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Most Approve of National Response to COVID-19 in 14 Advanced Economies

But many also say their country is more divided due to the outbreak

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How we did this

This analysis focuses on cross-national views of how governments have handled the coronavirus outbreak in 14 advanced economies, as well as the pandemic's effect on daily life and civic unity. Though Pew Research Center has published extensively on the [coronavirus outbreak](#) over the past months, this survey is the first that expands analysis to more than just the U.S. experience of the outbreak. This study was conducted only in countries where nationally representative telephone surveys are feasible. Due to the coronavirus outbreak, [face-to-face interviewing is not currently possible](#) in many parts of the world.

For this report, we use data from nationally representative surveys of 14,276 adults from June 10 to Aug. 3, 2020, in 14 advanced economies. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in the U.S., Canada, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the UK, Australia, Japan and South Korea.

Here are the questions used for the report, along with responses, and the survey [methodology](#).

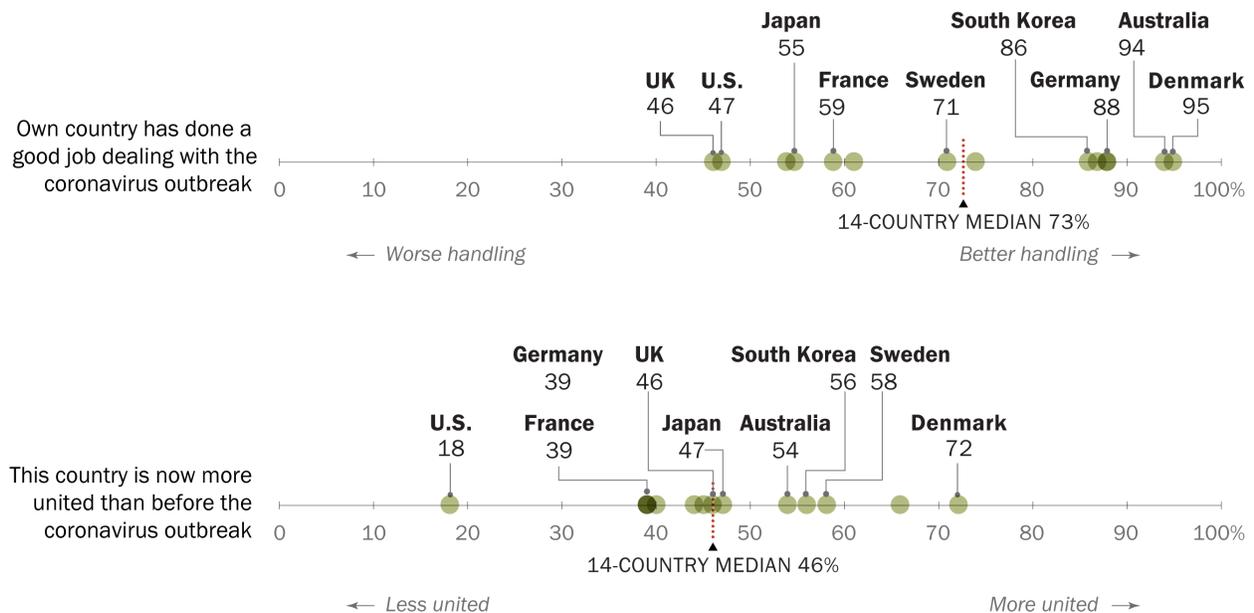
Most Approve of National Response to COVID-19 in 14 Advanced Economies

But many also say their country is more divided since the outbreak

Countries' approaches to combat the spread of the coronavirus have varied throughout Europe, North America, Australia, Japan and South Korea, but most publics in these regions believe their own country has done a good job of dealing with the outbreak, according to a new Pew Research Center survey of 14 advanced economies. Overall, a median of 73% across the nations say their country has done a good job of handling novel coronavirus, which has reached nearly every corner of the globe, infected [more than 20 million people worldwide](#) and resulted in the deaths of several hundred thousand.

While many say their country's coronavirus response has been good, publics are divided over COVID-19's impact on national unity

% who say ...



Note: In Australia and Canada, the question was asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, it was asked about "novel coronavirus," and in South Korea, it was asked about "Corona19."

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q3 & Q10c.

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But the pandemic has had a divisive effect on a sense of national unity in many of the countries surveyed: A median of 46% feel more national unity now than before the coronavirus outbreak, while 48% think divisions have grown. This includes 77% of Americans who say they are further divided than prior to the pandemic, while just 18% believe the country to be more united.

In addition, a median of 58% say that their lives have changed a great deal or fair amount due to COVID-19. Women in particular have felt the effects of the virus most acutely.

And in a quarantine period marked with [critiques of actors ranging from China to the United States](#) to the [World Health Organization](#), a median of 59% believe more international cooperation would have reduced the number of coronavirus cases facing their country. Young people in many nations are especially likely to hold this viewpoint.

These are among the findings of a new Pew Research Center survey, conducted June 10 to Aug. 3, 2020, among 14,276 adults in 14 countries: the United States, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Australia, Japan and South Korea. The survey also finds that public attitudes toward their own country's dealing with the coronavirus epidemic and national unity are linked to feelings of trust in others and economic confidence in their nation.

Most people think their own country has done well handling pandemic response

Across the 14 countries surveyed, a median of 73% say that their own country has done a good job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak. Just 27% believe their country has handled it poorly. However, there is some variation by country on this assessment.

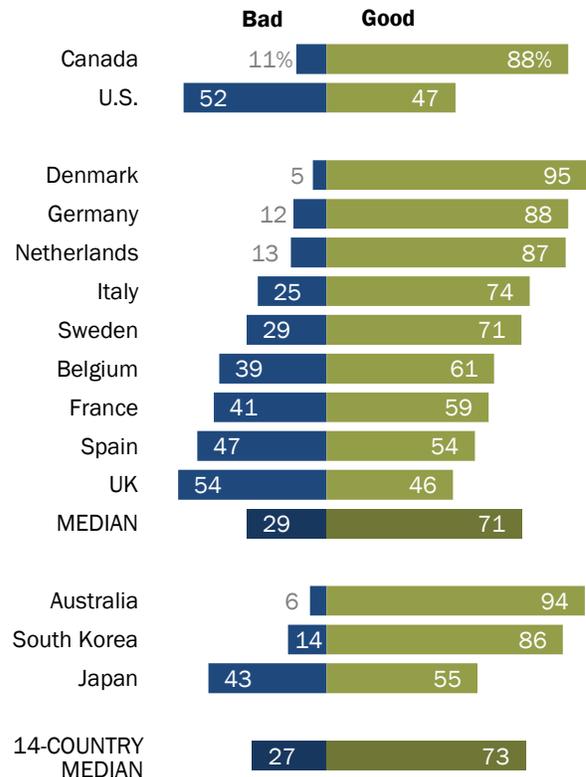
About seven-in-ten or more give their nation's coronavirus response a positive review in Denmark, Australia, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, South Korea, Italy and Sweden. And more than half in Belgium, France, Japan and Spain share this sentiment.

In two countries – the United Kingdom and the United States – people are divided in their beliefs when it comes to rating their government's performance responding to the coronavirus. These two nations also have high levels of political polarization on views of the government's handling of this crisis. In the U.S., 76% of Republicans and independents who lean to the Republican Party say the government has done a good job, while just a quarter of Democrats and Democratic leaners agree, a 51 percentage point difference. A majority of right-leaning Britons (55%) give a positive rating to their country's handling of the pandemic, led by Prime Minister Boris Johnson's Conservative government, but just 26% on the left hold the same opinion.

People in Spain, which is currently led by the left-leaning Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, are also split ideologically on assessing their government's response to COVID-19, but in the opposite direction: 73% on the left are pleased with how their country has managed the outbreak while 40%

More think their country has handled COVID-19 well, with the exceptions of the U.S. and UK

% who say their own country has done a ___ job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. In Australia and Canada, the question was asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, it was asked about "novel coronavirus," and in South Korea, it was asked about "Corona19."

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10c. "Most Approve of National Response to COVID-19 in 14 Advanced Economies"

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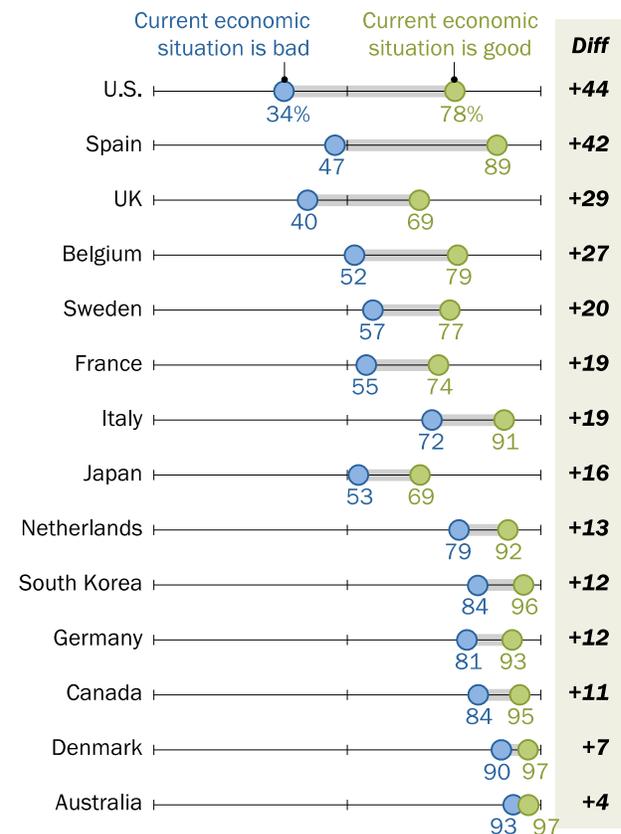
on right are not, a 33-point difference. Those on the left are also more positive on their country's response to the outbreak than those on the right by double digits in Italy (18 points more positive), Sweden (17 points) and South Korea (15 points).

Economies around the world have contracted due to the unprecedented nature of the coronavirus outbreak, and the U.S. Congressional Research Service reports that [the global economy could grow between 3% and 6% less in 2020](#) compared with previous projections. These economic effects also relate to how people assess their own nation's handling of the pandemic. Across all 14 nations included in the survey, those who think their current national economic situation is good are also more likely than those who believe the economy is bad to say their country has done a good job of dealing with the coronavirus outbreak.

This divergence is especially pronounced in the United States. Among those with a more optimistic view of the economy, 78% report that they approve of the way the U.S. government has dealt with the virus. But those who think the American economy is currently in poor shape are less than half as likely to give the government response a positive rating.

Economic confidence goes hand in hand with assessing national government's COVID-19 response

% who say their own country has done a **good job** dealing with the coronavirus outbreak, among those who say the ___ in their country



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant. In Australia and Canada, the question was asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, it was asked about "novel coronavirus," and in South Korea, it was asked about "Corona19."

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q10c.

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Coronavirus has changed many lives throughout 14 nations

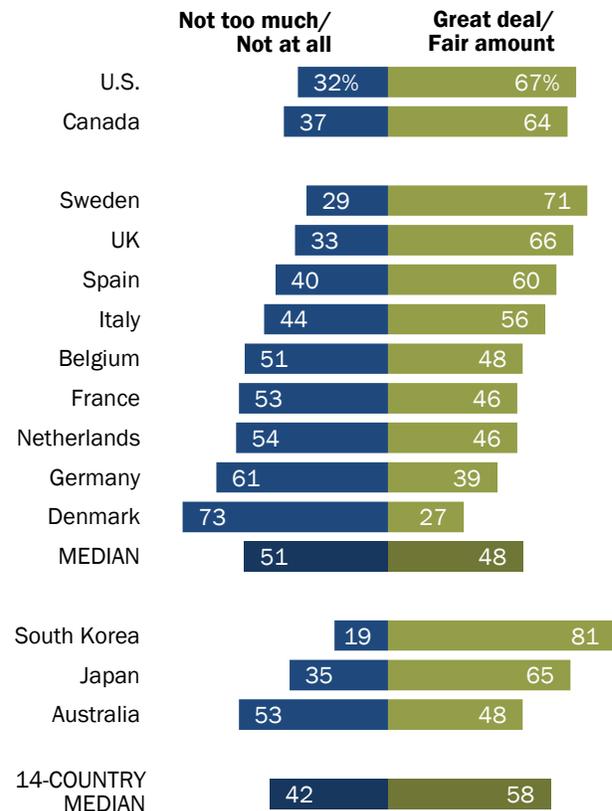
Each of the countries in the survey have suffered the effects of the coronavirus. The [number of deaths vary](#) in the 14 countries from about 100 to more than 100,000 when the survey was fielded, and [some nations completely locked down](#) while others like [Sweden](#), [Japan](#) and [the U.S.](#) used different measures to attempt to stave off the virus. Across the 14 countries surveyed, a median of 58% say the pandemic has changed their life either a great deal or fair amount, while 42% report not too much change or none at all.

About two-thirds or more in South Korea, Sweden, the U.S., the UK, Japan and Canada say their lives have changed at least a fair amount due to the pandemic. (In all of these countries except the UK, the government [never imposed a national-level lockdown](#).) And at least three-in-ten in South Korea, the U.S., Sweden and the UK say their lives have changed *a great deal* since the outbreak began. Majorities of people in Spain and Italy – two early hotspots – have also noted changes in their lives because of the outbreak.

In six countries, about half or more say that their lives have not changed much or at all since the onset of the virus, including 54% of the Dutch, 53% of Australians, 53% of the French and 51% of Belgians. In each of these six nations except Australia, governments did put in place national-level lockdowns to counter the spread of COVID-19.

Around the world, coronavirus has changed everyday life

% who say their life has changed ___ as a result of the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. In Australia and Canada, the question was asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, it was asked about "novel coronavirus," and in South Korea, it was asked about "Corona19."

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q1. "Most Approve of National Response to COVID-19 in 14 Advanced Economies"

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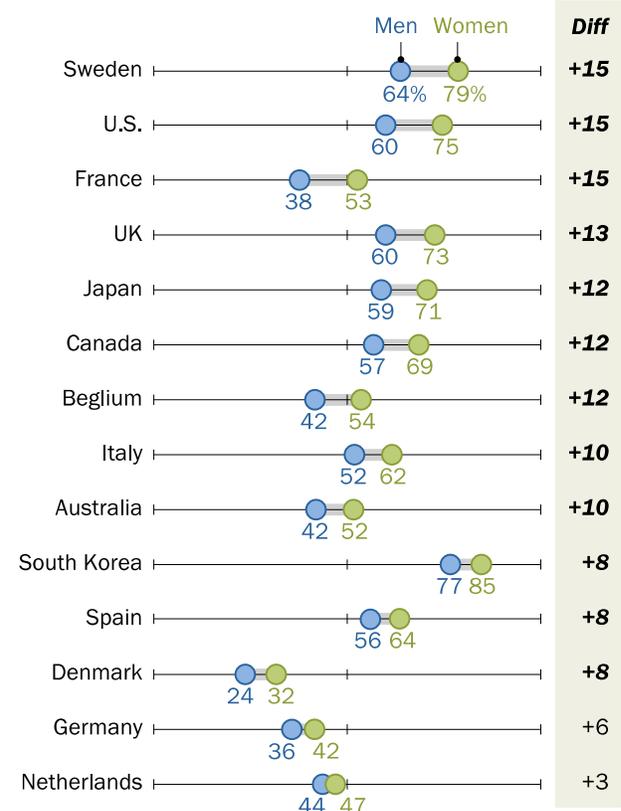
In 12 of the 14 countries surveyed, women are more likely than men to say their lives have changed due to the coronavirus. In nine of those countries, the gender gap reaches double digits – including in Sweden, the U.S. and France, where women were more likely to say this by 15 points each.

The changes that women have experienced during the pandemic could take many forms, and data underscores that women’s burdens have increased both at work and at home. [Women around the world typically do more unpaid work](#) at home than their male counterparts, such as child care and housework, and this may be amplified by closure of schools and day care centers to combat the spread of COVID-19. Additionally, [according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development](#), a higher share of women than men in each of the surveyed countries participate in part-time employment, which is more likely to have been interrupted by the pandemic. And [a report from Citi](#) asserts that coronavirus-related job losses have disproportionately affected women globally.

(Previous Center [research from March also showed American women were more likely](#) than their male counterparts to say their personal life had changed in a major way due to the virus.)

Women more likely than men to say their lives have changed because of COVID-19

% of ___ who say their life has changed a great deal/fair amount as a result of the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**. In Australia and Canada, the question was asked about “COVID-19.” In Japan, it was asked about “novel coronavirus,” and in South Korea, it was asked about “Corona19.”

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q1. “Most Approve of National Response to COVID-19 in 14 Advanced Economies”

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Little consensus on whether the pandemic has brought people together

The degree to which civic division has changed since the coronavirus emerged is itself a divisive question. When asked if their country is now more united or more divided than before the coronavirus outbreak, people in many countries are split, with a 14-country median of 46% saying their country is more united and 48% saying their country is more divided. (Since the onset of the coronavirus, countries in the survey have also experienced the effects of a [global recession](#) and [protests related to the death of George Floyd](#), a Black American killed by a White police officer in May, among other events.)

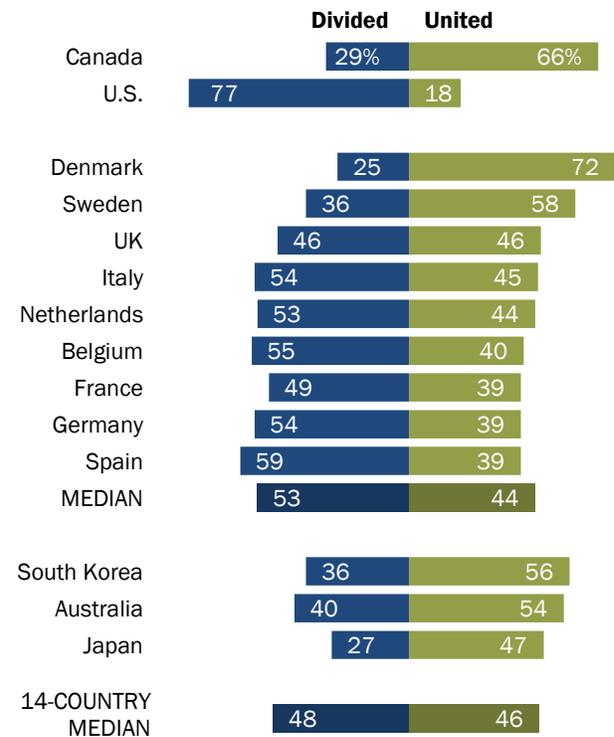
In the U.S., where a [patchwork of coronavirus-related restrictions](#) reflects [broad disagreement](#) over the best path to economic recovery while mitigating the spread of the virus, roughly three-quarters say that the U.S. is more divided than before the coronavirus outbreak. Only about two-in-ten Americans say that the country has become more united. Though Americans of all ideological tilts say the country has become more divided, Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents (81%) are more likely than Republicans and Republican leaners (74%) to say division has increased.

In contrast, nearly three-quarters in Denmark say there is *more* unity now than before the coronavirus outbreak. More than half in Canada, Sweden, South Korea and Australia also say their countries have become more united since the coronavirus outbreak.

In every country surveyed, those who think their country has done a bad job of dealing with the coronavirus outbreak are more likely to say that their country is now more divided. This is

Americans stand out in belief that their country is more divided now than before coronavirus outbreak

% who say their country is now more ___ than before the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. In Australia and Canada, the question was asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, it was asked about "novel coronavirus," and in South Korea, it was asked about "Corona19."

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q3. "Most Approve of National Response to COVID-19 in 14 Advanced Economies"

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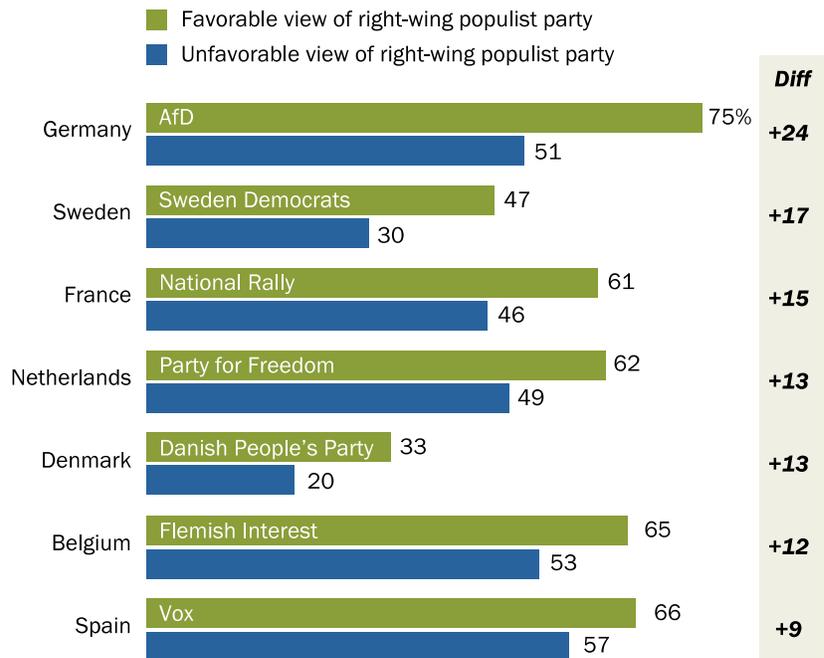
particularly true in South Korea, where 74% of those who believe South Korea has done a bad job of dealing with the coronavirus say their country is now more divided, compared with just 29% among those who say their country has done a good job of dealing with the pandemic, a 45-point difference.

In Europe, those who have favorable opinions of right-wing populist parties are more likely than those with unfavorable views to say division has grown since the coronavirus outbreak began. This is especially true in Germany, where thousands have gathered to [protest coronavirus restrictions](#) in recent weeks, including some protestors affiliated with the far right. Fully 75% of Germans with a favorable opinion of the right-wing Alternative for Germany (AfD) party say Germany is now more divided than before the coronavirus outbreak, compared with 51% of those with an unfavorable view of AfD.

Other countries that have seen similar protests against prolonged lockdowns, including [the Netherlands](#) and [Spain](#), also show gaps between those with favorable and unfavorable views of right-wing populist parties in their country.

Right-wing populist party supporters in Europe see more division since coronavirus outbreak

% who say their country is now **more divided** than before the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q3.

"Most Approve of National Response to COVID-19 in 14 Advanced Economies"

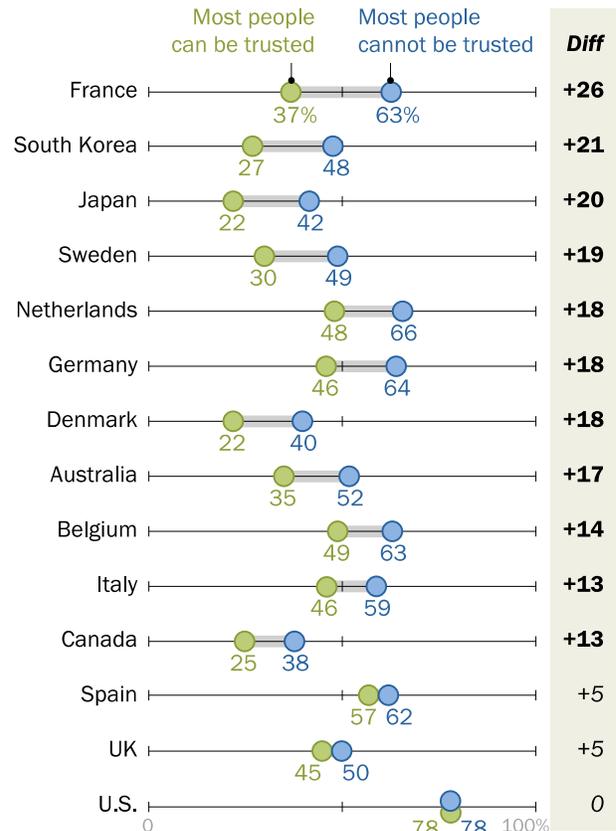
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Feelings of national disunity are tied to feelings of distrust as well. In many countries, those who say that, in general, most people cannot be trusted are more likely to say their country is now more divided than those who say most people can be trusted. In 11 of 14 countries surveyed, this gap exceeds 10 percentage points.

France is a particularly stark example. A majority (63%) of those who say most people cannot be trusted also say the country is more divided now than before the coronavirus outbreak; fewer than four-in-ten (37%) of those who think most people can be trusted see more division.

Those with less trust more likely than high trusters to see national divisions in the wake of coronavirus

% who say their country is now **more divided** than before the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**. In Australia and Canada, the question was asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, it was asked about "novel coronavirus," and in South Korea, it was asked about "Corona19."

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q3. "Most Approve of National Response to COVID-19 in 14 Advanced Economies"

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Publics generally agree that more international cooperation would have potentially reduced virus-related fatalities

As confirmed cases of the coronavirus [top 20 million globally](#), many in the countries surveyed say that count could have been minimized through stronger international cooperation. A 14-country median of 59% say that if their country had cooperated more with other countries, the number of coronavirus cases would have been lower in their country. In comparison, a median of 36% say such cooperation would have been futile in reducing cases.

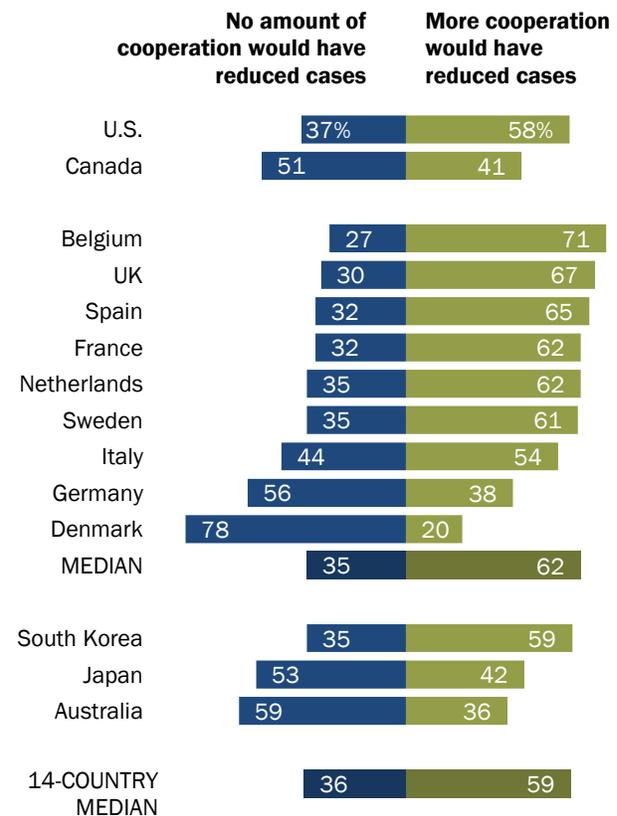
Missed opportunities for cooperation to reduce coronavirus cases are felt especially strongly in Europe, where [failure to coordinate the initial response](#) led to sudden and severe outbreaks in Northern Italy and Spain. More than half in seven of the nine European countries surveyed say that more cooperation would have reduced coronavirus cases.

Notably, 78% of Danes think the number of coronavirus cases would *not* have been reduced by international cooperation. A majority in Germany also say that cooperation would not have reduced case numbers.

Americans on the whole say that more cooperation could have limited the number of coronavirus cases. A majority (58%) of U.S. adults say that if the U.S. had cooperated with more countries, the number of American coronavirus cases would have been lower.

Prevailing view that more international cooperation would have reduced coronavirus cases

% who say ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. Full question wording: "Which statement comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right? If (survey country) had cooperated more with other countries, the number of coronavirus cases would have been lower in this country, OR No amount of cooperation between (survey country) and other countries would have reduced the number of coronavirus cases in this country." In Australia and Canada, the question was asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, it was asked about "novel coronavirus," and in South Korea, it was asked about "Corona19."

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q4. "Most Approve of National Response to COVID-19 in 14 Advanced Economies"

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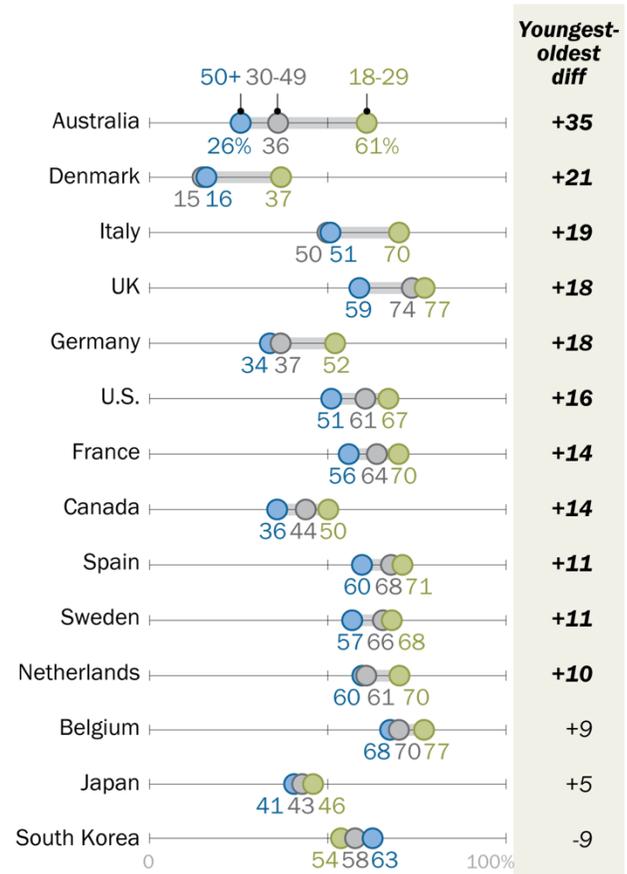
Much as younger people globally tend to have more favorable [opinions of the UN](#) and younger Americans give [higher approval ratings to the WHO](#) for its handling of the coronavirus outbreak, those ages 18 to 29 are more likely than those 50 and older to say that more cooperation would have reduced the number of coronavirus cases in their country.

In Australia, for example, the difference between younger and older respondents on the question of international cooperation on the pandemic exceeds 30 percentage points. While 61% of Australians ages 18 to 29 say more cooperation would have helped reduce the number of coronavirus cases, only about a quarter of Australians 50 and older say the same.

In most countries, those who say cooperation would have lowered the number of coronavirus cases are also more likely to say that their own country has done a bad job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak. For example, 64% of Britons who say cooperation would have reduced the number of coronavirus cases also think the UK government has done a bad job of dealing with the coronavirus outbreak.

Younger people see more value in international cooperation to reduce number of coronavirus cases

% who say if their country had cooperated more with other countries, the number of coronavirus cases would have been lower in their country, by age



Note: Statistically significant differences shown in **bold**. In Australia and Canada, the question was asked about “COVID-19.” In Japan, it was asked about “novel coronavirus,” and in South Korea, it was asked about “Corona19.”

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q4. “Most Approve of National Response to COVID-19 in 14 Advanced Economies”

Whether people think more cooperation could have helped stop the spread of the coronavirus relates with whether they align with the ruling party's ideology.

In the U.S. and the UK, where right-leaning parties currently hold national executive power, those on the left are more likely to say that more cooperation would have reduced the number of coronavirus cases. Those on the right are more skeptical of the effectiveness of international cooperation.

On the other hand, the left-wing Spanish Socialist Worker's Party currently holds power in Spain and Spaniards on the ideological right are more likely than those on the left to say their government could have limited coronavirus cases by cooperating more with other countries. And in South Korea and Sweden, where the governments are technically led by left-leaning coalitions, a similar pattern follows.

Americans have largest ideological differences on global cooperation and COVID-19 outcomes

% of those on the ideological ___ who say if their country had cooperated more with other countries, the number of coronavirus cases would have been lower in their country

	Left %	Center %	Right %	Left-Right diff
U.S.	83	63	34	+49
UK	85	68	55	+30
France	66	66	55	+11
Germany	45	35	35	+10
Australia	43	33	34	+9
Denmark	23	20	18	+5
Netherlands	67	60	62	+5
Belgium	75	69	71	+4
Italy	55	55	53	+2
Canada	42	41	42	0
Sweden	55	57	70	-15
South Korea	50	59	66	-16
Spain	49	68	75	-26

Note: Significant differences shown in **bold**. In U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left). In Japan, it was asked about "novel coronavirus," and in South Korea, it was asked about "Corona19."

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q4.

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Acknowledgments

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Methodology

About Pew Research Center's Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Gallup and Abt Associates. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are [available here](#).

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 vs. 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 “ANTI-ELITE_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 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 Center-Right coalition instead of individual parties within the coalition. The coalition includes Lega and Forza Italia. For both parties, we have used 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 “obtained at least 2% of the vote in at least one national parliamentary election since 1998.” 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

The Brexit Party in the UK is only classified as populist on one measure but is still included for analysis in the report. It is not included in the PopuList and does not meet our anti-elite CHES threshold of 7.0, but is considered a right-wing populist party by the Global Party Survey and [other experts](#).

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	The PopuList
Populist parties on the left					
La France Insoumise	France	1.3	8.3	Strongly populist	Populist
Podemos	Spain	1.9	7.7	--	Populist
Populist parties in the center					
Five Star Movement (M5S)	Italy	4.8	9.2	Strongly populist	Populist
Populist parties on the right					
Danish People's Party	Denmark	6.9	5.7	Strongly populist	Populist
Forza Italia	Italy	6.9	4.1	Strongly populist	Populist
Brexit Party	UK	8.2	5.3	Strongly 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
Alternative for Germany (AfD)	Germany	9.2	9.0	Strongly populist	Populist
Forum for Democracy (FvD)	Netherlands	9.5	9.7	--	Populist
Flemish Interest	Belgium	9.6	8.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Vox	Spain	9.7	4.1	Strongly populist	Populist
National Rally	France	9.8	8.6	Strongly populist	Populist

Notes: 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 vs. 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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Topline questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey
August 27, 2020 Release

Methodological notes:

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

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	1003		3.7 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	402	38	5.8 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	497	49	5.2 percentage points

- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Not all questions included in the Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q1. As a result of the coronavirus outbreak, has your own life changed a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?					
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	37	30	23	9	0	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	28	36	31	6	0	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	19	29	37	14	0	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	5	22	59	14	0	100
France	Summer, 2020	17	29	31	22	0	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	16	23	43	18	0	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	19	37	30	14	0	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	11	35	44	10	0	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	20	40	29	11	0	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	32	39	21	8	0	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	32	34	27	6	0	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	16	32	43	10	0	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	16	49	26	9	0	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	45	36	15	4	0	100

In Australia and Canada, question asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, asked about "novel coronavirus." In South Korea, asked about "Corona19."

		Q3. Thinking about (survey country) as a whole, do you think this country is now more united or more divided than before the coronavirus outbreak?			
		More united	More divided	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	18	77	4	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	66	29	5	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	40	55	5	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	72	25	3	100
France	Summer, 2020	39	49	12	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	39	54	7	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	45	54	2	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	44	53	3	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	39	59	2	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	58	36	6	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	46	46	8	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	54	40	6	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	47	27	26	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	56	36	8	100

In Australia and Canada, question asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, asked about "novel coronavirus." In South Korea, asked about "Corona19."

		Q4. Which statement comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right?			
		If (survey country) had cooperated more with other countries, the number of coronavirus cases would have been lower in this country	No amount of cooperation between (survey country) and other countries would have reduced the number of coronavirus cases	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	58	37	5	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	41	51	8	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	71	27	2	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	20	78	3	100
France	Summer, 2020	62	32	6	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	38	56	7	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	54	44	2	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	62	35	3	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	65	32	3	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	61	35	4	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	67	30	3	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	36	59	6	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	42	53	5	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	59	35	5	100

In Australia and Canada, question asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, asked about "novel coronavirus." In South Korea, asked about "Corona19."

		Q10c. Would you say that each of the following has done a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak? c. (Survey country)					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	14	33	21	31	0	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	35	53	8	3	0	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	12	49	26	13	0	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	46	49	3	2	0	100
France	Summer, 2020	6	53	26	15	0	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	38	50	9	3	1	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	18	56	14	11	0	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	34	53	10	3	0	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	16	38	21	26	0	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	18	53	18	11	1	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	11	35	30	24	0	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	53	41	5	1	0	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	5	50	37	6	2	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	40	46	10	4	0	100

In Australia and Canada, question asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, asked about "novel coronavirus." In South Korea, asked about "Corona19."