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Climate Change Remains Top Global Threat Across 19-Country Survey

People see UN favorably and believe ‘common values’ are more important for bringing nations together than ‘common problems’

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How we did this

This Pew Research Center analysis focuses on public opinion of global threats and international cooperation in 19 advanced economies in North America, Europe, Israel and the Asia-Pacific region. Global threats and views of international cooperation are examined in the context of long-term trend data and demographic analyses.

For non-U.S. data, this report draws on nationally representative surveys of 20,944 adults from Feb. 14 to June 3, 2022. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in Canada, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore and South Korea. Surveys were conducted face to face in Hungary, Poland and Israel. The survey in Australia was conducted online. For more, see the [Australia methodology](#).

In the United States, we surveyed 3,581 U.S. adults from March 21 to 27, 2022. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the [ATP's methodology](#).

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

Climate Change Remains Top Global Threat Across 19-Country Survey

People see UN favorably and believe ‘common values’ are more important for bringing nations together than ‘common problems’

With the COVID-19 pandemic still raging, a hot war between Russia and Ukraine ongoing, [inflation rates rising globally](#) and heat records being smashed across parts of the world, countries are facing a wide variety of challenges in 2022. Among the many threats facing the globe, climate change stands out as an especially strong concern among citizens in advanced economies, according to a new Pew Research Center survey. A median of 75% across 19 countries in North America, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region label global climate change as a major threat.

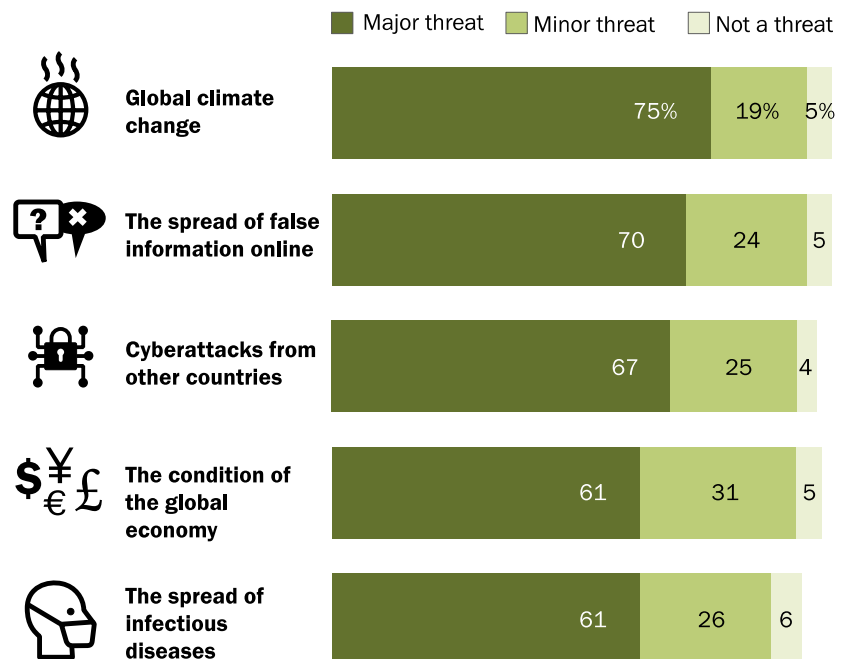
This is not to say people are unconcerned about the other issues tested. Majorities in most countries view the

spread of false information online, cyberattacks from other countries, the condition of the global economy and the spread of infectious diseases (like COVID-19) as major threats to their nations.

And despite the many depressing stories dominating the international news cycle, there is also a note of positivity among survey respondents in views of the United Nations, the benefits of

Three-in-four across 19 countries view global climate change as a major threat to their country

% who say ___ is a major threat, minor threat or not a threat to their country



Note: Percentages are medians based on 19 countries.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10a-e.

“Climate Change Remains Top Global Threat Across 19-Country Survey”

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international cooperation for solving problems and the importance of common values for bringing nations together.

In the current survey, a median of 65% have a favorable view of the UN and only 27% have an unfavorable view of the international organization. Views of the UN have remained generally positive since the question was first asked in 2004.

Among the countries surveyed, views of the UN are most positive in Poland, South Korea and Sweden. But among Israelis, seven-in-ten have an unfavorable opinion of the international body and about half of Greeks and Japanese say the same. In some countries, support for the UN is also strongest among young

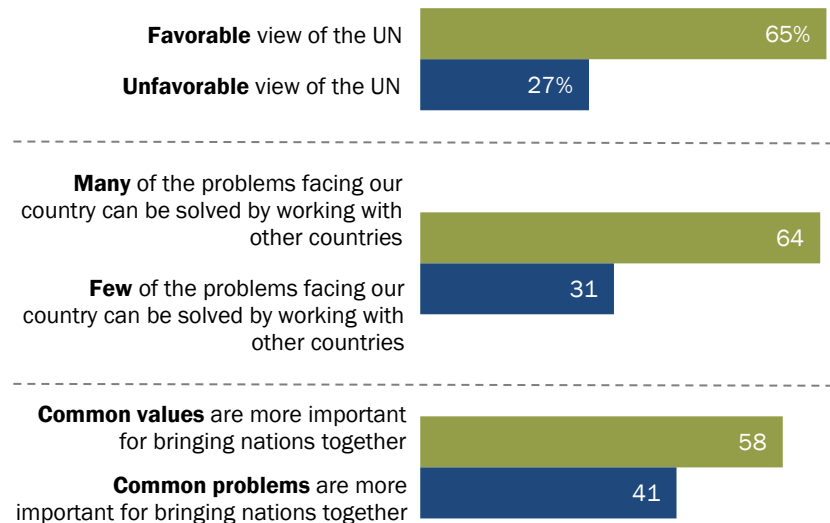
adults (ages 18 to 29) and those on the ideological left. This is especially true in the United States, where liberals are twice as likely as conservatives to have a positive view of the UN.

People around the world also express an optimism that the problems facing their country can be solved by working with other countries. A median of 64% say *many* problems can be solved by working together, while only 31% say that *few* problems can be solved by way of international cooperation.

The most optimistic sentiment on international cooperation in the current survey comes from Sweden, where 81% say that many of the problems facing the country can be solved by working with other countries. Across the 11 European countries, a median of 70% share this view. And in most of the countries surveyed, those who say many of the problems facing their country can be fixed by working with other countries are also more positively inclined toward the UN.

Across advanced economies, people see the UN favorably and acknowledge benefits of international cooperation; ‘common values’ seen as more important for bringing nations together

% who have a/say ...



Note: Percentages are medians based on 19 countries.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q5d, Q8 & Q9.

“Climate Change Remains Top Global Threat Across 19-Country Survey”

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A new survey question on the efficacy of “common values” versus “common problems” for bringing the world together shows some interesting patterns, even as most say that common values are more important for bringing nations together. A median of 58% see a shared sense of values as more important for international cooperation, compared with the 41% who think nations are more brought together by shared problems.

Roughly two-thirds or more in Spain, France, and Australia say “common values” are more important for international cooperation, while about six-in-ten in Israel and Greece say “common problems” are more important. Attitudes are more mixed in Malaysia, Germany, Poland and Japan. Americans, [for their part](#), are more likely to say common values bring countries together than common problems.

These are among the main findings of a Pew Research Center survey, conducted from Feb. 14 to June 3, 2022, among 24,525 adults in 19 nations.

The survey finds that people continue to see climate change as one of the greatest threats to their country, and this is especially true in Europe, where more say climate change is a major threat to their country than at any time in the past decade in most countries. The results come [as wildfires and extreme heat](#) across Europe cause massive disruption to life.

Despite the dire concerns about climate change in Europe, concerns are relatively muted in the U.S., as they have been for years. Views on climate change as a threat are linked to [political divisiveness in the U.S.](#), something also seen in the other countries surveyed, with those on the ideological left showing more concern about climate change than those on the right.

While people in these 19 countries often view climate change as the top threat, concern for the other threats tested is not diminished. Majorities in 18 of these countries view the spread of false information online and cyberattacks from other countries as major threats, even as few rank either as the top threat.

Do people see ‘common values’ or ‘common problems’ as more important for international cooperation?

Countries where more people say ___ are more important for bringing nations together

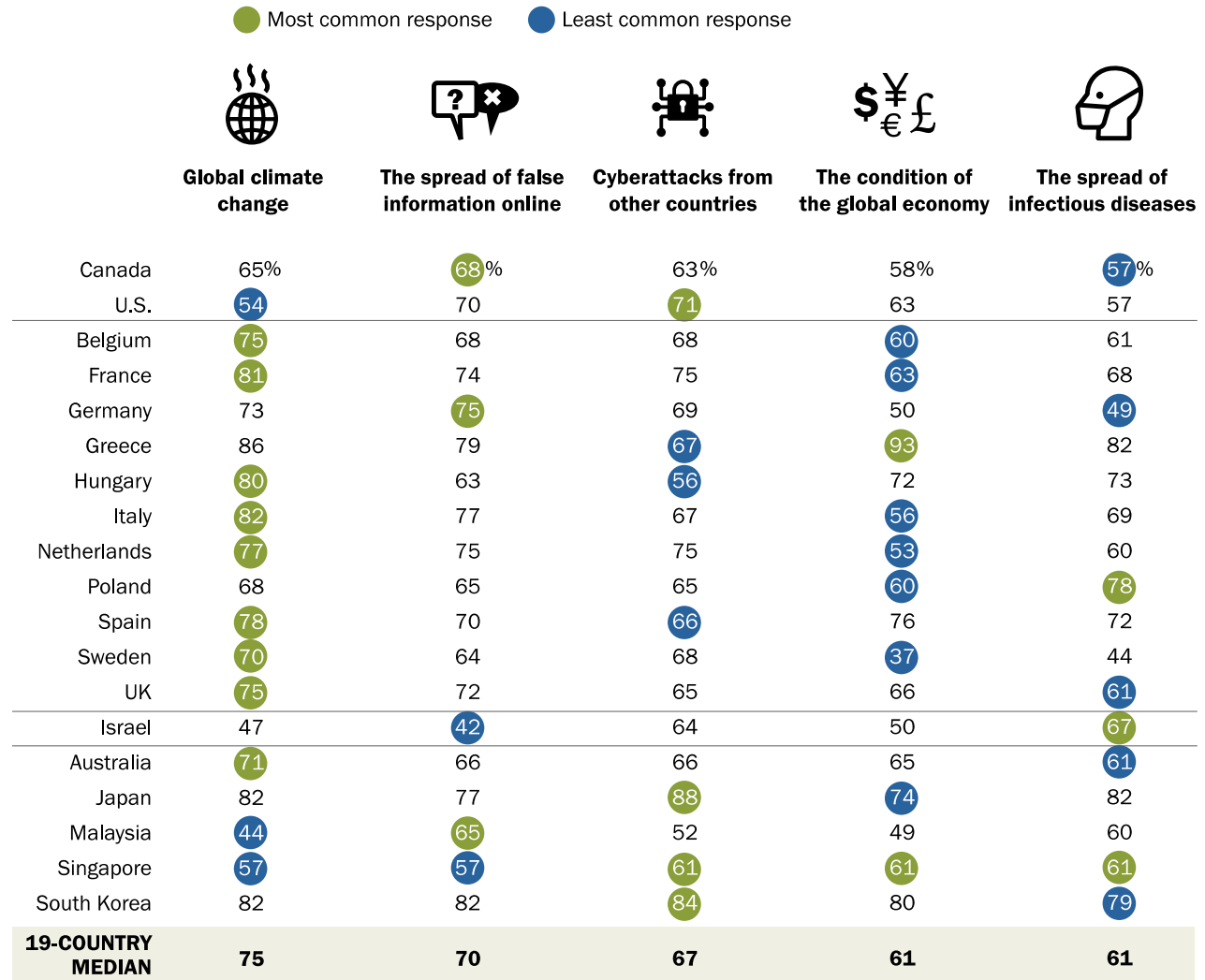
Common values			Mixed	Common problems
Australia	Italy	Spain	Germany	Greece
Belgium	Netherlands	Sweden	Japan	Hungary
Canada	Singapore	UK	Malaysia	Israel
France	South Korea	U.S.	Poland	

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8.
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Climate change seen as top threat across 19 countries, but people also see dangers of false information online and cyberattacks from other countries

% who say ___ is a **major threat** to their country



Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10a-e.
 "Climate Change Remains Top Global Threat Across 19-Country Survey"

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Concerns about cyberattacks, possibly heightened by the tensions between Russia and Ukraine and [prominent instances of hacking across the world](#), are at all-time highs in many of the countries surveyed. In the last five years, there has been a remarkable increase in the share saying cyberattacks from other countries are a major threat to their country. And regarding both cyberattacks and the spread of false information online, older people are substantially more concerned than young adults in about half of the countries surveyed.

People also express worries about the condition of the global economy, as the survey was fielded just as inflation-related economic problems [started to affect](#)

[people across the world](#). Nevertheless, concerns about the global economy are high in most countries, especially among those who say their own country's economy is bad and share pessimism about the future of children's financial well-being.

Concerns about infectious disease have dropped sharply since last year in many countries, as worldwide COVID-19 deaths [have dropped in recent months](#). Still, majorities in all but two surveyed nations say that the spread of infectious disease is a major threat, as people [continue to die from COVID-19](#) and concerns rise about [monkeypox](#), which the World Health Organization declared a public health emergency of international concern.

People in most countries surveyed show highest ever concerns about cyberattacks from other countries

*% who say **cyberattacks from other countries** are a **major threat** to their country*

	2016	2017	2018	2020	2022	2017-2022 change
	%	%	%	%	%	
Israel	-	38	42	-	64	▲26
Sweden	52	44	55	53	68	▲24
Italy	51	43	45	53	67	▲24
Hungary	48	36	35	-	56	▲20
Netherlands	52	57	72	65	75	▲18
Poland	56	47	53	-	65	▲18
Greece	41	51	63	-	67	▲16
Canada	49	47	57	59	63	▲16
Australia	47	51	58	61	66	▲15
Japan	71	76	81	83	88	▲12
France	68	64	67	71	75	▲11
South Korea	-	77	81	83	84	▲7
UK	55	61	64	63	65	▲4
Germany	66	66	66	64	69	▲3
Spain	67	65	59	59	66	▲1
U.S.	72	71	74	74	71	+0
Belgium	-	-	-	61	68	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	61	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	52	-

Note: Statistically significant changes over time in **bold**. Prior to 2020, American and Australian surveys were conducted by phone.

Source: Spring Global Attitudes Survey 2022. Q10e.

"Climate Change Remains Top Global Threat Across 19-Country Survey"

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Concerns about climate, misinformation and cyberattacks predominate across 19 countries, but people are also concerned about the global economy and spread of infectious diseases

In a year dominated by crises, both domestic and international, people in 19 countries surveyed in spring 2022 continue to view global climate change as the most serious issue. A median of 75% across these countries, mostly concentrated in Europe, North America, and the Asia-Pacific region, view global climate change as a major threat to their country. Around two-in-ten view global warming as a minor threat, while 5% do not view it as a threat.

On a country-by-country basis, people in nine nations rank global climate change as the greatest threat among the five threats tested. The others are the spread of false information online, cyberattacks from other countries, the condition of the global economy and the spread of infectious diseases. Eight of these nations reside in Europe, with the other being Australia.

Concern about global warming is relatively low in Malaysia and Israel, where about half or fewer say that it is a major threat. In the U.S., 54% of people say climate change is a major threat, which is the lowest such rating among the five threats tested. Political divisions on this question play a role in how Americans assess climate change: 78% of Democrats and those that lean toward the Democratic Party say climate change is a major threat, compared with only 23% of Republicans and Republican leaners. (For more, see [“Americans see different global threats facing the country now than in March 2020.”](#))

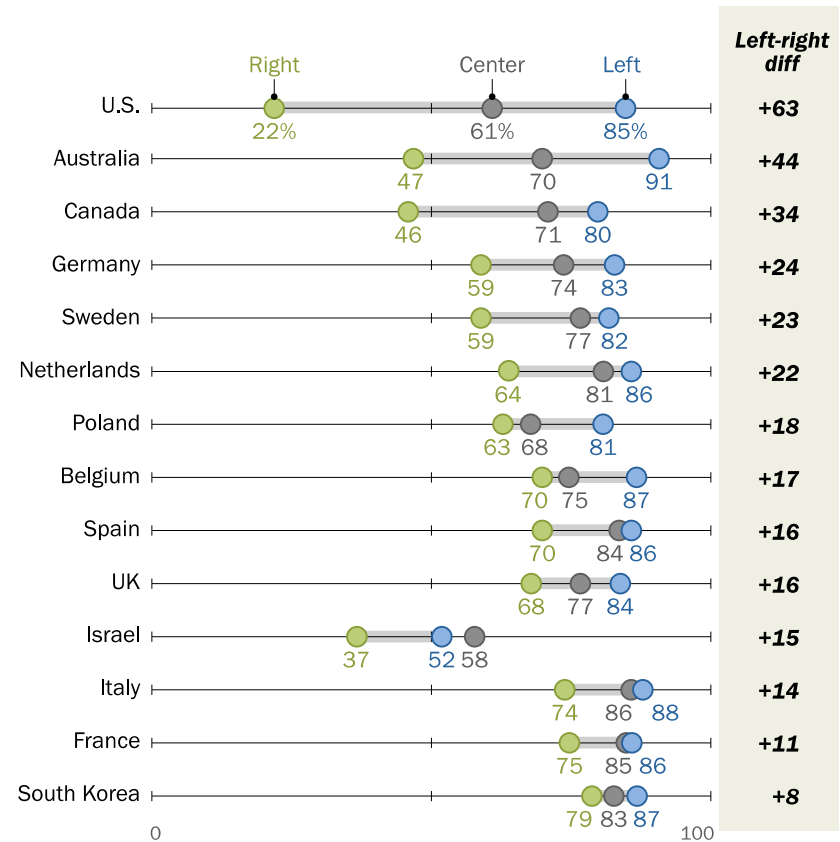
Political divisions on climate change are not restricted to the U.S. In 14 of the countries surveyed, those on the political left are more likely to say that climate change is a major threat than those on the political right. For example, in Australia, 91% of those who place themselves on the left side of the political spectrum say climate change is a major threat, compared with only 47% among those on the right.

These differences on climate concern also apply when comparing supporters and nonsupporters of right-wing populist parties across Europe. In virtually every European country surveyed, concerns about climate change are lower among those who support right-wing populist parties than those who do not support these parties. For example, in Germany, only 55% among supporters of Alternative for Germany (AfD) view climate change as a major threat, compared with 77% of those who do not support AfD. And in Sweden, those who support Sweden Democrats are 32 percentage points less likely to say global warming is a major threat than those who do not support the strongly populist Sweden Democrats. Similar divisions also appear in Belgium, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain and the United Kingdom.

In France and Spain, positive views of the left-wing populist parties (La France Insoumise, run by Jean-Luc Mélenchon, in France, and Podemos in Spain, led by Ione Belarra) lead to comparatively higher concern about climate change.

Those on political left more likely to consider global climate change a major threat than those on the right

% who say **global climate change** is a **major threat** to their country, among those on the political ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10a.

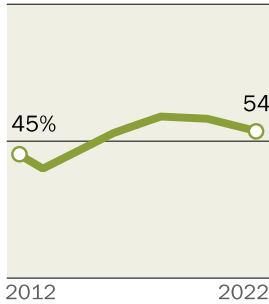
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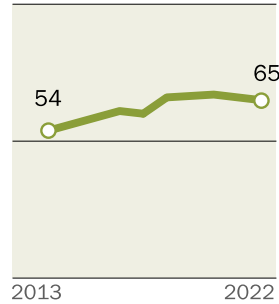
Concern about global climate change remains at all-time highs in many countries

% who say **global climate change** is a **major threat** to their country

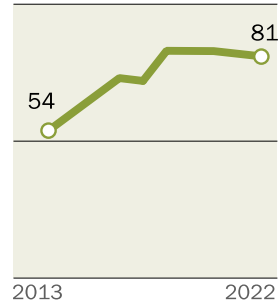
U.S.



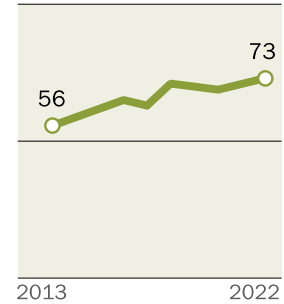
Canada



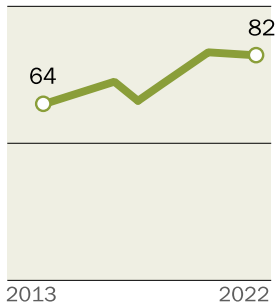
France



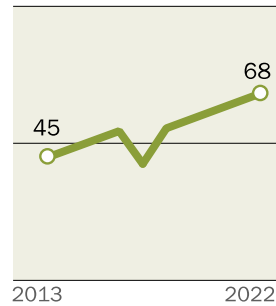
Germany



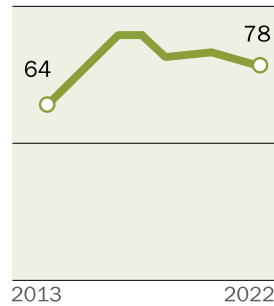
Italy



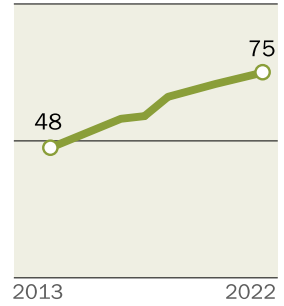
Poland



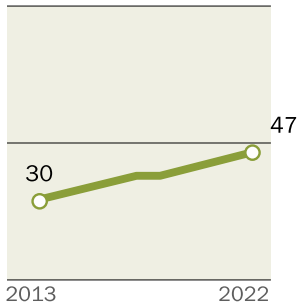
Spain



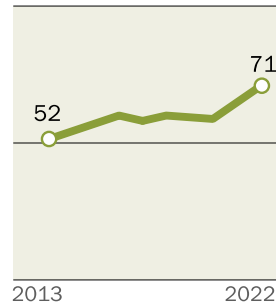
UK



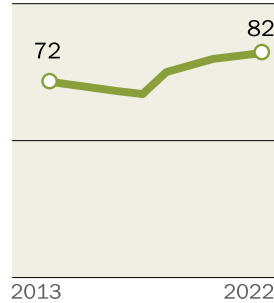
Israel



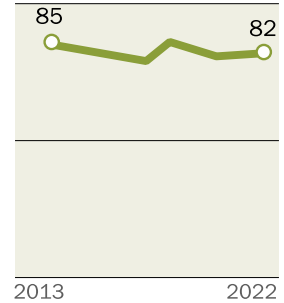
Australia



Japan



South Korea



Note: Not all countries in survey shown. Prior to 2020, U.S. and Australia surveys were conducted by phone. See topline for full results.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10a.

"Climate Change Remains Top Global Threat Across 19-Country Survey"

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Despite these political divisions, concerns about climate change have been [rising in recent years](#), as people react to the climate extremes plaguing their countries. As an example, three-quarters of Britons say that climate change is a major threat to their country in 2022. In 2013, only 48% said the same. Concerns about climate change are at all-time highs in 10 countries.

As observed in [prior Pew Research Center surveys](#), there is a gender divide on global climate change concerns. In 12 countries, women are more likely than men to say that a changing climate is a major threat to their country. In Sweden, 78% of women, compared with 62% of men, say that climate change is a great concern. Double-digit differences of this nature are also present in Australia, the UK, Canada, the Netherlands, Italy and the U.S.

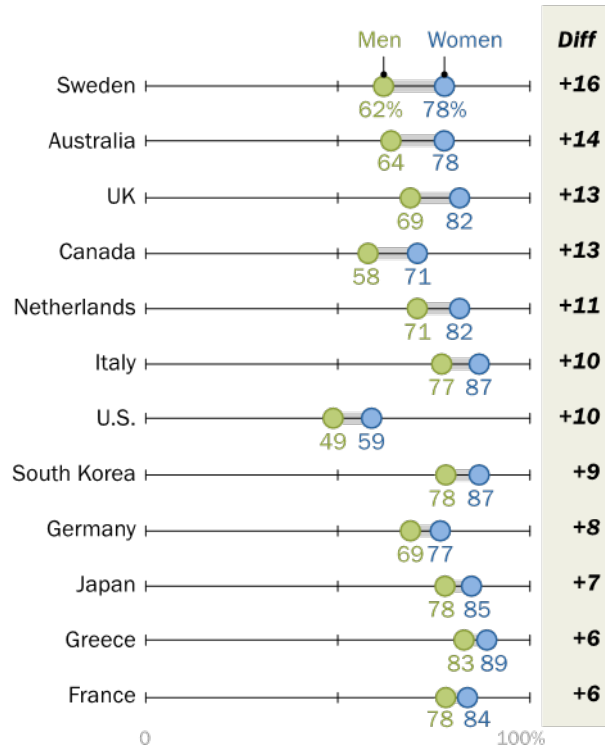
In a handful of countries, those with more education are more concerned about the threat of climate change than those with less education¹. These differences are significant in Malaysia, Poland, Israel, Australia, South Korea, Belgium and the U.S.

Age is also a factor in views of the climate threat in several countries, but the pattern is somewhat mixed. In Australia, Poland, the U.S. and France, younger people are more likely to be concerned about climate change than their elders. For example, in Australia, 85% of those ages 18 to 29 say that climate change is a major threat, compared with 63% of those 50 and older. On the other hand, older adults in Japan are more concerned about climate change than young people.

The spread of false information online and cyberattacks from other countries are the second and third greatest concerns overall among the issues tested. A median of 70% across the 19 surveyed countries see the spread of misinformation online as a top threat, with around a quarter (24%) saying it is a minor threat and 5% proclaiming disinformation as not a threat. Similarly, 67% see

Women in many countries surveyed more likely than men to consider climate change a major threat

% who say *global climate change* is a *major threat* to their country



Note: Significant differences shown in **bold**.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey, Q10a.

"Climate Change Remains Top Global Threat Across 19-Country Survey"

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¹ For the purpose of comparing educational groups across countries, education levels are standardized based on the UN's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The "less education" category is secondary education or below and the "more education" category is postsecondary or above in all countries.

cyberattacks as a major threat, with a quarter saying they are a minor threat and 4% saying they are not a threat.

Three countries rank disinformation online as the top relative threat (Germany, Canada and Malaysia); four countries (Japan, South Korea, the U.S. and Singapore) view cyberattacks as one of the greatest threats.

The question on the spread of false information as a threat is new, so past trends are not available for analysis. However, concerns about cyberattacks from other countries are as high as they have been in most

countries surveyed since Pew Research Center began asking the question in 2016. In fact, since 2017, concerns about cyberattacks from other countries have surged in 12 of the 16 countries where trends are available.

Take Israel, for example. In 2017, only 38% said that cyberattacks were a major threat to their country. But in 2022, when major cyberattacks [have become a more common occurrence](#), 64% of Israelis now label attacks online as a major threat. Similar 20 percentage point or more increases in concerns about large scale hacks were also seen in Sweden, Italy and Hungary over the same period.

There is also a stark age divide when it comes to views about the spread of false information and

Older people are more concerned about spread of online misinformation, cyberattacks than the young

% who say ___ is a **major threat**, among those ages ...

	The spread of false information online				Cyberattacks from other countries			
	18-29	30-49	50+	Oldest-youngest diff	18-29	30-49	50+	Oldest-youngest diff
	%	%	%		%	%	%	
U.S.	56	69	75	+19	54	66	81	+27
Canada	64	59	75	+11	43	57	73	+30
Belgium	69	63	70	+1	59	64	74	+15
France	70	74	76	+6	69	75	80	+11
Germany	71	72	79	+8	56	65	78	+22
Greece	87	75	79	-8	67	66	67	0
Hungary	61	65	62	+1	56	57	55	-1
Italy	73	74	80	+7	61	69	68	+7
Netherlands	70	69	81	+11	61	72	82	+21
Poland	75	68	59	-16	74	70	58	-16
Spain	68	69	72	+4	58	65	69	+11
Sweden	51	59	72	+21	58	61	77	+19
UK	66	69	76	+10	47	67	72	+25
Israel	45	41	42	-3	70	61	64	-6
Australia	60	61	72	+12	49	62	77	+28
Japan	76	79	76	0	88	88	89	+1
Malaysia	67	61	67	0	51	52	54	+3
Singapore	48	56	61	+13	63	66	56	-7
South Korea	68	87	84	+16	73	84	87	+14

Note: Significant differences shown in **bold**.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10d-e.

"Climate Change Remains Top Global Threat Across 19-Country Survey"

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cyberattacks. In many cases, people ages 50 and older are more concerned about these online threats than are 18- to 29-year-olds. And in some cases, the differences are quite substantial.

For instance, Swedes 50 and older are 21 percentage points more likely to say that the spread of false information online is a major threat than are Swedes ages 18 to 29. And three-quarters of Americans 50 and older are concerned about the spread of misinformation, compared with 56% among their younger counterparts. Younger U.S. adults are similarly less likely than older adults to say made-up news and information [has a big impact](#) on the democratic system.

Older people across a number of countries are also more concerned about cyberattacks than younger people. The differences by age are especially stark in Canada, Australia, the U.S., the UK and Germany. Only in Poland is this pattern reversed (that is, younger Poles are significantly more concerned about false information and attacks online than older Poles).

For the most part, there is not greater concern about the spread of false information and cyberattacks among social media users than those who do not use social media.

Concerns about the condition of the global economy are relatively muted among the countries surveyed, although it is important to note that the 2022 survey was fielded from Feb. 14 to June 3, as much of the world [experienced rapid inflation](#) and [surging energy prices](#) as a result of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and other economic factors related to the [COVID-19 pandemic](#) and supply chain disruptions. A median of 61% across the 19 countries view the global economy as a major threat, with about three-in-ten seeing it a minor threat and 5% saying it is not a threat.

In seven countries, concerns about the economy are the lowest among the issues tested, including only 37% in Sweden who say the economy is a major concern. That being said, concern about the world economy is up in a handful of countries since the question was last asked. The increase in concern is especially significant in Hungary and Poland, where in 2018 only around a quarter in each country said the global economy was a major concern. Now, 72% label the condition of the global economy as a major threat in Hungary and six-in-ten say the same in Poland. In addition, concerns in Greece about the global economy remain particularly high: 93% say the condition of the world economy is a major threat.

Gender plays a role in views of the world economy in nine countries. In nearly every country, women are more likely than men to say the global economy is a threat to their country. The gap is largest in Belgium, where about two-thirds of women worry about the economy, but roughly half of men say the same.

Among the strongest influences on views of the world economy as a major threat are whether people say the current economic situation in their country is good or bad, and whether people think that children today in their country will be [better off or worse off](#) in the future. In 15 countries, those who say the domestic economy is doing somewhat or very badly are more likely to say the condition of the global economy is a major threat than those who say the national economy is doing well. And in 12 countries, people who say children will be worse off financially in the future are also more likely to see the world economy as a major threat compared with those who think their children's future is bright.

Worries about the spread of infectious disease are diminishing

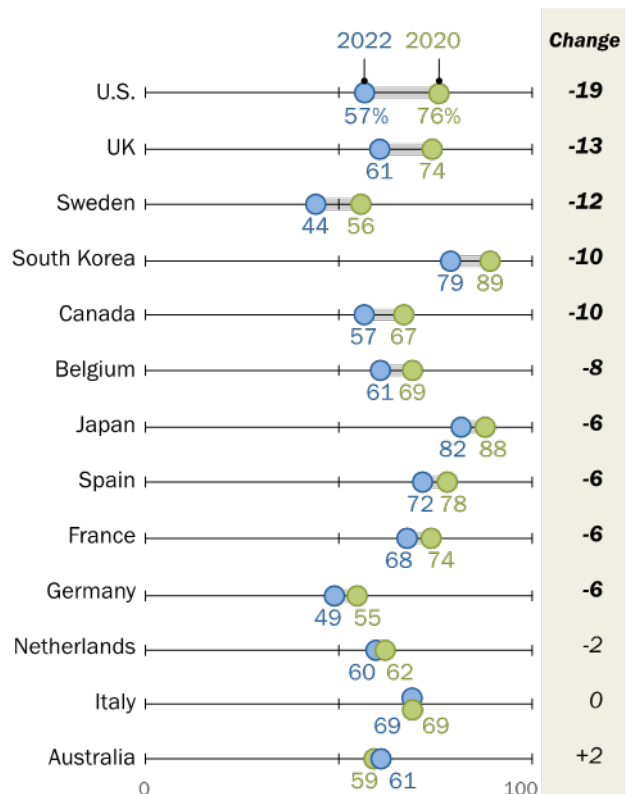
Concern for the spread of infectious disease is lower in comparison to the other threats tested and has decreased in many countries since the question was last asked in 2020. Still, a median of 61% across 19 countries view infectious disease as a *major threat* to their country.

Majorities in most countries surveyed express worries about the spread of infectious disease. But in Germany and Sweden, only about half or fewer see it as a major threat. In fact, Germans express the least concern for infectious disease out of all the threats tested, with 49% of Germans describing it as a major threat. In Canada, the UK, Australia and South Korea, the spread of infectious disease also ranks as the least concerning of all the global threats.

In Poland, Israel and Singapore, the spread of infectious disease ranks as or is among the top threat to their respective countries. In Poland, over three-quarters of those surveyed (78%) say that infectious disease is a major threat to their country. And in Israel, 67% say the same. About six-in-ten in Singapore say

Concern about infectious disease has dropped in many countries since 2020

% who say the *spread of infectious diseases* is a *major threat* to their country



Note: Significant changes shown in **bold**. Only countries surveyed in both 2020 and 2022 included.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey, Q10c. "Climate Change Remains Top Global Threat Across 19-Country Survey"

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disease is a major threat – the same share who say the condition of the global economy and cyberattacks are major threats.

Since the question was last asked in 2020, concern for the spread of infectious disease has dropped in most countries surveyed in both years. In the U.S., concern about the spread of infectious disease has gone down by nearly 20 percentage points, with only 57% of Americans considering it to be a major threat in 2022, while in 2020, 76% said the same. This decline in the U.S. tracks with other [Pew Research Center polling on the issue](#). Concern about infectious disease is also down by double digits over the past two years in the UK, Sweden, South Korea and Canada.

In 16 of the countries surveyed, those who say that getting the [coronavirus vaccine is important](#) to being a good member of society are more likely to describe the spread of infectious diseases as a major threat to their country than those who do not believe receiving the coronavirus vaccine is important to being a good member of society. The largest gap can be seen in Israel, where there is a difference of nearly 40 points between those who believe the coronavirus vaccine to be important to be a good member of society (75% say the spread of infectious diseases is a major threat) and those who do not (36%). In both Australia and Canada, a similarly large difference can be observed, with a gap of 36 points present between the two groups in both countries.

In eight countries, those ages 50 and older are more likely to consider the spread of infectious diseases a major threat than their younger counterparts. In the UK, for example, 71% of Britons ages 50 and older believe the spread of infectious disease to be a major threat, while 52% of adults under 30 say the same.

Women show more concern for the spread of infectious diseases than men

*% who say **the spread of infectious diseases** is a **major** threat to their country*

	Men	Women	Diff
	%	%	
Netherlands	52	69	+17
Sweden	38	51	+13
UK	54	66	+12
Italy	63	74	+11
Australia	55	66	+11
U.S.	52	62	+10
Canada	52	62	+10
France	63	72	+9
Israel	62	71	+9
Malaysia	56	65	+9
Greece	78	86	+8
Spain	68	76	+8
Belgium	57	64	+7
Germany	46	53	+7
South Korea	78	81	+3
Japan	81	83	+2
Poland	77	79	+2
Hungary	72	73	+1
Singapore	64	58	-6

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

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10c.

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Responses also vary between men and women in many countries, with women consistently expressing greater concern for the spread of infectious diseases than men. This gap is most distinct in the Netherlands, where around seven-in-ten women say that the spread of infectious diseases is a major threat to their country, while half of men say the same – a difference of 17 points.

And in eight countries, those with less education are more likely to describe the spread of infectious diseases to be a major threat to their country than those with more education. In Hungary, about three-quarters of those with less education consider the spread of infectious diseases to be a major threat, while 60% of those with more education say the same. The opposite relationship is seen in Malaysia, where 58% of those with less education consider infectious diseases to be a major threat, compared with the 74% of those with more education who say the same.

UN seen in a positive light by most across 19 nations polled

The United Nations is seen more favorably than unfavorably across most of the countries surveyed in 2022. A median of 65% express a positive opinion of the multilateral organization, compared with 27% who have an unfavorable view.

In the two North American countries surveyed – Canada and the U.S. – majorities give the UN favorable ratings.

Americans are similarly positive on the benefits of UN membership writ large: About two-thirds (66%) say the U.S. benefits a great deal or a fair amount from being a member of the UN. But, according to a [May 2022 survey](#), relatively few Americans say the UN's influence in the world has been getting stronger in recent years. Just 16% expressed this view, while 39% said the UN's influence was getting weaker and 43% said it was staying about the same.

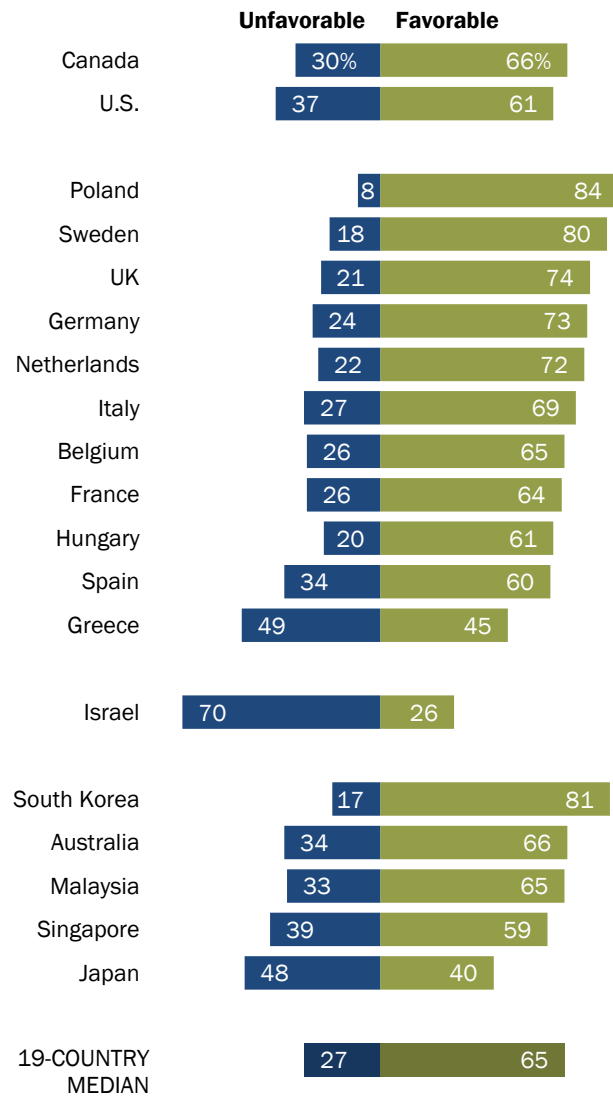
Across the European countries surveyed, the image of the UN is largely positive. About seven-in-ten or more in Poland, Sweden, the UK, Germany, the Netherlands and Italy view the UN in a favorable light. However, Greeks are notably split in their views: 45% express a favorable opinion, while 49% express an unfavorable opinion.

Seven-in-ten Israelis have an *unfavorable* view of the UN – the highest negative rating observed across the 19 countries surveyed.

Israeli views of the UN are influenced by ethnicity: Arabs are more than twice as likely as Jews to see the UN in a positive light (44% vs. 21%, respectively).

Most people give the UN positive ratings across countries surveyed

% who have a(n) ___ opinion of the United Nations



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey, Q5d.

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Opinion of the UN in the Asia-Pacific region is generally more positive than negative. Majorities in South Korea, Australia, Malaysia and Singapore give the UN favorable ratings. Opinion is somewhat more negative in Japan: 48% express a negative view, compared with 40% who express a positive one. Still, this represents an overall improvement in Japanese opinion of the UN, which reached an all-time low of 29% favorable in the summer of 2020.

In South Korea (+8 percentage points) and the UK (+5), favorable opinion of the UN has increased measurably from 2021. A more positive outlook toward the UN has also occurred in two countries not surveyed since 2019: Hungary (+11) and Poland (+6). However, positive views of the UN have declined significantly in Singapore (-9), Spain (-7), Italy (-6) and Canada (-5) since 2021.

Views of the United Nations, 2004-2022

% who have a *favorable* opinion of the United Nations

	2004	2006	2007	2009	2011	2012	2013	2016	2019	2020	2021	2022
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	59	61
Canada	-	-	64	70	-	-	62	68	69	68	71	66
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	65	65
France	67	72	66	74	76	72	63	59	62	60	63	64
Germany	71	68	64	65	73	73	65	65	65	61	72	73
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	37	36	41	48	-	50	45
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	50	-	-	61
Italy	-	-	67	-	-	67	67	69	71	63	75	69
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	70	64	71	72
Poland	-	-	68	72	72	71	64	67	78	-	-	84
Spain	-	60	63	61	66	57	50	55	63	61	67	60
Sweden	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	82	80	77	84	80
UK	74	65	58	67	73	68	64	68	68	70	69	74
Israel	-	-	38	32	28	-	27	-	31	-	-	26
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	64	66
Japan	-	56	41	45	61	57	45	45	47	29	41	40
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	59
South Korea	-	-	74	79	-	-	84	-	82	69	73	81

Note: In several countries in 2021, respondents were less likely to offer a response. Prior to 2020, U.S. and Australia surveys were conducted by phone and not directly comparable to the 2020-2022 figures. See topline for results.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey, Q5d.

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Opinion of the UN is partially shaped by ideological affiliation. In seven countries, those who place themselves on the ideological left are more likely than those who place themselves on the right to express a positive view of the UN. This difference is largest in the U.S., where liberals are twice as likely as conservatives to hold a favorable view of the UN (80% vs. 40% respectively). And double-digit differences of this nature are also present in Israel, Canada, Hungary, Australia, Italy and Germany. In Greece, however, this pattern is reversed: Half of those on the right have a positive opinion of the UN, compared with 32% of those on the left.

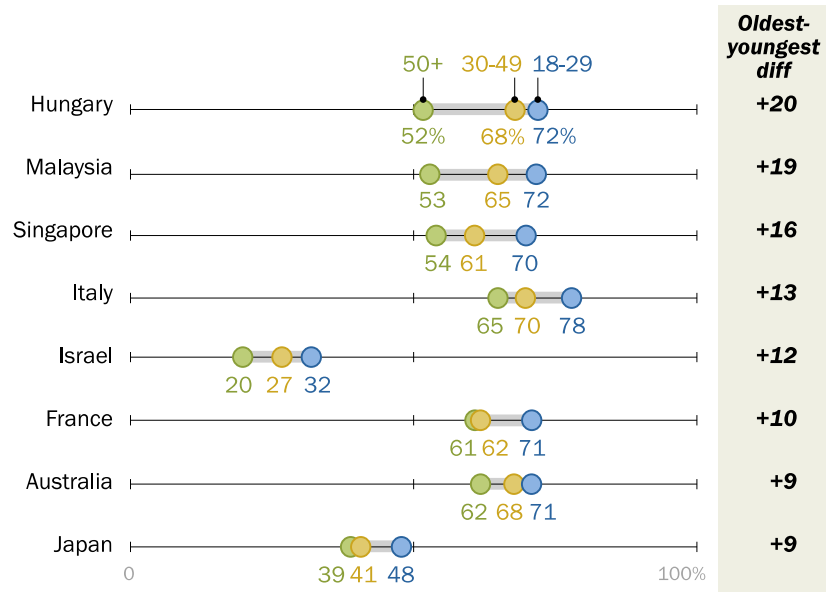
Age and education also impact opinion of the UN. As observed in [prior Pew Research Center surveys](#), adults ages 18 to 29 tend to have more favorable views of the UN than those 50 and older. In Hungary, for example, young adults are 20 percentage points more likely than older adults to express a positive opinion toward the UN. A similar pattern is observed across several other countries in the Asia-Pacific region, Europe and Israel.

Those with a postsecondary education or more in seven countries are more likely than those with a secondary education or less to express favorable views of the UN. Among Belgians, 74% of those with more education have a positive take on the UN, compared with 62% of Belgians with less education. In Malaysia, however, those with less education are more likely to have a positive opinion of the UN than those with more education (66% vs. 56% respectively).

In several European countries, those with a favorable view of that country’s right-wing populist party are more likely to hold a negative view of the UN than those who are unfavorable toward populist parties. In Germany, for example, 44% of those with a favorable view of Alternative for

Younger people are more positive toward the UN than their older counterparts in many countries

% who have a *favorable* opinion of the United Nations



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.
 Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q5d.
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Germany (AfD) express an unfavorable view of the UN, compared with 21% of those with an unfavorable view of AfD who say the same.

Most say that many of the problems facing their country can be solved by working with other countries

A median of 64% across 19 countries say that many of the problems facing their country can be solved by working with other countries, while 31% say that *few* such problems can be solved by working with other countries. The sentiment that international cooperation can solve many of the country's problems is highest in Sweden, where more than eight-in-ten say this.

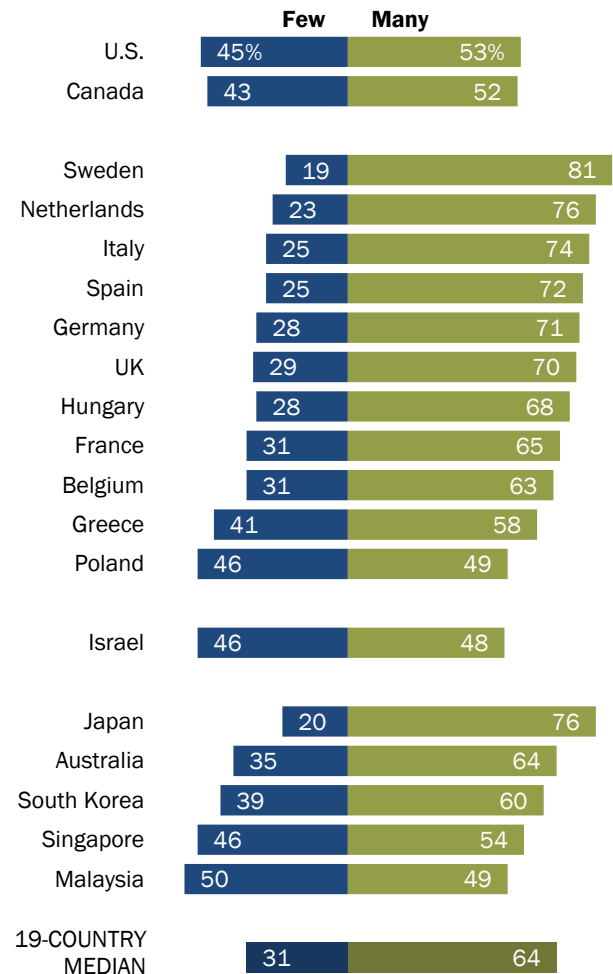
The same faith in international cooperation rings true in most of the European countries surveyed. In the Netherlands, Italy, Spain, Germany and the UK, at least seven-in-ten say that many of the problems facing their country can be solved by working with other countries. A median of 70% across the 11 European countries surveyed think international cooperation can solve many of the domestic problems people face.

Views in North America and the Asia-Pacific region are more divided. Only about half of adults in both the U.S. and Canada believe most of the problems facing their country can be solved through international cooperation. Majorities in Japan, Australia and South Korea say the same, but in Malaysia, only 49% agree.

In many countries, views vary by education. Those with more education are more likely to say that *many* of the problems facing their

Majorities in most countries say many problems facing their country can be solved by international cooperation

% who say ___ of the problems facing their country can be solved by working with other countries



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q9.

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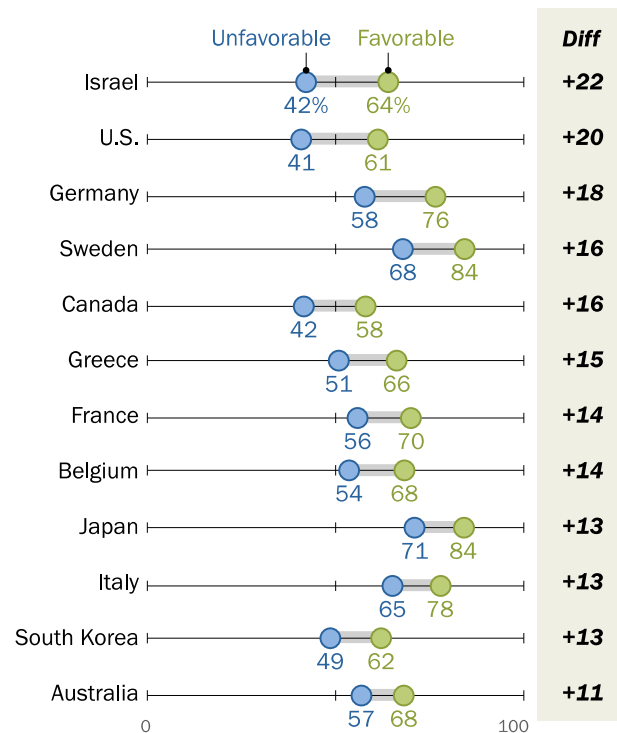
country can be solved by working with other countries in 11 countries, such as in France, where nearly three-quarters of those with a higher education level say this, as opposed to the 61% of those with a lower education level.

Ideology also plays a role in people's views on the ability of international cooperation to solve problems. In 10 countries, those on the left are more likely than those on the right to say that many of the problems facing their country can be solved by working with other nations. This difference is most starkly seen in the U.S., where the gap between the liberals and conservatives is over 30 percentage points. (For more on American views of international cooperation, see [“Americans are divided over U.S. role globally and whether international engagement can solve problems.”](#))

In 12 countries, views on international cooperation also vary by impressions of the UN, with those who feel favorably toward the UN more likely to say that many problems in their country can be solved by working with other countries. In all 12 nations, there is a double-digit difference between those who feel favorably toward the UN and those who do not. For instance, in Japan, 84% who have a positive opinion of the UN also express a belief that their country's problems can be solved by working with other countries, while 71% of those who have an unfavorable opinion of the UN say the same.

Those who have a positive opinion of the United Nations express greater faith in international cooperation

% who say *many* of the problems facing their country can be solved by working with other countries, among those who have a(n) ___ opinion of the United Nations



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey, Q9.

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‘Common values’ generally seen as bringing nations together more than ‘common problems’

Across many of the 19 countries surveyed, larger shares say that common values are more important for bringing nations together than say common problems are more important.

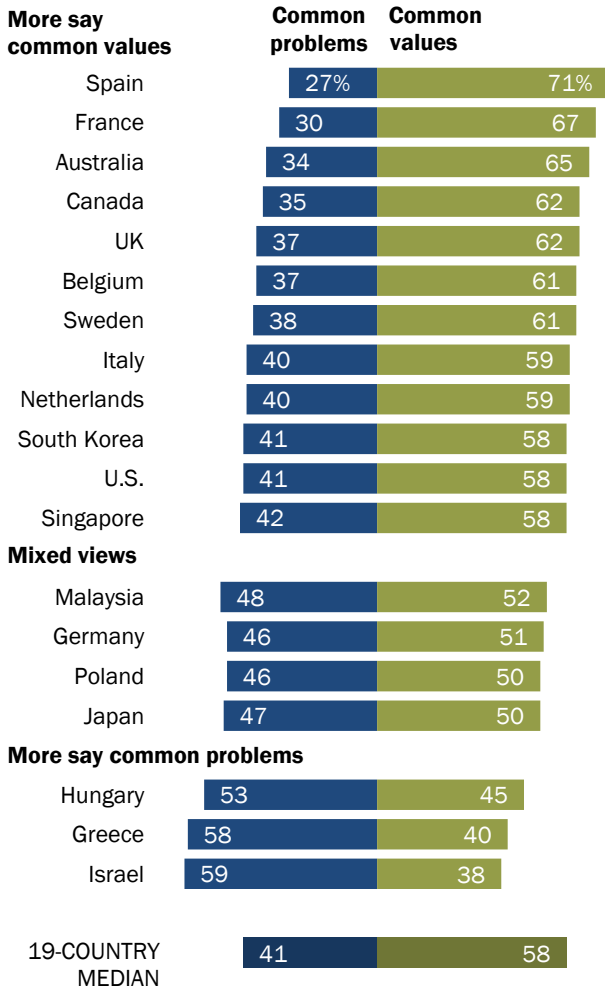
Majorities in 12 countries say common values are more important to international cooperation, including about two-thirds or more in Spain, France and Australia. Countries where more hold the view that common values bring countries together span Europe, the Asia-Pacific region and North America.

Views on the importance of values or problems for bringing countries together are somewhat mixed in Malaysia, Germany, Poland and Japan. Nearly equal shares in these countries say either common values or problems are more important for global cooperation.

Only in three countries surveyed do more than half say common problems are important for bringing nations together: Israel, Greece and Hungary.

More say ‘common values’ bring nations together than ‘common problems’

% who say ___ are more important for bringing nations together



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8.

“Climate Change Remains Top Global Threat Across 19-Country Survey”

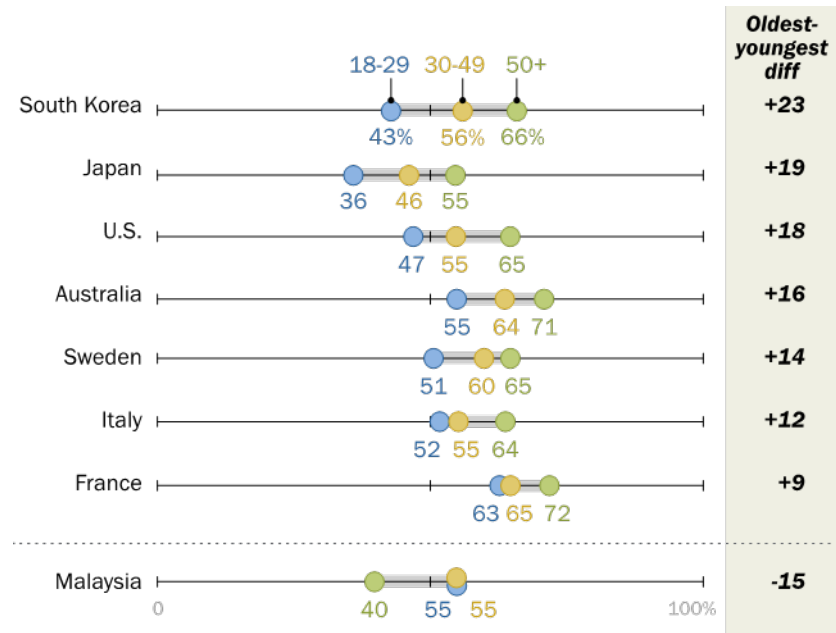
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In seven countries, adults ages 50 and older are more likely to say common values are more important for bringing nations together than those ages 18 to 29. Younger adults are, on the other hand, more likely to cite common problems as important for international cooperation than their older counterparts. In South Korea, for example, older adults are 23 percentage points more likely than those 18 to 29 to say common values bring countries together.

In Malaysia, however, the pattern is reversed. Young adults are more likely to say common values bring nations together, while older adults are more likely to say common problems encourage international cooperation.

Older adults are more likely to believe ‘common values’ bring countries together than younger adults

% who say *common values* are more important for bringing nations together



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.
 Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8.
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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 at or 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.²

Reform UK, formerly the Brexit Party, 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.

² 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
Syriza	Greece	2.3	7.0	--	Populist
Populist parties in the center					
Five Star Movement (M5S)	Italy	4.8	9.2	Strongly populist	Populist
Populist parties on the right					
Forza Italia	Italy	6.9	4.1	Strongly populist	Populist
Law and Justice	Poland	7.6	6.9	Strongly populist	Populist
Jobbik	Hungary	7.7	6.1	Strongly populist	Populist
Reform UK*	UK	8.2	5.3	Strongly populist	--
Fidesz	Hungary	8.3	6.5	Strongly populist	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
Greek Solution	Greece	9.0	7.6	--	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

*Previously named the Brexit Party

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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Methodology

Pew Research Center's Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Gallup and Langer Research 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](#). Results for the U.S. survey are based on data from the American Trends Panel.

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. Panelists participate via self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access at home are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish. The panel is being managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report is drawn from the panel wave conducted from March 21 to March 27, 2022. A total of 3,581 panelists responded out of 4,120 who were sampled, for a response rate of 87%.

The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and

attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 3,581 respondents is plus or minus 2.3 percentage points.

Panel recruitment

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	1,598
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	938
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	470
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	4,425
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,625
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,694
May 29 to July 7, 2021				
Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	935
	Total	39,540	27,414	11,685

Note: Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Sampled households receive mailings asking a randomly selected adult to complete a survey online. A question at the end of the survey asks if the respondent is willing to join the ATP. Starting in 2020, another stage was added to the recruitment. Households that do not respond to the online survey are sent a paper version of the questionnaire, \$5 and a postage-paid return envelope. A subset of the adults returning the paper version of the survey are invited to join the ATP. This subset of adults receive a follow-up mailing with a \$10 pre-incentive and invitation to join the ATP.

Across the four address-based recruitments, a total of 19,822 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 17,472 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, the adult with the next birthday was asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 27,414 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,685 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.³ The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

Sample design

This study featured a stratified random sample from the ATP. The overall target population for this survey was non-institutionalized persons ages 18 and older, living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data that

³ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#)."

was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was March 21 to March 27, 2022. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on March 21, 2022.

Invitations were sent out in two separate launches: Soft Launch and Full Launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on March 21, 2022. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on March 22, 2022.

All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP panelists that consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.

Invitation and reminder dates

	Soft Launch	Full Launch
Initial invitation	March 21, 2022	March 22, 2022
First reminder	March 24, 2022	March 24, 2022
Final reminder	March 26, 2022	March 26, 2022

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, the Center's researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing clear patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for very high rates of leaving questions blank, as well as always selecting the first or last answer presented. As a

result of this checking, four ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. The base weights for

panelists recruited in different years are scaled to be proportionate to the effective sample size for all active panelists in their cohort and then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

Some of the population benchmarks used for weighting come from surveys conducted prior to the coronavirus outbreak that began in February 2020. However, the weighting variables for panelists recruited in 2021 were measured at the time they were recruited to the panel. Likewise, the profile variables for existing panelists were updated from panel surveys conducted in July or August 2021.

This does not pose a problem for most of the variables used in the weighting, which are quite stable at both the population and individual levels. However, volunteerism may have changed over the intervening period in ways that made their 2021 measurements incompatible with the

Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2019 American Community Survey (ACS)
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metro/Non-metro	2020 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2019 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2021 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

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available (pre-pandemic) benchmarks. To address this, volunteerism is weighted using the profile variables that were measured in 2020. For all other weighting dimensions, the more recent panelist measurements from 2021 are used.

For panelists recruited in 2021, plausible values were imputed using the 2020 volunteerism values from existing panelists with similar characteristics. This ensures that any patterns of change that were observed in the existing panelists were also reflected in the new recruits when the weighting was performed.

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 survey.

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	3,581	2.3 percentage points
Half sample	At least 1,764	3.2 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,600	3.3 percentage points
Half sample	At least 790	4.6 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	1,881	3.1 percentage points
Half sample	At least 927	4.4 percentage points

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	3,581
Logged onto survey; broke-off	2.12	44
Logged onto survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	27
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	463
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		4
Screened out		0
Total panelists in the survey		4,120
Completed interviews	I	3,581
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	538
Non-contact	NC	1
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		4,120
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		87%

Cumulative response rate	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	69%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 105	43%
Response rate to Wave 105 survey	87%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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Topline questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey
August 31, 2022 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](#).
- 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.
- Surveys in the U.S. and Australia were conducted online. The U.S. survey was conducted on Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel. The Australia survey was conducted on the Social Research Centre’s Life in Australia Panel. In both countries, many questions have been asked in previous surveys on the phone. Phone trends for comparison are provided in separate tables throughout the topline. The extent of the mode differences varies across questions; while there are negligible differences on some questions, others have more pronounced differences. Caution should be taken when evaluating online and phone estimates.
- Since 2020, the Italy survey has been conducted by telephone; surveys were conducted face-to-face in 2002 and 2007-2019.
- Since 2021, the Greece survey has been conducted by telephone; all prior surveys in Greece were conducted face-to-face.
- In 2022, the Malaysia survey was conducted by telephone. Prior surveys in Malaysia were conducted face-to-face. Due to this shift in mode and differences in past sample designs and weighting parameters, all previous trends in Malaysia are not directly comparable and have been omitted from the topline.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q5d. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? d. The United Nations					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	10	51	24	13	2	100
	Spring, 2021	12	47	25	14	2	100
	March, 2020	12	48	23	14	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	16	50	19	11	5	100
	Spring, 2021	18	53	15	9	5	100
	Summer, 2020	16	52	16	11	6	100
	Spring, 2019	16	53	18	8	5	100
	Spring, 2016	16	52	12	6	13	100
	Spring, 2013	11	51	17	8	13	100
	Spring, 2009	19	51	14	6	10	100
	Spring, 2007	15	49	19	8	8	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	14	51	17	9	9	100
	Spring, 2021	9	56	20	11	4	100
	Summer, 2020	10	49	25	13	3	100
France	Spring, 2022	12	52	17	9	10	100
	Spring, 2021	8	55	22	8	6	100
	Summer, 2020	7	53	23	11	6	100
	Spring, 2019	11	51	23	10	5	100
	Spring, 2016	7	52	25	8	7	100
	Spring, 2013	8	55	27	9	0	100
	Spring, 2012	10	62	21	7	0	100
	Spring, 2011	14	62	18	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	9	65	20	6	0	100
	Spring, 2007	9	57	26	7	0	100
	Spring, 2006	10	62	20	8	0	100
	Spring, 2004	10	57	24	6	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	16	57	19	5	3	100
	Spring, 2021	18	54	18	4	6	100
	Summer, 2020	8	53	29	5	6	100
	Spring, 2019	11	54	23	4	8	100
	Spring, 2016	8	57	24	3	8	100
	Spring, 2013	7	58	24	3	7	100
	Spring, 2012	12	61	22	2	4	100
	Spring, 2011	9	64	19	2	6	100
	Spring, 2009	6	59	23	4	7	100
	Spring, 2007	8	56	27	4	5	100
	Spring, 2006	13	55	21	4	7	100
	Spring, 2004	21	50	20	3	6	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	6	39	34	15	6	100
	Spring, 2021	8	42	32	12	6	100
	Spring, 2019	4	44	28	8	16	100
	Spring, 2016	4	37	33	20	6	100
	Spring, 2013	2	34	37	21	6	100
	Spring, 2012	3	34	32	26	6	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	13	48	15	5	19	100
	Spring, 2019	8	42	14	6	30	100
	Spring, 2016	7	51	22	5	15	100

		Q5d. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? d. The United Nations					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	Spring, 2022	17	52	17	10	4	100
	Spring, 2021	15	60	16	6	3	100
	Summer, 2020	15	48	23	13	1	100
	Spring, 2019	15	56	16	5	8	100
	Spring, 2016	15	54	16	8	7	100
	Spring, 2013	11	56	15	5	11	100
	Spring, 2012	12	55	18	6	9	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	17	55	17	5	5	100
	Spring, 2021	17	54	14	8	6	100
	Summer, 2020	11	53	23	9	3	100
	Spring, 2019	13	57	17	9	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	28	56	7	1	8	100
	Spring, 2019	20	58	7	2	14	100
	Spring, 2016	8	59	11	2	20	100
	Spring, 2013	7	57	18	2	16	100
	Spring, 2012	12	59	15	2	10	100
	Spring, 2011	14	58	14	2	13	100
	Spring, 2009	10	62	10	2	16	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	20	40	22	12	5	100
	Spring, 2021	20	47	21	9	4	100
	Summer, 2020	21	40	23	15	1	100
	Spring, 2019	20	43	20	13	4	100
	Spring, 2016	17	38	23	14	8	100
	Spring, 2013	14	36	29	15	6	100
	Spring, 2012	16	41	23	15	5	100
	Spring, 2011	22	44	19	10	5	100
	Spring, 2009	8	53	20	4	14	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	34	46	14	4	2	100
	Spring, 2021	34	50	11	4	1	100
	Summer, 2020	27	50	16	6	2	100
	Spring, 2019	28	52	13	4	3	100
	Spring, 2016	34	48	14	2	2	100
	Spring, 2007	32	47	13	2	6	100
UK	Spring, 2022	21	53	14	7	4	100
	Spring, 2021	20	49	15	8	9	100
	Summer, 2020	20	50	18	7	5	100
	Spring, 2019	22	46	17	10	5	100
	Spring, 2016	20	48	15	8	10	100
	Spring, 2013	13	51	16	8	11	100
	Spring, 2012	17	51	16	7	10	100
	Spring, 2011	21	52	14	4	10	100
	Spring, 2009	17	50	15	7	12	100
	Spring, 2007	11	47	23	8	10	100
	Spring, 2006	16	49	15	8	11	100
	Spring, 2004	22	52	14	4	7	100

		Q5d. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? d. The United Nations					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Israel	Spring, 2022	3	23	40	30	5	100
	Spring, 2019	4	27	35	30	5	100
	Spring, 2013	5	22	41	29	3	100
	Spring, 2011	4	24	39	30	2	100
	Spring, 2009	5	27	34	31	3	100
	Spring, 2007	7	31	34	24	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	10	56	24	10	1	100
	March, 2021	7	57	25	10	1	100
	June, 2020	7	50	27	15	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	2	38	37	11	11	100
	Spring, 2021	3	38	36	9	14	100
	Summer, 2020	2	27	40	15	16	100
	Spring, 2019	4	43	28	7	18	100
	Spring, 2016	4	41	28	6	20	100
	Spring, 2013	5	40	37	3	15	100
	Spring, 2012	8	49	27	6	11	100
	Spring, 2011	10	51	25	2	13	100
	Spring, 2009	5	40	33	7	15	100
	Spring, 2007	5	36	33	7	19	100
	Spring, 2006	8	48	31	5	7	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	24	41	23	10	2	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	11	48	30	9	2	100
	Spring, 2021	13	55	23	6	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	11	70	16	1	3	100
	Spring, 2021	9	64	22	2	4	100
	Summer, 2020	6	63	23	4	4	100
	Spring, 2019	10	72	10	1	6	100
	Spring, 2013	14	70	9	0	7	100
	Spring, 2009	9	70	10	1	10	100
	Spring, 2007	9	65	11	2	13	100

U.S. AND AUSTRALIA PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q5d. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of...? d. The United Nations					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	18	44	16	15	7	100
	Spring, 2020	20	45	16	13	7	100
	Spring, 2019	19	40	19	14	8	100
	Spring, 2016	19	45	18	11	7	100
	Spring, 2013	13	45	17	14	10	100
	Spring, 2012	16	42	17	12	13	100
	Spring, 2011	19	42	16	12	11	100
	Spring, 2009	18	43	16	13	10	100
	Spring, 2007	9	39	23	16	13	100
	Spring, 2006	15	36	19	19	11	100
	Spring, 2004	14	41	20	15	11	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	14	51	20	12	3	100
	Summer, 2020	10	51	22	12	5	100
	Spring, 2019	12	48	21	11	8	100
	Spring, 2016	15	51	17	9	9	100
	Spring, 2013	12	51	19	9	9	100

		Q8. When thinking about why countries cooperate with each other, what is more important for bringing nations together?			
		Common values	Common problems	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	58	41	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	62	35	3	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	61	37	2	100
France	Spring, 2022	67	30	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	51	46	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	40	58	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	45	53	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	59	40	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	59	40	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	50	46	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	71	27	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	61	38	1	100
UK	Spring, 2022	62	37	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	38	59	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	65	34	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	50	47	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	52	48	1	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	58	42	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	58	41	1	100

		Q9. Which statement comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right?			
		Many of the problems facing our country can be solved by working with other countries	Few of the problems facing our country can be solved by working with other countries	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	53	45	2	100
	Spring, 2021	54	45	1	100
	March, 2020	56	43	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	52	43	4	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	63	31	6	100
France	Spring, 2022	65	31	4	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	71	28	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	58	41	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	68	28	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	74	25	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	76	23	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	49	46	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	72	25	3	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	81	19	0	100
UK	Spring, 2022	70	29	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	48	46	6	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	64	35	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	76	20	4	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	49	50	2	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	54	46	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	60	39	2	100

U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q9. Which statement comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right?			
		Many of the problems facing our country can be solved by working with other countries	Few of the problems facing our country can be solved by working with other countries	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2020	62	36	3	100

		Q10a. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? a. Global climate change				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	54	30	16	0	100
	March, 2020	58	28	13	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	65	25	10	0	100
	Summer, 2020	67	25	7	0	100
	Spring, 2018	66	25	9	0	100
	Spring, 2017	60	28	11	2	100
	Spring, 2016	61	26	9	3	100
	Spring, 2013	54	34	10	2	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	75	18	6	0	100
	Summer, 2020	70	24	6	0	100
France	Spring, 2022	81	13	5	1	100
	Summer, 2020	83	13	3	1	100
	Spring, 2018	83	14	3	0	100
	Spring, 2017	72	20	7	0	100
	Spring, 2016	73	20	5	1	100
	Spring, 2013	54	33	13	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	73	21	5	1	100
	Summer, 2020	69	26	4	1	100
	Spring, 2018	71	23	4	2	100
	Spring, 2017	63	30	5	1	100
	Spring, 2016	65	28	6	1	100
	Spring, 2013	56	37	7	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	86	8	5	0	100
	Spring, 2018	90	6	4	0	100
	Spring, 2017	79	14	6	1	100
	Spring, 2016	84	10	5	1	100
	Spring, 2013	87	9	4	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	80	17	2	1	100
	Spring, 2018	66	26	6	2	100
	Spring, 2017	59	33	6	2	100
	Spring, 2016	66	26	6	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	82	14	4	0	100
	Summer, 2020	83	15	2	0	100
	Spring, 2018	71	16	8	4	100
	Spring, 2017	65	25	6	5	100
	Spring, 2016	72	19	6	2	100
	Spring, 2013	64	27	5	4	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	77	19	5	0	100
	Summer, 2020	70	25	5	0	100
	Spring, 2018	70	22	6	1	100
	Spring, 2017	64	29	6	1	100
	Spring, 2016	56	34	9	1	100

		Q10a. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? a. Global climate change				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2022	68	21	7	4	100
	Spring, 2018	55	31	10	5	100
	Spring, 2017	42	37	13	7	100
	Spring, 2016	54	28	12	6	100
	Spring, 2013	45	37	13	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	78	15	5	2	100
	Summer, 2020	83	14	3	0	100
	Spring, 2018	81	13	5	0	100
	Spring, 2017	89	7	4	1	100
	Spring, 2016	89	7	3	1	100
	Spring, 2013	64	26	8	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	70	25	5	0	100
	Summer, 2020	63	31	5	0	100
	Spring, 2018	69	26	4	0	100
	Spring, 2017	64	32	3	1	100
	Spring, 2016	64	31	4	1	100
UK	Spring, 2022	75	19	5	1	100
	Summer, 2020	71	24	4	0	100
	Spring, 2018	66	23	7	4	100
	Spring, 2017	59	30	7	4	100
	Spring, 2016	58	28	11	3	100
	Spring, 2013	48	35	13	4	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	47	31	21	1	100
	Spring, 2018	38	40	18	4	100
	Spring, 2017	38	40	18	4	100
	Spring, 2013	30	48	18	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	71	22	7	0	100
	June, 2020	59	31	10	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	82	13	3	2	100
	Summer, 2020	80	15	3	2	100
	Spring, 2018	75	18	4	3	100
	Spring, 2017	67	26	4	3	100
	Spring, 2016	68	21	8	3	100
	Spring, 2013	72	21	5	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	44	35	21	1	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	57	33	9	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	82	14	3	1	100
	Summer, 2020	81	15	3	1	100
	Spring, 2018	86	9	3	1	100
	Spring, 2017	79	17	3	1	100
	Spring, 2013	85	9	4	2	100

U.S. AND AUSTRALIA PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q10a. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? a. Global climate change				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	62	23	14	1	100
	Spring, 2020	60	27	12	1	100
	Spring, 2018	59	23	16	2	100
	Spring, 2017	56	26	16	2	100
	April, 2016	53	30	15	3	100
	Spring, 2013	40	37	20	3	100
	May, 2012	45	32	19	3	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	59	30	10	1	100
	Spring, 2018	60	29	9	1	100
	Spring, 2017	58	29	12	2	100
	Spring, 2016	60	28	9	2	100
	Spring, 2013	52	34	12	2	100

		Q10b. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? b. The condition of the global economy				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	63	34	3	1	100
	March, 2020	55	40	5	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	58	37	4	1	100
	Summer, 2020	60	35	4	1	100
	Spring, 2018	41	43	12	4	100
	Spring, 2017	33	48	14	5	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	60	29	7	3	100
	Summer, 2020	56	36	6	2	100
France	Spring, 2022	63	26	8	3	100
	Summer, 2020	67	24	7	3	100
	Spring, 2018	46	37	15	2	100
	Spring, 2017	45	39	14	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	50	43	6	2	100
	Summer, 2020	45	46	7	2	100
	Spring, 2018	29	55	13	3	100
	Spring, 2017	22	53	20	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	93	2	4	0	100
	Spring, 2018	88	6	6	1	100
	Spring, 2017	88	5	6	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	72	21	5	2	100
	Spring, 2018	28	47	18	8	100
	Spring, 2017	37	45	12	6	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	56	32	11	1	100
	Summer, 2020	55	34	11	1	100
	Spring, 2018	50	28	12	11	100
	Spring, 2017	56	29	8	8	100

		Q10b. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? b. The condition of the global economy				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	53	41	5	1	100
	Summer, 2020	47	44	9	0	100
	Spring, 2018	28	48	21	3	100
	Spring, 2017	21	52	23	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	60	22	10	8	100
	Spring, 2018	23	41	23	13	100
	Spring, 2017	25	39	23	13	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	76	19	3	2	100
	Summer, 2020	76	20	3	0	100
	Spring, 2018	57	32	9	2	100
	Spring, 2017	72	16	9	3	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	37	55	7	1	100
	Summer, 2020	40	52	6	1	100
	Spring, 2018	27	54	12	6	100
	Spring, 2017	20	60	14	5	100
UK	Spring, 2022	66	29	3	2	100
	Summer, 2020	65	31	4	1	100
	Spring, 2018	41	38	14	7	100
	Spring, 2017	37	44	11	8	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	50	33	13	4	100
	Spring, 2018	35	47	15	3	100
	Spring, 2017	33	45	18	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	65	34	1	0	100
	June, 2020	62	36	2	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	74	18	4	4	100
	Summer, 2020	74	18	5	3	100
	Spring, 2018	52	31	9	8	100
	Spring, 2017	51	31	10	8	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	49	32	18	1	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	61	31	8	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	80	18	2	1	100
	Summer, 2020	83	14	2	1	100
	Spring, 2018	74	19	5	2	100
	Spring, 2017	77	17	3	3	100

U.S. AND AUSTRALIA PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q10b. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? b. The condition of the global economy				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	55	35	8	2	100
	Spring, 2020	55	37	7	1	100
	Spring, 2018	44	36	16	4	100
	Spring, 2017	37	45	14	4	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	61	33	3	2	100
	Spring, 2018	43	42	10	5	100
	Spring, 2017	42	45	9	4	100

		Q10c. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? c. The spread of infectious diseases				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	57	37	6	0	100
	March, 2020	76	22	2	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	57	34	9	0	100
	Summer, 2020	67	30	3	0	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	61	29	9	1	100
	Summer, 2020	69	28	3	0	100
France	Spring, 2022	68	26	6	1	100
	Summer, 2020	74	22	2	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	49	42	8	1	100
	Summer, 2020	55	40	4	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	82	11	7	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	73	23	4	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	69	25	6	0	100
	Summer, 2020	69	27	4	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	60	33	6	0	100
	Summer, 2020	62	35	4	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	78	14	6	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	72	24	3	1	100
	Summer, 2020	78	18	3	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	44	52	4	0	100
	Summer, 2020	56	42	2	0	100
UK	Spring, 2022	61	35	4	1	100
	Summer, 2020	74	23	2	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	67	24	9	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	61	36	3	0	100
	June, 2020	59	39	2	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	82	14	3	1	100
	Summer, 2020	88	9	2	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	60	24	15	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	61	32	7	0	100

		Q10c. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? c. The spread of infectious diseases				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
South Korea	Spring, 2022	79	17	4	0	100
	Summer, 2020	89	9	1	0	100

U.S. AND AUSTRALIA PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q10c. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? c. The spread of infectious diseases				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	78	19	3	1	100
	Spring, 2020	79	19	2	0	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	68	29	2	1	100

		Q10d. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? d. The spread of false information online				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	70	26	4	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	68	24	7	1	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	68	25	6	2	100
France	Spring, 2022	74	20	5	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	75	20	5	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	79	12	9	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	63	25	7	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	77	17	4	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	75	20	4	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	65	24	6	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	70	20	7	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	64	31	4	0	100
UK	Spring, 2022	72	24	3	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	42	30	22	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	66	31	3	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	77	16	4	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	65	19	16	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	57	32	10	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	82	15	3	1	100

		Q10e. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? e. Cyberattacks from other countries				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	71	26	2	1	100
	March, 2020	74	23	3	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	63	31	4	1	100
	Summer, 2020	59	36	4	1	100
	Spring, 2018	57	34	6	2	100
	Spring, 2017	47	40	8	6	100
	Spring, 2016	49	38	8	5	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	68	24	4	4	100
	Summer, 2020	61	31	6	1	100
France	Spring, 2022	75	19	3	3	100
	Summer, 2020	71	23	3	3	100
	Spring, 2018	67	29	4	0	100
	Spring, 2017	64	28	6	1	100
	Spring, 2016	68	24	6	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	69	25	5	1	100
	Summer, 2020	64	29	4	3	100
	Spring, 2018	66	27	4	3	100
	Spring, 2017	66	28	3	3	100
	Spring, 2016	66	28	3	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	67	20	10	3	100
	Spring, 2018	63	14	8	14	100
	Spring, 2017	51	23	11	15	100
	Spring, 2016	41	25	16	18	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	56	29	5	9	100
	Spring, 2018	35	39	12	13	100
	Spring, 2017	36	39	10	14	100
	Spring, 2016	48	35	7	10	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	67	24	6	3	100
	Summer, 2020	53	36	10	1	100
	Spring, 2018	45	25	11	20	100
	Spring, 2017	43	25	12	20	100
	Spring, 2016	51	29	8	12	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	75	21	3	1	100
	Summer, 2020	65	30	4	1	100
	Spring, 2018	72	24	2	2	100
	Spring, 2017	57	36	5	2	100
	Spring, 2016	52	40	5	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	65	22	5	8	100
	Spring, 2018	53	26	9	13	100
	Spring, 2017	47	28	11	14	100
	Spring, 2016	56	26	4	13	100

		Q10e. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? e. Cyberattacks from other countries				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2022	66	28	3	3	100
	Summer, 2020	59	35	6	0	100
	Spring, 2018	59	30	10	1	100
	Spring, 2017	65	21	7	7	100
	Spring, 2016	67	20	8	6	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	68	28	3	0	100
	Summer, 2020	53	40	6	1	100
	Spring, 2018	55	38	6	1	100
	Spring, 2017	44	44	8	5	100
	Spring, 2016	52	42	5	1	100
UK	Spring, 2022	65	30	3	2	100
	Summer, 2020	63	32	5	1	100
	Spring, 2018	64	27	5	4	100
	Spring, 2017	61	29	5	5	100
	Spring, 2016	55	34	5	6	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	64	22	9	5	100
	Spring, 2018	42	41	11	6	100
	Spring, 2017	38	42	16	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	66	32	2	0	100
	June, 2020	61	36	3	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	88	7	2	2	100
	Summer, 2020	83	10	4	3	100
	Spring, 2018	81	11	4	4	100
	Spring, 2017	76	15	4	6	100
	Spring, 2016	71	18	6	4	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	52	29	18	1	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	61	30	9	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	84	14	2	0	100
	Summer, 2020	83	12	3	2	100
	Spring, 2018	81	14	3	2	100
	Spring, 2017	77	16	4	3	100

U.S. AND AUSTRALIA PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q10e. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? e. Cyberattacks from other countries				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	74	21	4	1	100
	Spring, 2020	72	25	3	1	100
	Spring, 2018	74	20	4	2	100
	Spring, 2017	71	23	3	2	100
	April, 2016	72	22	3	3	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	70	26	3	1	100
	Spring, 2018	58	35	5	3	100
	Spring, 2017	51	41	5	4	100
	Spring, 2016	47	45	5	4	100

		Q62b. How much, if at all, do you think the U.S. benefits from being a member of each of the following organizations? b. The United Nations					
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	30	36	22	10	2	100
	Spring, 2021	32	35	21	10	1	100