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World Poll Finds Global Leadership Vacuum

Bush Widely Mistrusted, But No Other Leader Does Much Better

Only UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon Gets Moderately Positive Ratings

A new WorldPublicOpinion.org poll of 20 nations around the world finds that none of the national leaders on the world stage inspire wide confidence. While US President George W. Bush is one of the least trusted leaders, no other leader—including China’s Hu Jintao and Russia’s Vladimir Putin—has gained a broad international base of support.

Only UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon received largely positive ratings in a worldwide poll that asked respondents whether they trusted international leaders “to do the right thing regarding world affairs.”

WorldPublicOpinion.org conducted the poll of 19,751 respondents in nations that comprise 60 percent of the world’s population. This includes most of the largest nations—China, India, the United States, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Russia—as well as Mexico, Argentina, Britain, France, Spain, Azerbaijan, Ukraine, Egypt, Jordan, Iran, Turkey, the Palestinian territories, South Korea and Thailand. Fielding was conducted between January 10 and May 6. The margins of error range from +/-2 to 4 percent.

WorldPublicOpinion.org, a collaborative research project involving research centers from around the world, is managed by the Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA) at the University of Maryland.

Sixteen of the 20 publics surveyed say they lack confidence in US President George W. Bush. Only Pakistan’s Pervez Musharraf is rated negatively in more nations. Just two countries (Nigeria and India) give Bush positive ratings while a third (Thailand) is divided. Bush also got the highest average percentage of negative ratings (67%).

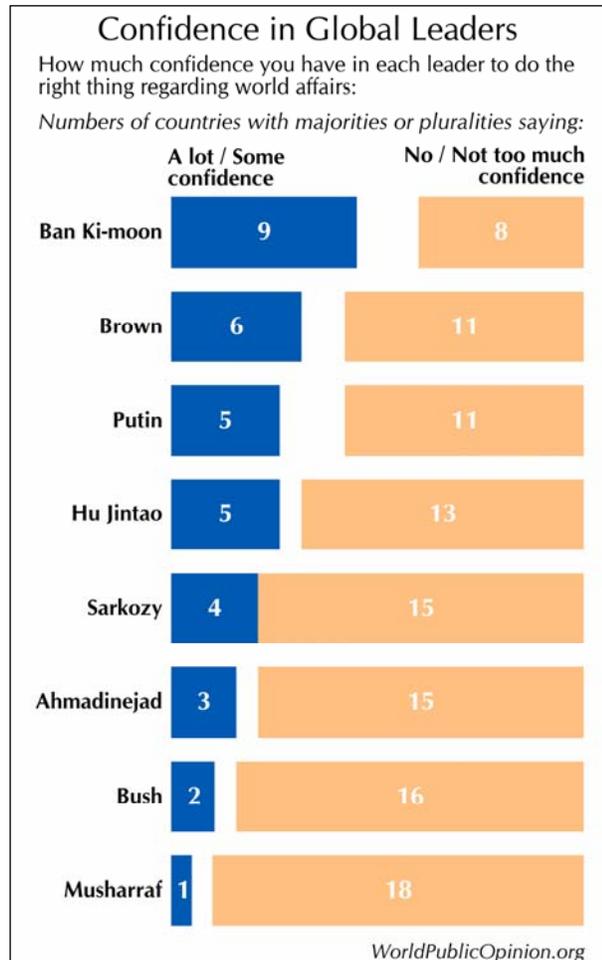
Although China is a rising world power, most publics do not express confidence in Chinese President Hu Jintao. Thirteen publics give Hu predominantly negative ratings while only five (Nigeria, South Korea, Iran, Azerbaijan and Ukraine) tend to be positive. India is divided. On average 44 percent of those surveyed around the world show little or no confidence in the Chinese leader; only 28 percent express some or a lot of confidence. (In all cases the leader’s own public is excluded from the count of countries and the average rating.)

Vladimir Putin remains popular inside Russia as he makes the transition from president to prime minister but he has not emerged as an attractive world leader. Eleven publics have a negative view of Putin while just five are positive and three are divided. On average 32

percent express confidence in Putin—one of the highest positive ratings—but a larger 48 percent do not. No region has predominantly positive views on Putin’s global leadership.

Putin appears to have become a divisive figure. Although his ratings have improved slightly since a 2007 poll by the Pew Global Attitudes Project, the large positive movement in certain countries—such as China, where Putin’s ratings are up 17 points—is balanced by negative movement in others—such as the United States, where his ratings are down 21 points.

“While the worldwide mistrust of George Bush has created a global leadership vacuum, no alternative leader has stepped into the breach,” said Steven Kull, director of WorldPublicOpinion.org. “Hu Jintao and Vladimir Putin are popular among some nations, but more mistrust them than trust them. Also the nations that trust them are not organized into any clusters that have the potential to be a meaningful bloc.”



The only world leader to elicit largely positive views is UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon. In nine nations a plurality or majority say they have some or a lot of confidence in him to do the right thing. In eight nations a plurality or majority say they have little or no confidence. Three nations are divided.

British Prime Minister Gordon Brown, though relatively new to the world stage, gets positive ratings in six nations, more than any other chief of state. Nonetheless, even more publics (11) say they do not trust the British leader. Two (France and Thailand) are divided.

Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf has the poorest ratings around the world. Only in China do positive views (37%) outweigh negative ones (30%). Nigeria is divided and the other 18 nations lean negative.

In the Middle East publics are generally the most negative: Egyptians, Jordanians, Iranians and the Palestinians express little or no confidence in nearly all of the leaders rated.

Although France gets positive ratings in other international polls, President Nicolas Sarkozy does not. Fifteen out of 19 nations rate his international leadership unfavorably. On average, 25 percent of those surveyed express confidence in Sarkozy to do right thing while 48 percent express little or no confidence.

Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad gets negative ratings in 13 nations, the most after Bush and Musharraf. Only three nations are slightly positive while one is divided. On average across the 17 nations (excluding Iranians) asked about Ahmadinejad, only 22 percent say they have some or a lot of confidence, while 52 percent say they have little or no confidence.

Although confidence in Ahmadinejad is up slightly from polling conducted by Pew in 2007, he is still far from being viewed as a credible leader, even in the Muslim world. Majorities in all four Arab nations surveyed (Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinian territories) say they lack confidence in Ahmadinejad. So does a majority in Turkey, including 54 percent who say they have “no confidence at all.” Only in Indonesia does a bare plurality view Ahmadinejad favorably as an international leader.

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF LEADERS WITH A GLOBAL PROFILE

US President George W. Bush

US President George W. Bush has the second largest number of nations expressing negative views of his role in international affairs. Fifteen nations give negative ratings and two give positive ratings. Thailand is divided. On average 67 percent express low confidence.

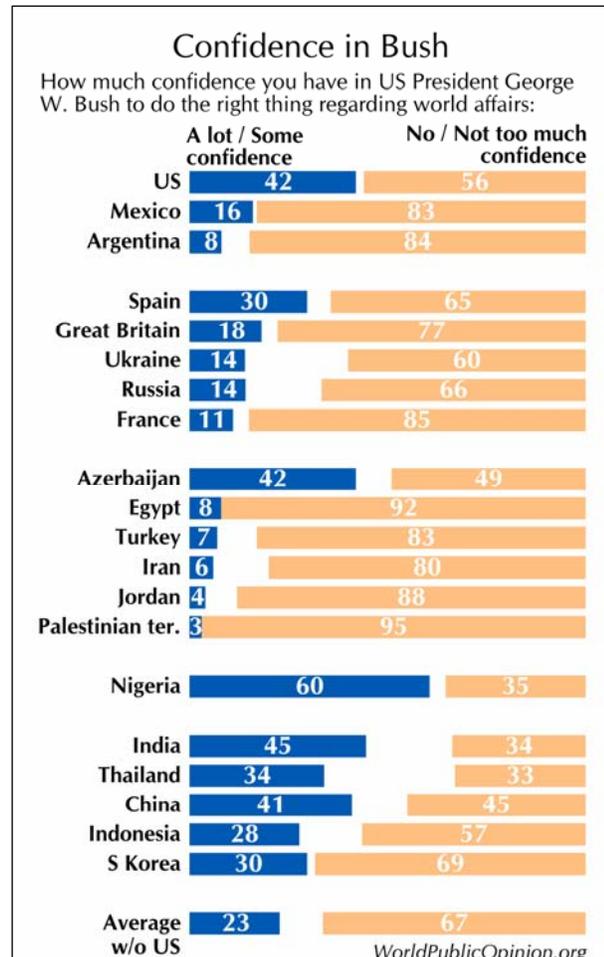
The one country with a majority expressing a positive view of Bush is Nigeria with 60 percent saying they have some or a lot of confidence. Indians also lean positive (45 to 34%). Interestingly, this year Chinese views have softened (41% positive, 45% negative)—with the number of those expressing positive views up 10 points since Pew’s 2007 poll.

The most negative ratings come from the Middle East region. Despite the Bush administration’s renewed efforts to address the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, nearly all Palestinians (95%) express low confidence, with 79 percent expressing “no confidence at all.”

Nearly as many express a lack of confidence in Egypt (92%, 68% no confidence), Jordan (88%, 84% no confidence) and Turkey (83%, 77% no confidence). Iran, interestingly, gives the mildest negative ratings in the region (80%, 72% no confidence). Nearby Azerbaijan, though, only leans negative (49% negative, 42% positive).

The two Latin American countries polled—Argentina and Mexico—are also intensely negative. In Argentina 84 percent express a lack of confidence (63% no confidence). In Mexico 83 percent express a lack of confidence (54% no confidence). Negative views have risen in Mexico since 2007 by 16 points.

European countries are only slightly less negative on President Bush. Most negative are the French: 85 percent express a lack of confidence (63% no confidence). Among the



British, 77 percent give negative ratings (up 7 points from 2007), while 48 percent express no confidence at all.

Interestingly, Russians are relatively moderate with 66 percent saying they lack confidence in Bush to do the right thing and 36 percent saying they have “no confidence at all.” Similarly six in ten Ukrainians lack confidence, and 36 percent have none at all.

While Indian views lean positive and Thai views are divided, those of their Asian neighbors are more negative. Majorities in Indonesia and South Korea are negative and China also leans negative, though these publics’ negative views are decreasing over time.

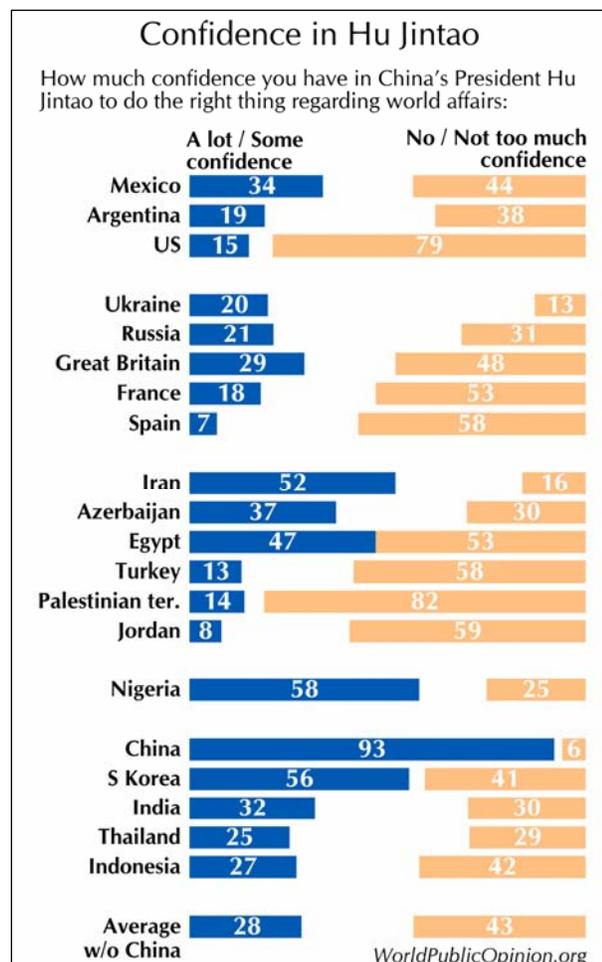
Fifty-seven percent of Indonesians express a lack of confidence in Bush, down from 79 percent in 2007. Those expressing “no confidence at all” have dropped from 35 to 19 percent. Among South Koreans, 68 percent give Bush a poor rating, but this too is down from 73 percent in 2007. The numbers of those saying they have “no confidence at all” have only inched downward from 22 to 18 percent. Among the Chinese, 45 percent lean negative, down from a majority of 51 percent. The number of those giving Bush a positive rating is up 10 points, from 31 to 41 percent.

Chinese President Hu Jintao

Among the eight global leaders assessed, opinion of Hu Jintao rests in the middle range. Thirteen countries give predominantly negative ratings while five give positive ratings and one is divided. On average, 43 percent express a lack of confidence while 28 percent express confidence. Compared to 2007 Pew polling, on average, negative views have increased a bit, but this movement represents a balance between sharp movements both to the positive and the negative among specific countries.

The country most positive about the Chinese President is Nigeria, where 58 percent express a positive view of Hu. Close behind is South Korea where 56 percent say they have confidence in him. This number is up sharply from 2007 when Pew found just 27 percent expressing such confidence.

However, this positive trend in South Korea does not reflect a broader regional



trend. Positive views in Indonesia have dropped to 27 percent from 42 percent in 2007, while negative views are now 42 percent. India has held steady with divided views—32 percent express confidence, 30 percent little or none—unchanged from 2007. Thais are mildly negative (29% negative, 25% positive) but 45 percent give no opinion.

The most negative views of Hu, once again, come from the Middle East—and here these views seem to be worsening. Eighty-two percent of Palestinians have little confidence in Hu with 50 percent saying they have “no confidence at all.” In Jordan and Turkey, 59 and 58 percent have negative views (52 and 53% say they have no confidence at all, respectively). Egyptians are also mostly negative (53%), but only 18 percent say they have “no confidence at all.”

Compared to 2007, Jordanians and Palestinians have grown more negative concerning the Chinese President, with negative ratings rising 21 and 31 points, respectively.

A Middle Eastern country that bucks this negative trend is Iran, where a majority of 52 percent has a positive view and just 16 percent a negative view. Also, in Azerbaijan, a plurality of 37 percent has a positive view as compared to 30 percent with a negative view.

One of the most negative publics is in the United States. Seventy-nine percent lack confidence in Hu (33%, no confidence). This is up sharply from 2007 when just 46 percent had a negative view.

European views are moderately negative. Among the French 53 percent do not have confidence in Hu (18% do)—down from 70 percent in 2007. In Britain, 48 percent are negative (up from 39 percent in 2007) while 29 percent are positive.

Russians lean negative (31 to 21%), but 47 percent do not answer. In 2007 Russians leaned slightly positive with similar numbers not answering. In Ukraine an overwhelming two-thirds do not provide an answer; the few that do lean positive (20 to 13%). In 2007, similar numbers did not answer and views were more evenly divided.

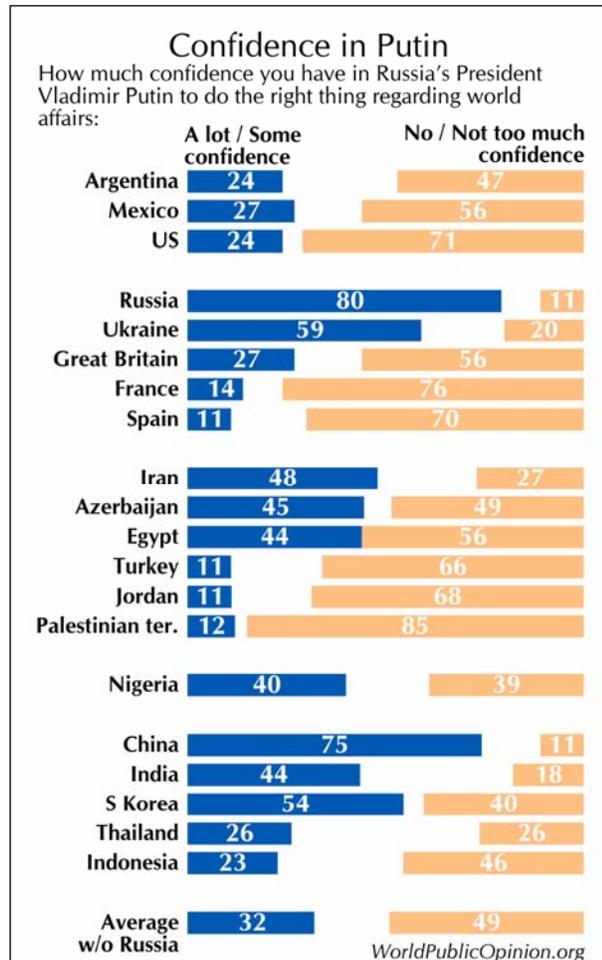
Views lean negative in Mexico and Argentina. Argentines are 38 percent negative and 19 percent positive. Mexicans are 44 negative and 34 percent positive, but in Mexico positive views are up 16 points from 2007.

Russian Leader Vladimir Putin

Vladimir Putin—President at the time of the polling, now Prime Minister—receives ratings comparable to the other European leaders in the poll. Eleven countries have a negative view of Putin, five have a positive view and two are divided. On average, 32 percent express confidence, while 48 percent do not.

Among the sixteen countries also polled by Pew in 2007, Putin's overall ratings are up four points. But this upward trend is the product of a balance between countries that have had large increases in positive views—such as China, where Putin's ratings are up 17 points—and those with large increases in negative views.—such as the United States, where his ratings are down 21 points.

Some of Putin's most positive ratings are found in Asia. The most upbeat country is China, where 75 percent express some or a lot of confidence (up from 58% in 2007). Also notably positive is South Korea, where a majority now expresses confidence in Putin (54%, up from 24%)—due perhaps in part to Russia's role in negotiations with North Korea. India also leans positive (44 to 18%). However, Indonesians lean negative: just 23 percent express confidence and 46 percent, a lack of confidence. This is divided (26% positive, 26% negative, 47% no opinion)



Among Russia's more immediate neighbors, Ukraine has a majority expressing confidence in Putin (59%). The minority with negative views (20%) is down 13 points from 2007. Azerbaijan is divided—45 percent positive to 49 percent negative. Russians themselves are overwhelmingly positive about Putin (80%).

The Western European picture, though, is distinctly more negative. A large majority of French express a lack of confidence (76%), with 55 percent expressing no confidence at all. Spanish views are similar, though less emphatic: 70 percent lack confidence, but only 36 percent have no confidence at all. Fifty-six percent of Britons also express a lack of confidence, up 9 points from 2007.

The Middle East is similarly negative. The Palestinians hold the most negative view of Putin (85%—up from 71% in 2007), with 55 percent expressing no confidence at all. Sixty-eight percent of Jordanians express a lack of confidence (60% no confidence) as do two-thirds of Turks (58% no confidence). Fifty-six percent of Egyptians express a lack of confidence, but this is down from 70 percent in 2007, and just one in four say they have “no confidence at all.”

In sharp contrast to its neighbors, a plurality in Iran (48%) expresses “some” or “a lot of” confidence in Putin, and just 27 percent express a lack of confidence.

In the Americas, 71 percent in the United States express a negative view—21 points more than in 2007. In Latin America, a majority of Mexicans (56%) have a negative view, up from 48 percent. Argentines lean negative (47 to 24%).

In Africa, Nigeria is divided, with 40 percent expressing “some” or “a lot of” confidence and 38 percent expressing little or no confidence.

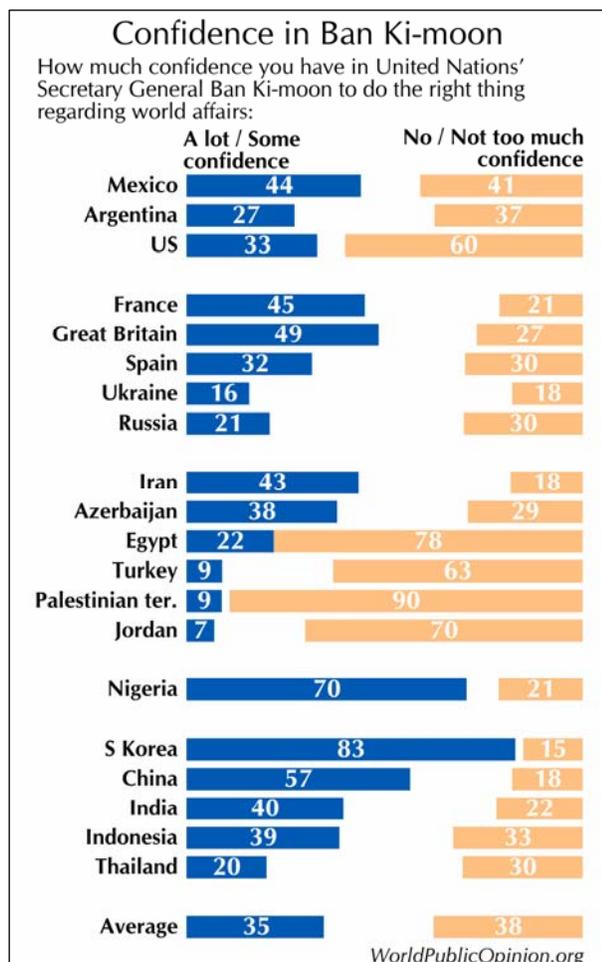
UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon

Ban Ki-moon is the only leader to receive moderately positive ratings. In nine nations a plurality or majority say they have “some” or “a lot of” confidence in him to do the right thing. In eight nations a plurality or majority say they have “little” or “no confidence at all”. However, many do not provide an answer.

Those saying that they have confidence include majorities in South Korea (83%) [Ban’s country of origin], Nigeria (70%), and China (57%). Pluralities say so in Britain (49 to 27% little or no confidence), France (45 to 21%), India (40 to 22%), Indonesia (39 to 33%), and Azerbaijan (38 to 29%). Interestingly, Iranians also give Ban a positive rating (43 to 18%), despite the sanctions that the United Nations Security Council has imposed on Iran to press it to stop its uranium enrichment program.

Five nations show strongly negative views—all in the Middle East region. Majorities say they have little or no confidence in the Palestinian territories (90%, 59% no confidence), Jordan (70%, 63% no confidence), Turkey (63%, 56% no confidence) and Egypt (78%, 38% no confidence).

Four other countries—the United States, Russia, Argentina and Thailand—predominantly express low levels of confidence in the UN leader, with relatively few saying they have “no confidence at all.” In these countries the dominant answer is “not too much”



confidence, or a failure to give a response. Those saying they have “not too much” confidence may be expressing a lack of familiarity with the relatively new and low-profile Secretary General, rather than indicating that they hold a negative view of the world leader.

In the United States, 40 percent say they have “not too much confidence,” while 20 percent say they have “no confidence at all.” Most Russians choose not to answer (46%), though 20 percent say “not too much” and 10 percent say “no confidence at all.” Similarly, among Argentines, 36 percent do not answer, 16 percent say “not too much” and 21 percent say they have no confidence. Finally, in Thailand 49 percent do not answer, 23 percent say “not too much” and 7 percent have no confidence.

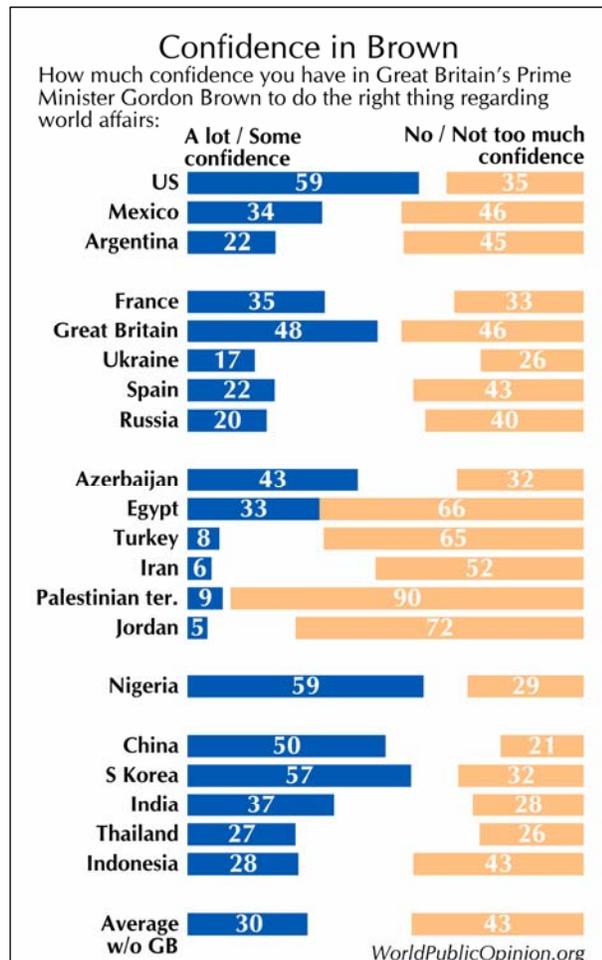
Views are divided in Mexico, Spain and Ukraine. In Spain, 32 percent express confidence, while 30 percent lack confidence. In Mexico, 44 percent say they have confidence while 41 percent express little or no confidence (16%, no confidence). In Ukraine a remarkably high 67 percent do not answer, while 16 percent express confidence and 18 percent little or no confidence.

British Prime Minister Gordon Brown

Gordon Brown is the national leader that gets the largest number of nations giving him positive ratings. Nonetheless, more nations give him negative ratings (11) than positive ratings (6), while two are divided. On average, just 30 percent say they have confidence in Brown and 43 percent say they have little or no confidence.

The most positive evaluations of Brown can be found among Americans and Nigerians where, in both cases, 59 percent express some or a lot of confidence. Thirty-five and 30 percent, respectively, express little or no confidence.

Views are also fairly positive towards Brown among most Asian publics polled. These especially include South Korea (57% positive) and China (50%). India leans towards positive evaluations (37% positive to 28% negative), though 35 percent do not answer either way.



Thais are divided (27% positive, 26% negative, 46% no answer). Only the Indonesians lean negative with 43 percent expressing little or no confidence (28% some or a lot).

Out of all regions polled, the Middle Eastern publics' evaluations of Brown are by far the most negative. Large majorities say they have "little" or "no confidence at all" in his leadership in the Palestinian territories (90%, 67% no confidence), Jordan (72%, 67% no confidence), and Turkey (65%, 60% no confidence). A large majority of Egyptians (66%) also give negative ratings but only 27 percent say they have "no confidence at all." A more modest majority of Iranians (52%) lack confidence in Brown, but most of these (39%) say they have "no confidence at all." Azerbaijanis, however, lean positive (43 to 32% negative).

Britain's European neighbors have more moderate or unformed views of Brown. At this stage the French public is roughly equally divided between those who say they have a positive view (35%), a negative view (33%) and have no view either way (33%). Russians lean negative (40 to 19%) but 40 percent do not answer. Ukrainians also lean negative (26 to 17%), with more than half (57%) declining to offer an opinion. In Spain, 43 percent are negative, 22 percent positive, with no response from 35 percent. Britons themselves are divided on Brown (48% positive, 46% negative).

The Latin Americans polled also lean negative with many not answering. Among Mexicans, 46 percent are negative, 34 percent positive and 21 percent do not answer. Among Argentines, 45 percent are negative, 22 percent positive and 32 percent do not answer.

French President Nicolas Sarkozy

Among the 19 nations questioned, only four rate Nicolas Sarkozy positively while 15 rate him negatively. On average, 25 percent say they have confidence in Sarkozy to do right thing in world affairs, while 48 percent say they have little or no confidence.

Most of his positive ratings come from Asian countries. South Koreans have the largest number (48%) expressing confidence in Sarkozy's ability to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Chinese lean positive (42 to 22%) though 37 percent do not take a position. Indians also lean positive (35 to 30%)—though less so—and fairly large numbers (35%) also do not express a view. Indonesians, on the other hand, lean negative (46 to 19%) with 35 percent not answering. Thais are similar (30% negative, 23% positive, 48% no view).

Nigerians are the second most positive about Sarkozy. Forty-seven percent have a positive view, 33 percent a negative view and 21 percent do not answer.

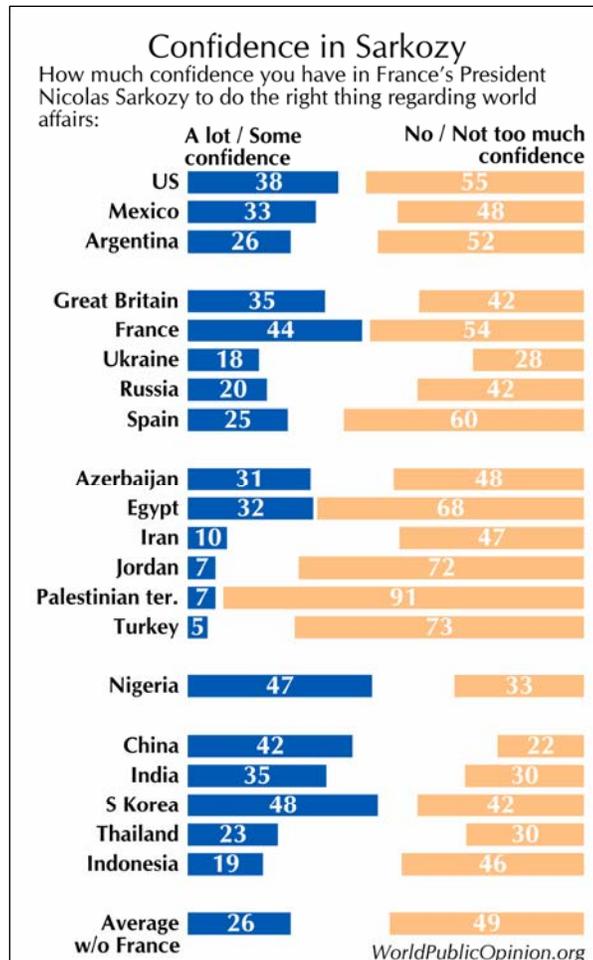
Harshly negative views are found in most Middle East publics. Low levels of confidence in Sarkozy's leadership are expressed by very large majorities in the Palestinian territories (91%, 67% no confidence), Turkey (73%, 68% no confidence), and Jordan

(72%, 66% no confidence). A large majority of Egyptians (68%) also express negative views, but only 28 percent say they have “no confidence at all.”

More moderate views are expressed by Iranians and Azerbaijanis. Iranians lean negative (47 to 10%) with large numbers not taking a position. Azerbaijanis also lean negative (48 to 31%).

Publics in the Americas have little confidence in Sarkozy’s leadership. Fifty-five percent of Americans express a lack of confidence (as compared to 38% expressing confidence) as do 52 percent of Argentines (26% expressing confidence). Mexicans also lean negative (48 to 33%).

France’s regional neighbors also lean negative toward Sarkozy, with many still withholding judgment. The British lean negative (42 to 32%), with 24 percent undecided. Russians also lean negative (42 to 20%) with more (38%) not answering. Ukrainians tilt negative (28 to 18%), with a remarkable 54 percent withholding judgment. The Spanish are Sarkozy’s harshest critics, with 60 percent expressing little or no confidence and just 25 percent expressing some or a lot. French opinion of their own leader, while negative, is milder than that of the Spanish (54% negative, 44% positive).



Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad

For Iranian president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, 13 nations give negative ratings, two give mildly positive ratings and two are divided. On average, just 24 percent say they have “some” or “a lot of” confidence, while 52 percent say they have “little” or “no confidence at all” in Ahmadinejad to do the right thing in world affairs. Compared to polling conducted by Pew in 2007, positive views are up just slightly, like in the case of Putin, masking a number of sharp divergent movements in opinion among specific countries.

The most favorable views of Ahmadinejad are found in Asia. Among the Chinese, a plurality now has a positive view (38 to 27% negative)—up 16 points from 2007.

Similarly, in India views now lean positive (35 to 26%)—also up 16 points. In both cases this is a reversal from 2007 when both countries had pluralities expressing a lack of confidence. In Indonesia, views are now divided, with 40 percent expressing some or a lot of confidence (down 11 points), and 36 percent expressing little or no confidence.

However, a majority of South Koreans show a lack of confidence (62%). This also leans negative, 34 percent to 15 percent (though 50% did not respond).

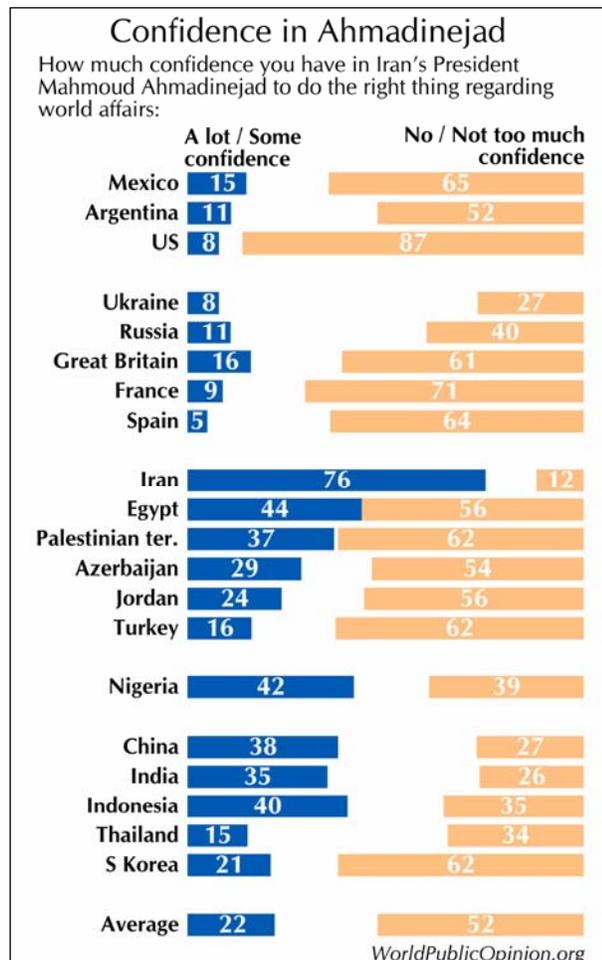
Views are quite negative among Iran’s neighbors in the Middle East. The most negative are Turks with 62 percent expressing a lack of confidence (54% no confidence). Sixty-two percent of Palestinians also hold this view (36% no confidence). Fifty-six percent in Egypt and Jordan also express a lack of confidence (29% and 43%, respectively, have no confidence at all). Likewise, in Iran’s immediate neighbor Azerbaijan, 54 percent are negative.

In Europe, negative views of Ahmadinejad prevail. A large majority in France (71%) expresses a lack of confidence (51% no confidence) as do 61 percent of the British. Pluralities in Russia (40 to 11%) and Ukraine (27 to 8%) lack confidence.

The most negative view is in the United States. An overwhelming 87 percent express a negative view with 56 percent saying they have “no confidence at all.” The negative majority in the United States has grown 15 points over 2007, apparently due to growing awareness of Ahmadinejad (the number of respondents with no opinion is down 14 points this year).

In Latin America, both Argentina and Mexico have majorities with negative views. In Argentina 52 percent are negative (33% no confidence) and in Mexico 65 percent lack confidence (40% no confidence).

Nigerian opinion is divided, with 42 percent expressing some or a lot of confidence and 39 percent expressing little or no confidence.



Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf

Only one country leans toward a positive view of Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf, one is divided and 18 have predominantly negative views. On average across 20 publics, a majority of 54 percent say they have “little” or “no confidence at all” that Musharraf will do the right thing regarding world affairs, while just 18 percent have “a lot” or “some” confidence in him to do the right thing.

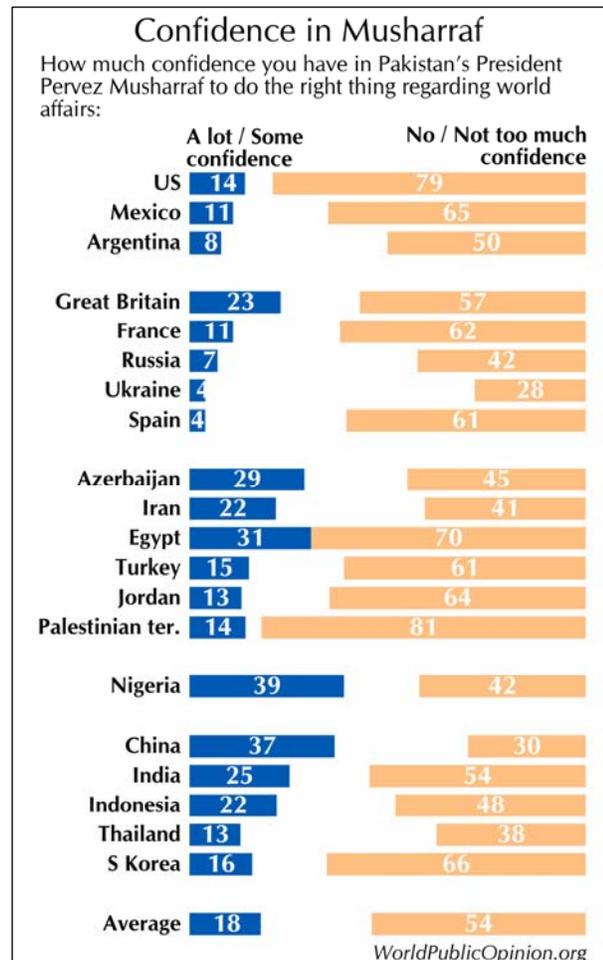
The one country that gives Musharraf a mildly positive rating is China, where 37 percent are positive and 30 percent negative. Nigerians are divided—39 percent positive, 42 percent negative.

The most negative views are found in Pakistan’s Middle Eastern neighbors. Eighty-one percent of Palestinians say they do not have confidence in Musharraf (55% no confidence at all). Very negative views are also found in Jordan (64%, 56% no confidence at all), Egypt (70%, 36% no confidence at all) and Turkey (61%, 55% no confidence at all). Azerbaijan leans negative (45 to 29%).

With the exception of China, views among Asian countries are quite negative. Majorities have negative views of Musharraf in South Korea (66%) and in Pakistan’s neighbor, India (54%). Views lean negative in Indonesia (48 to 22%) and Thailand (38 to 31%).

Among European publics polled, a lack of confidence is most widespread among the French (62%), Spanish (61%) and British (57%), along with a plurality of Russians (42 to 7%). Ukrainians lean negative (28 to 4%), but two-thirds do not provide an answer.

In the Americas an overwhelming majority in the US (79%) have a negative view as do a large majority of Mexicans (65%). A plurality of Argentines (50 to 8%) also has a negative view.



WORLDPUBLICOPINION.ORG

Assessing Leaders Worldwide

June 16th, 2008

COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY RESULTS:

Key to Graphs:

Global Leaders

President George W. Bush	United States
President Nicolas Sarkozy	France
Prime Minister Gordon Brown	Great Britain
President Vladimir Putin	Russia
Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon	United Nations
President Hu Jintao	China
President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad	Iran
President Pervez Musharraf	Pakistan

Regional Leaders

Africa

President Robert Mugabe	Zimbabwe
President Thabo Mbeki	South Africa
President Omar al-Bashir	Sudan
President Umaru Yar'adua	Nigeria
President Joseph Kabila	Democratic Republic of Congo

Americas

President Cristina Kirchner	Argentina
President Lula da Silva	Brazil
President Evo Morales	Bolivia
President Alvaro Uribe	Colombia
President Michelle Bachelet	Chile
President Felipe Calderon	Mexico
President Alan Garcia	Peru
President Hugo Chavez	Venezuela

Asia

Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda	Japan
Prime Minister Manmohan Singh	India
President Gloria Arroyo	Philippines
President Susilo Yudhoyono	Indonesia
President Kim Jong-Il	North Korea
Prime Minister Kevin Rudd	Australia

Europe

President Viktor Yushchenko	Ukraine
President Lech Kaczyński	Poland
Chancellor Angela Merkel	Germany
President José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero	Spain
President José Barroso	EU Commission

Eurasia/Middle East

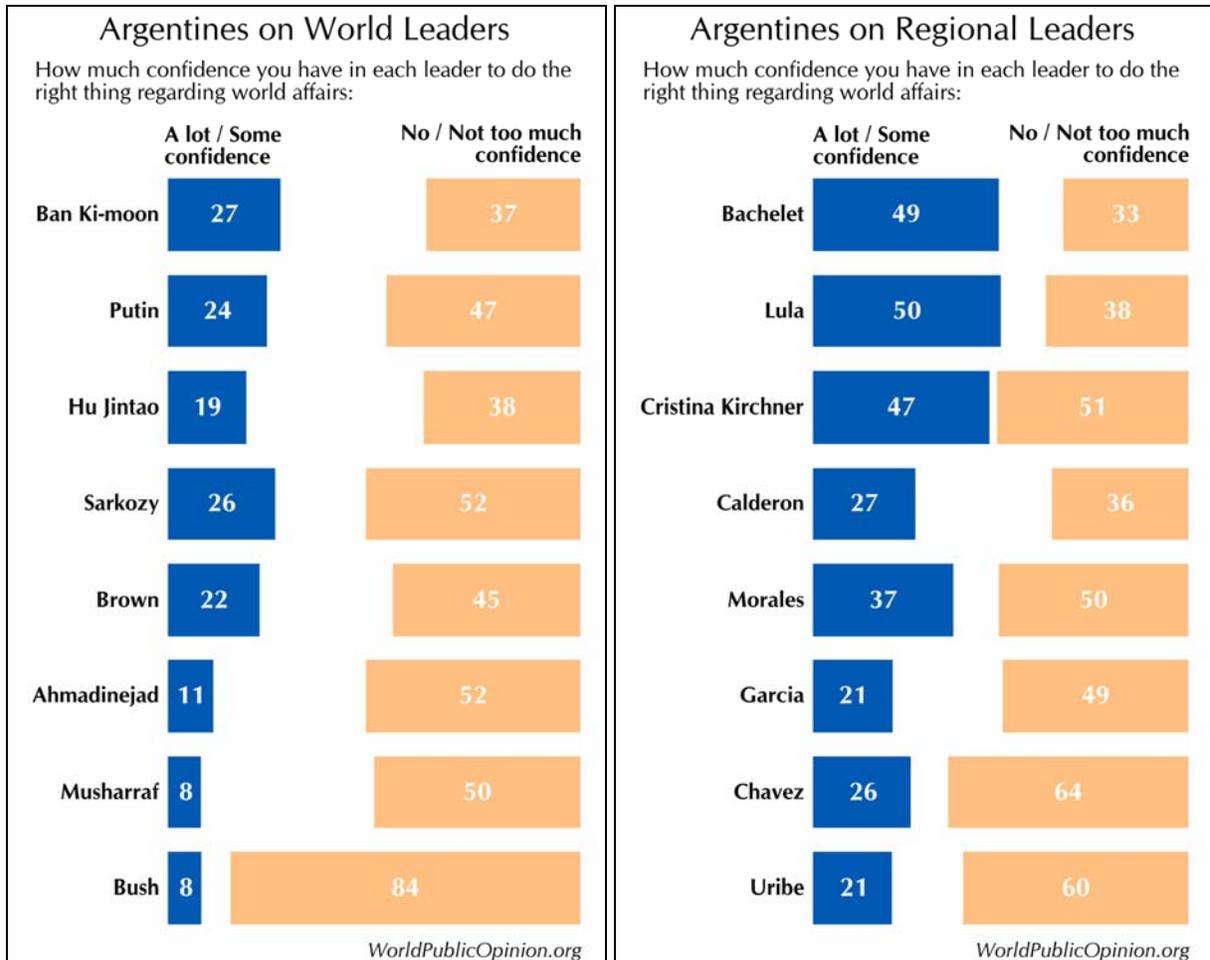
President Ilham Aliyev	Azerbaijan
King Abdullah	Saudi Arabia
Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan	Turkey
Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki	Iraq
President Hosni Mubarak	Egypt
President Bashar al-Assad	Syria
President Mahmoud Abbas	Palestinian National Authority
Secretary General Sayyed Hasan Nasrallah	Hezbollah

AMERICAS:

ARGENTINA

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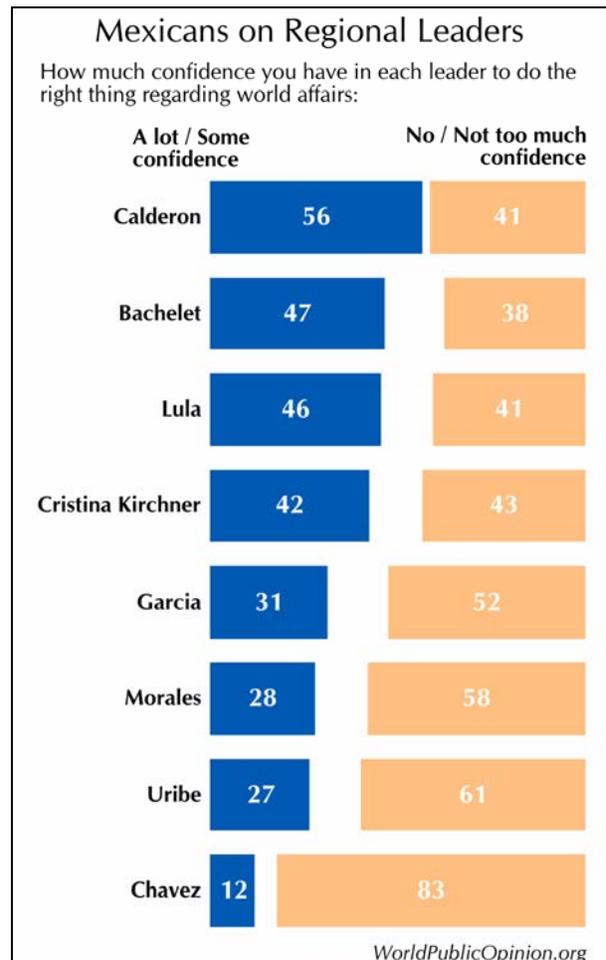
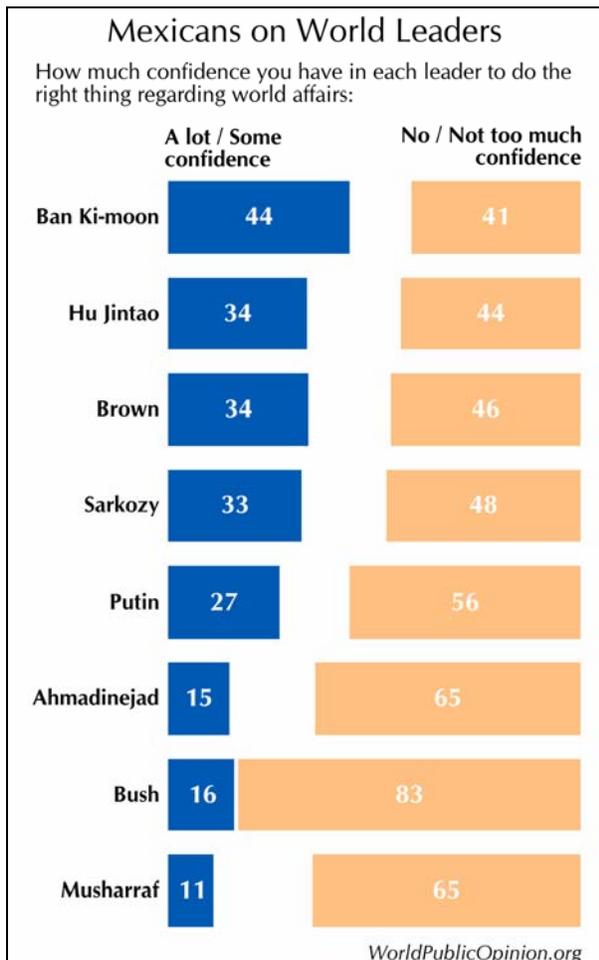
Argentines have negative views on all eight world leaders. Only a quarter or less express confidence in the leaders of Britain, France, Russia, China, the United States. When asked about leaders in their region, views are more mixed, though still predominantly negative. Pluralities do express confidence in Chilean President Bachelet and Brazilian President Lula.



MEXICO

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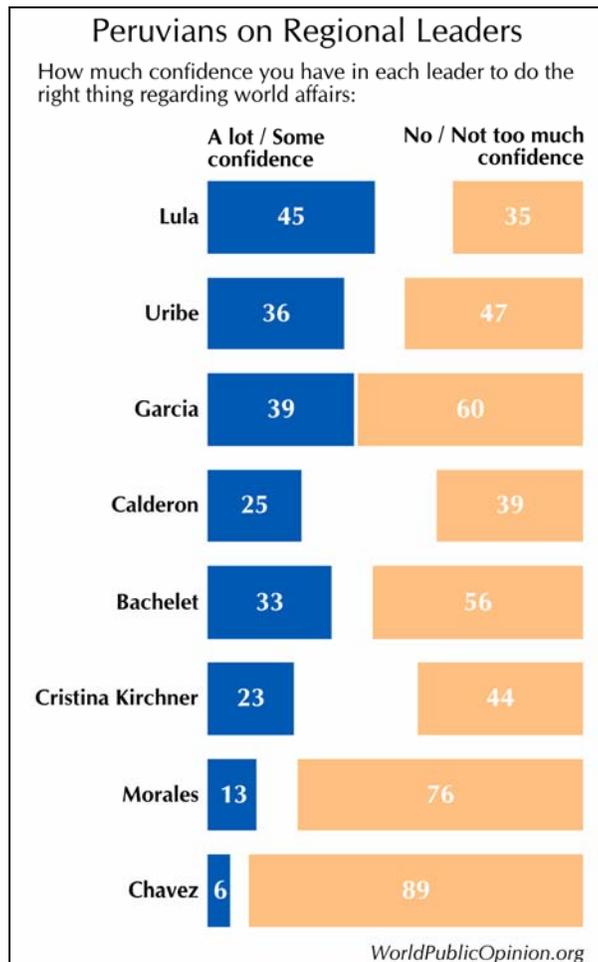
Mexicans have negative views about all world leaders except for Ban Ki-moon, and are extremely negative about Bush. However, at the same time, they are not drawn to leaders who take positions polarized against Bush, such as Chavez—whom Mexicans view as negatively as they do Bush. Among Latin American leaders, pluralities do express confidence in Bachelet of Chile and Lula of Brazil.



PERU

[Grupo de Opinión Publica, Universidad de Lima](#)

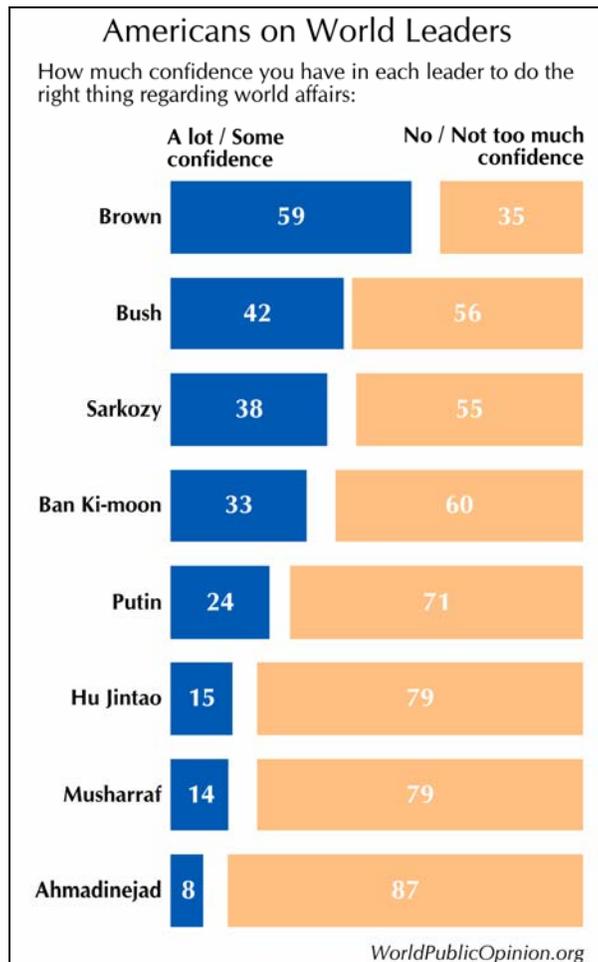
Peruvians generally express low confidence in Latin American leaders, and are especially negative toward Venezuelan President Chavez and Bolivian President Morales. However, a plurality does express confidence in Brazilian President Lula.



UNITED STATES

[Program on International Policy Attitudes](#) / [Knowledge Networks](#)

Majorities of Americans express low confidence not only with their own president, but with most global leaders—including the leaders of France, Russia, China, and the UN. A majority is positive, however, about new British Prime Minister Brown.

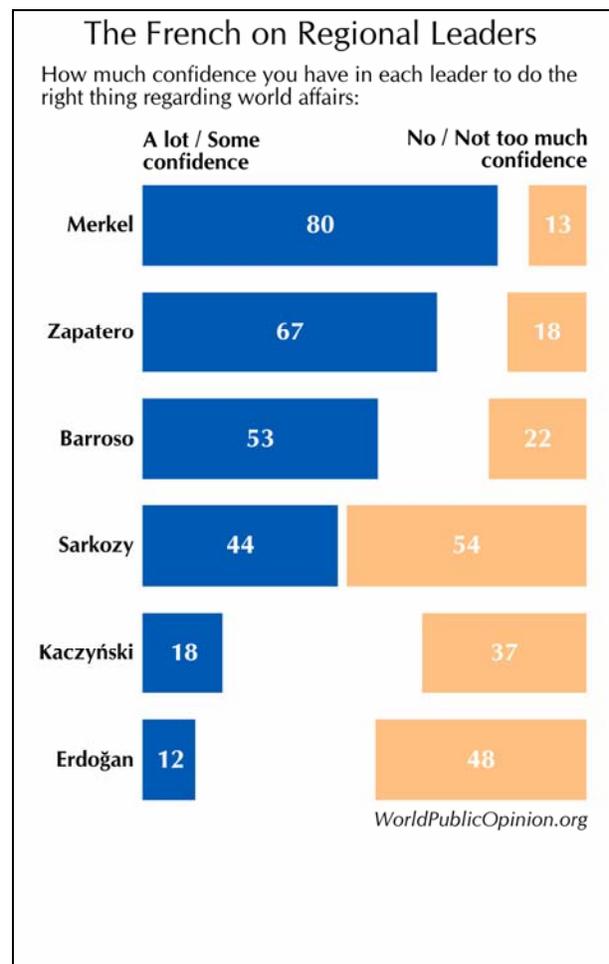
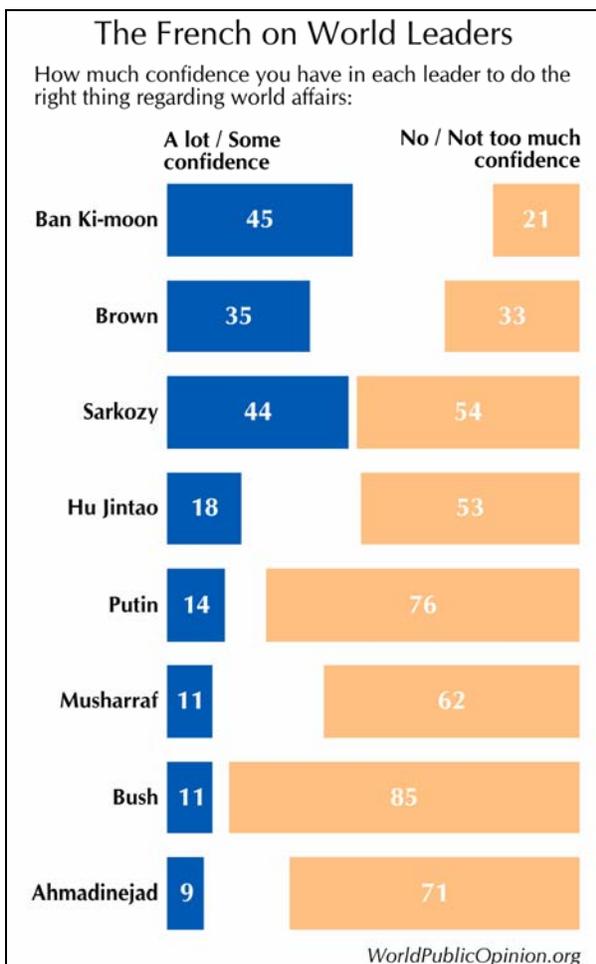


EUROPE:

FRANCE

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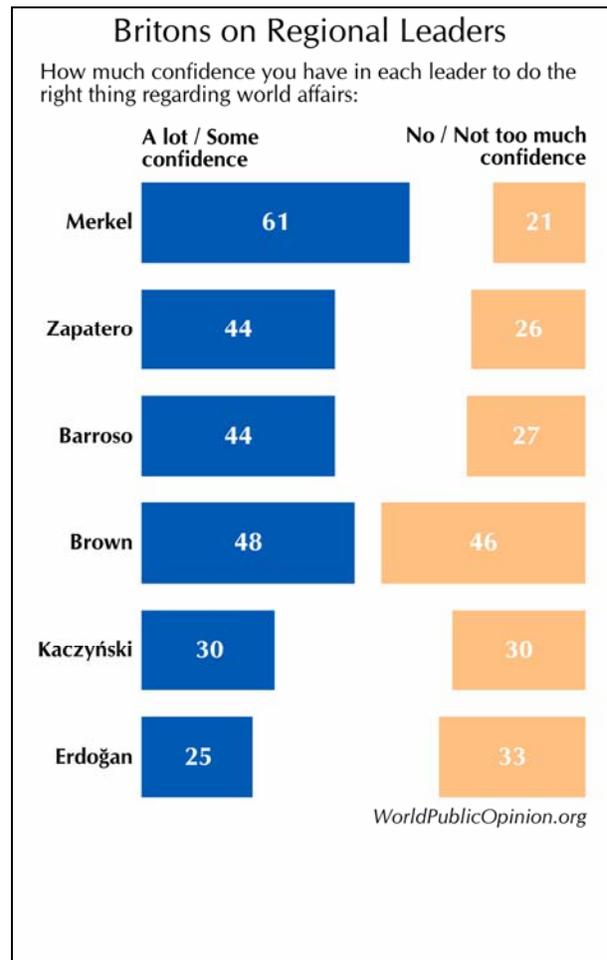
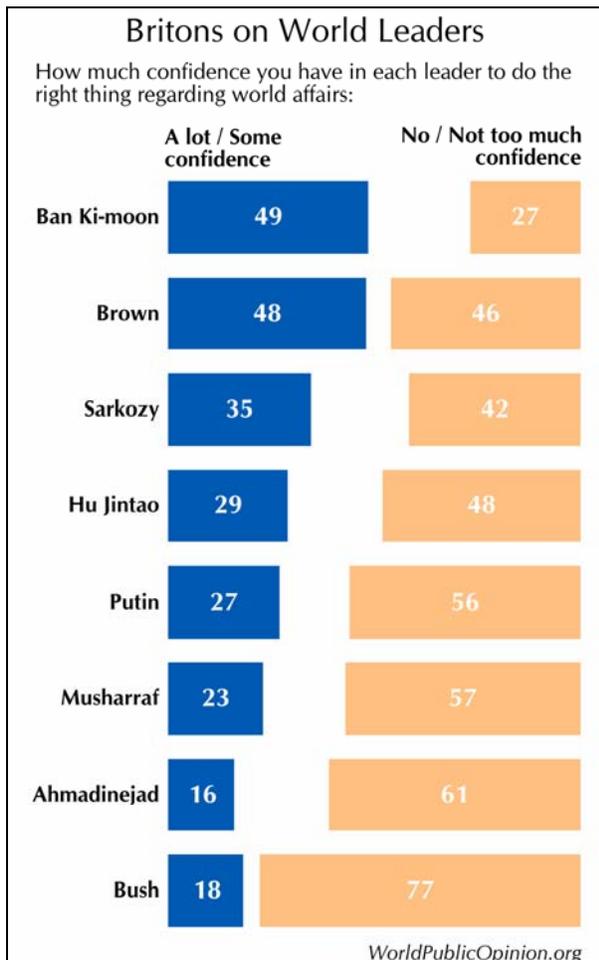
The French have a positive view of Ban Ki-moon, but lack confidence in all the other world leaders—with the exception of Gordon Brown, on whom they are divided. However, the French rate their neighboring continental European leaders warmly, with an overwhelming 80 percent expressing confidence in Germany's Chancellor Merkel.



GREAT BRITAIN

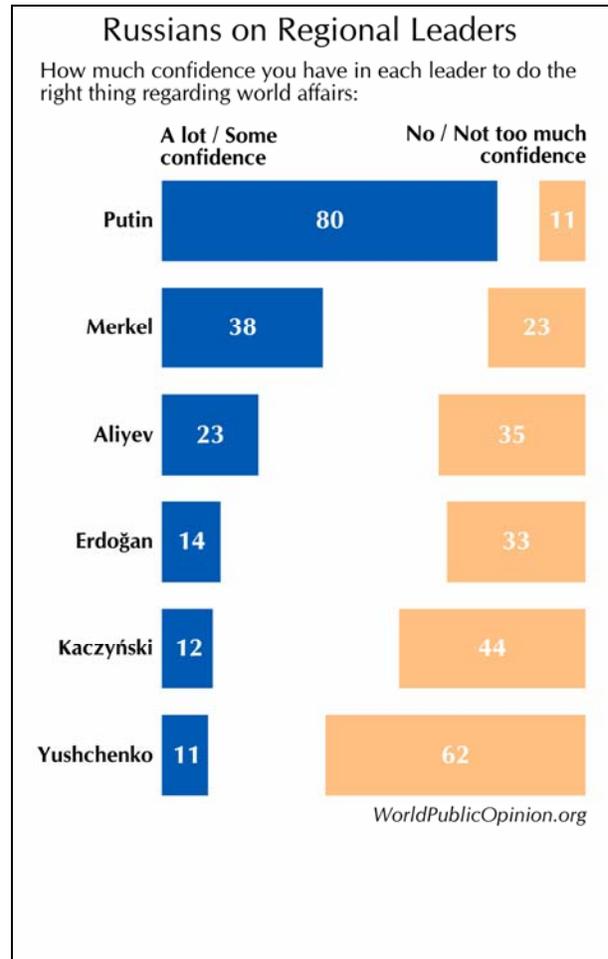
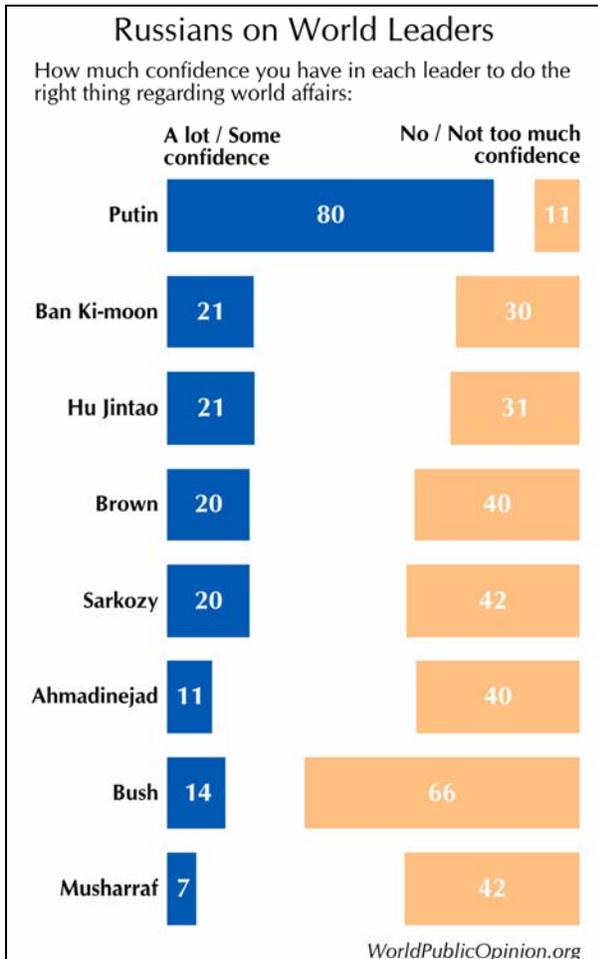
[Chatham House \(Royal Institute of International Affairs\)](#) / [GlobeScan](#)

The only world or regional leader in whom a majority of Britons express confidence is Chancellor Merkel of Germany. Pluralities also express confidence in UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, European Commission President Barroso and Spain's Prime Minister Zapatero. Overall, Britons are divided or express low confidence in every other leader asked about.



RUSSIA
[Levada Center](#)

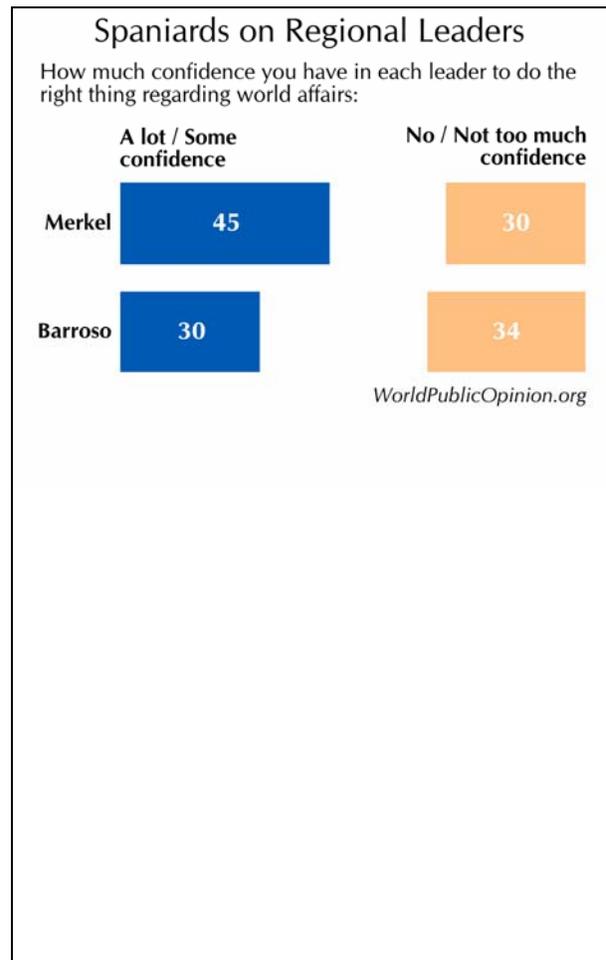
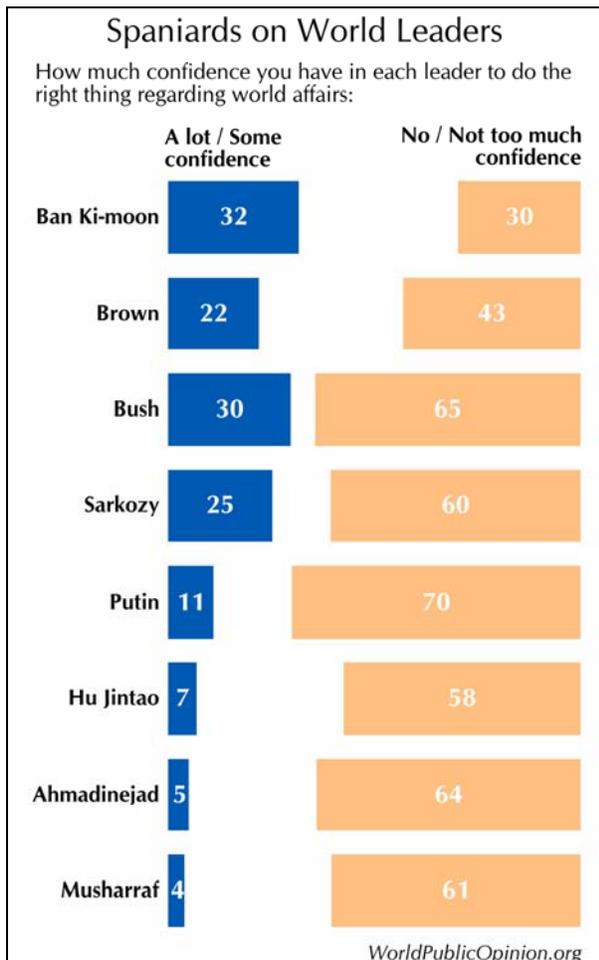
Russians are negative about all the leaders, with the exception of their own—Putin—and, interestingly, Merkel, whom they rate much higher than any other foreign leader.



SPAIN

[Elcano Royal Institute](#)

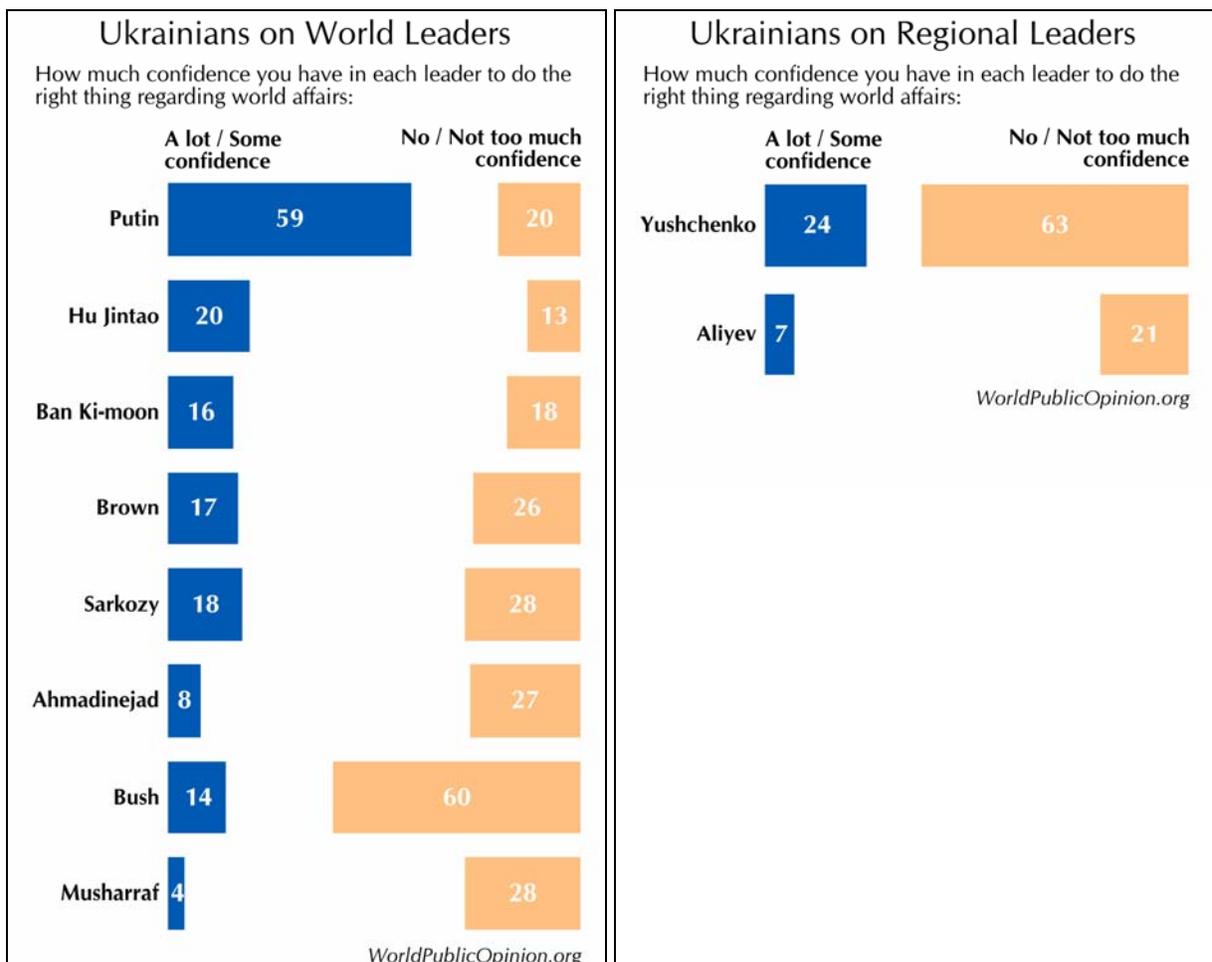
Among the Spanish, majorities or pluralities express fairly low confidence toward all world leaders, though they are divided about Ban Ki-moon. Among European leaders, though, a plurality expresses confidence in Merkel, and the Spanish are nearly divided on Barroso, the president of the European Commission.



UKRAINE

[Kiev International Institute of Sociology](#)

Ukrainians seem to have a low level of engagement in world affairs. More Ukrainians than not declined to give views on every leader except Bush, Putin and their own president Yushchenko. A majority of Ukrainians expressed confidence in only one leader: Prime Minister Putin of Russia. Chinese President Hu Jintao was also favorably regarded on balance.

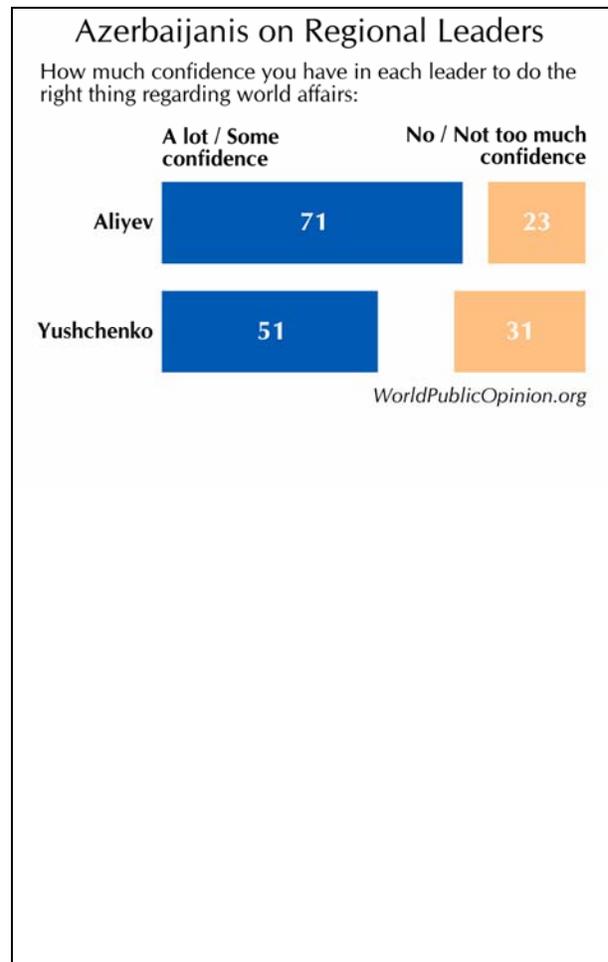
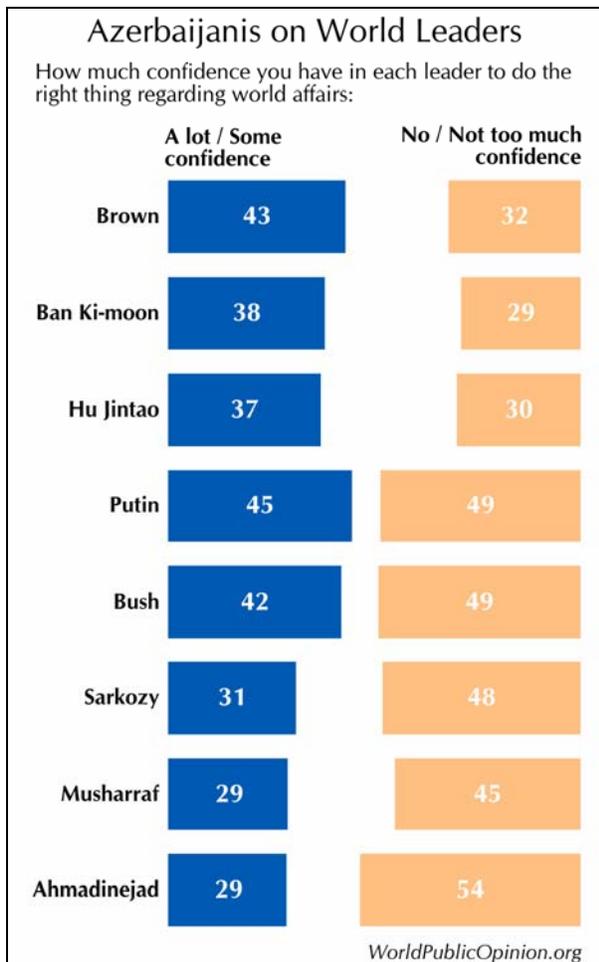


MIDDLE EAST/EURASIA:

AZERBAIJAN

International Center for Social Research

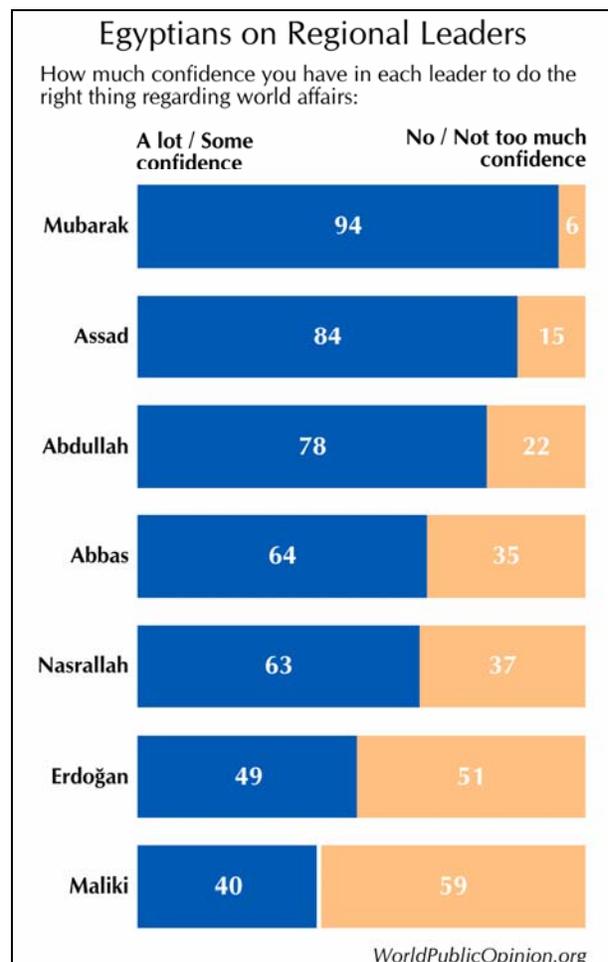
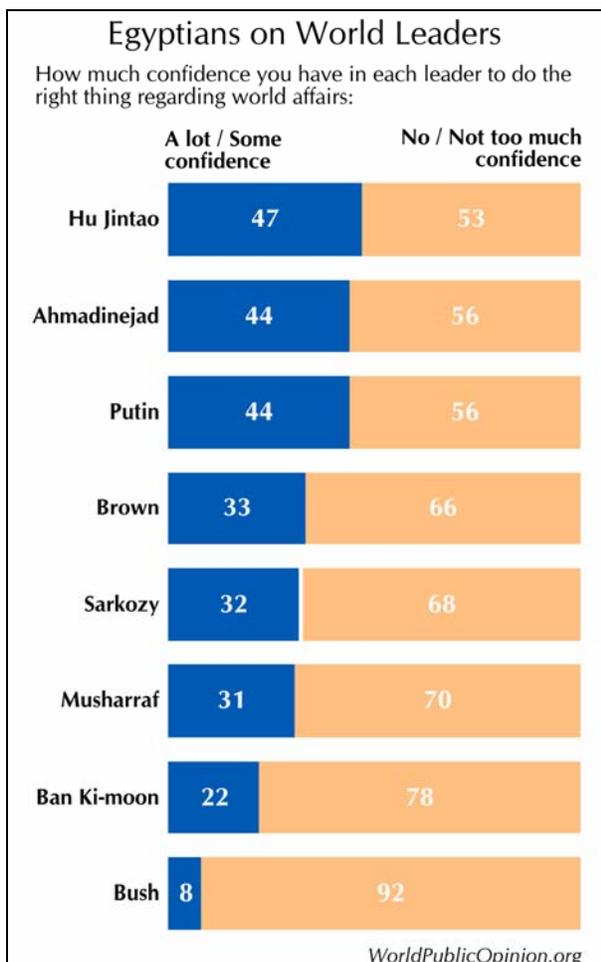
Despite Azerbaijan's past as part of the old Soviet Union, Azerbaijanis show no partiality toward either the American or the Russian leader. Azerbaijanis tend to be equally negative toward Putin and Bush, with 49 percent pluralities expressing low confidence. Azerbaijanis lean positive, however, toward Brown, Hu Jintao, and Ban Ki-moon. Closer to home, a large majority is positive about Azerbaijani President Aliyev and a slight majority is positive about Ukrainian President Yushchenko.



EGYPT

Attitude Market Research

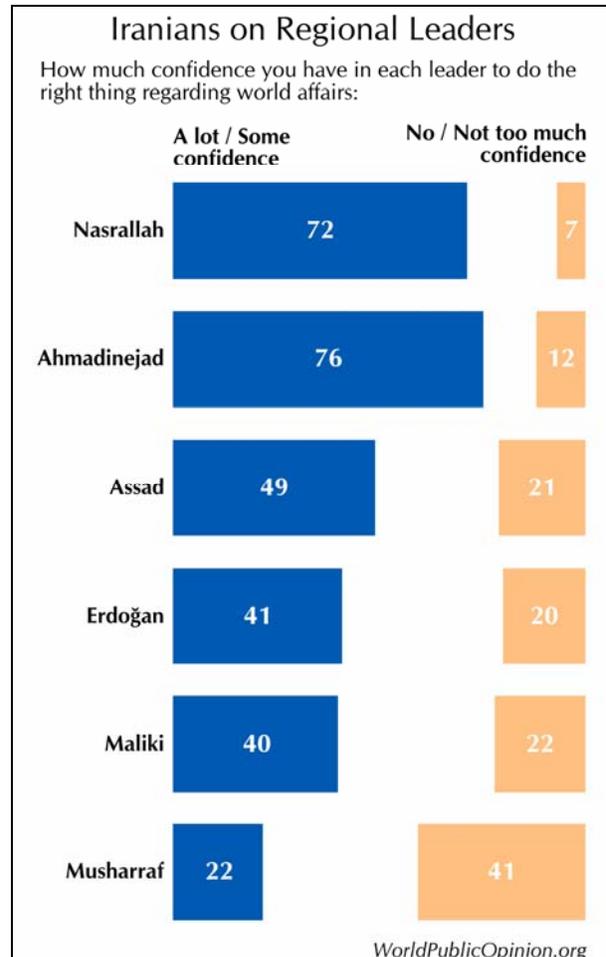
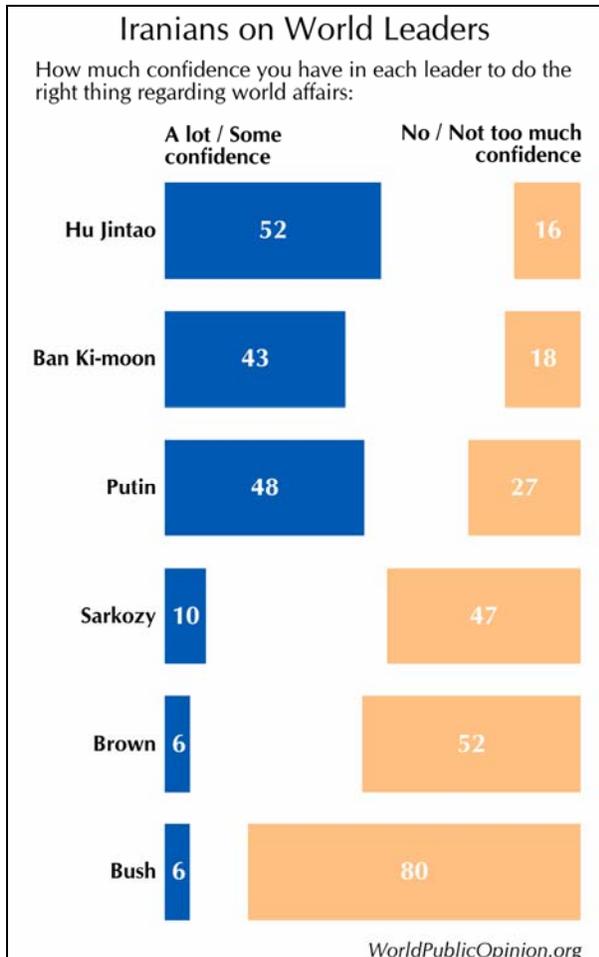
Egyptians do not express confidence in any global leader, but tend to be quite positive about the leaders in their own region. King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia, President Bashar al-Assad of Syria, and Prime Minister Abbas of the Palestinian Territories all have strong majorities of Egyptians expressing confidence in them. Egyptians are one of just three publics (the others being Palestinians and Jordanians) that have a very large majority negative about the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon.



IRAN

WorldPublicOpinion.org

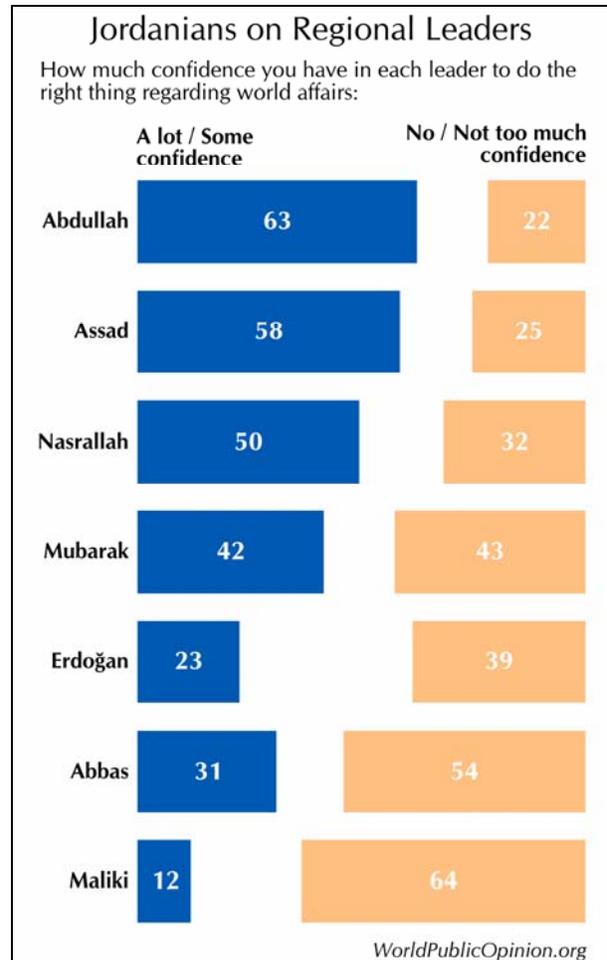
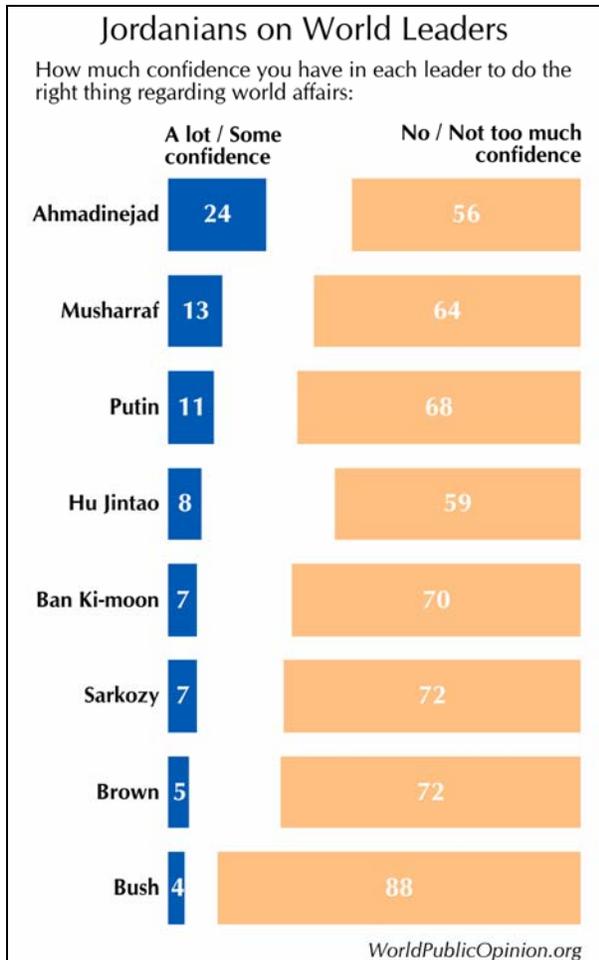
Asked about their confidence in various global leaders, Iranians show a clear pull in the direction of China and Russia. Chinese President Hu Jintao is the most favorably viewed among foreign heads of state, followed by Russia's Putin. Strikingly, despite all the pressures on Iran from the UN, Ban Ki-moon is seen as worthy of confidence. Pluralities also expressed confidence in Prime Minister Erdogan of Turkey and Syrian President Assad. However the leader that elicits the greatest confidence, other than Ahmadinejad, is Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah.



JORDAN

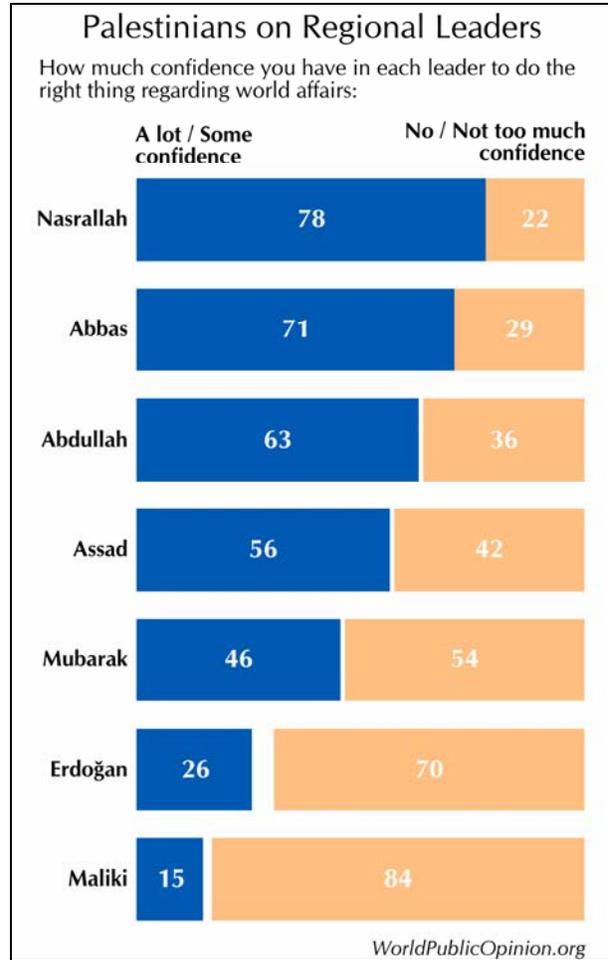
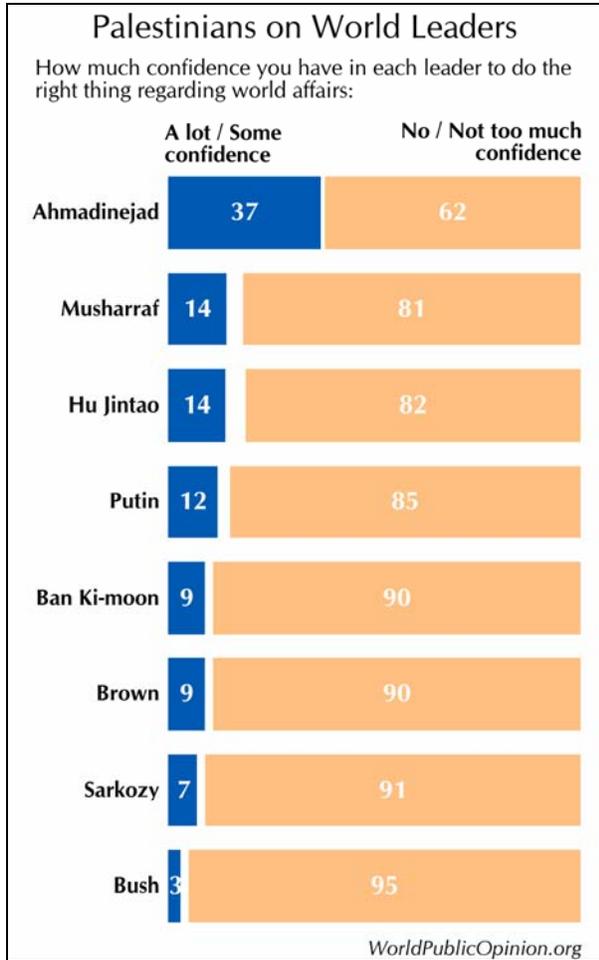
[Center for Strategic Studies, University of Jordan](#)

Jordanians have very low confidence in all world leaders, including those of Muslim countries, but show substantial confidence in some of the leaders of their own region—especially Saudi King Abdullah and Syrian President Assad. At the same time Palestinian leader Abbas and Iraqi President Maliki get poor marks.



PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES
[Palestinian Center for Public Opinion](#)

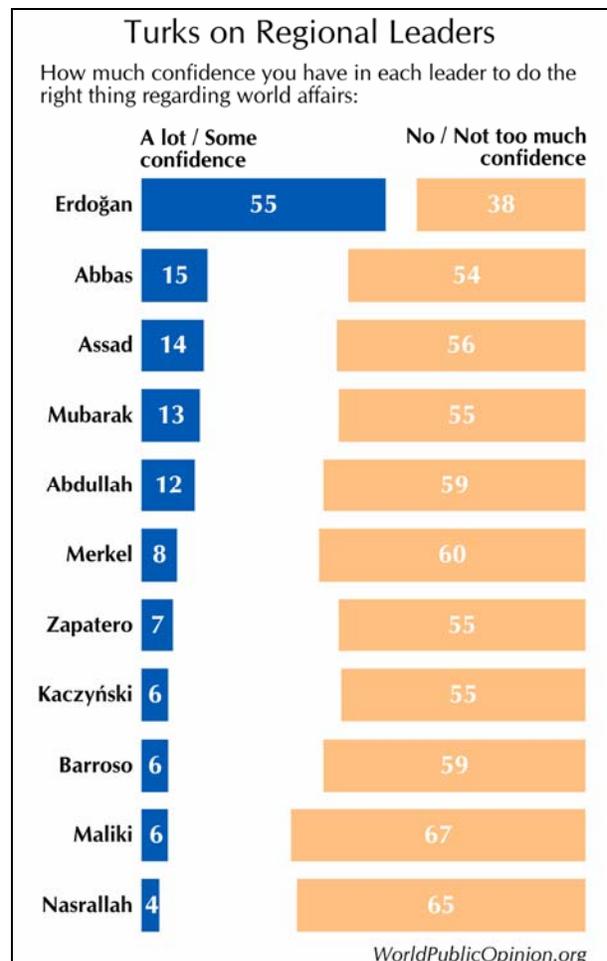
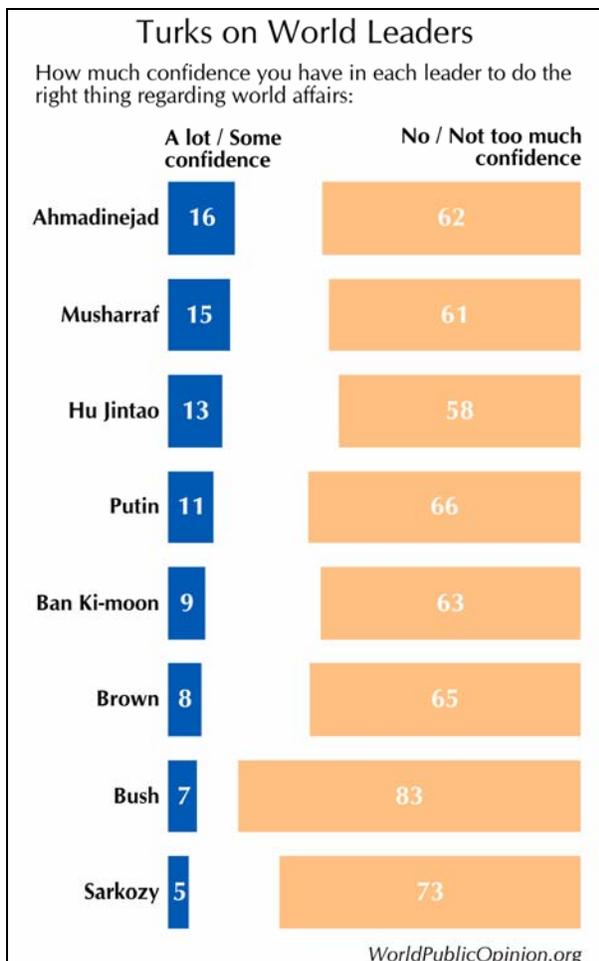
When asked about world leaders Palestinians are extremely negative with more than 8 in 10 giving poor ratings in nearly every case. However, in sharp contrast, numerous regional leaders get positive ratings.



TURKEY

[ARI Foundation](#) / [Infakto Research Workshop](#)

Turks, like other Middle Eastern publics, express low confidence in world leaders—but unlike them, they express low confidence in Middle Eastern leaders as well. Turks lack confidence in every one—without exception—of an extensive list of foreign leaders, near and far, that they were asked to rate.

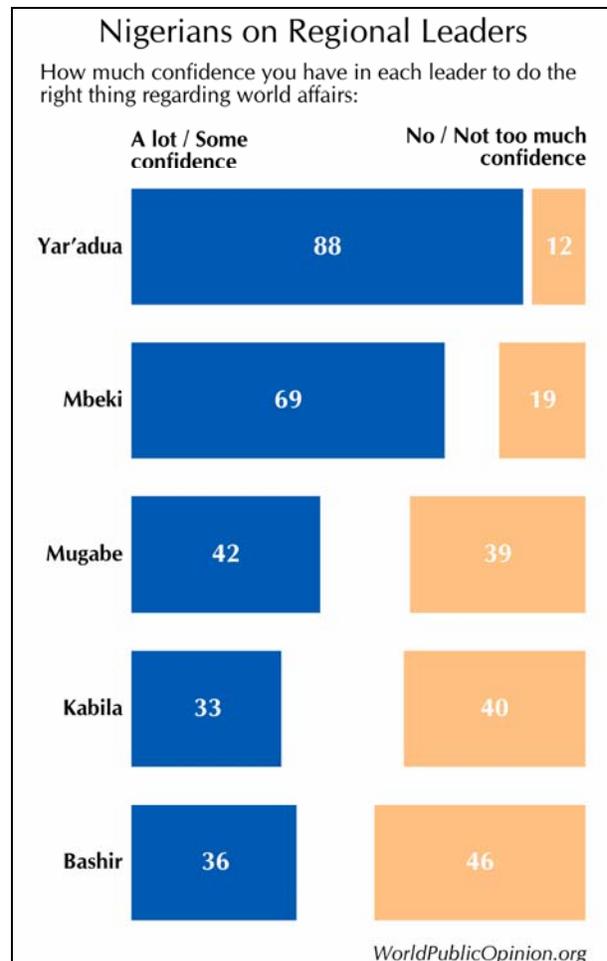
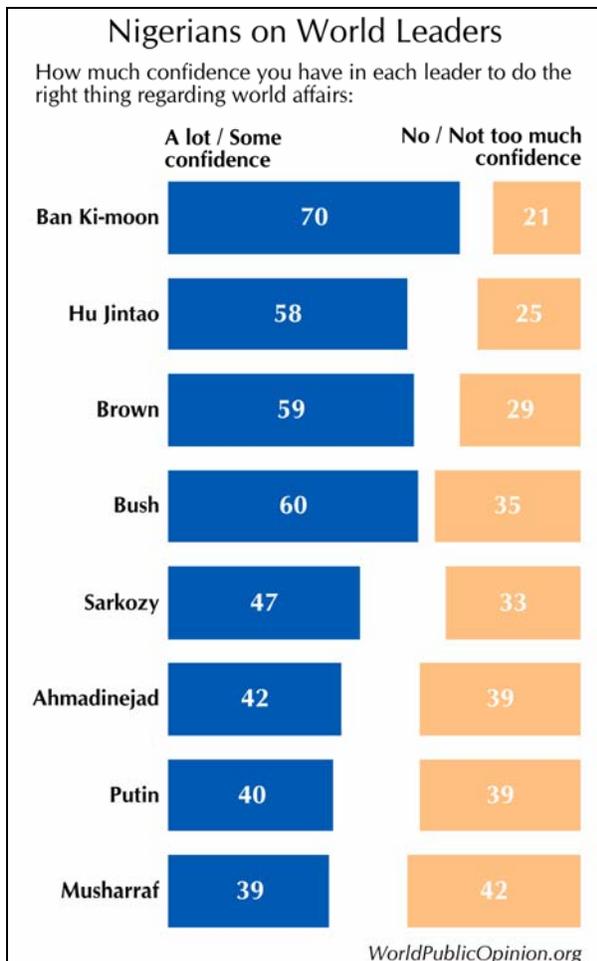


AFRICA:

NIGERIA

Market Trends Research International

Of all publics polled, none are more positive overall about world leaders than Nigerians. Robust majorities express confidence in US President Bush, UK Prime Minister Brown, Chinese President Hu Jintao, and UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon. Regionally, Yar'adua and Mbeki also get very positive ratings. Only the Chinese—who are the second most positive overall—rival the Nigerians in their sense of confidence in world and regional leaders.

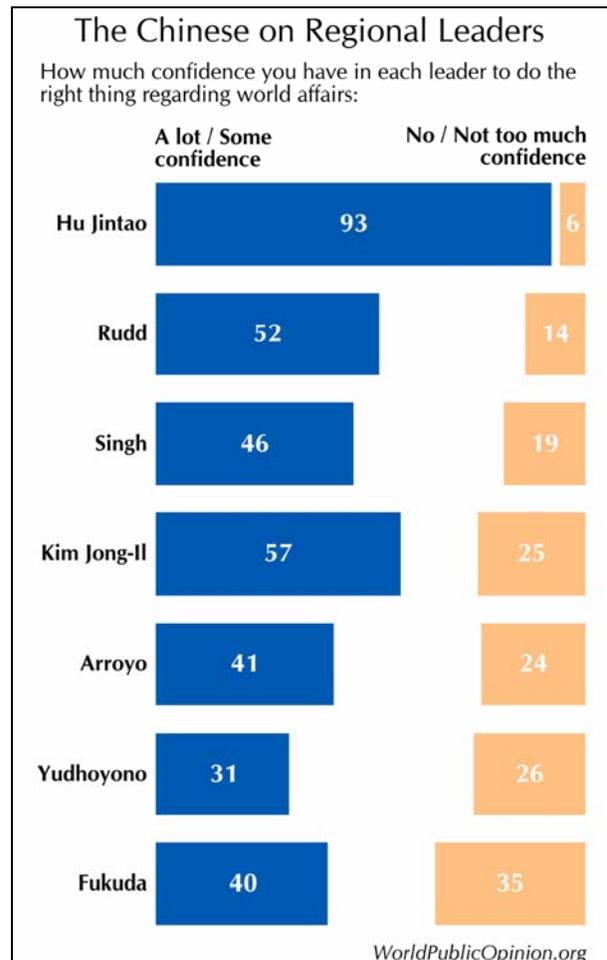
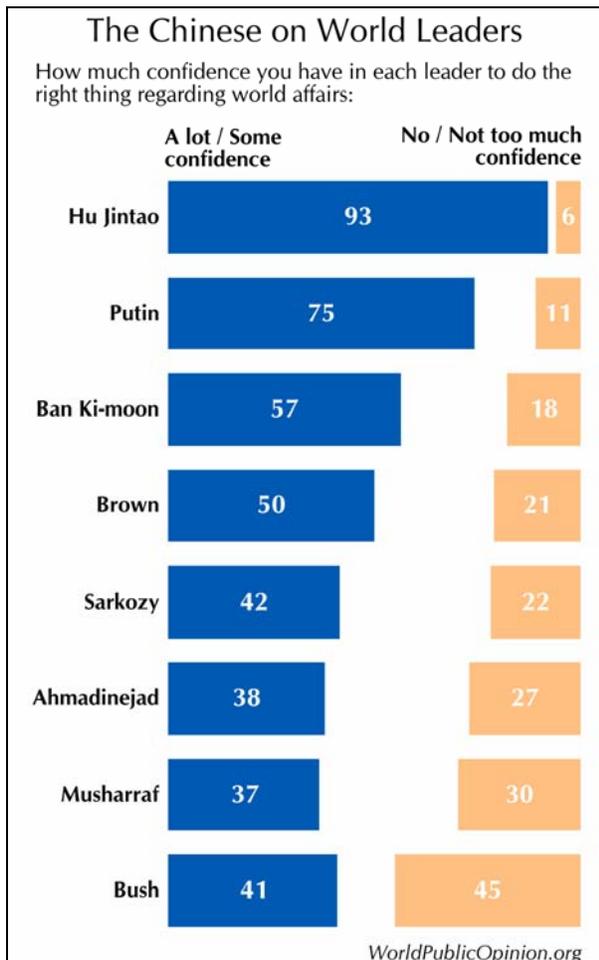


ASIA/PACIFIC:

CHINA

WorldPublicOpinion.org

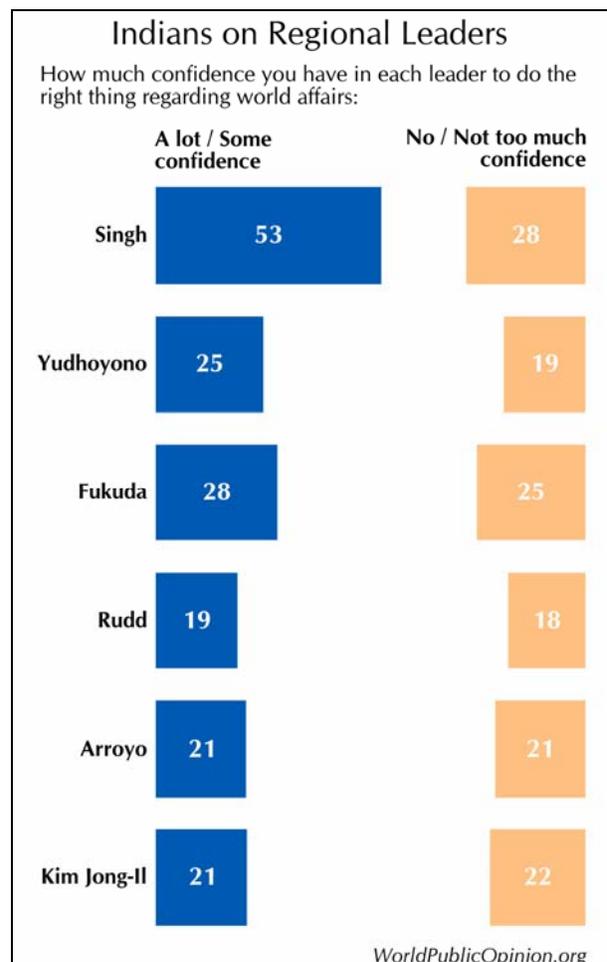
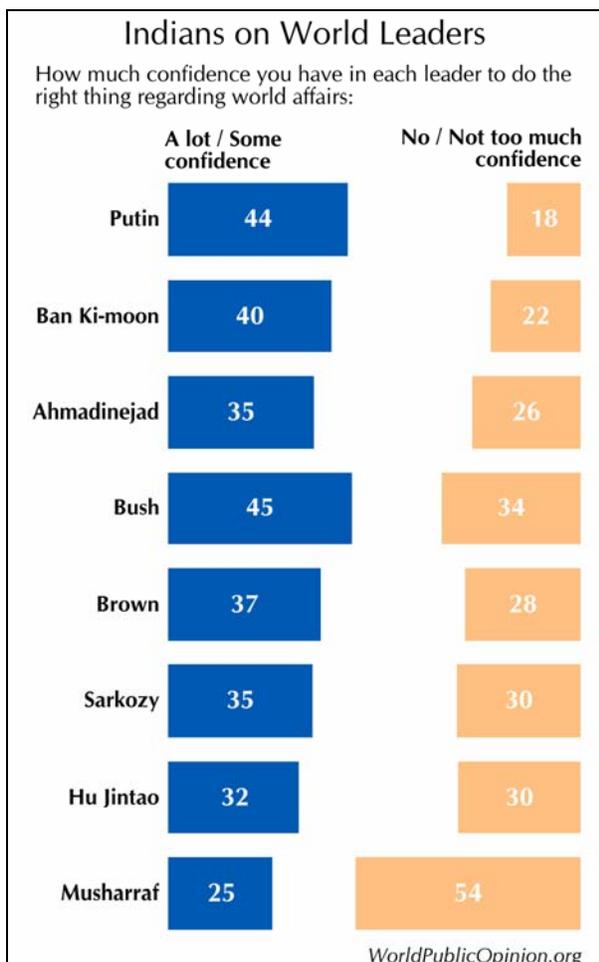
The Chinese public expresses confidence in a wide range of leaders in China's region and around the world, making the Chinese the second most positive public about the world leaders (after Nigerians). Majorities or pluralities express confidence in almost every leader mentioned. Even a bare plurality gives Prime Minister Fukuda of Japan positive ratings—surprisingly, given the surges of ill feeling toward Japan that occurred not long ago. Chinese are positive on regional leaders as different as Kim Jong-Il of North Korea and Rudd of Australia. They are also very positive on Russia's Putin (though Russians do not reciprocate by expressing confidence in Hu Jintao). Although Chinese lean negative on US President Bush, they are relatively more positive toward him than most countries polled.



INDIA

[Team CVoter](#)

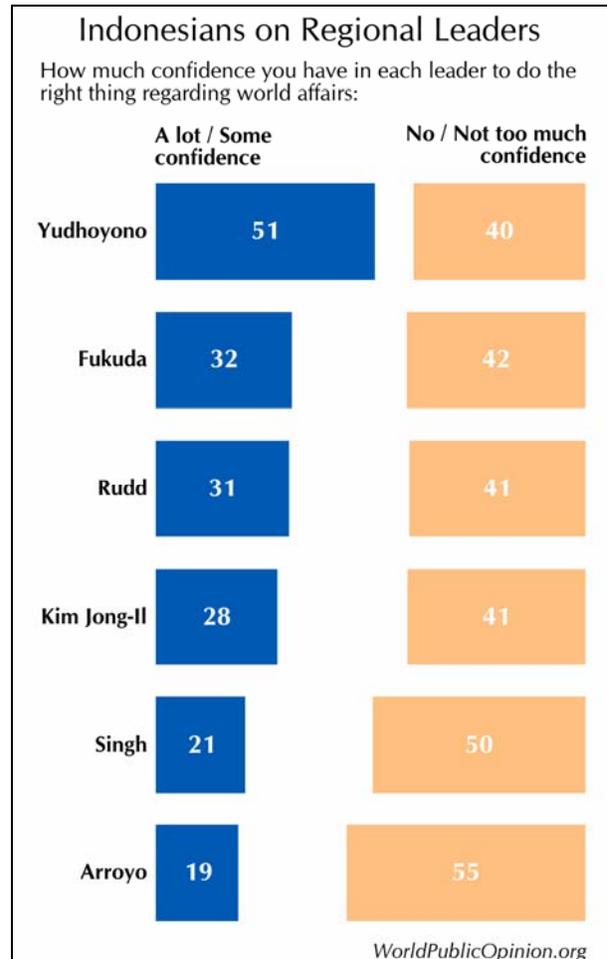
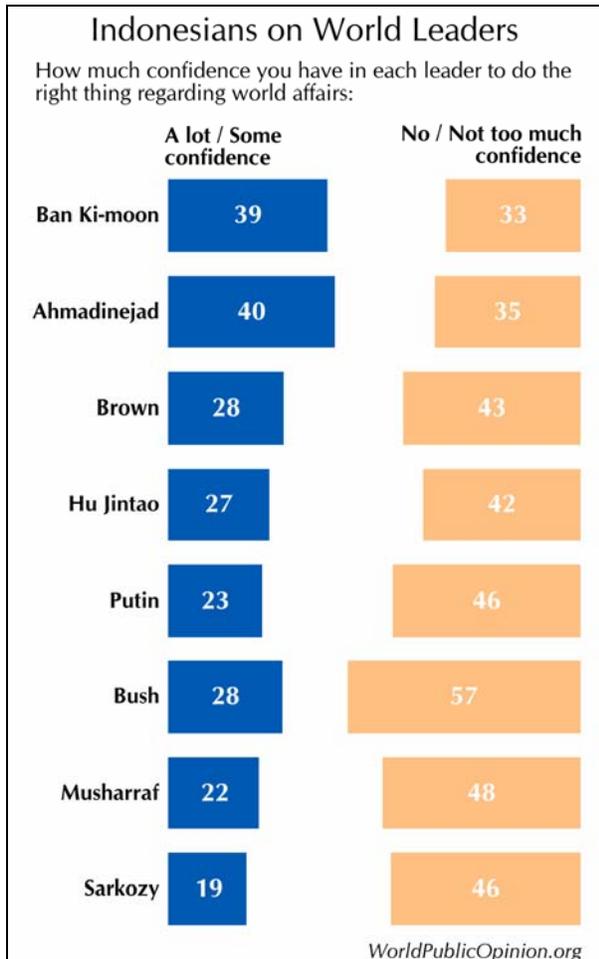
Indians are one of only two countries polled where a majority or plurality express confidence in US President Bush (the other is Nigeria). Indians are mildly positive in their views of most world leaders, but tend to be more neutral about leaders of countries in their region. The big exception is Indians' view of Musharraf, in whom a majority lacks confidence by a two-to-one margin.



INDONESIA

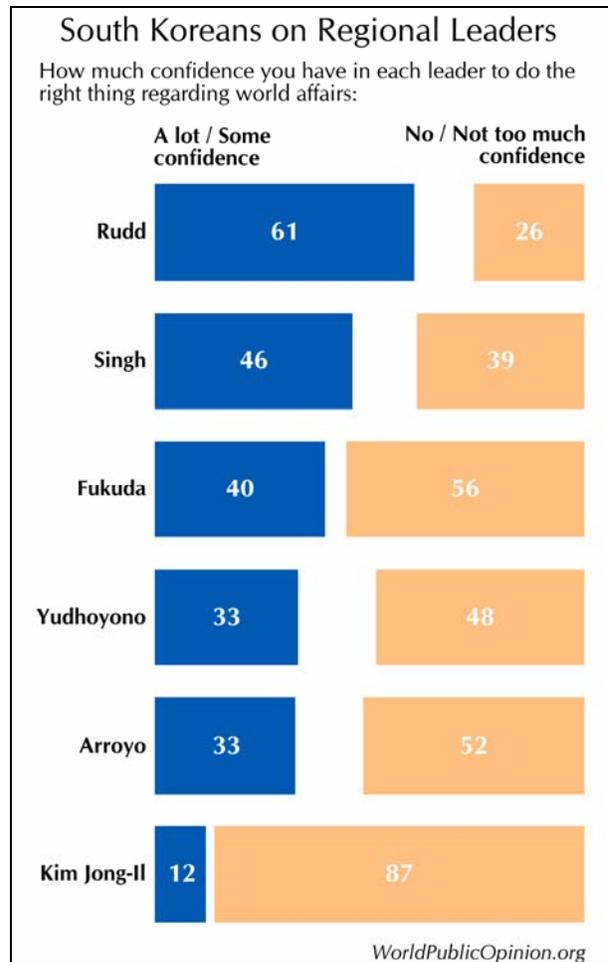
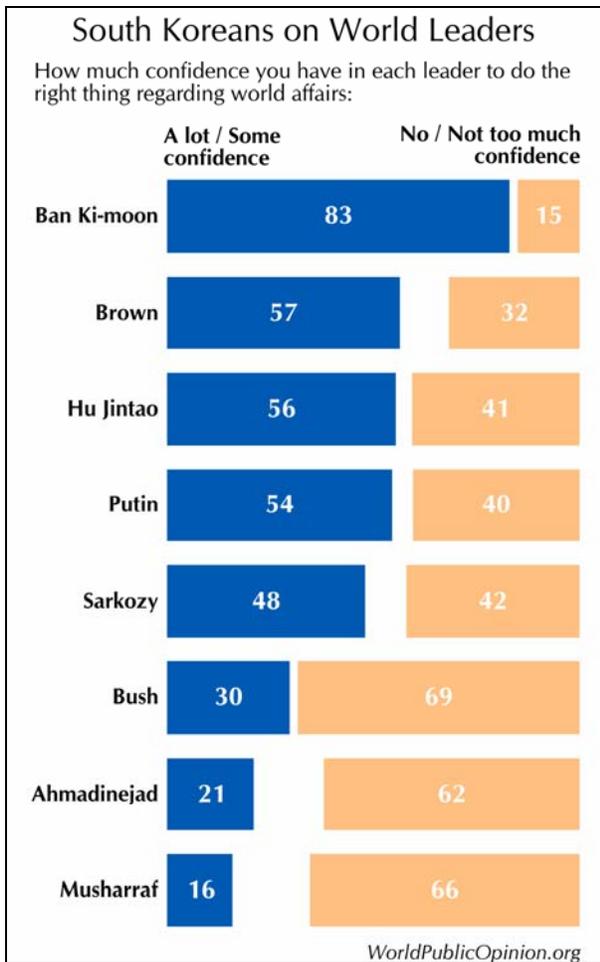
[Synovate](#)

Indonesians are exceptionally pervasive in their negative views about of global and regional leaders, including those of China, Britain, France, Russia, and the United States. However, modest pluralities express confidence in Secretary General Ban Ki-moon of the UN and—more unusually--President Ahmadinejad of Iran. Ahmadinejad is the only foreign state leader about whom Indonesians are positive on balance (India is the only other country polled that shares this view). Indonesians are also fairly positive toward their own leader Yudhoyono.



SOUTH KOREA
[East Asia Institute](#)

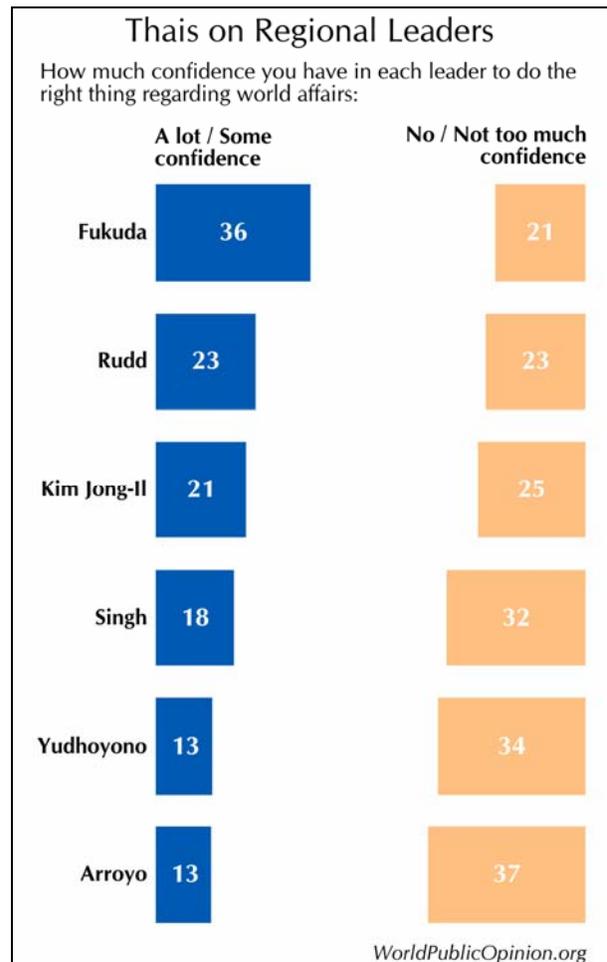
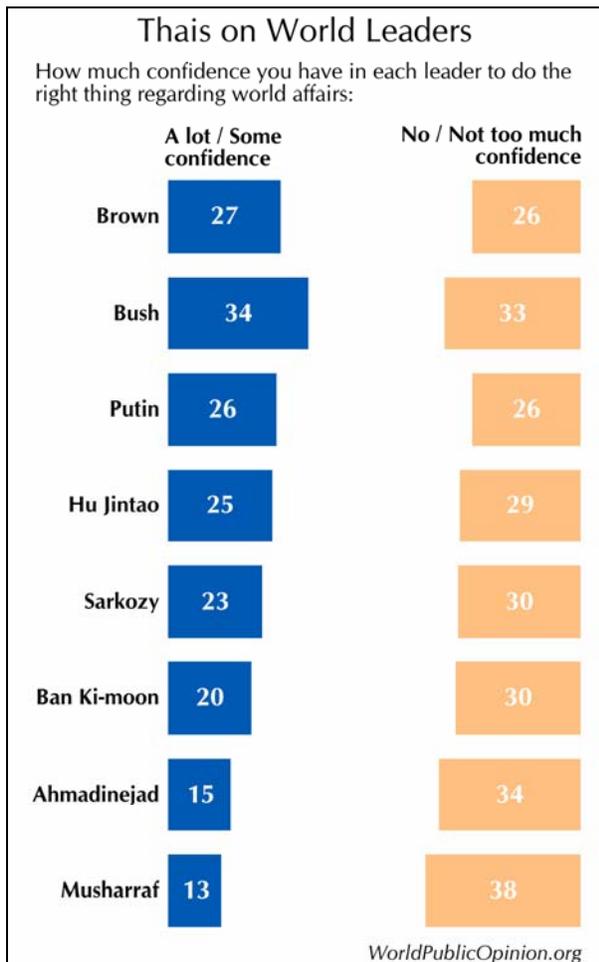
South Koreans have more confidence in global leaders than do most of the publics polled. Majorities express confidence in British Prime Minister Brown, Chinese President Hu Jintao, and Russian Prime Minister Putin—and a plurality feels the same way toward French President Sarkozy. However South Koreans’ are quite negative toward Bush and their views of leaders in their own region are generally negative, with majorities expressing lack of confidence in Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda, Indonesian President Yudhoyono, and Philippine President Arroyo, in addition to overwhelmingly negative views of Kim Jong Il.



THAILAND

[ABAC Poll Research Center](#), Assumption University

Thais as a whole are exceptionally low key in their views of leaders; many do not take a position and those that do are often evenly divided. They lean toward expressing confidence in Prime Minister Fukuda of Japan, but lean toward having low confidence in Prime Minister Singh of India, President Yudhoyono of Indonesia, and President Arroyo of the Philippines. (Thailand was not occupied by Japan during World War II and may have less of the postwar allergy to Japan notable at times in East Asia.)



WORLDPUBLICOPINION.ORG

World Poll Finds Global Leadership Vacuum

Bush Widely Mistrusted, But No Other Leader Does Much Better

Only UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon Gets Moderately Positive Ratings

For Release: 16:01 GMT Monday, June 16th Contact: Steven Kull (202) 232-7500

College Park, MD—A new WorldPublicOpinion.org poll of 20 nations around the world finds that none of the national leaders on the world stage inspire wide confidence. While US President George W. Bush is one of the least trusted leaders, no other leader—including China’s Hu Jintao and Russia’s Vladimir Putin—has gained a broad international base of support.

Only UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon received largely positive ratings in a worldwide poll that asked respondents whether they trusted international leaders “to do the right thing regarding world affairs.”

WorldPublicOpinion.org conducted the poll of 19,751 respondents in nations that comprise 60 percent of the world’s population. This includes most of the largest nations—China, India, the United States, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Russia—as well as Mexico, Argentina, Britain, France, Spain, Azerbaijan, Ukraine, Egypt, Jordan, Iran, Turkey, the Palestinian territories, South Korea and Thailand. Fielding was conducted between January 10 and May 6. The margins of error range from +/-2 to 4 percent.

WorldPublicOpinion.org, a collaborative research project involving research centers from around the world, is managed by the Program on International Policy Attitudes (PIPA) at the University of Maryland.

Sixteen of the 20 publics surveyed say they lack confidence in US President George W. Bush. Only Pakistan’s Pervez Musharraf is rated negatively in more nations. Just two countries (Nigeria and India) give Bush positive ratings while a third (Thailand) is divided. Bush also got the highest average percentage of negative ratings (67%).

Although China is a rising world power, most publics do not express confidence in Chinese President Hu Jintao. Thirteen publics give Hu predominantly negative ratings while only five (Nigeria, South Korea, Iran, Azerbaijan and Ukraine) tend to be positive. India is divided. On average 44 percent of those surveyed around the world show little or no confidence in the Chinese leader; only 28 percent express some or a lot of confidence. (In all cases the leader’s own public is excluded from the count of countries and the average rating.)

Vladimir Putin remains popular inside Russia as he makes the transition from president to prime minister but he has not emerged as an attractive world leader. Eleven publics have a negative view of Putin while just five are positive and three are divided. On average 32 percent express confidence in Putin—one of the highest positive ratings—but a larger 48 percent do not. No region has predominantly positive views on Putin’s global leadership.

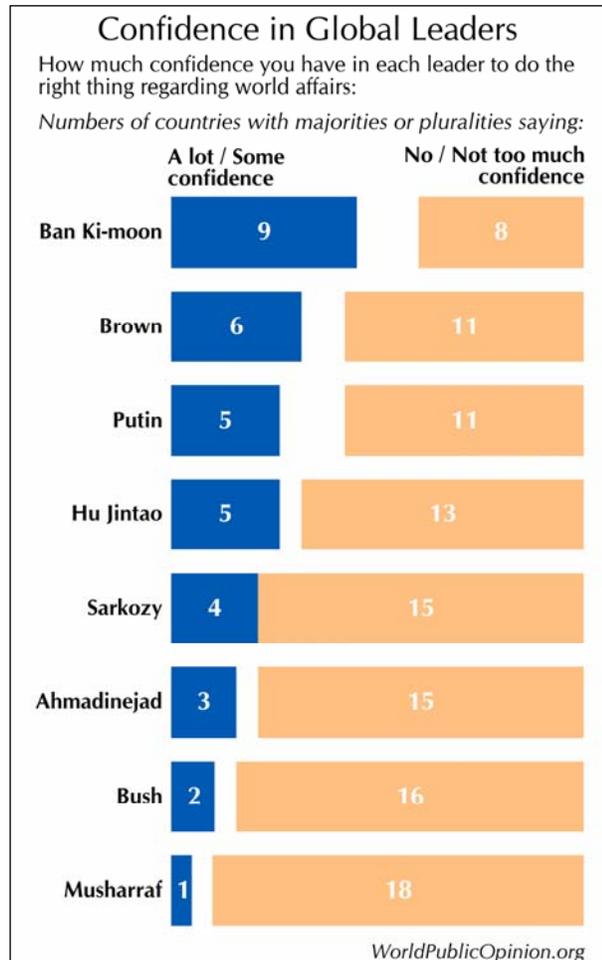
Putin appears to have become a divisive figure. Although his ratings have improved slightly since a 2007 poll by the Pew Global Attitudes Project, the large positive movement in certain countries—such as China, where Putin’s ratings are up 17 points—is balanced by negative movement in others—such as the United States, where his ratings are down 21 points.

“While the worldwide mistrust of George Bush has created a global leadership vacuum, no alternative leader has stepped into the breach,” said Steven Kull, director of WorldPublicOpinion.org. “Hu Jintao and Vladimir Putin are popular among some nations, but more mistrust them than trust them. Also the nations that trust them are not organized into any clusters that have the potential to be a meaningful bloc.”

The only world leader to elicit largely positive views is UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon. In nine nations a plurality or majority say they have some or a lot of confidence in him to do the right thing. In eight nations a plurality or majority say they have little or no confidence. Three nations are divided.

British Prime Minister Gordon Brown, though relatively new to the world stage, gets positive ratings in six nations, more than any other chief of state. Nonetheless, even more publics (11) say they do not trust the British leader. Two (France and Thailand) are divided.

Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf has the poorest ratings around the world. Only in China do positive views (37%) outweigh negative ones (30%). Nigeria is divided and the other 18 nations lean negative.



In the Middle East publics are generally the most negative: Egyptians, Jordanians, Iranians and the Palestinians express little or no confidence in nearly all of the leaders rated.

Although France gets positive ratings in other international polls, President Nicolas Sarkozy does not. Fifteen out of 19 nations rate his international leadership unfavorably. On average, 25 percent of those surveyed express confidence in Sarkozy to do right thing while 48 percent express little or no confidence.

Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad gets negative ratings in 13 nations, the most after Bush and Musharraf. Only three nations are slightly positive while one is divided. On average across the 17 nations (excluding Iranians) asked about Ahmadinejad, only 22 percent say they have some or a lot of confidence, while 52 percent say they have little or no confidence.

Although confidence in Ahmadinejad is up slightly from polling conducted by Pew in 2007, he is still far from being viewed as a credible leader, even in the Muslim world. Majorities in all four Arab nations surveyed (Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinian territories) say they lack confidence in Ahmadinejad. So does a majority in Turkey, including 54 percent who say they have “no confidence at all.” Only in Indonesia does a bare plurality view Ahmadinejad favorably as an international leader.

For more information, visit: www.WorldPublicOpinion.org.

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WORLDPUBLICOPINION.ORG

Assessing Leaders Worldwide

June 16th, 2008

Q4-EL1: I am going to read a list of political leaders from around the world. 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.

Q4a-EL1a: US President George W. Bush

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Argentina	3	5	21	63	*	7
Mexico	4	12	29	54	*	1
France	1	10	22	63	1	3
Great Britain	4	14	29	48	0	4
Spain	2	28	9	56	0	6
Russia	2	12	30	36	3	16
Ukraine	3	11	24	36	6	20
Azerbaijan	20	22	26	23	4	5
Egypt	0	8	24	68	0	0
Iran	2	4	8	72	0	14
Jordan	1	3	4	84	0	8
Palestinian ter.	1	2	16	79	*	*
Turkey	3	4	6	77	2	8
Nigeria	31	29	14	21	2	2
China	8	33	34	11	*	14
India	17	28	18	16	9	13
Indonesia	9	19	38	19	2	14
South Korea	4	26	51	18	*	2
Thailand	10	24	24	9	21	12
Average	7	16	22	45	3	8
US	13	29	24	32	0	2
Average w/US	7	16	22	44	3	8

Q4b-EL1b: France's President Nicolas Sarkozy

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Argentina	6	20	28	24	1	21
Mexico	5	28	28	20	1	20
US	4	34	36	19	0	7
Great Britain	3	32	26	16	*	24
Russia	2	18	27	15	5	33
Spain	7	18	39	21	0	14
Ukraine	2	16	16	12	7	47
Azerbaijan	9	22	30	18	4	17
Egypt	2	30	40	28	1	0
Iran	1	9	13	34	0	44
Jordan	1	6	6	66	0	21
Palestinian ter.	1	6	24	67	*	2
Turkey	2	3	5	68	1	21
Nigeria	13	34	23	10	3	18
China	5	37	18	4	1	36
India	12	23	16	14	10	25
Indonesia	3	16	38	8	3	32
South Korea	6	42	37	5	0	10
Thailand	3	20	24	6	23	25
Average	4	22	25	24	3	22
France	8	36	26	28	1	1
Average w/France	5	22	25	24	3	21

Q4c-EL1c: Great Britain's Prime Minister Gordon Brown

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Argentina	4	18	21	24	*	32
Mexico	9	25	27	19	*	20
US	6	53	24	11	0	7
France	1	34	20	13	1	32
Russia	4	16	25	15	3	37
Spain	3	19	30	13	0	35
Ukraine	3	14	15	11	6	51
Azerbaijan	17	26	22	10	6	19
Egypt	2	31	39	27	0	0
Iran	1	5	13	39	0	41

Jordan	0	5	5	67	0	22
Palestinian ter.	0	9	23	67	0	2
Turkey	1	7	5	60	1	25
Nigeria	25	34	20	9	2	9
China	8	42	17	4	1	28
India	14	23	17	11	12	23
Indonesia	10	18	32	11	3	26
South Korea	8	49	29	3		12
Thailand	4	23	22	4	22	24
Average	6	24	21	22	3	23
Great Britain	9	39	25	21	0	6
Average w/ Great Britain	6	25	22	22	3	23

Q4d-EL1d: Russia's President Vladimir Putin¹

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Argentina	6	18	25	22	*	29
Mexico	7	20	32	24	1	16
US	1	23	43	28	0	5
France	1	13	21	55	1	9
Great Britain	5	22	25	31	*	17
Spain	2	9	34	36	0	19
Ukraine	31	28	11	9	7	14
Azerbaijan	26	19	38	11	3	4
Egypt	10	34	32	24	0	0
Iran	9	39	14	13	0	25
Jordan	3	8	8	60	0	20
Palestinian ter.	1	11	30	55	1	2
Turkey	3	8	8	58	1	22
Nigeria	12	28	24	15	2	19
China	33	42	10	1	1	14
India	18	26	11	7	13	26
Indonesia	4	19	33	13	4	28
South Korea	16	38	33	7	0	5
Thailand	6	20	20	6	22	25
Average	10	22	24	25	3	16

¹ At the time this survey was fielded, Vladimir Putin served as President of Russia. Putin now serves as Prime Minister.

Russia	57	23	9	2	1	9
Average w/Russia	12	22	23	24	3	15

Q4e-EL1e: United Nations' Secretary General Ban Ki-moon

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Argentina	8	19	16	21	*	35
Mexico	16	28	25	16	*	15
US	2	31	40	20	0	7
France	2	43	11	10	1	33
Great Britain	10	39	14	13	0	25
Russia	4	17	20	10	3	46
Spain	3	29	20	10	0	39
Ukraine	3	13	10	8	7	60
Azerbaijan	12	26	18	11	4	29
Egypt	5	17	40	38	0	0
Iran	5	38	10	8	0	38
Jordan	1	6	7	63	0	23
Palestinian ter.	1	8	31	59	1	1
Turkey	2	7	7	56	1	27
Nigeria	28	42	16	5	2	6
China	15	42	15	3	1	25
India	16	24	12	10	9	30
Indonesia	14	25	25	8	3	26
South Korea	35	48	13	2	*	2
Thailand	3	17	23	7	22	27
Average	9	26	19	19	3	25

Q4f-EL1f: China's President Hu Jintao

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Argentina	5	14	18	20	1	42
Mexico	13	21	24	20	*	23
US	1	14	46	33	0	6
France	2	16	17	36	1	28
Great Britain	6	23	22	26	0	23
Russia	4	17	20	11	3	44

Spain	1	6	24	34	0	36
Ukraine	7	13	7	6	5	63
Azerbaijan	14	23	20	10	5	28
Egypt	3	44	35	18	*	0
Iran	8	44	9	7	0	32
Jordan	1	7	7	52	0	32
Palestinian ter.	1	13	32	50	1	4
Turkey	4	9	5	53	1	27
Nigeria	19	39	18	7	2	15
India	12	20	15	15	14	25
Indonesia	6	21	32	10	5	26
South Korea	17	39	33	8	0	4
Thailand	6	19	21	8	20	25
Average	7	21	21	22	3	25
China	64	29	5	1	*	2
Average w/China	10	22	21	21	3	24

Q4g-EL1g: Iran's President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Argentina	3	8	19	33	1	36
Mexico	4	11	25	40	1	20
US	1	7	31	56	0	6
France	1	8	20	51	1	20
Great Britain	3	13	27	34	*	23
Russia	2	9	23	17	4	46
Spain	0	5	28	36	0	31
Ukraine	2	6	11	16	6	60
Azerbaijan	14	15	27	27	8	10
Egypt	15	29	27	29	0	0
Jordan	8	16	13	43	0	21
Palestinian ter.	11	26	26	36	0	1
Turkey	7	9	8	54	1	20
Nigeria	17	25	22	17	2	17
China	8	30	21	6	1	34
India	12	23	12	14	9	29
Indonesia	19	21	25	10	3	21
South Korea	3	18	42	20	0	17
Thailand	3	12	22	12	21	29

Average	7	15	23	29	3	23
Iran	51	25	8	4	0	13
Average w/Iran	9	16	22	28	3	23

Q4h-EL1h: Pakistan's President Pervez Musharraf

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Argentina	2	6	17	33	1	41
Mexico	2	9	27	38	1	23
US	1	13	44	35	0	7
France	1	10	21	41	0	27
Great Britain	2	21	28	29	*	20
Russia	1	6	21	21	2	48
Spain	1	3	25	36	0	36
Ukraine	1	3	10	18	5	63
Azerbaijan	8	21	28	17	4	22
Egypt	5	26	34	36	*	0
Iran	4	18	17	24	0	38
Jordan	2	11	8	56	0	22
Palestinian ter.	1	13	26	55	1	3
Turkey	7	8	6	55	1	23
Nigeria	14	25	21	21	2	17
China	5	32	24	6	1	33
India	11	14	18	36	9	11
Indonesia	9	13	33	15	3	27
South Korea	2	14	44	22	*	19
Thailand	2	11	22	16	21	29
Average	4	14	24	30	3	25

Regional Leaders in Latin America

Q11-EL1: Now I am going to read another 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.

Q11a-EL1i: Argentina's President Cristina Kirchner

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Argentina	23	24	32	19	*	2
Mexico	12	30	30	13	1	13

Peru	3	20	25	19	0	33
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Q11b-EL1j: Brazil's President Lula da Silva

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Argentina	17	33	29	9	*	12
Mexico	13	33	29	12	*	14
Peru	14	31	25	10	0	21

Q11c-EL1k: Bolivia's President Evo Morales

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Argentina	15	22	31	19	*	12
Mexico	6	22	30	28	*	14
Peru	2	11	26	50	0	11

Q11d-EL1l: Colombia's President Alvaro Uribe

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Argentina	6	15	33	27	*	19
Mexico	5	22	36	25	1	13
Peru	13	23	28	19	0	16

Q11e-EL1m: Chile's President Michelle Bachelet

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Argentina	19	30	22	11	*	17
Mexico	16	31	24	14	1	15
Peru	8	25	26	30	0	11

Q11g-EL1o: Mexico's President Felipe Calderon

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Argentina	6	21	23	13	*	36
Mexico	19	37	27	14	*	2
Peru	4	21	23	16	0	36

Q11h-EL1p: Peru's President Alan Garcia

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Argentina	4	17	30	19	*	29

Mexico	3	28	33	19	*	16
Peru	10	29	29	31	0	1

Q11i-EL1q: Venezuela's President Hugo Chavez

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Argentina	11	15	22	42	*	10
Mexico	4	8	18	65	1	5
Peru	1	5	11	78	0	5

Regional Leaders in the Middle East

Q11j-EL1r: Palestinian National Authority's President Mahmoud Abbas

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Egypt	11	53	30	5	*	0
Jordan	7	24	15	39	0	15
Palestinian ter.	36	35	17	12	*	0
Turkey	6	9	8	46	3	29

Q11k-EL1s: Hezbollah leader Sayyed Hasan Nasrallah

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Egypt	17	46	34	3	*	0
Iran	48	24	4	3	0	22
Jordan	22	28	12	20	0	19
Palestinian ter.	41	37	16	6	*	0
Turkey	2	2	6	59	2	29

Q11l-EL1t: Saudi Arabia's King Abdullah

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Egypt	15	63	19	3	0	0
Jordan	33	30	8	14	0	16
Palestinian ter.	17	46	23	13	1	0
Turkey	3	9	7	52	2	27

Q11m-EL1u, Q11y-EL1gg: Turkey's Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Egypt	4	45	35	16	0	0

Iran	8	33	14	6	0	39
Jordan	6	17	12	27	0	39
Palestinian ter.	1	25	39	31	4	1
Turkey	35	20	8	30	2	5
France	1	11	21	27	1	40
Great Britain	2	23	22	11	0	42
Russia	2	12	18	15	2	52

Q11n-EL1v: Iraq's Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Egypt	4	36	48	11	1	0
Iran	13	27	13	9	0	38
Jordan	2	10	10	54	0	25
Palestinian ter.	2	13	32	52	1	1
Turkey	2	4	8	59	2	26

Q11o-EL1w: Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Egypt	67	27	4	2	0	0
Jordan	9	33	13	30	0	16
Palestinian ter.	10	36	31	23	1	0
Turkey	3	10	8	47	2	29

Q11p-EL1x: Syria's President Bashar al-Assad

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Egypt	28	56	13	2	*	0
Iran	11	38	12	9	0	30
Jordan	22	36	9	16	0	16
Palestinian ter.	20	36	28	14	1	0
Turkey	3	11	7	49	2	28

Regional Leaders in Africa

Q11q-EL1y: Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Nigeria	9	33	28	11	3	17

Q11r-EL1z: South Africa's President Thabo Mbeki

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Nigeria	24	45	14	5	2	10

Q11s-EL1aa: Sudan's President Omar al-Bashir

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Nigeria	12	24	28	18	2	15

Q11t-EL1bb: Nigeria's President Umaru Yar'adua

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Nigeria	53	35	9	3	1	1

Q11u-EL1cc: President of the Democratic Republic of Congo Joseph Kabila

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Nigeria	6	27	27	13	2	25

Regional Leaders in Eurasia (former Soviet Union)

Q11v-EL1dd: Ukraine's President Viktor Yushchenko

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Azerbaijan	15	36	22	9	6	12
Russia	1	10	26	36	4	24
Ukraine	7	17	33	30	4	9

Q11w-EL1ee: Azerbaijan's President Ilham Aliyev

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
Azerbaijan	36	35	14	9	4	2
Russia	4	19	22	13	5	38
Ukraine	2	5	10	11	7	66

Regional Leaders in Europe

Q11x-EL1ff: Poland's President Lech Kaczyński

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
France	1	17	21	16	1	44
Great Britain	3	27	19	11	0	40
Russia	2	10	24	20	2	42
Turkey	2	4	5	50	2	37

Q11z-EL1hh: Germany's Chancellor Angela Merkel

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
France	14	66	8	5	*	7
Great Britain	15	46	11	10	0	19
Russia	9	29	16	7	3	36
Spain	8	37	21	9	0	25
Turkey	2	6	6	54	2	30

Q11aa-EL1ii: Spain's President José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
France	10	57	11	7	1	15
Great Britain	4	40	16	10	0	31
Spain	12	37	28	10	0	13
Turkey	1	6	6	49	2	35

Q11cc-EL1kk: EU Commission President José Barroso

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
France	6	47	13	9	1	24
Great Britain	7	37	14	13	0	30
Spain	3	27	26	8	0	36
Turkey	1	5	7	52	2	33

Regional Leaders in Asia

Q11dd-EL1ll: Japan's Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
China	7	33	27	8	1	24
India	13	15	12	13	14	32
Indonesia	7	25	35	7	3	24
South Korea	5	35	47	9	0	5
Thailand	9	27	18	3	19	24

Q11ee-EL1mm: India's President Manmohan Singh

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
China	5	41	17	2	1	34
India	25	28	13	15	9	11
Indonesia	5	16	35	15	2	28
South Korea	5	41	35	4	*	15
Thailand	2	16	25	7	21	28

Q11ff-EL1nn: President of the Philippines Macapagal-Arroyo

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
China	6	35	20	4	*	34
India	9	12	9	12	12	46
Indonesia	6	13	38	17	2	23
South Korea	4	29	44	8	*	16
Thailand	1	12	26	11	22	29

Q11gg-EL1oo: Indonesia's President Susilo Yudhoyono

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
China	3	28	21	5	1	42
India	10	15	8	11	11	45
Indonesia	16	35	31	9	1	8
South Korea	3	30	43	5	0	18
Thailand	2	11	24	10	22	30

Q11hh-EL1pp: North Korea's President Kim Jong-Il

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
China	12	45	18	7	1	18

India	7	14	9	13	13	43
Indonesia	10	18	31	10	1	29
South Korea	2	10	35	52	*	2
Thailand	3	18	19	6	24	30

Q11ii-EL1qq: Thailand's Prime Minister Surayut Chulanon

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
China	4	28	21	4	1	42
India	8	10	10	13	13	45
Indonesia	5	17	33	14	1	30
South Korea	5	41	35	4	*	15
Thailand	8	23	21	12	21	15

Q11jj-EL1rr: Australia's Prime Minister Kevin Rudd

	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Depends (vol.)	DK / NS
China	11	41	12	2	*	34
India	7	12	8	10	16	47
Indonesia	12	19	27	14	1	27
South Korea	10	51	24	2	0	14
Thailand	3	20	19	4	22	31

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METHODOLOGY

Country	Sample Size (unweighted)	MoE (%)	Field dates	Survey methodology	Type of sample
Argentina	800	3.5	March 14-20, 2008	Face-to-face	Urban ¹
Azerbaijan	602	4.1	Jan 13 – Feb 5, 2008	Face-to-face	National
China	1000	3.2	Jan 10-25, 2008	Telephone	Urban ²
Egypt	600	4.1	Jan 17-27, 2008	Face-to-face	Urban ³
France	600	4.1	Feb 5-11, 2008	Telephone	National
Great Britain	800	3.5	Jan 29 – Feb 19, 2008	Telephone	National
India	1023	3.2	February 25-29, 2008	Face-to-face	National ⁴
Indonesia	811	3.5	Jan 19-29, 2008	Face-to-face	National ⁵
Iran	710	3.8	Jan 13 – Feb 9, 2008	Face-to-face	National
Jordan	959	3.2	March 4-10, 2008	Face-to-face	National
Mexico	850	3.4	Jan 25-27, 2008	Telephone	National ⁶
Nigeria	1000	3.2	February 7-18, 2008	Face-to-face	National ⁷
Palestinian territories	626	4.0	February 10-23, 2008	Face-to-face	National ⁸
Peru	597	4.1	March 15-16, 2008	Face-to-face	Urban ⁹
Russia	1600	3.5	Jan 18-22, 2008	Face-to-Face	National ¹⁰
South Korea	600	4.1	Feb 11-12, 2008	Telephone	National
Spain	600	4.1	Mar 26 – Apr 9, 2008	Telephone	National
Thailand	2699	1.9	Apr 21 – May 6, 2008	Face-to-face	National ¹¹
Turkey	719	3.7	Jan 12-24, 2008	Face-to-face	National

Ukraine	2046	3.1	Feb 8-18, 2008	Face-to-face	National ¹²
United States	1309	3.3	Jan 18-27, 2008	Internet	National ¹³

¹ In Argentina, the survey was executed in the urban areas of Capital Federal, Gran Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Mendoza, and Rosario, representing 39 percent of Argentina's population.

² In China, the survey was a national probability sample of urban telephone households across China. A stratified PPS sample design was developed to sample 20 cities; urban households represent approximately 45 percent of the Chinese population.

³ In Egypt, the survey was executed in the urban areas of Cairo, Alexandria, Giza, and Subra. These four urbanized areas represent 75 percent of Egypt's urban population, which is 42 percent of the national population.

⁴ In India, a face-to-face survey was conducted in urban and rural areas in 14 of the largest Indian states; these states comprise 77 percent of India's population. The sample is 60 percent urban, India's population is approximately 30 percent urban.

⁵ In Indonesia, a national probability sample was conducted in both urban and rural areas and covering approximately 87 percent of Indonesia's population.

⁶ In Mexico, a random telephone sample of adults who had landline telephones was conducted in all 31 states and the Federal District. Telephone penetration in Mexico is 55 percent.

⁷ In Nigeria, the sample was developed by selecting six states, one per geographic region, based upon their size and representativeness. Within each state, sampling points were selected by means of a multi-stage random sample which disproportionately sampled urban areas. The final sample is 75 percent urban; Nigeria is approximately 50 percent urban.

⁸ In the Palestinian Territories, a face-to-face national probability survey was conducted among the population of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip.

⁹ In Peru, the survey was executed in the metropolitan areas of Lima and Callao, representing 31 percent of the population.

¹⁰ In Russia, all items were half sampled; each item was answered by 800 respondents.

¹¹ In Thailand, the survey was conducted in 10 provinces of the country including Bangkok, Samutprakarn, Chantaburi, Ratchaburi, Chiang Mai, Kampanget, Kornkean, Sakonnakorn, Chumporn, and Songkla.

¹² In the Ukraine, all items were half-sampled; each item was answered by at least 1,020 respondents.

¹³ In the United States, the poll was an online survey drawn from a nationally representative sample of the Knowledge Networks online panel. This panel is probabilistically-based, selected from the population of US telephone households and subsequently provided with an Internet connection if needed. Items in the US survey were split sampled so that each item was answered by at least 940 respondents.