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Rising Environmental Concern in 47-Nation Survey

GLOBAL UNEASE WITH MAJOR WORLD POWERS

47-Nation Pew Global Attitudes Survey

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Rising Environmental Concern in 47-Nation Survey

GLOBAL UNEASE WITH MAJOR WORLD POWERS

A 47-nation survey finds global public opinion increasingly wary of the world's dominant nations and disapproving of their leaders. Anti-Americanism is extensive, as it has been for the past five years. At the same time, the image of China has slipped significantly among the publics of other major nations. Opinion about Russia is mixed, but confidence in its president, Vladimir Putin, has declined sharply. In fact, the Russian leader's negatives have soared to the point that they mirror the nearly worldwide lack of confidence in George W. Bush.

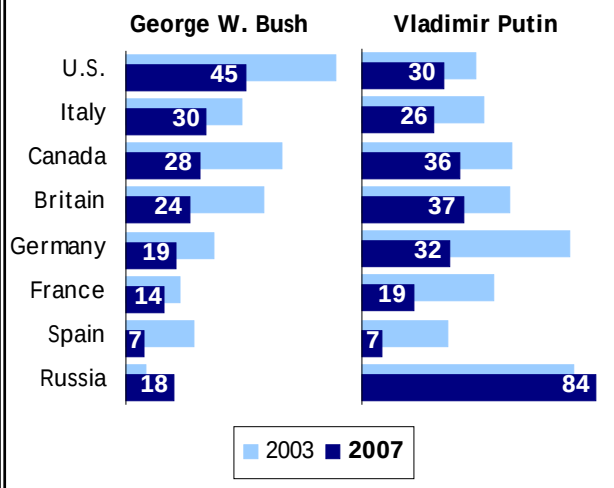
Global Image of U.S. and China

Number of countries:	*U.S.* 2002-07	*China* 2005-07
Less favorable today	26	9
More favorable today	5	1
Remained about the same	2	5
	33	15

Trends not available in all countries.

Global distrust of American leadership is reflected in increasing disapproval of the cornerstones of U.S. foreign policy. Not only is there worldwide support for a withdrawal of U.S. troops from Iraq, but there also is considerable opposition to U.S. and NATO operations in Afghanistan. Western European publics are at best divided about keeping troops there. In nearly every predominantly Muslim country, overwhelming majorities want U.S. and NATO troops withdrawn from Afghanistan as soon as possible. In addition, global support for the U.S.-led war on terrorism ebbs ever lower. And the United States is the nation blamed most often for hurting the world's environment, at a time of rising global concern about environmental issues.

At the same time, China's expanding economic and military power is triggering considerable anxiety. Large majorities in many countries think that China's growing military might is a bad thing, and the publics of many advanced nations are increasingly concerned about the impact of China's economic power on their own countries.



Percent with a lot or some confidence in leaders to do the right thing regarding world affairs.

Russia and its president also are unpopular in many countries of the world. But criticisms of that nation and its leader are sharpest in Western Europe where many citizens worry about overdependence on the Russian energy supply. For instance, despite

sharp declines in favorable views of the U.S. in France and Germany since 2002, Russia's image in those countries is no better.

There is little evidence that discontent with the major nations of the world and their leaders is resulting in greater confidence in those who have challenged the global status quo. Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez inspires little public confidence, even in Latin America, and huge majorities in most countries also say they have little or no confidence in Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad to do the right thing regarding world affairs. There also is broad opposition to Iran's acquisition of nuclear weapons. Citizens all around the world voice substantial concern about the threat posed by a nuclear-armed Iran. This includes the Muslim publics of neighboring nations such as Kuwait and Turkey.

The Pew survey finds a general increase in the percentage of people citing pollution and environmental problems as a top global threat. Worries have risen sharply in Latin America and Europe, as well as in Japan and India. Many people blame the United States – and to a lesser extent China – for these problems and look to Washington to do something about them.

As was the case in Pew's first major global survey in 2002, global concerns vary significantly by region of the world. The spread of nuclear weapons is a growing worry in the Middle East – it is named as a top global danger in that region, along with religious and ethnic hatreds.

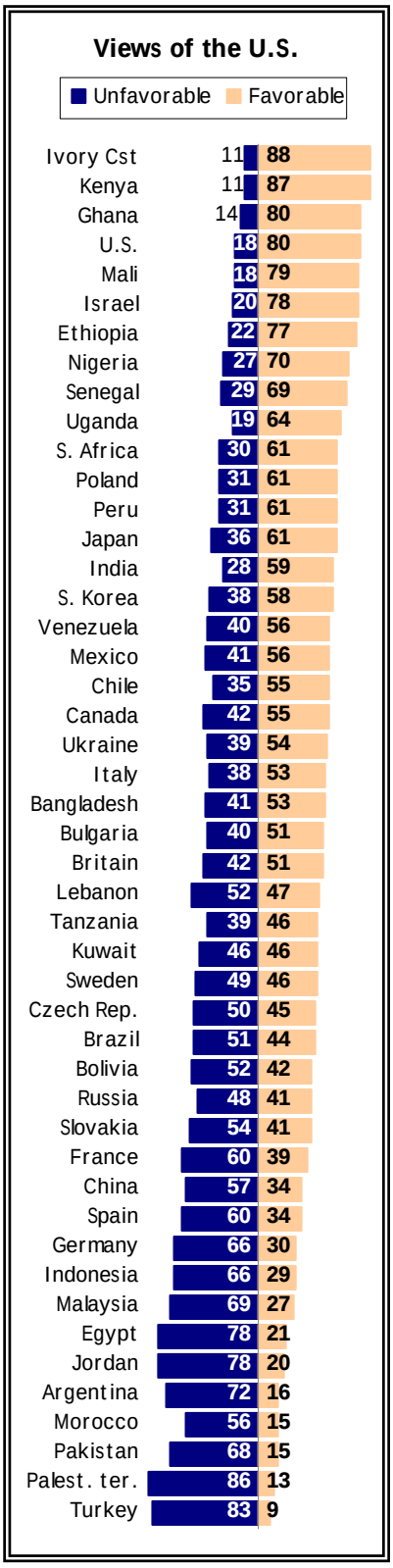
AIDS and other infectious diseases continue to be viewed as the dominant threat in Africa and a major concern in Latin America. Yet the polling also finds that African publics are increasingly concerned about the growing gap between rich and poor. In addition, the belief that economic inequality represents a major global danger has become much more prevalent in South Korea and Russia.

Growing Concern Over Environmental Problems

	Named as top global threat		
	2002	2007	*Change*
	%	%	
United States	23	37	*+14*
Canada	43	54	*+11*
Argentina	28	53	*+25*
Bolivia	39	42	*+3*
Brazil	20	49	*+29*
Chile	--	44	--
Mexico	34	45	*+11*
Peru	37	55	*+18*
Venezuela	20	42	*+22*
Britain	30	46	*+16*
France	29	52	*+23*
Germany	27	45	*+18*
Italy	39	51	*+12*
Spain	--	46	--
Sweden	--	66	--
Bulgaria	28	45	*+17*
Czech Repub.	42	49	*+7*
Poland	20	33	*+13*
Russia	40	43	*+3*
Slovakia	36	50	*+14*
Ukraine	54	57	*+3*
Turkey	22	27	*+5*
Egypt	--	40	--
Jordan	37	30	*-7*
Kuwait	--	22	--
Lebanon	22	13	*-9*
Morocco	--	31	--
Palest. ter.	--	28	--
Israel	--	26	--
Pakistan	13	18	*+5*
Bangladesh	28	30	*+2*
Indonesia	26	32	*+6*
Malaysia	--	37	--
China	69	70	*+1*
India	32	49	*+17*
Japan	55	70	*+15*
South Korea	73	77	*+4*
Ethiopia	--	7	--
Ghana	11	22	*+11*
Ivory Coast	16	14	*-2*
Kenya	9	17	*+8*
Mali	--	19	--
Nigeria	17	17	*0*
Senegal	--	13	--
South Africa	22	22	*0*
Tanzania	20	24	*+4*
Uganda	8	22	*+14*

Samples in Bolivia, Brazil, China, India, Ivory Coast, Pakistan, South Africa, and Venezuela are disproportionately urban. See the Methods section for more information.

In the face of strong criticisms of its foreign policy, the U.S. is cited in many countries about as often as the U.N. as the entity that should be responsible for dealing with the problems that confront the world. This is particularly the case among people who are most concerned about the spread of nuclear weapons. But when it comes to AIDS and the gap between rich and poor, many who see these as important threats look to their own countries to provide solutions.



Most people in the survey, conducted in 46 countries and the Palestinian territories, have a favorable view of the United Nations. Negative views of the U.N. are most prevalent in the Middle East. Large majorities in both the Palestinian territories (69%) and Israel (58%) express unfavorable opinions of the world body. U.S. opinion of the U.N. remains mixed – 48% have a favorable view, 39% unfavorable. For the most part, global opinion of the European Union parallels opinion of the U.N.; in the U.S. roughly twice as many have a positive view of the EU than a negative one (47% vs. 22%), although many Americans offer no opinion (30%).

Anti-Americanism: Deeper But Not Wider

In the current poll, majorities in 25 of the 47 countries surveyed express positive views of the U.S. Since 2002, however, the image of the United States has declined in most parts of the world. Favorable ratings of America are lower in 26 of 33 countries for which trends are available.

The U.S. image remains abysmal in most Muslim countries in the Middle East and Asia, and continues to decline among the publics of many of America's oldest allies. Favorable views of the U.S. are in single digits in Turkey (9%) and have declined to 15% in Pakistan. Currently, just 30% of Germans have a positive view of the U.S. – down from 42% as recently as two years ago – and favorable ratings inch ever lower in Great Britain and Canada.

For all of the bad news, however, the global survey of 47 nations, conducted throughout the world, reveals a more complex picture of opinions of the United States.

First, the U.S. image remains positive in Africa. In several African countries, such as Ethiopia and Kenya, it is overwhelmingly positive. In addition, majorities in two of America's most important Asian trading partners – India and Japan – continue to express favorable opinions of the United States. And the U.S. image has improved dramatically in South Korea since 2003 (from 46% to 58% favorable).

While opinion of the U.S. has slipped in Latin America over the past five years, majorities in such countries as Mexico, Peru and even Venezuela still say they have a positive opinion of their large neighbor to the north. Similarly, "new Europe" likes America better than "old Europe," although the U.S. image is not nearly as strong in Eastern Europe as it was five years ago.

And while negative views of the U.S. continue to prevail in much of the Muslim world, anger is not as universal today as it was in the spring of 2003 after the start of the war in Iraq. At that time, just 1% of Jordanians – and less than 1% in the Palestinian territories – gave a favorable rating to the United States, compared with 20% and 13%, respectively, today. And while still far from positive, America's image has recovered substantially in Lebanon as well.

However, opinions of the American people have declined over the past five years in 23 of 33 countries where trends are available. In Indonesia and Turkey, where favorable views of the U.S. have declined markedly over the past five years, opinions of Americans have fallen sharply as well. In Indonesia, positive opinions of Americans have fallen from 65% in 2002 to 42%; in Turkey, favorable opinions have declined 19 points.

While opinions of Americans have fallen in most Western European countries, they remain generally positive. In every Western European country surveyed, far more people express positive opinions of Americans than they do of the U.S.; in Germany, for instance, 63% say they have a positive opinion of Americans compared with just 30% who rate the U.S. positively.

In fact, in many countries, the American people get better ratings than does the U.S. generally. Latin America is a consistent exception to this rule. In this region, Americans get about the same ratings as their country; either both are mostly favorable, as in Venezuela and Peru, or both are quite low, as in Argentina.

Opinions that Influence America's Image

This is by far the largest global survey Pew has conducted since 2002. As such, it provides a broad perspective on anti-Americanism, documenting the nature and breadth of negative perceptions of the U.S.

Among key U.S. allies in Western Europe, the view that the U.S. acts unilaterally is an opinion that has tracked closely with America's overall image over the past five years. Ironically, the belief that the United States does not take into account the interests of other countries in formulating its foreign policy is extensive among the publics of several close U.S. allies. No fewer than 89% of the French, 83% of Canadians and 74% of the British express this opinion.

U.S. policies also are widely viewed as increasing the gap between rich nations and poor nations. This is even the case in several countries where the U.S. is generally well regarded. In addition, this is one of the few criticisms of the U.S. that is widely shared around the world and with which a plurality of Americans (38%) agree.

Critics and Supporters of American Ideals

American Ideas about Democracy

Like most	%	Dislike most	%
Ivory Coast	81	Turkey	81
Nigeria	75	France	76
Ghana	73	Pakistan	72
Kenya	72	Palest. ter.	71
Ethiopia	65	Argentina	67
Mali	63	Brazil	67
Israel	61	Spain	66
Uganda	60	Germany	65

American Ways of Doing Business

Like most	%	Dislike most	%
Kenya	79	Turkey	83
Nigeria	78	France	75
Ivory Coast	78	Argentina	67
Ghana	74	Germany	64
Kuwait	71	Brazil	61
Israel	70	Canada	59
Lebanon	63	Pakistan	56

Critiques of the U.S. are not confined to its policies, however. In much of the world there is broad and deepening dislike of American values and a global backlash against the spread of American ideas and customs. Majorities or pluralities in most countries surveyed say they dislike American ideas about democracy – and this sentiment has increased in most regions since 2002. However, sizable majorities in most African nations – as well as in Israel, South Korea and Japan – continue to express positive views of the U.S. approach to democracy. In addition, a small plurality in China says they like rather than dislike American ideas about democracy (48% to 36%).

Public rejection of American democracy in most countries may in part reflect opinions about the way in which the United States has implemented its pro-democracy agenda, as well as America's democratic values. Majorities in 43 of 47 countries surveyed – including 63% in the United States – say that the U.S. promotes democracy mostly where it serves its interests, rather than promoting it wherever it can.

The poll also finds negative attitudes toward American ways of doing business. Dislike of the U.S. approach has deepened. However, Muslim countries in the Middle East are a notable

exception, despite their generally poor opinion of the U.S. As many as 71% of Kuwaitis, 63% of Lebanese, and even 40% of Palestinians say they like the American way of doing business. But the greatest admirers of the American approach to business continue to be in Africa, where huge majorities in countries such as Kenya and Nigeria endorse it.

While many around the world fault American ideals, there is still considerable admiration for U.S. technology and a strong appetite for its cultural exports. In 42 of 46 foreign countries surveyed, majorities say they admire U.S. technological and scientific advances. In Russia, however, a majority (53%) says *nyet* to American scientific achievements. Similarly, in most parts of the world, majorities report liking American music, movies and television. However, there is greater dissent with regard to these pop culture exports; majorities in several predominantly Muslim countries, including Bangladesh, Pakistan, Turkey, Jordan and Egypt, say they dislike American music, movies and television. Indians and Russians also express negative views of U.S. cultural exports.

Despite near universal admiration for U.S. technology and a strong appetite for its cultural exports in most parts of the world, large proportions in most countries think it is bad that American ideas and customs are spreading to their countries. The percentage expressing disapproval has increased in many countries since 2002 – including Great Britain (by 17 percentage points), Germany (14 points) and Canada (13 points). Israel, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast and Nigeria are the only countries (aside from the U.S.) in which majorities say they like the spread of American customs.

As noted, however, the U.S. is not alone in drawing the increasing ire of people in other countries. The poll also finds flagging views of China, an emerging

Views of American Exports

	Positive views of…		
	US movies music & TV	US science & tech	Spread of US ideas*
	%	%	%
Canada	73	74	22
Argentina	50	51	10
Bolivia	49	71	19
Brazil	69	74	23
Chile	58	67	24
Mexico	53	62	23
Peru	50	78	29
Venezuela	71	76	37
Britain	63	74	21
France	65	71	18
Germany	62	65	17
Italy	66	74	25
Spain	72	61	16
Sweden	77	73	28
Bulgaria	51	67	25
Czech Republic	58	56	20
Poland	65	71	23
Russia	38	32	14
Slovakia	61	58	23
Ukraine	47	46	20
Turkey	22	37	4
Egypt	39	69	13
Jordan	40	68	12
Kuwait	53	88	10
Lebanon	71	74	38
Morocco	42	55	12
Palestinian ter.	23	67	3
Israel	72	73	56
Pakistan	4	36	4
Bangladesh	14	81	25
Indonesia	50	84	11
Malaysia	54	83	16
China	42	80	38
India	23	64	29
Japan	70	81	42
South Korea	49	85	38
Ethiopia	58	92	54
Ghana	54	88	43
Ivory Coast	86	97	79
Kenya	51	87	45
Mali	68	88	45
Nigeria	59	86	51
Senegal	62	88	32
South Africa	70	80	41
Tanzania	29	63	12
Uganda	54	75	45

* "Good that American ideas and customs are spreading here."

superpower. Favorable views of China have fallen in Western Europe – particularly in Spain, Germany and France. And while China's image is generally positive in Asia, it has grown somewhat more negative in India and much more negative in Japan, where unfavorable opinions of China now outnumber positive ones by more than two-to-one (67%-29%).

Opinion of China's growing economic power is decidedly negative in Western Europe, where nearly two-thirds of Italians and the French believe this trend is bad for their country. Only in Sweden is there a positive view of this development. The polling also finds concern about China's economic clout in Mexico, Czech Republic, South Korea and India. In sharp contrast, the publics of the African nations surveyed give thumbs up to China's economic power.

China's Image Slips

% favorable	2005 %	2007 %	*Change*
Lebanon	66	46	*-20*
Spain	57	39	*-18*
Britain	65	49	*-16*
Turkey	40	25	*-15*
Germany	46	34	*-12*
France	58	47	*-11*
India	56	46	*-10*
Indonesia	73	65	*-8*
Canada	58	52	*-6*
United States	43	42	*-1*
Pakistan	79	79	*0*
Russia	60	60	*0*
Poland	37	39	*+2*
Jordan	43	46	*+3*
China	88	93	*+5*

Countries with available trends shown.

Majorities or pluralities in the 10 African countries surveyed believe that China has at least a fair amount of influence on their countries. Most people in the African countries surveyed also say that the U.S. has considerable influence; however, U.S. influence is rivaled or exceeded by China's in a number of African countries, including Mali and Ivory Coast.

Similarly, many people in Latin America believe that China is having an important influence on their countries. While China's perceived impact in this region is not as great as that of the U.S., majorities in Venezuela and Chile, and half of Mexicans, say China's influence is growing. In general, Africans are more positive than Latin Americans about the growing influence of both China and the U.S. on their countries. But in both regions, somewhat greater percentages say China's influence is a good thing than say that about U.S. influence.

Additional Findings

- Many of the publics of NATO countries with significant numbers of troops in Afghanistan are divided over whether U.S. and NATO forces should be brought home immediately, or should remain until the country is stabilized. In the U.S., 50% favor keeping U.S. and NATO troops in Afghanistan, while 42% say they should be withdrawn as soon as possible.

- The Turkish public, which has soured on the U.S., also has become more critical of the European Union. Just 27% of Turks have a favorable opinion of the European Union, down from 58% in 2004.

- Former Soviet bloc nations are deeply divided in their views of Russia. Fully 81% in Ukraine have a positive opinion of Russia, but solid majorities in both Poland and the Czech Republic express negative views.

- America's image in Venezuela has eroded considerably. Favorable opinions have declined by nearly 30 percentage points since 2002, though a majority (56%) still has a positive impression of the U.S.

- People in Japan and Israel are deeply concerned over the spread of nuclear weapons. Roughly two-thirds in both countries cite nuclear proliferation as top global threat – more than any other nation surveyed.

- Muslim publics in the Middle East express fairly negative views of Iran, with the exception of the Palestinians. But in several Muslim countries outside of the Middle East, majorities have favorable opinions of Iran, including Bangladesh (77% favorable) and Pakistan (68%).

- Russian President Putin inspires much more confidence from his people than does President Bush. More than eight-in-ten Russians (84%) say they have a lot or some confidence in Putin's approach to world affairs; just 45% of Americans say the same abut Bush.

About the Pew Global Attitudes Project

The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is a series of worldwide public opinion surveys encompassing a broad array of subjects ranging from people's assessments of their own lives to their views about the current state of the world and important issues of the day. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is co-chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, currently principal, the Albright Group LLC, and by former Senator John C. Danforth, currently partner, Bryan Cave LLP. The project is directed by Andrew Kohut, president of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" in Washington, DC that provides information on the issues, attitudes, and trends shaping America and the world. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts, with a supplemental grant from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation.

Since its inception in 2001, the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* has released 17 major reports, as well as numerous commentaries and other releases, on topics including attitudes toward the U.S. and American foreign policy, globalization, terrorism, and democratization.

Pew Global Attitudes Project
Public Opinion Surveys

Survey	Sample	Interviews
Summer 2002	44 Nations	38,263
November 2002	6 Nations	6,056
March 2003	9 Nations	5,520
May 2003	21 Publics*	15,948
March 2004	9 Nations	7,765
May 2005	17 Nations	17,766
Spring 2006	15 Nations	16,710
Spring 2007	47 Publics*	45,239

* Includes the Palestinian territories.

Findings from the project are also analyzed in *America Against the World: How We Are Different and Why We Are Disliked* by Andrew Kohut and Bruce Stokes, international economics columnist at the *National Journal*. A paperback edition of the book was released in May 2007.

Pew Global Attitudes Project team members include Bruce Stokes; Mary McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International; and Wendy Sherman, principal at The Albright Group LLC. Contributors to the report and to the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* include Rich Morin, Richard Wike, Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Carroll Doherty, Michael Dimock, Elizabeth Mueller Gross, Paul Taylor, Jodie T. Allen, and others of the Pew Research Center. The *International Herald Tribune* is the project's international newspaper partner. For this survey, the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* team consulted with survey and policy experts, regional and academic experts, journalists, and policymakers. Their expertise provided tremendous guidance in shaping the survey.

Following each release, the project also produces a series of in-depth analyses on specific topics covered in the survey, which will be found at www.pewglobal.org. The data are also made available on our website within two years of publication.

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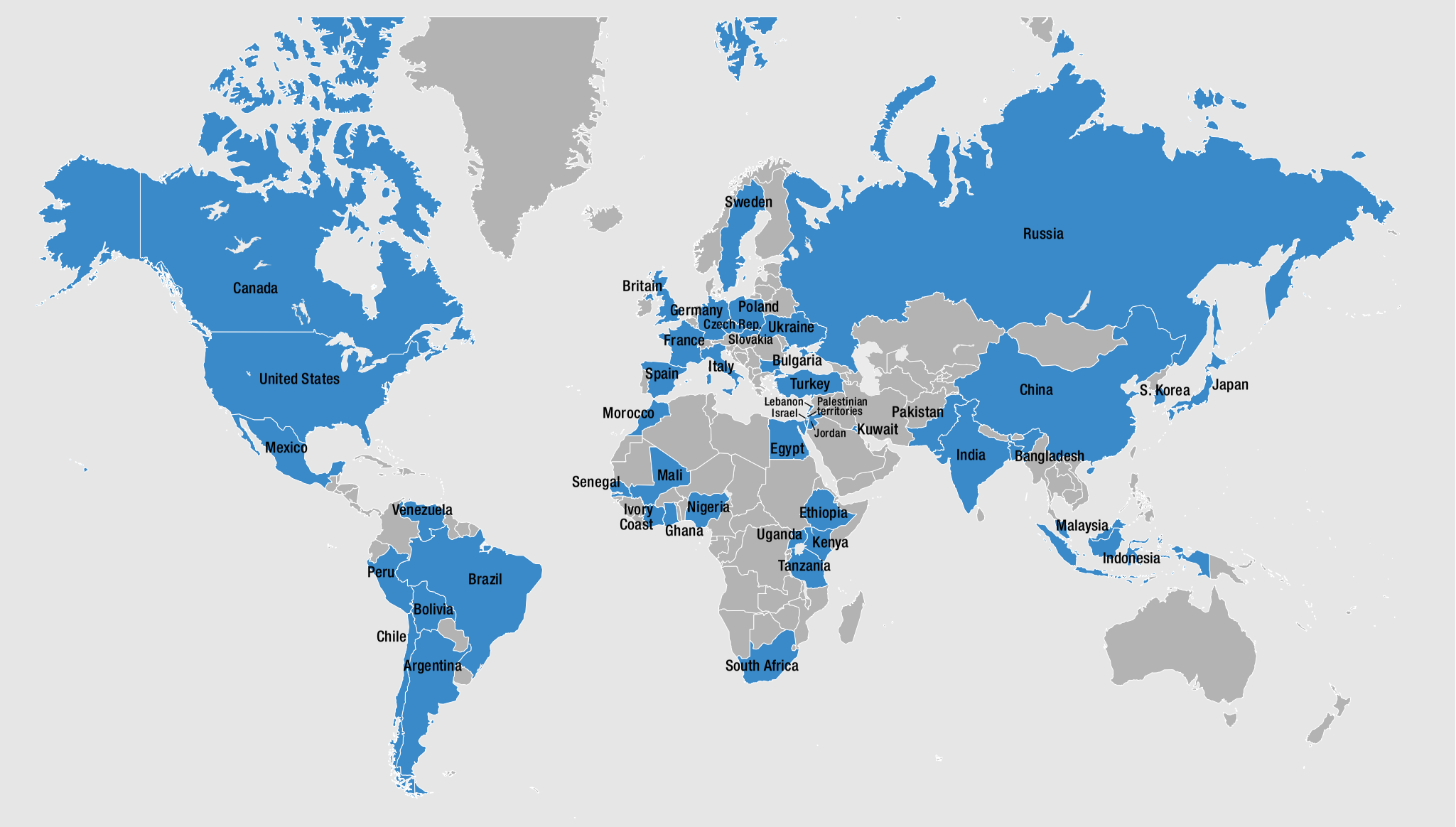


2007 Survey

The Pew Global Attitudes Project

a PewResearchCenter project

2007 Pew Global Attitudes Survey

Countries and Sample Sizes

	Sample size
The Americas	
Argentina	800
Bolivia*	834
Brazil*	1,000
Canada	1,004
Chile	800
Mexico	828
Peru	800
United States	2,026
Venezuela*	803
Total Americas	**8,895**
Western Europe	
Britain	1,002
France	1,004
Germany	1,000
Italy	501
Spain	500
Sweden	1,000
Total Western Europe	**5,007**
Eastern Europe	
Bulgaria	500
Czech Republic	900
Poland	504
Russia	1,002
Slovakia	900
Ukraine	500
Total Eastern Europe	**4,306**
Middle East	
Egypt	1,000
Israel	900
Jordan	1,000
Kuwait	500
Lebanon	1,000
Morocco	1,000
Palestinian territories	808
Turkey	971
Total Middle East	**7,179**

	Sample size
Asia	
Bangladesh	1,000
China*	3,142
India*	2,043
Indonesia	1,008
Japan	762
Malaysia	700
Pakistan*	2,008
South Korea	718
Total Asia	**11,381**
Africa	
Ethiopia	710
Ghana	707
Ivory Coast*	700
Kenya	1,000
Mali	700
Nigeria	1,128
Senegal	700
South Africa*	1,000
Tanzania	704
Uganda	1,122
Total Africa	**8,471**
TOTAL INTERVIEWS	**45,239**

*Sample is disproportionately urban. See the Methods section of the report for details.

Roadmap to the Report

The first chapter examines international opinions about the United States and American foreign policy, including views of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, and the U.S.-led war in terror. The second chapter focuses on public attitudes toward global threats, documenting a widespread increase in concern about pollution and environmental problems. Chapter 3 looks at reactions to China's growing economic and military power. Chapter 4 examines international opinions about Iran, its president, and nuclear program. Chapter 5 focuses on attitudes toward the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and Middle Eastern leaders. Chapter 6 looks at views of major leaders and institutions. Chapter 7 provides a look at opinions about Russia.

A summary of the survey's methodology, followed by complete 2007 topline results, can be found at the end of the report. Trend data from previous Pew Global Attitudes *surveys can be found at* www.pewglobal.org.

1. VIEWS OF THE U.S. AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Over the last five years, America's image has plummeted throughout much of the world, including sharp drops in favorability among traditional allies in Western Europe, as well as substantial declines in Latin America, the Middle East, and elsewhere.

In the past year alone, positive views of the U.S. have declined in Pakistan, China, Egypt, and Germany. However, opinions of the United States vary widely, and there continue to be regions where views of America are still decidedly positive.

U.S. Remains Popular in Africa

Notably, the U.S. continues to be extremely popular throughout much of sub-Saharan Africa. Over three-quarters of those surveyed in Ivory Coast, Kenya, Ghana, Mali, and Ethiopia say they have a very or somewhat favorable impression of the U.S. Tanzania is the only African country included in the study in which fewer than half (46%) have a positive opinion of the United States.

Nearly nine-in-ten in Ivory Coast (88%) and Kenya (87%) express positive opinions of the U.S. – the highest among 47 countries surveyed, including the U.S. itself (80%). Favorable ratings for the U.S. in Kenya have risen seven points since 2002, while U.S. ratings in Ivory Coast are about the same as they were five years ago (85%). Still, even in Africa, America's image has suffered in a few nations over the past five years,

Favorable Views of the U.S.

	1999/ 2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	--	--	--	--	83	76	80
Canada	71	72	63	--	59	--	55
Argentina	50	34	--	--	--	--	16
Bolivia	66	57	--	--	--	--	42
Brazil	56	51	35	--	--	--	44
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--	55
Mexico	68	64	--	--	--	--	56
Peru	74	67	--	--	--	--	61
Venezuela	89	82	--	--	--	--	56
Britain	83	75	70	58	55	56	51
France	62	62	42	37	43	39	39
Germany	78	60	45	38	42	37	30
Italy	76	70	60	--	--	--	53
Spain	50	--	38	--	41	23	34
Sweden	--	--	--	--	--	--	46
Bulgaria	76	72	--	--	--	--	51
Czech Rep.	77	71	--	--	--	--	45
Poland	86	79	50	--	62	--	61
Russia	37	61	37	46	52	43	41
Slovakia	74	60	--	--	--	--	41
Ukraine	70	80	--	--	--	--	54
Turkey	52	30	15	30	23	12	9
Egypt	--	--	--	--	--	30	21
Jordan	--	25	1	5	21	15	20
Kuwait	--	--	63	--	--	--	46
Lebanon	--	36	27	--	42	--	47
Morocco	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Palest. ter.	--	--	*	--	--	--	13
Israel	--	--	78	--	--	--	78
Pakistan	23	10	13	21	23	27	15
Bangladesh	--	45	--	--	--	--	53
Indonesia	75	61	15	--	38	30	29
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	--	27
China	--	--	--	--	42	47	34
India	--	66	--	--	71	56	59
Japan	77	72	--	--	--	63	61
South Korea	58	52	46	--	--	--	58
Ethiopia	--	--	--	--	--	--	77
Ghana	--	83	--	--	--	--	80
Ivory Coast	--	85	--	--	--	--	88
Kenya	94	80	--	--	--	--	87
Mali	--	--	--	--	--	--	79
Nigeria	46	76	61	--	--	62	70
Senegal	--	--	--	--	--	--	69
South Africa	--	70	--	--	--	--	61
Tanzania	--	53	--	--	--	--	46
Uganda	--	74	--	--	--	--	64

* Less than 1%.
1999/2000 survey trends provided by the Office of Research, U.S. Department of State

dropping 10 points in Uganda, nine points in South Africa, and seven points in Tanzania.

In Africa's two most populous countries, Nigeria and Ethiopia, attitudes toward the U.S. are sharply divided along religious lines, with Christians much more likely than Muslims to take a positive view. In Ethiopia, Christians give the U.S. a nearly unanimous positive rating (93% favorable), while Muslims are evenly divided (48% favorable, 49% unfavorable). The pattern in Nigeria is almost identical – 94% of Nigeria's Christians express a positive opinion of the United States, while Muslims are divided (49% favorable, 47% unfavorable).

However, divisions along religious lines are less pronounced in Tanzania, another African country with a sizable population of both Christians and Muslims. Tanzanian Christians (50%) are only slightly more likely than Muslims (42%) to have a favorable opinion of the U.S.

Less Support for the U.S. in Latin America

The image of the United States has eroded since 2002 in all six Latin American countries for which trends are available. The decline has been especially steep in Venezuela (26 points), Argentina (18 points), and Bolivia (15 points). Nonetheless, majorities in four of the seven Latin American nations included in the survey – including Venezuela (56%) – have a positive opinion of the U.S.

Both Brazilians (44% favorable, 51% unfavorable) and Bolivians (42% favorable, 52% unfavorable) are somewhat more likely to have a negative opinion of the U.S. than a positive one. Five years ago, majorities in both nations felt favorably toward the U.S. Meanwhile, negative views of the U.S. in Argentina, which were clearly evident five years ago, have only intensified. Indeed, the balance of opinion toward the U.S. among Argentines (16% favorable, 72% unfavorable) is worse than in any country surveyed outside the Middle East.

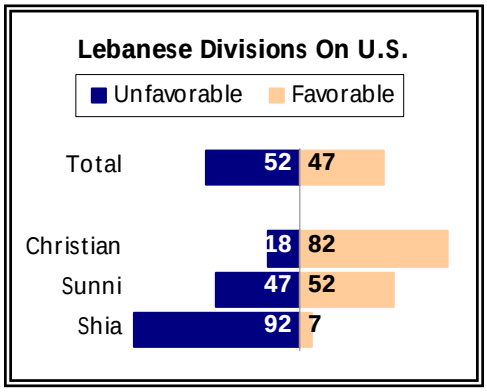
Still Unpopular in the Middle East

The U.S. continues to be widely unpopular in the Middle East. More than three-in-four Palestinians, Turks, Egyptians, and Jordanians express unfavorable opinions of the U.S. In fact, the United States receives a lower favorable rating (9%) in Turkey – a NATO ally – than in any country surveyed. This is down from a 30% favorable rating in 2002, and down even more dramatically from a 1999/2000 State Department poll that found a slim majority of Turks (52%) with a positive view of the U.S.

America's image has also suffered in Kuwait, although it is still less negative there than in some neighboring countries. In 2003 – when U.S. favorability dropped in countries throughout the Middle East and elsewhere – Kuwaitis maintained a strongly positive view of the U.S., with

63% holding a favorable opinion. Today, however, Kuwaitis are evenly divided: 46% express a favorable view of the U.S. and 46% an unfavorable one.

One country in the region where attitudes toward the U.S. have actually improved is Lebanon. Five years ago, 36% of Lebanese had a positive view of the U.S., and this number fell to 27% in 2003. Since then it has risen to 42% in 2005, and to 47% this year. However, opinions vary considerably among Lebanon's diverse religious communities.

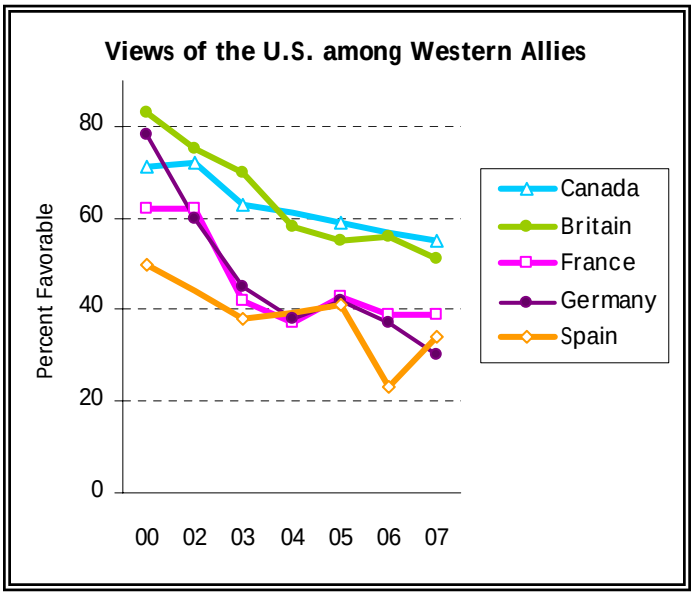


Christians tend to be strongly pro-American (82% favorable), and most of the improvement in America's image over the last few years has taken place in the Christian community (44% favorable in 2002, 48% in 2003, 72% in 2005, and 82% this year). Meanwhile, there are sharp differences within the Muslim community, which is split between Shia and Sunni sects. Lebanese Shia hold strongly negative views of the U.S., with nine-in-ten (92%) saying they have an unfavorable opinion. Lebanese Sunnis, on the other hand, are divided, with 52% voicing a positive view of the U.S. and 47% giving a negative assessment. Sunnis in Lebanon are less likely to hold negative views of the U.S. than are Sunnis in Jordan and Egypt.

America's closest ally in the region, Israel, continues to have overwhelmingly favorable views of the U.S. Nearly eight-in-ten Israelis (78%) give the U.S. a positive rating, which is the same percentage expressing a positive view in 2003.

U.S. Image Declines in the West

Public opinion about the U.S. is far more negative today in Western Europe and Canada than it was at the beginning of this decade. Data from U.S. State Department surveys show that in 1999/2000 solid majorities in Canada, Britain, France, and Germany had a favorable view of the U.S., along with 50% in Spain. However, in 2003 and 2004, following the start of the Iraq war, views turned more negative. This year America's image shows further signs of erosion, reaching new lows in Great



Britain (51%) and Germany (30%). Favorable views of the U.S. are up this year in Spain, although Spanish opinion remains quite negative; only 34% have a favorable view of the U.S., compared with 60% who have an unfavorable opinion.

Less Enthusiasm for the U.S. in "New Europe"

America's image also has slipped in Eastern Europe, and to some extent attitudes toward the U.S. in New Europe are beginning to resemble those found in Old Europe. Five years ago, strong majorities in Poland, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Slovakia gave the U.S. favorable marks, but views have grown more negative in these four countries, all of which have joined the EU in the last five years.

U.S. Image Down in Eastern Europe and Russia

% favorable	2002 %	2007 %	*Change*
Czech Republic	71	45	*-26*
Ukraine	80	54	*-26*
Bulgaria	72	51	*-21*
Russia	61	41	*-20*
Slovakia	60	41	*-19*
Poland	79	61	*-18*

Favorable views of the U.S. also are down in Russia and Ukraine. In 2002, six-in-ten Russians (61%) had a positive opinion of the U.S., compared with only 41% today. In Ukraine, a slender majority (54%) retains a positive view of the U.S., but this is down considerably from 2002, when fully eight-in-ten Ukrainians had a favorable impression.

Asia: U.S. Image Up in South Korea

In just the last year, attitudes towards the U.S. have grown more negative in two large and strategically important Asian nations, China and Pakistan. In 2006, the Chinese were slightly more likely to have a favorable opinion of the U.S. (47%) than an unfavorable opinion (43%). This year the balance has shifted; just 34% of Chinese have a positive view of the U.S., while 57% give it a negative rating.

Public sentiment toward the U.S. has long been quite negative in Pakistan, though it had edged upward from a low of 10% favorable in 2002 to 27% a year ago. But in the current survey, just 15% of Pakistanis express a favorable opinion of the U.S., while roughly two-thirds (68%) express an unfavorable opinion.

In addition to Pakistan, the U.S. is unpopular in two other largely Muslim nations in Asia, Indonesia and Malaysia. Views of the United States have fluctuated in Indonesia in recent years: Positive opinions fell dramatically between 2002 and 2003 (from 61% to 15%), before recovering to 38% in 2005 after the U.S. mounted a large-scale assistance effort for Indonesia following its December

Asian Views of the U.S.

Most favorable	%	*Least favorable*	%
Japan	61	Pakistan	15
India	59	Malaysia	27
S. Korea	58	Indonesia	29
Bangladesh	53	China	34

2004 tsunami. Today, U.S. favorability in Indonesia stands at 29%, roughly double its 2003 low, but far below its pre-Iraq war level.

In neighboring Malaysia, only 27% have a favorable view of the U.S.; opinions differ widely among people of different faiths in this religiously diverse society. Among Malaysia's Buddhists, 53% have a favorable opinion of the United States, compared with just 10% among the country's Muslims. (Malaysia also has sizable minorities of Hindus and Christians but there are too few in our sample to analyze separately.) In predominantly Muslim Bangladesh, however, the U.S. receives relatively positive reviews – 53% report a favorable opinion.

The U.S. remains generally popular in India, Japan, and South Korea. In each of these countries roughly six-in-ten people have a favorable opinion of America. And in South Korea, U.S. favorability has risen 12 percentage points since a low point in 2003, when only 46% gave favorable marks. Opinions are similarly positive among both South Korean Christians (62%) and Buddhists (59%).

Views in Muslim World Not Uniform

Examining the views of Muslim respondents from different regions highlights the diversity of opinion regarding the U.S. in the Muslim world. Opinions of the U.S. remain overwhelming negative among Middle Eastern and Asian Muslims, although as noted above, there are exceptions in Bangladesh and Kuwait, and among Sunni Muslims in Lebanon.

However, African Muslims tend to express more positive views, particularly in Mali and Senegal. In Nigeria, Ethiopia, and Tanzania, Muslims are roughly divided between those with a favorable and an unfavorable view of the U.S.

Muslim Views of U.S.

Muslims in:	Favor-able	Unfav-orable	DK
Middle East	%	%	%
Kuwait	43	48	9
Lebanon	33	66	1
Shia	*7*	*92*	*1*
Sunni	*52*	*47*	*1*
Egypt	22	77	1
Jordan	20	78	2
Morocco	15	56	29
Palest. ter.	13	86	1
Turkey	9	83	8
Asia			
Bangladesh	51	43	6
Indonesia	27	68	5
Pakistan	15	69	16
Malaysia	9	88	2
Africa			
Mali	78	19	2
Senegal	69	29	3
Nigeria	49	47	4
Ethiopia	48	49	2
Tanzania	41	45	13

Based on Muslim respondents.

In much of the Muslim world and elsewhere, positive attitudes toward the U.S. declined between 2002 and 2003, coinciding with the buildup to and beginning of the Iraq war. While America's image has not returned to pre-war levels in most countries where trends are available, it has actually risen among Muslims in several countries since its 2003 nadir – rising 19 percentage points in Jordan, 18 points in Lebanon, 13 points in the Palestinian territories, and 11 points in Nigeria.

Trend in Muslim Opinion of the U.S.

Muslims in:	2002 %	2003 %	2004 %	2005 %	2006 %	2007 %
Middle East						
Kuwait	--	62	--	--	--	43
Lebanon	30	15	--	22	--	33
Egypt	--	--	--	--	29	22
Jordan	25	1	5	20	14	20
Palest. ter.	--	*	--	--	--	13
Turkey	30	15	29	23	12	9
Asia						
Bangladesh	39	--	--	--	--	51
Indonesia	61	13	--	36	26	27
Pakistan	10	13	20	22	27	15
Africa						
Nigeria	72	38	--	--	32	49
Tanzania	50	--	--	--	--	41

Countries with available Muslim trends shown.

Familiarity Breeds Favorability

While most respondents to the survey have never traveled to the U.S., in some countries a significant number of people have visited the country, including 50% of the British, 38% of Israelis, 36% of Swedes, 32% of the Japanese, and 23% of Germans, as well as a large portion of respondents from neighboring Canada (90%) and a substantial number from Mexico (25%). Consistently, those individuals who have traveled to the U.S. have more favorable views of the country than those who have not. For example, Swedes who have never visited the U.S. tend to view the country negatively (39% favorable, 54% unfavorable), while those who have traveled to the U.S. see it more positively (57% favorable, 40% unfavorable).

The image of America also tends to be more positive among those who have friends or relatives in the U.S. whom they regularly call, write to, or visit. In the 32 countries where there are a sufficient number of cases to analyze, people with friends or relatives in the U.S. are generally more likely to have a favorable opinion of the country than those who do not have personal connections in the U.S. For instance, in Bolivia positive ratings of America are more common among those who have friends or relatives in the U.S. (50% favorable, 41% unfavorable) than among those with no such personal connections (38% favorable, 55% unfavorable).

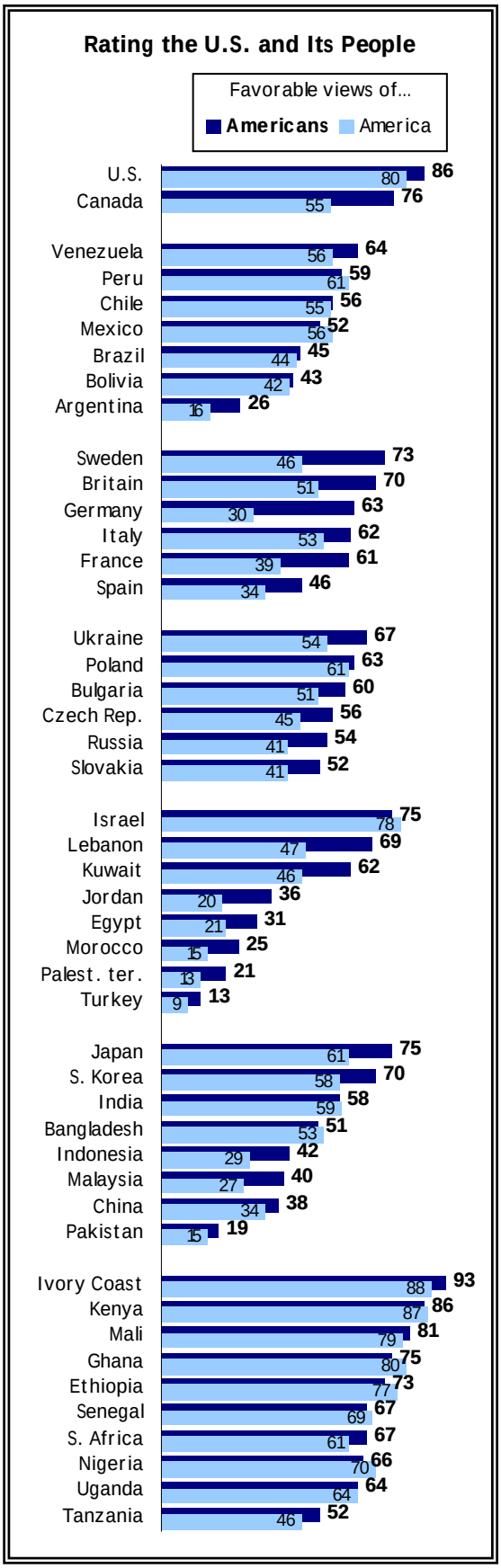
Americans More Popular Than Their Country

Overall, the image of the American people has declined since 2002, and the drop has been especially steep in some countries, notably the predominantly Muslim nations of Indonesia (down from 65% in 2002 to 42% in 2007), Jordan (54% in 2002; 36% now), and Turkey (32% in 2002; 13% now). Consistent with their low rating for the U.S. as a country, the Turks are less likely than any other public included in the survey to give Americans a positive assessment.

Nonetheless, as previous Pew surveys have shown, attitudes toward Americans are often more positive than attitudes toward their country. This distinction is particularly evident in Western nations. For example, while only 30% of Germans have a positive view of the U.S., 63% have a favorable opinion of Americans. Similarly, only 46% of Swedes give a positive rating to the U.S. as a country, but 73% have a favorable impression of the American people. And while only slim majorities in Canada and Great Britain express a favorable opinion of the U.S., views of Americans are overwhelmingly positive.

This pattern also is evident in some Middle Eastern countries. The Lebanese are significantly more likely to express a favorable view of Americans (69%) than of the U.S. (47%), as are Kuwaitis (Americans – 62% favorable; U.S. – 46% favorable), and Jordanians (Americans – 36% favorable; U.S. – 20% favorable).

In both Latin America and Africa, however, there is generally no gap between how America and its people are viewed. For example, in Mexico about the same number rate the U.S. (56%) and Americans (52%) favorably, and the same is true in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Peru. Venezuelans give Americans higher ratings (64% favorable) than they give the U.S. (56% favorable), although both the people and the country are relatively popular. In Argentina, there is a 10-point gap between ratings of Americans (26% favorable) and of the U.S. (16% favorable).



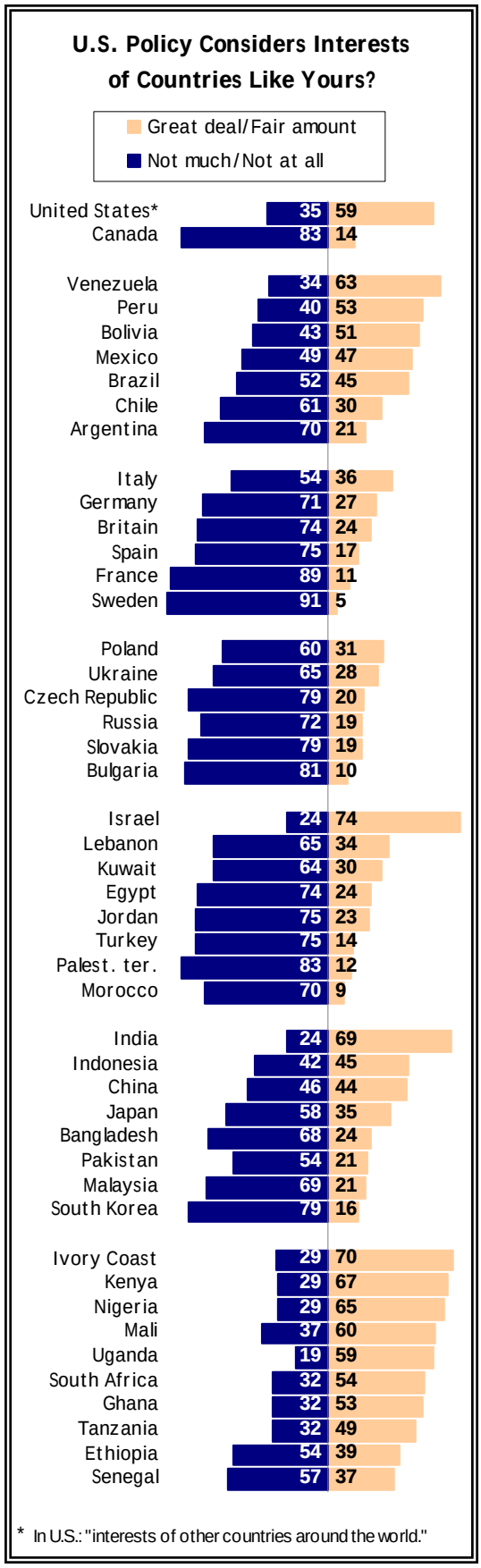
Perceptions of Unilateralism

The current survey reveals extensive criticism of American foreign policy, including the widespread belief that the U.S. acts unilaterally in the international arena. Majorities in 30 of 46 nations say that when making foreign policy decisions the U.S. does not take into account the interests of countries like theirs.

The impression that the U.S. acts without considering the views of others is especially prevalent in Europe. Solid majorities in every Western and Eastern European country surveyed say that the U.S. gives little or no consideration to the interests of countries like theirs when making foreign policy decisions. In France and Sweden, roughly nine-in-ten express this opinion – more than in any other surveyed country (89% France, 90% Sweden).

The French have long been skeptical about America's willingness to consider the interests of other nations. Adherence to this view has risen sharply in both Great Britain and Germany. Since 2002, the share of the British public saying the U.S. acts unilaterally has increased from 52% to 74%, and in Germany from 44% to 71%.

Outside of Israel, where just 24% suggest the U.S. acts unilaterally, Middle Easterners overwhelmingly believe the U.S. ignores their interests. Even in Lebanon, where 47% view America favorably, roughly two-thirds (65%) say that the U.S. considers interests of the country not too much or not at all. And the numbers expressing this belief are considerably larger among other publics in the Middle East, including the Turks (75%) and the Palestinians (82%).



Meanwhile, in Kuwait, which was liberated by American forces in the first Iraq war in 1991, 64% now say the U.S. pays little or no attention to the interests of countries like theirs, compared with 35% in 2003.

The belief that American foreign policy follows a unilateralist course is common in much of Asia as well. Despite their positive overall assessments of the U.S., most Japanese and South Koreans do not believe American policymakers think about countries like theirs when setting the course for foreign policy.

By contrast, majorities in seven of the ten African nations surveyed believe U.S. foreign policy does take into account the interests of countries like theirs. Only in Ethiopia and Senegal do slim majorities believe the U.S. ignores countries like theirs when making policy. In Latin America, the picture is mixed, with Argentines overwhelmingly saying the U.S. ignores their interests, while almost two-thirds of Venezuelans say American foreign policy does incorporate their concerns.

Americans were asked whether their country takes other countries' interests into account when making international policy decisions. A majority (59%) believes that U.S. foreign policy does take into account the interests of other nations, but this is down from 75% in 2002 and 67% as recently as two years ago. Republicans (74% great deal/fair amount) are much more likely than independents (58%) or Democrats (50%) to think U.S. policymakers incorporate the interests of other countries.

Negative Views of War on Terrorism

Over the last five years, Pew Global Attitudes surveys have tracked waning international support for the U.S.-led war on terrorism, and this year's survey highlights the full extent of this decline. In 30 of 34 countries where trends are available (including the U.S.), support for America's anti-terrorism efforts has dropped since our 2002 poll, which was conducted just months after the Sept. 11 attacks. The falloff has been especially steep in Europe, with decreases of at least 25 percentage points in Ukraine, France, Great Britain, Poland, Germany, Italy, and the Czech Republic. But support has also weakened in the Western Hemisphere, with sharp drops in Venezuela and Canada. Even in the U.S., the percent who favor the war on terrorism has fallen 19 points, from 89% to 70%.

Currently, support for the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism is at or above 50% in only 16 of 47 countries. And in several countries that have experienced terrorist attacks in recent years, such as Indonesia, Bangladesh, Spain, Jordan, Morocco, Pakistan, and Turkey, majorities say they oppose America's war on terrorism.

In some religiously diverse countries, opinions on this issue differ among religious communities. In Ethiopia, Christians (82% favor) are nearly four times as likely as Muslims (21%) to back American anti-terrorism efforts. The gap is less pronounced, but still substantial, in Tanzania, where 48% of Christians favor and 28% of Muslims oppose these efforts. In Lebanon, Shia Muslims almost unanimously oppose the American-led war on terror (91%), compared with a bare majority of Sunnis (53%). Lebanese Christians are evenly divided between those who favor (50%) the

Support for U.S.-led War on Terror Wanes

	Favor U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	89	--	81	76	73	70
Canada	68	68	--	45	--	37
Argentina	25	--	--	--	--	9
Bolivia	64	--	--	--	--	54
Brazil	57	42	--	--	--	41
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	30
Mexico	52	--	--	--	--	31
Peru	81	--	--	--	--	60
Venezuela	79	--	--	--	--	45
Britain	69	63	63	51	49	38
France	75	60	50	51	42	43
Germany	70	60	55	50	47	42
Italy	67	70	--	--	--	41
Spain	--	63	--	26	19	21
Sweden	--	--	--	--	--	36
Bulgaria	72	--	--	--	--	51
Czech Rep.	82	--	--	--	--	57
Poland	81	--	--	61	--	52
Russia	73	51	73	55	52	50
Slovakia	66	--	--	--	--	42
Ukraine	86	--	--	--	--	51
Turkey	30	22	37	17	14	9
Egypt	--	--	--	--	10	26
Jordan	13	2	12	13	16	18
Kuwait	--	56	--	--	--	37
Lebanon	38	30	--	31	--	34
Morocco	--	--	--	--	--	16
Palest. ter.	--	2	--	--	--	6
Israel	--	85	--	--	--	78
Pakistan	20	16	16	22	30	13
Bangladesh	28	--	--	--	--	28
Indonesia	30	23	--	50	39	32
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	--	16
China	--	--	--	--	19	26
India	79	--	--	52	65	49
Japan	61	--	--	--	26	40
South Korea	24	24	--	--	--	10
Ethiopia	--	--	--	--	--	58
Ghana	63	--	--	--	--	59
Ivory Coast	87	--	--	--	--	87
Kenya	85	--	--	--	--	73
Mali	--	--	--	--	--	62
Nigeria	70	61	--	--	49	63
Senegal	--	--	--	--	--	41
South Africa	63	--	--	--	--	43
Tanzania	53	--	--	--	--	40
Uganda	67	--	--	--	--	59

American anti-terrorism campaign and those who oppose it (48%).

U.S. Support for Israel

Throughout the Muslim countries of the Middle East, overwhelming majorities believe American policy in the region favors Israel too much, including more than eight-in-ten respondents in Jordan (91%), the Palestinian territories (90%), Lebanon (89%), Kuwait (86%), Egypt (86%), and Morocco (81%). This belief is widespread in other predominantly Muslim countries as well, such as Indonesia (69%), Bangladesh (55%), and Malaysia (55%). It is not, however, limited to Muslim countries, as illustrated by the solid majorities in France (62%) and Germany (57%) who say U.S. policies favor Israel too much.

Even in Israel, a slim 42% plurality says America is too supportive of their country, while 13% say the U.S. favors the Palestinians too much and 37% say U.S. policies are fair. About a third of Americans (34%) see U.S. policy in the region as fair, 27% say it favors Israel, and 8% say it favors the Palestinians. With few exceptions, only a handful of respondents in the 37 countries where this question was asked see American policy as overly supportive of the Palestinians (it was not asked in sub-Saharan Africa).

America's Middle East Policies

	Favor Israel too much	Favor Palestinians too much	Are fair	(Vol) DK
	%	%	%	%
U.S.	27	8	34	31
Canada	43	4	18	34
France	62	5	31	3
Germany	57	3	13	27
Sweden	53	2	9	36
Britain	49	2	14	36
Spain	39	4	15	42
Italy	32	3	26	39
Palest. ter.	90	4	2	4
Israel	42	13	37	8
Jordan	91	1	3	5
Lebanon	89	2	7	2
Egypt	86	0	7	7
Kuwait	86	5	4	6
Morocco	81	2	3	14
Turkey	70	2	2	26
Indonesia	69	4	4	23
Malaysia	55	10	4	31
Bangladesh	55	21	13	11
S. Korea	47	3	14	35
Pakistan	38	17	8	36
China	34	12	13	41
India	32	8	28	33
Japan	26	3	14	57

See topline for results from Eastern Europe and Latin America. Question not asked in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Many Want Forces Out of Iraq, Afghanistan

Opposition to American military operations in Iraq is widespread, with at least half of those surveyed in 43 of 47 countries saying the U.S. should remove its troops from Iraq as soon as possible. This sentiment is shared by most Americans – 56% say it is time for troops to leave Iraq. And despite concerns among some that the withdrawal of U.S. forces could lead to greater regional instability, majorities in three countries bordering Iraq – Turkey, Jordan, and Kuwait – say troops should be removed.

While U.S. and NATO-led efforts in Afghanistan have generally received more diplomatic support than have coalition efforts in Iraq, this survey finds a great deal of skepticism about military operations in Afghanistan as well. In 32 of 47 countries, majorities want troops out as soon as possible. Among the 12 NATO members included in the survey, however, opinion is more divided – majorities in seven of these countries say troops should be withdrawn from Afghanistan as soon as possible.

Slightly more than four-in-ten Americans (42%) want troops out of Afghanistan, while half (50%) believe they should stay. Opinions about Afghanistan and Iraq break sharply along partisan lines, with Republicans significantly more likely than Democrats to say troops should remain in both countries, with independents occupying a middle position.

Opposition to U.S. and NATO Military Operations

	Favor removing troops from…	
	Iraq	Afghan-istan
	%	%
U.S.	56	42
Canada	62	49
Argentina	87	85
Bolivia	80	80
Brazil	76	74
Chile	64	62
Mexico	73	70
Peru	69	67
Venezuela	81	79
Britain	50	42
France	78	51
Germany	71	49
Italy	62	55
Spain	71	67
Sweden	56	45
Bulgaria	66	60
Czech Republic	59	45
Poland	64	63
Russia	76	73
Slovakia	66	58
Ukraine	72	72
Turkey	86	74
Egypt	81	82
Jordan	83	78
Kuwait	56	58
Lebanon	72	70
Morocco	73	67
Palest. ter.	93	89
Israel	34	31
Pakistan	76	75
Bangladesh	92	89
Indonesia	84	80
Malaysia	76	74
China	81	80
India	56	49
Japan	60	47
South Korea	66	60
Ethiopia	53	48
Ghana	40	37
Ivory Coast	63	57
Kenya	38	36
Mali	62	59
Nigeria	44	42
Senegal	79	76
South Africa	50	46
Tanzania	73	67
Uganda	51	47

Questions ask about U.S. troops in Iraq and about U.S. and NATO troops in Afghanistan.

Less Enthusiasm for American-Style Democracy

In nearly all countries where trends are available, people are less inclined to say they like American ideas about democracy than they were in 2002, and in many countries the declines are quite large, including a 27-point drop in Venezuela, a 25-point drop in Turkey, and a 23-point decline in Indonesia. One exception to the pattern is Jordan, where the number saying they like American ideas about democracy has risen from 29% in 2002 to 42% in the current survey.

Where American Ideas about Democracy Have Lost Favor

Greatest declines:	2002 %	2007 %	*Change*
Venezuela	67	40	*-27*
Turkey	33	8	*-25*
Indonesia	51	28	*-23*
France	42	23	*-19*
Czech Rep.	64	46	*-18*
Slovakia	54	36	*-18*

Among Americans, enthusiasm for promoting democracy has waned; in 2002, 70% said they believed the U.S. should be promoting democracy around the world, compared with 60% today. Republicans (74%) are significantly more likely than independents (59%) or Democrats (54%) to say U.S. foreign policy should feature democracy promotion.

Much of the skepticism regarding American ideas about democracy may be tied to the perception that U.S. foreign policy is inconsistent in its democracy promotion efforts. Majorities or pluralities in nearly every country surveyed say the U.S. promotes democracy where it serves its interests, rather than wherever it can. In the U.S., 63% say their country promotes democracy mostly when it serves the national interest. There are substantial partisan differences, with 46% of Republicans saying such a policy is mostly pursued when it serves the country's interests, compared with 70% of Democrats.

U.S. Seen as Contributing to Global Inequality

Another major source of discontent with the U.S. is the perception that American policies increase the gap between rich and poor countries. In 32 of 47 countries, at least 50% of respondents believe that the U.S. contributes to the rich-poor divide. In places as diverse as the Palestinian territories (73%), France (73%), Germany (72%), Spain (72%), Kuwait (72%), Argentina (71%), and South Korea (70%) at least seven-in-ten respondents agree with this assessment of U.S. policy. Even in the U.S., nearly four-in-ten (38%) think their country adds to global inequality. Kenya is the only country in which a majority (55%) says that U.S. policies lessen the gap between rich and poor countries.

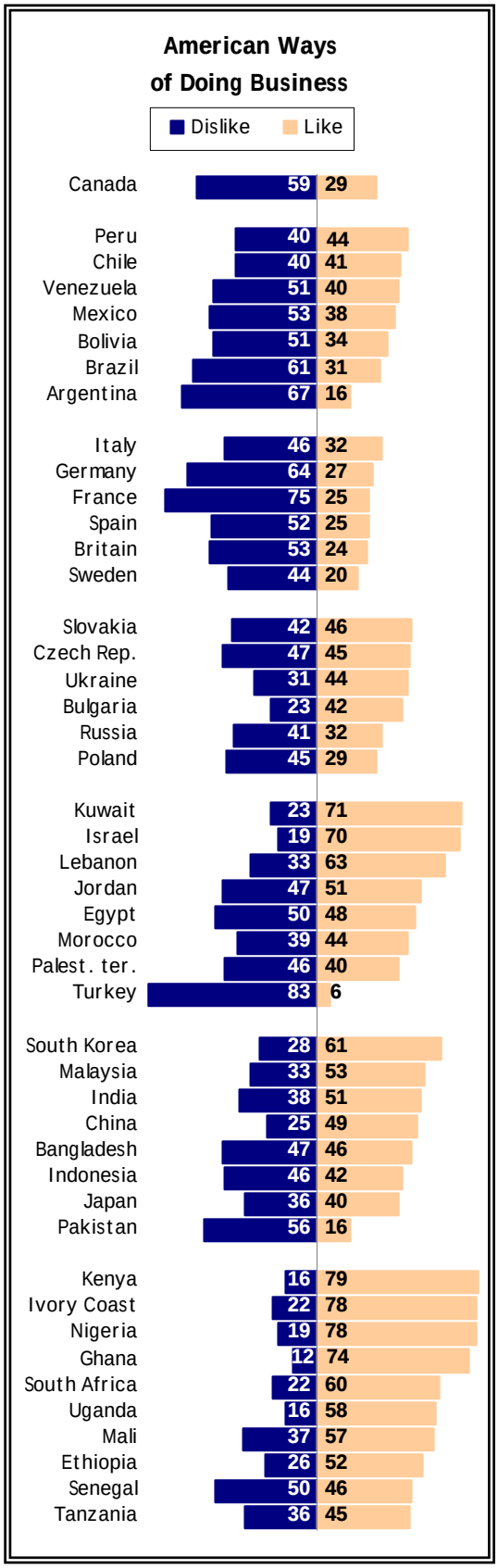
Divided Over American Business

Opinions about American ways of doing business vary substantially among regions and sometimes within regions. American business practices are least popular in the advanced economies of Western Europe, where fewer than one-in-three respondents in all six nations say they like U.S.-style business. Meanwhile, American business receives its most favorable reviews in sub-Saharan Africa – more than seven-in-ten have a positive opinion of U.S. business practices in Kenya (79%), Ivory Coast (78%), Nigeria (78%), and Ghana (74%).

American business is also relatively popular in the Middle East, especially in Kuwait (71% like U.S. business practices), Israel (70%), and Lebanon (63%). Even among Jordanians (51%), Egyptians (48%), Moroccans (44%), and Palestinians (40%), favorable views of American business are far more common than positive views of the U.S. as a country or of the American people. In Turkey, however, the results once again highlight the extent of negative opinions about the U.S. among the Turkish public – only 6% say they like American ways of doing business, down 21 percentage points from 2002.

Assessments of the U.S. approach to business have also grown more negative in much of Latin America. Distaste for American-style business is up 20 percentage points in Venezuela since 2002, and 15 points in Mexico; it also has increased by 13 points in Argentina, where two-thirds of the public now says they do not care for American ideas about business. The only exception to this trend is Bolivia, where the number of people who dislike American ways of doing business has declined by a modest five points.

In the U.S., respondents were asked whether their country should be promoting American business



practices around the world, and a majority (55%) says these approaches should be promoted, down somewhat from 63% five years ago and slightly less than the percentage (60%) who say the U.S. should be promoting democracy abroad.

Growing Dislike of U.S.-style Business in Latin American

% dislike	2002 %	2007 %	*Change*
Venezuela	31	51	*+20*
Mexico	38	53	*+15*
Argentina	54	67	*+13*
Brazil	51	61	*+10*
Peru	30	40	*+10*
Bolivia	56	51	*-5*

Trend not available in Chile.

High Regard for Technology, Pop Culture

While there are misgivings about U.S. policies in many countries, and reservations about American business practices in some, other aspects of America's image still draw praise. For instance, American scientific and technological advances continue to be held in high esteem, even in many places where overall assessments of the U.S. are low. In Malaysia, for example, 83% admire U.S. science and technology; in Egypt, 69% do so; in Jordan, 68%; in the Palestinian territories, 67%; Germany, 65%; Morocco, 55%; and Argentina, 51%. In general, results for this question have changed little since 2002, although there have been significant changes in a few countries, especially Turkey (67% admire in 2002, 37% now) and Ukraine (69% admire in 2002, 46% now), where respect for U.S. scientific and technological advances has waned. As for Americans themselves, 88% are proud of their country's technological and scientific advances.

In addition to America's science and technology, its popular culture continues to receive favorable reviews from many parts of the globe. Majorities in most countries surveyed say they like American music, movies, and television. However, there are several notable exceptions: More than two-thirds of Bangladeshis (81%), Pakistanis (80%), Turks (68%), Palestinians (68%), and Indians (68%) say they do not like American music, movies, and television.

Religious Differences over American Movies, Music & TV

	Like %	Dislike %
Lebanon	**71**	**28**
Shia	37	60
Sunni	84	15
Christian	87	12
Ethiopia	**58**	**36**
Muslim	36	62
Christian	73	19
Nigeria	**59**	**39**
Muslim	38	59
Christian	82	16
Malaysia	**54**	**41**
Muslim	40	55
Buddhist	73	21

In some countries, different religious communities tend to have contrasting perspectives on American popular culture, and these differences often mirror broader divides in views of the U.S. In Lebanon, for example, Christians and Sunni Muslims overwhelmingly embrace American music, movies, and television, while the Shia community largely rejects these cultural exports. Among Ethiopians and Nigerians, Christians tend to like and Muslims tend to dislike American popular culture. In Malaysia, the minority Buddhist community has a more positive view than does the majority Muslim population.

Americans are divided in their views of popular culture

from other countries – 45% say they like foreign music, movies, and television, while 44% say they do not care for these foreign imports.

Too Much America in Most Countries

While affection for American popular culture remains common in much of the world, so does concern over the spread of American ideas and customs. In 37 of 46 countries outside the U.S., at least 50% say it is bad that American ideas and customs are spreading to their societies. This anxiety about "Americanization" was widespread in 2002 as well, although in many countries concerns have further strengthened over the past five years. Worries have especially increased in Western and Eastern Europe, including nations such as Bulgaria, Britain, the Czech Republic, and Germany. Americans have a very different perspective on this issue; two-thirds (67%) say it is a good thing that their country's ideas and customs are spreading around the world, although enthusiasm has waned since 2002 when 79% backed the diffusion of American ideas and customs.

Greater Concern About American Ideas, Customs

	'Bad' they are spreading here		
Greatest increases	2002 %	2007 %	*Change*
Bulgaria	32	52	*+20*
Britain	50	67	*+17*
Tanzania	67	82	*+15*
Czech Rep.	61	76	*+15*
Germany	66	80	*+14*

Many Still Believe Better Lives Can Be Built in America

Despite the decline in America's image over the last few years, many people throughout the world say people who move to the U.S. have a better life there than in the country from which they emigrated. Majorities or pluralities in 34 of 46 nations outside the U.S. say that people who move to the U.S. have a better life there. In no country does a majority say emigrants to the U.S. have a worse life. When asked whether people who come to the U.S. from other countries have a better life here, Americans overwhelmingly say yes: 82% believe immigrants enjoy a better life in America.

The perception that America provides good opportunities for emigrants is common even in countries where U.S. favorability is low or has dipped in recent years. In Morocco, for example, where only 15% current view the U.S. positively, just over half (52%) think Moroccans who have moved there have a better life.

Even Where U.S. is Unpopular, Many See a Better Life in America

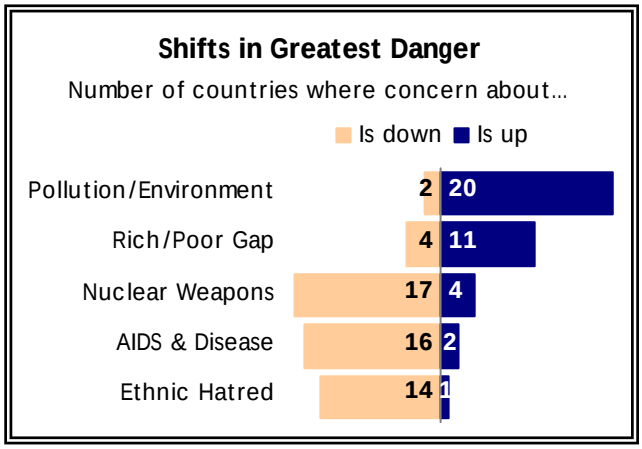
	Life for emigrants to U.S. is…			
	Better %	Worse %	Neither %	DK* %
Morocco	52	7	17	24
China	45	14	9	32
Argentina	43	12	24	20
Jordan	37	22	29	12

* Includes those who say they do not know anyone who has moved to the U.S.
Selected countries shown, see topline for full results.

2. GLOBAL THREATS: THE WORLD'S SHIFTING AGENDA

Throughout the world, new patterns have emerged in the way that people perceive the threats posed by pollution, AIDS and infectious diseases, nuclear proliferation, religious and ethnic hatred, and income inequality. In particular, worries about pollution and the environment have increased dramatically since 2002. Of the five global threats tested in the survey, pollution and environmental problems are now ranked as the greatest world danger by publics in a diverse group of countries that includes Canada, Sweden, Spain, Peru, Ukraine, China and India.

The proportion of people who view environmental degradation as a major threat to the planet has increased significantly in 20 of 35 countries for which trends from 2002 are available. However, it remains a second-tier issue in the Middle East and in several developing countries.



Concerns about the growing gap between the rich and poor also are on the rise in many parts of the world. By contrast, three other problems that led the list of concerns in most countries five years ago – AIDS and other infectious diseases, nuclear proliferation, and religious and ethnic hatred – are mentioned less often as top global threats today.

To deal with these disparate threats, the publics of the world turn to a diverse list of nations and institutions. The United Nations is widely viewed as most responsible for addressing religious and ethnic hatred, among those who see this as a major global threat. By comparison, people who rate the growing gap between rich and poor as a leading problem tend to look to their own country for solutions, rather than outside nations or institutions. Many say the United States should take responsibility for dealing with nuclear proliferation, while opinions differ about whether the U.S., the U.N., or peoples' own countries should take the lead on AIDS and other infectious diseases.

People who cite pollution and other environmental problems as top global dangers differ about which country or institution should take responsibility for dealing with this problem, although sizable numbers in many countries point to the U.S. There is greater agreement about which country has done most to hurt the world's environment – majorities or pluralities in 34 out of 37 countries where this question was asked name the United States.

More Concern about Environmental Problems

In several countries, the proportion viewing environmental degradation as a leading global threat has risen sharply in the past five years. In Brazil, the percentage considering pollution and environmental problems to be a top danger rose from 20% in 2002 to 49% this year; concerns also have risen sharply in Argentina (25 percentage points), France (23 points), and Venezuela (22 points).

Greatest Increases in Environmental Concern

	Named as top global threat		
	2002	2007	*Change*
	%	%	
Brazil	20	49	*+29*
Argentina	28	53	*+25*
France	29	52	*+23*
Venezuela	20	42	*+22*
Peru	37	55	*+18*
Germany	27	45	*+18*
Bulgaria	28	45	*+17*
India	32	49	*+17*
Britain	30	46	*+16*
Japan	55	70	*+15*
Slovakia	36	50	*+14*
United States	23	37	*+14*
Uganda	8	22	*+14*
Poland	20	33	*+13*

Percent in each country who cite "pollution and other environmental problems" as the first or second greatest danger facing the world.

In the U.S., there has been a double-digit increase in the proportion citing the environmental problems as a major global threat – from 23% to 37%. However, pollution is a lower-rated concern in the U.S. than in any other advanced industrial country. In addition, the Chinese are far more likely than Americans to cite environmental problems as a top global danger (70% vs. 37%).

The growing gap between the rich and poor also is viewed as a major threat by growing numbers of people around the world. In 11 of the 35 countries where trend data are available, a significantly larger share of the public rates this as a top danger in the world today. There has been a dramatic increase in concern about the rich-poor gap in South Korea, in particular: 68% rate this as a leading global threat, up 25 points in the past five years. Concerns about the rich-poor gap also have risen sharply in Russia (from 33% to 48%) and in South Africa (from 35% to 50%).

In contrast, the proportions naming each of the three other dangers tested – AIDS and other infectious diseases, nuclear proliferation, and religious and ethnic hatred – have declined, at least slightly, in most of the countries surveyed in 2002 and 2007. The number of people considering the spread of AIDS and other infectious diseases to be one of the two most serious global threats declined significantly in 16 of 35 countries, including South Korea (down 18 percentage points), Brazil (16 points) and Italy (12 points). Concerns about AIDS and infectious diseases have risen significantly in only two countries: Bangladesh (up 17 points) and India (10 points).

Even in Africa, where AIDS and disease remains the dominant concern, the proportions naming it as a top global threat dropped significantly in Ghana (by 11 percentage points), Uganda (10 points) and Kenya (seven points). Despite the declines, AIDS still is viewed as a global threat by solid majorities in every African country except Mali, including each of the three countries (Ghana, Uganda and Kenya) that registered the largest declines in concern.

Outside of Africa, no single issue consistently dominates countries' list of top threats. For example in Germany, 58% cite religious and ethnic hatred as the first or second-most serious danger facing the world while 50% name growing income inequality and 45% say pollution and environmental problems.

In some countries, consensus emerged on two or three global problems while other concerns barely registered. In South Korea, for example, 77% cite pollution as one of the two biggest global dangers and 68% see the growing gap between wealthy and poor as a top concern; both figures are the highest measured in all 47 countries surveyed. Meanwhile, just 14% of South Koreans point to religious and ethnic hatred and just 7% cite AIDS and disease – the lowest proportions across all countries surveyed. The Japanese share South Koreans' concerns about the environment (70% rate it as a top global threat), but also focus on the spread of nuclear weapons. Roughly two-thirds of the Japanese (68%) view nuclear weapons proliferation as a top global danger, more than in any other country. The Japanese are among the least likely to cite growing income inequality (28%) and AIDS and infectious diseases (11%) as top global threats.

Who Worries the Most and Least about Specific Global Dangers

Spread of nuclear weapons

Most concern	%	*Least concern*	%
Japan	68	Ethiopia	12
Israel	66	Kenya	16
Lebanon	57	France	21
Turkey	57	South Africa	22

Religious and ethnic hatred

Most concern		*Least concern*	
Lebanon	74	South Korea	14
Britain	67	Argentina	16
Kuwait	66	Ukraine	17
Palest. terr.	64	Uganda	19

AIDS and other infectious diseases

Most concern		*Least concern*	
Tanzania	87	South Korea	7
South Africa	83	Germany	9
Kenya	82	Japan	11
Ethiopia	78	Sweden	14

Pollution & environmental problems

Most concern		*Least concern*	
South Korea	77	Ethiopia	7
China	70	Lebanon	13
Japan	70	Senegal	13
Sweden	66	Ivory Coast	14

Growing gap between rich and poor

Most concern		*Least concern*	
South Korea	68	Kuwait	21
Kenya	61	Venezuela	26
Indonesia	57	Japan	28
Chile	56	Mexico	28

Percent who cite each as the first or second greatest danger facing the world.

Who Should Deal with Problems?

Global publics differ on the country or institution that should take responsibility for dealing with the dangers tested in the survey. However, some rough patterns do emerge, though the contrasts between countries and regions often are as noteworthy as the similarities.

Countries most worried about nuclear proliferation are more likely to turn to the United States and, to a lesser degree, the United Nations, to deal with the issue. The Japanese worry the most about the spread of nuclear weapons, and nearly half of the Japanese who view this as a major threat (47%) say the U.S. should take responsibility for dealing with the problem, compared with 16% who say the U.N. This is characteristic of responses by concerned publics in many other nations, though the Lebanese and Jordanians who worry about nuclear proliferation say the U.N. – not the U.S. should take responsibility for dealing with this problem.

In South Africa, where AIDS and other infectious diseases remain the top concern, a clear majority (56%) say their own country should take responsibility for handling the issue, and this view is shared by many in Tanzania and Kenya as well. Pluralities in Ethiopia, Ghana and Nigeria say the U.N. should be most responsible for dealing with the threat of disease, and a plurality in Ivory Coast volunteers that the U.S. should have primary responsibility for dealing with the problem.

Responsibility for Global Problems

Those most concerned about:	*Who should take responsibility for problem?* U.S.	U.N.	Own country	Other/ All	DK
Spread of nuclear weapons	%	%	%	%	%
Japan	**47**	16	10	14	13=100
Israel	**40**	28	9	20	3=100
Lebanon	18	**70**	2	10	0=100
Turkey	22	13	**31**	11	23=100
Religious and ethnic hatred					
Lebanon	19	**34**	18	25	4=100
Britain	7	**34**	5	36	18=100
Kuwait	12	8	5	55	21=101
Palestinian ter.	**32**	14	8	20	25=99
AIDS and other infectious diseases					
Tanzania	12	16	**41**	15	17=101
South Africa	9	12	**56**	12	11=100
Kenya	14	25	**43**	17	2=101
Ethiopia	17	**38**	20	18	5=98
Pollution & environment					
South Korea	21	**37**	18	11	14=101
China	16	**32**	28	5	18=99
Japan	**39**	19	16	15	11=100
Sweden	17	**30**	6	35	12=100
Growing gap btw rich and poor					
South Korea	24	22	**34**	8	11=99
Kenya	8	25	**45**	17	4=99
Indonesia	9	25	**43**	4	20=101
Chile	13	3	12	45	27=100

Top four countries expressing concerns shown for each issue. Percentages based on those who rate the issue as the single greatest danger facing the world.

The United Nations is the choice to take responsibility for religious and ethnic hatred by many of the publics who see this problem as a leading world danger. Roughly half of the French (52%) and about a third of the British (34%) who rate this as a top global danger say the U.N. should take responsibility for dealing with it. Notably, about a third of concerned residents in the

Palestinian territories (32%) look to the U.S. to take responsibility for dealing with religious and ethnic hatreds.

While the growing gap between the wealthy and poor is described by many as a major global concern, concerned publics most often look to their own country to take responsibility for dealing with this problem. This is the case in South Korea, Kenya and Indonesia, where concern about income inequality is most widespread.

Regional Differences

The Americas: In the United States, religious and ethnic hatred and the spread of nuclear weapons stand out as the leading global dangers. But the percentage of Americans who cite these as leading global dangers has declined significantly since 2002 as environmental concerns have increased. Currently 45% rate nuclear proliferation as a major threat to the world, down from 58% five years ago; 45% see religious and ethnic hatred as a top danger, down from 52% in 2002. Meanwhile, the proportion of Americans who say environmental problems pose a serious threat to the world has increased from 23% in 2002 to 37% in the current poll.

By comparison, environmental problems are viewed as top global dangers by many more people in every other country surveyed in the Americas, particularly Canada (54%), Argentina (53%) and Peru (55%). In Chile, concerns about the rich-poor gap overshadow other issues – 56% rate it as the biggest threat –

Greatest Dangers in the World Today

	Spread of Nukes	Relig./ ethnic hatred	AIDS/ Disease	Pollution/ Environ.	Gap Rich/Poor
	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	45	45	29	37	33
Canada	32	47	26	54	33
Argentina	31	16	43	53	51
Bolivia	29	38	41	42	42
Brazil	46	25	36	49	43
Chile	40	19	36	44	56
Mexico	42	23	54	45	28
Peru	40	19	48	55	32
Venezuela	47	27	58	42	26
Britain	32	67	19	46	32
France	21	55	26	52	45
Germany	34	58	9	45	50
Italy	46	45	20	51	33
Spain	40	34	27	46	46
Sweden	26	47	14	66	38
Bulgaria	44	21	35	45	47
Czech Rep.	45	50	23	49	30
Poland	47	23	37	33	54
Russia	31	33	38	43	48
Slovakia	50	38	25	50	32
Ukraine	34	17	45	57	42
Turkey	57	39	21	27	43
Egypt	41	39	35	40	43
Jordan	54	51	27	30	38
Kuwait	57	66	30	22	21
Lebanon	57	74	14	13	41
Morocco	29	26	43	31	44
Palest. ter.	40	64	18	28	37
Israel	66	48	20	26	35
Pakistan	38	46	22	18	51
Bangladesh	37	32	50	30	46
Indonesia	23	48	34	32	57
Malaysia	32	39	47	37	29
China	29	N/A*	39	70	51
India	30	33	42	49	36
Japan	68	20	11	70	28
S. Korea	29	14	7	77	68
Ethiopia	12	49	78	7	52
Ghana	28	26	73	22	45
Ivory Coast	46	38	65	14	36
Kenya	16	24	82	17	61
Mali	44	44	51	19	41
Nigeria	29	45	62	17	40
Senegal	34	35	62	13	50
S. Africa	22	18	83	22	50
Tanzania	28	22	87	24	36
Uganda	24	19	75	22	46

Percent in who cite each as the first or second greatest danger facing the world.
*This option not allowed in China. Respondents selected from the other four.

while AIDS and infectious diseases are cited most frequently as global dangers in Venezuela (58%) and Mexico (54%).

Sub-Saharan Africa: AIDS and infectious diseases are named most frequently as global threats by publics in each of the 10 countries surveyed in this region. The growing gap between the rich and the poor generally is the second most frequently named threat.

While the number citing AIDS and other infectious diseases as top global dangers is somewhat diminished from 2002, these concerns remain widely prevalent throughout the region. As was true five years ago, overwhelming majorities see AIDS and infectious diseases as a top global threat in Tanzania (87%), South Africa (83%), Kenya (82%), Ethiopia (78%), Uganda (75%) and Ghana (73%). Somewhat fewer share this concern in Senegal (62%) and Mali (51%).

In seven of the 10 sub-Saharan African countries surveyed, the growing gap between rich and poor is rated second most frequently – behind AIDS and infectious diseases – as a world threat. Majorities in Kenya (61%) and Ethiopia (52%), and half of those in Senegal, rate the widening rich-poor gap as a leading danger.

Middle East: Two problems dominate concerns across this region: the threat posed by the spread of nuclear weapons, and religious and ethnic hatred. In nearly every Middle Eastern country surveyed, these issues are either the first or second most frequently mentioned threat facing the world. The proportion who name nuclear proliferation as a top global danger has increased in Jordan (by 21 percentage points), Turkey (11 points), and Lebanon (eight points) in the past five years (trends for other Middle Eastern countries are not available.)

In Lebanon, nearly three-in-four (74%) rate religious and ethnic hatred as a top threat, while 57% say the same about nuclear weapons proliferation. These two issues also lead the list of concerns in Israel, where 66% cite the spread of nuclear weapons as the top world threat – more than any other country surveyed except Japan. Another 48% say religious and ethnic hatred is a top threat, the second most-frequently mentioned threat cited by Israelis among those tested in the survey.

In the neighboring Palestinian territories, the order of these two issues is reversed: Nearly two-thirds (64%) rate religious and ethnic hatred as a top threat, while 40% cite nuclear proliferation.

Western Europe: Concern about the environment joins religious and ethnic hatred as the top threats identified by publics in the six Western European countries included in the study. Concern about religious and ethnic hatred is highest in Great Britain (67% top global threat),

Germany (58%) and France (55%). In each of these countries, more people cite religious and ethnic hatred than the environment as a top global danger, though concern about the environment has risen sharply in all three countries.

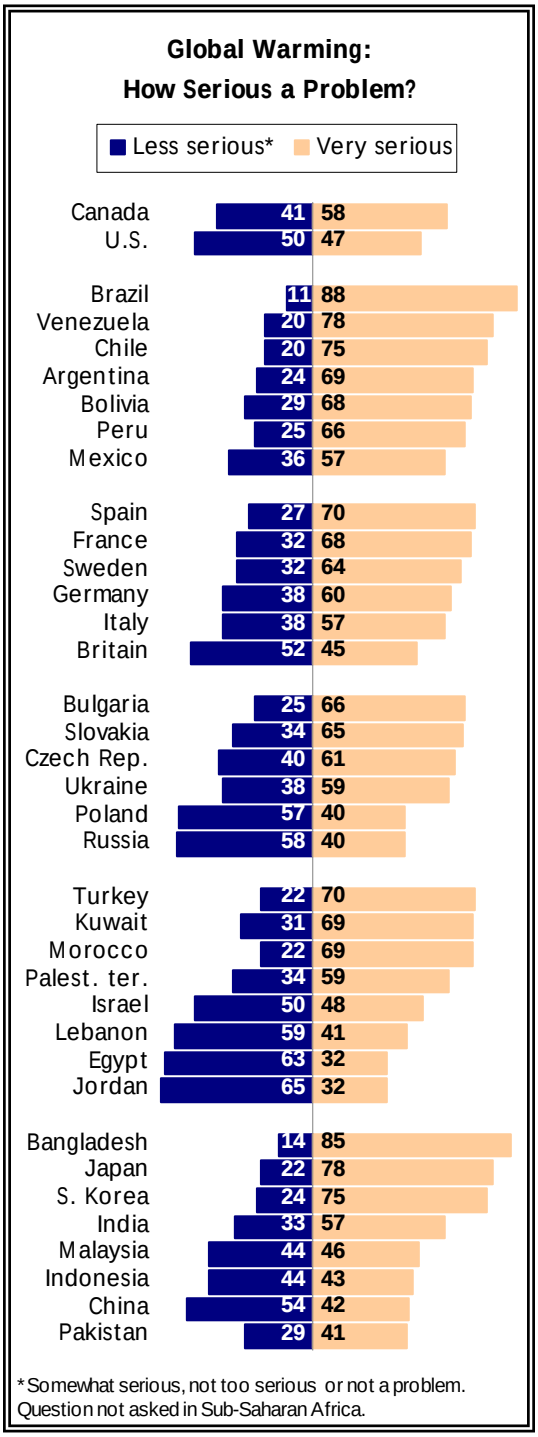
But in Italy, Spain and Sweden, a different pattern emerges. Environmental worries eclipse religious and ethnic animosities to lead the rankings of biggest threats to world stability. This is particularly the case in Sweden, where 66% cite the environment as the greatest global concern. Within the region, concerns about religious and ethnic violence rank the lowest in Spain at 34%. Concern about AIDS and infectious disease has dropped in all four countries where trends are available (Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy) and ranks as the lowest concern in five of the six Western European nations.

Asia: Environmental worries are especially acute in Japan, China and South Korea, where 70% or more in each country name these concerns as a major danger. About half of Indians (49%) also cite environmental degradation as a top global threat, more than any other problem.

In contrast, less than a third of the publics in Indonesia, Bangladesh or Pakistan view environmental problems as leading global threats. Instead, income inequality ranks as the most serious world threat in Pakistan (51%) and Indonesia (57%), while concern about AIDS and infectious disease has become the top concern in Bangladesh at 50%. Concern about disease is also up in India, and is the top concern of Malaysians, where 47% see it as a major global danger.

Global Warming

Substantial majorities 25 of 37 countries say global warming is a "very serious" problem (this question was not asked in Sub-Saharan Africa.) And there is also broad agreement about who is most responsible: Pluralities nearly everywhere name the United States as the country that is doing the most damage to the world's environment.



Concern about climate change is especially acute in the Americas and Western Europe, while in Asia and the Middle East the views are mixed. In North America and Latin America, majorities in every country – except the U.S. – say global warming is a very serious problem, including 88% in Brazil, 78% in Venezuela, 75% in Chile, and 69% in Argentina.

In the United States, slightly less than half (47%) rate warming as a very serious concern, while another 28% say it is somewhat serious. In neighboring Canada and Mexico, solid majorities – 58% and 57% respectively – consider the issue very serious.

Sizable majorities in all but one Western European country also view global warming as a very serious problem, ranging from 57% in Italy to 70% in Spain. Public opinion in Great Britain mirrors the U.S. view: Less than half (45%) say it is very serious while another 37% rate it as a somewhat serious concern. Attitudes in Eastern Europe are, for the most part, similar to those in Western Europe. Clear majorities in Bulgaria (66%), Slovakia (65%), the Czech Republic (61%) and the Ukraine (59%) see global warming as a very serious problem. Only in Russia and Poland do minorities (40% each) see rising global temperatures as a big problem.

Across Asia, views of global warming also fall at the extremes. More than eight-in-ten in Bangladesh (85%) rate global warming as a very serious problem, the largest proportion of any country surveyed, though roughly three-quarters express this view in Japan (78%) and South Korea (75%). But the issue is seen as far less pressing in China, where 42% rate climate change as a very serious problem, about the same proportion as in Malaysia (46%), Indonesia (43%) and Pakistan (41%).

As is the case elsewhere, majorities in each of the Middle Eastern countries surveyed say that global warming is at least somewhat of a problem. But this region offers the greatest contrasts in opinions. Only about a third of those interviewed in Egypt and Jordan see climate change as very serious, the lowest proportions in any of the 37 countries in which views were gauged. At the same time, substantial majorities in Morocco (69%), Kuwait (69%) and Turkey (70%) see rising atmospheric temperatures to be a very serious problem, as do 59% of Palestinians.

U.S. Blamed for Pollution and Environmental Problems

	U.S.	Second	Third
Turkey	**61**	Russia 4	China 3
Bangladesh	**61**	India 13	Japan 4
Spain	**56**	India 7	China 7
Venezuela	**55**	China 9	Russia 8
Slovakia	**55**	China 13	Russia 8
France	**53**	China 23	Russia 9
Indonesia	**52**	China 6	Japan 4
Brazil	**49**	Brazil 16	China 6
Argentina	**49**	Japan 4	Brazil 3
Czech Repub.	**48**	China 19	Russia 12
Bolivia	**47**	China 10	Japan 7
Peru	**46**	Russia 10	China 8
Germany	**45**	China 33	Russia 8
Sweden	**42**	China 18	Russia 16
Chile	**42**	Russia 10	China 9
Palest. ter.	**41**	China 11	Russia 4
Bulgaria	**41**	Russia 4	China 3
Pakistan	**41**	India 24	China 1
Britain	**41**	China 31	India 5
Mexico	**39**	China 11	Germany 6
Malaysia	**38**	India 6	China 3
China	**38**	China 11	Japan 9
Lebanon	**37**	China 19	Japan 7
Ukraine	**37**	Russia 8	China 6
Canada	**36**	China 31	India 6
Japan	**36**	China 34	Japan 7
United States	**33**	China 22	Russia 10
Italy	**31**	China 22	India 4
Morocco	**31**	China 7	India 4
South Korea	30	**China 56**	Japan 2
Poland	**29**	Russia 19	China 11
Kuwait	**29**	India 8	China 5
Egypt	**27**	Japan 19	China 19
Russia	**26**	Russia 16	China 14
India	25	**India 29**	China 10
Jordan	**22**	China 19	Japan 19
Israel	20	**China 21**	India 13

Ranked by percent citing the U.S. Country blamed by a plurality in each country in **bold**.
Question not asked in Sub-Saharan Africa.

U.S. Blamed the Most for Pollution Problems

Most people in the surveyed countries agree the environment is in trouble and most blame the United States and, to a much more limited degree, China.

In 34 of the 37 countries where data is available, the United States is named by a majority or a clear plurality as the country that is "hurting the world's environment the most." (Respondents were asked to name a country from a list that included India, Germany, China, Brazil, Japan, United States and Russia.) In seven countries, majorities identify the United States as the world's top polluter, including 61% in both Bangladesh and Turkey. Even a third of Americans rate their own country as the world's biggest polluter, more than point to any other single country.

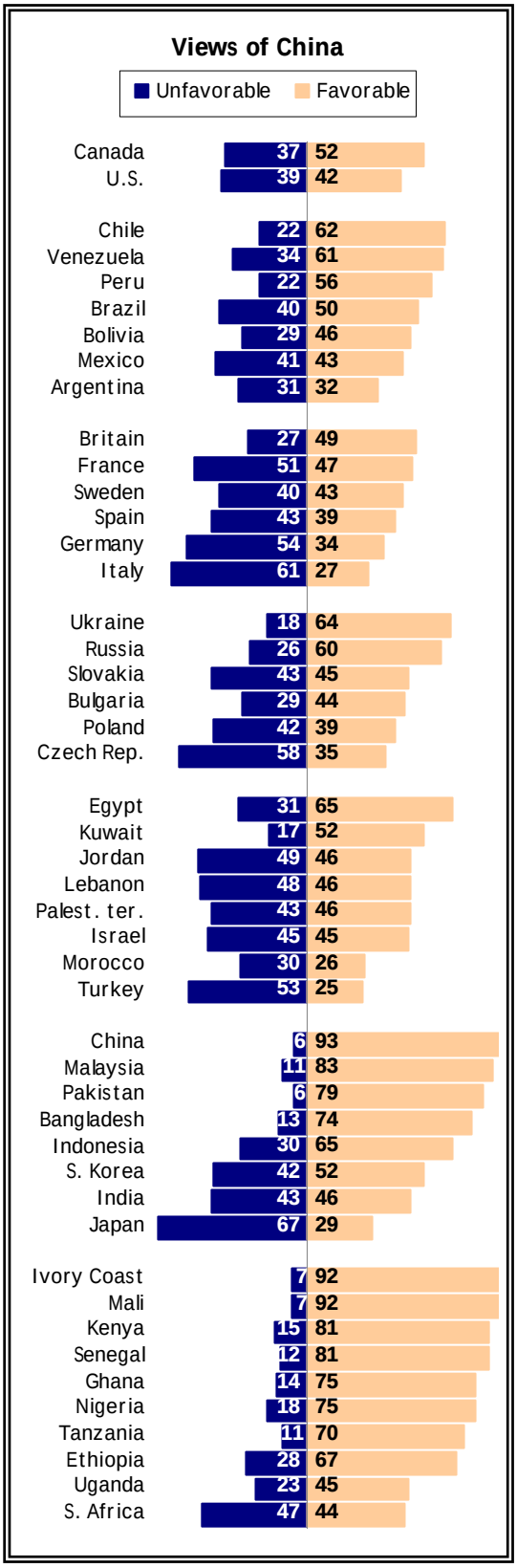
Respondents in only three countries placed more blame on a country other than the U.S. In South

Korea, 56% place the most responsibility for environmental problems on China, while in India, 29% say their own country is hurting the world's environment the most. In both cases, the United States is second on the list of countries most to blame.

Aside from the United States, China stands out as a contributor to global environmental problems. In addition to the majority of South Koreans, China is mentioned by about a third of Japanese (34%), German (33%), British (31%) and Canadian (31%) respondents as the country doing most harm to the global environment. Russia stands out as the biggest contributor to environmental problems only within its own neighborhood. It is cited by 19% of Poles, 16% of Swedes and 16% of Russians themselves. In all three cases, this is far fewer than point the finger at the United States.

3. VIEWS OF CHINA AND ITS INCREASING INFLUENCE

As with views of the United States, attitudes toward China have grown more negative in recent years in most countries where trends are available. Yet the balance of opinion regarding China is decidedly favorable in 27 of the 47 nations surveyed, while opinion is more negative than positive in just five – most notably Japan and Italy. To some extent, this reflects the widespread view that China's growing economic power has a positive effect on respondents' own countries, especially in the developing world. However, there is broad concern about China's growing military power. Concerns about the implications of China's military strength are especially deep in Europe, Japan and South Korea.



China's increasing economic impact in Africa and Latin America is starkly visible in the eyes of those publics. China is seen as having a large and growing influence in both Africa and Latin America, and for the most part its influence is viewed positively. While the U.S. is also seen as widely influential in both regions, its influence is not as universally lauded.

Regional Patterns

China is generally viewed favorably in Asia, an opinion expressed by especially large majorities in Malaysia (83%), Pakistan (79%), Bangladesh (74%) and Indonesia (65%). Trend data in both Indonesia and Pakistan show that feelings toward China have been consistently favorable in both countries in recent years.

In South Korea, just over half (52%) feel favorably toward China overall, while 42% hold an

unfavorable opinion. These positive views exist despite serious concerns about China's growing military and economic strength. However, South Korean opinions have shifted notably compared with 2002, when favorable views of China outnumbered unfavorable views by more than two-to-one (66% vs. 31%).

Feelings toward China have also deteriorated among the publics of two other important neighbors – Japan and India. Current perceptions are decidedly negative today in Japan; two-thirds (67%) express an unfavorable view while just 29% feel favorably. This is in stark contrast to the 2002 Global Attitudes survey of Japan, when 55% gave a favorable rating to China and 42% felt unfavorably. Similarly, just two years ago Indians offered more positive than negative evaluations of China by nearly three-to-one (56% favorable, 20% unfavorable). But the share holding negative views has more than doubled to 43% today, while fewer than half (46%) offer a favorable rating.

China Favorability Trends

Where favorability:	2002	2005	2006	2007
Has fallen	%	%	%	%
Russia	71	60	63	60
South Korea	66	--	--	52
Britain	--	65	65	49
France	--	58	60	47
India	--	56	47	46
Lebanon	--	66	--	46
Spain	--	57	45	39
Germany	--	46	56	34
Japan	55	--	27	29
Turkey	--	40	33	25
Has risen				
Nigeria	--	--	59	75
Is stable or mixed				
China	--	88	94	93
Pakistan	--	79	69	79
Indonesia	68	73	62	65
Egypt	--	--	63	65
Canada	--	58	--	52
Jordan	--	43	49	46
U.S.	--	43	52	42
Poland	--	37	--	39

Countries with available trends shown.

Europeans also have become much more critical of China. Majorities today express unfavorable views in Italy (61%), the Czech Republic (58%), Germany (54%) and France (51%). Opinion is split in many other countries, and is favorable in Great Britain (49% favorable, 27% unfavorable) and Bulgaria (44% favorable, 29% unfavorable). In addition, China is viewed even more positively in Russia and Ukraine. In Ukraine, 64% have a favorable impression of China, while just 18% have a negative view. Opinion is only somewhat less positive in Russia (60% favorable, 26% unfavorable).

The trend is decidedly downward in many of the European countries that were surveyed in earlier Global Attitudes studies. Since 2005, favorable ratings for China have fallen 18 points in Spain, 16 points in Great Britain, 12 points in Germany, and 11 points in France.

In the Americas, views of China are either favorable or mixed. The country is viewed most positively in Chile (62%), Venezuela (61%), Peru (56%), and Canada (52%). In the United States, the public is split evenly with 42% favorable and 39% unfavorable. Through much of Latin America, the balance of opinion toward the U.S. and China are roughly comparable – either both are viewed favorably or both unfavorably. Two standout exceptions are Mexico –

where America is viewed more favorably than China – and Argentina, where China's image is better.

Across Africa, favorable views of China outnumber critical judgments by two-to-one or more in every country except South Africa, where opinion is divided. In both Mali and Ivory Coast more than nine-in-ten (92%) have a favorable view of China, and positive opinions also overwhelm critical judgments in Senegal and Kenya, where 81% view China favorably. Three-quarters hold a favorable view in Ghana and Nigeria, as do two-thirds of Ethiopians. Even in Uganda – where a third of the population does not know enough about China to express an opinion – twice as many have a favorable view as view China unfavorably (45% to 23%). The survey provides a trend only for Nigeria, where favorable attitudes toward China are sharply up, rising 16 percentage points in just the past year from 59% to 75%.

While African respondents also tend to view the United States favorably, there are significant gaps in a number of countries. In Mali, Senegal and Tanzania, China receives significantly higher favorability ratings than does the U.S. But in Ethiopia, Uganda and South Africa, positive sentiment toward America exceeds that toward China.

How China's Growing Power Affects Your Country

	Growing military power		*Growing economy*	
	Good thing	Bad thing	Good thing	Bad thing
	%	%	%	%
Canada	16	66	50	41
U.S.	15	68	41	45
Venezuela	50	28	70	16
Chile	30	35	74	11
Brazil	29	50	47	40
Peru	25	41	56	20
Mexico	22	56	28	55
Bolivia	21	48	50	27
Argentina	10	39	39	24
Spain	15	58	35	44
France	15	84	35	64
Britain	12	66	45	41
Germany	10	77	39	55
Sweden	9	61	62	18
Italy	7	70	19	65
Ukraine	20	48	51	23
Russia	12	70	53	27
Slovakia	10	75	46	39
Bulgaria	10	42	34	36
Poland	8	72	33	44
Czech Rep.	8	83	34	56
Kuwait	40	12	67	6
Jordan	36	43	57	34
Egypt	31	50	50	37
Palest. ter.	31	24	42	26
Israel	20	55	54	31
Lebanon	20	67	61	30
Morocco	16	56	28	54
Turkey	15	53	27	49
China	95	4	97	1
Pakistan	57	8	63	10
Malaysia	57	16	84	5
Bangladesh	51	21	78	8
Indonesia	37	43	66	27
India	31	59	42	48
South Korea	8	89	36	60
Japan	6	80	57	27
Ivory Coast	87	12	96	4
Kenya	69	20	91	4
Mali	67	14	93	5
Nigeria	58	16	80	7
Senegal	52	22	82	12
Ghana	51	16	77	5
Tanzania	41	41	75	10
Uganda	35	35	68	9
Ethiopia	35	38	69	25
South Africa	25	39	52	32

China's Growing Military Power

Most of the publics surveyed view China's growing military power with concern but continue to see China's economic growth as a good thing for their own country. But in a number of countries, the impression that China's economic growth poses a threat is on the rise.

Concerns about China's military muscle are most broadly felt in two countries with a long and sometimes bitter historic connection: South Korea and

Japan. Nearly nine-in-ten South Koreans (89%) and nearly as many Japanese (80%) view the expansion of Chinese military might as a bad thing for their country. In neighboring India as well, a clear majority (59%) expresses the same concern. But negative views are not universally held by China's neighbors or by other countries in the region. Majorities in Pakistan (57%), Malaysia (57%), and Bangladesh (51%) say China's stronger military is good for their country.

In the West, as well as in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, China's military power is broadly viewed with concern. Roughly two-thirds of those interviewed in the United States (68%) and Canada (66%) say China's growing military power is a bad thing for their countries. This view is even more widely held in France (84%) and Germany (77%), as well as by substantial majorities in Great Britain and Italy.

Who's Most and Least Worried about China

China's growing economy

Bad thing	%	Good thing	%
Italy	65	Ivory Coast	96
France	64	Mali	93
South Korea	60	Kenya	91
Czech Rep.	56	Malaysia	84
Germany	55	Senegal	82
Mexico	55	Nigeria	80
Morocco	54	Bangladesh	78

China's growing military power

Bad thing	%	Good thing	%
South Korea	89	Ivory Coast	87
France	84	Kenya	69
Czech Rep.	83	Mali	67
Japan	80	Nigeria	58
Germany	77	Pakistan	57
Slovakia	75	Malaysia	57

By wide margins, the publics surveyed in Eastern Europe also express negative views. This includes neighboring Russia, where 70% see China's military growth as bad news. In the Middle East, countries are similarly suspicious of China's military. Kuwait is an exception; 40% of Kuwaitis see China's growing military power as a good thing, while just 12% view it negatively. A militarily stronger China is seen as a clear positive, however, in a number of sub-Saharan African nations.

China's Growing Economy

In contrast to views about the Chinese military, the world's judgment of Chinese economic growth is generally positive. Majorities in 25 of the 46 countries surveyed outside China see that country's economic growth as a boon to their own nation, and the balance of opinion is upbeat in a number of others as well. This favorable assessment is particularly the case in many developing nations, while concerns about China's growing economic impact are increasing in many advanced nations.

But there are prominent exceptions to this general rule. In Mexico, for example, those who see China's economic development as a threat to their own country's well-being outnumber those who regard it as a boon by roughly two-to-one (55% vs. 28%). This is in sharp contrast to views in other developing nations in Latin America, Africa and Asia. And while the publics of most advanced economies are at best mixed in their views, if not broadly concerned, about how China's economic growth affects their nation, clear majorities in both Sweden (62%) and Japan (57%) say China's growth is good news for them.

China's investment in Africa is clearly reflected in this survey. In some countries, favorable evaluations of China's economic growth are virtually universal; in Ivory Coast, 96% of respondents say China's growing economy is good for their country, as do 93% in Mali and 91% in Kenya. In only one African country – South Africa – are attitudes about the impact of China's economic growth more mixed; even here, however, 52% say the growing Chinese economy is a good thing for South Africa while 32% say it is bad.

Reactions are positive – though not as universal – in much of Latin America. The vast majority in Chile (74%) and Venezuela (70%) say China's economic growth helps their countries, and the balance of opinion in Peru, Bolivia, Brazil and Argentina is also positive. Of the Latin American nations surveyed, only in Mexico do most see China's economic growth as a bad thing for their own country.

Nearly all of China's neighbors say what's good for China's economy is good for their own. This is particularly true in Malaysia (84%), Bangladesh (78%), Indonesia (66%) and Pakistan (63%). While the vast majority of Russians and Japanese see China's military growth as bad for their countries, most see China's economic growth as a benefit. In both countries, more say China's development helps, rather than hurts, their nation by roughly two-to-one. In fact, the share of Russians who see China's growth as a concern for their own economy has fallen from 40% in 2005 to 27% today. This is in stark contrast to a number of Western nations that increasingly see China as an economic concern for their nation.

Two of China's neighbors stand apart in this regard. In India slightly more see a growing Chinese economy as a bad thing than a good thing for their country (48% vs. 42%). This represents a shift in opinion from two years ago, when a 53% majority of Indians saw China's economic growth as a benefit to their nation, and just 36% a problem. In South Korea, not only is concern about China's military growth widespread (89% bad thing), but a 60% majority also sees China's economic growth as bad as well. Despite these concerns, a 52% majority of South Koreans have an overall favorable opinion of China.

Growing Concern about China's Economic Impact

"bad thing" for your country

	2005	2007	*Change*
	%	%	
Germany	38	55	*+17*
India	36	48	*+12*
Britain	31	41	*+10*
Canada	34	41	*+7*
Poland	38	44	*+6*
U.S.	40	45	*+5*
France	61	64	*+3*
Japan	28	27	*-1*
Spain	48	44	*-4*
Russia	40	27	*-13*

Countries with available trends shown.

China's economic growth clearly troubles many in the advanced economies of the world. Concerns are particularly widespread in Western Europe, where majorities in Italy (65%), France (64%) and Germany (55%) say this development is bad for their countries. And these concerns are on the rise. In Germany, the proportion saying that Chinese economic growth hurts at home has risen from 38% in 2005 to 55% today. Similarly, Britons today are divided over

whether China's growth helps (45%) or hurts (41%). But just two years ago, more saw it as good for Britain than bad by a 56% to 31% margin.

Concerns about China's economic impact are growing, though more modestly, in the United States and Canada. In 2005, 49% of Americans said China's growth was good for the United States; this has fallen to 41% today. In Canada, half today say China's growth is good for their own country; 41% say it is bad. While still upbeat on balance, this is a significantly narrower margin than in 2005 when 56% of Canadians saw China's economic growth as good and 34% as bad.

Both U.S. and Chinese Influence Evident

China's growing presence on the world stage is clearly evident in Africa and Latin America. Majorities in most countries in each of these regions say China exerts at least a fair amount of influence on their countries. In addition, in nearly all of these countries, more people view China's influence positively than make the same assessment of U.S. influence.

Of the 10 sub-Saharan African countries surveyed, majorities in eight say that China and the U.S. have a "great deal" or a "fair amount" of influence on the way things are going in their countries. Ethiopians, in particular, see both countries as influential; 85% say China has at least a fair amount of influence, while 88% say the same about the U.S.

In Mali, Ivory Coast and Senegal significantly more notice China's influence than America's. Uganda is the only African nation where a majority does not see China having at least some influence locally, while two-thirds of Ugandans (67%) view the U.S. as at least fairly influential.

China, U.S. Influence Felt Throughout Africa

	*Influences your country**		
	China	US	*Gap*
Africa	%	%	
Ethiopia	85	88	*-3*
Mali	83	66	*+17*
Ivory Coast	79	65	*+14*
Kenya	76	82	*-6*
Senegal	72	54	*+18*
Nigeria	70	75	-5
South Africa	65	66	*-1*
Ghana	61	69	*-8*
Tanzania	50	47	*+3*
Uganda	46	67	*-21*
Latin America			
Brazil	65	82	*-17*
Mexico	61	75	*-14*
Chile	53	61	*-8*
Venezuela	53	64	*-11*
Bolivia	48	73	*-25*
Peru	40	75	*-35*
Argentina	36	67	*-31*

* How much influence do you think _____ is having on the way things are going in our country? Question asked only in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America.

A very different pattern is evident in the seven Latin American countries in the Pew study. Significantly larger proportions in all seven countries view the United States as being influential. This is particularly true in Peru, where three-quarters say the U.S. has at least a fair amount of influence on how things are going in their country, compared with 40% who say the same about China. In Argentina, the gap is approximately as large (67% U.S. vs. 36% China). These differences are smallest in Chile, where 61% say the U.S. influences the way things are going in their country, compared with 53% who say China has at least a fair amount of influence.

China's Influence More Welcome

Across sub-Saharan Africa, China's influence is seen as growing faster than America's, and China is almost universally viewed as having a more beneficial impact on African countries than does the United States. This is not to say that the people of Africa see the U.S. having a harmful influence. In eight of the 10 sub-Saharan African nations surveyed, clear majorities say America's influence in their countries is generally good. But the perception that China has a positive impact is far more widespread.

The vast majority of Ethiopians see both China and America having an effect on the way things are going in their country, and by a 61%-to-33% margin they see China's influence as benefiting the country. But Ethiopians who say America influences their country's well-being say that influence is more harmful than helpful by a 54%-to-34% margin. The divide is even wider in Tanzania, though far fewer Tanzanians believe these world powers have a real influence in their nation.

A more common pattern is for majorities to say both countries' influence is beneficial, but more universally for China than for America. In Senegal, 86% say China's role in their country helps make things better, compared with 56% who say the same about America's role. Similarly, 91% of the Kenyans who believe China affects their nation say it is for the good, compared with 74% of Kenyans who see America's influence there as positive.

China's Influence More Positive than America's

	China's influence		*America's influence*		
	Good thing	Bad thing	Good thing	Bad thing	*"Good" diff.*
Africa	%	%	%	%	
Kenya	91	6	74	16	*+17*
Ivory Coast	90	6	80	12	*+10*
Ghana	90	5	79	13	*+11*
Senegal	86	6	56	23	*+30*
Mali	84	7	63	25	*+21*
Nigeria	79	12	58	27	*+21*
Tanzania	78	13	36	52	*+42*
Uganda	75	13	65	24	*+10*
Ethiopia	61	33	34	54	*+27*
South Africa	49	32	55	24	*-6*
Latin America					
Venezuela	58	28	36	47	*+22*
Chile	55	20	28	46	*+27*
Bolivia	42	34	14	64	*+28*
Peru	36	29	22	46	*+14*
Brazil	26	54	20	60	*+6*
Argentina	21	51	5	80	*+16*
Mexico	20	63	22	60	*-2*

Based on respondents who say China/U.S. has at least a fair amount of influence on the way things are going in their countries. Question asked only in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America.

Reactions to the influence of both China and the U.S. are far less positive in Latin American nations, though the gap between the two exists there as well. A majority of Venezuelans say China and the U.S. affect the way things are going in their country, but China's influence is seen as good by 58% while just 36% see America's influence as positive. Similarly, in Chile, Bolivia and Peru, China's influence is more often seen as positive than as negative, while the reverse is true of judgments about America's influence.

In Brazil, Mexico and Argentina, the influence of both countries is generally regarded unfavorably. In all three countries, most of those who see China affecting local conditions say that the impact is negative. And in all three, most of those who see America affecting local conditions also see the impact as a negative one.

More See China Gaining in Influence

Not only is China's impact broadly visible throughout much of Africa and Latin America, but its influence is thought to be growing in most places as well.

In Africa, China's influence is already about as noticeable as America's, and is increasing at a much more perceptible pace than is America's. While majorities in nearly every African country surveyed say both the U.S. and China increasingly influence conditions in their nations, China's growth stands out. In Senegal, for example, 79% see China's influence as growing, compared with 51% who say the same about America's influence. Reactions are similar in the Ivory Coast, Mali and Ethiopia. In South Africa, where two-thirds say that both countries already influence the way things are going at least a fair amount, 61% see China's influence continuing to grow, compared with 51% who say the same about America.

The pattern is more mixed in Latin America. In Venezuela, a 56% majority sees China's influence growing. But when it comes to America's influence on Venezuela, as many say U.S. sway is decreasing (33%) as increasing (28%). In Peru, the pattern is the reverse, with 57% saying U.S. influence is on the rise while just 38% say the same about Chinese influence.

Growing Chinese Influence

	*Influence is growing**		
	China	US	*Gap*
Africa	%	%	
Ethiopia	85	73	*+12*
Mali	81	58	*+23*
Senegal	79	51	*+28*
Tanzania	77	69	*+8*
Kenya	74	66	*+8*
Ivory Coast	72	48	*+24*
Nigeria	63	64	*-1*
South Africa	61	51	*+10*
Ghana	59	64	*-5*
Uganda	47	59	*-12*
Latin America			
Venezuela	56	28	*+28*
Chile	53	42	*+11*
Mexico	50	53	*-3*
Brazil	48	59	*-11*
Peru	38	57	*-19*
Argentina	34	36	*-2*
Bolivia	32	27	*+5*

* Do you think _____ influence in our country is growing, decreasing, or staying about the same? Question asked only in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America.

In Argentina and Bolivia, relatively few see China as having much influence, and even fewer see that influence as growing. America's influence is more broadly felt in these two nations, but again, only minorities see the U.S. becoming a more important factor than it currently is.

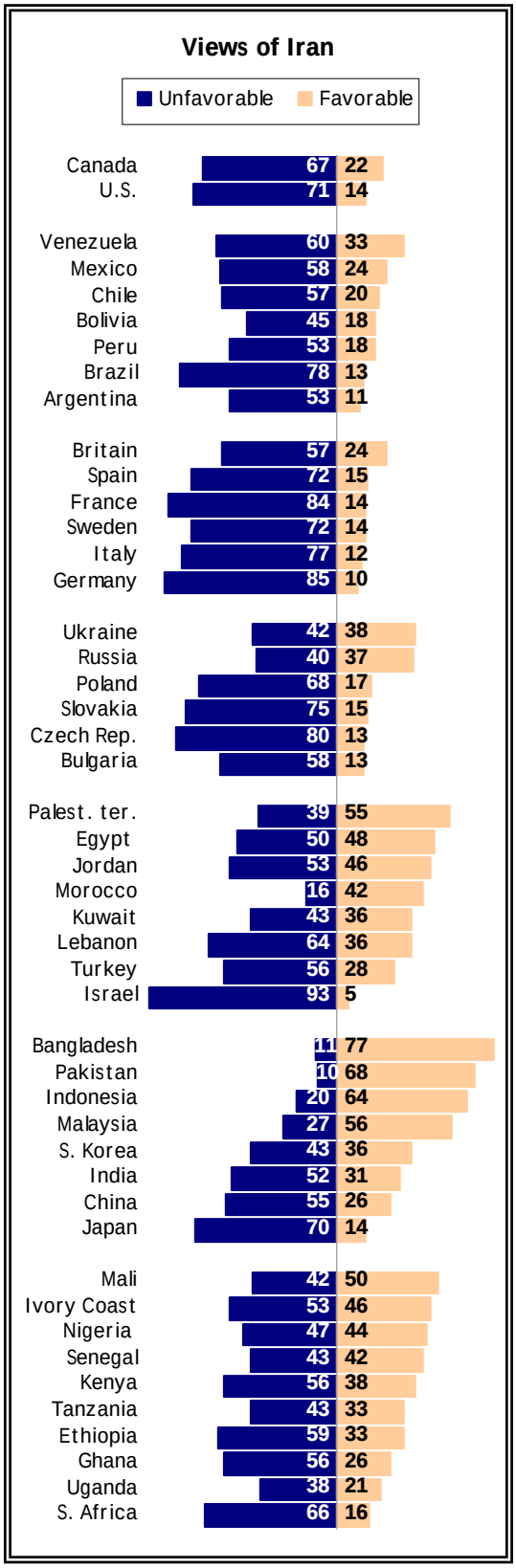
4. VIEWS OF IRAN, ITS LEADER, AND THE NUCLEAR QUESTION

Iran's image remains negative throughout much of the world, and has eroded significantly over the past year in several countries, including Turkey, Egypt and Indonesia. Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad continues to inspire little confidence internationally. However, the poll finds Shia Muslims in Lebanon holding overwhelmingly positive opinions of the Iranian president, reflecting a broad divide in how Sunni and Shia Muslims view Iran and its controversial leader.

Most of the Muslim countries surveyed have negative or mixed opinions of Iran. Majorities among just three Muslim publics – in Pakistan, Bangladesh and the Palestinian territories – say they favor Iran acquiring nuclear weapons. And the prospect of a nuclear-armed Iran engenders concern in the Middle East and elsewhere.

Views of Iran are uniformly negative among major industrialized nations. Publics in Germany and France register the most negative opinions – more than eight-in-ten in these countries (85% and 84% respectively) view Iran unfavorably. Roughly seven-in-ten in the U.S. (71%) and two-thirds in Canada (67%) have an unfavorable view of Iran, along with comparable majorities in Italy, Spain, Sweden and Japan. Only in Israel is the balance of opinion toward Iran even more negative (93% unfavorable, 5% favorable).

In Eastern Europe, views of Iran are slightly less unfavorable than in Western Europe, but substantial majorities in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, and Bulgaria express negative opinions. Views of Iran are divided in Ukraine and Russia, with nearly four-in-ten in both countries expressing favorable opinions of Iran (37% Russia, 38% Ukraine).



Trending Downward

Positive views of Iran have declined sharply over the past year in three Muslim countries – Indonesia, Egypt, and, especially, Turkey. In 2006, the balance of opinion in Turkey was positive toward Iran (53% favorable/ 35% unfavorable). In the current survey, negative opinions of Iran outnumber positive ones by roughly two-to-one (56% to 28%). The change has been less dramatic in Indonesia and Egypt, though in both countries favorable opinions of Iran have declined significantly (13 points in Indonesia, 11 points in Egypt).

Iran's image, already poor in advanced industrial democracies, has declined in the U.S., Great Britain, Japan, Spain and France. In Great Britain, the only Western European country surveyed in 2006 where Iran was not viewed negatively by a majority, nearly six-in-ten (57%) now hold an unfavorable view of that country; just 24% of the British have a positive impression of Iran.

Iran's Image Slips

Percent favorable:	2006 %	2007 %	*Change*
Turkey	53	28	*-25*
Indonesia	77	64	*-13*
Egypt	59	48	*-11*
United States	25	14	*-11*
Britain	34	24	*-10*
Japan	23	14	*-9*
France	22	14	*-8*
Spain	22	15	*-7*
Russia	43	37	*-6*
Jordan	49	46	*-3*
Pakistan	72	68	*-4*
Germany	12	10	*-2*
India	31	31	*0*
China	26	26	*0*
Nigeria	43	44	*+1*

Countries with available trends shown.

Little Confidence in Ahmadinejad

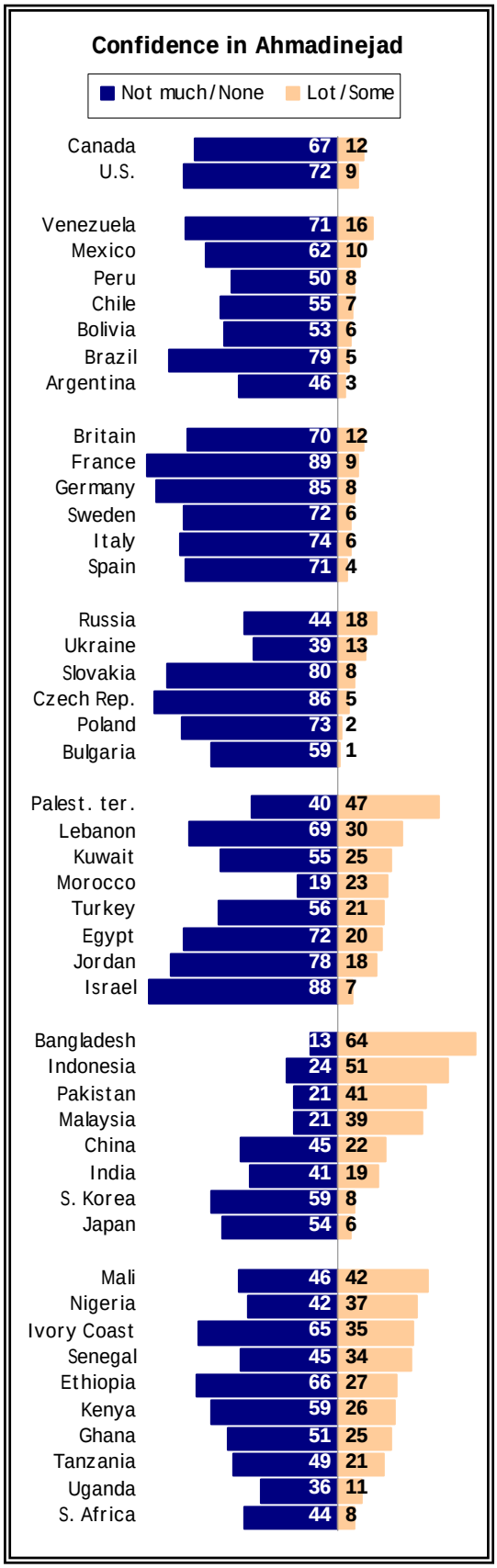
Ratings of Iran's president are considerably more negative than are views of his country. Solid majorities in the United States, Canada, and in every European country surveyed except for Russia and Ukraine, say they have little confidence, or no confidence at all, in Ahmadinejad to do the right thing regarding world affairs. In fact, most respondents in the United States, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden, the Czech Republic, Poland, and Bulgaria say they have no confidence at all in the Iranian leader.

The balance of opinion on Ahmadinejad's leadership is also negative – though less so – in Russia and Ukraine. In Russia, 18% say they have at least some confidence in the Iranian president, while 44% express little or no confidence. In Ukraine, negative opinions of Ahmadinejad's leadership outnumber positive ones by 39%-13%, though nearly half (48%) do not offer an opinion.

Of the 47 publics surveyed, Israelis express the most negative views of Iran and its leader. More than nine-in-ten Israelis (93%) hold an unfavorable opinion of Iran, with 77% saying they have a *very* unfavorable opinion. When asked about Ahmadinejad, fully 80% of Israelis say they have no confidence at all in the Iranian leader's ability to handle world affairs.

Muslim Views of Iran and Its leader

While Iran and its president are widely unpopular in much of the world, the picture is more mixed among Muslim publics in Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. Ratings of Iran are more negative among Muslims in the Middle East than in Asia, while results among African Muslims are more mixed.



In the Middle East, only the Palestinians register a positive view of Iran. A clear majority in the Palestinian territories (55%) say they have a favorable opinion of that country. By contrast, majorities in Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey hold negative opinions about Iran; Egyptians are split, with 48% saying their opinion of Iran is favorable and half expressing an unfavorable view.

Solid majorities of Muslims in Ethiopia and Nigeria express positive opinions about Iran, but in the two predominantly Muslim countries surveyed in Africa – Mali and Senegal – views of Iran are more divided. Half of Muslims in Mali expresses a positive view of Iran, while just over four-in-ten (41%) have a negative opinion. In Senegal, Muslims are split – 43% have a favorable view and 41% have an unfavorable view of Iran.

Muslims in Asia express a much more positive view of Iran. Iran receives its most positive rating in Bangladesh, where eight-in-ten say they have a favorable opinion. Solid majorities in Pakistan, Indonesia, and Malaysia also view Iran favorably, but this figure is down in Pakistan and Indonesia, where comparative data from 2006 are available. Last year, 73% of Muslims in Pakistan and 81% in Indonesia held a positive view of Iran. Today, the percentages of Pakistani and Indonesian Muslims who express this sentiment are 69% and 66%, respectively.

Iran's popularity is also down in the three Middle Eastern countries where a trend is available. Last year, 53% of Muslims in Turkey had a positive opinion of Iran and 35% had a negative view. Today, just 28% say they have a favorable opinion of the neighboring country compared with 56% who say they hold an unfavorable opinion. In Egypt, Iran's favorability has dropped 13 points, from 62% to 49%, and a more modest drop is seen in Jordan.

Ahmadinejad is also generally less popular among Muslims in the Middle East than in Asia. Nearly eight-in-ten (78%) Jordanian Muslims say they have little or no confidence in the Iranian leader, who does not receive particularly positive ratings in any predominantly Muslim country in the region. In Egypt, 72% say they lack confidence in Ahmandinejad to do what is right regarding world affairs. And in Turkey, where less than half (49%) had a negative

Confidence in Ahmadinejad Among Muslims

Muslims in:	A lot/ Some %	Not much/ None %	DK %
Middle East			
Palest. ter.	47	40	14
Lebanon	39	60	2
Kuwait	25	54	21
Morocco	23	19	58
Turkey	21	55	23
2006	*25*	*49*	*26*
Egypt	20	72	8
2006	*26*	*67*	*7*
Jordan	18	78	4
2006	*22*	*69*	*9*
Asia			
Bangladesh	66	11	23
Indonesia	53	22	25
2006	*51*	*23*	*26*
Pakistan	42	21	37
2006	*32*	*26*	*42*
Malaysia	55	16	29
Africa			
Nigeria	61	23	15
2006	*69*	*20*	*11*
Ethiopia	64	31	5
Mali	42	45	12
Senegal	35	45	21

Confidence in Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad to do the right thing regarding world affairs.
Based on Muslim respondents.

opinion of the Iranian president in 2006, Ahmadinejad now receives low ratings from 55% of the public.

Despite drops in Iran's popularity in Pakistan and Indonesia since 2006, Ahmadinejad is more popular with Muslims in those countries than he was a year ago. In Pakistan, 42% have at least some confidence in Iran's president to do the right thing regarding world affairs, compared with 32% in 2006; in Indonesia, confidence in Ahmadinejad had edged up slightly from 51% to 53%.

Religious and Sectarian Split on Iran

Sunni Muslims in Lebanon are nearly unanimous in their negative views of Iran. More than nine-in-ten (92%) express an unfavorable opinion. By contrast, only 13% of Shia share this view, while 86% say they have a favorable opinion of Iran. Lebanese Sunnis and Shia also differ in their opinions of Ahmadinejad. Among Shia in Lebanon, three-quarters say they have confidence in Iran's president to do what is right regarding world affairs. Among Sunnis, however, only 5% have confidence in Ahmadinejad, compared with 94% who have little or no confidence in the Iranian leader.

Divisions between Sunnis and Shia also are evident in Kuwait. About half of Kuwaiti Shia (51%) express a favorable view of Iran, compared with roughly a third of Sunnis (34%). Regarding Ahmadinejad, 51% of Shia say they have confidence while 29% have little or no confidence in the Iranian president. Sunnis, however, are about three times more likely to express negative views of Ahmadinejad than they are to say they have confidence in him (20% have at least some confidence and 61% have little or no confidence).

Differences between Shia and Sunnis are not as pronounced in Mali and Nigeria. Just over half (54%) of Shia Muslims in Mali rate Iran favorably, compared with 44% of Sunnis. In Nigeria, wide majorities of both Shia (81%) and Sunni (75%) Muslims feel favorably toward Iran, while Muslims who don't think of their religion in these terms are less favorable (51%).

Sunnis and Shia Views on Iran

Muslims in…	Favorable view of Iran %	Confident in Ahmadinejad %
Lebanon	**45**	**39**
Sunni	8	5
Shia	86	76
Kuwait	**37**	**25**
Sunni	34	20
Shia	51	51
Mali	**50**	**42**
Sunni	44	38
Shia	54	44
Neither/DK	53	44
Nigeria	**64**	**61**
Sunni	75	76
Shia	81	79
Neither/DK	51	47

Based on Muslim respondents. In Mali and Nigeria many Muslims did not identify as Sunni or Shia.

In Ethiopia and Nigeria, opinions about Iran are divided along religious lines. Ethiopian Christians express unfavorable views by about four-to-one (18% favorable vs. 71% unfavorable).

Muslims in that country, on the other hand, are more likely to have a favorable opinion of Iran by roughly two-to-one (63% favorable vs. 32% unfavorable); a similar pattern is seen in Nigeria. And while 64% of Muslims in Ethiopia have at least some confidence in Ahmadinejad, only 6% of Christians say this is the case and 84% say they have little or no confidence in Iran's president. Differences between Christians and Muslims are not as pronounced in Tanzania.

Strong Opposition to Iran's Nuclear Weapons Program

Majorities in 32 of the 37 countries that were asked about Iran's nuclear program oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons. Opposition is very strong in North America, Latin America, and Europe, as well as in Japan, South Korea, and Israel, and there is also considerable resistance to Iran's weapons program in some predominantly Muslim countries in Asia and the Middle East.

In Jordan and Egypt, where the public was divided on this question just a year ago, there is now clear opposition to Iran acquiring nuclear weapons. In 2006, 45% of Jordanians and 44% of Egyptians favored Iran's nuclear program while 42% in each country opposed it. Today, 55% of Jordanians and 57% of Egyptians say they would be against Iran obtaining nuclear weapons. Majorities in Kuwait, Turkey, Indonesia, and Lebanon also say they would oppose it.

Sunni and Shia Muslims in Lebanon and Kuwait are split on the nuclear question. Three-quarters of Lebanese Shia say they would favor Iran acquiring nuclear weapons, while nine-in-ten Sunnis would oppose it. The difference is somewhat less pronounced but still significant in Kuwait, where the Shia population is divided (44% favor and 43% oppose) and Sunnis are two and a half times more likely to oppose Iran's nuclear program as they are to support it (26% favor and 65% oppose).

In India and China, where majorities already expressed opposition to Iran acquiring nuclear weapons a year ago, even larger shares of the population now say they would not favor Iran's weapons program. Nearly seven-in-ten in China (69%) and about two-thirds in India (66%) oppose the program, compared with 52% and 59%, respectively, in 2006.

Iran Acquiring Nuclear Weapons

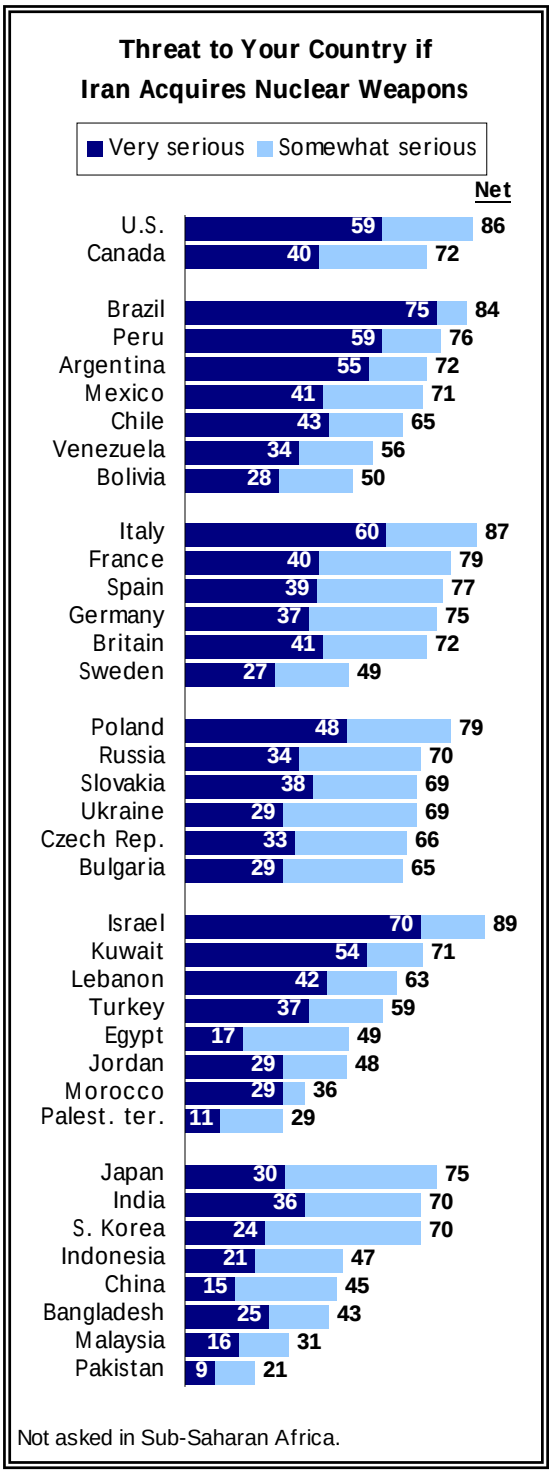
	Favor	Oppose	DK
	%	%	%
Canada	4	92	4
U.S.	3	93	4
Venezuela	12	81	7
Mexico	11	81	9
Bolivia	9	79	12
Brazil	6	91	3
Argentina	5	84	11
Peru	4	84	12
Chile	3	86	11
Britain	7	86	7
France	6	94	1
Spain	5	89	6
Italy	4	87	9
Sweden	3	94	3
Germany	3	97	1
Russia	8	80	12
Ukraine	5	86	9
Slovakia	5	93	2
Bulgaria	4	83	13
Czech Rep.	3	95	2
Poland	3	93	5
Palest. ter.	58	24	19
Morocco	35	23	42
Jordan	32	55	13
Lebanon	29	69	2
Kuwait	28	62	10
Turkey	25	59	16
Egypt	24	57	19
Israel	5	91	4
Pakistan	58	13	29
Bangladesh	52	39	10
Malaysia	32	45	23
Indonesia	29	59	12
India	21	66	13
China	17	69	14
South Korea	9	87	5
Japan	1	93	5

Not asked in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Palestinians, Pakistanis, and Bangladeshis are the only publics that favor Iran's nuclear weapons program. Nearly six-in-ten in the Palestinian territories and Pakistan (58%) and more than half in Bangladesh (52%) say they would favor Iran acquiring nuclear weapons.

Most See Iran's Weapons Program as a Threat to Their Country

Publics across the world, including those in Iran's backyard, are concerned that a nuclear-armed Iran would represent a threat to their countries. Israelis are among the most worried; 89% say Iran would be a threat to their country if it obtained nuclear weapons. Majorities or pluralities in all North American, Latin American, and European countries also see Iran's nuclear weapons program as a potential threat.



Among the publics of predominantly Muslim countries in Asia and the Middle East, the Kuwaitis, the Lebanese, and the Turks are the most concerned about Iran's nuclear program. About seven-in-ten in Kuwait (71%), 63% in Lebanon, and 59% in Turkey believe Iran would represent a threat to their country if it were to acquire nuclear weapons. Jordanians are divided – 48% see Iran as a potential threat and 49% do not. Only in Pakistan and the Palestinian territories do majorities say Iran's nuclear weapons would not be much of threat.

In Lebanon and Kuwait, again, Shia and Sunnis see things differently. Kuwaiti Shia are somewhat divided, with 43% saying Iran would represent at least a somewhat serious threat to their country and 49% saying it would not. Three-quarters of Sunnis in that country believe Iran is a potential threat.

Shia in Lebanon strongly reject the idea that Iran might represent a threat to their country if it were to acquire nuclear weapons. By roughly four-to-one, Lebanese Shia think Iran would pose only a

minor threat or no threat at all (78% minor or no threat vs. 20% very serious or somewhat serious threat). By contrast, only 18% of Lebanese Sunnis believe Iran's nuclear weapons would not be much of a threat to their country, while 81% worry that Iran might pose a threat.

5. VIEWS OF THE MIDDLE EAST CONFLICT

Perceptions of the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians differ considerably across regions. As in the past, Americans' strong pro-Israel stance sets them apart from other publics. By more than four-to-one (49%-11%), Americans say they sympathize with Israel rather than Palestinians, a balance that is largely unchanged from past years.

In many countries in Western Europe and elsewhere, large percentages say they do not sympathize with either side in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, or decline to offer an opinion. Among those who choose a side, greater numbers in France, Great Britain, Sweden and Spain say they sympathize more with the Palestinians than with Israel; the Germans, Czechs, and Slovaks tend to sympathize with Israel. Fully half of Italians volunteer that they sympathize with neither side in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the largest percentage in any country surveyed.

The survey finds a little less support for Israel in Great Britain, France and Germany than in 2006 surveys conducted before Israel's war with Hezbollah in southern Lebanon. The current survey was conducted in April and May (April 6-May 29), before Hamas took over the Gaza Strip following a violent struggle with Fatah.

In the Middle East, as well as in Asian nations that are largely Muslim, sympathies overwhelmingly lie with the Palestinians. Opinions are the most one-sided in Egypt, which borders the Gaza Strip; 93% of Egyptians sympathize with the Palestinians.

Middle East Sympathies

	Israel	Palestinians	(Vol) Both	(Vol) Neither	DK
	%	%	%	%	%
United States	49	11	5	17	18
Canada	24	21	6	29	21
Germany	34	21	4	34	8
France	32	43	4	16	5
Sweden	18	29	7	28	18
Britain	16	29	9	26	20
Spain	11	27	14	36	13
Italy	9	16	12	50	13
Czech Rep.	37	14	6	26	17
Slovakia	31	17	6	23	23
Ukraine	15	11	13	41	20
Russia	14	16	13	40	16
Bulgaria	10	20	28	20	22
Poland	9	13	9	48	21
Morocco	7	90	1	*	2
Lebanon	4	70	10	16	*
Turkey	4	64	1	13	17
Jordan	2	88	3	7	1
Kuwait	1	86	2	7	4
Egypt	*	93	1	5	1
India	30	20	17	9	25
South Korea	19	17	18	29	17
Japan	13	7	8	46	26
China	8	29	18	18	26
Bangladesh	6	79	4	3	8
Malaysia	5	67	3	7	19
Indonesia	4	68	5	10	13
Pakistan	2	76	1	5	17
Ivory Coast	61	16	5	17	*
Kenya	39	28	21	8	4
Uganda	38	19	8	14	22
Ethiopia	37	25	8	27	3
Ghana	35	22	19	11	13
Nigeria	29	44	14	5	8
South Africa	28	19	19	20	14
Tanzania	25	27	5	23	20
Mali	13	40	17	24	5
Senegal	6	52	3	33	6

* Less than 1%.

Question: Now thinking about the dispute between Israel and the Palestinians, which side do you sympathize with more, Israel or the Palestinians?

This question was not asked in the Palestinian territories or Israel. See topline for Latin American results.

In Lebanon, Christians are somewhat less likely to side with the Palestinians (50% do so) than are Shia (85%) or Sunnis (75%); still, only 8% of Christians say they sympathize with Israel.

In Africa, Israel enjoys substantial support in Ivory Coast, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Ghana. Public sympathies tilt towards the Palestinians in the predominantly Muslim countries of Senegal and Mali. In countries with large numbers of both Christians and Muslims, there are differences between the two faiths – in Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Nigeria, Christians tend to side with Israel, while Muslims feel more sympathy for the Palestinians.

Israel's Existence and Palestinian Rights

Western publics generally believe that a way can be found for Israel to exist so that the rights and needs of the Palestinians are addressed. The picture is quite different, however, among Muslim publics in the Middle East.

More than seven-in-ten Egyptians, Jordanians, Palestinians, and Kuwaitis believe "the rights and needs of the Palestinian people cannot be taken care of as long as the state of Israel exists." Lebanese opinion is divided on this issue: Christians tend to believe strongly that coexistence can work, while the Shia community overwhelmingly disagrees. Among Lebanese Sunnis, 57% believe a way can be found for Israel to exist and Palestinian rights be addressed – a far greater percentage than among Sunnis in other countries.

Can a Way be Found for Israel and Palestinian Rights to Coexist?

	Yes	No	DK
	%	%	%
United States	67	12	21
Canada	64	11	25
France	82	16	2
Germany	80	11	9
Sweden	65	12	23
Britain	60	12	28
Italy	48	19	33
Spain	45	27	28
Israel	61	31	8
Lebanon	49	50	1
Shia	*16*	*84*	*0*
Sunni	*57*	*43*	*1*
Christian	*70*	*28*	*2*
Turkey	30	45	25
Morocco	23	47	30
Kuwait	21	73	6
Egypt	18	80	3
Jordan	17	78	5
Palestinian ter.	16	77	7

Results from Eastern Europe, Latin America and Asia available in topline. Not asked in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Majorities or pluralities in Western Europe and North America – as well as 61% of Israelis – say a way can be found for Israel to exist so that the rights and needs of the Palestinians are addressed. But this belief has declined since 2003 in Britain (71% in 2003, 60% now), Italy (65% in 2003, 48% now), and Spain (53% in 2003, 45% now).

Responsibility for Palestinians' Plight

There is no global consensus regarding whether Israelis or the Palestinians themselves deserve more of the blame for the lack of a Palestinian state. Moroccans, Turks, and Palestinians are among those most likely to blame Israelis, while Israelis, Americans, and Czechs are the most likely to blame Palestinians. While in many countries respondents volunteer that they hold both sides accountable or large minorities decline to give an opinion, the French are especially

likely to assign responsibility to one side or the other. As a result, relatively large numbers of the French blame either the Israelis (49%) or the Palestinians (33%).

In several countries many people volunteer that they blame other countries – rather than the Israelis or the Palestinians – for the lack of a Palestinian state. Sizable minorities in several Muslim countries blame the U.S.; in Egypt, for instance, 31% say the U.S. is mostly responsible for the fact that Palestinians do not have a state, while 43% blame the Israelis (43%). In addition, Arab nations also receive a modest share of the blame for the lack of a Palestinian state.

Who's to Blame for Lack of a Palestinian State?

Highest Israelis	%	*Highest Palestinians*	%
Morocco	60	Israel	64
Turkey	50	U.S.	48
France	49	Czech Rep.	34
Palest. ter.	47	France	33

"Who is mostly responsible for the fact that the Palestinians do not have a state of their own – Israelis or the Palestinians themselves?" See topline for global results.

In this regard, the views of the Palestinians are revealing: 47% say Israel is mostly responsible for the lack of a Palestinian state, while 14% largely blame both sides, and 10% mostly blame the Palestinians. And while 10% of Palestinians see the U.S. as mostly responsible for their situation, about as many blame Arab countries (13%).

Mixed Reviews for Abbas and Hamas

Embattled Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas draws mixed reactions throughout the Middle East, as well as in other countries with large Muslim populations.[1] Solid majorities in three Middle Eastern publics – Egypt, the Palestinian territories and Jordan – say they have a lot of confidence or some confidence in Abbas to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Notably, two-thirds of Egyptians express at least some confidence in Abbas – the highest level of confidence recorded in any of the 18 countries in which this question was asked.

In contrast, critical opinions of Abbas are widely held in Lebanon and Kuwait, where 63% and 53% respectively say they have little or no trust in the Palestinian leader. And in Israel, views of Abbas are

Confidence in Palestinian Authority President Abbas

	A lot/ Some	Not much/ None	DK
	%	%	%
Egypt	67	30	3
Palest. ter.	56	42	3
Jordan	53	44	2
Morocco	30	25	45
Kuwait	27	53	21
Lebanon	27	63	10
Turkey	18	48	35
Israel	9	86	5
Indonesia	53	17	30
Pakistan	36	18	45
Bangladesh	32	33	35
Malaysia	30	25	45
Mali	41	42	17
Nigeria	35	43	23
Senegal	35	45	21
Ethiopia	28	64	8
Ivory Coast	28	71	1
Tanzania	22	37	41

Question asked only in the Middle East and in Asian and African countries with sizable Muslim populations.

[1] The survey in the Palestinian territories was conducted April 21-30, 2007, before the outbreak of the most recent violence between Hamas and Fatah.

overwhelmingly negative: nearly nine-in-ten (86%) say they do not trust him to make foreign policy decisions. (Israelis are only somewhat less critical of their own Prime Minister Ehud Olmert: Nearly two-thirds of Israelis – 64% – say they have little or no confidence in him to do the right thing in foreign affairs.)

Favorability of Hamas

	Favor-able	Unfav-orable	DK
	%	%	%
Palest. ter.	62	33	4
Jordan	62	36	2
Egypt	49	49	2
Morocco	45	15	41
Kuwait	39	41	20
Lebanon	25	67	8
Shia	*50*	*35*	*15*
Sunni	*17*	*76*	*7*
Christian	*10*	*87*	*3*
Turkey	14	54	31
Bangladesh	82	12	5
Pakistan	43	14	43
Indonesia	42	19	38
Malaysia	34	25	41
Nigeria	32	42	26
Mali	24	58	17
Ivory Coast	23	73	4
Ethiopia	21	67	13
Senegal	19	51	30
Tanzania	14	37	49

Question asked only in the Middle East and in Asian and African countries with sizable Muslim populations.

Attitudes toward Abbas are equally mixed outside the Middle East, though large minorities in most countries in which the question was asked do not know enough about him to have an opinion. In Indonesia, a slight majority (53%) has confidence in him, while favorable views outnumber negative judgments by two-to-one in Pakistan. Opinions are mixed in Malaysia and Bangladesh.

Views of the militant group Hamas also vary throughout the Middle East. About six-in-ten Palestinians (62%) have a favorable opinion of the organization, as do majorities or pluralities in Jordan and Morocco. Opinions of Hamas are divided in Egypt and Kuwait, and Hamas is viewed negatively in Turkey. The balance of public opinion in Lebanon is against Hamas (67% unfavorable), although the organization is rated favorably by half of the country's Shia community. Hamas – a Sunni organization – is overwhelmingly unpopular among Lebanese Sunnis.

In largely Muslim countries in Asia, Hamas tends to be popular among those who are able to offer an opinion, while in Africa the opposite is true – most who have an opinion do not like the organization.

In the Palestinian territories, most of those who express a favorable opinion of Hamas also tend to have a positive view of Abbas, who is affiliated with Fatah, a rival Palestinian organization; 52% of Palestinians with a favorable opinion of the militant Islamist organization also express confidence in Abbas to do the right thing in world affairs. Among those with an unfavorable view of Hamas, the president is slightly more popular – 65% express confidence in him.

Views of Hamas and Abbas in Palestinian Territories

	Views of Hamas…	
Views of Abbas…	Favorable	Unfavorable
	%	%
Confidence	52	65
No confidence	45	34
Don't know	4	1

U.S. Policies in the Region

Throughout the Muslim countries of the Middle East, overwhelming majorities believe U.S. policy in the region favors Israel too much, including more than eight-in-ten respondents in Jordan (91%), the Palestinian territories (90%), Lebanon (89%), Kuwait (86%), Egypt (86%), and Morocco (81%). This belief is widespread in other largely Muslim countries as well, such as Indonesia (69%), Bangladesh (55%), and Malaysia (55%). In addition, solid majorities in France (62%) and Germany (57%) who say U.S. policies favor Israel too much.

Even in Israel, a slim 42% plurality says America is too supportive of their country, while 13% say the U.S. favors the Palestinians too much and 37% say U.S. policies are fair. About a third of Americans (34%) see U.S. policy in the region as fair, 27% see it biased toward Israel, and 8% biased toward the Palestinians. With few exceptions, only small minorities of respondents in the 37 countries where this question was asked see American policy as overly supportive of the Palestinians (it was not asked in sub-Saharan Africa).

6. VIEWS OF WORLD LEADERS AND INSTITUTIONS

Around the world, confidence in President Bush as a world leader continues to erode. But Russian President Vladimir Putin fares no better when it comes to international public opinion. Aside from Russia itself, where Putin is increasingly popular, there are just a handful of countries where majorities express even some confidence in the Russian leader.

The trend in recent years has been decidedly negative for both leaders. In most countries where trend data are available, confidence in both leaders to "do the right thing" in foreign policy has declined significantly since 2003.

Other key world figures also face broad doubts about their leadership. President Hugo Chavez of Venezuela, a sharp critic of the United States and an ally of Cuba, inspires little confidence outside of his home country, either across Latin America or around the world.

Outside of some countries in Asia and Africa, Chinese President Hu Jintao is not widely trusted in his dealings with other nations. New German Chancellor Angela Merkel is well regarded throughout much of Europe and Africa. But among those with an opinion, majorities or substantial pluralities in most countries of the Middle East have little confidence in her foreign policy, and she remains largely unknown in much of Latin America.

Bush's Ratings Sag

In 37 of the 47 countries surveyed, including the United States, majorities say they have little or no trust in Bush to do the right thing in world affairs. Only

Confidence in Bush, Putin to Do What is Right in Foreign Affairs

	--Bush--		--Putin--	
	A lot/ Some	Not much/ None	A lot/ Some	Not much/ None
	%	%	%	%
U.S.	45	53	30	50
Canada	28	70	36	48
Argentina	5	87	5	44
Bolivia	23	73	14	52
Brazil	17	80	15	67
Chile	29	63	20	47
Mexico	28	67	23	48
Peru	29	60	16	46
Venezuela	23	75	18	67
Britain	24	70	37	47
France	14	85	19	81
Germany	19	80	32	66
Italy	30	61	26	60
Spain	7	88	7	76
Sweden	21	74	23	68
Bulgaria	27	61	44	38
Czech Rep.	36	63	29	70
Poland	29	55	7	81
Russia	18	70	84	10
Slovakia	21	76	40	54
Ukraine	19	64	56	33
Turkey	2	89	10	71
Egypt	8	87	18	70
Jordan	8	88	20	64
Kuwait	25	67	21	44
Lebanon	34	65	33	61
Morocco	3	64	5	34
Palest. ter.	8	91	16	71
Israel	57	38	17	75
Pakistan	7	66	6	57
Bangladesh	19	78	29	40
Indonesia	14	79	22	47
Malaysia	14	76	22	36
China	31	51	58	23
India	50	43	43	38
Japan	35	58	19	68
S. Korea	22	73	24	51
Ethiopia	48	50	32	58
Ghana	69	24	51	27
Ivory Coast	82	18	74	26
Kenya	72	26	50	36
Mali	66	32	52	36
Nigeria	62	33	45	34
Senegal	38	57	25	43
S. Africa	37	54	20	37
Tanzania	40	49	42	26
Uganda	52	29	18	30

in Israel and six of the 10 nations surveyed in sub-Saharan Africa do majorities express confidence in Bush. And in most countries where trend data are available, confidence in Bush has either declined in recent years or held steady at very low levels.

The lack of confidence in Bush's handling of world affairs is most apparent among predominantly Muslim publics in the Middle East. In the Palestinian territories, about nine-in-ten (91%) say they have little or no confidence in Bush to do the right thing regarding world affairs; 84% say they have "no confidence at all" in Bush's leadership. Opinions about Bush are about as negative in Turkey, where just 2% express even some confidence in Bush and 89% have little or no confidence. Confidence in Bush's leadership has plummeted in Kuwait, from 62% to 25% since 2003, but has risen significantly in Lebanon, where 34% today say they have at least some confidence in the U.S. president, up from 17% in 2003.

Negative opinions of Bush's leadership are nearly as extensive in the predominantly Muslim nations of Asia. In Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia and Pakistan, fewer than one-in-five express confidence in Bush. In Pakistan, confidence in Bush has been very low since 2003; in Indonesia, it is only modestly higher than it was four years ago (14% now, 8% then).

In each of the seven Latin American countries surveyed, more distrust than trust Bush by margins of at least two-to-one. Confidence is particularly low in Argentina (87% little or no confidence) and Brazil (80%). Bush is equally unpopular among U.S. allies in Europe. Eight-in-ten or more express little or no confidence in Bush in Spain (88%), France (85%) and Germany (80%); even in Great Britain, 70% express doubt about Bush's ability to do the right thing in world affairs.

While doubts about Bush's approach to foreign policy were already widespread in Germany, Spain and Italy at the outset of the Iraq war in 2003, confidence has eroded substantially in all three nations. In both Canada and Great Britain, confidence in Bush has fallen from majorities in 2003 (59% in Canada, 51% in Britain, respectively) to minorities in the current survey (28%

Confidence in Bush

Declining confidence	2003 %	2005 %	2006 %	2007 %
Israel	83	--	--	57
U.S.	78	62	50	45
Italy	43	--	--	30
Poland	--	47	--	29
Canada	59	40	--	28
Kuwait	62	--	--	25
Britain	51	38	30	24
South Korea	36	--	--	22
Germany	33	30	25	19
Spain	26	18	7	7
Growing confidence				
Nigeria	50	--	52	62
Lebanon	17	23	--	34
Mixed				
Russia	8	28	21	18
Indonesia	8	19	20	14
France	20	25	15	14
Relatively stable				
India	--	54	56	50
Japan	--	--	32	35
China	--	--	34	31
Brazil	13	--	--	17
Egypt	--	--	8	8
Jordan	1	1	7	8
Palest. ter.	1	--	--	8
Pakistan	5	10	9	7
Turkey	8	8	3	2

A lot or some confidence in Bush to do the right thing regarding world affairs.
Countries with available trends shown.

and 24%, respectively).

Bush retains majority support in Israel, where 57% express confidence in his leadership. But this represents a decline of 26 percentage points since 2003. Aside from Israel, confidence in Bush's leadership is extensive only in some African nations where the overall U.S. image is quite positive. This is particularly true in the Ivory Coast (82%), Kenya (72%), Ghana (69%) and Mali (66%). Moreover, confidence in Bush has grown from 52% to 62% in just the last year in Nigeria.

Putin Also Viewed Skeptically

Over the past four years, confidence in Vladimir Putin's leadership has plummeted in Western Europe and other advanced democracies. The biggest decline has occurred in Germany, where confidence in Putin's handling of world affairs fell from 75% in 2003 to just 32%. Fully two-thirds of Germans say they have little or no confidence in Putin, and substantial majorities in France (81%), Spain (76%), Sweden (68%) and Italy (60%) also express minimal confidence in his approach to international relations.

In Great Britain, confidence in Putin has fallen from 53% to 37% since 2003. Yet even with these declines, more Britons and Germans trust Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs than trust George W. Bush.

In Asia, roughly two-thirds of Japanese (68%) and about half of South Koreans (51%) express little or no confidence in Putin. Just a year ago, 40% of Japanese said they had a lot or some confidence in Putin's foreign leadership, but just 19% say the same today. But in China and India, confidence in Putin is on the rise. A solid majority of Chinese (58%) expresses confidence in Putin as a world leader, an eight-percentage point increase in the past year. In India, the percentage expressing confidence in Putin to do the right thing is up slightly from 36% to 43%.

Confidence in Putin

	2003	2006	2007
Declining confidence	%	%	%
Britain	53	33	37
Canada	54	--	36
Germany	75	50	32
U.S.	41	33	30
Italy	44	--	26
South Korea	37	--	24
France	48	24	19
Japan	--	40	19
Israel	37	--	17
Spain	31	10	7
Growing confidence			
Russia	76	75	84
China	--	50	58
Nigeria	38	26	45
Relatively stable			
India	--	36	43
Indonesia	--	21	22
Jordan	--	14	20
Egypt	--	19	18
Brazil	22	--	15
Turkey	--	9	10
Pakistan	--	7	6

A lot or some confidence in Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Countries with available trends shown.

While the world remains broadly suspicious of Putin, he has never been more popular in his home country. Currently, 84% of Russians say they have confidence in their leader to do the right thing in international affairs, a nine-point increase in the past year.

Perhaps the starkest contrasts in views of Putin are among the Eastern European countries formerly tied to the Soviet Union. Putin receives his worst rating in Poland, where fully 81% have little or no confidence in how he handles world affairs, and just 7% express trust in his leadership. Yet in the Ukraine, 56% give Putin positive marks on the same question. Views of Putin are more divided in Bulgaria (44% a lot or some confidence, 38% little or none) and Slovakia (40%, 54%), while Czechs tend to view Putin with suspicion (70% little or no confidence).

Little Confidence in Chavez in Latin America

While Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez is not nearly as visible on the world stage as Bush and Putin, he is widely recognized – and widely mistrusted – throughout Latin America. While most respondents in Venezuela (54%) express at least some confidence in Chavez to do the right thing in world affairs, 45% say they have little or no confidence in him.

Elsewhere in the region, views of Chavez are far more negative. In Chile and Brazil, about three-quarters express doubts about Chavez (75% and 74%, respectively), and nearly as many in Peru (70%) say the same. In fact, majorities in both Brazil (56%) and Peru (53%) say they have "no confidence at all" in Chavez to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Smaller majorities in Mexico (66%) and Bolivia (59%) say they have little or no confidence in Chavez, while in Argentina, views on Chavez are mixed: 40% say they have a lot or some confidence in the Venezuelan president, while 43% disagree.

Chavez is viewed a bit less negatively, though he is less widely known, in Africa. More than half (53%) of those in the Ivory Coast express confidence in Chavez as a world leader while 45% disagree. And in Mali, the proportion with a positive view of Chavez's ability to handle foreign affairs (50%) outnumber those who had little or no confidence in him (32%).

Confidence in Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez

	A lot/ Some	Not much/ None	DK
	%	%	%
U.S.	18	55	27
Canada	26	41	32
Venezuela	54	45	1
Argentina	40	43	17
Bolivia	33	59	8
Brazil	17	74	10
Mexico	17	66	17
Peru	15	70	14
Chile	14	75	12
France	37	58	5
Britain	21	32	47
Sweden	21	38	42
Germany	21	45	34
Italy	17	49	36
Spain	16	70	13
Russia	21	29	50
Ukraine	18	26	56
Czech Rep.	15	65	21
Slovakia	13	62	24
Poland	7	58	35
Bulgaria	6	40	55
Lebanon	40	53	7
Egypt	36	45	20
Jordan	33	45	22
Palest. ter.	32	45	24
Kuwait	19	24	57
Turkey	11	45	44
Israel	10	64	26
Morocco	8	17	75
Bangladesh	32	19	50
Indonesia	25	26	50
China	22	41	37
India	22	29	49
Malaysia	19	26	55
South Korea	13	48	39
Pakistan	7	33	59
Japan	6	31	62
Ivory Coast	53	45	2
Mali	50	32	17
Kenya	36	43	20
Ghana	35	36	29
Tanzania	29	19	52
Nigeria	29	39	31
Senegal	20	30	49
South Africa	10	34	55
Uganda	9	25	66
Ethiopia	8	51	42

Confidence in Chavez to do the right thing regarding world affairs.

In the United States, a 55% majority expresses little (17%) or no confidence (38%) in Chavez's leadership, while just 18% say they have some or a lot of confidence in him. This is comparable with opinion in other Western nations, though in many countries Chavez is not widely known. Skepticism is greatest in Spain, where 70% say they have little or no trust in Chavez and just 16% have at least some. In Great Britain, by comparison, opinion is less one-sided, with 32% expressing little or no confidence in Chavez, 21% a lot or some, and fully 47% unable to say one way or the other.

Mixed Views in Middle East Toward Iranian President

Among Muslim nations in the Middle East, attitudes toward Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad are largely negative. Clear majorities in Kuwait (55%), Lebanon (69%), Egypt (72%), and Jordan (78%) have little or no confidence in Ahmadinejad. In the Palestinian territories, however, opinion on the Iranian leader tilts positive, with 47% expressing a lot or some confidence and 40% saying they have little or no confidence. Similarly in Africa, negative evaluations outweigh positive views of him, although opinions are more divided in predominantly Muslim countries (Mali and Senegal).

But in the predominantly Muslim nations in Asia there is greater confidence in Ahmadinejad. Nearly two-thirds of those interviewed in Bangladesh (64%) express at least some confidence in him as a world leader. In Indonesia, 51% say they have confidence in him while 24% said they do not. Overall, positive evaluations also outweigh negative views in neighboring Pakistan (41% confident vs. 21% not confident), but many people (37%) express no opinion.

Confidence in Iranian President Ahmadinejad

In the Middle East	A lot/ Some %	Not much/ None %	DK %
Palest. ter.	47	40	14
Lebanon	30	69	2
Kuwait	25	55	20
Morocco	23	19	58
Egypt	20	72	8
Jordan	18	78	4
Israel	7	88	6
Asia			
Bangladesh	64	13	23
Indonesia	51	24	26
Pakistan	41	21	37
Malaysia	39	21	39
India	19	41	39
South Korea	8	59	32
Japan	6	54	40
Elsewhere			
Russia	18	44	39
Britain	12	70	18
U.S.	9	72	20
France	9	89	2
Germany	8	85	7

Confidence in Ahmadinejad to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Selected countries shown, see page 48 for full global results.

Western publics are broadly mistrustful of Ahmadinejad, who has signaled his country's intention to move forward with its nuclear weapons program. Overwhelming majorities in the United States (72%), Canada (67%), France (89%), Germany (85%), Britain (70%), Italy (74%) and Spain (71%) express little or no confidence in the Iranian leader. Not surprisingly, the Israelis give Ahmadinejad extremely low ratings; 88% say they have little (8%) or no confidence at all (80%) in him to do the right thing regarding world affairs.

In Asia, Divided Views of China's Hu Jintao

Chinese President Hu Jintao remains largely unknown in many parts of the world. Even in many countries in his own region as many as a third or more do not know enough to offer an opinion of him. In Asia, confidence in the Chinese leader varies widely, while in Africa, where China's growing economic influence has been welcomed, opinions are strongly positive. This question was not asked in China itself.

Confidence in Chinese President Hu Jintao

	A lot/ Some	Not much/ None	DK
In Asia	%	%	%
Malaysia	53	11	37
Bangladesh	53	13	35
Pakistan	52	11	38
Indonesia	42	29	29
India	31	34	35
South Korea	27	57	16
Japan	23	57	20
Elsewhere			
Kenya	74	15	11
Nigeria	56	24	19
Russia	35	25	40
Britain	33	39	28
U.S.	29	46	26
France	27	70	2
Germany	26	61	13

Confidence in Hu Jintao to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Selected countries shown; see topline for full global results. Question not asked in China.

The balance of opinion on Hu's leadership is strongly positive in Malaysia, Bangladesh and Pakistan; in all three countries, approximately half express at least some confidence in Hu to do the right thing in world affairs, while much smaller numbers have little or no confidence. In Indonesia, those who are confident in Hu as a world leader also outnumber those who do not by a 42% to 29% margin.

In South Korea and Japan, views of Hu stand in stark contrast to the other Asian nations surveyed. In both nations, 57% have little or no confidence in Hu to do the right thing regarding world affairs, while only about a quarter in each express a lot or some confidence.

Opinion of the Chinese leader is divided in two of China's other important neighbors. In India, 31% express a lot or some confidence in Hu, while 34% do not. In Russia, the balance of opinion is somewhat more favorable, with 35% at least somewhat trusting of Hu when it comes to world affairs and 25% expressing little or no confidence.

Opinions of Hu are mostly negative in the West. In the United States, 29% have at least some confidence in the Chinese leader while 46% do not. Views also are negative in much of Latin America and in Europe. In France, for example, 70% doubt Hu's leadership, while just 27% have some confidence in him. Views divide more evenly in Great Britain, where 33% trust Hu and 39% do not.

Merkel Broadly Popular in Europe

Majorities in most European countries say they have confidence in German Chancellor Angela Merkel to do the right thing in matters of foreign policy. And in some countries, notably Great Britain, the percentage expressing confidence in Merkel's leadership has grown since last year.

Confidence in German Chancellor Angela Merkel

	A lot/ Some	Not much/ None	DK
In Europe	%	%	%
France	87	12	1
Germany	85	15	1
Sweden	65	11	24
Britain	62	16	22
Italy	57	24	19
Spain	36	38	26
Czech Rep.	73	23	4
Slovakia	67	23	10
Bulgaria	53	20	27
Russia	44	25	31
Poland	42	42	16
Ukraine	41	27	32
Elsewhere			
U.S.	44	20	35
China	31	38	31
Japan	27	25	48
Jordan	26	52	22
Egypt	25	48	27
Israel	24	61	14
Palest. ter.	11	71	17
Turkey	10	63	27

Confidence in Angela Merkel to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Selected countries shown, see topline for full global results.

Confidence in Merkel is as high in France as it is in her home country. Nearly nine-in-ten French (87%) say they have at least some confidence in her as a world leader, as do 85% of Germans. Substantial majorities share high regard for the German chancellor in the Czech Republic (73%), Slovakia (67%), Sweden (65%) and Britain (62%). Positive evaluations also outweigh negative views in Russia and the Ukraine. In Spain, however, views are sharply divided: 36% express confidence, while 38% do not.

In both Germany and France, positive opinion of Merkel's leadership has edged upward since 2006 (eight points in Germany, seven points in France). And in Great Britain, the balance of opinion toward Merkel is considerably more positive than it was last year: Currently, 62% of the British express at least some confidence in Merkel to do the right thing on world affairs, while 16% have little or no confidence. Last year, 51% said they were confident in Merkel, while 26% said they had little or no confidence in her.

Views of Merkel are far more negative throughout the Middle East. Seven-in-ten Palestinians (71%) say they have little or no confidence in her, and attitudes toward Merkel are almost as negative in Israel (61% little or no confidence). And in Turkey, just 10% express confidence in Merkel, while more than six times as many (63%) lack confidence in her ability to do the right thing in world affairs.

Osama bin Laden Widely Mistrusted

Confidence in Osama bin Laden remains very low in most countries surveyed. In several, confidence in the al Qaeda leader has declined sharply. Large majorities in most nations outside of the Middle East say they have little or no confidence in bin Laden.

Confidence in Osama bin Laden among Muslims

Muslims in:	A lot/ some	Not much/ none	DK
Middle East	%	%	%
Palest. ter.	57	35	8
Jordan	20	69	10
Morocco	20	32	48
Egypt	18	69	14
Kuwait	13	68	19
Turkey	5	74	21
Lebanon	1	95	4
Asia			
Pakistan	38	31	32
Indonesia	41	39	21
Bangladesh	39	52	9
Malaysia	32	37	31
Africa			
Nigeria	52	38	10
Mali	30	64	6
Senegal	20	71	9
Ethiopia	37	59	5
Tanzania	11	82	8

Based on Muslim respondents.
Confidence in Osama Bin Laden to do the right thing regarding world affairs.
Selected countries shown, see topline for full global results and results based on the total country populations.

Among Muslims, bin Laden is widely mistrusted in all but a handful of countries, including overwhelming majorities of Muslims in Lebanon (95%), Turkey (74%), Egypt (69%), Jordan (69%) and Kuwait (68%). Only in the Palestinian territories and Nigeria do majorities of the Muslim populations say they have at least some confidence in bin Laden to do the right thing in world affairs. Among Palestinians, 57% express confidence in the al Qaeda leader while 35% do not. But even here, bin Laden's support has decreased: In 2003, 72% of Palestinians said they trusted him to do what is right.

Across the Muslim world, attitudes toward bin Laden have grown more negative, with the exception of Nigeria. In Jordan, the proportion trusting him on foreign affairs has fallen from 56% in 2003 to 20% in the current poll. Similarly in Indonesia, 41% of Muslims interviewed have a positive view of him as a world leader, down 18 percentage points in the past four years. Positive views of bin Laden among Muslims in Pakistan and Kuwait have declined the least. Currently, 38% of Pakistani Muslims say they have at least some confidence in bin Laden, down eight percentage points. The share of Kuwaiti Muslims expressing his view has declined by seven points, though it was from a much smaller base: Today, 13% of Muslims in Kuwait have a positive opinion of bin Laden as a world leader.

Declining Muslim Confidence in Osama Bin Laden

	A lot/Some confidence:		
	2003	2007	*Change*
Muslims in:	%	%	
Jordan	56	20	*-36*
Lebanon	20	1	*-19*
Indonesia	59	41	*-18*
Palestinian ter.	72	57	*-15*
Turkey	15	5	*-10*
Pakistan	46	38	*-8*
Kuwait	20	13	*-7*

Based on Muslim respondents.
Countries with available trends shown.

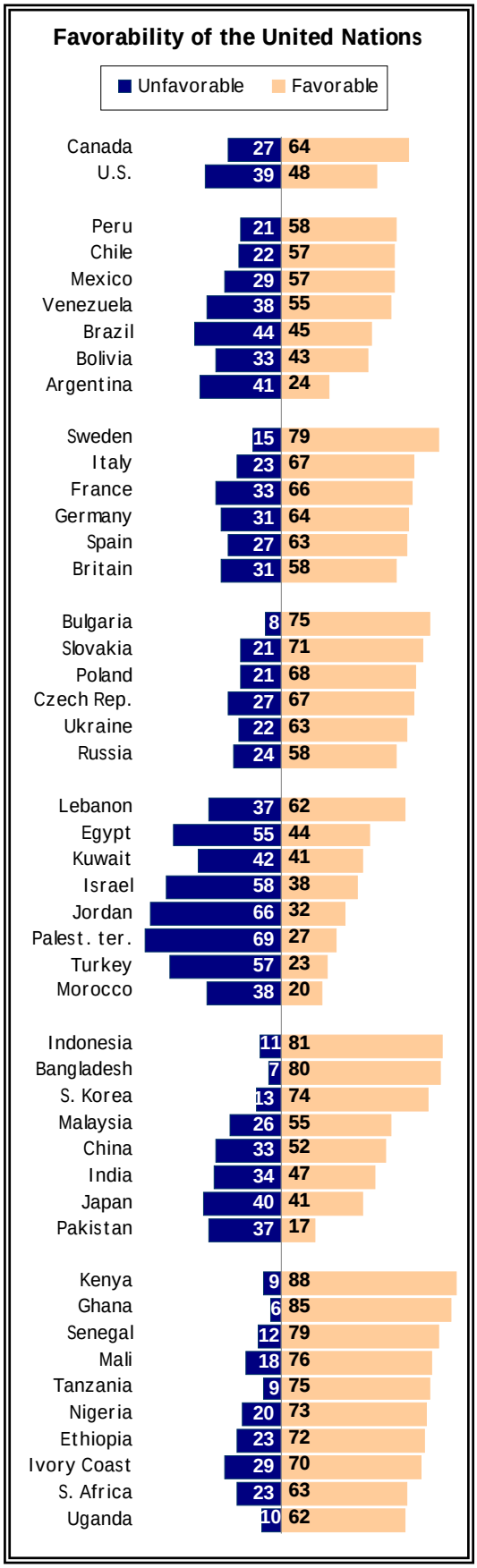
Views of the United Nations

Majorities in 33 of the 47 countries surveyed have a favorable view of the United Nations, but the institution's image varies widely. Support for the U.N. tends to be overwhelming in sub-Saharan Africa, especially in Kenya (88% favorable) and Ghana (85%).

However, opinions of the U.N. are sharply negative in Jordan, Turkey and Egypt, as well as in Israel and the Palestinian territories. About two-thirds of Jordanians (66%) are critical of the U.N., as are 57% of Turks and 55% of Egyptians. The U.N. has been consistently rated negatively in Jordan over the past three years, but Turkish opinion has shifted dramatically since 2004. A 51% majority in Turkey felt favorably toward the U.N. in 2004; fewer than half that number (23%) feel the same today.

Israelis and the Palestinians find rare common ground in their dislike of the U.N. Large majorities of both publics say they have an unfavorable view (69% in the Palestinian territories, 58% in Israel). The balance of opinion toward the U.N. is also negative in Morocco and Pakistan, though nearly half of respondents in these countries have no opinion. As in Turkey, Pakistani views have turned decidedly negative over the past three years, with half the number expressing favorable views today as did so in 2004.

At the same time, however, the U.N. is seen in an overwhelmingly favorable light in a number of other predominantly Muslim nations around the world – more than three-quarters in Indonesia (81%), Bangladesh (80%), Senegal (79%) and Mali (76%) express a favorable view of the United Nations. In addition, Lebanese respondents stand apart from those in neighboring Middle Eastern nations surveyed, with



a 62% majority expressing a favorable opinion of the U.N.

Among the advanced industrial democracies surveyed, publics in Japan and the United States have the least favorable views of the United Nations. The Japanese are divided, with 41% expressing a favorable opinion of the U.N., and 40% unfavorable. This represents a favorability drop of 15 points since 2006. Americans have a somewhat more favorable opinion of the U.N. About half (48%) have a positive opinion of the world body, down seven points from March, 2004, and 39% have a negative impression.

U.N. Favorability Trends

	2004	2006	2007
	%	%	%
France	67	72	66
Germany	71	68	64
Spain	--	60	63
Britain	74	65	58
United States	55	51	48
Japan	--	56	41
Russia	60	49	58
China	--	52	52
India	--	39	47
Indonesia	--	78	81
Nigeria	--	68	73
Egypt	--	49	44
Jordan	21	30	32
Turkey	51	29	23
Pakistan	35	42	17

Countries with available trends shown.

Favorable views of the U.N. have also declined in some Western European nations, though the balance of opinion there remains largely positive. In Great Britain, 58% feel favorably toward the U.N., down from 74% in 2004, and there has been a smaller decline in Germany (from 71% to 64% today.) Spanish and French respondents feel somewhat more favorably (63% and 66%, respectively) and nearly eight-in-ten Swedes (79%) hold a positive view of the U.N.

The balance of opinion about the U.N. is similar in Eastern Europe to that in Western Europe, with majorities in every country surveyed expressing favorable opinions of the institution. In addition, 58% of Russians have a positive impression of the United Nations.

In five of the seven Latin American countries surveyed, pluralities or majorities have a favorable impression of the organization, ranging from 43% in Bolivia (33% unfavorable) to 58% in Peru. An equal number of Brazilians express favorable (45%) and unfavorable (44%) opinions, and in Argentina, opinions are decidedly negative: 41% have an unfavorable view of the U.N. while 24% are supportive.

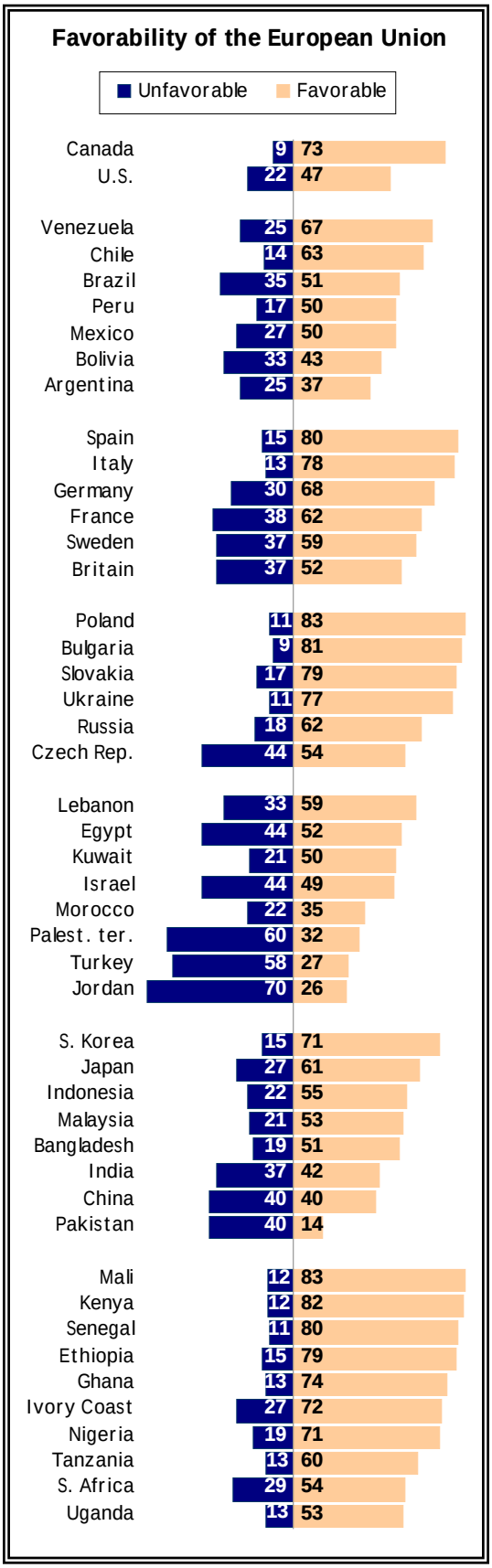
Views on European Union Positive

Majorities in 33 of the 47 countries surveyed have a favorable view of the European Union. Only in the Middle East are negative impressions widespread, with majorities in Jordan (70%), the Palestinian territories (60%) and Turkey (58%) expressing an unfavorable opinion of the EU.

Large majorities in most of the 10 EU member countries included in the survey have a positive view of the organization. Only in Great Britain and the Czech Republic is the balance of opinion less than decisive. Narrow majorities in both countries – 54% in the Czech Republic and 52% in Great Britain – express a favorable opinion of the EU while 44% and 37%, respectively, feel unfavorably. Opinion is most favorable in Poland (83%), Bulgaria (81%), Spain (80%), Slovakia (79%) and Italy (78%).

As with the United Nations, views of the EU are mostly positive in Africa, with more mixed opinions elsewhere. In the United States, 47% have a favorable opinion while 22% are negative and the remainder do not have an opinion. This represents an improvement in favorable judgments from three years ago, when 39% of Americans felt favorably toward the EU, but is still a bit lower than the 53% favorable rating for the EU in the 2002 Global Attitudes survey.

Russian opinions of the EU remain strongly positive. Roughly six-in-ten Russians express a positive view of the European Union, unchanged from 2004. By comparison, publics in China and India have more mixed opinions of the EU. In China, as many people have an unfavorable opinion as a favorable one (40% each), while in India a modest plurality has a positive impression of the European Union.



The ongoing frustration in Turkey over its on-again, off-again membership negotiations with the European Union are vividly reflected in these data. Currently only about one-in-four Turks (27%) have a favorable view of the EU, down from 58% in 2004. At the same time, the proportion with an unfavorable opinion increased from 35% to 58%. Last December, EU commissioners officially voted to partially suspend membership talks with Turkey, in part over the failure of Turkey and Greece to make progress on the Cyprus issue.

Trend in EU Favorability

	2004	2007
	%	%
Germany	58	68
Russia	62	62
France	69	62
Britain	54	52
United States	39	47
Turkey	58	27
Jordan	17	26
Pakistan	19	14

Countries with available trends shown.

7. VIEWS OF RUSSIA

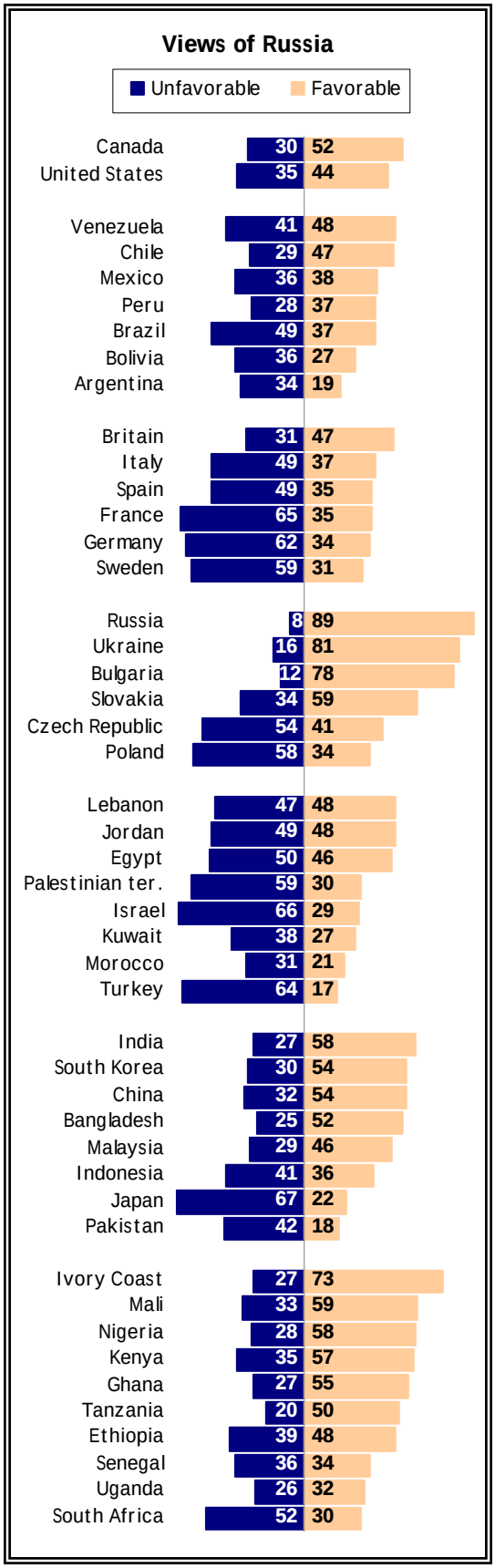
Opinion about Russia varies widely throughout the world, with some of the most striking differences evident among nations formerly tied to the Soviet Union. In Ukraine and Bulgaria, positive opinions of Russia surpass negative sentiments by wide margins. But the balance of opinion is decidedly negative in Poland. And while most people in the Czech Republic express unfavorable opinions of Russia, the majority view is positive in neighboring Slovakia.

Overall, majorities in 14 of 47 countries surveyed say they have a favorable opinion of Russia, while majorities in 10 express negative opinions. Views are more mixed in the remaining countries.

Russia is viewed in mostly negative terms in Western Europe. Great Britain is the only country from the region in which Russia receives more favorable than unfavorable ratings, although even here only 47% have a positive opinion. Meanwhile, majorities in France (65%), Germany (62%), and Sweden (59%) express a negative view.

In Canada and the United States, opinions about Russia are somewhat more favorable than unfavorable. In the U.S., 44% are favorable, 35% unfavorable, while a relatively large minority (21%) declines to offer an opinion.

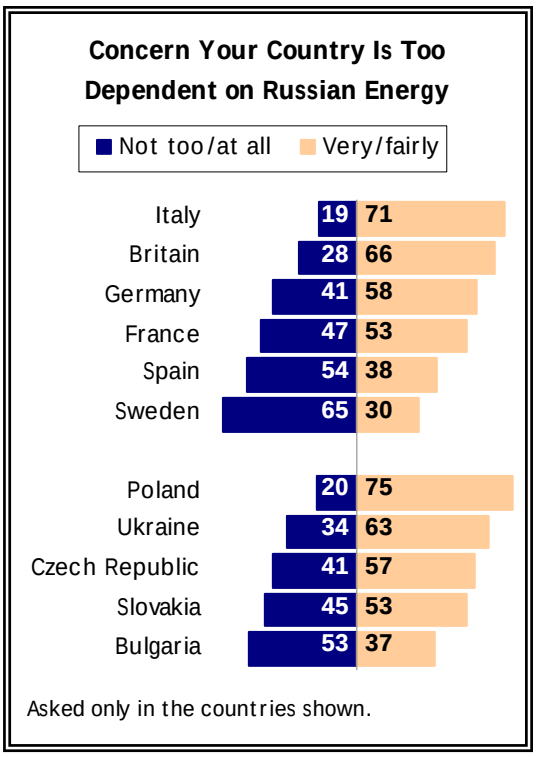
Views of Russia are generally favorable in three major Asian countries: India (58% favorable), China (54%) and South Korea (54%). But more people in Japan (67%) express negative opinions of Russia than in any other country surveyed.



In the Middle East, Jordanians, Lebanese, and Egyptians are divided in their views, while Israelis, Turks and Palestinians give Russia solidly negative assessments. Africans tend to have positive views of Russia, with the important exception of South Africa, where unfavorable ratings (52%) outweigh favorable ones (30%) by a significant margin. Finally, in Latin America many respondents are unable to offer an opinion, and neither the favorable nor unfavorable position is selected by a majority in any country from the region.

Worries about Dependence on Russian Energy

Many Europeans are concerned that their countries are becoming too dependent on Russia for their energy needs. Majorities in most Western and Eastern European nations say they are very or fairly concerned that they rely too much on Russian energy resources, and worries are particularly strong in Poland (75% very or fairly concerned), Italy (71%), and Great Britain (66%). Anxieties also run high in Ukraine (63%), which had its natural gas supplies from Russia temporarily shut off during a price dispute with Russian state-owned gas giant Gazprom in January 2006.



In most countries, concern about dependence on Russian energy is correlated with negative views of Russia. For instance, in the Czech Republic 62% of those who are very or fairly concerned have an unfavorable opinion of Russia, compared with 44% of those who say they are not too or not at all concerned. In Ukraine, however, Russia is viewed about as positively by those who express concern about dependence on Russian energy as by those who are not concerned about this.

Survey Methods

Country	Sample size	Margin of Error	Field dates	Mode	Sample design
United States	2,026	3%	April 23 - May 6	Telephone*	National
Canada	1,004	4%	April 16-26	Telephone*	National
Argentina	800	3%	April 13-23	Face-to-face	National
Bolivia	834	3%	April 14 - May 1	Face-to-face	Largely urban
Brazil	1,000	3%	April 12 - May 5	Face-to-face	Largely urban
Chile	800	3%	April 18-27	Face-to-face	National
Mexico	828	3%	April 13-27	Face-to-face	National
Peru	800	3%	April 13-29	Face-to-face	National
Venezuela	803	3%	April 22 - May 21	Face-to-face	Largely urban
Britain	1,002	4%	April 21 - May 6	Telephone*	National
France	1,004	4%	April 13-18	Telephone*	National
Germany	1,000	4%	April 16-30	Telephone*	National
Italy	501	4%	April 18 - May 23	Face-to-face	National
Spain	500	4%	April 18 - May 15	Face-to-face	National
Sweden	1,000	4%	April 18 - May 9	Telephone*	National
Bulgaria	500	4%	April 13 - May 7	Face-to-face	National
Czech Republic	900	4%	April 11 - May 4	Telephone*	National
Poland	504	4%	April 12-26	Face-to-face	National
Russia	1,002	3%	April 10-24	Face-to-face	National
Slovakia	900	4%	April 11 - May 6	Telephone*	National
Ukraine	500	4%	April 13-24	Face-to-face	National
Turkey	971	3%	April 10 - May 3	Face-to-face	National
Egypt	1,000	3%	April 9 - May 7	Face-to-face	National
Jordan	1,000	3%	April 9 - May 7	Face-to-face	National
Kuwait	500	4%	April 15 - May 10	Mixed	National
Lebanon	1,000	3%	April 9 - May 7	Face-to-face	National
Morocco	1,000	3%	April 20 - May 10	Face-to-face	National
Palestinian ter.	808	3%	April 21-30	Face-to-face	National
Israel	900	3%	April 20 - May 11	Mixed	National
Pakistan	2,008	2%	April 18 - May 10	Face-to-face	Largely urban
Bangladesh	1,000	3%	April 11-30	Face-to-face	National
Indonesia	1,008	3%	April 18-28	Face-to-face	National
Malaysia	700	4%	April 13 - May 9	Face-to-face	National
China	3,142	2%	April 20-30	Face-to-face	Largely urban
India	2,043	2%	April 20 - May 17	Face-to-face	Largely urban
Japan	762	4%	April 6 - May 23	Face-to-face	National
South Korea	718	4%	April 9-24	Face-to-face	National
Ethiopia	710	4%	April 27 - May 7	Face-to-face	National
Ghana	707	4%	April 25 - May 3	Face-to-face	National
Ivory Coast	700	4%	April 12-16	Face-to-face	Largely urban
Kenya	1,000	3%	April 20-30	Face-to-face	National
Mali	700	4%	April 7-18	Face-to-face	National
Nigeria	1,128	3%	April 23-May 29	Face-to-face	National
Senegal	700	4%	April 14-19	Face-to-face	National
South Africa	1,000	3%	April 20 - May 20	Face-to-face	Largely urban
Tanzania	704	4%	April 21 - May 14	Face-to-face	National
Uganda	1,122	3%	April 15-24	Face-to-face	National

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

* To reduce the length of the interview by telephone, the questionnaire was split into two forms, each of which was administered to approximately one-half of the sample. Most questions were included on only one form. The margin of sampling error shown is based on one-half of the sample at the 95% confidence level; the margin is lower for results based on the total sample.

Survey Methods in Detail

About the 2007 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. All surveys are based on national samples except in Bolivia, Brazil, China, India, Ivory Coast, Pakistan, South Africa, and Venezuela where the samples were disproportionately or exclusively urban.

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

Country:	**Argentina**
Sample design:	Probability
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	April 13-23, 2007
Sample size:	800
Margin of Error:	3%
Representative:	Adult population

Country:	**Bangladesh**
Sample design:	Probability
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Bengali
Fieldwork dates:	April 11-30, 2007
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	3%
Representative:	Adult population

Country:	**Bolivia**
Sample design:	Probability
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	April 14 - May 1, 2007
Sample size:	834
Margin of Error:	3%
Representative:	Disproportionately urban (the sample is 92% urban, Bolivia's population is 64% urban). All nine departments in Bolivia were included in sample design. Small communities were under-represented. The sample represents roughly 62% of the adult population.

Country:	**Brazil**
Sample design:	Probability
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Portuguese
Fieldwork dates:	April 12 - May 5, 2007
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	3%
Representative:	Disproportionately urban (the sample is 93% urban, Brazil's population is 84% urban). Non-metro areas were under-represented. The sample represents roughly 44% of the adult population.

Country:	**Britain**
Sample design:	Probability
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	English
Fieldwork dates:	April 21 - May 6, 2007
Sample size:	1,002 (Form A=502, Form B=500)
Margin of Error:	3% total sample, 4% each form
Representative:	Telephone households (excluding cell phones)

Country:	**Bulgaria**
Sample design:	Probability
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Bulgarian
Fieldwork dates:	April 13 - May 7, 2007
Sample size:	500
Margin of Error:	4%
Representative:	Adult population

Country:	**Canada**
Sample design:	Probability
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	English and French
Fieldwork dates:	April 16-26, 2007
Sample size:	1,004 (Form A=501, Form B=503)
Margin of Error:	3% total sample, 4% each form
Representative:	Telephone households (excluding cell phones)

Country:	**Chile**
Sample design:	Probability
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	April 18-27, 2007
Sample size:	800
Margin of Error:	3%
Representative:	Adult population

Country:	**China**[2]
Sample design:	Probability
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Chinese (dialects: Mandarin, Beijingese, Cantonese, Sichun, Hubei, Shanghaiese, Zhjiang, Shanxi, Hebei, Henan, Hunan, Dongbei)
Fieldwork dates:	April 20-30, 2007
Sample size:	3,142
Margin of Error:	2%
Representative:	Disproportionately urban (the sample is 74% urban, China's population is 40% urban). Probability sample in eight cities, towns and villages covering central, east, and west China. The cities sampled were Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou, Wuhan, Changsha, Harbin, Xi'an and Chengdu. The towns covered were Shaoxing Zhuji, Baoding Gaobeidian, Jinzhou Beining, Yueyang Linxiang, Zhengzhou Xinzheng, Yuncheng Hejin, Weinan Hancheng, Chongqing Hechuan. Two or three villages near each of these towns were sampled.

Country:	**Czech Republic**
Sample design:	Probability
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	Czech
Fieldwork dates:	April 11 - May 4, 2007
Sample size:	900 (Form A=450, Form B=450)
Margin of Error:	3% total sample, 4% each form
Representative:	Telephone households (including cell phones)

Country:	**Egypt**
Sample design:	Probability
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	April 9 - May 7, 2007
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	3%
Representative:	Adult population

Country:	**Ethiopia**
Sample design:	Probability
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 to 64
Languages:	Amharic, Oromic
Fieldwork dates:	April 27 - May 7, 2007
Sample size:	710
Margin of Error:	4%
Representative:	Adult population excluding areas of instability particularly along the Somali border

Country:	**France**
Sample design:	Quota
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	French
Fieldwork dates:	April 13-18, 2007
Sample size:	1,004 (Form A=502, Form B=502)
Margin of Error:	3% total sample, 4% each form
Representative:	Telephone households (excluding cell phones)

Country:	**Germany**
Sample design:	Probability
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	German
Fieldwork dates:	April 16-30, 2007
Sample size:	1,000 (Form A=500, Form B=500)
Margin of Error:	3% total sample, 4% each form
Representative:	Telephone households (excluding cell phones)

[2] Data were purchased from Horizon Market Research based on their self-sponsored survey "Chinese People View the World."

Country: **Ghana**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Akan, Dagare, Dagbani, Ewe, Ga, Hausa, English
Fieldwork dates: April 25 - May 3, 2007
Sample size: 707
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **India**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Hindi, Telegu, Gujarati, Tamil, Bengali, English
Fieldwork dates: April 20 - May 17, 2007
Sample size: 2,043
Margin of Error: 2%
Representative: Disproportionately urban (the sample is 73% urban, India's population is 29% urban). Eight states were surveyed representing roughly 61% of the population – Uttar Pradesh and National Capital Territory of Delhi in the north, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in the south, West Bengal and Bihar in the east, and Gujarat and Maharashtra in the west. Towns and villages were under-represented.

Country: **Indonesia**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Bahasa Indonesia, Palembang, Java, Banjar, Dayak, Madura, Minang
Fieldwork dates: April 18-28, 2007
Sample size: 1,008
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population excluding Papua and remote areas or provinces with small populations (excludes 12% of population)

Country: **Israel**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face and telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Hebrew and Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 20 - May 11, 2007
Sample size: 900
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Italy**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Italian
Fieldwork dates: April 18 - May 23, 2007
Sample size: 501
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Ivory Coast**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: French and local languages
Fieldwork dates: April 12-16, 2007
Sample size: 700
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Disproportionately urban excluding areas of instability in northern part of the country (the sample is 70% urban, Ivory Coast's population is 45% urban). Small communities were under-represented. The sample represents roughly 52% of the adult population.

Country: **Japan**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Japanese
Fieldwork dates: April 6 - May 23, 2007
Sample size: 762
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Jordan**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 9 - May 7, 2007
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Kenya**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 to 64
Languages Kiswahili, English
Fieldwork dates: April 20-30, 2007
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Kuwait**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face and telephone adults 18 plus
Languages Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 15 - May 10, 2007
Sample size: 500
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population (excluding non-Arab expatriates – 8-12% population)

Country: **Lebanon**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 9 - May 7, 2007
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Malaysia**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Malay, Chinese, English
Fieldwork dates: April 13 - May 9, 2007
Sample size: 700
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population excluding Sabah and Sarawak (more than half of Sarawak's population and two-thirds of Sabah's are indigenous groups)

Country: **Mali**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Bambara, French
Fieldwork dates: April 7-18, 2007
Sample size: 700
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Mexico**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: April 13-27, 2007
Sample size: 828
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Morocco**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic, French
Fieldwork dates: April 20 - May 10, 2007
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Nigeria**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo, English, other local languages
Fieldwork dates: April 23-May 29, 2007
Sample size: 1,128
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Pakistan**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Sariki, Hindko, Brahvi, Balochi, Persian
Fieldwork dates: April 18 - May 10, 2007
Sample size: 2,008
Margin of Error: 2%
Representative: Disproportionately urban, excluding areas of instability particularly in the North West Frontier and Balochistan (the sample is 50% urban, Pakistan's population is 35% urban). All four provinces of Pakistan are included in sample design. Towns and villages were under-represented. Sample covers roughly 84% of the adult population.

Country: **Palestinian territories**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: April 21-30, 2007
Sample size: 808
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Peru**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish, Quechua
Fieldwork dates: April 13-29, 2007
Sample size: 800
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Poland**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Polish
Fieldwork dates: April 12-26, 2007
Sample size: 504
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Russia**
Sample design Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Russian
Fieldwork dates: April 10-24, 2007
Sample size: 1,002
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Senegal**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Wolof, French
Fieldwork dates: April 14-19, 2007
Sample size: 700
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Slovakia**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Slovak
Fieldwork dates: April 11 - May 6, 2007
Sample size: 900 (Form A=450, Form B=450)
Margin of Error: 3% total sample, 4% each form
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phones)

Country: **South Africa**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Zulu, Afrikaans, South Sotho, North Sotho, Xhosa, Tswana, English, other local languages
Fieldwork dates: April 20 - May 20, 2007
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Urban (the sample is 100% urban, South Africa's population is 59% urban). Communities under 250,000 were not included in sample design. The sample represents 35% of the adult population.

Country: **South Korea**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Korean
Fieldwork dates: April 9-24, 2007
Sample size: 718
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Spain**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish, other local languages
Fieldwork dates: April 18 - May 15, 2007
Sample size: 500
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Sweden**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Swedish
Fieldwork dates: April 18 - May 9, 2007
Sample size: 1,000 (Form A=500, Form B=500)
Margin of Error: 3% total sample, 4% each form
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phones)

Country: **Tanzania**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Kiswahili
Fieldwork dates: April 21 - May 14, 2007
Sample size: 704
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country:	**Turkey**
Sample design:	Probability
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Turkish, Kurdish
Fieldwork dates:	April 10 - May 3, 2007
Sample size:	971
Margin of Error:	3%
Representative:	Adult population

Country:	**Uganda**
Sample design:	Probability
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Alur, Ateso, Luganda, Lugbara, Lumasaaba, Lwo, Runyankore, Rukiga, Runyoro, English
Fieldwork dates:	April 15-24, 2007
Sample size:	1,122
Margin of Error:	3%
Representative:	Adult population

Country:	**Ukraine**
Sample design:	Probability
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Ukrainian and Russian
Fieldwork dates:	April 13-24, 2007
Sample size:	500
Margin of Error:	4%
Representative:	Adult population

Country:	**United States**
Sample design:	Probability
Mode:	Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages:	English
Fieldwork dates:	April 23 - May 6, 2007
Sample size:	2026 (Form A=1,018, Form B=1,008)
Margin of Error:	2% total sample, 3% each form
Representative:	Telephone household in continental US (excluding cell phones)

Country:	**Venezuela**
Sample design:	Probability
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	April 22 - May 21, 2007
Sample size:	803
Margin of Error:	3%
Representative:	Disproportionately urban (the sample is 93% urban, Venezuela's population is 87% urban). All regions of Venezuela included in sample design, excluding the sparsely populated Guiana Highlands in the south. Communities under 10,000 were under-represented. Sample covers roughly 58% of the adult population.

Sources for urban population percentages are The World Bank Group World Development Indicators Online and Financial Times World Desk Reference.

Pew Global Attitudes Project: Spring 2007 Survey
Survey of 47 Publics
----FINAL 2007 COMPARATIVE TOPLINE----

Countries and regions included in the survey:

The Americas: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Mexico, Peru, United States, Venezuela

Western Europe: Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden

Eastern Europe: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Poland, Russia, Slovakia, Ukraine

Middle East: Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian territories, Turkey

Asia: Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, South Korea

Africa: Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda

Methodological notes:

- Data based on national samples except in Bolivia, Brazil, China, India, Ivory Coast, Pakistan, South Africa, and Venezuela, where the samples were disproportionately or exclusively urban.

- In Britain, Canada, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Slovakia, Sweden, and United States, the questionnaire was split into two forms, each of which was administered to approximately one-half of the sample. In these countries, most questions were assigned to one form or another. The exceptions were items in Q16 and all demographic questions, which were included on both forms and asked of the full sample.

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

- When the number of respondents in a category is less than one half of one percent (<0.5), the figure is rounded to zero (0%).

Q.1 THROUGH Q.7 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

		Q.8 Now turning to the world situation, here is a list of five dangers in the world today. In your opinion, which one of these poses the greatest threat to the world...?						
		Spread of nuclear weapons	Religious and ethnic hatred	AIDS and other infectious diseases	Pollution and other environment-al problems	Growing gap between the rich and poor	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	25	28	10	16	17	4	100
	Canada	15	23	9	33	17	3	100
Latin America	Argentina	15	7	20	27	29	2	100
	Bolivia	16	18	19	21	26	1	100
	Brazil	26	11	15	25	23	0	100
	Chile	22	9	17	18	33	2	100
	Mexico	25	12	26	23	12	2	100
	Peru	20	8	22	31	17	2	100
	Venezuela	28	12	27	19	13	0	100
West Europe	Britain	16	45	6	17	14	2	100
	France	10	32	11	23	24	0	100
	Germany	16	34	3	18	27	2	100
	Italy	24	27	7	25	16	1	100
	Spain	20	18	13	21	27	1	100
	Sweden	11	23	5	42	17	3	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	25	9	15	20	28	3	100
	Czech Republic	22	29	8	26	12	1	100
	Poland	23	13	19	9	35	1	100
	Russia	17	16	17	20	27	3	100
	Slovakia	26	20	8	26	18	2	100
	Ukraine	24	8	19	23	25	2	100
Middle East	Turkey	33	20	7	10	25	5	100
	Egypt	24	16	15	16	28	0	100
	Jordan	34	19	12	14	21	0	100
	Kuwait	29	44	10	7	9	1	100
	Lebanon	34	39	7	5	15	0	100
	Morocco	22	16	17	10	26	11	100
	Palestinian ter.	18	44	7	9	17	4	100
	Israel	44	27	8	8	13	1	100
Asia	Pakistan	26	23	9	7	25	10	100
	Bangladesh	25	16	24	10	23	2	100
	Indonesia	11	24	14	12	36	2	100
	Malaysia	20	21	23	19	13	5	100
	China	19	0	18	33	27	3	100
	India	15	16	23	25	20	1	100
	Japan	41	7	3	36	12	1	100
	South Korea	14	6	3	38	38	1	100
Africa	Ethiopia	5	27	37	2	30	0	100
	Ghana	12	10	44	7	25	1	100
	Ivory Coast	25	17	35	4	19	0	100
	Kenya	6	10	49	6	29	0	100
	Mali	27	19	26	6	22	0	100
	Nigeria	15	27	29	5	22	1	100
	Senegal	16	18	34	4	27	2	100
	South Africa	9	8	59	6	16	1	100
	Tanzania	11	5	66	5	12	1	100
	Uganda	11	5	52	8	19	5	100

		Q.9 ASK IF ANSWER GIVEN IN Q8: And which of these poses the second greatest threat to the world?							
		Spread of nuclear weapons	Religious and ethnic hatred	AIDS and other infectious diseases	Pollution and other environment-al problems	Growing gap between the rich and poor	DK/ Refused	Total	N
North America	**United States**	21	18	20	22	16	3	100	960
	Canada	18	24	17	22	17	2	100	488
Latin America	**Argentina**	16	9	23	26	23	4	100	786
	Bolivia	13	20	23	22	17	4	100	823
	Brazil	21	14	21	23	20	0	100	995
	Chile	18	10	19	27	24	2	100	785
	Mexico	17	12	28	22	16	4	100	814
	Peru	20	11	27	24	15	3	100	789
	Venezuela	19	14	31	23	13	0	100	802
West Europe	**Britain**	16	22	13	29	18	1	100	491
	France	12	23	15	29	21	0	100	502
	Germany	18	24	6	27	24	0	100	493
	Italy	22	18	13	26	17	4	100	497
	Spain	20	17	14	26	19	4	100	494
	Sweden	16	25	9	24	21	4	100	486
East Europe	**Bulgaria**	19	13	20	26	20	2	100	484
	Czech Republic	23	21	15	23	17	1	100	444
	Poland	24	10	18	25	19	4	100	497
	Russia	14	17	21	24	22	3	100	971
	Slovakia	24	19	17	24	14	1	100	443
	Ukraine	10	9	27	35	17	2	100	491
Middle East	**Turkey**	25	19	15	18	19	4	100	924
	Egypt	16	23	20	24	15	2	100	996
	Jordan	20	32	14	16	17	1	100	1000
	Kuwait	29	22	20	15	12	2	100	496
	Lebanon	23	36	7	8	26	0	100	999
	Morocco	9	11	30	24	21	5	100	894
	Palestinian ter.	23	21	12	19	21	5	100	783
	Israel	23	22	13	18	22	3	100	892
Asia	**Pakistan**	14	26	14	12	29	5	100	1806
	Bangladesh	13	17	26	21	23	1	100	981
	Indonesia	12	24	20	20	22	3	100	993
	Malaysia	14	19	25	19	17	5	100	665
	China	10	0	22	38	25	5	100	3052
	India	16	17	19	24	16	8	100	2024
	Japan	28	12	8	34	17	1	100	756
	South Korea	15	8	5	39	31	3	100	708
Africa	**Ethiopia**	8	23	41	5	22	1	100	710
	Ghana	17	16	30	14	21	2	100	698
	Ivory Coast	21	21	31	10	17	0	100	700
	Kenya	9	14	34	11	31	1	100	1000
	Mali	17	25	26	13	19	0	100	700
	Nigeria	14	18	34	12	18	4	100	1115
	Senegal	19	18	29	10	24	1	100	686
	South Africa	12	10	25	16	34	3	100	985
	Tanzania	17	16	21	19	24	3	100	699
	Uganda	14	14	25	14	28	6	100	1075

		Q.8/Q.9 COMBINED[1]						
		Spread of nuclear weapons	Religious and ethnic hatred	AIDS and other infectious diseases	Pollution and other environmental problems	Growing gap between the rich and poor	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	**United States**	45	45	29	37	33	7	196
	Canada	32	47	26	54	33	5	197
Latin America	**Argentina**	31	16	43	53	51	5	198
	Bolivia	29	38	41	42	42	6	199
	Brazil	46	25	36	49	43	0	200
	Chile	40	19	36	44	56	4	198
	Mexico	42	23	54	45	28	6	198
	Peru	40	19	48	55	32	5	198
	Venezuela	47	27	58	42	26	0	200
West Europe	**Britain**	32	67	19	46	32	3	198
	France	21	55	26	52	45	0	200
	Germany	34	58	9	45	50	2	198
	Italy	46	45	20	51	33	5	199
	Spain	40	34	27	46	46	5	199
	Sweden	26	47	14	66	38	6	197
East Europe	**Bulgaria**	44	21	35	45	47	5	197
	Czech Republic	45	50	23	49	30	2	199
	Poland	47	23	37	33	54	5	199
	Russia	31	33	38	43	48	6	197
	Slovakia	50	38	25	50	32	3	198
	Ukraine	34	17	45	57	42	4	198
Middle East	**Turkey**	57	39	21	27	43	9	195
	Egypt	41	39	35	40	43	2	200
	Jordan	54	51	27	30	38	1	200
	Kuwait	57	66	30	22	21	3	199
	Lebanon	57	74	14	13	41	0	200
	Morocco	29	26	43	31	44	16	189
	Palestinian ter.	40	64	18	28	37	8	196
	Israel	66	48	20	26	35	4	199
Asia	**Pakistan**	38	46	22	18	51	15	190
	Bangladesh	37	32	50	30	46	3	198
	Indonesia	23	48	34	32	57	4	198
	Malaysia	32	39	47	37	29	10	195
	China	29	N/A	39	70	51	8	197
	India	30	33	42	49	36	9	199
	Japan	68	20	11	70	28	2	199
	South Korea	29	14	7	77	68	4	199
Africa	**Ethiopia**	12	49	78	7	52	1	200
	Ghana	28	26	73	22	45	4	199
	Ivory Coast	46	38	65	14	36	0	200
	Kenya	16	24	82	17	61	1	200
	Mali	44	44	51	19	41	0	200
	Nigeria	29	45	62	17	40	5	199
	Senegal	34	35	62	13	50	3	198
	South Africa	22	18	83	22	50	4	199
	Tanzania	28	22	87	24	36	4	199
	Uganda	24	19	75	22	46	10	195

[1] In China "religious and ethnic hatred" not included as a response category.

		Q.10 ASK IF ANSWER GIVEN IN Q8: Thinking about the first problem you mentioned, what country or international organization should take responsibility for dealing with this problem? (OPEN END)										
		United States	European Union	United Nations	African Union	Survey country	All countries/ orgs	No country/ org	Other	DK/ Refused	Total	N
North America	**United States**	35	1	13	0	0	20	2	12	16	100	960
	Canada	10	0	23	0	11	23	2	14	15	100	488
Latin America	**Argentina**	18	2	11	0	23	13	1	7	26	100	786
	Bolivia	29	1	13	0	14	12	5	10	16	100	823
	Brazil	31	0	5	1	37	7	0	4	15	100	995
	Chile	16	0	10	0	9	20	0	20	25	100	785
	Mexico	19	4	21	2	32	5	0	1	16	100	814
	Peru	34	2	14	0	23	1	0	9	17	100	789
	Venezuela	38	3	19	0	20	3	0	7	9	100	802
West Europe	**Britain**	12	2	25	0	5	0	0	40	16	100	491
	France	18	17	32	1	16	1	0	6	8	100	502
	Germany	12	6	25	1	6	10	1	23	14	100	493
	Italy	18	23	26	0	9	5	0	1	17	100	497
	Spain	25	16	20	1	12	9	0	1	15	100	494
	Sweden	13	7	35	0	4	14	0	9	18	100	486
East Europe	**Bulgaria**	16	16	27	0	16	4	1	3	17	100	484
	Czech Republic	19	12	19	1	3	19	1	7	19	100	444
	Poland	10	29	19	1	17	2	0	3	20	100	497
	Russia	9	9	20	3	33	0	0	5	22	100	971
	Slovakia	20	11	20	1	4	15	1	9	20	100	443
	Ukraine	10	12	26	1	28	0	0	2	20	100	491
Middle East	**Turkey**	16	9	11	0	32	1	1	2	27	100	924
	Egypt	29	19	26	8	9	0	0	7	3	100	996
	Jordan	28	17	37	6	5	0	0	1	6	100	1000
	Kuwait	15	1	14	0	9	14	4	18	24	100	496
	Lebanon	19	11	45	3	16	0	0	3	3	100	999
	Morocco	17	5	5	2	28	0	0	1	42	100	894
	Palestinian ter.	35	5	21	1	9	0	0	11	19	100	783
	Israel	26	8	27	2	23	4	0	3	7	100	892
Asia	**Pakistan**	8	1	9	0	48	0	1	3	29	100	1806
	Bangladesh	30	4	34	1	19	0	0	0	12	100	981
	Indonesia	13	1	32	0	34	1	0	2	17	100	993
	Malaysia	21	3	24	1	27	1	0	2	21	100	665
	China	20	3	32	1	24	1	0	1	19	100	3052
	India	25	6	9	2	45	0	0	2	11	100	2024
	Japan	39	0	18	1	16	3	0	11	12	100	756
	South Korea	25	4	30	0	23	3	0	3	12	100	708
Africa	**Ethiopia**	16	9	34	2	24	0	0	6	7	100	710
	Ghana	14	3	39	7	23	0	0	2	11	100	698
	Ivory Coast	35	4	29	4	12	0	0	14	1	100	700
	Kenya	14	5	27	8	40	1	0	4	3	100	1000
	Mali	29	12	27	7	17	0	0	3	4	100	700
	Nigeria	25	7	34	6	18	0	0	3	7	100	1115
	Senegal	23	6	26	5	22	0	0	10	9	100	686
	South Africa	11	3	13	4	52	2	0	3	11	100	985
	Tanzania	14	2	20	1	36	3	0	7	17	100	699
	Uganda	21	5	25	5	22	0	0	4	17	100	1075

Q.11 THROUGH Q.15 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

		Q.16a 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
North America	**United States**	47	33	12	6	2	100
	Canada	12	43	28	14	3	100
Latin America	**Argentina**	3	13	31	41	11	100
	Bolivia	8	34	33	19	7	100
	Brazil	4	40	38	13	5	100
	Chile	14	41	24	11	10	100
	Mexico	10	46	26	15	3	100
	Peru	12	49	20	11	7	100
	Venezuela	12	44	18	22	3	100
West Europe	**Britain**	9	42	29	13	7	100
	France	5	34	44	16	0	100
	Germany	2	28	47	19	4	100
	Italy	6	47	28	10	9	100
	Spain	2	32	32	28	6	100
	Sweden	9	37	37	12	6	100
East Europe	**Bulgaria**	13	38	24	16	9	100
	Czech Republic	5	40	40	10	5	100
	Poland	12	49	25	6	9	100
	Russia	8	33	32	16	11	100
	Slovakia	3	38	37	17	5	100
	Ukraine	10	44	19	20	7	100
Middle East	**Turkey**	2	7	8	75	8	100
	Egypt	7	14	32	46	2	100
	Jordan	8	12	26	52	2	100
	Kuwait	14	32	19	27	9	100
	Lebanon	16	31	24	28	1	100
	Morocco	4	11	16	40	29	100
	Palestinian ter.	4	9	16	70	1	100
	Israel	29	49	15	5	1	100
Asia	**Pakistan**	4	11	14	54	16	100
	Bangladesh	17	36	15	26	5	100
	Indonesia	4	25	41	25	5	100
	Malaysia	4	23	30	39	4	100
	China	2	32	47	10	8	100
	India	20	39	18	10	12	100
	Japan	8	53	33	3	3	100
	South Korea	3	55	33	5	5	100
Africa	**Ethiopia**	41	36	14	8	1	100
	Ghana	45	35	7	7	6	100
	Ivory Coast	51	37	8	3	0	100
	Kenya	43	44	8	3	3	100
	Mali	44	35	9	9	2	100
	Nigeria	44	26	9	18	3	100
	Senegal	26	43	19	10	3	100
	South Africa	21	40	15	15	8	100
	Tanzania	20	26	15	24	13	100
	Uganda	29	35	8	11	17	100

		Q.16b Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: b. Americans?					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	46	40	10	2	2	100
	Canada	21	55	15	6	3	100
Latin America	Argentina	3	23	28	30	17	100
	Bolivia	6	37	30	15	12	100
	Brazil	3	42	39	10	5	100
	Chile	11	45	24	7	12	100
	Mexico	10	42	30	12	6	100
	Peru	9	50	18	9	14	100
	Venezuela	14	50	20	13	3	100
West Europe	Britain	16	54	16	4	10	100
	France	7	54	31	8	1	100
	Germany	10	53	26	7	5	100
	Italy	6	56	21	7	10	100
	Spain	6	40	27	18	10	100
	Sweden	21	52	16	2	9	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	14	46	21	10	9	100
	Czech Republic	4	52	29	6	9	100
	Poland	11	52	22	4	11	100
	Russia	8	46	26	8	11	100
	Slovakia	5	47	28	9	11	100
	Ukraine	14	53	16	11	7	100
Middle East	Turkey	1	12	14	63	10	100
	Egypt	7	24	27	40	2	100
	Jordan	6	30	32	30	3	100
	Kuwait	22	40	15	11	11	100
	Lebanon	25	44	14	17	1	100
	Morocco	3	22	22	19	35	100
	Palestinian ter.	4	17	25	50	4	100
	Israel	26	49	19	3	2	100
Asia	Pakistan	4	15	18	42	21	100
	Bangladesh	17	34	15	24	11	100
	Indonesia	4	38	39	13	6	100
	Malaysia	3	37	28	25	7	100
	China	3	35	44	9	9	100
	India	18	40	21	13	9	100
	Japan	11	64	18	1	5	100
	South Korea	3	67	23	3	4	100
Africa	Ethiopia	33	40	17	7	4	100
	Ghana	37	38	10	6	9	100
	Ivory Coast	49	44	5	2	0	100
	Kenya	40	46	8	3	2	100
	Mali	40	41	10	7	2	100
	Nigeria	38	28	11	17	5	100
	Senegal	24	43	21	9	4	100
	South Africa	22	45	15	11	8	100
	Tanzania	20	32	14	18	16	100
	Uganda	29	35	10	9	17	100

		Q.16c Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: c. China?					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	**United States**	8	34	25	14	18	100
	Canada	8	44	27	10	12	100
Latin America	**Argentina**	4	28	16	15	37	100
	Bolivia	8	38	20	9	25	100
	Brazil	4	46	33	7	11	100
	Chile	17	45	18	4	16	100
	Mexico	10	33	28	13	15	100
	Peru	12	44	16	6	23	100
	Venezuela	15	46	21	13	5	100
West Europe	**Britain**	7	42	21	6	25	100
	France	4	43	38	13	1	100
	Germany	5	29	42	12	12	100
	Italy	2	25	44	17	13	100
	Spain	4	35	30	13	17	100
	Sweden	6	37	33	7	16	100
East Europe	**Bulgaria**	5	39	22	7	26	100
	Czech Republic	2	33	45	13	7	100
	Poland	4	35	34	8	19	100
	Russia	9	51	21	5	13	100
	Slovakia	4	41	36	7	12	100
	Ukraine	13	51	15	3	18	100
Middle East	**Turkey**	4	21	17	36	22	100
	Egypt	26	39	25	6	4	100
	Jordan	7	39	35	14	6	100
	Kuwait	23	29	10	7	31	100
	Lebanon	13	33	19	29	6	100
	Morocco	5	21	16	14	45	100
	Palestinian ter.	6	40	24	19	11	100
	Israel	7	38	35	10	9	100
Asia	**Pakistan**	57	22	2	4	15	100
	Bangladesh	34	40	10	3	13	100
	Indonesia	5	60	26	4	5	100
	Malaysia	8	75	8	3	6	100
	China	53	40	6	0	2	100
	India	14	32	23	20	11	100
	Japan	3	26	51	16	4	100
	South Korea	1	51	37	5	5	100
Africa	**Ethiopia**	19	48	22	6	4	100
	Ghana	33	42	11	3	11	100
	Ivory Coast	56	36	6	1	0	100
	Kenya	40	41	12	3	5	100
	Mali	54	38	6	1	2	100
	Nigeria	35	40	12	6	8	100
	Senegal	33	48	9	3	6	100
	South Africa	11	33	24	23	9	100
	Tanzania	36	34	6	5	20	100
	Uganda	15	30	12	11	33	100

		Q.16d Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: d. Iran?					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	2	12	26	45	14	100
	Canada	3	19	34	33	11	100
Latin America	Argentina	1	10	23	30	37	100
	Bolivia	2	16	28	17	37	100
	Brazil	1	12	53	25	9	100
	Chile	4	16	41	16	22	100
	Mexico	6	18	33	25	17	100
	Peru	2	16	32	21	29	100
	Venezuela	5	28	29	31	8	100
West Europe	Britain	2	22	33	24	19	100
	France	1	13	41	43	1	100
	Germany	2	8	45	40	5	100
	Italy	1	11	41	36	11	100
	Spain	1	14	40	32	13	100
	Sweden	1	13	38	34	14	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	1	12	35	23	29	100
	Czech Republic	1	12	47	33	7	100
	Poland	2	15	43	25	15	100
	Russia	6	31	33	7	23	100
	Slovakia	2	13	49	26	10	100
	Ukraine	7	31	29	13	20	100
Middle East	Turkey	5	23	18	38	16	100
	Egypt	6	42	39	11	1	100
	Jordan	8	38	32	21	1	100
	Kuwait	11	25	17	26	21	100
	Lebanon	17	19	14	50	1	100
	Morocco	8	34	10	6	42	100
	Palestinian ter.	17	38	17	22	6	100
	Israel	1	4	16	77	3	100
Asia	Pakistan	38	30	4	6	21	100
	Bangladesh	39	38	8	3	12	100
	Indonesia	8	56	17	3	16	100
	Malaysia	7	49	17	10	17	100
	China	2	24	46	9	19	100
	India	5	26	25	27	16	100
	Japan	1	13	46	24	15	100
	South Korea	1	35	38	5	20	100
Africa	Ethiopia	12	21	35	24	8	100
	Ghana	9	17	25	31	18	100
	Ivory Coast	6	40	32	21	1	100
	Kenya	13	25	33	23	6	100
	Mali	14	36	33	9	8	100
	Nigeria	24	20	23	24	10	100
	Senegal	10	32	24	19	16	100
	South Africa	2	14	27	39	18	100
	Tanzania	13	20	16	27	24	100
	Uganda	7	14	19	19	42	100

		Q.16e Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: e. the United Nations?					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	**United States**	9	39	23	16	13	100
	Canada	15	49	19	8	8	100
Latin America	**Argentina**	2	22	21	20	35	100
	Bolivia	7	36	23	10	24	100
	Brazil	2	43	35	9	10	100
	Chile	13	44	18	4	20	100
	Mexico	17	40	19	10	15	100
	Peru	15	43	14	7	22	100
	Venezuela	8	47	23	15	8	100
West Europe	**Britain**	11	47	23	8	10	100
	France	9	57	26	7	0	100
	Germany	8	56	27	4	5	100
	Italy	13	54	19	4	11	100
	Spain	10	53	18	9	10	100
	Sweden	32	47	13	2	6	100
East Europe	**Bulgaria**	23	52	6	2	17	100
	Czech Republic	10	57	23	4	6	100
	Poland	15	53	16	5	11	100
	Russia	12	46	19	5	18	100
	Slovakia	11	60	19	2	8	100
	Ukraine	15	48	14	8	15	100
Middle East	**Turkey**	3	20	18	39	20	100
	Egypt	8	36	30	25	1	100
	Jordan	10	22	31	35	2	100
	Kuwait	12	29	19	23	17	100
	Lebanon	32	30	24	13	2	100
	Morocco	3	17	14	24	42	100
	Palestinian ter.	4	23	23	46	4	100
	Israel	7	31	34	24	5	100
Asia	**Pakistan**	4	13	18	19	46	100
	Bangladesh	50	30	5	2	13	100
	Indonesia	25	56	10	1	8	100
	Malaysia	5	50	19	7	19	100
	China	6	46	29	4	15	100
	India	12	35	21	13	19	100
	Japan	5	36	33	7	19	100
	South Korea	9	65	11	2	13	100
Africa	**Ethiopia**	28	44	19	4	4	100
	Ghana	49	36	4	2	8	100
	Ivory Coast	28	42	17	12	0	100
	Kenya	51	37	6	3	3	100
	Mali	42	34	11	7	6	100
	Nigeria	37	36	14	6	8	100
	Senegal	39	40	8	4	9	100
	South Africa	23	40	14	9	14	100
	Tanzania	49	26	5	4	17	100
	Uganda	40	22	5	5	28	100

		Q.16f Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: f. Russia?					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	4	40	24	11	21	100
	Canada	7	45	23	7	18	100
Latin America	Argentina	1	18	19	15	47	100
	Bolivia	3	24	24	12	37	100
	Brazil	1	36	40	9	14	100
	Chile	8	39	25	4	24	100
	Mexico	5	33	25	11	26	100
	Peru	5	32	19	9	35	100
	Venezuela	7	41	27	14	12	100
West Europe	Britain	4	43	26	5	23	100
	France	2	33	48	17	0	100
	Germany	2	32	52	10	4	100
	Italy	2	35	41	8	14	100
	Spain	3	32	37	12	17	100
	Sweden	3	28	48	11	10	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	27	51	9	3	11	100
	Czech Republic	3	38	45	9	4	100
	Poland	4	30	39	19	8	100
	Russia	47	42	7	1	4	100
	Slovakia	7	52	30	4	6	100
	Ukraine	39	42	13	3	3	100
Middle East	Turkey	1	16	16	48	18	100
	Egypt	9	37	26	24	4	100
	Jordan	10	38	31	18	3	100
	Kuwait	6	21	17	21	35	100
	Lebanon	13	35	22	25	5	100
	Morocco	3	18	14	17	48	100
	Palestinian ter.	4	26	32	27	11	100
	Israel	5	24	41	25	5	100
Asia	Pakistan	4	14	18	24	40	100
	Bangladesh	16	36	18	7	23	100
	Indonesia	3	33	36	5	23	100
	Malaysia	3	43	22	7	25	100
	China	5	49	27	5	14	100
	India	24	34	16	11	15	100
	Japan	2	20	50	17	11	100
	South Korea	2	52	26	4	17	100
Africa	Ethiopia	11	37	29	10	12	100
	Ghana	16	39	19	8	18	100
	Ivory Coast	23	50	22	5	0	100
	Kenya	17	40	26	9	8	100
	Mali	14	45	23	10	9	100
	Nigeria	16	42	19	9	15	100
	Senegal	5	29	23	13	30	100
	South Africa	6	24	29	23	19	100
	Tanzania	20	30	11	9	30	100
	Uganda	10	22	14	12	42	100

		Q.16g Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: g. the European Union?					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	9	38	15	7	30	100
	Canada	19	54	7	2	18	100
Latin America	Argentina	5	32	14	11	37	100
	Bolivia	7	36	23	10	25	100
	Brazil	3	48	28	7	13	100
	Chile	16	47	12	2	22	100
	Mexico	10	40	18	9	23	100
	Peru	10	40	12	5	34	100
	Venezuela	15	52	17	8	7	100
West Europe	Britain	10	42	21	16	10	100
	France	9	53	27	11	0	100
	Germany	12	56	24	6	2	100
	Italy	18	60	10	3	8	100
	Spain	16	64	12	3	5	100
	Sweden	16	43	26	11	4	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	36	45	7	2	9	100
	Czech Republic	8	46	33	11	2	100
	Poland	23	60	10	1	7	100
	Russia	15	47	15	3	20	100
	Slovakia	17	62	14	3	3	100
	Ukraine	21	56	8	3	12	100
Middle East	Turkey	5	22	14	44	15	100
	Egypt	19	33	30	14	4	100
	Jordan	8	18	40	30	4	100
	Kuwait	16	34	12	9	29	100
	Lebanon	21	38	18	15	8	100
	Morocco	11	24	14	8	43	100
	Palestinian ter.	7	25	28	32	8	100
	Israel	9	40	27	17	6	100
Asia	Pakistan	3	11	18	22	46	100
	Bangladesh	19	32	13	6	30	100
	Indonesia	7	48	19	3	22	100
	Malaysia	5	48	15	6	27	100
	China	4	36	33	7	20	100
	India	8	34	23	14	20	100
	Japan	6	55	22	5	12	100
	South Korea	4	67	13	2	14	100
Africa	Ethiopia	30	49	11	4	7	100
	Ghana	33	41	9	4	13	100
	Ivory Coast	20	52	18	9	0	100
	Kenya	37	45	9	3	6	100
	Mali	44	39	8	4	5	100
	Nigeria	30	41	14	5	11	100
	Senegal	27	53	8	3	10	100
	South Africa	15	39	18	11	18	100
	Tanzania	28	32	10	3	27	100
	Uganda	27	26	7	6	35	100

Q.16H THROUGH Q.16L HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

		Q.16m Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: m. Hamas?					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/ Refused	Total
Middle East	**Turkey**	2	12	8	46	31	100
	Egypt	20	29	31	18	2	100
	Jordan	24	38	25	11	2	100
	Kuwait	18	21	17	24	20	100
	Lebanon	6	19	26	41	8	100
	Morocco	12	33	11	4	41	100
	Palestinian ter.	27	35	12	21	4	100
Asia	**Pakistan**	21	22	6	8	43	100
	Bangladesh	45	37	9	3	5	100
	Indonesia	4	38	16	3	38	100
	Malaysia	2	32	18	7	41	100
Africa	**Ethiopia**	8	13	31	36	13	100
	Ivory Coast	2	21	36	37	4	100
	Mali	4	20	28	30	17	100
	Nigeria	12	20	17	25	26	100
	Senegal	3	16	21	30	30	100
	Tanzania	5	9	9	28	49	100

Q.16N THROUGH Q.16Z HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

		Q.17 Now thinking about the dispute between Israel and the Palestinians, which side do you sympathize with more, Israel or the Palestinians?[2]					
		Israel	Palestinians	Both [VOL.]	Neither [VOL.]	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	49	11	5	17	18	100
	Canada	24	21	6	29	21	100
Latin America	Argentina	11	13	5	49	21	100
	Bolivia	29	13	8	32	18	100
	Brazil	32	15	4	39	10	100
	Chile	16	14	14	35	21	100
	Mexico	11	12	12	49	16	100
	Peru	19	15	2	42	21	100
	Venezuela	19	16	5	54	6	100
West Europe	Britain	16	29	9	26	20	100
	France	32	43	4	16	5	100
	Germany	34	21	4	34	8	100
	Italy	9	16	12	50	13	100
	Spain	11	27	14	36	13	100
	Sweden	18	29	7	28	18	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	10	20	28	20	22	100
	Czech Republic	37	14	6	26	17	100
	Poland	9	13	9	48	21	100
	Russia	14	16	13	40	16	100
	Slovakia	31	17	6	23	23	100
	Ukraine	15	11	13	41	20	100
Middle East	Turkey	4	64	1	13	17	100
	Egypt	0	93	1	5	1	100
	Jordan	2	88	3	7	1	100
	Kuwait	1	86	2	7	4	100
	Lebanon	4	70	10	16	0	100
	Morocco	7	90	1	0	2	100
Asia	Pakistan	2	76	1	5	17	100
	Bangladesh	6	79	4	3	8	100
	Indonesia	4	68	5	10	13	100
	Malaysia	5	67	3	7	19	100
	China	8	29	18	18	26	100
	India	30	20	17	9	25	100
	Japan	13	7	8	46	26	100
	South Korea	19	17	18	29	17	100
Africa	Ethiopia	37	25	8	27	3	100
	Ghana	35	22	19	11	13	100
	Ivory Coast	61	16	5	17	0	100
	Kenya	39	28	21	8	4	100
	Mali	13	40	17	24	5	100
	Nigeria	29	44	14	5	8	100
	Senegal	6	52	3	33	6	100
	South Africa	28	19	19	20	14	100
	Tanzania	25	27	5	23	20	100
	Uganda	38	19	8	14	22	100

Q.18 THROUGH Q.22 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

[2] Not asked in Israel or the Palestinian territories.

		Q.23 In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of countries like (survey country) – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?[3]					
		Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	**United States**	23	36	27	8	6	100
	Canada	2	12	50	33	2	100
Latin America	**Argentina**	9	12	22	48	10	100
	Bolivia	17	34	29	14	6	100
	Brazil	21	24	25	27	4	100
	Chile	7	23	36	25	8	100
	Mexico	13	34	25	24	3	100
	Peru	16	37	21	19	8	100
	Venezuela	24	39	17	17	2	100
West Europe	**Britain**	7	17	45	29	3	100
	France	1	10	49	40	0	100
	Germany	3	24	49	22	3	100
	Italy	3	33	37	17	10	100
	Spain	3	14	31	44	7	100
	Sweden	0	5	54	37	4	100
East Europe	**Bulgaria**	2	8	38	43	9	100
	Czech Republic	2	18	52	27	1	100
	Poland	2	29	38	22	10	100
	Russia	4	15	41	31	8	100
	Slovakia	3	16	50	29	3	100
	Ukraine	7	21	38	27	8	100
Middle East	**Turkey**	5	9	19	56	11	100
	Egypt	12	12	33	41	2	100
	Jordan	8	15	43	32	2	100
	Kuwait	8	22	22	42	5	100
	Lebanon	6	28	32	33	1	100
	Morocco	3	6	13	57	21	100
	Palestinian ter.	5	7	26	57	5	100
	Israel	24	50	18	6	2	100
Asia	**Pakistan**	5	16	19	35	25	100
	Bangladesh	11	13	53	15	8	100
	Indonesia	9	36	33	9	14	100
	Malaysia	4	17	41	28	11	100
	China	10	34	35	11	11	100
	India	16	53	16	8	6	100
	Japan	3	32	49	9	7	100
	South Korea	5	11	58	21	5	100
Africa	**Ethiopia**	11	28	32	22	6	100
	Ghana	16	37	25	7	14	100
	Ivory Coast	27	43	24	5	0	100
	Kenya	28	39	21	8	5	100
	Mali	26	34	28	9	4	100
	Nigeria	30	35	21	8	6	100
	Senegal	12	25	34	23	5	100
	South Africa	21	33	24	8	13	100
	Tanzania	16	33	13	19	19	100
	Uganda	30	29	12	7	23	100

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

		Q.24 In your opinion, do United States policies increase the gap between rich and poor countries, lessen the gap between rich and poor countries, or do United States policies have no effect on the gap between rich and poor countries?				
		Increase gap between rich and poor	Lessen gap between rich and poor	No effect	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	**United States**	38	23	26	13	100
	Canada	62	13	16	9	100
Latin America	**Argentina**	71	8	7	15	100
	Bolivia	65	21	7	7	100
	Brazil	61	17	16	6	100
	Chile	49	18	19	15	100
	Mexico	55	23	13	9	100
	Peru	56	17	9	18	100
	Venezuela	48	20	26	5	100
West Europe	**Britain**	57	13	20	11	100
	France	73	10	16	0	100
	Germany	72	10	14	4	100
	Italy	54	11	19	16	100
	Spain	72	12	5	11	100
	Sweden	64	6	19	11	100
East Europe	**Bulgaria**	44	6	29	20	100
	Czech Republic	66	12	18	4	100
	Poland	31	21	33	15	100
	Russia	49	10	25	16	100
	Slovakia	62	12	19	7	100
	Ukraine	50	12	23	15	100
Middle East	**Turkey**	67	14	6	12	100
	Egypt	56	21	20	3	100
	Jordan	56	23	18	3	100
	Kuwait	72	12	9	7	100
	Lebanon	54	26	17	4	100
	Morocco	58	6	5	31	100
	Palestinian ter.	73	8	8	11	100
	Israel	38	23	27	12	100
Asia	**Pakistan**	54	17	8	21	100
	Bangladesh	68	21	5	6	100
	Indonesia	57	14	19	9	100
	Malaysia	45	21	20	14	100
	China	61	15	10	15	100
	India	50	33	7	10	100
	Japan	57	8	18	16	100
	South Korea	70	7	14	9	100
Africa	**Ethiopia**	58	10	14	18	100
	Ghana	23	33	27	18	100
	Ivory Coast	37	41	21	1	100
	Kenya	29	55	10	6	100
	Mali	43	32	21	5	100
	Nigeria	27	43	19	11	100
	Senegal	53	26	14	8	100
	South Africa	35	25	22	18	100
	Tanzania	51	26	4	19	100
	Uganda	33	38	5	23	100

		Q.25 Which of the following phrases comes closer to your view? It's good that American ideas and customs are spreading here, OR it's bad that American ideas and customs are spreading here.[4]			
		It's good that American ideas and customs are spreading here	It's bad that American ideas and customs are spreading here	DK/Refused	Total
North America	**United States**	67	25	8	100
	Canada	22	67	11	100
Latin America	**Argentina**	10	77	13	100
	Bolivia	19	72	8	100
	Brazil	23	73	5	100
	Chile	24	66	10	100
	Mexico	23	68	9	100
	Peru	29	60	11	100
	Venezuela	37	57	6	100
West Europe	**Britain**	21	67	12	100
	France	18	81	1	100
	Germany	17	80	3	100
	Italy	25	59	17	100
	Spain	16	76	8	100
	Sweden	28	54	18	100
East Europe	**Bulgaria**	25	52	24	100
	Czech Republic	20	76	5	100
	Poland	23	67	10	100
	Russia	14	76	11	100
	Slovakia	23	71	6	100
	Ukraine	20	68	12	100
Middle East	**Turkey**	4	86	10	100
	Egypt	13	79	8	100
	Jordan	12	81	7	100
	Kuwait	10	85	5	100
	Lebanon	38	58	3	100
	Morocco	12	77	11	100
	Palestinian ter.	3	90	7	100
	Israel	56	32	12	100
Asia	**Pakistan**	4	84	11	100
	Bangladesh	25	72	4	100
	Indonesia	11	76	13	100
	Malaysia	16	69	15	100
	China	38	39	22	100
	India	29	62	9	100
	Japan	42	35	24	100
	South Korea	38	48	13	100
Africa	**Ethiopia**	54	41	5	100
	Ghana	43	50	7	100
	Ivory Coast	79	20	0	100
	Kenya	45	53	2	100
	Mali	45	52	3	100
	Nigeria	51	44	5	100
	Senegal	32	65	3	100
	South Africa	41	45	14	100
	Tanzania	12	82	7	100
	Uganda	45	38	18	100

[4] In the U.S. respondents were asked "Tell me which comes closer to describing your views: It's good that American ideas and customs are spreading around the world OR It's bad that American ideas and customs are spreading around the world."

		Q.26 And which of these comes closer to your view? I like American ideas about democracy, OR I dislike American ideas about democracy.[5]			
		I like American ideas about democracy	I dislike American ideas about democracy	DK/Refused	Total
North America	**United States**	60	34	6	100
	Canada	37	51	12	100
Latin America	**Argentina**	14	67	19	100
	Bolivia	31	59	11	100
	Brazil	26	67	7	100
	Chile	30	49	20	100
	Mexico	29	60	11	100
	Peru	33	51	17	100
	Venezuela	40	54	5	100
West Europe	**Britain**	36	47	17	100
	France	23	76	1	100
	Germany	31	65	5	100
	Italy	38	42	20	100
	Spain	19	66	15	100
	Sweden	29	51	20	100
East Europe	**Bulgaria**	39	40	21	100
	Czech Republic	46	48	6	100
	Poland	34	47	19	100
	Russia	21	62	17	100
	Slovakia	36	56	8	100
	Ukraine	39	47	15	100
Middle East	**Turkey**	8	81	11	100
	Egypt	40	56	4	100
	Jordan	42	55	4	100
	Kuwait	37	56	7	100
	Lebanon	39	56	5	100
	Morocco	30	51	19	100
	Palestinian ter.	16	71	12	100
	Israel	61	29	10	100
Asia	**Pakistan**	6	72	22	100
	Bangladesh	37	56	7	100
	Indonesia	28	57	16	100
	Malaysia	29	55	16	100
	China	48	36	16	100
	India	41	49	11	100
	Japan	57	25	18	100
	South Korea	59	33	8	100
Africa	**Ethiopia**	65	31	4	100
	Ghana	73	14	12	100
	Ivory Coast	81	18	0	100
	Kenya	72	23	5	100
	Mali	63	35	2	100
	Nigeria	75	21	4	100
	Senegal	54	40	7	100
	South Africa	53	31	16	100
	Tanzania	32	56	12	100
	Uganda	60	18	22	100

[5] In the U.S. respondents were asked "Tell me which comes closer to describing your views: The U.S. should be promoting democracy around the world OR The U.S. should not be promoting democracy around the world."

		Q.27 Which comes closer to describing your view? I like American ways of doing business, OR I dislike American ways of doing business.[6]			
		I like American ways of doing business	I dislike American ways of doing business	DK/Refused	Total
North America	**United States**	55	38	7	100
	Canada	29	59	12	100
Latin America	**Argentina**	16	67	17	100
	Bolivia	34	51	15	100
	Brazil	31	61	8	100
	Chile	41	40	19	100
	Mexico	38	53	9	100
	Peru	44	40	16	100
	Venezuela	40	51	8	100
West Europe	**Britain**	24	53	23	100
	France	25	75	0	100
	Germany	27	64	10	100
	Italy	32	46	22	100
	Spain	25	52	24	100
	Sweden	20	44	36	100
East Europe	**Bulgaria**	42	23	34	100
	Czech Republic	45	47	8	100
	Poland	29	45	27	100
	Russia	32	41	27	100
	Slovakia	46	42	12	100
	Ukraine	44	31	25	100
Middle East	**Turkey**	6	83	11	100
	Egypt	48	50	2	100
	Jordan	51	47	2	100
	Kuwait	71	23	6	100
	Lebanon	63	33	4	100
	Morocco	44	39	17	100
	Palestinian ter.	40	46	15	100
	Israel	70	19	11	100
Asia	**Pakistan**	16	56	28	100
	Bangladesh	46	47	8	100
	Indonesia	42	46	13	100
	Malaysia	53	33	13	100
	China	49	25	26	100
	India	51	38	11	100
	Japan	40	36	24	100
	South Korea	61	28	11	100
Africa	**Ethiopia**	52	26	21	100
	Ghana	74	12	13	100
	Ivory Coast	78	22	0	100
	Kenya	79	16	5	100
	Mali	57	37	5	100
	Nigeria	78	19	3	100
	Senegal	46	50	4	100
	South Africa	60	22	18	100
	Tanzania	45	36	19	100
	Uganda	58	16	26	100

[6] In the U.S. respondents were asked "Tell me which comes closer to describing your views: The U.S. should be promoting American business practices around the world OR The U.S. should not be promoting American business practices around the world."

		Q.28 Which is closer to describing your view? I like American music, movies and television, OR I dislike American music, movies and television.[7]			
		I like American music, movies and television	I dislike American music, movies and television	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	45	44	11	100
	Canada	73	19	8	100
Latin America	Argentina	50	41	9	100
	Bolivia	49	41	9	100
	Brazil	69	30	0	100
	Chile	58	30	12	100
	Mexico	53	41	6	100
	Peru	50	44	7	100
	Venezuela	71	26	3	100
West Europe	Britain	63	28	9	100
	France	65	35	0	100
	Germany	62	34	3	100
	Italy	66	23	11	100
	Spain	72	25	3	100
	Sweden	77	16	7	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	51	36	13	100
	Czech Republic	58	34	8	100
	Poland	65	28	7	100
	Russia	38	54	9	100
	Slovakia	61	33	6	100
	Ukraine	47	45	8	100
Middle East	Turkey	22	68	10	100
	Egypt	39	59	3	100
	Jordan	40	59	2	100
	Kuwait	53	44	3	100
	Lebanon	71	28	1	100
	Morocco	42	52	7	100
	Palestinian ter.	23	68	10	100
	Israel	72	22	7	100
Asia	Pakistan	4	80	16	100
	Bangladesh	14	81	5	100
	Indonesia	50	46	4	100
	Malaysia	54	41	5	100
	China	42	46	12	100
	India	23	68	9	100
	Japan	70	22	8	100
	South Korea	49	42	9	100
Africa	Ethiopia	58	36	6	100
	Ghana	54	35	11	100
	Ivory Coast	86	14	0	100
	Kenya	51	46	3	100
	Mali	68	30	2	100
	Nigeria	59	39	2	100
	Senegal	62	36	2	100
	South Africa	70	22	8	100
	Tanzania	29	65	6	100
	Uganda	54	28	18	100

[7] In the U.S. respondents were asked "Tell me which comes closer to describing your views: I like foreign music, movies, and television OR I dislike foreign music, movies, and television."

		Q.29 And which comes closer to describing your view? I admire the United States for its technological and scientific advances, OR I do not admire the United States for its technological and scientific advances.[8]			
		I admire U.S. for its tech & scientific advances	I don't admire U.S. for its tech & scientific advances	DK/Refused	Total
North America	**United States**	88	9	3	100
	Canada	74	21	5	100
Latin America	**Argentina**	51	39	10	100
	Bolivia	71	25	5	100
	Brazil	74	24	2	100
	Chile	67	24	9	100
	Mexico	62	33	6	100
	Peru	78	16	7	100
	Venezuela	76	21	3	100
West Europe	**Britain**	74	16	9	100
	France	71	29	0	100
	Germany	65	33	2	100
	Italy	74	14	12	100
	Spain	61	35	4	100
	Sweden	73	18	9	100
East Europe	**Bulgaria**	67	15	18	100
	Czech Republic	56	42	2	100
	Poland	71	21	8	100
	Russia	32	53	15	100
	Slovakia	58	40	2	100
	Ukraine	46	42	13	100
Middle East	**Turkey**	37	51	12	100
	Egypt	69	24	6	100
	Jordan	68	27	5	100
	Kuwait	88	10	2	100
	Lebanon	74	22	5	100
	Morocco	55	26	19	100
	Palestinian ter.	67	25	7	100
	Israel	73	19	8	100
Asia	**Pakistan**	36	37	27	100
	Bangladesh	81	16	4	100
	Indonesia	84	12	3	100
	Malaysia	83	14	4	100
	China	80	11	9	100
	India	64	26	10	100
	Japan	81	9	9	100
	South Korea	85	11	4	100
Africa	**Ethiopia**	92	8	1	100
	Ghana	88	5	7	100
	Ivory Coast	97	3	0	100
	Kenya	87	11	2	100
	Mali	88	10	1	100
	Nigeria	86	13	2	100
	Senegal	88	9	3	100
	South Africa	80	11	9	100
	Tanzania	63	28	10	100
	Uganda	75	11	14	100

[8] In the U.S. respondents were asked "Tell me which comes closer to describing your views: I am proud of our country's technological and scientific advances OR I am not proud of our country's technological and scientific advances."

		Q.30 And which comes closer to describing your view? I favor the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism, OR I oppose the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism.			
		I favor the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism	I oppose the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	70	23	7	100
	Canada	37	56	7	100
Latin America	Argentina	9	83	9	100
	Bolivia	54	36	10	100
	Brazil	41	53	6	100
	Chile	30	58	12	100
	Mexico	31	61	8	100
	Peru	60	29	11	100
	Venezuela	45	48	7	100
West Europe	Britain	38	49	13	100
	France	43	57	0	100
	Germany	42	51	7	100
	Italy	41	40	19	100
	Spain	21	67	12	100
	Sweden	36	52	13	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	51	30	19	100
	Czech Republic	57	38	5	100
	Poland	52	36	12	100
	Russia	50	33	17	100
	Slovakia	42	51	7	100
	Ukraine	51	34	15	100
Middle East	Turkey	9	79	12	100
	Egypt	26	67	7	100
	Jordan	18	77	6	100
	Kuwait	37	54	9	100
	Lebanon	34	63	4	100
	Morocco	16	64	21	100
	Palestinian ter.	6	79	15	100
	Israel	78	16	6	100
Asia	Pakistan	13	59	28	100
	Bangladesh	28	68	4	100
	Indonesia	32	56	12	100
	Malaysia	16	68	16	100
	China	26	55	20	100
	India	49	42	9	100
	Japan	40	47	13	100
	South Korea	10	86	4	100
Africa	Ethiopia	58	40	2	100
	Ghana	59	33	8	100
	Ivory Coast	87	13	0	100
	Kenya	73	24	3	100
	Mali	62	35	4	100
	Nigeria	63	33	4	100
	Senegal	41	55	4	100
	South Africa	43	36	21	100
	Tanzania	40	53	7	100
	Uganda	59	27	14	100

		Q.31 From what you know, do people from our country who move to the U.S. have a better life there, a worse life there, or is life neither better nor worse there?[9]					
		Better	Worse	Neither better nor worse	Don't know anyone (VOL)	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	**United States**	82	1	11	1	5	100
	Canada	16	13	60	7	4	100
Latin America	**Argentina**	43	12	24	7	13	100
	Bolivia	41	20	27	7	6	100
	Brazil	46	18	31	2	3	100
	Chile	66	5	16	8	4	100
	Mexico	51	21	23	2	3	100
	Peru	67	7	17	5	4	100
	Venezuela	49	19	24	5	3	100
West Europe	**Britain**	37	5	34	15	9	100
	France	39	5	55	1	0	100
	Germany	17	13	57	4	8	100
	Italy	36	10	39	5	9	100
	Spain	23	20	22	19	16	100
	Sweden	22	9	50	5	14	100
East Europe	**Bulgaria**	50	2	18	19	11	100
	Czech Republic	40	7	47	3	3	100
	Poland	61	5	23	8	3	100
	Russia	38	6	18	24	13	100
	Slovakia	53	2	40	2	2	100
	Ukraine	63	4	14	15	4	100
Middle East	**Turkey**	24	15	20	11	30	100
	Egypt	28	21	31	9	12	100
	Jordan	37	22	29	8	4	100
	Kuwait	25	35	21	16	3	100
	Lebanon	47	15	22	9	7	100
	Morocco	52	7	17	12	12	100
	Palestinian ter.	29	20	23	17	12	100
	Israel	50	9	28	5	8	100
Asia	**Pakistan**	30	19	15	17	19	100
	Bangladesh	71	5	15	6	3	100
	Indonesia	37	7	19	20	17	100
	Malaysia	26	12	18	27	17	100
	China	45	14	9	18	14	100
	India	49	22	19	4	7	100
	Japan	21	9	47	11	12	100
	South Korea	31	20	32	10	7	100
Africa	**Ethiopia**	86	4	8	1	1	100
	Ghana	83	3	9	3	3	100
	Ivory Coast	74	2	22	1	0	100
	Kenya	71	9	11	7	1	100
	Mali	67	10	17	5	1	100
	Nigeria	73	8	12	6	2	100
	Senegal	74	5	18	2	1	100
	South Africa	53	9	21	13	5	100
	Tanzania	38	19	14	15	14	100
	Uganda	67	12	8	5	9	100

[9] In the U.S. respondents were asked "From what you know, do people who move to the U.S. from other countries have a better life here, a worse life here, or is life neither better nor worse here?"

		Q.32 And which comes closer to describing your view? The United States promotes democracy wherever it can, OR the United States promotes democracy mostly where it serves its interests?			
		The United States promotes democracy wherever it can	The United States promotes democracy mostly where it serves its interests	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	30	63	6	100
	Canada	11	83	6	100
Latin America	Argentina	5	80	15	100
	Bolivia	11	79	9	100
	Brazil	9	83	8	100
	Chile	18	69	12	100
	Mexico	21	70	9	100
	Peru	10	77	13	100
	Venezuela	26	68	6	100
West Europe	Britain	9	80	11	100
	France	3	97	0	100
	Germany	4	95	1	100
	Italy	13	74	13	100
	Spain	10	77	14	100
	Sweden	5	86	9	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	11	74	14	100
	Czech Republic	7	91	3	100
	Poland	19	69	12	100
	Russia	11	73	17	100
	Slovakia	11	86	4	100
	Ukraine	16	74	10	100
Middle East	Turkey	6	76	18	100
	Egypt	24	69	7	100
	Jordan	38	55	7	100
	Kuwait	11	82	7	100
	Lebanon	21	75	4	100
	Morocco	16	46	38	100
	Palestinian ter.	7	79	14	100
	Israel	36	56	8	100
Asia	Pakistan	10	57	33	100
	Bangladesh	14	79	8	100
	Indonesia	27	58	15	100
	Malaysia	16	64	20	100
	China	16	64	20	100
	India	32	51	17	100
	Japan	18	56	26	100
	South Korea	17	69	13	100
Africa	Ethiopia	27	68	4	100
	Ghana	38	46	16	100
	Ivory Coast	30	70	0	100
	Kenya	37	58	6	100
	Mali	28	66	5	100
	Nigeria	48	46	7	100
	Senegal	18	76	6	100
	South Africa	36	47	17	100
	Tanzania	14	67	18	100
	Uganda	27	53	20	100

Q.33 THROUGH Q.55 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

		Q.56a Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. 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 George W. Bush					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	18	27	19	34	2	100
	Canada	6	22	23	47	2	100
Latin America	Argentina	1	4	16	71	7	100
	Bolivia	5	18	30	43	4	100
	Brazil	2	15	19	61	3	100
	Chile	5	24	29	34	8	100
	Mexico	3	25	26	41	6	100
	Peru	4	25	32	28	12	100
	Venezuela	3	20	27	48	2	100
West Europe	Britain	5	19	25	45	5	100
	France	1	13	26	59	0	100
	Germany	1	18	31	49	1	100
	Italy	2	28	32	29	8	100
	Spain	1	6	29	59	4	100
	Sweden	2	19	32	42	5	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	4	23	28	33	13	100
	Czech Republic	6	30	34	29	2	100
	Poland	4	25	36	19	16	100
	Russia	3	15	34	36	11	100
	Slovakia	3	18	37	39	3	100
	Ukraine	5	14	29	35	16	100
Middle East	Turkey	0	2	8	81	8	100
	Egypt	0	8	20	67	5	100
	Jordan	1	7	33	55	4	100
	Kuwait	8	17	16	51	8	100
	Lebanon	9	25	22	43	0	100
	Morocco	1	2	8	56	34	100
	Palestinian ter.	2	6	7	84	2	100
	Israel	21	36	23	15	4	100
Asia	Pakistan	2	5	9	57	27	100
	Bangladesh	5	14	15	63	4	100
	Indonesia	1	13	44	35	7	100
	Malaysia	2	12	24	52	10	100
	China	3	28	35	16	17	100
	India	18	32	22	21	8	100
	Japan	2	33	45	13	7	100
	South Korea	1	21	51	22	6	100
Africa	Ethiopia	20	28	29	21	1	100
	Ghana	36	33	13	11	6	100
	Ivory Coast	33	49	11	7	0	100
	Kenya	33	39	16	10	3	100
	Mali	28	38	14	18	2	100
	Nigeria	36	26	12	21	5	100
	Senegal	11	27	22	35	5	100
	South Africa	11	26	21	33	9	100
	Tanzania	16	24	15	34	11	100
	Uganda	22	30	14	15	19	100

		Q.56b Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs—a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all: b. Russian President Vladimir Putin					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	2	28	25	25	21	100
	Canada	4	32	26	22	17	100
Latin America	Argentina	0	5	13	31	51	100
	Bolivia	1	13	23	29	34	100
	Brazil	1	14	19	48	19	100
	Chile	3	17	26	21	33	100
	Mexico	5	18	21	27	29	100
	Peru	1	15	22	24	38	100
	Venezuela	1	17	29	38	14	100
West Europe	Britain	3	34	26	21	16	100
	France	2	17	36	45	0	100
	Germany	5	27	37	29	2	100
	Italy	2	24	36	24	14	100
	Spain	2	5	33	43	17	100
	Sweden	1	22	37	31	9	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	6	38	24	14	18	100
	Czech Republic	3	26	42	28	1	100
	Poland	0	7	37	44	12	100
	Russia	46	38	8	2	6	100
	Slovakia	7	33	35	19	5	100
	Ukraine	24	32	21	12	10	100
Middle East	Turkey	1	9	11	60	20	100
	Egypt	1	17	42	28	12	100
	Jordan	1	19	32	32	17	100
	Kuwait	3	18	15	29	35	100
	Lebanon	7	26	28	33	6	100
	Morocco	1	4	11	23	61	100
	Palestinian ter.	2	14	22	49	12	100
	Israel	2	15	34	41	8	100
Asia	Pakistan	1	5	12	45	38	100
	Bangladesh	6	23	20	20	32	100
	Indonesia	1	21	37	10	31	100
	Malaysia	3	19	22	14	43	100
	China	11	47	19	4	19	100
	India	15	28	18	20	18	100
	Japan	1	18	46	22	14	100
	South Korea	0	24	44	7	25	100
Africa	Ethiopia	5	27	38	20	10	100
	Ghana	14	37	20	7	22	100
	Ivory Coast	22	52	19	7	1	100
	Kenya	11	39	27	9	14	100
	Mali	14	38	24	12	12	100
	Nigeria	9	36	21	13	21	100
	Senegal	3	22	19	24	32	100
	South Africa	4	16	17	20	44	100
	Tanzania	13	29	13	13	32	100
	Uganda	3	15	18	12	51	100

		Q.56c Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs—a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all: c. German Chancellor Angela Merkel					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	6	38	11	9	35	100
	Canada	8	40	9	7	36	100
Latin America	Argentina	1	9	7	21	61	100
	Bolivia	2	12	20	25	41	100
	Brazil	3	21	17	36	22	100
	Chile	4	20	17	14	45	100
	Mexico	5	17	21	22	36	100
	Peru	2	15	17	19	46	100
	Venezuela	1	12	24	36	27	100
West Europe	Britain	14	48	11	5	22	100
	France	21	66	7	5	1	100
	Germany	43	42	9	6	1	100
	Italy	13	44	15	9	19	100
	Spain	5	31	24	14	26	100
	Sweden	13	52	7	4	24	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	9	44	12	8	27	100
	Czech Republic	16	57	16	7	5	100
	Poland	5	37	28	14	16	100
	Russia	12	32	19	6	31	100
	Slovakia	16	51	15	8	10	100
	Ukraine	8	33	22	5	32	100
Middle East	Turkey	1	9	12	51	27	100
	Egypt	1	24	23	25	27	100
	Jordan	3	23	29	23	22	100
	Kuwait	5	16	9	22	47	100
	Lebanon	11	29	21	30	8	100
	Morocco	2	4	7	15	73	100
	Palestinian ter.	2	9	21	50	17	100
	Israel	5	19	28	33	14	100
Asia	Pakistan	2	5	12	35	46	100
	Bangladesh	4	26	17	14	40	100
	Indonesia	1	29	24	7	40	100
	Malaysia	2	21	16	7	54	100
	China	3	28	30	8	31	100
	India	7	21	18	16	37	100
	Japan	1	26	21	4	48	100
	South Korea	1	26	34	7	32	100
Africa	Ethiopia	6	27	35	13	18	100
	Ghana	22	39	14	5	20	100
	Ivory Coast	20	56	21	3	1	100
	Kenya	15	39	23	8	16	100
	Mali	25	46	12	5	13	100
	Nigeria	11	36	19	12	22	100
	Senegal	11	33	13	11	32	100
	South Africa	5	20	11	14	50	100
	Tanzania	22	29	8	7	33	100
	Uganda	7	17	11	10	55	100

		Q.56d Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs—a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all: d. Osama bin Laden[10]					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	Canada	1	2	4	88	6	100
Latin America	Argentina	1	1	6	75	18	100
	Bolivia	1	5	12	59	23	100
	Brazil	0	2	3	91	4	100
	Chile	1	3	9	73	14	100
	Mexico	2	5	15	63	15	100
	Peru	0	4	5	71	20	100
	Venezuela	0	1	4	87	7	100
West Europe	Britain	1	2	4	84	10	100
	France	0	1	6	93	1	100
	Germany	1	2	3	92	2	100
	Italy	0	3	4	86	7	100
	Spain	0	1	5	91	4	100
	Sweden	0	1	2	91	6	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	0	0	1	82	16	100
	Czech Republic	1	1	4	92	2	100
	Poland	1	1	10	78	10	100
	Russia	2	6	15	55	23	100
	Slovakia	0	1	6	88	5	100
	Ukraine	3	4	11	58	24	100
Middle East	Turkey	1	4	8	66	21	100
	Egypt	1	17	27	41	15	100
	Jordan	2	18	30	40	10	100
	Kuwait	5	7	8	61	19	100
	Lebanon	0	1	11	84	3	100
	Morocco	4	16	11	21	48	100
	Palestinian ter.	26	31	12	23	8	100
	Israel	2	3	8	82	4	100
Asia	Pakistan	19	19	10	20	32	100
	Bangladesh	15	22	16	39	8	100
	Indonesia	3	35	27	13	21	100
	Malaysia	3	18	17	29	32	100
	China	2	10	24	40	23	100
	India	3	6	14	64	14	100
	Japan	0	1	7	77	15	100
	South Korea	0	4	22	61	13	100
Africa	Ethiopia	7	7	21	60	4	100
	Ghana	4	6	8	71	11	100
	Ivory Coast	2	6	11	80	1	100
	Kenya	3	6	8	80	4	100
	Mali	13	17	22	42	5	100
	Nigeria	17	14	12	44	13	100
	Senegal	8	11	13	59	9	100
	South Africa	2	6	6	65	21	100
	Tanzania	3	2	7	78	10	100
	Uganda	3	4	10	48	34	100

[10] Not asked in U.S.

		Q.56e Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. 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: e. Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	1	8	18	54	20	100
	Canada	1	11	16	51	21	100
Latin America	Argentina	0	3	7	39	51	100
	Bolivia	0	6	16	37	41	100
	Brazil	1	4	11	68	16	100
	Chile	1	6	18	37	39	100
	Mexico	2	8	18	44	28	100
	Peru	1	7	13	37	43	100
	Venezuela	3	13	17	54	13	100
West Europe	Britain	1	11	20	50	18	100
	France	1	8	28	61	2	100
	Germany	2	6	21	64	7	100
	Italy	0	6	18	56	19	100
	Spain	0	4	16	55	25	100
	Sweden	0	6	15	57	21	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	0	1	7	52	40	100
	Czech Republic	0	5	31	55	8	100
	Poland	0	2	20	53	25	100
	Russia	4	14	23	21	39	100
	Slovakia	2	6	30	50	13	100
	Ukraine	4	9	19	20	48	100
Middle East	Turkey	5	16	14	42	24	100
	Egypt	1	19	37	35	8	100
	Jordan	1	17	42	36	4	100
	Kuwait	10	15	12	43	20	100
	Lebanon	16	14	10	59	2	100
	Morocco	6	17	12	7	58	100
	Palestinian ter.	11	36	14	26	14	100
	Israel	3	4	8	80	6	100
Asia	Pakistan	21	20	7	14	37	100
	Bangladesh	31	33	8	5	23	100
	Indonesia	6	45	19	5	26	100
	Malaysia	10	29	14	7	39	100
	China	2	20	30	15	33	100
	India	3	16	19	22	39	100
	Japan	0	6	27	27	40	100
	South Korea	0	8	40	19	32	100
Africa	Ethiopia	11	16	25	41	7	100
	Ghana	8	17	22	29	23	100
	Ivory Coast	4	31	32	33	1	100
	Kenya	8	18	29	30	15	100
	Mali	15	27	27	19	12	100
	Nigeria	18	19	14	28	21	100
	Senegal	9	25	19	26	21	100
	South Africa	1	7	13	31	48	100
	Tanzania	8	13	14	35	29	100
	Uganda	4	7	15	21	53	100

		Q.56f Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs—a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all: f. Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	3	15	17	38	27	100
	Canada	2	24	18	23	32	100
Latin America	Argentina	8	32	22	21	17	100
	Bolivia	6	27	23	36	8	100
	Brazil	3	14	18	56	10	100
	Chile	2	12	26	49	12	100
	Mexico	4	13	21	45	17	100
	Peru	3	12	17	53	14	100
	Venezuela	25	29	22	23	1	100
West Europe	Britain	2	19	15	17	47	100
	France	2	35	31	27	5	100
	Germany	3	18	25	20	34	100
	Italy	2	15	20	29	36	100
	Spain	2	14	31	39	13	100
	Sweden	1	20	19	19	42	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	1	5	10	30	55	100
	Czech Republic	2	13	32	33	21	100
	Poland	1	6	23	35	35	100
	Russia	6	15	16	13	50	100
	Slovakia	3	10	30	32	24	100
	Ukraine	6	12	14	12	56	100
Middle East	Turkey	2	9	8	37	44	100
	Egypt	9	27	23	22	20	100
	Jordan	8	25	28	17	22	100
	Kuwait	8	11	6	18	57	100
	Lebanon	10	30	20	33	7	100
	Morocco	3	5	5	12	75	100
	Palestinian ter.	12	20	16	29	24	100
	Israel	2	8	19	45	26	100
Asia	Pakistan	1	6	11	22	59	100
	Bangladesh	8	24	10	9	50	100
	Indonesia	1	24	20	6	50	100
	Malaysia	1	18	18	8	55	100
	China	2	20	29	12	37	100
	India	5	17	14	15	49	100
	Japan	0	6	20	11	62	100
	South Korea	1	12	37	11	39	100
Africa	Ethiopia	1	7	25	26	42	100
	Ghana	8	27	21	15	29	100
	Ivory Coast	6	47	31	14	2	100
	Kenya	9	27	31	12	20	100
	Mali	19	31	19	13	17	100
	Nigeria	10	19	19	20	31	100
	Senegal	3	17	15	15	49	100
	South Africa	2	8	12	22	55	100
	Tanzania	10	19	8	11	52	100
	Uganda	3	6	12	13	66	100

		Q.56g Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs—a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all: g. Chinese President Hu Jintao[11]					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	2	27	21	25	26	100
	Canada	4	28	21	20	27	100
Latin America	Argentina	1	9	10	22	58	100
	Bolivia	3	21	23	20	34	100
	Brazil	2	19	16	43	20	100
	Chile	5	26	14	16	39	100
	Mexico	3	14	22	28	33	100
	Peru	3	21	16	19	41	100
	Venezuela	6	26	22	33	12	100
West Europe	Britain	4	29	23	16	28	100
	France	3	24	39	31	2	100
	Germany	4	22	38	23	13	100
	Italy	2	11	25	32	30	100
	Spain	0	9	22	33	36	100
	Sweden	0	20	26	21	33	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	1	7	11	27	54	100
	Czech Republic	3	13	35	38	11	100
	Poland	0	7	23	37	33	100
	Russia	6	29	17	8	40	100
	Slovakia	1	15	30	28	25	100
	Ukraine	6	16	15	9	54	100
Middle East	Turkey	1	7	12	39	42	100
	Egypt	8	29	24	20	20	100
	Jordan	9	32	22	16	21	100
	Kuwait	6	16	6	16	56	100
	Lebanon	12	22	22	30	14	100
	Morocco	2	7	7	12	72	100
	Palestinian ter.	3	17	17	34	29	100
	Israel	3	10	29	32	26	100
Asia	Pakistan	35	17	3	8	38	100
	Bangladesh	24	29	8	5	35	100
	Indonesia	2	40	23	6	29	100
	Malaysia	7	46	9	2	37	100
	India	9	22	16	18	35	100
	Japan	1	22	41	16	20	100
	South Korea	1	26	43	14	16	100
Africa	Ethiopia	10	40	32	10	8	100
	Ghana	20	42	14	7	18	100
	Ivory Coast	50	43	5	2	0	100
	Kenya	27	47	11	4	11	100
	Mali	46	38	6	3	6	100
	Nigeria	15	41	15	9	19	100
	Senegal	25	49	8	6	12	100
	South Africa	6	19	12	20	43	100
	Tanzania	34	26	5	4	31	100
	Uganda	9	20	11	9	52	100

Q.56H THROUGH Q.56K HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

[11] Not asked in China.

		Q.56l Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. 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: l. Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/ Refused	Total
Middle East	**Israel**	7	24	30	34	4	100

Q.56M HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

		Q.56n Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs—a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all: n. Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Mazen)					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/ Refused	Total
Middle East	**Turkey**	4	14	12	36	35	100
	Egypt	31	36	23	7	3	100
	Jordan	19	34	32	12	2	100
	Kuwait	7	20	14	39	21	100
	Lebanon	2	25	25	38	10	100
	Morocco	4	26	16	9	45	100
	Palestinian ter.	22	34	17	25	3	100
	Israel	2	7	19	67	5	100
Asia	**Pakistan**	15	21	7	11	45	100
	Bangladesh	10	22	18	15	35	100
	Indonesia	4	49	12	5	30	100
	Malaysia	3	27	13	12	45	100
Africa	**Ethiopia**	10	18	22	42	8	100
	Ivory Coast	3	25	28	43	1	100
	Mali	9	32	23	19	17	100
	Nigeria	16	19	14	29	23	100
	Senegal	7	28	20	25	21	100
	Tanzania	8	14	14	23	41	100

Q.56O THROUGH Q.56P HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

		Q.57 Do you think the U.S. should keep military troops in Iraq until the situation has stabilized, or do you think the U.S. should remove its troops as soon as possible?			
		Keep troops in Iraq	Remove its troops	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	37	56	7	100
	Canada	29	62	9	100
Latin America	Argentina	3	87	10	100
	Bolivia	11	80	9	100
	Brazil	19	76	5	100
	Chile	19	64	17	100
	Mexico	17	73	10	100
	Peru	18	69	13	100
	Venezuela	12	81	7	100
West Europe	Britain	38	50	12	100
	France	21	78	0	100
	Germany	23	71	6	100
	Italy	25	62	12	100
	Spain	18	71	11	100
	Sweden	27	56	17	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	18	66	16	100
	Czech Republic	33	59	8	100
	Poland	23	64	12	100
	Russia	9	76	15	100
	Slovakia	23	66	10	100
	Ukraine	12	72	17	100
Middle East	Turkey	9	86	5	100
	Egypt	15	81	4	100
	Jordan	12	83	5	100
	Kuwait	35	56	9	100
	Lebanon	26	72	2	100
	Morocco	8	73	19	100
	Palestinian ter.	4	93	3	100
	Israel	58	34	8	100
Asia	Pakistan	3	76	21	100
	Bangladesh	5	92	3	100
	Indonesia	6	84	10	100
	Malaysia	10	76	14	100
	China	5	81	14	100
	India	27	56	17	100
	Japan	26	60	13	100
	South Korea	25	66	10	100
Africa	Ethiopia	41	53	6	100
	Ghana	49	40	11	100
	Ivory Coast	37	63	1	100
	Kenya	59	38	4	100
	Mali	35	62	3	100
	Nigeria	46	44	10	100
	Senegal	17	79	4	100
	South Africa	32	50	17	100
	Tanzania	17	73	10	100
	Uganda	38	51	11	100

		Q.58 Do you think the U.S. and NATO should keep military troops in Afghanistan until the situation has stabilized, or do you think the U.S. and NATO should remove their troops as soon as possible?			
		Keep troops in Afghanistan	Remove their troops	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	50	42	7	100
	Canada	43	49	8	100
Latin America	Argentina	3	85	12	100
	Bolivia	10	80	10	100
	Brazil	19	74	6	100
	Chile	19	62	19	100
	Mexico	17	70	14	100
	Peru	16	67	16	100
	Venezuela	14	79	7	100
West Europe	Britain	45	42	13	100
	France	48	51	1	100
	Germany	44	49	8	100
	Italy	32	55	13	100
	Spain	22	67	11	100
	Sweden	34	45	21	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	21	60	19	100
	Czech Republic	45	45	10	100
	Poland	24	63	13	100
	Russia	12	73	16	100
	Slovakia	29	58	13	100
	Ukraine	11	72	17	100
Middle East	Turkey	11	74	15	100
	Egypt	12	82	6	100
	Jordan	15	78	7	100
	Kuwait	29	58	13	100
	Lebanon	27	70	3	100
	Morocco	7	67	26	100
	Palestinian ter.	3	89	8	100
	Israel	59	31	10	100
Asia	Pakistan	3	75	22	100
	Bangladesh	6	89	5	100
	Indonesia	8	80	12	100
	Malaysia	9	74	17	100
	China	5	80	15	100
	India	34	49	18	100
	Japan	29	47	24	100
	South Korea	28	60	12	100
Africa	Ethiopia	44	48	8	100
	Ghana	50	37	13	100
	Ivory Coast	43	57	1	100
	Kenya	60	36	4	100
	Mali	37	59	4	100
	Nigeria	48	42	11	100
	Senegal	19	76	5	100
	South Africa	33	46	20	100
	Tanzania	19	67	14	100
	Uganda	38	47	15	100

		Q.59 What's your opinion of U.S. policies in the Middle East – would you say they are fair or do they favor Israel too much or do they favor the Palestinians too much?				
		Fair	Favor Israel	Favor Palestinians	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	**United States**	34	27	8	31	100
	Canada	18	43	4	34	100
Latin America	**Argentina**	15	23	5	57	100
	Bolivia	22	18	11	49	100
	Brazil	19	26	14	41	100
	Chile	24	20	6	50	100
	Mexico	32	21	9	38	100
	Peru	9	23	13	55	100
	Venezuela	42	18	9	31	100
West Europe	**Britain**	14	49	2	36	100
	France	31	62	5	3	100
	Germany	13	57	3	27	100
	Italy	26	32	3	39	100
	Spain	15	39	4	42	100
	Sweden	9	53	2	36	100
East Europe	**Bulgaria**	6	42	1	51	100
	Czech Republic	25	31	5	39	100
	Poland	15	28	6	51	100
	Russia	7	28	9	55	100
	Slovakia	12	39	7	42	100
	Ukraine	8	24	6	62	100
Middle East	**Turkey**	2	70	2	26	100
	Egypt	7	86	0	7	100
	Jordan	3	91	1	5	100
	Kuwait	4	86	5	6	100
	Lebanon	7	89	2	2	100
	Morocco	3	81	2	14	100
	Palestinian ter.	2	90	4	4	100
	Israel	37	42	13	8	100
Asia	**Pakistan**	8	38	17	36	100
	Bangladesh	13	55	21	11	100
	Indonesia	4	69	4	23	100
	Malaysia	4	55	10	31	100
	China	13	34	12	41	100
	India	28	32	8	33	100
	Japan	14	26	3	57	100
	South Korea	14	47	3	35	100

		Q.60 Which statement comes closest to your opinion? 1) A way can be found for the state of Israel to exist so that the rights and needs of the Palestinian people are taken care of OR, 2) the rights and needs of the Palestinian people cannot be taken care of as long as the state of Israel exists?			
		Statement 1	Statement 2	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	67	12	21	100
	Canada	64	11	25	100
Latin America	Argentina	23	17	60	100
	Bolivia	32	23	45	100
	Brazil	58	21	22	100
	Chile	28	17	55	100
	Mexico	39	25	36	100
	Peru	25	23	52	100
	Venezuela	46	19	34	100
West Europe	Britain	60	12	28	100
	France	82	16	2	100
	Germany	80	11	9	100
	Italy	48	19	33	100
	Spain	45	27	28	100
	Sweden	65	12	23	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	66	4	30	100
	Czech Republic	71	14	15	100
	Poland	44	16	40	100
	Russia	45	16	39	100
	Slovakia	66	14	20	100
	Ukraine	49	10	41	100
Middle East	Turkey	30	45	25	100
	Egypt	18	80	3	100
	Jordan	17	78	5	100
	Kuwait	21	73	6	100
	Lebanon	49	50	1	100
	Morocco	23	47	30	100
	Palestinian ter.	16	77	7	100
	Israel	61	31	8	100
Asia	Pakistan	13	47	40	100
	Bangladesh	40	33	26	100
	Indonesia	39	42	19	100
	Malaysia	19	53	28	100
	China	52	20	28	100
	India	40	25	36	100
	Japan	28	21	51	100
	South Korea	37	29	34	100

		Q.61 Who is mostly responsible for the fact that the Palestinians do not have a state of their own – Israelis or the Palestinians themselves?							
		Israelis	Palestinians	Both [VOL]	U.S. [VOL]	Arab countries [VOL]	Other [VOL]	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	15	48	4	1	0	2	30	100
	Canada	22	27	7	1	1	5	36	100
Latin America	Argentina	15	15	16	4	0	1	49	100
	Bolivia	16	25	19	4	1	0	35	100
	Brazil	23	32	17	2	1	0	25	100
	Chile	13	17	24	5	2	0	39	100
	Mexico	17	23	23	6	3	0	27	100
	Peru	21	25	6	2	1	0	44	100
	Venezuela	17	24	26	5	1	0	26	100
West Europe	Britain	25	16	8	3	1	6	41	100
	France	49	33	8	1	1	2	6	100
	Germany	37	29	12	0	1	3	18	100
	Italy	18	11	31	4	2	1	33	100
	Spain	26	12	20	11	2	1	28	100
	Sweden	28	14	14	2	1	6	36	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	13	15	27	4	4	2	34	100
	Czech Republic	22	34	11	0	0	3	30	100
	Poland	16	10	33	3	1	1	35	100
	Russia	16	13	31	6	2	1	30	100
	Slovakia	27	29	8	1	0	2	32	100
	Ukraine	12	15	35	6	2	1	30	100
Middle East	Turkey	50	11	7	10	0	0	23	100
	Egypt	43	4	10	31	12	0	1	100
	Jordan	41	12	16	22	10	0	1	100
	Kuwait	29	18	8	23	11	4	6	100
	Lebanon	35	11	26	11	14	2	1	100
	Morocco	60	10	5	6	3	0	16	100
	Palestinian ter.	47	10	14	10	13	2	4	100
	Israel	7	64	17	3	5	1	4	100
Asia	Pakistan	32	11	3	8	1	1	44	100
	Bangladesh	43	13	10	19	1	0	15	100
	Indonesia	33	14	13	17	2	0	21	100
	Malaysia	34	4	11	22	1	1	27	100
	China	20	17	20	13	1	1	29	100
	India	18	24	19	5	2	0	33	100
	Japan	10	11	30	6	1	1	41	100
	South Korea	17	19	32	14	0	0	16	100

		Q.62 Now thinking about Iran, would you favor or oppose Iran acquiring nuclear weapons?			
		Favor	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	3	93	4	100
	Canada	4	92	4	100
Latin America	Argentina	5	84	11	100
	Bolivia	9	79	12	100
	Brazil	6	91	3	100
	Chile	3	86	11	100
	Mexico	11	81	9	100
	Peru	4	84	12	100
	Venezuela	12	81	7	100
West Europe	Britain	7	86	7	100
	France	6	94	1	100
	Germany	3	97	1	100
	Italy	4	87	9	100
	Spain	5	89	6	100
	Sweden	3	94	3	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	4	83	13	100
	Czech Republic	3	95	2	100
	Poland	3	93	5	100
	Russia	8	80	12	100
	Slovakia	5	93	2	100
	Ukraine	5	86	9	100
Middle East	Turkey	25	59	16	100
	Egypt	24	57	19	100
	Jordan	32	55	13	100
	Kuwait	28	62	10	100
	Lebanon	29	69	2	100
	Morocco	35	23	42	100
	Palestinian ter.	58	24	19	100
	Israel	5	91	4	100
Asia	Pakistan	58	13	29	100
	Bangladesh	52	39	10	100
	Indonesia	29	59	12	100
	Malaysia	32	45	23	100
	China	17	69	14	100
	India	21	66	13	100
	Japan	1	93	5	100
	South Korea	9	87	5	100

		Q.63 If Iran were to acquire nuclear weapons, would this represent a very serious threat to our country, a somewhat serious threat, a minor threat, or no threat at all?					
		Very serious threat	Somewhat serious threat	Minor threat	No threat at all	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	**United States**	59	27	9	3	2	100
	Canada	40	32	17	8	3	100
Latin America	**Argentina**	55	17	7	10	10	100
	Bolivia	28	22	23	18	9	100
	Brazil	75	9	7	8	2	100
	Chile	43	22	16	10	9	100
	Mexico	41	30	14	8	7	100
	Peru	59	17	6	7	11	100
	Venezuela	34	22	10	28	6	100
West Europe	**Britain**	41	31	18	8	2	100
	France	40	39	16	4	1	100
	Germany	37	38	17	7	1	100
	Italy	60	27	4	2	7	100
	Spain	39	38	11	5	7	100
	Sweden	27	22	32	13	5	100
East Europe	**Bulgaria**	29	36	13	9	14	100
	Czech Republic	33	33	24	8	2	100
	Poland	48	31	13	2	6	100
	Russia	34	36	16	5	9	100
	Slovakia	38	31	23	6	2	100
	Ukraine	29	40	15	6	10	100
Middle East	**Turkey**	37	22	9	17	15	100
	Egypt	17	32	25	26	1	100
	Jordan	29	19	8	41	4	100
	Kuwait	54	17	6	17	6	100
	Lebanon	42	21	11	24	1	100
	Morocco	29	7	9	32	23	100
	Palestinian ter.	11	18	19	38	15	100
	Israel	70	19	6	3	2	100
Asia	**Pakistan**	9	12	8	47	25	100
	Bangladesh	25	18	11	38	8	100
	Indonesia	21	26	17	27	9	100
	Malaysia	16	15	13	37	19	100
	China	15	30	32	13	10	100
	India	36	34	10	9	10	100
	Japan	30	45	16	1	8	100
	South Korea	24	46	16	11	3	100

		Q.64 Turning to China, overall do you think that China's growing economy is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?			
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	Total
North America	**United States**	41	45	13	100
	Canada	50	41	9	100
Latin America	**Argentina**	39	24	38	100
	Bolivia	50	27	23	100
	Brazil	47	40	13	100
	Chile	74	11	16	100
	Mexico	28	55	16	100
	Peru	56	20	24	100
	Venezuela	70	16	14	100
West Europe	**Britain**	45	41	14	100
	France	35	64	1	100
	Germany	39	55	6	100
	Italy	19	65	16	100
	Spain	35	44	21	100
	Sweden	62	18	20	100
East Europe	**Bulgaria**	34	36	29	100
	Czech Republic	34	56	9	100
	Poland	33	44	24	100
	Russia	53	27	20	100
	Slovakia	46	39	15	100
	Ukraine	51	23	26	100
Middle East	**Turkey**	27	49	24	100
	Egypt	50	37	13	100
	Jordan	57	34	9	100
	Kuwait	67	6	28	100
	Lebanon	61	30	8	100
	Morocco	28	54	19	100
	Palestinian ter.	42	26	32	100
	Israel	54	31	15	100
Asia	**Pakistan**	63	10	27	100
	Bangladesh	78	8	14	100
	Indonesia	66	27	8	100
	Malaysia	84	5	11	100
	China	97	1	2	100
	India	42	48	10	100
	Japan	57	27	16	100
	South Korea	36	60	4	100
Africa	**Ethiopia**	69	25	5	100
	Ghana	77	5	18	100
	Ivory Coast	96	4	0	100
	Kenya	91	4	5	100
	Mali	93	5	3	100
	Nigeria	80	7	13	100
	Senegal	82	12	6	100
	South Africa	52	32	16	100
	Tanzania	75	10	16	100
	Uganda	68	9	24	100

		Q.65 And overall do you think that China's growing military power is a good thing or a bad thing for our country?			
		Good thing	Bad thing	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	15	68	17	100
	Canada	16	66	18	100
Latin America	Argentina	10	39	51	100
	Bolivia	21	48	31	100
	Brazil	29	50	21	100
	Chile	30	35	35	100
	Mexico	22	56	22	100
	Peru	25	41	35	100
	Venezuela	50	28	22	100
West Europe	Britain	12	66	22	100
	France	15	84	1	100
	Germany	10	77	14	100
	Italy	7	70	23	100
	Spain	15	58	27	100
	Sweden	9	61	30	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	10	42	48	100
	Czech Republic	8	83	9	100
	Poland	8	72	20	100
	Russia	12	70	18	100
	Slovakia	10	75	15	100
	Ukraine	20	48	32	100
Middle East	Turkey	15	53	32	100
	Egypt	31	50	18	100
	Jordan	36	43	21	100
	Kuwait	40	12	48	100
	Lebanon	20	67	14	100
	Morocco	16	56	27	100
	Palestinian ter.	31	24	45	100
	Israel	20	55	25	100
Asia	Pakistan	57	8	35	100
	Bangladesh	51	21	28	100
	Indonesia	37	43	20	100
	Malaysia	57	16	27	100
	China	95	4	1	100
	India	31	59	10	100
	Japan	6	80	14	100
	South Korea	8	89	3	100
Africa	Ethiopia	35	38	28	100
	Ghana	51	16	33	100
	Ivory Coast	87	12	1	100
	Kenya	69	20	11	100
	Mali	67	14	18	100
	Nigeria	58	16	26	100
	Senegal	52	22	26	100
	South Africa	25	39	36	100
	Tanzania	41	41	17	100
	Uganda	35	35	30	100

Q.66 THROUGH Q.76 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

		Q.77 Overall, how much influence do you think the United States is having on the way things are going in our country? Would you say it is having a great deal of influence, a fair amount, not too much, or no influence at all?					
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	No influence at all	DK/ Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	31	36	14	5	15	100
	Bolivia	31	42	18	5	5	100
	Brazil	47	35	7	7	4	100
	Chile	22	39	22	5	12	100
	Mexico	38	37	13	5	7	100
	Peru	42	33	11	4	11	100
	Venezuela	33	31	21	12	3	100
Africa	Ethiopia	53	35	9	1	2	100
	Ghana	25	44	19	1	11	100
	Ivory Coast	33	32	28	7	0	100
	Kenya	38	44	13	2	3	100
	Mali	38	28	27	4	3	100
	Nigeria	42	33	15	5	6	100
	Senegal	20	34	27	16	3	100
	South Africa	28	38	18	5	11	100
	Tanzania	22	25	18	19	16	100
	Uganda	39	28	11	2	21	100

		Q.77B ASK IF 'A GREAT DEAL' OR 'A FAIR AMOUNT' IN Q77: Is this a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad?					
		Good	Bad	Neither	DK/ Refused	Total	N
Latin America	Argentina	5	80	8	6	100	531
	Bolivia	20	60	19	1	100	605
	Brazil	14	64	20	2	100	818
	Chile	28	46	25	2	100	491
	Mexico	22	60	16	2	100	631
	Peru	22	46	29	2	100	622
	Venezuela	36	47	16	1	100	515
Africa	Ethiopia	34	54	10	2	100	631
	Ghana	79	13	6	2	100	486
	Ivory Coast	80	12	8	0	100	451
	Kenya	74	16	9	1	100	820
	Mali	63	25	11	0	100	465
	Nigeria	58	27	14	1	100	840
	Senegal	56	23	20	1	100	378
	South Africa	55	24	19	2	100	656
	Tanzania	36	52	10	2	100	330
	Uganda	65	24	9	1	100	762

		Q.78 Overall do you think the United States' influence in our country is growing, decreasing, or staying about the same?				
		Growing	Decreasing	Staying about the same	DK/ Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	36	17	32	16	100
	Bolivia	27	36	33	4	100
	Brazil	59	6	30	4	100
	Chile	42	10	38	11	100
	Mexico	53	15	27	6	100
	Peru	57	4	30	8	100
	Venezuela	28	33	36	3	100
Africa	Ethiopia	73	7	17	3	100
	Ghana	64	3	19	13	100
	Ivory Coast	48	13	32	7	100
	Kenya	66	14	14	6	100
	Mali	58	11	22	9	100
	Nigeria	64	14	14	7	100
	Senegal	51	11	17	21	100
	South Africa	51	8	29	12	100
	Tanzania	69	12	11	8	100
	Uganda	59	11	9	21	100

		Q.79 How much interest do you think the United States is now taking in what goes on in (Africa/Latin America)? Would you say it is taking a great deal of interest, a fair amount of interest, not too much interest, or is it taking no interest at all?					
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/ Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	33	26	15	13	13	100
	Bolivia	31	41	17	5	6	100
	Brazil	49	29	12	6	4	100
	Chile	19	40	22	11	9	100
	Mexico	26	36	21	11	7	100
	Peru	36	30	18	7	10	100
	Venezuela	35	43	15	4	3	100
Africa	Ethiopia	37	30	22	5	6	100
	Ghana	22	45	19	3	12	100
	Ivory Coast	37	33	27	3	0	100
	Kenya	39	43	13	2	3	100
	Mali	34	27	29	7	3	100
	Nigeria	47	32	12	4	5	100
	Senegal	23	27	37	10	3	100
	South Africa	24	40	19	4	13	100
	Tanzania	23	24	23	8	22	100
	Uganda	44	26	8	2	20	100

		Q.80 How much influence do you think China is having on the way things are going in our country? Would you say it is having a great deal of influence, a fair amount, not too much, or no influence at all?					
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	No influence at all	DK/ Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	10	26	19	16	30	100
	Bolivia	9	39	26	13	14	100
	Brazil	26	39	13	12	9	100
	Chile	17	36	25	7	15	100
	Mexico	24	37	18	10	10	100
	Peru	12	28	32	7	20	100
	Venezuela	21	32	29	12	7	100
Africa	Ethiopia	49	36	13	1	1	100
	Ghana	16	45	19	3	17	100
	Ivory Coast	46	33	17	3	0	100
	Kenya	41	35	16	3	5	100
	Mali	53	30	11	5	1	100
	Nigeria	32	38	14	7	10	100
	Senegal	43	29	19	7	2	100
	South Africa	31	34	17	5	14	100
	Tanzania	23	27	12	17	21	100
	Uganda	20	26	21	5	28	100

		Q.80B ASK IF 'A GREAT DEAL' OR 'A FAIR AMOUNT' IN Q80: Is this a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad?					
		Good thing	Bad thing	Neither	DK/Refused	Total	N
Latin America	Argentina	21	51	14	14	100	291
	Bolivia	42	34	21	3	100	401
	Brazil	26	54	18	2	100	656
	Chile	55	20	23	2	100	419
	Mexico	20	63	13	4	100	516
	Peru	36	29	32	2	100	344
	Venezuela	58	28	14	0	100	423
Africa	Ethiopia	61	33	4	1	100	612
	Ghana	90	5	4	1	100	430
	Ivory Coast	90	6	4	0	100	553
	Kenya	91	6	3	1	100	757
	Mali	84	7	8	1	100	580
	Nigeria	79	12	8	1	100	785
	Senegal	86	6	7	0	100	502
	South Africa	49	32	16	3	100	648
	Tanzania	78	13	7	2	100	349
	Uganda	75	13	9	3	100	527

		Q.81 Overall do you think Chinese influence in our country is growing, decreasing, or staying about the same as it has been?				
		Growing	Decreasing	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	34	4	30	32	100
	Bolivia	32	10	42	15	100
	Brazil	48	5	38	10	100
	Chile	53	6	26	15	100
	Mexico	50	17	23	10	100
	Peru	38	6	35	21	100
	Venezuela	56	8	30	7	100
Africa	Ethiopia	85	3	8	4	100
	Ghana	59	1	18	22	100
	Ivory Coast	72	5	20	3	100
	Kenya	74	4	13	10	100
	Mali	81	5	8	6	100
	Nigeria	63	7	17	13	100
	Senegal	79	2	8	10	100
	South Africa	61	7	19	13	100
	Tanzania	77	6	8	9	100
	Uganda	47	7	12	33	100

Q.82 THROUGH Q.90 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

		Q.91 How concerned are you, if at all, that (survey country) has become too dependent on Russia for its energy resources? Are you very concerned, fairly concerned, not too concerned, or not at all concerned?					
		Very concerned	Fairly concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	DK/ Refused	Total
West Europe	Britain	27	39	21	7	6	100
	France	17	36	29	18	0	100
	Germany	25	33	30	11	1	100
	Italy	20	51	15	4	10	100
	Spain	10	28	31	23	9	100
	Sweden	6	24	39	26	4	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	10	27	27	26	9	100
	Czech Republic	10	47	31	10	2	100
	Poland	22	53	17	3	5	100
	Slovakia	13	40	31	14	2	100
	Ukraine	26	37	20	14	3	100

		Q.92 In your view, is global warming a very serious problem, somewhat serious, not too serious, or not a problem?					
		Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not too serious	Not a problem	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	**United States**	47	28	13	9	2	100
	Canada	58	29	8	4	2	100
Latin America	**Argentina**	69	21	2	1	7	100
	Bolivia	68	24	4	1	3	100
	Brazil	88	8	1	2	2	100
	Chile	75	17	2	1	5	100
	Mexico	57	24	10	2	7	100
	Peru	66	20	4	1	9	100
	Venezuela	78	17	1	2	1	100
West Europe	**Britain**	45	37	10	5	3	100
	France	68	27	4	1	0	100
	Germany	60	26	8	4	2	100
	Italy	57	35	2	1	6	100
	Spain	70	25	2	0	3	100
	Sweden	64	25	5	2	4	100
East Europe	**Bulgaria**	66	19	5	1	8	100
	Czech Republic	61	29	8	3	0	100
	Poland	40	47	8	2	4	100
	Russia	40	33	19	6	3	100
	Slovakia	65	28	5	1	1	100
	Ukraine	59	30	7	1	2	100
Middle East	**Turkey**	70	18	3	1	8	100
	Egypt	32	37	18	8	6	100
	Jordan	32	32	25	8	3	100
	Kuwait	69	19	6	6	1	100
	Lebanon	41	42	15	2	1	100
	Morocco	69	13	6	3	10	100
	Palestinian ter.	59	22	5	7	7	100
	Israel	48	37	11	2	2	100
Asia	**Pakistan**	41	21	5	3	30	100
	Bangladesh	85	12	2	0	1	100
	Indonesia	43	32	9	3	12	100
	Malaysia	46	32	10	2	10	100
	China	42	46	7	1	4	100
	India	57	28	4	1	10	100
	Japan	78	19	2	1	1	100
	South Korea	75	22	2	0	0	100

		Q.93 Which of the following, if any, is hurting the world's environment the most?									
		India	Germany	China	Brazil	Japan	United States	Russia	Other	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	5	0	22	2	3	33	10	4	22	100
	Canada	6	1	31	1	2	36	4	2	16	100
Latin America	Argentina	1	1	3	3	4	49	1	4	35	100
	Bolivia	2	3	10	1	7	47	5	1	23	100
	Brazil	3	1	6	16	3	49	4	1	16	100
	Chile	3	2	9	2	6	42	10	2	24	100
	Mexico	5	6	11	3	5	39	6	2	22	100
	Peru	4	3	8	1	7	46	10	2	20	100
	Venezuela	6	1	9	1	5	55	8	2	12	100
West Europe	Britain	5	1	31	3	1	41	4	3	13	100
	France	9	1	23	1	2	53	9	0	2	100
	Germany	4	1	33	1	1	45	8	1	8	100
	Italy	4	1	22	1	4	31	4	1	32	100
	Spain	7	0	7	2	4	56	2	0	22	100
	Sweden	2	1	18	1	2	42	16	3	15	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	1	0	3	2	1	41	4	1	48	100
	Czech Republic	4	3	19	2	1	48	12	0	11	100
	Poland	3	4	11	2	3	29	19	0	29	100
	Russia	2	2	14	2	3	26	16	2	33	100
	Slovakia	4	2	13	3	2	55	8	1	12	100
	Ukraine	1	0	6	1	4	37	8	4	38	100
Middle East	Turkey	2	1	3	0	2	61	4	2	25	100
	Egypt	6	8	19	6	19	27	6	3	7	100
	Jordan	5	6	19	6	19	22	6	2	14	100
	Kuwait	8	3	5	1	4	29	5	5	40	100
	Lebanon	5	5	19	5	7	37	7	7	9	100
	Morocco	4	3	7	2	2	31	2	2	47	100
	Palestinian ter.	3	3	11	3	4	41	4	2	28	100
	Israel	13	5	21	5	6	20	9	1	20	100
Asia	Pakistan	24	0	1	0	0	41	1	1	31	100
	Bangladesh	13	2	3	1	4	61	3	0	14	100
	Indonesia	3	2	6	1	4	52	4	2	27	100
	Malaysia	6	1	3	0	1	38	2	4	44	100
	China	7	1	11	2	9	38	2	3	29	100
	India	29	4	10	5	4	25	3	2	17	100
	Japan	1	1	34	0	7	36	1	1	18	100
	South Korea	1	0	56	1	2	30	0	1	9	100