

# WORLDPUBLICOPINION.ORG

## World Publics on International Cooperation

December 9, 2009

*Publics marked with an \* excluded from the average for that question.*

Q1-CE7. In general, when [Country] government negotiates with other countries do you think that the government:

	<b>A. Should be more ready to act cooperatively to achieve mutual gains</b>	<b>B. Tends to be too willing to compromise and is often taken advantage of.</b>	<b>DK/NR</b>
<b>Chile</b>	60	26	15
<b>Mexico</b>	35	63	2
<b>US</b>	54	44	2
<b>France</b>	43	48	9
<b>Germany</b>	47	46	8
<b>Great Britain</b>	31	65	4
<b>Poland</b>	34	53	14
<b>Russia</b>	54	34	12
<b>Ukraine</b>	49	35	16
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	67	29	4
<b>Egypt</b>	76	23	1
<b>Iraq</b>	60	24	16
<b>Palest. ter.</b>	69	29	2
<b>Turkey</b>	81	14	5
<b>Kenya</b>	71	28	1
<b>Nigeria</b>	73	26	1
<b>China</b>	63	30	7
<b>Hong Kong*</b>	72	18	10
<b>Macau*</b>	60	29	11
<b>Taiwan*</b>	42	49	9
<b>India</b>	59	34	7
<b>Indonesia</b>	52	40	8
<b>Pakistan</b>	42	54	5
<b>S Korea</b>	28	71	1
<b>Average</b>	55	39	7

Q2-CE4. Please tell me if you think each is or is not generally cooperative with other countries.

Q2a-CE4a. China

	<b>Is</b>	<b>Is not</b>	<b>Depends/DK/Ref (vol.)</b>
<b>Chile</b>	33	41	26
<b>Mexico</b>	43	38	19
<b>US</b>	34	61	5
<b>France</b>	26	63	12
<b>Germany</b>	21	60	19
<b>Great Britain</b>	26	66	9
<b>Poland</b>	35	36	29
<b>Russia</b>	73	10	17
<b>Ukraine</b>	81	5	14
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	89	4	7
<b>Egypt</b>	56	41	3
<b>Iraq</b>	52	32	16
<b>Turkey</b>	31	43	27
<b>Kenya</b>	79	18	3
<b>Nigeria</b>	79	16	5
<b>China*</b>	95	2	3
<b>Hong Kong*</b>	85	8	7
<b>Macau*</b>	89	3	8
<b>Taiwan*</b>	51	28	21
<b>India</b>	50	39	11
<b>Indonesia</b>	79	10	11
<b>Pakistan</b>	94	4	2
<b>S Korea</b>	27	68	5
<b>Average</b>	53	35	13

Q2-CE4. Please tell me if you think each is or is not generally cooperative with other countries.

Q2b-CE4b. The United States

	<b>Is</b>	<b>Is not</b>	<b>Depends/DK/Ref (vol.)</b>
<b>Chile</b>	49	31	20
<b>Mexico</b>	60	28	12
<b>US*</b>	87	12	1
<b>France</b>	58	31	11
<b>Germany</b>	54	27	19
<b>Great Britain</b>	62	30	9
<b>Poland</b>	62	19	19
<b>Russia</b>	47	27	26
<b>Ukraine</b>	82	5	13
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	89	6	5
<b>Egypt</b>	37	62	2
<b>Iraq</b>	27	58	16
<b>Turkey</b>	35	45	19
<b>Kenya</b>	84	14	2
<b>Nigeria</b>	77	19	4
<b>China</b>	51	29	20
<b>Hong Kong*</b>	61	24	15
<b>Macau*</b>	60	18	21
<b>Taiwan*</b>	74	11	15
<b>India</b>	61	30	9
<b>Indonesia</b>	73	13	14
<b>Pakistan</b>	44	54	2
<b>S Korea</b>	63	34	3
<b>Average</b>	59	30	12

*Publics marked with an \* excluded from the average for that question.*

# WORLDPUBLICOPINION.ORG

## RESEARCH PARTNERS

Country	Research Center	Contact
Azerbaijan	International Center for Social Research	Dr. Tair Faradov <a href="mailto:tfaradov@yahoo.com">tfaradov@yahoo.com</a> (+99 412) 492 27 34/672 22 49
China	<a href="#">Fudan Media and Public Opinion Research Center (FMORC), Fudan University</a>	Dr. Baohua Zhou <a href="mailto:zhoubaohua@yeah.net">zhoubaohua@yeah.net</a>
Hong Kong	<a href="#">Hong Kong University Public Opinion Programme</a>	Dr. Robert Chung <a href="mailto:robert.chung@hku.hk">robert.chung@hku.hk</a> +852 2859-2988
Macau	<a href="#">University of Macau</a>	Dr. Angus, W.H. Cheong <a href="mailto:anguswhc@umac.mo">anguswhc@umac.mo</a> +853 8397 4437
Taiwan	<a href="#">TVBS</a>	Mr. Yeh-Diing Wang <a href="mailto:ydwang@tvbs.com.tw">ydwang@tvbs.com.tw</a> +886-2-23568961
Egypt	Attitude Market Research	Mr. Mohamed Al Gendy <a href="mailto:mgendy@attitude-eg.com">mgendy@attitude-eg.com</a> +202 22711262
France	<a href="#">Efficienc 3</a>	Ms. Sandrine Hourlier <a href="mailto:sandrine.h@efficienc3.com">sandrine.h@efficienc3.com</a> +33 3 26 79 07 97
Germany	<a href="#">Ri*Questa GmbH</a>	Dr. Bernhard Rieder <a href="mailto:riquesta.rieder@t-online.de">riquesta.rieder@t-online.de</a> +49 (0)7641 934336
Great Britain	<a href="#">Chatham House (Royal Institute of International Affairs) / Facts International</a>	Dr. Robin Niblett <a href="mailto:rniblett@chathamhouse.org.uk">rniblett@chathamhouse.org.uk</a> +44 (0)20 7957 5702
India	<a href="#">Centre for Voting Opinion &amp; Trends in Election Research (CVoter)</a>	Mr. Yashwant Deshmukh <a href="mailto:yashwant@teamcvoter.com">yashwant@teamcvoter.com</a> 91 120 4247135
Indonesia	<a href="#">Synovate</a>	Ms. Eva Yusuf <a href="mailto:Eva.Yusuf@synovate.com">Eva.Yusuf@synovate.com</a> (+62-21) 2525 608
Kenya	<a href="#">Research Path Associates Limited</a>	Mr. Jeremy Mwololo <a href="mailto:Jeremy.Mwololo@RPA.co.ke">Jeremy.Mwololo@RPA.co.ke</a> +254-20-2734770
Mexico	<a href="#">Data OPM (2009)</a>	Mr. Pablo Paras <a href="mailto:pp@dataopm.net">pp@dataopm.net</a> (+55) 5575 1250

Nigeria	Market Trends Research International	Mr. Michael Umogun <a href="mailto:m.umogun@research-intng.com">m.umogun@research-intng.com</a> + 234-1 791 79 87
Pakistan	SEDCO	Ms. Uzma Athar
Palestinian territories	<a href="#">Palestinian Center for Public Opinion</a>	Dr. Nabil Kukali <a href="mailto:kukali@p-ol.com">kukali@p-ol.com</a> (+972-2) 2774846
Poland	<a href="#">CBOS</a>	Dr. Mirosława Grabowska <a href="mailto:m.grabowska@cbos.pl">m.grabowska@cbos.pl</a> (+0-22) 693 47 25 / 693 46 93
Russia	<a href="#">Levada Center</a>	Ms. Ludmila Khakhulina <a href="mailto:lkhahul@levada.ru">lkhahul@levada.ru</a> (+7 095) 229-55-44
South Korea	<a href="#">East Asia Institute</a>	Dr. Han Wool Jeong <a href="mailto:hwjeong@eai.or.kr">hwjeong@eai.or.kr</a> +82 02-2277-1683
Turkey	<a href="#">ARI Foundation</a> / <a href="#">Infakto Research Workshop</a>	Mr. Yurter Ozcan <a href="mailto:Yurter@arifoundation.org">Yurter@arifoundation.org</a> +1 (804) 868 0123 Dr. Emre Erdogan <a href="mailto:emre.erdogan@infakto.com.tr">emre.erdogan@infakto.com.tr</a> +90 212 231 07 08
Ukraine	<a href="#">Kiev International Institute of Sociology</a>	Dr. Vladimir Illich Paniotto <a href="mailto:paniotto@kmis.kiev.ua">paniotto@kmis.kiev.ua</a> (+38) 044 537-3376 / (+38) 044 501-7403
United States	<a href="#">Program on International Policy Attitudes</a> / <a href="#">Knowledge Networks</a>	Dr. Stephen Weber <a href="mailto:sweber@pipa.org">sweber@pipa.org</a> +1-202-232-7500 Dr. Michael Dennis <a href="mailto:mdennis@knowledgenetworks.com">mdennis@knowledgenetworks.com</a> +1-650-289-2160

## METHODOLOGY

<b>Country</b>	<b>Sample Size (unweighted)</b>	<b>MoE (%)</b>	<b>Field dates</b>	<b>Survey methodology</b>	<b>Type of sample</b>
Azerbaijan	600	4	May 26 – Jun 5, 2009	Face-to-face	National
Chile	1000	3.1	June 25-July 9, 2009	Face-to-face	National
China	1006	3.1	May 14-21, 2009	Telephone	National <sup>1</sup>
<i>Hong Kong</i>	<i>1018</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>May 18 – Jun 3, 2009</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Representative of Hong Kong</i>
<i>Macau</i>	<i>1357 685</i>	<i>2.7 3.7</i>	<i>May 18-28, 2009</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Representative of Macau<sup>2</sup></i>
<i>Taiwan</i>	<i>808</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>May 13-26, 2009</i>	<i>Telephone</i>	<i>Representative of Taiwan</i>
Egypt	600	4	Apr 25 – May 12, 2009	Face-to-face	Urban <sup>3</sup>
France	600	4	May 25-29, 2009	Telephone	National
Germany	1008	3.1	Apr 29 – May 14, 2009	Telephone	National
Great Britain	600	4	May 13 – Jun 4, 2009	Telephone	National
India	1049	3.1	June 4-6, 2009	Face-to-face	National <sup>4</sup>
Indonesia	712	3.7	May 12-21, 2009	Face-to-face	National <sup>5</sup>
Iraq	1235	2.8	Apr 29 – May 15, 2009	Face-to-face	National
Kenya	1000	3.1	May 7-14, 2009	Face-to-face	National
Mexico	816	3.4	May 23 – Jun 12, 2009	Telephone	National <sup>6</sup>
Nigeria	1000	3.1	May 31 – Jun 6, 2009	Face-to-face	National <sup>7</sup>
Pakistan	1000	3.1	May 17-28, 2009	Face-to-face	National
Palestinian territories	500	4.4	May 20 – Jun 1, 2009	Face-to-face	National <sup>8</sup>
Poland	1038	3.1	May 27-Jun 3, 2009	Face-to-face	National

Russia	800	3.5	May 22-26, 2009	Face-to-Face	National
South Korea	600	4	May 6, 2009	Telephone	National
Turkey	720	3.7	May 13-23, 2009	Face-to-face	National
Ukraine	989 1007	3.1	April 4-12 and May 21-31, 2009	Face-to-face	National
United States	791	3.5	May 27 – Jun 4, 2009	Internet	National <sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In China, the survey was a probability sample of urban and rural households with land-line telephones in the provinces of Anhui, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Hubei, Jiangsu, Shanxi, Shanghai, Sichuan, and Yunnan—representing approximately 60 percent of the mainland Chinese population. The sample was 40 percent rural, 60 percent urban (rural households make up approximately 55 percent of the population).

<sup>2</sup> In Macau, some questions received only a half-sample of those polled.

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

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

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

In Iraq, the survey included an oversample of 150 Arab Sunnis across all of the sampled provinces in Iraq

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

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

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

<sup>9</sup> In the United States, the poll was an online survey drawn from a nationally representative sample of the Knowledge Networks online panel. This panel is probabilistically-based, selected from the population of US telephone households and subsequently provided with an Internet connection if needed.