Large Shares See Russia and Putin in Negative Light, While Views of Zelenskyy More Mixed

Views of NATO remain favorable among member nations

BY *Moira Fagan, Jacob Poushter and Sneha Gubbala*

About Pew Research Center

Pew Research Center is a nonpartisan, nonadvocacy fact tank that informs the public about the issues, attitudes and trends shaping the world. It does not take policy positions. The Center conducts public opinion polling, demographic research, computational social science research and other data-driven research. It studies politics and policy; news habits and media; the internet and technology; religion; race and ethnicity; international affairs; social, demographic and economic trends; science; research methodology and data science; and immigration and migration. Pew Research Center is a subsidiary of The Pew Charitable Trusts, its primary funder.

How we did this

This Pew Research Center analysis focuses on public opinion of Russia and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 24 countries in North America, Europe, the Middle East, the Asia-Pacific region, sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. Views of Russia, Russian President Vladimir Putin and NATO are examined in the context of long-term trend data. The report also explores views of Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy. This is the first year since 2019 that the Global Attitudes Survey has included countries from Africa and Latin America due to the coronavirus outbreak.

For non-U.S. data, this report draws on nationally representative surveys of 27,285 adults conducted from Feb. 20 to May 22, 2023. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, South Korea, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Surveys were conducted face to face in Hungary, Poland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico. In Australia, we used a mixed-mode probability-based online panel.

In the United States, we surveyed 3,576 U.S. adults from March 20 to 26, 2023. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the ATP's methodology.

Here are the questions used for the report, along with responses, and the survey methodology.

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CORRECTION (Sept. 8, 2023): A previous version of this report included an incorrect chart. The map graphic "Lack of confidence in Putin is widespread" has been updated to accurately reflect confidence in Putin in 24 countries.

Lack of confidence in Putin is widespread

% who have __no confidence__ in Russian President Vladimir Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs

Canada **85**
U.S. **90**
Mexico **69**
Brazil **77**
Argentina **74**

Japan **94**
India **30**
South Korea **94**
Indonesia **26**
Australia **93**

Nigeria **51**
Kenya **48**
South Africa **50**

Israel **88**

9
10 6
2 7
1 4
5
8 3

1	France	**91**
2	Germany	**92**
3	Greece	**70**
4	Hungary	**79**
5	Italy	**86**
6	Netherlands	**93**
7	Poland	**98**
8	Spain	**95**
9	Sweden	**98**
10	UK	**90**

No confidence in Putin   0   50 60 70 80 90 100%
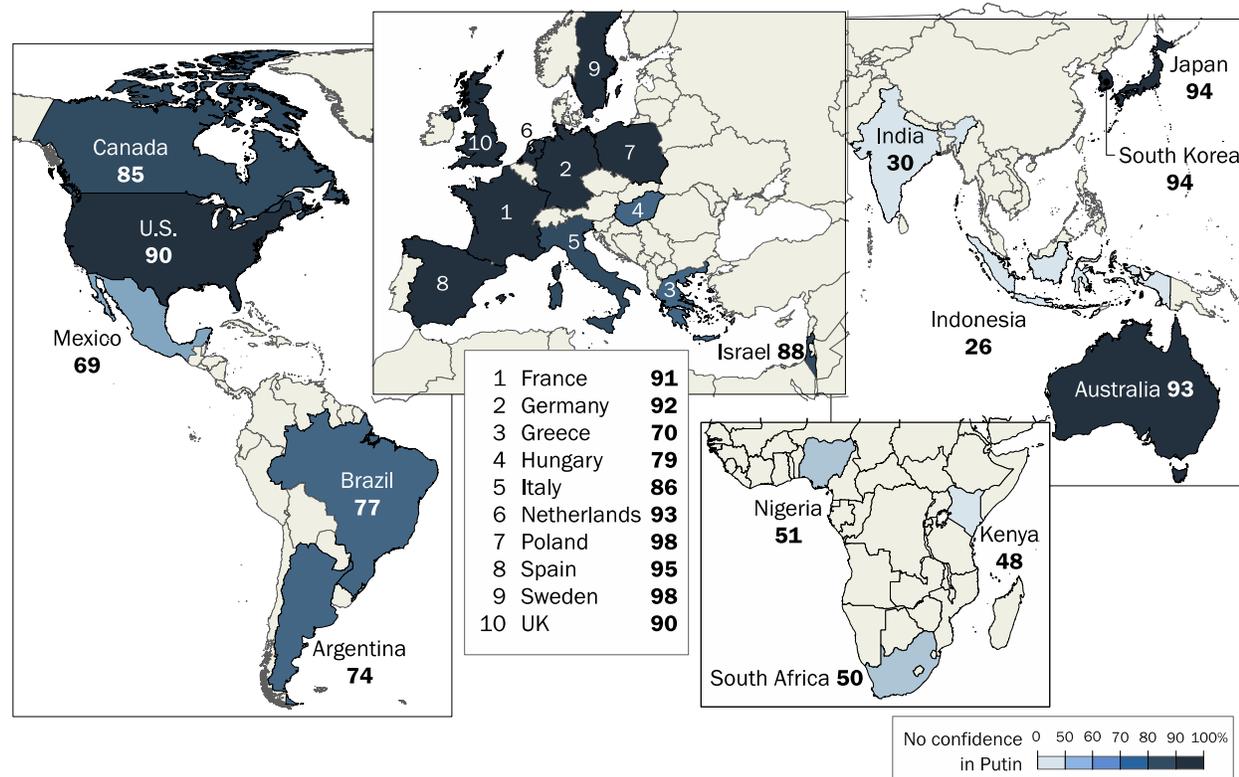
Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15c.
"Large Shares See Russia and Putin in Negative Light, While Views of Zelenskyy More Mixed"

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As a new Pew Research Center survey highlights, Russia and its president Vladimir Putin continue to be viewed negatively by people around the world. A median of 82% of adults across 24 countries have an unfavorable view of Russia, while a similar share have *no* confidence in Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs, including nine-in-ten or more in Poland, Sweden, Spain,

Japan, South Korea, Australia, the Netherlands, Germany, France, the United Kingdom and the United States.

NATO, Zelenskyy seen in more positive light than Russia and Putin

% who have a(n) ___ opinion of ...

% who have ___ in each world leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs

Favorable
Unfavorable

Confidence
No confidence

NATO: 62%, 31%
Russia: 15, 82

Zelenskyy: 51, 39
Putin: 11, 87
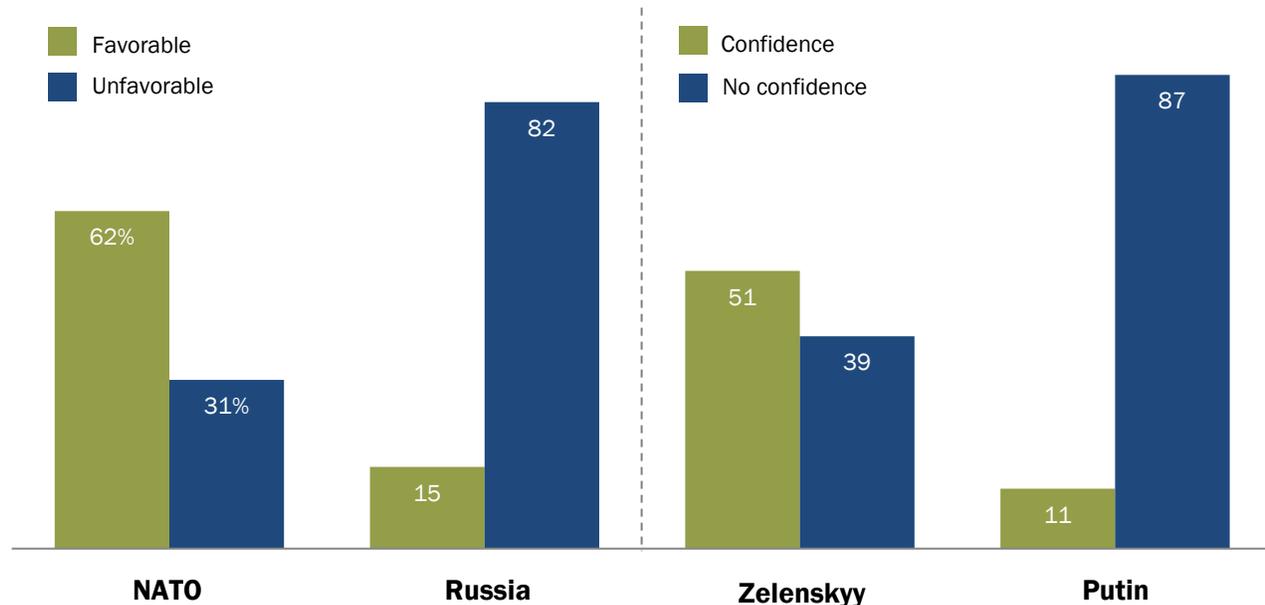
Note: NATO favorability percentages are medians based on 11 NATO member countries. Russia favorability, Zelenskyy confidence and Putin confidence percentages are medians based on 24 countries.
Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q3e, f & Q15c, f.
"Large Shares See Russia and Putin in Negative Light, While Views of Zelenskyy More Mixed"

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Ratings for the country and its leader plummeted in many nations following Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, and they are at all-time lows in several countries in this year's survey. Data was collected prior to the late June uprising by Russian paramilitary organization the Wagner Group.

In contrast to Putin, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy is seen more positively. While a median of just 11% express confidence in the Russian leader, 51% say this of Zelenskyy. But opinions of Zelenskyy vary by country and fewer than half have confidence in his leadership in 10 nations, including NATO members Hungary, Greece and Italy.

NATO, which has contributed weapons and training to Ukraine since the February 2022 invasion, is seen favorably by 11 member states included in the survey. NATO has been consistently viewed more favorably than not in recent years, and views have grown slightly more positive in Greece and Poland since 2022. However, negative opinion of NATO has crept upward in Hungary and the U.S. While about six-in-ten Americans continue to express a favorable view of NATO, there is a large partisan difference on this question: 76% of Democrats see the alliance positively, compared with 49% of Republicans.

In 11 European countries surveyed, as well as India – where Russian oil access is a relevant issue – people were asked if being tough with Russia on Ukraine or maintaining access to Russia's oil and gas reserves is more important to bilateral relations. Across these countries, a median of 66% say it is more important to be tough with Russia, while 29% say it is more important to maintain access to Russia's energy reserves. People in Hungary, India and Greece are the most likely to want to maintain access to Russia's oil and gas reserves, while Swedes and Poles are the most likely to want to be tough on Russia.

In several ways, publics in Greece, Hungary and India are outliers when it comes to views about Russia and Putin. Greeks and Hungarians stand out relative to European counterparts as being more favorable on Russia, confident in Putin and negative toward Zelenskyy. Hungary, in particular, has faced criticism for delays in sanctioning Russia, while public sentiments in Greece have tended to favor remaining neutral in the conflict. India (which has abstained from condemning the Russian invasion) is the only country where a majority expresses a favorable view of Russia and confidence in Putin.

These findings come from a new Pew Research Center survey conducted from Feb. 20 to May 22, 2023, among 30,861 people in 24 countries. Below are some of the other findings regarding views of Russia and NATO, attitudes toward Russian energy and confidence in Putin, Zelenskyy and key NATO leaders.

Ratings of Russia and Putin in middle-income nations

The survey includes eight middle-income nations that Pew Research Center has not surveyed since 2019 due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent difficulties in conducting face-to-face interviews across the world. Opinions toward Russia and Putin are on balance negative in these countries, although India and Indonesia are exceptions. Negative sentiment toward Russia and Putin has increased by double digits in nearly every middle-income country since 2019. For instance, 74% now express a negative view of Putin in Argentina, up from 51% four years ago.

Sharp rise in negative opinion on Putin in middle-income countries since 2019

% who have ___ in Russian President Vladimir Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs

■ Confidence   ■ No confidence

Argentina
▲23   74
51%
30   14
2019   2023

Nigeria
▲20   51
41
31   38
2019   2023

Mexico
▲18   69
51
28   24
2019   2023

India
▲17   59
42   30
13
2019   2023

Brazil
▲16   77
61
17   12
2019   2023

Kenya
▲13   48
39   46
35
2019   2023

South Africa
▲10   50
40
36   30
2019   2023

Indonesia
▼1   43
36
27   26
2019   2023
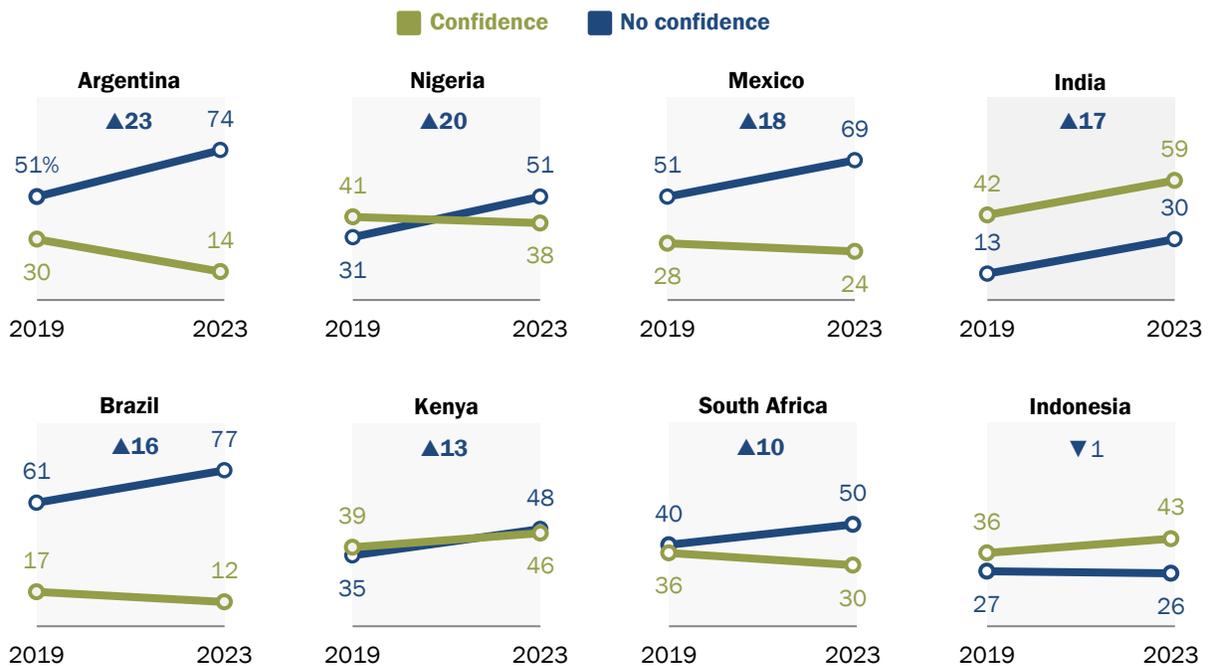
Note: Statistically significant differences are shown in **bold**. Those who did not answer not shown.
Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15c.
"Large Shares See Russia and Putin in Negative Light, While Views of Zelenskyy More Mixed"

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Confidence in Zelenskyy

A median of 51% across the 24 countries surveyed express confidence in Zelenskyy's leadership, while 39% hold the opposite view. Confidence in Zelenskyy ranges from 86% in Sweden to just 11% in Hungary. Besides Hungary, half or more do not have confidence in the Ukrainian leader in Greece, Mexico, Italy, Israel, Brazil and Argentina. Age is linked to these views: Younger adults (those ages 18 to 39) are more likely to express a lack of confidence in Zelenskyy than adults 40 and older in several countries.

Views of Zelenskyy around the world

*% who say they have **confidence** in Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy to do the right thing regarding world affairs*

1	France	50
2	Germany	62
3	Greece	28
4	Hungary	11
5	Italy	38
6	Netherlands	73
7	Poland	70
8	Spain	55
9	Sweden	86
10	UK	77
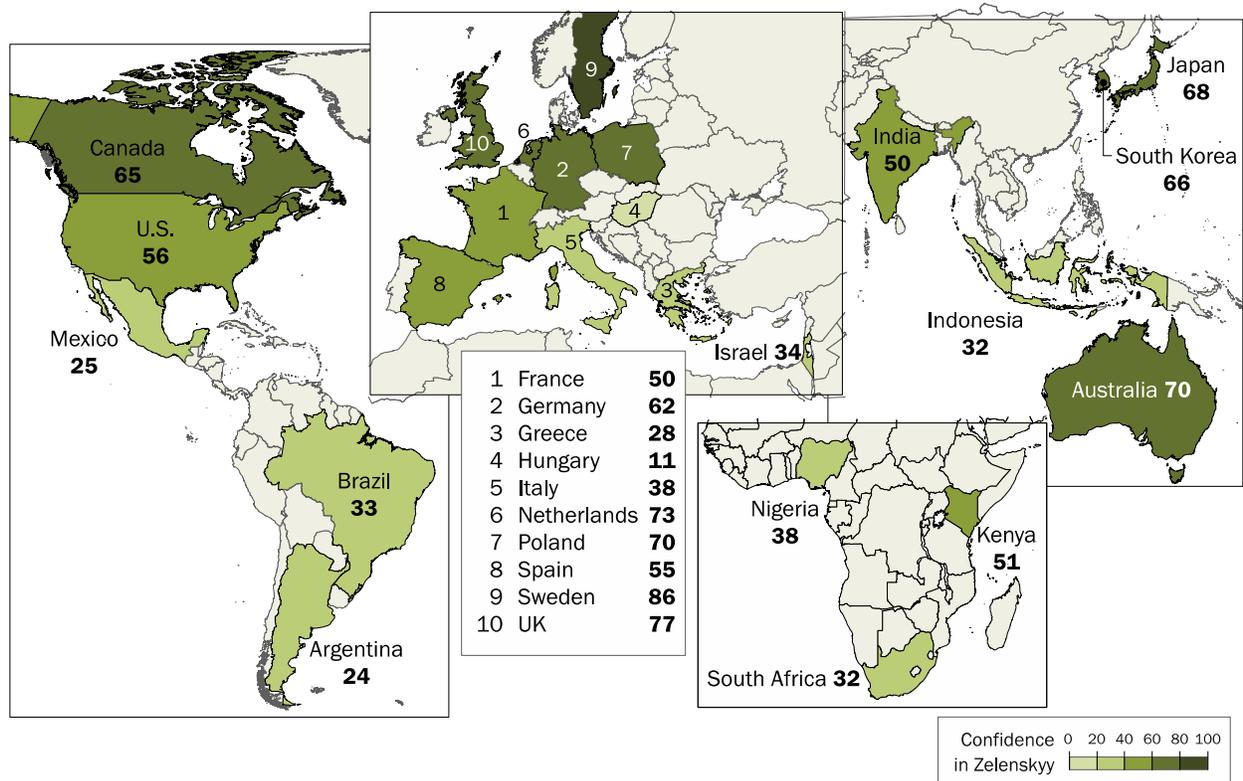
Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15f.
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Views of NATO

Positive opinion of NATO in the 11 member states polled ranges from 93% in Poland to 40% in Greece. And in Sweden, which is currently in negotiations to join NATO, 78% have a positive view of the alliance. Among these countries, NATO favorability has been largely stable, historically, and particularly high in the aftermath of the Russian invasion. Greeks, who tend to have more negative views of NATO compared with other countries surveyed in recent years, have grown more favorable since 2022, as have Poles. However, positive sentiment has declined in both the U.S. and Hungary.

NATO viewed favorably by majorities across most member states

*% who have a **favorable** opinion of NATO*
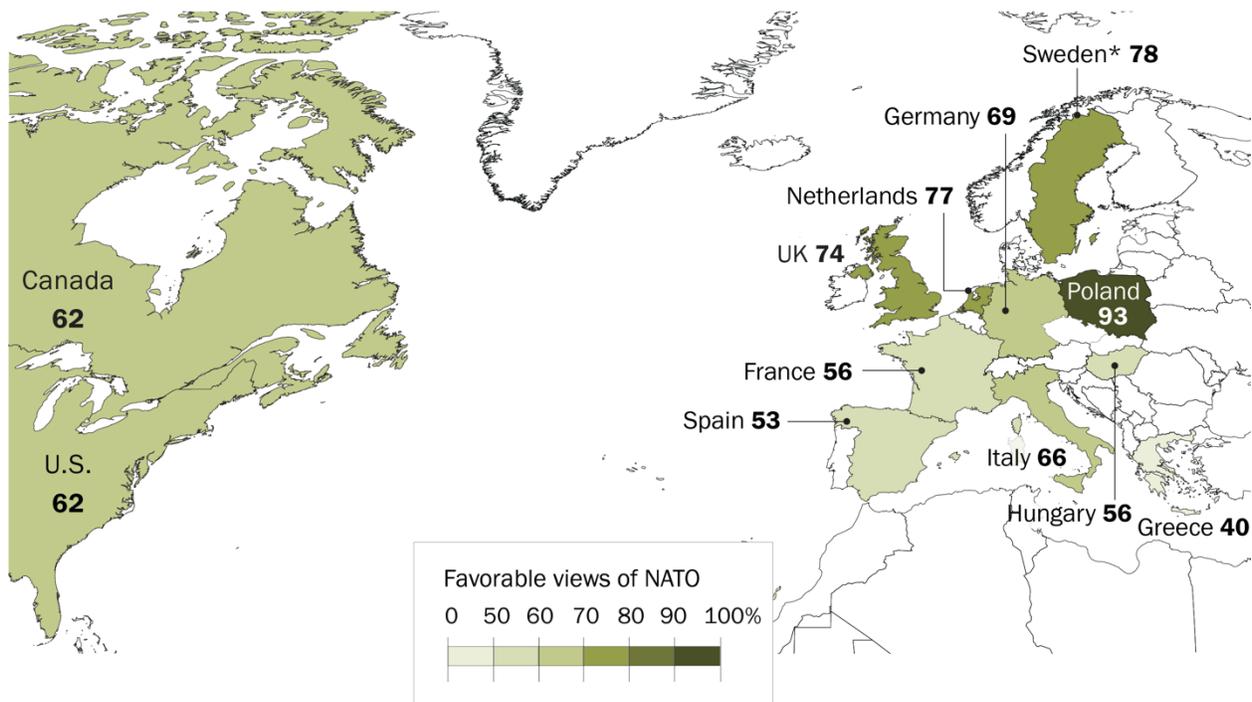
Favorable views of NATO

0 50 60 70 80 90 100%

*Sweden is an invitee to NATO and not an official member state.
Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q3e.
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Those who place themselves on the ideological right in several European countries are more likely to express a positive view of the alliance than those on the left. However, in the U.S. and Canada, this pattern is reversed: Those on the *left* are more likely to say they have a favorable opinion of NATO.

Confidence in Biden, Macron and Scholz

On balance, confidence in Zelenskyy largely aligns with views of U.S. President Joe Biden, French President Emmanuel Macron and German Chancellor Olaf Scholz. A median of 54% have confidence in Biden on the world stage, 50% have confidence in Macron and 49% say the same of Scholz.

While Biden is largely viewed with confidence across the world, support is weaker among some NATO allies, such as Hungary and Italy. For more on international views of Biden, see "International Views of Biden and U.S. Largely Positive." While medians of

International image of world leaders

*% who have **confidence** in each world leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs*
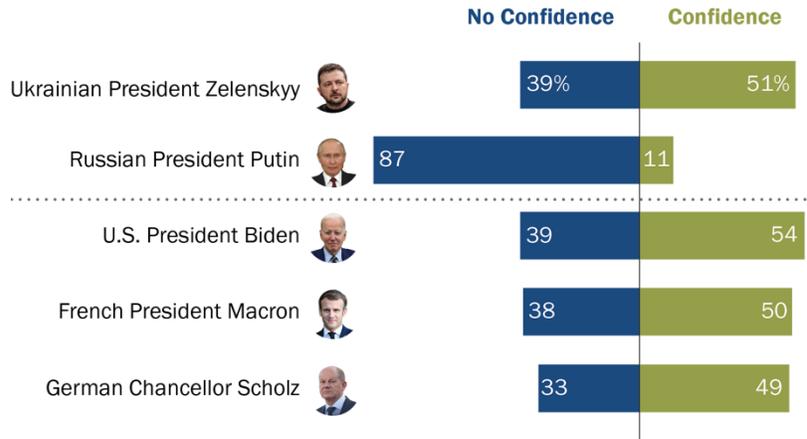
Note: Biden confidence are medians based on 23 countries. All other confidence percentages are medians based on 24 countries.
Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15a, c-f.
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50% and 49% have confidence in Macron and Scholz, respectively, support of both leaders has declined in many countries since 2022, particularly among NATO allies.

Road map to the report

The chapters that follow discuss these findings and others in more detail:

- *Chapter 1 looks at confidence in Russian President Vladimir Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs.*

- *Chapter 2 examines overall opinion of Russia across 24 countries surveyed.*

- *Chapter 3 considers attitudes toward Russian oil and gas access.*

- *Chapter 4 explores confidence in Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy to do the right thing regarding world affairs.*

- *Chapter 5 looks at overall opinion of NATO among member nations and Sweden.*

- *Chapter 6 examines confidence in Putin and Zelenskyy, paired with views of U.S. President Joe Biden, French President Emmanuel Macron and German Chancellor Olaf Scholz.*

1. Confidence in Putin to handle world affairs

Consistent with views of the country overall, confidence in Russian President Vladimir Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs is overwhelmingly low, with a median of 87% across 24 countries expressing not too much or no confidence at all.

The share with no confidence in Putin ranges from 98% in Poland and Sweden to 26% in Indonesia. In eight countries, at least eight-in-ten express no confidence *at all* in Putin. Views are most positive in India, where about six-in-ten express confidence in Putin, including 19% who say they have *a lot* of confidence in Putin.

As with Russian favorability, confidence in Putin reached record lows in many countries last year and has remained low or fallen even further this year. In Argentina, where the question was last asked in 2019, views of Putin have fallen from 30% in 2019 to 14% in 2023. In nine countries,

Views of Putin around the world

% who have ___ in Russian President Vladimir Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs

	NET	No confidence at all	Not too much confidence	A lot/some confidence
U.S.	90	71%	19%	7%
Canada	85	73	12	12
Poland	98	92	6	1
Sweden	98	92	6	3
Spain	95	81	14	5
Netherlands	93	85	8	7
Germany	92	81	11	8
France	91	82	9	8
UK	90	80	10	9
Italy	86	65	21	14
Hungary	79	50	29	19
Greece	70	52	18	29
Japan	94	79	15	4
South Korea	94	71	23	6
Australia	93	80	13	5
India	30	23	7	59
Indonesia	26	7	19	43
Israel	88	70	18	10
Nigeria	51	31	20	38
South Africa	50	37	13	30
Kenya	48	31	17	46
Brazil	77	64	13	12
Argentina	74	56	18	14
Mexico	69	48	21	24
24-COUNTRY MEDIAN		87		11

Note: Those who did not answer not shown. In Australia and the U.S., the question included a "never heard of this person" response option, which was new in 2023. For full trend data, see topline.
Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes survey. Q15c.
"Large Shares See Russia and Putin in Negative Light, While Views of Zelenskyy More Mixed"

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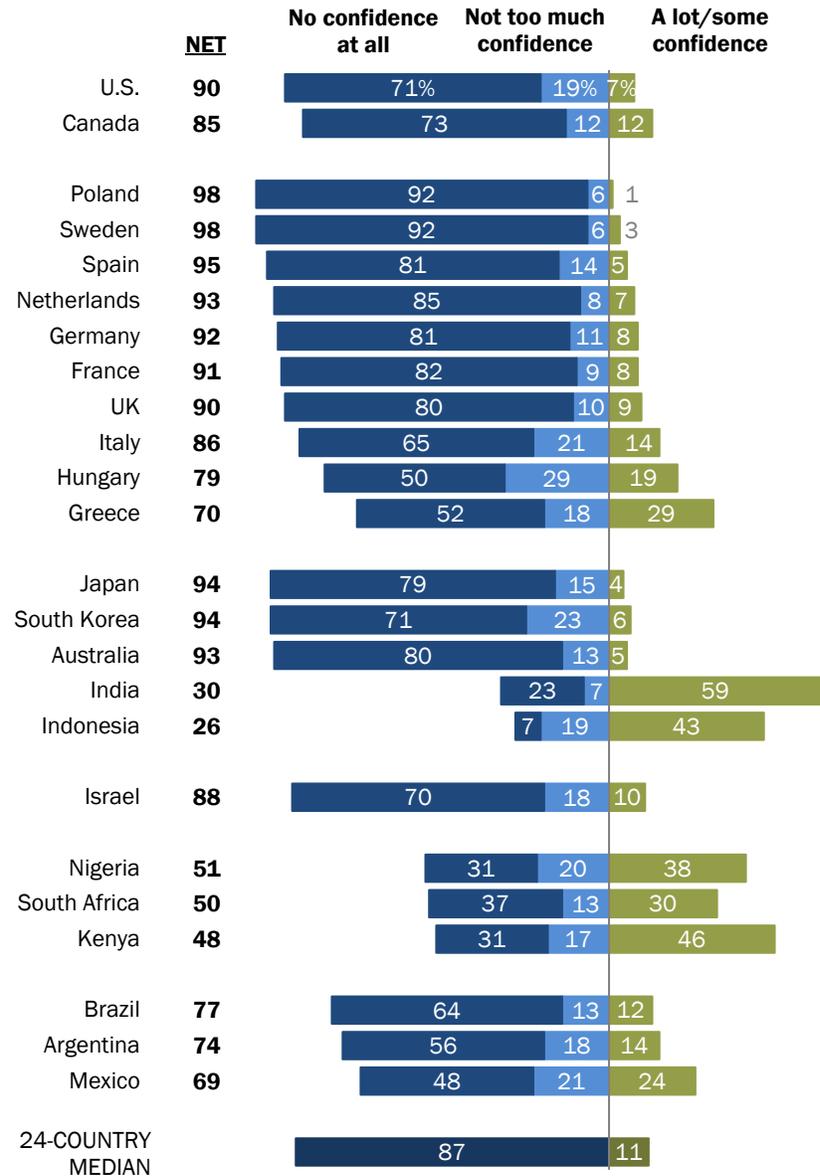
confidence in Putin has reached a record low. For example, the share of Germans who are confident in Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs has dropped from 14% in 2022 to 8% in 2023.

In India and Indonesia, however, confidence in Putin has reached record highs. The share of Indians who express confidence in the Russian president has risen 17 percentage points since the question was last asked in 2019. In Indonesia, this share is up 7 points, from 36% in 2019 to 43% in 2023.

Confidence in Putin remains low in most countries

*% who have **confidence** in Russian President Vladimir Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs*

Highest rating

Lowest rating

	'01 %	'03 %	'06 %	'07 %	'08 %	'12 %	'14 %	'15 %	'16 %	'17 %	'18 %	'19 %	'20 %	'21 %	'22 %	'23 %	'22-'23 change
Israel	-	-	37	17	-	-	28	24	-	28	32	36	-	-	16	10	▼ 6
Germany	41	75	50	32	38	22	22	23	31	25	35	36	31	27	14	8	▼ 6
France	14	48	24	19	17	12	16	15	20	18	20	28	25	26	10	8	▼ 2
Japan	-	-	40	19	28	27	20	22	26	28	26	26	23	22	6	4	▼ 2
Sweden	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	12	12	18	17	17	14	4	3	▼ 1
Poland	-	-	-	7	14	19	8	9	7	4	7	15	-	-	2	1	▼ 1
UK	26	53	33	37	28	21	20	14	20	19	22	26	23	22	9	9	0
Spain	-	31	10	7	10	10	7	6	8	8	10	21	20	18	5	5	0
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	14	24	18	18	6	7	▲ 1
South Korea	-	37	-	24	27	-	32	27	-	27	32	25	22	23	5	6	▲ 1
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	39	41	-	53	50	45	52	-	55	27	29	▲ 2
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	34	30	28	-	-	17	19	▲ 2
Canada	-	54	-	36	-	-	-	17	26	19	25	29	24	20	10	12	▲ 2
Italy	24	44	-	26	-	17	18	18	31	26	31	38	37	36	11	14	▲ 3
																	'19-'23 change
Argentina	-	-	-	5	7	-	10	20	-	19	25	30	-	-	-	14	▼ 16
South Africa	-	-	-	-	16	-	23	28	33	33	34	36	-	-	-	30	▼ 6
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	19	12	23	-	19	16	17	-	-	-	12	▼ 5
Mexico	-	-	-	23	10	16	13	19	-	19	20	28	-	-	-	24	▼ 4
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	44	28	39	39	41	-	-	-	38	▼ 3
Kenya	-	-	-	50	-	-	50	37	27	33	38	39	-	-	-	46	▲ 7
Indonesia	-	-	21	22	18	-	28	25	-	31	35	36	-	-	-	43	▲ 7
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	36	24	29	-	42	-	-	-	59	▲ 17
U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	

Note: Statistically significant changes over time in **bold**. In Australia and the U.S., the question included a "never heard of this person" response option, which was new in 2023. For full trend data, see topline.
Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15c.
"Large Shares See Russia and Putin in Negative Light, While Views of Zelenskyy More Mixed"

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Confidence in Putin varies by ideology in some places. Those on the right of the political spectrum are often more likely to say they are confident in Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs than those on the left. For example, in Italy, 16% of those on the right say they are confident in the Russian president, compared with 4% of those on the left who say the same. In Israel, however, the opposite is true. Those on the left (19%) are somewhat more likely to say they have confidence in Putin than those on the right (4%).

Europeans who support right-wing populist parties in their country are more likely to express confidence in Putin, compared with those who say they do not support the right-wing populist parties in their country, a pattern observed in previous surveys. For example, among Hungarians who have a favorable view of Prime Minister Viktor Orban's governing Fidesz, 29% express confidence in Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs compared with 6% of those who do not support the party. Similar patterns can be seen in France (National Rally), Germany (Alternative for Germany), Greece (Greek Solution), Italy (Lega and Forza Italia), the Netherlands (Party for Freedom and Forum for Democracy) and the UK (Reform UK).

2. Overall opinion of Russia

Across 24 countries surveyed, views of Russia are overwhelmingly negative, with a median of 82% saying they have an unfavorable opinion of the country, compared with 15% who say they have a favorable view.

In all but five countries, majorities express an unfavorable view of Russia. In Australia, the Netherlands, Japan, Poland, Spain, Sweden, the UK and the U.S., this share is at least nine-in-ten.

Poles are the most unfavorable toward Russia, with 98% saying they have a negative view of the country and 90% expressing a *very* unfavorable view.

In Europe, Greeks are the most favorable towards Russia: About a third say they have at least a somewhat favorable view of the country. Still, two-thirds express a negative opinion of Russia.

India, which has not [formally taken a stance](#) on the war, stands out as the only country where a majority (57%) has a

Views of Russia are largely negative – and in several countries most are very unfavorable

% who have a(n) ___ opinion of Russia
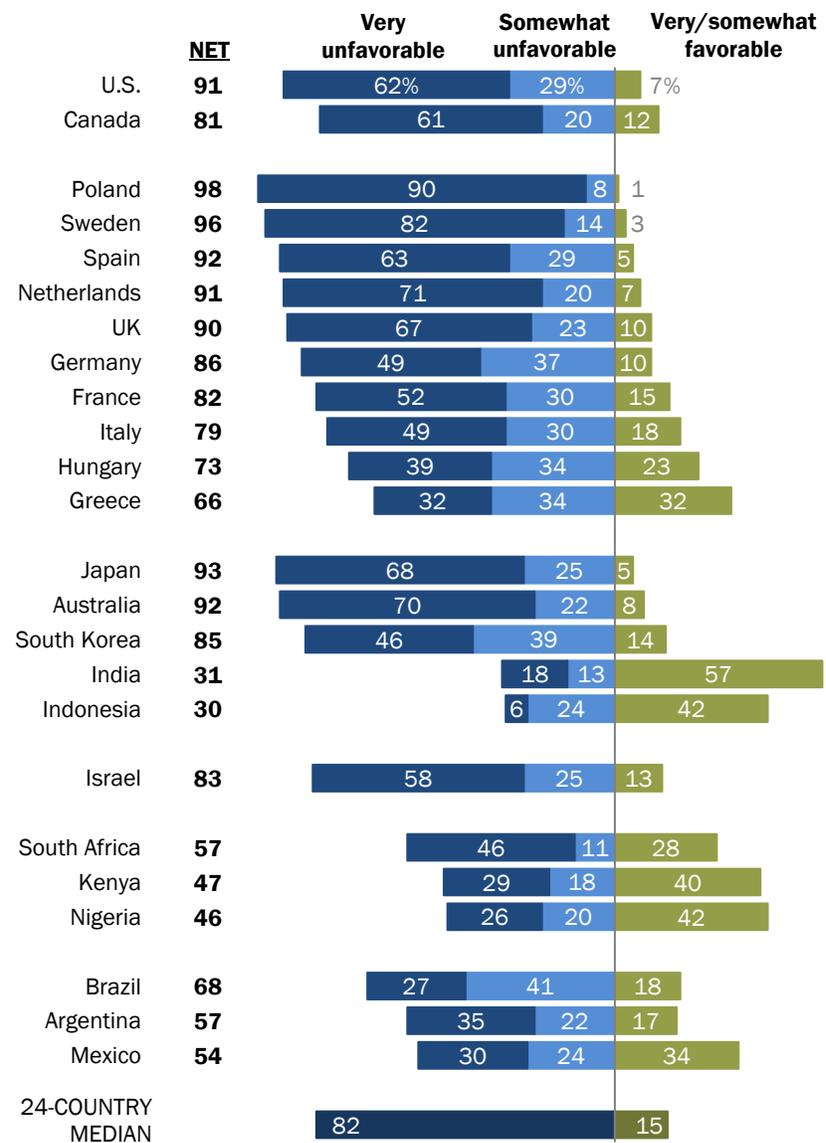
	NET	Very unfavorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very/somewhat favorable
U.S.	91	62%	29%	7%
Canada	81	61	20	12
Poland	98	90	8	1
Sweden	96	82	14	3
Spain	92	63	29	5
Netherlands	91	71	20	7
UK	90	67	23	10
Germany	86	49	37	10
France	82	52	30	15
Italy	79	49	30	18
Hungary	73	39	34	23
Greece	66	32	34	32
Japan	93	68	25	5
Australia	92	70	22	8
South Korea	85	46	39	14
India	31	18	13	57
Indonesia	30	6	24	42
Israel	83	58	25	13
South Africa	57	46	11	28
Kenya	47	29	18	40
Nigeria	46	26	20	42
Brazil	68	27	41	18
Argentina	57	35	22	17
Mexico	54	30	24	34
24-COUNTRY MEDIAN		82		15

Note: Those who did not answer not shown.
Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes survey. Q3f.
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favorable opinion of Russia. Views are also less negative in Indonesia, Kenya and Nigeria, where about four-in-ten say they have a favorable opinion.

Views of Russia remain low, reaching record lows in many countries

% who have a __favorable__ view of Russia

Highest rating / Lowest rating

	'07 %	'09 %	'10 %	'11 %	'12 %	'13 %	'14 %	'15 %	'17 %	'18 %	'19 %	'20 %	'22 %	'23 %	'22-'23 change
Israel	29	31	-	29	-	21	30	25	35	34	45	-	19	13	▼ 6
Germany	34	42	50	47	33	32	19	27	27	35	35	30	16	10	▼ 6
Spain	35	36	40	46	36	38	18	25	27	24	29	31	8	5	▼ 3
Sweden	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	17	12	16	5	3	▼ 2
Japan	22	23	30	28	22	27	23	21	26	26	25	18	6	5	▼ 1
Poland	34	33	45	35	34	36	12	15	21	22	33	-	2	1	▼ 1
UK	47	45	46	50	38	38	25	18	26	22	26	24	10	10	0
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	23	22	7	7	0
U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	7	7	0
France	35	43	51	53	36	36	26	30	36	30	33	35	14	15	▲ 1
South Korea	54	50	40	-	-	53	43	46	36	53	42	39	13	14	▲ 1
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	38	35	-	21	23	▲ 2
Canada	52	51	-	-	-	42	-	26	27	27	30	30	10	12	▲ 2
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	6	8	▲ 2
Italy	37	-	-	-	23	31	20	27	35	37	43	48	14	18	▲ 4
Greece	-	-	-	-	61	63	61	-	64	52	58	-	27	32	▲ 5
															'19-'23 change
Argentina	19	23	24	-	-	26	19	27	27	34	36	-	-	17	▼ 19
Brazil	-	-	38	33	27	34	24	26	35	35	34	-	-	18	▼ 16
Mexico	38	29	25	23	25	28	21	24	32	37	39	-	-	34	▼ 5
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	26	25	25	28	34	33	-	-	28	▼ 5
Nigeria	-	-	53	-	-	38	41	39	45	41	41	-	-	42	▲ 1
Kenya	57	35	47	34	-	47	49	35	27	40	38	-	-	40	▲ 2
Indonesia	36	32	38	35	-	43	38	28	36	46	39	-	-	42	▲ 3
India	-	-	-	-	-	45*	39	43	47	-	49	-	-	57	▲ 8

*2013 survey in India conducted through the winter of 2013 and 2014.

Note: Statistically significant changes over time are in **bold**. Prior to 2020, U.S. and Australia surveys were conducted by phone. See topline for results.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q3f.

"Large Shares See Russia and Putin in Negative Light, While Views of Zelenskyy More Mixed"

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In 2022, following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, views in nearly every country surveyed reached record lows. Russian favorability in these countries has remained largely consistent in 2023 and have dropped even further in Germany, Israel and Spain.

In Argentina, Brazil and South Africa, favorable views have also decreased since these countries were last surveyed in 2019. In Argentina, the share expressing a favorable view of Russia has decreased by nearly 20 percentage points, falling from 36% to 17%.

Views vary by age: In nine countries, adults under the age of 40 are more likely than those 40 and older to say they have a favorable opinion of Russia. In Mexico, 42% of younger adults say they have a favorable view of Russia, compared with 26% of older Mexicans who agree.

3. Attitudes toward Russian oil and gas

In countries across Europe, and in India, where Russian oil access is a particularly salient issue, respondents were asked whether being tough with Russia on Ukraine or maintaining access to Russia's oil and gas reserves was more important when considering their country's relations with Russia. Across the 11 countries where the question was asked, a median of 66% say that it is more important to be tough with Russia on Ukraine, while 29% say maintaining access to Russia's oil and gas reserves is more important.

The sentiment that being tough with Russia on Ukraine is more important is strongest in Sweden, where nine-in-ten say this. Shares of roughly three-quarters or more in the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and the UK also say the same. In Hungary and India, however, only around two-in-ten agree. Over seven-in-ten instead say that maintaining access to Russia's oil and gas reserves is more important. A majority of Greeks also say it is more important to maintain access to Russian energy.

Most support being tough with Russia, although Greeks, Hungarians, Indians prioritize Russian energy

% who say, when thinking about their country's relations with Russia, ___ is more important

	Being tough with Russia on Ukraine	Maintaining access to Russia's oil and gas reserves
Sweden	90%	6%
Poland	84	9
UK	75	23
Netherlands	74	25
Spain	72	24
Germany	66	29
France	60	34
Italy	56	40
Greece	35	60
Hungary	18	76
India	22	71
11-COUNTRY MEDIAN	66	29
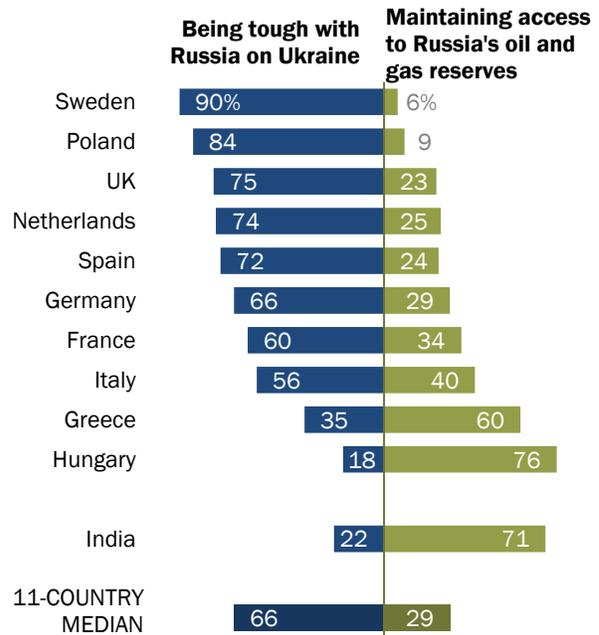
Note: Those who did not answer not shown.
Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes survey. Q36.
"Large Shares See Russia and Putin in Negative Light, While Views of Zelenskyy More Mixed"

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In Europe, right-wing populist supporters have historically expressed more confidence in Putin, though this sentiment dropped sharply in the wake of the Russian invasion. Supporters of several right-wing populist parties are more likely to prefer maintaining access to Russian oil than those who do not support these parties. For example, in Germany, six-in-ten of those who have a favorable view of Alternative for Germany say maintaining access to Russian energy is more important, compared with the roughly two-in-ten among those who do not support Alternative for Germany.

Views also vary somewhat by ideology. In about half of the countries surveyed, those on the left of the political spectrum are more likely say that being tough with Russia on Ukraine is more important than maintaining access to Russia's oil and gas reserves. This difference is most evident

in Hungary, where 45% of those on the left prioritize being tough with Russia on Ukraine over maintaining Russian oil access, compared with the 10% of those on the right who agree.

4. Confidence in Zelenskyy to handle world affairs

Views regarding Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy are somewhat more mixed than those of Putin: A median of 51% across 24 countries have at least some confidence in Zelenskyy to do the right thing regarding world affairs, while 39% say they have not too much or no confidence at all.

In about half of the countries surveyed, majorities indicate having confidence in Zelenskyy. Views are most positive in Europe, where more than seven-in-ten in the Netherlands, Sweden and the UK say they have confidence in Zelenskyy to do the right thing regarding world affairs. In Greece, Hungary and Italy, however, majorities indicate no confidence in Zelenskyy.

Confidence in Zelenskyy also varies by ideology, albeit with a somewhat mixed relationship. In six countries, those on the left express greater confidence in Zelenskyy than those on the right. For example, in the U.S.,

Views of Zelenskyy

% who have ___ in Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy to do the right thing regarding world affairs

	Not too much/no confidence at all	A lot/some confidence
Canada	32%	65%
U.S.	33	56
Sweden	12	86
UK	22	77
Netherlands	26	73
Poland	21	70
Germany	38	62
Spain	43	55
France	47	50
Italy	61	38
Greece	71	28
Hungary	86	11
Australia	26	70
Japan	28	68
South Korea	31	66
India	35	50
Indonesia	33	32
Israel	59	34
Kenya	41	51
Nigeria	49	38
South Africa	40	32
Brazil	52	33
Mexico	65	25
Argentina	50	24
24-COUNTRY MEDIAN	39	51
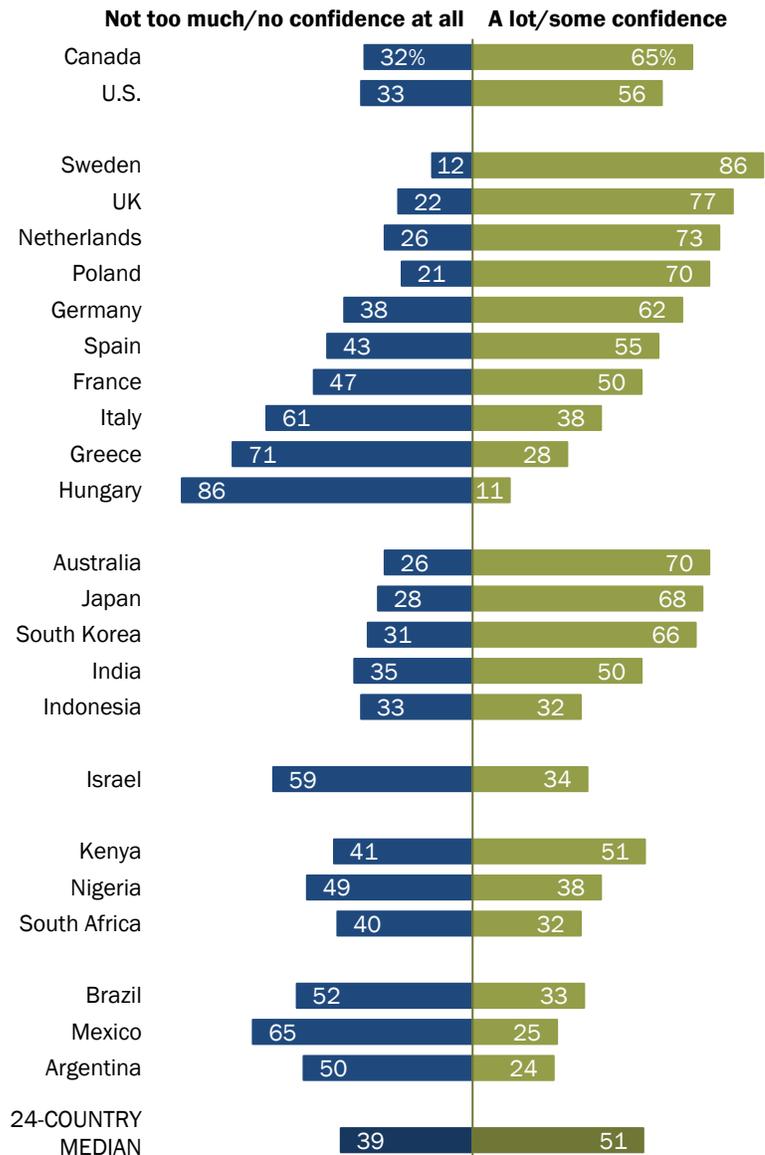
Note: Those who did not answer not shown. In Australia and the U.S., the question included a "never heard of this person" response option, which was new in 2023. For full trend data, see topline.
Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes survey. Q15f.
"Large Shares See Russia and Putin in Negative Light, While Views of Zelenskyy More Mixed"

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73% of liberals say they have confidence in Zelenskyy to do the right thing regarding world affairs, compared with 45% of conservatives who agree. However, in Argentina, Greece, South Korea and Spain, the relationship is reversed. In Greece, those on the left are 23 percentage points *less* likely to express confidence in Zelenskyy than those on the right.

CORRECTION (Aug. 15, 2023): A previous version of this report misstated how confidence in Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy varies by political ideology in the United States. The text has been updated to reflect that in 2023, 73% of liberal U.S. adults and 45% of conservative adults have confidence in Zelenskyy to do the right thing regarding world affairs.

5. Views of NATO

People hold generally positive views of NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, in the 11 NATO member states surveyed. Across these states, a median of 62% have a positive view of NATO, while 31% have an unfavorable view of the military alliance.

Favorable views of NATO are highest in Poland, where 93% hold a positive view of the defense organization. In the Netherlands, UK, Germany and Italy, roughly two-thirds or more have a positive view of the transatlantic alliance. Among Americans, 62% have a favorable view of NATO, compared with 35% who hold an unfavorable view. Canadians hold similar opinions.

Related: Americans Hold Positive Feelings Toward NATO and Ukraine, See Russia as an Enemy

Majorities in France and Hungary see NATO favorably, even as Hungary remains one of the NATO countries which have not yet accepted Sweden as a new member. Just over half in Spain have a favorable view of NATO as well. Among the NATO countries surveyed, Greece is the only one where a majority has an unfavorable view of the alliance.

Sweden, which is waiting on Turkey and Hungary's approval to be accepted fully into the alliance, is among the most bullish on the alliance, with 78% holding a favorable opinion of it.

Opinions of NATO

% who have a(n) ___ opinion of NATO

NATO members	Unfavorable	Favorable
Poland	3%	93%
Netherlands	20	77
UK	21	74
Germany	26	69
Italy	31	66
U.S.	35	62
Canada	28	62
France	35	56
Hungary	36	56
Spain	39	53
Greece	55	40
11-COUNTRY MEDIAN	31	62
Sweden	19	78
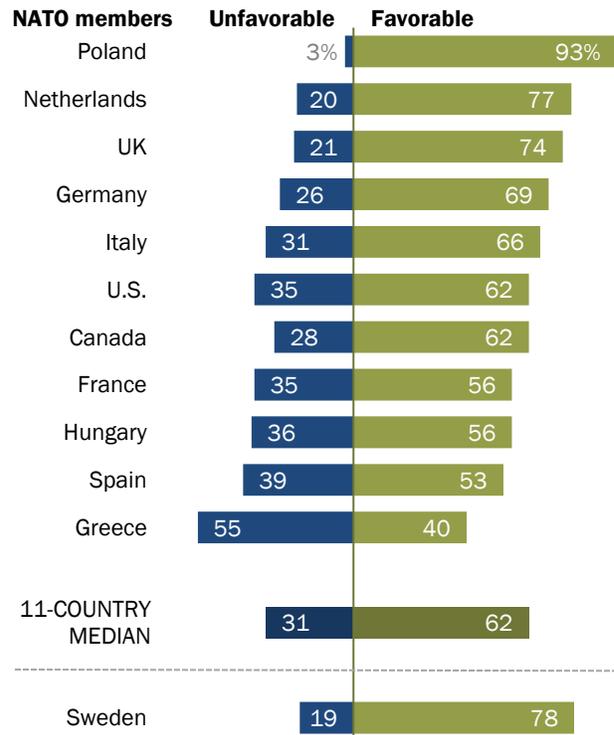
Note: Those who did not answer not shown. Sweden is an invitee to NATO and not an official member state.
Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes survey. Q3e.
"Large Shares See Russia and Putin in Negative Light, While Views of Zelenskyy More Mixed"

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Opinion of NATO over time

Since February 2022, after Russia's invasion of Ukraine, there has been minimal change in views of NATO among the member states surveyed. A 7 percentage point increase in positive sentiment among Greeks is coupled with a 7-point decline in favorability among Hungarians. Americans are also slightly down on the alliance. But goodwill toward NATO is higher than at any time in the last decade and a half in Greece, Poland and the UK.

Views of NATO 2007-2023

*% who have a **_favorable_** opinion of NATO*   ■ Lowest rating   ■ Highest rating

	'07	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19	'20	'21	'22	'23	'22-'23 change
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	20	25	25	33	-	37	-	38	33	40	**+7**
Poland	72	75	77	72	70	64	74	70	79	-	82	-	-	89	93	**+4**
France	-	71	68	70	67	58	64	49	60	-	49	50	51	54	56	+2
Italy	-	64	-	-	61	60	64	59	57	-	60	59	72	64	66	+2
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	79	-	72	67	71	76	77	+1
Spain	-	56	53	62	45	42	47	44	45	-	49	51	55	53	53	0
UK	-	63	60	63	62	59	60	61	62	-	65	66	66	74	74	0
Germany	-	73	57	60	65	59	55	59	67	63	57	58	59	70	69	-1
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	57	56	56	66	-	66	69	67	65	62	-3
U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	61	67	62		**-5**
Hungary	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	57	60	-	48	-	-	63	56	**-7**
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	65	-	63	65	70	79	78	-1

Note: Statistically significant changes over time in **bold**. In several countries in 2021, respondents were less likely to offer a response. Prior to 2020, U.S. surveys were conducted by phone. See topline for results. Sweden is an invitee to NATO and not an official member state. Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q3e. Germany's 2018 results from Körber-Stiftung survey conducted Sept. 13-26, 2018. "Large Shares See Russia and Putin in Negative Light, While Views of Zelenskyy More Mixed"

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How politics and views of the U.S. affect views of NATO

Ideology in each country influences views toward NATO.

In terms of political ideology, there are mixed effects. In the U.S., Hungary, Canada and Netherlands, those on the political left are much more supportive of NATO than are those on the political right. The political divide is especially large in the U.S., where 78% of liberals have a positive view of NATO compared with 47% of conservatives.

But in Greece, Sweden, France and Spain, those on the political right are more favorably inclined toward NATO compared with those on the left. And the political divide in Greece on this question is the largest among the countries surveyed.

Ideology and views of NATO

*% who have a **favorable** opinion of NATO, among those on the ideological ...*

	Left-right diff
U.S.	+31
Hungary	+14
Canada	+13
Netherlands	+8
Greece	-37
Sweden	-21
France	-14
Spain	-10
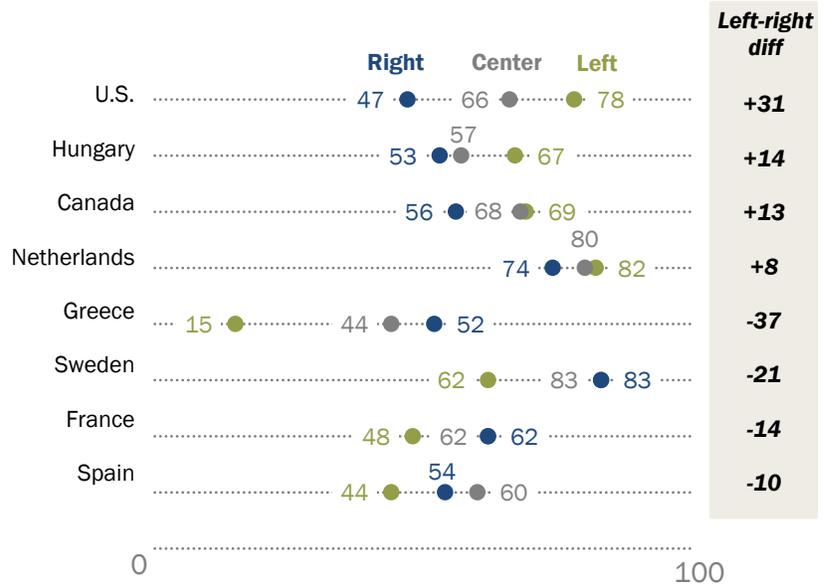
Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left). Sweden is an invitee to NATO and not an official member state.
Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q3e.
"Large Shares See Russia and Putin in Negative Light, While Views of Zelenskyy More Mixed"

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Another interesting connection between views of NATO and U.S. power is that people who see the U.S. contributing to peace and stability around the world are more likely to have positive feelings toward NATO.

In fact, this is true in every NATO country surveyed except Poland, where there are not enough people who say the U.S. *does not* support world peace to analyze.

For example, 65% of Greeks who say the U.S. helps keep the world stable have a positive view of NATO, compared with 23% among those who do not think the U.S. is a source of stability. Even in the U.S., there is a large statistically significant gap on this aspect of American power and its connection with NATO.

People who see U.S. contributing to peace and stability worldwide are more likely to view NATO positively

% who have a __favorable__ view of NATO, among those who say the U.S. ___ to world peace

	Does not contribute	Contributes	Diff
Greece	23	65	+42
Italy	49	83	+34
France	39	70	+31
U.S.	42	71	+29
Spain	38	67	+29
Canada	45	73	+28
Sweden	60	88	+28
Germany	55	81	+26
Hungary	47	73	+26
Netherlands	63	87	+24
UK	64	80	+16

0   100
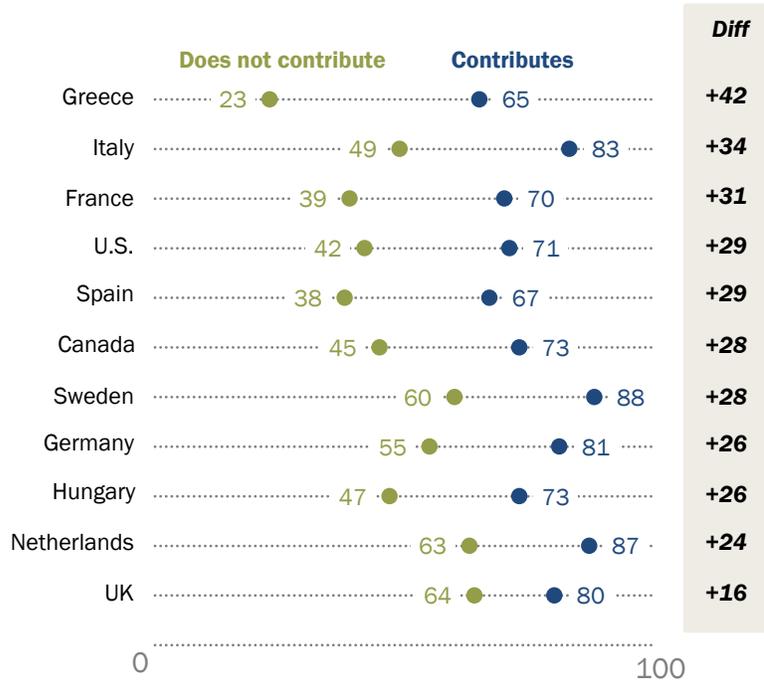
Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. Sweden is an invitee to NATO and not an official member state.
Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q3e.
"Large Shares See Russia and Putin in Negative Light, While Views of Zelenskyy More Mixed"

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6. Confidence in world leaders

When comparing world leaders associated with the Russia-Ukraine conflict, it is clear there is more confidence in the Ukrainian, American, French and German leaders than the Russian one. In fact, in 17 of the 24 countries surveyed, Zelenskyy or Biden garner the highest confidence ratings across the five leaders tested. These include French President Macron, German Chancellor Scholz and Russian President Putin.

Roughly half or more across these 24 countries see Biden, Zelenskyy, Macron and Scholz in a positive light.

Zelenskyy gets his highest comparative ratings from people in Sweden, the UK, Australia, Japan, South Korea and Canada. The Ukrainian president also gets solid ratings in the U.S. and Spain.

Related: Americans confident in Zelenskyy, but have limited familiarity with some other world leaders

Leader ratings related to Russia-Ukraine conflict

*% who have **confidence** in each world leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs*

■ Top choice

	Zelenskyy	Putin	Biden	Macron	Scholz
Canada	65%	12%	58%	50%	52%
U.S.	56	7	*	37	35
Sweden	86	3	76	71	71
UK	77	9	54	52	62
Netherlands	73	7	68	69	76
Poland	70	1	83	40	40
Germany	62	8	67	72	68
Spain	55	5	48	52	52
France	50	8	47	42	51
Italy	38	14	42	43	48
Greece	28	29	43	59	35
Hungary	11	19	19	30	27
Australia	70	5	54	57	51
Japan	68	4	65	61	56
South Korea	66	6	59	60	62
India	50	59	64	51	49
Indonesia	32	43	40	34	35
Israel	34	10	68	42	45
Kenya	51	46	76	62	55
Nigeria	38	38	71	50	45
South Africa	32	30	53	30	28
Brazil	33	12	44	28	21
Mexico	25	24	43	28	26
Argentina	24	14	30	26	16
24-COUNTRY MEDIAN	51	11	54	50	49

*Confidence in Biden not asked in the U.S.
Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes survey. Q15a, c-f.
"Large Shares See Russia and Putin in Negative Light, While Views of Zelenskyy More Mixed"

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Biden gets higher comparative ratings in the African and Latin American countries surveyed as well as in Poland, Israel and India. However, a majority in India also have confidence in Putin. For more on international attitudes toward Biden, see International Views of Biden and U.S. Largely Positive.

Macron gets higher comparative ratings from Germans and Greeks (a consistent pattern over time), while Scholz gets his highest ratings from the Dutch. People in France and Italy also give Scholz relatively high confidence ratings.

Hungarians have little confidence in any of the leaders tested.

Indonesia is the only country where its people have relatively more confidence in Putin than the other leaders tested. Still, only 43% of Indonesians have confidence in his world leadership. And many in Indonesia are not sure or can't rate the performance of many of the international leaders tested.

Confidence in Macron has fallen significantly over the past year in a handful of NATO countries. The survey was conducted at a time when France was undergoing fierce political divisions over Macron's efforts to increase the retirement age and voicing his concerns about France getting into a U.S.-China conflict over Taiwan.

Confidence in Macron has fallen 16 percentage points in Canada, from 66% in 2022 to 50% in 2023. Similar double-digit declines also occurred in Sweden, Greece, Hungary, Italy and Spain. Germany also saw declines in opinion and in Australia and the U.S., while direct comparisons to 2022 data are not possible due to changes in how the questions were asked, confidence also declined significantly since last year.

Declining confidence in President Macron over last year

*% who have **confidence** in French President Emmanuel Macron to do the right thing regarding world affairs*
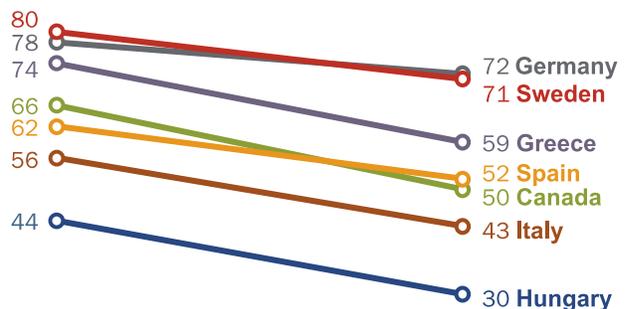
2022		2023

Note: Only countries with a statistically significant change since 2022 included.
Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes survey. Q15d.

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Attitudes toward Scholz also fell in the second year of his term, especially in Hungary and Canada, where his confidence ratings fell 14 and 13 percentage points, respectively. But the drops were not as consistent or as extensive as those of Macron.

For more on how attitudes toward Biden have changed since last year, see International Views of Biden and U.S. Largely Positive.

Acknowledgments

Appendix A: Political categorization

For this analysis, we grouped people into two political categories: those who support the governing political party (or parties) in each country, and those who do not. These categories were coded based on the party or parties in power at the time the survey was fielded, and on respondents' answers to a question asking them which political party, if any, they identified with in their country.[1]

In countries where multiple political parties govern in coalition (as in many European countries), survey respondents who indicated support for any parties in the coalition were grouped together. In Germany, for example, where the Social Democratic Party governed with the Alliance 90/The Greens and the Free Democratic Party at the time of the survey, supporters of all three parties were grouped together. In countries where different political parties occupy the executive and legislative branches of government, the party holding the executive branch was considered the governing party.

Survey respondents who did not indicate support for any political party, or who refused to identify with one, were considered to be *not* supporting the government in power.

Below is a table that outlines the governing political parties in each survey country.

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[1] Governing parties were not updated to account for elections that occurred after the survey was fielded and resulted in a new party (or parties) serving in government. Language used to measure party identification varied from country to country.

Political categorization

Country	Governing political party (or parties)
Argentina	Frente de Todos
Australia	Australian Labor Party (ALP)
Brazil	AVANTE (formerly PTdoB), Brazilian Socialist Party (PSB), Christian Workers Party (PCT), Communist Party of Brazil (PDdoB), Green Party (PV), Republican Party of the Social Order (PROS), Socialism and Liberty Party (PSOL), Solidarty (SD), Sustainability Network (REDE), Workers' Party
Canada	Liberal Party
France	Renaissance (formerly En Marche)
Germany	Alliance 90/The Greens, Free Democratic Party (FDP), Social Democratic Party (SDP)
Greece	New Democracy (ND)
Hungary	Christian Democratic People's Party (KNDP), Fidesz
India	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK), Bharatiya Janata Party, Lok Janshakti Party
Indonesia	Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P)
Israel	Likud, Religious Zionist Party, Shas, United Torah Judaism
Italy	Brothers of Italy, Forza Italia, Lega, Us Moderates (Noi Moderati)
Japan	Komeito (NKP), Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)
Kenya	Amani National Congress, FORD – Kenya, Kenya Kwanza, United Democratic Alliance
Mexico	Ecologist Green Party of Mexico (PVEM), Labor Party (PT), Morena
Netherlands	Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), ChristianUnion (CU), Democrats 66 (D66), People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD)
Nigeria	All Progressives Congress (APC)
Poland	Law and Justice (PiS)
South Africa	African National Congress (ANC)
Spain	Catalunya en Comú, Podemos, Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, United Left (IU)
Sweden	Christian Democrats, Liberals, Moderate Party
UK	Conservative Party
U.S.	Democratic Party

Note: Only parties represented in the federal government are shown. Support for governing party is not asked in South Korea.

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Appendix B: Classifying European political parties

Classifying parties as populist

Although experts generally agree that populist political leaders or parties display high levels of anti-elitism, definitions of populism vary. We use three measures to classify populist parties: anti-elite ratings from the 2019 Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES), Norris' Global Party Survey and The PopuList. We define a party as populist when at least two of these three measures classify it as such.

CHES, which was conducted from February to May 2020, asked 421 political scientists specializing in political parties and European integration to evaluate the 2019 positions of 277 European political parties across all European Union member states. CHES results are regularly used by academics to classify parties with regard to their left-right ideological leanings, their key party platform positions and their degree of populism, among other things.

We measure anti-elitism using an average of two variables in the CHES data. First, we used "PEOPLE_VS_ELITE," which asked the experts to measure the parties with regard to their position on direct vs. representative democracy, where 0 means that the parties support elected officeholders making the most important decisions and 10 means that "the people," not politicians, should make the most important decisions. Second, we used "ANTIELITE_SALIENCE," which is a measure of the salience of anti-establishment and anti-elite rhetoric for that particular party, with 0 meaning not at all salient and 10 meaning extremely salient. The average of these two measures is shown in the table below as "anti-elitism." In all countries, we consider parties that score at or above a 7.0 as "populist."

The Global Party Survey, which was conducted from November to December 2019, asked 1,861 experts on political parties, public opinion, elections and legislative behavior to evaluate the ideological values, issue position and populist rhetoric of parties in countries on which they are an expert, classifying a total of 1,051 parties in 163 countries. We used "TYPE_POPULISM," which categorizes populist rhetoric by parties. We added only "strongly populist" parties using this measure. In Italy, experts were asked to categorize the Center-Right coalition instead of individual parties within the coalition. The coalition includes Lega, Forza Italia and Brothers of Italy. For all three parties, we have used the coalition rating of "strongly populist."

The PopuList is an ongoing project to classify European political parties as populist, far right, far left and/or euroskeptic. The project specifically looks at parties that "obtained at least 2% of the vote in at least one national parliamentary election since 1998." It is based on collaboration

between academic experts and journalists. The PopuList classifies parties that emphasize the will of the people against the elite as populist.[2]

Reform UK, formerly the Brexit Party, is only classified as populist on one measure but is still included for analysis in the report. It is not included in the PopuList and does not meet our anti-elite CHES threshold of 7.0, but is considered a right-wing populist party by the Global Party Survey and other experts.

Classifying parties as left, right or center

We can further classify these traditional and populist parties into three groups: left, right and center. When classifying parties based on ideology, we relied on the variable "LRGEN" in the CHES dataset, which asked experts to rate the positions of each party in terms of its overall ideological stance, with 0 meaning extreme left, 5 meaning center and 10 meaning extreme right. We define left parties as those that score below 4.5 and right parties as those above 5.5. Center parties have ratings between 4.5 and 5.5.

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[2] Mudde, Cas. 2004. "The Populist Zeitgeist." Government and Opposition.

European populist party classifications

Party	Country	2019 Left-right	2019 Anti-elitism	2019 Global Party Survey	The PopuList
Populist parties on the left					
La France Insoumise	France	1.3	8.3	Strongly populist	Populist
Podemos	Spain	1.9	7.7	--	Populist
Syriza	Greece	2.3	7.0	--	Populist
Populist parties in the center					
Five Star Movement (M5S)	Italy	4.8	9.2	Strongly populist	Populist
Populist parties on the right					
Forza Italia	Italy	6.9	4.1	Strongly populist	Populist
Law and Justice	Poland	7.6	6.9	Strongly populist	Populist
Jobbik	Hungary	7.7	6.1	Strongly populist	Populist
Reform UK*	UK	8.2	5.3	Strongly populist	--
Fidesz	Hungary	8.3	6.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Sweden Democrats	Sweden	8.5	7.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Party for Freedom (PVV)	Netherlands	8.7	9.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Lega	Italy	8.8	7.6	Strongly populist	Populist
Greek Solution	Greece	9.0	7.6	--	Populist
Brothers of Italy	Italy	9.1	7.3	Strongly populist	Populist
Alternative for Germany (AfD)	Germany	9.2	9.0	Strongly populist	Populist
Forum for Democracy (FvD)	Netherlands	9.5	9.7	--	Populist
Vox	Spain	9.7	4.1	Strongly populist	Populist
National Rally	France	9.8	8.6	Strongly populist	Populist

*Previously named the Brexit Party.
Notes: Left-right indicates the average score CHES experts gave each party on an 11-point left-right scale. Scores for anti-elitism are an average of party position on direct vs. representative democracy and the salience of anti-elite rhetoric within the party.
Source: CHES (2019). Global Party Survey (2019). The PopuList (2019).

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Methodology

About Pew Research Center's Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone, face-to-face and online interviews conducted under the direction of Gallup, Kantar Public, Langer Research Associates and Social Research Centre. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are available here. Results for the U.S. survey are based on data from the American Trends Panel.

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. Panelists participate via self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access at home are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish. The panel is being managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report is drawn from ATP Wave 124, conducted from March 20 to March 26, 2023, and includes an oversample of Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population. A total of 3,576 panelists responded out of 4,058 who were sampled, for a response rate of 88%. The cumulative response rate

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	1,503
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	881
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	434
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	4,116
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,472
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,541
May 29 to July 7, 2021; Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	788
May 24 to Sept. 29, 2022	ABS	3,354	2,869	1,697
Total		**42,894**	**30,283**	**12,432**

Note: RDD is random-digit dial; ABS is address-based sampling. Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 4%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 3,576 respondents is plus or minus 2.0 percentage points.

Panel recruitment

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Sampled households receive mailings asking a randomly selected adult to complete a survey online. A question at the end of the survey asks if the respondent is willing to join the ATP. In 2020 and 2021 another stage was added to the recruitment. Households that did not respond to the online survey were sent a paper version of the questionnaire, $5 and a postage-paid return envelope. A subset of the adults who returned the paper version of the survey were invited to join the ATP. This subset of adults received a follow-up mailing with a $10 pre-incentive and invitation to join the ATP.

Across the five address-based recruitments, a total of 23,176 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 20,341 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, one adult was selected and asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 30,283 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 12,432 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.[3] The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was non-institutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults were

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[3] AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling."

selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from $5 to $20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was March 20 to March 26, 2023. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on March 20.

Invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on March 20. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on March 21.

All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP

Invitation and reminder dates, ATP Wave 124

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	March 20, 2023	March 21, 2023
First reminder	March 23, 2023	March 23, 2023
Final reminder	March 25, 2023	March 25, 2023

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panelists who consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, the Center's researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing clear patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for very high rates of leaving questions blank, as well as always selecting the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, eight ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. These weights are then rescaled and adjusted to account for changes in the design of ATP recruitment surveys from year to year. Finally, the weights are calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists are invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed) Age x Gender Education x Gender Education x Age Race/Ethnicity x Education Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans Years lived in the U.S.	2021 American Community Survey (ACS)
Census region x Metro/Non-metro	2021 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2021 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2021 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation Frequency of internet use Religious affiliation	2022 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Additional weighting dimensions applied within Black adults	
Age Gender Education Hispanic ethnicity	2021 American Community Survey (ACS)
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation Religious affiliation	2022 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 124

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus …
Total sample	3,576	2.0 percentage points
Half sample	At least 1,776	2.9 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,491	3.0 percentage points
Half sample	At least 690	4.4 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	1,930	2.9 percentage points
Half sample	At least 922	4.2 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 124

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	3,576
Logged on to survey; broke off	2.12	53
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	16
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	405
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		8
Screened out		0
Total panelists in the survey		4,058
Completed interviews	I	3,576
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	482
Non-contact	NC	0
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		4,058
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		88%

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Cumulative response rate as of ATP Wave 124

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	71%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 124	49%
Response rate to Wave 124 survey	88%
Cumulative response rate	4%

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Topline questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey
July 10, 2023 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our <u>international survey methods database</u>.

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

- Since 2007, Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate toplines for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.

- Surveys in the U.S. and Australia were conducted online. The U.S. survey was conducted on Pew Research Center's American Trends Panel. The Australia survey was conducted on the Social Research Centre's Life in Australia Panel. In both countries, many questions have been asked in previous surveys on the phone. Phone trends for comparison are provided in separate tables throughout the topline. The extent of the mode differences varies across questions; while there are negligible differences on some questions, others have more pronounced differences. Caution should be taken when evaluating online and phone estimates.

- Since 2020, the Italy survey has been conducted by telephone; surveys were conducted face-to-face in 2002 and 2007-2019.

- Since 2021, the Greece survey has been conducted by telephone; all prior surveys in Greece were conducted face-to-face.

- 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:

  - Poland in March 2003
  - India prior to Winter 2013-2014

- Indonesia prior to 2005
- Nigeria prior to 2010
- South Africa in 2007
- Brazil prior to 2010

- Not all questions included in the Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q3e. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? e. NATO, that is, North Atlantic Treaty Organization					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	13	49	24	11	3	100
	Spring, 2022	14	53	22	9	3	100
	Spring, 2021	12	49	26	10	4	100
	March, 2020	10	50	26	9	4	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	20	42	17	11	10	100
	Spring, 2022	18	47	17	9	9	100
	Spring, 2021	14	53	16	6	12	100
	Summer, 2020	13	56	14	6	11	100
	Spring, 2019	14	52	16	4	13	100
	Spring, 2017	16	50	11	5	18	100
	Spring, 2016	14	42	12	5	27	100
	Spring, 2015	10	46	18	5	22	100
	Spring, 2013	9	48	13	6	23	100
France	Spring, 2023	9	47	23	12	9	100
	Spring, 2022	10	44	20	14	11	100
	Spring, 2021	5	46	20	10	19	100
	Summer, 2020	6	44	27	11	12	100
	Spring, 2019	6	43	26	12	12	100
	Spring, 2017	6	54	23	11	6	100
	Spring, 2016	4	45	28	10	13	100
	Spring, 2015	7	57	26	9	1	100
	Spring, 2013	6	52	29	12	1	100
	Spring, 2012	8	59	21	10	1	100
	Spring, 2011	10	60	23	7	1	100
	Spring, 2010	6	62	24	7	2	100
	Fall, 2009	12	59	20	7	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	19	50	19	7	5	100
	Spring, 2022	19	51	17	8	6	100
	Spring, 2021	14	45	23	8	11	100
	Summer, 2020	9	49	27	6	8	100
	Spring, 2019	8	49	26	7	10	100
	Spring, 2017	11	56	20	5	9	100
	Spring, 2016	5	54	26	4	11	100
	Spring, 2015	7	48	29	7	9	100
	Spring, 2013	5	54	27	3	10	100
	Spring, 2012	8	57	26	4	5	100
	Spring, 2011	6	54	29	4	7	100
	Spring, 2010	7	50	27	6	9	100
	Fall, 2009	14	59	18	4	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	8	32	29	26	5	100
	Spring, 2022	6	27	35	29	3	100
	Spring, 2021	7	31	36	21	6	100
	Spring, 2019	2	35	35	16	12	100
	Spring, 2017	2	31	33	24	9	100
	Spring, 2016	2	23	40	29	6	100
	Spring, 2013	3	22	42	23	10	100
	Spring, 2012	1	19	37	35	7	100

		Q3e. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? e. NATO, that is, North Atlantic Treaty Organization					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2023	8	48	26	10	9	100
	Spring, 2022	14	49	20	6	10	100
	Spring, 2019	7	41	10	6	35	100
	Spring, 2017	9	51	19	3	18	100
	Spring, 2016	6	51	24	6	13	100
	Fall, 2009	6	51	17	2	24	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	17	49	18	13	4	100
	Spring, 2022	16	48	19	12	5	100
	Spring, 2021	15	57	15	7	6	100
	Summer, 2020	14	45	24	11	5	100
	Spring, 2019	11	49	17	7	16	100
	Spring, 2017	8	49	20	7	16	100
	Spring, 2016	9	50	17	10	15	100
	Spring, 2015	11	53	18	8	9	100
	Spring, 2013	11	49	18	7	16	100
	Spring, 2012	12	49	18	7	14	100
	Fall, 2009	11	53	14	2	20	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	24	53	13	7	3	100
	Spring, 2022	26	50	13	6	4	100
	Spring, 2021	16	55	16	5	8	100
	Summer, 2020	13	54	20	7	5	100
	Spring, 2019	16	56	15	6	7	100
	Spring, 2017	24	55	12	3	7	100
	Spring, 2016	17	55	14	5	10	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	43	50	2	1	4	100
	Spring, 2022	34	55	5	1	4	100
	Spring, 2019	22	60	6	2	10	100
	Spring, 2017	22	57	6	1	14	100
	Spring, 2016	12	58	11	1	17	100
	Spring, 2015	9	65	14	2	11	100
	Spring, 2013	7	57	17	3	16	100
	Spring, 2012	11	59	16	3	11	100
	Spring, 2011	12	60	11	2	14	100
	Spring, 2010	18	59	9	1	13	100
	Fall, 2009	17	58	8	2	15	100
	Spring, 2007	15	57	13	4	11	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	22	31	19	20	8	100
	Spring, 2022	17	36	23	16	8	100
	Spring, 2021	12	43	21	14	9	100
	Summer, 2020	17	34	28	15	6	100
	Spring, 2019	15	34	27	15	9	100
	Spring, 2017	13	32	24	16	15	100
	Spring, 2016	13	31	24	19	14	100
	Spring, 2015	10	37	24	16	13	100
	Spring, 2013	11	31	29	18	11	100
	Spring, 2012	12	33	26	20	10	100
	Spring, 2011	15	47	21	11	6	100
	Spring, 2010	6	47	23	5	19	100
	Fall, 2009	7	49	20	8	15	100

		Q3e. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? e. NATO, that is, North Atlantic Treaty Organization					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	Spring, 2023	30	48	14	5	3	100
	Spring, 2022	20	59	13	5	3	100
	Spring, 2021	17	53	19	6	5	100
	Summer, 2020	11	54	24	6	5	100
	Spring, 2019	12	51	21	7	9	100
	Spring, 2017	16	49	20	7	9	100
	Spring, 2016	13	45	27	9	6	100
UK	Spring, 2023	27	47	13	8	5	100
	Spring, 2022	26	48	13	6	7	100
	Spring, 2021	19	47	10	7	17	100
	Summer, 2020	18	48	17	5	13	100
	Spring, 2019	20	45	15	8	12	100
	Spring, 2017	23	39	14	5	20	100
	Spring, 2016	18	43	10	7	22	100
	Spring, 2015	19	41	12	7	21	100
	Spring, 2013	12	47	13	5	23	100
	Spring, 2012	15	47	13	4	20	100
	Spring, 2011	17	46	12	5	20	100
	Spring, 2010	18	42	12	5	24	100
	Fall, 2009	22	41	11	6	21	100

U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q3e. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? e. NATO, that is, North Atlantic Treaty Organization					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Summer, 2020	15	42	16	9	17	100
	Spring, 2020	15	40	17	8	20	100
	Spring, 2019	15	37	18	8	22	100
	Fall, 2018	30	34	14	9	14	100
	Spring, 2017	20	42	15	8	15	100
	Spring, 2016	12	41	18	7	21	100
	Spring, 2015	9	40	20	11	20	100
	Spring, 2013	9	40	17	10	24	100
	Spring, 2012	12	39	15	7	26	100
	Spring, 2011	14	40	17	7	22	100
	Spring, 2010	13	41	15	6	25	100
	Fall, 2009	11	42	14	10	23	100

		Q3f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? f. Russia					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	1	6	29	62	2	100
	Spring, 2022	1	6	23	69	1	100
	March, 2020	1	14	42	41	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	2	10	20	61	7	100
	Spring, 2022	2	8	20	68	3	100
	Summer, 2020	3	27	36	26	8	100
	Spring, 2019	4	26	38	25	7	100
	Spring, 2018	2	25	36	24	12	100
	Spring, 2017	2	25	34	25	14	100
	Spring, 2015	3	23	36	23	14	100
	Spring, 2013	3	39	31	8	19	100
	Spring, 2009	5	46	22	8	19	100
	Spring, 2007	7	45	23	7	18	100
France	Spring, 2023	4	11	30	52	4	100
	Spring, 2022	2	12	31	50	5	100
	Summer, 2020	5	30	42	15	8	100
	Spring, 2019	4	29	40	21	6	100
	Spring, 2018	3	27	42	24	4	100
	Spring, 2017	5	31	38	24	2	100
	Spring, 2015	4	26	40	30	0	100
	Spring, 2014	4	22	34	39	1	100
	Spring, 2013	3	33	41	23	0	100
	Spring, 2012	3	33	41	23	0	100
	Spring, 2011	4	49	37	11	0	100
	Spring, 2010	3	48	37	12	0	100
	Spring, 2009	2	41	42	14	1	100
	Spring, 2007	2	33	48	17	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	2	8	37	49	4	100
	Spring, 2022	3	13	36	45	2	100
	Summer, 2020	4	26	51	13	7	100
	Spring, 2019	4	31	47	10	8	100
	Spring, 2018	3	32	50	9	6	100
	Spring, 2017	4	23	53	14	6	100
	Spring, 2015	3	24	47	23	3	100
	Spring, 2014	1	18	59	20	2	100
	Spring, 2013	1	31	49	11	7	100
	Spring, 2012	3	30	55	9	3	100
	Spring, 2011	2	45	42	7	5	100
	Spring, 2010	3	47	38	7	5	100
	Spring, 2009	2	40	41	10	7	100
	Spring, 2007	2	32	52	10	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	9	23	34	32	3	100
	Spring, 2022	8	19	37	35	2	100
	Spring, 2019	8	50	28	6	9	100
	Spring, 2018	8	44	33	10	5	100
	Spring, 2017	14	50	23	8	5	100
	Spring, 2014	13	48	24	11	4	100
	Spring, 2013	13	50	23	10	5	100
	Spring, 2012	13	48	22	14	4	100

		Q3f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of…? f. Russia					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2023	2	21	34	39	3	100
	Spring, 2022	2	19	27	46	5	100
	Spring, 2019	3	32	31	16	18	100
	Spring, 2018	4	34	38	16	9	100
	Spring, 2017	3	36	38	10	13	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	5	13	30	49	3	100
	Spring, 2022	3	11	30	53	4	100
	Summer, 2020	9	39	33	17	2	100
	Spring, 2019	7	36	35	12	10	100
	Spring, 2018	4	33	35	14	14	100
	Spring, 2017	5	30	39	15	11	100
	Spring, 2015	4	23	46	23	5	100
	Spring, 2014	2	18	42	32	5	100
	Spring, 2013	4	27	35	21	13	100
	Spring, 2012	2	21	37	30	10	100
	Spring, 2007	2	35	41	8	14	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	1	6	20	71	1	100
	Spring, 2022	0	7	20	71	2	100
	Summer, 2020	3	19	45	30	3	100
	Spring, 2019	3	20	49	25	3	100
	Spring, 2018	2	13	48	31	5	100
	Spring, 2017	2	13	41	41	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	0	1	8	90	1	100
	Spring, 2022	0	2	6	91	1	100
	Spring, 2019	3	30	35	24	8	100
	Spring, 2018	2	20	44	25	8	100
	Spring, 2017	2	19	44	25	10	100
	Spring, 2015	2	13	40	40	5	100
	Spring, 2014	2	10	37	44	7	100
	Spring, 2013	3	33	42	12	9	100
	Spring, 2012	3	31	40	20	7	100
	Spring, 2011	3	32	41	12	11	100
	Spring, 2010	6	39	35	11	7	100
	Spring, 2009	2	31	40	16	10	100
	Spring, 2007	4	30	39	19	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	2	3	29	63	3	100
	Spring, 2022	2	6	28	59	4	100
	Summer, 2020	11	20	42	24	3	100
	Spring, 2019	9	20	40	22	8	100
	Spring, 2018	8	16	37	29	10	100
	Spring, 2017	8	19	35	25	14	100
	Spring, 2015	6	19	41	25	9	100
	Spring, 2014	3	15	48	26	7	100
	Spring, 2013	10	28	34	17	12	100
	Spring, 2012	9	27	34	20	11	100
	Spring, 2011	10	36	31	14	10	100
	Spring, 2010	4	36	35	9	16	100
	Spring, 2009	3	33	35	9	20	100
	Spring, 2007	3	32	37	12	17	100

		Q3f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of…? f. Russia					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	**Spring, 2023**	1	2	14	82	2	100
	Spring, 2022	1	4	14	80	1	100
	Summer, 2020	2	14	52	31	2	100
	Spring, 2019	1	11	51	32	4	100
	Spring, 2018	2	15	47	32	4	100
	Spring, 2017	2	16	49	29	4	100
	Spring, 2007	3	28	48	11	10	100
UK	**Spring, 2023**	3	7	23	67	1	100
	Spring, 2022	1	9	20	66	3	100
	Summer, 2020	4	20	43	27	6	100
	Spring, 2019	4	22	37	31	6	100
	Spring, 2018	4	18	38	29	11	100
	Spring, 2017	4	22	35	24	15	100
	Spring, 2015	3	15	38	28	16	100
	Spring, 2014	4	21	38	25	12	100
	Spring, 2013	4	34	30	9	23	100
	Spring, 2012	3	35	32	11	19	100
	Spring, 2011	7	43	24	7	19	100
	Spring, 2010	6	40	26	6	22	100
	Spring, 2009	5	40	26	7	21	100
	Spring, 2007	4	43	26	5	23	100
Australia	**Spring, 2023**	1	7	22	70	1	100
	Spring, 2022	1	5	22	72	1	100
	June, 2020	0	18	49	33	0	100
India	**Spring, 2023**	23	34	13	18	11	100
	Spring, 2019	20	29	8	6	37	100
	Spring, 2017	22	25	8	5	40	100
	Spring, 2015	18	25	12	5	41	100
	Spring, 2014	17	22	10	6	45	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	18	27	13	10	32	100
Indonesia	**Spring, 2023**	10	32	24	6	27	100
	Spring, 2019	9	30	18	9	34	100
	Spring, 2018	10	36	24	7	24	100
	Spring, 2017	4	32	32	8	24	100
	Spring, 2015	6	22	29	14	29	100
	Spring, 2014	4	34	36	7	19	100
	Spring, 2013	9	34	25	8	24	100
	Spring, 2011	4	31	31	13	21	100
	Spring, 2010	2	36	35	9	19	100
	Spring, 2009	3	29	33	8	28	100
	Spring, 2007	3	33	36	5	23	100

		Q3f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of…? f. Russia					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2023	1	4	25	68	2	100
	Spring, 2022	0	6	32	59	2	100
	Summer, 2020	1	17	42	29	11	100
	Spring, 2019	1	24	49	20	7	100
	Spring, 2018	2	24	47	21	6	100
	Spring, 2017	1	25	46	18	10	100
	Spring, 2015	1	20	49	24	7	100
	Spring, 2014	1	22	50	19	7	100
	Spring, 2013	1	26	53	11	10	100
	Spring, 2012	2	20	53	19	6	100
	Spring, 2011	1	27	48	14	10	100
	Spring, 2010	1	29	48	12	10	100
	Spring, 2009	1	22	50	18	9	100
	Spring, 2007	2	20	50	17	11	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	1	13	39	46	1	100
	Spring, 2022	0	13	39	45	2	100
	Summer, 2020	0	39	46	8	7	100
	Spring, 2019	1	41	41	6	10	100
	Spring, 2018	1	52	31	4	11	100
	Spring, 2017	0	36	36	5	23	100
	Spring, 2015	1	45	39	4	11	100
	Spring, 2014	1	42	43	5	8	100
	Spring, 2013	3	50	31	2	14	100
	Spring, 2010	1	39	35	10	15	100
	Spring, 2009	1	49	32	3	15	100
	Spring, 2007	2	52	26	4	17	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	2	11	25	58	3	100
	Spring, 2022	3	16	25	53	3	100
	Spring, 2019	7	38	35	14	6	100
	Spring, 2018	8	26	42	22	2	100
	Spring, 2017	6	29	44	17	3	100
	Spring, 2015	4	21	51	23	1	100
	Spring, 2014	5	25	46	22	3	100
	Spring, 2013	3	18	47	30	1	100
	Spring, 2011	3	26	38	31	2	100
	Spring, 2009	6	25	38	27	4	100
	Spring, 2007	5	24	41	25	5	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	12	28	18	29	12	100
	Spring, 2019	11	27	14	13	35	100
	Spring, 2018	16	24	14	13	33	100
	Spring, 2017	9	18	14	15	44	100
	Spring, 2015	10	25	26	21	19	100
	Spring, 2014	16	33	24	8	19	100
	Spring, 2013	17	30	20	7	26	100
	Spring, 2011	8	26	26	19	20	100
	Spring, 2010	16	31	31	11	11	100
	Spring, 2009	10	25	21	18	25	100
	Spring, 2007	17	40	26	9	8	100

		Q3f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? f. Russia					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Nigeria	**Spring, 2023**	16	26	20	26	12	100
	Spring, 2019	17	24	15	16	28	100
	Spring, 2018	21	20	12	16	31	100
	Spring, 2017	21	24	14	15	27	100
	Spring, 2015	15	24	21	17	24	100
	Spring, 2014	15	26	12	15	32	100
	Spring, 2013	7	31	15	15	32	100
	Spring, 2010	18	35	19	12	16	100
South Africa	**Spring, 2023**	14	14	11	46	15	100
	Spring, 2019	16	17	13	27	27	100
	Spring, 2018	16	18	10	34	22	100
	Spring, 2017	10	18	14	26	32	100
	Spring, 2015	8	17	18	33	24	100
	Spring, 2014	5	20	26	25	24	100
	Spring, 2013	6	20	25	28	20	100
Argentina	**Spring, 2023**	8	9	22	35	25	100
	Spring, 2019	13	23	14	12	38	100
	Spring, 2018	10	24	12	13	41	100
	Spring, 2017	7	20	15	12	46	100
	Spring, 2015	4	23	24	13	36	100
	Spring, 2014	3	16	23	14	45	100
	Spring, 2013	3	23	20	9	45	100
	Spring, 2010	2	22	20	14	41	100
	Spring, 2009	3	20	19	9	48	100
	Spring, 2007	1	18	19	15	47	100
Brazil	**Spring, 2023**	2	16	41	27	14	100
	Spring, 2019	2	32	29	6	31	100
	Spring, 2018	3	32	35	8	23	100
	Spring, 2017	4	31	31	5	29	100
	Spring, 2015	3	23	37	24	14	100
	Spring, 2014	1	23	48	11	17	100
	Spring, 2013	2	32	41	11	14	100
	Spring, 2012	2	25	34	22	16	100
	Spring, 2011	2	31	33	14	21	100
	Spring, 2010	1	37	34	9	19	100
Mexico	**Spring, 2023**	6	28	24	30	12	100
	Spring, 2019	6	33	15	12	35	100
	Spring, 2018	7	30	15	14	33	100
	Spring, 2017	6	26	13	12	43	100
	Spring, 2015	2	22	27	22	27	100
	Spring, 2014	4	17	22	22	36	100
	Spring, 2013	4	24	25	13	35	100
	Spring, 2012	5	20	17	20	37	100
	Spring, 2011	1	22	32	16	29	100
	Spring, 2010	4	21	18	13	45	100
	Spring, 2009	6	23	22	14	36	100
	Spring, 2007	5	33	25	11	26	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q3f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? f. Russia					
		Very favorable	**Somewhat favorable**	**Somewhat unfavorable**	**Very unfavorable**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
U.S.	**Summer, 2020**	2	17	34	37	11	100
	Spring, 2020	3	19	34	34	10	100
	Spring, 2019	2	16	31	36	14	100
	Spring, 2018	3	18	33	31	15	100
	Spring, 2017	3	26	35	28	9	100
	Spring, 2015	3	19	40	27	12	100
	Spring, 2014	3	16	34	38	9	100
	Spring, 2013	4	33	29	14	20	100
	Spring, 2012	5	32	27	13	24	100
	Spring, 2011	8	41	22	10	19	100
	Spring, 2010	7	42	24	8	19	100
	Spring, 2009	7	36	27	12	18	100
	Spring, 2007	4	40	24	11	21	100
Australia	**Summer, 2020**	3	24	44	21	8	100
	Spring, 2019	3	23	41	22	11	100
	Spring, 2018	3	26	38	25	8	100
	Spring, 2017	5	32	37	18	7	100
	Spring, 2015	2	22	40	22	13	100
	Spring, 2013	1	41	30	9	19	100

		Q15a. 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 Joe Biden					
		A lot of confidence	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
Canada	**Spring, 2023**	14	44	14	26	1	100
	Spring, 2022	13	48	16	21	2	100
	Spring, 2021	25	52	10	11	2	100
France	**Spring, 2023**	10	37	23	29	1	100
	Spring, 2022	9	44	22	22	3	100
	Spring, 2021	15	59	12	10	3	100
	Fall, 2020	13	59	14	9	5	100
Germany	**Spring, 2023**	17	50	16	16	1	100
	Spring, 2022	23	41	18	15	2	100
	Spring, 2021	32	46	10	8	3	100
	Fall, 2020	28	51	10	9	3	100
Greece	**Spring, 2023**	12	31	20	36	1	100
	Spring, 2022	11	30	24	34	1	100
	Spring, 2021	25	42	18	13	2	100
Hungary	**Spring, 2023**	2	17	31	44	6	100
	Spring, 2022	6	25	27	32	9	100
Italy	**Spring, 2023**	6	36	34	23	1	100
	Spring, 2022	11	34	34	20	1	100
	Spring, 2021	24	51	17	5	2	100
Netherlands	**Spring, 2023**	16	52	17	14	1	100
	Spring, 2022	16	51	18	14	1	100
	Spring, 2021	33	53	6	7	1	100
Poland	**Spring, 2023**	24	59	8	3	6	100
	Spring, 2022	24	58	8	3	7	100

		Q15a. 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 Joe Biden					
		A lot of confidence	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
Spain	**Spring, 2023**	14	34	29	22	1	100
	Spring, 2022	15	33	28	22	3	100
	Spring, 2021	28	45	18	7	1	100
Sweden	**Spring, 2023**	11	65	15	9	1	100
	Spring, 2022	15	59	15	11	1	100
	Spring, 2021	23	62	10	4	1	100
UK	**Spring, 2023**	12	42	23	24	0	100
	Spring, 2022	11	45	23	21	1	100
	Spring, 2021	21	51	15	10	3	100
	Fall, 2020	20	45	17	9	9	100
India	**Spring, 2023**	17	47	6	19	11	100
Indonesia	**Spring, 2023**	6	34	24	6	30	100
Japan	**Spring, 2023**	5	60	27	4	4	100
	Spring, 2022	7	55	28	6	4	100
	Spring, 2021	9	64	17	3	7	100
South Korea	**Spring, 2023**	8	51	33	6	1	100
	Spring, 2022	10	60	26	4	1	100
	Spring, 2021	10	57	26	3	4	100
Israel	**Spring, 2023**	29	39	22	9	1	100
	Spring, 2022	16	44	29	10	2	100
Kenya	**Spring, 2023**	39	37	11	10	2	100
Nigeria	**Spring, 2023**	36	35	13	11	5	100
South Africa	**Spring, 2023**	28	25	12	21	15	100
Argentina	**Spring, 2023**	8	22	25	30	16	100
Brazil	**Spring, 2023**	12	32	15	32	10	100
Mexico	**Spring, 2023**	7	36	31	22	4	100

		Q15a. 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 Joe Biden						
		A lot of confidence	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**Never heard of this person**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
Australia	**Spring, 2023**	12	42	29	16	1	0	100

AUSTRALIA WEB TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q15a. 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 Joe Biden					
		A lot of confidence	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
Australia	**Spring, 2022**	9	43	30	17	1	100
	March, 2021	14	55	19	10	1	100

AUSTRALIA PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q15a. 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 Joe Biden					
		A lot of confidence	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
Australia	**Spring, 2021**	19	56	13	12	1	100

		Q15c. 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. Russian President Vladimir Putin					
		A lot of confidence	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
Canada	**Spring, 2023**	4	8	12	73	2	100
	Spring, 2022	4	6	10	79	1	100
	Spring, 2021	4	16	25	51	4	100
	Summer, 2020	4	20	25	48	3	100
	Spring, 2019	6	23	29	39	3	100
	Spring, 2018	6	19	27	45	4	100
	Spring, 2017	3	16	25	49	7	100
	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, 2023**	2	6	9	82	1	100
	Spring, 2022	3	7	10	79	1	100
	Spring, 2021	7	19	22	50	2	100
	Summer, 2020	7	18	24	48	2	100
	Spring, 2019	5	23	24	47	2	100
	Spring, 2018	5	15	32	47	1	100
	Spring, 2017	2	16	28	52	1	100
	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
	August, 2001	2	12	39	38	9	100

		Q15c. 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. Russian President Vladimir Putin					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	Spring, 2023	2	6	11	81	1	100
	Spring, 2022	4	10	12	73	1	100
	Spring, 2021	8	19	28	42	3	100
	Summer, 2020	8	23	32	36	1	100
	Spring, 2019	8	28	30	31	2	100
	Spring, 2018	7	28	33	30	2	100
	Spring, 2017	5	20	39	35	1	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
	May, 2003	24	51	18	6	1	100
	August, 2001	4	37	31	24	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	12	17	18	52	1	100
	Spring, 2022	12	15	20	52	1	100
	Spring, 2021	17	38	25	20	1	100
	Spring, 2019	9	43	30	13	5	100
	Spring, 2018	9	36	32	23	1	100
	Spring, 2017	13	37	27	18	5	100
	Spring, 2016	15	38	26	18	3	100
	Spring, 2014	9	32	31	26	2	100
	Spring, 2012	7	32	29	29	3	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	2	17	29	50	3	100
	Spring, 2022	4	13	24	54	4	100
	Spring, 2019	3	25	24	33	14	100
	Spring, 2018	4	26	38	24	8	100
	Spring, 2017	4	30	33	24	9	100
	Spring, 2016	6	32	33	19	10	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	6	8	21	65	0	100
	Spring, 2022	4	7	20	66	2	100
	Spring, 2021	11	25	37	26	2	100
	Summer, 2020	12	25	39	24	0	100
	Spring, 2019	8	30	33	20	8	100
	Spring, 2018	4	27	36	24	10	100
	Spring, 2017	3	23	37	27	10	100
	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

		Q15c. 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. Russian President Vladimir Putin					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	1	6	8	85	1	100
	Spring, 2022	1	5	7	87	0	100
	Spring, 2021	3	15	25	57	0	100
	Summer, 2020	3	15	27	53	1	100
	Spring, 2019	3	21	24	51	2	100
	Spring, 2018	2	12	35	50	1	100
	Spring, 2017	2	10	28	59	1	100
	Spring, 2016	1	12	27	58	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	0	1	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2022	0	2	3	94	1	100
	Spring, 2019	2	13	31	48	7	100
	Spring, 2018	1	6	31	58	4	100
	Spring, 2017	0	4	27	62	7	100
	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
	Spring, 2007	0	7	37	44	12	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	2	3	14	81	0	100
	Spring, 2022	1	4	13	81	1	100
	Spring, 2021	7	11	39	42	1	100
	Summer, 2020	6	14	31	48	1	100
	Spring, 2019	6	15	40	37	2	100
	Spring, 2018	1	9	35	53	2	100
	Spring, 2017	0	8	38	50	3	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
	Spring, 2006	1	9	31	46	13	100
	May, 2003	5	26	24	33	13	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	1	2	6	92	0	100
	Spring, 2022	2	2	5	90	1	100
	Spring, 2021	3	11	26	60	0	100
	Summer, 2020	2	15	23	59	1	100
	Spring, 2019	2	15	31	50	2	100
	Spring, 2018	3	15	30	50	2	100
	Spring, 2017	1	11	29	58	1	100
	Spring, 2016	2	10	23	64	1	100
	Spring, 2007	1	22	37	31	9	100

		Q15c. 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. Russian President Vladimir Putin					
		A lot of confidence	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
UK	**Spring, 2023**	4	5	10	80	1	100
	Spring, 2022	5	4	9	81	1	100
	Spring, 2021	6	16	20	54	4	100
	Summer, 2020	6	17	25	50	1	100
	Spring, 2019	7	19	24	49	2	100
	Spring, 2018	6	16	26	49	4	100
	Spring, 2017	4	15	29	47	6	100
	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
India	**Spring, 2023**	19	40	7	23	11	100
	Spring, 2019	14	28	5	8	45	100
	Spring, 2017	13	16	9	4	57	100
	Spring, 2016	10	14	9	6	62	100
	Spring, 2015	14	22	8	7	49	100
	Spring, 2014	9	15	10	6	60	100
Indonesia	**Spring, 2023**	10	33	19	7	31	100
	Spring, 2019	9	27	18	9	38	100
	Spring, 2018	7	28	24	9	32	100
	Spring, 2017	2	29	22	8	38	100
	Spring, 2015	3	22	22	11	42	100
	Spring, 2014	5	23	35	9	28	100
	Spring, 2008	1	17	25	12	45	100
	Spring, 2007	1	21	37	10	31	100
	Spring, 2006	2	19	29	11	38	100
Japan	**Spring, 2023**	1	3	15	79	2	100
	Spring, 2022	1	5	21	71	2	100
	Spring, 2021	3	19	43	31	5	100
	Summer, 2020	3	20	38	31	9	100
	Spring, 2019	2	24	47	21	6	100
	Spring, 2018	2	24	45	23	7	100
	Spring, 2017	2	26	47	17	7	100
	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

		Q15c. 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. Russian President Vladimir Putin					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
South Korea	Spring, 2023	1	5	23	71	0	100
	Spring, 2022	1	4	24	69	2	100
	Spring, 2021	1	22	47	26	4	100
	Summer, 2020	2	20	50	23	4	100
	Spring, 2019	1	24	52	17	6	100
	Spring, 2018	3	29	46	16	5	100
	Spring, 2017	2	25	48	14	11	100
	Spring, 2015	2	25	47	19	6	100
	Spring, 2014	3	29	47	13	7	100
	Spring, 2008	1	26	40	6	26	100
	Spring, 2007	0	24	44	7	25	100
	May, 2003	3	34	39	8	16	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	2	8	18	70	2	100
	Spring, 2022	4	12	20	63	1	100
	Spring, 2019	10	26	35	25	4	100
	Spring, 2018	10	22	35	29	4	100
	Spring, 2017	5	23	42	27	3	100
	Spring, 2015	4	20	41	33	3	100
	Spring, 2014	7	21	37	34	1	100
	Spring, 2007	2	15	34	41	8	100
	May, 2003	10	27	27	28	8	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	12	34	17	31	6	100
	Spring, 2019	9	30	18	17	27	100
	Spring, 2018	11	27	20	18	24	100
	Spring, 2017	8	25	17	25	25	100
	Spring, 2016	6	21	12	24	38	100
	Spring, 2015	10	27	24	21	18	100
	Spring, 2014	21	29	17	11	22	100
	Spring, 2007	11	39	27	9	14	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	14	24	20	31	11	100
	Spring, 2019	15	26	16	15	27	100
	Spring, 2018	18	21	16	18	28	100
	Spring, 2017	18	21	16	17	28	100
	Spring, 2016	11	17	12	16	44	100
	Spring, 2015	16	28	20	10	26	100
	Spring, 2014	8	22	14	16	40	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	15	15	13	37	19	100
	Spring, 2019	14	22	18	22	24	100
	Spring, 2018	13	21	14	27	25	100
	Spring, 2017	13	20	13	23	31	100
	Spring, 2016	13	20	10	20	37	100
	Spring, 2015	9	19	19	22	31	100
	Spring, 2014	6	17	19	19	38	100
	Spring, 2008	3	13	12	15	57	100

		Q15c. 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. Russian President Vladimir Putin					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2023	5	9	18	56	13	100
	Spring, 2019	9	21	24	27	19	100
	Spring, 2018	10	15	17	31	26	100
	Spring, 2017	5	14	23	28	31	100
	Spring, 2015	5	15	25	32	24	100
	Spring, 2014	1	9	20	29	41	100
	Spring, 2008	1	6	13	38	43	100
	Spring, 2007	0	5	13	31	51	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	3	9	13	64	11	100
	Spring, 2019	4	13	17	44	22	100
	Spring, 2018	4	12	24	48	13	100
	Spring, 2017	4	15	14	46	21	100
	Spring, 2015	4	19	30	36	12	100
	Spring, 2014	1	11	37	32	18	100
	Spring, 2012	2	17	28	28	25	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	5	19	21	48	7	100
	Spring, 2019	6	22	25	26	21	100
	Spring, 2018	5	15	25	34	21	100
	Spring, 2017	3	16	20	39	21	100
	Spring, 2015	4	15	28	30	23	100
	Spring, 2014	2	11	19	34	34	100
	Spring, 2012	2	14	22	23	39	100
	Spring, 2008	3	7	21	31	39	100
	Spring, 2007	5	18	21	27	29	100

		Q15c. 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. Russian President Vladimir Putin						
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Never heard of this person	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	1	6	19	71	3	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	1	4	13	80	2	0	100

In U.S., asked of 1,800 respondents (Form 2 only).

	AUSTRALIA AND U.S. WEB TRENDS FOR COMPARISON						
		Q15c. 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. Russian President Vladimir Putin					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2022	2	4	15	77	1	100
	Spring, 2021	2	14	36	45	2	100
	March, 2020	2	15	31	50	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	2	5	12	81	1	100
	March, 2021	3	14	30	52	1	100
	June, 2020	2	17	36	45	0	100

		AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON					
		Q15c. 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. Russian President Vladimir Putin					
		A lot of confidence	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
U.S.	**Summer, 2020**	3	16	20	58	3	100
	Spring, 2020	4	15	21	56	4	100
	Spring, 2019	3	17	22	51	7	100
	Spring, 2018	6	15	25	49	5	100
	Spring, 2017	2	21	26	48	3	100
	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
Australia	**Spring, 2021**	5	18	25	50	1	100
	Summer, 2020	6	24	27	40	3	100
	Spring, 2019	4	23	31	39	3	100
	Spring, 2018	5	19	28	44	4	100
	Spring, 2017	5	22	31	39	3	100
	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

		Q15d. 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. French President Emmanuel Macron					
		A lot of confidence	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
Canada	**Spring, 2023**	6	44	20	18	12	100
	Spring, 2022	12	54	14	11	9	100
	Spring, 2021	8	59	18	8	7	100
	Summer, 2020	10	56	17	9	8	100
	Spring, 2019	9	59	15	9	8	100
	Spring, 2018	13	51	17	8	11	100
France	**Spring, 2023**	10	32	19	40	0	100
	Spring, 2022	21	37	13	29	0	100
	Spring, 2021	13	40	20	26	1	100
	Summer, 2020	12	40	19	28	1	100
	Spring, 2019	13	35	16	36	1	100
	Spring, 2018	15	49	18	18	0	100
Germany	**Spring, 2023**	18	54	17	9	2	100
	Spring, 2022	29	49	10	10	2	100
	Spring, 2021	25	50	13	9	4	100
	Summer, 2020	22	49	18	9	2	100
	Spring, 2019	24	49	14	9	4	100
	Spring, 2018	30	47	13	6	5	100
Greece	**Spring, 2023**	21	38	20	20	1	100
	Spring, 2022	33	41	14	11	2	100
	Spring, 2021	35	46	12	7	0	100
	Spring, 2019	2	29	36	22	11	100
	Spring, 2018	4	26	39	24	7	100
Hungary	**Spring, 2023**	4	26	35	20	14	100
	Spring, 2022	8	36	27	16	13	100
	Spring, 2019	1	17	25	24	32	100
	Spring, 2018	3	31	29	17	20	100
Italy	**Spring, 2023**	3	40	36	19	1	100
	Spring, 2022	9	47	30	11	3	100
	Spring, 2021	7	37	44	11	1	100
	Summer, 2020	5	30	43	21	1	100
	Spring, 2019	2	24	37	28	9	100
	Spring, 2018	1	27	39	20	12	100
Netherlands	**Spring, 2023**	15	54	16	13	2	100
	Spring, 2022	18	55	17	8	2	100
	Spring, 2021	14	60	14	9	3	100
	Summer, 2020	15	59	17	8	1	100
	Spring, 2019	17	53	15	12	4	100
	Spring, 2018	11	62	17	5	5	100
Poland	**Spring, 2023**	3	37	33	15	12	100
	Spring, 2022	6	36	29	15	14	100
	Spring, 2019	4	32	27	21	17	100
	Spring, 2018	2	25	30	20	23	100
Spain	**Spring, 2023**	12	40	29	18	1	100
	Spring, 2022	20	42	23	12	3	100
	Spring, 2021	18	46	27	7	1	100
	Summer, 2020	15	43	29	12	1	100
	Spring, 2019	15	45	25	11	3	100
	Spring, 2018	6	40	33	16	6	100

		Q15d. 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. French President Emmanuel Macron					
		A lot of confidence	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
Sweden	**Spring, 2023**	10	61	19	6	4	100
	Spring, 2022	19	61	11	6	2	100
	Spring, 2021	14	64	16	5	2	100
	Summer, 2020	9	66	16	8	2	100
	Spring, 2019	9	60	15	8	8	100
	Spring, 2018	15	57	18	4	5	100
UK	**Spring, 2023**	8	44	27	19	2	100
	Spring, 2022	8	49	22	17	5	100
	Spring, 2021	7	43	24	20	7	100
	Summer, 2020	10	54	18	15	4	100
	Spring, 2019	9	46	21	20	4	100
	Spring, 2018	10	45	21	15	9	100
India	**Spring, 2023**	11	40	8	25	16	100
	Spring, 2019	6	22	8	11	52	100
Indonesia	**Spring, 2023**	4	30	21	7	38	100
	Spring, 2019	7	28	16	8	41	100
	Spring, 2018	5	32	19	5	39	100
Japan	**Spring, 2023**	3	58	25	3	11	100
	Spring, 2022	6	56	21	4	13	100
	Spring, 2021	3	58	21	2	17	100
	Summer, 2020	3	47	29	3	18	100
	Spring, 2019	2	39	31	4	23	100
	Spring, 2018	5	46	22	2	25	100
South Korea	**Spring, 2023**	6	54	29	3	8	100
	Spring, 2022	5	56	30	2	7	100
	Spring, 2021	5	49	35	3	8	100
	Summer, 2020	4	45	36	7	8	100
	Spring, 2019	4	52	29	5	11	100
	Spring, 2018	8	53	23	3	12	100
Israel	**Spring, 2023**	11	31	30	24	4	100
	Spring, 2022	6	32	33	25	4	100
	Spring, 2019	5	28	38	19	11	100
	Spring, 2018	8	30	36	18	8	100
Kenya	**Spring, 2023**	15	47	15	14	10	100
	Spring, 2019	11	35	16	15	23	100
	Spring, 2018	14	32	16	16	22	100
Nigeria	**Spring, 2023**	19	31	21	16	14	100
	Spring, 2019	15	30	15	12	28	100
	Spring, 2018	19	24	13	17	27	100
South Africa	**Spring, 2023**	11	19	12	24	34	100
	Spring, 2019	10	25	15	21	29	100
	Spring, 2018	13	23	14	20	30	100
Argentina	**Spring, 2023**	6	20	23	27	23	100
	Spring, 2019	7	20	23	24	25	100
	Spring, 2018	5	14	15	28	37	100
Brazil	**Spring, 2023**	5	23	16	39	18	100
	Spring, 2019	5	22	13	33	28	100
	Spring, 2018	4	14	25	40	17	100

		Q15d. 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. French President Emmanuel Macron					
		A lot of confidence	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
Mexico	**Spring, 2023**	4	24	29	30	13	100
	Spring, 2019	4	23	26	20	28	100
	Spring, 2018	5	16	27	28	25	100

		Q15d. 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. French President Emmanuel Macron						
		A lot of confidence	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**Never heard of this person**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
U.S.	**Spring, 2023**	4	33	24	13	24	1	100
Australia	**Spring, 2023**	10	47	24	9	9	0	100

In U.S., asked of 1,800 respondents (Form 2 only).

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON							
		Q15d. 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. French President Emmanuel Macron					
		A lot of confidence	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
U.S.	**Summer, 2020**	8	50	17	15	10	100
	Spring, 2020	7	45	17	16	15	100
	Spring, 2019	10	48	14	12	15	100
	Spring, 2018	13	46	17	12	13	100
Australia	**Spring, 2021**	10	62	17	6	5	100
	Summer, 2020	8	58	18	9	7	100
	Spring, 2019	12	53	16	9	10	100
	Spring, 2018	13	53	13	8	12	100

		Q15e. 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. German Chancellor Olaf Scholz					
		A lot of confidence	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
Canada	**Spring, 2023**	7	45	14	13	21	100
	Spring, 2022	10	55	13	8	14	100
France	**Spring, 2023**	5	46	20	20	9	100
	Spring, 2022	10	49	16	14	11	100
Germany	**Spring, 2023**	22	46	17	16	0	100
	Spring, 2022	31	40	15	13	1	100
Greece	**Spring, 2023**	5	30	23	36	6	100
	Spring, 2022	5	34	26	30	4	100
Hungary	**Spring, 2023**	3	24	31	25	17	100
	Spring, 2022	8	33	27	13	19	100
Italy	**Spring, 2023**	4	44	34	13	5	100
	Spring, 2022	9	47	27	8	9	100
Netherlands	**Spring, 2023**	20	56	10	7	6	100
	Spring, 2022	25	51	9	7	8	100
Poland	**Spring, 2023**	3	37	30	18	12	100
	Spring, 2022	5	36	31	14	13	100
Spain	**Spring, 2023**	13	39	25	16	6	100
	Spring, 2022	14	44	23	12	6	100
Sweden	**Spring, 2023**	7	64	10	5	14	100
	Spring, 2022	15	66	10	5	4	100
UK	**Spring, 2023**	10	52	20	12	6	100
	Spring, 2022	10	58	17	8	8	100
India	**Spring, 2023**	10	39	7	26	18	100
Indonesia	**Spring, 2023**	4	31	21	6	39	100
Japan	**Spring, 2023**	2	54	23	2	18	100
	Spring, 2022	3	50	23	4	21	100
South Korea	**Spring, 2023**	6	56	22	3	12	100
	Spring, 2022	8	56	25	2	9	100
Israel	**Spring, 2023**	13	32	23	22	10	100
	Spring, 2022	10	28	28	18	16	100
Kenya	**Spring, 2023**	14	41	16	17	13	100
Nigeria	**Spring, 2023**	14	31	23	14	18	100
South Africa	**Spring, 2023**	9	19	11	22	39	100
Argentina	**Spring, 2023**	4	12	16	27	41	100
Brazil	**Spring, 2023**	3	18	16	38	25	100
Mexico	**Spring, 2023**	3	23	26	32	15	100

		Q15e. 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. German Chancellor Olaf Scholz						
		A lot of confidence	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**Never heard of this person**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
U.S.	**Spring, 2023**	3	32	20	9	35	1	100
Australia	**Spring, 2023**	7	44	18	8	22	1	100

In U.S., asked of 1,800 respondents (Form 2 only).

		Q15f. Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. f. Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy					
		A lot of confidence	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
Canada	**Spring, 2023**	27	38	14	18	4	100
France	**Spring, 2023**	11	39	22	25	3	100
Germany	**Spring, 2023**	16	46	19	19	0	100
Greece	**Spring, 2023**	7	21	21	50	1	100
Hungary	**Spring, 2023**	1	10	26	60	4	100
Italy	**Spring, 2023**	9	29	35	26	1	100
Netherlands	**Spring, 2023**	27	46	13	13	1	100
Poland	**Spring, 2023**	17	53	16	5	10	100
Spain	**Spring, 2023**	23	32	23	20	1	100
Sweden	**Spring, 2023**	38	48	6	6	2	100
UK	**Spring, 2023**	34	43	12	10	1	100
India	**Spring, 2023**	12	38	9	26	14	100
Indonesia	**Spring, 2023**	4	28	22	11	35	100
Japan	**Spring, 2023**	15	53	23	5	5	100
South Korea	**Spring, 2023**	18	48	23	8	3	100
Israel	**Spring, 2023**	13	21	33	26	7	100
Kenya	**Spring, 2023**	16	35	23	18	8	100
Nigeria	**Spring, 2023**	13	25	28	21	14	100
South Africa	**Spring, 2023**	12	20	13	27	28	100
Argentina	**Spring, 2023**	8	16	21	29	26	100
Brazil	**Spring, 2023**	9	24	14	38	15	100
Mexico	**Spring, 2023**	4	21	27	38	10	100

		Q15f. Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. f. Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy						
		A lot of confidence	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**Never heard of this person**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
U.S.	**Spring, 2023**	18	38	18	15	10	1	100
Australia	**Spring, 2023**	27	43	16	10	4	0	100

In U.S., asked of 1,800 respondents (Form 2 only).

		Q36. Thinking about (survey country)'s relations with Russia, in your view, which is more important?			
		Being tough with Russia on Ukraine	**Maintaining access to Russia's oil and gas reserves**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
France	**Spring, 2023**	60	34	6	100
Germany	**Spring, 2023**	66	29	5	100
Greece	**Spring, 2023**	35	60	5	100
Hungary	**Spring, 2023**	18	76	7	100
Italy	**Spring, 2023**	56	40	5	100
Netherlands	**Spring, 2023**	74	25	2	100
Poland	**Spring, 2023**	84	9	7	100
Spain	**Spring, 2023**	72	24	4	100
Sweden	**Spring, 2023**	90	6	4	100
UK	**Spring, 2023**	75	23	3	100
India	**Spring, 2023**	22	71	7	100