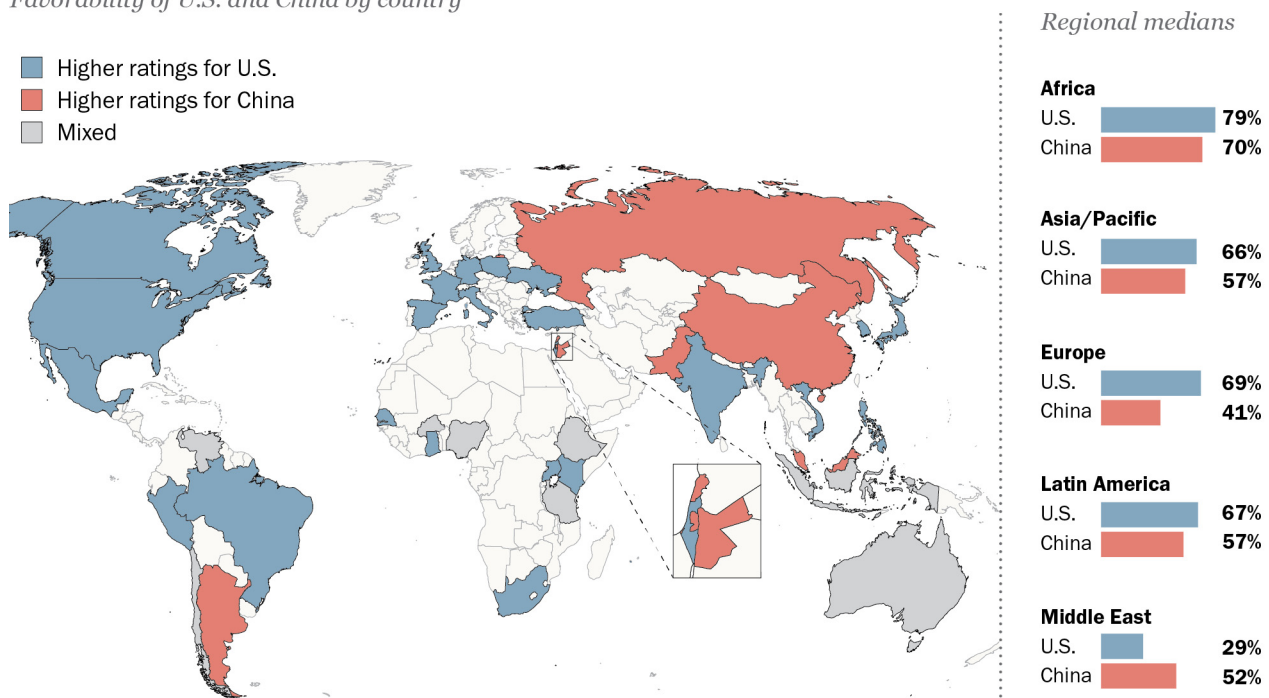
These are among the main findings of a new Pew Research Center survey, conducted in 40 nations among 45,435 respondents from March 25 to May 27, 2015. (See [here](#) for a map of countries included in the survey).

China's Global Image

The survey finds that overall ratings for China are mostly positive. A global median of 55% express a favorable view of China, while 34% have a negative opinion. Ratings tend to be especially positive in sub-Saharan Africa (a median of 70% favorable), although they are still slightly lower than the ratings received by the U.S. in the region. The U.S. also receives higher marks than China in Asia, Latin America, and especially Europe. The opposite is true, however, in the Middle East.

U.S. Seen More Positively than China in Europe, Latin America, but Not in Middle East

Favorability of U.S. and China by country



Note: China not included in Asia regional median rating for China. Russia and Ukraine not included in Europe median.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey, Q12a-b.

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One thing China and the U.S. have in common is that both nations tend to get better ratings among young people. In 18 nations, people under age 30 are more likely than those 50 and older to express a positive opinion of China. And this is especially true in the U.S., where 55% of 18-29

year-olds offer a favorable view, compared with 27% of people 50 and over. Meanwhile, 59% of Chinese under age 30 see the U.S. favorably, compared with only 29% of those ages 50+.

However, global images of the U.S. and China are very different when it comes to individual rights. A global median of just 34% believe the Chinese government respects the personal freedoms of its people. Large majorities (about three-quarters or more) in the U.S., Canada, Japan, Australia, South Korea, and throughout the EU say China does not respect these rights. There are exceptions however: In ten countries, at least six-in-ten say China does respect individual liberty, including the Asian nations of Pakistan, Indonesia and Malaysia.

In contrast to China, the U.S. gets relatively high marks on individual liberty – a global median of 63% says the American government does respect the personal freedoms of its citizens.

Europeans More Critical of U.S. on Personal Freedoms, but Positive about Its Economic Power

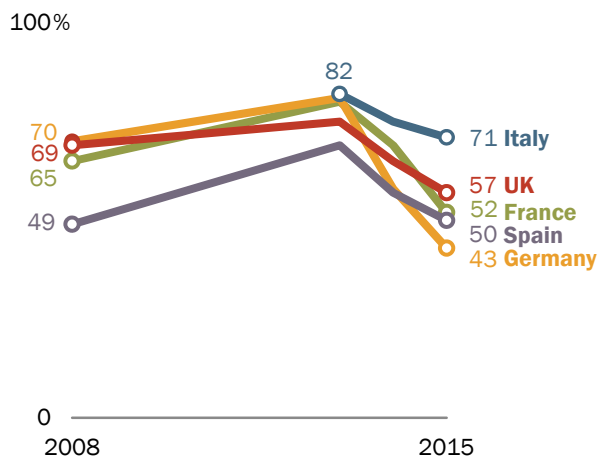
Europeans, however, stand out as increasingly critical of the U.S. government when it comes to protecting the freedoms of its people.

Across the Western European nations polled, ratings for the U.S. on this issue declined between 2013 and 2014, at least partly in response to Edward Snowden's revelations about the NSA's electronic surveillance programs. This year's survey highlights further declines, perhaps in response to highly publicized stories over the last year, such as those concerning harsh interrogation techniques in the post-9/11 era, as well as the controversy in the U.S. regarding police treatment of African-Americans and other minorities.

In Germany, France and the United Kingdom, fewer people believe the U.S. government respects personal freedoms than was the case in 2008, the final year of the George W. Bush administration, which was widely unpopular in Western Europe.

Fewer in Western Europe Say U.S. Respects Personal Freedoms

Percent saying the government of the U.S. respects the personal freedoms of its people



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q19b.

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At the same time that Europeans give the U.S. poorer ratings for this element of soft power, they believe American economic power is on the rise. Between 2009 and 2012, Europeans increasingly saw China, rather than the U.S., as the world's economic leader. However, the pendulum has swung back in the other direction since 2012, and today Europeans are now essentially divided on this question. A median of 41% across five EU nations – Britain, France, Germany, Poland, Spain – name China as the top economy, while a median of 39% say it is America.

American Public an Outlier on Torture

Views about America's post-9/11

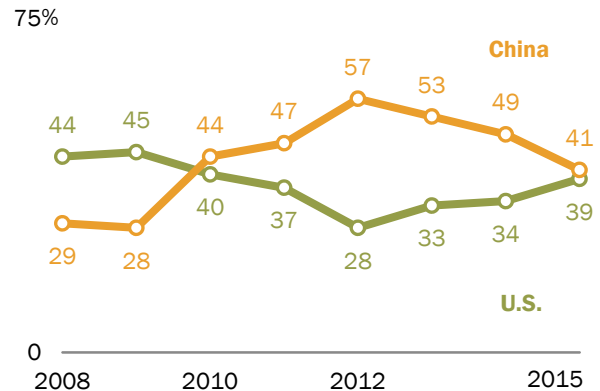
interrogations are strongly correlated with how people feel about the potential use of torture in their own countries. Across the nations surveyed, a median of 40% believe their own governments would be justified in using torture against people suspected of terrorism in order to gain information about possible attacks. A median of 45% oppose this idea.

Compared with other nations, Americans are generally more supportive of using torture in this type of situation. Nearly six-in-ten (58%) in the U.S. say it could be justified, making it one of only 12 countries surveyed where at least half hold this view.

Countries with higher levels of support for the use of torture by their own governments tend to also have higher levels of support for the use of torture techniques by the U.S. government following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks.

Europeans Back to Believing China and U.S. at Economic Parity

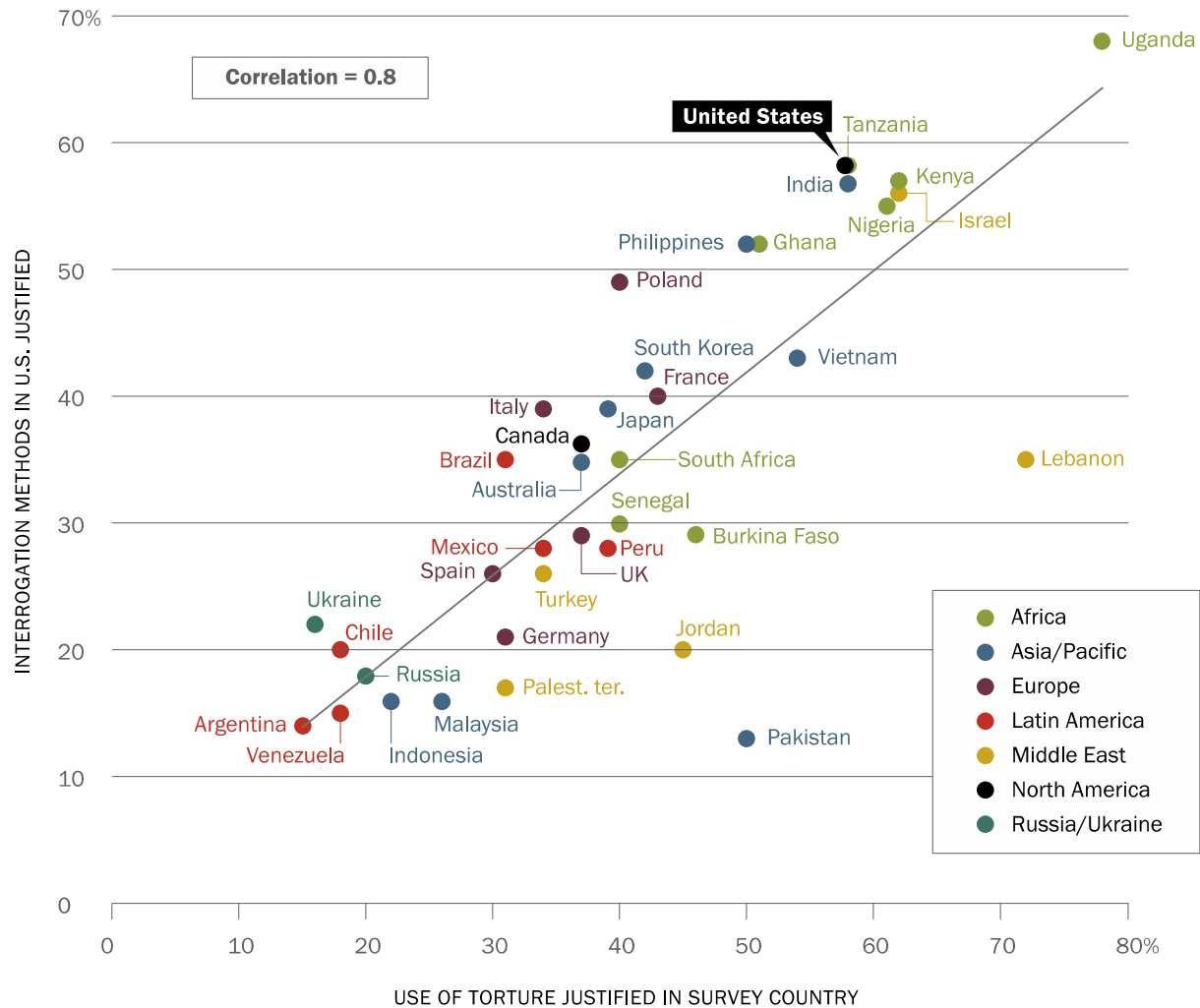
Medians across five European nations saying ___ is the world's leading economic power, 2008-2015



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q17.

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Views about Torture by U.S. Government Track with Opinions of Torture by Own Government



Note: The wording for the questions used above is: "In the period following the September 11th, 2001 terrorist attacks in the U.S., the **U.S. government** used interrogation methods that many consider to be torture on people suspected of terrorism. In your opinion, were these interrogation methods justified, or not justified?"

"If the (**survey country**) government used torture against people suspected of terrorism to try to gain information about possible attacks in our country, do you think this could be justified or could not be justified?"

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q39 & Q57.

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1. America's Global Image

America's overall image around the world remains largely positive. Across the nations surveyed (excluding the U.S.), a median of 69% hold a favorable opinion of the U.S., while just 24% express an unfavorable view. However, there is significant variation among regions and countries.

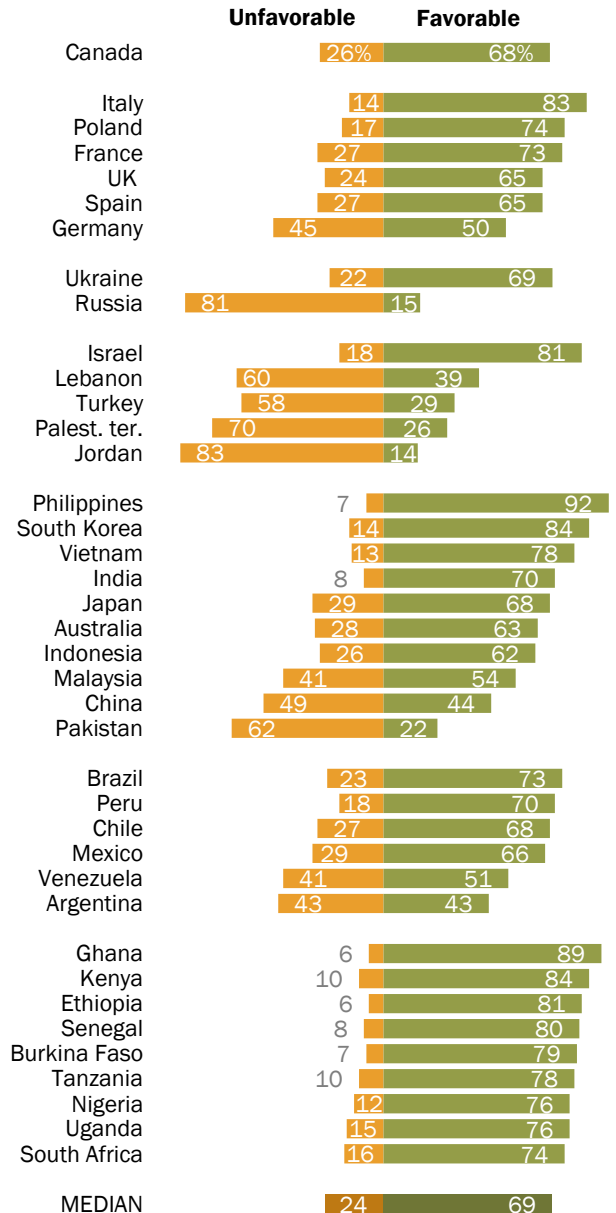
The U.S. receives largely positive reviews among many of its key NATO allies. About two-in-three Canadians have a favorable opinion, as do large majorities in Italy, Poland, France, the UK and Spain. The outlier is Germany, where just 50% give the U.S. a positive rating, while 45% express a negative one. America's image has become more negative in Germany over the last few years – as recently as 2011, 62% of Germans gave the U.S. a favorable review and only 35% assigned a negative rating.

In conflict-ridden Ukraine, 69% have a positive opinion of the U.S., although there are notable differences between the western (78%) and eastern (56%) regions of the nation. (For more on Ukrainian public opinion and the methodology for our Ukraine survey, see this recent [report](#)).

The conflict has led to a dramatic increase in anti-American sentiments in Russia. Only 15% of Russians have a positive view of the U.S. today, down from 51% two years ago, before the outbreak of violence.

Mostly Favorable Ratings for U.S.

Views of the U.S.



Note: Median for 39 countries shown, excluding the U.S.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q12a.

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U.S. Favorability

	1999/ 2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Canada	--	72	63	--	59	--	55	--	68	--	--	--	64	--	68
France	62	62	42	37	43	39	39	42	75	73	75	69	64	75	73
Germany	78	60	45	38	42	37	30	31	64	63	62	52	53	51	50
Italy	76	70	60	--	--	--	53	--	--	--	--	74	76	78	83
Poland	86	79	--	--	62	--	61	68	67	74	70	69	67	73	74
Spain	50	--	38	--	41	23	34	33	58	61	64	58	62	60	65
UK	83	75	70	58	55	56	51	53	69	65	61	60	58	66	65
Russia	37	61	37	46	52	43	41	46	44	57	56	52	51	23	15
Ukraine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	68	69
Turkey	52	30	15	30	23	12	9	12	14	17	10	15	21	19	29
Jordan	--	25	1	5	21	15	20	19	25	21	13	12	14	12	14
Lebanon	--	36	27	--	42	--	47	51	55	52	49	48	47	41	39
Palest. ter.	--	--	0	--	--	--	13	--	15	--	18	--	16	30	26
Israel	--	--	78	--	--	--	78	--	71	--	72	--	83	84	81
Australia	--	--	59	--	--	--	--	46	--	--	--	--	66	--	63
China	--	--	--	--	42	47	34	41	47	58	44	43	40	50	44
India	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56	55	70
Indonesia	--	--	--	--	38	30	29	37	63	59	54	--	61	59	62
Japan	77	72	--	--	--	63	61	50	59	66	85	72	69	66	68
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	27	--	--	--	--	--	55	51	54
Pakistan	23	10	--	21	23	27	15	19	16	17	12	12	11	14	22
Philippines	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	85	92	92
South Korea	58	52	46	--	--	--	58	70	78	79	--	--	78	82	84
Vietnam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	76	78
Argentina	50	34	--	--	--	--	16	22	38	42	--	--	41	36	43
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62	62	61	73	65	73
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	55	--	--	--	--	--	68	72	68
Mexico	68	64	--	--	--	--	56	47	69	56	52	56	66	63	66
Peru	74	67	--	--	--	--	61	--	--	--	--	--	--	65	70
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	53	62	51
Burkina Faso	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	79
Ethiopia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	81
Ghana	--	83	--	--	--	--	80	--	--	--	--	--	83	77	89
Kenya	94	80	--	--	--	--	87	--	90	94	83	--	81	80	84
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	81	--	--	69	69	76
Senegal	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	81	74	80
South Africa	--	65	--	--	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	72	68	74
Tanzania	--	53	--	--	--	--	46	65	--	--	--	--	--	75	78
Uganda	--	74	--	--	--	--	64	--	--	--	--	--	73	62	76

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

Source: Spring 2014 Global Attitudes survey. Q12a.

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Roughly eight-in-ten Israelis see the U.S. in a positive light, although there is a wide gap between Israeli Jews (87% favorable) and Arabs (48%). Elsewhere in the region, America's image is largely negative, with most Jordanians, Palestinians, Turks and Lebanese registering an unfavorable opinion.

Still, positive ratings for the U.S. in Turkey have increased by 10 percentage points in the last year (from 19% to 29%). And in Lebanon, views divide sharply along religious lines: A slim 55%-majority of the country's Christians have a positive opinion of the U.S., as do 48% of Sunni Muslims. Only 3% of Lebanese Shia Muslims share this view.

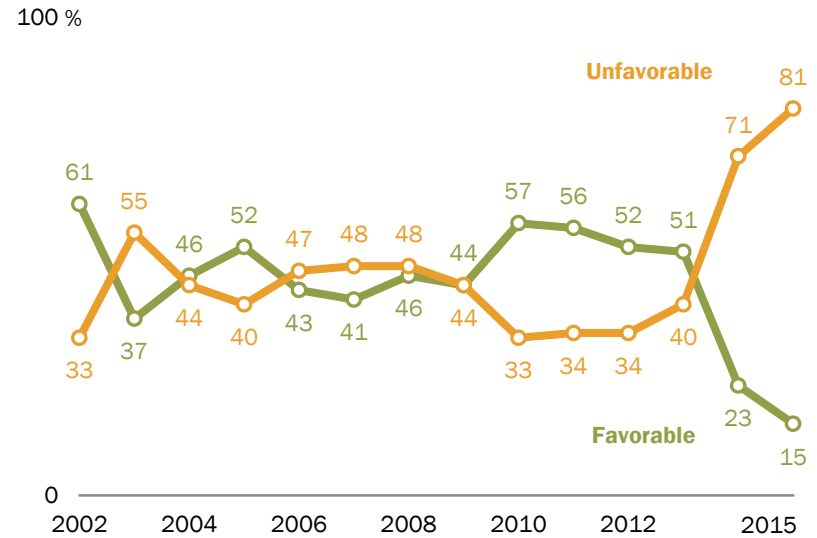
America's image is mostly positive among the Asian nations polled. Particularly large majorities see the U.S. favorably in the Philippines (92%), South Korea (84%) and Vietnam (77%). And following a year in which President Obama visited India, and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi came to the U.S., America's image in that country has improved significantly, jumping from 55% favorable to 70% today.

Positive views of the U.S. have declined slightly in China, however, dropping from 50% to 44%. Pakistan is the one Asian nation surveyed where a majority gives the U.S. a negative rating, although favorable views have become somewhat more common over the last year (22% today, 14% in 2014).

Views of the U.S. remain largely favorable in Latin America. As Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff prepares to visit the U.S., fully 73% in her country give the U.S. a favorable review, up from 65% a year ago. And even though Argentina is the only country surveyed in the region where less than half hold a positive view, ratings for the U.S. have nonetheless improved since 2014 (43% now vs. 36% a year ago).

Negative Views of U.S. in Russia

Views of U.S.



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q12a.

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The opposite is true, however, in Venezuela, where President Nicolás Maduro has engaged in considerable anti-American rhetoric in the past year. Only 51% of Venezuelans now rate the U.S. favorably, down from 62% in 2014. There are deep ideological divisions in Venezuela, with 73% of those on the political right giving the U.S. positive marks, compared with 44% of those in the center and just 21% among those on the left.

As has largely been the case since the Pew Research Center began polling in sub-Saharan Africa in 2002, America's image is positive in the region. In all nine African nations surveyed, more than seven-in-ten have a favorable opinion of the U.S. And in Uganda (+14 percentage points), Ghana (+12), Nigeria (+7), Senegal (+6) and South Africa (+6) the percentage of people expressing this view has increased significantly since last year.

Young See U.S. More Positively

In 22 of 39 nations, young people express significantly more favorable attitudes toward America. For instance, 59% of 18-29 year-olds in China have a positive opinion about the U.S., compared with just 29% of those ages 50 and older. Notably large gaps are also found in Vietnam, Brazil, Mexico, Poland, Ukraine and Venezuela.

Wide Generation Gap on Views of U.S. in Many Countries

Favorable view of U.S.

	18-29	30-49	50+	Youngest-oldest gap
	%	%	%	
China	59	45	29	+30
Vietnam	88	77	64	+24
Brazil	84	74	60	+24
Mexico	74	68	55	+19
Poland	85	76	68	+17
Ukraine	79	69	62	+17
Venezuela	57	53	41	+16
Malaysia	60	55	45	+15
Peru	79	67	65	+14
Argentina	50	43	37	+13
Senegal	83	81	71	+12
Lebanon	42	44	30	+12
Palest. ter.	32	23	20	+12
Burkina Faso	81	81	70	+11
Ethiopia	84	81	74	+10
Spain	71	65	61	+10
Pakistan	25	23	15	+10
Tanzania	82	76	73	+9
South Africa	78	74	69	+9
South Korea	92	80	84	+8
India	75	67	67	+8
Russia	16	21	10	+6

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q12a.

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Support for U.S. against ISIS

There is extensive global support for the U.S. military campaign against ISIS. A median of 62% across the nations polled say they support American military efforts against the militant group in Iraq and Syria, while a median of just 24% are opposed.

Fully 80% of Americans back the campaign against ISIS, including large majorities of Republicans (88%), Democrats (80%) and independents (75%). Across the border, roughly two-in-three Canadians support the military action, as do solid majorities in the EU nations surveyed.

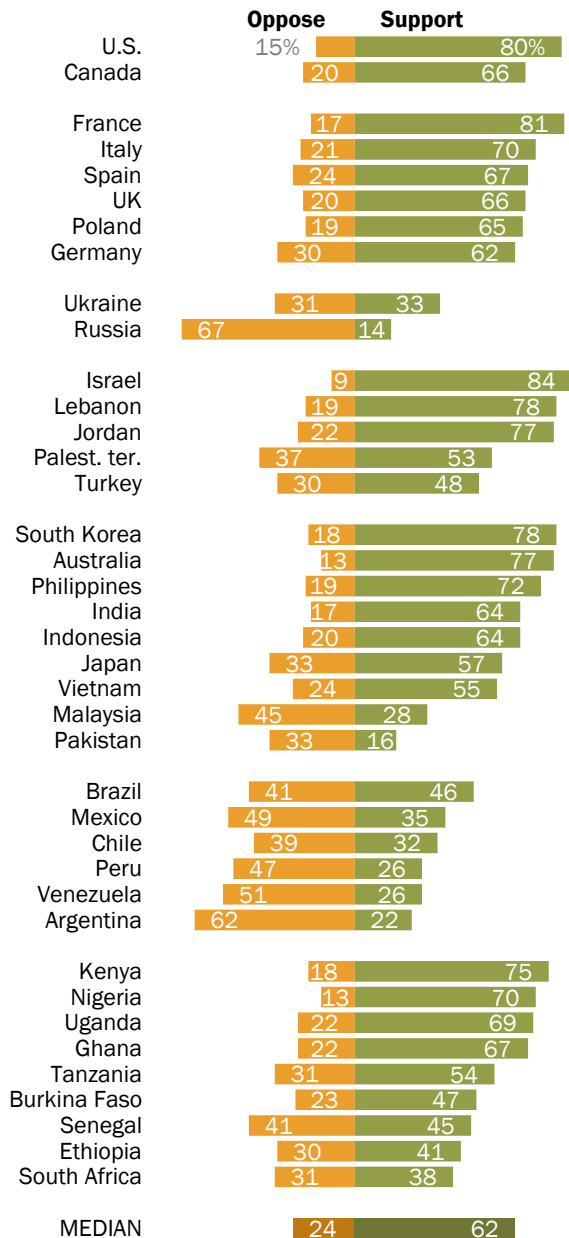
The campaign also has support in the Middle Eastern nations surveyed, even in some countries where the U.S. and many elements of American foreign policy have been unpopular in recent years. More than three-in-four support the American military actions in Lebanon and Jordan, both of which share a border with Syria.

Palestinians and Turks are also, on balance, supportive. Meanwhile, fully 84% of Israelis support the strikes against ISIS, including 87% of Jews and 69% of Arabs.

Turks and Jordanians were also asked whether they favor or oppose their own countries being a part of the coalition to fight ISIS in Iraq and Syria. Overwhelmingly, Jordanians are willing to join the coalition (76% support, 21% oppose). However, a plurality of Turks say their country should stay out of the coalition (36% support, 44% oppose).

Widespread Support for U.S. Actions against ISIS

Do you support or oppose the U.S. military actions against ISIS in Iraq and Syria?



Note: Not asked in China.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q35.

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American's military efforts against ISIS receive support throughout most of the nations polled in Asia and Africa, although there are a couple of notable exceptions – on balance, the Malaysian public opposes these efforts, and Senegalese are essentially divided. In several countries a relatively high percentage of respondents do not offer an opinion.

The strongest opposition to America's campaign comes from Russia, where 67% oppose it. And aside from Brazil, public opinion in Latin American leans against U.S. efforts. This is especially true in Argentina, the only country other than Russia with a majority (62%) in opposition.

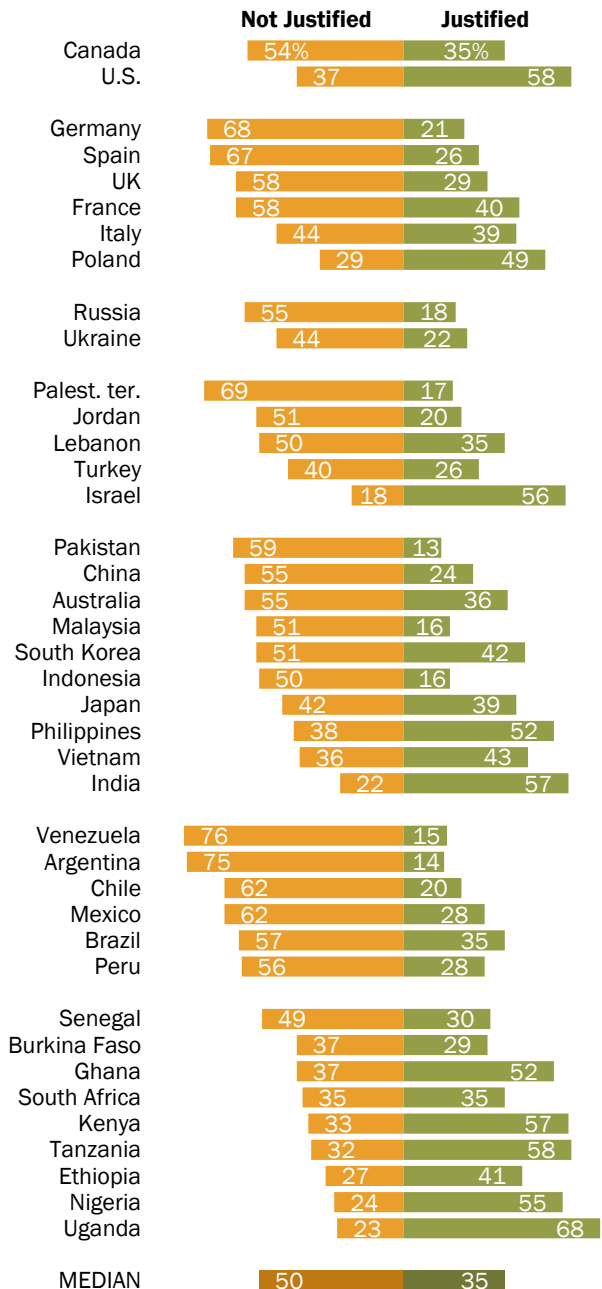
Few Say U.S. Interrogation Methods Were Justified

There is considerable opposition to the American government's use of interrogation methods that many consider torture in the period following the September 11, 2001 terror attacks. A median of 50% across the nations surveyed say using these methods against suspected terrorists was not justified, while only 35% believe they were justified.

Opposition is strong among some of America's top European allies, with majorities in Germany, Spain, the UK and France saying these methods were not justified. Italians, however, are roughly divided on this issue, and Poles lean towards saying the interrogations were justified. In every EU nation surveyed except Poland, those on the ideological left are

U.S. Interrogation Methods

In the period following the September 11th, 2001 terrorist attacks in the U.S., the U.S. government used interrogation methods that many consider to be torture on people suspected of terrorism. Were these...



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q39.

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more likely to be opposed than those on the right.

Outside of Israel, there is relatively little support for the post-9/11 interrogations in the Middle East. Most in Asia also say these techniques were not justified, although Filipinos and Indians tend to be supportive.

Opposition is consistently strong in Latin America, while Africa is the one region where public opinion tends to favor the harsh methods.

Most Americans believe the post-9/11 interrogations were justified, but there are sharp divisions along partisan lines, with Republicans much more likely than others to say they were justified. There are also significant age and gender gaps.

In U.S.: Young, Democrats, Women Less Supportive of Post-9/11 Interrogation Methods

In the period following the September 11th, 2001 terrorist attacks in the U.S., the U.S. government used interrogation methods that many consider to be torture on people suspected of terrorism. Were these interrogation methods justified or not justified?

	Justified	Not justified	Depends (VOL)	Don't know
	%	%	%	%
Republican	78	16	2	5
Independent	59	37	2	2
Democrat	43	53	1	3
18-29	46	52	1	1
30-49	62	33	1	3
50+	61	32	3	4
Male	63	33	2	2
Female	53	40	2	5

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q39.

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U.S. Generally Seen as Respecting Personal Freedoms

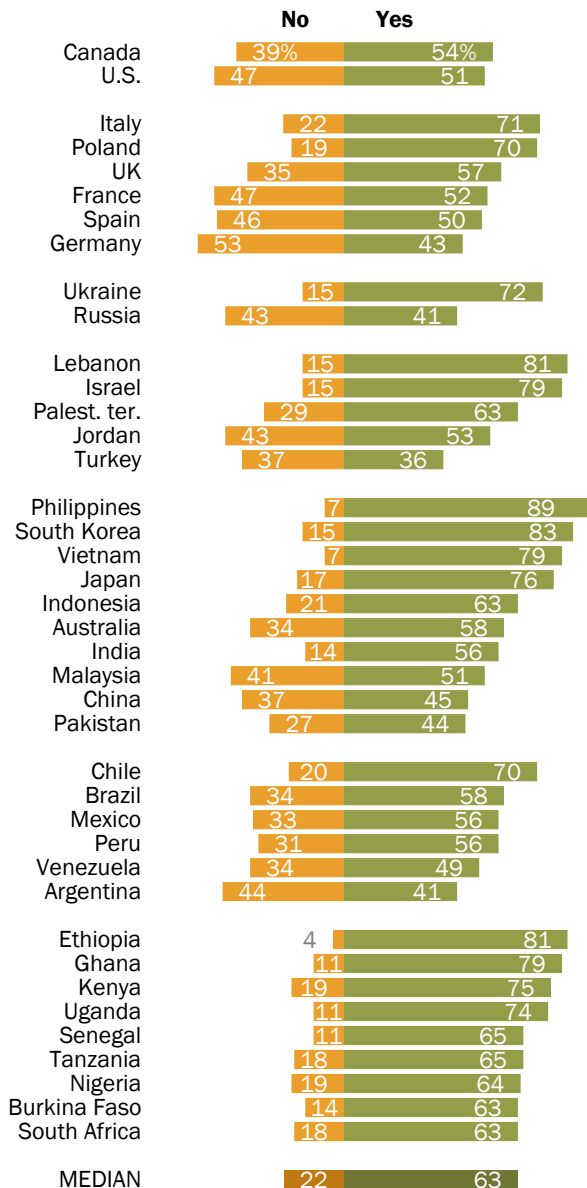
Although many around the world take a grim view of the harsh interrogation policy America pursued in the wake of the September 11 attacks, the U.S. continues to receive strong marks for respecting the individual liberties of its own citizens. Across the nations surveyed, a median of 63% believe the American government respects the personal freedoms of its people, while just 22% say they do not believe this.

There are, however, some exceptions. Public opinion is roughly divided on this question in Russia, Turkey and Argentina. And the U.S. actually gets some of its most negative ratings on this issue in Europe. Germany is the only country in the survey where more than half say the U.S. does not respect personal freedom. This view has become increasingly common among Europeans over the last two years.

Critical views of the U.S. government on this issue have also become more common among Americans themselves. Barely half in the U.S. (51%) think their government respects individual freedoms today, down from 63% last year, 69% in 2013 and 75% in 2008, the first time the question was asked. This view is more common among Democrats (62%) than Republicans (50%) or independents (42%).

Most Think U.S. Respects Personal Freedoms

Do you think the government of the United States respects the personal freedoms of its people?



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q19b.

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Most Have Confidence in Obama

Half or more in 29 of 40 countries surveyed say they have confidence in President Obama to do the right thing in world affairs. Throughout his terms in office, Obama has received particularly strong ratings in Europe and Africa, and that continues to be the case this year. Majorities in every EU and sub-Saharan African nation surveyed give him positive marks. He is also largely popular in Asia, although Pakistan is an exception, and he gets mixed reviews in China.

Half or more rate Obama positively in the Latin American nations of Brazil, Chile and Peru. But his ratings are mixed in Mexico, on balance negative in Argentina and overwhelmingly negative in Venezuela.

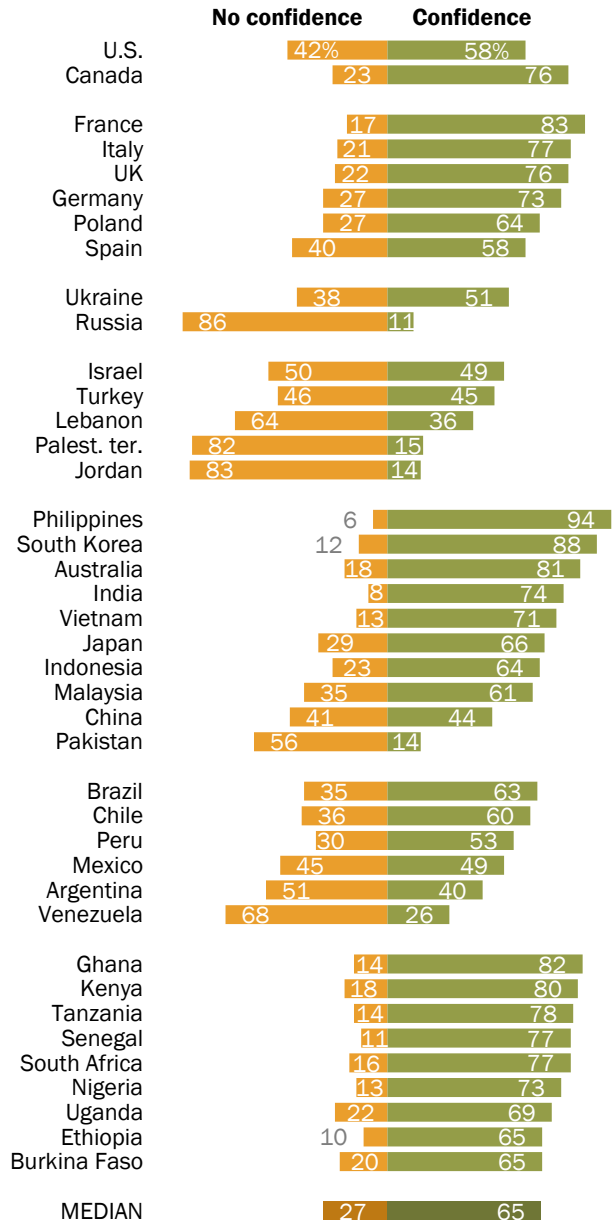
Meanwhile, Obama's image in the Middle East is mixed or negative, with more than eight-in-ten Jordanians and Palestinians giving him poor marks.

Overall, Obama's image has improved in the last year. In 14 countries of the 36 countries where trends from 2014 are available, more people now say they have confidence in the U.S. president. The largest gain occurred in India, which Obama visited in January. Almost three-in-four Indians express confidence in Obama, up from 48% a year ago. Double digit gains are also found in Ghana (+22 points), Turkey (+21), Nigeria (+20), Uganda (+11) and Brazil (+11).

The biggest decline by far in Obama's rating took place in Israel. Currently, 49% of Israelis are confident in his leadership of international

Confidence in Obama on World Affairs

How much confidence do you have in U.S. President Barack Obama to do the right thing regarding world affairs?



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey, Q25a.

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affairs, down from 71% in 2014. Among those who identify with Benjamin Netanyahu's Likud Party, just 40% have confidence. The president's ratings are also down 7 percentage points in both China and Venezuela.

The harshest assessments of Obama are found in Russia, where 86% say they lack confidence in the American president. This is up slightly from 80% in 2014, and up steeply from 51% in 2013, before the Ukraine crisis.

Mixed Reviews on Issues

When respondents are asked to rate President Obama on issues, he receives his most positive reviews for his handling of global economic problems. Across the 40 nations in the survey, a median of 52% approve of how he has dealt with this issue, while just 28% disapprove.

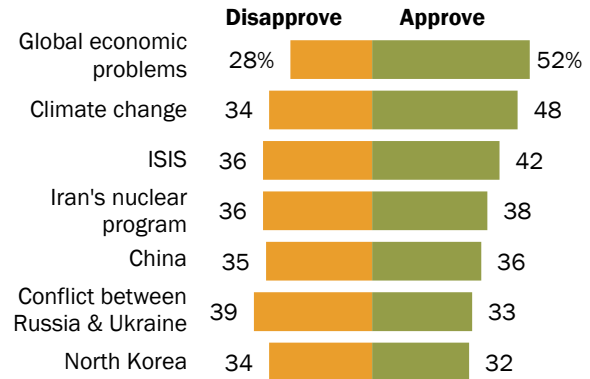
He also receives relatively good marks on climate change, although in 12 of 20 countries where trends from 2010 are available, fewer people now think he is handling this issue well, including significant declines in the five EU nations that were surveyed in both years.

On balance, global publics tend to approve of how Obama is dealing with ISIS. His ratings on this issue are mostly positive among American allies in Europe: Across the six EU member states polled, a median of 51% approve, while 38% disapprove. In the Middle East, most Lebanese (66%) and Jordanians (56%) say they approve, but majorities in Israel (55%) and the Palestinian territories (59%) disapprove.

On his handling of China, Iran and North Korea, the U.S. president receives mixed reviews. Six-in-ten Chinese

Obama's Approval Highest on Economy Globally

Do you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with ...



Note: Percentages are global medians based on 40 countries.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q26a-g.

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Fewer Approve of Obama on Climate Change

Approve of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with climate change

	2010	2015	Change
	%	%	
Germany	65	40	-25
Russia	32	12	-20
Indonesia	72	53	-19
Kenya	69	53	-16
Japan	71	56	-15
Spain	51	37	-14
UK	46	32	-14
Poland	56	45	-11
Nigeria	71	62	-9
China	50	41	-9
South Korea	65	57	-8
France	47	41	-6
Brazil	36	43	+7
Pakistan	17	26	+9
Mexico	38	48	+10

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q26b.

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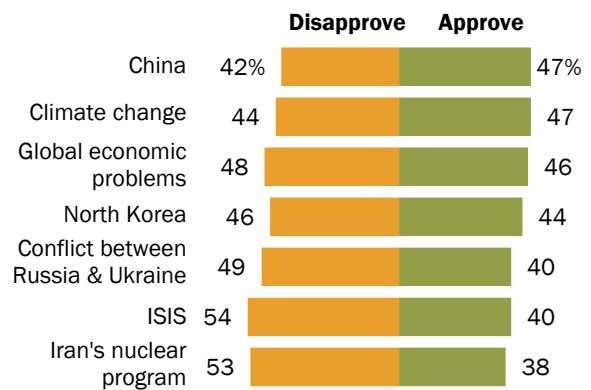
disapprove of how Obama is dealing with their country. Meanwhile, when asked to rate how he is dealing with Iran's nuclear program, eight-in-ten Israelis disapprove.

A global median of 39% give Obama negative marks for how he has dealt with the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, while 33% rate him positively. Fully 90% of Russians say they disapprove. In Ukraine, opinions lean slightly toward a negative assessment: 38% approve of how Obama is dealing with the conflict, while 43% disapprove. However, 44% of those living in the western part of Ukraine approve of the U.S. president's actions, while only 31% in the east agree.

Among Americans, there is no issue where Obama gets majority approval. He gets his highest ratings for dealing with China, climate change and global economic problems. His poorest reviews are on dealing with Iran's nuclear program. As might be expected, there are large partisan differences on each of these evaluations.

How Americans Rate Obama on International Issues

Do you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with ... (U.S. only)



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q26a-g.

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2. Views of China and the Global Balance of Power

In the aftermath of the Great Recession, many commentators remarked that the era of U.S. dominance of the global economy and position as sole superpower were at an end. However, in the intervening years, a sustained economic recovery in the U.S. has bolstered its leadership credentials, and in the current survey, about twice as many people worldwide say that the U.S., and not China, is the world's leading economy. Nonetheless, global publics continue to express the view that China either has or eventually will replace the U.S. as the leading superpower.

Majorities or pluralities have positive sentiments towards China in 27 of the countries surveyed in 2015. China's image has improved in the last year across the countries polled. And these favorable views are particularly evident among the young. But China's human rights record is still a stain on its reputation. On balance, the publics surveyed believe that the Chinese government does not respect the personal freedoms of its people.

Globally, U.S. Seen as Leading Economic Power

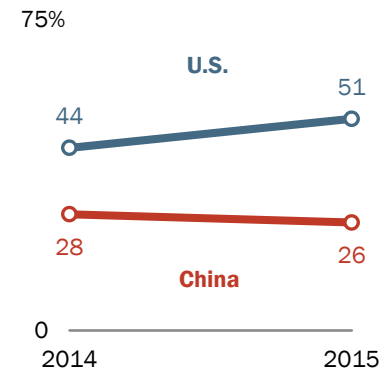
Across the 40 countries surveyed in spring 2015, a median of half say that the U.S. is the world's leading economic power. Only 27% across these same nations say that China is the top global economy. A median of 6% name Japan as the top economy, while 5% cite the nations of the EU.

Majorities or pluralities in 30 of 40 countries name the U.S. as the top economy, including all of the African and Latin American countries surveyed. Six-in-ten or more say the U.S. is the global economic leader in Senegal, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Ghana, Ethiopia and Mexico. In all of these nations, roughly a quarter or less say China is the leading economic power.

In every Asian-Pacific country surveyed but one, people choose the U.S. as the leading economic power, including 66% in India and the Philippines. Even in China, 44% say that the U.S. is the top economy, while only 34% name their own country. In Australia, however, a majority (57%) see China as the world's economic leader, while 31% name the U.S.

More Say U.S. Is World's Leading Economic Power

Median saying ___ is the world's leading economic power



Note: Median percentage based on 35 countries surveyed in both 2014 and 2015.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey, Q17.

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On balance, the Middle Eastern countries polled say the U.S. is the number one economy, with 63% of Israelis expressing this view, as well as 48% of Palestinians and 47% of Turks. But Lebanese are split (44% U.S., 44% China) and a plurality of Jordanians (47%) say China is the economic leader.

During a grim time for [U.S.-Russia relations](#), 37% of Russians say China is the leading economy, while just 24% believe it is the U.S.

In the EU, opinion on the balance of power between the Chinese and American economies is on a knife's edge. In Italy, Spain, and the UK, nearly equal numbers choose either country as the number one economy. But in France and Germany, public opinion tilts more toward China (49% and 39% respectively), while a quarter of Germans also say the countries of the EU are the leading economic power. However, a 48%-plurality in Poland says the U.S. is number one.

Americans tend to believe their country is the leading economic

U.S. Seen as World's Leading Economy

Today, which one of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?

	U.S. %	China %	Japan %	EU %	Other/None/ Don't know %
U.S.	46	36	7	7	4
Canada	34	46	6	8	7
Poland	48	25	9	9	9
Italy	44	42	7	2	5
Spain	39	44	8	6	4
UK	39	41	5	8	6
Germany	27	39	5	25	5
France	40	49	5	5	0
Ukraine	44	17	12	12	14
Russia	24	37	15	8	17
Israel	63	28	3	2	5
Palest. ter.	48	28	7	11	6
Turkey	47	21	10	5	18
Lebanon	44	44	6	1	6
Jordan	33	47	12	5	3
India	66	10	3	1	19
Philippines	66	14	13	4	2
Japan	59	23	6	5	6
Malaysia	53	33	7	4	3
Pakistan	51	25	2	1	20
South Korea	51	38	3	6	3
Vietnam	50	14	13	11	11
Indonesia	47	19	16	5	13
China	44	34	2	10	9
Australia	31	57	2	5	5
Mexico	60	17	7	7	9
Brazil	56	17	15	3	9
Chile	54	25	6	6	9
Venezuela	53	27	3	5	12
Argentina	44	32	8	7	9
Peru	39	27	15	9	11
Senegal	68	19	2	3	8
Kenya	64	20	6	4	6
Tanzania	63	16	3	6	13
Uganda	62	16	5	2	14
Ghana	61	23	3	2	10
Ethiopia	60	15	3	4	17
Nigeria	54	26	3	2	16
South Africa	53	21	4	6	18
Burkina Faso	50	30	3	2	16
MEDIAN	50	27	6	5	9

Note: **Bolded** figures represent statistically significant majorities or pluralities.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q17.

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power (46%), although 36% name China. It is the opposite in Canada, where 46% say China is the world's top economy and 34% name the U.S.

In half of the countries surveyed in 2014 and 2015, there has been a significant increase in the belief that the U.S. is the world's economic superpower. This includes double-digit gains in India, the Palestinian territories, Kenya, Ghana, Pakistan, Uganda, Venezuela, Malaysia, Senegal, Nigeria, Ukraine and South Africa.

There has also been a rebound in some European nations (Poland, Spain and Germany) when it comes to seeing the U.S. as the top economy, helping it to draw even in a contest that was clearly in China's favor in the years following the Great Recession. In the U.S. itself, more people now say the U.S. is the global economic leader compared to any previous survey going back to 2009.

In China, many fewer people now say the U.S. is the world's leading economy compared with 2014 (-11 percentage points). Significant drops also occurred in Asia among South Koreans (-9) and Vietnamese (-6).

More Now Say U.S. Is Top Economy

U.S. is the world's leading economic power

	2014 %	2015 %	Change
India	47	66	+19
Palest. ter.	29	48	+19
Kenya	48	64	+16
Ghana	45	61	+16
Pakistan	35	51	+16
Uganda	48	62	+14
Venezuela	39	53	+14
Malaysia	40	53	+13
Senegal	56	68	+12
Ukraine	32	44	+12
Nigeria	43	54	+11
South Africa	43	53	+10
Mexico	51	60	+9
Poland	39	48	+9
Spain	31	39	+8
Tanzania	56	63	+7
Germany	20	27	+7
U.S.	40	46	+6
China	55	44	-11
South Korea	60	51	-9
Turkey	55	47	-8
Vietnam	56	50	-6

Note: Only countries surveyed in 2014 and 2015 where there is a significant change shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q17.

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Most Say China Will Overtake U.S. as Global Superpower

When asked about the future, people around the world are generally convinced that China either will eventually replace or already has replaced the U.S. as the world's leading superpower. Overall, majorities or pluralities in 27 of 40 countries surveyed say this. It is important to note, however, that in no country do more than 26% say China has already replaced the U.S. Instead, the more common view is that China will eventually take its place as the global superpower.

Around equal numbers of Americans say China has replaced or will eventually replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower as say that China will never replace the U.S. (46% vs. 48%). By a 52%-40% margin, Canadians think that China will or has replaced the U.S.

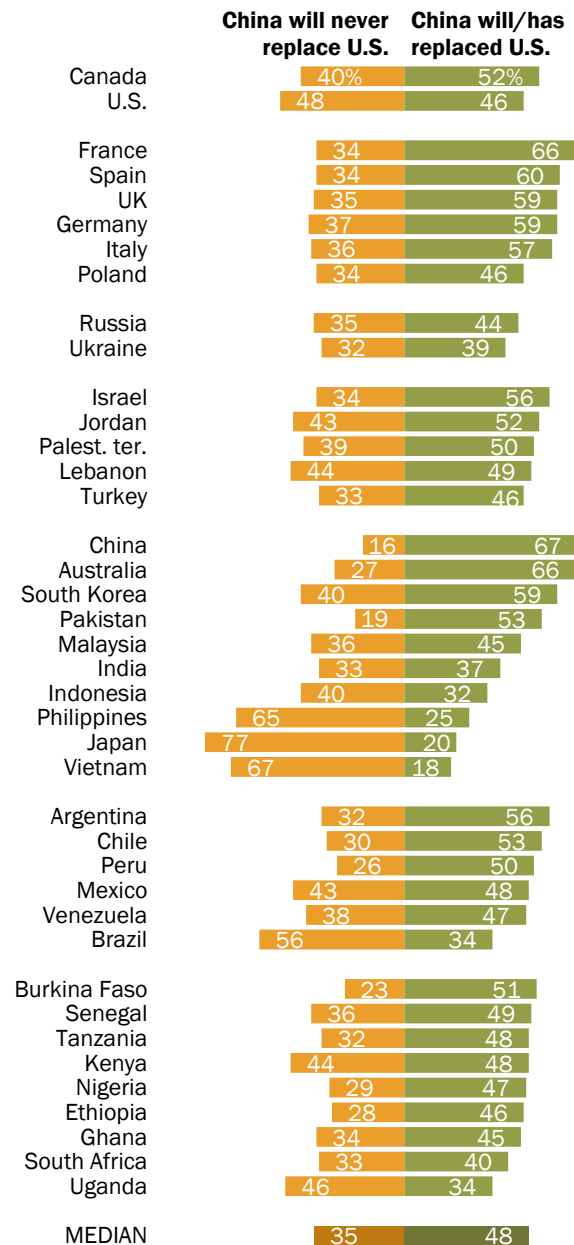
European Union countries surveyed all agree that China will become the world's top power, ranging from 66% in France to 46% in Poland. Among the regions surveyed, Europeans are the most convinced that the U.S.'s days as top power are numbered.

Middle Easterners are also convinced that China will eventually overtake the U.S., including 56% of Israelis.

Countries in Asia and the Pacific have the most diverse opinions when it comes to China's status as a superpower. Overall, a median of 41% in these countries say China will or

People Think China Will or Already Has Replaced U.S. as Superpower

Which comes closest to your view?



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q18.

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already has replaced the U.S., while 38% say it will never happen.

More than half in China (67%), Australia (66%), South Korea (59%) and Pakistan (53%) say China will eventually be the world's leading power. A plurality of Malaysians also agree, but Indians are split on this issue. Meanwhile, roughly two-thirds or more in Japan (77%), Vietnam (67%) and the Philippines (65%) say that China will never replace the U.S. as the globe's superpower, which are the highest such readings across the countries surveyed.

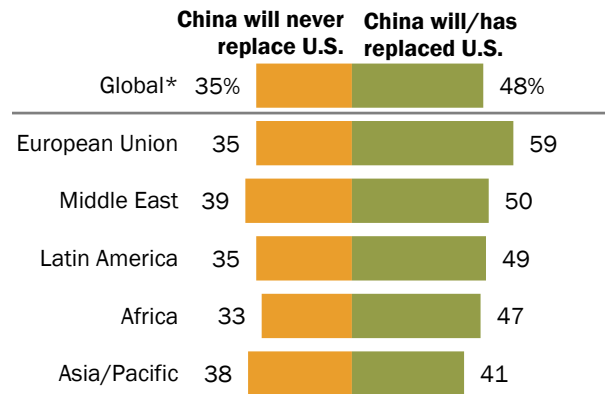
Latin American publics generally think that the U.S. will lose its position as the globe's superpower, but not every country in the region agrees. The most likely to say China will surpass the U.S. are Argentina (56%), Chile (53%) and Peru (50%). However, 56% of Brazilians say the U.S. will never be replaced.

In the nine African nations surveyed, pluralities in six believe the U.S. will be replaced by China, including roughly half in Burkina Faso, Senegal, Tanzania and Kenya.

In 17 of the countries surveyed, younger people are more likely to say China has or will replace the U.S. as the leading superpower. For example, 65% of Canadians ages 18-29 think China will or has replaced the U.S., while only 46% among those ages 50 and older say the same. This age gap also exists in the U.S. itself, as well as a diverse array of countries across the globe.

EU Members Most Likely to Say U.S. Has/Will Be Replaced; Asia Divided

Which comes closest to your view?



* Median across all 40 countries surveyed.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q18.

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Younger People More Likely to See China Overtaking the U.S.

China has replaced or will eventually replace U.S. as superpower

	18-29	30-49	50+	Youngest-oldest gap
	%	%	%	
Canada	65	54	46	+19
Brazil	43	34	24	+19
Burkina Faso	55	52	38	+17
Uganda	38	33	21	+17
Nigeria	46	54	30	+16
Chile	58	56	44	+14
Australia	73	71	60	+13
France	74	66	62	+12
Peru	55	54	43	+12
U.S.	53	48	41	+12
Turkey	49	50	37	+12
Indonesia	35	34	23	+12
Vietnam	23	18	11	+12
Spain	65	67	54	+11
Senegal	53	48	42	+11
Tanzania	49	51	39	+10
Philippines	32	22	23	+9

Note: Only countries with significant young-old differences shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q18.

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China Receives Generally Positive Ratings from Global Publics

A median of 55% of people across the countries surveyed (excluding China) have a favorable opinion of China. This includes majorities or pluralities with positive sentiment towards China in 27 of 39 countries. Favorable views are more concentrated in Africa and Latin America, but there are divergent opinions in China's home region of Asia.

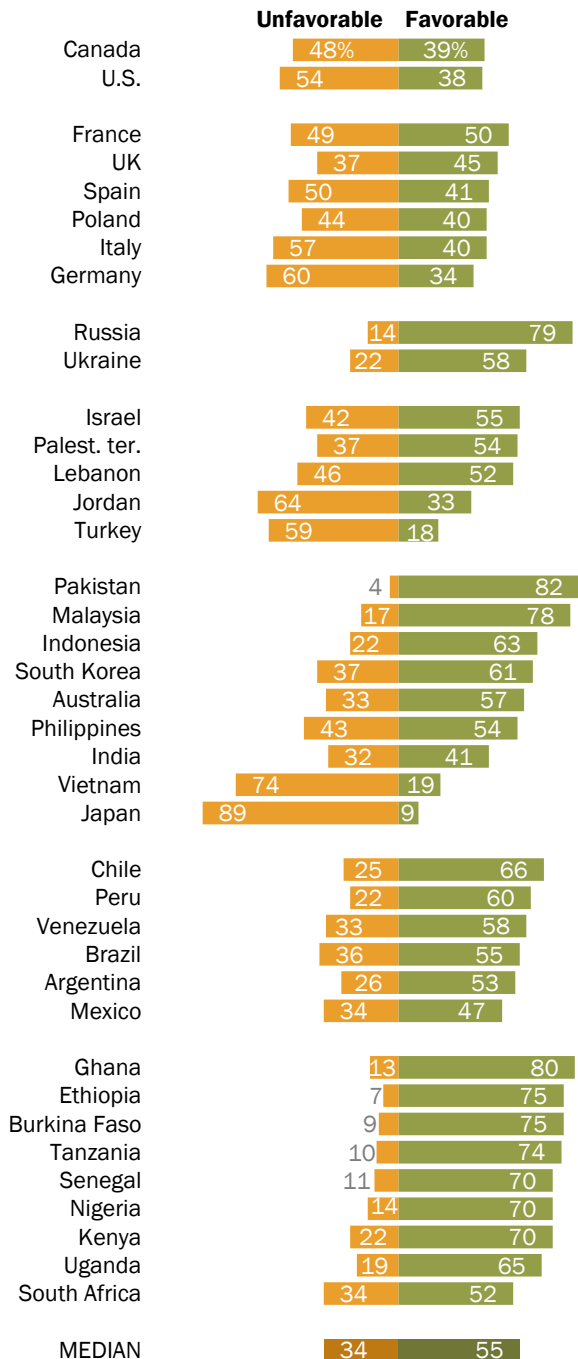
The most favorable views of China are found in Pakistan, Ghana, Russia and Malaysia. China has deep economic ties with each of these countries and has become more [strategically entwined with Russia](#) over the past year. This may help explain the 15 percentage point increase in positive views toward China in Russia since 2014. And in Malaysia, 88% of ethnic Chinese have a positive view of China, while roughly three-quarters of ethnic Malays (74%) agree with this assessment.

Elsewhere in Asia, views of China vary greatly. Half or more in Indonesia (63%), South Korea (61%), Australia (57%) and the Philippines (54%) hold a favorable opinion of China. A plurality of Indians agree (41% favorable, 32% unfavorable, 28% no opinion). People in Vietnam (74% unfavorable) and Japan (89%) have a decidedly negative view of their region's dominant economic power.

Majorities or pluralities in all of the African and Latin American countries surveyed have a positive view of China. Highest praise can be found in Africa, where seven-in-ten or more in

Global Ratings for China

Views of China



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q12b.

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Ghana, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Tanzania, Nigeria, Senegal and Kenya have favorable views of Beijing. Meanwhile, around six-in-ten or more in Chile, Peru and Venezuela express favorable attitudes toward China.

Middle Eastern publics are more divided on China. Half or more in Israel and the Palestinian territories like China, but majorities in Jordan (64%) and Turkey (59%) do not. Israeli Arabs (85%) are much more likely to have favorable views, compared with Israeli Jews (49%). Overall, the Lebanese are split, but there is a distinct religious break among Shia Muslims (81% favorable), Christians (47%) and Sunni Muslims (29%).

Europeans and North Americans are less sanguine about the Asian giant compared with the rest of the world. In Europe, Germans and Italians have the highest unfavorable views of China (60% and 57%, respectively). The Spanish also have, on balance, negative views. People in France and Poland are almost equally divided, while slightly more people in the UK have a positive opinion of China (45%) than a negative one (37%).

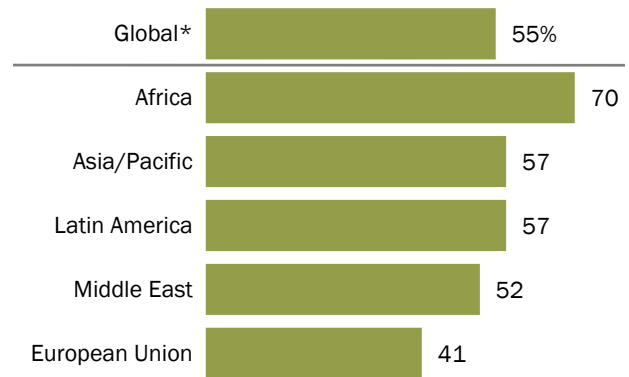
In the U.S. and Canada, only about four-in-ten have a favorable view of China. Over half of Americans (54%) express an unfavorable view, but distaste for China is more evident among Republicans (63% unfavorable) than Democrats (50%).

In the past year, ratings for China have risen slightly across the 35 countries surveyed in both 2014 and 2015. In 2014, a median of 49% had a positive view of China across these countries, but in 2015 it is 54%. Meanwhile, negative views have dropped from 38% to 34%.

Positive opinions of China have become more common in 12

China Seen Positively in Africa, Asia and Latin America, but Less So in EU

Medians with a favorable view of China



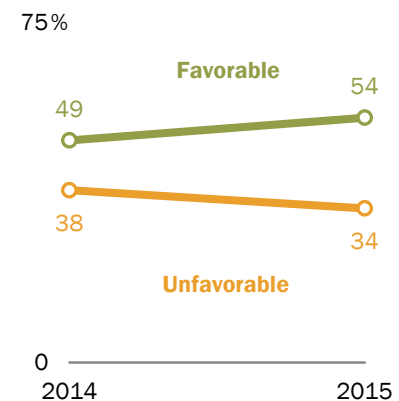
* Global median of 39 countries not including China.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q12b.

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Favorable Views of China Change in Last Year

Median saying they have a ___ view of China



Note: Median percentage based on 35 countries surveyed in both 2014 and 2015.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q12b.

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countries over the past year. Of note, Filipinos are more keen on China in 2014 compared with 2015 (+16 percentage points). This might be due to the fact that relations were at a low last year after a [confrontation between a Filipino supply ship and a Chinese coast guard vessel](#) in the South China Sea. And in India, which [Chinese President Xi Jinping visited in the fall of 2014](#), favorable opinions of China are up 10 points.

Global Youth More Positive on China

In 18 countries surveyed, younger people are more favorable towards China than their elders. The largest difference between young and old on positive sentiment of China is found in the U.S., where 55% of young Americans (18-29 year-olds) have a favorable view of China while only 27% among those ages 50 and older agree. Significant age gaps of 15 percentage points or more also appear in Brazil, Spain, the Palestinian territories and Mexico.

South Korea is the only country with the opposite pattern. Older South Koreans have more favorable views of China than do their younger counterparts.

There is also a gender gap on opinions towards China. In 17 countries, men are more likely than women to have a positive view of China. This includes Germany, where 42% of men have a favorable view of China compared with only 25% of women. It should be noted that in Pakistan, Vietnam, Brazil, Argentina and many African countries, part of this gap can be explained by women being less likely to have an opinion about China.

Younger People Tend to Have Higher Opinion of China

Favorable views of China

	18-29	30-49	50+	Youngest-oldest gap
	%	%	%	
U.S.	55	41	27	+28
Brazil	65	56	45	+20
Spain	56	41	37	+19
Palest. ter.	58	54	43	+15
Mexico	53	50	38	+15
Nigeria	72	72	59	+13
Peru	68	59	55	+13
Argentina	59	54	46	+13
Poland	48	43	35	+13
Ethiopia	78	73	66	+12
Burkina Faso	76	78	64	+12
Canada	47	39	35	+12
Indonesia	67	64	56	+11
Uganda	69	63	59	+10
Ukraine	65	58	55	+10
Philippines	57	56	47	+10
France	56	54	46	+10
South Africa	52	58	43	+9
South Korea	54	59	68	-14

Note: Only countries with significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q12b.

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Poor Marks for China on Human Rights

While overall ratings for China are mostly positive, that is not the case on the issue of individual liberty. Across 39 countries, a median of 45% say the Chinese government does not respect the personal freedoms of its people, while only 34% say that it does.

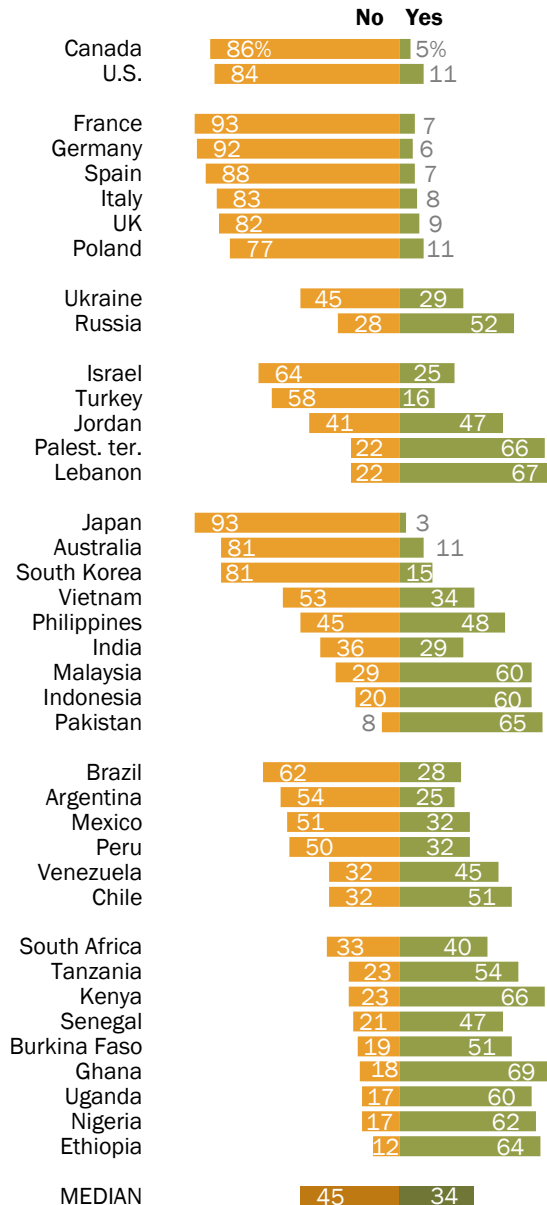
Publics in the EU and North America are the most likely to say that China does not respect the rights of its people. Around eight-in-ten or more among the eight countries surveyed in these regions say that China does not respect the freedoms of its people, including 93% in France, 92% in Germany, 88% in Spain, 86% in Canada and 84% in the U.S. No more than 11% in these places say that China respects individual liberty.

In Asia, publics are very divided on this issue. On the one hand, eight-in-ten or more in Japan (93%), Australia (81%) and South Korea (81%) say that China does not respect the rights of its people. On the other, six-in-ten or more in Pakistan (65%), Indonesia (60%) and Malaysia (60%) say the Chinese government *does* respect personal freedoms. Indians and Filipinos are split.

Middle Eastern publics are also divided on this issue. Nearly two-thirds in Israel (64%) and 58% in Turkey say Beijing ignores the human rights of its people. But around two-thirds in Lebanon (67%) and the Palestinian territories (66%) say China does respect personal freedoms. Israeli Arabs (54%) are much more

Generally Negative Views of China's Respect for Human Rights

Do you think the government of China respects the personal freedoms of its people?



Note: Not asked in China.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q19a.

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supportive of China’s rights record than are Israeli Jews (20%).

Lebanese Shia Muslims (86%) and Christians (64%) are more likely than Sunni Muslims (49%) to give Beijing a positive rating on this question.

Russians also believe that China respects the rights of its people (52%), while only 29% of Ukrainians agree.

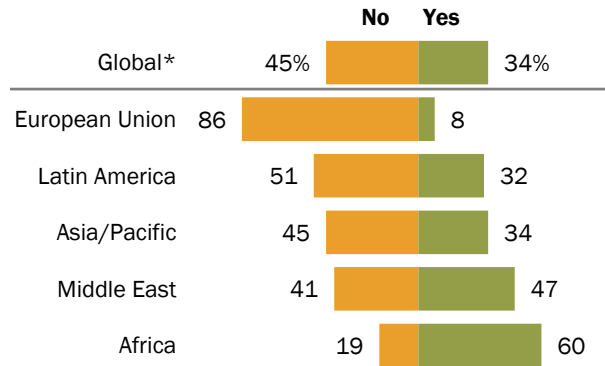
People in Africa are the most positive about China’s human rights record. A median of 60% across the nine African countries surveyed say the Chinese government respects personal freedoms. This sentiment is highest in Ghana (69%), Kenya (66%) and Ethiopia (64%). However, only 40% in South Africa say the same.

While not drastically changed since 2014, [a year which saw a very public demonstration in Hong Kong](#) regarding democratic rights for the Special Administrative Region, the belief that the Chinese government *does not* respect the human rights of its people is up across the 35 countries surveyed in both years.

Today, a median of 45% think the government of China does not respect the personal freedoms of its people, up from 40% in 2014. There were significant increases in the view that China does not respect individual rights in 14 of the countries surveyed in both years.

Globally, More Say China Does Not Respect Personal Freedoms

Medians saying whether the government of China respects the personal freedoms of its people



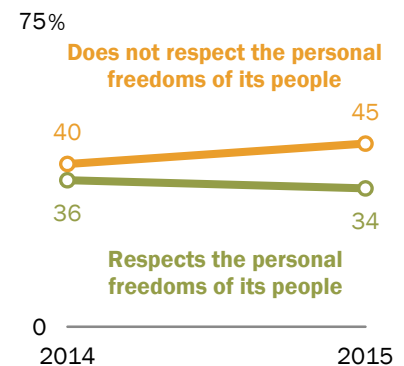
* Global median of 39 countries not including China.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q19a.

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Changing Belief that China Does Not Respect Human Rights

Median saying the government of China ...



Note: Median percentage based on 35 countries surveyed in both 2014 and 2015.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q19a.

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3. Asia in Focus

Former U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton wrote in October, 2011 in [Foreign Policy](#) that the U.S. planned to pivot to Asia in the wake of the wind down from the Iraq and Afghanistan wars. The pivot, or rebalancing, has two fulcrums: economic, through a Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) trade and investment treaty with 11 other nations that border the Pacific, and military, through a renewed U.S. commitment to defend its [Asian allies](#).

The ultimate success of the pivot can only be judged over time. But a measure of its current credibility is public support for transpacific economic integration, Americans' willingness to defend their Asian allies, and those allies' faith that Uncle Sam will come to their defense.

Both the economic and military pivots have general public support on both sides of the Pacific. Half or more of the publics in seven of the nine TPP nations surveyed voice the view that such an accord would be a good thing for their country. The American public is willing to use military force to defend its Asian allies if they get into a military conflict with China. And those allies – Japan, the Philippines and South Korea – trust that Washington will come to their aid.

TPP: Americans among the Least Supportive

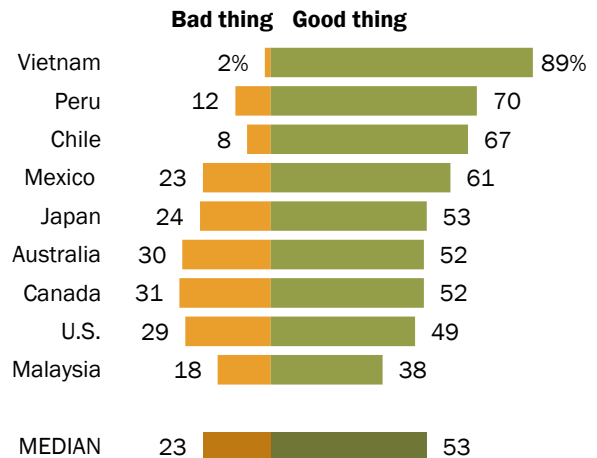
TPP involves 12 nations on both sides of the Pacific, including Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States and Vietnam.

If successfully concluded, participating economies would account for [40% of the world's economy and 26% of world trade](#).

The 2015 Pew Research survey involved 9 of the 12 countries engaged in the TPP negotiations. Among those publics, a median of 53% think the deal would be a good thing for their country. A median of 23% say it would be a bad thing.

General Support for TPP

Would TPP be a good thing for our country or a bad thing?



Note: Data for volunteer categories "haven't heard enough" and "neither good nor bad" not shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q20a.

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The strongest support is in Vietnam, where 89% of the public backs the potential accord. The weakest support is in Malaysia (38%) and the U.S. (49%) with 31% of Malaysians and 12% of Americans volunteering they have not heard of the negotiations. The greatest outright opposition is in Canada (31%), Australia (30%) and the U.S. (29%).

Notably, there is a gender gap in public attitudes toward the deal in four of the largest economies negotiating TPP. In the U.S., 53% of men favor TPP, but only 45% of women agree. In Japan, 60% of men think the trade deal would be good for the country, while only 46% of Japanese women agree. In Canada, the gender gap is 13 percentage points: 59% of men favor compared with 46% of women. In Australia, the gap is seven points: 56% to 49%.

There is also a generation gap on TPP in a number of participating nations. The largest difference (24 percentage points) is in the U.S., where Americans ages 18 to 29 (65%) are much more supportive than those ages 50 and older (41%). There is also a 19 percentage point young-old difference in Mexico, a 15 point gap in Australia, a 10 point difference in Peru and an 8 point difference in Vietnam.

In addition to gender and age gaps, there is a partisan divide on TPP in a few key nations. In the U.S., roughly half (51%) of Democrats think this trade deal would be a good thing for the country, while only 43% of Republicans agree. In Canada, 70% of supporters of the ruling Conservative Party back the TPP, but only 60% of Liberals and 42% of adherents of the New Democratic Party agree. In Australia, 67% of backers of the Liberal National Party/Country Liberal Party support TPP, but only 44% of the opposition Labor Party favor the trade agreement.

TPP is avowedly an effort to deepen the participants' economic ties with each other, particularly with the U.S. And some observers see this initiative as Washington's effort to contain China and limit Beijing's economic ties with the region. But majorities in only four of eight TPP nations asked this question say it is more important to have strong economic ties with the U.S. than with China.

Many Young People More Pro-TPP

TPP trade agreement would be a good thing for country

	18-29	30-49	50+	Youngest-oldest gap
	%	%	%	
U.S.	65	49	41	+24
Mexico	69	63	50	+19
Australia	63	52	48	+15
Peru	77	67	67	+10
Vietnam	95	86	87	+8

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q20a.

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In both TPP and non-TPP Pacific Rim nations, publics were asked if they favor stronger economic ties with Washington or with Beijing. Seven-in-ten or more Japanese (78%), Filipinos (73%) and Canadians (73%) choose the U.S. Nearly seven-in-ten Vietnamese (69%) agree. Malaysians (14%) are the least supportive of a closer economic relationship with the U.S.

The greatest support for deeper economic ties with China is in Australia (50%) and South Korea (47%).

In addition, large numbers of Malaysians (43%) and Chileans (35%) volunteer that they would like to have strong commercial relations with both China and the U.S.

The Defense Pivot

The U.S. [Quadrennial Defense Review](#) has committed the U.S. to rebalance military resources to the Asia-Pacific region. Half or more of the publics in six of ten nations surveyed think this is a good thing because it could help maintain peace in the region. However, Americans are divided on the issue.

The strongest support for the defense pivot is found in Vietnam (71%) and the Philippines (71%). Only roughly half of Australians (51%) and South Koreans (50%) back this rebalancing despite the fact that their governments are among Washington’s closest strategic allies in the region.

Many in TPP Countries Prefer Strong Economic Ties with the U.S.

More important to have strong economic ties with ...

	U.S.	China	Both (VOL)	Neither (VOL)	Don't know
<i>TPP countries:</i>					
Japan*	78	10	4	4	4
Canada	73	13	8	2	4
Vietnam	69	18	4	1	8
Mexico	64	15	14	4	3
Peru	44	23	24	2	7
Chile	34	25	35	4	2
Australia	27	50	18	1	4
Malaysia	14	39	43	3	2
<i>Non-TPP countries:</i>					
Philippines	73	7	13	1	6
India	63	14	6	2	15
South Korea	39	47	13	0	2
Indonesia	30	22	29	6	12
Pakistan	7	72	5	1	15

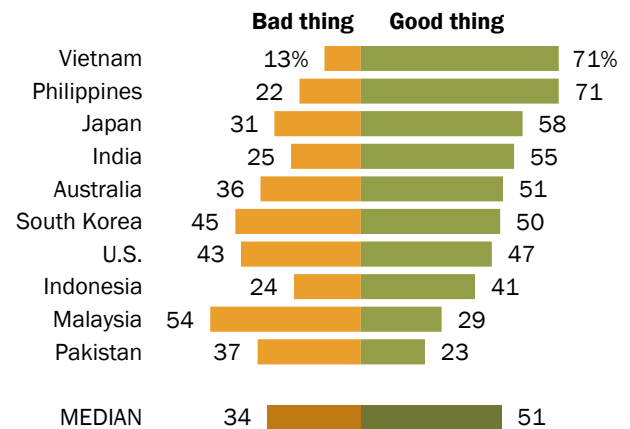
* Japan data from April 2015 Pew Research Center survey.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q26v.

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U.S. Military Presence in Asia Welcomed by Many

Increased U.S. military resources in Asia are a ...



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q37.

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The greatest opposition to the U.S. defense pivot is in Malaysia, where 54% believe it is a bad thing because it could lead to conflict with China.

Americans are ambivalent about whether a greater military presence in Asia is a good thing or whether it is a bad thing: 47% favor it, 43% are opposed. A majority of Republicans (58%) think the military rebalancing is a good idea. But only 42% of Democrats support it while 47% do not. Americans ages 50 and older are more supportive (51%) of the security pivot than those ages 18 to 29 (37%).

There is a gender gap in support of the pivot in some key Pacific Rim nations. Men are more supportive than women by 25 percentage points in Japan (71% to 46%), by 14 points in the U.S. (54% to 40%), by 12 points in Australia (57% to 45%) and by 11 points in Vietnam (77% to 66%).

It is also older (53%) rather than younger Australians (43%) who support greater U.S. military involvement in the region. A similar generation gap exists in South Korea with 57% of older Koreans in favor of the pivot versus 49% of younger ones.

Partisan political divisions on the pivot are not limited to the U.S. In Australia, 62% of Liberals think America committing more military resources to Asia is a good thing, while only 49% of Labor Party supporters agree.

China is currently engaged in a number of territorial disputes in the region over sovereignty in the South China and East China Seas. Support for or opposition to a greater U.S. military presence in the Asia-Pacific often reflects a broader public preference for either standing up to China in these disputes or deepening commercial engagement with Beijing, the dominant economy in the region.

Nearly three-quarters of Vietnamese (74%) say it is more important to be tough with China on territorial disputes than it is to have a strong economic relationship (17%) with their neighbor to the north. This may be one important reason why roughly seven-in-ten

Relations with China

Which is more important?

	Being tough with China on territorial disputes	Having a strong economic relationship with China	Don't know
	%	%	%
Vietnam	74	17	9
South Korea	56	40	4
Japan	46	45	9
India	44	37	19
Philippines	41	43	16
Indonesia	38	36	26
Malaysia	7	83	10

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q136.

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(71%) Vietnamese back increased American military resources being committed to the Asia-Pacific.

At the same time, 83% of Malaysians say it is more important to have deeper economic ties with China than to stand up to Beijing over territorial issues. Given such sentiment, Malaysian opposition to a U.S. military pivot to Asia is not surprising.

Japanese and Filipinos are divided on confronting China or getting closer to her economically, despite the fact that both publics support a greater U.S. military presence in the region. And the South Koreans are more supportive of being tough with China than they are of the U.S. defense pivot to Asia.

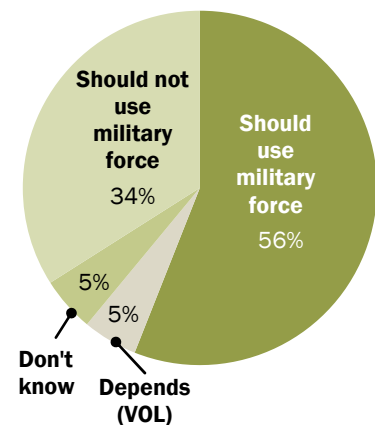
Some young Asians prefer standing up to China on territorial issues over closer economic ties with Beijing. There is a 17 percentage point generation gap on this issue in Vietnam (84% of those under 30 say be tough with China, compared with 67% of people ages 50 and older). The generation gap in South Korea is 9 points, with 60% of those ages 18 to 29 saying being tough with China is more important compared with 51% of those ages 50 and older, and in Indonesia 12 points (45% of younger vs 33% of older respondents).

The U.S. government has long been committed to the [defense of its Asian allies](#). A majority of Americans support that commitment. When asked if the U.S. should defend one of its Asian allies if it got into a serious military conflict with China, 56% of Americans say Washington should respond with military force. However, American men and women disagree: 64% of men say Washington should respond with force, but only 48% of women hold this view. And there is a partisan division on the willingness to come to Asian allies' defense — while 68% of Republicans think the U.S. should do so, only 49% of Democrats agree.

Major U.S. allies in the region expect Uncle Sam to come to their defense in the event of a clash with China. More than seven-in-ten South Koreans (73%), roughly two-thirds of Filipinos (66%) and six-in-ten Japanese believe that if their country and China got into a serious military conflict, the U.S. would use military

U.S. Views on Defending Asian Allies

If one of our allies in Asia, such as Japan, South Korea or the Philippines, got into a serious military conflict with China, do you think we ___ to defend them?



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q38.

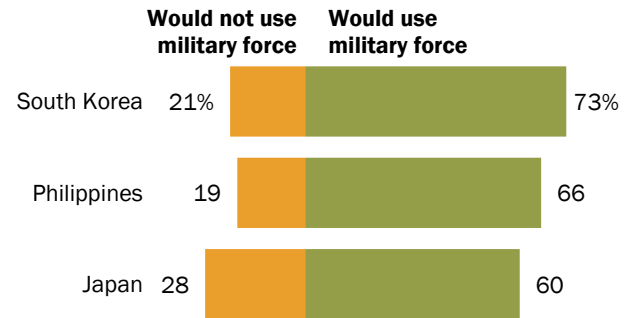
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force to defend them.

Notably, in Japan young people (70%) are more likely than those ages 50 and older (53%) to trust the U.S. to come to their military aid.

America's Asian Allies Believe U.S. Would Come to Their Defense

If your country and China got into a serious military conflict, do you think the U.S. ___ to defend your country?



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey, Q137.

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Methodology

About the 2015 Spring Pew Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are available on our [website](#).

For more detailed information on survey methods for this report, see here:

http://www.pewglobal.org/international-survey-methodology/?year_select=2015

For more general information on international survey research, see here:

<http://www.pewresearch.org/methodology/international-survey-research/>

Topline Results

Pew Research Center
Spring 2015 survey
June 23, 2015 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate topline results for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Throughout this report, trends from India in 2013 refer to a survey conducted between December 7, 2013, and January 12, 2014 (Winter 2013-2014).
- Spring, 2011 survey in Pakistan was fielded before the death of Osama bin Laden (April 10 – April 26), while the Late Spring, 2011 survey was conducted afterwards (May 8 – May 15).
- Results for Ukraine in 2014 may differ from previously published figures. To make the 2014 sample comparable to 2015, Luhans’k, Donets’k and Crimea were excluded from the 2014 sample. These areas were not surveyed in 2015 due to security concerns. Throughout the topline results, 2014 Ukraine figures are noted with an asterisk.
- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
 - Ethiopia prior to 2015
 - Ukraine prior to 2014
 - Vietnam prior to 2014
 - India prior to Winter 2013-2014

- Senegal prior to 2013
 - Venezuela prior to 2013
 - Brazil prior to 2010
 - Nigeria prior to 2010
 - South Africa in 2007
 - Indonesia prior to 2005
 - Pakistan in May 2003
 - Poland in March 2003
 - Russia in March 2003
- Due to translation errors, trends for certain questions are not shown prior to 2015. Trends that are omitted include:
 - Q18 for Japan, Kenya and Nigeria in 2014 and 2013; Japan and Kenya in 2011 and 2009; and Japan in 2008.
 - Not all questions included in the Spring 2015 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q12a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____? a. the United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	47	36	10	5	3	100
	Spring, 2014	44	38	10	6	3	100
	Spring, 2013	44	37	11	4	4	100
	Spring, 2012	46	34	9	5	6	100
	Spring, 2011	45	34	10	7	4	100
	Spring, 2010	48	37	8	3	4	100
	Spring, 2009	52	36	6	3	2	100
	Spring, 2008	53	31	8	6	3	100
	Spring, 2007	47	33	12	6	2	100
	Spring, 2006	49	27	10	7	6	100
Spring, 2005	50	33	10	4	3	100	
Canada	Spring, 2015	14	54	21	5	6	100
	Spring, 2013	9	55	24	6	6	100
	Spring, 2009	15	53	22	6	4	100
	Spring, 2007	12	43	28	14	3	100
	Spring, 2005	18	41	25	12	3	100
	May, 2003	24	39	21	13	3	100
	Summer, 2002	24	48	19	8	3	100
France	Spring, 2015	10	63	20	7	0	100
	Spring, 2014	10	65	18	7	0	100
	Spring, 2013	7	57	27	9	0	100
	Spring, 2012	7	62	24	7	0	100
	Spring, 2011	7	68	22	4	0	100
	Spring, 2010	5	68	21	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	8	67	20	5	0	100
	Spring, 2008	4	38	39	18	0	100
	Spring, 2007	5	34	44	16	0	100
	Spring, 2006	2	37	43	17	1	100
	Spring, 2005	3	40	42	15	0	100
	Spring, 2004	6	31	42	20	2	100
	May, 2003	8	34	38	19	1	100
	March, 2003	6	25	45	22	2	100
Summer, 2002	8	54	26	8	3	100	
Germany	Spring, 2015	2	48	36	9	4	100
	Spring, 2014	4	47	39	8	3	100
	Spring, 2013	5	48	36	4	6	100
	Spring, 2012	6	46	39	5	4	100
	Spring, 2011	4	58	32	3	3	100
	Spring, 2010	5	58	31	4	3	100
	Spring, 2009	4	60	26	7	3	100
	Spring, 2008	3	28	53	13	4	100
	Spring, 2007	2	28	47	19	4	100
	Spring, 2006	2	35	46	14	3	100
	Spring, 2005	4	38	44	10	5	100
	Spring, 2004	3	35	49	10	3	100
	May, 2003	6	39	42	12	1	100
	March, 2003	4	21	41	30	4	100
Summer, 2002	9	51	31	4	4	100	
Italy	Spring, 2015	26	57	11	3	2	100
	Spring, 2014	18	60	14	4	4	100
	Spring, 2013	20	56	13	3	8	100
	Spring, 2012	14	60	17	5	5	100
	Spring, 2007	6	47	28	10	9	100
	May, 2003	13	47	27	11	2	100
	March, 2003	8	26	33	26	8	100
	Summer, 2002	13	57	18	5	7	100

		Q12a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____? a. the United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2015	12	62	15	2	9	100
	Spring, 2014	11	62	16	3	7	100
	Spring, 2013	9	58	21	3	10	100
	Spring, 2012	9	60	21	5	6	100
	Spring, 2011	7	63	16	3	10	100
	Spring, 2010	14	60	17	2	6	100
	Spring, 2009	7	60	18	6	9	100
	Spring, 2008	6	62	20	4	8	100
	Spring, 2007	12	49	25	6	9	100
	Spring, 2005	11	51	18	5	14	100
Summer, 2002	14	65	10	1	10	100	
Spain	Spring, 2015	15	50	21	6	8	100
	Spring, 2014	9	51	29	5	6	100
	Spring, 2013	17	45	22	7	9	100
	Spring, 2012	15	43	22	10	10	100
	Spring, 2011	14	50	22	7	6	100
	Spring, 2010	8	53	23	5	11	100
	Spring, 2009	7	51	22	6	14	100
	Spring, 2008	2	31	33	22	12	100
	Spring, 2007	2	32	32	28	6	100
	Spring, 2006	4	19	37	36	5	100
	Spring, 2005	14	27	34	16	9	100
	May, 2003	8	30	29	26	6	100
	March, 2003	3	11	35	39	12	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	16	49	17	7	11	100
	Spring, 2014	13	53	19	8	7	100
	Spring, 2013	10	48	22	8	12	100
	Spring, 2012	10	50	24	7	9	100
	Spring, 2011	12	49	22	6	12	100
	Spring, 2010	14	51	18	6	10	100
	Spring, 2009	13	56	14	6	10	100
	Spring, 2008	8	45	25	12	10	100
	Spring, 2007	9	42	29	13	7	100
	Spring, 2006	11	45	20	13	11	100
	Spring, 2005	13	42	27	11	7	100
	Spring, 2004	15	43	24	10	8	100
	May, 2003	18	52	14	12	5	100
	March, 2003	14	34	24	16	11	100
Summer, 2002	27	48	12	4	9	100	
Russia	Spring, 2015	4	11	32	49	4	100
	Spring, 2014	4	19	37	34	6	100
	Spring, 2013	9	42	30	10	9	100
	Spring, 2012	11	41	25	9	13	100
	Spring, 2011	13	43	26	8	10	100
	Spring, 2010	9	48	26	7	10	100
	Spring, 2009	6	38	33	11	12	100
	Spring, 2008	12	34	28	20	7	100
	Spring, 2007	8	33	32	16	11	100
	Spring, 2006	9	34	28	19	10	100
	Spring, 2005	9	43	31	9	8	100
	Spring, 2004	9	37	29	15	11	100
	May, 2003	11	26	32	23	8	100
Summer, 2002	8	53	27	6	7	100	
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	24	45	16	6	9	100
	Spring, 2014*	20	48	18	7	7	100

		Q12a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____? a. the United States						
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total	
Turkey	Spring, 2015	7	22	26	32	12	100	
	Spring, 2014	4	15	14	59	8	100	
	Spring, 2013	4	17	18	52	9	100	
	Spring, 2012	4	11	12	60	14	100	
	Spring, 2011	2	8	15	62	13	100	
	Spring, 2010	2	15	15	59	9	100	
	Spring, 2009	2	12	12	57	16	100	
	Spring, 2008	4	8	7	70	11	100	
	Spring, 2007	2	7	8	75	8	100	
	Spring, 2006	2	10	9	67	12	100	
	Spring, 2005	4	19	13	54	10	100	
	Spring, 2004	6	24	18	45	7	100	
	May, 2003	2	13	15	68	3	100	
	March, 2003	3	9	17	67	5	100	
Summer, 2002	6	24	13	41	16	100		
Jordan	Spring, 2015	4	10	32	51	3	100	
	Spring, 2014	3	9	37	48	3	100	
	Spring, 2013	3	11	35	50	2	100	
	Spring, 2012	3	9	34	52	2	100	
	Spring, 2011	5	8	35	49	3	100	
	Spring, 2010	7	14	34	45	1	100	
	Spring, 2009	7	18	30	44	1	100	
	Spring, 2008	5	14	31	48	2	100	
	Spring, 2007	8	12	26	52	2	100	
	Spring, 2006	6	9	30	55	0	100	
	Spring, 2005	9	12	21	59	0	100	
	Spring, 2004	2	3	26	67	1	100	
	May, 2003	0	1	16	83	0	100	
	Summer, 2002	6	19	18	57	0	100	
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	19	20	16	44	0	100	
	Spring, 2014	19	22	15	42	1	100	
	Spring, 2013	20	27	13	40	0	100	
	Spring, 2012	19	29	14	35	3	100	
	Spring, 2011	18	31	14	35	2	100	
	Spring, 2010	14	38	14	33	0	100	
	Spring, 2009	15	40	14	31	0	100	
	Spring, 2008	18	33	19	30	1	100	
	Spring, 2007	16	31	24	28	1	100	
	Spring, 2005	22	20	18	40	0	100	
	May, 2003	8	19	23	48	2	100	
	Summer, 2002	9	27	21	38	6	100	
	Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	6	20	21	49	4	100
		Spring, 2014	7	23	22	44	4	100
Spring, 2013		4	12	24	55	5	100	
Spring, 2011		2	16	31	49	1	100	
Spring, 2009		2	13	16	66	2	100	
Spring, 2007		4	9	16	70	1	100	
May, 2003		0	0	13	85	1	100	
Israel	Spring, 2015	31	50	15	3	1	100	
	Spring, 2014	26	58	13	3	0	100	
	Spring, 2013	31	52	12	4	1	100	
	Spring, 2011	14	58	23	5	1	100	
	Spring, 2009	26	45	19	7	2	100	
	Spring, 2007	29	49	15	5	1	100	
	May, 2003	32	46	12	8	1	100	
Australia	Spring, 2015	12	51	22	6	8	100	
	Spring, 2013	9	57	22	8	4	100	
	Spring, 2008	6	40	34	14	6	100	
	May, 2003	16	43	27	11	3	100	

		Q12a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____? a. the United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2015	12	32	35	14	7	100
	Spring, 2014	11	39	31	12	6	100
	Spring, 2013	8	32	34	19	7	100
	Spring, 2012	11	32	33	15	10	100
	Spring, 2011	7	37	34	12	10	100
	Spring, 2010	9	49	30	7	5	100
	Spring, 2009	6	41	38	8	7	100
	Spring, 2008	5	36	37	11	11	100
	Spring, 2007	2	32	47	10	8	100
	Spring, 2006	9	38	37	6	10	100
Spring, 2005	5	37	40	13	5	100	
India	Spring, 2015	44	26	5	3	22	100
	Spring, 2014	30	25	9	7	29	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	30	26	9	6	28	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	22	40	19	7	11	100
	Spring, 2014	12	47	27	6	9	100
	Spring, 2013	22	39	22	9	7	100
	Spring, 2011	13	41	30	10	6	100
	Spring, 2010	8	51	28	6	6	100
	Spring, 2009	13	50	26	4	8	100
	Spring, 2008	7	30	37	16	10	100
	Spring, 2007	4	25	41	25	5	100
	Spring, 2006	7	23	42	25	4	100
Spring, 2005	6	32	40	17	5	100	
Japan	Spring, 2015	8	60	25	4	3	100
	Spring, 2014	6	60	28	2	3	100
	Spring, 2013	8	61	26	3	3	100
	Spring, 2012	12	60	22	5	2	100
	Spring, 2011	26	59	13	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	7	59	28	4	2	100
	Spring, 2009	6	53	34	3	3	100
	Spring, 2008	4	46	41	7	2	100
	Spring, 2007	8	53	33	3	3	100
	Spring, 2006	8	55	29	6	3	100
Summer, 2002	13	59	23	3	2	100	
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	13	41	26	15	4	100
	Spring, 2014	8	43	26	14	9	100
	Spring, 2013	9	46	22	11	12	100
	Spring, 2007	4	23	30	39	4	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	8	14	16	46	16	100
	Spring, 2014	2	12	17	42	27	100
	Spring, 2013	3	8	16	56	16	100
	Spring, 2012	3	9	14	66	9	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	10	11	62	16	100
	Spring, 2011	1	10	10	65	14	100
	Spring, 2010	3	14	13	55	16	100
	Spring, 2009	3	13	14	54	16	100
	Spring, 2008	6	13	11	52	17	100
	Spring, 2007	4	11	14	54	16	100
	Spring, 2006	7	20	14	42	17	100
	Spring, 2005	6	17	12	48	18	100
Spring, 2004	4	17	10	50	18	100	
Summer, 2002	2	8	11	58	20	100	
Philippines	Spring, 2015	46	46	6	1	1	100
	Spring, 2014	44	48	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	28	57	11	2	2	100
	Summer, 2002	37	53	6	1	3	100

		Q12a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____? a. the United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
South Korea	Spring, 2015	9	75	13	1	2	100
	Spring, 2014	8	74	15	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	8	70	18	2	2	100
	Spring, 2010	9	70	16	2	4	100
	Spring, 2009	4	74	17	2	3	100
	Spring, 2008	4	66	25	3	2	100
	Spring, 2007	3	55	33	5	5	100
	May, 2003	3	43	39	11	4	100
Vietnam	Summer, 2002	4	48	37	7	3	100
	Spring, 2015	37	41	11	2	10	100
Argentina	Spring, 2014	27	49	13	5	6	100
	Spring, 2015	9	34	28	15	15	100
	Spring, 2014	8	28	30	14	20	100
	Spring, 2013	11	30	28	13	19	100
	Spring, 2010	9	33	27	14	17	100
	Spring, 2009	6	32	26	16	20	100
	Spring, 2008	3	19	29	33	17	100
	Spring, 2007	3	13	31	41	11	100
Brazil	Summer, 2002	9	25	26	23	17	100
	Spring, 2015	18	55	17	6	5	100
	Spring, 2014	8	57	22	5	9	100
	Spring, 2013	13	60	19	4	5	100
	Spring, 2012	10	51	23	7	9	100
	Spring, 2011	10	52	22	6	11	100
Chile	Spring, 2010	7	55	24	5	8	100
	Spring, 2015	20	48	20	7	6	100
	Spring, 2014	16	56	12	7	9	100
	Spring, 2013	16	52	15	9	8	100
Mexico	Spring, 2007	14	41	24	11	10	100
	Spring, 2015	15	51	23	6	4	100
	Spring, 2014	17	46	16	15	7	100
	Spring, 2013	19	47	19	11	4	100
	Spring, 2012	12	44	21	13	9	100
	Spring, 2011	6	46	32	9	7	100
	Spring, 2010	13	43	21	14	9	100
	Spring, 2009	15	54	18	9	5	100
	Spring, 2008	13	34	25	19	9	100
Peru	Spring, 2007	10	46	26	15	3	100
	Summer, 2002	15	49	15	10	10	100
	Spring, 2015	20	50	15	3	12	100
	Spring, 2014	12	53	17	6	13	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2007	12	49	20	11	7	100
	Summer, 2002	22	45	14	5	15	100
	Spring, 2015	20	31	17	24	8	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2014	28	34	15	16	6	100
	Spring, 2013	20	33	12	25	10	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	46	33	4	3	14	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	57	24	3	3	13	100
	Spring, 2015	71	18	4	2	5	100
	Spring, 2014	49	28	4	5	14	100
	Spring, 2013	48	35	8	1	8	100
Ghana	Spring, 2007	45	35	7	7	6	100
	Summer, 2002	42	41	6	3	8	100

		Q12a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____? a. the United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Kenya	Spring, 2015	50	34	6	4	6	100
	Spring, 2014	49	31	9	3	8	100
	Spring, 2013	50	31	8	6	4	100
	Spring, 2011	54	29	7	4	5	100
	Spring, 2010	71	23	2	1	3	100
	Spring, 2009	68	22	2	1	5	100
	Spring, 2007	43	44	8	3	3	100
	Summer, 2002	45	35	10	5	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	53	23	6	6	12	100
	Spring, 2014	38	31	7	9	15	100
	Spring, 2013	38	31	12	8	12	100
	Spring, 2010	49	32	9	5	5	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	51	29	5	3	12	100
	Spring, 2014	45	29	6	5	16	100
	Spring, 2013	58	23	4	1	14	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	47	27	8	8	10	100
	Spring, 2014	40	28	11	8	13	100
	Spring, 2013	43	29	10	10	7	100
	Spring, 2008	28	32	8	16	16	100
	Summer, 2002	31	34	9	19	8	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	52	26	6	4	12	100
	Spring, 2014	42	33	7	7	12	100
	Spring, 2008	35	30	11	10	14	100
	Spring, 2007	20	26	15	24	13	100
	Summer, 2002	17	36	16	10	21	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	50	26	8	7	9	100
	Spring, 2014	35	27	10	13	15	100
	Spring, 2013	48	25	6	3	18	100
	Spring, 2007	29	35	8	11	17	100
	Summer, 2002	41	33	7	6	12	100

		Q12b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ____? b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	4	34	33	21	8	100
	Spring, 2014	7	28	34	21	10	100
	Spring, 2013	7	30	32	20	12	100
	Spring, 2012	6	34	25	15	19	100
	Spring, 2011	12	39	22	14	12	100
	Spring, 2010	10	39	24	12	14	100
	Spring, 2009	9	41	25	13	13	100
	Spring, 2008	9	30	26	16	19	100
	Spring, 2007	8	34	25	14	18	100
	Spring, 2006	12	40	19	10	19	100
Spring, 2005	9	34	22	13	22	100	
Canada	Spring, 2015	6	33	35	13	13	100
	Spring, 2013	5	38	33	12	12	100
	Spring, 2009	8	45	27	9	11	100
	Spring, 2007	8	44	27	10	12	100
	Spring, 2005	12	46	20	7	14	100
France	Spring, 2015	8	42	34	15	0	100
	Spring, 2014	8	39	34	19	0	100
	Spring, 2013	8	34	33	25	0	100
	Spring, 2012	6	34	38	22	0	100
	Spring, 2011	7	44	33	16	0	100
	Spring, 2010	6	35	35	24	0	100
	Spring, 2009	6	35	38	22	0	100
	Spring, 2008	3	25	39	33	0	100
	Spring, 2007	4	43	38	13	1	100
	Spring, 2006	7	53	29	12	0	100
Spring, 2005	6	52	29	13	0	100	
Germany	Spring, 2015	3	31	47	13	7	100
	Spring, 2014	1	27	52	12	8	100
	Spring, 2013	2	26	53	11	8	100
	Spring, 2012	3	26	52	15	4	100
	Spring, 2011	3	31	48	11	7	100
	Spring, 2010	2	28	46	15	8	100
	Spring, 2009	2	27	50	13	8	100
	Spring, 2008	2	24	45	23	6	100
	Spring, 2007	5	29	42	12	12	100
	Spring, 2006	6	50	28	5	10	100
Spring, 2005	5	41	33	4	16	100	
Italy	Spring, 2015	9	31	37	20	4	100
	Spring, 2014	3	23	37	33	4	100
	Spring, 2013	7	21	37	25	10	100
	Spring, 2012	6	24	35	29	6	100
	Spring, 2007	2	25	44	17	13	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	2	38	37	7	15	100
	Spring, 2014	1	31	37	15	16	100
	Spring, 2013	5	38	35	8	16	100
	Spring, 2012	5	45	33	8	9	100
	Spring, 2011	5	46	25	7	17	100
	Spring, 2010	8	38	33	8	12	100
	Spring, 2009	3	40	31	10	17	100
	Spring, 2008	1	32	39	15	13	100
	Spring, 2007	4	35	34	8	19	100
Spring, 2005	5	32	25	9	30	100	

		Q12b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ____? b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2015	12	29	32	18	8	100
	Spring, 2014	8	31	38	17	7	100
	Spring, 2013	15	33	27	20	6	100
	Spring, 2012	17	32	27	19	6	100
	Spring, 2011	18	37	24	15	5	100
	Spring, 2010	7	40	30	8	15	100
	Spring, 2009	5	35	33	8	19	100
	Spring, 2008	3	28	33	23	13	100
	Spring, 2007	4	35	30	13	17	100
	Spring, 2006	5	40	26	12	18	100
Spring, 2005	18	39	16	5	23	100	
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	7	38	28	9	19	100
	Spring, 2014	6	41	28	10	15	100
	Spring, 2013	7	41	22	9	21	100
	Spring, 2012	7	42	25	10	16	100
	Spring, 2011	12	47	20	6	16	100
	Spring, 2010	8	38	26	9	19	100
	Spring, 2009	8	44	22	7	18	100
	Spring, 2008	7	40	24	12	17	100
	Spring, 2007	7	42	21	6	25	100
	Spring, 2006	10	55	11	3	20	100
Spring, 2005	13	52	13	3	18	100	
Russia	Spring, 2015	22	57	11	3	7	100
	Spring, 2014	12	52	22	6	8	100
	Spring, 2013	12	50	22	7	9	100
	Spring, 2012	12	50	20	5	12	100
	Spring, 2011	14	49	19	6	11	100
	Spring, 2010	12	48	23	6	11	100
	Spring, 2009	9	49	24	5	12	100
	Spring, 2008	10	50	24	6	10	100
	Spring, 2007	9	51	21	5	13	100
	Spring, 2006	14	49	20	7	10	100
	Spring, 2005	11	49	23	6	12	100
Summer, 2002	12	59	16	2	11	100	
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	13	45	17	5	19	100
	Spring, 2014*	12	52	16	4	15	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	4	14	25	34	23	100
	Spring, 2014	4	17	15	53	11	100
	Spring, 2013	6	21	18	37	18	100
	Spring, 2012	5	17	14	45	19	100
	Spring, 2011	2	16	22	44	17	100
	Spring, 2010	3	17	16	45	19	100
	Spring, 2009	3	13	12	45	27	100
	Spring, 2008	6	18	11	39	26	100
	Spring, 2007	4	21	17	36	22	100
	Spring, 2006	7	26	12	32	24	100
Spring, 2005	9	31	15	24	22	100	
Jordan	Spring, 2015	7	26	41	23	3	100
	Spring, 2014	8	27	40	23	2	100
	Spring, 2013	9	31	35	21	4	100
	Spring, 2012	14	33	33	18	3	100
	Spring, 2011	13	31	34	18	3	100
	Spring, 2010	18	35	36	10	2	100
	Spring, 2009	15	35	32	18	1	100
	Spring, 2008	9	35	36	16	4	100
	Spring, 2007	7	39	35	14	6	100
	Spring, 2006	8	41	36	10	5	100
Spring, 2005	6	37	35	18	5	100	

		Q12b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ____? b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	16	36	22	24	1	100
	Spring, 2014	18	35	23	21	3	100
	Spring, 2013	19	37	23	19	2	100
	Spring, 2012	18	41	26	14	2	100
	Spring, 2011	14	45	24	13	3	100
	Spring, 2010	13	43	28	14	2	100
	Spring, 2009	9	44	29	14	4	100
	Spring, 2008	12	38	18	24	8	100
	Spring, 2005	13	33	19	29	6	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	13	41	22	15	10	100
	Spring, 2014	17	44	16	13	9	100
	Spring, 2013	8	39	21	22	10	100
	Spring, 2011	9	53	22	14	2	100
	Spring, 2009	6	37	21	29	8	100
	Spring, 2007	6	40	24	19	11	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	11	44	35	7	4	100
	Spring, 2014	14	35	33	17	1	100
	Spring, 2013	6	32	38	22	2	100
	Spring, 2011	11	38	36	10	5	100
	Spring, 2009	14	42	25	12	8	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	7	38	35	10	9	100
	Spring, 2013	6	51	25	8	9	100
	Spring, 2008	7	51	27	8	7	100
China	Spring, 2015	6	46	31	9	8	100
	Spring, 2015	64	32	3	0	1	100
	Spring, 2014	65	31	2	0	1	100
	Spring, 2013	69	26	2	1	1	100
	Spring, 2012	61	33	4	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	64	31	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	64	33	2	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	62	33	5	1	0	100
	Spring, 2008	60	35	2	0	2	100
	Spring, 2007	53	40	6	0	2	100
	Spring, 2006	58	36	4	1	2	100
	Spring, 2005	53	35	8	1	2	100
India	Spring, 2015	13	28	15	17	28	100
	Spring, 2014	12	19	16	23	30	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	13	22	19	22	23	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	18	45	18	4	15	100
	Spring, 2014	14	52	23	2	9	100
	Spring, 2013	17	53	20	4	5	100
	Spring, 2011	11	56	23	5	6	100
	Spring, 2010	5	53	33	4	6	100
	Spring, 2009	8	51	30	4	8	100
	Spring, 2008	6	52	28	6	8	100
	Spring, 2007	5	60	26	4	5	100
	Spring, 2006	11	51	28	3	6	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	16	57	23	2	2	100
	Spring, 2015	1	8	40	49	2	100
	Spring, 2014	1	6	38	53	3	100
	Spring, 2013	0	5	45	48	1	100
	Spring, 2012	1	14	49	35	1	100
	Spring, 2011	2	32	45	16	4	100
	Spring, 2010	2	24	49	20	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	24	50	19	5	100
	Spring, 2008	1	13	50	34	2	100
	Spring, 2007	3	26	51	16	4	100
Spring, 2006	3	24	49	22	1	100	
Summer, 2002	8	47	35	7	3	100	

		Q12b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ____? b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	23	55	15	2	4	100
	Spring, 2014	13	61	14	3	10	100
	Spring, 2013	24	57	6	2	11	100
	Spring, 2007	8	75	8	3	6	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	61	21	3	1	13	100
	Spring, 2014	53	25	2	1	19	100
	Spring, 2013	58	23	1	1	16	100
	Spring, 2012	60	25	2	3	10	100
	Late Spring, 2011	58	24	1	2	15	100
	Spring, 2011	60	25	2	2	11	100
	Spring, 2010	61	24	2	1	12	100
	Spring, 2009	57	27	2	1	13	100
	Spring, 2008	54	22	3	5	16	100
	Spring, 2007	57	22	2	4	15	100
	Spring, 2006	47	22	4	3	23	100
	Spring, 2005	56	23	2	2	17	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	14	40	29	14	3	100
	Spring, 2014	6	32	35	23	3	100
	Spring, 2013	6	42	32	16	3	100
	Summer, 2002	9	54	22	8	7	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	4	57	32	5	2	100
	Spring, 2014	3	53	37	5	2	100
	Spring, 2013	4	42	43	7	4	100
	Spring, 2010	1	37	46	10	5	100
	Spring, 2009	1	40	47	7	5	100
	Spring, 2008	2	46	41	8	3	100
	Spring, 2007	1	51	37	5	5	100
	Summer, 2002	5	61	29	2	4	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	4	15	37	37	8	100
	Spring, 2014	2	14	49	29	6	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	11	42	17	9	22	100
	Spring, 2014	8	32	22	8	30	100
	Spring, 2013	12	42	16	6	24	100
	Spring, 2010	7	38	19	9	27	100
	Spring, 2009	9	33	16	8	34	100
	Spring, 2008	4	30	16	15	35	100
	Spring, 2007	4	28	16	15	37	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	11	44	26	10	9	100
	Spring, 2014	5	39	36	8	12	100
	Spring, 2013	13	52	22	6	7	100
	Spring, 2012	10	40	30	9	10	100
	Spring, 2011	7	42	27	10	15	100
	Spring, 2010	6	46	28	6	14	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	18	48	21	4	9	100
	Spring, 2014	12	48	21	6	13	100
	Spring, 2013	17	45	21	6	11	100
	Spring, 2007	17	45	18	4	16	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	11	36	23	11	18	100
	Spring, 2014	9	34	24	14	19	100
	Spring, 2013	11	34	21	12	22	100
	Spring, 2012	9	31	21	15	24	100
	Spring, 2011	3	36	35	11	16	100
	Spring, 2010	8	31	21	10	30	100
	Spring, 2009	9	30	26	17	18	100
	Spring, 2008	8	30	23	15	24	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	17	43	17	5	18	100
	Spring, 2014	10	46	20	7	17	100
	Spring, 2007	12	44	16	6	23	100

		Q12b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ____? b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	17	41	17	16	10	100
	Spring, 2014	26	41	16	10	7	100
	Spring, 2013	30	41	10	9	10	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	44	31	6	3	16	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	42	33	4	3	19	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	52	28	8	5	7	100
	Spring, 2014	28	33	10	13	16	100
	Spring, 2013	30	37	16	6	10	100
	Spring, 2007	33	42	11	3	11	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	26	44	16	6	8	100
	Spring, 2014	38	36	14	2	10	100
	Spring, 2013	48	30	10	3	9	100
	Spring, 2011	31	40	14	7	8	100
	Spring, 2010	53	33	8	2	4	100
	Spring, 2009	40	33	9	5	13	100
	Spring, 2007	40	41	12	3	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	38	32	9	5	15	100
	Spring, 2014	30	40	5	9	17	100
	Spring, 2013	38	38	7	4	13	100
	Spring, 2010	37	39	11	4	8	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	38	32	8	3	18	100
	Spring, 2014	41	30	8	4	18	100
	Spring, 2013	55	22	6	2	15	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	22	30	16	18	14	100
	Spring, 2014	15	30	18	22	15	100
	Spring, 2013	18	30	21	22	9	100
	Spring, 2008	10	27	21	30	12	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	44	30	7	3	16	100
	Spring, 2014	36	41	6	4	14	100
	Spring, 2008	36	35	6	2	21	100
	Spring, 2007	36	34	6	5	20	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	31	34	13	6	16	100
	Spring, 2014	24	37	9	9	21	100
	Spring, 2013	29	30	12	5	24	100
	Spring, 2007	15	30	12	11	33	100

		Q17. Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan OR	The countries of the European Union	Other (VOL)	None/There is no leading economic power (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	46	36	7	7	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2014	40	41	8	7	0	0	4	100
	Spring, 2013	39	44	7	4	0	1	6	100
	Spring, 2012	40	41	6	5	0	1	7	100
	Spring, 2011	38	43	6	6	0	0	6	100
	Spring, 2010	38	41	8	6	0	0	7	100
	Spring, 2009	48	33	7	5	0	1	6	100
Spring, 2008	46	26	10	10	0	1	7	100	
Canada	Spring, 2015	34	46	6	8	1	1	5	100
	Spring, 2013	28	56	5	3	0	1	7	100
	Spring, 2009	35	37	7	11	1	1	8	100
France	Spring, 2015	40	49	5	5	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2014	37	51	7	5	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	34	53	7	5	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2012	29	57	7	6	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2011	42	47	5	6	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2010	41	47	5	7	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	45	35	7	13	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2008	44	31	10	14	0	0	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	27	39	5	25	1	1	3	100
	Spring, 2014	20	49	6	23	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2013	19	59	4	14	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2012	13	62	5	17	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	22	48	6	21	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2010	18	51	8	19	0	0	4	100
	Spring, 2009	20	28	8	36	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2008	25	30	11	31	1	0	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	44	42	7	2	1	2	2	100
	Spring, 2014	47	39	4	1	1	4	3	100
	Spring, 2013	43	44	5	2	1	3	3	100
	Spring, 2012	37	46	8	3	1	2	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	48	25	9	9	0	4	5	100
	Spring, 2014	39	26	10	11	1	6	7	100
	Spring, 2013	33	39	8	7	1	6	6	100
	Spring, 2012	35	35	12	4	1	5	7	100
	Spring, 2011	43	30	5	9	1	3	9	100
	Spring, 2010	44	27	9	10	1	3	7	100
	Spring, 2009	39	18	11	15	1	6	11	100
	Spring, 2008	52	15	11	13	1	0	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	39	44	8	6	2	1	1	100
	Spring, 2014	31	49	10	6	1	1	2	100
	Spring, 2013	27	56	8	5	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2012	26	57	9	5	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	37	49	6	7	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2010	40	34	12	8	0	0	5	100
	Spring, 2009	47	22	12	10	0	2	6	100
Spring, 2008	42	24	9	20	0	1	5	100	
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	39	41	5	8	1	1	4	100
	Spring, 2014	34	49	6	7	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2013	33	53	4	4	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2012	28	58	5	3	1	1	5	100
	Spring, 2011	33	47	5	7	0	0	7	100
	Spring, 2010	38	44	5	8	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2009	46	34	5	7	0	1	6	100
	Spring, 2008	44	29	8	10	1	5	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	24	37	15	8	4	4	9	100
	Spring, 2014	25	34	13	9	1	6	11	100
	Spring, 2013	28	32	17	9	1	4	9	100
	Spring, 2012	26	33	17	7	3	5	10	100
	Spring, 2011	40	26	10	8	1	5	11	100
	Spring, 2010	23	27	25	9	2	4	10	100
	Spring, 2009	17	26	22	12	3	8	12	100
Spring, 2008	32	12	25	17	2	3	8	100	
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	44	17	12	12	2	3	9	100
	Spring, 2014*	32	28	8	16	1	4	10	100

		Q17. Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan OR	The countries of the European Union	Other (VOL)	None/There is no leading economic power (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2015	47	21	10	5	1	2	15	100
	Spring, 2014	55	15	8	6	0	2	14	100
	Spring, 2013	57	17	4	6	2	1	13	100
	Spring, 2012	54	22	6	8	1	1	8	100
	Spring, 2011	68	13	3	4	1	1	10	100
	Spring, 2010	69	12	4	5	1	2	7	100
	Spring, 2009	58	9	5	6	2	4	17	100
Spring, 2008	62	7	6	8	2	1	15	100	
Jordan	Spring, 2015	33	47	12	5	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2014	32	47	12	6	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2013	35	43	10	7	1	3	1	100
	Spring, 2012	36	44	16	4	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2011	34	44	17	4	0	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	30	50	13	6	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	49	29	9	10	2	1	0	100
Spring, 2008	36	31	9	18	3	1	2	100	
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	44	44	6	1	1	3	2	100
	Spring, 2014	41	42	5	1	2	6	2	100
	Spring, 2013	36	42	8	5	2	5	3	100
	Spring, 2012	34	44	5	5	1	8	3	100
	Spring, 2011	31	37	6	16	0	7	3	100
	Spring, 2010	29	36	10	13	1	8	3	100
	Spring, 2009	29	32	6	18	0	14	1	100
Spring, 2008	35	22	7	20	1	12	2	100	
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	48	28	7	11	0	2	4	100
	Spring, 2014	29	46	10	9	0	2	4	100
	Spring, 2013	43	36	6	7	0	3	4	100
	Spring, 2011	55	28	7	7	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2009	41	32	10	13	0	2	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	63	28	3	2	1	1	3	100
	Spring, 2014	62	30	2	3	0	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	70	23	1	2	1	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	50	35	7	3	2	0	3	100
	Spring, 2009	56	26	4	9	1	1	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	31	57	2	5	0	1	4	100
	Spring, 2013	28	61	2	3	1	1	4	100
	Spring, 2008	37	40	7	11	0	0	4	100
China	Spring, 2015	44	34	2	10	0	2	7	100
	Spring, 2014	55	25	1	6	0	3	9	100
	Spring, 2013	46	30	1	6	0	9	9	100
	Spring, 2012	48	29	2	5	0	6	9	100
	Spring, 2011	50	26	1	8	1	3	11	100
	Spring, 2010	45	36	2	6	5	0	6	100
	Spring, 2009	41	41	2	5	3	0	7	100
Spring, 2008	48	21	2	9	3	0	16	100	
India	Spring, 2015	66	10	3	1	0	1	18	100
	Spring, 2014	47	13	7	1	1	1	31	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	47	12	9	2	2	2	26	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	47	19	16	5	1	1	11	100
	Spring, 2014	47	27	12	3	0	1	11	100
	Spring, 2013	52	22	11	4	0	3	7	100
	Spring, 2011	41	26	18	5	1	1	7	100
	Spring, 2010	49	20	18	7	1	1	4	100
	Spring, 2009	50	17	19	4	1	2	7	100
Spring, 2008	53	15	18	6	1	1	6	100	
Japan	Spring, 2015	59	23	6	5	0	1	5	100
	Spring, 2014	59	23	4	7	0	1	5	100
	Spring, 2013	67	20	4	4	0	1	4	100
	Spring, 2012	45	43	3	5	0	2	3	100
	Spring, 2011	55	33	3	6	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2010	40	50	2	4	0	1	2	100
Spring, 2009	58	21	6	7	0	2	6	100	
Spring, 2008	52	19	6	19	1	1	2	100	
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	53	33	7	4	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2014	40	31	13	2	0	3	11	100
	Spring, 2013	44	26	10	4	1	1	14	100

		Q17. Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan OR	The countries of the European Union	Other (VOL)	None/There is no leading economic power (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	51	25	2	1	0	1	19	100
	Spring, 2014	35	30	1	1	0	2	31	100
	Spring, 2013	47	30	1	1	0	1	19	100
	Spring, 2012	48	27	4	1	1	3	16	100
	Late Spring, 2011	47	30	4	0	0	1	18	100
	Spring, 2011	51	25	3	0	1	2	18	100
	Spring, 2010	53	21	3	1	1	4	17	100
	Spring, 2009	44	26	2	0	0	3	24	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	66	14	13	4	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2014	68	14	13	2	0	1	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	51	38	3	6	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2014	60	32	1	5	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2013	61	29	1	6	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2010	77	15	1	5	1	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	80	12	2	3	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2008	74	15	2	4	1	1	2	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	50	14	13	11	0	0	11	100
	Spring, 2014	56	11	14	10	0	0	10	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	44	32	8	7	1	1	7	100
	Spring, 2014	40	28	11	4	1	3	13	100
	Spring, 2013	44	26	10	5	2	2	11	100
	Spring, 2010	43	24	12	10	1	1	8	100
	Spring, 2009	41	27	10	11	1	3	8	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	53	13	9	15	1	1	7	100
	Spring, 2015	56	17	15	3	0	1	8	100
	Spring, 2014	54	18	16	3	0	1	9	100
	Spring, 2013	57	19	13	2	1	1	7	100
	Spring, 2012	45	27	15	3	1	1	8	100
	Spring, 2011	53	16	9	5	2	0	14	100
Chile	Spring, 2010	51	18	13	5	2	1	11	100
	Spring, 2015	54	25	6	6	0	4	5	100
	Spring, 2014	55	23	4	3	0	4	10	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	44	28	8	5	1	4	10	100
	Spring, 2015	60	17	7	7	0	1	8	100
	Spring, 2014	51	22	6	8	0	3	10	100
	Spring, 2013	58	16	5	5	1	3	12	100
	Spring, 2012	51	18	12	6	0	4	8	100
	Spring, 2011	65	15	6	5	0	2	7	100
	Spring, 2010	53	22	9	8	1	2	6	100
	Spring, 2009	55	16	8	8	0	2	9	100
Peru	Spring, 2008	59	17	8	7	0	1	8	100
	Spring, 2015	39	27	15	9	1	1	9	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2014	41	29	9	6	1	2	12	100
	Spring, 2015	53	27	3	5	0	3	9	100
	Spring, 2014	39	41	3	6	1	2	9	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2013	38	32	4	6	0	7	13	100
	Spring, 2015	50	30	3	2	0	1	15	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	60	15	3	4	0	0	17	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	61	23	3	2	0	0	10	100
	Spring, 2014	45	20	3	3	0	2	26	100
	Spring, 2013	50	19	2	5	0	0	24	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	64	20	6	4	0	0	6	100
	Spring, 2014	48	29	4	5	0	1	13	100
	Spring, 2013	66	19	3	5	0	0	7	100
	Spring, 2011	62	20	7	2	0	0	9	100
	Spring, 2010	61	20	7	6	1	0	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2009	66	13	6	7	0	1	7	100
	Spring, 2015	54	26	3	2	1	2	13	100
	Spring, 2014	43	28	3	1	1	1	23	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	52	25	2	4	1	1	15	100
	Spring, 2010	55	27	7	5	1	1	5	100
	Spring, 2015	68	19	2	3	1	0	7	100
Senegal	Spring, 2014	56	23	3	3	0	0	14	100
	Spring, 2013	72	11	4	2	0	0	10	100

		Q17. Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan OR	The countries of the European Union	Other (VOL)	None/There is no leading economic power (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
South Africa	Spring, 2015	53	21	4	6	1	5	12	100
	Spring, 2014	43	22	3	8	1	5	17	100
	Spring, 2013	46	26	3	7	0	6	11	100
	Spring, 2008	49	14	7	7	3	2	19	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	63	16	3	6	1	1	11	100
	Spring, 2014	56	22	2	5	0	1	14	100
	Spring, 2008	63	9	8	9	2	1	9	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	62	16	5	2	0	1	13	100
	Spring, 2014	48	20	10	4	2	1	16	100
	Spring, 2013	57	13	5	5	1	1	18	100

		Q18. Which comes closest to your view – China will eventually replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower; China has already replaced the U.S. as the world's leading superpower; or China will never replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower?				
		Will eventually replace U.S.	Has already replaced U.S.	Will never replace U.S.	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	36	10	48	7	100
	Spring, 2014	39	10	45	6	100
	Spring, 2013	36	11	47	6	100
	Spring, 2011	34	12	45	9	100
	Spring, 2009	26	7	57	10	100
	Spring, 2008	31	5	54	10	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	41	11	40	8	100
	Spring, 2013	52	15	26	7	100
	Spring, 2009	44	8	40	8	100
France	Spring, 2015	47	19	34	0	100
	Spring, 2014	45	16	38	1	100
	Spring, 2013	48	22	31	0	100
	Spring, 2011	49	23	28	0	100
	Spring, 2009	44	11	43	1	100
	Spring, 2008	51	15	34	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	49	10	37	5	100
	Spring, 2014	48	12	33	6	100
	Spring, 2013	50	16	29	4	100
	Spring, 2011	50	11	34	5	100
	Spring, 2009	42	9	41	8	100
	Spring, 2008	52	9	35	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	31	26	36	7	100
	Spring, 2014	29	19	44	7	100
	Spring, 2013	31	17	41	11	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	28	18	34	19	100
	Spring, 2014	24	22	31	24	100
	Spring, 2013	33	22	27	17	100
	Spring, 2011	26	21	31	22	100
	Spring, 2009	24	12	44	20	100
	Spring, 2008	26	12	46	15	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	45	15	34	5	100
	Spring, 2014	46	21	27	5	100
	Spring, 2013	55	16	26	3	100
	Spring, 2011	53	14	30	3	100
	Spring, 2009	40	8	44	8	100
	Spring, 2008	52	5	35	8	100

		Q18. Which comes closest to your view – China will eventually replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower; China has already replaced the U.S. as the world's leading superpower; or China will never replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower?				
		Will eventually replace U.S.	Has already replaced U.S.	Will never replace U.S.	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	48	11	35	6	100
	Spring, 2014	53	9	30	8	100
	Spring, 2013	55	11	26	8	100
	Spring, 2011	54	11	26	8	100
	Spring, 2009	43	6	41	11	100
	Spring, 2008	48	7	36	9	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	31	13	35	22	100
	Spring, 2014	31	14	29	26	100
	Spring, 2013	35	15	31	20	100
	Spring, 2011	30	15	30	25	100
	Spring, 2009	31	10	36	23	100
	Spring, 2008	28	8	45	19	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	28	11	32	29	100
	Spring, 2014*	28	12	31	28	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	23	23	33	21	100
	Spring, 2014	24	10	42	24	100
	Spring, 2013	23	13	40	24	100
	Spring, 2011	21	15	41	23	100
	Spring, 2009	22	7	37	34	100
	Spring, 2008	28	6	38	28	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	31	21	43	5	100
	Spring, 2014	32	20	42	6	100
	Spring, 2013	29	18	46	8	100
	Spring, 2011	30	17	45	8	100
	Spring, 2009	21	13	56	10	100
	Spring, 2008	24	15	52	9	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	28	21	44	7	100
	Spring, 2014	27	22	45	6	100
	Spring, 2013	25	17	50	8	100
	Spring, 2011	24	15	54	7	100
	Spring, 2009	22	14	54	10	100
	Spring, 2008	17	10	56	17	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	34	16	39	12	100
	Spring, 2014	36	17	35	12	100
	Spring, 2013	35	21	31	13	100
	Spring, 2011	37	17	38	8	100
	Spring, 2009	38	12	41	9	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	35	21	34	10	100
	Spring, 2014	41	16	36	8	100
	Spring, 2013	35	9	42	15	100
	Spring, 2011	32	15	44	9	100
	Spring, 2009	23	12	56	9	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	54	12	27	6	100
	Spring, 2013	52	15	25	7	100
	Spring, 2008	53	5	34	9	100

		Q18. Which comes closest to your view – China will eventually replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower; China has already replaced the U.S. as the world's leading superpower; or China will never replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower?				
		Will eventually replace U.S.	Has already replaced U.S.	Will never replace U.S.	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2015	54	13	16	17	100
	Spring, 2014	50	9	20	22	100
	Spring, 2013	58	8	13	21	100
	Spring, 2011	57	6	17	20	100
	Spring, 2009	59	8	20	14	100
	Spring, 2008	53	5	23	19	100
India	Spring, 2015	23	14	33	31	100
	Spring, 2014	20	13	19	48	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	21	12	21	46	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	27	5	40	28	100
	Spring, 2014	27	15	35	24	100
	Spring, 2013	29	10	41	20	100
	Spring, 2011	25	8	46	21	100
	Spring, 2009	24	7	51	19	100
	Spring, 2008	22	5	55	18	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	15	5	77	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	32	13	36	20	100
	Spring, 2014	27	11	29	34	100
	Spring, 2013	22	8	36	34	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	41	12	19	28	100
	Spring, 2014	37	13	9	41	100
	Spring, 2013	42	9	15	33	100
	Late Spring, 2011	47	10	10	33	100
	Spring, 2011	51	9	7	33	100
	Spring, 2009	30	10	19	41	100
	Spring, 2008	34	11	20	35	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	16	9	65	9	100
	Spring, 2014	10	7	74	10	100
	Spring, 2013	13	9	74	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	49	10	40	1	100
	Spring, 2014	42	7	49	2	100
	Spring, 2013	45	11	44	1	100
	Spring, 2009	45	4	45	6	100
	Spring, 2008	43	4	49	4	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	13	5	67	15	100
	Spring, 2014	12	5	69	14	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	35	21	32	12	100
	Spring, 2014	32	18	27	23	100
	Spring, 2013	36	14	33	18	100
	Spring, 2009	34	16	32	19	100
	Spring, 2008	34	9	34	23	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	26	8	56	11	100
	Spring, 2014	26	10	52	12	100
	Spring, 2013	28	10	45	17	100
	Spring, 2011	27	10	47	16	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	35	18	30	17	100
	Spring, 2014	34	12	26	28	100
	Spring, 2013	34	17	27	22	100

		Q18. Which comes closest to your view – China will eventually replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower; China has already replaced the U.S. as the world's leading superpower; or China will never replace the U.S. as the world's leading superpower?				
		Will eventually replace U.S.	Has already replaced U.S.	Will never replace U.S.	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2015	29	19	43	10	100
	Spring, 2014	30	24	30	17	100
	Spring, 2013	28	22	31	20	100
	Spring, 2011	34	19	31	16	100
	Spring, 2009	30	17	33	20	100
	Spring, 2008	29	22	35	14	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	27	23	26	23	100
	Spring, 2014	30	22	20	28	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	26	21	38	16	100
	Spring, 2014	27	30	30	13	100
	Spring, 2013	32	20	28	19	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	32	19	23	25	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	31	15	28	25	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	32	13	34	21	100
	Spring, 2014	26	13	27	34	100
	Spring, 2013	25	13	36	27	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	33	15	44	8	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	36	11	29	23	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	35	14	36	16	100
	Spring, 2014	33	13	32	22	100
	Spring, 2013	31	8	35	26	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	25	15	33	27	100
	Spring, 2014	20	17	29	34	100
	Spring, 2013	25	21	28	26	100
	Spring, 2008	24	8	34	34	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	34	14	32	20	100
	Spring, 2014	39	19	22	19	100
	Spring, 2008	38	7	40	15	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	24	10	46	20	100
	Spring, 2014	30	7	38	25	100
	Spring, 2013	17	8	43	32	100

		Q19a. Do you think the government of ____ 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
United States	Spring, 2015	11	84	5	100
	Spring, 2014	14	78	8	100
	Spring, 2013	17	71	13	100
	Spring, 2008	14	74	12	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	5	86	9	100
	Spring, 2013	13	76	12	100
France	Spring, 2015	7	93	0	100
	Spring, 2014	12	88	1	100
	Spring, 2013	14	86	0	100
	Spring, 2008	7	93	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2014	6	91	4	100
	Spring, 2013	9	87	4	100
	Spring, 2008	13	84	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	8	83	8	100
	Spring, 2014	8	84	8	100
	Spring, 2013	7	82	11	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	11	77	12	100
	Spring, 2014	14	72	13	100
	Spring, 2013	14	76	10	100
	Spring, 2008	7	84	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	7	88	5	100
	Spring, 2014	9	83	8	100
	Spring, 2013	11	84	5	100
	Spring, 2008	11	77	12	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	9	82	9	100
	Spring, 2014	15	75	10	100
	Spring, 2013	15	71	14	100
	Spring, 2008	12	77	11	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	52	28	20	100
	Spring, 2014	46	32	23	100
	Spring, 2013	47	30	24	100
	Spring, 2008	39	39	22	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	29	45	27	100
	Spring, 2014*	36	35	29	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	16	58	27	100
	Spring, 2014	40	38	22	100
	Spring, 2013	23	47	29	100
	Spring, 2008	30	31	39	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	47	41	12	100
	Spring, 2014	50	40	10	100
	Spring, 2013	48	41	11	100
	Spring, 2008	43	46	11	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	67	22	10	100
	Spring, 2014	63	25	12	100
	Spring, 2013	68	20	12	100
	Spring, 2008	48	37	15	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	66	22	12	100
	Spring, 2014	58	22	20	100
	Spring, 2013	58	26	16	100

		Q19a. Do you think the government of ____ 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
Israel	Spring, 2015	25	64	11	100
	Spring, 2014	26	68	6	100
	Spring, 2013	24	67	9	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	11	81	8	100
	Spring, 2013	17	74	8	100
	Spring, 2008	13	78	8	100
India	Spring, 2015	29	36	35	100
	Spring, 2014	24	28	47	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	25	38	36	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	60	20	20	100
	Spring, 2014	51	30	19	100
	Spring, 2013	60	26	14	100
	Spring, 2008	57	26	17	100
Japan	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, 2015	60	29	11	100
	Spring, 2014	56	17	26	100
	Spring, 2013	57	22	20	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	65	8	27	100
	Spring, 2014	52	5	44	100
	Spring, 2013	65	5	31	100
	Spring, 2008	66	3	31	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	48	45	7	100
	Spring, 2014	37	50	12	100
	Spring, 2013	51	44	5	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	15	81	4	100
	Spring, 2014	21	73	6	100
	Spring, 2013	25	68	6	100
	Spring, 2008	23	69	8	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	34	53	13	100
	Spring, 2014	43	42	15	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	25	54	21	100
	Spring, 2014	17	43	40	100
	Spring, 2013	26	37	37	100
	Spring, 2008	22	50	28	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	28	62	11	100
	Spring, 2014	24	62	15	100
	Spring, 2013	38	51	11	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	51	32	17	100
	Spring, 2014	20	51	29	100
	Spring, 2013	25	49	26	100
Mexico	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, 2015	32	50	18	100
	Spring, 2014	29	46	26	100

		Q19a. Do you think the government of ____ 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
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	45	32	23	100
	Spring, 2014	47	32	21	100
	Spring, 2013	52	26	22	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	51	19	29	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	64	12	24	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	69	18	13	100
	Spring, 2014	60	13	27	100
	Spring, 2013	49	25	26	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	66	23	11	100
	Spring, 2014	74	10	15	100
	Spring, 2013	51	21	28	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	62	17	21	100
	Spring, 2014	49	12	39	100
	Spring, 2013	63	9	29	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	47	21	32	100
	Spring, 2014	51	11	37	100
	Spring, 2013	59	10	32	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	40	33	27	100
	Spring, 2014	31	37	33	100
	Spring, 2013	44	29	26	100
	Spring, 2008	37	30	33	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	54	23	23	100
	Spring, 2014	59	23	18	100
	Spring, 2008	65	18	16	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	60	17	23	100
	Spring, 2014	61	8	31	100
	Spring, 2013	47	10	43	100

		Q19b. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? b. the United States			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No - does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	51	47	2	100
	Spring, 2014	63	34	2	100
	Spring, 2013	69	28	3	100
	Spring, 2008	75	22	4	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	54	39	7	100
	Spring, 2013	75	20	5	100
France	Spring, 2015	52	47	0	100
	Spring, 2014	69	30	0	100
	Spring, 2013	80	20	0	100
	Spring, 2008	65	35	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	43	53	4	100
	Spring, 2014	58	38	4	100
	Spring, 2013	81	16	3	100
	Spring, 2008	70	26	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	71	22	7	100
	Spring, 2014	75	18	7	100
	Spring, 2013	82	11	8	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	70	19	11	100
	Spring, 2014	72	18	10	100
	Spring, 2013	76	15	10	100
	Spring, 2008	79	13	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	50	46	5	100
	Spring, 2014	57	37	6	100
	Spring, 2013	69	26	5	100
	Spring, 2008	49	40	11	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	57	35	8	100
	Spring, 2014	65	28	7	100
	Spring, 2013	75	18	7	100
	Spring, 2008	69	24	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	41	43	16	100
	Spring, 2014	47	36	17	100
	Spring, 2013	67	16	16	100
	Spring, 2008	66	19	15	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	72	15	13	100
	Spring, 2014*	65	19	16	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	36	37	27	100
	Spring, 2014	49	30	20	100
	Spring, 2013	48	29	22	100
	Spring, 2008	47	28	24	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	53	43	5	100
	Spring, 2014	50	44	6	100
	Spring, 2013	49	44	8	100
	Spring, 2008	48	43	10	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	81	15	4	100
	Spring, 2014	84	13	3	100
	Spring, 2013	87	10	3	100
	Spring, 2008	55	36	9	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	63	29	8	100
	Spring, 2014	60	28	12	100
	Spring, 2013	66	26	7	100

		Q19b. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? b. the United States			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No - does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Israel	Spring, 2015	79	15	6	100
	Spring, 2014	75	18	7	100
	Spring, 2013	83	13	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	58	34	7	100
	Spring, 2013	79	16	6	100
	Spring, 2008	72	23	5	100
China	Spring, 2015	45	37	19	100
	Spring, 2014	52	31	17	100
	Spring, 2013	48	29	23	100
	Spring, 2008	50	27	23	100
India	Spring, 2015	56	14	29	100
	Spring, 2014	39	19	42	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	41	19	40	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	63	21	17	100
	Spring, 2014	63	23	14	100
	Spring, 2013	69	20	11	100
	Spring, 2008	58	26	15	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	76	17	7	100
	Spring, 2014	84	10	6	100
	Spring, 2013	85	9	6	100
	Spring, 2008	80	17	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	51	41	8	100
	Spring, 2014	50	24	26	100
	Spring, 2013	63	17	20	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	44	27	29	100
	Spring, 2014	31	17	52	100
	Spring, 2013	54	14	32	100
	Spring, 2008	45	21	34	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	89	7	3	100
	Spring, 2014	87	7	6	100
	Spring, 2013	91	7	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	83	15	2	100
	Spring, 2014	91	6	3	100
	Spring, 2013	90	6	3	100
	Spring, 2008	94	5	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	79	7	14	100
	Spring, 2014	75	11	14	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	41	44	15	100
	Spring, 2014	32	32	36	100
	Spring, 2013	54	19	27	100
	Spring, 2008	38	46	16	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	58	34	8	100
	Spring, 2014	51	39	10	100
	Spring, 2013	76	17	7	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	70	20	11	100
	Spring, 2014	53	26	21	100
	Spring, 2013	66	17	17	100

		Q19b. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? b. the United States			
		Yes - respects personal freedoms	No - does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2015	56	33	11	100
	Spring, 2014	38	37	25	100
	Spring, 2013	55	25	20	100
	Spring, 2008	50	37	13	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	56	31	14	100
	Spring, 2014	48	30	21	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	49	34	17	100
	Spring, 2014	50	33	17	100
	Spring, 2013	53	29	19	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	63	14	23	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	81	4	15	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	79	11	9	100
	Spring, 2014	67	9	24	100
	Spring, 2013	69	13	18	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	75	19	6	100
	Spring, 2014	72	15	12	100
	Spring, 2013	72	10	18	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	64	19	18	100
	Spring, 2014	53	12	35	100
	Spring, 2013	70	10	21	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	65	11	23	100
	Spring, 2014	63	8	28	100
	Spring, 2013	72	4	24	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	63	18	19	100
	Spring, 2014	52	21	27	100
	Spring, 2013	70	13	17	100
	Spring, 2008	64	14	22	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	65	18	18	100
	Spring, 2014	58	23	19	100
	Spring, 2008	67	18	14	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	74	11	15	100
	Spring, 2014	60	13	27	100
	Spring, 2013	70	5	25	100

		Q20a. (Survey country) is negotiating a free-trade agreement with [U.S.: countries in the Asian-Pacific region/ALL OTHERS: the United States and other Asian-Pacific countries] called the Trans-Pacific Partnership. Do you think this trade agreement would be a good thing for our country or a bad thing?					
		Good thing	Bad thing	Haven't heard enough (VOL)	Neither good nor bad (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	49	29	12	1	9	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	52	31	3	1	13	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	52	30	9	2	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	53	24	1	12	10	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	38	18	31	4	8	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	89	2	0	0	8	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	67	8	16	5	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	61	23	10	2	4	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	70	12	7	3	8	100

		Q25a. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. a. U.S. President Barack Obama					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	26	32	15	27	0	100
	Spring, 2014	26	32	17	24	1	100
	Spring, 2013	32	25	16	26	1	100
	Spring, 2012	31	30	15	22	2	100
	Spring, 2011	29	32	19	19	1	100
	Spring, 2010	34	31	14	20	1	100
	Spring, 2009	48	26	13	11	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	24	52	15	8	2	100
	Spring, 2013	29	52	11	6	2	100
	Spring, 2009	47	41	5	4	3	100
France	Spring, 2015	24	59	10	7	0	100
	Spring, 2014	29	54	7	10	0	100
	Spring, 2013	14	69	9	8	0	100
	Spring, 2012	23	63	9	5	0	100
	Spring, 2011	23	61	10	5	0	100
	Spring, 2010	25	62	9	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	34	57	5	3	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	22	51	18	9	0	100
	Spring, 2014	20	51	21	7	1	100
	Spring, 2013	37	51	7	4	1	100
	Spring, 2012	40	47	9	3	1	100
	Spring, 2011	37	51	9	3	1	100
	Spring, 2010	46	44	6	3	0	100
	Spring, 2009	56	37	3	2	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	21	56	17	4	2	100
	Spring, 2014	21	54	17	6	2	100
	Spring, 2013	20	56	14	4	6	100
	Spring, 2012	19	54	18	5	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	7	57	23	4	9	100
	Spring, 2014	7	48	28	8	9	100
	Spring, 2013	5	44	29	6	16	100
	Spring, 2012	8	42	30	9	12	100
	Spring, 2011	4	48	26	6	15	100
	Spring, 2010	10	50	21	6	12	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	9	49	32	9	1	100
	Spring, 2014	11	47	26	14	1	100
	Spring, 2013	7	47	36	8	2	100
	Spring, 2012	9	52	28	9	1	100
	Spring, 2011	11	56	25	7	1	100
	Spring, 2010	16	53	22	7	2	100
	Spring, 2009	17	55	15	7	5	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	23	53	12	10	2	100
	Spring, 2014	26	48	14	10	1	100
	Spring, 2013	24	48	18	6	3	100
	Spring, 2012	25	55	12	6	2	100
	Spring, 2011	28	47	14	8	3	100
	Spring, 2010	36	48	7	6	4	100
	Spring, 2009	43	43	5	5	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	3	8	24	62	3	100
	Spring, 2014	4	11	27	53	5	100
	Spring, 2013	6	23	35	16	20	100
	Spring, 2012	10	26	27	17	21	100
	Spring, 2011	15	26	29	14	16	100
	Spring, 2010	9	32	28	9	22	100
	Spring, 2009	7	30	31	9	23	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	19	32	27	11	11	100
	Spring, 2014*	18	36	25	13	8	100

		Q25a. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. a. U.S. President Barack Obama					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2015	13	32	24	22	8	100
	Spring, 2014	6	18	20	48	9	100
	Spring, 2013	3	26	31	32	9	100
	Spring, 2012	5	19	19	47	11	100
	Spring, 2011	1	11	17	56	15	100
	Spring, 2010	3	20	16	49	12	100
	Spring, 2009	5	28	10	42	15	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	3	11	27	56	4	100
	Spring, 2014	4	13	27	53	3	100
	Spring, 2013	4	20	30	45	3	100
	Spring, 2012	3	19	30	43	5	100
	Spring, 2011	4	24	28	40	3	100
	Spring, 2010	4	22	28	36	10	100
	Spring, 2009	7	24	24	34	11	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	19	17	21	43	0	100
	Spring, 2014	18	17	26	39	1	100
	Spring, 2013	16	21	28	34	1	100
	Spring, 2012	14	25	30	29	2	100
	Spring, 2011	17	26	32	25	1	100
	Spring, 2010	16	27	36	20	0	100
	Spring, 2009	15	31	32	18	5	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	4	11	29	53	4	100
	Spring, 2014	1	12	30	51	5	100
	Spring, 2013	2	13	29	53	3	100
	Spring, 2011	1	13	40	44	2	100
	Spring, 2009	2	21	18	57	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	9	40	35	15	1	100
	Spring, 2014	16	55	20	8	0	100
	Spring, 2013	23	38	21	15	1	100
	Spring, 2011	10	39	34	17	0	100
	Spring, 2009	20	36	27	16	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	29	52	12	6	1	100
	Spring, 2013	32	45	16	5	2	100
China	Spring, 2015	10	34	29	12	15	100
	Spring, 2014	10	41	26	10	13	100
	Spring, 2013	2	29	34	12	23	100
	Spring, 2012	7	31	28	13	20	100
	Spring, 2011	8	36	24	9	23	100
	Spring, 2010	8	44	25	5	19	100
	Spring, 2009	13	49	20	3	15	100
India	Spring, 2015	45	29	4	4	17	100
	Spring, 2014	22	26	8	7	37	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	19	34	10	11	27	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	16	48	19	4	13	100
	Spring, 2014	13	47	24	5	12	100
	Spring, 2013	7	46	28	7	12	100
	Spring, 2011	14	48	27	8	4	100
	Spring, 2010	11	56	24	5	4	100
	Spring, 2009	14	57	20	2	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	10	56	25	4	5	100
	Spring, 2014	6	54	33	3	5	100
	Spring, 2013	6	64	25	2	4	100
	Spring, 2012	8	66	19	3	4	100
	Spring, 2011	14	67	12	1	6	100
	Spring, 2010	15	61	17	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	29	56	8	1	6	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	19	42	25	10	5	100
	Spring, 2014	18	36	22	11	13	100
	Spring, 2013	10	41	21	8	20	100

		Q25a. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. a. U.S. President Barack Obama					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	4	10	11	45	29	100
	Spring, 2014	0	7	10	42	41	100
	Spring, 2013	2	8	14	38	37	100
	Spring, 2012	1	6	8	52	34	100
	Late Spring, 2011	2	6	5	63	24	100
	Spring, 2011	1	9	8	57	25	100
	Spring, 2010	1	7	9	51	32	100
Spring, 2009	2	11	7	44	36	100	
Philippines	Spring, 2015	53	41	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2014	45	44	8	2	2	100
	Spring, 2013	36	48	9	3	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	21	67	11	1	0	100
	Spring, 2014	19	65	14	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	9	68	18	2	3	100
	Spring, 2010	13	62	17	1	7	100
	Spring, 2009	9	72	11	1	7	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	30	41	11	2	16	100
	Spring, 2014	26	41	13	2	19	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	11	29	27	24	9	100
	Spring, 2014	7	24	24	23	21	100
	Spring, 2013	9	35	26	17	12	100
	Spring, 2010	12	37	23	14	14	100
	Spring, 2009	20	41	16	10	12	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	21	42	17	18	3	100
	Spring, 2014	11	41	24	18	7	100
	Spring, 2013	26	43	14	12	4	100
	Spring, 2012	21	47	15	12	5	100
	Spring, 2011	22	41	14	17	6	100
	Spring, 2010	16	40	15	19	11	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	20	40	23	13	4	100
	Spring, 2014	12	42	22	12	12	100
	Spring, 2013	17	39	25	6	13	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	15	34	29	16	6	100
	Spring, 2014	8	32	26	26	8	100
	Spring, 2013	13	36	25	14	11	100
	Spring, 2012	9	33	27	19	11	100
	Spring, 2011	7	31	36	18	8	100
	Spring, 2010	11	32	23	20	14	100
	Spring, 2009	15	40	24	9	11	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	12	41	20	10	16	100
	Spring, 2014	7	39	19	16	19	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	7	19	30	38	5	100
	Spring, 2014	9	24	25	35	7	100
	Spring, 2013	6	22	28	35	9	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	36	29	12	8	15	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	39	26	4	6	24	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	55	27	8	6	5	100
	Spring, 2014	31	29	9	15	16	100
	Spring, 2013	28	27	16	16	13	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	51	29	11	7	2	100
	Spring, 2014	49	29	9	5	7	100
	Spring, 2013	48	33	11	5	3	100
	Spring, 2011	62	24	6	4	4	100
	Spring, 2010	78	17	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	78	16	4	1	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	48	25	6	7	14	100
	Spring, 2014	23	30	13	13	20	100
	Spring, 2013	19	34	17	14	16	100
	Spring, 2010	51	33	8	4	4	100

		Q25a. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. a. U.S. President Barack Obama					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Senegal	Spring, 2015	51	26	6	5	12	100
	Spring, 2014	51	22	6	7	14	100
	Spring, 2013	60	18	4	2	16	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	46	31	10	6	7	100
	Spring, 2014	41	31	9	8	12	100
	Spring, 2013	34	40	9	7	9	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	48	30	10	4	8	100
	Spring, 2014	35	39	12	4	10	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	43	26	12	10	8	100
	Spring, 2014	28	30	10	17	15	100
	Spring, 2013	37	25	10	9	19	100

		Q26a. Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with... a. global economic problems			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	46	48	6	100
	Spring, 2012	50	40	9	100
	Spring, 2011	40	49	11	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	46	35	19	100
France	Spring, 2015	57	43	0	100
	Spring, 2012	65	35	0	100
	Spring, 2011	59	40	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	46	42	12	100
	Spring, 2012	61	28	10	100
	Spring, 2011	68	24	8	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	60	21	19	100
	Spring, 2012	58	18	25	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	49	23	29	100
	Spring, 2012	49	27	24	100
	Spring, 2011	48	26	26	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	50	38	12	100
	Spring, 2012	55	34	11	100
	Spring, 2011	52	38	10	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	48	30	22	100
	Spring, 2012	57	23	19	100
	Spring, 2011	52	27	22	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	8	70	22	100
	Spring, 2012	22	39	39	100
	Spring, 2011	32	36	32	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	46	22	32	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	21	49	31	100
	Spring, 2012	13	65	22	100
	Spring, 2011	11	62	27	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	16	77	6	100
	Spring, 2012	19	74	7	100
	Spring, 2011	21	76	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	40	56	4	100
	Spring, 2012	41	53	6	100
	Spring, 2011	43	53	5	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	28	60	12	100
	Spring, 2011	30	66	4	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	50	38	12	100
	Spring, 2011	44	43	13	100

		Q26a. Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with... a. global economic problems			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2015	56	28	16	100
China	Spring, 2015	37	40	22	100
	Spring, 2012	27	44	29	100
	Spring, 2011	35	38	28	100
India	Spring, 2015	68	14	19	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	62	20	18	100
	Spring, 2011	65	26	9	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	56	24	20	100
	Spring, 2012	57	27	17	100
	Spring, 2011	69	15	16	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	51	35	14	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	26	38	36	100
	Spring, 2012	7	44	49	100
	Late Spring, 2011	11	51	38	100
	Spring, 2011	12	48	40	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	74	21	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	60	27	13	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	64	13	23	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	26	44	29	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	55	35	11	100
	Spring, 2012	54	29	16	100
	Spring, 2011	62	22	17	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	50	26	24	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	48	39	12	100
	Spring, 2012	39	42	19	100
	Spring, 2011	41	42	17	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	52	25	23	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	33	49	18	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	52	20	29	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	63	9	27	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	73	18	10	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	72	22	6	100
	Spring, 2011	78	8	13	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	76	11	13	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	65	17	18	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	60	17	22	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	75	14	11	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	69	19	12	100

		Q26b. Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with... b. climate change			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	47	44	10	100
	Spring, 2010	45	37	18	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	44	37	19	100
France	Spring, 2015	41	58	1	100
	Spring, 2010	47	52	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	40	47	13	100
	Spring, 2010	65	24	11	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	51	25	24	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	45	20	35	100
	Spring, 2010	56	20	25	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	37	51	12	100
	Spring, 2010	51	30	19	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	32	44	24	100
	Spring, 2010	46	29	25	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	12	50	39	100
	Spring, 2010	32	22	47	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	38	20	42	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	20	41	39	100
	Spring, 2010	15	43	42	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	27	67	6	100
	Spring, 2010	22	67	11	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	55	39	6	100
	Spring, 2010	53	41	6	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	28	54	18	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	42	35	22	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	49	29	22	100
China	Spring, 2015	41	35	24	100
	Spring, 2010	50	21	29	100
India	Spring, 2015	51	27	22	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	53	26	21	100
	Spring, 2010	72	21	8	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	56	27	17	100
	Spring, 2010	71	17	13	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	49	34	17	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	26	33	41	100
	Spring, 2010	17	34	49	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	63	31	6	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	57	23	20	100
	Spring, 2010	65	15	20	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	61	16	23	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	22	47	32	100
	Spring, 2010	23	34	43	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	43	43	13	100
	Spring, 2010	36	42	22	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	38	35	27	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	48	38	14	100
	Spring, 2010	38	31	31	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	47	29	24	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	37	43	20	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	49	19	32	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	66	8	26	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	67	19	14	100

		Q26b. Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with... b. climate change			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
Kenya	Spring, 2015	53	38	9	100
	Spring, 2010	69	18	13	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	62	21	17	100
	Spring, 2010	71	13	16	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	56	19	24	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	53	22	25	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	61	21	18	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	60	25	15	100

		Q26c. Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with... c. the Islamic militant group in Iraq and Syria known as ISIS			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	40	54	6	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	45	38	18	100
France	Spring, 2015	58	40	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	51	39	10	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	50	34	17	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	56	20	25	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	43	44	13	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	43	37	20	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	8	73	19	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	30	32	38	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	23	40	38	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	56	38	7	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	66	28	6	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	27	59	14	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	38	55	7	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	56	27	16	100
China	Spring, 2015	24	49	28	100
India	Spring, 2015	41	21	38	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	49	26	25	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	52	35	14	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	27	48	25	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	12	29	59	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	39	45	16	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	62	31	7	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	44	27	28	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	15	48	37	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	39	49	12	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	29	38	34	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	22	57	20	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	19	41	40	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	20	51	29	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	36	27	37	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	43	20	36	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	50	26	23	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	56	32	12	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	51	26	23	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	38	32	29	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	28	34	38	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	53	24	23	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	60	22	18	100

		Q26d. Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with... d. Iran's nuclear program			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	38	53	9	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	41	34	26	100
France	Spring, 2015	59	39	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	51	36	13	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	41	32	27	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	51	20	29	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	46	38	16	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	43	27	29	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	8	70	22	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	28	32	41	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	19	40	40	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	36	53	11	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	40	56	3	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	22	62	15	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	15	80	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	47	23	30	100
China	Spring, 2015	23	47	30	100
India	Spring, 2015	30	23	47	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	26	38	35	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	43	43	14	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	25	49	27	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	12	36	52	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	37	45	18	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	59	32	9	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	38	33	29	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	15	46	39	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	37	47	16	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	30	32	38	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	27	51	21	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	22	38	40	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	22	52	26	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	31	24	46	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	40	17	43	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	42	27	31	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	48	36	17	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	42	29	30	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	43	26	31	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	30	31	39	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	52	20	28	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	55	23	23	100

		Q26e. Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with... e. China			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	47	42	11	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	39	29	33	100
France	Spring, 2015	58	39	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	41	35	24	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	36	27	38	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	45	20	34	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	38	38	24	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	40	21	39	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	10	62	28	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	25	26	49	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	14	43	43	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	33	44	23	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	32	48	20	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	18	60	22	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	41	38	20	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	50	18	32	100
China	Spring, 2015	18	60	22	100
India	Spring, 2015	28	28	44	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	26	35	39	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	38	42	19	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	27	52	21	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	21	37	41	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	35	50	15	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	50	32	18	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	49	26	25	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	13	41	46	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	31	49	19	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	36	22	42	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	24	49	26	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	26	32	42	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	20	50	30	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	25	29	47	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	44	20	36	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	49	27	24	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	40	39	21	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	48	26	26	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	40	21	39	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	35	28	36	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	44	23	34	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	45	22	32	100

		Q26f. Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with... f. North Korea			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	44	46	10	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	39	30	30	100
France	Spring, 2015	54	42	5	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	42	36	22	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	29	28	43	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	48	19	33	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	35	40	24	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	44	23	34	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	7	66	27	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	21	29	51	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	13	40	47	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	32	48	19	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	31	45	24	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	15	60	25	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	25	56	20	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	55	19	26	100
China	Spring, 2015	22	49	28	100
India	Spring, 2015	21	25	53	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	22	33	45	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	49	36	15	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	28	44	27	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	7	28	65	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	39	41	19	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	54	38	8	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	46	26	29	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	9	42	49	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	30	48	22	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	26	25	48	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	16	52	32	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	21	33	46	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	15	50	34	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	24	25	52	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	37	16	47	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	42	29	29	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	36	35	30	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	40	26	34	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	34	21	45	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	26	31	43	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	38	20	42	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	39	24	37	100

		Q26g. Please tell me if you approve or disapprove of the way President Barack Obama is dealing with... g. the conflict between Russia and Ukraine			
		Approve	Disapprove	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	40	49	11	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	36	39	25	100
France	Spring, 2015	45	54	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	38	52	10	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	34	38	28	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	51	26	23	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	33	52	15	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	36	39	25	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	2	90	7	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	38	43	19	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	16	45	40	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	33	47	20	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	29	65	6	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	16	58	26	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	20	63	16	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	44	29	27	100
China	Spring, 2015	20	49	31	100
India	Spring, 2015	25	23	52	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	22	30	47	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	37	45	18	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	25	46	29	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	6	27	66	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	33	45	22	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	47	38	16	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	36	36	28	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	9	43	48	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	26	52	22	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	26	26	48	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	17	52	31	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	16	38	46	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	15	52	33	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	28	23	49	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	37	18	45	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	39	30	31	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	40	32	28	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	40	27	33	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	35	22	42	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	26	29	44	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	45	17	39	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	42	23	35	100

		Q26v. Is it more important for (survey country) to have strong economic ties with China or with the United States?					
		China	United States	Both (VOL)	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2015	13	73	8	2	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	50	27	18	1	4	100
India	Spring, 2015	14	63	6	2	15	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	22	30	29	6	12	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	39	14	43	3	2	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	72	7	5	1	15	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	7	73	13	1	6	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	47	39	13	0	2	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	18	69	4	1	8	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	25	34	35	4	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	15	64	14	4	3	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	23	44	24	2	7	100

		Q35. Do you support or oppose the U.S. military actions against the Islamic militant group in Iraq and Syria known as ISIS?			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	80	15	6	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	66	20	14	100
France	Spring, 2015	81	17	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	62	30	8	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	70	21	9	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	65	19	15	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	67	24	9	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	66	20	15	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	14	67	18	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	33	31	36	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	48	30	22	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	77	22	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	78	19	3	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	53	37	10	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	84	9	6	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	77	13	10	100
India	Spring, 2015	64	17	19	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	64	20	17	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	57	33	10	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	28	45	26	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	16	33	50	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	72	19	9	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	78	18	4	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	55	24	21	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	22	62	16	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	46	41	13	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	32	39	29	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	35	49	16	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	26	47	27	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	26	51	23	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	47	23	30	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	41	30	30	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	67	22	11	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	75	18	6	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	70	13	17	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	45	41	14	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	38	31	31	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	54	31	15	100

		Q35. Do you support or oppose the U.S. military actions against the Islamic militant group in Iraq and Syria known as ISIS?			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Uganda	Spring, 2015	69	22	9	100

		Q36. Do you support or oppose (survey country) being part of the international coalition to fight ISIS in Iraq and Syria?			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2015	36	44	20	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	76	21	3	100

		Q37. The United States has announced plans to commit more military resources to Asia. This is a good thing because it could help maintain peace in the region OR this is a bad thing because it could lead to conflict with China?			
		Good thing because it could help maintain peace in the region	Bad thing because it could lead to conflict with China	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	47	43	10	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	51	36	13	100
India	Spring, 2015	55	25	20	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	41	24	35	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	58	31	11	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	29	54	17	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	23	37	40	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	71	22	7	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	50	45	6	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	71	13	16	100

		Q38. If one of our allies in Asia, such as Japan, South Korea or the Philippines, got into a serious military conflict with China, do you think we should or should not use military force to defend them?				
		Should use military force	Should not use military force	Depends (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	56	34	5	5	100

		Q39. Following the September 11th, 2001 terrorist attacks, the U.S. government used interrogation methods that many consider to be torture on people suspected of terrorism. Were these interrogation methods justified or not justified?				
		Justified	Not Justified	Depends (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	58	37	2	3	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	35	54	1	10	100
France	Spring, 2015	40	58	1	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	21	68	2	9	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	39	44	13	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	49	29	10	12	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	26	67	3	5	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	29	58	2	12	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	18	55	21	6	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	22	44	21	13	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	26	40	10	24	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	20	51	19	10	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	35	50	13	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	17	69	8	6	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	56	18	23	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	36	55	2	7	100
China	Spring, 2015	24	55	11	10	100
India	Spring, 2015	57	22	4	16	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	16	50	18	15	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	39	42	3	17	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	16	51	27	7	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	13	59	5	23	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	52	38	6	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	42	51	1	5	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	43	36	1	20	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	14	75	6	5	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	35	57	3	5	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	20	62	11	7	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	28	62	4	5	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	28	56	5	11	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	15	76	2	7	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	29	37	15	18	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	41	27	2	30	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	52	37	5	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	57	33	4	6	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	55	24	8	13	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	30	49	9	12	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	35	35	17	14	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	58	32	4	7	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	68	23	5	5	100

		Q57. If the (survey country) government used torture against people suspected of terrorism to try to gain information about possible attacks in our country, do you think this could be justified or could not be justified?				
		Could be justified	Could not be justified	Depends (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	58	37	3	3	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	37	56	2	5	100
France	Spring, 2015	43	56	0	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	31	66	1	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	34	49	15	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	40	35	12	13	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	30	66	3	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	37	55	4	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	20	51	24	5	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	16	50	25	9	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	34	46	8	13	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	45	39	12	4	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	72	14	13	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	31	55	9	4	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	62	15	20	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	37	57	3	2	100
India	Spring, 2015	58	26	6	10	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	22	50	21	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	39	44	6	11	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	26	35	36	3	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	50	30	10	10	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	50	38	8	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	42	54	2	3	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	54	32	1	14	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	15	76	6	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	31	65	2	3	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	18	68	11	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	34	56	6	3	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	39	52	6	3	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	18	79	2	2	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	46	28	17	9	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	51	40	7	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	62	31	5	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	61	27	8	4	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	40	43	11	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	40	29	21	10	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	58	34	5	3	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	78	17	3	1	100

		Q121. Which statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right? The U.S. accepts that China will eventually be as powerful as the U.S. OR the U.S. is trying to prevent China from becoming as powerful as the U.S.?				
		Accepts China will eventually be as powerful as the U.S.	Trying to prevent China from becoming as powerful as the U.S.	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2015	28	54	7	12	100

		Q136. Thinking about our relations with China, in your view, which is more important – being tough with China on territorial disputes between China and our country OR having a strong economic relationship with China?			
		Being tough with China	Having a strong relationship with China	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2015	44	37	19	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	38	36	26	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	46	45	9	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	7	83	10	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	41	43	16	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	56	40	4	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	74	17	9	100

		Q137. If (survey country) and China got into a serious military conflict, do you think that the United States would or would not use military force to defend our country?			
		Would use military force	Would not use military force	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2015	60	28	13	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	66	19	15	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	73	21	6	100