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## Global Opinion of Russia Mixed

Negative Views Widespread in Mideast and Europe

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## Global Opinion of Russia Mixed

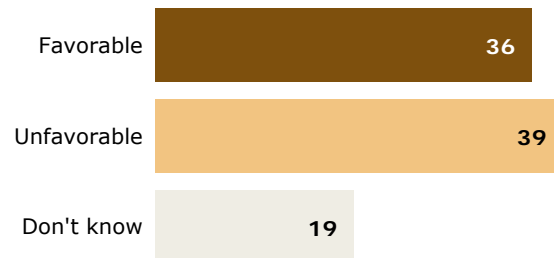
Negative Views Widespread in Mideast and Europe

As the current chair of the G20 and host of the organization's upcoming Leaders' Summit, Russia has asserted itself on the world stage. Yet, in the court of public opinion, Russia gets a mixed verdict. In a global survey by the Pew Research Center, a median of just 36% among publics in 38 nations express a favorable view of Russia, compared with 39% who hold an unfavorable view, and 19% who do not offer an opinion. By contrast, the same [survey](#) found the international image of the U.S. to be much more positive, with a median of 63% expressing a favorable view of America.

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### Russia's Global Image

*Median % across 38 countries\**



\* Based on survey of 39 countries, excluding Russia.

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In only two countries surveyed do more than half give Russia positive marks: Greece (63% favorable) and South Korea (53%). Elsewhere, opinion of the continent-spanning nation is less favorable, with negative views especially pronounced in the Middle East, Western Europe and Far East neighbor, Japan.

These are among the key findings of a survey by the Pew Research Center conducted from March 2 to May 1, 2013 among 37,653 respondents in 39 countries, including Russia.<sup>1</sup> The survey also finds that favorable opinion of Russia has slipped since 2007 in a number of Western countries, including the U.S. and Britain. But the biggest dip in opinion of Russia has occurred in Egypt and Jordan – key countries in the Middle East, a region in which Moscow has played an increasingly prominent role.

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<sup>1</sup> Results for India are not reported due to concerns about the survey's administration in the field.

## Regional Views of Russia

Around the world, negative opinions of Russia are more common than positive ones, although views are mixed in many countries.

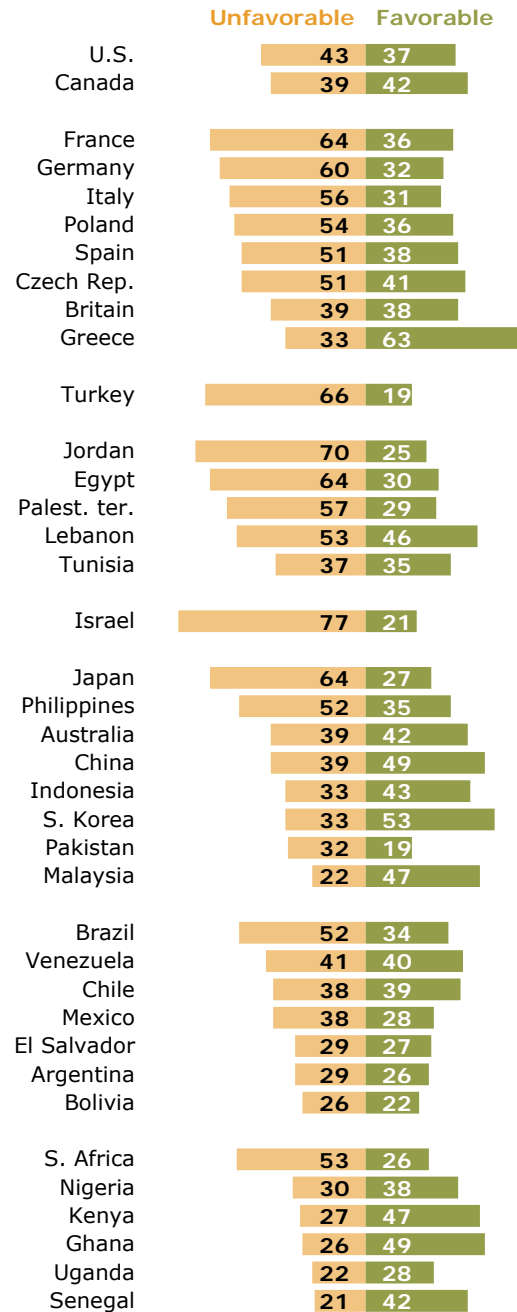
Unfavorable views of Russia are particularly widespread in the Middle East. Clear majorities in Israel (77%), Jordan (70%), Turkey (66%), Egypt (64%) and the Palestinian territories (57%) hold a negative opinion of Russia. In Lebanon, 53% also view Russia unfavorably, although opinion varies by sect: 86% of Lebanese Sunni Muslims hold a negative opinion of Russia, compared with just 9% of Lebanese Shia Muslims. Among Lebanese Christians, 54% see Russia in an unfavorable light.

Russia's image also suffers in many European countries. Half or more in France (64%), Italy (56%), Poland (54%), the Czech Republic (51%), and Spain (51%) have an unfavorable view of the former-Eastern Bloc leader. In Germany, too, a solid majority (60%) are negative toward Russia, although unfavorable opinion is more intense in the country's west (63%) than east (50%).

Greece is the one country in Europe where warmer views of Russia prevail (63% favorable vs. 33% unfavorable).

In Asia, opinion of Russia varies. More than half in Japan (64%) and the Philippines (52%) have an unfavorable opinion of the Russian Federation, while views lean in the opposite direction in South Korea (53% favorable). Elsewhere in the region, views are more closely divided, although pluralities of more than four-

## Russia Favorability



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in-ten have a positive image of the Eurasian giant in China (49%), Malaysia (47%) and Indonesia (43%).

Opinion of Russia is also split in the U.S. (37% favorable vs. 43% unfavorable) and Canada (42% vs. 39%). To the south, most Brazilians view Russia negatively (52% unfavorable), while among other Latin American countries opinion of the former Cold War power is muted, with positive and negative views nearly evenly divided, and substantial numbers not offering an opinion.

In sub-Saharan Africa, only South Africans have a clearly negative image of Russia (53% unfavorable). Elsewhere in the region, views of Russia are either divided or lean in a favorable direction, although many do not have an opinion.

Compared with six years ago, Russia's image has worsened among key Western countries, including Canada (a 10 percentage point decline in favorable views), Britain (-9), and the U.S. (-7). Over the same period, favorable opinion of Russia has also declined in Mexico (-10 points), Kenya (-10), Israel (-8), and Chile (-8).

But the most dramatic drop in Russia's standing has occurred in Jordan (-23) and Egypt (-16), perhaps reflecting dissatisfaction with Russia's involvement in Middle Eastern affairs.

Between 2007 and 2013, Russia's image has significantly improved in only two countries: Indonesia (+7 percentage points) and Argentina (+7).

## Change in Views of Russia

	% Favorable					07-13 Change
	2007	2009	2011	2012	2013	
	%	%	%	%	%	
U.S.	44	43	49	37	37	-7
Canada	52	51	--	--	42	-10
Britain	47	45	50	38	38	-9
France	35	43	53	36	36	+1
Germany	34	42	47	33	32	-2
Italy	37	--	--	23	31	-6
Spain	35	36	46	36	38	+3
Greece	--	--	--	61	63	--
Poland	34	33	35	34	36	+2
Czech Rep.	41	--	--	37	41	0
Turkey	17	13	18	16	19	+2
Egypt	46	48	35	31	30	-16
Jordan	48	42	31	26	25	-23
Lebanon	48	57	53	48	46	-2
Palest. ter.	30	33	34	--	29	-1
Tunisia	--	--	--	40	35	--
Israel	29	31	29	--	21	-8
Australia	--	--	--	--	42	--
China	54	46	47	48	49	-5
Indonesia	36	32	35	--	43	+7
Japan	22	23	28	22	27	+5
Malaysia	46	--	--	--	47	+1
Pakistan	18	10	15	20	19	+1
Philippines	--	--	--	--	35	--
S. Korea	54	50	--	--	53	-1
Argentina	19	23	--	--	26	+7
Bolivia	--	--	--	--	22	--
Brazil	--	--	33	27	34	--
Chile	47	--	--	--	39	-8
El Salvador	--	--	--	--	27	--
Mexico	38	29	23	25	28	-10
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	40	--
Ghana	55	--	--	--	49	-6
Kenya	57	35	34	--	47	-10
Nigeria	--	--	--	--	38	--
Senegal	--	--	--	--	42	--
S. Africa	--	--	--	--	26	--
Uganda	32	--	--	--	28	-4

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## Young More Favorable Toward Russia

Views of Russia vary significantly by age in many of the countries surveyed, with young people ages 18-29 often more likely to express positive views of Russia than people 50 and older.

The difference in views of Russia between the youngest and oldest age cohorts is 20 percentage points or more in eight countries surveyed, including G20 members Japan, Canada, Brazil, Germany, the U.S. and South Korea.

Generational differences in views of Russia may reflect shifting perceptions of Russia's place in the world. However, it may be part of a more universal phenomenon: the image of both the [U.S.](#) and [China](#) is often more favorable among those under 30, as opposed to people 50 and older.

## Generations Divide on Russia

	% Favorable			Youngest- oldest gap
	18-29	30-49	50+	
	%	%	%	
Japan	46	27	21	+25
Canada	59	45	34	+25
Turkey	33	15	10	+23
Philippines	46	34	24	+22
Brazil	47	32	25	+22
Germany	51	27	29	+22
U.S.	49	38	29	+20
S. Korea	67	52	47	+20
Italy	46	32	27	+19
Spain	48	42	30	+18
Senegal	46	46	29	+17
Tunisia	42	35	27	+15
Bolivia	31	17	18	+13
France	44	40	31	+13
Malaysia	55	44	42	+13
Mexico	32	28	22	+10
Lebanon	38	52	49	-11

Only countries with a significant, double-digit age gap shown.

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## Survey Methods

### About the 2013 Spring Pew Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see below.

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

Country: **Argentina**  
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by locality size  
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
 Languages: Spanish  
 Fieldwork dates: March 6 – March 26, 2013  
 Sample size: 819  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 4.7$  percentage points  
 Representative: Adult population (excluding dispersed rural population, or 8.8% of the population)

Country: **Australia**  
 Sample design: Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households  
 Mode: Telephone adults 18 plus  
 Languages: English  
 Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 18, 2013  
 Sample size: 800  
 Margin of Error:  $\pm 4.4$  percentage points  
 Representative: Telephone households (roughly 98% of all Australian households)

**Country:** **Bolivia**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Spanish  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 12 – April 18, 2013  
**Sample size:** 800  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 4.5$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding dispersed rural population, or 10% of the population)

**Country:** **Brazil**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Brazil's five regions and size of municipality  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Portuguese  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – April 21, 2013  
**Sample size:** 960  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 4.1$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **Britain**  
**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households  
**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** English  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 27, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,012  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 3.3$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Telephone households (roughly 98% of all British households)

**Country:** **Canada**  
**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone-only households  
**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** English, French  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 5 – March 18, 2013  
**Sample size:** 701  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 3.7$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Telephone households (excluding residents of Yukon, Nunavut, and Northwest Territories; sample represents roughly 98% of all Canadian households)

**Country:** **Chile**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Spanish  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 19, 2013  
**Sample size:** 800  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 5.2$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding Chiloe and other islands, or 3% of the population)

**Country:** **China**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by China's three regional-economic zones and urbanity. Twelve cities, 12 towns and 12 villages were sampled covering central, east, and west China.  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Chinese (Mandarin, Hebei, Shandong, Yunnan, Chongqing, Guangdong, Hubei, Henan, Hunan, Jiangsu, Ganda, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Anhui, Shanghai, Jilin, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, and Beijing dialects)  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – April 6, 2013  
**Sample size:** 3,226  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 3.5$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding Tibet, Xinjiang, Hong Kong and Macau, or roughly 2% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in China.  
**Note:** The results cited are from Horizonkey's self-sponsored survey.



**Country:** **Czech Republic**  
**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of adults who own a cell phone  
**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Czech  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 14, 2013  
**Sample size:** 700  
**Margin of Error:** ±3.7 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 91% of adults age 18 and older)

**Country:** **Egypt**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorates and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Arabic  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 3 – March 23, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.3 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding Frontier governorates, or about 2% of the population)

**Country:** **El Salvador**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by department and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Spanish  
**Fieldwork dates:** April 18 – May 1, 2013  
**Sample size:** 792  
**Margin of Error:** ±5.3 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **France**  
**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RDD) sample of landline and cell phone-only households with quotas for gender, age and occupation and stratified by region and urbanity  
**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** French  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 16, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,004  
**Margin of Error:** ±3.6 percentage points  
**Representative:** Telephone households (roughly 99% of all French households)

**Country:** **Germany**  
**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RL(2)D) probability sample of landline and cell phone households  
**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** German  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 18, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,025  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.1 percentage points  
**Representative:** Telephone households (roughly 99% of all German households)

**Country:** **Ghana**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and settlement size  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Akan (Twi), English, Dagbani, Ewe  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 20 – April 3, 2013  
**Sample size:** 799  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.7 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

Country:	<b>Greece</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Greek
Fieldwork dates:	March 4 – March 27, 2013
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.7 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding the islands in the Aegean and Ionian Seas, or roughly 6% of the population)
Country:	<b>Indonesia</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Bahasa Indonesian
Fieldwork dates:	March 9 – March 27, 2013
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±4.0 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding Papua and remote areas or provinces with small populations, or 12% of the population)
Country:	<b>Israel</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Israel's six districts, urbanity, and socioeconomic status, with an oversample of Arabs
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Hebrew, Arabic
Fieldwork dates:	March 29 – April 12, 2013
Sample size:	922 (504 Jews, 406 Arabs, 12 others)
Margin of Error:	±4.6 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	<b>Italy</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by four regions and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Italian
Fieldwork dates:	March 4 – March 19, 2013
Sample size:	1,105
Margin of Error:	±4.1 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

**Country:** **Japan**  
**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline households stratified by region and population size  
**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Japanese  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 5 – April 2, 2013  
**Sample size:** 700  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.3 percentage points  
**Representative:** Landline households (roughly 86% of all Japanese households)

**Country:** **Jordan**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Jordan's 12 governorates and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Arabic  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 23, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.5 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **Kenya**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and settlement size  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Kiswahili, English  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 13 – March 30, 2013  
**Sample size:** 798  
**Margin of Error:** ±4.3 percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **Lebanon**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Lebanon's seven regions and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Arabic  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 22, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 4.0$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding a small area in Beirut controlled by a militia group and a few villages in the south of Lebanon, which border Israel and are inaccessible to outsiders, or about 2% of the population)

**Country:** **Malaysia**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by state and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Malay, Mandarin Chinese, English  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – April 3, 2013  
**Sample size:** 822  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 4.3$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding difficult to access areas in Sabah and Sarawak, or about 7% of the population)

**Country:** **Mexico**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Spanish  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 17, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 4.1$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **Nigeria**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** English, Hausa, Yoruba, Igbo  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 6 – April 4, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,031  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 4.0$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding Borno, Yobe and some areas in Taraba, or about 5% of the population)

**Country:** **Pakistan**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Urdu, Pashto, Punjabi, Saraiki, Sindhi  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 11 – March 31, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,201  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 4.3$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding the Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir for security reasons as well as areas of instability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [formerly the North-West Frontier Province] and Baluchistan, or roughly 18% of the population). Disproportionately urban. The data were weighted to reflect the actual urbanity distribution in Pakistan.

**Country:** **Palestinian territories**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urban/rural/refugee camp population  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Arabic  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 29 – April 7, 2013  
**Sample size:** 810  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 4.4$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population (excluding Bedouins who regularly change residence and some communities near Israeli settlements where military restrictions make access difficult, or roughly 5% of the population)

Country:	<b>Philippines</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilonggo, Ilocano, Bicolano
Fieldwork dates:	March 10 – April 3, 2013
Sample size:	804
Margin of Error:	±4.5 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	<b>Poland</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Poland's 16 provinces and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Polish
Fieldwork dates:	March 2 – March 24, 2013
Sample size:	800
Margin of Error:	±3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	<b>Russia</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight regions plus Moscow and St. Petersburg and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Russian
Fieldwork dates:	March 5 – March 21, 2013
Sample size:	996
Margin of Error:	±3.6 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding High North regions, the Chechen Republic, and the Ingush Republic, or about 3% of the population)
Country:	<b>Senegal</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Wolof, French
Fieldwork dates:	March 6 – March 30, 2013
Sample size:	800
Margin of Error:	±4.1 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

**Country:** **South Africa**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by metropolitan area, province and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** English, Zulu, Xhosa, South Sotho, Afrikaans  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 18 – April 12, 2013  
**Sample size:** 815  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 4.1$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **South Korea**  
**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of adults who own a cell phone  
**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Korean  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 18, 2013  
**Sample size:** 809  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 3.7$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Adults who own a cell phone (roughly 96% of adults age 18 and older)

**Country:** **Spain**  
**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone-only households stratified by region  
**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Spanish/Castilian  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 15, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 3.1$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Telephone households (roughly 97% of Spanish households)

**Country:** **Tunisia**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by governorate and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Tunisian Arabic  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 19, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 4.0$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population



**Country:** **Turkey**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by the 26 regions (based on geographical location and level of development (NUTS 2)) and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Turkish  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 5 – March 24, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,000  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 7.7$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **Uganda**  
**Sample design:** Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity  
**Mode:** Face-to-face adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** Luganda, English, Runyankole/Rukiga, Luo, Runyoro/Rutoro, Ateso, Lugbara  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 15 – March 29, 2013  
**Sample size:** 800  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 4.3$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Adult population

**Country:** **United States**  
**Sample design:** Random Digit Dial (RDD) probability sample of landline and cell phone households stratified by county  
**Mode:** Telephone adults 18 plus  
**Languages:** English, Spanish  
**Fieldwork dates:** March 4 – March 18, 2013  
**Sample size:** 1,002  
**Margin of Error:**  $\pm 3.5$  percentage points  
**Representative:** Telephone households with English or Spanish speakers (roughly 97% of U.S. households)

Country:	<b>Venezuela</b>
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and parish size
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Spanish
Fieldwork dates:	March 15 – April 27, 2013
Sample size:	1,000
Margin of Error:	±3.5 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding remote areas, or about 4% of population)

**Pew Research Center's Global Attitudes Project  
2013 Spring Survey Topline Results  
September 3, 2013 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, the Global Attitudes Project has used an automated process to generate topline. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Spring, 2011 survey in Pakistan was fielded before the death of Osama bin Laden (April 10 – April 26), while the Late Spring, 2011 survey was conducted afterwards (May 8 – May 15).
- 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:
  - Bolivia prior to 2013
  - Senegal prior to 2013
  - Venezuela prior to 2013
  - Brazil prior to 2010
  - South Africa in 2007
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2013 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q9e Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: e. Russia					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	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
Canada	Spring, 2013	3	39	31	8	19	100
	Spring, 2009	5	46	22	8	19	100
	Spring, 2007	7	45	23	7	18	100
Britain	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
France	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, 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
Italy	Spring, 2013	4	27	35	21	13	100
	Spring, 2012	2	21	37	30	10	100
	Spring, 2007	2	35	41	8	14	100
Spain	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
Greece	Spring, 2013	13	50	23	10	5	100
	Spring, 2012	13	48	22	14	4	100
Poland	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
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	3	38	41	10	8	100
	Spring, 2012	3	34	44	12	8	100
	Spring, 2007	3	38	45	9	4	100

		Q9e Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: e. Russia					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Russia	Spring, 2013	29	54	11	3	3	100
	Spring, 2012	42	43	9	2	4	100
	Spring, 2011	41	43	9	2	5	100
	Spring, 2010	43	44	7	2	4	100
	Spring, 2009	40	47	8	2	3	100
	Spring, 2007	47	42	7	1	4	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	1	18	23	43	15	100
	Spring, 2012	3	13	15	48	20	100
	Spring, 2011	3	15	23	44	16	100
	Spring, 2010	1	15	17	48	18	100
	Spring, 2009	2	11	14	49	24	100
	Spring, 2007	1	16	16	48	18	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	6	24	35	29	6	100
	Spring, 2012	6	25	37	28	5	100
	Spring, 2011	4	31	38	24	3	100
	Spring, 2010	6	34	33	25	2	100
	Spring, 2009	7	41	29	23	0	100
	Spring, 2007	9	37	26	24	4	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	4	21	38	32	5	100
	Spring, 2012	4	22	43	27	5	100
	Spring, 2011	5	26	39	24	7	100
	Spring, 2010	6	31	38	20	5	100
	Spring, 2009	8	34	36	22	1	100
	Spring, 2007	10	38	31	18	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	18	28	28	25	1	100
	Spring, 2012	16	32	28	20	3	100
	Spring, 2011	14	39	25	18	5	100
	Spring, 2010	12	43	25	15	4	100
	Spring, 2009	13	44	27	11	6	100
	Spring, 2007	13	35	22	25	5	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	3	26	30	27	14	100
	Spring, 2011	3	31	42	20	4	100
	Spring, 2009	3	30	27	31	9	100
	Spring, 2007	4	26	32	27	11	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	9	26	15	22	29	100
	Spring, 2012	13	27	24	16	20	100
Israel	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

		Q9e Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: e. Russia					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2013	1	41	30	9	19	100
China	Spring, 2013	7	42	28	11	12	100
	Spring, 2012	7	41	28	10	14	100
	Spring, 2011	5	42	26	11	16	100
	Spring, 2010	5	44	32	8	11	100
	Spring, 2009	5	41	35	8	12	100
	Spring, 2007	5	49	27	5	14	100
Indonesia	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
Japan	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
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	5	42	16	6	31	100
	Spring, 2007	3	43	22	7	25	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	6	13	11	21	49	100
	Spring, 2012	4	16	14	31	35	100
	Late Spring, 2011	1	14	12	30	42	100
	Spring, 2011	2	9	15	31	43	100
	Spring, 2010	2	9	16	35	40	100
	Spring, 2009	1	9	17	37	36	100
	Spring, 2007	4	14	18	24	40	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	2	33	36	16	12	100
South Korea	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
	Spring, 2007	2	52	26	4	17	100
Argentina	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
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	4	18	17	9	52	100
Brazil	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
Chile	Spring, 2013	5	34	29	9	23	100
	Spring, 2007	8	39	25	4	24	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	2	25	21	8	43	100
Mexico	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
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	14	26	19	22	20	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	15	34	19	7	26	100

		Q9e Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of: e. Russia					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Ghana	Spring, 2007	16	39	19	8	18	100
Kenya	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
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	7	31	15	15	32	100
	Spring, 2010	18	35	19	12	16	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	17	25	14	7	37	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	6	20	25	28	20	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	10	18	12	10	50	100
	Spring, 2007	10	22	14	12	42	100