

AMERICA'S GLOBAL IMAGE REMAINS MORE POSITIVE THAN CHINA'S



BUT MANY SEE CHINA BECOMING WORLD'S LEADING POWER



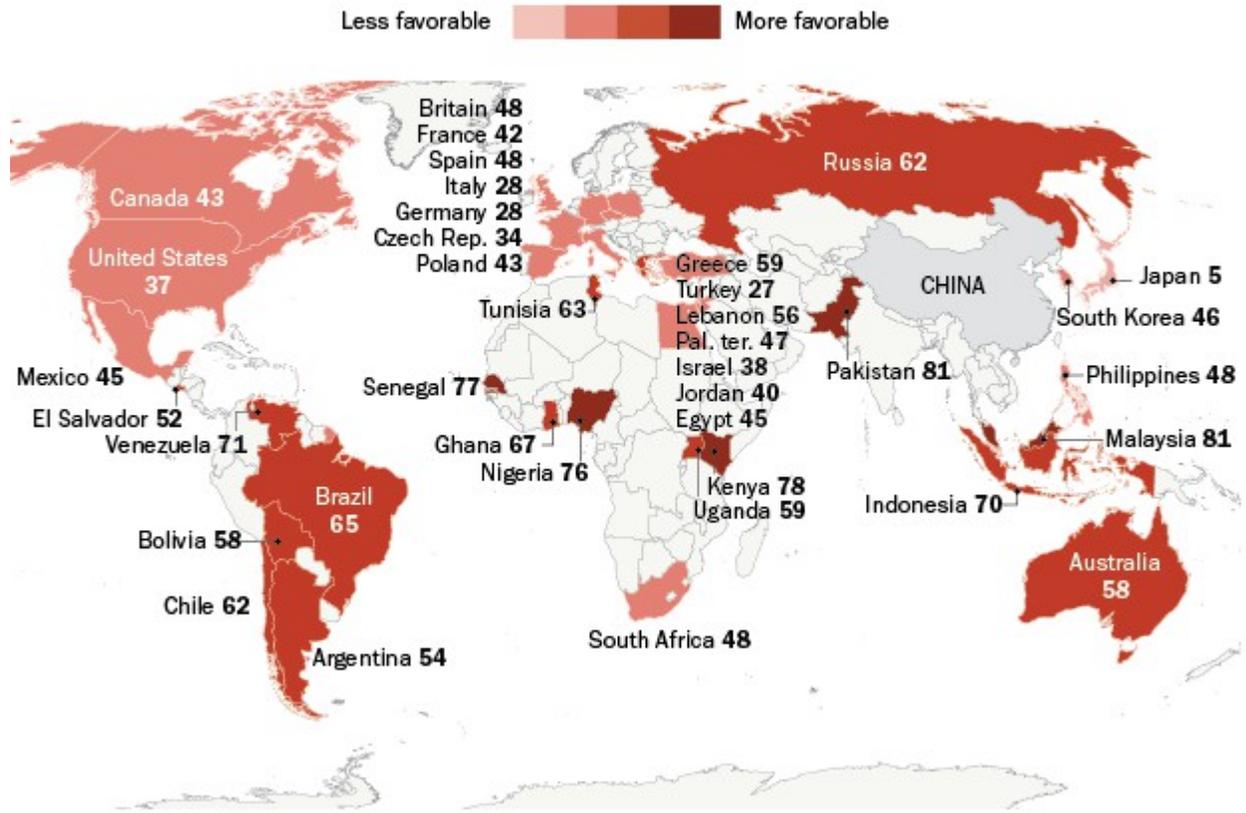
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

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Overview

International Image of China

Percent who have a favorable view of China



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Higher Ratings for the U.S. than for China

	U.S.	China
<i>Overall rating</i>	%	%
Favorable	63	50
Unfavorable	30	36
Don't know	7	10
<i>Is the U.S./China a...</i>		
Partner	59	39
Enemy	8	10
Neither	24	36
Don't know	5	6
<i>Does the U.S./China consider your country's interests?</i>		
Great deal/fair amount	37	27
Not too much/not at all	58	63
Don't know	5	8
<i>Does the U.S./China respect personal freedoms of its people?</i>		
Yes	70	36
No	16	43
Don't know	11	14

Median percentages based on 38 countries.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9a, Q9c, Q47, Q59, Q119-Q120, Q127b-c.

Publics around the world believe the global balance of power is shifting. China's economic power is on the rise, and many think it will eventually supplant the United States as the world's dominant superpower.

However, China's increasing power has not led to more positive ratings for the People's Republic. Overall, the U.S. enjoys a stronger global image than China. Across the nations surveyed, a median of 63% express a favorable opinion of the U.S., compared with 50% for China.

Globally, people are more likely to consider the U.S. a partner to their country than to see China in this way, although relatively few think of either nation as an enemy. America is also seen as somewhat more willing than China to consider other countries' interests. Still, both of these world powers are widely viewed as acting unilaterally in international affairs.

And the military power of both nations worries many. China's growing military strength is viewed with trepidation in neighboring Japan, South Korea, Australia and the Philippines. Meanwhile, the Obama administration's use of drone strikes faces broad opposition – half or more in 31 of 39 countries disapprove of U.S. drone attacks against extremist groups.

Respecting individual liberty remains the strong suit of America's image. Even in many nations where opposition to American foreign policy is widespread and overall ratings for the U.S. are low, majorities or pluralities believe individual rights are respected in the U.S. Across the nations surveyed, a median of 70% say the American government respects the personal freedoms of its people. In contrast, a median of only 36% say this about China.

U.S., China Favorability

	% Favorable		
	U.S.	China	Diff
	%	%	
U.S.	--	37	--
Canada	64	43	+21
Italy	76	28	+48
Germany	53	28	+25
Poland	67	43	+24
Czech Rep.	58	34	+24
France	64	42	+22
Spain	62	48	+14
Britain	58	48	+10
Russia	51	62	-11
Greece	39	59	-20
MEDIAN	58	43	
Israel	83	38	+45
Turkey	21	27	-6
Lebanon	47	56	-9
Tunisia	42	63	-21
Jordan	14	40	-26
Egypt	16	45	-29
Palest. ter.	16	47	-31
MEDIAN	21	45	
Japan	69	5	+64
Philippines	85	48	+37
S. Korea	78	46	+32
Australia	66	58	+8
China	40	--	--
Indonesia	61	70	-9
Malaysia	55	81	-26
Pakistan	11	81	-70
MEDIAN	64	58	
El Salvador	79	52	+27
Mexico	66	45	+21
Brazil	73	65	+8
Chile	68	62	+6
Bolivia	55	58	-3
Argentina	41	54	-13
Venezuela	53	71	-18
MEDIAN	66	58	
S. Africa	72	48	+24
Ghana	83	67	+16
Uganda	73	59	+14
Senegal	81	77	+4
Kenya	81	78	+3
Nigeria	69	76	-7
MEDIAN	77	72	

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q9a & Q9c.

Of course, attitudes toward the U.S. and China

vary considerably across regions and countries. In Europe, the U.S. gets mostly positive ratings. During the presidency of George W. Bush, anti-Americanism was common throughout much of Europe, but President Barack Obama has been consistently popular among Europeans, and since he took office in 2009, Obama's popularity has given America's image a significant boost in the region.

Currently, more than six-in-ten in Italy, Poland, France and Spain have a favorable opinion of the U.S. European perceptions of China are much less positive – among the eight European Union nations polled, Greece is the only one in which a majority expresses a favorable view of China. Moreover, ratings for China have declined significantly over the last two years in a number of EU countries, including Britain, France, Poland and Spain.

As has been the case in recent years, America's image is the most negative in parts of the Muslim world, especially Pakistan (11% favorable), Jordan (14%), Egypt (16%), and the Palestinian territories (16%). Only 21% of Turks see the U.S. positively, although this is actually a slight improvement from last year's 15%. But the Muslim world is hardly monolithic, and America receives largely positive ratings in predominantly Muslim nations such as Senegal in West Africa and Indonesia and Malaysia in Southeast Asia.

Elsewhere in the Asia/Pacific region, the U.S. receives particularly favorable reviews in the Philippines, South Korea and Japan, and a majority or plurality in all three countries say it is more important to have strong ties with the U.S. than with China.

By a wide margin, the Japanese give China its worst ratings – only 5% express a positive view. Territorial disputes have increased tensions between these two historic rivals over the past few years, and 82% of Japanese describe these disputes as a big or very big problem.

Territorial frictions with China are also considered major problems in South Korea and the Philippines, although unlike Japan, South Koreans and Filipinos are divided in their overall assessments of China. Even though roughly seven-in-ten Australians (71%) are concerned about the growing strength of the People's Liberation Army, a majority (58%) nonetheless has a favorable opinion of China, their country's largest trading partner.

In three predominantly Muslim Asian nations surveyed – Indonesia, Malaysia and Pakistan – large majorities express a positive overall view of China. Additionally, many Pakistanis and Malaysians welcome China’s growing military power.

Chinese investment in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa has increased significantly over the past decade, and views toward China are largely positive in both regions. Attitudes toward the U.S. also tend to be favorable, and overall the U.S. receives slightly higher ratings than China in these two regions.

American vs. Chinese Soft Power

	<i>Latin America</i>		<i>Africa</i>	
	American	Chinese	American	Chinese
<i>Median % positive view of...</i>	%	%	%	%
Scientific & tech. advances	74	72	83	75
Music, movies and television	63	25	58	34
Ways of doing business	50	40	73	59
Ideas about democracy	43	--	73	--
Ideas and customs spreading	32	30	56	46

Latin American countries include: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Mexico, Venezuela.

African countries include: Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q48-Q52, Q60-Q63.

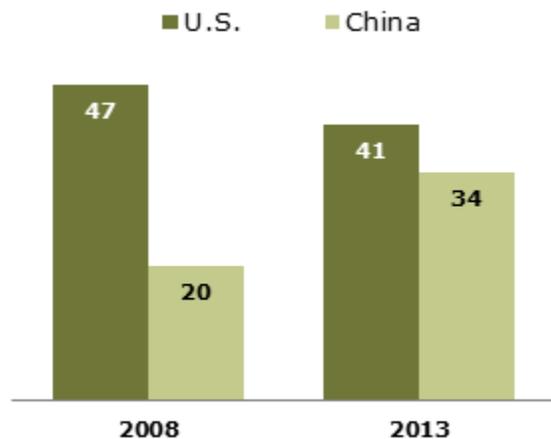
Additionally, America enjoys a soft power advantage over China among Latin Americans and Africans. American scientific and technological achievements, ways of doing business and popular culture are embraced by many. The appeal of U.S. soft power is generally stronger today in Latin America and Africa than it was during the final years of the Bush administration.

These are among the major findings of a new survey by the Pew Research Center conducted in 39 countries among 37,653 respondents from March 2 to May 1, 2013.¹ The survey also finds rising tensions between the American and Chinese publics. Just 37% of Americans express a positive view of China, down from 51% two years ago. Similarly, ratings for the U.S. have plummeted in China – in a 2010 poll conducted a few months after a visit to China by President Obama, 58% had a favorable impression of the U.S., compared with 40% today. Young people in both countries express more positive attitudes about the other, a

finding that is part of a broader pattern – in many countries, both the U.S. and China receive more favorable marks from people under age 30.

Changing Perceptions of Power

Who Is World's Leading Economic Power?



Median percentage naming the U.S. and China as world's leading economic power based on only the 20 countries surveyed in both 2008 and 2013.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q29.

Since the 2008 financial crisis, perceptions about the economic balance of power in the world have been shifting. Looking at the 20 nations surveyed in both 2008 and 2013, the median percentage naming the U.S. as the world's leading economic power has declined from 47% to 41%, while the median percentage placing China in the top spot has risen from 20% to 34%.

This trend has been especially apparent among some of America's closest allies in Western Europe. Today, for example, 53% in Britain say China is the leading economy; just 33% name the U.S. Roughly six-in-ten Germans (59%) say China occupies the top position, while only 19% think the U.S. is the global economic leader (14% say it is the EU).

Many Say China Is or Will Be World's Leading Superpower

% China will eventually/has already replace(d) U.S.

	2008	2009	2011	2013
	%	%	%	%
Canada	--	52	--	67
U.S.	36	33	46	47
Spain	57	48	67	71
France	66	55	72	70
Britain	55	49	65	66
Germany	61	51	61	66
Greece	--	--	--	57
Poland	38	36	47	55
Czech Rep.	--	--	--	54
Russia	36	41	45	50
Italy	--	--	--	48
Palest. ter.	--	50	54	56
Jordan	39	34	47	46
Tunisia	--	--	--	45
Israel	--	35	47	44
Lebanon	27	36	39	42
Egypt	34	33	--	37
Turkey	34	29	36	36
Australia	58	--	--	67
China	58	67	63	66
S. Korea	47	49	--	56
Pakistan	45	40	57	51
Indonesia	27	31	33	39
Malaysia	--	--	--	30
Japan	31	35	37	24
Philippines	--	--	--	22
Venezuela	--	--	--	52
Chile	--	--	--	51
Argentina	43	50	--	50
Mexico	51	47	53	50
Bolivia	--	--	--	46
Brazil	--	--	37	38
El Salvador	--	--	--	37
Kenya	--	40	44	47
S. Africa	32	--	--	46
Senegal	--	--	--	39
Ghana	--	--	--	38
Nigeria	--	--	--	38
Uganda	--	--	--	25

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q30.

Many believe China's economic might is growing, but the U.S. is still generally seen as the world's leading economy in Latin America,

Africa and in much of China's own backyard. More than six-in-ten in Japan (67%), the Philippines (67%), and South Korea (61%) name the U.S. as the leading economic power.

However, even in many countries where America is still seen as the top economic power, most believe China will someday become the leading overall superpower. In 23 of 39 nations, majorities or pluralities say China either already has replaced or eventually will replace the U.S. as the top superpower. This view is more common now than it was in 2008, when Pew Research first asked this question. Today, majorities or pluralities in only six countries believe China will never replace the U.S.

Throughout much of Europe, the prevailing view is that China will ultimately eclipse the U.S. as the leading superpower. And this is the majority or plurality view in five of the seven Latin American nations polled.

Two-thirds of the Chinese believe their country either already has or someday will supplant the U.S. Americans are divided: 47% say China has or will replace the U.S., and 47% say this will never happen. American opinion has shifted significantly since 2008, when only 36% said China would become the top global power and 54% believed it would never replace the U.S.

Mostly Positive Views of U.S., Obama

Mostly Positive Ratings for Obama

% Confidence in Obama to do right thing regarding world affairs

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	%	%	%	%	%
Canada	88	--	--	--	81
U.S.	74	65	61	61	57
Germany	93	90	88	87	88
France	91	87	84	86	83
Italy	--	--	--	73	76
Czech Rep.	--	--	--	77	75
Britain	86	84	75	80	72
Spain	72	69	67	61	54
Poland	62	60	52	50	49
Greece	--	--	--	30	35
Russia	37	41	41	36	29
Israel	56	--	49	--	61
Lebanon	46	43	43	39	37
Turkey	33	23	12	24	29
Egypt	42	33	35	29	26
Jordan	31	26	28	22	24
Tunisia	--	--	--	28	24
Palest. ter.	23	--	14	--	15
Philippines	--	--	--	--	84
Australia	--	--	--	--	77
S. Korea	81	75	--	--	77
Japan	85	76	81	74	70
Indonesia	71	67	62	--	53
Malaysia	--	--	--	--	51
China	62	52	44	38	31
Pakistan	13	8	8	7	10
Brazil	--	56	63	68	69
Chile	--	--	--	--	56
El Salvador	--	--	--	--	54
Mexico	55	43	38	42	49
Argentina	61	49	--	--	44
Bolivia	--	--	--	--	35
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	28
Kenya	94	95	86	--	81
Senegal	--	--	--	--	78
S. Africa	--	--	--	--	74
Uganda	--	--	--	--	62
Ghana	--	--	--	--	55
Nigeria	--	84	--	--	53

PEW RESEARCH CENTER Q38.

————— In the current poll, half or more of those surveyed have a positive opinion of the U.S. in 28 of 38 nations. The percentage of people

who give the U.S. a positive rating has increased significantly in 19 of the 28 countries polled both this year and in 2007, when the Pew Research Center last conducted a global survey on this scale.

America's improved image is coincident with Barack Obama assuming the presidency in 2009. Obama has largely received more positive ratings than his predecessor, George W. Bush. Today, at least half of those polled in 24 of 39 nations say they have confidence in the American president to do the right thing in world affairs. Eight-in-ten or more hold this view in Germany (88%), the Philippines (84%), France (83%), Canada (81%) and Kenya (81%).

Even so, Obama's ratings are lower now than when he first took office. The decline has been especially steep in China, where confidence in the American president today (31%) is half of what it was in 2009 (62%).

Similarly, support for Obama's policies has waned since the beginning of his presidency. For instance, even though he remains largely popular in Europe, approval of his international policies has declined by double digits since 2009 in Britain, Poland and France.

Drone strikes, one of the key features of Obama's national security policy, are widely opposed across the globe. In 31 of 39 nations, at least half disapprove of U.S. drone attacks against extremists in countries such as Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia. In 12 countries, eight-in-ten or more hold this view. The only countries in which a majority supports American drone strikes are Israel (64%), Kenya (56%), and the U.S. itself (61%).

Few Think China Respects Individual Rights

In 19 of 38 countries, at least half of those surveyed give China a favorable rating. In only 16 countries do at least half consider China a partner.

One of the major challenges for China's global image is that few believe the Chinese government respects the personal freedoms of its people. In only 11 countries in the survey do at least half hold this view. In contrast, majorities or pluralities in 37 of 39 nations believe the American government respects the individual freedoms of its citizens.

Another challenge for China's image is that around the world the prevailing view is that China acts unilaterally in world affairs, pursuing in its own interests and not taking into account the interests of other countries when making foreign policy decisions. In 26 of 38 nations, more than half say China considers their interests not too much or not at all.

In this respect, China faces the same challenge the U.S. has faced for years, during the presidencies of both George W. Bush and Barack Obama. Over the past decade, and again in this year's poll, most of those surveyed say the U.S. ignores their interest when it is making foreign policy.

Also of Note

- Aspects of American and Chinese soft power are particularly appealing to young people in Latin America and Africa.
- U.S. economic aid is viewed favorably in the African nations surveyed. However, on balance, Egyptians and Pakistanis say it is having a negative impact in their countries.
- Lebanese attitudes toward the U.S. differ sharply among the country's religious communities, with Lebanese Sunni Muslims (66% favorable) and Christians (56%) expressing much more positive views than Shia Muslims (9%).
- In Nigeria, the U.S. receives especially positive reviews from Christians (82% favorable), although a majority of Muslims (57%) also express a favorable opinion.
- A majority of Chinese (56%) believe their country should be more respected around the world than it currently is.

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

China

Meanwhile, China is viewed favorably in just 19 of 38 nations. Overall, a median of 50% have a positive view of China.

China receives its highest ratings in Africa, Latin America, and predominantly Muslim Asian nations (Pakistan, Malaysia, and Indonesia). However, China is seen less positively in much of Europe, North America, and the Middle East. In the U.S., only 37% have a favorable view.

Worldwide, China is seen positively by seven-in-ten or more in Pakistan (81%), Malaysia (81%), Kenya (78%), Senegal (77%), Nigeria (76%), Venezuela (71%), and Indonesia (70%). Conversely, fewer than three-in-ten view China favorably in Japan (5%), Turkey (27%), Germany (28%), and Italy (28%).