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What People Around the World Like – And Dislike – About American Society and Politics

U.S. seen positively in advanced economies for its technology, entertainment, military and universities, but negatively for its health care system, discrimination and the state of its democracy

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How we did this

This Pew Research Center analysis focuses on views of the United States, including views of its political system and its cultural exports, among others. For this report, we conducted nationally representative surveys of 16,254 adults from March 12 to May 26, 2021, in 16 advanced economies. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in Canada, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan.

In the U.S., we surveyed 2,596 adults from Feb. 1 to 7, 2021. Everyone who took part in the U.S. 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 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.

This study was conducted in places 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.

Here are the [questions](#) used for the report, along with responses. See our [methodology](#) database for more information about the survey methods outside the U.S. For respondents in the U.S., read more about the [ATP's methodology](#).

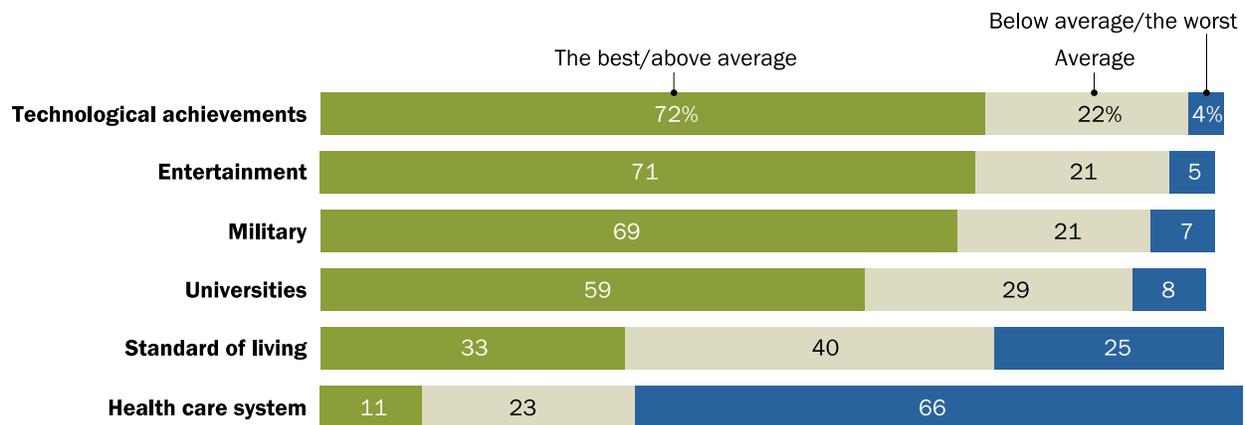
What People Around the World Like – and Dislike – About American Society and Politics

U.S. seen positively in advanced economies for its technology, entertainment, military and universities, but negatively for its health care system, discrimination and the state of its democracy

As Pew Research Center surveys have documented, the United States' [global reputation](#) has shifted dramatically over the past two decades, often improving or declining depending on who is in the White House and the foreign policies they pursue. At the same time, many other factors have continued to shape how people see the U.S., including its vast cultural reach, its economic model and its divisive politics. A survey of 17 advanced economies highlights the complexity of America's international image. People in other publics find much to admire about the U.S., but they see many problems as well. Americans, for their part, also see both strengths and weaknesses in their society.

American tech, entertainment and military seen in high regard; few see the U.S. health care system as above average compared with other developed nations

% who say the United States' ____, compared with other developed nations, is/are ...



Note: Percentages are medians based on 16 publics.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15a-f.

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The most positive elements of America's image are tied to some of its most famous exports, with the U.S. receiving considerable praise for its technology and popular culture. When asked to compare American technological innovations with those of other developed nations, respondents give the home of Silicon Valley favorable reviews. Across the 16 publics polled outside of the U.S.,

a median of 72% say U.S. technology is the best or above average. The U.S. is, of course, also home to Hollywood, and most of those surveyed give the U.S. high marks for its entertainment, such as movies, music and television. A median of 71% think American entertainment is the best or above average.

U.S. gets high marks for its technological achievements, entertainment products and military, but low marks for health care system

% who say the United States' ___ is/are the best/above average compared with other developed nations

	Technological achievements	Entertainment	Military	Universities	Standard of living	Health care system
Canada	62%	76%	70%	53%	25%	12%
Greece	87	70	66	80	47	38
Spain	83	74	74	70	51	10
Italy	79	74	71	64	43	15
Belgium	72	73	73	59	22	8
France	72	65	68	58	30	9
UK	71	71	64	51	37	14
Netherlands	64	74	67	54	12	10
Sweden	64	74	79	59	13	6
Germany	52	61	59	49	16	7
Taiwan	84	68	83	72	53	42
South Korea	78	67	73	77	52	22
Australia	73	71	70	46	19	5
Singapore	69	70	61	63	35	26
New Zealand	68	70	63	56	21	8
Japan	66	72	63	69	36	34
16-PUBLIC MEDIAN	72	71	69	59	33	11
U.S.	64	68	78	47	51	31

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15a-f.

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The U.S. is also widely recognized for its military strength, with a median of 45% across 16 publics describing the U.S. military as above average and a median of 26% saying it is the best. In addition, American universities are largely praised (43% above average, 16% the best).

However, views about American living standards are mixed. In most countries, pluralities say that, compared with other developed nations, the U.S. standard of living is average, although in Greece, Spain, South Korea and Taiwan, about half say it is above average or the best. In Sweden, the Netherlands and Australia, more than four-in-ten think it is below average or the worst.

The U.S. health care system gets poor reviews: A median of 48% say it is below average and 18% consider it the worst among developed nations. Over the past two years, Pew Research Center polls have found that foreign publics are [widely critical](#) of how the U.S. has handled the [COVID-19 pandemic](#), and those who believe the U.S. has done a bad job of dealing with the crisis are especially likely to give the U.S. health care system low ratings.

Attitudes toward these elements of America's image vary across the publics surveyed, with Greece, Taiwan, South Korea, Spain, Italy and Japan giving the U.S. some of its most positive reviews, while Germany, the Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand and Sweden give the U.S. some of its lowest assessments.

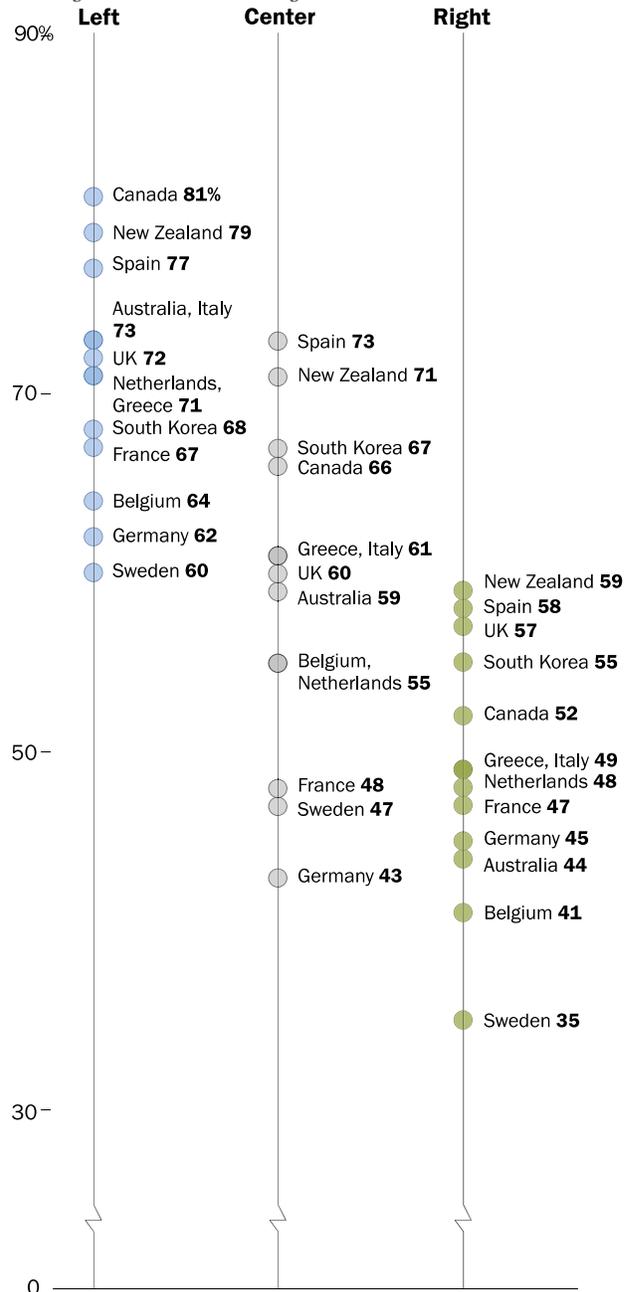
The survey, which was conducted less than a year after international protests erupted following the murder of George Floyd by a Minneapolis police officer, finds widespread criticisms about the current state of civil rights in America. Large majorities say discrimination against people based on their race or ethnicity is a serious problem in the U.S., and in most countries, majorities say it is a very serious problem. And while many say discrimination is also a serious problem in their own countries, they consistently say discrimination is worse in the U.S. than in their country.

Respondents who place themselves on the left of the ideological spectrum are especially likely to say discrimination in the U.S. is a very serious problem. For example, 81% of Canadians on the left believe it is a very serious problem, compared with 66% of those in the center and 52% of Canadians on the political right.

As previously [reported](#), America's overall image improved significantly following the election of President Joe Biden, but many nonetheless express significant doubts about the health of American democracy. Few believe U.S. democracy, at least in its current state, serves as a good model for other nations. A median of just 17% say democracy in the U.S. is a good example for others to follow, while 57% think it used to be a good example but has not been in recent years. Another 23% do not believe it has ever been a good example. Americans largely share the view that their democracy is no longer a model: 72% say U.S. democracy used to be a good example for others to follow but has not been recently. Democrats and independents who lean toward the Democratic Party are twice as likely as Republicans and independents who lean Republican to say the U.S. has *never* been a good model.

Discrimination in U.S. seen as a more serious problem by those on the left

% who say discrimination against people based on their race or ethnicity is a **very serious** problem in the U.S., among those on the ideological ...



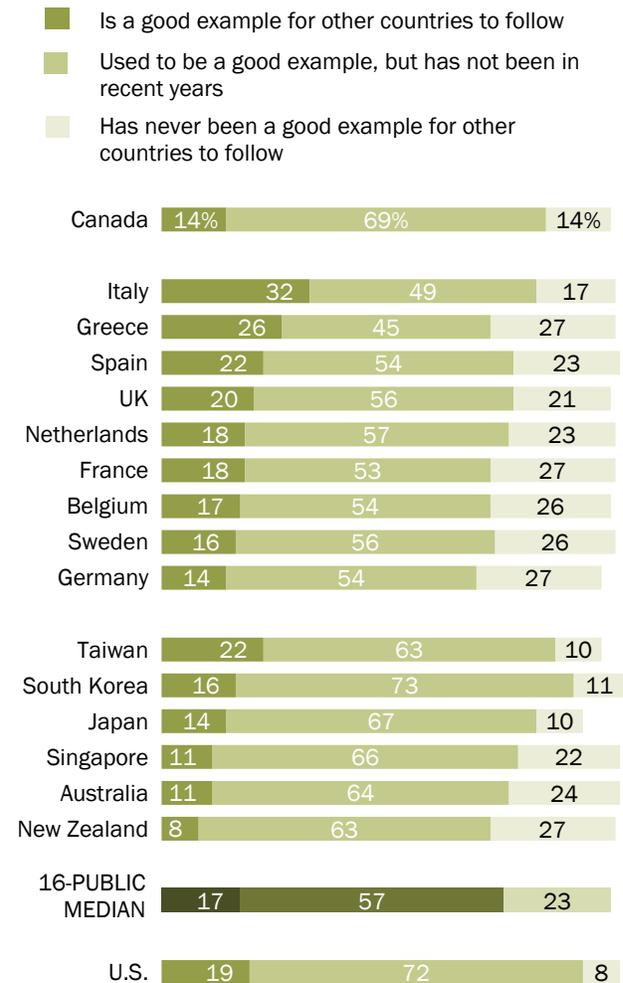
Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q28a.
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Americans are also critical of other aspects of their society. Roughly four-in-ten (42%) think discrimination based on race or ethnicity is a very serious problem, and 32% say it is a somewhat serious problem. Black (93%) and Hispanic (82%) adults are significantly more likely than White adults (68%) to describe discrimination as at least a somewhat serious problem. Democrats (94%) are also nearly twice as likely as Republicans (49%) to say racial and ethnic discrimination is a serious issue in the U.S.

And while they are more positive than foreign publics about the U.S. health care system, roughly four-in-ten Americans say it is either below average (32%) compared with other developed nations or it is the worst (7%). Americans actually give U.S. universities lower ratings than foreign publics do – just 47% in the U.S. say their universities are above average or the best, compared with a median of 59% across those polled outside the U.S. Like the other publics surveyed, Americans are largely positive about their technological achievements, entertainment and military. Republicans are generally more positive about these various aspects of American society, although Democrats offer more favorable reviews of the country’s movies, music and television. For more on how U.S. views of American society compare with international views, see [“Americans differ from people in other countries over some aspects of U.S. ‘hard’ and ‘soft’ power.”](#)

Most believe the U.S. is no longer a good model of democracy

% who say democracy in the U.S. ...



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q6n.

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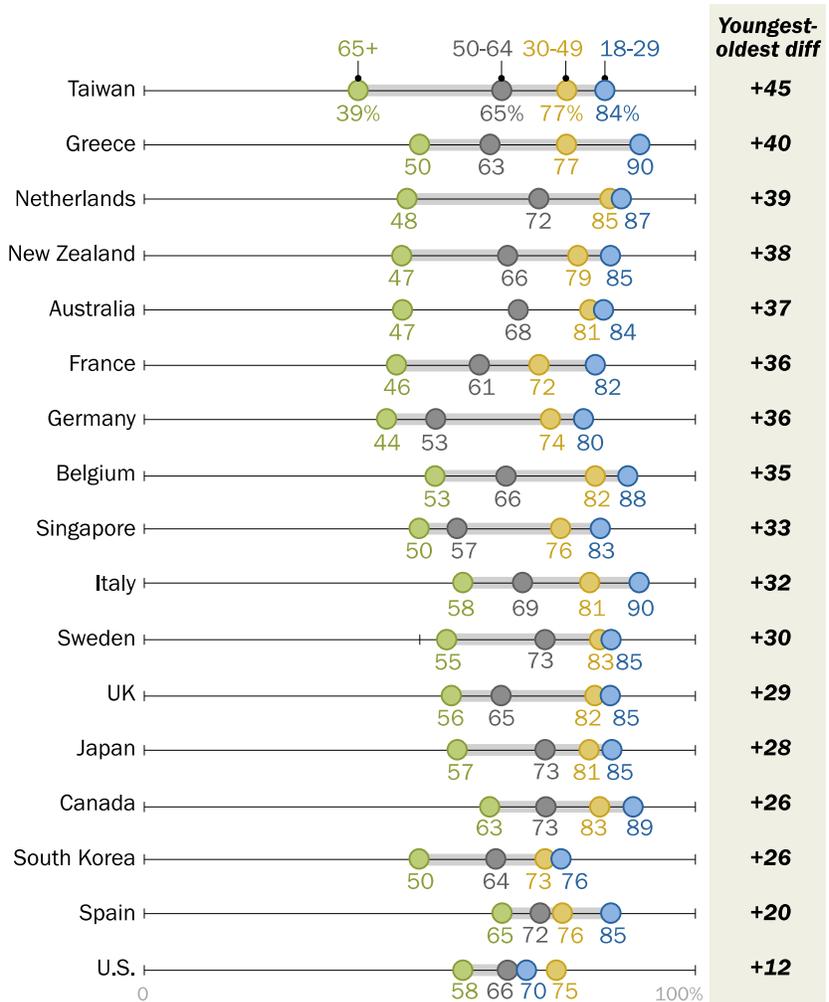
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Young Americans are often less positive about the aspects of their society included on the survey. Those ages 18 to 29 are less likely than those ages 65 and older to say the United States' standard of living, health care system, military and technological achievements are above average or the best. In contrast, young people in many places outside the U.S. tend to be more likely to see some of these aspects of America's image in a positive light.

However, young people both in and outside the U.S. are particularly fond of American popular culture. In every public surveyed – including the U.S. – people ages 18 to 29 are more likely than those ages 65 and older to rate U.S. entertainment as above average or the best. For example, 84% of those ages 18 to 29 in Taiwan hold this view, compared with just 39% of those ages 65 and older.

Young people are more likely to embrace American entertainment

% who say the United States' entertainment, including movies, music and television, is **the best/above average** compared with other developed nations



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey, Q15f.

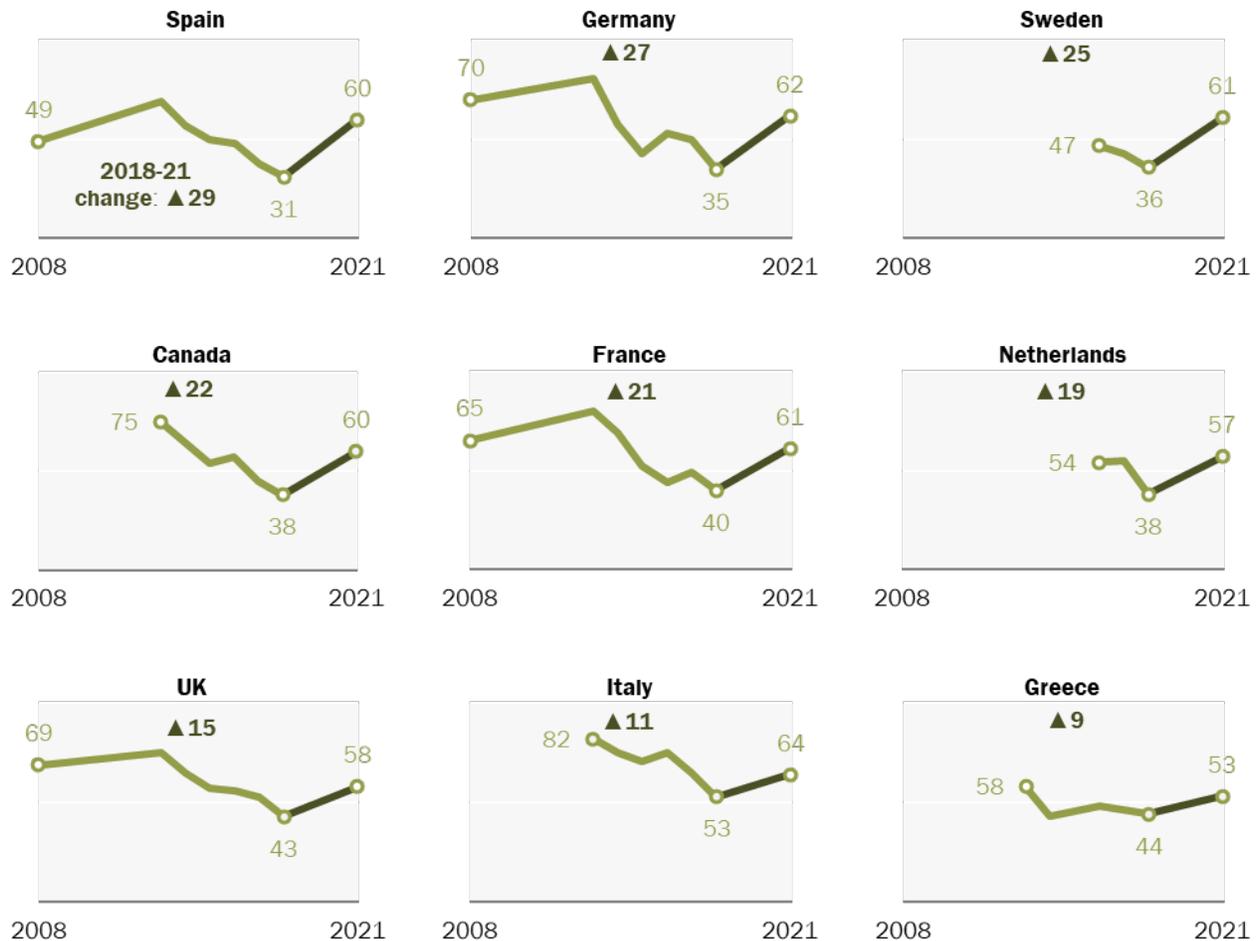
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These are among the key findings of a Pew Research Center survey, conducted from Feb. 1 to May 26, 2021, among 18,850 adults in 17 advanced economies. The survey also finds that about six-in-ten across the publics surveyed say the U.S. government respects the personal freedoms of its people. In countries where trends are available, people generally give the U.S. higher marks for respecting individual liberties than they did in 2018, during Donald Trump's presidency. However, in several nations, the U.S. still gets more negative ratings on this question today than it did during former President Barack Obama's time in office.

In Europe and Canada, a sharp rise in the share saying the U.S. government respects its people's individual liberties

% who say the U.S. government respects the personal freedoms of its people



Note: Only statistically significant positive changes shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey, Q6b.

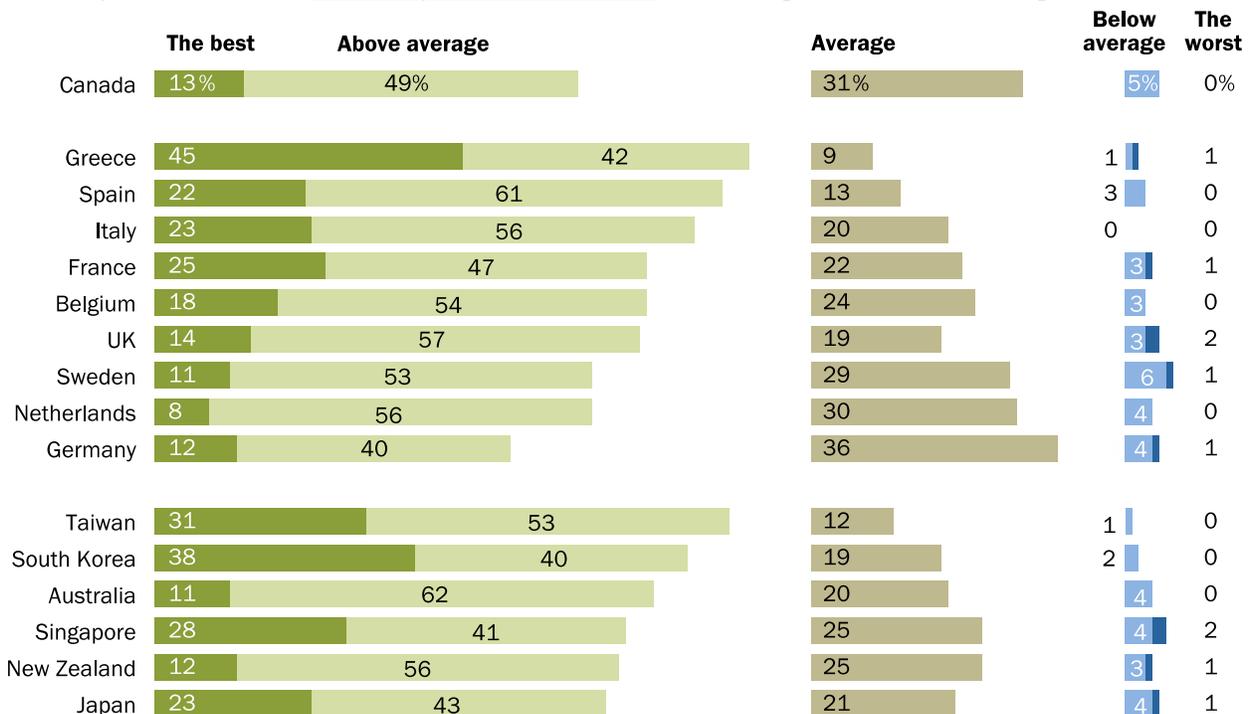
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Most praise American technology, entertainment, military and universities

Roughly half or more in every non-U.S. society surveyed describe American technological achievements as above average or the best, compared with other developed nations. Outside of Germany, where only 52% say this, in all of the advanced economies polled, about two-thirds or more hold this view. In Greece, 45% specifically describe American technological achievements as the best, as do 38% in South Korea and 31% in Taiwan. Few or none describe American technological achievements as below average in any place surveyed.

Many recognize American technological achievements as above average

% who say the United States' **technological achievements** are ___ compared with other developed nations



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

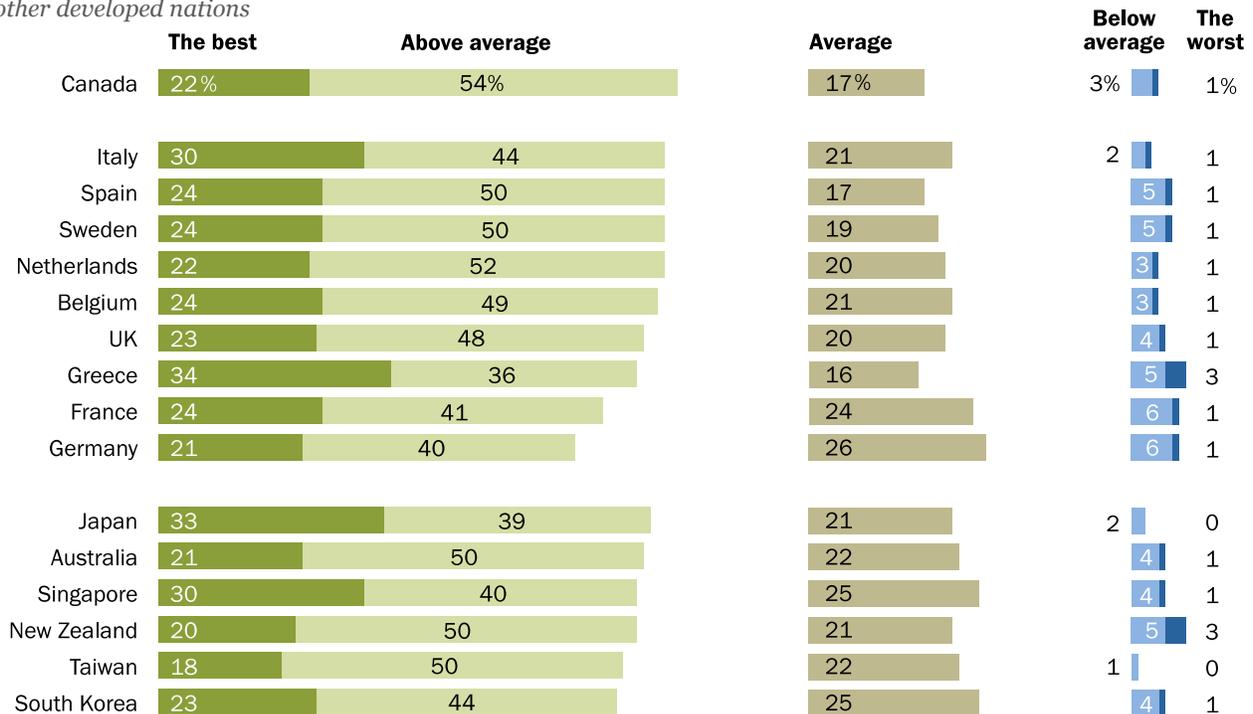
Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15e.

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American entertainment, including movies, music and television, is also well-regarded: Around two-thirds or more in most publics surveyed describe it as at least above average. Around a third in Greece, Japan and Singapore even describe American cultural exports as the best, while around a quarter or more say the same in Spain, Belgium, South Korea and Canada. In no place surveyed do roughly one-in-ten or more say American entertainment is below average.

Majorities praise American entertainment products

% who say the United States' **entertainment, including movies, music and television**, is ___ compared with other developed nations



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

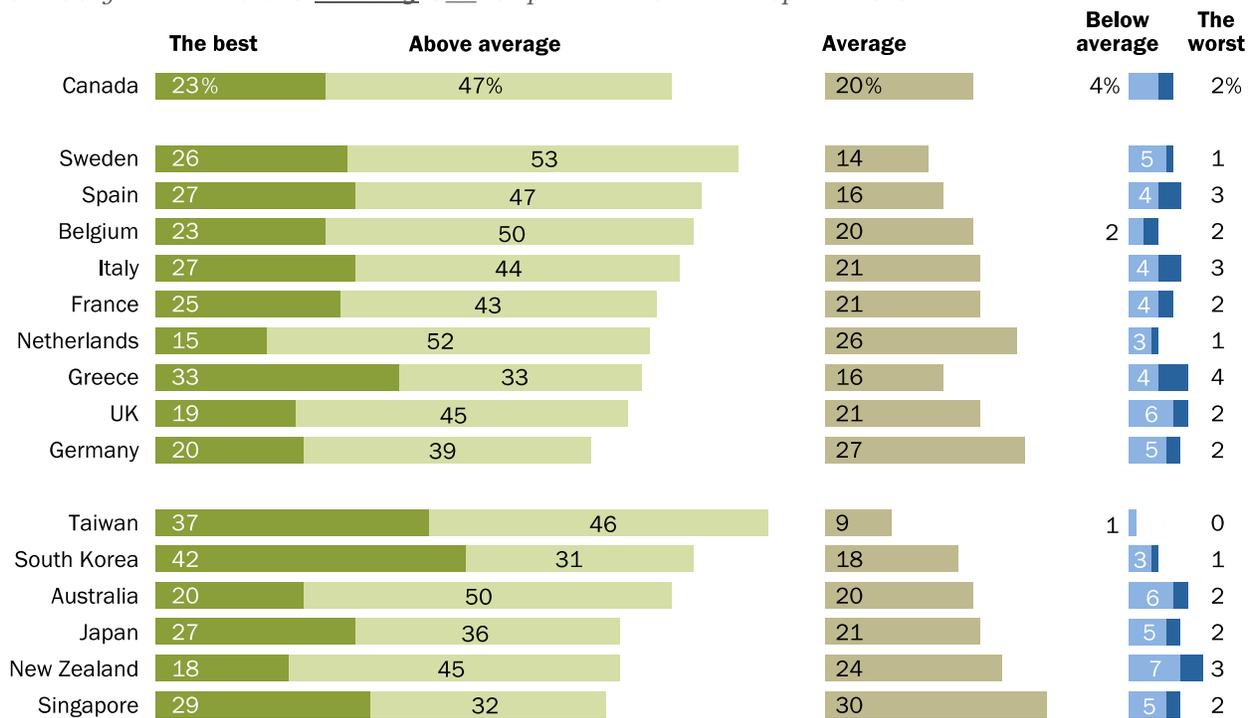
Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15f.

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Around six-in-ten or more in every advanced economy in the survey describe America's military as at least above average. U.S. allies in the Asia-Pacific region are somewhat more likely to praise the American military: for example, 42% of South Koreans describe it as the best, and 37% in Taiwan, 29% in Singapore and 27% in Japan echo these views. Among Europeans, a quarter or more in Greece, Spain, Italy and Sweden also label the U.S. military as the top in the world.

Most describe the American military as above average or the best among developed nations

% who say the United States' **military** is ___ compared with other developed nations



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15d.

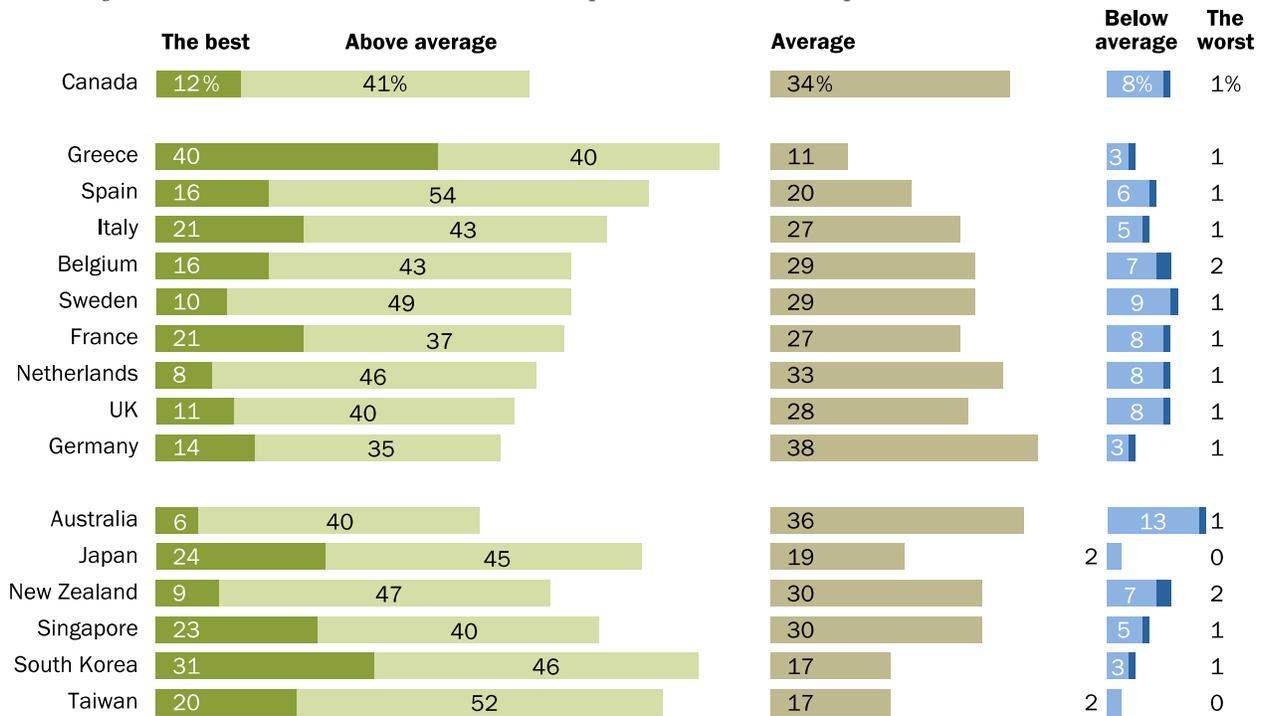
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Roughly half or more in 15 of 16 non-U.S. publics surveyed describe American universities as at least above average. Greeks, South Koreans, Japanese and Singaporeans are particularly effusive, with around a quarter or more calling U.S. universities the best relative to other developed nations. Germans and Australians, on the other hand, offer more mixed evaluations, standing apart as the only two places where fewer than half describe U.S. institutions of higher learning as above average. Still, no more than 14% think American universities are below average in any of the publics surveyed.

Most describe America’s universities as above average

% who say the United States’ **universities** are ___ compared with other developed nations



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15b.

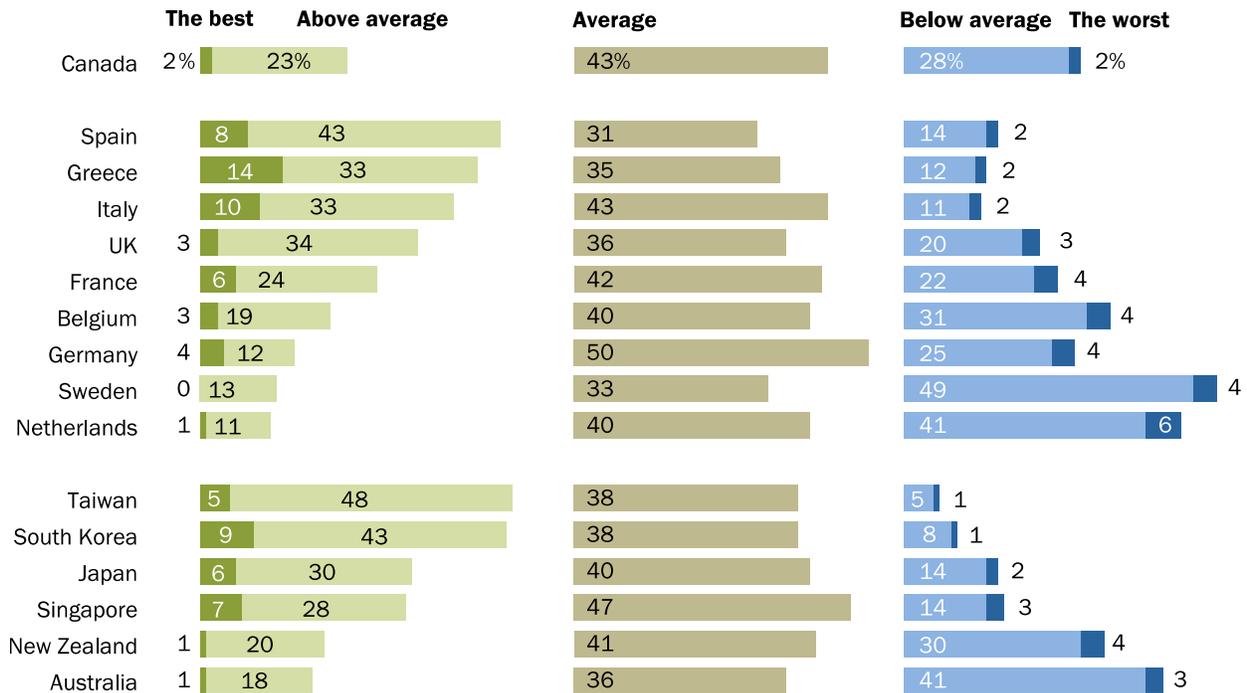
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Evaluations of American standard of living are mixed, and few praise the health care system

No more than 15% in any of the publics surveyed describe America's standard of living as the best among developed nations. And only in Taiwan, South Korea and Spain do more than half describe it as at least above average. Rather, in about half of the places surveyed, a plurality labels the American standard of living as solidly "average" – including around half who give it this rating in Germany and Singapore. Around half of Swedes and Dutch even call U.S. living standards "below average" or "the worst" relative to other developed nations, while more than a quarter in Australia, Belgium, New Zealand, Canada, Germany and France say the same.

Evaluations of America's standard of living are mixed

% who say the United States' **standard of living** is ___ compared with other developed nations



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

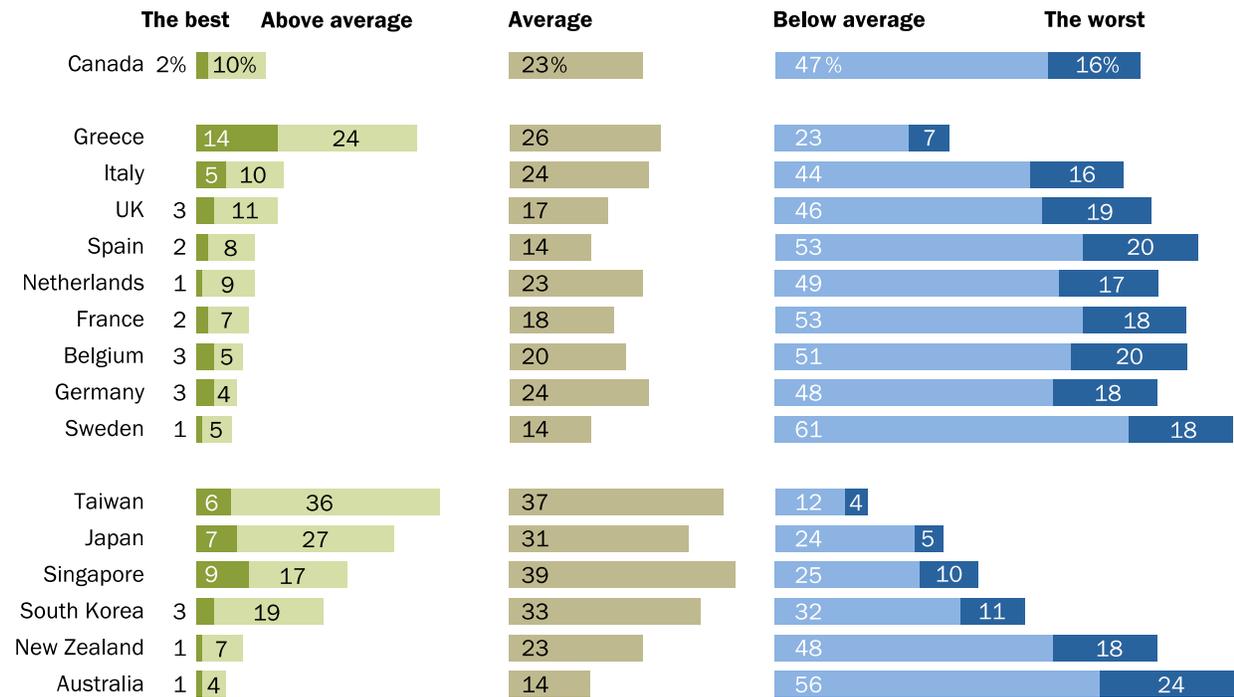
Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15c.

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When it comes to the American health care system, evaluations are even poorer. In most places, a majority says the American health care system is at least below average, including around two-in-ten in Australia, Belgium, Spain, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, New Zealand and Sweden who say it is the worst among developed nations. Only in Taiwan, Greece, Japan and Singapore do at least a quarter describe it as above average or the best.

Majorities in most advanced economies see America’s health care system as below average

% who say the United States’ **health care system** is ___ compared with other developed nations



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

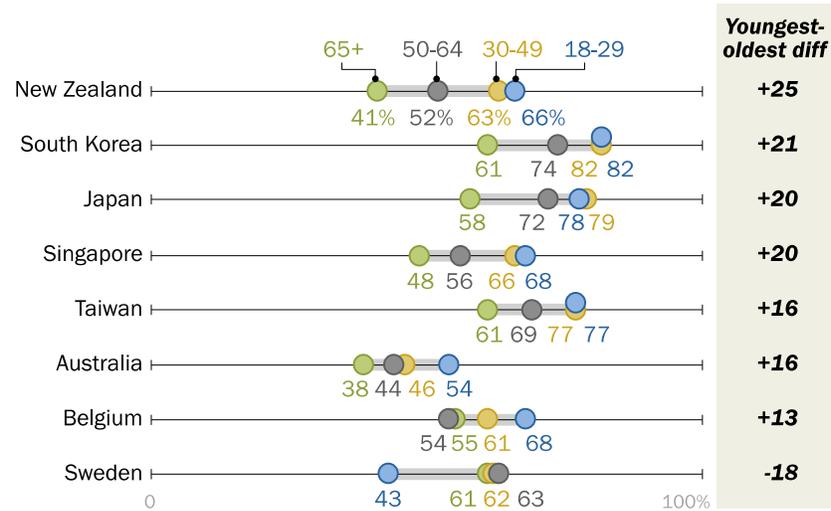
Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15a.

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When it comes to evaluations of the U.S. across these dimensions, a few patterns stand out. First, younger people tend to be more complimentary than older people. For example, younger people are more likely to describe American entertainment products as above average than older people. Age differences can be substantial: In Taiwan, for example, 84% of adults under age 30 describe American entertainment products as above average, compared with only 39% of those ages 65 and older who say the same.

American universities seen more positively among young people in some advanced economies

% who say the United States' universities are the best/above average compared with other developed nations



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.
 Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15b.
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Younger people in some places are also somewhat more likely to praise the American military, universities and technological achievements. For example, two-thirds of New Zealanders under 30 say American universities are the best or above average, while only around four-in-ten of those 65 and older say the same.

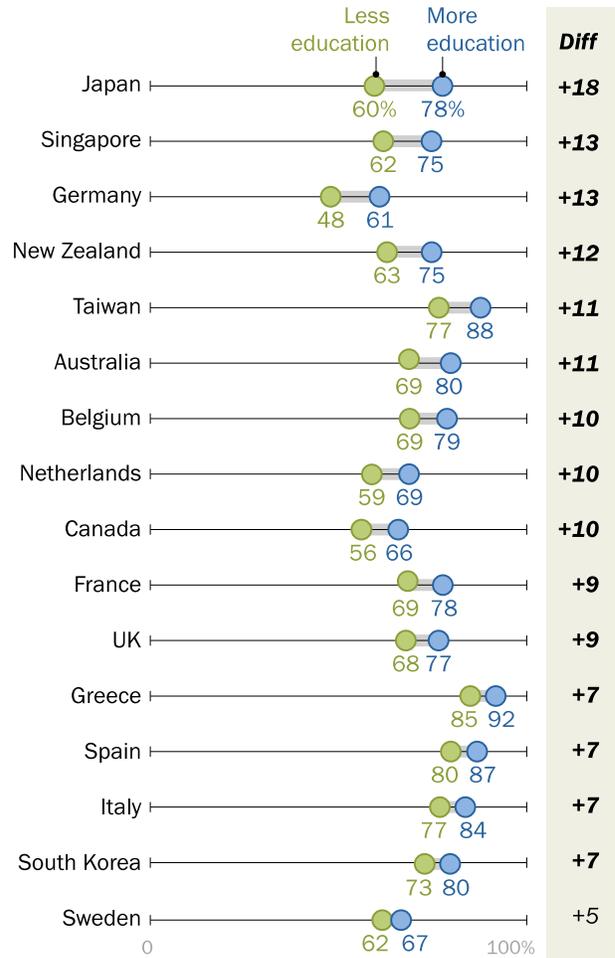
Those with higher levels of education also tend to see America in a more positive light. This is particularly the case regarding American technological achievements and entertainment but also true in some publics – and especially those in the Asia-Pacific region – when it comes to evaluating American universities or its military. Wealthier people, too, tend to evaluate all of these same dimensions more positively than those who are less well off financially.

Men are also somewhat more likely to describe many things about America as above average than are women. (Women are also somewhat less likely to provide an answer to some of these questions.)

Those who think the U.S. has a serious problem with discrimination are also more likely to evaluate America’s health care system and standard of living negatively. In America’s neighbor to the north, Canada, 74% of those who think the U.S. has a very serious problem with discrimination against people based on their race or ethnicity say American health care is below average, while only 48% of those who think it is a less serious problem agree. Canadians who see racial and ethnic discrimination in the U.S. as a very serious issue are also more than three times as likely to say America’s standard of living is below average as those who say it is less of a problem (40% and 12%, respectively).

More-educated people tend to rate American technological achievements more highly

% who say the United States’ technological achievements are **the best/above average** compared with other developed nations



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

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q15e. “What People Around the World Like – and Dislike – About American Society and Politics”

Views of the U.S. political system

Ratings of the political system in the U.S. are generally lukewarm across the 16 advanced economies surveyed. People are split on how the [U.S. political system is functioning](#), with a median of 50% saying it works well and 48% who disagree. Assessments vary widely, ranging from 80% in South Korea who rate the U.S. political system positively to only 30% in New Zealand.

And very few in any public surveyed think American democracy is a good example for other countries to follow. A median of just 17% hold this view. Most people say democracy in the U.S. used to be a good example but has not been in recent years (a median of 57%). A median of about a quarter (23%) say American democracy has never been a good example for other countries to follow. (For more on views of the U.S. political system and its democracy, see [“America’s Image Abroad Rebounds With Transition From Trump to Biden.”](#))

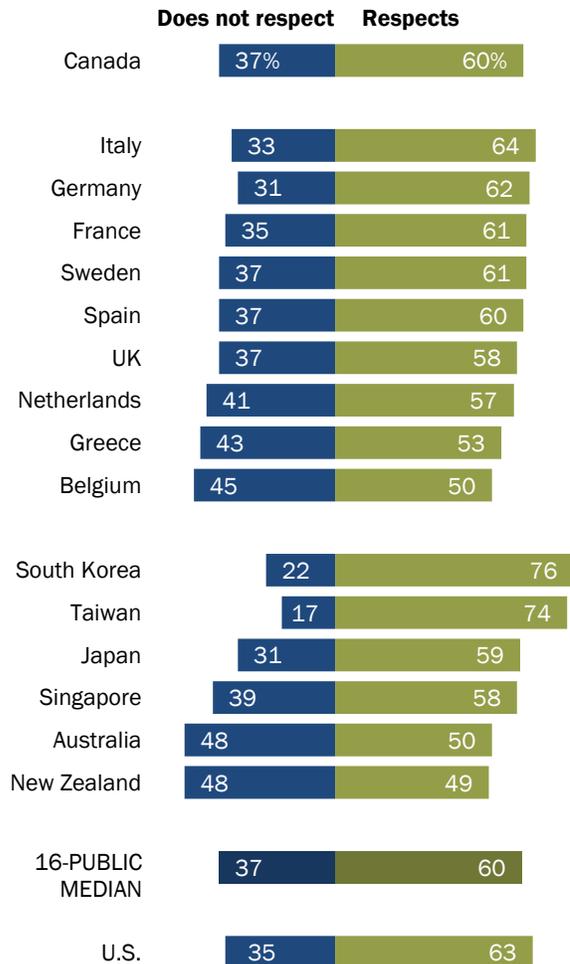
Still, on balance, publics say the U.S. government respects the personal freedoms of its people. About half or more across each public surveyed agree that Americans’ personal freedoms are protected by their government. But a substantial minority – a 16-public median of roughly four-in-ten – believe the U.S. does not respect personal freedoms, including almost half in Australia and New Zealand.

These numbers represent an upward trend.

Between 2013 and 2018, there was a steady decline in the share who said the U.S. respects the personal freedoms of its people in many places surveyed, reaching its low point at the end of that

Majorities in most places think the U.S. government protects Americans’ personal freedoms

% who say the U.S. government ___ the personal freedoms of its people



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q6b.

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period. But in Canada and across Europe, the share who say the U.S. government respects personal liberties has significantly increased since the last time the question was asked. This rebound was particularly large in Spain, where the shares who say the government respects Americans' freedoms roughly doubled between 2018 and 2021.

A majority of Americans (63%) believe their government respects personal freedoms, although a sizable minority (35%) says it does not. Democrats and those who lean toward the Democratic Party (71%) are more likely than Republicans and independents who lean Republican (56%) to say the U.S. government respects the rights of its citizens. Those with at least a bachelor's degree or more are more likely than those with less schooling to say that the U.S. respects personal freedoms (72% vs. 57%).

Yet, despite relatively positive views when it comes to American personal liberties, publics express a great deal of concern about discrimination against people based on their race and ethnicity in the U.S. The survey was fielded nearly a year after [anti-racism protests](#) broke out across the globe, sparked by the killing of George Floyd and other Black Americans by police.

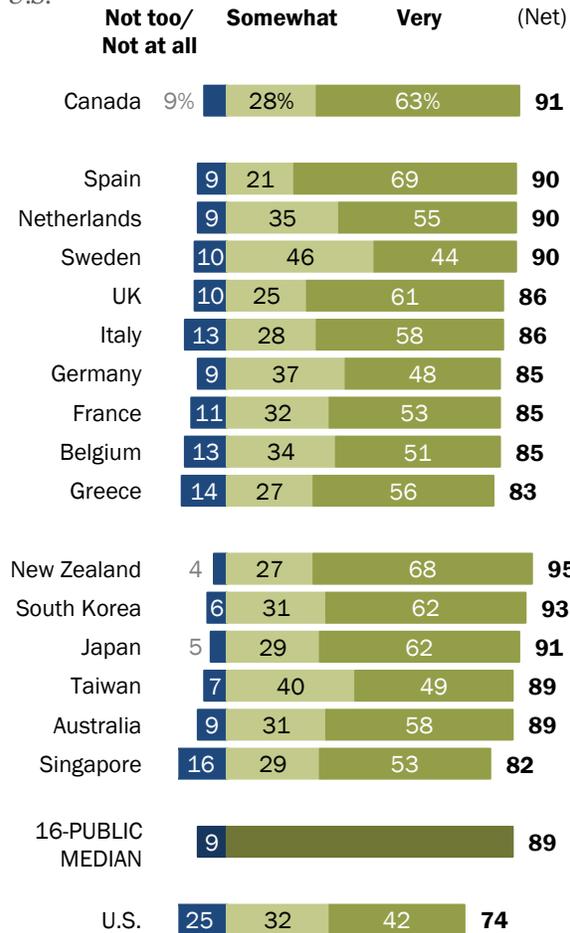
Between 82% and 95% in every public outside of the U.S. believe this kind of discrimination is at least a somewhat serious problem, and more than four-in-ten call it *very* serious. A median of only 9% say discrimination in the U.S. is not too serious or not a problem at all.

The level of discrimination against people based on their race or ethnicity reflects poorly on the political system in the U.S. People who think discrimination is a very serious problem are less likely to think the U.S. government respects the personal freedoms of its people. And in every public surveyed, people who think discrimination is a very serious problem in the U.S. are less likely than others to say the political system works well and to think democracy in the U.S. is a good example for other countries to follow.

In many places, adults under 30 and women are more likely to say discrimination based on race or ethnicity is a very serious problem in the U.S. than older people and men, as are people who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum. A median of 71% of those on the left say discrimination is a very serious issue in the U.S. By comparison, a median of 49% of those on the right hold this view. For example, in Sweden, 60% who place themselves on the ideological left say discrimination in the U.S. is a very serious problem, compared with only 35% on the right who say the same.

Widespread belief that discrimination is a serious issue in the U.S.

% who say discrimination against people based on their race or ethnicity is a ___ serious problem in the U.S.



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey, Q28.

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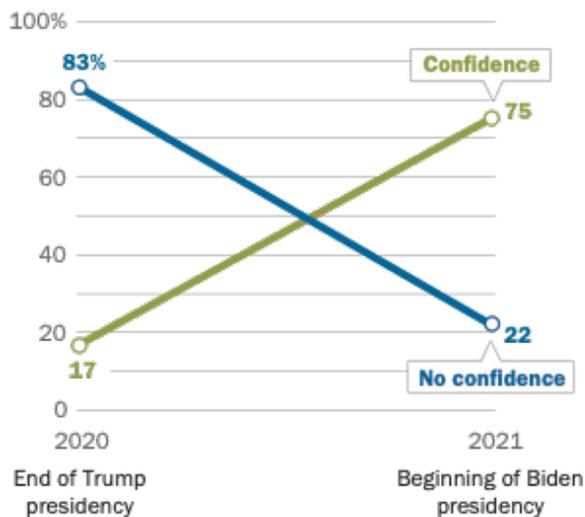
Overall ratings for the U.S. improved following Biden's election

Beyond attitudes toward American society and politics, opinions about U.S. presidents and their foreign policies can also affect how people see the U.S. As a previous [report](#) illustrated, America's overall international image has improved significantly since the election of President Biden.

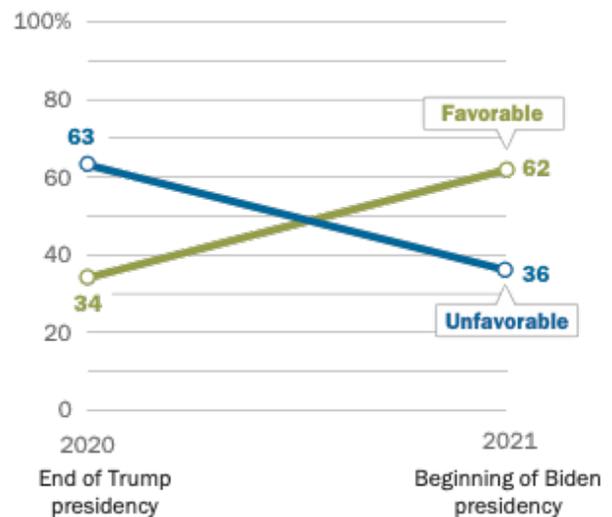
Across 12 nations surveyed in both 2020 and 2021, a median of 75% said this spring that they had confidence in Biden to do the right thing in world affairs, while a median of just 17% said this about Trump in 2020. Overall ratings for the U.S. improved substantially as well – a median of 62% across the 12 countries said they have a favorable opinion of the U.S., up from 34% in 2020.

Biden gets much higher ratings than Trump, and U.S. favorability is up significantly

% who have ___ in the U.S. president to do the right thing regarding world affairs



% who have a ___ view of the U.S.



Note: Percentages are medians based on 12 countries where data is available for both Biden and Trump.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey, Q4a & Q21a.

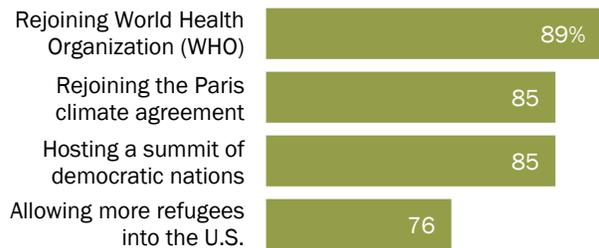
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Comparing Biden to Trump, people see the current president's leadership traits in a much more favorable light. They are much more likely to consider Biden well-qualified and to see him as a strong leader and are much less likely to describe him as arrogant or dangerous.

Most support key elements of Biden's initial foreign policy agenda. When asked about four of Biden's specific foreign policy goals, majorities in all publics surveyed [express approval for each](#). Support for the U.S. rejoining the World Health Organization is highest, with a median of 89% saying they approve of this policy, followed by support for the U.S. rejoining the Paris climate agreement and hosting a democracy summit. Biden's policy of allowing more refugees into the U.S. also elicits approval from a median of 76%. (The survey was conducted before Biden's decision to withdraw troops from Afghanistan by Aug. 31, 2021. For more on American reactions to that policy, see "[Biden Loses Ground With the Public on Issues, Personal Traits and Job Approval](#).")

Biden's international policies positively rated

% who **approve** of the U.S. ...



Note: Percentages are medians based on 16 publics.
Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q24a-d.
"What People Around the World Like – and Dislike – About American Society and Politics"

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Despite the widespread support for the U.S. rejoining the Paris Agreement, adults in most publics surveyed are more likely to say the [U.S. is doing a bad job](#) handling climate change than they are to say the U.S. is doing a good job, and at least a fifth in 12 countries say the U.S. is doing a *very* bad job. Swedes and Germans are especially critical, with three-quarters in both countries disapproving of the United States' climate change response. Only in Singapore and the U.S. itself do about half say the U.S. is doing a good job.

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Methodology

Pew Research Center's Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey

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

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

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

Data in this report is drawn from the panel wave conducted Feb. 1 to Feb. 7, 2021. A total of 2,596 panelists responded out of 2,943 who were sampled, for a response rate of 88%. This does not include one panelist who was removed from the data due to extremely high rates of refusal or straightlining. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 4%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 2%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 2,596 respondents is plus or minus 2.7 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 random, address-based sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2019 and 2020, respectively. Across these three address-based recruitments, a total of 17,161

adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 15,134 (88%) agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, the adult with the next birthday was asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 25,076 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 13,553 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

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	2,184
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	1,243
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	621
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS/web	9,396	8,778	5,903
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS/web	5,900	4,720	2,330
June 1 to July 19, 2020	ABS/web	1,865	1,636	1,272
	Total	36,879	25,076	13,553

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

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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.¹ 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.

This study featured a stratified random sample from the ATP. The sample was allocated according to the following strata, in order: tablet households, U.S.-born Hispanics, foreign-born Hispanics, high school education or less, foreign-born Asians, not registered to vote, people ages 18 to 34, uses internet weekly or less, non-Hispanic Black adults, nonvolunteers and all other categories not already falling into any of the above.

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

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

team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data which 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 Feb. 1 to Feb. 7, 2021. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on Feb. 1, 2021.

On Feb. 1 and Feb. 2, 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 Feb. 1, 2021. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Feb. 2, 2021.

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

Invitation and reminder dates

	Soft Launch	Full Launch
Initial invitation	Feb. 1, 2021	Feb. 2, 2021
First reminder	Feb. 4, 2021	Feb 4, 2021
Final reminder	Feb. 6, 2021	Feb. 6, 2021

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, one ATP respondent was removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data was 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 (and the probability of being invited to participate in the panel in cases where only a subsample of

respondents were invited). The base weights for panelists recruited in different years are scaled to be proportionate to the effective sample size for all active panelists in their cohort. To correct for nonresponse to the initial recruitment surveys and gradual panel attrition, the base weights for all active panelists are calibrated to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table to create a full-panel weight.

For ATP waves in which only a subsample of panelists are invited to participate, a wave-specific base weight is created by adjusting the full-panel weights for subsampled panelists to account for any differential probabilities of selection for the particular panel wave. For waves in which all active panelists are invited to participate, the wave-specific base weight is identical to the full-panel weight.

Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2019 American Community Survey
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	2019 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2017 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2016 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2020 National Public Opinion Reference Survey
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. The 2016 CPS was used for voter registration targets for this wave in order to obtain voter registration numbers from a presidential election year. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population. The 2020 National Public Opinion Reference Survey featured 1,862 online completions and 2,247 mail survey completions.

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In the final weighting step, the wave-specific base weights for panelists who completed the survey are again calibrated to match the population benchmarks specified above. These weights are trimmed (typically at about the 1st and 99th percentiles) to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and test 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.

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	2,596		2.7 percentage points
Half sample	At least 1,287		3.7 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,106	44	3.9 percentage points
Half sample	At least 549		5.6 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	1,410	49	3.7 percentage points
Half sample	At least 688		5.2 percentage points

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

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	2,596
Logged onto survey; broke off	2.12	41
Logged onto survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	23
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	282
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		1
Screened out		N/A
Total panelists in the survey		2,943
Completed interviews	I	2,596
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	346
Non-contact	NC	1
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		2,943
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		88%

Cumulative response rate	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	72%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 82	57%
Response rate to Wave 82 survey	88%
Cumulative response rate	4%

Topline questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey
November 1, 2021 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.
- The U.S. survey was conducted on Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel. Many questions have been asked in previous surveys on the phone. Phone trends for comparison are provided in separate tables throughout the topline. The extent of the mode differences varies across questions; while there are negligible differences on some questions, others have more pronounced differences. Caution should be taken when evaluating online and phone estimates.
- Since 2020, the Italy survey has been conducted by telephone; surveys were conducted face-to-face in 2002 and 2007-2019.
- In 2021, the Greece survey was conducted by telephone; all prior surveys in Greece were conducted face-to-face.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q6b. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? b. the United States			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2021	60	37	2	100
	Spring, 2018	38	59	4	100
	Spring, 2017	45	49	6	100
	Spring, 2016	57	37	6	100
	Spring, 2015	54	39	7	100
	Spring, 2013	75	20	5	100
Belgium	Spring, 2021	50	45	5	100
France	Spring, 2021	61	35	4	100
	Spring, 2018	40	57	3	100
	Spring, 2017	49	49	1	100
	Spring, 2016	44	51	4	100
	Spring, 2015	52	47	0	100
	Spring, 2014	69	30	0	100
	Spring, 2013	80	20	0	100
	Spring, 2008	65	35	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2021	62	31	7	100
	Spring, 2018	35	60	5	100
	Spring, 2017	50	45	5	100
	Spring, 2016	53	42	5	100
	Spring, 2015	43	53	4	100
	Spring, 2014	58	38	4	100
	Spring, 2013	81	16	3	100
	Spring, 2008	70	26	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2021	53	43	4	100
	Spring, 2018	44	51	4	100
	Spring, 2017	46	48	6	100
	Spring, 2016	48	46	6	100
	Spring, 2014	43	53	4	100
	Spring, 2013	58	36	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2021	64	33	3	100
	Spring, 2018	53	31	16	100
	Spring, 2017	65	25	11	100
	Spring, 2016	75	17	8	100
	Spring, 2015	71	22	7	100
	Spring, 2014	75	18	7	100
	Spring, 2013	82	11	8	100
	Spring, 2008	70	26	4	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2021	57	41	3	100
	Spring, 2018	38	59	4	100
	Spring, 2017	55	42	3	100
	Spring, 2016	54	41	5	100

		Q6b. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? b. the United States			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2021	60	37	2	100
	Spring, 2018	31	66	2	100
	Spring, 2017	38	55	7	100
	Spring, 2016	48	43	9	100
	Spring, 2015	50	46	5	100
	Spring, 2014	57	37	6	100
	Spring, 2013	69	26	5	100
	Spring, 2008	49	40	11	100
Sweden	Spring, 2021	61	37	2	100
	Spring, 2018	36	60	4	100
	Spring, 2017	43	52	5	100
	Spring, 2016	47	51	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2021	58	37	5	100
	Spring, 2018	43	52	5	100
	Spring, 2017	53	40	7	100
	Spring, 2016	56	36	8	100
	Spring, 2015	57	35	8	100
	Spring, 2014	65	28	7	100
	Spring, 2013	75	18	7	100
	Spring, 2008	69	24	7	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	50	48	2	100
	Spring, 2018	45	51	5	100
	Spring, 2017	54	42	4	100
	Spring, 2016	59	36	6	100
	Spring, 2015	58	34	7	100
	Spring, 2013	79	16	6	100
	Spring, 2008	72	23	5	100
Japan	Spring, 2021	59	31	10	100
	Spring, 2018	66	28	6	100
	Spring, 2017	69	24	6	100
	Spring, 2016	76	17	7	100
	Spring, 2015	76	17	7	100
	Spring, 2014	84	10	6	100
	Spring, 2013	85	9	6	100
	Spring, 2008	80	17	3	100
New Zealand	Spring, 2021	49	48	3	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	58	39	3	100

		Q6b. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? b. the United States			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
South Korea	Spring, 2021	76	22	2	100
	Spring, 2018	85	13	1	100
	Spring, 2017	84	13	3	100
	Spring, 2015	83	15	2	100
	Spring, 2014	91	6	3	100
	Spring, 2013	90	6	3	100
	Spring, 2008	94	5	1	100
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	74	17	8	100

		Q6c. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? c. (survey public)			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2021	63	35	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2021	75	24	1	100
Belgium	Spring, 2021	60	39	0	100
France	Spring, 2021	58	41	1	100
	Spring, 2017	67	33	0	100
	Spring, 2014	64	36	0	100
	Spring, 2008	77	22	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2021	69	30	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2021	51	49	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2021	62	38	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2021	73	26	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2021	60	38	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2021	84	16	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2021	68	32	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	72	27	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2021	57	39	4	100
New Zealand	Spring, 2021	82	17	1	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	75	23	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2021	67	32	1	100
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	73	23	5	100

U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q6c. Do you think the government of ____ respects the personal freedoms of its people or don't you think so? c. (survey public)			
		Yes, respects personal freedoms	No, does not respect personal freedoms	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2018	51	46	3	100
	Spring, 2017	67	31	2	100
	Spring, 2016	58	40	1	100
	Spring, 2015	51	47	2	100
	Spring, 2014	63	34	2	100
	Spring, 2013	69	28	3	100
	Spring, 2008	75	22	4	100

		Q6N. Which statement comes closest to your view, even if none are exactly right? Democracy in the United States...				
		Is a good example for other countries to follow	Used to be a good example, but has not been in recent years	Has never been a good example for other countries to follow	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2021	19	72	8	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2021	14	69	14	2	100
Belgium	Spring, 2021	17	54	26	2	100
France	Spring, 2021	18	53	27	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2021	14	54	27	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2021	26	45	27	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2021	32	49	17	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2021	18	57	23	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2021	22	54	23	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2021	16	56	26	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2021	20	56	21	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	11	64	24	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2021	14	67	10	9	100
New Zealand	Spring, 2021	8	63	27	2	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	11	66	22	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2021	16	73	11	1	100
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	22	63	10	5	100

		Q15a. When it comes to each of the following areas, do you think the United States is the best, above average, average, below average, or the worst when compared to other developed nations? a. Healthcare system						
		The best	Above average	Average	Below average	The worst	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2021	7	24	30	32	7	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2021	2	10	23	47	16	2	100
Belgium	Spring, 2021	3	5	20	51	20	1	100
France	Spring, 2021	2	7	18	53	18	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2021	3	4	24	48	18	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2021	14	24	26	23	7	6	100
Italy	Spring, 2021	5	10	24	44	16	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2021	1	9	23	49	17	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2021	2	8	14	53	20	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2021	1	5	14	61	18	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2021	3	11	17	46	19	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	1	4	14	56	24	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2021	7	27	31	24	5	7	100
New Zealand	Spring, 2021	1	7	23	48	18	2	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	9	17	39	25	10	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2021	3	19	33	32	11	2	100
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	6	36	37	12	4	6	100

		Q15b. When it comes to each of the following areas, do you think the United States is the best, above average, average, below average, or the worst when compared to other developed nations? b. Universities						
		The best	Above average	Average	Below average	The worst	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2021	14	33	35	14	3	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2021	12	41	34	8	1	3	100
Belgium	Spring, 2021	16	43	29	7	2	3	100
France	Spring, 2021	21	37	27	8	1	5	100
Germany	Spring, 2021	14	35	38	3	1	9	100
Greece	Spring, 2021	40	40	11	3	1	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2021	21	43	27	5	1	3	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2021	8	46	33	8	1	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2021	16	54	20	6	1	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2021	10	49	29	9	1	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2021	11	40	28	8	1	11	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	6	40	36	13	1	4	100
Japan	Spring, 2021	24	45	19	2	0	8	100
New Zealand	Spring, 2021	9	47	30	7	2	5	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	23	40	30	5	1	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2021	31	46	17	3	1	3	100
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	20	52	17	2	0	9	100

		Q15c. When it comes to each of the following areas, do you think the United States is the best, above average, average, below average, or the worst when compared to other developed nations? c. Standard of living						
		The best	Above average	Average	Below average	The worst	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2021	12	39	32	14	2	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2021	2	23	43	28	2	2	100
Belgium	Spring, 2021	3	19	40	31	4	2	100
France	Spring, 2021	6	24	42	22	4	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2021	4	12	50	25	4	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2021	14	33	35	12	2	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2021	10	33	43	11	2	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2021	1	11	40	41	6	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2021	8	43	31	14	2	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2021	0	13	33	49	4	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2021	3	34	36	20	3	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	1	18	36	41	3	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2021	6	30	40	14	2	8	100
New Zealand	Spring, 2021	1	20	41	30	4	3	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	7	28	47	14	3	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2021	9	43	38	8	1	2	100
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	5	48	38	5	1	4	100

		Q15d. When it comes to each of the following areas, do you think the United States is the best, above average, average, below average, or the worst when compared to other developed nations? d. Military						
		The best	Above average	Average	Below average	The worst	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2021	44	34	17	3	0	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2021	23	47	20	4	2	4	100
Belgium	Spring, 2021	23	50	20	2	2	3	100
France	Spring, 2021	25	43	21	4	2	5	100
Germany	Spring, 2021	20	39	27	5	2	7	100
Greece	Spring, 2021	33	33	16	4	4	10	100
Italy	Spring, 2021	27	44	21	4	3	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2021	15	52	26	3	1	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2021	27	47	16	4	3	3	100
Sweden	Spring, 2021	26	53	14	5	1	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2021	19	45	21	6	2	7	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	20	50	20	6	2	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2021	27	36	21	5	2	10	100
New Zealand	Spring, 2021	18	45	24	7	3	2	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	29	32	30	5	2	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2021	42	31	18	3	1	5	100
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	37	46	9	1	0	6	100

		Q15e. When it comes to each of the following areas, do you think the United States is the best, above average, average, below average, or the worst when compared to other developed nations? e. Technological achievements						
		The best	Above average	Average	Below average	The worst	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2021	16	48	28	7	1	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2021	13	49	31	5	0	2	100
Belgium	Spring, 2021	18	54	24	3	0	1	100
France	Spring, 2021	25	47	22	3	1	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2021	12	40	36	4	1	6	100
Greece	Spring, 2021	45	42	9	1	1	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2021	23	56	20	0	0	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2021	8	56	30	4	0	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2021	22	61	13	3	0	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2021	11	53	29	6	1	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2021	14	57	19	3	2	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	11	62	20	4	0	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2021	23	43	21	4	1	8	100
New Zealand	Spring, 2021	12	56	25	3	1	2	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	28	41	25	4	2	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2021	38	40	19	2	0	2	100
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	31	53	12	1	0	3	100

		Q15f. When it comes to each of the following areas, do you think the United States is the best, above average, average, below average, or the worst when compared to other developed nations? f. Entertainment, including movies, music and television						
		The best	Above average	Average	Below average	The worst	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2021	29	39	24	5	2	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2021	22	54	17	3	1	2	100
Belgium	Spring, 2021	24	49	21	3	1	2	100
France	Spring, 2021	24	41	24	6	1	4	100
Germany	Spring, 2021	21	40	26	6	1	5	100
Greece	Spring, 2021	34	36	16	5	3	6	100
Italy	Spring, 2021	30	44	21	2	1	3	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2021	22	52	20	3	1	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2021	24	50	17	5	1	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2021	24	50	19	5	1	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2021	23	48	20	4	1	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	21	50	22	4	1	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2021	33	39	21	2	0	4	100
New Zealand	Spring, 2021	20	50	21	5	3	2	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	30	40	25	4	1	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2021	23	44	25	4	1	3	100
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	18	50	22	1	0	8	100

		Q28a. Do you think discrimination against people based on their race or ethnicity is a very serious problem, somewhat serious problem, not too serious problem or not a problem at all in _____? a. the United States					
		Very serious problem	Somewhat serious problem	Not too serious problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2021	63	28	7	2	1	100
Belgium	Spring, 2021	51	34	10	3	2	100
France	Spring, 2021	53	32	8	3	4	100
Germany	Spring, 2021	48	37	6	3	6	100
Greece	Spring, 2021	56	27	9	5	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2021	58	28	8	5	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2021	55	35	7	2	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2021	69	21	6	3	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2021	44	46	8	2	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2021	61	25	7	3	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	58	31	7	2	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2021	62	29	4	1	3	100
New Zealand	Spring, 2021	68	27	3	1	2	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	53	29	11	5	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2021	62	31	5	1	1	100
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	49	40	6	1	4	100

		Q28b. Do you think discrimination against people based on their race or ethnicity is a very serious problem, somewhat serious problem, not too serious problem or not a problem at all in _____? b. (survey public)					
		Very serious problem	Somewhat serious problem	Not too serious problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2021	42	32	21	4	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2021	26	42	26	5	1	100
Belgium	Spring, 2021	22	45	29	4	0	100
France	Spring, 2021	42	40	14	4	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2021	28	46	19	5	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2021	37	34	22	7	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2021	46	36	12	5	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2021	19	48	30	4	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2021	30	31	23	16	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2021	21	54	22	3	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2021	31	40	23	5	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	22	44	29	5	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2021	7	39	44	10	0	100
New Zealand	Spring, 2021	19	44	31	6	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	19	19	36	26	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2021	8	51	36	4	0	100
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	2	15	51	30	1	100