

FOR RELEASE NOVEMBER 17, 2020

Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc

Before coronavirus resurged, Europeans also largely approved of the EU's response to the pandemic

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RECOMMENDED CITATION

Pew Research Center, November 2020, "Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

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How we did this

This analysis focuses on cross-national views of the European Union, key European leaders and European political parties. The work builds on previous studies about views of [global leaders](#) – including [German Chancellor Angela Merkel](#) – and [views of the economy](#).

The analysis also includes views of how the EU handled the coronavirus outbreak. For this measure – as well as all others in the report – data is drawn from nationally representative surveys conducted June 10 to Aug. 3, 2020, in 14 advanced economies. Notably, the pandemic in Europe has worsened substantially since these surveys were conducted and thus this report focuses primarily on [public attitudes and experiences during the summer](#), as well as how views of how the EU had handled COVID-19 at the time relate, more broadly, to views of the European Union.

This study was conducted in countries where nationally representative telephone surveys are feasible. Due to the coronavirus outbreak, [face-to-face interviewing is not currently possible](#) in many parts of the world. For this report, we use data from nationally representative surveys of 14,276 adults conducted over the phone with adults in the U.S., Canada, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the UK, Australia, Japan and South Korea.

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

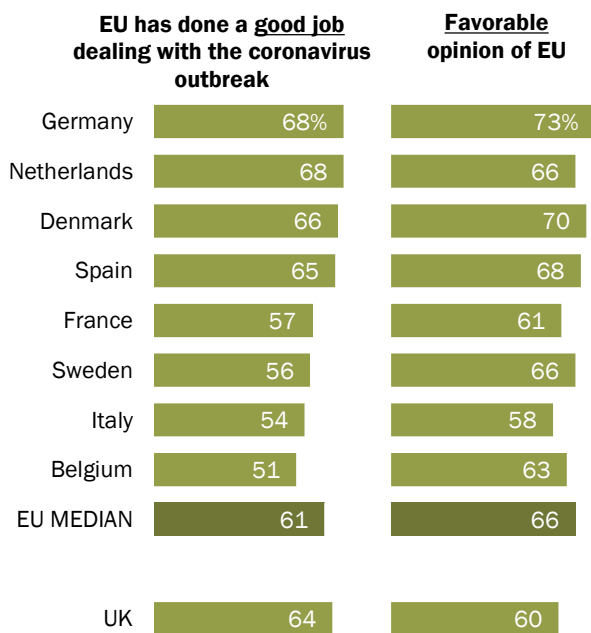
Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc

Before coronavirus resurged, Europeans also largely approved of the EU's response to the pandemic

Outside of China, Europe was home to some of the first major coronavirus hotspots – as well as some of the most stringent early national quarantine requirements to curb the spread. Results of a summer survey – conducted before [a second surge in cases](#) began, in earnest, in September – indicate that people in most European Union nations approved not only of their national governments' response to COVID-19, but also of how the EU had handled the outbreak.

Across the eight EU member nations surveyed between June and August 2020, a median of 61% said the EU had done a good job dealing with the [COVID-19 pandemic](#). Approval was highest in Germany and the Netherlands, where 68% in each country applauded the bloc's efforts. At least half or more in every EU country surveyed approved of the EU's response.

In the summer, most had positive views of the EU and its response to COVID-19



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q8d & 10d.
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The state of the pandemic in Europe during the summer 2020 survey period

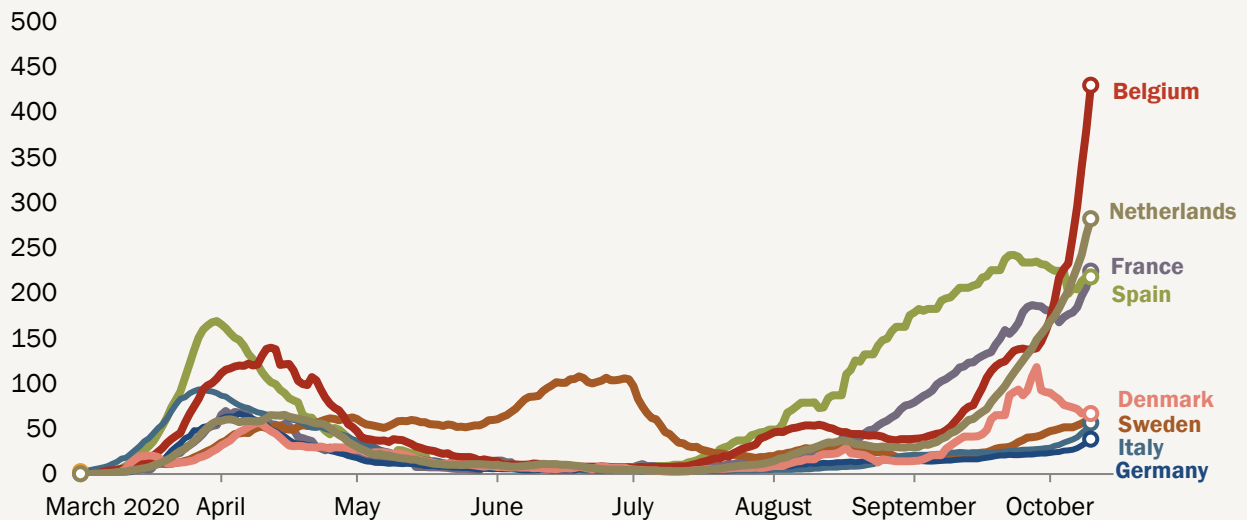
On Oct. 29, the [World Health Organization's Europe director declared](#), "Europe is at the epicenter of this pandemic again." His concerns came as the region reached a new weekly record for confirmed coronavirus cases (more than 1.5 million the week before his announcement); hospitalizations rose to levels unseen since the spring, when Europe had been the epicenter of the disease; and test positivity rates once again ran high. As of early November, [multiple European governments](#) have imposed new and stringent lockdown procedures, and [protests against these measures](#) have broken out in some countries.

Pew Research Center's survey, conducted June 10 to Aug. 3, 2020, not only preceded this major spike in cases, but it took place at a time when new COVID-19 cases were relatively contained in the European Union. At the time of the survey, these EU countries were recording fewer new cases per day – especially compared with some of the previous spikes in April. For example, Italy had a total of 117 new cases per million people between July 1 and Aug. 1, while part of the survey was fielding – down precipitously from a total of 1,716 new cases per million between April 1 and May 1.

The limited number of new cases over the summer months – and the [cessation of some travel restrictions](#) and lockdowns – may have contributed to the relatively positive views most European Union residents had toward the EU's handling of COVID-19 when polled. These views may have shifted since then, and they may continue to evolve as the pandemic does. Nevertheless, the relationships discussed in this report, such as how views of the EU's response to COVID-19 are related to overall opinion of the EU, are important to understand. As this report indicates, views of the European Union are related to people's assessments of its response to the pandemic, as well as people's economic attitudes.

COVID-19 cases have risen quickly in some EU countries after plateauing in summer

Total confirmed, daily COVID-19 cases per million people (7-day smoothed)



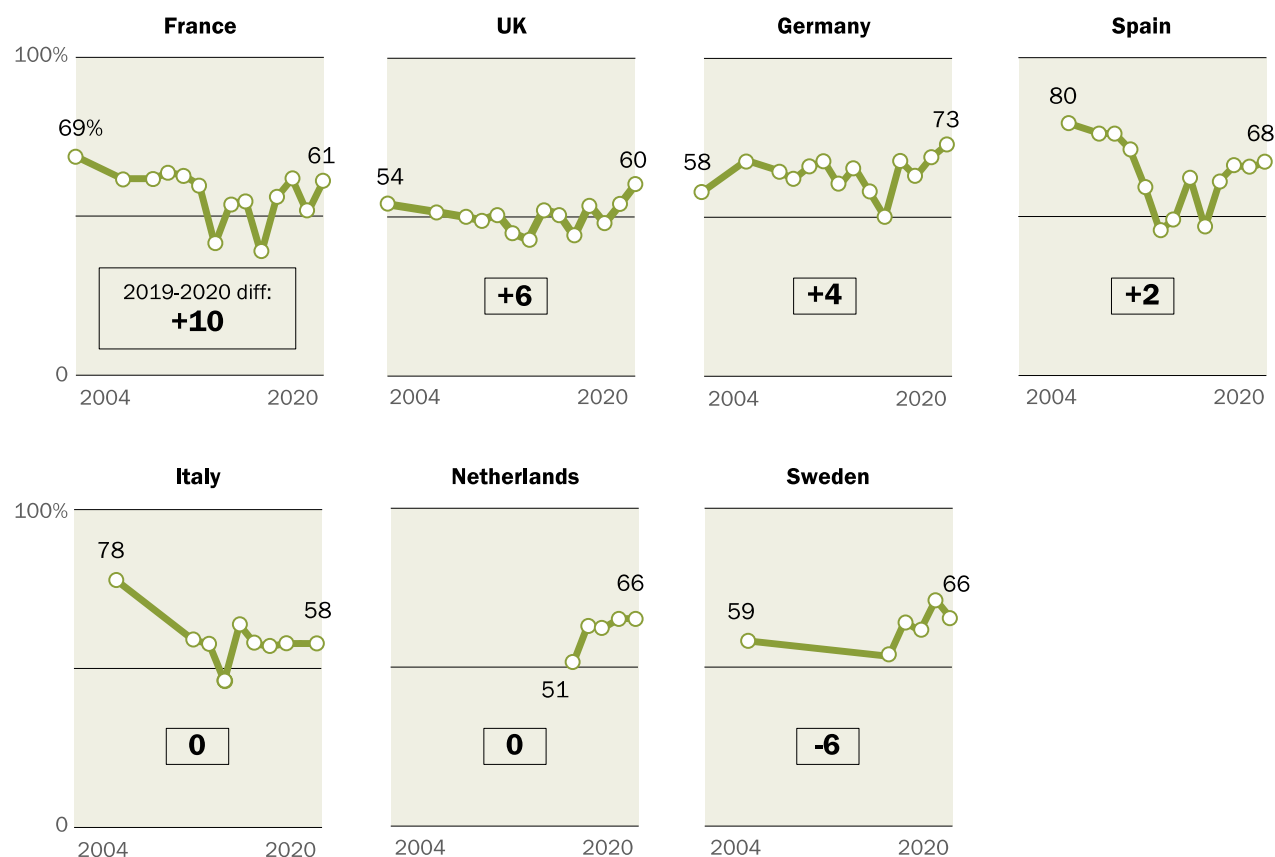
Source: European CDC, accessed via Our World in Data on Oct. 21, 2020.

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These positive evaluations also extended to the Brussels-based institution, more broadly, which a median of 66% rated favorably this summer. In Germany, EU favorability reached a record high in the more than 15 years Pew Research Center has been surveying on the topic, with 73% of Germans offering positive assessments of the bloc. In most other EU member states surveyed, ratings largely held steady or improved since last year. In the United Kingdom – in the Center’s first survey of the country since it formally left the EU on Jan. 31, 2020 – the 60% who said they had positive views of the EU is also a historic high, and up 6 percentage points since last year.

Approval of the EU has fluctuated over time but rose in some European countries over the last year

% who have a *favorable* opinion of the EU



Note: Belgium and Denmark not surveyed prior to 2020. In Italy, 2020 data from telephone surveys; prior data from face-to-face surveys.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q8d.

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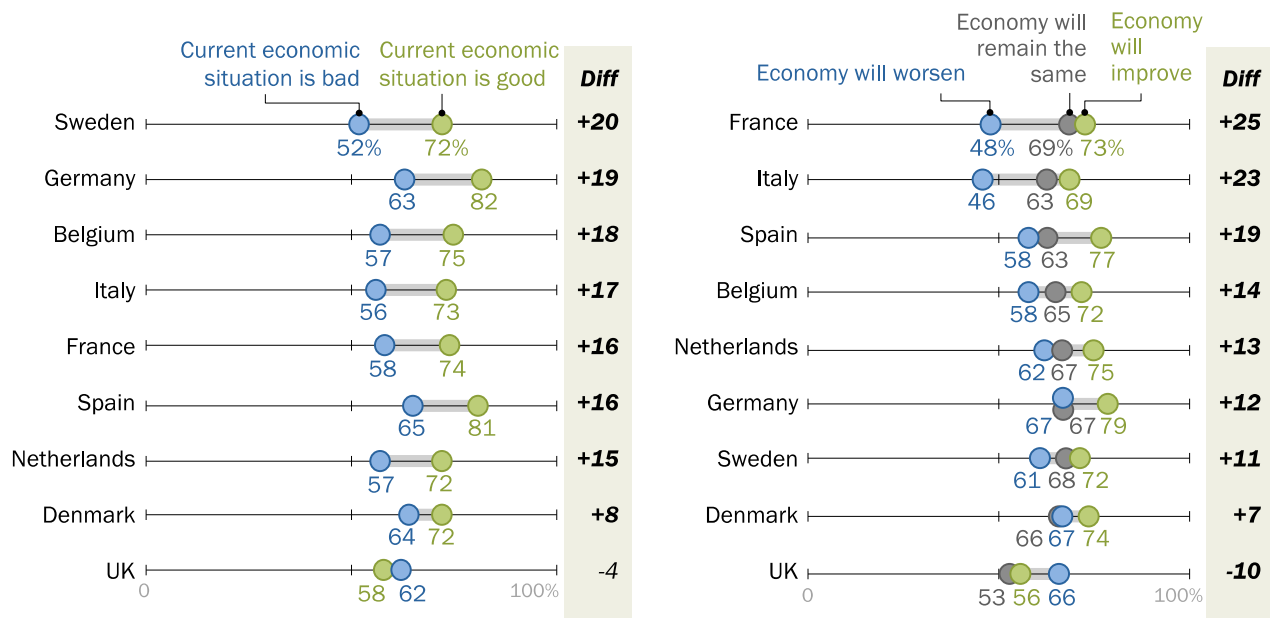
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As has regularly been the case in these surveys, **younger people** and those on the **ideological left** tended to have more positive views of the European Union than older age groups or those on the ideological right, respectively. And people with favorable views of right-wing populist parties tended to have less positive views of the EU than others.

When polled over the summer, in every European country surveyed, people who said the EU did well in its response to the pandemic were much more likely to have a positive view of the EU than those who thought the EU did a poor job dealing with COVID-19. Perceptions of the economy at the time of the survey – as well as optimism about the economic future – also colored views of the bloc. Those who thought their domestic economy was in good shape and those who expected their country's economy to improve were both more likely to have favorable views of the EU and to approve of its handling of COVID-19 than people who thought the economy was in bad shape or expected the economy to worsen.

Europeans who saw the economy in good shape and who expected economic improvement had more positive views of the EU

% who have a ***favorable*** opinion of the EU, among those who say ...



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

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q8d.

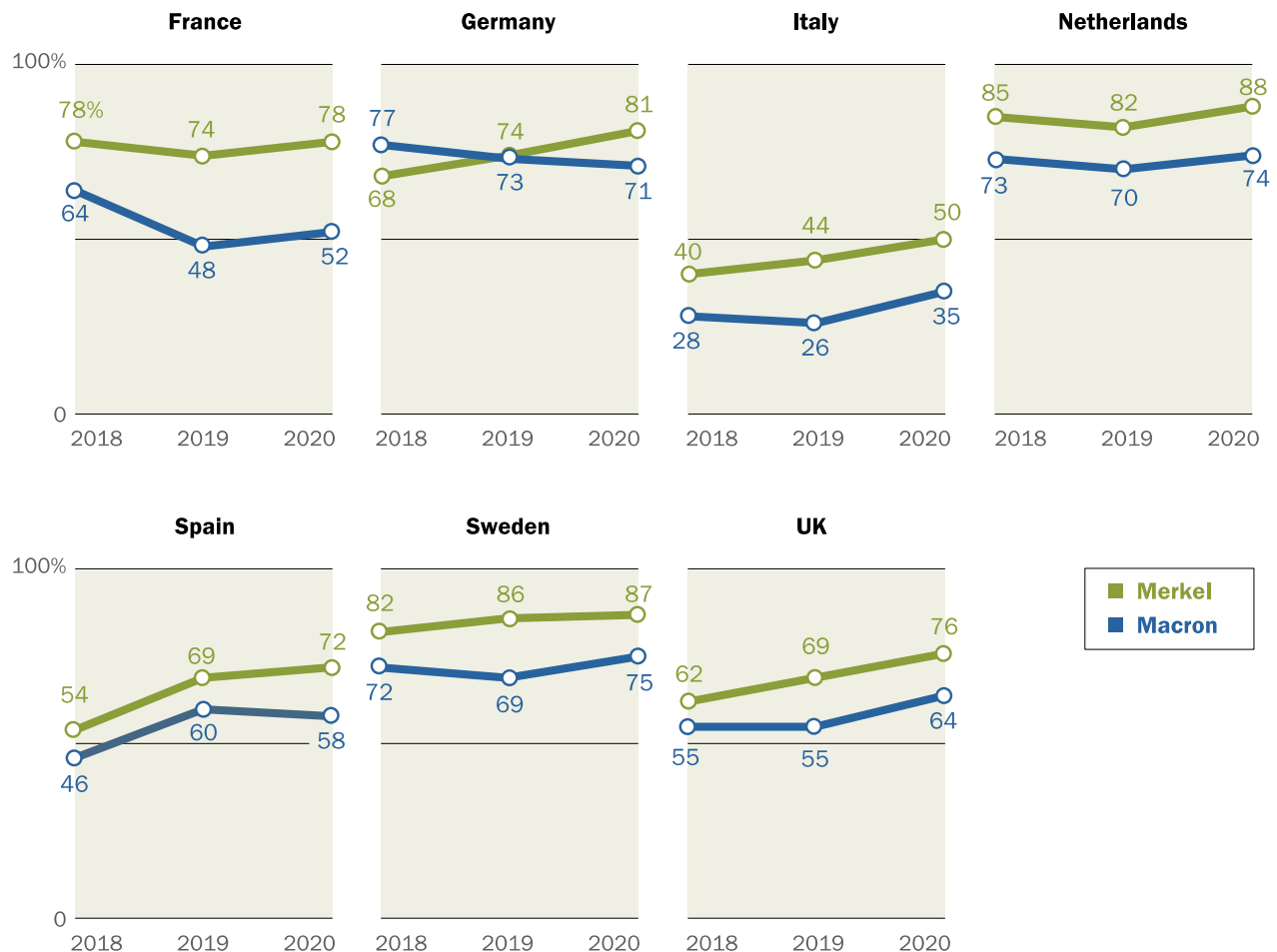
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When it comes to confidence in the two European leaders widely credited with compromising in order to pass a 750 billion euro recovery plan for the bloc – German Chancellor Angela Merkel and French President Emmanuel Macron – both were trusted to do the right thing regarding world affairs by around half or more in nearly every EU member state polled. In the case of Merkel, confidence in her leadership increased substantially since last year in Germany (up 7 percentage points), the Netherlands (+6) and Italy (+6) and stood at historic highs in Spain as well as several non-EU member states, including the UK, the United States, Canada, Australia and Japan.

Confidence in Merkel and Macron holding steady – or up – across much of Europe

% who have confidence in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: Belgium and Denmark not surveyed prior to 2020. In Italy, 2020 data from telephone surveys; prior data from face-to-face surveys.
Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q15d-e.
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Confidence in Macron also increased significantly over the past year in Italy (+9 points) and Sweden (+6) and among several non-EU states including the UK (+9), Japan (+9) and the U.S. (+6). As was the case with attitudes toward the EU, views of both Merkel and Macron were related to assessments of how well the EU had done handling COVID-19.

Trust in British Prime Minister Boris Johnson, who has overseen his country's Brexit transition out of the European membership organization, was much more limited. Across the eight EU countries surveyed, a median of 36% had confidence in him to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Even in the UK itself, confidence in Johnson (51%) was lower than confidence in Macron (64%) and Merkel (76%).

People in these EU countries largely approved of the job their own countries had done handling COVID-19 when they were surveyed between June and August of this year. And, in many countries, this was related to favorable views of political parties. For example, in Germany, people who said the country had done a good job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak were 50 percentage points more likely to have a favorable view of the ruling Christian Democratic Union (CDU). Views of the ruling En Marche in France, too, were heavily colored by whether people thought the country had done a good job or bad job dealing with COVID-19.

The sense that the country had handled the pandemic well also colored views of some opposition parties. For example, in the Netherlands, those who thought their country had handled the pandemic well tended to have more positive views not only of the ruling People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD) and Democrats 66 (D66) but also of the Labour Party.

Against this backdrop, approval of many political parties was up significantly in the summer in comparison with the previous year. In Germany, for example, positive views of two of the ruling parties, CDU and the Social Democratic Party (SPD), rose 14 and 12 percentage points over 2019, respectively. Ruling parties in Italy, the UK and the Netherlands also experienced significant bumps in approval. And opposition parties like the UK's Labour Party as well as the Socialist Party and the Republicans in France also gained in the polls.

Over this same period, views of some right-wing populist parties – Forum for Democracy (FvD) in the Netherlands and Lega in Italy – fell by 8 and 15 points, respectively.

These are among the findings of a Pew Research Center

survey, conducted June 10 to Aug. 3, 2020, among 7,970 adults in eight European Union member nations: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain and Sweden. Together, these eight European Union member states account for about 68% of the EU population and 79% of the EU economy, according to 2019 data from the World Bank. Additional findings come from a survey of the United Kingdom, conducted among 1,003 adults from June 10 to July 28, 2020.

Favorable views of governing parties up in some European countries

% who have a ***favorable*** view of ...

		2019	2020	'19-'20 change
		%	%	
UK	Labour Party	33	48	▲ 15
Germany	Christian Democratic Union (CDU)	47	61	▲ 14
Italy	Democratic Party (PD)	23	36	▲ 13
Germany	Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD)	42	54	▲ 12
UK	Conservative Party	30	41	▲ 11
France	Socialist Party	26	37	▲ 11
France	Republicans	26	36	▲ 10
Spain	Vox*	18	26	▲ 8
Italy	Forza Italia*	22	29	▲ 7
Netherlands	People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD)	55	61	▲ 6
Sweden	Moderate Party	51	57	▲ 6
Sweden	Sweden Democrats*	26	32	▲ 6
France	La France Insoumise**	25	31	▲ 6
UK	Liberal Democrats	47	40	▼ 7
Netherlands	Forum for Democracy (FvD)*	35	27	▼ 8
Germany	The Greens/Alliance 90	63	54	▼ 9
Italy	Lega*	44	29	▼ 15

* Indicates right-wing populist party.

** Indicates center or left-wing populist party.

Note: Governing party or ruling coalitions in bold. Only statistically significant changes are shown. In Italy, 2020 data from telephone surveys; 2019 data from face-to-face surveys. Belgium and Denmark not prior to 2020. For more information on European populist parties, see Appendix A. For more information on governing parties, see Appendix B.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q9FRAa-b,e, Q9GERa-b,e, Q9ITAa-b,d, Q9NETa,e, Q9SPAe, Q9SWEb-c, Q9BRla-d.

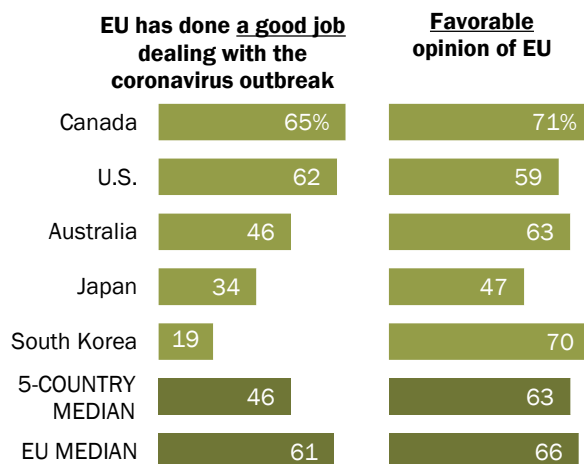
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Results in this report also draw from surveys conducted June 11 to July 29, 2020, among 5,303 adults in the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan and South Korea.

Across these five non-European countries, evaluations of how well the European Union handled COVID-19 varied widely. In both Canada and the U.S., around six-in-ten or more said the EU had done a good job when surveyed this summer. In Australia, evaluations were mixed: 46% approved of the EU's handling of the global pandemic while 45% said it had done a poor job. And in Japan and South Korea, half or more said the EU had done a bad job dealing with the outbreak (52% and 78%, respectively). While overall favorability of the EU also varied widely across these countries – from a low of 47% in Japan to a high of 71% in Canada – in each country, perceptions of how well the EU had done handling COVID-19 is related to favorability of the EU.

Outside Europe, generally favorable views of EU, mixed opinion on how it handled COVID-19



Note: The EU median is based on eight EU countries surveyed (the UK is not included).

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q8d & Q10d.

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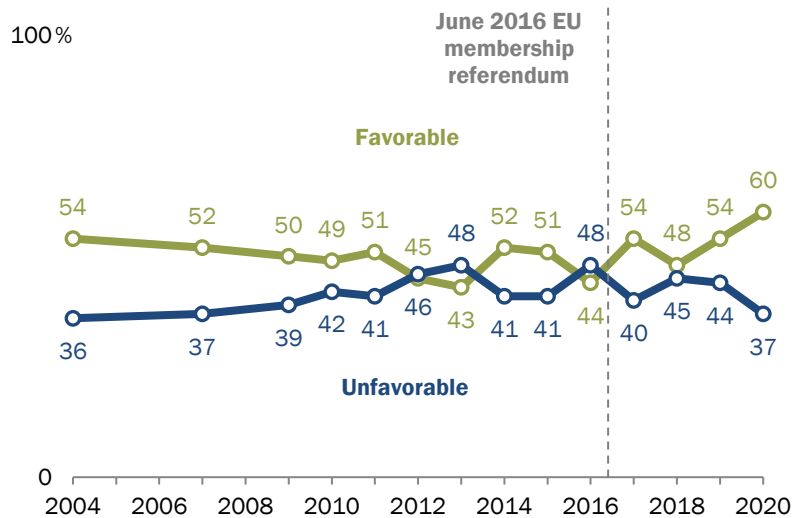
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Country spotlight: United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is the only European country included in this survey that is not a member of the European Union, having left [the EU](#) on Jan. 31, 2020, three and a half years after the [June 2016 Brexit referendum](#). But, in this first Pew Research Center survey since the country formally left the bloc, views of the European Union climbed to a new historic high, with 60% saying they had a favorable view of the Brussels-based organization.

British views of the EU reached a historic high

% of Britons who have a(n) ___ opinion of the EU



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-July 28, 2020. Q8d. "Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

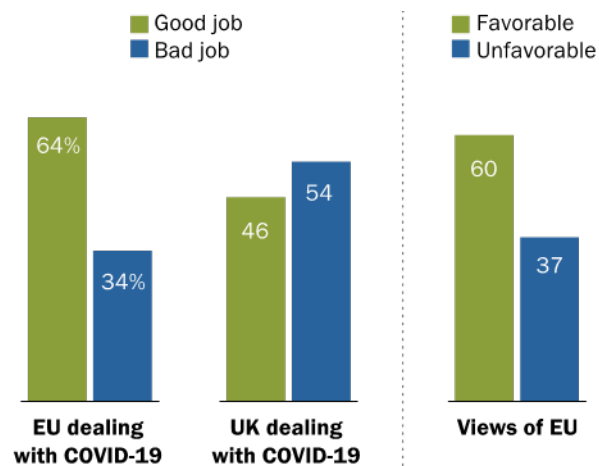
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Moreover, almost two-thirds in the UK (64%) said at the time of the survey – before the latest surge in European cases and new restrictions – that the EU had done a good job handling the coronavirus outbreak. This was significantly more than the 46% who said the UK itself did a good job dealing with the pandemic over the same period of time.

Indeed, across all nine European countries included in this survey, the British public stands apart for having the worst assessments of their own country's response to the pandemic – while simultaneously having one of the more positive evaluations of the EU's response. Britons who approved of the EU's handling of COVID-19 were significantly more likely to have a favorable view of the organization, overall, than those who thought the EU had handled the outbreak poorly – 72% vs. 42%, respectively.

More Britons said EU handled COVID-19 well than said the same of UK

% of Britons who say the EU or UK has done a ___ dealing with the coronavirus outbreak/have a ___ view of the EU



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-July 28, 2020. Q8d, Q10c-d.

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Britons were also very divided in their assessments of the EU. For example, 71% of Britons ages 18 to 29 expressed a favorable view of the EU, while only 49% of those 50 and older said the same. This 22 percentage point gap is the largest among the nine European countries surveyed. Similarly, Britons with a postsecondary education or more tended to have more favorable views of the EU than those with less education – and, once again, the 21-point educational gap is the largest across the European countries.

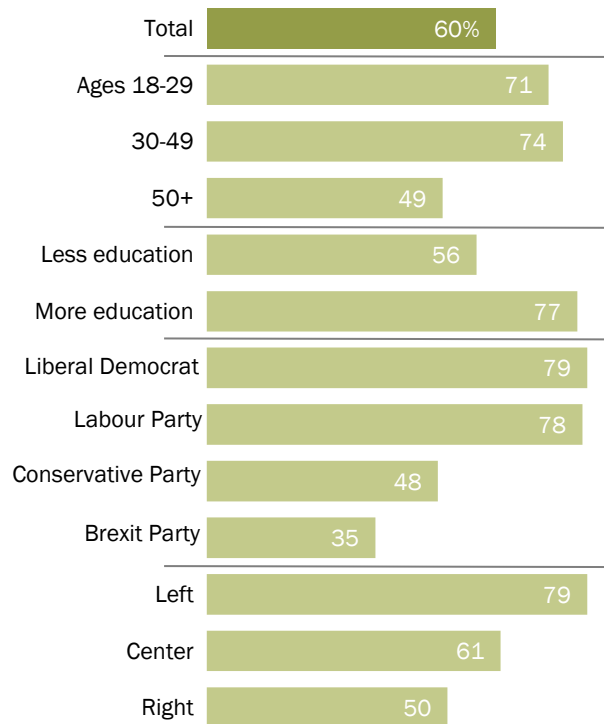
Britons who placed themselves on the left of the ideological spectrum were also more likely to have a favorable opinion of the EU than those who were on the ideological right, and the 29-point gap between those on the left and those on the right was the largest in Europe.

Partisan preferences also shaped EU assessments. Britons with favorable views of the governing Conservative Party were less likely than those with unfavorable views of the party to express a positive opinion of the EU. The same was true of Britons who had a favorable view of the Brexit Party, which campaigned on the UK leaving the EU in a “[clean break](#).” However, among supporters of the Labour and Liberal Democrat parties, the pattern was reversed: Those who had favorable opinions of each party were *more* likely to have a positive view of the EU than those with unfavorable opinions of the parties.

These deep divisions were also evident in assessments of Prime Minister Boris Johnson: 51% of Britons had confidence in him to do the right thing in world affairs while 49% lacked confidence. In fact, fewer Britons expressed confidence in him than Macron (64%) or Merkel (76%).

Among British public, age, education, income and ideology shaped views of EU

% of Britons who have a favorable opinion of the EU



Note: For the purpose of comparing educational groups across countries, education levels are standardized based on the UN's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The “less education” category is secondary education or below and the “more education” category is postsecondary or above in the UK. The party labels represent attitudes toward the EU among those who have a favorable opinion of each party, respectively.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-July 28, 2020. Q8d.

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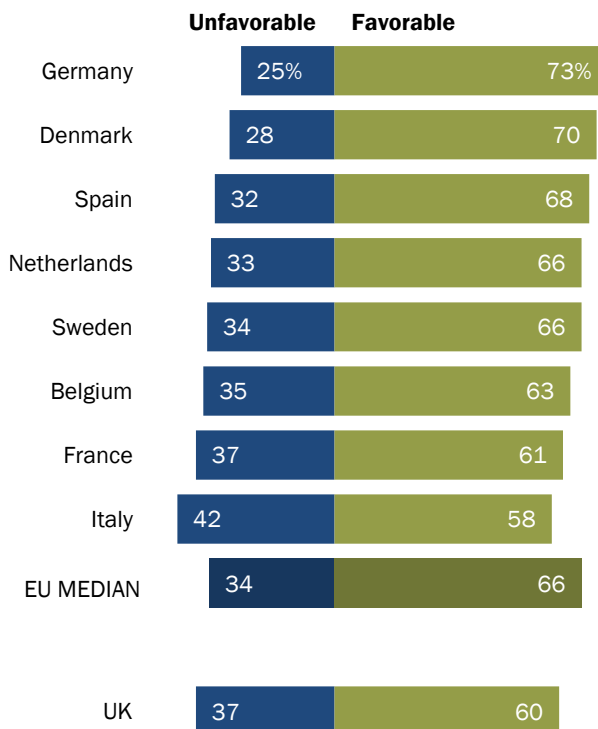
1. Member nations had broadly favorable views of the EU

The European Union was seen more favorably than not across each of the eight EU member countries surveyed this summer. A median of 66% across these countries expressed a positive opinion, with positive ratings ranging from a low of 58% in Italy to a high of 73% in Germany – that nation’s most positive assessment of the EU since the question was first posed in 2004.

While their country is no longer a member of the economic and political union, 60% of Britons viewed the EU favorably, compared with 37% who had a negative view. In the UK, too, this was the most positive assessment of the organization over the 16 years Pew Research Center has polled Britons on the topic.

Majorities of EU countries and UK had a favorable view of EU in summer 2020

% who have a(n) ___ opinion of the EU



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q8d.

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Outside of the record highs recorded in Germany and the UK, positive views of the EU increased substantially in France, from 51% in 2019 to 61% this year. Elsewhere, views have largely held steady. Only in Sweden did EU favorability decline, from 72% in 2019 to 66% this year.

Positive views of EU over time

% who have a ***favorable*** opinion of the EU

■ Highest rating ■ Lowest rating

	2004	2007	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	'19-'20 change
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-
France	69	62	62	64	63	60	41	54	55	38	56	62	51	61	▲ 10
Germany	58	68	65	62	66	68	60	66	58	50	68	63	69	73	+4
Italy	-	78	-	-	-	59	58	46	64	58	57	58	58	58	0
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	64	63	66	66	0
Spain	-	80	77	77	72	60	46	50	63	47	62	67	66	68	+2
Sweden	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	65	62	72	66	▼ 6
UK	54	52	50	49	51	45	43	52	51	44	54	48	54	60	▲ 6

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

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q8d.

"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

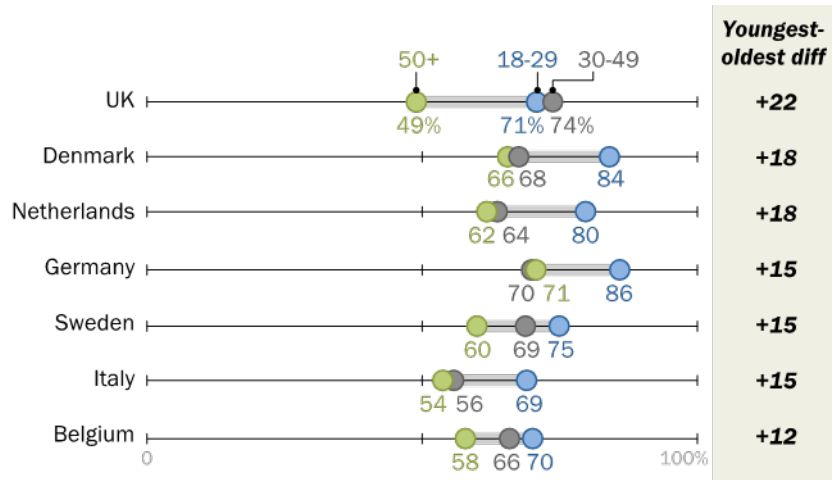
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Across most of the EU countries surveyed, those ages 18 to 29 were more likely to hold favorable views of the EU than those 50 and older. For example, 80% of Dutch adults under 30 had a positive view of the organization, compared with 62% of their older counterparts.

The largest age difference in views of the EU comes from outside the bloc: Younger Britons were 22 percentage points more likely to have a favorable view of the EU than those ages 50 and older.

Younger Europeans tended to have more positive views of EU

% who have a ***favorable*** opinion of the EU



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q8d.

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In most European countries, those with more education were more likely to hold a favorable view of the EU than those with less education.¹ In Denmark, for example, 81% of those with a postsecondary education or more had a positive view of the EU, compared with 66% of those with a secondary education or less. In the UK, those with more education were 21 percentage points more likely to have a favorable view of the EU than those with less education.

Europeans with more education, those on the ideological left tended to have more positive views of the EU

% who have a *favorable* opinion of the EU

	Less education %	More education %	Diff	Left %	Center %	Right %	Left-right diff
UK	56	77	+21	79	61	50	+29
Denmark	66	81	+15	67	78	67	0
Germany	69	83	+14	80	74	69	+11
Italy	55	69	+14	69	63	49	+20
Sweden	61	74	+13	77	67	61	+16
Netherlands	62	71	+9	77	66	63	+14
France	58	67	+9	61	66	62	-1
Belgium	61	68	+7	71	66	58	+13
Spain	66	70	+4	62	68	70	-8

Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**. For the purpose of comparing educational groups across countries, education levels are standardized based on the UN's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The "less education" category is secondary education or below and the "more education" category is postsecondary or above in all countries.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q8d.

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In several countries, those who placed themselves on the ideological left were also more favorable toward the EU than those on the right. In Italy, for example, those on the left were 20 points more likely to express a favorable view of the EU than those on the right.

¹ For the purpose of comparing educational groups across countries, education levels are standardized based on the UN's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The "less education" category is secondary education or below and the "more education" category is postsecondary or above in all countries.

Europeans who held favorable views of right-wing populist parties were less likely to have a positive opinion of the EU than those who held unfavorable views. (For more information on European populist parties, see [Appendix A](#).)

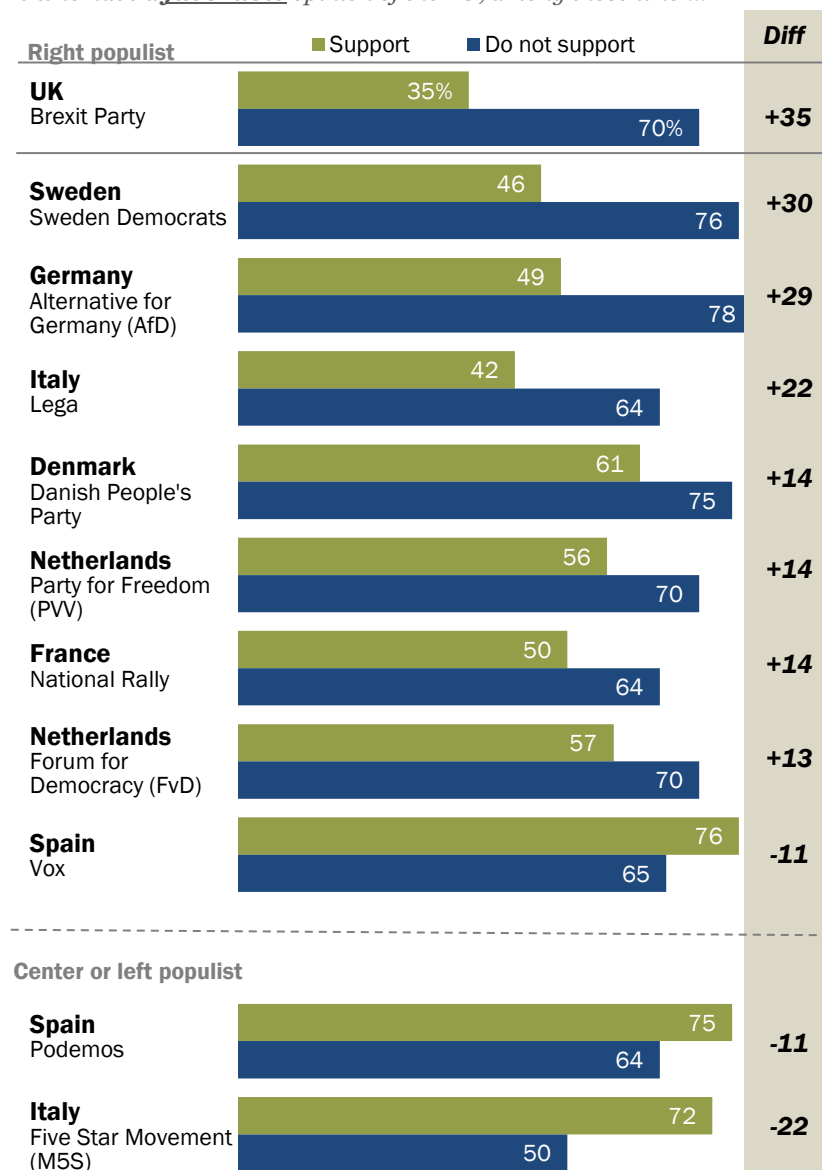
In Sweden, those who supported the right-wing Sweden Democrats were 30 percentage points *less* likely to have a favorable view of the EU than those who did not support the Sweden Democrats. Double-digit differences in EU favorability were present between supporters and nonsupporters of nearly every right-wing populist party included in the survey.

Only in Spain were those with a favorable view of the right-wing Vox party *more* likely to have a favorable opinion of the EU than those with an unfavorable view of the party.

Supporters of the left-wing Podemos in Spain and the centrist Five Star Movement in Italy were also more likely to have a favorable view of the EU than nonsupporters.

Supporters of right-wing populist parties less likely to have positive view of EU

% who have a *favorable* opinion of the EU, among those who ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. "Support" percentages represent respondents who have a favorable view of each party. "Do not support" percentages represent respondents who have an unfavorable view of each party. For more information on European populist parties, see Appendix A.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q8d. "Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

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2. Before the fall resurgence, most Europeans approved of EU's COVID-19 response

Europe was home to some of the [earliest – and largest – outbreaks](#) of the novel coronavirus in February and March. But, following strict quarantine measures in places such as Spain, Italy and France – as well as some EU-wide initiatives like [closing borders between countries](#) for the first time in the bloc's history – the number of cases fell dramatically. While [cases are now rising precipitously](#) across much of Europe, results of a survey fielded from June to August indicate that as of summer 2020, many in Europe said the EU had handled COVID-19 well.

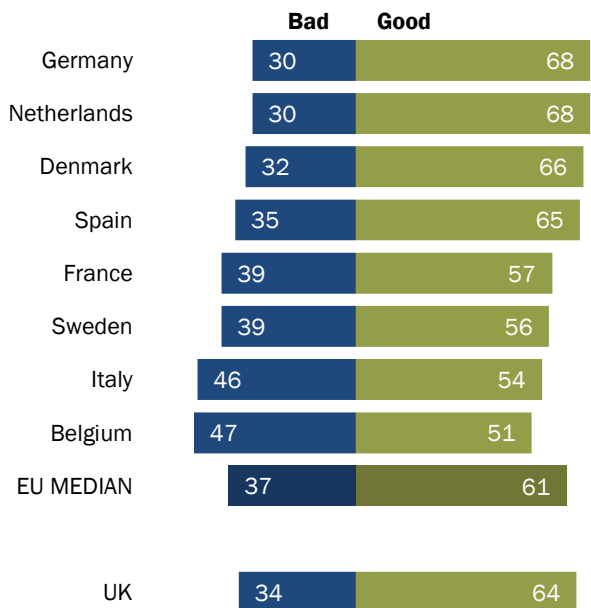
(For more on the state of the coronavirus pandemic in Europe at the time of the survey, see [“Europeans approved of EU's handling of COVID-19 this summer – but much has changed since.”](#))

Across the eight EU member states surveyed, a median of 61% said the EU had done a good job handling the coronavirus outbreak. Germany and the Netherlands were the most positive toward the EU response, with 68% in both countries agreeing the EU had done a good job handling COVID-19. Publics in Italy (54%) and Belgium (51%) had a more mixed assessment, but about half or more in these countries still said the EU had handled the outbreak well.

In the UK – which formally left EU in January of this year – around two-thirds also approved of the EU's handling of COVID-19. This is notably more Britons than approved of the UK's own domestic handling of COVID-19, which only 46% applauded.

Majorities in most countries said EU had done a good job handling COVID-19 when polled over the summer

% who say the EU has done a ___ job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q10d.

“Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc”

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Outside of the UK, Spain stands out as the only other European country surveyed where more approved of how the EU handled COVID than said the same of their own country – 65% vs. 54% said each had done a good job, respectively.

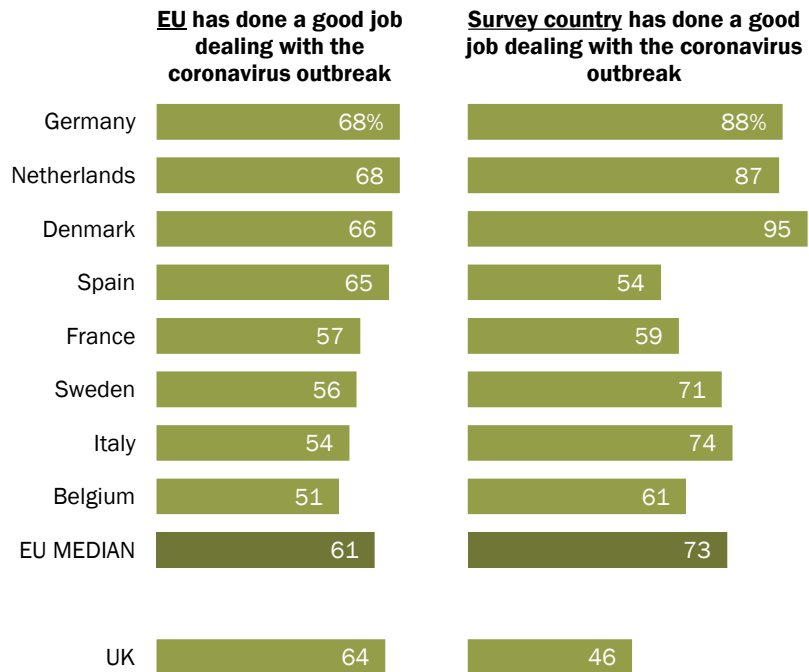
French adults viewed both the EU and their own country's response in similar terms, while in places like Italy and Germany, people were more likely to say their own government's response was good than that of the EU by 20 percentage points.

In Sweden, Italy, Germany and the UK, those on the ideological left were more likely

than those on the right to approve of the EU's handling of the COVID-19 pandemic. In France – where the ruling party, En Marche, is [centrist](#) – those who place themselves in the center of the ideological spectrum were more likely to approve of the EU's work. Age, education levels and income levels were only related to opinions of the bloc's efforts in a handful of countries.

Support for right-wing populist parties was related to criticism of the EU's response to coronavirus in four European countries. This was most pronounced in Germany, where 53% of those with a favorable opinion of the right-wing Alternative for Germany (AfD) said the EU had done well handling the COVID-19 outbreak, versus 69% who do not hold favorable views of the party – a 16-point difference. Similar differences emerged in Italy, Sweden and the UK.

Many approved more of their own country's handling of the coronavirus outbreak than of the EU's handling



Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q10c-d. "Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

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Economic views were related to opinion of how EU handled COVID-19

The coronavirus outbreak has [negatively impacted](#) economies across the European Union and the UK. In July, as the survey was fielding across Europe, the EU agreed to [a 750 billion euro bailout package](#) to help stimulate the economies of its member nations and to help them recover from the recession caused by COVID-19.

In all EU member states surveyed, those who viewed their own domestic economy as in good shape were more likely to approve of the EU's handling of the coronavirus pandemic.

The largest difference was among Belgians: 64% of those who saw the economy in good shape also approved of the job the EU had done handling the outbreak, compared with 45% of those who saw the economy in poor shape. In the UK, which is no longer a member state, assessments of the country's economy were unrelated to opinion of the EU's response.

Those who saw economy in good shape were more likely to approve of EU's COVID-19 response as of summer

*% who say the EU has done a **good** job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak, among those who say the current economic situation in their country is ...*

	Bad	Good	Diff
	%	%	
Belgium	45	64	+19
Denmark	52	70	+18
Spain	62	78	+16
Italy	52	66	+14
Sweden	47	61	+14
France	56	67	+11
Germany	62	73	+11
Netherlands	61	71	+10
UK	63	64	+1

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

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q10d.

"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

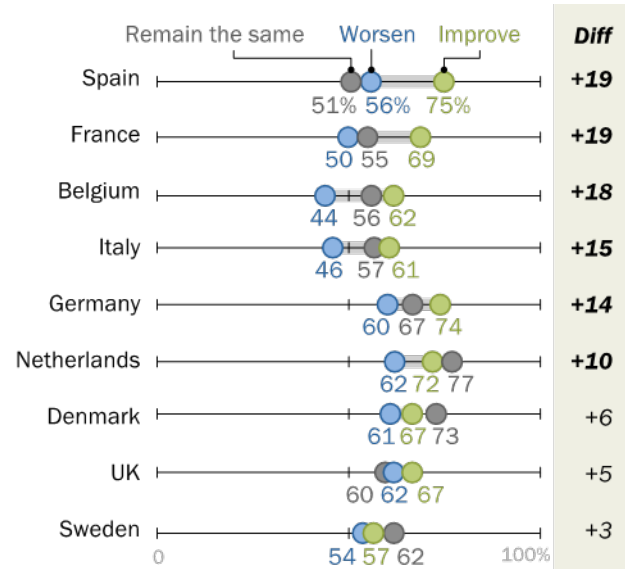
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In most countries, too, people's economic optimism was tied to their opinions of the EU's efforts. For example, in Italy – [one of the largest beneficiaries of the EU recovery deal](#) – those who expected their economy would improve were more likely to approve of the EU's handling of the COVID-19 outbreak than those who expected their economy to worsen – 61% vs. 46%, respectively.

In Spain, another country that will be a key recipient of EU money, the difference was almost 20 percentage points. But even in the Netherlands – a country that [led some of the opposition](#) to the stimulus package prior to its passage – the public's economic optimism was tied to their views of the EU's response.

Those with optimistic economic outlook were more likely to approve of the EU's handling of the coronavirus outbreak

% who say the EU has done a **good** job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak, among those who say the economic situation in their country will ___ in the next 12 months



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

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q10d.

"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

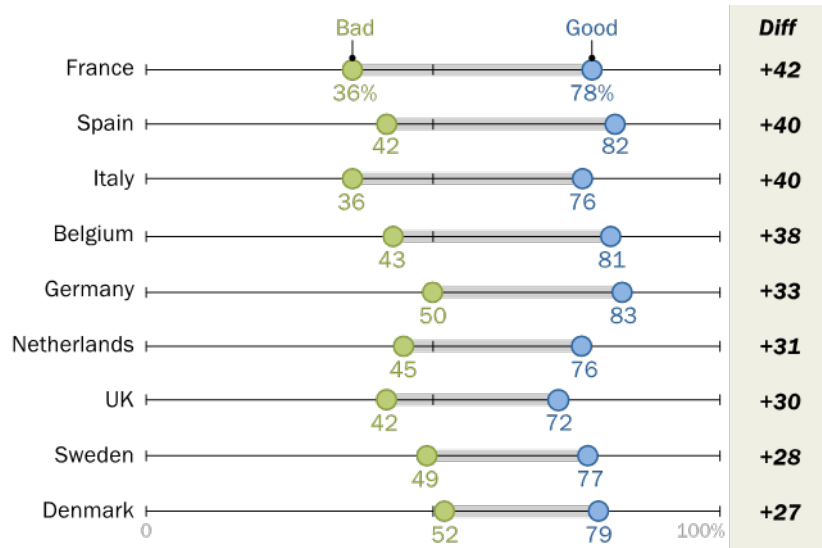
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Perceptions of EU response to COVID-19 colored views of the organization

In every European country surveyed over the summer, those who said the EU had done well in its response to the pandemic were much more likely to have a positive overall view of the organization than those who said the EU handled COVID-19 poorly. In France, those who said the EU had done well in dealing with the outbreak were 42 percentage points more likely to have a favorable opinion of the organization than those who said the EU's response had been bad (78% vs. 36%, respectively).

Those who said the EU did a good job handling COVID-19 had a more favorable view of organization

% who have a ***favorable*** opinion of the EU, among those who say the EU has done a ___ job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q8d.
"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

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As was the case with regard to perceptions of the EU's response to COVID-19, views of the economy also color views of the EU overall. In this summer's survey, those who said their national economy was doing well were more likely to have a favorable view of the EU. In Sweden, for example, 72% with a positive economic outlook had a favorable view of the EU, compared with 52% who said their current economic situation was bad. Significant differences were present across every EU country included in the survey. This is consistent with previous [Pew Research Center surveys](#), which found that those with a positive view of the current economy were more likely to have a favorable view of the EU than those with a negative view of the economy.

When it comes to future economic perceptions, the pattern was similar: Those who expected their country's economy to improve next year had a more positive opinion of the EU than those who said the economic situation will worsen.

During the summer, Europeans who saw economic situation as good were more positive toward EU

*% who have a **favorable** opinion of the EU, among those who say the current economic situation in their country is ...*

	Bad	Good	Diff
	%	%	
Sweden	52	72	+20
Germany	63	82	+19
Belgium	57	75	+18
Italy	56	73	+17
Spain	65	81	+16
France	58	74	+16
Netherlands	57	72	+15
Denmark	64	72	+8
UK	62	58	-4

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

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q8d.

"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

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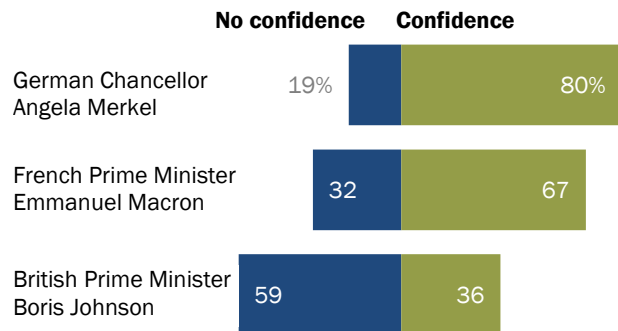
3. Many in Europe were confident in Merkel and Macron over the summer; Johnson received mixed ratings

The survey asked about confidence in two leaders of EU member countries and UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Of these leaders, German Chancellor Angela Merkel and French President Emmanuel Macron received generally positive ratings: A median of 80% across eight EU member states had confidence in Merkel, and 67% said the same of Macron. (The poll was conducted over the summer, prior to the latest [surge in European cases and additional government restrictions](#).)

Johnson received somewhat lower marks from the same EU countries: A median of 36% said they had confidence in Johnson to do the right thing in world affairs, while 59% had no confidence in the British leader.

Germany's Angela Merkel received highest marks among European leaders

% who have ___ in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: Percentages are medians based on eight EU member countries. UK not included.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q15d-f.

"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

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Still, Johnson fared somewhat better across these eight EU countries than other non-EU leaders, including Russian President Vladimir Putin (a median of 23% across these eight countries were confident in Putin), [Chinese President Xi Jinping](#) (20%) and U.S. [President Donald Trump](#) (13%).

Merkel trusted across Europe

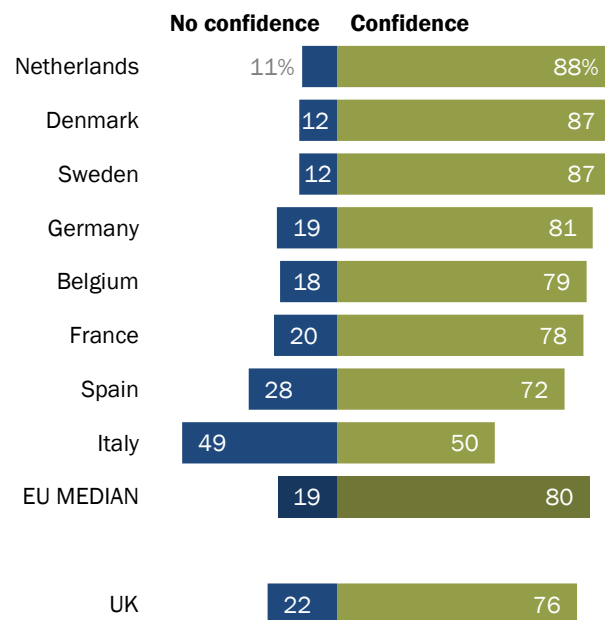
Many across the EU countries surveyed had confidence in German Chancellor Angela Merkel to do the right thing regarding world affairs, including almost nine-in-ten in the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden.

In every country except for Italy, majorities had confidence in Merkel. Italians, however, were split in their assessment: 50% said they had confidence while 49% said they had no confidence in her leadership on global affairs.

In the UK, Britons were very confident in Merkel: About three-quarters (76%) trusted the leader to do the right thing.

Majorities in nearly every EU country surveyed were confident in Merkel

% who have ___ in German Chancellor Angela Merkel to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q15d.

"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

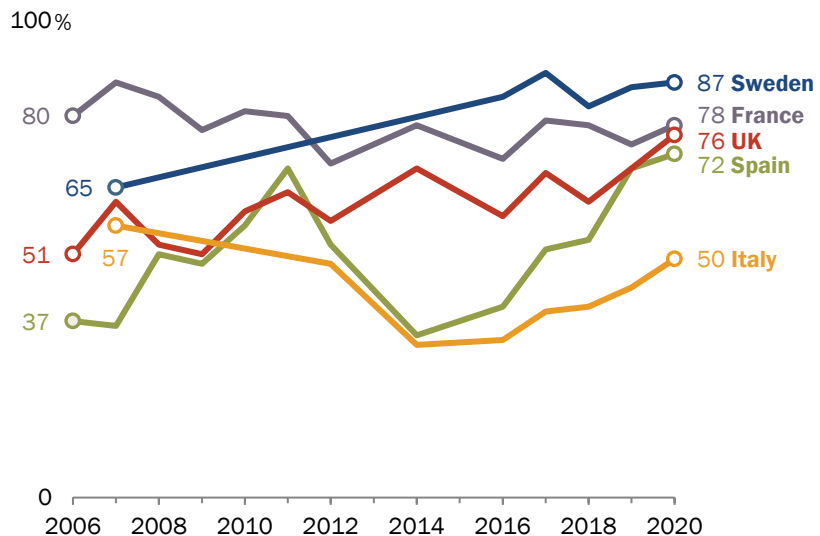
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In general, confidence in Merkel has increased or stayed roughly the same across several European countries since this question was first asked. In Sweden, for example, the share who expressed confidence in Merkel increased from 65% in 2007 to 87% in this year's survey. (In 2007, 24% of Swedes did not offer an opinion.)

Confidence in Merkel has increased by double digits in Spain (up 35 percentage points) and the UK (+25 points) since 2006. This year, in both countries, confidence in Merkel stood at its highest level on record. Italy is the only European country where confidence in Merkel declined.

Confidence in Merkel up in some European countries since 2006

% who have confidence in German Chancellor Angela Merkel to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: Belgium and Denmark not surveyed prior to 2020. Germany and the Netherlands not shown. In Italy, 2020 data from telephone surveys; prior data from face-to-face surveys. Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q15d. "Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

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In almost every European country surveyed this summer, confidence in Merkel was linked to people's perceptions of how well the EU did handling COVID-19. For example, in Italy, those who thought the EU had done a good job dealing with the outbreak were more than twice as likely to say they had confidence in Merkel than those who thought the EU did a bad job handling the pandemic – 66% vs. 32%, respectively.

In [many European countries surveyed](#), those with more education were more likely to have confidence in Merkel. For example, in Italy, 64% of those with a postsecondary education or above were confident in Merkel's ability to do the right thing, while 47% of those with a secondary education or below said the same.

Outside of Germany, ideology often shaped views of Merkel. In Italy, the UK and Sweden, those who placed themselves on the left had more confidence in Merkel than those who placed themselves on the right. This pattern was reversed in France and Spain, where those on the right were more confident in Merkel than those on the left.

Favorable views of how EU handled COVID-19 linked to confidence in Merkel

*% who have **confidence** in German Chancellor Angela Merkel, among those who say the EU has done a ___ job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak*

	Bad	Good	Diff
	%	%	
Italy	32	66	+34
Germany	62	90	+28
UK	64	84	+20
Spain	59	79	+20
France	69	85	+16
Netherlands	78	93	+15
Sweden	82	91	+9
Denmark	83	90	+7
Belgium	78	82	+4

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

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q15d.

"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

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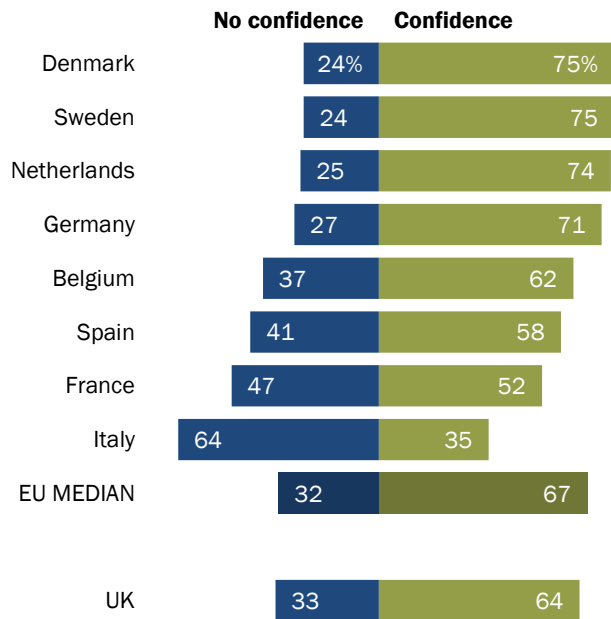
Macron trusted across much of the EU

French President Emmanuel Macron received generally positive ratings across the eight EU countries surveyed and the UK. An EU median of 67% had confidence in the French leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs, but this ranged from a low of 35% in Italy to a high of 75% in both Denmark and Sweden.

In the UK, people were more confident than not in the French president. Roughly two-thirds had confidence in Macron to do the right thing, while one-third said the opposite.

Half or more across most countries had confidence in Macron over summer

% who have ___ in French President Emmanuel Macron to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q15e.

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Confidence in Macron has risen in some European countries since this question was first asked in 2018. In Spain, for example, positive ratings increased from 46% in 2018 to 58% in 2020, though they are largely unchanged since last year. Confidence in Macron also increased in the UK (by 9 percentage points) and Italy (+7 points) over the past two years.

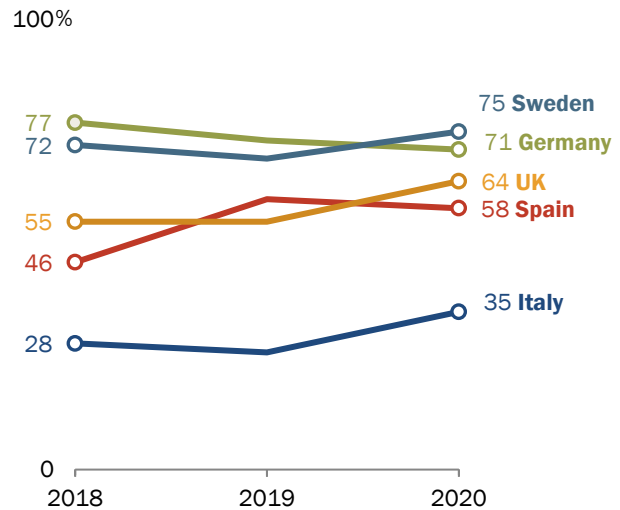
In Germany, however, confidence in the French leader decreased 6 points since 2018, though it changed little since last year.

Those who said the EU did a good job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak were more likely to have confidence in Macron than those who evaluated the organization's response more negatively. In the Netherlands, for example, 81% who said the EU handled COVID-19 well were confident in Macron, compared with 61% who said the EU had done a bad job.

And, as was the case with Merkel, those with at least a postsecondary education were more likely to express confidence in Macron than those with a secondary education or less in several countries.

Outside of France, confidence in Macron has risen in some countries

% who have **confidence** in French President Emmanuel Macron to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: Belgium and Denmark not surveyed prior to 2020. France and the Netherlands not shown. In Italy, 2020 data from telephone surveys; prior data from face-to-face surveys.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q15e.

"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

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Mixed views of Boris Johnson across EU countries

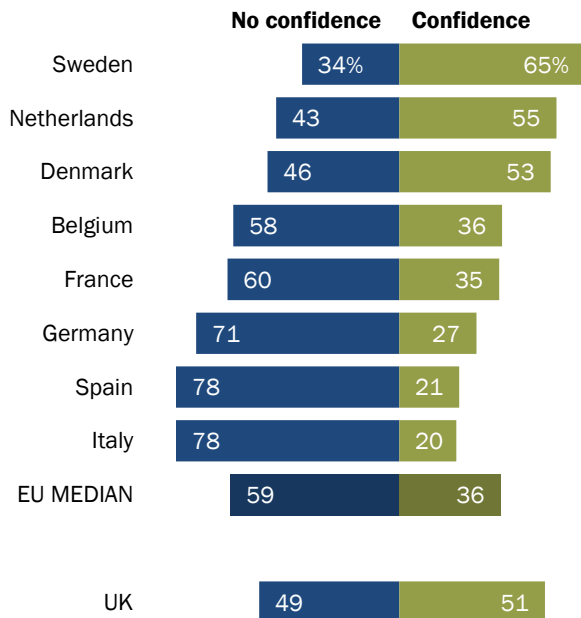
Across the eight EU countries surveyed over the summer, a median of 36% said they had confidence in British Prime Minister Boris Johnson to do the right thing regarding world affairs. Positive assessments of the prime minister ranged from 20% in Italy to 65% in Sweden.

In five of the eight EU countries polled, majorities said they had no confidence in Johnson. Roughly three-quarters (78%) of Spaniards and Italians held this view.

In several of the countries surveyed, those who placed themselves on the right of the ideological spectrum were more likely to have confidence in Johnson than those who placed themselves on the left.

Confidence in Johnson varied across Europe

% who have ___ in British Prime Minister Boris Johnson to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q15f.

"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

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Right-wing populist supporters were also more likely to express confidence in Johnson than nonsupporters. In the Netherlands, for example, those with a favorable view of the Party for Freedom (PVV) were 23 percentage points more likely than those with an unfavorable view of the party to say they had confidence in Johnson.

In EU countries, those who viewed right-wing populist parties favorably were more confident in UK's Johnson

% who have **confidence** in British Prime Minister Boris Johnson to do the right thing regarding world affairs, among those who ...

		Do not support	Support	Diff
		%	%	
Netherlands	Party for Freedom (PVV)	48	71	+23
Belgium	Flemish Interest	32	53	+21
Netherlands	Forum for Democracy (FvD)	50	70	+20
France	National Rally	31	50	+19
Sweden	Swedish Democrats	60	76	+16
Germany	Alternative for Germany (AfD)	24	38	+14
Denmark	Danish People's Party	48	61	+13
Italy	Forza Italia	16	29	+13
Spain	Vox	19	30	+11
Italy	Lega	19	23	+4

Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**. "Support" percentages represent respondents who have a favorable view of each party. "Do not support" percentages represent respondents who have an unfavorable view of each party. For more information on European populist parties, see Appendix A.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q15f. "Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

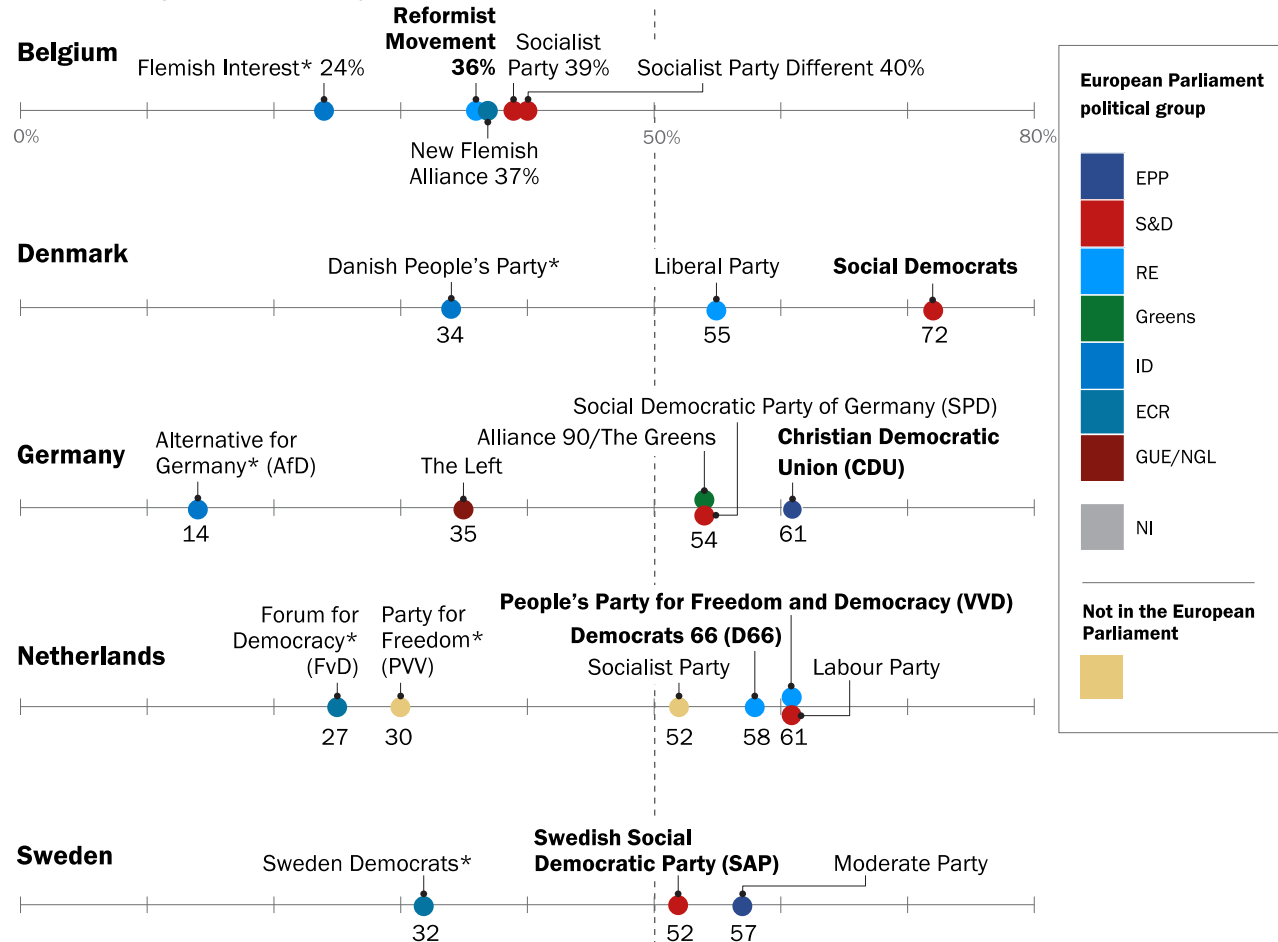
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4. Views of many European political parties improved against backdrop of COVID-19

In 2019, when Pew Research Center asked about party favorability in Europe, [few parties received positive marks from at least half the population](#). But, among the 40 parties tested in summer 2020, 11 were seen favorably by more than 50% in each country.

Favorable views of political parties in northern Europe

% who have a ***favorable*** view of ...



* Indicates right-wing populist party.

Note: Governing party or ruling coalitions in **bold**. For more information on European populist parties, see Appendix A. For more information on governing parties, see Appendix B.

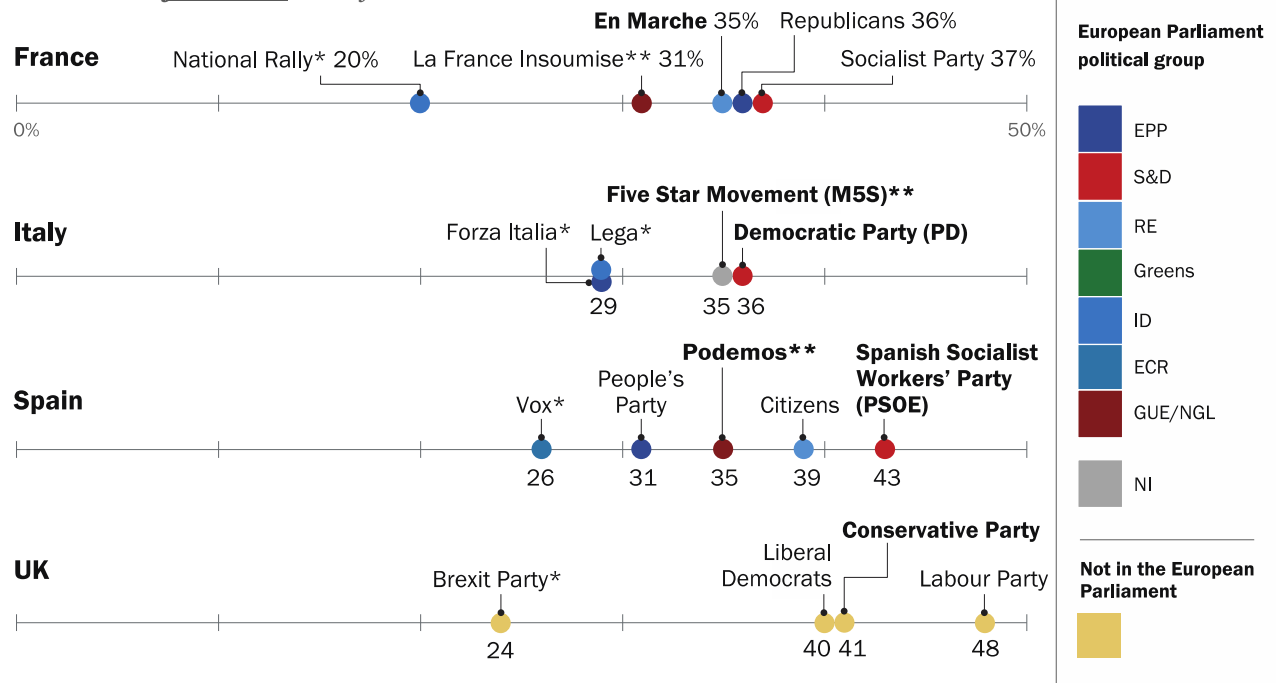
Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q9BELa-e, Q9DENA-c, Q9GERa-e, Q9NETa-f, Q9SWEa-c. "Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

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Across all northern European countries surveyed except Belgium, at least one party per country met this threshold. The same is not the case when it comes to southern European countries, however. In France, Spain and Italy, no party earned approval from more than half, and in the case of most parties tested in these three countries, few cracked 40%. In the United Kingdom, 48% reported positive opinions of the opposition Labour Party, while all other parties tested fall short of this mark.

Favorable views of political parties in southern Europe and the UK

% who have a ***favorable*** view of ...



* Indicates right-wing populist party.

** Indicates center or left-wing populist party.

Note: Governing party or ruling coalitions in **bold**. For more information on European populist parties, see Appendix A. For more information on governing parties, see Appendix B.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q9FRAa-e, Q9ITAa-d, Q9SPAa-e, Q9BRla-d.

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In Denmark – where, as of summer, nearly everyone (95%) approved of how their country had handled the COVID-19 pandemic and a majority said their country was more united than before it began – there was also widespread approval of the governing Social Democrats. Around three-quarters had a favorable view of the party – making the Social Democrats not only the most popular party in Denmark but also the most popular among the 40 European parties asked about on the survey.

In Germany, the governing Christian Democratic Union (CDU) was seen more favorably (61%) than all other parties asked about – including their coalition partner the Social Democratic Party, or SPD (54%). But these two parties were both as popular as or more popular than the other German political parties asked about, including The Greens/Alliance 90 (54%), The Left (35%) and Alternative for Germany (AfD) (14%).

In the Netherlands and Sweden, while the governing parties were seen favorably by around half or more, they tended to be no more popular than major opposition parties. In Belgium, Italy, France and Spain, while the same pattern held true, the governing parties were only seen favorably by around four-in-ten or fewer in each country. For example, in Belgium, 36% had a positive view of the governing Reformist Movement. And in France and Italy, around a third said the same of En Marche (35%), the Democratic Party (36%) and the Five Star Movement (35%).

The UK stood out as the only country in which an opposition party was significantly more popular than the governing party. About half had a favorable view of Labour – which is out of government – while 41% said the same of the Conservative Party, which has led the country since 2010.

Populist parties were among the least popular parties tested. In almost every instance, populist parties received support from only around a third or less of the population. For example, in Germany, only 14% had a favorable view of AfD. In France and Belgium respectively, National Rally and Flemish Interest each failed to garner 25%.

The only two populist parties that received favorable reviews (relative to other parties asked about in their country) were those that are currently in government: Podemos in Spain (35%) and the Five Star Movement in Italy (35%).

Favorable views of many parties have increased since last year

Positive ratings for many parties were also up substantially since last year. In Italy, for example, although only a minority (36%) had a positive view of the Democratic Party, this is still up 13 percentage points since last year. In the UK, positive views of both Labour and the Conservative Party increased by double digits (up 15 and 11 points, respectively). The two governing coalition parties in Germany, CDU and SPD, saw similarly large growth in approval over the past year (up 14 and 12 points).

In France, Spain, Sweden and the Netherlands, too, at least one party significantly improved in the public's esteem since last year.

Favorable views of governing parties rose in several countries

% who have a ***favorable*** view of ...

		2019	2020	'19-'20 change
		%	%	
UK	Labour Party	33	48	▲ 15
Germany	Christian Democratic Union (CDU)	47	61	▲ 14
Italy	Democratic Party (PD)	23	36	▲ 13
Germany	Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD)	42	54	▲ 12
UK	Conservative Party	30	41	▲ 11
France	Socialist Party	26	37	▲ 11
France	Republicans	26	36	▲ 10
Spain	Vox*	18	26	▲ 8
Italy	Forza Italia*	22	29	▲ 7
Netherlands	People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD)	55	61	▲ 6
Sweden	Moderate Party	51	57	▲ 6
Sweden	Sweden Democrats*	26	32	▲ 6
France	La France Insoumise**	25	31	▲ 6
Netherlands	Socialist Party	48	52	+4
Netherlands	Party for Freedom (PVV)*	26	30	+4
Spain	Citizens	36	39	+3
France	En Marche	33	35	+2
Spain	People's Party	29	31	+2
Netherlands	Labour Party	60	61	+1
Netherlands	Democrats 66 (D66)	57	58	+1

* Indicates right-wing populist party.

** Indicates center or left-wing populist party.

Note: Governing party or ruling coalitions in **bold**. Statistically significant change over time in **bold**. In Italy, 2020 data from telephone surveys; prior data from face-to-face surveys. Only parties present on both the 2019 and 2020 surveys included. For more information on European populist parties, see Appendix A. For more information on governing parties, see Appendix B.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q9FRAa, b, d, e. Q9GERa, b. Q9ITAa, b. Q9NETa-d. Q9SPAa, d, e. Q9SWEb, c. Q9BRIa, b.

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In four of the seven European countries for which trends are available, at least one governing party improved its image since 2019. No governing parties experienced significant shifts in their approval ratings in France, Spain and Sweden. But, despite an [unprecedentedly weak economy](#) and a widespread sense that the [economy is not doing well](#), no governing parties in Europe experienced a significant loss of favorability over this period.

The only parties for which favorability decreased over this period were the Liberal Democrats in the UK, The Greens/Alliance 90 in Germany and two right-wing populist parties – Forum for Democracy in the Netherlands and Lega in Italy. Lega, the only party that experienced a double-digit drop in approval, is headed by Matteo Salvini, who [occupied the Italian Parliament](#) to protest virus restriction measures and was outspoken about his [anti-mask stance](#) during the course of fieldwork.

Favorable views of a few parties declined significantly

% who have a [favorable](#) view of ...

		2019	2020	'19-'20 change
		%	%	
Germany	Alternative for Germany (AfD)*	15	14	-1
Sweden	Swedish Social Democratic Party (SAP)	54	52	-2
Germany	The Left	37	35	-2
France	National Rally*	22	20	-2
Spain	Podemos**	38	35	-3
Spain	Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE)	48	43	-5
Italy	Five Star Movement (M5S)**	40	35	-5
UK	Liberal Democrats	47	40	▼7
Netherlands	Forum for Democracy (FvD)*	35	27	▼8
Germany	The Greens/Alliance 90	63	54	▼9
Italy	Lega*	44	29	▼15

* Indicates right-wing populist party.

** Indicates center or left-wing populist party.

Note: Governing party or ruling coalitions in **bold**. Statistically significant change over time in **bold**. In Italy, 2020 data from telephone surveys; prior data from face-to-face surveys. Only parties present on both the 2019 and 2020 surveys included. For more information on European populist parties, see Appendix A. For more information on governing parties, see Appendix B.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q9FRAC. Q9GERc-e. Q9ITAc, d. Q9NETe. Q9SPAb, c. Q9SWEa. Q9BRic.

"Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc"

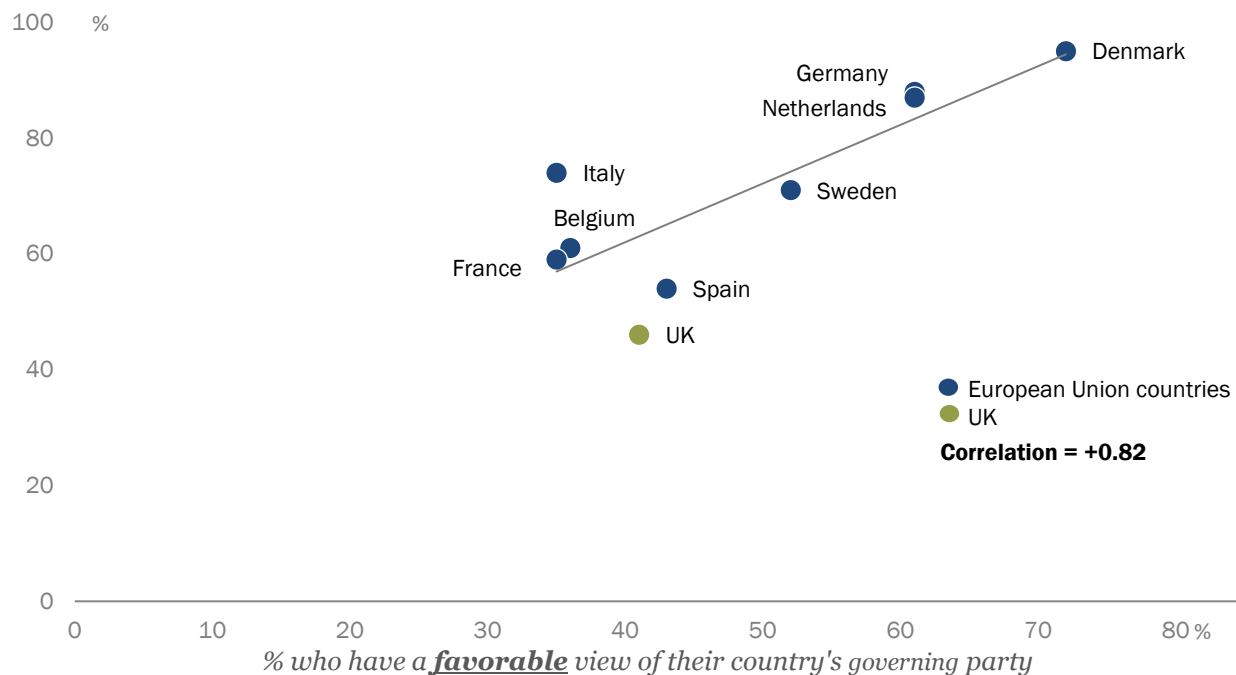
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Opinions about how well each country handled COVID-19 colored views of most parties

Across the seven European countries surveyed over the summer – when the coronavirus appeared to be largely under control across the region – there was a strong relationship between favorable views of the governing party that held the most seats in the government and the sense that the government had done a good job handling COVID-19. For example, Denmark stood apart as both the European country where the highest percentage [said their government had done a good job dealing with the coronavirus pandemic](#) (95%) and as the home to the party (the Social Democrats) that garnered the highest approval ratings (72%). In contrast, in the UK – where only 46% said their country had done a good job with the pandemic, the lowest in Europe – the Conservative Party in power was liked by only 41% of the public.

Favorable views of governing party were correlated with positive perception of how the country handled COVID-19 during summer months

*% who say their own country has done a **good** job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak*



Note: In countries where parties are governing in coalition and the survey asked about more than one governing party, we selected the party with the most seats in the national-level government. In Germany, this is the CDU; in Italy, the Five Star Movement; in the Netherlands, the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD); in Spain, the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE).

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q9BELd, Q9DENb, Q9FRAd, Q9GERa, Q9ITAc, Q9NETa, Q9SPAb, Q9SWEa, Q9BR1a & Q10c.

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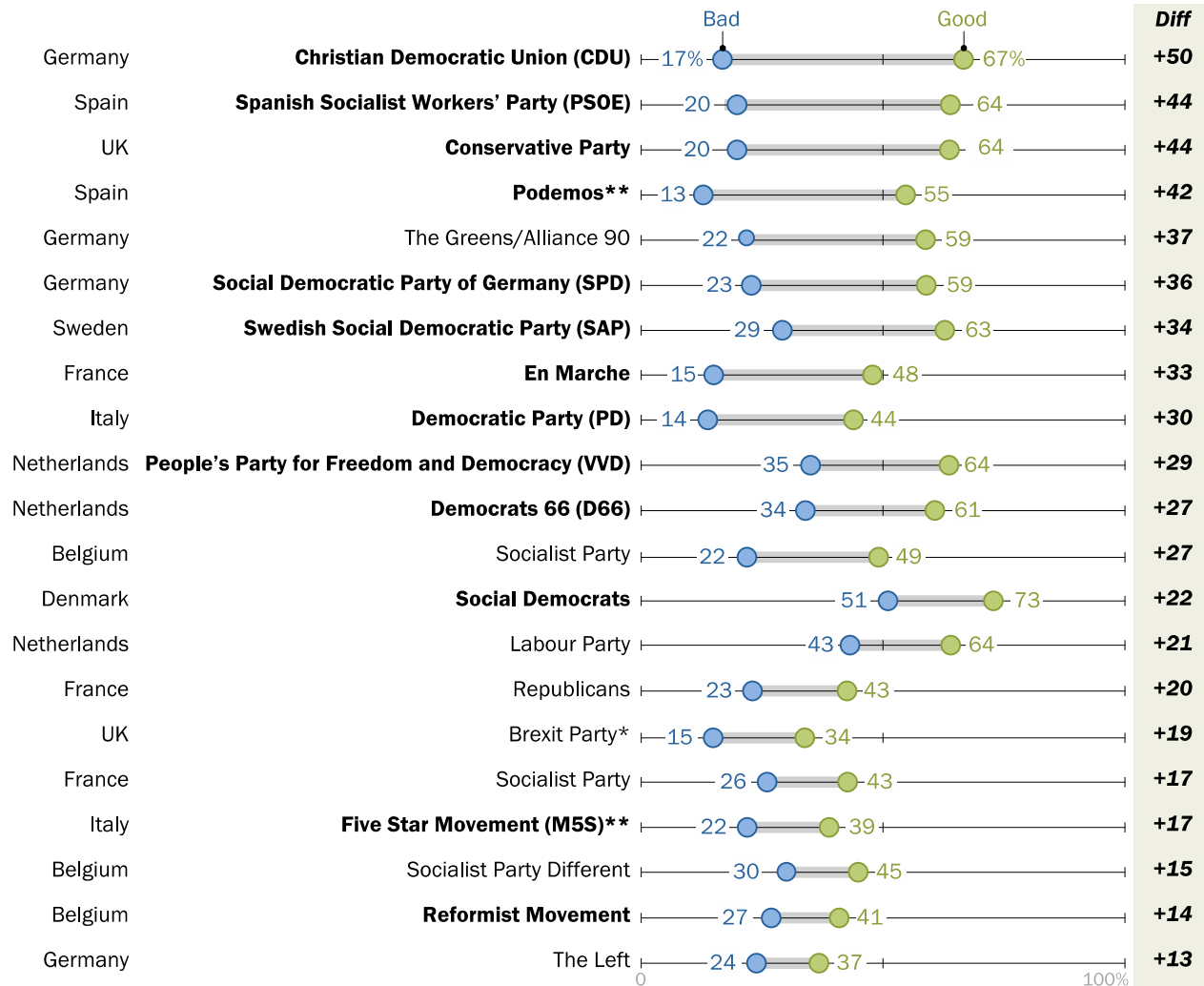
More broadly, favorability of many political parties was colored by perceptions of how well the country had handled COVID-19. In almost every country surveyed, the gap was largest when it came to evaluations of the governing party. For example, in Germany, people who said the country had dealt well with the outbreak were 50 percentage points more likely to have a favorable view of the governing CDU than people who said it had done poorly. And in Spain, 64% of those who thought the country had done a good job dealing with the pandemic saw the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party – the party currently in charge – favorably, compared with 20% of those who said the country had done a bad job. Two populist parties that are part of the governing coalitions in their country – the left-wing Podemos in Spain and the centrist Five Star Movement in Italy – also were seen more positively by those who thought the country did well.

In some instances, opposition parties were also seen more positively by people who applauded their country's handling of COVID-19. In France, for example, people who thought the country had dealt well with the pandemic were also more likely to have favorable views of the Republicans and the Socialist Party, not just En Marche. But, in some countries, including Spain and the UK – two countries in Europe where opinions about pandemic handling were among the most divided by partisanship – the opposite was true. For example, in the UK, those who thought the UK had done well dealing with the pandemic were *less* likely to have a favorable view of the opposition Labour Party, and in Spain, the same was true when it came to the out-of-government People's Party.

People who thought their country had done well handling the pandemic were *less* likely to have a favorable view of right-wing populist parties. The gap was largest when it came to the Swedish Democrats, though in the Netherlands (PVV), Germany (AfD) and Spain (Vox) the gap was 20 percentage points or more.

People who thought their country had handled COVID-19 well tended to have more positive views of political parties

% with a **favorable** view of each party, among those who say their own country has done a ___ job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak



* Indicates right-wing populist party.

** Indicates center or left-wing populist party.

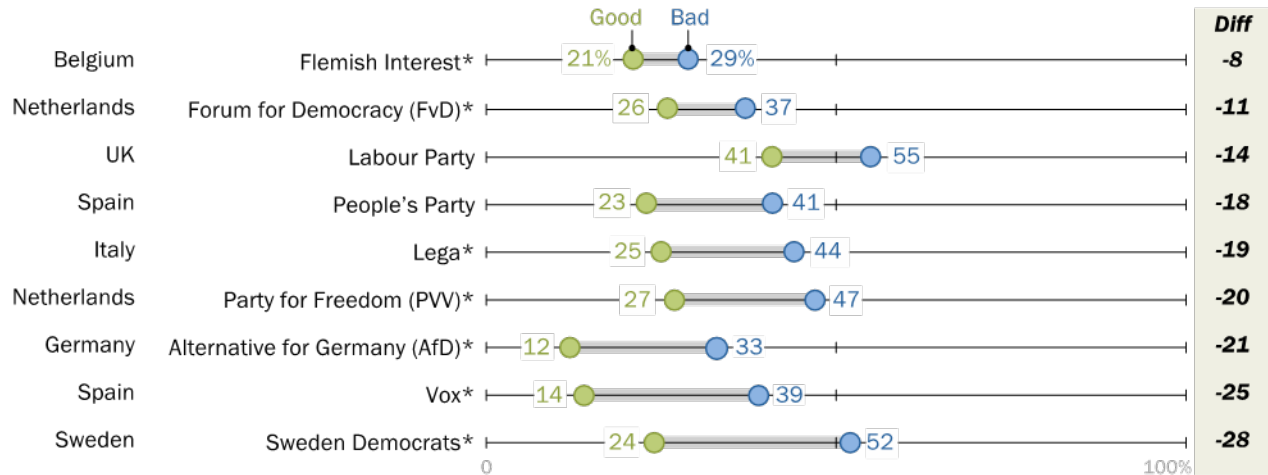
Note: Governing party or ruling coalitions in **bold**. Only statistically significant differences are shown. Those who think their country handled the coronavirus outbreak well are also less likely to provide a response in Belgium, Denmark and Germany. For more information on European populist parties, see Appendix A. For more information on governing parties, see Appendix B.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q9BELd-f. Q9DENb. Q9FRAa, b, d. Q9GERa, b, d, e. Q9ITAb, c. Q9NETa, b, f. Q9SPAa-c. Q9SWEa. Q9BRla, d. Q10c.

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Most right-wing populist parties received higher ratings from those who said their country had done a bad job dealing with COVID-19

% with a **favorable** view of each party, among those who say their own country has done a ___ job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak



* Indicates right-wing populist party.

Note: Governing party or ruling coalitions in **bold**. Only statistically significant differences are shown. Those who think their country handled the coronavirus outbreak well are also less likely to provide a response in Belgium and Germany. For more information on European populist parties, see Appendix A. For more information on governing parties, see Appendix B.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. QBELa.Q9FRAa-e. Q9GERa-e. Q9ITAa-d. Q9NETa-f. Q9SPAa-e. Q9SWEa-c. Q9BRI. Q10c.

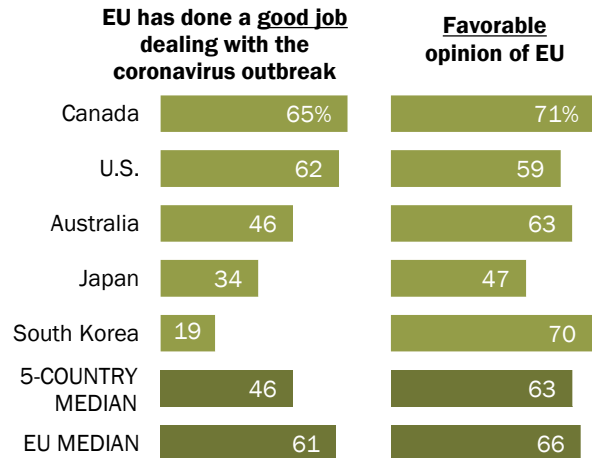
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5. Attitudes toward the EU and European leaders from outside the region

In the non-European countries surveyed, publics gave mixed reviews of the European Union's handling of COVID-19. In both Canada and the U.S., about six-in-ten or more said the EU had done a good job dealing with the coronavirus pandemic. Australians were roughly divided: 46% said the EU had done a good job while 45% rated it poorly. In Japan, more said the EU had done a bad job than a good job – 52% vs. 34%, respectively. And in South Korea – which has been [lauded](#) for its response to the global pandemic – the public was much less impressed. Only 19% believed the EU did a good job handling the coronavirus, and an overwhelming 78% thought it did a bad job. (The poll was conducted over the summer, prior to the latest [surge in European cases and additional government restrictions](#).)

Despite these mixed reviews of its coronavirus response, as an institution the EU received relatively positive ratings in these countries. Around half or more in every country had a favorable view of the organization, ranging from a low of 47% in Japan to a high of 71% in Canada.

Outside of Europe, publics were mixed on the EU's coronavirus response



Note: The EU median is based on eight EU countries surveyed (the UK is not included).

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q8d & Q10d.

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Favorable assessments of the EU declined substantially in Japan and South Korea, even while they held steady or increased elsewhere. In Japan, the share who had a favorable opinion of the organization decreased 13 percentage points, from 60% in 2019 to 47% this year. And in South Korea, favorable opinion declined 10 points over this same time period.

In every non-European country surveyed, those with more education were more likely than those with less education to express a favorable view of the EU. In the U.S., for example, two-thirds of those with some college education or more had a positive opinion of the EU, compared with about half (53%) of those with a high school education or less. (In some countries, those with less education were less likely to provide a response.)

In the U.S., Canada and Australia, those who placed themselves on the left of the ideological spectrum were more likely than those who placed themselves on the right to have a favorable opinion of the EU.

Favorable views of EU fell in Japan, South Korea

% who have a ***favorable*** opinion of the European Union

	2019	2020	'19-'20 change
	%	%	
Japan	60	47	▼ 13
South Korea	80	70	▼ 10
Canada	69	71	+2
Australia	58	63	+5
U.S.	51	59	▲ 8

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

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q8d.

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Views of Merkel, Macron and Johnson in non-European countries

Among the non-European countries surveyed, German Chancellor Angela Merkel received positive ratings, though ratings were slightly lower outside the region than inside (due in part to fewer people outside of Europe offering an opinion about Merkel). Still, a majority in each of these five non-European countries surveyed had confidence in her leadership in world affairs.

When it came to French President Emmanuel Macron, around half or more in every non-European country

surveyed had confidence in him. His ratings outside Europe were somewhat lower than those from European countries, where a median of 67% voiced confidence in him (again, more outside of Europe did not respond).

Views of British Prime Minister Boris Johnson were noticeably higher in non-European countries compared with his ratings within Europe. Outside Europe, around half or more had confidence in him in each of the countries surveyed – whereas in five of eight EU countries, majorities lacked confidence in his handling of global affairs.

Key European leaders seen positively in non-European countries surveyed

% who have **confidence** in ___ to do the right thing regarding world affairs

	Merkel	Macron	Johnson
Canada	74%	66%	64%
Australia	72	66	62
South Korea	69	49	48
Japan	67	50	47
U.S.	61	58	53
5-COUNTRY MEDIAN	69	58	53
EU MEDIAN	80	67	36

Note: The EU median is based on eight EU countries surveyed (the UK is not included).
Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 10-Aug. 3, 2020. Q15d-f.
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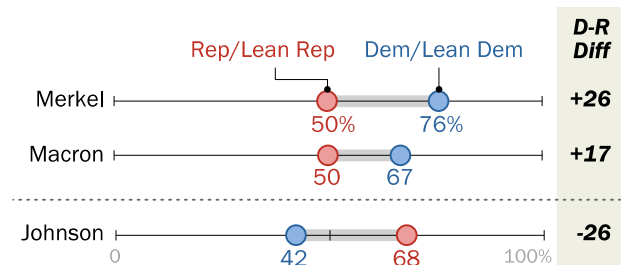
Confidence in Merkel largely held steady from 2019 in the five non-European countries surveyed. Only in Japan was there significant change – confidence in her was up 7 percentage points since last year. Japanese confidence in Macron also increased over this period (+9 points). Only in South Korea did Macron’s image suffer, down 7 points since last year.

Assessments of the EU’s handling of the coronavirus outbreak were sometimes tied to confidence in European leaders. Across three of the five non-European countries included in the survey, for example, those who said the EU did a good job dealing with COVID-19 were more likely to have confidence in both Merkel and Macron.

In the U.S., Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents were more likely than Republicans and Republican-leaning independents to express confidence in Merkel and Macron. Republicans were more likely than their Democratic counterparts, however, to say they had confidence in Johnson.

In the U.S., Democrats more confident than Republicans in Merkel, Macron, less confident in Johnson

% who have **confidence** in ___ to do the right thing regarding world affairs



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.

Source: Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey conducted June 16-July 14, 2020. Q15d-f.

“Majorities in the European Union Have Favorable Views of the Bloc”

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Appendix A: Classifying European political parties

Classifying parties as populist

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

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

We measure anti-elitism using an average of two variables in the CHES data. First, we used “PEOPLE_VS_ELITE,” which asked the experts to measure the parties with regard to their position on direct vs. representative democracy, where 0 means that the parties support elected officeholders making the most important decisions and 10 means that “the people,” not politicians, should make the most important decisions. Second, we used “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 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 and Forza Italia. For both 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.²

The Brexit Party in the UK 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.

² 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
Populist parties in the center					
Five Star Movement (M5S)	Italy	4.8	9.2	Strongly populist	Populist
Populist parties on the right					
Danish People's Party	Denmark	6.9	5.7	Strongly populist	Populist
Forza Italia	Italy	6.9	4.1	Strongly populist	Populist
Brexit Party	UK	8.2	5.3	Strongly 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
Alternative for Germany (AfD)	Germany	9.2	9.0	Strongly populist	Populist
Forum for Democracy (FvD)	Netherlands	9.5	9.7	--	Populist
Flemish Interest	Belgium	9.6	8.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Vox	Spain	9.7	4.1	Strongly populist	Populist
National Rally	France	9.8	8.6	Strongly populist	Populist

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 B: Political categorization

For this report, we grouped people into two political categories: those who support the governing political party (or parties) 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.³

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 center-right CDU/CSU governed with the center-left SPD 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.

Countries where an insufficient number of people identified with any party in government have been excluded from the analysis. Below is a table that outlines the governing political parties in each country.

³ 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 country by country.

Political party categorization by country

Country	Governing political party/parties
Australia	Liberal-National Party/Country Liberal Party/Liberal, National
Belgium	Flemish Christian Democrats (CD&V), Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats (Open VLD), Reformist Movement (MR)
Canada	Liberal Party
Denmark	Social Democrats (A), Social Liberal Party (B), Socialist People's Party (F), Red-Green Alliance–Unity List (O)
France	En Marche (EM)
Germany	Christian Democratic Union of Germany (CDU), Christian Social Union in Bavaria (CSU), Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD)
Italy	Five Star Movement (M5S), Democratic Party (PD)
Japan	Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), Komeito
Netherlands	The People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD), The Christian Democratic Appeal, Democrats 66 (D66), Christian Union
Spain	Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), Podemos, En Marea, En Comu Podem, Compromis, United Left (IU)
Sweden	Swedish Social Democratic Party (SAP), Green Party
UK	Conservative Party
U.S.	Republican Party

Note: South Korea was excluded from this analysis because party favorability is not asked. Only parties represented in the federal government are shown.

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Acknowledgments

This report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals.

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Methodology

About Pew Research Center's Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey

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

Topline questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Summer 2020 Survey
November 17, 2020 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see our [international survey methods database](#).
- 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 United States in the survey:

Group	Unweighted sample size	Weighted %	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	1003		3.7 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	402	38	5.8 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	497	49	5.2 percentage points

- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Since 2007, Pew Research Center has used an automated process to generate topline for its Global Attitudes surveys. As a result, numbers may differ slightly from those published prior to 2007.
- In 2020, the Italy survey was conducted by telephone; prior surveys were conducted face-to-face.
- Not all questions included in the Summer 2020 Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q8d. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. the European Union					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK / Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	14	45	18	10	14	100
	Spring, 2020	13	44	17	10	17	100
	Spring, 2019	11	40	16	11	21	100
	Spring, 2016	11	42	18	9	20	100
	Spring, 2014	11	47	17	9	16	100
	Spring, 2013	10	40	19	7	24	100
	Spring, 2012	9	41	16	5	29	100
	Spring, 2011	15	40	16	6	23	100
	Spring, 2010	13	44	14	6	23	100
	Spring, 2009	14	42	15	8	22	100
	Spring, 2007	9	38	15	7	30	100
	Spring, 2004	7	32	17	9	35	100
	Summer, 2002	13	40	10	4	33	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	13	58	16	6	7	100
	Spring, 2019	12	57	17	6	8	100
	Spring, 2013	10	47	19	6	18	100
	Spring, 2009	15	56	9	3	17	100
	Spring, 2007	19	54	7	2	18	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	11	52	24	11	2	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	23	47	20	8	2	100
France	Summer, 2020	12	49	27	10	2	100
	Spring, 2019	11	40	32	15	1	100
	Spring, 2018	13	49	23	14	1	100
	Spring, 2017	9	47	27	17	0	100
	Spring, 2016	6	32	37	24	2	100
	Spring, 2015	8	47	32	13	0	100
	Spring, 2014	6	48	28	18	0	100
	Spring, 2013	5	36	38	20	0	100
	Spring, 2012	10	50	28	12	0	100
	Spring, 2011	14	49	26	11	0	100
	Spring, 2010	13	51	28	9	0	100
	Spring, 2009	12	50	28	9	0	100
	Spring, 2007	9	53	27	11	0	100
	Spring, 2004	12	57	22	9	1	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	16	57	20	5	3	100
	Spring, 2019	18	51	23	5	3	100
	Spring, 2018	10	53	30	6	1	100
	Spring, 2017	16	52	24	6	2	100
	Spring, 2016	8	42	38	10	2	100
	Spring, 2015	7	51	34	6	2	100
	Spring, 2014	7	59	27	4	2	100
	Spring, 2013	7	53	29	6	4	100
	Spring, 2012	12	56	27	4	1	100
	Spring, 2011	8	58	27	5	1	100
	Spring, 2010	11	51	28	7	3	100
	Spring, 2009	8	57	26	6	3	100
	Spring, 2007	12	56	24	6	2	100
	Spring, 2004	13	45	33	6	3	100

		Q8d. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. the European Union					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK / Refused	Total
Italy	Summer, 2020	20	38	26	16	0	100
	Spring, 2019	14	44	26	12	4	100
	Spring, 2018	10	48	27	10	5	100
	Spring, 2017	8	49	25	13	4	100
	Spring, 2016	9	49	25	14	4	100
	Spring, 2015	10	54	24	8	3	100
	Spring, 2014	5	41	34	16	4	100
	Spring, 2013	10	48	26	10	6	100
	Spring, 2012	10	49	25	10	6	100
	Spring, 2007	18	60	10	3	8	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	16	50	23	10	1	100
	Spring, 2019	18	48	20	14	1	100
	Spring, 2018	14	49	24	12	2	100
	Spring, 2017	16	48	23	10	2	100
	Spring, 2016	11	40	30	16	2	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	26	42	20	12	0	100
	Spring, 2019	23	43	25	8	1	100
	Spring, 2018	24	43	20	12	2	100
	Spring, 2017	18	44	21	14	3	100
	Spring, 2016	13	34	30	19	4	100
	Spring, 2015	15	48	22	12	4	100
	Spring, 2014	8	42	34	14	3	100
	Spring, 2013	14	32	35	17	2	100
	Spring, 2012	18	42	24	14	2	100
	Spring, 2011	23	49	17	7	3	100
	Spring, 2010	15	62	15	3	4	100
	Spring, 2009	15	62	14	2	6	100
	Spring, 2007	16	64	12	3	5	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	15	51	25	9	0	100
	Spring, 2019	21	51	18	8	1	100
	Spring, 2018	16	46	24	12	1	100
	Spring, 2017	17	48	23	10	2	100
	Spring, 2016	14	40	32	12	2	100
	Spring, 2007	16	43	26	11	4	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	18	42	24	13	2	100
	Spring, 2019	24	30	18	26	2	100
	Spring, 2018	15	33	23	22	7	100
	Spring, 2017	20	34	19	21	6	100
	Spring, 2016	15	29	23	25	7	100
	Spring, 2015	13	38	24	17	8	100
	Spring, 2014	12	40	22	19	7	100
	Spring, 2013	7	36	26	22	9	100
	Spring, 2012	9	36	26	20	8	100
	Spring, 2011	13	38	22	19	8	100
	Spring, 2010	9	40	21	21	10	100
	Spring, 2009	8	42	21	18	10	100
	Spring, 2007	10	42	21	16	10	100
	Spring, 2004	13	41	21	15	9	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	8	55	22	7	9	100
	Spring, 2019	10	48	23	8	12	100
	Spring, 2013	6	48	25	6	15	100

		Q8d. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. the European Union					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Japan	Summer, 2020	3	44	33	6	14	100
	Spring, 2019	4	56	25	4	11	100
	Spring, 2014	6	62	19	1	11	100
	Spring, 2013	3	58	23	4	12	100
	Spring, 2012	9	56	23	3	9	100
	Spring, 2011	10	61	16	1	12	100
	Spring, 2010	10	63	13	3	11	100
	Spring, 2009	7	58	19	2	13	100
	Spring, 2007	6	55	22	5	12	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	4	66	21	3	5	100
	Spring, 2019	6	74	12	1	8	100
	Spring, 2014	8	75	10	0	7	100
	Spring, 2013	7	66	14	0	13	100
	Spring, 2010	11	64	12	2	12	100
	Spring, 2009	4	70	13	1	13	100
	Spring, 2007	4	67	13	2	14	100

		Q9BELa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. Flemish Interest (VB)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Belgium	Summer, 2020	8	16	24	47	5	100

		Q9BELb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of...? New Flemish Alliance -N-VA					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Belgium	Summer, 2020	8	29	28	27	7	100

		Q9BELc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. Socialist Party (PS)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Belgium	Summer, 2020	6	33	34	23	5	100

		Q9BELd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. Reformist Movement (MR)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Belgium	Summer, 2020	4	32	37	14	14	100

		Q9BELe. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. e. Socialist Party Different (sp.a)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Belgium	Summer, 2020	5	35	33	16	12	100

		Q9DENa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. Danish People's Party (O)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	Summer, 2020	7	27	35	30	1	100

		Q9DENb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. Social Democrats (A)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	Summer, 2020	24	48	21	7	1	100

		Q9DENC. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. Liberal Party (V)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Denmark	Summer, 2020	12	43	33	11	1	100

		Q9FRAa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. The Republicans (LR)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	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

		Q9FRAb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. Socialist Party (PS)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	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

		Q9FRAc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. National Front / National Rally (RN)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	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

		Q9FRAd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. On The Move / En Marche					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	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

		Q9FRAe. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. e. Untamed France / La France Insoumise					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
France	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

		Q9GERa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. Christian Democratic Union (CDU)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	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

		Q9GERb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	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

		Q9GERc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. Alternative for Germany (AfD)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	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

		Q9GERd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. The Left					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	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

		Q9GERe. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. e. The Greens/Alliance 90					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Germany	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

		Q9ITAA. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. Forza Italia (FI)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	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

		Q9ITAb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. Democratic Party (PD)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	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

		Q9ITAc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. Five Star Movement (M5S)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	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

		Q9ITAd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. Lega formerly known as Lega Nord					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Italy	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

		Q9NETa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	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

		Q9NETb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. Labour Party (PvdA)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	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

		Q9NETc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. The Party for Freedom (PVV)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	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

		Q9NETd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. Socialist Party (SP)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	8	44	32	12	4	100
	Spring, 2019	7	41	33	14	5	100
	Spring, 2018	6	49	28	9	9	100
	Fall, 2017	9	40	32	10	8	100
	Spring, 2017	10	47	31	6	6	100

		Q9NETe. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. e. Forum for Democracy (FvD)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	6	21	30	38	5	100
	Spring, 2019	10	25	24	36	5	100
	Spring, 2018	6	29	25	21	18	100

		Q9NETf. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable, or very unfavorable opinion of _____. f. Democrats 66 (D66)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	11	47	26	11	5	100
	Spring, 2019	9	48	22	15	5	100
	Spring, 2018	8	50	23	10	9	100

		Q9SPAa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. People's Party (PP)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	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

		Q9SPAb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	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

		Q9SPAc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. We can / Podemos					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	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

		Q9SPAd. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. Citizens (C's)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Summer, 2020	11	28	32	27	2	100
	Spring, 2019	12	24	28	32	3	100
	Spring, 2018	12	29	23	32	4	100
	Fall, 2017	17	34	20	24	5	100
	Spring, 2017	12	31	26	24	6	100
	Spring, 2016	10	31	29	21	8	100

		Q9SPAe. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. e. Vox					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Spain	Summer, 2020	11	15	22	51	1	100
	Spring, 2019	8	10	18	60	4	100

		Q9SWEa. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. Swedish Social Democratic Party (SAP)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	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

		Q9SWEb. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. Moderate Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	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

		Q9SWEc. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. Swedish Democrats (SD)					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK/Refused	Total
Sweden	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

		Q9BR1a. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. a. The Conservative Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK / Refused	Total
United Kingdom	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

		Q9BR1b. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. b. The Labour Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK / Refused	Total
United Kingdom	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

		Q9BR1c. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. c. The Liberal Democrats					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK / Refused	Total
United Kingdom	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

		Q9BR1d. Please tell me if you have a very favorable, somewhat favorable, somewhat unfavorable or very unfavorable opinion of _____. d. The Brexit Party					
		Very favorable	Somewhat favorable	Somewhat unfavorable	Very unfavorable	DK / Refused	Total
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	9	15	27	47	2	100

		Q10c. Would you say that each of the following has done a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak? c. (Survey country)					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK / Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	14	33	21	31	0	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	35	53	8	3	0	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	12	49	26	13	0	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	46	49	3	2	0	100
France	Summer, 2020	6	53	26	15	0	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	38	50	9	3	1	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	18	56	14	11	0	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	34	53	10	3	0	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	16	38	21	26	0	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	18	53	18	11	1	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	11	35	30	24	0	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	53	41	5	1	0	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	5	50	37	6	2	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	40	46	10	4	0	100

In Australia and Canada, question asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, asked about "novel coronavirus." In South Korea, asked about "Corona19."

		Q10d. Would you say that each of the following has done a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak? d. The European Union					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK / Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	8	54	19	8	12	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	10	55	22	6	7	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	6	45	31	16	2	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	7	59	27	5	3	100
France	Summer, 2020	5	52	28	11	3	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	10	58	24	6	2	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	5	49	26	20	1	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	8	60	24	6	3	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	16	49	22	13	0	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	4	52	33	6	4	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	10	54	22	12	2	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	5	41	35	10	10	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	3	31	42	10	14	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	1	18	48	30	3	100

In Australia and Canada, question asked about "COVID-19." In Japan, asked about "novel coronavirus." In South Korea, asked about "Corona19."

		Q15d. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. d. German Chancellor Angela Merkel					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK / Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	18	43	15	14	9	100
	Spring, 2020	16	40	14	18	12	100
	Spring, 2019	17	42	12	13	16	100
	Spring, 2018	17	38	16	14	15	100
	Spring, 2017	16	40	15	16	14	100
	Spring, 2012	10	35	15	9	31	100
	Spring, 2011	7	39	15	10	29	100
	Spring, 2010	6	37	12	10	35	100
	Spring, 2009	6	41	14	10	29	100
	Spring, 2008	5	34	10	10	41	100
	Spring, 2007	6	38	11	9	35	100
	Spring, 2006	5	33	14	10	38	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	27	47	11	7	8	100
	Spring, 2019	22	51	10	8	10	100
	Spring, 2018	23	45	13	8	11	100
	Spring, 2017	20	46	8	7	18	100
	Spring, 2016	18	41	9	8	24	100
	Spring, 2009	7	38	11	8	36	100
	Spring, 2007	8	40	9	7	36	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	33	46	10	8	2	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	47	40	8	4	1	100
France	Summer, 2020	26	52	10	10	2	100
	Spring, 2019	18	56	11	13	2	100
	Spring, 2018	18	60	13	8	1	100
	Spring, 2017	18	61	12	8	1	100
	Spring, 2016	18	53	14	14	2	100
	Spring, 2014	24	54	11	11	0	100
	Spring, 2012	22	48	17	13	0	100
	Spring, 2011	23	57	13	8	0	100
	Spring, 2010	20	61	11	8	0	100
	Spring, 2009	16	61	14	8	0	100
	Spring, 2008	21	63	9	6	1	100
	Spring, 2007	21	66	7	5	1	100
	Spring, 2006	12	68	12	7	1	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	50	31	8	11	0	100
	Spring, 2019	38	36	13	12	1	100
	Spring, 2018	30	38	18	13	0	100
	Spring, 2017	43	38	12	7	0	100
	Spring, 2016	43	30	16	10	0	100
	Spring, 2014	41	40	11	6	1	100
	Spring, 2012	39	38	17	6	0	100
	Spring, 2011	26	43	21	10	0	100
	Spring, 2010	32	40	18	9	0	100
	Spring, 2009	31	44	14	9	1	100
	Spring, 2008	35	41	16	8	0	100
	Spring, 2007	43	42	9	6	1	100
	Spring, 2006	34	43	13	9	1	100

		Q15d. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. d. German Chancellor Angela Merkel					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK / Refused	Total
Italy	Summer, 2020	14	36	29	20	1	100
	Spring, 2019	8	36	27	23	5	100
	Spring, 2018	7	33	34	20	5	100
	Spring, 2017	4	35	34	20	7	100
	Spring, 2016	5	28	33	26	8	100
	Spring, 2014	6	26	38	26	4	100
	Spring, 2012	9	40	31	14	6	100
	Spring, 2007	13	44	15	9	19	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	53	35	7	4	1	100
	Spring, 2019	48	34	7	9	2	100
	Spring, 2018	34	51	8	4	3	100
	Spring, 2017	49	40	6	3	1	100
	Spring, 2016	41	42	7	6	3	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	34	38	17	11	0	100
	Spring, 2019	30	39	18	11	1	100
	Spring, 2018	9	45	30	15	2	100
	Spring, 2017	8	44	29	16	2	100
	Spring, 2016	6	34	33	24	3	100
	Spring, 2014	7	27	32	32	1	100
	Spring, 2012	12	41	28	19	1	100
	Spring, 2011	18	51	21	7	3	100
	Spring, 2010	12	45	21	11	11	100
	Spring, 2009	7	42	23	14	14	100
	Spring, 2008	8	43	22	11	17	100
	Spring, 2007	5	31	24	14	26	100
	Spring, 2006	5	32	19	19	25	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	37	50	8	4	1	100
	Spring, 2019	37	49	8	4	3	100
	Spring, 2018	36	46	9	6	2	100
	Spring, 2017	44	45	5	4	2	100
	Spring, 2016	37	47	8	5	2	100
	Spring, 2007	13	52	7	4	24	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	28	48	11	11	2	100
	Spring, 2019	24	45	14	15	3	100
	Spring, 2018	19	43	18	13	7	100
	Spring, 2017	22	46	13	13	7	100
	Spring, 2016	21	38	13	18	11	100
	Spring, 2014	27	42	13	8	10	100
	Spring, 2012	16	42	17	14	11	100
	Spring, 2011	17	47	12	8	17	100
	Spring, 2010	11	49	12	9	20	100
	Spring, 2009	7	44	16	10	23	100
	Spring, 2008	6	47	11	9	27	100
	Spring, 2007	14	48	11	5	22	100
Australia	Spring, 2006	6	45	15	11	23	100
	Summer, 2020	22	50	13	7	9	100
	Spring, 2019	20	49	10	10	11	100
	Spring, 2018	23	44	11	10	12	100
	Spring, 2017	24	46	8	9	13	100
	Spring, 2008	7	41	10	4	38	100

		Q15d. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. d. German Chancellor Angela Merkel					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK / Refused	Total
Japan	Summer, 2020	16	51	15	3	15	100
	Spring, 2019	7	53	18	4	18	100
	Spring, 2018	13	52	14	2	19	100
	Spring, 2017	12	55	13	2	19	100
	Spring, 2012	9	46	21	3	21	100
	Spring, 2010	2	44	20	3	31	100
	Spring, 2009	5	37	20	3	34	100
	Spring, 2008	5	42	24	2	27	100
	Spring, 2007	1	26	21	4	48	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	19	50	21	4	6	100
	Spring, 2019	16	53	18	3	11	100
	Spring, 2018	24	52	15	1	8	100
	Spring, 2017	29	45	10	1	15	100
	Spring, 2010	3	33	25	3	37	100
	Spring, 2009	1	33	28	2	36	100
	Spring, 2008	2	32	28	4	33	100
	Spring, 2007	1	26	34	7	32	100

		Q15e. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. e. French President Emmanuel Macron					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK / Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	8	50	17	15	10	100
	Spring, 2020	7	45	17	16	15	100
	Spring, 2019	10	48	14	12	15	100
	Spring, 2018	13	46	17	12	13	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	10	56	17	9	8	100
	Spring, 2019	9	59	15	9	8	100
	Spring, 2018	13	51	17	8	11	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	15	47	21	16	2	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	19	56	16	8	1	100
France	Summer, 2020	12	40	19	28	1	100
	Spring, 2019	13	35	16	36	1	100
	Spring, 2018	15	49	18	18	0	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	22	49	18	9	2	100
	Spring, 2019	24	49	14	9	4	100
	Spring, 2018	30	47	13	6	5	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	5	30	43	21	1	100
	Spring, 2019	2	24	37	28	9	100
	Spring, 2018	1	27	39	20	12	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	15	59	17	8	1	100
	Spring, 2019	17	53	15	12	4	100
	Spring, 2018	11	62	17	5	5	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	15	43	29	12	1	100
	Spring, 2019	15	45	25	11	3	100
	Spring, 2018	6	40	33	16	6	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	9	66	16	8	2	100
	Spring, 2019	9	60	15	8	8	100
	Spring, 2018	15	57	18	4	5	100

		Q15e. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. e. French President Emmanuel Macron					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK / Refused	Total
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	10	54	18	15	4	100
	Spring, 2019	9	46	21	20	4	100
	Spring, 2018	10	45	21	15	9	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	8	58	18	9	7	100
	Spring, 2019	12	53	16	9	10	100
	Spring, 2018	13	53	13	8	12	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	3	47	29	3	18	100
	Spring, 2019	2	39	31	4	23	100
	Spring, 2018	5	46	22	2	25	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	4	45	36	7	8	100
	Spring, 2019	4	52	29	5	11	100
	Spring, 2018	8	53	23	3	12	100

		Q15f. For each, tell me how much confidence you have in each leader to do the right thing regarding world affairs – a lot of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence, or no confidence at all. f. British Prime Minister Boris Johnson					
		A lot of confidence	Some confidence	Not too much confidence	No confidence at all	DK / Refused	Total
United States	Summer, 2020	11	42	21	19	7	100
	Spring, 2020	8	43	18	21	10	100
Canada	Summer, 2020	9	55	20	12	5	100
Belgium	Summer, 2020	4	32	33	25	5	100
Denmark	Summer, 2020	10	43	30	16	1	100
France	Summer, 2020	5	30	30	30	4	100
Germany	Summer, 2020	4	23	37	34	3	100
Italy	Summer, 2020	3	17	47	31	1	100
Netherlands	Summer, 2020	9	46	27	16	3	100
Spain	Summer, 2020	3	18	41	37	1	100
Sweden	Summer, 2020	8	57	22	12	2	100
United Kingdom	Summer, 2020	17	34	21	28	1	100
Australia	Summer, 2020	11	51	25	12	2	100
Japan	Summer, 2020	3	44	28	5	20	100
South Korea	Summer, 2020	4	44	35	8	9	100