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Most Americans Now Say U.S. Foreign Policy Ignores the Interests of Other Countries

*Democrats and Republicans express very different views of
America's global standing*

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About this research

This Pew Research Center report looks at Americans' views of the current world order and what role the United States and other nations play in it.

Why did we do this?

Pew Research Center does research to help the public, media and decision-makers understand important topics. This analysis builds on our decades of survey research about how Americans see U.S. engagement in the world and how its influence might be changing.

Learn more [about Pew Research Center](#).

How did we do this?

For this report, we surveyed 3,507 adults from March 23 to 29, 2026. Everyone who took part is a member of the Center's [American Trends Panel](#). The survey represents the views of the full U.S. adult population.

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

Most Americans Now Say U.S. Foreign Policy Ignores the Interests of Other Countries

Democrats and Republicans express very different views of America's global standing

Since 2002, we have asked Americans to what extent they think the United States takes into account the interests of other countries when making foreign policy decisions.

And for the first time, a new Pew Research Center survey finds that a majority (53%) believe the U.S. does not consider other countries' interests much or at all.

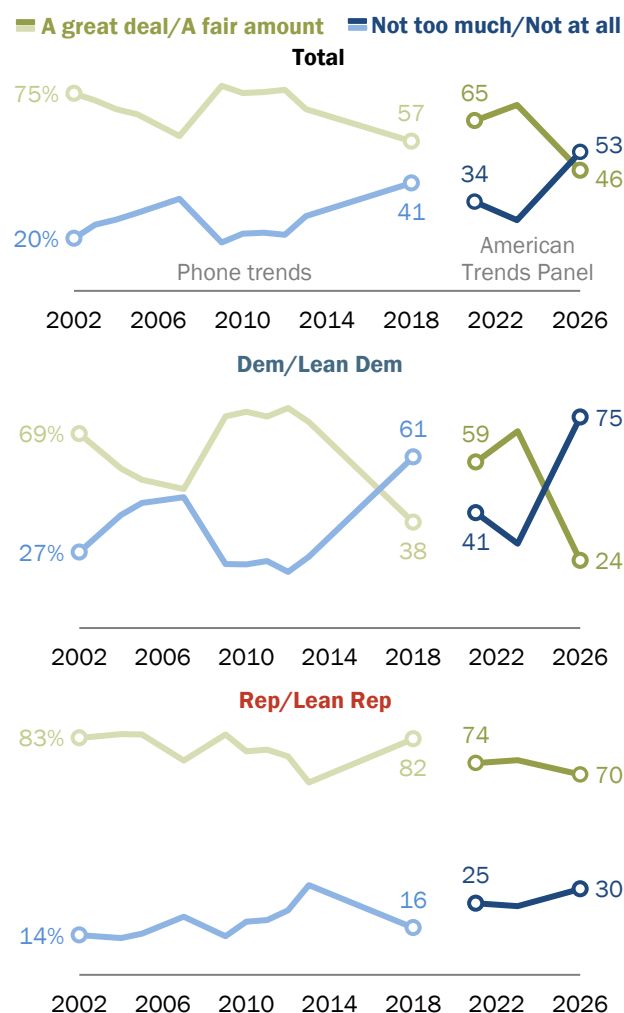
This share is up sharply from 27% in 2003, during Joe Biden's administration, with most of the change taking place among Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents.

Three-in-four Democrats now say the U.S. ignores the interests of other nations – the largest share we've measured in surveys going back two decades. Still, 61% of Democrats expressed this view in Donald Trump's first term, as did roughly half toward the end of George W. Bush's presidency.

Republican views have remained relatively consistent over time. In fact, for as long as we've asked this question, at least two-thirds of Republicans and Republican leaners have said the U.S. considers other countries' interests a

A majority of Americans say the U.S. ignores other countries' interests, but wide partisan divisions exist

% who say that in making international policy decisions, the U.S. takes into account the interests of other countries around the world ____, by party



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 23-29, 2026.
"Most Americans Now Say U.S. Foreign Policy Ignores the Interests of Other Countries"

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great deal or a fair amount when making foreign policy.

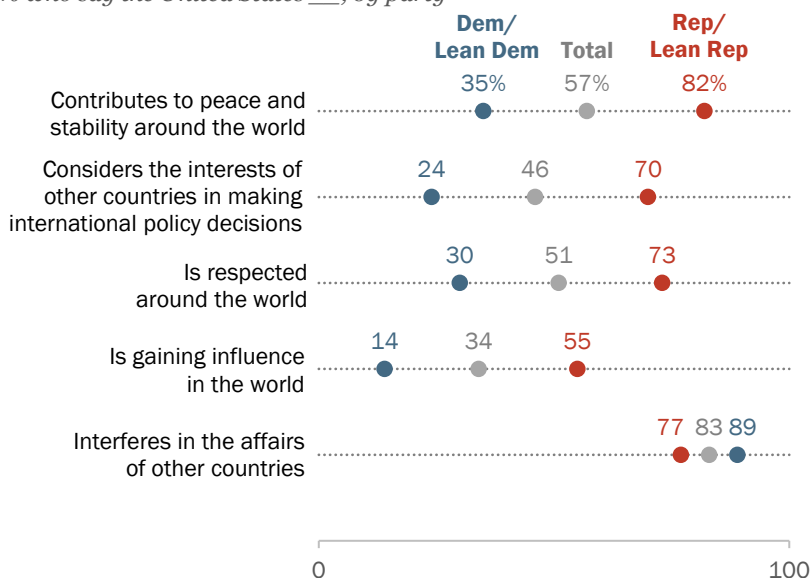
This is just one of several questions about America’s role on the global stage where we find drastically different views between Democrats and Republicans.

Republicans tend to see a world in which the U.S. contributes to peace and stability, takes into account the interests of other countries, is respected and has a growing influence in international affairs.

By contrast, Democrats tend to see a world in which the U.S. does not contribute to peace and stability, ignores the interests of other nations and is not respected. And most say its influence in the world is waning.

How Americans view their country’s global standing

% who say the United States ____, by party



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 23-29, 2026.
 “Most Americans Now Say U.S. Foreign Policy Ignores the Interests of Other Countries”
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Partisans also differ in their views of the U.S. as a global superpower. When asked to list the countries they see as both militarily and economically dominant in the world, about two-thirds of Republicans name the U.S., significantly more than the roughly four-in-ten who name China. Democrats are about equally likely to name the U.S. (53%) and China (49%) as global superpowers.

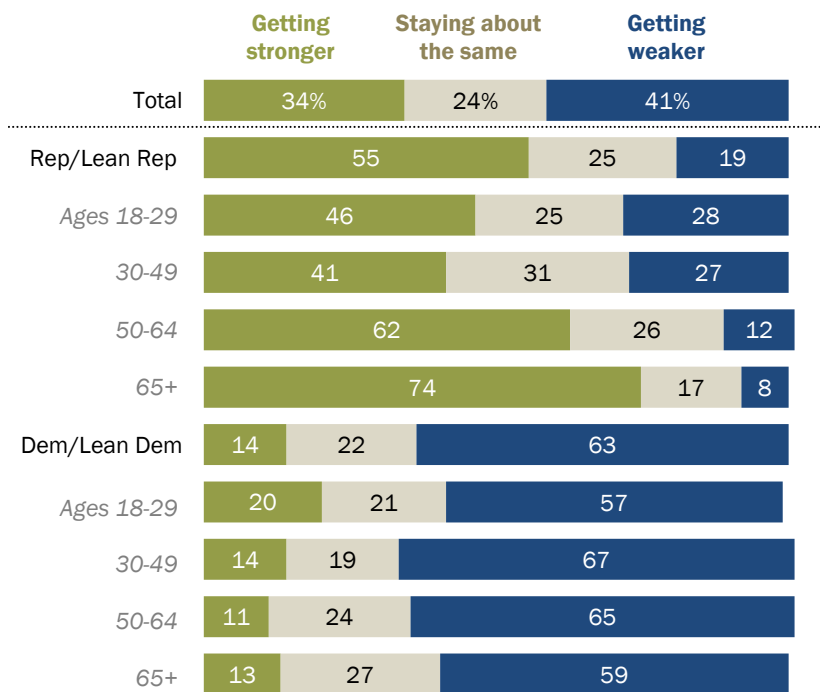
There are also some notable differences *within* the two parties – in particular, differences by age among Republicans.

Younger Republicans are generally less likely than their older counterparts to think that the U.S. is respected and growing in influence, and that it considers the interests of other nations when making foreign policy decisions. They also name the U.S. as a global superpower less often.

Previous Center analyses based on this survey have highlighted age gaps among Republicans on other foreign policy issues as well. For instance, younger Republicans are less likely to express confidence in President Donald Trump’s ability to [deal with Iran, Israel and NATO](#), among other issues.

Older Republicans are more likely than younger ones to say U.S. global influence is growing

% who say the United States’ influence in the world has been ___ in recent years, by party and age



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 23-29, 2026.
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There have been notable changes in recent years on some of the questions included in this report, including along partisan lines.

- Overall, the share of Americans who believe the U.S. contributes to global peace and stability has declined from 69% in 2023, during the Biden administration, to 57% today. Among Democrats, this share has dropped from 72% to 35%; among Republicans, it has *risen* from 70% to 82%.

- Since 2024, Republicans have become more likely to say American influence in the world is growing stronger, while Democrats are more likely to say it is becoming weaker today than two years ago.

However, large majorities from both parties agree on one question: 89% of Democrats and 77% of Republicans say the U.S. interferes in the affairs of other countries a great deal or a fair amount. Overall, 83% of U.S. adults express this view, up slightly from 80% in 2023.

More in this report

In addition to asking about U.S. influence in world politics, we asked about the [global standing of 11 other countries](#).

- China is the only nation that a majority of Americans think is getting stronger, though a 45% plurality also say this about Israel.
- The share who believe Russia's influence is growing has declined over the past year.
- A 41% plurality say Iran's influence is getting weaker. (The survey was conducted March 23-29, roughly three weeks after the start of the Iran war.)

The survey also included an open-ended question which asked respondents to [name the countries they consider global superpowers](#). Nearly six-in-ten (57%) mention the U.S., 44% mention China and 24% mention Russia.

Additionally, while most Americans say the U.S. does not consider the interests of other countries, the survey finds that 65% think it *should* do this when dealing with major international issues – even if it means making compromises. Democrats are much more likely than Republicans to hold this view.

Jump to the sections below to learn how Americans answered the following questions about the United States' role in the world:

- [Is the U.S. respected?](#)
- [Is U.S. influence getting stronger or weaker?](#)
- [Does the U.S. interfere in the affairs of other nations?](#)
- [Does the U.S. contribute to peace and stability?](#)
- [How should the U.S. weigh compromise and national interest in foreign policy?](#)

Is the U.S. respected?

Overall, 91% of Americans think it is important for the U.S. to be generally respected by other countries. Equal shares of Democrats and Republicans express this view, including around six-in-ten in each party who see it as *very* important for the U.S. to be respected.

However, partisans are divided over whether the U.S. *actually is* respected around the world.

Around three-quarters of Republicans (73%) say the U.S. is respected, unchanged from last year. This includes 21% who say the U.S. is very respected and 52% who say it is somewhat respected.

There is a significant difference between the oldest and youngest Republicans on this question. Those ages 65 and older are 21 percentage points more likely than those ages 18 to 29 to say the U.S. is respected around the world (84% vs. 63%).

By contrast, 30% of Democrats say the U.S. is respected by other countries, down from 39% a year ago. This includes roughly a quarter (23%) who say that the U.S. is *not at all* respected.

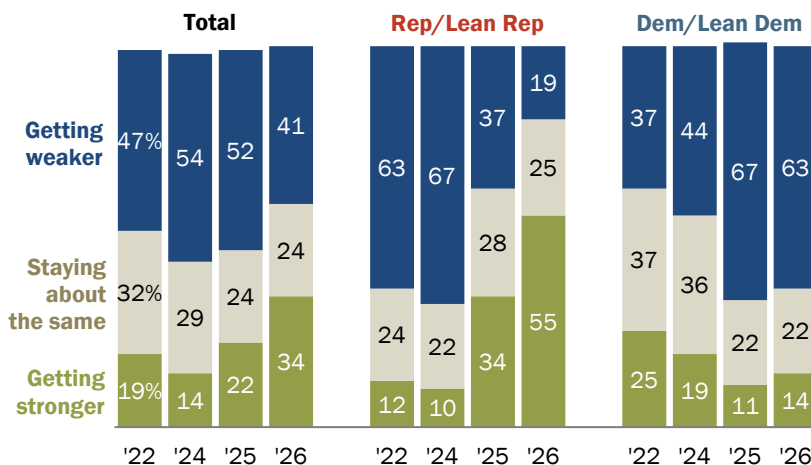
Is U.S. influence getting stronger or weaker?

When asked about the United States' global influence in recent years, a plurality of Americans (41%) say it has been getting weaker. But that share is the smallest it's been since 2022.

Instead, **a growing number of Americans say U.S. influence is strengthening (34%).** This change is driven almost entirely by Republicans: Today, 55% say U.S. global influence is getting

How Americans see U.S. global influence changing

% who say the United States' influence in the world has been ___ in recent years, by party



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.
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stronger, up 21 points from 2025 and 45 points from 2024, the final year of Biden’s presidency.

There is a 25-point gap between older and younger Republicans on this question.

Around two-thirds of those ages 50 and older (68%) say U.S. influence is getting stronger, compared with 43% of GOP adults under 50.

For their part, **most Democrats (63%) say U.S. influence is getting weaker.** These views are largely unchanged from last year, though Democrats are more likely to hold this view now than they were when Biden was in office. About equal shares of younger and older Democrats say U.S. influence is waning.

Ratings of U.S. influence also vary by ideology within each party. About six-in-ten conservative Republicans (62%) think U.S. influence has been getting stronger, compared with 44% of moderate and liberal Republicans. Conversely, 72% of liberal Democrats think U.S. influence is getting weaker, while a smaller majority of moderate and conservative Democrats agree (56%).

Does the U.S. interfere in the affairs of other nations?

A large majority of Americans (83%) believe the U.S. interferes in the affairs of other countries, including 39% who say it does so *a great deal*. Democrats are slightly more likely than Republicans to hold this view (89% vs. 77%).

Views vary by age within each party. Democrats under 50 are somewhat less likely than those ages 50 and older to think the U.S. interferes in the affairs of other countries. But younger Republicans are somewhat *more* likely than their older counterparts to say the same.

Does the U.S. contribute to peace and stability?

A majority of Americans (57%) say the U.S. contributes a great deal or a fair amount to peace and stability around the world. Republicans are much more likely than Democrats to express this opinion (82% vs. 35%), with Republicans ages 50 and older especially likely to do so (91% vs. 74% of Republicans under 50).

Even though most Americans say the country contributes to global peace, that share has declined from 69% in 2023. Partisan attitudes, however, have moved in opposing directions. Democrats are now much less likely to think the U.S. contributes to peace and stability (72% said this in 2023, versus 35% today), while Republicans have become *more* likely to hold this view (70% then, 82% today).

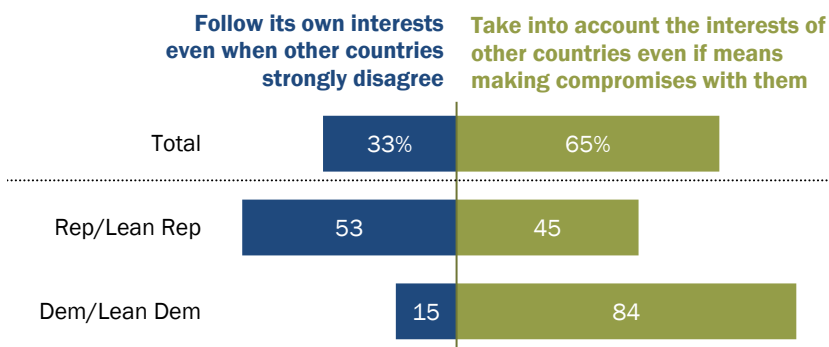
How should the U.S. weigh compromise and national interest in foreign policy?

Most Americans (65%) say that when dealing with major international issues, the U.S. should take into account the interests of other countries, even if it means making compromises with them.

But here again, views differ by party. **Democrats are much more likely to support this view than Republicans.** A slim majority of Republicans (53%) believe the U.S. should follow its own interests when faced with major international issues, even when other countries strongly disagree.

Most Democrats support compromise in foreign policy, while Republicans are more divided

% who say that when dealing with major international issues, the U.S. should ___, by party



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.
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Partisan views have not changed since we last asked this question a year ago.

What countries do Americans think are gaining and losing influence in today's world?

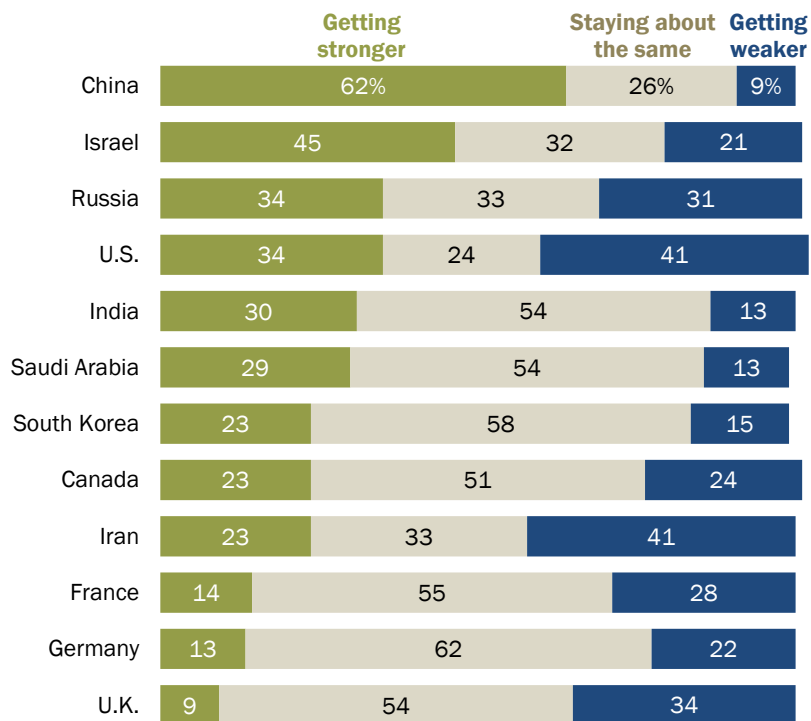
Americans believe the global influence of several nations is shifting, including the influence of the United States itself, according to a March survey of 3,507 U.S. adults.

To better understand how Americans view the global power landscape, we asked if each of 12 countries' influence in the world has been getting stronger, getting weaker or staying about the same in recent years.

- China is the only country that a majority of Americans say is getting stronger, though a 45% plurality also say Israel is getting stronger.
- On balance, Americans think U.S. influence is getting weaker rather than stronger. Still, the share who think its influence is strengthening has grown in recent years, especially among Republicans. (Read the [first section of this report](#) for more on how Americans view their country's role in the world.)
- Around four-in-ten (41%) believe Iran's global influence is waning, up from 28% last year. (The survey was conducted about three weeks after the Iran war began.)

How Americans see the influence of countries around the world changing

% of U.S. adults who say each country's influence in the world has been ___ in recent years



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 23-29, 2026.

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- While evaluations of Russia are currently split – about one-third each see its influence getting stronger, getting weaker and staying the same – the share of those who say it is weakening has increased since last year.
- Most see the influence of France, Germany and the United Kingdom staying about the same, but more say these European powers are getting weaker than getting stronger.
- Majorities also describe the influence of India, Saudi Arabia and South Korea as staying about the same, but more say they are strengthening than weakening.
- Around half of Americans (51%) say Canada’s influence is staying about the same, while roughly a quarter each think it’s getting stronger and getting weaker.

How have ratings of global influence changed over time?

The survey highlights significant changes in the way Americans think about the influence of several countries, including those that they most often [name as global superpowers](#): the U.S., China and Russia.

The most common stance on the U.S. is that its influence has been getting *weaker*, but the share saying this is down 11 percentage points since 2025. At the same time, the share saying U.S. influence is getting *stronger* has grown. This is the result of shifting views among Republicans, who are [now far more likely](#) to say U.S. influence is getting stronger and far less likely to say it is getting weaker than at any point since we first asked the question in 2022.

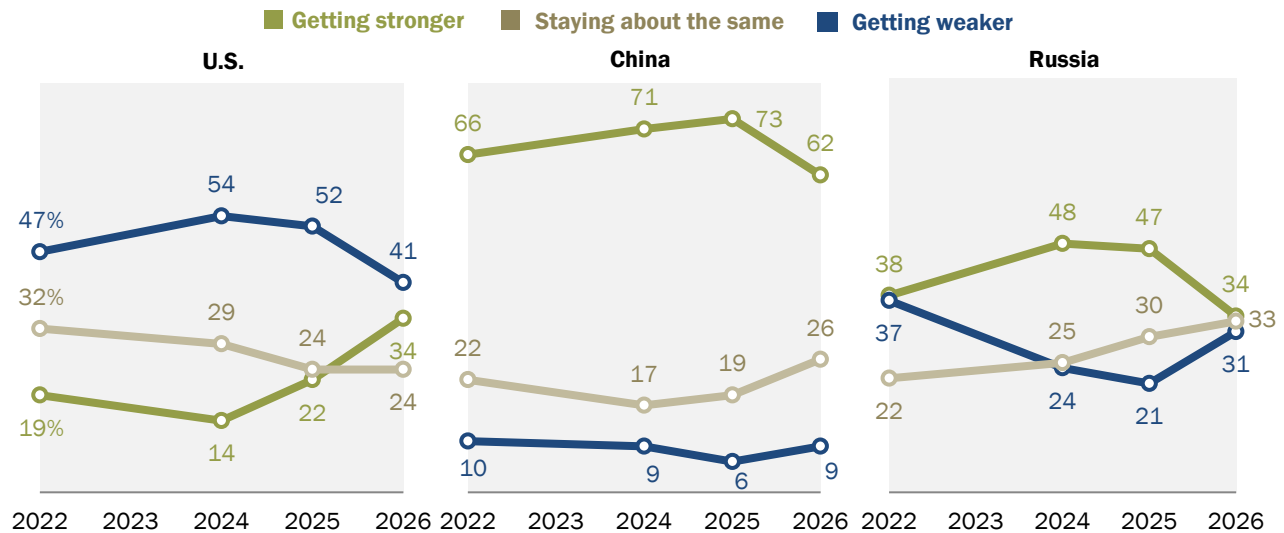
When it comes to China, fewer Americans say its influence has been getting stronger than said so last year, though this is still the majority opinion (held by 62%).

Similarly, Americans are now 13 points less likely to say Russia’s influence is growing. This marks a significant change in pattern: Where Americans were more likely to see Russia’s influence getting stronger than anything else in 2025, about one-third each now say its influence is getting stronger, weaker and staying the same.

Read our recent reports on Americans’ overall opinions of [China](#) and [Russia](#) for more.

Growing share of Americans say U.S. influence is getting stronger, while fewer now say this of China and Russia

% of U.S. adults who say each country's influence in the world has been ___ in recent years



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 23-29, 2026.

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There have been additional shifts in opinion since last year:

- More Americans see **Iran** getting weaker now than last year (41% vs. 28%) making this the plurality opinion for the first time since we began tracking these views in 2024.
- A growing share say **Israel's** global influence is strengthening: 45%, up 7 points from last year. Simultaneously, Americans' overall [opinion of Israel is getting more negative](#).
- The share of those who say the **U.K.** is getting stronger has dropped 7 points, while the share who see it getting weaker has grown 6 points.
- Germany's** influence is perceived to be leveling off: Just 13% say it's getting stronger, down 8 points from last year, while the share who see it staying about the same is up 9 points.

How do ratings of global influence differ by party?

Partisans have differing opinions about the influence of certain countries in the world – especially the U.S.

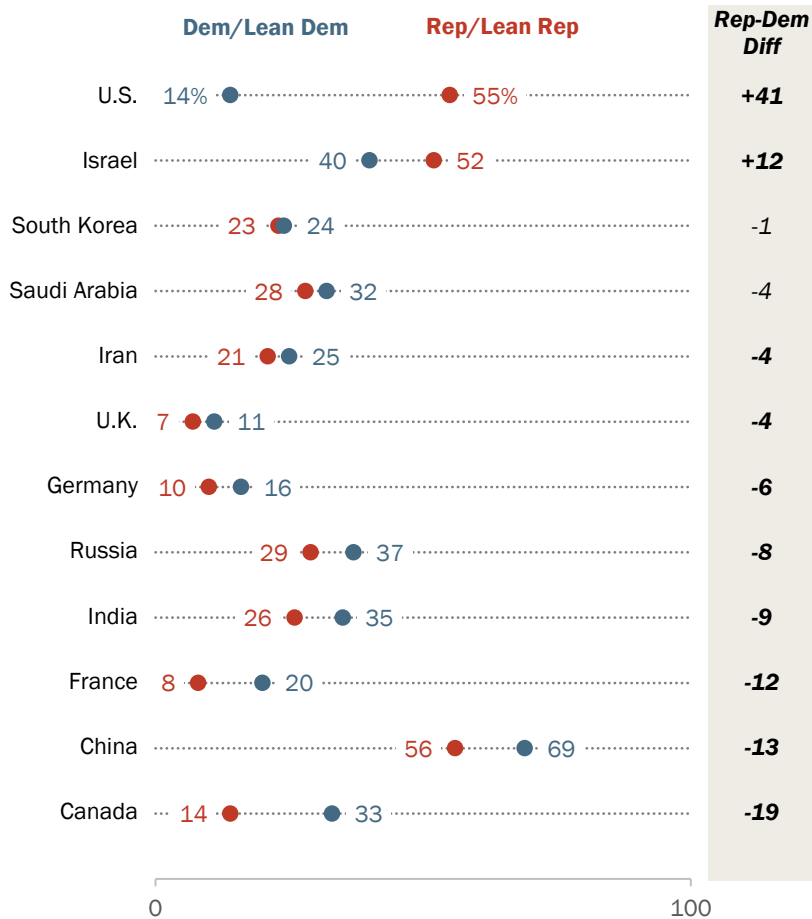
A majority of Republicans and Republican leaning independents (55%) say U.S. influence has been getting stronger, compared with 14% of Democrats and Democratic leaners. Republicans are also more likely to see Israel’s influence getting stronger.

Republicans ages 65 and older are the group most likely to see the influence of the U.S. and Israel as getting stronger. For example, 62% of these Republicans see Israel strengthening, compared with about half or fewer in all other age groups across both parties.

For their part, Democrats are more likely than Republicans to say most other countries we asked about are growing in influence, allies and adversaries alike.

Republicans far more likely than Democrats to say U.S. influence has been getting stronger

% who say each country’s influence in the world has been **getting stronger** in recent years, by party



Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**.
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China, Iran and Russia are each considered stronger by Democrats than by Republicans, as are traditional U.S. partners like Canada, France and Germany. Even so, China is the only country of these six that a majority of Democrats say is strengthening in influence.

How have partisan ratings changed?

Ratings of influence for several countries are generally moving in the same direction across parties, though Republicans' views have shifted more than Democrats' since the end of the Biden administration.

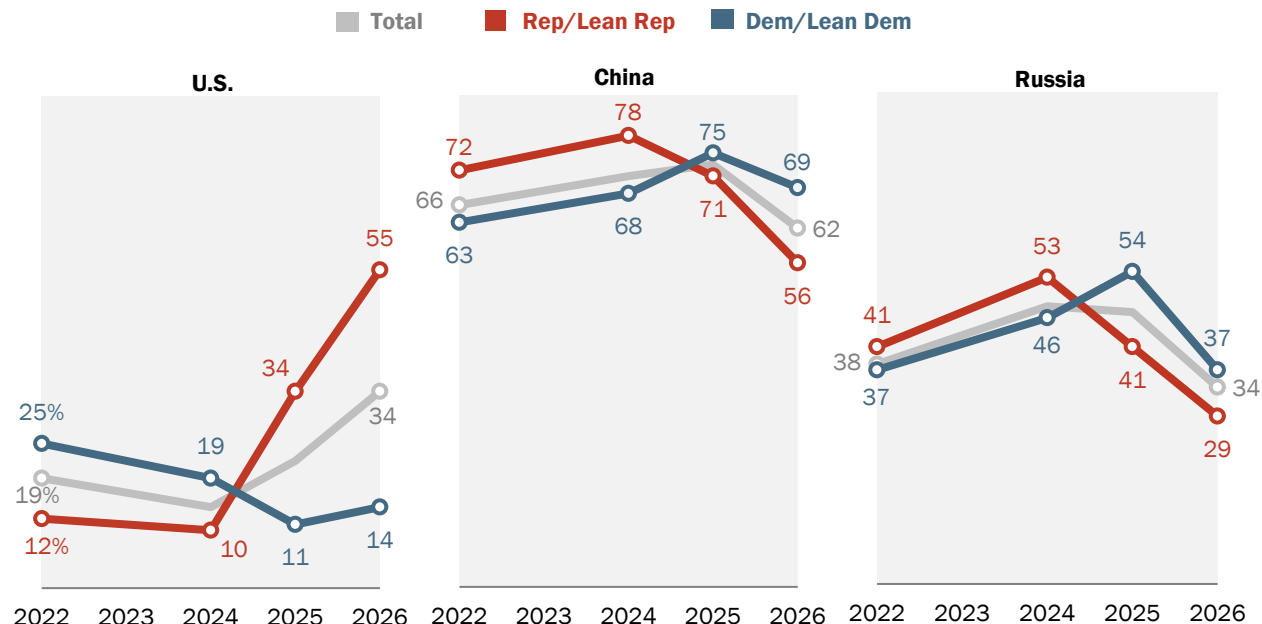
The share of Republicans who see U.S. influence getting stronger is up 21 points since last year and 45 points since 2024. The share among Democrats is up just 3 points since last year but down since Biden was in office.

Republican views are shifting more substantially on China, too: 56% of Republicans say China is getting stronger, down 22 points from 2024. After peaking in 2025, the share of Democrats who see China getting stronger is on par with two years ago.

The pattern is similar for Russia. The share of Democrats saying Russia's influence is strengthening peaked at 54% in 2025 before dropping to 37% today. But looking at the two-year

Republicans' perceptions of global influence have shifted more than Democrats' since 2024

% who say each country's influence in the world has been *getting stronger* in recent years, by party



Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 23-29, 2026.
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trend, it is Republicans who have shifted more: The share who see Russia getting stronger has dropped 24 points since 2024.

Compared with 2025, Republicans today are 22 points more likely to say Iran is getting weaker. Democrats are also more likely to see Iran getting weaker than they were last year, but the change is smaller (+6 points).

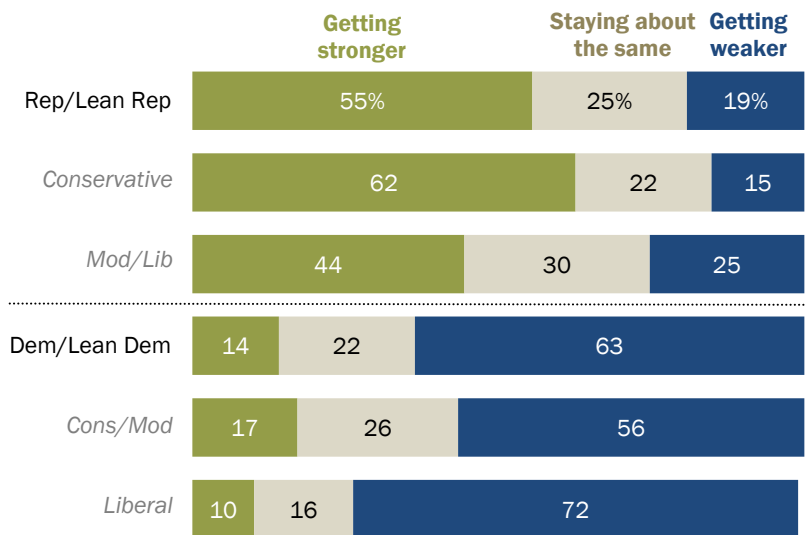
Ideological differences among Republicans

While Republicans are more likely than Democrats to say the influence that the U.S. and Israel each have in the world is getting stronger, it is conservative Republicans who are particularly likely to say this.

- 62% of conservative Republicans say U.S. influence has been getting stronger in recent years, compared with 44% of their moderate or liberal counterparts.
- 57% of conservative Republicans say Israel’s influence has been getting stronger, compared with 46% of moderate and liberal Republicans.

Evaluations of U.S. influence vary by ideology within each party

% who say the United States’ influence in the world has been ___ in recent years, by party and ideology



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.
Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 23-29, 2026.
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Conservative Republicans are also especially likely to see the influence of European powers waning. For example, while most Americans say the U.K.’s influence has been holding steady in recent years, roughly half of conservative Republicans say it’s been getting weaker.

Ideological differences among Democrats

Liberal Democrats differ from moderate and conservative Democrats in their views of some countries' global influence. For example, they are more likely to see Saudi Arabia (+9 points), India (+8) and Israel (+6) getting stronger.

When it comes to the U.S., liberal Democrats are more likely than moderates and conservatives to say their country has gotten weaker in recent years (72% vs. 56%). And like conservative Republicans, liberal Democrats are more likely to see the U.K.'s influence slipping.

How do ratings of global influence differ by age?

Americans' ratings of the influence certain countries have in the world differ by age.

- Adults ages 65 and older are more likely than those ages 18 to 29 to see U.S. influence getting stronger (43% vs. 32%).
- Americans ages 18 to 29 are the group most likely to see South Korean influence getting stronger. About one-third (32%) hold this view, compared with roughly two-in-ten or fewer in older age groups.
- Young adults are also about twice as likely as their older peers to say Saudi Arabia is growing weaker on the world stage (23% vs. around one-in-ten among older age groups).

Which countries do Americans consider global ‘superpowers,’ and how many are there?

To better understand how Americans assess the power of various countries, we asked 1,765 U.S. adults an open-ended question: “What country or countries are global superpowers, where ‘superpower’ means a country that is both militarily and economically dominant?”

Respondents could name up to six countries in their answer.

Americans most often name the United States as a global superpower: 57% mention it alone or alongside one or more other countries.

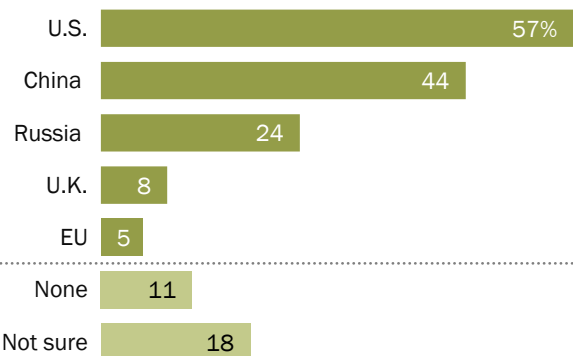
Many also name China (44%) and Russia (24%) as superpowers.

Among the other key findings:

- Republicans and Republican-leaning independents are more likely than Democrats and Democratic leaners to list the U.S. as a superpower (65% vs. 53%).
- There is no consensus about how many global superpowers there are: 11% of Americans say there are none, 27% name one country in their answer, 16% name two, and 27% name three or more.
- Democrats most commonly perceive a “multipolar” world, meaning one with three or more superpowers. Republicans most often view the world as “unipolar” and say the U.S. is its only superpower.

Americans most frequently name the U.S., China and Russia as superpowers

% of U.S. adults who say ___ is a global superpower [open-end]



Notes: Open-ended question. Respondents could name up to six countries. Those who did not answer are not shown. The survey defined “superpower” as a country that is both militarily and economically dominant. Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 23-29, 2026. “Most Americans Now Say U.S. Foreign Policy Ignores the Interests of Other Countries”

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Which countries do Americans think are superpowers?

A majority of U.S. adults (57%) say the U.S. is a militarily and economically dominant global superpower. Fewer say the same about China (44%) and Russia (24%).

Some Americans say there are no global superpowers (11%) or that they aren't sure (18%).

Age differences

Majorities of Americans in all age groups see the U.S. as a global superpower.

But there are differences by age in perceptions of China and Russia, with younger Americans more likely than older ones to view both countries as dominant international powers.

Partisan differences

Republicans are more likely than Democrats to say the U.S. is a superpower (65% vs. 53%).

Conversely, Democrats are somewhat more likely than Republicans to see China that way (49% vs. 42%).

A quarter of adults in each party see Russia as a superpower.

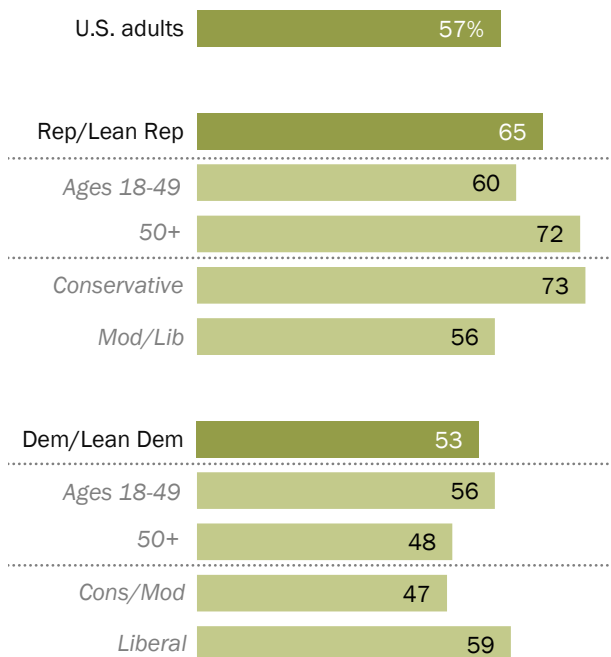
Age differences in each party

Republicans ages 50 and older are more likely than those under 50 to say the U.S. is a superpower (72% vs. 60%), though younger Republicans are more likely than older ones to say they are unsure.

Among Democrats under 50, 56% consider the U.S. a superpower, compared with 48% of those ages 50 and older. Younger Democrats are also more likely than older ones to see China and Russia as superpowers.

Republicans are more likely than Democrats to see U.S. as a superpower

% who say the U.S. is a global superpower [open-end]



Notes: Open-ended question. Respondents could name up to six countries. The survey defined "superpower" as a country that is both militarily and economically dominant.
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How many superpowers do Americans say there are?

We also counted how many countries respondents named in their list of superpowers. (They could include up to six in their answer.)

In international affairs, the number of perceived superpowers is often referred to as “polarity.” People who believe there is one global superpower perceive a “unipolar” world, those who believe there are two superpowers perceive a “bipolar” world, and so on.

Americans are divided about how many global superpowers there are.

Roughly one-in-ten (11%) say there are *no* global superpowers, 27% say there is one, 16% say there are two, and 27% say there are three or more. Another 18% aren’t sure.

Age differences

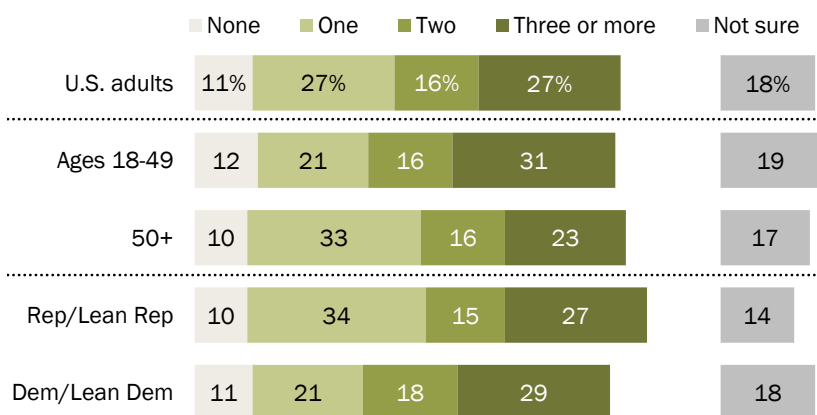
A third of adults ages 50 and older say there is only one superpower, compared with 21% of those ages 18 to 49. Conversely, around a third of younger Americans (31%) say there are three or more superpowers, while 23% of older adults say the same.

Partisan differences

Among Republicans, 34% perceive a unipolar world and 27% perceive a multipolar world – that is, one with three or more superpowers. For Democrats, 21% see a unipolar world and 29% see a multipolar one.

How many superpowers do Americans say there are?

% who name ___ countries when listing global superpowers



Note: Calculated variable based on open-ended responses. Respondents could name up to six countries. Those who did not answer are not shown. The survey defined “superpower” as a country that is both militarily and economically dominant.
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Age differences in each party

Republicans ages 50 and older are more likely than their younger counterparts to say the world is unipolar (43% vs. 27%).

Among Democrats, those ages 50 and older are 10 percentage points more likely than their younger peers to say the world is unipolar (27% vs. 17%). Younger Democrats, in turn, are more likely than older ones to say there are two superpowers or that there are three or more.

In a unipolar world, which country is the superpower?

Of the 27% of U.S. adults who mention only one superpower, **most say that single dominant country is the U.S (69%).**

Another 19% of these Americans instead say the world’s sole superpower is China. And 12% name some other country.

Partisan differences

Around eight-in-ten Republicans who say there is only one superpower (81%) say it is the U.S.

Among Democrats, 51% of those who think there’s only one superpower also say it is the U.S., while 34% say it’s China.

Most Americans who perceive only one global superpower say it’s the U.S.

% of U.S. adults who name ___ countries when listing global superpowers



*Among those who say there is **one** global superpower, % who name ...*



Note: Calculated variable based on open-ended responses. Respondents could name up to six countries. Those who did not answer are not shown. The survey defined “superpower” as a country that is both militarily and economically dominant.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 23-29, 2026.

“Most Americans Now Say U.S. Foreign Policy Ignores the Interests of Other Countries”

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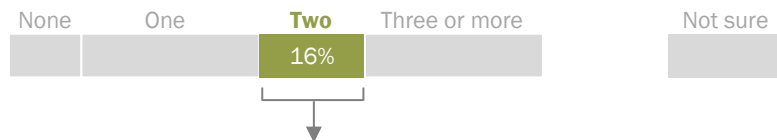
In a bipolar or multipolar world, which countries are superpowers?

For the 16% of U.S. adults who say there are two global superpowers, the countries they most often name are the U.S. and China (73%).

The other most frequent combinations are China and Russia (listed by 9%) and the U.S. and Russia (5%).

Americans who mention two global superpowers most often name the U.S. and China

% of U.S. adults who name ___ countries when listing global superpowers



*Among those who say there are **two** global superpowers, % who name ...*



Note: Calculated variable based on open-ended responses. Respondents could name up to six countries. Those who did not answer are not shown. The survey defined “superpower” as a country that is both militarily and economically dominant.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 23-29, 2026.

“Most Americans Now Say U.S. Foreign Policy Ignores the Interests of Other Countries”

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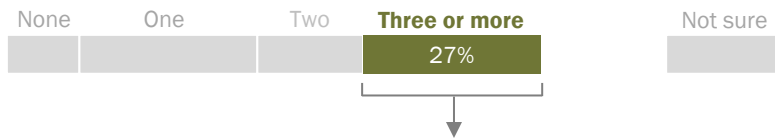
Meanwhile, the 27% of Americans who say there are three or more superpowers most often list the U.S., China and Russia among them.

In fact, nearly all Americans who perceive a multipolar world (93%) name the U.S. and China in their answers.

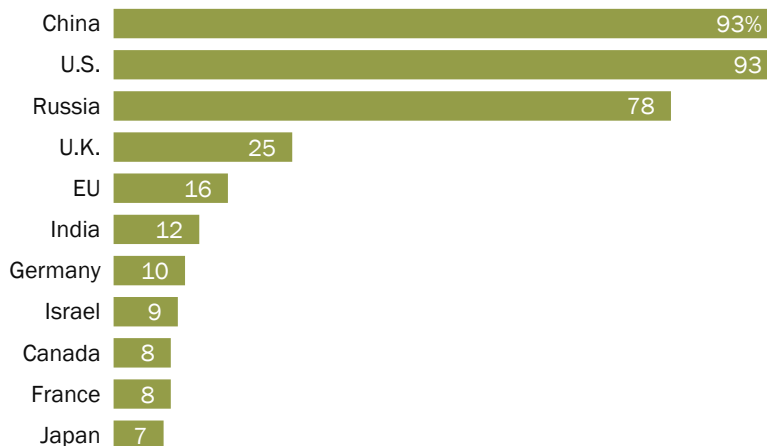
Beyond those three countries, Americans who perceive a multipolar world often name the United Kingdom as a superpower as well.

The vast majority of Americans who perceive three or more superpowers see the U.S., China and Russia among them

% of U.S. adults who name ___ countries when listing global superpowers



*Among those who say there are **three or more** global superpowers, % who name ...*



Note: Calculated variable based on open-ended responses. Respondents could name up to six countries. Items shown are limited to those mentioned in at least 5% of qualifying answers. Those who did not answer are not shown. The survey defined “superpower” as a country that is both militarily and economically dominant.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted March 23-29, 2026.

“Most Americans Now Say U.S. Foreign Policy Ignores the Interests of Other Countries”

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 190 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center’s nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted from March 23 to March 29, 2026. A total of 3,507 panelists responded out of 4,046 who were sampled, for a survey-level 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 3,507 respondents is plus or minus 1.9 percentage points.

The survey includes an [oversample](#) of Muslim, Jewish and non-Hispanic Asian adults in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population.

SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=3,377) and live telephone (n=130) interviewing. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

To learn more about the ATP, read “[About the American Trends Panel](#).”

Panel recruitment

Since 2018, the ATP has used address-based sampling (ABS) for recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service’s Computerized Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover 90% to 98% of the population.¹ Within each sampled household, the adult with the next birthday is selected to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.² Prior to 2018, the ATP was recruited using landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys administered in English and Spanish.

¹ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. “[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#).”

² Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

A national sample of U.S. adults has been recruited to the ATP approximately once per year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an “oversample”) to improve the accuracy of data for underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the United States. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which Muslim, Jewish, and non-Hispanic Asian adults were selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with SSRS. The web program used for online respondents was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the SSRS project team and Pew Research Center researchers. The SSRS project team also populated test data that 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 gift code to Amazon.com, Target.com or Walmart.com. 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 23 to March 29, 2026. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

For panelists who take surveys online:³ Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on March 23.⁴ Survey 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 23. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on March 24.

**Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents,
ATP Wave 190**

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	March 23, 2026	March 24, 2026
First reminder	March 26, 2026	March 26, 2026
Final reminder	March 28, 2026	March 28, 2026

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Panelists participating online were sent an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages were sent an SMS invitation with a link to the survey and up to two SMS reminders.

For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer: Prenotification postcards were mailed on March 20. Soft launch took place on March 23 and involved dialing until a total of three interviews had been completed. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled phone panelists' numbers were dialed throughout the remaining field period. Panelists who take surveys via phone can receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers.

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, Center researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, five ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

³ The ATP does not use routers or chains in any part of its online data collection protocol, nor are they used to direct respondents to additional surveys.

⁴ Postcard notifications for web panelists are sent to 1) panelists who were recruited within the last two years and 2) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

Weighting

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

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2024 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Race/Ethnicity x Gender	
Race/Ethnicity x Age	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	2023 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Frequency of internet use	2025 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	
Party affiliation x Age	
Validated 2024 presidential election turnout and vote choice	Candidate vote share is based on official results from the Federal Election Commission. Turnout is based on estimates from the Election Lab at the University of Florida. The size of the voting-eligible population is based on the 2023 ACS.

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. For weighting to the 2024 presidential election results, panelists are considered validated voters if their self-report of having voted was confirmed after matching to a national voter registry.

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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.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 190

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	3,507	1.9 percentage points
Form 1	1,765	2.7 percentage points
Form 2	1,742	2.8 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,504	2.8 percentage points
Form 1	769	4.0 percentage points
Form 2	735	4.1 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	1,858	2.7 percentage points
Form 1	920	3.8 percentage points
Form 2	938	3.9 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Muslim, Jewish and non-Hispanic Asian respondents. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. Refer to the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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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, ATP Wave 190

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	3,507
Logged in (web) / Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	95
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	32
Never logged on (web) / Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	407
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Other non-interview	2.30	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	5
Total panelists sampled for the survey		4,046
Completed interviews	I	3,507
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	127
Non-contact	NC	407
Other	O	5
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		4,046
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		87%

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Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 190

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	74%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 190	40%
Response rate to Wave 190 survey	87%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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**2026 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
Wave 190: Global Attitudes Survey
March 23-29, 2026**

QUESTIONNAIRE

Note: The questions presented below are part of a larger survey conducted on the American Trends Panel. For all questions, the 98 ("don't know" in phone mode) and 99 (refusal in phone mode and no answer in web mode) codes are combined in the data for analytical purposes.

PN = Programming note

CODEBOOK FOR ATP SAMPLE VARIABLES TO BE USED IN SURVEY PROGRAMMING LOGIC

X_FORM

- 1 Form 1
- 2 Form 2

Note: Flag to randomly assign panelists to one of two forms (Form 1, Form 2) and weight within form
Source: Randomly assigned for each survey.

-----**MAIN QUESTIONNAIRE BEGINS HERE**-----

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE OR PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

QUE: POLAR_OPEN_S1

ASK IF FORM 1 (X_FORM=1):

[PN: INSERT PRE-CODED LIST FROM GAP PRECODED COUNTRY LIST EXCEL FILE FOR AUTOPOPULATING AS R TYPES IN RESPONSE INTO TEXT BOX]

[PN: IF WEB, SOFT PROMPT IF ENTERS ANYTHING IN TEXT BOX BUT DOESN'T SELECT A COUNTRY: "Please select a country from the list. If you would like to skip, click Next." ALLOW TO CONTINUE IF SKIP AGAIN WITHOUT SELECTING COUNTRY]

[PN: IF SELECTS 6TH COUNTRY, DISABLE LIST AND HARD PROMPT: "You've reached the maximum number of selections."]

[PN: IF WEB, IF TEXT DOESN'T MATCH PRE-CODED LIST SHOW ERROR MESSAGE: "No results found"]

Thinking about the world today, what country or countries are global superpowers, where 'superpower' means a country that is both militarily and economically dominant?

[PN: IF WEB:] *Type the country you think is a 'superpower' in the box below then select it from the list that appears. To select more than one 'superpower', start typing the next country, and select again from the list that appears.*

If you do not think there are any 'superpowers', please select "None."

[PN: IF CATI:] [INTERVIEWER: TYPE IN COUNTRY RESPONDENT SAYS INTO THE TEXT BOX. AS YOU TYPE, COUNTRIES WILL APPEAR BELOW THE TEXT BOX. SELECT THE CORRECT COUNTRY FROM THE LIST WHEN IT APPEARS. SELECT UP TO SIX COUNTRIES.]

1 **[PN: INSERT SINGLE LINE TEXT BOX]**

996 None

997 **[PN: IF WEB:]** Not sure **[PN: IF CATI:]** Or are you not sure?

999 **[PN: IF WEB:]** Web blank / **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Refused

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

BAT: GROWINFLU1

ASK ALL:

[**PN: RANDOMIZE ITEMS, SHOW GROWINFLU1_COUNTRY ALWAYS LAST; ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1 HOLDING 3, 98 AND 99 LAST; INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION AND ROTATION IN DATA FILE**]

[**PN: IF WEB:**] For each of the following countries, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been...

[**PN: IF CATI: READ FOR FIRST ITEM:**] For each of the following countries, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been... (**READ LIST**). First, (**INSERT ITEM**).

[**PN: IF CATI: READ FOR SUBSEQUENT ITEMS:**] Next, (**INSERT ITEM**). (**READ AS NECESSARY:** Has its influence in the world in recent years been... (**READ LIST**)?)

BATTERY ITEMS:

RUSSIA	ASK IF FORM 1 (X_FORM=1): Russia
INDIA	ASK IF FORM 1 (X_FORM=1): India
FRANCE	ASK IF FORM 1 (X_FORM=1): France
CANADA	ASK IF FORM 1 (X_FORM=1): Canada
GERMANY	ASK IF FORM 2 (X_FORM=2): Germany
UK	ASK IF FORM 2 (X_FORM=2): The United Kingdom
SAUDI	ASK IF FORM 2 (X_FORM=2): Saudi Arabia
SK	ASK IF FORM 2 (X_FORM=2): South Korea
CHINA	China
ISRAEL	Israel
IRAN	Iran [PN: IF CATI: PRONO: (ee-RON)]
COUNTRY	The U.S.

RESPONSE CATEGORIES:

1	Getting stronger
2	Getting weaker
3	Staying about the same
98	[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Don't know
99	[PN: IF WEB:] Web blank / [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Refused

QUE: RESPECT_IMPORT
ASK ALL:

How important, if at all, is it that the U.S. is generally respected by other countries around the world?

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)

- 1 Very important
- 2 Somewhat important
- 3 Not too important
- 4 Not at all important
- 98 [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Don't know
- 99 [PN: IF WEB:] Web blank / [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Refused

QUE: RESPECT_CURRENT

ASK ALL:

[PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-4/4-1 HOLDING 98 AND 99 LAST; INCLUDE ROTATION IN DATA FILE]

How respected is the U.S. around the world?

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)

- 1 Very respected
- 2 Somewhat respected
- 3 Not too respected
- 4 Not at all respected
- 98 [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Don't know
- 99 [PN: IF WEB:] Web blank / [PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ) Refused

ADDITIONAL QUESTION PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

QUE: COMPROMISE

ASK ALL:

[PN: ROTATE RESPONSE OPTIONS 1-2/2-1 HOLDING 98 AND 99 LAST; INCLUDE ROTATION IN DATA FILE]

Which statement comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right?

When dealing with major international issues, our country should...

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)

- 1 Take into account the interests of other countries even if it means making compromises with them
- 2 Follow its own interests even when other countries strongly disagree
- 98 **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Don't know
- 99 **[PN: IF WEB:]** Web blank / **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Refused

TXT:

[PN: RANDOMIZE ORDER OF INTEREST_SURVEYCOUNTRY, US_INTERFERE, US_WORLDSTA; INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION IN DATA FILE]

QUE: INTEREST_SURVEYCOUNTRY

ASK ALL:

In making international policy decisions, to what extent, if at all, do you think the U.S. takes into account the interests of other countries around the world?

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)

- 1 A great deal
- 2 A fair amount
- 3 Not too much
- 4 Not at all
- 98 **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Don't know
- 99 **[PN: IF WEB:]** Web blank / **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Refused

TXT:

**[PN: RANDOMIZE ORDER OF INTEREST_SURVEYCOUNTRY, US_INTERFERE, US_WORLDSTA;
INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION IN DATA FILE]**

QUE: US_INTERFERE

ASK ALL:

In general, to what extent, if at all, do you think the U.S. interferes in the affairs of other countries?

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)

- 1 A great deal
- 2 A fair amount
- 3 Not too much
- 4 Not at all
- 98 **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Don't know
- 99 **[PN: IF WEB:]** Web blank / **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Refused

TXT:

**[PN: RANDOMIZE ORDER OF INTEREST_SURVEYCOUNTRY, US_INTERFERE, US_WORLDSTA;
INCLUDE RANDOMIZATION IN DATA FILE]**

QUE: US_WORLDSTA

ASK ALL:

In general, to what extent, if at all, do you think the U.S. contributes to peace and stability around the world?

[PN: IF CATI:] (READ LIST)

- 1 A great deal
- 2 A fair amount
- 3 Not too much
- 4 Not at all
- 98 **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Don't know
- 99 **[PN: IF WEB:]** Web blank / **[PN: IF CATI:] (DO NOT READ)** Refused

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE OR PREVIOUSLY RELEASED

Topline questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey
April 28, 2026 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, refer to the [Methodology section](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100% because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Combined totals are based on unrounded topline figures. Prior to 2024, combined totals were based on rounded topline figures, so they may differ from previous years.
- 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.
- The U.S. survey was conducted on Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel. 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.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2026 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		U.S.
		Spring, 2026
ASK IF FORM 1 ONLY: POLAR_OPEN. Thinking about the world today, what country or countries are global superpowers where 'superpower' means a country that is both militarily and economically dominant? (ALL MENTIONS)	China	44
	European Union	5
	Russia	24
	United Kingdom	8
	United States	57
	Some other country	17
	None	11
	Not sure	18
	Web blank/refused	1
	Total	100

Form 1: N = 1,765. Only countries named by more than 5% of respondents are shown individually.

		ASK IF FORM 1 ONLY: GROWINFLU1_RUSSIA. For each of the following countries, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been...? a. Russia					
		Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total	N=
U.S.	Spring, 2026	34	31	33	2	100	1765
	Spring, 2025	47	21	30	2	100	1804
	Spring, 2024	48	24	25	3	100	3600
	Spring, 2022	38	37	22	2	100	3581

		ASK IF FORM 1 ONLY: GROWINFLU1_INDIA. For each of the following countries, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been...? b. India					
		Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total	N=
U.S.	Spring, 2026	30	13	54	3	100	1765
	Spring, 2025	32	9	56	3	100	1804
	Spring, 2024	35	10	50	5	100	3600
	Spring, 2022	23	11	64	3	100	3581

		ASK IF FORM 1 ONLY: GROWINFLU1_FRANCE. For each of the following countries, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been...? c. France					
		Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total	N=
U.S.	Spring, 2026	14	28	55	3	100	1765
	Spring, 2024	12	24	60	4	100	3600
	Spring, 2022	12	17	68	3	100	3581

		ASK IF FORM 1 ONLY: GROWINFLU1_CANADA. For each of the following countries, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been...? d. Canada					
		Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total	N=
U.S.	Spring, 2026	23	24	51	2	100	1765

		ASK IF FORM 2 ONLY: GROWINFLU1_GERMANY. For each of the following countries, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been...? e. Germany					
		Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total	N=
U.S.	Spring, 2026	13	22	62	3	100	1742
	Spring, 2025	21	23	53	3	100	1801
	Spring, 2024	18	19	58	4	100	3600
	Spring, 2022	21	15	61	3	100	3581

		ASK IF FORM 2 ONLY: GROWINFLU1_UK. For each of the following countries, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been...? f. The United Kingdom					
		Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total	N=
U.S.	Spring, 2026	9	34	54	3	100	1742
	Spring, 2025	16	28	54	3	100	1801
	Spring, 2024	12	31	53	3	100	3600
	Spring, 2022	13	23	61	2	100	3581

		ASK IF FORM 2 ONLY: GROWINFLU1_SAUDI. For each of the following countries, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been...? g. Saudi Arabia					
		Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total	N=
U.S.	Spring, 2026	29	13	54	4	100	1742

		ASK IF FORM 2 ONLY: GROWINFLU1_SK. For each of the following countries, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been...? h. South Korea					
		Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total	N=
U.S.	Spring, 2026	23	15	58	4	100	1742

		GROWINFLU1_CHINA. For each of the following countries, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been...? i. China				
		Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2026	62	9	26	2	100
	Spring, 2025	73	6	19	2	100
	Spring, 2024	71	9	17	3	100
	Spring, 2022	66	10	22	2	100

		GROWINFLU1_ISRAEL. For each of the following countries, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been...? j. Israel				
		Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2026	45	21	32	3	100
	Spring, 2025	38	23	37	3	100

		GROWINFLU1_IRAN. For each of the following countries, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been...? k. Iran				
		Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2026	23	41	33	2	100
	Spring, 2025	26	28	43	3	100
	Spring, 2024	39	16	41	4	100

		GROWINFLU1_COUNTRY. For each of the following countries, would you say its influence in the world in recent years has been...? l. The U.S.				
		Getting stronger	Getting weaker	Staying about the same	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2026	34	41	24	1	100
	Spring, 2025	22	52	24	1	100
	Spring, 2024	14	54	29	2	100
	Spring, 2022	19	47	32	2	100

		RESPECT_IMPORT. How important, if at all, is it that the U.S. is generally respected by other countries around the world?							
		TOTAL Important	TOTAL Not important	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2026	91	8	59	32	6	2	1	100
	Spring, 2025	91	8	57	34	7	2	0	100
	Spring, 2024	90	9	55	35	8	2	1	100
	Spring, 2021	87	13	50	37	9	4	0	100

		RESPECT_CURRENT. How respected is the U.S. around the world – very respected, somewhat respected, not too respected or not at all respected?							
		TOTAL Respected	TOTAL Not respected	Very respected	Somewhat respected	Not too respected	Not at all respected	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2026	51	47	13	39	34	13	1	100
	Spring, 2025	56	44	10	45	34	10	1	100

		COMPROMISE. Which statement comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right? When dealing with major international issues, our country should...			
		Our country should take into account the interests of other countries	Our country should follow its own interests	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2026	65	33	2	100
	Spring, 2025	64	34	2	100
	Spring, 2023	59	39	2	100
	March, 2020	66	32	1	100

U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		COMPROMISE. Which statement comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right? When dealing with major international issues, our country should...			
		Our country should take into account the interests of other countries	Our country should follow its own interests	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Summer, 2020	58	39	3	100
	Spring, 2020	61	36	3	100

		INTEREST_SURVEYCOUNTRY. In making international policy decisions, to what extent, if at all, do you think the U.S. takes into account the interests of other countries around the world?							
		TOTAL A great deal/ A fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/Not at all	Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2026	46	53	8	37	40	13	2	100
	Spring, 2023	71	27	15	56	24	4	1	100
	Spring, 2021	65	34	14	52	31	4	0	100

U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		INTEREST_SURVEYCOUNTRY. In making international policy decisions, to what extent, if at all, do you think the U.S. takes into account the interests of other countries around the world?							
		TOTAL A great deal/ A fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/Not at all	Great deal	Fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2018	57	41	18	39	28	13	2	100
	Spring, 2013	69	29	27	43	23	6	2	100
	Spring, 2012	77	21	34	43	16	6	2	100
	Spring, 2011	76	22	35	41	19	3	2	100
	Spring, 2010	76	22	32	44	18	4	3	100
	Spring, 2009	78	18	31	48	15	4	3	100
	Spring, 2007	59	35	23	36	27	8	6	100
	Spring, 2005	67	30	28	39	23	7	3	100
	Spring, 2004	69	27	34	36	21	6	3	100
	May, 2003	73	25	28	45	19	6	2	100
Summer, 2002	75	20	31	44	17	3	5	100	

		US_INTERFERE. In general, to what extent, if at all, do you think the U.S. interferes in the affairs of other countries?							
		TOTAL A great deal/ A fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/Not at all	A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2026	83	16	39	43	14	2	2	100
	Spring, 2023	80	18	31	49	16	2	2	100

		US_WORLDSTA. In general, to what extent, if at all, do you think the U.S. contributes to peace and stability around the world?							
		TOTAL A great deal/ A fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/Not at all	A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2026	57	42	22	35	30	11	1	100
	Spring, 2023	69	29	22	47	24	5	2	100

		U.S. Party ID with Leaners			
		Reps and Rep Leaners	Dems and Dem Leaners	DK/Refused/ No lean	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2026	46	48	6	100