

FOR RELEASE OCTOBER 16, 2026

How Do Americans Feel About G20 Countries?

Australia, Canada, Japan and Italy get the warmest ratings; Russia gets the coldest

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RECOMMENDED CITATION

Pew Research Center, October 2026, “How Do Americans Feel About G20 Countries?”

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About this research

This Pew Research Center report looks at Americans' ratings of 18 G20 member states on a "feeling thermometer".

Why did we do this?

Pew Research Center does research to help the public, media and decision-makers understand important topics. These questions build on our long history of tracking the [global image of countries](#) around the world.

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

How did we do this?

For this report, we surveyed 5,193 adults from Sept. 14 to 20, 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.

We asked each respondent to rate a random selection of four of 18 possible countries on the "feeling thermometer". The sample information for the people asked about each country is available in the [survey methodology](#).

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

How Do Americans Feel About G20 Countries?

Australia, Canada, Japan and Italy get the warmest ratings; Russia gets the coldest

As the United States prepares to host the annual G20 summit this December, Americans express a wide range of views about the other member countries, according to a new Pew Research Center survey.

We asked Americans to rate 18 [member countries of the G20](#) on a “feeling thermometer” ranging from zero to 100, where:

- Zero means they feel as cold and negative as possible.
- 50 means they don’t feel particularly positive or negative.
- 100 means they feel as warm and positive as possible.

Feelings are warmest toward Australia, Canada, Japan and Italy, with average thermometer ratings in the mid- to high-60s.

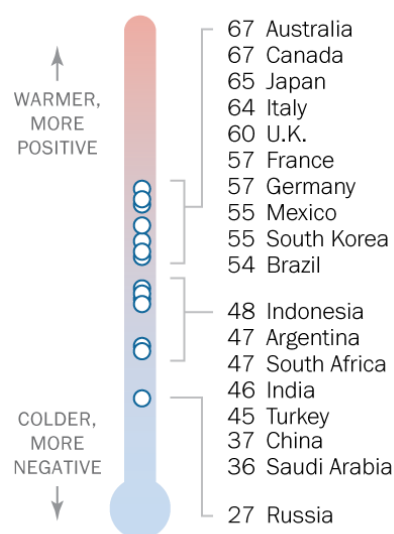
A handful of other countries – the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Mexico, South Korea and Brazil – also get positive ratings.

Americans give Indonesia, Argentina, South Africa, India and Turkey slightly cooler average ratings, ranging from 45 to 48. These countries also receive some of the highest shares of “neutral” views (a 50 on the thermometer).

China and Saudi Arabia are rated fairly poorly at 37 and 36, respectively. Still, **Russia sits well below the rest, with an average rating of 27.**

Americans’ ratings of G20 countries vary

Average rating on a feeling thermometer



Note: Thermometer ratings are on a scale of 0-100, where zero is “as cold and negative as possible” and 100 is “as warm and positive as possible.” Refer to topline for full question wording.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 14-20, 2026.

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Continue reading for more detailed ratings of each country, or jump to:

- [Ratings by party](#): Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents rate most countries more warmly than Republicans and Republican leaners do.
- [Ratings by age](#): Younger and older Americans' views of some G20 countries are similar. Where they differ, younger adults tend to offer warmer ratings.
- [How ratings have changed over time](#): Views of some countries – including Japan, Mexico and China – have warmed in recent years, while views of Canada, India, Russia and the U.K. have cooled slightly.

What is a ‘feeling thermometer’?

“Feeling thermometer” questions ask people to rate something, in this case a country, on a scale ranging from zero (“as cold and negative as possible”) to 100 (“as warm and positive as possible”). With 101 points on the scale, respondents can offer a precise rating. Researchers also have more variation they can use for analysis, and the ability to look at both frequencies (the share that says 0, the share that says 0 to 24, etc.) or at average ratings.

The average ratings shown throughout this report are means, weighted to be representative of U.S. adults. Each excludes those who did not answer the question.

Pew Research Center has long measured Americans' views of other countries, typically asking people if they have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view. Where we have comparable data from recent years, the results from the feeling thermometer show the same story as the four-point favorability scale. For instance:

- [Views of China](#) are more negative than positive but have warmed slightly over the last five years.
- [Views of Russia](#) are overwhelmingly negative.
- [Views of Canada](#) are mostly positive and warmer among Democrats than Republicans.

Warm and cold views

Another way to think about feeling thermometers is to look at the share of Americans whose scores fall into different ranges: ratings of zero to 24 are **very cold**, ratings of 25 to 49 are **somewhat cold**, ratings of 50 are **neutral**, ratings of 51 to 75 are **somewhat warm** and ratings of 76 to 100 are **very warm**.

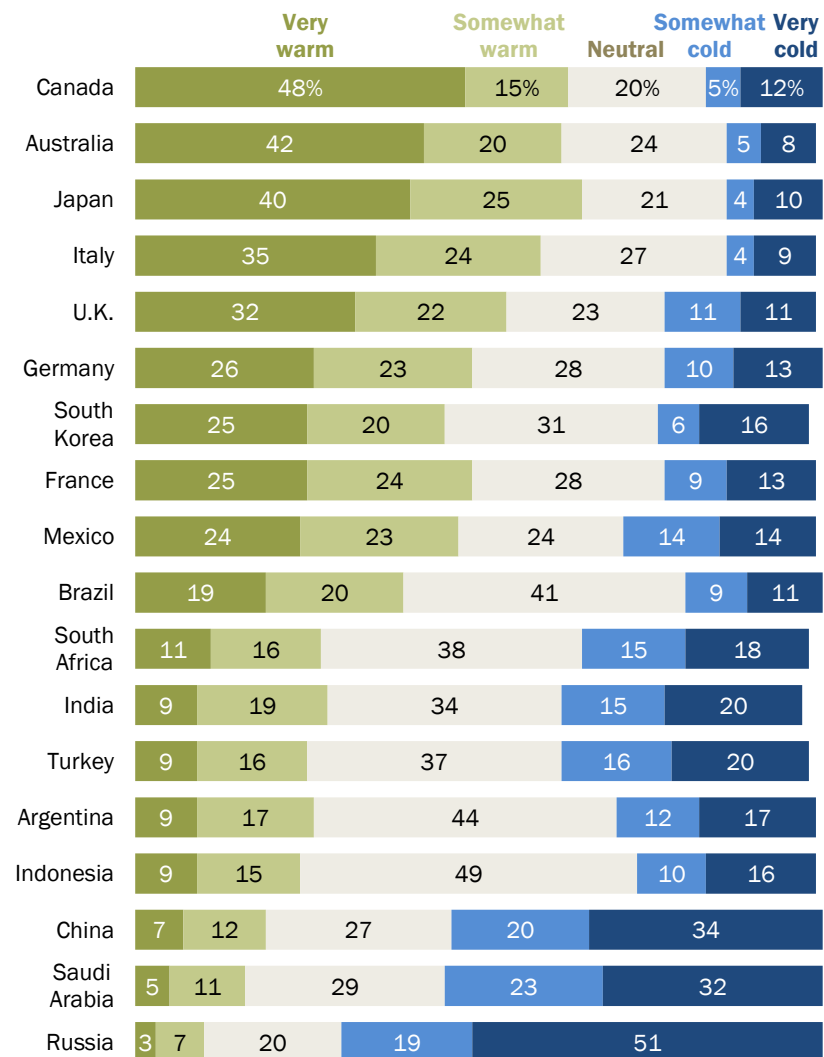
From this angle, Americans' views of Canada stand out. Around half (48%) give their northern neighbor a very warm rating – the largest share in the survey.

Many also give Australia, Japan, Italy and the U.K. a warm rating. And views of Brazil, France, Germany, Mexico and South Korea are also more warm than cold.

Conversely, ratings for China, India, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Turkey are more cold than warm. But these countries fall into two distinct groups: India, South Africa and Turkey are just as likely to get neutral ratings as cold ones, while a majority of

About half of Americans rate Canada very warmly, while a similar share rate Russia very coldly

% who have a ___ view of each of the following countries, based on feeling thermometer ratings



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. On a scale of 0-100, where zero is "as cold and negative as possible" and 100 is "as warm and positive as possible," ratings of 0-24 are very cold, ratings of 25-49 are somewhat cold, ratings of 50 are neutral, ratings of 51-75 are somewhat warm and ratings of 76-100 are very warm.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 14-20, 2026.

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Americans have a negative opinion of China, Russia and Saudi Arabia.

Russia stands out for its especially icy ratings: 51% of Americans have a *very cold* view of the country, significantly more than the third or so who have very cold views of China and Saudi Arabia. This pattern is also reflected in the shares who give each country a zero on the feeling thermometer (23% for Russia, 14% each for China and Saudi Arabia).

Argentina and Indonesia get more neutral ratings than positive or negative ones. But in both cases, the shares of Americans with very cold views, though relatively small, are significantly larger than the shares with very warm views.

Ratings by party

Republicans and Democrats differ in their feelings toward many, but not all, G20 countries.

Generally, **Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents are more likely than Republicans and Republican leaners to rate other countries positively.** This is true of Australia, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey and the U.K.

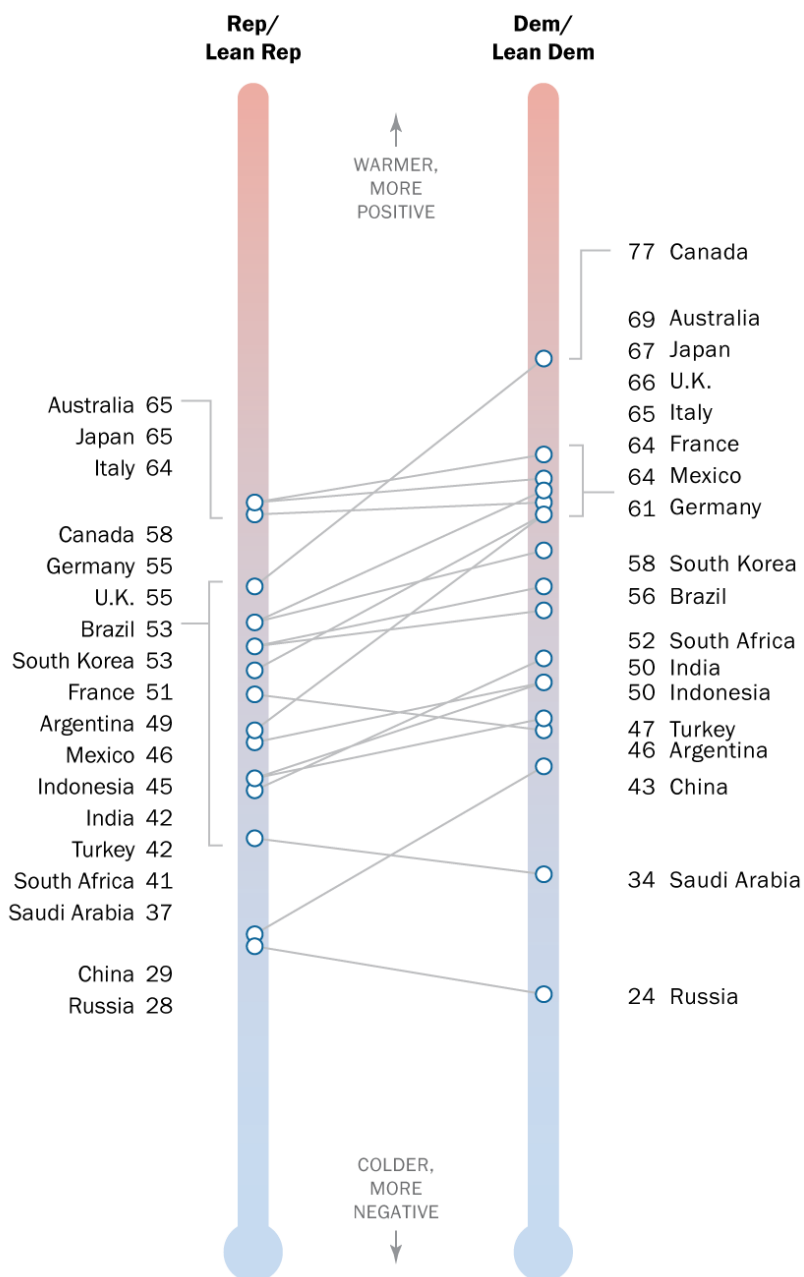
Some of the widest partisan gaps appear in ratings of U.S. neighbors.

Democrats' mean ratings for Canada and Mexico are a respective 19 and 18 points higher than Republicans'. Indeed, Canada stands out as Democrats' most positively rated country, but it ranks below Australia, Japan and Italy in Republicans' estimations.

Russia stands out as the only country that Republicans feel more warmly toward than

Democrats give most G20 countries higher average ratings than Republicans

Average rating on a feeling thermometer, by party



Note: Thermometer ratings are on a scale of 0-100, where zero is "as cold and negative as possible" and 100 is "as warm and positive as possible." Refer to topline for full question wording.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sep. 14-20, 2026.

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Democrats. Though it still receives some of the coldest ratings in each party, there is an 8 percentage point difference in the shares with *very cold* views of Russia (48% of Republicans vs. 56% of Democrats rate it this way).

Ratings by age

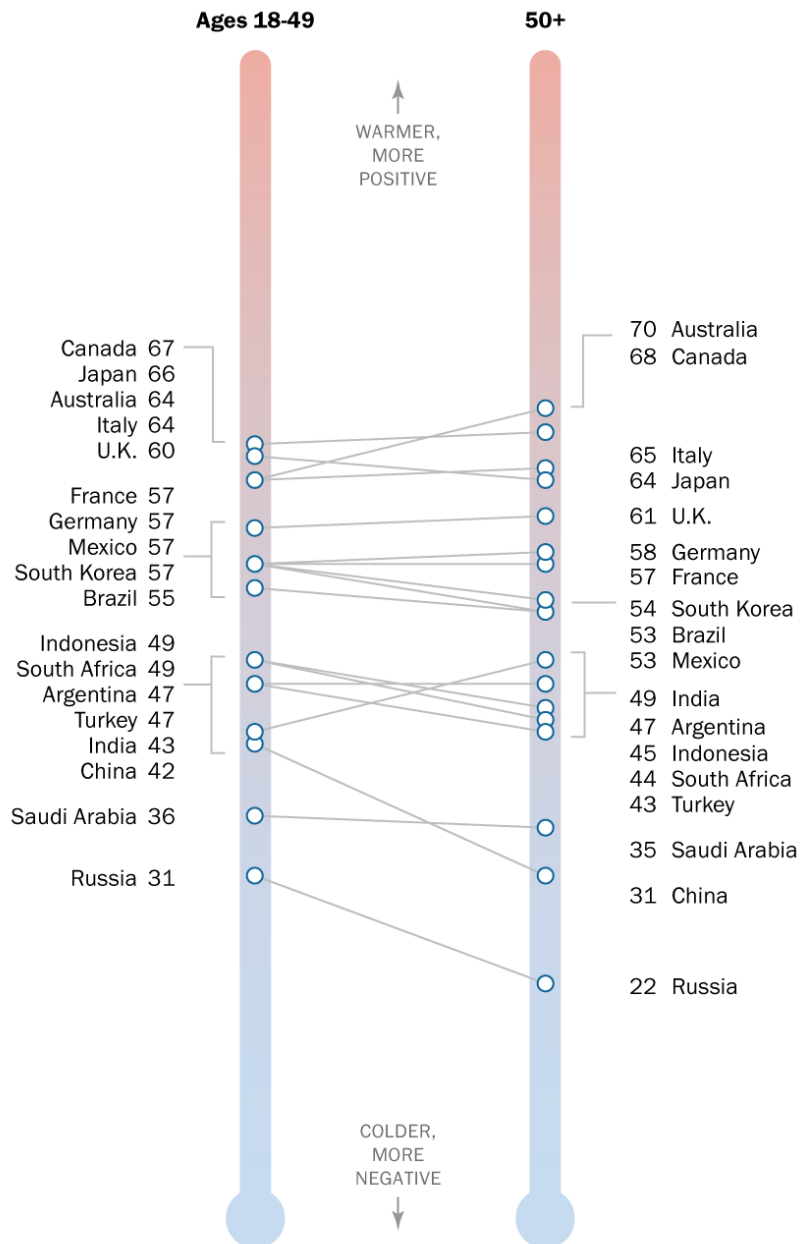
Ratings of G20 countries are more similar than not across age groups. But Americans ages 18 to 49 give six members – China, Indonesia, Mexico, Russia, South Africa and Turkey – higher ratings than those 50 and older.

Older Americans only rate Australia and India more positively than younger Americans.

When it comes to the shares with *very cold* ratings, though, there are also some notable age differences. In particular, adults 50 and older are 15 points more likely than their younger counterparts to offer very cold ratings of Russia and China.

Younger and older Americans differ on their ratings of China and Russia

Average rating on a feeling thermometer, by age



Note: Thermometer ratings are on a scale of 0-100, where zero is "as cold and negative as possible" and 100 is "as warm and positive as possible." Refer to topline for full question wording.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sep. 14-20, 2026.

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How views have shifted over time

Since 2016, we have asked about eight G20 countries in at least one previous survey. The sections below explore how views of these particular countries have – or haven’t – shifted.

Warming views

- Ratings of **Japan** have been more warm than cold for the past decade, but the share with warm views has increased as the shares with neutral and cold views have fallen.
- Opinion of **Mexico** has warmed since 2016, though a large partisan gap remains.
- Americans’ views of China have improved significantly from their relative low point in 2021 but remain cold overall.

Steady views

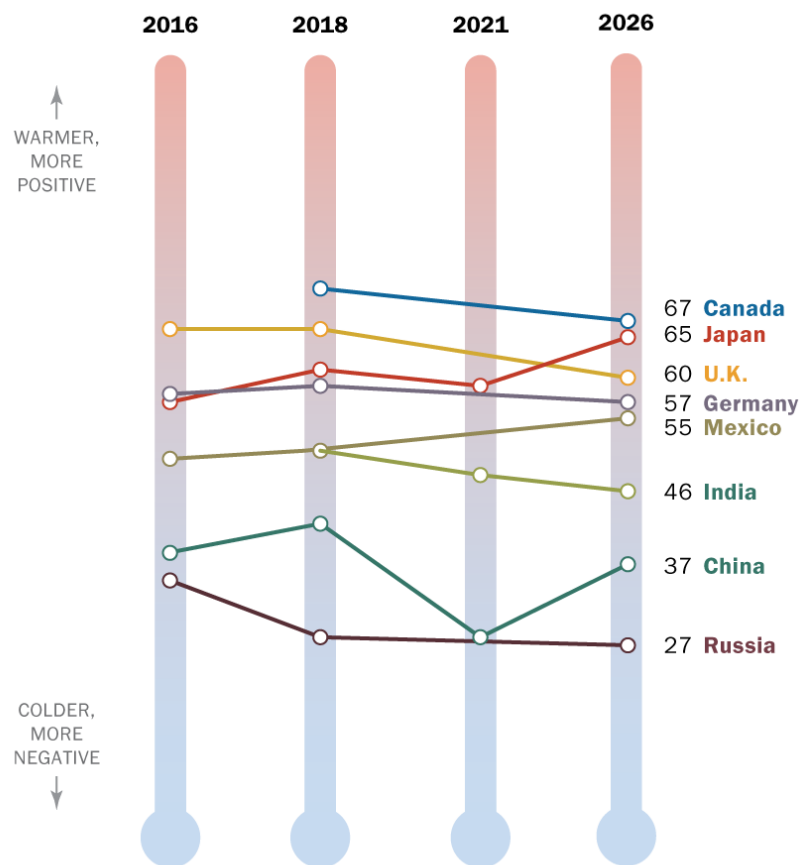
- Americans’ views of **Germany** have changed little over the past decade.

Cooling views

- Views of **Canada** have cooled slightly, mostly among older Republicans. Democrats’ ratings remain unchanged since 2018.

Americans’ views of China and Japan have warmed since 2021

Average rating on a feeling thermometer, by year



Note: Thermometer ratings are on a scale of 0-100, where zero is “as cold and negative as possible” and 100 is “as warm and positive as possible.” Refer to topline for full question wording.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 14-20, 2026.

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- While still broadly positive, views of the **U.K.** have cooled significantly since 2018, driven primarily by shifting views among Republicans.
- Attitudes toward **India** have cooled as the share with neutral views of the country has fallen.
- Views of **Russia** have not changed much since 2018 but are significantly more negative compared with 2016 – and the share with *very cold* views has increased.

Views of Japan

Today, Japan receives an average rating of 65, up from 57 in 2016.

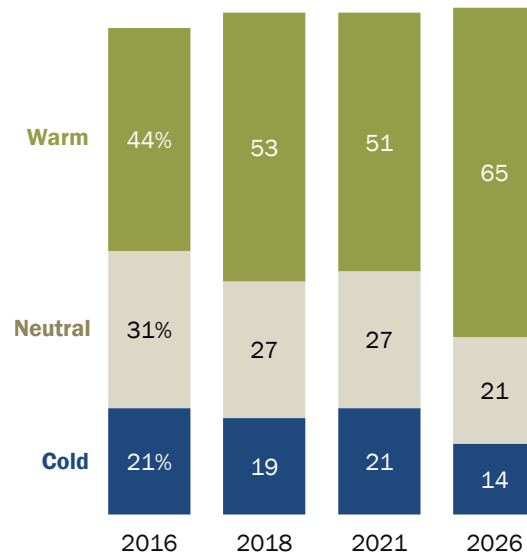
The share of Americans who give Japan a warm rating (51-100) has also increased significantly in this time, from 44% in 2016 to 65% today. Conversely, the shares who give neutral (50) and cold scores (0-49) have fallen.

Warm views have grown among all age groups and across party lines:

- In 2016, 43% of Republicans and 46% of Democrats had a warm view of Japan; today, it's 66% and 67%.
- In 2016, 44% of adults under 50 had a warm view of Japan, as did 43% of those ages 50 and older; today, it's 66% and 63%.

Americans' views of Japan are warming

% of U.S. adults who have a ___ view of Japan, based on feeling thermometer ratings



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. On a scale of 0-100, where zero is "as cold and negative as possible" and 100 is "as warm and positive as possible," ratings of 0-49 are cold, ratings of 50 are neutral and ratings of 51-100 are warm. Refer to topline for full question wording.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 14-20, 2026.

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Views of Mexico

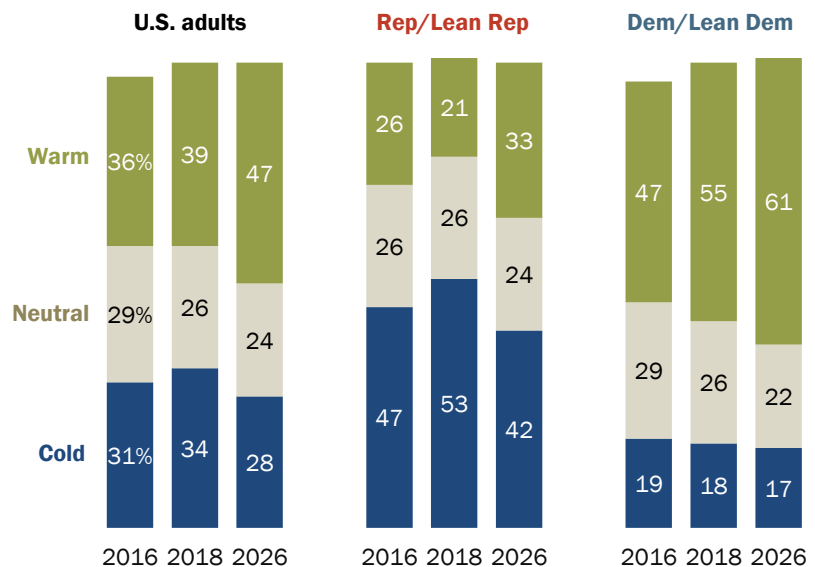
Americans give Mexico an average rating of 55, up from 50 in 2016. Around half of U.S. adults (47%) have a positive view of Mexico, up from 36% a decade ago.

The share of Democrats with a warm views of Mexico has risen since 2016, from 47% to 61%. The share among Republicans has also grown in recent years.

Still, Democrats are about twice as likely as Republicans to say they have a warm view of Mexico – one of the largest partisan gaps across the 18 countries in the survey.

Democrats' views of Mexico have warmed since 2016 and continue to be more positive than Republicans'

% who have a ___ view of Mexico, based on feeling thermometer ratings



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. On a scale of 0-100, where zero is "as cold and negative as possible" and 100 is "as warm and positive as possible," ratings of 0-49 are cold, ratings of 50 are neutral and ratings of 51-100 are warm. Refer to topline for full question wording.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 14-20, 2026.

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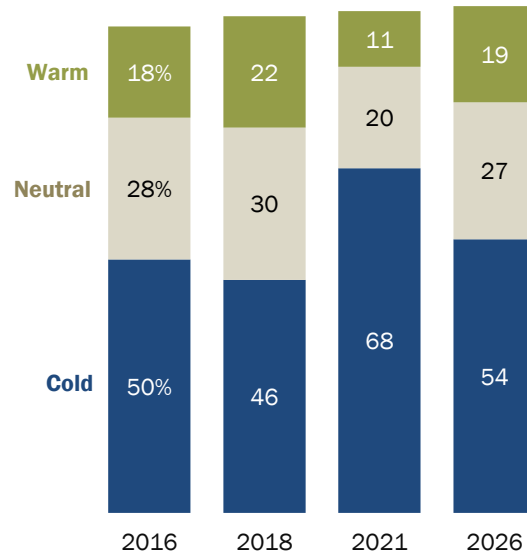
Views of China

Americans now give China an average rating of 37, up from 28 in 2021. Views have warmed among both Republicans and Democrats and among both younger and older Americans, though partisan and age gaps remain.

Democrats continue to hold warmer views than Republicans, as do younger adults compared with older ones. For more, read [“Americans’ Views of China Have Warmed in Recent Years.”](#)

American views of China are warming but still mostly cold

% of U.S. adults who have a ___ view of China, based on feeling thermometer ratings



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. On a scale of 0-100, where zero is “as cold and negative as possible” and 100 is “as warm and positive as possible,” ratings of 0-49 are cold, ratings of 50 are neutral and ratings of 51-100 are warm. Refer to topline for full question wording.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sep. 14-20, 2026.

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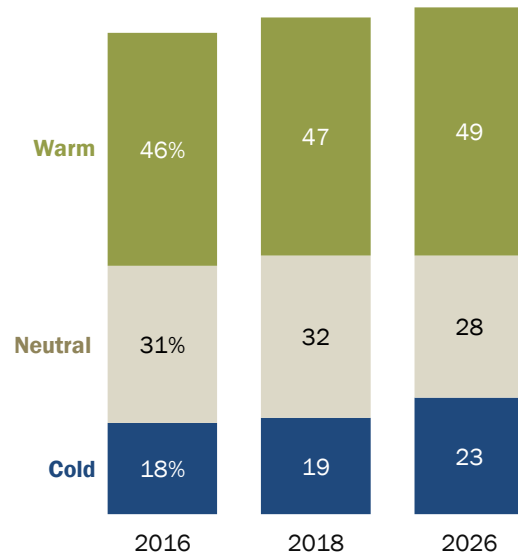
Views of Germany

Americans' average ratings of Germany have been fairly steady – and mostly warm – over the past decade. While there has been a very slight increase in the share of Americans who give Germany a cold rating, about twice as many still give the country a warm rating.

As was the case in 2016, younger and older Americans hold fairly similar views of Germany. Democrats have consistently rated the country more positively than Republicans.

Americans' views of Germany have held steady in recent years

% of U.S. adults who have a ___ view of Germany, based on feeling thermometer ratings



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. On a scale of 0-100, where zero is "as cold and negative as possible" and 100 is "as warm and positive as possible," ratings of 0-49 are cold, ratings of 50 are neutral and ratings of 51-100 are warm. Refer to topline for full question wording.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 14-20, 2026.

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Views of Canada

Since we last asked Americans about Canada, views have cooled slightly: The country receives an average rating of 67 today, down from 71 in 2018.

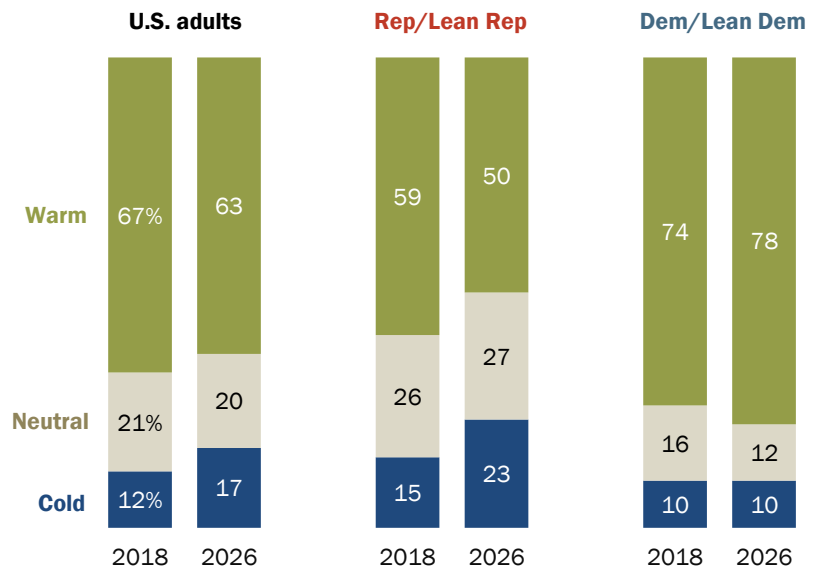
While views are still mostly warm, the share of Americans with a cold view of Canada has grown slightly, from 12% in 2018 to 17% now.

This negative shift is driven by Republicans. In the past eight years, the share of those with a cold view of Canada has grown (from 15% to 23%) while the share with a warm view has fallen (from 59% to 50%)

And it's older Republicans in particular who are driving the change in overall views: 61% of those ages 50 and up gave Canada a warm rating in 2018, compare with 47% now. Younger Republicans' views have not significantly shifted.

Growing share has cold view of Canada, driven by a significant negative shift among Republicans

% who have a ___ view of Canada, based on feeling thermometer ratings



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. On a scale of 0-100, where zero is "as cold and negative as possible" and 100 is "as warm and positive as possible," ratings of 0-49 are cold, ratings of 50 are neutral and ratings of 51-100 are warm. Refer to topline for full question wording.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 14-20, 2026.

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Related: [*Republicans' Views of Some Countries and International Organizations Differ Widely by Age*](#)

Views of Canada among Democrats have not meaningfully shifted in this time. This group remains extremely positive toward Canada – more so than any other G20 country.

Views of the U.K.

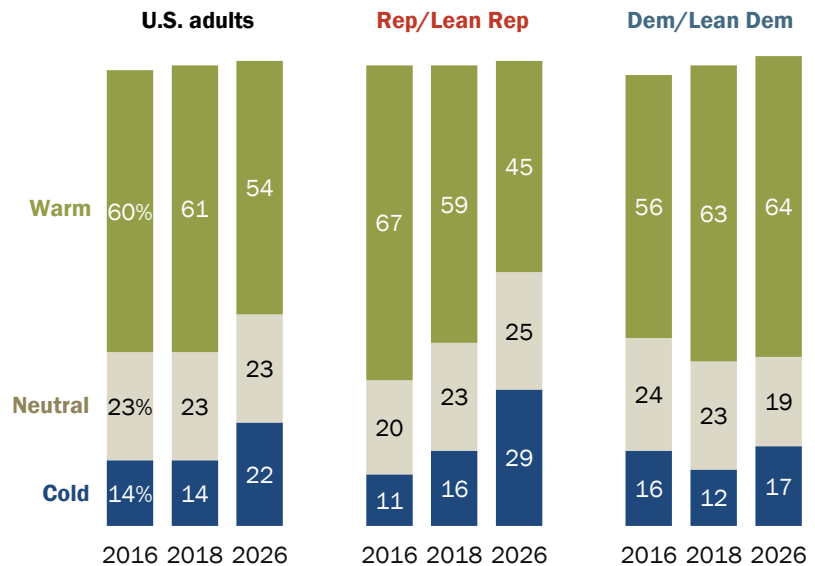
Average ratings of the U.K. have fallen over the past decade, from 66 in 2016 to 60 today. (Prior to 2026, this question asked about feelings toward “Britain,” as opposed to “the U.K.”)

Much of this movement is driven by Republicans, the share of whom with a warm view has dropped from 67% in 2016 to 45% today. Positive views among Democrats, on the other hand, have changed little since 2018, though the share with a warm view is up 8 points since 2016.

While the U.K. was seen more positively by Republicans than Democrats in 2016, today the partisan gap has reversed. Still, more in both parties have warm than cold views.

Americans’ views of the U.K. have cooled, largely due to Republicans’ increasingly negative ratings

% who have a ___ view of the U.K., based on feeling thermometer ratings



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. On a scale of 0-100, where zero is “as cold and negative as possible” and 100 is “as warm and positive as possible,” ratings of 0-49 are cold, ratings of 50 are neutral and ratings of 51-100 are warm. Refer to topline for full question wording. Prior to 2026, this question asked about feelings toward “Britain.” Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 14-20, 2026.

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A decade ago, older Americans were more likely than younger adults to report a warm view of the U.K. (64% vs. 56%). But that age gap has now disappeared, with 54% of adults under 50 and ages 50 and older rating the country warmly.

Views of India

Average ratings of India are now a cooler 46, down from 51 in 2018.

This shift reflects a decrease in neutral views and an increase in cold views, with warm views remaining stable.

Among Republicans, the share with a cold view has increased substantially since 2021, from 26% to 43%. These cold views now outpace warm (23%) and neutral (33%) ones.

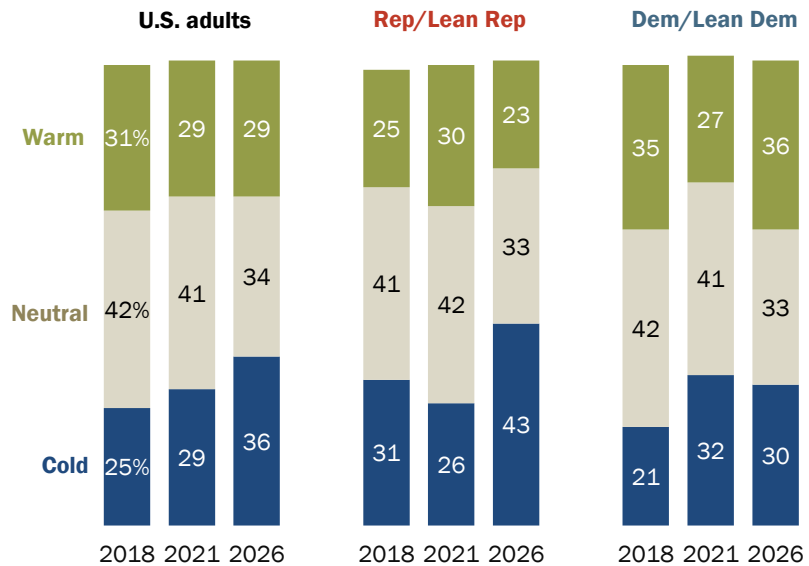
Among Democrats, neutral views have fallen since 2018, while cold and warm views have fluctuated:

- The share with a cold view has held largely steady since 2021, but it's up since 2018.
- The share with a warm view is up since 2021 but largely in line with 2018.

Interestingly, in 2018, similar shares of Americans under 50 and ages 50 and older had cold views of India (23% and 28%, respectively). Today, though, younger Americans have colder views of India than older Americans (41% vs. 30%). India is the only country of the 18 asked about for which this is true.

Cold views of India have become more common among Americans, especially Republicans

% who have a ___ view of India, based on feeling thermometer ratings



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. On a scale of 0-100, where zero is "as cold and negative as possible" and 100 is "as warm and positive as possible," ratings of 0-49 are cold, ratings of 50 are neutral and ratings of 51-100 are warm. Refer to topline for full question wording.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 14-20, 2026.

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Views of Russia

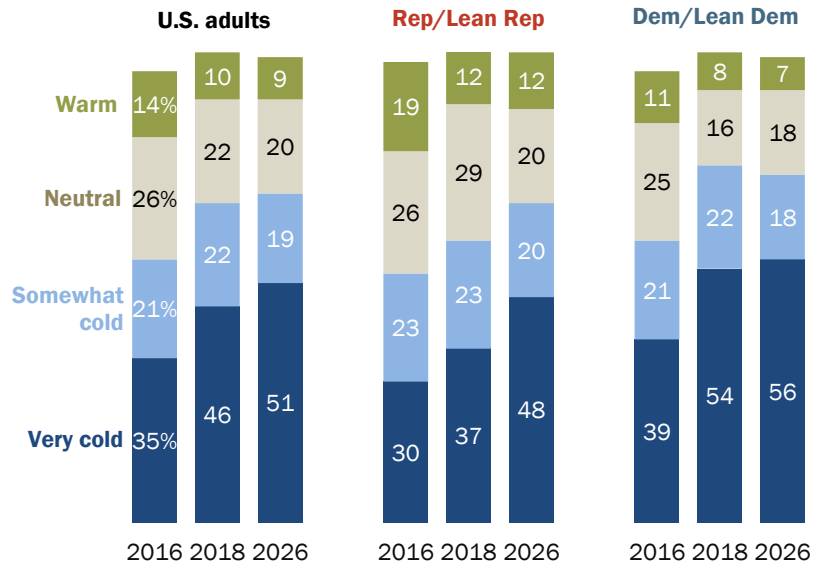
Americans give Russia an average rating of 27, broadly unchanged from 2018 and significantly down from an already cool 35 in 2016.

During this same decade, the share of people with a very cold view of Russia has grown, from 35% to 51%.

For Democrats, much of the shift in views of Russia came between 2016 and 2018, when very cold views rose significantly and neutral views fell. For Republicans, the share with a very cold view has continued to climb since 2018. Still, fewer Republicans than Democrats give Russia a very cold rating.

Americans increasingly have very cold views of Russia

% who have a ___ view of Russia, based on feeling thermometer ratings



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. On a scale of 0-100, where zero is "as cold and negative as possible" and 100 is "as warm and positive as possible," ratings of 0-49 are cold, ratings of 50 are neutral and ratings of 51-100 are warm. Refer to topline for full question wording.

Source: Survey of U.S. adults conducted Sept. 14-20, 2026.

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Acknowledgments

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

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Methodology

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 199 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center’s nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted from Sept. 14 to Sept. 20, 2026. A total of 5,193 panelists responded out of 6,031 who were sampled, for a survey-level response rate of 86%.

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 5,193 respondents is plus or minus 1.6 percentage points.

The survey includes [oversamples](#) of non-Hispanic Asian and Jewish 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=4,917) and live telephone (n=276) 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.

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”)

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

² Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

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 non-Hispanic Asian and Jewish 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 Sept. 14 to Sept. 20, 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 Sept. 14.⁴ Survey invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch.

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.

Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on Sept. 14. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Sept. 15.

Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents, ATP Wave 199

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	Sept. 14, 2026	Sept. 15, 2026
First reminder	Sept. 17, 2026	Sept. 17, 2026
Final reminder	Sept. 19, 2026	Sept. 19, 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 Sept. 11. Soft launch took place on Sept. 14 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, no ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Use of artificial intelligence (AI)

Survey responses to some open-ended questions were initially coded using AI-assisted text classification. Human researchers reviewed, validated, and, where necessary, corrected AI-generated codes prior to analysis.

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.

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.

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	2026 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	
Party affiliation x Age	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.
Validated 2024 presidential election turnout and vote choice	

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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Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 199

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ____ percentage points	Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ____ percentage points
Total sample	5,193	1.6			
Asked about Argentina	1,151	3.4	Asked about Australia	1,154	3.4
Ages 18-49	553	4.9	Ages 18-49	540	4.9
Ages 50+	596	4.7	Ages 50+	613	4.5
Rep/Lean Rep	486	5.1	Rep/Lean Rep	512	4.9
Dem/Lean Dem	600	4.7	Dem/Lean Dem	595	4.7
Asked about Brazil	1,157	3.4	Asked about Canada	1,144	3.4
Ages 18-49	555	4.9	Ages 18-49	538	5.0
Ages 50+	600	4.6	Ages 50+	603	4.6
Rep/Lean Rep	519	4.9	Rep/Lean Rep	503	5.1
Dem/Lean Dem	581	4.8	Dem/Lean Dem	593	4.8
Asked about China	1,168	3.4	Asked about France	1,124	3.4
Ages 18-49	560	4.9	Ages 18-49	544	4.9
Ages 50+	607	4.6	Ages 50+	576	4.7
Rep/Lean Rep	485	5.1	Rep/Lean Rep	503	5.1
Dem/Lean Dem	625	4.7	Dem/Lean Dem	571	4.8
Asked about Germany	1,196	3.4	Asked about India	1,129	3.4
Ages 18-49	555	5.0	Ages 18-49	525	5.1
Ages 50+	634	4.5	Ages 50+	600	4.6
Rep/Lean Rep	525	5.1	Rep/Lean Rep	488	5.1
Dem/Lean Dem	618	4.7	Dem/Lean Dem	592	4.7
Asked about Indonesia	1,177	3.4	Asked about Italy	1,107	3.5
Ages 18-49	572	4.8	Ages 18-49	519	5.1
Ages 50+	603	4.6	Ages 50+	587	4.6
Rep/Lean Rep	514	5.1	Rep/Lean Rep	502	5.0
Dem/Lean Dem	610	4.7	Dem/Lean Dem	552	4.9
Asked about Japan	1,181	3.3	Asked about Mexico	1,146	3.4
Ages 18-49	550	4.9	Ages 18-49	538	5.0
Ages 50+	626	4.5	Ages 50+	604	4.5
Rep/Lean Rep	493	5.1	Rep/Lean Rep	496	5.1
Dem/Lean Dem	642	4.6	Dem/Lean Dem	607	4.7
Asked about Russia	1,110	3.4	Asked about Saudi Arabia	1,145	3.4
Ages 18-49	532	4.9	Ages 18-49	542	4.9
Ages 50+	576	4.7	Ages 50+	597	4.6
Rep/Lean Rep	489	5.1	Rep/Lean Rep	506	5.0
Dem/Lean Dem	567	4.8	Dem/Lean Dem	590	4.8
Asked about South Africa	1,139	3.4	Asked about South Korea	1,156	3.3
Ages 18-49	530	5.1	Ages 18-49	552	4.9
Ages 50+	606	4.5	Ages 50+	601	4.5
Rep/Lean Rep	499	5.2	Rep/Lean Rep	479	5.0
Dem/Lean Dem	594	4.7	Dem/Lean Dem	623	4.6
Asked about Turkey	1,188	3.4	Asked about the U.K.	1,200	3.3
Ages 18-49	555	4.9	Ages 18-49	560	4.8
Ages 50+	629	4.5	Ages 50+	638	4.4
Rep/Lean Rep	508	5.0	Rep/Lean Rep	549	4.8
Dem/Lean Dem	617	4.7	Dem/Lean Dem	595	4.7

Note: This survey includes oversamples of non-Hispanic Asian and Jewish adults. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See 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 199

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	5,193
Logged in (web) / Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	155
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	48
Never logged on (web) / Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	635
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	0
Total panelists sampled for the survey		6,031
Completed interviews	I	5,193
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	203
Non-contact	NC	635
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		6,031
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		86%

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Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 199

	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 199	40%
Response rate to Wave 199 survey	86%
Cumulative response rate	3%

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

**2026 PEW RESEARCH CENTER'S AMERICAN TRENDS PANEL
WAVE 199: SOFT POWER ATTITUDES
SEPTEMBER 14-20, 2026**

**TOPLINE
TOTAL N=5,193**

Note: All numbers are percentages unless otherwise noted. Percentages less than 0.5% are replaced by an asterisk (*). Rows/columns may not total 100% due to rounding. The questions presented below are part of a larger survey conducted on the American Trends Panel.

"No answer" includes web respondents who do not answer the question as well as telephone respondents who refuse to answer or who say they don't know how to answer. In cases where "not sure" was offered as an explicit option to web and telephone respondents, the "no answer" category includes only web skips and telephone refusals.

This survey was conducted primarily online, with some interviews conducted by live telephone. This topline shows the programming language for online administration. For details on how questions were slightly modified for phone administration, visit the questionnaire.

American Trends Panel surveys conducted between October 2016 and June 2024 were conducted fully online (with tablets and data plans provided to adults without home internet). For additional details, visit the methodology.

PN = Programming note

	Sample size	Margin of error at 95% confidence level
U.S. adults	5,193	+/- 1.6 percentage points

ADDITIONAL ITEMS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE

[PN: RESPONDENTS WILL BE RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO ANSWER ABOUT FOUR COUNTRIES FROM THE LIST OF 18 COUNTRIES BELOW. EACH RESPONDENT SHOULD BE RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO TWO COUNTRIES EACH FROM GROUP A AND GROUP B.

GROUP A: Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Japan, South Korea, U.K.

GROUP B: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey

FOR EACH COUNTRY, CREATE A NUMERIC VARIABLE CALLED DOV_SELECT_[COUNTRY] WHICH INDICATES WHETHER IT WAS ASSIGNED TO THE RESPONDENT, AND INCLUDE IN THE DATASET:

- **DOV_SELECT_[COUNTRY]:**
 - 1 = "Selected"
 - 0 = "Not selected"

TXT:**[PN: DISPLAY TO ALL:]**

The next set of questions asks your views about four countries randomly chosen for you from a larger list of countries in this study. If you don't know enough about a specific country, answer as best you can or select "Don't know enough to say" when available.

THERMO**ASK ALL****[PN: RANDOMIZE THE 4 COUNTRIES FROM GROUPS A AND B ASSIGNED TO THE RESPONDENT]**

We'd like to get your feelings toward some different countries in the world on a "feeling thermometer." A rating of zero degrees means you feel as cold and negative as possible. A rating of 100 degrees means you feel as warm and positive as possible. You would rate the country at 50 degrees if you don't feel particularly positive or negative toward the country.

How do you feel toward ...?

		Very <u>cold</u>	Somewhat <u>cold</u>	<u>Neutral</u>	Somewhat <u>warm</u>	Very <u>warm</u>	No <u>answer</u>
ASK IF ASSIGNED TO ARGENTINA (DOV_SELECT_ARGENTINA = 1) [N=1,151]							
ARG	Argentina						
	Sept 14-20, 2026	17	12	44	17	9	1
ASK IF ASSIGNED TO AUSTRALIA (DOV_SELECT_AUSTRALIA = 1) [N=1,154]							
AUS	Australia						
	Sept 14-20, 2026	8	5	24	20	42	1
ASK IF ASSIGNED TO BRAZIL (DOV_SELECT_BRAZIL = 1) [N=1,157]							
BRA	Brazil						
	Sept 14-20, 2026	11	9	41	20	19	*
ASK IF ASSIGNED TO CANADA (DOV_SELECT_CANADA = 1) [N=1,144]							
CANADA	Canada						
	Sept 14-20, 2026	12	5	20	15	48	*
	Jul 30-Aug 12, 2018	9	3	21	15	52	1
ASK IF ASSIGNED TO CHINA (DOV_SELECT_CHINA = 1) [N=1,168]							
CHINA	China						
	Sept 14-20, 2026	34	20	27	12	7	1
	Feb 1-7, 2021	47	20	20	7	4	1
	Jul 30-Aug 12, 2018	23	23	30	13	8	2
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	27	23	28	11	7	4
ASK IF ASSIGNED TO FRANCE (DOV_SELECT_FRANCE = 1) [N=1,124]							
FRA	France						
	Sept 14-20, 2026	13	9	28	24	25	1

THERMO CONTINUED...**ASK IF ASSIGNED TO GERMANY (DOV_SELECT_GERMANY = 1) [N=1,196]**

GERMANY	Germany						
	Sept 14-20, 2026	13	10	28	23	26	1
	Jul 30-Aug 12, 2018	11	8	32	18	28	2
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	12	6	31	20	27	4

ASK IF ASSIGNED TO INDIA (DOV_SELECT_INDIA = 1) [N=1,129]

INDIA	India						
	Sept 14-20, 2026	20	15	34	19	9	1
	Feb 1-Feb 7, 2021	17	12	41	17	12	1
	Jul 30-Aug 12, 2018	14	11	42	17	14	2

ASK IF ASSIGNED TO INDONESIA (DOV_SELECT_INDONESIA = 1) [N=1,177]

INDO	Indonesia						
	Sept 14-20, 2026	16	10	49	15	9	2

ASK IF ASSIGNED TO ITALY (DOV_SELECT_ITALY = 1) [N=1,107]

ITA	Italy						
	Sept 14-20, 2026	9	4	27	24	35	*

ASK IF ASSIGNED TO JAPAN (DOV_SELECT_JAPAN = 1) [N=1,181]

JAPAN	Japan						
	Sept 14-20, 2026	10	4	21	25	40	*
	Feb 1-Feb 7, 2021	15	6	27	19	33	1
	Jul 30-Aug 12, 2018	13	6	27	17	36	1
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	13	9	31	17	27	4

ASK IF ASSIGNED TO MEXICO (DOV_SELECT_MEXICO = 1) [N=1,146]

MEXICO	Mexico						
	Sept 14-20, 2026	14	14	24	23	24	1
	Jul 30-Aug 12, 2018	21	13	26	17	23	1
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	19	12	29	19	17	4

ASK IF ASSIGNED TO RUSSIA (DOV_SELECT_RUSSIA = 1) [N=1,110]

RUSSIA	Russia						
	Sept 14-20, 2026	51	19	20	7	3	1
	Jul 30-Aug 12, 2018	46	22	22	6	4	1
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	35	21	26	10	5	4

ASK IF ASSIGNED TO SAUDI ARABIA (DOV_SELECT_SAUDI = 1) [N=1,145]

SA	Saudi Arabia						
	Sept 14-20, 2026	32	23	29	11	5	*

ASK IF ASSIGNED TO SOUTH AFRICA (DOV_SELECT_SAFRICA = 1) [N=1,139]

SAFR	South Africa						
	Sept 14-20, 2026	18	15	38	16	11	2

ASK IF ASSIGNED TO SOUTH KOREA (DOV_SELECT_SKOREA = 1) [N=1,156]

SKOREA	South Korea						
	Sept 14-20, 2026	16	6	31	20	25	1

THERMO CONTINUED...**ASK IF ASSIGNED TO TURKEY (DOV_SELECT_TURKEY = 1) [N=1,188]**

TR	Turkey						
	Sept 14-20, 2026	20	16	37	16	9	1

ASK IF ASSIGNED TO THE U.K. (DOV_SELECT_UK = 1) [N=1,200]

UK	The U.K.						
	Sept 14-20, 2026	11	11	23	22	32	*
	Jul 30-Aug 12, 2018 ⁵	10	4	23	21	40	2
	Oct 25-Nov 8, 2016	10	3	23	19	41	4

ADDITIONAL ITEMS HELD FOR FUTURE RELEASE**ASK ALL:****PARTY** In politics today, do you consider yourself a...**ASK IF INDEP/SOMETHING ELSE (PARTY=3,4 OR REFUSED):****PARTYLN** As of today do you lean more to... ⁶

<u>Republican</u>	<u>Democrat</u>	<u>Independent</u>	<u>Something else</u>	<u>No answer</u>	<u>Lean Rep</u>	<u>Lean Dem</u>
27	29	29	13	2	17	21

⁵ In 2018 and 2016, asked about "Britain".⁶ PARTY and PARTYLN asked in a prior survey.