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As Obama Years Draw to Close, President and U.S. Seen Favorably in Europe and Asia

Few overseas confident that Trump can handle foreign policy

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As Obama Years Draw to Close, President and U.S. Seen Favorably in Europe and Asia

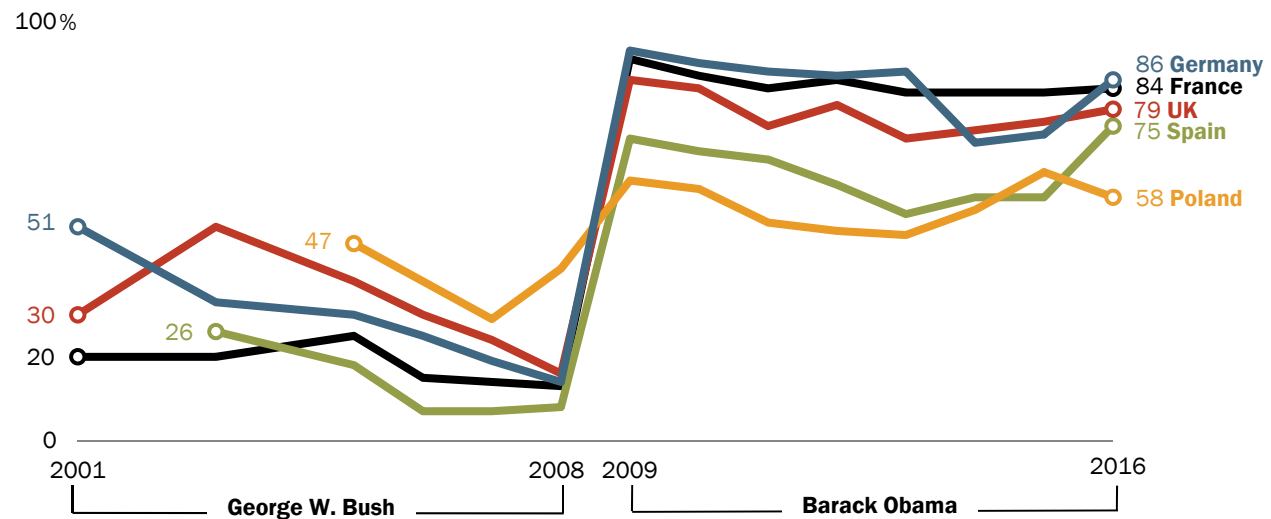
Few overseas confident that Trump can handle foreign policy

As he nears the end of his presidency, Barack Obama continues to enjoy a broad degree of international popularity. A new Pew Research Center survey conducted in 10 European nations, four major Asia-Pacific countries, Canada and the United States finds that half or more of those polled in 15 of 16 countries express confidence in the American leader.

Although he has not been universally praised by global publics throughout his two terms in office, previous Pew Research Center surveys have found higher international ratings for Obama than for his predecessor, George W. Bush. During the Bush era, opposition to U.S. foreign policy and rising anti-Americanism were widespread in many regions of the world, but Obama's election in November 2008 led to a significant improvement in America's global image. The shift was especially dramatic in Western Europe, where assessments of Bush were grim, but subsequent views of Obama have been remarkably positive.

Consistently higher ratings for Obama than Bush in Europe

Confidence in the U.S. president to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q38Na.

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Still, the rebound in America's reputation did not occur everywhere, especially in a number of strategically vital Middle Eastern nations (see this [2015 report](#) for findings on America's image in the Middle East and other regions not polled in 2016). And even in nations where ratings for Obama and the U.S. have been strong, there have been some signs of disappointment in the American president. For example, Obama's use of [drone strikes](#) to target extremists in countries such as Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia has been widely unpopular.

Obama's former secretary of state, Hillary Clinton, receives mostly positive marks in this year's survey. Still, ratings for the presumptive Democratic presidential nominee are consistently lower than Obama's. Meanwhile, views of Donald Trump, the presumptive Republican nominee, are strongly negative. In nearly half the nations polled, the share of the public with confidence in Trump is in single digits.

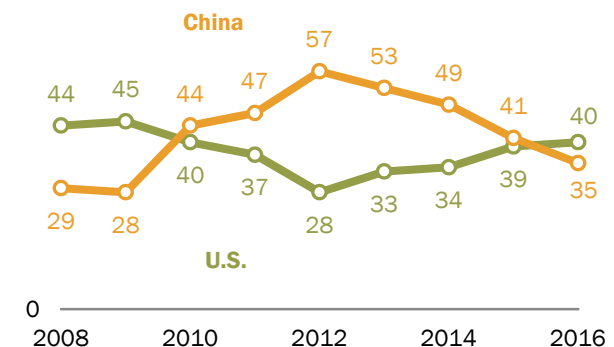
These are among the key findings from a new survey by Pew Research Center, conducted in 16 nations among 20,132 respondents from April 4 to May 29, 2016. The poll also finds that America's current efforts to fight ISIS in Iraq and Syria elicit very different international reactions than the U.S.-led Iraq War did a decade ago. About half or more in all 15 nations where the question was asked say they support U.S.-led military actions against ISIS in Iraq and Syria.

Overall, there is no strong consensus about the trajectory of American power over the past decade. When asked whether the U.S. plays a less, more or equally important and powerful role as a world leader today compared with 10 years ago, respondents in most countries are fairly divided. Japan is the only country in which a majority thinks the U.S. is less important and powerful than it was a decade ago, while India is the only nation with a majority saying the U.S. is more important and powerful. For their part, Americans are more likely than most of the other publics surveyed to believe their country's power is waning: 46% say the U.S. is playing a less important role in the world. (For more on U.S. views about foreign policy, see "[Public Uncertain, Divided Over America's Place in the World.](#)")

Perceptions of U.S. economic power rebound in Europe

Medians across five European nations saying ___ is the world's leading economic power

80%



Note: Percentages are five-country medians based on France, Germany, Poland, Spain and the UK.

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey, Q23.

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Yet, as the U.S. economy continues to grow slowly but steadily and as China's once roaring growth rates wane, perceptions of American economic power are on the rise. Today, majorities or pluralities in seven of 16 nations name the U.S. as the leading global economic power; only the Australians say it's China (in the remaining countries, opinions are more divided).

In the European Union, public opinion has moved substantially on this question since it was first asked in 2008. Looking across five EU nations polled each year since 2008 – France, Germany, Poland, Spain and the UK – the median percentage naming the U.S. as the world's top economic power declined rapidly after 2009, but has rebounded steadily since 2012.

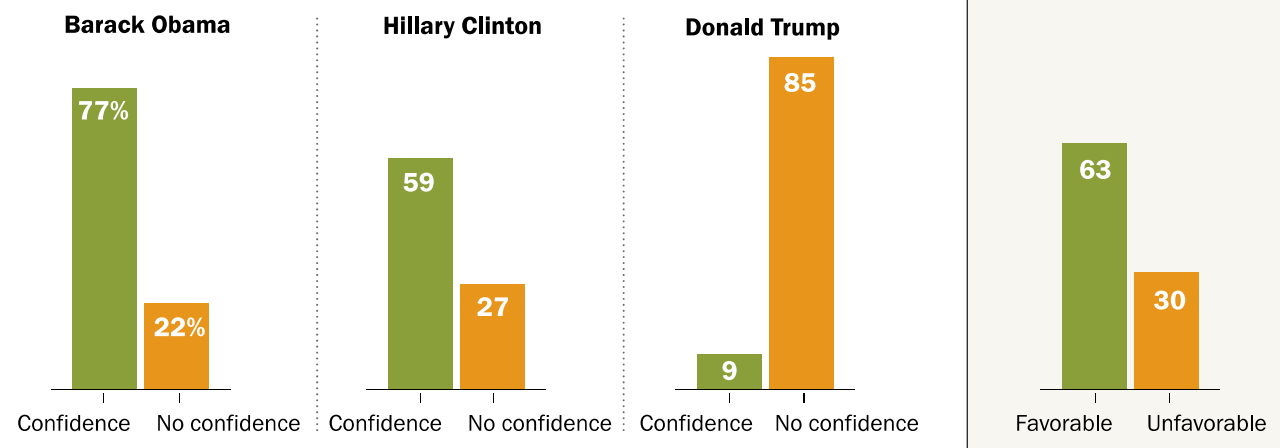
American public opinion has also shifted on this question. As recently as 2014, 41% said China was the leading economy, while 40% chose the U.S. Now, just 34% think it's China, while 54% say the U.S.

Europeans confident in Obama and Clinton, but not Trump

European attitudes toward President Barack Obama remain very positive. Across the 10 EU nations polled, a median of 77% have confidence in Obama to do the right thing in world affairs, including more than eight-in-ten in Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany and France.

Europeans express confidence in Obama and Clinton, but not Trump

How much confidence do you have in ___ to do the right thing regarding world affairs?



Note: Percentages are medians based on 10 European countries.

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10a & Q38Na-c.

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Europeans are somewhat less enthusiastic about Hillary Clinton, although her ratings are still mostly positive: A median of 59% have confidence in her. In contrast, ratings for Donald Trump are overwhelmingly negative. A median of just 9% trust the wealthy real estate developer to do the right thing in world affairs; 85% lack confidence in him.

In the four Asia-Pacific nations surveyed – Australia, China, India and Japan – Obama also receives relatively positive marks. Most Australians and Japanese give Clinton a positive rating and Trump a negative one. The major party nominees are less well-known in China and India.

Higher ratings for U.S. than for China

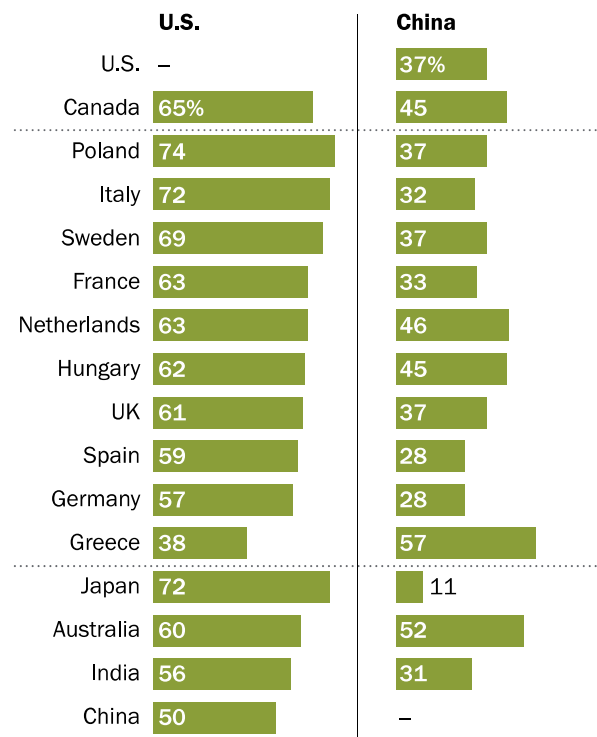
Pew Research Center surveys throughout the Obama era have found largely positive attitudes toward the U.S. around the world, although there are notable exceptions, especially in the Middle East (although Israeli views of the U.S. have been consistently favorable).

Among the countries in this year's poll, ratings for the U.S. are mostly positive. Half or more in every nation have a favorable opinion of the U.S., with the exception of Greece, where only 38% hold this view. Positive marks for the U.S. are especially common in Poland, Italy and Japan, where more than two-thirds express a favorable view.

America's overall image has not changed substantially in the past year in most of the nations surveyed. However, ratings are down significantly in India, Italy and France, down slightly in Spain, and up slightly in Germany and China. Chinese public opinion has shifted from leaning slightly negative in 2015 (44% favorable, 49% unfavorable) to leaning slightly positive this year (50% favorable, 44% unfavorable).

U.S. vs. China favorability

Favorable view of ...



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10a-b.

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Perceptions of China are, on balance, negative in most of the nations surveyed. Ratings for China have slipped in France, Spain, India, Italy, the UK and Germany. Just 37% of Americans express a favorable opinion of China, essentially unchanged from last year's 38%. Only 11% of Japanese see China positively, little changed from the 9% registered in 2015.

Fewer Europeans think U.S. respects personal rights

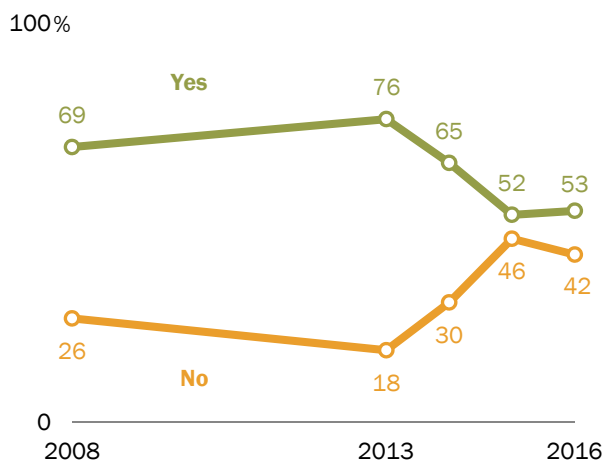
America's reputation for upholding individual liberty has often been a strong component of the country's soft power, and it remains so today in many nations. Majorities in 10 of 16 countries say the U.S. government respects the personal freedoms of its people.

However, over the past three years the percentage of Europeans who hold this view has declined. This has been due, at least in part, to revelations about the U.S. National Security Agency's electronic surveillance programs. (For more on global reactions to the NSA revelations, see this [2014 report](#).)

Looking at the five EU nations we have surveyed consistently since 2008, the share of the public saying that Washington respects personal freedoms rose between 2008 and 2013, but has fallen in the years since. In France and Germany, for example, the share of the public that says the U.S. respects personal rights is lower today than it was during the final year of the Bush presidency.

Shifting European views about the U.S. and individual rights

Do you think the government of the United States respects the personal freedoms of its people? (Five-country European median)



Note: Percentages are five-country medians based on France, Germany, Poland, Spain and the UK.

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey, Q24b.

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Both good and bad qualities are associated with the American people

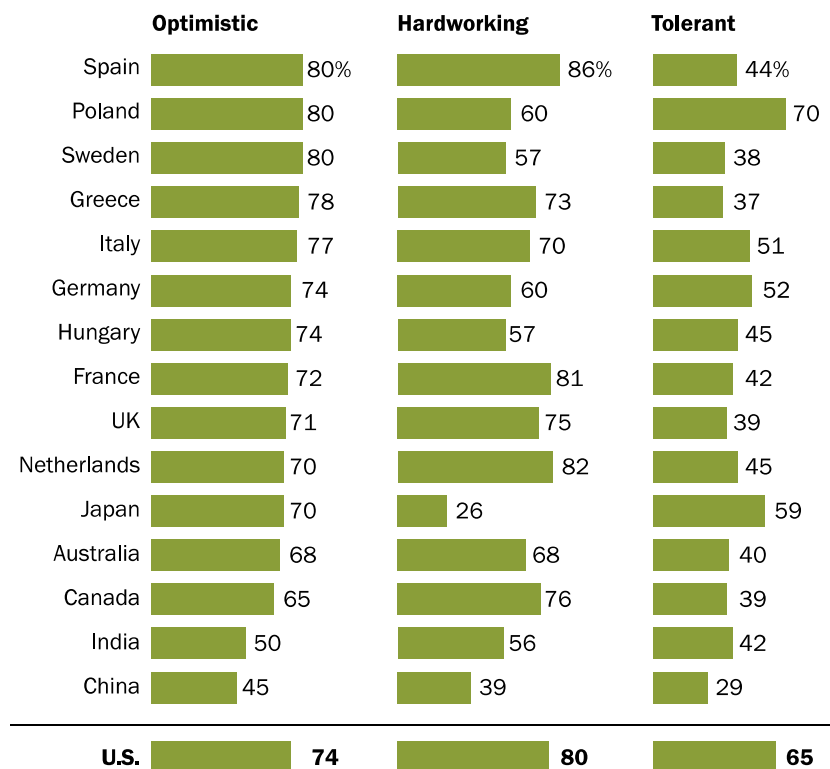
The survey also finds that international publics see a mix of both good and bad characteristics in the American people. Survey respondents were read a list of six traits, and for each one, were asked whether this is something they associate with Americans. On the positive side, half or more in 15 of 16 nations say Americans are optimistic, and majorities in 14 countries think Americans are hardworking (although relatively few in China or Japan say this). Americans overwhelmingly think of themselves as optimistic and hardworking.

Nearly two-thirds in the U.S. (65%) also say Americans are tolerant, but international publics are less convinced. While half or more hold this view in Poland, Japan, Germany and Italy, most in China, Sweden, Australia, the UK, France and Canada believe Americans are not tolerant.

Moreover, many around the world also associate negative characteristics with the American people. Half or more in 10 countries think Americans are arrogant and many say they are greedy. Interestingly, most *in the U.S.* say Americans are arrogant (55%) and greedy (57%).

Americans seen as optimistic and hardworking, but not especially tolerant

Associate ___ with Americans



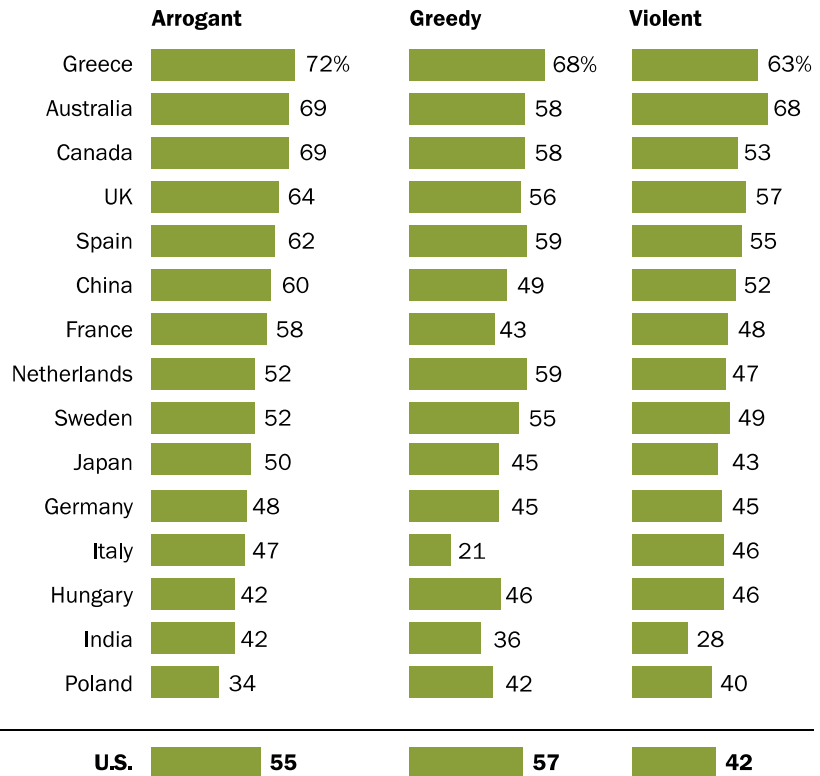
Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q27b, d, e.

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Fewer describe Americans as violent, although half or more express this opinion in Australia (68%), Greece (63%), the UK (57%), Spain (55%), Canada (53%) and China (52%). A sizable share in the U.S. – 42% – also says Americans are violent. Public opinion in the U.S. divides sharply along partisan lines: 50% of Democrats and 44% of independents characterize Americans as violent, compared with just 29% of Republicans.

Arrogance prominently associated with people in the U.S.

Associate ___ with Americans



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q27a, c, f.

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CORRECTION (April 2017): The topline accompanying this report has been updated to reflect a revised weight for the Netherlands data, which corrects the percentages for two regions. The changes due to this adjustment are very minor and do not materially change the analysis of the report. For a summary of changes, see [here](#). For updated demographic figures for the Netherlands, please contact info@pewresearch.org.

1. America's international image

As the Obama era comes to a close, the overall image of the United States among key publics in North America, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region is generally favorable. In addition, U.S.-led military action against ISIS in Iraq and Syria wins broad approval, and many say America is as important a world leader as it was a decade ago.

U.S. image, in part, is linked to impressions of the American people. In general, Americans are perceived as optimistic and hardworking, although those outside of the U.S. are divided as to whether Americans can be described as tolerant. When looking at negative characteristics, many people around the globe associate Americans with arrogance, greed and violence.

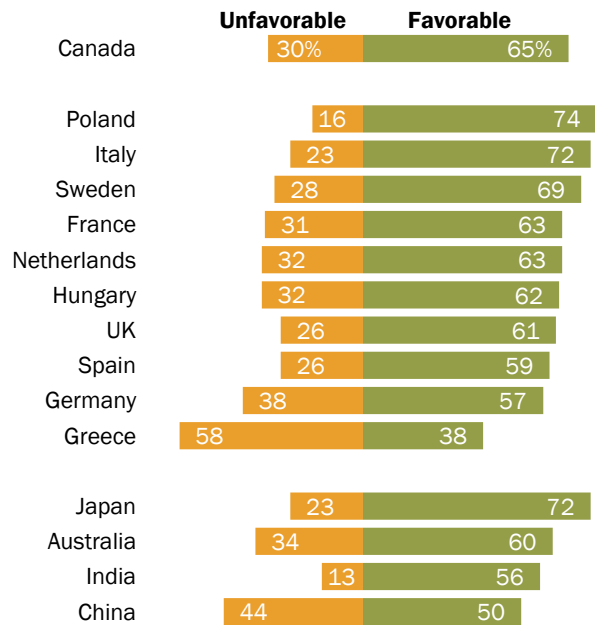
Favorable views of U.S. have continued throughout the Obama administration

Majorities in 13 out of 15 countries surveyed have positive views of the United States. In many of these countries, notably France, Poland, Spain, the UK and Japan, favorable views of the U.S. have endured since 2009, when President Barack Obama first took office. Today, America gets its highest ratings from Poles (74%), Italians (72%), Japanese (72%) and Swedes (69%).

In Europe, a median of 63% across the 10 nations surveyed rate the U.S. favorably. In some North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ally countries in Europe, opinions of the U.S. have weakened since 2015. Positive views are down by 11 percentage points in Italy and by 6 points in Spain, although the U.S. still enjoys high levels of favorability in both countries (72% and 59%, respectively). German opinion, on the other hand, has moved in the opposite direction. A year ago, only half in Germany viewed the U.S. in a positive light, whereas a 57% majority are now of this opinion.

In most countries, high ratings for U.S.

Views of the U.S.



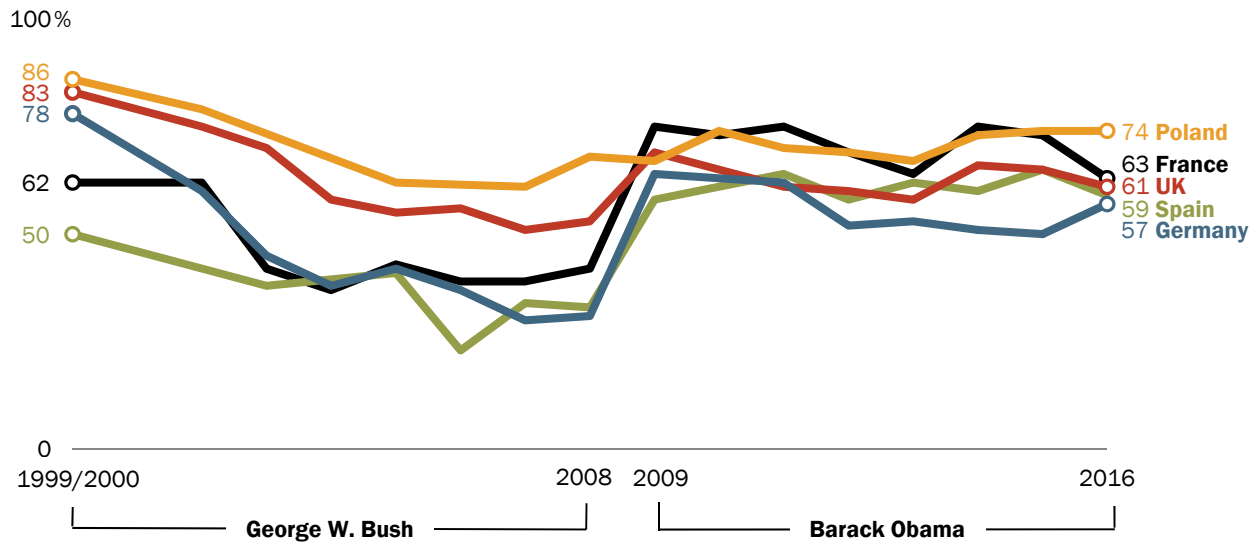
Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey, Q10a.

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Greece is the only country surveyed in which a majority (58%) views the U.S. *unfavorably* – a position that has not changed much since 2012. Half of Chinese are positive toward the U.S., a 6-percentage-point increase since 2015, perhaps the result of bilateral meetings between the two countries’ leaders, Obama and President Xi Jinping, late last year and earlier this year.

In Europe, consistently high ratings for U.S. during Obama administration

Favorable view of the U.S.



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10a. 1999/2000 survey trends provided by the U.S. Department of State.

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In some countries, U.S. gets higher marks among young people, those on right

Previous Pew Research Center [surveys](#) have found widespread age gaps in views of the U.S., with younger people typically more favorably inclined toward the United States. This year, we see this pattern repeated in several countries: China, Poland, Hungary and India. The gap is most dramatic in China, where there is a 25-percentage-point difference between the majority of people ages 18-34 who have a favorable opinion of the U.S. and the minority of those ages 50 and older who agree. Sweden stands out as the one country where the age pattern is reversed: 77% of older Swedes are favorably disposed toward the U.S. compared with only 59% of younger Swedes.

Young people more positive to U.S. in some countries

Favorable view of the U.S.

	18-34	35-49	50+	Youngest-oldest gap
	%	%	%	
China	60	53	35	+25
Poland	83	77	66	+17
Hungary	69	63	57	+12
India	61	55	49	+12

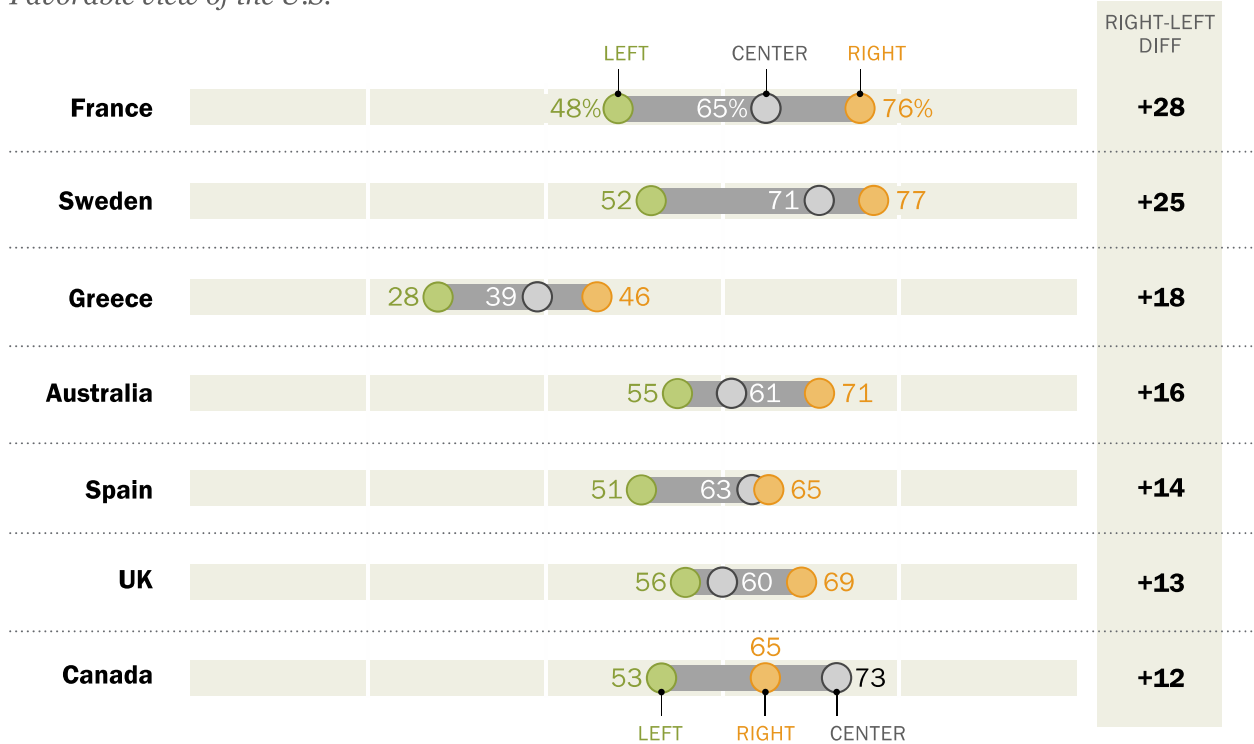
Note: Differences shown are statistically significant.

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10a.

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Ideological right views U.S. more favorably in certain countries

Favorable view of the U.S.



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10a.

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In certain countries, opinions of the U.S. also differ by ideological orientation. In seven of the 12 countries where ideology was measured, people on the right of the ideological spectrum are more likely to have a favorable view of America than are people on the left. This gap is widest in France and Sweden, where roughly three-quarters of those who place themselves on the right have a favorable opinion of the U.S., compared with only about half of those on the left. Double-digit ideological gaps are also present in Greece, Australia, Spain, the UK and Canada.

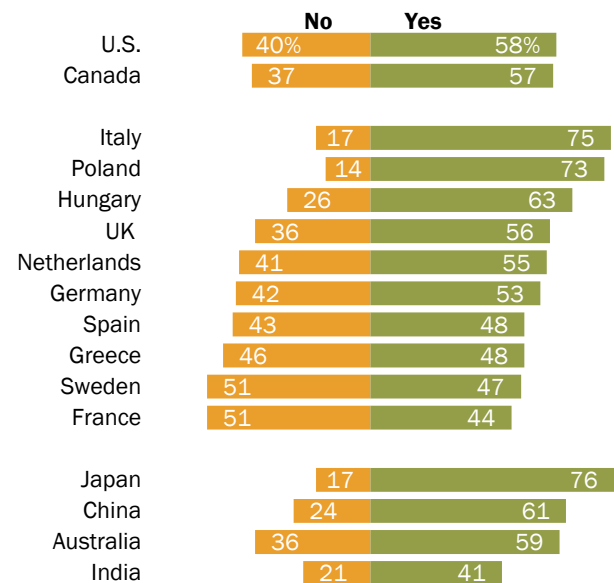
Views on U.S. respect for civil liberties

Many people in America and abroad believe the U.S. government respects the personal freedoms of its citizens. In 11 of the 16 countries polled, more than half hold this view, including strong majorities in Japan (76%), Italy (75%), Poland (73%), Hungary (63%) and China (61%).

In Europe, at least, not everyone agrees when it comes to the status of civil liberties in the U.S.: In France and Sweden, for example, roughly half in each country (both 51%) say the American government does *not* respect personal freedoms within its borders. Slightly fewer in Greece (46%) and Spain (43%) share this view. In India, 41% think the U.S. government respects its citizens' freedoms, but nearly as many do not offer an opinion.

Europe split on U.S. government's respect for personal freedoms

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



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q24b.

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Compared with eight years ago, significantly fewer in France, Germany and Poland believe that the U.S. government respects the rights of its citizens. The decline has been especially steep in France, where the share of respondents saying the U.S. respects civil liberties has dropped 21 percentage points since 2008. Over the same period, the proportion of Germans confident that the U.S. protects personal freedoms has fallen 17 points. These declines are likely due in part to revelations in 2013 about the U.S. National Security Agency's surveillance programs. Between 2013 and 2014, during which time the NSA's tapping of German Chancellor Angela Merkel's cellphone was disclosed, opinion in the country on U.S. respect for personal freedoms plunged 23 percentage points.

In Europe, some shifting opinions on U.S. respect for personal freedoms

The government of the United States respects the personal freedoms of its people

	2008	2013	2014	2015	2016	'08-'16 Change
	%	%	%	%	%	
France	65	80	69	52	44	-21
Germany	70	81	58	43	53	-17
UK	69	75	65	57	56	-13
Poland	79	76	72	70	73	-6
Spain	49	69	57	50	48	-1
Italy	--	82	75	71	75	--
Greece	--	58	43	--	48	--

Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**. Only countries with trends shown.

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey, Q24b.

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It is possible that the critical assessment of the U.S. record on civil liberties is softening in some countries. For instance, German views have actually rebounded somewhat, with 53% now saying the U.S. government respects its citizens' personal freedoms, compared with 43% who held this opinion in 2015.

China has also seen an improvement in the U.S. government's respect for the rights of its citizens. A majority in China (61%) thinks personal freedoms are respected in the U.S. (an increase of 16 percentage points from 2015). Younger Chinese (67%) are even more likely than older Chinese (52%) to hold this view.

In the U.S., 58% of Americans say their government respects the civil liberties of its citizens, up from 51% a year earlier but still well below pre-NSA scandal levels (69% in 2013). Women (63%) are more likely than men (53%) to think the federal government safeguards individual freedoms. There is also a large partisan gap on this issue: 72% of Democrats say their government respects civil liberties, compared with 50% of Republicans who say the same.

American leadership in the world seen as stable over past decade

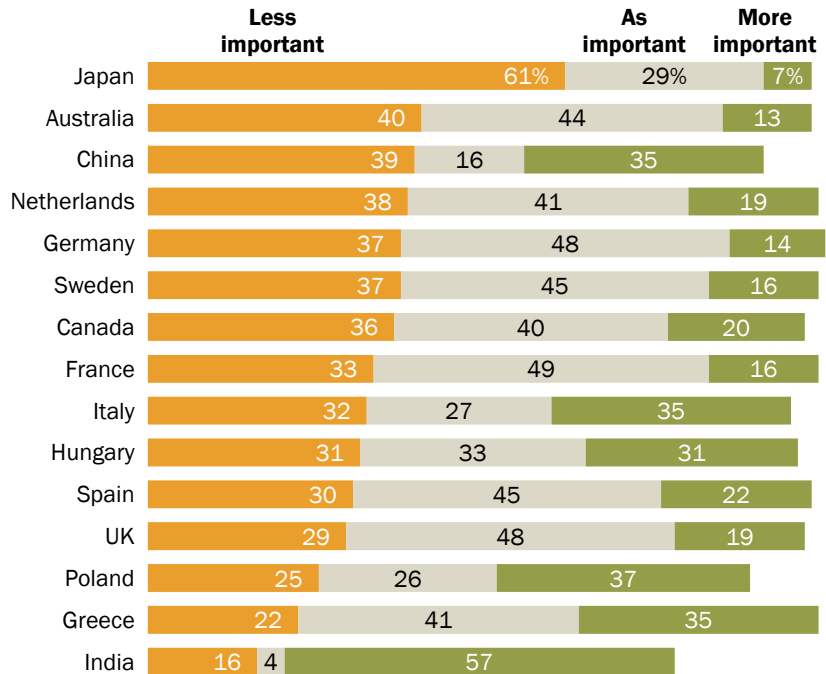
Across the countries surveyed, many say the U.S. has remained as important and powerful a world leader as it was 10 years ago.

At one extreme, roughly six-in-ten Japanese (61%) say the U.S. has declined in importance over the past 10 years. By contrast, a 57% majority of Indians say the U.S. plays a more important and powerful role as a world leader than it did a decade ago.

Meanwhile, in key European nations – France, Germany, the UK, Spain and Sweden – the prevailing view is that the U.S. is about as important and powerful as it was a decade ago.

Japanese see decreasing U.S. influence, but Indians say U.S. influence is rising

Do you think the United States plays a ___ and powerful role as a world leader today compared to 10 years ago?



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q30.

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Continuing support for military action against ISIS

A recent Pew Research Center [survey](#) found that large majorities in Europe see ISIS as a major threat. And in most of these countries, there is overwhelming support for U.S.-led military action against ISIS in Iraq and Syria.

The French are the most supportive of such action, with 84% saying so. Roughly the same share (81%) held this view in 2015, prior to the November 2015 Paris attacks, for which ISIS claimed responsibility.

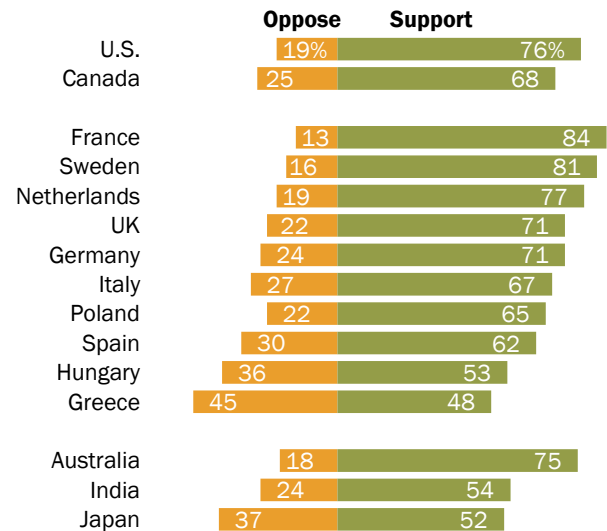
Backing is also strong among the other members of the U.S.-led coalition conducting airstrikes in Iraq and Syria: Netherlands (77%), U.S. (76%), Australia (75%), the UK (71%) and Canada (68%). Roughly eight-in-ten (81%) in Sweden, not a coalition member, also stand behind the U.S.-led effort against ISIS.

Majorities support U.S.-led efforts against ISIS in Germany (71%), Italy (67%), Poland (65%) and Spain (62%). Greeks are split, with 48% in favor of and 45% against the military campaign to defeat ISIS in Iraq and Syria.

In 10 of the 15 countries in which this question was asked, men are more likely than women to support anti-ISIS efforts led by the U.S. The gender gap is widest in Japan, Canada and Spain. The narrowest gender gap is in the United States.

Limited opposition to U.S.-led military campaign against ISIS

Do you ___ the U.S.-led military actions against the Islamic militant group in Iraq and Syria known as ISIS?



Note: Not asked in China.

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q47.

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Gender gap on military campaign against ISIS

Support the U.S.-led military actions against the Islamic militant group in Iraq and Syria known as ISIS

	Women	Men	Diff
	%	%	
Japan	39	67	+28
Canada	59	76	+17
Spain	54	70	+16
UK	64	77	+13
Australia	70	82	+12
Germany	66	77	+11
Poland	60	70	+10
Sweden	76	85	+9
India	50	58	+8
U.S.	73	79	+6

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q47.

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Americans perceived as optimistic and hardworking

In addition to questions about the U.S., the survey asked respondents about their image of Americans. When asked whether Americans are optimistic and hardworking, majorities in nearly all countries answer “yes.” However, when asked if Americans are tolerant, views are mixed.

American optimism is alive and well in the eyes of those surveyed in North America, Europe and Asia-Pacific. Majorities in every country except for China and India believe that people in the U.S. tend to look on the bright side.

Seven-in-ten or more in all 10 European nations surveyed associate optimism with Americans. Fully 80% of Spanish, Poles and Swedes say this. Overwhelming shares of Japanese, Australians and Canadians also describe Americans as hopeful in their outlook.

Americans are also widely viewed as having a strong work ethic. In 14 of 16 publics polled, majorities describe Americans as hardworking. The Spanish are particularly impressed, with 86% associating Americans with hard work. This represents a 12-percentage-point increase from 2005, when the question was last asked in Spain. At least 57% in each of the other European countries surveyed also ascribe industriousness to Americans, although that reputation has slipped slightly in France (-8 percentage points) and Germany (-7) over the past 11 years.

In North America, both Americans (80%) and Canadians (76%) associate people in the U.S. with hard work. Across the Pacific, majorities in Australia (68%) and India (56%) agree; however, only minorities in China (39%) and Japan (26%) describe Americans as hardworking.

Americans: Hopeful and hardworking

Associate ___ with Americans

	Optimistic %	Hardworking %	Tolerant %
U.S.	74	80	65
Canada	65	76	39
Spain	80	86	44
Poland	80	60	70
Sweden	80	57	38
Greece	78	73	37
Italy	77	70	51
Germany	74	60	52
Hungary	74	57	45
France	72	81	42
UK	71	75	39
Netherlands	70	82	45
Japan	70	26	59
Australia	68	68	40
India	50	56	42
China	45	39	29

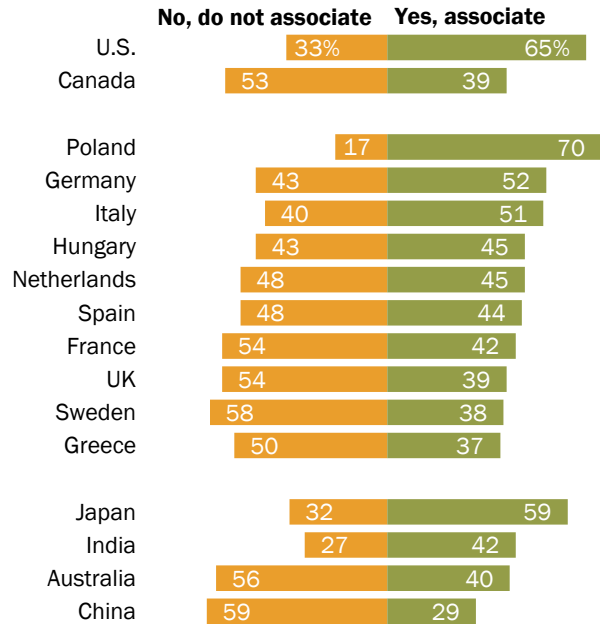
Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q27b, d-e.

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The image of Americans as tolerant is less firmly implanted than either a reputation for optimism or hard work. Besides the U.S. (65%), only in Poland (70%), Japan (59%), Germany (51%) and Italy (51%) do roughly half or more describe Americans as tolerant. Some publics are divided on the issue, but in China (59%), Sweden (58%) and Australia (56%) majorities do *not* associate Americans with tolerance. Within some countries, views on American tolerance divide sharply along ideological lines, with those on the right of the ideological spectrum more likely to say people in the U.S. display this trait than people on the left. This is the case in Australia (18 points more likely), France (+15), Canada (+14) and Spain (+12).

Many do not see Americans as tolerant

Do you associate 'tolerant' with Americans or not?



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q27d.

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Many associate arrogance, greed and violence with Americans

The survey also asked whether respondents associate three negative traits – arrogance, greed and violence – with Americans. A median of 54% think arrogance is an attribute of Americans, and nearly as many say the same about greed (median of 52%). Slightly fewer across the countries surveyed think Americans are violent (median of 48%).

Majorities or pluralities in nine countries associate haughtiness with people in the U.S. Roughly seven-in-ten Greeks, Canadians and Australians associate a sense of superiority with people in the U.S. and six-in-ten or more in the UK (64%), Spain (62%) and China (60%) agree.

A 57% majority of Americans admit that the stereotype of the greedy American fits. Roughly the same portion of Spaniards (59%), Dutch (59%), Canadians (58%), Australians (58%), British (56%) and Swedes (55%) agree that Americans are greedy. In Greece, an even larger share (68%) associates Americans with avarice. Elsewhere, the survey finds roughly half or fewer agreeing that Americans are greedy. This view is least common in Italy, with just 21% ascribing avarice to people in the U.S. Meanwhile, the share of Poles (-13 percentage points), Brits (-9), and Chinese (-8) ascribing greed to people in the U.S. has dropped considerably since the last time this question was asked in 2005.

Across the countries polled, substantial percentages describe Americans as violent. In four nations this constitutes a majority view: Australia (68%), Greece (63%), the UK (57%) and Spain (55%). The last time this trait was tested was in 2005, against the backdrop of the U.S.-led mission in Iraq. The share of people in France describing Americans as violent was 15 percentage points higher (63% vs. 48%). Smaller but still significant gaps are evident in Canada (64% in 2005 vs. 53% today) and China (61% vs. 52%).

Majorities in Greece, Australia, UK and Spain say Americans are arrogant, greedy and violent

Associate ___ with Americans

	Arrogant %	Greedy %	Violent %
Canada	69	58	53
U.S.	55	57	42
Greece	72	68	63
UK	64	56	57
Spain	62	59	55
France	58	43	48
Sweden	52	55	49
Netherlands	52	59	47
Germany	48	45	45
Italy	47	21	46
Hungary	42	46	46
Poland	34	42	40
Australia	69	58	68
China	60	49	52
Japan	50	45	43
India	42	36	28

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q27a, c, f.

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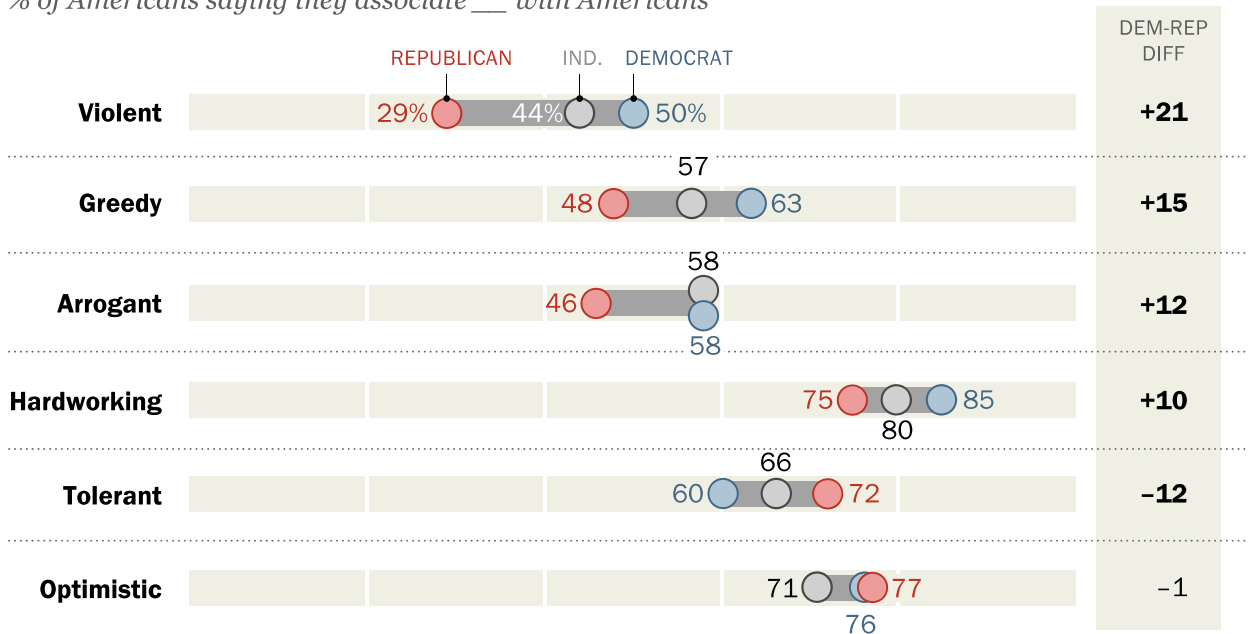
U.S. Republicans, Democrats disagree on many American traits

In the United States, Democrats sometimes have a less favorable view of Americans compared with Republicans. Democrats are less likely to describe Americans as tolerant and more likely to associate Americans with greed and arrogance. The largest perceptual divide, however, is over violence. By a margin of 21 percentage points, Democrats are more likely than Republicans to describe Americans as violent.

Although both Republicans and Democrats associate Americans with hard work, this accolade is more widespread among Democrats (85%) than Republicans (75%). The one positive characteristic Republicans and Democrats agree on is optimism. Roughly three-quarters of both Republicans and Democrats say people in their country are hopeful.

U.S. partisans disagree most on violence as a characteristic of Americans

% of Americans saying they associate ___ with Americans



Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**.

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q27a-f.

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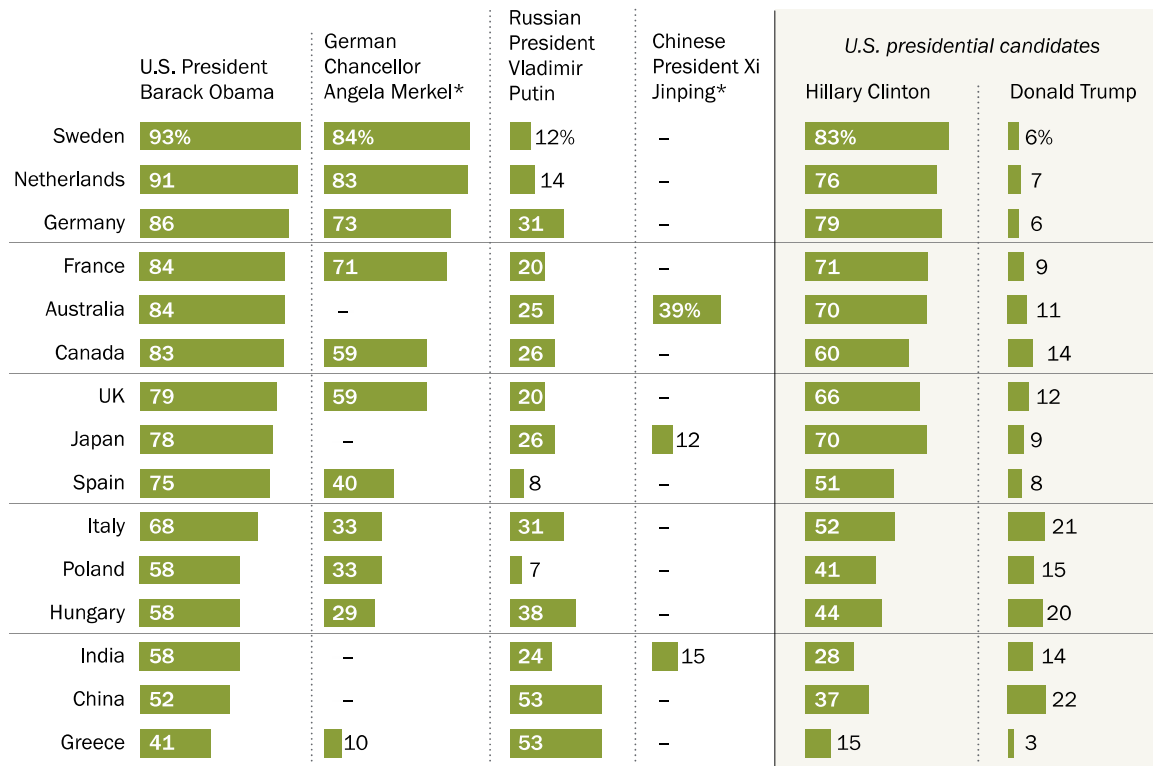
2. Obama's international image remains strong in Europe and Asia

U.S. President Barack Obama's ratings in key European and Asian countries remain robust. Overall, around half or more in 15 of 16 countries surveyed, including the United States, have confidence in him to do the right thing regarding world affairs. This includes more than 80% in Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany, France and Australia. Trust in Obama has stayed strong throughout his two terms as U.S. president.

Along with Obama, German Chancellor Angela Merkel receives relatively high marks from publics in Europe. By contrast, relatively few in either Europe or Asia express confidence in Russian President Vladimir Putin to do the right thing when it comes to foreign policy.

Comparative confidence in political leaders and U.S. presidential candidates on their international role

Confidence in ___ to do the right thing regarding world affairs



* Merkel only asked in Canada and Europe. Xi only asked in Australia, India and Japan.

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey, Q38Na-c, g-i.

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Between the two presumptive U.S. presidential nominees, Hillary Clinton fares better than Donald Trump in the eyes of overseas publics. Confidence in Clinton to handle world affairs is generally high. By comparison, few trust Trump to do the right thing when it comes to foreign policy.

In Europe and Asia, Obama seen as capable leader

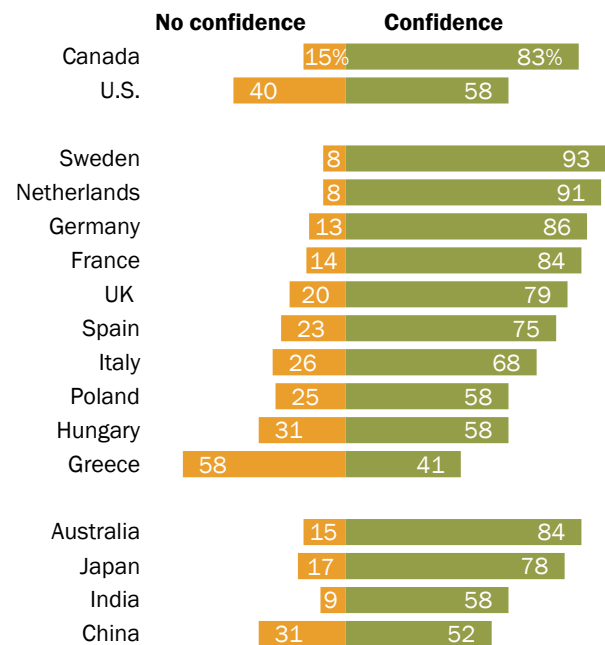
In Europe, majorities in nine of 10 countries surveyed express confidence in Obama's ability to handle international issues, including fully 93% in Sweden and 91% in the Netherlands. Only the Greeks have a negative opinion of the U.S. leader (58% little or no confidence).

While nearly eight-in-ten British citizens (79%) express confidence in Obama, the U.S. president likely did not help his standing by [visiting the UK](#) and urging the British to remain in the EU. That visit occurred during the fielding of our survey, and we found that whereas 83% of British had confidence in Obama prior to his appearance in Britain, after his public remarks just 69% shared this view – a drop of 14 percentage points.

Obama also enjoys high ratings from Canadians (83%) and Australians (84%). Elsewhere in Asia, the U.S. president is viewed positively by majorities in Japan (78%) and India (58%). Even in China, 52% have confidence in his abilities to handle international affairs.

Confidence in Obama

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



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q38 & Q38Na.

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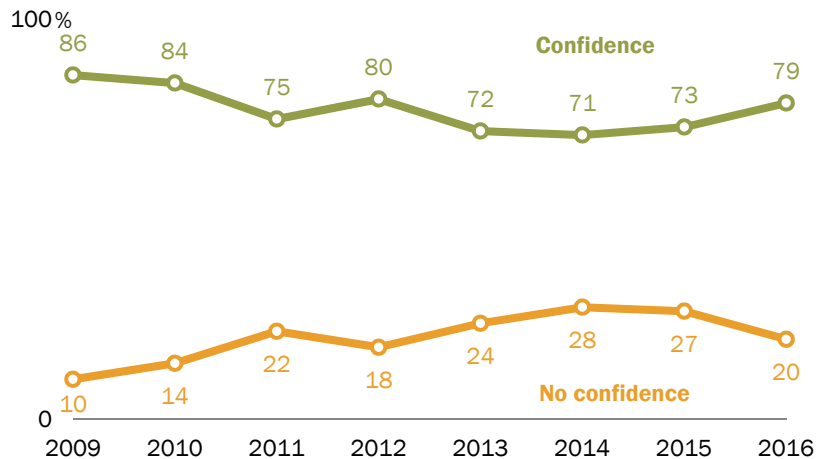
Since Obama's 2009 inauguration, Europeans have generally held him in high regard. And while confidence in Obama has slipped in some instances, his ratings have remained relatively high in key European countries. This contrasts with his predecessor, George W. Bush, who suffered negative ratings in many European countries from the start of the Iraq War in 2003 to the end of his term in 2008.

While confidence in Obama has been consistently strong across major European allies, Chinese assessments have been more volatile. Although today most Chinese express trust in Obama, only a few years ago this was not the case. Greeted by majority approval when he first took office in 2009, Chinese confidence slipped to just 31% in 2013 – with 46% expressing little or no confidence in the U.S. leader. Since 2013, Chinese attitudes toward Obama have again turned more positive than negative.

There are no consistent demographic or ideological differences in attitudes toward Obama's role on the world stage.

Confidence in Obama in Europe, 2009 to 2016

How much confidence do you have in U.S. President Barack Obama to do the right thing regarding world affairs? (Five-country European median)



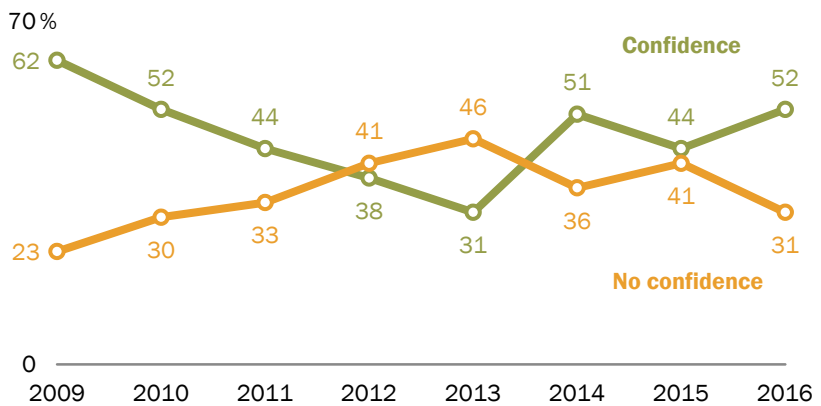
Note: Percentages are five-country medians based on France, Germany, Poland, Spain and the UK.

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q38Na.

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Chinese have confidence in Obama, but that was not always the case

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



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q38Na.

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However, American views divide sharply along partisan lines: 92% of Democrats have confidence in Obama's ability to handle international affairs compared with only 21% of Republicans. Independents, on balance, have confidence in Obama (54%).

Mixed views of Merkel in Europe

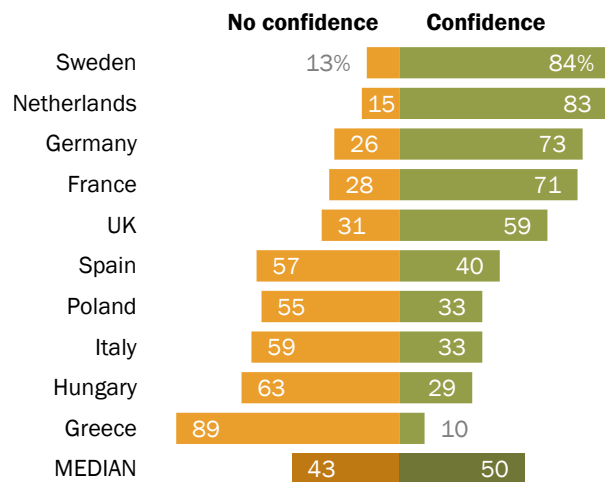
Europeans hold wide-ranging opinions of German Chancellor Angela Merkel. On one end of the spectrum, vast majorities in Sweden (84% confident), the Netherlands (83%), Germany (73%) and France (71%) trust her to deal with world affairs. And a 59% majority in the UK also agrees.

On the other hand, opinions of Merkel are decidedly negative in southern and eastern Europe, with majorities having little or no confidence in her international abilities in Greece (89% no confidence), Hungary (63%), Italy (59%), Spain (57%) and Poland (55%).

In every European country surveyed, there is more confidence in U.S. President Obama than in Merkel to handle world affairs, including in her home country of Germany.

Confidence in Merkel varies in Europe

How much confidence do you have in German Chancellor Angela Merkel to do the right thing regarding world affairs?



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q38Ni.

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Opinions of Merkel have declined since 2014 in several countries surveyed in both 2014 and 2016. This drop is most notable in Poland, where confidence has fallen 17 percentage points over the past two years – from 50% to 33%. Sentiment in Britain has also dropped, from 69% in 2014 to 59% today.

Putin seen negatively in many countries

People surveyed in Europe and Asia generally have a negative opinion of Russian President Vladimir Putin. This includes more than eight-in-ten in Spain (88%), Sweden (87%), Poland (86%) and the Netherlands (84%), which have little or no confidence in the Russian leader's handling of international affairs. Likewise, Putin is mistrusted by most in Australia (70% no confidence), Japan and Canada (both 65%).

Only in Greece and China (both 53%) do more than half have a positive impression of Putin’s role on the world stage.

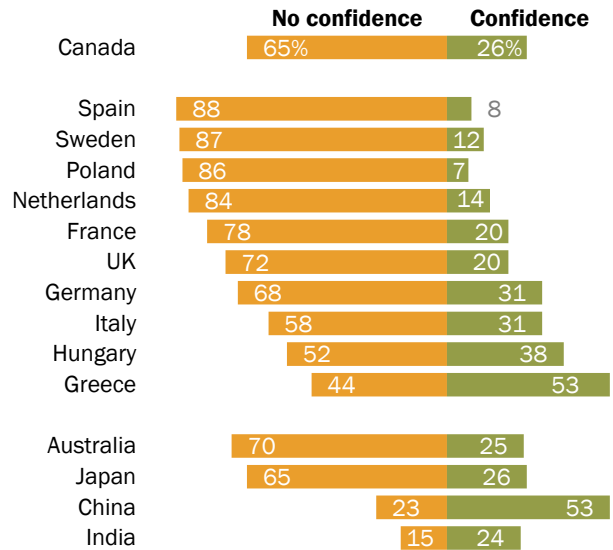
As with Merkel, confidence in Putin is lower than that for Obama in almost every country surveyed. The rare exceptions are Greece, where Putin enjoys more confidence than Obama, and China, where assessments of Putin and Obama are roughly the same.

In the past year, ratings for Putin did rise marginally in five countries for which trend data are available. This includes a 13-point increase in Italy and an 8-point increase in Germany. Nonetheless, levels of trust in Putin still trail those of President Obama and Chancellor Merkel in both Italy and Germany.

Despite low overall ratings, Putin has stronger appeal among men. In 13 countries polled, men are more likely than women to have confidence in the Russian president. For example, in the Netherlands, 21% of men have a lot or some confidence in Putin, compared with only 8% of Dutch women. Gender differences do not significantly influence views of either Obama or Merkel.

Confidence in Putin low across Europe

How much confidence do you have in Russian President Vladimir Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs?



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q38Nh.

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Men more confident in Putin than women in many nations

Confidence in Russian President Vladimir Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs

	Women %	Men %	Diff
Netherlands	8	21	+13
Italy	25	37	+12
Canada	20	32	+12
Australia	19	31	+12
UK	15	27	+12
Greece	48	59	+11
Germany	27	36	+9
India	19	28	+9
Sweden	7	16	+9
France	16	24	+8
Japan	22	30	+8
China	50	57	+7
Spain	5	11	+6

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q38Nh.

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Divergent views of Chinese President Xi

Public attitudes toward Chinese President Xi Jinping vary greatly in Asian countries where we posed the question. In Japan, opinion is decidedly negative: 79% have little or no confidence in Xi, compared with just 12% who trust him. Meanwhile, attitudes are split in Australia, where the share supporting Xi (39%) roughly equals the proportion that does not trust him (37%). Most people in India (64%) do not have an opinion of Xi, despite overtures from China over the past few years to bring the countries [closer together](#). Xi gets much lower confidence ratings than the U.S. president in all three Asian countries surveyed.

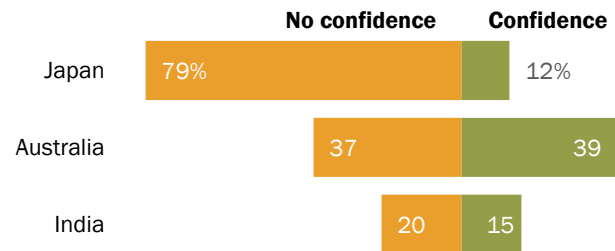
Clinton finds support in Europe

Having served as secretary of state from 2009 to early 2013, U.S. presidential candidate Hillary Clinton receives positive support in most of the countries surveyed in Europe and Asia. This includes 83% in Sweden who have confidence in her ability to deal with world affairs and 79% who say this in Germany. Overall, half or more in seven of the 10 EU countries surveyed have confidence in Clinton, although many in Hungary and Poland express no opinion. Clinton receives her worst marks from Greece, where 78% have little or no confidence in her ability to handle world affairs.

Clinton also gets positive marks from Canadians (60% confidence) and Australians (70%), as well as from the Japanese (70%). Views of her among the Chinese are mixed, with 37% saying they have confidence in her, 35%

Confidence in Xi low in Japan

How much confidence do you have in Chinese President Xi Jinping to do the right thing regarding world affairs?

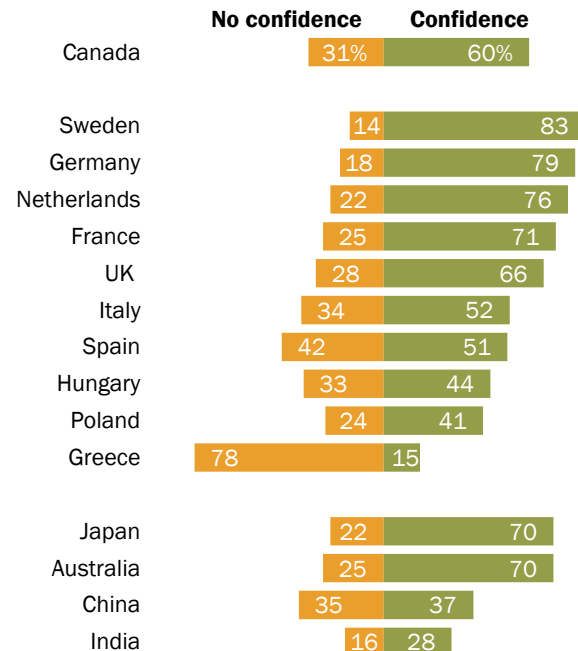


Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q38Ng.

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Confidence in Hillary Clinton

How much confidence do you have in U.S. presidential candidate Hillary Clinton to do the right thing regarding world affairs?



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q38Nb.

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saying they do not have confidence and 28% with no opinion. And in India, a majority (56%) has no opinion of the former secretary of state.

Since 2008, when Clinton was also running for the Democratic nomination against then-Sen. Obama, views of her have improved in many of the countries where trends are available. This includes double-digit increases in Japan (up 23 percentage points), the UK (+17), Spain (+17), Germany (+13), China (+13) and France (+12).

Additionally, older people in many of the countries surveyed have a more positive opinion of her than do youths. For example, 83% of Dutch ages 50 and older have confidence in her ability to handle world affairs, compared with 67% of Dutch ages 18-34.

This age gap also appears in Germany (+21 oldest to youngest), France (+19), Sweden (+16), Australia (+15) and Canada (+10). However, in China, the age gap is reversed, though this might be on account of 40% of Chinese ages 50 and older who have no opinion of the former secretary of state.

Trump inspires little to no confidence in Europe and Asia

Less than a quarter of people across all 15 countries surveyed express confidence in Donald Trump, the presumptive Republican nominee for U.S. president. In fact, overwhelming majorities in most of the countries surveyed have little or no confidence in his ability to handle international affairs. This includes 92% of Swedes, 89% of Germans,

More confidence in Clinton since 2008

Confidence in U.S. presidential candidate Hillary Clinton to do the right thing regarding world affairs

	2008	2012	2016	'08-'16 Change
	%	%	%	
Japan	47	71	70	+23
UK	49	63	66	+17
Spain	34	43	51	+17
Germany	66	69	79	+13
China	24	36	37	+13
France	59	69	71	+12
Australia	63	–	70	+7
Poland	37	54	41	+4

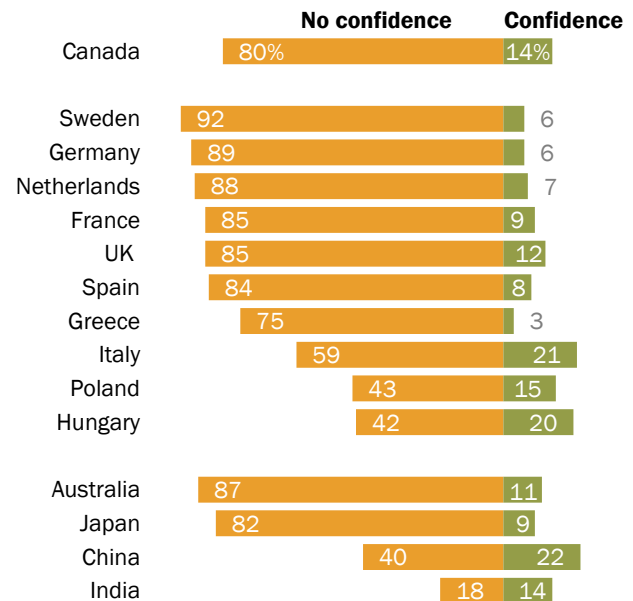
Note: In 2012, question asked about 'U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton.' Only countries with data from both 2008 and 2016 shown. Statistically significant differences in **bold**.

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q38Nb.

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No confidence in Donald Trump

How much confidence do you have in U.S. presidential candidate Donald Trump to do the right thing regarding world affairs?



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q38Nc.

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88% of Dutch and 85% of both the French and British. This distaste is especially strong in Sweden, where 82% have *no confidence at all* in him.

Among people in Poland and Hungary, views of Trump also tend to be negative, although many people do not offer an opinion in these countries.

Most Australians (87%), Canadians (80%) and Japanese (82%) also lack confidence in Trump. In China, there is a split between those who have no confidence in Trump (40%) and those who do not offer an opinion (39%). And in India, 67% do not offer an opinion.

In Europe, positive opinions about Trump vary by political party support in many nations. For example, in Italy, supporters of Forza Italia, a center-right party founded by former Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi (who, like Trump, is independently wealthy), show more confidence in Trump (31% confidence) than do followers of the country's Democratic Party (15%). Trump also receives greater support among those Italians who have a favorable view of the anti-immigrant and Euroskeptic Lega Nord party.

And in the UK, followers of the Euroskeptic, anti-immigrant party UKIP are also much more likely to voice confidence in Trump (30%) than those who follow the Conservative (13%) or Labour (8%) parties. However, it should be noted that while confidence for Trump is higher among these groups, it still represents very low levels of confidence in the presumptive GOP candidate.

Higher levels of confidence in Trump among Euroskeptic and anti-immigrant parties extend to other countries as well. In Germany, for example, people who have a favorable view of Alternative for Germany (AfD), a right-wing and increasingly anti-immigrant party, are more likely to have confidence in Trump (19%), compared with those Germans with an unfavorable view of AfD (3%). And in Hungary, people who have a favorable view of Jobbik, a far-right nationalist party, are more likely to have confidence in Trump (28%) compared with those who have an unfavorable opinion of Jobbik (17%).

Confidence in Trump higher among Forza Italia and UKIP supporters

How much confidence do you have in U.S. presidential candidate Donald Trump to do the right thing regarding world affairs?

<i>Party affiliation</i>	Confidence	No confidence
Italy	%	%
Forza Italia (FI)	31	61
Democratic Party (PD)	15	72
Five Star Movement (M5S)	19	70
United Kingdom		
UK Independence Party (UKIP)	30	66
Conservative Party	13	85
Labour Party	8	92

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q38Nc.

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Additionally, positive views of Trump are tied to confidence in another international leader tested: Russian President Vladimir Putin. In all the countries surveyed with a large enough sample size to permit analysis, people who have confidence in Putin are more likely to express confidence in Trump. For instance, among those in Italy who have confidence in Putin to handle world affairs, 44% express confidence in Donald Trump. Meanwhile, among Italians who express little or no confidence in Putin, only 12% have confidence in Trump.

Sanders and Cruz not well-known

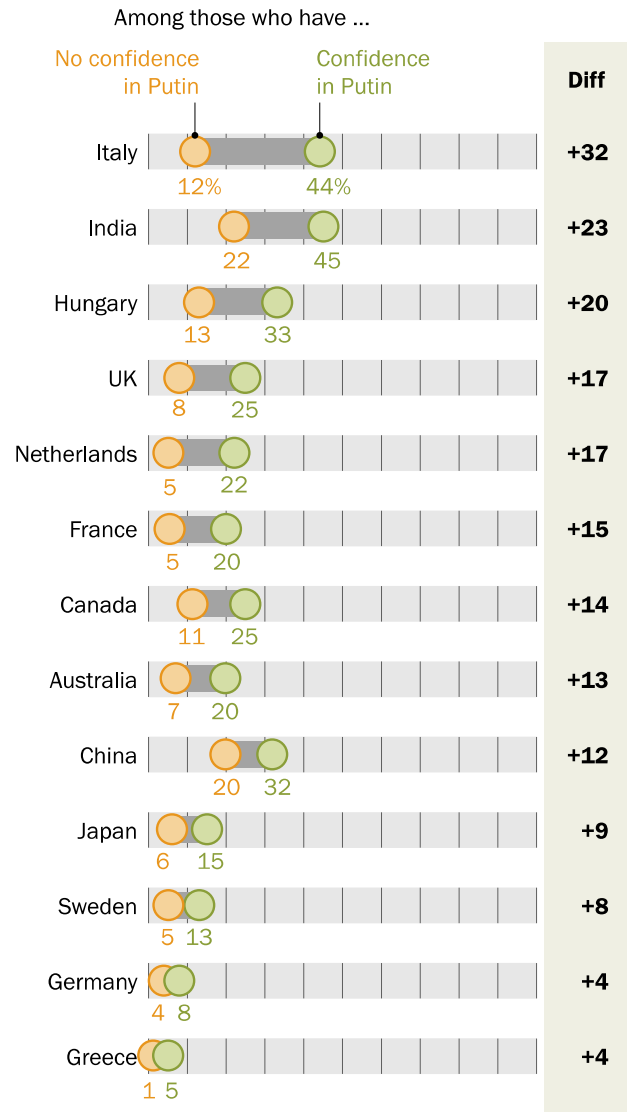
Because the survey was fielded halfway through the U.S. presidential campaign (April to May) when the race on both sides was far from over, it included confidence ratings of two other candidates: Democrat Bernie Sanders and Republican Ted Cruz. While many people expressed no opinion of either one, there were some exceptions.

In Canada, 57% had confidence in Sanders’ ability to handle international affairs – as did 51% in Sweden, 46% in Australia and 45% in the Netherlands. On the other hand, 56% in Spain, 46% in France and 45% in Greece had little or no confidence in Sanders’ foreign policy acumen.

Cruz, who is also not well known in the countries surveyed, receives less favorable ratings than Sanders. In no nation polled did more than a third of the public have confidence in Cruz to do the right thing when it comes to world affairs. Cruz received especially poor marks for foreign policy from the Spanish (57% little or no confidence) and the Swedes (55%).

Confidence in Trump tied to views of Putin

Confidence in U.S. presidential candidate Donald Trump to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. Poland and Spain excluded due to insufficient sample sizes.

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q38Nc.

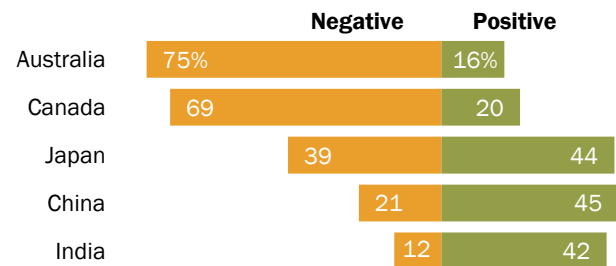
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Views of the U.S. campaign mixed in Asia and Canada

In Australia and Canada, overwhelming majorities had a negative impression of the U.S. presidential campaign as it stood in late spring. This includes 75% of Australians and 69% of Canadians who say the U.S. campaign was perceived negatively. In Japan, results are mixed, with 44% having a positive opinion of the campaign and 39% holding a negative impression. However, pluralities in China (45%) and India (42%) have a positive impression of the U.S. election.

Views of the U.S. presidential campaign

Thinking about the U.S. presidential elections, do you have a ___ impression of the U.S. presidential campaign?



Note: Volunteered category "Neither positive nor negative" not shown.

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. QCAN2.

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3. China and the global balance of power

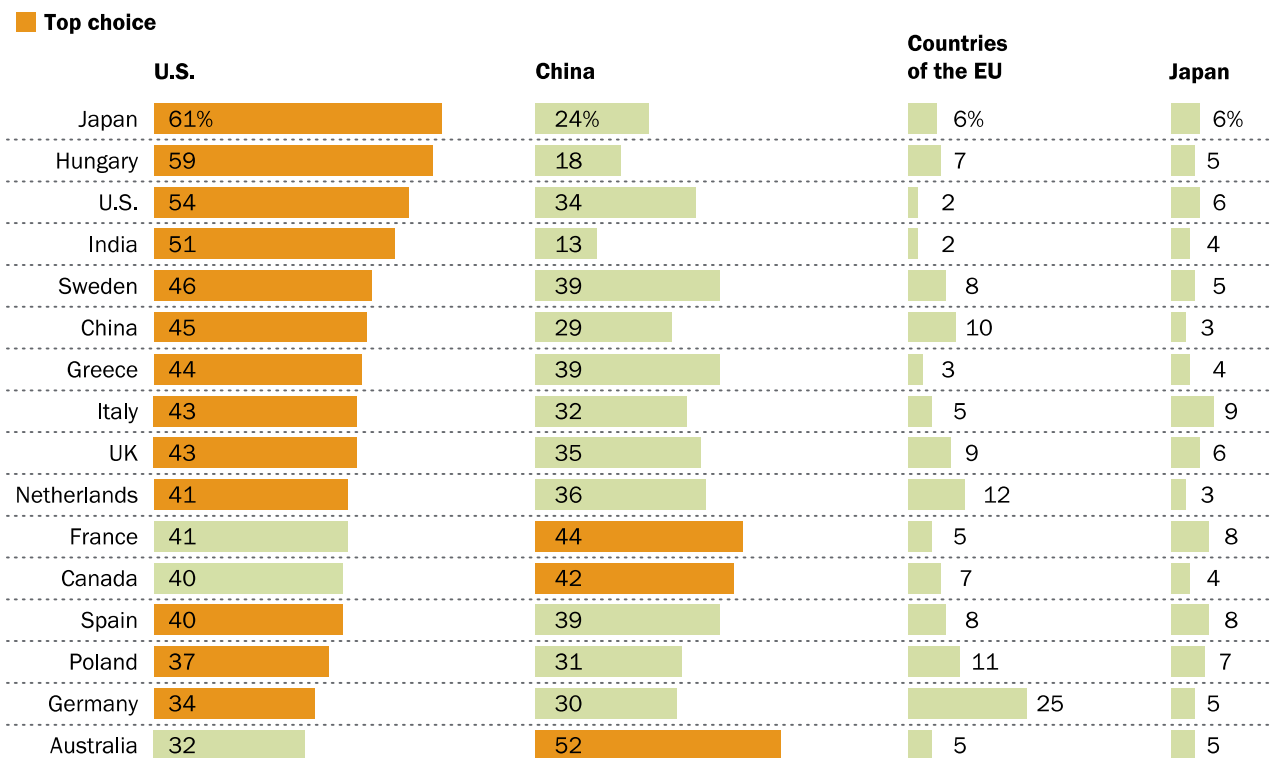
In the aftermath of the 2008 global financial crisis, many people began to question the reputation of the United States as the world's leading economic power. As China's economy continued to expand and the U.S. economy sputtered, overseas publics – especially in Europe – increasingly named China as the world's top economic power.

However, more recently, as the U.S. economy has slowly grown and added jobs, and as China's once astronomical growth rates have slowed, the percentage of Europeans naming the U.S. as the world's top economy has increased, while the share naming China has declined.

Overall, attitudes toward China today tend to be either mixed or negative. Just 37% of Americans, for example, express a positive view of China. Americans are more worried about economic competition with China, but a growing number cite Beijing's growing military power as their

In Europe and Asia, U.S. seen as leading economic power

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



Note: Volunteered categories "Other" and "None/There is no leading economic power" not shown.

Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q23 & Q23USa.

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primary concern. For their part, most Chinese think the U.S. is trying to keep their nation from becoming an equal power.

In most countries U.S. is seen as top economy

Overall, people in the 16 nations polled tend to identify the U.S. as the world's leading economic power, rather than China. However, Australia stands out as the one nation polled where at least half (52%) say China is the top economy in the world, compared with 32% who say it is the U.S.

Relatively few respondents in these 16 nations think Japan or the countries of the European Union are the globe's leading economic power, although 25% of Germans do name the EU.

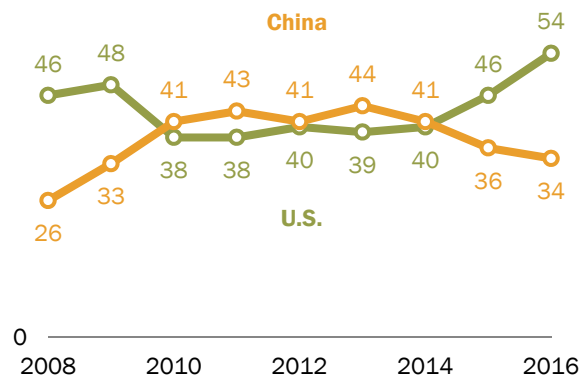
In Europe, perceptions of American economic power have rebounded since 2012. For example, in 2012, just 13% of Germans said the U.S. was the top economy, while 62% named China; today, 34% say the U.S. and 30% say China. A similar trend is found in Japan.

Americans' confidence in U.S. economic power has also bounced back. Just in the past year, the percentage of Americans saying their country is the world's economic leader has increased from 46% to 54%. Only 34% currently believe China is the top economy.

Americans again see U.S. as leading economic power

% of Americans saying ___ is the world's leading economic power

80%



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q23USa.

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Largely negative ratings for China

In only two nations – Greece and Australia – do half or more of those surveyed express a favorable opinion of China. Favorable views are least common in Japan, where just 11% see their East Asian neighbor and frequent rival in a positive light.

Only 37% of Americans give China a favorable rating, while 55% express a negative view. Majorities also see China negatively in Sweden, France, Italy, Spain and Germany.

Favorable ratings for China have declined since last year in six of the 11 nations where trends are available, including France (down 17 percentage points), Spain (-13 points), India (-10 points), Italy (-8 points), the UK (-8 points) and Germany (-6 points).

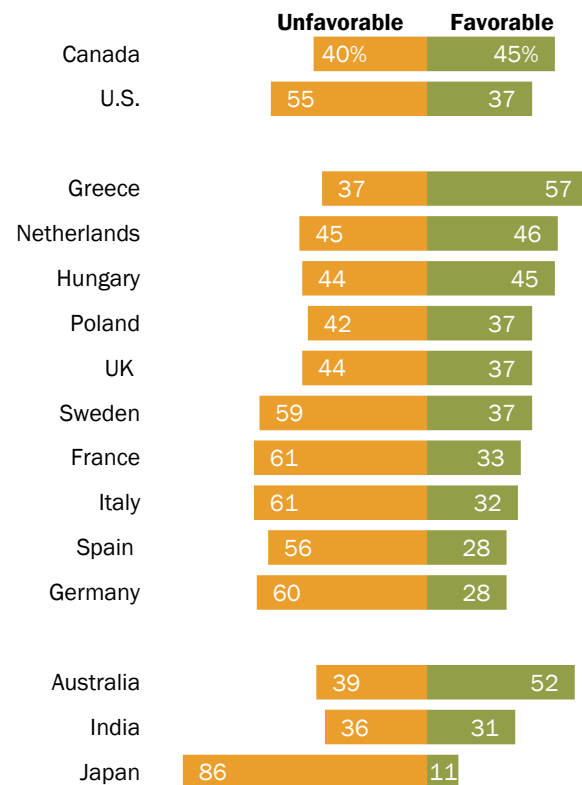
Pew Research Center surveys in [recent years](#) have found an age gap in international attitudes toward China, and that remains true in this survey. In the U.S., Canada, France, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and the UK, younger people are more likely to have a favorable opinion of China.

For instance, 42% of Spanish respondents ages 18 to 34 give China positive marks, compared with 32% of people ages 35 to 49 and just 17% of those 50 and older. Similarly, 47% of Americans ages 18 to 34 express a positive view, while just 36% of 35- to 49-year-olds and 30% of those 50 and older say the same.

American attitudes toward China also differ along partisan lines. About four-in-ten independents (40%) and Democrats (39%) say they have a favorable opinion of China, compared with only 27% of Republicans.

Mostly negative views of China in U.S., Europe, Japan

Views of China



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10b.

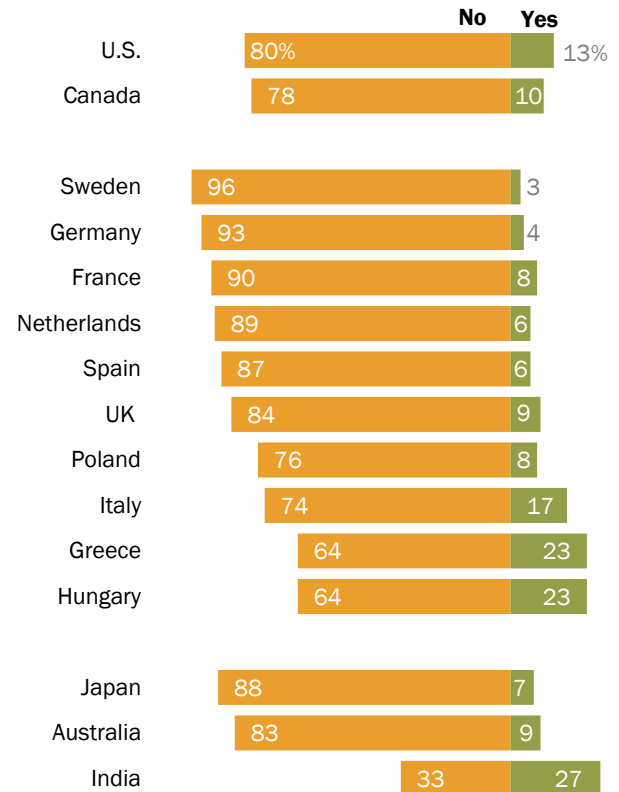
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Few say Chinese government respects personal freedoms

Pew Research Center's global surveys have consistently found that the Chinese government receives mainly poor marks on the issue of individual liberty, and that remains the case today. Large majorities in nearly all of the countries surveyed say the Chinese government does not respect the personal freedoms of its people, including nine-in-ten or more in Sweden, Germany and France. Indians, meanwhile, are divided: 33% say Beijing does not respect personal freedoms, 27% say it does and 40% offer no opinion.

Poor marks for Beijing on respecting personal freedoms

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



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q24a.

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Americans increasingly worry about China's military strength

When asked which concerns them more about China, its economic or military strength, Americans continue to emphasize economic might by a hefty 50% to 37% margin. However, worries about Chinese military prowess have risen by 9 percentage points since 2012.

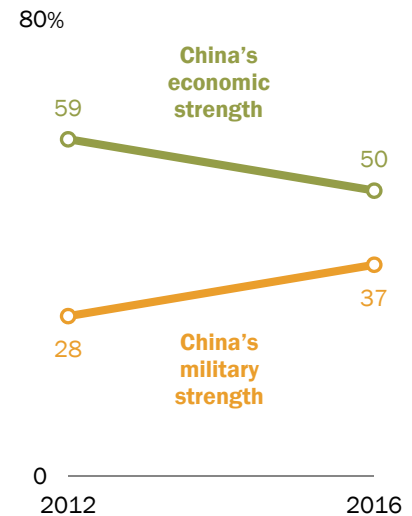
In the U.S. today, Democrats are almost evenly split between concerns about China's economy (46%) and its military (43%), while independents (54% economy, 33% military) and Republicans (52% economy, 34% military) worry more about China's economic clout.

As for the Chinese public, anxieties about the U.S. focus more on America's military might. Four-in-ten Chinese say this is their top concern, while just 21% point to America's economic strength. A third of Chinese volunteer either both America's military and economy (19%), or neither (14%).

Many Chinese are suspicious of American intentions regarding their country. About half (52%) believe the U.S. is trying to prevent China from becoming as powerful as America, compared with just 29% who say the U.S. accepts that China will eventually be an equal power.

China's military strength a growing concern for Americans

Which concerns you more about China?

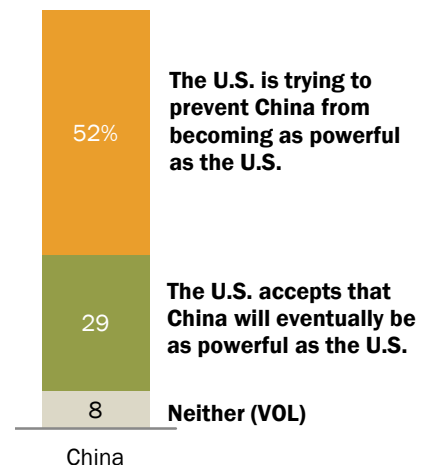


Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q100US.

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Chinese see U.S. as trying to contain China

Which statement comes closer to your own views?



Source: Spring 2016 Global Attitudes Survey. Q97.

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Methodology

About the Pew Research Center's Spring 2016 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 and TNS BMRB. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are available on our [website](#).

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

http://www.pewglobal.org/international-survey-methodology/?year_select=2016

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

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

Topline Questionnaire

**Pew Research Center
Spring 2016 Survey
June 29, 2016 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate topline for its Global Attitudes Surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Throughout this report, trends from India in 2013 refer to a survey conducted between December 7, 2013, and January 12, 2014 (Winter 2013-2014).
- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
 - India prior to Winter 2013-2014
 - Poland in March 2003
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2016 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.
- Throughout this topline, data from the Netherlands in 2016 have been updated to reflect a revised weight, which corrects the percentages for two regions.

		Q10a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. the United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2016	47	36	11	4	3	100
	Spring, 2015	47	36	10	5	3	100
	Spring, 2014	44	38	10	6	3	100
	Spring, 2013	44	37	11	4	4	100
	Spring, 2012	46	34	9	5	6	100
	Spring, 2011	45	34	10	7	4	100
	Spring, 2010	48	37	8	3	4	100
	Spring, 2009	52	36	6	3	2	100
	Spring, 2008	53	31	8	6	3	100
	Spring, 2007	47	33	12	6	2	100
	Spring, 2006	49	27	10	7	6	100
Spring, 2005	50	33	10	4	3	100	
Canada	Spring, 2016	12	53	22	8	6	100
	Spring, 2015	14	54	21	5	6	100
	Spring, 2013	9	55	24	6	6	100
	Spring, 2009	15	53	22	6	4	100
	Spring, 2007	12	43	28	14	3	100
	Spring, 2005	18	41	25	12	3	100
	May, 2003	24	39	21	13	3	100
Summer, 2002	24	48	19	8	3	100	
France	Spring, 2016	6	57	25	6	6	100
	Spring, 2015	10	63	20	7	0	100
	Spring, 2014	10	65	18	7	0	100
	Spring, 2013	7	57	27	9	0	100
	Spring, 2012	7	62	24	7	0	100
	Spring, 2011	7	68	22	4	0	100
	Spring, 2010	5	68	21	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	8	67	20	5	0	100
	Spring, 2008	4	38	39	18	0	100
	Spring, 2007	5	34	44	16	0	100
	Spring, 2006	2	37	43	17	1	100
	Spring, 2005	3	40	42	15	0	100
	Spring, 2004	6	31	42	20	2	100
	May, 2003	8	34	38	19	1	100
March, 2003	6	25	45	22	2	100	
Summer, 2002	8	54	26	8	3	100	
Germany	Spring, 2016	5	52	32	6	6	100
	Spring, 2015	2	48	36	9	4	100
	Spring, 2014	4	47	39	8	3	100
	Spring, 2013	5	48	36	4	6	100
	Spring, 2012	6	46	39	5	4	100
	Spring, 2011	4	58	32	3	3	100
	Spring, 2010	5	58	31	4	3	100
	Spring, 2009	4	60	26	7	3	100
	Spring, 2008	3	28	53	13	4	100
	Spring, 2007	2	28	47	19	4	100
	Spring, 2006	2	35	46	14	3	100
	Spring, 2005	4	38	44	10	5	100
	Spring, 2004	3	35	49	10	3	100
	May, 2003	6	39	42	12	1	100
March, 2003	4	21	41	30	4	100	
Summer, 2002	9	51	31	4	4	100	
Greece	Spring, 2016	5	33	34	24	4	100
	Spring, 2014	5	29	35	28	3	100
	Spring, 2013	6	33	35	22	4	100
	Spring, 2012	5	30	31	30	4	100
Hungary	Spring, 2016	9	53	24	8	7	100

		Q10a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. the United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	Spring, 2016	13	59	16	7	5	100
	Spring, 2015	26	57	11	3	2	100
	Spring, 2014	18	60	14	4	4	100
	Spring, 2013	20	56	13	3	8	100
	Spring, 2012	14	60	17	5	5	100
	Spring, 2007	6	47	28	10	9	100
	May, 2003	13	47	27	11	2	100
	Summer, 2002	8	26	33	26	8	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2016	13	57	18	5	7	100
	Spring, 2005	5	40	40	14	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2016	8	66	13	3	10	100
	Spring, 2015	12	62	15	2	9	100
	Spring, 2014	11	62	16	3	7	100
	Spring, 2013	9	58	21	3	10	100
	Spring, 2012	9	60	21	5	6	100
	Spring, 2011	7	63	16	3	10	100
	Spring, 2010	14	60	17	2	6	100
	Spring, 2009	7	60	18	6	9	100
	Spring, 2008	6	62	20	4	8	100
	Spring, 2007	12	49	25	6	9	100
	Spring, 2005	11	51	18	5	14	100
	Summer, 2002	14	65	10	1	10	100
Spain	Spring, 2016	16	43	19	7	14	100
	Spring, 2015	15	50	21	6	8	100
	Spring, 2014	9	51	29	5	6	100
	Spring, 2013	17	45	22	7	9	100
	Spring, 2012	15	43	22	10	10	100
	Spring, 2011	14	50	22	7	6	100
	Spring, 2010	8	53	23	5	11	100
	Spring, 2009	7	51	22	6	14	100
	Spring, 2008	2	31	33	22	12	100
	Spring, 2007	2	32	32	28	6	100
	Spring, 2006	4	19	37	36	5	100
	Spring, 2005	14	27	34	16	9	100
	May, 2003	8	30	29	26	6	100
March, 2003	3	11	35	39	12	100	
Sweden	Spring, 2016	12	57	24	4	2	100
	Spring, 2007	9	37	37	12	6	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2016	14	47	20	6	12	100
	Spring, 2015	16	49	17	7	11	100
	Spring, 2014	13	53	19	8	7	100
	Spring, 2013	10	48	22	8	12	100
	Spring, 2012	10	50	24	7	9	100
	Spring, 2011	12	49	22	6	12	100
	Spring, 2010	14	51	18	6	10	100
	Spring, 2009	13	56	14	6	10	100
	Spring, 2008	8	45	25	12	10	100
	Spring, 2007	9	42	29	13	7	100
	Spring, 2006	11	45	20	13	11	100
	Spring, 2005	13	42	27	11	7	100
	Spring, 2004	15	43	24	10	8	100
	May, 2003	18	52	14	12	5	100
March, 2003	14	34	24	16	11	100	
Summer, 2002	27	48	12	4	9	100	
Australia	Spring, 2016	10	50	28	6	6	100
	Spring, 2015	12	51	22	6	8	100
	Spring, 2013	9	57	22	8	4	100
	Spring, 2008	6	40	34	14	6	100
	May, 2003	16	43	27	11	3	100

		Q10a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. the United States					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	14	36	32	12	6	100
	Spring, 2015	12	32	35	14	7	100
	Spring, 2014	11	39	31	12	6	100
	Spring, 2013	8	32	34	19	7	100
	Spring, 2012	11	32	33	15	10	100
	Spring, 2011	7	37	34	12	10	100
	Spring, 2010	9	49	30	7	5	100
	Spring, 2009	6	41	38	8	7	100
	Spring, 2008	5	36	37	11	11	100
	Spring, 2007	2	32	47	10	8	100
	Spring, 2006	9	38	37	6	10	100
Spring, 2005	5	37	40	13	5	100	
India	Spring, 2016	33	23	9	4	31	100
	Spring, 2015	44	26	5	3	22	100
	Spring, 2014	30	25	9	7	29	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	30	26	9	6	28	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	10	62	21	2	5	100
	Spring, 2015	8	60	25	4	3	100
	Spring, 2014	6	60	28	2	3	100
	Spring, 2013	8	61	26	3	3	100
	Spring, 2012	12	60	22	5	2	100
	Spring, 2011	26	59	13	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	7	59	28	4	2	100
	Spring, 2009	6	53	34	3	3	100
	Spring, 2008	4	46	41	7	2	100
	Spring, 2007	8	53	33	3	3	100
	Spring, 2006	8	55	29	6	3	100
Summer, 2002	13	59	23	3	2	100	

		Q10b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2016	6	31	36	19	9	100
	Spring, 2015	4	34	33	21	8	100
	Spring, 2014	7	28	34	21	10	100
	Spring, 2013	7	30	32	20	12	100
	Spring, 2012	6	34	25	15	19	100
	Spring, 2011	12	39	22	14	12	100
	Spring, 2010	10	39	24	12	14	100
	Spring, 2009	9	41	25	13	13	100
	Spring, 2008	9	30	26	16	19	100
	Spring, 2007	8	34	25	14	18	100
	Spring, 2006	12	40	19	10	19	100
Spring, 2005	9	34	22	13	22	100	
Canada	Spring, 2016	8	37	31	9	15	100
	Spring, 2015	6	33	35	13	13	100
	Spring, 2013	5	38	33	12	12	100
	Spring, 2009	8	45	27	9	11	100
	Spring, 2007	8	44	27	10	12	100
Spring, 2005	12	46	20	7	14	100	

		Q10b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2016	4	29	39	22	6	100
	Spring, 2015	8	42	34	15	0	100
	Spring, 2014	8	39	34	19	0	100
	Spring, 2013	8	34	33	25	0	100
	Spring, 2012	6	34	38	22	0	100
	Spring, 2011	7	44	33	16	0	100
	Spring, 2010	6	35	35	24	0	100
	Spring, 2009	6	35	38	22	0	100
	Spring, 2008	3	25	39	33	0	100
	Spring, 2007	4	43	38	13	1	100
	Spring, 2006	7	53	29	12	0	100
Spring, 2005	6	52	29	13	0	100	
Germany	Spring, 2016	2	26	50	10	12	100
	Spring, 2015	3	31	47	13	7	100
	Spring, 2014	1	27	52	12	8	100
	Spring, 2013	2	26	53	11	8	100
	Spring, 2012	3	26	52	15	4	100
	Spring, 2011	3	31	48	11	7	100
	Spring, 2010	2	28	46	15	8	100
	Spring, 2009	2	27	50	13	8	100
	Spring, 2008	2	24	45	23	6	100
	Spring, 2007	5	29	42	12	12	100
	Spring, 2006	6	50	28	5	10	100
Spring, 2005	5	41	33	4	16	100	
Greece	Spring, 2016	6	51	25	12	6	100
	Spring, 2014	5	44	32	14	5	100
	Spring, 2013	6	53	25	12	4	100
	Spring, 2012	9	47	24	14	6	100
Hungary	Spring, 2016	4	41	35	9	10	100
Italy	Spring, 2016	4	28	36	25	7	100
	Spring, 2015	9	31	37	20	4	100
	Spring, 2014	3	23	37	33	4	100
	Spring, 2013	7	21	37	25	10	100
	Spring, 2012	6	24	35	29	6	100
	Spring, 2007	2	25	44	17	13	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2016	4	43	35	8	11	100
	Spring, 2005	7	49	27	7	9	100
Poland	Spring, 2016	2	35	36	6	21	100
	Spring, 2015	2	38	37	7	15	100
	Spring, 2014	1	31	37	15	16	100
	Spring, 2013	5	38	35	8	16	100
	Spring, 2012	5	45	33	8	9	100
	Spring, 2011	5	46	25	7	17	100
	Spring, 2010	8	38	33	8	12	100
	Spring, 2009	3	40	31	10	17	100
	Spring, 2008	1	32	39	15	13	100
	Spring, 2007	4	35	34	8	19	100
	Spring, 2005	5	32	25	9	30	100
Spain	Spring, 2016	10	18	36	20	16	100
	Spring, 2015	12	29	32	18	8	100
	Spring, 2014	8	31	38	17	7	100
	Spring, 2013	15	33	27	20	6	100
	Spring, 2012	17	32	27	19	6	100
	Spring, 2011	18	37	24	15	5	100
	Spring, 2010	7	40	30	8	15	100
	Spring, 2009	5	35	33	8	19	100
	Spring, 2008	3	28	33	23	13	100
	Spring, 2007	4	35	30	13	17	100
	Spring, 2006	5	40	26	12	18	100
Spring, 2005	18	39	16	5	23	100	
Sweden	Spring, 2016	2	35	47	12	3	100
	Spring, 2007	6	37	33	7	16	100

		Q10b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	Spring, 2016	4	33	28	16	18	100
	Spring, 2015	7	38	28	9	19	100
	Spring, 2014	6	41	28	10	15	100
	Spring, 2013	7	41	22	9	21	100
	Spring, 2012	7	42	25	10	16	100
	Spring, 2011	12	47	20	6	16	100
	Spring, 2010	8	38	26	9	19	100
	Spring, 2009	8	44	22	7	18	100
	Spring, 2008	7	40	24	12	17	100
	Spring, 2007	7	42	21	6	25	100
	Spring, 2006	10	55	11	3	20	100
Spring, 2005	13	52	13	3	18	100	
Australia	Spring, 2016	6	46	28	11	9	100
	Spring, 2015	6	51	25	8	9	100
	Spring, 2013	7	51	27	8	7	100
	Spring, 2008	6	46	31	9	8	100
China	Spring, 2016	63	32	4	0	1	100
	Spring, 2015	64	32	3	0	1	100
	Spring, 2014	65	31	2	0	1	100
	Spring, 2013	69	26	2	1	1	100
	Spring, 2012	61	33	4	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	64	31	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	64	33	2	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	62	33	5	1	0	100
	Spring, 2008	60	35	2	0	2	100
	Spring, 2007	53	40	6	0	2	100
	Spring, 2006	58	36	4	1	2	100
Spring, 2005	53	35	8	1	2	100	
India	Spring, 2016	8	23	21	15	32	100
	Spring, 2015	13	28	15	17	28	100
	Spring, 2014	12	19	16	23	30	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	13	22	19	22	23	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	1	10	44	42	2	100
	Spring, 2015	1	8	40	49	2	100
	Spring, 2014	1	6	38	53	3	100
	Spring, 2013	0	5	45	48	1	100
	Spring, 2012	1	14	49	35	1	100
	Spring, 2011	2	32	45	16	4	100
	Spring, 2010	2	24	49	20	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	24	50	19	5	100
	Spring, 2008	1	13	50	34	2	100
	Spring, 2007	3	26	51	16	4	100
	Spring, 2006	3	24	49	22	1	100
Summer, 2002	8	47	35	7	3	100	

		Q23. Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan	The countries of the European Union	Other (VOL)	None / There is no leading economic power (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	46	36	7	7	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2014	40	41	8	7	0	0	4	100
	Spring, 2013	39	44	7	4	0	1	6	100
	Spring, 2012	40	41	6	5	0	1	7	100
	Spring, 2011	38	43	6	6	0	0	6	100
	Spring, 2010	38	41	8	6	0	0	7	100
	Spring, 2009	48	33	7	5	0	1	6	100
Canada	Spring, 2008	46	26	10	10	0	1	7	100
	Spring, 2016	40	42	4	7	1	1	6	100
France	Spring, 2015	34	46	6	8	1	1	5	100
	Spring, 2013	28	56	5	3	0	1	7	100
	Spring, 2009	35	37	7	11	1	1	8	100
Germany	Spring, 2016	41	44	8	5	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2015	40	49	5	5	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2014	37	51	7	5	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	34	53	7	5	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2012	29	57	7	6	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2011	42	47	5	6	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2010	41	47	5	7	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	45	35	7	13	0	0	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2008	44	31	10	14	0	0	1	100
	Spring, 2016	34	30	5	25	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2015	27	39	5	25	1	1	3	100
	Spring, 2014	20	49	6	23	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2013	19	59	4	14	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2012	13	62	5	17	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	22	48	6	21	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2010	18	51	8	19	0	0	4	100
Hungary	Spring, 2009	20	28	8	36	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2008	25	30	11	31	1	0	2	100
	Spring, 2016	44	39	4	3	6	3	1	100
	Spring, 2014	45	36	2	5	7	3	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	50	34	3	4	4	3	3	100
	Spring, 2012	36	45	7	3	6	2	2	100
	Spring, 2016	59	18	5	7	0	5	4	100
	Spring, 2015	43	32	9	5	0	5	5	100
	Spring, 2014	44	42	7	2	1	2	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2014	47	39	4	1	1	4	3	100
	Spring, 2013	43	44	5	2	1	3	3	100
	Spring, 2012	37	46	8	3	1	2	3	100
	Spring, 2016	42	36	4	11	1	1	5	100
	Spring, 2014	39	26	10	11	1	6	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	33	39	8	7	1	6	6	100
	Spring, 2012	35	35	12	4	1	5	7	100
	Spring, 2011	43	30	5	9	1	3	9	100
	Spring, 2010	44	27	9	10	1	3	7	100
	Spring, 2009	39	18	11	15	1	6	11	100
	Spring, 2008	52	15	11	13	1	0	7	100
	Spring, 2016	40	39	8	8	1	1	3	100
	Spring, 2015	39	44	8	6	2	1	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2014	31	49	10	6	1	1	2	100
	Spring, 2013	27	56	8	5	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2012	26	57	9	5	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	37	49	6	7	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2010	40	34	12	8	0	0	5	100
	Spring, 2009	47	22	12	10	0	2	6	100
	Spring, 2008	42	24	9	20	0	1	5	100
Sweden	Spring, 2016	46	39	5	8	0	1	1	100

		Q23. Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan	The countries of the European Union	Other (VOL)	None / There is no leading economic power (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	Spring, 2016	43	35	6	9	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2015	39	41	5	8	1	1	4	100
	Spring, 2014	34	49	6	7	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2013	33	53	4	4	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2012	28	58	5	3	1	1	5	100
	Spring, 2011	33	47	5	7	0	0	7	100
	Spring, 2010	38	44	5	8	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2009	46	34	5	7	0	1	6	100
Australia	Spring, 2016	44	29	8	10	1	5	4	100
	Spring, 2015	32	52	5	5	1	1	4	100
	Spring, 2013	31	57	2	5	0	1	4	100
	Spring, 2008	28	61	2	3	1	1	4	100
China	Spring, 2016	37	40	7	11	0	0	4	100
	Spring, 2016	45	29	3	10	1	4	8	100
	Spring, 2015	44	34	2	10	0	2	7	100
	Spring, 2014	55	25	1	6	0	3	9	100
	Spring, 2013	46	30	1	6	0	9	9	100
	Spring, 2012	48	29	2	5	0	6	9	100
	Spring, 2011	50	26	1	8	1	3	11	100
	Spring, 2010	45	36	2	6	5	0	6	100
India	Spring, 2009	41	41	2	5	3	0	7	100
	Spring, 2008	48	21	2	9	3	0	16	100
	Spring, 2016	51	13	4	2	3	1	24	100
	Spring, 2015	66	10	3	1	0	1	18	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	47	13	7	1	1	1	31	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	47	12	9	2	2	2	26	100
	Spring, 2016	61	24	6	6	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2015	59	23	6	5	0	1	5	100
	Spring, 2014	59	23	4	7	0	1	5	100
	Spring, 2013	67	20	4	4	0	1	4	100
	Spring, 2012	45	43	3	5	0	2	3	100
	Spring, 2011	55	33	3	6	0	1	3	100
Spring, 2010	40	50	2	4	0	1	2	100	
	Spring, 2009	58	21	6	7	0	2	6	100
	Spring, 2008	52	19	6	19	1	1	2	100

		Q23USa. ASK SPLIT A ONLY: Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?								
		The United States	China	Japan	The countries of the European Union	Other (VOL)	None / There is no leading economic power (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total	N=
United States	Spring, 2016	54	34	6	2	0	1	3	100	492
	Spring, 2015	46	36	7	7	0	1	3	100	1003
	Spring, 2014	40	41	8	7	0	0	4	100	1002
	Spring, 2013	39	44	7	4	0	1	6	100	1002
	Spring, 2012	40	41	6	5	0	1	7	100	1011
	Spring, 2011	38	43	6	6	0	0	6	100	1001
	Spring, 2010	38	41	8	6	0	0	7	100	1002
	Spring, 2009	48	33	7	5	0	1	6	100	1000
	Spring, 2008	46	26	10	10	0	1	7	100	1000

		Q23USb. ASK SPLIT B ONLY: Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading military power?								
		The United States	China	Russia	The countries of the European Union	Other (VOL)	None / There is no leading military power (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total	N=
United States	Spring, 2016	72	12	10	2	0	0	3	100	511

		Q24a. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? a. China			
		Yes – respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2016	13	80	8	100
	Spring, 2015	11	84	5	100
	Spring, 2014	14	78	8	100
	Spring, 2013	17	71	13	100
	Spring, 2008	14	74	12	100
Canada	Spring, 2016	10	78	12	100
	Spring, 2015	5	86	9	100
	Spring, 2013	13	76	12	100
France	Spring, 2016	8	90	3	100
	Spring, 2015	7	93	0	100
	Spring, 2014	12	88	1	100
	Spring, 2013	14	86	0	100
	Spring, 2008	7	93	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2016	4	93	3	100
	Spring, 2015	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2014	6	91	4	100
	Spring, 2013	9	87	4	100
	Spring, 2008	13	84	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2016	23	64	12	100
	Spring, 2014	21	69	10	100
	Spring, 2013	25	63	13	100
Hungary	Spring, 2016	23	64	13	100
Italy	Spring, 2016	17	74	10	100
	Spring, 2015	8	83	8	100
	Spring, 2014	8	84	8	100
	Spring, 2013	7	82	11	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2016	6	90	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2016	8	76	17	100
	Spring, 2015	11	77	12	100
	Spring, 2014	14	72	13	100
	Spring, 2013	14	76	10	100
	Spring, 2008	7	84	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2016	6	87	8	100
	Spring, 2015	7	88	5	100
	Spring, 2014	9	83	8	100
	Spring, 2013	11	84	5	100
	Spring, 2008	11	77	12	100
Sweden	Spring, 2016	3	96	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2016	9	84	8	100
	Spring, 2015	9	82	9	100
	Spring, 2014	15	75	10	100
	Spring, 2013	15	71	14	100
	Spring, 2008	12	77	11	100
Australia	Spring, 2016	9	83	8	100
	Spring, 2015	11	81	8	100
	Spring, 2013	17	74	8	100
	Spring, 2008	13	78	8	100
India	Spring, 2016	27	33	40	100
	Spring, 2015	29	36	35	100
	Spring, 2014	24	28	47	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	25	38	36	100

		Q24a. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? a. China			
		Yes – respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2016	7	88	5	100
	Spring, 2015	3	93	4	100
	Spring, 2014	4	89	7	100
	Spring, 2013	5	88	7	100
	Spring, 2008	6	88	6	100

		Q24b. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? b. the United States			
		Yes – respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2016	58	40	1	100
	Spring, 2015	51	47	2	100
	Spring, 2014	63	34	2	100
	Spring, 2013	69	28	3	100
	Spring, 2008	75	22	4	100
Canada	Spring, 2016	57	37	6	100
	Spring, 2015	54	39	7	100
	Spring, 2013	75	20	5	100
France	Spring, 2016	44	51	4	100
	Spring, 2015	52	47	0	100
	Spring, 2014	69	30	0	100
	Spring, 2013	80	20	0	100
	Spring, 2008	65	35	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2016	53	42	5	100
	Spring, 2015	43	53	4	100
	Spring, 2014	58	38	4	100
	Spring, 2013	81	16	3	100
	Spring, 2008	70	26	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2016	48	46	6	100
	Spring, 2014	43	53	4	100
	Spring, 2013	58	36	5	100
Hungary	Spring, 2016	63	26	11	100
Italy	Spring, 2016	75	17	8	100
	Spring, 2015	71	22	7	100
	Spring, 2014	75	18	7	100
	Spring, 2013	82	11	8	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2016	54	41	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2016	73	14	14	100
	Spring, 2015	70	19	11	100
	Spring, 2014	72	18	10	100
	Spring, 2013	76	15	10	100
	Spring, 2008	79	13	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2016	48	43	9	100
	Spring, 2015	50	46	5	100
	Spring, 2014	57	37	6	100
	Spring, 2013	69	26	5	100
	Spring, 2008	49	40	11	100
Sweden	Spring, 2016	47	51	2	100

		Q24b. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? b. the United States			
		Yes – respects personal freedoms	No – does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	Spring, 2016	56	36	8	100
	Spring, 2015	57	35	8	100
	Spring, 2014	65	28	7	100
	Spring, 2013	75	18	7	100
	Spring, 2008	69	24	7	100
Australia	Spring, 2016	59	36	6	100
	Spring, 2015	58	34	7	100
	Spring, 2013	79	16	6	100
	Spring, 2008	72	23	5	100
China	Spring, 2016	61	24	16	100
	Spring, 2015	45	37	19	100
	Spring, 2014	52	31	17	100
	Spring, 2013	48	29	23	100
	Spring, 2008	50	27	23	100
India	Spring, 2016	41	21	39	100
	Spring, 2015	56	14	29	100
	Spring, 2014	39	19	42	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	41	19	40	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	76	17	7	100
	Spring, 2015	76	17	7	100
	Spring, 2014	84	10	6	100
	Spring, 2013	85	9	6	100
	Spring, 2008	80	17	3	100

		Q27a. Which of these characteristics do you associate with Americans? Do you associate ____ with Americans or not? a. violent			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2016	42	56	2	100
	May, 2012	44	53	3	100
	Spring, 2005	49	47	3	100
Canada	Spring, 2016	53	42	5	100
	Spring, 2005	64	33	3	100
France	Spring, 2016	48	48	4	100
	Spring, 2005	63	36	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2016	45	49	6	100
	Spring, 2005	49	46	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2016	63	29	8	100
Hungary	Spring, 2016	46	44	10	100
Italy	Spring, 2016	46	48	6	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2016	45	50	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2016	40	42	18	100
	Spring, 2005	33	42	25	100
Spain	Spring, 2016	55	40	5	100
	Spring, 2005	60	33	7	100
Sweden	Spring, 2016	49	49	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2016	57	39	5	100
	Spring, 2005	53	42	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2016	68	30	2	100
China	Spring, 2016	52	40	8	100
	Spring, 2005	61	29	10	100
India	Spring, 2016	28	42	29	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	43	51	6	100

		Q27b. Which of these characteristics do you associate with Americans? Do you associate ____ with Americans or not? b. hardworking			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2016	80	19	1	100
	May, 2012	78	20	2	100
	Spring, 2005	85	14	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2016	76	20	4	100
	Spring, 2005	77	18	4	100
France	Spring, 2016	81	17	2	100
	Spring, 2005	89	10	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2016	60	33	8	100
	Spring, 2005	67	24	9	100
Greece	Spring, 2016	73	20	7	100
Hungary	Spring, 2016	57	32	11	100
Italy	Spring, 2016	70	22	7	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2016	82	12	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2016	60	24	16	100
	Spring, 2005	64	19	17	100
Spain	Spring, 2016	86	7	7	100
	Spring, 2005	74	14	12	100
Sweden	Spring, 2016	57	38	5	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2016	75	18	7	100
	Spring, 2005	76	19	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2016	68	25	8	100
China	Spring, 2016	39	50	11	100
	Spring, 2005	44	42	13	100
India	Spring, 2016	56	18	26	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	26	67	8	100
	U.S.-Japan, 2015	25	62	13	100

		Q27c. Which of these characteristics do you associate with Americans? Do you associate ____ with Americans or not? c. greedy			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2016	57	41	2	100
	May, 2012	68	29	3	100
	Spring, 2005	70	28	3	100
Canada	Spring, 2016	58	33	9	100
France	Spring, 2016	43	45	12	100
Germany	Spring, 2016	45	49	5	100
	Spring, 2005	49	39	13	100
Greece	Spring, 2016	68	22	10	100
Hungary	Spring, 2016	46	41	13	100
Italy	Spring, 2016	21	68	12	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2016	58	36	7	100
Poland	Spring, 2016	42	38	20	100
	Spring, 2005	55	21	24	100
Spain	Spring, 2016	59	31	10	100
Sweden	Spring, 2016	55	42	3	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2016	56	39	5	100
	Spring, 2005	65	31	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2016	58	39	3	100
China	Spring, 2016	49	40	11	100
	Spring, 2005	57	32	11	100
India	Spring, 2016	36	35	29	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	45	46	9	100

		Q27d. Which of these characteristics do you associate with Americans? Do you associate ____ with Americans or not? d. tolerant			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2016	65	33	2	100
	May, 2012	68	29	3	100
Canada	Spring, 2016	39	53	8	100
France	Spring, 2016	42	54	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2016	52	43	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2016	37	50	12	100
Hungary	Spring, 2016	45	43	12	100
Italy	Spring, 2016	51	40	9	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2016	46	46	8	100
Poland	Spring, 2016	70	17	13	100
Spain	Spring, 2016	44	48	8	100
Sweden	Spring, 2016	38	58	4	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2016	39	54	6	100
Australia	Spring, 2016	40	56	5	100
China	Spring, 2016	29	59	12	100
India	Spring, 2016	42	27	31	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	59	32	10	100

		Q27e. Which of these characteristics do you associate with Americans? Do you associate ____ with Americans or not? e. optimistic			
		Yes, associate	No, do not associate	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2016	74	24	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2016	65	27	8	100
France	Spring, 2016	72	25	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2016	74	22	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2016	78	16	6	100
Hungary	Spring, 2016	74	17	9	100
Italy	Spring, 2016	77	17	6	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2016	71	23	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2016	80	7	13	100
Spain	Spring, 2016	80	13	7	100
Sweden	Spring, 2016	80	18	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2016	71	23	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2016	68	27	5	100
China	Spring, 2016	45	42	12	100
India	Spring, 2016	50	19	32	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	70	23	7	100

		Q27f. Which of these characteristics do you associate with Americans? Do you associate ____ with Americans or not? f. arrogant			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2016	55	44	2	100
	May, 2012	63	34	3	100
Canada	Spring, 2016	69	24	7	100
France	Spring, 2016	58	39	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2016	48	49	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2016	72	18	10	100
Hungary	Spring, 2016	42	43	15	100
Italy	Spring, 2016	47	45	9	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2016	51	44	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2016	34	44	21	100
Spain	Spring, 2016	62	31	7	100
Sweden	Spring, 2016	52	46	3	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2016	64	32	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2016	69	28	3	100
China	Spring, 2016	60	33	8	100
India	Spring, 2016	42	27	32	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	50	44	6	100

		Q30. Do you think the United States plays a more important and powerful role as a world leader today compared to 10 years ago, a less important role or about as important a role as a world leader as it did 10 years ago?				
		More important role	Less important role	As important as 10 years ago	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2016	20	36	40	4	100
France	Spring, 2016	16	33	49	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2016	14	37	48	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2016	35	22	41	3	100
Hungary	Spring, 2016	31	31	33	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2016	35	32	27	6	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2016	20	37	41	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2016	37	25	26	11	100
Spain	Spring, 2016	22	30	45	3	100
Sweden	Spring, 2016	16	37	45	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2016	19	29	48	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2016	13	40	44	2	100
China	Spring, 2016	35	39	16	10	100
India	Spring, 2016	57	16	4	22	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	7	61	29	3	100

		Q38. How much confidence do you have in U.S. President Barack Obama to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all?					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2016	32	26	15	25	1	100
	Spring, 2015	26	32	15	27	0	100
	Spring, 2014	26	32	17	24	1	100
	Spring, 2013	32	25	16	26	1	100
	Spring, 2012	31	30	15	22	2	100
	Spring, 2011	29	32	19	19	1	100
	Spring, 2010	34	31	14	20	1	100
	Spring, 2009	48	26	13	11	2	100
Spring, 2008	21	36	16	21	5	100	

In previous years, this question was asked as a list item. In 2013, asked as a standalone question. In 2008, question asked about 'U.S. Presidential candidate Barack Obama.'

		Q38Na. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs — a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. a. U.S. President Barack Obama					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	26	32	15	27	0	100
	Spring, 2014	26	32	17	24	1	100
	Spring, 2013	32	25	16	26	1	100
	Spring, 2012	31	30	15	22	2	100
	Spring, 2011	29	32	19	19	1	100
	Spring, 2010	34	31	14	20	1	100
	Spring, 2009	48	26	13	11	2	100
	Spring, 2008	21	36	16	21	5	100
Canada	Spring, 2016	40	43	8	7	3	100
	Spring, 2015	24	52	15	8	2	100
	Spring, 2013	29	52	11	6	2	100
	Spring, 2009	47	41	5	4	3	100
France	Spring, 2016	28	56	8	6	1	100
	Spring, 2015	24	59	10	7	0	100
	Spring, 2014	29	54	7	10	0	100
	Spring, 2013	14	69	9	8	0	100
	Spring, 2012	23	63	9	5	0	100
	Spring, 2011	23	61	10	5	0	100
	Spring, 2010	25	62	9	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	34	57	5	3	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2016	16	61	12	10	2	100
	Spring, 2016	47	39	9	4	1	100
	Spring, 2015	22	51	18	9	0	100
	Spring, 2014	20	51	21	7	1	100
	Spring, 2013	37	51	7	4	1	100
	Spring, 2012	40	47	9	3	1	100
	Spring, 2011	37	51	9	3	1	100
	Spring, 2010	46	44	6	3	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2009	56	37	3	2	2	100
	Spring, 2008	24	49	16	5	6	100
	Spring, 2016	6	35	31	27	2	100
	Spring, 2014	3	24	35	36	2	100
	Spring, 2013	3	32	38	24	3	100
	Spring, 2012	4	26	26	42	3	100
	Spring, 2016	14	44	21	10	11	100
	Spring, 2016	24	44	16	10	6	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	21	56	17	4	2	100
	Spring, 2014	21	54	17	6	2	100
	Spring, 2013	20	56	14	4	6	100
	Spring, 2012	19	54	18	5	4	100
	Spring, 2016	53	39	5	2	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2016	8	50	18	7	17	100
	Spring, 2015	7	57	23	4	9	100
	Spring, 2014	7	48	28	8	9	100
	Spring, 2013	5	44	29	6	16	100
	Spring, 2012	8	42	30	9	12	100
	Spring, 2011	4	48	26	6	15	100
	Spring, 2010	10	50	21	6	12	100
	Spring, 2009	7	55	16	5	17	100
Poland	Spring, 2008	3	32	22	8	35	100
	Spring, 2016	17	58	18	5	2	100
	Spring, 2015	9	49	32	9	1	100
	Spring, 2014	11	47	26	14	1	100
	Spring, 2013	7	47	36	8	2	100
	Spring, 2012	9	52	28	9	1	100
	Spring, 2011	11	56	25	7	1	100
	Spring, 2010	16	53	22	7	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2009	17	55	15	7	5	100
	Spring, 2008	8	40	20	13	20	100
	Spring, 2016	54	39	3	5	0	100
	Spring, 2016	8	50	18	7	17	100
	Spring, 2015	7	57	23	4	9	100
	Spring, 2014	7	48	28	8	9	100
	Spring, 2013	5	44	29	6	16	100
	Spring, 2012	8	42	30	9	12	100
Sweden	Spring, 2011	4	48	26	6	15	100
	Spring, 2010	10	50	21	6	12	100
	Spring, 2009	7	55	16	5	17	100
	Spring, 2008	3	32	22	8	35	100
	Spring, 2016	17	58	18	5	2	100
	Spring, 2015	9	49	32	9	1	100
	Spring, 2014	11	47	26	14	1	100
	Spring, 2013	7	47	36	8	2	100

		Q38Na. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs — a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. a. U.S. President Barack Obama					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	Spring, 2016	38	41	10	10	2	100
	Spring, 2015	23	53	12	10	2	100
	Spring, 2014	26	48	14	10	1	100
	Spring, 2013	24	48	18	6	3	100
	Spring, 2012	25	55	12	6	2	100
	Spring, 2011	28	47	14	8	3	100
	Spring, 2010	36	48	7	6	4	100
	Spring, 2009	43	43	5	5	4	100
Spring, 2008	13	49	12	11	16	100	
Australia	Spring, 2016	40	44	9	6	1	100
	Spring, 2015	29	52	12	6	1	100
	Spring, 2013	32	45	16	5	2	100
	Spring, 2008	17	51	12	6	14	100
China	Spring, 2016	13	39	21	10	18	100
	Spring, 2015	10	34	29	12	15	100
	Spring, 2014	10	41	26	10	13	100
	Spring, 2013	2	29	34	12	23	100
	Spring, 2012	7	31	28	13	20	100
	Spring, 2011	8	36	24	9	23	100
	Spring, 2010	8	44	25	5	19	100
	Spring, 2009	13	49	20	3	15	100
Spring, 2008	2	17	23	10	48	100	
India	Spring, 2016	34	24	5	4	33	100
	Spring, 2015	45	29	4	4	17	100
	Spring, 2014	22	26	8	7	37	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	19	34	10	11	27	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	17	61	15	2	5	100
	Spring, 2015	10	56	25	4	5	100
	Spring, 2014	6	54	33	3	5	100
	Spring, 2013	6	64	25	2	4	100
	Spring, 2012	8	66	19	3	4	100
	Spring, 2011	14	67	12	1	6	100
	Spring, 2010	15	61	17	2	5	100
	Spring, 2009	29	56	8	1	6	100
Spring, 2008	11	61	16	2	9	100	

In 2013, item asked as a standalone question. In 2008, question asked about 'U.S. Presidential candidate Barack Obama.'

		Q38Nb. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs — a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. b. U.S. presidential candidate Hillary Clinton					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2012	34	41	11	11	4	100
	Spring, 2008	18	36	18	25	4	100
Canada	Spring, 2016	18	42	18	13	9	100
France	Spring, 2016	14	57	14	11	3	100
	Spring, 2012	12	57	19	12	0	100
	Spring, 2008	10	49	25	16	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2016	32	47	13	5	4	100
	Spring, 2012	19	50	23	6	3	100
	Spring, 2008	19	47	22	10	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2016	2	13	32	46	7	100
	Spring, 2012	1	11	26	57	6	100
Hungary	Spring, 2016	7	37	21	12	23	100
Italy	Spring, 2016	9	43	20	14	14	100
	Spring, 2012	7	43	26	12	13	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2016	20	57	14	6	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2016	5	36	17	7	35	100
	Spring, 2012	8	46	23	7	16	100
	Spring, 2008	6	31	27	10	26	100
Spain	Spring, 2016	6	45	31	11	6	100
	Spring, 2012	6	37	37	18	3	100
	Spring, 2008	5	29	34	21	11	100
Sweden	Spring, 2016	29	54	8	6	3	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2016	17	49	15	13	5	100
	Spring, 2012	12	51	19	14	4	100
	Spring, 2008	9	40	22	19	9	100
Australia	Spring, 2016	22	48	14	11	4	100
	Spring, 2008	13	50	20	11	6	100
China	Spring, 2016	10	27	23	12	28	100
	Spring, 2012	8	28	23	16	25	100
	Spring, 2008	3	21	24	10	43	100
India	Spring, 2016	8	20	12	4	56	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	11	59	19	3	9	100
	Spring, 2012	7	64	19	4	6	100
	Spring, 2008	5	42	39	9	6	100

In 2012, question asked about 'U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton.'

		Q38Nc. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs — a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. c. U.S. presidential candidate Donald Trump					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2016	3	11	11	69	6	100
France	Spring, 2016	1	8	14	71	6	100
Germany	Spring, 2016	1	5	15	74	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2016	1	2	14	61	23	100
Hungary	Spring, 2016	2	18	22	20	37	100
Italy	Spring, 2016	5	16	24	35	20	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2016	1	6	18	71	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2016	1	14	23	20	42	100
Spain	Spring, 2016	1	7	20	64	8	100
Sweden	Spring, 2016	0	6	10	82	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2016	4	8	14	71	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2016	2	9	14	73	2	100
China	Spring, 2016	4	18	26	14	39	100
India	Spring, 2016	4	10	10	8	67	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	2	7	33	49	9	100

		Q38Nd. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs — a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. d. U.S. presidential candidate Bernie Sanders					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2016	18	39	10	12	22	100
France	Spring, 2016	4	25	22	24	26	100
Germany	Spring, 2016	7	28	21	10	35	100
Greece	Spring, 2016	1	3	14	31	52	100
Hungary	Spring, 2016	2	14	20	12	52	100
Italy	Spring, 2016	2	17	23	16	43	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2016	7	38	20	9	26	100
Poland	Spring, 2016	1	11	15	8	65	100
Spain	Spring, 2016	1	14	37	19	29	100
Sweden	Spring, 2016	11	40	18	13	18	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2016	9	25	18	14	33	100
Australia	Spring, 2016	10	36	15	12	27	100
China	Spring, 2016	3	16	26	14	41	100
India	Spring, 2016	3	10	9	9	69	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	1	24	24	7	43	100

		Q38Ne. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs — a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. e. U.S. presidential candidate Ted Cruz					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2016	2	29	15	28	25	100
France	Spring, 2016	3	19	24	27	27	100
Germany	Spring, 2016	1	18	25	17	39	100
Greece	Spring, 2016	0	3	15	32	50	100
Hungary	Spring, 2016	1	14	21	14	49	100
Italy	Spring, 2016	1	15	25	17	41	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2016	1	27	28	17	27	100
Poland	Spring, 2016	1	11	15	8	65	100
Spain	Spring, 2016	1	11	35	22	30	100
Sweden	Spring, 2016	1	25	27	28	19	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2016	2	24	22	22	32	100
Australia	Spring, 2016	1	29	21	21	28	100
China	Spring, 2016	4	18	22	14	43	100
India	Spring, 2016	3	10	8	9	70	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	1	22	23	8	46	100

		Q38Ng. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs — a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. g. Chinese President Xi Jinping					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2016	4	35	21	16	24	100
	Spring, 2015	5	42	26	11	16	100
China	Spring, 2014	60	32	4	1	3	100
India	Spring, 2016	4	11	10	10	64	100
	Spring, 2015	8	21	14	15	42	100
	Spring, 2014	3	10	12	13	62	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	1	11	39	40	10	100
	Spring, 2015	1	11	41	41	6	100
	Spring, 2014	0	6	43	44	7	100

		Q38Nh. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs — a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. h. Russian President Vladimir Putin					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	2	19	26	49	5	100
	Spring, 2014	3	13	27	53	5	100
	Spring, 2012	4	24	29	25	18	100
	Spring, 2008	2	26	22	26	25	100
	Spring, 2007	2	28	25	25	21	100
	Spring, 2006	3	30	26	19	22	100
	May, 2003	2	39	28	19	13	100
Canada	Spring, 2016	6	20	20	45	10	100
	Spring, 2015	2	15	31	45	6	100
	Spring, 2007	4	32	26	22	17	100
	May, 2003	6	48	21	13	13	100
France	Spring, 2016	4	16	30	48	2	100
	Spring, 2015	3	12	29	56	0	100
	Spring, 2014	4	12	26	59	0	100
	Spring, 2012	2	10	31	57	0	100
	Spring, 2008	1	16	30	52	1	100
	Spring, 2007	2	17	36	45	0	100
	Spring, 2006	2	22	33	43	1	100
	May, 2003	5	43	27	25	1	100
Germany	August, 2001	2	12	39	38	9	100
	Spring, 2016	6	25	36	32	1	100
	Spring, 2015	5	18	36	40	2	100
	Spring, 2014	3	19	33	44	1	100
	Spring, 2012	4	18	39	38	2	100
	Spring, 2008	7	31	31	29	2	100
	Spring, 2007	5	27	37	29	2	100
	Spring, 2006	5	45	29	17	4	100
Greece	May, 2003	24	51	18	6	1	100
	Spring, 2016	15	38	26	18	3	100
	Spring, 2014	9	32	31	26	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2012	7	32	29	29	3	100
	Spring, 2016	6	32	33	19	10	100
Italy	Spring, 2016	9	22	34	24	11	100
	Spring, 2015	2	16	43	34	5	100
	Spring, 2014	2	16	40	38	4	100
	Spring, 2012	2	15	38	35	10	100
	Spring, 2007	2	24	36	24	14	100
	May, 2003	5	39	35	12	8	100
	August, 2001	3	21	36	13	28	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2016	1	12	27	58	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2016	1	6	26	60	7	100
	Spring, 2015	1	8	26	61	3	100
	Spring, 2014	1	7	29	57	4	100
	Spring, 2012	3	16	37	37	8	100
	Spring, 2008	1	13	38	40	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2007	0	7	37	44	12	100
	Spring, 2016	2	6	35	53	5	100
	Spring, 2015	1	5	44	48	3	100
	Spring, 2014	1	6	29	58	5	100
	Spring, 2012	2	8	42	45	4	100
	Spring, 2008	1	9	32	48	11	100
	Spring, 2007	2	5	33	43	17	100
Sweden	Spring, 2006	1	9	31	46	13	100
	May, 2003	5	26	24	33	13	100
Sweden	Spring, 2016	2	10	23	64	1	100
	Spring, 2007	1	22	37	31	9	100

		Q38Nh. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs — a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. h. Russian President Vladimir Putin					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
United Kingdom	Spring, 2016	3	17	26	46	7	100
	Spring, 2015	2	12	27	53	6	100
	Spring, 2014	5	15	32	40	7	100
	Spring, 2012	3	18	34	36	9	100
	Spring, 2008	3	25	24	32	16	100
	Spring, 2007	3	34	26	21	16	100
	Spring, 2006	3	30	27	24	16	100
	May, 2003	10	43	23	13	10	100
August, 2001	1	25	35	22	17	100	
Australia	Spring, 2016	4	21	25	45	5	100
	Spring, 2015	2	13	33	48	4	100
	Spring, 2008	2	36	26	18	18	100
	May, 2003	5	48	25	12	11	100
China	Spring, 2016	15	38	16	7	24	100
	Spring, 2015	14	40	20	9	18	100
	Spring, 2014	17	45	18	5	15	100
	Spring, 2012	13	37	20	9	21	100
	Spring, 2008	9	37	18	8	28	100
	Spring, 2007	11	47	19	4	19	100
India	Spring, 2016	10	14	9	6	62	100
	Spring, 2015	14	22	8	7	49	100
	Spring, 2014	9	15	10	6	60	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	4	22	43	22	9	100
	Spring, 2015	1	21	47	24	7	100
	Spring, 2014	1	19	52	20	7	100
	Spring, 2012	2	25	47	21	6	100
	Spring, 2008	3	25	41	21	10	100
	Spring, 2007	1	18	46	22	14	100
Spring, 2006	2	38	44	11	5	100	

		Q38Ni. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs — a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all. i. German Chancellor Angela Merkel					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2016	18	41	9	8	24	100
	Spring, 2009	7	38	11	8	36	100
	Spring, 2007	8	40	9	7	36	100
France	Spring, 2016	18	53	14	14	2	100
	Spring, 2014	24	54	11	11	0	100
	Spring, 2012	22	48	17	13	0	100
	Spring, 2011	23	57	13	8	0	100
	Spring, 2010	20	61	11	8	0	100
	Spring, 2009	16	61	14	8	0	100
	Spring, 2008	21	63	9	6	1	100
	Spring, 2007	21	66	7	5	1	100
	Spring, 2006	12	68	12	7	1	100
	Germany	Spring, 2016	43	30	16	10	0
Spring, 2014		41	40	11	6	1	100
Spring, 2012		39	38	17	6	0	100
Spring, 2011		26	43	21	10	0	100
Spring, 2010		32	40	18	9	0	100
Spring, 2009		31	44	14	9	1	100
Spring, 2008		35	41	16	8	0	100
Spring, 2007		43	42	9	6	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2016	1	9	22	67	1	100
	Spring, 2014	1	8	22	69	1	100
	Spring, 2012	1	6	17	76	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2016	5	24	34	29	7	100
Italy	Spring, 2016	5	28	33	26	8	100
	Spring, 2014	6	26	38	26	4	100
	Spring, 2012	9	40	31	14	6	100
	Spring, 2007	13	44	15	9	19	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2016	41	42	7	6	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2016	5	28	33	22	13	100
	Spring, 2014	6	44	31	10	9	100
	Spring, 2012	8	44	29	9	10	100
	Spring, 2011	5	46	27	9	13	100
	Spring, 2010	9	49	23	7	12	100
	Spring, 2009	4	35	31	16	14	100
	Spring, 2008	4	41	31	10	14	100
	Spring, 2007	5	37	28	14	16	100
Spain	Spring, 2016	6	34	33	24	3	100
	Spring, 2014	7	27	32	32	1	100
	Spring, 2012	12	41	28	19	1	100
	Spring, 2011	18	51	21	7	3	100
	Spring, 2010	12	45	21	11	11	100
	Spring, 2009	7	42	23	14	14	100
	Spring, 2008	8	43	22	11	17	100
	Spring, 2007	5	31	24	14	26	100
	Spring, 2006	5	32	19	19	25	100
Sweden	Spring, 2016	37	47	8	5	2	100
	Spring, 2007	13	52	7	4	24	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2016	21	38	13	18	11	100
	Spring, 2014	27	42	13	8	10	100
	Spring, 2012	16	42	17	14	11	100
	Spring, 2011	17	47	12	8	17	100
	Spring, 2010	11	49	12	9	20	100
	Spring, 2009	7	44	16	10	23	100
	Spring, 2008	6	47	11	9	27	100
	Spring, 2007	14	48	11	5	22	100
Spring, 2006	6	45	15	11	23	100	

		QCAN2. Thinking about the U.S. presidential elections, do you have a positive or a negative impression of the U.S. presidential campaign?				
		Positive	Negative	Neither positive nor negative (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2016	20	69	5	6	100
Australia	Spring, 2016	16	75	5	4	100
China	Spring, 2016	45	21	14	20	100
India	Spring, 2016	42	12	11	34	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	44	39	8	8	100

		Q47. Do you support or oppose the U.S.-led military actions against the Islamic militant group in Iraq and Syria known as ISIS?			
		Support	Oppose	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2016	76	19	5	100
	Spring, 2015	80	15	6	100
Canada	Spring, 2016	68	25	8	100
	Spring, 2015	66	20	14	100
France	Spring, 2016	84	13	3	100
	Spring, 2015	81	17	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2016	71	24	5	100
	Spring, 2015	62	30	8	100
Greece	Spring, 2016	48	45	7	100
Hungary	Spring, 2016	53	36	11	100
Italy	Spring, 2016	67	27	6	100
	Spring, 2015	70	21	9	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2016	79	17	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2016	65	22	13	100
	Spring, 2015	65	19	15	100
Spain	Spring, 2016	62	30	8	100
	Spring, 2015	67	24	9	100
Sweden	Spring, 2016	81	16	3	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2016	71	22	7	100
	Spring, 2015	66	20	15	100
Australia	Spring, 2016	75	18	7	100
	Spring, 2015	77	13	10	100
India	Spring, 2016	54	24	22	100
	Spring, 2015	64	17	19	100
Japan	Spring, 2016	52	37	10	100
	Spring, 2015	57	33	10	100

In 2015, question asked, 'Do you support or oppose the U.S. military actions against the Islamic military group in Iraq and Syria known as ISIS?'

		Q97. Which statement comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right? The U.S. accepts that China will eventually be as powerful as the U.S. OR the U.S. is trying to prevent China from becoming as powerful as the U.S.?				
		Accepts China will eventually be as powerful as the U.S.	Trying to prevent China from becoming as powerful as the U.S.	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
China	Spring, 2016	29	52	8	12	100
	Spring, 2015	28	54	7	12	100

		Q100CHI. Which concerns you more about the United States – its economic strength or its military strength?					Total
		Its economic strength	Its military strength	Both (VOL)	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	
China	Spring, 2016	21	40	19	14	7	100

		Q100US. Which concerns you more about China?					Total
		Its economic strength	Its military strength	Both (VOL)	Neither (VOL)	DK/Refused	
United States	Spring, 2016	50	37	5	4	4	100
	May, 2012	59	28	7	4	2	100