

FOR RELEASE JULY 15, 2025

# International Views of China Turn Slightly More Positive

*People in many of 25 surveyed nations increasingly see China as the world's top economic power*

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**RECOMMENDED CITATION**

Pew Research Center, July 2025, "International Views of China Turn Slightly More Positive"

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## How we did this

This Pew Research Center analysis focuses on public opinion of China in 25 countries across the Asia-Pacific region, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East-North Africa region, North America and sub-Saharan Africa. Views of China, its president and its role in the world are examined in the context of long-term trend data.

### Countries included in this report



Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.  
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For non-U.S. data, this analysis draws on nationally representative surveys of 28,333 adults conducted from Jan. 8 to April 26, 2025. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Surveys were conducted face-to-face in Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa and Turkey. In Australia, we used a mixed-mode probability-based online panel.

In the United States, we surveyed 3,605 U.S. adults from March 24 to 30, 2025. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), a group of

people recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses who have agreed to take surveys regularly. This kind of recruitment gives nearly all U.S. adults a chance of selection. Surveys were conducted either online or by telephone with a live interviewer. 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](#).

We conducted simultaneous telephone and face-to-face surveys in Hungary and Poland in 2024. Data in our 2024 reports was from the face-to-face survey. The 2024 data in this report comes from the telephone survey for direct comparison to our 2025 telephone data. For this reason, 2024 data for Hungary and Poland may not match earlier reports.

Here are the [questions used for this analysis](#), along with responses, and [the survey methodology](#).

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# International Views of China Turn Slightly More Positive

*In many of 25 surveyed nations, people increasingly see China as the world's top economic power*

The share of people with a favorable view of China has increased since last year in 15 of the 25 countries Pew Research Center surveyed this spring. In most of these countries, this is the first time since 2020 that views of China have turned more positive. After the COVID-19 pandemic began, opinions of China in some places reached [historic or near-historic lows](#) in survey data going back nearly two decades.

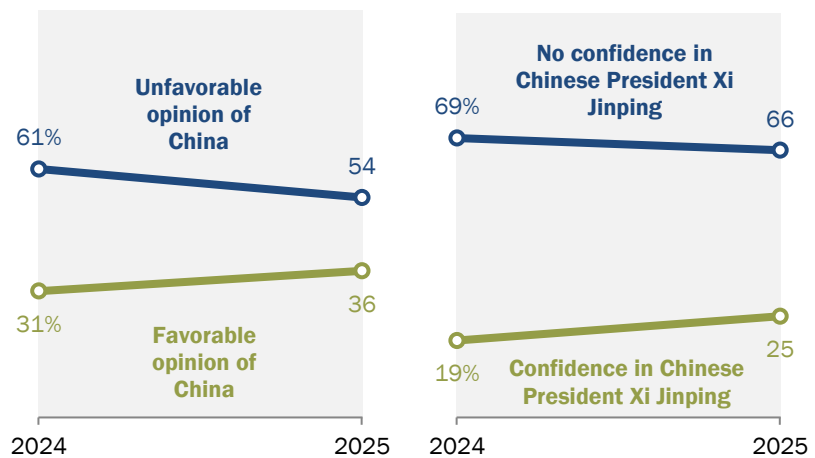
Confidence in Chinese President Xi Jinping to do the right thing regarding world affairs has also increased in many countries surveyed.

Despite these changes, **views of China and Xi remain broadly negative:**

- A median of 36% of adults across the 25 countries surveyed have a favorable view of China, while 54% have an unfavorable view.
- A median of 25% have confidence in Xi, compared with 66% who have little or no confidence in him.

## Views of China have improved in many countries since last year but remain broadly negative

Median % who say they have (a/an) ...



Note: Percentages are medians based on 25 countries surveyed in both 2024 and 2025.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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### What is a median?

In this analysis, median scores are used to help readers see overall patterns in the data. The median percentage is the middle number in a list of all percentages sorted from highest to lowest.

While the balance of opinion is negative overall, views of China and Xi vary significantly across the countries surveyed. China and its president receive much more positive marks in the nine [middle-income countries](#) surveyed than in the 16 high-income ones.

Jump to [Chapter 3](#) to read more about views of China and Xi in middle-income countries.

Though views of China and Xi have improved in most surveyed countries since last year, [the opposite is true](#) for the United States and President Donald Trump. Today, international views of the two superpowers and their leaders are closer than they have been at any point since 2020.

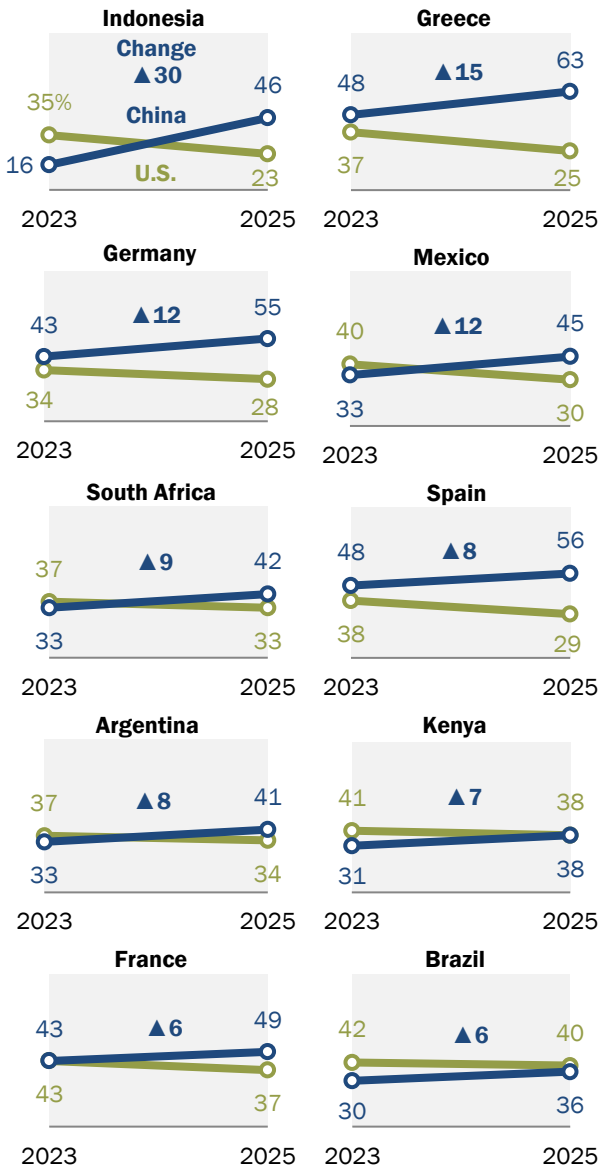
**Related:** [Views of the U.S. have worsened while opinions of China have improved in many countries](#)

Against this backdrop, more people globally see China as the world's leading economic power now versus [when we last asked in 2023](#). Today, a median of 41% of adults across the countries surveyed see China as the world's top economy, while roughly the same share (39% median) give that title to the U.S. This is a marked departure from [two years ago](#), when considerably more people saw the U.S. than China as the world's leading economy.

Despite the growing sense that China is the world's top economy, **people in nearly all countries surveyed prioritize strong economic ties with the U.S. over China.**

## China increasingly seen as the world's top economy

% who say \_\_\_ is the world's leading economic power



Note: Only statistically significant changes in the shares who name China are shown. Full question wording is, "Today, which one of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power: The United States, China, Japan or the countries of the European Union?"

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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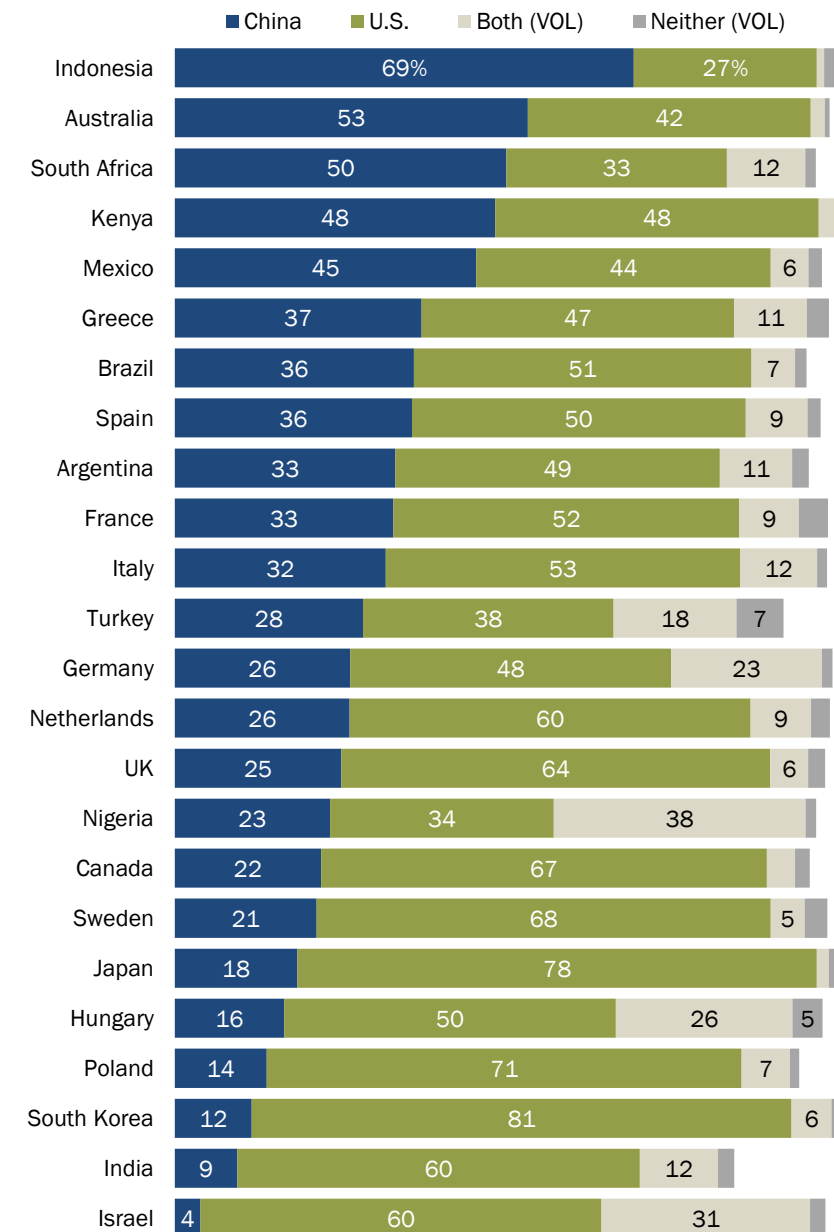
This is the case even though the share of people who prioritize economic ties with China has grown in more than half of the countries where we've asked this question before. In Mexico, for instance, 45% of adults now say it's more important for their country to have strong economic ties with China than with the U.S., up from 37% in 2019 and 15% in 2015.

Some of this movement may be related to confidence (or lack of confidence) in Trump to [handle global economic problems](#). In most nations surveyed, people with less confidence in Trump on this issue are more likely to prioritize strong economic ties with China.

These are some of the key findings from a new Pew Research Center survey of more than 30,000 people in 25 countries conducted Jan. 8-April 26, 2025. Fieldwork in every country except Indonesia began after Trump's second-term inauguration. Most interviews were conducted before Trump announced sweeping global

## In most countries surveyed, people prioritize economic ties with the U.S. over China

% who say it is more important for their country to have economic ties with ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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tariffs on April 2. Refer to [Appendix A](#) for more information on our survey fieldwork timeline.

## Attitudes toward China in middle-income nations

Our survey takes a close look at attitudes toward China, as well as the U.S., in nine middle-income countries.

### Investment from China and the U.S.

Around half of adults or more in nearly every middle-income country we surveyed – except Argentina and India – see investment from China as good for their nation. And the share who express this view has increased substantially since 2019 in Turkey (+20 percentage points), Indonesia (+18), Kenya (+11) and India (+9). It has decreased considerably in Nigeria (-18).

We also asked people about investment from the U.S. In Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey, more people describe investment from China as good for their country than say the same about U.S. investment. By contrast, people in India are more likely to see U.S. than Chinese investment as good.

## Problems in bilateral relations with China

People in many of the middle-income countries surveyed say there are serious problems in their nation's relationship with China. For example, majorities across all nine call the amount of debt their country owes to China at least a somewhat serious problem. And in Brazil, Indonesia, Kenya and Nigeria, half or more call this a *very* serious problem.

Many people in these nations also see several other issues as problematic. These include China's military power, its involvement in their country's politics, its economic competition and its human rights policies. Brazilians and Indonesians tend to be especially concerned about each of these issues.

### Many across middle-income countries surveyed consider national debt to China a serious problem

*Median % who say each of the following is a \_\_\_ problem for their country*

	Very serious	Somewhat serious
The amount of debt their country owes to China	50%	27%
China's military power	35	27
China's involvement in politics in their country	34	28
Economic competition with China	32	28
China's policies on human rights	28	28

Note: Percentages are medians based on nine middle-income countries.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Still, with the exception of India, people in these countries see many of the same problems in their relations with the U.S. For example, 65% of South Africans say U.S. policies on human rights are a very or somewhat serious problem; 56% say the same about Chinese policies on human rights. (The South African survey was conducted after Trump signed an executive order [halting U.S. aid to South Africa](#) but before a group of White Afrikaners [arrived in the U.S. as refugees](#). The survey was also conducted before South African President Cyril Ramaphosa [met with Trump](#) at the White House.)

**Related:** [How people in 9 middle-income countries see relations with the U.S., China](#)

## China as an ally or a threat

We also asked respondents to name (in an open-ended question) their country's most important ally and greatest threat.

China is not seen as the top threat in any of the middle-income countries surveyed. The U.S., however, is the most commonly named threat in Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico and South Africa – sometimes by a wide margin.

Meanwhile, South Africans and Indonesians both name China as their country's top ally.

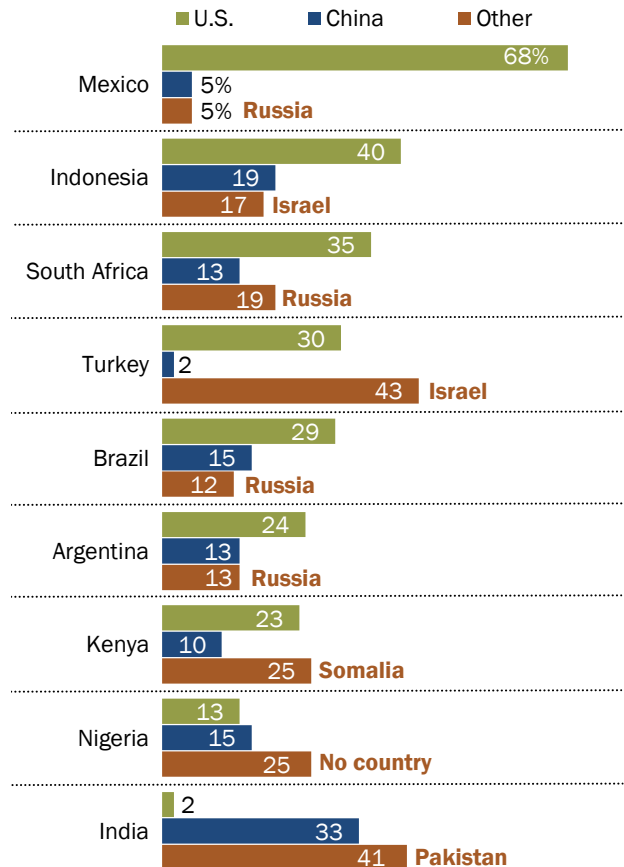
In all three Latin American countries surveyed (Argentina, Brazil and Mexico) the U.S. is the most frequently named ally.

*Jump to [Chapter 4](#) to read more about views of top allies and threats.*

**Related:** [People in Many Countries Consider the U.S. an Important Ally; Others See It as a Top Threat](#)

## China seen as less of a threat than U.S. in most middle-income countries polled

% who say \_\_\_ poses the greatest threat to their country



Note: Open-ended question. Shares who named the U.S. and China are shown with the next-most common response. In Kenya, South Africa and Mexico, the third- and fourth-most common responses are not statistically different. Only middle-income countries are included here; refer to topline for full results.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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## 1. Views of China and Xi Jinping

Views of China are more unfavorable than favorable in the 25 countries surveyed. In most countries, people also lack confidence in Chinese President Xi Jinping to do the right thing regarding world affairs.

However, positive views of China have increased in 15 of the 25 countries since last year, and confidence in Xi is up in 16 countries. Views of both China and Xi tend to be more positive in the nine [middle-income countries](#) surveyed than in the 16 high-income countries.

## Favorability of China

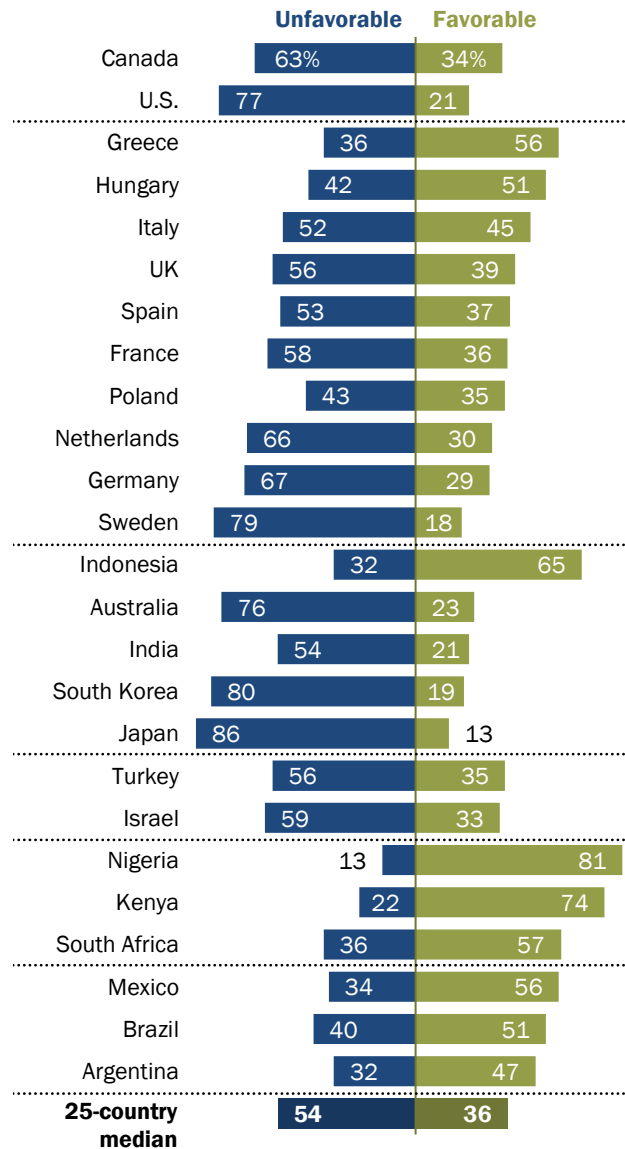
A 25-country median of 36% of adults have a favorable view of China, compared with 54% who have an unfavorable view.

- Views are among the most negative in the **Asia-Pacific region**. In Japan, only 13% of people have a favorable view of China, as do around a quarter or fewer in Australia, India and South Korea. Indonesia, however, is an exception, with roughly two-thirds reporting a favorable opinion of China.
- The balance of opinion in **Europe** is also negative. About four-in-ten adults or fewer have a positive view of China in most of the European countries surveyed. Only in Greece do a majority have a favorable opinion.
- In both **Turkey** and **Israel**, around a third have favorable views of China.
- In the three **sub-Saharan African countries** surveyed (Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa) majorities have a favorable view of China.
- And in each of the three **Latin American countries** surveyed (Argentina, Brazil and Mexico) more people have a positive view of China than a negative one.

The more positive views in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America reflect a broader pattern: In

### Views of China vary by country

% who have a(n) \_\_\_ opinion of China



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

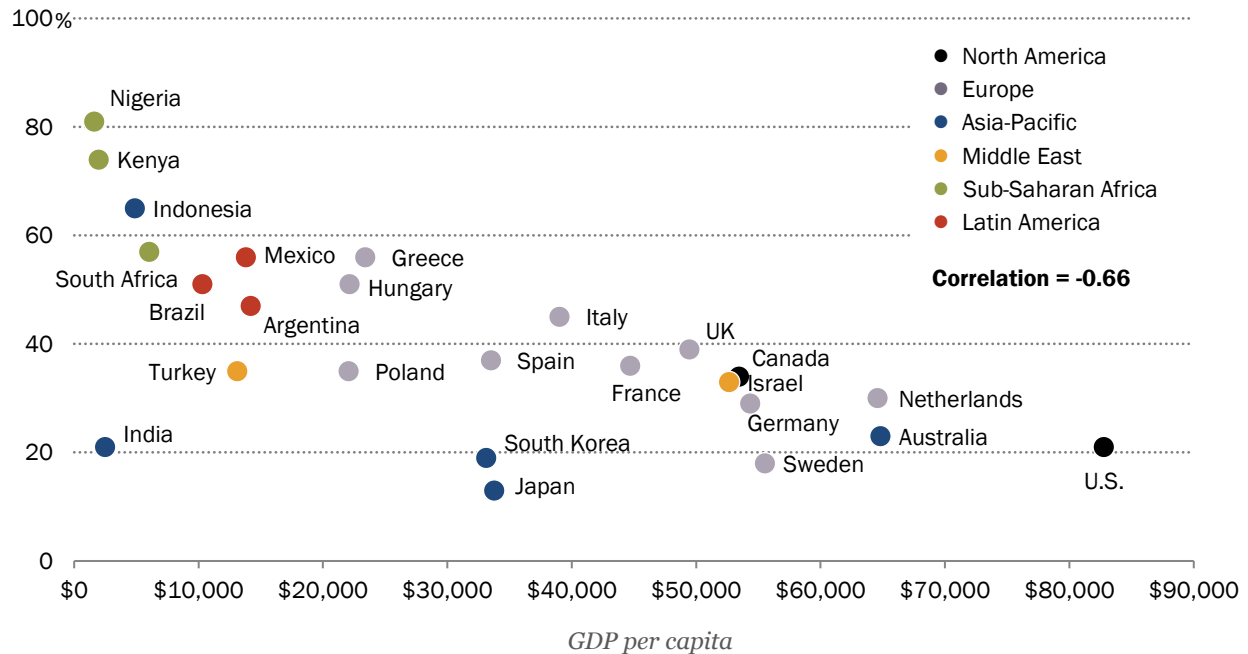
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countries with lower gross domestic products per capita, people tend to have more positive views of China.

## Where per-capita GDP is lower, attitudes toward China tend to be more positive

% who have a *favorable* view of China



Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey; GDP data comes from World Bank.  
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## Views of China over time

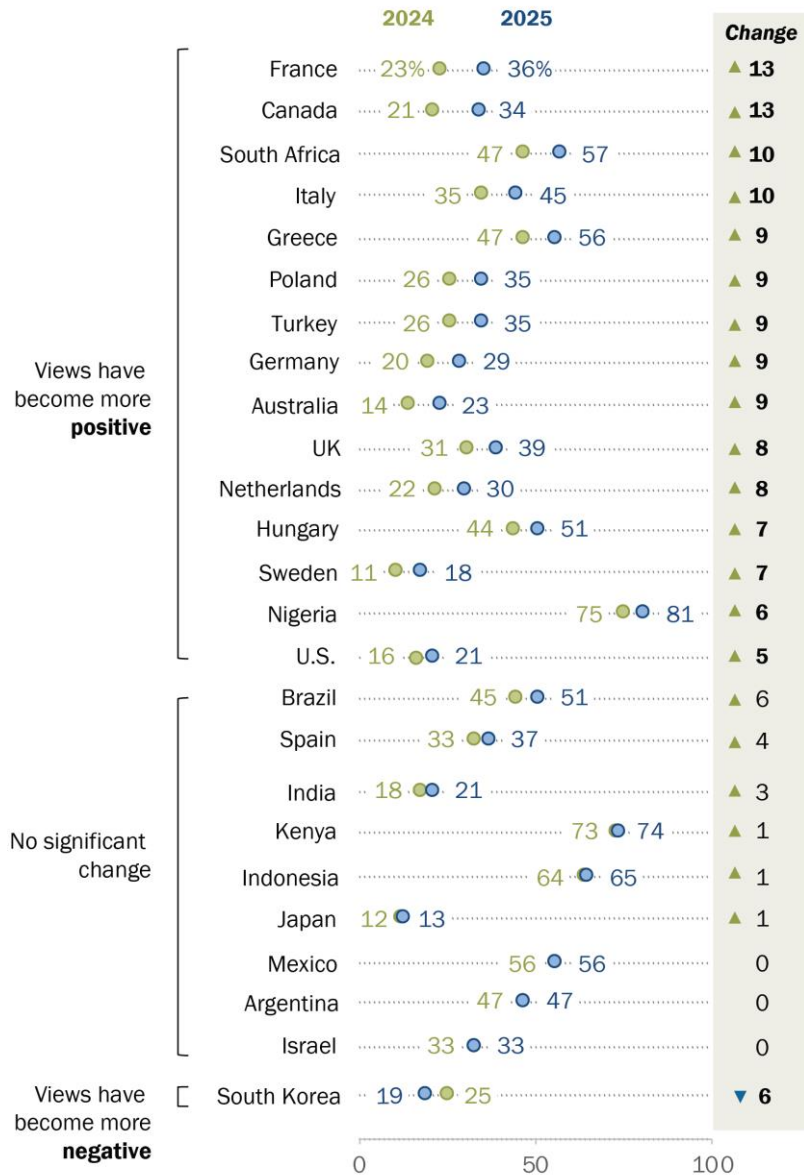
Views of China have become more favorable since 2024 in 15 of 25 countries surveyed. This includes double-digit increases in places like Canada and France (+13 points) as well as Italy and South Africa (+10).

In South Korea, however, the share of adults with a favorable view of China decreased from 25% in 2024 to 19% in 2025. This is the only country surveyed where this share has dropped significantly since last year.

**Related:** [\*Negative Views of China Have Softened Slightly Among Americans\*](#)

## Views of China have improved in many countries since last year but remain broadly negative

% who say they have a **favorable** opinion of China, by year



Note: Statistically significant changes are in **bold**.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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## Views by age

In most countries, younger people have more favorable opinions of China than older people.

Some of the largest gaps are in Poland, the United Kingdom and Canada, where adults under 35 are 27 or 28 points more likely than those ages 50 and older to view China positively.

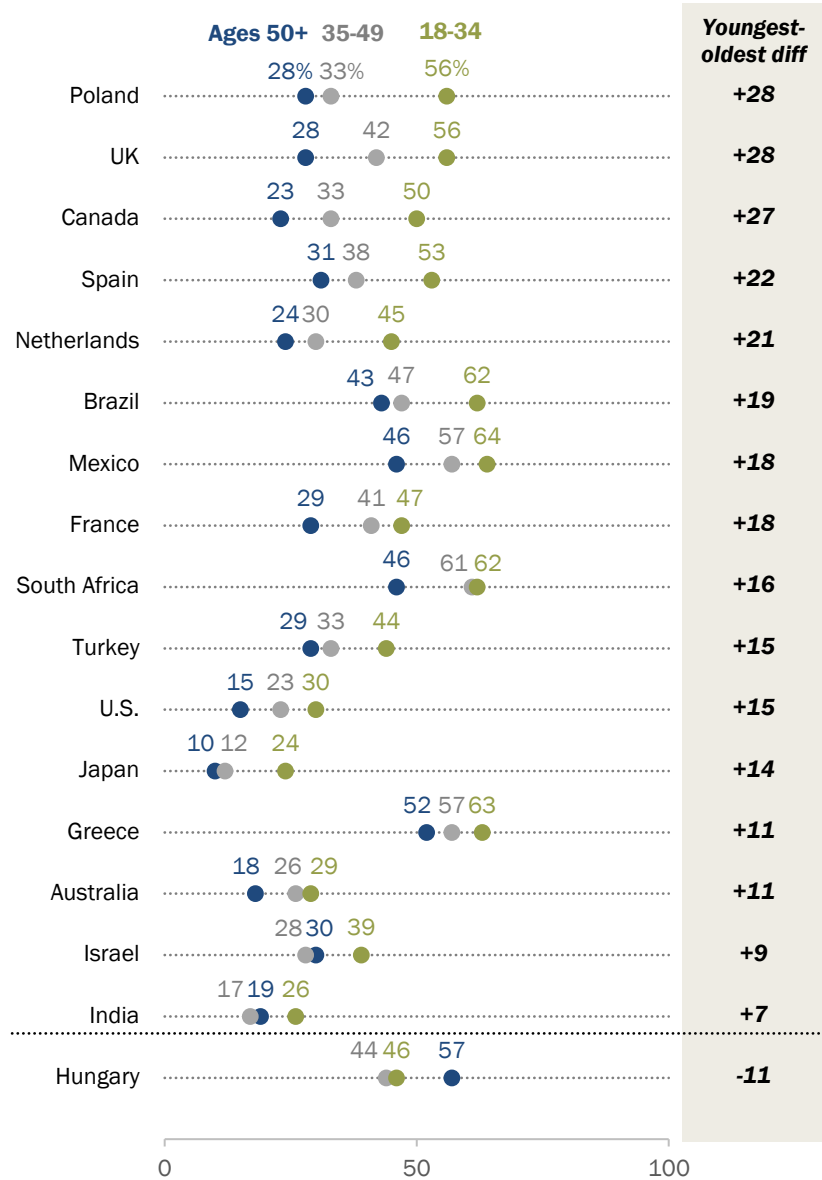
## Views by ideology

In most countries, ideology is not closely related to views of China. (For more on how we measure ideology in our cross-national surveys, read this report's [methodology](#).)

But in Israel, Mexico, South Korea and the U.S., people who place themselves on the ideological left (“liberals” in the U.S.) have more positive views of China than those on the ideological right (“conservatives” in the U.S.). For example, 28% of South Koreans on the left view China positively, compared with 12% of those on the right.

## Younger people generally view China more positively

% who have a *favorable* opinion of China, by age



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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In Hungary, however, the opposite is true. Roughly two-thirds of Hungarians on the right have favorable views of China, compared with 43% in the center and 37% on the left.

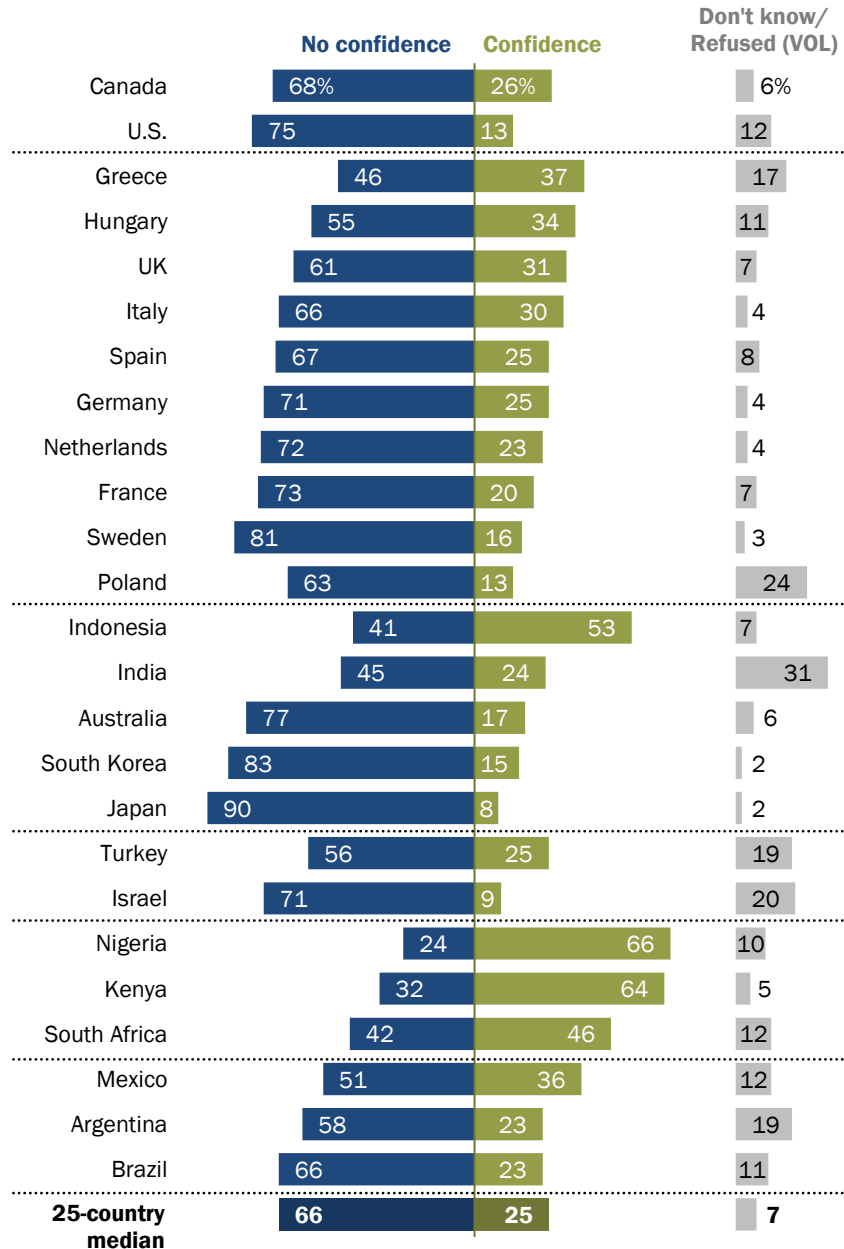
## Confidence in Xi

Relatively few people surveyed have confidence in Xi to do the right thing regarding world affairs. A 25-country median of 25% of adults have a fair amount or a great deal of confidence in him, while 66% have not too much or no confidence at all.

- Ratings of Xi are highest in **Kenya** and **Nigeria**, where about two-thirds of adults have confidence in the Chinese president. Views are more mixed in **South Africa**.
- In **Europe**, **Latin America** and **North America**, assessments of Xi are more negative than positive. The same is true in **Turkey** and **Israel**.
- People in four of the five **Asia-Pacific**

## Most lack confidence in Xi across 25 countries

% who have \_\_\_ in Chinese President Xi Jinping to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: In Australia and the U.S., "Don't know/Refused" includes those who chose an explicit "Never heard of this person" response option.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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**countries** surveyed mostly lack confidence in Xi. For instance, only 8% in Japan have confidence in him. But in Indonesia, more have confidence in Xi than not (53% vs. 41%).

Overall, confidence in Xi is lower in high-income countries than in middle-income ones.

### Views of Xi over time

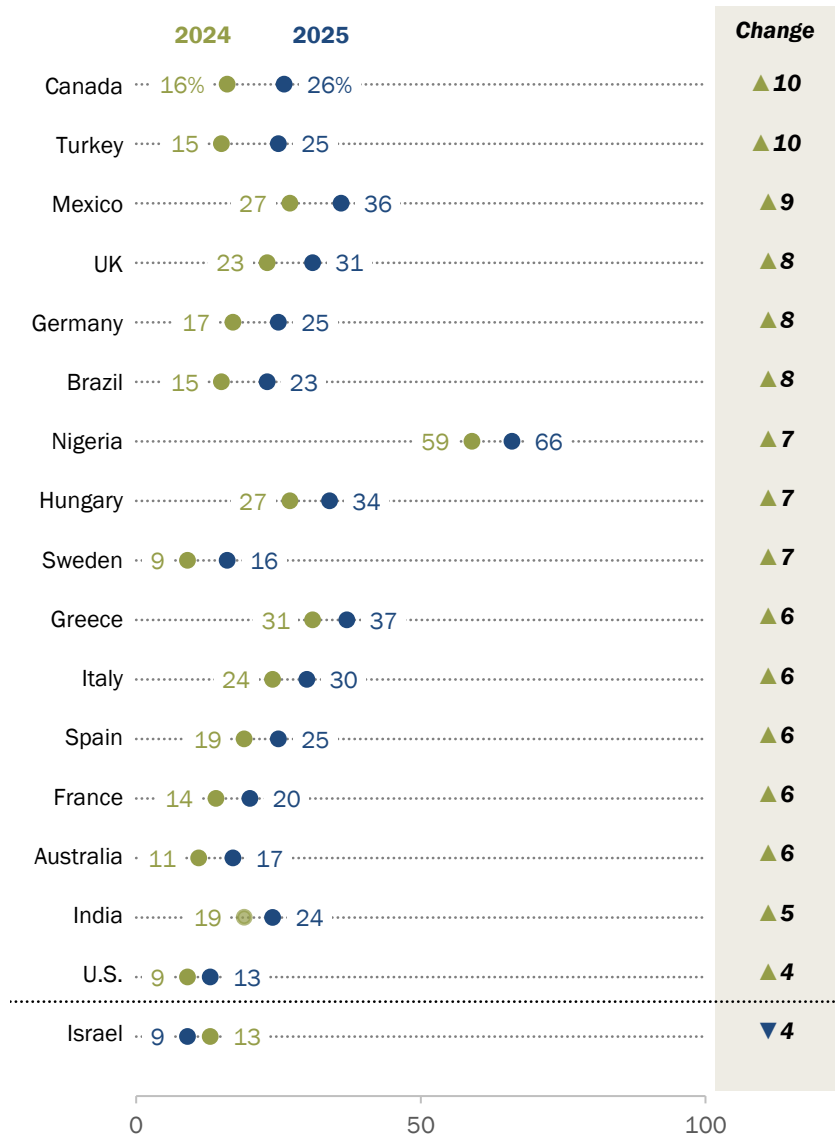
While majorities in most countries surveyed have little or no confidence in Xi to do the right thing regarding world affairs, **confidence in him has increased since last year in 16 of the 25 countries surveyed.**

This includes increases of 10 points in Canada and Turkey.

These changing attitudes toward Xi reflect another pattern: The share saying they “don’t know” whether they have confidence in him has fallen in some countries. And in South Africa the share who are unsure or decline to answer has dropped so significantly since 2024 that both positive (+10) and negative (+12) ratings of Xi have increased.

### Confidence in Xi is up in many countries since 2024

% who have **confidence** in Chinese President Xi Jinping to do the right thing regarding world affairs, by year



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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## 2. China's economic power and economic relations

We asked people in 25 nations whether they think the U.S., China, Japan or the European Union is the world's leading economic power. We also asked with which country – the U.S. or China – they see as a more important economic partner to their own nation.

- In most countries, people either view China as the world's top economy or their opinions are split between China and the U.S.
- In 10 countries, the share of people who view China as the top economy has increased significantly since 2023.
- In most places surveyed, people prioritize close economic ties with the U.S. over China, though the share who prioritize China has increased in most countries while the share who prioritize economic ties with the U.S. has shrunk as of recently.
- People on the ideological left are more likely than those on the right to prioritize a close economic relationship with China.

## Which country is the world's top economy?

**China is viewed as the top economy in 12 countries spanning regions and income levels.** This is the most common view in most European countries surveyed, held by majorities in Germany, Greece, Italy and Spain, and by roughly half of adults in France, Hungary and Poland.

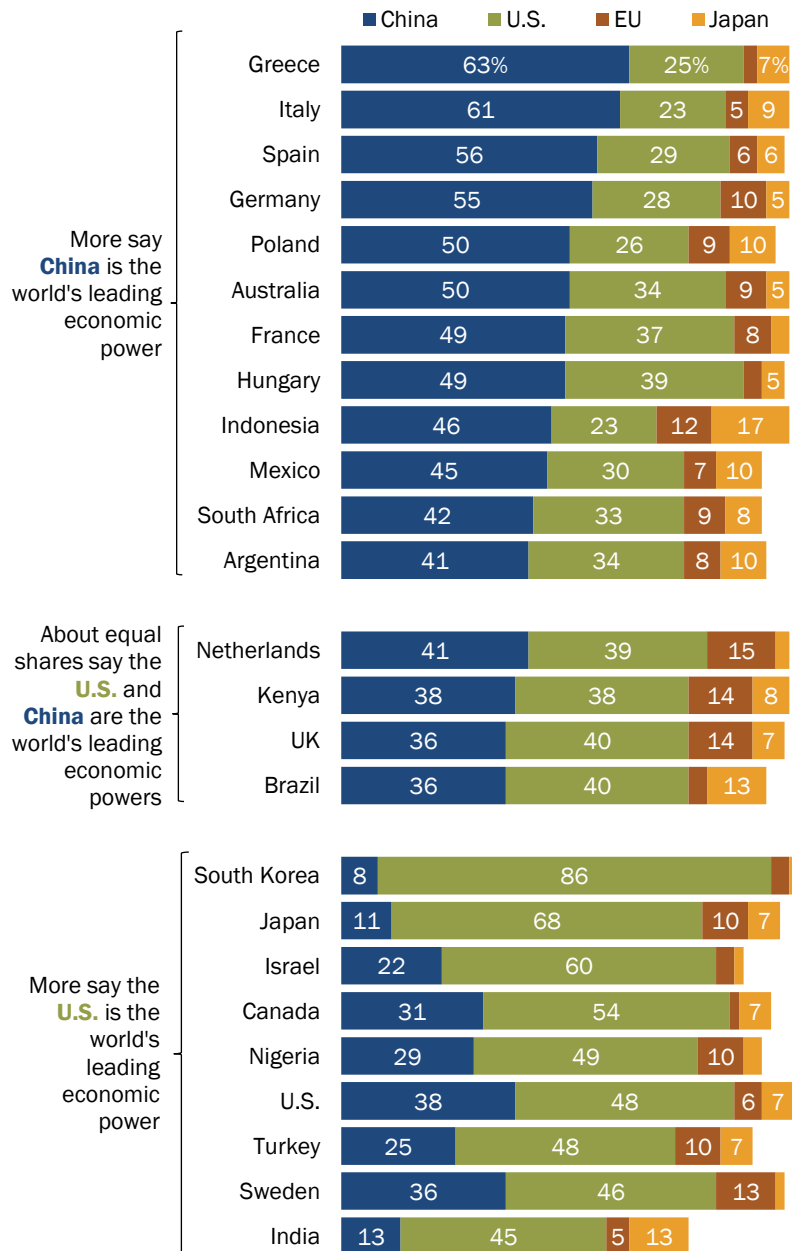
By comparison, the U.S. is seen as the top economy in nine countries – including the U.S. itself, where 48% of adults hold this view. Majorities in Israel, Japan and South Korea agree.

Opinion is split in Brazil, Kenya, the Netherlands and the UK, where similar shares call China and the U.S. the top economy.

Relatively few in any country surveyed point to Japan or the EU as the world's top economic power.

## Views of whether China or the U.S. is the world's top economy vary by country

% who say \_\_\_ is the world's leading economic power



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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**Views over time**

The balance of opinion on which country is the world's leading economic power has shifted toward China in recent years.

- In 10 countries, the share of people who say China is the world's top economy has increased since 2023. In India and Turkey, where we last asked this question in 2019, the share of adults who see China as the top economy has also increased slightly.
- In eight countries, the share of people who see the U.S. as the world's top economic power has decreased since 2023. In India, it has decreased since the last time we asked in 2019.
- Canada is a notable exception. Today, Canadians are 10 points more likely than in 2023 to call the U.S. the leading economic power – and 9 points less likely to name China.

When comparing the share of people in each country who name China as the top economy and the share who name the U.S., a clear trend emerges: In many countries with available data, the balance of opinion is shifting in China's direction.

For example, in 2023, 35% of Indonesians said the U.S. was the world's leading economic power, while 16% said China – a gap of 19 points in favor of the U.S. This year, 23% of Indonesians name the U.S., while twice as many (46%) name China – a gap of 23 points in favor of China.

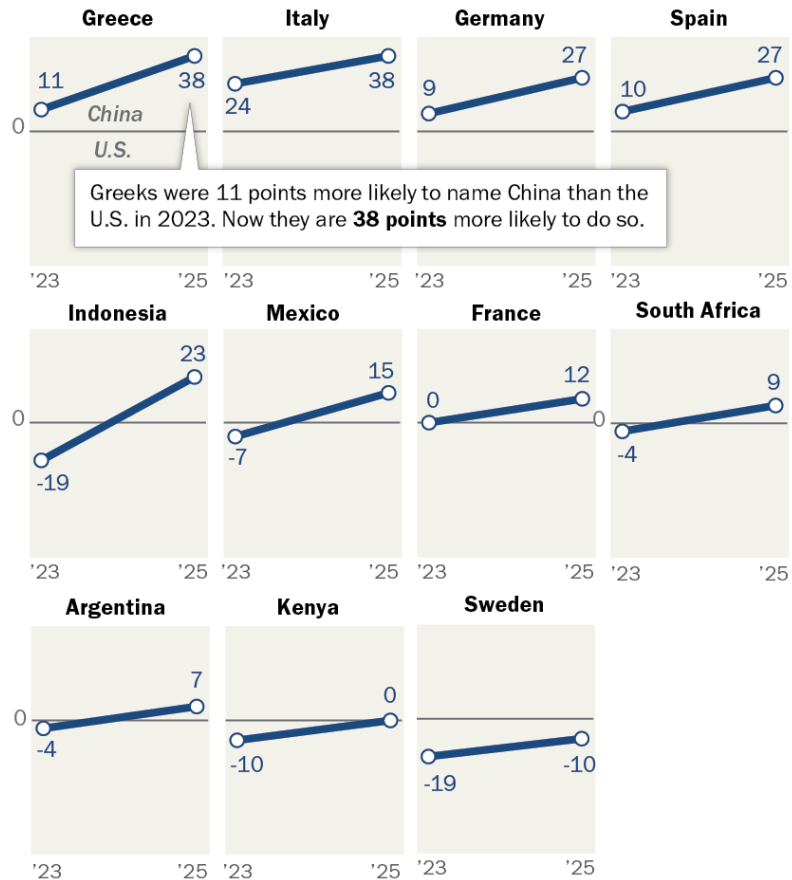
In 2023, people in Argentina, France and South Africa were about equally likely to name the U.S. and China as the world's top economy. Today, they are significantly more likely to name China than the U.S. And in Germany, Greece, Italy and Spain, people were already more likely to name China in 2023, but the gap is even wider today.

In Sweden, people still view the U.S. as the world's leading economic power, but the margin over China has shrunk significantly. And in Kenya, the gap has disappeared entirely.

## China increasingly seen as the world's top economy

Which one of the following is the world's leading economic power?

**Difference** between % who say China and % who say the U.S.



Note: Only statistically significant increases are shown. Significant decreases were measured in Canada, Japan and Nigeria. Trends from 2023 are not available for Hungary, India, Poland or Turkey. Full question wording is, "Today, which one of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power: The United States, China, Japan or the countries of the European Union?"

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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In India and Turkey, we last asked this question in 2019. Adults in both countries were, and remain, more likely to view the U.S. as the top economy, though the margin is now smaller.

In some countries, the balance of opinion increasingly favors the U.S. This is true in Canada, Japan and Nigeria. Canadians were about equally as likely to name China and the U.S. as the top economy in 2023. Now, they're 23 points more likely to name the U.S. (The Canadian survey was conducted during a time of rapidly shifting policies affecting [U.S. tariffs on Canada](#) and Canadian tariffs on the U.S. For more on our survey fieldwork timeline, refer to [Appendix A](#).)

There has been no significant change in the balance of opinion in the Netherlands, where China and the U.S. are seen as equally powerful economies. And adults in Israel, South Korea and the U.S. itself have been consistent in their belief that the U.S. is the world's leading economy.

## Economic ties with the U.S. seen as more important than ties with China

Though China is increasingly seen as the world's top economy, **people in most nations surveyed say it is more important for their country to have strong economic ties with the U.S.**

Majorities in nine countries say ties with the U.S. are more important, while roughly half of adults say the same in another nine.

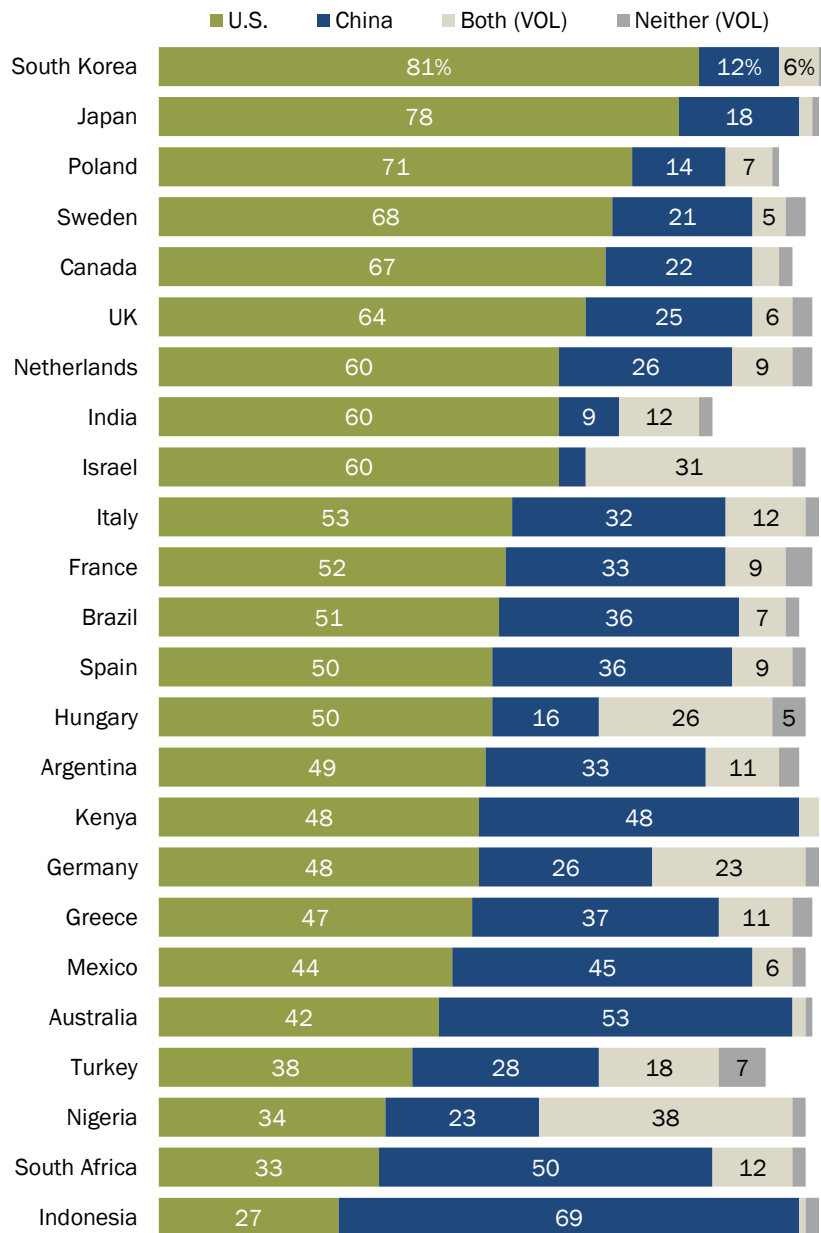
In Kenya and Mexico, opinion is split: Roughly equal shares prioritize close economic ties with the U.S. and with China.

Only in Australia, Indonesia and South Africa do the largest share of adults say economic ties with China are more important than ties with the U.S.

Notably, roughly a quarter of adults or more in Germany, Hungary, Israel and Nigeria volunteer that ties with *both* China and the U.S. are important to their country.

## Large shares in many countries say economic ties with the U.S. are more important than ties with China

*% who say it is more important for their country to have economic ties with ...*



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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## Views over time

In nearly all of the high-income countries surveyed, majorities continue to prioritize close economic ties with the U.S. Though in most of these places the shares who say ties with China are more important has grown since 2021.

**In several middle-income countries, the balance of opinion has shifted since 2019, when the question was last asked.**

For example, Indonesians and South Africans in 2019 were as likely to prioritize economic ties with the U.S. as they were to prioritize ties with China. Now, their economic relationship with China holds significantly more importance.

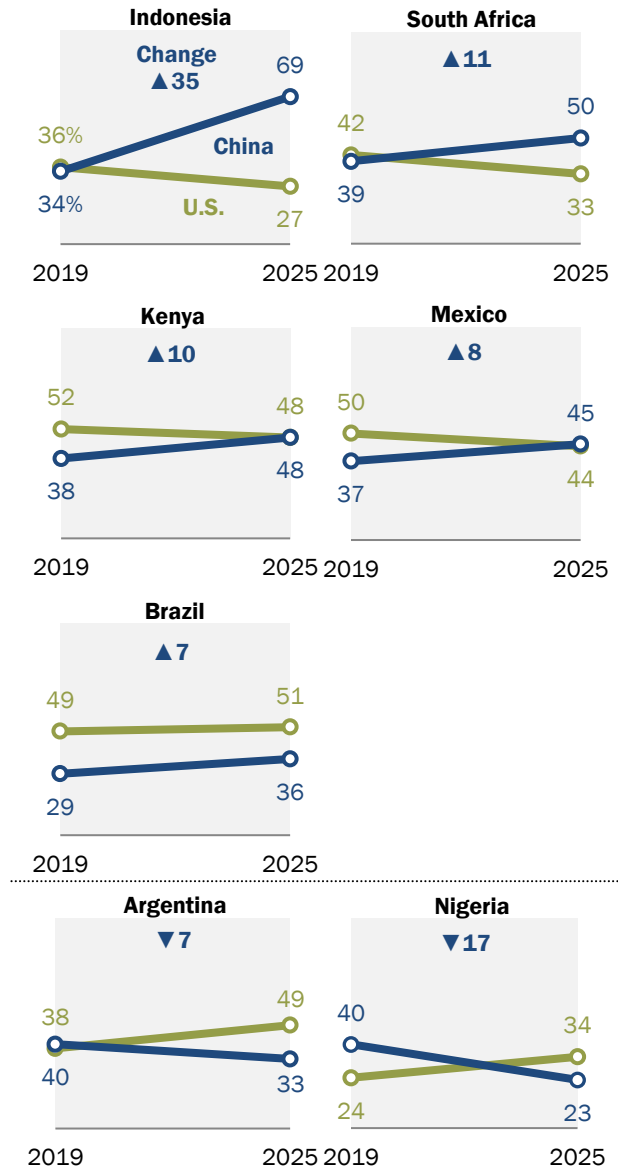
In Kenya and Mexico, where the U.S. was once seen as a more important economic partner by a substantial margin, opinions are now split. And in Brazil, the share who prioritize ties with China has grown (though a larger share still consider U.S. ties more important).

The opposite is true in Argentina and Nigeria, where adults are significantly less likely to prioritize economic ties with China now than in 2019.

**Related:** [\*Views of the U.S. have worsened while opinions of China have improved in many countries\*](#)

## Shifting views on the importance of economic ties with China in some middle-income countries

% who say it is more important for their country to have economic ties with ...



Note: Only statistically significant changes in the shares who name China are shown. Those who volunteered "Both," "Neither" or did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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## Views by ideology and confidence in Trump

People on the ideological left are more likely than those on the right to prioritize economic ties with China.

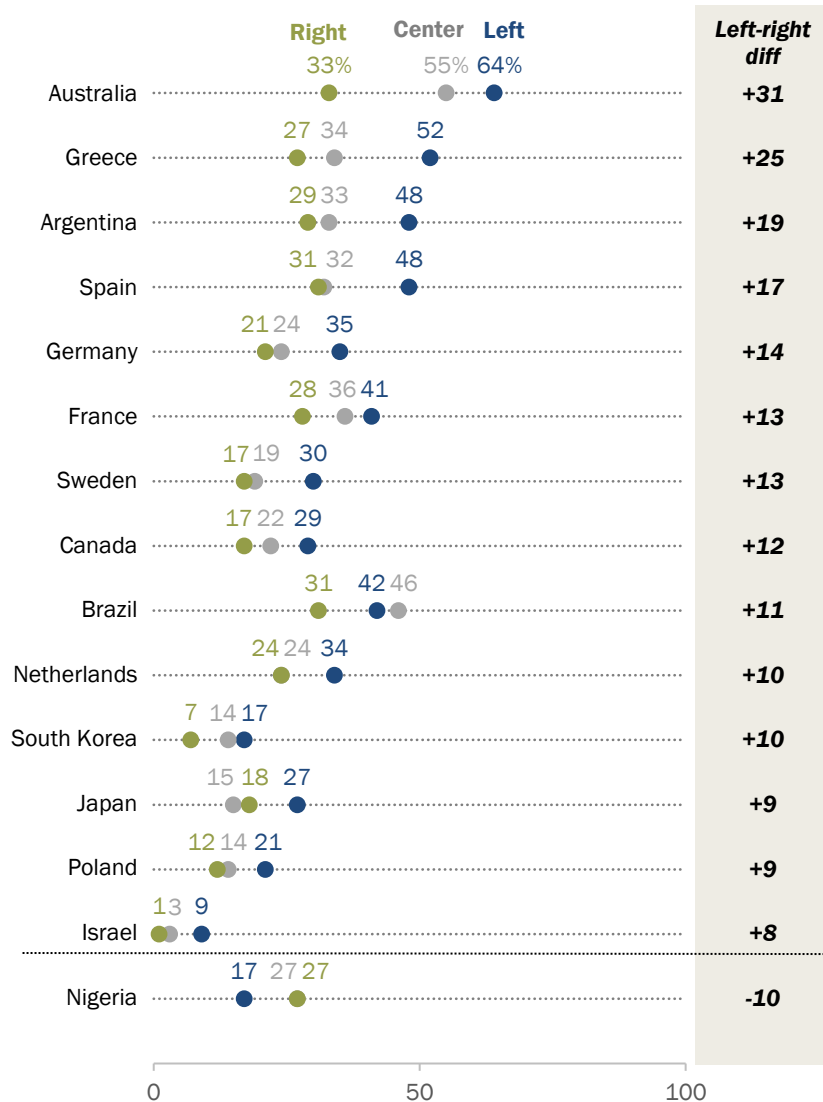
The difference is largest in Australia, where a 64% majority of adults who place themselves on the left prioritize ties with China over the U.S., compared with a third of those on the right.

Conversely, people on the right tend to prefer partnership with the U.S. over China. Indeed, those on the ideological right tend to have [more positive views of the U.S. and Trump](#), and more confidence in him to handle the global economy.

In most countries surveyed, people who are *not* confident in Trump's handling of the global economy name China as their key economic partner (over the U.S.) at a higher rate than those who *are* confident. For example, 42% of Argentines who lack confidence in Trump's handling of the economy say it's more important for Argentina to have strong ties with China; among those who have confidence in Trump, 19% say

### People on the ideological left are more likely to prioritize economic ties with China over the U.S.

% who say it is more important for their country to have strong economic ties with **China** over the U.S., by ideology



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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this. Conversely, Argentines with confidence in Trump on economic issues are 27 points more likely to prefer close ties with the U.S.

### 3. Views of China in middle-income countries

In nine [middle-income countries](#), we asked additional questions about relations with China and the U.S.

- People in most of the middle-income countries surveyed say investment from China is more of a good thing than a bad thing for their nation.
- In four countries, people are more likely to describe investment from China as a good thing than to say the same about investment from the U.S. In India, the reverse is true.
- Out of five specific issues we asked about, people are most likely to describe the debt their country owes to China as a very serious problem. Other problems – including economic competition with China – tend to be seen as less serious for their nation.
- In most countries and across most issues, people are more likely to describe problems with the U.S. as very serious than to say the same about problems with China, or otherwise view problems with the U.S. and China in a similar light.

## Views of investment from China

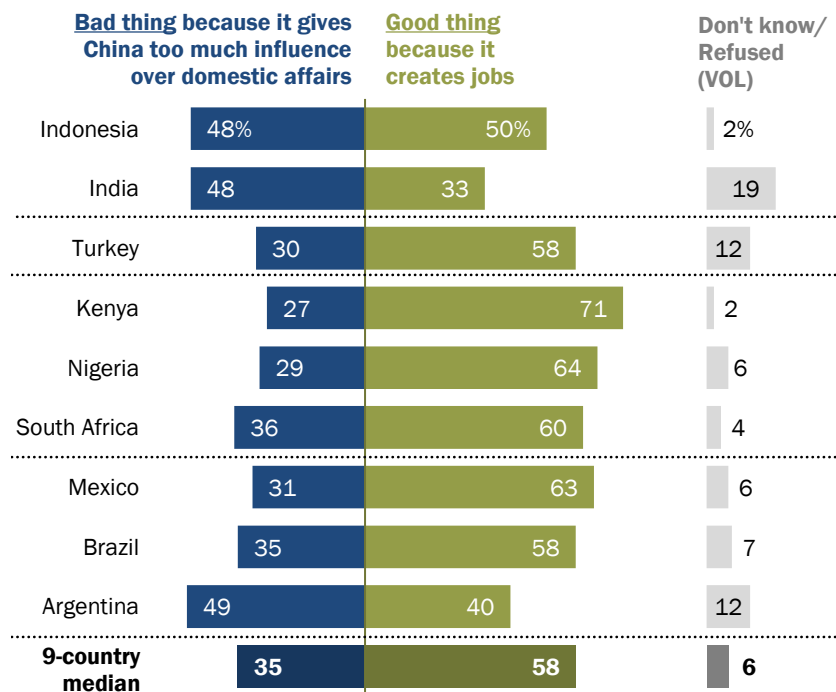
Across the nine middle-income nations surveyed, **a median of 58% say investment from China is a good thing because it creates jobs in their country.** In comparison, a median of 35% say such investment is a bad thing because it gives China too much influence over their domestic affairs.

Kenyans are the most positive about investment from China: 71% see it as good for their country. Around six-in-ten adults or more agree in five other countries.

Conversely, people in Argentina and India are more likely to describe investment from China as bad than good. Opinions in Indonesia are roughly divided.

### Majorities across sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America see Chinese investment positively

*% who say investment from China is a \_\_\_ in their country*



Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.  
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## Views over time

Evaluations of investment from China have changed in some countries since the question was last asked in 2019. For example, people in Turkey have become 20 points more likely to say investment from China is good for their country. Views have also turned more positive in Indonesia, Kenya and India.

Nigeria stands out as the only country that has soured on investment from China. The share of Nigerians who call it a good thing has declined 18 points since 2019.

## Changing views of investment from China

*% who say investment from China is a **good thing** because it creates jobs in their country*

	2019	2025	Change
Turkey	38%	58%	▲ <b>20</b>
Indonesia	32	50	▲ <b>18</b>
Kenya	60	71	▲ <b>11</b>
India	24	33	▲ <b>9</b>
Mexico	61	63	▲ <b>2</b>
South Africa	59	60	▲ <b>1</b>
Brazil	59	58	▼ <b>1</b>
Argentina	43	40	▼ <b>3</b>
Nigeria	82	64	▼ <b>18</b>

Note: Statistically significant changes are in **bold**.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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## Comparing views of investment from China and the U.S.

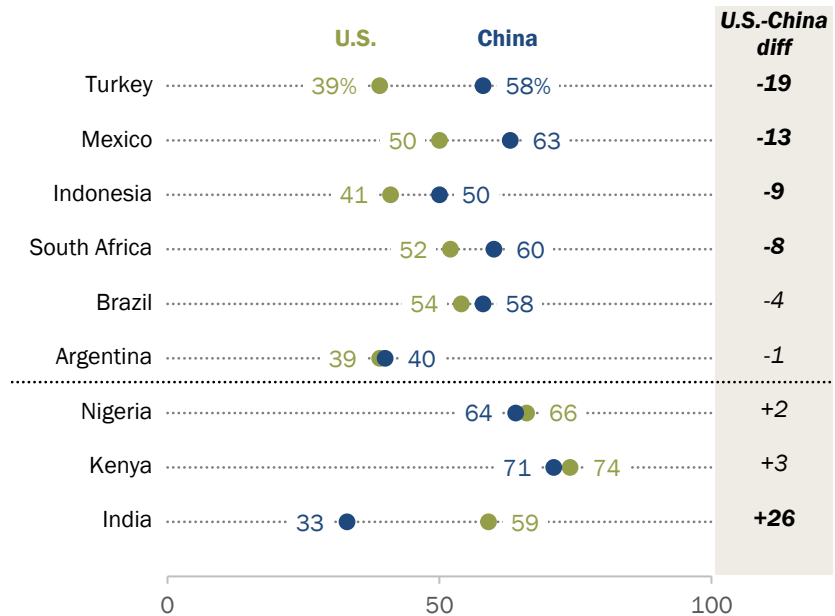
People see investment from China more favorably than investment from the U.S. in four of the nine countries where we asked these questions. For instance, Turks are 19 points more likely to say investment from China is good for their country than to say the same about investment from the U.S. Chinese investment also gets higher ratings in Mexico, Indonesia and South Africa.

The opposite is true in India, where 33% say investment from China is a good thing, compared with 59% who say the same about investment from the U.S.

In four countries, investment from both countries is seen in a similar light.

### More describe Chinese investment than U.S. investment as good in 4 middle-income countries

% who say investment from \_\_\_ is a **good thing** because it creates jobs in their country



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

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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**Related:** [How people in 9 middle-income countries see relations with the U.S., China](#)

## Views of bilateral issues with China

In the middle-income countries surveyed, we also asked about five potential problems that might exist in their relations with China. People were asked whether each issue is very serious, somewhat serious, not too serious or not at all serious.

Overall, around half of adults or more tend to say each issue is at least *somewhat* serious. But far fewer describe each as *very* serious. (The latter responses are what we analyze here, consistent with [our 2022 study based on a similar survey question](#) that was asked in high-income countries.)

In five countries, people are most likely to describe **the amount of debt their country owes to China** as a very serious issue. These include Kenya, Indonesia, Nigeria and Brazil, where six-in-ten adults or more say debt to China is a very serious problem. Overall, a median of 50% across all nine middle-income countries consider debt to China a very serious problem.

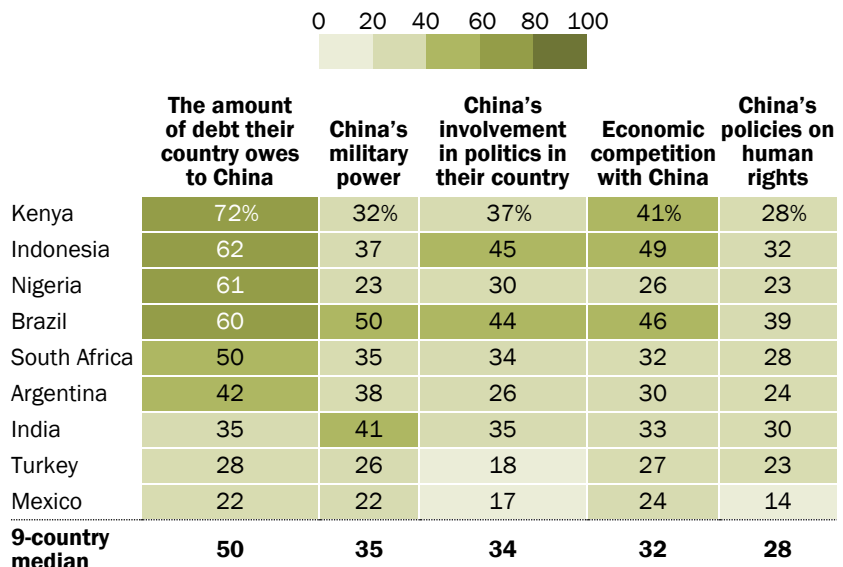
Aside from debt, no problem is seen as *very* serious by a majority in any country. In general, only around a third of adults or fewer see each of the other problems as very serious.

A median of 35% consider **China's military power** to be a very serious problem for their country. The shares describing China's military power as a very serious issue range from 50% in Brazil to 22% in Mexico.

A similar median of 34% consider **China's involvement in their country's politics** to be a very serious problem. This view is most widely held in Indonesia (45%) and Brazil (44%).

### Debt owed to China is seen as a very serious problem in several middle-income countries

% who say each of the following is a **very serious** problem for their country



Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.  
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Conversely, people in Mexico (17%) and Turkey (18%) are the least likely to say China's involvement in their politics is a very serious problem.

A 32% median consider **economic competition with China** to be a very serious problem. Again, these views are particularly common in Indonesia (49%) and Brazil (46%).

**China's human rights policies** tend to be one of the issues of least concern in the middle-income countries surveyed, with a median of 28% saying they are a very serious problem. In Brazil, 39% describe China's human rights policies as a very serious problem, but elsewhere, around a third of adults or fewer take this stance.

People in India were additionally asked about **China's territorial disputes with India**, which 46% say are a very serious problem. This issue and China's military power concern Indians the most, labeled very serious problems by around four-in-ten or more. Their views of these territorial disputes are largely unchanged since we first asked this question in 2016: At that time, 45% called them a very serious problem. (Trend data for other countries is not available.)

## Comparing concerns about China and the U.S.

We asked these same questions about the U.S., too, and can compare what problems people see in their country's relationship with each superpower.

**In most countries and across most issues, people are more likely to describe problems with the U.S. as very serious than to say the same about problems with China – or otherwise view them in a similar light.**

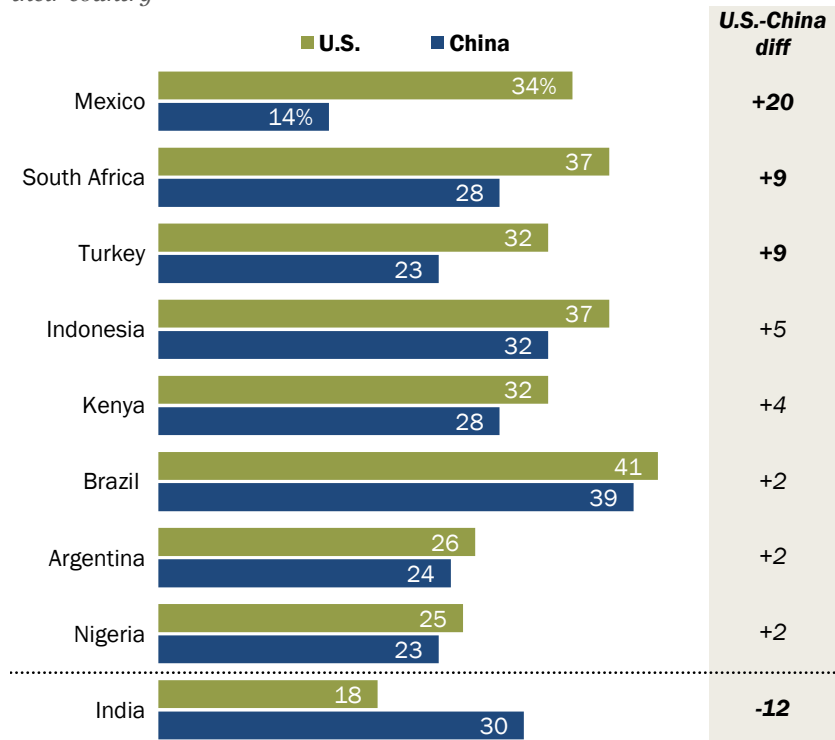
For example, more adults in Mexico, South Africa and Turkey say U.S. human rights policies are a very serious problem for their country than say the same about Chinese human rights policies. In Mexico, this gap is particularly sizable at 20 points.

(The South African survey was conducted after President Donald Trump signed an executive order [halting U.S. aid to South Africa](#), but before a group of White Afrikaners [arrived in the U.S. as refugees](#). The survey was also conducted before South African President Cyril Ramaphosa [met with Trump](#) at the White House.)

In Indonesia, Kenya, Brazil, Argentina and Nigeria, similar shares see each superpower's human rights policies as a very serious problem for their country. Only in India do more people describe Chinese human rights policies than U.S. policies as a very serious problem.

### U.S. human rights policies seen as more of a problem than China's in some middle-income countries

*% who say \_\_\_'s policies on human rights are a **very serious** problem for their country*



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

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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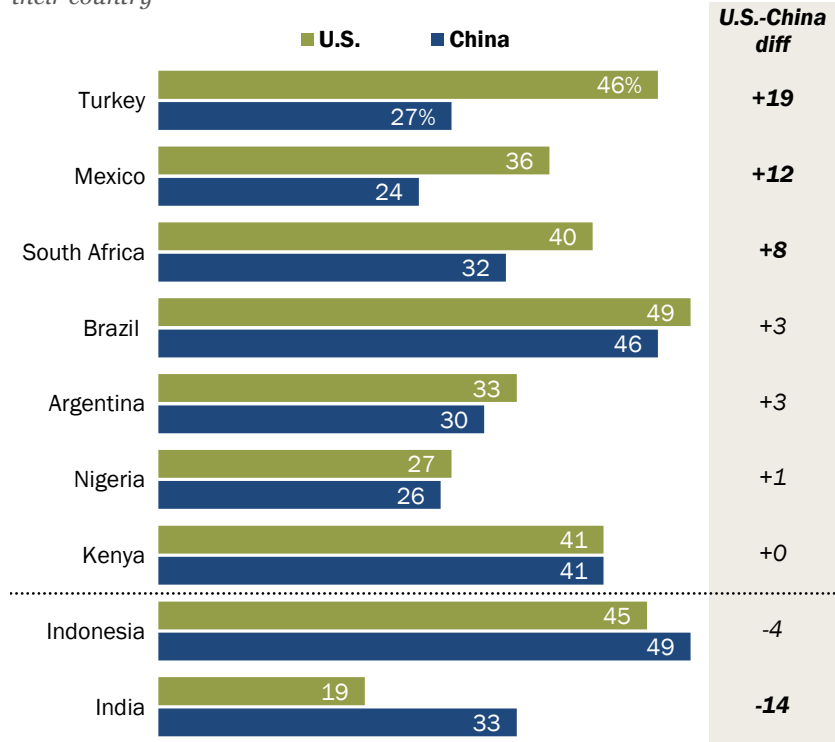
Similar patterns appear on other issues we asked about, including economic competition. In Turkey, Mexico and South Africa, more say economic competition with the U.S. is a very serious problem for their country than say the same about economic competition with China. In Brazil, Argentina, Nigeria and Kenya, economic competition with the U.S. and China are seen in a similar light. Only in India do more see economic competition with China as a very serious problem.

To see how views of U.S. and Chinese military power, political influence and debt ownership compare, refer to [Appendix B](#).

For more about views of these bilateral issues with the U.S., read [“How people in 9 middle-income countries see relations with the U.S., China.”](#)

### In some middle-income countries, people see economic competition with the U.S. as a bigger problem than economic competition with China

% who say economic competition with \_\_\_ is a **very serious** problem for their country



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

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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## 4. Where China is seen as an ally or threat

We asked respondents in 25 nations to name the country they see as the most important ally to their own and, separately, which country poses the greatest threat. Both questions were open-ended, so respondents were able to name anything that came to mind.

In many countries, China ranks among the top allies *and* top threats.

- In every country surveyed in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America, China is one of the top three most-mentioned allies.
- In some middle-income nations, China is more likely to be seen as an ally now than it was in 2019, when we asked a similar question.
- China particularly stands out as a top threat in the Asia-Pacific countries surveyed. Still, it's among the top three threats named in most places surveyed.
- In general, people who think China poses the greatest threat to their nation tend to see it as both an economic and security threat.

## China as an ally

China ranks among the top three most-mentioned allies in eight countries, including all of those surveyed in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America.

In Indonesia and South Africa, China is named more than any other country.

In Kenya and Nigeria, similar shares name China and the U.S.

In Brazil and Mexico, about a quarter of adults name China as their top ally (second to the U.S.). Fewer Argentines see China as an important ally, though it is still the second most-mentioned country (tied with Brazil).

### Views over time

We [asked a similar question in 2019](#): “Which country can your country *most rely on as a dependable ally* in the future?”

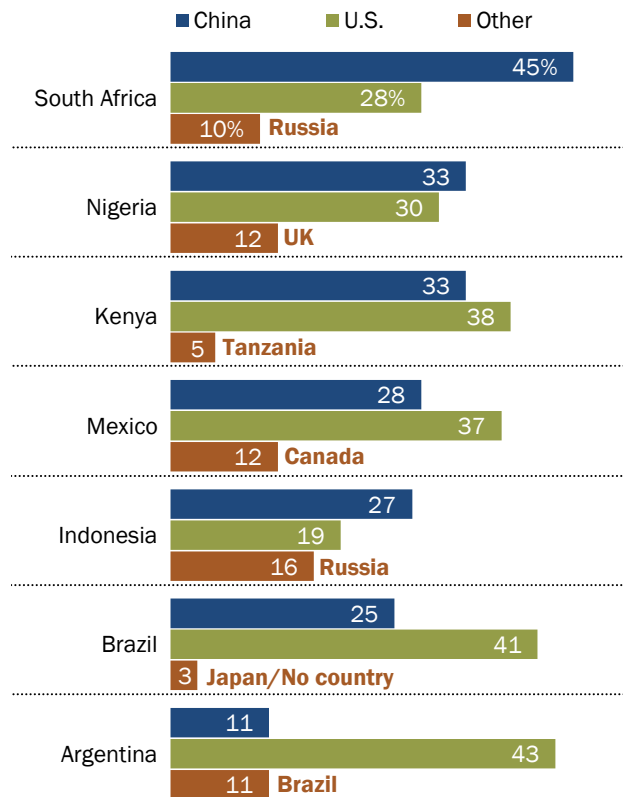
While the 2019 question is a bit different than this year’s version, the balance of opinion has shifted markedly in some countries.

For instance, South Africans today are significantly more likely to name China than the U.S. as their country’s most important ally. (45% vs. 28%). But in 2019, the U.S. was the most common response, followed by China.

The trend in Indonesia is similar. In 2019, Indonesians were more than twice as likely to name the U.S. than China as their country’s top ally (16% vs. 6%). But today, more name China than the U.S.

## China considered an important ally in several African, Latin American nations

% who say \_\_\_ is their country’s most important ally



Note: Open-ended question. Three most common responses shown. In Indonesia and Kenya, the third- and fourth-most common responses are not statistically different. Only countries where 10% or more name China as a top ally are included here; refer to topline for full results.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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## China as a threat

When asked which country poses the greatest threat to their own, relatively large shares in several countries name China.

This is especially the case in the Asia-Pacific region: About half of adults in Japan and Australia say China poses the greatest threat to their country, making it by far the most common response. In South Korea and India, one-third call China their top threat, second to North Korea and Pakistan, respectively. And roughly two-in-ten Indonesians say China is their greatest threat, second to the U.S.

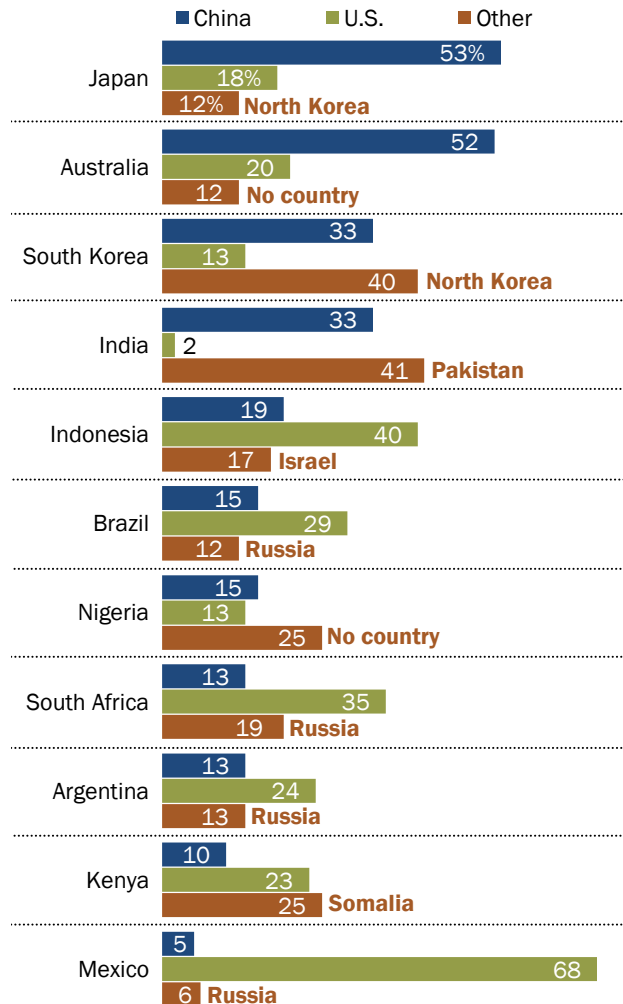
In each of the Latin American countries surveyed, China ranks in the top three threats, though never as the top threat. China is the second-most commonly named threat in Brazil (15%) and Argentina (13%), after the U.S. In Mexico, a notable 68% majority say the U.S. poses the greatest threat to their country, compared with 5% who say it's China.

China is the third-most commonly mentioned threat, behind Russia and the U.S., in several high-income European countries surveyed. In the U.S. and Canada, it ranks first and second, respectively.

*For more on perceived threats across regions, read [“People in Many Countries Consider the U.S. an Important Ally; Others See It as a Top Threat.”](#)*

## Many people in the Asia-Pacific region say China poses a significant threat

% who say \_\_\_ poses the greatest threat to their country



Note: Open-ended question. Shares who named the U.S., China shown with the next-most common response in each country. In Japan, South Korea, Kenya, South Africa and Mexico, the third- and fourth-most common responses are not statistically different. Only countries in the Asia-Pacific, sub-Saharan Africa or Latin America are included here; refer to topline for full results.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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## Views over time

We asked a similar question in 2019: “What country or group poses the greatest threat to your country in the future?” In some countries, how China ranks relative to the U.S. has shifted. For example:

- In Indonesia, more called China a threat than the U.S. in 2019. Today, the opposite is true.
- In South Africa, roughly equal shares in 2019 described China and the U.S. as threats. Now, the U.S. is far and away the most commonly named threat.
- In Canada, more named China than the U.S. in 2019, while the opposite is true – and by a sizable margin.

In the U.S., where we asked the same question in both 2023 and 2025, views of China as a threat have tempered slightly, though in both years it was named more than any other country. This decline is particularly steep among Democrats and Democrat-leaning independents (-12 points). In fact, Democrats are now more likely to name Russia as the greatest threat to the U.S., rather than China.

**Related:** *Negative Views of China Have Softened Slightly Among Americans*

## China as an economic and security threat

We asked those who name China as their country’s greatest threat to rate how much of an economic threat China poses to their own and, separately, how much of a security threat it poses. In most countries where China is a common enough response for us to analyze, it’s seen as *both* an economic and security threat.

For example, 64% of Americans who say China is their country’s greatest threat say it poses a great deal of economic threat, while 61% say it’s a threat to national security. Views are similar in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, India, Indonesia, Kenya, South Africa, South Korea and the UK.

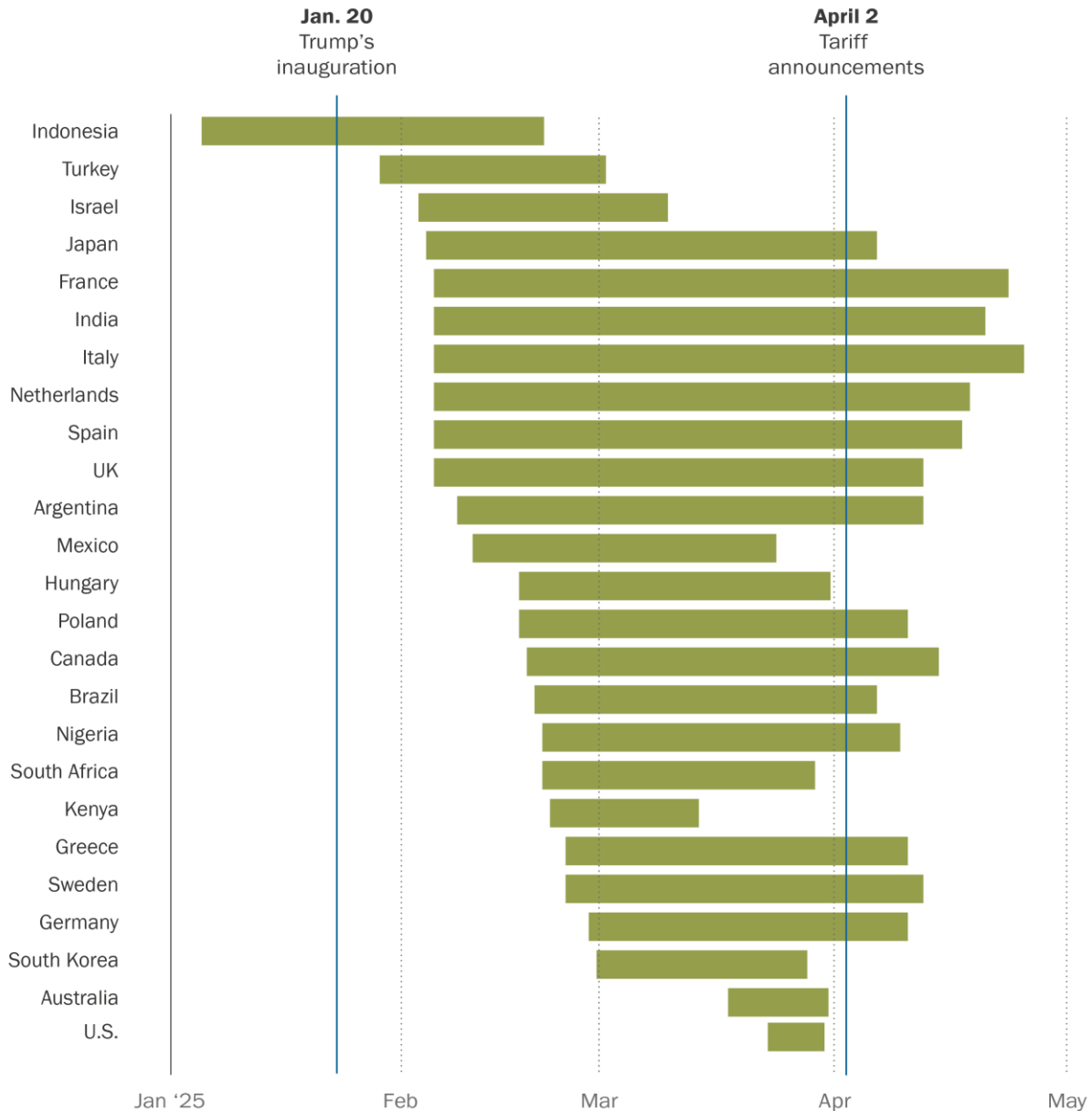
In Italy and Nigeria, China is perceived as more of an economic threat than a threat to national security. For instance, 43% of Nigerians who see China as the top threat think it poses a major threat to their country’s economy; just 19% say it poses a major threat to national security.

Japan is the lone country where there is greater concern about China as a security threat than an economic one (54% vs. 41%, among those who name China as their top threat).



## Appendix A: Global Attitudes Survey fieldwork timeline

### Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey fieldwork timeline



Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.  
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There were many events, meetings and announcements that occurred shortly before and during our fieldwork period that may have impacted how people perceive China and its president. We highlight a few prominent events here that were relevant across multiple countries and directly relate to the questions included in our survey.

## Appendix B: How people in middle-income countries see bilateral issues with the U.S. and China (detailed tables)

### Views on U.S., Chinese policies on human rights

% who say the United States'/China's policies on human rights are (a) \_\_\_  
problem for their country

		Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not too serious	Not a problem at all
India	U.S.	18%	31%	12%	17%
	China	30	28	8	12
Indonesia	U.S.	37	39	15	8
	China	32	41	16	9
Turkey	U.S.	32	29	17	10
	China	23	28	19	15
Kenya	U.S.	32	27	21	18
	China	28	30	23	17
Nigeria	U.S.	25	27	27	16
	China	23	25	29	16
South Africa	U.S.	37	28	19	12
	China	28	28	20	15
Argentina	U.S.	26	33	17	15
	China	24	28	17	15
Brazil	U.S.	41	30	7	15
	China	39	28	7	16
Mexico	U.S.	34	37	18	8
	China	14	35	26	16

Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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## Views on U.S., Chinese military power

% who say the military power of the United States/China is (a) \_\_\_ problem for their country

		Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not too serious	Not a problem at all
India	U.S.	22%	27%	12%	21%
	China	41	24	8	10
Indonesia	U.S.	47	32	9	9
	China	37	35	15	10
Turkey	U.S.	43	29	13	9
	China	26	29	21	15
Kenya	U.S.	34	28	17	19
	China	32	27	19	19
Nigeria	U.S.	23	28	25	17
	China	23	25	27	17
South Africa	U.S.	44	22	15	13
	China	35	22	20	16
Argentina	U.S.	43	24	12	14
	China	38	27	11	15
Brazil	U.S.	53	22	6	14
	China	50	22	7	14
Mexico	U.S.	43	31	15	7
	China	22	29	25	20

Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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## Views on economic competition with the U.S., China

% who say economic competition with the United States/China is (a) \_\_\_  
problem for their country

		Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not too serious	Not a problem at all
India	U.S.	19%	30%	13%	17%
	China	33	28	7	12
Indonesia	U.S.	45	33	12	8
	China	49	33	9	6
Turkey	U.S.	46	30	12	5
	China	27	31	17	16
Kenya	U.S.	41	26	18	13
	China	41	24	19	15
Nigeria	U.S.	27	26	27	15
	China	26	28	27	15
South Africa	U.S.	40	24	18	14
	China	32	26	19	17
Argentina	U.S.	33	31	16	14
	China	30	29	16	15
Brazil	U.S.	49	30	6	10
	China	46	28	6	14
Mexico	U.S.	36	35	20	8
	China	24	33	24	14

Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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## Views on U.S., Chinese involvement in domestic politics

% who say involvement from the United States/China in their country's politics is (a) \_\_\_ problem for their country

		Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not too serious	Not a problem at all
India	U.S.	20%	31%	14%	16%
	China	35	26	7	12
Indonesia	U.S.	49	32	10	7
	China	45	34	12	7
Turkey	U.S.	48	28	12	5
	China	18	28	26	18
Kenya	U.S.	38	24	20	18
	China	37	24	19	19
Nigeria	U.S.	31	29	21	13
	China	30	32	23	10
South Africa	U.S.	44	24	17	11
	China	34	23	22	17
Argentina	U.S.	38	30	15	12
	China	26	29	19	15
Brazil	U.S.	48	28	6	12
	China	44	28	7	14
Mexico	U.S.	44	31	17	6
	China	17	30	29	18

Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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## Views on debt owed to the U.S., China

% who say the amount of debt owed to the United States/China is (a) \_\_\_\_ problem for their country

		Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not too serious	Not a problem at all
India	U.S.	31%	29%	10%	13%
	China	35	27	9	11
Indonesia	U.S.	60	25	8	5
	China	62	27	5	3
Turkey	U.S.	54	26	9	6
	China	28	31	19	11
Kenya	U.S.	68	18	8	5
	China	72	15	8	5
Nigeria	U.S.	55	25	12	5
	China	61	23	10	4
South Africa	U.S.	59	17	11	8
	China	50	23	12	9
Argentina	U.S.	60	25	8	4
	China	42	32	10	7
Brazil	U.S.	68	18	3	5
	China	60	22	4	7
Mexico	U.S.	46	36	12	4
	China	22	37	20	10

Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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## Acknowledgments

This report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals.

Laura Silver, *Associate Director, Global Attitudes Research*

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## Methodology

### About Pew Research Center's Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on a mix of telephone, face-to-face and online interviews conducted under the direction of Gallup, Langer Research Associates and Social Research Centre. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. Read more about our [international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs](#).

We conducted both telephone and face-to-face surveys in Hungary and Poland in 2024. Data in our 2024 reports was from the face-to-face survey. The 2024 data in this report comes from the telephone survey for direct comparison to our 2025 telephone data. For this reason, 2024 data for Hungary and Poland may not match earlier reports.

Some, but not all, of our international analyses and reports use demographic variables or categorizations based on external data. We explain these more below:

#### Ideology

We analyze respondents' attitudes based on where they place themselves on an ideological scale. We asked about political ideology using several slightly different scales and categorized people as being on the ideological left, center or right.

- In most countries, we asked people to place themselves on a scale ranging from “Extreme left” to “Extreme right.” The question was asked this way in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the UK.
- In Japan and South Korea, ideology was measured on a scale from “Extremely progressive” to “Extremely conservative.”
- In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).
- Ideology was not asked about in India, Indonesia or Kenya.

#### Religious identification

In each country surveyed, people were asked about their current religious identification. We then analyzed religious groups with sample sizes large enough to be reliable. Respondents of other

religious backgrounds are still included in the national totals, even if we were not able to analyze their religious group separately.

## Education

To compare educational groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the United Nations' [International Standard Classification of Education](#) (ISCED).

## High- and middle-income countries

Countries are classified as either high or middle income based on [categories from the World Bank](#) that rely on per-capita GDP. This is a classification we have used in other Pew Research Center analyses, including when looking at [global views of China](#), [satisfaction with democracy](#), [globalization](#) and [national identity](#).

## The American Trends Panel survey methodology

### Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 166 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center's nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted March 24-30, 2025. A total of 3,605 panelists responded out of 4,045 who were sampled, for a survey-level response rate of 89%.

The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. 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 3,605 respondents is plus or minus 1.9 percentage points.

The survey includes [oversamples](#) of Jewish, Muslim and non-Hispanic Asian adults in order 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.

SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=3,460) and live telephone (n=145) interviewing. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

To learn more about the ATP, read "[About the American Trends Panel](#)."

## Panel recruitment

Since 2018, the ATP has used address-based sampling (ABS) for recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service’s Computerized Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover 90% to 98% of the population.<sup>1</sup> Within each sampled household, the adult with the next birthday is selected to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.<sup>2</sup> Prior to 2018, the ATP was recruited using landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys administered in English and Spanish.

A national sample of U.S. adults has been recruited to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an “oversample”) to improve the accuracy of data for underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

## Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the United States. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which Jewish, Muslim and non-Hispanic Asian adults were 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 SSRS. The web program used for online respondents was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the SSRS project team and Pew Research Center researchers. The SSRS project 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 gift code to Amazon.com, Target.com or Walmart.com. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the

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<sup>1</sup> AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. “AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.”

<sup>2</sup> Email [pewsurveys@pewresearch.org](mailto:pewsurveys@pewresearch.org).

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 24-30, 2025. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

**For panelists who take surveys online:**<sup>3</sup> Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on March 24.<sup>4</sup> Survey 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 24. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on March 25.

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#### Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents, ATP Wave 166

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	March 24, 2025	March 25, 2025
First reminder	March 27, 2025	March 27, 2025
Final reminder	March 29, 2025	March 29, 2025

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Panelists participating online were sent an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages were sent an SMS invitation with a link to the survey and up to two SMS reminders.

**For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer:** Prenotification postcards were mailed on March 21. Soft launch took place on March 24 and involved dialing until a total of five interviews had been completed. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled phone panelists' numbers were dialed throughout the remaining field period. Panelists who take surveys via phone can receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers.

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<sup>3</sup> The ATP does not use routers or chains in any part of its online data collection protocol, nor are they used to direct respondents to additional surveys.

<sup>4</sup> Postcard notifications for web panelists are sent to 1) panelists who were recruited within the last two years and 2) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

**Data quality checks**

To ensure high-quality data, Center researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, three ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

**Weighting**

The ATP data is weighted in a process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the panel survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of recruitment into the panel. These weights are then 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 was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

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.

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## American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2023 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Race/Ethnicity x Gender	
Race/Ethnicity x Age	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	2023 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2020 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Frequency of internet use	2024 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	
Party affiliation x Age	
Party affiliation among registered voters	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized 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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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.

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### Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 166

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	3,605	1.9 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,586	2.7 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	1,909	2.7 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Jewish, Muslim, and non-Hispanic Asian respondents. 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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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.

## Dispositions and response rates

### Final dispositions, ATP Wave 166

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	3,605
Logged in (web) / Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	65
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	25
Never logged on (web) / Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	346
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Other noninterview	2.30	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	3
Total panelists sampled for the survey		4,045
Completed interviews	I	3,605
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	90
Noncontact	NC	346
Other	O	4
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,045</b>
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		89%

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### Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 166

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	73%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 166	35%
Response rate to Wave 166 survey	89%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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## Topline questionnaire

**Pew Research Center**  
**Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey**  
**July 15, 2025 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, refer to the Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. The topline “total” columns show 100% because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Combined totals are based on unrounded topline figures. We changed rounding procedures in 2024, so results published prior to 2024 may not match exactly to current releases.
- We conducted both telephone and face-to-face surveys in Hungary and Poland in 2024. Data in our 2024 reports was from the face-to-face survey. Moving forward, 2024 trends will reference data from the telephone survey, where available, and may differ from earlier reports.
- We have changed our survey mode in several countries at certain points. For some mode shifts, we may provide trends from another mode for comparison in separate topline tables. 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 comparing across modes. Some of these changes include:
  - Surveys in the U.S. and Australia, which are now conducted primarily online, rather than by telephone.
  - Surveys in Hungary and Poland, which are now conducted by telephone, rather than face-to-face.
  - 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.

- Some 2023 data from India is not directly comparable to the current survey due to large differences in item nonresponse (such as when respondents say they don't know the answer to a question). The data is included in a separate table for reference, where relevant.
- 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.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.
- **For results on the questions related to China as an ally and threat, refer to our [previously published topline](#).**

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2025	21	77	2	19	44	33	2	100
	Spring, 2024	16	81	1	14	38	43	3	100
	Spring, 2023	14	83	1	13	39	44	2	100
	Spring, 2022	16	82	2	14	42	40	2	100
	Spring, 2021	21	77	1	19	37	39	3	100
	March, 2020	19	79	2	17	44	35	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2025	34	63	3	30	40	23	3	100
	Spring, 2024	21	71	1	20	37	35	8	100
	Spring, 2023	14	79	2	12	35	44	7	100
	Spring, 2022	21	74	2	19	37	37	4	100
	Spring, 2021	23	73	3	20	36	37	4	100
	Summer, 2020	22	73	3	20	36	37	4	100
	Spring, 2019	28	68	2	25	40	27	5	100
	Spring, 2018	44	46	6	38	32	13	10	100
	Spring, 2017	47	40	6	42	28	12	13	100
	Spring, 2016	45	40	8	37	31	9	15	100
	Spring, 2015	39	48	6	33	35	13	13	100
	Spring, 2013	43	45	5	38	33	12	12	100
	Spring, 2009	54	36	8	45	27	9	11	100
	Spring, 2007	51	36	8	44	27	10	12	100
	Spring, 2005	59	27	12	46	20	7	14	100
France	Spring, 2025	36	58	7	30	40	18	5	100
	Spring, 2024	23	70	3	21	41	28	7	100
	Spring, 2023	22	72	4	18	42	30	7	100
	Spring, 2022	25	68	5	21	45	23	7	100
	Spring, 2021	29	66	4	25	43	23	5	100
	Summer, 2020	26	70	4	22	44	26	3	100
	Spring, 2019	33	63	5	28	40	22	5	100
	Spring, 2018	41	54	4	37	36	18	5	100
	Spring, 2017	44	52	6	38	37	15	4	100
	Spring, 2016	33	61	4	29	39	22	6	100
	Spring, 2015	51	49	8	42	34	15	0	100
	Spring, 2014	47	53	8	39	34	19	0	100
	Spring, 2013	42	58	8	34	33	25	0	100
	Spring, 2012	40	60	6	34	38	22	0	100
	Spring, 2011	51	49	7	44	33	16	0	100
	Spring, 2010	41	59	6	35	35	24	0	100
	Spring, 2009	40	59	6	35	38	22	0	100
	Spring, 2008	29	71	3	25	39	33	0	100
	Spring, 2007	48	52	4	43	38	13	1	100
	Spring, 2006	59	41	7	53	29	12	0	100
	Spring, 2005	58	42	6	52	29	13	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2025	29	67	3	26	52	15	4	100
	Spring, 2024	20	76	2	18	55	22	4	100
	Spring, 2023	19	77	3	15	55	21	5	100
	Spring, 2022	20	74	3	17	55	19	6	100
	Spring, 2021	21	71	4	17	47	24	8	100
	Summer, 2020	25	70	2	23	48	23	5	100
	Spring, 2019	33	55	4	30	45	11	11	100
	Spring, 2018	39	54	3	36	46	8	7	100
	Spring, 2017	34	53	3	31	46	7	14	100
	Spring, 2016	28	60	2	26	50	10	12	100
	Spring, 2015	34	59	3	31	47	13	7	100
	Spring, 2014	29	64	1	27	52	12	8	100
	Spring, 2013	28	64	2	26	53	11	8	100
	Spring, 2012	29	67	3	26	52	15	4	100
	Spring, 2011	34	59	3	31	48	11	7	100
	Spring, 2010	30	61	2	28	46	15	8	100
	Spring, 2009	30	63	2	27	50	13	8	100
	Spring, 2008	27	68	2	24	45	23	6	100
	Spring, 2007	34	54	5	29	42	12	12	100
	Spring, 2006	57	33	6	50	28	5	10	100
	Spring, 2005	46	37	5	41	33	4	16	100
Greece	Spring, 2025	56	36	11	45	25	11	9	100
	Spring, 2024	47	45	5	42	33	12	8	100
	Spring, 2023	40	51	6	34	35	16	9	100
	Spring, 2022	43	49	8	36	35	15	7	100
	Spring, 2021	52	42	8	44	31	11	7	100
	Spring, 2019	51	32	5	46	24	8	17	100
	Spring, 2018	44	48	5	38	36	12	8	100
	Spring, 2017	50	40	7	43	28	12	10	100
	Spring, 2016	57	37	6	51	25	12	6	100
	Spring, 2014	49	46	5	44	32	14	5	100
	Spring, 2013	59	37	6	53	25	12	4	100
Hungary	Spring, 2025	51	42	6	45	26	17	6	100
	February, 2024	44	46	9	35	28	18	10	100

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	Spring, 2025	45	52	7	38	34	18	3	100
	Spring, 2024	35	61	7	28	38	23	4	100
	Spring, 2023	36	58	9	27	33	25	6	100
	Spring, 2022	31	64	5	26	38	26	5	100
	Spring, 2021	38	59	7	31	33	27	3	100
	Summer, 2020	38	61	7	31	36	26	1	100
	Spring, 2019	36	57	7	30	33	24	7	100
	Spring, 2018	29	60	4	25	39	21	12	100
	Spring, 2017	31	59	2	29	37	22	10	100
	Spring, 2016	32	61	4	28	36	25	7	100
	Spring, 2015	40	56	9	31	37	20	4	100
	Spring, 2014	27	70	3	23	37	33	4	100
	Spring, 2013	28	62	7	21	37	25	10	100
	Spring, 2012	30	64	6	24	35	29	6	100
	Spring, 2007	27	61	2	25	44	17	13	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2025	30	66	3	27	44	23	3	100
	Spring, 2024	22	74	2	20	41	33	3	100
	Spring, 2023	20	77	2	17	44	33	4	100
	Spring, 2022	20	75	2	19	41	34	4	100
	Spring, 2021	24	72	3	21	40	32	4	100
	Summer, 2020	25	73	3	22	44	29	2	100
	Spring, 2019	36	58	4	32	40	18	6	100
	Spring, 2018	47	45	4	43	35	10	8	100
	Spring, 2017	49	43	5	44	35	7	9	100
	Spring, 2016	47	43	4	43	35	8	11	100
	Spring, 2005	56	35	7	49	27	7	9	100
Poland	Spring, 2025	35	43	4	31	32	11	21	100
	February, 2024	26	61	2	24	43	18	13	100
Spain	Spring, 2025	37	53	11	26	31	21	10	100
	Spring, 2024	33	55	12	21	32	23	12	100
	Spring, 2023	28	66	11	17	32	34	6	100
	Spring, 2022	29	63	8	21	34	29	8	100
	Spring, 2021	39	57	11	28	39	18	4	100
	Summer, 2020	36	63	10	26	34	29	2	100
	Spring, 2019	39	53	15	24	35	18	8	100
	Spring, 2018	41	48	17	25	29	19	10	100
	Spring, 2017	43	42	13	30	25	18	14	100
	Spring, 2016	28	56	10	18	36	20	16	100
	Spring, 2015	42	50	12	29	32	18	8	100
	Spring, 2014	39	55	8	31	38	17	7	100
	Spring, 2013	47	47	15	33	27	20	6	100
	Spring, 2012	48	46	17	32	27	19	6	100
	Spring, 2011	55	40	18	37	24	15	5	100
	Spring, 2010	47	38	7	40	30	8	15	100
	Spring, 2009	40	41	5	35	33	8	19	100
	Spring, 2008	30	56	3	28	33	23	13	100
	Spring, 2007	39	43	4	35	30	13	17	100
	Spring, 2006	45	37	5	40	26	12	18	100
	Spring, 2005	57	21	18	39	16	5	23	100
Sweden	Spring, 2025	18	79	1	17	51	28	3	100
	Spring, 2024	11	82	1	10	50	33	7	100
	Spring, 2023	12	84	1	11	50	35	3	100
	Spring, 2022	15	83	2	14	46	37	2	100
	Spring, 2021	17	80	1	17	48	32	2	100
	Summer, 2020	14	84	1	13	49	36	2	100
	Spring, 2019	25	70	2	23	49	21	6	100
	Spring, 2018	41	52	4	38	43	9	7	100
	Spring, 2017	42	49	3	38	41	8	9	100
	Spring, 2016	38	59	2	35	47	12	3	100
	Spring, 2007	43	41	6	37	33	7	16	100

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
UK	Spring, 2025	39	56	6	33	38	18	5	100
	Spring, 2024	31	67	4	27	38	29	2	100
	Spring, 2023	27	69	5	22	38	31	4	100
	Spring, 2022	28	68	3	24	42	27	4	100
	Spring, 2021	27	62	4	23	32	31	10	100
	Summer, 2020	22	74	3	19	39	35	3	100
	Spring, 2019	38	56	6	32	39	16	7	100
	Spring, 2018	50	35	10	39	24	11	15	100
	Spring, 2017	45	37	7	38	27	10	18	100
	Spring, 2016	37	44	4	33	28	16	18	100
	Spring, 2015	44	37	7	38	28	9	19	100
	Spring, 2014	47	39	6	41	28	10	15	100
	Spring, 2013	48	31	7	41	22	9	21	100
	Spring, 2012	49	35	7	42	25	10	16	100
	Spring, 2011	58	26	12	47	20	6	16	100
	Spring, 2010	45	36	8	38	26	9	19	100
	Spring, 2009	52	30	8	44	22	7	18	100
	Spring, 2008	47	36	7	40	24	12	17	100
	Spring, 2007	49	27	7	42	21	6	25	100
	Spring, 2006	65	15	10	55	11	3	20	100
	Spring, 2005	65	16	13	52	13	3	18	100
Australia	Spring, 2025	23	76	2	22	45	31	1	100
	Spring, 2024	14	85	2	12	44	41	1	100
	Spring, 2023	13	86	1	11	43	44	1	100
	Spring, 2022	14	85	1	13	43	43	0	100
	March, 2021	15	85	1	13	41	44	1	100
	June, 2020	12	88	1	11	34	53	1	100
India	Spring, 2025	21	54	5	16	12	42	25	100
	Spring, 2024	18	52	4	14	10	42	30	100
	Spring, 2019	23	45	6	17	18	28	31	100
	Spring, 2017	26	41	10	16	16	25	33	100
	Spring, 2016	32	36	8	23	21	15	32	100
	Spring, 2015	40	32	13	28	15	17	28	100
	Spring, 2014	31	39	12	19	16	23	30	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	35	42	13	22	19	22	23	100
	Spring, 2025	65	32	19	46	23	9	4	100
	Spring, 2024	64	34	13	51	29	5	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	49	25	8	41	20	5	26	100
	Spring, 2019	37	36	10	26	21	15	27	100
	Spring, 2018	53	32	13	40	24	8	15	100
	Spring, 2017	55	36	11	44	26	10	9	100
	Spring, 2015	63	22	18	45	18	4	15	100
	Spring, 2014	66	26	14	52	23	2	9	100
	Spring, 2013	71	24	17	53	20	4	5	100
	Spring, 2011	67	28	11	56	23	5	6	100
	Spring, 2010	58	37	5	53	33	4	6	100
	Spring, 2009	58	33	8	51	30	4	8	100
	Spring, 2008	58	34	6	52	28	6	8	100
	Spring, 2007	65	30	5	60	26	4	5	100
	Spring, 2006	63	32	11	51	28	3	6	100
	Spring, 2005	72	25	16	57	23	2	2	100
	Spring, 2025	13	86	1	12	40	46	1	100
	Spring, 2024	12	87	1	11	43	44	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	11	87	1	10	46	41	2	100
	Spring, 2022	11	87	1	11	40	47	2	100
	Spring, 2021	10	88	2	8	41	47	2	100
	Summer, 2020	10	86	0	9	34	52	5	100
	Spring, 2019	13	85	1	13	50	35	2	100
	Spring, 2018	18	78	2	15	48	30	4	100
	Spring, 2017	13	83	1	12	48	35	4	100
	Spring, 2016	12	86	1	10	44	42	2	100
	Spring, 2015	9	89	1	8	40	49	2	100
	Spring, 2014	7	91	1	6	38	53	3	100
	Spring, 2013	5	93	0	5	45	48	1	100
	Spring, 2012	14	85	1	14	49	35	1	100
	Spring, 2011	34	62	2	32	45	16	4	100
	Spring, 2010	27	69	2	24	49	20	4	100
	Spring, 2009	26	69	2	24	50	19	5	100
	Spring, 2008	14	84	1	13	50	34	2	100
	Spring, 2007	29	67	3	26	51	16	4	100
	Spring, 2006	28	71	3	24	49	22	1	100
	Summer, 2002	55	42	8	47	35	7	3	100

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
South Korea	Spring, 2025	19	80	1	18	43	37	1	100
	Spring, 2024	25	71	1	24	43	28	4	100
	Spring, 2023	22	78	1	21	44	33	1	100
	Spring, 2022	19	80	1	18	48	32	1	100
	Spring, 2021	22	78	2	20	49	28	1	100
	Summer, 2020	24	75	1	23	46	29	1	100
	Spring, 2019	35	63	0	34	46	17	2	100
	Spring, 2018	38	60	2	36	50	10	2	100
	Spring, 2017	33	61	1	33	50	11	5	100
	Spring, 2015	62	36	4	57	32	5	2	100
	Spring, 2014	56	42	3	53	37	5	2	100
	Spring, 2013	46	50	4	42	43	7	4	100
	Spring, 2010	39	56	1	37	46	10	5	100
	Spring, 2009	42	53	1	40	47	7	5	100
	Spring, 2008	48	49	2	46	41	8	3	100
	Spring, 2007	53	42	1	51	37	5	5	100
	Summer, 2002	65	31	5	61	29	2	4	100
Israel	Spring, 2025	33	59	5	28	28	31	9	100
	Spring, 2024	33	62	7	25	29	33	5	100
	Spring, 2023	48	50	5	43	28	22	2	100
	Spring, 2022	48	47	4	44	31	15	5	100
	Spring, 2019	66	25	15	51	20	5	9	100
	Spring, 2018	55	41	11	44	32	10	4	100
	Spring, 2017	53	44	13	40	34	9	3	100
	Spring, 2015	55	42	11	44	35	7	4	100
	Spring, 2014	48	50	14	35	33	17	1	100
	Spring, 2013	38	60	6	32	38	22	2	100
	Spring, 2011	49	46	11	38	36	10	5	100
	Spring, 2009	55	37	14	42	25	12	8	100
	Spring, 2007	46	45	7	38	35	10	9	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	35	56	11	25	30	25	9	100
	Spring, 2024	26	66	5	21	26	41	8	100
	Spring, 2019	37	43	8	29	18	26	20	100
	Spring, 2017	32	54	7	26	23	31	14	100
	Spring, 2015	18	59	4	14	25	34	23	100
	Spring, 2014	21	68	4	17	15	53	11	100
	Spring, 2013	27	55	6	21	18	37	18	100
	Spring, 2012	23	58	5	17	14	45	19	100
	Spring, 2011	18	66	2	16	22	44	17	100
	Spring, 2010	20	60	3	17	16	45	19	100
	Spring, 2009	16	57	3	13	12	45	27	100
	Spring, 2008	24	50	6	18	11	39	26	100
	Spring, 2007	25	53	4	21	17	36	22	100
	Spring, 2006	33	43	7	26	12	32	24	100
	Spring, 2005	40	38	9	31	15	24	22	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	74	22	31	43	10	12	4	100
	Spring, 2024	73	23	28	45	12	11	4	100
	Spring, 2023	71	23	31	41	12	11	6	100
	Spring, 2019	59	25	24	34	11	14	16	100
	Spring, 2018	68	17	41	26	9	8	16	100
	Spring, 2017	54	21	32	22	12	9	25	100
	Spring, 2016	57	22	30	27	13	10	20	100
	Spring, 2015	70	22	26	44	16	6	8	100
	Spring, 2014	74	16	38	36	14	2	10	100
	Spring, 2013	77	13	48	30	10	3	9	100
	Spring, 2011	71	21	31	40	14	7	8	100
	Spring, 2010	86	9	53	33	8	2	4	100
	Spring, 2009	73	14	40	33	9	5	13	100
	Spring, 2007	80	15	40	41	12	3	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	81	13	45	36	8	5	6	100
	Spring, 2024	75	17	39	37	8	9	8	100
	Spring, 2023	79	15	46	34	6	9	5	100
	Spring, 2019	70	17	39	31	9	8	13	100
	Spring, 2018	61	17	41	20	6	11	22	100
	Spring, 2017	72	13	47	25	7	6	15	100
	Spring, 2016	64	18	42	21	9	9	18	100
	Spring, 2015	70	15	38	32	9	5	15	100
	Spring, 2014	70	13	30	40	5	9	17	100
	Spring, 2013	76	11	38	38	7	4	13	100
	Spring, 2010	76	16	37	39	11	4	8	100

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b.							
		China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
South Africa	Spring, 2025	57	36	35	23	10	26	7	100
	Spring, 2024	47	33	26	21	9	24	20	100
	Spring, 2023	49	40	26	23	13	27	11	100
	Spring, 2019	46	35	26	20	12	23	19	100
	Spring, 2018	49	39	30	19	7	31	12	100
	Spring, 2017	45	32	21	24	12	20	22	100
	Spring, 2016	41	43	21	20	12	31	16	100
	Spring, 2015	52	34	22	30	16	18	14	100
	Spring, 2014	45	40	15	30	18	22	15	100
	Spring, 2013	48	43	18	30	21	22	9	100
	Spring, 2008	36	51	10	27	21	30	12	100
	Spring, 2007	36	51	10	27	21	30	12	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	47	32	15	32	16	15	22	100
	Spring, 2024	47	34	17	30	19	15	19	100
	Spring, 2023	40	34	17	24	17	17	26	100
	Spring, 2019	47	24	18	29	13	11	29	100
	Spring, 2018	41	27	14	27	13	14	32	100
	Spring, 2017	41	26	14	27	14	12	33	100
	Spring, 2015	53	25	11	42	17	9	22	100
	Spring, 2014	40	31	8	32	22	8	30	100
	Spring, 2013	54	22	12	42	16	6	24	100
	Spring, 2010	45	28	7	38	19	9	27	100
	Spring, 2009	42	24	9	33	16	8	34	100
	Spring, 2008	34	30	4	30	16	15	35	100
	Spring, 2007	31	32	4	28	16	15	37	100
	Spring, 2025	51	40	4	46	34	6	10	100
	Spring, 2024	45	40	6	39	32	8	15	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	39	47	4	35	36	12	14	100
	Spring, 2019	51	27	8	43	22	5	22	100
	Spring, 2018	49	33	8	41	26	7	18	100
	Spring, 2017	53	25	9	43	20	5	23	100
	Spring, 2015	55	37	11	44	26	10	9	100
	Spring, 2014	44	44	5	39	36	8	12	100
	Spring, 2013	65	28	13	52	22	6	7	100
	Spring, 2012	50	40	10	40	30	9	10	100
	Spring, 2011	49	37	7	42	27	10	15	100
	Spring, 2010	52	34	6	46	28	6	14	100
	Spring, 2025	56	34	15	41	18	16	10	100
	Spring, 2024	56	31	14	42	18	13	13	100
	Spring, 2023	57	33	16	41	17	16	10	100
	Spring, 2019	50	22	10	40	14	8	28	100
	Spring, 2018	46	26	12	33	14	13	28	100
Mexico	Spring, 2017	43	23	10	33	11	12	34	100
	Spring, 2015	48	34	11	36	23	11	18	100
	Spring, 2014	44	38	9	34	24	14	19	100
	Spring, 2013	46	33	11	34	21	12	22	100
	Spring, 2012	40	35	9	31	21	15	24	100
	Spring, 2011	39	45	3	36	35	11	16	100
	Spring, 2010	39	31	8	31	21	10	30	100
	Spring, 2009	39	43	9	30	26	17	18	100
	Spring, 2008	38	38	8	30	23	15	24	100
	Spring, 2007	43	42	10	33	28	13	15	100

## AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Summer, 2020	22	73	3	19	31	42	6	100
	Spring, 2020	27	66	3	23	33	33	7	100
	Spring, 2019	26	60	4	22	37	23	13	100
	Spring, 2018	38	48	5	33	32	15	14	100
	Spring, 2017	43	47	5	39	33	14	10	100
	Spring, 2016	37	55	6	31	36	19	9	100
	Spring, 2015	38	54	4	34	33	21	8	100
	Spring, 2014	35	55	7	28	34	21	10	100
	Spring, 2013	36	51	7	30	32	20	12	100
	Spring, 2012	41	40	6	34	25	15	19	100
	Spring, 2011	52	36	12	39	22	14	12	100
	Spring, 2010	49	37	10	39	24	12	14	100
	Spring, 2009	49	38	9	41	25	13	13	100
	Spring, 2008	40	42	9	30	26	16	19	100
	Spring, 2007	42	40	8	34	25	14	18	100
	Spring, 2006	52	29	12	40	19	10	19	100
	Spring, 2005	43	35	9	34	22	13	22	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	21	78	4	17	34	44	1	100
	Summer, 2020	16	81	1	14	36	45	3	100
	Spring, 2019	37	57	4	32	37	20	7	100
	Spring, 2018	48	47	5	43	32	15	5	100
	Spring, 2017	63	33	10	54	24	8	4	100
	Spring, 2016	52	39	6	46	28	11	9	100
	Spring, 2015	58	33	6	51	25	8	9	100
	Spring, 2013	58	34	7	51	27	8	7	100
	Spring, 2008	52	40	6	46	31	9	8	100

## SELECT INDIA TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2023	26	67	8	18	17	50	8	100

## HUNGARY AND POLAND FACE-TO-FACE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q3b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? b. China							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2024	35	61	2	33	43	17	4	100
	Spring, 2023	42	50	2	40	37	13	8	100
	Spring, 2022	38	52	4	34	34	18	10	100
	Spring, 2019	40	37	4	36	24	13	24	100
	Spring, 2018	43	47	4	39	37	10	9	100
	Spring, 2017	39	46	2	36	35	10	16	100
	Spring, 2016	45	45	4	41	35	9	10	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	18	71	1	17	34	36	12	100
	Spring, 2023	21	67	1	20	36	31	12	100
	Spring, 2022	28	55	3	25	32	23	17	100
	Spring, 2019	47	34	7	40	25	9	19	100
	Spring, 2018	36	38	3	33	29	8	26	100
	Spring, 2017	43	29	4	38	22	7	28	100
	Spring, 2016	38	41	2	35	36	6	21	100
	Spring, 2015	41	44	2	38	37	7	15	100
	Spring, 2014	32	52	1	31	37	15	16	100
	Spring, 2013	42	42	5	38	35	8	16	100
	Spring, 2012	49	41	5	45	33	8	9	100
	Spring, 2011	51	31	5	46	25	7	17	100
	Spring, 2010	46	42	8	38	33	8	12	100
	Spring, 2009	42	41	3	40	31	10	17	100
	Spring, 2008	33	54	1	32	39	15	13	100
	Spring, 2007	40	42	4	35	34	8	19	100
	Spring, 2005	36	34	5	32	25	9	30	100



		Q7b. Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs - a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. b. Chinese President Xi Jinping							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2025	26	68	3	23	28	40	6	100
	Spring, 2024	16	74	1	14	25	49	10	100
	Spring, 2023	15	79	3	12	23	56	7	100
	Spring, 2022	18	77	3	15	28	49	5	100
	Spring, 2021	18	78	3	15	28	50	4	100
	Summer, 2020	22	73	2	20	27	47	4	100
	Spring, 2019	32	60	4	29	28	32	7	100
	Spring, 2018	42	49	5	37	30	19	9	100
	Spring, 2017	29	51	3	27	29	22	19	100
France	Spring, 2025	20	73	4	16	27	46	7	100
	Spring, 2024	14	81	2	12	23	58	6	100
	Spring, 2023	12	82	2	10	22	61	5	100
	Spring, 2022	14	80	3	12	26	54	6	100
	Spring, 2021	19	78	3	15	26	51	4	100
	Summer, 2020	16	80	2	14	24	56	4	100
	Spring, 2019	23	69	2	21	25	44	8	100
	Spring, 2018	27	69	1	25	33	36	4	100
	Spring, 2017	19	76	3	17	34	42	5	100
Germany	Spring, 2025	37	61	5	32	33	28	2	100
	Spring, 2024	25	71	2	23	30	41	4	100
	Spring, 2023	17	78	1	16	26	53	4	100
	Spring, 2022	14	83	2	12	31	52	4	100
	Spring, 2021	18	79	2	16	31	48	3	100
	Spring, 2021	17	78	3	13	28	49	6	100
	Summer, 2020	18	78	2	16	32	46	4	100
	Spring, 2019	27	61	5	23	34	27	12	100
	Spring, 2018	29	60	3	27	34	26	11	100
Greece	Spring, 2025	23	65	2	21	34	31	12	100
	Spring, 2024	26	62	1	24	39	23	12	100
	Spring, 2025	37	46	8	29	21	24	17	100
	Spring, 2024	31	59	6	25	27	32	10	100
	Spring, 2023	30	54	6	24	24	30	16	100
	Spring, 2022	33	58	6	27	28	29	9	100
	Spring, 2021	36	56	5	31	27	29	8	100
	Spring, 2019	17	42	1	16	24	18	41	100
	Spring, 2018	11	64	1	10	29	35	25	100
Hungary	Spring, 2025	18	52	1	16	27	26	30	100
	Spring, 2024	20	59	1	19	32	28	21	100
	Spring, 2025	34	55	5	28	28	28	11	100
	Spring, 2024	24	67	2	22	35	32	9	100
	February, 2024	27	58	2	24	27	30	16	100
	Spring, 2023	17	58	1	16	31	28	24	100
	Spring, 2022	17	61	2	15	28	33	22	100
	Spring, 2019	14	35	1	13	16	20	51	100
	Spring, 2018	22	55	1	20	31	24	23	100
Italy	Spring, 2025	13	46	1	13	25	21	40	100
	Spring, 2025	30	66	7	24	42	24	4	100
	Spring, 2024	24	69	6	18	35	34	7	100
	Spring, 2023	28	69	6	22	41	28	3	100
	Spring, 2022	26	68	5	21	40	29	6	100
	Spring, 2021	25	72	5	19	43	29	3	100
	Summer, 2020	24	75	4	20	42	33	1	100
	Spring, 2019	24	54	4	20	29	25	22	100
	Spring, 2018	14	64	1	13	30	34	22	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2025	15	64	1	14	30	34	21	100
	Spring, 2025	23	72	2	22	32	40	4	100
	Spring, 2024	19	76	1	18	31	45	5	100
	Spring, 2023	19	78	1	18	31	48	3	100
	Spring, 2022	19	77	1	18	29	48	4	100
	Spring, 2021	25	73	2	23	29	44	2	100
	Summer, 2020	29	70	2	27	29	41	2	100
	Spring, 2019	38	54	3	35	25	28	8	100
	Spring, 2018	35	57	2	33	39	18	8	100
Poland	Spring, 2025	28	61	1	27	38	24	11	100
	Spring, 2025	13	63	2	11	37	26	24	100
	Spring, 2024	9	78	0	8	24	55	13	100
	February, 2024	12	70	1	11	34	36	18	100
	Spring, 2023	9	79	0	8	30	49	13	100
	Spring, 2022	11	70	1	10	34	36	19	100
	Spring, 2019	18	51	2	16	29	22	31	100
	Spring, 2018	9	61	0	9	29	32	30	100
	Spring, 2017	5	54	0	5	27	27	41	100
	Spring, 2014	13	63	2	11	37	26	23	100
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		Q7b. Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs - a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. b. Chinese President Xi Jinping							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2025	25	67	6	18	30	36	8	100
	Spring, 2024	19	69	4	15	30	40	12	100
	Spring, 2023	17	80	5	12	34	46	3	100
	Spring, 2022	17	79	4	14	34	45	4	100
	Spring, 2021	20	79	5	15	42	36	1	100
	Summer, 2020	23	75	5	18	35	40	1	100
	Spring, 2019	28	66	5	23	37	29	6	100
	Spring, 2018	15	79	1	14	41	38	7	100
	Spring, 2017	9	79	1	9	40	38	12	100
	Spring, 2014	14	71	2	12	30	42	15	100
Sweden	Spring, 2025	16	81	1	15	34	47	3	100
	Spring, 2024	9	83	0	9	30	53	8	100
	Spring, 2023	12	83	0	12	30	54	4	100
	Spring, 2022	13	85	1	12	26	59	2	100
	Spring, 2021	12	86	1	11	36	50	2	100
	Summer, 2020	15	83	1	14	26	56	2	100
	Spring, 2019	23	67	2	21	33	34	10	100
	Spring, 2018	29	62	2	27	34	28	8	100
	Spring, 2017	22	63	1	21	33	30	15	100
	Spring, 2014	31	61	4	28	29	32	7	100
UK	Spring, 2025	23	72	3	20	30	42	5	100
	Spring, 2024	21	76	6	15	34	41	3	100
	Spring, 2023	26	70	4	22	33	37	4	100
	Spring, 2022	24	70	3	21	25	45	6	100
	Spring, 2021	21	76	4	17	29	47	3	100
	Summer, 2020	35	59	5	29	31	29	6	100
	Spring, 2019	39	49	8	31	31	18	11	100
	Spring, 2018	31	53	2	29	27	26	17	100
	Spring, 2017	34	44	7	27	26	18	21	100
	Spring, 2014	24	45	5	18	8	37	31	100
India	Spring, 2025	19	43	4	15	8	34	38	100
	Spring, 2024	32	57	8	24	9	48	10	100
	Spring, 2023	21	36	4	17	11	25	43	100
	Spring, 2022	22	23	4	17	11	12	56	100
	Spring, 2021	16	20	4	11	10	10	64	100
	Spring, 2020	28	29	8	21	14	15	42	100
	Spring, 2019	13	25	3	10	12	13	62	100
	Spring, 2018	53	41	10	43	30	11	7	100
	Spring, 2017	58	40	11	47	35	5	2	100
	Spring, 2014	39	28	5	34	23	5	33	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	32	32	7	25	19	13	35	100
	Spring, 2024	36	33	5	31	25	8	31	100
	Spring, 2023	33	31	3	31	21	10	36	100
	Spring, 2022	40	27	9	31	21	6	34	100
	Spring, 2021	36	38	5	31	31	6	26	100
	Spring, 2020	8	90	0	8	35	54	2	100
	Spring, 2019	8	90	0	7	33	57	2	100
	Spring, 2018	9	87	1	8	35	53	4	100
	Spring, 2017	8	88	1	8	37	52	3	100
	Spring, 2016	10	86	1	9	41	45	4	100
Japan	Spring, 2025	9	84	0	9	31	53	6	100
	Spring, 2024	14	81	1	13	48	33	5	100
	Spring, 2023	17	76	2	15	44	32	7	100
	Spring, 2022	12	80	0	11	46	35	8	100
	Spring, 2021	12	79	1	11	39	40	10	100
	Spring, 2020	12	82	1	11	41	41	6	100
	Spring, 2019	6	87	0	6	43	44	7	100
	Spring, 2018	15	83	1	14	40	44	2	100
	Spring, 2017	13	83	1	12	37	46	4	100
	Spring, 2016	12	87	1	11	42	45	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2025	12	87	1	11	42	45	1	100
	Spring, 2024	15	84	2	13	47	37	1	100
	Spring, 2023	15	83	1	14	42	41	1	100
	Spring, 2022	25	74	1	24	51	23	1	100
	Spring, 2021	37	61	4	33	45	16	2	100
	Spring, 2020	38	54	4	34	45	9	7	100
	Spring, 2019	67	29	10	57	25	4	4	100
	Spring, 2018	58	38	7	50	32	5	5	100
	Spring, 2017								
	Spring, 2014								

		Q7b. Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs - a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. b. Chinese President Xi Jinping							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Israel	Spring, 2025	9	71	2	7	26	44	20	100
	Spring, 2024	13	73	3	10	33	40	14	100
	Spring, 2023	19	72	3	16	36	36	9	100
	Spring, 2022	20	70	3	17	37	33	10	100
	Spring, 2019	35	47	6	29	27	20	18	100
	Spring, 2018	34	56	7	27	40	16	10	100
	Spring, 2017	27	62	4	24	42	20	11	100
	Spring, 2014	25	67	5	19	32	34	9	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	25	56	6	19	26	30	19	100
	Spring, 2024	15	68	2	14	24	44	17	100
	Spring, 2019	29	44	3	26	12	31	27	100
	Spring, 2014	11	58	3	7	15	44	31	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	64	32	20	43	14	17	5	100
	Spring, 2024	64	33	24	40	16	17	3	100
	Spring, 2023	70	24	27	44	11	13	6	100
	Spring, 2019	58	27	20	38	13	14	15	100
	Spring, 2018	53	27	23	30	13	14	19	100
	Spring, 2017	44	35	17	27	16	19	21	100
	Spring, 2014	58	23	27	31	14	9	20	100
	Spring, 2025	66	24	25	41	13	11	10	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	59	30	25	34	17	14	10	100
	Spring, 2023	63	29	30	32	17	12	9	100
	Spring, 2019	61	19	27	34	11	8	20	100
	Spring, 2018	52	25	30	23	12	13	23	100
	Spring, 2017	54	24	28	26	12	12	22	100
	Spring, 2014	46	18	18	28	8	11	35	100
	Spring, 2025	46	42	21	25	15	27	12	100
	Spring, 2024	36	30	18	18	10	20	33	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	45	33	24	21	11	22	22	100
	Spring, 2019	52	29	22	30	13	16	19	100
	Spring, 2018	45	33	23	21	12	21	23	100
	Spring, 2017	40	31	18	22	10	21	28	100
	Spring, 2014	28	34	10	19	16	18	37	100
	Spring, 2025	23	58	7	16	26	32	19	100
	Spring, 2024	26	54	8	18	22	33	20	100
	Spring, 2023	20	55	7	13	21	33	25	100
Argentina	Spring, 2019	34	42	9	26	21	21	24	100
	Spring, 2018	21	47	7	14	15	32	33	100
	Spring, 2017	20	44	6	14	19	24	37	100
	Spring, 2014	14	41	3	11	20	22	44	100
	Spring, 2025	23	66	4	18	16	50	11	100
	Spring, 2024	15	66	4	12	17	49	19	100
	Spring, 2023	18	67	3	15	17	50	15	100
	Spring, 2019	23	52	5	19	14	38	25	100
Brazil	Spring, 2018	15	70	4	11	23	47	15	100
	Spring, 2017	21	56	5	17	13	43	22	100
	Spring, 2014	13	66	2	11	32	34	21	100
	Spring, 2025	36	51	6	31	25	26	12	100
	Spring, 2024	27	62	4	23	29	33	11	100
	Spring, 2023	29	60	5	24	26	34	11	100
	Spring, 2019	34	43	5	29	22	21	23	100
	Spring, 2018	21	57	4	17	26	32	22	100
Mexico	Spring, 2017	23	53	2	21	23	30	24	100
	Spring, 2014	14	50	3	12	19	31	36	100

## SELECT INDIA TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q7b. Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs - a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. b. Chinese President Xi Jinping							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2023	32	57	8	24	9	48	10	100

		Q7b. Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs - a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. b. Chinese President Xi Jinping								
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	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, 2025	13	75	1	11	36	39	12	1	100
	Spring, 2024	9	79	1	7	33	46	10	2	100
	Spring, 2023	8	77	1	7	30	47	13	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2025	17	77	2	15	35	42	5	0	100
	Spring, 2024	11	84	2	10	30	54	4	1	100
	Spring, 2023	10	84	2	8	27	57	6	0	100

## AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q7b. Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs - a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. b. Chinese President Xi Jinping							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Summer, 2020	18	77	2	16	22	55	5	100
	Spring, 2020	22	71	2	20	26	45	8	100
	Spring, 2019	38	49	2	35	27	23	13	100
	Spring, 2018	39	50	5	34	27	23	12	100
	Spring, 2017	31	60	2	29	29	31	9	100
	Spring, 2014	28	58	2	26	26	32	14	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	16	82	2	14	28	54	2	100
	Summer, 2020	18	79	3	16	27	52	3	100
	Spring, 2019	38	54	4	35	31	23	8	100
	Spring, 2018	43	47	5	37	29	18	10	100
	Spring, 2017	42	46	4	39	27	19	12	100
	Spring, 2016	39	38	4	35	21	16	24	100
	Spring, 2015	47	37	5	42	26	11	16	100

## HUNGARY AND POLAND FACE-TO-FACE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q7b. Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs - a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. b. Chinese President Xi Jinping							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2024	24	67	2	22	35	32	9	100
	Spring, 2023	17	58	1	16	31	28	24	100
	Spring, 2022	17	61	2	15	28	33	22	100
	Spring, 2019	14	35	1	13	16	20	51	100
	Spring, 2018	22	55	1	20	31	24	23	100
	Spring, 2017	13	46	1	13	25	21	40	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	9	78	0	8	24	55	13	100
	Spring, 2023	9	79	0	8	30	49	13	100
	Spring, 2022	11	70	1	10	34	36	19	100
	Spring, 2019	18	51	2	16	29	22	31	100
	Spring, 2018	9	61	0	9	29	32	30	100
	Spring, 2017	5	54	0	5	27	27	41	100
	Spring, 2014	13	63	2	11	37	26	23	100

		Q12. Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?								
		The United States	China	Japan	The countries of the European Union	Other (DO NOT READ)	None/There is no leading economic power (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	96	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2025	48	38	7	6	0	0	2	0	100
	Spring, 2023	48	38	5	6	0	0	3	0	100
	Spring, 2022	43	43	3	7	0	0	3	0	100
	March, 2020	54	33	5	6	0	0	2	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2025	54	31	7	2	0	1	4	0	100
	Spring, 2023	44	40	2	7	1	1	4	0	100
	Summer, 2020	36	47	5	7	0	1	4	0	100
	Spring, 2019	37	48	6	6	1	0	2	0	100
	Spring, 2018	32	50	5	9	0	1	3	0	100
	Spring, 2017	32	42	9	11	0	0	6	0	100
	Spring, 2016	40	42	4	7	1	1	6	0	100
	Spring, 2015	34	46	6	8	1	1	5	0	100
	Spring, 2013	28	56	5	3	0	1	7	0	100
	Spring, 2009	35	37	7	11	1	1	8	0	100
	Spring, 2025	37	49	4	8	0	0	1	0	100
France	Spring, 2023	43	43	5	6	1	1	2	0	100
	Summer, 2020	34	48	8	7	1	0	2	0	100
	Spring, 2019	36	48	5	8	0	0	3	0	100
	Spring, 2018	45	41	5	8	0	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2017	37	47	7	7	0	0	2	0	100
	Spring, 2016	41	44	8	5	0	0	2	0	100
	Spring, 2015	40	49	5	5	0	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2014	37	51	7	5	0	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	34	53	7	5	0	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2012	29	57	7	6	0	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2011	42	47	5	6	0	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2010	41	47	5	7	0	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	45	35	7	13	0	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2008	44	31	10	14	0	0	1	0	100
	Spring, 2025	28	55	5	10	0	1	1	0	100
	Spring, 2023	34	43	5	14	0	0	2	0	100
	Summer, 2020	17	55	5	18	0	1	4	0	100
	Spring, 2019	24	53	6	14	0	1	3	0	100
	Spring, 2018	19	53	4	21	0	0	3	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2017	24	41	5	25	0	1	4	0	100
	Spring, 2016	34	30	5	25	1	0	5	0	100
	Spring, 2015	27	39	5	25	1	1	3	0	100
	Spring, 2014	20	49	6	23	0	0	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	19	59	4	14	0	1	3	0	100
	Spring, 2012	13	62	5	17	0	1	2	0	100
	Spring, 2011	22	48	6	21	0	1	3	0	100
	Spring, 2010	18	51	8	19	0	0	4	0	100
	Spring, 2009	20	28	8	36	1	0	5	0	100
	Spring, 2008	25	30	11	31	1	0	2	0	100
	Spring, 2025	25	63	7	3	2	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2023	37	48	5	6	2	1	1	0	100
	Spring, 2019	45	40	6	4	1	1	3	0	100
	Spring, 2018	44	38	5	4	3	3	3	0	100
	Spring, 2017	44	39	5	5	2	3	2	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2016	44	39	4	3	6	3	1	0	100
	Spring, 2014	45	36	2	5	7	3	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	50	34	3	4	4	3	3	0	100
	Spring, 2012	36	45	7	3	6	2	2	0	100
	Spring, 2025	39	49	5	4	0	0	2	0	100
	Spring, 2023	23	61	9	5	0	0	1	0	100
	Spring, 2025	31	55	4	8	0	0	1	0	100
	Summer, 2020	32	57	7	4	0	0	0	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2019	43	38	7	3	1	4	3	0	100
	Spring, 2018	40	33	7	3	1	7	8	0	100
	Spring, 2017	40	40	7	3	0	4	6	0	100
	Spring, 2016	43	32	9	5	0	5	5	0	100
	Spring, 2015	44	42	7	2	1	2	2	0	100
	Spring, 2014	47	39	4	1	1	4	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	43	44	5	2	1	3	3	0	100
	Spring, 2012	37	46	8	3	1	2	3	0	100
	Spring, 2025	39	41	3	15	0	1	2	0	100
	Spring, 2023	36	40	1	21	0	1	1	0	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	29	52	4	13	0	0	2	0	100
	Spring, 2019	32	49	3	15	0	0	1	0	100
	Spring, 2018	36	46	3	12	0	0	3	0	100
	Spring, 2017	39	42	2	13	0	0	3	0	100
	Spring, 2016	42	36	4	11	1	1	5	0	100
	Spring, 2015	44	42	7	2	1	2	2	0	100

		Q12. Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?								
		The United States	China	Japan	The countries of the European Union	Other (DO NOT READ)	None/There is no leading economic power (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	96	Total
Poland	Spring, 2025	26	50	10	9	1	0	4	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2025	29	56	6	6	1	1	1	0	100
	Spring, 2023	38	48	5	6	1	0	1	0	100
	Summer, 2020	35	51	5	7	0	0	1	0	100
	Spring, 2019	38	44	10	6	0	0	1	0	100
	Spring, 2018	34	44	11	7	1	0	3	0	100
	Spring, 2017	35	48	8	6	0	0	3	0	100
	Spring, 2016	40	39	8	8	1	1	3	0	100
	Spring, 2015	39	44	8	6	2	1	1	0	100
	Spring, 2014	31	49	10	6	1	1	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	27	56	8	5	0	1	2	0	100
	Spring, 2012	26	57	9	5	0	1	2	0	100
	Spring, 2011	37	49	6	7	0	0	2	0	100
	Spring, 2010	40	34	12	8	0	0	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	47	22	12	10	0	2	6	0	100
	Spring, 2008	42	24	9	20	0	1	5	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2025	46	36	2	13	1	1	1	0	100
	Spring, 2023	51	32	3	10	0	0	4	0	100
	Summer, 2020	39	47	4	9	0	0	2	0	100
	Spring, 2019	37	43	5	9	0	0	5	0	100
	Spring, 2018	40	44	5	7	0	0	4	0	100
	Spring, 2017	40	42	3	9	0	0	6	0	100
	Spring, 2016	46	39	5	8	0	1	1	0	100
	Spring, 2025	40	36	7	14	1	0	3	0	100
UK	Spring, 2023	40	40	5	13	0	1	1	0	100
	Summer, 2020	37	47	5	8	1	1	2	0	100
	Spring, 2019	41	42	4	10	0	1	2	0	100
	Spring, 2018	39	40	3	12	2	0	4	0	100
	Spring, 2017	31	46	7	9	1	0	6	0	100
	Spring, 2016	43	35	6	9	1	0	5	0	100
	Spring, 2015	39	41	5	8	1	1	4	0	100
	Spring, 2014	34	49	6	7	0	0	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	33	53	4	4	1	0	5	0	100
	Spring, 2012	28	58	5	3	1	1	5	0	100
	Spring, 2011	33	47	5	7	0	0	7	0	100
	Spring, 2010	38	44	5	8	1	0	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	46	34	5	7	0	1	6	0	100
	Spring, 2008	44	29	8	10	1	5	4	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2025	34	50	5	9	0	0	2	0	100
	Spring, 2023	39	50	3	6	0	0	2	0	100
	June, 2020	34	55	4	5	0	0	1	0	100
India	Spring, 2025	45	13	13	5	2	1	22	0	100
	Spring, 2019	58	10	10	2	1	0	20	0	100
	Spring, 2017	42	11	9	2	4	1	31	0	100
	Spring, 2016	51	13	4	2	3	1	24	0	100
	Spring, 2015	66	10	3	1	0	1	18	0	100
	Spring, 2014	47	13	7	1	1	1	31	0	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	47	12	9	2	2	2	26	0	100
	Spring, 2025	23	46	17	12	0	0	2	0	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	35	16	20	10	1	2	15	0	100
	Spring, 2019	21	24	22	9	0	1	22	0	100
	Spring, 2018	30	27	20	10	1	1	11	0	100
	Spring, 2017	39	22	17	9	1	3	10	0	100
	Spring, 2015	47	19	16	5	1	1	11	0	100
	Spring, 2014	47	27	12	3	0	1	11	0	100
	Spring, 2013	52	22	11	4	0	3	7	0	100
	Spring, 2011	41	26	18	5	1	1	7	0	100
	Spring, 2010	49	20	18	7	1	1	4	0	100
	Spring, 2009	50	17	19	4	1	2	7	0	100
	Spring, 2008	53	15	18	6	1	1	6	0	100

		Q12. Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?								
		The United States	China	Japan	The countries of the European Union	Other (DO NOT READ)	None/There is no leading economic power (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	96	Total
Japan	Spring, 2025	68	11	7	10	0	2	2	0	100
	Spring, 2023	64	22	4	5	0	1	2	0	100
	Summer, 2020	53	31	6	4	0	1	4	0	100
	Spring, 2019	59	25	6	5	0	0	4	0	100
	Spring, 2018	58	29	4	5	0	0	3	0	100
	Spring, 2017	62	19	7	6	0	1	5	0	100
	Spring, 2016	61	24	6	6	0	1	3	0	100
	Spring, 2015	59	23	6	5	0	1	5	0	100
	Spring, 2014	59	23	4	7	0	1	5	0	100
	Spring, 2013	67	20	4	4	0	1	4	0	100
	Spring, 2012	45	43	3	5	0	2	3	0	100
	Spring, 2011	55	33	3	6	0	1	3	0	100
	Spring, 2010	40	50	2	4	0	1	2	0	100
	Spring, 2009	58	21	6	7	0	2	6	0	100
	Spring, 2008	52	19	6	19	1	1	2	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2025	86	8	1	4	0	1	1	0	100
	Spring, 2023	83	8	2	6	0	0	0	0	100
	Summer, 2020	77	16	1	4	0	0	1	0	100
	Spring, 2019	82	12	1	3	1	0	1	0	100
	Spring, 2018	67	25	1	5	0	0	1	0	100
	Spring, 2017	66	27	1	3	0	0	2	0	100
	Spring, 2015	51	38	3	6	0	1	2	0	100
	Spring, 2014	60	32	1	5	0	0	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	61	29	1	6	0	1	2	0	100
	Spring, 2010	77	15	1	5	1	1	1	0	100
	Spring, 2009	80	12	2	3	0	0	2	0	100
	Spring, 2008	74	15	2	4	1	1	2	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2025	60	22	2	4	0	4	8	0	100
	Spring, 2023	61	20	4	3	1	8	3	0	100
	Spring, 2019	60	27	4	3	0	4	1	0	100
	Spring, 2018	50	38	4	3	0	2	2	0	100
	Spring, 2017	52	33	5	5	0	3	2	0	100
	Spring, 2015	63	28	3	2	1	1	3	0	100
	Spring, 2014	62	30	2	3	0	2	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	70	23	1	2	1	1	2	0	100
	Spring, 2011	50	35	7	3	2	0	3	0	100
	Spring, 2009	56	26	4	9	1	1	2	0	100
	Spring, 2008	48	25	7	10	1	2	7	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	48	25	7	10	1	2	7	0	100
	Spring, 2019	49	19	6	13	1	2	11	0	100
	Spring, 2017	49	16	9	9	1	7	8	0	100
	Spring, 2015	47	21	10	5	1	2	15	0	100
	Spring, 2014	55	15	8	6	0	2	14	0	100
	Spring, 2013	57	17	4	6	2	1	13	0	100
	Spring, 2012	54	22	6	8	1	1	8	0	100
	Spring, 2011	68	13	3	4	1	1	10	0	100
	Spring, 2010	69	12	4	5	1	2	7	0	100
	Spring, 2009	58	9	5	6	2	4	17	0	100
	Spring, 2008	62	7	6	8	2	1	15	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	38	38	8	14	0	0	2	0	100
	Spring, 2023	41	31	8	16	1	0	3	0	100
	Spring, 2019	39	32	7	13	0	0	9	0	100
	Spring, 2018	39	33	11	6	2	1	8	0	100
	Spring, 2017	47	25	9	7	1	1	10	0	100
	Spring, 2016	44	28	9	8	1	2	8	0	100
	Spring, 2015	64	20	6	4	0	0	6	0	100
	Spring, 2014	48	29	4	5	0	1	13	0	100
	Spring, 2013	66	19	3	5	0	0	7	0	100
	Spring, 2011	62	20	7	2	0	0	9	0	100
	Spring, 2010	61	20	7	6	1	0	5	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	49	29	4	10	1	2	6	0	100
	Spring, 2023	44	34	5	11	1	0	5	0	100
	Spring, 2019	38	36	6	6	0	1	12	0	100
	Spring, 2018	33	39	8	5	1	0	14	0	100
	Spring, 2017	37	37	7	4	1	2	12	0	100
	Spring, 2016	33	35	7	4	2	1	19	0	100
	Spring, 2015	54	26	3	2	1	2	13	0	100
	Spring, 2014	43	28	3	1	1	1	23	0	100
	Spring, 2013	52	25	2	4	1	1	15	0	100
	Spring, 2010	55	27	7	5	1	1	5	0	100

		Q12. Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?								
		The United States	China	Japan	The countries of the European Union	Other (DO NOT READ)	None/There is no leading economic power (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	96	Total
South Africa	Spring, 2025	33	42	8	9	1	1	5	0	100
	Spring, 2023	37	33	5	12	2	2	9	0	100
	Spring, 2019	36	33	9	11	0	1	10	0	100
	Spring, 2018	34	39	7	9	1	1	8	0	100
	Spring, 2017	41	29	9	10	1	0	10	0	100
	Spring, 2016	42	31	9	10	1	0	6	0	100
	Spring, 2015	53	21	4	6	1	5	12	0	100
	Spring, 2014	43	22	3	8	1	5	17	0	100
	Spring, 2013	46	26	3	7	0	6	11	0	100
	Spring, 2008	49	14	7	7	3	2	19	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	34	41	10	8	1	1	6	0	100
	Spring, 2023	37	33	10	9	1	1	9	0	100
	Spring, 2019	37	33	13	8	0	0	8	0	100
	Spring, 2018	38	27	12	6	2	2	13	0	100
	Spring, 2017	36	33	11	8	1	1	11	0	100
	Spring, 2015	44	32	8	7	1	1	7	0	100
	Spring, 2014	40	28	11	4	1	3	13	0	100
	Spring, 2013	44	26	10	5	2	2	11	0	100
	Spring, 2010	43	24	12	10	1	1	8	0	100
	Spring, 2009	41	27	10	11	1	3	8	0	100
	Spring, 2008	53	13	9	15	1	1	7	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	40	36	13	4	0	1	7	0	100
	Spring, 2023	42	30	12	5	1	1	10	0	100
	Spring, 2019	38	21	18	5	0	1	17	0	100
	Spring, 2018	44	20	13	7	0	0	15	0	100
	Spring, 2017	44	17	16	9	0	1	12	0	100
	Spring, 2015	56	17	15	3	0	1	8	0	100
	Spring, 2014	54	18	16	3	0	1	9	0	100
	Spring, 2013	57	19	13	2	1	1	7	0	100
	Spring, 2012	45	27	15	3	1	1	8	0	100
	Spring, 2011	53	16	9	5	2	0	14	0	100
	Spring, 2010	51	18	13	5	2	1	11	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	30	45	10	7	0	1	7	0	100
	Spring, 2023	40	33	10	9	1	2	4	0	100
	Spring, 2019	36	31	12	12	0	0	9	0	100
	Spring, 2018	44	29	10	7	1	1	8	0	100
	Spring, 2017	47	25	7	11	0	1	8	0	100
	Spring, 2015	60	17	7	7	0	1	8	0	100
	Spring, 2014	51	22	6	8	0	3	10	0	100
	Spring, 2013	58	16	5	5	1	3	12	0	100
	Spring, 2012	51	18	12	6	0	4	8	0	100
	Spring, 2011	65	15	6	5	0	2	7	0	100
	Spring, 2010	53	22	9	8	1	2	6	0	100
	Spring, 2009	55	16	8	8	0	2	9	0	100
	Spring, 2008	59	17	8	7	0	1	8	0	100



## AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q12. Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan	The countries of the European Union	Other (DO NOT READ)	None/There is no leading economic power (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Summer, 2020	52	32	5	6	0	0	4	100
	Spring, 2020	59	30	3	4	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2019	50	32	7	6	1	1	4	100
	Spring, 2018	49	33	6	7	1	1	4	100
	Spring, 2017	51	35	5	5	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2016	54	34	6	2	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2015	46	36	7	7	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2014	40	41	8	7	0	0	4	100
	Spring, 2013	39	44	7	4	0	1	6	100
	Spring, 2012	40	41	6	5	0	1	7	100
	Spring, 2011	38	43	6	6	0	0	6	100
	Spring, 2010	38	41	8	6	0	0	7	100
	Spring, 2009	48	33	7	5	0	1	6	100
	Spring, 2008	46	26	10	10	0	1	7	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	34	53	3	5	1	1	3	100
	Spring, 2019	32	51	6	6	1	1	3	100
	Spring, 2018	35	52	3	6	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2017	29	58	3	5	2	1	2	100
	Spring, 2016	32	52	5	5	1	1	4	100
	Spring, 2015	31	57	2	5	0	1	4	100
	Spring, 2013	28	61	2	3	1	1	4	100
	Spring, 2008	37	40	7	11	0	0	4	100

## HUNGARY AND POLAND FACE-TO-FACE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q12. Today, which ONE of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan	The countries of the European Union	Other (DO NOT READ)	None/There is no leading economic power (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2023	52	27	3	7	2	5	4	100
	Spring, 2019	40	35	4	6	1	2	11	100
	Spring, 2018	52	23	6	8	1	3	7	100
	Spring, 2017	51	22	7	9	0	4	6	100
	Spring, 2016	59	18	5	7	0	5	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	55	14	6	11	1	4	9	100
	Spring, 2019	43	28	7	13	1	3	5	100
	Spring, 2018	41	30	7	10	2	3	8	100
	Spring, 2017	34	37	8	10	0	3	8	100
	Spring, 2016	37	31	7	11	0	6	9	100
	Spring, 2015	48	25	9	9	0	4	5	100
	Spring, 2014	39	26	10	11	1	6	7	100
	Spring, 2013	33	39	8	7	1	6	6	100
	Spring, 2012	35	35	12	4	1	5	7	100
	Spring, 2011	43	30	5	9	1	3	9	100
	Spring, 2010	44	27	9	10	1	3	7	100
	Spring, 2009	39	18	11	15	1	6	11	100
	Spring, 2008	52	15	11	13	1	0	7	100

		Q14. Is it more important for (survey country) to have strong economic ties with...?					
		China	United States	Both (DO NOT READ)	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2025	22	67	4	2	5	100
	Spring, 2021	7	87	3	1	2	100
	Spring, 2015	13	73	8	2	4	100
France	Spring, 2025	33	52	9	4	2	100
	Spring, 2021	15	52	29	3	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2025	26	48	23	2	1	100
	Spring, 2021	21	52	23	1	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2025	37	47	11	3	2	100
	Spring, 2021	22	64	9	2	4	100
Hungary	Spring, 2025	16	50	26	5	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2025	32	53	12	2	2	100
	Spring, 2021	24	66	7	1	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2025	26	60	9	3	2	100
	Spring, 2021	19	69	10	1	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2025	14	71	7	1	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2025	36	50	9	2	3	100
	Spring, 2021	22	62	12	2	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2025	21	68	5	3	2	100
	Spring, 2021	11	82	4	1	2	100
UK	Spring, 2025	25	64	6	3	2	100
	Spring, 2021	15	66	13	3	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2025	53	42	2	1	2	100
	March, 2021	39	52	3	2	3	100
India	Spring, 2025	9	60	12	2	16	100
	Spring, 2019	7	62	11	1	19	100
	Spring, 2015	14	63	6	2	15	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	69	27	1	2	1	100
	Spring, 2019	34	36	3	3	23	100
	Spring, 2015	22	30	29	6	12	100
Japan	Spring, 2025	18	78	2	1	1	100
	Spring, 2021	15	81	2	1	2	100
	Spring, 2019	24	70	2	1	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2025	12	81	6	1	1	100
	Spring, 2021	17	75	5	1	2	100
	Spring, 2019	23	66	9	1	1	100
	Spring, 2015	47	39	13	0	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2025	4	60	31	2	2	100
	Spring, 2019	8	55	35	1	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	28	38	18	7	9	100
	Spring, 2019	30	42	8	8	12	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	48	48	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2019	38	52	6	1	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	23	34	38	2	4	100
	Spring, 2019	40	24	28	2	5	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	50	33	12	2	4	100
	Spring, 2019	39	42	8	3	7	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	33	49	11	3	5	100
	Spring, 2019	40	38	7	6	10	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	36	51	7	2	5	100
	Spring, 2019	29	49	7	2	13	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	45	44	6	2	3	100
	Spring, 2019	37	50	6	2	5	100
	Spring, 2015	15	64	14	4	3	100

## AUSTRALIA PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q14. Is it more important for (survey country) to have strong economic ties with...?					
		China	United States	Both (DO NOT READ)	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2021	31	59	5	3	2	100
	Spring, 2019	40	43	9	4	4	100
	Spring, 2015	50	27	18	1	4	100

		Q33a. I'm going to read you a list of things that may be problems for (survey country). Please tell me if you think it is a very serious problem, a somewhat serious problem, not too serious of a problem, or not a problem at all for (survey country)? a. China's policies on human rights							
		TOTAL Very/Somewh at serious	TOTAL Not too serious/Not a problem	Very serious problem	Somewhat serious problem	Not too serious of a problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2025	57	20	30	28	8	12	23	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	73	24	32	41	16	9	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	51	35	23	28	19	15	14	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	57	40	28	30	23	17	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	48	45	23	25	29	16	7	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	56	35	28	28	20	15	8	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	52	31	24	28	17	15	17	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	67	23	39	28	7	16	10	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	49	43	14	35	26	16	9	100

		Q33b. I'm going to read you a list of things that may be problems for (survey country). Please tell me if you think it is a very serious problem, a somewhat serious problem, not too serious of a problem, or not a problem at all for (survey country)? b. Economic competition with China							
		TOTAL Very/Somewh at serious	TOTAL Not too serious/Not a problem	Very serious problem	Somewhat serious problem	Not too serious of a problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2025	61	19	33	28	7	12	20	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	82	15	49	33	9	6	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	58	34	27	31	17	16	8	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	65	34	41	24	19	15	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	54	42	26	28	27	15	4	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	58	37	32	26	19	17	5	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	59	31	30	29	16	15	10	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	74	20	46	28	6	14	6	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	57	38	24	33	24	14	5	100

		Q33c. I'm going to read you a list of things that may be problems for (survey country). Please tell me if you think it is a very serious problem, a somewhat serious problem, not too serious of a problem, or not a problem at all for (survey country)? c. China's military power							
		TOTAL Very/Somewh at serious	TOTAL Not too serious/Not a problem	Very serious problem	Somewhat serious problem	Not too serious of a problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2025	65	18	41	24	8	10	17	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	72	25	37	35	15	10	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	55	36	26	29	21	15	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	59	39	32	27	19	19	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	49	44	23	25	27	17	7	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	57	36	35	22	20	16	7	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	65	27	38	27	11	15	9	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	72	20	50	22	7	14	8	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	50	44	22	29	25	20	5	100

		Q33d. I'm going to read you a list of things that may be problems for (survey country). Please tell me if you think it is a very serious problem, a somewhat serious problem, not too serious of a problem, or not a problem at all for (survey country)? d. China's involvement in politics in (survey country)							
		TOTAL Very/Somewh at serious	TOTAL Not too serious/Not a problem	Very serious problem	Somewhat serious problem	Not too serious of a problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2025	61	19	35	26	7	12	20	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	78	19	45	34	12	7	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	46	45	18	28	26	18	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	61	38	37	24	19	19	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	62	33	30	32	23	10	5	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	56	39	34	23	22	17	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	55	34	26	29	19	15	11	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	72	21	44	28	7	14	7	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	47	47	17	30	29	18	6	100

		Q33e. I'm going to read you a list of things that may be problems for (survey country). Please tell me if you think it is a very serious problem, a somewhat serious problem, not too serious of a problem, or not a problem at all for (survey country)? e. The amount of debt (survey country) owes to China							
		TOTAL Very/Somewh at serious	TOTAL Not too serious/Not a problem	Very serious problem	Somewhat serious problem	Not too serious of a problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2025	62	19	35	27	9	11	18	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	89	8	62	27	5	3	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	59	30	28	31	19	11	11	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	87	13	72	15	8	5	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	84	14	61	23	10	4	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	72	22	50	23	12	9	6	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	74	17	42	32	10	7	9	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	81	11	60	22	4	7	8	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	60	30	22	37	20	10	10	100

		Q34. Do you think China's territorial disputes with India are a very serious problem, somewhat serious problem, not too serious a problem or not a problem at all for India?							
		TOTAL Very/Somewh at serious	TOTAL Not too serious/Not a problem	Very serious problem	Somewhat serious problem	Not too serious a problem	Not a problem	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2025	71	18	46	25	7	11	11	100
	Spring, 2016	69	9	45	24	6	2	23	100

		Q35. Which of these statements comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right?			
		Investment from China is a good thing because it creates jobs in (survey country)	Investment from China is a bad thing because it gives China too much influence over domestic affairs in (survey country)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2025	33	48	19	100
	Spring, 2019	24	54	22	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	50	48	2	100
	Spring, 2019	32	48	21	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	58	30	12	100
	Spring, 2019	38	44	18	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	71	27	2	100
	Spring, 2019	60	35	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	64	29	6	100
	Spring, 2019	82	14	4	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	60	36	4	100
	Spring, 2019	59	35	6	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	40	49	12	100
	Spring, 2019	43	47	10	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	58	35	7	100
	Spring, 2019	59	29	12	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	63	31	6	100
	Spring, 2019	61	30	9	100

		Q36a. I'm going to read you a list of things that may be problems for (survey country). Please tell me if you think it is a very serious problem, a somewhat serious problem, not too serious of a problem, or not a problem at all for (survey country)? a. The United States' policies on human rights							
		TOTAL Very/Somewh at serious	TOTAL Not too serious/Not a problem	Very serious problem	Somewhat serious problem	Not too serious of a problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2025	49	29	18	31	12	17	22	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	75	23	37	39	15	8	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	61	27	32	29	17	10	12	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	58	40	32	27	21	18	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	52	43	25	27	27	16	5	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	65	31	37	28	19	12	5	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	58	31	26	33	17	15	11	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	70	22	41	30	7	15	7	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	71	26	34	37	18	8	3	100

		Q36b. I'm going to read you a list of things that may be problems for (survey country). Please tell me if you think it is a very serious problem, a somewhat serious problem, not too serious of a problem, or not a problem at all for (survey country)? b. Economic competition with the U.S.							
		TOTAL Very/Somewh at serious	TOTAL Not too serious/Not a problem	Very serious problem	Somewhat serious problem	Not too serious of a problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2025	49	29	19	30	13	17	22	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	77	20	45	33	12	8	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	76	18	46	30	12	5	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	67	32	41	26	18	13	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	53	42	27	26	27	15	5	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	64	31	40	24	18	14	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	64	30	33	31	16	14	6	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	79	16	49	30	6	10	5	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	70	28	36	35	20	8	2	100

		Q36c. I'm going to read you a list of things that may be problems for (survey country). Please tell me if you think it is a very serious problem, a somewhat serious problem, not too serious of a problem, or not a problem at all for (survey country)? c. The United States' military power							
		TOTAL Very/Somewh at serious	TOTAL Not too serious/Not a problem	Very serious problem	Somewhat serious problem	Not too serious of a problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2025	50	33	22	27	12	21	18	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	79	19	47	32	9	9	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	72	22	43	29	13	9	5	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	62	36	34	28	17	19	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	52	43	23	28	25	17	5	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	66	29	44	22	15	13	5	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	67	26	43	24	12	14	7	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	75	20	53	22	6	14	6	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	75	22	43	31	15	7	3	100

		Q36d. I'm going to read you a list of things that may be problems for (survey country). Please tell me if you think it is a very serious problem, a somewhat serious problem, not too serious of a problem, or not a problem at all for (survey country)? d. The United States' involvement in politics in (survey country)							
		TOTAL Very/Somewh at serious	TOTAL Not too serious/Not a problem	Very serious problem	Somewhat serious problem	Not too serious of a problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2025	51	30	20	31	14	16	20	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	81	17	49	32	10	7	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	76	18	48	28	12	5	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	62	38	38	24	20	18	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	60	35	31	29	21	13	5	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	68	28	44	24	17	11	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	67	27	38	30	15	12	6	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	77	18	48	28	6	12	5	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	75	23	44	31	17	6	2	100

		Q36e. I'm going to read you a list of things that may be problems for (survey country). Please tell me if you think it is a very serious problem, a somewhat serious problem, not too serious of a problem, or not a problem at all for (survey country)? e. The amount of debt (survey country) owes to the U.S.							
		TOTAL Very/Somewh at serious	TOTAL Not too serious/Not a problem	Very serious problem	Somewhat serious problem	Not too serious of a problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2025	60	22	31	29	10	13	18	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	85	12	60	25	8	5	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	80	15	54	26	9	6	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	86	14	68	18	8	5	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	80	18	55	25	12	5	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	76	19	59	17	11	8	5	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	85	12	60	25	8	4	3	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	86	8	68	18	3	5	5	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	82	16	46	36	12	4	2	100

		Q37. Which of these statements comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right?			
		Investment from the U.S. is a good thing because it creates jobs in (survey country)	Investment from the U.S. is a bad thing because it gives the U.S. too much influence over domestic affairs in (survey country)	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2025	59	23	18	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	41	56	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	39	49	12	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	74	24	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	66	27	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	52	44	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	39	52	9	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	54	38	8	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	50	45	5	100