

# ROPER CENTER FOR PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH USIA DATASET COLLECTION GUIDE

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The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research holds a collection of over 1300 datasets from the United States Information Agency (USIA) from 1952 to 2003. The collection includes data from 103 countries around the globe. In addition to surveys of the general adult population, the collection includes surveys of youth, students, elites, government officials, refugees, and attendees at international expositions. In most cases, general population surveys utilized probability-based sampling collection methods, while a variety of methods were used to contact special populations. Many surveys in certain countries were conducted in major cities; rural populations were excluded.

Some surveys were conducted in multiple countries using the same survey instrument, while others were specific to particular countries. The guide that follows is intended to help users understand the primary topics asked about in these surveys overall, in specific regions/countries, and over particular time frames.

In addition to this dataset collection, the Roper Center has a complementary collection of USIA survey reports.

## Topical Coverage Overview

A topic of interest that cuts across all countries and spans a few decades is the Cold War. USIA was interested in knowing citizens' opinions on the leadership qualities of the US vs the USSR. This leadership was measured along a number of dimensions: maintaining peace in the world, technological and scientific progress, and economic and social progress, among others. In relation to this, USIA asked citizens of other countries their thoughts on domestic, as well as international, dimensions of American policies and politics. Regarding the former, USIA asked about treatment of Black Americans, crime and poverty rates, culture and media, and American lifestyle in general, as well as approval and opinion of American political leaders. Regarding the latter, USIA asked about international conflicts where the country was heavily involved—such as the Vietnam war, the armed conflict in Central America, and the conflict in Middle East, among others—and international policies—such as free trade agreements, foreign investment, or the war against drugs in foreign countries.

Regarding domestic issues in foreign countries, USIA asked citizens about different ways of organizing the economy. In earlier decades this referred to the dichotomy between communism and capitalism, but in later decades the question shifted to market reforms. USIA also asked about political regimes, comparing authoritarianism and democracy, as well as trust in institutions, organizations and national (and international) political leaders.

USIA also focused questions on the importance of multinational organizations—such as NATO, the UN, and the IMF, among others—as well as preferences regarding the political and economic integration among countries—in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America.

Finally, USIA was constantly measuring how much American media and culture (e.g. films) citizens of other countries consumed, and whether this had an impact on their opinions—in general, but in particular about the US.

## By region

### Africa

USIA surveys in Africa concentrate on the experience of African students in Europe, views and opinion on the US, foreign investment and aid, democracy and trust in domestic institutions, drugs, HIV, and media. Most of the questions have to do with the openness and connections to the Western world, and political and economic reforms.

### Africa

1960s: Students; relations between Africa and other countries (US, China, Russia); racial relations; politics; economic systems.

### Ethiopia

1990s: economic system; democracy; foreign influence; drugs; trust in institutions; Bosnia; US influence; US domestic policies; getting a US education.

### Ghana

1990s: confidence in foreign countries; personal economic situation; democracy, importance of rights.

### Ivory Coast

1990s: foreign debt; government interaction with IMF and World Bank; results of economic reforms; foreign investment; media consumption habits.

### Kenya

1970s: interest in the US; information about the US; attendance to American libraries and cultural centers.

1990s: democracy; citizenship; involvement in politics; media.

### Morocco

1970s: relation to foreign friends, languages and media; politics; education; employment; religion; media.

1990s: opinion of the US; Arab-Israeli negotiations; news sources.

### Nigeria

1960s: US vs Soviet Union; China; opinion on socialism, communism and capitalism; United Nations; Organization of African Unity; Blacks in the US; population growth; birth control.

1970s: Radio listening habits; TV viewing habits; spoken languages.

1980s: Nigerian interests; media; BBC/VOA.

1990s: US-Nigeria relations; foreign investment; economy; economic vs political reform; transition to democracy; trust in electoral process; political parties; interest in politics; corruption; ethnic groups.

2000s: confidence in U.S. to deal responsibly with problems in West Africa; economy; President Obasanjo; satisfaction with democracy; corruption; ethnic relations; threat of HIV/AIDS to country.

### South Africa

1990s: radio listening habits; watching TV.

2000s: HIV/AIDS.

### Zimbabwe

2000s: relation to the US; foreign aid; satisfaction with government; economic conditions; land redistribution; state owned companies.

## The Americas

USIA surveys in the Americas concentrate on views on the US and the USSR, different ways of organizing the economy and social relations (communism vs. capitalism), authoritarian vs. democratic governments, armed conflict in Central America, market reforms, free trade, MERCOSUR, foreign debt, drug traffic, immigration to the US, gender politics, environment and media. In this way, it is easy to trace the macro-processes the region went through: armed conflicts and terrorism, democratization, market reforms, foreign debt, and drug traffic. There are many surveys on Mexico.

### Argentina

1960s: Attitudes towards US, CUBA, USSR, China, Brazil; Fidel Castro; attitude toward expropriation of property; news sources; Alianza para el Progreso (Alliance for Progress); nuclear weapons; women's rights; Vietnam; Santo Domingo; African Americans.

1980s: Democracy vs. authoritarianism; economic problems; economic system; relation with US, Brazil, Soviet Union, Europe; divorce.

1990s: Opinion on US; satisfaction with democracy; foreign investment; debt; drugs; politics.

2000s: Economic situation; De la Rúa performance; corruption; different partners for free trade agreements; terrorism.

### Bolivia

1960s: Communism; land reform; US influence.

1980s: Soviet Union; conflict in the region; drugs; foreign debt.

1990s: drugs; US policies on drugs; US policies on free trade; democracy.

### Brazil

1960s: communism; Soviet Union; China; land reform; social and economic reform; Cuba; Argentina; American lifestyle; treatment of African Americans; man on the moon; Vietnam war; conflict in Santo Domingo; religion (Judaism and Catholicism).

1970s: opinion of other countries; opinion of the US; visits to the US.

1980s: US vs Soviet Union; Cuba; Argentina; ideal economic and political system; invasion to the Island of Grenada; conflict in El Salvador; United Nation institutions;

trade; nuclear attacks; terrorism; foreign debt; drug trafficking; foreign investment; democracy.

1990s: democracy; institutions; trade; foreign investment; debt; drugs; US involvement in drug problems; environment protection; media consumption; Cuba; Latin American countries cooperation; MERCOSUR; gender issues; American culture; qualities of Americans; US role in global affairs; peace process in Colombia.

2000s: economy; trade; Free Trade Area of the Americas; MERCOSUR; Colombia and drugs; role of Brazil in South America; terrorism; internet access.

### Caribbean

1990s: Opinion on foreign countries and heads of state; drug trafficking and money laundering.

### Chile

1960s: USA, USSR, China, Communism, Fidel Castro, US-Chile relations, government or private ownership of industries, means to achieve change, military, Alliance for Progress, American lifestyle, racism in the US, Vietnam war, Santo Domingo, media consumption.

1990s: democracy, economy, free trade, foreign investment, national debt, drugs, corruption, media, US.

2000s: economy, trade, domestic politics, corruption, crime, education, indigenous communities, human rights and Augusto Pinochet, US policy towards Chile, US policy towards Latin America, terrorism, crisis in Argentina.

### Canada

1970s: US, China and USSR; US and Canada relations; trade; energy; agriculture; domestic politics; Federal elections.

1980s: US, USSR, Japan and European Community; NATO; trade; aid for less developed countries; Middle East oil; restrictions for selling technology to the USSR; inflation; unemployment; agriculture; defense policies; nuclear weapons; third world debt; AIDS; pollution.

1990s: US and USSR; environment; immigration; illegal drugs; trade; defense; news sources.

### Colombia

1950s: radio listening habits, BBC, Radio Moscow, Radio Argentina, US intervention in Latin America, communism

1960s: USA influence, communism, land reform, Fidel Castro, Alliance for Progress, American lifestyle

1970s: foreign investment, radio listening habits, VOA, BBC, Radio Habana, Voz de los Andes, developed countries' obligations.

1980s: conflict in El Salvador, conflict in Nicaragua, Brazil, foreign debt crisis, foreign investment, multinational corporations, drug trafficking, US efforts to combat drug trafficking, media, trade, economic policies of Japan, economic policies of Europe, US vs. USSR, economic systems (US, Germany, Cuba, USSR, Japan), nuclear weapons, world war, selling public enterprises, IMF, World Bank, Andean Pact, oil.

1990s: drug trafficking, corruption, US assistance to combat drugs, violence, human rights, US drugs problems, legalization of drugs, foreign investment, trade, democracy, institutions, environment, domestic politics, US policies toward Latin America

2000s: Andres Pastrana, politics, institutions, guerrillas, media.

## Costa Rica

1980s: national and international media usage, economic situation, debt, armed conflict in Central America, communism, views about the region, church role in the country, Soviet Union, US, Contadora countries, ideal political system, ideal economic system.

1990s: national and international media, economy, Central America, drug trafficking, Agency for International Development, domestic politics, religion.

2000s: economic situation and reforms, foreign investment, job market, privatization, public goods and services, trust in government, media, female representation, death sentence support, abortion, human rights.

## Cuba

1960s: Radio listening habits, listening to Voice of America in Cuba.

## Dominican Republic

1970-80: radio listening habits, economics, relation with the US, IMF, armed conflict in El Salvador, armed conflict in Nicaragua, Cuba, Soviet Union, Grenada Island's conflict.

## Ecuador

1960s: land reform; tax reform; communism; necessity of violence for change; attitude towards Mexico, the USSR, and US.

1980s: armed conflict in El Salvador; armed conflict in Nicaragua; military aid from the US; Soviet Union in Central America; Contadora countries; foreign debt.

1990s: drug consumption; drug trafficking; corruption of public authorities; combating drugs; aid from the US against drugs; drug problems in the US; democratic vs. military government; terrorism (Shining Path).

## El Salvador

1980s: news sources; USSR; US; opinion about other countries; armed conflict, human rights and justice; economic and military aid; armed conflict in Nicaragua; Cuba's government; Soviet Union and Cuba's participation in the armed conflicts in Central America; ideal economic system; democracy versus dictatorship; Contadora countries; domestic politics.

1990s: democracy; Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN); war crimes; peace agreements; drugs; US assistance to combat drugs; AIDS; elections; Armando Calderon Sol performance; corruption; crime; economics; environment; trust in institutions and in government; gender issues; news sources; Voice of America; China; Cuba.

2000s: news sources; economics; religion; crime; Francisco Flores performance; Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN); US; relations with Cuba; crime; guerrilla; gambling; gender equality; sex education in schools.

## Guatemala

1950s: media consumption; radio listening; exports; foreign investment; American companies; oil; labor unions; land reform; government vs private handling of companies; communism; influence of the US in Guatemala; impressions about the US.

1970s: VOA programs; TV watching habits; reading habits; awareness of politicians; visited other countries.

1980s: media consumption; opinion of Central American countries, their governments and how they treat their people; influence of Cuba and the Soviet Union; armed conflict in El Salvador and Nicaragua; relation to the US and the Soviet Union; threats and aid from other countries; Contadora countries; personal and country's economic situation; student exchange; refugees; groups in the country; drug trafficking; church; political ideology; party identification; Arias' peace plan; Agency for International Development.

1990s: opinion of the US; democracy and conflict in Central America; Arias' peace plan; Ramiro de Leon Carpio; economic situation; living conditions; employment; union membership; drug trafficking; aid from the US against drugs; violence; human rights; religion; Agency for International Development; Constitutional reform; democracy; political parties; pesticides; environment; international news sources.

2000s: Alfonso Portillo; corruption; economy; politics; education; immigration; crime; media consumption.

### Haiti

1990s: economic situation; privatization; corruption; democracy; rights; crime and security; armed groups; National Police; UN peacekeeping forces; party affiliation; Rene Preval; Jean Bertrand Aristide; radio listening.

### Honduras

1980s: media; country's economic situation; personal economic situation; ideal political and economic systems; communist governments in Central America; armed conflicts in Central America; Cuba and the Soviet Union influence in Central America; opinion about foreign countries and their governments; Colombia; Nicaragua; Contadora countries; relation to the US; relation to the Soviet Union; involvement of the church; groups in the country; refugees; party identification; political ideology.

1990s: media; democracy in Central America; relation to the US; illegal drugs and trafficking; AIDS; trust in institutions; economy; politics; political/public figures job performance.

2000s: media; relation to the US; economy; privatization of state-owned enterprises; crime; illegal drugs; education; politics; Carlos Flores; political/public figures job performance; church; immigration.

### Mexico

1960s: US vs Soviet Union; China; Cuba; nuclear weapons; United Nations; Organization of American States; Alliance for Progress; US policies and aid; foreign aid; government vs. private ownership of industry; expropriation/redistribution of land; communism in Latin America; violence and political change; interest in politics; preference for military or constitutional government in times of crisis; US support for dictators; satisfaction with government; interest in politics; birth control programs; media; students' views and opinions; attitudes towards Blacks in America.

1970s: opinion of other countries; relation to the US; Nicaragua; foreign investment; foreign debt; oil and gas; government vs. private ownership of industry; American business; political ideology; undocumented workers; immigrants; media; Voice of America.

1980s: Grenada; Nicaragua; Cuba; El Salvador; nuclear weapons; trust in the US and the USSR; US aid to Latin America; US involvement in Mexican affairs; trade with the US; immigration to the US; Ronald Reagan; George Bush; Mikhail Gorbachev; United

Nations; human right abuses; country's economic situation; foreign debt; personal economic situation; political ideology; technology; illegal drugs; media.  
1990s: economy; relation to the US; George Bush; Bill Clinton; free trade agreement; border crime; immigration to the US; economy; employment; democracy; income inequality; President Salinas job performance; President Zedillo job performance; illegal drug use; influence of narcotic traffickers on government decisions; US government fight against drugs; corruption; military fighting crime/narcotics; education; environment protection; foreign languages; media.  
2000s: US; Canada: NAFTA; migration to the US; environment; technology; narcotrafficking; democracy.

#### Nicaragua

1990s: US promotion of democratic systems in Central America; US sanctions; US aid; Sandinista revolution; Contras/National Resistance; President Dora Violeta job performance; President Arnoldo Aleman job performance; economy; democracy; trust in elections; voting behavior; judicial system; corruption; crime; human rights; drug use/trafficking; media.  
2000s: relation to the US; United Nations; President Arnoldo Aleman job performance; interest in politics; electoral reform; political parties; economy; crime; remittances; poverty; transportation; security; sexism; cooperation with the US against drug traffic.

#### Panama

1980s: Grenada island conflict; armed conflicts in Central America; US and USSR influence in Central America; political ideology; church and revolutionary activities; foreign investment; country's and personal economic situation.  
1990s: relation to United States; relation to China; United Nations; Panama Canal; US military in Panama; economy; foreign investment; privatization; trust in institutions; partisanship; Guillermo Endara; Ernesto Perez Badallares; crime; illegal drugs; AIDS; media; environment protection.  
2000s: Panama Canal; Mireya Moscoso's performance; Juan Carlos Navarro; most important problem in the country/the community; corruption; crime; death penalty; poverty; quality of public services; state of the city of Panama; missing people; media.

#### Peru

1970s: TV viewing; radio listening; VOA.  
1990s: relation to the US; economy; insurgent groups; drug trafficking; US assistance with the drug problem; best type of government; democracy; trust in institutions; corruption; media.  
2000s: economy; President Alejandro Toledo; democracy; trust in institutions; elections; terrorism; drug trafficking; US aid to fight drug trafficking.

#### Uruguay

1990s: democracy; free trade; foreign investment; debt; drugs.  
2000s: relation to the US; economics; foreign investment; privatizations; Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA); Southern Common Market (Mercosur); terrorism; media.

#### Venezuela

1950s: relation to the US; Organization of American States; US vs. USSR; communism; atomic energy; foreign aid; media consumption.

1960s: US vs USSR; China; aid from US; attitude toward U.S. support for dictatorships; United Nations; need for (violent) change; land reform; expropriation of foreign-owned industry; preference for government or private ownership of major industries; standard of living; party preference; population control; American culture; VOA.

1970s: media consumption; VOA.

1980s: Granada Island conflict; armed conflict in Central America; UN; UNESCO; most important problem in the country; foreign debt crisis; illegal drugs traffic; media.

1990s: US-Latin American free trade policy; NAFTA; foreign investment; Carlos Perez' reforms; debt; democracy; corruption; drugs; gender issues; environment; education quality.

2000s: relation to the US; relation to the European Union; free trade; economics; illegal drugs; drug conflict in Colombia.

## Asia

USIA surveys in Asia concentrate on opinions on the US and the USSR, Arab-Israeli conflict, India-Pakistan conflict, Vietnam, ASEAN, Western way of life, foreign aid, interest in politics, development of private enterprise, terrorism, nuclear weapons, gender issues, environment protection, population growth and birth control, and media. There are many questions regarding foreign issues and conflicts. In particular, there are many surveys on India, Israel and Japan.

## Armenia

1990s: Economic and political preferences; opinions on US and Russia; Nagorno-Karabakh conflict; Partnership for Peace.

## Bangladesh

1990s: Radio and TV; news consumption; knowledge of English.

## Bahrain

1990s: Arab-Israeli conflict; Bosnia; foreign relations; domestic politics.

## Burma

1980s: radio; language of programs.

## Cambodia

1960s: radio, newspaper and film habits; interest in foreign countries.

## Egypt

1960s: media consumption; Voice of America; aspects of American life that create interest.

1990s: Arab-Israeli conflict, Bosnia situation, Middle East arm deals, elections and job performance.

## Hong Kong

1960s: USIS Library in Hong Kong.

1990s: media; Jiaoliu magazine; Hong Kong and China relation; US and China relation; US military presence; economy; trade.



## Indonesia

1980s: narcotics; Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

1990s: international media; Indonesian media; personal economic situation; foreign investment; opinion of other countries; relation to the US; views on China; foreign values and culture; interest in politics; education about democracy.

2000s: media; closest economic partner; opinion of other countries; terrorism; Afghanistan; relation to the US; personal political action; Islamic violence.

## India

1970s: Nixon scandal; perceptions of other countries; foreign investment; foreign aid; foreign relations; Jimmy Carter; relation to the US; relation to the Soviet Union; US vs Soviet Union; Pakistan; readership of Problems of Communism; professionalization; caste system; segregation and violence; community life; water; education; transportation; social mobility; food shortage; alcohol consumption; voting rights; voting preferences; Indira Gandhi; economic situation.

1980s: media; opinion of other countries; relation to the US; US military presence; relation to the Soviet Union; US vs. Soviet Union; relation to China; Jimmy Carter; Ronald Reagan; Mikhail Gorbachev; West Germany; Pakistan; Sri Lanka; Afghanistan; security; terrorism; technology; nuclear weapons; Brandt Commission Report; cooperation between developed and developing countries; trade; United Nations; European Economic Community; OPEC; Association of South East Asian Nations; Non-Aligned Movement; Indira Gandhi; Rajiv Gandhi; foreign cultures; women in politics.

1990s: media; opinion of other countries; military dependence; foreign relations; relation to the US; George Bush; relation to the Soviet Union; Boris Yeltsin; China; Kashmir; Pakistan; Shimla Agreement; Middle East; nuclear weapons; Islamic fundamentalism; Hindu fundamentalism; terrorism; Non-Aligned Movement; United Nations; World Bank; World Trade Organization; Vishwanath Pratap Singh; Narasimha Rao; democracy; economic liberalization; private investment; foreign investment; corruption; technology; trade; defense; drug trafficking; human rights; racial discrimination; women's rights; political participation; religion; AIDS; environment protection.

2000s: media; relation to the US; foreign affairs; Kashmir; Pakistan; United Nations; Atal Bihari Vajpayee; George Bush; Vladimir Putin; nuclear weapons; technology; religious extremism; democracy; institutions; economy; corruption; defense; AIDS; child labor.

## Iran

1960s: college education; professional future; traditional vs. modern customs; changes needed for development; Western way of life.

## Israel

1970s: opinion of other countries; security; Arab-Israeli conflict; India-Pakistan conflict; Vietnam; US; Richard Nixon; China; Cuba.

1980s: terrorism; settlements on West Bank; defense; security; Israeli practices toward Palestinians; Palestine Liberation Organization; Palestinian state; situation of Soviet Jews; NATO; relation to the US; American aid to Israel; relation to the Soviet Union; American/Soviet policies in the Middle East; Egypt; Jordan; Lebanon; Iran; Iraq; peace; National Unity Government; Ronald Reagan/Mikhail Gorbachev meeting; Prime Minister Shamir's visit to the U.S; Pollard affair; input on Israeli policies from

American Jews; economy; employment; food supply; performance of domestic political leaders; party preference; media consumption; personal contact with Arabs.

1990s: terrorism; security; Palestine; Palestine Liberation Organization; peace negotiations; Oslo 2 Accord; Egypt; Iraq; Jordan; Syria; Persian Gulf crisis; nuclear weapons; relation to the US; relation to the Soviet Union; US peace settlement; US military forces in the Middle East; Mideast peace conference; United Nations; George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev; Bill Clinton; Israel as a purely Jewish state; Soviet Jews; personal contact with Jews/Palestinians; immigration to Israel; Israeli Defense Forces; domestic politics; Benjamin Netanyahu; performance of domestic political leaders; trust in Israeli government; trust in Palestinian administration; settlers; religion; gap between secular/religious Jews partisanship; economic reforms; income; media; Voice of America.

## Japan

1960s: opinion of foreign countries; US vs. Soviet Union; Japan should side with US or Soviet Union; China; nuclear weapons; disarmament; Cuban crisis; Vietnam war; Nixon's speech on Vietnam; man landing on the moon; US companies operating in Japan; life in the US; treatment of Blacks in the US; poverty and crime in the US; United Nations; economic development; racism; domestic politics; media; population growth and birth control.

1970s: opinion of foreign countries; US vs. Soviet Union; US military bases in Japan; Japan-US Security Treaty; US policies in Asia; President Nixon; European Economic Community; foreign investment; China; North vs. South Korea; nuclear weapons; interest in visiting the US; American culture; national security; oil; trade; economy; cost of living; inflation; media.

1980s: US vs. Soviet Union; China; Afghanistan; Libya; Persian Gulf; Central America; Soviet threat; European Economic Community; Japanese dependence on US; Japan-US Security Treaty; Ronald Reagan job performance; Ronald Reagan/Mikhail Gorbachev meeting in Geneva; views on Americans; Tokyo summit; United Nations; terrorism; oil; trade; nuclear weapons; relation to less developed countries; third world debt; political and economic systems; party preference; national security; defense spending; trade; technology; inflation; unemployment; media; environment.

1990s: US vs. Soviet Union; Bush; Clinton; Gorbachev; Yeltsin; China; Persian Gulf; North Korea; South Korea; Japan-US Security Treaty; US military bases in Japan; Okinawa; Tokyo Summit; Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC); communism; terrorism; assistance to less developed countries; feelings towards the US and Americans; national security; defense spending; elections; economy; deregulation; trade; technology; environment; media.

2000s: US; China; Taiwan; North Korea; South Korea; United Nations; American bases in Japan; terrorism; national security; foreign investment; economy; economic reform program; jobs; deregulation; nationalism.

## Jordan

1960s: Arab-Israeli conflict; Bosnia; arm deals; foreign relations; elections; leaders job performance.

## South Korea

1970s: US; Japan; China; Western Culture.

1980s: relation to the US; USSR; US military bases; Japan; Korean reunification; foreign policy; national security; foreign investment; trade; government; personal economic situation; education; trust in institutions/organizations; news.  
1990s: North Korea; nuclear weapons; Japan; China; relation to the US; US military protection; dislike for Americans; George Bush; Bill Clinton; Mikhail Gorbachev; Mutual Security Treaty; United Nations; APEC; IMF; foreign investment; economy; trade; government regulations; Western and Korean democracies; partisanship; political protest; news sources.  
2000s: North Korea; Kim Jong II; reunification; China; Taiwan; relation to the US; US military protection; APEC; economy; unemployment.

#### Kuwait

1980s: foreign radio stations; Voice of America; listening habits.

#### Kazakhstan

1990s: US vs. Soviet Union; nuclear weapons; foreign economic aid; economy; development of private enterprise; trust in institutions; voting behavior; government job performance; rights; religion; illegal drugs; women's problems; environment protection; media.  
2000s: foreign investment; economy; property issues; corruption; religion; confidence in government; interest in politics.

#### Lebanon

1990s: Arab-Israeli peace negotiations; Middle East arms deals; national security; elections; government performance.

#### Malaysia

1980s: opinion of US; national defense; education abroad; news sources; illegal drugs.  
2000s: relation to the US; terrorism; Afghanistan; security; most serious problem facing the country; violence against civilians; interest in politics; news sources.

#### Oman

1990s: Arab-Israeli peace negotiations; arm deals; Parliamentary elections; political leaders job performance.

#### Philippines

1960s: US vs Soviet Union; China; dispute between Malaysia and Indonesia; United Nations; nuclear weapons; government vs. private ownership of industries; need for economic and social reforms; population growth and birth control; party preference; treatment of Blacks in the US; foreign radio stations.  
1970s: US vs. Soviet Union; Cambodia; Vietnam.  
1980s: relation to the US; terrorism; US military bases; threat from Russia; opinion on Japan; democracy; elections; President Marcos; President Corazon Aquino; New People's Army; Agrava Fact Finding Board; foreign investment; foreign aid; foreign debt; American economic assistance; similarity and differences to American life and values; education; languages.  
1990s: US military bases; ASEAN; Japan; China; Burma; Cambodia; security; economy; foreign investment; foreign aid; democracy; communism; government job

performance; New People's Army; US influence on domestic politics; opinion of US; environmental protection; interest in politics; trust in institutions and people; media.

#### Pakistan

1960s: student life; economic and political situation; opinion on foreign countries; Western way of life; news sources.

1980s: heroin and opium use; listening to foreign radio stations; newspaper readership.

1990s: relation to India; Kashmir; violence; Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; Iraq; Taliban in Afghanistan; trust in institutions and organizations; foreign investment.

2000s: relation to the US; Kashmir; support of Taliban; terrorism; nuclear weapons; regional stability; national defense; government job performance; economy; trust in organizations and institutions; support/oppose return of civilian rule; fairness of elections.

#### Syrian Arab Republic

1960s: Radio listening habits; TV watching habits; newspapers.

1990s: Arab-Israeli peace negotiations; Iraq's weapons agreement; foreign relations; political leaders' job performance; media habits; VOA listeners;

#### Thailand

1960s: opinion on other countries; US vs Soviet Union; nuclear weapons; Cuba; China; Communism; Vietnam; world population and birth control; need for social and economic reforms; poverty.

1970s: media and cultural habits; Voice of America programs; Seripharb books.

1980s: United Nations; opinion of China, Soviet Union, Japan and the US; security and defense; trade; economic policies; drug abuse; Khmer Rouge.

1990s: relation with the US; US military presence in East Asia; Japan influence in Asia Pacific; Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Organization; China; Japan; Vietnam; foreign investment; trade; democracy; institutions; personal economic situation; views of Americans and American society; environment; human rights; Khmer Rouge; drug use and trafficking; media.

2000s: relation to the US; relation to China; security; economy; unemployment; food safety.

#### Tajikistan

2000s: international organizations; direction of the country; foreign investment; economy; government approval; authoritarianism vs. democracy; Islam; ethnic relations; media.

#### Turkey

1960s: attitude toward US, USSR, Communist China, India, UAR, East Germany, and West Germany; US vs. USSR; population control; CENTO; NATO; Vietnam; Blacks in the US; foreign companies in Turkey; greatest problems of the country.

1990s: military threats; NATO; European Community; relation to the US; relation to the USSR; war in the Middle East; George Bush; Mikhail Gorbachev; Islam; economics; environment; drugs; human rights; media.

## Uzbekistan

1990s: interest in global events and internal affairs; media; preference for language in school; religious education of children.

## Vietnam

1990s: media consumption.

## Yemen

1990s: Arab-Israeli conflict; Bosnia; Iraq; foreign relations; elections; political leaders job performance.

## Australia

USIA surveys in Australia concentrate on opinions on US vs. USSR, relation to Japan, nuclear weapons and defense policies, trade policies, gender issues, marijuana, religion, and media.

1960s: Cold War; communism; nuclear war.

1970s: US, Russia, Mainland China, Japan; world order; trade policies; defense policies; nuclear weapons; ANZUS.

1980s: world order; NATO; nuclear weapons; domestic politics; trade policies; defense policies; ANZUS; Expo 88; sources of information.

1990s: US; Russia; trade policies; East Asia; ANZUS.

2000s: gender roles; marijuana; religion; China, US, East Asia; economy; trade policies; defense policies.

## Europe

USIA surveys in Europe concentrate on opinions on the US vs. USSR, threat from the USSR, protection from the US, nuclear weapons, preferred economic system, Middle East, oil, terrorism, reunification of Germany, European (economic and political) integration, multinational organizations, democracy vs. authoritarianism, gender issues, media, culture and life in America. In particular, there are many surveys of France, Germany, Great Britain and Italy. Regarding Germany, surveys of East side refugees may be of particular interest.

## Austria

1980s: Cold War; communism; nuclear/atomic bombs; opinions on foreign countries and leaders; opinions on NATO and UN.

## Belarus

1990s: Communism; democracy; development of private enterprise; US, Russia; gender discrimination.

## Belgium

1950s: communism; US-Belgium relations; nuclear weapons; Cold War.

1980s: nuclear weapons; Cold War; anti-missiles demonstrations; US-Belgium relations; European Community; income inequality; immigrants; unions; conflicting ideology and values.

## Czechoslovakia

1960-70: radio listening habits.

## Denmark

1950s: foreign politics; US vs. USSR; side Denmark should take; reunification of Germany; NATO; disputes between Israel and Arab neighbors; atomic energy; opinion on culture of other countries; Nordic Council; common market for Denmark, Norway, and Sweden; news sources; radio listening habits.

1970s: US vs. USSR; NATO; Warsaw Pact; US ability to defend Western Europe security.

1980: conflicts and US policies in Central America, US vs. USSR, relation with the US, relation with USSR, relation with Great Britain, nuclear weapons, arms control, next world war, US protection, Western Europe security, economic problems, trade, interest in politics, foreign news sources.

## Estonia

News media, feelings about other countries and foreign leaders, opinion of the Soviet Union, opinion on political and economic system, confidence in institutions and organizations.

## Finland

1980s: US vs. Soviet Union; arms reduction agreement; Soviet Union threats and influence.

## France

1950s: US vs. Soviet Union; world war; Communist China; United Europe; Common Market; workers' conditions and preferences; Communist Party in France; economic systems; NATO; atomic energy and weapons; reunification of Germany; French foreign policy; 4-power conference; relation with the US; Israel-Arab conflict; United Nations; US culture; American Library; American Cultural Center; treatment of African Americans in US.

1960s: US vs. Soviet Union; world war; America sacrificing Western European interests in effort to build relations with Soviet Union; NATO; US and Russia foreign policy; French policy towards US and Russia; United Europe; Common Market; United Nations; Vietnam War and intentions of the US in the country; US troops in Europe; economic system; nuclear tests; opinion on foreign countries and leaders; political participation; population control and family planning; aid to developing countries; US investments in France; African Students in France; Voice of America; US culture and lifestyle; race relations in the US; poverty and crime in the US; fluency in English; travel to the US.

1970s: US vs. Soviet Union; opinion on foreign countries; best country to deal with world problems; strongest country; countries that help/hurt France; SALT agreement; political unification of Europe; NATO; Warsaw Pact; US troops in Europe; US involvement in European/Asian affairs; Communist China; Nixon's visit to China and Soviet Union; aid to developing countries; Arab/Israeli situation; defense policy; currency preferences; energy costs; environment; human rights; US involvement in the Western European economy; US investments in France; US ability to deal with its social and economic problems; visits to the US.

1980s: US vs. Soviet Union; world war; most powerful country in the world; United Nations; NATO vs. Warsaw Pact countries; Soviet Union troops in Afghanistan; trade with US and the Soviet Union; disputes between the US and the European Community on trade; German reunification; inflation; oil consumption; agreement with Arab countries to ensure access to oil; danger of Soviet Union/US cutting off French access to Middle Eastern oil; American/Iranian relations; nuclear weapons; arm control negotiations; Lybia; terrorism; defense spending; aid to developing countries; economy; employment; environment; sources of information on international affairs; anti-Americanism; "The Marshall Plan" results for Europe after WWII; US defending France; Ronald Reagan economic policies; Mikhail Gorbachev job performance; summit meeting between US President Ronald Reagan/Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev; opinion of US President George Bush; Nicaragua; Cuba; third world debt; ideology.

1990s: US vs. Soviet Union; Eastern Europe; united Germany; European Economic Community; Atlantic Alliance; US military presence; nuclear weapons; oil; Persian Gulf conflict; embargo on Iraq; France's economic assistance to the Soviet Union; national defense; environment; immigration; minority groups; George Bush, Bill Clinton, Mikhail Gorbachev, Boris Yeltsin, and Francois Mitterrand job performance; visits to the US; US influence on culture; media consumption habits.

#### Georgia

1990s: free market economy; subsidies for unprofitable state enterprises; trust in institutions; democracy; modern vs. old political system; drugs; organized crime; national minorities; opinions of other countries; Russian troop in Georgian territory; US influence on Georgia; Chechnya conflict; foreign aid; religion; media.

2000s: energy supply; democracy; freedom of speech; economy; debt; corruption; security.

#### Great Britain

1950s: East vs. West, disarmament, world war, reunification of Western Europe, European Common Market, NATO, Russia, China, atomic weapons, life in the US, race in the US, treatment of Britain by the US.

1960s: American presidential election campaign, Cold War, achievements of the US and Russia, atomic weapons, world war, NATO, reunification of Western Europe, European Common Market, foreign policy, Communist China, Vietnam, economic systems, economic aid to developing countries, American forces in Britain, US willingness to sacrifice West Europe's interests, benefits of US firms' investment, life in the US, poor people in the US, attitude towards blacks in Great Britain, US and Russia, films, media consumption, organ transplants, population and birth control.

1970s: NATO, race relations in the US, American lifestyle, US entertainment, US-British relations, Europe moving towards/away from partnership with the US, US investment, US trade policies, inflation, nationalization of oil industry, energy problems, human rights, government job performance, economy, wage claims, unions, visit Northern Ireland.

1980s: European security, threat of an attack from Russia, Russia vs. US, meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev, nuclear weapons, NATO, UNESCO, German reunification, confidence in US defense of Britain, desirability of US leadership in dealing with world economic problems, Ronald Reagan's visit to Britain, George Bush, reforms in the Soviet Union, Falkland Islands conflict, Middle East, terrorism, relations with less developed countries, third-world debt, armed conflicts in Central America,

defense spending, domestic politics and politicians, trade, agricultural subsidies, economy, unemployment, inflation, oil, government reduction in medical services spending, church attendance, media consumption, sources of information on international affairs, technology, environmental issues, AIDS, drug use.

1990s: NATO, German unification, Eastern Europe, Russia vs. US, George Bush and Mikhail Gorbachev, opinion of Bill Clinton and Boris Yeltsin, nuclear weapons, US military presence, US protecting British interests, breakup of Soviet Union, aid to Soviet Union, oil, Persian Gulf crisis, foreign aid, Iraq, church attendance, drug use, source of international news, environment, immigration.

## Germany

1950s: East Zone refugees in West Berlin; radio stations in the East and the West; most listened station before flight; RIAS programs; RIAS refuting Eastern propaganda; VOA listening; Radio London listening; BBC listening; political preferences; German reunification; sacrificing territories for reunification; European Common Market; East Germany improving conditions; America helping with reunification; People's Police; Russian soldiers; Communist influence in West Germany; world war; Soviet Union vs US; Dwight Eisenhower-Nikita Khrushchev meeting; US actions vs. words; economic systems; opinion of various countries/leaders; atomic energy; disarmament; life and race relations in the US; Adenauer's visit to Moscow; NATO; China; Hungary uprising; Arab tensions; films.

1960s: Soviet Union vs. US; world war; nuclear weapons; Berlin Youth Exhibit; truthfulness of American exhibit; opinion about cultural life in various countries; opinion of various countries/leaders; unification of Europe; European Common Market; East Zone radio listening; Rias listening habits; TV viewing habits; listening to BBC, BFN, AFN/AFRS, VOA; NATO; Cuba; Vietnam war; Middle East; aid to less affluent countries; disarmament; foreign investment; agricultural employment; production capacity; female employment; population growth problem; American forces in West Germany; life, culture and youth in America; US treatment of blacks; crime and poverty in the US; influence of media; influence of films; knowledge of English.

1970s: Soviet Union vs. US; China; US in Vietnam; US in Cambodia; NATO; Israeli-Arab conflict; India-Pakistan; Warsaw Pact; nuclear weapons; communism; opinion of various countries/leaders; unification of Germany; European Common Market; US participation in European affairs; US and the European economy; Japan and the European economy; US troops in Europe; US foreign investment; US handling of human rights; aid to less affluent countries; oil; trade; defense and security; cultural centers; media consumption; environmental problems; American democracy; American society and culture; American contributions to the arts/sciences.

1980s: Soviet Union vs. US; Ronald Reagan vs. Mikhail Gorbachev; George Bush; SALT II; disarmament; anti-missile defense system; attack from Soviet Union; security; defense spending; confidence in the US to defend the country from a Soviet attack; countries to aid Germany in case of military attack; nuclear weapons; chemical weapons; NATO; Warsaw Pact; Poland; Afghanistan; Iran; Middle East conflicts; Libya; armed conflict in Central America; aid to less affluent countries; US aid to Europe after WWII under the "Marshall Plan"; German reunification; Berlin wall; economic problems; oil; inflation; trade; restriction on exporting technology to USSR; terrorism; education; environment and pollution; working hours; unemployment; awareness of foreign events; similarity of German values with Americans/Russians; voting behavior; partisanship; politics in social life; human rights; AIDS.



1990s: Soviet Union vs. US; George Bush; Mikhail Gorbachev; Helmut Kohl; Margaret Thatcher; Francois Mitterrand; East/West Europe relations; European Economic Community; expansion of the EU; Warsaw Pact; NATO; Gulf War; US policy towards Cuba; US troops in Europe; nuclear weapons; chemical weapons; national defense; relations with France and Great Britain; German unification; economy; employment; prices; immigration; environment; drugs; ideology; news sources; RIAS; political leaning; personal relationship with the US and Americans; risk of American culture.

### Greece

1960s: US vs Soviet Union; Communist China; NATO; UN; government vs private ownership; foreign investment; evolution of population in Greece and birth control programs; comparative image of Greek and American youth; treatment of Blacks in the US; poverty crime and violence in the US; Vietnam War.

1970s: pollution of the environment awareness, problems and how to solve it.

### Hungary

1970s: media habits.

### Ireland

1980s: conflict in Central America; role of the US in Central America.

### Italy

1950s: opinion of countries and leaders; US vs Soviet Union; NATO; atomic energy; most important problem; security; voting behavior; discrimination.

1960s: opinion of countries and leaders; US vs Soviet Union; new world war; space development; nuclear weapons; uniting Western Europe; American troops in Europe; United Nations; NATO; Vietnam; Middle East conflict; China; government vs private ownership of major industries; population growth and birth control; media and reading habits; life in the US; race relations in the US.

1970s: US vs Soviet Union; Soviet threat to Italy; American troops in Europe; disarmament; Warsaw Pact vs. NATO; Nixon's Soviet meeting; relation to the US; US ability to deal with its social and economic problems; confidence in US not betraying Italian interests; US and Italian culture and values; defense spending; free trade; media and reading habits.

1980s: terrorism; US vs Soviet Union; NATO; Warsaw Pact; Western Alliance; US/Soviet Union aid to Europe after World War II; US defense of Western Europe/Italy; Soviet Union and Poland; nuclear weapons; SALT II agreement; relation to the US; Ronald Reagan job performance; relation to the Soviet Union; Soviet books and culture; Mikhail Gorbachev; relation to Great Britain; conflicts in Middle East; Libya; conflicts in Central America; South Africa; oil; economic dependence; foreign economic aid; third world debt; technology; domestic politics; government's role in the economy; government control of flow of information; limiting unions and strikes; inflation; unemployment; budget deficit; free trade; home and automobile ownership; defense and welfare spending; media; women's rights; environment protection; illegal drug use.

1990s: NATO; Warsaw Pact; nuclear weapons; German unification; European Economic Community; West/East European relations; US military presence; threat from Soviet Union; Soviet Union domestic issues; US vs Soviet Union; Bush and Gorbachev meeting; Persian Gulf crisis; NATO; foreign aid; national defense; interest in politics;

visiting the US; American culture threatening Italian culture; economy; trade; identity; environment; immigration; minorities' rights; illegal drugs; political ideology.

#### Netherlands

1970s: international organizations; confidence in US to defend Western Europe.  
1980s: US vs. Soviet Union; Ronald Reagan; George Bush; Mikhail Gorbachev; NATO; Soviet threat; US defense of Netherlands; American troops in Western Europe; European Economic Community; Eastern Europe; nuclear weapons; disarmament; SALT negotiations; armed conflicts in Central America; conflict in Colombia; partisanship; illegal drug use; media.  
1990s: Eastern Europe; German unification; European Economic Community; Soviet Union; security; Warsaw Pact; NATO; economy; interest in politics; visiting US.

#### Norway

1950s: Western Europe unification; Russia vs. US; NATO; China; Israeli-Arab conflict; atomic energy; security; media; race relations in the US.  
1970s: American troops in Western Europe; Soviet Union troops in Western Europe.  
1980s: US; Soviet Union; NATO; arms negotiations; obligation to help poorer countries; interest in politics.

#### Portugal

1980s: U.S. military assistance to groups fighting Marxist-Leninist governments; terrorism; Libya; Angola; Cuban troops fighting in Ethiopia; Afghanistan; Nicaragua; general election.

#### Poland

1960s: VOA listening habits; "Ameryka" magazine; media; most important problem facing Poland; generation gap.  
1970s: media consumption habits.  
1980s: George Bush visit to Poland; US economic aid; US ability to solve world problems.

#### Russian Federation

1980s: USA exhibit; VOA; "America" magazine; technology  
1990s: Russian-American relations; opinion of Bill Clinton; Chechnya; Ukraine; Crimea; Siberia; war in Yugoslavia; NATO; EU; security; economy; foreign investment; foreign aid; development of private enterprise; state planning of the economy; democracy; October events; Yeltsin' dissolution of Parliament; support for Yeltsin; Yeltsin-Clinton meeting; political movements; confidence in Russian leaders; trust in institutions/government bodies; most important problem in the country; women's issues; environment protection; consumption of American culture and sports; VOA listening; media.  
2000s: relation to the US; Chechnya; NATO; WTO; Start II and III Treaties; terrorism; security; direction of the country; economy; private property; elections; Vladimir Putin; foreign investment; oligarchy; corruption; organized criminal groups; government control; confidence in news; trust in institutions and public figures; quality of public utilities; environmental problems.

## Romania

1960s: Media watching and listening habits.

## Serbia

1990s: confidence in institutions/organizations; democracy; media.

## Spain

1970s: media habits.

1980s: US vs. Soviet Union; Libya; NATO; terrorism; security; concern of Soviet attack; US military presence; George Bush; Mikhail Gorbachev; conflict in Central America; human rights; economy; foreign investment; elections; ideology; political participation; opinion on the US.

1990s: US military presence; George Bush; Mikhail Gorbachev; Persian Gulf war; NATO; European politics; opinion on the US; drugs; corruption.

## Sweden

1960s: US vs USSR; NATO; US troops in Europe; political organization of Western Europe; Vietnam; Middle East conflict; population growth and birth control; life in the US.

1970s: opinion of the US; military conflict in Cambodia.

1980s: US vs USSR; Mikhail Gorbachev; Ronald Reagan; arms reduction negotiations; military threat; Afghanistan; Central America; interest in politics.

## Ukraine

1990s: relation to the US, Russia, and Western Europe; NATO; nuclear arms race; security threats; Black Sea Fleet; Crimea; Serbia/Bosnia situation; Somalia; civil war; private vs state enterprise; land ownership; future type of economy; foreign investment; model for constitution; interest in politics; trust in institutions; government job performance; ethnic groups; religion; media.

## Oceania

USIA surveys in Oceania concentrate on opinions on the US vs USSR, nuclear weapons and security, democracy, and economy.

## New Zealand

1980s: US vs. Soviet Union; ANZUS Treaty; nuclear weapons; security; values of New Zealanders; American society.

1990s: relation to the US; Asia-Pacific region; trade partners; democracy; political parties; economy; unemployment; food safety.

## By decade

As mentioned, some topics and questions appear across regions and decades—that is the case of feelings towards US, or the relation between US and USSR. Below, we highlight some of the issues that are especially salient by decade.

### 1960s

Communism; USSR; Cuba; violence and political change; social and economic reform; birth control programs; women's rights.

### 1970s

Interest in the US; world order; defense policies; nuclear weapons.

### 1980s

Democracy vs. authoritarianism; economic system; aid to developing countries; third world debt; nuclear weapons; Middle East; Arab-Israeli conflict; armed conflict in Central America; drugs.

### 1990s

Drugs; economic and political reform; foreign investment; foreign debt; IMF; World Bank; Arab-Israeli conflict; trust in institutions; environment.

### 2000s

Democracy; economic reforms; free trade agreements; corruption; HIV/AIDS; trust in institutions; gender issues.