

FOR RELEASE OCTOBER 6, 2020

# Unfavorable Views of China Reach Historic Highs in Many Countries

*Majorities say China has handled COVID-19 outbreak poorly*

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**RECOMMENDED CITATION**

Pew Research Center, October, 2020, "Unfavorable Views of China Reach Historic Highs in Many Countries"

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## How we did this

This analysis focuses on cross-national views of China. The work builds on previous studies released in the summer of 2020 on Americans' views of China and the international image of the U.S.

This study was conducted 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](#).

# Unfavorable Views of China Reach Historic Highs in Many Countries

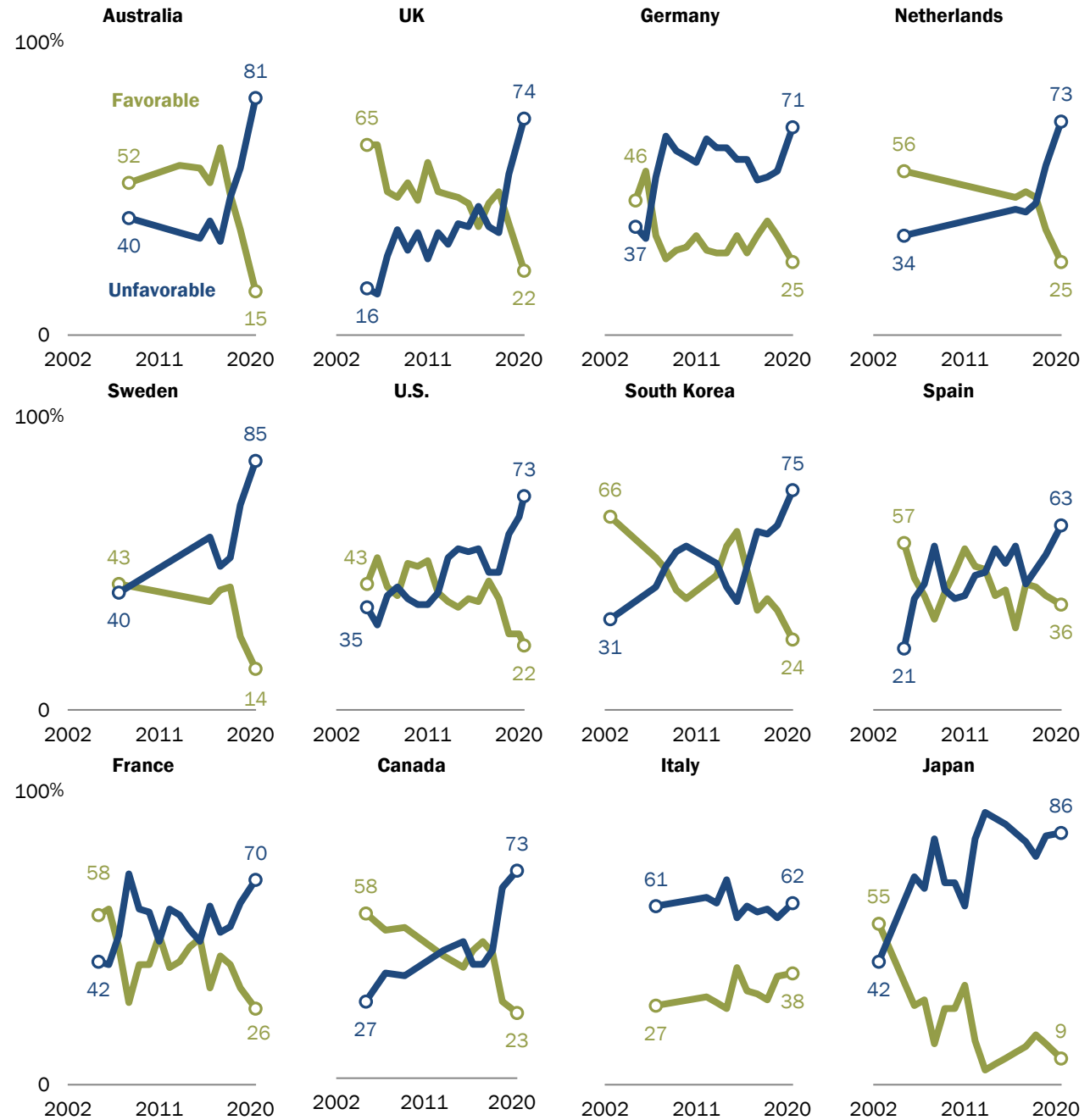
*Majorities say China has handled COVID-19 outbreak poorly*

Views of China have grown more negative in recent years across many advanced economies, and unfavorable opinion has soared over the past year, a new 14-country Pew Research Center survey shows. Today, a majority in each of the surveyed countries has an unfavorable opinion of China. And in Australia, the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United States, South Korea, Spain and Canada, negative views have reached their highest points since the Center began polling on this topic more than a decade ago.

Negative views of China increased most in Australia, where 81% now say they see the country unfavorably, up 24 percentage points since last year. In the UK, around three-quarters now see the country in a negative light – up 19 points. And, [in the U.S.](#), negative views of China have increased nearly 20 percentage points since President Donald Trump took office, rising 13 points since just last year.

## Increasingly negative evaluations of China across advanced economies

% who have a(n) \_\_\_ view of China



Note: Belgium and Denmark not surveyed prior to 2020. In Italy, 2020 data from telephone surveys; prior data from face-to-face surveys.

Those who did not answer are not shown.

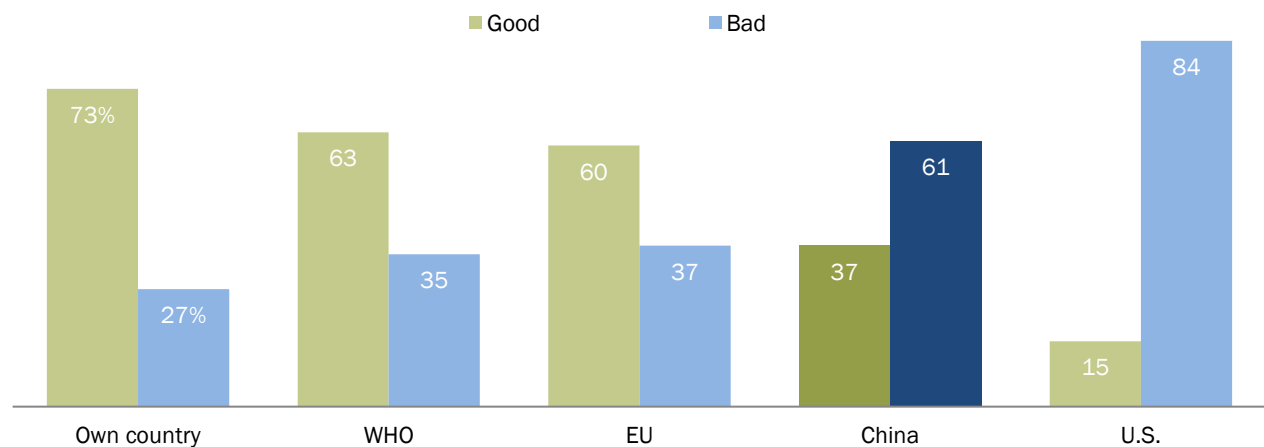
Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes survey. Q8b.

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The rise in unfavorable views comes amid widespread criticism over how China has handled the [coronavirus pandemic](#). Across the 14 nations surveyed, a median of 61% say China has done a bad job dealing with the outbreak. This is many more than say the same of the way the COVID-19 pandemic was handled by [their own country](#) or by [international organizations like the World Health Organization or the European Union](#). Only the U.S. receives more negative evaluations from the surveyed publics, with a median of 84% saying the U.S. has handled the coronavirus outbreak poorly.

### Most think China has done bad job handling COVID-19, though better than the U.S.

*% who say that each has done a \_\_\_ job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak*



Note: Percentages are medians based on 14 countries. "WHO" refers to the World Health Organization. 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." In the U.S., the question about how well the country was handling the coronavirus outbreak was only asked once, though the data here appears in both the "own country" and "U.S." columns.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10a-e.

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Disapproval of how China has handled the COVID-19 pandemic also colors people's confidence in Chinese President Xi Jinping. A median of 78% say they have not too much or no confidence in him to do the right thing regarding world affairs, including at least seven-in-ten in every country surveyed. This lack of confidence in Xi is at historic highs in every country for which trend data is available except Japan and Spain. In most countries, the percent saying they have not too much or no confidence in him has grown by double digits since last year. For example, in the Netherlands, whereas around half distrusted Xi last year, today 70% say the same – up 17 percentage points.

But, even as concerns about Xi rise, in most countries, more have faith in President Xi than in President Trump. For example, in Germany, 78% say they have no confidence in Xi – but 89% say the same of Trump. Still, while Xi's global image is somewhat better than Trump's, it nonetheless is significantly [worse than several of the other world leaders](#) asked about, including German Chancellor Angela Merkel, French President Emmanuel Macron and UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson.

When it comes to perceptions of economic strength, China fares relatively well in the survey. Of four options given, people in most countries polled are most likely to see China as the world's top economy. This is particularly true in Europe, where a plurality or majority in every country surveyed says China is the world's leading economic power. Outside of the U.S. itself – [where 52% of Americans say the U.S. is the world's leading economic power](#) – only in Japan (53%) and South Korea (77%) do more name the U.S. than China.

But even while pluralities or majorities in most countries note China's economic strength relative to the U.S., this opinion does little to color attitude toward China more broadly. In almost every country surveyed, people who name China as the top economic power and people who name the U.S. are equally likely to have unfavorable views of China. People's own pocketbooks also have

## Publics losing faith in President Xi

% who have **no confidence** in Chinese President Xi Jinping to do the right thing regarding world affairs

	2019	2020	'19-'20 Change
	%	%	
U.S.	50	77	▲27
Australia	54	79	▲25
Italy	54	75	▲21
Germany	61	78	▲17
Netherlands	53	70	▲17
UK	60	76	▲16
Sweden	67	82	▲15
Canada	60	74	▲14
France	69	80	▲11
South Korea	74	83	▲9
Spain	66	75	▲9
Japan	81	84	+3
Belgium	-	73	-
Denmark	-	82	-

Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**. In Italy, 2020 data from telephone surveys; prior data from face-to-face surveys.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes survey. Q15b.

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little bearing on their views of China. In most countries surveyed, those with higher income levels are equally likely as those with lower levels of income to give the country low marks.<sup>1</sup>

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.

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<sup>1</sup> Respondents with a household income below the approximate country median are considered lower income. Those with an income at or above the approximate country median are considered higher income.



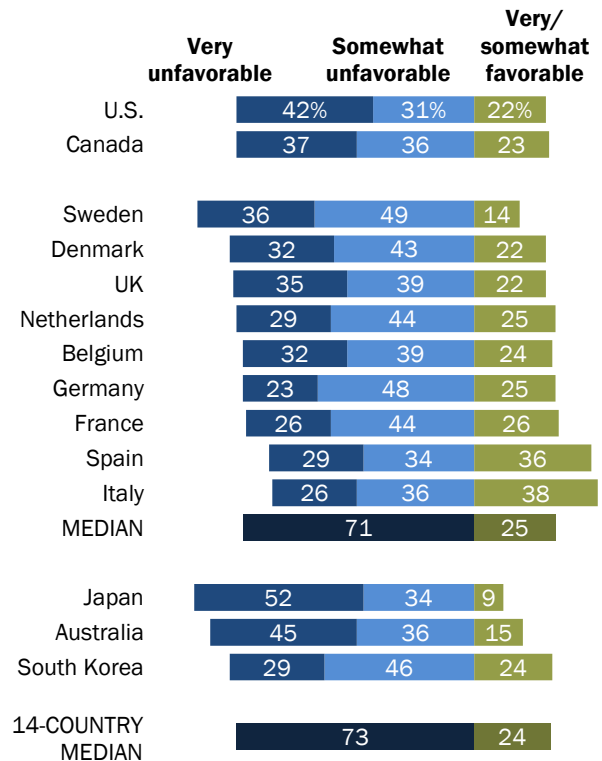
## Negative views of China on the rise

A majority in each of the 14 countries surveyed has an unfavorable view of China. In most countries, around three-quarters or more see the country in a negative light. In Spain, Germany, Canada, the Netherlands, the U.S., the UK, South Korea, Sweden and Australia, negative views have reached their highest level in the 12 or more years that Pew Research Center has been polling in these countries.

Around a third or more in Belgium, Denmark, the UK, Sweden, Canada, the U.S., Australia and Japan also have *very* unfavorable views of China. In both the UK and Australia, this is more than twice as many as said they had very unfavorable views of China last year.

## Unfavorable views of China prevail

*% who have a \_\_\_ view of China*



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes survey, Q8b.

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In most countries, views soured significantly since just last year. For example, in Australia – where [efforts to investigate China’s role in the spread of COVID-19](#) have led to [heated trade frictions](#) – negative views of China have gone up 24 percentage points since 2019. This is also the largest year-on-year change in Australia since the question was first asked in 2008.

## Increasingly negative evaluations of China

% who have an **unfavorable** view of China

																Spring '20	Summer '20	'19-'20 change	
	'02	'05	'06	'07	'08	'09	'10	'11	'12	'13	'14	'15	'16	'17	'18	'19	'20	'20	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Australia	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	35	-	33	39	<b>32</b>	47	57	-	81	▲24
UK	-	16	14	27	36	29	35	26	35	31	38	37	44	37	35	55	-	74	▲19
Sweden	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	49	52	70	-	85	▲15
Netherlands	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	42	45	58	-	73	▲15
Germany	-	37	33	54	68	63	61	59	67	64	64	60	60	53	54	56	-	71	▲15
U.S.	-	35	29	39	42	38	36	36	40	52	55	54	55	47	47	60	66	73	▲13
South Korea	<b>31</b>	-	-	42	49	54	56	-	-	50	42	37	-	61	60	63	-	75	▲12
Spain	-	21	38	43	56	41	38	39	46	47	55	50	56	43	48	53	-	63	▲10
France	-	42	41	51	72	60	59	49	60	58	53	49	61	52	54	62	-	70	▲8
Canada	-	27	-	37	-	36	-	-	-	45	-	48	40	40	45	67	-	73	▲6
Italy	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	64	62	70	57	61	59	60	57	-	62	+5
Japan	42	-	71	67	84	69	69	61	84	93	91	89	86	83	78	85	-	86	+1
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-

Note: Statistically significant differences shown in **bold**. In Italy, 2020 survey was conducted by telephone; prior surveys were conducted face-to-face.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8b.

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Negative views increased by double digits over the past year in the UK, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, the U.S., South Korea and Spain.

While these changes since last year are stark, in some countries, they are part of a larger trajectory. [In the U.S.](#), for example, unfavorable opinion of China has ticked up steadily since 2018. Similarly, in South Korea, the UK, the Netherlands, Canada and Sweden, this marks the second year in a row where [negative views have reached historic highs](#).

As has traditionally been the case in Pew Research Center polling, older people tend to have more unfavorable views of China than younger people. For example, in Australia, 68% of those under 30 have an unfavorable view of China, compared with 86% of those ages 50 and older. This also marks the first year in which a majority of younger Australians have an unfavorable view of China; in 2019, 45% of those under 30 reported the same.

**In the U.S.**, too, 2020 is the first year in which more than half of young Americans expressed negative views toward China. The only country surveyed in which younger people hold *more* unfavorable views of China than their elders is South Korea.

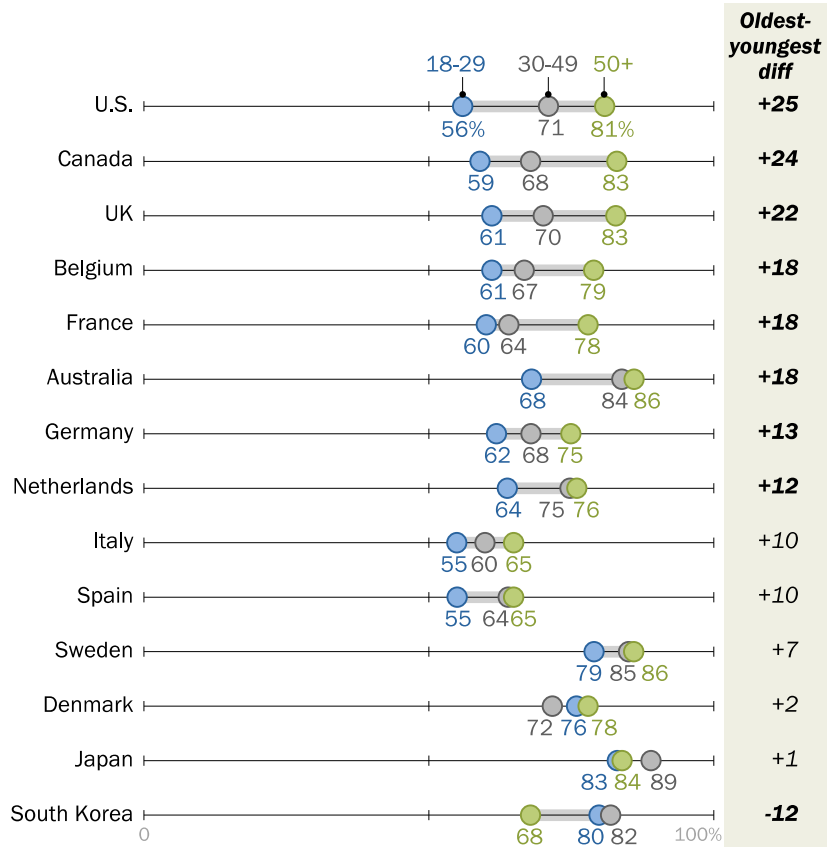
In contrast, education plays little role in people's

assessments of China. Across each of the 14 countries surveyed, those with a postsecondary degree or more are equally likely to have unfavorable views of China as those with less education. Men and women are also equally likely to have unfavorable views of China in nearly all countries surveyed.

In the U.S., Republicans and independents who lean toward the Republican Party hold **more unfavorable views of China** than Democrats and independents who lean toward the Democratic Party. Aside from the U.S. – where conservatives tend to have more unfavorable views of China than liberals – ideology has little or no relationship with views of China in the other countries surveyed.

## Older people often see China more negatively

% who have an **unfavorable** view of China



Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes survey. Q8b.

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## Most think China has not handled COVID-19 outbreak well

After initial cases of the coronavirus started appearing in China's Hubei Province in late 2019, many around the world [questioned the expediency of China's response](#) to the outbreak, and others critiqued [some of the measures Beijing used to contain the virus](#) within its borders. But in Wuhan, the original epicenter of the outbreak, [the strict lockdown has ended](#) and the new case count plummeted to at or near zero by May.

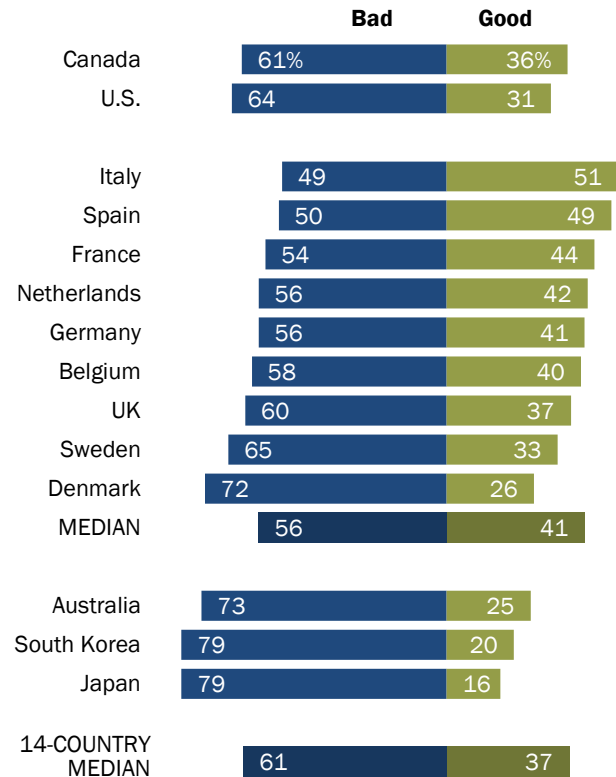
Among the 14 advanced economies surveyed, most rate China's COVID-19 response negatively. A median of 61% say China has done a bad job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak, while 37% believe the country has done a good job.

At least six-in-ten in Canada and the U.S. rate China's handling of the coronavirus as poor. More than half in seven European nations share this view, including 72% in Denmark and 65% in Sweden. Spaniards and Italians are split, with nearly equal shares saying China has handled the pandemic well versus not well.

The most negative reviews of China's COVID-19 response come from three nations in the Asia-Pacific region. More than seven-in-ten in Japan, South Korea and Australia say China has done a bad job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak, including more than four-in-ten in each country who say they did a *very* bad job.

### Mostly negative assessments of China's coronavirus response

% who say China has done a \_\_\_ job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak



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." Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10b. "Unfavorable Views of China Reach Historic Highs in Many Countries"

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## China receives low marks for handling of COVID-19 pandemic

% who say each has done a **bad job** dealing with the coronavirus outbreak

	China	U.S.	EU	WHO	Own country
U.S.	64	52	27	44	52
Canada	61	83	28	31	11
Denmark	72	92	32	24	5
Sweden	65	83	39	25	29
UK	60	83	34	34	54
Belgium	58	87	47	37	39
Germany	56	88	30	30	12
Netherlands	56	85	30	30	13
France	54	84	39	36	41
Spain	50	81	35	32	47
Italy	49	81	46	45	25
MEDIAN	56	84	35	32	29
Japan	79	79	52	67	43
South Korea	79	93	78	80	14
Australia	73	85	45	43	6
14-COUNTRY MEDIAN	61	84	37	35	27

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." In the U.S., the question about how well the country was handling the coronavirus outbreak was only asked once, though the data here appears in both the "own country" and "U.S." columns.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10a-e.

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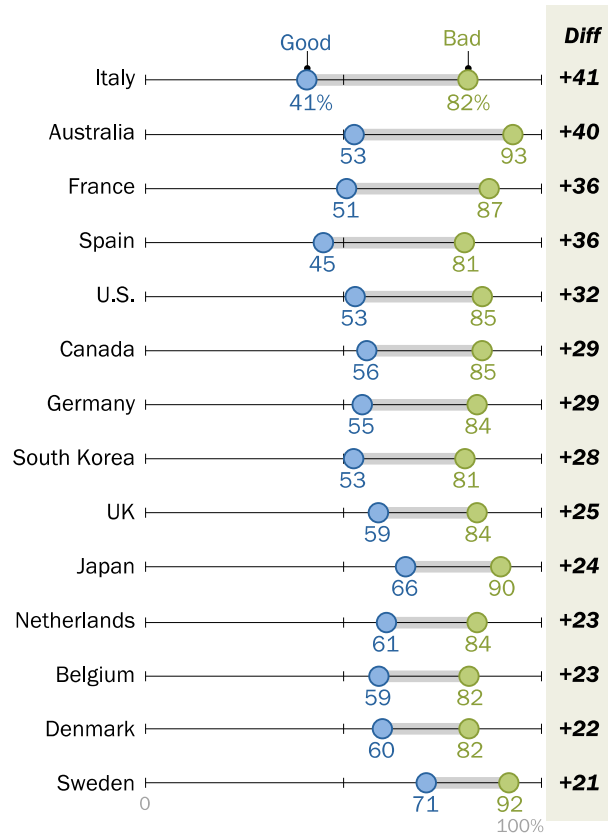
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Assessments of China's handling of the coronavirus outbreak are generally much more negative than those given to other nations and institutions. Publics give the highest ratings to their [own country's coronavirus response](#) (median of 73% good job). And a median of about six-in-ten say the World Health Organization and European Union have done a good job dealing with the coronavirus. The exception to this pattern comes in [assessments of the United States' handling of the virus](#), which receives even more negative ratings on its COVID-19 strategy: A median of 84% believe the American response to the pandemic has been bad, while just 15% rate it as good.

Perceptions of how well China has done handling the coronavirus pandemic color people's overall views of the country. Those who think China has done a bad job dealing with COVID-19 are much more likely to have an unfavorable view of the country – and the difference is at least 20 percentage points in every country surveyed. For example, in Italy, those who say China has done a bad job handling the coronavirus pandemic are twice as likely to report an unfavorable view of China – 82% vs. 41%, respectively.

### Views of how well China has handled COVID-19 outbreak contribute to unfavorable opinion of the country

% who have an **unfavorable** view of China, among those who say China has done a \_\_\_ job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes survey, Q8b. "Unfavorable Views of China Reach Historic Highs in Many Countries"

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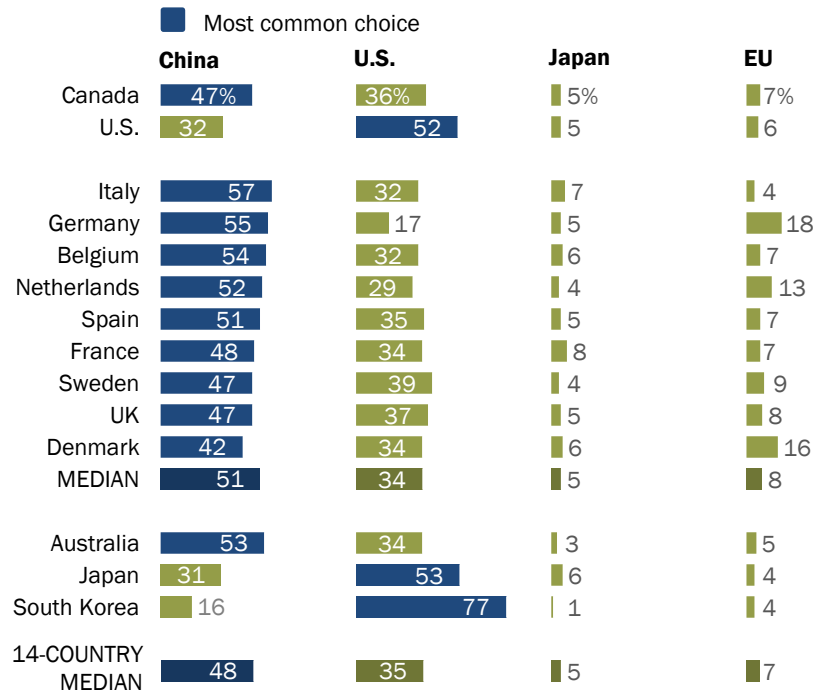
## In Europe, more see China as world's top economic power than U.S.

Many major economies are [predicted to contract](#) in 2020 amid the pandemic, including those of the U.S., Japan and the euro area. In contrast, the Chinese economy is expected to achieve positive, if modest, growth. Across the 14 countries surveyed, when asked to evaluate the relative economic standing of these areas, a median of 48% identify China as the world's leading economic power. The U.S. comes second, with a median of 35% seeing it as the world's top economic power.<sup>2</sup> Few see Japan or EU countries similarly.

In most European countries surveyed, about half or more consider China the world's top economy, compared with about a third who say the same about the U.S. Evaluations of China's economic standing have a double-digit edge on evaluations of the U.S. economy in seven of the nine European countries. For example, Belgians are 22 percentage points more likely to say China is the top economy than to name the U.S. (54% vs. 32%). At least one-in-ten in Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands also name the countries of the EU as the world's leading economic power – the highest among all countries surveyed.

### Europeans see China as world's dominant economic power

% who say \_\_\_ is the world's leading economic power



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes survey. Q14.

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<sup>2</sup> Countries in other regions have more frequently named the U.S. as the world's leading economy [in previous years](#), but a [pause of face-to-face surveying](#) because of the coronavirus outbreak was put in place for the 2020 survey.

South Korea and Japan are the only two countries – aside from the U.S. itself – where more see the U.S. as the world’s leading economy than China. South Koreans are particularly likely to name the U.S., with 77% naming the U.S. as the dominant global economy.

Over the past few years, evaluations of these countries’ international economic standing have generally held steady in the countries surveyed. Such evaluations also do not differ across different age groups and education or income levels, but men are more likely than women to say the U.S. is the world’s leading economic power in half of the countries surveyed.

## Little confidence in President Xi to do the right thing in world affairs

Across the 14 countries surveyed, a median of 78% say they have no confidence in Chinese President Xi to do the right thing when it comes to international affairs, with at least seven-in-ten in every country saying they lack confidence in Xi. Only a median of 19% express any trust.

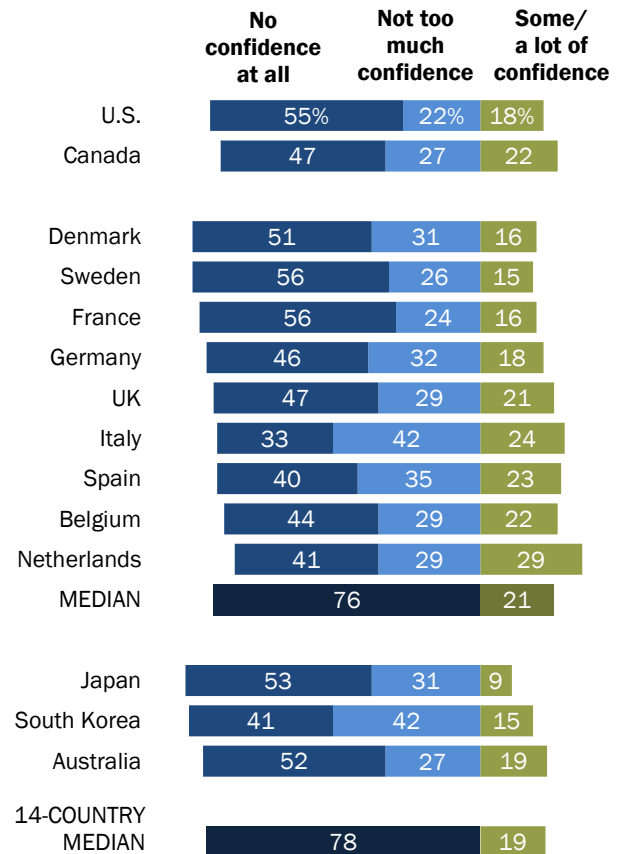
In the U.S., a majority say they have **no confidence at all** in Xi (55%), and about half in Canada say the same (47%). No more than a quarter report having any confidence in him in either country.

Europeans report similarly low levels of trust in Xi. A third or more in each country surveyed say they have no confidence at all in the Chinese president, including at least half in Sweden, France and Denmark.

About half in Japan and Australia also say they have no confidence *at all* in Xi. Japan also stands out as a country where less than 0.5% of the public – effectively *no one* – reports having a lot of confidence in China’s president, though no more than 5% report having a lot of confidence in him in any country surveyed.

## Few trust Xi’s actions in global arena

*% who have \_\_\_ in Chinese President Xi Jinping to do the right thing regarding world affairs*



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes survey. Q15b.

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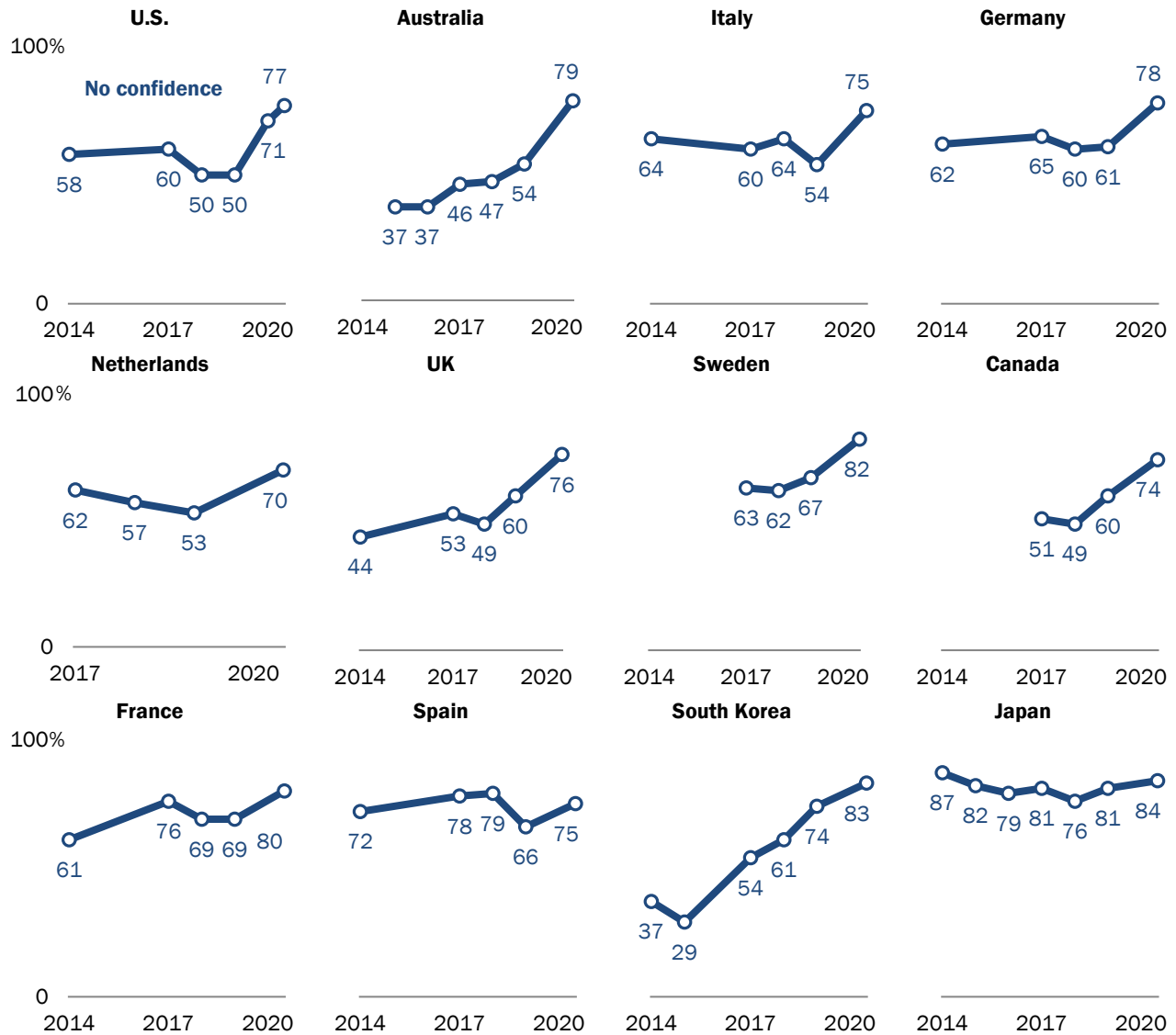
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The survey also asked about confidence in five other world leaders. Only confidence in U.S. President Trump is lower than confidence in Xi. When considering median confidence, Russian President Vladimir Putin receives slightly higher marks, while confidence in European leaders Merkel, Macron and Johnson are at least twice as high as in Xi.

### Increasingly negative evaluations of Xi

% who have **no confidence** in Chinese President Xi Jinping to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: Belgium and Denmark not surveyed prior to 2020. In Italy, 2020 data from telephone surveys; prior data from face-to-face surveys.  
 Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes survey. Q15b.

"Unfavorable Views of China Reach Historic Highs in Many Countries"

Distrust in President Xi has reached unprecedented highs in all countries for which past data is available except for Japan and Spain. The increase in distrust has been especially sharp in the last year; nine of 12 countries have seen a double-digit increase in the share who say they have no confidence in Xi. In Australia, for example, 54% had little or no confidence in Xi in 2019, and now 79% say the same, a 25 percentage point increase.

Confidence in Xi is low among men and women, those with higher and lower levels of education, across age groups and among those with higher and lower incomes.

It is also closely related to people's assessments of how China is handling the coronavirus outbreak. People who think China has done a good job handling COVID-19 are more likely to have confidence in the Chinese president. For instance, 38% of Spaniards who compliment China's outbreak response trust Xi compared with 9% of those who do not – a 29 percentage point difference. Still, no more than about four-in-ten of those who rate China's coronavirus outbreak response positively say they trust Xi.

### Positive evaluations of China's handling of the coronavirus tied to trust in Xi

*% who have **confidence** in Chinese President Xi Jinping to do the right thing regarding world affairs, among those who say China has done a \_\_\_ job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak*

	Bad	Good	Diff
	%	%	
Spain	9	38	<b>+29</b>
Australia	11	39	<b>+28</b>
Germany	8	33	<b>+25</b>
Japan	5	30	<b>+25</b>
Denmark	10	34	<b>+24</b>
Canada	14	37	<b>+23</b>
U.S.	11	33	<b>+22</b>
Italy	14	34	<b>+20</b>
South Korea	12	30	<b>+18</b>
France	8	25	<b>+17</b>
Netherlands	21	38	<b>+17</b>
Belgium	17	33	<b>+16</b>
UK	15	31	<b>+16</b>
Sweden	10	25	<b>+15</b>

Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.  
Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q15b.  
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## Acknowledgments

This report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals.

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Kat Devlin, *Research Associate*

Christine Huang, *Research Analyst*

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Shannon Schumacher, *Research Associate*

Richard Wike, *Director, Global Attitudes Research*

## 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](#).

## Topline questionnaire

**Pew Research Center  
Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey  
October 6, 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.
- Since 2007, Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate toplines for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- In 2020, the Italy survey was conducted by telephone; surveys were conducted face-to-face in 2002 and 2007-2019.
- 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.

		Q8b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	3	19	31	42	6	100
	Spring, 2020	3	23	33	33	7	100
	Spring, 2019	4	22	37	23	13	100
	Spring, 2018	5	33	32	15	14	100
	Spring, 2017	5	39	33	14	10	100
	Spring, 2016	6	31	36	19	9	100
	Spring, 2015	4	34	33	21	8	100
	Spring, 2014	7	28	34	21	10	100
	Spring, 2013	7	30	32	20	12	100
	Spring, 2012	6	34	25	15	19	100
	Spring, 2011	12	39	22	14	12	100
	Spring, 2010	10	39	24	12	14	100
	Spring, 2009	9	41	25	13	13	100
	Spring, 2008	9	30	26	16	19	100
	Spring, 2007	8	34	25	14	18	100
Spring, 2006	12	40	19	10	19	100	
Spring, 2005	9	34	22	13	22	100	
Canada	Summer, 2020	3	20	36	37	4	100
	Spring, 2019	2	25	40	27	5	100
	Spring, 2018	6	38	32	13	10	100
	Spring, 2017	6	42	28	12	13	100
	Spring, 2016	8	37	31	9	15	100
	Spring, 2015	6	33	35	13	13	100
	Spring, 2013	5	38	33	12	12	100
	Spring, 2009	8	45	27	9	11	100
	Spring, 2007	8	44	27	10	12	100
Spring, 2005	12	46	20	7	14	100	
Belgium	Summer, 2020	3	21	39	32	4	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	3	19	43	32	3	100
France	Summer, 2020	4	22	44	26	3	100
	Spring, 2019	5	28	40	22	5	100
	Spring, 2018	4	37	36	18	5	100
	Spring, 2017	6	38	37	15	4	100
	Spring, 2016	4	29	39	22	6	100
	Spring, 2015	8	42	34	15	0	100
	Spring, 2014	8	39	34	19	0	100
	Spring, 2013	8	34	33	25	0	100
	Spring, 2012	6	34	38	22	0	100
	Spring, 2011	7	44	33	16	0	100
	Spring, 2010	6	35	35	24	0	100
	Spring, 2009	6	35	38	22	0	100
	Spring, 2008	3	25	39	33	0	100
	Spring, 2007	4	43	38	13	1	100
Spring, 2006	7	53	29	12	0	100	
Spring, 2005	6	52	29	13	0	100	

		Q8b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	Summer, 2020	2	23	48	23	5	100
	Spring, 2019	4	30	45	11	11	100
	Spring, 2018	3	36	46	8	7	100
	Spring, 2017	3	31	46	7	14	100
	Spring, 2016	2	26	50	10	12	100
	Spring, 2015	3	31	47	13	7	100
	Spring, 2014	1	27	52	12	8	100
	Spring, 2013	2	26	53	11	8	100
	Spring, 2012	3	26	52	15	4	100
	Spring, 2011	3	31	48	11	7	100
	Spring, 2010	2	28	46	15	8	100
	Spring, 2009	2	27	50	13	8	100
	Spring, 2008	2	24	45	23	6	100
	Spring, 2007	5	29	42	12	12	100
	Spring, 2006	6	50	28	5	10	100
Spring, 2005	5	41	33	4	16	100	
Italy	Summer, 2020	7	31	36	26	1	100
	Spring, 2019	7	30	33	24	7	100
	Spring, 2018	4	25	39	21	12	100
	Spring, 2017	2	29	37	22	10	100
	Spring, 2016	4	28	36	25	7	100
	Spring, 2015	9	31	37	20	4	100
	Spring, 2014	3	23	37	33	4	100
	Spring, 2013	7	21	37	25	10	100
	Spring, 2012	6	24	35	29	6	100
	Spring, 2007	2	25	44	17	13	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	3	22	44	29	2	100
	Spring, 2019	4	32	40	18	6	100
	Spring, 2018	4	43	35	10	8	100
	Spring, 2017	5	44	35	7	9	100
	Spring, 2016	4	43	35	8	11	100
	Spring, 2005	7	49	27	7	9	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	10	26	34	29	2	100
	Spring, 2019	15	24	35	18	8	100
	Spring, 2018	17	25	29	19	10	100
	Spring, 2017	13	30	25	18	14	100
	Spring, 2016	10	18	36	20	16	100
	Spring, 2015	12	29	32	18	8	100
	Spring, 2014	8	31	38	17	7	100
	Spring, 2013	15	33	27	20	6	100
	Spring, 2012	17	32	27	19	6	100
	Spring, 2011	18	37	24	15	5	100
	Spring, 2010	7	40	30	8	15	100
	Spring, 2009	5	35	33	8	19	100
	Spring, 2008	3	28	33	23	13	100
	Spring, 2007	4	35	30	13	17	100
	Spring, 2006	5	40	26	12	18	100
Spring, 2005	18	39	16	5	23	100	

		Q8b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	Summer, 2020	1	13	49	36	2	100
	Spring, 2019	2	23	49	21	6	100
	Spring, 2018	4	38	43	9	7	100
	Spring, 2017	3	38	41	8	9	100
	Spring, 2016	2	35	47	12	3	100
	Spring, 2007	6	37	33	7	16	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	3	19	39	35	3	100
	Spring, 2019	6	32	39	16	7	100
	Spring, 2018	10	39	24	11	15	100
	Spring, 2017	7	38	27	10	18	100
	Spring, 2016	4	33	28	16	18	100
	Spring, 2015	7	38	28	9	19	100
	Spring, 2014	6	41	28	10	15	100
	Spring, 2013	7	41	22	9	21	100
	Spring, 2012	7	42	25	10	16	100
	Spring, 2011	12	47	20	6	16	100
	Spring, 2010	8	38	26	9	19	100
	Spring, 2009	8	44	22	7	18	100
	Spring, 2008	7	40	24	12	17	100
	Spring, 2007	7	42	21	6	25	100
	Spring, 2006	10	55	11	3	20	100
Spring, 2005	13	52	13	3	18	100	
Australia	Summer, 2020	1	14	36	45	3	100
	Spring, 2019	4	32	37	20	7	100
	Spring, 2018	5	43	32	15	5	100
	Spring, 2017	10	54	24	8	4	100
	Spring, 2016	6	46	28	11	9	100
	Spring, 2015	6	51	25	8	9	100
	Spring, 2013	7	51	27	8	7	100
	Spring, 2008	6	46	31	9	8	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	0	9	34	52	5	100
	Spring, 2019	1	13	50	35	2	100
	Spring, 2018	2	15	48	30	4	100
	Spring, 2017	1	12	48	35	4	100
	Spring, 2016	1	10	44	42	2	100
	Spring, 2015	1	8	40	49	2	100
	Spring, 2014	1	6	38	53	3	100
	Spring, 2013	0	5	45	48	1	100
	Spring, 2012	1	14	49	35	1	100
	Spring, 2011	2	32	45	16	4	100
	Spring, 2010	2	24	49	20	4	100
	Spring, 2009	2	24	50	19	5	100
	Spring, 2008	1	13	50	34	2	100
	Spring, 2007	3	26	51	16	4	100
	Spring, 2006	3	24	49	22	1	100
Summer, 2002	8	47	35	7	3	100	



		Q8b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. China					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
South Korea	Summer, 2020	1	23	46	29	1	100
	Spring, 2019	0	34	46	17	2	100
	Spring, 2018	2	36	50	10	2	100
	Spring, 2017	1	33	50	11	5	100
	Spring, 2015	4	57	32	5	2	100
	Spring, 2014	3	53	37	5	2	100
	Spring, 2013	4	42	43	7	4	100
	Spring, 2010	1	37	46	10	5	100
	Spring, 2009	1	40	47	7	5	100
	Spring, 2008	2	46	41	8	3	100
	Spring, 2007	1	51	37	5	5	100
Summer, 2002	5	61	29	2	4	100	

		Q10b. 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? b. China					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	7	24	21	43	5	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	7	29	28	33	3	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	8	32	26	32	2	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	4	22	40	32	1	100
France	Summer, 2020	8	36	28	26	2	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	7	34	33	23	4	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	15	36	20	29	1	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	7	35	28	28	2	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	15	34	18	32	0	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	4	29	34	31	3	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	7	30	26	34	2	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	5	20	27	46	1	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	1	15	33	46	5	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	3	17	24	55	1	100

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

		Q14. Today, which one of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan	The countries of the European Union	Other (DO NOT READ)	None/There is no leading economic power (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	52	32	5	6	0	0	4	100
	Spring, 2020	59	30	3	4	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2019	50	32	7	6	1	1	4	100
	Spring, 2018	49	33	6	7	1	1	4	100
	Spring, 2017	51	35	5	5	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2016	54	34	6	2	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2015	46	36	7	7	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2014	40	41	8	7	0	0	4	100
	Spring, 2013	39	44	7	4	0	1	6	100
	Spring, 2012	40	41	6	5	0	1	7	100
	Spring, 2011	38	43	6	6	0	0	6	100
	Spring, 2010	38	41	8	6	0	0	7	100
	Spring, 2009	48	33	7	5	0	1	6	100
Spring, 2008	46	26	10	10	0	1	7	100	
Canada	Summer, 2020	36	47	5	7	0	1	4	100
	Spring, 2019	37	48	6	6	1	0	2	100
	Spring, 2018	32	50	5	9	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2017	32	42	9	11	0	0	6	100
	Spring, 2016	40	42	4	7	1	1	6	100
	Spring, 2015	34	46	6	8	1	1	5	100
	Spring, 2013	28	56	5	3	0	1	7	100
	Spring, 2009	35	37	7	11	1	1	8	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	32	54	6	7	0	0	1	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	34	42	6	16	1	0	1	100
France	Summer, 2020	34	48	8	7	1	0	2	100
	Spring, 2019	36	48	5	8	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2018	45	41	5	8	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2017	37	47	7	7	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2016	41	44	8	5	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2015	40	49	5	5	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2014	37	51	7	5	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	34	53	7	5	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2012	29	57	7	6	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2011	42	47	5	6	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2010	41	47	5	7	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2009	45	35	7	13	0	0	0	100
Spring, 2008	44	31	10	14	0	0	1	100	
Germany	Summer, 2020	17	55	5	18	0	1	4	100
	Spring, 2019	24	53	6	14	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2018	19	53	4	21	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2017	24	41	5	25	0	1	4	100
	Spring, 2016	34	30	5	25	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2015	27	39	5	25	1	1	3	100
	Spring, 2014	20	49	6	23	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2013	19	59	4	14	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2012	13	62	5	17	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	22	48	6	21	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2010	18	51	8	19	0	0	4	100
	Spring, 2009	20	28	8	36	1	0	5	100
Spring, 2008	25	30	11	31	1	0	2	100	

		Q14. Today, which one of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan	The countries of the European Union	Other (DO NOT READ)	None/There is no leading economic power (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	Summer, 2020	32	57	7	4	0	0	0	100
	Spring, 2019	43	38	7	3	1	4	3	100
	Spring, 2018	40	33	7	3	1	7	8	100
	Spring, 2017	40	40	7	3	0	4	6	100
	Spring, 2016	43	32	9	5	0	5	5	100
	Spring, 2015	44	42	7	2	1	2	2	100
	Spring, 2014	47	39	4	1	1	4	3	100
	Spring, 2013	43	44	5	2	1	3	3	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2012	37	46	8	3	1	2	3	100
	Summer, 2020	29	52	4	13	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2019	32	49	3	15	0	0	1	100
	Spring, 2018	36	46	3	12	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2017	39	42	2	13	0	0	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2016	42	36	4	11	1	1	5	100
	Summer, 2020	35	51	5	7	0	0	1	100
	Spring, 2019	38	44	10	6	0	0	1	100
	Spring, 2018	34	44	11	7	1	0	3	100
	Spring, 2017	35	48	8	6	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2016	40	39	8	8	1	1	3	100
	Spring, 2015	39	44	8	6	2	1	1	100
	Spring, 2014	31	49	10	6	1	1	2	100
	Spring, 2013	27	56	8	5	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2012	26	57	9	5	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2011	37	49	6	7	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2010	40	34	12	8	0	0	5	100
Sweden	Spring, 2009	47	22	12	10	0	2	6	100
	Spring, 2008	42	24	9	20	0	1	5	100
	Spring, 2016	46	39	5	8	0	1	1	100
	Spring, 2017	40	42	3	9	0	0	6	100
	Spring, 2018	40	44	5	7	0	0	4	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2019	37	47	4	9	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2018	37	43	5	9	0	0	5	100
	Spring, 2017	40	44	5	7	0	0	4	100
	Spring, 2016	40	42	3	9	0	0	6	100
	Spring, 2015	46	39	5	8	0	1	1	100
	Spring, 2014	37	47	5	8	1	1	2	100
	Spring, 2013	41	42	4	10	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2012	39	40	3	12	2	0	4	100
	Spring, 2011	31	46	7	9	1	0	6	100
	Spring, 2010	43	35	6	9	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2009	39	41	5	8	1	1	4	100
	Spring, 2008	34	49	6	7	0	0	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	33	53	4	4	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2012	28	58	5	3	1	1	5	100
	Spring, 2011	33	47	5	7	0	0	7	100
	Spring, 2010	38	44	5	8	1	0	5	100
	Spring, 2009	46	34	5	7	0	1	6	100
	Spring, 2008	44	29	8	10	1	5	4	100
	Summer, 2020	34	53	3	5	1	1	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2019	32	51	6	6	1	1	3	100
	Spring, 2018	35	52	3	6	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2017	29	58	3	5	2	1	2	100
	Spring, 2016	32	52	5	5	1	1	4	100
	Spring, 2015	31	57	2	5	0	1	4	100
	Spring, 2013	28	61	2	3	1	1	4	100
Spring, 2008	37	40	7	11	0	0	4	100	

		Q14. Today, which one of the following do you think is the world's leading economic power?							
		The United States	China	Japan	The countries of the European Union	Other (DO NOT READ)	None/There is no leading economic power (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Summer, 2020	53	31	6	4	0	1	4	100
	Spring, 2019	59	25	6	5	0	0	4	100
	Spring, 2018	58	29	4	5	0	0	3	100
	Spring, 2017	62	19	7	6	0	1	5	100
	Spring, 2016	61	24	6	6	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2015	59	23	6	5	0	1	5	100
	Spring, 2014	59	23	4	7	0	1	5	100
	Spring, 2013	67	20	4	4	0	1	4	100
	Spring, 2012	45	43	3	5	0	2	3	100
	Spring, 2011	55	33	3	6	0	1	3	100
	Spring, 2010	40	50	2	4	0	1	2	100
Spring, 2009	58	21	6	7	0	2	6	100	
Spring, 2008	52	19	6	19	1	1	2	100	
South Korea	Summer, 2020	77	16	1	4	0	0	1	100
	Spring, 2019	82	12	1	3	1	0	1	100
	Spring, 2018	67	25	1	5	0	0	1	100
	Spring, 2017	66	27	1	3	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2015	51	38	3	6	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2014	60	32	1	5	0	0	2	100
	Spring, 2013	61	29	1	6	0	1	2	100
	Spring, 2010	77	15	1	5	1	1	1	100
	Spring, 2009	80	12	2	3	0	0	2	100
Spring, 2008	74	15	2	4	1	1	2	100	

		Q15b. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. b. Chinese President Xi Jinping					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	2	16	22	55	5	100
	Spring, 2020	2	20	26	45	8	100
	Spring, 2019	2	35	27	23	13	100
	Spring, 2018	5	34	27	23	12	100
	Spring, 2017	2	29	29	31	9	100
	Spring, 2014	2	26	26	32	14	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	2	20	27	47	4	100
	Spring, 2019	4	29	28	32	7	100
	Spring, 2018	5	37	30	19	9	100
	Spring, 2017	3	27	29	22	19	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	1	21	29	44	5	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	3	13	31	51	2	100
France	Summer, 2020	2	14	24	56	4	100
	Spring, 2019	2	21	25	44	8	100
	Spring, 2018	1	25	33	36	4	100
	Spring, 2017	3	17	34	42	5	100
	Spring, 2014	5	32	33	28	2	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	2	16	32	46	4	100
	Spring, 2019	5	23	34	27	12	100
	Spring, 2018	3	27	34	26	11	100
	Spring, 2017	2	21	34	31	12	100
	Spring, 2014	1	24	39	23	12	100

		Q15b. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. b. Chinese President Xi Jinping					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	Summer, 2020	4	20	42	33	1	100
	Spring, 2019	4	20	29	25	22	100
	Spring, 2018	1	13	30	34	22	100
	Spring, 2017	1	14	31	29	24	100
	Spring, 2014	1	14	30	34	21	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	2	27	29	41	2	100
	Spring, 2019	3	35	25	28	8	100
	Spring, 2018	2	33	39	18	8	100
	Spring, 2017	1	27	38	24	11	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	5	18	35	40	1	100
	Spring, 2019	5	23	37	29	6	100
	Spring, 2018	1	14	41	38	7	100
	Spring, 2017	1	9	40	38	12	100
	Spring, 2014	2	12	30	42	15	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	1	14	26	56	2	100
	Spring, 2019	2	21	33	34	10	100
	Spring, 2018	2	27	34	28	8	100
	Spring, 2017	1	21	33	30	15	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	4	17	29	47	3	100
	Spring, 2019	5	29	31	29	6	100
	Spring, 2018	8	31	31	18	11	100
	Spring, 2017	2	29	27	26	17	100
	Spring, 2014	7	27	26	18	21	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	3	16	27	52	3	100
	Spring, 2019	4	35	31	23	8	100
	Spring, 2018	5	37	29	18	10	100
	Spring, 2017	4	39	27	19	12	100
	Spring, 2016	4	35	21	16	24	100
	Spring, 2015	5	42	26	11	16	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	0	9	31	53	6	100
	Spring, 2019	1	13	48	33	5	100
	Spring, 2018	2	15	44	32	7	100
	Spring, 2017	0	11	46	35	8	100
	Spring, 2016	1	11	39	40	10	100
	Spring, 2015	1	11	41	41	6	100
	Spring, 2014	0	6	43	44	7	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	1	14	42	41	1	100
	Spring, 2019	1	24	51	23	1	100
	Spring, 2018	4	33	45	16	2	100
	Spring, 2017	4	34	45	9	7	100
	Spring, 2015	10	57	25	4	4	100
	Spring, 2014	7	50	32	5	5	100