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# Attitudes on an Interconnected World

*Exploring views about international engagement, travel and closeness to others around the globe*

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## How we did this

This Pew Research Center analysis focuses on international travel experience and public opinion of international engagement and closeness to others around the world in 24 countries in North America, Europe, the Middle East, the Asia-Pacific region, sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America.

There are many ways people think about topics like international engagement and connectedness. In this survey, we asked respondents about three specific things related to these concepts: feelings of connection with people around the world, in your country, and your community; involvement in world affairs and cooperation with other countries; and international travel. Our questions on connection to various groups are based on the [Identification With All Humanity Scale](#) (McFarland et al., 2012). Wave Seven of the [World Values Survey](#) (fielded 2017 through 2022) includes a similar battery of questions related to closeness to different groups of people.

To examine how international travel is related to engagement and connectedness, we looked at differences in these attitudes between people with relatively high and low travel experience. See [“Travel and international engagement”](#) for more information on how these groups were created. And, for more about the relationship between travel and international attitudes in the U.S., read [“Americans who have traveled internationally stand out in their views and knowledge of foreign affairs.”](#)

For non-U.S. data, this report draws on nationally representative surveys of 27,285 adults conducted from Feb. 20 to May 22, 2023. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, South Korea, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Surveys were conducted face to face in Hungary, Poland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico. In Australia, we used a mixed-mode probability-based online panel.

In the United States, we surveyed 3,576 U.S. adults from March 20 to 26, 2023. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center’s American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the [ATP’s methodology](#).

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

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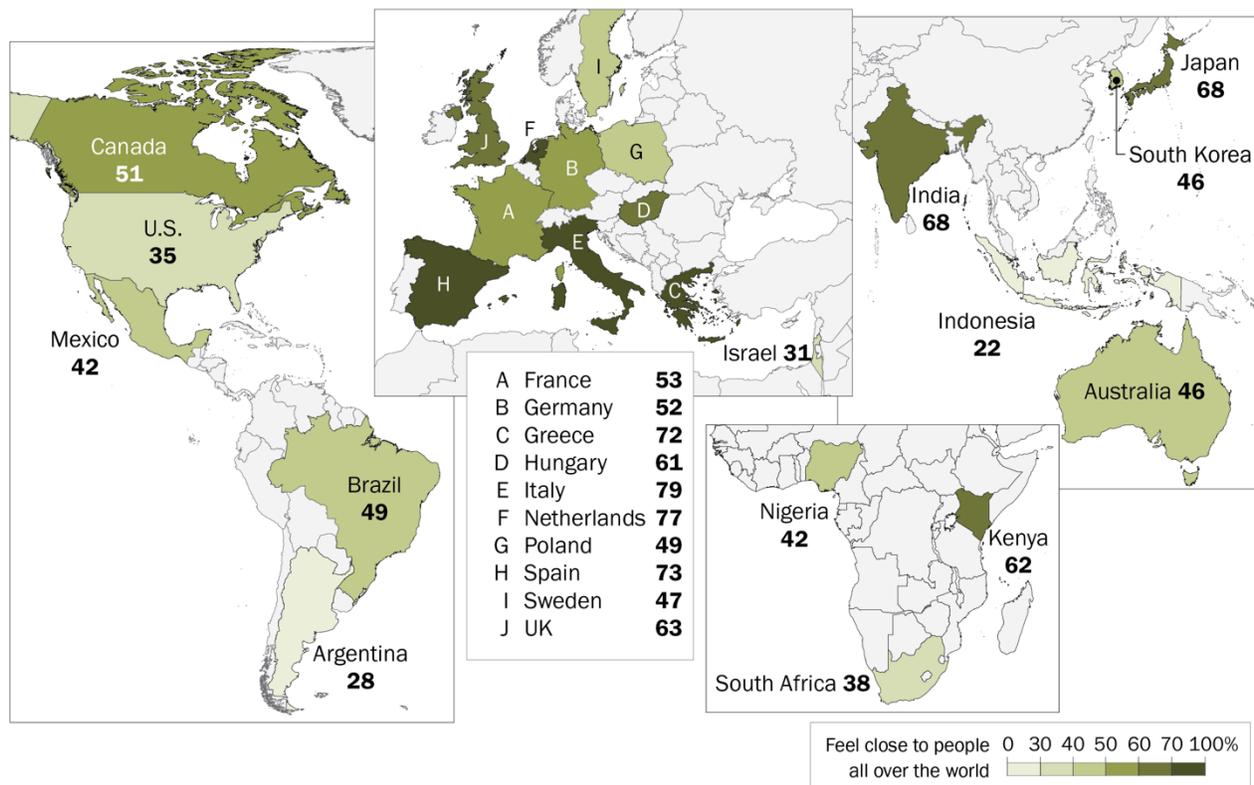
# Attitudes on an Interconnected World

*Exploring views about international engagement, travel and closeness to others around the globe*

How close do people feel to others around the world? How much do they want their countries involved in international affairs? How do people's experiences with travel and feelings of international connectedness relate to their views about the world?

## How close do you feel to people all over the world?

% who say they feel **close** to people all over the world



Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q43c.  
"Attitudes on an Interconnected World"

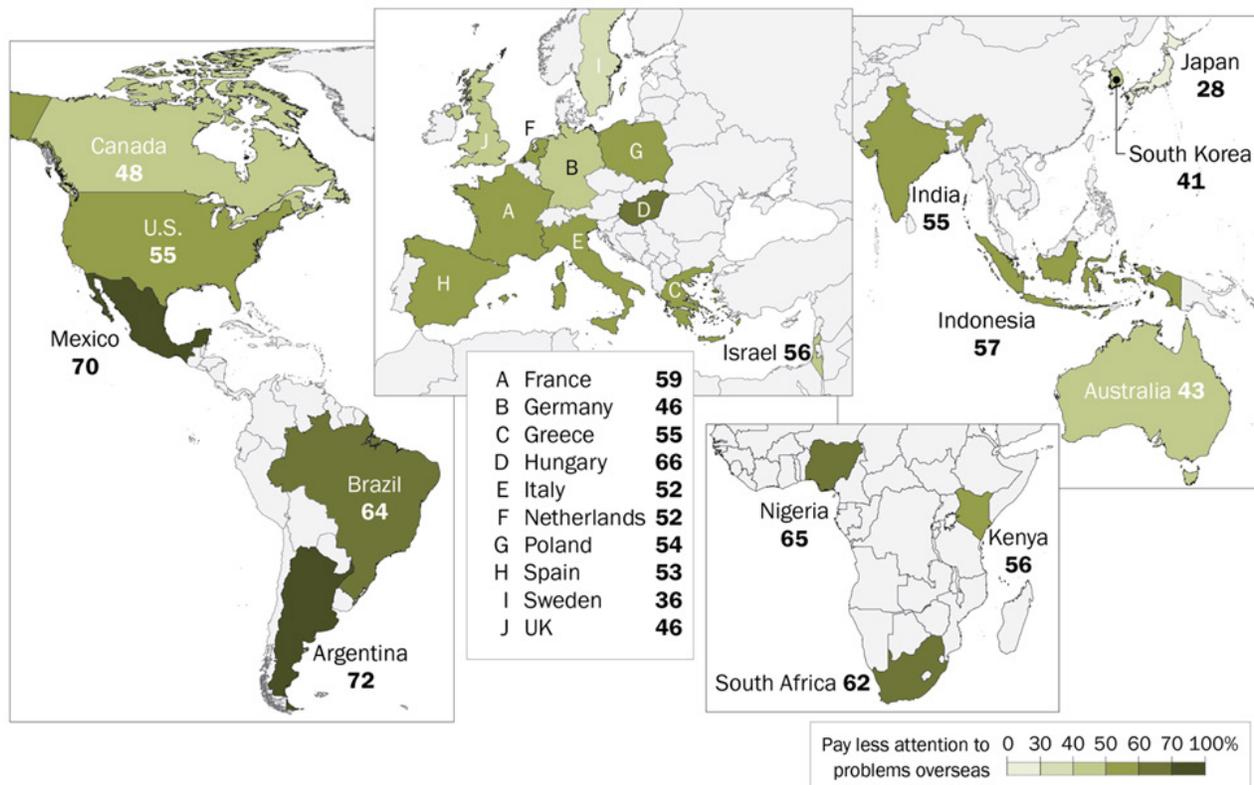
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These are among the questions we explored in a recent 24-nation survey. We found that while most respondents feel close to people in their countries and their local communities, they are more divided over how close they feel to others across the globe.

A median of 50% say they feel very or somewhat close to people all over the world, while 46% feel not too or not at all close. Feeling close to others around the world is more common in Europe than in other regions. Only 35% express this view in the United States, and it is even less common in Argentina, Indonesia and Israel.

## Many around the world prefer paying less attention to problems abroad

*% who say we should pay less attention to problems in other countries and concentrate on problems here at home*



Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8.  
"Attitudes on an Interconnected World"

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When it comes to engagement and cooperation with other nations, views differ significantly among the nations we polled, but a median of 55% want to pay less attention to problems in other

countries and concentrate on problems at home; 43% think it's best for the future of their country to be active in world affairs.

International travel experience also varies greatly across the nations in the study, and it is strongly correlated with per-capita gross

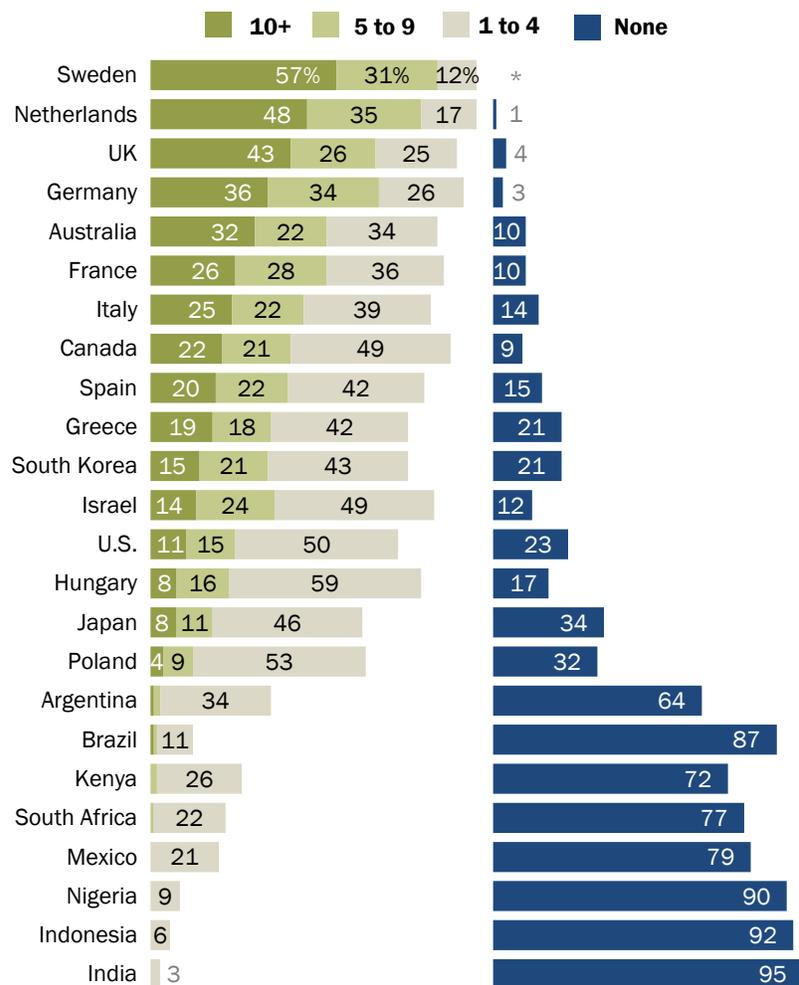
domestic product. In the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom, more than four-in-ten have traveled to 10 or more countries. While about three-in-four Americans have traveled abroad, only 11% have been to 10 or more nations.

In middle-income nations in Africa, Latin America and Asia, majorities have never left their country. However, most of those who have not traveled internationally say they would if they had the opportunity.

Travel experience, feelings of connectedness to others around the world, and views about your country's role in world affairs are often related to one another, our survey found. International travelers are more likely to report feeling close to people in other countries. And those who travel and feel close to others around the world tend to believe their countries should be involved in global politics.

## International travel experience

% who have traveled to \_\_\_ countries outside their own



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q79.

"Attitudes on an Interconnected World"

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For this report, we surveyed people in 24 countries on:

- [Connectedness to community, country and the world](#)
- [Foreign policy and international engagement](#)
- [International travel](#)

The survey was conducted from Feb. 20 to May 22, 2023, among 30,861 people in 24 countries.

## Feeling connected to others

A median of 83% across 24 countries say they feel close to people in their country. Majorities in every nation surveyed expressed this view, although **the U.S. has one of the smallest shares who feel close to others in their country** – 66% say this, and only 15% say they feel *very* close to other Americans (also the lowest share of any nation in the study).

A median of 78% feel close to people in their local community, while 21% do not. **At least half in every country feel close to those in their local community.**

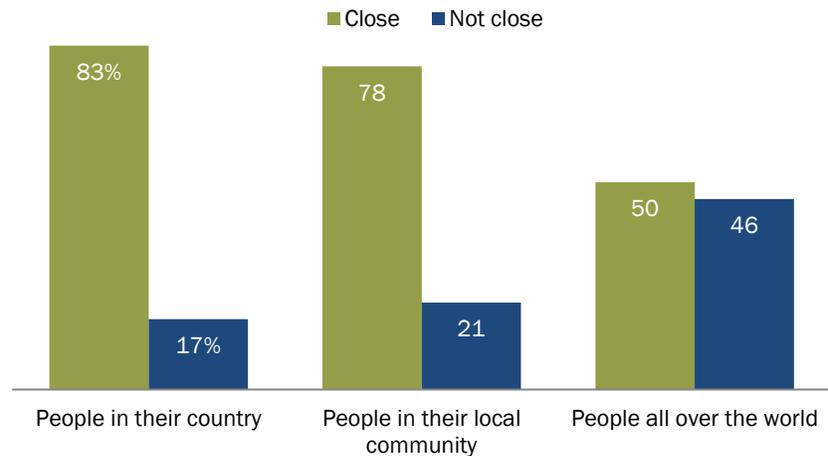
South Koreans (50%), Americans (54%), Argentines (57%) and Germans (57%) are the least likely to hold this view.

Views of global interconnectedness are mixed: A median of 50% say they feel close to people all over the world, while 46% do not feel close to the global community. **While most in Europe feel close to people all over the world, this view is less common in other regions surveyed.** Roughly half or more feel this way in each of the 10 European nations polled, but Canada, India, Japan and Kenya are the only other countries where at least half share this view. About a third or fewer in Argentina, Indonesia, Israel and the U.S. feel close to others around the world.

For more on how close people feel to others around the world, in their country and in their community, read [Chapter 1](#) of this report.

### More say they are close to people in their country and community than to people all over the world

% who say they feel close to ...



Note: Percentages are medians based on 24 countries.  
Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q43a-c.  
“Attitudes on an Interconnected World”

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## International engagement

Respondents were asked to choose between the following two viewpoints: “Our country should pay less attention to problems in other countries and concentrate on problems here at home” or “It’s best for the future of our country to be active in world affairs.” **The prevailing view in most nations surveyed is that their country needs to concentrate on problems at home:** A median of 55% across 24 countries express this view. Publics in Africa and Latin America are especially likely to express this opinion. But in six nations, at least half say it’s best to be active in world affairs: Australia, Germany, Japan, South Korea, Sweden and the UK.

**The share of Americans who believe the U.S. should be active in world affairs has declined in recent years. [Just 43% hold this view today, compared with 53% in September 2019.](#)**

Respondents were also asked whether their country should follow its own interests even when other countries strongly disagree, or take into account other countries’ interests even if that means making compromises. Overall, publics are roughly divided: **A median of 49% say their country should follow its own interests, while 47% say they should consider the interests of others.** The African and Latin American nations in the study are particularly likely to favor pursuing their own interests compared with other regions.

For more detail on views about international engagement, see [Chapter 2](#) of this report.

### Views of international engagement

*% who say ...*



Note: Percentages are medians based on 24 countries.  
Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8 & 9.  
“Attitudes on an Interconnected World”

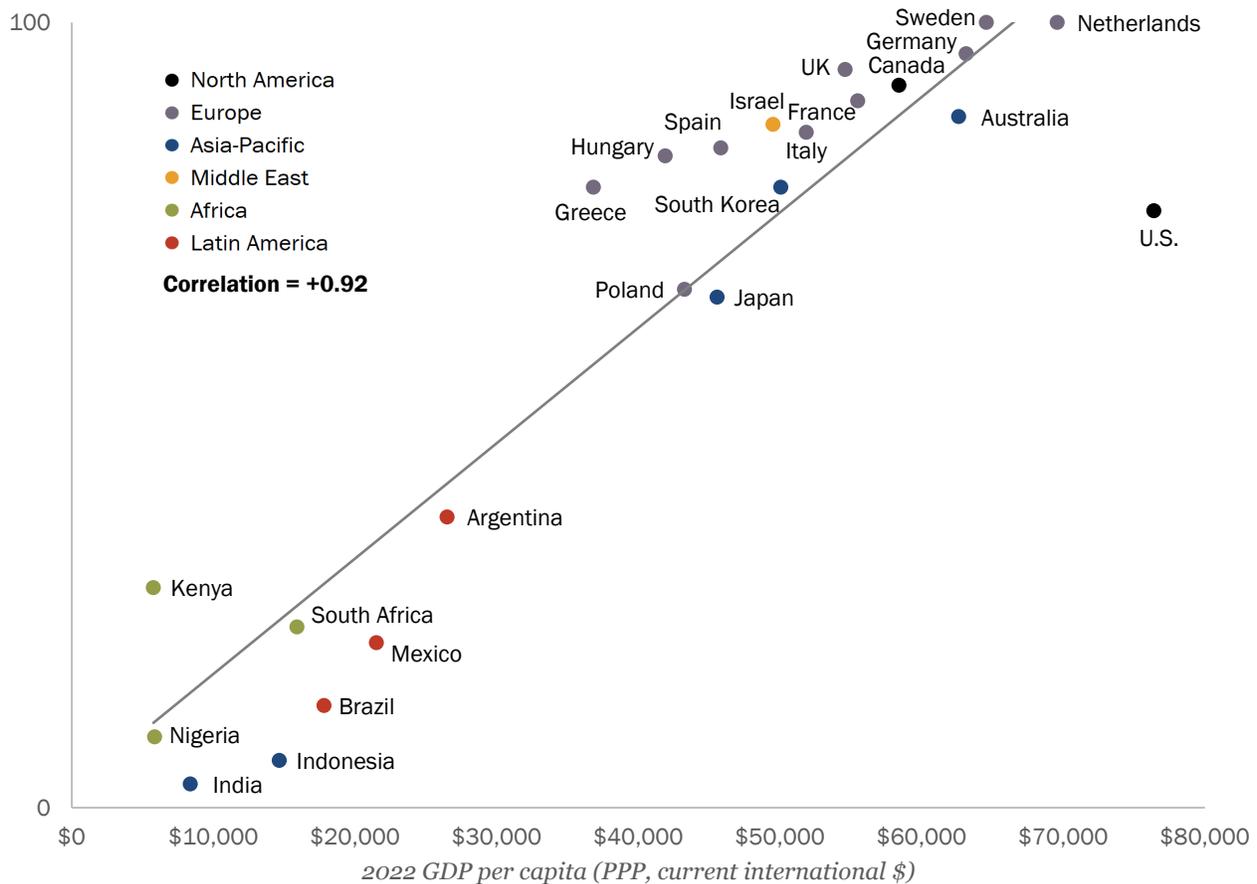
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## International travel

**European nations report especially high levels of international travel.** (These nations have relatively high incomes, a relatively large number of neighboring countries and a right to free movement within the European Union.) Australians and Canadians are also more likely than others to have traveled to at least one country outside their own.

### More people from higher-income countries have traveled internationally

*% who have traveled to at least one country outside their own*



Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q79. The World Bank, accessed Sept. 6, 2023.  
"Attitudes on an Interconnected World"

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**A country's gross domestic product per capita is strongly linked to the share of the public who have traveled abroad.** But while the U.S. has the highest GDP per capita of any country surveyed, several other nations have higher levels of international travel.

### **International travel is also linked to attitudes about international connectedness.**

Those who have traveled abroad are more likely to feel connected to others around the world, believe their country should be active in global affairs, and think their country should consider the interests of other nations even if it means making compromises.

For more on views about international engagement, see [Chapter 3](#) of this report.

## **Ideology and interconnectedness**

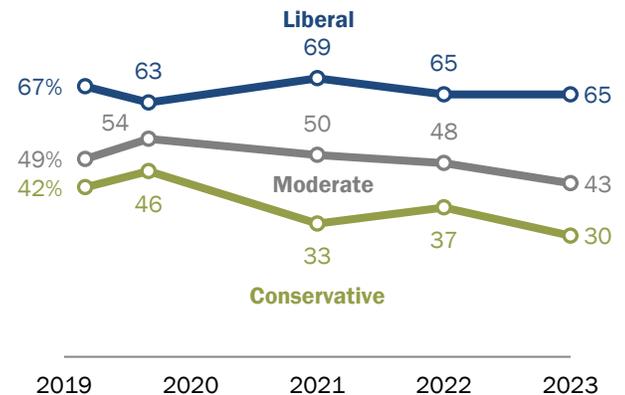
In many nations, **people on the ideological left are particularly inclined to say their country should be active in world affairs.** Those on the left also tend to believe their country should consider the interests of other nations even if it means making compromises.

**This ideological gap is largest in the United States**, where it has increased substantially over the past few years. Since 2019, about two-thirds of American liberals have consistently said they favor taking an active role in world affairs. But the share of conservatives who hold this view has declined significantly, and it has also declined among those who describe themselves as moderates.

**Ideology is also linked to how close people feel to others across the globe and in their countries.** In several nations, respondents on the left are especially likely to feel close to others around the world. The opposite is true for closeness to people in *your own country* – in several countries, this view is more common on the ideological right.

### **U.S. views of being active in world affairs are ideologically divided**

*% of U.S. adults who say it's best for the future of their country to be **active in world affairs***



Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8.  
"Attitudes on an Interconnected World"

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# 1. Connectedness to community, country and the world

We asked respondents in 24 nations how close they feel to their community, their country and the world. A relatively similar pattern arises across all three questions, with most people feeling at least somewhat close to the people in their country (a median of 83% across 24 countries), somewhat fewer feeling close to the people in their local community (78%), and a smaller share feeling close to people all over the world (50%).

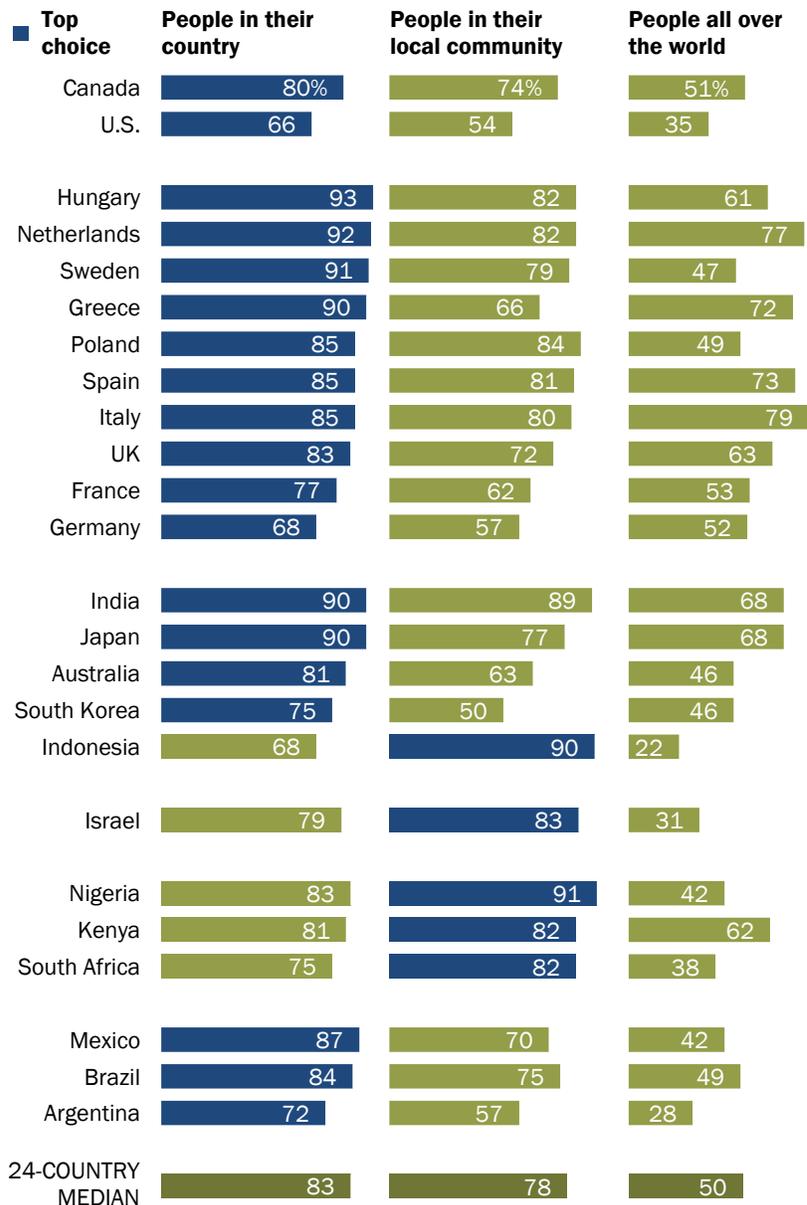
Many people say they feel close to *all three* groups – people in their country, their local community and all over the world – with a median of 39% holding this view across the 24 nations surveyed. In Spain, India, Italy and the Netherlands, six-in-ten or more fall into this group.

A median of 24% say they feel close to their local community and their country but *not* the world in general.

A median of 7% do not feel close to *any* of the groups

## Most say they feel closer to people in their country and local community than to people all over the world

% who feel *very/somewhat* close to ...



Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q43a-c.  
“Attitudes on an Interconnected World”

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asked about, including about two-in-ten among Americans and Argentines.

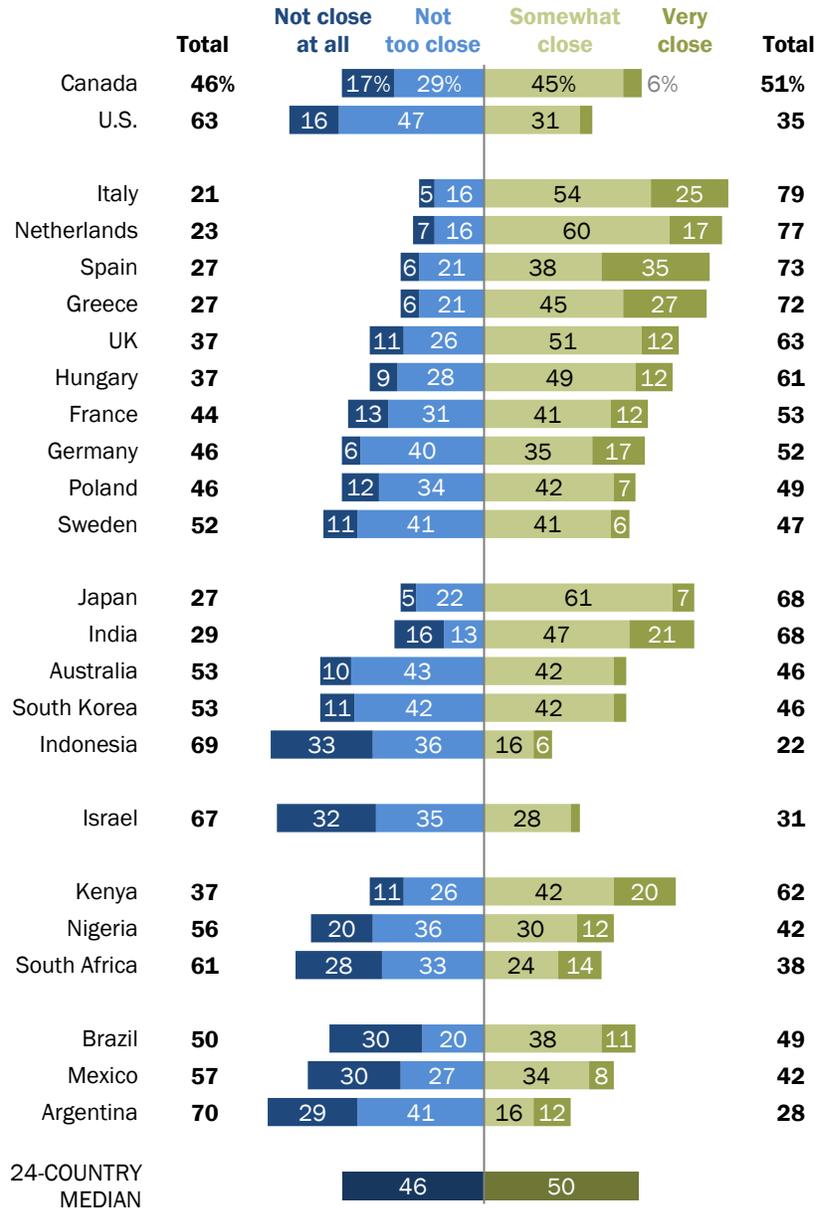
### Closeness to people around the world

Across 24 countries, a median of 50% feel at least somewhat close to people all over the world, while 46% do not. The shares who say they feel close to people around the globe are largest in Italy and the Netherlands, where nearly eight-in-ten say they feel close to the world at large. In contrast, around a third or fewer say the same in the U.S. (35%), Israel (31%), Argentina (28%) and Indonesia (22%).

In Europe, supporters of right-wing populist parties are less likely to feel close to people all over the world. For example, in the Netherlands, supporters of both Party for Freedom (PVV) and Forum for Democracy (FvD) are 16 percentage points less likely to say they feel close to people around the world than those with an unfavorable view of each party. (For more information on how we classify populist parties, read Appendix A.)

### Overall, half feel close to people all over the world, while 46% do not

% who feel \_\_\_ to people all over the world



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.  
 Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q43c.  
 "Attitudes on an Interconnected World"

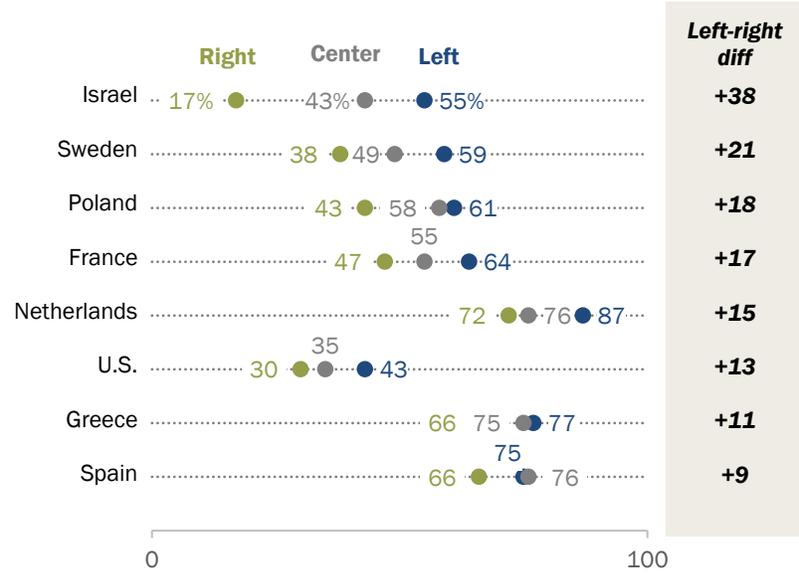
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Views also vary by ideology, with people on the left in several countries being more likely than those on the right to say they feel close to others around the world.

In eight countries, those with more education are more likely to feel close to people all over the world than those with less education.

### Those on the ideological left are more likely to say they feel close to people all over the world

% who say they feel *very/somewhat close* to people all over the world, among those on the ideological ...



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

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q43c.

"Attitudes on an Interconnected World"

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## Closeness to one's country

Most people feel close to people in their country. A median of 83% across 24 countries say this, while 17% say they do not.

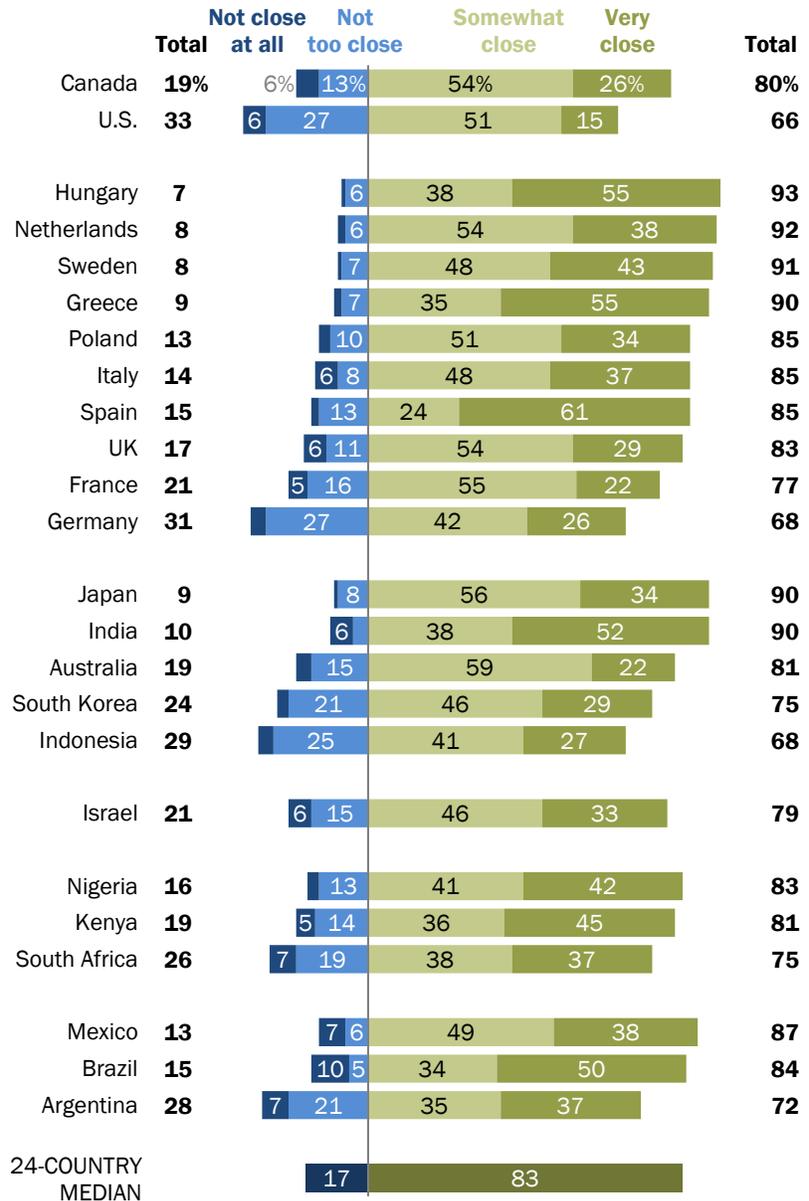
Hungarians are the most likely to feel close to other Hungarians, with 93% saying this. Similar shares in Greece, India, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden say they feel close to people in their country. Although a majority of Americans hold the same view, they are the least likely to do so (66%) across the countries surveyed.

In 14 countries, those who support the governing political party in their country are more likely to feel close to people in their country than those who do not support the governing party. (For more information on how we classify governing party supporters, read Appendix B.)

Notably, the U.S. is the only country where those who support the governing party are less likely to say they feel close to their country than those who do not. Six-in-ten Democrats and Democratic-leaning

### Most say they feel close to people in their country

% who feel \_\_\_ to people in their country



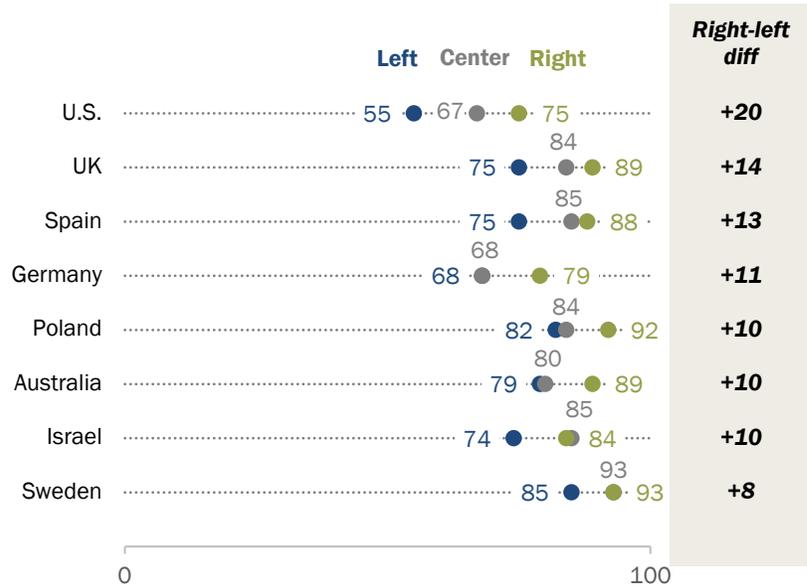
Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.  
 Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q43b.  
 "Attitudes on an Interconnected World"

independents say they feel close to the people in their country, while 72% of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents say the same.

The U.S. also stands out for how views vary by ideology. U.S. conservatives are 20 percentage points more likely than liberals to say they feel close to other people in the country. There is a significant gap between right and left in seven other nations as well.

### Those on the ideological right are often more likely to say they feel close to people in their country

% who feel *very/somewhat close* to people in their country, among those on the ideological ...



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

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q43b.

"Attitudes on an Interconnected World"

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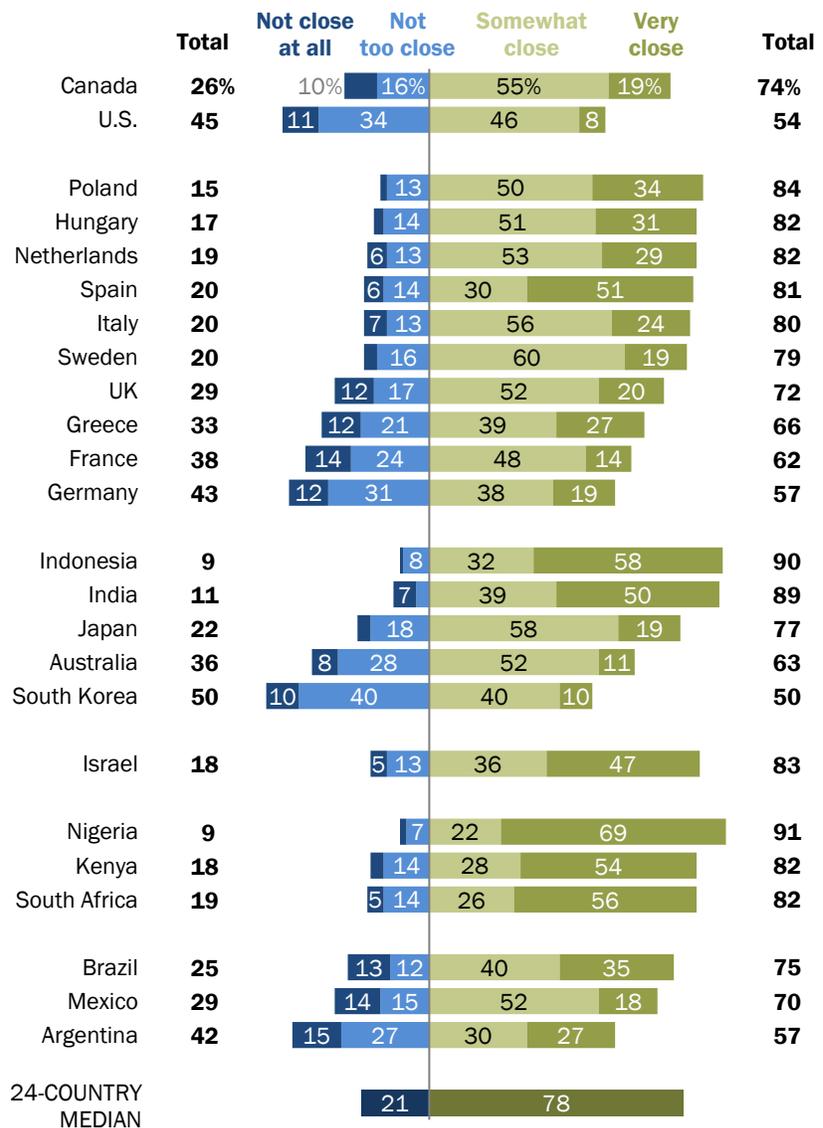
## Closeness to one's community

A median of 78% across 24 countries feel at least somewhat close to the people in their local community, while 21% say they feel not too or not at all close. In every country, at least half say they feel close to their community, but people in South Korea (50%) and the U.S. (54%) are the least likely to hold this view. Meanwhile, around nine-in-ten Nigerians, Indonesians and Indians say they feel close to their local communities.

In eight countries, those with a higher level of education are more likely to say they feel close to their local community than those with less education. For example, in Argentina, 73% of those with more education say they feel close to their local community, while 55% among those with less education say the same. The reverse is true in South Korea and Nigeria, where those with more education are *less* likely to feel close to people in their local community.

### Majorities feel close to their local community

% who feel \_\_\_ to people in their local community



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey, Q43a. "Attitudes on an Interconnected World"

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## 2. Foreign policy and international engagement

Publics in 24 countries around the world are generally more inclined to believe their country should pay more attention to problems at home rather than focus on international concerns. A median of 55% across these nations say their country should pay less attention to problems in other countries and concentrate on problems domestically, while 43% say it is best for the future of their country to be active in world affairs.

These domestically focused views are particularly widespread among people in the eight middle-income nations surveyed (Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria and South Africa, as determined by the [World Bank](#)). A median of 63% across these countries say their country should play less attention to problems in other countries, compared with 52% of those in advanced economies.

The share who prefer being active in world affairs is highest in Japan, where 68% have this opinion. Majorities in Australia, South Korea and Sweden are also more likely to prefer being active in international affairs over focusing on domestic problems.

There are strong ideological differences when it comes to views of international engagement. In many countries, people on the left are much more likely than those on the right to say it is best for their country to be active in world affairs.

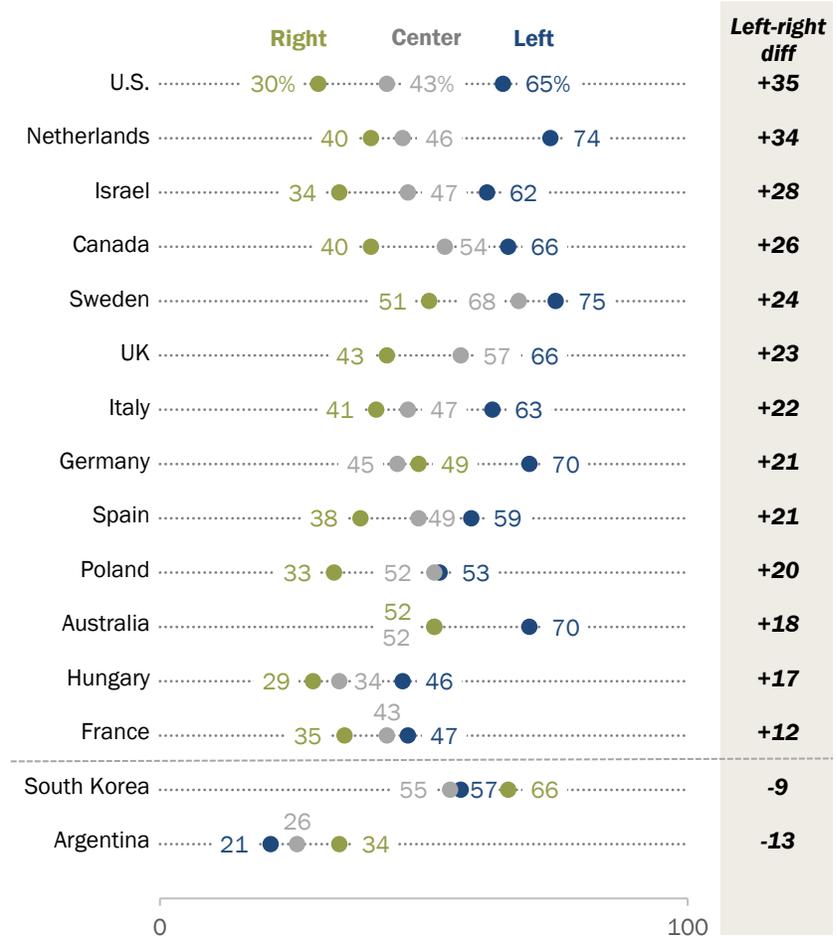
This divide is largest in the U.S., where 65% of liberals say it is best to be active in world affairs, compared with 30% of those on the right. Liberals and conservatives have diverged on this question since 2019. However, over the past four years, the ideological gap has increased as conservatives have grown less likely to say it is best to be active in world affairs.

Double-digit differences between the left and the right are also present in 12 other countries, primarily in Europe.

In two countries – South Korea and Argentina – the pattern is reversed. People on the right are more likely than those on the left to prefer engaging in world affairs.

### In many countries, those on the ideological left are more likely to say it's best for their country to be active in world affairs

*% who say it's best for the future of their country to be active in world affairs, among those on the ideological ...*



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).  
 Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8.  
 "Attitudes on an Interconnected World"

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People who say they feel close to people all over the world are also more likely to say it is best to be active in world affairs in most of the countries polled.

In many countries surveyed, those who say it is best for the future of their country to be active in world affairs are more likely to have a favorable view of the United Nations than those who say they should pay less attention to problems in other countries. In the Netherlands, for example, 86% of those who say it is best to be active internationally have a positive opinion of the UN, compared with 58% of those who prefer paying less attention to other countries.

### **Young adult attitudes toward international engagement: Findings from focus groups**

To explore young adult attitudes toward international engagement in more depth and hear from this group in their own words, Pew Research Center [conducted 16 focus groups](#) across France, Germany, the UK and the U.S. in 2022. The groups were stratified by both ideology and whether participants preferred their country to be active in world affairs or wanted to concentrate on domestic issues. The groups highlighted the ways in which there are differences *within* the left and right over how countries should engage with the rest of the world.

- **Left-leaning, internationally engaged** people believe their country has a moral duty to be involved in the world and help countries with fewer resources than their own. They have some doubt, however, that their country's leadership pursues involvement abroad for the right reasons.
- **Left-leaning, domestically focused** people also feel a moral obligation to help overseas. But skepticism about their government and a widespread sense that their own country needs dramatic changes leads them to prioritize "getting their own house in order."
- **Right-leaning, domestically focused** people see their country in a state of economic distress. They feel that their country's resources are limited and that it is more important to focus on domestic issues than to send resources abroad – and that their country should strive for self-sufficiency.
- **Right-leaning, internationally engaged** people believe their country is intertwined with others and feel there are economic and security benefits to being open to the world and collaborating with other countries.

For more on young adult attitudes toward international engagement, read ["How Young Adults Want Their Country To Engage With the World."](#)

## Views of taking other countries' interests into account

Publics are generally divided when it comes to the degree to which their country should account for the interests of other nations. A median of 49% across 24 countries say their country should follow its own interests on international issues, even when other countries strongly disagree. And a median of 47% say their country should take into account the interests of other countries even if it means making compromises with them.

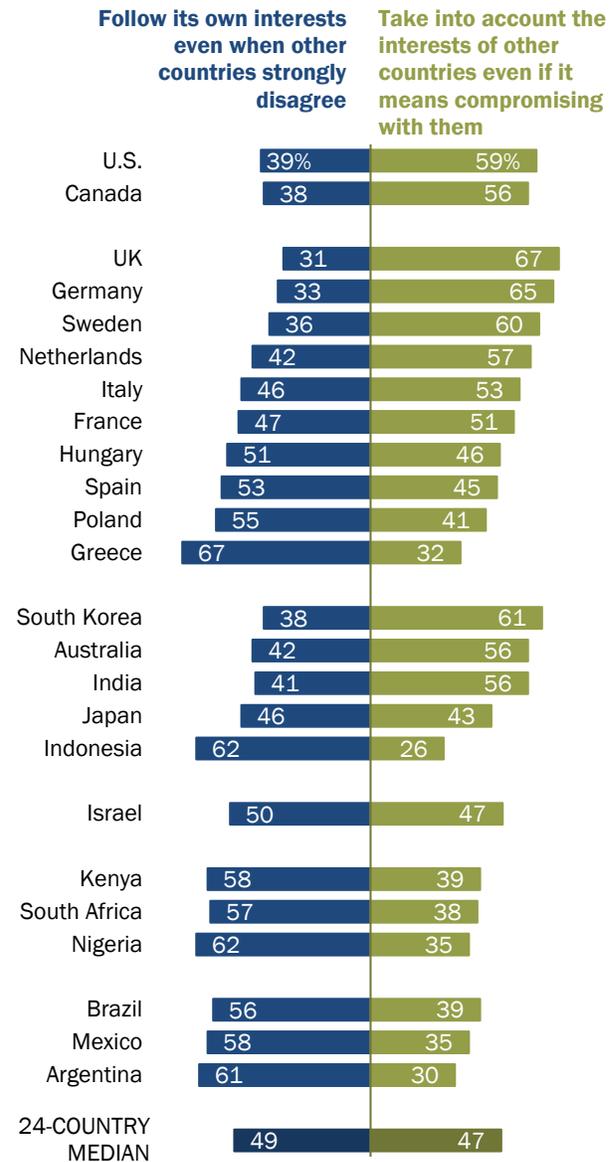
Majorities in the U.S. and Canada prefer to take other countries interests into account, as do similar shares in Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and the UK. People in Poland and Greece, however, are more inclined to want their country to follow its own interests.

In the Asia-Pacific region, majorities in three of the five countries surveyed say it is important to consider other countries' interests. Opinion is mixed in Japan, while 62% of Indonesians say Indonesia should follow its own interests.

Across the sub-Saharan African and Latin American countries polled, majorities say their country should follow its own interests over considering the interests of other countries.

### Divisions over how to deal with major international issues

*% who say their country should ...*



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.  
Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q9.  
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The share who say their country should follow its own interests has increased in a few places since this question was asked in 2020. In the U.S., the percentage who hold this view has increased 7 percentage points, from 32% to 39%. And in Spain, people are 13 points more likely to prefer following their own interests. However, in Australia, 56% say their country should take *others'* interests under consideration, up from 37% who said the same in 2020.

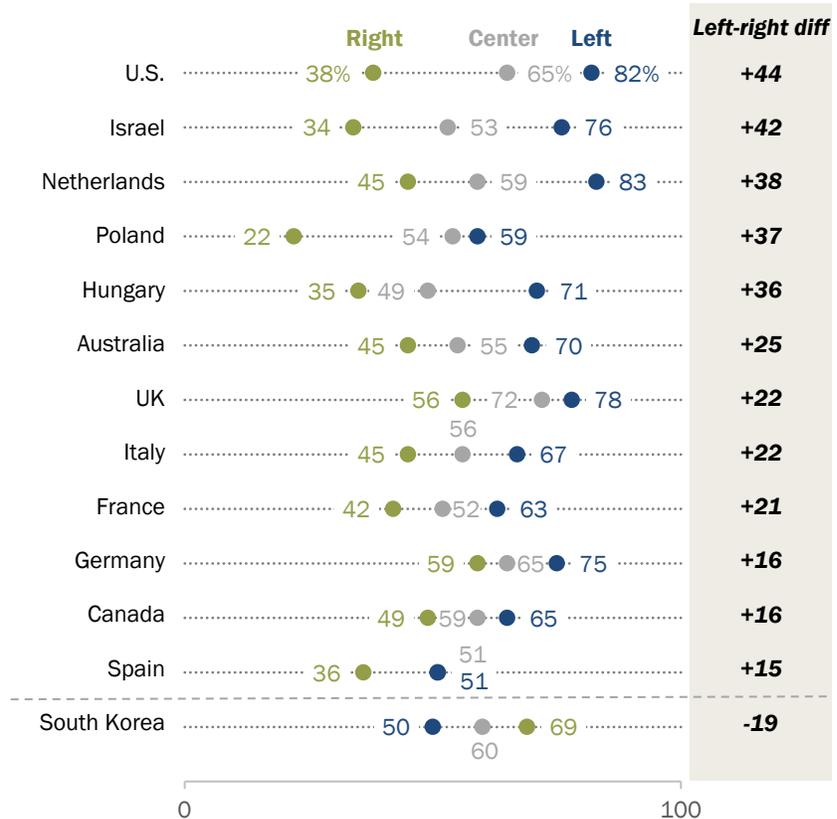
People on the left are more likely than those on the right to say their country should account for the interests of others. The gap is particularly large in the U.S., where 82% of liberals hold this view, compared with 38% of conservatives.

In South Korea, however, 69% of those on the right say their country should consider other countries, compared with half of those on the left.

In many countries, those who consider themselves close to the world are also more likely to say their country should consider others' interests.

### People on the ideological left are more likely to say their country should consider other countries' interests when dealing with global issues

% who say their country should **take into account the interests of other countries** when dealing with major international issues, among those on the ideological ...



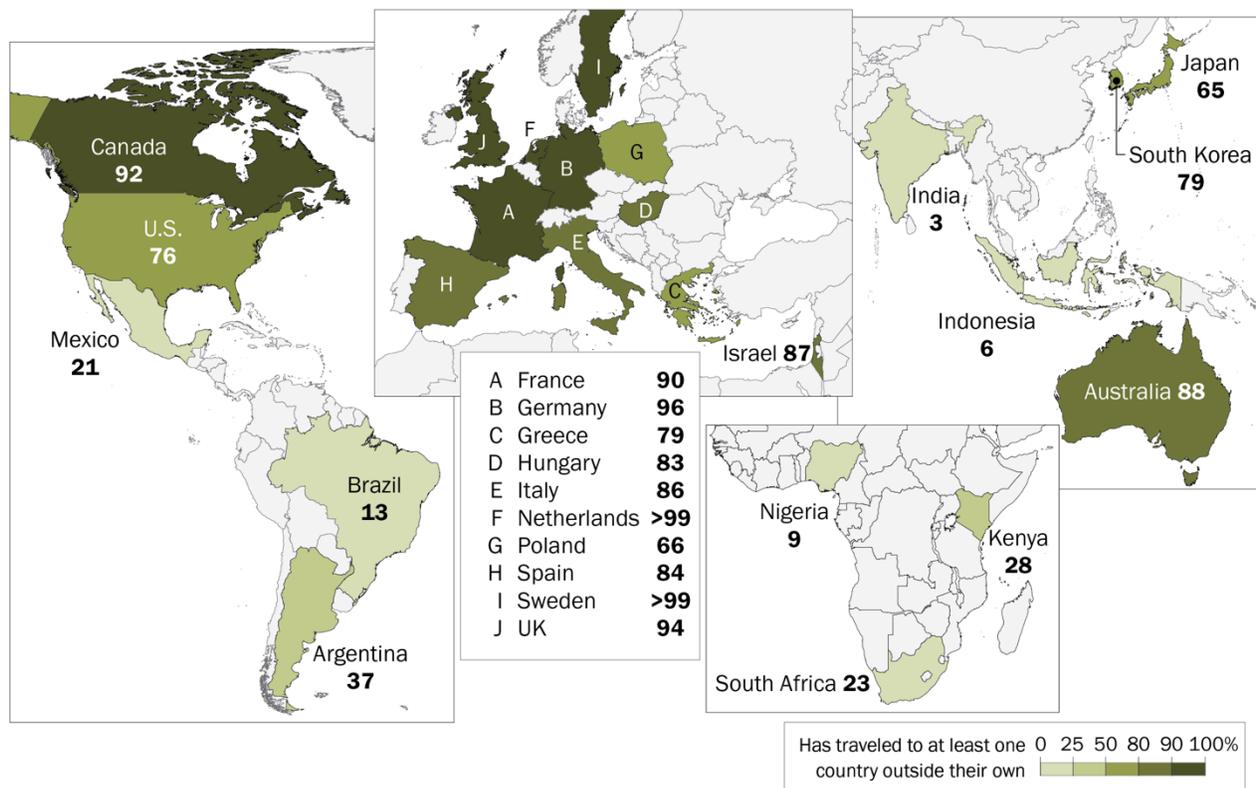
Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.  
 Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q9.  
 "Attitudes on an Interconnected World"

### 3. International travel

We asked respondents in the survey how many countries they had traveled to outside their own. The share of people who have traveled to a different country ranges from a low of 3% in India to more than 99% in Sweden and the Netherlands. Overall, a median of 79% across the 24 countries surveyed say they have been to at least one other country. A median of 21% have not traveled outside their home country.

#### Wide range of travel experience across 24 countries

*% who have traveled to at least one country outside their own*



Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q79. "Attitudes on an Interconnected World"

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There are large differences by region, with Europeans especially likely to have been to a country other than their own: About two-thirds or more in every European nation surveyed have traveled outside their country. These places tend to be geographically smaller than countries we surveyed in other regions and close to a relatively large number of other countries. And people who live

within the European Union have the [right to free movement](#), which allows them to travel, work or live in other EU countries with few restrictions.

By contrast, roughly a third or fewer have traveled outside their home country in India, Indonesia and the Latin American and African nations we surveyed.

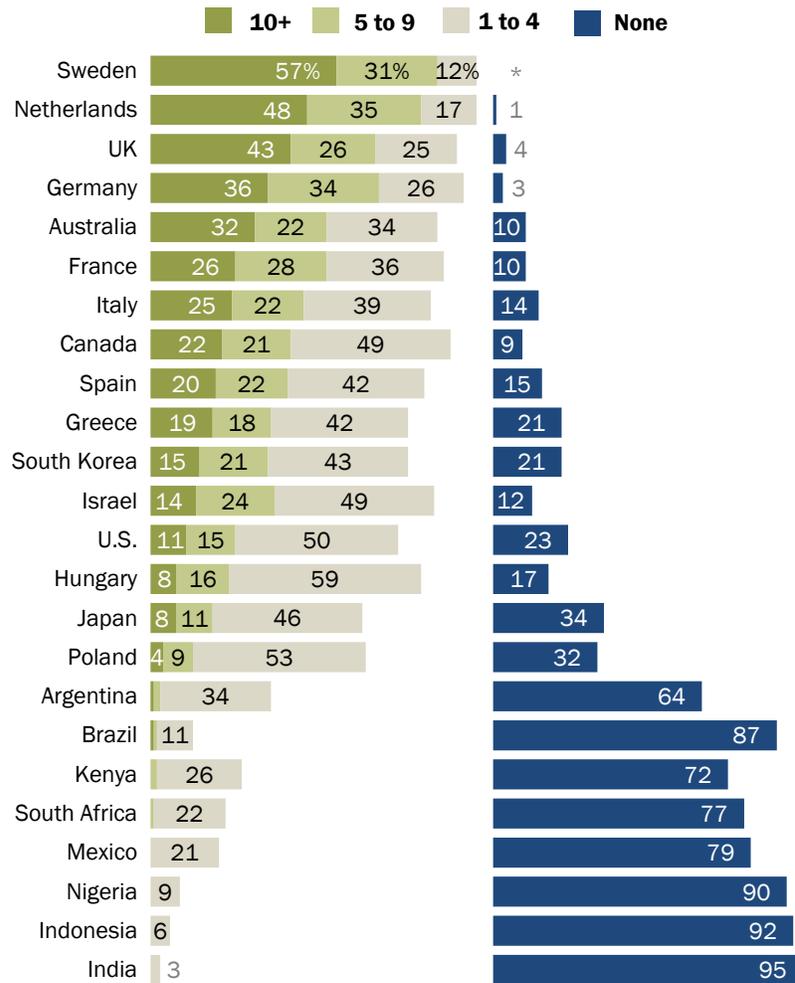
In some countries, not only is there a large share of people who have traveled, but many people have traveled widely. A median of 34% have traveled to between one and four countries, 17% have traveled to between five and nine, and 13% have traveled to 10 or more.

Again, Sweden and the Netherlands stand out among the nations surveyed. A majority in Sweden and around half in the Netherlands say they have visited 10 or more countries. And around a third in both nations have traveled to between five and nine countries.

In the U.S., while roughly three-quarters have traveled to at least one other country, only 11% have been to 10 or more (For more on Americans’ travel experience, see “Americans who have traveled internationally stand out in their views and knowledge of foreign affairs”).

### International travel experience

% who have traveled to \_\_\_ countries outside their own



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.  
 Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q79.  
 “Attitudes on an Interconnected World”

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In India, Indonesia and the Latin American and African nations surveyed, only around 3% or fewer have been to five or more countries. Majorities in these countries have not traveled internationally at all, but most say that if they had the opportunity to travel outside their country, they would like to.

Kenyans are the most interested in international travel, with 81% saying they have not traveled but would like to visit another country if they had the chance.

Still, there are some who have no interest in travel. For example, 24% in Brazil, 27% in Indonesia and 29% in India say that they have not traveled internationally and, if given the opportunity to travel to another country, they would not want to.

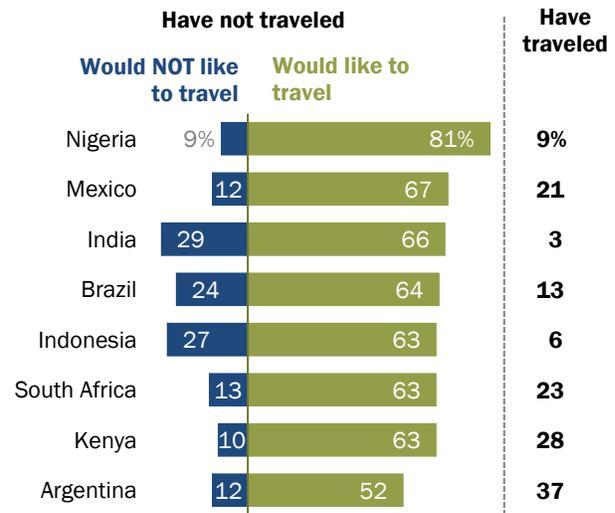
## Income and international travel

While the physical size of the country or the region it's in may play some role in people's travel behavior, it is not the only explanation. Economic factors are also important.

Higher-income countries have much higher rates of international travel. For example, Sweden and the Netherlands are among the richest nations we survey, and in both places nearly all respondents said they had traveled to another country.

## In countries where few have traveled internationally, most would like to

% who say they ...

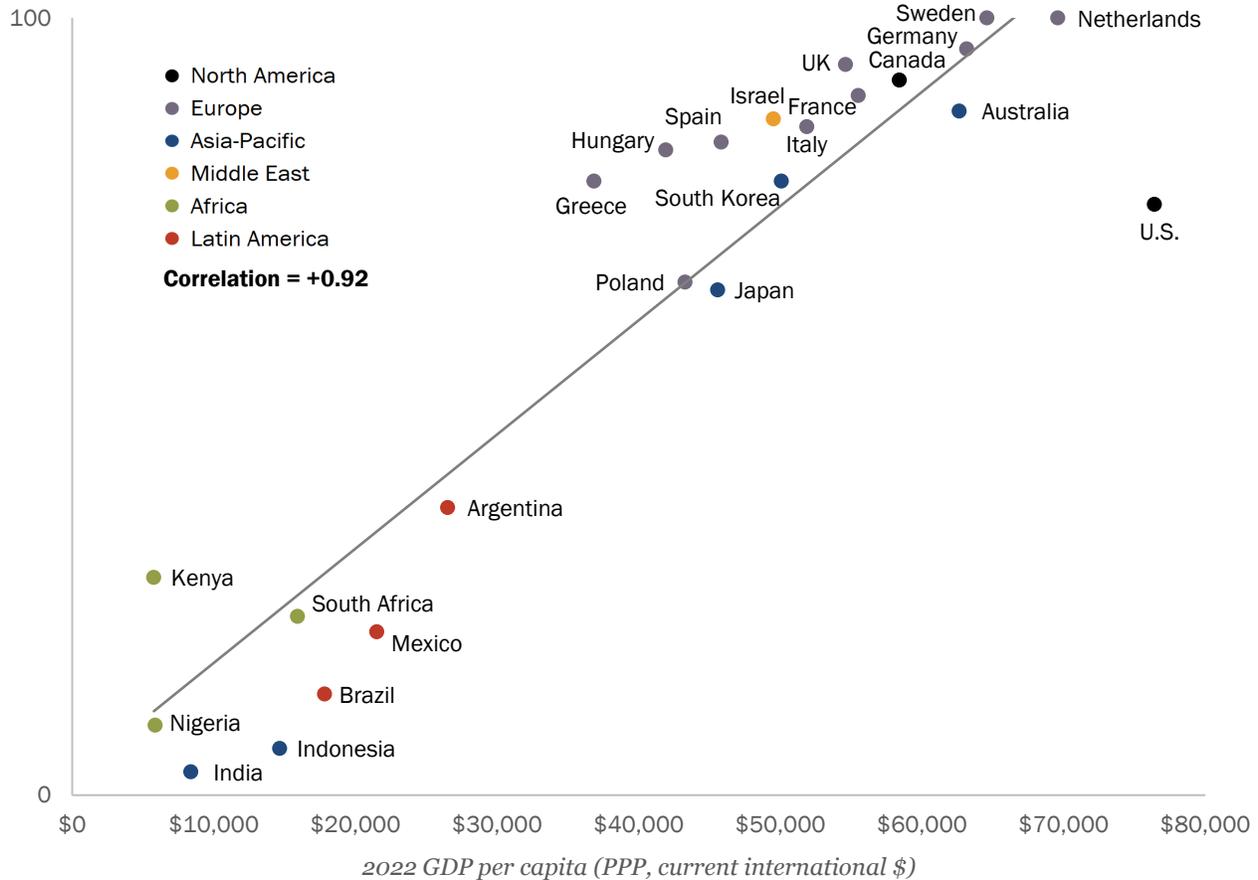


Note: All respondents who have not traveled to another country were asked whether they would like to travel if they had the opportunity. Only countries where more than half of respondents had not traveled abroad are included in this chart. Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q79 & Q80. "Attitudes on an Interconnected World"

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## More people from higher-income countries have traveled internationally

% who have traveled to at least one country outside their own



Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q79. The World Bank, accessed Sept. 6, 2023.  
"Attitudes on an Interconnected World"

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The U.S. departs a bit from this pattern. While it is the wealthiest country surveyed in terms of gross domestic product per capita, about half of the other countries surveyed have higher rates of international travel than the U.S.

On the other end of the scale, very few people say they have traveled outside their country in Nigeria, India, Indonesia or Brazil, all nations with relatively low GDP per capita.

And of course, personal finances are related to international travel experience. In 20 countries, people with a higher income are more likely to have traveled to another country. For example, 91% of Americans who earn more than the median income have traveled outside the U.S., compared with 66% of those who earn less than the median.

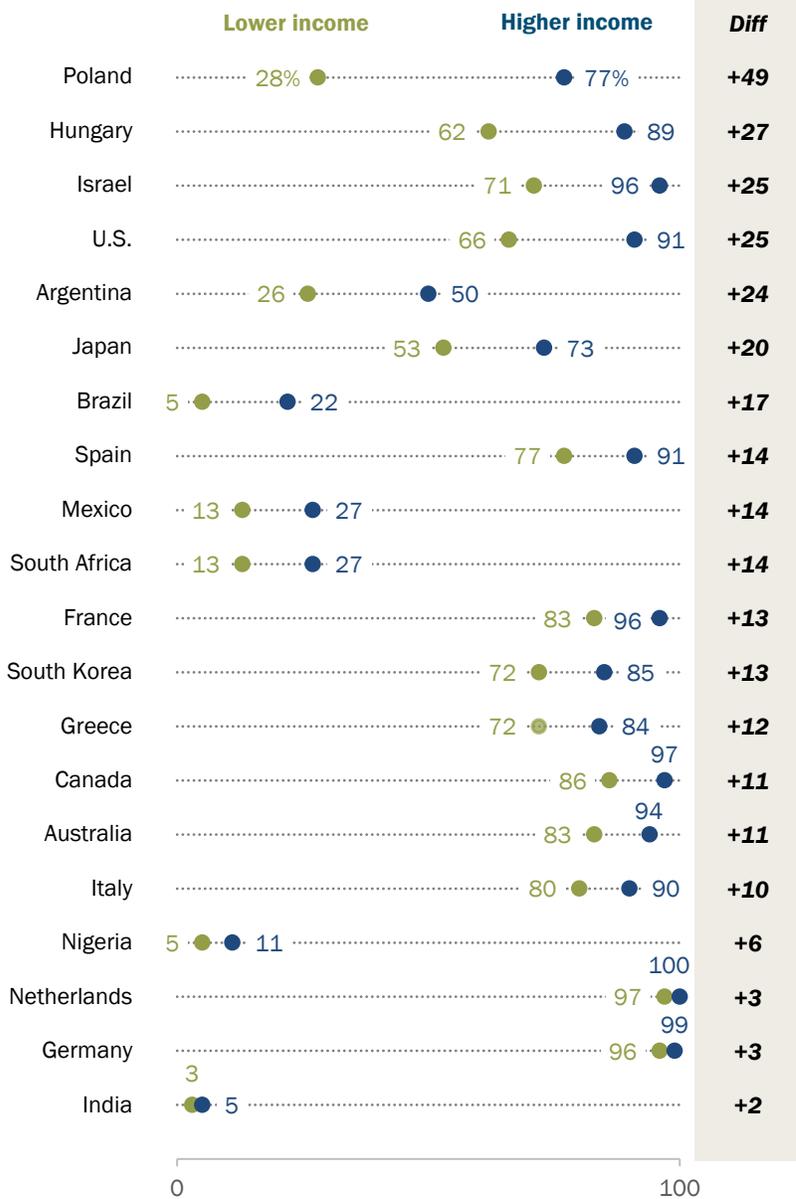
In the high-income countries surveyed, higher earners are more likely to have traveled to 10 countries or more. In the Netherlands, 61% of people with a relatively high income have been to at least 10 other countries, compared to 29% of people with a lower income.

People with more education are also more likely to have traveled internationally in 18 countries.

There are very few age differences in travel experience, but in countries where few people have traveled overall, adults under 40 are more likely to say they would like to travel outside their home country if the opportunity arises.

### People with higher incomes are more likely to have traveled internationally

% who have traveled to at least one country outside their own



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. Respondents with a household income below the approximate country median are considered lower income. Those with an income at or above the approximate country median are considered higher income.  
 Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q79.  
 "Attitudes on an Interconnected World"

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## Travel and international engagement

People who have traveled to more countries tend to feel more connected to others around the world.

Because there is such a large range of travel experience across countries, we classified people as having relatively high or low travel experience using different criteria depending on the country they're from.

We divided the survey countries into three groups: high travel, medium travel and low travel. Countries where most people have traveled

internationally and a quarter or more have traveled to at least 10 countries are considered high-travel nations. Countries where at least half have *not* traveled abroad are considered low-travel nations. All other survey nations – except India, Indonesia and Nigeria, where the share of people who traveled internationally is too small to analyze – are considered medium-travel nations.

Here is how we classified individuals into high or low travel experience:

- In **high-travel nations**, people who have traveled to 10 or more countries are classified as having relatively high travel experience. If they've traveled to fewer than 10 countries, they have low travel experience.
- In **medium-travel nations**, people who have traveled to five or more countries are considered to have high travel experience. If they've traveled to four countries or fewer, they have low travel experience.
- In **low-travel nations**, people who have traveled to at least one country have high travel experience. People who have not traveled abroad are classified as having low travel experience.

---

### Country-level travel classifications

#### High-travel nations

At least 85% have traveled internationally, 25% or more have traveled to 10+ countries

#### Medium-travel nations

Wide range of travel experiences: up to about a third have not traveled internationally, but most have visited at least 1 country

#### Low-travel nations

At least 50% have not traveled internationally

#### Countries in group

Australia, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, UK

Canada, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Poland, South Korea, Spain, U.S.

Argentina, Brazil, Kenya, Mexico, South Africa

Note: India, Indonesia and Nigeria are not included in the analysis because of the small share of people who have traveled internationally.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q79.

"Attitudes on an Interconnected World"

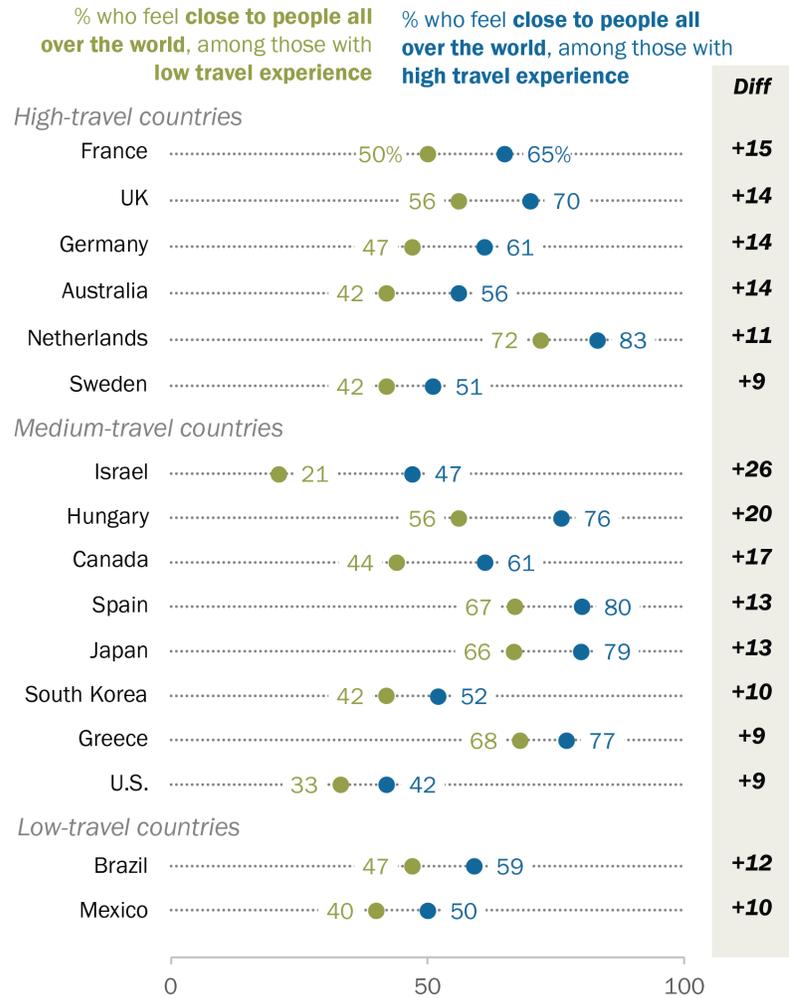
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Regardless of the way they are grouped, people who have more travel experience than others in their country are more likely to say they feel somewhat or very close to people all over the world in most of the countries surveyed.

For example, 70% of Britons with more travel experience say they feel a connection with others around the world, while 56% of those with less experience say the same.

### Those with more experience with international travel feel closer to others globally



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. In high-travel countries, people who have traveled to 10 countries or more are classified as having high travel experience. In medium-travel countries, people who have traveled to 5 countries or more are classified as having high travel experience. In low-travel countries, people who have traveled to at least 1 country are classified as having high travel experience. India, Indonesia and Nigeria are not included in the analysis because of the small share of people who have traveled internationally.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q43c. "Attitudes on an Interconnected World"

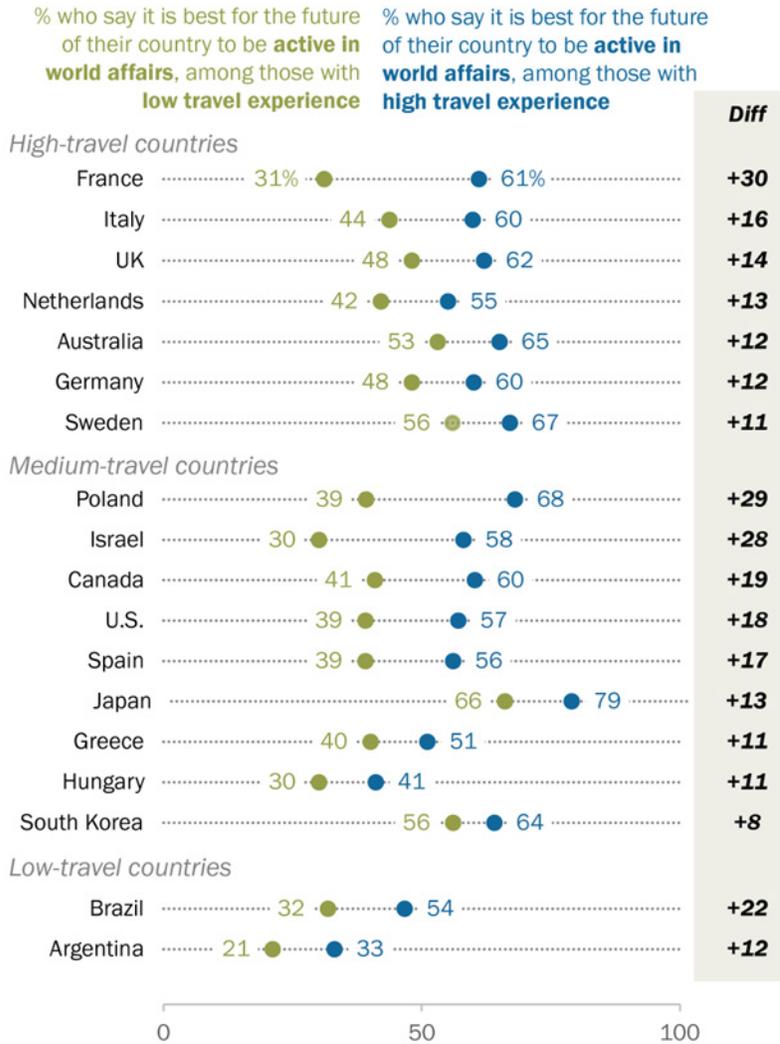
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Travel experience is also related to the role that people want their country to play in world affairs.

In France, people with a lot of international travel experience are almost twice as likely as those with less experience to say that being active in world affairs is what is best for France’s future.

We see a similar pattern in 17 other countries, including high-, medium- and low-travel nations.

### People who have more international travel experience are more likely to see benefits to their country’s active engagement with world affairs



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. In high-travel countries, people who have traveled to 10 countries or more are classified as having high travel experience. In medium-travel countries, people who have traveled to 5 countries or more are classified as having high travel experience. In low-travel countries, people who have traveled to at least 1 country are classified as having high travel experience. India, Indonesia and Nigeria are not included in the analysis because of the small share of people who have traveled internationally.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8. “Attitudes on an Interconnected World”

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## Appendix A: Classifying European political parties

### Classifying parties as populist

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

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

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

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

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

## Classifying parties as left, right or center

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

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<sup>1</sup> 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
<b>Populist parties on the left</b>					
La France Insoumise	France	1.3	8.3	Strongly populist	Populist
Podemos	Spain	1.9	7.7	--	Populist
Syriza	Greece	2.3	7.0	--	Populist
<b>Populist parties in the center</b>					
Five Star Movement (M5S)	Italy	4.8	9.2	Strongly populist	Populist
<b>Populist parties on the right</b>					
Forza Italia	Italy	6.9	4.1	Strongly populist	Populist
Law and Justice	Poland	7.6	6.9	Strongly populist	Populist
Jobbik	Hungary	7.7	6.1	Strongly populist	Populist
Reform UK*	UK	8.2	5.3	Strongly populist	--
Fidesz	Hungary	8.3	6.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Sweden Democrats	Sweden	8.5	7.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Party for Freedom (PVV)	Netherlands	8.7	9.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Lega	Italy	8.8	7.6	Strongly populist	Populist
Greek Solution	Greece	9.0	7.6	--	Populist
Brothers of Italy	Italy	9.1	7.3	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
Vox	Spain	9.7	4.1	Strongly populist	Populist
National Rally	France	9.8	8.6	Strongly populist	Populist

\*Previously named the Brexit Party.

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

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

## Appendix B: Political categorization

For this analysis, we grouped people into two political categories: those who support the governing political party (or parties) in each country, and those who do not. These categories were coded based on the party or parties in power at the time the survey was fielded, and on respondents' answers to a question asking them which political party, if any, they identified with in their country.<sup>2</sup>

In countries where multiple political parties govern in coalition (as in many European countries), survey respondents who indicated support for any parties in the coalition were grouped together. In Germany, for example, where the Social Democratic Party governed with the Alliance 90/The Greens and the Free Democratic Party at the time of the survey, supporters of all three parties were grouped together. In countries where different political parties occupy the executive and legislative branches of government, the party holding the executive branch was considered the governing party.

Survey respondents who did not indicate support for any political party, or who refused to identify with one, were considered to be *not* supporting the government in power.

Below is a table that outlines the governing political parties in each survey country.

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<sup>2</sup> Governing parties were not updated to account for elections that occurred after the survey was fielded and resulted in a new party (or parties) serving in government. Language used to measure party identification varied from country to country.

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## Political categorization

<b>Country</b>	<b>Governing political party (or parties)</b>
Argentina	Frente de Todos
Australia	Australian Labor Party (ALP)
Brazil	AVANTE (formerly PToDoB), Brazilian Socialist Party (PSB), Christian Workers Party (PCT), Communist Party of Brazil (PDdoB), Green Party (PV), Republican Party of the Social Order (PROS), Socialism and Liberty Party (PSOL), Solidarity (SD), Sustainability Network (REDE), Workers' Party
Canada	Liberal Party
France	Renaissance (formerly En Marche)
Germany	Alliance 90/The Greens, Free Democratic Party (FDP), Social Democratic Party (SDP)
Greece	New Democracy (ND)
Hungary	Christian Democratic People's Party (KNDP), Fidesz
India	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK), Bharatiya Janata Party, Lok Janshakti Party
Indonesia	Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P)
Israel	Likud, Religious Zionist Party, Shas, United Torah Judaism
Italy	Brothers of Italy, Forza Italia, Lega, Us Moderates (Noi Moderati)
Japan	Komeito (NKP), Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)
Kenya	Amani National Congress, FORD – Kenya, Kenya Kwanza, United Democratic Alliance
Mexico	Ecologist Green Party of Mexico (PVEM), Labor Party (PT), Morena
Netherlands	Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), ChristianUnion (CU), Democrats 66 (D66), People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD)
Nigeria	All Progressives Congress (APC)
Poland	Law and Justice (PiS)
South Africa	African National Congress (ANC)
Spain	Catalunya en Comú, Podemos, Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, United Left (IU)
Sweden	Christian Democrats, Liberals, Moderate Party
UK	Conservative Party
U.S.	Democratic Party

Note: Only parties represented in the federal government are shown. Support for governing party is not asked in South Korea.

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## Methodology

### About Pew Research Center's Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone, face-to-face and online interviews conducted under the direction of Gallup, Kantar Public, Langer Research Associates and Social Research Centre. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are [available here](#). Results for the U.S. survey are based on data from the American Trends Panel.

### The American Trends Panel survey methodology

#### Overview

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

Data in this report is drawn from ATP Wave 124, conducted from March 20 to March 26, 2023, and includes an [oversample](#) of Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults 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. A total of 3,576 panelists responded out of 4,058 who were sampled, for a response rate of 88%. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is

#### American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	1,503
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	881
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	434
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	4,116
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,472
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,541
May 29 to July 7, 2021; Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	788
May 24 to Sept. 29, 2022	ABS	3,354	2,869	1,697
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42,894</b>	<b>30,283</b>	<b>12,432</b>

Note: RDD is random-digit dial; ABS is address-based sampling. Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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4%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 3,576 respondents is plus or minus 2.0 percentage points.

### **Panel recruitment**

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Sampled households receive mailings asking a randomly selected adult to complete a survey online. A question at the end of the survey asks if the respondent is willing to join the ATP. In 2020 and 2021 another stage was added to the recruitment. Households that did not respond to the online survey were sent a paper version of the questionnaire, \$5 and a postage-paid return envelope. A subset of the adults who returned the paper version of the survey were invited to join the ATP. This subset of adults received a follow-up mailing with a \$10 pre-incentive and invitation to join the ATP.

Across the five address-based recruitments, a total of 23,176 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 20,341 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, one adult was selected and asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 30,283 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 12,432 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

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

### **Sample design**

The overall target population for this survey was non-institutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii. It featured a stratified random sample from the ATP in which Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults were

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

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 Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management 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 a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

### Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was March 20 to March 26, 2023. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on March 20.

Invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on March 20. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on March 21.

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#### Invitation and reminder dates, ATP Wave 124

		Soft launch	Full launch
All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP	Initial invitation	March 20, 2023	March 21, 2023
	First reminder	March 23, 2023	March 23, 2023
	Final reminder	March 25, 2023	March 25, 2023

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panelists who consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.

## Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, the Center’s researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing clear patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for very high rates of leaving questions blank, as well as always selecting the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, eight ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

## Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. These weights are then rescaled and adjusted to account for changes in the design of ATP recruitment surveys from year to year. Finally, the weights are 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 are invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

### American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2021 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metro/Non-metro	2021 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2021 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2021 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2022 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	
<i>Additional weighting dimensions applied within Black adults</i>	
Age	2021 American Community Survey (ACS)
Gender	
Education	
Hispanic ethnicity	
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2022 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	

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

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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.

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### Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 124

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	3,576	2.0 percentage points
Half sample	At least 1,776	2.9 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,491	3.0 percentage points
Half sample	At least 690	4.4 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	1,930	2.9 percentage points
Half sample	At least 922	4.2 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian 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 124

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	3,576
Logged on to survey; broke off	2.12	53
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	16
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	405
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		8
Screened out		0
<b>Total panelists in the survey</b>		<b>4,058</b>
Completed interviews	I	3,576
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	482
Non-contact	NC	0
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,058</b>
<b>AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)</b>		<b>88%</b>

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### Cumulative response rate as of ATP Wave 124

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	71%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 124	49%
Response rate to Wave 124 survey	88%
<b>Cumulative response rate</b>	<b>4%</b>

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## Topline questionnaire

**Pew Research Center  
Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey  
December 6, 2023 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Surveys in the U.S. and Australia were conducted online. The U.S. survey was conducted on Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel. The Australia survey was conducted on the Social Research Centre’s Life in Australia Panel. In both countries, many questions have been asked in previous surveys on the phone. Phone trends for comparison are provided in separate tables throughout the topline. The extent of the mode differences varies across questions; while there are negligible differences on some questions, others have more pronounced differences. Caution should be taken when evaluating online and phone estimates.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q8. Which statement comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right?			
		It's best for the future of (survey country) to be active in world affairs	We should pay less attention to problems in other countries and concentrate on problems here in (survey country)	Dk/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	43	55	1	100
	May, 2022	48	51	1	100
	Spring, 2021	49	50	1	100
	September, 2019	53	46	1	100
	March, 2019	51	48	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	49	48	3	100
France	Spring, 2023	39	59	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	52	46	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	44	55	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	33	66	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	48	52	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	48	52	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	42	54	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	46	53	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	63	36	2	100
UK	Spring, 2023	54	46	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	57	43	1	100
India	Spring, 2023	42	55	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	32	57	10	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	68	28	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	59	41	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	41	56	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	42	56	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	34	65	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	35	62	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	25	72	3	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	35	64	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	28	70	2	100

		Q9. 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	Follow its own interests even when other countries strongly disagree	Dk/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	59	39	2	100
	March, 2020	66	32	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	56	38	6	100
	Summer, 2020	56	41	3	100
France	Spring, 2023	51	47	2	100
	Summer, 2020	56	40	4	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	65	33	2	100
	Summer, 2020	65	32	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	32	67	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	46	51	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	53	46	1	100
	Summer, 2020	52	47	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	57	42	1	100
	Summer, 2020	61	38	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	41	55	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	45	53	2	100
	Summer, 2020	58	40	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	60	36	4	100
	Summer, 2020	62	36	2	100
UK	Spring, 2023	67	31	1	100
	Summer, 2020	69	30	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	56	42	1	100
	June, 2020	37	62	1	100
India	Spring, 2023	56	41	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	26	62	12	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	43	46	11	100
	Summer, 2020	39	50	11	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	61	38	1	100
	Summer, 2020	58	40	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	47	50	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	39	58	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	35	62	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	38	57	5	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	30	61	8	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	39	56	5	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	35	58	7	100

**AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON**

		Q9. 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	Follow its own interests even when other countries strongly disagree	Dk/Refused	Total
U.S.	Summer, 2020	58	39	3	100
	Spring, 2020	61	36	3	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	41	58	2	100

		Q43a. In general, how close do you feel to each of the following groups – very close, somewhat close, not too close, or not close at all? a. People in your local community					
		Very close	Somewhat close	Not too close	Not close at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	8	46	34	11	1	100
	Spring, 2022	12	46	31	11	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	19	55	16	10	0	100
France	Spring, 2023	14	48	24	14	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	19	38	31	12	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	27	39	21	12	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	31	51	14	3	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	24	56	13	7	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	29	53	13	6	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	34	50	13	2	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	51	30	14	6	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	19	60	16	4	1	100
UK	Spring, 2023	20	52	17	12	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	11	52	28	8	0	100
India	Spring, 2023	50	39	4	7	0	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	58	32	8	1	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	19	58	18	4	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	10	40	40	10	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	47	36	13	5	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	54	28	14	4	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	69	22	7	2	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	56	26	14	5	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	27	30	27	15	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	35	40	12	13	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	18	52	15	14	1	100

		Q43b. In general, how close do you feel to each of the following groups – very close, somewhat close, not too close, or not close at all? b. (Survey country nationality)					
		Very close	Somewhat close	Not too close	Not close at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	15	51	27	6	1	100
	Spring, 2022	16	51	26	6	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	26	54	13	6	1	100
France	Spring, 2023	22	55	16	5	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	26	42	27	4	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	55	35	7	2	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	55	38	6	1	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	37	48	8	6	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	38	54	6	2	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	34	51	10	3	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	61	24	13	2	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	43	48	7	1	1	100
UK	Spring, 2023	29	54	11	6	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	22	59	15	4	0	100
India	Spring, 2023	52	38	4	6	0	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	27	41	25	4	3	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	34	56	8	1	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	29	46	21	3	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	33	46	15	6	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	45	36	14	5	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	42	41	13	3	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	37	38	19	7	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	37	35	21	7	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	50	34	5	10	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	38	49	6	7	0	100

		Q43c. In general, how close do you feel to each of the following groups – very close, somewhat close, not too close, or not close at all? c. People all over the world					
		Very close	Somewhat close	Not too close	Not close at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	4	31	47	16	1	100
	Spring, 2022	5	34	45	15	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	6	45	29	17	2	100
France	Spring, 2023	12	41	31	13	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	17	35	40	6	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	27	45	21	6	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	12	49	28	9	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	25	54	16	5	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	17	60	16	7	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	7	42	34	12	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	35	38	21	6	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	6	41	41	11	2	100
UK	Spring, 2023	12	51	26	11	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	4	42	43	10	0	100
India	Spring, 2023	21	47	13	16	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	6	16	36	33	9	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	7	61	22	5	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	4	42	42	11	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	3	28	35	32	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	20	42	26	11	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	12	30	36	20	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	14	24	33	28	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	12	16	41	29	3	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	11	38	20	30	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	8	34	27	30	1	100

		Q79. How many countries have you traveled to outside (survey country)?							
		None	1	2	3-4	5-9	10 or more	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	23	18	14	18	15	11	1	100
	June, 2021	27	19	12	15	14	11	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	9	16	13	20	21	22	0	100
France	Spring, 2023	10	10	8	18	28	26	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	3	3	7	16	34	36	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	21	12	11	19	18	19	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	17	12	18	29	16	8	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	14	10	10	19	22	25	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	1	2	3	12	35	48	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	32	14	17	22	9	4	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	15	13	11	18	22	20	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	0	1	2	9	31	57	0	100
UK	Spring, 2023	4	5	6	14	26	43	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	10	8	10	16	22	32	0	100
India	Spring, 2023	95	3	0	0	0	0	0	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	92	4	1	1	0	0	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	34	19	12	15	11	8	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	21	12	11	20	21	15	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	12	10	15	24	24	14	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	72	16	7	3	2	0	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	90	6	2	1	0	0	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	77	12	6	4	1	0	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	64	17	9	8	2	1	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	87	7	2	2	1	1	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	79	16	3	2	0	0	0	100

		<b>Q80. ASK IF RESPONDENT SAYS THEY HAVE NOT TRAVELED OUTSIDE (SURVEY COUNTRY). If you had the opportunity, would you like to travel outside (survey country)?</b>				
		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>N=</b>
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	69	31	0	100	672
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	73	22	5	100	72
<b>France</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	69	31	0	100	62
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	44	56	0	100	16
<b>Greece</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	87	13	0	100	124
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	52	48	0	100	131
<b>Italy</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	78	22	0	100	78
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	74	26	0	100	6
<b>Poland</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	35	57	7	100	309
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	60	40	0	100	81
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	0	100	0	100	2
<b>UK</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	72	28	0	100	37
<b>Australia</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	67	33	0	100	154
<b>India</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	70	30	0	100	2489
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	69	30	2	100	883
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	62	38	0	100	293
<b>South Korea</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	65	33	1	100	358
<b>Israel</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	69	28	2	100	132
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	86	14	0	100	699
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	89	10	1	100	947
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	82	17	1	100	1136
<b>Argentina</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	81	18	0	100	575
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	73	27	0	100	935
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>Spring, 2023</b>	85	15	0	100	829