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NATO Viewed Favorably Across 13 Member Nations

Putin receives negative ratings internationally, while Zelenskyy gets mixed reviews

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About Pew Research Center

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How we did this

This Pew Research Center analysis focuses on public opinion of NATO, Russia, Russian President Vladimir Putin and Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy in 25 countries across the Asia-Pacific region, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East-North Africa region, North America and sub-Saharan Africa. Opinion of NATO, Russia, and both leaders are examined in the context of long-term trend data.

Countries included in this report

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
"NATO Viewed Favorably Across 13 Member Nations"

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

In the United States, we surveyed 3,605 U.S. adults from March 24 to March 30, 2025. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), a group of people recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses who have agreed to take surveys regularly. This kind of recruitment gives nearly all U.S. adults a chance of selection. Surveys were conducted either online or by telephone with a live interviewer. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the ATP's methodology.

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

Here are the questions used for this analysis, along with responses, and the survey methodology.

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NATO Viewed Favorably Across 13 Member Nations

Putin receives negative ratings internationally, while Zelenskyy gets mixed reviews

Ahead of this month's NATO summit in the Netherlands, people in 13 surveyed member nations continue to view the alliance in a mostly favorable light.

Meanwhile, roughly three years after Russia's military invasion of Ukraine, international opinion of Russian President Vladimir Putin and the country he leads remains negative across a broader set of 25 countries. A median of 84% of adults lack confidence in Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs, and a median of 79% have an unfavorable view of Russia.

Confidence in Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy is mixed overall, although his ratings have increased in several European nations allied with Ukraine.

These findings are based on a survey of 31,938 adults in 25 countries conducted Jan. 8-April 26, 2025, before the Ukrainian drone attacks against Russia and the latest round of peace talks between the two countries.

Most people in 13 NATO member states view the alliance positively

% who have a(n) ...

	Unfavorable	Favorable
Opinion of NATO	30%	66%
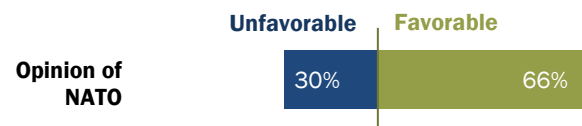
Little confidence in Putin, mixed views of Zelenskyy across 25 countries

% who have ...

	No confidence	Confidence
Confidence in Putin	84	15

	Unfavorable	Favorable
Opinion of Russia	79	19

	No confidence	Confidence
Confidence in Zelenskyy	45	45
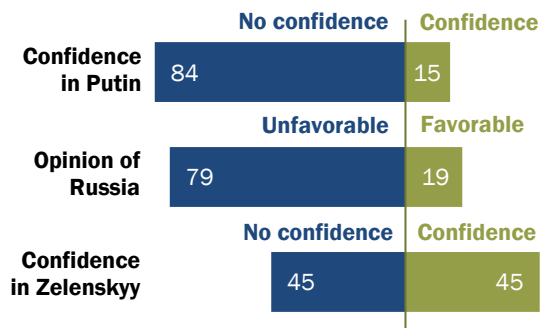
Note: NATO percentages are medians based on 13 member countries. Other percentages are medians based on 25 countries.
Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
"NATO Viewed Favorably Across 13 Member Nations"

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Views of NATO

NATO is seen more favorably than not across most of the 13 member countries included in the survey: A median of 66% of adults have a positive view of the alliance. Opinions vary widely, however, from 81% favorability in Poland to 28% in Greece.

Favorable views of NATO have declined since 2024 in a few countries, including Turkey and Greece, where the organization is historically less well-regarded than it is in other member nations. However, positive views of NATO are *up* since last year in Canada and Germany.

Opinions of NATO are divided along ideological lines. In four member nations surveyed – Canada, Hungary, the United Kingdom and the United States – people who place themselves on the ideological left are more likely than those on the right to see NATO favorably. In Greece and Sweden, by contrast, the organization gets higher ratings from the right than the left.

Views of NATO are most positive in Poland and least positive in Greece, Turkey
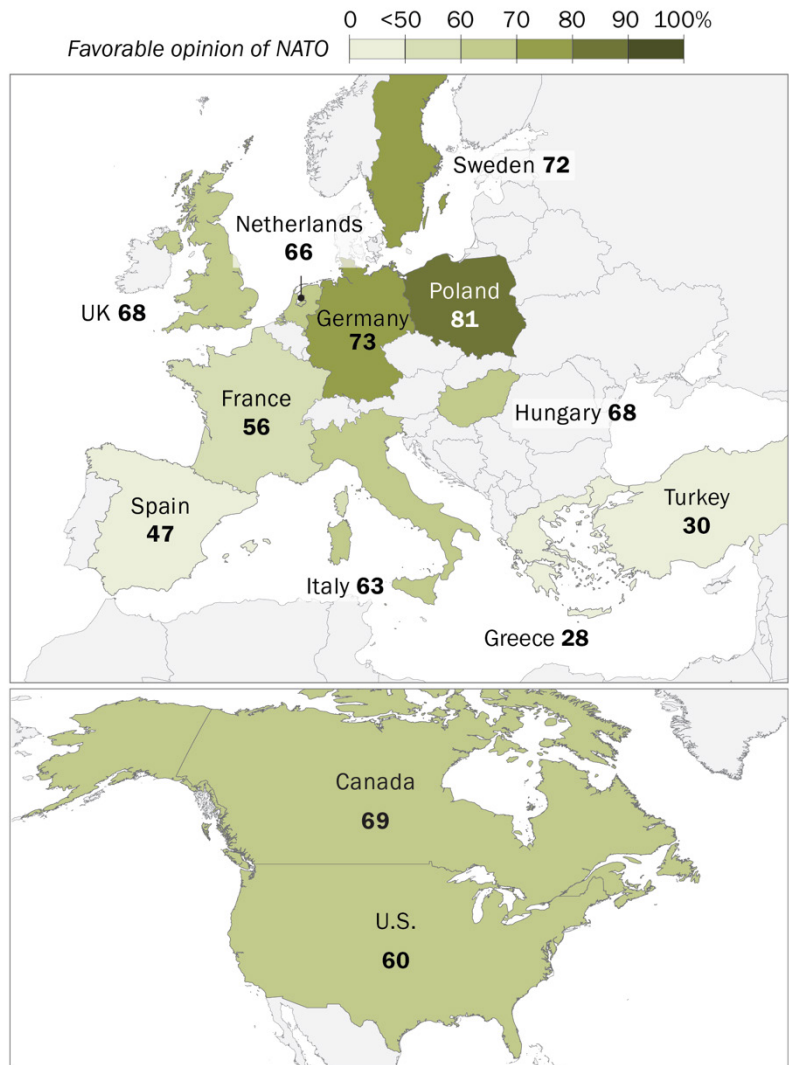
Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
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Views of Putin and Russia

Confidence in Putin

Across the broader set of 25 countries, **few people express confidence in Putin's leadership on the world stage.** A median of 15% have confidence in him to do the right thing regarding world affairs, while a median of 84% do not.

Confidence in Putin has remained low since Russia's February 2022 invasion of Ukraine. **But views of Putin have become more favorable in a handful of countries since 2024.** Confidence in the Russian president is up in Greece, Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Turkey and the U.S. In the U.S., this movement has come [largely among Republicans](#) and Republican-leaning independents. Still, only 17% of Republicans have confidence in Putin.

While overall confidence in Putin generally remains low, more people have confidence now than in 2024

% who have ___ in Russian President Vladimir Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs
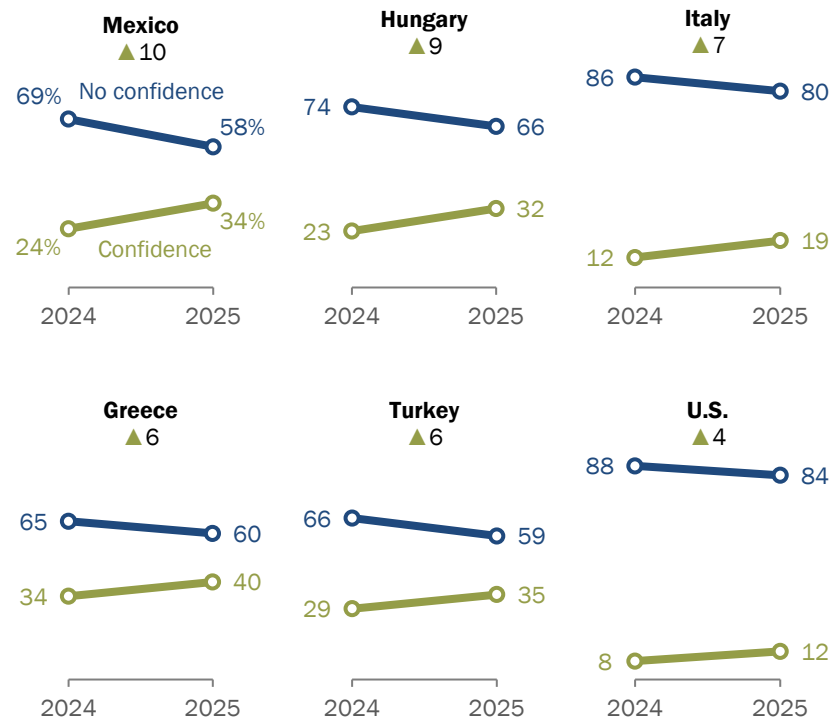
Note: Only statistically significant changes shown.
Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
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Related: [Republican Opinion Shifts on Russia-Ukraine War](#)

People who place themselves on the ideological right have become more confident in Putin in six countries since last year: Nigeria (+15 percentage points), Italy (+13), Mexico (+11), Hungary (+10), Brazil (+9), and the U.S. (+6).

In many countries, confidence in Putin is related to confidence in U.S. President Donald Trump. In Australia, Canada and most of the European countries surveyed, **people who have confidence in Trump are also more likely to have confidence in Putin.**

Favorability of Russia

Russia continues to be seen in a mostly negative light by people in the 25 countries surveyed. A median of 19% have a favorable view of Russia, while a median of 79% have an unfavorable view. In two countries – India and Indonesia – views of Russia are more favorable than not. And in Nigeria and Mexico, opinions are mixed.

While overall favorability of Russia remains low, an increasing share of the public in five countries – Greece, Hungary, Italy and Turkey – have a positive view of the country.

Greeks and Italians, for example, are 10 points more likely to have a favorable opinion of Russia this year than in 2024. And in Hungary and Italy, views have become especially more positive among people on the ideological right and those who support their nation's right-wing populist parties.

People across most of the countries surveyed see the U.S. more favorably than Russia, even as positive opinion of the U.S. has dropped over the past year. However, adults in Indonesia, Mexico and Turkey express more favorable views of Russia than of the U.S.

For more on U.S. image abroad, read our recent report, "U.S. Image Declines in Many Nations Amid Low Confidence in Trump."

Views of Zelenskyy

Confidence in Zelenskyy is mixed across the 25 nations surveyed: A median of 45% have confidence in him to do the right thing regarding world affairs, while an identical median share do not. The survey was conducted before Ukraine's drone attacks against Russian targets.

While confidence in Zelenskyy dipped in some countries between 2023 and 2024, it has increased in some of the same places over the past year. For example, 64% of Germans have confidence in Zelenskyy today, up from 54% in 2024 and closer to the level of support measured in 2023 (61%).

Confidence in Zelenskyy returns to 2023 levels among some European publics

*% who have **confidence** in Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy to do the right thing regarding world affairs*
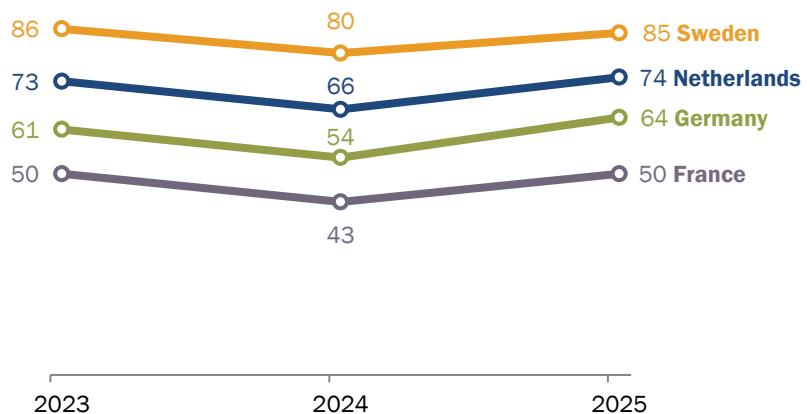
Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
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In many European countries, supporters of right-wing populist parties are less likely than nonsupporters to express confidence in Zelenskyy. And, as is the case with international views of Putin, confidence in Zelenskyy is related to confidence in the U.S. president. Across most of the 25 countries surveyed, **people with confidence in Trump are less likely to express confidence in Zelenskyy.**

In 15 of the 25 countries surveyed – including NATO member nations Canada, France, Germany, Sweden and the U.S. – people have more confidence in Zelenskyy than in Putin. However, in eight countries, including Greece and Hungary, people express more confidence in Putin than in Zelenskyy. In Argentina and Kenya, confidence in the two leaders is similar.

Country spotlight: Hungary

Here are key takeaways from Hungary, where ratings for Putin and Russia have improved somewhat over the past year:

- Hungarians on the ideological right have become more confident in Putin and more favorable toward Russia since 2024, as have those with a favorable view of Fidesz (the right-wing populist party of Prime Minister Viktor Orbán).

- Overall confidence in Zelenskyy has also risen somewhat, from 17% in 2024 to 23% today. While support for both Putin and Zelenskyy is low among Hungarians, more have confidence in Putin than in the Ukrainian president (32% vs. 23%).

- 68% of Hungarians have a favorable view of NATO, largely unchanged from 67% in 2024.

.

Hungarians who view Fidesz favorably have become more positive toward Russia and Putin

% who have …

Favorable view of <u>Russia</u>, among Hungarians with a(n) …

Favorable view of Fidesz
36%
54

Unfavorable view of Fidesz
15%
16

2024 — 2025
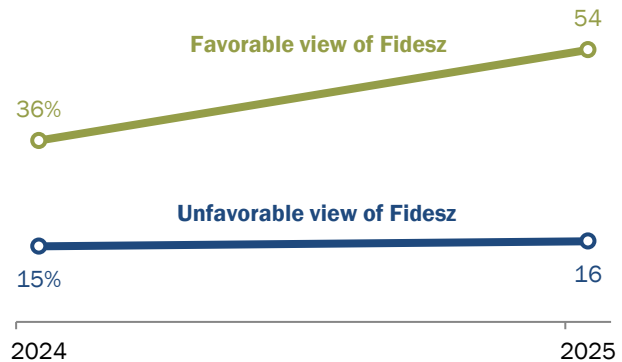
Confidence in <u>Putin</u>, among Hungarians with a(n) …
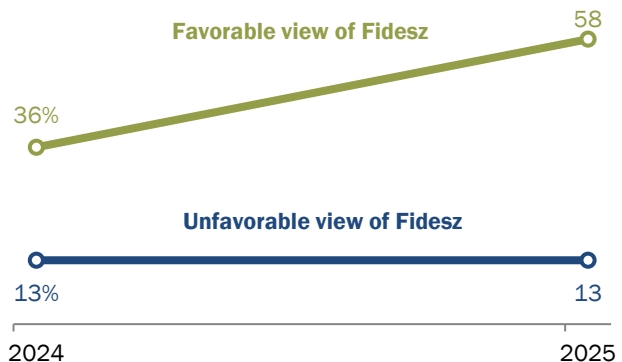
Favorable view of Fidesz
36%
58

Unfavorable view of Fidesz
13%
13

2024 — 2025

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
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Country spotlight: Turkey

Here are key takeaways from Turkey, which has hosted peace talks between Russia and Ukraine:

- 30% of Turks have a favorable opinion of NATO. The highest this share has ever been in our surveys is 42%, measured in 2024.

- 27% of Turks have confidence in Zelenskyy, around the same share as in 2024. A somewhat larger share (35%) have confidence in Putin.

- Though fewer than four-in-ten Turks see Putin or Russia in a positive light, there have been modest increases in confidence in the Russian leader (+6 points) and favorability of Russia (+8) since 2024.

Turks' views of NATO, Zelenskyy, Russia and Putin more negative than positive

% who have ...

	Unfavorable	Favorable
Opinion of NATO	52%	30%

	No confidence	Confidence
Confidence in Zelenskyy	58	27

	Unfavorable	Favorable
Opinion of Russia	55	38

	No confidence	Confidence
Confidence in Putin	59	35

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
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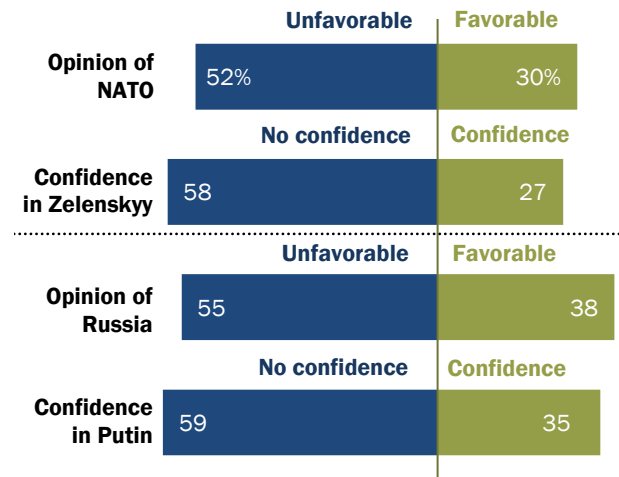# Country spotlight: United States

Here are key takeaways from the U.S., where Democrats are more likely than Republicans to see the NATO alliance favorably:

- Six-in-ten Americans have a favorable view of NATO, though that share is much higher among Democrats than Republicans (77% vs. 45%).

- Similarly low shares in the U.S. are confident in Putin (12%) or view Russia favorably (13%). There has been a slight uptick in the share of Americans who express confidence in Putin over the past year (+4 points).

- About half of Americans have confidence in Zelenskyy, down from a high of 56% in March 2023.

For more on U.S. views of the Russia-Ukraine war, read "[Republican Opinion Shifts on Russia-Ukraine War](#)."

CORRECTION (June 23, 2025): A previous version of this report referred to Viktor Orbán as Hungary's president instead of prime minister. This has been updated.

Views of NATO differ by party in U.S.

*% who have a **favorable** opinion of NATO*
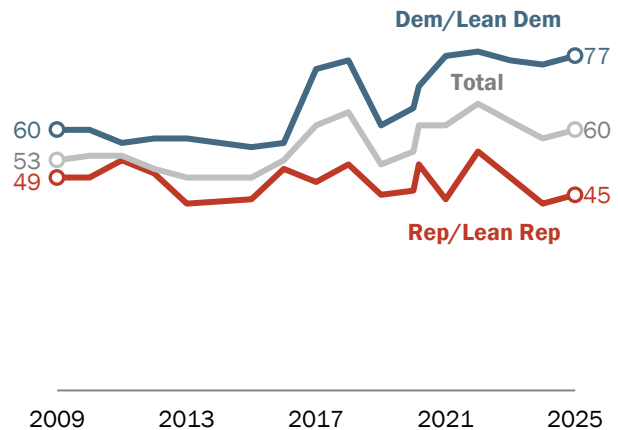
Note: Starting in March 2020, data is from Pew Research Center's online American Trends Panel; older data is from telephone surveys. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 24-30, 2025. "NATO Viewed Favorably Across 13 Member Nations"

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1. Views of NATO

NATO is seen in a positive light across most of the 13 member nations surveyed: **A median of 66% have a favorable view of the alliance,** while a median of 30% have an unfavorable view.

Majorities in 10 of these countries express a positive opinion of NATO, including about seven-in-ten adults or more in Canada, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Sweden and the UK. Poles have the most favorable opinion: 81% see NATO favorably.

Spaniards' opinions are split (47% favorable vs. 45% unfavorable), while views among Greeks and Turks are more negative than positive, on balance. Historically, no more than about four-in-ten adults in Greece or Turkey have viewed NATO favorably.

Majorities in most NATO member states polled have positive views of the alliance

% who have a(n) ___ opinion of NATO
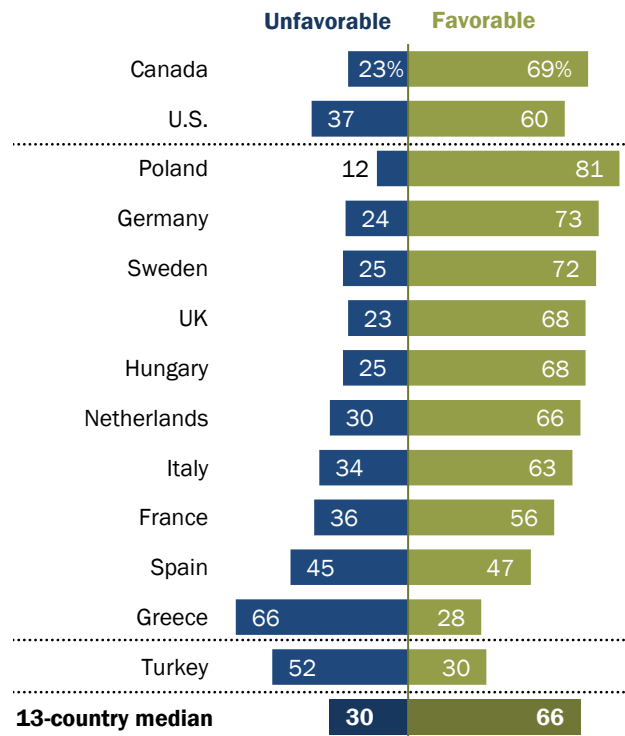
	Unfavorable	Favorable
Canada	23%	69%
U.S.	37	60
Poland	12	81
Germany	24	73
Sweden	25	72
UK	23	68
Hungary	25	68
Netherlands	30	66
Italy	34	63
France	36	56
Spain	45	47
Greece	66	28
Turkey	52	30
13-country median	**30**	**66**

Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.
Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
"NATO Viewed Favorably Across 13 Member Nations"

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Views over time

While NATO is generally well-regarded among people in the 13 countries surveyed, **views have dipped slightly over the past year in a handful of countries**. In the Netherlands, for example, 66% of adults have a favorable view of the alliance, down from 75% in 2024. Similarly, this share has declined 9 points in Greece and 7 points in Poland.

Views of NATO among Poles, historically one of the publics most favorable toward the organization, have cooled slightly. This year, 81% see NATO positively, down from 88% in 2024.

Adults in Germany (+9 points) and Canada (+6) see NATO *more* favorably than in 2024.

NATO favorability down in a few countries

*% who have a **favorable** opinion of NATO*

	'24	'25	*Change*
Netherlands	75	66	▼9
Greece	37	28	▼9
Poland	88	81	▼7
Canada	63	69	▲6
Germany	64	73	▲9

Notes: Only statistically significant differences are shown.
Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
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By ideology

In Canada, Hungary, the UK and the U.S., people who place themselves on the ideological left are more likely than those on the ideological right to express a positive view of NATO. This divide is widest in the U.S., where liberals are about twice as likely as conservatives to see the organization favorably (80% vs. 42%).

In Greece and Sweden, adults on the right are much more likely than those on the left to have a positive view of the alliance.

In some nations, people on the ideological left see NATO more favorably than those on the right

*% who have a **favorable** opinion of NATO, by ideology*

	Right	Center	Left	Left-right diff
U.S.	42%	64%	80%	+38
UK	61	69	78	+17
Canada	63	75	78	+15
Hungary	66	71	78	+12
Greece	38	30	20	-18
Sweden	82	75	53	-29

Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).
Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
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By right-wing populist party support
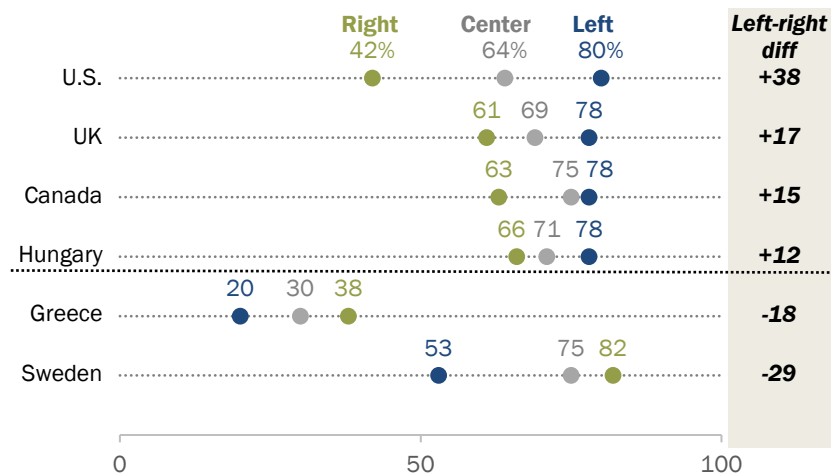
In two countries – Italy and Sweden – people who hold a favorable view of right-wing populist parties are more likely than those with an unfavorable view of these parties to see NATO in a positive light. This includes Italians who support Brothers of Italy, led by Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni. Similarly, Swedish adults who support the Sweden Democrats are more likely than nonsupporters to have a favorable view of NATO.

Some right-wing populist party supporters are *less* likely than nonsupporters to express a favorable opinion of the alliance. This is the case for Hungarian supporters of Fidesz and British supporters of Reform UK. And Germans who support Alternative for Germany (AfD) are 34 points less likely than nonsupporters to have positive opinion of NATO.
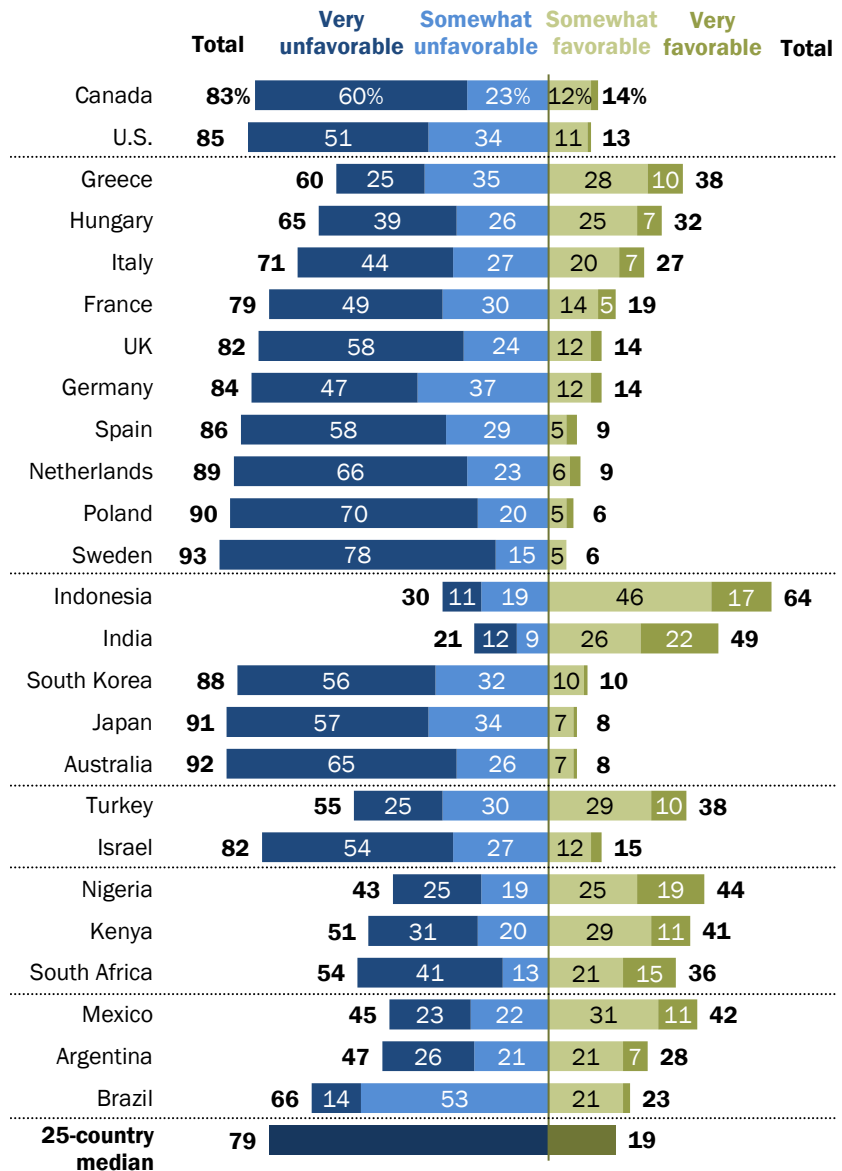
2. Views of Russia and Putin

Across the broader set of 25 countries surveyed, attitudes toward Russia are mostly negative. Overall, **a median of 79% have an unfavorable view of Russia**, while a median of 19% have a positive view.

Majorities of adults in 18 of the countries surveyed have an unfavorable view of Russia. And in many of these countries, the predominant attitude toward Russia is *very* unfavorable: 78% in Sweden, 70% in Poland, 66% in the Netherlands and 65% in Australia describe their view this way.

Of the publics surveyed, Indonesians are the most positive toward Russia: 64% have a favorable view. Opinions in India are also positive, on balance (49% favorable vs. 21% unfavorable), though many Indians (31%) do not express an opinion. In no other country surveyed are opinions about Russia more positive than negative.

Negative views of Russia prevail across most countries surveyed

% who have a ___ opinion of Russia

	Total	Very unfavorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Somewhat favorable	Very favorable	Total
Canada	83%	60%	23%	12%	14%	
U.S.	85	51	34	11		13
Greece	60	25	35	28	10	38
Hungary	65	39	26	25	7	32
Italy	71	44	27	20	7	27
France	79	49	30	14	5	19
UK	82	58	24	12		14
Germany	84	47	37	12		14
Spain	86	58	29	5		9
Netherlands	89	66	23	6		9
Poland	90	70	20	5		6
Sweden	93	78	15	5		6
Indonesia	30	11	19	46	17	64
India	21	12	9	26	22	49
South Korea	88	56	32	10		10
Japan	91	57	34	7		8
Australia	92	65	26	7		8
Turkey	55	25	30	29	10	38
Israel	82	54	27	12		15
Nigeria	43	25	19	25	19	44
Kenya	51	31	20	29	11	41
South Africa	54	41	13	21	15	36
Mexico	45	23	22	31	11	42
Argentina	47	26	21	21	7	28
Brazil	66	14	53	21		23
25-country median	79					19

Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.
Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
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Views of Russia vs. views of U.S.

In 21 of the countries surveyed (excluding the U.S.) people have a more positive view of the U.S. than Russia. This is the case even though America's image has fallen sharply over the past year in many nations.

Only in Indonesia, Mexico and Turkey do more people have a favorable opinion of Russia than of the U.S.

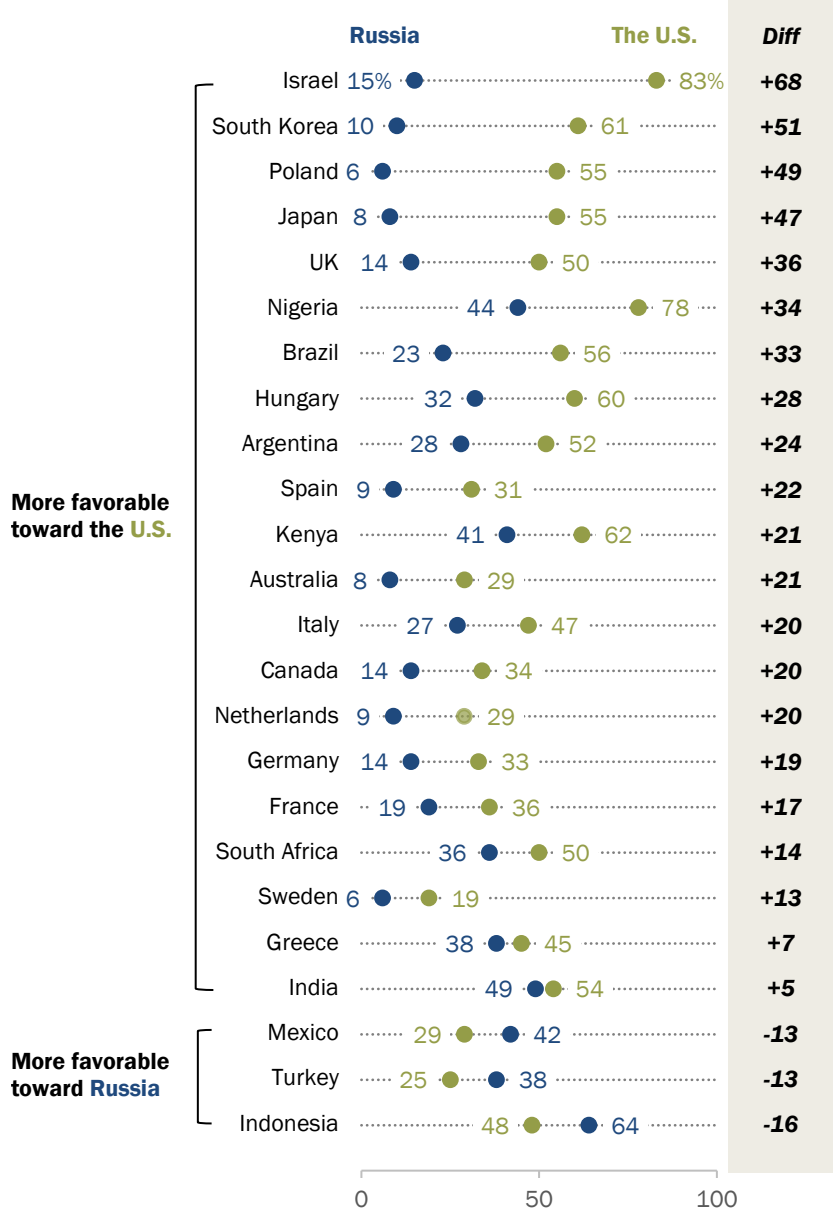*Related: U.S. Image Declines in Many Nations Amid Low Confidence in Trump*

Views over time

Opinions of Russia have, in general, shifted very little in the past few years, following a worsening in international public opinion after Russia's 2022 invasion of Ukraine.

But favorable views are up since last year in Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Turkey. In South Korea, favorable views of Russia have declined 9 points.

U.S. seen more favorably than Russia in most countries polled

*% who have a **favorable** opinion of ...*

	Russia	The U.S.	Diff
Israel	15%	83%	+68
South Korea	10	61	+51
Poland	6	55	+49
Japan	8	55	+47
UK	14	50	+36
Nigeria	44	78	+34
Brazil	23	56	+33
Hungary	32	60	+28
Argentina	28	52	+24
Spain	9	31	+22
Kenya	41	62	+21
Australia	8	29	+21
Italy	27	47	+20
Canada	14	34	+20
Netherlands	9	29	+20
Germany	14	33	+19
France	19	36	+17
South Africa	36	50	+14
Sweden	6	19	+13
Greece	38	45	+7
India	49	54	+5
Mexico	42	29	-13
Turkey	38	25	-13
Indonesia	64	48	-16

More favorable toward the U.S. (Israel through India)

More favorable toward Russia (Mexico, Turkey, Indonesia)

Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.
Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
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By age, ideology and right-wing populist party support

There are some differences in views of Russia by age. In 17 countries surveyed, adults ages 18 to 34 have more favorable opinions of Russia than adults ages 50 and older.
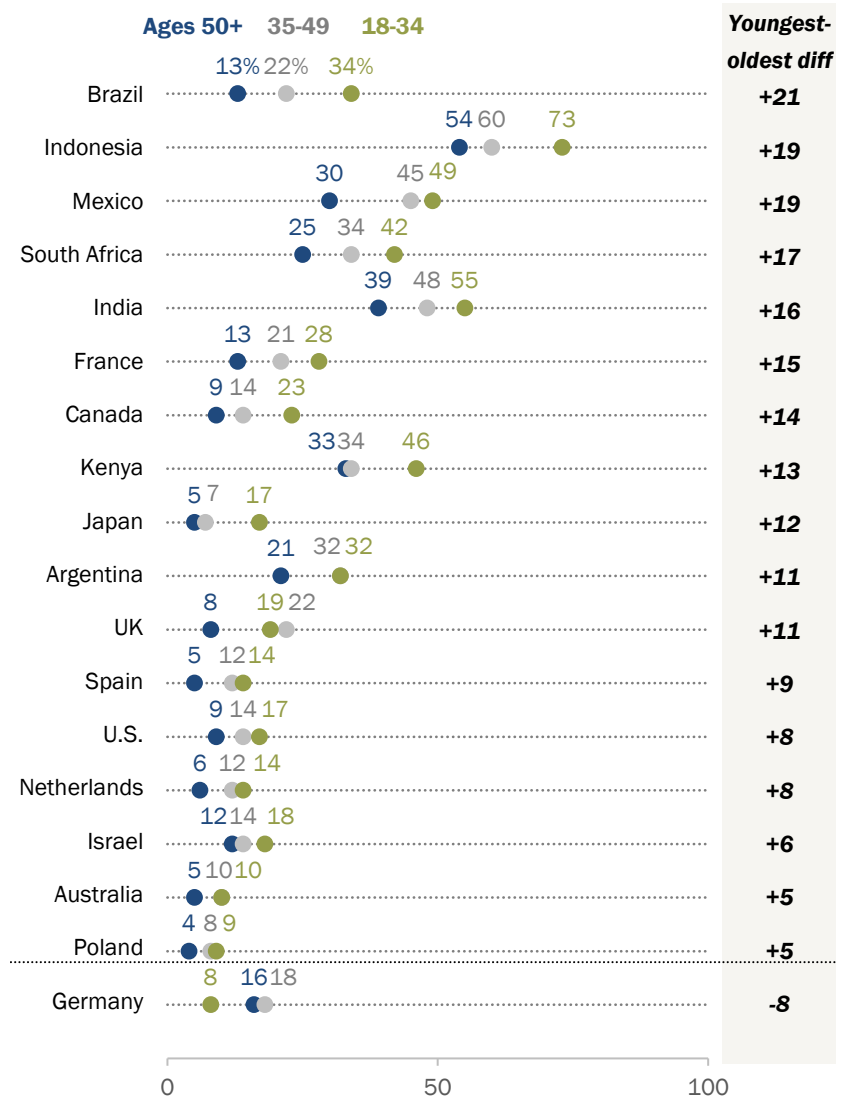
In eight countries, people who place themselves on the ideological right are more favorable toward Russia than those on the left. For example, in Hungary, 41% of people on the right have a favorable view, compared with 20% of those on the left.

Similarly, many people who support right-wing populist parties in Europe have more favorable opinions of Russia than those with unfavorable views of these parties.

For more on U.S. views of Russia by party, read "Republican Opinion Shifts on Russia-Ukraine War."

In many countries, younger people have more favorable views of Russia than older generations

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

Country	Ages 50+	35-49	18-34	Youngest-oldest diff
Brazil	13%	22%	34%	+21
Indonesia	54	60	73	+19
Mexico	30	45	49	+19
South Africa	25	34	42	+17
India	39	48	55	+16
France	13	21	28	+15
Canada	9	14	23	+14
Kenya	33	34	46	+13
Japan	5	7	17	+12
Argentina	21	32	32	+11
UK	8	19	22	+11
Spain	5	12	14	+9
U.S.	9	14	17	+8
Netherlands	6	12	14	+8
Israel	12	14	18	+6
Australia	5	10	10	+5
Poland	4	8	9	+5
Germany	8	16	18	-8

Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. Adults ages 18 to 34 more likely than those ages 50 and older to answer the question in Brazil, India, Indonesia, Mexico and South Africa.
Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
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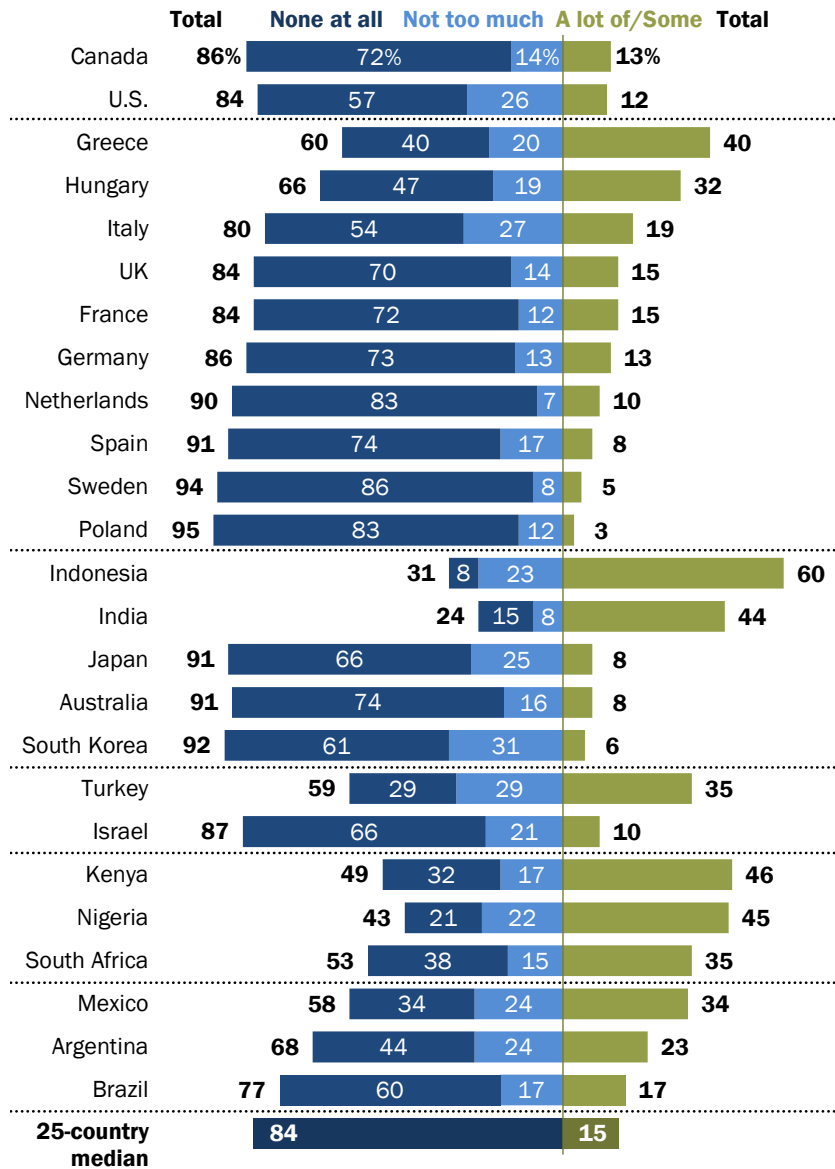**PEW RESEARCH CENTER**

Confidence in Putin

Confidence in Russian President Vladimir Putin is low across the 25 surveyed countries. A median of 84% of adults say they have not too much or no confidence at all in Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs, while a median of 15% express at least some confidence in him.

Europeans' opinions of Putin are especially critical. Substantial majorities in every European country surveyed lack confidence in the Russian president, including majorities of 90% or more in the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and Sweden. In several European countries, half or more say they have no confidence *at all* in Putin. Across the region, no more than four-in-ten express confidence in him.

Views are more varied in other parts of the globe. In the Asia-Pacific region, for instance, 60% of Indonesians have at least some confidence in Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs. But in Australia, Japan and South Korea, fewer than one-in-ten adults hold this view.

Large shares in 25 countries lack confidence in Putin

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

Country	Total	None at all	Not too much	A lot of/Some	Total
Canada	86%	72%	14%		13%
U.S.	84	57	26		12
Greece	60	40	20		40
Hungary	66	47	19		32
Italy	80	54	27		19
UK	84	70	14		15
France	84	72	12		15
Germany	86	73	13		13
Netherlands	90	83	7		10
Spain	91	74	17		8
Sweden	94	86	8		5
Poland	95	83	12		3
Indonesia	31	8	23		60
India	24	15	8		44
Japan	91	66	25		8
Australia	91	74	16		8
South Korea	92	61	31		6
Turkey	59	29	29		35
Israel	87	66	21		10
Kenya	49	32	17		46
Nigeria	43	21	22		45
South Africa	53	38	15		35
Mexico	58	34	24		34
Argentina	68	44	24		23
Brazil	77	60	17		17
25-country median		84			15

Note: Those who did not answer or said "Never heard of this person" are not shown.
Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
"NATO Viewed Favorably Across 13 Member Nations"

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Of the sub-Saharan African publics surveyed, Kenyans and Nigerians are divided in their views of Putin, while South Africans are more critical. And in Latin America, Mexicans are the most confident in the Russian president, but they rate him more negatively than positively (34% confident vs. 58% not confident).

In the Middle East, majorities of people in Israel (87%) and Turkey (59%) lack confidence in Putin.

Views over time

Confidence in Putin has remained low in most countries since Russia's 2022 invasion of Ukraine, though opinion has improved slightly in some countries. For example, in Mexico, confidence in Putin is up by 10 points since last year. And in Hungary, roughly a third (32%) now have at least some confidence in him, up from 23% last year. Confidence in Putin is also up in Italy (+7 points), Greece (+6), Turkey (+6) and the U.S. (+4).

In some countries, the uptick in overall confidence in Putin is at least partly driven by growing confidence among those who place themselves on the ideological right. For example, 28% of Italians on ideological right now express at least some confidence in Putin, up from 15% last year.

By ideology

In many countries where we ask about ideology, people on the right are especially likely to express confidence in Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs. This is especially evident in Hungary, where 43% of those on right say they have confidence in Putin, compared with 20% of those on the left and 27% of those in the center. A similar pattern can be observed in Australia, Canada, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Spain, the UK and the U.S.

In Israel and Mexico, this pattern is reversed, with people on the ideological left *more* likely than those on the right to have confidence in Putin. For example, 27% of left-leaning Israelis have at least some confidence in him, compared with 4% of those on the right.
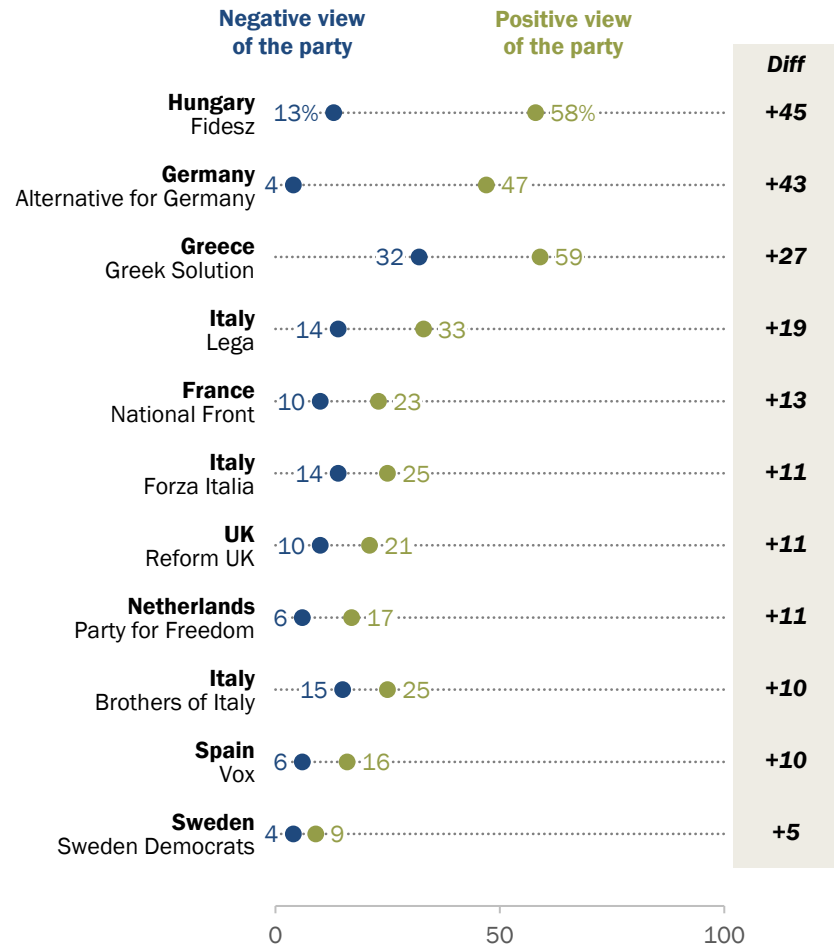
By right-wing populist party support

Among Europeans, those with a favorable view of right-wing populist parties in their country tend to be more confident in Putin. In Hungary, for instance, more than half of adults who support Fidesz – the party led by Prime Minister Viktor Orbán – have confidence in Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs (58%). This compares with 13% of Hungarians who do not support Fidesz.

In Italy, right-wing populist party supporters have grown more confident in the Russian president since last year. Today, a third of Lega supporters express confidence in Putin, up from 11% in 2024 (+22 points). There have been a similar increases among supporters of Forza Italia and Brothers of Italy.

European views of Putin vary by support for right-wing populist parties

*% who have **confidence** in Russian President Vladimir Putin to do the right thing regarding world affairs, among those with a ...*

	Negative view of the party	**Positive view of the party**	*Diff*
Hungary Fidesz	13%	58%	**+45**
Germany Alternative for Germany	4	47	**+43**
Greece Greek Solution	32	59	**+27**
Italy Lega	14	33	**+19**
France National Front	10	23	**+13**
Italy Forza Italia	14	25	**+11**
UK Reform UK	10	21	**+11**
Netherlands Party for Freedom	6	17	**+11**
Italy Brothers of Italy	15	25	**+10**
Spain Vox	6	16	**+10**
Sweden Sweden Democrats	4	9	**+5**

Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. We classify populist parties using three external measures and define a party as populist when at least two of these sources classify it as such. Read the Appendix for more information.
Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
"NATO Viewed Favorably Across 13 Member Nations"

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3. Views of Zelenskyy

Views of Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy are evenly divided across the 25 countries surveyed. A median of 45% of adults in these countries say they have confidence in him to do the right thing regarding world affairs, while an identical median share *lack* confidence in him.

Ratings of Zelenskyy are highest in Sweden, where 85% have at least some confidence. More than six-in-ten adults also give him positive ratings in Australia, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands and the UK.

In Greece, Hungary and Italy, however, sizable majorities express little or no confidence in Zelenskyy, with as many as eight-in-ten in Greece taking this stance.

In several countries, half or more express little to no confidence in Zelenskyy, with majorities Turkey and the Latin American countries surveyed holding this view.

In the Asia-Pacific region, confidence in Zelenskyy ranges from as high as 67% in Australia to as low as 32% in India (though a near equal share of Indians say they *lack* confidence in him, and 38% do not offer an opinion).

Views over time

In five countries – Australia, France, Germany, Hungary and the Netherlands – confidence in Zelenskyy has ticked up since 2024. For example, confidence in Zelenskyy is up 10 points among Germans over the past year.

Ratings of Zelenskyy are mixed across 25 countries

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

	No confidence	Confidence
Canada	31%	66%
U.S.	42	49
Sweden	14	85
Netherlands	25	74
UK	25	72
Germany	35	64
Spain	45	52
France	47	50
Poland	45	49
Italy	67	32
Hungary	76	23
Greece	80	19
Australia	29	67
Japan	42	55
South Korea	52	45
Indonesia	45	43
India	30	32
Israel	51	36
Turkey	58	27
Kenya	45	49
Nigeria	47	36
South Africa	52	31
Brazil	62	29
Mexico	63	25
Argentina	55	24
25-country median	**45**	**45**
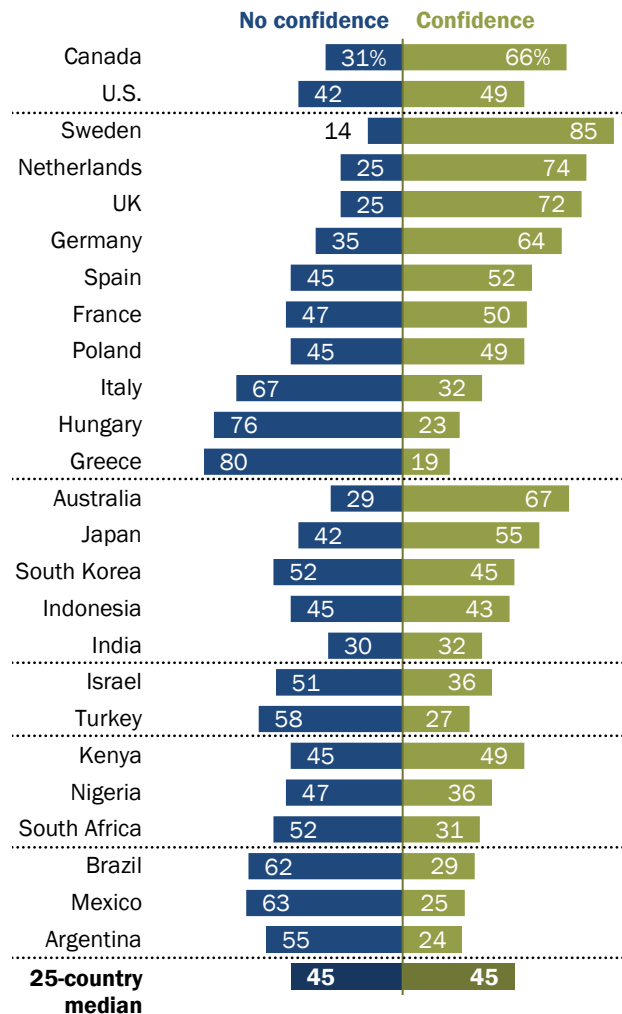
Note: Those who did not answer or said "Never heard of this person" are not shown.
Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
"NATO Viewed Favorably Across 13 Member Nations"

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By contrast, views of Zelenskyy have become more negative since 2024 in Argentina, Greece, Italy, Japan, Poland and South Korea.

By ideology

In several countries, there is a wide ideological gap in ratings of Zelenskyy. People who place themselves on the left are often more likely than those on the right to express confidence in the Ukrainian president. This difference is most evident in the U.S., where liberals are 44 points more likely than conservatives to say they have at least some confidence in Zelenskyy to do the right thing regarding world affairs (75% vs. 31%).

By right-wing populist party support

Europeans' views of Zelenskyy are also tied to their opinions of right-wing populist parties. People with a favorable view of the right-wing populist parties in their country are less likely than those with an unfavorable view of these parties to say they have confidence in Zelenskyy. For example, in Germany, about a quarter of those who support Alternative for Germany (AfD) say they have confidence in Zelenskyy (24%). By comparison, roughly three-quarters of Germans who do not support AfD (76%) have confidence in him.

In Greece and Italy, those who have a favorable view of the *centrist or left-wing populist parties* in their country are more likely than nonsupporters to have confidence in Zelenskyy. In Greece, around a third of those with a favorable opinion of Syriza have confidence in Zelenskyy (32%). By comparison, 17% of Greeks who do not support Syriza express confidence in him.

Appendix: Classifying European political parties

Classifying parties as populist

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

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

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

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

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

academic experts and journalists. The PopuList classifies parties that emphasize the will of the people against the elite as populist.[1] This appendix uses The PopuList 3.0.

Classifying parties as left, right or center

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

[1] Mudde, Cas. 2004. "The Populist Zeitgeist." Government and Opposition.

European populist party classifications

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

* Previously named the Brexit Party.
Note: Left-right indicates the average score CHES experts gave each party on an 11-point left-right scale. Scores for anti-elitism are an average of party position on direct versus representative democracy and the salience of anti-elite rhetoric within the party.
Source: CHES (2019); Global Party Survey (2019); The PopuList (2019).

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Acknowledgments

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

Methodology

About Pew Research Center's Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey

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

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

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

Ideology

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

- In most countries, we asked people to place themselves on a scale ranging from "Extreme left" to "Extreme right." The question was asked this way in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the UK.

- In Japan and South Korea, ideology was measured on a scale from "Extremely progressive" to "Extremely conservative."

- In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).

- Ideology was not asked about in India, Indonesia or Kenya.

Religious identification

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

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

Education

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

High- and middle-income countries

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

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

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

The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 3,605 respondents is plus or minus 1.9 percentage points.

The survey includes oversamples of Jewish, Muslim and non-Hispanic Asian adults in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population.

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

To learn more about the ATP, read "About the American Trends Panel."

Panel recruitment

Since 2018, the ATP has used address-based sampling (ABS) for recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Computerized Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover 90% to 98% of the population.[2] Within each sampled household, the adult with the next birthday is selected to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.[3] Prior to 2018, the ATP was recruited using landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys administered in English and Spanish.

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

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the United States. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which Jewish, Muslim and non-Hispanic Asian adults were selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with SSRS. The web program used for online respondents was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the SSRS project team and Pew Research Center researchers. The SSRS project team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or gift code to Amazon.com, Target.com or Walmart.com. Incentive amounts ranged from $5 to $20 depending on whether the

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[2] AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling."

[3] Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was March 24-30, 2025. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

For panelists who take surveys online:[4] Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on March 24.[5] Survey invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on March 24. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on March 25.

Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents, ATP Wave 166

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

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

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

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[4] The ATP does not use routers or chains in any part of its online data collection protocol, nor are they used to direct respondents to additional surveys.

[5] Postcard notifications for web panelists are sent to 1) panelists who were recruited within the last two years and 2) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

Data quality checks

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

Weighting

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

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

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

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 166

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

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Jewish, Muslim, and non-Hispanic Asian respondents. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 166

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

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Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 166

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

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Topline questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey
June 23, 2025 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, refer to the Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).

- Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. The topline "total" columns show 100% because they are based on unrounded numbers.

- Combined totals are based on unrounded topline figures. We changed rounding procedures in 2024, so results published prior to 2024 may not match exactly to current releases.

- We conducted both telephone and face-to-face surveys in Hungary and Poland in 2024. Data in our 2024 reports was from the face-to-face survey. Moving forward, 2024 trends will reference data from the telephone survey, where available, and may differ from earlier reports.

- We have changed our survey mode in several countries at certain points. For some mode shifts, we may provide trends from another mode for comparison in separate topline tables. The extent of the mode differences varies across questions; while there are negligible differences on some questions, others have more pronounced differences. Caution should be taken when comparing across modes. Some of these changes include:

  o Surveys in the U.S. and Australia, which are now conducted primarily online, rather than by telephone.

  o Surveys in Hungary and Poland, which are now conducted by telephone, rather than face-to-face.

  o Since 2020, the Italy survey has been conducted by telephone; surveys were conducted face-to-face in 2002 and 2007-2019.

  o Since 2021, the Greece survey has been conducted by telephone; all prior surveys in Greece were conducted face-to-face.

- Some data from India in 2023 is not directly comparable to the current survey due to large differences in item nonresponse (such as when respondents say they don't know the answer to a question). The data is included in a separate table for reference, where relevant.

- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries.

- Not all questions included in the Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q3e. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? e. NATO, that is, North Atlantic Treaty Organization						
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2025	60	37	17	43	25	12	3	100
	Spring, 2024	58	38	14	44	24	14	4	100
	Spring, 2023	62	35	13	49	24	11	3	100
	Spring, 2022	66	31	14	53	22	9	3	100
	Spring, 2021	61	35	12	49	26	10	4	100
	March, 2020	61	35	10	50	26	9	4	100
Canada	Spring, 2025	69	23	26	44	14	9	8	100
	Spring, 2024	63	25	18	44	16	9	12	100
	Spring, 2023	62	28	20	42	17	11	10	100
	Spring, 2022	65	26	18	47	17	9	9	100
	Spring, 2021	66	22	14	53	16	6	12	100
	Summer, 2020	69	20	13	56	14	6	11	100
	Spring, 2019	67	21	14	52	16	4	13	100
	Spring, 2017	65	16	16	50	11	5	18	100
	Spring, 2016	56	17	14	42	12	5	27	100
	Spring, 2015	55	23	10	46	18	5	22	100
	Spring, 2013	57	20	9	48	13	6	23	100
France	Spring, 2025	56	36	9	47	25	11	8	100
	Spring, 2024	54	37	9	45	23	15	9	100
	Spring, 2023	56	35	9	47	23	12	9	100
	Spring, 2022	55	34	10	44	20	14	11	100
	Spring, 2021	51	31	5	46	20	10	19	100
	Summer, 2020	50	38	6	44	27	11	12	100
	Spring, 2019	50	38	6	43	26	12	12	100
	Spring, 2017	60	34	6	54	23	11	6	100
	Spring, 2016	49	38	4	45	28	10	13	100
	Spring, 2015	64	35	7	57	26	9	1	100
	Spring, 2013	58	41	6	52	29	12	1	100
	Spring, 2012	67	32	8	59	21	10	1	100
	Spring, 2011	70	30	10	60	23	7	1	100
	Spring, 2010	67	31	6	62	24	7	2	100
	Fall, 2009	71	28	12	59	20	7	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2025	73	24	22	51	17	7	3	100
	Spring, 2024	64	32	16	48	23	9	4	100
	Spring, 2023	69	26	19	50	19	7	5	100
	Spring, 2022	69	25	19	51	17	8	6	100
	Spring, 2021	59	30	14	45	23	8	11	100
	Summer, 2020	58	34	9	49	27	6	8	100
	Spring, 2019	57	32	8	49	26	7	10	100
	Spring, 2017	67	25	11	56	20	5	9	100
	Spring, 2016	59	30	5	54	26	4	11	100
	Spring, 2015	55	36	7	48	29	7	9	100
	Spring, 2013	60	31	5	54	27	3	10	100
	Spring, 2012	65	30	8	57	26	4	5	100
	Spring, 2011	60	33	6	54	29	4	7	100
	Spring, 2010	57	34	7	50	27	6	9	100
	Fall, 2009	73	23	14	59	18	4	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2025	28	66	4	24	38	28	6	100
	Spring, 2024	37	59	5	32	36	23	4	100
	Spring, 2023	40	55	8	32	29	26	5	100
	Spring, 2022	33	64	6	27	35	29	3	100
	Spring, 2021	38	56	7	31	36	21	6	100
	Spring, 2019	37	51	2	35	35	16	12	100
	Spring, 2017	34	57	2	31	33	24	9	100
	Spring, 2016	24	69	2	23	40	29	6	100
	Spring, 2013	25	65	3	22	42	23	10	100
	Spring, 2012	20	73	1	19	37	35	7	100
Hungary	Spring, 2025	68	25	19	49	16	9	7	100
	February, 2024	67	25	20	46	15	10	9	100

		Q3e. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? e. NATO, that is, North Atlantic Treaty Organization						
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	**Spring, 2025**	63	34	18	45	20	14	3	100
	Spring, 2024	60	36	15	45	23	13	4	100
	Spring, 2023	65	30	17	49	18	13	4	100
	Spring, 2022	64	31	16	48	19	12	5	100
	Spring, 2021	72	22	15	57	15	7	6	100
	Summer, 2020	60	35	14	45	24	11	5	100
	Spring, 2019	60	24	11	49	17	7	16	100
	Spring, 2017	57	27	8	49	20	7	16	100
	Spring, 2016	59	26	9	50	17	10	15	100
	Spring, 2015	64	26	11	53	18	8	9	100
	Spring, 2013	59	25	11	49	18	7	16	100
	Spring, 2012	61	25	12	49	18	7	14	100
	Fall, 2009	64	16	11	53	14	2	20	100
Netherlands	**Spring, 2025**	66	30	19	47	21	9	3	100
	Spring, 2024	75	21	23	51	11	10	4	100
	Spring, 2023	77	20	24	53	13	7	3	100
	Spring, 2022	76	19	26	50	13	6	4	100
	Spring, 2021	71	21	16	55	16	5	8	100
	Summer, 2020	67	27	13	54	20	7	5	100
	Spring, 2019	72	21	16	56	15	6	7	100
	Spring, 2017	78	15	24	55	12	3	7	100
	Spring, 2016	72	18	17	55	14	5	10	100
Poland	**Spring, 2025**	81	12	28	54	9	3	7	100
	February, 2024	88	9	35	53	7	3	3	100
Spain	**Spring, 2025**	47	45	17	30	23	21	8	100
	Spring, 2024	45	41	15	30	22	18	14	100
	Spring, 2023	53	39	22	31	19	20	8	100
	Spring, 2022	53	39	17	36	23	16	8	100
	Spring, 2021	55	36	12	43	21	14	9	100
	Summer, 2020	51	43	17	34	28	15	6	100
	Spring, 2019	49	42	15	34	27	15	9	100
	Spring, 2017	46	40	13	32	24	16	15	100
	Spring, 2016	44	43	13	31	24	19	14	100
	Spring, 2015	47	40	10	37	24	16	13	100
	Spring, 2013	42	47	11	31	29	18	11	100
	Spring, 2012	44	45	12	33	26	20	10	100
	Spring, 2011	62	32	15	47	21	11	6	100
	Spring, 2010	53	28	6	47	23	5	19	100
	Fall, 2009	56	29	7	49	20	8	15	100
Sweden	**Spring, 2025**	72	25	23	49	17	8	3	100
	Spring, 2024	72	22	22	50	15	7	6	100
	Spring, 2023	78	19	30	48	14	5	3	100
	Spring, 2022	80	18	20	59	13	5	3	100
	Spring, 2021	70	25	17	53	19	6	5	100
	Summer, 2020	65	30	11	54	24	6	5	100
	Spring, 2019	63	28	12	51	21	7	9	100
	Spring, 2017	64	27	16	49	20	7	9	100
	Spring, 2016	58	36	13	45	27	9	6	100
UK	**Spring, 2025**	68	23	25	43	16	7	9	100
	Spring, 2024	66	30	21	44	18	11	5	100
	Spring, 2023	74	21	27	47	13	8	5	100
	Spring, 2022	74	19	26	48	13	6	7	100
	Spring, 2021	66	17	19	47	10	7	17	100
	Summer, 2020	66	21	18	48	17	5	13	100
	Spring, 2019	65	23	20	45	15	8	12	100
	Spring, 2017	61	19	23	39	14	5	20	100
	Spring, 2016	61	17	18	43	10	7	22	100
	Spring, 2015	60	19	19	41	12	7	21	100
	Spring, 2013	60	17	12	47	13	5	23	100
	Spring, 2012	62	18	15	47	13	4	20	100
	Spring, 2011	64	17	17	46	12	5	20	100
	Spring, 2010	59	17	18	42	12	5	24	100
	Fall, 2009	63	17	22	41	11	6	21	100

		Q3e. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? e. NATO, that is, North Atlantic Treaty Organization							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	Spring, 2025	30	52	8	21	30	22	18	100
	Spring, 2024	42	46	13	29	23	23	12	100
	Spring, 2019	21	55	3	18	21	34	24	100
	Spring, 2017	23	58	3	20	27	31	19	100
	Spring, 2015	24	50	5	18	21	29	26	100
	Spring, 2014	19	70	5	14	17	53	11	100
	Spring, 2013	25	53	5	20	21	32	22	100
	Spring, 2012	15	59	3	12	16	43	26	100
	Spring, 2011	18	65	2	16	21	43	17	100

U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q3e. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? e. NATO, that is, North Atlantic Treaty Organization							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Summer, 2020	57	25	15	42	16	9	17	100
	Spring, 2020	55	25	15	40	17	8	20	100
	Spring, 2019	52	26	15	37	18	8	22	100
	Fall, 2018	64	22	30	34	14	9	14	100
	Spring, 2017	61	24	20	42	15	8	15	100
	Spring, 2016	53	26	12	41	18	7	21	100
	Spring, 2015	49	31	9	40	20	11	20	100
	Spring, 2013	49	27	9	40	17	10	24	100
	Spring, 2012	51	23	12	39	15	7	26	100
	Spring, 2011	54	24	14	40	17	7	22	100
	Spring, 2010	54	21	13	41	15	6	25	100
	Fall, 2009	53	24	11	42	14	10	23	100

HUNGARY AND POLAND FACE-TO-FACE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q3e. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? e. NATO, that is, North Atlantic Treaty Organization							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2024	63	33	12	51	27	6	4	100
	Spring, 2023	55	35	8	48	26	10	9	100
	Spring, 2022	63	26	14	49	20	6	10	100
	Spring, 2019	48	17	7	41	10	6	35	100
	Spring, 2017	60	23	9	51	19	3	18	100
	Spring, 2016	57	30	6	51	24	6	13	100
	Fall, 2009	57	19	6	51	17	2	24	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	91	5	39	52	4	1	4	100
	Spring, 2023	93	3	43	50	2	1	4	100
	Spring, 2022	90	6	34	55	5	1	4	100
	Spring, 2019	82	8	22	60	6	2	10	100
	Spring, 2017	79	7	22	57	6	1	14	100
	Spring, 2016	70	13	12	58	11	1	17	100
	Spring, 2015	74	16	9	65	14	2	11	100
	Spring, 2013	65	20	7	57	17	3	16	100
	Spring, 2012	71	18	11	59	16	3	11	100
	Spring, 2011	72	13	12	60	11	2	14	100
	Spring, 2010	77	10	18	59	9	1	13	100
	Fall, 2009	75	10	17	58	8	2	15	100
	Spring, 2007	72	17	15	57	13	4	11	100

		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
		Q3f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? f. Russia							
U.S.	Spring, 2025	13	85	1	11	34	51	2	100
	Spring, 2024	11	86	1	10	29	57	3	100
	Spring, 2023	7	91	1	6	29	62	2	100
	Spring, 2022	7	92	1	6	23	69	1	100
	March, 2020	15	83	1	14	42	41	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2025	14	83	2	12	23	60	3	100
	Spring, 2024	13	80	2	11	23	57	7	100
	Spring, 2023	12	81	2	10	20	61	7	100
	Spring, 2022	10	87	2	8	20	68	3	100
	Summer, 2020	30	62	3	27	36	26	8	100
	Spring, 2019	30	63	4	26	38	25	7	100
	Spring, 2018	27	60	2	25	36	24	12	100
	Spring, 2017	27	58	2	25	34	25	14	100
	Spring, 2015	26	60	3	23	36	23	14	100
	Spring, 2013	42	39	3	39	31	8	19	100
	Spring, 2009	51	30	5	46	22	8	19	100
	Spring, 2007	52	30	7	45	23	7	18	100
France	Spring, 2025	19	79	5	14	30	49	2	100
	Spring, 2024	17	77	4	13	31	46	6	100
	Spring, 2023	14	82	4	11	30	52	4	100
	Spring, 2022	13	81	2	12	31	50	5	100
	Summer, 2020	35	58	5	30	42	15	8	100
	Spring, 2019	33	61	4	29	40	21	6	100
	Spring, 2018	30	66	3	27	42	24	4	100
	Spring, 2017	36	62	5	31	38	24	2	100
	Spring, 2015	30	70	4	26	40	30	0	100
	Spring, 2014	26	73	4	22	34	39	1	100
	Spring, 2013	37	63	3	33	41	23	0	100
	Spring, 2012	36	64	3	33	41	23	0	100
	Spring, 2011	53	47	4	49	37	11	0	100
	Spring, 2010	51	49	3	48	37	12	0	100
	Spring, 2009	44	56	2	41	42	14	1	100
	Spring, 2007	35	65	2	33	48	17	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2025	14	84	3	12	37	47	2	100
	Spring, 2024	15	81	3	12	34	48	3	100
	Spring, 2023	10	86	2	8	37	49	4	100
	Spring, 2022	16	82	3	13	36	45	2	100
	Summer, 2020	30	63	4	26	51	13	7	100
	Spring, 2019	34	57	4	31	47	10	8	100
	Spring, 2018	35	59	3	32	50	9	6	100
	Spring, 2017	27	67	4	23	53	14	6	100
	Spring, 2015	27	70	3	24	47	23	3	100
	Spring, 2014	19	79	1	18	59	20	2	100
	Spring, 2013	32	61	1	31	49	11	7	100
	Spring, 2012	33	64	3	30	55	9	3	100
	Spring, 2011	47	48	2	45	42	7	5	100
	Spring, 2010	50	44	3	47	38	7	5	100
	Spring, 2009	42	51	2	40	41	10	7	100
	Spring, 2007	34	62	2	32	52	10	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2025	38	60	10	28	35	25	2	100
	Spring, 2024	28	70	5	23	42	28	2	100
	Spring, 2023	32	65	9	23	34	32	3	100
	Spring, 2022	26	72	8	19	37	35	2	100
	Spring, 2019	57	34	8	50	28	6	9	100
	Spring, 2018	52	44	8	44	33	10	5	100
	Spring, 2017	64	31	14	50	23	8	5	100
	Spring, 2014	62	35	13	48	24	11	4	100
	Spring, 2013	63	33	13	50	23	10	5	100
	Spring, 2012	60	36	13	48	22	14	4	100
Hungary	Spring, 2025	32	65	7	25	26	39	3	100
	February, 2024	25	70	5	19	28	42	5	100

		Q3f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of…? f. Russia						
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	**Spring, 2025**	27	71	7	20	27	44	2	100
	Spring, 2024	17	80	5	12	31	49	3	100
	Spring, 2023	18	79	5	13	30	49	3	100
	Spring, 2022	14	82	3	11	30	53	4	100
	Summer, 2020	47	50	9	39	33	17	2	100
	Spring, 2019	43	47	7	36	35	12	10	100
	Spring, 2018	37	49	4	33	35	14	14	100
	Spring, 2017	35	54	5	30	39	15	11	100
	Spring, 2015	26	69	4	23	46	23	5	100
	Spring, 2014	20	75	2	18	42	32	5	100
	Spring, 2013	32	56	4	27	35	21	13	100
	Spring, 2012	22	67	2	21	37	30	10	100
	Spring, 2007	38	48	2	35	41	8	14	100
Netherlands	**Spring, 2025**	9	89	3	6	23	66	2	100
	Spring, 2024	8	89	2	7	21	69	2	100
	Spring, 2023	8	91	1	6	20	71	1	100
	Spring, 2022	7	91	0	7	20	71	2	100
	Summer, 2020	22	75	3	19	45	30	3	100
	Spring, 2019	23	74	3	20	49	25	3	100
	Spring, 2018	15	80	2	13	48	31	5	100
	Spring, 2017	15	81	2	13	41	41	4	100
Poland	**Spring, 2025**	6	90	2	5	20	70	4	100
	February, 2024	4	94	1	3	20	74	2	100
Spain	**Spring, 2025**	9	86	3	5	29	58	5	100
	Spring, 2024	9	84	4	5	27	57	7	100
	Spring, 2023	6	91	2	3	29	63	3	100
	Spring, 2022	8	87	2	6	28	59	4	100
	Summer, 2020	31	66	11	20	42	24	3	100
	Spring, 2019	29	63	9	20	40	22	8	100
	Spring, 2018	24	66	8	16	37	29	10	100
	Spring, 2017	27	60	8	19	35	25	14	100
	Spring, 2015	25	66	6	19	41	25	9	100
	Spring, 2014	18	74	3	15	48	26	7	100
	Spring, 2013	38	50	10	28	34	17	12	100
	Spring, 2012	36	53	9	27	34	20	11	100
	Spring, 2011	46	44	10	36	31	14	10	100
	Spring, 2010	40	43	4	36	35	9	16	100
	Spring, 2009	36	44	3	33	35	9	20	100
	Spring, 2007	35	48	3	32	37	12	17	100
Sweden	**Spring, 2025**	6	93	0	5	15	78	2	100
	Spring, 2024	4	94	1	3	16	78	2	100
	Spring, 2023	3	96	1	2	14	82	2	100
	Spring, 2022	5	94	1	4	14	80	1	100
	Summer, 2020	15	83	2	14	52	31	2	100
	Spring, 2019	12	84	1	11	51	32	4	100
	Spring, 2018	17	79	2	15	47	32	4	100
	Spring, 2017	17	79	2	16	49	29	4	100
	Spring, 2007	31	59	3	28	48	11	10	100
UK	**Spring, 2025**	14	82	3	12	24	58	3	100
	Spring, 2024	13	84	2	10	27	58	3	100
	Spring, 2023	9	89	3	7	23	67	1	100
	Spring, 2022	10	87	1	9	20	66	3	100
	Summer, 2020	24	70	4	20	43	27	6	100
	Spring, 2019	26	68	4	22	37	31	6	100
	Spring, 2018	23	66	4	18	38	29	11	100
	Spring, 2017	26	59	4	22	35	24	15	100
	Spring, 2015	18	66	3	15	38	28	16	100
	Spring, 2014	25	63	4	21	38	25	12	100
	Spring, 2013	38	39	4	34	30	9	23	100
	Spring, 2012	39	43	3	35	32	11	19	100
	Spring, 2011	50	31	7	43	24	7	19	100
	Spring, 2010	46	32	6	40	26	6	22	100
	Spring, 2009	46	33	5	40	26	7	21	100
	Spring, 2007	47	31	4	43	26	5	23	100
Australia	**Spring, 2025**	8	92	1	7	26	65	1	100
	Spring, 2024	8	91	1	7	25	65	1	100
	Spring, 2023	7	92	1	7	22	70	1	100
	Spring, 2022	6	94	1	5	22	72	1	100
	June, 2020	18	81	0	18	49	33	0	100

		Q3f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? f. Russia						
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2025	49	21	22	26	9	12	31	100
	Spring, 2024	46	16	23	23	6	10	38	100
	Spring, 2019	49	14	20	29	8	6	37	100
	Spring, 2017	47	13	22	25	8	5	40	100
	Spring, 2015	43	17	18	25	12	5	41	100
	Spring, 2014	39	16	17	22	10	6	45	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	45	23	18	27	13	10	32	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	64	30	17	46	19	11	6	100
	Spring, 2024	65	32	14	51	27	6	3	100
	Spring, 2023	42	30	10	32	24	6	27	100
	Spring, 2019	39	27	9	30	18	9	34	100
	Spring, 2018	46	30	10	36	24	7	24	100
	Spring, 2017	36	40	4	32	32	8	24	100
	Spring, 2015	28	43	6	22	29	14	29	100
	Spring, 2014	38	43	4	34	36	7	19	100
	Spring, 2013	43	33	9	34	25	8	24	100
	Spring, 2011	35	44	4	31	31	13	21	100
	Spring, 2010	38	43	2	36	35	9	19	100
	Spring, 2009	31	41	3	29	33	8	28	100
	Spring, 2007	36	41	3	33	36	5	23	100
Japan	Spring, 2025	8	91	1	7	34	57	1	100
	Spring, 2024	8	90	1	7	31	58	2	100
	Spring, 2023	5	93	1	4	25	68	2	100
	Spring, 2022	6	91	0	6	32	59	2	100
	Summer, 2020	18	71	1	17	42	29	11	100
	Spring, 2019	25	69	1	24	49	20	7	100
	Spring, 2018	26	68	2	24	47	21	6	100
	Spring, 2017	26	63	1	25	46	18	10	100
	Spring, 2015	20	73	1	20	49	24	7	100
	Spring, 2014	24	69	1	22	50	19	7	100
	Spring, 2013	26	64	1	26	53	11	10	100
	Spring, 2012	22	72	2	20	53	19	6	100
	Spring, 2011	29	62	1	27	48	14	10	100
	Spring, 2010	30	60	1	29	48	12	10	100
	Spring, 2009	24	68	1	22	50	18	9	100
	Spring, 2007	22	67	2	20	50	17	11	100
South Korea	Spring, 2025	10	88	1	10	32	56	2	100
	Spring, 2024	19	76	1	18	47	29	5	100
	Spring, 2023	14	86	1	13	39	46	1	100
	Spring, 2022	13	85	0	13	39	45	2	100
	Summer, 2020	39	54	0	39	46	8	7	100
	Spring, 2019	42	47	1	41	41	6	10	100
	Spring, 2018	54	35	1	52	31	4	11	100
	Spring, 2017	36	41	0	36	36	5	23	100
	Spring, 2015	46	43	1	45	39	4	11	100
	Spring, 2014	44	48	1	42	43	5	8	100
	Spring, 2013	53	33	3	50	31	2	14	100
	Spring, 2010	40	45	1	39	35	10	15	100
	Spring, 2009	50	35	1	49	32	3	15	100
	Spring, 2007	54	29	2	52	26	4	17	100
Israel	Spring, 2025	15	82	3	12	27	54	4	100
	Spring, 2024	15	81	5	11	25	56	4	100
	Spring, 2023	13	83	2	11	25	58	3	100
	Spring, 2022	19	78	3	16	25	53	3	100
	Spring, 2019	44	50	7	38	35	14	6	100
	Spring, 2018	34	64	8	26	42	22	2	100
	Spring, 2017	36	61	6	29	44	17	3	100
	Spring, 2015	25	74	4	21	51	23	1	100
	Spring, 2014	29	68	5	25	46	22	3	100
	Spring, 2013	22	77	3	18	47	30	1	100
	Spring, 2011	29	69	3	26	38	31	2	100
	Spring, 2009	31	65	6	25	38	27	4	100
	Spring, 2007	29	66	5	24	41	25	5	100

		Q3f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of…? f. Russia						
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Turkey	**Spring, 2025**	38	55	10	29	30	25	7	100
	Spring, 2024	30	65	6	24	26	38	5	100
	Spring, 2019	39	48	10	29	19	28	13	100
	Spring, 2017	31	62	6	26	25	37	6	100
	Spring, 2015	15	65	2	13	28	36	20	100
	Spring, 2014	15	73	3	13	16	57	11	100
	Spring, 2013	19	66	1	18	23	43	15	100
	Spring, 2012	16	63	3	13	15	48	20	100
	Spring, 2011	17	67	3	15	23	44	16	100
	Spring, 2010	17	66	1	15	17	48	18	100
	Spring, 2009	13	63	2	11	14	49	24	100
	Spring, 2007	17	65	1	16	16	48	18	100
Kenya	**Spring, 2025**	41	51	11	29	20	31	8	100
	Spring, 2024	43	52	12	31	23	29	5	100
	Spring, 2023	40	48	12	28	18	29	12	100
	Spring, 2019	38	27	11	27	14	13	35	100
	Spring, 2018	40	27	16	24	14	13	33	100
	Spring, 2017	27	29	9	18	14	15	44	100
	Spring, 2015	35	46	10	25	26	21	19	100
	Spring, 2014	49	32	16	33	24	8	19	100
	Spring, 2013	47	27	17	30	20	7	26	100
	Spring, 2011	34	46	8	26	26	19	20	100
	Spring, 2010	47	42	16	31	31	11	11	100
	Spring, 2009	36	39	10	25	21	18	25	100
	Spring, 2007	57	35	17	40	26	9	8	100
Nigeria	**Spring, 2025**	44	43	19	25	19	25	13	100
	Spring, 2024	44	42	19	26	20	23	13	100
	Spring, 2023	41	47	16	26	20	26	12	100
	Spring, 2019	41	31	17	24	15	16	28	100
	Spring, 2018	41	28	21	20	12	16	31	100
	Spring, 2017	44	28	21	24	14	15	27	100
	Spring, 2015	39	38	15	24	21	17	24	100
	Spring, 2014	41	27	15	26	12	15	32	100
	Spring, 2013	38	30	7	31	15	15	32	100
	Spring, 2010	53	31	18	35	19	12	16	100
South Africa	**Spring, 2025**	36	54	15	21	13	41	10	100
	Spring, 2024	30	45	14	16	11	34	25	100
	Spring, 2023	28	58	14	14	11	46	15	100
	Spring, 2019	32	40	16	17	13	27	27	100
	Spring, 2018	34	44	16	18	10	34	22	100
	Spring, 2017	28	40	10	18	14	26	32	100
	Spring, 2015	25	51	8	17	18	33	24	100
	Spring, 2014	25	51	5	20	26	25	24	100
	Spring, 2013	26	53	6	20	25	28	20	100
Argentina	**Spring, 2025**	28	47	7	21	21	26	25	100
	Spring, 2024	28	48	10	19	25	23	23	100
	Spring, 2023	17	57	8	9	22	35	25	100
	Spring, 2019	36	26	13	23	14	12	38	100
	Spring, 2018	34	25	10	24	12	13	41	100
	Spring, 2017	26	28	7	20	15	12	46	100
	Spring, 2015	26	38	4	23	24	13	36	100
	Spring, 2014	19	37	3	16	23	14	45	100
	Spring, 2013	26	29	3	23	20	9	45	100
	Spring, 2010	24	35	2	22	20	14	41	100
	Spring, 2009	23	29	3	20	19	9	48	100
	Spring, 2007	19	34	1	18	19	15	47	100
Brazil	**Spring, 2025**	23	66	2	21	53	14	11	100
	Spring, 2024	19	65	2	17	48	18	15	100
	Spring, 2023	18	68	2	16	41	27	14	100
	Spring, 2019	34	35	2	32	29	6	31	100
	Spring, 2018	35	42	3	32	35	8	23	100
	Spring, 2017	35	37	4	31	31	5	29	100
	Spring, 2015	25	61	3	23	37	24	14	100
	Spring, 2014	24	59	1	23	48	11	17	100
	Spring, 2013	35	52	2	32	41	11	14	100
	Spring, 2012	27	57	2	25	34	22	16	100
	Spring, 2011	33	46	2	31	33	14	21	100
	Spring, 2010	38	43	1	37	34	9	19	100

		Q3f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? f. Russia						
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2025	42	45	11	31	22	23	14	100
	Spring, 2024	39	48	10	29	24	24	13	100
	Spring, 2023	34	54	6	28	24	30	12	100
	Spring, 2019	38	27	6	33	15	12	35	100
	Spring, 2018	38	29	7	30	15	14	33	100
	Spring, 2017	31	25	6	26	13	12	43	100
	Spring, 2015	24	49	2	22	27	22	27	100
	Spring, 2014	20	44	4	17	22	22	36	100
	Spring, 2013	27	38	4	24	25	13	35	100
	Spring, 2012	25	37	5	20	17	20	37	100
	Spring, 2011	24	48	1	22	32	16	29	100
	Spring, 2010	25	31	4	21	18	13	45	100
	Spring, 2009	28	35	6	23	22	14	36	100
	Spring, 2007	38	36	5	33	25	11	26	100

		AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON							
		Q3f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? f. Russia							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Summer, 2020	18	71	2	17	34	37	11	100
	Spring, 2020	22	68	3	19	34	34	10	100
	Spring, 2019	18	67	2	16	31	36	14	100
	Spring, 2018	21	64	3	18	33	31	15	100
	Spring, 2017	29	63	3	26	35	28	9	100
	Spring, 2015	22	67	3	19	40	27	12	100
	Spring, 2014	19	72	3	16	34	38	9	100
	Spring, 2013	37	43	4	33	29	14	20	100
	Spring, 2012	37	39	5	32	27	13	24	100
	Spring, 2011	49	32	8	41	22	10	19	100
	Spring, 2010	49	33	7	42	24	8	19	100
	Spring, 2009	43	39	7	36	27	12	18	100
	Spring, 2007	44	34	4	40	24	11	21	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	27	65	3	24	44	21	8	100
	Spring, 2019	26	63	3	23	41	22	11	100
	Spring, 2018	29	62	3	26	38	25	8	100
	Spring, 2017	37	56	5	32	37	18	7	100
	Spring, 2015	24	63	2	22	40	22	13	100
	Spring, 2013	43	39	1	41	30	9	19	100

		SELECT INDIA TRENDS FOR COMPARISON							
		Q3f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? f. Russia							
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2023	57	31	23	34	13	18	11	100

HUNGARY AND POLAND FACE-TO-FACE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q3f. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? f. Russia						
		TOTAL Favorable	TOTAL Unfavorable	Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2024	22	76	3	19	41	34	2	100
	Spring, 2023	23	74	2	21	34	39	3	100
	Spring, 2022	21	74	2	19	27	46	5	100
	Spring, 2019	35	47	3	32	31	16	18	100
	Spring, 2018	37	53	4	34	38	16	9	100
	Spring, 2017	39	48	3	36	38	10	13	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	2	97	1	1	9	87	1	100
	Spring, 2023	1	98	0	1	8	90	1	100
	Spring, 2022	3	97	0	2	6	91	1	100
	Spring, 2019	33	59	3	30	35	24	8	100
	Spring, 2018	22	69	2	20	44	25	8	100
	Spring, 2017	21	69	2	19	44	25	10	100
	Spring, 2015	14	80	2	13	40	40	5	100
	Spring, 2014	12	81	2	10	37	44	7	100
	Spring, 2013	37	55	3	33	42	12	9	100
	Spring, 2012	34	59	3	31	40	20	7	100
	Spring, 2011	36	54	3	32	41	12	11	100
	Spring, 2010	46	47	6	39	35	11	7	100
	Spring, 2009	33	56	2	31	40	16	10	100
	Spring, 2007	35	58	4	30	39	19	8	100

		Q7c. (SHORTENED). Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs. c. Russian President Vladimir Putin							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2025	13	86	3	10	14	72	1	100
	Spring, 2024	13	85	2	11	16	69	2	100
	Spring, 2023	12	86	4	8	12	73	2	100
	Spring, 2022	10	89	4	6	10	79	1	100
	Spring, 2021	20	76	4	16	25	51	4	100
	Summer, 2020	24	73	4	20	25	48	3	100
	Spring, 2019	29	68	6	23	29	39	3	100
	Spring, 2018	25	72	6	19	27	45	4	100
	Spring, 2017	19	73	3	16	25	49	7	100
	Spring, 2016	26	64	6	20	20	45	10	100
	Spring, 2015	17	77	2	15	31	45	6	100
	Spring, 2007	36	48	4	32	26	22	17	100
	May, 2003	54	33	6	48	21	13	13	100
France	Spring, 2025	15	84	5	10	12	72	1	100
	Spring, 2024	14	85	5	9	11	73	2	100
	Spring, 2023	9	90	2	6	9	82	1	100
	Spring, 2022	11	88	3	7	10	79	1	100
	Spring, 2021	26	72	7	19	22	50	2	100
	Summer, 2020	26	72	7	18	24	48	2	100
	Spring, 2019	27	71	5	23	24	47	2	100
	Spring, 2018	19	80	5	15	32	47	1	100
	Spring, 2017	18	80	2	16	28	52	1	100
	Spring, 2016	20	78	4	16	30	48	2	100
	Spring, 2015	15	85	3	12	29	56	0	100
	Spring, 2014	15	85	4	12	26	59	0	100
	Spring, 2012	12	88	2	10	31	57	0	100
	Spring, 2008	17	82	1	16	30	52	1	100
	Spring, 2007	19	81	2	17	36	45	0	100
	Spring, 2006	23	76	2	22	33	43	1	100
	May, 2003	48	51	5	43	27	25	1	100
	August, 2001	14	77	2	12	39	38	9	100

		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
		Q7c. (SHORTENED). Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs. c. Russian President Vladimir Putin								
Germany	Spring, 2025	13	86	4	9	13	73	1	100
	Spring, 2024	17	82	4	13	11	71	1	100
	Spring, 2023	8	92	2	6	11	81	1	100
	Spring, 2022	14	84	4	10	12	73	1	100
	Spring, 2021	27	70	8	19	28	42	3	100
	Summer, 2020	32	67	8	23	32	36	1	100
	Spring, 2019	36	61	8	28	30	31	2	100
	Spring, 2018	35	63	7	28	33	30	2	100
	Spring, 2017	25	74	5	20	39	35	1	100
	Spring, 2016	31	68	6	25	36	32	1	100
	Spring, 2015	23	76	5	18	36	40	2	100
	Spring, 2014	22	77	3	19	33	44	1	100
	Spring, 2012	21	77	4	18	39	38	2	100
	Spring, 2008	38	60	7	31	31	29	2	100
	Spring, 2007	32	66	5	27	37	29	2	100
	Spring, 2006	50	46	5	45	29	17	4	100
	May, 2003	76	24	24	51	18	6	1	100
	August, 2001	41	55	4	37	31	24	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2025	40	60	17	23	20	40	0	100
	Spring, 2024	34	65	12	22	22	42	1	100
	Spring, 2023	29	70	12	17	18	52	1	100
	Spring, 2022	27	72	12	15	20	52	1	100
	Spring, 2021	55	44	17	38	25	20	1	100
	Spring, 2019	52	43	9	43	30	13	5	100
	Spring, 2018	45	55	9	36	32	23	1	100
	Spring, 2017	50	45	13	37	27	18	5	100
	Spring, 2016	53	44	15	38	26	18	3	100
	Spring, 2014	41	57	9	32	31	26	2	100
	Spring, 2012	39	58	7	32	29	29	3	100
Hungary	Spring, 2025	32	66	9	24	19	47	2	100
	Spring, 2024	21	77	1	20	31	46	2	100
	February, 2024	23	74	6	17	25	49	3	100
	Spring, 2023	18	79	2	17	29	50	3	100
	Spring, 2022	18	78	4	13	24	54	4	100
	Spring, 2019	28	57	3	25	24	33	14	100
	Spring, 2018	30	62	4	26	38	24	8	100
	Spring, 2017	34	57	4	30	33	24	9	100
	Spring, 2016	38	52	6	32	33	19	10	100
Italy	Spring, 2025	19	80	6	14	27	54	0	100
	Spring, 2024	12	86	4	8	23	63	2	100
	Spring, 2023	14	86	6	8	21	65	0	100
	Spring, 2022	11	87	4	7	20	66	2	100
	Spring, 2021	36	62	11	25	37	26	2	100
	Summer, 2020	38	62	12	25	39	24	0	100
	Spring, 2019	38	53	8	30	33	20	8	100
	Spring, 2018	31	59	4	27	36	24	10	100
	Spring, 2017	27	63	3	23	37	27	10	100
	Spring, 2016	31	59	9	22	34	24	11	100
	Spring, 2015	19	77	2	16	43	34	5	100
	Spring, 2014	19	77	2	16	40	38	4	100
	Spring, 2012	17	73	2	15	38	35	10	100
	Spring, 2007	26	60	2	24	36	24	14	100
	May, 2003	44	48	5	39	35	12	8	100
	August, 2001	23	49	3	21	36	13	28	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2025	10	90	3	6	7	83	0	100
	Spring, 2024	10	89	2	8	9	80	1	100
	Spring, 2023	7	92	1	6	8	85	1	100
	Spring, 2022	6	94	1	5	7	87	0	100
	Spring, 2021	18	82	3	15	25	57	0	100
	Summer, 2020	18	80	3	15	27	53	1	100
	Spring, 2019	24	75	3	21	24	51	2	100
	Spring, 2018	13	85	2	12	35	50	1	100
	Spring, 2017	12	87	2	10	28	59	1	100
	Spring, 2016	14	85	1	12	27	58	2	100

		Q7c. (SHORTENED). Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs. c. Russian President Vladimir Putin							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2025	3	95	2	2	12	83	2	100
	Spring, 2024	1	98	0	1	6	92	1	100
	February, 2024	2	96	0	1	10	86	2	100
	Spring, 2023	1	97	0	1	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2022	2	97	0	2	3	94	1	100
	Spring, 2019	14	79	2	13	31	48	7	100
	Spring, 2018	7	89	1	6	31	58	4	100
	Spring, 2017	5	89	0	4	27	62	7	100
	Spring, 2016	7	86	1	6	26	60	7	100
	Spring, 2015	10	87	1	8	26	61	3	100
	Spring, 2014	9	87	1	7	29	57	4	100
	Spring, 2012	19	73	3	16	37	37	8	100
	Spring, 2008	15	79	1	13	38	40	7	100
	Spring, 2007	7	81	0	7	37	44	12	100
Spain	Spring, 2025	8	91	2	6	17	74	1	100
	Spring, 2024	7	90	2	5	15	75	3	100
	Spring, 2023	5	95	2	3	14	81	0	100
	Spring, 2022	5	94	1	4	13	81	1	100
	Spring, 2021	18	81	7	11	39	42	1	100
	Summer, 2020	20	79	6	14	31	48	1	100
	Spring, 2019	21	76	6	15	40	37	2	100
	Spring, 2018	10	88	1	9	35	53	2	100
	Spring, 2017	9	88	0	8	38	50	3	100
	Spring, 2016	8	87	2	6	35	53	5	100
	Spring, 2015	6	92	1	5	44	48	3	100
	Spring, 2014	8	87	1	6	29	58	5	100
	Spring, 2012	9	86	2	8	42	45	4	100
	Spring, 2008	9	80	1	9	32	48	11	100
	Spring, 2007	6	77	2	5	33	43	17	100
	Spring, 2006	10	77	1	9	31	46	13	100
	May, 2003	31	56	5	26	24	33	13	100
Sweden	Spring, 2025	5	94	1	5	8	86	1	100
	Spring, 2024	4	94	0	4	6	88	2	100
	Spring, 2023	2	97	1	2	6	92	0	100
	Spring, 2022	4	95	2	2	5	90	1	100
	Spring, 2021	14	85	3	11	26	60	0	100
	Summer, 2020	17	82	2	15	23	59	1	100
	Spring, 2019	17	81	2	15	31	50	2	100
	Spring, 2018	18	80	3	15	30	50	2	100
	Spring, 2017	12	86	1	11	29	58	1	100
	Spring, 2016	12	88	2	10	23	64	1	100
	Spring, 2007	23	68	1	22	37	31	9	100
UK	Spring, 2025	15	84	4	11	14	70	1	100
	Spring, 2024	14	84	3	11	12	72	2	100
	Spring, 2023	9	90	4	5	10	80	1	100
	Spring, 2022	9	90	5	4	9	81	1	100
	Spring, 2021	22	74	6	16	20	54	4	100
	Summer, 2020	24	75	6	17	25	50	1	100
	Spring, 2019	26	73	7	19	24	49	2	100
	Spring, 2018	21	75	6	16	26	49	4	100
	Spring, 2017	19	75	4	15	29	47	6	100
	Spring, 2016	20	72	3	17	26	46	7	100
	Spring, 2015	15	79	2	12	27	53	6	100
	Spring, 2014	21	73	5	15	32	40	7	100
	Spring, 2012	21	70	3	18	34	36	9	100
	Spring, 2008	28	56	3	25	24	32	16	100
	Spring, 2007	37	47	3	34	26	21	16	100
	Spring, 2006	33	51	3	30	27	24	16	100
	May, 2003	54	36	10	43	23	13	10	100
	August, 2001	26	57	1	25	35	22	17	100
India	Spring, 2025	44	24	16	28	8	15	33	100
	Spring, 2024	39	21	14	25	7	14	40	100
	Spring, 2023	59	30	19	40	7	23	11	100
	Spring, 2019	42	13	14	28	5	8	45	100
	Spring, 2017	29	14	13	16	9	4	57	100
	Spring, 2016	24	14	10	14	9	6	62	100
	Spring, 2015	35	16	14	22	8	7	49	100
	Spring, 2014	24	16	9	15	10	6	60	100

		Q7c. (SHORTENED). Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs. c. Russian President Vladimir Putin							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	60	31	19	41	23	8	8	100
	Spring, 2024	65	32	15	50	28	5	2	100
	Spring, 2023	43	26	10	33	19	7	31	100
	Spring, 2019	36	27	9	27	18	9	38	100
	Spring, 2018	35	33	7	28	24	9	32	100
	Spring, 2017	32	30	2	29	22	8	38	100
	Spring, 2015	25	33	3	22	22	11	42	100
	Spring, 2014	28	44	5	23	35	9	28	100
	Spring, 2008	18	37	1	17	25	12	45	100
	Spring, 2007	22	48	1	21	37	10	31	100
	Spring, 2006	21	41	2	19	29	11	38	100
Japan	Spring, 2025	8	91	1	6	25	66	1	100
	Spring, 2024	6	92	1	6	20	72	1	100
	Spring, 2023	4	94	1	3	15	79	2	100
	Spring, 2022	6	92	1	5	21	71	2	100
	Spring, 2021	21	74	3	19	43	31	5	100
	Summer, 2020	22	69	3	20	38	31	9	100
	Spring, 2019	26	68	2	24	47	21	6	100
	Spring, 2018	26	68	2	24	45	23	7	100
	Spring, 2017	28	65	2	26	47	17	7	100
	Spring, 2016	26	66	4	22	43	22	9	100
	Spring, 2015	22	71	1	21	47	24	7	100
	Spring, 2014	21	72	1	19	52	20	7	100
	Spring, 2012	26	67	2	25	47	21	6	100
	Spring, 2008	28	62	3	25	41	21	10	100
	Spring, 2007	19	67	1	18	46	22	14	100
	Spring, 2006	41	55	2	38	44	11	5	100
South Korea	Spring, 2025	6	92	1	5	31	61	1	100
	Spring, 2024	7	89	2	6	30	59	3	100
	Spring, 2023	6	94	1	5	23	71	0	100
	Spring, 2022	5	93	1	4	24	69	2	100
	Spring, 2021	23	73	1	22	47	26	4	100
	Summer, 2020	22	74	2	20	50	23	4	100
	Spring, 2019	26	69	1	24	52	17	6	100
	Spring, 2018	32	63	3	29	46	16	5	100
	Spring, 2017	27	62	2	25	48	14	11	100
	Spring, 2015	28	66	2	25	47	19	6	100
	Spring, 2014	33	60	3	29	47	13	7	100
	Spring, 2008	28	46	1	26	40	6	26	100
	Spring, 2007	25	51	0	24	44	7	25	100
	May, 2003	37	48	3	34	39	8	16	100
Israel	Spring, 2025	10	87	3	7	21	66	4	100
	Spring, 2024	11	84	4	8	16	69	4	100
	Spring, 2023	10	88	2	8	18	70	2	100
	Spring, 2022	15	83	4	12	20	63	1	100
	Spring, 2019	36	60	10	26	35	25	4	100
	Spring, 2018	32	65	10	22	35	29	4	100
	Spring, 2017	28	69	5	23	42	27	3	100
	Spring, 2015	23	74	4	20	41	33	3	100
	Spring, 2014	28	71	7	21	37	34	1	100
	Spring, 2007	18	75	2	15	34	41	8	100
	May, 2003	37	55	10	27	27	28	8	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	35	59	7	28	29	29	6	100
	Spring, 2024	29	66	5	24	23	43	5	100
	Spring, 2019	35	53	7	28	15	38	11	100
	Spring, 2017	20	74	4	16	25	49	6	100
	Spring, 2015	29	60	6	23	33	27	12	100
	Spring, 2014	11	75	4	7	19	56	14	100
	Spring, 2012	15	70	3	11	15	55	15	100
	Spring, 2008	9	70	2	7	8	62	21	100
	Spring, 2007	9	71	1	9	11	60	20	100
	Spring, 2006	9	69	1	8	6	62	22	100

		Q7c. (SHORTENED). Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs. c. Russian President Vladimir Putin							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Kenya	Spring, 2025	46	49	10	36	17	32	5	100
	Spring, 2024	47	49	13	34	19	30	4	100
	Spring, 2023	46	48	12	34	17	31	6	100
	Spring, 2019	39	34	9	30	18	17	27	100
	Spring, 2018	38	37	11	27	20	18	24	100
	Spring, 2017	33	42	8	25	17	25	25	100
	Spring, 2016	27	35	6	21	12	24	38	100
	Spring, 2015	37	46	10	27	24	21	18	100
	Spring, 2014	50	28	21	29	17	11	22	100
	Spring, 2007	51	36	11	39	27	9	14	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	45	43	15	30	22	21	12	100
	Spring, 2024	40	48	12	27	24	24	13	100
	Spring, 2023	38	51	14	24	20	31	11	100
	Spring, 2019	41	31	15	26	16	15	27	100
	Spring, 2018	39	34	18	21	16	18	28	100
	Spring, 2017	39	33	18	21	16	17	28	100
	Spring, 2016	28	28	11	17	12	16	44	100
	Spring, 2015	44	30	16	28	20	10	26	100
	Spring, 2014	30	30	8	22	14	16	40	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	35	53	11	24	15	38	12	100
	Spring, 2024	30	39	15	15	10	29	31	100
	Spring, 2023	30	50	15	15	13	37	19	100
	Spring, 2019	36	40	14	22	18	22	24	100
	Spring, 2018	34	41	13	21	14	27	25	100
	Spring, 2017	33	36	13	20	13	23	31	100
	Spring, 2016	33	30	13	20	10	20	37	100
	Spring, 2015	28	40	9	19	19	22	31	100
	Spring, 2014	24	38	6	17	19	19	38	100
	Spring, 2008	16	27	3	13	12	15	57	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	23	68	8	15	24	44	10	100
	Spring, 2024	22	69	8	14	22	46	9	100
	Spring, 2023	13	74	5	9	18	56	13	100
	Spring, 2019	30	51	9	21	24	27	19	100
	Spring, 2018	26	49	10	15	17	31	26	100
	Spring, 2017	18	51	5	14	23	28	31	100
	Spring, 2015	19	56	5	15	25	32	24	100
	Spring, 2014	10	49	1	9	20	29	41	100
	Spring, 2008	7	51	1	6	13	38	43	100
	Spring, 2007	5	44	0	5	13	31	51	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	17	77	3	14	17	60	7	100
	Spring, 2024	10	77	3	8	15	62	13	100
	Spring, 2023	12	77	3	9	13	64	11	100
	Spring, 2019	17	61	4	13	17	44	22	100
	Spring, 2018	16	72	4	12	24	48	13	100
	Spring, 2017	20	60	4	15	14	46	21	100
	Spring, 2015	22	66	4	19	30	36	12	100
	Spring, 2014	12	69	1	11	37	32	18	100
	Spring, 2012	19	56	2	17	28	28	25	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	34	58	8	27	24	34	8	100
	Spring, 2024	24	69	6	18	26	43	7	100
	Spring, 2023	25	69	5	19	21	48	7	100
	Spring, 2019	28	51	6	22	25	26	21	100
	Spring, 2018	20	59	5	15	25	34	21	100
	Spring, 2017	19	60	3	16	20	39	21	100
	Spring, 2015	18	59	4	15	28	30	23	100
	Spring, 2014	12	53	2	11	19	34	34	100
	Spring, 2012	16	45	2	14	22	23	39	100
	Spring, 2008	9	51	3	7	21	31	39	100
	Spring, 2007	22	49	5	18	21	27	29	100

		Q7c. (SHORTENED). Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs. c. Russian President Vladimir Putin								
		TOTAL Confidence	**TOTAL No confidence**	**A lot of confidence**	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**Never heard of this person**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
U.S.	**Spring, 2025**	12	84	1	10	26	57	4	0	100
	Spring, 2024	8	88	1	6	21	67	3	1	100
	Spring, 2023	7	90	1	6	19	71	3	1	100
Australia	**Spring, 2025**	8	91	1	7	16	74	1	0	100
	Spring, 2024	8	90	2	6	13	77	1	1	100
	Spring, 2023	5	93	1	4	13	80	2	0	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. WEB TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q7c. (SHORTENED). Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs. c. Russian President Vladimir Putin							
		TOTAL Confidence	**TOTAL No confidence**	**A lot of confidence**	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
U.S.	**Spring, 2022**	6	93	2	4	15	77	1	100
	Spring, 2021	16	81	2	14	36	45	2	100
	March, 2020	17	81	2	15	31	50	2	100
Australia	**Spring, 2022**	6	93	2	5	12	81	1	100
	March, 2021	17	82	3	14	30	52	1	100
	June, 2020	19	81	2	17	36	45	0	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q7c. (SHORTENED). Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs. c. Russian President Vladimir Putin							
		TOTAL Confidence	**TOTAL No confidence**	**A lot of confidence**	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
U.S.	**Summer, 2020**	19	78	3	16	20	58	3	100
	Spring, 2020	19	77	4	15	21	56	4	100
	Spring, 2019	20	73	3	17	22	51	7	100
	Spring, 2018	21	74	6	15	25	49	5	100
	Spring, 2017	23	74	2	21	26	48	3	100
	Spring, 2015	20	75	2	19	26	49	5	100
	Spring, 2014	15	80	3	13	27	53	5	100
	Spring, 2012	29	54	4	24	29	25	18	100
	Spring, 2008	28	47	2	26	22	26	25	100
	Spring, 2007	30	50	2	28	25	25	21	100
	Spring, 2006	33	45	3	30	26	19	22	100
	May, 2003	40	47	2	39	28	19	13	100
Australia	**Spring, 2021**	24	75	5	18	25	50	1	100
	Summer, 2020	30	67	6	24	27	40	3	100
	Spring, 2019	28	70	4	23	31	39	3	100
	Spring, 2018	25	72	5	19	28	44	4	100
	Spring, 2017	26	71	5	22	31	39	3	100
	Spring, 2016	25	70	4	21	25	45	5	100
	Spring, 2015	15	81	2	13	33	48	4	100
	Spring, 2008	38	44	2	36	26	18	18	100
	May, 2003	53	37	5	48	25	12	11	100

SELECT INDIA TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q7c. (SHORTENED). Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs. c. Russian President Vladimir Putin							
		TOTAL Confidence	**TOTAL No confidence**	**A lot of confidence**	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
India	**Spring, 2023**	59	30	19	40	7	23	11	100

HUNGARY AND POLAND FACE-TO-FACE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q7c. (SHORTENED). Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs. c. Russian President Vladimir Putin						
		TOTAL Confidence	**TOTAL No confidence**	**A lot of confidence**	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
Hungary	**Spring, 2024**	21	77	1	20	31	46	2	100
	Spring, 2023	18	79	2	17	29	50	3	100
	Spring, 2022	18	78	4	13	24	54	4	100
	Spring, 2019	28	57	3	25	24	33	14	100
	Spring, 2018	30	62	4	26	38	24	8	100
	Spring, 2017	34	57	4	30	33	24	9	100
	Spring, 2016	38	52	6	32	33	19	10	100
Poland	**Spring, 2024**	1	98	0	1	6	92	1	100
	Spring, 2023	1	97	0	1	6	92	2	100
	Spring, 2022	2	97	0	2	3	94	1	100
	Spring, 2019	14	79	2	13	31	48	7	100
	Spring, 2018	7	89	1	6	31	58	4	100
	Spring, 2017	5	89	0	4	27	62	7	100
	Spring, 2016	7	86	1	6	26	60	7	100
	Spring, 2015	10	87	1	8	26	61	3	100
	Spring, 2014	9	87	1	7	29	57	4	100
	Spring, 2012	19	73	3	16	37	37	8	100
	Spring, 2008	15	79	1	13	38	40	7	100
	Spring, 2007	7	81	0	7	37	44	12	100

		Q7f. (SHORTENED). Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs. f. Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy						
		TOTAL Confidence	**TOTAL No confidence**	**A lot of confidence**	**Some confidence**	**Not too much confidence**	**No confidence at all**	**DK/Refused**	**Total**
Canada	**Spring, 2025**	66	31	29	36	14	17	3	100
	Spring, 2024	64	30	21	42	13	17	6	100
	Spring, 2023	65	32	27	38	14	18	4	100
France	**Spring, 2025**	50	47	11	39	21	27	3	100
	Spring, 2024	43	53	7	35	22	31	4	100
	Spring, 2023	50	47	11	39	22	25	3	100
Germany	**Spring, 2025**	64	35	21	44	14	20	1	100
	Spring, 2024	54	44	12	42	18	26	2	100
	Spring, 2023	61	38	16	46	19	19	0	100
Greece	**Spring, 2025**	19	80	4	16	21	59	0	100
	Spring, 2024	27	72	6	22	23	48	1	100
	Spring, 2023	28	71	7	21	21	50	1	100
Hungary	**Spring, 2025**	23	76	4	18	22	54	1	100
	February, 2024	17	79	3	14	23	56	4	100
Italy	**Spring, 2025**	32	67	8	25	38	28	1	100
	Spring, 2024	39	60	9	30	32	27	2	100
	Spring, 2023	38	61	9	29	35	26	1	100
Netherlands	**Spring, 2025**	74	25	25	49	11	14	1	100
	Spring, 2024	66	31	18	48	17	14	3	100
	Spring, 2023	73	26	27	46	13	13	1	100
Poland	**Spring, 2025**	49	45	9	41	23	22	6	100
	February, 2024	56	40	10	46	27	13	4	100
Spain	**Spring, 2025**	52	45	21	31	27	18	3	100
	Spring, 2024	48	46	15	33	27	19	5	100
	Spring, 2023	55	43	23	32	23	20	1	100
Sweden	**Spring, 2025**	85	14	43	43	7	7	1	100
	Spring, 2024	80	14	29	51	8	6	6	100
	Spring, 2023	86	12	38	48	6	6	2	100
UK	**Spring, 2025**	72	25	30	43	14	11	2	100
	Spring, 2024	72	27	24	48	12	15	1	100
	Spring, 2023	77	23	34	43	12	10	1	100
India	**Spring, 2025**	32	30	7	25	10	21	38	100
	Spring, 2024	28	27	5	22	9	18	45	100
Indonesia	**Spring, 2025**	43	45	8	35	30	15	13	100
	Spring, 2024	53	44	8	46	38	7	2	100
	Spring, 2023	32	34	4	28	22	11	35	100
Japan	**Spring, 2025**	55	42	10	45	32	10	3	100
	Spring, 2024	63	34	9	54	26	8	3	100
	Spring, 2023	68	28	15	53	23	5	5	100
South Korea	**Spring, 2025**	45	52	9	36	34	18	4	100
	Spring, 2024	51	40	9	42	27	13	9	100
	Spring, 2023	66	31	18	48	23	8	3	100

		Q7f. (SHORTENED). Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs. f. Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Israel	Spring, 2025	36	51	8	28	26	25	13	100
	Spring, 2024	40	48	7	33	29	19	12	100
	Spring, 2023	34	59	13	21	33	26	7	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	27	58	6	21	26	32	14	100
	Spring, 2024	31	60	5	27	22	37	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	49	45	12	37	18	26	7	100
	Spring, 2024	49	46	16	34	20	26	4	100
	Spring, 2023	51	41	16	35	23	18	8	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	36	47	7	28	29	19	17	100
	Spring, 2024	40	44	12	28	24	20	16	100
	Spring, 2023	38	48	13	25	28	21	14	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	31	52	9	22	17	35	17	100
	Spring, 2024	20	42	6	14	15	27	38	100
	Spring, 2023	32	40	12	20	13	27	28	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	24	55	6	18	24	31	21	100
	Spring, 2024	30	49	10	20	23	26	21	100
	Spring, 2023	24	50	8	16	21	29	26	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	29	62	9	20	19	43	9	100
	Spring, 2024	29	54	7	22	17	37	17	100
	Spring, 2023	33	52	9	24	14	38	15	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	25	63	4	21	29	33	12	100
	Spring, 2024	23	67	4	19	30	37	10	100
	Spring, 2023	25	64	4	21	27	38	10	100

		Q7f. (SHORTENED). Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs. f. Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy								
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	Never heard of this person	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2025	49	42	17	32	24	18	9	1	100
	Spring, 2024	48	39	15	33	21	18	11	2	100
	Spring, 2023	56	33	18	38	18	15	10	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2025	67	29	27	41	16	13	3	0	100
	Spring, 2024	62	32	22	40	19	14	4	1	100
	Spring, 2023	70	26	27	43	16	10	4	0	100

HUNGARY AND POLAND FACE-TO-FACE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q7f. (SHORTENED). Tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs. f. Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy							
		TOTAL Confidence	TOTAL No confidence	A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2024	14	83	1	13	30	53	3	100
	Spring, 2023	11	85	1	10	26	60	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	48	40	7	41	24	16	12	100
	Spring, 2023	70	21	17	53	16	5	10	100