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International Cooperation Welcomed Across 14 Advanced Economies

The United Nations is broadly credited with promoting peace and human rights as younger adults are more supportive of cooperation with other countries

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How we did this

This analysis focuses on cross-national views of multilateral principles, views of the United Nations, characteristics of how the UN carries out its mission and ratings for how the World Health Organization has handled the coronavirus outbreak. The work builds on previous studies released in the fall of 2020 on [national responses to COVID-19](#), [views of the economic situation](#) in each country, perceived [global threats](#) and the [international image of the United States](#).

This study was conducted in countries where nationally representative telephone surveys are feasible. Due to the coronavirus outbreak, [face-to-face interviewing is not currently possible](#) in many parts of the world.

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

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

International Cooperation Welcomed Across 14 Advanced Economies

The United Nations is broadly credited with promoting peace and human rights as younger adults are more supportive of cooperation with other countries

A Pew Research Center survey of 14,276 people across 14 countries conducted in summer 2020 finds that many believe greater global cooperation could have reduced the human toll [from COVID-19](#). The same poll reveals strong support for taking the interests of other countries into account even if this requires compromise. These findings are in line with a pre-coronavirus 2019 Pew Research Center survey in 12 of the same 14 countries that showed robust public support for the idea of nations cooperating, rather than competing, on the world stage.

Publics in the 14 countries surveyed this past summer generally hold favorable opinions of the United Nations. Young people and those with a college education are even more likely to approve – a pattern consistent with past surveys by the Center in which

Strong public support for international cooperation and multilateral governance

Median % who say ...

Coronavirus and global cooperation

If our country had cooperated more with other countries, the number of coronavirus cases would have been lower in this country

59%

No amount of cooperation would have reduced the number of coronavirus cases in this country

36

Compromise on international issues

Our country should take into account the interests of other countries even if it means making compromises with them

58

Our country should follow its own interests even when other countries strongly disagree

40

Support for global community*

Countries around the world should act as part of a global community that works together to solve problems

81

Countries around the world should act as independent nations that compete with other countries and pursue their own interests

17

* 2019 data. Belgium and Denmark not surveyed in 2019 and not included in this median. Note: Percentages are medians based on 14 countries. In Australia and Canada, question asked about “COVID-19.” In Japan, asked about “novel coronavirus.” In South Korea, asked about “Corona19.”

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q4 & Q11. Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q32.

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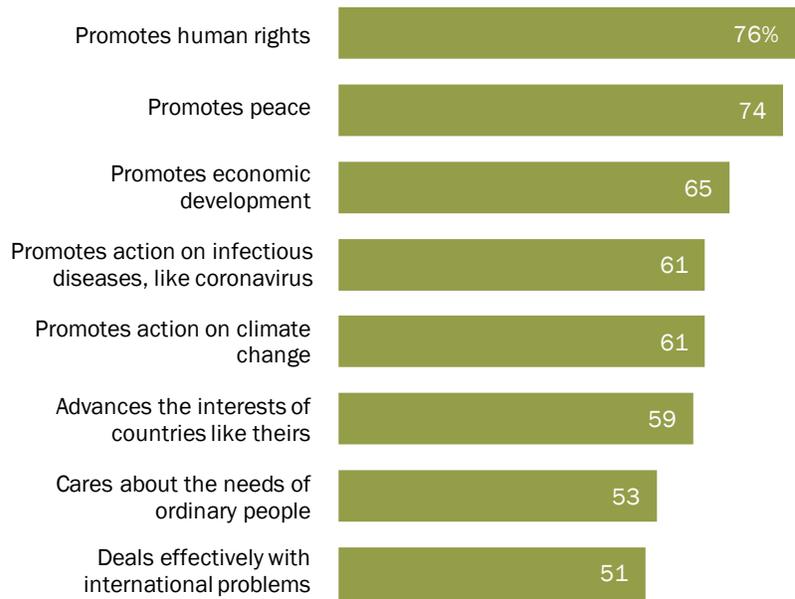
younger, more educated adults were [more supportive](#) of [multilateral organizations](#) and cooperation.

In the countries surveyed, the UN is typically given high marks for fulfilling its [core mission](#) of promoting peace and human rights. And for the most part, people say the 75-year-old organization does a good job of promoting economic development, the fight against infectious diseases like COVID-19 and action on climate change.

Publics in the 14 countries polled are less certain that the UN cares about the needs of ordinary people or that it is effective in actually solving international problems.

UN is seen as a promoter of human rights and peace, but fewer say it deals effectively with international issues or cares about the needs of ordinary people

Median % who say the United Nations ...



Note: Percentages are medians based on 14 countries. In Australia and Canada, question asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, asked about "novel coronavirus." In South Korea, asked about "Corona19."

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12a-h.

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This last pair of findings is in line with past Pew Research Center surveys, which have demonstrated that while people tend to view multilateral organizations like the [European Union](#) and [NATO](#) favorably, doubts about these institutions persist. For example, many Europeans feel the EU does not [understand the needs of its citizens](#) and are reluctant to fulfill their country's [Article 5 obligations](#) as NATO members.

In contrast to the mixed view of the UN's overall effectiveness, more people in the surveyed countries express satisfaction with how the World Health Organization (WHO) has handled the coronavirus pandemic: A median of 63% say the multilateral institution has done a good job dealing with the COVID-19 crisis. Younger adults are particularly likely to hold this view.

In countries surveyed, UN most often credited with promoting human rights, peace

% who say the United Nations ...

	Promotes human rights	Promotes peace	Promotes economic development	Promotes action on infectious diseases, like coronavirus	Promotes action on climate change	Advances the interests of countries like ours	Cares about the needs of ordinary people	Deals effectively with international problems
U.S.	70%	72%	62%	55%	61%	58%	54%	51%
Canada	78	82	68	68	65	65	59	55
Belgium	77	72	65	60	57	61	51	50
Denmark	83	86	67	66	64	70	52	65
France	65	70	60	57	47	57	35	43
Germany	66	68	58	59	46	60	38	50
Italy	66	62	58	47	48	44	38	40
Netherlands	75	77	65	62	61	65	63	55
Spain	76	75	64	70	71	61	55	50
Sweden	85	87	67	63	64	57	66	51
UK	82	81	68	61	66	61	58	54
Australia	78	77	65	61	63	54	61	49
Japan	57	65	46	41	50	24	26	43
South Korea	73	72	40	48	55	40	30	52
14-COUNTRY MEDIAN	76	74	65	61	61	59	53	51

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

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12a-h.

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The survey of adults was conducted by telephone between June 10 and Aug. 3, 2020, in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

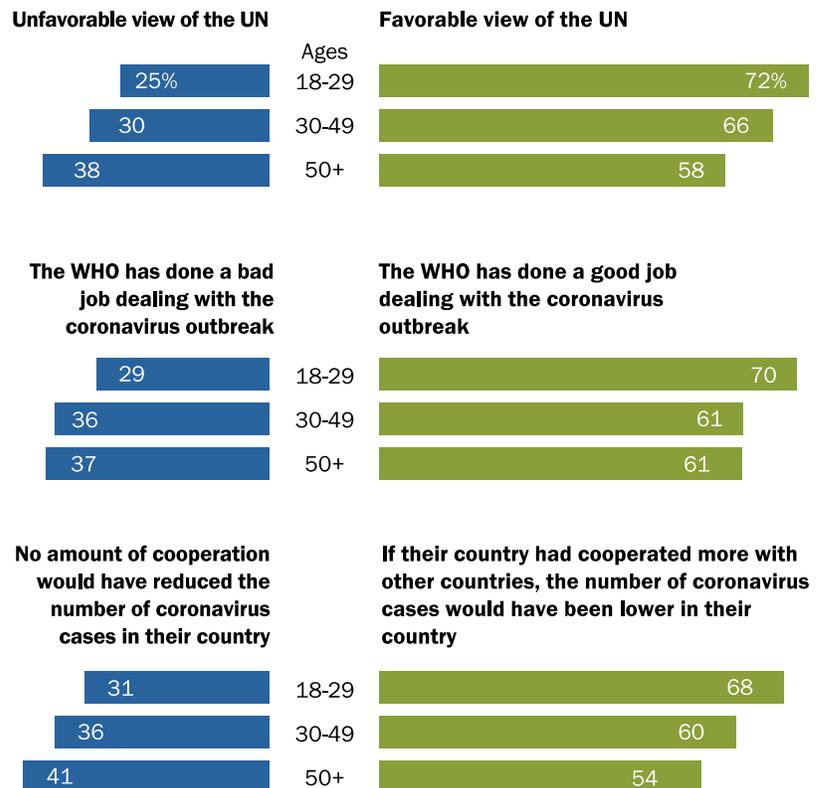
The margin of error varied by national sample from plus or minus 3.1 percentage points to plus or minus 4.2 points.

In addition to the general findings already described, the 14-country survey reveals important differences by age, with younger adults (ages 18 to 29) more favorably inclined toward the UN and WHO as well as toward international cooperation in general. Among this cohort, 72% say they have a positive view of the UN, compared with 58% among those 50 and older. Age gaps also appear in support for the principle of cooperation between countries to manage the COVID-19 pandemic and for the WHO's handling of the pandemic.

Educational attainment is also related to attitudes toward multilateral institutions and cooperation with other countries. In half or more of the countries surveyed, those with a postsecondary education are also more likely to have a positive evaluation of the UN and its promotion of human rights and peace. They are also more likely than those with less education to support international cooperation to solve major issues, even if it requires compromise.

Younger people more favorable toward UN, WHO's handling of COVID-19 and international cooperation

Median % who say ...



Note: Percentages are medians based on each age group across 14 countries. "WHO" refers to the World Health Organization. In Australia and Canada, question asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, asked about "novel coronavirus." In South Korea, asked about "Corona19."

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q4, Q8e, Q10e.

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Country spotlight: United States

The U.S. is the [largest government funder](#) of the United Nations, contributing over \$10 billion in 2018. This accounted for roughly 18% of the total UN revenue that year.

Americans are more favorable toward the UN than not: 62% have a positive view, while 31% have a negative view. The U.S. public's views of the organization have been relatively consistent in recent years. Still, there has been a large upward shift in approval from 2007, when 48% of Americans had a favorable view of the UN.

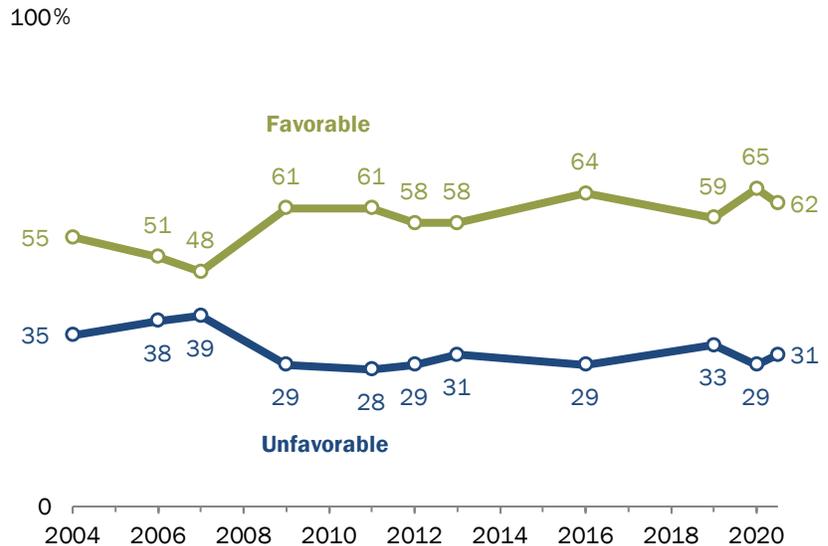
Gender, age, trust in others and political affiliation all shape

views of the UN among Americans. Women are 9 percentage points more likely to have a positive view of the organization than men, and those ages 18 to 29 are 17 points more likely to have a favorable than those 50 and older.

About two-thirds of Americans who say that most people can be trusted have a positive opinion of the UN, compared with about half of those who say most people cannot be trusted (68% vs. 52%, respectively).

Americans' views of UN relatively stable

% of Americans who say they have a(n) ___ view of the United Nations



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8e.

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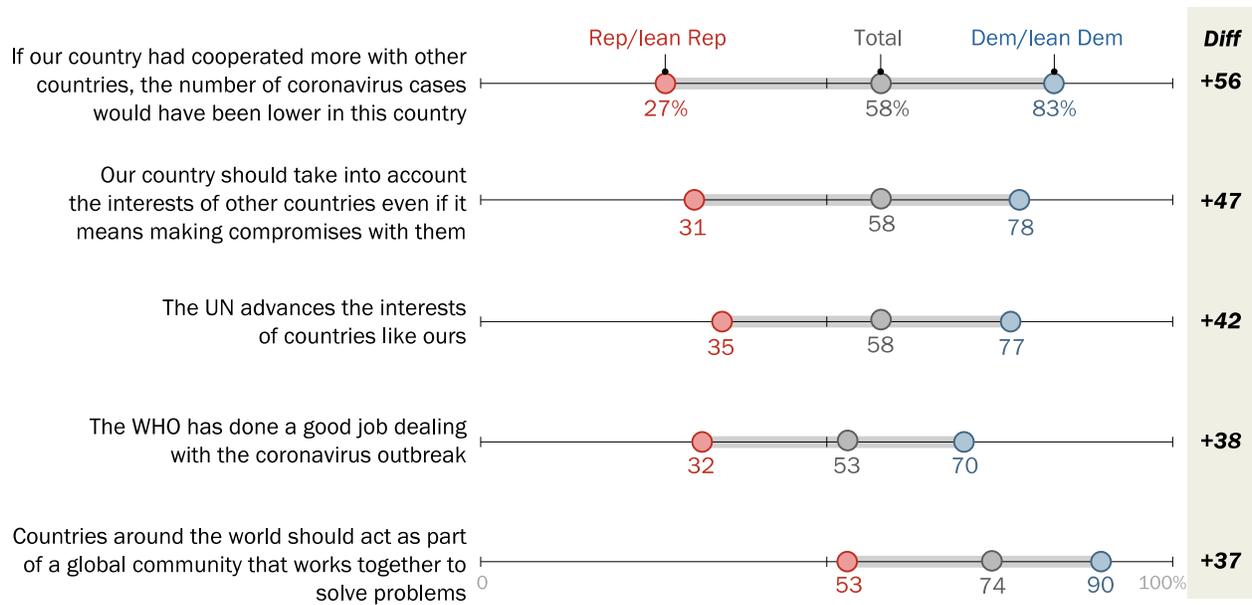
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Large partisan differences are found across several questions regarding multilateralism. Democrats and those who lean to the Democratic Party are much more likely to have a positive view of international cooperation and organizations than Republicans and those who lean Republican. For example, 83% of Democrats and Democratic leaners say that if the U.S. had cooperated more with other countries, the number of domestic COVID-19 cases would have been lower, compared with just 27% of Republicans and Republican leaners who say the same.

And 78% of Democrats say that the U.S. should take the interests of other countries into account when making foreign policy, compared with only 31% of Republicans who say the same.

In the U.S., Democrats are much more likely than Republicans to support international cooperation, the UN and the WHO's coronavirus response

% of Americans who say ...



Note: "WHO" refers to the World Health Organization.

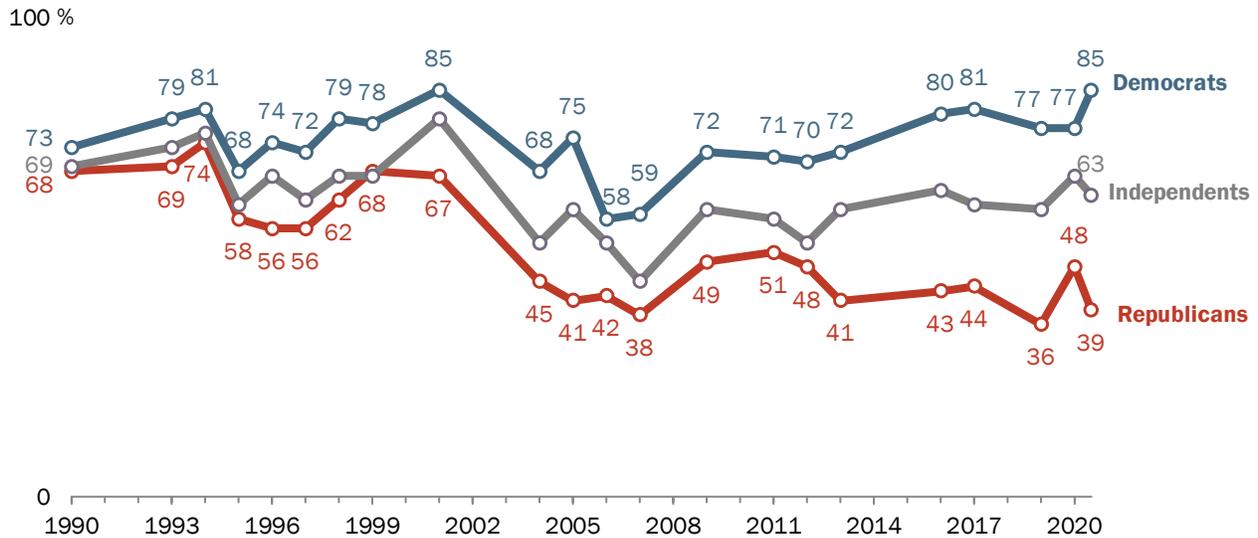
Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q4, Q8e, Q10e, Q11, Q12f. Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q32.

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While Americans' views of the UN have remained generally stable overall since 2007, Democrats and Republicans consistently express differing views about the organization, and the size of the partisan gap has increased over time. This year, for example, 85% of Democrats are positive on the UN, compared with just 39% of Republicans, a difference of 46 percentage points.

Democrats and Republicans in U.S. differ on UN favorability

% among ___ who say they have a *favorable* view of the United Nations



Note: Because some earlier data did not include partisan leaning, Republicans and Democrats in this graphic do not include leaners.
 Source: Pew Research Center surveys 1990-2003, 2005 and 2017. Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8e.
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Country spotlight: Japan

The Japanese public stands out as the most unfavorable toward the UN among all countries surveyed in 2020. A majority (55%) express a negative sentiment with the organization, up 20 percentage points from 2019 and the highest share since this question was first asked in 2006.

In contrast, just 29% express a favorable view of the UN, a drop of 18 points from the 47% who said the same in 2019.

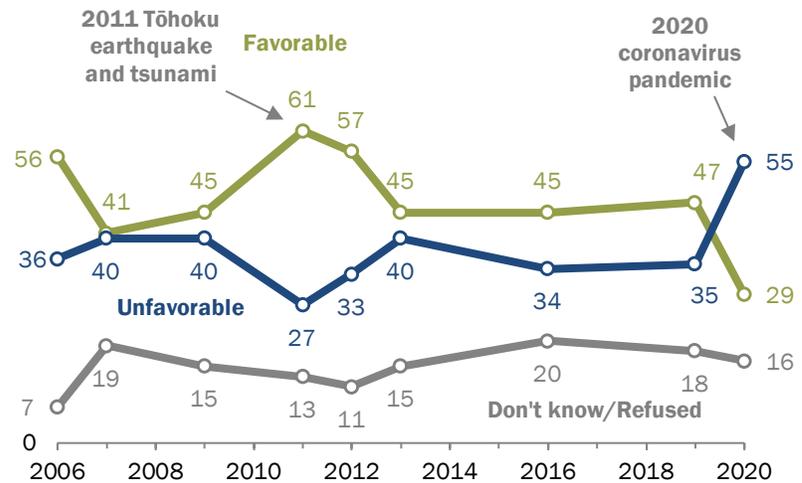
Favorable views of the UN in Japan reached their peak in 2011. That year, 61% rated the organization positively in the aftermath of the Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami, a period during which the UN [provided disaster relief](#) to Japan.

Japanese who say that, in general, most people can be trusted tend to be more favorable toward the UN and several of its missions. For example, 72% of Japanese who say people can be trusted hold the view that the UN promotes peace, compared with 53% of those who say people cannot be trusted. Views of the WHO are also linked to views of the UN: Japanese who say the WHO has done a good job dealing with the outbreak are much more likely than those who say it has done a bad job to have a favorable view of the United Nations (52% vs. 22%, respectively).

When evaluating several specific UN functions, only about a quarter say the UN advances the interests of countries like Japan or cares about the needs of ordinary people. And only 41% say the UN was effective in promoting action on the spread of the coronavirus. These are the lowest marks on these UN characteristics across the 14 countries surveyed.

Over half of Japanese have unfavorable view of UN, a massive shift from last year

% of Japanese who say they have a(n) ___ view of the United Nations
100 %



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8e.
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Japanese tend to be more skeptical than other publics on the tenets of the multilateral system and the [WHO's handling of the pandemic](#).

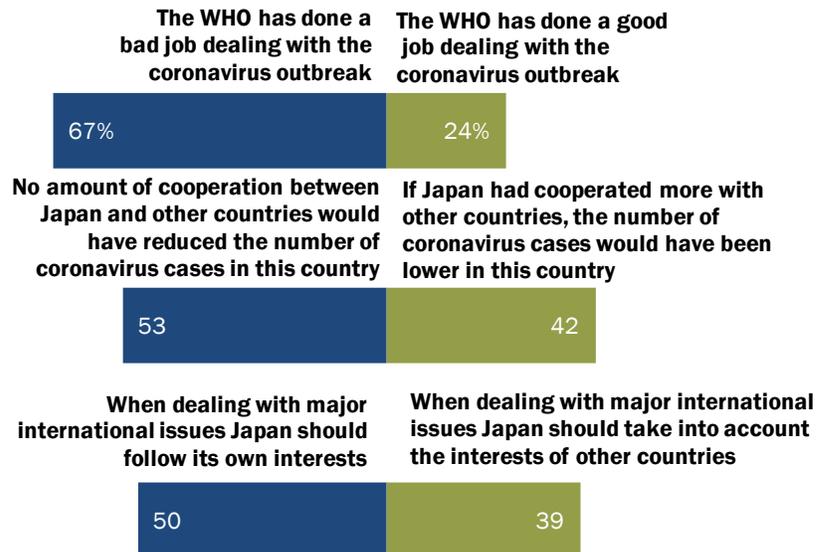
Two-thirds of the Japanese public say that the WHO has done a bad job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak, while a majority holds the view that [their own country has done a good job](#) handling the virus.

About half in Japan (53%) express the view that no amount of international cooperation would have reduced the number of domestic coronavirus cases.

Half of Japanese say that, when dealing with major international issues, Japan should follow its own interests, compared with the 39% who say their country should take into account the interests of other countries. The Japanese public is more positive when asked if their country should act as part of a global community or as an independent nation: 85% say Japan should act as part of a global community.

Japanese are skeptical of the WHO, UN and international cooperation in general

% of Japanese who say ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. "WHO" refers to the World Health Organization. In Japan, question asked about "novel coronavirus."
 Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q4, Q8e & Q11.
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Country spotlight: Germany

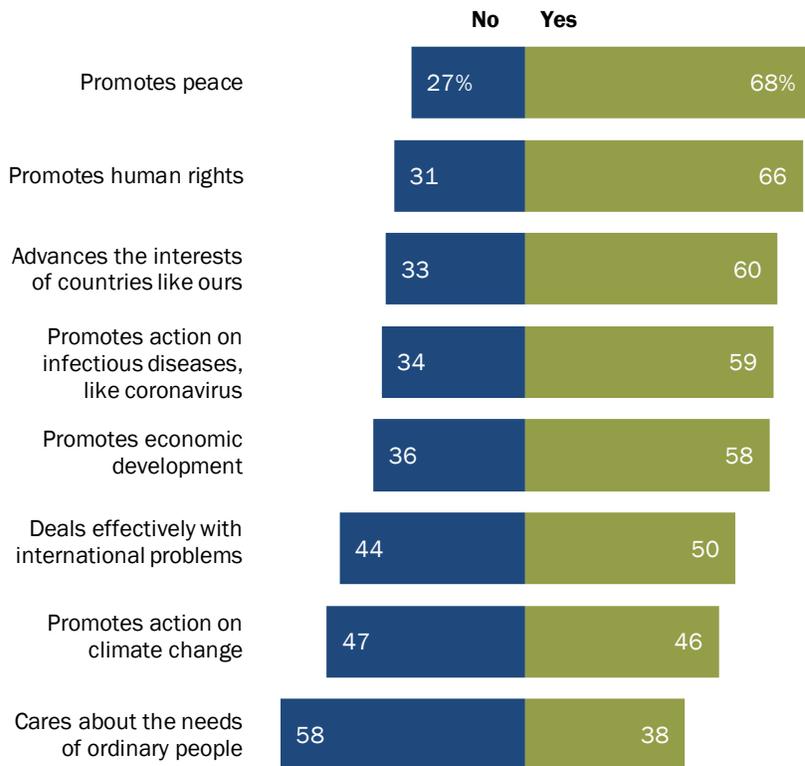
Germans are generally supportive of the principles of multilateralism, the UN itself and the leadership of the WHO amid the coronavirus pandemic. Majorities in Germany think their country should act as part of an international community and say their country should take into account the interests of other countries.

But while many people in Germany say the WHO handled the outbreak well, they are skeptical that more cooperation between countries would have reduced the number of coronavirus cases within their own country; about four-in-ten hold this view. Overall, nearly nine-in-ten Germans (88%) say the country [has done a good job](#) dealing with the outbreak.

And although 61% of Germans have a favorable view of the UN, they share some skepticism about the organization's care for ordinary citizens and its handling of climate change. A majority of Germans say the UN does not care about the needs of ordinary people, and 47% think it does not promote action on climate change, an issue that ranks as Germany's [top international concern](#).

Most Germans say the UN promotes peace and human rights, less confidence it cares about ordinary people

% of Germans who say the United Nations ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12a-h.

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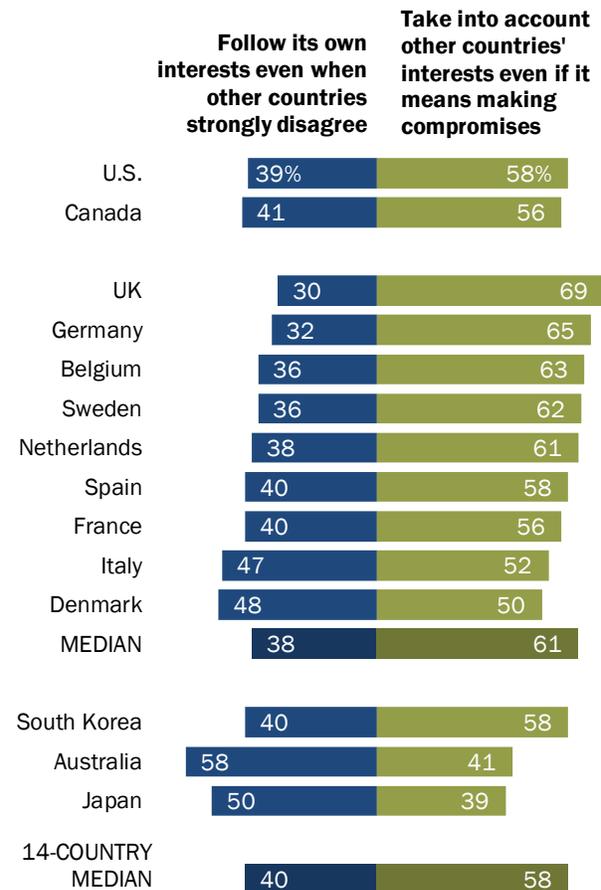
1. Views on international cooperation

In the countries surveyed, people generally agree that it is important to take other countries' interests into account when dealing with major international issues, even if it means making compromises.

A median of 58% agree that their country should take other countries' interests into account. Clear majorities hold this view in 10 of the 14 countries polled, including the U.S., while opinion is more divided in Italy and Denmark. There is less support for international compromise in Australia (41%) and Japan (39%), where half or more say that their country should follow its own interests when dealing with international concerns.

There is widespread willingness to cooperate with other countries, even if it means compromising

% who say, when dealing with major international issues, their country should ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q11. "International Cooperation Welcomed Across 14 Advanced Economies"

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In every European country surveyed, those with favorable views of right-wing populist parties are much more likely to say their country should follow its own interests even when other nations disagree. (See the appendix for more information on European populist parties.)

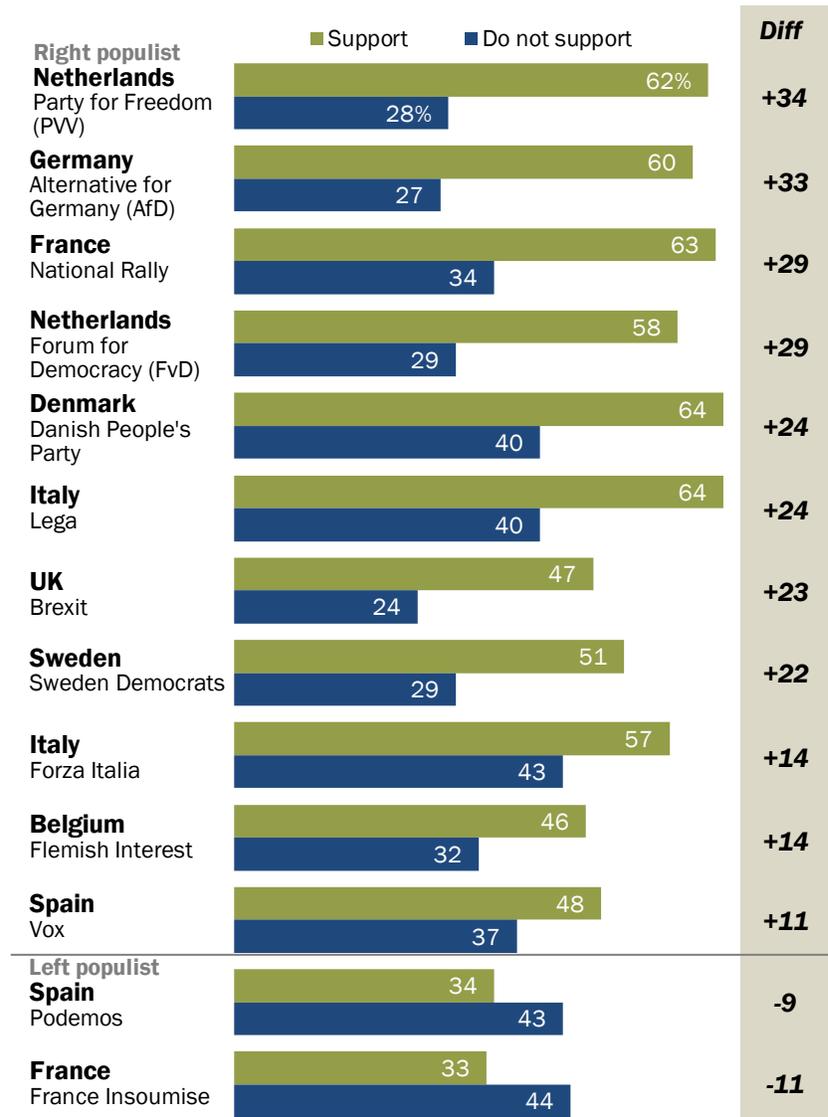
For example, 62% of those with a favorable view of the Dutch Party for Freedom (PVV) favor this approach, while 28% with an unfavorable view of the PVV support the Netherlands following its own interests.

The opposite pattern is present among those with favorable views of the two left-wing populist parties included in the survey: Spain's Podemos and France's La France Insoumise. In both cases, supporters of each party are less likely to favor their countries following their own interests even when facing international disagreement.

In the U.S., about two-thirds of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents (68%) say the U.S. should follow its own interests, while 19% of Democrats and Democratic leaners say the same.

Right-wing populist party supporters more likely to favor their country following its own interests

% who say, when dealing with major international issues, their country **should follow its own interests** even when other countries strongly disagree, among those who ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. "Support" percentages represent respondents who have a favorable view of each party. "Do not support" percentages represent respondents who have an unfavorable view of each party. For more information on European populist parties, see Appendix.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q11.

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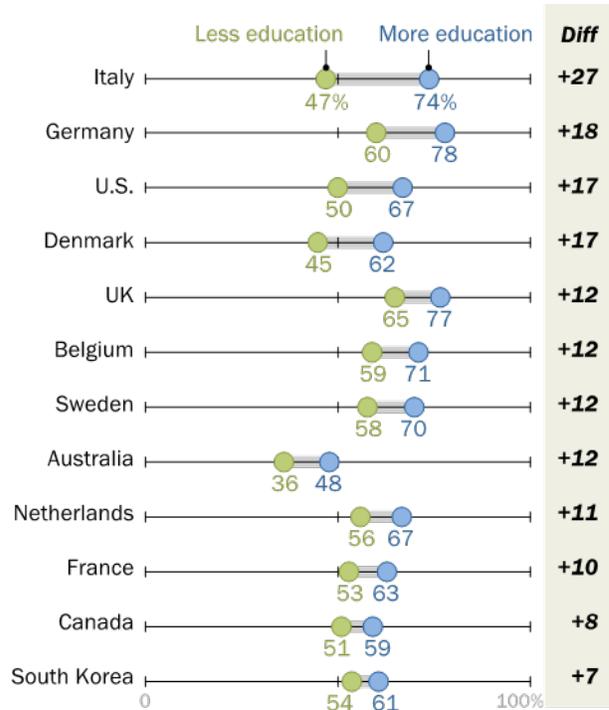
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And in nearly all the countries surveyed, those with more education are more likely to support cooperation with other countries than those with less education, even if it means compromise.¹

The divide is particularly stark in Italy. Almost three-quarters of those with a postsecondary degree or more (74%) say their country should take other countries' interests into account and be willing to compromise, compared with less than half (47%) of those with secondary degree or less.

Those with more education tend to express stronger support for international cooperation

% who say, when dealing with major international issues, their country **should take into account other countries' interests** even if it means making compromises



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.
 Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q11.
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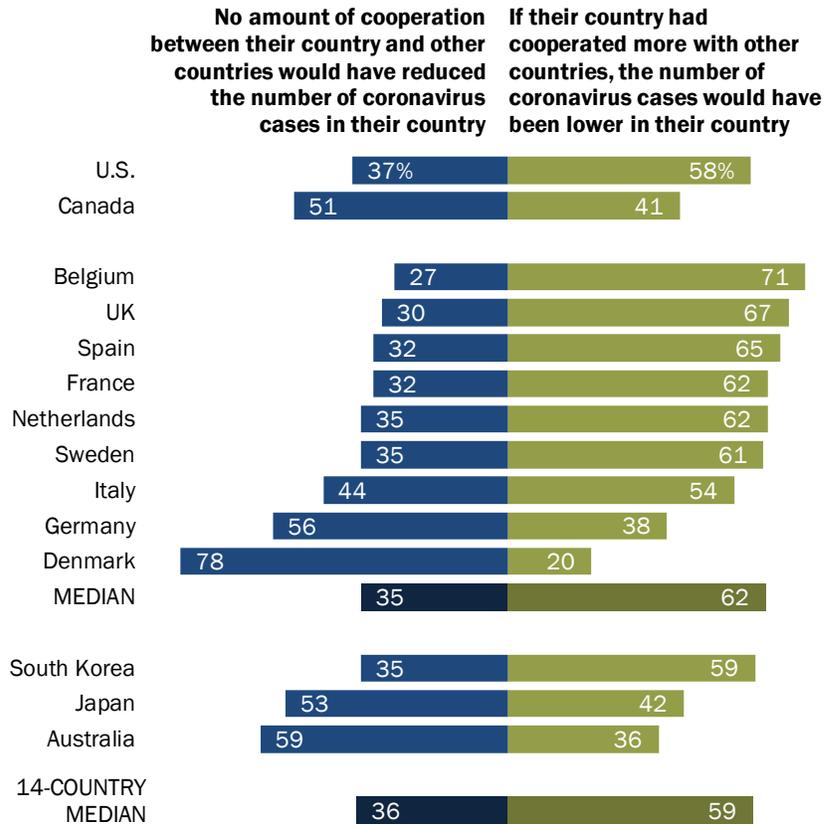
¹ For the purpose of comparing educational groups across countries, education levels are standardized based on the UN's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The "less education" category is secondary education or below and the "more education" category is postsecondary or above in all countries.

When asked specifically about countries cooperating in the fight against COVID-19, the dominant view is that greater international cooperation would have reduced the number of domestic coronavirus cases since the outbreak began. A median of roughly six-in-ten (59%) hold this view, while a median of 36% say that no amount of international cooperation would have reduced the number of coronavirus cases in their country.

However, in several countries polled, half or more say no amount of cooperation would have made a difference. Clear majorities express such skepticism in Australia (59%) and Germany (56%). Danish views also stand out: 78% say no amount of international cooperation would have helped their domestic situation.

Prevailing view is that greater international cooperation would have reduced COVID-19's impact

% who say ...



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

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q4.

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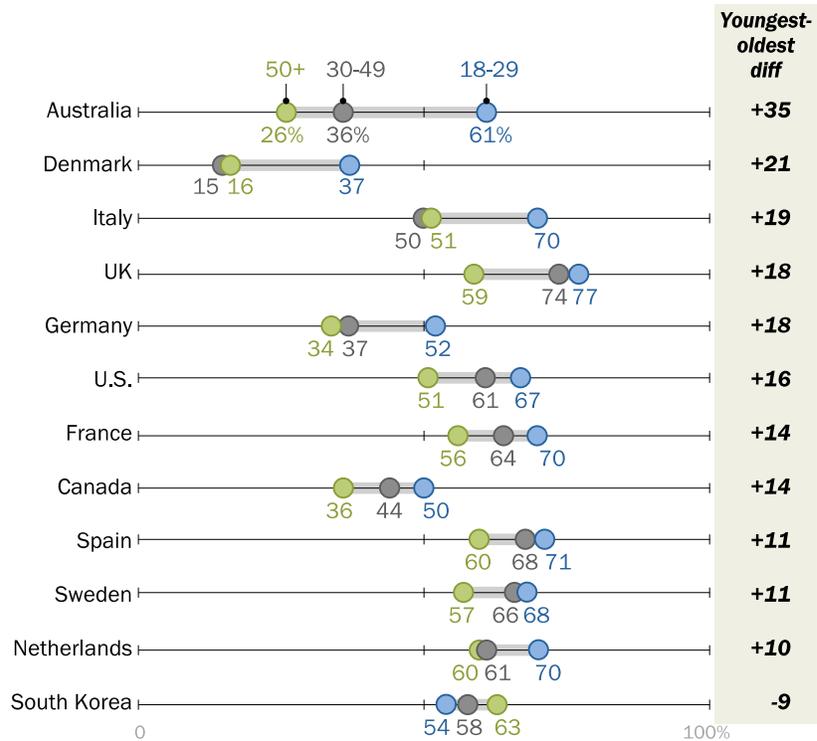
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In most countries polled, those ages 18 to 29 are more likely than those 50 and older to say that more cooperation with other countries would have reduced the number of domestic coronavirus cases. In Australia, for example, about six-in-ten (61%) of those ages 18 to 29 hold this view, compared with about a quarter (26%) of their older counterparts. Younger people are also more likely than older adults to say this in 10 additional countries.

However, 63% of older South Koreans say international cooperation would have improved the domestic situation, compared with 54% of those ages 18 to 29.

Younger people more likely to think international cooperation would have reduced domestic cases of COVID-19

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



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. In Australia and Canada, question asked about “COVID-19.” In South Korea, asked about “Corona19.”
 Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q4.
 “International Cooperation Welcomed Across 14 Advanced Economies”

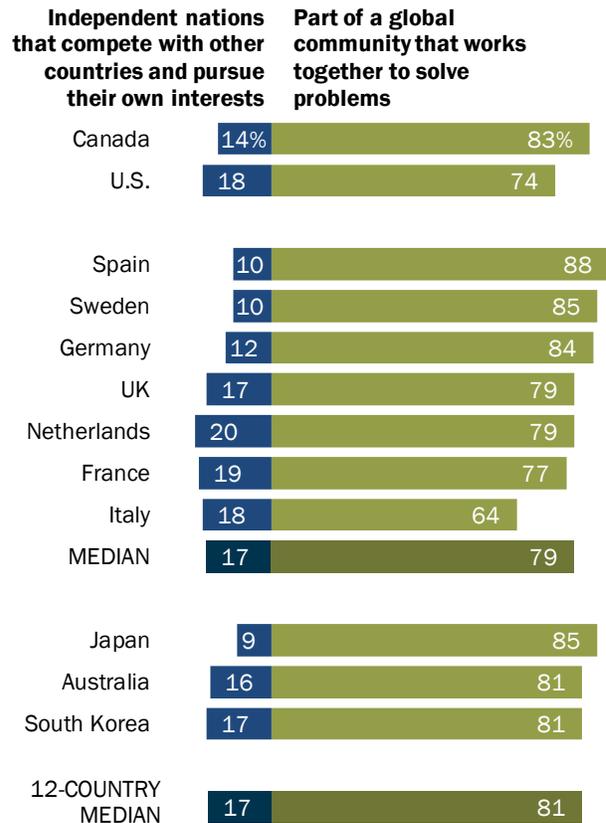
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In 2019, Pew Research Center asked whether cooperation or competition should define the way countries interact on the international stage. Strong majorities consistently favored nation-states acting as members of a global community that works together to solve problems. A median of 81% across 12 countries supported this approach, while 17% said countries should act as independent nations that compete with others and pursue their own interests.

In each of the 12 countries surveyed, large majorities preferred international cooperation. And in no country did more than one-in-five prefer a world of competing states that pursue their own interests.

Before COVID-19, clear majorities preferred a world in which countries cooperate rather than compete

% who say countries around the world, including theirs, should act as ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. Belgium and Denmark not surveyed in 2019.

Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. Q32.

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In almost every one of the 12 countries, those who place themselves on the ideological left were more likely to say countries should act as part of a global community than those on the ideological right. This divide was particularly large in the U.S.: 90% of liberals favored acting as part of a global community, compared with 56% of conservatives, a difference of 34 percentage points. In the U.S., ideology was defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).

Those on the ideological left favor acting as part of a global community

*% who say countries around the world, including theirs, **should act as part of a global community** that works together to solve problems*

	Left %	Center %	Right %	Left-right diff
U.S.	90	82	56	+34
Canada	95	88	74	+21
Australia	93	84	72	+21
Netherlands	91	83	71	+20
UK	92	79	73	+19
Italy	77	69	61	+16
France	88	75	73	+15
Sweden	95	85	82	+13
Germany	90	85	77	+13
South Korea	88	80	79	+9

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. In U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left). Political ideology not asked in Japan.
Source: Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey, Q32.
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2. United Nations and World Health Organization receive positive ratings across most countries

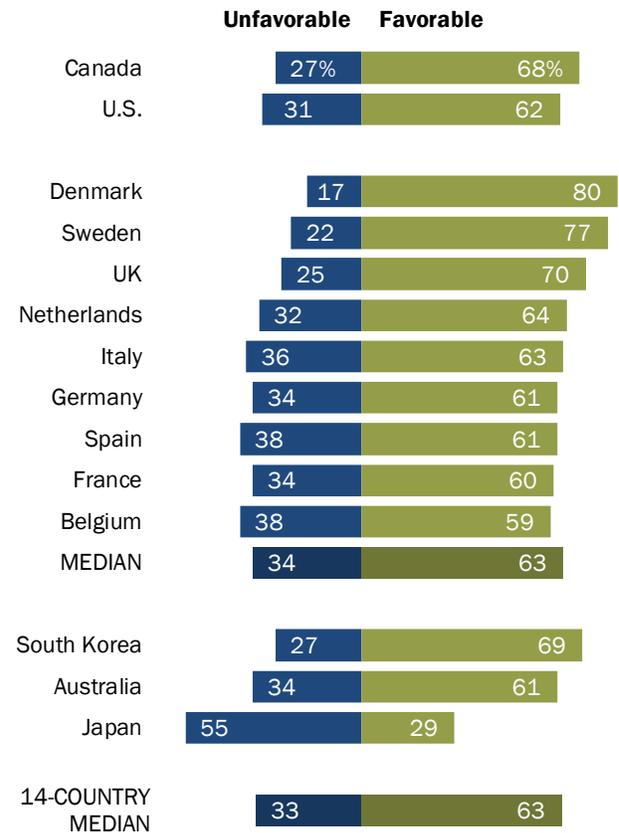
When asked about overall views of the United Nations, a median of 63% across 14 countries hold a favorable view of the organization, while 33% hold an unfavorable view.

In every European country surveyed, majorities are positive toward the organization, ranging from 59% in Belgium to 80% in Denmark. Majorities in Canada and the U.S. are also much more favorable toward the UN than negative.

Views are more mixed in the Asia-Pacific region. In South Korea, 69% have a favorable view of the UN, and 61% say the same in Australia. But only 29% have a favorable view of the UN in Japan, with 55% holding a negative opinion.

Favorable views of the UN widespread

% who say they have a(n) ___ view of the United Nations



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8e.

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Favorable views of the UN stable in most countries

% who say they have a *favorable* view of the United Nations

	2004	2006	2007	2009	2011	2012	2013	2016	2019	2020
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
U.S.	55	51	48	61	61	58	58	64	59	62
Canada	-	-	64	70	-	-	62	68	69	68
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
France	67	72	66	74	76	72	63	59	62	60
Germany	71	68	64	65	73	73	65	65	65	61
Italy	-	-	67	-	-	67	67	69	71	63
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	70	64
Spain	-	60	63	61	66	57	50	55	63	61
Sweden	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	82	80	77
UK	74	65	58	67	73	68	64	68	68	70
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	66	60	61
Japan	-	56	41	45	61	57	45	45	47	29
South Korea	-	-	74	79	-	-	84	-	82	69

Note: In Italy, 2020 survey was conducted by telephone; prior surveys were conducted face-to-face.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8e.

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Positive views of the UN have remained generally consistent across many of the countries surveyed, but there are exceptions. Favorable opinions declined in several countries between 2019 and 2020. This is especially the case in South Korea (-13 points) and Japan (-18 points).

In the U.S., favorable views of the UN have ticked up 7 percentage points overall since the question was first asked in 2004, but sentiment is up 14 points since 2007, when only 48% of Americans held a positive view of the organization.

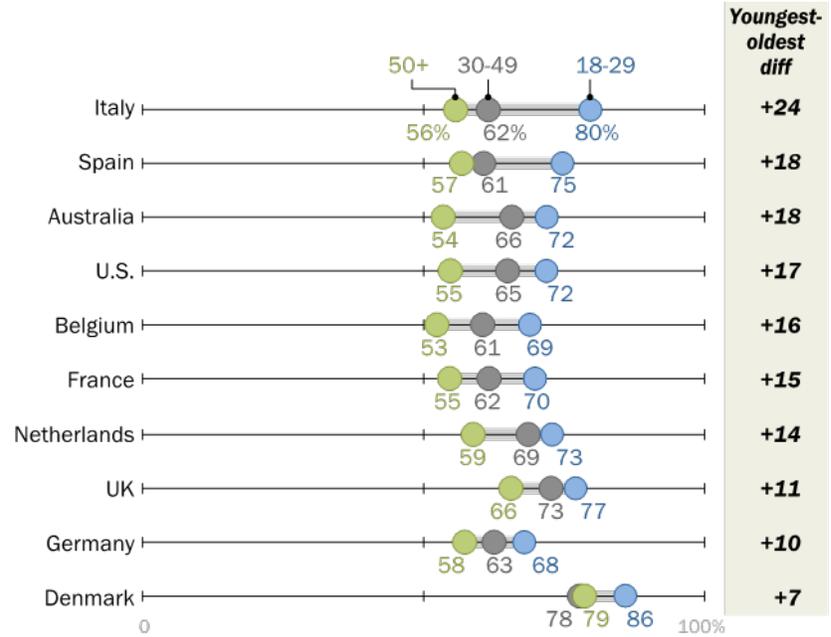
Social trust is tied to favorable views of the organization. Across all countries included in the survey, those who say that, in general, most people can be trusted are more likely to have favorable views of the organization. For example, in Germany, 70% of those who say people can be trusted view the UN positively, compared with 48% who say people cannot be trusted.

While more than half in each age group across all countries except Japan have a favorable view of the UN, in most countries surveyed, those ages 18 to 29 are more positive toward it than those 50 and older.

In Italy, for example, 80% of those ages 18 to 29 have a favorable view of the UN, compared with 56% of those 50 and older, a difference of 24 percentage points. Double-digit differences between the youngest and oldest age groups are also present in Spain, Australia, the U.S., Belgium, France, the Netherlands, the UK and Germany.

Younger adults are more positive toward the UN than those 50 and older

% who say they have a *favorable* view of the United Nations



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.
 Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8e.
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Those who say their country should take into account the interests of other countries when dealing with major international issues are more likely to have a favorable view of the UN than those who say their country should follow its own interests. This difference is present across all 14 countries included in the survey, but it is largest in the U.S. Over three-quarters of Americans who prefer taking other countries' interests into account have a favorable view of the UN, compared with 40% of those who say the U.S. should follow its own interests.

People who want to take into account the interests of other countries in foreign policy more favorable toward UN

*% who have a **favorable** view of the United Nations, among those who say, when dealing with major international issues, their country should ...*

	Follow its own interests	Take into account other countries' interests	Diff
	%	%	
U.S.	40	78	+38
Australia	52	73	+21
Belgium	47	65	+18
France	50	67	+17
Germany	50	67	+17
UK	59	75	+16
Italy	57	70	+13
Canada	62	74	+12
Denmark	74	86	+12
Netherlands	58	69	+11
Spain	56	65	+9
Sweden	71	80	+9
South Korea	64	73	+9
Japan	27	34	+7

Note: All differences shown are statistically significant. Full response option wording: "When dealing with major international issues, their country should take into account the interests of other countries even if it means making compromises with them" and "When dealing with major international issues, their country should follow its own interests even when other countries strongly disagree."
Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q8e.
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World Health Organization gets positive ratings for its handling of COVID-19

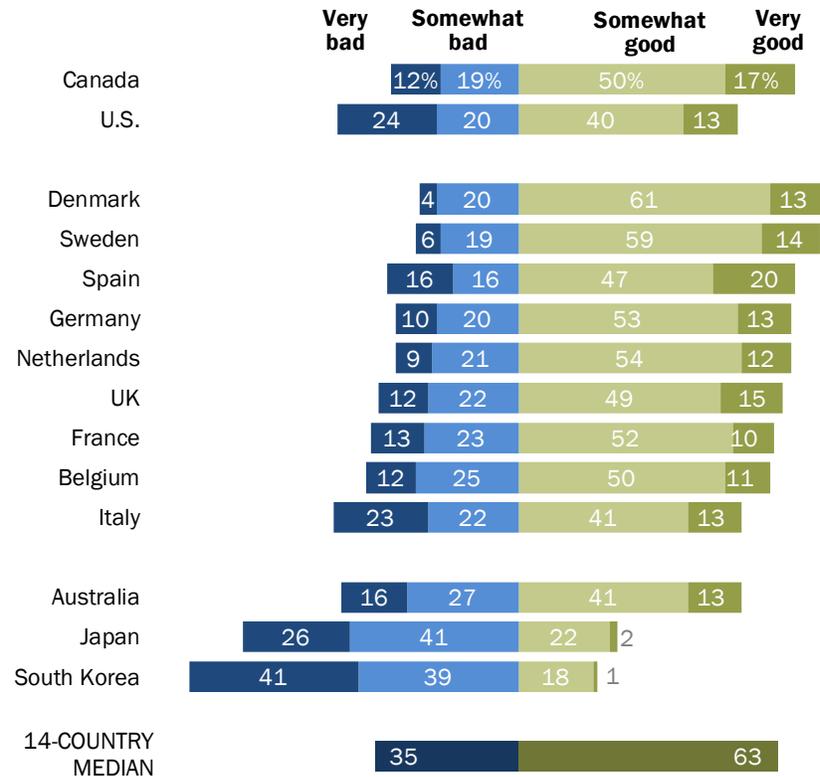
When asked about the World Health Organization’s handling of the coronavirus outbreak, a median of 63% say the organization has done a somewhat or very good job dealing with the pandemic. Positive assessments are especially strong in Denmark (74% somewhat or very good) and Sweden (73%).

A median of 35% say the organization has done a bad job dealing with the outbreak. Two-thirds or more in South Korea (80%) and Japan (67%) say the WHO’s handling of the coronavirus outbreak is somewhat or very bad. Views are particularly negative in South Korea, where 41% think the WHO has done a *very* bad job dealing with the outbreak.

In the U.S., 44% say the WHO has done a somewhat or very bad job handling the pandemic, while 53% believe it has done a somewhat or very good job.

World Health Organization’s handling of COVID-19 gets positive marks in most countries polled

% who say the World Health Organization has done a ___ job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. In Australia and Canada, question asked about “COVID-19.” In Japan, asked about “novel coronavirus.” In South Korea, asked about “Corona19.”

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10e.

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In seven countries surveyed, people who place themselves on the left of the ideological spectrum are more likely than those on the right to say the WHO has done a good job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak by double digits. In the U.S., there is a 34 percentage point difference between those on the left who say the organization has done a good job and those on the right (71% vs. 37%, respectively).

And in nearly every country polled, women are more likely than men to say the WHO has done a good job dealing with the outbreak. This difference is largest in Italy: Women are 23 points more likely than men to have a positive view of the WHO's role in the pandemic (67% vs. 44%, respectively).

[Previous Pew Research Center](#) findings have shown that women are also more likely than men to say their lives have changed because of COVID-19.

Women express greater praise for WHO's handling of outbreak than men

*% who say the World Health Organization has done a **good** job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak*

	Men	Women	Diff
	%	%	
Italy	44	67	+23
Canada	59	74	+15
Germany	58	73	+15
Sweden	67	79	+12
Australia	47	59	+12
Denmark	69	80	+11
Spain	63	71	+8
Netherlands	63	70	+7
UK	60	67	+7
France	58	65	+7
U.S.	50	57	+7
South Korea	16	21	+5

Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.
Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q10e.
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3. Characteristics of the United Nations

In each of the 14 countries polled in 2020, majorities credit the United Nations with promoting human rights and peace. However, the organization's reputation for resolving international problems or caring about ordinary people is not as consistently positive. Only about half overall (median of 51%) say the UN deals effectively with global issues. Doubts are most pronounced in France and Japan, where just 43% in each country have confidence in the UN to deal effectively with problems. Even fewer Italians (40%) trust the UN on this count.

In countries surveyed, UN most often credited with promoting human rights, peace

% who say the United Nations ...

	Promotes human rights	Promotes peace	Promotes economic development	Promotes action on infectious diseases, like coronavirus	Promotes action on climate change	Advances the interests of countries like ours	Cares about the needs of ordinary people	Deals effectively with international problems
U.S.	70%	72%	62%	55%	61%	58%	54%	51%
Canada	78	82	68	68	65	65	59	55
Belgium	77	72	65	60	57	61	51	50
Denmark	83	86	67	66	64	70	52	65
France	65	70	60	57	47	57	35	43
Germany	66	68	58	59	46	60	38	50
Italy	66	62	58	47	48	44	38	40
Netherlands	75	77	65	62	61	65	63	55
Spain	76	75	64	70	71	61	55	50
Sweden	85	87	67	63	64	57	66	51
UK	82	81	68	61	66	61	58	54
Australia	78	77	65	61	63	54	61	49
Japan	57	65	46	41	50	24	26	43
South Korea	73	72	40	48	55	40	30	52
14-COUNTRY MEDIAN	76	74	65	61	61	59	53	51

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

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12a-h.

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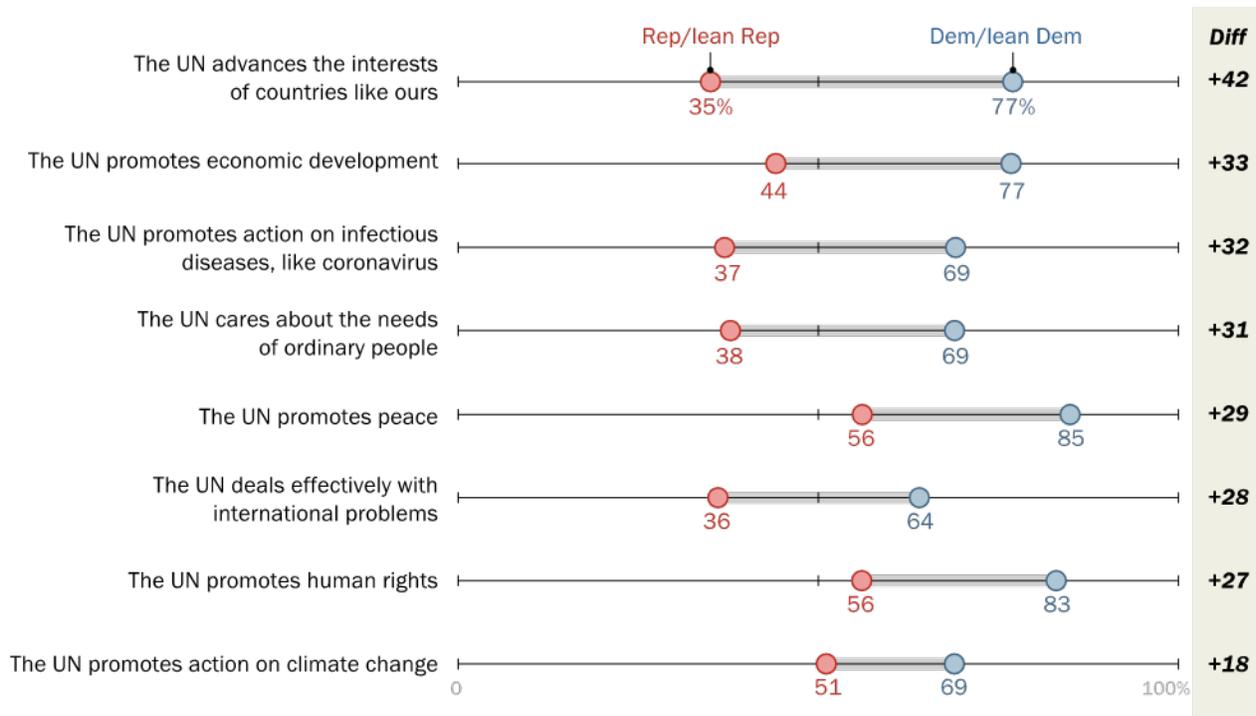
Similarly, there is considerable skepticism that the UN cares about the needs of ordinary people. A median of 53% believe this to be the case, but that share falls as low as 38% in Germany and Italy, and lower still in France (35%), South Korea (30%) and Japan (26%).

In many countries, those with a postsecondary degree or more are more likely than those with less education to say that the UN promotes peace and human rights. For example, in Italy, 75% of people with more education agree the UN promotes peace, compared with 59% of those with less education.

In the U.S., Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents are consistently more favorable than Republicans and Republican-leaning independents about the UN across this entire battery of questions.

Democrats significantly more likely than Republicans to say the UN advances the interests of the U.S. and promotes action on global issues, including coronavirus

% who say ...



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12a-h.
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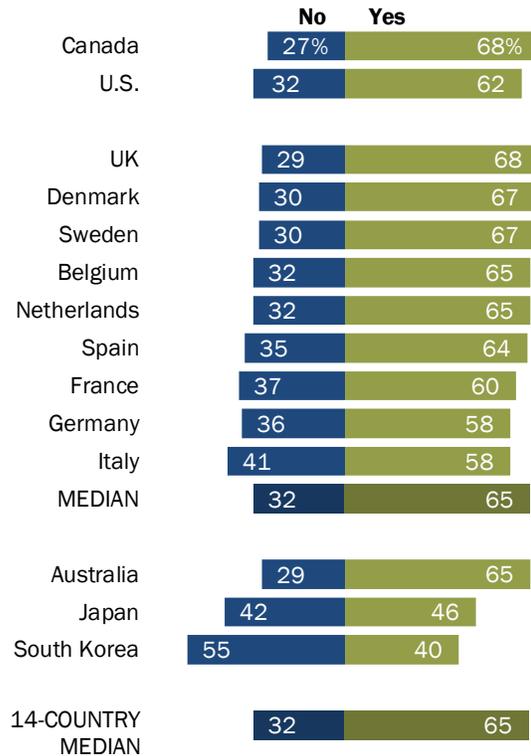
When asked if the UN advances the interests of countries like theirs, roughly three-quarters of Democrats and Democratic leaners (77%) agree, while about a third of Republicans and Republican leaners (35%) say the same. The closest the two parties' proponents come to agreeing on the UN's role in the world is on whether the organization promotes action on climate change, but even then, there exists an 18 percentage point difference between Democrats (69%) and Republicans (51%).

Most surveyed have a positive view of the UN's promotion of economic development, with a 14-country median of 65% agreeing the United Nations does this. In 12 countries, majorities believe the UN promotes economic development. Two-thirds or more in Canada, the UK, Denmark and Sweden express this view.

Only in the East Asian countries surveyed – Japan and South Korea – do publics have less-positive assessments about the UN's efforts to facilitate economic development. Japan is roughly divided on the topic: 46% agree the UN promotes economic growth while 42% disagree. However, a majority of South Koreans say the UN does *not* promote economic development.

South Koreans have least faith in UN's promotion of economic development

% who say the United Nations promotes economic development



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q12b.

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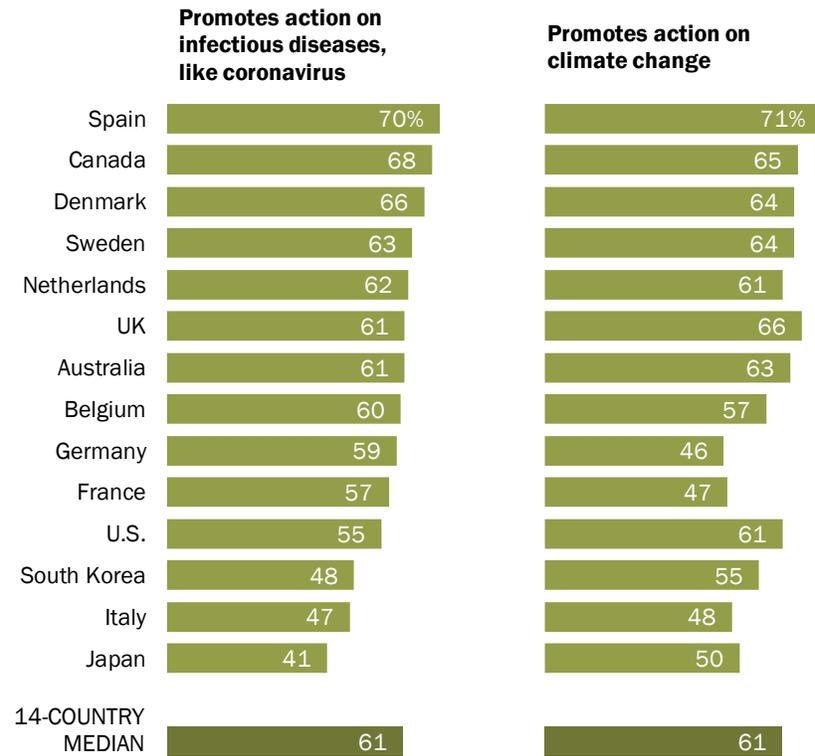
Majorities in most countries surveyed say the UN promotes efforts to fight infectious diseases, like coronavirus, and that it promotes action on climate change, two issues respondents most commonly cited as [major threats to their countries](#). However, there are notable cross-national differences.

Just 41% in Japan and 47% in Italy give the UN good marks on fighting infectious diseases, compared with roughly two-thirds in Spain, Canada and Denmark.

Majorities in 10 countries give the UN positive marks on climate change, but just 46% of Germans, 47% of French, 48% of Italians and half of Japanese express this opinion.

Majorities in most countries surveyed agree the UN effectively tackles infectious diseases and climate change, with notable exceptions

% who say the United Nations ...



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

Source: Spring 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12g & h.

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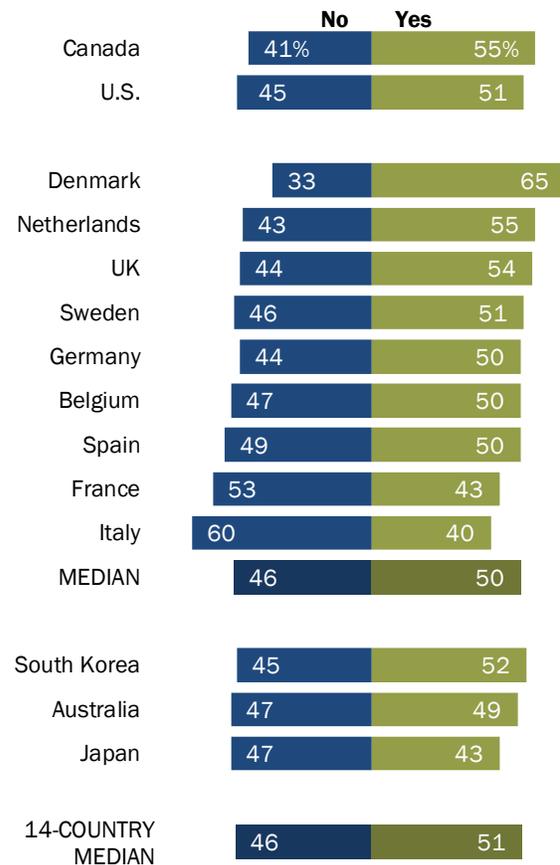
Most people in countries surveyed are divided on whether the UN deals effectively with international problems. Majorities in Denmark (65%), Canada (55%) and the Netherlands (55%) agree the UN deals with international issues effectively.

Beyond these nations, approval of the UN's handling of international problems hovers closer to the global median of 51%; for example, half of publics in Germany, Belgium and Spain think the UN deals with global issues effectively. Italy is somewhat of an outlier in Europe, with only 40% saying the UN deals effectively with international problems.

Japan remains skeptical of the UN's international problem-solving. Only 43% of Japanese consider the UN effective in the international arena.

In many countries, people are split on whether the UN is effective on international issues

% who say the United Nations deals effectively with international problems



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q12d.

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In 10 of the 14 countries surveyed, people with higher levels of education are more likely to believe the UN promotes human rights. This pattern is seen most strongly in Italy, where 81% of those with more education agree with the statement that the UN promotes human rights while 62% of those with less education say the same.

Those with more education more likely to say UN promotes human rights

% who say the *United Nations promotes human rights*

	Less education %	More education %	Diff
Italy	62	81	+19
Netherlands	67	83	+16
Germany	62	76	+14
U.S.	66	76	+10
France	62	72	+10
UK	80	89	+9
Belgium	74	83	+9
Spain	73	82	+9
Japan	54	61	+7
Denmark	82	87	+5

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q12c.

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In nine of the countries surveyed, ideology is linked to views about whether the UN advances the interests of countries, with people on the left more likely to think the UN advances the interests of countries like theirs in eight nations.

This difference is most striking in the U.S., where 79% of those on the ideological left say the UN advances national interests like theirs, but only 39% of those on the ideological right say the same.

In contrast, those on South Korea's ideological right (43%) are more likely than those on the left (30%) to agree that the UN looks out for the interests of countries like theirs.

Americans most divided ideologically on whether the UN advances the interests of countries like theirs

% who say the United Nations advances the interests of countries like theirs

	Left %	Center %	Right %	Left-right diff
U.S.	79	61	39	+40
Sweden	73	60	47	+26
UK	78	61	52	+26
Australia	68	56	43	+25
Canada	73	73	55	+18
Italy	50	47	39	+11
Netherlands	75	63	65	+10
Germany	66	63	56	+10
South Korea	30	40	43	-13

Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. In U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12f. "International Cooperation Welcomed Across 14 Advanced Economies"

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Appendix: Classifying European political parties

Classifying parties as populist

Although experts generally agree that populist political leaders or parties display high levels of anti-elitism, definitions of populism vary. We use three measures to classify populist parties: anti-elite ratings from the [2019 Chapel Hill Expert Survey \(CHES\)](#), Norris' [Global Party Survey](#) and [The PopuList](#). We define a party as populist when at least two of these three measures classify it as such.

CHES, which was conducted from February to May 2020, asked 421 political scientists specializing in political parties and European integration to evaluate the 2019 positions of 277 European political parties across all European Union member states. CHES results are regularly used by academics to classify parties with regard to their left-right ideological leanings, their key party platform positions and their degree of populism, among other things.

We measure anti-elitism using an average of two variables in the CHES data. First, we used “PEOPLE_VS_ELITE,” which asked the experts to measure the parties with regard to their position on direct vs. representative democracy, where 0 means that the parties support elected officeholders making the most important decisions and 10 means that “the people,” not politicians, should make the most important decisions. Second, we used “ANTI-ELITE_SALIENCE,” which is a measure of the salience of anti-establishment and anti-elite rhetoric for that particular party, with 0 meaning not at all salient and 10 meaning extremely salient. The average of these two measures is shown in the table below as “anti-elitism.” In all countries, we consider parties that score above a 7.0 as “populist.”

The [Global Party Survey](#), which was conducted from November to December 2019, asked 1,861 experts on political parties, public opinion, elections and legislative behavior to evaluate the ideological values, issue position and populist rhetoric of parties in countries on which they are an expert, classifying a total of 1,051 parties in 163 countries. We used “TYPE_POPULISM,” which categorizes populist rhetoric by parties. We added only “strongly populist” parties using this measure. In Italy, experts were asked to categorize the Center-Right coalition instead of individual parties within the coalition. The coalition includes Lega and Forza Italia. For both parties, we have used the coalition rating of “strongly populist.”

The PopuList is an ongoing project to classify European political parties as populist, far right, far left and/or euroskeptic. [The project](#) specifically looks at parties that “obtained at least 2% of the vote in at least one national parliamentary election since 1998.” It is based on collaboration

between academic experts and journalists. The PopuList classifies parties that emphasize the will of the people against the elite as populist.²

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

Classifying parties as left, right or center

We can further classify these traditional and populist parties into three groups: left, right and center. When classifying parties based on ideology, we relied on the variable “LRGEN” in the CHES dataset, which asked experts to rate the positions of each party in terms of its overall ideological stance, with 0 meaning extreme left, 5 meaning center and 10 meaning extreme right. We define left parties as those that score below 4.5 and right parties as those above 5.5. Center parties have ratings between 4.5 and 5.5.

² Mudde, Cas. 2004. “[The Populist Zeitgeist](#).” Government and Opposition.

European populist party classifications

Party	Country	2019 Left-right	2019 Anti-elitism	2019 Global Party Survey	The PopuList
Populist parties on the left					
La France Insoumise	France	1.3	8.3	Strongly populist	Populist
Podemos	Spain	1.9	7.7	–	Populist
Populist parties in the center					
Five Star Movement (M5S)	Italy	4.8	9.2	Strongly populist	Populist
Populist parties on the right					
Danish People's Party	Denmark	6.9	5.7	Strongly populist	Populist
Forza Italia	Italy	6.9	4.1	Strongly populist	Populist
Brexit Party	UK	8.2	5.3	Strongly populist	–
Sweden Democrats	Sweden	8.5	7.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Party for Freedom (PVV)	Netherlands	8.7	9.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Lega	Italy	8.8	7.6	Strongly populist	Populist
Alternative for Germany (AfD)	Germany	9.2	9.0	Strongly populist	Populist
Forum for Democracy (FvD)	Netherlands	9.5	9.7	–	Populist
Flemish Interest	Belgium	9.6	8.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Vox	Spain	9.7	4.1	Strongly populist	Populist
National Rally	France	9.8	8.6	Strongly populist	Populist

Notes: Left-right indicates the average score CHES experts gave each party on an 11-point left-right scale. Scores for anti-elitism are an average of party position on direct vs. representative democracy and the salience of anti-elite rhetoric within the party.

Source: CHES (2019). Global Party Survey (2019). The PopuList (2019).

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Methodology

About Pew Research Center's Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey

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

Topline questionnaire

Pew Research Center
 Summer 2020 Survey
 September 21, 2020 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see our [international survey methods database](#).
- The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the United States in the survey:

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

- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate toplines for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- In 2020, the Italy survey was conducted by telephone; surveys were conducted face-to-face in 2007-2019.
- Not all questions included in the Summer 2020 Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

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

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

		Q8e. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of _____. e. the United Nations					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	18	44	16	15	7	100
	Spring, 2020	20	45	16	13	7	100
	Spring, 2019	19	40	19	14	8	100
	Spring, 2016	19	45	18	11	7	100
	Spring, 2013	13	45	17	14	10	100
	Spring, 2012	16	42	17	12	13	100
	Spring, 2011	19	42	16	12	11	100
	Spring, 2009	18	43	16	13	10	100
	Spring, 2007	9	39	23	16	13	100
	Spring, 2006	15	36	19	19	11	100
Spring, 2004	14	41	20	15	11	100	
Canada	Summer, 2020	16	52	16	11	6	100
	Spring, 2019	16	53	18	8	5	100
	Spring, 2016	16	52	12	6	13	100
	Spring, 2013	11	51	17	8	13	100
	Spring, 2009	19	51	14	6	10	100
	Spring, 2007	15	49	19	8	8	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	10	49	25	13	3	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	27	53	14	3	3	100
France	Summer, 2020	7	53	23	11	6	100
	Spring, 2019	11	51	23	10	5	100
	Spring, 2016	7	52	25	8	7	100
	Spring, 2013	8	55	27	9	0	100
	Spring, 2012	10	62	21	7	0	100
	Spring, 2011	14	62	18	5	0	100
	Spring, 2009	9	65	20	6	0	100
	Spring, 2007	9	57	26	7	0	100
	Spring, 2006	10	62	20	8	0	100
Spring, 2004	10	57	24	6	3	100	
Germany	Summer, 2020	8	53	29	5	6	100
	Spring, 2019	11	54	23	4	8	100
	Spring, 2016	8	57	24	3	8	100
	Spring, 2013	7	58	24	3	7	100
	Spring, 2012	12	61	22	2	4	100
	Spring, 2011	9	64	19	2	6	100
	Spring, 2009	6	59	23	4	7	100
	Spring, 2007	8	56	27	4	5	100
	Spring, 2006	13	55	21	4	7	100
	Spring, 2004	21	50	20	3	6	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	15	48	23	13	1	100
	Spring, 2019	15	56	16	5	8	100
	Spring, 2016	15	54	16	8	7	100
	Spring, 2013	11	56	15	5	11	100
	Spring, 2012	12	55	18	6	9	100
	Spring, 2007	13	54	19	4	11	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	11	53	23	9	3	100
	Spring, 2019	13	57	17	9	4	100
	Spring, 2016	16	58	15	5	6	100

		Q8e. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of _____. e. the United Nations					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Summer, 2020	21	40	23	15	1	100
	Spring, 2019	20	43	20	13	4	100
	Spring, 2016	17	38	23	14	8	100
	Spring, 2013	14	36	29	15	6	100
	Spring, 2012	16	41	23	15	5	100
	Spring, 2011	22	44	19	10	5	100
	Spring, 2009	8	53	20	4	14	100
	Spring, 2007	10	53	18	9	10	100
	Spring, 2006	11	49	22	8	10	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	27	50	16	6	2	100
	Spring, 2019	28	52	13	4	3	100
	Spring, 2016	34	48	14	2	2	100
	Spring, 2007	32	47	13	2	6	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	20	50	18	7	5	100
	Spring, 2019	22	46	17	10	5	100
	Spring, 2016	20	48	15	8	10	100
	Spring, 2013	13	51	16	8	11	100
	Spring, 2012	17	51	16	7	10	100
	Spring, 2011	21	52	14	4	10	100
	Spring, 2009	17	50	15	7	12	100
	Spring, 2007	11	47	23	8	10	100
	Spring, 2006	16	49	15	8	11	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	10	51	22	12	5	100
	Spring, 2019	12	48	21	11	8	100
	Spring, 2016	15	51	17	9	9	100
	Spring, 2013	12	51	19	9	9	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	2	27	40	15	16	100
	Spring, 2019	4	43	28	7	18	100
	Spring, 2016	4	41	28	6	20	100
	Spring, 2013	5	40	37	3	15	100
	Spring, 2012	8	49	27	6	11	100
	Spring, 2011	10	51	25	2	13	100
	Spring, 2009	5	40	33	7	15	100
	Spring, 2007	5	36	33	7	19	100
	Spring, 2006	8	48	31	5	7	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	6	63	23	4	4	100
	Spring, 2019	10	72	10	1	6	100
	Spring, 2013	14	70	9	0	7	100
	Spring, 2009	9	70	10	1	10	100
	Spring, 2007	9	65	11	2	13	100

		Q10e. Would you say that each of the following has done a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak? e. The World Health Organization, or W.H.O.					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	13	40	20	24	3	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	17	50	19	12	2	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	11	50	25	12	2	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	13	61	20	4	2	100
France	Summer, 2020	10	52	23	13	3	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	13	53	20	10	5	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	13	41	22	23	0	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	12	54	21	9	4	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	20	47	16	16	1	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	14	59	19	6	3	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	15	49	22	12	2	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	13	41	27	16	4	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	2	22	41	26	9	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	1	18	39	41	2	100

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

		Q11. Which statement comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right? When dealing with major international issues, our country should take into account the interests of other countries even if it means making compromises with them OR When dealing with major international issues, our country should follow its own interests even when other countries strongly disagree			
		Our country should take into account the interests of other countries	Our country should follow its own interests	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	58	39	3	100
	Spring, 2020	61	36	3	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	56	41	3	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	63	36	2	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	50	48	2	100
France	Summer, 2020	56	40	4	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	65	32	3	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	52	47	1	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	61	38	2	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	58	40	2	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	62	36	2	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	69	30	1	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	41	58	2	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	39	50	11	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	58	40	2	100

		Q12a. Please tell me whether you think the following statements apply to the United Nations or not. The United Nations... a. Promotes peace			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	72	24	4	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	82	16	2	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	72	26	2	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	86	14	0	100
France	Summer, 2020	70	29	1	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	68	27	5	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	62	37	1	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	77	22	2	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	75	25	0	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	87	12	1	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	81	18	1	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	77	20	3	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	65	29	6	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	72	26	2	100

		Q12b. Please tell me whether you think the following statements apply to the United Nations or not. The United Nations... b. Promotes economic development			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	62	32	5	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	68	27	4	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	65	32	2	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	67	30	3	100
France	Summer, 2020	60	37	4	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	58	36	6	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	58	41	1	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	65	32	3	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	64	35	1	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	67	30	2	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	68	29	3	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	65	29	6	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	46	42	12	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	40	55	6	100

		Q12c. Please tell me whether you think the following statements apply to the United Nations or not. The United Nations... c. Promotes human rights			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	70	26	4	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	78	19	3	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	77	22	2	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	83	15	2	100
France	Summer, 2020	65	33	2	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	66	31	3	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	66	33	1	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	75	23	2	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	76	23	0	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	85	14	1	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	82	16	2	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	78	19	3	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	57	35	8	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	73	25	2	100

		Q12d. Please tell me whether you think the following statements apply to the United Nations or not. The United Nations... d. Deals effectively with international problems			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	51	45	4	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	55	41	5	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	50	47	3	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	65	33	2	100
France	Summer, 2020	43	53	4	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	50	44	5	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	40	60	1	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	55	43	3	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	50	49	1	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	51	46	3	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	54	44	3	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	49	47	4	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	43	47	10	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	52	45	3	100

		Q12e. Please tell me whether you think the following statements apply to the United Nations or not. The United Nations... e. Cares about the needs of ordinary people			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	54	42	4	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	59	38	3	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	51	46	2	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	52	47	2	100
France	Summer, 2020	35	61	4	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	38	58	4	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	38	61	1	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	63	35	2	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	55	45	1	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	66	32	2	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	58	40	2	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	61	35	4	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	26	63	10	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	30	67	3	100

		Q12f. Please tell me whether you think the following statements apply to the United Nations or not. The United Nations... f. Advances the interests of countries like ours			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	58	38	5	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	65	30	5	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	61	37	2	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	70	28	2	100
France	Summer, 2020	57	39	4	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	60	33	7	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	44	54	1	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	65	32	2	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	61	38	1	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	57	41	3	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	61	35	4	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	54	41	5	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	24	60	16	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	40	55	5	100

		Q12g. Please tell me whether you think the following statements apply to the United Nations or not. The United Nations... g. Promotes action on climate change			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	61	32	7	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	65	31	4	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	57	40	3	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	64	33	3	100
France	Summer, 2020	47	50	4	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	46	47	6	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	48	50	2	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	61	36	3	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	71	29	1	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	64	33	3	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	66	30	3	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	63	31	6	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	50	38	12	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	55	40	5	100

		Q12h. Please tell me whether you think the following statements apply to the United Nations or not. The United Nations... h. Promotes action on infectious diseases, like coronavirus			
		Yes	No	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	55	38	7	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	68	28	4	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	60	36	4	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	66	31	3	100
France	Summer, 2020	57	39	5	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	59	34	7	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	47	51	2	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	62	34	4	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	70	29	1	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	63	34	3	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	61	36	3	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	61	35	4	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	41	51	8	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	48	47	5	100

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

		Q32. Do you think countries around the world, including ours should act as part of a global community that works together to solve problems OR independent nations that compete with other countries and pursue their own interests?					
		Part of a global community that works together to solve problems	Independent nations that compete with other countries and pursue their own interests	Both (DO NOT READ)	Neither (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2019	74	18	5	0	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2019	83	14	1	0	2	100
France	Spring, 2019	77	19	1	0	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2019	84	12	2	1	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2019	64	18	13	2	4	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2019	79	20	1	0	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2019	88	10	1	0	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2019	85	10	2	0	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2019	79	17	2	1	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2019	81	16	1	0	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2019	85	9	1	2	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2019	81	17	1	0	1	100