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a PewResearchCenter project

1615 L Street, N.W., Suite 700  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
Tel (202) 419-4350  
Fax (202) 419-4399  
[www.pewglobal.org](http://www.pewglobal.org)

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**GLOBAL OPINION TRENDS 2002-2007:**

**A RISING TIDE LIFTS MOOD IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD**

**Sharp Decline in Support for Suicide Bombing in Muslim Countries**

***47-Nation Pew Global Attitudes Survey***

***FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:***

Andrew Kohut, President  
Richard Wike, Senior Researcher  
Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Research Associate  
(202) 419-4350  
[www.pewglobal.org](http://www.pewglobal.org)





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## GLOBAL OPINION TRENDS 2002-2007:

### A RISING TIDE LIFTS MOOD IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD

#### Sharp Decline in Support for Suicide Bombing in Muslim Countries

The planet is a happier place these days, at least in many parts of the world where incomes are low and life is tough ... but economies are improving. In particular, as economic growth has surged in much of Latin America, East Europe and Asia over the past five years, people are expressing greater satisfaction with their personal lives, family incomes and national conditions. The picture is considerably different in most advanced nations, where per capita GDP gains have been less robust and citizen satisfaction has changed little since 2002.

The *Pew Global Attitudes Project's* 47-nation survey finds that measures of personal and economic satisfaction remain modest in the developing world when compared with measures for advanced nations, but this gap has narrowed. The increasing contentment in developing nations is clearly correlated with sizable increases in per capita gross domestic product that, in most cases, far outpaced the rate of growth prior to 2002.<sup>1</sup>

Publics in Latin America and Eastern Europe – where per capita GDP has risen markedly in recent years – rate their lives and national conditions far more favorably than they did in Pew's 2002 wave of interviewing. The same is true in China and India, both of which have experienced sizable gains in real income, and where publics are substantially happier today. The pattern is less pronounced, however, elsewhere in Asia. And in sub-Saharan Africa, where per capita GDP has increased in many nations, overall satisfaction measures are up modestly, at best.

In contrast, levels of personal contentment and satisfaction with annual incomes have been much more stable in North America, Western Europe and Japan, where income growth has been less impressive. Also, unlike in the developing world, satisfaction with national conditions is flat or has declined in most advanced nations where trends are available.

Rising Contentment (Regional Medians)			
<i>High quality of life*</i>	2002	2007	change
	%	%	
U.S.	65	65	0
West Europe	53	53	0
East Europe	23	34	+11
Latin America	44	59	+15
Asia	29	34	+5
Africa	18	21	+3
<i>Satisfied with family income</i>			
U.S.	74	76	+2
West Europe	69	65	-4
East Europe	28	39	+11
Latin America	46	62	+16
Asia	51	47	-4
Africa	35	41	+6
<i>Satisfied with state of nation</i>			
U.S.	41	25	-16
West Europe	32	26	-6
East Europe	10	20	+10
Latin America	7	34	+27
Asia	14	39	+25
Africa	28	29	+1

Regional medians shown based on nations with 2002 trends.

\* Percent rating their lives seven or higher on a scale from 0-10.

<sup>1</sup> Data on trends in gross domestic product (GDP) from IMF World Economic Outlook.

In addition to examining how people around the world view their own lives, national conditions, and national and international institutions, the survey also provides a detailed look at specific trends within different regions of the world. Most notably, the survey finds large and growing numbers of Muslims in the Middle East and elsewhere rejecting Islamic extremism.

The percentage of Muslims saying that suicide bombing is justified in the defense of Islam has declined dramatically over the past five years in five of eight countries where trends are available. In Lebanon, for example, just 34% of Muslims say suicide bombings in the defense of Islam are often or sometimes justified; in 2002, 74% expressed this view. However, Palestinians stand out for their broad acceptance of suicide bombing. Seven-in-ten-Palestinians say this tactic is at least sometimes justified.

The regional analyses also shed light on other major issues. For instance, there is broad support for free-market economic policies across Latin America, despite the election in the past decade of leftist leaders such as Venezuela's Hugo Chavez. In Africa, poverty and widespread deprivation have not diminished optimism about the future. And Muslim publics, particularly those in closest proximity to Iraq, express significant concern that the Sunni-Shia divide driving violence in that country is turning into a broader problem worldwide.

Globally, Pew's 47-nation survey shows a clear linkage between real economic growth and views of national conditions. An analysis of changes between 2002 and 2007 finds a correlation between the percentage growth in per capita GDP and the share of a nation's citizens who are satisfied with the way things are going in their country, and the proportion giving positive overall economic ratings.

GDP growth also is tied to rising levels of personal satisfaction. The number of people who report making personal progress in their lives is up substantially from 2002 in most countries with rapidly growing economies, and is flat or down in many countries where per capita GDP has been relatively stagnant. The same is generally true with measures of overall quality of life and satisfaction with household income. But changes in GDP

Rising GDPs		
	<i>Median per capita GDP growth*</i>	
	<u>'97-'02</u>	<u>'02-'07</u>
United States	+9%	+11%
West Europe	+10%	+6%
East Europe	+21%	+36%
Latin America	0%	+18%
Asia	+16%	+24%
Africa	+7%	+17%

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook  
Based on countries where 2002 and 2007 survey data is available for comparison.

GDP Gains Reflected in Greater Satisfaction	
<i>2002-2007 change in the percent...</i>	Correlation with change in per-capita GDP*
Reporting personal progress	.55
Satisfied with income	.39
Ranking quality of life high	.38
Satisfied with state of the nation	.45
Rating nation's economy as good	.40
Very satisfied with job	.10
Very satisfied with family life	.05

\* Correlation coefficient between percent change in per-capita GDP since 2002 and change in national contentment measures from 2002 to 2007 across 35 nations where survey trends are available.

are not related to all aspects of people’s lives. Other measures of personal contentment, such as job satisfaction or happiness with family life, show no correlation with economic growth. (A commentary on the relationship between economic growth and measures of personal contentment, by Bruce Stokes, international economics columnist for the National Journal, can be found online at <http://pewglobal.org/commentary/display.php?AnalysisID=1020>.)

In spite of the economic gains across a broad swath of developing and emerging economies, citizens of rich countries remain far happier and more satisfied than those in poorer nations. In addition, large percentages in many developing countries – even in some where the gains in contentment have been the greatest – report they have not been able to afford food, clothing, and medical care over the past 12 months.

	Deprivations Remain Widespread			
	<i>Unable to afford needed in the past year</i>			
	Food	Health care	Clothing	All three
	%	%	%	%
U.S.	16	23	16	10
West Europe*	7	6	11	3
East Europe*	32	38	41	25
Latin America*	41	42	44	30
Africa*	43	48	46	32

\* Regional medians shown.

Among the populations of the seven Latin American nations surveyed, no fewer than a quarter (in Argentina) and as many as six-in-ten (in Bolivia and Peru) say there have been times in the past year when they have been unable to afford food. These figures are comparable in the 10 countries surveyed in Africa; in developing countries throughout Asia and the Middle East; as well as in most of the East European nations surveyed. This compares with 16% in the United States, and even fewer in Canada, Japan, and most of Western Europe.

Rising per capita GDP appears to have had only a modest impact in Africa compared with other parts of the developing world. In absolute terms, Africans remain relatively unhappy with their lives and living conditions. This is the case even in countries like Nigeria, where per capita GDP has increased by 26% over the past five years. Only about a third of Nigerians express a high level of satisfaction with their lives, which is not significantly different from 2002.

Yet as was the case in previous Global Attitudes surveys, more people in Africa than in the other regions surveyed express the view that their lives will be better five years from now. In addition, majorities in most African nations say that when children in their countries grow up they will be better off than people are today. The belief that life will be better for the next generation also is widespread in other poor and emerging countries – notably, 86% of Chinese respondents in the Pew survey look ahead to a better life for their country’s children.

Opinions about the prospects for the next generation are much more negative in many advanced countries. Fully 80% of the French say that when their country's children grow up, they will be worse off than people are today. Smaller but substantial majorities in Germany, Japan, Italy, Great Britain, the United States and Canada also are pessimists regarding the next generation's overall prospects.

While the new poll finds dramatic changes in many countries in how people view their lives and financial well-being, evaluations of work and family life have remained more or less unchanged. As in 2002, more people express satisfaction with their family lives than with their jobs or incomes. And as was the case five years ago, satisfaction with family life continues to be greater in advanced nations – especially in North America – than in most developing countries.

Dissatisfaction with family life is relatively high in several African countries, especially Tanzania and Uganda. In both countries, about as many people say they are dissatisfied with the family life as say they are satisfied – the only countries surveyed where this is the case.

For the most part, job satisfaction continues to be greater than satisfaction with family income, even though the latter has risen over the past five years. Among advanced nations, worker satisfaction is greatest in Sweden, the United States and Canada; more than four-in-ten in these countries say they are very satisfied with their jobs.

Among developing nations, workers in Kuwait and India voice the most contentment with their jobs. Job satisfaction is generally low in the African countries surveyed. In addition, 66% of Jordanian workers say they are dissatisfied with their jobs, the highest of any public surveyed.

**Will the Next Generation Be Better or Worse Off?**

	Better %	Worse %	Same %
U.S.	31	60	4
Canada	28	58	12
Chile	62	25	8
Bolivia	45	35	13
Venezuela	43	44	9
Mexico	41	39	16
Argentina	41	40	10
Peru	33	42	12
Brazil	28	64	7
Spain	36	48	10
Sweden	29	50	16
Britain	29	60	4
Germany	17	73	6
France	17	80	2
Italy	10	69	14
Slovakia	68	23	4
Bulgaria	56	18	15
Ukraine	52	16	12
Poland	51	30	13
Russia	47	25	14
Czech Rep.	44	46	4
Morocco	67	13	7
Egypt	54	43	2
Jordan	49	27	15
Israel	40	28	22
Kuwait	35	44	13
Lebanon	33	35	18
Turkey	31	51	8
Palest. ter.	18	44	20
China	86	6	4
Bangladesh	84	13	2
India	64	28	4
Malaysia	60	24	5
Indonesia	52	27	9
Pakistan	42	33	10
S. Korea	42	40	16
Japan	10	70	15
Ivory Coast	73	25	1
Nigeria	69	20	7
Senegal	61	32	5
Ethiopia	60	27	7
Mali	56	33	10
Ghana	55	24	9
Kenya	49	40	8
S. Africa	46	40	8
Uganda	37	48	4
Tanzania	36	47	9

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



## Views of National Conditions, Governments

Trends in opinions about the course of one's country are as closely correlated with changing economic fortunes as are people's views of their own lives. In Latin America, citizens in Argentina, Venezuela and Bolivia express far greater satisfaction with national conditions than they did five years ago, when much of the region was mired in a severe financial crisis. And in Argentina, Venezuela and Peru, robust economic growth has been accompanied by a sharp rise in positive views of national governments.

In Western Europe, the publics in Sweden and Spain express broad satisfaction with national conditions, as well as with their governments and current leaders. In contrast, people in France and Italy, which have experienced little growth since 2002, are critical of their nation's course and their governments. In Eastern Europe, the publics in Russia and Slovakia – where per capita GDP has shown impressive gains – are happier with the course of their country and express more satisfaction with national leaders than they did five years ago.

Among surveyed countries, China has achieved by far the greatest gains in per capita income; per capita GDP has increased 58% since 2002. The Chinese also express much more satisfaction with national conditions than they did in 2002 (83% now vs. 48% then). The Chinese also give near universal support for the national government – fully 89% say the national government has a very good or somewhat good influence on the way things are going in the country.<sup>2</sup>

The Japanese are more positive about their country's government and leadership than in 2002, but they continue to be largely critical of their country's course. In India, by contrast, more people are satisfied with the state of their

	Satisfied with...		
	Own life* %	State of nation %	National gov't** %
U.S.	65	25	51
Canada	71	47	58
Argentina	59	38	61
Bolivia	37	38	68
Brazil	63	17	46
Chile	46	35	67
Mexico	76	30	70
Peru	41	15	64
Venezuela	60	39	61
Britain	59	30	44
France	57	22	35
Germany	48	33	55
Italy	48	16	38
Spain	66	51	59
Sweden	72	66	64
Bulgaria	17	9	39
Czech Rep.	42	23	36
Poland	39	18	28
Russia	23	36	61
Slovakia	36	46	59
Ukraine	32	9	31
Turkey	26	39	61
Egypt	25	47	13
Jordan	28	56	45
Kuwait	46	52	79
Lebanon	28	6	61
Morocco	15	56	47
Palest. ter.	24	5	52
Israel	68	18	23
Pakistan	28	39	59
Bangladesh	17	75	87
Indonesia	23	22	58
Malaysia	36	76	92
China	34	83	89
India	41	42	77
Japan	43	22	50
S. Korea	48	9	32
Ethiopia	37	30	39
Ghana	21	38	73
Ivory Coast	29	28	70
Kenya	16	45	79
Mali	13	22	68
Nigeria	35	11	50
Senegal	26	40	74
S. Africa	36	29	71
Tanzania	10	46	86
Uganda	7	22	61

\* Percent rating personal life seven or higher on a scale of 0 to 10.  
 \*\* Government is having a good influence on the way things are going.

<sup>2</sup> It was not possible to ask Chinese respondents to express opinions about President Hu Jintao.

country, though evaluations of the government and national leadership have remained fairly stable.

Turkey and Jordan have experienced strong economic growth since 2002; on balance, more people in these countries express positive views of their national governments than negative opinions. The Palestinians and Lebanese almost universally deplore the way things are going – just 5% of Palestinians and 6% of Lebanese express satisfaction with conditions – but they express a fair degree of support for their governments and leaders.

Africans tend to express dissatisfaction with national conditions but endorse their national governments. Nigerians are the exception in expressing divided opinions of their government and new leader, despite strong economic trends over the past five years.

While economic growth is linked with more favorable views of one’s national government, the survey points to several important exceptions to this pattern. For example, Great Britain and the United States have experienced fairly strong economic growth since 2002 when compared with other advanced countries, yet in both countries positive views of the government have declined significantly. And in the Czech Republic, the percent saying that the government is having a good influence on national conditions has fallen from 57% in 2002 to 36% in the new survey, despite robust growth in that country.

<b>National Government Has a Good Influence</b>			
<i>Greatest increases</i>	<u>2002</u> %	<u>2007</u> %	<u>Change</u>
Argentina	7	61	+54
Turkey	7	61	+54
Peru	27	64	+37
Lebanon	25	61	+36
Slovakia	25	59	+34
Kenya	50	79	+29
Japan	22	50	+28
S. Africa	46	71	+25
Venezuela	37	61	+24
<i>Greatest declines</i>	<u>2002</u> %	<u>2007</u> %	<u>Change</u>
France*	61	35	-26
Uganda	84	61	-23
Britain*	66	44	-22
Czech Rep.	57	36	-21
Ghana	87	73	-14
Pakistan	72	59	-13
U.S.	64	51	-13
Nigeria	60	50	-10
S. Korea	41	32	-9

\* Survey conducted before Gordon Brown and Nicolas Sarkozy took office.

## Dwindling Muslim Support for Terrorism

Even as many people around the world express more positive views of their lives and countries than they did five years ago, opinions about regional issues and concerns are a mix of good and bad news.

Among the most striking trends in predominantly Muslim nations is the continuing decline in the number saying that suicide bombing and other forms of violence against civilians are justifiable in the defense of Islam. In Lebanon, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Indonesia, the proportion of Muslims who view suicide bombing and other attacks against civilians as being often or sometimes justified has declined by half or more over the past five years.

Wide majorities say such attacks are, at most, rarely acceptable. However, this is decidedly *not* the case in the Palestinian territories. Fully 70% of Palestinians believe that suicide bombings against civilians can be often or sometimes justified, a position starkly at odds with Muslims in other Middle Eastern, Asian, and African nations.

Fewer Muslims View Suicide Bombing as Justified			
Often/ sometimes justified:	2002 %	2007 %	02-07 change
Lebanon	74	34	-40
Bangladesh	44	20	-24
Pakistan	33	9	-24
Jordan	43	23	-20
Indonesia	26	10	-16
Tanzania	18	11	-7
Nigeria	47	42	-5
Turkey	13	16	+3
Palestinian ter.	--	70	--
Mali	--	39	--
Malaysia	--	26	--
Kuwait	--	21	--
Ethiopia	--	18	--
Senegal	--	18	--
Morocco	--	11	--
Egypt	--	8	--

Based on Muslim respondents.

The decreasing acceptance of extremism among Muslims also is reflected in declining support for Osama bin Laden. Since 2003, Muslim confidence in bin Laden to do the right thing in world affairs has fallen; in Jordan, just 20% express a lot or some confidence in bin Laden, down from 56% four years ago. Yet confidence in bin Laden in the Palestinian territories, while lower than it was in 2003, remains relatively high (57%).

Opinion about Hezbollah and Hamas varies among Muslim publics. Views of both groups are favorable among most predominantly Muslim countries in the Middle East and Asia. And Palestinians have strongly positive opinions of both militant groups. But majorities in Turkey have negative impressions of both Hezbollah and Hamas.

The survey also finds that, amid continuing sectarian strife in Iraq, there is broad concern among the Muslim publics surveyed that tensions between Sunnis and Shia are not limited to that country. Nearly nine-in-ten Lebanese (88%), and solid majorities in Kuwait (73%) and Pakistan (67%), say Sunni-Shia tensions are a growing problem for the Muslim world, and are not limited to Iraq.

## Africa: Bleak Present, Brighter Future

Africa remains a continent of crushing poverty, widespread deprivation – and substantial, if not universal, optimism. Majorities in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania say there have been times in the past year they have been unable to afford food. Even in South Africa, widely viewed as having Africa’s most advanced economy, 49% say they have gone without food in the past year for lack of money. Moreover, relatively large numbers throughout Africa say they have lacked money for other basic necessities – health care and clothing.

The African publics surveyed tend to express low levels of personal satisfaction, particularly when compared with people in other regions. In no African country do as many as four-in-ten rate their current lives as seven or higher on a scale of zero to 10. However, majorities in nine of 10 African countries surveyed say they believe their lives will be better five years from now than they are today.

The U.S. image is much stronger in Africa than in other regions of the world. This is reflected in the fact that the United States tops the list of dependable allies in eight of 10 African countries surveyed. Yet the U.S. is widely seen as making, at most, a minor effort to address the humanitarian crisis in the Darfur region of Sudan. Most Africans say the United Nations or the African Union is doing the most to stop the violence in Darfur.

	Very satisfied with life* %	Optimistic about future** %
Ethiopia	37	72
S. Africa	36	61
Nigeria	35	80
Ivory Coast	29	91
Senegal	26	90
Ghana	21	77
Kenya	16	78
Mali	13	93
Tanzania	10	47
Uganda	7	63

\* Percent rating their lives seven or higher on a scale from 0-10.

\*\* Percent giving higher rating to their life five years from now than today.

The survey also finds that, despite overwhelming concern about the spread of AIDS and other infectious diseases throughout Africa, fewer than 30% in every country surveyed say they have taken an HIV test. In South Africa, where an estimated 5.5 million people are infected with HIV according to UNAIDS data, just 20% say they have been tested for the virus. However, majorities in South Africa and the other African countries surveyed (except for Mali) say they would be willing to take an HIV test.

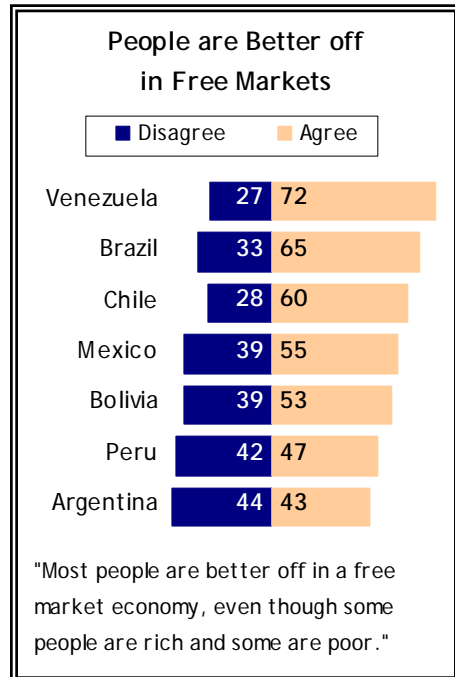
A series of in-depth questions asked in Africa – including measures of the state of democracy in African countries and opinions about international media coverage of the region – are the result of a partnership between the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* and *The New York Times*. In addition, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation generously provided funding for the surveying in Africa, and in developing nations in other parts of the world.

## Latin America: More Favorable Toward Free Markets

Latin America's improved economic climate is seen in increasingly positive impressions of national conditions and governments. As might be expected, publics in Latin America also are much more upbeat about their nations' economies than they were five years ago.

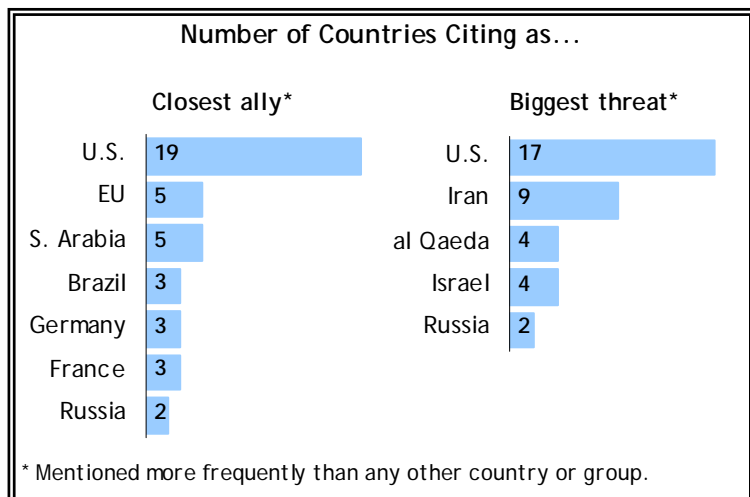
In 2002, shortly after the onset of a financial crisis that caused Argentina to default and cost many people their life savings, virtually no Argentines gave the economy a positive rating (1%); today, 45% see the economy as very good or somewhat good. A similar, though less dramatic, pattern is seen in other countries in the region: in Bolivia, positive views of the economy have more than tripled (from 18% to 58%); in Peru they have nearly tripled; and in Venezuela and Brazil positive impressions of the economy have doubled or more. In Mexico, where positive views of the economy were highest in 2002 (at 31%), 51% now say the economy is at least somewhat good.

Left-leaning heads of state have been elected in several Latin American countries over the past decade. However, the new survey finds Latin American respondents generally believe that people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor. Many respondents in the poll also expressed support for a strong government social safety net to help people who cannot help themselves.



## Global Publics Divided about Their Nation's Allies

The polling also underscores the lack of international consensus about the world order reported in this year's first Global Attitudes report. Notably, the United States is named about as often as a close ally as it is named the biggest threat by respondents in the 47-nation survey. No other single country or international institution was as frequently cited as a top ally or threat, including Iran. *(For a more detailed analysis of opinions about the United States and other world powers, see "Global Unease with Major World Powers," released June 27).*



The United States is singled out as a close ally by people in many African nations and in Israel and Kuwait, where the United States remains popular. The publics of two of America's closest allies, Great Britain and Canada, also regard the United States as their closest ally, despite their criticism of U.S. foreign policies.

By contrast, the publics in many predominately Muslim countries, Latin America, and China see the United States as their greatest potential threat. For example, two-thirds of Chinese (66%) and nearly as many in Turkey and Pakistan (64% each), name the United States as the country that poses the greatest threat to their own country in the future. Majorities in Venezuela (54%) and Argentina (52%) also view the United States as a potential threat.

### Top National Problems

Crime, political corruption, drugs, the spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, and pollution are mentioned most frequently as top national problems by the citizens of the 47 countries surveyed. But terrorism, the poor quality of drinking water, and religious/ethnic conflict also are high on the problems list. The global findings reveal wide variations in how people in different parts of the world size up the top national problems.

Compared with 2002, somewhat fewer people globally view most of the issues tested as very big national problems. The exceptions are concerns about the poor quality of drinking water and immigration, which remain about as widespread as five years ago.

*Crime* is clearly the dominant issue in Latin America and in many Asian and African countries. Roughly eight-in-ten citizens in several South American countries – including Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru – cite crime as a very big problem. Comparably high percentages of Pakistanis, Bangladeshis and Malaysians rate crime as a very big problem. In Africa, worry about crime is near universal in South Africa and quite substantial in Nigeria and the Ivory Coast.

<u>Crime</u>	%	<u>Corrupt pol. leaders</u>	%	<u>Spread of AIDS &amp; disease</u>	%
South Africa	93	Nigeria	82	Tanzania	88
Bangladesh	86	Czech Repub.	78	South Africa	88
Pakistan	85	Bangladesh	76	Ethiopia	87
Chile	85	Argentina	75	Uganda	83
Brazil	82	Indonesia	75	Ivory Coast	81
Nigeria	81	Lebanon	75	Peru	79
Peru	80	Peru	73	Bangladesh	73
<u>Pollution</u>	%	<u>Poor quality schools</u>	%	<u>Terrorism</u>	%
Italy	84	Mali	70	Morocco	81
Peru	81	Morocco	67	Bangladesh	77
India	79	Brazil	61	Lebanon	76
Argentina	76	Peru	61	Pakistan	76
Brazil	72	Ivory Coast	60	Italy	73
Pakistan	72	Pakistan	58	India	72
Morocco	69	Argentina	57	Turkey	72

\* Percent citing each as a "very big problem" in their country. Highest proportions shown.

Strong concern about *illegal drugs* runs parallel to worry about crime in these regions of the world and countries. But the publics in several nations – including the United States and Great Britain – voice more worry about drugs than about crime.

*Corrupt political leaders* rate as a major concern in a diverse group of Middle Eastern countries – Lebanon, the Palestinian territories and Israel. But the poll finds that worry about political corruption is most widespread in Nigeria and the Czech Republic.

The *spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases* is the dominant national concern throughout Africa. In addition, majorities in every Latin American country surveyed – including 79% in Peru – see the spread of infectious diseases as a very big problem.

Concerns about *pollution* are evident in all parts of the world. But mentions are most frequent in Italy, Peru and India, where about eight-in-ten or more view pollution as a very big problem for their countries. Regionally, worries about pollution are lowest in Africa. In addition, fewer Americans rate pollution as a top national problem than do people in other economically advanced countries.

*Poor quality schools* are of greater concern in Latin American and African countries than in other regions. By contrast, concerns over poor quality schools are very low in Malaysia – where just 11% see this as a very big national problem – and Sweden (13%). The Swedes express far less concern over most of the problems tested than do the other publics surveyed.

Italians voice the greatest concern about *immigration* of any of the publics in the 47-nation survey. In the developing world, South Africans and the Lebanese frequently cite immigration as a very big problem. By contrast, roughly half of the residents of Pakistan, Bolivia and Mexico say that *emigration* – people leaving their country for jobs elsewhere – is a very big problem. For Lebanon and Pakistan, in particular, both emigration and immigration rate as frequently cited national problems.

Top National Problems					
<u>Immigration</u>	%	<u>Emigration*</u>	%	<u>Drinking water</u>	%
Italy	64	Pakistan	53	Pakistan	70
South Africa	53	Bolivia	53	Morocco	66
Lebanon	50	Mexico	50	Ivory Coast	59
Palestinian ter.	49	Lebanon	49	Peru	57
Morocco	45	India	48	Italy	57
Spain	42	Palestinian ter.	45	India	57
Pakistan	42	Poland	45	Nigeria	57

Percent citing each as a "very big problem" in their country.  
Highest proportions shown.

\* "People leaving our country for jobs in other countries."

## Sample Findings from Around the World:

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### The Americas:

#### **United States**

Life is good, but most are unhappy with national conditions

#### **Canada**

73% say immigrants have positive influence

#### **Argentina**

Everything's better than five years ago

#### **Bolivia**

Positive views of economy jump 40 points

#### **Brazil**

Sharp rise in personal contentment

#### **Chile**

President Bachelet popular at home, less so among neighbors

#### **Mexico**

Highest level of personal satisfaction in 47 nations

#### **Peru**

61% unable to afford food in past year

#### **Venezuela**

Happy with Chavez, less happy with country's course

### Western Europe:

#### **Great Britain**

Views of government tumble in advance of Blair's exit

#### **France**

80% pessimistic over next generation's prospects

#### **Germany**

Merkel popular, but broad unease with state of nation

#### **Italy**

Sour mood, highly anti-immigrant

#### **Spain**

EU viewed as top ally

#### **Sweden**

Happy with life and national conditions, but next generation will have it worse

### Asia:

#### **Indonesia**

Political corruption top national problem

#### **Pakistan**

38% still express confidence in bin Laden

#### **Malaysia**

Three-quarters satisfied with state of nation

#### **Bangladesh**

Interim government gets broad support

#### **India**

Positive economic views have nearly doubled since 2002

#### **China**

Russia by far the top ally, U.S. and Japan the greatest threats

#### **Japan**

Broad anti-immigrant sentiment persists

#### **South Korea**

Economic gloom despite robust economy

### Eastern Europe:

#### **Bulgaria**

Strong economy but little satisfaction with national conditions

#### **Czech Republic**

Political corruption concerns highest in Europe

#### **Poland**

President Kaczynski most unpopular leader in East Europe

#### **Slovakia**

Rising optimism, high hopes for next generation

#### **Russia**

Improving economy, yet a third unable to afford food

#### **Ukraine**

Opposition to NATO, post-communist changes



## Sample Findings from Around the World:

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### Middle East:

#### **Turkey**

Hostility toward the West, more positive about economy

#### **Egypt**

Saudi Arabia top ally – King Abdullah admired

#### **Kuwait**

Second only to Israel in concern over Iran

#### **Lebanon**

88% see Shia-Sunni tensions spreading beyond Iraq

#### **Jordan**

Terrorism concerns nearly triple since 2002

#### **Morocco**

Highest optimism in Middle East

#### **Palest. terr.**

Fewer than one-in-ten see suicide attacks as *never* justified

#### **Israel**

Nearly half say religious leaders have negative influence

### Sub-Saharan Africa:

#### **Kenya**

More than half view Somalia as a threat

#### **Senegal**

Broad support for President Wade, post-reelection

#### **Ivory Coast**

Two-thirds see France as country's greatest threat

#### **Mali**

Most optimistic public surveyed

#### **Ethiopia**

70% say blacks and Arabs can live peacefully

#### **Nigeria**

Most say oil wealth is not benefiting average person

#### **South Africa**

Eight-in-ten afraid to walk alone at night

#### **Uganda**

Lowest level of personal satisfaction in 47 nations

#### **Tanzania**

Democracy is working, but political corruption a concern

#### **Ghana**

Twice as many name U.S. as ally as cite China



## 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, D.C. 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. In addition, a series of questions on the 2007 African survey are the result of a partnership between *The New York Times* and the *Pew Global Attitudes Project*.

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 United States and American foreign policy, globalization, terrorism, and democratization.

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.

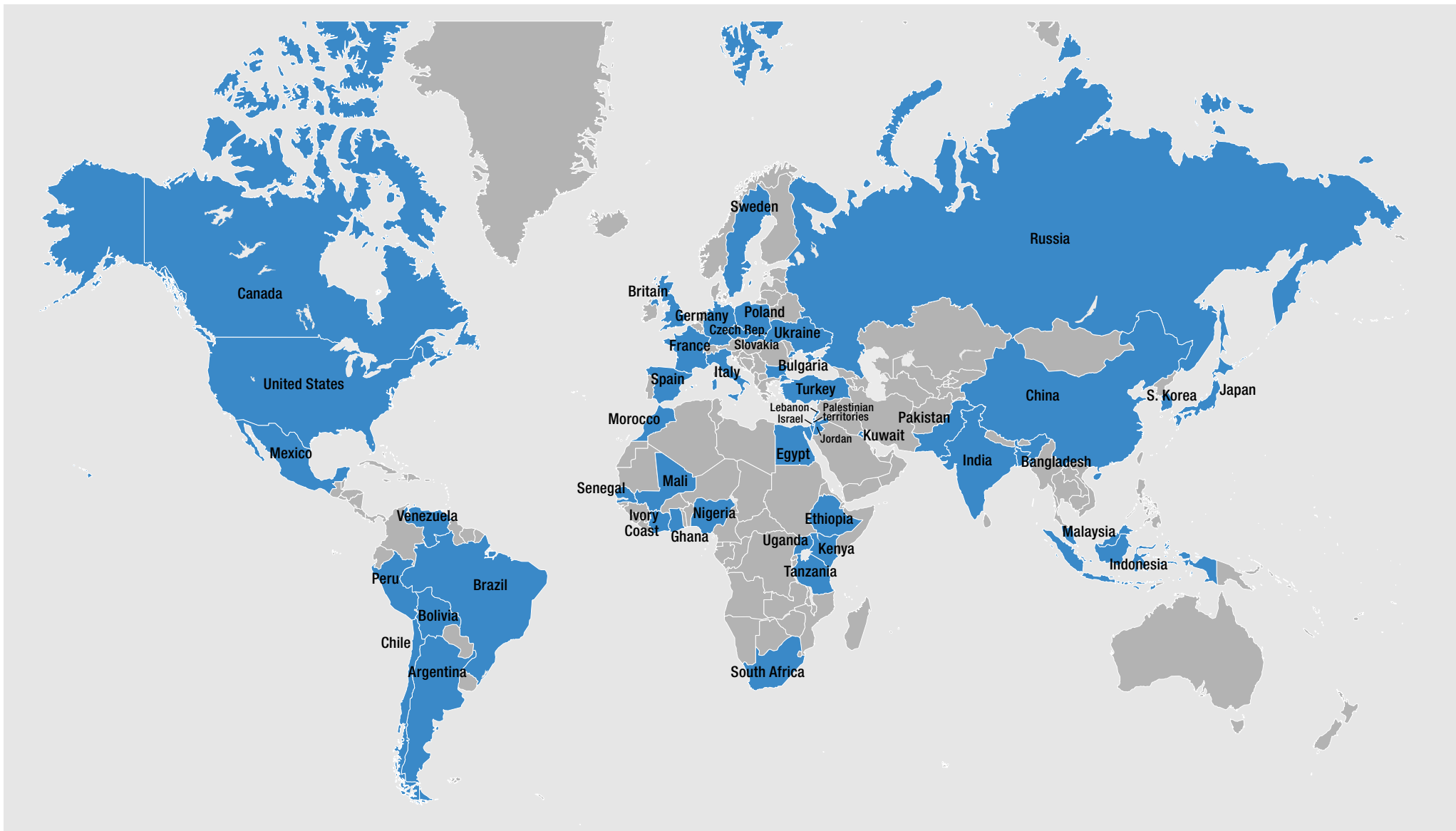
*Pew Global Attitudes Project* team members include Bruce Stokes; Mary McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International; and Wendy Sherman, principal at The Albright Group LLC. Contributors to the report and to the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* include Rich Morin, Richard Wike, 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](http://www.pewglobal.org). The data are also made available on our website within two years of publication.

For further information, please contact:  
Richard Wike  
Senior Researcher  
Pew Global Attitudes Project  
202.419.4400 / [rwike@pewresearch.org](mailto:rwike@pewresearch.org)

Pew Global Attitudes Project Public Opinion Surveys		
<u>Survey</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Interviews</u>
Summer 2002	44 Nations	38,263
November 2002	6 Nations	6,056
March 2003	9 Nations	5,520
May 2003	21 Publics*	15,948
March 2004	9 Nations	7,765
May 2005	17 Nations	17,766
Spring 2006	15 Nations	16,710
Spring 2007	47 Publics*	45,239

\* Includes the Palestinian territories.



2007 Survey



a PewResearchCenter project

## 2007 Pew Global Attitudes Survey

### Countries and Sample Sizes

	Sample size		Sample size
<b>The Americas</b>		<b>Asia</b>	
Argentina	800	Bangladesh	1,000
Bolivia*	834	China*	3,142
Brazil*	1,000	India*	2,043
Canada	1,004	Indonesia	1,008
Chile	800	Japan	762
Mexico	828	Malaysia	700
Peru	800	Pakistan*	2,008
United States	2,026	South Korea	718
Venezuela*	803	<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>11,381</b>
<b>Total Americas</b>	<b>8,895</b>		
<b>Western Europe</b>		<b>Africa</b>	
Britain	1,002	Ethiopia	710
France	1,004	Ghana	707
Germany	1,000	Ivory Coast*	700
Italy	501	Kenya	1,000
Spain	500	Mali	700
Sweden	1,000	Nigeria	1,128
<b>Total Western Europe</b>	<b>5,007</b>	Senegal	700
<b>Eastern Europe</b>		South Africa*	1,000
Bulgaria	500	Tanzania	704
Czech Republic	900	Uganda	1,122
Poland	504	<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>8,471</b>
Russia	1,002		
Slovakia	900		
Ukraine	500	<b>TOTAL INTERVIEWS</b>	<b>45,239</b>
<b>Total Eastern Europe</b>	<b>4,306</b>		
<b>Middle East</b>			
Egypt	1,000		
Israel	900		
Jordan	1,000		
Kuwait	500		
Lebanon	1,000		
Morocco	1,000		
Palestinian territories	808		
Turkey	971		
<b>Total Middle East</b>	<b>7,179</b>		

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

## Roadmap to the Report

*The first chapter examines global publics' views of their lives, their sense of personal progress, and outlook for the future. The second chapter focuses on opinions about national conditions and problems, and institutions and leaders. Chapter 3 looks at publics' perceptions of their countries' greatest threats and most dependable allies. Chapter 4 focuses on Muslim publics' attitudes about suicide bombings, major countries and leaders, and whether the United States poses a military threat to their countries. Chapter 5 specifically examines opinions in Africa, including opinions about financial progress, the crisis in Darfur and whether democracy is working in their countries. Chapter 6 looks at opinions in Latin America toward free markets, as well as regional countries and leaders. Chapter 7 focuses on opinions in Europe, including how Eastern European publics view post-communist political and economic changes.*

*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](http://www.pewglobal.org).*

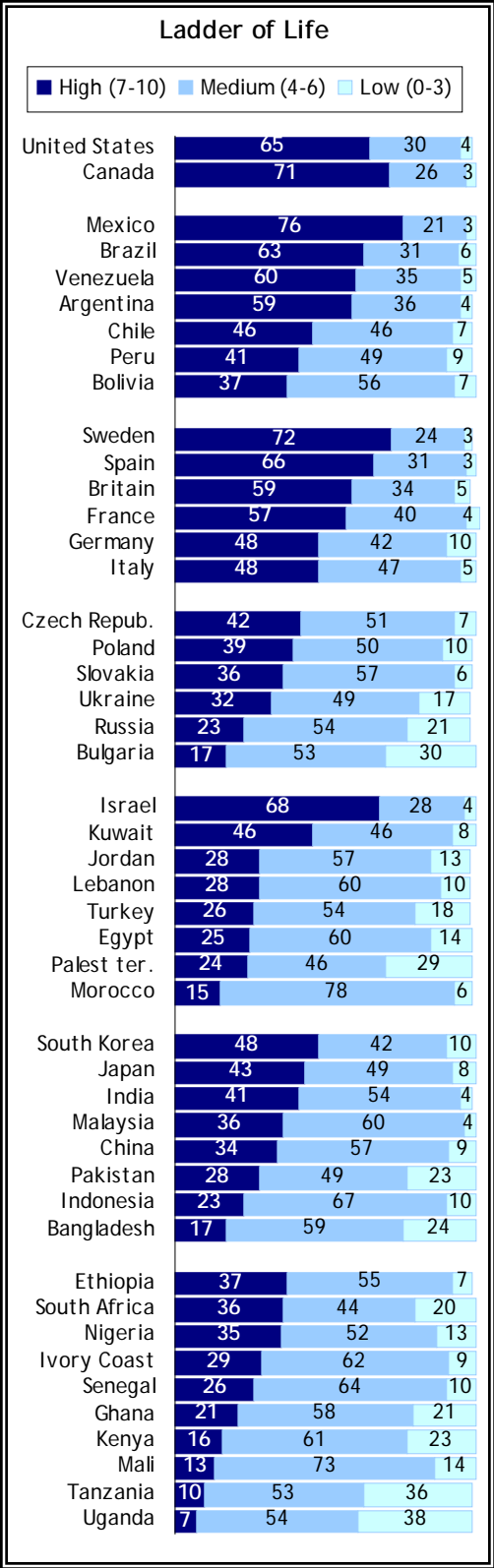
# 1. Global Publics View Their Lives

Levels of personal satisfaction vary considerably across the world. People in the economically advanced countries of Western Europe, Canada and the United States are relatively happy with their lives. For example, when asked to place themselves on a “ladder of life,” where zero represents the worst possible life and 10 the best possible life, 72% of Swedes rate their life at least a seven.<sup>3</sup>

In Canada (71%), Spain (66%), and the United States (65%), more than six-in-ten respondents place themselves on the top rungs of the ladder (ratings of 7-10). Living in prosperous nations is no guarantee of satisfaction, however. Fewer than half in the relatively well-off countries of Italy (48%), Germany (48%), and Japan (43%) rate their lives high on this scale, though no more than 10% in any economically advanced nation rates their lives on the bottom rungs (ratings of 0-3).

However, living in a less wealthy nation does not preclude a high level of personal satisfaction. In particular, life satisfaction is quite high in several Latin America countries that have far lower per capita GDP levels than do most advanced nations. Indeed, Mexicans emerge as the most personally satisfied public in the survey – 76% rate their current life at least a seven. Brazilians (63%), Venezuelans (60%) and Argentines (59%) also tend to be satisfied with their lives, and fewer than 10% in any Latin American nation give their lives a low rating.

In other regions however, fewer people rate their lives near the top of the ladder. In Eastern Europe, personal satisfaction is highest in the Czech Republic –



<sup>3</sup> For illustrative purposes, respondents are grouped into three categories: low (points 0-3 on the ladder), middle (4-6), and high (7-10).

one of the region's wealthier countries – although even here, only 42% place themselves in the high category; this is a lower percentage than in any of the six Western European nations surveyed. Meanwhile, Russians are roughly as likely to rate their lives in the low category (21%) as the high category (23%), and in Bulgaria, those at the bottom of the ladder (30%) outnumber those at the top (17%) by nearly two-to-one.

However, in Bulgaria, and throughout Eastern Europe, young people give their lives higher ratings than do older people. Bulgarians who are under age 30 have much more favorable views of their current lives (42% in the high category) than do 30-49 year-olds (17%), or those ages 50 and older (5%). Slovaks under age 30 are twice as likely as those ages 50 and older to be near the top of the ladder. Although generally less pronounced, the same pattern holds true throughout Western Europe as well.

	<i>Young-old</i>			<i>gap</i>
	18-29	30-49	50+	
	%	%	%	%
Bulgaria	42	17	5	+37
Slovakia	55	33	27	+28
Czech Rep.	55	45	32	+23
Russia	31	29	10	+21
Poland	46	43	30	+16
Ukraine	39	30	29	+10
Italy	60	54	38	+22
Germany	61	51	42	+19
Spain	77	67	59	+18
France	63	59	53	+10
Britain	64	61	57	+7
Sweden	73	74	69	+4

\* Percent rating personal life seven or higher on a scale of zero to 10.

In the Middle East, fewer than three-in-ten Lebanese, Jordanians, Turks, Egyptians and Moroccans rate their lives a seven or better. Among Palestinians, the picture is even bleaker – 29% are in the lowest group and 24% are in the high category. Israelis stand apart from the rest of the region, with 68% in the top group.

The lowest levels of life satisfaction are found in Africa. Just 10% of Tanzanians and 7% of Ugandans position themselves on the latter's top rungs. Elsewhere the situation is less gloomy – 37% of Ethiopians are in the high category, along with 36% of South Africans and 35% of Nigerians. Overall, however, the African publics surveyed trail those in other regions.

Over the last five years, the percentage of people in the top category for life satisfaction has grown significantly in 18 of the 35 countries for which comparative data are available. Gains have been especially dramatic in Latin America. In fact, the three countries with the largest improvements are from this region: Brazil, Mexico, and Argentina. Ukraine and India also have seen impressive gains, although in both countries the

	2002	2007	Change
<i>Greatest increases...</i>	%	%	
Brazil	43	63	+20
Mexico	58	76	+18
Argentina	45	59	+14
Ukraine	18	32	+14
India	29	41	+12
Poland	28	39	+11
China	23	34	+11
Ghana	11	21	+10
Turkey	16	26	+10
<i>Greatest declines...</i>			
Indonesia	32	23	-9
Italy	53	48	-5
Jordan	33	28	-5
Uganda	12	7	-5

\* Percent rating personal life seven or higher on a scale of zero to 10.



number of people at the top of the ladder is still less than a majority.

Meanwhile, a few countries have experienced declines. In Italy, which has experienced stagnant economic growth in recent years, satisfaction levels have edged down by five points since 2002. The largest drop in self-reported quality of life occurs among Indonesians; five years ago, 32% gave their lives a high rating, compared with 23% today.

### Rising Satisfaction, Rising GDP

Some of the greatest gains in personal satisfaction have occurred in nations experiencing sharp increases in economic growth since 2002. In particular, Argentina, Ukraine, and China stand out for their remarkable economic growth, and concurrent shift in positive ratings on the ladder of life. At the same time, Canada, Bolivia and Italy are notable for their meager GDP growth and low gains (in Italy's case, a slight decline) in personal satisfaction.

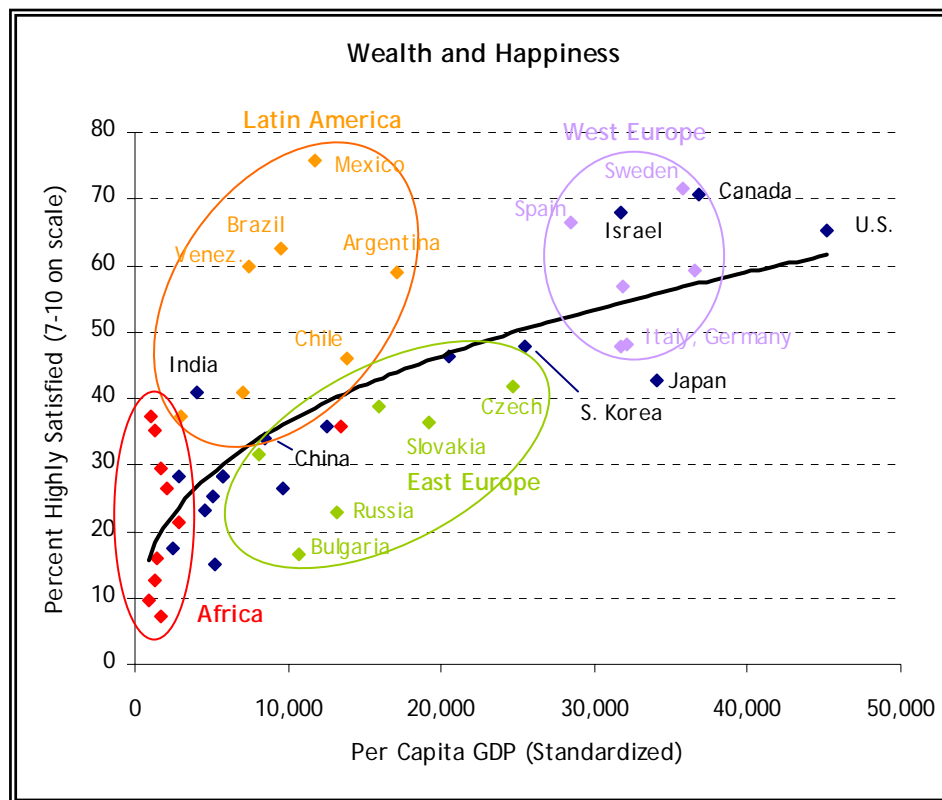
As with any linkage between broad economic statistics and personal evaluations, there are important exceptions. Russia has experienced 42% growth in per capita GDP over the past five years, but the share of Russians rating their lives in the top category has risen only slightly, from 18% in 2002 to 23% today. Similarly, despite substantial economic gains in percentage terms across much of sub-Saharan Africa, only in Ghana have quality of life evaluations improved substantially. At the other end of the spectrum, the greatest growth in personal contentment occurred in Brazil and Mexico, both of which experienced only modest GDP growth over the past five years.

Life Satisfaction Rises*				
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>GDP growth**</u>
	%	%		
U.S.	65	65	0	+11%
Canada	67	71	+4	+8%
Brazil	43	63	+20	+11%
Mexico	58	76	+18	+13%
Argentina	45	59	+14	+44%
Venezuela	50	60	+10	+28%
Bolivia	30	37	+7	+9%
Peru	36	41	+5	+23%
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>+15</b>	<b>+18%</b>
Britain	53	59	+6	+11%
France	57	57	0	+6%
Germany	49	48	-1	+7%
Italy	53	48	-5	+3%
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+7%</b>
Ukraine	18	32	+14	+47%
Poland	28	39	+11	+27%
Slovakia	29	36	+7	+36%
Bulgaria	8	17	+9	+36%
Russia	18	23	+5	+42%
Czech Rep.	41	42	+1	+27%
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>+11</b>	<b>+36%</b>
India	29	41	+12	+38%
China	23	34	+11	+58%
Japan	38	43	+5	+11%
Bangladesh	13	17	+4	+24%
Pakistan	25	28	+3	+24%
S. Korea	52	48	-4	+21%
Indonesia	32	23	-9	+22%
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>+5</b>	<b>+24%</b>
Ghana	11	21	+10	+17%
Tanzania	8	10	+2	+24%
Ivory Coast	28	29	+1	-3%
Nigeria	36	35	-1	+26%
S. Africa	38	36	-2	+19%
Kenya	18	16	-2	+16%
Uganda	12	7	-5	+11%
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>+17%</b>
Turkey	16	26	+10	+28%
Jordan	33	28	-5	+20%
Lebanon	22	28	+6	+6%

\* Percent rating personal life seven or higher on a scale of 0 to 10.  
 \*\* Percent change in per capita GDP from 2002 to 2007.

## The Link Between Wealth and Happiness

While rising GDPs have generally improved public ratings of people's lives, substantial differences in personal satisfaction remain across different regions of the world. Generally, people in rich countries continue to express much more satisfaction with their lives than do people in poorer countries. (The correlation coefficient between a nation's GDP and its personal contentment rating is  $+0.72$ )



However, some publics express high levels of personal contentment, yet are relatively poor. This is quite common in Latin America. Other publics rate their lives not very highly, although they live in more affluent countries; the Japanese and South Koreans stand out in this regard.

## Perceptions of Progress

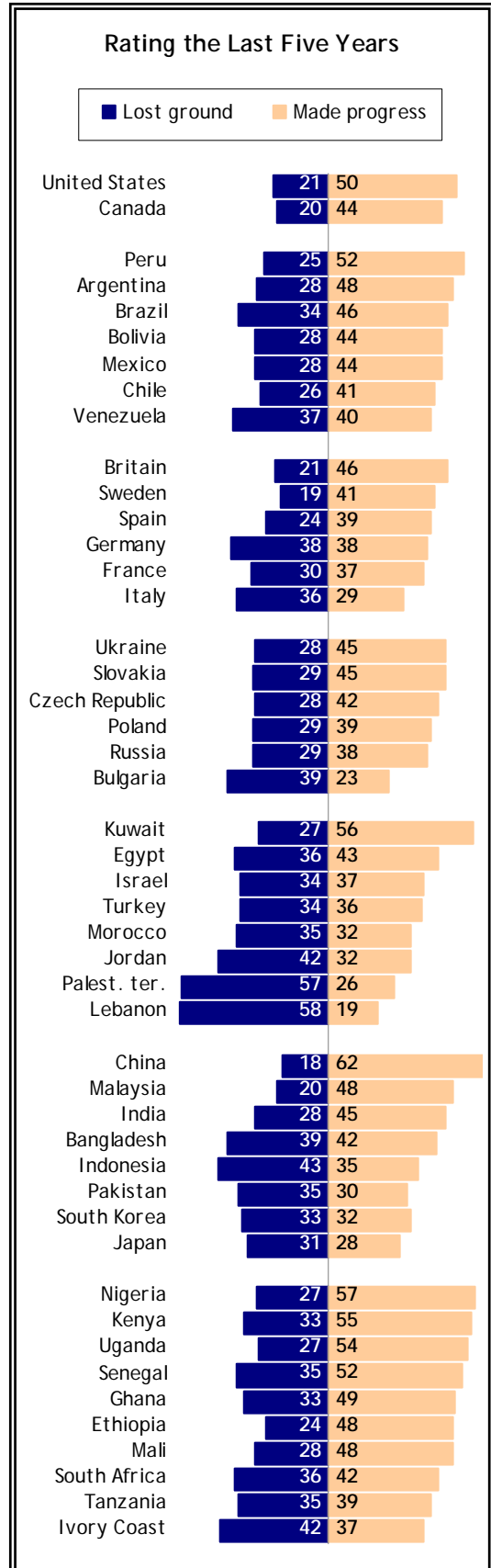
In most of the countries surveyed, majorities or pluralities say they are at a higher spot on the ladder of life than they were five years ago. And this is true even in many countries where overall assessments of life remain relatively grim. For example, very few Kenyans or Ugandans place themselves in the top rungs on the ladder of life; nevertheless, 55% of Kenyans and 54% of Ugandans rate their current lives more highly than their lives of five years ago.

Perhaps reflecting their country's tremendous economic growth in recent years, the Chinese are more likely than any other public to say they are better off today than they were five years ago. Roughly six-in-ten Chinese (62%) believe their lives have improved. When asked to make the same evaluation on Pew's 2002 survey, 42% of Chinese felt they had made progress over the previous five years. (In both years, the samples in China were disproportionately urban.)

Many people in other regions also believe their lives have gotten better over the last five years. More than half of Kuwaitis (56%) say they have made progress. In Peru, 52% are at a higher spot on the ladder now, and in neighboring Argentina, 48% have made progress, a striking change from 2002, when only 19% of Argentines felt they had made progress over the prior five-year period. Nonetheless, as is the case in many countries, about as many Argentines say they have either lost ground (28%) or stayed the same (23%) over the past five years, as say they are better off.

And perceptions of progress are not prevalent everywhere. In Italy and Bulgaria, pluralities say they are at a lower spot on the ladder today than they were five years ago. And in the heart of the Middle East, people are even more likely to feel they have lost ground – 58% of Lebanese, 57% of Palestinians, and 42% of Jordanians say they currently occupy a lower rung on the ladder of life than five years ago.

Of all the measures of personal satisfaction, the shift in how people rate their own progress over the last five years is the most strongly correlated with real per capita GDP growth since 2002 (.55 correlation). Accordingly, several countries that have seen strong economic growth, such as Argentina,



Venezuela, Slovakia, Bulgaria and China, also tend to have enjoyed large gains in personal progress.

### Optimism for the Future

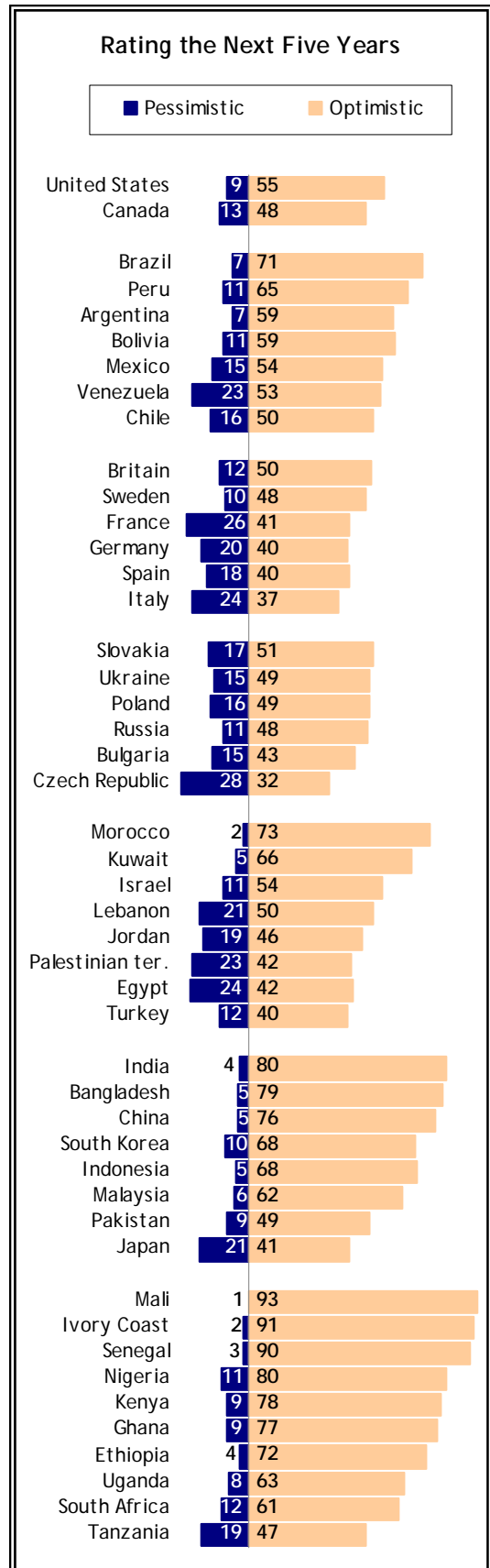
Regardless of how they feel about their current situation, publics throughout the world generally are inclined to believe their personal lives will improve over the next five years. In nearly every country surveyed, majorities or pluralities expect to be at a higher point on the ladder of life five years from now.

Despite the many challenges faced by countries throughout sub-Saharan Africa, the region stands out as the most optimistic in the world. Roughly nine-in-ten respondents in Mali, Ivory Coast and Senegal believe their lives will improve, as do large majorities in six of the other seven African nations included in the survey.

Optimism also characterizes most Asian countries, including the growing economic giants, India and China. Eight-in-ten Indians and 76% of Chinese believe their lives will get better in the coming five years.

Most Latin Americans also are optimistic; at least half of those in the seven Latin American countries surveyed say their lives will improve. Brazilians are particularly hopeful, with 71% saying they expect their lives to be better in five years and only 7% giving their future lives a lower rating.

The picture is a bit more mixed in the Middle East. Moroccans, Kuwaitis, and Israelis are generally hopeful about the future. Elsewhere in the region, optimism is not as strong, although optimists consistently outnumber pessimists even in places that have experienced conflict in recent years, such as



Lebanon and the Palestinian territories.

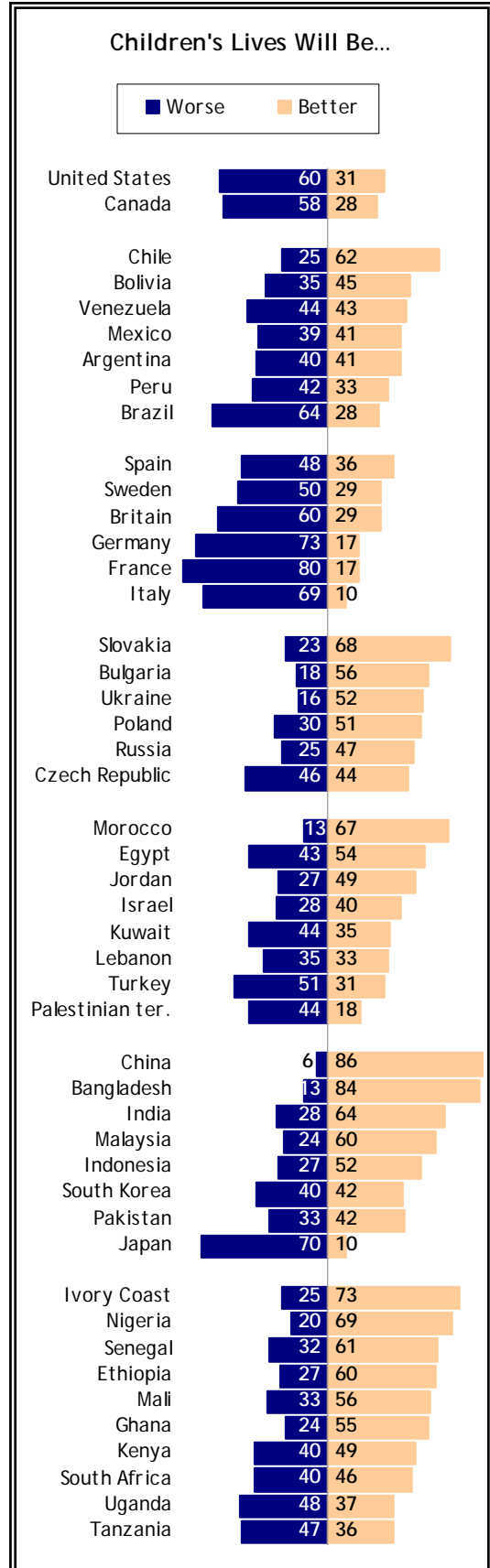
In the West there is a bit less optimism about the future. The United States is the most optimistic Western country; still, only 55% of Americans anticipate being better off in five years. The British (50% optimistic) and Swedes (48%) are the most optimistic in Western Europe. In Eastern Europe, about half of Slovaks, Ukrainians, Poles, and Russians feel hopeful. Czechs, however, are the gloomiest public surveyed; just 32% believe they will make progress over the next five years and more than one-in-four (28%) think they will actually lose ground.

### Less Optimism for Children's Future

While most people envision their own lives improving over the next few years, they are less optimistic about the long-term prospects for their countries' children. Majorities in only 18 of 47 countries think their nations' children will have better lives when they grow up than people have now.

Pessimism about the prospects for the current generation of children is especially prevalent in Western Europe, the United States, and Canada. People in France, Germany, and Italy are the most glum; even in the United States, usually considered a fairly optimistic country, only 31% believe things will be better for American children, down from 41% in 2002. In nine countries, including nearly all advanced economies, majorities see tougher times for today's kids.

There also is little optimism in Latin America or the Middle East, although some countries stand out for their positive view, such as Morocco (67% better) and Chile (62%). Eastern Europeans tend to be more hopeful, particularly Slovaks, 68% of whom believe



life will be better for their country's children.

But optimism is strongest in Africa and Asia. At least six-in-ten people in Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Senegal, and Ethiopia believe life will be better for their children. The highest levels of optimism, however, are in China and Bangladesh. Fully 86% of Chinese believe things will be better for their children and 84% of Bangladeshis say the same. This hopefulness is not shared by all Asian countries though; 70% of Japanese say that when their country's children grow up, they will be worse off than people today.

### Contentment with Family Lives

In nearly every country surveyed, people are more satisfied with their family lives than with their incomes or jobs. Majorities in every country except Uganda and Tanzania are satisfied with their family lives, and in 28 of 47 countries 80% or more say they are happy with their family lives.

People are less enthusiastic about their jobs; still, in 38 countries, majorities of those who are employed say they are satisfied. Job satisfaction is highest in Canada, Sweden, the Czech Republic and the United States, and is generally lower in Africa.

In most countries, people tend to be less satisfied with their household incomes than with their families and jobs. Nonetheless, majorities in 29 countries say they are satisfied with their incomes. In India, which has experienced strong economic growth in recent years, 82% are satisfied with their household income. But the highest level of contentment is in Kuwait, where 85% are satisfied.

The percentage of people who are satisfied with their income is up significantly in 19 of 35 countries where trends from 2002 are available. Several Latin American countries have shown substantial gains in positive views of household income. This is especially the case in Venezuela (+26 points), Argentina (+16) and Peru (+14). The Japanese have experienced the largest decline in income

Satisfaction With...			
<b>Family life</b>			
<u>Highest</u>	%	<u>Lowest</u>	%
India	94	Ghana	64
Sweden	92	Egypt	64
France	92	Pakistan	62
Canada	92	Uganda	49
Venezuela	92	Tanzania	48
<b>Job*</b>			
<u>Highest</u>	%	<u>Lowest</u>	%
Canada	89	Ghana	47
Sweden	88	Ethiopia	40
Czech Rep.	87	Kenya	37
U.S.	84	Jordan	34
France	83	Uganda	32
<b>Household income</b>			
<u>Highest</u>	%	<u>Lowest</u>	%
Kuwait	85	Tanzania	27
India	82	Russia	27
Canada	81	Uganda	27
U.S.	76	Egypt	23
Britain	74	Jordan	23

\*Based on those who are employed.

Satisfaction with Income			
<i>Greatest increases...</i>	2002	2007	Change
	%	%	
Venezuela	40	66	+26
Bangladesh	51	71	+20
Argentina	38	54	+16
Peru	53	67	+14
Bulgaria	19	33	+14
India	70	82	+12
Kenya	28	40	+12
Slovakia	44	56	+12
<i>Greatest declines...</i>			
Japan	57	46	-11
Italy	69	60	-9
Jordan	31	23	-8
S. Korea	46	39	-7
Tanzania	34	27	-7

satisfaction; nearly six-in-ten (57%) felt good about their income in 2002, but today less than half (46%) are satisfied.

### Many Deprived of Basic Necessities

Outside of Western Europe, Canada, and the United States, many respondents struggle to afford life's basic necessities. And even in the West, significant minorities say that in the last year they have been unable to afford food, health care, or clothing.<sup>4</sup> About one-quarter (23%) of Americans report lacking enough money for health care that their family needed at some point in the last year, while 16% were unable to afford food and clothing.

Some of the most distressing results can be found in Africa. Two-thirds of Ugandans (66%) have been unable to buy food within the last year and 76% unable to afford health care. About six-in-ten Kenyans have lacked enough money for food, health care, and clothing their family needed. Many in Tanzania, South Africa, and Ghana also report being deprived of these basic needs.

Deprivation is all too common in Latin America as well, especially Peru and Bolivia. Two-thirds of Peruvians have been unable to afford necessary health care within the last year. Elsewhere in the region, there is less deprivation, although many people still struggle. In Mexico, just under half say they have lacked sufficient money for health care and clothing.

Nearly half of Ukrainians also say they have been unable to provide health care or clothing. And in neighboring Bulgaria and Poland, roughly one-third have been unable to afford food, and even more have lacked money for health care and clothes. Deprivation is much less common among Slovaks and Czechs.

Deprivations Common in Africa, Latin America			
	Times this year when unable to afford...		
	Food	Health	
		care	Clothing
	%	%	%
U.S.	16	23	16
Canada	6	8	11
Peru	61	67	63
Bolivia	61	60	56
Mexico	42	47	45
Venezuela	41	41	41
Brazil	34	40	44
Chile	31	42	38
Argentina	25	29	33
taly	13	14	20
Germany	10	16	18
Spain	8	6	9
Britain	6	6	10
France	6	5	12
Sweden	5	6	10
Ukraine	41	47	48
Bulgaria	33	42	46
Russia	33	40	47
Poland	31	35	35
Slovakia	13	11	24
Czech Rep.	13	7	17
Turkey	48	47	50
Palest. ter.	43	47	50
Morocco	38	46	39
Israel	14	18	21
Lebanon	12	22	20
Kuwait	9	8	8
Egypt	8	44	31
Jordan	5	16	17
Bangladesh	42	46	39
Indonesia	35	48	40
Pakistan	34	37	33
India	14	16	13
S. Korea	12	12	17
Malaysia	9	9	8
China	9	33	17
Japan	2	2	3
Uganda	66	76	71
Kenya	57	62	58
Tanzania	51	53	47
South Africa	49	48	49
Ghana	43	54	45
Senegal	42	47	36
Nigeria	41	48	46
Ivory Coast	36	46	45
Ethiopia	29	39	28
Mali	26	36	28

<sup>4</sup> It is important to note that the questions examined here are not direct measures of deprivation; rather they ask respondents whether they have been able to *afford* these basic items.

The situation is mixed in Asia. Deprivation levels are relatively high in Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Pakistan. The Chinese are generally better off, although one-third say there has been a time in the last year when they could not afford health care needed by a member of their family. Fewer than 10% report going without food, health care, or clothing in Malaysia, and even fewer report lacking resources for these items in Japan. Indeed, deprivation levels in Japan are lower than in any other country included in the study.

There are substantial differences in reported deprivations among predominantly Muslim countries in the Middle East. Roughly half of Turks (48%) say there have been times in the past year they have lacked money for food, and comparable numbers report being unable to afford health care (47%) and clothing (50%). Deprivations also are fairly common in the Palestinian territories and Morocco. But levels of deprivation in Kuwait are as low as in many advanced countries, and lower than in the United States.

While deprivation remains troublingly high in many countries, there have nonetheless been many significant improvements since 2002. In 20 of 35 countries for which trends are available, significantly fewer people than in 2002 say they have been unable to afford food for their families within the last year. In 22 countries, there has been a decline in the proportion of people saying they have not been able to afford health care; in 24 nations, fewer say they have lacked money for clothing.

In several countries these improvements have been particularly dramatic. Overall, Jordan has experienced the greatest gains of any surveyed: the percentage of Jordanians who have been unable to afford food has dropped 30 percentage points since 2002; the percentage unable to provide health care has fallen 23 points; and there has been a 20-point drop in the share of Jordanians unable to buy clothes their family needed.

Major changes also are found in other regions of the world. In West Africa, significantly fewer Ghanaians now struggle to afford food, health care, and clothing compared with five years ago. In Eastern Europe, fewer Russians, Ukrainians and Bulgarians now report being unable to afford these items. Deprivation also is less common in Latin America, especially among Argentines and Venezuelans.

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
<i>Food</i>	%	%	
Jordan	35	5	-30
Ghana	65	43	-22
Russia	50	33	-17
Nigeria	57	41	-16
Ukraine	55	41	-14
Argentina	38	25	-13
Bulgaria	46	33	-13
Pakistan	47	34	-13
<i>Health care</i>			
Jordan	39	16	-23
Argentina	46	29	-17
Ghana	71	54	-17
Russia	54	40	-14
Venezuela	55	41	-14
Bulgaria	56	42	-14
<i>Clothing</i>			
Ghana	66	45	-21
Russia	68	47	-21
Jordan	37	17	-20
Bulgaria	66	46	-20
Argentina	51	33	-18
Ukraine	65	48	-17

Biggest declines shown.



## Personal Economic Concerns Persist

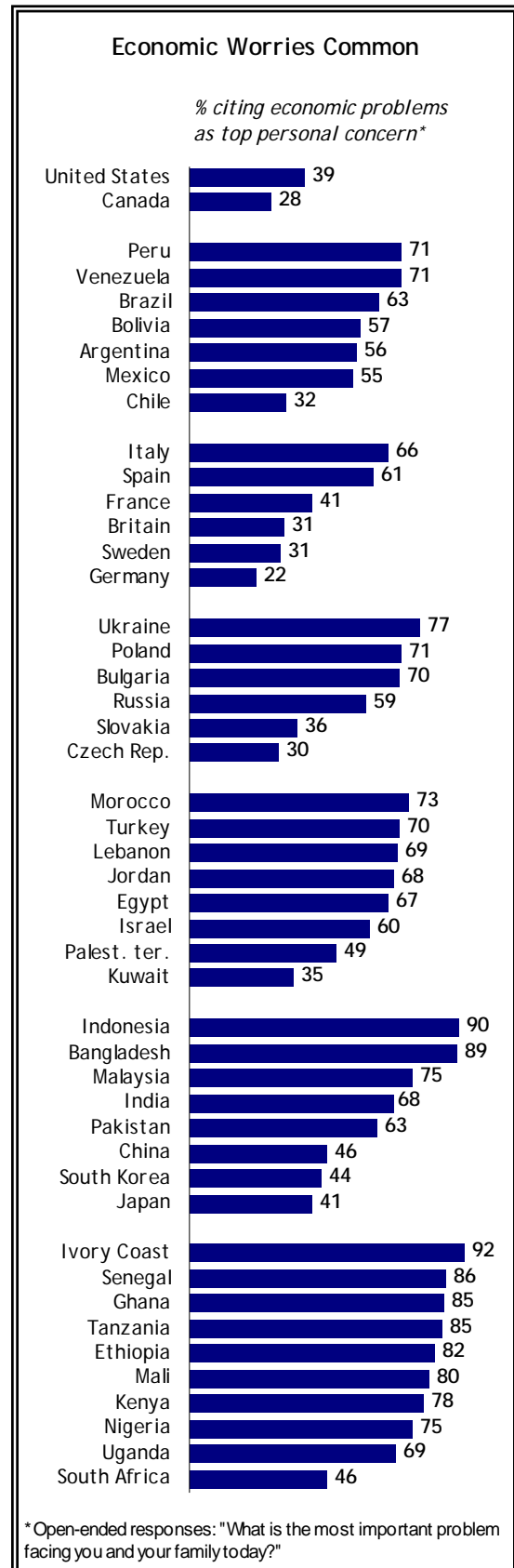
In countries throughout the world, people tend to name financial concerns as the most important problem in their lives. When asked to describe in their own words the most pressing problem facing them and their families, majorities or pluralities in 46 of 47 countries mention economic concerns, such as unemployment, low wages, or the high cost of living.

Financial concerns are particularly widespread in Africa; more than eight-in-ten respondents in Ivory Coast, Senegal, Ghana, Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Mali volunteer financial concerns as their most important personal problem. But sizable numbers in Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, and Latin America also name economic challenges.

People in the advanced economies of Western Europe, the United States, and Canada tend to voice a wider array of concerns; still, personal financial issues tend to predominate, especially in Italy, which has experienced little economic growth in recent years, and Spain, where the economy has improved but relatively slowly.

Economic expansion does not necessarily eliminate concerns about personal finances, however. Countries such as Ukraine, Poland, Turkey, and Venezuela all have enjoyed substantial economic growth in recent years; nonetheless, financial concerns remain high in each of these countries.

Although economic issues trump other concerns in nearly every country, respondents also describe a number of challenges in their personal and family lives. For example, in South Africa,



which has one of the world's highest crime rates, 21% name crime as their chief concern. In the Palestinian territories, where checkpoints and other barriers make transportation difficult, 17% say transportation problems are their top worry.

Aside from financial problems, the second most commonly mentioned problem is health and health care, including issues such as personal illness, health care costs, poor quality health care, drug and alcohol use, and hunger. Respondents in relatively prosperous nations are especially likely to mention health and health care issues as their top worry. Germany is the only country where health concerns (28%) outweigh finances (22%), although more than one-in-five Swedes, Japanese, and Canadians also mention health. In the United States, 19% name health issues as their top personal concerns.

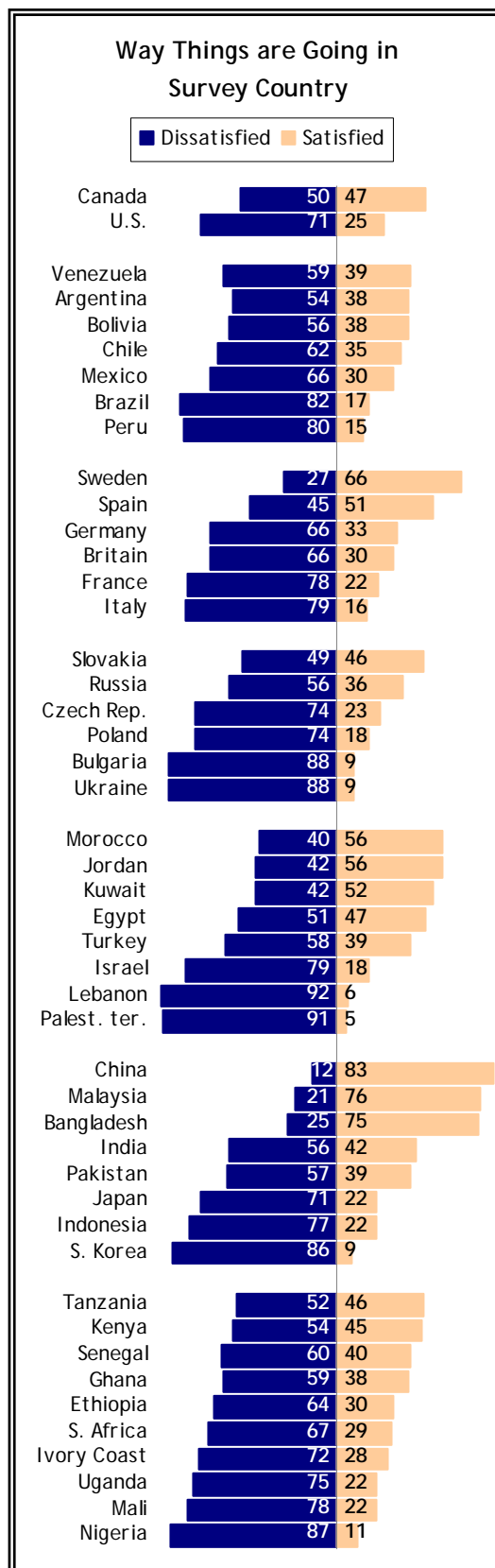
## 2. Global Publics Rate Their Countries

Overall, many publics are somewhat more satisfied with the state of their countries than they were five years ago. In the 35 nations where trends are available, the number of people satisfied has increased in 21, declined in nine, and remained basically unchanged in five.

The greatest improvement is found in Bangladesh, where 75% currently say they are satisfied with the direction of their country, compared with 20% in 2002. Five years ago, only 8% of Kenyans were pleased with the way things were headed; today, 45% say they are satisfied. Other large improvements have taken place in a diverse set of countries: Argentina, India, Slovakia, Jordan, Turkey and China.

In some countries, however, assessments have grown more negative. Five years ago, only 24% of Italians said things were going well in their countries, but in the current poll the number is even lower – 16% now are satisfied with the country’s course. Satisfaction has also dropped significantly in Canada, Pakistan, France, the Czech Republic and Uganda. Still, the country where discontent has grown the most is the United States. In 2002, 41% were satisfied with the country’s direction, while today only 25% are satisfied. Democrats (16% satisfied) are particularly displeased, although even among Republicans, just 39% believe things in the country are headed in the right direction.

Satisfaction with the state of the country is generally associated with rising economic growth. Countries such as Argentina, Venezuela, Slovakia, India, China and Turkey that have enjoyed large



increases in GDP per capita since 2002 also tend to have had the largest gains in country satisfaction.

Despite the increased satisfaction in many countries over the last five years, global publics largely remain unhappy with the direction of their countries. Majorities in only eight of 47 nations say they are satisfied with the way things are going in their countries today. Across the world, however, there are enormous differences. The top three most satisfied publics are all in Asia – China (83%), Malaysia (76%) and Bangladesh (75%). Conversely, in five nations the percentage of people satisfied with the current situation is in single digits – Bulgaria (9%), Ukraine (9%), South Korea (9%), Lebanon (6%) and the Palestinian territories (5%).

While the Lebanese and Palestinians are extremely unhappy with the way things are going in their countries, elsewhere in the Middle East assessments are more upbeat. Most Moroccans, Jordanians, and Kuwaitis, along with nearly half of Egyptians, believe their countries are on the right track.

In other regions, views are largely negative. No country in Latin America, Eastern Europe, or Africa has a majority that is satisfied with the state of their country.

### National Economic Situations Improving

In most countries, people are much more enthusiastic about their economies than about the overall state of their nations. In just over half (24) of the countries included in the study, at least 50% say their country's economic situation is good.

No country is more positive about its economy than oil-rich Kuwait – nearly nine-in-ten (87%) Kuwaitis say their economy is in good shape. In addition, 80% or more in Sweden, China, and Canada also say their countries' economies are strong. Other publics, however, are less sanguine about their economic situation, especially Palestinians (10% good), Lebanese (9%) and South Koreans (8%).

National Satisfaction Trends			
	2002	2007	Change
	%	%	
U.S.	41	25	-16
Canada	56	47	-9
Argentina	3	38	+35
Bolivia	6	38	+32
Venezuela	8	39	+31
Mexico	16	30	+14
Peru	3	15	+12
Brazil	11	17	+6
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>+27</b>
Germany	31	33	+2
Britain	32	30	-2
Italy	24	16	-8
France	32	22	-10
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-6</b>
Slovakia	11	46	+35
Russia	20	36	+16
Poland	9	18	+9
Bulgaria	4	9	+5
Ukraine	9	9	0
Czech Rep.	36	23	-13
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>+10</b>
Bangladesh	20	75	+55
India	7	42	+35
China	48	83	+35
Indonesia	7	22	+15
Japan	12	22	+10
S. Korea	14	9	-5
Pakistan	49	39	-10
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>+25</b>
Kenya	8	45	+37
Ghana	28	38	+10
S. Africa	19	29	+10
Tanzania	40	46	+6
Nigeria	13	11	-2
Ivory Coast	31	28	-3
Uganda	37	22	-15
<b>MEDIAN</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>+1</b>
Turkey	4	39	+35
Jordan	21	56	+35
Lebanon	7	6	-1
Countries with available trends shown.			

Across all regions of the globe, economic evaluations have improved over the last five years. In 28 of 35 countries where trends are available, the number of people who believe their country's economy is in good shape has increased significantly since 2002. This positive shift is particularly striking in Latin America. Publics in every country in the region where trends are available have grown more positive about the economy. Only 1% of Argentines felt the economy was strong in 2002, compared to 45% today. In Bolivia, confidence in the economy has more than tripled, jumping from 18% to 58%. The shift has been almost as dramatic in Venezuela (21% in 2002, 57% now), which has benefited from rising oil prices in recent years.

Perceptions have also grown more positive in Eastern Europe, although most in the region remain glum about their economic situations. The most impressive turnaround has occurred in Slovakia – 53% give their nation's economy positive marks, compared with just 7% in 2002.

In Western Europe, Italians (-11) and French (-15) give their economies lower marks now than in 2002. Germans (+36), however are much more positive about their country's economy, despite Germany's relatively slow economic growth over the last five years.

Other nations have also become more upbeat, including India (+35) and China (+30), two emerging Asian economic powers. The Turks (+32) also feel much more positive about their economy than in 2002. And the greatest increase on the survey occurs in Kenya, where positive assessments of the economy have risen a stunning 53 percentage points in the last five years.

More generally, economic growth is correlated with more positive assessments of the national economy. Argentina, Venezuela, Slovakia, India, and China are examples of this pattern – all have enjoyed impressive economic growth over the last five years and in each of these countries evaluations of

<b>Stronger Economies Today</b>			
	<i>Economy is good...*</i>		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
	%	%	
Canada	70	80	+10
U.S.	46	50	+4
Argentina	1	45	+44
Bolivia	18	58	+40
Venezuela	21	57	+36
Peru	16	44	+28
Mexico	31	51	+20
Brazil	14	30	+16
Chile	--	49	--
Germany	27	63	+36
Britain	65	69	+4
Italy	36	25	-11
France	45	30	-15
Sweden	--	84	--
Spain	--	65	--
Slovakia	7	53	+46
Poland	7	36	+29
Russia	13	38	+25
Bulgaria	8	19	+11
Ukraine	10	19	+9
Czech Rep.	40	41	+1
Turkey	14	46	+32
Jordan	33	44	+11
Lebanon	5	9	+4
Kuwait	--	87	--
Egypt	--	53	--
Morocco	--	46	--
Israel	--	46	--
Palest. ter.	--	10	--
India	39	74	+35
China	52	82	+30
Bangladesh	34	64	+30
Japan	6	28	+22
Pakistan	49	59	+10
Indonesia	15	23	+8
S. Korea	20	8	-12
Malaysia	--	76	--
Kenya	7	60	+53
South Africa	26	56	+30
Tanzania	47	52	+5
Nigeria	32	37	+5
Ghana	57	57	0
Ivory Coast	53	53	0
Uganda	46	40	-6
Senegal	--	60	--
Mali	--	51	--
Ethiopia	--	46	--

\* % saying national economy is very or somewhat good.

the economy have grown significantly more positive.

### Broad Range of National Concerns

As noted earlier in this report, when asked to rate the importance of specific problems within their countries, global publics express a wide range of concerns. In 11 of 47 countries, more respondents name crime as a very important concern than any other issue included on the survey. Illegal drugs are considered a very important problem most often in 10 countries; political corruption in eight countries; the spread of HIV/AIDS and other diseases, and pollution, in seven countries each; terrorism is the top ranked problem in six nations. Substantial numbers in many countries also are concerned about poor quality schools and ethnic, racial and religious conflict.<sup>5</sup>

The problem of political corruption is pervasive across all regions. Corrupt political leaders are considered a very big problem by majorities in 34 of 47 countries, although there are substantial variations among countries, ranging from 82% in Nigeria to just 10% in Sweden. Similarly, in regions throughout the world, people remain concerned about crime. Majorities in 33 countries consider crime a very big problem, although again there are considerable variations – 93% of South Africans rate crime a very big problem, compared with only 22% of Chinese.

Illegal drugs are considered a very big problem by majorities in 30 countries, including 61% of Americans. HIV/AIDS and disease is rated a major concern by majorities in 27 nations, including at least two-thirds of those surveyed in every African nation. Meanwhile, pollution fears are high in 26 countries. *(See full list of countries and problems on next page.)*

Rating Country Problems	
	# of countries where majority sees problem*
	%
Corrupt politicians	34
Crime	33
Illegal drugs	30
HIV/AIDS & disease	27
Pollution	26
Terrorism	15
Drinking water	13
Poor quality schools	12
Ethnic conflict	5
Immigration	2

\* Number of countries out of 47 surveyed where a majority consider each a "very big problem."

<sup>5</sup> The particular nature of the conflict was specific to each country. See attached topline for wording used. This question was not asked in China.

### Top National Problems

	<u>Crime</u>	<u>Corrupt leaders</u>	<u>Illegal drugs</u>	<u>Pollution</u>	<u>AIDS &amp; disease</u>	<u>Terrorism</u>	<u>Poor schools</u>	<u>Poor water</u>	<u>Emigration*</u>	<u>Conflict</u>	<u>Immigration</u>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	48	51	61	44	39	44	44	15	NA	29	39
Canada	39	26	48	50	25	24	22	15	NA	8	18
Argentina	79	75	80	76	69	42	57	51	38	31	25
Bolivia	64	62	56	57	52	42	44	39	53	46	40
Brazil	82	71	79	72	59	44	61	39	17	36	14
Chile	85	59	80	49	65	46	56	38	20	34	28
Mexico	64	63	65	56	56	50	38	45	50	38	34
Peru	80	73	79	81	79	70	61	57	38	40	29
Venezuela	75	51	55	54	65	41	40	35	27	26	17
France	43	41	43	57	54	54	52	37	NA	38	29
Germany	33	39	49	46	24	31	45	10	NA	26	32
Britain	44	22	60	31	17	30	23	3	NA	25	40
Italy	78	67	67	84	59	73	55	57	NA	61	64
Spain	54	46	61	65	48	66	24	24	NA	35	42
Sweden	25	10	34	18	5	3	13	2	NA	12	11
Bulgaria	60	64	71	60	34	24	29	21	39	8	6
Czech Rep.	58	78	61	40	30	16	26	22	21	22	21
Poland	50	61	49	44	39	35	19	26	45	15	13
Russia	64	53	64	61	55	48	30	42	19	28	20
Slovakia	49	66	51	52	24	17	28	23	38	20	11
Ukraine	45	63	45	67	58	23	31	52	24	18	17
Turkey	64	37	65	55	51	72	43	40	29	38	39
Egypt	38	45	37	43	50	53	26	43	40	21	28
Jordan	35	19	42	36	40	42	26	38	36	31	26
Kuwait	56	28	70	62	42	37	48	41	13	25	12
Lebanon	70	75	60	54	47	76	41	48	49	68	50
Morocco	72	56	68	69	71	81	67	66	41	47	45
Palest. ter.	68	73	66	56	47	51	38	46	45	47	49
Israel	55	72	50	40	36	70	39	25	NA	38	14
Pakistan	85	64	67	72	66	76	58	70	53	63	42
Bangladesh	86	76	70	65	73	77	32	44	20	47	13
Indonesia	56	75	45	39	53	48	40	23	10	41	7
Malaysia	75	28	39	37	44	10	11	23	6	6	17
China	22	44	25	43	19	11	14	20	4	NA	4
India	74	73	66	79	72	72	45	57	48	55	36
Japan	69	58	45	57	41	59	50	31	NA	16	10
S. Korea	33	51	22	56	17	12	22	28	NA	11	7
Ethiopia	29	49	20	32	87	23	31	53	40	36	10
Ghana	62	52	56	36	71	20	36	46	35	33	19
Ivory Cst	77	59	64	67	81	57	60	59	21	56	28
Kenya	71	63	42	39	71	24	30	45	23	50	16
Mali	62	68	63	58	66	15	70	57	32	27	18
Nigeria	81	82	57	46	71	40	55	57	43	48	26
Senegal	60	51	60	53	69	22	56	51	42	24	31
S. Africa	93	65	86	40	88	20	40	31	39	25	53
Tanzania	62	68	66	49	88	19	42	51	26	23	26
Uganda	53	72	40	38	83	34	46	50	24	34	19

Percent saying "very big problem" in their country.

\* Not asked in the United States, Canada, Western Europe, Israel, Japan and South Korea.

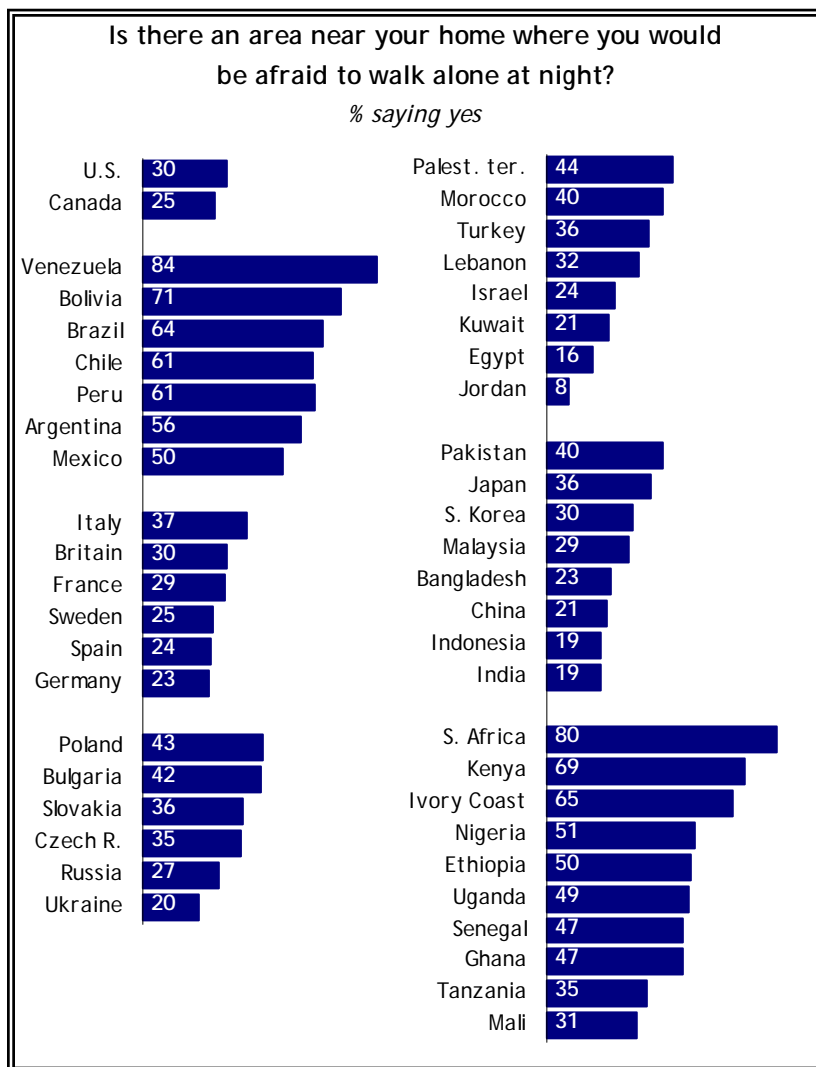
## Crime Still a Problem, But Concerns are Down

Even though worries about crime remain high, they have decreased in most of the 35 countries where trends are available from 2002. In France, 76% considered crime a very big problem five years ago, compared with 43% today. Concerns about crime have also dropped in much of Eastern Europe, with steep declines in Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine.

On the other hand, worries about crime have increased in a few countries, especially Lebanon; 49% of Lebanese rated crime a very big problem in 2002, but 70% consider it a major problem today.

	% Very big problem		
	2002	2007	Change
<b>Greatest increases</b>			
Lebanon	49	70	+21
Canada	26	39	+13
Jordan	22	35	+13
Venezuela	65	75	+10
<b>Greatest declines</b>			
France	76	43	-33
Poland	80	50	-30
Slovakia	71	49	-22
Ukraine	66	45	-21

To further explore perceptions of crime, The Global Attitudes survey also asked respondents whether there is any area within a kilometer of their home where they would be afraid to walk alone at night (in the U.S. respondents were asked about an area within a mile of their home). Results show that fears about personal safety are highest in Latin America. In all seven regional countries surveyed, at least 50% say they would be afraid to walk near their homes at night, and particularly large majorities express this fear in Venezuela (84%) and Bolivia (71%).





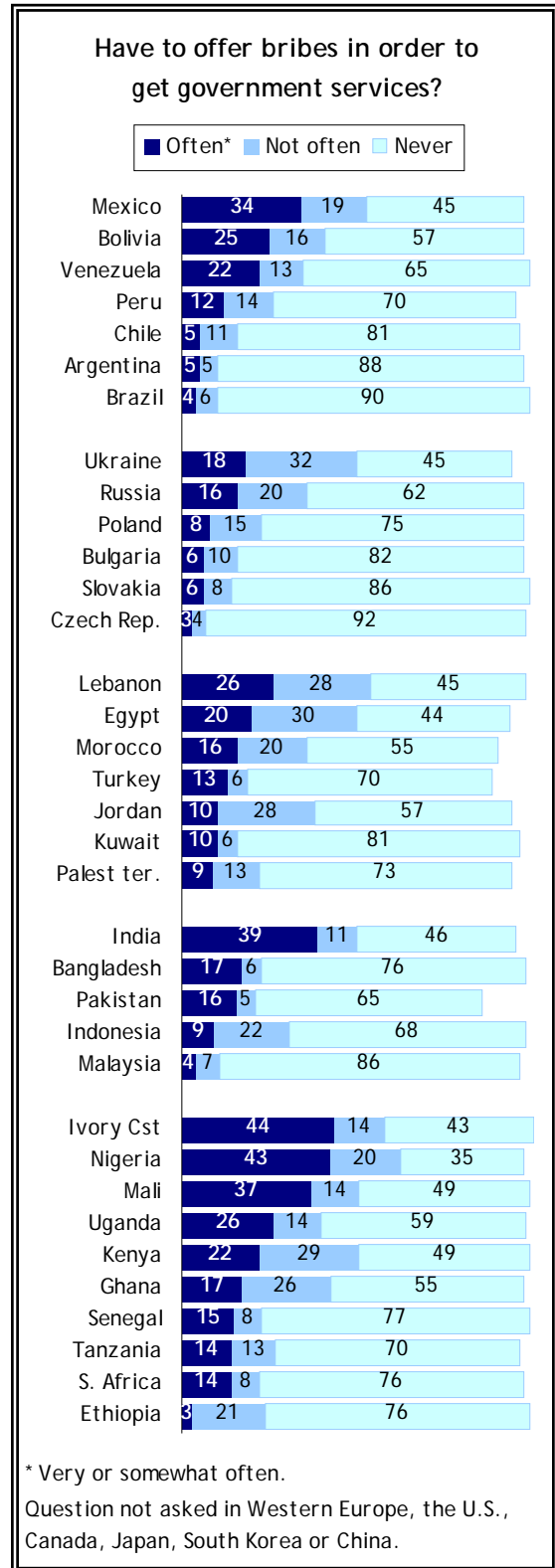
But concerns about crime are also high in Africa, especially South Africa, Kenya, and Ivory Coast. In Tanzania and Mali concerns are less widespread – only about one-in-three say they would fear walking in an area within a kilometer of their home.

In the Middle East, there is no nation where a majority worries about walking near their home at night, although 44% of Palestinians express this fear. Similarly, in Western Europe, Eastern Europe, and Asia there is no public with majority saying they worry about their personal safety within a kilometer of their home, although in many countries significant minorities do voice these concerns.

In most countries, women are considerably more worried than men about walking at night near their homes. In the United States, women (42%) are more than twice as likely as men (18%) to say there is an area within one mile of their home where they would not feel safe at night.

### Political Corruption Concerns

While majorities in most countries continue to believe corruption among their country’s political leaders is a very big problem, these concerns also have declined in most countries. The percentage saying corruption among the political elite is a very big concern has dropped significantly in 25 of 35 countries, and in many the drop has been steep. Eight-in-ten Turks (79%) said corrupt political leaders constituted a very big problem in 2002, but today just 37% believe this. In Japan, South Korea, and Kenya the number naming corruption a very big problem has plummeted more than 20 percentage points. Major declines have also taken place in Bangladesh and Argentina, although worries about political corruption have hardly gone away in these two countries; roughly three-fourths of the public in each country says it is a very big problem.



To learn more about respondents' personal experiences with corruption, in developing countries Pew asked how often in the past year respondents have had to do a favor, give a gift, or pay a bribe to a government official in order to get services or a document that the government is supposed to provide. Significant minorities in countries such as Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Mali, Uganda, India, and Mexico say that, in the past year, they have had to provide such favors to obtain government services. However, in no country does a majority report that they have done this very or somewhat often.

### Disease Concerns Down in Many Countries

During the last five years the HIV/AIDS pandemic has continued throughout much of Africa, and other health threats such as the bird flu have garnered international attention, yet the level of concern about these health challenges is down from 2002 in most countries for which comparative data are available. The number of people saying the spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases is a very big problem has declined significantly in 25 of 35 countries. Sharp drops have occurred in China and Mexico, as well as in Kenya and Ghana, although it is important to note that in the latter two, and throughout the rest of Africa, concern about HIV/AIDS remains very high. Meanwhile, Jordanians (+17) and Bangladeshis (+15) have become considerably more worried about the spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases.

### Fears of Terrorism Less Intense

Worries about terrorism also have declined in many countries since our 2002 poll, conducted just months after the Sept. 11 attacks. In 24 countries, significantly fewer people now rate terrorism a very big problem for their country. This pattern is evident in the United States; in 2002, 50% named terrorism as a very big concern, compared with 44% today. But the biggest decline has taken place in Nigeria – five years ago, two-thirds called terrorist attacks a very big problem, while only 40% do so now. And while still high, fears about terrorism have decreased substantially in India, a country that experienced a major terrorist attack as recently as July 2006, when several simultaneous bombings took place on the Mumbai train system.

	% Very big problem		
	2002	2007	Change
<b><u>Greatest increases</u></b>	%	%	
Lebanon	40	76	+36
Jordan	15	42	+27
Turkey	57	72	+15
Britain	23	30	+7
<b><u>Greatest declines</u></b>			
Nigeria	66	40	-26
India	95	72	-23
Argentina	65	42	-23
Venezuela	62	41	-21

However, concerns about terrorism are up in four other countries that have experienced extremist violence in recent years: Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey and Great Britain. Lebanon (+36) has suffered bombings as well as the assassination of former Prime Minister Rafik Hariri in February 2005. In November 2005, scores of people were killed by coordinated bomb attacks on

hotels in Amman, Jordan (+27). Turkey (+15) has experienced several bombings over the last few years. In addition, terrorism concerns also are up in Great Britain, which suffered a series of attacks on its transportation system July 2005.<sup>6</sup>

### Immigration Concerns Steady in West

Over the last five years there has been considerable debate in Western nations about immigration. In Western Europe, there have been numerous controversies over immigration from North Africa and the Middle East, and ongoing debates about how to best assimilate Europe's growing Muslim minorities. In the United States, immigration has continually been the cause of heated public debates, especially over what the U.S. should do regarding its large and growing population of illegal immigrants from Mexico and other countries.

	% <i>Very big problem</i>		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
	%	%	
Italy	55	64	+9
United States	37	39	+2
Germany	30	32	+2
Canada	21	18	-3
Britain	45	40	-5
France	36	29	-7

Despite the spotlight on immigration, however, there has been little change in Western opinions about how serious a problem this issue presents. The biggest change has taken place in Italy, which at 64%, has the highest level of concern about immigration in the 47 nations surveyed. Meanwhile, worries about this issue have actually decreased in France, the scene of rioting in the fall of 2005 in the suburbs outside Paris and many other largely immigrant communities throughout the country.

The percentage of Americans who consider immigration a very big problem is virtually unchanged since 2002 (37% then, 39% today). Democrats (33%) are less concerned about immigration than are Republicans (45%) or independents (43%).

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<sup>6</sup> This survey was conducted prior to the most recent attempted terrorist attacks in Britain in July 2007.

## National Governments and Leaders

Most publics say their governments and leaders are having a positive influence on their country. Majorities in 31 countries think their national government is having a good impact, while most in 32 countries say their president, prime minister, or head of state is having a good influence. The government of Malaysia fares the best – 92% say it is having a good influence. The governments of China, Bangladesh, Tanzania, and Kuwait are also highly regarded. At the other end of the spectrum, the Egyptian and Israeli governments overwhelmingly receive negative reviews.

Since 2002, several publics have developed a much more positive view of their governments. Six-in-ten Turks (61%) currently have a favorable view, up from a meager 7% five years ago. An almost identical shift has occurred in Argentina (8% in 2002, 61% now). And in Lebanon, which has seen tremendous upheaval over the last five years – the assassination of a former prime minister, the end of Syrian occupation, the Cedar Revolution, an Israeli invasion, street protests by Hezbollah, violence in Palestinian refugee camps – the government is much more popular now than in 2002 (25% in 2002, 61% now).

## Militaries Seen in Positive Light

In several countries, including the United States and Canada, people tend to hold more positive views of their country's military than of its leader. Americans (77% military good influence; 39% leader good) and Canadians (72% military; 56% leader) are considerably more likely to have a positive view of their countries' armed forces. This pattern does not hold true in Latin America, where many countries experienced military coups during the 1970s and 1980s. Five of the Latin American countries included on the survey see their nation's leader more positively than their armed forces. The gap is particularly stark in Argentina (67% leader good; 24% military good).

**Rating National Leaders,  
Armed Forces, Media\***

	Leader	Military	Media
	%	%	%
Canada	56	72	60
U.S.	40	77	45
Mexico	70	76	75
Chile	68	70	64
Argentina	67	24	54
Bolivia	65	62	57
Venezuela	60	56	73
Peru	61	53	76
Brazil	53	47	71
Germany	67	71	68
Sweden	57	41	68
France	57	79	35
Spain	57	53	58
Britain	38	66	50
Italy	36	67	47
Russia	87	60	54
Slovakia	66	76	56
Bulgaria	46	45	69
Czech Rep.	33	66	51
Ukraine	29	44	71
Poland	21	56	70
Jordan	91	86	69
Egypt	69	70	66
Lebanon	68	87	68
Turkey	63	85	26
Palest. ter.	51	48	67
Israel	19	74	57
Kuwait	--	70	71
Morocco	--	44	61
Bangladesh	90	93	92
Malaysia	90	85	87
India	79	89	89
Indonesia	77	77	89
Pakistan	56	68	65
Japan	50	67	33
S. Korea	24	67	53
China	--	--	79
Tanzania	95	85	86
Ivory Coast	90	73	52
Senegal	85	94	76
Kenya	81	75	89
Ghana	79	77	84
S. Africa	73	52	84
Mali	72	77	70
Uganda	55	56	85
Nigeria	49	60	86
Ethiopia	41	41	29

\* percent good influence on country.

Overall, majorities in 38 countries say the military is having a positive impact on their country. In Senegal, Bangladesh, India, Lebanon, Jordan, Malaysia, Tanzania, and Turkey more than 80% praise the military's influence. There are, however, places where the military is less popular. While support for the armed forces is lowest in Argentina, it is also relatively low in neighboring Brazil (46%), as well as Sweden (42%) and Ethiopia (41%).

Views of the military have grown much more positive over the last five years in Jordan and Bangladesh, as well as Peru, Bolivia, and Lebanon. Opinions have grown slightly more negative, however in Uganda, Pakistan, and Bulgaria, in addition to the United States and Great Britain, where attitudes towards the Iraq war have soured in recent years. Nonetheless, both Americans and the British maintain overwhelmingly positive views of their armed forces (77% of Americans, 66% of British).

Overall, the media is seen as having a positive impact in 39 countries. However, there have been notable changes in many countries since 2002. Jordan, Bangladesh, and Peru all show substantial improvements in views of the media, while, media organizations have lost ground among Americans and the British.

<b>Views of the Military</b>			
	<i>% Good impact</i>		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b><u>Greatest increases</u></b>	%	%	
Jordan	50	86	+36
Bangladesh	60	93	+33
Peru	38	53	+15
Bolivia	49	62	+13
Lebanon	75	87	+12
<b><u>Greatest declines</u></b>			
Uganda	75	56	-19
Pakistan	83	68	-15
Bulgaria	55	45	-10
United States	87	77	-10
Britain	73	66	-7

<b>Views of the Media</b>			
	<i>% Good impact</i>		
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
<b><u>Greatest increases</u></b>	%	%	
Jordan	49	69	+20
Bangladesh	78	92	+14
Peru	66	76	+10
Venezuela	62	73	+11
Kenya	82	89	+7
<b><u>Greatest declines</u></b>			
Bolivia	81	57	-24
Turkey	47	26	-21
United States	66	45	-21
France	55	35	-20
Britain	70	50	-20

## Europe's Mixed Views of Religious Leaders

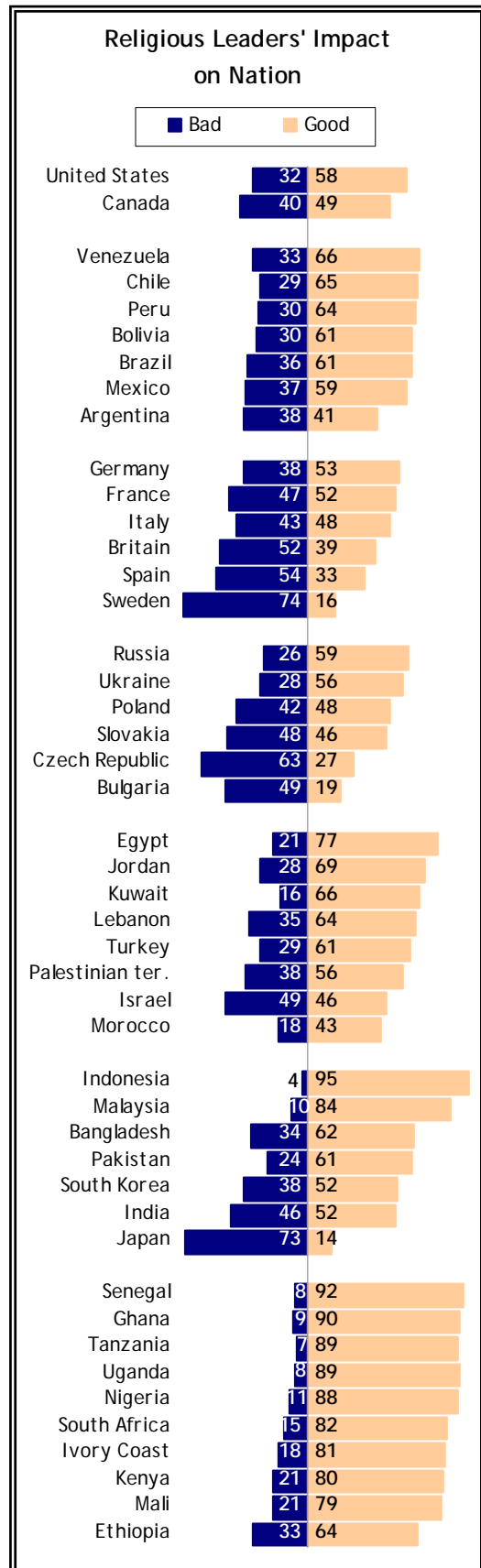
Europeans offer mixed reviews of the role that religious leaders play in their societies. In relatively secular Western Europe, majorities in Great Britain, Spain and Sweden believe religious leaders are a negative influence, while the French and Italians are roughly divided on this question, and Germans on balance see religious leaders in a favorable light. In Eastern Europe, Russians and Ukrainians tend to see religious leaders playing a constructive role, while Czechs and Bulgarians are less positive.

Elsewhere, in most countries majorities hold favorable views of their country's religious leaders – majorities in 33 nations say religious leaders are having a positive effect on their countries. Still, there are regional variations.

Throughout Africa, large majorities suggest religious leaders are helping their countries, and in the Muslim nations of the Middle East and Asia they are also viewed positively. In Turkey, often considered one of the world's most secular Muslim countries, people are much more likely to say religious leaders are having a positive impact today (61%) than they were five years ago (32%). A similar shift has taken place in Jordan (47% in 2002, 69% now).

However, in some countries, opinions are divided. Israelis and Indians are roughly split over the impact of religious leaders, and in Japan few see them playing a positive role.

In the United States, about six-in-ten see religious leaders in a positive light. Republicans (70%) are more inclined to do so than Democrats (58%) or independents (54%).

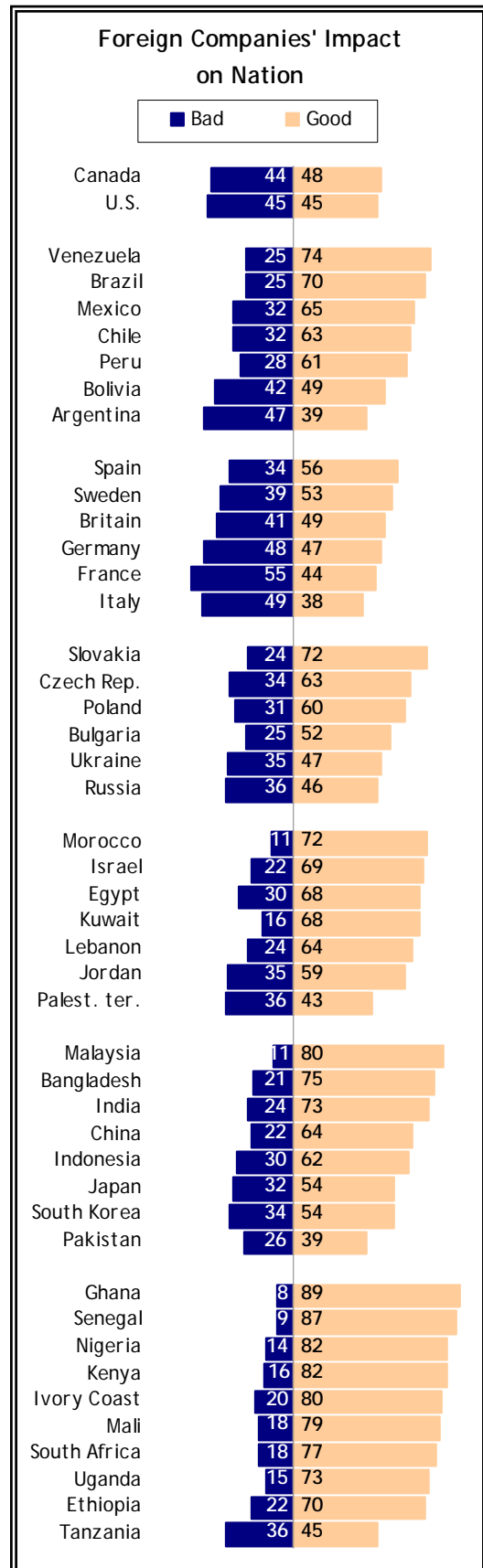


## Foreign Companies Welcomed

Publics included on the survey generally show few fears of multinational corporations. In 33 nations, majorities think large companies from other countries are having a good impact. Support for foreign investment is especially strong throughout Africa. The only exception is Tanzania, where fewer than half (45%) believe that foreign companies are having a positive impact.

In Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe, and Latin America, there also is broad support for foreign investment, although there are a few publics with serious reservations, including Argentina, Bolivia, the Palestinian territories, and Jordan, Russia and Ukraine.

Opinions are more divided in Western Europe, Canada, and the U.S. Narrow majorities in Spain and Sweden think foreign companies are having a favorable influence, while most in France and Italy disagree. Americans are evenly divided on this issue – 45% believe foreign firms are helping the country and 45% think they are having a negative impact.



## Distrust of Immigrants

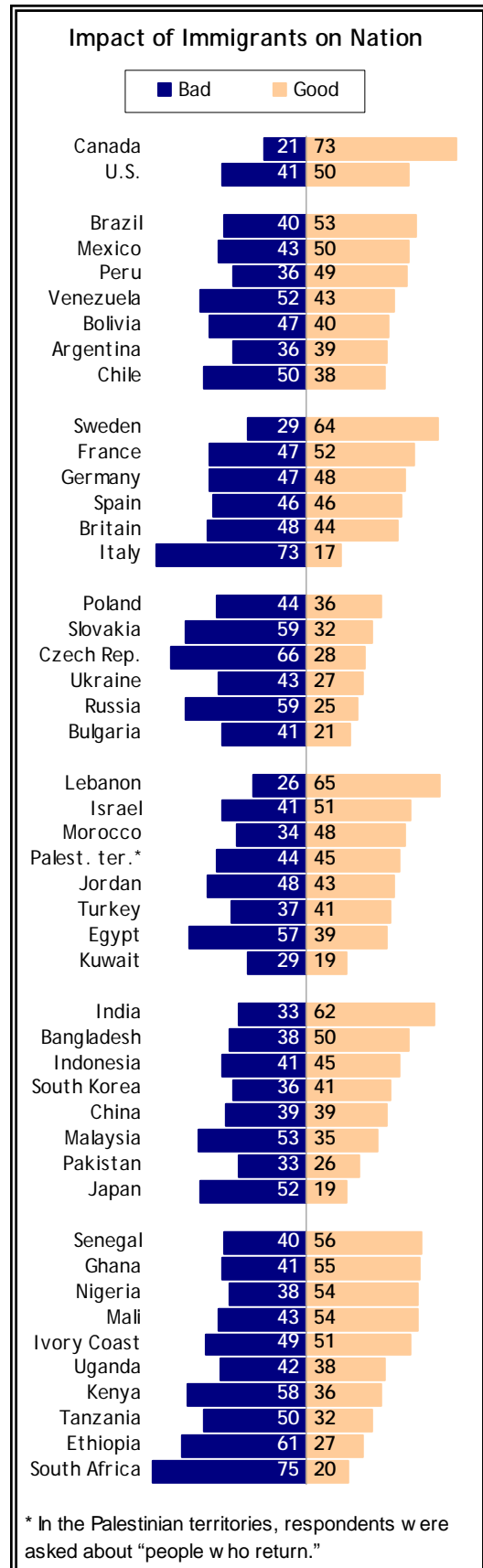
Most publics tend to believe immigrants are having a bad effect on their countries. Majorities in only 12 countries say immigrants are making their countries better. Americans are slightly more likely to say immigration is good (50%) for the country than bad, while neighboring Canada (73% good) gives immigrants the most positive assessments on the survey.

Swedes have positive views of immigrants, but in much of Western Europe opinions are mixed. And Italians overwhelmingly say immigrants have a bad impact on the country. Meanwhile, throughout Eastern Europe immigrants are viewed negatively. The sharpest drop in positive attitudes toward immigration on the survey occurs in Bulgaria, where the number of people who see immigration as a good thing has been cut in half in the past five years (42% in 2002, 21% now).

In other regions, there is considerable variation among countries. In Asia, Indians are generally approving of immigration, while in Japan views are mostly negative. Similarly, in Africa, the Senegalese believe immigrants are having a positive impact, while South Africans tend to see immigration negatively affecting their country.

## NGOs Popular in Developing World

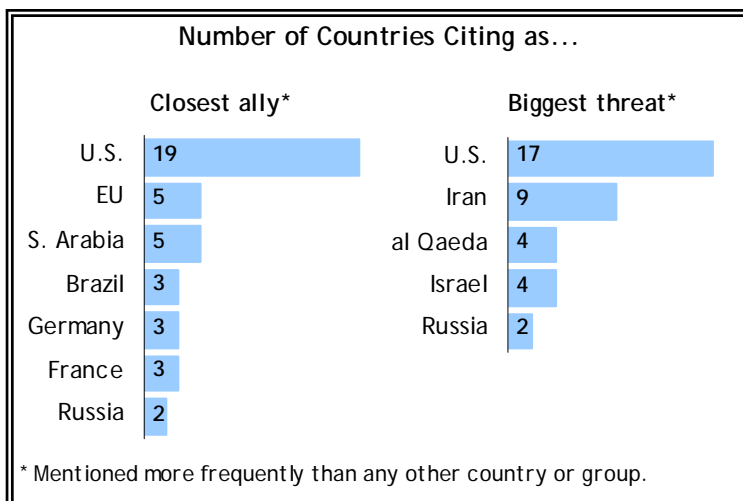
In developing nations, we asked respondents about the impact of specific non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in their countries. In 35 of 36 countries, sizeable majorities state that these organizations are having a positive influence. The only exception is Pakistan, where 36% have a positive view, 29% a negative view, and 35% are unable to offer an opinion.





### 3. Perceived Threats and Allies

People around the world often mention neighboring nations as posing the greatest threats to their own countries. Proximity also is a factor in peoples' views of their country's most dependable allies. However, world powers often make the list – and the United States appears prominently on the lists of major allies *and* threats.



In fact, publics in 19 of the 47 countries surveyed cite the United States more often than any other nation as a dependable ally in the future. At the same time, the United States also is named more frequently than any other country or group as one of the greatest threats by 17 publics, including several in Latin America and predominantly Muslim countries, as well as in China and Russia.

Iran tops the list of potential threats in the United States, Canada and in much of Europe. Majorities in Israel (65%) and Kuwait (52%) and nearly half of Jordanians (46%) also name Iran among the nations or groups that pose the greatest threats to their own country, but Iran does not register as a major threat in other parts of the world. Across much of the globe, opinions about potential threats and dependable allies often reflect regional conflicts and partnerships.

#### U.S. Viewed as an Ally and a Threat

Among the publics surveyed, Israelis are the most likely to consider the United States among their country's most dependable allies. Nearly nine-in-ten in Israel (87%) cite the United States, in an open-ended format, as a country that Israel "can most rely on as a dependable ally in the future." Three-quarters of South Koreans and nearly the same proportion of Japanese (74%) also name the

**Countries in Which the U.S. is Viewed as the Most Dependable Ally\***

	U.S.	Second	Third
Israel	87	Britain 46	France 12
South Korea	75	China 48	EU 29
Japan	74	China 26	EU 20
Canada	69	Britain 51	EU 18
Ghana	65	Britain 56	China 32
Kenya	63	China 41	Britain 28
Ethiopia	58	China 53	EU 40
Nigeria	58	Britain 40	China 27
South Africa	57	Britain 37	EU 25
Britain	57	EU 21	France 11
Uganda	57	Britain 29	Kenya 24
Mali	56	China 49	France 48
Kuwait	54	S. Arabia 48	Britain 23
India	46	Russia 43	Japan 34
Mexico	41	Canada 15	EU 15
Peru	38	Brazil 30	Japan 15
Tanzania	37	China 32	Britain 22
Brazil	32	Argentina 13	China 11
Chile	23	Brazil 19	Japan 16

\* Where the U.S. is mentioned more frequently than any other country or group.  
 Figures show the percent who mention each as a potential threat to their country.

United States as a close ally, as do close to seven-in-ten Canadians (69%).

Views of the United States as a dependable ally also are widespread in Africa, where majorities in eight of the ten publics polled list the United States among their countries' top three allies. Yet several African publics also cite China as a trusted ally; in fact, as many people in Ivory Coast point to China as their country's most dependable ally as name the United States (69% each), and China is mentioned nearly as often as the United States by Ethiopians, Malians and Tanzanians.

Religious divisions are evident in Africans' views of allies. Majorities in Nigeria and Ethiopia (58% in each country) cite the United States as a reliable ally, but these views mostly reflect the opinions of Christians in those countries. Eight-in-ten Christians in Nigeria and about the same proportion of Ethiopian Christians (77%) say their countries can rely on the United States as a dependable ally. By contrast, just 37% of Nigerian Muslims and 27% of Muslims in Ethiopia agree.

Latin Americans offer conflicting views about the United States. For example, the United States is cited more frequently than any other country as a dependable ally by Mexicans (41%) and Brazilians (32%). But more Mexicans and Brazilians also volunteer the United States most often as a country or group that poses "the greatest threat" to their nations in the future (44% in Mexico; 45% in Brazil).

Venezuelans and Argentines are the most likely in the region to see the United States as a threat. More than half in those countries (54% in Venezuela and 52% in Argentina) share this opinion. Iran is named second most frequently as a threat in Venezuela, with just 14%. Al Qaeda is the second most frequently mentioned threat in Argentina, with 8%.

Publics in predominantly Muslim countries in Asia also are inclined to see the United States as a threat. The United States is cited most often as a major threat in Bangladesh (72%), Pakistan (64%), Indonesia (63%) and Malaysia (46%). In the Middle East, respondents in Turkey, a NATO ally, also are fearful of the United States. Nearly two-thirds in that country

	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Third</u>
Bangladesh	72	India 47	Pakistan 32
China	66	Japan 63	Taiwan 18
Turkey	64	Iraq 13	Russia 9
Pakistan	64	India 45	Israel 32
Indonesia	63	China 17	Russia 13
Venezuela	54	Iran 14	FARC 9**
Argentina	52	al Qaeda 8	Chile 8
Russia	49	Chechnya 29	al Qaeda 27
Malaysia	46	Abu Sayyaf 7	North Korea 6
Brazil	45	Iran 10	Venezuela 8
Bolivia	45	Chile 43	Venezuela 23
Mexico	44	Iran 25	China 20
Nigeria	32	Iran 14	China 12
Ukraine	31	al Qaeda 19	Iraq 14
Spain	29	al Qaeda 23	Iran 23
Morocco	17	Israel 15	Algeria 15
Senegal	15	Gambia 12	al Qaeda 8

\* Where the U.S. is mentioned more frequently than any other country or group.  
 \*\* Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia  
 Figures show the percent who mention each as a potential threat to their country.

(64%) say the United States poses a great threat to their country. And while Israel tops the list of potential threats in four of the seven Muslim countries polled in the Middle East, about half (48%) in the Palestinian territories name the United States as a potential threat.

Nearly half of Russians (49%) say the United States poses a serious threat to their country. More people in Ukraine (31%) and Spain (29%) also name the United States more often as a threat than other countries or groups. In the rest of Europe, however, the United States is generally not viewed as a top threat.

### Who Sees Iran as a Top Threat?

Despite widespread concern throughout the world over Iran’s possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, publics in just nine of the 47 countries surveyed most often name Iran as the greatest threat to their own countries. Majorities in Israel (65%) and Kuwait (52%) see Iran as a major threat, as do pluralities in the United States, Canada and several European countries. Iran also is seen as a threat by a large share of Jordanians (46%), but it is a distant second to Israel, which is named by 81% of Jordanians. *(For a more detailed analysis of opinions about Iran, see “Global Unease with Major World Powers,” released June 27).*

More than four-in-ten Americans (44%) say Iran presents a major threat to their country, far more than name any other country or group. By contrast, North Korea, which was labeled as part of an “axis of evil” by President George W. Bush in 2002 along with Iran and Iraq, is seen as a threat by fewer than a quarter in the United States (23%). Iraq is mentioned by about three-in-ten Americans (31%).

In Western Europe, Iran is named most frequently as a serious threat in France (45%), Germany (38%), and Britain (37%). Iran also receives more mentions than any other country in the Czech Republic, where a third of the public views Iran as a potential threat to their country. In Slovakia, slightly more

More View the U.S. than Iran as a Major Threat			
	Named as top threat		
	U.S.	Iran	Gap
	%	%	
Canada	20	30	-10
United States	2	44	-42
Venezuela	54	14	+40
Argentina	52	7	+45
Brazil	45	10	+35
Bolivia	45	1	+44
Mexico	44	25	+19
Peru	20	8	+12
Chile	14	2	+12
Spain	29	23	+6
France	19	45	-26
Germany	14	38	-24
Italy	12	27	-15
Britain	11	37	-26
Sweden	10	11	-1
Russia	49	11	+38
Ukraine	31	9	+22
Slovakia	18	27	-9
Czech Republic	17	33	-16
Poland	7	14	-7
Bulgaria	5	26	-21
Turkey	64	6	+58
Palestinian ter.	48	5	+43
Egypt	39	27	+12
Lebanon	38	42	-4
Kuwait	26	52	-26
Jordan	25	46	-21
Morocco	17	1	+16
Israel	4	65	-61
Bangladesh	72	6	+66
China	66	8	+58
Pakistan	64	1	+63
Indonesia	63	3	+60
Malaysia	46	2	+44
South Korea	45	7	+38
Japan	23	6	+17
India	19	10	+9
Nigeria	32	14	+18
Tanzania	23	13	+10
Senegal	15	6	+9
Mali	15	9	+6
South Africa	10	19	-9
Uganda	10	10	0
Ethiopia	9	4	+5
Kenya	7	18	-11
Ghana	5	12	-7
Ivory Coast	4	4	0

name Iran than Iraq as major threats (27% name Iran as a threat; 25% name Iraq).

Few people in Latin America, Asia, and Africa volunteer Iran as a country that might pose a threat to their own countries. In Latin America and Asia in particular, Iran is considered far less threatening than the United States. Mexicans are more likely than other Latin Americans to name Iran as a potential threat, but only a quarter in that country does so.

### Allies and Threats in the Americas

The relationship between the United States and Canada is viewed very differently on either side of the border. Nearly seven-in-ten Canadians (69%) cite the United States as a country that Canada can most rely on as a dependable ally in the future. By contrast, just 28% of Americans say the same about Canada. One-in-five Canadians also think about their neighbors to the south when asked about potential threats, but virtually no one in the United States names Canada as a threat.

For the most part, however, Americans and Canadians share similar concerns regarding threats to their countries. Iran tops the list in both countries, with Iraq and China close behind. About three-in-ten (31%) Americans and nearly a quarter of Canadians (23%) name Iraq as a threat to their country. A quarter in the United States and about one-in-five in Canada (22%) say China is a threat.

Nearly six years after the Sept. 11 attacks, relatively few Americans cite al Qaeda as the biggest threat to the United States, though the question asks about countries or groups that represent the greatest threats. Just 5% of Americans name al Qaeda among the greatest threats to their country.

Majorities in the United States and Canada see Great Britain as a dependable ally. More than six-in-ten Americans (62%) say their country can depend on Great Britain, more than name any other country. About half of Canadians (51%) agree.

	Closest allies	%	Biggest threats	%
U.S.	Britain	62	Iran	44
	Canada	28	Iraq	31
	Germany	11	China	25
Canada	U.S.	69	Iran	30
	Britain	51	Iraq	23
	EU	18	China	22
Argentina	Brazil	33	U.S.	52
	Venezuela	25	al Qaeda	8
	Bolivia	13	Chile	8
Bolivia	Brazil	32	U.S.	45
	Venezuela	27	Chile	43
	Argentina	19	Venezuela	23
Brazil	U.S.	32	U.S.	45
	Argentina	13	Iran	10
	China	11	Venezuela	8
Chile	U.S.	23	Bolivia	42
	Brazil	19	Peru	41
	Japan	16	Argentina	23
Mexico	U.S.	41	U.S.	44
	Canada	15	Iran	25
	EU	15	China	20
Peru	U.S.	38	Chile	53
	Brazil	30	U.S.	20
	Japan	15	Ecuador	16
Venezuela	Brazil	47	U.S.	54
	China	22	Iran	14
	Argentina	18	FARC	9*

\* Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia

In the Latin American countries surveyed, regional countries – particularly Brazil – often appear on the list of most dependable allies. A third of Argentines and about as many Bolivians (32%) say Brazil is a reliable ally, more than name any other country. Nearly half of Venezuelans (47%) share this opinion, as do 30% of Peruvians.

In Bolivia (27%) and Argentina (25%), roughly a quarter consider Venezuela a dependable ally. And Argentina is named by about one-in-five in Bolivia (19%) and Venezuela (18%). Mexicans, however, are not inclined to cite other Latin American countries as close allies.

While the United States is mentioned as an ally by a number of Latin American publics, its importance in Mexico is particularly notable. About four-in-ten (41%) in Mexico say their country can rely on their neighbor to the north. The next most frequently mentioned allies are Canada and the European Union, at just 15% each. But the ambivalent views that many Mexicans have regarding the United States are reflected in the relatively large percentage viewing the United States among the greatest threats to Mexico (44%). In fact, 6% of Mexicans simultaneously list the United States as both as Mexico's greatest threat and most dependable ally.

In four of the seven Latin American publics surveyed (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Venezuela) more see the United States as a threat to their nation than as a reliable ally. This is particularly the case in Venezuela, where a 54% majority cites the United States as a threat while just 17% see it as an ally. But in Chile and Peru, the United States is named as an ally more often than it is named as a threat.

While the U.S. presence in the region looms large – both positively and negatively – it is not the only country perceived as a threat. In Peru, Bolivia and Chile, opinions reflect an unresolved border dispute that dates more than a century. A majority in Peru (53%) and a large proportion in Bolivia (43%) say Chile is a major threat to their countries. Chileans, for their part, see Bolivia and Peru as their country's greatest threats (42% name Bolivia and 41% name Peru).

## Allies and Threats in Europe

Europeans generally are more likely to see international rather than regional actors as serious threats. Iran is viewed as the top threat by several publics in the region, and China and Iraq also are frequently mentioned.

In addition, al Qaeda raises more concern among European publics than it does in the United States. Fully half of Bulgarians name bin Laden's organization as a threat to their country, as do 27% in Russia and Italy, and 23% in Spain, where a 2004 terrorist attack linked by authorities to al Qaeda killed nearly 200 people. One-in-five in Poland and a similar number in Ukraine (19%) also cite the terrorist group as a threat to their countries.

In Poland, 36% cite Russia as their country's greatest future threat, more than name other countries or groups. Nearly one-in-five Germans (18%) and Czechs (19%) also say Russia poses a threat. And while no country emerges as a clear threat in Sweden, Russia tops the list in that country at 15%.

When it comes to naming allies, a solid majority in Great Britain (57%) says their country can most rely on the United States. But in every other European country, regional partners are named more often. For example, eight-in-ten French respondents cite Germany as a dependable ally, and about half in Germany (51%) name France. In Sweden, nearly two-thirds (65%) cite another Scandinavian country or "Scandinavia" more generally as their country's most dependable ally.

In Bulgaria, the most recent addition to the European Union, nearly seven-in-ten (68%) see that organization as a strong ally. The EU also receives more mentions than any other country or group in Poland (48%), Spain (44%), Slovakia (29%), and Italy

	Closest <u>allies</u>	%	Biggest <u>threats</u>	%
Britain	U.S.	57	Iran	37
	EU	21	Iraq	27
	France	11	China	14
France	Germany	80	Iran	45
	Britain	42	China	30
	U.S.	33	Iraq	23
Germany	France	51	Iran	38
	U.S.	30	Iraq	30
	Britain	26	China	20
Italy	EU	33	al Qaeda	27
	U.S.	31	Iraq	27
	Germany	17	Iran	27
Spain	EU	44	U.S.	29
	France	26	al Qaeda	23
	Germany	15	Iran	23
Sweden	Scandinavia	29	Russia	15
	Norway	15	Iran	11
	EU	14	U.S.	10

	Closest <u>allies</u>	%	Biggest <u>threats</u>	%
Bulgaria	EU	68	al Qaeda	50
	Russia	37	Iraq	28
	Germany	26	Iran	26
Czech Rep.	Germany	24	Iran	33
	U.S.	23	Iraq	27
	Britain	20	Russia	19
Poland	EU	48	Russia	36
	U.S.	21	al Qaeda	20
	Britain	16	Iraq	17
Russia	Germany	22	U.S.	49
	China	22	Chechnya	29
	EU	20	al Qaeda	27
Slovakia	EU	29	Iran	27
	Czech Rep.	25	Iraq	25
	Russia	17	U.S.	18
Ukraine	Russia	59	U.S.	31
	EU	37	al Qaeda	19
	Poland	16	Iraq	14

(33%). And while 59% of Ukrainians say Russia is their country’s most dependable ally, nearly four-in-ten (37%) cite the EU, although Ukraine is not a member of that organization.

### Allies and Threats in the Middle East

Overwhelming majorities in four of the seven predominantly Muslim countries surveyed in the Middle East view Israel as a major threat to their countries. More than eight-in-ten in Egypt (86%) and Jordan (81%), nearly three-quarters in Lebanon (74%) say Israel represents a serious future threat to their country. Notably, somewhat fewer Palestinians (60%) cite Israel as a major threat, though more name Israel than any other country or group. (The current survey was conducted April 6-May 29, before Hamas took over the Gaza Strip following a violent struggle with Fatah.)

Israel is not the only country causing concern to its neighbors in the Middle East, however. More than half in Kuwait (52%) name Iran among their country’s greatest future threats, as do 46% of Jordanians and 42% of Lebanese. But in Lebanon, Christians and Sunni Muslims are particularly concerned about Iran – 56% of Lebanese Christians and 59% of Sunnis in that country name Iran as Lebanon’s biggest threat, compared with just 8% of Shia Muslims.

Two-thirds of Lebanese Christians and more than half of Lebanese Sunnis (52%) also express concern about Syria becoming a threat to their country, but only a small share of Shia in Lebanon share this view (8%). The Shia organization Hezbollah is cited as a top threat by 66% of Christians and 33% of Sunnis in Lebanon, but relatively few Shia Muslims (7%) in Lebanon also view the movement as a threat.

Saudi Arabia tops the list as a dependable ally in four of the seven predominantly Muslim countries in the Middle East. A majority in Lebanon (57%) and large proportions of Egyptians (44%), Kuwaitis (48%) and Jordanians (42%) view Saudi Arabia as their country’s most dependable ally. Yet other countries in the region also are mentioned frequently. More than four-in-ten in Jordan (41%) mention Egypt as a dependable ally. Among Shia Muslims in Lebanon, more than six-in-ten (62%) see Iran as a close ally, while 51% name Syria.

Allies and Threats in the Middle East				
	Closest allies		Biggest threats	
		%		%
Egypt	S. Arabia	44	Israel	86
	Palest.	19	U.S.	39
	Syria	16	Iran	27
Jordan	S. Arabia	42	Israel	81
	Egypt	41	Iran	46
	Syria	21	U.S.	25
Kuwait	U.S.	54	Iran	52
	S. Arabia	48	Iraq	30
	Britain	23	U.S.	26
Lebanon	S. Arabia	57	Israel	74
	France	53	Syria	43
	Iran	23	Iran	42
Morocco	France	36	U.S.	17
	U.S.	18	Israel	15
	Spain	14	Algeria	15
Palest.	S. Arabia	21	Israel	60
	Iran	13	U.S.	48
	Egypt	9	Britain	16
Turkey	Pakistan	11	U.S.	64
	Germany	10	Iraq	13
	S. Arabia	9	Russia	9
Israel	U.S.	87	Iran	65
	Britain	46	Hezbollah	47
	France	12	Hamas	35

In Lebanon, a former French colony, more than half (53%) also say France is an important ally. This is especially the case among Christians in that country; 78% of Lebanese Christians view France as their country's most dependable ally, compared with 42% of Lebanese Muslims.

Respondents in Israel overwhelmingly name the United States as their country's most dependable ally (87%), but Great Britain also is mentioned by a considerable proportion of Israelis (46%). Regarding threats to their country, nearly two-thirds of Israelis name Iran (65%); about half (47%) name Hezbollah; and slightly more than a third name Hamas (35%).

### Allies and Threats in Asia

The United States is cited most frequently as the greatest national threat in the four predominantly Muslim countries surveyed in Asia, as well as in China. Two-thirds (66%) in China cite the United States among their country's greatest threats. In addition, the United States is cited as a serious threat by 23% of Japanese.

Publics in Asia also say their countries face threats from other countries in the region. Nearly half in Pakistan (45%) and Bangladesh (47%) say India poses a threat to their countries, while three-quarters of Indians express concerns about Pakistan. In Japan, two-thirds (66%) name North Korea, with whom Japan has had strained relations for decades, and nearly half (49%) name China as their country's greatest threat. And in South Korea, the three most frequently mentioned threats are regional neighbors: 70% name Japan; 64% name China; and 50% cite North Korea.

But Asian publics also say their countries can rely on their neighbors as allies. Nearly six-in-ten in Pakistan (58%) and about half in South Korea (48%) and Bangladesh (45%) name China as their country's most dependable ally. More Indonesians name Japan than any other country (41%), and the second and third most mentioned allies in that country also are in Asia (36% cite Malaysia and 24% name China).

	Closest allies		Biggest threats	
		%		%
Bangladesh	India	54	U.S.	72
	China	45	India	47
	U.S.	44	Pakistan	32
China	Russia	46	U.S.	66
	EU	21	Japan	63
	S. Korea	20	Taiwan	18
India	U.S.	46	Pakistan	75
	Russia	43	al Qaeda	32
	Japan	34	China	30
Indonesia	Japan	41	U.S.	63
	Malaysia	36	China	17
	China	24	Russia	13
Japan	U.S.	74	N. Korea	66
	China	26	China	49
	EU	20	U.S.	23
Malaysia	China	39	U.S.	46
	Japan	32	Abu Sayyaf	7
	U.S.	15	N. Korea	6
Pakistan	S. Arabia	60	U.S.	64
	China	58	India	45
	Iran	25	Israel	32
S. Korea	U.S.	75	Japan	70
	China	48	China	64
	EU	29	N. Korea	50



Chinese respondents see Russia as their country's top ally (46%); in India, comparable numbers name Russia and the United States (43% and 46%, respectively). In Pakistan, Saudi Arabia receives slightly more mentions than China; 60% name Saudi Arabia as Pakistan's most dependable ally, while 58% cite China.

### Allies and Threats in Africa

African publics are particularly likely to cite a neighboring country as a major threat to their countries. In fact, in five of the ten African countries surveyed, large proportions name a bordering country as a threat.

For example, more than eight-in-ten Ethiopians (86%) name Eritrea as their country's greatest threat; the two countries fought a war several years ago and tensions remain high. Six-in-ten in Ivory Coast are concerned about Burkina Faso, which has been accused of arming Ivory Coast's 2002 rebellion. More than four-in-ten (42%) in Uganda cite Sudan among their country's biggest threats. Most Kenyans (55%) see Somalia as a major threat, while 41% of South Africans name Zimbabwe.

Al Qaeda also is viewed as a major threat by publics across the region. One-third in Ghana name bin Laden's group – more than any other country or group as a threat – to their country. A similar share in Kenya (32%) and Mali (31%) and just slightly fewer in Ethiopia (29%) and Tanzania (27%) also cite the terrorist group as their countries' biggest threat.

Besides the United States, which is seen as the top ally in eight of the ten African countries surveyed, China also is considered an important partner in the region. Majorities in Ivory Coast (69%) and Ethiopia (53%) and considerable proportions in Mali (49%) and Kenya (41%) see the Asian superpower as a close ally.

Allies and Threats in Africa				
	Closest allies		Biggest threats	
		%		%
Ethiopia	U.S.	58	Eritrea	86
	China	53	Nigeria	69
	EU	40	al Qaeda	29
Ghana	U.S.	65	al Qaeda	33
	Britain	56	Ivory Coast	15
	China	32	Nigeria	14
Ivory Coast	China	69	France	68
	U.S.	69	B. Faso	60
	S. Africa	37	Mali	23
Kenya	U.S.	63	Somalia	55
	China	41	Sudan	33
	Britain	28	al Qaeda	32
Mali	U.S.	56	al Qaeda	31
	China	49	U.S.	15
	France	48	Ivory Coast	12
Nigeria	U.S.	58	U.S.	32
	Britain	40	Iran	14
	China	27	China	12
Senegal	France	50	U.S.	15
	U.S.	45	Gambia	12
	China	30	al Qaeda	8
S. Africa	U.S.	57	Zimbabwe	41
	Britain	37	Nigeria	26
	EU	25	Iran	19
Tanzania	U.S.	37	al Qaeda	27
	China	32	U.S.	23
	Britain	22	Iran	13
Uganda	U.S.	57	Sudan	42
	Britain	29	Somalia	21
	Kenya	24	DRC*	17

\* Democratic Republic of Congo

Notably, former colonial powers in Africa also are generally viewed as important partners in the region. More than half in Ghana (56%) and four-in-ten Nigerians say Great Britain is a close ally, while half of Senegalese name France.

## 4. The Middle East and the Muslim World

**M**uslim publics around the world increasingly reject suicide bombing and other forms of violence against civilian targets in the defense of Islam. Overall, majorities in 15 of 16 Muslim publics surveyed say that suicide bombings can be rarely or never justified. Fully 77% of Muslims in Indonesia – and nearly as many in Bangladesh, Pakistan and Tanzania – say that such tactics are never justified.

This year's first Global Attitudes report showed that the overall U.S. image remains abysmal in predominantly Muslim countries. Notably, solid majorities in every largely Muslim country surveyed – as well as in the Palestinian territories – also say they are very or somewhat worried that the U.S. could be a military threat. Concerns are greatest in Bangladesh, Morocco and Indonesia, but even in Turkey – a NATO ally of the United States – 76% are worried that the U.S. could become a military threat to their country.

The survey also finds that, amid continuing sectarian violence in Iraq, there is broad concern among Muslims that tensions between Sunnis and Shia are not limited to that country and represent a growing problem for the Muslim world more generally. Fully 88% in Lebanon and 73% in Kuwait – and smaller majorities or pluralities of Muslims elsewhere in the Middle East – say that Sunni-Shia tensions represent a growing problem for the Muslim world. Only in countries far removed from the region's strife – such as Indonesia and Senegal – do most Muslims believe that Sunni-Shia tensions are limited to Iraq.

Saudi Arabia and its leader, King Abdullah, are well regarded in most predominantly Muslim countries. Afghanistan's pro-U.S. president, Hamid Karzai generally inspires less confidence, although he is an unfamiliar figure in many countries. In neighboring Pakistan, only about a quarter (23%) say they have a lot or some confidence in Karzai to do the right thing in world affairs, while many Pakistanis (42%) decline to offer an opinion of the Afghan leader.

### Widespread Opposition to Suicide Bombing Among Muslims

*Suicide bombings are justified...*

<i>Muslims in:</i>	Some-				
	<u>Often</u>	<u>times</u>	<u>Rarely</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>DK</u>
<b><u>Middle East</u></b>	%	%	%	%	%
Turkey	3	13	9	56	19
Egypt	2	6	43	40	9
Jordan	6	17	27	42	8
Kuwait	9	12	7	69	4
Lebanon	9	25	20	46	1
Morocco	6	5	9	69	12
Palest. ter.	41	29	11	6	12
<b><u>Asia</u></b>					
Pakistan	4	5	9	72	10
Bangladesh	6	14	3	73	3
Indonesia	3	7	13	77	2
Malaysia	4	22	18	51	5
<b><u>Africa</u></b>					
Ethiopia	5	13	13	60	9
Mali	21	18	17	36	8
Nigeria	10	32	11	39	8
Senegal	5	13	15	63	4
Tanzania	4	7	9	71	9

Based on Muslim respondents.

Question: Some people think that suicide bombing and other forms of violence against civilian targets are justified in order to defend Islam from its enemies. Do you personally feel that this kind of violence is often justified, sometimes justified, rarely justified or never justified?

Opinion about the radical Palestinian Sunni group Hamas varies widely among Muslim publics, and this also is the case with views of Hezbollah, the Lebanese Shiite movement. Palestinians express largely favorable opinions of both groups.

### Declining Acceptance of Extremism

Support for suicide bombing and similar extreme terrorist tactics has fallen since 2002 in seven of the eight countries where trend data are available. In Lebanon, the proportion of Muslims who say suicide attacks are often or sometimes justified fell from 74% to 39% between 2002 and 2005, and stands at just 34% today. Just 9% of Pakistanis believe suicide bombings against civilian targets can be justified often or sometimes, down from 33% in 2002 and a high of 41% in 2004. And in Jordan, acceptance of suicide bombings grew from 43% to 57% between 2002 and 2005, but has dropped to just 23% today.

The pattern is equally stark among Muslims in Bangladesh and Indonesia, where support for suicide bombing as a tactic in defense of Islam is down by at least half since 2002. Changes have been more modest among Muslims in Africa. In

Often/ sometimes justified:	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	02-07 change
	%	%	%	%	%	
Lebanon	74	--	39	--	34	-40
Bangladesh	44	--	--	--	20	-24
Pakistan	33	41	25	14	9	-24
Jordan	43	--	57	29	23	-20
Indonesia	26	--	15	10	10	-16
Tanzania	18	--	--	--	11	-7
Nigeria	47	--	--	46	42	-5
Turkey	13	15	14	17	16	+3

Countries with available trends shown.  
Based on Muslim respondents.

Tanzania, the share of Muslims who say suicide attacks are often or sometimes justified dropped to 11% from 18% in 2002, and 42% of Nigerian Muslims believe suicide bombings can be justified, down only slightly from 47%. But the share saying such attacks are “never” justified has risen from 26% to 39% in Nigeria. In Turkey, opinion has been more stable. Since 2002, fewer than one-in-five Turks has approved of suicide bombing; currently just 16% believe the tactic can be justified often or sometimes.

### Palestinians See Suicide Bombings as Justified

But support for suicide bombing is widespread among Palestinians: 41% say such attacks are often justified while another 29% say it can sometimes be justified (no comparative data from 2002 are available). Only 6% of all Palestinians say it is never justified, by far the smallest proportion in any Muslim public surveyed.

Acceptance of extreme terrorist tactics in the Palestinian territories is remarkably uniform across major demographic groups, including roughly equal proportions of men (44%) and women (38%), Palestinians under the age of 30 (41%) and those 50 years old or older (47%), as

well as among those who are the most committed to Islam (38%) and Palestinians who are less religious (45%).

Pockets of significant Muslim support for suicide bombing also are found in countries outside the Palestinian territories. While a majority of Muslims in Mali (53%) say suicide attacks are rarely or never justified, 39% believe such tactics are often or sometimes acceptable, a view shared by substantial minorities in Nigeria (42%) and Lebanon (34%).

In both Lebanon and Nigeria, higher proportions of Shia Muslims than Sunnis view suicide bombings as justified. Shia in Lebanon are nearly three times more likely than Sunnis (54% vs. 19%) to endorse suicide bombing. In Nigeria, 60% of Shia say the tactic is often or sometimes justified; this compares with 43% of Sunnis in Nigeria.

Few consistent demographic patterns emerge in Muslim attitudes toward suicide bombing. In Turkey, those older than 50 are more likely than those younger than 30 to say such attacks are never justified (65% vs. 50%) while in Bangladesh, it is young Muslim adults who are more likely to reject the tactic (79% to 68%). Elsewhere, there are no noteworthy differences between the old and young Muslims. Similarly, men are more likely than women in Turkey to say terrorist acts against civilians are often or sometimes acceptable (20% vs. 12%) while in Nigeria, a substantially larger proportion of women (49%) than men (36%) men say suicide attacks could at least sometimes be justified.

The marked decline in the acceptance of suicide bombing is one of several findings that suggest a possible broader rejection of extremist tactics among many in the Muslim world. In many of the countries where support for suicide attacks has fallen there also have been large drops in support for Osama bin Laden. For example, the percentage of Jordanian Muslims who have confidence in bin Laden as a world leader has fallen 36 percentage

<b>Broad Acceptance of Suicide Bombing among Palestinians</b>			
	<u>Often</u>	<i>Justified..</i>	
		<u>Some- times</u>	<u>Rarely/ Never</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
All Palestinian Muslims	41	29	17
Men	44	25	17
Women	38	32	18
18-29	41	29	18
30-49	39	30	17
50+	47	24	18
<i>View of Hamas</i>			
Favorable	43	28	15
Unfavorable	41	29	21
<i>Future for children</i>			
Better	50	26	11
Worse	43	30	16
Same	40	28	28
<i>Economic stress*</i>			
High	42	28	21
Moderate/Low	41	29	15
<i>Religious commitment**</i>			
High	38	36	14
Moderate/Low	45	21	22

Based on Muslims in the Palestinian territories.  
 \* Could not afford necessary food, health care and clothing within the past year.  
 \*\* Prays five times every day, fasts during all of Ramadan and other holidays and says religion is very important.

<b>Declining Muslim Confidence in Osama Bin Laden</b>			
<u>Muslims in:</u>	<i>A lot/some confidence:</i>		
	<u>2003</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>Change</u>
	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	
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.

points since 2003 while the proportion who say suicide bombing is sometimes or always justified has dropped 20 points. (For a more detailed analysis of opinions about bin Laden, see “Global Unease with Major World Powers,” released June 27).

### Tensions between Sunnis, Shia

Substantial numbers of Muslims throughout the Middle East believe tensions that between Sunnis and Shia in Iraq reflect a growing problem throughout the Muslim world. Fully 88% of Muslims in Lebanon, and solid majorities in Kuwait, Jordan, the Palestinian territories and Egypt say these tensions are not limited to Iraq and are a larger problem for the Muslim world.

However, these concerns are not shared as widely in Asian countries with large Muslim populations. Only about three-in-ten Muslims in Malaysia (31%) and 23% in Indonesia see Sunni-Shia tensions as extending beyond Iraq. However, two-thirds of Pakistani Muslims (67%) say the violence in Iraq reflects broader problems between the two largest branches of Islam.

In Africa, more than half of Senegalese Muslims (52%) say the sectarian tension is limited to Iraq. Pluralities in Ethiopia and Mali share this view. But Muslims in Nigeria and Tanzania tend to believe that tensions between Sunnis and Shia represent a broader problem.

In Muslim countries with sizable Sunni and Shia populations, there are only slight differences between these groups in views of the implications of sectarian conflicts in Iraq for Islam. In Lebanon, for example, nearly nine-in-ten Shia (88%) say tensions between the two groups in Iraq reflect a growing problem for Islam, a view shared by 86% of all Lebanese Sunnis. Similarly, two-thirds of both groups in Pakistan say sectarian violence in Iraq signaled a broader problem, as do slightly more than half of Sunnis and Shia in Nigeria.

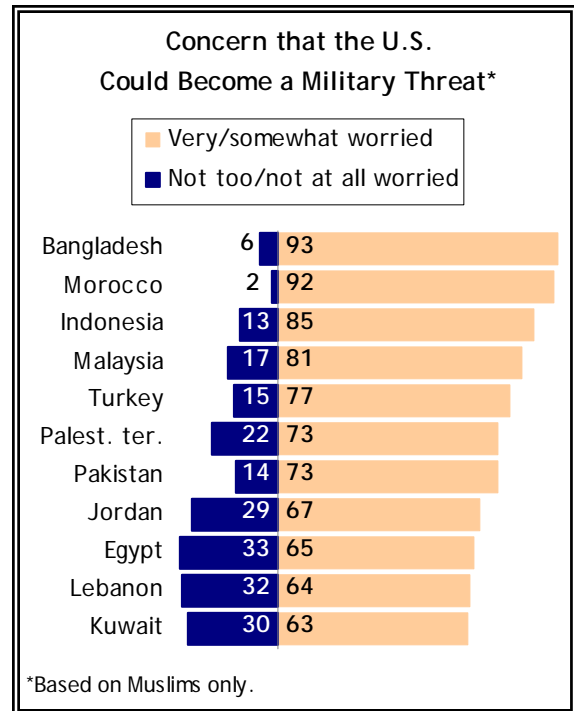
	A growing problem in world	Limited to Iraq	DK
Muslims in:	%	%	%
Jordan	60	36	4
Palest. ter.	58	33	9
Egypt	58	30	12
Turkey	42	23	35
Kuwait	73	21	6
Morocco	31	19	50
Lebanon	88	11	1
Shia	88	10	2
Sunni	86	13	1
Indonesia	23	52	25
Malaysia	31	43	26
Bangladesh	48	41	11
Pakistan	67	11	22
Shia	67	14	19
Sunni	68	10	22
Senegal	28	52	20
Mali	42	46	12
Ethiopia	30	41	29
Tanzania	52	36	12
Nigeria	46	33	21
Shia	56	29	15
Sunni	52	40	8

Question: Do you think tensions between Sunnis and Shia are limited to Iraq, or is it a growing problem in the Muslim world more generally?  
Based on Muslim respondents.

## Muslim Publics See U.S. as a Military Threat

Large majorities of Muslims in Asia and the Middle East worry that the U.S. could become a military threat to their countries. Muslims in Bangladesh and Morocco are almost unanimous in their concern about the U.S. posing a military threat to their countries someday (93% very/somewhat worried in Bangladesh; 92% in Morocco). In Turkey, more than three-quarters (77%) worry that the U.S. could become a military threat to their country, as do majorities of Muslims in other countries that have close ties with the U.S., such as Pakistan and Kuwait.

In both Turkey and Kuwait, concern that the U.S. may emerge as a military threat has grown modestly. Two years ago, 66% of Turkey's Muslims said they were worried about a possible military threat from the U.S.; today that figure stands at 77%. Since 2003, more Kuwaiti Muslims also express this concern (55% then, 63% today). Conversely, while concern is still high among Lebanese Muslims, the proportion saying they worry about a U.S. military threat to Lebanon has dropped 17 points since 2005 (81% vs. 64%).



The belief that the U.S. might pose a military threat varies among people of different faiths in Lebanon and Malaysia. Nearly two-thirds of Lebanese Muslims (64%) worry that the U.S. may become a military threat to their country, compared with 41% of Christians. In Malaysia, Muslims are considerably more likely than Buddhists to see the U.S. as a potential military threat, but a majority of Buddhists also express this concern (81% of Muslims vs. 53% of Buddhists).

## Views of Leaders: Afghan President Karzai

Afghan leader Hamid Karzai, a key ally of the United States, provokes particularly strong feelings of mistrust in the Middle East and in sub-Saharan Africa, while in Asia judgments of him are somewhat less critical.

In the Palestinian territories, Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt, majorities say they have little or no confidence in the Afghan president. Karzai is held in particularly low regard in the Palestinian territories, where 65% have little or no confidence in him to make the right decisions when it comes to world affairs, compared with just 11% who express at least some confidence in him.

The Afghan leader is viewed even more negatively in Ethiopia, where 71% say they have little or no confidence in Karzai – the highest level of mistrust recorded in any of the 16 nations where the question was asked. Elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa, the balance of opinion about Karzai also is mostly negative. Nigeria is the only country in the region where as many as a third express some confidence in Karzai.

A majority in Bangladesh (56%) expresses confidence in Karzai to deal with foreign affairs, the only country surveyed where this is the case. In Pakistan, which borders Afghanistan, 23% express a lot or some confidence in Karzai, while 35% have little or no confidence, and 42% offer no opinion.

In countries outside the Middle East, Muslims have significantly more positive views of of Karzai than do non-Muslims. For example, 55% of all Muslims in Nigeria say they had a lot or some confidence in Karzai, more than four times the proportion of non-Muslims (13%). In Malaysia, the differences also are substantial: 34% of Muslims and 7% of non-Muslims expressed confidence in him, though pluralities of each group did not know enough about him to have an opinion.

**Little Confidence in Afghan President Hamid Karzai**

	A lot/ <u>Some</u> %	Not much/ <u>None</u> %	DK %
Egypt	30	51	19
Jordan	30	54	16
Lebanon	23	57	19
Turkey	15	46	39
Morocco	12	22	66
Kuwait	11	46	43
Palest. ter.	11	65	23
Bangladesh	56	11	33
Indonesia	42	20	37
Malaysia	23	31	46
Pakistan	23	35	42
Nigeria	33	40	27
Mali	28	50	21
Tanzania	16	42	42
Ethiopia	15	71	14
Senegal	14	53	32

Confidence in Afghan President Hamid Karzai to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Question asked only in countries shown. Results based on total population.

**King Abdullah Viewed Favorably**

The publics in most predominantly Muslim countries in the Middle East express confidence in Saudi King Abdullah. Nearly nine-in-ten Egyptians (88%) say they trust the monarch to do the right thing in world affairs, a view shared by nearly as many Kuwaitis (83%), Jordanians (81%) and Lebanese (79%).

Attitudes are more mixed but still positive in the Palestinian territories, where 52% express a lot or some confidence in Abdullah. In Morocco, 49%

**Confidence in Saudi King Abdullah**

	---2003---		---2007---		<i>Change in lot/ some</i>
	A lot/ <u>Some</u> %	Not much/ <u>None</u> %	A lot/ <u>Some</u> %	Not much/ <u>None</u> %	
Egypt	--	--	88	10	--
Kuwait	84	6	83	10	-1
Jordan	42	57	81	18	+39
Lebanon	35	59	79	20	+44
Palest. ter.	23	75	52	43	+29
Morocco	--	--	49	19	--
Turkey	21	55	17	48	-4
Israel	28	58	12	80	-16

Confidence in Saudi King Abdullah to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Question asked only in countries shown, with all available 2003 trends shown. Results based on total population.



say they have a lot of some confidence in the king, compared with 19% who voice little or no confidence.

Only in Turkey and Israel do negative views of the king outweigh positive evaluations. Turkey is the only predominantly Muslim country surveyed where feelings about Abdullah tip decidedly negative: About half (48%) say they have little or no confidence in him to do the right thing in foreign affairs, while 17% express at least some confidence. In Israel, critical evaluations of Abdullah outnumber positive views by more than six-to-one.

### Mixed Views on Hezbollah and Hamas

The Lebanese militant group Hezbollah and its leader Sheik Hassan Nasrallah are viewed favorably among the Muslim publics in the Middle East. Opinions of Hamas, the Palestinian Sunni group, are comparable in most of the countries where the question was asked. (*For a more detailed analysis of opinions about Hamas, see “Global Unease with Major World Powers,” released June 27).*

Hezbollah, whose followers are predominantly Shia, is viewed most favorably in the Palestinian territories, where 76% have a favorable view of the organization. Elsewhere in the Middle East, solid majorities express positive opinions of Hezbollah in Egypt (56%) and Jordan (54%). But the story is very different in Lebanon, where Hezbollah precipitated a military confrontation with Israel last summer. Nearly two-thirds of all Lebanese (64%) have an unfavorable view, including a 55% majority who say their opinion of the organization is *very* unfavorable. In Turkey, opinions of Hezbollah are equally negative: 66% of Muslims have an overall unfavorable opinion of the group and more than half of all Muslims in Turkey (58%) characterize their feelings as very unfavorable.

In Lebanon, views of Hezbollah, as well as Hamas, are deeply divided along religious lines. Fully 85% of Lebanese Shia have a favorable view of Hezbollah, while about as many of the country’s Shia and Christians have a negative opinion of the movement. However, Lebanese Shia also have a more favorable view of Hamas, a Sunni movement, than do the country’s Sunnis.

	<i>Hezbollah</i>		<i>Hamas</i>	
	Fav- orable	Unfav- orable	Fav- orable	Unfav- orable
	%	%	%	%
Palest. ter.	76	20	63	33
Egypt	56	41	50	48
Jordan	54	44	63	36
Morocco	49	11	45	14
Kuwait	49	33	41	39
Lebanon	47	51	32	58
Turkey	9	66	14	54
Malaysia	57	14	52	18
Pakistan	45	13	43	14
Indonesia	44	18	43	19
Bangladesh	33	17	81	13
Nigeria	53	27	52	27
Ethiopia	52	39	46	44
Mali	25	58	27	56
Senegal	17	52	20	51
Tanzania	13	39	16	39

Question asked only in countries shown. Based on Muslims.

Not surprisingly, views of Hezbollah's political leader Sheik Hassan Nasrallah closely track opinions of Hezbollah. For example, 79% of all Palestinians have a favorable view of Nasrallah, as do 54% of all Jordanians – proportions that almost exactly match their respective views of Hezbollah. At the same time, two-thirds of all Lebanese (66%) have a negative opinion of him, virtually identical to the 64% who have an unfavorable view of his organization.

### Saudi Arabia, Egypt Viewed Favorably

Throughout the Muslim world, large majorities have a favorable view of Saudi Arabia, the historic center of the Sunni branch of Islam and home to its most sacred shrines, while opinions of Egypt are only slightly less positive.

	--Hezbollah--		
	Favorable %	Unfavorable %	DK %
Lebanon	35	64	1
<i>Shia</i>	85	12	4
<i>Sunni</i>	10	88	1
<i>Christian</i>	7	93	0

	--Hamas--		
	Favorable %	Unfavorable %	DK %
Lebanon	25	67	8
<i>Shia</i>	50	34	15
<i>Sunni</i>	17	76	7
<i>Christian</i>	10	87	3

About nine-in-ten have a favorable view of Saudi Arabia in Egypt (91%), Jordan (90%) and Pakistan (87%), whose populations are largely Sunni Muslim. Saudi Arabia also is viewed positively in Lebanon. More than eight-in-ten Lebanese have a positive opinion of Saudi Arabia, including an overwhelming majority of Sunnis (94%) and a smaller majority of Shia (64%). Turks express divided opinions of Saudi Arabia (40% favorable/39% unfavorable).

Elsewhere in the Muslim world, substantial majorities have favorable views of Saudi Arabia in Indonesia, the Palestinian territories, Malaysia and Morocco while opinions are mixed in Bangladesh. In Israel, attitudes are overwhelmingly negative: 79% say have an unfavorable view of Saudi Arabia, including 44% who say they have a very negative impression of the kingdom.

	Saudi Arabia		Egypt		Iran	
	Favorable %	Unfavorable %	Favorable %	Unfavorable %	Favorable %	Unfavorable %
Egypt	91	8	98	0	48	50
Jordan	90	10	88	11	46	53
Lebanon	82	17	44	54	36	64
Kuwait	79	14	71	23	36	43
Palest. ter.	65	33	59	39	55	39
Morocco	58	15	55	18	42	16
Turkey	40	39	37	37	28	56
Pakistan	87	2	61	11	68	10
Indonesia	86	8	78	9	64	20
Malaysia	63	18	56	17	56	27
Bangladesh	28	28	27	30	77	11
Israel	17	79	20	77	5	93

Similar patterns occur in attitudes toward Egypt. In seven of the 11 countries (other than Egypt) where the question was asked, majorities ranging from 55% in Morocco to 88% in Jordan

have a favorable view of Egypt. Opinions divide evenly in Turkey, where 37% feel positively toward Egypt but an equal share does not. In Israel, which shares a troubled border with Egypt, more than three-quarters report they have a negative opinion of Egypt.

Iran's image among predominantly Muslim nations is mixed. Opinions of Iran are significantly more favorable in countries outside the Middle East than they are in that region. In Lebanon, Turkey, and Jordan, majorities say they have an unfavorable view of Iran, and opinions are about evenly divided in Egypt. Most Palestinians (55%) say they have favorable impression of Iran. Elsewhere, substantial majorities in Pakistan, Indonesia, Malaysia and Bangladesh say they have a positive view of Iran. (*For a more detailed analysis of opinions about Iran, see "Global Unease with Major World Powers," released June 27.*)



## 5. Sub-Saharan Africa

**H**unger, disease and poverty continue to extract a painful toll throughout sub-Saharan Africa. Large percentages in the 10 African countries surveyed say there have been times in the past year they have been unable to afford food, clothing and medical care. And fewer than four-in-ten in every African country surveyed say they are very satisfied with their lives.

At the same time, many Africans say they are making progress in their lives and majorities in most countries are optimistic about the future. Even in Uganda, where just 7% rate their current lives highly on the so-called ladder of life (at least seven on a scale from 0-10), a solid majority (63%) believe their lives will be better five years from now.

Despite the continent's continuing economic problems, majorities in four of the 10 countries surveyed, including Nigeria and Kenya, say they are better off financially than they were five years ago. In the other African countries, however, most say their finances are no better, or have gotten worse, compared with five years ago.

This year's first Global Attitudes report showed that the U.S. image remains relatively strong in Africa. Positive views of the United States also are reflected in the large numbers that name the United States as their country's most dependable ally. Despite China's growing influence on the continent, the United States is viewed as a more dependable ally than China by significantly greater numbers in seven of the 10 African countries surveyed.

However, the United States is not widely viewed as doing a great deal to address the humanitarian crisis in the Darfur region of Sudan. Most Africans say the United Nations or the African Union – not the U.S. – is doing the most to stop the violence in Darfur. Pluralities or majorities in most countries say the U.S. is making a minor effort, or doing nothing at all, to stop the violence there.

While views of Sudan itself are generally negative throughout Africa, Muslims in Ethiopia and Nigeria are far more likely than non-Muslims to have favorable impressions of Sudan. More broadly, opinions vary as to whether Arabs and blacks in North Africa can live together peacefully. In Ethiopia, Senegal, Kenya and several other countries, majorities say

### Modest Satisfaction, Striking Optimism

	Very satisfied with life*	Optimistic about future**
	%	%
Ethiopia	37	72
S. Africa	36	61
Nigeria	35	80
Ivory Coast	29	91
Senegal	26	90
Ghana	21	77
Kenya	16	78
Mali	13	93
Tanzania	10	47
Uganda	7	63

\* Percent rating their lives seven or higher on a scale from 0-10.

\*\* Percent giving higher rating to their life five years from now than today.

Arabs and blacks in that region can peacefully coexist. But most respondents in Uganda and Tanzania disagree. There also are substantial differences of opinion among Muslims and non-Muslims in Tanzania and Nigeria about whether blacks and Arabs in North Africa can live together peacefully.

### Many Struggle for Food, Other Necessities

The breadth and depth of Africans’ struggles to pay for the necessities of life is particularly striking in Uganda. Two-thirds of Ugandans (66%) report not being able to afford food in the past year and even greater numbers say they have lacked money for medical care and clothing; 58% say they experienced all of these deprivations.

Even in more affluent African countries, relatively high per capita income and a comparatively robust economy do not translate into a life without want for many residents. South Africa, which has long been regarded as the economic engine of the continent, enjoys the region’s highest per capita gross domestic product. But the country also is a land of great disparities between the rich and the poor, and about half of South Africans say there have been times they have been unable to afford food in the past year (49%); comparable numbers say they have lacked the means to pay for clothing (49%) and health care (48%).

The survey also underscores the dilemma that many Africans confront in paying for food and education for their families. Even in countries like Uganda and Kenya, where majorities say they have been unable to afford food in the past year, most people say it is harder for them to provide an education than food for their family. In Uganda, 64% say providing an education for their children is more difficult than providing food. More than half of Kenyans (53%) also say it is harder to provide an education than food for their families. By contrast, Senegalese are more than twice as likely to say food (44%) than education (21%) is harder. In Mali, residents also report that food is the bigger challenge.

	Which is the Bigger Challenge: Paying for Food or Education?			
	<u>Food</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Neither</u>	<u>Both</u>
	%	%	%	(Vol) %
Senegal	44	21	24	10
Mali	33	20	31	15
Ivory Coast	23	49	26	2
Ethiopia	22	19	43	11
S. Africa	22	26	34	16
Ghana	17	39	27	15
Tanzania	15	43	20	13
Kenya	14	53	13	20
Nigeria	14	26	38	13
Uganda	10	64	10	16

Which is harder for you to do, get enough food for your family, provide an education for your children, or is neither particularly hard for you to do?

## Mixed Views of Financial Progress

Despite the widespread deprivations in Africa, majorities in four countries say their financial situation is better than it was five years ago. In Senegal, 56% say their finances are better, while somewhat fewer (44%) say they are worse off financially or about the same as they were five years ago. Most respondents in Kenya (54%), Nigeria (53%), and Mali (53%) say they are better off than they were five years ago.

In the six other African countries surveyed, majorities say their personal finances are about the same, or worse, than they were five years ago. Roughly two-thirds of Tanzanians (65%) say they are either worse off (38%) or about the same (27%) as they were five years ago. About six-in-ten in Ivory Coast (62%), Uganda (61%), and South Africa (60%) also say that their finances are no better than they were five years ago.

	Better	Worse	About the same	DK
	off %	off %	%	%
Senegal	56	30	14	*
Kenya	54	29	17	*
Nigeria	53	22	24	1
Mali	53	21	25	*
Ghana	44	28	28	*
Ethiopia	42	30	27	1
S. Africa	39	29	31	1
Ivory Coast	38	38	24	0
Uganda	36	43	18	2
Tanzania	34	38	27	*

## Most Say Wealthy Nations Want to Help

Substantial majorities of the publics in eight of the 10 countries surveyed believe wealthier nations want to help Africa develop. Only in Ethiopia do evaluations tilt negative (43% believe they want to help, 50% disagree) while views are about evenly divided in the Ivory Coast.

Uganda is the most positive about the intentions of wealthier nations. By greater than three-to-one (71%-19%), Ugandans say developed nations want to assist less-advanced African states. Other African publics are somewhat less positive, though solid majorities in each (except for Ethiopia and Ivory Coast) say that affluent nations truly want to help.

	Want to help %	Don't want to help %	DK %
Uganda	71	19	9
Ghana	62	30	9
Tanzania	59	31	10
Kenya	59	39	3
S. Africa	57	30	13
Nigeria	56	34	10
Senegal	56	42	2
Mali	55	42	3
Ivory Coast	49	51	*
Ethiopia	43	50	7

## Darfur Crisis: Who's Helping Most?

There is no clear agreement among African publics about which organization or country is doing the most to end the violence in Darfur. More than twice as many Kenyans say the U.N. is doing most to stem the violence than name either the African Union or the United States (43% say Kenya vs. 20% for the AU and the U.S.). More Tanzanians and Ugandans – about a third in each country – also rate the U.N. over the AU or the U.S.

At the same time, substantial proportions of Ethiopians (40%) and Senegalese (31%) believe the African Union has done the most of any of the countries and organizations tested (including the European Union, Nigeria and South Africa). In Ghana and Mali roughly equal portions of the publics say the U.N. and the AU have done the most. In contrast, just 8% of South Africans say the AU is doing the most to bring peace, by far the smallest percentage of any country in the region; a relatively large proportion of South Africans (39%) declined to express an opinion.

In Nigeria, the United States stands above other countries or organizations for its efforts in Darfur. About three-in-ten Nigerians (31%) cite U.S. efforts in Darfur while 21% say the U.N. is doing the most.

In every African country surveyed, less than 10% say the European Union is doing the most to halt the bloodshed in Darfur. In addition, very few credit the efforts of Nigeria or South Africa, outside of those two countries; 11% of Nigerians say their country is doing the most on Darfur, while 11% of South Africans say the same about their country.

### U.S. Effort in Darfur

Fewer than half of those in nearly every African country surveyed – with Nigeria the lone exception – say that the United States is making a major effort to stop the violence in Darfur. In five countries, a quarter or fewer say that the U.S. is making a major effort to quell the violence.

In Ethiopia, where a plurality believes the African Union

### Who's Doing the Most to Help Stop the Violence in Darfur?

	Other*/				
	U.N. %	AU %	U.S. %	None %	DK %
Kenya	43	20	20	5	10
Uganda	35	11	17	4	32
Tanzania	33	20	9	5	32
Ivory Coast	33	16	38	10	3
Ethiopia	32	40	6	9	13
Ghana	29	27	15	6	24
Mali	26	29	22	14	10
Senegal	24	31	11	11	23
S. Africa	22	8	14	16	39
Nigeria	21	17	31	15	16

\* Includes those who named the European Union, Nigeria or South Africa, or volunteered another choice; it also includes those who volunteered "none."

### Few See U.S. Making Major Effort in Darfur

	Major effort	Minor effort	No effort
	%	%	%
Nigeria	51	21	9
Ivory Coast	43	45	9
Kenya	43	38	8
Uganda	33	25	6
Ghana	32	29	10
Mali	25	53	13
Tanzania	23	23	16
S. Africa	22	22	12
Senegal	16	32	26
Ethiopia	13	47	28

How much of an effort is the United States making in attempting to stop the violence in Darfur?



is doing most to halt violence in Darfur, just 13% say the United States is making a major effort; more than twice as many (28%) say the U.S. is making no effort, and 47% say it is putting forth just a minor effort. In Senegal, 16% say the U.S. is making a major effort in Darfur.

In Nigeria, where a plurality cites the U.S. as doing the most to help in Darfur, a narrow majority (51%) say the U.S. is making a major effort there. In both Ivory Coast and Kenya, 43% say the U.S. is making a major effort to stop the violence in Darfur.

### Divided Opinion on Arab, Black Hostility

The Pew Global Attitudes survey finds that publics in several African countries are optimistic that Arabs and blacks in northern Africa can live together in peace – an issue that lies at the heart of the crisis in Darfur.

Optimism about Arab-black relations is particularly strong in Ethiopia, which borders Sudan. By about four-to-one (70% vs. 18%), most Ethiopians say Arabs and Africans can live together peacefully. Notably, there are no differences in views on this issue among Muslims and non-Muslims in Ethiopia.

Majorities in five other countries – ranging from 69% in Senegal to 52% in Ghana – also say blacks and Arabs can coexist peacefully in North Africa. But most people in Tanzania and Uganda say Arabs and blacks in North Africa cannot live peacefully. And while Ethiopia’s Muslims and non-Muslims agree that peaceful coexistence is possible, there are significant differences in the opinions of Muslims and non-Muslims in two other religiously diverse countries, Nigeria and Tanzania. In both countries, Muslims are far more likely than non-Muslims to say that blacks and Arabs can live peacefully in North Africa.

### Sudan Viewed Negatively

The tensions reflected in the divergent opinions of Muslims and non-Muslims about the situation in North Africa also are evident in opinions about Sudan. In general, Sudan is viewed negatively by African publics. Majorities or pluralities in every country surveyed express unfavorable opinions of Sudan.

	Yes %	No %	DK %
Ethiopia	70	18	12
<i>Muslim</i>	71	20	9
<i>Non-Muslim</i>	70	16	14
Senegal	69	30	1
Nigeria	60	28	12
<i>Muslim</i>	72	20	8
<i>Non-Muslim</i>	48	35	16
Kenya	59	38	3
Ivory Coast	53	46	1
Ghana	52	34	14
Mali	47	46	7
S. Africa	37	40	23
Uganda	32	54	14
Tanzania	27	57	16
<i>Muslim</i>	36	50	14
<i>Non-Muslim</i>	22	61	17

	Favor- able %	Unfav- orable %	DK %
Kenya	44	54	3
Ethiopia	38	54	7
<i>Muslim</i>	55	38	7
<i>Non-Muslim</i>	29	64	7
Ivory Coast	38	61	1
Nigeria	37	43	19
<i>Muslim</i>	53	31	16
<i>Non-Muslim</i>	22	55	23
Mali	36	57	7
Tanzania	28	43	30
<i>Muslim</i>	28	44	29
<i>Non-Muslim</i>	28	42	31
Uganda	27	49	24
Senegal	25	51	23
Ghana	20	61	20
South Africa	16	65	19

But there are substantial differences in the way that Muslims and non-Muslims in Ethiopia and Nigeria view Sudan. Majorities of Muslims in both countries say they have a favorable opinion of Sudan (55% Ethiopia, 53% Nigeria). By contrast, most non-Muslims in Ethiopia (64%) and Nigeria (55%) have unfavorable impressions of Sudan. In Tanzania, pluralities of Muslims and non-Muslims express negative opinions of Sudan; relatively large proportions of both groups express no opinion.

### Who Can Solve Africa's Problems?

The publics of sub-Saharan Africa look with the most confidence to the African Union, the United Nations or the United States to help solve the biggest problems facing the continent. By comparison, much smaller percentages say they have the most confidence in the European Union to show the way in addressing regional concerns. In addition, relatively few people say they look to Nigeria or South Africa to deal with the continent's problems.

While China's economic presence is welcomed throughout the region, the Asian giant does not rank as one of the top three choices to take the lead on addressing African problems in any country surveyed.

In Ethiopia, where the African Union is headquartered (in Addis Ababa), nearly half (48%) say they most trust the AU to help solve Africa's problems, the strongest vote of confidence given by an African public to any single organization or country. Smaller pluralities in two countries – Mali and Senegal – express confidence in the African Union to deal with the continent's problems.

By contrast, South Africans express the least trust in the African Union: 12% say they have the most confidence in it among the seven organizations or countries tested in the survey. Fully a quarter (25%) of South Africans say they look first to their own country for leadership on African issues, or about as many as named the U.N. (23%) or the United States (21%).

Who Do You Most Trust to Solve Africa's Problems?	
	<u>Most confidence in...</u>
Ethiopia	African Union (48%) United Nations (21%) United States (14%)
Ghana	African Union (34%) United Nations (29%) United States (19%)
Ivory Coast	United States (29%) African Union (21%) United Nations (19%)
Kenya	United Nations (35%) African Union (34%) United States (19%)
Mali	African Union (36%) United States (25%) United Nations (17%)
Nigeria	United Nations (28%) United States (27%) African Union (20%)
Senegal	African Union (33%) United Nations (23%) United States (20%)
S. Africa	South Africa (25%) United Nations (23%) United States (21%)
Tanzania	United Nations (42%) African Union (20%) United States (16%)
Uganda	United Nations (31%) United States (25%) African Union (18%)
Top three responses shown.	
"Which one of the following countries or organizations would you say you have the most confidence in to help solve Africa's problems: the United States, the United Nations, the African Union, the European Union, South Africa, Nigeria or China?"	

Attitudes toward the United Nations are particularly positive in Tanzania, where 42% express the most confidence in the world body to solve Africa's problems. In addition, a plurality of Ugandans (31%) expresses most confidence in the U.N.

The United States ranks among the top three organizations or countries in every country surveyed. But Ivory Coast is the only country where a plurality (29%) expresses the greatest confidence in the U.S. to address Africa's problems.

**Favorability: AU, U.N.**

The African Union is held in high regard in most countries in sub-Saharan Africa. In every African country surveyed, majorities of 60% or greater have a favorable view of the AU. In Kenya, fully 90% have a positive opinion, while nearly as many in Mali (87%) and Senegal (86%) hold it in high regard. Attitudes are broadly approving but more tempered in South Africa, where 60% say they have a positive opinion of the African Union and 27% see it unfavorably.

	AU %	U.N. %
Kenya	90	88
Mali	87	76
Senegal	86	79
Ghana	78	85
Tanzania	76	75
Nigeria	73	73
Ivory Coast	73	70
Ethiopia	72	72
Uganda	62	62
S. Africa	60	63

The United Nations is held in equally high esteem throughout sub-Saharan Africa. For example, 88% of all Kenyans favorably view the United Nations, which is virtually identical to support for the African Union. In Mali, 76% have a positive opinion of the U.N., only somewhat less favorable than views on the AU, while Ghanaians have a more favorable opinion of the U.N. than the African Union.

**South Africa, Nigeria**

South Africa, the most economically developed country on the continent and the center of business and commerce in Africa, is viewed positively by large majorities in each of the 10 countries surveyed.

In the Ivory Coast and Kenya, favorable impressions of South Africa outnumber unfavorable ones by roughly ten-to-one. And in both countries, large percentages say they have a *very* favorable impression of South Africa (54% in Kenya, 50% in Ivory Coast).

	S. Africa %	Nigeria %
S. Africa	94	22
Ivory Coast	91	59
Kenya	89	69
Ethiopia	74	48
Ghana	74	53
Senegal	73	55
Tanzania	73	53
Nigeria	73	48
Mali	71	60
Uganda	66	45

By contrast, African publics express more mixed opinions of Nigeria. Majorities in six countries have an overall favorable view of the country, including Kenya (69%), Mali (60%) and the Ivory

Coast (59%). But in Ethiopia, opinions of Nigeria are divided (48% favorable/42% unfavorable), and only about half of Nigerians (48%) have a favorable opinion of their own country.

And in South Africa, opinions of Nigeria are sharply negative. Two-thirds of South Africans (67%) say they have an unfavorable view of Nigeria, three times greater than the proportion with a positive view. Moreover, 41% of South Africans say they have a very unfavorable opinion of Nigeria.

Nigerians give their own country an extraordinarily low positive rating (48% favorable); as a point of comparison, nearly twice as many South Africans give their country a positive rating (94%). The Nigerian public also is very gloomy about national conditions. Despite the country’s recent economic growth, just 11% of Nigerians express satisfaction with the country’s course – the lowest among African countries surveyed.

In addition, an overwhelming majority of Nigerians believe that the country’s most valuable economic asset – its energy resources – is not helping average people. Fully 82% of Nigerians say that Nigeria’s oil wealth is not benefiting average people; just 16% say that average people are benefiting.

### Strong Support for Mbeki

Majorities in every African nation surveyed express confidence in Thabo Mbeki, the two-term South African president whose controversial views on AIDS have drawn criticism internationally.

Mbeki, who succeeded Nelson Mandela as president in 1999, remains broadly popular. Fully three-in-four South Africans (76%) today say they have confidence in Mbeki to make the right decisions in world affairs, slightly larger than his party’s share of the vote in the 2004 national elections.

The South African leader is even more positively viewed in some other African countries. In the Ivory Coast, nine-in-ten say they are confident in Mbeki’s abilities as a world leader while 83% of those interviewed in Kenya and nearly as many in Tanzania (78%), Mali (73%), Senegal (71%) and Ghana (69%) hold him in high regard.

	A lot/ Some	Not much/ None	DK
Ivory Coast	90	10	0
Kenya	83	11	7
Tanzania	78	5	17
S. Africa	76	22	2
Mali	73	21	7
Senegal	71	16	13
Ghana	69	16	14
Uganda	60	11	29
Nigeria	58	26	16
Ethiopia	55	38	7

Confidence in South African President Thabo Mbeki to do the right thing regarding world affairs.

## Few Have Taken HIV Test

More than seven-in-ten adults in each of the 10 African countries surveyed say they have not taken a test for HIV. And while majorities in nearly every country say they would be willing to take an HIV test, there are some signs of reluctance. In Ghana, 30% say they are unwilling to take an HIV test. In South Africa, which continues to be devastated by the AIDS epidemic, 12% are unwilling to be tested.

Throughout the region, relatively few adults say they already have been tested for the HIV virus. Roughly a quarter of those in Ethiopia (27%), Mali (27%) and Uganda (26%) say they have been tested – the highest proportions of any African countries surveyed. In Ghana, just 4% say they have been tested – the lowest level measured – while in Senegal 10% say they have been tested for HIV.

	Willing %	Unwilling %	Have already taken %
Tanzania	71	10	19
Ghana	63	30	4
Kenya	63	16	19
Uganda	62	10	26
S. Africa	62	12	20
Nigeria	60	20	15
Ivory Coast	60	19	22
Senegal	59	29	10
Ethiopia	56	13	27
Mali	47	22	27

"Would you be willing or unwilling to take an HIV test, or have you already taken an HIV test?"

## Divided Opinions on Democracy

With some notable exceptions, most African publics believe democracy is working in their countries. In seven of the 10 countries surveyed, substantial majorities say they are very or somewhat satisfied with the way democracy is working in their countries.

In sharp contrast, just 36% of Nigerians and 34% of Ethiopians express positive views of democracy in their countries. Nigeria held national and state elections in April, as the survey was being conducted. The election was criticized as unfair by numerous international observers, including the European Union. Ethiopia has yet to recover fully from its 2005 national election that produced a contested outcome and violent mass protests.

In Uganda, which until two years ago banned political parties, opinions about the country's democracy also are on balance negative, with 46% of Ugandans saying they are satisfied with the way democracy is working but 51% saying they are dissatisfied.

	Satisfied with our democracy* %	Next pres. will be fairly elected** %
Tanzania	83	79
Ghana	81	73
Senegal	72	77
Kenya	72	67
S. Africa	64	70
Mali	63	45
Ivory Coast	61	83
Uganda	46	26
Nigeria	36	27
Ethiopia	34	26

\* "How satisfied are you with the way democracy is working in our country?"

\*\* "Do you think the next presidential election in our country will be conducted fairly or unfairly?" In Ethiopia, respondents were asked about parliamentary elections. In Nigeria, respondents were asked about the recent presidential election.

Predictions about the fairness of upcoming national elections generally mirror overall attitudes toward democracy. In most countries where majorities are satisfied with the way democracy is working in their countries, there also is widespread belief that the next presidential election will be conducted fairly.

And where publics take a dim view of the state of democracy, most people express negative views about elections in their countries. Two-thirds of Nigerians say that the recent presidential election in their country was conducted unfairly. More than six-in-ten Ethiopians (62%) say the next round of parliamentary voting will be unfair; a 56% majority in Uganda also predicts a tainted election.

In another politically troubled African country, positive judgments of residents about the performance of democracy are at odds with the nation's recent political history. About six-in-ten Ivory Coast residents (61%) say democracy is performing satisfactorily in their country and 83% expect fair elections, despite the fact that Ivory Coast remains in chaos following the 2002 armed rebellion.

### Mostly Positive Views of International Coverage

African publics on balance offer mixed evaluations of how the international news media covers their countries. In half of the countries surveyed, majorities say the coverage by foreign media has been generally fair. Favorable evaluations outnumber negative by roughly two-to-one in South Africa (59% vs. 26%) and Senegal (59% vs. 29%); clear majorities in Kenya (55%) and Tanzania (54%) are similarly positive. Opinions are, on balance, also favorable in Mali and Uganda.

But attitudes toward the international media are largely negative in the Ivory Coast and Ethiopia, where 75% and 71%, respectively, say foreign coverage of their countries is unfair. A majority of Nigerians also say their country has been covered unfairly by international news organizations.

	Fairly %	Unfairly %	DK %
Senegal	59	29	12
S. Africa	59	26	15
Kenya	55	39	6
Tanzania	54	27	20
Mali	52	40	9
Uganda	46	36	17
Nigeria	41	53	6
Ghana	41	43	16
Ivory Coast	25	75	*
Ethiopia	16	71	13

## 6. Latin America

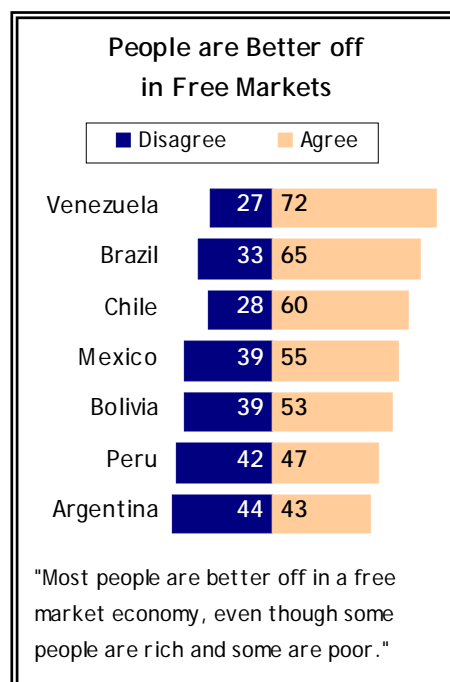
Support for free markets is increasing across Latin America, including in some countries such as Venezuela and Brazil that are governed by left-leaning presidents. Clear majorities in five of the seven Latin American countries surveyed say that “most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor,” and views are mixed in the other two. At the same time, overwhelming majorities in all seven nations agree that the government has a responsibility to take care of very poor people who cannot take care of themselves.

The poll also finds little support for two of the region’s prominent left-leaning leaders – Venezuela’s Hugo Chavez and Chile’s Michelle Bachelet – while Brazil’s Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva receives more positive ratings.

Majorities in both Venezuela and Chile say they have confidence in their own leaders to do the right thing regarding world affairs, but majorities or pluralities elsewhere in the region say they have little or no confidence in the Venezuelan and Chilean presidents. With the exception of Mexico, large proportions in the Latin American countries surveyed say they trust Brazil’s Lula.

Opinions about Fidel Castro’s impact on Cuba are mixed. Pluralities in Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina, and Peru think Castro has been good for his country, while a majority of Venezuelans and Mexicans and a plurality of Chileans disagree. In Canada, more see Castro’s impact as positive than negative, while an overwhelming majority in the United States say the Cuban leader has been bad for his country. Publics in Latin America and North America also express mixed views about Cuba’s future.

In general, Latin American publics rate Brazil and Venezuela more favorably than they rate the leaders of those countries. Brazil is somewhat less popular in Mexico and Bolivia than it was five years ago, but the regional power is still rated favorably by majorities or pluralities in the seven Latin American countries surveyed. Similarly, large proportions across the region also express favorable opinions of Mexico, another Latin American economic and political power. The balance of opinion toward Mexico is also positive in both Canada and the United States.



## Free Markets and the Role of Government

The impression that free market economies work well is more widespread today than it was five years ago in five of the six Latin American countries where trends are available. The shift in opinion has been most dramatic in Argentina, where the percentage agreeing that people are better off in a free market economy is up 17 points, from 26% in 2002 to 43% in this year's poll. Mexicans, Brazilians, Venezuelans and Peruvians, too, are more likely to say people are better off in a free market today than they were five years ago. Bolivia is the only country in which views of free markets have not changed since 2002.

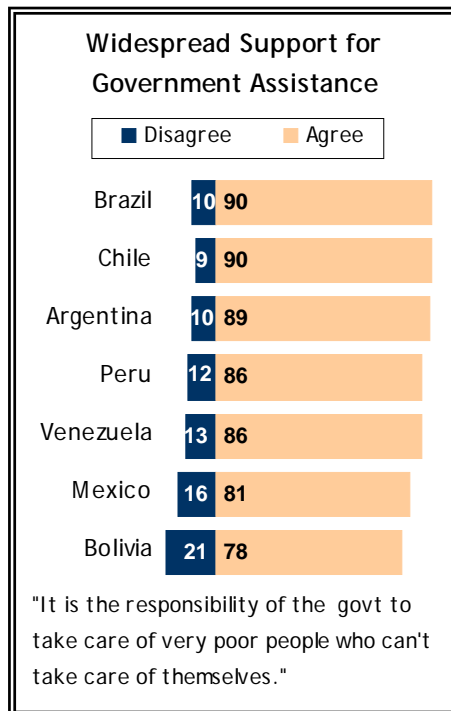
	2002	2007	Diff
	%	%	%
Argentina	26	43	+17
Mexico	45	55	+10
Venezuela	63	72	+9
Brazil	56	65	+9
Peru	43	47	+4
Bolivia	54	53	-1

Agree with the statement:  
"Most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some are rich and some are poor."

Venezuelans are more likely than other Latin Americans to agree that most people are better off in a free market economy. Support for free markets is even strong among Venezuelans who express positive views about Chavez, a vocal critic of free market systems. Fully 68% of those who say Chavez is having a good influence on their country also say they favor a free market economy.

Views of free markets are more mixed in Bolivia, where President Evo Morales, a close ally of Chavez, has nationalized the country's oil and gas industries. Still, the balance of opinion is in favor of free markets – 53% of Bolivians agree and 39% disagree that most people are better off in a free market economy. Among Morales supporters, half express support for free markets systems.

Even though support for a free market economy has grown, publics in the seven Latin American countries polled are nearly unanimous in saying that the government has a responsibility to care for very poor people who cannot take care of themselves. Nine-in-ten in Brazil and Chile share that view, as do similar proportions in Argentina (89%), Peru (86%), and Venezuela (86%). More than eight-in-ten in Mexico (81%) and slightly fewer in Bolivia (78%) also agree that the government has a responsibility to care for the poor.



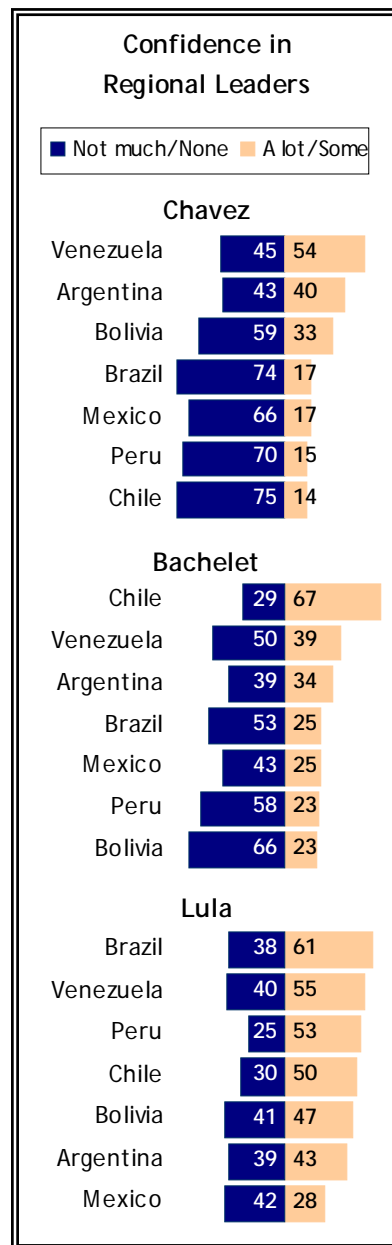


## Little Confidence in Chavez and Bachelet; More Support for Brazilian Leader

Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez inspires little confidence among publics in the region. Solid majorities in Chile (75%), Brazil (74%), Peru (70%), Mexico (66%), and Bolivia (59%) express little or no faith in Chavez’s decision making. In fact, majorities in Brazil (56%) and Peru (53%) say they have “no confidence at all” in the Venezuelan leader. Opinions about Chavez are more mixed in Argentina, where four-in-ten have a lot or some confidence in Venezuela’s president when it comes to international affairs and 43% say they have little or no confidence in him. *(For a more detailed analysis of opinions about Chavez, see “Global Unease with Major World Powers,” released June 27).*

Opinions about Chilean President Michelle Bachelet are only slightly less negative than opinions about Chavez. With the exception of Chile, majorities or pluralities across the region express little or no confidence in Bachelet to do the right thing regarding world affairs. The Chilean leader is rated most negatively in Bolivia, which has not had full diplomatic ties with Chile since the late-1970s. Nearly two-thirds (66%) of Bolivians have little or no confidence in Bachelet while slightly less than a quarter (23%) say they trust her. Majorities in Peru (58%) and Brazil (53%) and half in Venezuela (50%) also say they have little or no confidence in Bachelet.

Bachelet, Chile’s first female president, receives comparable confidence ratings from both men and women. In fact, the main difference is that women in many parts of the region are less likely to offer an opinion about Chile’s leader. For example, nearly four-in-ten Mexican women (39%) are not familiar enough with Bachelet to rate her, compared with just over a quarter of men in that country (26%). In Brazil, more women than men also decline to offer an opinion on Bachelet (26% of women vs. 15% of men).



Compared with the broad skepticism about Chavez and Bachelet, Brazilian President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva receives substantially more positive ratings from his neighbors. Half or more in Venezuela (55%), Peru (53%) and Chile (50%), and pluralities in Bolivia (47%) and Argentina (43%), express a lot or some confidence in Lula. Lula also is popular in his own country: about six-in-ten Brazilians (61%) trust him to do what is right regarding world affairs.

The Brazilian president receives his lowest ratings in Mexico, where 42% express little or no confidence and only about three-in-ten (28%) say they have confidence in him.

### Chavez and Bachelet Viewed More Favorably at Home

While Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez and Chilean President Michelle Bachelet are unpopular among publics in neighboring countries, both receive positive ratings by majorities in their own countries. Fully two-thirds (67%) of Chileans have confidence in Bachelet to do what is right regarding world affairs. Chile's president is equally popular among men (68%) and women (66%).

Venezuelans are less enthusiastic about their president, but more than half (54%) have confidence in Chavez when it comes to foreign affairs. Support for Chavez is especially high among lower income and less educated Venezuelans. Six-in-ten Venezuelans (60%) who have a high school degree or less have confidence in their country's leader, compared with slightly more than a third (36%) of those with at least some college. Views about the president are mixed among those in the top half of the household income distribution – 49% have confidence in Chavez and 49% do not. By contrast, 61% of those in lower income brackets trust the president to do what is right regarding world affairs and 39% do not.<sup>7</sup>

Confidence in Chavez's leadership is tightly linked to views of the United States and George W. Bush. Fully three-quarters of Venezuelans express little or no confidence in George W. Bush, and Chavez, an outspoken critic of Bush, inspires confidence in nearly two-thirds (65%) of Venezuelans who hold negative views of the U.S. president. Among the 23% of Venezuelans who do trust Bush, fewer than one-in-five (19%) also have positive views of Chavez.

Venezuelan public opinion about the United States more broadly is far more positive. Fully 56% give a favorable rating of the United States, while 40% express an unfavorable opinion. Among Venezuelans who view the United States unfavorably, more than eight-in-ten

	<i>Confidence</i>		
	A lot/ Some %	Little/ None %	DK %
Total	54	45	1
Men	57	42	1
Women	51	48	1
18-29	52	47	1
30-49	53	46	1
50+	59	40	1
<i>Income*</i>			
Top half	49	49	2
Bottom half	61	39	0
<i>Education</i>			
Some college or more	36	61	3
HS or less	60	40	1
<i>Views of US</i>			
Favorable	34	65	1
Unfavorable	81	19	*
<i>Confident in Bush</i>			
Yes	19	80	1
No	65	35	*
Based on Venezuelan respondents.			
* Above or below 1 million bolivares per month.			

<sup>7</sup> The Venezuelan sample is disproportionately urban. For more detail see the "Survey Methods in Detail" section of this report.

(81%) say they have confidence in Chavez. But among the majority who feel positively toward the United States, only about a third (34%) say they have confidence in Chavez.

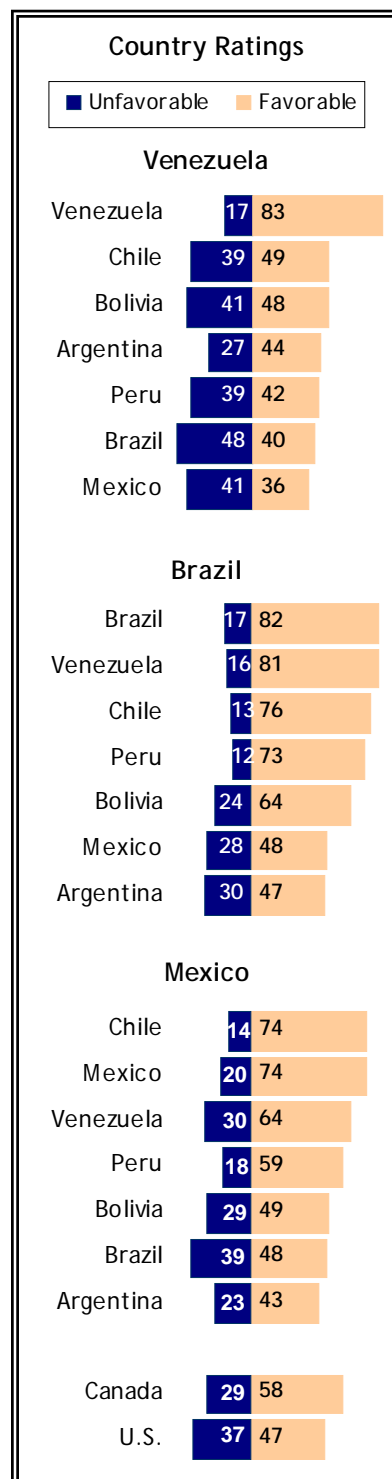
### Brazil and Venezuela Viewed More Favorably Than Their Leaders

Publics across Latin America generally rate Brazil and Venezuela more favorably than they rate the leaders of those countries. While Hugo Chavez is widely distrusted in neighboring countries, pluralities in Chile (49%), Bolivia (48%), Argentina (44%), and Peru (42%) hold a favorable opinion of Venezuela more broadly. Venezuelans themselves are also more positive about their country than their leader – while slightly more than half (54%) have confidence in Chavez to do the right thing regarding world affairs, fully 83% have a favorable view of Venezuela. Only in Mexico and Brazil do unfavorable views of Venezuela outnumber favorable ratings, and only by a slim margin.

Majorities or pluralities in all seven Latin American countries surveyed say they have a favorable view of Brazil. Along with 82% of Brazilians themselves, solid majorities in Venezuela (81%), Chile (76%), Peru (73%) and Bolivia (64%) hold a favorable opinion of Brazil. In Mexico, where just 28% trust Brazilian president Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, just under half (48%) have a favorable view of Brazil, though even fewer (28%) feel unfavorably.

Opinions about Brazil have dropped significantly since 2002 in two of the five countries where trends are available. In Mexico, favorable opinions of Latin America’s most populous country have fallen 10 points from 58% five years ago, and favorability toward Brazil is down nine points in Bolivia. Views of Brazil have not changed substantially since 2002 in Argentina, Peru or Venezuela.

Majorities or pluralities in all seven Latin American countries surveyed also express a favorable opinion of Mexico. Nearly three-quarters of Mexicans and Chileans see the country positively (74% in each country), as do 64% in Venezuela, 59% in Peru, nearly half in Bolivia (49%) and Brazil (48%), and 43% in Argentina. Fewer than half of Argentines give favorable



ratings to any of the three nations tested (Brazil 47%, Venezuela 44%), but in all three cases, an even smaller number express unfavorable views.

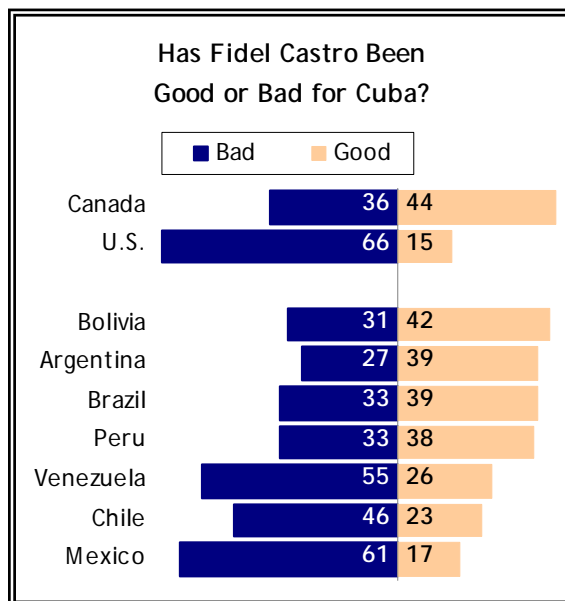
Among its NAFTA partners, Mexico receives more favorable ratings in Canada than in the United States. By two-to-one (58% to 29%) more Canadians have a positive opinion of Mexico (58%) than a negative one (29%). But favorable opinions of Mexico have slipped considerably from five years ago, when nearly three-quarters (74%) of Canadians offered a favorable opinion of Mexico.

Opinion is more divided in the United States, though favorable ratings still outnumber unfavorable views by a 47% to 37% margin. American attitudes toward Mexico are closely linked to opinions about immigration. Of those who see immigration as a very big problem in the United States, only 35% have a favorable view of Mexico. By contrast, 55% of those who see immigration as a moderately big problem and 64% of those who think it is a small problem or not a problem at all have a positive opinion of their neighbor to the south.

### Mixed Views about Castro’s Legacy and Cuba’s Future

Opinions are mixed about whether ailing Cuban President Fidel Castro has been good or bad for his country and about what a post-Castro Cuba will look like. The American public is the most critical of Castro’s regime – two-thirds (66%) say he has been bad for Cuba, while just 15% say he has been good. In Canada, which has enjoyed good relations with Cuba since Castro took power nearly fifty years ago, opinion is more divided – 44% say that Castro’s leadership has been good for Cuba while 36% say he has been bad for his country.

In Latin America, criticism of Castro is the most widespread in Mexico and Venezuela, where clear majorities see his leadership as harmful to his country. While Venezuelan president Hugo Chavez is a close ally of the Cuban leader and is popular among his own people, even the Venezuelans who trust Chavez have, at best, mixed views of Castro. Just 43% of Venezuelans who trust Chavez express positive views of Castro, while 30% say Castro has harmed Cuba.



In Mexico, criticism of Castro is nearly as widespread as it is in the United States – fully 61% say Castro’s regime has been bad for Cuba, while just 17% believe it has been good. In Chile, too, the balance of opinion is more negative (46%) than positive (23%).

In no Latin American public surveyed does a majority express support for Castro, but judgments of Castro’s impact are more mixed, and even somewhat favorable, in many places. In Bolivia and Argentina, the number saying Castro has been good for Cuba is clearly greater than the number saying he has been bad, and slimmer pluralities in Brazil and Peru say the same.

Regarding Cuba’s future, publics in both North America and Latin America tend to agree that conditions in Cuba will not deteriorate when Fidel Castro dies, but nowhere is there a consensus that things will get better, either. In the United States, Mexico and Chile – where the general impression is that Castro has been bad for Cuba – four-in-ten (40%) say things will get better there once Castro passes away. But nearly as many (34% in the U.S. and Chile, 28% in Mexico) believe Castro’s death will not change anything, and some others (9% in the U.S., 11% in Chile and 19% in Mexico) think things will get worse. Publics in Venezuela and Peru also are divided. In Venezuela, 37% think conditions will improve while 36% say they will stay the same after Castro dies; in Peru, 32% say things will get better and 31% say they will not change.



## 7. Europe

**S**olid majorities in the 12 countries surveyed across Western and Eastern Europe express positive opinions about France, Germany, and Great Britain. Germany and Great Britain also receive favorable ratings from most Americans, but opinions about France are decidedly mixed in the United States.

The survey also finds that opinions of NATO are mixed in Eastern Europe, as are attitudes about the political changes the former communist countries have undergone since the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the former Soviet Union. The European Union, on the other hand, is generally well regarded in both Eastern and Western Europe.

### France's Image Improves in Europe

Impressions of France are widely favorable throughout the region. In fact, positive views of France have rebounded in the publics of two key allies after declining in 2006. In Spain, favorable views of France are up 11 points in the past year, with 77% expressing that view today. Favorability there had declined from 75% to 66% between 2005 and 2006. Similarly, two-thirds (67%) of the British now express a favorable opinion of France, compared with six-in-ten (60%) in last year's poll.

France receives its highest ratings in the Czech Republic and in Slovakia, where more than eight-in-ten have a favorable view of the Western European power (85% in the Czech Republic and 82% in Slovakia). France is also viewed positively by eight-in-ten (80%) in the Ukraine and by more than seven-in-ten in Spain (77%), Russia (76%), Bulgaria (75%), Germany (74%), Italy (73%), and Poland (72%).

	2003	2005	2006	2007
	%	%	%	%
Spain	--	75	66	77
Germany	82	78	72	74
Italy	--	--	--	73
France	--	74	68	71
Britain	--	71	60	67
Sweden	--	--	--	66
Czech Rep	--	--	--	85
Slovakia	--	--	--	82
Ukraine	--	--	--	80
Russia	--	83	74	76
Bulgaria	--	--	--	75
Poland	--	66	--	72

In fact, the French themselves are the most critical of their country. While 71% express a favorable opinion of their own country, 29% give an unfavorable rating – the highest negative rating across the 12 European nations surveyed.

## Germans Feel Better about Their Country

Germany continues to be rated favorably by large majorities across Europe. In Eastern Europe, more than eight-in-ten (81%) in Bulgaria and nearly as many in the Ukraine (79%), Slovakia (78%), and Russia (77%) express positive opinions about Germany. Germany is viewed slightly less favorably in neighboring Poland and the Czech Republic, but solid majorities in those countries – two-thirds in Poland (67%) and nearly three-quarters (73%) in the Czech Republic – express positive views.

	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007
	%	%	%	%	%
France	88	--	89	89	90
Sweden	--	--	--	--	78
Spain	--	--	77	72	76
Italy	70	--	--	--	75
Britain	68	--	75	74	74
Germany	--	--	64	65	73
Bulgaria	88	--	--	--	81
Ukraine	--	--	--	--	79
Slovakia	80	--	--	--	78
Russia	--	--	79	77	77
Czech Rep.	72	--	--	--	73
Poland	76	--	64	--	67

Western European publics also rate Germany highly. More than seven-in-ten in Sweden (78%), Spain (76%), Italy (75%), and Britain (74%) have a favorable opinion of Germany. But nowhere is Germany's image more positive than in neighboring France, where 90% say they have a favorable opinion of that country. In this regard, considerably more French residents feel favorably toward Germany than toward their own nation (71%).

Views of Germany are generally stable in countries for which trends are available, but the nation's image has improved notably in the last year among Germans themselves. Favorable ratings today stand at 73% in Germany, up from just 65% a year ago. Still, as with the French, the Germans tend to be their own greatest critics. More than a quarter (27%) of Germans feel unfavorably toward their country, a higher percentage than in any other European nation surveyed.

## Great Britain Popular among Its Neighbors

Like France and Germany, Great Britain also receives overwhelmingly positive ratings across the region. This is particularly true in East Europe, where 84% in the Czech Republic express a positive view of Britain, as do 80% in Poland, 79% in Slovakia, and 77% in the Ukraine. Views are also overwhelmingly favorable in Sweden. In this regard, the Swedes give far more favorable marks to Great Britain (80% favorable) and Germany (78%) than they give to France (66%).

	Fav	Unfav
	%	%
Sweden	80	11
Britain	76	20
Italy	74	16
France	69	31
Spain	63	28
Germany	61	29
Czech Rep.	84	12
Poland	80	10
Slovakia	79	14
Ukraine	77	10
Bulgaria	73	10
Russia	66	18

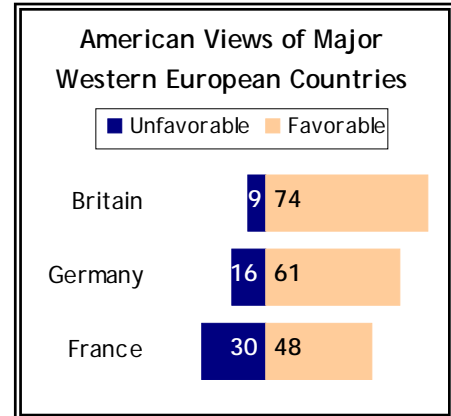
Britain receives its lowest ratings in Germany (61%) and Spain (63%). And while favorable views predominate in all three nations, roughly three in ten French (31%), German (29%) and



Spanish (28%) respondents give negative marks to Britain. This is considerably higher than the number of British respondents who express unfavorable opinions of Germany (12%) or France (22%).

### American Views of Major Western European Countries

Attitudes toward Germany and Great Britain are also positive in the United States. But Americans continue to express considerably less favorable views of France than do Europeans. Nearly three-quarters of Americans (74%) have a positive opinion of Britain and 61% have a favorable opinion of Germany. By contrast, fewer than half of Americans (48%) rate France favorably. After a shifting upward in recent years, American ratings of France and Germany have slipped slightly in this year's update. Ratings of France are down four-points from 52% a year ago, and ratings of Germany have slipped five-points from 66%.



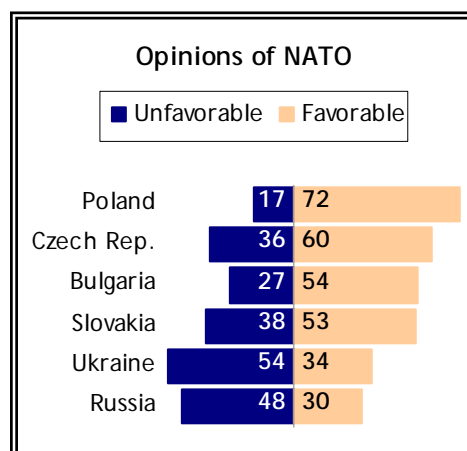
Americans' views of France vary significantly between Democrats and Republicans. A majority of Democrats (55%) have a favorable opinion of France, while 22% feel unfavorably. Among Republicans, however, the balance of opinion is negative: 37% have a positive impression of France, compared with 45% who have a negative impression. Independents are closer to Democrats in their attitudes toward France; 52% have a favorable opinion, with 30% unfavorable.

Both Republicans and Democrats now express much more favorable views of France than they did at the onset of the Iraq war, which the French government opposed. In 2003, nearly three-quarters of Republicans (74%) rated France negatively. Democrats' views were more mixed, but half had an unfavorable opinion of France.

## Views of NATO and the EU

Nearly a decade after the first former communist countries joined NATO, views of that institution are mixed in Eastern Europe. A large proportion in the Czech Republic (60%) and even more in Poland (72%), the first countries in the region to join the organization in 1999, express favorable views of NATO. But in Bulgaria and Slovakia, which have joined more recently, the organization receives positive ratings by narrower majorities – 54% in Bulgaria and 53% in Slovakia say they have a favorable opinion. And publics in the former Soviet republics of Russia and Ukraine, which are not

NATO members, express negative views of the body. More than half in Ukraine (54%) and a plurality in Russia (48%) have an unfavorable opinion while just 34% and 30%, respectively, have a positive view of NATO.



The European Union fares better than NATO among Eastern European publics. Majorities in the six countries surveyed in the region have a positive view of the EU. In Bulgaria, which became a member of the EU this year, fully 81% rate the organization favorably. Similar proportions in Slovakia (79%) and Poland (83%) share that view. Views of the EU are more mixed but still positive in the Czech Republic, where 54% express a favorable opinion and 44% have unfavorable views. Unlike NATO, the European Union is popular in the two non-member nations included in the poll – more than six-in-ten in Russia (62%) and nearly eight-in-ten in the Ukraine (77%) have a favorable view of the EU. (*For a more detailed analysis of opinions about the EU, see “Global Unease with Major World Powers,” released June 27.*)

The European Union is also viewed positively by majorities in all six Western European countries included in the survey. Favorable views are most widespread in Spain (80%) and Italy (78%). Large proportions in Germany (68%), France (62%), and Sweden (59%) also view the EU positively. Attitudes toward the EU are more mixed in Great Britain, however. Slightly more than half (52%) of the British public have a positive opinion while 37% have a negative view of that organization.

## Mixed Views about Post-Communist Changes in Eastern Europe

Attitudes are mixed in Eastern Europe about the changes that have taken place in their countries since the fall of the Berlin Wall and the collapse of the Soviet Union. Publics in the Czech Republic and in Slovakia have a strongly positive view of the political changes that have taken place since 1989; 73% of Slovaks and 72% of Czechs approve of these changes. Nearly two-thirds in Poland (64%) share this view.

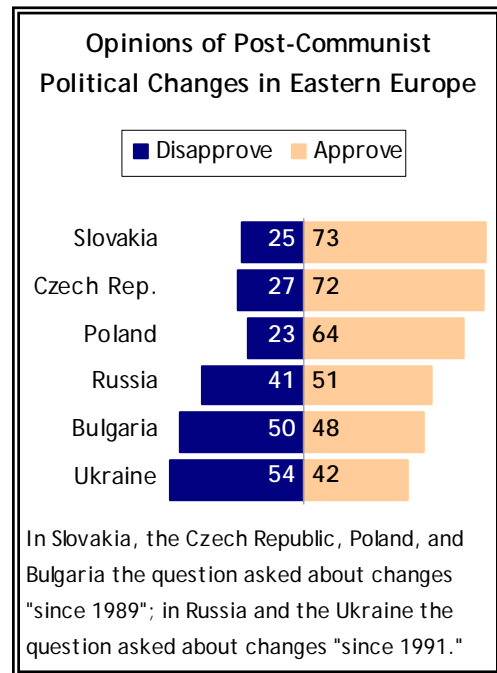
Russian opinion is far more negative; only a slim majority (51%) approves while 41% disapprove of the changes that have taken place in Russia. And reactions are even less favorable in Bulgaria and the Ukraine. Bulgarian opinion is almost evenly divided (48% approve and 50% disapprove), and more than half (54%) in the Ukraine disapprove of the political changes their countries have undergone, while just 42% approve.

Across Eastern Europe, support for the political changes that have taken place since the fall of communism is associated with views about the economy. For example, in Poland, 81% of those who say their country's economy is good approve of the changes their country has experienced, compared with 53% of those who say Poland's current economy is in bad shape.

This difference is especially pronounced in Russia, where fully 70% of those who rate Russia's economy positively approve of the political changes compared with just 40% of those who think the economy is doing poorly.

In three of six Eastern European countries surveyed, support for post-communist political changes is stronger among men than among women. In the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Ukraine, the percentage of men who approve of the changes is higher than it is among women. For example, Ukrainian men are split: 46% approve and 50% disapprove of the changes in their country. In contrast, nearly six-in-ten (57%) Ukrainian women disapprove of the political changes that have taken place since the collapse of the Soviet Union and just 37% approve.

Attitudes about political changes also vary by age in Poland, Russia and Ukraine. Three-quarters of those ages 18-29 in Poland approve of the changes that have taken place in their country, compared with 65% of 30-49 year-olds and 56% of those ages 50 and older. A solid majority of younger Russians (62%) approve of the changes, compared with 56% of 30-49 year-olds, and just 40% of those ages 50 and older. A similar pattern is evident in Ukraine.



Opinions about post-communist political changes are considerably more positive among Slovaks, Russians, and Ukrainians than they were in 1991. However, approval for the changes has declined somewhat since 2002. In 1991, just 35% of Ukrainians approved of the political changes they were experiencing. By 2002, half felt positively about the changes. But in this year's poll, 42% in the Ukraine say they approve of the changes their country has undergone since the fall of the Soviet Union.

As in Ukraine, approval in the Czech Republic for changes in the post-Communist era has declined in the last five years, and now stands at 1991 levels. In 2002, 83% approved of the changes that have taken place in their country since the end of communism; currently, 72% approve of these changes, about the same number as in 1991 (74%).

In Bulgaria, the public is considerably less favorable towards the political changes that have taken place in their country than they were in 1991. Today, as in 2002, Bulgarians are divided in their views – 48% approve of the changes and 50% disagree. Bulgarians were more enthusiastic in 1991, two years after the fall of the Berlin Wall,–when six-in-ten approved of the changes.

	<u>1991</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>
	%	%	%
Slovakia	48	69	73
Czech Rep.	74	83	72
Poland	64	62	64
Russia	30	47	51
Bulgaria	60	49	48
Ukraine	35	50	42

In Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Poland, and Bulgaria the question asked about changes "since 1989"; in Russia and the Ukraine the question asked about changes "since 1991."

## Survey Methods

<u>Country</u>	<u>Sample size</u>	<u>Margin of Error</u>	<u>Field dates</u>	<u>Mode</u>	<u>Sample design</u>
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**<sup>8</sup>  
Sample design: Probability  
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
Languages: Chinese (dialects: Mandarin, Beijinese, 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. The sample was drawn to be representative of roughly 45% of the adult population.

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)

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<sup>8</sup> 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

Questions 12, 52, 83, 87-89, 99, and 112 result from a partnership between the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* and the *New York Times*, and should be cited as *Pew Global Attitudes Project/New York Times*. All other questions should be cited as *Pew Global Attitudes Project*.

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 questions 2-4, 16, 75-76 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%). For Q.54 and Q.55 only, a “\*” is used to denote instance where the number of respondents in a category is less than one half of one percent (<0.5).

**Q.1 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

		Q.2 Here is a ladder representing the "ladder of life." Let's suppose the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you; and the bottom, the worst possible life for you. On which step of the ladder do you feel you stand at the present time?				
		High (7-10)	Medium (4-6)	Low (0-3)	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	65	30	4	1	100
	Canada	71	26	3	1	100
Latin America	Argentina	59	36	4	0	100
	Bolivia	37	56	7	0	100
	Brazil	63	31	6	0	100
	Chile	46	46	7	1	100
	Mexico	76	21	3	0	100
	Peru	41	49	9	0	100
	Venezuela	60	35	5	0	100
	West Europe	Britain	59	34	5	1
France		57	40	4	0	100
Germany		48	42	10	0	100
Italy		48	47	5	1	100
Spain		66	31	3	0	100
Sweden		72	24	3	1	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	17	53	30	0	100
	Czech Republic	42	51	7	0	100
	Poland	39	50	10	1	100
	Russia	23	54	21	2	100
	Slovakia	36	57	6	0	100
	Ukraine	32	49	17	2	100
Middle East	Turkey	26	54	18	2	100
	Egypt	25	60	14	1	100
	Jordan	28	57	13	2	100
	Kuwait	46	46	8	0	100
	Lebanon	28	60	10	1	100
	Morocco	15	78	6	1	100
	Palestinian ter.	24	46	29	1	100
	Israel	68	28	4	0	100
Asia	Pakistan	28	49	23	1	100
	Bangladesh	17	59	24	0	100
	Indonesia	23	67	10	0	100
	Malaysia	36	60	4	0	100
	China	34	57	9	0	100
	India	41	54	4	0	100
	Japan	43	49	8	0	100
	South Korea	48	42	10	0	100
Africa	Ethiopia	37	55	7	0	100
	Ghana	21	58	21	0	100
	Ivory Coast	29	62	9	0	100
	Kenya	16	61	23	0	100
	Mali	13	73	14	0	100
	Nigeria	35	52	13	1	100
	Senegal	26	64	10	0	100
	South Africa	36	44	20	0	100
	Tanzania	10	53	36	1	100
	Uganda	7	54	38	1	100

		Q.3 And on which step would you say you stood <u>five</u> years ago?				Total
		High (7-10)	Medium (4-6)	Low (0-3)	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	47	38	13	2	100
	Canada	55	34	9	2	100
Latin America	Argentina	44	40	15	1	100
	Bolivia	35	48	17	1	100
	Brazil	51	29	19	1	100
	Chile	40	46	13	1	100
	Mexico	61	30	8	1	100
	Peru	29	46	25	1	100
	Venezuela	55	33	11	0	100
	West Europe	Britain	43	42	12	3
France		53	37	10	0	100
Germany		51	38	11	1	100
Italy		54	39	5	1	100
Spain		54	38	8	0	100
Sweden		55	36	7	2	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	24	48	28	0	100
	Czech Republic	37	49	14	0	100
	Poland	36	49	14	1	100
	Russia	22	49	27	3	100
	Slovakia	35	48	16	1	100
	Ukraine	25	46	25	3	100
Middle East	Turkey	32	41	24	3	100
	Egypt	25	59	13	3	100
	Jordan	31	55	11	3	100
	Kuwait	39	33	27	1	100
	Lebanon	49	45	5	1	100
	Morocco	22	67	10	1	100
	Palestinian ter.	48	30	20	2	100
	Israel	67	28	5	0	100
Asia	Pakistan	30	42	26	1	100
	Bangladesh	21	51	28	0	100
	Indonesia	35	53	12	0	100
	Malaysia	24	64	11	1	100
	China	21	58	21	0	100
	India	35	51	13	0	100
	Japan	43	46	10	1	100
	South Korea	48	42	10	0	100
	Africa	Ethiopia	28	57	15	0
Ghana		19	51	30	1	100
Ivory Coast		42	42	16	0	100
Kenya		14	47	39	0	100
Mali		13	67	20	0	100
Nigeria		24	51	24	1	100
Senegal		21	59	19	0	100
South Africa		36	36	27	1	100
Tanzania		13	47	39	1	100
Uganda		11	33	55	1	100

		PERSONAL PROGRESS: Rating of current situation relative to five years ago. [Difference between Q.2 and Q.3]				Total
		Made progress	Stayed same	Lost ground	DK/ Refused	
North America	United States	50	27	21	2	100
	Canada	44	34	20	2	100
Latin America	Argentina	48	23	28	1	100
	Bolivia	44	27	28	1	100
	Brazil	46	19	34	1	100
	Chile	41	32	26	1	100
	Mexico	44	26	28	1	100
	Peru	52	22	25	1	100
	Venezuela	40	23	37	0	100
West Europe	Britain	46	30	21	3	100
	France	37	33	30	0	100
	Germany	38	23	38	1	100
	Italy	29	34	36	1	100
	Spain	39	36	24	0	100
	Sweden	41	38	19	2	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	23	38	39	0	100
	Czech Republic	42	29	28	0	100
	Poland	39	31	29	1	100
	Russia	38	29	29	3	100
	Slovakia	45	25	29	1	100
	Ukraine	45	23	28	4	100
Middle East	Turkey	36	27	34	3	100
	Egypt	43	18	36	3	100
	Jordan	32	22	42	4	100
	Kuwait	56	17	27	1	100
	Lebanon	19	22	58	1	100
	Morocco	32	32	35	1	100
	Palestinian ter.	26	15	57	3	100
	Israel	37	29	34	0	100
Asia	Pakistan	30	34	35	1	100
	Bangladesh	42	19	39	0	100
	Indonesia	35	23	43	0	100
	Malaysia	48	31	20	1	100
	China	62	20	18	0	100
	India	45	26	28	0	100
	Japan	28	40	31	1	100
	South Korea	32	35	33	0	100
Africa	Ethiopia	48	27	24	1	100
	Ghana	49	18	33	1	100
	Ivory Coast	37	21	42	0	100
	Kenya	55	12	33	0	100
	Mali	48	24	28	0	100
	Nigeria	57	15	27	1	100
	Senegal	52	13	35	0	100
	South Africa	42	20	36	2	100
	Tanzania	39	25	35	1	100
Uganda	54	18	27	1	100	



		Q.4 Just your best guess, on which step do you think you will stand in the future, say five years from now?				
		High (7-10)	Medium (4-6)	Low (0-3)	DK/ Refused	Total
North America	United States	78	10	4	8	100
	Canada	75	13	4	7	100
Latin America	Argentina	74	11	4	11	100
	Bolivia	59	26	5	10	100
	Brazil	88	5	3	4	100
	Chile	62	23	7	8	100
	Mexico	76	13	3	7	100
	Peru	63	18	5	13	100
	Venezuela	67	15	12	6	100
	West Europe	Britain	71	15	6	9
France		63	27	8	2	100
Germany		52	24	13	11	100
Italy		53	36	7	4	100
Spain		66	19	3	13	100
Sweden		77	13	3	7	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	34	28	22	16	100
	Czech Republic	46	30	15	8	100
	Poland	52	30	9	9	100
	Russia	43	26	15	16	100
	Slovakia	54	28	10	8	100
	Ukraine	43	21	15	20	100
Middle East	Turkey	38	24	12	25	100
	Egypt	35	41	13	12	100
	Jordan	38	43	8	11	100
	Kuwait	69	9	3	20	100
	Lebanon	44	39	7	11	100
	Morocco	62	22	1	16	100
	Palestinian ter.	40	21	21	18	100
	Israel	77	12	3	8	100
	Asia	Pakistan	39	29	10	22
Bangladesh		55	32	5	8	100
Indonesia		59	30	3	8	100
Malaysia		65	22	3	10	100
China		67	27	3	3	100
India		82	11	2	5	100
Japan		52	37	8	3	100
South Korea		73	21	5	1	100
Africa		Ethiopia	68	16	3	13
	Ghana	59	25	7	9	100
	Ivory Coast	94	6	1	0	100
	Kenya	57	26	9	7	100
	Mali	81	15	1	4	100
	Nigeria	74	12	11	3	100
	Senegal	83	15	1	1	100
	South Africa	62	19	10	9	100
	Tanzania	22	35	23	20	100
	Uganda	35	30	19	16	100

		PERSONAL OPTIMISM: Rating of current situation relative to five years from now. [Difference between Q.2 and Q.4]				Total
		Optimistic	No change	Pessimistic	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	55	28	9	8	100
	Canada	48	32	13	8	100
Latin America	Argentina	59	23	7	12	100
	Bolivia	59	20	11	10	100
	Brazil	71	18	7	4	100
	Chile	50	25	16	8	100
	Mexico	54	24	15	7	100
	Peru	65	11	11	13	100
	Venezuela	53	18	23	6	100
West Europe	Britain	50	29	12	9	100
	France	41	32	26	2	100
	Germany	40	29	20	11	100
	Italy	37	35	24	4	100
	Spain	40	29	18	13	100
East Europe	Sweden	48	35	10	7	100
	Bulgaria	43	25	15	16	100
	Czech Republic	32	32	28	8	100
	Poland	49	25	16	9	100
	Russia	48	24	11	17	100
	Slovakia	51	24	17	8	100
Middle East	Ukraine	49	16	15	21	100
	Turkey	40	22	12	25	100
	Egypt	42	22	24	12	100
	Jordan	46	23	19	11	100
	Kuwait	66	9	5	20	100
	Lebanon	50	18	21	11	100
	Morocco	73	8	2	16	100
	Palestinian ter.	42	16	23	19	100
Asia	Israel	54	27	11	8	100
	Pakistan	49	20	9	22	100
	Bangladesh	79	8	5	8	100
	Indonesia	68	18	5	8	100
	Malaysia	62	21	6	10	100
	China	76	16	5	3	100
	India	80	10	4	5	100
	Japan	41	35	21	3	100
	South Korea	68	21	10	1	100
	Africa	Ethiopia	72	11	4	13
Ghana		77	5	9	9	100
Ivory Coast		91	6	2	0	100
Kenya		78	6	9	7	100
Mali		93	3	1	4	100
Nigeria		80	5	11	3	100
Senegal		90	6	3	1	100
South Africa		61	18	12	9	100
Tanzania		47	13	19	20	100
Uganda		63	12	8	16	100

**Q. 5 What do you think is the most important problem facing you and your family today (ACCEPT UP TO THREE ANSWERS- FIRST RESPONSE SHOWN)**

	<u>Econ./ Financial problems</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Educ./ Children</u>	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Social relations</u>	<u>Work</u>	<u>Trans- portation</u>	<u>Crime</u>	<u>Prob. related to govt.</u>	<u>Terror- ism/ War</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>DK/ Refused</u>
<b>U.S.</b>	39	19	5	2	4	3	2	1	3	2	7	6	7
<b>Canada</b>	28	22	4	3	6	4	1	1	2	1	18	7	4
<b>Argentina</b>	56	13	1	5	3	4	0	5	0	0	11	0	1
<b>Bolivia</b>	57	8	2	3	12	1	0	3	0	0	12	1	0
<b>Brazil</b>	63	12	2	3	4	2	0	4	0	0	9	0	1
<b>Chile</b>	32	18	5	5	8	7	2	4	0	0	17	0	1
<b>Mexico</b>	55	14	3	3	3	7	1	6	1	0	3	0	4
<b>Peru</b>	71	7	1	2	5	2	0	1	0	0	8	1	1
<b>Venezuela</b>	71	6	3	6	1	1	2	7	1	0	3	0	0
<b>Britain</b>	31	13	3	6	4	2	1	3	3	1	11	9	13
<b>France</b>	41	19	4	4	6	9	1	0	1	0	13	0	0
<b>Germany</b>	22	28	6	3	8	12	0	0	3	0	4	0	13
<b>Italy</b>	66	17	3	1	5	2	0	0	1	0	4	0	0
<b>Spain</b>	61	11	4	5	2	2	0	1	0	1	8	0	3
<b>Sweden</b>	31	26	4	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	7	1	19
<b>Bulgaria</b>	70	14	3	4	1	1	0	0	2	0	4	0	1
<b>Czech Rep.</b>	30	20	5	8	6	4	0	0	2	0	17	5	3
<b>Poland</b>	71	17	2	2	0	5	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
<b>Russia</b>	59	15	5	9	2	4	1	1	1	0	3	0	1
<b>Slovakia</b>	36	19	1	5	6	4	0	0	0	0	18	6	5
<b>Ukraine</b>	77	12	2	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	1
<b>Turkey</b>	70	9	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	12	0	2
<b>Egypt</b>	67	8	6	6	3	2	1	3	1	0	2	0	2
<b>Jordan</b>	68	8	6	4	3	2	3	1	1	0	4	0	1
<b>Kuwait</b>	35	10	8	5	10	5	8	1	7	0	9	0	1
<b>Lebanon</b>	69	6	2	3	3	3	1	1	4	2	4	0	0
<b>Morocco</b>	73	10	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	8	1	1
<b>Palest. ter.</b>	49	6	7	7	3	2	17	3	5	0	0	0	0
<b>Israel</b>	60	15	6	4	4	2	1	3	4	0	1	0	0
<b>Pakistan</b>	63	10	6	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	11	0	1
<b>Bangladesh</b>	89	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Indonesia</b>	90	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
<b>Malaysia</b>	75	3	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	14	0	2
<b>China</b>	46	15	9	10	1	7	1	1	0	0	6	0	2
<b>India</b>	68	11	5	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	7	0	1
<b>Japan</b>	41	22	14	2	2	4	0	1	1	0	11	1	1
<b>S. Korea</b>	44	20	17	3	6	6	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
<b>Ethiopia</b>	82	6	2	5	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
<b>Ghana</b>	85	8	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Ivory Cst.</b>	92	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Kenya</b>	78	9	4	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
<b>Mali</b>	80	13	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Nigeria</b>	75	11	5	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Senegal</b>	86	3	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
<b>S. Africa</b>	46	11	3	6	2	6	1	21	1	0	3	1	1
<b>Tanzania</b>	85	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1
<b>Uganda</b>	69	14	9	3	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0

**Q. 5 What do you think is the most important problem facing you and your family today (ACCEPT UP TO THREE ANSWERS-COMBINED RESPONSES SHOWN)**

	<u>Econ./ Financial problems</u>	<u>Health</u>	<u>Educ./ Children</u>	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Social relations</u>	<u>Work</u>	<u>Trans- portation</u>	<u>Crime</u>	<u>Prob. related to govt.</u>	<u>Terror- ism/ War</u>	<u>None</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>DK/ Refused</u>
<b>U.S.</b>	41	23	6	2	5	4	3	2	4	3	7	8	7
<b>Canada</b>	32	26	6	4	9	5	2	3	3	1	18	9	4
<b>Argentina</b>	56	25	7	17	8	20	2	21	5	1	11	2	1
<b>Bolivia</b>	64	16	4	7	19	1	1	7	1	0	12	4	0
<b>Brazil</b>	63	25	6	10	9	9	3	16	2	1	9	0	1
<b>Chile</b>	45	31	8	9	12	14	4	8	1	0	17	1	1
<b>Mexico</b>	76	39	15	22	9	25	7	19	7	1	3	1	4
<b>Peru</b>	73	25	7	11	14	10	1	7	5	0	8	3	1
<b>Venezuela</b>	71	18	8	25	5	12	9	56	5	0	3	2	0
<b>Britain</b>	31	16	5	9	5	3	1	4	4	2	11	12	13
<b>France</b>	51	26	8	9	14	14	3	3	2	0	13	2	0
<b>Germany</b>	38	41	9	4	18	24	0	0	7	2	4	9	13
<b>Italy</b>	66	40	9	12	13	7	1	5	5	3	4	0	0
<b>Spain</b>	61	31	8	40	7	23	5	3	4	11	8	2	3
<b>Sweden</b>	33	35	5	5	4	5	1	0	0	0	7	1	19
<b>Bulgaria</b>	85	42	11	21	5	13	2	7	10	1	4	1	1
<b>Czech Rep.</b>	37	28	6	10	9	6	0	0	3		17	6	3
<b>Poland</b>	71	48	12	18	5	20	3	4	12	4	1	0	2
<b>Russia</b>	73	43	20	43	8	18	6	7	8	1	3	0	1
<b>Slovakia</b>	43	26	2	5	7	5	0	0	1	0	18	8	5
<b>Ukraine</b>	77	48	16	45	6	16	5	6	28	2	2	0	1
<b>Turkey</b>	70	32	18	8	6	8	2	8	3	8	12	2	2
<b>Egypt</b>	67	26	19	24	13	13	13	8	7	4	2	1	2
<b>Jordan</b>	68	18	14	21	17	14	19	5	4	4	4	1	1
<b>Kuwait</b>	49	23	22	20	20	14	18	2	16	0	9	3	1
<b>Lebanon</b>	69	23	12	13	13	16	7	5	28	25	4	11	0
<b>Morocco</b>	74	39	15	19	5	18	10	8	3	13	8	2	1
<b>Palest. ter.</b>	76	10	15	10	12	9	43	9	15	0	0	0	0
<b>Israel</b>	60	32	21	20	13	18	12	15	33	27	1	1	0
<b>Pakistan</b>	68	33	26	40	6	9	19	4	5	4	11	2	1
<b>Bangladesh</b>	90	59	25	28	7	19	8	3	8	3	1	0	0
<b>Indonesia</b>	90	25	34	5	4	25	6	2	7	1	2	0	0
<b>Malaysia</b>	75	20	13	11	5	13	9	10	2	0	14	0	2
<b>China</b>	65	42	27	31	4	23	8	4	5	0	6	1	2
<b>India</b>	71	40	38	26	4	23	14	5	14	4	7	0	1
<b>Japan</b>	41	36	30	15	10	22	5	10	5	2	11	5	1
<b>S. Korea</b>	73	44	43	15	19	28	6	3	7	0	3	0	0
<b>Ethiopia</b>	82	25	19	37	9	22	13	4	13	4	2	0	0
<b>Ghana</b>	85	37	32	31	10	28	16	9	11	1	0	0	0
<b>Ivory Cst.</b>	92	41	21	22	18	26	16	3	1	7	0	0	0
<b>Kenya</b>	79	35	27	17	7	21	8	13	11	0	1	7	0
<b>Mali</b>	80	49	26	27	11	15	7	2	5	1	0	0	0
<b>Nigeria</b>	75	40	34	32	3	20	15	12	41	2	1	0	0
<b>Senegal</b>	86	40	20	22	8	21	7	2	2	0	2	0	0
<b>S. Africa</b>	74	36	11	25	6	20	6	52	10	1	3	2	1
<b>Tanzania</b>	85	48	34	18	7	12	5	2	3	0	3	6	1
<b>Uganda</b>	87	61	46	19	5	7	4	3	7	3	0	0	0

		Q.6a As I read each of the following, please tell me whether you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with this aspect of your life: a. your household income?					
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	30	46	12	10	2	100
	Canada	32	49	10	7	2	100
Latin America	Argentina	9	45	28	16	1	100
	Bolivia	12	50	28	10	1	100
	Brazil	4	43	43	9	0	100
	Chile	12	42	33	13	0	100
	Mexico	11	52	28	8	1	100
	Peru	13	54	23	9	0	100
	Venezuela	14	52	27	6	0	100
West Europe	Britain	24	50	16	6	4	100
	France	8	57	28	7	0	100
	Germany	15	51	21	13	0	100
	Italy	7	53	29	10	0	100
	Spain	11	45	30	13	1	100
	Sweden	21	51	17	8	4	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	1	32	22	42	2	100
	Czech Republic	12	57	24	7	0	100
	Poland	3	41	37	17	2	100
	Russia	6	21	44	29	0	100
	Slovakia	10	46	32	12	1	100
	Ukraine	5	25	40	29	1	100
Middle East	Turkey	10	40	26	23	1	100
	Egypt	7	16	42	34	1	100
	Jordan	9	14	47	30	1	100
	Kuwait	36	49	10	5	1	100
	Lebanon	11	44	25	19	0	100
	Morocco	13	57	24	7	0	100
	Palestinian ter.	8	38	24	29	0	100
	Israel	10	46	28	14	2	100
Asia	Pakistan	22	36	20	19	3	100
	Bangladesh	19	52	19	11	0	100
	Indonesia	3	42	43	12	0	100
	Malaysia	9	61	24	6	0	100
	China	2	44	45	8	1	100
	India	31	51	12	5	0	100
	Japan	4	42	40	11	2	100
	South Korea	1	38	53	8	1	100
Africa	Ethiopia	8	45	32	15	0	100
	Ghana	4	36	36	22	1	100
	Ivory Coast	6	51	25	18	0	100
	Kenya	4	36	39	21	0	100
	Mali	10	55	22	13	0	100
	Nigeria	13	40	30	17	1	100
	Senegal	10	50	24	16	0	100
	South Africa	10	31	22	34	4	100
	Tanzania	2	25	42	30	0	100
Uganda	3	24	39	33	1	100	

		Q.6b As I read each of the following, please tell me whether you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with this aspect of your life: b. your family life?					Total	
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	DK/ Refused		
North America	United States	65	24	6	4	1	100	
	Canada	63	29	4	2	2	100	
Latin America	Argentina	35	53	8	3	0	100	
	Bolivia	37	46	13	3	0	100	
	Brazil	20	70	9	2	0	100	
	Chile	37	48	12	3	0	100	
	Mexico	41	43	13	3	1	100	
	Peru	38	44	13	4	0	100	
	Venezuela	60	32	7	1	0	100	
	West Europe	Britain	57	34	5	2	2	100
France		48	44	4	4	0	100	
Germany		50	37	6	4	2	100	
Italy		28	57	12	3	0	100	
Spain		53	36	8	2	1	100	
Sweden		65	27	5	2	1	100	
East Europe	Bulgaria	26	40	11	11	11	100	
	Czech Republic	45	40	11	4	0	100	
	Poland	30	51	10	6	2	100	
	Russia	26	40	20	12	2	100	
	Slovakia	45	43	9	3	0	100	
	Ukraine	25	44	17	11	3	100	
Middle East	Turkey	41	43	9	6	1	100	
	Egypt	23	41	24	11	1	100	
	Jordan	21	46	21	12	1	100	
	Kuwait	63	28	5	3	1	100	
	Lebanon	38	42	14	5	0	100	
	Morocco	34	53	9	4	0	100	
	Palestinian ter.	32	46	15	6	1	100	
	Israel	37	45	11	5	2	100	
Asia	Pakistan	25	37	21	15	2	100	
	Bangladesh	44	40	11	5	0	100	
	Indonesia	11	58	28	3	0	100	
	Malaysia	20	69	9	2	0	100	
	China	10	69	19	2	1	100	
	India	51	43	5	1	0	100	
	Japan	20	62	15	3	0	100	
	South Korea	12	74	12	2	0	100	
	Africa	Ethiopia	22	46	21	10	1	100
		Ghana	14	50	23	10	1	100
Ivory Coast		20	57	15	8	0	100	
Kenya		20	48	23	9	0	100	
Mali		21	52	21	6	0	100	
Nigeria		31	42	18	8	1	100	
Senegal		25	49	21	6	0	100	
South Africa		31	37	14	18	1	100	
Tanzania		10	38	35	18	0	100	
Uganda		11	38	33	18	0	100	

		Q.6c As I read each of the following, please tell me whether you are very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with this aspect of your life: c. your job? (BASED ON THOSE WHO ARE EMPLOYED)						
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	DK/ Refused	Total	N
North America	United States	44	40	8	7	1	100	731
	Canada	46	43	6	5	0	100	354
Latin America	Argentina	17	49	22	10	2	100	509
	Bolivia	22	49	20	5	3	100	626
	Brazil	10	60	21	4	6	100	558
	Chile	22	41	23	6	8	100	406
	Mexico	19	51	20	7	4	100	626
	Peru	20	45	23	9	4	100	442
	Venezuela	30	51	14	4	1	100	472
West Europe	Britain	37	41	13	5	3	100	347
	France	27	56	10	7	0	100	312
	Germany	35	45	11	9	0	100	382
	Italy	15	52	28	3	2	100	264
	Spain	26	48	19	5	3	100	279
	Sweden	51	37	8	3	1	100	365
East Europe	Bulgaria	12	55	24	9	0	100	245
	Czech Republic	27	60	9	4	1	100	285
	Poland	10	54	23	7	7	100	325
	Russia	13	41	32	12	1	100	615
	Slovakia	25	56	11	6	1	100	279
	Ukraine	11	41	33	11	4	100	312
Middle East	Turkey	16	42	22	16	5	100	344
	Egypt	9	42	33	16	0	100	529
	Jordan	10	24	48	18	0	100	481
	Kuwait	47	34	11	6	2	100	350
	Lebanon	11	40	30	18	0	100	813
	Morocco	20	50	19	12	0	100	436
	Palestinian ter.	11	43	23	21	2	100	441
	Israel	20	49	20	8	3	100	651
Asia	Pakistan	20	29	24	22	5	100	1419
	Bangladesh	25	36	18	14	7	100	152
	Indonesia	7	42	41	10	0	100	648
	Malaysia	12	65	18	4	0	100	449
	China	4	48	38	8	3	100	2101
	India	36	44	13	5	2	100	1038
	Japan	12	48	31	9	0	100	496
	South Korea	4	57	34	4	2	100	520
Africa	Ethiopia	7	33	41	18	1	100	354
	Ghana	6	41	38	15	1	100	544
	Ivory Coast	13	51	22	14	0	100	316
	Kenya	6	31	39	24	1	100	519
	Mali	9	41	27	23	0	100	326
	Nigeria	12	38	33	16	0	100	775
	Senegal	10	47	29	14	0	100	304
	South Africa	27	38	15	18	2	100	491
	Tanzania	15	36	36	13	1	100	154
Uganda	6	26	38	29	1	100	837	

		Q.7 Overall, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the way things are going in our country today?			Total
		Satisfied	Dissatisfied	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	25	71	4	100
	Canada	47	50	3	100
Latin America	Argentina	38	54	7	100
	Bolivia	38	56	6	100
	Brazil	17	82	1	100
	Chile	35	62	3	100
	Mexico	30	66	3	100
	Peru	15	80	5	100
	Venezuela	39	59	2	100
West Europe	Britain	30	66	4	100
	France	22	78	0	100
	Germany	33	66	2	100
	Italy	16	79	4	100
	Spain	51	45	4	100
East Europe	Sweden	66	27	8	100
	Bulgaria	9	88	3	100
	Czech Republic	23	74	2	100
	Poland	18	74	8	100
	Russia	36	56	9	100
Middle East	Slovakia	46	49	5	100
	Ukraine	9	88	3	100
	Turkey	39	58	3	100
	Egypt	47	51	2	100
	Jordan	56	42	2	100
	Kuwait	52	42	7	100
	Lebanon	6	92	2	100
	Morocco	56	40	4	100
	Palestinian ter.	5	91	4	100
	Israel	18	79	3	100
Asia	Pakistan	39	57	4	100
	Bangladesh	75	25	0	100
	Indonesia	22	77	1	100
	Malaysia	76	21	3	100
	China	83	12	5	100
	India	42	56	2	100
	Japan	22	71	7	100
	South Korea	9	86	5	100
Africa	Ethiopia	30	64	6	100
	Ghana	38	59	3	100
	Ivory Coast	28	72	0	100
	Kenya	45	54	1	100
	Mali	22	78	0	100
	Nigeria	11	87	2	100
	Senegal	40	60	0	100
	South Africa	29	67	4	100
	Tanzania	46	52	1	100
	Uganda	22	75	4	100

Q.8 THROUGH Q.10 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED



		Q.11 Now thinking about our economic situation, how would you describe the current economic situation in (survey country) – is it very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad?						
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total	
North America	United States	9	41	32	16	3	100	
	Canada	19	61	13	5	2	100	
Latin America	Argentina	3	42	42	8	5	100	
	Bolivia	5	53	29	11	3	100	
	Brazil	1	29	48	21	1	100	
	Chile	4	45	38	11	2	100	
	Mexico	7	44	29	18	1	100	
	Peru	2	42	33	22	1	100	
	Venezuela	11	46	27	16	1	100	
	West Europe	Britain	13	56	20	8	3	100
France		1	29	53	17	0	100	
Germany		8	55	25	11	1	100	
Italy		1	24	56	14	5	100	
Spain		9	56	29	5	1	100	
Sweden		25	59	11	2	3	100	
East Europe		Bulgaria	0	19	40	37	4	100
	Czech Republic	4	37	43	15	1	100	
	Poland	0	36	48	13	3	100	
	Russia	3	35	45	11	6	100	
	Slovakia	2	51	38	7	1	100	
	Ukraine	3	16	46	29	6	100	
Middle East	Turkey	9	37	29	22	3	100	
	Egypt	13	40	23	23	2	100	
	Jordan	12	32	41	13	2	100	
	Kuwait	43	44	6	4	2	100	
	Lebanon	2	7	32	54	4	100	
	Morocco	12	34	31	15	9	100	
	Palestinian ter.	2	8	22	68	0	100	
	Israel	5	41	40	13	2	100	
	Asia	Pakistan	20	39	20	12	9	100
Bangladesh		12	52	24	11	1	100	
Indonesia		2	21	52	25	1	100	
Malaysia		9	67	19	3	2	100	
China		16	66	13	1	4	100	
India		19	55	16	9	2	100	
Japan		1	27	54	17	2	100	
South Korea		0	8	63	28	1	100	
Africa		Ethiopia	7	39	24	28	2	100
		Ghana	6	51	26	17	0	100
	Ivory Coast	7	46	22	25	0	100	
	Kenya	7	53	27	12	1	100	
	Mali	5	46	27	21	0	100	
	Nigeria	5	32	27	36	0	100	
	Senegal	7	53	28	12	0	100	
	South Africa	14	42	29	12	3	100	
	Tanzania	5	47	32	15	2	100	
	Uganda	5	35	30	25	4	100	

		Q.12 Think about how you and your family were doing financially five years ago. Would you say you are better off today, worse off today or are you doing about the same today as you were five years ago? <sup>1</sup>				
		Better off	Worse off	About the same	DK/Refused	Total
Africa	Ethiopia	42	30	27	1	100
	Ghana	44	28	28	0	100
	Ivory Coast	38	38	24	0	100
	Kenya	54	29	17	0	100
	Mali	53	21	25	0	100
	Nigeria	53	22	24	1	100
	Senegal	56	30	14	0	100
	South Africa	39	29	31	1	100
	Tanzania	34	38	27	0	100
	Uganda	36	43	18	2	100

<sup>1</sup> Please cite this question as *Pew Global Attitudes Project/New York Times*.

		Q.13 When children today in (survey country) grow up, do you think they will be better off or worse off than people are now?				Total
		Better	Worse	Same [VOL.]	DK/ Refused	
North America	United States	31	60	4	5	100
	Canada	28	58	12	3	100
Latin America	Argentina	41	40	10	9	100
	Bolivia	45	35	13	6	100
	Brazil	28	64	7	1	100
	Chile	62	25	8	5	100
	Mexico	41	39	16	4	100
	Peru	33	42	12	13	100
	Venezuela	43	44	9	4	100
	West Europe	Britain	29	60	4	6
France		17	80	2	0	100
Germany		17	73	6	4	100
Italy		10	69	14	7	100
Spain		36	48	10	6	100
Sweden		29	50	16	5	100
East Europe		Bulgaria	56	18	15	11
	Czech Republic	44	46	4	6	100
	Poland	51	30	13	6	100
	Russia	47	25	14	13	100
	Slovakia	68	23	4	5	100
	Ukraine	52	16	12	20	100
Middle East	Turkey	31	51	8	9	100
	Egypt	54	43	2	1	100
	Jordan	49	27	15	9	100
	Kuwait	35	44	13	8	100
	Lebanon	33	35	18	13	100
	Morocco	67	13	7	14	100
	Palestinian ter.	18	44	20	18	100
	Israel	40	28	22	10	100
Asia	Pakistan	42	33	10	15	100
	Bangladesh	84	13	2	2	100
	Indonesia	52	27	9	12	100
	Malaysia	60	24	5	12	100
	China	86	6	4	4	100
	India	64	28	4	3	100
	Japan	10	70	15	5	100
	South Korea	42	40	16	3	100
Africa	Ethiopia	60	27	7	6	100
	Ghana	55	24	9	12	100
	Ivory Coast	73	25	1	1	100
	Kenya	49	40	8	3	100
	Mali	56	33	10	1	100
	Nigeria	69	20	7	4	100
	Senegal	61	32	5	2	100
	South Africa	46	40	8	5	100
	Tanzania	36	47	9	8	100
	Uganda	37	48	4	11	100

		Q.14a Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: a. Crime					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	48	44	7	1	1	100
	Canada	39	44	15	1	1	100
Latin America	Argentina	79	19	1	1	0	100
	Bolivia	64	30	5	1	0	100
	Brazil	82	18	0	0	0	100
	Chile	85	11	2	0	1	100
	Mexico	64	32	3	0	1	100
	Peru	80	17	2	1	0	100
	Venezuela	75	21	3	0	0	100
	West Europe	Britain	44	43	10	1	2
France		43	44	13	1	0	100
Germany		33	52	14	1	1	100
Italy		78	18	4	0	1	100
Spain		54	39	5	1	0	100
Sweden		25	52	20	2	2	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	60	36	2	1	1	100
	Czech Republic	58	36	5	0	1	100
	Poland	50	46	3	0	0	100
	Russia	64	31	4	0	0	100
	Slovakia	49	42	6	2	0	100
Middle East	Ukraine	45	43	9	0	1	100
	Turkey	64	28	6	1	2	100
	Egypt	38	32	17	13	1	100
	Jordan	35	27	22	15	1	100
	Kuwait	56	28	13	2	1	100
	Lebanon	70	24	6	1	0	100
	Morocco	72	18	6	3	1	100
	Palestinian ter.	68	23	6	1	1	100
Asia	Israel	55	36	8	1	0	100
	Pakistan	85	12	2	0	2	100
	Bangladesh	86	12	2	0	0	100
	Indonesia	56	36	7	0	0	100
	Malaysia	75	20	3	1	0	100
	China	22	58	18	1	1	100
	India	74	19	5	2	0	100
	Japan	69	28	2	0	0	100
	South Korea	33	54	12	1	1	100
	Africa	Ethiopia	29	36	29	6	0
Ghana		62	28	7	3	0	100
Ivory Coast		77	20	4	0	0	100
Kenya		71	20	7	2	0	100
Mali		62	18	12	8	0	100
Nigeria		81	15	3	0	0	100
Senegal		60	21	14	4	0	100
South Africa		93	5	2	0	0	100
Tanzania		62	19	14	4	1	100
Uganda		53	22	19	6	1	100

		Q.14b Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: b. Conflict between (ethnic/racial/nationality/religious/tribal) groups (specific to each country) <sup>2</sup>					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	29	47	19	3	2	100
	Canada	8	24	43	23	3	100
Latin America	Argentina	31	30	20	13	5	100
	Bolivia	46	39	12	2	1	100
	Brazil	36	39	19	5	1	100
	Chile	34	27	23	12	4	100
	Mexico	38	41	14	6	2	100
	Peru	40	36	16	3	6	100
	Venezuela	26	30	28	16	1	100
West Europe	Britain	25	49	20	4	3	100
	France	38	43	17	2	0	100
	Germany	26	45	23	4	1	100
	Italy	61	31	6	1	1	100
	Spain	35	42	13	5	4	100
	Sweden	12	38	41	4	4	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	8	20	44	25	4	100
	Czech Republic	22	42	29	6	1	100
	Poland	15	36	34	11	4	100
	Russia	28	41	24	4	3	100
	Slovakia	20	41	29	9	1	100
	Ukraine	18	27	36	14	5	100
Middle East	Turkey	38	30	16	6	10	100
	Egypt	21	45	16	17	1	100
	Jordan	31	24	24	20	1	100
	Kuwait	25	27	16	20	13	100
	Lebanon	68	24	6	1	0	100
	Morocco	47	28	4	4	16	100
	Palestinian ter.	47	23	14	12	3	100
	Israel	38	38	21	3	1	100
Asia	Pakistan	63	25	5	1	5	100
	Bangladesh	47	33	11	7	2	100
	Indonesia	41	35	19	4	0	100
	Malaysia	6	19	44	26	5	100
	India	55	33	9	2	1	100
	Japan	16	49	25	7	4	100
	South Korea	11	40	39	9	1	100
Africa	Ethiopia	36	31	27	6	0	100
	Ghana	33	31	26	10	0	100
	Ivory Coast	56	22	18	4	0	100
	Kenya	50	28	18	4	0	100
	Mali	27	21	29	23	0	100
	Nigeria	48	36	15	1	0	100
	Senegal	24	12	23	40	0	100
	South Africa	25	33	29	10	3	100
	Tanzania	23	21	31	24	2	100
Uganda	34	22	23	19	2	100	

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix A for country specific question wording.

		Q.14c Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: c. Corrupt political leaders					Total	
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused		
North America	United States	51	32	12	2	2	100	
	Canada	26	37	26	7	3	100	
Latin America	Argentina	75	22	1	1	1	100	
	Bolivia	62	29	7	1	1	100	
	Brazil	71	26	2	0	0	100	
	Chile	59	27	11	2	2	100	
	Mexico	63	28	6	2	1	100	
	Peru	73	21	4	1	2	100	
	Venezuela	51	35	13	1	0	100	
	West Europe	Britain	22	32	31	11	5	100
France		41	36	21	2	0	100	
Germany		39	43	14	2	2	100	
Italy		67	28	4	0	1	100	
Spain		46	40	8	3	3	100	
Sweden		10	20	45	18	7	100	
East Europe	Bulgaria	64	26	3	0	6	100	
	Czech Republic	78	17	4	1	1	100	
	Poland	61	29	6	1	3	100	
	Russia	53	29	11	1	5	100	
	Slovakia	66	25	5	1	2	100	
	Ukraine	63	27	5	2	2	100	
	Middle East	Turkey	37	39	12	4	7	100
Egypt		45	40	10	4	1	100	
Jordan		19	25	43	12	0	100	
Kuwait		28	15	10	26	20	100	
Lebanon		75	19	4	0	1	100	
Morocco		56	33	3	1	7	100	
Palestinian ter.		73	19	5	1	2	100	
Israel		72	22	5	1	1	100	
Asia		Pakistan	64	23	4	1	8	100
	Bangladesh	76	20	3	1	1	100	
	Indonesia	75	22	2	0	0	100	
	Malaysia	28	40	17	4	11	100	
	China	44	40	12	1	3	100	
	India	73	19	6	1	1	100	
	Japan	58	31	9	1	1	100	
	South Korea	51	40	7	1	1	100	
	Africa	Ethiopia	49	36	12	1	1	100
		Ghana	52	37	10	1	1	100
Ivory Coast		59	29	9	2	0	100	
Kenya		63	27	9	1	0	100	
Mali		68	23	7	1	1	100	
Nigeria		82	14	4	0	0	100	
Senegal		51	35	12	2	0	100	
South Africa		65	23	8	2	1	100	
Tanzania		68	19	6	3	3	100	
Uganda		72	19	6	1	2	100	

		Q.14d Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: d. Poor quality of drinking water						
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total	
North America	United States	15	30	33	18	4	100	
	Canada	15	32	32	19	2	100	
Latin America	Argentina	51	29	13	5	2	100	
	Bolivia	39	41	15	5	1	100	
	Brazil	39	41	15	4	1	100	
	Chile	38	21	20	20	1	100	
	Mexico	45	38	11	3	1	100	
	Peru	57	31	9	2	1	100	
	Venezuela	35	39	22	5	0	100	
	West Europe	Britain	3	14	24	57	2	100
France		37	33	22	7	0	100	
Germany		10	22	32	35	2	100	
Italy		57	32	9	1	1	100	
Spain		24	32	25	16	3	100	
Sweden		2	3	24	69	2	100	
East Europe	Bulgaria	21	35	29	7	8	100	
	Czech Republic	22	31	28	16	3	100	
	Poland	26	34	29	9	3	100	
	Russia	42	27	21	8	2	100	
	Slovakia	23	32	27	16	2	100	
	Ukraine	52	34	9	4	1	100	
Middle East	Turkey	40	34	17	6	3	100	
	Egypt	43	44	9	2	1	100	
	Jordan	38	41	14	8	0	100	
	Kuwait	41	22	16	18	3	100	
	Lebanon	48	34	13	5	0	100	
	Morocco	66	23	8	3	1	100	
	Palestinian ter.	46	36	10	6	2	100	
	Israel	25	33	32	8	1	100	
Asia	Pakistan	70	20	6	2	2	100	
	Bangladesh	44	34	15	7	1	100	
	Indonesia	23	44	26	7	0	100	
	Malaysia	23	27	27	22	2	100	
	China	20	35	35	9	1	100	
	India	57	28	12	3	0	100	
	Japan	31	34	22	11	1	100	
	South Korea	28	45	21	5	1	100	
	Africa	Ethiopia	53	33	11	2	0	100
		Ghana	46	35	15	4	0	100
Ivory Coast		59	26	11	3	0	100	
Kenya		45	28	20	7	0	100	
Mali		57	24	14	5	0	100	
Nigeria		57	28	12	3	0	100	
Senegal		51	32	12	4	0	100	
South Africa		31	27	25	16	1	100	
Tanzania		51	24	15	9	1	100	
Uganda		50	28	14	6	1	100	

		Q.14e Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: e. Terrorism					Total
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	44	38	15	3	1	100
	Canada	24	32	31	12	2	100
Latin America	Argentina	42	24	15	14	6	100
	Bolivia	42	29	16	10	2	100
	Brazil	44	28	15	12	1	100
	Chile	46	19	17	16	2	100
	Mexico	50	26	15	7	2	100
	Peru	70	21	7	1	1	100
	Venezuela	41	34	16	8	0	100
West Europe	Britain	30	41	23	4	2	100
	France	54	29	15	1	0	100
	Germany	31	43	18	7	1	100
	Italy	73	20	6	1	0	100
	Spain	66	26	5	1	1	100
East Europe	Sweden	3	10	48	34	4	100
	Bulgaria	24	18	31	21	7	100
	Czech Republic	16	26	40	16	2	100
	Poland	35	30	22	10	3	100
	Russia	48	36	13	2	1	100
	Slovakia	17	17	42	23	2	100
Middle East	Ukraine	23	22	26	26	3	100
	Turkey	72	17	6	2	3	100
	Egypt	53	30	13	3	1	100
	Jordan	42	23	17	18	0	100
	Kuwait	37	12	14	32	5	100
	Lebanon	76	17	5	1	0	100
	Morocco	81	10	2	1	5	100
	Palestinian ter.	51	20	8	15	6	100
Asia	Israel	70	21	7	2	1	100
	Pakistan	76	18	3	1	2	100
	Bangladesh	77	16	5	1	2	100
	Indonesia	48	37	13	1	1	100
	Malaysia	10	18	32	32	8	100
	China	11	26	36	19	8	100
	India	72	22	5	1	1	100
	Japan	59	29	9	2	1	100
	South Korea	12	34	36	13	5	100
	Africa	Ethiopia	23	23	33	19	1
Ghana		20	21	31	26	3	100
Ivory Coast		57	19	14	10	0	100
Kenya		24	26	33	15	2	100
Mali		15	11	20	51	2	100
Nigeria		40	18	22	20	1	100
Senegal		22	12	14	49	2	100
South Africa		20	21	26	27	6	100
Tanzania		19	11	18	44	8	100
Uganda		34	15	19	21	12	100



		Q.14f Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: f. The spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases					Total
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	39	43	15	1	2	100
	Canada	25	46	23	5	2	100
Latin America	Argentina	69	24	4	1	1	100
	Bolivia	52	39	6	1	1	100
	Brazil	59	36	4	1	0	100
	Chile	65	25	7	1	2	100
	Mexico	56	33	8	1	2	100
	Peru	79	18	2	0	0	100
	Venezuela	65	29	6	0	0	100
West Europe	Britain	17	42	30	5	6	100
	France	54	38	8	0	0	100
	Germany	24	48	22	4	2	100
	Italy	59	34	6	1	1	100
	Spain	48	38	10	2	2	100
	Sweden	5	18	56	18	3	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	34	38	19	0	8	100
	Czech Republic	30	40	24	3	3	100
	Poland	39	39	16	2	4	100
	Russia	55	33	8	1	2	100
	Slovakia	24	29	39	5	3	100
	Ukraine	58	34	3	1	2	100
Middle East	Turkey	51	25	13	6	5	100
	Egypt	50	33	13	3	1	100
	Jordan	40	35	17	7	0	100
	Kuwait	42	20	20	14	3	100
	Lebanon	47	35	14	4	0	100
	Morocco	71	21	3	1	4	100
	Palestinian ter.	47	25	14	9	6	100
	Israel	36	40	18	3	2	100
Asia	Pakistan	66	22	8	1	4	100
	Bangladesh	73	19	5	2	3	100
	Indonesia	53	39	6	1	1	100
	Malaysia	44	37	12	4	3	100
	China	19	43	27	6	5	100
	India	72	22	5	0	0	100
	Japan	41	41	13	3	3	100
	South Korea	17	43	30	6	4	100
Africa	Ethiopia	87	11	1	0	0	100
	Ghana	71	24	4	0	0	100
	Ivory Coast	81	16	2	1	0	100
	Kenya	71	23	6	1	0	100
	Mali	66	25	6	1	0	100
	Nigeria	71	22	5	2	0	100
	Senegal	69	22	7	1	0	100
	South Africa	88	9	2	1	1	100
	Tanzania	88	9	2	0	1	100
	Uganda	83	14	2	0	1	100

		Q.14g Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: g. Poor quality schools					
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	44	38	12	3	3	100
	Canada	22	41	24	9	5	100
Latin America	Argentina	57	31	8	3	1	100
	Bolivia	44	40	13	1	1	100
	Brazil	61	33	5	1	0	100
	Chile	56	28	11	3	2	100
	Mexico	38	41	15	4	1	100
	Peru	61	31	6	1	1	100
	Venezuela	40	36	19	4	0	100
West Europe	Britain	23	41	24	9	4	100
	France	52	37	9	2	0	100
	Germany	45	39	10	3	3	100
	Italy	55	38	4	1	2	100
	Spain	24	37	21	11	7	100
	Sweden	13	46	29	7	6	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	29	44	15	2	10	100
	Czech Republic	26	38	23	9	3	100
	Poland	19	30	38	8	6	100
	Russia	30	31	24	9	6	100
	Slovakia	28	43	20	6	2	100
	Ukraine	31	38	18	8	4	100
Middle East	Turkey	43	39	12	2	4	100
	Egypt	26	52	18	3	1	100
	Jordan	26	36	24	14	1	100
	Kuwait	48	26	11	9	6	100
	Lebanon	41	35	19	4	0	100
	Morocco	67	27	5	1	0	100
	Palestinian ter.	38	39	16	5	1	100
	Israel	39	40	16	3	2	100
Asia	Pakistan	58	26	10	1	5	100
	Bangladesh	32	46	16	5	1	100
	Indonesia	40	47	11	1	0	100
	Malaysia	11	27	37	22	3	100
	China	14	40	35	8	2	100
	India	45	33	16	6	0	100
	Japan	50	40	7	2	1	100
	South Korea	22	45	24	6	3	100
	Ethiopia	31	45	20	3	1	100
Africa	Ghana	36	43	17	4	0	100
	Ivory Coast	60	32	7	1	0	100
	Kenya	30	39	24	6	0	100
	Mali	70	21	8	1	0	100
	Nigeria	55	35	8	2	0	100
	Senegal	56	33	10	1	0	100
	South Africa	40	34	18	7	0	100
	Tanzania	42	34	16	6	3	100
	Uganda	46	33	15	4	1	100

		Q.14h Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: h. Immigration					Total
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/ Refused	
North America	United States	39	33	19	7	2	100
	Canada	18	28	27	24	3	100
Latin America	Argentina	25	27	23	16	8	100
	Bolivia	40	33	19	6	3	100
	Brazil	14	29	37	18	3	100
	Chile	28	25	28	14	4	100
	Mexico	34	39	18	7	2	100
	Peru	29	34	20	8	8	100
	Venezuela	17	30	35	17	0	100
	West Europe	Britain	40	31	18	9	2
France		29	34	26	10	0	100
Germany		32	38	21	9	1	100
Italy		64	30	5	1	0	100
Spain		42	33	15	7	2	100
Sweden		11	28	38	20	3	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	6	14	32	33	15	100
	Czech Republic	21	35	33	11	1	100
	Poland	13	31	37	14	4	100
	Russia	20	26	32	12	9	100
	Slovakia	11	30	41	16	2	100
	Ukraine	17	25	31	19	8	100
Middle East	Turkey	39	29	15	12	5	100
	Egypt	28	46	21	5	1	100
	Jordan	26	31	25	17	1	100
	Kuwait	12	14	17	43	14	100
	Lebanon	50	35	11	2	1	100
	Morocco	45	25	10	8	12	100
	Palestinian ter.	49	29	12	8	3	100
	Israel	14	25	30	29	3	100
Asia	Pakistan	42	21	9	5	23	100
	Bangladesh	13	26	30	20	11	100
	Indonesia	7	29	43	15	6	100
	Malaysia	17	27	34	14	9	100
	China	4	18	40	27	10	100
	India	36	38	16	7	3	100
	Japan	10	37	30	13	10	100
	South Korea	7	28	44	14	7	100
	Ethiopia	10	22	43	22	3	100
	Ghana	19	34	33	12	2	100
Africa	Ivory Coast	28	32	31	9	0	100
	Kenya	16	25	36	20	4	100
	Mali	18	25	34	22	1	100
	Nigeria	26	32	30	12	1	100
	Senegal	31	22	29	17	1	100
	South Africa	53	28	13	4	2	100
	Tanzania	26	19	24	20	12	100
	Uganda	19	20	27	22	12	100

		Q.14i Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: i. People leaving our country for jobs in other countries					Total
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	
Latin America	Argentina	38	35	17	7	4	100
	Bolivia	53	31	11	4	1	100
	Brazil	17	25	29	29	1	100
	Chile	20	18	31	27	4	100
	Mexico	50	36	9	3	2	100
	Peru	38	32	16	11	3	100
	Venezuela	27	27	29	16	1	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	39	33	14	7	8	100
	Czech Republic	21	26	27	26	0	100
	Poland	45	33	15	7	1	100
	Russia	19	24	32	18	7	100
	Slovakia	38	30	16	15	1	100
	Ukraine	24	30	24	17	6	100
Middle East	Turkey	29	31	13	20	6	100
	Egypt	40	35	20	5	1	100
	Jordan	36	27	19	17	2	100
	Kuwait	13	13	19	43	13	100
	Lebanon	49	32	16	2	1	100
	Morocco	41	27	13	15	5	100
	Palestinian ter.	45	27	15	12	1	100
Asia	Pakistan	53	21	11	6	10	100
	Bangladesh	20	23	17	39	2	100
	Indonesia	10	30	39	18	2	100
	Malaysia	6	16	44	30	4	100
	China	4	16	37	32	11	100
	India	48	31	13	7	2	100
Africa	Ethiopia	40	19	24	16	1	100
	Ghana	35	32	20	13	1	100
	Ivory Coast	21	23	34	22	1	100
	Kenya	23	25	23	27	2	100
	Mali	32	25	23	20	1	100
	Nigeria	43	31	17	9	1	100
	Senegal	42	20	18	20	0	100
	South Africa	39	29	17	13	2	100
	Tanzania	26	20	21	22	11	100
Uganda	24	16	19	34	7	100	

		Q.14j Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: j. Illegal drugs					Total
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	61	27	10	2	1	100
	Canada	48	34	14	3	2	100
Latin America	Argentina	80	16	2	1	1	100
	Bolivia	56	36	6	1	1	100
	Brazil	79	18	2	1	0	100
	Chile	80	15	4	1	0	100
	Mexico	65	28	5	1	1	100
	Peru	79	17	1	2	2	100
	Venezuela	55	34	10	1	0	100
West Europe	Britain	60	27	10	1	2	100
	France	43	31	24	2	0	100
	Germany	49	34	12	3	2	100
	Italy	67	26	5	1	0	100
	Spain	61	28	8	1	1	100
	Sweden	34	43	17	2	4	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	71	20	3	0	6	100
	Czech Republic	61	27	8	2	1	100
	Poland	49	42	7	1	1	100
	Russia	64	25	6	1	3	100
	Slovakia	51	38	8	2	1	100
	Ukraine	45	36	11	3	6	100
Middle East	Turkey	65	25	7	1	3	100
	Egypt	37	50	11	1	1	100
	Jordan	42	39	16	3	0	100
	Kuwait	70	19	6	2	3	100
	Lebanon	60	30	10	1	0	100
	Morocco	68	25	3	2	2	100
	Palestinian ter.	66	22	6	2	3	100
	Israel	50	32	14	3	1	100
Asia	Pakistan	67	19	6	1	6	100
	Bangladesh	70	24	4	1	1	100
	Indonesia	45	42	9	2	2	100
	Malaysia	39	30	19	10	3	100
	China	25	44	22	5	4	100
	India	66	26	5	1	1	100
	Japan	45	36	13	3	3	100
	South Korea	22	40	25	7	5	100
Africa	Ethiopia	20	31	35	11	2	100
	Ghana	56	34	9	2	0	100
	Ivory Coast	64	27	8	1	0	100
	Kenya	42	34	20	5	1	100
	Mali	63	25	10	1	0	100
	Nigeria	57	29	10	4	0	100
	Senegal	60	30	9	1	0	100
	South Africa	86	10	2	1	1	100
	Tanzania	66	14	8	7	5	100
	Uganda	40	19	20	13	8	100

		Q.14k Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in our country. As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all: k.					Total	
		Pollution						
		Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total	
North America	United States	44	41	11	2	1	100	
	Canada	50	40	7	3	1	100	
Latin America	Argentina	76	18	3	1	2	100	
	Bolivia	57	36	6	1	1	100	
	Brazil	72	25	2	0	0	100	
	Chile	49	22	7	4	18	100	
	Mexico	56	35	6	2	1	100	
	Peru	81	16	2	1	0	100	
	Venezuela	54	37	9	0	0	100	
West Europe	Britain	31	50	16	3	1	100	
	France	57	37	6	0	0	100	
	Germany	46	44	8	1	0	100	
	Italy	84	15	1	0	1	100	
	Spain	65	31	3	1	1	100	
	Sweden	18	38	37	6	1	100	
East Europe	Bulgaria	60	31	6	0	4	100	
	Czech Republic	40	44	14	1	0	100	
	Poland	44	41	12	1	2	100	
	Russia	61	31	7	1	1	100	
	Slovakia	52	38	8	1	1	100	
	Ukraine	67	29	2	1	2	100	
Middle East	Turkey	55	33	8	1	2	100	
	Egypt	43	39	15	2	1	100	
	Jordan	36	45	12	8	0	100	
	Kuwait	62	23	11	4	0	100	
	Lebanon	54	32	12	3	0	100	
	Morocco	69	23	4	3	2	100	
	Palestinian ter.	56	32	8	2	2	100	
	Israel	40	39	17	3	1	100	
Asia	Pakistan	72	19	3	1	4	100	
	Bangladesh	65	28	5	1	1	100	
	Indonesia	39	48	11	2	1	100	
	Malaysia	37	39	15	6	2	100	
	China	43	43	11	2	1	100	
	India	79	16	4	0	0	100	
	Japan	57	32	8	1	1	100	
	South Korea	56	36	6	2	0	100	
	Africa	Ethiopia	32	31	30	7	1	100
		Ghana	36	43	17	4	1	100
Ivory Coast		67	25	7	1	0	100	
Kenya		39	28	26	6	0	100	
Mali		58	28	10	3	0	100	
Nigeria		46	32	16	5	1	100	
Senegal		53	27	17	2	1	100	
South Africa		40	35	17	7	1	100	
Tanzania		49	24	15	9	3	100	
Uganda	38	27	17	10	7	100		

		Q.15 Is there any area within a kilometer of your home where you would be afraid to walk alone at night? <sup>3</sup>			Total
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	30	69	1	100
	Canada	25	73	1	100
Latin America	Argentina	56	43	1	100
	Bolivia	71	29	1	100
	Brazil	64	35	1	100
	Chile	61	38	2	100
	Mexico	50	48	2	100
	Peru	61	36	2	100
	Venezuela	84	16	1	100
West Europe	Britain	30	70	1	100
	France	29	71	0	100
	Germany	23	76	0	100
	Italy	37	62	1	100
	Spain	24	74	2	100
	Sweden	25	74	0	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	42	54	4	100
	Czech Republic	35	65	0	100
	Poland	43	54	3	100
	Russia	27	70	3	100
	Slovakia	36	64	0	100
Middle East	Ukraine	20	77	3	100
	Turkey	36	60	5	100
	Egypt	16	82	1	100
	Jordan	8	89	3	100
	Kuwait	21	75	4	100
	Lebanon	32	66	2	100
Asia	Morocco	40	58	2	100
	Palestinian ter.	44	49	7	100
	Israel	24	70	6	100
	Pakistan	40	57	2	100
	Bangladesh	23	77	1	100
	Indonesia	19	79	1	100
	Malaysia	29	69	2	100
	China	21	77	2	100
	India	19	80	1	100
	Japan	36	61	3	100
Africa	South Korea	30	66	5	100
	Ethiopia	50	50	0	100
	Ghana	47	51	2	100
	Ivory Coast	65	35	0	100
	Kenya	69	31	0	100
	Mali	31	69	0	100
	Nigeria	51	46	2	100
	Senegal	47	52	0	100
	South Africa	80	19	1	100
	Tanzania	35	65	0	100
Uganda	49	48	3	100	

Q.16A THROUGH Q.16F PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

<sup>3</sup> In the U.S., the question read “within a mile of your home.”

		Q.16g Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: g. the European Union?					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/ Refused	
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 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE



		Q.16i Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: i. South Africa?					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/ Refused	
Africa	Ethiopia	26	48	15	4	7	100
	Ghana	29	45	12	4	9	100
	Ivory Coast	50	41	7	2	0	100
	Kenya	54	35	7	1	3	100
	Mali	22	49	21	6	3	100
	Nigeria	26	47	12	5	10	100
	Senegal	20	53	13	4	11	100
	South Africa	67	27	4	2	0	100
	Tanzania	45	28	4	3	19	100
Uganda	34	32	4	4	25	100	

		Q.16j Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: j. the African Union?					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/ Refused	
Africa	Ethiopia	30	42	16	6	6	100
	Ghana	39	39	10	4	8	100
	Ivory Coast	22	51	18	9	0	100
	Kenya	50	40	7	2	2	100
	Mali	50	37	6	4	2	100
	Nigeria	31	42	13	5	10	100
	Senegal	43	43	6	3	5	100
	South Africa	23	37	15	12	12	100
	Tanzania	52	24	3	2	20	100
Uganda	33	29	5	4	28	100	

		Q.16k Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: k. Nigeria?					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/ Refused	
Africa	Ethiopia	7	41	32	10	10	100
	Ghana	14	39	23	17	7	100
	Ivory Coast	11	48	30	11	0	100
	Kenya	27	42	21	7	3	100
	Mali	17	43	26	10	3	100
	Nigeria	20	28	26	15	11	100
	Senegal	8	47	26	9	10	100
	South Africa	5	17	26	41	11	100
	Tanzania	26	27	13	7	27	100
Uganda	15	30	13	10	31	100	

		Q.16l Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: I. Sudan?					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Africa	Ethiopia	9	29	40	14	7	100
	Ghana	6	14	24	37	20	100
	Ivory Coast	5	33	37	24	1	100
	Kenya	14	30	32	22	3	100
	Mali	9	27	34	23	7	100
	Nigeria	14	23	21	22	19	100
	Senegal	2	23	29	22	23	100
	South Africa	3	13	29	36	19	100
	Tanzania	11	17	20	23	30	100
Uganda	10	17	21	28	24	100	

		Q.16m Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: m. Hamas?					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
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 Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: n. Hezbollah?					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Middle East	Turkey	2	7	8	58	25	100
	Egypt	20	36	32	9	3	100
	Jordan	21	33	32	12	2	100
	Kuwait	26	23	14	20	18	100
	Lebanon	25	10	9	55	1	100
	Morocco	17	32	8	3	40	100
	Palestinian ter.	41	35	11	9	4	100
Asia	Pakistan	25	21	6	7	42	100
	Bangladesh	11	23	10	7	49	100
	Indonesia	5	38	16	4	37	100
	Malaysia	4	33	15	7	41	100
Africa	Ethiopia	8	14	28	37	12	100
	Ivory Coast	2	17	30	46	4	100
	Mali	3	20	29	31	17	100
	Nigeria	16	18	17	22	26	100
	Senegal	3	14	20	33	31	100
	Tanzania	5	7	10	27	50	100

Q.16O THROUGH Q.16P HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

		Q.16q Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: q. Saudi Arabia?					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Middle East	Turkey	8	32	12	27	21	100
	Egypt	58	33	6	2	1	100
	Jordan	63	27	7	3	1	100
	Kuwait	47	32	8	6	6	100
	Lebanon	44	38	10	7	1	100
	Morocco	21	37	11	4	26	100
	Palestinian ter.	18	47	18	15	2	100
	Israel	2	15	35	44	4	100
Asia	Pakistan	75	12	1	1	10	100
	Bangladesh	6	22	14	14	43	100
	Indonesia	29	57	7	1	6	100
	Malaysia	11	52	12	6	19	100

		Q.16r Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: r. Egypt?					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/ Refused	
Middle East	Turkey	7	30	11	26	25	100
	Egypt	85	13	0	0	2	100
	Jordan	53	35	8	3	1	100
	Kuwait	34	37	13	10	7	100
	Lebanon	22	22	41	13	3	100
	Morocco	17	38	14	4	28	100
	Palestinian ter.	16	43	21	18	2	100
	Israel	3	17	39	38	3	100
Asia	Pakistan	31	30	5	6	28	100
	Bangladesh	7	20	15	15	44	100
	Indonesia	18	60	7	2	13	100
	Malaysia	6	50	13	4	26	100

		Q.16s Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: s. France?					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/ Refused	
North America	United States	11	37	18	12	21	100
West Europe	Britain	13	54	15	7	11	100
	France	13	58	24	5	0	100
	Germany	13	61	15	3	7	100
	Italy	11	62	13	4	10	100
	Spain	12	65	13	3	6	100
	Sweden	12	54	18	3	13	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	24	51	5	2	17	100
	Czech Republic	20	65	8	1	5	100
	Poland	12	60	15	2	11	100
	Russia	19	57	9	1	14	100
	Slovakia	20	62	9	1	8	100
	Ukraine	20	60	4	1	14	100

		Q.16t Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: t. Germany?					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/ Refused	
North America	United States	15	46	11	5	23	100
West Europe	Britain	14	60	8	4	13	100
	France	21	69	7	3	0	100
	Germany	17	56	21	6	1	100
	Italy	10	65	13	3	9	100
	Spain	11	65	12	3	8	100
	Sweden	16	62	10	1	11	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	27	54	4	1	15	100
	Czech Republic	9	64	19	4	3	100
	Poland	9	58	19	5	9	100
	Russia	22	55	10	2	12	100
	Slovakia	14	64	15	2	4	100
		Ukraine	21	58	7	3	12

		Q.16u Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: u. Great Britain?					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	32	42	6	3	17	100
West Europe	Britain	28	48	15	5	3	100
	France	9	60	25	6	0	100
	Germany	8	53	26	3	9	100
	Italy	13	61	13	3	10	100
	Spain	8	55	21	7	8	100
East Europe	Sweden	22	58	9	2	9	100
	Bulgaria	24	49	8	2	18	100
	Czech Republic	19	65	11	1	4	100
	Poland	17	63	9	1	9	100
	Russia	16	50	15	3	16	100
	Slovakia	17	62	12	2	7	100
	Ukraine	20	57	8	2	13	100

		Q.16v Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: v. NATO, that is, North Atlantic Treaty Organization?					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
East Europe	Bulgaria	18	36	18	9	19	100
	Czech Republic	9	51	29	7	5	100
	Poland	15	57	13	4	11	100
	Russia	5	25	28	20	22	100
	Slovakia	7	46	30	8	9	100
	Ukraine	7	27	24	30	12	100

		Q.16w Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: w. Brazil?					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	4	43	20	10	22	100
	Bolivia	12	52	17	7	12	100
	Brazil	19	63	14	3	1	100
	Chile	18	58	11	2	11	100
	Mexico	7	41	20	8	24	100
	Peru	17	56	8	4	16	100
	Venezuela	22	59	11	5	4	100

		Q.16x Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: x. Venezuela?					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Latin America	Argentina	5	39	18	9	29	100
	Bolivia	9	39	23	18	11	100
	Brazil	2	38	39	9	12	100
	Chile	11	38	28	11	13	100
	Mexico	6	30	28	13	22	100
	Peru	6	36	27	12	19	100
	Venezuela	37	46	12	5	0	100

		Q.16y Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: y. Mexico?					Total
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	9	38	23	14	16	100
	Canada	11	47	20	9	13	100
Latin America	Argentina	4	39	16	7	34	100
	Bolivia	6	43	19	10	23	100
	Brazil	1	47	32	7	12	100
	Chile	17	57	12	2	12	100
	Mexico	23	51	15	5	6	100
	Peru	8	51	13	5	24	100
	Venezuela	9	55	21	9	5	100

**Q.16Z THROUGH Q.17 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

		Q.18a Please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with the following statements: a. Most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor. <sup>4</sup>					Total
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	
Latin America	Argentina	10	33	23	21	13	100
	Bolivia	16	37	27	12	8	100
	Brazil	18	47	23	10	2	100
	Chile	22	38	20	8	12	100
	Mexico	10	45	33	6	4	100
	Peru	16	31	29	13	11	100
	Venezuela	23	49	16	11	1	100

**Q.18B THROUGH Q.20 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

<sup>4</sup> Data from additional countries held for future release.

		Q.21a As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence of (read name) very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad in (survey country): a. our national government					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	8	43	29	15	5	100
	Canada	8	50	28	9	5	100
Latin America	Argentina	9	52	25	7	6	100
	Bolivia	13	55	22	7	3	100
	Brazil	3	43	40	12	3	100
	Chile	15	52	25	6	2	100
	Mexico	8	62	25	3	3	100
	Peru	6	58	24	8	4	100
	Venezuela	19	42	25	13	1	100
West Europe	Britain	5	39	30	20	6	100
	France	2	33	50	15	0	100
	Germany	5	50	31	11	3	100
	Italy	2	36	41	12	8	100
	Spain	10	49	25	10	6	100
	Sweden	14	50	21	10	6	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	4	35	36	17	7	100
	Czech Republic	3	33	44	17	3	100
	Poland	3	25	42	29	2	100
	Russia	13	48	23	8	7	100
	Slovakia	8	51	29	8	4	100
	Ukraine	7	24	39	25	5	100
Middle East	Turkey	24	37	13	22	3	100
	Egypt	6	7	73	11	2	100
	Jordan	33	12	25	29	2	100
	Kuwait	42	37	8	3	10	100
	Lebanon	26	35	17	20	1	100
	Morocco	28	19	12	6	35	100
	Palestinian ter.	13	39	24	20	4	100
	Israel	3	20	48	28	2	100
Asia	Pakistan	24	35	18	14	9	100
	Bangladesh	52	35	9	4	0	100
	Indonesia	5	53	36	4	1	100
	Malaysia	33	59	6	1	1	100
	China	24	65	6	0	4	100
	India	28	49	12	10	1	100
	Japan	6	44	38	6	6	100
	South Korea	1	31	47	17	4	100
Africa	Ethiopia	6	33	31	24	5	100
	Ghana	19	54	20	7	1	100
	Ivory Coast	22	48	19	11	0	100
	Kenya	23	56	18	3	0	100
	Mali	17	51	20	12	0	100
	Nigeria	5	45	32	17	1	100
	Senegal	20	54	18	8	0	100
	South Africa	24	47	18	9	1	100
	Tanzania	46	40	8	2	3	100
	Uganda	16	45	23	12	3	100

		Q.21b As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence of (read name) very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad in (survey country): b. the Prime Minister/President (specific to each country) <sup>5</sup>					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	11	29	20	35	6	100
	Canada	11	45	25	14	5	100
Latin America	Argentina	13	54	19	6	7	100
	Bolivia	18	47	20	12	3	100
	Brazil	8	45	33	13	2	100
	Chile	19	49	22	7	3	100
	Mexico	17	53	21	5	4	100
	Peru	7	54	24	11	3	100
	Venezuela	26	34	20	18	1	100
West Europe	Britain	7	31	30	27	6	100
	France	7	50	34	9	0	100
	Germany	19	48	25	8	1	100
	Italy	3	33	37	17	10	100
	Spain	14	43	21	16	6	100
	Sweden	15	42	21	13	8	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	5	41	29	15	9	100
	Czech Republic	2	31	40	23	3	100
	Poland	3	18	41	33	5	100
	Russia	38	49	7	2	5	100
	Slovakia	20	46	18	9	6	100
	Ukraine	7	22	35	30	6	100
Middle East	Turkey	29	34	12	21	3	100
	Egypt	41	28	15	12	4	100
	Jordan	65	26	4	2	3	100
	Lebanon	45	23	13	17	1	100
	Palestinian ter.	20	31	21	25	3	100
	Israel	2	17	38	40	2	100
Asia	Pakistan	24	32	19	17	8	100
	Bangladesh	66	24	6	4	1	100
	Indonesia	11	66	21	1	1	100
	Malaysia	37	53	6	1	3	100
	India	31	48	13	7	1	100
	Japan	5	45	35	6	10	100
	South Korea	2	22	46	27	4	100
Africa	Ethiopia	12	29	27	25	7	100
	Ghana	31	48	13	7	1	100
	Ivory Coast	56	34	6	4	0	100
	Kenya	39	42	15	4	0	100
	Mali	29	43	15	12	0	100
	Nigeria	10	39	29	21	1	100
	Senegal	42	43	9	5	0	100
	South Africa	32	41	16	10	1	100
	Tanzania	67	28	3	1	2	100
Uganda	17	38	23	19	4	100	

<sup>5</sup> See Appendix A for country specific question wording; Not asked in China, Kuwait, or Morocco.



		Q.21c As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence of (read name) very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad in (survey country): c. the military <sup>6</sup>					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	41	36	14	6	4	100
	Canada	25	47	16	5	7	100
Latin America	Argentina	4	20	32	22	22	100
	Bolivia	9	53	25	6	7	100
	Brazil	4	43	38	11	5	100
	Chile	15	55	18	4	8	100
	Mexico	26	50	17	4	3	100
	Peru	8	45	32	8	7	100
	Venezuela	15	41	26	17	1	100
West Europe	Britain	17	49	15	6	14	100
	France	12	67	15	4	3	100
	Germany	12	59	22	2	5	100
	Italy	8	59	18	4	12	100
	Spain	9	44	24	8	15	100
	Sweden	4	37	33	11	14	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	4	41	16	6	33	100
	Czech Republic	9	57	23	3	8	100
	Poland	8	48	25	3	16	100
	Russia	15	45	20	9	10	100
	Slovakia	14	62	14	1	9	100
	Ukraine	8	36	28	8	19	100
Middle East	Turkey	57	28	5	5	5	100
	Egypt	30	40	21	7	3	100
	Jordan	45	41	9	2	3	100
	Kuwait	38	32	6	7	17	100
	Lebanon	45	42	9	3	1	100
	Morocco	22	22	10	4	42	100
	Palestinian ter.	15	33	30	16	5	100
	Israel	24	50	18	6	2	100
Asia	Pakistan	38	30	15	7	10	100
	Bangladesh	63	30	4	3	1	100
	Indonesia	14	63	17	2	4	100
	Malaysia	24	61	6	2	7	100
	India	62	27	8	2	2	100
	Japan	8	59	23	2	9	100
	South Korea	5	62	20	7	6	100
	Ethiopia	16	25	26	27	5	100
Africa	Ghana	19	58	15	5	2	100
	Ivory Coast	30	43	17	10	0	100
	Kenya	33	42	17	2	5	100
	Mali	33	44	15	7	1	100
	Nigeria	15	45	26	11	4	100
	Senegal	64	30	4	2	1	100
	South Africa	12	40	26	9	13	100
	Tanzania	54	31	7	1	7	100
	Uganda	19	37	22	14	8	100

<sup>6</sup> Not asked in China.

		Q.21d As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence of (read name) very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad in (survey country): d. news organizations/the media, such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines <sup>7</sup>					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	8	37	31	22	3	100
	Canada	12	48	28	10	3	100
Latin America	Argentina	6	48	30	10	6	100
	Bolivia	11	46	30	9	4	100
	Brazil	10	61	22	5	2	100
	Chile	16	48	27	6	3	100
	Mexico	23	52	19	5	2	100
	Peru	19	57	14	7	3	100
	Venezuela	16	57	20	7	1	100
West Europe	Britain	10	40	33	13	4	100
	France	3	32	51	14	0	100
	Germany	22	46	26	5	1	100
	Italy	4	43	34	10	8	100
	Spain	11	46	28	12	3	100
	Sweden	15	53	24	3	4	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	13	56	17	6	9	100
	Czech Republic	9	42	36	11	3	100
	Poland	12	58	19	8	4	100
	Russia	11	43	29	10	7	100
	Slovakia	10	46	33	8	3	100
	Ukraine	11	60	19	5	5	100
Middle East	Turkey	6	20	30	38	6	100
	Egypt	30	36	20	11	3	100
	Jordan	29	40	20	8	3	100
	Kuwait	34	37	10	14	5	100
	Lebanon	18	50	25	6	1	100
	Morocco	24	37	18	4	16	100
	Palestinian ter.	21	46	18	12	2	100
	Israel	15	42	26	16	1	100
Asia	Pakistan	31	34	13	8	13	100
	Bangladesh	57	35	6	1	1	100
	Indonesia	35	54	10	1	1	100
	Malaysia	18	69	11	1	2	100
	China	18	61	17	1	3	100
	India	55	34	8	2	0	100
	Japan	6	27	50	14	3	100
	South Korea	3	50	31	13	3	100
	Ethiopia	7	22	29	39	2	100
	Africa	Ghana	31	53	11	3	2
Ivory Coast		13	39	28	19	0	100
Kenya		45	44	9	2	1	100
Mali		20	50	22	8	0	100
Nigeria		37	49	11	2	1	100
Senegal		29	47	18	5	1	100
South Africa		35	49	12	3	1	100
Tanzania		49	37	9	1	4	100
Uganda		43	42	7	2	5	100

<sup>7</sup>In Canada, France, Germany, Britain, Italy, Japan, United States, Israel, Spain, and Sweden, the question asked about “news organizations.” In all other countries, the question asked about “media.”

		Q.21e As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence of (read name) very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad in (survey country): e. religious leaders <sup>8</sup>					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	11	47	21	11	9	100
	Canada	7	42	28	12	11	100
Latin America	Argentina	7	34	27	11	21	100
	Bolivia	12	49	25	5	8	100
	Brazil	5	56	29	7	3	100
	Chile	15	50	22	7	7	100
	Mexico	13	46	29	8	5	100
	Peru	10	54	24	6	7	100
	Venezuela	16	50	22	11	1	100
West Europe	Britain	4	35	35	17	9	100
	France	6	46	37	10	1	100
	Germany	7	46	32	6	8	100
	Italy	8	40	34	9	10	100
	Spain	5	27	33	21	14	100
	Sweden	2	14	43	31	11	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	1	18	27	22	32	100
	Czech Republic	2	25	46	17	10	100
	Poland	7	41	32	10	11	100
	Russia	15	44	18	8	15	100
	Slovakia	10	36	33	15	7	100
	Ukraine	12	44	20	8	17	100
Middle East	Turkey	18	43	15	14	10	100
	Egypt	43	34	14	7	2	100
	Jordan	22	47	21	7	3	100
	Kuwait	31	35	8	8	18	100
	Lebanon	17	47	25	10	2	100
	Morocco	19	24	12	6	39	100
	Palestinian ter.	15	41	21	17	7	100
	Israel	10	36	31	18	5	100
	Asia	Pakistan	27	34	14	10	15
Bangladesh	25	37	26	8	4	100	
Indonesia	50	45	4	0	1	100	
Malaysia	30	54	8	2	7	100	
India	18	34	22	24	2	100	
Japan	1	13	42	31	13	100	
South Korea	5	47	28	10	10	100	
Africa	Ethiopia	23	41	18	15	3	100
	Ghana	42	48	8	1	1	100
	Ivory Coast	36	45	13	5	0	100
	Kenya	36	44	14	7	0	100
	Mali	35	44	13	8	0	100
	Nigeria	44	44	9	2	1	100
	Senegal	63	29	5	3	0	100
	South Africa	33	49	11	4	3	100
	Tanzania	57	32	6	1	3	100
	Uganda	57	32	6	2	3	100

<sup>8</sup> Not asked in China.

		Q.21f As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence of (read name) very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad in (survey country): f. immigrants <sup>9</sup>					Total	
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused		
North America	United States	7	43	25	16	8	100	
	Canada	15	58	17	4	6	100	
Latin America	Argentina	4	35	27	9	25	100	
	Bolivia	3	37	39	8	12	100	
	Brazil	2	51	36	4	8	100	
	Chile	7	31	40	10	12	100	
	Mexico	8	42	36	7	7	100	
	Peru	4	45	30	6	16	100	
	Venezuela	2	41	37	15	4	100	
West Europe	Britain	6	38	28	20	8	100	
	France	4	48	35	12	1	100	
	Germany	3	45	37	10	5	100	
	Italy	1	16	49	24	9	100	
	Spain	5	41	36	10	8	100	
	Sweden	13	51	24	5	6	100	
East Europe	Bulgaria	1	20	31	10	39	100	
	Czech Republic	2	26	51	15	6	100	
	Poland	2	34	36	8	20	100	
	Russia	4	21	40	19	17	100	
	Slovakia	2	30	49	10	8	100	
	Ukraine	4	23	31	12	29	100	
Middle East	Turkey	9	32	21	16	23	100	
	Egypt	10	29	32	25	4	100	
	Jordan	17	26	34	14	9	100	
	Kuwait	5	14	17	12	51	100	
	Lebanon	21	44	18	8	10	100	
	Morocco	19	29	18	16	19	100	
	Palestinian ter.	11	34	22	22	11	100	
	Israel	11	40	29	12	8	100	
	Asia	Pakistan	9	17	17	16	42	100
		Bangladesh	11	39	25	13	12	100
Indonesia		3	42	36	5	14	100	
Malaysia		5	30	34	19	12	100	
China		5	34	35	4	22	100	
India		17	45	22	11	5	100	
Japan		0	19	44	8	29	100	
South Korea		2	39	31	5	23	100	
Africa		Ethiopia	2	25	47	14	12	100
		Ghana	7	48	29	12	4	100
	Ivory Coast	6	45	31	18	0	100	
	Kenya	8	28	34	24	6	100	
	Mali	15	39	32	11	2	100	
	Nigeria	14	40	31	7	8	100	
	Senegal	12	44	31	9	3	100	
	South Africa	3	17	32	43	5	100	
	Tanzania	12	20	28	22	18	100	
	Uganda	11	27	29	13	19	100	

<sup>9</sup> In the Palestinian territories, respondents were asked about “people who return.”

		Q.21g As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence of (read name) very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad in (survey country): g. large companies from other countries <sup>10</sup>					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
North America	United States	5	40	30	15	10	100
	Canada	5	43	34	10	8	100
Latin America	Argentina	4	35	31	16	14	100
	Bolivia	5	44	32	10	8	100
	Brazil	7	63	21	4	4	100
	Chile	16	47	26	6	6	100
	Mexico	12	53	24	8	3	100
	Peru	10	51	20	8	10	100
	Venezuela	21	53	18	7	1	100
West Europe	Britain	6	43	31	10	11	100
	France	4	40	44	11	1	100
	Germany	6	41	38	10	5	100
	Italy	2	36	38	11	13	100
	Spain	8	48	25	9	10	100
East Europe	Sweden	8	45	32	7	8	100
	Bulgaria	12	40	17	8	23	100
	Czech Republic	9	54	28	6	4	100
	Poland	9	51	24	7	8	100
	Russia	8	38	23	13	18	100
Middle East	Slovakia	19	53	20	4	5	100
	Ukraine	7	40	25	10	17	100
	Egypt	21	47	22	8	3	100
	Jordan	16	43	27	8	6	100
	Kuwait	32	36	9	7	16	100
	Lebanon	20	44	17	7	11	100
	Morocco	27	45	7	4	17	100
Asia	Palestinian ter.	9	34	22	14	21	100
	Israel	17	52	17	5	9	100
	Pakistan	15	24	15	11	36	100
	Bangladesh	35	40	15	6	4	100
	Indonesia	8	54	28	2	9	100
	Malaysia	16	64	11	0	8	100
	China	10	54	19	3	13	100
Africa	India	31	42	17	7	4	100
	Japan	5	49	26	6	14	100
	South Korea	4	50	27	7	12	100
	Ethiopia	22	48	15	7	8	100
Africa	Ghana	32	57	6	2	3	100
	Ivory Coast	29	51	14	6	0	100
	Kenya	33	49	12	4	2	100
	Mali	32	47	13	5	3	100
	Nigeria	34	48	11	3	3	100
	Senegal	43	44	7	2	5	100
	South Africa	23	54	13	5	5	100
	Tanzania	18	27	23	13	19	100
	Uganda	35	38	10	5	12	100

<sup>10</sup> Not asked in Turkey.

		Q.21h As I read a list of groups and organizations, for each, please tell me what kind of influence the group is having on the way things are going in (survey country). Is the influence of (read name) very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad in (survey country): h. NGO's, that is non-governmental organizations such as (examples specific to each country) <sup>11</sup>					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/ Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	18	53	9	3	17	100
	Bolivia	20	59	10	2	9	100
	Brazil	21	57	14	3	5	100
	Chile	50	38	5	3	5	100
	Mexico	21	53	18	3	4	100
	Peru	14	57	9	4	16	100
East Europe	Venezuela	39	43	12	4	2	100
	Bulgaria	22	47	5	3	23	100
	Czech Republic	42	48	6	2	2	100
	Poland	28	54	9	2	7	100
	Russia	27	47	11	4	11	100
	Slovakia	38	53	6	1	3	100
Middle East	Ukraine	29	42	11	3	15	100
	Turkey	23	43	11	7	17	100
	Egypt	26	41	26	7	2	100
	Jordan	34	44	17	2	3	100
	Kuwait	43	30	4	7	16	100
	Lebanon	32	41	15	7	6	100
Asia	Morocco	32	36	6	4	22	100
	Palestinian ter.	20	42	12	13	14	100
	Pakistan	12	24	17	12	35	100
	Bangladesh	40	38	12	8	2	100
	Indonesia	14	62	11	1	12	100
	Malaysia	15	67	6	0	12	100
Africa	China	16	57	14	1	11	100
	India	30	46	11	3	10	100
	Ethiopia	66	27	2	3	3	100
	Ghana	46	47	3	0	4	100
	Ivory Coast	48	41	8	3	0	100
	Kenya	56	37	5	1	1	100
	Mali	50	42	5	2	2	100
	Nigeria	55	36	5	1	3	100
	Senegal	67	29	2	1	0	100
	South Africa	45	41	6	2	6	100
Tanzania	32	35	12	6	15	100	
Uganda	64	25	3	2	7	100	

**Q.22A HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**

<sup>11</sup> See Appendix A for country specific question wording.

		Q.22b As I read another list of statements, for each one, please tell me whether you completely agree, mostly agree, mostly disagree or completely disagree with it: b. It is the responsibility of the (state or government) to take care of very poor people who can't take care of themselves <sup>12</sup>					
		Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	DK/Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	55	34	7	3	2	100
	Bolivia	34	44	17	4	2	100
	Brazil	60	30	8	2	0	100
	Chile	54	36	8	1	1	100
	Mexico	31	50	14	2	2	100
	Peru	49	37	9	3	2	100
	Venezuela	44	42	11	2	0	100

Q.22C THROUGH Q.22G HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

Q.23 THROUGH 32 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

Q.33 THROUGH Q.51 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

		Q.52 How satisfied are you with the way democracy is working in our country – very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, not too satisfied or not at all satisfied? <sup>13</sup>					
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not too satisfied	Not at all satisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Africa	Ethiopia	7	27	39	26	2	100
	Ghana	31	50	15	3	1	100
	Ivory Coast	15	46	24	15	0	100
	Kenya	15	57	23	5	1	100
	Mali	14	49	23	13	0	100
	Nigeria	4	32	37	27	0	100
	Senegal	24	48	21	7	0	100
	South Africa	16	48	28	8	0	100
	Tanzania	38	45	10	5	2	100
	Uganda	12	34	34	17	3	100

<sup>12</sup> Data from additional countries held for future release.

<sup>13</sup> Please cite this question as *Pew Global Attitudes/New York Times*.

		Q.53 In the past year, how often, if ever, have you had to do a favor, give a gift or pay a bribe to a government official in order to get services or a document that the government is supposed to provide? Very often, somewhat often, not too often, not at all often. <sup>14</sup>						Total
		Very often	Somewhat often	Not too often	Not at all	Never [VOL.]	DK/ Refused	
Latin America	Argentina	1	4	5	42	46	2	100
	Bolivia	8	17	16	27	30	3	100
	Brazil	2	2	6	75	15	1	100
	Chile	1	4	11	54	27	3	100
	Mexico	13	21	19	31	14	2	100
	Peru	4	8	14	38	32	3	100
East Europe	Venezuela	8	14	13	62	3	0	100
	Bulgaria	3	3	10	74	8	2	100
	Czech Republic	1	2	4	25	67	0	100
	Poland	2	6	15	69	6	1	100
	Russia	5	11	20	53	9	3	100
	Slovakia	2	4	8	32	54	0	100
Middle East	Ukraine	3	15	32	42	3	6	100
	Turkey	4	9	6	27	43	11	100
	Egypt	4	16	30	29	15	5	100
	Jordan	2	8	28	30	27	6	100
	Kuwait	3	7	6	53	28	2	100
	Lebanon	7	19	28	36	9	1	100
Asia	Morocco	6	10	20	40	15	10	100
	Palestinian ter.	3	6	13	44	29	5	100
	Pakistan	9	7	5	15	50	14	100
	Bangladesh	8	9	6	30	46	2	100
	Indonesia	2	7	22	32	36	1	100
	Malaysia	2	2	7	79	7	3	100
Africa	India	15	24	11	31	15	4	100
	Ethiopia	1	2	21	70	6	0	100
	Ghana	3	14	26	43	12	2	100
	Ivory Coast	22	22	14	32	11	0	100
	Kenya	8	14	29	36	13	0	100
	Mali	17	20	14	25	24	0	100
	Nigeria	18	25	20	30	5	1	100
	Senegal	5	10	8	25	52	0	100
	South Africa	6	8	8	47	29	1	100
	Tanzania	7	7	13	46	24	1	100
	Uganda	9	17	14	38	21	0	100

<sup>14</sup> Not asked in China.



<b>Q.54 NORTH AMERICA</b> What countries can (survey country) most rely on as dependable allies in the future? [Probe: Are there any other countries?] (OPEN-END; ACCEPT UP TO THREE RESPONSES) <sup>15</sup>		
<b>Allies</b>	<b>U.S.</b>	<b>Canada</b>
Australia	7	7
Britain	62	51
Canada	28	0
China	4	5
EU	3	18
France	8	13
Germany	11	2
Israel	5	0
Japan	5	3
Mexico	4	5
U.S.	*	69
None	3	1
DK/Refused	14	13

<b>Q.55 NORTH AMERICA</b> What countries or groups pose the greatest threat to (survey country) in the future? [Probe: Are there any other countries?] (OPEN-END; ACCEPT UP TO THREE RESPONSES) <sup>15</sup>		
<b>Threats</b>	<b>U.S.</b>	<b>Canada</b>
Afghanistan	4	8
al Qaeda	5	5
China	25	22
Iran	44	30
Iraq	31	23
Middle East	5	7
N. Korea	23	12
Russia	7	5
U.S.	2	20
None	0	3
DK/Refused	13	19

<sup>15</sup> Only responses mentioned by at least 5% of respondents in at least one country in the region shown.

Q.54 LATIN AMERICA What countries can (survey country) most rely on as dependable allies in the future? [Probe: Are there any other countries?] (OPEN-END; ACCEPT UP TO THREE RESPONSES) <sup>16</sup>							
Allies	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Mexico	Peru	Venezuela
Argentina	0	19	13	9	10	6	18
Bolivia	13	0	5	2	3	6	15
Brazil	33	32	0	19	11	30	47
Britain	1	*	1	4	14	1	4
Canada	1	*	1	2	15	2	3
Chile	6	4	4	*	4	3	8
China	4	7	11	13	11	10	22
Colombia	3	2	1	1	4	4	13
Cuba	7	14	2	1	5	3	14
EU	5	1	3	3	15	5	9
France	2	*	7	3	14	3	6
Japan	1	13	9	16	5	15	4
Mexico	5	3	4	9	0	5	8
Peru	3	9	1	2	2	0	3
Russia	1	1	2	1	6	4	5
Spain	5	8	0	8	2	6	3
U.S.	7	18	32	23	41	38	17
Venezuela	25	27	5	3	4	7	0
None	3	16	4	16	1	5	*
DK/Refused	34	7	33	20	25	23	13

Q.55 LATIN AMERICA What countries or groups pose the greatest threat to (survey country) in the future? [Probe: Are there any other countries?] (OPEN-END; ACCEPT UP TO THREE RESPONSES) <sup>16</sup>							
Threats	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Mexico	Peru	Venezuela
al Qaeda	8	0	2	*	14	2	7
Argentina	*	4	2	23	0	0	1
Bolivia	*	0	8	42	2	6	3
Brazil	3	8	0	1	*	0	*
Chile	8	43	0	*	*	53	0
China	4	2	8	2	20	4	6
Colombia	1	1	5	1	6	4	8
Cuba	*	17	0	3	2	0	8
Ecuador	0	0	0	*	0	16	0
EZLN	0	0	*	0	10	0	0
FARC	2	0	1	0	0	4	9
Iran	7	1	10	2	25	8	14
N. Korea	1	0	1	*	6	1	2
Peru	0	8	0	41	0	0	1
Russia	2	2	5	2	10	4	5
U.S.	52	45	45	14	44	20	54
Venezuela	2	23	8	14	16	10	0
None	1	3	1	7	1	*	0
DK/Refused	32	9	23	21	23	17	15

<sup>16</sup> Only responses mentioned by at least 5% of respondents in at least one country in the region shown.

<b>Q.54 WEST EUROPE What countries can (survey country) most rely on as dependable allies in the future? [Probe: Are there any other countries?] (OPEN-END; ACCEPT UP TO THREE RESPONSES)<sup>17</sup></b>						
<b>Allies</b>	<b>Britain</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>Germany</b>	<b>Italy</b>	<b>Spain</b>	<b>Sweden</b>
Australia	10	*	*	0	0	0
Austria	0	*	9	*	0	0
Belgium	0	9	0	*	0	0
Benelux	0	0	5	0	0	0
Britain	1	42	26	15	11	8
Denmark	*	0	2	0	0	11
EU	21	11	16	33	44	14
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	10
France	11	0	51	16	26	2
Germany	7	80	0	17	15	8
Italy	1	17	10	0	11	0
Norway	0	*	0	0	0	15
Russia	*	2	8	5	1	0
Scandinavia	*	0	5	0	0	29
Spain	1	29	6	10	0	0
Switzerland	0	1	7	0	0	0
U.S.	57	33	30	31	10	7
None	2	0	1	*	2	*
DK/Refused	25	4	17	24	24	30

<b>Q.55 WEST EUROPE What countries or groups pose the greatest threat to (survey country) in the future? [Probe: Are there any other countries?] (OPEN-END; ACCEPT UP TO THREE RESPONSES)<sup>17</sup></b>						
<b>Threats</b>	<b>Britain</b>	<b>France</b>	<b>Germany</b>	<b>Italy</b>	<b>Spain</b>	<b>Sweden</b>
Afghanistan	3	6	4	1	0	1
al Qaeda	6	15	5	27	23	9
Algeria	0	5	0	0	0	0
China	14	30	20	22	11	5
Iran	37	45	38	27	23	11
Iraq	27	23	30	27	21	9
Islamic extremists	1	5	10	0	0	*
Middle East	4	0	6	0	0	1
Morocco	0	0	0	0	5	0
N. Korea	6	5	5	4	3	2
Russia	5	9	18	6	3	15
U.S.	11	19	14	12	29	10
None	*	0	1	1	0	2
DK/Refused	26	5	12	25	22	43

<sup>17</sup> Only responses mentioned by at least 5% of respondents in at least one country in the region shown.

<b>Q.54 EAST EUROPE What countries can (survey country) most rely on as dependable allies in the future? [Probe: Are there any other countries?] (OPEN-END; ACCEPT UP TO THREE RESPONSES)<sup>18</sup></b>						
<b>Allies</b>	<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>Czech Rep.</b>	<b>Poland</b>	<b>Russia</b>	<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Ukraine</b>
Austria	0	7	0	0	6	0
Britain	10	20	16	8	12	7
Bulgaria	0	*	*	5	0	3
China	3	1	1	22	1	5
Czech Rep.	0	0	1	0	25	0
EU	68	18	48	20	29	37
France	9	16	8	13	9	4
Germany	26	24	11	22	15	12
India	1	0	0	12	0	1
Poland	*	11	1	2	10	16
Russia	37	7	2	*	17	59
Slovakia	0	14	0	0	0	0
U.S.	25	23	21	10	9	15
None	2	7	1	1	4	0
DK/Refused	15	20	27	35	17	16

<b>Q.55 EAST EUROPE What countries or groups pose the greatest threat to (survey country) in the future? [Probe: Are there any other countries?] (OPEN-END; ACCEPT UP TO THREE RESPONSES)<sup>18</sup></b>						
<b>Threats</b>	<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>Czech Rep.</b>	<b>Poland</b>	<b>Russia</b>	<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>Ukraine</b>
al Qaeda	50	6	20	27	8	19
Chechnya	6	1	3	29	4	13
China	5	17	10	16	10	4
Germany	0	6	3	*	2	*
Hungary	0	*	0	0	6	0
Iran	26	33	14	11	27	9
Iraq	28	27	17	11	25	14
N. Korea	7	5	7	6	3	1
Russia	2	19	36	0	8	10
Turkey	7	2	0	*	0	*
U.S.	5	17	7	49	18	31
None	0	2	*	0	2	0
DK/Refused	34	13	29	20	20	39

<sup>18</sup> Only responses mentioned by at least 5% of respondents in at least one country in the region shown.

Q.54 MIDDLE EAST What countries can (survey country) most rely on as dependable allies in the future? [Probe: Are there any other countries?] (OPEN-END; ACCEPT UP TO THREE RESPONSES) <sup>19</sup>								
Allies	Turkey	Egypt	Jordan	Kuwait	Lebanon	Morocco	Palestinian ter.	Israel
Algeria	0	14	2	0	1	1	2	0
Britain	2	14	17	23	7	5	4	46
China	4	4	5	3	4	6	4	5
Egypt	6	0	41	17	14	3	9	3
EU	7	0	0	0	0	*	0	0
France	1	12	13	6	53	36	8	12
Germany	10	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Iran	9	*	1	3	23	5	13	*
Iraq	2	2	12	1	1	1	3	0
Jordan	2	7	0	1	15	1	6	3
Lebanon	0	3	8	2	0	1	4	*
Libya	*	14	12	0	*	1	*	*
Morocco	0	16	2	*	1	0	1	2
Pakistan	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palest. ter.	1	19	12	0	1	1	0	1
Qatar	0	0	0	*	9	0	0	0
Russia	3	6	7	*	11	2	3	6
S. Arabia	9	44	42	48	57	12	21	2
Spain	1	4	3	0	2	14	1	8
Syria	6	16	21	3	21	2	9	*
Tunisia	0	11	3	0	*	5	2	*
U.S.	4	11	10	54	21	18	9	87
None	11	0	0	1	0	*	0	1
DK/Refused	43	6	9	13	4	50	22	7

Q.55 MIDDLE EAST What countries or groups pose the greatest threat to (survey country) in the future? [Probe: Are there any other countries?] (OPEN-END; ACCEPT UP TO THREE RESPONSES) <sup>19</sup>								
Threats	Turkey	Egypt	Jordan	Kuwait	Lebanon	Morocco	Palestinian ter.	Israel
al Qaeda	6	16	17	9	19	10	1	22
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
Britain	2	2	1	2	7	2	16	2
China	4	14	7	*	*	1	2	4
EU	*	1	1	0	1	2	5	1
France	1	16	4	1	15	2	4	3
Greece	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hamas	0	2	1	*	*	*	6	35
Hezbollah	0	5	5	2	35	1	1	47
Iran	6	27	46	52	42	1	5	65
Iraq	13	4	9	30	1	1	*	11
Israel	7	86	81	18	74	15	60	0
Palest. ter.	0	0	*	*	*	*	0	20
Polisario Front	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0
Russia	9	*	*	2	1	1	2	3
Spain	0	0	0	0	*	11	*	1
Syria	3	4	7	2	43	*	*	24
U.N.	0	10	1	0	1	*	5	1
U.S.	64	39	25	26	38	17	48	4
None	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	*
DK/Refused	21	3	4	21	*	54	8	4

<sup>19</sup> Only responses mentioned by at least 5% of respondents in at least one country in the region shown.

Q.54 ASIA What countries can (survey country) most rely on as dependable allies in the future? [Probe: Are there any other countries?] (OPEN-END; ACCEPT UP TO THREE RESPONSES) <sup>20</sup>								
Allies	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Indonesia	Malaysia	China	India	Japan	South Korea
Britain	1	6	10	3	13	18	12	14
China	58	45	24	39	0	23	26	48
EU	0	13	10	14	21	10	20	29
France	1	4	4	2	14	14	5	9
India	*	54	4	4	8	0	11	9
Indonesia	*	4	0	13	3	6	1	1
Iran	25	0	1	1	*	*	0	0
Japan	*	35	41	32	4	34	*	19
Malaysia	*	25	36	0	6	8	*	*
Pakistan	0	15	2	1	6	3	0	0
Philippines	0	1	5	*	2	2	*	*
Russia	1	10	6	4	46	43	3	9
S. Arabia	60	0	4	3	0	0	*	*
S. Korea	0	3	0	5	20	4	10	0
Thailand	0	1	5	3	4	2	1	1
Turkey	7	0	*	0	0	0	*	1
U.S.	5	44	15	15	18	46	74	75
None	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
DK/Refused	27	11	20	30	23	11	15	12

Q.55 ASIA What countries or groups pose the greatest threat to (survey country) in the future? [Probe: Are there any other countries?] (OPEN-END; ACCEPT UP TO THREE RESPONSES) <sup>20</sup>								
Threats	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Indonesia	Malaysia	China	India	Japan	South Korea
Abu Sayyaf	0	0	1	7	2	4	*	0
al Qaeda	1	27	6	6	10	32	6	4
Britain	12	0	1	*	*	*	*	0
China	1	15	17	4	0	30	49	64
India	45	47	2	2	10	0	6	3
Indonesia	*	2	0	5	2	5	1	1
Iran	1	6	3	2	8	10	6	7
Israel	32	0	2	2	*	0	*	0
Japan	0	9	4	2	63	7	0	70
Jemaah Islamiyah	0	1	6	6	2	4	4	0
N. Korea	0	10	9	6	3	7	66	50
Pakistan	0	32	*	2	1	75	1	*
Russia	6	18	13	4	6	4	14	4
Singapore	0	0	*	5	0	0	0	*
Taiwan	0	2	1	2	18	11	*	*
U.S.	64	72	63	46	66	19	23	45
None	*	0	0	*	1		0	0
DK/Refused	29	13	24	37	13	7	8	3

<sup>20</sup> Only responses mentioned by at least 5% of respondents in at least one country in the region shown.

Q.54 AFRICA What countries can (survey country) most rely on as dependable allies in the future? [Probe: Are there any other countries?] (OPEN-END; ACCEPT UP TO THREE RESPONSES) <sup>21</sup>										
Allies	Ethiopia	Ghana	Ivory Cst.	Kenya	Mali	Nigeria	Senegal	S. Africa	Tanzania	Uganda
Angola	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Britain	18	56	4	28	6	40	3	37	22	29
China	53	32	69	41	49	27	30	25	32	13
D.R.C	0	*	0	1	1	1	*	4	1	6
EU	40	20	7	18	37	27	14	25	13	17
France	13	11	15	14	48	16	50	13	6	6
Ghana	0	0	11	*	0	0	0	*	0	0
India	11	3	3	6	3	7	3	8	3	4
Italy	1	0	1	*	0	0	13	*	1	0
Ivory Coast	0	1	0	*	7	1	2	1	*	1
Japan	1	0	33	6	1	0	12	3	9	3
Kenya	2	1	0	0	*	1	0	1	18	24
Libya	0	0	1	0	9	0	5	*	0	3
Morocco	0	0	0	0	*	0	7	0	0	0
Nigeria	1	11	2	3	2	0	1	3	2	3
Russia	5	2	12	2	3	3	1	8	5	3
S. Africa	8	7	37	20	5	10	3	0	17	19
S. Arabia	*	0	*	*	1	3	15	*	*	*
Spain	0	0	*	0	1	0	12	*	0	0
Tanzania	0	0	*	5	0	*	0	*	0	7
U.S.	58	65	69	63	56	58	45	57	37	57
Uganda	*	0	0	12	*	*	0	1	11	0
None	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
DK/Refused	5	11	1	4	2	8	6	22	22	16

Q.55 AFRICA What countries or groups pose the greatest threat to (survey country) in the future? [Probe: Are there any other countries?] (OPEN-END; ACCEPT UP TO THREE RESPONSES) <sup>21</sup>										
Threats	Ethiopia	Ghana	Ivory Cst.	Kenya	Mali	Nigeria	Senegal	S. Africa	Tanzania	Uganda
al Qaeda	29	33	3	32	31	11	8	10	27	16
Burkina Faso	0	0	60	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Burundi	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0	6	1
Cameroon	0	0	*	0	0	7	1	0	0	0
China	13	3	2	3	2	12	3	9	3	4
D.R.C.	0	0	*	*	0	0	1	*	1	17
Eritrea	86	2	0	3	1	2	*	*	1	3
Ethiopia	*	1	1	12	1	4	*	5	2	2
France	0	0	68	0	8	*	4	*	*	0
Gabon	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Iran	4	12	4	18	9	14	6	19	13	10
Iraq	0	0	2	5	*	0	7	2	5	4
Ivory Coast	*	15	0	*	12	1	8	2	*	1
Liberia	0	0	12	0	0	*	*	0	0	*
Libya	*	0	3	*	8	0	3	0	*	1
Mali	0	0	23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	*	0	8	0	0	0
N. Korea	1	6	2	8	4	8	1	4	4	5
Nigeria	69	14	14	2	5	0	2	26	*	2
Russia	2	5	4	3	4	8	3	10	1	3
Rwanda	0	0	*	*	0	0	*	0	4	12
Senegal	0	0	11	0	*	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	5	4	1	55	2	4	1	6	10	21
Sudan	*	11	2	33	3	7	4	9	8	42
U.S.	9	5	4	7	15	32	15	10	23	10
Zimbabwe	0	4	*	2	1	2	*	41	1	2
None	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	5
DK/Refused	2	39	6	12	31	35	42	32	37	24

<sup>21</sup> Only responses mentioned by at least 5% of respondents in at least one country in the region shown.

Q.56A THROUGH Q.56C PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

		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 <sup>22</sup>					
		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
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
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	

Q.56E PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

<sup>22</sup> Not asked in U.S.



		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					Total	
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused		
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	
	Pakistan	1	6	11	22	59	100	
Asia	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 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

		Q.56h 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: h. Afghan President Hamid Karzai					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Middle East	Turkey	2	13	8	38	39	100
	Egypt	2	28	34	17	19	100
	Jordan	1	29	35	19	16	100
	Kuwait	2	9	11	35	43	100
	Lebanon	4	19	22	35	19	100
	Morocco	2	10	7	15	66	100
Asia	Palestinian ter.	2	9	13	52	23	100
	Pakistan	8	15	9	26	42	100
	Bangladesh	25	31	6	5	33	100
	Indonesia	2	40	16	4	37	100
Africa	Malaysia	1	22	16	15	46	100
	Ethiopia	3	12	27	44	14	100
	Ivory Coast	2	21	32	42	3	100
	Mali	5	23	27	23	21	100
	Nigeria	15	18	15	25	27	100
	Senegal	1	13	17	36	32	100
	Tanzania	6	10	13	29	42	100

		Q.56i 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: i. Brazilian President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	5	38	22	17	18	100
	Bolivia	7	40	24	17	12	100
	Brazil	17	44	18	20	1	100
	Chile	11	39	21	9	20	100
	Mexico	4	24	20	22	30	100
	Peru	10	43	13	12	22	100
	Venezuela	10	45	22	18	5	100

		Q.56j 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: j. Chilean President Michelle Bachelet					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Latin America	Argentina	6	28	20	19	28	100
	Bolivia	3	20	29	37	11	100
	Brazil	2	23	16	37	21	100
	Chile	25	42	22	7	4	100
	Mexico	3	22	21	22	33	100
	Peru	2	21	22	36	18	100
	Venezuela	5	34	23	27	12	100

		Q.56k 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: k. Hezbollah leader Sheik Hassan Nasrallah					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Middle East	Turkey	1	6	9	54	30	100
	Egypt	17	33	27	21	3	100
	Jordan	17	37	24	20	3	100
	Kuwait	27	24	7	24	18	100
	Lebanon	27	5	11	55	2	100
	Morocco	9	30	10	4	46	100
	Palestinian ter.	48	31	7	11	3	100
Asia	Pakistan	14	20	7	12	48	100
	Bangladesh	9	23	12	12	44	100
	Indonesia	3	36	16	5	39	100
	Malaysia	4	27	11	12	47	100
Africa	Ethiopia	10	13	19	46	12	100
	Ivory Coast	2	17	30	48	2	100
	Mali	7	24	24	26	19	100
	Nigeria	15	21	12	27	25	100
	Senegal	4	12	15	30	39	100
	Tanzania	6	10	11	23	52	100

Q.56L PREVIOUSLY RELEASED  
Q.56M HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE  
Q.56N PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

		Q.56o 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: o. Saudi King Abdullah					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Middle East	Turkey	4	13	10	38	35	100
	Egypt	43	45	5	5	2	100
	Jordan	32	49	9	9	2	100
	Kuwait	57	26	3	7	7	100
	Lebanon	37	42	11	9	1	100
	Morocco	16	33	13	6	33	100
	Palestinian ter.	13	39	12	31	5	100
	Israel	2	10	25	55	8	100

		Q.56p 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: p. South African President Thabo Mbeki					Total
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	
Africa	Ethiopia	20	35	32	6	7	100
	Ghana	25	44	12	4	14	100
	Ivory Coast	56	34	7	3	0	100
	Kenya	40	43	9	2	7	100
	Mali	27	46	15	6	7	100
	Nigeria	16	42	16	10	16	100
	Senegal	22	49	11	5	13	100
	South Africa	37	39	14	8	2	100
	Tanzania	50	28	2	3	17	100
	Uganda	25	35	8	3	29	100

Q.57 THROUGH Q.65 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED  
Q.66 THROUGH Q.71 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

		Q.72 ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: Some people think that suicide bombing and other forms of violence against civilian targets are justified in order to defend Islam from its enemies. Other people believe that, no matter what the reason, this kind of violence is never justified. Do you personally feel that this kind of violence is often justified to defend Islam, sometimes justified, rarely justified, or never justified?					Total	N
		Often justified	Sometimes justified	Rarely justified	Never justified	DK/Refused		
Middle East	Turkey	3	13	9	56	19	100	943
	Egypt	2	6	43	40	9	100	942
	Jordan	6	17	27	42	8	100	965
	Kuwait	9	12	7	69	4	100	473
	Lebanon	9	25	20	46	1	100	624
	Morocco	6	5	9	69	12	100	1000
	Palestinian ter.	41	29	11	6	12	100	796
Asia	Pakistan	4	5	9	72	10	100	1930
	Bangladesh	6	14	3	73	3	100	887
	Indonesia	3	7	13	77	2	100	928
	Malaysia	4	22	18	51	5	100	447
Africa	Ethiopia	5	13	13	60	9	100	237
	Mali	21	18	17	36	8	100	623
	Nigeria	10	32	11	39	8	100	613
	Senegal	5	13	15	63	4	100	679
	Tanzania	4	7	9	71	9	100	257

		Q.73 ASK MUSLIMS ONLY: Do you think tensions between Sunnis and Shia are limited to Iraq, or is it a growing problem in the Muslim world more generally?			Total	N
		Limited to Iraq	More general problem	DK/Refused		
Middle East	Turkey	23	42	35	100	943
	Egypt	30	58	12	100	942
	Jordan	36	60	4	100	965
	Kuwait	21	73	6	100	473
	Lebanon	11	88	1	100	624
	Morocco	19	31	50	100	1000
Asia	Palestinian ter.	33	58	9	100	796
	Pakistan	11	67	22	100	1930
	Bangladesh	41	48	11	100	887
	Indonesia	52	23	25	100	928
Africa	Malaysia	43	31	26	100	447
	Ethiopia	41	30	29	100	237
	Mali	46	42	12	100	623
	Nigeria	33	46	21	100	613
	Senegal	52	28	20	100	679
	Tanzania	36	52	12	100	257

		Q.74 How worried are you, if at all, that the U.S. could become a military threat to our country someday? Are you very worried, somewhat worried, not too worried, or not at all worried?					Total
		Very worried	Somewhat worried	Not too worried	Not at all worried	DK/Refused	
Middle East	Turkey	41	35	9	7	9	100
	Egypt	28	36	28	6	2	100
	Jordan	19	48	21	10	3	100
	Kuwait	37	24	10	22	7	100
	Lebanon	27	30	25	16	3	100
	Morocco	89	3	1	1	6	100
Asia	Palestinian ter.	45	28	13	9	5	100
	Pakistan	49	23	7	7	13	100
	Bangladesh	81	12	5	0	1	100
	Indonesia	53	31	11	3	2	100
	Malaysia	37	34	16	8	5	100

		Q.75 All things considered, do you think Fidel Castro has been good or bad for Cuba?				Total
		Good	Bad	Neither [VOL.]	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	15	66	1	17	100
	Canada	44	36	7	13	100
Latin America	Argentina	39	27	15	19	100
	Bolivia	42	31	19	7	100
	Brazil	39	33	12	16	100
	Chile	23	46	21	9	100
	Mexico	17	61	14	8	100
	Peru	38	33	10	19	100
	Venezuela	26	55	13	6	100

		Q.76 Do you think conditions in Cuba will improve, worsen, or not change much when Fidel Castro dies?				Total
		Improve	Worsen	Not change much	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	40	9	34	17	100
	Canada	34	13	39	15	100
Latin America	Argentina	21	19	30	30	100
	Bolivia	29	17	38	15	100
	Brazil	26	24	32	18	100
	Chile	40	11	34	14	100
	Mexico	40	19	28	12	100
	Peru	32	15	31	22	100
	Venezuela	37	19	36	8	100

**Q.77 THROUGH Q.81 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED**

		Q.82 In your opinion, which one of the following countries or organizations would you say you have the most confidence in to help solve Africa's problems?										Total
		The United States	The United Nations	The African Union	The European Union	South Africa	Nigeria	China	Other [VOL.]	None [VOL.]	DK/Refused	
Africa	Ethiopia	14	21	48	5	2	0	3	3	2	2	100
	Ghana	19	29	34	5	0	0	2	0	3	7	100
	Ivory Coast	29	19	21	5	14	0	12	1	0	0	100
	Kenya	19	35	34	2	4	0	3	0	0	2	100
	Mali	25	17	36	9	1	0	9	1	1	1	100
	Nigeria	27	28	20	7	1	5	3	2	3	4	100
	Senegal	20	23	33	8	1	0	6	3	1	3	100
	South Africa	21	23	12	6	25	0	3	1	2	7	100
	Tanzania	16	42	20	2	3	0	3	2	1	10	100
	Uganda	25	31	18	4	3	1	1	1	1	15	100

		Q.83 Do you think the wealthier nations in the world want to help Africa develop or don't they want to help Africa develop? <sup>23</sup>			Total
		Want to help	Don't want to help	DK/Refused	
Africa	Ethiopia	43	50	7	100
	Ghana	62	30	9	100
	Ivory Coast	49	51	0	100
	Kenya	59	39	3	100
	Mali	55	42	3	100
	Nigeria	56	34	10	100
	Senegal	56	42	2	100
	South Africa	57	30	13	100
	Tanzania	59	31	10	100
	Uganda	71	19	9	100

<sup>23</sup> Please cite this question as *Pew Global Attitudes/New York Times*.

		Q.84 Based on what you have heard or read, which of the following, if any, is doing the most to help stop the violence in Darfur?									Total
		The United States	The United Nations	The African Union	The European Union	South Africa	Nigeria	Other [VOL.]	None [VOL.]	DK/Refused	
Africa	Ethiopia	6	32	40	2	2	1	1	3	13	100
	Ghana	15	29	27	1	1	1	1	2	24	100
	Ivory Coast	38	33	16	4	4	1	0	1	3	100
	Kenya	20	43	20	1	2	0	1	1	10	100
	Mali	22	26	29	7	1	1	1	4	10	100
	Nigeria	31	21	17	3	0	11	0	1	16	100
	Senegal	11	24	31	5	1	1	3	1	23	100
	South Africa	14	22	8	3	11	0	0	2	39	100
	Tanzania	9	33	20	1	2	0	1	1	32	100
Uganda	17	35	11	1	2	1	0	0	32	100	

		Q.85 From what you have read or heard, how much of an effort is the United States making in attempting to stop the violence in Darfur? Would you say the United States is making a major effort, a minor effort, or no effort at all?				Total
		Major effort	Minor effort	No effort	DK/Refused	
Africa	Ethiopia	13	47	28	12	100
	Ghana	32	29	10	29	100
	Ivory Coast	43	45	9	3	100
	Kenya	43	38	8	10	100
	Mali	25	53	13	9	100
	Nigeria	51	21	9	18	100
	Senegal	16	32	26	26	100
	South Africa	22	22	12	43	100
	Tanzania	23	23	16	38	100
Uganda	33	25	6	37	100	

		Q.86 Do you think Arabs and blacks in North Africa can live peacefully together or don't you think so?			Total
		Can live together	Cannot live together	DK/Refused	
Africa	Ethiopia	70	18	12	100
	Ghana	52	34	14	100
	Ivory Coast	53	46	1	100
	Kenya	59	38	3	100
	Mali	47	46	7	100
	Nigeria	60	28	12	100
	Senegal	69	30	1	100
	South Africa	37	40	23	100
	Tanzania	27	57	16	100
Uganda	32	54	14	100	

		Q.87 In general, do you think (survey country) is covered fairly or unfairly in the international news media? <sup>24</sup>			Total
		Covered fairly	Covered unfairly	DK/Refused	
Africa	Ethiopia	16	71	13	100
	Ghana	41	43	16	100
	Ivory Coast	25	75	0	100
	Kenya	55	39	6	100
	Mali	52	40	9	100
	Nigeria	41	53	6	100
	Senegal	59	29	12	100
	South Africa	59	26	15	100
	Tanzania	54	27	20	100
	Uganda	46	36	17	100

		Q.88 In your opinion, are average people benefiting or not benefiting from Nigeria's oil wealth? <sup>25</sup>			Total
		Are benefiting	Are not benefiting	DK/Refused	
Africa	Nigeria	16	82	2	100

		Q.89 Do you think the next presidential election in our country will be conducted fairly or unfairly? <sup>26</sup>			Total
		Fairly	Unfairly	DK/Refused	
Africa	Ethiopia	26	62	12	100
	Ghana	73	16	11	100
	Ivory Coast	83	16	1	100
	Kenya	67	28	5	100
	Mali	45	48	7	100
	Nigeria	27	67	6	100
	Senegal	77	18	5	100
	South Africa	70	20	11	100
	Tanzania	79	11	11	100
	Uganda	26	56	18	100

<sup>24</sup> Please cite this question as *Pew Global Attitudes/New York Times*.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> In Ethiopia, the question asked about the next parliamentary election. In Nigeria, the question read "Do you think the presidential election in our country was conducted fairly or unfairly?" Please cite this question as *Pew Global Attitudes/New York Times*.



		Q.90 Overall, do you strongly approve, somewhat approve, somewhat disapprove or strongly disapprove of the political changes that have taken place here since 1989 (1991 in Russia and the Ukraine)?					Total
		Strongly approve	Somewhat approve	Somewhat disapprove	Strongly disapprove	DK/Refused	
East Europe	Bulgaria	8	40	22	28	2	100
	Czech Republic	24	48	22	5	2	100
	Poland	23	41	19	4	14	100
	Russia	16	35	26	15	8	100
	Slovakia	21	52	18	7	3	100
	Ukraine	10	32	35	19	5	100

Q.91 THROUGH Q.93 PREVIOUSLY RELEASED  
 Q.94 THROUGH Q.98 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

		Q.99 Would you be willing or unwilling to take an HIV test, or have you already taken an HIV test? <sup>27</sup>				Total
		Willing	Unwilling	Have already taken	DK/Refused	
Africa	Ethiopia	56	13	27	4	100
	Ghana	63	30	4	2	100
	Ivory Coast	60	19	22	0	100
	Kenya	63	16	19	1	100
	Mali	47	22	27	4	100
	Nigeria	60	20	15	5	100
	Senegal	59	29	10	2	100
	South Africa	62	12	20	6	100
	Tanzania	71	10	19	1	100
	Uganda	62	10	26	2	100

Q.100 THROUGH Q.110 HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

<sup>27</sup> Please cite this question as *Pew Global Attitudes/New York Times*.

		Q.111a Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money: a. to buy food your family needed?			Total
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	16	83	0	100
	Canada	6	93	1	100
Latin America	Argentina	25	74	1	100
	Bolivia	61	38	1	100
	Brazil	34	66	0	100
	Chile	31	69	0	100
	Mexico	42	58	0	100
	Peru	61	38	0	100
	Venezuela	41	59	0	100
West Europe	Britain	6	93	1	100
	France	6	94	0	100
	Germany	10	89	0	100
	Italy	13	87	0	100
	Spain	8	92	0	100
	Sweden	5	94	1	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	33	66	1	100
	Czech Republic	13	87	0	100
	Poland	31	65	4	100
	Russia	33	66	1	100
	Slovakia	13	87	0	100
Middle East	Ukraine	41	56	3	100
	Turkey	48	51	1	100
	Egypt	8	92	1	100
	Jordan	5	92	3	100
	Kuwait	9	91	0	100
	Lebanon	12	82	5	100
	Morocco	38	60	2	100
Asia	Palestinian ter.	43	54	3	100
	Israel	14	84	2	100
	Pakistan	34	64	2	100
	Bangladesh	42	58	0	100
	Indonesia	35	65	0	100
	Malaysia	9	91	0	100
	China	9	90	1	100
	India	14	86	0	100
	Japan	2	98	1	100
	South Korea	12	87	1	100
Africa	Ethiopia	29	66	5	100
	Ghana	43	57	1	100
	Ivory Coast	36	64	0	100
	Kenya	57	43	0	100
	Mali	26	74	0	100
	Nigeria	41	55	4	100
	Senegal	42	58	0	100
	South Africa	49	50	0	100
	Tanzania	51	48	2	100
	Uganda	66	34	0	100

		Q.111b Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money: b. to pay for medical and health care your family needed?			Total
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	23	76	1	100
	Canada	8	91	1	100
Latin America	Argentina	29	71	1	100
	Bolivia	60	39	1	100
	Brazil	40	60	0	100
	Chile	42	58	1	100
	Mexico	47	53	0	100
	Peru	67	33	0	100
	Venezuela	41	59	0	100
West Europe	Britain	6	93	1	100
	France	5	94	0	100
	Germany	16	84	0	100
	Italy	14	86	0	100
	Spain	6	94	0	100
	Sweden	6	93	1	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	42	56	2	100
	Czech Republic	7	93	0	100
	Poland	35	61	4	100
	Russia	40	59	1	100
	Slovakia	11	89	0	100
	Ukraine	47	50	3	100
Middle East	Turkey	47	52	1	100
	Egypt	44	55	1	100
	Jordan	16	83	1	100
	Kuwait	8	92	0	100
	Lebanon	22	73	5	100
	Morocco	46	53	2	100
	Palestinian ter.	47	50	3	100
Asia	Israel	18	79	2	100
	Pakistan	37	61	2	100
	Bangladesh	46	54	0	100
	Indonesia	48	52	0	100
	Malaysia	9	91	0	100
	China	33	64	3	100
	India	16	83	1	100
	Japan	2	97	1	100
	South Korea	12	87	1	100
	Africa	Ethiopia	39	56	5
Ghana		54	45	0	100
Ivory Coast		46	54	0	100
Kenya		62	38	0	100
Mali		36	64	0	100
Nigeria		48	49	3	100
Senegal		47	53	0	100
South Africa		48	51	1	100
Tanzania		53	45	2	100
Uganda		76	23	0	100

		Q.111c Have there been times during the last year when you did not have enough money: c. to buy clothing your family needed?			Total
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	
North America	United States	16	84	0	100
	Canada	11	88	1	100
Latin America	Argentina	33	65	2	100
	Bolivia	56	43	1	100
	Brazil	44	56	0	100
	Chile	38	61	1	100
	Mexico	45	55	1	100
	Peru	63	36	1	100
	Venezuela	41	58	0	100
West Europe	Britain	10	89	1	100
	France	12	88	0	100
	Germany	18	81	1	100
	Italy	20	80	0	100
	Spain	9	90	0	100
	Sweden	10	90	1	100
East Europe	Bulgaria	46	52	3	100
	Czech Republic	17	83	0	100
	Poland	35	61	4	100
	Russia	47	51	1	100
	Slovakia	24	76	0	100
	Ukraine	48	49	3	100
Middle East	Turkey	50	48	1	100
	Egypt	31	67	1	100
	Jordan	17	83	1	100
	Kuwait	8	92	0	100
	Lebanon	20	75	5	100
	Morocco	39	59	2	100
	Palestinian ter.	50	46	4	100
Asia	Israel	21	77	2	100
	Pakistan	33	65	2	100
	Bangladesh	39	61	0	100
	Indonesia	40	60	0	100
	Malaysia	8	92	0	100
	China	17	81	2	100
	India	13	86	1	100
	Japan	3	97	1	100
	South Korea	17	82	1	100
	Africa	Ethiopia	28	66	5
Ghana		45	55	0	100
Ivory Coast		45	55	0	100
Kenya		58	42	1	100
Mali		28	72	0	100
Nigeria		46	51	3	100
Senegal		36	64	0	100
South Africa		49	50	1	100
Tanzania		47	51	2	100
Uganda		71	29	0	100

		Q.112 Which is harder for you to do, get enough food for your family, provide an education for your children, or is neither particularly hard for you to do? <sup>28</sup>					
		Get enough food	Provide an education	Neither	Both [VOL.]	DK/Refused	Total
Africa	Ethiopia	22	19	43	11	5	100
	Ghana	17	39	27	15	2	100
	Ivory Coast	23	49	26	2	0	100
	Kenya	14	53	13	20	0	100
	Mali	33	20	31	15	1	100
	Nigeria	14	26	38	13	9	100
	Senegal	44	21	24	10	0	100
	South Africa	22	26	34	16	2	100
	Tanzania	15	43	20	13	10	100
	Uganda	10	64	10	16	0	100

<sup>28</sup> Please cite this question as *Pew Global Attitudes/New York Times*.

## Appendix A

### **Question wording for Q14b:**

#### **Conflict between ethnic groups**

Bulgaria  
Ghana  
Italy  
Ivory Coast  
Lebanon  
Mali  
Senegal  
Spain  
Turkey  
Uganda  
Ukraine

#### **Conflict between nationality groups**

Argentina  
Czech Republic  
Egypt  
Jordan  
Kuwait  
Poland  
Slovakia  
Sweden

#### **Conflict between religious groups**

Bangladesh  
India  
Indonesia  
Pakistan  
Palestinian territories

#### **Conflict between ethnic and nationality groups**

France  
Russia  
South Africa

#### **Conflict between ethnic and religious groups**

Ethiopia  
Israel  
Morocco

#### **Conflict between tribal groups**

Kenya  
Nigeria

#### **Conflict between racial groups**

Bolivia  
Brazil  
Venezuela

#### **Conflict between racial and ethnic groups**

Chile  
United States

#### **Conflict between ethnic or racial groups**

Britain  
Peru

**Conflict between English and French speakers**

Canada

**Conflict between religious and nationality groups**

Germany

**Conflict between indigenous groups**

Mexico

**Conflict between Japanese people and foreigners in Japan**

Japan

**Conflict between Chinese, Bumiputeras, and Indians**

Malaysia

**Conflict between religious and tribal groups**

Tanzania

**Conflict between different regions**

South Korea

**Question wording for Q21b:**

Argentina	President Nestor Kirchner
Bangladesh	Fakhruddin Ahmed (head of interim government)
Bolivia	President Evo Morales
Brazil	President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva
Britain	Prime Minister Tony Blair
Bulgaria	Prime Minister Sergey Stanishev
Canada	Prime Minister Stephen Harper
Chile	President Michelle Bachelet
Czech Republic	Prime Minister Mirek Topolánek
Egypt	President Hosni Mubarak
Ethiopia	Prime Minister Meles Zenawi
France	President Jacques Chirac
Germany	Chancellor Angela Merkel
Ghana	President John Kufuor
India	Prime Minister Manmohan Singh
Indonesia	President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
Israel	Prime Minister Ehud Olmert
Italy	Prime Minister Romano Prodi
Ivory Coast	President Laurent Gbagbo
Japan	Prime Minister Shinzo Abe
Jordan	King Abdullah II
Kenya	President Mwai Kibaki
Lebanon	Prime Minister Fuad Siniora
Malaysia	Prime Minister Abdullah bin Ahmad Badawi
Mali	President Amadou Toumani Touré
Mexico	President Felipe Calderón
Nigeria	President Olusegun Obasanjo
Pakistan	President Pervez Musharraf
Palestinian ter.	Mahmoud Abbas
Peru	President Alan García
Poland	Prime Minister Jarosław Kaczyński
Russia	President Valdimir Putin
Senegal	President Abdoulaye Wade
Slovakia	Prime Minister Robert Fico
South Africa	President Thabo Mbeki
South Korea	President Roh Moo-hyun
Spain	Prime Minister Jose Luis Rodríguez Zapatero
Sweden	Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt
Tanzania	President Jakaya Kikwete

Turkey	Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan
Uganda	President Yoweri Museveni
Ukraine	President Viktor Yushchenko
United States	President George Bush
Venezuela	President Hugo Chavez

**Question wording for Q21h:**

Argentina	Caritas, Poder Ciudadano, Red Solidaria, Citizen Power, and Solidarity Network
Bangladesh	Brak, Proshika, Asha, etc.
Bolivia	Aldeas Infantiles, SOS, DNI, CARE, CARITAS, SEAMOS, PRODEM, PROMUJER, PRONINO, CIES, PROCOSI.
Brazil	SOS, Mata Atlantica.
Bulgaria	the Red Cross, Milosurdie hospis, Green Balkans, Bulgarian Association for Fair Elections and civil rights, etc.
Chile	the Red Cross, CARE, El Fondo de las Américas.
China	the Red Cross, Entrepreneur Association, etc.
Czech Republic	the White Circle of Safety, Man in Distress, or the Czech Red Cross.
Egypt	organizations that take care of families and children.
Ethiopia	the Red Cross, World Health Organization, Save the Children, etc.
Ghana	ADRA and ActionAID.
India	CARE India, CRY, Help Age, CINI, CASP-PLAN etc.
Indonesia	WALHI, YLKI.
Ivory Coast	PSI ECODEV, l'AIBEF, the Red Cross.
Jordan	organizations that take care of families and children.
Kenya	ActionAID, Care International, Red Cross, USAID, DANIDA, etc.
Kuwait	the Red Cross, Amnesty International, Doctors without Borders, etc
Lebanon	organizations that take care of families and children.
Malaysia	Malaysian Red Crescent Society, Amnesty International, SUARAM, etc.
Mali	SOS TABAGISME, BASICS, the Red Cross.
Mexico	AA or Animal Protection Society.
Morocco	the Red Cross, Amnesty International, Doctors without Borders, etc.
Nigeria	Civil Liberties Organisation (CLO), Society For Family Health (SFFH), Campaign For Democracy (CD), Planned Parenthood Federation of Nigeria (PPFN), National Council For Societies (NCWS), Women in Nigeria(WIN), Centre for Rehabilitation & Training.
Pakistan	Anjuman-e-Azadi-Niswan, Association for the welfare of high court lawyers, etc.
Palestinian ter.	the Red Cross, Amnesty International, Doctors without Borders, etc.
Peru	Care, Grade, Apoyo Institute, Manuela Ramos and Flora Tristan.
Poland	Polish Red Cross, Consumers Federation.
Russia	Greenpeace, Committee of Soldiers' Mothers, Animal Protection Society, etc.
Senegal	ENDA , BASICS, the Red Cross.
Slovakia	the White Circle of Safety, Man in Distress or the Slovak Red Cross.
South Africa	S.A. Red Cross, Childline, WHO.
Tanzania	Equality for All, REDET, TAMWA, KIHACHA, TGNP.
Turkey	TEMA.
Uganda	Action Aid, TASO.
Ukraine	the Red Cross Society, the Chernobyl Society, and other work and professional organizations.
Venezuela	the Alliance for Drug-Free Venezuela, Avepane, Provita, Amnesty International, etc.