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International Opinion on Global Threats

False information, global economy and terrorism seen as major threats; concern has declined on climate change, infectious diseases

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How we did this

This Pew Research Center analysis focuses on public perceptions of global threats in 25 countries across the Asia-Pacific region, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East-North Africa region, North America and sub-Saharan Africa. Views of global threats are examined in the context of long-term trend data.

Countries included in this report



Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
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For non-U.S. data, this analysis draws on nationally representative surveys of 28,333 adults conducted from Jan. 8 to April 26, 2025. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Surveys were conducted face-to-face in Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa and Turkey. In Australia, we used a mixed-mode probability-based online panel.

In the United States, we surveyed 3,605 U.S. adults from March 24 to 30, 2025. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center’s American Trends Panel (ATP), a group of people recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses who have agreed to take surveys regularly. This kind of recruitment gives nearly all U.S. adults a chance of selection. Surveys were conducted either online or by telephone with a live interviewer. 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 this analysis, along with responses, and the [survey methodology](#).

Table of Contents

Overview: International Opinion on Global Threats.....	5
1. False information online as a threat.....	10
2. Global economic conditions as a threat.....	13
3. Terrorism as a threat	17
4. Global climate change as a threat.....	21
5. Spread of infectious diseases as a threat	24
Appendix A: Economic categorization of high- and middle-income countries	28
Appendix B: Classifying European political parties	29
Classifying parties as populist.....	29
Classifying parties as left, right or center	30
Acknowledgments	32
Methodology.....	33
About Pew Research Center’s Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.....	33
The American Trends Panel survey methodology	34
Topline questionnaire	41

International Opinion on Global Threats

False information, global economy and terrorism seen as major threats; concern has declined on climate change, infectious diseases

In a world facing a range of difficult issues, adults across 25 countries see the spread of false information online, the condition of the global economy and terrorism as major threats today.

And while many people remain concerned about climate change and the spread of infectious diseases, fewer view these as major threats now than did in recent years.

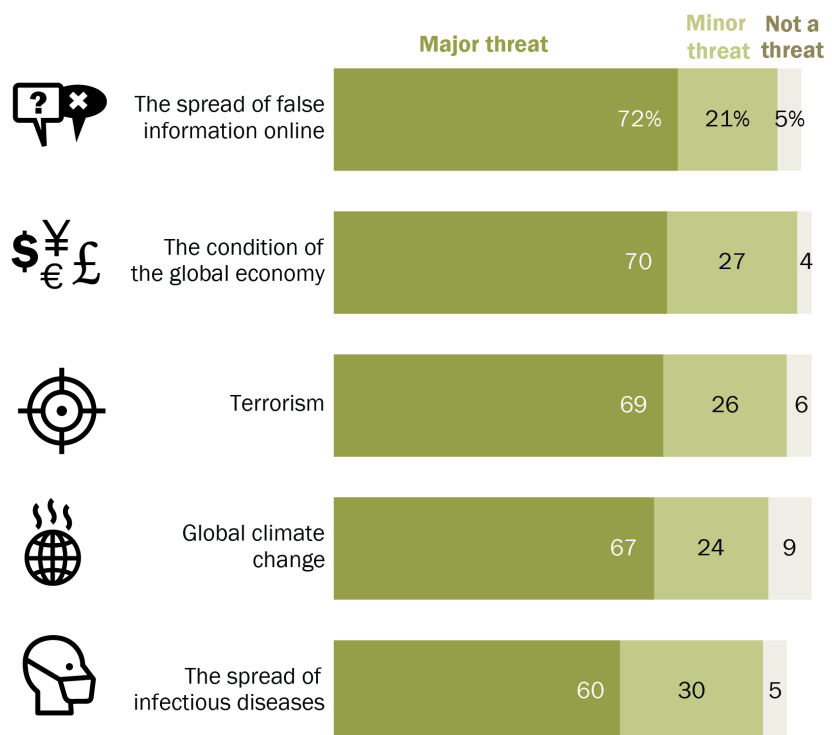
These findings come from the latest Pew Research Center analysis of perceived global threats, which follows similar studies conducted in [2013](#), [2016](#), [2017](#), [2018](#), [2020](#) and [2022](#).

Overall, a median of 72% of adults across 25 nations surveyed in spring 2025 say that **the spread of false information online** is a

major threat to their country. A further 21% say it is a minor threat, while 5% say it is not a threat at all.

Around 7 in 10 adults across nations surveyed view false information online, global economic conditions and terrorism as major threats

Median % who say each of the following is (a) ___ to their country



Note: Percentages are medians based on 25 countries.
Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
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In seven countries – Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States and South Korea – more people view the spread of false information as a threat than any other issue asked about.

Germans and Poles, who voted in competitive national elections within the last year, see this as the top threat by a considerable margin.

Related: [*Widespread global public concern about made-up news*](#)

A median of 70% of adults across the countries surveyed view **the condition of the global economy** as a major threat. Another 27% say it's a minor threat, and 4% say it is not a threat. People in two countries – Greece and Australia – view the global economy as the top threat of those included in the survey.

Meanwhile, the share of adults who see global economic conditions as a major threat has increased in 21 countries since 2017.

False information seen as a major threat worldwide, as are terrorism, disease and the global economy; climate change is now mostly a secondary concern

% who say each of the following is a **major threat** to their country

	Biggest threat	2nd biggest threat	3rd biggest threat
U.S.	70 False info	61 Terrorism*	60 Economy
Canada	71 False info*	68 Economy	60 Climate
France	84 Terrorism*	80 False info*	78 Climate
Germany	81 False info	67 Climate	60 Economy*
Greece	85 Economy	75 Climate*	72 False info
Hungary	72 False info/Climate		66 Economy
Italy	72 False info*	71 Climate*	67 Terrorism*
Netherlands	74 False info	66 Climate	53 Economy*
Poland	85 False info	60 Disease*	59 Terrorism*
Spain	73 False info*	72 Climate*	71 Economy*
Sweden	74 False info	64 Climate	56 Terrorism*
UK	73 False info	66 Climate*	65 Economy*
Australia	71 Economy	65 False info*	63 Climate
India	79 Terrorism	71 Disease*	70 False info
Indonesia	87 Terrorism*	86 Disease	74 Economy*
Japan	80 Economy*	79 Disease*	78 Climate*
South Korea	82 False info	77 Climate*	76 Economy/ Disease*
Israel	89 Terrorism	55 Disease*	51 Economy
Turkey	91 Terrorism	87 Disease	79 Economy
Kenya	89 Terrorism*	88 Disease	81 Economy
Nigeria	89 Terrorism	76 Economy*	74 Disease
South Africa	76 Disease	64 False info	57 Climate*
Argentina	85 Disease	80 Climate*	77 Terrorism*
Brazil	91 Disease	84 False info	77 Economy/ Terrorism/Climate
Mexico	82 Disease*	79 Terrorism*	74 Climate*

* Response is not significantly different from the next-most common response. Refer to topline for the full list of responses by country, and for the full wording of the five items asked.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
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Concerns about the world economy are generally tied to views of national economic conditions. In 23 countries, people with a more negative view of their nation's economy are more likely to say that the condition of the global economy is a major threat.

A 25-country median of 69% of adults view **terrorism** as a major threat, while 26% characterize it as a minor threat and 6% say it is no threat at all. People in four countries – India, Israel, Nigeria and Turkey – see terrorism as the top threat of the five issues asked about.

What is a median?

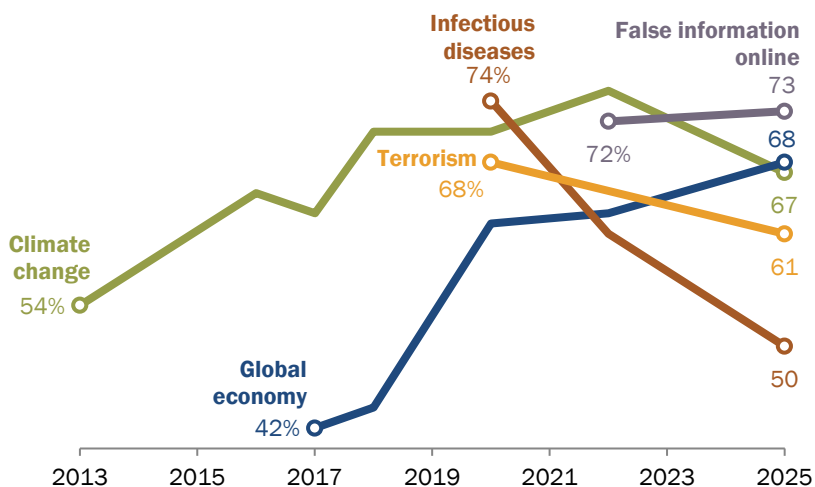
In this analysis, median scores are used to help readers see overall patterns in the data. The median percentage is the middle number in a list of all percentages sorted from highest to lowest.

In Israel, concerns about terrorism especially outweigh concerns about the other issues. And Jewish Israelis are far more likely than Arab Israelis to see terrorism as a major threat to their country (96% vs. 61%). The survey was fielded about a year and a half after Hamas' Oct. 7, 2023, attack on Israel.

People in [middle-income countries](#) are generally more likely than those in high-income countries to see terrorism as a major threat (79% median vs. 60% median). Concerns about terrorism also tend to be higher among older adults, people with less education and those on the ideological right, including supporters of right-leaning populist parties. (Read [Appendix A](#) for more information on how we classify high- and middle-income countries, and read [Appendix B](#) for more information on how we classify populist parties.)

Perceptions of global threats have shifted across 9 advanced economies

% who say each of the following is a **major threat** to their country



Note: Percentages are medians based on nine countries: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Spain, the UK and the U.S. In 2020, the U.S. and Australia switched from phone interviews to primarily web-based interviews.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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A median of 67% of adults across the nations surveyed see **global climate change** as a major threat. Another 24% say it is a minor threat, and 9% say it is no threat. In no survey country is climate change the single greatest perceived threat.

On balance, however, concerns about climate change are higher than in 2013, both in advanced economies and middle-income countries. The share of people who view it as a major threat has increased sizably in France (+24 percentage points since 2013), Turkey (+23), Mexico (+22), the UK (+18), Kenya (+15), Nigeria (+13), Israel (+12), Australia (+11), the U.S. (+11), Germany (+11) and Poland (+10).

As in previous years, people on the ideological left are more concerned than those on the right about climate change.

Meanwhile, just a few years after the [COVID-19 pandemic](#), a median of 60% adults across the countries surveyed view **the spread of infectious diseases** as a major threat. Another 30% see it as a minor threat, and 5% say it is no threat at all.

In three countries – Argentina, Brazil and South Africa – disease is seen as the top threat of the five issues asked about. And around eight-in-ten adults or more view it as a major threat in Kenya (88%), Turkey (87%), Indonesia (86%) and Mexico (82%).

Generally, people in middle-income countries are more concerned than those in advanced economies about the spread of infectious diseases. In fact, in the nine advanced economies we have surveyed since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, the share of people who view disease as a major threat has dropped from 74% in 2020 to 61% in 2022 and 50% this year.

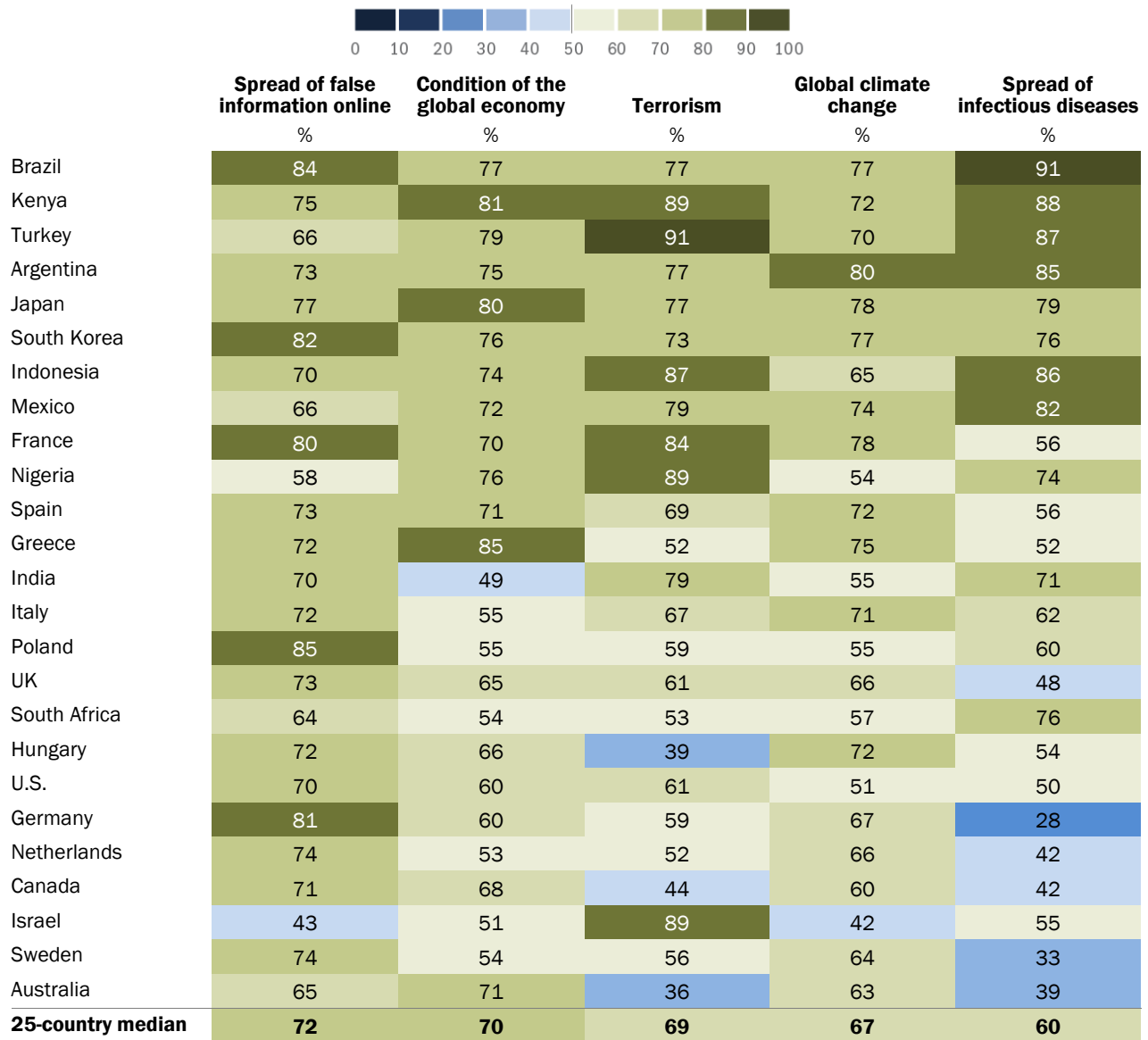
On the other hand, the shares of people who view global economic conditions as a major threat have increased substantially over the longer term across many high- and middle-income countries.

Jump to further analysis about the perceived threat posed by:

- [Spread of false information online](#)
- [Condition of the global economy](#)
- [Terrorism](#)
- [Global climate change](#)
- [Spread of infectious diseases](#)
- [Appendix A: Economic categorization of high- and middle-income countries](#)
- [Appendix B: Classifying European political parties](#)

Which issues are seen as major threats around the world?

% who say each of the following is a **major threat** to their country



Note: Countries are ordered by average share across the five items.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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1. False information online as a threat

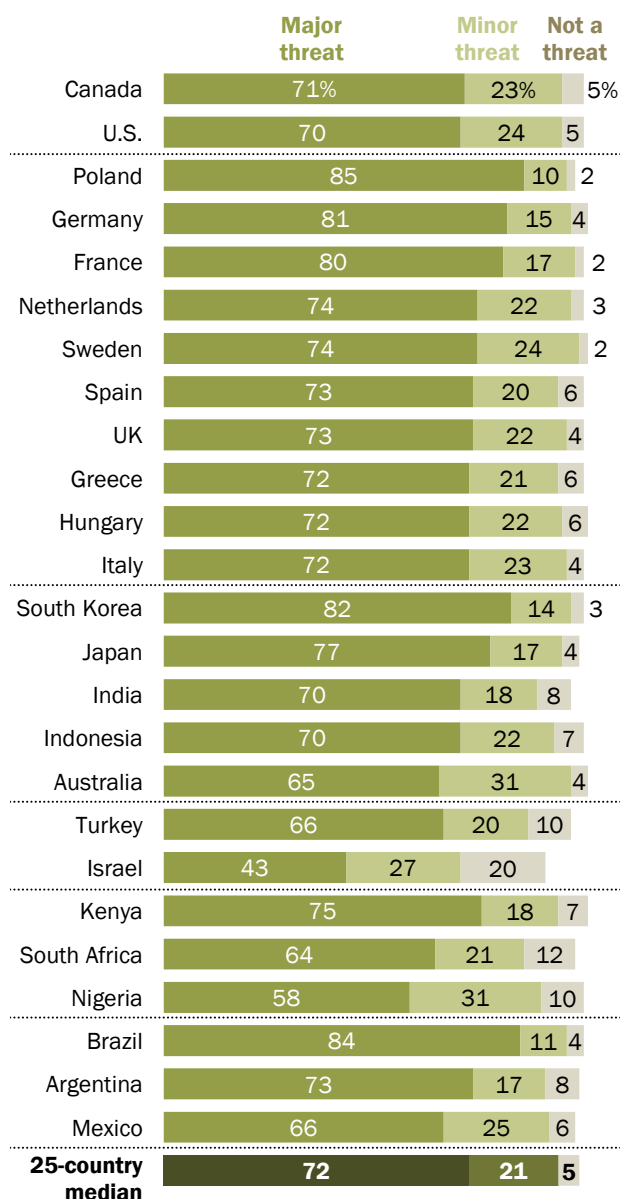
- A median of 72% of adults across 25 nations say the spread of false information online is a major threat to their country. A median of 21% considers it a minor threat, and a median of 5% say it is not a threat.
- Concern about false information on the internet is widespread in both [high- and middle-income countries](#), and has remained relatively stable over time. (Read [Appendix A](#) for more information on how we classify high- and middle-income countries.)
- Older people and those on the ideological left are particularly likely to see false information online as a major threat.

Majorities in 24 of the 25 countries surveyed see the spread of false information online as a major threat. Only in Israel do fewer than half of adults (43%) hold this view. An additional 27% of Israelis say false information is a minor threat, and 20% do not consider it a threat to their country.

Related: [Widespread global public concern about made-up news](#)

Majorities see false information on the internet as a significant threat

% who say *the spread of false information online* is (a) ___ threat to their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Views over time

We last asked about the threat posed by false information online in 2022. Since then, public perceptions in most places have not moved much. Of the 16 countries where this trend data is available, we see significant changes in six.

The share of adults who say false information is a major threat has grown in Poland (+20 points), Sweden (+10), Hungary (+9), France (+6) and Germany (+6). (In 2022, the Hungary and Poland surveys were conducted face-to-face; they are now conducted over the phone.) In Greece, the share with this view has shrunk 7 points, from 79% in 2022 to 72% today.

Views by age

In several countries, adults ages 50 and older are more likely than those ages 18 to 34 to see the spread of false information online as a major threat. This is the case in Argentina, Australia, Canada, Japan, Kenya, Poland, Sweden and the U.S.

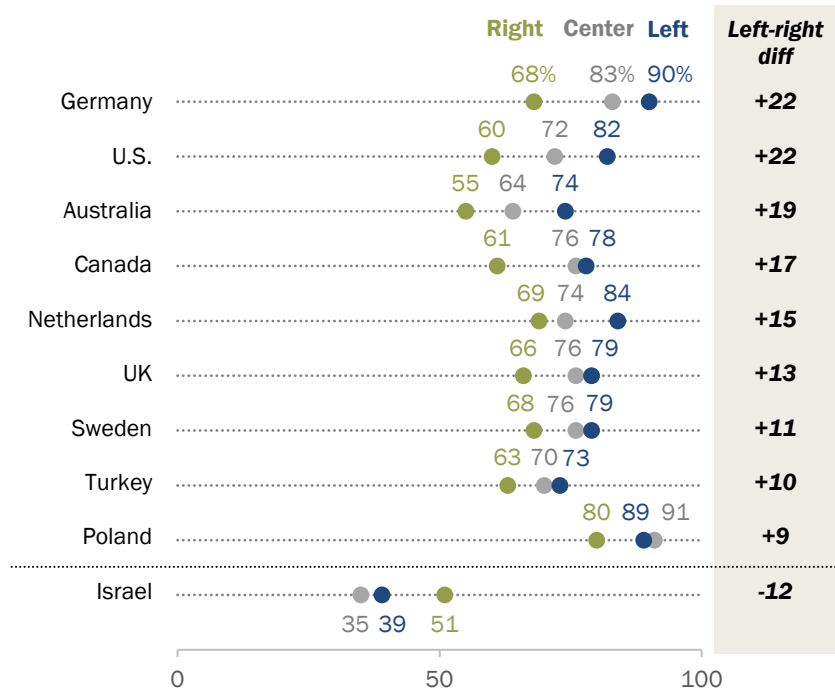
But in Brazil and Turkey, the opposite is true: Older adults are *less* likely than younger adults to consider false information a major threat. In both countries, however, older adults are also slightly less likely to answer the question.

Views by ideology

In most countries, majorities across all ideological groups consider the spread of false information online a major threat. But in nine countries,

People on the left are more likely to consider the spread of false information online a major threat

% who say the spread of false information online is a **major threat** to their country, by ideology



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

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
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people who place themselves on the ideological left are more likely than those on the right to say this.

Some of the biggest differences are in Germany and the U.S. For example, 82% of liberal Americans say the spread of false information on the internet is a major threat, compared with 60% of conservatives.

Here, too, Israel is an exception. It is the only country surveyed where people on the left are *less* likely than those on the right to see the spread of false information online as a major threat.

Views by support for populist parties

In several European countries, concern about the spread of false information online is considerably lower among supporters of right-wing populist parties than among nonsupporters. (Read [Appendix B](#) for more information on how we classify populist parties.)

For example, 55% of Germans with a favorable view of Alternative for Germany (AfD) say the spread of false information is a major threat, compared with 89% of those who have an unfavorable view of AfD.

We find similar gaps between supporters and nonsupporters of right-wing populist parties in Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden and the UK. But Spanish supporters of Podemos – which is classified as a left-leaning populist party – are *more* concerned than nonsupporters about the threat of false information online (83% vs. 71%).

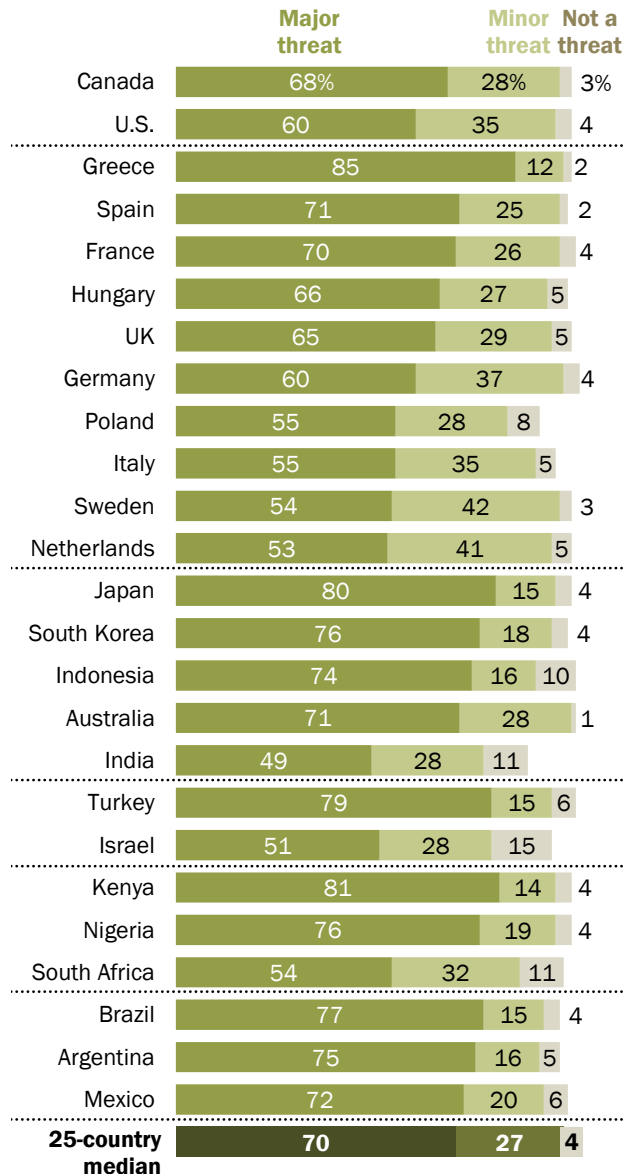
2. Global economic conditions as a threat

- A median of 70% of adults across 25 countries say global economic conditions pose a major threat to their country, while 27% say they pose a minor threat. Only 4% say global economic conditions do not pose a threat.
- About half of adults or more in all countries surveyed say global economic conditions are a major threat. These shares range from 85% in Greece to 49% in India (where respondents are less likely to offer an opinion).

Concern is higher in [middle-income countries](#) than high-income ones. A median of 75% across the nine middle-income countries surveyed say global economic conditions are a major threat, while a median of 65% say the same across 16 high-income countries. (Read [Appendix A](#) for more information on how we classify high- and middle-income countries.)

7 in 10 view global economic conditions as a major threat to their nation

% who say *the condition of the global economy is* (a) ___ to their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Views over time

Since we first asked this question in 2017, the share of adults who say global economic conditions are a major threat has gone up significantly in 21 countries. One of the largest changes is in Germany, where the share of adults who see this as a major threat has risen 38 points.

There have also been increases of 30 points or more in Canada, Sweden, the Netherlands and Poland over this period.

Concerns over global economic conditions are up sharply in most countries since 2017

*% who say the condition of the global economy is a **major threat** to their country*

	2017	2018	2020	2022	2025	'17-'25 change
	%	%	%	%	%	
Canada	33	41	60	58	68	▲35
U.S.	37	44	55	63	60	▲23
Germany	22	29	45	50	60	▲38
Sweden	20	27	40	37	54	▲34
Netherlands	21	28	47	53	53	▲32
Poland	25	23	-	60	55	▲30
Hungary	37	28	-	72	66	▲29
UK	37	41	65	66	65	▲28
France	45	46	67	63	70	▲25
Spain	72	57	76	76	71	▼1
Italy	56	50	55	56	55	▼1
Greece	88	88	-	93	85	▼3
Japan	51	52	74	74	80	▲29
Australia	42	43	62	65	71	▲29
Indonesia	58	60	-	-	74	▲16
India	34	-	-	-	49	▲15
South Korea	77	74	83	80	76	▼1
Turkey	59	-	-	-	79	▲20
Israel	33	35	-	50	51	▲18
Nigeria	53	49	-	-	76	▲23
Kenya	70	58	-	-	81	▲11
South Africa	48	54	-	-	54	▲6
Brazil	57	66	-	-	77	▲20
Argentina	66	67	-	-	75	▲9
Mexico	65	63	-	-	72	▲7

Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**. In 2020, the U.S. and Australia switched from phone interviews to primarily web-based interviews. In 2025, Hungary and Poland switched from face-to-face interviews to phone interviews.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Views by opinion of national economic conditions

In most countries, people with a negative view of *national* economic conditions are more likely to consider *global* economic conditions a major threat to their country.

In the U.S., for example, seven-in-ten adults who say the domestic economic situation is bad also say the state of the global economy poses a major threat to their country. This compares with 42% among those who say the U.S. economy is in good shape.

Related: [*Americans' views of global threats differ by party, age*](#)

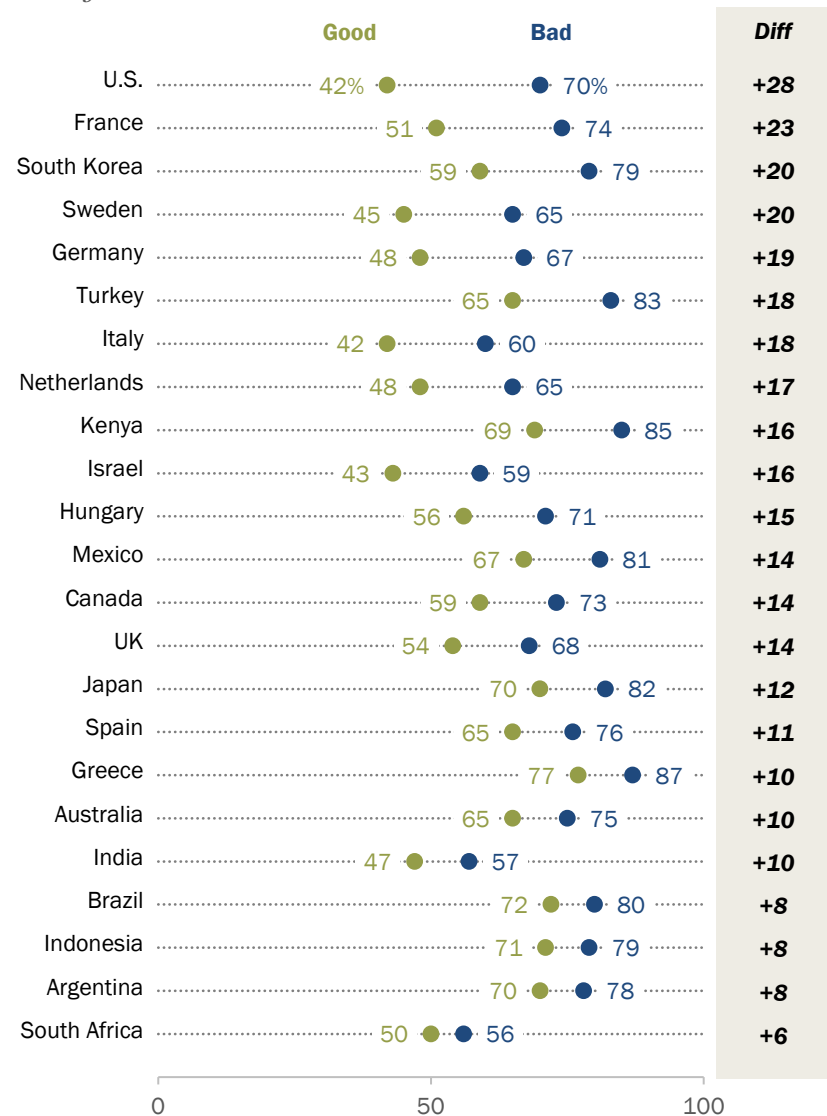
Views by education and age

Views on this question also differ by age and educational background.

In 11 countries, respondents with more education tend to perceive global economic conditions as a greater threat. In Brazil, for instance, 86% of people with more education view global economic conditions as a major threat to

People who see their domestic economy as bad are much more likely to say global economic conditions pose a major threat

% who say the condition of the global economy is a **major threat** to their country, among those who say the **current economic situation** in their country is ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

"International Opinion on Global Threats"

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their country, compared with 65% among Brazilians with less education. However, in many countries, people with less education are also less likely to answer the question.

In eight countries, younger respondents (ages 18 to 34) are more likely than their older counterparts (ages 50 and older) to view global economic conditions as a major threat. In Hungary, for example, these younger adults are 25 points more likely than those in the older group to say global economic conditions are a major threat (83% vs. 58%). There are differences of 15 points or more in Brazil, Canada and Indonesia. (In Brazil, older adults were less likely to provide a response.)

CORRECTION (Aug. 21, 2025): A previous version of this report included an incorrectly labeled chart. This has been updated, and none of the report's findings are affected.

3. Terrorism as a threat

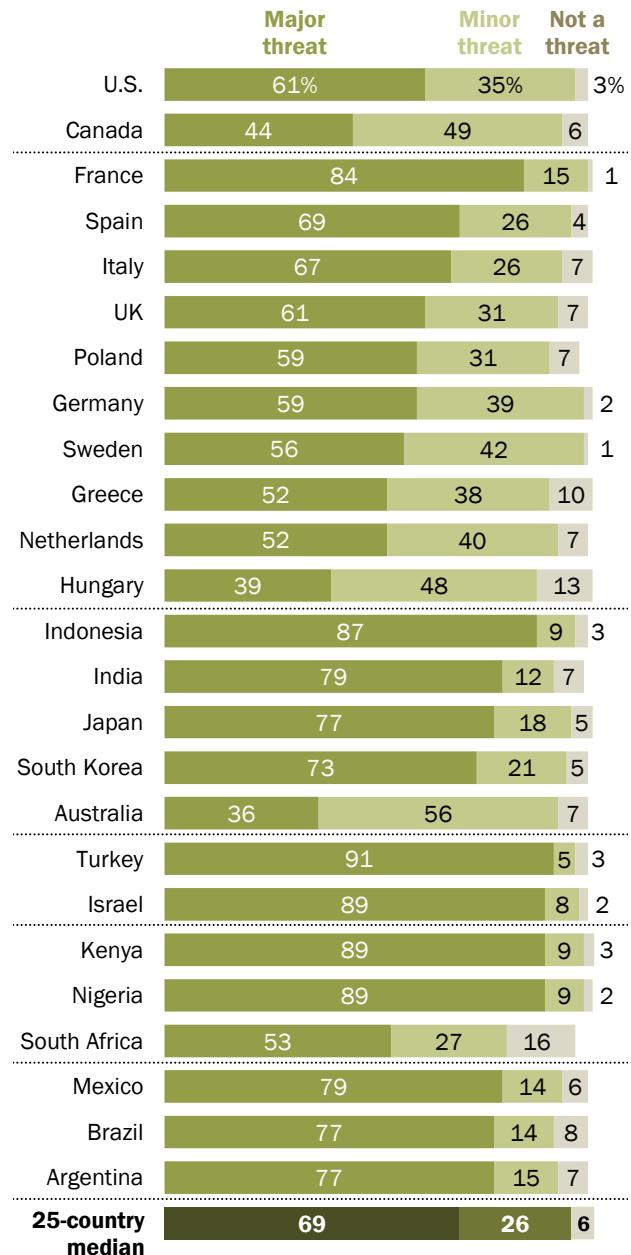
- Across 25 nations, a median of 69% of adults say terrorism is a major threat. Another 26% say it is a minor threat, and 6% say it is not a threat to their country.
- People in [middle-income countries](#) are more likely than those in high-income countries to see terrorism as a major threat. A median of 79% across nine middle-income countries surveyed say terrorism is a major threat, compared with 60% across 16 high-income countries. (Read [Appendix A](#) for more information on how we classify high- and middle-income countries.)
- Concern about terrorism is highest among older adults and people on the ideological right, including supporters of right-leaning populist parties. And in some countries, people with less education are more likely to be concerned than those with more education.

Many people view terrorism as a major threat to their nation, including large majorities in almost all of the middle-income countries surveyed. About nine-in-ten adults in Kenya, Indonesia, Nigeria and Turkey express this view, as do roughly eight-in-ten in Argentina, Brazil, India and Mexico.

These views of terrorism are also common in some high-income countries such as France, Japan and South Korea: About three-quarters of adults or more in each of these nations call it

Many see terrorism as a major threat, especially in middle-income countries

% who say **terrorism** is (a) ___ to their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
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a major threat. In Israel, 89% see terrorism as a major threat to their country.

Views over time

In 12 high-income countries, we last asked people about their views of terrorism as a threat in 2020. The share of Americans who say terrorism is a major threat has declined 9 points since March 2020. Fewer Australians also see terrorism as a major threat to their country today than in June 2020 (-7 points).

But in South Korea and Sweden, people are somewhat more likely to see terrorism as a major threat today than five years ago.

Views by age

In about half of the countries surveyed, older people are more likely than younger people to see terrorism as a major threat.

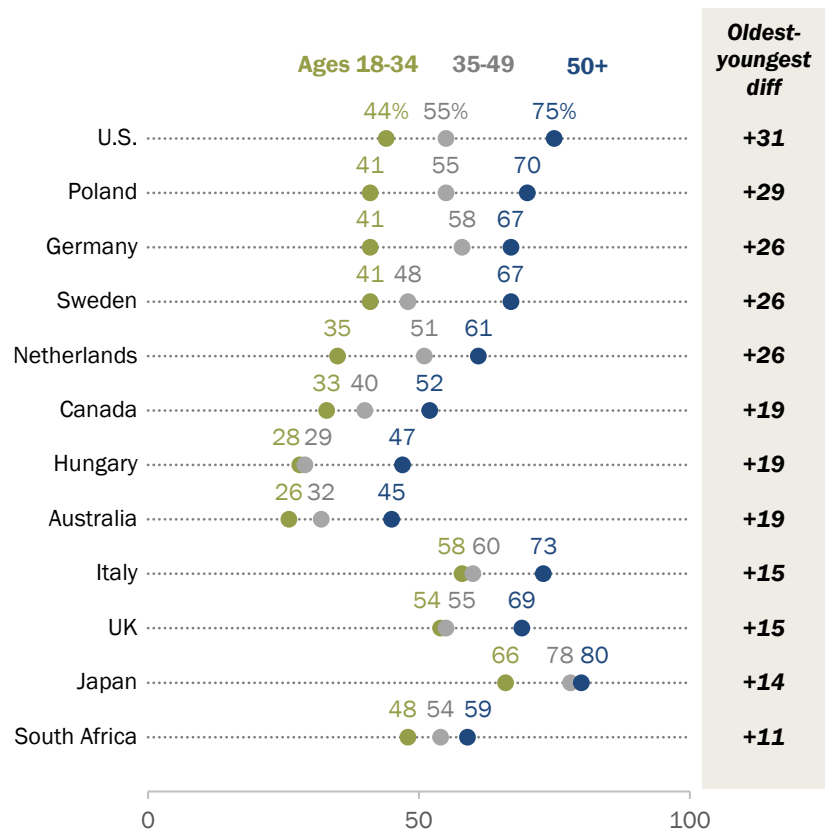
For instance, three-quarters of Americans ages 50 and older say terrorism poses a major threat to their country, compared with 44% of U.S. adults under 35.

Views by education

In 10 mostly high-income countries, people with less education are more likely than those with more education to see terrorism as a major threat. For instance, 58% of Greeks without a postsecondary education hold this view, compared with 40% among those who have a postsecondary education.

In some countries, older adults are more concerned than younger adults about the threat of terrorism

% who say terrorism is a **major threat** to their country, by age



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Views by ideology

In 15 nations, people who place themselves on the ideological right are particularly concerned about the threat terrorism poses to their country.

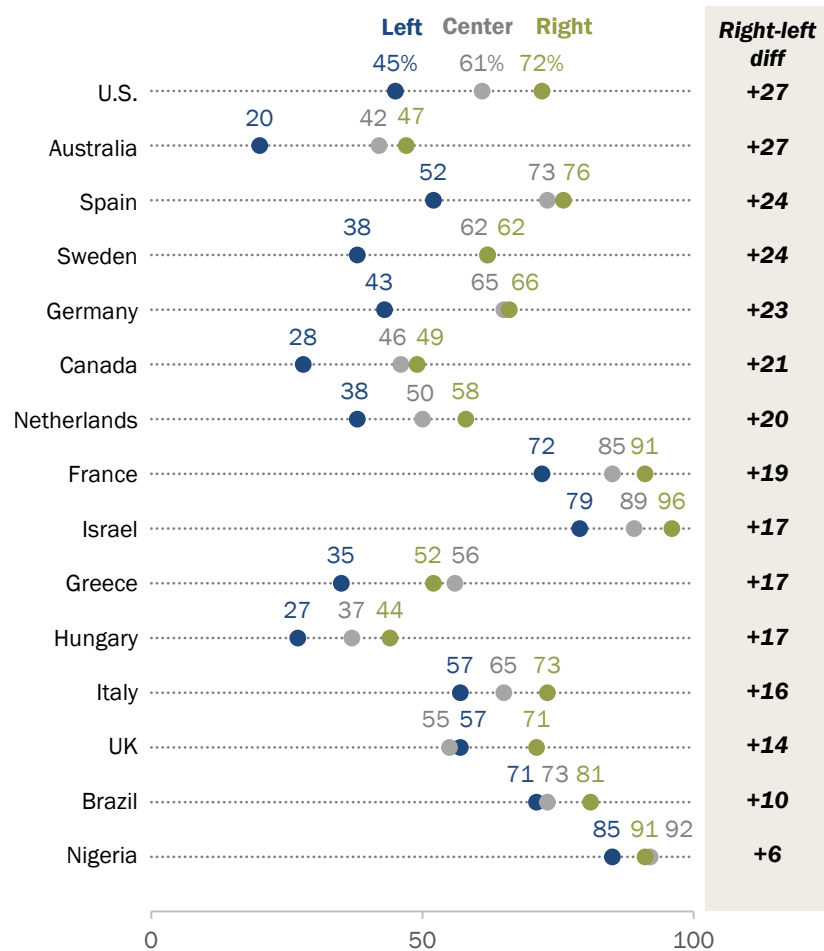
Almost half of right-leaning Australians (47%) say terrorism is a major threat. This is more than double the share of left-leaning Australians (20%) who take this stance.

Similarly, in Canada, roughly half of those on the right (49%) and a similar share of those in the center (46%) see terrorism as a major threat, compared with about a quarter of those on the left (28%).

Other large differences by ideology are found in the U.S., Israel and many of the European countries surveyed.

People on the ideological right are more likely than those on the left to consider terrorism a major threat

% who say terrorism is a **major threat** to their country, by ideology



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

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Views by support for right-wing populist parties

Across Europe, supporters of right-wing populist parties are more likely than nonsupporters to see terrorism as a major threat to their country. (Read [Appendix B](#) for more information on how we classify populist parties.)

For example, French adults with a favorable view of the right-wing National Rally party are more likely than those with an unfavorable view of the party to call terrorism a major threat. This is also the case among supporters and nonsupporters of Alternative for Germany (AfD), Fidesz in Hungary, Forza Italia and Brothers of Italy (FdI), Party for Freedom (PVV) in the Netherlands, Vox in Spain, Sweden Democrats, and Reform UK.

Conversely, supporters of centrist and left-leaning populist parties in France, Italy and Spain are *less* likely than nonsupporters to be concerned about the threat posed by terrorism. The only exception is left-wing Syriza in Greece: People with a favorable view of that party are more likely than those with an unfavorable view to see terrorism as a major threat to their country.

4. Global climate change as a threat

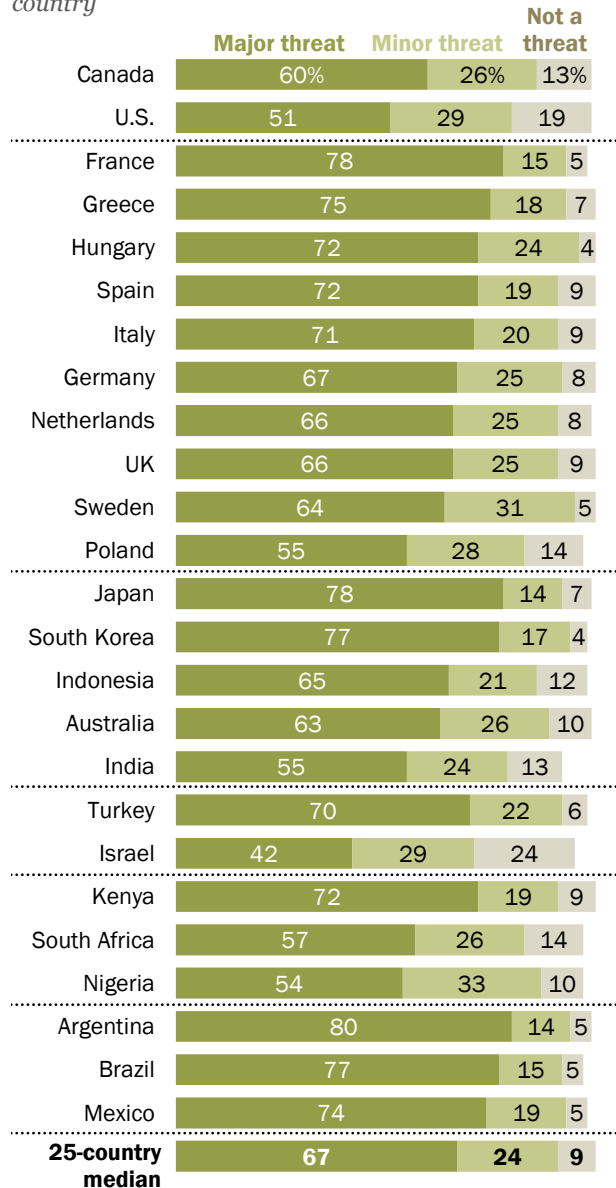
- A median of 67% of adults across 25 nations say global climate change is a major threat to their country. Another 24% say it is a minor threat, and 9% say it is not a threat.
- In many of the high-income countries we surveyed in both 2022 and 2025, the share of adults who see climate change as a major threat has decreased significantly.

Majorities in all but three countries – Israel, Nigeria and the U.S. – see climate change as a major threat. Around eight-in-ten hold this view in Argentina, Brazil, France, Japan and South Korea.

About a quarter of Israelis (24%) say climate change is *not* a threat – the largest share to take this stance across the countries surveyed. In the U.S., about a fifth of adults (19%) say the same.

Majorities in most surveyed nations see climate change as a major threat

% who say **global climate change** is (a) ___ to their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Views over time

The share of adults who say climate change is a major threat has increased in many places since 2013, when we first asked this question internationally. In Turkey, for example, 47% of adults thought of climate change as a major threat in 2013. This year, 70% of Turks express this view.

However, since 2022, the share of people who view climate change as a major threat has decreased in many of the 16 [high-income countries](#) surveyed. This is especially the case in Greece, Italy and the Netherlands, where people are 11 points less likely today than in 2022 to see climate change as a major threat. (Read [Appendix A](#) for more information on how we classify high- and middle-income countries.)

Views of climate change as a threat are down in many high-income countries since 2022, up in some middle-income countries since last asked

*% who say global climate change is a **major threat** to their country*

	'13	'16	'17	'18	'20	'22	'25	'22-'25 change
High-income countries	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Poland	45	54	42	55	-	68	55	-13
Greece	87	84	79	90	-	86	75	-11
Italy	64	72	65	71	83	82	71	-11
Netherlands	-	56	64	70	70	77	66	-11
UK	48	58	59	66	71	75	66	-9
Hungary	-	66	59	66	-	80	72	-8
Australia	52	60	58	60	59	71	63	-8
Spain	64	89	89	81	83	78	72	-6
Germany	56	65	63	71	69	73	67	-6
Sweden	-	64	64	69	63	70	64	-6
South Korea	85	-	79	86	81	82	77	-5
Canada	54	61	60	66	67	65	60	-5
Israel	30	-	38	38	-	47	42	-5
Japan	72	68	67	75	80	82	78	-4
France	54	73	72	83	83	81	78	-3
U.S.	40	53	56	59	58	54	51	-3
Middle-income countries								Change since last asked
Mexico	52	-	72	80	-	-	74	-6
South Africa	48	59	59	59	-	-	57	-2
Kenya	57	71	76	71	-	-	72	+1
Brazil	76	-	67	72	-	-	77	+5
Argentina	71	-	76	73	-	-	80	+7
India	53	53	47	-	-	-	55	+8
Indonesia	59	-	56	56	-	-	65	+9
Nigeria	41	42	43	41	-	-	54	+13
Turkey	47	-	53	-	-	-	70	+17

Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**. In 2020, the U.S. and Australia switched from phone interviews to primarily web-based interviews. In 2025, Hungary and Poland switched from face-to-face interviews to phone interviews.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

"International Opinion on Global Threats"

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Views by ideology

In 15 surveyed countries, people who place themselves on the ideological left are much more likely than those on the right to view climate change as a major threat.

The largest difference is in the U.S., where liberals are more than four times as likely as conservatives to say this (84% vs. 20%).

People on the right have become less likely since 2022 to call climate change a major threat in several countries. In Poland, for example, 40% of those on the right say this today, down from 63% three years ago.

Views by support for right-wing populist parties

Europeans who support right-wing populist parties tend to be much less likely than nonsupporters to say climate change is a major threat. This is the case across all right-wing populist parties we analyzed. (Read [Appendix B](#) for more information on how we classify populist parties.)

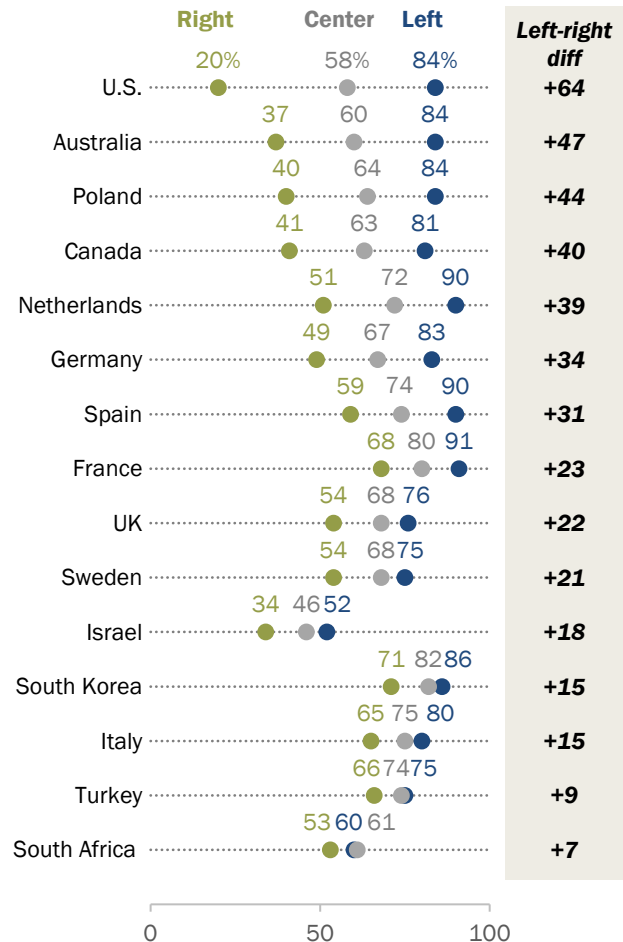
For example, a quarter of Germans with a favorable view of Alternative for Germany (AfD) say climate change is a major threat, compared with 78% of those who have an unfavorable view of AfD.

Views by age

In several countries – including Australia, France, Turkey and the U.S. – adults under 35 are more likely than those ages 50 and older to see climate change as a major threat. But the reverse is true in Argentina, Japan, South Korea and Sweden.

Large ideological divides on views of climate change as a threat

% who say global climate change is a **major threat** to their country, by ideology



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

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey. "International Opinion on Global Threats"

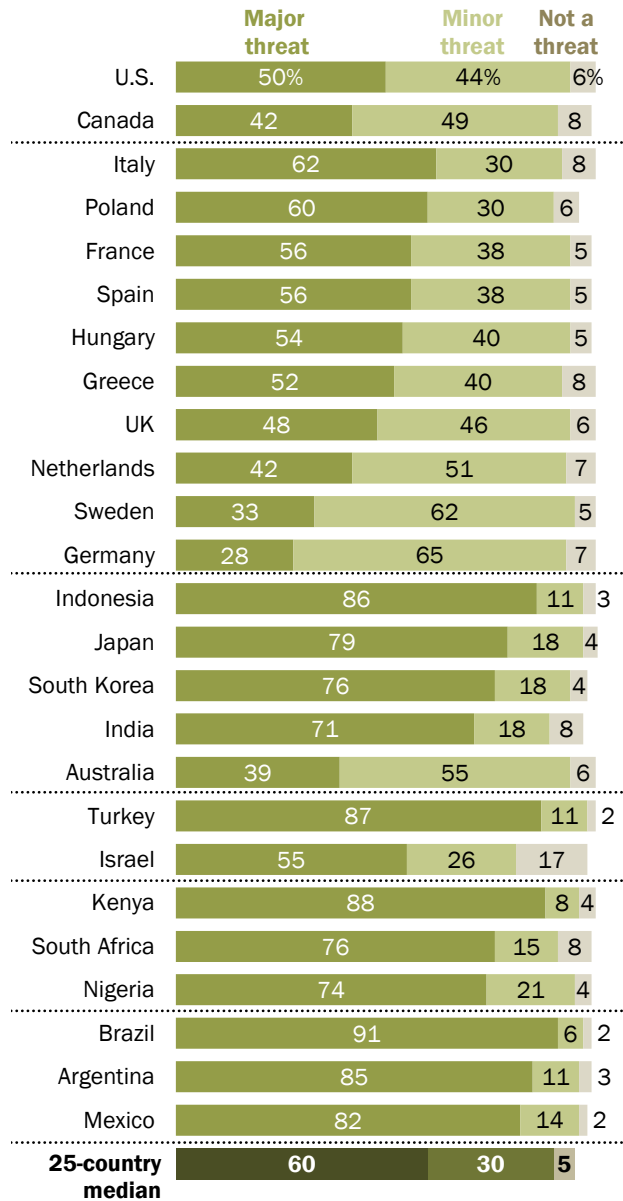
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5. Spread of infectious diseases as a threat

- A median of 60% of adults across 25 nations say the spread of infectious diseases is a major threat to their country. A median of 30% say this is a minor threat, and 5% say it is not a threat.
- Concern about the spread of infectious diseases is generally higher in middle-income countries than high-income ones. A median of 85% across nine middle-income countries say this is a major threat, while a much smaller median share (53%) say this across 16 high-income countries. (Read [Appendix A](#) for more information on how we classify high- and middle-income countries.)

6 in 10 across surveyed countries say infectious diseases are a major threat

% who say *the spread of infectious diseases* is (a) ___ to their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

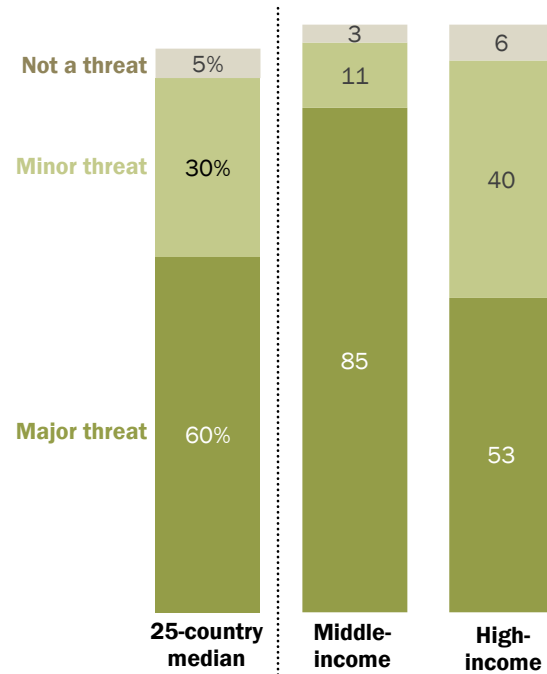
"International Opinion on Global Threats"

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In 16 of the 25 countries surveyed, majorities believe the spread of infectious diseases poses a major threat. This is the case in all nine middle-income countries included in the survey, but also in several high-income countries: France, Israel, Italy, Japan, Poland, South Korea and Spain.

People in middle-income countries more likely to see spread of infectious diseases as a major threat

Median % who say *the spread of infectious diseases* is (a) ___ to their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. Middle-income percentages are medians based on nine countries: Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa and Turkey. High-income percentages are medians based on 16 countries: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, the UK and the U.S.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
"International Opinion on Global Threats"

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Views over time

The share of people who say the spread of diseases poses a major threat has decreased since 2022 across nearly all the high-income countries included in the survey.

For example, 28% of Germans now view the spread of infectious diseases as a major threat to their country, down from 49% in 2022. In 2020, during the [COVID-19 pandemic](#), an even larger share of Germans (55%) held this view.

Spread of infectious diseases seen as less of a major threat today than during COVID-19

*% who say the spread of infectious diseases is a **major threat** to their country*

	2020 %	2022 %	2025 %	'22-'25 change
Greece	-	82	52	▼30
Australia	59	61	39	▼22
Germany	55	49	28	▼21
Hungary	-	73	54	▼19
Poland	-	78	60	▼18
Netherlands	62	60	42	▼18
Spain	78	72	56	▼16
Canada	67	57	42	▼15
UK	74	61	48	▼13
France	74	68	56	▼12
Israel	-	67	55	▼12
Sweden	56	44	33	▼11
Italy	69	69	62	▼7
U.S.	76	57	50	▼7
Japan	88	82	79	▼3
South Korea	89	79	76	▼3

Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**. In 2025, Hungary and Poland switched from face-to-face interviews to phone interviews.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.
“International Opinion on Global Threats”

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Views by gender

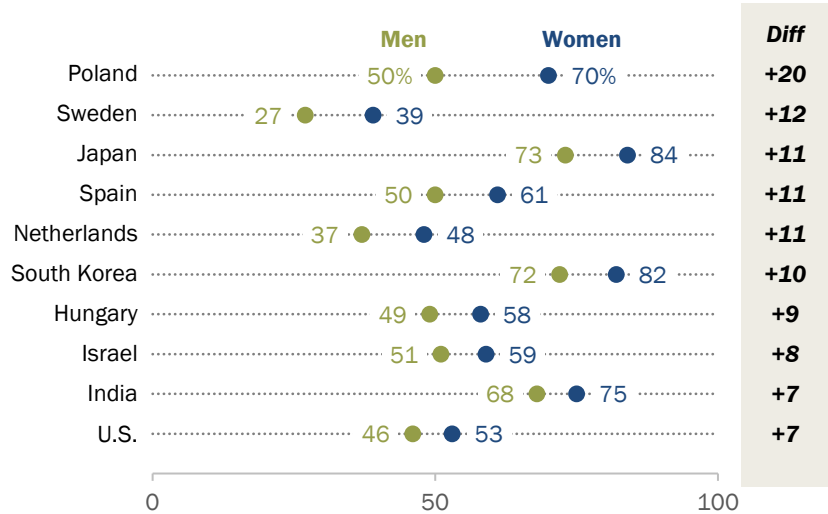
In 10 countries, women are more likely than men to say the spread of infectious diseases is a major threat to their nation.

In Sweden, for example, women are 12 points more likely than men to see this as a major threat (39% vs. 27%).

Gender differences also appear in Hungary, India, Israel, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, South Korea, Spain and the U.S.

In many countries, women are more likely than men to see spread of infectious diseases as a major threat

*% who say the spread of infectious diseases is a **major threat** to their country*



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

"International Opinion on Global Threats"

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Appendix A: Economic categorization of high- and middle-income countries

For this report, we grouped countries into high-income and middle-income categories based on [definitions from the World Bank](#).

Countries included in this report, by income level



Source: Pew Research Center analysis of World Bank data.

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Appendix B: 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 versus 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 entire 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 applied 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 have “been represented in their country’s national parliament at least once” since 1989. 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.¹ This appendix uses The PopuList 3.0.

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.

¹ 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	2022 PopuList
<i>Populist parties on the left</i>					
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
<i>Populist parties in the center</i>					
Five Star Movement (M5S)	Italy	4.8	9.2	Strongly populist	Populist
<i>Populist parties on the right</i>					
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	7.5	--	Populist
Brothers of Italy	Italy	9.1	7.3	Strongly populist	Populist
Alternative for Germany (AfD)	Germany	9.2	9.0	Strongly populist	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.

Note: 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 versus representative democracy and the salience of anti-elite rhetoric within the party.

Source: CHES (2019); Global Party Survey (2019); The PopuList (2023).

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Methodology

About Pew Research Center's Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on a mix of telephone, face-to-face and online interviews conducted under the direction of Gallup, Langer Research Associates and Social Research Centre. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. Read more about our [international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs](#).

Some, but not all, of our international analyses and reports use demographic variables or categorizations based on external data. We explain these more below:

Ideology

We analyze respondents' attitudes based on where they place themselves on an ideological scale. We asked about political ideology using several slightly different scales and categorized people as being on the ideological left, center or right.

- In most countries, we asked people to place themselves on a scale ranging from “Extreme left” to “Extreme right.” The question was asked this way in Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the UK.
- In Japan and South Korea, ideology was measured on a scale from “Extremely progressive” to “Extremely conservative.”
- In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).
- Ideology was not asked about in India, Indonesia or Kenya.

Religious identification

In each country surveyed, people were asked about their current religious identification. We then analyzed religious groups with sample sizes large enough to be reliable. Respondents of other religious backgrounds are still included in the national totals, even if we were not able to analyze their religious group separately.

Education

To compare educational groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the United Nations' [International Standard Classification of Education](#) (ISCED).

High- and middle-income countries

Countries are classified as either high or middle income based on [categories from the World Bank](#) that rely on per capita gross national income. This is a classification we have used in other Pew Research Center analyses, including when looking at [global views of China](#), [satisfaction with democracy](#), [globalization](#) and [national identity](#).

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

Data in this report comes from Wave 166 of the American Trends Panel (ATP), Pew Research Center's nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. The survey was conducted March 24-30, 2025. A total of 3,605 panelists responded out of 4,045 who were sampled, for a survey-level response rate of 89%.

The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 3,605 respondents is plus or minus 1.9 percentage points.

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

SSRS conducted the survey for Pew Research Center via online (n=3,460) and live telephone (n=145) interviewing. Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish.

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

Panel recruitment

Since 2018, the ATP has used address-based sampling (ABS) for recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service’s Computerized Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover 90% to 98% of the population.² Within each sampled household, the adult with the next birthday is selected to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.³ Prior to 2018, the ATP was recruited using landline and cellphone random-digit-dial surveys administered in English and Spanish.

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

Sample design

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

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with SSRS. The web program used for online respondents was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the SSRS project team and Pew Research Center researchers. The SSRS project team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or gift code to Amazon.com, Target.com or Walmart.com. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the

² AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. “AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.”

³ Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

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 24-30, 2025. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

For panelists who take surveys online:⁴ Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on March 24.⁵ Survey invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on March 24. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on March 25.

Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents, ATP Wave 166

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	March 24, 2025	March 25, 2025
First reminder	March 27, 2025	March 27, 2025
Final reminder	March 29, 2025	March 29, 2025

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

For panelists who take surveys over the phone with a live interviewer: Prenotification postcards were mailed on March 21. Soft launch took place on March 24 and involved dialing until a total of five interviews had been completed. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled phone panelists' numbers were dialed throughout the remaining field period. Panelists who take surveys via phone can receive up to six calls from trained SSRS interviewers.

⁴ The ATP does not use routers or chains in any part of its online data collection protocol, nor are they used to direct respondents to additional surveys.

⁵ Postcard notifications for web panelists are sent to 1) panelists who were recruited within the last two years and 2) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

Data quality checks

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

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the panel survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of recruitment into the panel. These weights are then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 1st and 99th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2023 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Race/Ethnicity x Gender	
Race/Ethnicity x Age	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	2023 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2020 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Frequency of internet use	2024 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Religious affiliation	
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	
Party affiliation x Age	
Party affiliation among registered voters	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized 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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The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 166

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	3,605	1.9 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,586	2.7 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	1,909	2.7 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Jewish, Muslim, and non-Hispanic Asian respondents. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. 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 166

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	3,605
Logged in (web) / Contacted (CATI), but did not complete any items	2.11	65
Started survey; broke off before completion	2.12	25
Never logged on (web) / Never reached on phone (CATI)	2.20	346
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Other noninterview	2.30	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality	2.90	3
Total panelists sampled for the survey		4,045
Completed interviews	I	3,605
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	90
Noncontact	NC	346
Other	O	4
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		4,045
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		89%

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Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 166

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	73%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 166	35%
Response rate to Wave 166 survey	89%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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Topline questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey
August 19, 2025 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, refer to the Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. The topline “total” columns show 100% because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- We have changed our survey mode in several countries at certain points. For some mode shifts, we may provide trends from another mode for comparison in separate topline tables. 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 comparing across modes. Some of these changes include:
 - Surveys in the U.S. and Australia, which are now conducted primarily online, rather than by telephone.
 - Surveys in Hungary and Poland, which are now conducted by telephone, rather than face-to-face.
 - Since 2020, the Italy survey has been conducted by telephone; surveys were conducted face-to-face in 2002 and 2007-2019.
 - Since 2021, the Greece survey has been conducted by telephone; all prior surveys in Greece were conducted face-to-face.
- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries.

- Not all questions included in the Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q24a. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? a. Global climate change				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2025	51	29	19	0	100
	Spring, 2022	54	30	16	0	100
	March, 2020	58	28	13	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2025	60	26	13	1	100
	Spring, 2022	65	25	10	0	100
	Summer, 2020	67	25	7	0	100
	Spring, 2018	66	25	9	0	100
	Spring, 2017	60	28	11	2	100
	Spring, 2016	61	26	9	3	100
	Spring, 2013	54	34	10	2	100
France	Spring, 2025	78	15	5	1	100
	Spring, 2022	81	13	5	1	100
	Summer, 2020	83	13	3	1	100
	Spring, 2018	83	14	3	0	100
	Spring, 2017	72	20	7	0	100
	Spring, 2016	73	20	5	1	100
	Spring, 2013	54	33	13	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2025	67	25	8	0	100
	Spring, 2022	73	21	5	1	100
	Summer, 2020	69	26	4	1	100
	Spring, 2018	71	23	4	2	100
	Spring, 2017	63	30	5	1	100
	Spring, 2016	65	28	6	1	100
	Spring, 2013	56	37	7	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2025	75	18	7	0	100
	Spring, 2022	86	8	5	0	100
	Spring, 2018	90	6	4	0	100
	Spring, 2017	79	14	6	1	100
	Spring, 2016	84	10	5	1	100
	Spring, 2013	87	9	4	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2025	72	24	4	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2025	71	20	9	1	100
	Spring, 2022	82	14	4	0	100
	Summer, 2020	83	15	2	0	100
	Spring, 2018	71	16	8	4	100
	Spring, 2017	65	25	6	5	100
	Spring, 2016	72	19	6	2	100
	Spring, 2013	64	27	5	4	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2025	66	25	8	0	100
	Spring, 2022	77	19	5	0	100
	Summer, 2020	70	25	5	0	100
	Spring, 2018	70	22	6	1	100
	Spring, 2017	64	29	6	1	100
	Spring, 2016	56	34	9	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2025	55	28	14	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2025	72	19	9	1	100
	Spring, 2022	78	15	5	2	100
	Summer, 2020	83	14	3	0	100
	Spring, 2018	81	13	5	0	100
	Spring, 2017	89	7	4	1	100
	Spring, 2016	89	7	3	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2025	64	26	8	1	100
	Spring, 2025	64	31	5	0	100
	Spring, 2022	70	25	5	0	100
	Summer, 2020	63	31	5	0	100
	Spring, 2018	69	26	4	0	100
	Spring, 2017	64	32	3	1	100
UK	Spring, 2016	64	31	4	1	100
	Spring, 2025	66	25	9	0	100
	Spring, 2022	75	19	5	1	100
	Summer, 2020	71	24	4	0	100
	Spring, 2018	66	23	7	4	100
	Spring, 2017	59	30	7	4	100
	Spring, 2016	58	28	11	3	100
	Spring, 2013	48	35	13	4	100

		Q24a. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? a. Global climate change				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2025	63	26	10	0	100
	Spring, 2022	71	22	7	0	100
	June, 2020	59	31	10	0	100
India	Spring, 2025	55	24	13	8	100
	Spring, 2017	47	22	7	25	100
	Spring, 2016	53	18	8	21	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	53	25	5	17	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	65	21	12	1	100
	Spring, 2018	56	20	12	12	100
	Spring, 2017	56	24	11	9	100
	Spring, 2013	59	27	8	6	100
Japan	Spring, 2025	78	14	7	1	100
	Spring, 2022	82	13	3	2	100
	Summer, 2020	80	15	3	2	100
	Spring, 2018	75	18	4	3	100
	Spring, 2017	67	26	4	3	100
	Spring, 2016	68	21	8	3	100
	Spring, 2013	72	21	5	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2025	77	17	4	1	100
	Spring, 2022	82	14	3	1	100
	Summer, 2020	81	15	3	1	100
	Spring, 2018	86	9	3	1	100
	Spring, 2017	79	17	3	1	100
	Spring, 2013	85	9	4	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2025	42	29	24	5	100
	Spring, 2022	47	31	21	1	100
	Spring, 2018	38	40	18	4	100
	Spring, 2017	38	40	18	4	100
	Spring, 2013	30	48	18	4	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	70	22	6	3	100
	Spring, 2017	53	25	13	10	100
	Spring, 2013	47	27	13	13	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	72	19	9	0	100
	Spring, 2018	71	18	9	2	100
	Spring, 2017	76	11	10	3	100
	Spring, 2016	71	16	10	2	100
	Spring, 2013	57	28	9	7	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	54	33	10	3	100
	Spring, 2018	41	26	21	12	100
	Spring, 2017	43	28	20	9	100
	Spring, 2016	42	29	20	9	100
	Spring, 2013	41	32	17	10	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	57	26	14	3	100
	Spring, 2018	59	20	16	5	100
	Spring, 2017	59	20	13	8	100
	Spring, 2016	59	20	13	8	100
	Spring, 2013	48	26	15	11	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	80	14	5	2	100
	Spring, 2018	73	11	10	6	100
	Spring, 2017	76	10	9	5	100
	Spring, 2013	71	13	9	7	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	77	15	5	3	100
	Spring, 2018	72	9	12	7	100
	Spring, 2017	67	15	9	9	100
	Spring, 2013	76	15	7	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	74	19	5	2	100
	Spring, 2018	80	11	6	3	100
	Spring, 2017	72	17	7	3	100
	Spring, 2013	52	26	13	10	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q24a. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? a. Global climate change				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Summer, 2020	62	23	14	1	100
	Spring, 2020	60	27	12	1	100
	Spring, 2018	59	23	16	2	100
	Spring, 2017	56	26	16	2	100
	April, 2016	53	30	15	3	100
	Spring, 2013	40	37	20	3	100
	May, 2012	45	32	19	3	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	59	30	10	1	100
	Spring, 2018	60	29	9	1	100
	Spring, 2017	58	29	12	2	100
	Spring, 2016	60	28	9	2	100
	Spring, 2013	52	34	12	2	100

HUNGARY AND POLAND FACE-TO-FACE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q24a. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? a. Global climate change				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2022	80	17	2	1	100
	Spring, 2018	66	26	6	2	100
	Spring, 2017	59	33	6	2	100
	Spring, 2016	66	26	6	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	68	21	7	4	100
	Spring, 2018	55	31	10	5	100
	Spring, 2017	42	37	13	7	100
	Spring, 2016	54	28	12	6	100
	Spring, 2013	45	37	13	4	100

		Q24b. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? b. The condition of the global economy				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2025	60	35	4	1	100
	Spring, 2022	63	34	3	1	100
	March, 2020	55	40	5	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2025	68	28	3	1	100
	Spring, 2022	58	37	4	1	100
	Summer, 2020	60	35	4	1	100
	Spring, 2018	41	43	12	4	100
France	Spring, 2017	33	48	14	5	100
	Spring, 2025	70	26	4	1	100
	Spring, 2022	63	26	8	3	100
	Summer, 2020	67	24	7	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2018	46	37	15	2	100
	Spring, 2017	45	39	14	2	100
	Spring, 2025	60	37	4	0	100
	Spring, 2022	50	43	6	2	100
Greece	Summer, 2020	45	46	7	2	100
	Spring, 2018	29	55	13	3	100
	Spring, 2017	22	53	20	5	100
	Spring, 2025	85	12	2	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	93	2	4	0	100
	Spring, 2018	88	6	6	1	100
	Spring, 2017	88	5	6	1	100
	Spring, 2025	66	27	5	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2025	55	35	5	4	100
	Spring, 2022	56	32	11	1	100
	Summer, 2020	55	34	11	1	100
	Spring, 2018	50	28	12	11	100
	Spring, 2017	56	29	8	8	100

		Q24b. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? b. The condition of the global economy				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	Spring, 2025	53	41	5	0	100
	Spring, 2022	53	41	5	1	100
	Summer, 2020	47	44	9	0	100
	Spring, 2018	28	48	21	3	100
	Spring, 2017	21	52	23	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2025	55	28	8	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2025	71	25	2	2	100
	Spring, 2022	76	19	3	2	100
	Summer, 2020	76	20	3	0	100
	Spring, 2018	57	32	9	2	100
	Spring, 2017	72	16	9	3	100
Sweden	Spring, 2025	54	42	3	1	100
	Spring, 2022	37	55	7	1	100
	Summer, 2020	40	52	6	1	100
	Spring, 2018	27	54	12	6	100
	Spring, 2017	20	60	14	5	100
UK	Spring, 2025	65	29	5	1	100
	Spring, 2022	66	29	3	2	100
	Summer, 2020	65	31	4	1	100
	Spring, 2018	41	38	14	7	100
	Spring, 2017	37	44	11	8	100
Australia	Spring, 2025	71	28	1	0	100
	Spring, 2022	65	34	1	0	100
	June, 2020	62	36	2	0	100
India	Spring, 2025	49	28	11	12	100
	Spring, 2017	34	26	8	32	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	74	16	10	1	100
	Spring, 2018	60	19	10	11	100
	Spring, 2017	58	23	11	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2025	80	15	4	1	100
	Spring, 2022	74	18	4	4	100
	Summer, 2020	74	18	5	3	100
	Spring, 2018	52	31	9	8	100
	Spring, 2017	51	31	10	8	100
South Korea	Spring, 2025	76	18	4	2	100
	Spring, 2022	80	18	2	1	100
	Summer, 2020	83	14	2	1	100
	Spring, 2018	74	19	5	2	100
	Spring, 2017	77	17	3	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2025	51	28	15	6	100
	Spring, 2022	50	33	13	4	100
	Spring, 2018	35	47	15	3	100
	Spring, 2017	33	45	18	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	79	15	6	1	100
	Spring, 2017	59	25	7	9	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	81	14	4	1	100
	Spring, 2018	58	25	12	5	100
	Spring, 2017	70	15	10	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	76	19	4	2	100
	Spring, 2018	49	23	17	11	100
	Spring, 2017	53	25	17	6	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	54	32	11	2	100
	Spring, 2018	54	25	14	8	100
	Spring, 2017	48	25	15	12	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	75	16	5	3	100
	Spring, 2018	67	14	11	9	100
	Spring, 2017	66	16	10	8	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	77	15	4	4	100
	Spring, 2018	66	15	11	8	100
	Spring, 2017	57	21	11	11	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	72	20	6	1	100
	Spring, 2018	63	22	10	5	100
	Spring, 2017	65	24	8	4	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q24b. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? b. The condition of the global economy				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Summer, 2020	55	35	8	2	100
	Spring, 2020	55	37	7	1	100
	Spring, 2018	44	36	16	4	100
	Spring, 2017	37	45	14	4	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	61	33	3	2	100
	Spring, 2018	43	42	10	5	100
	Spring, 2017	42	45	9	4	100

HUNGARY AND POLAND FACE-TO-FACE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q24b. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? b. The condition of the global economy				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2022	72	21	5	2	100
	Spring, 2018	28	47	18	8	100
	Spring, 2017	37	45	12	6	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	60	22	10	8	100
	Spring, 2018	23	41	23	13	100
	Spring, 2017	25	39	23	13	100

		Q24c. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? c. The spread of infectious diseases				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2025	50	44	6	0	100
	Spring, 2022	57	37	6	0	100
	March, 2020	76	22	2	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2025	42	49	8	1	100
	Spring, 2022	57	34	9	0	100
	Summer, 2020	67	30	3	0	100
France	Spring, 2025	56	38	5	1	100
	Spring, 2022	68	26	6	1	100
	Summer, 2020	74	22	2	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2025	28	65	7	0	100
	Spring, 2022	49	42	8	1	100
	Summer, 2020	55	40	4	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2025	52	40	8	0	100
	Spring, 2022	82	11	7	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2025	54	40	5	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2025	62	30	8	0	100
	Spring, 2022	69	25	6	0	100
	Summer, 2020	69	27	4	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2025	42	51	7	0	100
	Spring, 2022	60	33	6	0	100
	Summer, 2020	62	35	4	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2025	60	30	6	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2025	56	38	5	1	100
	Spring, 2022	72	24	3	1	100
	Summer, 2020	78	18	3	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2025	33	62	5	0	100
	Spring, 2022	44	52	4	0	100
	Summer, 2020	56	42	2	0	100
UK	Spring, 2025	48	46	6	1	100
	Spring, 2022	61	35	4	1	100
	Summer, 2020	74	23	2	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2025	39	55	6	0	100
	Spring, 2022	61	36	3	0	100
	June, 2020	59	39	2	0	100
India	Spring, 2025	71	18	8	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	86	11	3	0	100

		Q24c. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? c. The spread of infectious diseases				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2025	79	18	4	0	100
	Spring, 2022	82	14	3	1	100
	Summer, 2020	88	9	2	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2025	76	18	4	1	100
	Spring, 2022	79	17	4	0	100
	Summer, 2020	89	9	1	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2025	55	26	17	2	100
	Spring, 2022	67	24	9	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	87	11	2	0	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	88	8	4	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	74	21	4	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	76	15	8	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	85	11	3	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	91	6	2	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	82	14	2	1	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q24c. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? c. The spread of infectious diseases				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Summer, 2020	78	19	3	1	100
	Spring, 2020	79	19	2	0	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	68	29	2	1	100

HUNGARY AND POLAND FACE-TO-FACE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q24c. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? c. The spread of infectious diseases				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2022	73	23	4	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	78	14	6	1	100

		Q24d. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? d. The spread of false information online				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2025	70	24	5	0	100
	Spring, 2022	70	26	4	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2025	71	23	5	1	100
	Spring, 2022	68	24	7	1	100
France	Spring, 2025	80	17	2	0	100
	Spring, 2022	74	20	5	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2025	81	15	4	0	100
	Spring, 2022	75	20	5	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2025	72	21	6	1	100
	Spring, 2022	79	12	9	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2025	72	22	6	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2025	72	23	4	0	100
	Spring, 2022	77	17	4	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2025	74	22	3	1	100
	Spring, 2022	75	20	4	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2025	85	10	2	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2025	73	20	6	1	100
	Spring, 2022	70	20	7	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2025	74	24	2	0	100
	Spring, 2022	64	31	4	0	100
UK	Spring, 2025	73	22	4	1	100
	Spring, 2022	72	24	3	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2025	65	31	4	0	100
	Spring, 2022	66	31	3	0	100
India	Spring, 2025	70	18	8	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	70	22	7	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2025	77	17	4	1	100
	Spring, 2022	77	16	4	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2025	82	14	3	1	100
	Spring, 2022	82	15	3	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2025	43	27	20	10	100
	Spring, 2022	42	30	22	5	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	66	20	10	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	75	18	7	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	58	31	10	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	64	21	12	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	73	17	8	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	84	11	4	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	66	25	6	3	100

HUNGARY AND POLAND FACE-TO-FACE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q24d. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? d. The spread of false information online				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2022	63	25	7	5	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	65	24	6	6	100

		Q24f. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? f. Terrorism				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2025	61	35	3	0	100
	March, 2020	70	27	3	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2025	44	49	6	1	100
	Summer, 2020	47	45	7	1	100
France	Spring, 2025	84	15	1	0	100
	Summer, 2020	80	16	3	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2025	59	39	2	0	100
	Summer, 2020	59	35	4	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2025	52	38	10	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2025	39	48	13	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2025	67	26	7	0	100
	Summer, 2020	68	27	5	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2025	52	40	7	0	100
	Summer, 2020	56	39	4	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2025	59	31	7	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2025	69	26	4	1	100
	Summer, 2020	74	22	4	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2025	56	42	1	0	100
	Summer, 2020	49	47	4	0	100
UK	Spring, 2025	61	31	7	1	100
	Summer, 2020	65	32	2	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2025	36	56	7	0	100
	June, 2020	43	51	6	0	100
India	Spring, 2025	79	12	7	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	87	9	3	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2025	77	18	5	1	100
	Summer, 2020	77	15	6	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2025	73	21	5	1	100
	Summer, 2020	67	26	6	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2025	89	8	2	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	91	5	3	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	89	9	3	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	89	9	2	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	53	27	16	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	77	15	7	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	77	14	8	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	79	14	6	1	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q24f. I'd like your opinion about some possible international concerns for (survey country). Do you think that each of the following is a major threat, a minor threat, or not a threat to (survey country)? f. Terrorism				
		Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Summer, 2020	69	26	4	1	100
	Spring, 2020	73	25	2	0	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	45	49	5	1	100