

Overview and Methods

In 2006 the Chicago Council on Global Affairs (formerly the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations) undertook a major study of public opinion in the United States, China and India. Organizations in several other countries expressed interest in participating in this study. WorldPublicOpinion.org took the lead and recruited additional countries around the world to participate. Ultimately, polling was conducted in 17 countries and the Palestinian Territories. The countries and research organizations are listed below. These include roughly 55 percent of the world population. Since resources varied, not all questions were asked in all countries.

Further below are details of the methodology used. All samples were probability samples; in two countries these were limited to urban areas, and as noted certain countries did not sample all regions.

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Methodology

Country	Sample Size (unweighted)	Field dates	Survey methodology	Type of sample
Argentina	881	Dec 2-5, 2006	Face-to-face	Urban ¹
Australia	1007	Jun 19 – Jul 6, 2006	Telephone	National
Armenia	1300	November – December, 2006	Face-to-face	National
China	1964	Jul 10-21 , 2006	Face-to-face	National ²
India	2458	Jul 9-27, 2006	Face-to-face	National ³
Indonesia	1200	Jun 22 – Jul 6, 2006	Face-to-face	National ⁴
Iran	1000	Oct 31-Dec 6, 2006	Face-to-face	National
Israel	593	November, 2006	Telephone	National ⁵
Mexico	1499	Jul 22-27, 2006	Face-to-face	National
Palestine	1056	Oct 8-15, 2006	Face-to-face	National ⁶
Peru	578	Nov 17-18, 2006	Face-to-face	Urban ⁷
Philippines	1200	Sep 24 – Nov 29, 2006	Face-to-face	National ⁸
Poland	937	Sep 9-11, 2006	Face-to-face	National
Russia	1599	Sep 21-30, 2006	Face-to-Face	National ⁹
South Korea	1024	Jun 16 – Jul 7, 2006	Face-to-face	National
Thailand	1558	Sep 4-20, 2006	Face-to-face	National ¹⁰
Ukraine	1003	Sep 8-14, 2006	Face-to-face	National
United States	1227	Jun 23-Jul 9, 2006	Internet	National ¹¹

¹ In Argentina, the survey was conducted in the City of Buenos Aires, 24 departments of the surrounding area (together called Great Buenos Aires), La Plata, Mar del Plata, Mendoza, Córdoba, Rosario and Tucumán.

² In China, a total sample of 1964 respondents were interviewed representing both rural and urban areas. Approximately 36 non-literate respondents were screened out of the sample.

³ In India, a face-to-face national probability sample was executed with a sample of 3132 which was reduced to 2458 after screening out respondents with no formal education or who were illiterate.

⁴ In Indonesia, the sample was an urban, suburban, and rural sample drawn in 10 provinces representing major island groups.

⁵ In Israel, a random telephone sample of adults who had landline telephones was conducted; 503 interviews were conducted in the Jewish sector and 90 interviews in the Arab sector.

⁶ In the Palestinian Territories, the survey was conducted among the population of the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip.

⁷ In Peru, the survey was conducted in 35 districts of Lima and Callao, including Lima, Ate, Barranco, Breña, Carabayllo, Chorrillos, Comas, Independencia, Jesús María, La Molina, La Victoria, Lince, Los Olivos, Magdalena, Miraflores, Pueblo Libre, Puente Piedra, Rimac, San Borja, San Isidro, San Juan de Lurigancho, San Juan Miraflores, San Luis, San Martín de Porres, San Miguel, Santa Anita, Santiago de Surco, Surquillo, Villa El Salvador, Villa María del Triunfo, Bellavista, Callao, Carmen de la Legua Reynoso, La Perla, and Ventanilla.

⁸ In the Philippines, the survey was conducted in metro Manila, and the island of Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.

⁹ In Russia the survey was conducted as a face-to-face national probability sample, excluding only areas of military conflict (e.g., Chechnya) and certain highly inaccessible areas; such areas together represented only five percent of the population of Russia.

¹⁰ In Thailand, the survey was conducted in 10 provinces of the country including Bangkok, Samutprakarn, Prachuabkirikan, Rayong, Chiang Mai, Kampaengpetch, Khon Kaen, Sakonnakorn, Chumporn, and Nakorn Sri Thammarat.

¹¹ 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 randomly selected from the population of telephone households in the U.S., and subsequently provided with Internet access if needed.