

June 24, 2013

Climate Change and Financial Instability Seen as Top Global Threats

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Climate Change and Financial Instability Seen as Top Global Threats

Publics around the world are concerned about the effect of global climate change and international financial instability, with majorities in many of the nations surveyed saying these are major threats to their countries. But Islamic extremism is also a serious concern, particularly in the United States, Europe and sub-Saharan Africa. In contrast, relatively few consider American or Chinese power and influence a major threat to their countries.

Global Threats

Median % saying each is a major threat to their countries

	U.S.	Canada	Europe	Middle East	Asia/Pacific	Latin America	Africa	ALL COUNTRIES
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Global climate change	40	54	54	42	56	65	54	54
Int'l financial instability	52	45	63	54	49	49	54	52
Islamic extremist groups	56	41	55	41	47	31	56	49
Iran's nuclear program	54	44	56	41	44	39	41	44
N. Korea's nuclear program	59	47	52	17	46	38	39	42
U.S. power and influence	23	23	20	36	42	33	21	27
China's power and influence	44	34	38	17	29	23	26	27
Political instability in Pakistan	37	22	31	9	24	20	25	22

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Concern about global climate change is particularly prevalent in Latin America, Europe, sub-Saharan Africa, and the Asian/Pacific region, but majorities in Lebanon, Tunisia and Canada also say climate change is a major threat to their countries. In contrast, Americans are relatively unconcerned about global climate change. Four-in-ten say this poses a major threat to their nation, making Americans among the least concerned about this issue of the 39 publics surveyed, along with people in China, Czech Republic, Jordan, Israel, Egypt and Pakistan.

These are among the key findings of a new survey by the Pew Research Center conducted in 39 countries among 37,653 respondents from March 2 to May 1, 2013.¹ The survey also finds that at least half in all of the European Union nations surveyed, as well as in most Middle Eastern and African countries, consider international financial instability a major threat. This is

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

especially the case in southern Europe: 95% in Greece, 75% in Italy and 70% in Spain express concern about financial instability.

Majorities in the U.S., as well as in many European and African countries, consider Islamic extremist groups a major threat. In Europe, concern about Islamic extremism is particularly common in Italy, France, Spain, Germany and Britain. Among the African publics surveyed, those in Senegal, Uganda, Nigeria and Kenya are more likely to say Islamic extremism poses a major threat to their countries. In the Middle East, majorities in Lebanon, Tunisia and Israel also express concern about Islamic extremist groups.

Americans and Europeans also express concern about Iran's nuclear program. While fewer in most Middle Eastern countries surveyed share this concern, 85% of Israelis and 51% of Lebanese see Iran's nuclear program as a major threat. North Korea's nuclear program is also a serious concern for Americans; 59% say it poses a major threat to the U.S. Only in South Korea, Japan, Italy and the Philippines is there more concern about this.

For the most part, there is little concern about U.S. or Chinese power and influence among the publics surveyed. Only in the Palestinian territories, South Korea and Pakistan do majorities say U.S. power and influence poses a major threat to their countries; in South Korea and Japan, clear majorities say the same about China's influence and power, as do 52% of Italians.

More than four-in-ten Americans say China's power and influence is a major threat to the U.S. In China, 39% see U.S. power and influence as a major threat.

Americans and Canadians Differ on Views of Global Threats

Americans and Canadians have different concerns when it comes to potential threats to their nations. North Korea, Islamic extremist groups and Iran's nuclear program top the list of concerns among Americans, with majorities saying each of these is a major threat to their country (59%, 56% and 54%, respectively).

Among Canadians, however, only global climate change is seen as a serious concern by at least half; 54% say it is a major threat to Canada. More than four-in-ten Canadians also express concern about North Korea's nuclear program (47%), international financial instability (45%) and Iran's nuclear

Top Concerns in North America

	<i>% Major threat</i>
<u>U.S.</u>	%
N. Korea's nuclear program	59
Islamic extremist groups	56
Iran's nuclear program	54
<u>Canada</u>	%
Global climate change	54
N. Korea's nuclear program	47
Int'l financial instability	45

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program (44%), but the opinion that these are major threats is less common in Canada than in the U.S.

International Financial Instability and Islamic Extremism Seen as Top Threats in Europe

International financial instability is among the top three concerns in all of the European nations surveyed. Clear majorities in Greece (95%), Italy (75%), Spain (70%), France (66%), Poland (63%), Britain (59%), Czech Republic (59%) and Germany (56%) say this poses a major threat to their countries, as do 46% in Russia.

Europeans are also concerned about Islamic extremism, with at least half in Italy (74%), France (71%), Spain (62%), Germany (60%), Britain (55%), Russia (53%), Greece (52%) and the Czech Republic (51%) saying Islamic extremist groups are a major threat to their

countries. In France, Germany and Russia, more say this is a major threat than say the same about any of the other issues tested.

Iran's nuclear program and global climate change also register as top concerns across Europe. Clear majorities in Italy (70%), Greece (64%), France (58%), Germany (57%) and Poland (56%) consider Iran's nuclear program a major threat to their countries. Climate change ranks as a top three concern in Greece (87%), Spain (64%), Germany (56%) and Russia (46%), and more than half in Italy (64%) and France (54%) also consider it a major threat.

Top Concerns in Europe

	% Major threat		
Britain	%	France	%
Int'l financial instability	59	Islamic extremist groups	71
Islamic extremist groups	55	Int'l financial instability	66
Global climate change	48	Iran's nuclear program	58
Germany	%	Italy	%
Islamic extremist groups	60	Int'l financial instability	75
Iran's nuclear program	57	Islamic extremist groups	74
Int'l financial instability	56	Iran's nuclear program	70
Global climate change	56		
Spain	%	Greece	%
Int'l financial instability	70	Int'l financial instability	95
Global climate change	64	Global climate change	87
Islamic extremist groups	62	Iran's nuclear program	64
Poland	%	Czech Republic	%
Int'l financial instability	63	Int'l financial instability	59
N. Korea's nuclear program	57	Islamic extremist groups	51
Iran's nuclear program	56	N. Korea's nuclear program	49
Russia	%		
Islamic extremist groups	53		
Int'l financial instability	46		
Global climate change	46		

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No Consensus on Global Threats in the Middle East

Concerns about global threats vary considerably across the Middle East. For example, while 85% of Israelis say Iran's nuclear program is a major threat – more than say the same about any other item tested – only in Egypt and Jordan does Iran also rank as a top three concern; and in these countries, only about four-in-ten say Iran's nuclear program is a major threat.

Islamic extremism is among the top threats in six of the seven Middle Eastern countries surveyed, but only in Lebanon (70%), Tunisia

(64%) and Israel (57%) do majorities consider this a major threat to their nations. In the other countries where Islamic extremist groups rank among the top threats, about four-in-ten in Egypt (41%) and Turkey (40%) and 35% in Jordan see extremism as a major threat.

Israeli Jews are far more likely than Israeli Arabs to see Iran's nuclear program and Islamic extremist groups as major threats to their country. About nine-in-ten Jews (89%) express concern about Iran's nuclear program, compared with a narrower majority of Arabs (61%). And while 61% of Jews in Israel consider Islamic extremist groups a major threat, just 34% of Arabs in that country say the same.

In the Palestinian territories, U.S. power and influence is a serious concern. About two-thirds of Palestinians (68%) see this is a major threat, while 54% say the same about international financial instability and 42% say this about global climate change. Among no other Middle Eastern public does a majority of those surveyed see U.S. power and influence as a major threat, although this ranks as a top three concern in Turkey, a NATO ally. More than four-in-ten Turks (44%) consider U.S. power and influence a major threat to their nation.

Top Concerns in the Middle East

	% Major threat		
Turkey	%	Egypt	%
Global climate change	47	Int'l financial instability	45
U.S. power and influence	44	Iran's nuclear program	42
Islamic extremist groups	40	Islamic extremist groups	41
Jordan	%	Lebanon	%
Iran's nuclear program	41	Global climate change	74
Int'l financial instability	41	Islamic extremist groups	70
Islamic extremist groups	35	Int'l financial instability	68
Global climate change	35		
Palestinian territories	%	Tunisia	%
U.S. power and influence	68	Int'l financial instability	67
Int'l financial instability	54	Islamic extremist groups	64
Global climate change	42	Global climate change	62
Israel	%		
Iran's nuclear program	85		
Int'l financial instability	57		
Islamic extremist groups	57		

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In Lebanon, where 45% consider U.S. power and influence a major threat to their country, about eight-in-ten Shia Muslims (83%) say this is the case. In contrast, 37% of Lebanese Christians and 27% of Lebanese Sunnis express concern about U.S. power and influence. Views about Iran's nuclear program also vary across religious and ethnic groups; clear majorities of Lebanese Sunnis (80%) and Christians (56%) say Iran's nuclear program is a major threat, compared with just 8% of Lebanese Shia. And while at least half across the three groups see Islamic extremism as a major threat, Christians in Lebanon are much more likely than Shia and Sunni Muslims in that country to express this view (91% vs. 59% and 52%, respectively).

Concerns about Global Climate Change and International Financial Instability in Asian/Pacific Region

Global climate change and international financial instability are among the top concerns in the Asian/Pacific region. Half or more in South Korea (85%), Japan (72%), Philippines (66%), Indonesia (59%) and Australia (52%) say global climate change is a major threat to their

countries. This issue also ranks among the top threats perceived in China, although relatively few in that country say it is a major threat (39%).

In South Korea (83%), Indonesia (56%) and Australia (50%), half or more consider international financial instability a major threat, as do more than four-in-ten in Malaysia (47%) and the Philippines (45%).

In Pakistan, U.S. power and influence is the only item tested that is considered a major threat by a majority. Six-in-ten Pakistanis express concern about the U.S. In contrast, Australians and Filipinos are the least likely among the countries surveyed in the region to say U.S. power and influence poses a major threat to their countries (19% and 25%, respectively).

Top Concerns in Asia/Pacific

	% Major threat		
Australia	%	China	%
Global climate change	52	Global climate change	39
Int'l financial instability	50	U.S. power and influence	39
N. Korea's nuclear program	47	Int'l financial instability	38
Indonesia	%	Japan	%
Global climate change	59	N. Korea's nuclear program	77
Int'l financial instability	56	China's power and influence	74
Islamic extremist groups	49	Global climate change	72
Malaysia	%	Pakistan	%
Int'l financial instability	47	U.S. power and influence	60
N. Korea's nuclear program	45	Islamic extremist groups	34
Iran's nuclear program	44	Pol. instability in Pakistan	23
Philippines	%	South Korea	%
Global climate change	66	Global climate change	85
N. Korea's nuclear program	61	Int'l financial instability	83
Islamic extremist groups	60	N. Korea's nuclear program	82

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Not surprisingly, South Koreans and Japanese are concerned about North Korea's nuclear program; 82% of South Koreans and 77% of Japanese say this is a major threat. Japanese are also concerned about China's power and influence; 74% see it as a major threat to their country.

Global Climate Change Is the Top Concern in Latin America

In the seven Latin American countries surveyed, more say global climate change is a major threat than say the same about any other item tested. Concern about global climate change is especially widespread in Brazil (76% consider it a major threat), Argentina (71%), Chile (68%), Bolivia (65%) and El Salvador (64%).

International financial instability is also among the top threats in five of the seven Latin American countries, but only in Argentina does a majority

(58%) consider this a major threat. About half in Brazil (50%), Chile (49%), El Salvador (49%) and Mexico (49%) also say international financial instability poses a major threat to their countries.

In Brazil and Chile, more than half see Iran's and North Korea's nuclear programs as a major threat. A majority of Brazilians consider Iran (56%) and North Korea (55%) a major threat. In Chile, 55% say Iran's nuclear program poses a major threat and 53% say the same about North Korea's nuclear program.

U.S. power and influence registers among the top three threats in Argentina and Venezuela; 41% and 35%, respectively, consider this a major threat to their countries.

Top Concerns in Latin America

	% Major threat		
Argentina	%	Bolivia	%
Global climate change	71	Global climate change	65
Int'l financial instability	58	Int'l financial instability	39
U.S. power and influence	41	N. Korea's nuclear program	38
Brazil	%	Chile	%
Global climate change	76	Global climate change	68
Iran's nuclear program	56	Iran's nuclear program	55
N. Korea's nuclear program	55	N. Korea's nuclear program	53
El Salvador	%	Mexico	%
Global climate change	64	Global climate change	52
N. Korea's nuclear program	50	Int'l financial instability	49
Int'l financial instability	49	Iran's nuclear program	39
Venezuela	%		
Global climate change	53		
Int'l financial instability	35		
U.S. power and influence	35		

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Islamic Extremism, Financial Instability and Climate Change among Top Concerns in Africa

In five of the six countries surveyed in sub-Saharan Africa, Islamic extremist groups, international financial instability and global climate are among the top three concerns. In South Africa, where global climate change and international financial instability are considered top threats, China's power and influence also ranks among the top three.

Top Concerns in Africa

	% Major threat		
Ghana	%	Kenya	%
Int'l financial instability	52	Global climate change	57
Global climate change	51	Int'l financial instability	56
Islamic extremist groups	46	Islamic extremist groups	55
Nigeria	%	Senegal	%
Islamic extremist groups	57	Islamic extremist groups	67
Int'l financial instability	47	Int'l financial instability	60
Global climate change	41	Global climate change	58
S. Africa	%	Uganda	%
Global climate change	48	Global climate change	66
China's power and influence	40	Int'l financial instability	64
Int'l financial instability	34	Islamic extremist groups	64

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Concern about Islamic extremism is particularly common in Senegal (67% consider it a major threat), Uganda (64%), Nigeria (57%) and Kenya (55%), where clear majorities see it as a major threat to their countries. In Nigeria, Christians are far more likely than Muslims to say that Islamic extremist groups pose a major threat; 71% of Nigerian Christians offer this opinion, compared with 43% of Nigerian Muslims.

International financial instability and global climate change are each considered major threats by majorities in Uganda, Senegal and Kenya. At least six-in-ten in Uganda (64%) and Senegal (60%) express concern about financial instability, as do 56% in Kenya. When asked about global climate change, 66% in Uganda, 58% in Senegal and 57% in Kenya say it poses a major threat to their countries.

Survey Methods

About the 2013 Spring Pew Global Attitudes Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Country: **Greece**
 Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
 Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
 Languages: Greek
 Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 27, 2013
 Sample size: 1,000
 Margin of Error: ± 3.7 percentage points
 Representative: Adult population (excluding the islands in the Aegean and Ionian Seas, or roughly 6% of the population)

Country: **Indonesia**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by province and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Bahasa Indonesian
Fieldwork dates: March 9 – March 27, 2013
Sample size: 1,000
Margin of Error: ±4.0 percentage points
Representative: Adult population (excluding Papua and remote areas or provinces with small populations, or 12% of the population)

Country: **Israel**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Israel's six districts, urbanity, and socioeconomic status, with an oversample of Arabs
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Hebrew, Arabic
Fieldwork dates: March 29 – April 12, 2013
Sample size: 922 (504 Jews, 406 Arabs, 12 others)
Margin of Error: ±4.6 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country: **Italy**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by four regions and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Italian
Fieldwork dates: March 4 – March 19, 2013
Sample size: 1,105
Margin of Error: ±4.1 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Country: **Philippines**
Sample design: Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode: Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages: Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilonggo, Ilocano, Bicolano
Fieldwork dates: March 10 – April 3, 2013
Sample size: 804
Margin of Error: ± 4.5 percentage points
Representative: Adult population

Country:	Poland
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Poland's 16 provinces and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Polish
Fieldwork dates:	March 2 – March 24, 2013
Sample size:	800
Margin of Error:	±3.9 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	Russia
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by Russia's eight regions plus Moscow and St. Petersburg and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Russian
Fieldwork dates:	March 5 – March 21, 2013
Sample size:	996
Margin of Error:	±3.6 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population (excluding High North regions, the Chechen Republic, and the Ingush Republic, or about 3% of the population)
Country:	Senegal
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by region and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	Wolof, French
Fieldwork dates:	March 6 – March 30, 2013
Sample size:	800
Margin of Error:	±4.1 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population
Country:	South Africa
Sample design:	Multi-stage cluster sample stratified by metropolitan area, province and urbanity
Mode:	Face-to-face adults 18 plus
Languages:	English, Zulu, Xhosa, South Sotho, Afrikaans
Fieldwork dates:	March 18 – April 12, 2013
Sample size:	815
Margin of Error:	±4.1 percentage points
Representative:	Adult population

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Regional Categorization

For analysis, we grouped the 39 countries surveyed into six regions – North America, Europe, Middle East, Asia/Pacific, Latin America and Africa.

North America includes:

- Canada
- United States

Europe includes countries from both Western and Eastern Europe:

- Britain
- France
- Germany
- Italy
- Spain
- Greece
- Poland
- Czech Republic
- Russia

Middle East includes countries and territories from the Middle East and North Africa, as well as Turkey:

- Turkey
- Egypt
- Jordan
- Lebanon
- Palestinian territories
- Tunisia
- Israel

Asia/Pacific includes countries from Asia and the Pacific region:

- Australia
- China
- Indonesia
- Japan
- Malaysia
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- South Korea

Latin America includes countries from North, Central and South America:

- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Chile
- El Salvador
- Mexico
- Venezuela

Africa includes countries from sub-Saharan Africa:

- Ghana
- Kenya
- Nigeria
- Senegal
- South Africa
- Uganda

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Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Survey Methods section.
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline "total" columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2013 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q11a I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that a. China's power and influence is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	44	38	13	6	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	34	45	16	5	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	29	44	20	7	100
France	Spring, 2013	44	35	21	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	38	45	13	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	52	28	15	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	38	40	18	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	34	22	42	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	39	36	18	7	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	34	41	18	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	31	37	25	8	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	21	23	39	17	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	10	41	44	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	8	32	55	5	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	19	28	49	4	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	11	23	56	9	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	17	18	49	16	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	20	38	40	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	31	44	23	3	100
China	Spring, 2013	15	37	40	8	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	27	38	27	8	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	74	17	7	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	23	39	26	12	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	2	9	65	23	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	47	40	10	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	76	17	6	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	23	23	43	12	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	23	27	35	14	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	25	30	40	5	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	17	31	40	13	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	14	22	53	11	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	37	28	27	9	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	15	17	59	9	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	31	27	30	13	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	27	43	27	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	8	21	58	13	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	19	18	47	16	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	40	23	26	11	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	24	24	30	22	100

		Q11b I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that b. the United States' power and influence is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	23	36	32	9	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	23	39	36	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	22	37	36	5	100
France	Spring, 2013	20	38	42	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	19	48	30	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	10	28	57	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	17	41	40	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	49	16	33	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	23	35	35	6	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	17	42	37	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	37	39	17	6	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	44	32	13	11	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	36	38	24	2	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	24	30	44	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	45	22	31	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	68	17	11	4	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	36	20	29	15	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	9	18	70	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	19	39	40	2	100
China	Spring, 2013	39	40	13	8	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	44	29	21	6	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	49	35	13	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	39	32	17	12	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	60	15	4	21	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	25	37	35	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	66	20	14	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	41	25	24	10	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	33	29	26	12	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	27	27	42	4	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	23	31	36	11	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	11	17	70	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	38	32	24	5	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	35	20	36	9	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	11	19	52	17	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	31	31	34	4	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	17	22	47	13	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	18	15	52	15	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	24	30	36	10	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	32	20	29	20	100

		Q11c I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that c. political instability in Pakistan is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	37	43	10	11	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	22	50	19	9	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	31	47	13	10	100
France	Spring, 2013	36	44	20	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	28	51	14	7	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	37	31	17	15	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	27	41	26	6	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	33	30	31	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	31	36	18	14	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	17	46	23	13	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	21	40	23	16	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	11	22	41	25	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	8	15	63	14	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	7	15	64	14	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	7	23	63	7	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	9	19	57	15	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	12	16	49	22	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	16	47	30	7	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	29	42	21	7	100
China	Spring, 2013	15	40	31	15	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	10	27	43	19	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	25	42	16	17	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	17	33	30	20	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	23	34	12	31	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	31	37	20	11	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	26	41	17	15	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	13	20	34	33	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	17	15	25	43	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	27	26	34	13	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	21	24	33	22	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	19	21	45	15	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	25	28	30	18	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	20	16	45	19	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	23	30	27	21	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	27	40	24	9	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	13	19	44	24	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	22	14	27	36	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	26	23	27	24	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	34	21	17	28	100

		Q11d I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that d. North Korea's nuclear program is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	59	28	7	5	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	47	34	13	6	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	45	35	12	7	100
France	Spring, 2013	52	34	13	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	55	33	9	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	62	22	7	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	47	30	18	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	54	21	18	8	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	57	25	11	7	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	49	32	13	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	39	35	14	12	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	17	25	30	27	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	5	21	57	18	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	9	25	51	16	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	23	31	41	5	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	15	25	44	16	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	21	16	42	21	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	42	37	18	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	47	36	12	4	100
China	Spring, 2013	20	39	26	15	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	39	26	22	13	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	77	16	5	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	45	23	14	17	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	12	18	18	52	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	61	26	9	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	82	13	4	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	36	16	23	25	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	38	15	15	32	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	55	22	16	8	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	53	18	13	16	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	50	21	23	6	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	37	25	22	15	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	33	13	38	16	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	39	24	18	20	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	39	26	23	12	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	15	18	39	27	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	41	10	21	28	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	25	24	25	26	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	47	14	11	28	100

		Q11e I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that e. Iran's nuclear program is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	54	33	7	6	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	44	36	13	6	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	42	39	11	8	100
France	Spring, 2013	58	31	11	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	57	32	7	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	70	17	5	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	49	31	15	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	64	14	15	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	56	28	10	6	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	46	37	10	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	40	34	14	12	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	36	35	14	14	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	42	35	17	5	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	41	32	22	5	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	51	9	38	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	31	33	27	9	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	26	17	36	21	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	85	10	3	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	44	37	12	7	100
China	Spring, 2013	18	36	29	18	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	36	27	24	13	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	56	30	9	4	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	44	24	15	18	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	7	15	38	40	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	57	25	12	6	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	63	25	8	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	38	17	23	23	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	36	15	16	33	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	56	22	15	7	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	55	18	12	15	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	46	24	24	6	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	39	26	21	14	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	32	14	38	16	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	41	21	17	20	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	40	29	21	10	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	18	19	39	24	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	42	9	21	28	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	28	21	24	27	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	47	15	11	27	100

		Q11f I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that f. international financial instability is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	52	35	6	6	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	45	45	6	4	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	59	32	5	4	100
France	Spring, 2013	66	26	8	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	56	39	4	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	75	19	2	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	70	22	6	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	95	2	2	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	63	27	5	5	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	59	31	4	6	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	46	38	9	7	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	39	31	13	17	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	45	39	10	6	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	41	38	14	7	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	68	27	4	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	54	28	12	6	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	67	13	7	13	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	57	33	7	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	50	40	7	3	100
China	Spring, 2013	38	35	15	12	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	56	28	7	9	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	62	27	6	5	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	47	32	7	14	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	15	19	15	51	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	45	40	12	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	83	12	2	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	58	19	11	12	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	39	25	13	23	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	50	30	14	6	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	49	32	7	12	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	49	25	22	5	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	49	24	15	12	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	35	22	28	15	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	52	23	11	14	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	56	27	10	7	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	47	29	12	12	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	60	14	13	14	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	34	29	21	15	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	64	12	6	18	100

		Q11g I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that g. global climate change is a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	40	37	20	3	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	54	34	10	2	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	48	35	13	4	100
France	Spring, 2013	54	33	13	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	56	37	7	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	64	27	5	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	64	26	8	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	87	9	4	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	45	37	13	4	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	35	48	15	3	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	46	34	14	6	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	47	27	13	13	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	16	34	43	8	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	35	42	18	5	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	74	23	2	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	42	32	18	8	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	62	14	10	15	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	30	48	18	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	52	34	12	2	100
China	Spring, 2013	39	36	14	11	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	59	27	8	6	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	72	21	5	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	43	34	12	12	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	15	24	18	42	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	66	26	7	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	85	9	4	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	71	13	9	7	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	65	15	7	13	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	76	15	7	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	68	20	5	7	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	64	18	16	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	52	26	13	10	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	53	19	15	13	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	51	27	10	12	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	57	28	9	7	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	41	32	17	10	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	58	16	13	14	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	48	26	15	11	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	66	14	8	13	100

		Q11h I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that h. Islamic extremist groups are a major threat, a minor threat or not a threat to (survey country)?				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2013	56	31	5	8	100
Canada	Spring, 2013	41	42	10	6	100
Britain	Spring, 2013	55	33	6	6	100
France	Spring, 2013	71	23	6	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2013	60	34	4	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2013	74	18	4	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2013	62	29	7	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2013	52	23	20	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2013	48	30	14	8	100
Czech Republic	Spring, 2013	51	38	8	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2013	53	31	9	7	100
Turkey	Spring, 2013	40	26	18	16	100
Egypt	Spring, 2013	41	43	13	3	100
Jordan	Spring, 2013	35	48	14	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2013	70	23	6	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2013	36	33	21	10	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2013	64	13	10	13	100
Israel	Spring, 2013	57	31	10	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	45	42	9	4	100
China	Spring, 2013	9	38	33	20	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2013	49	33	10	8	100
Japan	Spring, 2013	57	27	11	5	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2013	35	32	14	19	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2013	34	22	11	34	100
Philippines	Spring, 2013	60	29	7	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2013	57	28	9	7	100
Argentina	Spring, 2013	35	14	25	26	100
Bolivia	Spring, 2013	26	17	16	40	100
Brazil	Spring, 2013	41	25	23	10	100
Chile	Spring, 2013	40	26	18	17	100
El Salvador	Spring, 2013	30	25	35	10	100
Mexico	Spring, 2013	31	26	24	19	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2013	28	14	39	20	100
Ghana	Spring, 2013	46	24	16	14	100
Kenya	Spring, 2013	55	27	12	6	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2013	57	18	15	10	100
Senegal	Spring, 2013	67	11	10	12	100
South Africa	Spring, 2013	25	25	25	25	100
Uganda	Spring, 2013	64	14	8	15	100