

FOR RELEASE JULY 2, 2024

NATO Seen Favorably in Member States; Confidence in Zelenskyy Down in Europe, U.S.

Views of Russia and Putin remain broadly negative

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RECOMMENDED CITATION

Pew Research Center, July, 2024, "NATO Seen Favorably in Member States; Confidence in Zelenskyy Down in Europe, U.S."

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How we did this

This Pew Research Center analysis focuses on public opinion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Russia, Russian President Vladimir Putin and Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy. The study includes publics in 35 countries across the Asia-Pacific region, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, North America and sub-Saharan Africa.

For non-U.S. data, this analysis draws on nationally representative surveys of 40,566 adults conducted from Jan. 5 to May 21, 2024. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Surveys were conducted face to face in Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Hungary, India, Israel, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey. In Australia, we used a mixed-mode probability-based online panel.

Countries included in this report



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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In the United States, we surveyed 3,600 U.S. adults from April 1 to April 7, 2024. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center’s American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the [ATP’s methodology](#).

Throughout the report, 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, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom.
- In Australia, the scale ranged from “Left” to “Right”.
- In Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Thailand, ideology was measured on a scale from “Extremely progressive” to “Extremely conservative.”
- Ideology was not asked about in Ghana, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Sri Lanka or Tunisia.

To compare educational groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the UN’s International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

To compare views of those who support the governing party or parties with those who do not, we grouped respondents based on their answers to a question asking them which political party, if any, they identified with in their country. For more, including country specific classifications, read our [Political Categorization Appendix](#).

Prior to 2024, combined totals were based on rounded topline figures. For all reports beginning in 2024, totals are based on unrounded topline figures, so combined totals might be different than in previous years. Refer to the 2024 topline to see our new rounding procedures applied to past years’ data.

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

Table of Contents

Overview: NATO Seen Favorably in Member States; Confidence in Zelenskyy Down in Europe, U.S.	4
Views of NATO have changed in several countries	6
Confidence in Zelenskyy varies across Europe – and has declined in some places	7
Little consensus on support for Ukraine	8
Views of Russia, Putin have warmed in some places	9
Country spotlight: Turkey	10
Country spotlight: Poland	11
Country spotlight: Sweden	12
1. Views of NATO	13
Importance of NATO membership	16
2. Confidence in Zelenskyy and support for Ukraine	17
Views of aid to Ukraine	20
3. Views of Russia and Putin	21
Favorability of Russia	22
Confidence in Putin	25
Appendix A: Views of NATO, Russia and Putin over time	29
Appendix B: Political categorization	32
Appendix C: Classifying European political parties	35
Classifying parties as populist	35
Classifying parties as left, right or center	36
Acknowledgments	38
Methodology	40
About Pew Research Center’s Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey	40
The American Trends Panel survey methodology	40
Topline questionnaire	46

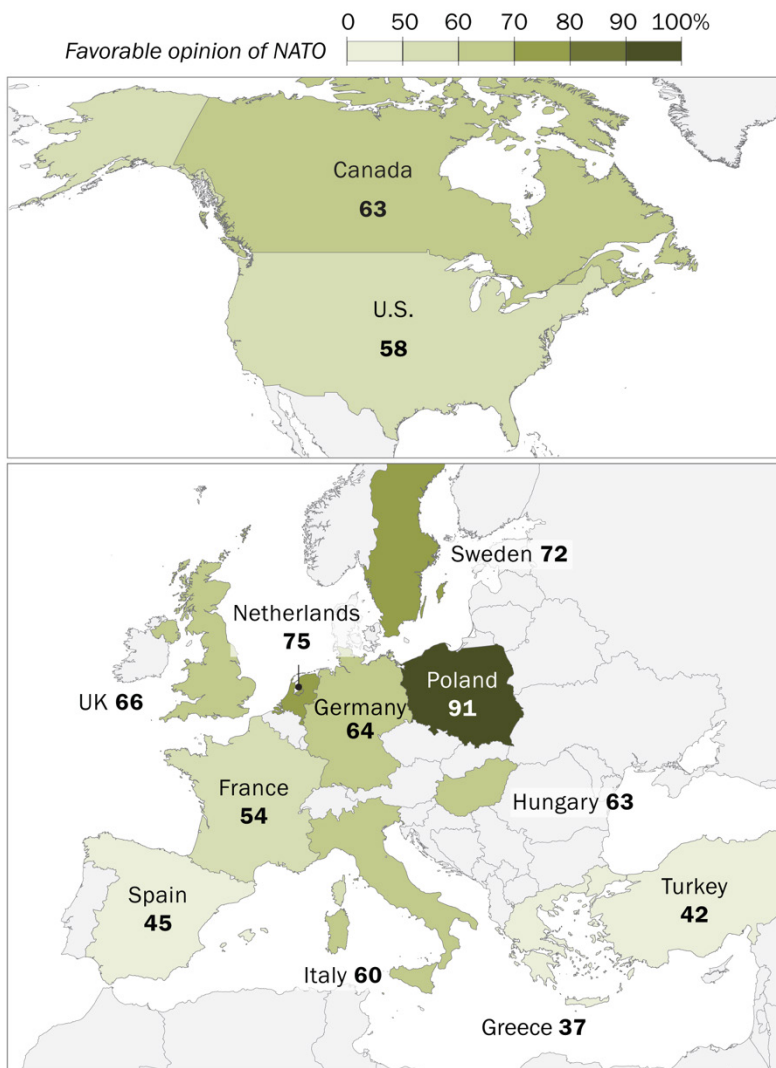
NATO Seen Favorably in Member States; Confidence in Zelenskyy Down in Europe, U.S.

Views of Russia and Putin remain broadly negative

Ahead of a [July 2024 summit](#) marking the 75th anniversary of NATO's founding, the trans-Atlantic alliance continues to be seen largely favorably in select member nations. A median of 63% of adults across 13 member countries surveyed have a positive opinion of NATO, while 33% have a negative opinion.

More than two years since Russia's invasion of Ukraine, ratings for Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy are mixed in a broader set of 35 NATO and non-NATO countries we surveyed. A median of 40% of adults across these countries have confidence in Zelenskyy to do the right thing regarding world affairs, while 46% do not. Majorities in just seven countries have confidence in his ability to navigate international affairs. And confidence in him has dropped significantly across several countries in Europe and North America.

NATO seen favorably in most member nations surveyed



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Global views of Russia and its leader, President Vladimir Putin, have remained very negative since the conflict began in 2022, though opinions have warmed slightly in several countries since we last surveyed there.

For this report, we surveyed 44,166 adults in 35 countries from Jan. 5 to May 21, 2024. In addition to this overview, the report includes chapters on:

- [Views of NATO](#)
- [Confidence in Zelenskyy and support for Ukraine](#)
- [Views of Russia and Putin](#)

Read some of the report's key findings below.

Views of NATO have changed in several countries

Favorable views of NATO are up significantly in Turkey since our last survey there in 2019. And Hungarians have also grown more favorable toward the alliance in the past year. However, in a handful of places – including Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States – positive views of NATO have ticked down slightly since 2023. *(For more on views of NATO over time, read [Appendix A.](#))*

In Hungary, Poland and Turkey, we asked respondents whether NATO membership is important for their country's security. More than eight-in-ten adults in Hungary and Poland say it is important, and roughly six-in-ten share this belief in Turkey.

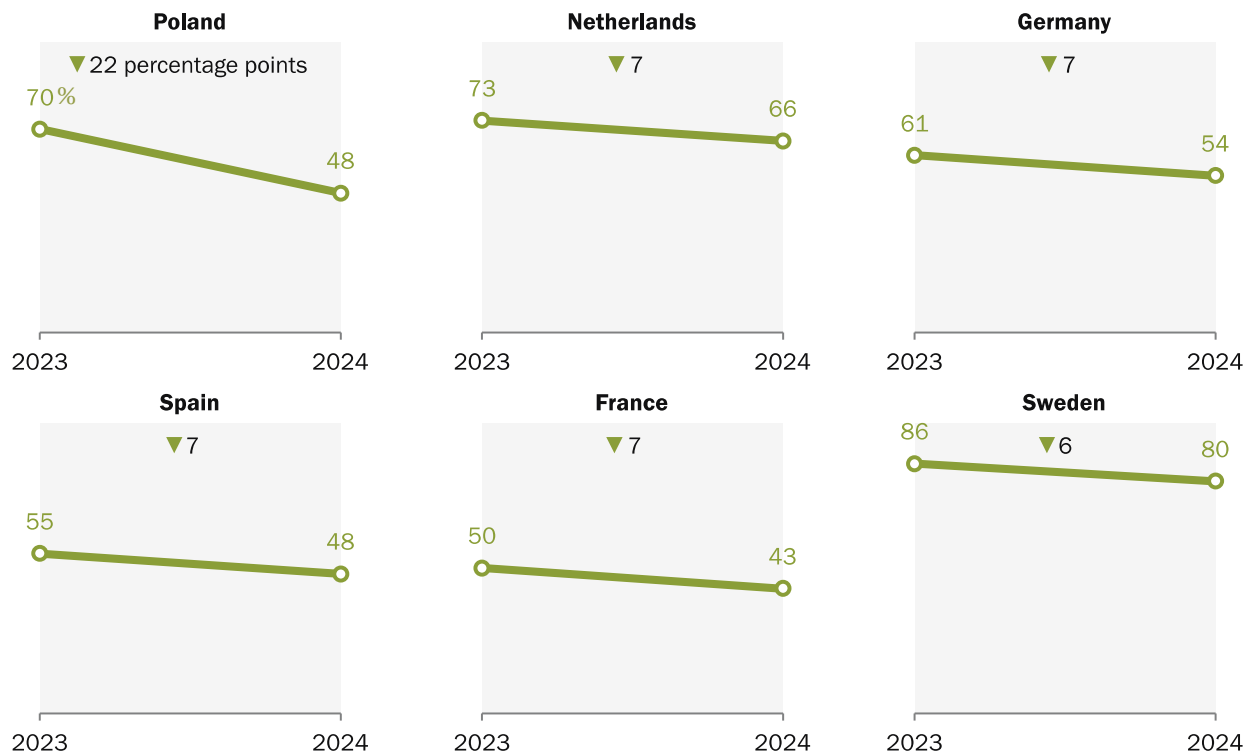
Confidence in Zelenskyy varies across Europe – and has declined in some places

In Europe, confidence in the Ukrainian president varies significantly by country. Eight-in-ten adults in Sweden have confidence in Zelenskyy; a roughly equal share in Hungary do not.

Confidence in Zelenskyy has decreased significantly in many countries since 2023. The drop is largest in Poland, where confidence in him has dropped 22 percentage points since last year.

Confidence in Zelenskyy is down in many places

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



Note: Select countries shown. All changes shown are statistically significant.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Little consensus on support for Ukraine

Publics in four countries – the U.S., Turkey, Hungary and Poland – differ widely on whether their country is providing enough support to Ukraine.

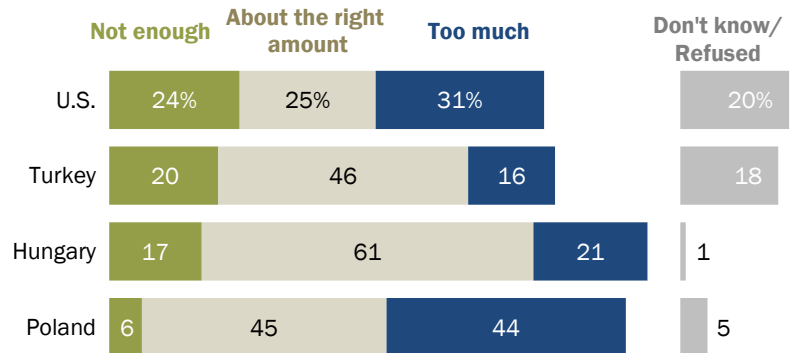
Roughly a quarter of Americans (24%) now say the U.S. is not providing enough aid to Ukraine, up from 18% in November 2023, when we last asked this question. Still, more Americans (31%) think the U.S. is providing *too much* aid, and 25% believe it's giving the *right amount*.

A majority of Hungarians (61%) and a plurality of Turks (46%) say their country is giving about the right amount of aid to Ukraine. Poles are more divided: While 45% say their country is giving the right amount of support, a nearly identical share (44%) say it is providing too much.

Related: [Growing Partisan Divisions Over NATO and Ukraine](#)

Mixed views on country's level of support to Ukraine in the U.S., Turkey, Hungary and Poland

% who say their country is providing ___ (of) support to Ukraine



Note: In the U.S., "Don't know/Refused" includes those who say "Not sure."

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Views of Russia, Putin have warmed in some places

Views of Russia and Putin remain largely negative across 35 countries polled: A median of 65% have an unfavorable view of Russia and 73% lack confidence in the Russian leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs.

But in a handful of countries, opinions of Russian and Putin have warmed since we last surveyed there. Argentines, for example, have grown 11 percentage points more favorable toward Russia and 9 points more confident in Putin over the past year. (For more on views of Russia and Putin over time, read [Appendix A](#).)

In several European countries, people who have a favorable view of a right-wing populist party in their country see Russia and Putin more positively than do people with unfavorable views of those parties. While ratings for Russia and Putin among some right-wing populists [dropped sharply](#) in 2022 and 2023 (our 2022 fieldwork largely took place during the early weeks of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine) favorability and confidence are creeping back up in a few countries.

In Germany, for example, about a quarter (26%) of supporters of Alternative for Germany (AfD) had confidence in Putin in 2023. Now, 45% do,

Russia and Putin seen in a mostly negative light around the world

% who have a(n) ___ opinion of **Russia**



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

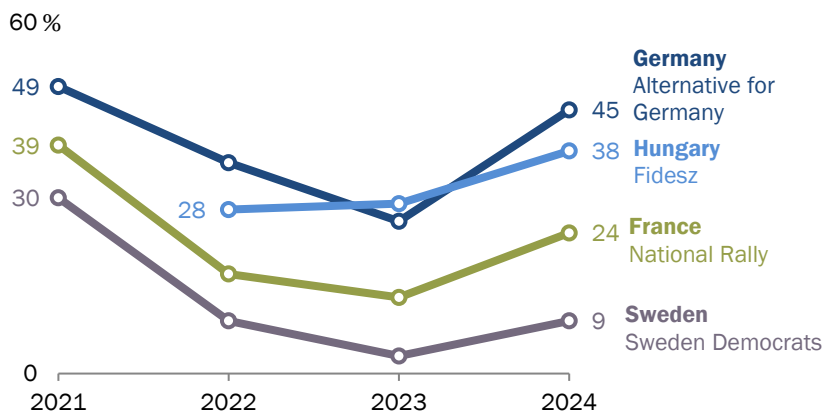


Note: Percentages are medians based on 35 countries
 Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
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Supporters of select right-wing populist parties increasingly likely to have confidence in Putin

% who have **confidence** in Russian President Vladimir Putin, among supporters of each right-wing populist party



Note: Select countries shown.
 Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
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an increase of 19 points and close to preinvasion levels of confidence. The same pattern appears elsewhere, too. (For more information on how we categorize populist party support, read [Appendix C.](#))

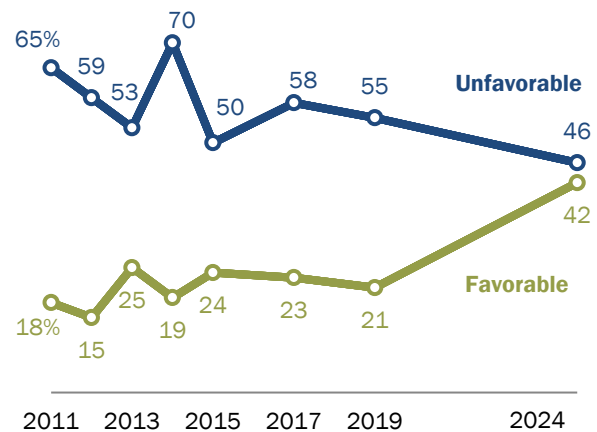
Country spotlight: Turkey

Favorable views of NATO historically have been much lower in Turkey than in other NATO members states, according to our [previous surveys](#). Before this year, no more than a quarter of adults in Turkey had a positive view of the long-standing treaty organization, [which Turkey joined in 1952](#).

However, the share of Turks with a positive view of NATO has nearly doubled since 2019, when we last surveyed in the country. Today, 42% have a favorable opinion of the alliance, up from 21% in 2019. Fewer Turks now hold unfavorable opinions or have no opinion of it. A majority (61%) also say membership in NATO is very or somewhat important to their country's security. Still, favorability of NATO in is lower in Turkey than in many of the other member states we polled.

In Turkey, favorable opinions of NATO have doubled since 2019

% of Turkish adults who have a(n) ___ opinion of NATO



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Turks are quite negative toward Russia and Putin: More than six-in-ten express an unfavorable view of Russia or have no confidence in its leader. Those on the ideological left are more likely than those on the right to have a negative opinion of Russia and to lack confidence in Putin. And those who have a favorable opinion of Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan are about twice as likely to express a positive view of Russia as those who have an unfavorable view of Erdoğan.

Turks' views of Zelenskyy are similar to their views of Putin. Only 31% of Turks have confidence in the Ukrainian president, while 60% have no confidence. A plurality (46%) say their country is providing about the right amount of support to Ukraine, while 20% say it is not providing enough support and 16% it is providing too much; another 18% did not answer.

Country spotlight: Poland

Poles stand out among the publics we surveyed for their very positive opinions of NATO and very negative views of Russia and Putin.

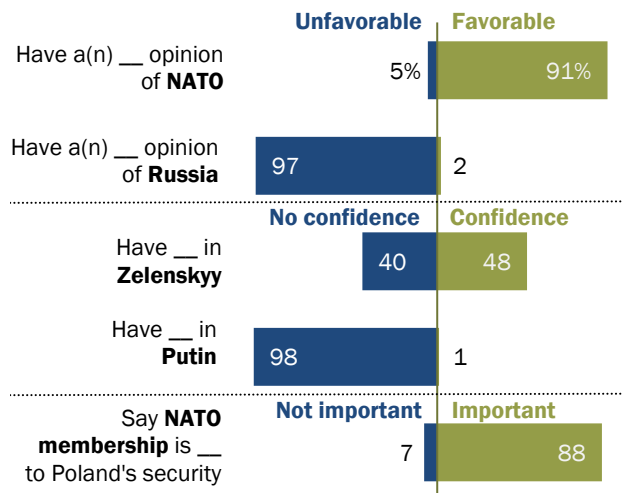
Roughly nine-in-ten adults in Poland have a favorable view of NATO, the highest share among the member states polled. And 88% consider their country's membership in NATO important to national security, including a 55% majority who say it is *very* important.

Poles are nearly united in their negative sentiments toward Russia and its leader: 97% have an unfavorable view of Russia and 98% have no confidence in Putin on the world stage.

However, they are more divided on Ukraine's leader: 48% are confident in Zelenskyy to do the right thing regarding world affairs, while 40% have no confidence in him. During the fieldwork period for this survey, a [farmer-led blockade in Poland](#) over the low price of imported grain from neighboring Ukraine caused friction between the two countries.

Poles are very positive toward NATO, negative on Russia and Putin

% of Polish adults who ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Country spotlight: Sweden

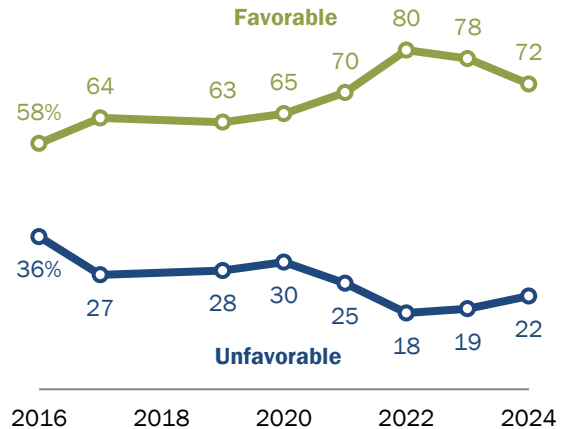
NATO is popular in Sweden, which [formally became a member](#) of the alliance in March 2024, just before our fieldwork for this survey began there. About seven-in-ten Swedes have a positive view of NATO, while 22% have a negative opinion.

The share of Swedes with a positive view of NATO is down slightly from 80% in 2022. That year, our fieldwork in Sweden began the same day as Russia’s invasion of Ukraine – and Swedes grew [increasingly positive about NATO](#) as our fieldwork went on.

People in Sweden express strongly unfavorable views of Russia and Putin, though they rank just below Poland in the strength of these sentiments. And 80% of Swedes have confidence in Zelenskyy, the highest share across all 35 surveyed countries.

Swedes’ views of NATO have become more positive since 2016

% of Swedish adults who have a(n) ___ opinion of NATO



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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1. Views of NATO

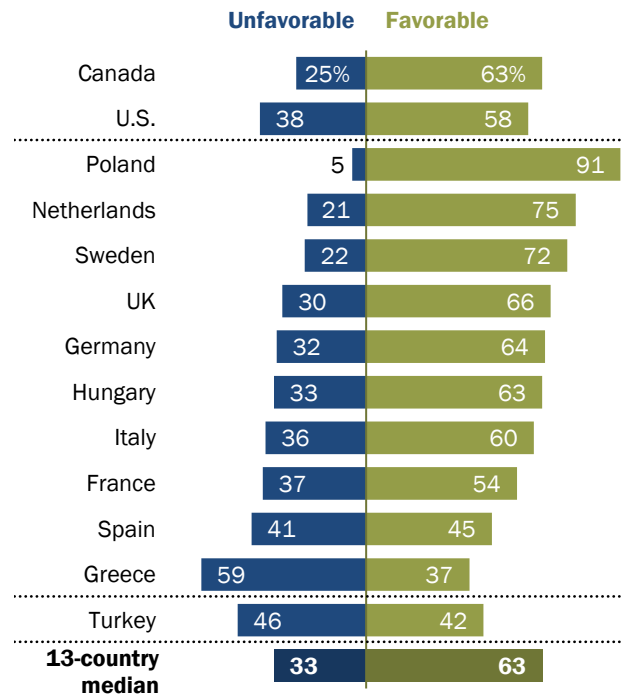
This year marks the [75th anniversary of NATO's founding](#). Here are key findings on views of NATO in 13 member states we surveyed:

- **A median of 63% across the surveyed countries have a favorable opinion of NATO, while a third have a negative opinion.** Majorities in most of these member states see the alliance in a positive light. But there are big differences by country: The shares of adults with a positive view of NATO range from 91% in Poland to 37% in Greece.
- **Opinions of NATO are down in some countries and up in others.** People are slightly less positive about NATO in Spain, Sweden, the UK and the U.S. than they were in 2023. But people are more positive in Hungary. (Our UK survey was conducted prior to [general elections](#) scheduled for July 4, 2024.)
- **Favorable views of NATO in Turkey have doubled** since 2019, when we last surveyed there.

- **A majority of people in Hungary, Poland and Turkey see NATO membership as important for their country's security**, though Poles and Hungarians are more likely than Turks to say this.
- **People who support the current government in their country** are more likely to have a favorable view of NATO in nine of the 13 countries surveyed.

Views of NATO are favorable in most surveyed member states

% who have a(n) ___ opinion of NATO



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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How opinion of NATO varies within member countries

There are few demographic differences in views of NATO across the 13 member states surveyed. But there are more extensive **differences by political ideology** in certain countries:

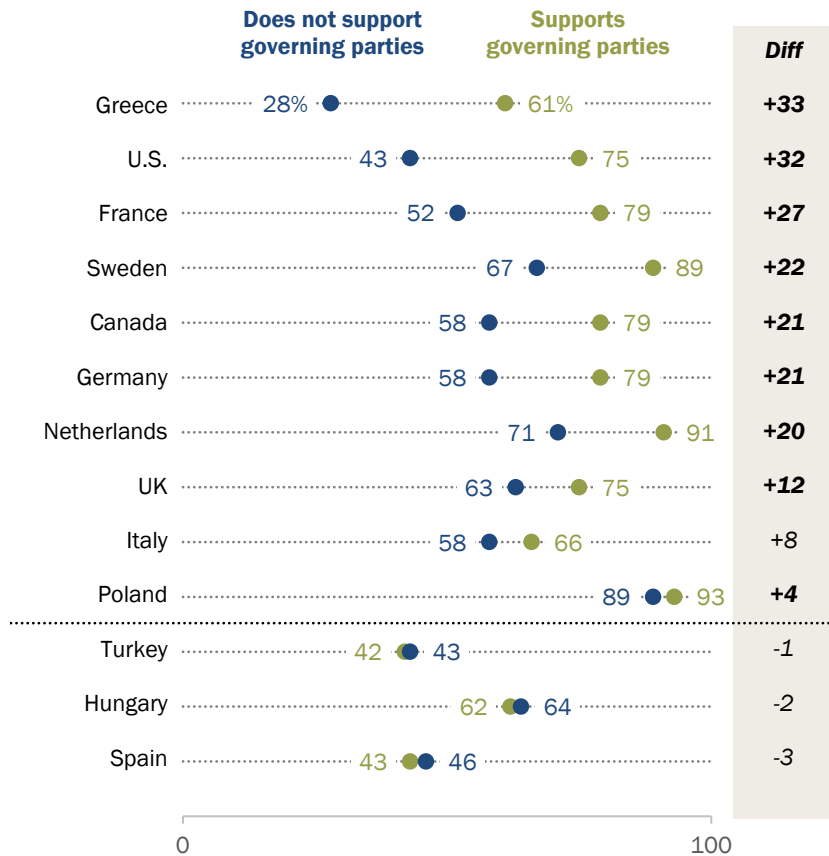
- In Hungary, Poland and the U.S., people on the political left are much more likely than those on the right to have a positive view of NATO. The difference is largest in the U.S., where 79% of liberals, but only 41% of conservatives, have a favorable view.

Related: [Americans' opinions of NATO](#)

- In Greece, Spain and Sweden, the pattern is reversed: People on the ideological right are much more likely than those on the left to give NATO positive marks.
- In Germany, one of the biggest divides is by support for right-wing populist party Alternative for Germany (AfD), which has [several members with ties to Russia](#). Germans who have a favorable view of AfD are 32 points *less* likely than those with an unfavorable view of AfD to see NATO positively (39% vs. 71%).

NATO favorability varies by support for governing party

*% who have a **favorable** opinion of NATO, by support for the country's governing party or parties*



Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**.
 Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
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One of the strongest patterns in support for NATO is in how people see the leadership of their own country. In nine of the 13 member countries surveyed, people who have a positive view of the governing party or parties in their nation are also more likely to have a favorable view of NATO. *(Read [Appendix B](#) for more information on how we classify governing parties.)*

This pattern holds regardless of the ideology of the governing party. In Greece, those who support New Democracy (ND), the center-right party of Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsotakis, are 33 points more likely than those who support the Greek opposition to have positive view of NATO.

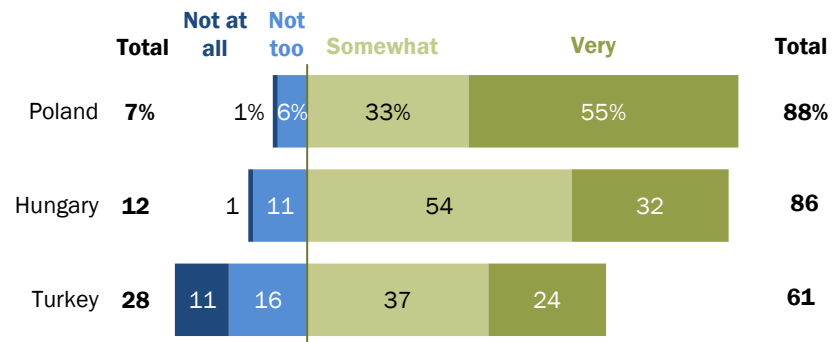
In the U.S., those who support the Democratic Party are 32 points more likely than Republican Party supporters to have a positive view of NATO. Differences of 20 points or more also appear in Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden.

Importance of NATO membership

In three countries, we asked people how important membership in NATO is for national security. Nearly nine-in-ten Poles (88%) say NATO membership is important for Poland's security, with 55% saying it is *very* important. In Hungary, 86% say NATO membership is important, although fewer Hungarians than Poles say it is *very* important (32%). And 61% of people in Turkey see NATO membership as important; about a quarter (28%) say it is not important.

Majorities in Poland, Hungary and Turkey say NATO membership is important for their country's security

% who say membership in NATO is ___ important for the security of their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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As with views of NATO more generally, Hungarians and Poles who place themselves on the ideological left are more likely than those on the right to consider NATO membership important to national security.

2. Confidence in Zelenskyy and support for Ukraine

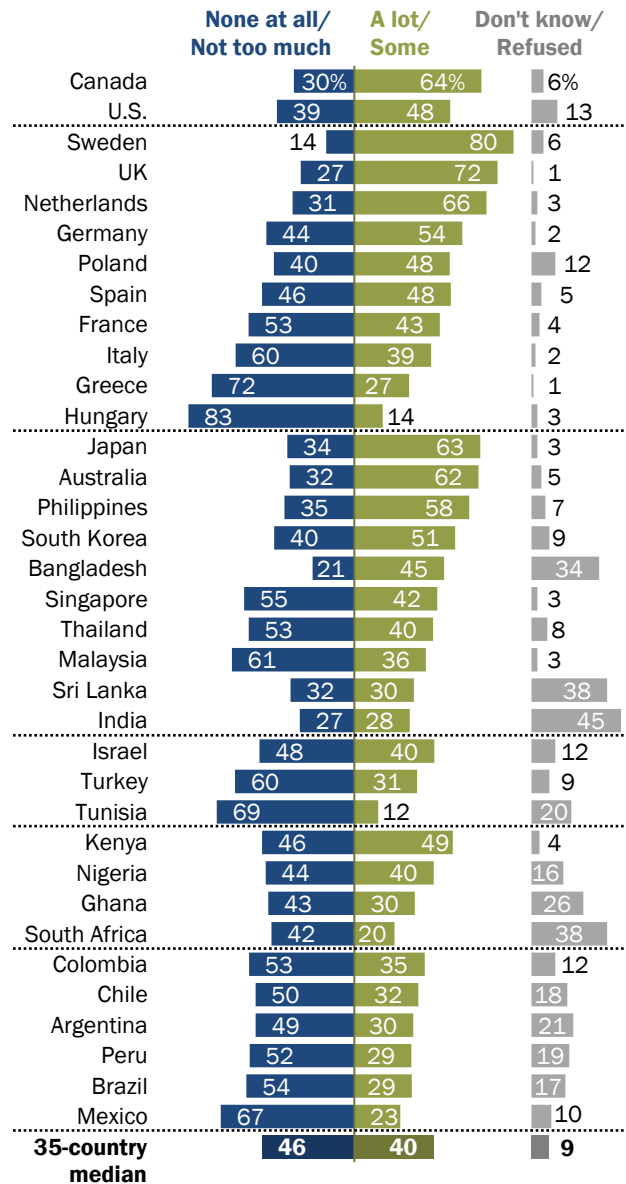
Here are key takeaways about how people around the world see Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy and the country he leads:

- **Confidence in the Ukrainian president is mixed across the 35 countries we surveyed.** A median of 40% have confidence in him to do the right thing regarding world affairs, while 46% do not.
- **Confidence in Zelenskyy has declined significantly over the past year** in some countries where trend data is available.
- In a handful of places, **about a fifth or more of the public do not express an opinion on Zelenskyy.** This includes 45% of adults in India.
- People in Hungary, Poland, Turkey and the U.S. **differ in how they view the level of support their country provides to Ukraine.**

The share of people with confidence in Zelenskyy differs considerably across countries in Europe and North America. Confidence is highest in Sweden, where eight-in-ten have confidence in him. About two-thirds or more in Canada, the Netherlands and the UK also express confidence. However, six-in-ten or more in Greece, Hungary and Italy *do not* have confidence in Ukraine's president.

Views of Zelenskyy mixed globally

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



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

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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People in Australia, Bangladesh, Japan, the Philippines and South Korea express more confidence than not in Zelenskyy. The opposite is true in Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. Confidence in him is mixed or negative across the Middle East-North Africa region, and in the sub-Saharan African and Latin American countries we polled.

How confidence in Zelenskyy has changed over time

Confidence in Zelenskyy has declined significantly in some countries since 2023 – most notably in Ukraine’s neighboring country of Poland. Among Poles, 48% have confidence in Zelenskyy, down from 70% in 2023 (-22 points). Confidence in him has also decreased by double digits in South Korea (-15) and South Africa (-12). Decreases are smaller but still statistically significant in Australia, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the U.S.

How confidence in Zelenskyy varies within countries

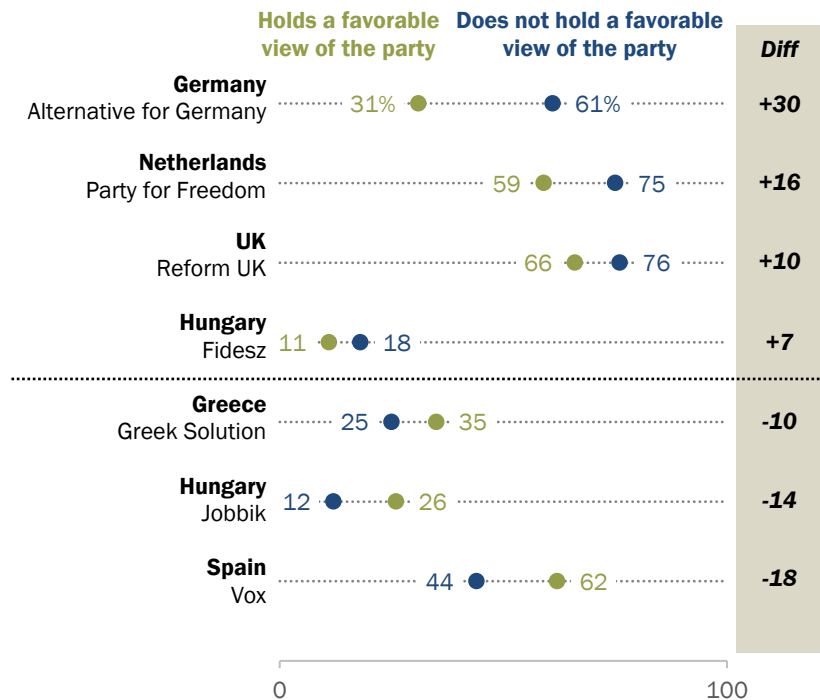
Opinions of Zelenskyy differ by political ideology. In the U.S., for example, liberals are more than twice as likely as conservatives to express confidence in him. People on the ideological left are also more likely to have confidence in Zelenskyy in Australia, Canada, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands and Turkey.

This pattern is flipped in several countries. In Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Greece, Mexico, South Korea and Spain, people on the ideological right are more confident in Zelenskyy than those on the left. (Those on the left in Bangladesh are less likely to offer an opinion.)

In several European countries, people who have favorable views of right-wing populist parties are less likely to have a positive view of Zelenskyy. In Germany, for example, supporters of Alternative for Germany (AfD) are about half as likely as those who do not support AfD to express confidence in the Ukrainian leader (31% vs. 61%). In some cases, the pattern is reversed: Spanish supporters of the right-wing populist party Vox are more confident in Zelenskyy than nonsupporters. (For more information on how we categorize populist party support, read [Appendix C](#).)

Right-wing populist party supporters in Europe have mixed confidence in Zelenskyy

% who have **confidence** in Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy to do the right thing regarding world affairs, by support for each right-wing populist party



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. We classify populist parties using three external measures and define a party as populist when at least two of the measures classify it as such. Read Appendix C for more information.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Views of aid to Ukraine

In four countries – Hungary, Poland, Turkey and the U.S. – we asked people how they view their nation’s level of support to Ukraine in its war with Russia. In Hungary and Turkey, the most common view is that their country is providing about the right amount of support to Ukraine (61% and 46%, respectively).

People in Poland are split, with nearly identical shares saying their country is providing too much (44%) or the right amount of support (45%) to Ukraine.

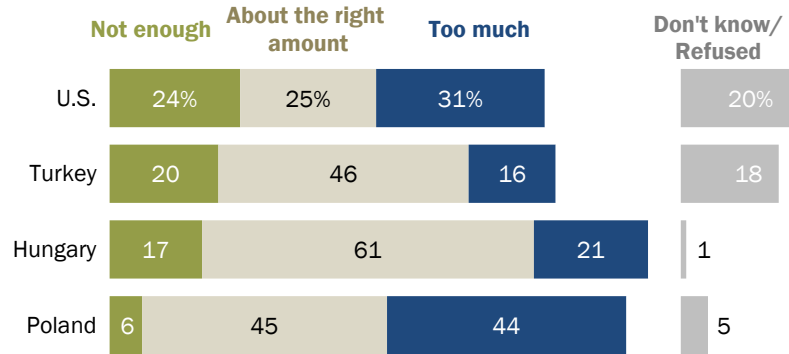
Only 6% say Poland is not providing enough aid to Ukraine.

In the U.S., 31% of Americans say their country is providing too much support to Ukraine, 24% say it is not providing enough and 25% say it is giving about the right amount. The U.S. is the only place surveyed where there are significant differences on this question by ideology: 51% of Americans who place themselves on the right say the U.S. is providing too much support to Ukraine, compared with only 13% among those on the left.

Related: [*Americans’ views of Ukraine and U.S. involvement with the Russia-Ukraine war*](#)

Mixed views on support to Ukraine in the U.S., Turkey, Hungary and Poland

% who say their country is providing ___ (of) support to Ukraine



Note: In the U.S., “Don’t know/Refused” includes those who say “Not sure.”

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

“NATO Seen Favorably in Member States; Confidence in Zelenskyy Down in Europe, U.S.”

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3. Views of Russia and Putin

Here are key takeaways about global views of Russia and Putin in the 35 countries we surveyed:

- **Opinions of Russia are broadly negative**, with majorities in more than half of the surveyed countries holding an unfavorable view.
- **Confidence in Putin remains low** across the surveyed countries, though relatively large shares in the Asia-Pacific region and sub-Saharan Africa have confidence in him.
- In some places, **views of Russia and Putin have warmed slightly** since reaching historic lows in 2022 amid Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Favorability of Russia

Overall, a median of 65% of adults in the surveyed countries have an unfavorable view of Russia, while 28% have a favorable view.

Related: Overall opinion of Russia in 2023

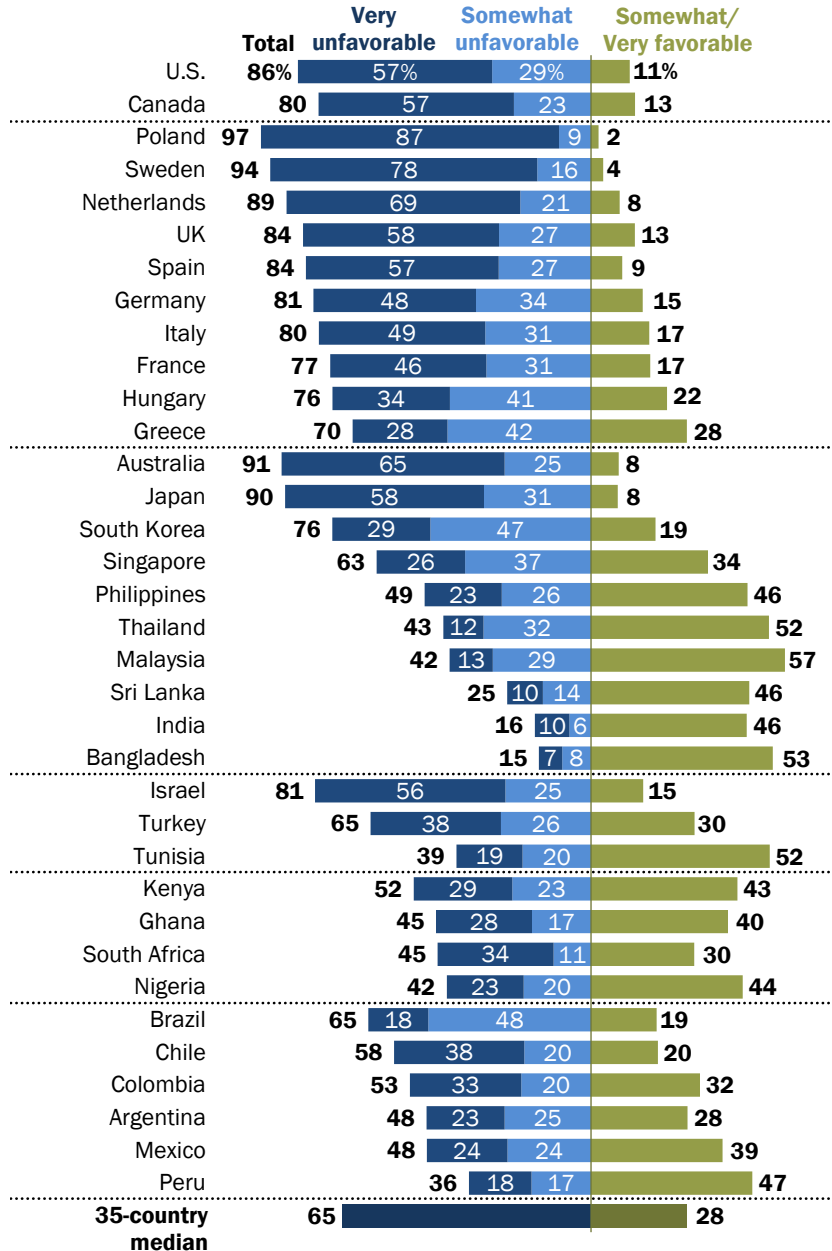
Views of Russia are particularly negative in some countries. At least three-quarters of adults in Australia, Canada, Israel, Japan, South Korea and the U.S. – as well as in many European countries – have an unfavorable view of Russia. In many high-income countries surveyed, majorities have a *very* unfavorable view of Russia.

Malaysia is the only country where a majority express a *favorable* opinion of Russia, with nearly six-in-ten Malaysians saying this.

Opinion is more mixed in other middle-income countries: Roughly half hold a favorable view of Russia in Bangladesh, Peru, Thailand and Tunisia. In some middle-income countries, however, about a quarter of respondents or more do not offer an opinion.

Views of Russia are largely negative around the world

% who have a ___ opinion of Russia



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

“NATO Seen Favorably in Member States; Confidence in Zelensky Down in Europe, U.S.”

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How opinion of Russia has changed over time

Although views of Russia generally remain negative, ratings have improved slightly in several countries since last year. For example, the share of Argentines with a favorable opinion of Russia reached an all-time low of 17% in 2023. This year, the share has risen by 11 points to 28%.

The rise in favorable views of Russia is less pronounced in other countries, including Germany, Mexico and South Korea. In each, the share of adults with a positive opinion has increased by 5 points since last year. The share holding a positive view has also grown in Malaysia and Singapore, where we last surveyed in 2022, immediately following Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

In some countries we last surveyed before the invasion of Ukraine, the share of people with a positive opinion of Russia is significantly lower today. For example, in Chile, favorable views of Russia are now at an all-time low, with only 20% saying they have a positive view of the country. In 2017, by comparison, 34% of Chileans had a positive view of Russia. Similarly, in the Philippines, the share of people who express a favorable opinion of Russia has dropped 10 points since 2017 (from 56% to 46%).

(For more on views of Russia over time, read [Appendix A](#).)

How opinion of Russia varies within countries

In most of the surveyed countries, younger adults are more likely than older people to have a favorable opinion of Russia. Previous Pew Research Center surveys have [found a similar pattern](#).

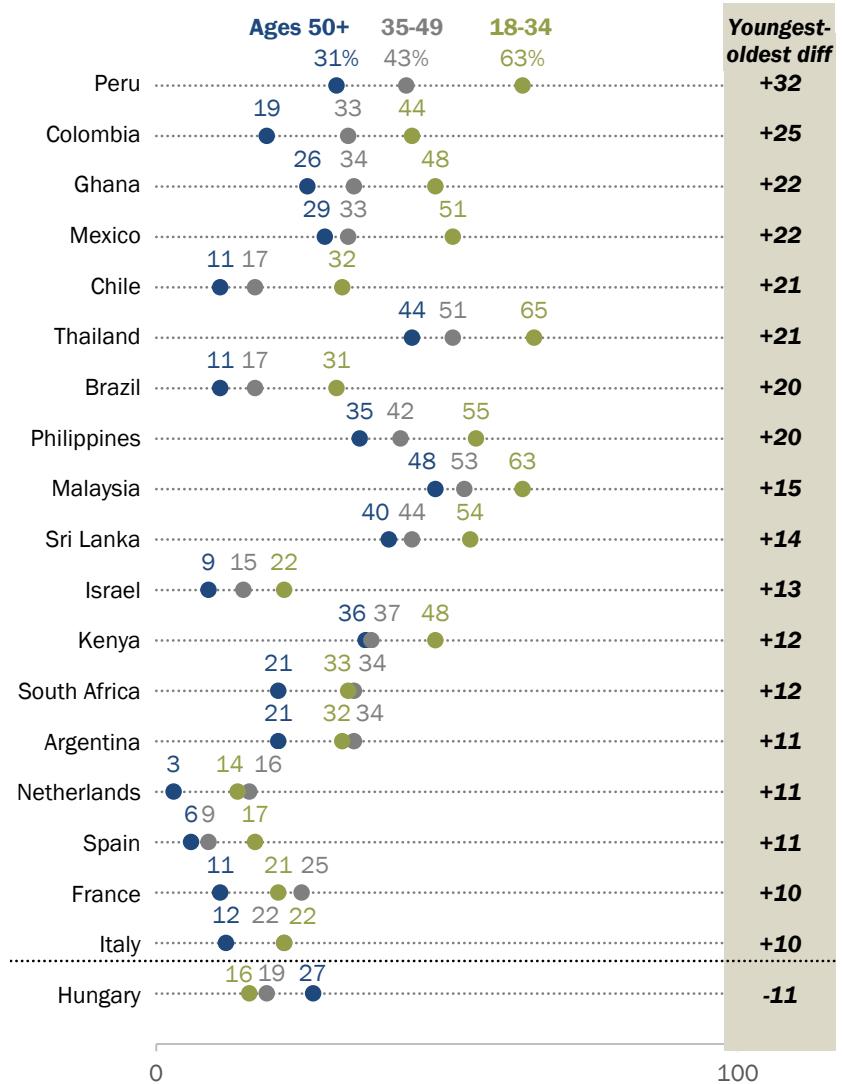
In most countries, the gap between younger and older adults is 10 percentage points or more. For example, in Peru, 63% of adults under 35 have a positive opinion of Russia, compared with 31% of adults 50 and older (though older Peruvians are less likely to provide a response).

Views also vary by political ideology in a few places. In Hungary, people on the ideological right are 24 points more likely than those on the left to have a favorable view of Russia (38% vs. 14%).

In Israel, the reverse is true: 33% of those on the left express a positive opinion of Russia, compared with only 6% of those on the right.

Younger adults tend to view Russia more favorably

% who have a *favorable* view of Russia



Note: Only statistically significant differences of 10 percentage points or more are shown. Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey. "NATO Seen Favorably in Member States; Confidence in Zelenskyy Down in Europe, U.S."

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Confidence in Putin

Most people in the countries we surveyed have little or no confidence in Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs. A median of 73% express not too much or no confidence at all in him.

Views are overwhelmingly negative in Europe, with sizable majorities in every surveyed country expressing a negative view of Putin. Greece is the only European nation polled where more than one-quarter of adults have confidence in Putin.

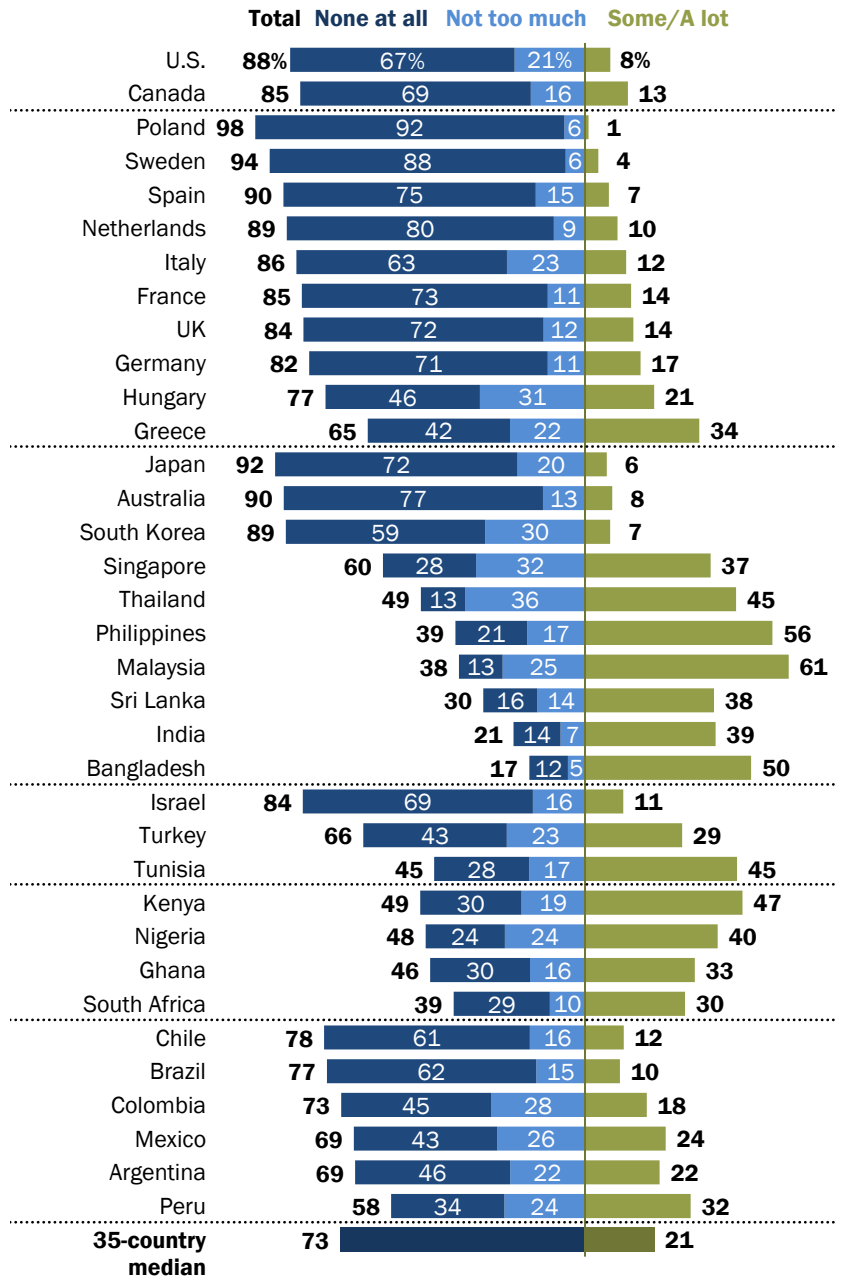
Views are more varied outside Europe. Malaysia and the Philippines are the only two countries surveyed where majorities express confidence in Putin, including about two-in-ten in each country who have *a lot* of confidence in the Russian president.

In the four countries surveyed in sub-Saharan Africa – Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa – views of Putin are somewhat more negative than positive.

Confidence in Putin also remains low in Latin America. In fact, majorities in Chile (61%) and Brazil (62%) say they have no confidence at all in the Russian president.

Majorities in most countries lack confidence in Putin

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



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

“NATO Seen Favorably in Member States; Confidence in Zelenskyy Down in Europe, U.S.”

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In some middle-income countries, sizable shares do not offer an opinion on Putin. This is the case for two-in-ten or more in Bangladesh, Ghana, India, South Africa and Sri Lanka.

How confidence in Putin has changed over time

In most places, confidence in Putin has remained relatively stable since last year. In some countries, views have even warmed slightly following the historic lows seen in 2022 and 2023. For example, in Argentina and Germany, confidence in Putin is up by 9 points since last year, with around two-in-ten in each country saying they have at least some confidence in him.

In countries where we have not surveyed since before Russia's invasion of Ukraine, confidence in Putin is down slightly today. For example, confidence in the Russian president is down by 8 points in Chile, dropping from 20% in 2017 to 12% this year – a new low.

(For more on views of Putin over time, read [Appendix A](#).)

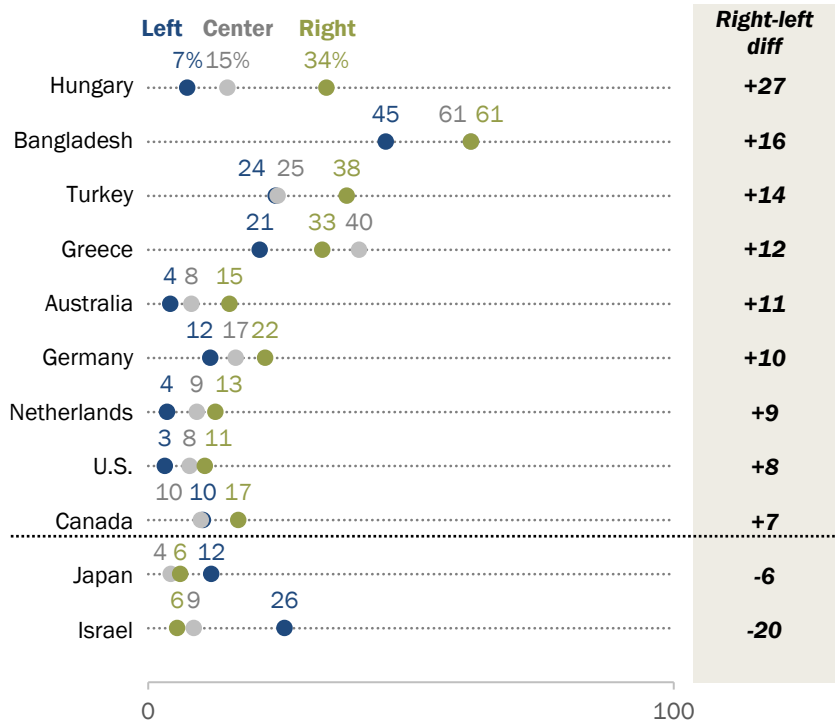
How confidence in Putin varies within countries

Ratings of Putin vary by political ideology in some countries. Adults who place themselves on the right are more likely than those on the left to express confidence in the Russian president. This ideological gap is widest in Hungary, where those on the right are 26 points more likely than those on the left to express confidence in Putin (34% vs. 7%). There is a similar pattern in Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, Turkey and the U.S.

In Israel, however, this pattern is reversed. Roughly a quarter of Israelis on the ideological left (26%) have confidence in the Russian president, compared with only 6% of those on the right. We see a similar pattern in Japan.

Views of Putin vary by ideology in some countries

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



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.
 Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
 "NATO Seen Favorably in Member States; Confidence in Zelensky Down in Europe, U.S."

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As observed in [previous surveys](#), confidence in Putin among Europeans can also vary based on support for right-wing populist parties in their country. Those who have a favorable view of right-wing populist parties in their country are often more likely to have confidence in the Russian president. For example, 45% of Germans who support Alternative for Democracy (AfD) express confidence in Putin, while only 10% of nonsupporters agree. Rising shares of right-wing populists are confident in Putin in several countries, including France, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Sweden and the UK. (For more information on how we categorize populist party support, read [Appendix C](#).)

In some middle-income countries, people with more education are also more likely to have confidence in Putin than their counterparts with less education. For example, in Bangladesh, 70% of adults with more education express confidence in Putin, compared with fewer than half (45%) of those with less education. A similar pattern exists in some Asia-Pacific countries – including India, Thailand and Sri Lanka – as well as in Ghana, Peru, Tunisia and South Africa. Adults with less education in these places are also often less likely to offer an opinion.

Appendix A: Views of NATO, Russia and Putin over time

Views of NATO, 2007-2024

% who have a *favorable* opinion of NATO

Lowest rating Highest rating

	'07	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19	'20	'21	'22	'23	'24	'23-'24 change
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
U.S.	-	53	54	54	51	49	-	49	53	61	64	52	61	61	66	62	58	-4
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	55	56	65	-	67	69	66	65	62	63	+1
France	-	71	67	70	67	58	-	64	49	60	-	50	50	51	55	56	54	-2
Germany	-	73	57	60	65	60	-	55	59	67	-	57	58	59	69	69	64	-5
Greece	-	-	-	-	20	25	-	-	24	34	-	37	-	38	33	40	37	-3
Hungary	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	60	-	48	-	-	63	55	63	+8
Italy	-	64	-	-	61	59	-	64	59	57	-	60	60	72	64	65	60	-5
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	78	-	72	67	71	76	77	75	-2
Poland	72	75	77	72	71	65	-	74	70	79	-	82	-	-	90	93	91	-2
Spain	-	56	53	62	44	42	-	47	44	46	-	49	51	55	53	53	45	-8
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	64	-	63	65	70	80	78	72	-6
UK	-	63	59	64	62	60	-	60	61	61	-	65	66	66	74	74	66	-8
Turkey	-	-	-	18	15	25	19	24	-	23	21	-	-	-	-	-	42	-

Note: Statistically significant changes over time in **bold**. In several countries in 2021, respondents were less likely to offer a response. Prior to 2020, U.S. surveys were conducted by phone.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

"NATO Seen Favorably in Member States; Confidence in Zelenskyy Down in Europe, U.S."

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Views of Russia, 2007-2024

% who have a *favorable* view of Russia

■ Lowest rating ■ Highest rating

	'07	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'17	'18	'19	'20	'22	'23	'24	Last survey- '24 change
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	7	7	11	▲4
Canada	52	51	-	-	-	42	-	26	27	27	30	30	10	12	13	▲1
France	35	44	51	53	36	37	26	30	36	30	33	35	13	14	17	▲3
Germany	34	42	50	47	33	32	19	27	27	35	34	30	16	10	15	▲5
Greece	-	-	-	-	60	63	62	-	64	52	57	-	26	32	28	▼4
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	37	35	-	21	23	22	▼1
Italy	38	-	-	-	22	32	20	26	35	37	43	47	14	18	17	▼1
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	23	22	7	8	8	0
Poland	35	33	46	36	34	37	12	14	21	22	33	-	3	1	2	▲1
Spain	35	36	40	46	36	38	18	25	27	24	29	31	8	6	9	▲3
Sweden	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	12	15	5	3	4	▲1
UK	47	46	46	50	39	38	25	18	26	23	26	24	10	9	13	▲4
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	6	7	8	▲1
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	45	39	43	47	-	49	-	-	-	46	▼3
Japan	22	24	30	29	22	26	24	20	26	26	25	18	6	5	8	▲3
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	57	▲10
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	35	46	44	55	63	56	-	-	-	46	▼10
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	34	▲6
South Korea	54	50	40	-	-	53	44	46	36	54	42	39	13	14	19	▲5
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	-
Israel	29	31	-	29	-	22	29	25	36	34	44	-	19	13	15	▲2
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	40	35	34	-	39	54	42	-	-	-	52	▲10
Turkey	17	13	17	17	16	19	15	15	31	-	39	-	-	-	30	▼9
Ghana	55	-	-	-	-	49	42	57	33	-	-	-	-	-	40	▲7
Kenya	57	36	47	34	-	47	49	35	27	40	38	-	-	40	43	▲3
Nigeria	-	-	53	-	-	38	41	39	44	41	41	-	-	41	44	▲3
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	26	25	25	28	34	32	-	-	28	30	▲2
Argentina	19	23	24	-	-	26	19	26	26	34	36	-	-	17	28	▲11
Brazil	-	-	38	33	27	35	24	25	35	35	34	-	-	18	19	▲1
Chile	47	-	-	-	-	39	34	31	34	-	-	-	-	-	20	▼14
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	32	0
Mexico	38	28	25	24	25	27	20	24	31	38	38	-	-	34	39	▲5
Peru	37	-	-	-	-	-	35	33	41	-	-	-	-	-	47	▲6

Note: Statistically significant changes over time are in **bold**. Prior to 2020, U.S. and Australia surveys were conducted by phone. For full trend data, refer to topline.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

"NATO Seen Favorably in Member States; Confidence in Zelensky Down in Europe, U.S."

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Confidence in Putin, 2001-2024

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

■ Highest rating

■ Lowest rating

	'01	'03	'06	'07	'08	'12	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19	'20	'21	'22	'23	'24	Last survey- '24 change
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	▲ 1
Canada	-	54	-	36	-	-	-	17	26	19	25	29	24	20	10	12	13	▲ 1
France	14	48	23	19	17	12	15	15	20	18	19	27	26	26	11	9	14	▲ 5
Germany	41	76	50	32	38	21	22	23	31	25	35	36	32	27	14	8	17	▲ 9
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	39	41	-	53	50	45	52	-	55	27	29	34	▲ 5
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	34	30	28	-	-	18	18	21	▲ 3
Italy	23	44	-	26	-	17	19	19	31	27	31	38	38	36	11	14	12	▼ 2
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	12	13	24	18	18	6	7	10	▲ 3
Poland	-	-	-	7	15	19	9	10	7	5	7	14	-	-	2	1	1	0
Spain	-	31	10	6	9	9	8	6	8	9	10	21	20	18	5	5	7	▲ 2
Sweden	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	12	12	18	17	17	14	4	2	4	▲ 2
UK	26	54	33	37	28	21	21	15	20	19	21	26	24	22	9	9	14	▲ 5
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	▲ 3
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	35	24	29	-	42	-	-	-	-	39	▼ 3
Japan	-	-	41	19	28	26	21	22	26	28	26	26	22	21	6	4	6	▲ 2
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	61	▲ 2
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	46	-	54	61	61	-	-	-	-	56	▼ 5
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	36	-	37	▲ 1
South Korea	-	37	-	25	28	-	33	28	-	27	32	26	22	23	5	6	7	▲ 1
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-
Israel	-	37	-	18	-	-	28	23	-	28	32	36	-	-	15	10	11	▲ 1
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	17	21	-	-	32	53	41	-	-	-	-	45	▲ 4
Turkey	-	-	9	9	9	15	11	29	-	20	-	35	-	-	-	-	29	▼ 6
Ghana	-	-	-	51	-	-	37	49	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	▼ 3
Kenya	-	-	-	51	-	-	50	37	27	33	38	39	-	-	-	46	47	▲ 1
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	44	28	39	39	41	-	-	-	38	40	▲ 2
South Africa	-	-	-	-	16	-	24	28	33	33	34	36	-	-	-	30	30	0
Argentina	-	-	-	5	7	-	10	19	-	18	26	30	-	-	-	13	22	▲ 9
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	19	12	22	-	20	16	17	-	-	-	12	10	▼ 2
Chile	-	-	-	20	-	-	18	25	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	▼ 8
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	▼ 4
Mexico	-	-	-	22	9	16	12	18	-	19	20	28	-	-	-	25	24	▼ 1
Peru	-	-	-	16	-	-	17	18	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	▲ 8

Note: Statistically significant changes over time in **bold**. In Australia and the U.S., the question included a “never heard of this person” response option, which was new in 2023. For full trend data, see topline.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

“NATO Seen Favorably in Member States; Confidence in Zelensky Down in Europe, U.S.”

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Appendix B: Political categorization

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

In countries where multiple political parties govern in coalition (as is the case in many European countries), survey respondents who indicate support for any party in the coalition were grouped together. In Germany, for example, where the Social Democratic Party governed with Alliance 90/The Greens and the Free Democratic Party at the time of the 2024 survey, supporters of any of the three parties were grouped together. In countries where different political parties control the executive and legislative branches of government, the party holding the executive branch was considered the governing party.

Survey respondents who did not indicate support for any political party, or who refused to identify with one, were categorized as *not* supporting the government in power. Party identification was not asked about in the Philippines or Tunisia.

The table below outlines the governing political parties in each survey country.

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

Political categorization

Country	Governing political party (or parties)
Argentina	La Libertad Avanza/Libertarian Party
Australia	Australian Labor Party (ALP)
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Awami League
Brazil	Brazilian Socialist Party (PSB), Communist Party of Brazil (PCdoB), Democratic Labour Party (PDT), Green Party (PV), Labour Party of Brazil (Avante), Socialism and Liberty Party (PSOL), Solidarity (SD), Sustainability Network (REDE), Workers' Party (PT)
Canada	Liberal Party
Chile	Common Party, Communist Party, Democratic Revolution, Liberal Party, Party for Democracy (PPD), Radical Party, Social Convergence (CS), Social Green Regionalist Federation, Socialist Party (PS)
Colombia	Alianza Democrática Ampla (ADA), Alternative Democratic Pole, Autoridades Indígenas de Colombia (AICO), Colombia Humana, Colombia Renaciente, Communes (formerly FARC), Comunista Colombiano, Demócrata Colombiano, Ecologista Colombiano, Esperanza, Green Alliance, La Fuerza de la Paz, Movimiento Alternativo Indígena y Social (MAIS), Movimiento Independientes, Paz y Libertad (EPL), Unión Patriótica
France	Renaissance (formerly En Marche)
Germany	Alliance 90/The Greens, Free Democratic Party (FDP), Social Democratic Party (SDP)
Ghana	New Patriotic Party (NPP)
Greece	New Democracy (ND)
Hungary	Christian Democratic People's Party (KDNP), Fidesz
India	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Janata Dal (Secular) (JD(S)), Janata Dal United (JDU), Nationalist Congress Party, Shiv Sena, Telegu Desham Party (TDP)
Israel	Likud, Noam, Otzma Yehudit, Religious Zionist Party, Shas, National Unity, United Torah Judaism (Yahadut Ha'tora)
Italy	Brothers of Italy, Forward Italy, Lega, Us Moderates (NM)
Japan	Komeito, Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)
Kenya	Amani National Congress, Forum for the Restoration of Democracy – Kenya (FORD-Kenya), United Democratic Alliance
Malaysia	Coalition of Hope (PH), Democratic Action Party (DAP), Homeland Solidarity Party (STAR), Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC), National Front (BN), National Trust Party (AMANAH), People's Justice Party (PKR), Progressive Democratic Party (PDP), Sabah Heritage Party (WARISAN), Sarawak People's Party (PRS), United Malays National Organization (UMNO), United Progressive People of Kinabalu Organisation, United Sabah People's Party (PBRS), United Traditional Bumiputera Party (PBB), Unity Government (Pakatan Harapan and Barisan Nasional)
Mexico	Ecologist Green Party of Mexico (PVEM), Labor Party (PT), Morena
Netherlands	Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), ChristianUnion (CU), Democrats 66 (D66), People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD)
Nigeria	All Progressives Congress (APC)
Peru	Advance Country – Social Integration Party, Alliance for Progress, Popular Force, Popular Renovación, We Are Peru
Poland	Civic Platform (PO), The Greens (PZ), The Left, Modern (Nowoczesna), Poland 2050, Polish Initiative (iPL), Polish People's Party (PSL)
Singapore	People's Action Party (PAP)
South Africa	African National Congress (ANC)
South Korea	People Power Party (PPP)
Spain	Catalunya en Comú, Commitment Coalition (Compromís), Movimiento Sumar (SMR), Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), United Left (IU)
Sri Lanka	Eelam People's Democratic Party (EPDP), People's United Front, Sri Lanka Podujana Peramuna (SLPP), United National Party (UNP)

Sweden	Christian Democrats, Liberals, Moderate Party
Thailand	Bhumjaithai Party, Chartthaipattana Party, Palang Pracharath Party, Pheu Thai Party, Thai Liberal Party, United Thai Nation Party (Ruam Thai Sang Chart Party)
Turkey	Justice and Development Party
UK	Conservative Party
U.S.	Democratic Party

Note: Only parties represented in the federal government are shown. Party identification not asked in the Philippines or Tunisia.

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Appendix C: Classifying European political parties

Classifying parties as populist

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

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

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

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

The PopuList is an ongoing project to classify European political parties as populist, far right, far left and/or euroskeptic. [The project](#) specifically looks at parties that have “been represented in their country’s national parliament at least once” since 1989. It is based on collaboration between

academic experts and journalists. The PopuList classifies parties that emphasize the will of the people against the elite as populist.² This appendix uses The PopuList 3.0.

Classifying parties as left, right or center

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

² Mudde, Cas. 2004. [“The Populist Zeitgeist.”](#) Government and Opposition.

European populist party classifications

Party	Country	2019 Left-right	2019 Anti-elitism	2019 Global Party Survey	2022 PopuList
Populist parties on the left					
La France Insoumise	France	1.3	8.3	Strongly populist	Populist
Podemos	Spain	1.9	7.7	--	Populist
Syriza	Greece	2.3	7.0	--	Populist
Populist parties in the center					
Five Star Movement (M5S)	Italy	4.8	9.2	Strongly populist	Populist
Populist parties on the right					
Forza Italia	Italy	6.9	4.1	Strongly populist	Populist
Law and Justice	Poland	7.6	6.9	Strongly populist	Populist
Jobbik	Hungary	7.7	6.1	Strongly populist	Populist
Reform UK*	UK	8.2	5.3	Strongly populist	--
Fidesz	Hungary	8.3	6.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Sweden Democrats	Sweden	8.5	7.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Party for Freedom (PVV)	Netherlands	8.7	9.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Lega	Italy	8.8	7.6	Strongly populist	Populist
Greek Solution	Greece	9.0	7.5	--	Populist
Brothers of Italy	Italy	9.1	7.3	Strongly populist	Populist
Alternative for Germany (AfD)	Germany	9.2	9.0	Strongly populist	Populist
Vox	Spain	9.7	4.1	Strongly populist	Populist
National Rally	France	9.8	8.6	Strongly populist	Populist

*Previously named the Brexit Party.

Notes: Left-right indicates the average score CHES experts gave each party on an 11-point left-right scale. Scores for anti-elitism are an average of party position on direct vs. representative democracy and the salience of anti-elite rhetoric within the party.

Source: CHES (2019). Global Party Survey (2019). The PopuList (2019).

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Acknowledgments

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

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Richard Wike, *Director, Global Attitudes Research*

We appreciate the following individuals for advising us on strategic outreach: Eugenia Mitchelstein, Associate Professor of Communication at Universidad de San Andrés (Argentina); Naziru Mikail Abubakar, Executive Director and Editor-in-Chief at the Daily Trust (Nigeria); Sebastián Lacunza, Columnist at El Diario (Argentina); Anton Harber, Executive Director at the Campaign for Free Expression and Founder of the Mail & Guardian (South Africa); and Admire Mare, Associate Professor and Head of Department of Communication and Media Studies, University of Johannesburg (South Africa).

Methodology

About Pew Research Center's Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey

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

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

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

Data in this report is drawn from ATP Wave 145, conducted from April 1-7, 2024, among a sample of ATP members who had previously completed both of ATP Waves 132 and 143. It includes an [oversample](#) of non-Hispanic Asian adults, non-Hispanic Black men and Hispanic men 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. A total of 3,600 panelists responded out of 3,776 who were sampled, for a response rate of 95%. 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 3,600 respondents is plus or minus 2.1 percentage points.

Panel recruitment

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

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based sampling (ABS) 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 Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.³ Within each sampled household, the adult with the next birthday is asked to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.⁴

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

Across the six address-based recruitments, a total of 23,862 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 20,917 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. Of the 30,859 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,906 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	1,390
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	831
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	404
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	3,844
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,386
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,438
May 29 to July 7, 2021; Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	731
May 24 to Sept. 29, 2022	ABS	3,354	2,869	1,449
April 17 to May 30, 2023	ABS	686	576	433
	Total	43,580	30,859	11,906

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

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³ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. “AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.”

⁴ Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii. It featured a stratified random sample of active ATP members who completed both ATP Wave 132 and Wave 143. Among the panelists who met these criteria, Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men 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 Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

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

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was April 1-7, 2024. Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset of ATP panelists with a known residential address on April 1.⁵

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 April 1. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous

⁵ Postcard notifications are sent to 1) panelists who have been provided with a tablet to take ATP surveys, 2) panelists who were recruited within the last two years, and 3) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on April 2.

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

Invitation and reminder dates, ATP Wave 145

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	April 1, 2024	April 2, 2024
First reminder	April 4, 2024	April 4, 2024
Final reminder	April 6, 2024	April 6, 2024

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Data quality checks

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

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2022 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Black (alone or in combination) x Hispanic	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	
Party affiliation x Voter registration	2022 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	2023 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

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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Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. These weights are then rescaled and adjusted to account for changes in the design of ATP recruitment surveys from year to year. Finally, the weights are calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists 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 2nd and 98th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. This trimming is performed separately among non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic Asian, Hispanic and all other respondents. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

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

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 145

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	3,600	2.1 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,487	1.7 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	1,952	1.7 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults 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 145

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	3,600
Logged on to survey; broke off	2.12	29
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	9
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	135
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	2
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		1
Screened out		0
Total panelists sampled for the survey		3,776
Completed interviews	I	3,600
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	173
Non-contact	NC	2
Other	O	1
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		3,776
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		95%

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Cumulative response rate as of ATP Wave 145

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	71%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 145	45%
Response rate to Wave 145 survey	95%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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Topline questionnaire

**Pew Research Center
Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey
July 2, 2024 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](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Prior to 2024, combined totals were based on rounded topline figures. Going forward, totals will be based on unrounded topline figures, so combined totals might be different than in previous years.
- Since 2007, Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate toplines for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- Surveys in the U.S. and Australia were conducted online. The U.S. survey was conducted on Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel. The Australia survey was conducted on the Social Research Centre’s Life in Australia Panel. In both countries, many questions have been asked in previous surveys on the phone. Phone trends for comparison are provided in separate tables throughout the topline. The extent of the mode differences varies across questions; while there are negligible differences on some questions, others have more pronounced differences. Caution should be taken when evaluating online and phone estimates.
- Since 2020, the Italy survey has been conducted by telephone; surveys were conducted face-to-face in 2002 and 2007-2019.
- Since 2021, the Greece survey has been conducted by telephone; all prior surveys in Greece were conducted face-to-face.
- Some data from India in 2023 and Bangladesh and Thailand in 2014 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. Trends that are omitted include:
 - Poland in March 2003
 - India prior to Winter 2013-2014
 - Nigeria prior to 2010
 - South Africa in 2007
 - Brazil prior to 2010
 - Bangladesh prior to 2014
 - Malaysia prior to 2022

- Not all questions included in the Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q4e. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of ...? e. NATO, that is, North Atlantic Treaty Organization							Total
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
U.S.	Spring, 2024	58	38	14	44	24	14	4	100
	Spring, 2023	62	35	13	49	24	11	3	100
	Spring, 2022	66	31	14	53	22	9	3	100
	Spring, 2021	61	35	12	49	26	10	4	100
	March, 2020	61	35	10	50	26	9	4	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	63	25	18	44	16	9	12	100
	Spring, 2023	62	28	20	42	17	11	10	100
	Spring, 2022	65	26	18	47	17	9	9	100
	Spring, 2021	66	22	14	53	16	6	12	100
	Summer, 2020	69	20	13	56	14	6	11	100
	Spring, 2019	67	21	14	52	16	4	13	100
	Spring, 2017	65	16	16	50	11	5	18	100
	Spring, 2016	56	17	14	42	12	5	27	100
	Spring, 2015	55	23	10	46	18	5	22	100
	Spring, 2013	57	20	9	48	13	6	23	100
France	Spring, 2024	54	37	9	45	23	15	9	100
	Spring, 2023	56	35	9	47	23	12	9	100
	Spring, 2022	55	34	10	44	20	14	11	100
	Spring, 2021	51	31	5	46	20	10	19	100
	Summer, 2020	50	38	6	44	27	11	12	100
	Spring, 2019	50	38	6	43	26	12	12	100
	Spring, 2017	60	34	6	54	23	11	6	100
	Spring, 2016	49	38	4	45	28	10	13	100
	Spring, 2015	64	35	7	57	26	9	1	100
	Spring, 2013	58	41	6	52	29	12	1	100
	Spring, 2012	67	32	8	59	21	10	1	100
	Spring, 2011	70	30	10	60	23	7	1	100
	Spring, 2010	67	31	6	62	24	7	2	100
	Fall, 2009	71	28	12	59	20	7	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	64	32	16	48	23	9	4	100
	Spring, 2023	69	26	19	50	19	7	5	100
	Spring, 2022	69	25	19	51	17	8	6	100
	Spring, 2021	59	30	14	45	23	8	11	100
	Summer, 2020	58	34	9	49	27	6	8	100
	Spring, 2019	57	32	8	49	26	7	10	100
	Spring, 2017	67	25	11	56	20	5	9	100
	Spring, 2016	59	30	5	54	26	4	11	100
	Spring, 2015	55	36	7	48	29	7	9	100
	Spring, 2013	60	31	5	54	27	3	10	100
	Spring, 2012	65	30	8	57	26	4	5	100
	Spring, 2011	60	33	6	54	29	4	7	100
	Spring, 2010	57	34	7	50	27	6	9	100
	Fall, 2009	73	23	14	59	18	4	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	37	59	5	32	36	23	4	100
	Spring, 2023	40	55	8	32	29	26	5	100
	Spring, 2022	33	64	6	27	35	29	3	100
	Spring, 2021	38	56	7	31	36	21	6	100
	Spring, 2019	37	51	2	35	35	16	12	100
	Spring, 2017	34	57	2	31	33	24	9	100
	Spring, 2016	24	69	2	23	40	29	6	100
	Spring, 2013	25	65	3	22	42	23	10	100
	Spring, 2012	20	73	1	19	37	35	7	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	63	33	12	51	27	6	4	100
	Spring, 2023	55	35	8	48	26	10	9	100
	Spring, 2022	63	26	14	49	20	6	10	100
	Spring, 2019	48	17	7	41	10	6	35	100
	Spring, 2017	60	23	9	51	19	3	18	100
	Spring, 2016	57	30	6	51	24	6	13	100
	Fall, 2009	57	19	6	51	17	2	24	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	60	36	15	45	23	13	4	100
	Spring, 2023	65	30	17	49	18	13	4	100
	Spring, 2022	64	31	16	48	19	12	5	100
	Spring, 2021	72	22	15	57	15	7	6	100
	Summer, 2020	60	35	14	45	24	11	5	100
	Spring, 2019	60	24	11	49	17	7	16	100
	Spring, 2017	57	27	8	49	20	7	16	100
	Spring, 2016	59	26	9	50	17	10	15	100
	Spring, 2015	64	26	11	53	18	8	9	100
	Spring, 2013	59	25	11	49	18	7	16	100
	Spring, 2012	61	25	12	49	18	7	14	100
Fall, 2009	64	16	11	53	14	2	20	100	

		Q4e. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of ...? e. NATO, that is, North Atlantic Treaty Organization							Total
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	75	21	23	51	11	10	4	100
	Spring, 2023	77	20	24	53	13	7	3	100
	Spring, 2022	76	19	26	50	13	6	4	100
	Spring, 2021	71	21	16	55	16	5	8	100
	Summer, 2020	67	27	13	54	20	7	5	100
	Spring, 2019	72	21	16	56	15	6	7	100
	Spring, 2017	78	15	24	55	12	3	7	100
	Spring, 2016	72	18	17	55	14	5	10	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	91	5	39	52	4	1	4	100
	Spring, 2023	93	3	43	50	2	1	4	100
	Spring, 2022	90	6	34	55	5	1	4	100
	Spring, 2019	82	8	22	60	6	2	10	100
	Spring, 2017	79	7	22	57	6	1	14	100
	Spring, 2016	70	13	12	58	11	1	17	100
	Spring, 2015	74	16	9	65	14	2	11	100
	Spring, 2013	65	20	7	57	17	3	16	100
	Spring, 2012	71	18	11	59	16	3	11	100
	Spring, 2011	72	13	12	60	11	2	14	100
	Spring, 2010	77	10	18	59	9	1	13	100
	Fall, 2009	75	10	17	58	8	2	15	100
	Spring, 2007	72	17	15	57	13	4	11	100
	Spain	Spring, 2024	45	41	15	30	22	18	14
Spring, 2023		53	39	22	31	19	20	8	100
Spring, 2022		53	39	17	36	23	16	8	100
Spring, 2021		55	36	12	43	21	14	9	100
Summer, 2020		51	43	17	34	28	15	6	100
Spring, 2019		49	42	15	34	27	15	9	100
Spring, 2017		46	40	13	32	24	16	15	100
Spring, 2016		44	43	13	31	24	19	14	100
Spring, 2015		47	40	10	37	24	16	13	100
Spring, 2013		42	47	11	31	29	18	11	100
Spring, 2012		44	45	12	33	26	20	10	100
Spring, 2011		62	32	15	47	21	11	6	100
Spring, 2010		53	28	6	47	23	5	19	100
Fall, 2009		56	29	7	49	20	8	15	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	72	22	22	50	15	7	6	100
	Spring, 2023	78	19	30	48	14	5	3	100
	Spring, 2022	80	18	20	59	13	5	3	100
	Spring, 2021	70	25	17	53	19	6	5	100
	Summer, 2020	65	30	11	54	24	6	5	100
	Spring, 2019	63	28	12	51	21	7	9	100
	Spring, 2017	64	27	16	49	20	7	9	100
	Spring, 2016	58	36	13	45	27	9	6	100
UK	Spring, 2024	66	30	21	44	18	11	5	100
	Spring, 2023	74	21	27	47	13	8	5	100
	Spring, 2022	74	19	26	48	13	6	7	100
	Spring, 2021	66	17	19	47	10	7	17	100
	Summer, 2020	66	21	18	48	17	5	13	100
	Spring, 2019	65	23	20	45	15	8	12	100
	Spring, 2017	61	19	23	39	14	5	20	100
	Spring, 2016	61	17	18	43	10	7	22	100
	Spring, 2015	60	19	19	41	12	7	21	100
	Spring, 2013	60	17	12	47	13	5	23	100
	Spring, 2012	62	18	15	47	13	4	20	100
	Spring, 2011	64	17	17	46	12	5	20	100
	Spring, 2010	59	17	18	42	12	5	24	100
	Fall, 2009	63	17	22	41	11	6	21	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	42	46	13	29	23	23	12	100
	Spring, 2019	21	55	3	18	21	34	24	100
	Spring, 2017	23	58	3	20	27	31	19	100
	Spring, 2015	24	50	5	18	21	29	26	100
	Spring, 2014	19	70	5	14	17	53	11	100
	Spring, 2013	25	53	5	20	21	32	22	100
	Spring, 2011	15	59	3	12	16	43	26	100

U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q4e. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of ...? e. NATO, that is, North Atlantic Treaty Organization							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Summer, 2020	57	25	15	42	16	9	17	100
	Spring, 2020	55	25	15	40	17	8	20	100
	Spring, 2019	52	26	15	37	18	8	22	100
	Fall, 2018	64	22	30	34	14	9	14	100
	Spring, 2017	61	24	20	42	15	8	15	100
	Spring, 2016	53	26	12	41	18	7	21	100
	Spring, 2015	49	31	9	40	20	11	20	100
	Spring, 2013	49	27	9	40	17	10	24	100
	Spring, 2012	51	23	12	39	15	7	26	100
	Spring, 2011	54	24	14	40	17	7	22	100
	Spring, 2010	54	21	13	41	15	6	25	100
Fall, 2009	53	24	11	42	14	10	23	100	

		Q4f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of ...? f. Russia							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2024	11	86	1	10	29	57	3	100
	Spring, 2023	7	91	1	6	29	62	2	100
	Spring, 2022	7	92	1	6	23	69	1	100
	March, 2020	15	83	1	14	42	41	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	13	80	2	11	23	57	7	100
	Spring, 2023	12	81	2	10	20	61	7	100
	Spring, 2022	10	87	2	8	20	68	3	100
	Summer, 2020	30	62	3	27	36	26	8	100
	Spring, 2019	30	63	4	26	38	25	7	100
	Spring, 2018	27	60	2	25	36	24	12	100
	Spring, 2017	27	58	2	25	34	25	14	100
	Spring, 2015	26	60	3	23	36	23	14	100
	Spring, 2013	42	39	3	39	31	8	19	100
	Spring, 2009	51	30	5	46	22	8	19	100
	Spring, 2007	52	30	7	45	23	7	18	100
France	Spring, 2024	17	77	4	13	31	46	6	100
	Spring, 2023	14	82	4	11	30	52	4	100
	Spring, 2022	13	81	2	12	31	50	5	100
	Summer, 2020	35	58	5	30	42	15	8	100
	Spring, 2019	33	61	4	29	40	21	6	100
	Spring, 2018	30	66	3	27	42	24	4	100
	Spring, 2017	36	62	5	31	38	24	2	100
	Spring, 2015	30	70	4	26	40	30	0	100
	Spring, 2014	26	73	4	22	34	39	1	100
	Spring, 2013	37	63	3	33	41	23	0	100
	Spring, 2012	36	64	3	33	41	23	0	100
	Spring, 2011	53	47	4	49	37	11	0	100
	Spring, 2010	51	49	3	48	37	12	0	100
	Spring, 2009	44	56	2	41	42	14	1	100
Spring, 2007	35	65	2	33	48	17	0	100	
Germany	Spring, 2024	15	81	3	12	34	48	3	100
	Spring, 2023	10	86	2	8	37	49	4	100
	Spring, 2022	16	82	3	13	36	45	2	100
	Summer, 2020	30	63	4	26	51	13	7	100
	Spring, 2019	34	57	4	31	47	10	8	100
	Spring, 2018	35	59	3	32	50	9	6	100
	Spring, 2017	27	67	4	23	53	14	6	100
	Spring, 2015	27	70	3	24	47	23	3	100
	Spring, 2014	19	79	1	18	59	20	2	100
	Spring, 2013	32	61	1	31	49	11	7	100
	Spring, 2012	33	64	3	30	55	9	3	100
	Spring, 2011	47	48	2	45	42	7	5	100
	Spring, 2010	50	44	3	47	38	7	5	100
	Spring, 2009	42	51	2	40	41	10	7	100
Spring, 2007	34	62	2	32	52	10	4	100	
Greece	Spring, 2024	28	70	5	23	42	28	2	100
	Spring, 2023	32	65	9	23	34	32	3	100
	Spring, 2022	26	72	8	19	37	35	2	100
	Spring, 2019	57	34	8	50	28	6	9	100
	Spring, 2018	52	44	8	44	33	10	5	100
	Spring, 2017	64	31	14	50	23	8	5	100
	Spring, 2014	62	35	13	48	24	11	4	100
	Spring, 2013	63	33	13	50	23	10	5	100
Spring, 2012	60	36	13	48	22	14	4	100	

		Q4f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of ...? f. Russia							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2024	22	76	3	19	41	34	2	100
	Spring, 2023	23	74	2	21	34	39	3	100
	Spring, 2022	21	74	2	19	27	46	5	100
	Spring, 2019	35	47	3	32	31	16	18	100
	Spring, 2018	37	53	4	34	38	16	9	100
	Spring, 2017	39	48	3	36	38	10	13	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	17	80	5	12	31	49	3	100
	Spring, 2023	18	79	5	13	30	49	3	100
	Spring, 2022	14	82	3	11	30	53	4	100
	Summer, 2020	47	50	9	39	33	17	2	100
	Spring, 2019	43	47	7	36	35	12	10	100
	Spring, 2018	37	49	4	33	35	14	14	100
	Spring, 2017	35	54	5	30	39	15	11	100
	Spring, 2015	26	69	4	23	46	23	5	100
	Spring, 2014	20	75	2	18	42	32	5	100
	Spring, 2013	32	56	4	27	35	21	13	100
	Spring, 2012	22	67	2	21	37	30	10	100
	Spring, 2007	38	48	2	35	41	8	14	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	8	89	2	7	21	69	2	100
	Spring, 2023	8	91	1	6	20	71	1	100
	Spring, 2022	7	91	0	7	20	71	2	100
	Summer, 2020	22	75	3	19	45	30	3	100
	Spring, 2019	23	74	3	20	49	25	3	100
	Spring, 2018	15	80	2	13	48	31	5	100
	Spring, 2017	15	81	2	13	41	41	4	100
	Spring, 2015	15	81	2	13	41	41	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	2	97	1	1	9	87	1	100
	Spring, 2023	1	98	0	1	8	90	1	100
	Spring, 2022	3	97	0	2	6	91	1	100
	Spring, 2019	33	59	3	30	35	24	8	100
	Spring, 2018	22	69	2	20	44	25	8	100
	Spring, 2017	21	69	2	19	44	25	10	100
	Spring, 2015	14	80	2	13	40	40	5	100
	Spring, 2014	12	81	2	10	37	44	7	100
	Spring, 2013	37	55	3	33	42	12	9	100
	Spring, 2012	34	59	3	31	40	20	7	100
	Spring, 2011	36	54	3	32	41	12	11	100
	Spring, 2010	46	47	6	39	35	11	7	100
	Spring, 2009	33	56	2	31	40	16	10	100
	Spring, 2007	35	58	4	30	39	19	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	9	84	4	5	27	57	7	100
	Spring, 2023	6	91	2	3	29	63	3	100
	Spring, 2022	8	87	2	6	28	59	4	100
	Summer, 2020	31	66	11	20	42	24	3	100
	Spring, 2019	29	63	9	20	40	22	8	100
	Spring, 2018	24	66	8	16	37	29	10	100
	Spring, 2017	27	60	8	19	35	25	14	100
	Spring, 2015	25	66	6	19	41	25	9	100
	Spring, 2014	18	74	3	15	48	26	7	100
	Spring, 2013	38	50	10	28	34	17	12	100
	Spring, 2012	36	53	9	27	34	20	11	100
	Spring, 2011	46	44	10	36	31	14	10	100
	Spring, 2010	40	43	4	36	35	9	16	100
	Spring, 2009	36	44	3	33	35	9	20	100
Spring, 2007	35	48	3	32	37	12	17	100	
Sweden	Spring, 2024	4	94	1	3	16	78	2	100
	Spring, 2023	3	96	1	2	14	82	2	100
	Spring, 2022	5	94	1	4	14	80	1	100
	Summer, 2020	15	83	2	14	52	31	2	100
	Spring, 2019	12	84	1	11	51	32	4	100
	Spring, 2018	17	79	2	15	47	32	4	100
	Spring, 2017	17	79	2	16	49	29	4	100
	Spring, 2007	31	59	3	28	48	11	10	100

		Q4f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of ...? f. Russia							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
UK	Spring, 2024	13	84	2	10	27	58	3	100
	Spring, 2023	9	89	3	7	23	67	1	100
	Spring, 2022	10	87	1	9	20	66	3	100
	Summer, 2020	24	70	4	20	43	27	6	100
	Spring, 2019	26	68	4	22	37	31	6	100
	Spring, 2018	23	66	4	18	38	29	11	100
	Spring, 2017	26	59	4	22	35	24	15	100
	Spring, 2015	18	66	3	15	38	28	16	100
	Spring, 2014	25	63	4	21	38	25	12	100
	Spring, 2013	38	39	4	34	30	9	23	100
	Spring, 2012	39	43	3	35	32	11	19	100
	Spring, 2011	50	31	7	43	24	7	19	100
	Spring, 2010	46	32	6	40	26	6	22	100
	Spring, 2009	46	33	5	40	26	7	21	100
Spring, 2007	47	31	4	43	26	5	23	100	
Australia	Spring, 2024	8	91	1	7	25	65	1	100
	Spring, 2023	7	92	1	7	22	70	1	100
	Spring, 2022	6	94	1	5	22	72	1	100
	June, 2020	18	81	0	18	49	33	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	53	15	23	30	8	7	31	100
India	Spring, 2024	46	16	23	23	6	10	38	100
	Spring, 2019	49	14	20	29	8	6	37	100
	Spring, 2017	47	13	22	25	8	5	40	100
	Spring, 2015	43	17	18	25	12	5	41	100
	Spring, 2014	39	16	17	22	10	6	45	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	45	23	18	27	13	10	32	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	8	90	1	7	31	58	2	100
	Spring, 2023	5	93	1	4	25	68	2	100
	Spring, 2022	6	91	0	6	32	59	2	100
	Summer, 2020	18	71	1	17	42	29	11	100
	Spring, 2019	25	69	1	24	49	20	7	100
	Spring, 2018	26	68	2	24	47	21	6	100
	Spring, 2017	26	63	1	25	46	18	10	100
	Spring, 2015	20	73	1	20	49	24	7	100
	Spring, 2014	24	69	1	22	50	19	7	100
	Spring, 2013	26	64	1	26	53	11	10	100
	Spring, 2012	22	72	2	20	53	19	6	100
	Spring, 2011	29	62	1	27	48	14	10	100
	Spring, 2010	30	60	1	29	48	12	10	100
	Spring, 2009	24	68	1	22	50	18	9	100
Spring, 2007	22	67	2	20	50	17	11	100	
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	57	42	15	42	29	13	2	100
	Spring, 2022	47	50	13	34	30	20	3	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	46	49	10	36	26	23	5	100
	Spring, 2019	56	32	10	46	19	14	11	100
	Spring, 2018	63	25	15	48	17	9	12	100
	Spring, 2017	55	26	11	44	17	9	19	100
	Spring, 2015	44	44	9	35	29	15	13	100
	Spring, 2014	46	43	7	39	29	14	11	100
	Spring, 2013	35	52	2	33	36	16	12	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	34	63	6	28	37	26	3	100
	Spring, 2022	28	70	5	22	38	32	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	19	76	1	18	47	29	5	100
	Spring, 2023	14	86	1	13	39	46	1	100
	Spring, 2022	13	85	0	13	39	45	2	100
	Summer, 2020	39	54	0	39	46	8	7	100
	Spring, 2019	42	47	1	41	41	6	10	100
	Spring, 2018	54	35	1	52	31	4	11	100
	Spring, 2017	36	41	0	36	36	5	23	100
	Spring, 2015	46	43	1	45	39	4	11	100
	Spring, 2014	44	48	1	42	43	5	8	100
	Spring, 2013	53	33	3	50	31	2	14	100
	Spring, 2010	40	45	1	39	35	10	15	100
	Spring, 2009	50	35	1	49	32	3	15	100
Spring, 2007	54	29	2	52	26	4	17	100	
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	46	25	12	35	14	10	29	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	52	43	8	44	32	12	4	100

		Q4f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of ...? f. Russia							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Israel	Spring, 2024	15	81	5	11	25	56	4	100
	Spring, 2023	13	83	2	11	25	58	3	100
	Spring, 2022	19	78	3	16	25	53	3	100
	Spring, 2019	44	50	7	38	35	14	6	100
	Spring, 2018	34	64	8	26	42	22	2	100
	Spring, 2017	36	61	6	29	44	17	3	100
	Spring, 2015	25	74	4	21	51	23	1	100
	Spring, 2014	29	68	5	25	46	22	3	100
	Spring, 2013	22	77	3	18	47	30	1	100
	Spring, 2011	29	69	3	26	38	31	2	100
	Spring, 2009	31	65	6	25	38	27	4	100
Spring, 2007	29	66	5	24	41	25	5	100	
Tunisia	Spring, 2024	52	39	18	34	20	19	8	100
	Spring, 2019	42	30	13	29	16	14	28	100
	Spring, 2018	54	30	26	29	14	16	16	100
	Spring, 2017	39	37	17	22	11	26	24	100
	Spring, 2014	34	38	11	24	19	19	27	100
	Spring, 2013	35	36	9	26	15	22	29	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	40	40	13	27	24	16	20	100
	Spring, 2024	30	65	6	24	26	38	5	100
	Spring, 2019	39	48	10	29	19	28	13	100
	Spring, 2017	31	62	6	26	25	37	6	100
	Spring, 2015	15	65	2	13	28	36	20	100
	Spring, 2014	15	73	3	13	16	57	11	100
	Spring, 2013	19	66	1	18	23	43	15	100
	Spring, 2012	16	63	3	13	15	48	20	100
	Spring, 2011	17	67	3	15	23	44	16	100
	Spring, 2010	17	66	1	15	17	48	18	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	13	63	2	11	14	49	24	100
	Spring, 2024	40	45	21	19	17	28	14	100
	Spring, 2017	33	24	16	17	7	17	43	100
	Spring, 2015	57	26	24	32	17	10	17	100
	Spring, 2014	42	31	13	29	17	14	27	100
	Spring, 2013	49	25	15	34	19	7	26	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	55	27	16	39	19	8	18	100
	Spring, 2024	43	52	12	31	23	29	5	100
	Spring, 2023	40	48	12	28	18	29	12	100
	Spring, 2019	38	27	11	27	14	13	35	100
	Spring, 2018	40	27	16	24	14	13	33	100
	Spring, 2017	27	29	9	18	14	15	44	100
	Spring, 2015	35	46	10	25	26	21	19	100
	Spring, 2014	49	32	16	33	24	8	19	100
	Spring, 2013	47	27	17	30	20	7	26	100
	Spring, 2011	34	46	8	26	26	19	20	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	47	42	16	31	31	11	11	100
	Spring, 2024	44	42	19	26	20	23	13	100
	Spring, 2023	41	47	16	26	20	26	12	100
	Spring, 2019	41	31	17	24	15	16	28	100
	Spring, 2018	41	28	21	20	12	16	31	100
	Spring, 2017	44	28	21	24	14	15	27	100
	Spring, 2015	39	38	15	24	21	17	24	100
	Spring, 2014	41	27	15	26	12	15	32	100
	Spring, 2013	38	30	7	31	15	15	32	100
	Spring, 2010	53	31	18	35	19	12	16	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	57	35	17	40	26	9	8	100
	Spring, 2024	30	45	14	16	11	34	25	100
	Spring, 2023	28	58	14	14	11	46	15	100
	Spring, 2019	32	40	16	17	13	27	27	100
	Spring, 2018	34	44	16	18	10	34	22	100
	Spring, 2017	28	40	10	18	14	26	32	100
	Spring, 2015	25	51	8	17	18	33	24	100
Spring, 2014	25	51	5	20	26	25	24	100	
Spring, 2013	26	53	6	20	25	28	20	100	

		Q4f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of ...? f. Russia							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2024	28	48	10	19	25	23	23	100
	Spring, 2023	17	57	8	9	22	35	25	100
	Spring, 2019	36	26	13	23	14	12	38	100
	Spring, 2018	34	25	10	24	12	13	41	100
	Spring, 2017	26	28	7	20	15	12	46	100
	Spring, 2015	26	38	4	23	24	13	36	100
	Spring, 2014	19	37	3	16	23	14	45	100
	Spring, 2013	26	29	3	23	20	9	45	100
	Spring, 2010	24	35	2	22	20	14	41	100
	Spring, 2009	23	29	3	20	19	9	48	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	19	34	1	18	19	15	47	100
	Spring, 2023	19	65	2	17	48	18	15	100
	Spring, 2019	18	68	2	16	41	27	14	100
	Spring, 2018	34	35	2	32	29	6	31	100
	Spring, 2017	35	42	3	32	35	8	23	100
	Spring, 2017	35	37	4	31	31	5	29	100
	Spring, 2015	25	61	3	23	37	24	14	100
	Spring, 2014	24	59	1	23	48	11	17	100
	Spring, 2013	35	52	2	32	41	11	14	100
	Spring, 2012	27	57	2	25	34	22	16	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	33	46	2	31	33	14	21	100
	Spring, 2010	38	43	1	37	34	9	19	100
	Spring, 2024	20	58	4	15	20	38	23	100
	Spring, 2017	34	32	8	26	17	14	34	100
	Spring, 2015	31	51	5	26	36	16	17	100
	Spring, 2014	34	45	4	30	32	13	21	100
Colombia	Spring, 2013	39	38	5	34	29	9	23	100
	Spring, 2007	47	28	8	39	25	4	24	100
	Spring, 2024	32	53	8	24	20	33	15	100
Mexico	Spring, 2017	32	31	7	25	17	14	37	100
	Spring, 2014	24	38	7	17	16	21	38	100
	Spring, 2024	39	48	10	29	24	24	13	100
	Spring, 2023	34	54	6	28	24	30	12	100
	Spring, 2019	38	27	6	33	15	12	35	100
	Spring, 2018	38	29	7	30	15	14	33	100
	Spring, 2017	31	25	6	26	13	12	43	100
	Spring, 2015	24	49	2	22	27	22	27	100
	Spring, 2014	20	44	4	17	22	22	36	100
	Spring, 2013	27	38	4	24	25	13	35	100
	Spring, 2012	25	37	5	20	17	20	37	100
	Spring, 2011	24	48	1	22	32	16	29	100
	Spring, 2010	25	31	4	21	18	13	45	100
	Spring, 2009	28	35	6	23	22	14	36	100
Spring, 2007	38	36	5	33	25	11	26	100	
Peru	Spring, 2024	47	36	16	32	17	18	17	100
	Spring, 2017	41	31	9	32	17	14	28	100
	Spring, 2015	33	33	6	27	24	9	34	100
	Spring, 2014	35	36	5	29	26	9	30	100
	Spring, 2007	37	28	5	32	19	9	35	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q4f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of ...? f. Russia							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Summer, 2020	18	71	2	17	34	37	11	100
	Spring, 2020	22	68	3	19	34	34	10	100
	Spring, 2019	18	67	2	16	31	36	14	100
	Spring, 2018	21	64	3	18	33	31	15	100
	Spring, 2017	29	63	3	26	35	28	9	100
	Spring, 2015	22	67	3	19	40	27	12	100
	Spring, 2014	19	72	3	16	34	38	9	100
	Spring, 2013	37	43	4	33	29	14	20	100
	Spring, 2012	37	39	5	32	27	13	24	100
	Spring, 2011	49	32	8	41	22	10	19	100
	Spring, 2010	49	33	7	42	24	8	19	100
	Spring, 2009	43	39	7	36	27	12	18	100
	Spring, 2007	44	34	4	40	24	11	21	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	27	65	3	24	44	21	8	100
	Spring, 2019	26	63	3	23	41	22	11	100
	Spring, 2018	29	62	3	26	38	25	8	100
	Spring, 2017	37	56	5	32	37	18	7	100
	Spring, 2015	24	63	2	22	40	22	13	100
	Spring, 2013	43	39	1	41	30	9	19	100

SELECT BANGLADESH, INDIA AND THAILAND TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q4f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of ...? f. Russia							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	61	34	21	39	23	10	6	100
India	Spring, 2023	57	31	23	34	13	18	11	100
Thailand	Spring, 2014	48	29	8	40	23	6	23	100

		Q8d. Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. d. Russian President Vladimir Putin							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2024	13	85	2	11	16	69	2	100
	Spring, 2023	12	86	4	8	12	73	2	100
	Spring, 2022	10	89	4	6	10	79	1	100
	Spring, 2021	20	76	4	16	25	51	4	100
	Summer, 2020	24	73	4	20	25	48	3	100
	Spring, 2019	29	68	6	23	29	39	3	100
	Spring, 2018	25	72	6	19	27	45	4	100
	Spring, 2017	19	73	3	16	25	49	7	100
	Spring, 2016	26	64	6	20	20	45	10	100
	Spring, 2015	17	77	2	15	31	45	6	100
	Spring, 2007	36	48	4	32	26	22	17	100
	May, 2003	54	33	6	48	21	13	13	100
	France	Spring, 2024	14	85	5	9	11	73	2
Spring, 2023		9	90	2	6	9	82	1	100
Spring, 2022		11	88	3	7	10	79	1	100
Spring, 2021		26	72	7	19	22	50	2	100
Summer, 2020		26	72	7	18	24	48	2	100
Spring, 2019		27	71	5	23	24	47	2	100
Spring, 2018		19	80	5	15	32	47	1	100
Spring, 2017		18	80	2	16	28	52	1	100
Spring, 2016		20	78	4	16	30	48	2	100
Spring, 2015		15	85	3	12	29	56	0	100
Spring, 2014		15	85	4	12	26	59	0	100
Spring, 2012		12	88	2	10	31	57	0	100
Spring, 2008		17	82	1	16	30	52	1	100
Spring, 2007		19	81	2	17	36	45	0	100
Spring, 2006		23	76	2	22	33	43	1	100
May, 2003	48	51	5	43	27	25	1	100	
August, 2001	14	77	2	12	39	38	9	100	

		Q8d. Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. d. Russian President Vladimir Putin							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	Spring, 2024	17	82	4	13	11	71	1	100
	Spring, 2023	8	92	2	6	11	81	1	100
	Spring, 2022	14	84	4	10	12	73	1	100
	Spring, 2021	27	70	8	19	28	42	3	100
	Summer, 2020	32	67	8	23	32	36	1	100
	Spring, 2019	36	61	8	28	30	31	2	100
	Spring, 2018	35	63	7	28	33	30	2	100
	Spring, 2017	25	74	5	20	39	35	1	100
	Spring, 2016	31	68	6	25	36	32	1	100
	Spring, 2015	23	76	5	18	36	40	2	100
	Spring, 2014	22	77	3	19	33	44	1	100
	Spring, 2012	21	77	4	18	39	38	2	100
	Spring, 2008	38	60	7	31	31	29	2	100
	Spring, 2007	32	66	5	27	37	29	2	100
Spring, 2006	50	46	5	45	29	17	4	100	
May, 2003	76	24	24	51	18	6	1	100	
August, 2001	41	55	4	37	31	24	4	100	
Greece	Spring, 2024	34	65	12	22	22	42	1	100
	Spring, 2023	29	70	12	17	18	52	1	100
	Spring, 2022	27	72	12	15	20	52	1	100
	Spring, 2021	55	44	17	38	25	20	1	100
	Spring, 2019	52	43	9	43	30	13	5	100
	Spring, 2018	45	55	9	36	32	23	1	100
	Spring, 2017	50	45	13	37	27	18	5	100
	Spring, 2016	53	44	15	38	26	18	3	100
	Spring, 2014	41	57	9	32	31	26	2	100
	Spring, 2012	39	58	7	32	29	29	3	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	21	77	1	20	31	46	2	100
	Spring, 2023	18	79	2	17	29	50	3	100
	Spring, 2022	18	78	4	13	24	54	4	100
	Spring, 2019	28	57	3	25	24	33	14	100
	Spring, 2018	30	62	4	26	38	24	8	100
	Spring, 2017	34	57	4	30	33	24	9	100
	Spring, 2016	38	52	6	32	33	19	10	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	12	86	4	8	23	63	2	100
	Spring, 2023	14	86	6	8	21	65	0	100
	Spring, 2022	11	87	4	7	20	66	2	100
	Spring, 2021	36	62	11	25	37	26	2	100
	Summer, 2020	38	62	12	25	39	24	0	100
	Spring, 2019	38	53	8	30	33	20	8	100
	Spring, 2018	31	59	4	27	36	24	10	100
	Spring, 2017	27	63	3	23	37	27	10	100
	Spring, 2016	31	59	9	22	34	24	11	100
	Spring, 2015	19	77	2	16	43	34	5	100
	Spring, 2014	19	77	2	16	40	38	4	100
	Spring, 2012	17	73	2	15	38	35	10	100
	Spring, 2007	26	60	2	24	36	24	14	100
	May, 2003	44	48	5	39	35	12	8	100
August, 2001	23	49	3	21	36	13	28	100	
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	10	89	2	8	9	80	1	100
	Spring, 2023	7	92	1	6	8	85	1	100
	Spring, 2022	6	94	1	5	7	87	0	100
	Spring, 2021	18	82	3	15	25	57	0	100
	Summer, 2020	18	80	3	15	27	53	1	100
	Spring, 2019	24	75	3	21	24	51	2	100
	Spring, 2018	13	85	2	12	35	50	1	100
	Spring, 2017	12	87	2	10	28	59	1	100
	Spring, 2016	14	85	1	12	27	58	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	1	98	0	1	6	92	1	100
	Spring, 2023	1	97	0	1	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2022	2	97	0	2	3	94	1	100
	Spring, 2019	14	79	2	13	31	48	7	100
	Spring, 2018	7	89	1	6	31	58	4	100
	Spring, 2017	5	89	0	4	27	62	7	100
	Spring, 2016	7	86	1	6	26	60	7	100
	Spring, 2015	10	87	1	8	26	61	3	100
	Spring, 2014	9	87	1	7	29	57	4	100
	Spring, 2012	19	73	3	16	37	37	8	100
Spring, 2008	15	79	1	13	38	40	7	100	
Spring, 2007	7	81	0	7	37	44	12	100	

		Q8d. Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. d. Russian President Vladimir Putin							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2024	7	90	2	5	15	75	3	100
	Spring, 2023	5	95	2	3	14	81	0	100
	Spring, 2022	5	94	1	4	13	81	1	100
	Spring, 2021	18	81	7	11	39	42	1	100
	Summer, 2020	20	79	6	14	31	48	1	100
	Spring, 2019	21	76	6	15	40	37	2	100
	Spring, 2018	10	88	1	9	35	53	2	100
	Spring, 2017	9	88	0	8	38	50	3	100
	Spring, 2016	8	87	2	6	35	53	5	100
	Spring, 2015	6	92	1	5	44	48	3	100
	Spring, 2014	8	87	1	6	29	58	5	100
	Spring, 2012	9	86	2	8	42	45	4	100
	Spring, 2008	9	80	1	9	32	48	11	100
	Spring, 2007	6	77	2	5	33	43	17	100
Spring, 2006	10	77	1	9	31	46	13	100	
May, 2003	31	56	5	26	24	33	13	100	
Sweden	Spring, 2024	4	94	0	4	6	88	2	100
	Spring, 2023	2	97	1	2	6	92	0	100
	Spring, 2022	4	95	2	2	5	90	1	100
	Spring, 2021	14	85	3	11	26	60	0	100
	Summer, 2020	17	82	2	15	23	59	1	100
	Spring, 2019	17	81	2	15	31	50	2	100
	Spring, 2018	18	80	3	15	30	50	2	100
	Spring, 2017	12	86	1	11	29	58	1	100
	Spring, 2016	12	88	2	10	23	64	1	100
	Spring, 2007	23	68	1	22	37	31	9	100
	Spring, 2024	14	84	3	11	12	72	2	100
UK	Spring, 2023	9	90	4	5	10	80	1	100
	Spring, 2022	9	90	5	4	9	81	1	100
	Spring, 2021	22	74	6	16	20	54	4	100
	Summer, 2020	24	75	6	17	25	50	1	100
	Spring, 2019	26	73	7	19	24	49	2	100
	Spring, 2018	21	75	6	16	26	49	4	100
	Spring, 2017	19	75	4	15	29	47	6	100
	Spring, 2016	20	72	3	17	26	46	7	100
	Spring, 2015	15	79	2	12	27	53	6	100
	Spring, 2014	21	73	5	15	32	40	7	100
	Spring, 2012	21	70	3	18	34	36	9	100
	Spring, 2008	28	56	3	25	24	32	16	100
	Spring, 2007	37	47	3	34	26	21	16	100
	Spring, 2006	33	51	3	30	27	24	16	100
	May, 2003	54	36	10	43	23	13	10	100
August, 2001	26	57	1	25	35	22	17	100	
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	50	17	19	30	5	12	34	100
India	Spring, 2024	39	21	14	25	7	14	40	100
	Spring, 2019	42	13	14	28	5	8	45	100
	Spring, 2017	29	14	13	16	9	4	57	100
	Spring, 2016	24	14	10	14	9	6	62	100
	Spring, 2015	35	16	14	22	8	7	49	100
	Spring, 2014	24	16	9	15	10	6	60	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	6	92	1	6	20	72	1	100
	Spring, 2023	4	94	1	3	15	79	2	100
	Spring, 2022	6	92	1	5	21	71	2	100
	Spring, 2021	21	74	3	19	43	31	5	100
	Summer, 2020	22	69	3	20	38	31	9	100
	Spring, 2019	26	68	2	24	47	21	6	100
	Spring, 2018	26	68	2	24	45	23	7	100
	Spring, 2017	28	65	2	26	47	17	7	100
	Spring, 2016	26	66	4	22	43	22	9	100
	Spring, 2015	22	71	1	21	47	24	7	100
	Spring, 2014	21	72	1	19	52	20	7	100
	Spring, 2012	26	67	2	25	47	21	6	100
	Spring, 2008	28	62	3	25	41	21	10	100
Spring, 2007	19	67	1	18	46	22	14	100	
Spring, 2006	41	55	2	38	44	11	5	100	
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	61	38	23	38	25	13	2	100
	Spring, 2022	59	40	28	31	24	16	1	100

		Q8d. Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. d. Russian President Vladimir Putin							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Philippines	Spring, 2024	56	39	18	38	17	21	5	100
	Spring, 2019	61	25	15	46	12	13	14	100
	Spring, 2018	61	25	16	45	14	11	14	100
	Spring, 2017	54	24	13	41	13	11	22	100
	Spring, 2015	46	32	13	33	23	9	22	100
	Spring, 2014	37	36	6	32	24	13	26	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	37	60	9	28	32	28	2	100
	Spring, 2022	36	62	11	25	32	31	2	100
	Spring, 2021	55	41	13	42	31	11	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	7	89	2	6	30	59	3	100
	Spring, 2023	6	94	1	5	23	71	0	100
	Spring, 2022	5	93	1	4	24	69	2	100
	Spring, 2021	23	73	1	22	47	26	4	100
	Summer, 2020	22	74	2	20	50	23	4	100
	Spring, 2019	26	69	1	24	52	17	6	100
	Spring, 2018	32	63	3	29	46	16	5	100
	Spring, 2017	27	62	2	25	48	14	11	100
	Spring, 2015	28	66	2	25	47	19	6	100
	Spring, 2014	33	60	3	29	47	13	7	100
	Spring, 2008	28	46	1	26	40	6	26	100
	Spring, 2007	25	51	0	24	44	7	25	100
	May, 2003	37	48	3	34	39	8	16	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	38	30	8	31	14	16	31	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	45	49	10	35	36	13	6	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	11	84	4	8	16	69	4	100
	Spring, 2023	10	88	2	8	18	70	2	100
	Spring, 2022	15	83	4	12	20	63	1	100
	Spring, 2019	36	60	10	26	35	25	4	100
	Spring, 2018	32	65	10	22	35	29	4	100
	Spring, 2017	28	69	5	23	42	27	3	100
	Spring, 2015	23	74	4	20	41	33	3	100
	Spring, 2014	28	71	7	21	37	34	1	100
	Spring, 2007	18	75	2	15	34	41	8	100
May, 2003	37	55	10	27	27	28	8	100	
Tunisia	Spring, 2024	45	45	22	23	17	28	10	100
	Spring, 2019	41	32	12	29	11	21	27	100
	Spring, 2018	53	32	24	29	6	26	14	100
	Spring, 2017	32	39	14	18	5	34	29	100
	Spring, 2014	21	48	6	15	14	34	31	100
	Spring, 2012	17	51	3	14	16	35	32	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	29	66	5	24	23	43	5	100
	Spring, 2019	35	53	7	28	15	38	11	100
	Spring, 2017	20	74	4	16	25	49	6	100
	Spring, 2015	29	60	6	23	33	27	12	100
	Spring, 2014	11	75	4	7	19	56	14	100
	Spring, 2012	15	70	3	11	15	55	15	100
	Spring, 2008	9	70	2	7	8	62	21	100
	Spring, 2007	9	71	1	9	11	60	20	100
Spring, 2006	9	69	1	8	6	62	22	100	
Ghana	Spring, 2024	33	46	17	16	16	30	21	100
	Spring, 2017	36	22	18	18	9	13	42	100
	Spring, 2015	49	29	21	28	18	11	22	100
	Spring, 2014	37	24	11	26	12	12	39	100
	Spring, 2007	51	27	14	37	20	7	22	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	47	49	13	34	19	30	4	100
	Spring, 2023	46	48	12	34	17	31	6	100
	Spring, 2019	39	34	9	30	18	17	27	100
	Spring, 2018	38	37	11	27	20	18	24	100
	Spring, 2017	33	42	8	25	17	25	25	100
	Spring, 2016	27	35	6	21	12	24	38	100
	Spring, 2015	37	46	10	27	24	21	18	100
	Spring, 2014	50	28	21	29	17	11	22	100
Spring, 2007	51	36	11	39	27	9	14	100	

		Q8d. Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. d. Russian President Vladimir Putin							DK/Refused	Total
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all			
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	40	48	12	27	24	24	13	100	
	Spring, 2023	38	51	14	24	20	31	11	100	
	Spring, 2019	41	31	15	26	16	15	27	100	
	Spring, 2018	39	34	18	21	16	18	28	100	
	Spring, 2017	39	33	18	21	16	17	28	100	
	Spring, 2016	28	28	11	17	12	16	44	100	
	Spring, 2015	44	30	16	28	20	10	26	100	
Spring, 2014	30	30	8	22	14	16	40	100		
South Africa	Spring, 2024	30	39	15	15	10	29	31	100	
	Spring, 2023	30	50	15	15	13	37	19	100	
	Spring, 2019	36	40	14	22	18	22	24	100	
	Spring, 2018	34	41	13	21	14	27	25	100	
	Spring, 2017	33	36	13	20	13	23	31	100	
	Spring, 2016	33	30	13	20	10	20	37	100	
	Spring, 2015	28	40	9	19	19	22	31	100	
Spring, 2014	24	38	6	17	19	19	38	100		
Spring, 2008	16	27	3	13	12	15	57	100		
Argentina	Spring, 2024	22	69	8	14	22	46	9	100	
	Spring, 2023	13	74	5	9	18	56	13	100	
	Spring, 2019	30	51	9	21	24	27	19	100	
	Spring, 2018	26	49	10	15	17	31	26	100	
	Spring, 2017	18	51	5	14	23	28	31	100	
	Spring, 2015	19	56	5	15	25	32	24	100	
	Spring, 2014	10	49	1	9	20	29	41	100	
Spring, 2008	7	51	1	6	13	38	43	100		
Spring, 2007	5	44	0	5	13	31	51	100		
Brazil	Spring, 2024	10	77	3	8	15	62	13	100	
	Spring, 2023	12	77	3	9	13	64	11	100	
	Spring, 2019	17	61	4	13	17	44	22	100	
	Spring, 2018	16	72	4	12	24	48	13	100	
	Spring, 2017	20	60	4	15	14	46	21	100	
	Spring, 2015	22	66	4	19	30	36	12	100	
	Spring, 2014	12	69	1	11	37	32	18	100	
Spring, 2012	19	56	2	17	28	28	25	100		
Chile	Spring, 2024	12	78	3	8	16	61	11	100	
	Spring, 2017	20	58	7	13	25	33	22	100	
	Spring, 2015	25	57	3	22	30	27	18	100	
	Spring, 2014	18	54	2	16	31	23	28	100	
Spring, 2007	20	47	3	17	26	21	33	100		
Colombia	Spring, 2024	18	73	5	13	28	45	9	100	
	Spring, 2017	22	55	5	18	25	30	23	100	
	Spring, 2014	14	40	4	10	20	21	46	100	
Mexico	Spring, 2024	24	69	6	18	26	43	7	100	
	Spring, 2023	25	69	5	19	21	48	7	100	
	Spring, 2019	28	51	6	22	25	26	21	100	
	Spring, 2018	20	59	5	15	25	34	21	100	
	Spring, 2017	19	60	3	16	20	39	21	100	
	Spring, 2015	18	59	4	15	28	30	23	100	
	Spring, 2014	12	53	2	11	19	34	34	100	
	Spring, 2012	16	45	2	14	22	23	39	100	
	Spring, 2008	9	51	3	7	21	31	39	100	
Spring, 2007	22	49	5	18	21	27	29	100		
Peru	Spring, 2024	32	58	9	23	24	34	11	100	
	Spring, 2017	24	61	5	19	28	33	15	100	
	Spring, 2015	18	52	2	15	30	22	30	100	
	Spring, 2014	17	44	2	15	22	21	39	100	
Spring, 2007	16	46	1	15	22	24	38	100		

SELECT BANGLADESH, INDIA AND THAILAND TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q8d. Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. d. Russian President Vladimir Putin							DK/Refused	Total
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all			
Bangladesh	Spring, 2014	61	29	21	40	22	7	10	100	
India	Spring, 2023	59	30	19	40	7	23	11	100	
Thailand	Spring, 2014	31	38	4	27	30	8	31	100	

		Q8d. Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. d. Russian President Vladimir Putin								
		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, 2024	8	88	1	6	21	67	3	1	100
	Spring, 2023	7	90	1	6	19	71	3	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	8	90	2	6	13	77	1	1	100
	Spring, 2023	5	93	1	4	13	80	2	0	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. WEB TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q8d. Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. d. Russian President Vladimir Putin								
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total	
U.S.	Spring, 2022	6	93	2	4	15	77	1	100	
	Spring, 2021	16	81	2	14	36	45	2	100	
	March, 2020	17	81	2	15	31	50	2	100	
Australia	Spring, 2022	6	93	2	5	12	81	1	100	
	March, 2021	17	82	3	14	30	52	1	100	
	June, 2020	19	81	2	17	36	45	0	100	

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q8d. Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. d. Russian President Vladimir Putin								
		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	19	78	3	16	20	58	3	100	
	Spring, 2020	19	77	4	15	21	56	4	100	
	Spring, 2019	20	73	3	17	22	51	7	100	
	Spring, 2018	21	74	6	15	25	49	5	100	
	Spring, 2017	23	74	2	21	26	48	3	100	
	Spring, 2015	20	75	2	19	26	49	5	100	
	Spring, 2014	15	80	3	13	27	53	5	100	
	Spring, 2012	29	54	4	24	29	25	18	100	
	Spring, 2008	28	47	2	26	22	26	25	100	
	Spring, 2007	30	50	2	28	25	25	21	100	
	Spring, 2006	33	45	3	30	26	19	22	100	
	May, 2003	40	47	2	39	28	19	13	100	
	Australia	Spring, 2021	24	75	5	18	25	50	1	100
Summer, 2020		30	67	6	24	27	40	3	100	
Spring, 2019		28	70	4	23	31	39	3	100	
Spring, 2018		25	72	5	19	28	44	4	100	
Spring, 2017		26	71	5	22	31	39	3	100	
Spring, 2016		25	70	4	21	25	45	5	100	
Spring, 2015		15	81	2	13	33	48	4	100	
Spring, 2008		38	44	2	36	26	18	18	100	
May, 2003	53	37	5	48	25	12	11	100		

		Q8f. Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. f. Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2024	64	30	21	42	13	17	6	100
	Spring, 2023	65	32	27	38	14	18	4	100
France	Spring, 2024	43	53	7	35	22	31	4	100
	Spring, 2023	50	47	11	39	22	25	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	54	44	12	42	18	26	2	100
	Spring, 2023	61	38	16	46	19	19	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	27	72	6	22	23	48	1	100
	Spring, 2023	28	71	7	21	21	50	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	14	83	1	13	30	53	3	100
	Spring, 2023	11	85	1	10	26	60	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	39	60	9	30	32	27	2	100
	Spring, 2023	38	61	9	29	35	26	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	66	31	18	48	17	14	3	100
	Spring, 2023	73	26	27	46	13	13	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	48	40	7	41	24	16	12	100
	Spring, 2023	70	21	17	53	16	5	10	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	48	46	15	33	27	19	5	100
	Spring, 2023	55	43	23	32	23	20	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	80	14	29	51	8	6	6	100
	Spring, 2023	86	12	38	48	6	6	2	100
UK	Spring, 2024	72	27	24	48	12	15	1	100
	Spring, 2023	77	23	34	43	12	10	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	45	21	10	35	7	14	34	100
India	Spring, 2024	28	27	5	22	9	18	45	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	63	34	9	54	26	8	3	100
	Spring, 2023	68	28	15	53	23	5	5	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	36	61	8	28	35	26	3	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	58	35	14	44	19	16	7	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	42	55	6	36	34	22	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	51	40	9	42	27	13	9	100
	Spring, 2023	66	31	18	48	23	8	3	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	30	32	5	25	15	18	38	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	40	53	7	32	38	15	8	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	40	48	7	33	29	19	12	100
	Spring, 2023	34	59	13	21	33	26	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2024	12	69	1	10	16	53	20	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	31	60	5	27	22	37	9	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	30	43	13	17	19	24	26	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	49	46	16	34	20	26	4	100
	Spring, 2023	51	41	16	35	23	18	8	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	40	44	12	28	24	20	16	100
	Spring, 2023	38	48	13	25	28	21	14	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	20	42	6	14	15	27	38	100
	Spring, 2023	32	40	12	20	13	27	28	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	30	49	10	20	23	26	21	100
	Spring, 2023	24	50	8	16	21	29	26	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	29	54	7	22	17	37	17	100
	Spring, 2023	33	52	9	24	14	38	15	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	32	50	11	22	19	30	18	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	35	53	12	23	28	25	12	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	23	67	4	19	30	37	10	100
	Spring, 2023	25	64	4	21	27	38	10	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	29	52	6	22	26	27	19	100

SELECT BANGLADESH, INDIA AND THAILAND TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q8f. Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. f. Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky							
		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	51	35	12	38	9	26	14	100

		Q8f. Now I'm going to read a list of political leaders. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. f. Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy								
		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, 2024	48	39	15	33	21	18	11	2	100
	Spring, 2023	56	33	18	38	18	15	10	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	62	32	22	40	19	14	4	1	100
	Spring, 2023	70	26	27	43	16	10	4	0	100

		Q82. How important do you think (survey country)'s membership in NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is for the security of (survey country) – very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?							
		TOTAL Important	TOTAL Not important	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2024	86	12	32	54	11	1	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	88	7	55	33	6	1	5	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	61	28	24	37	16	11	12	100

		Q100. When it comes to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, do you think (survey country) is providing ...?					
		Too much support to Ukraine	Not enough support to Ukraine	About the right amount of support to Ukraine	Not sure	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2024	31	24	25	18	1	100
	November, 2023	31	18	29	22	1	100
	June, 2023	28	16	31	24	1	100
	January, 2023	26	20	31	22	1	100
	September, 2022	20	18	37	24	1	100
	April, 2022	12	31	35	22	1	100
	March, 2022	7	42	32	19	1	100

		Q100. When it comes to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, do you think (survey country) is providing ...?				
		Too much support to Ukraine	Not enough support to Ukraine	About the right amount of support to Ukraine	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2024	21	17	61	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	44	6	45	5	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	16	20	46	18	100