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# People Around the World Want Political Change, but Many Doubt It Can Happen

*Large shares give politicians low marks for honesty and understanding the needs of ordinary people*

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## How we did this

This Pew Research Center analysis focuses on views of elected officials and political reform in 25 countries across the Asia-Pacific region, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East, North America and sub-Saharan Africa.

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

In the United States, we surveyed 3,605 U.S. adults from March 24 to 30, 2025. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), a group of people recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses who have agreed to

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## Countries included in this report



Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.  
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take surveys regularly. This kind of recruitment gives nearly all U.S. adults a chance of selection. Surveys were conducted either online or by telephone with a live interviewer. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the [ATP's methodology](#).

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

## Table of contents

<b>People Around the World Want Political Change, but Many Doubt It Can Happen</b>	<b>4</b>
Attitudes toward political change	5
Links between views on political and economic change	8
What do people think about elected officials?	9
Views among young people	10
<b>1. Attitudes toward reforming the political system</b>	<b>11</b>
Confidence that the system can be changed effectively	13
<b>2. Views of elected officials</b>	<b>15</b>
Rating elected officials: Are they honest?	18
Rating elected officials: Do they understand the needs of ordinary people?	19
Rating elected officials: Do they focus on their country's most important problems?	20
Rating elected officials: Are they ethical?	21
Rating elected officials: Are they well-qualified?	22
<b>Appendix: Political categorization</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Acknowledgments</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Methodology</b>	<b>26</b>
About Pew Research Center's Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey	26
The American Trends Panel survey methodology	27
<b>Topline questionnaire</b>	<b>33</b>

# People Around the World Want Political Change, but Many Doubt It Can Happen

*Large shares give politicians low marks on honesty and understanding the needs of ordinary people*

People in regions across the globe are unhappy with their political systems and elected officials, according to a Pew Research Center survey in 25 countries. Majorities in 20 of the 25 countries say their political system needs either major changes or complete reform, with roughly eight-in-ten adults or more holding this view in Argentina, Brazil, Greece, Kenya, Nigeria, South Korea and the United States.

However, many of those who want significant political change in their country are not confident it can happen.

The discontent is, at least in part, tied to frustration with political leaders. Median shares of roughly four-in-ten or more across the 25 countries say that few or none of their elected officials are honest, ethical, well-qualified, understanding of ordinary people's needs or focused on the country's most important problems.

## Attitudes toward political change

In 12 countries, roughly four-in-ten adults or more express a strong desire for change, alongside skepticism that their political system *can* change.

For example, 68% of Greeks want complete reform or major changes to their political system but are not confident effective change is possible, while 15% want significant change and do think this is possible. Just 17% say their political system needs minor changes or no change at all.

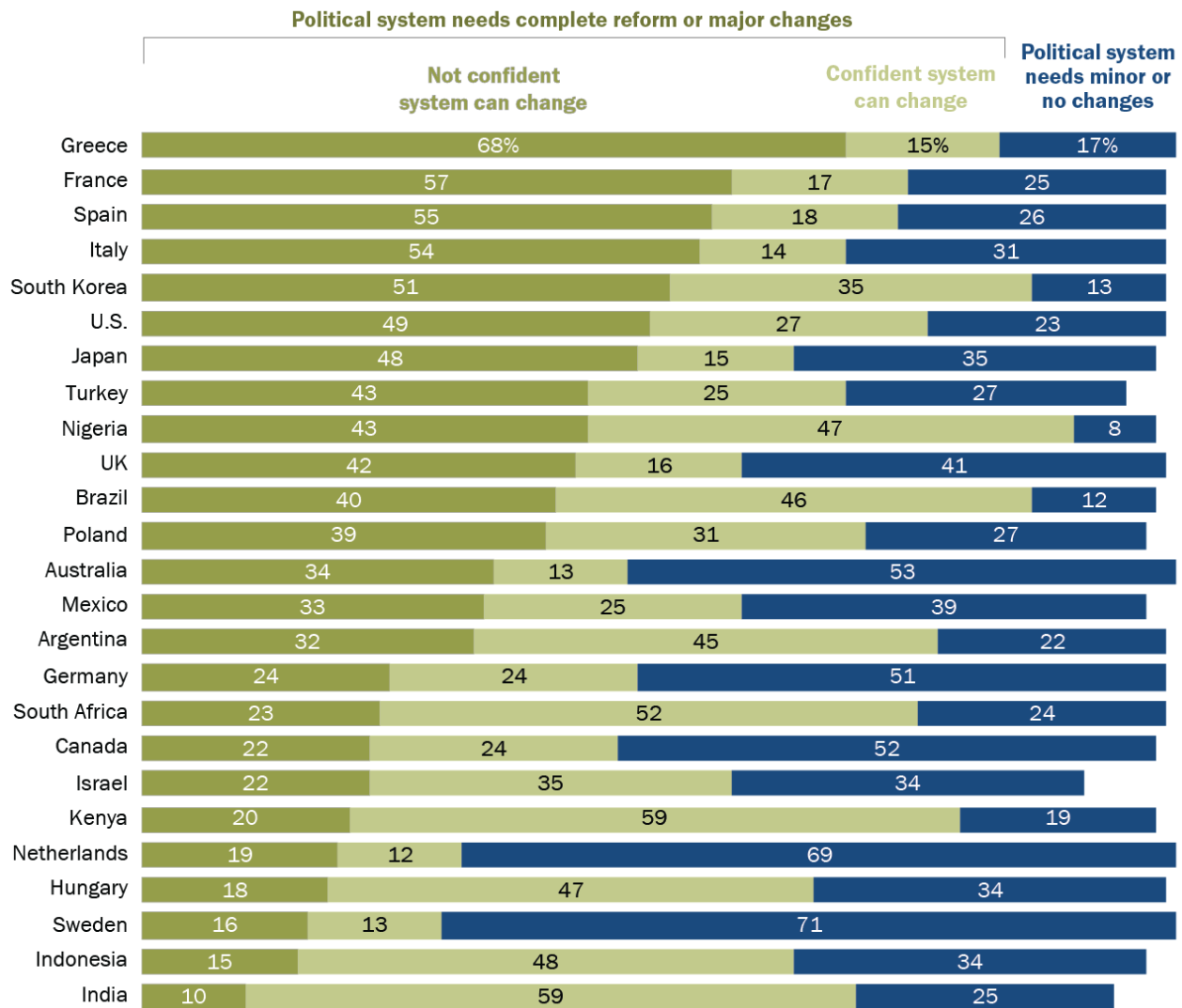
People who want change but lack confidence that it is possible are often relatively negative about the state of their country and its elected officials. They are particularly unlikely to associate positive traits with elected officials, to feel satisfied with the way their democracy is working or to describe their nation's economic situation as good.

This group is also especially likely to have negative views of *both* the main governing party and the leading opposition party in their country. For more on views of parties, read "How people in 24 countries feel about their political parties."

In contrast, there are seven nations where about four-in-ten adults or more believe their political system needs only minor changes or no change at all. Roughly seven-in-ten hold this view in the Netherlands and Sweden.

*Jump to Chapter 1 for more on [attitudes toward political reform](#).*

## There is high demand for changes to the political system in most countries surveyed, but many lack confidence that this can happen



Note: All respondents were asked if the political system in their country needs to be changed. Respondents who said the system needs “complete reform,” “major changes” or “minor changes” were then asked how confident they are that it can be changed effectively. Our analysis focuses on confidence among people who said their system needs major changes or complete reform. We combined responses for people who said the system only needs minor changes and those who said it does not need to be changed. Percentages are based on the total sample. Those who did not answer the first question are not shown. Those who said their political system needs complete reform or major changes but did not answer the confidence question are also not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

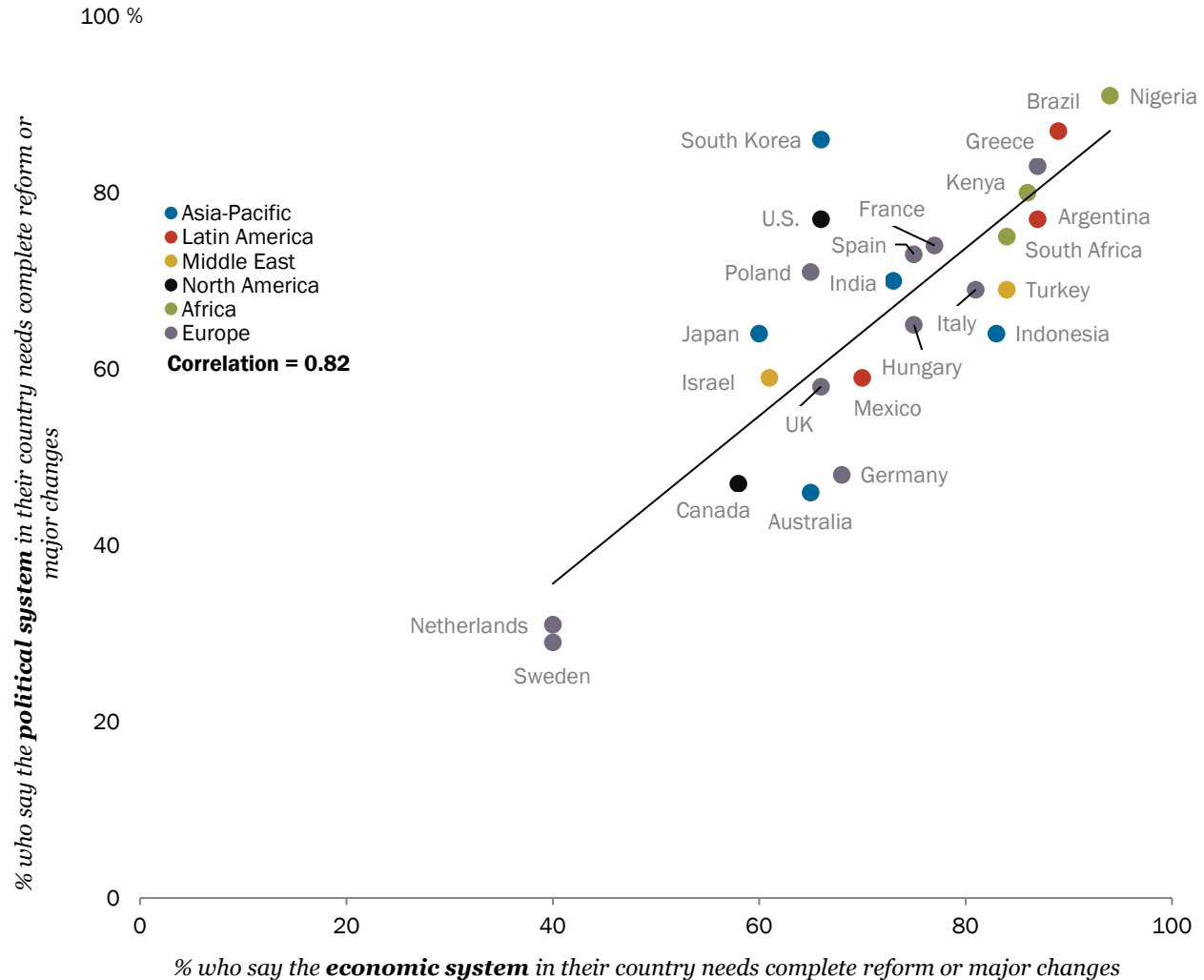
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## Links between views on political and economic change

We surveyed the same 25 countries last year and included a similar question about the need for economic change. In many nations where support for major economic changes or complete reform was widespread in 2024, there is strong demand for political change now.

### In many countries, support for political and economic change go hand in hand



Source: Spring 2024 and 2025 Global Attitudes surveys.

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For example, 94% of Nigerians wanted major changes or complete reform for their economic system in 2024, and 91% want this for their political system today. In contrast, 40% of Swedes thought their country's economic system needed significant changes last year, and just 29% feel this way about their political system in 2025.

## What do people think about elected officials?

Respondents were given a list of five positive characteristics and asked whether they describe elected officials in their country. Political leaders receive mixed assessments on these measures at best and get decidedly negative marks in a number of places.

Across the 25 nations polled, a 47% median say *few or none* of their elected officials are honest, 36% believe *some* are, and just 14% think *all or most* can be described this way.

A 46% median say few or none understand the needs of ordinary people. And around four-in-ten believe few or no elected officials are focused on their country's most important problems, ethical or well-qualified for their position.

People in Greece, Italy, Spain, Turkey and the U.S. tend to stand out for their negative assessments of politicians, as do those in the African and

Latin American countries surveyed. By contrast, people in Canada, India, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden are generally less critical of their elected leaders.

### Many people across 25 countries are critical of their elected officials

Median % who say \_\_\_ of the elected officials in their country ...

	Few/None	Some	All/Most
Are honest	47%	36%	14%
Understand the needs of ordinary people	46	35	16
Focus on the most important problems	41	36	16
Are ethical	40	37	17
Are well-qualified for their position	37	39	18

Note: Percentages are medians based on 25 countries. Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

"People Around the World Want Political Change, but Many Doubt It Can Happen"

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These findings are consistent with Pew Research Center's [previous international polling](#). Our 2023 survey found widespread belief that political leaders do not care what ordinary citizens think, as well as support for changes to the types of people elected to public office. And when we asked

people what would [improve the way democracy works](#) in their country, the most common response was putting better or different politicians in office.

*Jump to Chapter 2 for more on [views of elected officials](#).*

## Views among young people

In general, there are relatively few demographic differences across the questions in this report. However, younger adults stand out in some interesting ways.

- In nine countries, the desire for significant political change is higher among young adults than among older adults. For example, 54% of Canadians ages 18 to 34, compared with 39% of those ages 50 and older, say their political system needs major changes or complete reform. In Germany and the Netherlands, however, those ages 50 and older are more likely to say this than their younger counterparts.
- In 11 countries, younger people are more likely to think few or none of their elected officials are honest.
- Younger adults in France and the U.S. view elected officials in an especially poor light. They are more likely than older adults to say few or no elected leaders have each of the five positive traits we asked about.

# 1. Attitudes toward reforming the political system

Majorities in most of the 25 countries surveyed say their political system needs major changes or complete reform.

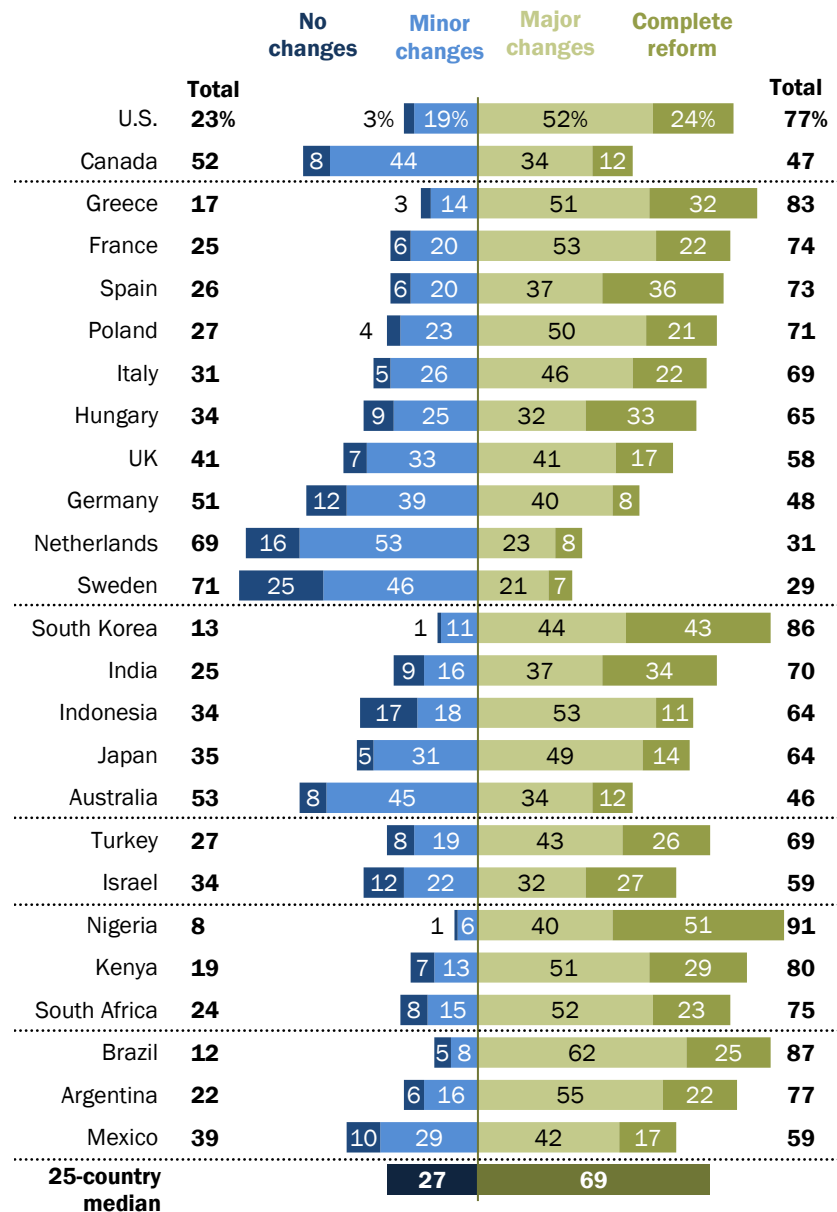
About eight-in-ten adults or more in Argentina, Brazil, Greece, Kenya, Nigeria, South Korea and the U.S. say their system needs this type of change. In contrast, around three-in-ten share this view in the Netherlands and Sweden.

However, views are more divided on whether change can happen effectively. In some countries, people who view political change as necessary are broadly confident that it can happen. In others, those who want change mostly lack confidence that it is possible.

In some countries, people do not see as much need for reform. Around seven-in-ten adults in the Netherlands and Sweden, along with roughly half in Australia, Canada and Germany, say their political system needs only minor changes or no changes at all.

## People in many countries say their political system needs major changes or complete reform

% who say the political system in their country needs ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

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## Views by age and other factors

In nine countries, young adults are more likely than older people to say the political system needs major changes or complete reform. For example, 71% of Indonesians ages 18 to 34 say significant changes are needed, compared with 49% of those ages 50 and older.

In Germany and the Netherlands, however, older people are somewhat more likely than younger people to think their political system needs significant changes.

In most countries, belief that the system needs major changes or complete reform is related to support for the governing party or parties.

For example, 22% of

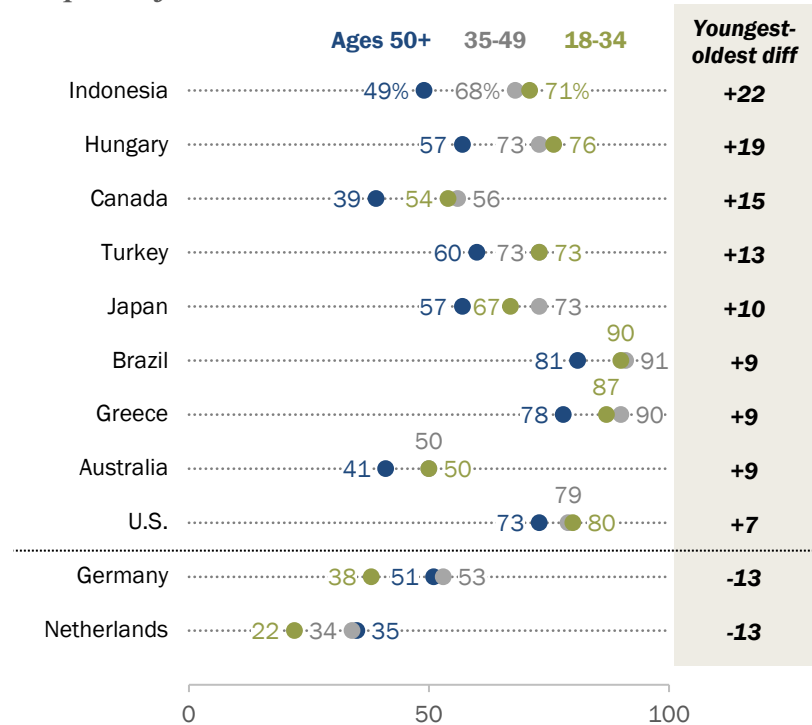
Hungarians who support

Prime Minister Viktor Orbán's party, Fidesz, or its coalition partner, the Christian Democratic People's Party, say their system needs major changes or complete reform. Among those who do not support either party, 86% say their system needs significant changes. (Refer to the [Appendix](#) for more information on how we classify governing parties.)

Desire for change is also closely related to views of elected officials. Those who say that *few or no* elected officials in their country are honest, ethical, well-qualified, understanding of ordinary people's needs or focused on the country's most important problems are generally more likely to want significant change to their political system.

### Younger adults in several countries see greater need for reform

% who say the political system in their country needs **major changes/complete reform**



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.

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But even among those who say that these qualities describe *all or most* elected officials in their country, sizable shares still say the system needs significant change. For example, 65% of Americans who believe that all or most elected officials are ethical still say their political system needs major changes or complete reform. (That compares with 83% of those who say few or no elected officials are ethical.)

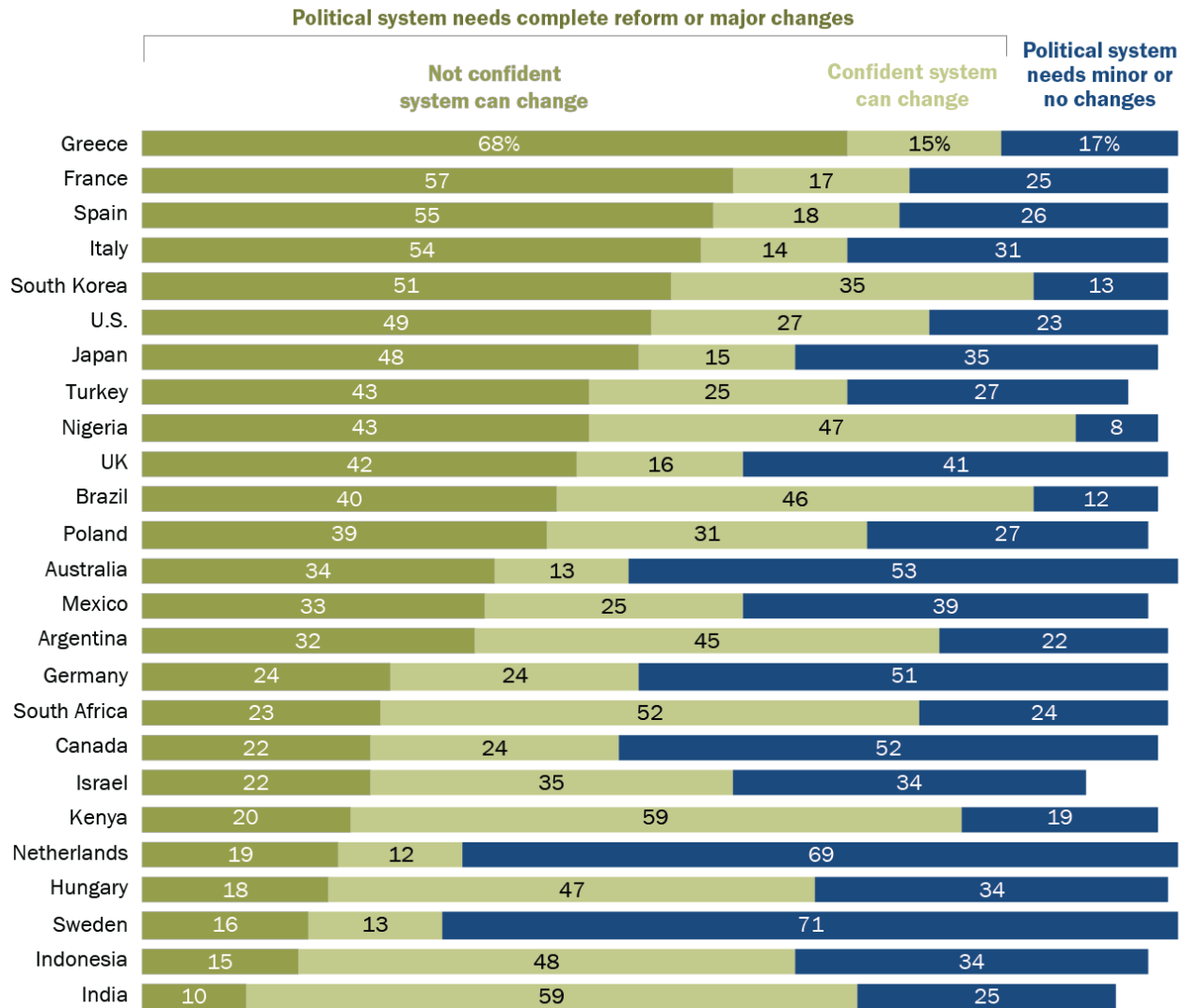
### **Confidence that the system can be changed effectively**

In 13 countries, people who want complete reform or major changes tend to be more pessimistic than optimistic about the potential for change. For example, about two-thirds of adults in Greece say they want significant changes to their political system but are *not* confident this can happen effectively. Only 15% of Greeks want significant changes and *are* confident this can be done.

In seven countries, people who want reform are more optimistic than pessimistic. In India, 59% of adults say their political system needs complete reform or major changes and are confident those changes can be made. By comparison, 10% want change but are not confident this can happen.

In five countries, people who want reform are generally split on whether it can be done. For example, around nine-in-ten Nigerians want major changes or complete reform, with roughly equal shares saying this can and can't be done.

## There is high demand for changes to the political system in most countries surveyed, but many lack confidence that this can happen



Note: All respondents were asked if the political system in their country needs to be changed. Respondents who said the system needs “complete reform,” “major changes” or “minor changes” were then asked how confident they are that it can be changed effectively. Our analysis focuses on confidence among people who said their system needs major changes or complete reform. We combined responses for people who said the system only needs minor changes and those who said it does not need to be changed. Percentages are based on the total sample. Those who did not answer the first question are not shown. Those who said their political system needs complete reform or major changes but did not answer the confidence question are also not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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## 2. Views of elected officials

We asked adults in 25 countries to rate how common five characteristics are among the elected officials in their country. In general, people give their elected officials fairly negative ratings on these measures.

Just under half of adults across the 25 countries (47% median) say *few or none* of their elected officials are honest. A similar share (46%) believe few or none of them understand the needs of ordinary people.

Medians of roughly four-in-ten think few or none of their elected officials are ethical or focus on their country's most important problems. A 37% median see few or none as well-qualified for their positions.

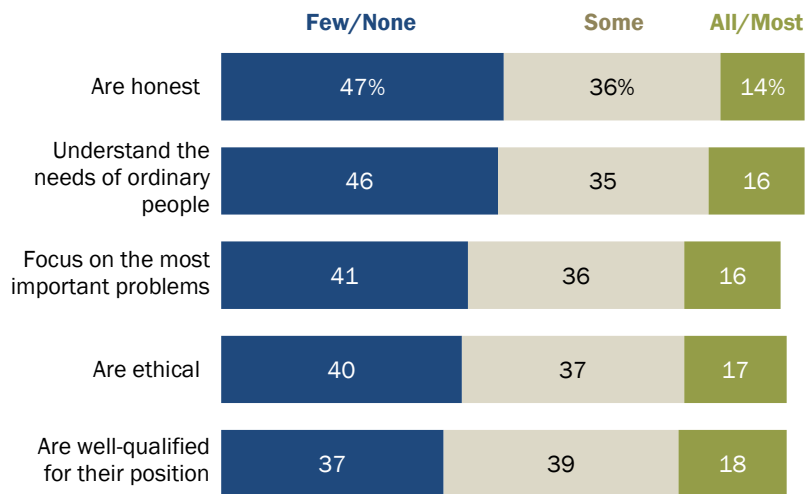
Relatively small shares take the more positive stance.

Medians ranging from 14% to 18% say *all or most* of the elected officials in their country have each of these qualities.

Greeks stand out for their especially negative opinions of politicians. Majorities say the positive qualities we asked about describe few or none of their elected officials. For example, roughly three-quarters of Greeks believe few or none of their elected officials are honest or understand the needs of ordinary people.

### Many people across 25 countries are critical of their elected officials

Median % who say \_\_\_ of the elected officials in their country ...



Note: Percentages are medians based on 25 countries. Those who did not answer are not shown.

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"People Around the World Want Political Change, but Many Doubt It Can Happen"

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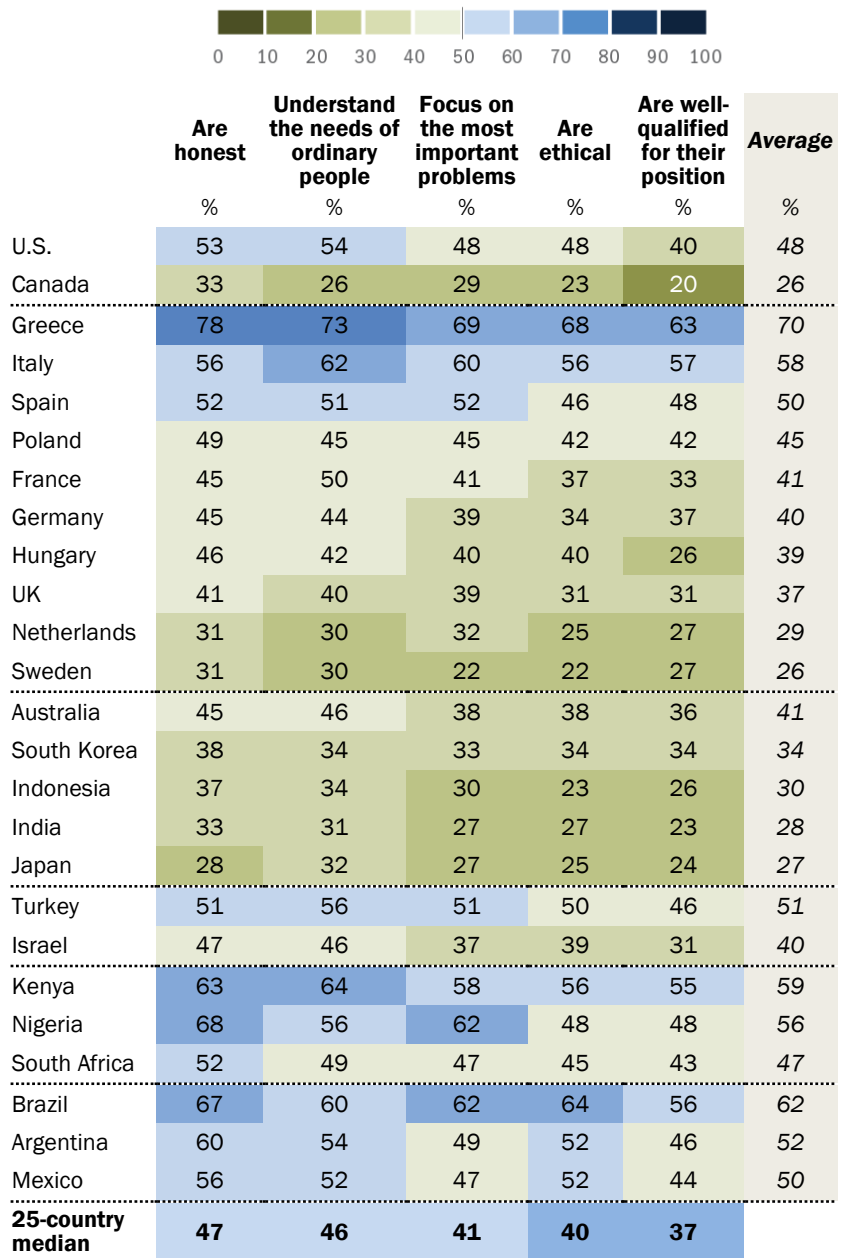
Additionally, people in Italy, Spain, Turkey and the U.S., as well as the sub-Saharan African and Latin American countries polled, tend to give elected officials poor marks on these characteristics.

In India, Japan and the Netherlands, around a third of adults or fewer say their elected officials generally lack these qualities.

Swedes have much more positive views overall, with relatively large shares saying *all or most* of their elected officials have these qualities. About four-in-ten think all or most elected officials in Sweden understand the needs of ordinary people (38%), are well-qualified for their jobs (40%) and focus on the most important problems (41%). Almost half of Swedes (47%) think the majority of politicians in their country are ethical, and 36% say they are honest.

## Views of elected officials across 25 countries

% who say *few/none* of the elected officials in their country ...



Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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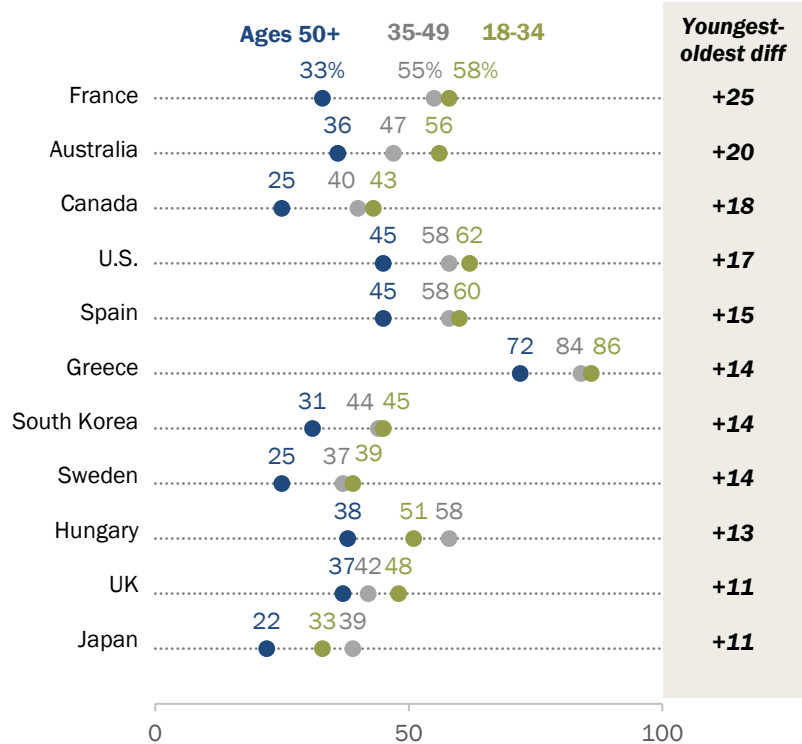
There are a few differences in views of elected officials by age.

In 11 of the 25 countries surveyed, younger adults are more likely to believe that few or none of their elected officials are honest. One of the largest age gaps is in France, where 33% of adults ages 50 and older say this, compared with 58% of those ages 18 to 34 and 55% of those ages 35 to 49.

In fact, younger adults in France have much more negative views than older adults on each of the five qualities we asked about. The same pattern exists in the U.S.

## Younger adults more likely than older to say that few or none of their elected officials are honest

% who say *few/none* of the elected officials in their country are honest



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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## Rating elected officials: Are they honest?

A 47% median of adults across 25 countries say few or none of their elected officials are honest. Roughly a third (36%) say some are honest. Only 14% believe this describes all or most officials in their country.

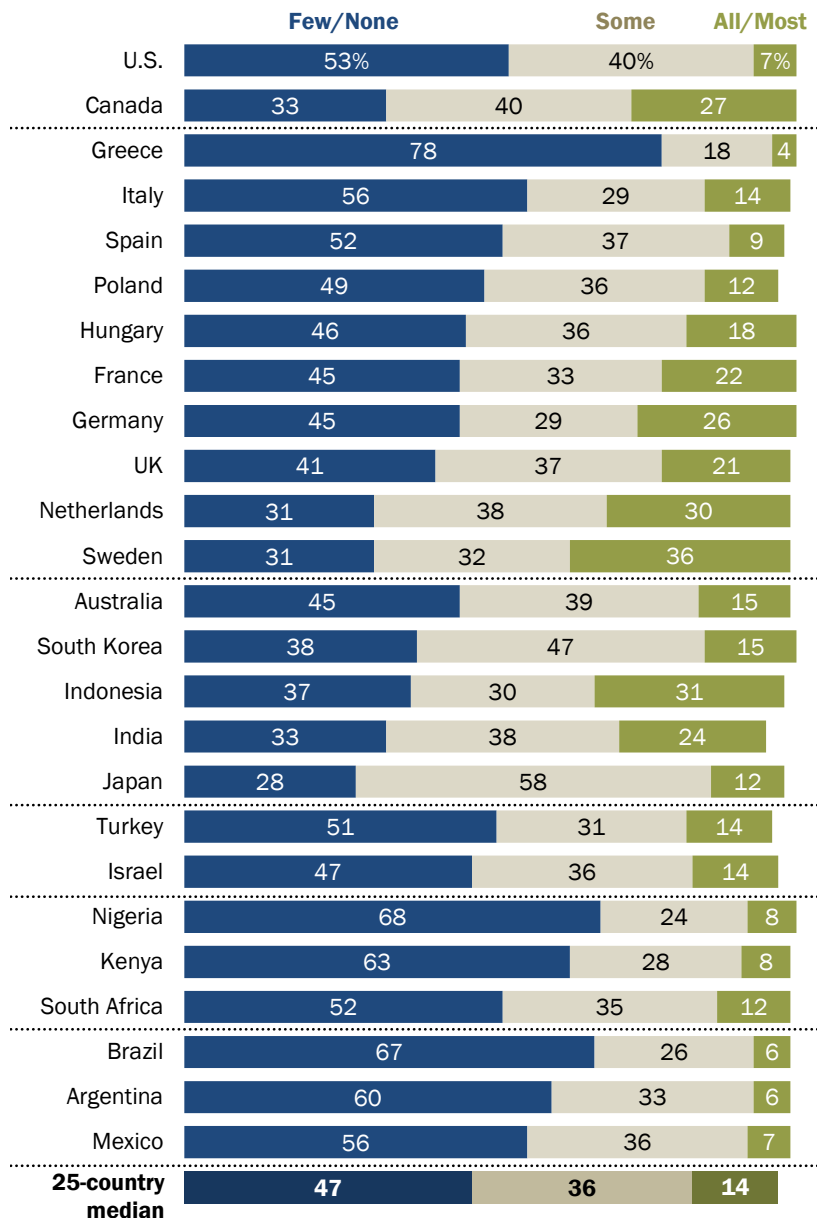
Perceptions of elected officials are especially negative in Greece and most of the African and Latin American countries surveyed. Roughly three-quarters of Greeks say few or none of their elected officials are honest. Majorities also take this stance in Argentina, Brazil, Italy, Kenya, Mexico and Nigeria. In fact, shares in these countries ranging from 15% to 31% of adults say *none* of their elected officials are honest.

In the U.S., 53% of adults think few or none of their officials are honest. Roughly half in Israel, Poland, South Africa, Spain and Turkey say the same.

A third or fewer in Canada, India, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden believe few or none of their elected officials are honest.

### Do people think elected officials are honest?

% who say \_\_\_ of the elected officials in their country **are honest**



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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## Rating elected officials: Do they understand the needs of ordinary people?

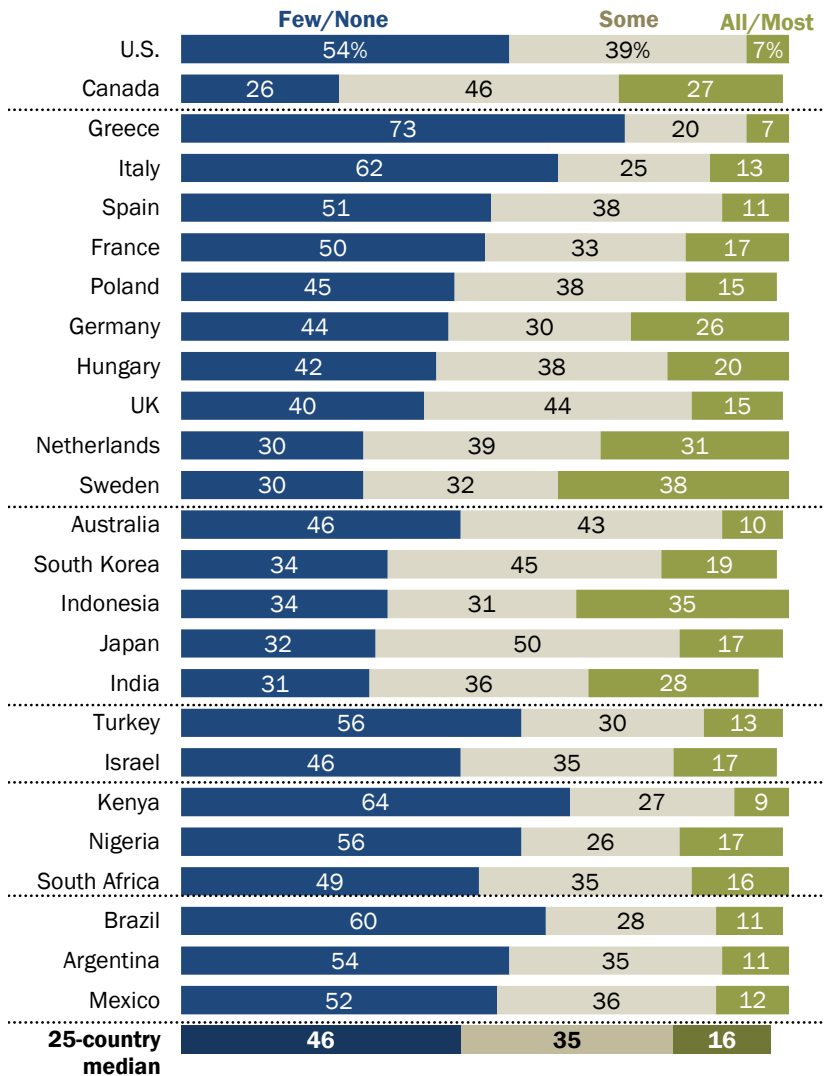
A 46% median across 25 countries surveyed say that few or none of their elected officials understand the needs of ordinary people. About a third (35%) say some elected officials understand their needs. Only 16% say this about all or most elected officials.

Six-in-ten adults or more in Brazil, Greece, Italy and Kenya think few or none of their elected officials understand the needs of ordinary people. This includes about a quarter in Greece (27%) and Italy (24%) who say *none* of their politicians understand these needs.

On the other hand, a quarter of adults or more in Canada, Germany, India, Indonesia, the Netherlands and Sweden think all or most of their politicians *do* understand ordinary people's needs.

### Do people think elected officials understand the needs of ordinary people?

% who say \_\_\_ of the elected officials in their country *understand the needs of ordinary people*



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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## Rating elected officials: Do they focus on their country's most important problems?

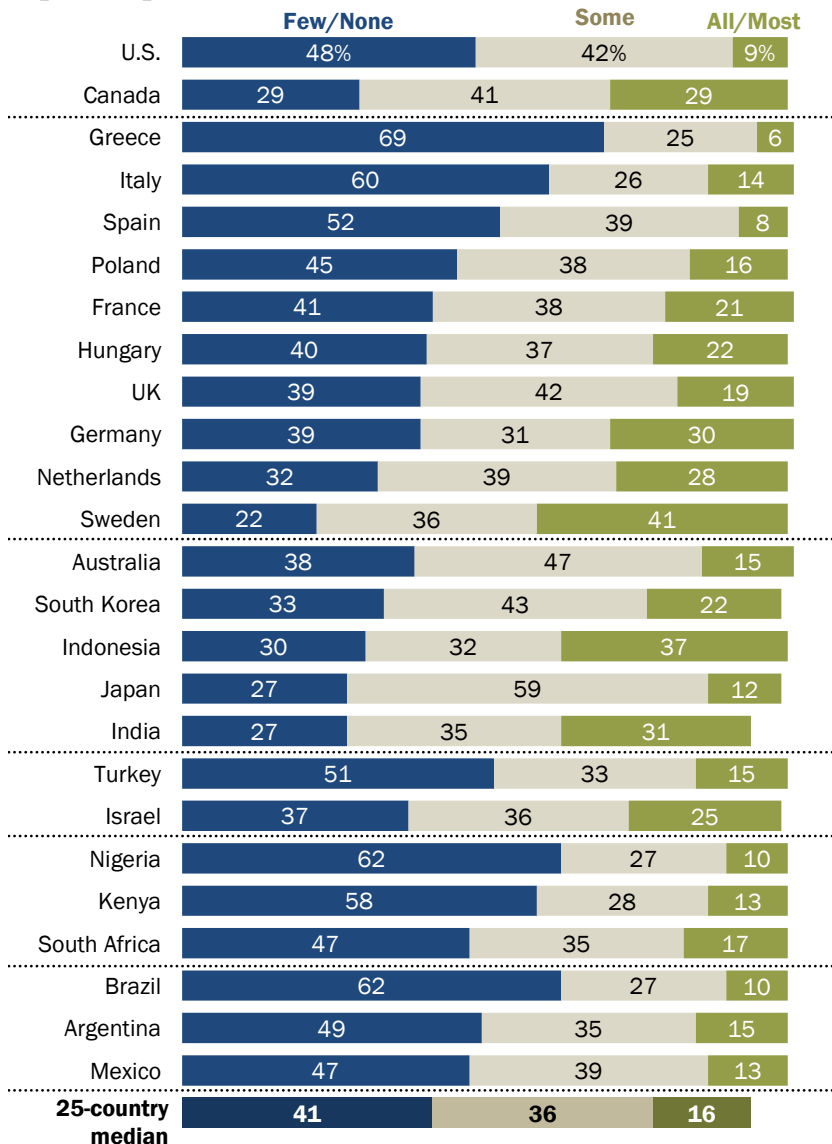
A 41% median across 25 countries surveyed say that few or none of their elected officials focus on the country's most important issues. Another 36% say some politicians focus on the right problems, while 16% say this about all or most of their politicians.

About half of adults or more in eleven countries say that few or none of their elected officials focus on the most important problems.

The most positive assessments are again seen in Sweden: 41% of Swedes say all or most of their elected officials focus on the right issues. In Indonesia, 37% hold this view, as do roughly three-in-ten in Canada, Germany, India and the Netherlands.

### Do people think elected officials focus on the most important problems?

% who say \_\_\_ of the elected officials in their country *focus on the most important problems*



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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## Rating elected officials: Are they ethical?

A 40% median across 25 countries say that few or none of their elected officials are ethical. A similar share (37%) believes some are ethical, and 17% think all or most officials are ethical.

Views are particularly negative in Greece, Italy, Kenya and the three Latin American countries surveyed: Argentina, Brazil and Mexico. About two-thirds of Greeks and Brazilians say few or none of their politicians are ethical.

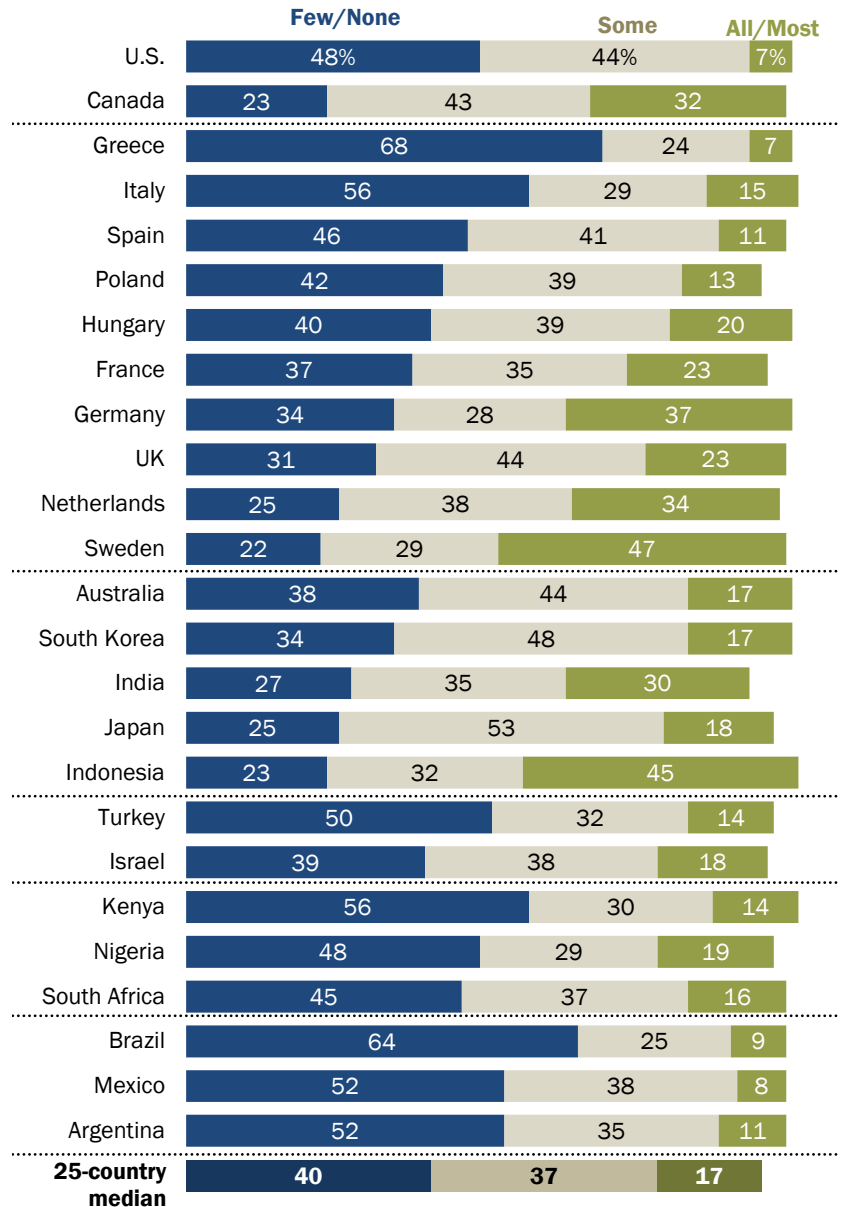
Roughly half of adults in Nigeria, Turkey and the U.S. say the same.

But 47% of adults in Sweden and 45% in Indonesia say all or most of their elected officials are ethical. And roughly a third or more in Canada, Germany, India and the Netherlands agree.

Japan and South Korea have relatively tepid views of their elected officials on this measure, with about half in each country saying some are ethical.

## Do people think elected officials are ethical?

% who say \_\_\_ of the elected officials in their country **are ethical**



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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## Rating elected officials: Are they well-qualified?

Across the countries surveyed, a 37% median say few or none of their elected officials are well-qualified for their position. A 39% median say this about some of their officials, and 18% say this describes all or most of them.

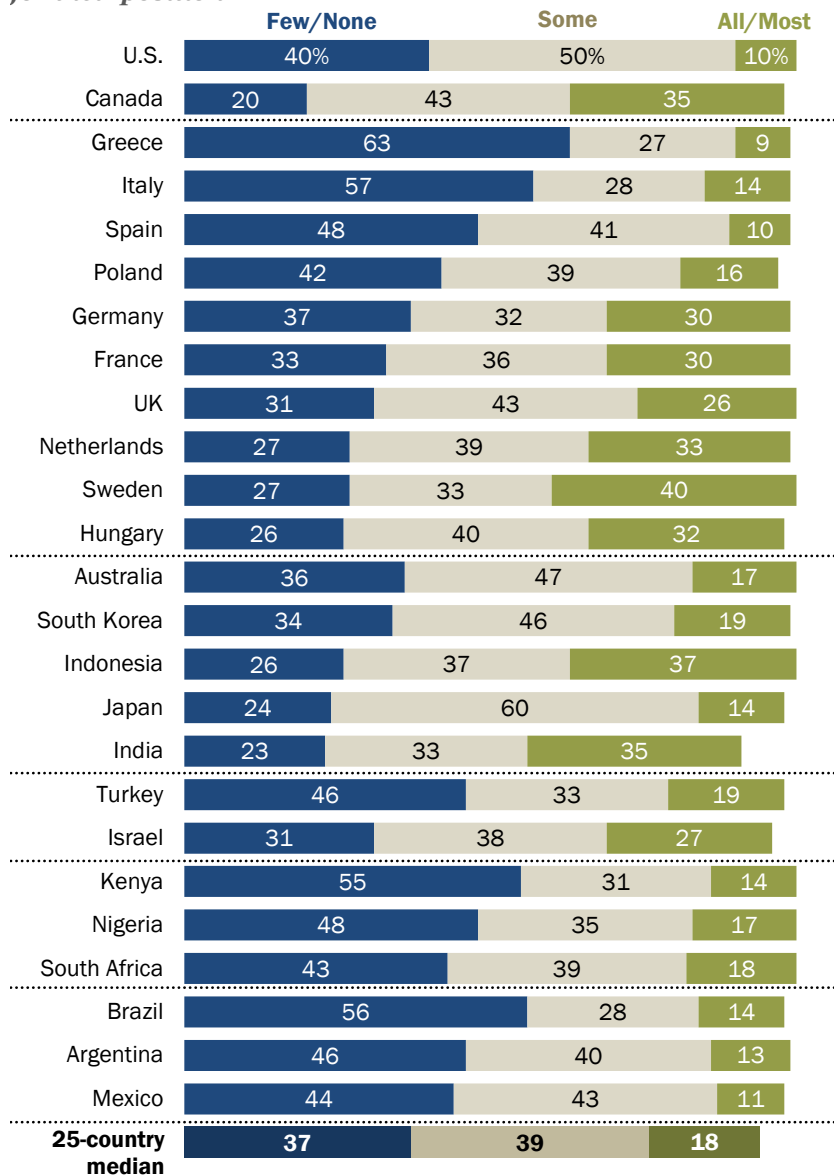
Greeks are the most likely to believe that few or no officials in their country are qualified. More than half say the same in Brazil, Italy and Kenya.

In 10 countries, however, a third of adults or fewer say few or none of their elected officials are qualified.

As with the other questions we asked, Swedes have some of the most positive views: 40% say all or most of their elected officials are well-qualified. About a third or more agree in Canada, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia and the Netherlands.

### Do people think elected officials are well-qualified for their jobs?

% who say \_\_\_ of the elected officials in their country are **well-qualified for their position**



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey.

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## Appendix: Political categorization

For this analysis, we grouped people into two political categories: those who support the governing political party (or parties) in their country, and those who do not. These categories were coded based on the party or parties in power at the time the survey was fielded and on respondents' answers to a question asking which political party, if any, they identify with in their country.<sup>1</sup>

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

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> Governing parties were not updated to account for elections that occurred after the survey was fielded and resulted in a new party (or parties) serving in government. Language used to measure party identification varied from country to country.

## Political categorization

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

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

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## Acknowledgments

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## Methodology

### About Pew Research Center's Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey

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

We conducted both telephone and face-to-face surveys in Hungary and Poland in 2024. Data in our 2024 reports was from the face-to-face survey. The 2024 data in this report comes from the telephone survey for direct comparison to our 2025 telephone data. For this reason, 2024 data for Hungary and Poland may not match data from our earlier reports.

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

#### Ideology

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

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

#### Religious identification

In each country surveyed, people were asked about their current religious identification. We then analyzed religious groups with sample sizes large enough to be reliable. Respondents of other

religious backgrounds are still included in the national totals, even if we were not able to analyze their religious group separately.

## Education

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

## High- and middle-income countries

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

## The American Trends Panel survey methodology

### Overview

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

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

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

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

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

## Panel recruitment

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

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

## Sample design

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

## Questionnaire development and testing

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

## Incentives

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

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<sup>2</sup> AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. “AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.”

<sup>3</sup> Email [pewsurveys@pewresearch.org](mailto:pewsurveys@pewresearch.org).

respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

### Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was March 24-30, 2025. Surveys were conducted via self-administered web survey or by live telephone interviewing.

**For panelists who take surveys online:**<sup>4</sup> Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset on March 24.<sup>5</sup> Survey invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on March 24. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled online panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on March 25.

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#### Invitation and reminder dates for web respondents, ATP Wave 166

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

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

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

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

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

## Data quality checks

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

## Weighting

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

### American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

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

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

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

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

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### Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 166

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

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

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

## Dispositions and response rates

### Final dispositions, ATP Wave 166

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

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### Cumulative response rate, ATP Wave 166

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

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# Topline questionnaire

**Pew Research Center**  
**Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey**  
**September 15, 2025 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, refer to the Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. The topline “total” columns show 100% because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Combined totals are based on unrounded topline figures. We changed rounding procedures in 2024, so results published prior to 2024 may not match exactly to current releases.
- We have changed our survey mode in several countries at certain points. For some mode shifts, we may provide trends from another mode for comparison in separate topline tables. The extent of the mode differences varies across questions; while there are negligible differences on some questions, others have more pronounced differences. Caution should be taken when comparing across modes. Some of these changes include:
  - Surveys in the U.S. and Australia, which are now conducted primarily online, rather than by telephone.
  - Surveys in Hungary and Poland, which are now conducted by telephone, rather than face-to-face.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2025 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q20. Thinking about (survey country), would you say the political system needs to be completely reformed, needs major changes, needs minor changes, or doesn't need to be changed?							
		TOTAL complete reform and major changes	TOTAL minor or no changes	It needs to be completely reformed	It needs major changes	It needs minor changes	It doesn't need to be changed	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2025	77	23	24	52	19	3	1	100
	Spring, 2021	86	14	42	43	12	2	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2025	47	52	12	34	44	8	1	100
	Spring, 2021	47	52	8	39	40	12	1	100
France	Spring, 2025	74	25	22	53	20	6	1	100
	Spring, 2021	73	25	23	50	18	7	2	100
	Fall, 2020	68	31	21	47	25	6	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2025	48	51	8	40	39	12	0	100
	Spring, 2021	52	45	15	37	32	13	3	100
	Fall, 2020	39	60	4	35	49	11	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2025	83	17	32	51	14	3	0	100
	Spring, 2021	80	19	30	50	13	6	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2025	65	34	33	32	25	9	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2025	69	31	22	46	26	5	0	100
	Spring, 2021	89	10	42	47	8	1	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2025	31	69	8	23	53	16	0	100
	Spring, 2021	45	54	15	30	35	19	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2025	71	27	21	50	23	4	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2025	73	26	36	37	20	6	1	100
	Spring, 2021	86	14	54	32	11	2	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2025	29	71	7	21	46	25	0	100
	Spring, 2021	34	66	9	25	40	26	0	100
UK	Spring, 2025	58	41	17	41	33	7	1	100
	Spring, 2021	51	45	14	38	32	13	4	100
	Fall, 2020	48	50	14	33	38	12	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2025	46	53	12	34	45	8	1	100
India	Spring, 2025	70	25	34	37	16	9	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	64	34	11	53	18	17	1	100
	Spring, 2023	58	29	13	45	16	13	13	100
Japan	Spring, 2025	64	35	14	49	31	5	1	100
	Spring, 2021	66	31	24	42	25	6	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2025	86	13	43	44	11	1	1	100
	Spring, 2021	84	15	46	38	13	2	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2025	59	34	27	32	22	12	6	100
	Spring, 2023	62	37	30	33	26	11	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	69	27	26	43	19	8	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	80	19	29	51	13	7	1	100
	Spring, 2023	72	27	33	39	19	8	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	91	8	51	40	6	1	1	100
	Spring, 2023	89	10	46	43	7	3	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	75	24	23	52	15	8	1	100
	Spring, 2023	82	15	42	40	10	6	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	77	22	22	55	16	6	1	100
	Spring, 2023	88	10	47	41	8	3	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	87	12	25	62	8	5	1	100
	Spring, 2023	83	14	34	50	8	6	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	59	39	17	42	29	10	3	100
	Spring, 2023	66	32	23	43	21	11	2	100

**HUNGARY AND POLAND FACE-TO-FACE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON**

		Q20. Thinking about (survey country), would you say the political system needs to be completely reformed, needs major changes, needs minor changes, or doesn't need to be changed?							
		TOTAL complete reform and major changes	TOTAL minor or no changes	It needs to be completely reformed	It needs major changes	It needs minor changes	It doesn't need to be changed	DK/Refused	Total
Hungary	Spring, 2023	62	34	28	34	27	7	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2023	68	28	30	38	19	9	4	100

		ASK IF POLITICAL SYSTEM NEEDS MAJOR CHANGES OR COMPLETE REFORM: Q21. And how confident are you that (survey country)'s political system can be changed effectively - very confident, somewhat confident, not too confident, or not at all confident?								
		TOTAL Confident	TOTAL Not confident	Very confident	Somewhat confident	Not too confident	Not at all confident	DK/Refused	Total	N=
U.S.	Spring, 2025	35	64	7	28	44	20	1	100	2768
	Spring, 2021	32	67	6	27	45	22	0	100	2205
Canada	Spring, 2025	51	48	12	40	32	16	1	100	429
	Spring, 2021	42	58	5	38	38	20	0	100	442
France	Spring, 2025	23	77	8	16	46	30	0	100	678
	Spring, 2021	25	74	5	20	37	37	0	100	704
Germany	Spring, 2025	50	49	8	42	32	17	1	100	454
	Spring, 2021	45	54	10	35	37	17	1	100	475
Greece	Spring, 2025	18	82	5	13	34	48	0	100	831
	Spring, 2021	27	73	9	18	31	42	0	100	803
Hungary	Spring, 2025	72	28	29	43	17	11	0	100	651
Italy	Spring, 2025	21	79	7	14	45	34	0	100	650
	Spring, 2021	18	82	4	15	48	34	0	100	886
Netherlands	Spring, 2025	38	62	7	31	35	27	0	100	298
	Spring, 2021	36	64	5	30	36	28	0	100	406
Poland	Spring, 2025	44	54	12	32	37	18	1	100	705
Spain	Spring, 2025	25	75	4	21	38	36	0	100	733
	Spring, 2021	24	76	8	16	41	34	0	100	858
Sweden	Spring, 2025	45	55	12	33	37	18	0	100	232
	Spring, 2021	38	62	9	28	42	19	0	100	292
UK	Spring, 2025	28	72	4	24	39	33	0	100	526
	Spring, 2021	26	74	5	22	37	36	0	100	514
Australia	Spring, 2025	27	73	3	24	50	23	0	100	845
	Spring, 2021	29	70	5	24	42	28	0	100	451
India	Spring, 2025	83	14	46	37	6	8	3	100	2551
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	76	24	35	40	21	3	0	100	675
Japan	Spring, 2025	24	76	5	19	51	25	0	100	604
	Spring, 2021	26	73	2	24	50	23	0	100	652
South Korea	Spring, 2025	41	59	10	31	44	15	0	100	919
	Spring, 2021	32	68	6	26	49	19	0	100	852
Israel	Spring, 2025	58	37	25	34	24	13	5	100	586
Turkey	Spring, 2025	36	62	7	28	40	21	3	100	758
Kenya	Spring, 2025	74	26	42	32	13	12	0	100	844
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	51	47	19	32	30	17	2	100	956
South Africa	Spring, 2025	69	30	38	31	17	13	1	100	1178
Argentina	Spring, 2025	58	41	25	32	25	16	1	100	769
Brazil	Spring, 2025	53	47	14	39	20	26	0	100	904
Mexico	Spring, 2025	43	57	12	31	42	15	0	100	608

This question was asked of everyone who said the political system in their country needs at least minor changes. For analysis, and in this table, only people who said their political system needs complete reform or major changes are shown.

		Q23a. (SHORTENED). Thinking about elected officials in (survey country), would you say each of the following statements applies to... a. They understand the needs of ordinary people								
		TOTAL all/most	TOTAL few/none	All of them	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2025	7	54	1	6	39	47	7	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2025	27	26	4	23	46	18	8	1	100
France	Spring, 2025	17	50	2	15	33	33	17	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2025	26	44	3	23	30	37	7	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2025	7	73	2	6	20	46	27	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2025	20	42	3	16	38	26	16	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2025	13	62	2	10	25	39	24	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2025	31	30	3	28	39	22	7	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2025	15	45	2	13	38	35	11	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2025	11	51	2	8	38	30	21	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2025	38	30	2	36	32	21	8	1	100
UK	Spring, 2025	15	40	4	12	44	26	14	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2025	10	46	0	10	43	37	9	1	100
India	Spring, 2025	28	31	15	13	36	20	11	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	35	34	14	21	31	31	3	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2025	17	32	1	16	50	27	5	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2025	19	34	3	17	45	27	6	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2025	17	46	2	15	35	32	14	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	13	56	3	10	30	36	20	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	9	64	4	6	27	48	16	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	17	56	9	9	26	43	13	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	16	49	4	11	35	31	18	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	11	54	5	7	35	32	22	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	11	60	4	7	28	40	21	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	12	52	4	7	36	39	13	0	100

In the U.S., question reads 'How many elected officials in the U.S. understand the needs of ordinary people?' Response options read 'All elected officials, most elected officials, etc.'

		Q23b. (SHORTENED). Thinking about elected officials in (survey country), would you say each of the following statements applies ... b. They focus on the most important problems in (survey country)								
		TOTAL all/most	TOTAL few/none	All of them	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2025	9	48	2	7	42	43	5	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2025	29	29	4	25	41	21	8	1	100
France	Spring, 2025	21	41	4	17	38	27	13	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2025	30	39	3	27	31	33	6	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2025	6	69	1	5	25	50	19	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2025	22	40	4	18	37	27	13	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2025	14	60	2	12	26	41	19	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2025	28	32	3	26	39	24	8	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2025	16	45	3	12	38	37	7	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2025	8	52	2	7	39	29	23	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2025	41	22	4	37	36	17	6	1	100
UK	Spring, 2025	19	39	4	15	42	27	12	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2025	15	38	1	14	47	31	6	1	100
India	Spring, 2025	31	27	15	16	35	16	11	7	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	37	30	13	24	32	26	4	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2025	12	27	1	11	59	23	4	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2025	22	33	3	19	43	26	7	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2025	25	37	4	21	36	27	9	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	15	51	3	12	33	36	16	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	13	58	3	10	28	47	12	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	10	62	3	7	27	47	15	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	17	47	6	11	35	32	15	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	15	49	2	12	35	32	16	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	10	62	1	8	27	41	21	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	13	47	4	9	39	36	11	1	100

In the U.S., question reads 'How many elected officials in the U.S. focus on the most important problems in the U.S.?' Response options read 'All elected officials, most elected officials, etc.'

		Q23c. (SHORTENED). Thinking about elected officials in (survey country), would you say each of the following statements applies ... c. They are well-qualified for their position								
		TOTAL all/most	TOTAL few/none	All of them	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2025	10	40	1	9	50	35	4	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2025	35	20	4	31	43	16	4	1	100
France	Spring, 2025	30	33	4	26	36	23	10	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2025	30	37	3	28	32	31	6	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2025	9	63	0	9	27	46	17	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2025	32	26	4	29	40	19	7	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2025	14	57	2	12	28	45	12	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2025	33	27	3	30	39	23	5	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2025	16	42	2	13	39	36	6	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2025	10	48	1	9	41	31	17	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2025	40	27	3	37	33	20	6	0	100
UK	Spring, 2025	26	31	5	21	43	21	10	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2025	17	36	0	16	47	31	5	1	100
India	Spring, 2025	35	23	19	16	33	15	9	9	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	37	26	13	25	37	22	4	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2025	14	24	1	13	60	21	4	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2025	19	34	1	18	46	26	8	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2025	27	31	3	24	38	26	6	4	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	19	46	6	13	33	35	11	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	14	55	5	9	31	45	10	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	17	48	4	12	35	41	7	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	18	43	4	13	39	30	12	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	13	46	3	10	40	30	16	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	14	56	4	11	28	40	16	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	11	44	3	8	43	33	12	1	100

In the U.S., question reads 'How many elected officials in the U.S. are well-qualified for their positions?' Response options read 'All elected officials, most elected officials, etc.'

		Q23d. (SHORTENED). Thinking about elected officials in (survey country), would you say each of the following statements applies ... d. They are ethical								
		TOTAL all/most	TOTAL few/none	All of them	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2025	7	48	1	6	44	42	5	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2025	32	23	4	28	43	17	7	1	100
France	Spring, 2025	23	37	3	20	35	27	10	5	100
Germany	Spring, 2025	37	34	3	34	28	29	5	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2025	7	68	0	7	24	47	21	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2025	20	40	3	16	39	27	13	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2025	15	56	4	10	29	40	16	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2025	34	25	4	30	38	21	4	4	100
Poland	Spring, 2025	13	42	1	12	39	34	9	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2025	11	46	1	10	41	27	19	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2025	47	22	3	44	29	17	5	3	100
UK	Spring, 2025	23	31	3	20	44	21	10	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2025	17	38	0	16	44	32	6	1	100
India	Spring, 2025	30	27	15	15	35	17	10	8	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	45	23	14	30	32	20	3	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2025	18	25	1	17	53	21	4	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2025	17	34	2	16	48	27	7	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2025	18	39	1	18	38	29	9	5	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	14	50	4	10	32	35	14	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	14	56	3	11	30	43	13	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	19	48	4	14	29	39	9	5	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	16	45	4	12	37	31	14	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	11	52	2	8	35	33	19	3	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	9	64	1	8	25	43	21	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	8	52	2	6	38	36	16	1	100

In the U.S., question reads 'How many elected officials in the U.S. are ethical?' Response options read 'All elected officials, most elected officials, etc.'

		Q23e. (SHORTENED). Thinking about elected officials in (survey country), would you say each of the following statements applies ... e. They are honest								
		TOTAL all/most	TOTAL few/none	All of them	Most of them	Some of them	Few of them	None of them	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2025	7	53	1	6	40	45	8	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2025	27	33	3	24	40	21	12	1	100
France	Spring, 2025	22	45	2	19	33	28	17	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2025	26	45	2	24	29	36	9	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2025	4	78	0	4	18	47	31	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2025	18	46	3	15	36	28	18	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2025	14	56	3	12	29	38	18	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2025	30	31	2	28	38	22	9	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2025	12	49	2	11	36	37	12	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2025	9	52	0	9	37	29	23	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2025	36	31	2	35	32	21	10	1	100
UK	Spring, 2025	21	41	4	17	37	23	18	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2025	15	45	0	15	39	35	9	1	100
India	Spring, 2025	24	33	13	12	38	20	13	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2025	31	37	10	21	30	32	5	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2025	12	28	1	11	58	23	5	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2025	15	38	1	14	47	30	8	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2025	14	47	0	14	36	34	13	3	100
Turkey	Spring, 2025	14	51	3	12	31	36	15	3	100
Kenya	Spring, 2025	8	63	2	6	28	47	15	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2025	8	68	2	5	24	46	22	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2025	12	52	4	8	35	32	20	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2025	6	60	1	5	33	35	24	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2025	6	67	1	5	26	39	28	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2025	7	56	2	4	36	36	20	1	100

In the U.S., question reads 'How many elected officials in the U.S. are honest?' Response options read 'All elected officials, most elected officials, etc.'