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Most Muslim Publics Not So Easily Moved
CONFIDENCE IN OBAMA LIFTS U.S. IMAGE AROUND THE WORLD

25-Nation Pew Global Attitudes Survey

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Most Muslim Publics Not So Easily Moved CONFIDENCE IN OBAMA LIFTS U.S. IMAGE AROUND THE WORLD

The image of the United States has improved markedly in most parts of the world, reflecting global confidence in Barack Obama. In many countries opinions of the United States are now about as positive as they were at the beginning of the decade before George W. Bush took office. Improvements in the U.S. image have been most pronounced in Western Europe, where favorable ratings for both the nation and the American people have soared. But opinions of America have also become more positive in key countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia, as well.

Signs of improvement in views of America are seen even in some predominantly Muslim countries that held overwhelmingly negative views of the United States in the Bush years. The most notable increase occurred in Indonesia, where people are well aware of Obama's family ties to the country and where favorable ratings of the U.S. nearly doubled this year. However for the most part, opinions of the U.S. among Muslims in the Middle East remain largely unfavorable, despite some positive movement in the numbers in Jordan and Egypt. Animosity toward the U.S., however, continues to run deep and unabated in Turkey, the Palestinian territories and Pakistan.

Israel stands out in the poll as the only public among the 25 surveyed where the current U.S. rating is lower than in past surveys.¹

	U.S. Favorability Rating							
	1999/							
	2000	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	--	--	--	83	76	80	84	88
Canada	71	72	63	59	--	55	--	68
Britain	83	75	70	55	56	51	53	69
France	62	62	42	43	39	39	42	75
Germany	78	60	45	42	37	30	31	64
Spain	50	--	38	41	23	34	33	58
Poland	86	79	--	62	--	61	68	67
Russia	37	61	37	52	43	41	46	44
Turkey	52	30	15	23	12	9	12	14
Egypt	--	--	--	--	30	21	22	27
Jordan	--	25	1	21	15	20	19	25
Lebanon	--	36	27	42	--	47	51	55
Palest. ter.	--	--	*	--	--	13	--	15
Israel	--	--	78	--	--	78	--	71
China	--	--	--	42	47	34	41	47
India	--	66	--	71	56	59	66	76
Indonesia	75	61	15	38	30	29	37	63
Japan	77	72	--	--	63	61	50	59
Pakistan	23	10	13	23	27	15	19	16
S. Korea	58	52	46	--	--	58	70	78
Argentina	50	34	--	--	--	16	22	38
Brazil	56	51	35	--	--	44	47	61
Mexico	68	64	--	--	--	56	47	69
Kenya	94	80	--	--	--	87	--	90
Nigeria	46	76	61	--	62	70	64	79

1999/2000 survey trends provided by the Office of Research, U.S. Department of State
Question 11a.

¹ Polls were taken in 24 nations, as well as in the Palestinian territories.

In contrast, in Germany favorable opinion of the U.S. jumped from 31% in 2008 to 64% in the current survey. Large boosts in U.S. favorability ratings since last year are also recorded in Britain, Spain and France. In its own hemisphere, America’s image rose markedly in Canada, Mexico, Argentina and Brazil. Improvements in U.S. ratings are less evident in countries where the country’s image had not declined consistently during the Bush years, including Poland, Japan and South Korea. Opinions of the U.S. remain very positive in the African nations of Kenya and Nigeria, while increasing significantly in India and China.

The new survey by the Pew Research Center’s Global Attitudes Project, conducted May 18 to June 16, finds that confidence in Barack Obama’s foreign policy judgments stands behind a resurgent U.S. image in many countries. Belief that Obama will “do the right thing in world affairs” is now nearly universal in Western countries, where *lack* of confidence in President Bush had been almost as prevalent for much of his time in office. In France and Germany, no fewer than nine-in-ten express confidence in the new American president, exceeding the ratings achieved by Nicolas Sarkozy and Angela Merkel in their own countries.

In Asia, optimism about Obama is almost as extensive with 85% of Japanese and 81% of South Koreans expressing confidence in the American president, and only somewhat lower percentages expressing that view in India (77%) and China (64%). In Brazil, 76% have confidence in Obama, as do most Argentines (61%), despite their generally skeptical view of the U.S. as expressed in this and earlier surveys.

Even in some countries where the U.S. remains unpopular, significant percentages nonetheless say that they think Obama will do the right thing in international affairs. In Egypt and Jordan, sizable numbers have confidence in him – 42% and 31% respectively. This represents a three-fold increase compared with opinions about President Bush in 2008. But in Pakistan and the Palestinian territories, ratings of Obama are only marginally better than the abysmal ratings accorded Bush. Again, Israel stands alone as the only country where Obama does not engender more confidence than did President Bush. And only about one-in-three Russians (37%) voice confidence in the new president, although this is still a considerably better rating than Bush received in 2008 (22%).

Will Do Right Thing in World Affairs			
	Bush Obama		Diff
	2008	2009	
% confident	%	%	
U.S.	37	74	+37
Canada*	28	88	+60
Britain	16	86	+70
France	13	91	+78
Germany	14	93	+79
Spain	8	72	+64
Poland	41	62	+21
Russia	22	37	+15
Turkey	2	33	+31
Egypt	11	42	+31
Jordan	7	31	+24
Lebanon	33	46	+13
Palest. ter.*	8	23	+15
Israel*	57	56	-1
China	30	62	+32
India	55	77	+22
Indonesia	23	71	+48
Japan	25	85	+60
Pakistan	7	13	+6
S. Korea	30	81	+51
Argentina	7	61	+54
Brazil	17	76	+59
Mexico	16	55	+39
Kenya*	72	94	+22
Nigeria	55	88	+33

*Bush confidence from 2007.

Samples in Brazil, China, India and Pakistan are disproportionately urban. See the Methods section for more information.

Question 21a.

In most countries where opinions of the U.S. have improved, many say that Obama’s election led them to have a more favorable view of the U.S. This admission is most apparent in Western Europe, Canada and Japan. In Indonesia, where opinion of America improved dramatically, no fewer than 73% say that his election bettered their opinion of the U.S. However even in countries where there was little or no upswing in the U.S.’s ratings, many people say that Obama’s election has led them to think more favorably of the U.S. For example in Egypt and Turkey, where America’s favorable ratings remain very low, as many as 38% in both countries say they have better opinions of the U.S. because of Obama. However, fewer than one-in-ten (9%) in Pakistan express that view.

More generally, analysis of the survey finds that views of the U.S. are being driven much more by personal confidence in Obama than by opinions about his specific policies. That is, opinions about Obama personally are more associated with views of the U.S. than are judgments of his policies that were tested in the poll.

Obama’s Cairo Speech

The polling in the Muslim world took place around the time of President Obama’s Cairo speech. In some countries, interviews took place both before and after the speech, providing some gauge of the effect of Obama’s remarks on his image and opinions of the U.S. more broadly. In Turkey a sufficient number of interviews were conducted before and after the speech to allow for an analysis of how much impact it had on public opinion. This analysis suggests that the speech had little measurable impact on views of the U.S. or Obama himself. However, the pre-post comparisons were rudimentary ones that could only have detected a major swing in public opinion.

	<u>Israel</u>		<u>Palestinian territories</u>	
	Pre speech	Post speech	Pre speech	Post speech
<i>View of United States</i>	%	%	%	%
Favorable	76	63	14	19
Unfavorable	22	36	84	80
<i>Obama’s leadership</i>				
Confident	60	49	21	26
Not confident	39	51	76	72
<i>Will Obama consider our interests?</i>				
Yes	58	54	27	39
No	36	43	70	57
Number of cases	800	401	804	400

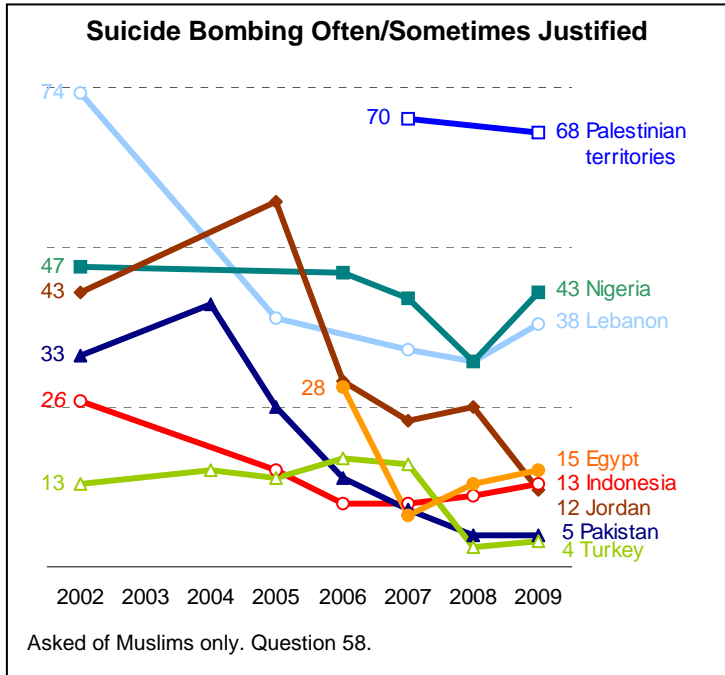
Figures read down. Based on Questions 11a, 21a, 48b taken in survey countries before and after Obama’s June 4, 2009 speech in Cairo.

In Israel and the Palestinian territories full surveys were conducted both before and after the Cairo speech. A pre-post analysis among both publics suggests that Obama’s June 4 speech had a more negative impact on attitudes toward America among Israelis than it had a positive one among Palestinians. Before the speech, 76% of Israelis questioned had a favorable view of the U.S., but after the speech that rating fell to 63%. Similarly, confidence in Obama to do the right thing in world affairs slipped from 60% pre-speech to 49% post-speech.

Among Palestinians, in contrast, overall ratings of the U.S. and Obama improved but only marginally (+5 percentage points), a difference that is not statistically significant. However, one apparently positive consequence of the speech on Palestinian public opinion was observed in the survey. The number of Palestinians thinking that Obama would consider their country’s interests when making international policy rose from 27% to 39%, following the Cairo speech.

Obama vs. bin Laden

More generally, there is little evidence that a more positively regarded U.S. president has spurred further declines in support for terrorism in Muslim countries. Pew Global Attitudes surveys over the last few years have found many fewer Muslims than earlier in the decade saying that suicide bombing and other forms of violence against civilians are justified to defend Islam from its enemies. However, support for suicide bombing has not fallen further over the past year.



Opinions about Osama bin Laden have followed a similar trend line among the Muslim publics surveyed by the Pew Global Attitudes Project. Views of him have been far more negative in recent years than they were mid-decade, but overall they have not declined further over the past year. However, for the first time over the course of Pew’s surveys, there is more confidence in the American president than in bin Laden in a number of countries with predominantly Muslim publics; including: Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, Nigeria and Indonesia.

In 2008, most Muslim publics rated bin Laden as high, or higher than they rated President Bush. But in the current survey Obama inspires confidence in many more people than does the al Qaeda leader. However, in the Palestinian territories and

	Confident in...		
	Bush 2008	Laden 2009	Obama 2009
	%	%	%
Turkey	2	2	33
Egypt	11	23	41
Jordan	7	28	30
Lebanon	16	4	45
Palest. ter.*	8	52	22
Indonesia	20	25	70
Pakistan	5	18	13
Nigeria	31	54	81

*Bush confidence from 2007.
Questions 21a, 21e among Muslims.

Pakistan, bin Laden’s ratings still top Obama’s by sizable margins. (Lebanon is the only country in the survey where Bush’s ratings had been higher than bin Laden’s among Muslims in recent years).

Obama Runs the Table on Guantanamo and Iraq

Obama’s overall approval rating for some of his current international policies is high in most countries. This is especially so in Western Europe, where markedly more people than in the U.S. itself give a thumbs up to the new president’s foreign policy. Closing the military prison at Guantanamo and withdrawing troops from Iraq are the specific policies that engender the most public international support. Supra majorities in almost all countries favor both measures – including nearly all of the publics of predominantly Muslim countries surveyed. The one notable exception is the U.S., where the public is now divided about closing the military prison at Guantanamo.

Sending more troops to Afghanistan is the only Obama policy tested that does not engender broad global support. In fact, majorities in most countries oppose the added deployments. This includes the publics of several NATO countries – such as Britain, Germany, Spain and Canada – most of which in recent years have called for removing troops from Afghanistan. A majority of Pakistanis also oppose the call for more troops in Afghanistan, reflecting longstanding opposition to NATO operations in that country. Opinions in the U.S. and Israel are exceptional – majorities in both countries favor Obama’s request for more troops.

Afghanistan notwithstanding, people around the world for the most part have high expectations for Barack Obama. Majorities of the publics of America’s traditional allies, who have thought the U.S. favors Israel too much think that Obama will be fair in his dealing with the Palestinians and Israelis. In the Mideast, however, large majorities are dubious. More than six-in-ten Jordanians (69%), Egyptians (66%) and Lebanese (63%)

	Closing Guantanamo		More troops to Afghanistan	
	App-rove %	Dis-app %	App-rove %	Dis-app %
U.S.	45	47	54	42
Canada	70	20	42	55
Britain	72	17	41	51
France	82	17	37	62
Germany	84	11	32	63
Spain	82	12	41	50
Poland	57	21	28	57
Russia	48	16	13	66
Turkey	51	11	16	49
Egypt	66	28	19	64
Jordan	73	19	11	66
Lebanon	91	6	20	67
Palest. ter.	93	5	12	84
Israel	50	23	54	32
China	68	17	17	71
India	38	20	38	27
Indonesia	66	14	20	66
Japan	61	16	28	62
Pakistan	33	17	16	57
S. Korea	63	15	28	55
Argentina	61	12	12	67
Brazil	60	18	27	57
Mexico	45	25	22	52
Kenya	64	16	53	31
Nigeria	67	19	49	44

Questions 49a and 49c.

	Will Obama be fair in Middle East?	
	Yes %	No %
Turkey	19	52
Egypt	24	66
Jordan	16	69
Lebanon	23	63
Indonesia	54	28
Pakistan	17	41
Israel		
Pre speech	57	37
Post	47	47
Palest. ter.		
Pre speech	25	72
Post	31	66

Question 48a.

do not expect Obama to be even handed. In Israel, the number thinking Obama will be fair was 57% prior to the Cairo speech, but just 47% after Obama’s address. Among Palestinians, the view that the new American president will be fair rose marginally after the speech (25% to 31%).

The nearly 27,000 people questioned in the new Pew Global Attitudes survey are also generally optimistic that Obama will seek international approval before using military force and will take into account the interests of their country when making U.S. policy. Western Europeans and Canadians are especially positive in these regards. Publics around the world are also optimistic on another issue that has been a source of contention with regard to the U.S.: climate change. Majorities or pluralities of people in almost every country surveyed believe that Obama will get the U.S. to take significant measures to control climate change.

While the image of the U.S. is much improved and expectations about Obama are high, there has been only modest change in opinion of the U.S. on two key issues: multilateralism and the impact of the American global footprint. Expectations about Obama’s multilateralism notwithstanding, most still say the U.S. is not considering their country when making foreign policy. Only in Germany, India, Israel, Kenya, Nigeria, China and Brazil do majorities think the U.S. is taking their country’s interest into account when making foreign policy. And overwhelming numbers of people around the world continue to see the U.S. as having a big influence on their country, with the publics of most nations surveyed describing that influence as bad, rather than good. Exceptions are India and Kenya, where majorities say that the U.S. impact is positive.

Multilateralism: Expectations vs. Now				
	Obama <i>will be</i> multilateral		U.S. <i>now is</i> multilateral	
	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %
U.S.*	85	10	79	19
Canada	65	31	32	66
Britain	60	34	43	56
France	60	39	34	66
Germany	69	28	54	42
Spain	47	47	19	78
Poland	47	33	34	61
Russia	43	35	31	64
Turkey	22	48	15	71
Egypt	31	50	20	76
Jordan	20	66	16	84
Lebanon	24	68	21	78
Palest. ter.	31	66	16	83
Israel	56	39	70	29
China	46	40	61	31
India	66	16	81	12
Indonesia	62	27	44	48
Japan	43	46	36	61
Pakistan	17	44	22	53
S. Korea	49	41	35	63
Argentina	41	32	18	76
Brazil	74	15	52	43
Mexico	47	29	48	49
Kenya	77	17	74	22
Nigeria	66	27	66	31

Questions 48b and 25.
*Questions 48bUS and 25US asked in U.S. only.

Nonetheless, one concrete, positive sign for the new administration in the survey is a surge in support for U.S.-led efforts to combat terrorism. The percentage favoring the U.S. effort among the nation’s allies had steadily declined from 2002 to 2007. The new survey once again finds majorities of Western Europeans and Canadians approving of the U.S. anti-terrorism effort. But increased support for U.S. anti-terrorism efforts is also apparent in Poland, Russia, Brazil

and Mexico. Among majority-Muslim publics, Indonesians are alone in supporting American anti-terrorism efforts. In that regard, while the image of the U.S. has improved somewhat in many predominantly Muslim countries, majorities in most continue to fear that the U.S. could pose a military threat to their country someday.

It's Still the Economy

As in 2008, most people surveyed by the Pew Global Attitudes Project say they are dissatisfied with conditions in their country. However, discontent increased sharply over the past year in Spain, Poland, Russia, Pakistan and Mexico. As in previous polls, an overwhelming number of Chinese (87%) say they are satisfied with conditions in their country. Majorities in Canada and India also express satisfaction with the way things were going in their countries. For India, the current recorded level of national contentment represents a major increase over 2008.

Overwhelmingly negative views of national economies underlie national discontent in most countries. Overall, ratings of national economic conditions have grown more negative in the last year. Among the 21 countries surveyed in 2008 and 2009, the median percentage rating their economy as bad is 74% this year, compared with 62% last year. Evaluations of economic conditions soured the most over the past year in Europe – specifically in Britain, Germany, Spain, Poland and Russia. But in China, India and Indonesia, where GDP has continued to grow, opinions of economic conditions have improved since 2008, especially in India.

	Satisfied w/ national conditions		National economy in good shape	
	2008	2009	2008	2009
	%	%	%	%
U.S.	23	36	20	17
Canada*	47	51	80	43
Britain	30	21	30	11
France	29	27	19	14
Germany	34	43	53	28
Spain	50	21	35	13
Poland	42	20	52	29
Russia	54	27	52	20
Turkey	21	22	21	24
Egypt	40	31	44	27
Jordan	49	46	39	33
Lebanon	6	11	10	11
Palest. ter.*	5	8	10	17
Israel*	18	25	46	32
China	86	87	82	88
India	41	53	62	73
Indonesia	30	40	20	48
Japan	23	25	13	10
Pakistan	25	9	41	22
S. Korea	13	10	7	5
Argentina	14	17	23	20
Brazil	31	28	41	44
Mexico	30	20	36	30
Kenya*	45	9	60	19
Nigeria	24	12	41	23

Questions 4 and 5.
*Trend data from 2007.

Even though America's image has improved markedly over the past year, majorities or pluralities in 20 of 25 publics believe that the U.S. economy is hurting their own economies. This was the prevailing view in most countries in the 2008 survey, as well. It is slightly more prevalent in the new poll – especially in Russia and Nigeria. In India most (55%) see the U.S. as having a positive effect on the economy, while the Chinese are divided about evenly on the American impact.

There is little consensus as to which of the major powers has the best plan to fix the economy. In Europe, only the French and Germans express strong confidence in the European Union. In Britain and Spain, where many favor the U.S. approach, confidence in the EU is lower. Most Americans (60%) believe the U.S. has the best approach to dealing with the global recession, though the poll does find that Obama’s economic stimulus plan is less popular in the United States than in Western Europe. As in the United States, most Chinese (60%) say their country’s approach to the global recession is best.

The 25-nation poll finds a mixed message in responses to the global recession. As in the past, majorities in most nations continue to endorse a free market economy and most people polled continue to endorse growing international trade ties. However, still more people say their governments should take steps to protect their countries economically, even if other friendly nations object. And as in previous surveys in this series, large percentages of people believe that their country needs to be protected against foreign influence and most favor greater restrictions and control on immigration.

While global recession concerns are clearly evident, huge majorities of the 25 publics questioned in the poll continue to see global warming as a serious problem. As has been the case in past years, the intensity of concern about this issue is somewhat less among the Chinese and the Americans compared with people in other major nations. But the current poll found the intensity of worry also slipping in Canada, Mexico, Britain, Spain, Poland, Russia and Turkey compared with levels in 2008. Stronger concern for global warming was recorded in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Nigeria and China. However, the Chinese continue to report far less intense worry about global warming than any of the other publics polled.

U.S. Economic Influence Is Negative			
	2008	2009	Change
	%	%	
Canada	--	78	--
Britain	72	62	-10
France	70	63	-7
Germany	72	72	0
Spain	56	47	-9
Poland	24	37	+13
Russia	31	50	+19
Turkey	70	55	-15
Egypt	49	43	-6
Jordan	45	52	+7
Lebanon	41	47	+6
Palest. ter.	--	68	--
Israel	--	63	--
China	18	27	+9
India	25	23	-2
Indonesia	37	27	-10
Japan	63	67	+4
Pakistan	30	40	+10
S. Korea	41	37	-4
Argentina	50	55	+5
Brazil	45	49	+4
Mexico	49	58	+9
Kenya	--	23	--
Nigeria	18	46	+28

% of total sample saying U.S. economic influence is negative. Asked only of those who say U.S. economy has great deal/fair amount of influence.

Notably, however, willingness to pay increased prices to combat climate change was much higher in China, and also India, than in other countries. Close to nine-in-ten among these two publics, both of which have seen GDP growth in the past year, agree that people should be willing to pay higher prices to address this problem. And support for higher prices to deal with

climate change was also a good deal higher than average among the publics of two other major Asian economies – South Korea and Japan.

The poll found near universal awareness of swine flu among the 25 publics surveyed in late May and early June. Pakistan is the only country polled where people were largely unaware of the disease. Concern about swine flu was considerable: Majorities of those who have heard about the disease in most countries polled were very or somewhat worried about being exposed to it. Concerns were especially strong in parts of Asia, but surprisingly modest in Mexico, despite the number of deaths from swine flu that have occurred there.

Also of Note:

- Lebanese Sunnis are more confident in Obama than are either Christians or Shia. Nearly two-thirds (65%) of Sunni Muslims in Lebanon say they have at least some confidence in Obama, compared with 46% of Christians and just 26% of Shia Muslims.
- Brazilians increasingly view China, a fellow member of the BRIC group (Brazil, Russia, India and China), as a partner. Nearly half of Brazilians (49%) now see China as a partner, up from 34% in 2008.
- Opinions of the European Union remain fairly tepid in Britain. In fact, more Canadians (71%) and Americans (56%) than the British (50%) express favorable opinions of the EU.
- Views of the United Nations have improved in the United States, as well as in Britain and France. Currently, 61% of Americans say they have a favorable view of the U.N., compared with 48% in 2007
- There is as much support for the free market in the Middle East as there is in Western Europe. And a higher percentage of Palestinians (82%) than any Western European public agrees that people are better off in a free market economy, even though some are rich and some are poor.

About the Pew Global Attitudes Project

The *Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project* conducts public opinion surveys around the world on 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 project is directed by Andrew Kohut, president of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" in Washington, DC, that provides information on the issues, attitudes, and trends shaping America and the world. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is principally funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts.

Since its inception in 2001, the *Pew Global Attitudes Project* has released 24 major reports, as well as numerous commentaries and other releases, on topics including attitudes toward the U.S. and American foreign policy, globalization, terrorism, and democratization.

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.

The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* is co-chaired by former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright, currently principal, the Albright Stonebridge Group, and by former Senator John C. Danforth, currently partner, Bryan Cave LLP.

Pew Global Attitudes Project staff includes Richard Wike, Erin Carriere-Kretschmer, Kathleen Holzwart, Juliana Menasce Horowitz, Jacob Poushter and other Pew Research Center staff, including Elizabeth Mueller Gross, Jodie T. Allen, Carroll Doherty and Michael Dimock. Additional members of the team include consultants Bruce Stokes; Mary McIntosh, president of Princeton Survey Research Associates International; and Wendy Sherman, principal at the Albright Stonebridge Group. The *International Herald Tribune* is the project's international newspaper partner. The *Pew Global Attitudes Project* team regularly consults with survey and policy experts, regional and academic experts, journalists, and policymakers whose expertise provides tremendous guidance in shaping the surveys.

All of the project's reports and commentaries are available at www.pewglobal.org. The data are also made available on our website within two years of publication.

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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
Spring 2008	24 Nations	24,717
Spring 2009	25 Publics*	26,397

* Includes the Palestinian territories.

Roadmap to the Report

The first chapter examines international attitudes toward the United States, including views on American foreign policy and the role of the U.S. in the global economy. The next chapter focuses on views about U.S. President Barack Obama and his policies. The third chapter explores attitudes toward China and other major powers. Chapter 4 looks at ratings of major European leaders. Chapter 5 examines attitudes toward trade, the free market, immigration and other issues associated with globalization. Chapter 6 explores views toward national economic conditions, while Chapter 7 looks at how people rate conditions in their own lives. Chapter 8 includes trend data on views regarding Islamic extremism. Chapter 9 explores opinions on key environmental issues. Finally, Chapter 10 looks at awareness of and concerns about the swine flu. A summary of the survey's methodology, followed by complete topline results, can be found at the end of the report.

Pew Global Attitudes Interactive: Key Indicators Database

With the release of this report, the Pew Global Attitudes Project is also launching a new feature on its website: the key indicators database. This interactive database allows users to explore public opinion trends from the 55 countries surveyed by the Pew Global Attitudes Project since 2002, including the 25 nations in the current survey.

Data can be searched by question, by topic or by country – and results can be displayed in map, table or chart formats. The database includes findings from this report, as well as findings from previous Pew Global Attitudes surveys.

Explore the database online at: www.pewglobal.org/database.

1. Views of the U.S. and American Foreign Policy

Attitudes toward the United States have become more positive in many nations across the globe over the last year. The shift in public opinion has been especially strong in Western Europe, but can be seen elsewhere as well, including Latin America, Asia, Africa, and to a lesser extent, the Middle East. In some nations, positive ratings of the U.S. are back to where they were at the beginning of the decade, before plummeting during the early years of the Bush Administration.

Clearly, the rise in U.S. favorability is associated with views of the new president, and dramatic changes on a number of measures illustrate the degree to which the nations around the world see America differently with the advent of a new administration (see Chapter 2 for views of President Obama and his presidency).

Consistently, both the United States and the American people receive higher ratings than they have in recent years. Fewer now see the U.S. acting unilaterally in world affairs. And support for America's anti-terrorism efforts has increased substantially.

Still, there are reservations about the U.S., especially about how it uses its military might. Most publics want American and NATO forces out of Afghanistan. Few are optimistic about Iraq. In Muslim nations, many still worry about a potential military threat from the U.S.

The worldwide economic crisis also continues to present challenges for America's image. Even though the U.S. tends to receive more positive reviews for its handling of the crisis than either the EU or China, many still believe the American economy is having a negative impact on the rest of the world.

What a Difference a Year Makes			
	<i>U.S. favorability</i>		
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
<u>Large increases</u>	%	%	
France	42	75	+33
Germany	31	64	+33
Indonesia	37	63	+26
Spain	33	58	+25
Mexico	47	69	+22
Britain	53	69	+16
Argentina	22	38	+16
Nigeria	64	79	+15
Brazil	47	61	+14
Canada*	55	68	+13
India	66	76	+10
<u>Smaller increases</u>			
Japan	50	59	+9
S. Korea	70	78	+8
China	41	47	+6
Jordan	19	25	+6
Egypt	22	27	+5
Lebanon	51	55	+4
<u>No change</u>			
Kenya*	87	90	+3
Palest. ter.*	13	15	+2
Turkey	12	14	+2
Poland	68	67	-1
Russia	46	44	-2
Pakistan	19	16	-3
<u>Decrease</u>			
Israel*	78	71	-7

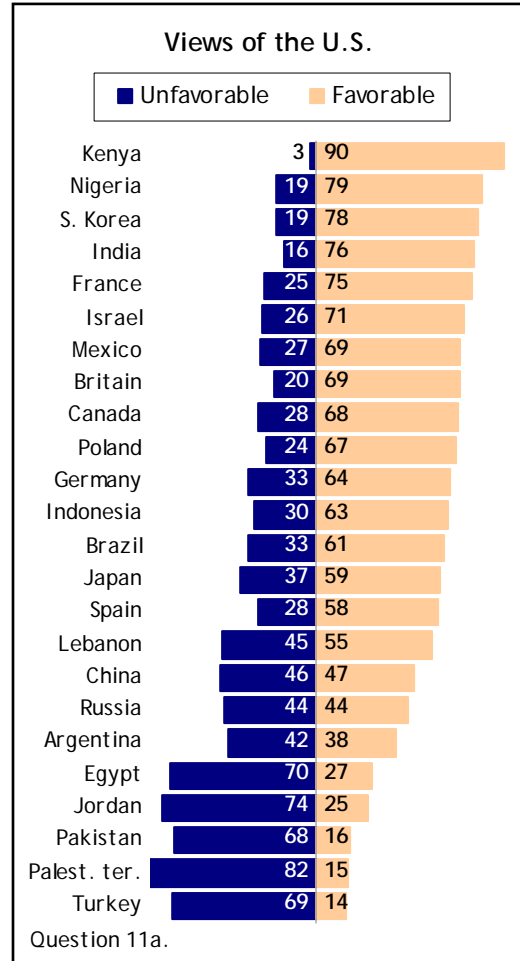
Question 11a.
*Trend from 2007

U.S. Image Mostly Positive

Majorities express a very or somewhat favorable view of the United States in 16 of 24 countries. In 10 nations, at least two-thirds say they have a favorable view.

This represents a dramatic shift from recent years. Indeed, since last year, positive views of the U.S. have become more common in 16 of the 20 countries where trends are available, while remaining about the same in four nations.

Many of the increases are striking, especially among some of America’s traditional Western allies. Last year, only 42% expressed a positive opinion of the U.S. in France; today, three-in-four feel this way. Just 31% of Germans held a favorable view last year, compared with 64% now. Large increases also took place in Spain (+25 percentage points) and Britain (+16). More than two-thirds (68%) of Canadians have a positive opinion of the U.S., up from 55% in 2007, the most recent year in which Canada was surveyed by the Pew Global Attitudes Project.



Opinions of the U.S. remained largely unchanged in the two Eastern European countries included on the survey. Poles (67% favorable) continue to hold overwhelmingly favorable views, while Russians continue to be divided – 44% give a favorable rating and 44% an unfavorable one.

The image of the U.S. has also improved significantly in Latin America, with double-digit increases not only in Mexico (+22) and Brazil (+14), but even in Argentina (+16), where negative attitudes toward the U.S. have prevailed at least since Argentina’s economic collapse at the beginning of this decade.

In Asia, ratings of the U.S. have improved in India (+10) and South Korea (+8), where attitudes were already largely positive, as well as in Japan (+9) and China (+9), where views were more lukewarm. However, the largest change in Asia has taken place in Indonesia (+26), where President Obama lived for several years as a child. The exception in Asia is Pakistan, where opinions remain largely negative and unchanged (19% favorable in 2008, 16% in 2009).

Similarly, attitudes are stable but negative among two other predominantly Muslim publics: the Palestinian territories and Turkey. Palestinian views of the U.S. (15% favorable) show little change from 2007 (13%), although the current ratings are higher than in 2003, when less than 1% of Palestinians voiced a favorable opinion of the U.S. Despite a visit from President Barack Obama and considerable diplomatic outreach over the last year, only 14% of Turks express a positive view, the lowest of any nation surveyed. Turkey also gave the U.S. its lowest marks among the nations surveyed by the Pew Global Attitudes Project in 2008 and 2007.

Favorability ratings for the U.S. have increased slightly in Jordan (+6), Egypt (+5), and Lebanon (+4), although positive views have declined in America’s closet ally in the Middle East: Israel. While 71% of Israelis continue to express a positive opinion of the U.S., this is down from 78% the last time Israel was surveyed in 2007.

The U.S. has been popular throughout much of sub-Saharan Africa in recent years, and it receives high marks in the two African countries included in this year’s survey. Approximately eight-in-ten (79%) Nigerians have a positive opinion, up significantly from last year’s already high 64%. As was the case in 2007, Kenyans overwhelmingly see the U.S. in a positive light – nine-in-ten express a favorable view in the homeland of Barack Obama’s father.

Muslim Views of U.S.

Views of the U.S. have improved in several of the Muslim publics included in the study, although Indonesia and Nigeria are the only two nations in which a majority of Muslims express a positive opinion.

In Nigeria, the gap between Muslims and Christians has narrowed slightly. Last year 39% of Muslims held a positive view of the U.S. compared with 89% of Christians. This year, 61% of Muslims have a favorable view, compared with an extraordinary 96% of Christians.

	% Favorable							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Indonesia	61	13	--	36	26	27	34	62
Nigeria	72	38	--	--	32	49	39	61
Lebanon	30	15	--	22	--	33	34	47
<i>Shia</i>	--	--	--	--	--	7	0	2
<i>Sunni</i>	--	--	--	--	--	52	62	90
Israel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33
Egypt	--	--	--	--	29	22	20	25
Jordan	25	1	5	20	14	20	19	25
Pakistan	10	13	20	22	27	15	17	15
Turkey	30	15	29	23	12	9	13	14
Palest. ter.	--	*	--	--	--	13	--	15

*Less than 1%.
Question 11a among Muslims only.

Israel is another nation in which views divide sharply along religious lines – only 33% of Israeli Muslims have a positive opinion of the U.S., compared with 77% of Jews.²

Within Lebanon’s Muslim community, perceptions of the U.S. are extremely polarized along religious lines. Only 2% of Lebanese Shia express a positive attitude toward the U.S., barely an improvement from last year’s 0%. But a remarkably high 90% of Lebanese Sunni hold a positive view of the U.S., up from 62% in 2008. Sunnis now have more favorable views of the U.S. than the country’s Christian population – 66% of Lebanese Christians express a positive opinion of the U.S., down from 75% in 2008.

Many in Muslim World Still See U.S. Threat

Despite increases in favorable ratings of the U.S. in some Muslim nations, the perception remains widespread among many Muslims that the U.S. could pose a military threat to their country someday. Majorities in six of the seven majority Muslim nations where this question was asked say they are very or somewhat worried that the U.S. could become a military threat to their country. The only exception is Jordan, although even about half (48%) of Jordanians are very or somewhat concerned.

Fears about a potential military threat have eased somewhat in four nations since 2007. The percentage of Turks saying they are very or somewhat worried has declined by 22 percentage points, although 54% in this longtime NATO ally of the United States still see the American military as a potential threat.

Double digit declines have also take place in Jordan (-19) and Egypt (-13), and the percentage of Indonesians who are concerned about a potential threat is also down (-7).

The highest level of concern is in a country currently at the center of debates about American national security: Pakistan. Roughly eight-in-ten (79%) Pakistanis say they are very or somewhat worried, up seven points from 2007.

	% Very worried/Somewhat worried				
	07-09				
	2003	2005	2007	2009	Change
	%	%	%	%	
Turkey	71	65	76	54	-22
Jordan	56	67	67	48	-19
Egypt	--	--	64	51	-13
Indonesia	74	80	84	77	-7
Lebanon	58	60	57	57	0
Palest. ter.	--	--	73	75	+2
Pakistan	72	71	72	79	+7

“How worried are you, if at all, that the U.S. could become a military threat to our country someday?” (Q60)
Based on full samples in each country.

² The sample in Israel included an oversample of Arab respondents. In total, 527 Israeli Arabs were interviewed, including 414 Israeli Muslims.

Rating the American People

The American people receive largely positive ratings in this survey, with majorities saying they have a favorable view of Americans in 17 of 24 nations.

There have been double digit increases in the percentage of people offering favorable views of Americans in seven countries: Argentina (+14), Nigeria (+14), Mexico (+13), France (+11), Brazil (+11), Spain (+11) and India (+10).

However, the favorability rating for Americans generally has not increased as much as the favorability rating for the United States. In fact, the gap consistently identified in previous Pew Global Attitudes surveys – publics holding more positive views of Americans than of the U.S. – has disappeared in some countries, particularly in Western Europe.

For instance, a year ago a 22-percentage-point gap was seen between the favorability rating for Americans

(64%) and the rating for the U.S. (42%) in France; this year there is no gap, with 75% giving Americans and 75% giving the U.S. a positive rating. Last year, Spanish respondents were more likely to give the American people (41%) a favorable rating than the U.S. (33%), however Americans (52%) now receive a somewhat lower rating than their country (58%).

The worst ratings for the American people are in three mostly Muslim nations: Turkey (14%), Pakistan (20%) and the Palestinian territories (20%). In all three nations, attitudes towards Americans have shown little change in recent years.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Canada	77	75	--	66	--	76	--	74
Britain	82	80	72	70	69	70	70	73
France	71	58	53	64	65	61	64	75
Germany	70	67	68	66	66	63	55	64
Spain	--	47	--	56	37	46	41	52
Poland	77	--	--	68	--	63	70	72
Russia	67	65	64	61	57	54	57	57
Turkey	32	32	32	23	17	13	13	14
Egypt	--	--	--	--	36	31	31	40
Jordan	54	18	21	34	39	36	36	39
Lebanon	47	62	--	66	--	69	74	69
Palest. ter.	--	6	--	--	--	21	--	20
Israel	--	78	--	--	--	75	--	74
China	--	--	--	43	50	38	38	42
India	72	--	--	70	67	58	63	73
Indonesia	65	56	--	46	36	42	45	54
Japan	73	--	--	--	82	75	65	70
Pakistan	17	38	25	22	27	19	20	20
S. Korea	60	74	--	--	--	70	77	83
Argentina	32	--	--	--	--	26	24	38
Brazil	54	44	--	--	--	45	51	62
Mexico	56	--	--	--	--	52	44	57
Kenya	79	--	--	--	--	86	--	87
Nigeria	72	67	--	--	56	66	62	76
Question 11b.								

Seeing the U.S. as a Partner or Enemy

In 18 countries, not including Western Europe, Canada or South Korea respondents were asked whether they think of the U.S. as a partner of their country, an enemy of their country or neither.

The only two publics in which majorities consider the U.S. an enemy are the Palestinian territories (77%) and Pakistan (64%), although at least one-quarter of those surveyed call the U.S. an enemy in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt and Argentina.

At least eight-in-ten describe the U.S. as a partner in Kenya, Israel and Nigeria, and majorities say this in Japan, Mexico, Brazil, India and Poland.

In several countries, people are more likely this year to consider the U.S. a partner. Nearly six-in-ten (59%) Brazilians now say the U.S. is a partner of their country, compared with 34% a year ago. Almost half (47%) of Indonesians rate the U.S. as a partner now, compared with 23% last year. Increases have also taken place in Mexico, India, Argentina, Nigeria, Poland, Lebanon and Turkey.

Although relatively few Turks (18%) describe the U.S. as a partner, this is nonetheless a significant increase from 2008, when only 8% held this view. More notably, while 70% of Turks characterized the U.S. as an enemy last year, only 40% do so today.

Is the U.S. a Partner, an Enemy, or Neither?				
	<u>Partner</u>	<u>Enemy</u>	<u>Neither</u>	<u>DK</u>
	%	%	%	%
Poland	54	3	38	4
Russia	27	21	45	6
Turkey	18	40	27	15
Egypt	18	27	50	6
Jordan	13	32	55	1
Lebanon	27	33	37	3
Palest. ter.	5	77	16	2
Israel	84	2	12	2
China*	6	24	66	4
India	56	9	28	7
Indonesia	47	8	38	6
Japan	66	3	29	1
Pakistan	9	64	12	15
Argentina	41	25	26	7
Brazil	59	10	27	4
Mexico	64	17	13	6
Kenya	89	4	5	2
Nigeria	80	6	10	4

"Overall, do you think of the U.S. as more of a partner of (survey country), more of an enemy of (survey country), or neither?" (Q54)

* In China the question was: "Overall, do you think of the U.S. as more of a partner of China, more of a competitor of China, or both partner and competitor?"

Where More Now See U.S. as a Partner			
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
	%	%	
Brazil	34	59	+25
Indonesia	23	47	+24
Mexico	48	64	+16
India	40	56	+16
Argentina	25	41	+16
Nigeria	67	80	+13
Turkey	8	18	+10
Poland	48	54	+6
Lebanon	23	27	+4

Question 54.

Fewer See the U.S. as Unilateralist

Since 2007, fewer people in a number of nations have come to believe the U.S. acts unilaterally in world affairs. Among the 25 nations surveyed in both 2007 and 2009, the perception that the U.S. takes into account the interests of other countries has increased in 12 nations, decreased in four, and stayed about the same in nine.

Increases have been especially strong among some of America’s key Western allies. In 2007, only 27% of Germans felt that the U.S. took into account the interests of countries like theirs a great deal or a fair amount when making foreign policy decisions, while 54% now hold this view.

Only 11% of the French surveyed in 2007 believed the U.S. considered their interests in foreign policy, compared with 34% today. Large increases have also taken place in Britain and Canada. One exception to this pattern is Spain, where views have remained largely unchanged.

Outside of the West, double-digit gains in the percentage of people saying the U.S. considers their nation’s interests have also taken place in South Korea, China, India and Russia.

There is no predominantly Muslim nation in which a majority believes the U.S. considers its interests, although 44% of Indonesians express this view. In Pakistan, Lebanon, Egypt, Jordan, the Palestinian territories and Turkey, however, fewer than one-in-four take this position. Moreover,

	How Much Does the U.S. Consider Your Country’s Interests?					
	% Great deal/Fair amount					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2007	2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%
United States*	75	73	70	67	59	79
Canada	24	28	--	19	14	32
Britain	44	44	36	32	24	43
France	21	14	14	18	11	34
Germany	52	32	29	38	27	54
Spain	--	22	--	19	17	19
Poland	29	--	--	13	31	34
Russia	21	22	20	21	19	31
Turkey	17	9	14	13	14	15
Egypt	--	--	--	--	24	20
Jordan	28	19	16	17	23	16
Lebanon	20	18	--	35	34	21
Palest. ter.	--	6	--	--	12	16
Israel	--	73	--	--	74	70
China	--	--	--	52	44	62
India	51	--	--	63	69	81
Indonesia	41	25	--	59	45	44
Japan	35	--	--	--	35	36
Pakistan	23	23	18	39	21	22
S. Korea	23	21	--	--	16	35
Argentina	16	--	--	--	21	18
Brazil	37	33	--	--	45	52
Mexico	42	--	--	--	47	48
Kenya	53	--	--	--	67	74
Nigeria	75	57	--	--	65	66

“In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States takes into account the interests of countries like (survey country) - a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?” (Q25)

*In the U.S. the question was: “In making international policy decisions, to what extent do you think the United States take into account the interests of other countries around the world - a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?”

Egyptians, Jordanians, and Lebanese are even less likely to believe the U.S. takes their interest into account than they were in 2007.

More Support for Anti-Terrorism Efforts

American anti-terrorism efforts are now seen in a much more favorable light than they were in the last years of the Bush Administration. Looking at the 25 nations surveyed in 2007 and 2009, majorities in only five countries said they favored U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism two years ago; today majorities in 15 nations take this view.

Increases in support for U.S.-led anti-terrorism efforts have been substantial in many countries, such as Spain (+38 percentage points), India (+33), France (+31), Indonesia (+27), Germany (+26), Britain (+26), Mexico (+25), China (+24) and Canada (+22).

In Britain, France, and Germany, support for U.S.-led anti-terrorism efforts is now close to where it was in 2002, shortly after the September 11 attacks.

However, support remains low in some nations, including several that are key to the struggle against terrorism. In Pakistan, where government troops are currently battling the Taliban, and American drone strikes are targeting al Qaeda leaders, only 24% say they favor U.S.-led anti-terrorism efforts. Still, this does represent an 11-percentage-point increase from 2007.

Fewer than one-in-five Egyptians (19%) or Jordanians (11%) support the U.S. anti-terrorism campaign, and in both

countries support has waned somewhat since 2007. Although it has risen slightly, support for these U.S.-led efforts remains low in the Palestinian territories (10% favor).

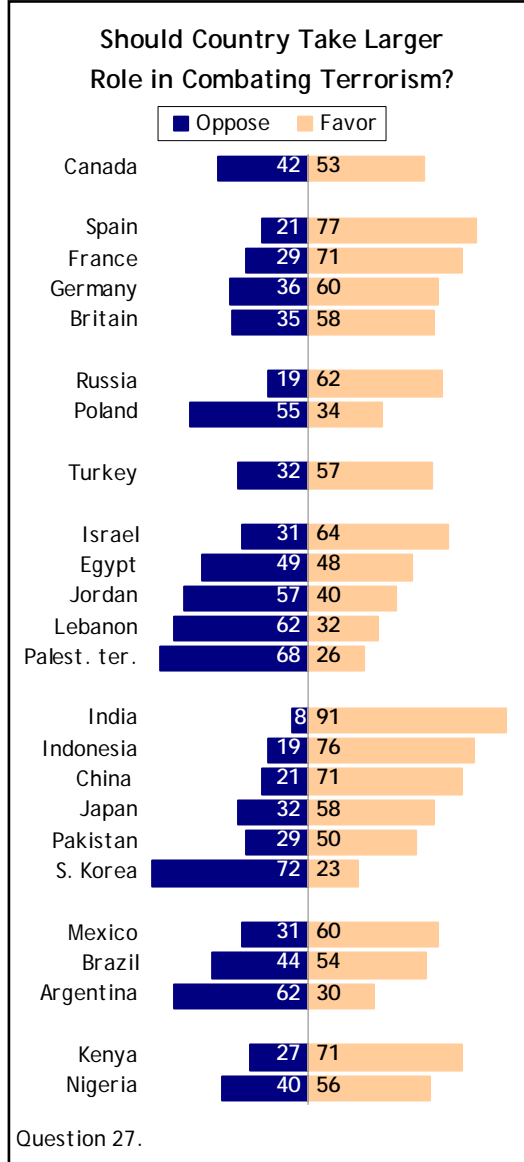
U.S.-led Efforts to Fight Terrorism							
	<i>% who favor the U.S.-led efforts to fight terrorism</i>						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	89	--	81	76	73	70	81
Canada	68	68	--	45	--	37	59
Britain	69	63	63	51	49	38	64
France	75	60	50	51	42	43	74
Germany	70	60	55	50	47	42	68
Spain	--	63	--	26	19	21	59
Poland	81	--	--	61	--	52	66
Russia	73	51	73	55	52	50	54
Turkey	30	22	37	17	14	9	24
Egypt	--	--	--	--	10	26	19
Jordan	13	2	12	13	16	18	11
Lebanon	38	30	--	31	--	34	31
Palest. ter.	--	2	--	--	--	6	10
Israel	--	85	--	--	--	78	80
China	--	--	--	--	19	26	50
India	79	--	--	52	65	49	82
Indonesia	30	23	--	50	39	32	59
Japan	61	--	--	--	26	40	42
Pakistan	20	16	16	22	30	13	24
S. Korea	24	24	--	--	--	10	23
Argentina	25	--	--	--	--	9	11
Brazil	57	42	--	--	--	41	60
Mexico	52	--	--	--	--	31	56
Kenya	85	--	--	--	--	73	80
Nigeria	70	61	--	--	49	63	66
Question 26.							

Majorities in most countries believe their country should take more responsibility in combating terrorism around the world. In India, home to Mumbai, where terrorists killed more than 150 people in late November 2008, 91% say they favor India assuming more responsibility to fight terrorism.

More than seven-in-ten endorse the idea of greater responsibility in Spain (77%), Indonesia (76%), China (71%), Kenya (71%) and France (71%), and more than six-in-ten do so in Israel (64%) and Russia (62%).

In Pakistan, which has been struck repeatedly by terrorist attacks in the last year, public opinion leans heavily toward greater responsibility – 50% favor more responsibility, while just 29% oppose and 22% offer no opinion.

In several countries, however, there is less enthusiasm for taking on more responsibility. Most Poles (55%), Jordanians (57%), Lebanese (62%), Argentines (62%), Palestinians (68%) and South Koreans (72%) oppose an expanded role for their nation in these efforts.



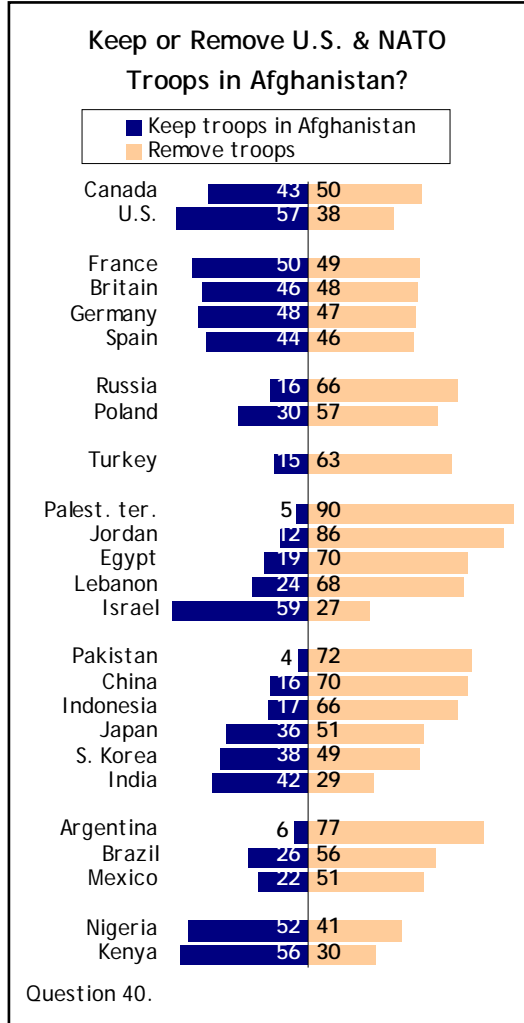
Opposition to War in Afghanistan

The war in Afghanistan is unpopular in most of the nations included in the survey. Majorities or pluralities in 18 of 25 countries say the United States and NATO should remove their troops from Afghanistan as soon as possible. In seven nations, majorities or pluralities want the U.S. and NATO to keep troops there until the situation has stabilized.

Support for keeping forces in Afghanistan is highest in Israel (59%) and the United States (57%), as well as Kenya (56%). Support for withdrawal is especially common in majority-Muslim nations, such as the Palestinian territories (90%), Jordan (86%), Egypt (70%), Lebanon (68%) and Indonesia (66%).

Slightly more than seven-in-ten (72%) support withdrawal in Pakistan, which shares a border with Afghanistan, and like Afghanistan, is dealing with instability caused by the Taliban and other extremist groups.

However, the war is unpopular in several non-Muslim nations as well, including China (70% remove troops) and Russia (66%), as well as the Latin American nations of Argentina (77%), Brazil (56%) and Mexico (51%).



Despite President Obama’s requests for additional troops from NATO allies, publics in NATO countries remain either divided or decidedly against keeping more forces in Afghanistan. Opinions are almost evenly divided in Spain, Germany, and France, although support for keeping troops in Afghanistan has increased slightly in all three nations since last year. The British remain split over this issue, with little change there since the 2008 survey.

Meanwhile, the military efforts in Afghanistan remain overwhelmingly unpopular among NATO allies Poland and Turkey, even though support has inched up in both countries since 2008.

Skepticism About Iraq

Overall, the publics surveyed are skeptical about the political future of Iraq. Majorities in only six nations believe that efforts to establish a stable government in Iraq will definitely or probably succeed.

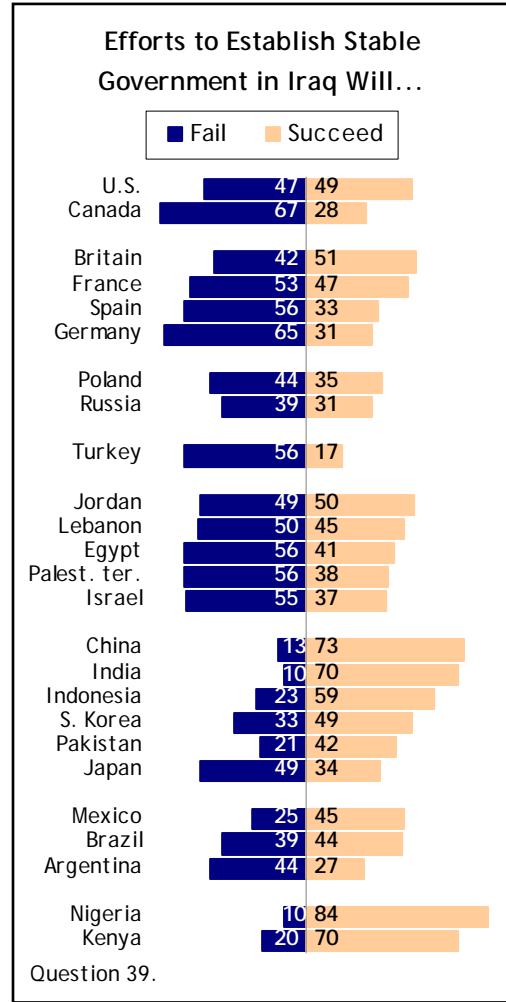
Americans are divided on this issue, with 49% saying efforts to set up a stable government will succeed and 47% saying they will fail. The British are more optimistic than most publics about the prospects for Iraq. Even though over time the Iraq war became unpopular in Britain and took a heavy political toll on former Prime Minister Tony Blair, 51% now say these efforts will succeed, while 42% say they will fail.

The German (31% succeed), Spanish (33%) and Canadian (28%) publics are much less optimistic. The French are divided on this issue, although public opinion leans slightly toward predicting failure (47% succeed, 53% fail).

In Poland, a nation that once had more than 2,000 troops on the ground in Iraq, only 35% believe a stable government will be established there.

While on balance, the Middle Eastern publics surveyed forecast failure in Iraq, substantial numbers predict success. In Jordan, which shares a border with Iraq, opinions are divided – 50% envision success, 49% failure. Among Lebanese there is a five-point gap between those who predict success (45%) and those who predict failure (50%). In Egypt, the Palestinian territories and Israel, slim majorities think these efforts will fail, while about four-in-ten think they will succeed.

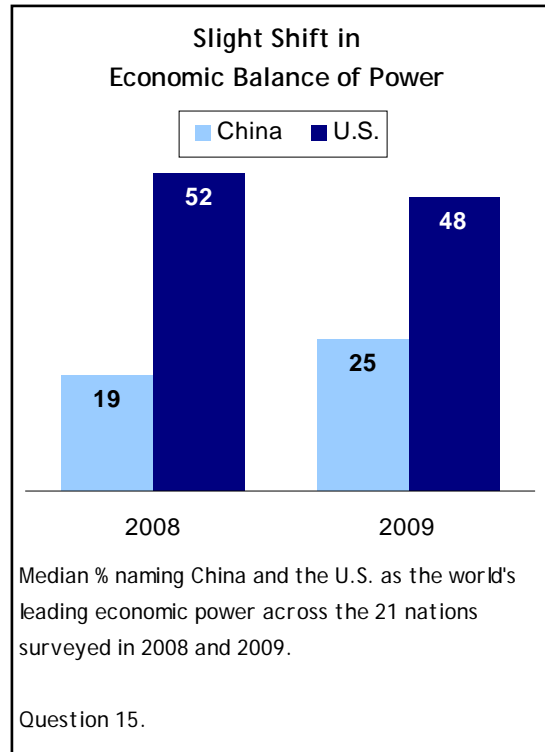
In another of Iraq’s neighbor’s, Turkey, there is little optimism. Only 17% of Turks forecast success in Iraq, the lowest percentage among the 25 nations in the study.



U.S. Still Leading Economy

Some commentators have viewed the current economic crisis as evidence that the world may be moving toward an era in which the United States no longer dominates the global economy, but publics in regions around the globe still tend to see the United States as the dominant economic power. Majorities or pluralities in 20 of 25 nations name the U.S. as the world's economic leader. Majorities or pluralities in three nations put China in the top spot, while in one country (Germany) the EU is named the top power.

Still, there has been a small change in perceptions of the global economic balance of power. Among the 21 nations surveyed in both 2008 and 2009, the median percentage naming the U.S. as the world's leading economy has slipped from 52% to 48%, while the median percentage naming China has grown slightly from 19% to 25%.



In a sign that the Chinese people may believe the current crisis marks a shift in the economic balance of power, the percentage of Chinese who describe their country as the leading economic power has jumped 20 percentage points since last year, when only 21% characterized their country this way. Now Chinese public opinion is evenly divided – 41% name the U.S. and 41% name China.

However, the view that the U.S. is the foremost economic power in the world remains common, both in countries like South Korea (80% U.S.) and India (63%), where the U.S. is overwhelmingly popular, and in countries such as Turkey (58%) and Egypt (55%), where the U.S. receives less favorable ratings.

And even though Chinese investment in Africa and Latin America has grown significantly in recent years, the U.S. is still considered the dominant economic power by all the African and Latin American publics included in the survey.

The two nations that share a border with the U.S. – and the two nations that are partners with the U.S. in the North American Free Trade Agreement – have very different views on this issue. Mexicans overwhelmingly name their northern neighbor as the world's leading economy – 55% say the U.S. – while China comes in a distant second at 16%. Canadians, on the other hand,

no longer see a world in which the U.S. plays the preeminent economic role; instead, 37% choose China, while 35% say the U.S.

China also leads the pack in Russia, where at 17%, the U.S. actually comes in third place behind China (26%) and Japan (22%). Since last year, the percentage of Russians who see China in the top spot has risen 14 percentage points.

Americans have also become somewhat more likely to believe China occupies the top position – 33% now feel this way, compared with 26% in 2008. Still, 48% of Americans name their own country as the leading economic power, basically unchanged from last year (46%).

In the Middle East, more Lebanese have come to see China in the top position this year (32% versus 22% in 2008). By a slim three-point margin, Lebanese respondents are more likely to identify China as the world’s leading economy more often than the U.S.

But elsewhere in the region – Egypt, Jordan, the Palestinian territories and Israel – the U.S. is still considered the strongest economic power. And in Jordan (+13) and Egypt (+12) the share of the public naming the U.S. has increased significantly.

U.S. Widely Seen as World’s Leading Economic Power					
	<i>Named as the world’s leading economic power</i>				
	U.S.	China	Japan	EU	Other/None/DK
	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	48	33	7	5	7
Canada	35	37	7	11	10
Britain	46	34	5	7	7
France	45	35	7	13	0
Germany	20	28	8	36	6
Spain	47	22	12	10	8
Poland	39	18	11	15	18
Russia	17	26	22	12	23
Turkey	58	9	5	6	23
Egypt	55	25	6	9	5
Jordan	49	29	9	10	3
Lebanon	29	32	6	18	15
Palest. ter.	41	32	10	13	5
Israel	56	26	4	9	4
China	41	41	2	5	10
India	63	14	9	1	13
Indonesia	50	17	19	4	10
Japan	58	21	6	7	8
Pakistan	44	26	2	0	27
S. Korea	80	12	2	3	2
Argentina	41	27	10	11	12
Brazil	56	21	10	5	8
Mexico	55	16	8	8	11
Kenya	66	13	6	7	8
Nigeria	68	18	4	5	6
Question 15.					

U.S. Influence Strong and Still Mostly Negative

There is a consensus among the publics surveyed that the U.S. exerts a strong influence in their countries. In all 24 nations outside the United States, majorities say the U.S. has a great deal or fair amount of influence on the way things are going in their country. In 10 nations, more than three-quarters take this view.

Interestingly, the country where this view is least common is Pakistan, which has been the focus of considerable attention from the American government in recent months. More than half (55%) of Pakistanis say the U.S. influences their country a great deal or fair amount, a slight decrease from last year, when 59% held this opinion.

Perceptions of U.S. influence are also down by double digits in Turkey (-21 percentage points), Jordan (-15), Egypt (-12), and France (-10). On the other hand, the U.S. is seen as having a greater impact in China (+15) and India (+12).

Even though America’s overall image has improved in the last year, its influence in countries around the world is still seen more often as negative than positive. This is especially true in several Muslim-majority nations, including the Palestinian territories (70% negative), Jordan (53%) and Lebanon (48%). Argentines (48%) also tend to say the U.S. has a negative impact on their country.

Conversely, Kenyans (52%), Indians (51%), and Nigerians (43%) are more likely to see American influence in a positive light.

U.S. influences your country*	**U.S. influence is a...			
	Good thing %	Bad thing %	Neither/DK %	
Canada	88	22	27	40
Britain	81	15	31	35
France	74	16	15	43
Germany	83	19	24	40
Spain	66	13	33	20
Poland	63	13	27	23
Russia	62	7	39	17
Turkey	58	6	45	7
Egypt	74	16	42	17
Jordan	74	7	53	14
Lebanon	91	32	48	11
Palest. ter.	84	6	70	9
Israel	91	20	34	37
China	65	21	31	12
India	85	51	25	8
Indonesia	62	20	21	21
Japan	92	19	37	36
Pakistan	55	5	43	7
S. Korea	91	30	30	31
Argentina	72	8	48	16
Brazil	77	21	38	19
Mexico	79	18	38	23
Kenya	73	52	12	10
Nigeria	73	43	22	9

*% of total sample saying U.S. influences their country a great deal or fair amount.
 ***% of total sample saying U.S. influence is good thing, bad thing, neither, or don't know. Question asked only of those who say U.S. has great deal/fair amount of influence.
 Questions 28 and 29.

	2008 %	2009 %	Change
Britain	51	31	-20
France	37	15	-22
Germany	42	24	-18
Turkey	68	45	-23
Mexico	49	38	-11
Indonesia	31	21	-10

% of total sample saying U.S. influence is a bad thing. Asked only of those who say U.S. has great deal/fair amount of influence their country.

U.S. Seen as Hurting Other Economies

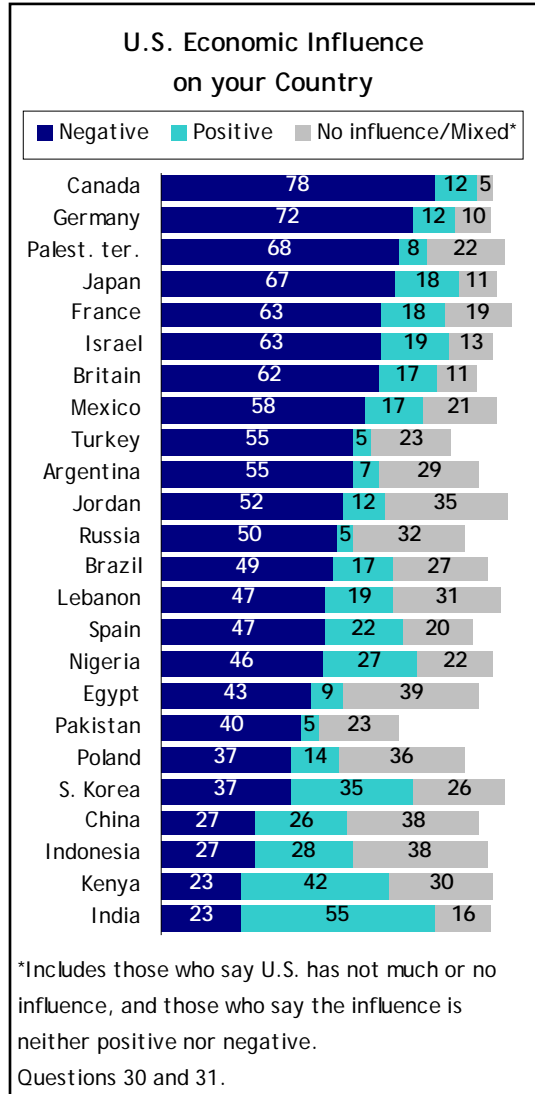
Perceptions of America’s economic reach resemble views of America’s overall influence: Majorities in every nation surveyed say that what happens in the U.S. economy affects economic conditions in their country a great deal or fair amount.

On balance, publics are much more likely to believe the U.S. is having a negative impact on their economy than a positive one. The most negative views can be found in the country that is America’s largest trading partner – 78% of Canadians say the U.S. is having a negative impact on the Canadian economy, while 12% say it is positive, and 5% say that the U.S. has no influence or has a mixed influence.

Nearly three-quarters consider the U.S. a negative economic influence in another major trading partner of the U.S.: Germany. Fully 72% of Germans say the American economy is having a negative effect.

More than six-in-ten believe the U.S. is negatively affecting their national economies in the Palestinian territories (68%), Japan (67%), France (63%), Israel (63%) and Britain (62%), and at least half take this view in Mexico (58%), Turkey (55%), Argentina (55%), Jordan (52%) and Russia (50%).

But views are not overwhelmingly negative everywhere. South Koreans (37% negative, 35% positive), Chinese (27% negative, 26% positive) and Indonesians (27% negative, 28% positive) are divided on this issue. And a solid majority (55%) of Indians think the U.S. is having a good impact on the Indian economy, which has grown considerably in recent years and continues to grow even during the economic downturn, albeit at a more modest rate.



As the global recession has progressed over the last year, many publics have become more likely to believe economic conditions in the U.S. are having a negative impact in their own countries. Half of Russians characterize America’s economic influence as negative, whereas only 31% felt this way last year. Nigerians are now much more likely to say the U.S. is having a bad impact (46%) than they were in 2008 (18%). Negative perceptions have also become more common in Poland (+13), Pakistan (+10), Mexico (+9) and China (+9).

However, in several nations, people have become less likely to describe American economic influence as negative. Seven-in-ten Turks felt this way last year; today, 55% hold this view. Double-digit declines have also taken place in Britain (-10) and Indonesia (-10).

Dealing With the Economic Crisis

Overall, there is little consensus regarding which of the major powers is doing the best job of dealing with the worldwide economic crisis, although the U.S. generally gets higher marks than China and the EU. When asked who is taking the best approach to fixing the crisis, in most countries surveyed people are more likely to choose the U.S. than the EU or China.

The American approach is favored over the EU’s or China’s in the U.S. (60%) and Canada (39%), as well as in all of the Latin American and African nations included in the survey. However, in Argentina and Mexico more than one-third either do not have an opinion or say that none of these countries is taking the best approach.

Four major Asian nations favor the American approach: India (62%), South Korea (57%), Indonesia (49%) and Japan (30%). Israelis (55%), Egyptians (45%), and Jordanians (43%) also tend to believe the U.S. is doing the best job on this issue.

Changing Views of U.S. Economic Impact

Where more <u>say negative</u>	2008 %	2009 %	Change
Nigeria	18	46	+28
Russia	31	50	+19
Poland	24	37	+13
Pakistan	30	40	+10
Mexico	49	58	+9
China	18	27	+9

Where fewer <u>say negative</u>	2008 %	2009 %	Change
Turkey	70	55	-15
Britain	72	62	-10
Indonesia	37	27	-10
Spain	56	47	-9

% of total sample saying U.S. economic influence is negative. Asked only of those who say U.S. economy has great deal/fair amount of influence.
Questions 30 and 31.

Who is Taking the Best Approach to the Global Economic Crisis?

	U.S. %	China %	EU %	None/ Other/DK %
U.S.	60	8	13	19
Canada	39	9	28	25
Britain	28	8	44	21
France	19	14	63	4
Germany	13	6	68	13
Spain	31	8	39	21
Poland	22	5	38	35
Russia	7	27	23	43
Turkey	21	6	14	58
Egypt	45	22	16	17
Jordan	43	32	11	16
Lebanon	11	36	22	29
Palest. ter.	21	25	38	15
Israel	55	12	13	19
China	20	60	8	12
India	62	13	3	22
Indonesia	49	14	15	22
Japan	30	17	27	26
Pakistan	16	35	3	46
S. Korea	57	4	15	24
Argentina	23	21	17	39
Brazil	53	17	11	19
Mexico	37	15	15	34
Kenya	59	13	13	14
Nigeria	59	15	10	16

Question 32.

The EU is named most often in six nations, including all five EU member states in the survey – Germany (68%), France (63%), Britain (44%), Spain (39%) and Poland (38%). Palestinians also identify the EU (38%) more often than China (25%) or the U.S. (21%).

The Chinese overwhelmingly believe their own country is doing the best job of dealing with the crisis – 60% say China, far more than either the U.S. (20%) or the EU (8%). China is also the top pick in Lebanon (36%), Pakistan (36%) and Russia (27%).

2. VIEWS OF PRESIDENT BARACK OBAMA

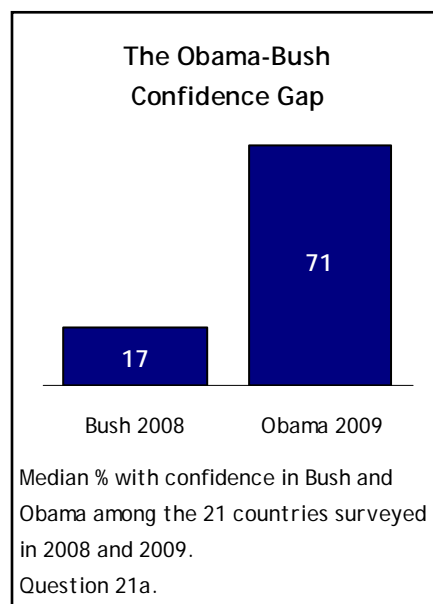
U.S. President Barack Obama is popular in nations across much of the world. This is especially true in Western Europe, although he also receives extremely high ratings in countries such as Canada, Japan, South Korea, India, Brazil, Kenya and Nigeria.

In most predominantly Muslim nations surveyed, there is less enthusiasm for the new president, with one clear exception. President Obama is very popular in Indonesia, the nation with the largest Muslim population, where Obama spent part of his childhood.

Even in Muslim nations where his ratings tend to be negative however, Obama is generally more popular than his predecessor. For instance, only one-in-three Turks have confidence in Obama's foreign affairs leadership, but this is still a solid improvement from last year, when only 2% voiced confidence in President George W. Bush.

Looking at the 21 countries surveyed in both 2008 and 2009, Obama consistently receives far more positive reviews than Bush did. Across these countries, a median of 71% say they have a lot or some confidence in Obama to do the right thing in world affairs. Last year a median of only 17% expressed confidence in Bush. The gap between perceptions of Obama and his predecessor is enormous in many countries. This is particularly true in Western Europe, but large gaps can be found in other regions as well.

In most countries, large numbers say Obama's election led them to have more favorable views of the United States, and there are high expectations for his presidency, specifically on the topics of climate change, the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and multilateralism.



A (Nearly) Worldwide Gap

	Bush Obama		<i>Diff</i>
	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	
<i>% confident</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	
Germany	14	93	+79
France	13	91	+78
Britain	16	86	+70
Spain	8	72	+64
Canada*	28	88	+60
Japan	25	85	+60
Brazil	17	76	+59
Argentina	7	61	+54
S. Korea	30	81	+51
Indonesia	23	71	+48
Mexico	16	55	+39
U.S.	37	74	+37
Nigeria	55	88	+33
China	30	62	+32
Egypt	11	42	+31
Turkey	2	33	+31
Jordan	7	31	+24
India	55	77	+22
Kenya*	72	94	+22
Poland	41	62	+21
Palest. ter.*	8	23	+15
Russia	22	37	+15
Lebanon	33	46	+13
Pakistan	7	13	+6
Israel*	57	56	-1

* Bush confidence from 2007.
Question 21a.

There also is widespread support for Obama’s policies: When asked to give an overall evaluation of the new administration’s international policies, solid majorities in most nations approve. In addition, Obama’s decisions to close the U.S. military prison in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba and to withdraw combat forces from Iraq by 2011 are widely embraced. Obama’s economic stimulus package receives support in Western Europe, Japan and Canada. However, there is much less support for Obama’s decision to send more troops to Afghanistan.

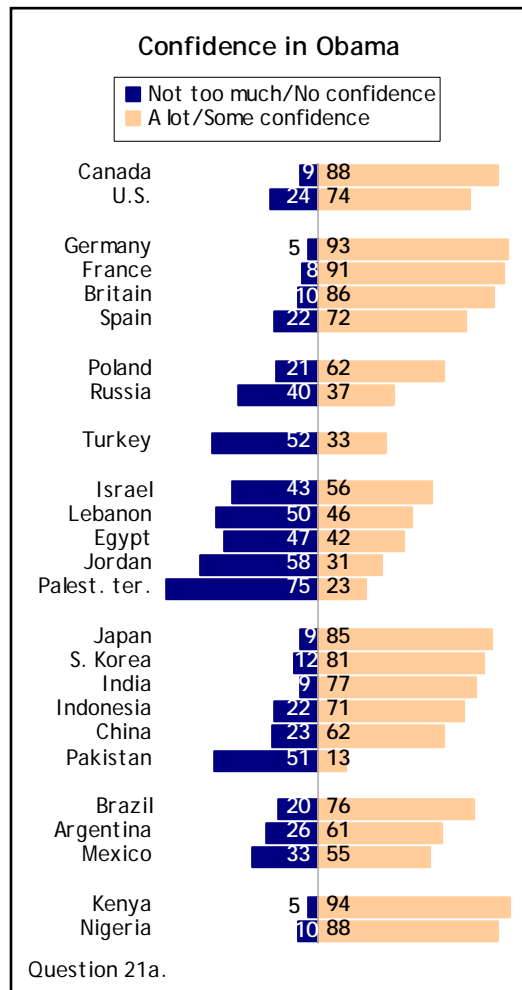
While there is considerable support for several of Obama’s policies, a multivariate analysis of the survey data from Western Europe and in predominantly Muslim nations in the Middle East suggests that attitudes toward the U.S. are more closely tied to overall confidence in Obama’s leadership in world affairs than to opinions about the president’s specific policies regarding Guantanamo, Iraq and Afghanistan. In both regions, the degree of confidence people have in Obama is a stronger predictor of whether they have a favorable view of the U.S.

Sky High Ratings in Europe, Much Less Confidence in Middle East

President Obama receives very high ratings in Western Europe and Canada. In Germany (93%) and France (91%) more than nine-in-ten say they have a lot or some confidence in Obama to do the right thing in world affairs. Canadians (88%) and the British (86%) are similarly enthusiastic. More than seven-in-ten (72%) Spanish respondents share this view, about the same level of support that Obama receives in the United States (74%).

In Western Europe, Obama receives far higher ratings than Bush did in 2008, during his final year in office. The percentage of Germans who have confidence in Obama is 79 points higher than the percentage who felt this way about Bush last year. Corresponding shifts have taken place in France (+78 points), Britain (+70), Spain (+64) and Canada (+60).

In Poland, a European Union country in which attitudes toward the U.S. remained relatively positive in the Bush era, 62% have confidence in Obama, up from the 41% who expressed confidence in Bush.



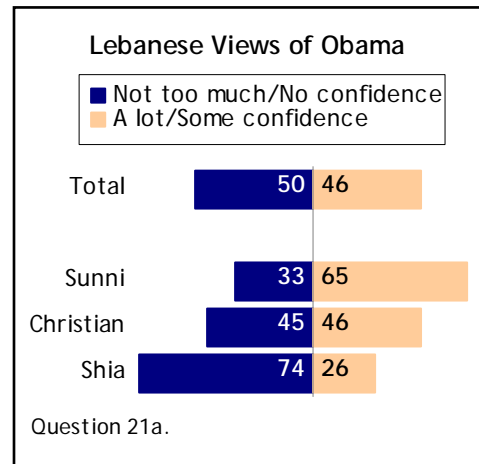
Confidence in Obama also runs extremely high in the two African countries included in the survey. In the country where his father was born, Obama is almost universally popular – 94% of Kenyans have a positive view of his leadership. Even before Obama’s election, Kenyans generally held positive views of the U.S., and President Bush also received quite positive reactions from Kenyans in 2007 (72% confident). About nine-in-ten (88%) Nigerians also voice confidence in Obama, compared with 55% for Bush a year ago.

Latin Americans have much more positive attitudes toward Obama than they did toward Bush. Roughly three-in-four Brazilians (76%) have confidence that Obama will do the right thing in world affairs, while only 17% felt this way about Bush. In Argentina, confidence in Bush was in the single digits (7%), but now 61% have confidence in Obama. The shift has been only slightly less dramatic in Mexico, where 16% had confidence in Bush last year, while 55% now say this about Obama.

Obama earns favorable reviews in Asia as well. Obama is far more popular in Japan (85%) than was his predecessor (25%). Similarly, large majorities express confidence in Obama in South Korea (81%), India (77%), and China (62%), and in each country this new president gets much better marks than Bush did.

About seven-in-ten (71%) Indonesians have confidence in Obama, up from 23% for Bush in 2008. In other majority Muslim countries, however, views are far less positive. In Egypt (42%) and Jordan (31%) far fewer say they trust Obama’s leadership in foreign affairs, although in both countries there is more support for Obama than there was for Bush. Similarly, confidence in Obama is 31 percentage points higher than Bush’s 2008 rating in Turkey, where Obama paid a highly publicized visit in April.

Overall, Lebanese are divided over Obama, with 46% expressing confidence in his leadership and 50% saying they do not have confidence in him. However, this masks considerable differences among Lebanon’s three major religious groups. Nearly two-thirds (65%) of Sunni Muslims have a positive view, compared with only 26% of Shia Muslims. And Christians are split, with 46% saying they have a lot or some confidence in the new American president and 45% saying they have not too much or no confidence at all.



Obama receives his lowest ratings in Pakistan and the Palestinian territories. Just 13% of Pakistanis have confidence in him, while 51% see him negatively, and a large share (36%) offers

no opinion. Three-in-four Palestinians have a negative opinion of Obama, while only 23% see him positively.

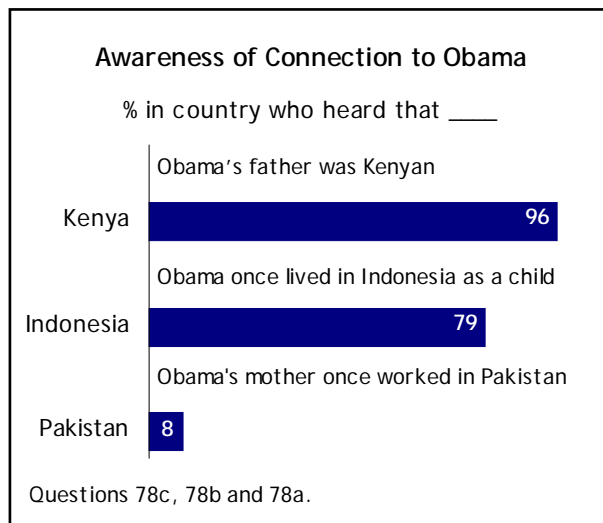
Israel is the only country in which there is parity between ratings for Obama and previous ratings for Bush. Just over half (56%) of Israelis are confident Obama will do the right thing in international affairs, virtually unchanged from the 57% who said the same about Bush in 2007. Obama is popular among Israel’s Muslim community – roughly two-thirds (68%) voice confidence in Obama, a considerably higher rating than Bush received among Israeli Muslims in 2003 (31%).

There is only one non-Muslim nation in which opinions of Obama are on balance negative: Slightly more Russians say they lack confidence (40%) in the new president than say they have confidence (37%) in him.

Kenyans and Indonesians Aware of Obama Ties

Obama’s family connections to Kenya and Indonesia are well-known in those countries. Nearly everyone surveyed in Kenya (96%) is aware that Obama’s father was Kenyan. And roughly eight-in-ten (79%) Indonesians are aware that the new president lived there as a child.

Obama also has a personal connection to Pakistan, where his mother once worked, but few Pakistanis (8%) are aware of this fact.



Most Say Election Improved Their Opinion of U.S.

In most countries surveyed, majorities or pluralities say the election of Barack Obama led them to have a more favorable view of the United States. Again Western Europe, and especially France (93% more favorable) and Germany (91%), stand out in this regard.

Pakistanis, however, are the least likely to say Obama’s election improved their opinion of the U.S. (9%); more than twice as many (23%) say his election made them feel less favorably toward the United States. Many Pakistanis (42%) have no opinion on this question.

In Israel opinion is more evenly divided, with 40% saying more favorable and 40% saying less favorable. Next door in the Palestinian territories, opinions also are divided, with 37% saying the election led them to have a more favorable view and 30% a less favorable opinion. In neighboring Jordan, more than four-in-ten (44%) volunteer that the election had no impact on their attitude toward the U.S.

In general, reactions to Obama’s victory are quite different from reactions to the re-election of George W. Bush four years earlier. Among the 15 countries asked about Bush’s re-election in 2005, there was no country in which a majority or plurality said his re-election led them to have a more favorable view of the U.S. In nations such as Germany, France, and Canada, roughly three-in-four said it caused them to have a less favorable opinion.

Examining the 13 nations that were surveyed in both 2005 and 2009 illustrates the vastly different reactions to the two most recent U.S. presidential elections. Whereas 77% of Germans said Bush’s re-election made them less favorably disposed toward the U.S., only 1% feel this way about Obama’s win. Similar gaps can be found in other Western European nations. However, these large differences are not only present in

	More <u>fav</u> %	Less <u>fav</u> %	No change <u>(Vol)</u> %
Canada	84	6	6
France	93	3	4
Germany	91	1	7
Britain	77	6	14
Spain	75	5	16
Poland	48	11	33
Russia	40	10	44
Turkey	38	25	25
Israel	40	40	17
Egypt	38	23	34
Palest. ter.	37	30	32
Lebanon	34	25	34
Jordan	29	18	44
Japan	77	6	14
Indonesia	73	12	8
S. Korea	67	3	24
India	60	21	5
China	47	10	26
Pakistan	9	23	26
Brazil	77	6	14
Argentina	61	5	26
Mexico	51	15	25
Kenya	84	7	8
Nigeria	81	11	5
Question 46.			

	Bush <u>2005</u> %	Obama <u>2009</u> %	<u>Diff</u>
% less fav. to U.S.			
Germany	77	1	-76
France	74	3	-71
Canada	75	6	-69
Britain	62	6	-56
Spain	60	5	-55
Indonesia	52	12	-40
Turkey	62	25	-37
Lebanon	57	25	-32
Russia	36	10	-26
India	35	21	-14
Jordan	31	18	-13
Pakistan	36	23	-13
Poland	18	11	-7
Question 46. Countries where trends are available. 2005 question about Bush’s re-election.			

Western Europe; Russians, Indians, and publics in several majority-Muslim countries also reacted more favorably to Obama’s election.

High Expectations for Obama

Many around the world have high expectations for the way President Obama will approach international policymaking. Substantial numbers in most countries believe he will act in a multilateral fashion, weighing the interests of other nations in his decisions and seeking international approval before using military force.

In 16 of 24 countries surveyed, majorities or pluralities think Obama will consider the interests of countries like theirs when making foreign policy decisions. And in the United States, a large majority (85%) believes Obama will take into account the interests of other countries. Similarly, majorities or pluralities in 17 of 25 nations (including the U.S.) believe Obama will seek international approval before using military force.

The belief that Obama will follow these approaches to foreign policy is especially widespread in the U.S., Canada and Western Europe, although the Spanish are divided over whether he will think about the interests of countries like Spain – 47% say he will, 47% say he will not.

Arab publics are more skeptical on both of these questions. For instance, roughly two-thirds of Lebanese (68%), Palestinians (66%), and Jordanians (66%) do not think the president will consider their interests. In neighboring Israel, most (56%) feel he will think about their interests, although a significant minority (39%) say he will not.

On both questions, Turks and Pakistanis exhibit the most skepticism about Obama’s multilateralism. Less than one-quarter in Turkey and Pakistan think Obama will consider their interests when making policy or seek approval from other nations before using military force.

Expectations for Obama: Multilateralism				
	Obama will consider your country's interests?		Obama will seek int'l approval for military force?	
	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %
U.S.	85*	10	72	23
Canada	65	31	66	28
Britain	60	34	52	42
France	60	39	55	44
Germany	69	28	75	21
Spain	47	47	71	22
Poland	47	33	60	19
Russia	43	35	29	45
Turkey	22	48	23	43
Egypt	31	50	37	46
Jordan	20	66	30	50
Lebanon	24	68	41	45
Palest. ter.	31	66	41	55
Israel	56	39	55	35
China	46	40	29	54
India	66	16	65	17
Indonesia	62	27	51	29
Japan	43	46	52	31
Pakistan	17	44	17	36
S. Korea	49	41	65	23
Argentina	41	32	48	24
Brazil	74	15	73	15
Mexico	47	29	45	25
Kenya	77	17	54	28
Nigeria	66	27	67	23

*U.S. respondents were asked whether Obama will take into account the interests of other countries when making international policy decisions (48bUS).
Questions 48b and 48d.

Interestingly, Russia and China – two countries with veto power on the United Nations Security Council – are among the least likely to believe Obama will try to get international approval before deploying force. In both former Cold War rivals of the U.S., only 29% hold this view.

Meanwhile, 85% of Americans say Obama will consider other countries’ interests in his decision-making and roughly seven-in-ten (72%) think he will look for international approval before using U.S. military force.

Respondents also were asked about Obama’s policies toward the Middle East. In 18 of 25 nations surveyed, public opinion leans toward the view that Obama will be fair in dealing with the Israelis and the Palestinians. By 53% to 40%, more Israelis say Obama will be fair in addressing this situation. By contrast, just 27% of Palestinians say he will be fair, while 70% say he will not.

More generally, relatively few Arabs surveyed believe Obama’s Middle East policy will be fair. Large majorities of Jordanians (69%), Egyptians (66%) and Lebanese (63%) think he will not be fair.

On the question of climate change, expectations are high for Obama’s approach. Again, EU nations, Canada and the U.S. are especially likely to believe the president will address this subject, with majorities saying Obama will “get the U.S. to take significant measures to control global climate change.”

Some publics that are skeptical of Obama’s approach to other issues, such as the Lebanese and Palestinians, believe that Obama will address climate change. It is worth noting that in many countries, including Pakistan, Turkey, Russia, Argentina and Mexico, large numbers are unable to offer an opinion on this question.

Expectations for Obama: Middle East & Climate Change				
	Obama will be fair in Middle East?		Obama will take steps on climate change?	
	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %
U.S.	77	17	69	24
Canada	80	13	72	24
Britain	79	13	67	27
France	84	16	81	19
Germany	84	11	76	20
Spain	56	32	65	29
Poland	55	18	56	24
Russia	26	43	34	33
Turkey	19	52	26	38
Egypt	24	66	40	40
Jordan	16	69	41	43
Lebanon	23	63	59	30
Palest. ter.	27	70	54	38
Israel	53	40	56	31
China	46	40	49	34
India	59	22	66	16
Indonesia	54	28	70	15
Japan	58	27	59	27
Pakistan	17	41	26	29
S. Korea	52	32	70	19
Argentina	51	20	46	25
Brazil	79	10	77	12
Mexico	40	28	47	24
Kenya	74	14	64	20
Nigeria	75	16	81	10

Questions 48a and 48c.

Views of Obama's Policies

Overall evaluations of President Obama's international policies are generally positive. In 20 of 25 nations, those who approve of his international policies outnumber those who disapprove.

Support is especially high in France (93%), Germany (92%), Kenya (88%), Nigeria (85%), and Brazil (80%). More than two-thirds (68%) of Americans also endorse Obama's foreign policies.

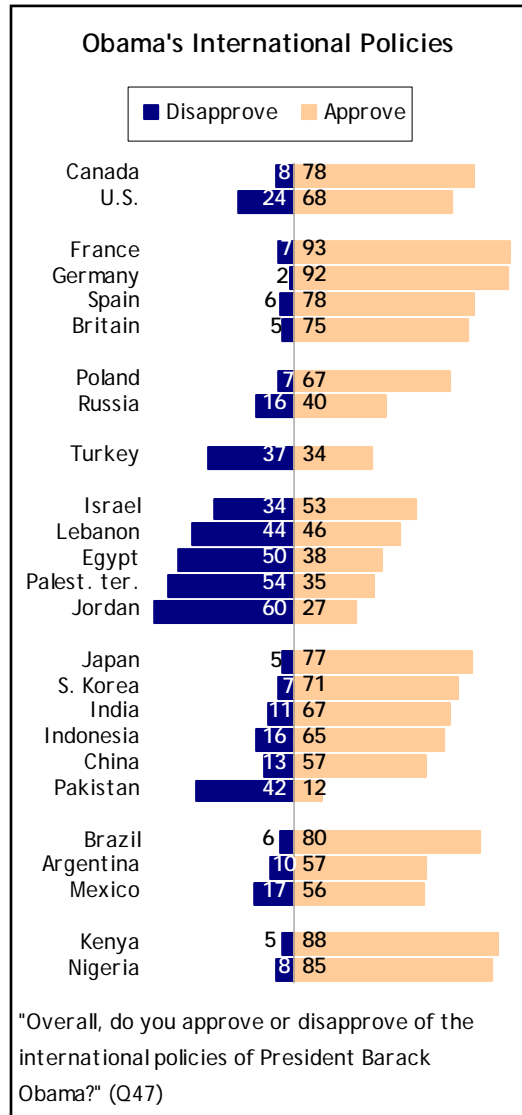
Support is considerably lower in many predominantly Muslim nations. Half or more in Jordan (60%), the Palestinian territories (54%) and Egypt (50%) say they disapprove of Obama's policies.

Nearly half of Pakistanis do not offer an opinion (46%); most of those who do offer an opinion – 42% overall – say they disapprove of Obama's international policies. Turks are almost evenly divided in their views (34% approve, 37% disapprove), although 29% do not give an opinion.

In addition to overall evaluations of Obama's international policies, respondents were asked about several of the new president's specific policies, including his initiatives on Guantanamo, Iraq and Afghanistan.

Obama's decision to close the American military prison at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba is universally popular. More approve than disapprove of this policy in all nations, with one exception: the United States. Americans are closely divided on this issue – 45% approve, 47% disapprove. There are sharp partisan differences on this question, as 65% of Democrats approve, compared with 45% of independents and just 18% of Republicans.

Among the Arab publics surveyed, this proposal is very popular, especially among Palestinians (93% approve) and Lebanese (91%). More than eight-in-ten also back this idea in Germany (84%), France and Spain (82% each).



Obama’s pledge to withdraw combat forces from Iraq by December 2011 also is overwhelmingly popular across the nations surveyed. In all 25 nations, more approve of this plan than disapprove, including 70% of Americans, and at least eight-in-ten in the four Western European countries and Canada.

Withdrawing from Iraq also is popular among Iraq’s neighbors. Roughly nine-in-ten Palestinians (92%), 85% of Lebanese, and 72% of Jordanians back this proposal. It is slightly less popular in Egypt (59%) and Turkey (55%), although approval outweighs disapproval by solid margins in both countries. A slim majority of Israelis (53%) want U.S. forces out of Iraq by the end of 2011; but at 35%, Israel is the nation with the largest share of people saying they disapprove of this plan.

India is the only country in which less than a majority says they approve of withdrawing troops from Iraq, although the percentage who approves (43%) is nearly double the percentage who disapproves (22%).

The publics surveyed express much more negative opinions about Obama’s decision to send additional troops to Afghanistan. While Obama’s decision is endorsed by 54% of Americans, majorities or pluralities in only four other nations approve of this policy: Israel (54%), Kenya (53%), Nigeria (49%) and India (38%).

Despite the president’s calls for NATO allies to send more troops to Afghanistan, there is opposition to such action in Germany (63% disapprove), France (62%), Poland (57%), Canada (55%), Britain (51%), Spain (50%), and Turkey (49%).

	Specific Obama Foreign Policies					
	Closing Guantanamo		Withdrawing from Iraq		More troops to Afghanistan	
	App-rove %	Dis-app %	App-rove %	Dis-app %	App-rove %	Dis-app %
U.S.	45	47	70	26	54	42
Canada	70	20	82	12	42	55
Britain	72	17	85	8	41	51
France	82	17	88	12	37	62
Germany	84	11	81	15	32	63
Spain	82	12	81	13	41	50
Poland	57	21	79	8	28	57
Russia	48	16	73	9	13	66
Turkey	51	11	55	11	16	49
Egypt	66	28	59	27	19	64
Jordan	73	19	72	18	11	66
Lebanon	91	6	85	8	20	67
Palest. ter.	93	5	92	8	12	84
Israel	50	23	53	35	54	32
China	68	17	74	15	17	71
India	38	20	43	22	38	27
Indonesia	66	14	75	12	20	66
Japan	61	16	81	12	28	62
Pakistan	33	17	63	8	16	57
S. Korea	63	15	69	17	28	55
Argentina	61	12	77	4	12	67
Brazil	60	18	74	14	27	57
Mexico	45	25	56	21	22	52
Kenya	64	16	63	24	53	31
Nigeria	67	19	76	15	49	44

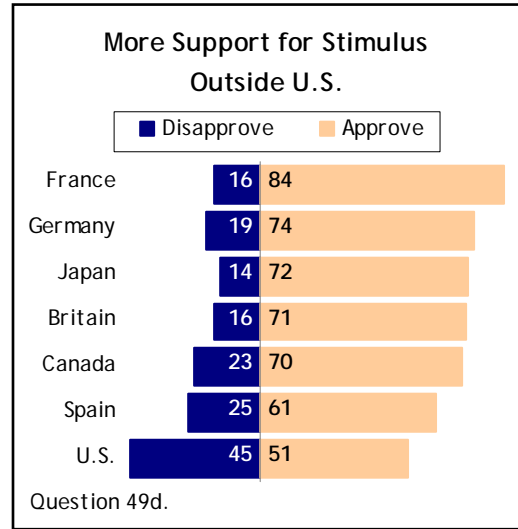
Questions 49a, 49b and 49c.

Opposition also is widespread in majority Muslim nations, with 84% of Palestinians and roughly two-thirds of Lebanese (67%), Jordanians (66%), and Egyptians (64%) saying they disapprove. Even in Indonesia, where support for Obama runs high, 66% oppose this policy.

Opinions About Obama’s Stimulus Plan

In Western Europe, Japan, Canada and the United States, respondents were asked about Obama’s policy of stimulating the U.S. economy through government spending. While Americans are only slightly more likely to approve (51%) of this idea than to disapprove (45%), there is more support elsewhere.

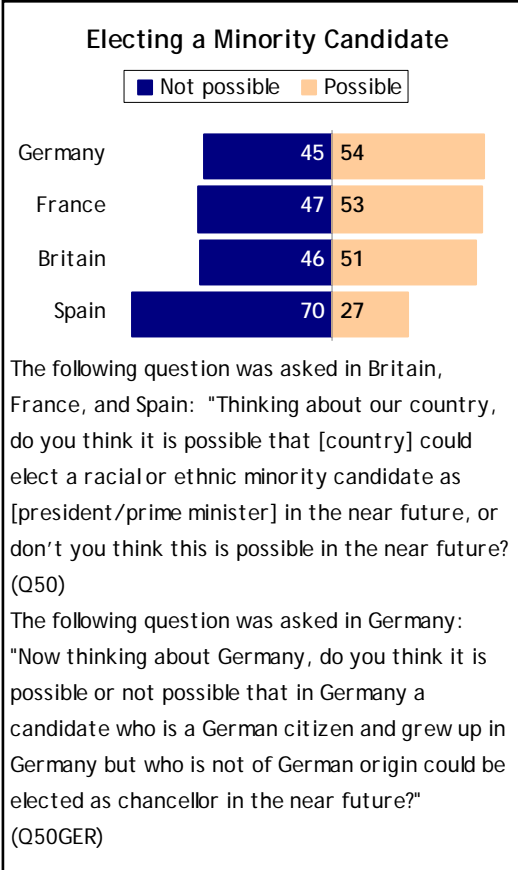
In France, 84% approve of Obama’s stimulus spending. Despite German Chancellor Angela Merkel’s criticism of U.S. stimulus spending, nearly three-quarters of Germans (74%) approve of Obama’s stimulus policy. Majorities also agree with the stimulus spending in Japan (72%), Britain (71%), Canada (70%) and Spain (61%).



Could a Minority Candidate Win in Western Europe?

Overwhelmingly, Western Europeans have reacted favorably to the election of an African American president in the U.S., but many are doubtful that a minority candidate could win in their countries.

By slim margins, those surveyed in Germany (54% possible, 45% not possible), France (53% possible, 47% not possible) and Britain (51% possible, 46% not possible) say it is possible that a minority candidate could be elected as leader of their country in the near future. Opinions on this issue are quite different, however, in Spain, where only 27% believe a minority candidate could be elected as prime minister of their country.



Younger people are especially likely to believe a minority candidate could win in both Britain and Germany. Roughly six-in-ten (59%) British 18-29 year-olds say it is possible, compared with 51% of 30-49 year-olds and 47% of those age 50 and older.

Similarly, about two-thirds (68%) of 18-29 year-old Germans think a candidate of non-German origin could be elected, compared with 63% of those age 30-49 and just 42% of people age 50 and over.

3. RATING MAJOR POWERS

Following a year in which the 2008 Beijing Olympics brought the international spotlight to China, global views of China have improved slightly. Moreover, among developing nations, many are beginning to view China as more of a partner to their country. But when it comes to whether China will eventually surpass the U.S. as the world's superpower, majorities or pluralities in 16 of the 25 nations surveyed believe that this will never happen.

Opinion of Russia is largely negative – in only three of 24 publics do majorities express a favorable opinion of Russia. On the other hand, the United Nations and the European Union receive high ratings. Notably, attitudes toward the U.N. are now more favorable in the U.S. With

improvements in the image of the U.S., a greater percentage of the British public now has a favorable opinion of the U.S. than of the EU. However, Canadians rate the EU as favorably as they do the U.S.

China's Image Improves

Majorities in 10 of 24 nations give China a favorable rating. China's popularity has increased somewhat since last year in 10 of the 20 countries where trends are available, while decreasing in only three countries and remaining stable in seven countries.

American public opinion regarding China has grown more positive since last year. Today, half of Americans rate China favorably, compared with roughly four-in-ten in previous years, (39% in 2008; 42% in 2007), respectively. Favorability ratings of China in the U.S. are now on par with results from the 2006 survey, when 52% felt favorably toward China.

Despite a slight uptick in favorability ratings for China in three of the four Western European countries, views remain mostly negative. In France and Spain, positive opinions increased from roughly three-in-ten in 2008 (28% in France, 31% in Spain) to about four-in-ten this year (41% in France, 40% in Spain). However, negative views still mostly predominate in both of these countries. Only in Britain do majorities think favorably of China (52%), up from

	<i>Favorable view of...</i>				
	<u>U.N.</u>	<u>U.S.</u>	<u>EU</u>	<u>China</u>	<u>Russia</u>
<u>In Europe</u>	%	%	%	%	%
France	74	75	62	41	43
Poland	72	67	77	43	33
Britain	67	69	50	52	45
Germany	65	64	65	29	42
Spain	61	58	77	40	36
<u>In the Middle East</u>					
Lebanon	62	55	66	53	57
Egypt	56	27	46	52	48
Jordan	44	25	26	50	42
Israel	32	71	56	56	31
Palest. ter.	30	15	37	43	33
<u>Elsewhere</u>					
Canada	70	68	71	53	51
Mexico	58	69	41	39	29
Japan	45	59	65	26	23
India	43	76	34	46	50

Questions 11a, 11c, 11e, 11f, 11j.

47% last year. Opinions remain decidedly negative in Germany, where only about one-in-three respondents (29%) say they have a positive opinion.

In Asia, opinions about China vary widely. China remains extremely popular among Pakistanis, as currently more than eight-in-ten (84%) express a favorable view, up from 76% in 2008. A majority in Indonesia give China a favorable rating (59%). Consistent with results from previous years, positive views of China in India slightly outweigh negative views (46% in 2009, 2008 and 2007). On the other hand, views among South Koreans have grown more negative in the last few years – just four-in-ten express a positive view (41%) compared with 48% in 2008. While more in Japan offer a positive assessment of China in 2009 than in 2008 (26% vs. 14%), negative views remain widespread.

Slight majorities in three of the five Middle Eastern countries surveyed have a favorable view of China. Opinions in Jordan remain evenly split (50% favorable to China and 50% unfavorable).

China is overwhelmingly popular in both of the African nations surveyed this year. Elsewhere, in Latin America opinions are mixed and many in the region are unable to offer an opinion.

	2002	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Canada	--	58	--	52	--	53
U.S.	--	43	52	42	39	50
Britain	--	65	65	49	47	52
France	--	58	60	47	28	41
Spain	--	57	45	39	31	40
Germany	--	46	56	34	26	29
Russia	71	60	63	60	60	58
Poland	--	37	--	39	33	43
Turkey	--	40	33	25	24	16
Israel	--	--	--	45	--	56
Lebanon	--	66	--	46	50	53
Egypt	--	--	63	65	59	52
Jordan	--	43	49	46	44	50
Palest. ter.	--	--	--	46	--	43
Pakistan	--	79	69	79	76	84
Indonesia	68	73	62	65	58	59
India	--	56	47	46	46	46
S.Korea	66	--	--	52	48	41
Japan	55	--	27	29	14	26
Brazil	--	--	--	50	47	50
Argentina	--	--	--	32	34	42
Mexico	--	--	--	43	38	39
Nigeria	--	--	59	75	79	85
Kenya	--	--	--	81	--	73

Question 11c.

Many See China as Partner

In nine of the 17 countries in which the question was posed, majorities or pluralities think of China as a partner to their country. In eight nations however, the balance of opinion is that China is neither a partner nor an enemy of their country, while no public in which the question was asked characterizes China as an enemy.

The way in which people characterize their country’s relationship with China varies across regions. Kenyans, Nigerians and Pakistanis are the most likely to consider China a partner to their country. Views in Indonesia have shifted since 2008 – more now regard China as a partner than did so a year ago (52% vs. 41%).

Pluralities or majorities in China’s fellow “BRIC” nations – Russia (51%), Brazil (49%), and India (43%) – currently say China is a partner of their country. For Brazil in particular, these findings mark a shift in opinion from last year when a plurality (49%) considered China neither a partner nor an enemy.

China is rated as neither a partner nor an enemy by majorities in Israel (62%), Poland (60%), Lebanon (52%) and Japan (51%), along with almost half in Egypt (49%). However, China is rated as an enemy by significant minorities in Turkey (27%) and Mexico (24%).

	Is China More of a Partner or More of an Enemy?			
	Partner %	Enemy %	Neither %	DK %
Russia	51	10	34	5
Poland	27	7	60	7
Turkey	15	27	36	22
Jordan	41	15	42	2
Palest. ter.	39	8	47	6
Lebanon	34	12	52	3
Egypt	30	19	49	2
Israel	24	9	62	5
Pakistan	80	2	5	13
Indonesia	52	8	34	6
India	43	23	26	8
Japan	23	25	51	1
Brazil	49	10	36	5
Argentina	45	13	33	9
Mexico	45	24	23	8
Kenya	88	3	6	3
Nigeria	87	4	5	4

Question 53.

Will China Overtake the U.S.?

Majorities or pluralities in 16 of the 25 countries surveyed believe that China will never replace the U.S. as the world’s leading superpower. But while there is no country in which a majority or plurality say that China has already replaced the U.S. as a superpower, many respondents in several countries, including China itself, believe that China will eventually replace the U.S. as the world’s leading power.

Majorities in Japan (59%), Jordan (56%), Israel (56%), and Lebanon (54%) are confident that the U.S. will maintain its superpower status. Almost two-thirds of Egyptians (63%) say that China will never replace the U.S. as the sole superpower – up from 55% last year.

A majority of Americans (57%) think that the U.S. will never lose its place to China as the superpower of the world. But one-third of Americans disagree and believe that the U.S. will either eventually be replaced by China as the world’s superpower (26%) or that it has already happened (7%).

Western Europeans are more likely this year than last year to say that China will never replace the U.S. as the world’s leader. For instance, more than four-in-ten in Spain (44%) and France (43%) now say that the U.S. will retain its superpower position, an increase of nine points in both countries since 2008. But in all four countries, a majority or plurality believes that China has already replaced the U.S. or will eventually replace the U.S. as the top leader.

A majority in China (59%) think that their country will eventually replace the U.S. as the leading superpower, and 8% believe that this has already occurred. On the other

	Will replace %	Has replaced %	Will never replace %	DK %
U.S.	26	7	57	10
Canada	44	8	40	8
Spain	40	8	44	8
France	44	11	43	1
Britain	43	6	41	11
Germany	42	9	41	8
Poland	24	12	44	20
Russia	31	10	36	23
Turkey	22	7	37	34
Egypt	19	14	63	4
Jordan	21	13	56	10
Israel	23	12	56	9
Lebanon	22	14	54	10
Palest. ter.	38	12	41	9
Japan	25	10	59	6
Indonesia	24	7	51	19
S. Korea	45	4	45	6
India	33	15	33	19
China	59	8	20	14
Pakistan	30	10	19	41
Brazil	30	9	46	15
Mexico	30	17	33	20
Argentina	34	16	32	19
Kenya	33	7	47	13
Nigeria	32	9	47	13

Question 16.

	2008 %	2009 %	08-09 Change
France	66	55	-11
Germany	61	51	-10
Spain	57	48	-9
Britain	55	49	-6
Pakistan	45	40	-5
Brazil	44	39	-5
Jordan	39	34	-5
Turkey	34	29	-5
Mexico	51	47	-4

Percent saying China *already has* or *eventually will* replace the U.S.
Question 16.

hand, one-in-five (20%) remain doubtful of the ability of China to surpass the U.S. as the world’s leader.

Significant minorities in Mexico (17%), Argentina (16%) and India (15%) believe that China has already replaced the U.S. as the leading superpower.

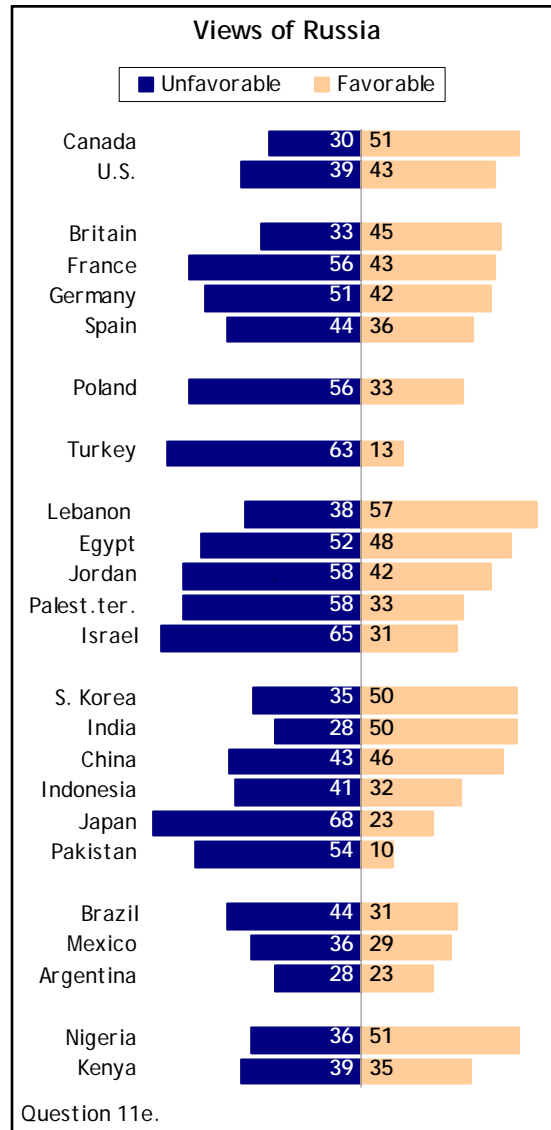
Opinion of Russia

Russia’s increasing international prominence has not been well received by publics around the world. In fact, in most countries surveyed negative sentiments of Russia surpass positive sentiments. Overall, majorities or pluralities in 14 of 24 nations express an unfavorable view of Russia, while majorities in only three countries – Lebanon (57%), Canada (51%) and Nigeria (51%) – express a favorable view. Opinions are more mixed in the remaining countries, with many unable to offer an opinion either way.

Russia is viewed in mostly negative terms in Western Europe. Majorities in France (56%) and Germany (51%) hold an unfavorable view of Russia, along with a plurality (44%) in Spain. Only in Britain do more have a favorable opinion of Russia than have an unfavorable opinion of Russia (45% vs. 33%).

In the only other Eastern European country included in the survey – Poland – views of Russia remain decidedly negative (56% favorable vs. 33% unfavorable).

In no Asian country surveyed does a majority express a favorable view of Russia. However, half of South Koreans and Indians hold a positive opinion of Russia. Favorable views declined among the public of one of Russia’s closest allies – China. Today, fewer Chinese hold a positive opinion of Russia than did two years ago (46% in 2009, 54% in 2007). Most Japanese have a negative opinion of Russia (68%).



Favorability ratings of Russia dropped in both of the African nations surveyed this year. Among Kenyans, positive views of Russia declined by 22 percentage points from 57% in 2007 to 35% in 2009 – the largest drop of any public included in this survey. While a majority of Nigerians (51%) offer a positive rating of Russia, this marks a slight decrease from 58% in 2007.

Finally, in Latin America many respondents are unable to offer an opinion and neither the favorable nor unfavorable position is given by a majority in any of the three countries surveyed. Nearly half in Argentina (48%), more than one-third (36%) in Mexico, and about a quarter in Brazil (24%) did not offer an opinion when asked about Russia.

Views on the European Union

Majorities or pluralities in 18 of the 25 countries surveyed have a favorable view of the European Union. And while the balance of opinion remains mostly positive – three countries are the exception. Large majorities in Jordan (72%), Turkey (59%) and the Palestinian territories (57%), along with 50% in Egypt express a negative view of the EU.

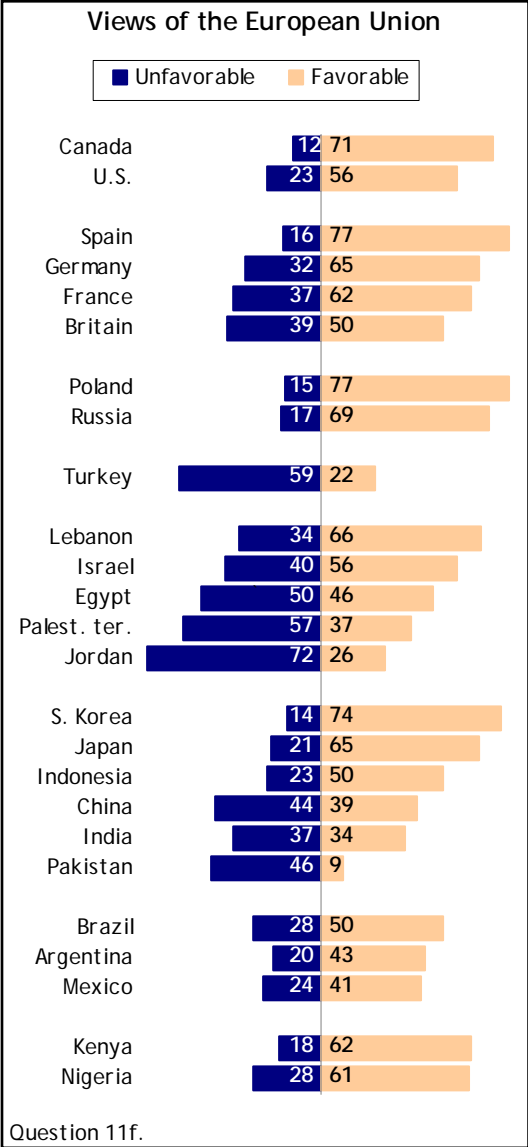
A majority of Americans (56%) have a favorable opinion of the EU, while only 23% say they have a negative opinion. This represents an improvement in favorable judgments from two years ago, when fewer than half (47%) felt favorably toward the EU.

Support for the EU is widespread among the five EU member countries included in the survey. Upwards of three-quarters in Spain (77%) and Poland (77%) offer a favorable opinion of the EU. Almost two-thirds in Germany (65%) and France (62%)

Where Favorable Views of Russia Declined the Most

	2007 %	2009 %	07-09 Change
Kenya	57	35	-22
Mexico	38	29	-9
India	58	50	-8
China	54	46	-8
Pakistan	18	10	-8
Nigeria	58	51	-7
Jordan	48	42	-6
Brazil	37	31	-6

Question 11e.



express a positive attitude towards the EU. Only in Britain is the balance of opinion less than decisive.

Half of respondents in Britain say they have a favorable opinion of the EU, compared with 39% who have an unfavorable opinion.

Moreover, the 2009 findings suggest that the ongoing dispute between the EU and Russia has had little influence on Russian public opinion of the institution. Almost seven-in-ten (69%) in Russia say they have a favorable opinion of the EU, compared with 62% in 2007. In Asia, opinions among South Koreans and Japanese remain largely positive, with majorities in both countries expressing favorable views of the EU (South Korea 74%, Japan 65%).

Favorable views of the EU in Kenya and Nigeria have declined, but the balance of opinion in both countries remains largely positive. Among Kenyans, positive views of the EU dropped 20 percentage points from 82% in 2007 to 62% in 2009. Opinions of the EU also declined in Nigeria – though not as steeply – from 71% in 2007 to 61% in 2009.

The ongoing frustration in Turkey over its on-again, off-again membership negotiations with the European Union are reflected in these data. Today, only about one-in-five in Turkey (22%) have a favorable view of the EU, reflecting a decline since 2004 (58% favorable).

Almost half of Pakistanis (46%) and roughly one-third of Argentines (38%) and Mexicans (35%) are unable to provide an opinion of the EU. In all three of these countries neither the favorable nor unfavorable position is given by a majority of people.

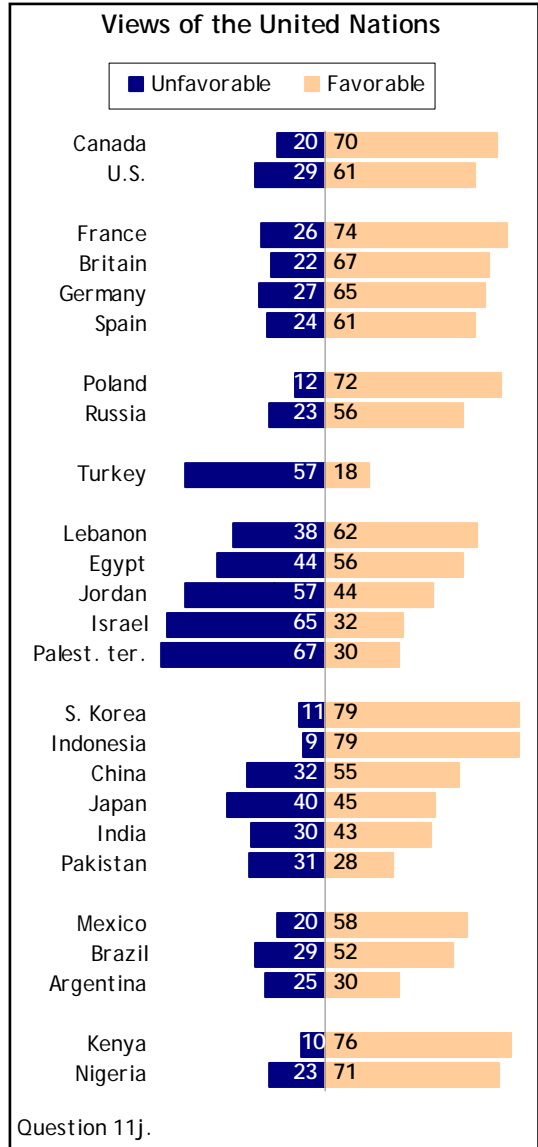
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2009</u>	<i>07-09</i> <u>Change</u>
	%	%	%	
U.S.	39	47	56	+9
Canada	--	73	71	-2
France	69	62	62	0
Britain	54	52	50	-2
Germany	58	68	65	-3
Spain	--	80	77	-3
Russia	62	62	69	+7
Poland	--	83	77	-6
Turkey	58	27	22	-5
Lebanon	--	59	66	+7
Israel	--	49	56	+7
Palest. ter.	--	32	37	+5
Jordan	17	26	26	0
Egypt	--	52	46	-6
Japan	--	61	65	+4
S. Korea	--	71	74	+3
China	--	40	39	-1
Indonesia	--	55	50	-5
Pakistan	19	14	9	-5
India	--	42	34	-8
Argentina	--	37	43	+6
Brazil	--	51	50	-1
Mexico	--	50	41	-9
Nigeria	--	71	61	-10
Kenya	--	82	62	-20
Question 11f.				

Views of the United Nations

Majorities or pluralities in 19 of the 25 countries surveyed have a favorable view of the United Nations. Moreover, ratings of the U.N. have grown more positive since 2007 in 12 of the 25 countries.

Currently, roughly six-in-ten (61%) in the U.S. hold a favorable view of the U.N. This represents a 13-point increase since 2007 in favorable ratings – the largest increase of any public included in the survey. This is the highest favorability rating given to the U.N. since the question was first asked by the Global Attitudes Project in 2004. Positive opinions of the U.N. also increased in Canada from 64% in 2007 to 70% in 2009.

Favorable opinions of the U.N. throughout the Western and Eastern European countries surveyed remain largely positive. In France, 74% feel favorably toward the U.N., up eight points from 66% in 2007. Similarly, the British are feeling more positive towards the U.N. today (67%) than two years ago (58%). Majorities in Germany (65%) and Spain (61%) express positive views, largely unchanged since 2007 and most Poles (72%) and Russians (56%) share a similar sentiment towards the U.N.



Favorable views of the U.N. are widespread among the two African publics surveyed, though positive views have declined in Kenya. In 2007, favorable opinions among Kenyans were nearly universal (88%), but just two years later slightly fewer (76%) express the same opinion. Among Nigerians, a strong majority (71%) gives a favorable rating to the U.N.

However, opinions of the U.N. are sharply negative among three of the publics in the Middle East. Almost six-in-ten (57%) in Jordan say they have an unfavorable view of the U.N. Israelis and Palestinians find rare common ground in their dislike of the U.N. with roughly two-thirds of both publics saying they have an unfavorable opinion (67% in the Palestinian territories, 65% in Israel). Lebanese and Egyptian respondents stand apart from those in neighboring Middle Eastern nations surveyed, with majorities in both countries expressing a favorable opinion of the

U.N. (62% in Lebanon, 56% in Egypt). In Egypt, this marks an increase of 12 percentage points since 2007.

Opinions of the U.N. in Turkey have steadily declined since 2004. A majority (51%) in Turkey expressed a favorable opinion toward the U.N. in 2004; many fewer this year (18%) feel the same way.

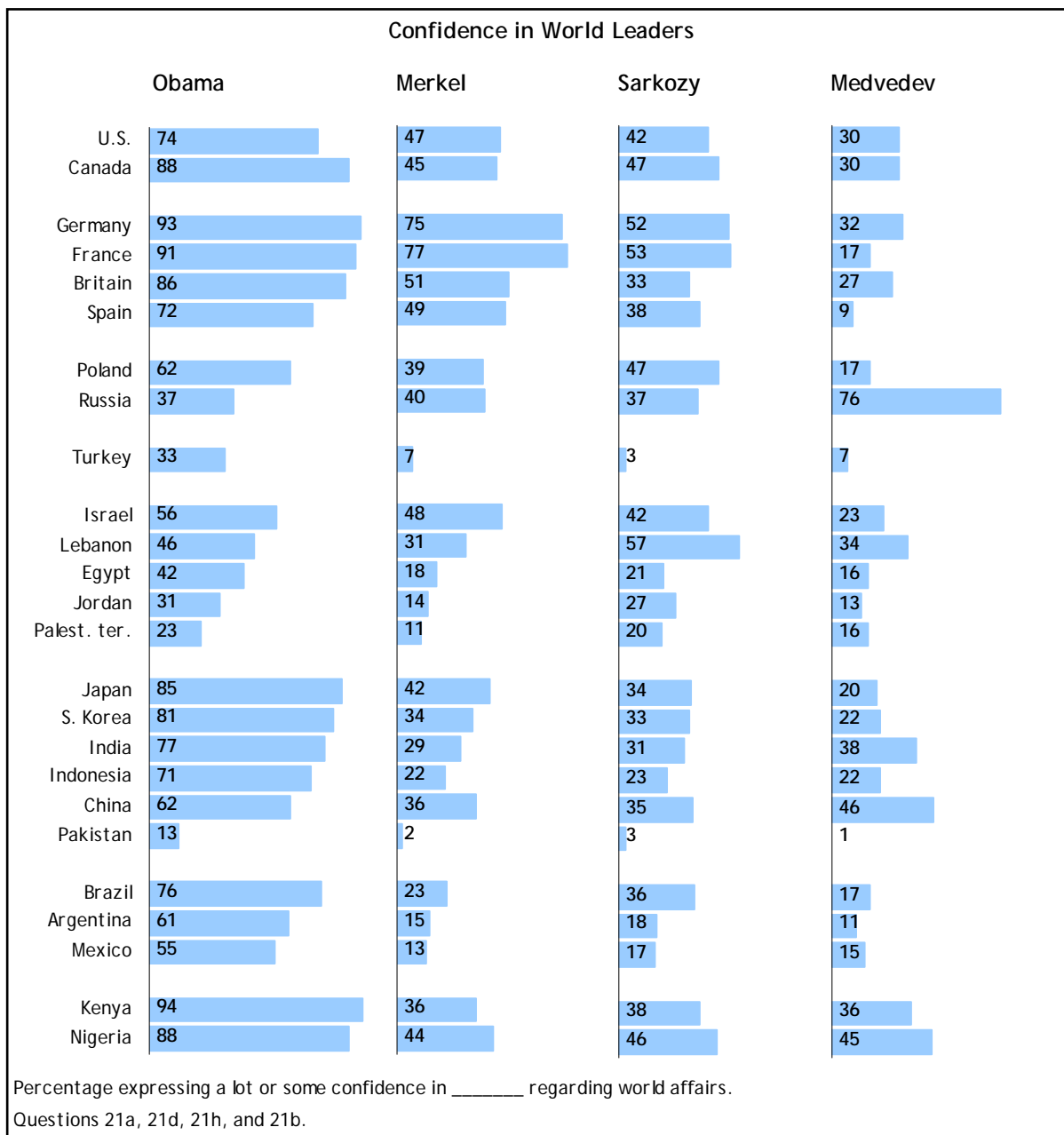
In South Korea and Indonesia the U.N. is seen in a favorable light (79% favorable in both countries). But elsewhere in Asia, opinions of the U.N. are not as glowing. Fewer than half in Japan (45%) and India (43%) hold a positive opinion of the U.N. Among Pakistanis, only about three-in-ten (28%) do so, but about four-in-ten (42%) are unable to offer an opinion.

In Latin America, majorities of Brazilians (52%) and Mexicans (58%) express a favorable view of the U.N. But in Argentina a plurality (45%) of respondents are unable to give a favorable or an unfavorable opinion of the U.N.

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2009</u>	<i>07-09 Change</i>
	%	%	%	%	
U.S.	55	51	48	61	+13
Canada	--	--	64	70	+6
Britain	74	65	58	67	+9
France	67	72	66	74	+8
Germany	71	68	64	65	+1
Spain	--	60	63	61	-2
Poland	--	--	68	72	+4
Russia	60	49	58	56	-2
Turkey	51	29	23	18	-5
Egypt	--	49	44	56	+12
Jordan	21	30	32	44	+12
Palest. ter.	--	--	27	30	+3
Lebanon	--	--	62	62	0
Israel	--	--	38	32	-6
Pakistan	35	42	17	28	+11
S. Korea	--	--	74	79	+5
Japan	--	56	41	45	+4
China	--	52	52	55	+3
Indonesia	--	78	81	79	-2
India	--	39	47	43	-4
Brazil	--	--	45	52	+7
Argentina	--	--	24	30	+6
Mexico	--	--	57	58	+1
Nigeria	--	68	73	71	-2
Kenya	--	--	88	76	-12
Question 11j.					

4. RATING EUROPEAN LEADERS

None of the European leaders tested in this survey achieve the high levels of praise that are bestowed upon the new U.S. President Barack Obama. Even German Chancellor Angela Merkel, who receives positive marks throughout much of Western Europe, does not match Obama's high levels of support. In contrast to Merkel, French President Nicolas Sarkozy fares far less well among his fellow Europeans. The relatively new Russian President Dmitri Medvedev receives mostly negative ratings in much of the world.



Confidence in Merkel in Europe, Little Confidence in the Middle East

Majorities in three of the four Western European countries included in the survey have confidence in German Chancellor Angela Merkel to do the right thing regarding world affairs. However outside of Western Europe, there is less confidence in Merkel, and many are unfamiliar with the German leader.

Confidence in Merkel is widespread in both France and Germany. Almost eight-in-ten in France (77%) have confidence in her to do the right thing in foreign affairs, down slightly from 84% in 2008. Three-quarters of Germans express confidence in Merkel, essentially unchanged from last year. About half in Britain (51%) and Spain (49%) have confidence in her. While positive evaluations surpass negative assessments in Russia, (40% confident vs. 25% not confident), confidence in the German chancellor in Russia declined by nine percentage points over the last year.

In the United States, more express confidence in Merkel’s foreign policy skills than take the opposite view (47% confident vs. 24% not confident), though almost three-in-ten (29%) are unable to offer an opinion on her. Similarly, more in Japan offer positive than negative assessments of the German leader (42% vs. 23%), but again many admit they are unfamiliar with her (34%).

Negative views of Merkel are more pervasive in the Middle East than in any other region. Majorities in the Palestinian territories (73%), Egypt (70%), Jordan (69%) and Lebanon (64%) have little or no confidence in Merkel to do the right thing in world affairs. Views of Merkel are equally divided among Israelis (48% confident vs. 48% not confident).

Consistent with previous surveys, most in Turkey have little faith in Merkel’s foreign policy decisions. Currently, two-thirds of Turks do not trust Merkel’s judgment in foreign affairs, while only a handful say the opposite (7%).

	A lot/ Some %	Not much/ None %	DK %
U.S.	47	24	29
Canada	45	19	36
France	77	22	0
Germany	75	23	1
Britain	51	26	23
Spain	49	37	14
Russia	40	25	34
Poland	39	47	14
Turkey	7	66	27
Israel	48	48	5
Lebanon	31	64	5
Egypt	18	70	13
Jordan	14	69	18
Palest. ter.	11	73	16
Japan	42	23	34
China	36	38	25
S. Korea	34	30	36
India	29	20	51
Indonesia	22	23	55
Pakistan	2	32	66
Brazil	23	33	43
Argentina	15	23	62
Mexico	13	32	54
Nigeria	44	35	20
Kenya	36	28	36
Question 21d.			

Elsewhere, many around the world are unable to offer an opinion either way on the German chancellor. Half or more in India, Indonesia, Mexico, Argentina and Pakistan are unable to assess Merkel’s ability to handle world affairs.

Confidence in Sarkozy

Western European publics express less confidence in French President Nicolas Sarkozy than in German Chancellor Angela Merkel. And, similar to Merkel, Sarkozy receives his most negative assessments in the Middle East.

Slim majorities in France (53%) and Germany (52%) say they have confidence in Sarkozy to do the right thing regarding foreign affairs. But opinions of Sarkozy in these nations are far from decisive – 47% in France and 43% in Germany have no confidence in the French president. More in Spain have little or no confidence (54%) in Sarkozy’s foreign policy skills than have confidence (38%). In Britain, the percentage expressing confidence in Sarkozy has dropped dramatically since last year. In 2008, a majority of the British (53%) felt confident in Sarkozy, but today just 33% feel the same way.

Roughly four-in-ten (42%) in the U.S. have a lot or some confidence in the French president, while a third (33%) have little or no confidence in him. Among Canadians, almost half (47%) say they have confidence in Sarkozy’s ability to handle world affairs, while fewer (31%) say that they do not have confidence in him.

With the exception of the Lebanese, majorities across the Middle East countries surveyed lack confidence in Sarkozy to handle global affairs. Many the Palestinian territories (72%), Egypt (68%), Jordan (65%) and Israel (56%) express little or no confidence in Sarkozy to do the right thing in world affairs. On the other hand, almost six-in-ten in Lebanon (57%) have confidence in the French leader.

Substantial proportions in Turkey (73%), Pakistan (66%), India (59%), Indonesia (54%), Mexico (52%) and Argentina (49%) are unable to offer assessments of the French president.

	A lot/ Some	Not much/ None	DK
Canada	47	31	21
U.S.	42	33	25
France	53	47	0
Germany	52	43	6
Spain	38	54	8
Britain	33	49	18
Poland	47	37	16
Russia	37	30	34
Turkey	3	73	24
Lebanon	57	42	1
Israel	42	56	3
Jordan	27	65	9
Egypt	21	68	12
Palest. ter.	20	72	8
China	35	41	24
Japan	34	44	21
S. Korea	33	34	33
India	31	20	49
Indonesia	23	23	54
Pakistan	3	30	66
Brazil	36	35	30
Argentina	18	33	49
Mexico	17	32	52
Nigeria	46	33	21
Kenya	38	26	36

Question 21h.

Views of Medvedev Largely Negative

Confidence in Russian President Dmitri Medvedev to do the right thing in world affairs is low. In no country – outside of Russia – does a majority express confidence in Medvedev to do the right thing regarding global affairs. The Russian president receives his highest rating among his own people – about three-quarters of Russians (76%) say they have a lot or some confidence in him.

Among the European publics surveyed, most doubt the Russian leader’s ability to do the right thing when dealing with foreign policy issues. Strong majorities in Germany (63%), Poland (69%), Spain (70%) and France (80%) hold negative opinions of Medvedev. In Britain, views of the Russian president are on balance negative (49% no confidence vs. 27% confident). And in Turkey, 64% say they have little or no confidence in Medvedev.

Similarly, negative views of President Medvedev are widespread among all of the publics surveyed throughout the Middle East. Large majorities in Egypt (78%), Israel (74%), Jordan (73%), the Palestinian territories (72%) and Lebanon (58%) do not trust the judgment of the Russian leader in world affairs.

In only three countries – excluding Russia – is the balance of opinion on Medvedev mostly positive. In China (46%) and Nigeria (45%), pluralities express confidence in his foreign policy skills. In Kenya, slightly more have confidence in him (36%) than do not (30%); about a third (34%) offer no opinion.

The change in Russian leadership in May 2008 did little to boost confidence ratings around the world in Russia’s leadership. Overall, Medvedev receives very similar ratings to former president, and current prime minister, Vladimir Putin.

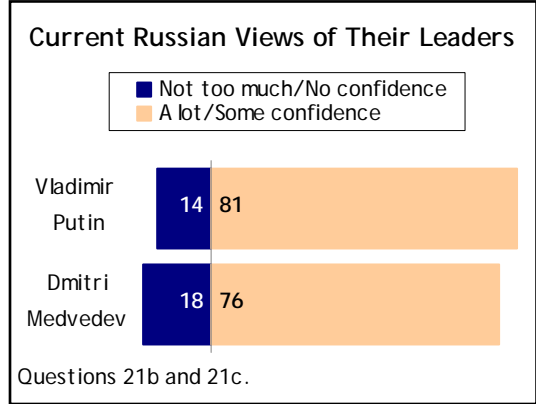
	A lot/ Some %	Not much/ None %	DK %
U.S.	30	46	25
Canada	30	44	27
Germany	32	63	6
Britain	27	49	24
France	17	80	2
Spain	9	70	21
Russia	76	18	6
Poland	17	69	15
Turkey	7	64	30
Lebanon	34	58	9
Israel	23	74	4
Egypt	16	78	7
Palest. ter.	16	72	12
Jordan	13	73	14
China	46	33	21
India	38	18	45
Indonesia	22	30	49
S. Korea	22	43	34
Japan	20	56	24
Pakistan	1	38	60
Brazil	17	41	42
Mexico	15	35	50
Argentina	11	28	61
Nigeria	45	35	20
Kenya	36	30	34

Question Q21b.

	Putin 2008 %	Med- vedev 2009 %	Diff
In Europe			
Poland	14	17	+3
France	17	17	0
Britain	28	27	-1
Spain	10	9	-1
Germany	38	32	-6
Elsewhere			
India	33	38	+5
U.S.	28	30	+2
China	46	46	0
Japan	28	20	-8

Putin’s results from the Pew Global Attitudes Survey in 2008.
Question Q21b.

Despite worldwide skepticism of Medvedev, he remains popular at home – but not quite as popular as his predecessor. Strong majorities of Russians express confidence in both their president (76%) and prime minister (81%) to do the right thing in world affairs – but just slightly more express confidence in Putin than in Medvedev.



Moreover, the high profile role Putin appeared to play in international and domestic issues over the last year is reflected in Russian opinions over who is in charge. Almost six-in-ten Russians (58%) believe that Putin has more political power in the country than President Medvedev. Fewer than one-in-five (16%) believe that the president has the most political power, and just about a quarter (23%) volunteered that the two leaders share power together.

By contrast, last year following the 2008 presidential election in Russia, roughly half of Russians (48%) expected Putin to have more power than Medvedev. But roughly equal percentages felt either that Medvedev (22%) would be more powerful or volunteered that both (24%) leaders would share their hold on the reins of power.

	<u>Putin</u> %	Med- vedev %	(VOL) <u>Both</u> %	DK/ <u>Neither</u> %
2009	58	16	23	5
2008*	48	22	24	5

*In 2008, the question asked "Going forward, who do you think will have more political power in our country - Vladimir Putin or Dmitri Medvedev."

In 2009, the question asked "Who do you think has more political power in our country - Vladimir Putin or Dmitri Medvedev?" (Q22)

5. VIEWS ON TRADE AND GLOBALIZATION

While most countries around the world are struggling with an economic downturn, this has not led to a backlash against global trade. In fact, as has been observed in recent American polls, this year there is, if anything, more support for trade than there was in 2008. Most publics continue to see trade as beneficial for their countries and for their families. Nor has the economic crisis led to widespread doubts about the free market. In the vast majority of countries surveyed, most think the free market approach to economics is good for society, even if it produces income inequalities.

Still, the new survey finds concerns about the implications of globalization. Large majorities want their government to do what is necessary to protect their country economically, even if that results in tensions with allies. And there are widespread worries about immigration and foreign influences on a country's way of life.

More Support for Trade

In the wake of a difficult economic year throughout much of the world, support for trade remains high, and in fact has increased in many nations. Majorities in all 25 countries included in the current survey say growing trade and business ties between nations are very or somewhat good for their country. Among the 21 countries included in both the 2008 and 2009 surveys, support for trade has increased in 10, decreased in only two, and stayed basically the same in nine.

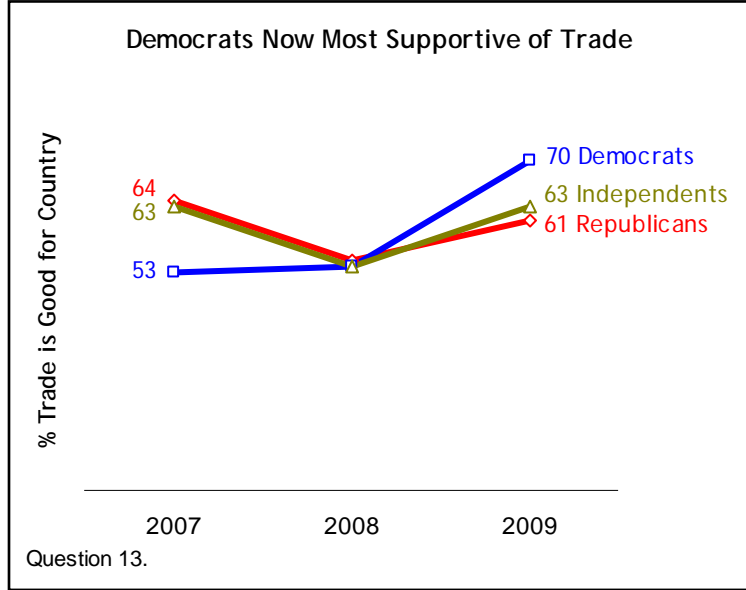
In 16 nations, at least eight-in-ten say trade is good for their country. Support is especially high in the Asian economic powers of India (96% good), China (93%) and South Korea (92%).

More Say Trade and Business Ties Are Good for Country

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>08-09</u> <u>Change</u>
<u>% Good</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	
U.S.	78	59	53	65	+12
Canada	86	82	--	85	--
Britain	87	78	77	82	+5
France	88	78	82	83	+1
Spain	--	82	89	89	0
Germany	91	85	87	85	-2
Poland	78	77	85	81	-4
Russia	88	82	81	80	-1
Turkey	83	73	67	64	-3
Egypt	--	61	57	67	+10
Lebanon	83	81	85	90	+5
Jordan	52	72	65	60	-5
Palest. ter.	--	69	--	80	--
Israel	--	90	--	88	--
Indonesia	87	71	71	79	+8
China	90	91	87	93	+6
India	88	89	90	96	+6
S. Korea	90	86	88	92	+4
Japan	72	72	71	73	+2
Pakistan	78	82	78	79	+1
Mexico	78	77	69	79	+10
Brazil	73	72	80	87	+7
Argentina	60	68	62	65	+3
Nigeria	95	85	91	90	-1
Kenya	90	93	--	80	--

Question 13.

In a reversal of recent trends, the largest increase in support for trade has occurred in the United States. Between 2002 and 2008, the percentage of Americans who believed trade was good for their country dropped precipitously – from 78% to 53% – but over the last year, support has risen by 12 percentage points, the largest increase in the survey.



Positive opinions about trade rose most markedly among Democrats. Two years ago, Democrats were less likely than Republicans or independents to believe trade is good for the U.S.; now they are more likely than Republicans or independents to hold this view. At the same time, support for trade has also increased among Republicans and independents, following a decline among both groups last year.

There were also significant increases in Mexico (+10 percentage points), Egypt (+10), and Indonesia (+8), as well as in three of the four BRIC nations: Brazil (+7), India (+6) and China (+6). There has been little change in the fourth member of this group – 80% of Russians say trade is a good thing for their country, almost the same as last year’s 81%.

Personal Impact of Trade

Among the countries surveyed, a consensus holds that trade is beneficial not only for national economies, but for individuals as well. Majorities in all 25 nations say growing trade and business ties are having a very or somewhat good impact on themselves and their families.

	2002	2008	2009	08-09 Change
<i>% Good</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	
U.S.	79	55	63	+8
Canada	87	--	85	--
Britain	87	73	80	+7
Spain	--	78	85	+7
France	89	79	82	+3
Germany	88	80	82	+2
Poland	72	81	82	+1
Russia	69	68	65	-3
Turkey	78	58	62	+4
Egypt	--	41	60	+19
Jordan	53	44	57	+13
Lebanon	77	48	55	+7
Palest. ter.	--	--	82	--
Israel	--	--	84	--
China	79	75	82	+7
India	82	87	94	+7
Indonesia	88	66	71	+5
Japan	83	71	73	+2
S. Korea	82	85	87	+2
Pakistan	73	73	74	+1
Argentina	58	47	57	+10
Brazil	75	74	83	+9
Mexico	76	66	74	+8
Nigeria	94	85	87	+2
Kenya	32	--	71	--

Question 14.

India again stands out in its enthusiasm for trade – 94% of Indians see trade as personally benefiting them – and they are joined in this view by at least 80% of the publics in 12 other nations.

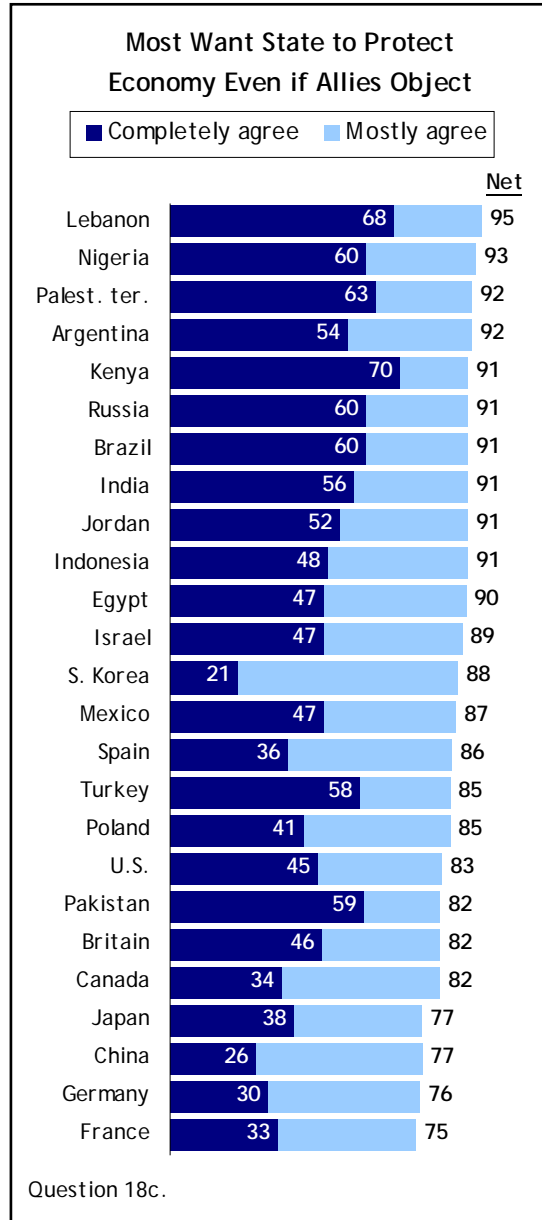
In a number of countries people have become more likely in the last year to say trade is good for themselves and their families. This is especially true in the Arab nations of Egypt (+19 percentage points) and Jordan (+13), as well as all three Latin American nations surveyed, Argentina (+10), Brazil (+9), and Mexico (+8).

The belief that trade is personally beneficial has also become more common in the U.S. (+8). Americans are about as likely to say trade has a positive impact on them personally (63%) as to say it has a positive impact on the country (65%). Overall, however, respondents are somewhat more likely to believe trade benefits their country than to believe it benefits them personally – in 13 nations the percentage saying trade is good for the country is higher than the percentage saying it is good on a personal level. There is no country in which people are more likely to say trade is personally beneficial.

Economic Nationalism

While there is relatively little enthusiasm for protectionism among the publics surveyed, there is nonetheless a widely held belief that governments should protect their national economic interests. In all 25 countries, large majorities agree that their government should take steps to protect their nation economically, even if other allies object. In 11 nations, majorities *completely* agree with this idea.

Economic nationalism, as measured by this question, is somewhat less intense among European Union members – just 30% of Germans completely agree, along with fewer than half in France (33%), Spain (36%), Poland (41%) and Britain (46%).



Similarly, fewer than half completely agree with this view in the U.S. (45%) and Canada (34%). Economic nationalism is least intense, however, in China (26% completely agree) and South Korea (21%).

Free Market Remains Popular

On balance, the global economic downturn has had little impact on support for the free market. In 22 of 25 countries, majorities completely or mostly agree with the statement “Most people are better off in a free market economy, even though some people are rich and some are poor.” Among the 24 nations where this question was asked in 2007 and 2009, the percentage saying they agree has risen in 10 nations, dropped in eight, and remained about the same in six.

More than three-in-four agree with the statement in a diverse set of nations. Support for the free market approach is strongest in two of the poorest nations on the survey, Kenya (84% agree) and the Palestinian territories (82%). Palestinians are now considerably more likely to endorse free market economics than they were two years ago, when 66% held this view.

Support is also high in the growing Asian giants India (81%) and China (79%), as well as in the U.S. (76%), South Korea (76%) and Israel (72%).

Enthusiasm for the capitalist approach is lowest in Japan and Argentina, and it has declined in both nations since 2007. Two years ago, 49% of Japanese said most people are better off in a free market system, even though it may result in inequalities; today, 41% take this view. In Argentina, 43% said people are better off under a free market in 2007, compared with 36% now. There is also less support for the free market now in Nigeria (-13 percentage points), Spain (-10), and Lebanon (-10).

People Better Off in a Free Market Economy?			
<i>% agree</i>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
	%	%	
U.S.	70	76	+6
Canada	71	66	-5
France	56	57	+1
Germany	65	61	-4
Britain	72	66	-6
Spain	67	57	-10
Russia	53	51	-2
Poland	68	65	-3
Turkey	60	60	0
Palest. ter.	66	82	+16
Egypt	50	60	+10
Jordan	47	54	+7
Israel	72	72	0
Lebanon	74	64	-10
India	76	81	+5
Pakistan	60	65	+5
China	75	79	+4
S. Korea	72	76	+4
Indonesia	45	49	+4
Japan	49	41	-8
Brazil	65	65	0
Argentina	43	36	-7
Mexico	--	52	--
Kenya	78	84	+6
Nigeria	79	66	-13

Question 12a.

Somewhat More Concern About Foreign Influence

Concerns about foreign influence are common among the publics included in the study. Majorities in all 25 nations agree with the statement “Our way of life needs to be protected against foreign influence.”

This perspective is somewhat less common in EU nations, although even in Germany (62%), Britain (62%), Poland (61%) and France (59%) roughly six-in-ten hold this view, as do 71% in Spain.

Fully 69% of Americans think their way of life must be protected against foreign influence, up seven percentage points from 2007. And there have been increases elsewhere as well – in 10 of 24 other nations, more now want protection from foreign influences.

The biggest increases in concern about foreign influence have occurred in Israel (+12 percentage points), China (+11) and Japan (+10). Notable rises have also taken place in Pakistan (+9), South Korea (+9), Germany (+9), Mexico (+8), Britain (+8) and France (+7).

There is less demand for protection today in only four nations: Indonesia (-10), Russia (-8), Argentina (-7) and Brazil (-7). In 10 countries there has essentially been no change on this question.

Protect Way of Life Against Foreign Influence			
	2007	2009	Change
% agree	%	%	
U.S.	62	69	+7
Canada	62	65	+3
Germany	53	62	+9
Britain	54	62	+8
France	52	59	+7
Spain	72	71	-1
Poland	62	61	-1
Russia	77	69	-8
Turkey	88	85	-3
Israel	72	84	+12
Palest. ter.	79	84	+5
Jordan	81	83	+2
Lebanon	75	76	+1
Egypt	88	87	-1
China	70	81	+11
Japan	64	74	+10
Pakistan	81	90	+9
S. Korea	70	79	+9
India	92	93	+1
Indonesia	88	78	-10
Mexico	75	83	+8
Brazil	77	70	-7
Argentina	70	63	-7
Kenya	89	87	-2
Nigeria	80	77	-3
Question 18a.			

Support for Immigration Controls

Publics around the world want tighter restrictions on immigration to their countries. Majorities in 22 of 25 nations completely or mostly agree with the statement: “We should restrict and control entry of people into our country more than we do now.”

This sentiment is common both in economically developed nations such as Israel (82% agree), Britain (80%) and Spain (77%), and in less-developed nations such as India (86%), Indonesia (83%) and Kenya (81%).

The only three publics in which less than half of respondents favor stricter immigration policies are Japan (44% agree), the Palestinian territories (43%) and South Korea (29%).

Roughly three-quarters in the U.S. (74%) endorse stronger controls on immigration, basically unchanged from 2007.

In most countries surveyed, there has not been significant change on this question since 2007, although Israelis (+8 percentage points) are somewhat more likely to call for tighter restrictions than they were two years ago and the French (-7) are somewhat less likely.

Most Favor Stricter Immigration Controls			
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
<i>% agree</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	
U.S.	75	74	-1
Canada	62	61	-1
Britain	75	80	+5
Spain	77	77	0
Germany	66	61	-5
France	68	61	-7
Poland	53	58	+5
Russia	72	75	+3
Turkey	77	79	+2
Israel	74	82	+8
Jordan	70	76	+6
Egypt	72	76	+4
Palest. ter.	42	43	+1
Lebanon	67	66	-1
China	52	58	+6
Pakistan	70	75	+5
S. Korea	25	29	+4
India	84	86	+2
Japan	47	44	-3
Indonesia	89	83	-6
Argentina	68	69	+1
Brazil	72	71	-1
Mexico	71	69	-2
Nigeria	74	77	+3
Kenya	83	81	-2
Question 18b.			

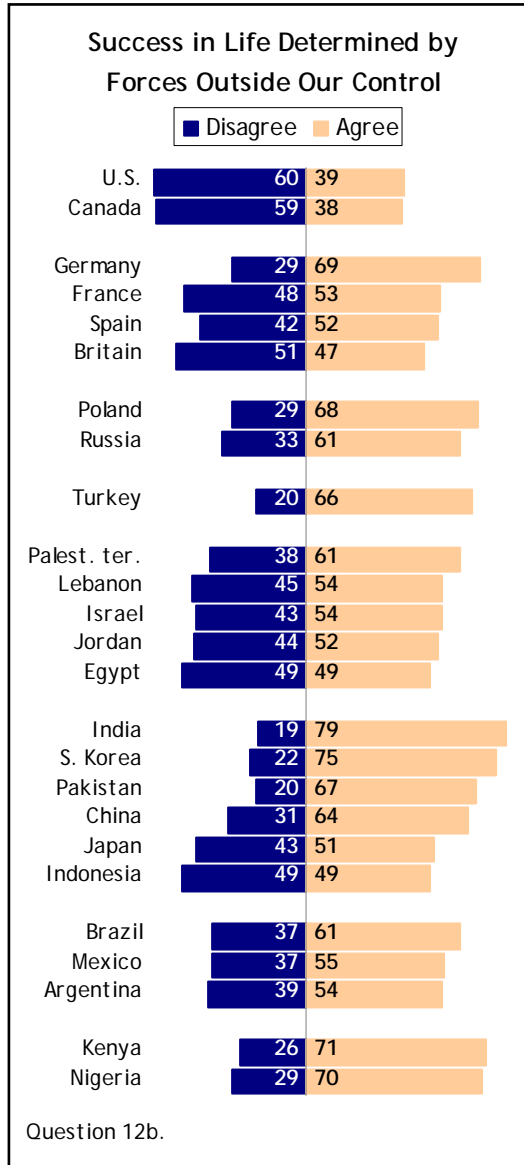
North Americans Remain More Individualistic

As in previous Pew Global Attitudes polls, majorities in most countries surveyed agree with the statement “Success in life is pretty much determined by forces outside our control.”

This view is especially prevalent in India (79%), South Korea (75%), Kenya (71%) and Nigeria (70%). However, large majorities agree outside of Asia and Africa as well, including more than two-thirds of Germans (69%) and Poles (68%).

The only nations where clear majorities disagree with this perspective are the U.S. and Canada, although since 2007 both publics have become somewhat more likely to believe that success in life is determined by forces outside our control. Two years ago, 33% of Americans agreed that success was beyond an individual’s control, compared with 39% today. Similarly, 34% of Canadians felt this way in 2007, compared with 38% now.

Overall, the publics surveyed have become slightly more likely to believe that success is determined by external factors – in nine countries, the percentage who agree with this statement has increased since 2007, while declining in only one (Lebanon, where the percentage who agree has dropped 15 percentage points). However, even in most countries where there have been increases, they have typically been small. The two largest increases have occurred in Egypt (+12 percentage points) and Nigeria (+7%).



6. VIEWS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

One year after the global economy descended into recession, publics worldwide remain dissatisfied with the way things are going in their country and with their nation's economic conditions. Many publics are even more discontented than they were in 2008, notably in Britain, Germany, Spain, Poland and Russia. China and India are exceptions to these trends; in both nations most are content with their country's direction and current economic situation.

Even with continued and increasingly negative views of current conditions, optimism for the economy in the coming year is relatively widespread and more common than one year ago.

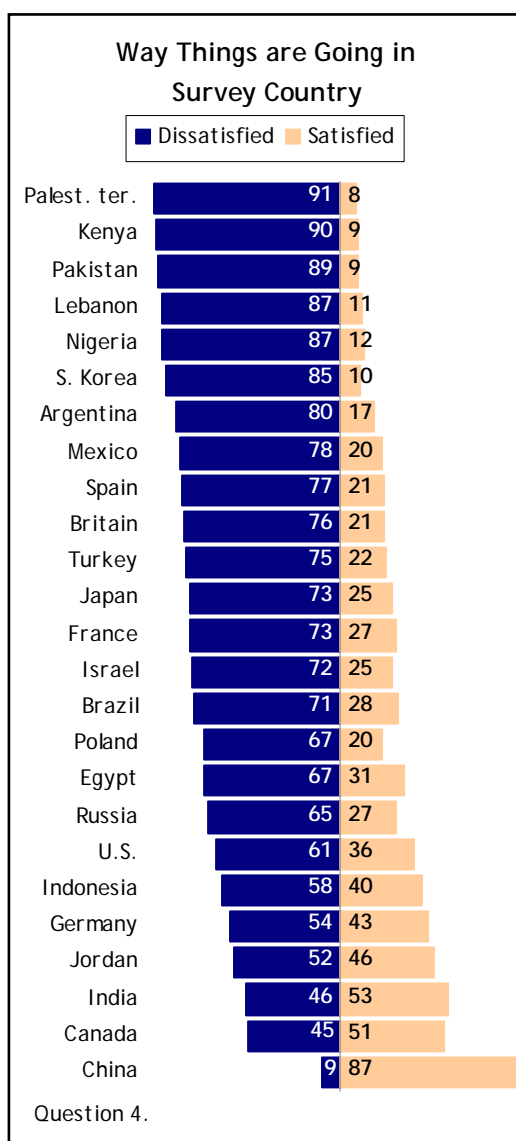
Dissatisfaction with Country Direction

Majorities in 22 of 25 countries surveyed worldwide are dissatisfied with the way things are going in their country. Dissatisfaction is pervasive among some publics – the Palestinian territories (91%), Kenya (90%), Pakistan (89%), Lebanon (87%), Nigeria (87%) and South Korea (85%).

Dissatisfaction with the general direction of one's country is consistent with past Pew Global Attitudes findings; trend data show that dissatisfaction typically dominates the public mood in most countries.

In the past year, however, dissatisfaction has swelled dramatically in several countries. Most notably, while 43% of Spaniards held downbeat views of their country's general conditions in 2008, more than three-quarters (77%) do so in 2009, a 34-point increase in the proportion of the population holding gloomy views of their country's direction.

Substantial increases in dissatisfaction also are apparent in Russia (+22 percentage points) and Poland (+20 points); just under half of both publics were unhappy with their country's situation in 2008, while about two-thirds are now.



Similarly, since last measured in Kenya in 2007, discontent with the country’s direction has grown from 54% to 90%.

Contrary to this generally negative view about national conditions, the vast majority of Chinese (87%), as well as majorities in India (53%) and Canada (51%), are satisfied with their country’s direction.

The public mood is more upbeat in 5 of the 21 countries for which there are trends. Improvements in public sentiment occurred in both India and Indonesia; 58% of Indians felt discontented in 2008 whereas only 46% do now. Discontent in Indonesia fell from 68% to 58% during the same period.

More modest decreases in disaffection levels are evident in the U.S.,

Germany and Lebanon. Seven-in-ten in the U.S. held negative views of their country’s direction in 2008, while just over six-in-ten (61%) do now. Similarly, in Germany, 63% felt downbeat about their country’s situation last year while just over half (54%) do so today.

Continued and Growing Concern for National Economy

As in 2008, most publics are not only dissatisfied with their country’s direction, but are also concerned about their national economy: In all but three countries in the current survey, majorities now say that their national economic conditions are bad.

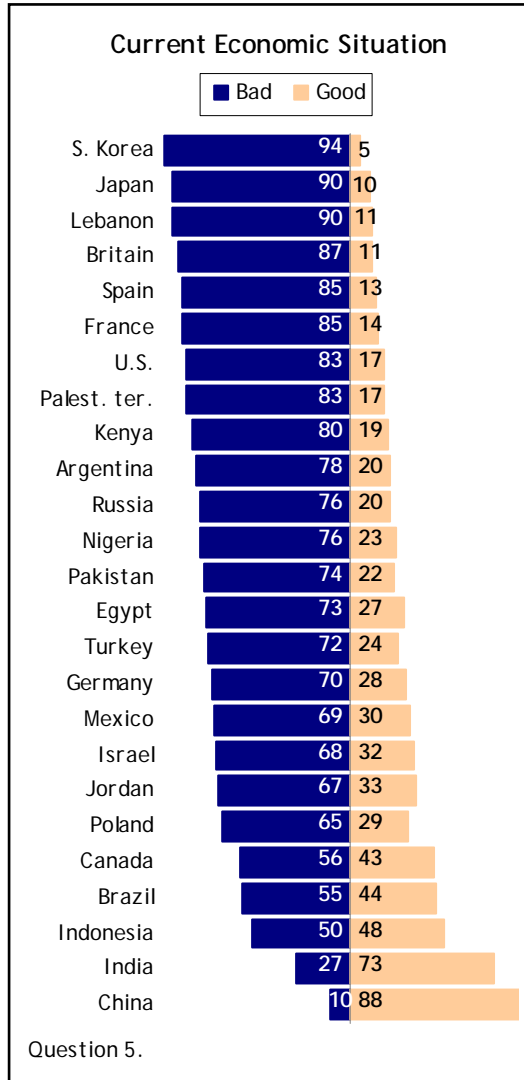
In 12 countries, 75% or more say that their current national economic situation is bad. No publics are more negative than South Korea (94% bad), Lebanon (90%) and Japan (90%), where roughly nine-in-ten say their country’s economy is bad. Many Western Europeans are only slightly less downbeat about the state of their economies; more than eight-in-ten British (87%), Spanish (85%), and French (85%) feel their economies are in rough shape. Americans are not far behind, with 83% viewing their economy negatively.

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	55	--	55	57	65	71	70	61
Canada	42	35	--	52	--	50	--	45
Britain	64	49	58	51	58	66	65	76
France	67	56	68	71	80	78	71	73
Germany	66	73	78	73	67	66	63	54
Spain	--	52	--	44	46	45	43	77
Poland	87	--	--	82	--	74	47	67
Russia	71	64	69	71	62	56	43	65
Turkey	93	79	58	55	56	58	75	75
Egypt	--	--	--	--	42	51	57	67
Jordan	78	56	30	30	44	42	47	52
Lebanon	92	84	--	59	--	92	92	87
Pal. ter.	--	92	--	--	--	91	--	91
Israel	--	71	--	--	--	79	--	72
China	33	--	--	19	13	12	11	9
India	91	--	--	57	67	56	58	46
Indonesia	92	85	--	64	73	77	68	58
Japan	86	--	--	--	72	71	74	73
Pakistan	39	67	41	39	58	57	73	89
S. Korea	81	73	--	--	--	86	81	85
Argentina	96	--	--	--	--	54	83	80
Brazil	88	77	--	--	--	82	67	71
Mexico	79	--	--	--	--	66	68	78
Kenya	90	--	--	--	--	54	--	90
Nigeria	86	80	--	--	93	87	75	87
Question 4.								

Exceptions exist to these glum assessments of economic conditions, albeit only a few. Those who view their economic conditions as positive tend to live in countries that continue to experience economic growth amidst the recent global economic crisis. For example, in China, which has continued to enjoy positive growth rates over the past year, an overwhelming majority (88%) have positive views of their national economic situation. Likewise, in India, another country with a positive growth rate, 73% say their national economic situation is good.

Publics have grown increasingly bearish about the national economy since 2007. And in the past year alone, significantly fewer people say that their national economic conditions are somewhat or very good in 10 of the 21 countries surveyed where trends exist.

In several cases, the declines are substantial. In Russia, where oil and gas revenues have fueled economic growth throughout much of this decade, ratings have turned sharply negative in the last year. Only 20% of Russians say their economy is good, whereas 52% held this view last year.



Smaller but still substantial decreases in upbeat opinion about economic realities are evident in a number of European Union countries. About half in Germany (53%) and Poland (52%) expressed rosy views of their national economies in 2008; currently, just 28% of Germans and 29% of Poles see their country’s economy as good. For the Spanish and British, public sentiment about the economy has hit new lows; roughly one-third in Spain (35%) and Britain (30%) were positive in 2008, compared with just over one-in-ten in each country this year. Positive ratings in France have dropped from an already low 19% to 14% today.

While rare, increases in positive views of one’s national economy have occurred. In 2008, just 20% of Indonesians held positive views of the national economy; currently, nearly half do (48%). In India and China, the increases are far more modest, though they rise from a much higher base reflecting the generally positive trends of the past few years. The share of the Indian public holding a positive view of the economy has increased from 62% in 2008 to 73% in 2009. As for China, 82% held a bright view of their economy in 2008 while 88% do now.

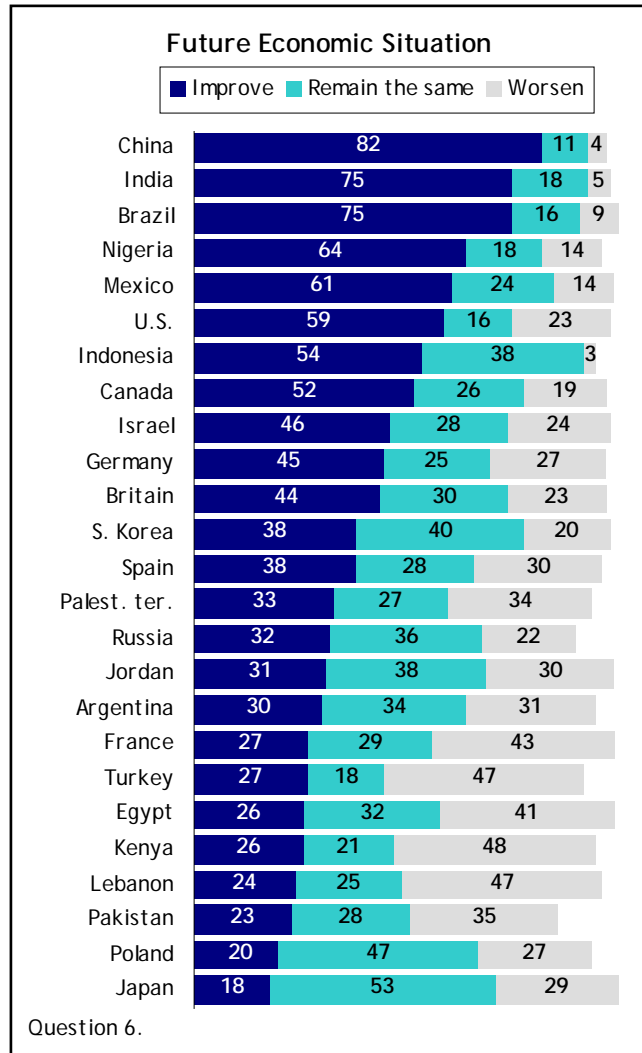
Current National Economic Situation					
	2002	2007	2008	2009	08-09 Change
Where good ratings fell...	%	%	%	%	
Russia	13	38	52	20	-32
Germany	27	63	53	28	-25
Poland	7	36	52	29	-23
Spain	--	65	35	13	-22
Pakistan	49	59	41	22	-19
Britain	65	69	30	11	-19
Nigeria	32	37	41	23	-18
Egypt	--	53	44	27	-17
Jordan	33	44	39	33	-6
Mexico	31	51	36	30	-6
France	45	30	19	14	-5
No change					
Argentina	1	45	23	20	-3
U.S.	46	50	20	17	-3
Japan	6	28	13	10	-3
S. Korea	20	8	7	5	-2
Canada	70	80	--	43	--
Palest. ter.	--	10	--	17	--
Israel	--	46	--	32	--
Kenya	7	60	--	19	--
Lebanon	5	9	10	11	+1
Turkey	14	46	21	24	+3
Brazil	14	30	41	44	+3
Where good ratings increased...					
China	52	82	82	88	+6
India	39	74	62	73	+11
Indonesia	15	23	20	48	+28
Question 5.					

Measured but Increased Optimism for Short-Term Economic Future

While negative views about current national economic conditions dominate in most publics, and are more common than in 2008, optimism for the near-term economic future somewhat outpaces pessimism. In 12 countries, majorities or pluralities think their nation’s economy will improve over the next year. In seven countries, pluralities say the economy will worsen, and in six countries the most common response is that it will remain the same.

Large majorities in the fast-growing economies of China (82%), India (75%) and Brazil (75%) say that they expect economic conditions in their country to improve a lot or a little in the next 12 months. Not only is optimism widespread in these countries, but it is strong; substantial percentages in each say their economies will improve *a lot* (China 24%, India 22%, Brazil 38%). Few in these countries expect that conditions will worsen (China 4%, India 5%, Brazil 9%).

Smaller majorities in Nigeria (64%), Mexico (61%), the U.S. (59%), Indonesia (54%) and Canada (52%) also feel that their national economic futures look brighter. Many in Nigeria (22%) and Mexico (19%) are convinced the economy will improve *a lot*.



While in no country does a majority hold a negative view of the near-term economic future, a number of publics are far less optimistic. Only about one-quarter in Egypt (26%), Kenya (26%) and Lebanon (24%), and one-fifth of those in Poland (20%) and Japan (18%) expect good things for their national economic future.

While public optimism about the economic future is measured, hopeful views are more common than they were a year ago. In 14 countries, more now say that the economy will improve in the next 12 months.

Optimism has surged, in particular, in Britain; in 2008, only 14% of Britons voiced hope for the economic future, while 44% do so in the current survey. In fact, promising views of the economic future have grown in all of the Western European countries surveyed, including Spain (+20 points), Germany (+13) and France (+8). In the U.S., bright views of the economic future also are more common; at the outset of the global economic crisis in 2008, only 34% of Americans voiced a positive opinion about the financial future, while nearly six-in-ten (59%) hold out buoyant expectations now.

Increasing Hope for National Economic Future				
	2002	2008	2009	08-09
<u>% Improve</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Change</u>
U.S.	48	34	59	+25
Canada	35	--	52	--
Britain	27	14	44	+30
Germany	40	32	45	+13
Spain	--	18	38	+20
France	32	19	27	+8
Poland	12	37	20	-17
Russia	22	42	32	-10
Turkey	21	14	27	+13
Jordan	31	19	31	+12
Egypt	--	15	26	+11
Lebanon	14	24	24	0
Palest. ter.	--	--	33	--
Israel	--	--	46	--
Indonesia	41	27	54	+27
India	39	55	75	+20
Japan	11	5	18	+13
S. Korea	48	33	38	+5
China	36	85	82	-3
Pakistan	40	53	23	-30
Mexico	44	42	61	+19
Brazil	58	71	75	+4
Argentina	30	30	30	0
Kenya	34	--	26	--
Nigeria	72	71	64	-7
Question 6.				

While being generally economically pessimistic, even the Muslim-majority publics of Turkey (+13 points), Jordan (+12) and Egypt (+11) express more hope for their financial futures than just one year ago. The Lebanese, however, are equally as negative this year as last.

Except among Pakistanis, views are more positive in Asia as well; hopes for a bright economic future are far more common now than one year ago in Indonesia (+27 points) and India (+20). Even in Japan, a country that often ranks as one of the most economically negative, upbeat expectations are more common; while only a handful (5%) of Japanese surveyed in 2008 offered a rosy view of the economic future, nearly one-in-five (18%) Japanese do now. On the other hand, Pakistani views have soured; in 2008, a majority held out bright expectations for the economic future while only 23% do now. In China, there continues to be widespread optimism about the economy over the next 12 months; 82% expect the economy to improve, little changed from 2008 (85%).

In Poland and Russia, and to some extent in Nigeria, opinions about the economic short-term are more downbeat: in 2009, fewer Poles (-17 points), Russians (-10) and Nigerians (-7) say the economy will get better in the next 12 months than did in 2008.

Less Optimism for Children’s Future

Overall, views about the long-term prospects for the next generation are slightly more negative than positive in the current survey. In 15 countries, majorities or pluralities feel that when their children grow up, they will be worse off than people are now. Majorities or pluralities in 10 countries say that their children will be better off.

Pessimism about the prospects for the next generation is common across the developed countries surveyed, and especially prevalent in France and Germany. Roughly three-quarters of the French (77%) and Germans (72%) are downbeat about the prospects for their children’s futures. Just over six-in-ten among the Japanese (63%) and British (62%), and 55% in the U.S. and 50% in Canada, are gloomy about their children’s prospects. The Spanish are equally split between holding out hope for their children’s futures (43%) and not (41%).

Views are mixed in Turkey and the Middle East. The Turks are decidedly pessimistic; six-in-ten (61%) feel that the future will be worse for their children. Nearly half of Egyptians (47%) and Palestinians (47%) say that their children will be worse off. Opinions are more divided in Jordan and Lebanon; 36% of Jordanians and 38% of Lebanese feel that their children will be worse off, though nearly equal percentages are hopeful that things will be better for them (Lebanon 38%, Jordan 32%). The Israelis offer a more upbeat view; nearly half of Israelis (47%) trust that the future will hold better things for their children.

A majority of Kenyans (58%) say that their children will be worse off. By contrast, most Nigerians (63%) hold out hope that their children’s lives will be better than their own.

Despite a great deal of dissatisfaction with the general state of their country and economy, as well as limited optimism for the coming 12 months, Poles and Russians lean

	Better %	Worse %	Same (Vol) %
U.S.	36	55	3
Canada	41	50	3
Britain	28	62	3
France	19	77	3
Germany	18	72	4
Spain	43	41	5
Poland	42	30	18
Russia	45	22	16
Turkey	22	61	8
Egypt	21	47	25
Jordan	32	36	29
Lebanon	37	38	18
Palest. ter.	31	47	17
Israel	47	33	15
China	89	4	4
India	78	15	4
Indonesia	69	14	10
Japan	19	63	15
Pakistan	28	35	22
S. Korea	52	28	17
Argentina	29	50	12
Brazil	34	55	10
Mexico	37	36	17
Kenya	28	58	10
Nigeria	63	24	9

Question 8.

towards holding out hope for their children. More than four-in-ten in Russia (45%) and Poland (42%) say that their children’s lives will be better, while 22% of Russians and 30% of Poles say they will be worse.

Optimistic views are not universal but predominate in Asia. Large majorities of adults in China (89%), India (78%) and Indonesia (69%) as well as a majority in South Korea (52%) trust their children will have better lives than they themselves do. Pakistanis are more pessimistic (35%) than optimistic (28%) about their children’s lives, while the Japanese are decidedly negative; six-in-ten (63%) in Japan feel that their children’s lives will be worse.

Views about children’s economic futures have changed a good deal in the past year. Optimism is significantly more widespread in 11 countries and less common in nine. Indonesians (+17 points), Indians (+14), Palestinians (+13), Canadians (+13) and South Koreans (+10) are somewhat more likely in 2009 than in 2008 to trust in a bright future for their children.

On the other hand, Egyptians are far less likely to believe the future holds something positive for their children; in 2008, about half (54%) of Egyptians felt that their children’s lives would be better than their own, while in 2009 only 21% feel this way. A less sizeable, but still substantial drop, occurred in hopeful views in Kenya and Jordan in the same time frame; half of both Kenyans (49%) and Jordanians (49%) felt that their children would be better off than themselves in 2008, but one year later roughly three-in-ten in both countries hold onto such a bright view. Smaller drops in positive views occurred in Pakistan (-14 points), Argentina (-12), Poland (-9) and Turkey (-9).

Will Next Generation be Better Off?				
	2002	2007	2009	07-09 Change
Greatest increases..	%	%	%	
Indonesia	59	52	69	+17
India	51	64	78	+14
Palest. ter.	--	18	31	+13
Canada	34	28	41	+13
S. Korea	63	42	52	+10
Japan	18	10	19	+9
Israel	--	40	47	+7
Spain	--	36	43	+7
Brazil	41	28	34	+6
U.S.	41	31	36	+5
Lebanon	21	33	37	+4
Greatest declines..				
Egypt	--	54	21	-33
Kenya	28	49	28	-21
Jordan	30	49	32	-17
Pakistan	40	42	28	-14
Argentina	37	41	29	-12
Poland	37	51	42	-9
Turkey	28	31	22	-9
Nigeria	69	69	63	-6
Mexico	41	41	37	-4
Question 8.				

7. GLOBAL PUBLICS VIEW THEIR LIVES

Despite continuing unease with global and national conditions, personal contentment remains widespread and strong. In fact, majorities in nearly all countries surveyed judge their overall life favorably. In most countries, majorities are also satisfied with their family lives, jobs and incomes.

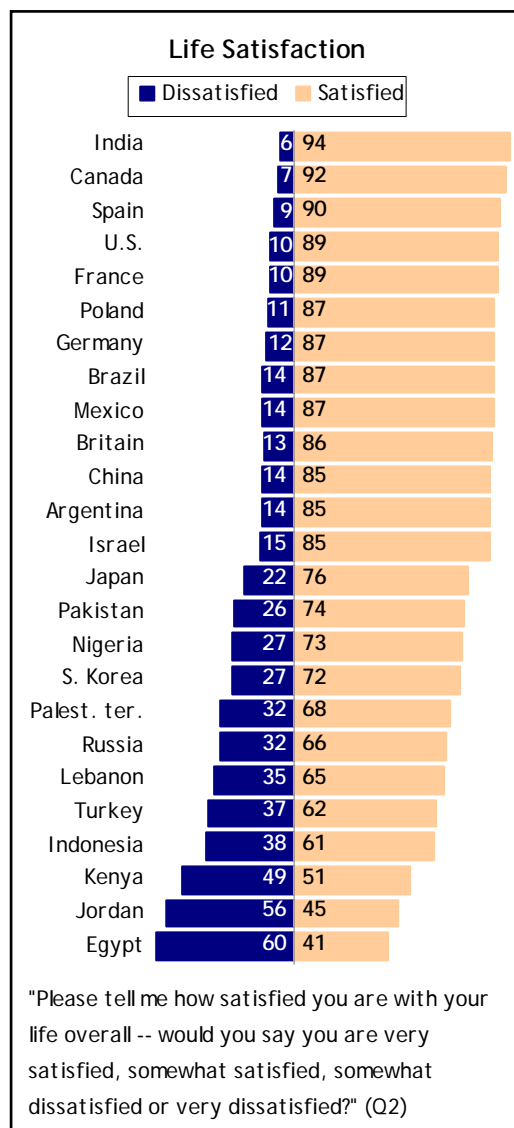
Even as many publics overwhelmingly rate their economies poorly, and rising numbers report that they are unable to afford basic necessities, the 2009 survey finds somewhat higher levels of satisfaction with personal finances generally, and with income specifically. In some cases, notably China, this rise may well reflect continued improvement in per capita incomes. In other countries, including the U.S. and Western Europe, where growth has stalled or reversed, the finding may reflect a number of factors, both objective and subjective, which are considered later in this chapter.

General Life Satisfaction

Majorities in all but a few countries surveyed say that they are somewhat or very satisfied with their life overall. In fact, three-quarters or more in 14 of the publics polled say they are content with their lives.

Indians are the most pleased; 94% note that they are satisfied with their lives, with 50% saying very satisfied. Similarly, life contentment is nearly universal in Canada (92%) and the U.S. (89%), and more than half in both countries (U.S. 54%, Canada 51%) are *very* satisfied.

Publics of other developed nations are also content; nine-in-ten in Spain, and almost as many in France (89%), Germany (87%), Britain (86%) and Israel (85%) are happy with the state of their lives. Fewer, but still large majorities, of the Japanese (76%) and South Koreans (72%) are also pleased with how things are going for them personally.



Satisfaction is not restricted to people from wealthy nations. Nearly nine-in-ten in Poland (87%), Brazil (87%), Mexico (87%), Argentina (85%) and China (85%) also have upbeat views of their lives. More than seven-in-ten Pakistanis (74%) and Nigerians (73%) hold the same positive view.

Positive views of life overall are much less common in Egypt (41%) and Jordan (45%). In fact, discontent dominates in both publics. Majorities in Egypt (60%) and Jordan (56%) are dissatisfied with how their lives are unfolding, and many are *very* dissatisfied (Egypt 34%, Jordan 30%).

Contentment with Family Lives

As in past surveys, most publics are more satisfied with their family lives than with their incomes or jobs. Majorities in every country polled are satisfied with their family lives, and in 19 countries, 80% or more say they are satisfied.

India and Spain rank as the most satisfied; 94% of both publics are content with their family lives. In all Western European countries polled, as well as in the U.S. and Canada, nine-in-ten or more are satisfied with their family lives. Contentment is also widespread in Argentina (91%), Brazil (90%) and Mexico (92%).

There is somewhat less satisfaction with family life in Egypt (68%), Jordan (68%), Pakistan (63%) and Kenya (62%).

Job Satisfaction

In most countries, satisfaction with jobs among the employed trails the public's satisfaction with family life. Still, of those who are employed, majorities in more than half of the countries surveyed are happy with their work. Americans are the most pleased; nine-in-ten in the U.S. are happy with their jobs. Positive views about work are also widespread to the north in Canada (87%).

Western Europeans are largely as upbeat about their jobs. Over eight-in-ten in Spain (87%), Germany (84%), France (84%) and Britain (82%) are pleased with their work. Likewise, Latin Americans embrace their occupations; 80% of Brazilians, 78% of Mexicans and 74% of Argentines look favorably on their jobs.

	Family life	Job*	Household income
% satisfied	%	%	%
U.S.	90	90	71
Canada	92	87	80
Britain	91	82	70
France	92	84	66
Germany	88	84	66
Spain	94	87	70
Poland	90	84	53
Russia	74	69	38
Turkey	89	67	51
Egypt	68	41	29
Jordan	68	50	34
Lebanon	81	49	56
Palest. ter.	86	61	62
Israel	81	69	60
China	85	65	64
India	94	83	91
Indonesia	74	53	53
Japan	85	66	57
Pakistan	63	55	58
S. Korea	86	67	41
Argentina	91	74	56
Brazil	90	80	59
Mexico	92	78	68
Kenya	62	43	43
Nigeria	80	57	64

*Based on those who are employed.
Questions 3a, 3b and 3c.

Views in Asia and the Middle East are more mixed. Contentment with work is very widespread in India (83%), less so in Japan (66%) and far less in Pakistan (55%). Similarly, job satisfaction is widespread in Israel (69%) but much less so in Egypt (41%).

Job satisfaction is on the rise; significant increases in work contentment since 2007 are found in 18 of the countries polled. Happiness with one's work has increased more in Poland (+20 percentage points) than any other country surveyed; 84% of working Poles are currently satisfied with their jobs while only 64% were in 2007. Moderate increases in job satisfaction are also evident in Jordan (+16), Russia (+15), Spain (+13) and Brazil (+10). By contrast, in 2009, fewer working Egyptians (41%) are pleased with their jobs than in 2007 (51%).

Income Satisfaction

In nearly all of the publics fewer are satisfied with their household incomes than their family lives or jobs. Still, income satisfaction is common in many nations. Over six-in-ten in more than half of the countries surveyed say they are satisfied with their household incomes. Indians are the most satisfied; 91% note they are content with their household incomes.

Income satisfaction is evident in the developed countries in the West; large percentages in Canada (80%), the U.S. (71%), Britain (70%), Spain (70%), France (66%) and Germany (66%) express satisfaction with their household income.

By contrast, fewer than four-in-ten are satisfied with their income in Egypt (29%) and Jordan (34%).

Notable changes in income satisfaction from 2007 have occurred in 16 countries. In 14 cases, publics are more positive now about their household incomes than in 2007. Significantly more people in China (+18 percentage points), the

Greatest increases...	% satisfied			07-09 Change
	2002	2007	2009	
Poland	74	64	84	+20
Jordan	20	34	50	+16
Russia	58	54	69	+15
Spain	--	74	87	+13
Brazil	65	70	80	+10
Turkey	49	58	67	+9
Mexico	71	70	78	+8
Argentina	64	66	74	+8
Palest. ter.	--	54	61	+7
Nigeria	55	50	57	+7
U.S.	86	84	90	+6
S. Korea	65	61	67	+6
Japan	72	60	66	+6
Pakistan	57	49	55	+6
Kenya	40	37	43	+6
Germany	83	80	84	+4
Britain	86	78	82	+4
Indonesia	49	49	53	+4
Greatest declines...				
Egypt	--	51	41	-10

Based on those who are employed.
Question 3c.

Greatest increases...	% satisfied			07-09 Change
	2002	2007	2009	
China	51	46	64	+18
Palest. ter.	--	46	62	+16
Spain	--	56	70	+14
Brazil	37	47	59	+12
Nigeria	48	53	64	+11
Japan	57	46	57	+11
Russia	21	27	38	+11
Jordan	31	23	34	+11
India	70	82	91	+9
Poland	33	44	53	+9
Indonesia	43	45	53	+8
Egypt	--	23	29	+6
Mexico	67	63	68	+5
Israel	--	56	60	+4
Greatest declines...				
U.S.	74	76	71	-5
Britain	71	74	70	-4

Question 3a.

Palestinian territories (+16), Spain (+14), Brazil (+12), Russia (+11), Jordan (+11), Japan (+11) and Nigeria (+11) hold more favorable views of their household incomes in 2009 than in 2007. By contrast, slight declines occurred in only two countries: the U.S. (-5) and Britain (-4).

Views of Personal Economic Situation

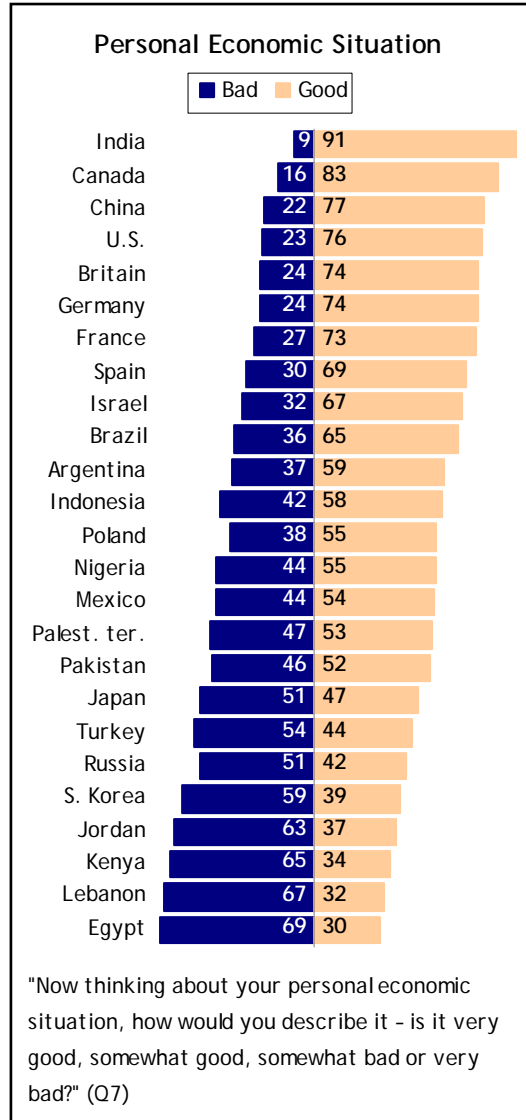
Majorities in over half of the countries surveyed say that their personal economic situation is good. India tops the list with more than nine-in-ten (91%) holding a favorable view of their personal finances, and China (77%) is not far behind. Outside of India and China, developed countries dominate the list of the publics most satisfied with personal finances. Seven-in-ten or more in Canada (83%), the U.S. (76%), Britain (74%), Germany (74%), France (73%), Spain (69%) and Israel (67%) hold an upbeat view of their personal economic situation.

Brazil ranks close behind; about two-thirds of Brazilians (65%) hold a positive view of their personal financial situation. Majorities in Argentina (59%), Indonesia (58%), Poland (55%), Nigeria (55%) and Mexico (54%) also offer bright assessments of their personal finances.

By contrast, few in Kenya (34%), Lebanon (32%) and Egypt (30%) view their personal economic situations favorably.

Between 2008 and 2009, modest increases in personal economic ratings occurred in 12 of the 21 publics for which there are trends. Several of the largest increases are seen among Asian publics; personal economic ratings increased in China (+11 percentage points), Indonesia (+10), Japan (+10), South Korea (+8) and India (+7).

Positive ratings of personal finances declined substantially in Pakistan (-18 percentage points). More modest declines occurred in Poland (-8), Nigeria (-7), Mexico (-6) and Russia (-4).



The overall improvement in perceptions of personal economic situations and satisfaction with household incomes may reflect several factors. First, some of the countries in which ratings are now more positive – such as China, India, and Indonesia – are still enjoying relatively robust economic growth.

Second, oil prices have fallen sharply since last year and overall inflation has been minimal in most countries. This may be having a broader popular effect than unemployment which, while still rising in many nations, directly affects fewer people.

Third, by May 2009, when the survey was conducted, some signs of market recovery had emerged, perhaps reducing concern among some publics about worsening impacts on their own personal situation. Moreover, widespread coverage of the impacts of the recession may tend to make those who have been relatively unaffected feel more satisfied with their personal situation.

Personal Economic Situation			
Where good ratings increased	% good		
	2008	2009	Change
	%	%	
China	66	77	+11
Indonesia	48	58	+10
Japan	37	47	+10
Argentina	50	59	+9
S. Korea	31	39	+8
India	84	91	+7
Germany	67	74	+7
Jordan	31	37	+6
U.S.	71	76	+5
France	68	73	+5
Turkey	40	44	+4
Egypt	26	30	+4
Where good ratings fell			
Pakistan	70	52	-18
Poland	63	55	-8
Nigeria	62	55	-7
Mexico	60	54	-6
Russia	46	42	-4
Question 7.			

Many Unable To Afford Basic Necessities

Despite generally high – and even rising – levels of reported satisfaction with personal financial situations among many publics, people in several nations report struggling to afford life’s basic necessities. Even in many developed countries in the West, significant minorities say that in the last year they have been unable to afford food, health care, or clothing. About one-quarter of Americans report lacking enough money for food (23%), health care (29%) or clothing (25%) that their family needed at some point in the last year. In France (18%) and Spain (18%), roughly one-in-five say that in the last year they have been unable to afford clothing.

Kenyans appear to be suffering more than most. Nearly eight-in-ten in Kenya (79%) note they could not pay for food at some point during this past year. Similar percentages of Kenyans have lacked the money to pay for health care (74%) or clothing (70%). In Nigeria many are also living without much needed food (40%), medicine (45%) or clothes (48%).

Deprivations are also widespread in Latin America.³ Half of Mexicans reveal that a lack of money has led them to go without the food (47%), medical care (50%) or clothes (51%) that they need. Nearly half of Brazilians also report that tight finances have driven them to go without health care (45%) or clothes (45%), while 36% have functioned without sufficient food. In Argentina, significant minorities say that in the last year they have managed without meeting some of their basic needs (food 26%, medical care 28%, clothes 35%) because of a lack of money.

Russians and Poles are suffering as well. Roughly four-in-ten in Russia report lacking money for health care (38%) or clothes (45%), while about a quarter of Poles have experienced the same (health care 27%, clothes 23%).

Deprivation levels vary considerably in Turkey and the Middle East. Roughly half of Turks report that tight finances have driven them to go without food (51%), health care (47%) or clothes (51%) in the past year. Similar basic-needs deficits are conveyed by Palestinians; in the last year many lacked the money for required medical care (50%), clothing (50%) or food (43%). Many Egyptians also note having to manage without health care (48%) or clothes (42%).

Deprivations Common Across the Globe			
	<i>Times this year when unable to afford...</i>		
	Health		
	Food	care	Clothing
	%	%	%
U.S.	23	29	25
Canada	10	10	13
Britain	10	7	12
France	13	11	18
Germany	10	16	16
Spain	13	9	18
Poland	23	27	23
Russia	28	38	45
Turkey	51	47	51
Egypt	16	48	42
Jordan	9	28	29
Lebanon	2	14	22
Palest. ter.	43	50	50
Israel	18	19	25
China	11	33	16
India	8	10	8
Indonesia	38	51	37
Japan	4	6	6
Pakistan	41	41	37
S. Korea	16	14	19
Argentina	26	28	35
Brazil	36	45	45
Mexico	47	50	51
Kenya	79	74	70
Nigeria	40	45	48

Questions 79a, b and c.

In general, deprivations are less common in Lebanon and Israel; in fact, they are in line with those of the developed West. Only about one-in-five in Israel could not afford needed food (18%), health care (19%) or clothes (25%). One-in-five in Lebanon could not pay for clothes (22%) they needed, while fewer lacked the financial resources to pay for health care (14%) and food (2%).

In Asia, deprivation levels are mixed. Going without basic necessities is quite common in Indonesia and Pakistan, less so in China and South Korea and uncommon in India and Japan. In the last year, between one-third and about one-half in Indonesia and Pakistan have lacked the money for food, medical care or clothes. On the opposite end of the spectrum, 10% or fewer in Japan and India report being unable to afford basic necessities. In fact, overall in Japan, fewer people report lacking the money for these three basic needs than in any other country.

³ 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.

Increasing Deprivation Levels

In 2009, significantly more people report basic needs deficits than did so in 2007. Food deprivation levels have grown in more countries than have medical care or clothing deficits. Significantly more people in 12 of 25 countries report having lacked money to pay for food in 2009 than did so when this was last measured in 2007. For some, the situation with regard to the meeting of basic food needs has grown dramatically more serious. Most notably, in 2007 57% of Kenyans lacked the financial resources to provide food they needed, while now 79% do.

While food deficits are far less common in Egypt and France than in Kenya, the proportion of both publics now reporting insufficient resources to buy needed food in the past year has doubled since 2007. In Egypt, 8% reported being unable to pay for food in 2007 while 16% do now. In France, 6% experienced lacking money to pay for food in 2007 because of tight finances while 13% did this past year. This has also increased over the last two years in the U.S. (+7 percentage points) and Pakistan (+7).

A similar pattern is evident with regard to health care and clothing. In eight of 25 countries the percentage of people who have experienced a lack of health care is higher than two years ago. Both Kenya (+12) and Jordan (+12) have seen double-digit increases.

The percentage of people who could not afford clothing grew in nine countries between 2007 and 2009. Again, the greatest increases occurred in Kenya (+12) and Jordan (+12), and somewhat smaller increases occurred in Egypt (+11 points), the U.S. (+9) and Spain (+9).

Lack of Money for Food			
<u>Greatest increases...</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
	%	%	
Kenya	57	79	+22
Egypt	8	16	+8
Pakistan	34	41	+7
U.S.	16	23	+7
France	6	13	+7
Mexico	42	47	+5
Spain	8	13	+5
Israel	14	18	+4
S. Korea	12	16	+4
Canada	6	10	+4
Britain	6	10	+4
Jordan	5	9	+4
<u>Greatest declines...</u>			
Lebanon	12	2	-10
Poland	31	23	-8
India	14	8	-6
Russia	33	28	-5

Question 79a.

Lack of Money for Health Care			
<u>Greatest increases...</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
	%	%	
Kenya	62	74	+12
Jordan	16	28	+12
U.S.	23	29	+6
France	5	11	+6
Brazil	40	45	+5
Egypt	44	48	+4
Pakistan	37	41	+4
Japan	2	6	+4
<u>Greatest declines...</u>			
Poland	35	27	-8
Lebanon	22	14	-8
India	16	10	-6

Question 79b.

While on balance the publics surveyed are having a more difficult time paying for basic necessities than they were in 2007, there have been improvements in a few countries. In four of 25 nations, fewer people report having been unable to afford food; in three countries, fewer say they have been unable to afford health care; and in two, fewer have not been able to buy needed clothing. In particular, in both Poland and India, people are now less likely to report lacking money for all three of these necessities.

Lack of Money for Clothing			
Greatest increases...	<u>2007</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Change</u>
	%	%	
Kenya	58	70	+12
Jordan	17	29	+12
Egypt	31	42	+11
U.S.	16	25	+9
Spain	9	18	+9
Mexico	45	51	+6
France	12	18	+6
Pakistan	33	37	+4
Israel	21	25	+4
Greatest declines...			
Poland	35	23	-12
India	13	8	-5
Question 79c.			

8. ATTITUDES TOWARD EXTREMISM

Overall, support for suicide bombing, having declined substantially over the course of this decade among a number of Muslim publics, has not fallen further in the last year. Among the Muslim populations surveyed, support for suicide terrorism is limited, but with one key exception: the Palestinian territories, where a solid majority endorses such attacks.

Pew Global Attitudes surveys have also found decreasing support for Osama bin Laden over the last few years. Here again, there has been little overall change in views about bin Laden since last year, although support for the al Qaeda leader has declined in both Indonesia and Pakistan. On this measure Palestinians are again outliers along with Nigerians: In both countries slim majorities of Muslims have confidence in bin Laden to do the right thing in world affairs.

A third finding from the current survey is also consistent with previous poll results – among the publics in Muslim nations, there is widespread concern about the rise of Islamic extremism, both within their own countries and in the world more generally.

Support for Suicide Attacks Limited Except Among Palestinians

With the exception of the Palestinian territories, majorities or pluralities in each of the Muslim publics included in the survey say that suicide bombing and other forms of violence against civilian targets can never be justified to defend Islam from its enemies. Nonetheless, there is significant support for such attacks in several nations, and the vast majority (68%) of Palestinians believe these tactics can often or sometimes be justified. Only 17% of Palestinians say they are never justifiable.

While solid majorities believe suicide bombing can often or sometimes be justified in both the West Bank and Gaza, the intensity of support is especially strong among Gazans, 52% of whom say attacks on civilians are *often* justified.

There is also considerable support for attacks against civilians among Nigerian Muslims (43% often/sometimes justified).

	Muslim Views on Suicide Bombing					
	Suicide bombings can be justified...					NET
	Often	Some- times	Rarely	Never	DK	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Palest. ter.	36	32	14	17	2	68
<i>Gaza</i>	52	26	10	11	1	78
<i>W. Bank</i>	29	35	15	19	3	64
Nigeria	15	28	19	33	4	43
Lebanon	13	25	18	44	0	38
<i>Sunni</i>	7	18	21	54	*	25
<i>Shia</i>	19	32	16	33	0	51
Egypt	5	10	23	52	10	15
Jordan	4	8	26	56	6	12
Indonesia	3	10	20	65	2	13
Israel	3	4	25	55	12	7
Pakistan	3	2	3	87	5	5
Turkey	1	3	5	74	17	4

Question 58. Asked of Muslims only.

Lebanon is the only other country in which more than 15% endorse these attacks – 38% of Lebanese Muslims say they can often or sometimes be justified. Relative to other Muslim publics, support is high among both Lebanese Sunni (25%) and Shia (51%) populations, although it is

Often/ sometimes <u>justified:</u>	2002	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	02-09	08-09
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	change	change
Lebanon	74	--	39	--	34	32	38	-36	+6
Jordan	43	--	57	29	23	25	12	-31	-13
Pakistan	33	41	25	14	9	5	5	-28	0
Indonesia	26	--	15	10	10	11	13	-13	+2
Turkey	13	15	14	17	16	3	4	-9	+1
Nigeria	47	--	--	46	42	32	43	-4	+11
Palest. ter.	--	--	--	--	70	--	68	--	--
Egypt	--	--	--	28	8	13	15	--	+2
Israel	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	--

Question 58. Asked of Muslims only.

much more pervasive among the latter. Although still troublingly high, support for suicide terrorism in Lebanon has declined considerably since this question was first asked in 2002, when 74% endorsed these types of attacks.

Over time, support has also dropped sharply in Pakistan. Just five years ago, 41% of Pakistani Muslims said suicide violence against civilian targets is often or sometimes justifiable, but today only 5% agree with this view.

Only four years ago, nearly six-in-ten (57%) Jordanian Muslims believed these attacks could be justified, compared with 12% now. Jordan is the only country in which support declined between 2008 and 2009 – in the last year, the percentage saying they can often or sometimes be justified has fallen by 13 percentage points.

A different pattern has emerged in Nigeria, however. Support for suicide bombing among Nigerian Muslims has increased by 11 percentage points since 2008, rising from 32% to 43%. There has been little change in Indonesia, Turkey or Egypt, although support was already relatively low in each of these countries. Approval of suicide attacks is also low among Muslims in Israel – only 7% say they are often or sometimes justifiable.

Most Reject bin Laden

As with suicide bombing, support for Osama bin Laden among Muslims has declined in recent years. In Indonesia for example, in 2003, roughly six-in-

	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	03-09	08-09
	%	%	%	%	%	%	change	change
Indonesia	59	36	35	41	37	25	-34	-12
Pakistan	46	52	38	38	34	18	-28	-16
Jordan	56	61	24	20	19	28	-28	+9
Palest. ter.	72	--	--	57	--	52	-20	--
Israel	33	--	--	--	--	16	-17	--
Lebanon	20	5	--	1	2	4	-16	+2
Turkey	15	5	4	5	3	2	-13	-1
Nigeria	44	--	61	52	58	54	+10	-4
Egypt	--	--	27	18	19	23	--	+4

Question 21e. Based on Muslim respondents.

ten Muslims (59%) said they had confidence in bin Laden to do the right thing in world affairs; today, only 25% agree.

Confidence in bin Laden has dropped significantly in Pakistan as well, plummeting from 52% in 2005 to 18% in the current poll. In just the last year it has dipped 16 percentage points among Pakistani Muslims.

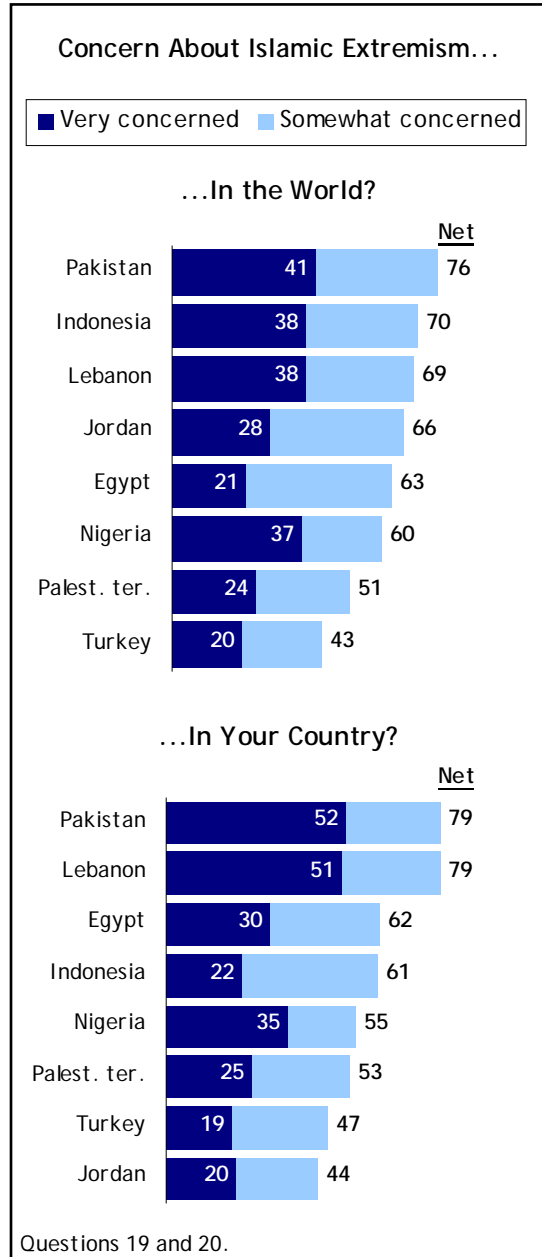
Positive views of bin Laden have also become less common among Jordanian Muslims during the last four years, falling from 61% to 28%. However, confidence in the terrorist leader has ticked up in the last year, rising 9 percentage points.

Among the Muslim publics included in the study, ratings for bin Laden are highest in Nigeria (54% confident) and the Palestinian territories (52%). Even so, support for bin Laden has declined over time among Palestinians, dropping 20 percentage points from 2003 to 2009. There has been a similar decrease among Israeli Muslims – 33% had confidence in bin Laden in 2003, compared with 16% today.

In Turkey, almost no Muslims (2%) express support for the al Qaeda leader. Confidence is in the low single digits (4%) among Lebanese Muslims as well. Despite the many tensions between Lebanese Sunni and Shia Muslims, both sides agree in their assessment of bin Laden – only 5% of Sunnis and 2% of Shia voice confidence in him.

Extremism Remains Major Concern

The rise of Islamic extremism is a major concern in nations with substantial Muslim populations. Among the eight countries where the question was asked, majorities in seven say they are very or somewhat worried about the rise of Islamic extremism around the world.



This includes 76% of Pakistanis and 70% of Indonesians, as well as more than six-in-ten in Lebanon (69%), Jordan (66%) and Egypt (63%). In Nigeria 60% are concerned, up from 52% in 2008. About half (51%) of Palestinians are very or somewhat concerned. Turkey is the only nation in which less than half (43%) are worried about extremism, although concern is up modestly since last year.

There is also considerable anxiety about the rise of Islamic extremism within the survey countries themselves. In Pakistan, where the Taliban and other radical groups have controlled the Swat Valley and other areas of the country within the last year, 79% are worried, up seven percentage points from last year. Roughly half (52%) of Pakistanis say they are *very* worried.

Similar levels of concern are found in Lebanon, and are common among all three of the country’s major religious groups: Christians (84%), Sunnis (77%) and Shia (72%).

Roughly six-in-ten (62%) Egyptians are worried about Islamic extremism in their country, although this is down from 72% last year. Again, less than half of Turks (47%) are very or somewhat concerned, although anxiety about the threat of extremism has risen slightly in the last year. Similarly, less than half of Jordanians (44%) are worried about this threat, a decline of 17 percentage points since last year’s poll.

Widespread Concern About Extremism			
Extremism in the world	% concerned		
	2008	2009	Change
	%	%	
Nigeria	52	60	+8
Turkey	37	43	+6
Pakistan	73	76	+3
Jordan	64	66	+2
Lebanon	70	69	-1
Egypt	65	63	-2
Indonesia	75	70	-5
Extremism in our country			
Pakistan	72	79	+7
Turkey	41	47	+6
Nigeria	53	55	+2
Lebanon	78	79	+1
Indonesia	60	61	+1
Egypt	72	62	-10
Jordan	61	44	-17

Countries with available trends shown. Questions 19 and 20.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Concern about the environment is widespread throughout much of the world. Majorities in every country included in the survey continue to rate global warming as a serious problem. Moreover, many international publics agree that the environment must be protected, even at the expense of lost jobs and slower economic growth. And when it comes to making a personal sacrifice – such as having to pay higher prices to address global warming – majorities or pluralities in 14 of 25 countries are willing to do that.

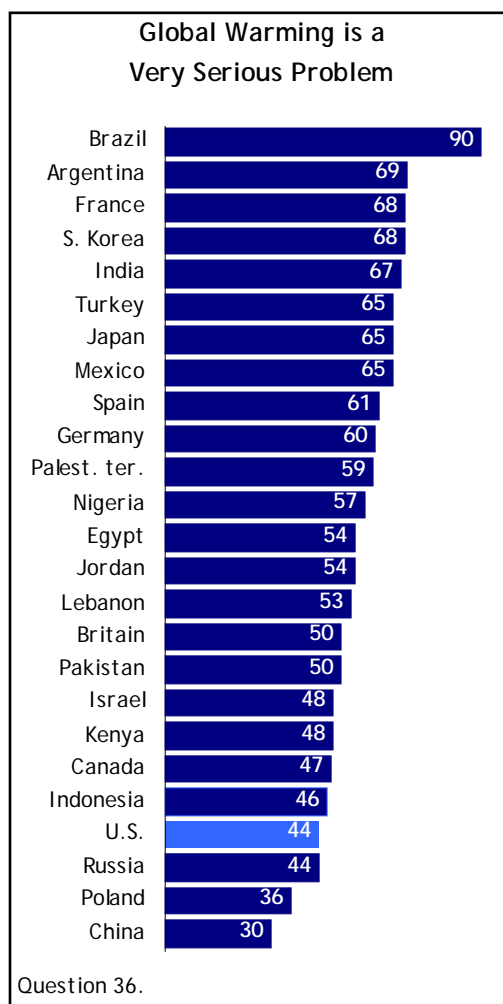
There is little international consensus as to which country is most trusted to do the right thing to deal with the problem of global warming. However, the publics surveyed mention the U.S. and Germany most often. Few in the survey name China as the country that can be trusted the most to address global warming.

Global Warming

Large majorities in every country surveyed believe that global warming is a serious problem, and majorities in 15 of the 25 countries say it is “very serious.” By a wide margin, Brazilians are the most concerned about this issue – nine-in-ten in Brazil say it is a very serious problem. Roughly two-thirds or more rate it as very serious in Argentina (69%), France (68%), South Korea (68%), India (67%), Turkey (65%), Japan (65%) and Mexico (65%).

Anxiety about global warming is less pervasive among Israelis (48%), Kenyans (48%), Canadians (47%) and Indonesians (44%). Moreover, concern about global warming is low among the publics of some big polluters – including the U.S., Russia and China. Only about four-in-ten in the U.S. (44%) and Russia (44%) say that global warming is a very serious problem. The Chinese express the least concern – only 30% say it is a very serious problem, up slightly from last year (24%).

Concern about changes in the global climate has increased in many countries since 2008 – including the



three Middle Eastern countries of Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon. The share of Egyptians who believe that global warming is a very serious problem has increased 16 percentage points, from 38% in 2008 to 54% in 2009. In Lebanon and Jordan, where roughly four-in-ten said this issue was a very serious problem last year (43% in Lebanon, 41% in Jordan), majorities now rate it as very serious (53% in Lebanon, 54% in Jordan). And today in Nigeria a majority (57%) rate this environmental problem as very serious, compared with 45% last year.

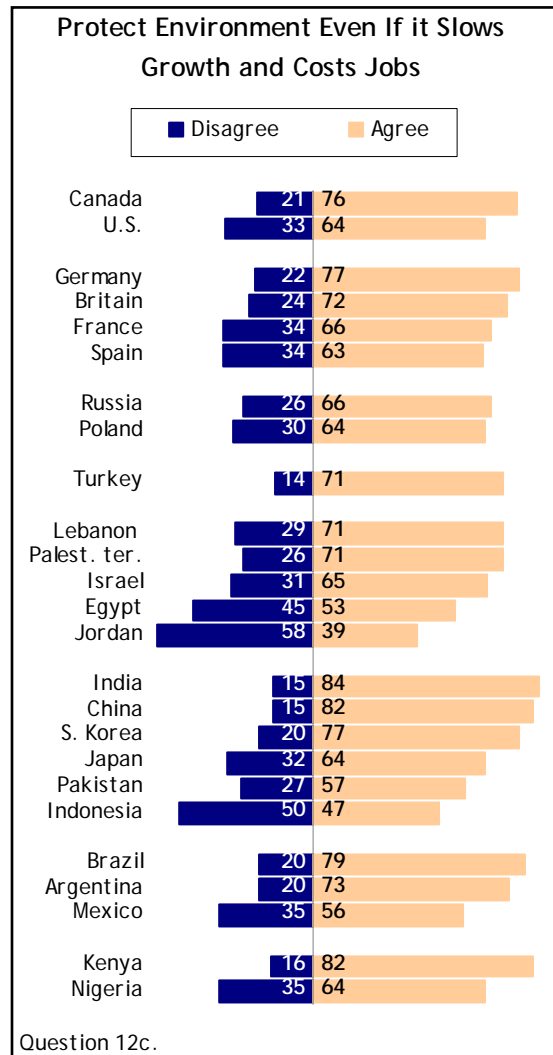
While anxieties about global warming remain mostly widespread, some publics are less worried than they were in 2008 – especially in Turkey, Poland and Japan. The decline was steep in Turkey, where the percentage rating global warming as a very serious problem dropped by 17 points, from 82% last year to a still substantial 65% this year. Today in Poland about one-third (36%) express strong concern about shifts in the global climate, compared with a small majority one year ago (51%). The Japanese have steadily become less worried about this issue since the question was first asked two years ago (78% in 2007, 73% in 2008, 65% in 2009).

In the U.S., where 44% say global warming is a very serious problem, more than six-in-ten Democrats (63%) express concern over this issue, compared with fewer than one-in-five (17%) Republicans. Among independents, 43% say this is a very serious problem.

Prioritizing the Environment

Not only are respondents in many countries expressing concern over the issue of global warming, but beliefs are widespread that sacrifices may need to be made to protect the environment. Majorities in 23 of 25 countries agree with the statement “Protecting the environment should be given priority, even if it causes slower economic growth and some loss of jobs.”

However, in several countries public opinion is not as decisive. Indonesian public opinion is split – 47% agree with prioritizing the environment over economic growth and 50% disagree. A slim majority of Egyptians (53%) support protecting the environment at the cost of economic expansion, but nearly as many disagree (45%).



Jordanians are the least likely to say that environmental concerns should take precedence over economic growth (39% agree, 58% disagree). This represents a 14-point decrease since 2007, when a majority in Jordan (53%) agreed.

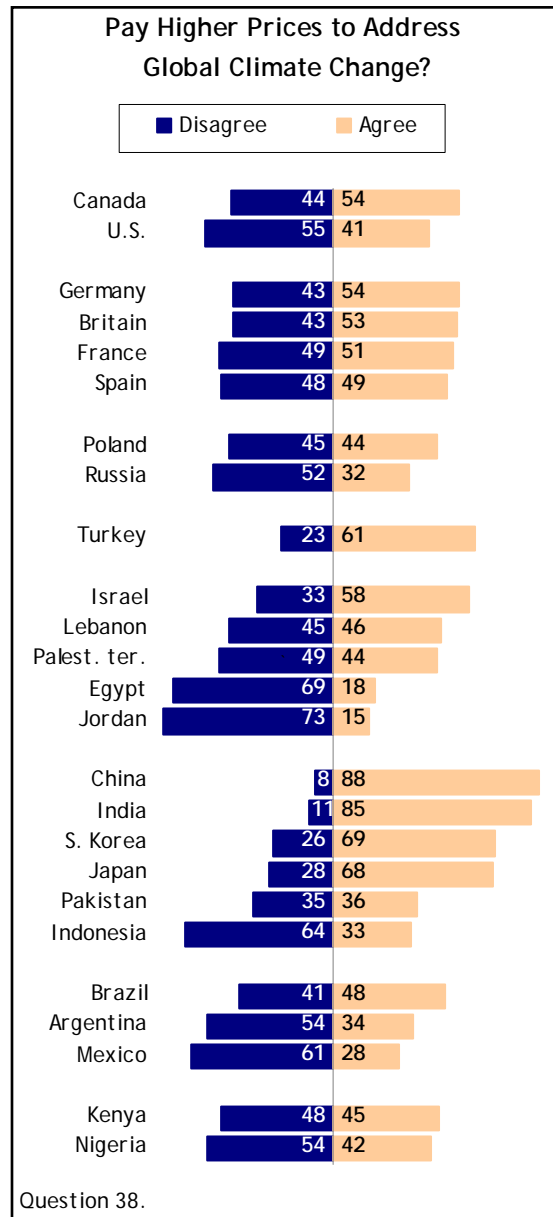
In three nations that have enjoyed strong economic growth in recent years – India, China and Brazil – agreement on this issue is nearly universal. Roughly eight-in-ten in India (84%), China (82%) and Brazil (79%) agree with prioritizing the environment over rapid economic expansion.

Agreement on this issue has decreased in several countries. The change has been most dramatic in Spain, where the proportion of respondents who agree with this statement declined by 17 percentage points, from 80% in 2007 to 63% in 2009.

Pay More to Address Climate Change?

While solid majorities in most countries say the environment should be a priority, even at the expense of economic growth, there is less of a consensus regarding whether people should pay higher prices to deal with climate change. Majorities or pluralities in 14 of the 25 nations agree with the statement “People should be willing to pay higher prices in order to address global climate change.” In 11 nations however, majorities or pluralities disagree over combating changes in the global climate by paying higher prices.

Agreement on this issue is widespread in many of the Asian nations surveyed. Nearly all in China (88%) and India (85%) and more than two-thirds in South Korea (69%) and Japan (68%) believe that people should be willing to pay higher prices to protect the environment. Only about one-third in Pakistan (36%) agree – though nearly as many are unable to offer an opinion (29%). On the other hand, a majority of Indonesians disagree with this statement (64%).



In Western Europe, slim majorities in Germany (54%), Britain (53%) and France (51%) support raising prices to address climate change. Opinions are almost equally split among the Spanish (49% agree vs. 48% disagree).

In the U.S., roughly four-in-ten (41%) agree that people should pay higher prices to support the environment, but more (55%) disagree. However, among Canadians more agree than disagree with this statement (54% vs. 44%).

Among the publics surveyed, Jordanians and Egyptians are the most likely to disagree with tackling global climate change through increased prices (73% in Jordan, 69% in Egypt). Disagreement is also common among a solid majority in Mexico (61%), and to a lesser extent majorities in Argentina (54%), Nigeria (54%) and Russia (52%).

Most Trusted to Deal with Global Warming

When asked which country among India, Germany, China, Brazil, Japan, the U.S. and Russia they trust the most to do the right thing in dealing with the problem of global warming, majorities or pluralities in six of 25 countries name the U.S. Americans are the most likely to do so (57%), followed by Nigerians (55%), Kenyans (48%), Israelis (45%), Indonesians (37%) and Canadians (31%).

Germany stands out as the most trusted country among the publics in Western Europe. Majorities of the French (62%) and pluralities of the British (34%) and the Spanish (31%) identify Germany. And not

	U.S.	Germany	Japan	China	Brazil	India	Russia	(Vol) Other/ none	DK
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	57	12	8	3	3	1	2	2	11
Canada	31	27	10	4	3	2	2	4	18
Britain	23	34	7	4	3	2	2	7	18
France	18	62	5	3	4	3	2	3	2
Germany	8	77	2	2	1	1	1	1	6
Spain	26	31	6	5	3	4	3	8	14
Poland	22	21	9	2	4	1	0	2	38
Russia	6	9	11	5	2	1	29	1	36
Turkey	14	3	9	3	0	2	1	8	60
Egypt	11	15	12	6	19	4	3	24	8
Jordan	11	14	25	9	9	3	2	20	8
Lebanon	17	23	14	10	6	7	6	4	13
Palest. ter.	18	14	15	12	3	5	8	2	23
Israel	45	15	6	6	1	1	1	4	20
China	15	4	4	57	1	2	1	1	16
India	16	3	4	5	1	55	1	1	15
Indonesia	37	5	18	9	1	1	1	1	26
Japan	8	32	38	2	3	1	0	1	14
Pakistan	4	3	3	45	0	3	0	3	38
S. Korea	17	21	23	1	2	5	0	2	30
Argentina	16	10	9	10	4	2	3	6	41
Brazil	17	5	6	6	45	3	1	1	16
Mexico	30	9	4	11	2	2	3	3	37
Kenya	48	7	6	9	1	4	1	1	22
Nigeria	55	5	4	15	1	3	1	2	14
Question 37.									

unlike the Americans, a majority of Germans credit their own country (77%) as the most trusted to handle the issue of global warming. Germany is also favored by a small plurality in Lebanon (23%).

Publics in India and Brazil believe their own country can be trusted to do the right thing in dealing with this environmental issue. A majority of Indians (55%) identify India and 45% of Brazilians name Brazil as the country that can most be trusted to address global warming. In no other countries do majorities or pluralities cite India or Brazil as the most trusted.

A majority of Chinese (57%) are not alone in their belief that China is the most trusted country to deal with changes in the global climate – more than four-in-ten (45%) Pakistanis name China as well. Similarly, in addition to a plurality of the Japanese (38%), a quarter of Jordanians (25%) identify Japan as the most trusted country when it comes to combating global warming.

10. SWINE FLU

Publics across the globe are aware of the swine flu pandemic, and in most of the countries polled, majorities of those who are aware are worried about exposure to it. Anxiety is generally concentrated in developing countries, particularly in Asia where other recent flu pandemics have begun. Perhaps surprisingly, concern is not especially widespread in Mexico, where swine flu cases were first reported.

Widespread Awareness

No less than nine-in-ten in 19 of 25 countries polled say that they have heard of the disease called swine flu. Nearly all (98%) Americans surveyed are familiar with the swine flu, as are 93% in Mexico. Awareness is slightly less widespread in the African countries surveyed as well as in India – 75% of Kenyans, 69% of Indians and 61% of Nigerians are aware of the disease.

The only country in which a minority is aware of swine flu is Pakistan. In fact, only 16% of Pakistanis indicate that they are aware of this disease while 77% say they are not.

Of the 15 countries asked about bird flu in 2006 and swine flu this year, levels of awareness are similar in 12 countries. Pakistan is a notable exception; in 2006, 82% of Pakistanis were aware of the bird flu, considerably more than currently know about swine flu (16%). In addition, while awareness of the bird flu in 2006 was nearly universal in India (99%) and Nigeria (98%), fewer in both countries are informed about swine flu (India 69%, Nigeria 61%).

Considerable Concern

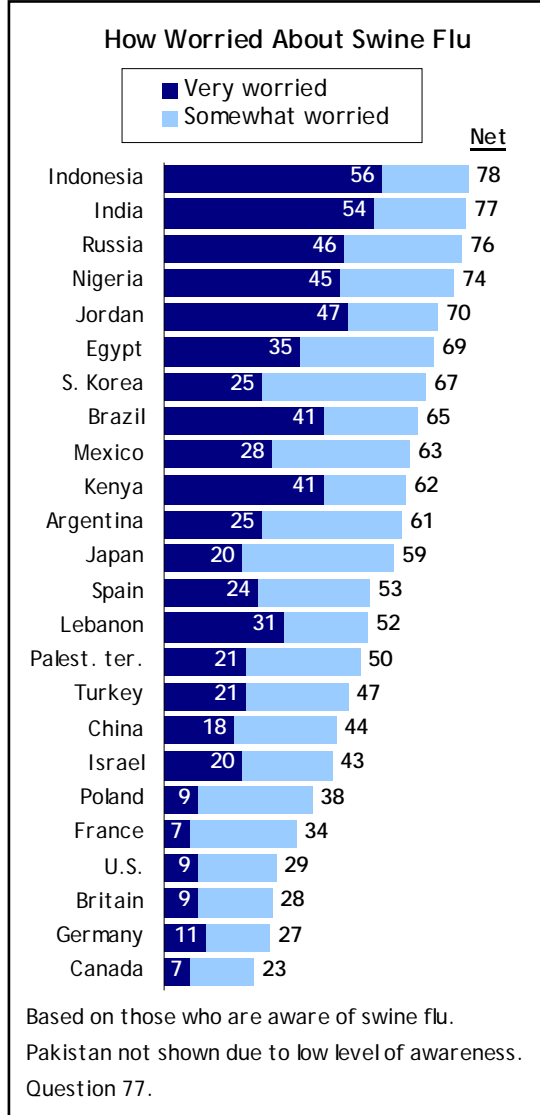
Concern about possible exposure is widespread among people who are aware of the swine flu. Majorities of those who are aware of swine flu in 14 of the 24 publics surveyed – excluding Pakistan, where awareness is very low – are very or somewhat worried about being exposed to swine flu. Worry is greatest in developing countries across Asia, Africa and the Middle East – regions far from the original outbreak in Mexico.

Awareness of Swine and Bird Flu		
% heard of	Bird flu	Swine flu
	2006	2009
U.S.	92	98
Canada	--	96
Britain	97	95
France	100	97
Germany	100	98
Spain	99	99
Poland	--	98
Russia	98	94
Turkey	97	95
Egypt	96	90
Jordan	98	92
Lebanon	--	97
Palest. ter.	--	98
Israel	--	99
China	93	99
India	99	69
Indonesia	99	90
Japan	99	100
Pakistan	82	16
S. Korea	--	99
Argentina	--	99
Brazil	--	99
Mexico	--	93
Kenya	--	75
Nigeria	98	61
Question 76.		

Worries are particularly widespread in Asia, home to other recent deadly flu outbreaks such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and bird flu. More than three-in-four are worried in Indonesia (78%) and India (77%), and majorities in both countries are *very* worried (Indonesia 56%, India 54%).

Concern over swine flu is also common in South Korea (67%) and Japan (59%). Although China was hit hard by the SARS and bird flu outbreaks, concern about being exposed to swine flu is less common in China (44%) than among other Asian publics.

As for Russia, the Middle East and Africa, fear about exposure to swine flu is also quite prevalent. Most Russians (76%), Nigerians (74%), Jordanians (70%) and Egyptians (69%) express concern about being exposed. And many in Russia (46%), Nigeria (45%) and Jordan (47%) are very worried. Just half in Lebanon (52%) and the Palestinian territories (50%) express fear. Israelis are less apprehensive than others in the region; only 43% express concern about exposure to swine flu.



Although swine flu has killed more people in Mexico than any other country, Mexicans do not stand out in their degree of concern about swine flu – 63% are very or somewhat worried. Fear is about equally widespread in Brazil (65%) and Argentina (61%).

Publics in Western Europe, the U.S. and Canada are the least concerned about swine flu in the survey. Canadians are the least anxious with only 23% saying that they are somewhat or very worried about being exposed to swine flu. Slightly more are worried in Germany (27%), Britain (28%) and the U.S. (29%) while a third (34%) is worried in France. Not only is worry relatively uncommon in Western Europe, the U.S. and Canada, it is also not very intense; 11% or fewer in each of these Western publics are deeply anxious about exposure.

A Gender Gap in Worries

In 16 of the 25 countries polled, women who are aware of the swine flu are more worried than men about being exposed to it. For instance, South Korean (76%), Japanese (68%) and Turkish (55%) women are more likely to express concern about being exposed to the flu than their male counterparts (South Korea 58%, Japan 51%, Turkey 39%).

More modest gender gaps are found throughout the Middle Eastern, African and European countries surveyed as well as Canada and the U.S. In the United States, 32% of women and 25% of men who are aware of the swine flu express concern about being exposed to the virus.

Women More Worried About Exposure to Swine Flu			
	Men	Women	Diff
<i>% worried</i>	%	%	
United States	25	32	+7
Canada	20	27	+7
Spain	47	59	+12
France	31	37	+6
Germany	24	28	+4
Britain	26	29	+3
Russia	72	80	+8
Poland	35	42	+7
Turkey	39	55	+16
Israel	38	48	+10
Palest. ter.	46	55	+9
Lebanon	48	56	+8
Egypt	68	70	+2
Jordan	70	70	0
South Korea	58	76	+18
Japan	51	68	+17
Indonesia	74	80	+6
China	43	45	+2
India	76	78	+2
Mexico	57	69	+12
Brazil	63	67	+4
Argentina	59	62	+3
Kenya	60	67	+7
Nigeria	71	78	+7

Based on those who are aware of swine flu. Question 77.
Pakistan not shown due to low levels of awareness.

Methodological Appendix

<u>Country</u>	<u>Sample size</u>	<u>Margin of Error</u>	<u>Field dates</u>	<u>Mode</u>	<u>Sample design</u>
Canada	750	4%	May 19 - June 5	Telephone	National
United States	1,000	3%	May 27 - June 10	Telephone	National
Argentina	800	3%	May 18 - June 3	Face-to-face	National
Brazil	813	3%	May 18 - June 14	Face-to-face	Disproportionately urban
Mexico	1,000	3%	May 26 - June 2	Face-to-face	National
Britain	754	4%	May 26 - June 9	Telephone	National
France	753	4%	May 29 - June 9	Telephone	National
Germany	751	4%	May 25 - June 6	Telephone	National
Spain	750	4%	May 25 - June 9	Telephone	National
Poland	750	4%	May 21 - June 8	Face-to-face	National
Russia	1,001	3%	May 20 - June 9	Face-to-face	National
Egypt	1,000	3%	May 24 - June 11	Face-to-face	National
Israel	1,201	3%	May 18 - June 16	Face-to-face	National with Arab oversample
Jordan	1,000	3%	May 24 - June 11	Face-to-face	National
Lebanon	1,000	3%	May 20 - June 3	Face-to-face	National
Palestinian territories	1,204	3%	May 23 - June 11	Face-to-face	Representative of territories
Turkey	1,005	3%	May 20 - June 15	Face-to-face	National
China	3,169	2%	May 22 - June 10	Face-to-face	Disproportionately urban
India	2,038	2%	May 22 - June 13	Face-to-face	Disproportionately urban
Indonesia	1,000	3%	May 29 - June 5	Face-to-face	National
Japan	700	4%	May 20 - June 10	Telephone	National
Pakistan	1,254	3%	May 22 - June 9	Face-to-face	Disproportionately urban
South Korea	702	4%	May 25 - June 8	Face-to-face	National
Kenya	1,002	3%	May 22 - May 30	Face-to-face	National
Nigeria	1,000	3%	June 2 - June 14	Face-to-face	National

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

Methods in Detail

About the 2009 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 Brazil, China, India, and Pakistan where the samples were disproportionately 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: May 18 - June 3, 2009
Sample size: 800
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Brazil**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Portuguese
Fieldwork dates: May 18 - June 14, 2009
Sample size: 813
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Disproportionately urban (the sample is 95% urban, Brazil's population is 82% 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: May 26 - June 9, 2009
Sample size: 754
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phone only households)

Country: **Canada**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English, French
Fieldwork dates: May 19 - June 5, 2009
Sample size: 750
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phone only households)

Country: **China**⁴
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Chinese (dialects: Mandarin, Beijngese, Cantonese, Sichuan, Hubei, Shanghaiese, Shanxi, Hebei, Henan, Yunan, Dongbei, Jiangxi)
Fieldwork dates: May 22 - June 10, 2009
Sample size: 3,169
Margin of Error: 2%
Representative: Disproportionately urban (the sample is 67% 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, Zhengzhou, Changchun, Xi'an and Chengdu. The towns covered were Wuxi Jiangyin, Handan Wu'an, Qingdao Jimo, Xuchang Change, Changsha Liuyang, Taiyuan Gujiao, Weinan Hancheng, and Kunming Anning. Two or three villages near each of these towns were sampled. The sample represents roughly 42% of the adult population.

Country: **Egypt**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: May 24 - June 11, 2009
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **France**
Sample design: Quota
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: French
Fieldwork dates: May 29 - June 9, 2009
Sample size: 753
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phone only households)

Country: **Germany**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: German
Fieldwork dates: May 25 - June 6, 2009
Sample size: 751
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Telephone households (excluding cell phone only households—less than 5%)

⁴ Data were purchased from Horizon Market Research based on their self-sponsored survey "Chinese People View the World."

Country: **India**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Hindi, Telegu, Gujarati, Tamil, Bengali
Fieldwork dates: May 22 - June 13, 2009
Sample size: 2,038
Margin of Error: 2%
Representative: Disproportionately urban (the sample is 76% urban, India's population is 28% 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
Fieldwork dates: May 29 - June 5, 2009
Sample size: 1,000
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 with Arab oversample
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Hebrew, Arabic
Fieldwork dates: May 18 - June 16, 2009
Sample size: 1,201 including an oversample of Arabs that brought the total number of Arab respondents to 527, the sample is weighted to be representative of the general population.
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Japan**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Japanese
Fieldwork dates: May 20 - June 10, 2009
Sample size: 700
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Telephone households (excluding cell phone only households—less than 5%)

Country: **Jordan**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: May 24 - June 11, 2009
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Kenya**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Kiswahili, English
Fieldwork dates: May 22 - May 30, 2009
Sample size: 1,002
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Lebanon**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: May 20 - June 3, 2009
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Mexico**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: May 26 - June 2, 2009
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: June 2-14, 2009
Sample size: 1,000
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, Balochi
Fieldwork dates: May 22 - June 9, 2009
Sample size: 1,254
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Disproportionately urban, excluding areas of instability particularly in the North West Frontier and Baluchistan (the sample is 55% urban, Pakistan's population is 33% urban). All four provinces of Pakistan are included in sample design. Towns and villages were under-represented. Sample covers roughly 90% of the adult population.

Country: **Palestinian territories**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Arabic
Fieldwork dates: May 23 - June 11, 2009
Sample size: 1,204
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Poland**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Polish
Fieldwork dates: May 21 - June 8, 2009
Sample size: 750
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Russia**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Russian
Fieldwork dates: May 20 - June 9, 2009
Sample size: 1,001
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **South Korea**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Korean
Fieldwork dates: May 25 - June 8, 2009
Sample size: 702
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Spain**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: Spanish
Fieldwork dates: May 25 - June 9, 2009
Sample size: 750
Margin of Error: 4%
Representative: Telephone households (including cell phone only households)

Country: **Turkey**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Turkish, Kurdish
Fieldwork dates: May 20 - June 15, 2009
Sample size: 1,005
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Adult population

Country: **United States**
Sample design: Probability
Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus
Languages: English
Fieldwork dates: May 27 - June 10, 2009
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: 3%
Representative: Telephone household in continental U.S. (including cell phone only households).

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