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Representative Democracy Remains a Popular Ideal, but People Around the World Are Critical of How It's Working

Many say their country would be better off if more women, people from poor backgrounds and young adults held elective office

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How we did this

This Pew Research Center analysis focuses on public opinion of democracy and political representation in 24 countries in North America, Europe, the Middle East, the Asia-Pacific region, sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. Satisfaction with democracy is examined in the context of long-term trend data. The report also explores views of nondemocratic systems of government. This is the first year since 2019 that the Global Attitudes Survey has included countries from Africa and Latin America due to [the coronavirus outbreak](#).

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

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

In Israel, the survey was conducted from March 15 to April 24, 2023, before Hamas' attack on Israel on Oct. 7, 2023, and the start of the Israel-Hamas war.

Several countries have had national elections since this data was collected. Most recently, Indonesia held a general election in February 2024. Greece and Poland both held parliamentary elections, while Argentina, the Netherlands and Spain held general elections in 2023. In Nigeria, elections were held immediately before fieldwork began.

Throughout the report, we analyze attitudes by respondents' income and education. For income, we created lower, middle and higher income categories by splitting the respondents who provided this information into three roughly equal groups within each country.

To compare educational groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the UN's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).

- In India, Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa and Brazil, the lower education category is below secondary education and the higher category is secondary or above.
- The lower education category is secondary education or below and the higher category is postsecondary or above in Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, the UK, Australia, Japan, South Korea, Israel, Argentina and Mexico.
- In the U.S., the lower education category is some college or below and the higher category is a college degree or more.

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

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Representative Democracy Remains a Popular Ideal, but People Around the World Are Critical of How It's Working

Many say their country would be better off if more women, people from poor backgrounds and young adults held elective office

The health of democracy has declined significantly in many nations over the past several years, but the concept of representative democracy continues to be popular among citizens across the globe.

Solid majorities in each of the 24 countries surveyed by Pew Research Center in 2023 describe representative democracy, or a democratic system where representatives elected by citizens decide what becomes law, as a somewhat or very good way to govern their country.

However, enthusiasm for this form of government has slipped in many nations since 2017. And the survey highlights significant criticisms of the way it's working. Across the countries included in the study:

- A median of 59% are **dissatisfied with how their democracy is functioning.**
- 74% think **elected officials don't care** what people like them think.
- 42% say **no political party in their country represents their views.**

What is a median?

Throughout this report, 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.

What – or who – would make representative democracy work better?

Many say policies in their country would improve if more elected officials were women, people from poor backgrounds and young adults.

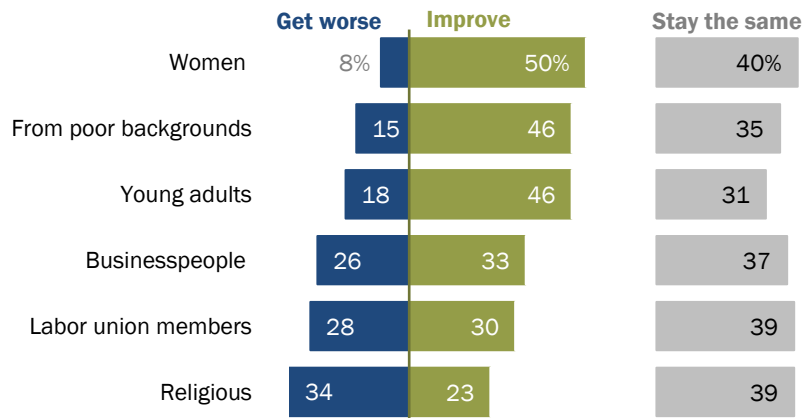
Electing more women is especially popular among women, and voting more young people into office is particularly popular among those under age 40.

Views are more mixed on the impact of electing more businesspeople and labor union members.

Overall, there is less enthusiasm for having more elected officials who are religious, although the idea is relatively popular in several middle-income nations (Argentina, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria and South Africa, as defined by the [World Bank](#)).

Many around the world say policies would improve if more women, people from poor backgrounds and young adults were in office

% who say policies in their country would ___ if more elected officials were ...



Note: Percentages are medians based on 24 countries. "Labor union members" not asked in Japan. Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41 a-f.

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For this report, we surveyed 30,861 people in 24 countries from Feb. 20 to May 22, 2023. **In addition to this overview, the report includes chapters on:**

- [Attitudes toward different types of government systems](#)
- [Views about political representation](#)
- [Impact of electing more officials from different backgrounds](#)
- [Satisfaction with democracy and ratings for specific leaders and parties](#)

Read some of the report's key findings below.

How do views of democracy stack up against nondemocratic approaches?

Even though most people believe **representative democracy** is a good way to govern, many are open to other forms of government as well.

Direct democracy – a system where citizens, rather than elected officials, vote directly on major issues – is also viewed favorably by majorities in nearly all countries polled.

In most countries, **expert rule** – in which experts, not elected officials, make key decisions – is also a popular alternative.

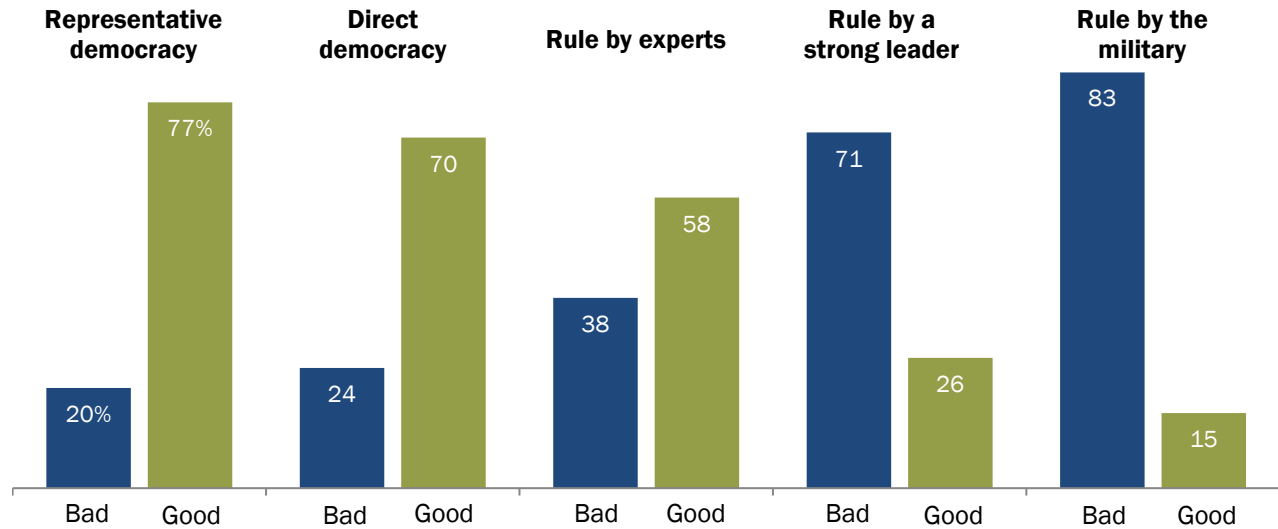
And there is notable support for more authoritarian models of government.

In 13 countries, a quarter or more of those surveyed think a system in which a **strong leader** can make decisions without interference from parliament or the courts is a good form of government. In four of the eight middle-income nations in the study, at least half of respondents express this view.

Even **military rule** has its supporters, including about a third or more of the public in all eight middle-income countries. There is less support in high-income nations, although 17% say military rule could be a good system in Greece, Japan and the United Kingdom, and 15% hold this view in the United States.

Support for different types of government across 24 nations

% who say each of the following would be a **good/bad** way of governing their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. Percentages are medians based on 24 countries. Full question wording for political systems: Representative democracy, "A democratic system where representatives elected by citizens decide what becomes law"; Direct democracy, "A democratic system where citizens, not elected officials, vote directly on major national issues to decide what becomes law"; Rule by experts, "Experts, not elected officials, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country"; Rule by a strong leader, "A system in which a strong leader can make decisions without interference from [country-specific legislative body; e.g., parliament or Congress] or the courts"; Rule by the military, "The military rules the country."

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42a-e.

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Views on representative democracy

Strong support for representative democracy has declined in many nations since we last asked the question in 2017.

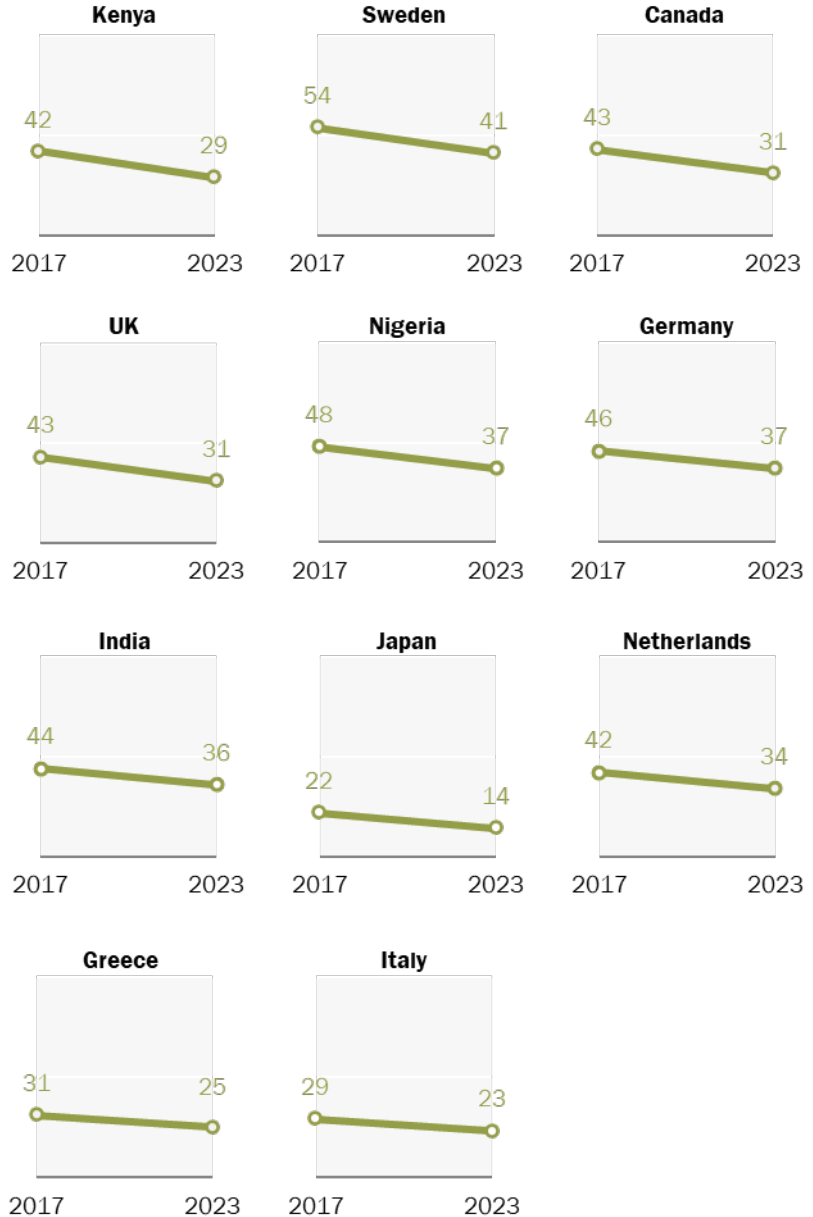
The share of the public describing representative democracy as a very good way to govern is down significantly in 11 of the 22 countries where data from 2017 is available (trends are not available in Australia and the U.S.).

For instance, 54% of Swedes said representative democracy was a very good approach in 2017, while just 41% hold this view today.

In contrast, strong support for representative democracy has risen significantly in three nations (Brazil, Mexico and Poland).

Fewer people now say representative democracy is a very good way to govern in many countries surveyed

% who say a system in which representatives elected by citizens decide what becomes law would be a **very good** way of governing their country



Note: Only statistically significant decreases shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42b.

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Views on autocratic leadership

Support for a government where a strong leader can make decisions without interference from courts or parliaments has increased in eight of 22 nations since 2017.

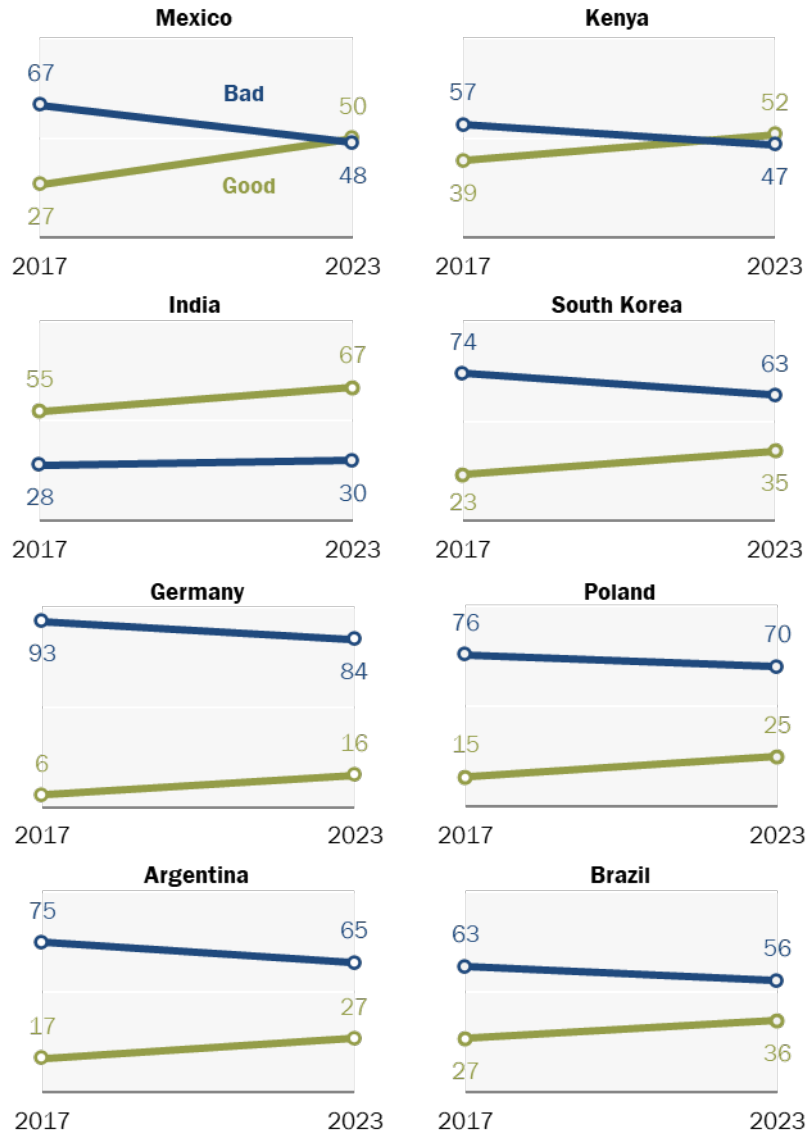
It is up significantly in all three Latin American nations polled, as well as in Kenya, India, South Korea, Germany and Poland.

Support for a strong leader model is especially common among people with less education and those with lower incomes.

People on the ideological right are often more likely than those on the left to support rule by a strong leader.

Support for rule by a strong leader has increased in 8 surveyed countries

% who say a system in which a strong leader can make decisions without interference from parliament or the courts would be a **good/bad** way of governing their country



Note: Only statistically significant increases in the share who say rule by a strong leader is a good way of governing shown. The name of the representative body in the question differs by country. For example, the question asks "Congress" in the U.S.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42c.

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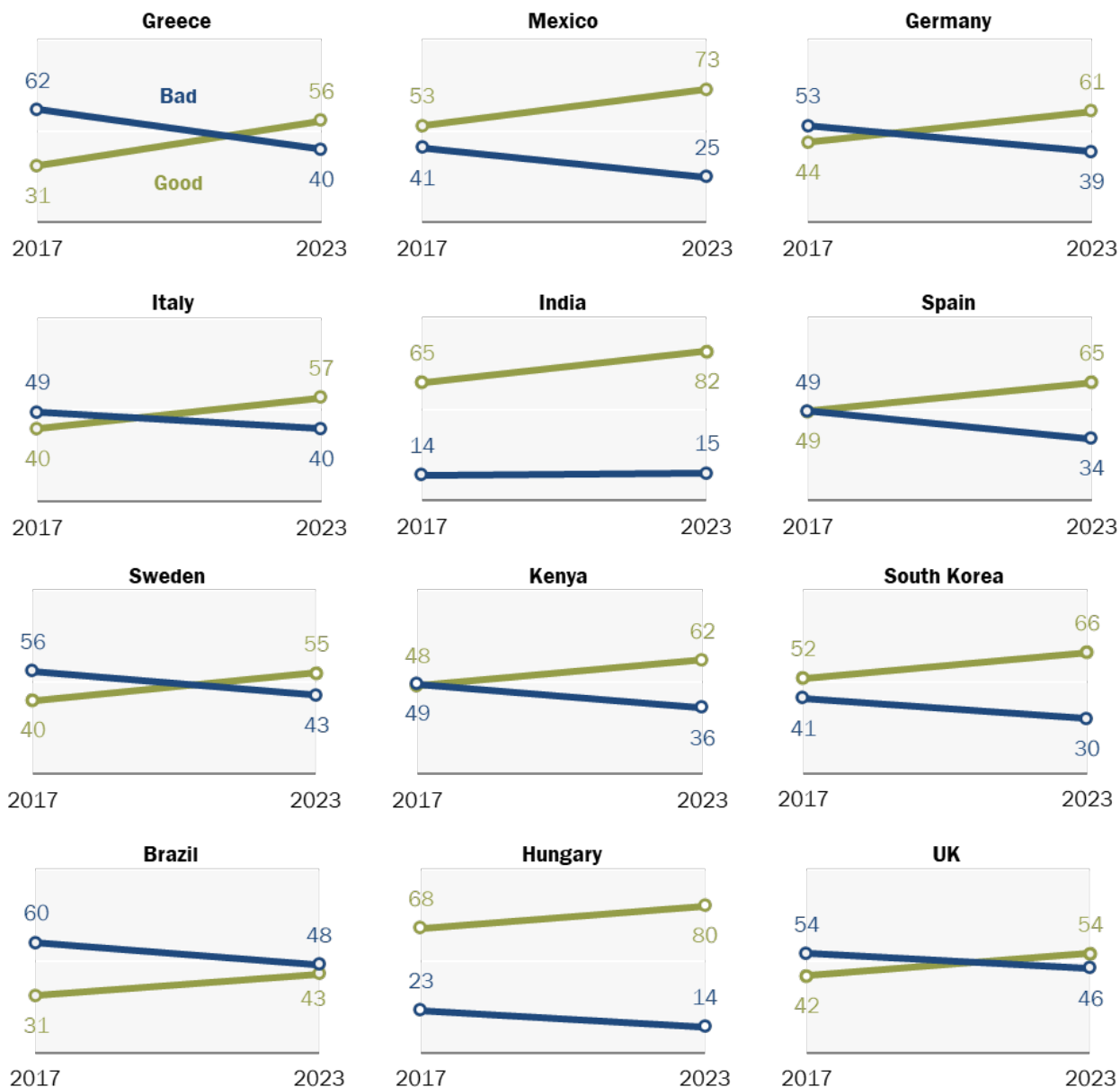
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Views on expert rule

Support for a system where experts, not elected officials, make key decisions is up significantly in most countries since 2017, and current views of this form of government may be tied at least in part to the [COVID-19 pandemic](#). For example, in the U.S., 59% of those who believe public health officials have done a good job of responding to the coronavirus outbreak think expert rule is a good system, compared with just 35% among those who say public health officials have done a bad job of dealing with the pandemic.

Support for rule by experts has grown in many countries surveyed since 2017

% who say a system in which experts, not elected officials, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country would be a **good/bad** way of governing their country



Note: The chart only shows the largest statistically significant increases in the share who say expert rule is a good way of governing. Differences also found in: Argentina, Canada, Indonesia, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland and South Africa.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42d.

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Widespread belief that elected officials are out of touch

One factor driving people's dissatisfaction with the way democracy is functioning is the belief that politicians are out of touch and disconnected from the lives of ordinary citizens.

In every country surveyed, people who feel politicians don't care about people like them are less satisfied with democracy.

Across 24 nations, a median of 74% say elected officials in their country don't care what people like them think.

At least half of those surveyed hold this view in all countries but one (Sweden). Opinions about elected officials are particularly negative in Argentina, Greece, Nigeria, Spain and the U.S., where at least eight-in-ten believe elected officials don't care what people like them think.

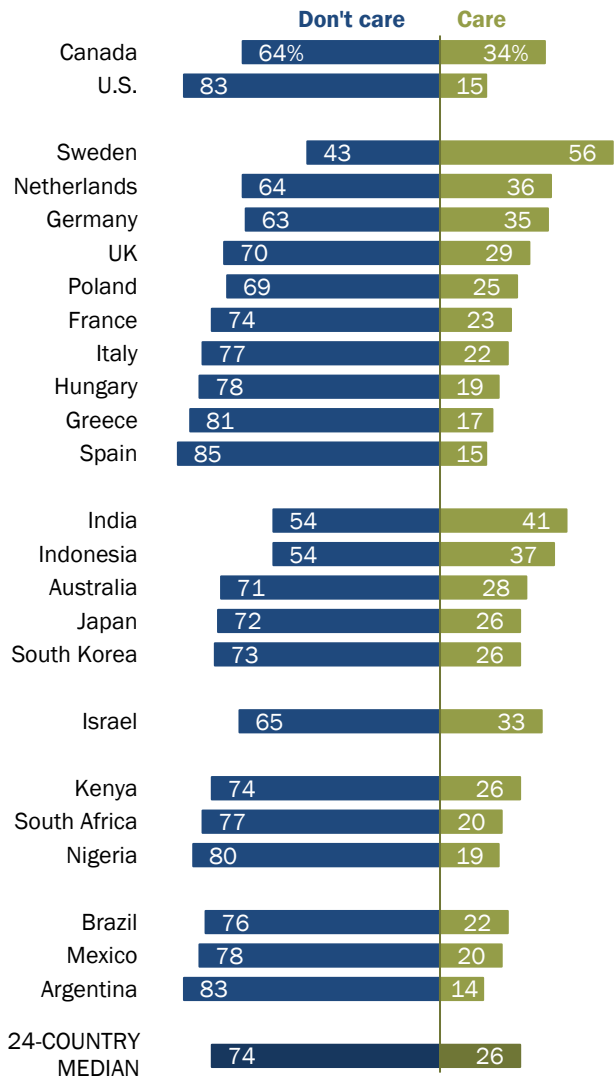
Many don't think political parties represent them

While a median of 54% across the 24 countries surveyed say there is at least one party that represents their views well, 42% say there is *no* party that represents their views.

Israelis, Nigerians and Swedes are the most likely to say at least one party represents their opinions – seven-in-ten or more express this view in each of these countries.¹ In contrast, about four-in-ten or fewer say this in Argentina,

Most do not believe elected officials care what people like them think

*% who say elected officials **care**/**don't care** what people like them think*



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q40.

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¹ Israel survey was conducted March 15-April 24, 2023, before Hamas' attack on Israel on Oct. 7 and the start of the Israel-Hamas war.

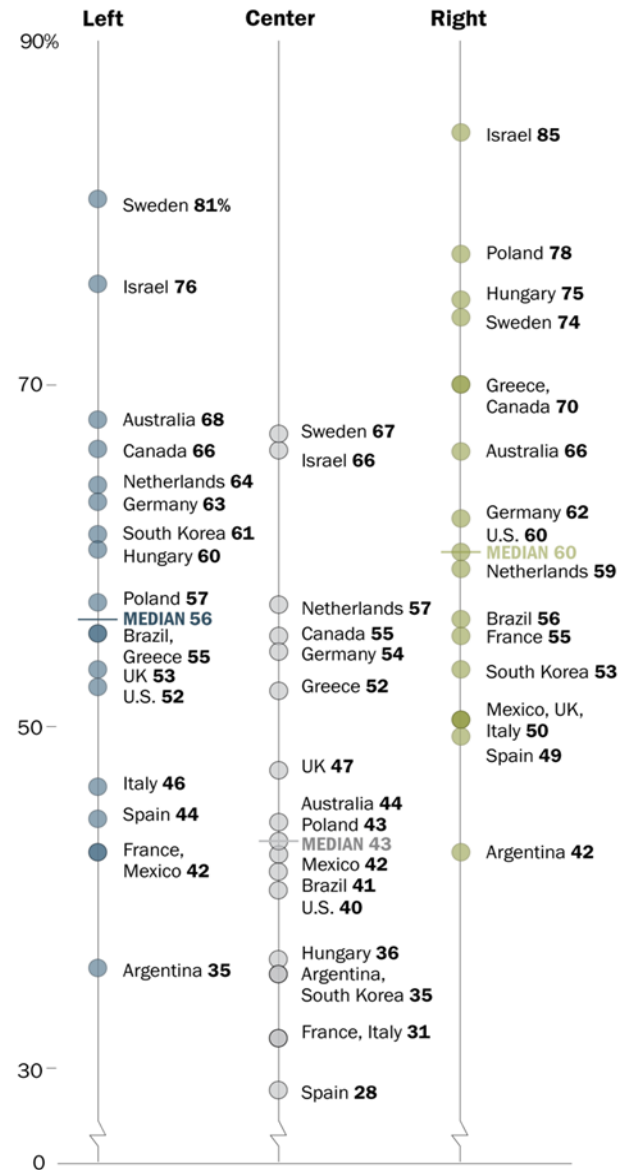
France, Italy and Spain. Americans are evenly divided on this question.

In 18 countries where we asked about ideology, people who place themselves in the center are especially likely to feel unrepresented. And in some countries, those on the right are particularly likely to say there is at least one party that represents their views.

The U.S. illustrates this pattern: 60% of American conservatives say there is a party that represents their opinions, compared with 52% of liberals and just 40% of moderates.

Those in the ideological center are least likely to feel represented by parties

% who say there is **at least one party** in their country that represents their views well, among those on the ideological ...



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

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q39.

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People rate their country's leaders, parties and overall state of democracy poorly

The survey asked respondents how well they feel democracy is working in their country, and it also asked them to rate major national leaders and parties. Opinions on these questions may have shifted since the survey was conducted in spring 2023, but the overall results provide a relatively grim picture of the political mood in many nations. (Refer to [Appendix A](#) for details about the specific leaders and parties we asked about.)

- There are only seven countries where half or more are satisfied with the way democracy is working.
- Among the 24 national leaders included on the survey, just 10 are viewed favorably by half or more of the public.
- Opposition leaders fare even worse – only six get favorable reviews.
- Across the countries polled, we asked about 87 different political parties. Just 21 get a positive rating.
- Opinions vary greatly across regions and countries, but to some extent, we see more positive views about leaders and parties in middle-income nations.

Satisfaction with democracy and views of political leaders and parties across 24 countries, as of spring 2023

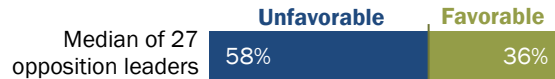
*% who are **satisfied/not satisfied** with the way democracy is working in their country*



*% who have a **favorable/unfavorable** view of the national leader*



*% who have a **favorable/unfavorable** view of their country's opposition leader(s)*



*% who have a **favorable/unfavorable** view of major political parties*



Note: Opposition leaders with 20% or higher "Don't know" responses were not included in the analysis. In some countries, respondents rated multiple opposition leaders. Respondents rated between two and six political parties in each country. Ratings of political parties were not asked in South Korea. Read Appendix A for leaders, opposition leaders and political parties included in each country.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q2, Q4a-d & Q9. "Representative Democracy Remains a Popular Ideal, but People Around the World Are Critical of How It's Working"

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How ideology relates to views of representation

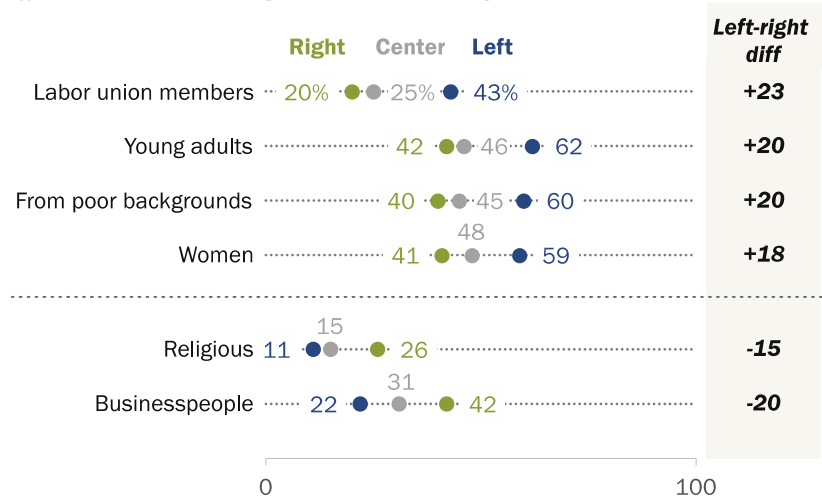
This report highlights significant ideological differences on many questions, including preferences regarding the characteristics of people who serve as elected officials.

Those on the political left are generally much more likely than those on the right to favor electing more labor union members, young adults, people from poor backgrounds and women.

Meanwhile, those on the right are more likely to say policies would improve if more religious people and businesspeople held elective office.

Ideological differences over what would improve representation

Median % who say policies in their country would **improve** if more elected officials were ___, among those on the ideological ...



Note: Percentages are medians based on 18 countries where ideology is asked. All differences shown are statistically significant. In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41a-f.

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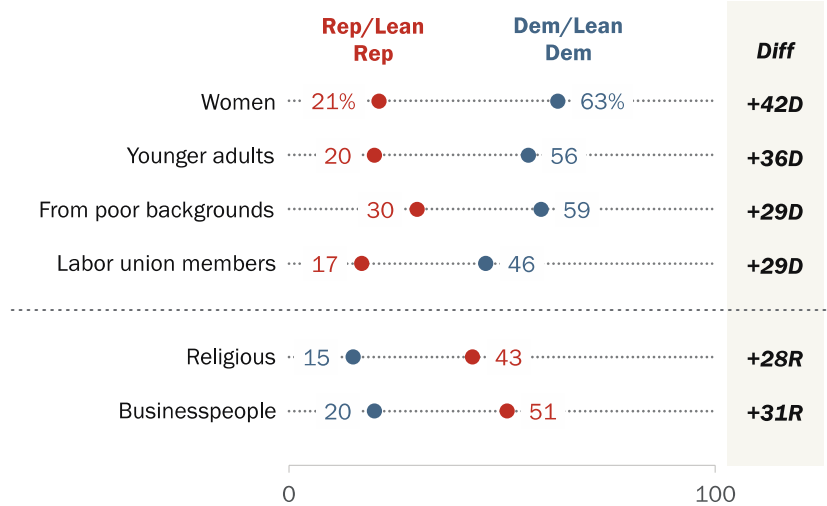
Ideological divisions on these topics are often especially sharp in the U.S. There are also very large partisan differences.

Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents are much more likely than Republicans and Republican leaners to favor having more women, young adults, people from poor backgrounds and labor union members in office.

Meanwhile, Republicans are more likely to endorse electing more religious people and businesspeople.

In the U.S., partisans prefer different demographic traits and backgrounds for elected officials

% of Americans who say policies in the U.S. would **improve** if more elected officials were ___, among ...



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41a-f.

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In their own words: Ideas for improving democracy

The survey also included the following open-ended question: **“What do you think would help improve the way democracy in this country is working?”** Respondents describe a wide variety of ideas for making democracy work better, but a few common themes emerge:

Improving political leadership: Respondents want politicians who are more responsive to the public’s needs, more attentive to the public’s voice, less corrupt and more competent. Many would also like political leaders to be more representative of their country’s population in terms of gender, age, race and other factors.

Government reform: Many believe improving democracy will require significant political reform in their country. Views about what reform should look like vary considerably, but suggestions include changing electoral systems, shifting the balance of power between institutions, and placing limits on how long politicians and judges can serve. In several countries, people express a desire for more direct democracy.

Expecting more from citizens: Respondents also emphasize that citizens have an important role to play in making democracy work better. They argue that citizens need to be more informed, engaged, tolerant and respectful of one another.

Improving the economy: Many people – and especially those in middle-income nations – emphasize the link between a healthy economy and a healthy democracy. Respondents mention creating jobs; curbing inflation; changing government spending priorities; and investing more in infrastructure, such as roads, hospitals, water, electricity and schools.

The full results of the open-ended question will be released in an upcoming Pew Research Center report. For a preview of some of the findings, read [“Who likes authoritarianism, and how do they want to change their government?”](#)

Additional reports and analyses

Pew Research Center regularly explores public attitudes toward democracy and related issues around the world. Check out some of our major publications on this topic from the past few years:

- [Majorities in most countries surveyed say social media is good for democracy](#) (February 2024)
- [Social Media Seen as Mostly Good for Democracy Across Many Nations, but U.S. is a Major Outlier](#) (December 2022)
- [Global Public Opinion in an Era of Democratic Anxiety](#) (December 2021)
- [Citizens in Advanced Economies Want Significant Changes to Their Political Systems](#) (October 2021)
- [Democratic Rights Popular Globally but Commitment to Them Not Always Strong](#) (February 2020)
- [European Public Opinion Three Decades After the Fall of Communism](#) (October 2019)

The Center also regularly examines U.S. public opinion on topics related to democracy. Some of the most recent releases include:

- [Tuning Out: Americans on the Edge of Politics](#) (January 2024)
- [Americans' Dismal Views of the Nation's Politics](#) (September 2023)

1. Attitudes toward different types of government systems

Respondents in 24 countries were asked about different forms of governance, including representative democracy, direct democracy, autocracy, technocracy and military rule.

- Majorities in every country polled say that a system in which **democratically elected representatives** decide what becomes law would be a good way to run their country.
- **Direct democracy** also receives widespread support.
- **Expert rule** is popular in many countries, and support has increased since the question was last asked in 2017.
- **Systems led by a strong leader or the military** are less popular options, although significant minorities – and in some cases, majorities – endorse these approaches.

Views on representative democracy

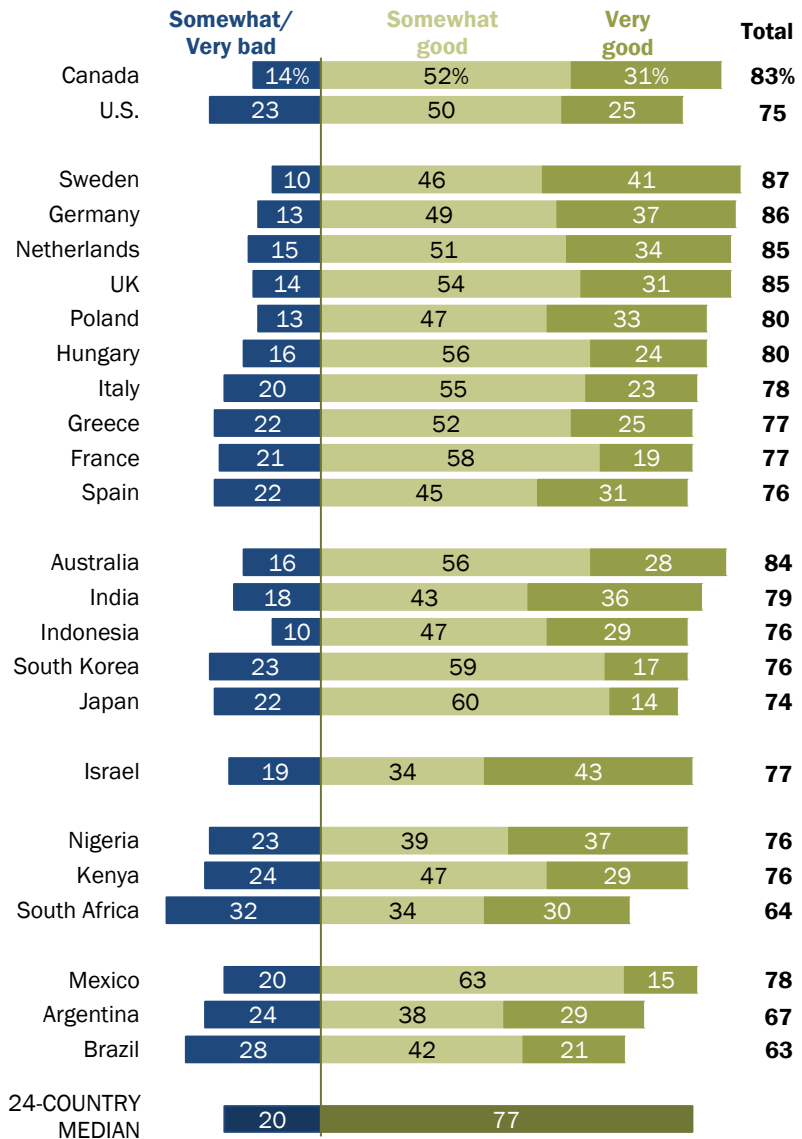
Elements of representative democracy are present in each of the countries surveyed. And although many express dissatisfaction with the way democracy is working in their country, majorities in all of these countries believe representative democracy to be a somewhat or very good form of governance.

Across the 24 nations polled, a median of 77% express support for representative democracy.

Despite frustration with the functioning of democracy, a median of only 20% believe that rule by elected representatives is a bad way to govern.

Widespread support for representative democracy across 24 countries surveyed

*% who say a democratic system where representatives elected by citizens decide what becomes law would be a **good/bad** way of governing their country*



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42b.

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Changes in views over time

The overall share of the public saying that democracy is a good system has held steady in most countries since 2017.

However, the share of respondents who say representative democracy is a *very* good way to govern has declined significantly in 10 of 22 countries where trends are available.

Factors related to views on representative democracy

Views of democracy, elected officials and parties: In most countries, those who report satisfaction with the functioning of democracy are more likely to say that representative democracy is a good system.

In 19 countries, this type of government is especially popular among respondents who think their views are represented by at least one party. And in half the countries surveyed, support for representative democracy is higher among those who believe elected representatives care about their opinions.

Economic situation: Opinions about the state of the economy are also related to views about representative democracy. Those who say their country's economic situation is good are more likely to support representative democracy in about half of the countries surveyed.

Income: In nine countries, people with higher incomes are more likely to say that this is a good way to govern than people with lower incomes.

Education: Those who have more education have more favorable views of representative democracy than those with less education in 11 countries.

Confidence in representative democracy has declined in several nations

*% who say a democratic system where representatives elected by citizens decide what becomes law would be a **very good** way of governing their country*

	2017 %	2023 %	Change
Sweden	54	41	▼ 13
Kenya	42	29	▼ 13
Canada	43	31	▼ 12
UK	43	31	▼ 12
Nigeria	48	37	▼ 11
Germany	46	37	▼ 9
India	44	36	▼ 8
Netherlands	42	34	▼ 8
Japan	22	14	▼ 8
Italy	29	23	▼ 6
Mexico	9	15	▲ 6
Poland	20	33	▲ 13
Brazil	8	21	▲ 13

Note: Only statistically significant changes over time are shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42b.

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Views on direct democracy

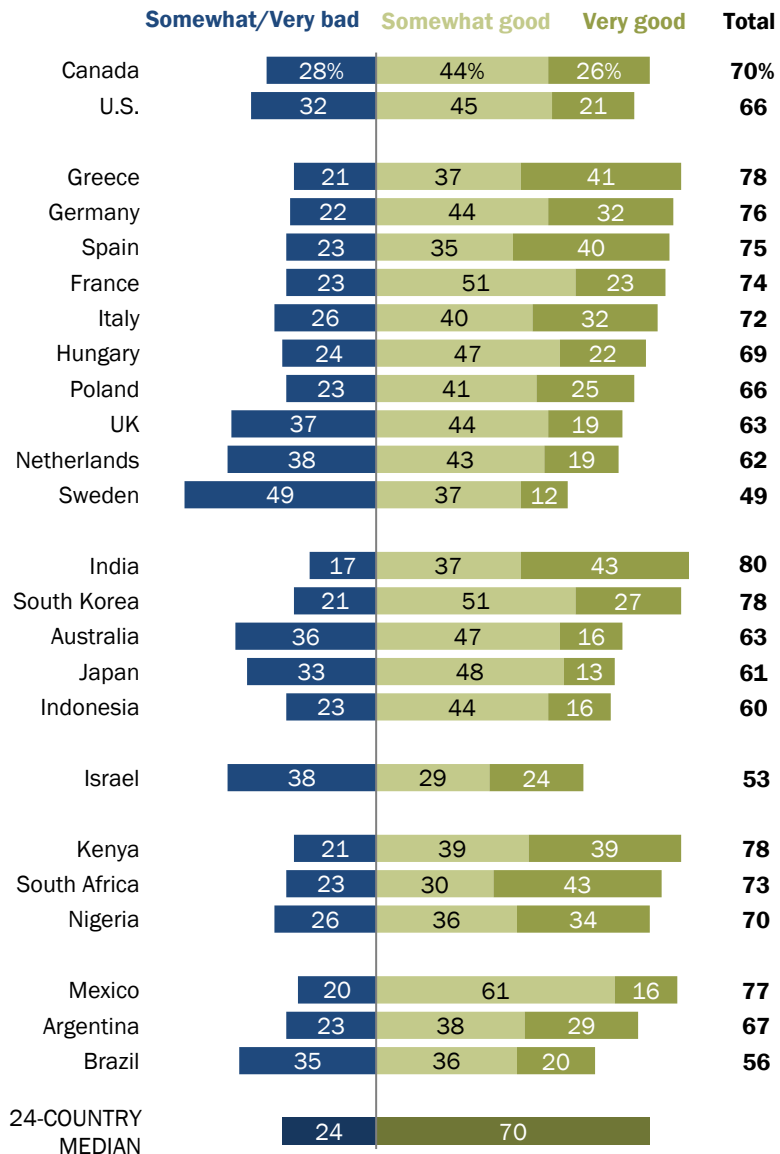
We also asked respondents about direct democracy, described as a system where citizens, rather than their elected representatives, vote directly on major national issues.

Of the five systems respondents were asked about, direct democracy is the second-most popular. A median of 70% say it would be a good way to run their country, and around half or more say this in every country surveyed.

Support for rule by direct vote is lowest in Sweden, where opinion is split: 49% say it is a good way to govern and 49% say it is bad.

Most say direct democracy is a good way to govern

% who say a democratic system where citizens, not elected officials, vote directly on major national issues to decide what becomes law would be a **good/bad** way of governing their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42a.

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Changes in views over time

Support for direct democracy has seen little change since 2017. Notably, however, it is up by 7 percentage points in the UK.

The last time British respondents were asked about direct democracy was less than a year after the Brexit referendum, when 52% of the votes were cast in favor of the [UK withdrawing from membership in the European Union](#). [Brexit took effect in January 2020](#).

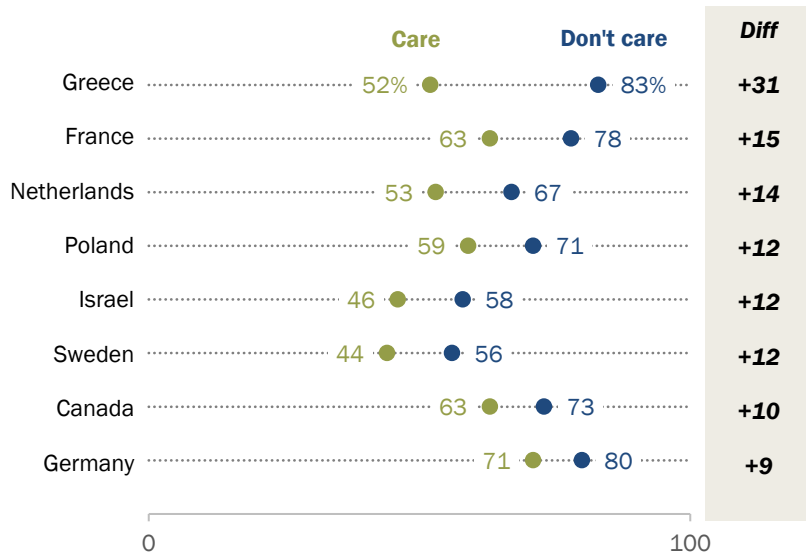
Connections between views of elected officials and direct democracy

Respondents' attitudes toward politicians in their own countries inform their view of rule by direct vote.

In a third of countries surveyed, respondents are more likely to favor direct democracy if they say that elected officials do not care what people like them think.

Those who feel alienated from their elected representatives are more likely to support direct democracy in some countries

*% who say a democratic system where citizens, not elected officials, vote directly on major national issues to decide what becomes law would be a **good** way of governing their country, among those who say that elected officials ___ what people like them think*



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42a.

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Views on expert rule

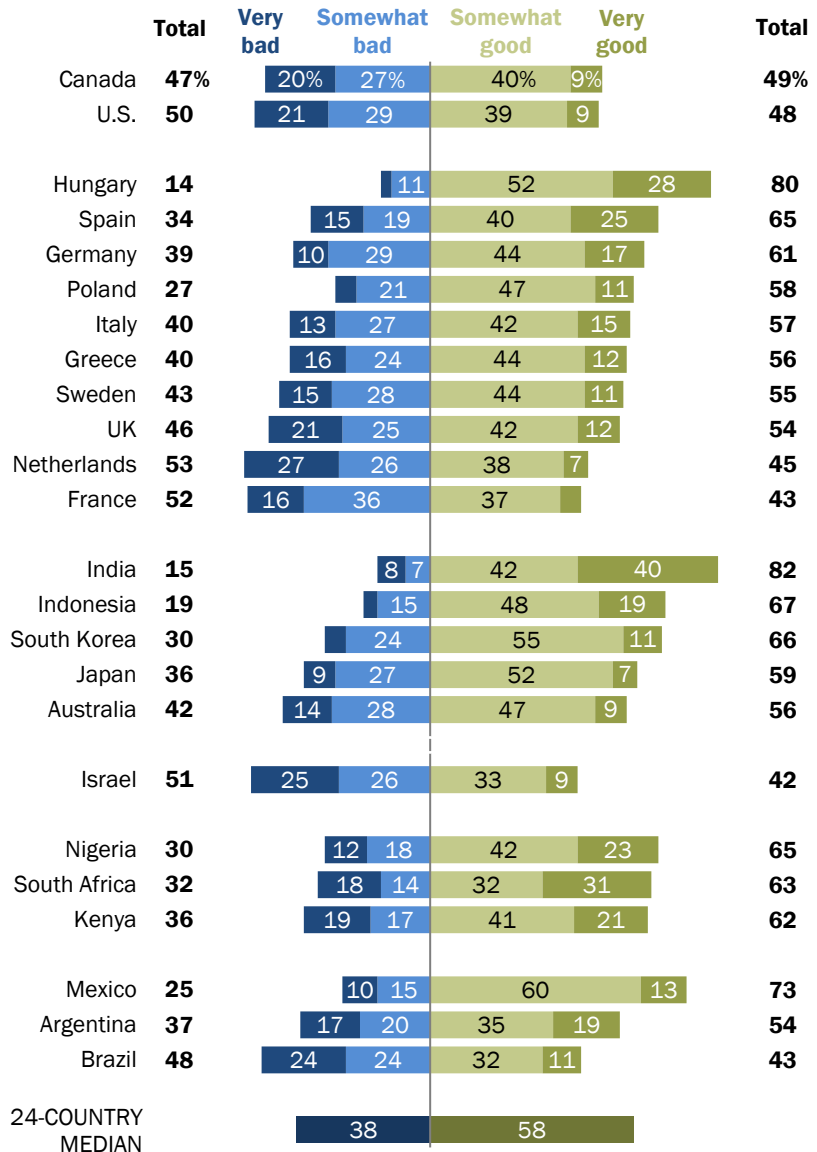
In addition to the two forms of democracy, respondents were asked about their attitudes toward technocracy. This system of government relies on experts, rather than elected officials, to make decisions according to what they think is best for the country.

Majorities in two-thirds of the countries surveyed say this would be a good way to govern. And in Hungary and India, roughly eight-in-ten favor it.

Favorable views are least common in Brazil, France and Israel. Still, about four-in-ten in each of these nations would trust experts to run the country.

Considerable support for rule by experts

*% who say a system in which experts, not elected officials, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country would be a **good/bad** way of governing their country*



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42d.

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Changes in views over time

Since 2017, the number of technocracy supporters has gone up in most of the countries surveyed.

This shift could be tied, at least in part, to the COVID-19 pandemic. Since 2020, many have turned to scientists and medical professionals for their expertise on how to manage the crisis.

Analysis in the U.S. shows that support for expert rule is related to perceptions of experts during the pandemic. Among the people who believe public health officials have done a good job of responding to COVID-19, 59% think expert rule is a good governmental system, compared with just 35% among those who say public health officials have done a bad job of dealing with the pandemic.

Technocracy has gained support in most countries surveyed since 2017

*% who say a system in which experts, not elected officials, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country would be a **good** way of governing their country*

	2017	2023	Change
	%	%	
Greece	31	56	▲ 25
Mexico	53	73	▲ 20
India	65	82	▲ 17
Germany	44	61	▲ 17
Italy	40	57	▲ 17
Spain	49	65	▲ 16
Sweden	40	55	▲ 15
South Korea	52	66	▲ 14
Kenya	48	62	▲ 14
Hungary	68	80	▲ 12
UK	42	54	▲ 12
Brazil	31	43	▲ 12
South Africa	53	63	▲ 10
Japan	49	59	▲ 10
Indonesia	59	67	▲ 8
Poland	50	58	▲ 8
Argentina	46	54	▲ 8
Canada	41	49	▲ 8
Netherlands	39	45	▲ 6

Note: Only statistically significant changes over time are shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42d.

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Views on autocracy

Respondents were asked to consider a system in which a strong leader is free to make decisions without interference from a representative body or independent judiciary.

Autocratic rule is generally unpopular: In all but five of the countries surveyed, majorities reject it. In Canada and most of Europe, half or more say that it is a *very* bad way to govern.

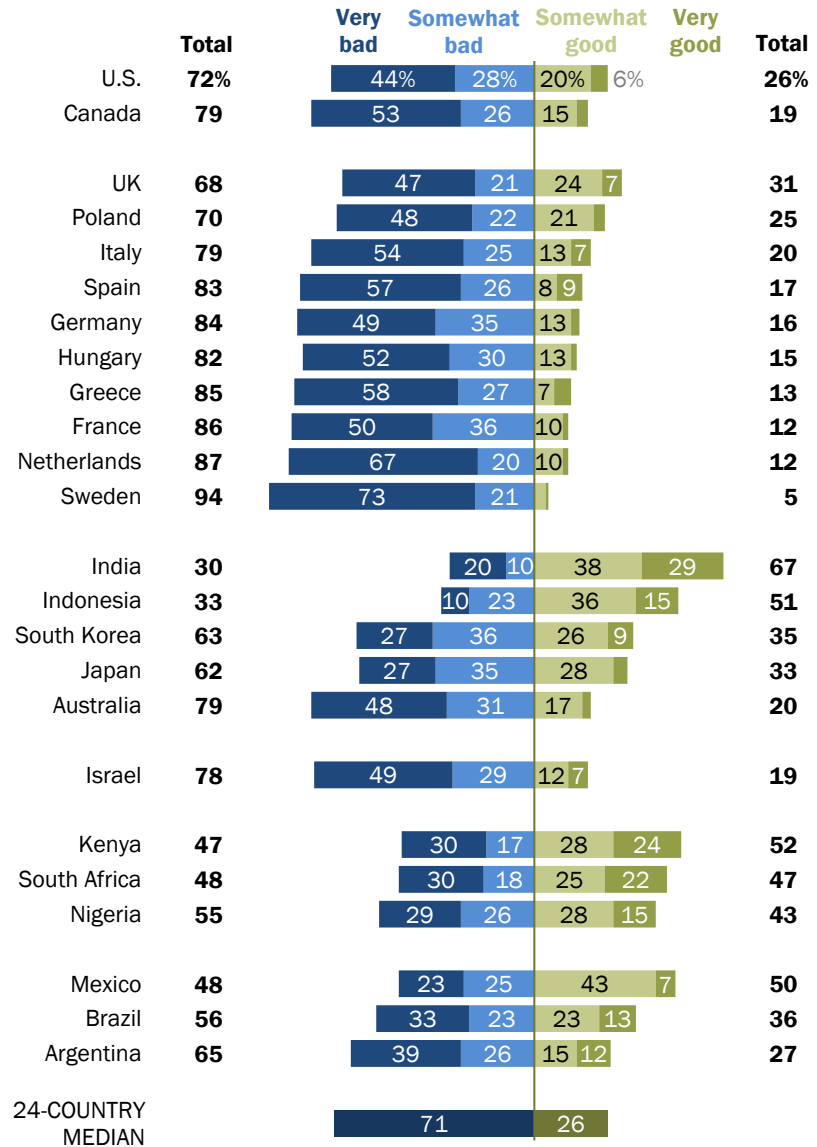
Still, a median of around a quarter of all respondents are open to it, including large shares of those living in most middle-income countries.

In Mexico and Kenya, views are roughly split between those who say it is a good way to govern and those who say it is bad. Two-thirds of Indians and about half of Indonesians endorse this form of government.

Even in higher-income democracies, substantial minorities describe rule by a strong leader as a good way to govern, including one-in-four or more in Japan, Poland,

Broad opposition to autocracy, although support is significant in some nations

% who say a system in which a strong leader can make decisions without interference from parliament or the courts would be a **good/bad** way of governing their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. The name of the representative body in the question differs by country. For example, the question asks "Congress" in the U.S.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42c.

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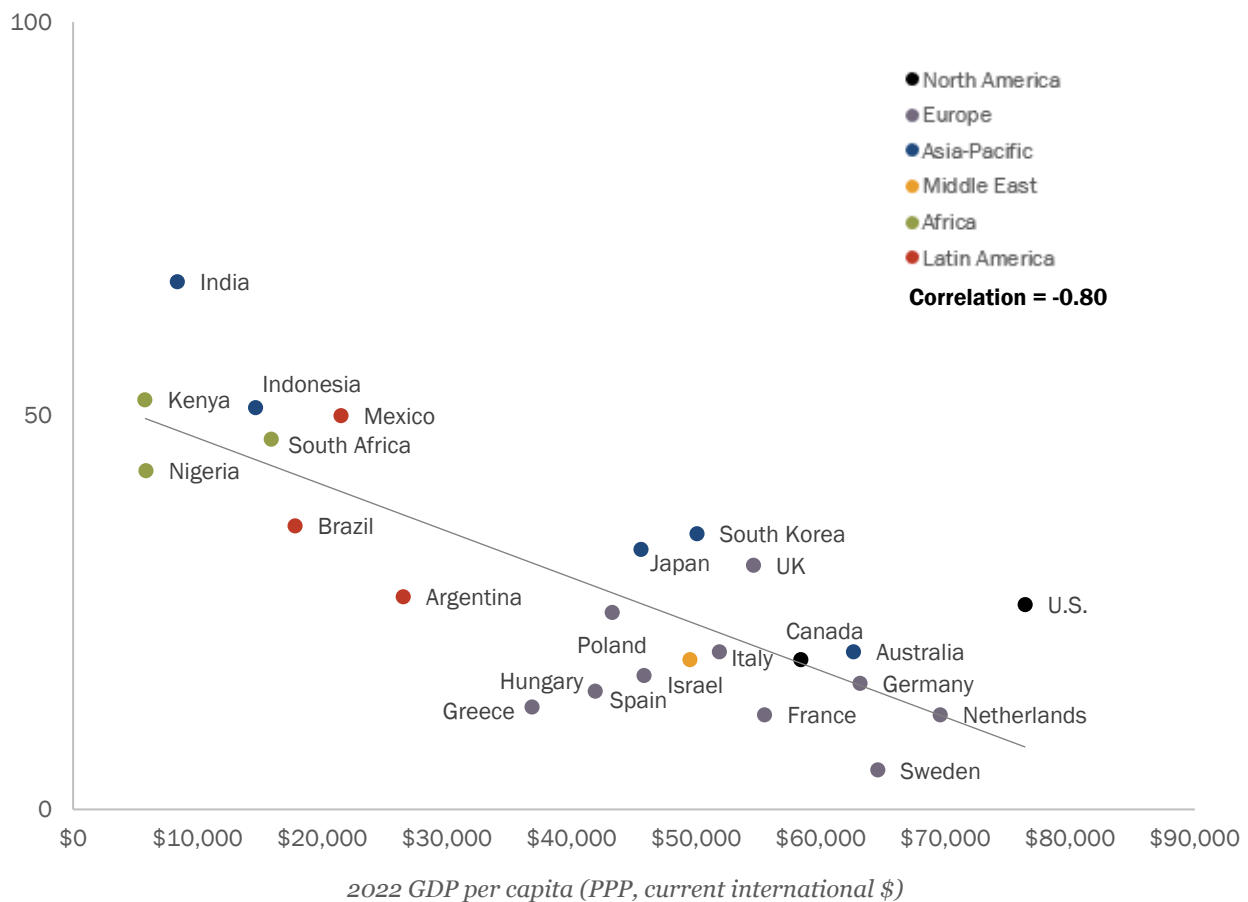
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South Korea, the UK and the U.S.

Overall, a country's gross domestic product is linked to the share of the public who support autocratic rule. Countries with a higher GDP per capita tend to have fewer people who think rule by a strong leader is a good way to govern.

In countries with higher per-capita gross domestic product, fewer people think autocracy is a good way to govern

*% who say a system in which a strong leader can make decisions without interference from parliament or the courts would be a **good** way of governing their country*



Note: The name of the representative body in the question differs by country. For example, the question asks "Congress" in the U.S.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42c. The World Bank, accessed Sept. 6, 2023.

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The U.S. stands out to some extent from this pattern: It has the highest per-capita GDP of the countries surveyed, but about half of the other countries express less support for autocracy than the U.S.

Overall, support for a strong leader model is also lower in countries that receive higher ratings from research organizations that rate the health of democracy, such as the [Economist Intelligence Unit](#), [Freedom House](#), [International IDEA](#) and the [Varieties of Democracy project](#).

Changes in views over time

In eight of 22 countries where trends over time are available, the share of respondents who say rule by a strong leader is a good way to govern has gone up. This group of countries is diverse and includes some in Latin America, Africa, Asia and Europe.

Support for a strong leader model is down in four nations: Hungary, Israel, Italy and Sweden.²

In several countries, significant increases in support for autocracy

*% who say a system in which a strong leader can make decisions without interference from parliament or the courts would be a **good** way of governing their country*

	2017	2023	Change
	%	%	
Mexico	27	50	▲23
Kenya	39	52	▲13
India	55	67	▲12
South Korea	23	35	▲12
Argentina	17	27	▲10
Poland	15	25	▲10
Germany	6	16	▲10
Brazil	27	36	▲9
Sweden	9	5	▼4
Israel	25	19	▼6
Italy	29	20	▼9
Hungary	24	15	▼9

Note: Only statistically significant changes over time are shown. The name of the representative body in the question differs by country. For example, the question asks “Congress” in the U.S.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42c.

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² Israel survey was conducted March 15-April 24, 2023, before Hamas’ attack on Israel on Oct. 7 and the start of the Israel-Hamas war.

Factors related to views of autocracy

Income: People with lower incomes are more accepting of the idea of a strong leader whose power goes unchecked in 11 countries.

Education: In 15 countries, those with less education are more likely than those with more education to say an autocratic system is a good way of governing.

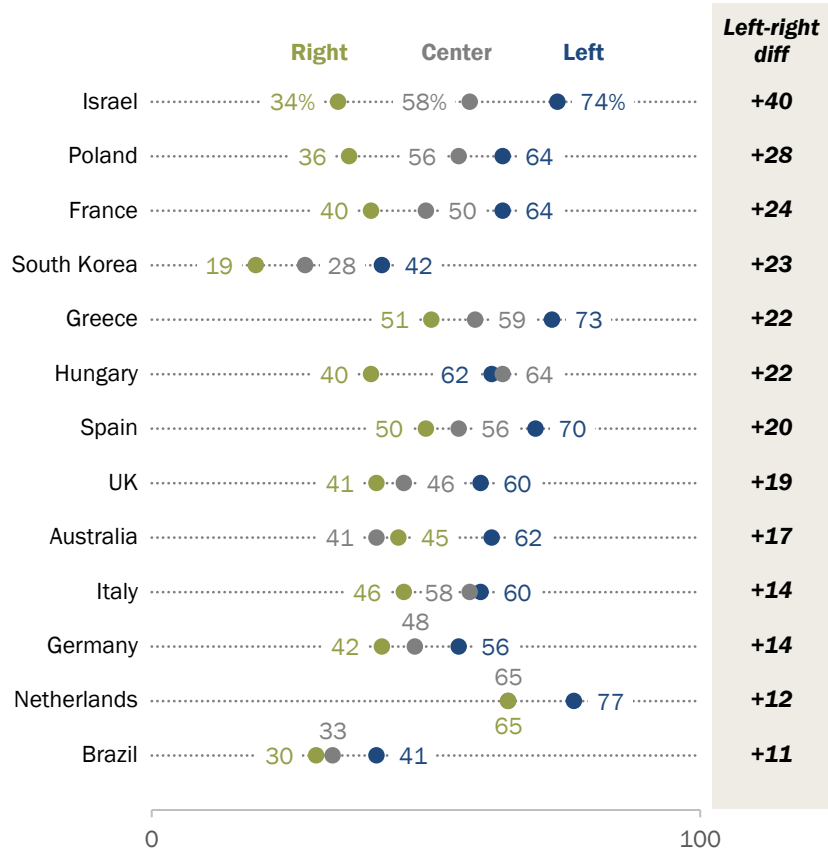
Ideology: Those on the political right are less likely to say rule by a strong leader is a *very bad* way to govern in 13 of the 18 countries where ideology is measured – including most of the European countries in our survey and several other advanced economies.

In particular, people who have favorable views of right-wing populist parties in Europe are less likely to characterize autocracy as a very bad system. Often, the difference is

considerable: In Germany, 24% of those who favor Alternative for Germany (AfD) say that rule by a strong leader is very bad. The share who strongly reject autocracy is much higher among Germans who view AfD unfavorably (54%). (Refer to [Appendix B](#) for more information on how we classify populist parties.)

Those on the ideological right are less likely to reject autocracy

% who say a system in which a strong leader can make decisions without interference from parliament or the courts would be a **very bad** way of governing their country, among those on the ideological ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. The name of the representative body in the question differs by country. For example, the question asks "Congress" in the U.S. Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42c.

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Views on military rule

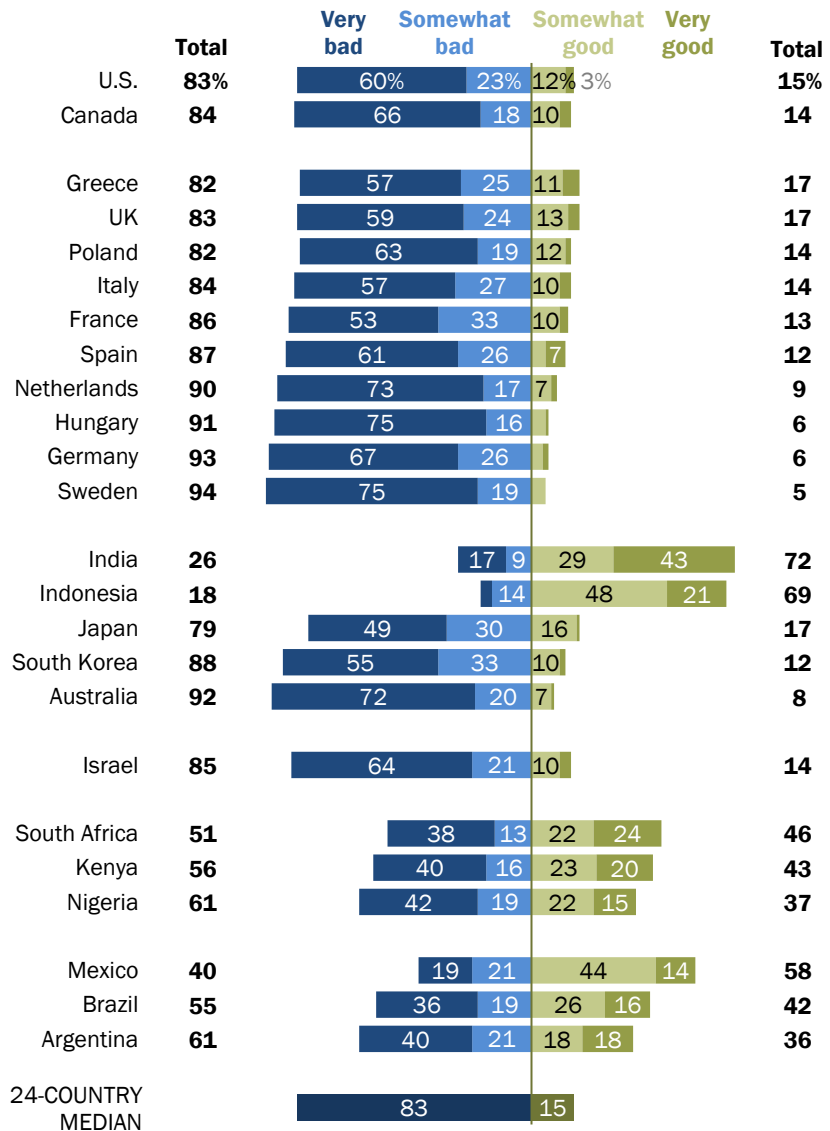
Of the five systems of government that respondents were asked about, military rule is the least popular. A median of only 15% across 24 countries, including some who have previously experienced military rule, think this would be a good way to run their country. In over half of the countries surveyed, majorities believe it would be a *very* bad way to govern.

In North America, Europe, Australia, Israel and South Korea, military rule is decidedly unpopular: Eight-in-ten or more call it a bad system.

There has been relatively little change on this question since it was last asked in 2017.

Most reject military rule, but a select few embrace it

% who say a system in which the military rules the country would be a *good/bad* way of governing their country



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42e.

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Factors related to views on military rule

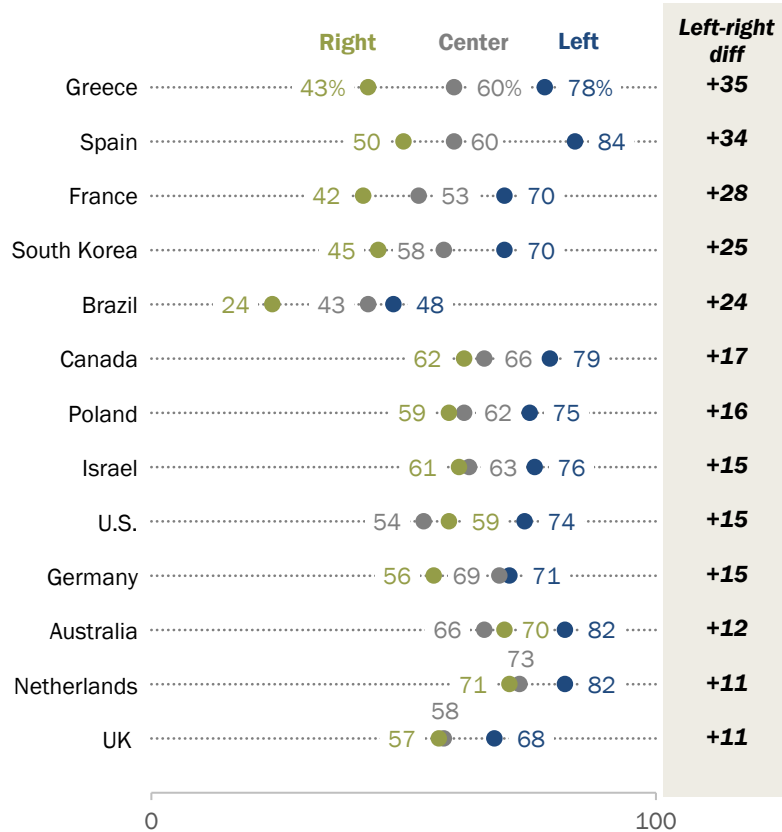
Education: In 16 countries, people who have less education are more accepting of military rule.

Income: In 14 countries, there is more support for military rule among those with lower incomes, compared with those with higher incomes.

Ideology: As with autocracy, those on the ideological right are more open to rule by the military. In 13 countries, right-leaning respondents are less likely to say that military rule is a *very bad* way to govern than those on the ideological left. Similarly, supporters of right-wing populists are less inclined to believe this type of system is very bad.

Ideological right less likely to reject military rule

% who say a system in which the military rules the country would be a *very bad* way of governing their country, among those on the ideological ...



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

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q42e.

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2. Views about political representation

Our survey finds that many people worldwide see room for improvement when it comes to how political parties, and especially elected officials, represent them.

A median of just over four-in-ten say there is no political party in their country that represents their views, and very few feel elected officials care what people like them think.

Views of elected officials

Across 24 countries, a median of 74% say elected officials *do not* care what people like them think, while 26% say the opposite.

In Argentina, Greece, Nigeria, Spain and the U.S., eight-in-ten or more say elected officials do not care about the opinions of people like them. And in another eight countries, roughly three-quarters or more hold this view.

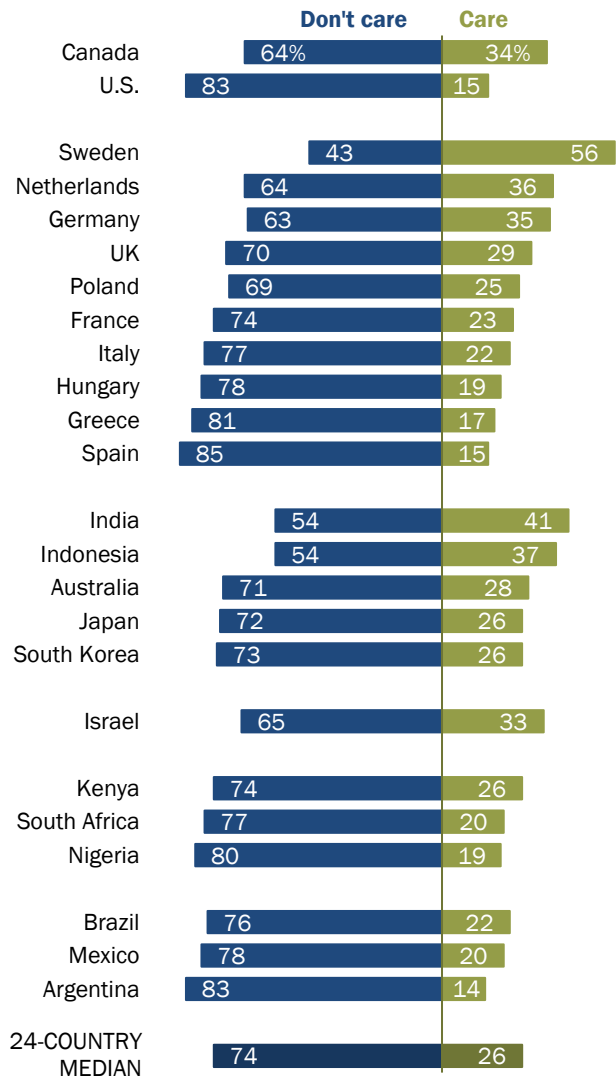
Sweden is the only country surveyed where a majority (56%) of people believe that elected officials care what people like them think.

Factors related to views of elected officials

Economic situation: In every country surveyed, those who say the economic situation in their country is good are more likely than those who say it is bad to believe that most elected officials care about people like them. In Canada, 55% of those who give the economic situation a positive rating hold this view, compared with only 21% among those who rate the economy negatively.

Most do not believe elected officials care what people like them think

% who say elected officials *care*/*don't care* what people like them think



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q40.

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Support for the governing party: In 19 countries, people who support the governing party are more likely than those who do not to say elected officials care what people like them think. For example, in Greece, there is a 31 percentage point difference between those who support the ruling party, the right-of-center New Democracy (39%), and those who do not (8%).

There are differences of 20 points or more in Canada, France, Germany, Hungary, Kenya, the Netherlands and Poland.

For more information on how we classify governing party supporters, read [Appendix C](#).

How represented do people feel by political parties?

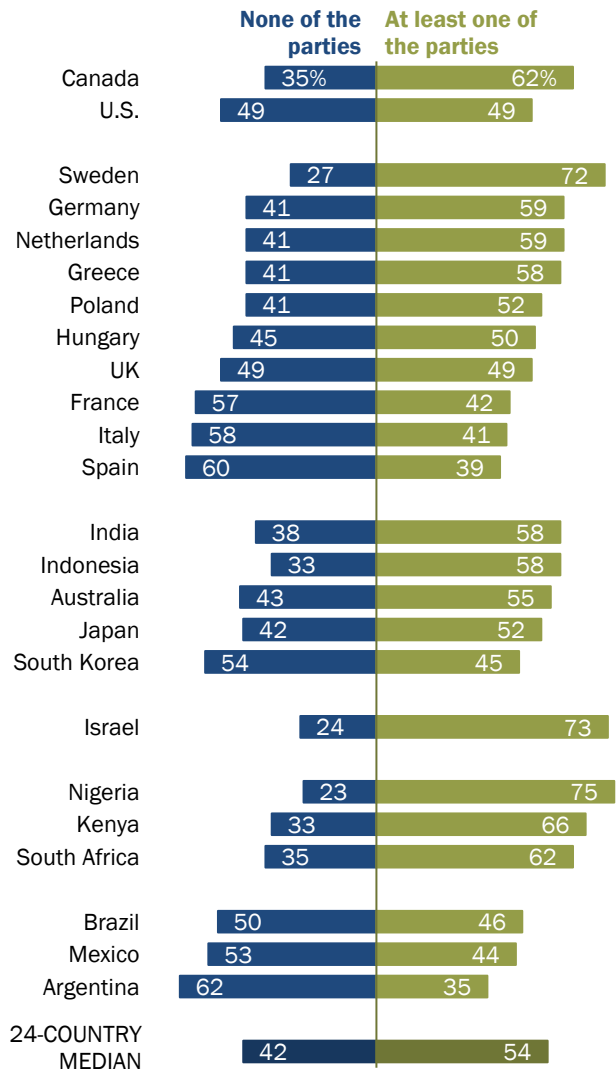
A median of 54% across 24 nations say at least one party in their country represents their views well, while 42% say none of the parties in their country represent their views well.

Israelis, Nigerians and Swedes are the most likely to feel represented by at least one party, with roughly three-quarters in each country holding this opinion. Meanwhile, more than half in Argentina, France, Italy, Mexico, South Korea and Spain believe *none* of the parties in their country represent their views well.

And in the U.S., opinions are divided. Equal shares say their views are represented by at least one party and by none of the parties.

Do people feel represented by at least one political party in their country?

% who say **at least one/none of the parties** in their country represent(s) their views well



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q39.

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Factors related to whether people feel represented by political parties

Ideology: In many countries, those in the ideological center are less likely than their counterparts on the left or right to say there is a party in their country that represents their views well.

For instance, in Hungary, 75% of those on the right say there is a party that represents their views well, while a somewhat smaller share (60%) of those on the left agree. But only 36% of those placing themselves in the ideological center say the same.

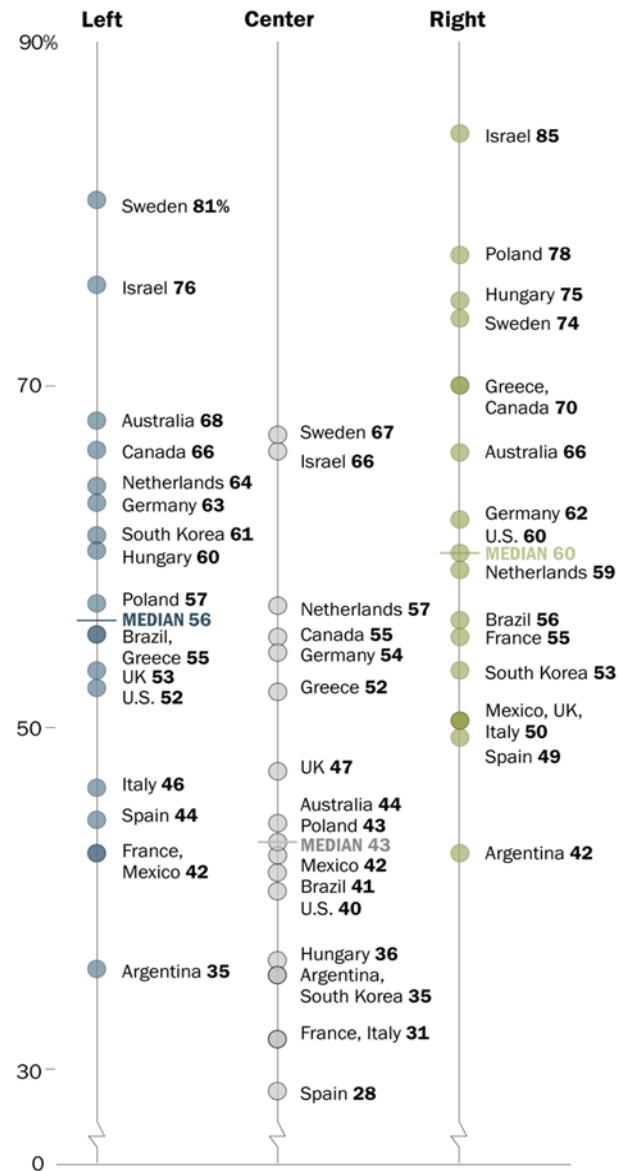
And in several countries, those on the right stand out as especially likely to believe at least one party represents them well.

Economic situation: In 18 countries, those who give the economic situation in their country a positive rating are especially likely to believe there is a party that represents their views well.

For example, in Japan, those who rate their country's economic situation positively are 26 points more likely to feel represented by at least one party than those who view their economy negatively (74% vs. 48%).

Those in the ideological center are least likely to feel represented by parties

% who say there is **at least one party** in their country that represents their views well, among those on the ideological ...



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

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q39.

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3. Would electing more officials from different backgrounds improve policy?

Many people generally believe that policies in their country would improve if the types of people in politics changed.

Having more women, young adults or people from poor backgrounds in office are seen as beneficial, especially by people on the political left.

Fewer expect positive change to come from having more businesspeople, labor union members or religious people hold elected office.

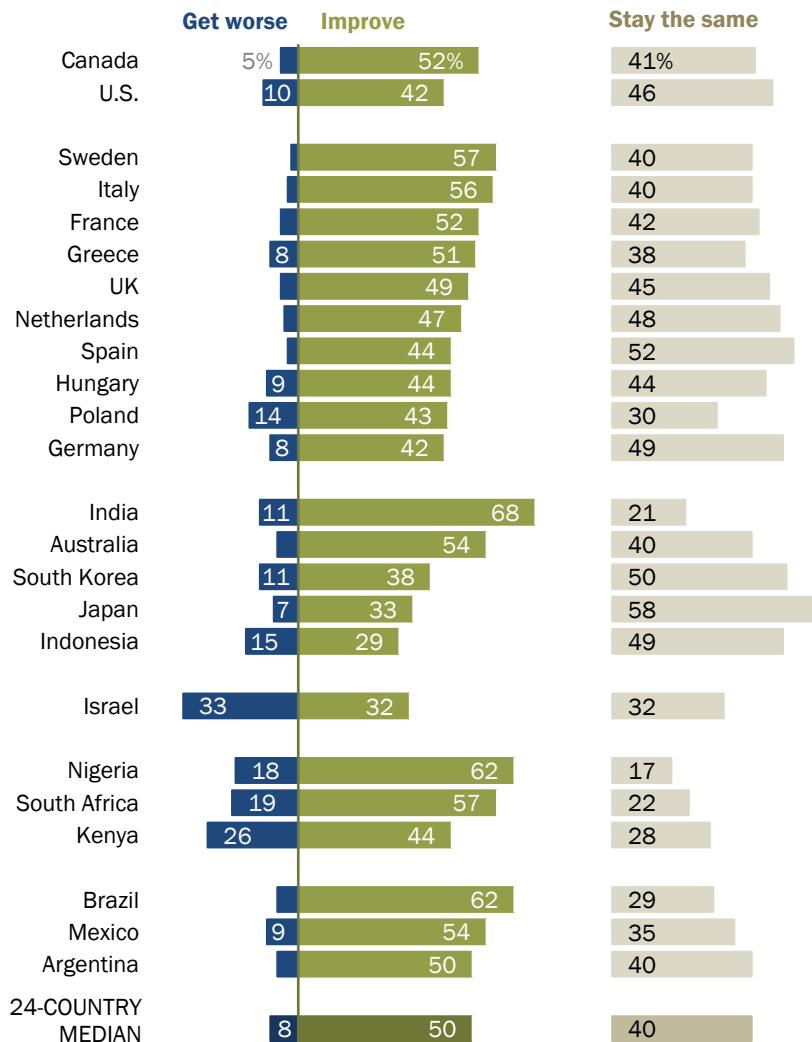
What if more elected officials were women?

Although they make up just under [half of the global population](#), women make up only 26.7% of national legislative bodies around the world, [according to the Inter-Parliamentary Union](#).

Across the 24 nations surveyed, a median of 50% say policies in their country would improve if more elected officials were women, while a median of only 8% think they would get worse.

Substantial numbers say policies in their country would improve if more women were elected

% who say policies in their country would ___ if more elected officials were women



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41a.

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A median of 40% say policies would stay the same.

People from India are the most likely to believe policies will improve, with nearly seven-in-ten holding this view. Earlier this year, [India adopted a gender quota law](#) that reserves one-third of its parliamentary seats for women.

Meanwhile, Indonesians are the least likely to hold this view: Fewer than one-in-three say policies would improve. A similarly low share holds this view in Japan.

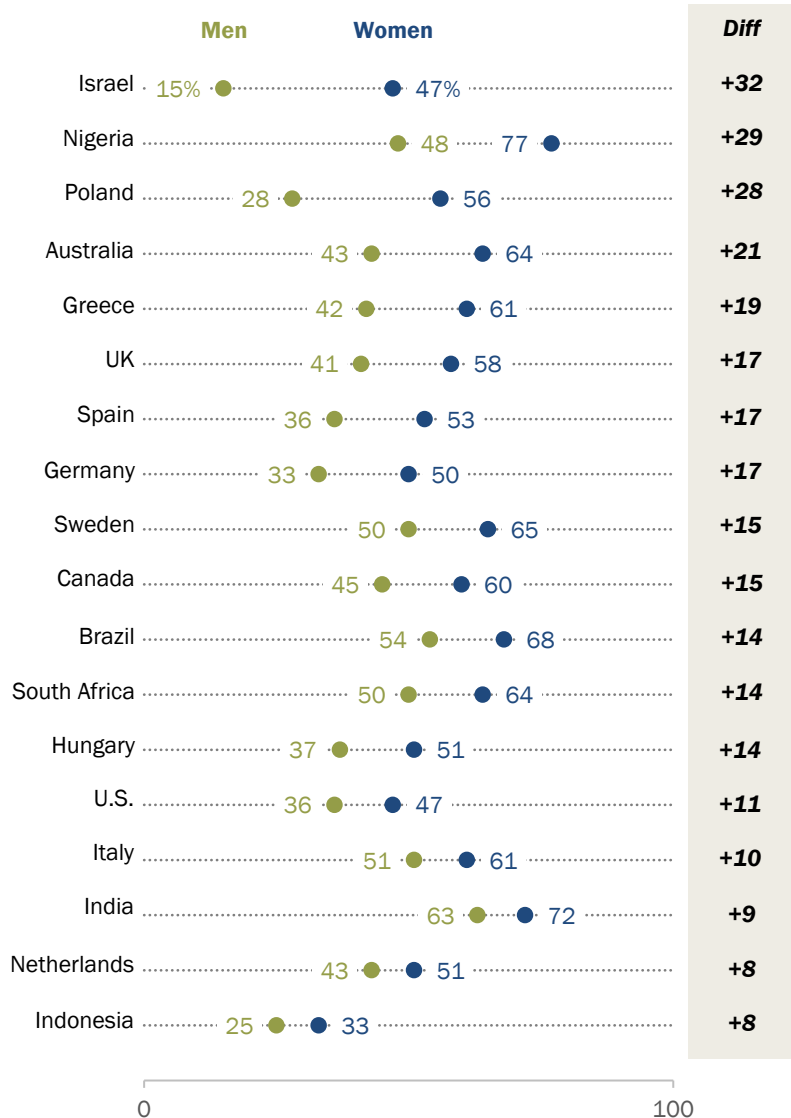
Israel stands out as the only country where views are split. Israelis are just as likely to believe policies would get worse (33%) as they are to say they would improve (32%) or stay the same (32%).

Factors related to views on electing more women

Gender: In 18 countries surveyed, women are more likely than men to say policies would improve if more women were elected to office. This difference is greatest in Israel, where 47% of women hold this view compared with 15% of men.

In many countries, women are much more likely to say policies would improve with more women in politics

% who say policies in their country would **improve** if more elected officials were women, among ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41a.

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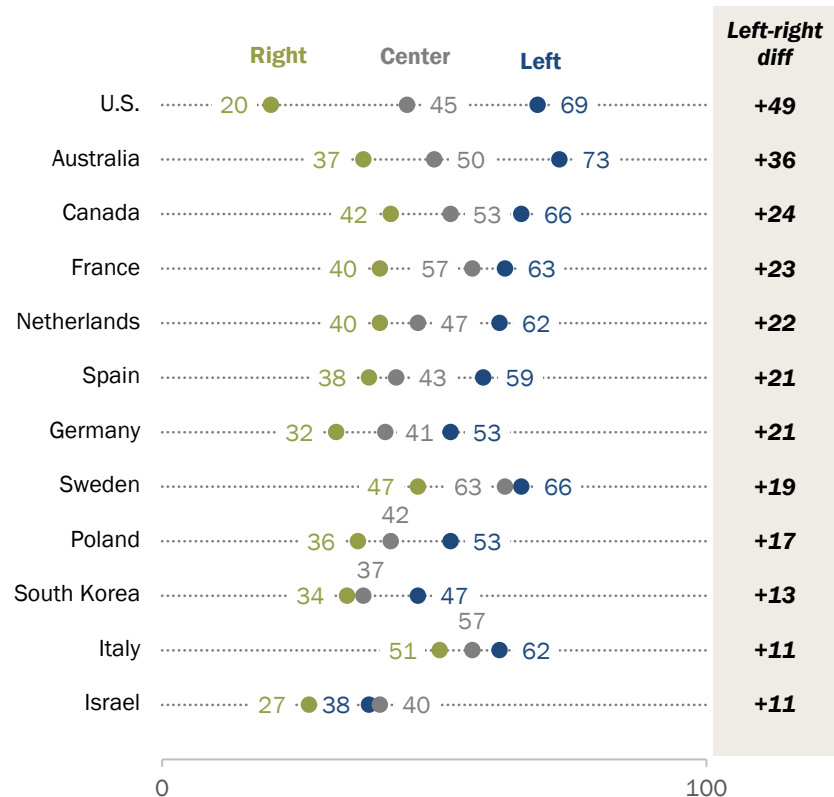
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Ideology: In 12 out of the 18 countries where ideology is measured, those on the left are much more likely than those on the right to say policies would improve. For example, large differences exist in the U.S., where nearly seven-in-ten liberals say policies would improve, but only two-in-ten conservatives agree.

Related: [*Women and Political Leadership Ahead of the 2024 U.S. Election*](#)

Those on the political left are especially likely to believe electing more women would improve policies in their country

% who say policies in their country would **improve** if more elected officials were women, among those on the ideological ...



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

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41a.

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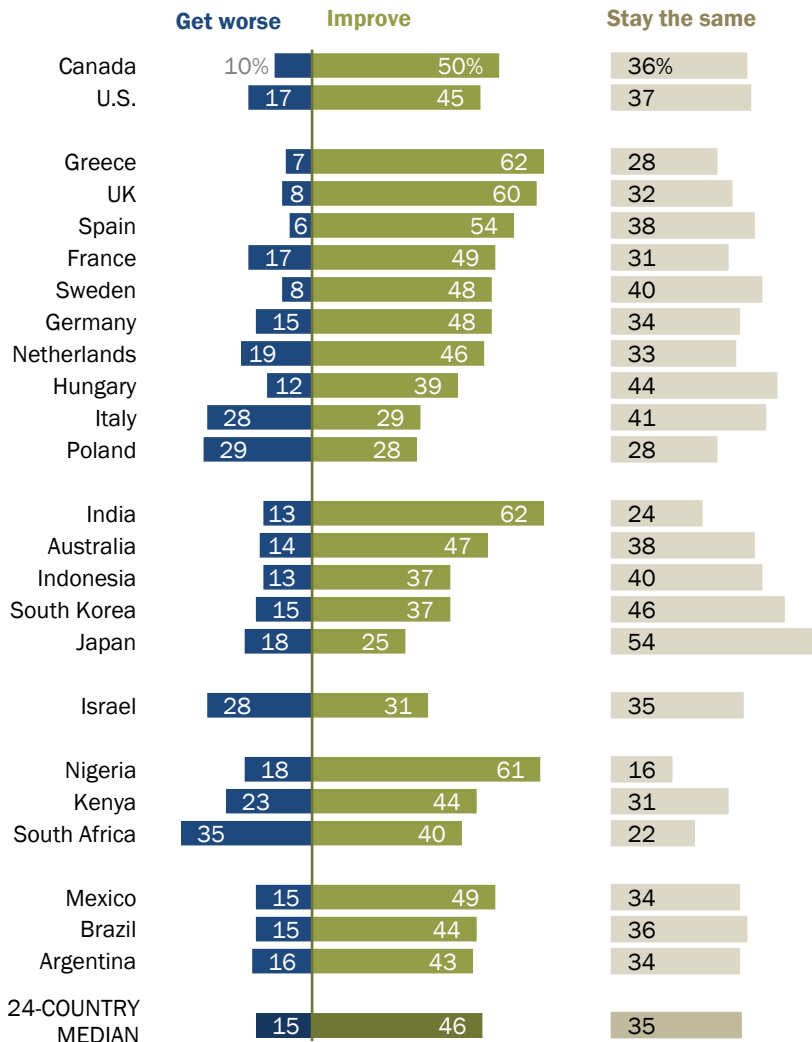
What if more elected officials were from poor backgrounds?

Across the 24 countries surveyed, a median of 46% say that policies would improve if more elected officials were from poor backgrounds. In contrast, a median of 15% say policies would get worse, and about a third say policies would stay the same.

Publics in Greece, India, Nigeria and the UK are the most likely to believe policies would improve, with six-in-ten or more respondents holding this view in each country. And South Africans are the most likely to say policies would get worse.

Many say policies in their country would improve with more officials from poor backgrounds

% who say policies in their country would ___ if more elected officials were from poor backgrounds



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41b.

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Factors related to views on electing more people from poor backgrounds

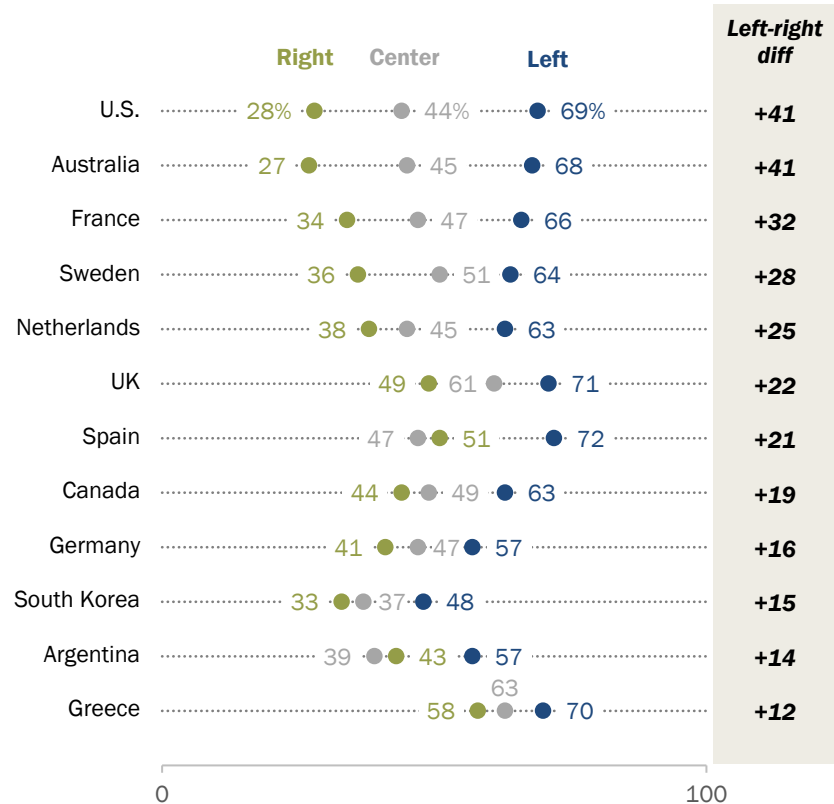
Ideology: In 12 countries, people on the left are somewhat more likely than those on the right to say having more elected officials from poor backgrounds would improve policies.

Ideological differences are largest in Australia and the U.S. In Australia, 68% of those on the left think having people from poor backgrounds in politics would improve policies, compared with just 27% on the right. In the U.S., 69% of liberals hold this view but only 28% of conservatives.

Income: Overall, views *do not* vary greatly based on income. However, in France, Germany, Israel, Japan and the Netherlands, people with lower incomes are more likely than those with higher incomes to say policies would improve if more people in elected leadership were from poor backgrounds.

Those on political left are especially likely to favor having more people from poor backgrounds in office

% who say policies in their country would **improve** if more elected officials were from poor backgrounds, among those on the ideological ...



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

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41b.

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What if more elected officials were young adults?

A median of 46% across 24 countries believe policies would improve if more elected officials were young adults. A median of 18% believe policies would get worse, while 31% believe they would stay the same.

In Nigeria, which held elections just before the survey was conducted, respondents are especially likely to say policies would improve, with more than eight-in-ten holding this view.

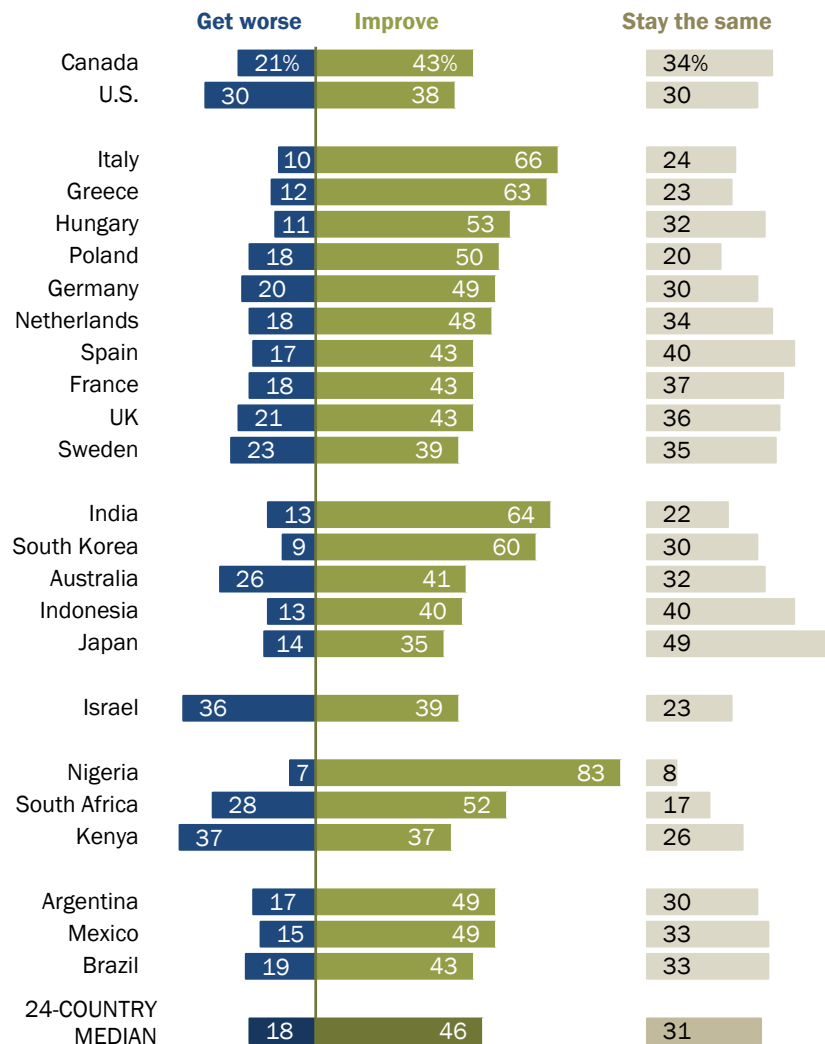
Half or more in Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Poland, South Africa and South Korea share this sentiment.

Conversely, people in Japan are the least likely to think policies would be positively impacted: Just over one-third say policies would be better if more young adults were in office.

Negative views about electing more young people are particularly common in Kenya, Israel and the U.S. In each of these nations, at least three-in-ten believe policies would get worse if more elected officials were young adults.

Many say policies would improve with more young adults in office

% who say policies in their country would ___ if more elected officials were young adults



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41e.

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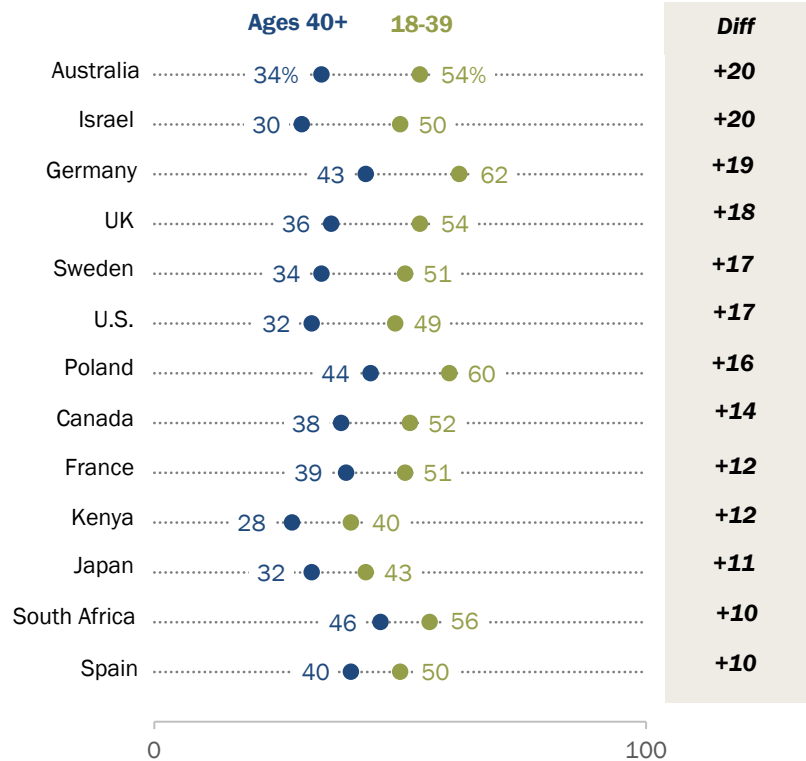
Factors related to views on electing more young adults

Age: In 13 countries, adults under 40 are significantly more likely than those 40 and older to say young politicians would positively impact policy. For example, in Australia and Israel, half of younger adults hold this view, compared with about three-in-ten older adults.

However, there are two notable exceptions: In Argentina and South Korea, adults 40 and older are more likely to say policies would improve if more younger officials were elected.

Those under age 40 are especially supportive of electing more young people

% who say policies in their country would **improve** if more elected officials were young adults, among those ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41e.

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Ideology: Differences appear along ideological lines in 13 countries. In all cases, those on the left are more likely than those on the right to say more young people in office would improve policies.

Several countries stand out with particularly wide ideological divides on this issue.

In Canada, there is a 30 percentage point difference between the left and the right. In Australia, the difference is even more pronounced: 63% of those on the left think policies would improve, compared with 24% on the right.

The gap is the widest in the U.S., where nearly seven-in-ten liberals say electing more young adults would improve policies but fewer than two-in-ten conservatives share this view.

People on ideological left more likely to say electing more young people would improve policies

% who say policies in their country would **improve** if more elected officials were young adults, among those on the ideological ...



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

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41e.

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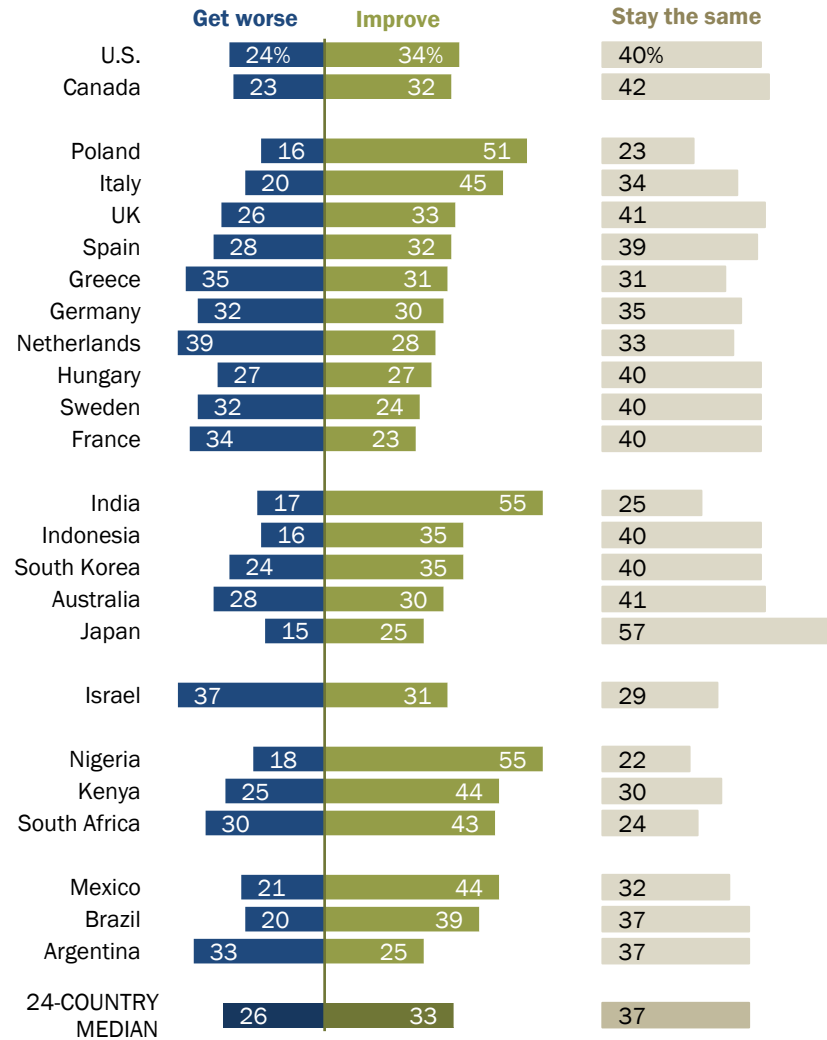
What if more elected officials were businesspeople?

A median of one-third say policies would improve if more elected officials were businesspeople. About a quarter say policies would get worse, and a median of 37% say things would stay the same.

About half or more of Indians, Nigerians and Poles say that more businesspeople in elected office would improve policies.

Overall, a third of those surveyed across 24 countries say policies would improve if more businesspeople were in office

% who say policies in their country would ___ if more elected officials were businesspeople



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41c.

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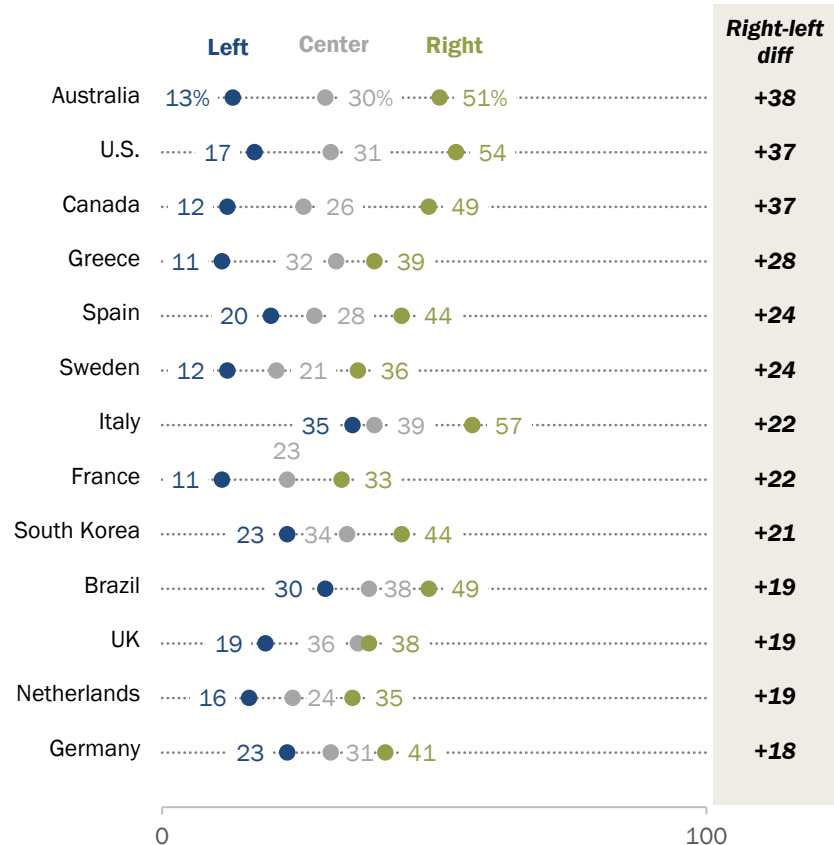
How ideology is connected to views of electing more businesspeople

In 13 of the 18 countries where we ask about people's political ideologies, those on the right are more likely than those on the left to say more businesspeople in office would improve policies. Differences are largest in Australia, Canada and the U.S. A large difference exists in Greece as well.

We see the opposite relationship in Poland: 65% of Poles on the ideological left say that more businesspeople in elected office would improve policies, compared with 42% who hold this view on the right – a 23 percentage point difference.

Those on the political right are especially likely to favor electing more businesspeople

% who say policies in their country would **improve** if more elected officials were businesspeople, among those on the ideological ...



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

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41c.

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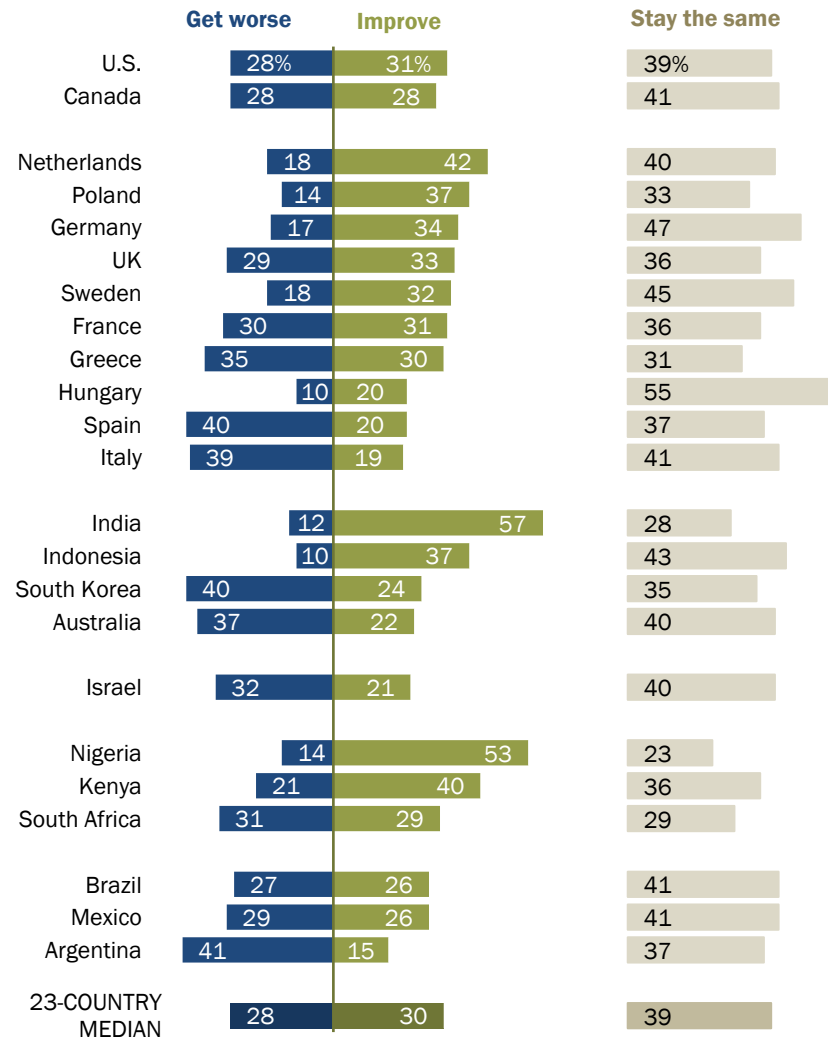
What if more elected officials were labor union members?

A median of 30% say policies would improve if more elected officials were labor union members. About the same share say policies would get worse. However, roughly four-in-ten say policies would neither improve nor get worse.

About six-in-ten Indians and half of Nigerians say more labor union members as elected officials would improve policies. Argentines are the least convinced, with just 15% saying this.

Median of 3 in 10 say policies would improve from more union members in office, while 28% say it would get worse

% who say policies in their country would ___ if more elected officials were labor union members



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown. Question was not asked in Japan.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41f.

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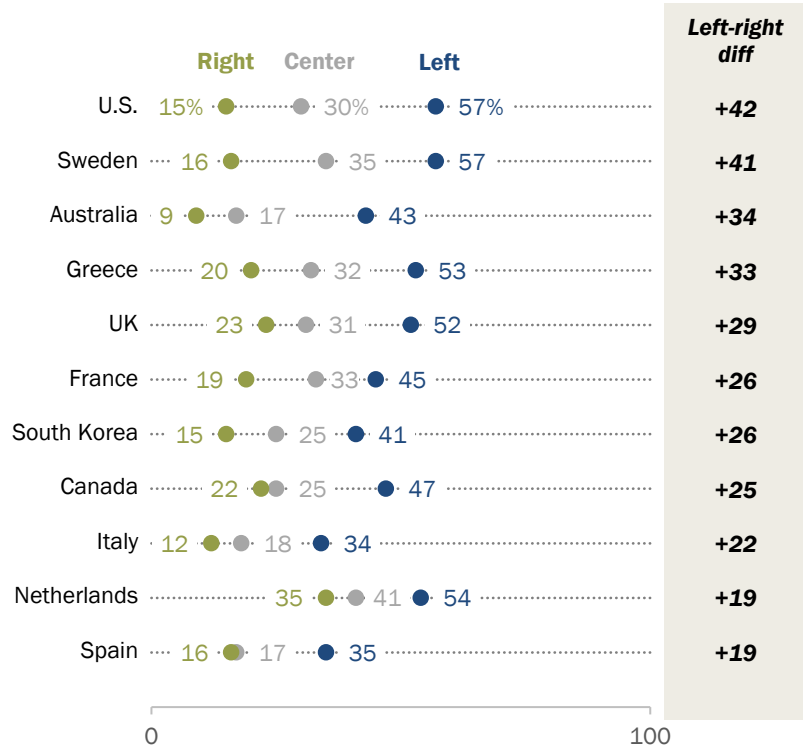
How ideology impacts views of electing more union members

In several countries, people on the ideological left are more likely to say that union members would improve policies. This gap is largest in the U.S., where 57% of liberals hold this view compared with 15% of conservatives, and in Sweden, where 57% on the left hold this view but just 16% on the right.

In the U.S. – the only country where we have a measure of union membership in the survey – 48% of union members think policies would improve, compared with just 29% of respondents who do not belong to a union.

Those on the ideological left more likely to say policies would benefit from union members in politics

% who say policies in their country would **improve** if more elected officials were labor union members, among those on the ideological ...



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

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41f.

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What if more elected officials were religious?

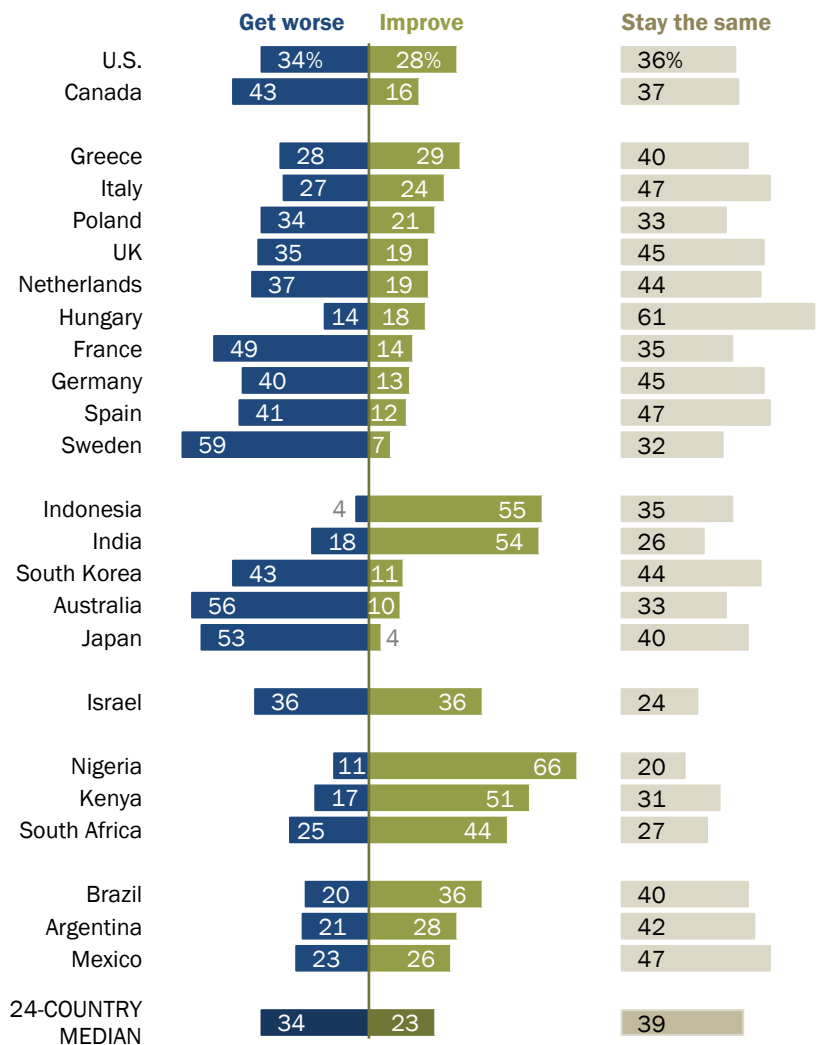
Across the 24 nations polled, a median of 23% say policies would improve if more elected officials were religious, while 34% say policies would get worse. A median of 39% say they would stay the same.

Nigerians are the most likely to say policies would improve, with about two-thirds holding this view. More than 50% think the same in India, Indonesia and Kenya.

In contrast, significant shares of the public in several high-income nations believe policies would get worse if more elected officials were religious, including roughly half or more in Australia, France, Japan and Sweden.

Views on religious politicians differ widely across regions surveyed

% who say policies in their country would ___ if more elected officials were religious



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41d.

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Factors impacting views on electing more people who are religious

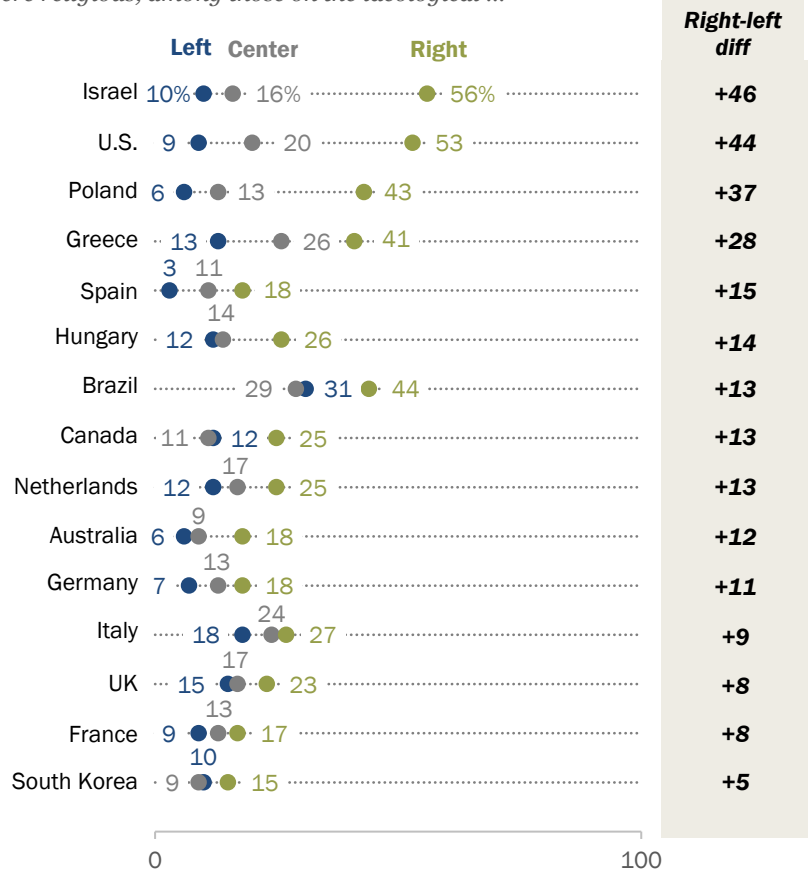
Ideology: Gaps exist in 15 of the 18 countries where we measure respondents' ideology. In all 15 countries, those on the right are more likely than those on the left to say policies would improve if more elected officials were religious. The difference is most notable in Israel, Poland and the U.S.

Income: In 17 of 24 countries surveyed, people with lower incomes are somewhat more likely than those with higher incomes to suggest that electing more religious people would improve policies.

Education: In 15 countries, those with less education are more likely than those with more education to believe that having more religious people in office would yield positive results.

Those on the ideological right are more likely to say religious politicians would improve policy

% who say policies in their country would **improve** if more elected officials were religious, among those on the ideological ...



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

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41d.

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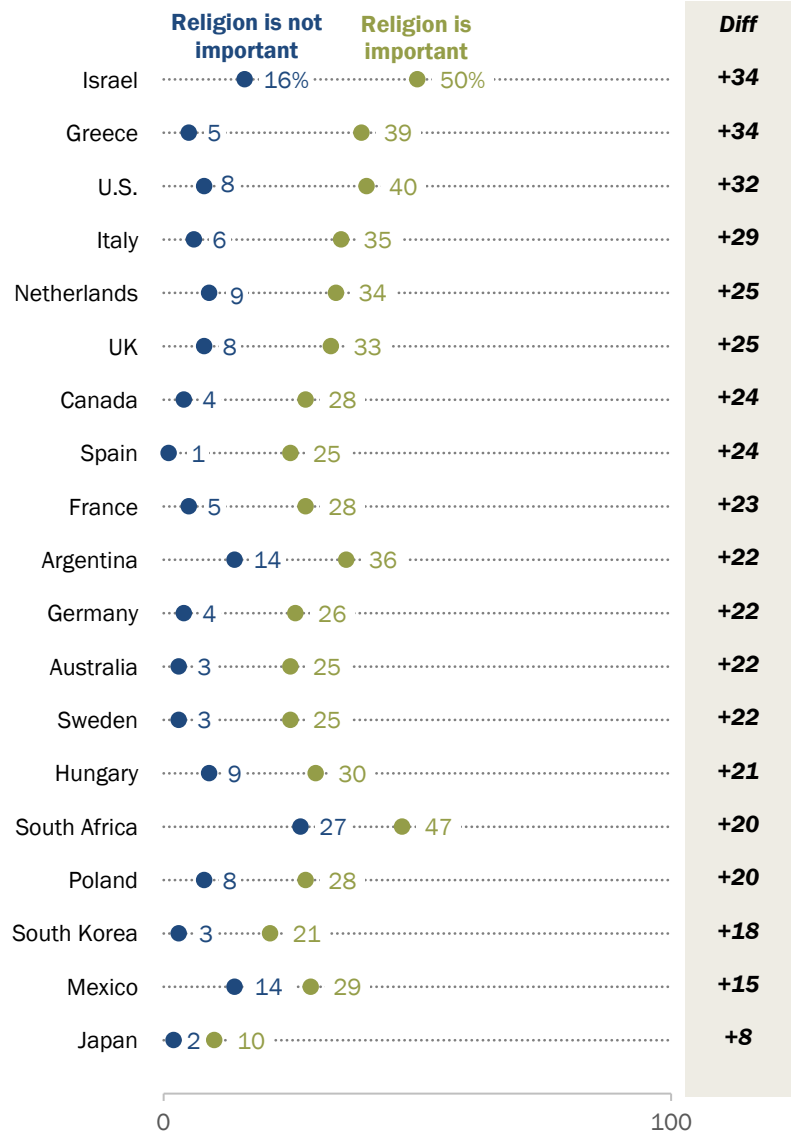
Religiosity: In nearly every nation polled, those who say religion is important in their lives are much more likely to say policies would improve if more politicians were religious.

For instance, in Greece, among those who say religion is important to them, 39% say policies would improve. Only 5% expect policies to improve among Greeks who say religion is *not* important to them.

Still, in most countries, even among those who say religion is important, relatively few think policies would improve if more people in office were religious.

Those who see religion as integral to their lives are especially supportive of electing religious politicians

% who say policies in their country would **improve** if more elected officials were religious, among those who say ___ in their lives



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant. Brazil, India, Indonesia, Kenya and Nigeria are not included in the analysis due to small sample sizes of people who say religion is not important.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q41d.

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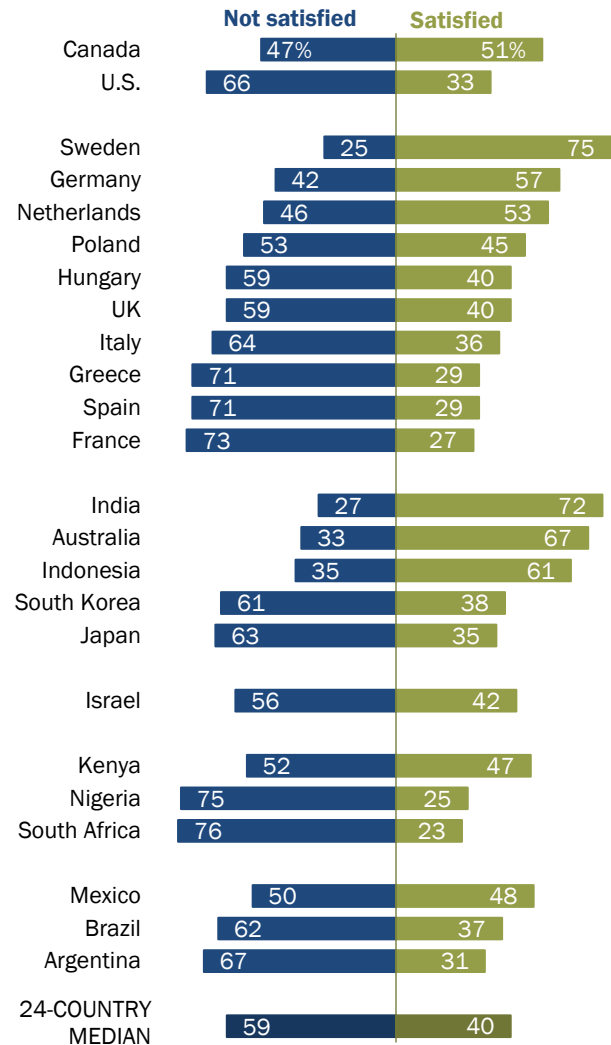
4. Satisfaction with democracy and ratings for political leaders, parties

How did people across 24 nations rate the political environment in their country in 2023? In a word: poorly.

- **Few are satisfied with how democracy is working**, and in most countries, the share of the public that is satisfied with democracy has decreased since the last time the question was asked.
- While there is a wide range of attitudes toward the political leaders across the 24 countries surveyed, **a median of only 45% rate the leader of their country positively**. Even fewer have favorable views of opposition leaders in their country.
- In most countries, the **public rates major political parties negatively**.

Many around the world are not satisfied with the way democracy is working

% who are *satisfied/not satisfied* with the way democracy is working in their country, as of spring 2023



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q2.

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Satisfaction with democracy

Ratings of democracy are generally negative across the 24 countries surveyed. A median of 59% say they are dissatisfied with the way democracy is working in their country. Half or more in 17 countries hold this view.

Nearly two-thirds of Americans are dissatisfied with how democracy is functioning in the U.S. Seven-in-ten or more in France, Greece and Spain are also dissatisfied with the state of their democracy.

Nigerians, who were polled soon after their national election in February 2023, are among the most dissatisfied (75%), along with South Africans (76%).

While negative views of democracy are fairly widespread, a few countries stand out for their high levels of satisfaction. For example, roughly three-quarters of Swedes and Indians are happy with the way democracy is working in their country.

Changes in satisfaction with democracy over time

In 14 of 24 countries, satisfaction with democracy has decreased significantly since the last time this question was asked.

The largest drop can be seen in France, with a 17 percentage point decrease in satisfaction between 2022 and 2023.

There are only two countries where satisfaction with democracy has increased significantly in recent years: Australia (compared with 2022) and Mexico (since 2019).

Satisfaction with democracy has decreased over time

% who are **satisfied** with the way democracy is working in their country

	2013	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023	2022-2023 change
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
France	-	34	48	41	44	44	27	▼ 17
UK	-	52	42	31	60	53	40	▼ 13
South Korea	-	30	64	55	53	50	38	▼ 12
Germany	-	73	56	65	65	67	57	▼ 10
Netherlands	-	77	64	68	65	63	53	▼ 10
Hungary	-	44	45	45	-	49	40	▼ 9
Israel	-	52	56	55	-	50	42	▼ 8
Poland	-	51	51	66	-	52	45	▼ 7
Canada	-	70	61	66	66	57	51	▼ 6
U.S.	-	-	-	-	41	38	33	▼ 5
Japan	-	50	40	43	38	40	35	▼ 5
Greece	-	21	16	26	31	33	29	▼ 4
Sweden	-	79	69	72	79	79	75	▼ 4
Spain	-	25	20	32	35	31	29	▼ 2
Italy	-	31	29	31	34	34	36	▲ 2
Australia	-	-	-	-	69	57	67	▲ 10
								2019-2023 change
South Africa	67	43	35	38	-	-	23	▼ 15
Kenya	73	56	52	59	-	-	47	▼ 12
Argentina	57	46	35	38	-	-	31	▼ 7
Brazil	66	28	16	41	-	-	37	▼ 4
Nigeria	27	41	39	28	-	-	25	▼ 3
India	-	79	54	70	-	-	72	▲ 2
Indonesia	-	69	65	58	-	-	61	▲ 3
Mexico	53	6	14	42	-	-	48	▲ 6

Note: Statistically significant changes in **bold**.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q2.

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Factors impacting satisfaction with democracy

Support for the governing party: Of course, people who support the party in power are much more likely to be satisfied with democracy in their country than people who don't support the governing party.

The difference between these groups can be very large. For example, 70% of Hungarians who support Fidesz are satisfied with democracy, compared with only 21% of those who don't support the party.

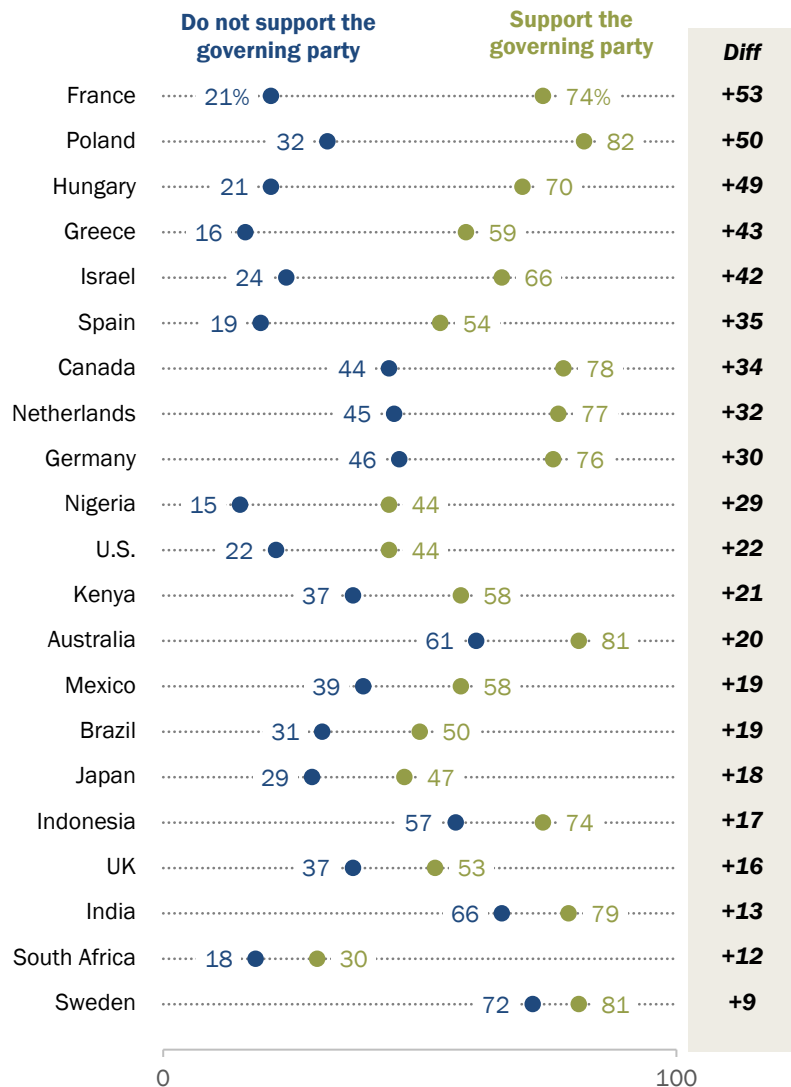
Yet, in some countries, even supporters of the governing party or coalition have relatively low levels of satisfaction.

Economic situation: In every country surveyed, people who think the current economic situation in their country is good are much more likely to also be content with how democracy is working.

Poland is a good example of this pattern: 88% of Poles who say the economic situation is

Low satisfaction with democracy among those who do not support the governing party

% who were *satisfied* with democracy in 2023 among those who ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. Read Appendix D for more information on how we classify governing party supporters.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q2.

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good are satisfied with democracy, while only 23% among those who think the economic situation is bad agree.

Views of national leaders, opposition leaders and political parties

Mirroring the dissatisfaction many people feel with the way democracy is working, people across the countries surveyed generally do not have very positive views of their country's major political leaders or parties.

A median of 45% have a favorable view of the head of their government or head of state, while 52% have a negative opinion.

Despite many political leaders receiving lukewarm ratings, their opposition generally fares worse. A median of just 36% of people rate the opposition leaders in their country favorably. This analysis includes ratings for 27 leaders across the countries polled.

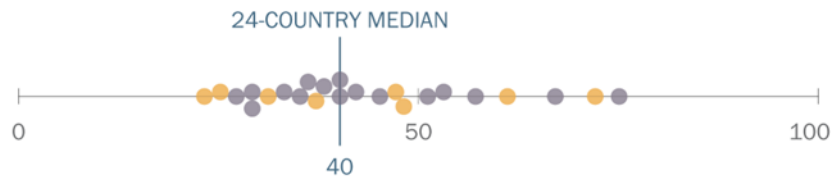
Our survey also asked people to rate their views of between two and six major political parties in their country, including governing and opposition

Satisfaction with democracy and views of political leaders and parties

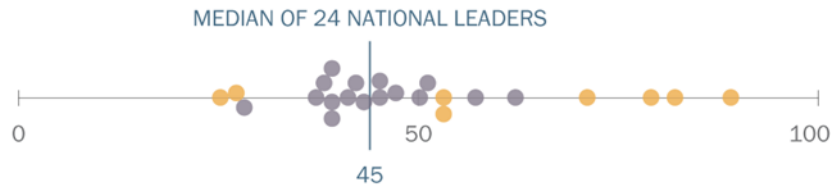
% who are/have a ___ in their country, as of spring 2023

■ High-income countries ■ Middle-income countries

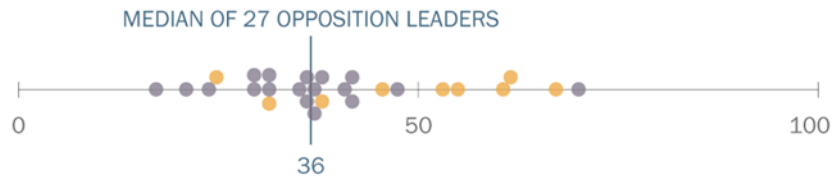
Satisfied with democracy



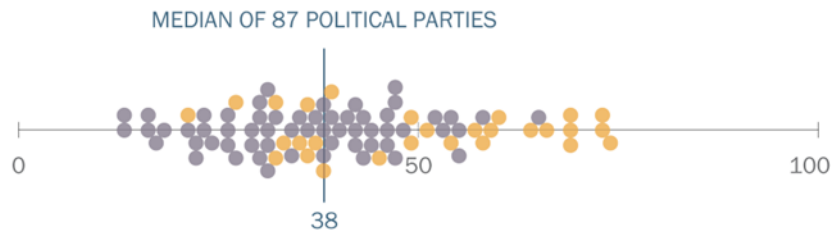
Favorable view of the national leader



Favorable view of the main opposition leader



Favorable view of the major political parties



Note: Opposition leaders for whom 25% or more did not provide a rating were not included in the analysis. In some countries, respondents rated multiple opposition leaders. Respondents rated between two and six political parties in each country. Read Appendix A for the leaders, opposition leaders and political parties included in each country. Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q2, Q4a-d & Q5.

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parties. Across the countries surveyed, people rated a total of 87 political parties. Of these, only 21 received positive ratings from half or more of the public.

In many of the countries surveyed, *none* of the parties we asked about were rated positively by more than half of people.

For example, Canadians rated their country's three largest federal parties: the Liberal Party, the Conservative Party and the New Democratic Party. Only around 45% of Canadians had a positive rating of each one.

Factors impacting views of national leaders

Support for the governing party: In almost every country polled, views of national leaders are much more positive among people who support the leader's party or coalition.

Economic situation: As with views of democracy, economic ratings can impact how people feel about their country's leader. Among those who think their country's economy is doing well, a median of 69% have a favorable view of the leader. Just over a third of those who think their economy is doing poorly have a favorable assessment of their country's leader.

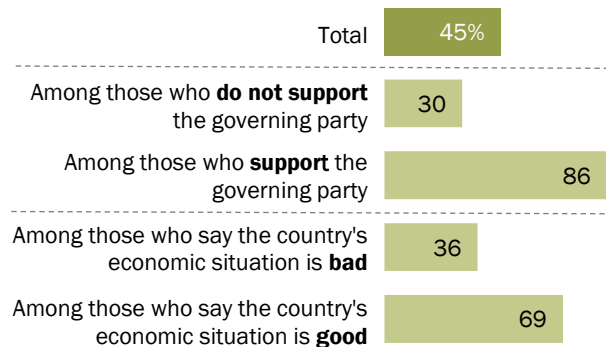
Age: In 11 countries, people 40 and older have more positive views of their leader than adults under 40.

Read [“Views about political representation”](#) for more about how people feel about elected officials and political parties in their country.

CORRECTION (March 20, 2024): A previous version of the chart showing favorability of national leaders by view of the economy included an incorrect data label. The chart has been updated with the correct label.

Support for national leaders is generally low across 24 countries

% who have a **favorable** view of the national leader, as of spring 2023



Note: Total and national economy percentages are medians based on 24 countries. Governing party percentages are medians based on 23 countries. See Appendix A for the leaders asked about in all countries.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q4a.

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Appendix A: Political leaders and parties by country

All ratings for political leaders and parties were collected between Feb. 20 and May 22, 2023. Refer to our [international methodology website](#) for specific fieldwork dates for each country. We worked with local research partners in each country to identify the most relevant politicians and parties as of fall 2022, when the questionnaire was finalized.

National leaders included in the survey were the head of state or head of government in office at the time of fielding. Since fieldwork ended, Indonesia held a general election in which the then-incumbent president, Joko Widodo, was not eligible to run due to term limits. Argentina elected a new president, Javier Milei, who took office in December 2023. In Nigeria, fieldwork took place immediately following the election on Feb. 25, 2023. Bola Tinubu won the election but did not officially take office until May, after fieldwork was complete. Therefore, we classify former president Muhammadu Buhari as the leader of Nigeria at the time of the survey.

Politicians included as opposition leaders in the survey are generally the leader of the main opposition party. In some instances where an election occurred around the time of the survey, we measured attitudes toward the leading candidate(s). And in some countries, if there was no clear single opposition leader, we asked for ratings of multiple politicians.

In some countries, the opposition leader when the survey was fielded is now part of a governing coalition. In Poland, for example, [Donald Tusk became prime minister](#) after his party, Civic Platform, and other opposition parties won enough seats in the October 2023 elections to form a majority coalition. For our analysis, President Andrzej Duda is considered the leader of the country since the president has [the power to appoint the prime minister](#) and, in specific situations, dissolve parliament.

In the Netherlands, then-opposition leader Geert Wilders' Party for Freedom won the most seats in the November 2023 elections, though this far [he has struggled to form a coalition](#). Until a coalition government is set, Mark Rutte remains the leader of a caretaker government and the next leader is unknown.

We also asked about between two and six political parties in each country depending on the number of major parties, as well as input from our local research partners. These generally include the main party in power or the largest party or parties in a coalition government, and at least one major opposition party. In Europe, we have historically asked for ratings of major populist parties, even if they often do not receive large shares of the votes in national elections.

Ratings of national leaders, as of spring 2023

% who have a ___ of ...

	National leader	Favorable view %	Unfavorable view %	Don't know/ Refused %
Argentina	President Alberto Fernandez	27	69	4
Australia	Prime Minister Anthony Albanese	62	36	3
Brazil	President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva	53	43	4
Canada	Prime Minister Justin Trudeau	39	59	2
France	President Emmanuel Macron	28	71	2
Germany	Chancellor Olaf Scholz	50	47	3
Greece	Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsotakis	43	56	1
Hungary	Prime Minister Viktor Orbán	51	46	4
India	Prime Minister Narendra Modi	79	20	1
Indonesia	President Joko Widodo	89	9	2
Israel	Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu	47	52	1
Italy	Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni	57	41	2
Japan	Prime Minister Fumio Kishida	39	56	4
Kenya	President William Ruto	71	27	2
Mexico	President Andrés Manuel López Obrador	82	17	1
Netherlands	Prime Minister Mark Rutte	42	57	1
Nigeria	President Muhammadu Buhari	25	72	1
Poland	President Andrzej Duda	39	57	5
South Africa	President Cyril Ramaphosa	53	45	2
South Korea	President Yoon Suk Yeol	37	62	1
Spain	Prime Minister Pedro Sánchez	38	61	2
Sweden	Prime Minister Ulf Kristersson	45	52	4
UK	Prime Minister Rishi Sunak	45	49	6
U.S.	President Joe Biden	41	57	1

Note: National leaders were the head of government or head of state in office during the fieldwork period.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q4a.

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Ratings of opposition leaders, as of spring 2023

% who have a ___ of ...

	Opposition leader	Favorable view %	Unfavorable view %	Don't know/ Refused %
Argentina	Mauricio Macri	23	70	7
Australia	Peter Dutton	30	67	4
Brazil	Jair Bolsonaro	37	58	4
Canada	Pierre Poilievre	36	37	27
France	Jean-Luc Mélenchon	28	70	2
	Marine Le Pen	35	64	2
Germany	Friedrich Merz	37	55	9
Greece	Alexis Tsipras	22	76	1
	Nikos Androulakis	30	61	10
Hungary	Klára Dobrev	19	75	7
	Péter Márki-Zay	15	78	7
India	Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury	42	30	29
	Mallikarjun Kharge	46	31	25
	Rahul Gandhi	62	34	3
Indonesia	Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono	68	14	18
Israel	Yair Lapid	36	61	3
Italy	Enrico Letta	28	62	10
	Giuseppe Conte	47	50	4
Japan	Kenta Izumi	16	39	46
Kenya	Raila Odinga	55	43	2
Mexico	Alejandro Moreno Cárdenas	27	36	37
	Ricardo Anaya Cortés	30	53	17
Netherlands	Geert Wilders	34	65	1
Nigeria	Atiku Abubakar	45	52	3
	Bola Tinubu	53	44	3
	Peter Obi	61	33	7
Poland	Donald Tusk	41	53	7
South Africa	John Steenhuisen	33	37	30
South Korea	Lee Jaemyung	40	59	1
Spain	Alberto Núñez Feijóo	35	55	11
Sweden	Magdalena Andersson	71	26	4
UK	Keir Starmer	41	47	12
U.S.	Donald Trump	36	63	1

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q4b-d.

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Ratings of political parties, as of spring 2023

% who have a ___ of ...

	Party	Favorable view %	Unfavorable view %	Don't know/ Refused %
Argentina	Frente de Todos/Peronismo	36	58	7
	United for Change	36	54	10
Australia	Labor Party	58	40	2
	Liberal-National Coalition	36	62	2
	Pauline Hanson's One Nation	24	75	2
	The Greens	46	53	2
Brazil	Brazilian Democratic Movement	39	45	16
	Liberal Party (PL)	37	46	16
	Progressives	35	46	19
	Republicans	32	45	23
	Worker's Party	49	46	5
Canada	Conservative Party	46	48	5
	Liberal Party	42	55	4
	New Democratic Party (NDP)	43	49	8
France	La France Insoumise	31	64	5
	National Rally	32	64	4
	Renaissance, formerly known as En Marche	26	64	10
	Socialist Party	30	64	6
	The Republicans	29	63	8
Germany	Alliance '90/The Greens	42	57	1
	Alternative for Germany (AfD)	16	81	3
	Christian Democratic Union of Germany (CDU)	53	46	2
	Free Democratic Party (FDP)	39	58	3
	Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD)	55	43	2
	The Left	29	67	4
Greece	Greek Solution	18	71	11
	New Democracy	41	58	1
	PASOK-KINAL	30	65	5
	Syriza	22	77	1
Hungary	Democratic Coalition	16	78	5
	Fidesz	52	44	3
	Hungarian Socialist Party	13	79	8
	Jobbik	13	78	9
India	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	73	25	2
	Indian National Congress	60	36	4

	Party	Favorable view %	Unfavorable view %	Don't know/ Refused %
Indonesia	Democratic Party	69	18	14
	Gerindra Party (Great Indonesia Movement Party)	73	13	14
	Golkar Party (Party of Functional Groups)	69	18	13
	Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P)	64	25	11
	National Awakening Party (PKB)	69	15	17
Israel	Likud	47	51	2
	Ra'am	21	74	5
	Yesh Atid	37	60	3
Italy	Brothers of Italy	44	53	3
	Democratic Party	38	58	4
	Five Star Movement	31	66	3
	Forza Italia	42	55	3
	Lega, formerly known as Lega Nord	30	68	3
Japan	Constitutional Democratic Party of Japan (CDP)	27	65	7
	Japan Innovation Party	38	55	7
	Komeito	26	70	5
	Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)	46	51	2
Kenya	Jubilee Party	58	36	6
	Orange Democratic Movement	57	41	2
	United Democratic Alliance	66	30	4
Mexico	Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI)	27	70	4
	Morena	74	23	3
	National Action Party (PAN)	33	63	4
	Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD)	32	62	6
Netherlands	Democrats 66 (D66)	47	51	2
	Forum for Democracy	17	81	2
	Labour Party	55	43	1
	Party for Freedom (PVV)	31	68	2
	People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD)	43	55	1
Nigeria	All Progressives Congress	49	51	1
	All Progressives Grand Alliance	21	58	21
	Labour Party	59	32	9
	People's Democratic Party	51	48	1
Poland	Civic Platform (PO)	44	51	5
	Law and Justice (PiS)	31	66	3
	New Left	35	48	16
South Africa	African National Congress (ANC)	54	45	1
	Democratic Alliance	38	57	4
	Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF)	45	52	3

	Party	Favorable view %	Unfavorable view %	Don't know/ Refused %
Spain	People's Party	34	63	3
	Podemos	23	74	4
	Spanish Socialist Worker's Party	38	59	2
	Vox	22	75	3
Sweden	Moderate Party	47	52	1
	Sweden Democrats	23	75	2
	Swedish Social Democratic Party	65	35	1
UK	Conservative Party	34	64	3
	Labour Party	54	44	1
	Liberal Democrats	48	47	5
	Reform UK, formerly known as the Brexit Party	26	68	6
U.S.	Democratic Party	40	57	3
	Republican Party	39	58	3

Note: Party favorability is not asked in South Korea.

Source: Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey. Q5.

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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 vs. representative democracy, where 0 means that the parties support elected officeholders making the most important decisions and 10 means that “the people,” not politicians, should make the most important decisions. Second, we used “ANTIELITE_SALIENCE,” which is a measure of the salience of anti-establishment and anti-elite rhetoric for that particular party, with 0 meaning not at all salient and 10 meaning extremely salient. The average of these two measures is shown in the table below as “anti-elitism.” In all countries, we consider parties that score at or above a 7.0 as “populist.”

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

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

between academic experts and journalists. The PopuList classifies parties that emphasize the will of the people against the elite as populist.³

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

Classifying parties as left, right or center

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

³ Mudde, Cas. 2004. “[The Populist Zeitgeist](#).” Government and Opposition.

European populist party classifications

Party	Country	2019 Left-right	2019 Anti-elitism	2019 Global Party Survey	The PopuList
Populist parties on the left					
La France Insoumise	France	1.3	8.3	Strongly populist	Populist
Podemos	Spain	1.9	7.7	--	Populist
Syriza	Greece	2.3	7.0	--	Populist
Populist parties in the center					
Five Star Movement (M5S)	Italy	4.8	9.2	Strongly populist	Populist
Populist parties on the right					
Forza Italia	Italy	6.9	4.1	Strongly populist	Populist
Law and Justice	Poland	7.6	6.9	Strongly populist	Populist
Jobbik	Hungary	7.7	6.1	Strongly populist	Populist
Reform UK*	UK	8.2	5.3	Strongly populist	--
Fidesz	Hungary	8.3	6.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Sweden Democrats	Sweden	8.5	7.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Party for Freedom (PVV)	Netherlands	8.7	9.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Lega	Italy	8.8	7.6	Strongly populist	Populist
Greek Solution	Greece	9.0	7.6	--	Populist
Brothers of Italy	Italy	9.1	7.3	Strongly populist	Populist
Alternative for Germany (AfD)	Germany	9.2	9.0	Strongly populist	Populist
Forum for Democracy (FvD)	Netherlands	9.5	9.7	--	Populist
Vox	Spain	9.7	4.1	Strongly populist	Populist
National Rally	France	9.8	8.6	Strongly populist	Populist

*Previously named the Brexit Party.

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

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

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Appendix C: Political categorization

For this analysis, we grouped people into two political categories: those who support the governing political party (or parties) in each country, and those who do not. These categories were coded based on the party or parties in power at the time the survey was fielded, and on respondents' answers to a question asking them which political party, if any, they identified with in their country.⁴

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

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

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

⁴ 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	Frente de Todos
Australia	Australian Labor Party (ALP)
Brazil	AVANTE (formerly PTdoB), Brazilian Socialist Party (PSB), Christian Workers Party (PCT), Communist Party of Brazil (PDdoB), Green Party (PV), Republican Party of the Social Order (PROS), Socialism and Liberty Party (PSOL), Solidarity (SD), Sustainability Network (REDE), Workers' Party
Canada	Liberal Party
France	Renaissance (formerly En Marche)
Germany	Alliance 90/The Greens, Free Democratic Party (FDP), Social Democratic Party (SDP)
Greece	New Democracy (ND)
Hungary	Christian Democratic People's Party (KNDP), Fidesz
India	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK), Bharatiya Janata Party, Lok Janshakti Party
Indonesia	Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P)
Israel	Likud, Religious Zionist Party, Shas, United Torah Judaism
Italy	Brothers of Italy, Forza Italia, Lega, Us Moderates (Noi Moderati)
Japan	Komeito (NKP), Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)
Kenya	Amani National Congress, FORD – Kenya, Kenya Kwanza, United Democratic Alliance
Mexico	Ecologist Green Party of Mexico (PVEM), Labor Party (PT), Morena
Netherlands	Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), ChristianUnion (CU), Democrats 66 (D66), People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD)
Nigeria	All Progressives Congress (APC)
Poland	Law and Justice (PiS)
South Africa	African National Congress (ANC)
Spain	Catalunya en Comú, Podemos, Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, United Left (IU)
Sweden	Christian Democrats, Liberals, Moderate Party
UK	Conservative Party
U.S.	Democratic Party

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

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Methodology

About Pew Research Center's Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey

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

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

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

Data in this report is drawn from ATP Wave 124, conducted from March 20 to March 26, 2023, and includes an [oversample](#) of Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population. A total of 3,576 panelists responded out of 4,058 who were sampled, for a response rate of 88%. The cumulative response rate

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

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

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

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

Panel recruitment

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

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

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

The U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.⁵ The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

Sample design

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

⁵ AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling](#)."

selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

Questionnaire development and testing

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

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Data collection protocol

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

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

Invitation and reminder dates, ATP Wave 124

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

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	March 20, 2023	March 21, 2023
First reminder	March 23, 2023	March 23, 2023
Final reminder	March 25, 2023	March 25, 2023

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

Data quality checks

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

Weighting

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

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

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

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

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

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 124

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

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

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

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 124

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	3,576
Logged on to survey; broke off	2.12	53
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	16
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	405
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		8
Screened out		0
Total panelists in the survey		4,058
Completed interviews	I	3,576
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	482
Non-contact	NC	0
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		4,058
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		88%
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Cumulative response rate as of ATP Wave 124

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

Pew Research Center
Spring 2023 Global Attitudes Survey
February 28, 2024 Release

Methodological notes:

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

		Q2. How satisfied are you with the way democracy is working in (survey country) – very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, not too satisfied, or not at all satisfied?					
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not too satisfied	Not at all satisfied	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	3	30	45	21	2	100
	Spring, 2022	4	34	43	19	1	100
	Spring, 2021	5	36	39	19	1	100
	March, 2020	8	38	38	15	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	13	38	24	23	1	100
	Spring, 2022	13	44	22	21	1	100
	Spring, 2021	19	47	18	15	1	100
	Spring, 2019	14	52	24	9	1	100
	Spring, 2018	16	45	25	14	1	100
	Spring, 2017	18	52	21	9	1	100
	Spring, 2017	18	52	21	9	1	100
France	Spring, 2023	5	22	31	42	0	100
	Spring, 2022	8	36	26	30	1	100
	Spring, 2021	5	39	29	26	0	100
	Fall, 2020	11	44	29	16	0	100
	Spring, 2019	5	36	29	29	1	100
	Spring, 2018	5	43	29	22	1	100
	Spring, 2017	3	31	37	28	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	15	42	21	21	0	100
	Spring, 2022	25	42	18	14	1	100
	Spring, 2021	25	40	18	16	0	100
	Fall, 2020	39	41	11	9	1	100
	Spring, 2019	17	48	21	15	0	100
	Spring, 2018	13	43	27	16	1	100
	Spring, 2017	24	49	19	7	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	5	24	32	39	0	100
	Spring, 2022	7	26	36	30	0	100
	Spring, 2021	7	24	36	32	0	100
	Spring, 2019	5	21	41	33	1	100
	Spring, 2018	1	15	42	42	1	100
	Spring, 2017	3	18	43	36	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	4	36	35	24	2	100
	Spring, 2022	10	39	28	22	2	100
	Spring, 2019	7	38	26	24	6	100
	Spring, 2018	5	40	34	19	2	100
	Spring, 2017	3	41	36	17	3	100
	Fall, 2009	2	19	46	31	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	5	31	36	28	1	100
	Spring, 2022	4	30	36	30	0	100
	Spring, 2021	5	29	37	28	0	100
	Spring, 2019	3	28	41	27	1	100
	Spring, 2018	2	27	46	24	1	100
	Spring, 2017	2	29	43	24	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	11	42	26	20	0	100
	Spring, 2022	13	50	23	13	0	100
	Spring, 2021	18	47	21	13	0	100
	Spring, 2019	18	50	20	11	0	100
	Spring, 2018	12	52	24	10	1	100
	Spring, 2017	25	52	16	6	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	8	37	25	28	2	100
	Spring, 2022	9	43	27	18	3	100
	Spring, 2019	15	51	22	9	3	100
	Spring, 2018	9	42	31	13	6	100
	Spring, 2017	8	43	31	13	6	100
	Fall, 2009	6	47	32	7	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	7	22	39	32	0	100
	Spring, 2022	10	21	38	30	1	100
	Spring, 2021	11	24	39	26	0	100
	Spring, 2019	8	24	41	27	1	100
	Spring, 2018	7	13	45	36	0	100
	Spring, 2017	7	18	44	30	0	100

		Q2. How satisfied are you with the way democracy is working in (survey country) – very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, not too satisfied, or not at all satisfied?					
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not too satisfied	Not at all satisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	Spring, 2023	19	56	19	6	0	100
	Spring, 2022	29	50	15	5	1	100
	Spring, 2021	26	53	13	8	0	100
	Spring, 2019	20	52	19	9	1	100
	Spring, 2018	18	51	21	9	0	100
	Spring, 2017	23	56	14	6	1	100
UK	Spring, 2023	7	33	31	28	1	100
	Spring, 2022	13	40	26	20	1	100
	Spring, 2021	18	42	22	17	1	100
	Fall, 2020	18	42	23	15	2	100
	Spring, 2019	5	26	32	37	0	100
	Spring, 2018	7	35	32	23	2	100
	Spring, 2017	12	40	31	16	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	13	54	26	7	1	100
	Spring, 2022	9	48	31	12	0	100
	March, 2021	15	54	23	7	1	100
India	Spring, 2023	28	44	11	16	1	100
	Spring, 2019	28	42	12	14	4	100
	Spring, 2018	25	29	18	15	13	100
	Spring, 2017	33	46	8	3	9	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	16	45	29	6	4	100
	Spring, 2019	20	38	28	9	5	100
	Spring, 2018	19	46	28	5	2	100
	Spring, 2017	14	55	26	3	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	2	33	50	13	2	100
	Spring, 2022	2	38	50	9	2	100
	Spring, 2021	2	36	48	12	2	100
	Spring, 2019	3	40	43	10	3	100
	Spring, 2018	2	38	44	12	3	100
	Spring, 2017	5	45	38	9	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	5	33	40	21	0	100
	Spring, 2022	5	45	37	12	0	100
	Spring, 2021	9	44	33	13	0	100
	Spring, 2019	8	47	31	13	1	100
	Spring, 2018	9	55	29	6	1	100
	Spring, 2017	3	27	55	14	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	13	29	27	29	1	100
	Spring, 2022	13	37	32	16	2	100
	Spring, 2019	15	40	30	13	2	100
	Spring, 2018	13	43	31	12	2	100
	Spring, 2017	11	41	34	13	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	11	36	24	28	1	100
	Spring, 2019	10	49	21	18	2	100
	Spring, 2018	13	39	26	21	1	100
	Spring, 2017	17	39	24	19	1	100
	Spring, 2013	27	46	19	9	0	100
	Spring, 2007	15	57	23	5	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	9	16	28	47	0	100
	Spring, 2019	9	19	34	36	1	100
	Spring, 2018	20	19	25	35	1	100
	Spring, 2017	20	21	27	31	0	100
	Spring, 2013	7	20	42	30	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	9	14	26	50	1	100
	Spring, 2019	16	22	28	33	1	100
	Spring, 2018	12	23	25	39	1	100
	Spring, 2017	15	28	29	27	2	100
	Spring, 2013	32	35	19	13	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	6	25	30	37	2	100
	Spring, 2019	7	31	33	28	1	100
	Spring, 2018	5	30	28	35	2	100
	Spring, 2017	9	37	31	23	1	100
	Spring, 2013	15	42	29	14	1	100

		Q2. How satisfied are you with the way democracy is working in (survey country) – very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, not too satisfied, or not at all satisfied?					
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not too satisfied	Not at all satisfied	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2023	7	30	30	32	1	100
	Spring, 2019	5	36	27	29	3	100
	Spring, 2018	3	13	24	59	1	100
	Spring, 2017	3	25	25	42	4	100
	Spring, 2013	10	56	25	7	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	13	35	35	15	1	100
	Spring, 2019	6	36	37	19	2	100
	Spring, 2018	1	13	40	45	1	100
	Spring, 2017	2	4	23	70	2	100
	Spring, 2013	10	43	31	14	2	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q2. How satisfied are you with the way democracy is working in (survey country) – very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, not too satisfied, or not at all satisfied?					
		Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Not too satisfied	Not at all satisfied	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Fall, 2020	9	36	29	24	2	100
	Spring, 2020	14	29	28	27	2	100
	Spring, 2019	9	30	32	27	2	100
	Spring, 2018	11	29	31	27	2	100
	Spring, 2017	11	35	28	23	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	15	49	25	12	0	100
	Spring, 2019	13	44	26	15	2	100
	Spring, 2018	13	46	26	14	2	100
	Spring, 2017	13	45	25	16	1	100

		Q4a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ... a. Joe Biden						
		Very favorable	Mostly favorable	Mostly unfavorable	Very unfavorable	Never heard of this person	DK/Refused	Refused
U.S.	Spring, 2023	8	33	22	35	1	1	0
	June, 2022	12	31	19	37	0	0	1

		Q4a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ... a. (country-specific leader)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2023	11	28	24	35	2	100
France	Spring, 2023	5	23	27	44	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	8	42	32	15	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	13	30	22	34	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	15	36	18	28	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	20	37	20	21	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	8	34	28	29	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	15	24	25	32	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	14	24	24	37	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	7	38	36	16	4	100
UK	Spring, 2023	10	35	28	21	6	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	16	46	24	12	3	100
India	Spring, 2023	55	24	8	12	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	50	39	7	2	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	4	35	38	18	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	12	25	26	36	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	29	18	16	36	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	33	38	9	18	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	12	13	18	54	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	32	21	13	32	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	10	17	25	44	4	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	14	39	24	19	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	45	37	7	10	1	100

In Canada, asked about Prime Minister Justin Trudeau. In France, asked about President Emmanuel Macron. In Germany, asked about Chancellor Olaf Scholz. In Greece, asked about Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsotakis. In Hungary, asked about Prime Minister Viktor Orbán. In Italy, asked about Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni. In the Netherlands, asked about Prime Minister Mark Rutte. In Poland, asked about President Andrzej Duda. In Spain, asked about Prime Minister Pedro Sánchez. In Sweden, asked about Prime Minister Ulf Kristersson. In the UK, asked about Prime Minister Rishi Sunak. In Australia, asked about Prime Minister Anthony Albanese. In India, asked about Prime Minister Narendra Modi. In Indonesia, asked about President Joko Widodo. In Japan, asked about Prime Minister Fumio Kishida. In South Korea, asked about President Yoon Suk Yeol. In Israel, asked about Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. In Kenya, asked about President William Ruto. In Nigeria, asked about President Muhammadu Buhari. In South Africa, asked about President Cyril Ramaphosa. In Argentina, asked about President Alberto Fernandez. In Brazil, asked about President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva. In Mexico, asked about President Andrés Manuel López Obrador.

		Q4b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ... b. Donald Trump							
		Very favorable	Mostly favorable	Mostly unfavorable	Very unfavorable	Never heard of this person	DK/Refused	Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	12	24	18	45	0	1	0	100
	June, 2022	14	24	14	46	0	0	1	100

		Q4b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ... b. Country-specific opposition leader (first)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2023	13	23	18	19	27	100
France	Spring, 2023	9	26	27	37	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	6	31	40	15	9	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	5	17	36	40	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	2	13	27	51	7	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	3	25	34	28	10	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	8	26	35	30	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	11	30	29	24	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	14	21	28	27	11	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	28	43	17	9	4	100
UK	Spring, 2023	7	34	30	17	12	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	4	26	35	32	4	100
India	Spring, 2023	13	33	17	14	25	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	18	50	11	3	18	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	1	15	28	11	46	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	13	27	26	33	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	16	20	27	34	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	27	28	16	27	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	14	31	21	31	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	12	21	10	27	30	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	7	16	26	44	7	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	11	26	33	25	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	5	25	20	33	17	100

In Canada, asked about Pierre Poilievre. In France, asked about Marine Le Pen. In Germany, asked about Friedrich Merz. In Greece, asked about Alexis Tsipras. In Hungary, asked about Péter Márki-Zay. In Italy, asked about Enrico Letta. In the Netherlands, asked about Geert Wilders. In Poland, asked about Donald Tusk. In Spain, asked about Alberto Núñez Feijóo. In Sweden, asked about Magdalena Andersson. In the UK, asked about Keir Starmer. In Australia, asked about Peter Dutton. In India, asked about Mallikarjun Kharge. In Indonesia, asked about Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono. In Japan, asked about Kenta Izumi. In South Korea, asked about Lee Jae-myung. In Israel, asked about Yair Lapid. In Kenya, asked about Raila Odinga. In Nigeria, asked about Atiku Abubakar. In South Africa, asked about John Steenhuisen. In Argentina, asked about Mauricio Macri. In Brazil, asked about Jair Bolsonaro. In Mexico, asked about Ricardo Anaya Cortés.

		Q4c. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ... c. Country-specific opposition leader (second)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2023	7	21	28	42	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	4	26	40	21	10	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	4	15	28	47	7	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	13	34	27	23	4	100
India	Spring, 2023	11	31	16	14	29	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	37	24	8	25	7	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	4	23	16	20	37	100

In France, asked about Jean-Luc Mélenchon. In Greece, asked about Nikos Androulakis. In Hungary, asked about Klára Dobrev. In Italy, asked about Giuseppe Conte. In India, asked about Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury. In Nigeria, asked about Peter Obi. In Mexico, asked about Alejandro Moreno Cárdenas.

		Q4d. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of ... c. Country-specific opposition leader (third)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2023	26	36	15	19	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	29	24	14	30	3	100

In India, asked about Rahul Gandhi. In Nigeria, asked about Bola Tinubu.

		Q5ARGa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. United for Change/Cambiemos (PRO-UCR-CC)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2023	9	27	16	38	10	100
	Spring, 2019	9	16	24	43	9	100
	Spring, 2018	8	18	21	44	9	100

		Q5ARGb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. Frente de todos/Peronismo					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Argentina	Spring, 2023	13	23	18	40	7	100

		Q5AUSa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. Labor Party (Labor or ALP)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2023	11	47	28	12	2	100
	Spring, 2022	9	45	30	14	2	100
	March, 2021	11	47	28	12	2	100
	Spring, 2021	12	47	27	12	2	100
	June, 2020	7	46	32	14	1	100
	Summer, 2020	11	42	30	10	7	100
	Spring, 2019	11	37	30	18	4	100
	Spring, 2018	11	35	31	17	5	100

		Q5AUSb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. Liberal-National Coalition					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2023	5	31	35	27	2	100
	Spring, 2022	6	33	33	27	2	100
	March, 2021	9	40	28	21	2	100
	Spring, 2021	10	38	27	21	4	100
	June, 2020	15	39	29	17	1	100
	Summer, 2020	16	36	26	13	9	100
	Spring, 2019	13	37	23	23	4	100
	Spring, 2018	8	36	28	22	6	100

		Q5AUSc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? c. The Greens					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2023	11	35	25	28	2	100
	Spring, 2022	10	38	26	24	2	100
	March, 2021	9	39	25	26	2	100
	Spring, 2021	15	37	23	23	2	100
	June, 2020	7	34	29	29	1	100
	Summer, 2020	9	34	27	25	6	100
	Spring, 2019	12	33	24	27	4	100
	Spring, 2018	10	37	22	27	5	100

		Q5AUSd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? d. Pauline Hanson's One Nation					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Australia	Spring, 2023	5	19	24	51	2	100
	Spring, 2022	4	18	27	49	2	100
	March, 2021	4	22	27	45	2	100
	Spring, 2021	7	23	27	38	4	100
	June, 2020	4	24	24	47	1	100
	Summer, 2020	6	27	26	33	8	100
	Spring, 2019	8	22	23	41	5	100
	Spring, 2018	7	24	24	37	8	100

		Q5BRAa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. PL, Liberal Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2023	5	32	36	10	16	100

		Q5BRAb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. PT, Partido dos Trabalhadores (Workers' Party)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2023	12	37	28	18	5	100
	Spring, 2019	8	27	30	27	8	100
	Spring, 2018	7	29	35	23	7	100

		Q5BRAC. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? c. MDB, Movimento Democrático Brasileiro, formally known as PMDB, Partido do Movimento Democrático Brasileiro (Brazilian Democratic Movement Party)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2023	3	36	37	8	16	100

		Q5BRAd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? d. REP, Republicans					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2023	2	30	36	9	23	100

		Q5BRAe. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? e. PP, Partido Progressista (Progressive Party)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Brazil	Spring, 2023	3	32	35	11	19	100
	Spring, 2019	1	19	39	14	27	100
	Spring, 2018	1	17	47	16	18	100

		Q5CANa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. The Liberal Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2023	9	33	26	29	4	100
	Spring, 2022	7	38	22	29	4	100
	Spring, 2021	10	44	22	22	2	100
	Summer, 2020	13	44	22	17	5	100
	Spring, 2019	10	35	27	24	4	100
	Spring, 2018	11	35	23	26	5	100

		Q5CANb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. The Conservative Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2023	11	35	28	20	5	100
	Spring, 2022	10	33	30	20	6	100
	Spring, 2021	8	37	31	22	3	100
	Summer, 2020	8	36	34	17	5	100
	Spring, 2019	10	37	29	19	5	100
	Spring, 2018	14	33	30	16	7	100

		Q5CANc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? c. The New Democratic Party (NDP)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Canada	Spring, 2023	9	34	26	23	8	100
	Spring, 2022	9	39	24	22	7	100
	Spring, 2021	13	42	26	15	4	100
	Summer, 2020	10	43	25	14	8	100
	Spring, 2019	8	40	28	16	8	100
	Spring, 2018	9	42	23	17	10	100

		Q5FRAa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. The Republicans - LR					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2023	3	26	38	25	8	100
	Spring, 2022	4	27	36	24	9	100
	Spring, 2021	5	34	38	18	6	100
	Fall, 2020	2	31	36	21	9	100
	Summer, 2020	3	33	40	20	5	100
	Spring, 2019	4	22	37	32	5	100
	Spring, 2018	4	26	39	26	5	100
	Fall, 2017	2	24	40	20	13	100
	Spring, 2017	5	30	30	32	4	100
	Spring, 2016	3	24	36	32	5	100

		Q5FRAb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. Socialist Party - PS					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2023	4	26	40	24	6	100
	Spring, 2022	5	29	34	24	8	100
	Spring, 2021	5	34	34	22	5	100
	Fall, 2020	4	30	36	22	7	100
	Summer, 2020	4	33	38	21	5	100
	Spring, 2019	3	23	38	32	5	100
	Spring, 2018	2	27	40	27	4	100
	Fall, 2017	3	23	41	23	11	100
	Spring, 2017	3	24	34	37	2	100
	Spring, 2016	3	13	37	44	3	100

		Q5FRAc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? c. National Rally - RN					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2023	9	23	26	38	4	100
	Spring, 2022	8	19	23	43	7	100
	Spring, 2021	7	18	25	47	3	100
	Fall, 2020	5	15	24	50	6	100
	Summer, 2020	6	14	27	50	4	100
	Spring, 2019	7	15	20	54	4	100
	Spring, 2018	3	9	22	63	3	100
	Fall, 2017	4	12	23	53	7	100
	Spring, 2017	5	16	22	54	3	100
	Spring, 2016	6	17	22	52	2	100

		Q5FRA d. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? d. Renaissance					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2023	2	24	33	31	10	100
	Spring, 2022	6	31	26	27	9	100
	Spring, 2021	7	32	33	22	6	100
	Fall, 2020	6	33	29	24	8	100
	Summer, 2020	4	31	34	26	6	100
	Spring, 2019	7	26	32	30	5	100
	Spring, 2018	7	40	28	19	6	100
	Fall, 2017	5	38	29	15	12	100
	Spring, 2017	3	36	30	19	12	100

		Q5FRAe. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? e. Untamed France / La France Insoumise					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	Spring, 2023	5	26	29	35	5	100
	Spring, 2022	9	30	29	24	8	100
	Spring, 2021	6	27	33	30	4	100
	Fall, 2020	4	24	34	31	7	100
	Summer, 2020	6	25	34	31	5	100
	Spring, 2019	3	22	34	37	4	100
	Spring, 2018	8	24	34	30	4	100
	Fall, 2017	6	28	33	22	11	100

		Q5DEUa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. CDU - Christian Democratic Union					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	Spring, 2023	7	46	36	10	2	100
	Spring, 2022	9	43	35	10	3	100
	Spring, 2021	13	36	30	17	4	100
	Fall, 2020	15	48	22	9	6	100
	Summer, 2020	10	51	29	7	3	100
	Spring, 2019	8	39	38	11	4	100
	Spring, 2018	7	42	38	10	4	100
	Fall, 2017	8	47	31	9	5	100
	Spring, 2017	8	50	30	7	5	100
	Spring, 2016	8	44	34	10	4	100

		Q5DEUb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. SPD - Social Democratic Party of Germany					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	Spring, 2023	8	47	33	10	2	100
	Spring, 2022	11	56	23	8	2	100
	Spring, 2021	9	41	32	12	6	100
	Fall, 2020	8	46	31	10	6	100
	Summer, 2020	5	49	35	7	3	100
	Spring, 2019	5	37	43	10	5	100
	Spring, 2018	7	43	37	9	4	100
	Fall, 2017	8	51	29	8	5	100
	Spring, 2017	10	58	21	4	6	100
	Spring, 2016	5	47	40	6	2	100

		Q5DEUc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? c. AfD - Alternative for Germany					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	Spring, 2023	4	12	23	58	3	100
	Spring, 2022	3	12	27	55	4	100
	Spring, 2021	4	11	24	57	5	100
	Fall, 2020	3	7	18	65	8	100
	Summer, 2020	4	10	23	58	4	100
	Spring, 2019	4	11	23	55	7	100
	Spring, 2018	3	14	25	53	6	100
	Fall, 2017	2	9	21	62	6	100
	Spring, 2017	1	11	28	55	6	100
	Spring, 2016	3	9	28	54	5	100

		Q5DEUd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? d. The Left					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	Spring, 2023	2	27	41	26	4	100
	Spring, 2022	5	31	42	18	4	100
	Spring, 2021	8	30	34	19	9	100
	Fall, 2020	5	31	35	19	10	100
	Summer, 2020	4	31	42	18	5	100
	Spring, 2019	5	32	40	16	7	100
	Spring, 2018	5	35	37	17	5	100
	Fall, 2017	4	32	39	18	7	100
	Spring, 2017	4	33	40	15	8	100
	Spring, 2016	3	25	45	23	4	100

		Q5DEUe. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? e. Alliance 90/The Greens					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	Spring, 2023	7	35	30	27	1	100
	Spring, 2022	14	40	23	20	3	100
	Spring, 2021	17	39	20	18	5	100
	Fall, 2020	14	44	20	15	7	100
	Summer, 2020	11	43	28	13	4	100
	Spring, 2019	17	46	21	11	5	100
	Spring, 2018	6	47	29	13	4	100
	Fall, 2017	7	49	26	12	6	100

		Q5DEUf. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? f. FDP – Free Democratic Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	Spring, 2023	4	35	42	16	3	100
	Spring, 2022	7	45	34	10	4	100

		Q5GREa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. Syriza					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Greece	Spring, 2023	5	17	37	40	1	100
	Spring, 2022	4	16	41	36	3	100
	Spring, 2021	5	20	38	35	2	100
	Spring, 2019	9	24	29	34	5	100
	Spring, 2018	2	14	26	56	2	100
	Spring, 2017	2	11	26	57	3	100
	Spring, 2016	3	14	23	56	3	100

		Q5GREb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. New Democracy (ND)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Greece	Spring, 2023	12	29	24	34	1	100
	Spring, 2022	10	31	24	33	2	100
	Spring, 2021	9	34	29	26	2	100
	Spring, 2019	10	27	27	29	7	100
	Spring, 2018	5	17	28	48	3	100
	Spring, 2017	5	18	28	46	3	100
	Spring, 2016	6	17	25	49	3	100

		Q5GREc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? c. Movement for Change – PASOK-Kinima Allagis (KINAL)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Greece	Spring, 2023	4	26	40	25	5	100
	Spring, 2022	5	34	34	18	9	100
	Spring, 2021	2	21	41	27	9	100
	Spring, 2019	2	14	41	31	12	100
	Spring, 2018	1	8	27	43	21	100
	Spring, 2017	1	7	30	59	3	100
	Spring, 2016	0	7	24	65	3	100

		Q5GREd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? d. Greek Solution (EL)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Greece	Spring, 2023	3	15	29	42	11	100
	Spring, 2022	4	12	31	35	18	100
	Spring, 2021	5	17	28	33	17	100

		Q5HUNa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. Fidesz					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2023	15	37	18	26	3	100
	Spring, 2022	26	29	14	23	8	100
	Spring, 2019	15	31	15	29	10	100
	Spring, 2018	15	32	23	20	10	100
	Spring, 2017	10	38	23	19	10	100
	Spring, 2016	9	32	29	24	6	100

		Q5HUNb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. MSZP (Hungarian Socialist Party)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2023	1	12	25	54	8	100
	Spring, 2022	1	11	25	51	11	100
	Spring, 2019	2	10	26	45	16	100
	Spring, 2018	2	14	31	42	11	100
	Spring, 2017	2	17	35	31	16	100
	Spring, 2016	2	26	33	31	9	100

		Q5HUNc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? c. Jobbik (Movement for a Better Hungary)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2023	1	12	27	51	9	100
	Spring, 2022	2	11	32	44	11	100
	Spring, 2019	2	11	26	44	17	100
	Spring, 2018	3	16	33	36	12	100
	Spring, 2017	4	23	33	25	15	100
	Spring, 2016	6	30	34	24	7	100

		Q5HUNd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? d. Democratic Coalition					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2023	3	13	27	51	5	100
	Spring, 2022	5	12	22	51	10	100

		Q5INDa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. Bharatiya Janata Party - BJP					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2023	42	31	11	14	2	100
	Spring, 2019	45	26	9	13	7	100
	Spring, 2018	35	26	10	16	12	100
	Spring, 2017	62	22	5	7	3	100
	Spring, 2016	53	27	10	6	4	100
	Spring, 2015	65	22	6	5	3	100

		Q5INDb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. Indian National Congress					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
India	Spring, 2023	23	37	17	19	4	100
	Spring, 2019	17	33	19	22	10	100
	Spring, 2018	26	27	14	19	13	100
	Spring, 2017	22	37	20	14	7	100
	Spring, 2016	28	39	15	14	5	100
	Spring, 2015	16	45	20	15	5	100

		Q5IDOa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle - PDI-P					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	24	40	20	5	11	100
	Spring, 2019	25	34	12	10	19	100
	Spring, 2018	20	37	21	13	9	100

		Q5IDOb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. Gerindra Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	19	54	11	2	14	100
	Spring, 2019	19	39	12	8	23	100
	Spring, 2018	16	37	24	12	11	100

		Q5IDOc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? c. Golkar Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	19	50	16	2	13	100
	Spring, 2019	19	39	15	6	21	100
	Spring, 2018	14	38	27	10	10	100

		Q5IDOd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? d. Democratic Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	19	50	14	4	14	100
	Spring, 2019	18	40	13	7	22	100
	Spring, 2018	16	39	23	11	11	100

		Q5IDOE. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? e. National Awakening Party - PKB					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	18	51	12	3	17	100
	Spring, 2019	18	39	13	6	24	100
	Spring, 2018	14	37	26	11	13	100

		Q5ISRa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. Likud					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Israel	Spring, 2023	26	21	20	31	2	100
	Spring, 2022	26	20	25	26	3	100
	Spring, 2019	20	34	21	22	4	100
	Spring, 2018	21	32	26	18	4	100

		Q5ISRb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. Yesh Atid					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Israel	Spring, 2023	16	21	26	34	3	100
	Spring, 2022	16	23	30	27	5	100

		Q5ISRC. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? c. Ra'am					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Israel	Spring, 2023	4	17	29	45	5	100
	Spring, 2022	6	24	23	42	6	100

		Q5ITAA. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. Forza Italia - FI					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	Spring, 2023	8	34	27	28	3	100
	Spring, 2022	5	25	32	32	7	100
	Spring, 2021	7	29	32	31	2	100
	Summer, 2020	7	22	34	36	2	100
	Spring, 2019	3	19	28	41	9	100
	Spring, 2018	4	22	27	36	12	100
	Fall, 2017	7	23	29	31	9	100
	Spring, 2017	4	21	30	31	13	100
	Spring, 2016	6	24	29	31	10	100

		Q5ITAb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. Democratic Party - PD					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	Spring, 2023	5	33	31	27	4	100
	Spring, 2022	5	33	28	27	7	100
	Spring, 2021	7	35	33	24	1	100
	Summer, 2020	7	29	33	30	1	100
	Spring, 2019	5	18	31	38	8	100
	Spring, 2018	5	21	27	34	13	100
	Fall, 2017	4	26	32	27	12	100
	Spring, 2017	5	24	30	28	13	100
	Spring, 2016	7	25	26	29	13	100

		Q5ITAc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? c. Five Star Movement (M5S)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	Spring, 2023	7	24	35	31	3	100
	Spring, 2022	7	22	30	35	5	100
	Spring, 2021	10	28	30	31	1	100
	Summer, 2020	6	29	31	34	1	100
	Spring, 2019	9	31	26	25	9	100
	Spring, 2018	14	35	20	17	14	100
	Fall, 2017	10	29	24	27	11	100
	Spring, 2017	10	31	23	21	15	100
	Spring, 2016	10	32	26	19	14	100

		Q5ITAd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? d. Lega formerly known as Lega Nord					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	Spring, 2023	6	24	30	38	3	100
	Spring, 2022	6	17	27	45	6	100
	Spring, 2021	8	19	24	48	1	100
	Summer, 2020	9	20	22	47	1	100
	Spring, 2019	14	30	21	28	7	100
	Spring, 2018	13	27	23	24	13	100
	Fall, 2017	7	22	24	36	11	100
	Spring, 2017	3	20	27	37	12	100
	Spring, 2016	8	20	23	37	12	100

		Q5ITAE. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? e. Brothers of Italy – FdI					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	Spring, 2023	13	31	25	28	3	100
	Spring, 2022	11	21	26	35	7	100

		Q5JPNa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. LDP (Liberal Democratic Party)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2023	5	41	34	17	2	100
	Spring, 2022	4	43	39	11	3	100
	Spring, 2021	4	39	37	16	4	100
	Summer, 2020	4	31	40	20	5	100
	Spring, 2019	7	40	35	15	3	100
	Spring, 2018	5	36	36	17	5	100

		Q5JPNb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. CDP (Constitutional Democratic Party)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2023	2	25	40	25	7	100
	Spring, 2022	1	23	44	24	7	100
	Spring, 2021	2	26	40	24	8	100
	Summer, 2020	1	19	44	23	12	100
	Spring, 2019	2	26	39	23	10	100
	Spring, 2018	4	26	37	21	13	100

		Q5JPNc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? c. Komeito					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2023	3	23	40	30	5	100
	Spring, 2022	3	23	43	26	5	100
	Spring, 2021	2	24	43	24	7	100
	Summer, 2020	3	23	41	24	8	100
	Spring, 2019	3	25	41	25	7	100
	Spring, 2018	3	26	41	21	9	100

		Q5JPNd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? d. Japan Innovation Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Spring, 2023	3	35	40	15	7	100
	Spring, 2022	6	40	33	14	6	100

		Q5KENa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. Jubilee Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Kenya	Spring, 2023	17	41	19	17	6	100
	Spring, 2019	29	41	11	14	4	100
	Spring, 2018	40	31	9	18	3	100

		Q5KENb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. United Democratic Alliance					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Kenya	Spring, 2023	27	39	13	17	4	100

		Q5KENc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? c. Orange Democratic Movement					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Kenya	Spring, 2023	25	32	18	23	2	100

		Q5MEXa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. PAN - National Action Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2023	5	28	23	40	4	100
	Spring, 2019	6	26	27	32	9	100
	Spring, 2018	6	28	23	32	12	100
	Spring, 2017	4	34	25	31	7	100
	Spring, 2015	4	25	27	36	7	100
	Spring, 2014	5	25	27	36	8	100
	Spring, 2013	8	28	26	27	11	100

		Q5MEXb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. PRI - Institutional Revolutionary Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2023	6	21	22	48	4	100
	Spring, 2019	4	19	23	47	7	100
	Spring, 2018	5	16	16	52	10	100
	Spring, 2017	4	23	23	44	6	100
	Spring, 2015	8	30	23	33	6	100
	Spring, 2014	16	31	18	29	6	100
	Spring, 2013	17	32	21	22	8	100

		Q5MEXc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? c. MORENA - Movimiento de Regeneración Nacional					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2023	33	41	12	11	3	100
	Spring, 2019	22	44	13	14	7	100
	Spring, 2018	19	37	11	17	16	100
	Spring, 2017	5	32	23	26	14	100

		Q5MEXd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? d. PRD - Party of the Democratic Revolution					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Mexico	Spring, 2023	5	27	31	31	6	100
	Spring, 2019	3	26	27	29	15	100
	Spring, 2018	4	24	23	31	17	100
	Spring, 2017	3	26	29	32	10	100
	Spring, 2015	4	19	27	41	9	100
	Spring, 2014	4	21	25	41	10	100
	Spring, 2013	9	24	28	27	13	100

		Q5NLDa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	6	37	30	25	1	100
	Spring, 2022	9	34	31	21	6	100
	Spring, 2021	11	38	27	20	3	100
	Summer, 2020	16	45	23	13	4	100
	Spring, 2019	11	44	24	18	4	100
	Spring, 2018	7	44	26	17	7	100
	Fall, 2017	10	45	26	13	7	100
	Spring, 2017	12	50	24	10	3	100
	Spring, 2016	5	41	31	17	6	100

		Q5NLDb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. Labour Party (PvdA)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	8	47	27	16	1	100
	Spring, 2022	10	48	25	11	7	100
	Spring, 2021	8	50	29	11	3	100
	Summer, 2020	11	50	27	8	4	100
	Spring, 2019	13	47	23	14	3	100
	Spring, 2018	6	43	32	12	6	100
	Fall, 2017	8	45	30	11	6	100
	Spring, 2017	5	44	33	14	4	100
	Spring, 2016	5	38	33	20	5	100

		Q5NLDC. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? c. Party for Freedom (PVV)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	8	23	34	34	2	100
	Spring, 2022	6	18	32	39	5	100
	Spring, 2021	8	23	29	37	3	100
	Summer, 2020	7	23	31	36	3	100
	Spring, 2019	8	18	26	44	4	100
	Spring, 2018	4	26	26	39	5	100
	Fall, 2017	5	22	24	43	6	100
	Spring, 2017	5	19	23	49	3	100
	Spring, 2016	8	20	26	42	4	100

		Q5NLDD. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? d. Forum for Democracy (FvD)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	3	14	22	59	2	100
	Spring, 2022	4	11	21	57	6	100
	Spring, 2021	7	18	23	49	2	100
	Summer, 2020	6	21	30	38	5	100
	Spring, 2019	10	25	24	36	5	100
	Spring, 2018	6	29	25	21	18	100

		Q5NLDE. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? e. Democrats 66 (D66)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	6	41	26	25	2	100
	Spring, 2022	10	40	25	18	8	100
	Spring, 2021	15	46	20	16	3	100
	Summer, 2020	11	47	26	11	5	100
	Spring, 2019	9	48	22	15	5	100
	Spring, 2018	8	50	23	10	9	100

		Q5NGAa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. APC (All Progressives Congress)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	29	20	17	34	1	100
	Spring, 2019	22	24	16	30	7	100
	Spring, 2018	35	15	10	31	8	100

		Q5NGAb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. PDP (People's Democratic Party)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	21	30	23	25	1	100
	Spring, 2019	25	31	14	22	7	100
	Spring, 2018	31	26	12	24	7	100

		Q5NGAc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? c. APGA (All Progressive Grand Alliance)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	4	17	22	36	21	100
	Spring, 2019	5	14	14	29	38	100
	Spring, 2018	9	15	11	29	36	100

		Q5NGAd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? d. LP (Labour Party)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	34	25	8	24	9	100
	Spring, 2019	6	17	14	28	35	100
	Spring, 2018	12	16	16	24	32	100

		Q5POLa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. Law and Justice - PiS					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2023	14	17	19	47	3	100
	Spring, 2022	16	22	24	33	5	100
	Spring, 2019	13	32	21	27	7	100
	Spring, 2018	12	30	21	25	11	100
	Spring, 2017	11	27	21	29	11	100
	Spring, 2016	10	32	25	20	13	100

		Q5POLb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. Civic Platform - PO					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2023	12	32	30	21	5	100
	Spring, 2022	9	36	28	18	9	100
	Spring, 2019	9	27	29	26	9	100
	Spring, 2018	3	26	29	26	15	100
	Spring, 2017	4	30	30	21	15	100
	Spring, 2016	3	27	36	22	13	100

		Q5POLc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? c. New Left					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2023	3	32	34	14	16	100

		Q5ZAFa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. ANC (African National Congress)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
South Africa	Spring, 2023	35	19	12	33	1	100
	Spring, 2019	47	20	8	19	6	100
	Spring, 2018	45	18	7	26	3	100

		Q5ZAFb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. DA (Democratic Alliance)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
South Africa	Spring, 2023	15	23	13	44	4	100
	Spring, 2019	17	24	12	39	9	100
	Spring, 2018	20	22	11	43	5	100

		Q5ZAFc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? c. EFF (Economic Freedom Fighters)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
South Africa	Spring, 2023	23	22	11	41	3	100
	Spring, 2019	18	21	12	40	10	100
	Spring, 2018	19	18	7	50	6	100

		Q5ESPa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. People's Party (PP)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2023	13	21	27	36	3	100
	Spring, 2022	10	22	30	31	6	100
	Spring, 2021	8	23	30	37	2	100
	Summer, 2020	10	21	32	36	1	100
	Spring, 2019	12	17	29	40	2	100
	Spring, 2018	7	14	26	51	2	100
	Fall, 2017	11	20	25	41	3	100
	Spring, 2017	8	19	24	46	3	100
	Spring, 2016	7	13	22	55	3	100

		Q5ESPB. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2023	14	24	24	35	2	100
	Spring, 2022	13	24	28	31	5	100
	Spring, 2021	11	29	28	30	1	100
	Summer, 2020	15	28	28	27	1	100
	Spring, 2019	18	30	26	22	3	100
	Spring, 2018	11	28	30	29	3	100
	Fall, 2017	12	32	34	19	3	100
	Spring, 2017	8	18	40	30	3	100
	Spring, 2016	9	24	35	27	5	100

		Q5ESPc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? c. Podemos					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2023	6	17	23	51	4	100
	Spring, 2022	9	18	24	43	7	100
	Spring, 2021	9	19	27	43	2	100
	Summer, 2020	11	24	23	40	1	100
	Spring, 2019	13	25	27	31	3	100
	Spring, 2018	8	22	28	39	3	100
	Fall, 2017	7	17	27	46	4	100
	Spring, 2017	9	22	27	38	4	100
	Spring, 2016	9	23	26	38	4	100

		Q5ESPd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? d. Vox					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Spring, 2023	10	12	16	59	3	100
	Spring, 2022	13	13	19	48	7	100
	Spring, 2021	9	14	20	54	2	100
	Summer, 2020	11	15	22	51	1	100
	Spring, 2019	8	10	18	60	4	100

		Q5SWEa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. Swedish Social Democratic Party (SAP)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	Spring, 2023	13	52	25	10	1	100
	Spring, 2022	14	51	25	9	1	100
	Spring, 2021	10	47	27	15	1	100
	Summer, 2020	12	40	32	14	1	100
	Spring, 2019	9	45	29	15	2	100
	Spring, 2018	10	35	37	16	3	100
	Fall, 2017	11	49	27	7	6	100
	Spring, 2017	11	44	32	12	1	100
	Spring, 2016	9	40	36	13	2	100

		Q5SWEb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. Moderate Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	Spring, 2023	8	39	38	14	1	100
	Spring, 2022	10	49	31	9	2	100
	Spring, 2021	11	47	30	10	1	100
	Summer, 2020	10	47	32	10	1	100
	Spring, 2019	8	43	32	15	2	100
	Spring, 2018	7	45	33	11	4	100
	Fall, 2017	7	45	32	9	7	100
	Spring, 2017	6	40	38	13	3	100
	Spring, 2016	9	49	29	11	2	100

		Q5SWEc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? c. Sweden Democrats (SD)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	Spring, 2023	5	18	27	48	2	100
	Spring, 2022	7	22	30	40	1	100
	Spring, 2021	6	21	25	46	1	100
	Summer, 2020	8	24	24	43	1	100
	Spring, 2019	6	20	21	51	2	100
	Spring, 2018	10	23	24	40	3	100
	Fall, 2017	4	13	25	51	7	100
	Spring, 2017	6	17	24	51	2	100
	Spring, 2016	5	19	20	54	2	100

		Q5GBRa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. Conservative Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
UK	Spring, 2023	6	28	30	34	3	100
	Spring, 2022	8	30	26	33	4	100
	Spring, 2021	14	28	23	30	6	100
	Fall, 2020	12	30	22	28	8	100
	Summer, 2020	13	28	29	28	2	100
	Spring, 2019	8	22	30	38	3	100
	Spring, 2018	9	26	27	30	8	100
	Fall, 2017	8	32	27	28	6	100
	Spring, 2017	12	33	23	25	6	100
	Spring, 2016	8	27	27	34	5	100

		Q5GBRb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. Labour Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
UK	Spring, 2023	12	42	26	18	1	100
	Spring, 2022	10	41	27	18	4	100
	Spring, 2021	10	36	25	25	5	100
	Fall, 2020	12	32	24	24	9	100
	Summer, 2020	12	36	29	21	2	100
	Spring, 2019	8	25	30	35	3	100
	Spring, 2018	12	33	23	24	8	100
	Fall, 2017	18	36	22	20	5	100
	Spring, 2017	11	28	31	24	7	100
	Spring, 2016	12	27	28	27	6	100

		Q5GBRc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? c. Liberal Democrats					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
UK	Spring, 2023	4	44	30	17	5	100
	Spring, 2022	7	41	30	15	7	100
	Spring, 2021	6	35	28	24	7	100
	Fall, 2020	4	29	26	26	15	100
	Summer, 2020	5	35	36	20	3	100
	Spring, 2019	9	38	28	21	5	100
	Spring, 2018	6	28	33	20	12	100
	Fall, 2017	4	37	30	21	9	100
	Spring, 2017	6	29	31	22	12	100
	Spring, 2016	4	26	34	25	11	100

		Q5GBRd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? d. Reform UK (The Brexit Party)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
UK	Spring, 2023	7	19	26	42	6	100
	Spring, 2022	8	15	26	44	7	100
	Spring, 2021	7	18	18	47	9	100
	Fall, 2020	9	16	15	47	12	100
	Summer, 2020	9	15	27	47	2	100

		Q5USAA. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? a. Republican Party					
		Very favorable	Mostly favorable	Mostly unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	7	32	32	26	3	100
	June, 2022	7	30	29	32	2	100
	Spring, 2022	8	32	33	26	2	100
	March, 2021	7	31	31	29	2	100
	August, 2020	11	30	27	31	1	100
	January, 2020	9	32	29	28	2	100
	September, 2019	8	35	33	20	4	100
	July, 2019	10	31	30	27	2	100

		Q5USAb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable view of...? b. Democratic Party					
		Very favorable	Mostly favorable	Mostly unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	6	34	28	29	3	100
	June, 2022	8	33	27	30	2	100
	Spring, 2022	7	36	27	28	2	100
	March, 2021	10	37	26	24	2	100
	August, 2020	11	35	24	29	1	100
	January, 2020	8	35	29	27	2	100
	September, 2019	9	38	30	18	4	100
	July, 2019	10	37	24	27	1	100

		Q39. Which comes closer to your view of political parties in (survey country)?			
		There is at least one party that represents my views well	None of the parties represent my views well	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	49	49	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	62	35	3	100
France	Spring, 2023	42	57	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	59	41	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	58	41	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	50	45	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	41	58	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	59	41	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	52	41	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	39	60	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	72	27	1	100
UK	Spring, 2023	49	49	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	55	43	2	100
India	Spring, 2023	58	38	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	58	33	9	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	52	42	5	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	45	54	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	73	24	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	66	33	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	75	23	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	62	35	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	35	62	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	46	50	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	44	53	3	100

		Q40. Which statement comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right?			
		Most elected officials care what people like me think	Most elected officials don't care what people like me think	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	15	83	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	34	64	2	100
France	Spring, 2023	23	74	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	35	63	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	17	81	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	19	78	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	22	77	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	36	64	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	25	69	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	15	85	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	56	43	2	100
UK	Spring, 2023	29	70	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	28	71	1	100
India	Spring, 2023	41	54	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	37	54	8	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	26	72	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	26	73	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	33	65	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	26	74	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	19	80	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	20	77	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	14	83	3	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	22	76	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	20	78	2	100

		Q41a. Do you think policies in (survey country) would improve, would get worse or would mostly stay the same if more elected officials were... a. Women				
		Improve	Get worse	Mostly stay the same	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	42	10	46	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	52	5	41	1	100
France	Spring, 2023	52	5	42	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	42	8	49	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	51	8	38	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	44	9	44	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	56	3	40	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	47	4	48	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	43	14	30	14	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	44	3	52	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	57	2	40	1	100
UK	Spring, 2023	49	5	45	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	54	6	40	1	100
India	Spring, 2023	68	11	21	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	29	15	49	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	33	7	58	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	38	11	50	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	32	33	32	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	44	26	28	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	62	18	17	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	57	19	22	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	50	6	40	4	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	62	6	29	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	54	9	35	2	100

		Q41b. Do you think policies in (survey country) would improve, would get worse or would mostly stay the same if more elected officials were... b. From poor backgrounds				
		Improve	Get worse	Mostly stay the same	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	45	17	37	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	50	10	36	4	100
France	Spring, 2023	49	17	31	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	48	15	34	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	62	7	28	4	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	39	12	44	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	29	28	41	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	46	19	33	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	28	29	28	15	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	54	6	38	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	48	8	40	4	100
UK	Spring, 2023	60	8	32	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	47	14	38	1	100
India	Spring, 2023	62	13	24	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	37	13	40	11	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	25	18	54	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	37	15	46	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	31	28	35	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	44	23	31	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	61	18	16	5	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	40	35	22	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	43	16	34	7	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	44	15	36	5	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	49	15	34	3	100

		Q41c. Do you think policies in (survey country) would improve, would get worse or would mostly stay the same if more elected officials were... c. Businesspeople				
		Improve	Get worse	Mostly stay the same	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	34	24	40	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	32	23	42	3	100
France	Spring, 2023	23	34	40	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	30	32	35	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	31	35	31	3	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	27	27	40	6	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	45	20	34	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	28	39	33	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	51	16	23	10	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	32	28	39	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	24	32	40	4	100
UK	Spring, 2023	33	26	41	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	30	28	41	1	100
India	Spring, 2023	55	17	25	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	35	16	40	9	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	25	15	57	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	35	24	40	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	31	37	29	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	44	25	30	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	55	18	22	5	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	43	30	24	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	25	33	37	5	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	39	20	37	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	44	21	32	3	100

		Q41d. Do you think policies in (survey country) would improve, would get worse or would mostly stay the same if more elected officials were... d. Religious				
		Improve	Get worse	Mostly stay the same	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	28	34	36	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	16	43	37	4	100
France	Spring, 2023	14	49	35	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	13	40	45	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	29	28	40	3	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	18	14	61	8	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	24	27	47	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	19	37	44	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	21	34	33	11	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	12	41	47	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	7	59	32	2	100
UK	Spring, 2023	19	35	45	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	10	56	33	1	100
India	Spring, 2023	54	18	26	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	55	4	35	6	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	4	53	40	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	11	43	44	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	36	36	24	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	51	17	31	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	66	11	20	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	44	25	27	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	28	21	42	9	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	36	20	40	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	26	23	47	3	100

		Q41e. Do you think policies in (survey country) would improve, would get worse or would mostly stay the same if more elected officials were... e. Young adults				
		Improve	Get worse	Mostly stay the same	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	38	30	30	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	43	21	34	3	100
France	Spring, 2023	43	18	37	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	49	20	30	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	63	12	23	2	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	53	11	32	4	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	66	10	24	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	48	18	34	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	50	18	20	12	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	43	17	40	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	39	23	35	4	100
UK	Spring, 2023	43	21	36	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	41	26	32	1	100
India	Spring, 2023	64	13	22	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	40	13	40	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	35	14	49	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	60	9	30	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	39	36	23	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	37	37	26	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	83	7	8	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	52	28	17	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	49	17	30	4	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	43	19	33	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	49	15	33	3	100

		Q41f. Do you think policies in (survey country) would improve, would get worse or would mostly stay the same if more elected officials were... f. Labor union members				
		Improve	Get worse	Mostly stay the same	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	31	28	39	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	28	28	41	4	100
France	Spring, 2023	31	30	36	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	34	17	47	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	30	35	31	4	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	20	10	55	16	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	19	39	41	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	42	18	40	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	37	14	33	15	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	20	40	37	3	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	32	18	45	5	100
UK	Spring, 2023	33	29	36	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	22	37	40	1	100
India	Spring, 2023	57	12	28	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	37	10	43	11	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	24	40	35	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	21	32	40	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	40	21	36	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	53	14	23	10	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	29	31	29	11	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	15	41	37	8	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	26	27	41	6	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	26	29	41	5	100

		Q42a. For each political system, would it be a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad way of governing this country? a. A democratic system where citizens, not elected officials, vote directly on major national issues to decide what becomes law					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	21	45	23	9	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	26	44	19	9	3	100
	Spring, 2017	25	42	21	9	3	100
France	Spring, 2023	23	51	17	6	3	100
	Spring, 2017	28	46	18	7	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	32	44	18	4	1	100
	Spring, 2017	32	42	21	2	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	41	37	14	7	1	100
	Spring, 2017	39	39	15	5	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	22	47	19	5	6	100
	Spring, 2017	20	47	21	5	7	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	32	40	17	9	2	100
	Spring, 2017	31	40	16	4	9	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	19	43	25	13	0	100
	Spring, 2017	17	38	27	16	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	25	41	15	8	11	100
	Spring, 2017	22	47	15	2	14	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	40	35	13	10	1	100
	Spring, 2017	38	37	13	9	4	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	12	37	35	14	2	100
	Spring, 2017	15	42	29	12	2	100
UK	Spring, 2023	19	44	25	12	1	100
	Spring, 2017	19	37	26	12	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	16	47	29	7	1	100
India	Spring, 2023	43	37	8	9	3	100
	Spring, 2017	51	25	5	3	16	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	16	44	18	5	18	100
	Spring, 2017	17	45	25	6	7	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	13	48	26	7	7	100
	Spring, 2017	19	46	21	4	9	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	27	51	16	5	1	100
	Spring, 2017	22	54	18	2	4	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	24	29	28	10	9	100
	Spring, 2017	24	36	28	7	5	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	39	39	10	11	0	100
	Spring, 2017	52	28	8	11	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	34	36	16	10	3	100
	Spring, 2017	31	30	19	17	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	43	30	13	10	4	100
	Spring, 2017	29	28	15	21	6	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	29	38	13	10	9	100
	Spring, 2017	28	35	16	11	10	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	20	36	17	18	8	100
	Spring, 2017	10	42	31	7	10	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	16	61	12	8	3	100
	Spring, 2017	16	46	19	11	7	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q42a. For each political system, would it be a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad way of governing this country? a. A democratic system where citizens, not elected officials, vote directly on major national issues to decide what becomes law					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2017	29	38	19	12	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2017	25	39	24	10	2	100

		Q42b. For each political system, would it be a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad way of governing this country? b. A democratic system where representatives elected by citizens decide what becomes law					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	25	50	17	6	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	31	52	10	4	3	100
	Spring, 2017	43	44	8	2	3	100
France	Spring, 2023	19	58	16	5	2	100
	Spring, 2017	23	58	14	4	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	37	49	10	3	1	100
	Spring, 2017	46	44	7	1	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	25	52	15	7	2	100
	Spring, 2017	31	47	14	6	3	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	24	56	13	3	4	100
	Spring, 2017	26	52	15	2	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	23	55	12	8	2	100
	Spring, 2017	29	50	9	4	7	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	34	51	11	4	1	100
	Spring, 2017	42	42	10	4	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	33	47	10	3	8	100
	Spring, 2017	20	57	12	3	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	31	45	15	7	1	100
	Spring, 2017	31	43	15	7	4	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	41	46	8	2	3	100
	Spring, 2017	54	38	6	1	1	100
UK	Spring, 2023	31	54	9	5	1	100
	Spring, 2017	43	41	9	3	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	28	56	13	3	1	100
India	Spring, 2023	36	43	8	10	3	100
	Spring, 2017	44	31	6	2	17	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	29	47	8	2	15	100
	Spring, 2017	34	52	8	1	5	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	14	60	19	3	4	100
	Spring, 2017	22	55	15	2	5	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	17	59	18	5	2	100
	Spring, 2017	19	59	16	2	4	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	43	34	14	5	4	100
	Spring, 2017	41	46	8	3	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	29	47	13	11	1	100
	Spring, 2017	42	35	9	12	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	37	39	14	9	1	100
	Spring, 2017	48	30	11	10	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	30	34	17	15	3	100
	Spring, 2017	34	32	12	16	6	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	29	38	16	8	8	100
	Spring, 2017	32	37	12	8	12	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	21	42	14	14	9	100
	Spring, 2017	8	51	26	7	9	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	15	63	12	8	2	100
	Spring, 2017	9	49	23	11	8	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q42b. For each political system, would it be a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad way of governing this country? b. A democratic system where representatives elected by citizens decide what becomes law					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2017	48	38	8	5	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2017	43	45	7	3	2	100

		Q42c. For each political system, would it be a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad way of governing this country? c. A system in which a strong leader can make decisions without interference from parliament or the courts					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	6	20	28	44	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	4	15	26	53	2	100
	Spring, 2017	3	14	27	54	2	100
France	Spring, 2023	2	10	36	50	2	100
	Spring, 2017	2	10	36	52	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	3	13	35	49	1	100
	Spring, 2017	1	5	30	63	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	6	7	27	58	1	100
	Spring, 2017	5	7	24	63	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	2	13	30	52	3	100
	Spring, 2017	4	20	26	45	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	7	13	25	54	2	100
	Spring, 2017	6	23	28	38	6	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	2	10	20	67	0	100
	Spring, 2017	1	9	16	73	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	4	21	22	48	6	100
	Spring, 2017	2	13	32	44	9	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	9	8	26	57	0	100
	Spring, 2017	4	9	26	58	3	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	1	4	21	73	2	100
	Spring, 2017	1	8	20	70	1	100
UK	Spring, 2023	7	24	21	47	1	100
	Spring, 2017	7	19	26	45	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	3	17	31	48	1	100
India	Spring, 2023	29	38	10	20	3	100
	Spring, 2017	27	28	11	17	18	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	15	36	23	10	16	100
	Spring, 2017	12	40	33	10	6	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	5	28	35	27	5	100
	Spring, 2017	6	25	32	29	7	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	9	26	36	27	2	100
	Spring, 2017	5	18	44	30	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	7	12	29	49	4	100
	Spring, 2017	7	18	37	36	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	24	28	17	30	1	100
	Spring, 2017	17	22	15	42	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	15	28	26	29	2	100
	Spring, 2017	20	18	24	37	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	22	25	18	30	5	100
	Spring, 2017	22	22	16	34	5	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	12	15	26	39	8	100
	Spring, 2017	6	11	26	49	7	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	13	23	23	33	8	100
	Spring, 2017	2	25	42	21	11	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	7	43	25	23	2	100
	Spring, 2017	2	25	34	33	5	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q42c. For each political system, would it be a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad way of governing this country? c. A system in which a strong leader can make decisions without interference from parliament or the courts					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2017	5	17	21	55	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2017	6	13	29	50	1	100

		Q42d. For each political system, would it be a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad way of governing this country? d. Experts, not elected officials, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	9	39	29	21	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	9	40	27	20	3	100
	Spring, 2017	8	33	32	23	3	100
France	Spring, 2023	6	37	36	16	4	100
	Spring, 2017	6	38	38	17	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	17	44	29	10	1	100
	Spring, 2017	7	37	38	15	3	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	12	44	24	16	3	100
	Spring, 2017	5	26	37	25	6	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	28	52	11	3	5	100
	Spring, 2017	20	48	17	6	9	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	15	42	27	13	2	100
	Spring, 2017	7	33	31	18	10	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	7	38	26	27	1	100
	Spring, 2017	5	34	34	25	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	11	47	21	6	15	100
	Spring, 2017	9	41	25	9	16	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	25	40	19	15	1	100
	Spring, 2017	17	32	29	20	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	11	44	28	15	1	100
	Spring, 2017	8	32	36	20	3	100
UK	Spring, 2023	12	42	25	21	1	100
	Spring, 2017	8	34	30	24	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	9	47	28	14	1	100
India	Spring, 2023	40	42	7	8	4	100
	Spring, 2017	33	32	9	5	21	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	19	48	15	4	14	100
	Spring, 2017	13	46	28	8	5	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	7	52	27	9	5	100
	Spring, 2017	8	41	33	11	7	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	11	55	24	6	3	100
	Spring, 2017	6	46	34	7	7	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	9	33	26	25	6	100
	Spring, 2017	13	35	30	15	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	21	41	17	19	1	100
	Spring, 2017	20	28	17	32	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	23	42	18	12	4	100
	Spring, 2017	33	32	16	17	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	31	32	14	18	5	100
	Spring, 2017	23	30	17	23	7	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	19	35	20	17	9	100
	Spring, 2017	16	30	21	22	11	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	11	32	24	24	9	100
	Spring, 2017	3	28	42	18	9	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	13	60	15	10	3	100
	Spring, 2017	9	44	25	16	6	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q42d. For each political system, would it be a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad way of governing this country? d. Experts, not elected officials, make decisions according to what they think is best for the country					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2017	9	31	27	31	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2017	6	35	33	24	2	100

		Q42e. For each political system, would it be a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad way of governing this country? e. The military rules the country					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2023	3	12	23	60	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2023	4	10	18	66	2	100
	Spring, 2017	3	7	20	67	2	100
France	Spring, 2023	3	10	33	53	1	100
	Spring, 2017	5	12	34	48	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2023	2	4	26	67	1	100
	Spring, 2017	1	3	24	71	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2023	6	11	25	57	2	100
	Spring, 2017	1	7	15	76	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2023	1	5	16	75	3	100
	Spring, 2017	2	12	16	68	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2023	4	10	27	57	2	100
	Spring, 2017	2	15	23	56	5	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2023	2	7	17	73	0	100
	Spring, 2017	1	7	14	77	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	2	12	19	63	4	100
	Spring, 2017	1	8	30	55	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2023	7	5	26	61	1	100
	Spring, 2017	5	6	26	60	3	100
Sweden	Spring, 2023	0	5	19	75	1	100
	Spring, 2017	1	3	19	76	1	100
UK	Spring, 2023	4	13	24	59	0	100
	Spring, 2017	5	10	23	58	4	100
Australia	Spring, 2023	1	7	20	72	1	100
India	Spring, 2023	43	29	9	17	3	100
	Spring, 2017	30	23	11	17	19	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2023	21	48	14	4	13	100
	Spring, 2017	21	47	23	4	5	100
Japan	Spring, 2023	1	16	30	49	5	100
	Spring, 2017	2	13	30	49	6	100
South Korea	Spring, 2023	2	10	33	55	1	100
	Spring, 2017	1	7	34	57	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2023	4	10	21	64	2	100
	Spring, 2017	2	8	31	56	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2023	20	23	16	40	0	100
	Spring, 2017	25	20	11	43	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2023	15	22	19	42	1	100
	Spring, 2017	28	20	17	33	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2023	24	22	13	38	3	100
	Spring, 2017	29	23	13	29	6	100
Argentina	Spring, 2023	18	18	21	40	3	100
	Spring, 2017	10	14	20	51	5	100
Brazil	Spring, 2023	16	26	19	36	4	100
	Spring, 2017	7	31	38	17	7	100
Mexico	Spring, 2023	14	44	21	19	2	100
	Spring, 2017	8	34	29	23	6	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q42e. For each political system, would it be a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad or very bad way of governing this country? e. The military rules the country					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2017	4	13	19	64	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2017	3	9	18	68	1	100