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People in Middle-Income Countries Say Climate Change Is Affecting Their Community

Majorities are willing to alter the way they live and work to reduce effects of climate change

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How we did this

This Pew Research Center analysis focuses on public opinion of climate change and its effects in nine middle-income countries. Opinions surrounding climate change 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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This analysis draws on nationally representative surveys of 12,375 adults conducted from Jan. 8 to April 21, 2025. Surveys were conducted face-to-face in Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa and Turkey.

For the purpose of comparing educational groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the United Nations' [International Standard Classification of Education](#) (ISCED). The lower education category is lower secondary education or below and the higher category is upper secondary or above in middle-income countries ([as defined by the World Bank](#)).

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

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People in Middle-Income Countries Say Climate Change Is Affecting Their Community

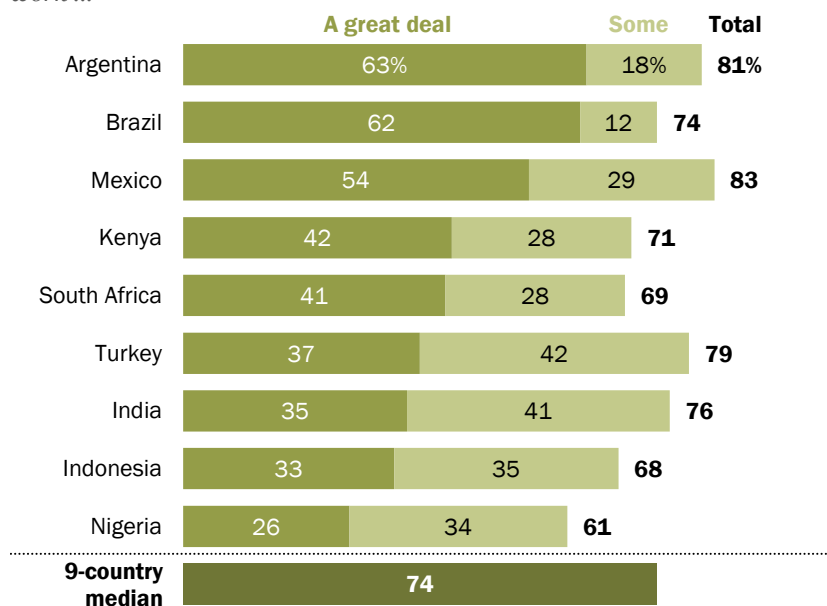
Majorities are willing to change the way they live and work to reduce effects of climate change

A new survey of nine middle-income nations finds widespread concerns about climate change. **Large majorities in these countries say global climate change is affecting the area where they live.** In the three Latin American nations polled, around half of adults or more say it is affecting their community *a great deal*.

Most people in these countries also say they are willing to make at least some adjustments to the way they live and work to reduce the effects of climate change. And most have at least some confidence in the international community to address this issue.

Most people in 9 middle-income countries say climate change is affecting the area where they live

% who say global climate change is affecting the area where they live and work ...



Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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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.

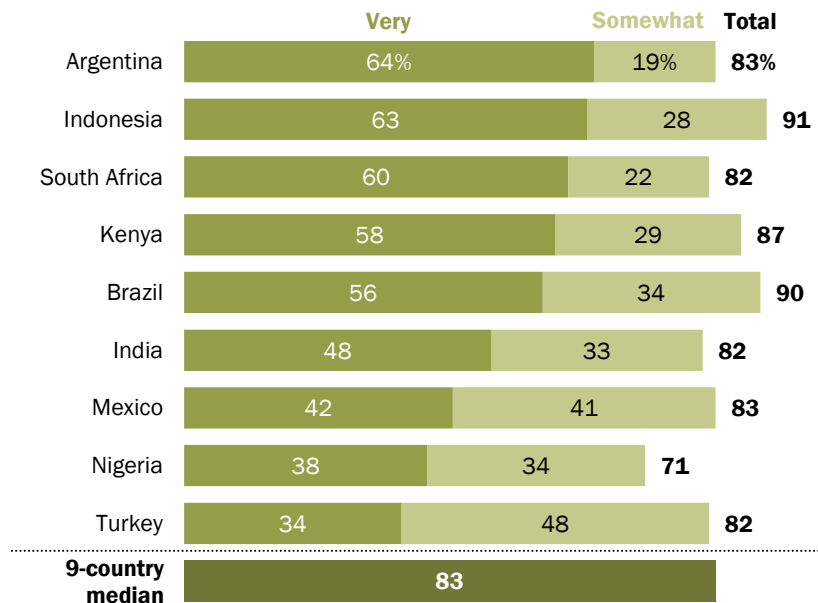
Impact of climate change

A median of 56% of adults across nine middle-income countries say they are very concerned that global climate change will harm them personally in their lifetime. About six-in-ten or more hold this view in Argentina, Indonesia, Kenya and South Africa, compared with about a third in Turkey.

While many continue to express concern that climate change will harm them personally, the share saying this has decreased since 2015 in Argentina, Brazil, India, Mexico and Nigeria. Concern is up, on the other hand, in Indonesia (+18 percentage points), South Africa (+13) and Turkey (+7). Opinion is largely unchanged in Kenya.

Many in middle-income countries are concerned climate change will harm them personally

% who are ___ concerned that global climate change will harm them personally at some point during their lifetime



Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

"People in Middle-Income Countries Say Climate Change Is Affecting Their Community"

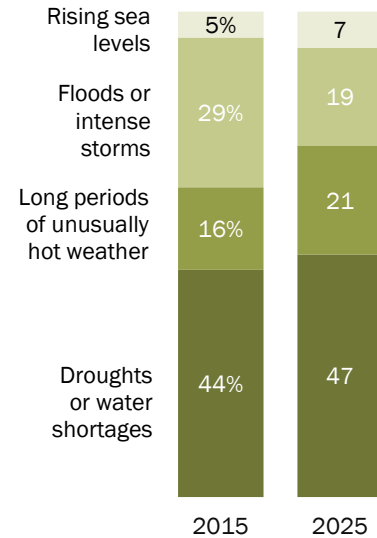
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When asked which of four possible effects of climate change concerns them most, respondents named droughts or water shortages more than twice as often as any other option. Fewer say long periods of unusually hot weather, floods or intense storms, or rising sea levels concern them most.

Since 2015, the share pointing to droughts as their biggest concern is up in Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey.

Droughts and water shortages are a top climate concern

% who say each of the following possible effects of global climate change concerns them most



Note: Percentages are medians based on nine middle-income countries (Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa and Turkey). Those who did not answer, said “None of these” or said “Climate change does not exist” are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Why these countries?

We surveyed 25 countries in spring 2025, including 16 high-income countries and nine middle-income countries as classified by the [World Bank](#). The nine middle-income countries included in this report are Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa and Turkey. Surveys in these countries were conducted face-to-face, a mode that gives us more time with respondents to explore topics we might not otherwise be able to. By comparison, respondents in high-income countries were surveyed over the phone or online. For more on our survey methods, read the [country-specific methodologies](#).

Dealing with climate change

Most people across the middle-income countries surveyed – a median of 80% – are willing to make at least some changes to how they live and work to help reduce the effects of climate change. A median of 18% say they would be willing to make only a few or no changes at all. The shares saying they would make *a lot* of changes range from 17% in Turkey to 53% in Kenya.

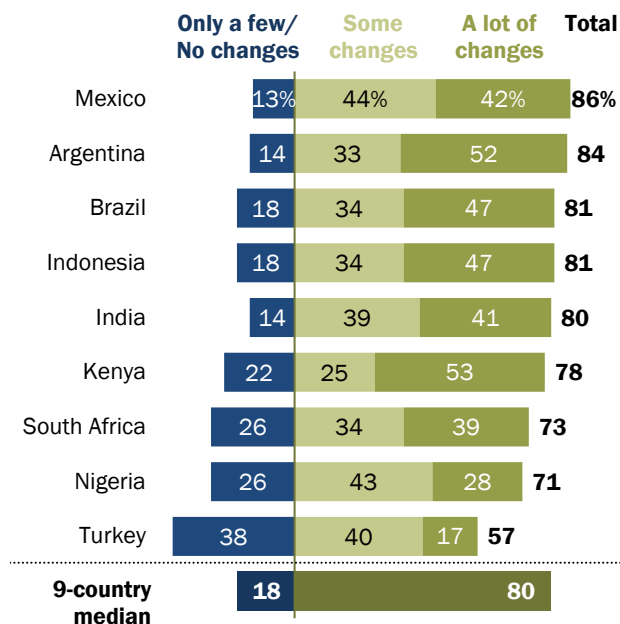
And most – a median of 62% – express confidence in the international community’s ability to significantly reduce the effects of climate change. Seven-in-ten adults or more in India, Indonesia and Kenya have at least some confidence that the actions of the international community will reduce effects of climate change. But around half or fewer agree in Argentina, Mexico and Turkey.

One major international actor is the United Nations, which has been [targeting environmental issues](#) since the 1970s. In six of the nine middle-income countries surveyed, people with a [favorable view of the UN](#) are more likely than those with an unfavorable view to have confidence in actions taken by the international community.

Related: [United Nations seen favorably by many across 25 countries](#)

Majorities are willing to make lifestyle changes to help reduce the effects of climate change

% who would be willing to make ___ to how they live and work to help reduce the effects of global climate change



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

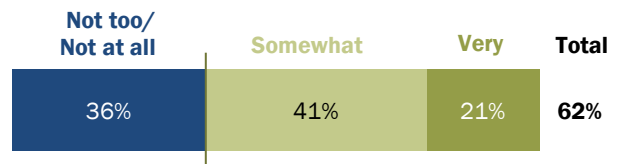
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We also asked people which factor should matter more in deciding a country's responsibility to address climate change: its wealth or its carbon emissions. A 59% median say carbon emissions are the more important consideration. On balance, this is the most common view in every country except Turkey, where opinion is divided.

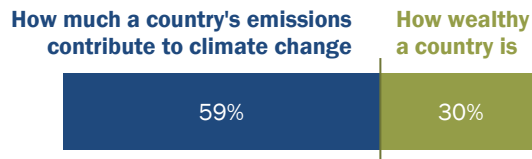
People in middle-income countries are confident that the international community can reduce the effects of climate change ...

% who are ___ confident that actions taken by the international community will significantly reduce the effects of global climate change



... and most say a country's carbon emissions should influence how much it does to address the issue

% who say ___ should matter more in deciding how much a country does to address global climate change



Note: Percentages are medians based on nine middle-income countries (Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa and Turkey). Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Young adults more willing to make lifestyle changes to reduce climate change

Age is a factor in views of the impact of climate change and how to handle it. Across most of the nine middle-income countries, younger people (ages 18 to 34) are more likely than older people (ages 50 and older) to say they would be willing to make some or a lot of changes to the way they live and work to help reduce the effects of climate change.

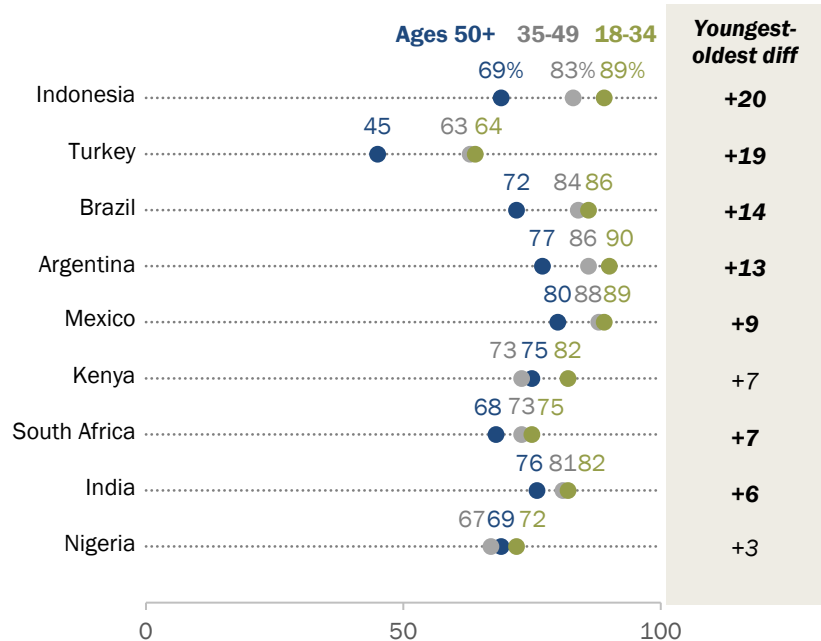
Young adults in India, Indonesia, Turkey and Mexico are also more likely than older people to be concerned that climate change will harm them in their lifetime.

(In India, older adults were less likely to provide a response on both questions.)

In five countries, younger people are more likely than older people to say the amount a country contributes to carbon emissions should matter more than how wealthy a country is in deciding what to do to address climate change, though older adults in these countries are less likely to provide an answer.

Younger adults especially willing to make changes to their lives to curb effects of climate change

% who would be willing to make **a lot of/some changes** to how they live and work to help reduce the effects of global climate change, by age



Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**. In India, older adults were less likely than younger adults to offer a response.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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1. Impact of climate change

- A median of 74% of adults across nine middle-income countries say global climate change is **affecting the area where they live** at least somewhat.
- Large majorities are concerned that global climate change will **harm them personally at some point** during their lifetime.
- **Droughts and water shortages are the greatest concern** in nearly all countries surveyed. Since 2015, people in several countries have grown more concerned about droughts and rising sea levels but less concerned about floods and intense storms.

Do people see climate change affecting their area?

A median of 74% across nine middle-income countries say global climate change is affecting the area where they live at least somewhat, while 24% say it doesn't impact their area much or at all.

In each of the nine countries surveyed, about six-in-ten adults or more say climate change is affecting their area at least some. More than half in the three Latin American countries surveyed say climate change affects their community *a great deal*, including about six-in-ten in Argentina (63%) and Brazil (62%).

Since 2019, the share who say their area is affected a great deal has risen 12 points in Brazil (from 50% to 62%) and 7 points in India (from 28% to 35%). These are the only two countries where trend data is available.

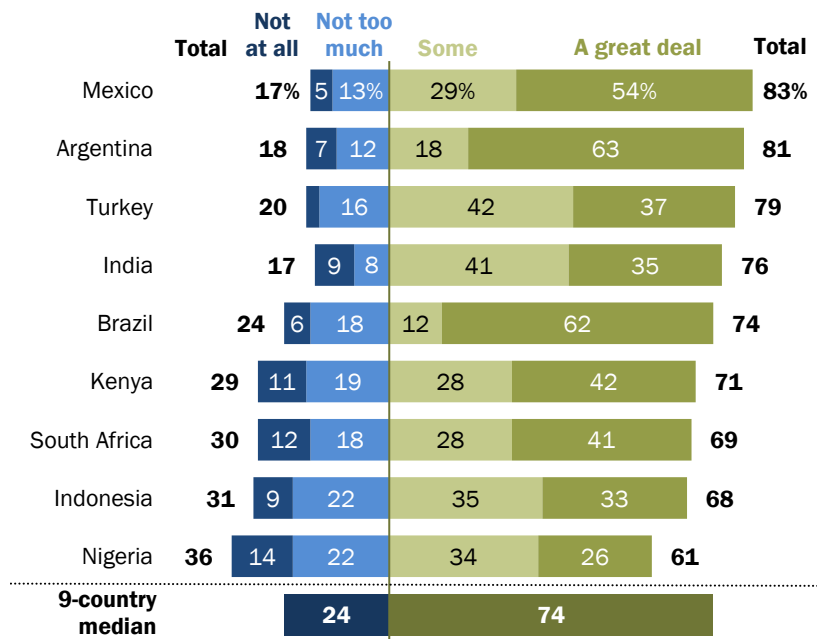
In India, Indonesia and Mexico, those with at least an upper secondary education are more likely than those with a lower secondary education or less to say their local area is affected at least some. (In India, those with less education are less likely to offer an opinion.)

Perception of local effects relates to views of climate change as a personal, global threat

In all nine countries, those who say climate change is affecting their area are much more likely than those who don't to be very concerned about it causing personal harm. For instance,

Majorities in 9 middle-income countries say climate change affects their local community

% who say global climate change is affecting the area where they live ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Argentines who say they live in an impacted area are more than twice as likely as those who do not to be worried about personal harm from climate change (71% vs. 32%).

Additionally, those who say their local community is affected are especially likely to [view climate change as a major global threat](#). For example, 67% of Nigerians who say their area is affected view climate change as a major threat, compared with 36% of those who don't see such effects in their area. The same is true in all other countries surveyed, including differences of similar size among Argentines (86% vs. 55%) and Mexicans (79% vs. 49%).

Related: [Views of climate change as a global threat](#)

Concern about personal harm from climate change

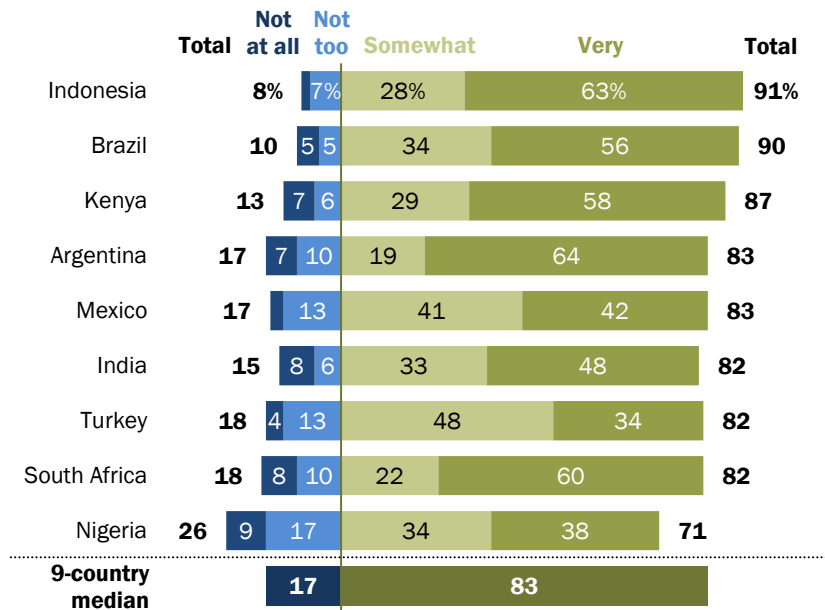
Most adults in nine middle-income countries are very or somewhat concerned that global climate change will harm them personally at some point in their lifetime. For instance, 90% of adults or more in Brazil and Indonesia express this concern.

And majorities in Argentina, Brazil, Indonesia, Kenya and South Africa are *very* concerned about personal harm from global climate change.

Nigeria has the lowest share of adults expressing personal concern about climate change. Still, roughly seven-in-ten share this view.

Large majorities in middle-income countries are concerned climate change will harm them personally

% who are ___ concerned that global climate change will harm them personally at some point during their lifetime



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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In 2021, we asked people in 17 high-income countries many of the same questions in this report. For more, read ["In Response to Climate Change, Citizens in Advanced Economies Are Willing To Alter How They Live and Work."](#)

Views over time

Since we first asked in 2015, concern about personal harm from climate change has declined in some middle-income countries and increased in others.

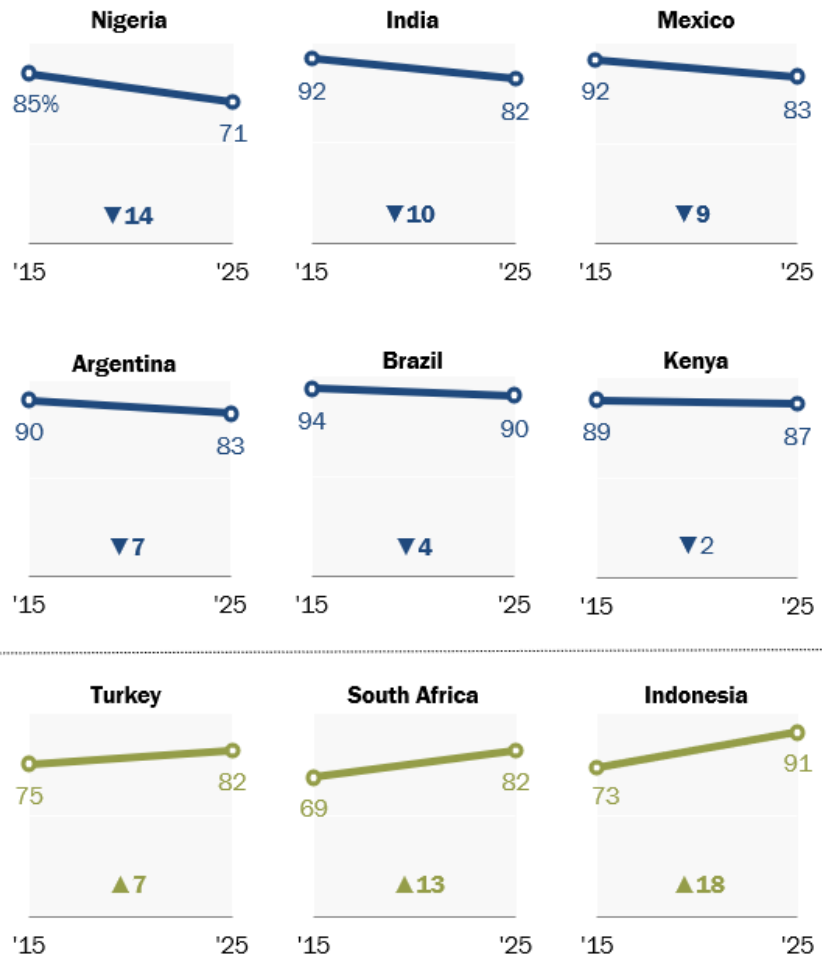
Fewer adults in Nigeria, India, Mexico, Argentina and Brazil are worried about this now than they were a decade ago. For instance, 83% of Mexicans are concerned about personal harm from climate change in their lifetime, down 9 points from 92% in 2015.

But in Turkey, South Africa and Indonesia, concern about personal harm from climate change has grown over the past decade. For example, 91% of Indonesians are very or somewhat concerned about this, up 18 points since 2015.

In Kenya, attitudes have remained more stable: 87% of Kenyans now express concern about personal harm from climate change, comparable to the 89% who felt this way a decade ago.

Concern about personal harm from climate change has decreased in some countries but remains high

*% who are **very/somewhat concerned** that global climate change will harm them personally at some point in their lifetime, by year*



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

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Views by age

In India, Indonesia, Mexico and Turkey, younger adults are more likely than those ages 50 and older to be concerned about global climate change harming them personally. For instance, 86% of Mexican adults under 35 express this concern, compared with 77% of their older counterparts. (In India, older adults were less likely to answer the question.)

Concern over possible environmental effects of climate change

We asked people which of four possible effects of climate change concerns them most. Across the nine middle-income countries surveyed, a median of 47% point to droughts or water shortages, 21% say long periods of unusually hot weather, 19% say floods or intense storms, and 7% say rising sea levels.

Droughts or water shortages are the top concern in all countries except Indonesia and Nigeria, where that response is statistically tied with hot weather. Worry about droughts is highest in Mexico and Turkey, where about seven-in-ten adults or more name this as their top concern.

The share naming long periods of unusually hot weather as their top concern is highest in Nigeria (34%) and lowest in Turkey and Mexico (9% and 12%). And the shares pointing to floods or intense storms range from 30% in South Africa to 4% in Mexico.

Rising sea levels are the fourth-most common concern in the majority of countries surveyed. The share citing this as the thing that worries them most is highest in Indonesia (14%).

Droughts considered a top climate concern across middle-income countries polled

% who say each of the following possible effects of global climate change concerns them the most

	Most common concern	2nd-most common	3rd-most common	4th-most common
Mexico	79 Droughts	12 Hot weather	5 Rising sea levels*	4 Floods or storms
Turkey	73 Droughts	12 Floods or storms*	9 Hot weather*	5 Rising sea levels
Kenya	62 Droughts	18 Hot weather*	16 Floods or storms	4 Rising sea levels
Brazil	49 Droughts	24 Hot weather	16 Floods or storms	9 Rising sea levels
Argentina	47 Droughts	26 Floods or storms	17 Hot weather	9 Rising sea levels
India	41 Droughts	26 Hot weather	19 Floods or storms	8 Rising sea levels
South Africa	40 Droughts	30 Floods or storms	21 Hot weather	7 Rising sea levels
Indonesia	36 Droughts*	26 Hot weather*	24 Floods or storms	14 Rising sea levels
Nigeria	34 Hot weather*	26 Droughts*	20 Floods or storms	4 Rising sea levels**

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

** In Nigeria, significantly more people volunteered “None of these” or did not provide a response than said rising sea levels.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Views over time

Concerns about droughts and water shortages – the most common response in many countries surveyed – have shifted in some places since 2015.¹ In Turkey, for example, 73% today say droughts worry them most, up from 35% in 2015. The share saying this has declined, however, in Brazil and India. A decade ago, nearly eight-in-ten Brazilians (78%) said droughts were their top concern, but today it's only about half (49%).

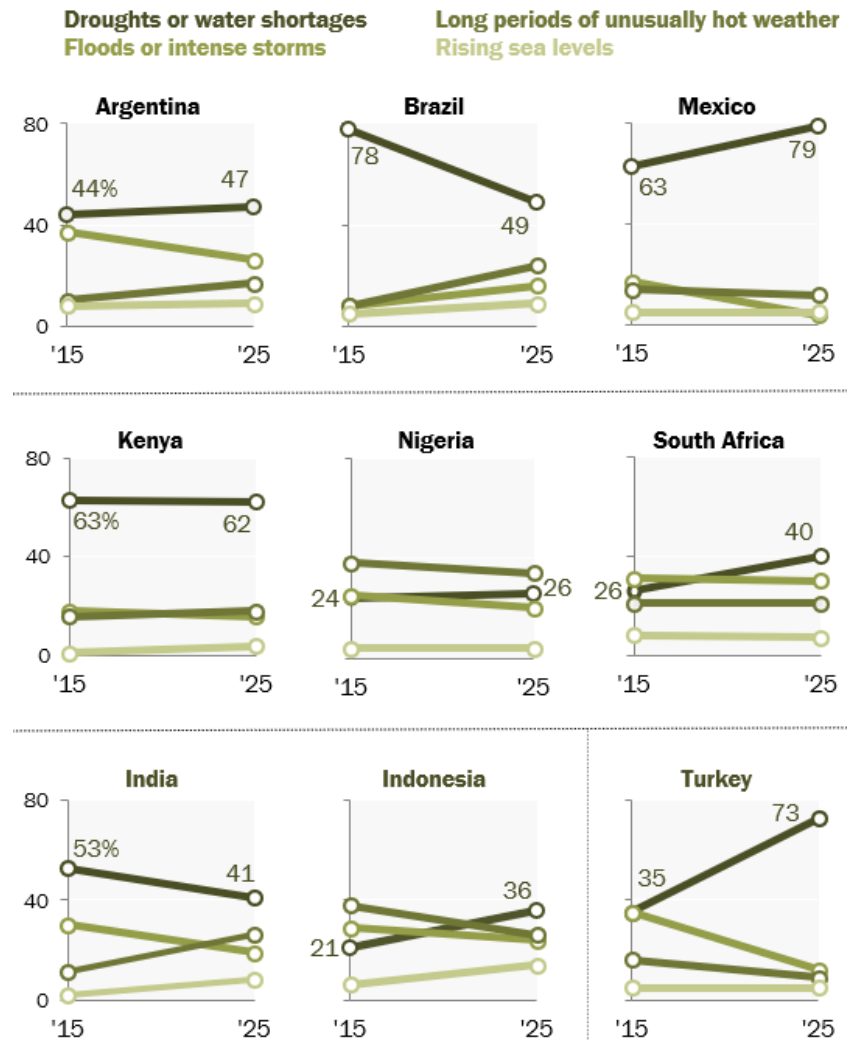
The shares most worried about long periods of unusually hot weather – the second-most common response in some countries – have also changed in a few places over the past decade, rising substantially in Brazil (+16 points), India (+15) and Argentina (+7), but falling in Indonesia (-12) and Turkey (-7). Concerns about periods of hot weather are unchanged in Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria and South Africa.

Similarly, concerns about rising sea levels have become

more common in Indonesia (+8 points), India (+6), Brazil (+4) and Kenya (+3) since 2015. NASA

Over the past decade, concerns about droughts and water shortages as an effect of climate change have shifted in several countries

% who say each of the following possible effects of global climate change concerns them the most, by year



Note: Refer to the topline for the full wording of the four items asked in each year.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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¹ In 2015, the response option "Floods or intense storms" was fielded as "Severe weather, like floods or intense storms" and respondents could volunteer "Climate change does not exist." Additionally, the 2015 question included a volunteered "Climate change does not exist" category that was not included in the 2025 survey. Refer to the [topline](#) for full question wording and response options.

models indicate that coastal cities in these countries are at risk of increased flooding as a result of rising sea levels.

Lastly, concerns about floods or intense storms have fallen significantly in Turkey (-23 points) and Mexico (-13) – two countries where concerns about droughts have risen – as well as in Argentina and India. Opinion has not shifted much in Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria or South Africa.

2. Dealing with climate change

- Across nine middle-income countries surveyed, **majorities of adults say they would be willing to make changes to how they live and work** to help reduce the effects of climate change. Younger people and those with more education are particularly likely to say this.
- A median of 62% are confident that actions taken by the international community will significantly reduce the effects of global climate change.
- Most adults surveyed say that a country's carbon emissions, as opposed to its wealth, is the more important factor in deciding how much that country should do to address global climate change.

Are people willing to change their lifestyle?

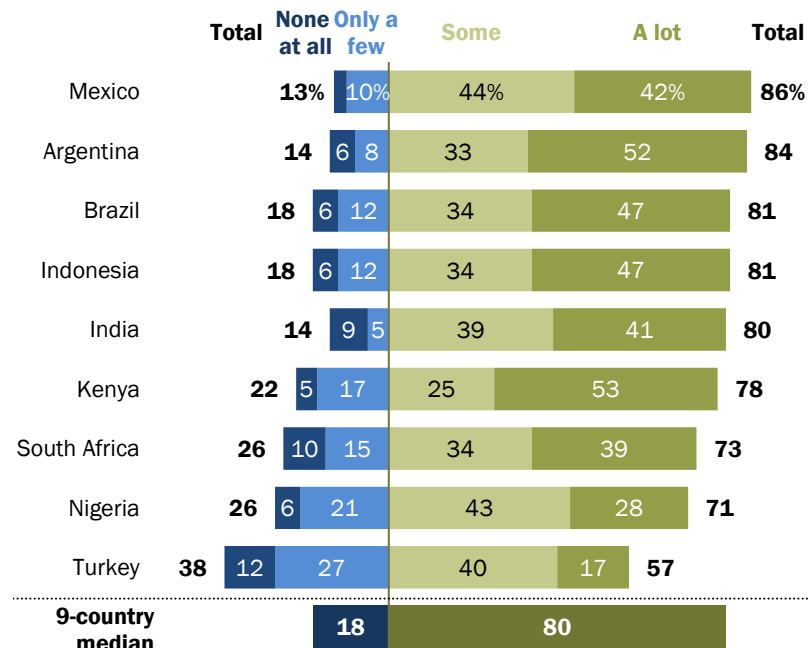
Most adults surveyed are willing to change their lifestyles to combat the effects of climate change. A median of 80% of adults across nine countries surveyed say they would be willing to make at least some changes to how they live and work to help reduce these effects.

Furthermore, around half of adults in Kenya (53%), Argentina (52%), Brazil (47%) and Indonesia (47%) would be willing to make *a lot* of changes.

Turks are the least likely to express such willingness, though a majority still do: 57% would be willing to make at least some changes to their lifestyles to help reduce the effects of climate change, including 17% who say they would be willing to make *a lot* of changes.

Majorities across middle-income countries are willing to make lifestyle changes to reduce climate change

% who would be willing to make ___ (of) changes to how they live and work to help reduce the effects of climate change



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Views by age

Younger adults are more likely than older adults in most of the middle-income countries surveyed to say they would be willing to make at least some changes to their lifestyle to help reduce the effects of climate change.

For example, around two-thirds of Turks ages 18 to 34 would make at least some changes, compared with fewer than half of Turks ages 50 and older (64% vs. 45%).

Views by education

In almost every country, adults with at least an upper secondary education are more likely than those with less education to say they would make at least some changes to their lifestyle to reduce the effects of climate change. Still, large shares in both groups say they would be willing to do this.

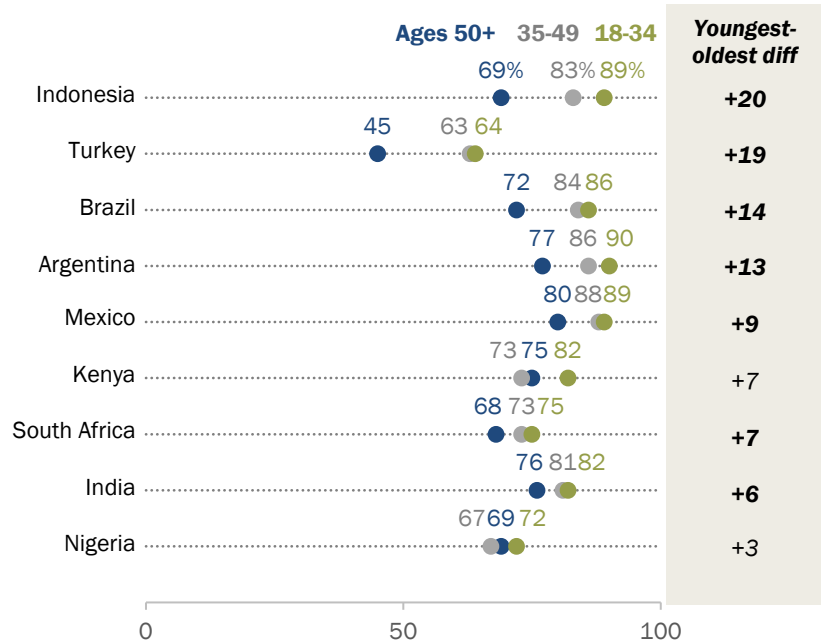
For instance, 87% of Brazilians with an upper secondary education or more would be willing to make such changes, compared with 72% among those who have less education. (In some countries, including Brazil, those with less education were less likely to answer the question.)

Views by concern about personal harm from climate change

Adults who are concerned that climate change will hurt them personally are more likely to say they are willing to make changes to how they live and work to reduce the effects of climate change.

In several countries, younger adults are more willing than older adults to make lifestyle changes to reduce the effects of climate change

% who would be willing to make **a lot of/some changes** to how they live and work to help reduce the effects of global climate change, by age



Note: Statistically significant differences are in **bold**. In India, older adults were less likely than younger adults to offer a response.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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In some places, however, most of those who are *not very* or *not at all* concerned about personal harm from climate change are still willing to make at least some changes to their lives to combat its effects. This includes majorities of adults who are not concerned about personal harm in Mexico (70%), India (60%) and Kenya (60%).

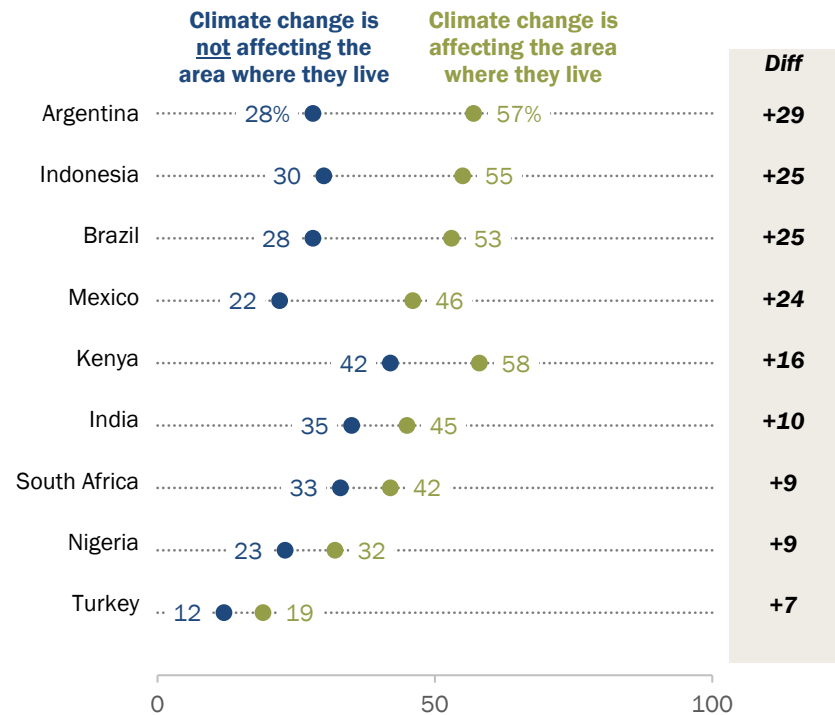
Views among those who say climate change is affecting their area

In all nine countries, those who say climate change is affecting the area where they live are more likely to say they are willing to make *a lot* of changes to how they live and work.

For example, in Argentina, those who say climate change is affecting their local community are more likely than their counterparts to say they would make a lot of changes (57% vs. 28%). Gaps exceeding 20 points are also seen in Indonesia (+25), Brazil (+25) and Mexico (+24).

Those who say their community is affected by climate change are more willing to make a lot of changes to their lifestyle

% who are willing to make **a lot of changes** to the way they work and live to help reduce the effects of climate change, among those who say ...



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Confidence in actions of the international community

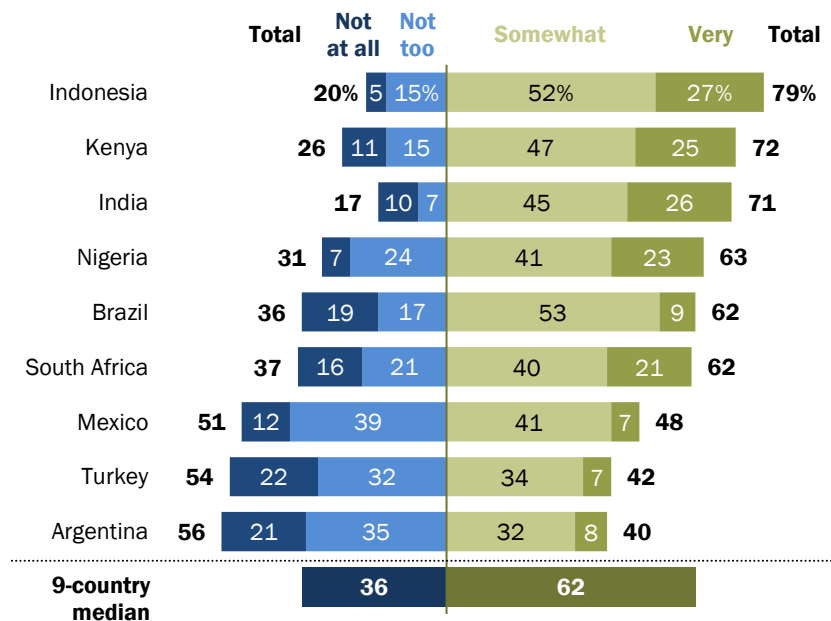
The share of adults who are confident that actions taken by the international community will significantly reduce the effects of global climate change varies widely across the nine middle-income countries surveyed.

In six of the nine countries surveyed, a majority of adults express confidence. For instance, seven-in-ten adults or more in Indonesia, Kenya and India are confident that actions taken by the global community will significantly decrease the impacts of climate change, including about a quarter of adults in these countries who are *very* confident.

But in Argentina, Mexico and Turkey, fewer than half voice confidence. For example, 42% of Turks are confident, including just 7% who are *very* confident.

In most countries polled – but not all – there is confidence in the international community’s ability to address climate change

% who are ___ confident that actions taken by the international community will significantly reduce the effects of global climate change



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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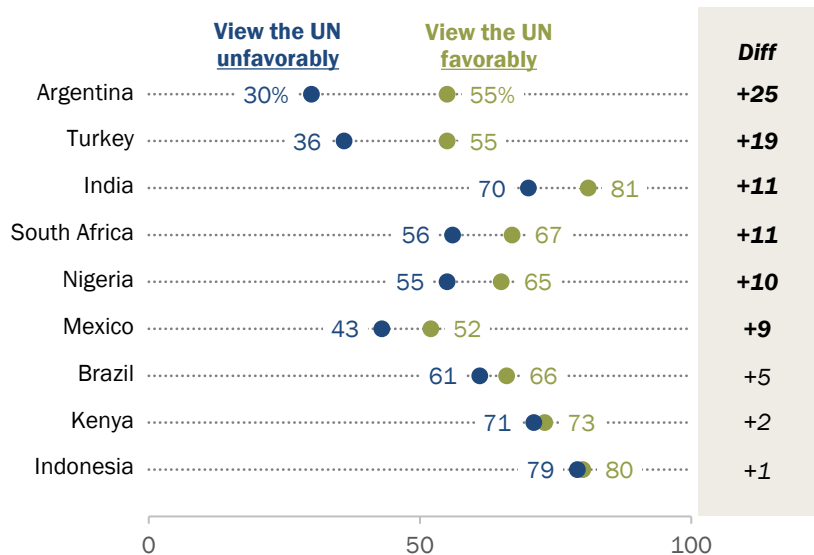
Views by UN favorability

One major international actor is the United Nations, which has been [targeting environmental issues](#) since the 1970s. In six of the nine countries surveyed, people with a [favorable view of the UN](#) are more likely than others to have confidence that actions taken by the international community will reduce the effects of climate change.

For instance, 55% of Argentines with a favorable view of the UN are confident in actions from the global community, compared with 30% of those with an unfavorable view. (In India, people with an unfavorable view of the UN were less likely to answer the question.)

Favorable views of the UN linked to confidence that actions of the global community will reduce the effects of climate change

*% who are **very/somewhat confident** that actions taken by the international community will significantly reduce the effects of global climate change, by favorability of the United Nations*



Note: Statistically significant changes are in **bold**. In India, those with an unfavorable view of the UN were less likely than those with a favorable view to offer a response.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Which should determine a country's responsibility for climate action: its wealth or its emissions?

Across nine middle-income countries, people are more likely to say that a country's carbon emissions should matter more than its wealth in deciding how much it should do to address global climate change.

In seven nations, at least half express this view. Turks are more divided: 46% say a country's carbon emissions should matter more, while 43% say national wealth should matter more.

Indians are about as likely to not answer the question (33%) as they are to say a country's wealth should matter more in deciding how much it does to address climate change (30%).

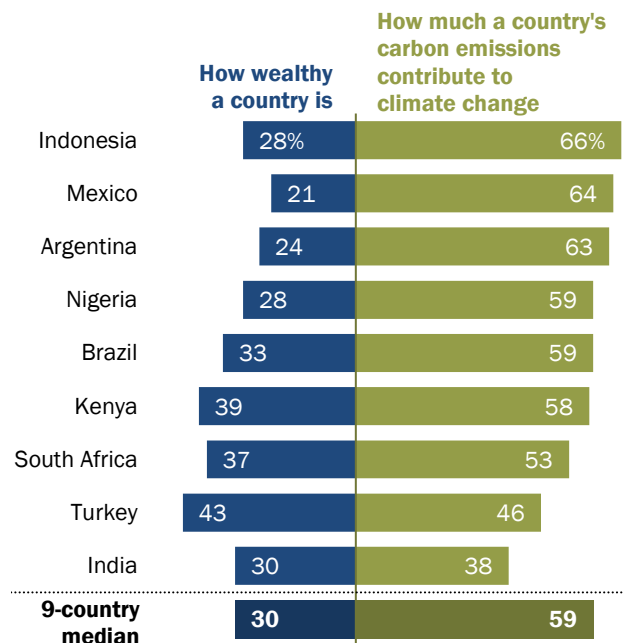
Views by age

In some countries, younger adults are more likely than older adults to say carbon emissions should matter more than national wealth in deciding how much a country should do to address climate change.

For example, 74% of Indonesians ages 18 to 34 say carbon emissions are the more important factor, compared with 58% of those ages 50 and older. (In many countries, including Indonesia, older adults were less likely to answer the question.)

Most surveyed say carbon emissions are more important than wealth in deciding national responsibility for climate action

% who say ___ should matter more in deciding how much a country does to address global climate change



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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Appendix: Political categorization

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

In countries where multiple political parties govern in coalition (as is the case in many European countries), survey respondents who indicate support for any party in the coalition were grouped together. In Germany, for example, where the Social Democratic Party governed with Alliance 90/The Greens at the time of the 2025 survey, supporters of either party were grouped together. In countries where different political parties control the executive and legislative branches of government, the party holding the executive branch was considered the governing party.

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

The table below outlines the governing political parties in each survey country.

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

Political categorization

Country	Governing political party (or parties)
Argentina	La Libertad Avanza/Libertarian Party
Australia	Australian Labor Party (ALP)
Brazil	Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB), Brazilian Socialist Party (PSB), Communist Party of Brazil (PCdoB), Democratic Labour Party (PDT), Green Party (PV), Labour Party of Brazil (Avante), Social Democratic Party (PSD), Socialism and Liberty Party (PSOL), Solidarity (SD), Sustainability Network (REDE), Workers' Party (PT)
Canada	Liberal Party
France	Democratic Movement (MoDem), Horizons, Radical Party, Renaissance, The Republicans (LR), Union of Democrats and Independents (UDI)
Germany	Alliance 90/The Greens, Social Democratic Party (SPD)
Greece	New Democracy (ND)
Hungary	Christian Democratic People's Party (KDNP), Fidesz
India	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Janata Dal (Secular) (JD(S)), Janata Dal (United) (JD(U)), Nationalist Congress Party, Shiv Sena, Telegu Desham Party (TDP)
Indonesia	Democratic Party, Great Indonesia Movement Party (Gerindra), National Awakening Party (PKB), National Mandate Party (PAN), Party of Functional Groups (Golkar)
Israel	Guardians of the Sephardim (Shas), Likud, New Hope, Noam, Religious Zionist Party, United Torah Judaism (Yahadut Ha'tora)
Italy	Brothers of Italy, Forward Italy, Lega, Us Moderates (NM)
Japan	Komeito, Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)
Kenya	Amani National Congress (ANC), Forum for the Restoration of Democracy – Kenya (FORD-Kenya), United Democratic Alliance (UDA)
Mexico	Ecologist Green Party of Mexico (PVEM), Labor Party (PT), National Regeneration Movement (Morena)
Netherlands	Farmer-Citizen Movement (BBB), New Social Contract (NSC), Party for Freedom (PVV), People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD)
Nigeria	All Progressives Congress (APC)
Poland	Civic Platform (PO), The Greens (PZ), The Left, Modern (Nowoczesna), Poland 2050, Polish Initiative (iPL), Polish People's Party (PSL)
South Africa	African National Congress (ANC), Democratic Alliance (DA), Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), Freedom Front Plus (FF+/VF+), United Democratic Movement (UDM), Pan Africanist Congress (PAC)
South Korea	People Power Party (PPP)
Spain	Catalunya en Comú, Commitment Coalition (Compromís), Movimiento Sumar (SMR), Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), United Left (IU)
Sweden	Christian Democrats, Liberals, Moderate Party
Turkey	Justice and Development Party (AKP)
United Kingdom	Labour Party
United States	Republican Party

Note: Only parties represented in the federal government are shown.

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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, Brazil, Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa and Turkey.
- Ideology was not asked about in India, Indonesia or Kenya.

Education

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

Middle-income countries

Countries are classified as 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](#).

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Topline questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey
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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.
- Combined totals are based on unrounded topline figures. We changed rounding procedures in 2024, so results published prior to 2024 may not match exactly to current releases.
- 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.