Latana

Alliance of Democracies

Democracy Perception Index 2024

The world's largest annual study on how people perceive democracy



State of Democracy

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Global Politics

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Welcome

The Democracy Perception Index (DPI) is the world's largest annual study on how people perceive democracy, conducted by Latana in collaboration with the Alliance of Democracies. The 2024 edition offers an unprecedented comparison of global attitudes towards democracy during a time of rising geopolitical tensions and violent conflicts. Results are based on nationally representative interviews with over 62,953 respondents from 53 countries conducted between February 20th and April 15th, 2024.

- **62,953**
  respondents
- **53**
  countries
- **Spring 2024**
  Feb 20th - April 15th
- **75%**
  of the global population represented

The DPI was published ahead of the 2024 Copenhagen Democracy Summit to support the discussion on the global state of democracy.

Dr. Nico Jaspers
CEO at Latana

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Foreword

The Democracy Perception Index 2024 was published ahead of the 2024 Copenhagen Democracy Summit to support the discussion on the global state of democracy.



“ Around the world people want to live under democracy but these figures are a wake-up call for all democratic governments. Defending democracy means advancing freedom around the world, but it also means listening to voters’ concerns at home.

The trend shows we risk losing the Global South to the autocracies. We are witnessing an axis of autocracies forming from China to Russia to Iran. We must act now to make freedom more attractive than dictatorship and unite through an alliance of democracies to push back against the emboldened autocrats.

Anders Fogh Rasmussen, Chair of the Alliance of Democracies Foundation, former NATO Chief, and Danish Prime Minister



“ War and violent conflict is seen as the world's biggest challenge, followed by poverty and climate change. It is encouraging to see that people's belief in the idea of democracy is at an all-time high, but if democratic countries are unable to help solve the world's challenges, then it will be only a matter of time until support for democracy will suffer.

Dr. Nico Jaspers, CEO at Latana

Executive Summary

The Democracy Perception Index (DPI) aims to understand how people around the world perceive the state of democracy in their country today and the major challenges that lie ahead. It is the largest annual study on people's perception of democracy, spanning 53 countries that represent over 75% of the world's population.

State of Democracy

- Faith in democracy has remained high across the globe over the past six years, with 85% saying that it's important to have democracy in their country. Governments, however, are not seen to be living up to the democratic expectations of their citizens: only a little more than half of the people that we polled are satisfied with the state of democracy in their country (58%). The dissatisfaction is not limited to non-democratic countries, but is also very prevalent in the US, Europe and in other countries with a long democratic tradition.

  About half of the people around the world, in both democratic and non-democratic countries, feel that their government is acting only in the interest of a small group of people. Over the past four years, this perception has remained highest in Latin America, lowest in Asia and has steadily increased in Europe since 2020 – particularly in Germany.

  Israel, Ukraine and Russia have all experienced a "rally around the flag" effect, with public perception that the government is acting in the interest of the majority of the people increasing rapidly after the start of their respective conflicts. In Ukraine, however, this perception declined sharply after it peaked in 2022.

Threats to Democracy

- For the third year in a row, economic inequality is still perceived to be the number one threat to democracy worldwide (68%), followed by corruption (67%) and the influence of global corporations (60%).

  When it comes to social media platforms and their impact on democracy, people are divided: in Europe and North America, a large majority of people view social media platforms as having a negative or mixed impact on democracy. In most other countries, however, people have a more positive view.

Global Challenges

- War and violent conflict is increasingly seen as the most important global challenge, followed by poverty and hunger, and climate change. The last year has seen a global rise in the share of people who say that migration and terrorism are among the world's largest challenges, particularly among Europeans.

  At the national level, most people want their governments to focus more on poverty reduction, corruption and economic growth. However there are strong regional differences in priorities: Europeans and Americans are much more likely to want their government to prioritize improving healthcare, fighting climate change, and reducing immigration than countries in Asia and Latin America, where fighting corruption and promoting growth are seen as more important.

  Over the past two years, many European countries have seen a sharp rise in the share of people who say that "reducing immigration" should be a top government priority. At the same time, the desire to prioritize "fighting climate change" has decreased in these same countries. Nowhere is this reversal more striking than in Germany, which now leads the world with the highest share of people who want their government to focus on reducing immigration (44%) – topping all other priorities – and now nearly twice as high as fighting climate change (24%).

  Despite 33% of the world saying that climate change is one of the world's top three biggest challenges, only 14% of people say fighting climate change should be among the top-three priorities for their government.

Executive Summary

Geopolitics

- Support for cutting economic ties with Russia over its invasion of Ukraine remains high in Europe and the United States even after three years of sanctions. But in the rest of the world most people prefer keeping ties.

  When asked about cutting economic ties with China if it were to invade Taiwan, the world is also divided between the West and the rest. People in western democracies are generally in favor of cutting ties with China in the event of an invasion. This includes several of China's largest trading partners: the United States, Japan and Germany. Most other countries, however, would prefer to keep ties.

  Over the past two years, attitudes have shifted more in the direction of keeping, rather than cutting ties, with both Russia and China in most countries around the world, particularly in the Global South and in muslim-majority countries.

  Despite heavy NATO assistance to Ukraine over the past two years, one third (34%) of the global population still says that "too little" has been done to assist Ukraine, and roughly half say that the assistance has been the "right amount" (46%). A much smaller share (19%) says that "too much" has been done to assist Ukraine.

  However, the sense that "too little" has been done to help Ukraine is declining, while the share who say that "too much" has been done is small but growing. This "aid fatigue" is particularly prevalent in Germany, which now has a plurality of people (40%) who say that "too much" has been done to help Ukraine – the highest in all countries surveyed – followed closely by China (37%), Austria (37%) and Hungary (31%).

Perception of Global Powers

- People in almost all countries surveyed have positive perceptions of the European Union, the United Nations and the United States, and negative perceptions of Russia.

  When it comes to perceptions of China, the world is divided: western democracies, particularly the United States, European countries, Australia, Japan and South Korea, have negative views of China, while the rest of the world has positive views.

  Attitudes towards Russia and China reveal a stark divide in opinion between the negative perceptions in the Global North and positive perceptions in the Global South. From 2022 to 2024, perceptions of both Russia and China have steadily become more positive, particularly in the Global South, thus further dividing global public opinion.

  The United States's reputation has suffered globally between the Spring of 2023 and the Spring of 2024. This drop in positive attitudes towards the US is particularly stark in the muslim-majority countries surveyed (Indonesia, Malaysia, Turkey, Morocco, Egypt, and Algeria) as well as many European countries (Switzerland, Ireland, Ukraine and Germany).

  The United States is still seen as having a positive influence on global democracy by most countries around the world, particularly in Latin America, Asia and several Eastern European countries such as Poland and Ukraine. The US's impact on global democracy is seen more critically in Western European countries, however, where attitudes are mixed or even slightly negative. Over the past four years, from 2020 to 2024, perceptions of the US's global influence became more positive – peaking in 2022 or 2023 – and then declined sharply in 2024.

CHAPTER I

State of Democracy

Importance of Democracy ---- 8

Democracy Today ---- 9

Perceived Democratic Deficit ---- 10

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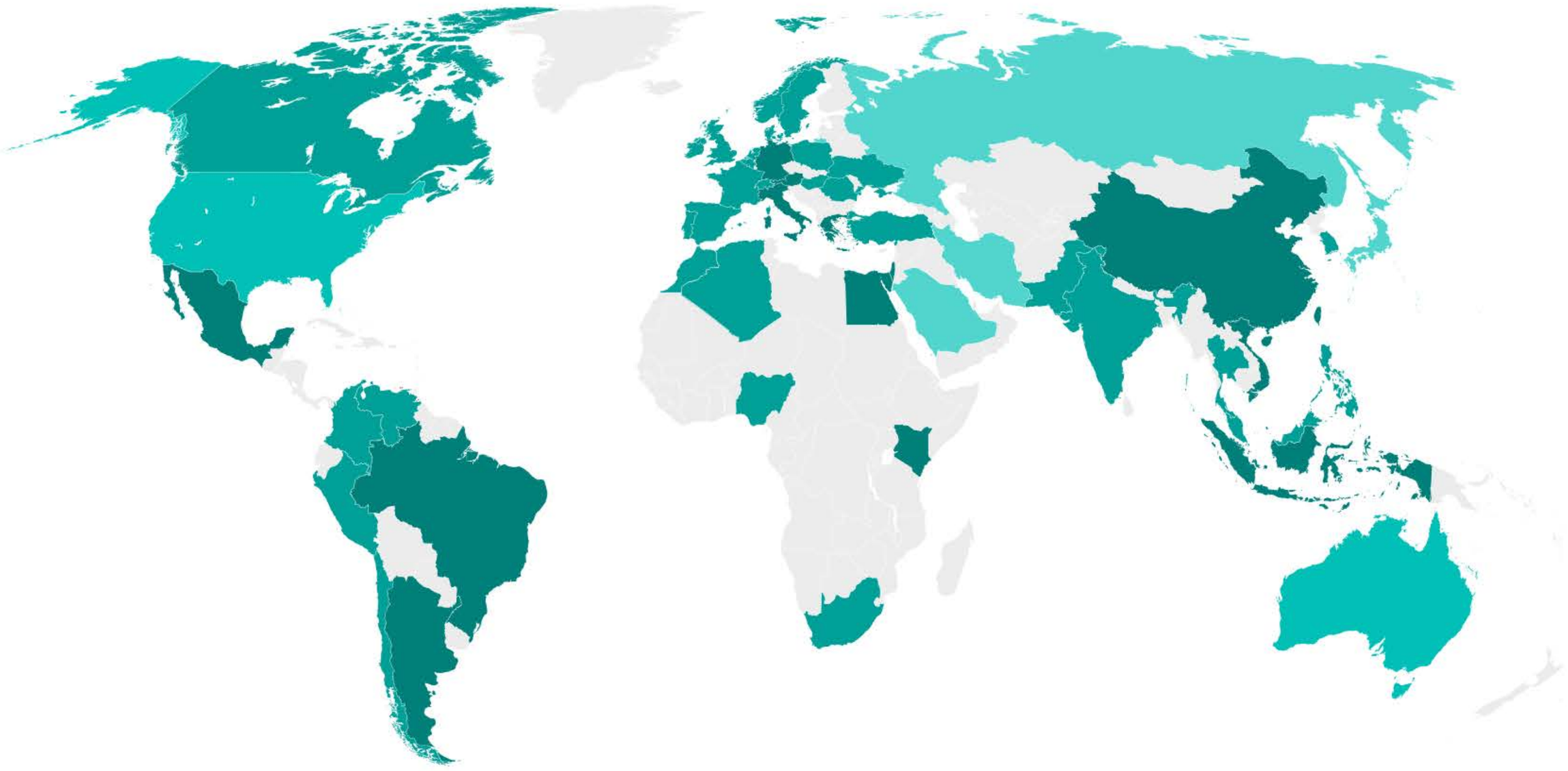
Government Accountability ---- 12

Importance of Democracy

Despite the 18th consecutive year of decline in global freedom according to Freedom House, the vast majority of people worldwide consistently say that democracy is important to have in their country (85%).

Democracy is important for people around the world

% say that it is important to have democracy in their country



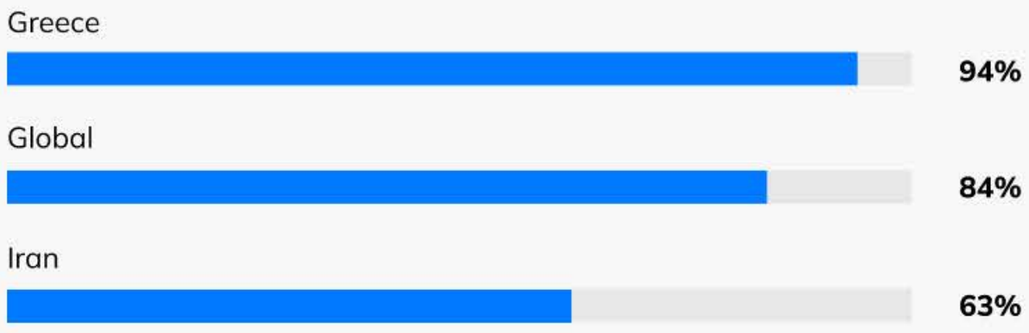
In your opinion, how important is it for your country to be a democracy?
0 - not at all important; 10 - very important
[values 7-10 are classified as "important"]



KEY FINDINGS

Democracy is important

Across the 53 countries surveyed in the Democracy Perception Index (DPI) study, an average of 85% of people say that democracy is important to have in their country, ranging from 94% in the birthplace of democracy, Greece, to 63% in Iran. This is a majority opinion in all countries.

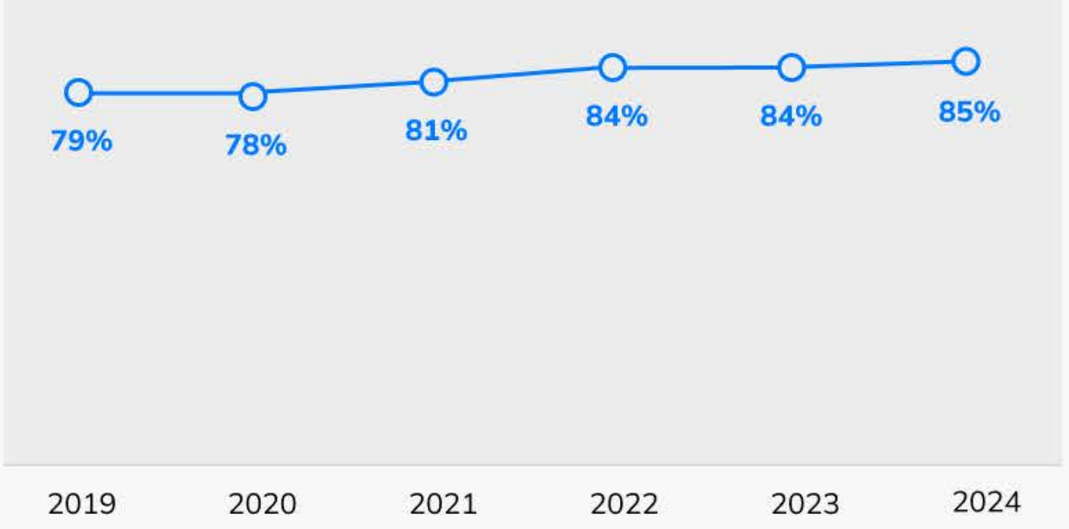


TREND

Global faith in democracy remains high

Over the last six years, global faith in democracy has remained consistently high.

% say that it is important to have democracy in their country

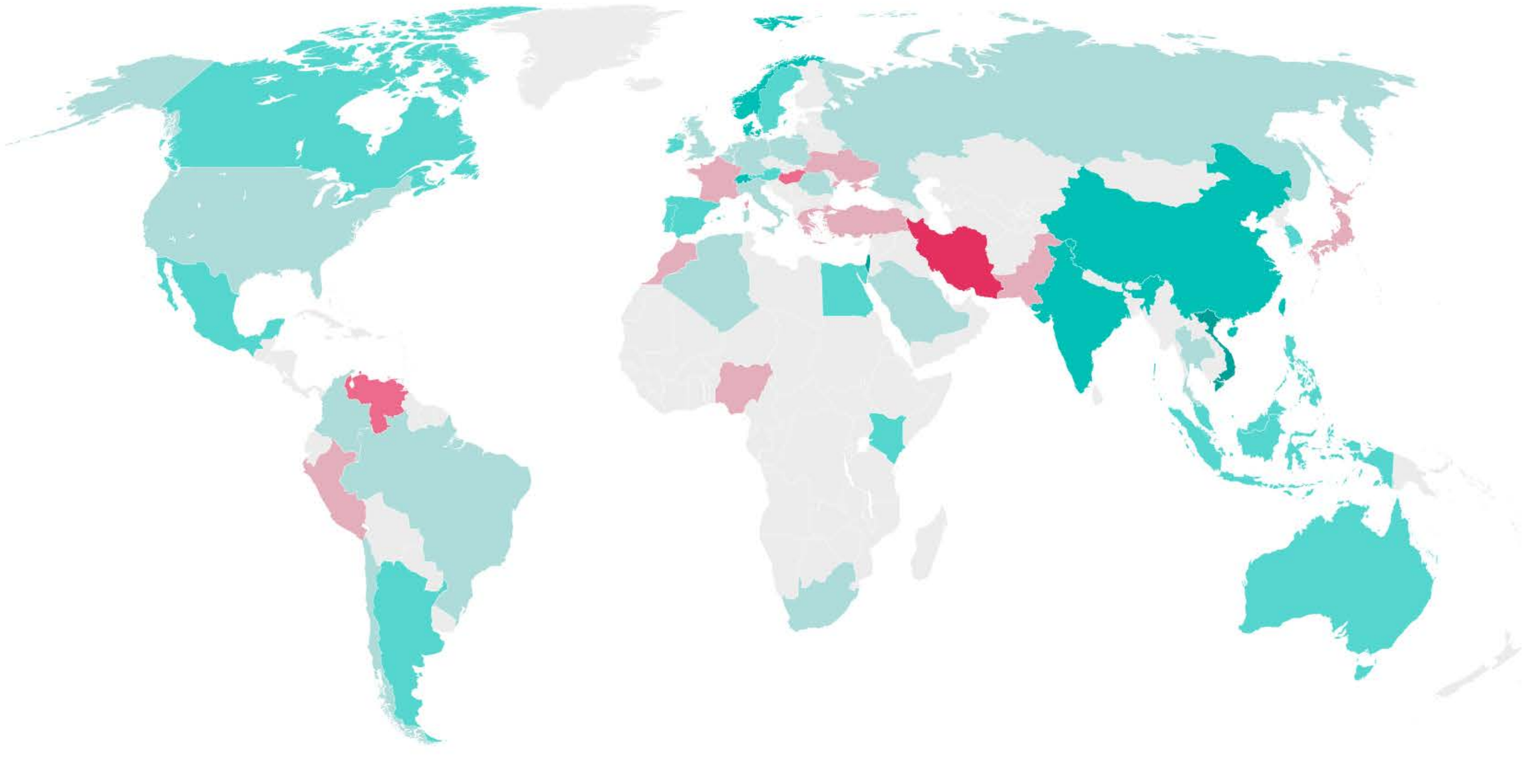


Democracy Today

When asked how democratic people think their country currently is, only about half the world (58%) says that their country is actually democratic. This is true even in democracies labeled as “free” by Freedom House, where only 60% say that their country is democratic.

People don’t think their countries are very democratic - even in democracies

% say that their country is currently democratic



Think about your country today. How democratic do you think it is?
0 - not at all democratic; 10 - very democratic
[values 7-10 are classified as “democratic”]



KEY FINDINGS

Only about half the world (58%) says their country is democratic

The countries considered most democratic by their citizens are Israel, Vietnam, and China.

Out of all countries labeled as “free” democracies by Freedom House, Greece is considered the least democratic by its people (43%).

Most democratic



Least democratic



METHODOLOGY

How the DPI categorizes democracies:
In order to compare public opinion results between more democratic countries and less democratic countries, the DPI uses the 2024 categories from Freedom House to create two groups:

***"Free"** - the most democratic countries, labeled as "Free" by Freedom House*

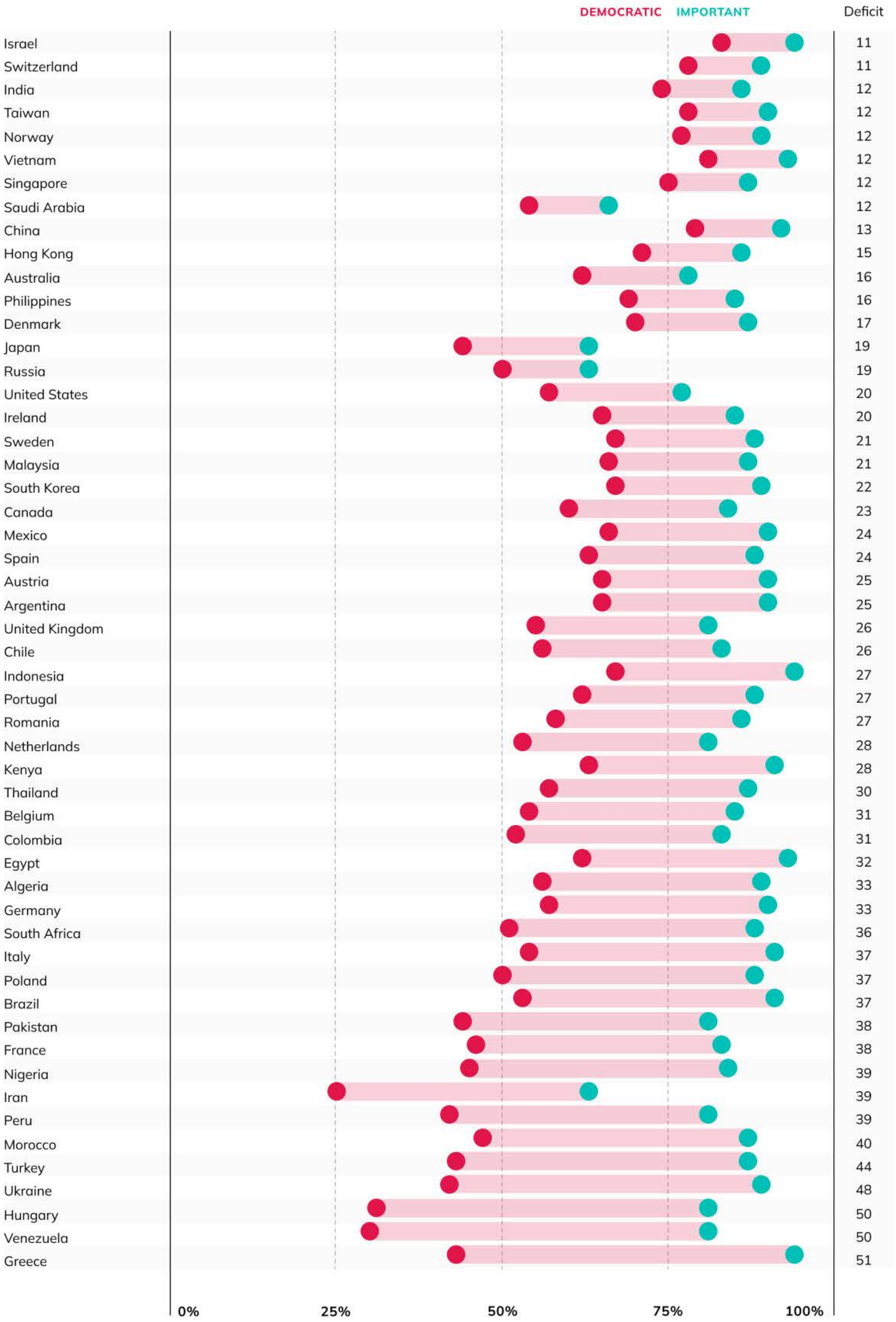
***"Less Free"** - less democratic countries and non-democratic countries, labeled as either "Partially Free" or "Not Free" by Freedom House*

Perceived Democratic Deficit

To capture public dissatisfaction with the state of democracy, the DPI measures the difference between how important people say democracy is and how democratic they think their country is. This difference is called the Perceived Democratic Deficit. The larger the deficit, the more governments are failing to live up to the democratic expectations of their citizens.

Governments are not living up to the democratic expectations of their citizens

% say that democracy is important vs. % say that their country is democratic



Perceived Democratic Deficit

No country is fully living up to the democratic expectations of its citizens - in other words, no country has a Perceived Democratic Deficit of 0.

However, some countries are much closer to fulfilling their citizens' expectations than others.

Smallest Deficit

Israel
83% 11 94%

Switzerland
78% 11 89%

India
74% 12 86%

Largest Deficit

Hungary
31% 50 81%

Venezuela
30% 50 81%

Greece
43% 51 94%

TREND 2023 VS 2024

The Perceived Democratic Deficit has increased significantly in Ukraine (+20) and Germany (+9) since 2023

DEMOCRATIC

Think about your country today. How democratic do you think it is?

0 - not at all democratic; 10 - very democratic

[values 7-10 are classified as "democratic"]

IMPORTANT

In your opinion, how important is it for your country to be a democracy?

0 - not at all important; 10 - very important

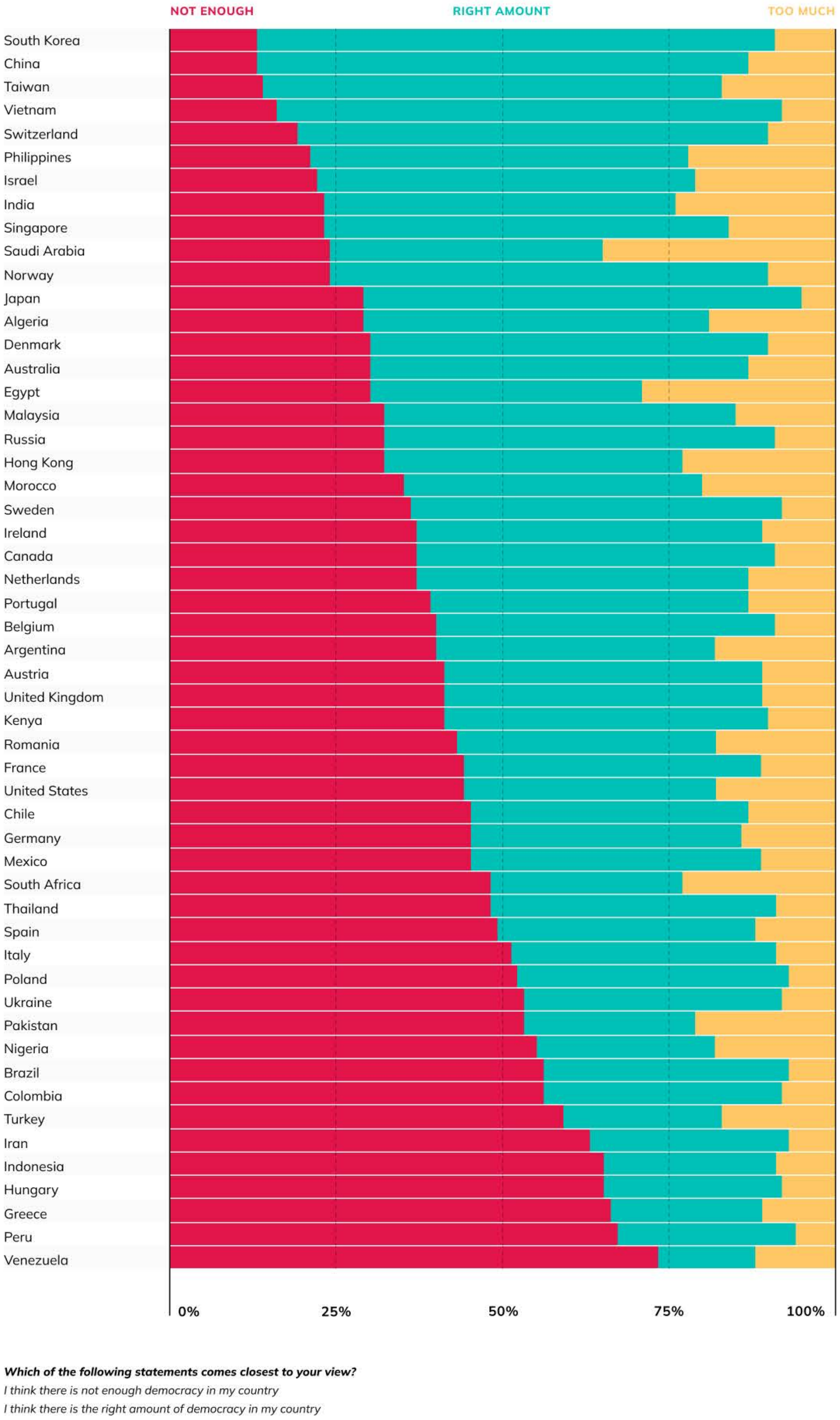
[values 7-10 are classified as "important"]

Desire for More Democracy

Across the 53 countries surveyed, 40% of people say there is “not enough democracy” in their country, while 46% say there is the “right amount” and only 13% say there is “too much”.

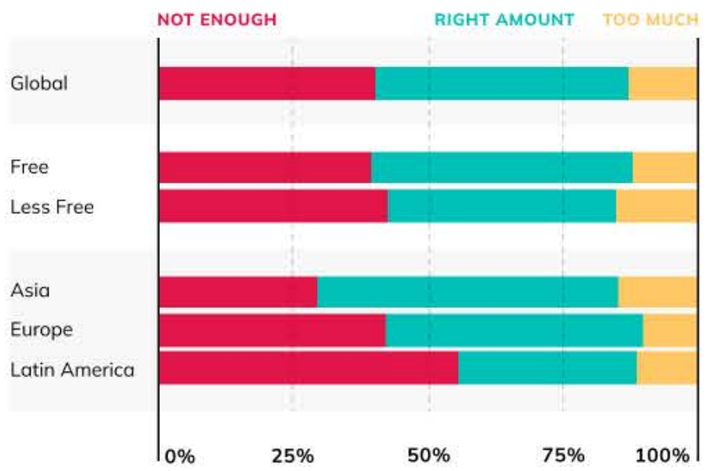
40% of people say there is "not enough democracy" in their country

% say there is not enough", the "right amount" or "too much" democracy in their country



Dissatisfaction with the level of democracy is highest in Latin America - and lowest in Asia

The feeling that there is “not enough democracy” is highest in Latin America (55%), then Europe (43%), and lowest in Asia (29%).



Which of the following statements comes closest to your view?

I think there is not enough democracy in my country

I think there is the right amount of democracy in my country

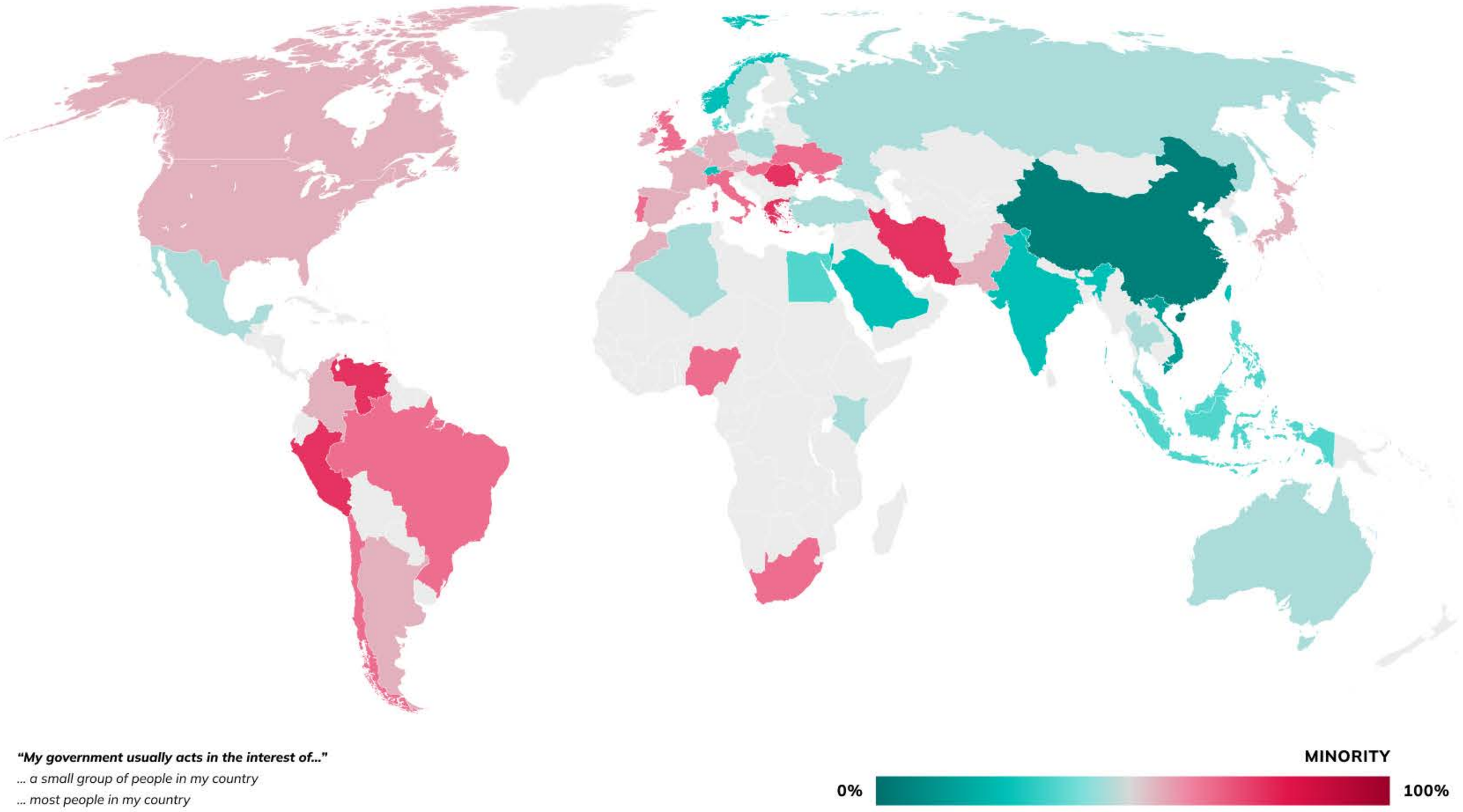
I think there is too much democracy in my country

Government Accountability

Across the 53 countries surveyed, an average of 48% of people say that their government mainly serves the interest of a minority - even in democracies. This sentiment is most prevalent in the Latin American countries surveyed (61%), the US (57%) and Europe (54%), and least prevalent in Asian countries (33%), particularly China (9%).

Half of the world says their government only serves a minority

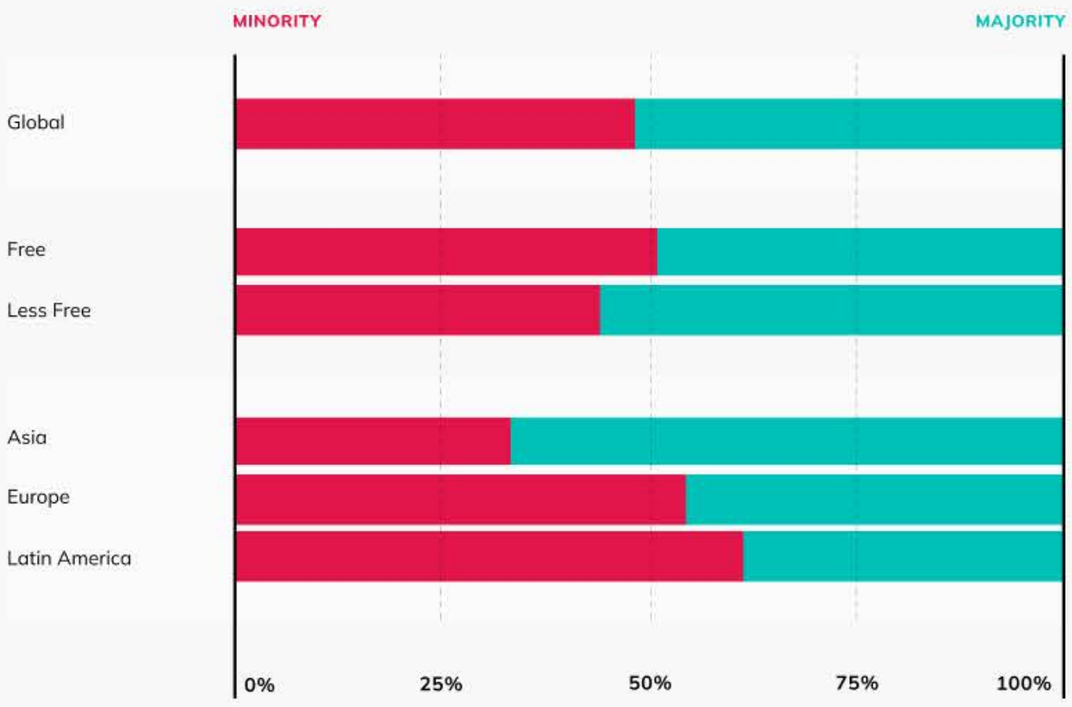
% say their government usually acts in the interest of a "small group of people" (minority)



KEY FINDINGS

People in Latin America are most likely to say that their government only serves a minority

% say their government acts in the interest of...



The countries where people report the highest levels of government accountability - in other words, where the fewest say that their government serves only a minority of people - include a mix of un-democratic countries in Asia (China 9%, Vietnam 17% and Singapore 22%) as well as some of the most robust European social democracies (Switzerland 26%, Norway 27% and Denmark 32%)

Government Accountability

REGIONAL TRENDS

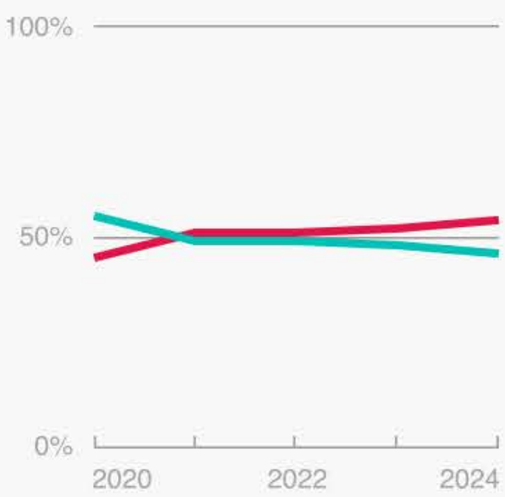
Over the past four years, the perception that government usually acts in the interest of a "small group of people" (a minority) has remained highest in Latin America, and lowest in Asia. In Europe, it has steadily increased since 2020.

% say their government usually acts in the interest of a _____

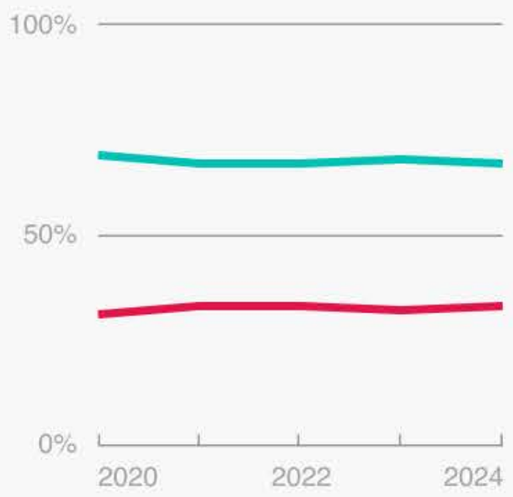
LATIN AMERICA



EUROPE



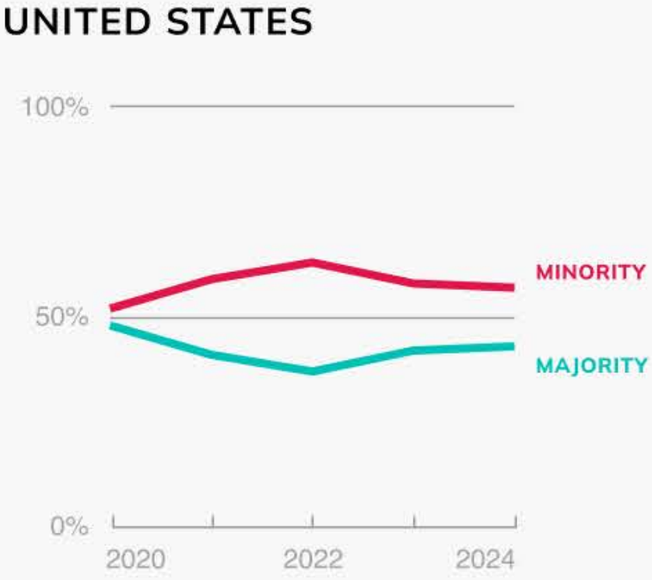
ASIA



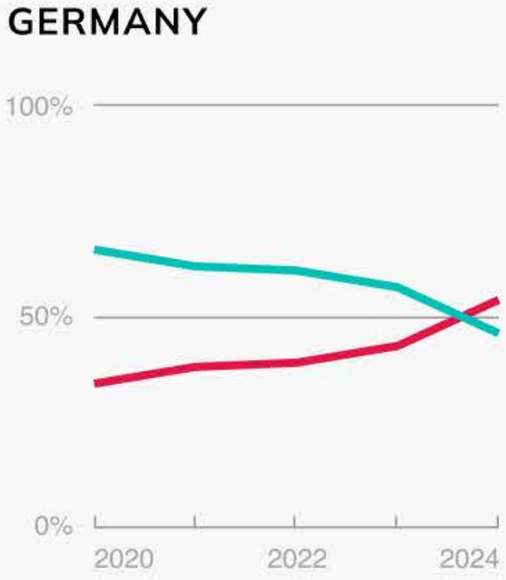
COUNTRY TRENDS

During the four years of the Biden administration, the sense that government only serves a minority has increased from roughly 52% in 2020 to 57% in 2024. Germany, however, stands out as the country with one of the most significant deteriorations in public perception of government accountability, with the view that government only serves a minority increasing from 34% in 2020 to 54% in 2024. In contrast, public perceptions of government accountability remain among the world's highest in China.

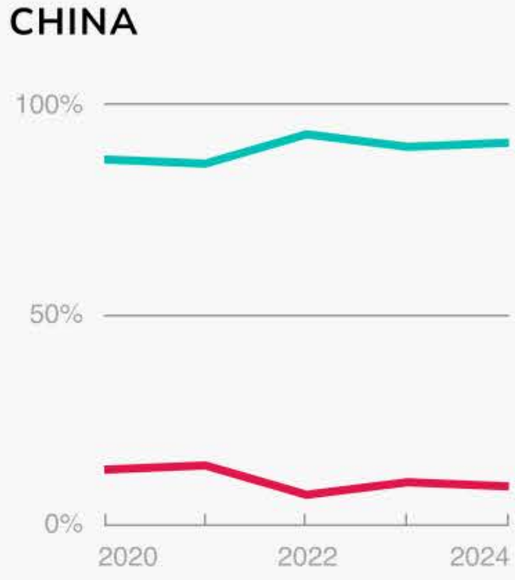
UNITED STATES



GERMANY



CHINA



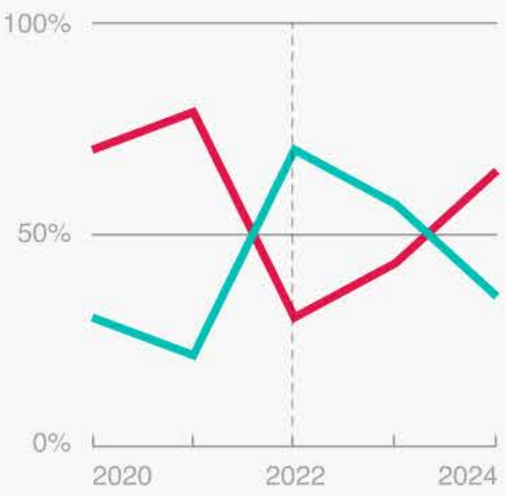
GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY DURING CONFLICT

Israel, Ukraine and Russia have all experienced a "rally around the flag" effect, with the share of people who say that their government acts in the interest of a "majority" increasing sharply after the beginning of the 2023 and 2022 conflicts, respectively. In Ukraine, however, this sense of government accountability has declined significantly after peaking in 2022.

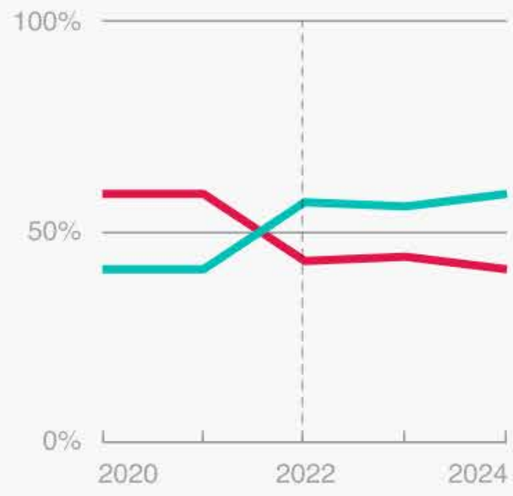
ISRAEL



UKRAINE



RUSSIA



CHAPTER II

Threats to Democracy

Threats to Democracy 15

Economic Inequality 16

Corruption 17

Global Corporations 18

Free Speech Limitations 19

Unfair Elections 20

Big Tech 21

Foreign Election Interference 22

Social Media Influence 23

Government Priorities 25

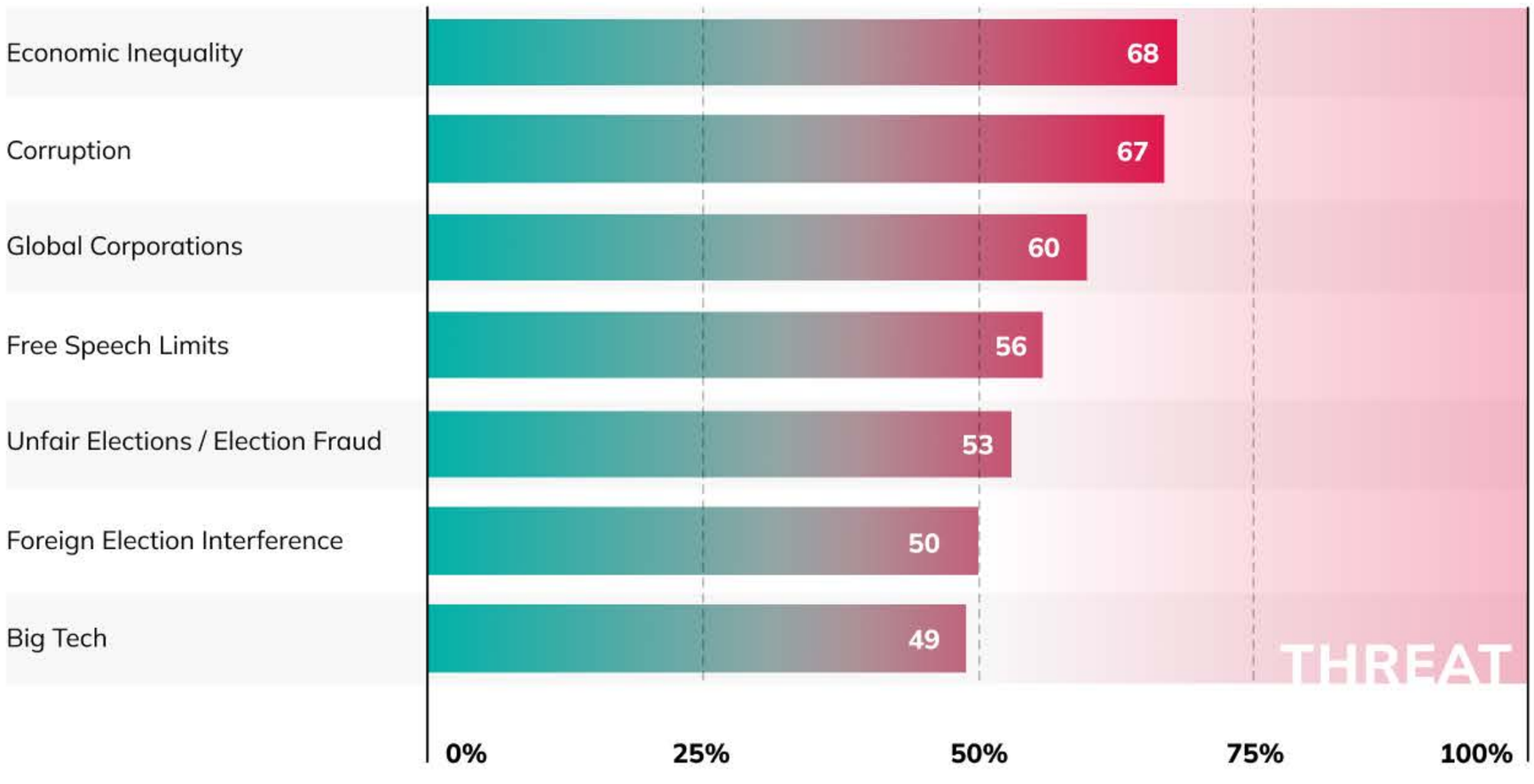
Threats to Democracy

This chapter provides an overviews of what people in democratic countries see as the biggest threats to democracy.

The results show that out of all the threats listed in the DPI, economic inequality is viewed as the most significant threat among the 44 democracies* surveyed: an average of 68% say that economic inequality threatens democracy in their country.

Economic inequality is viewed as the biggest threat to democracy worldwide

% agree that _____ is a threat to democracy in their country*



Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? "Democracy in my country is threatened by ..."

"... economic inequality"
"... the influence of Big Tech companies (Google, Amazon, Apple, Facebook)"
"... limitations on free speech"
"... election interference from foreign powers"
"... unfair elections and/or election fraud"
"... corruption"
"... the influence of global corporations"

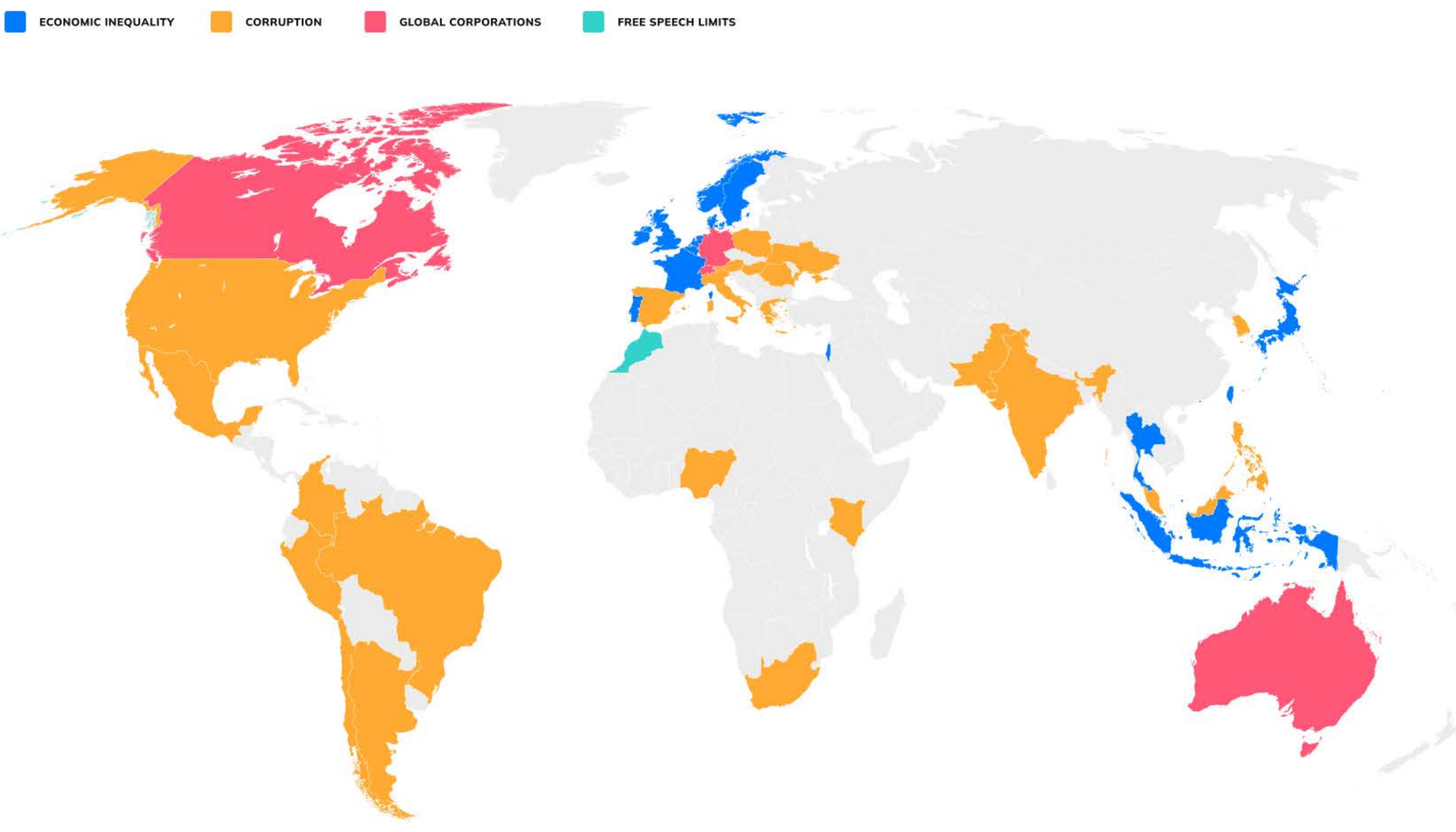
Strongly agree / Somewhat agree / Neither agree nor disagree / Somewhat disagree / Strongly disagree

**Agree includes "Strongly agree" and "Somewhat agree"*

**Democracies include countries rated as "Free" and "Partly Free" by Freedom house. Countries rated as "Not Free" are excluded.*

Economic inequality and corruption are seen as the biggest threats to democracy

the top threat selected by country

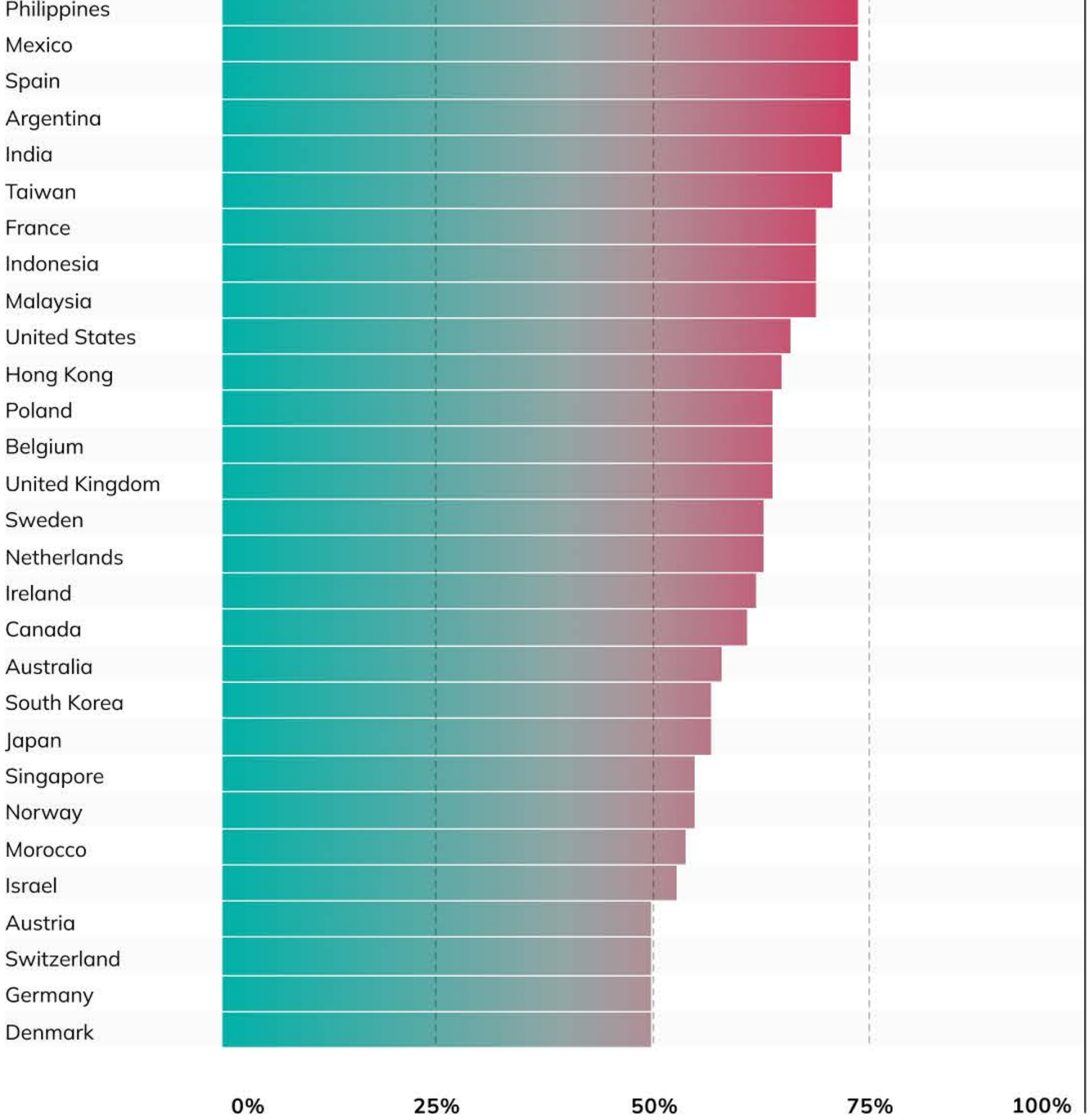


Economic Inequality

The vast majority of people in almost all democracies (68%) say that economic inequality is a threat to democracy in their country.

Majority of people in all democracies say that economic inequality is a threat to democracy

% agree that economic inequality is a threat to democracy in their country*



"Democracy in my country is threatened by economic inequality"

Strongly agree / Somewhat agree / Neither agree nor disagree / Somewhat disagree / Strongly disagree

**Agree includes "Strongly agree" and "Somewhat agree"*

Regional Results

The concern with economic inequality is highest in the three African democracies surveyed (81%), followed by the Latin American democracies (76%) and then Asia (67%), and Europe (66%).

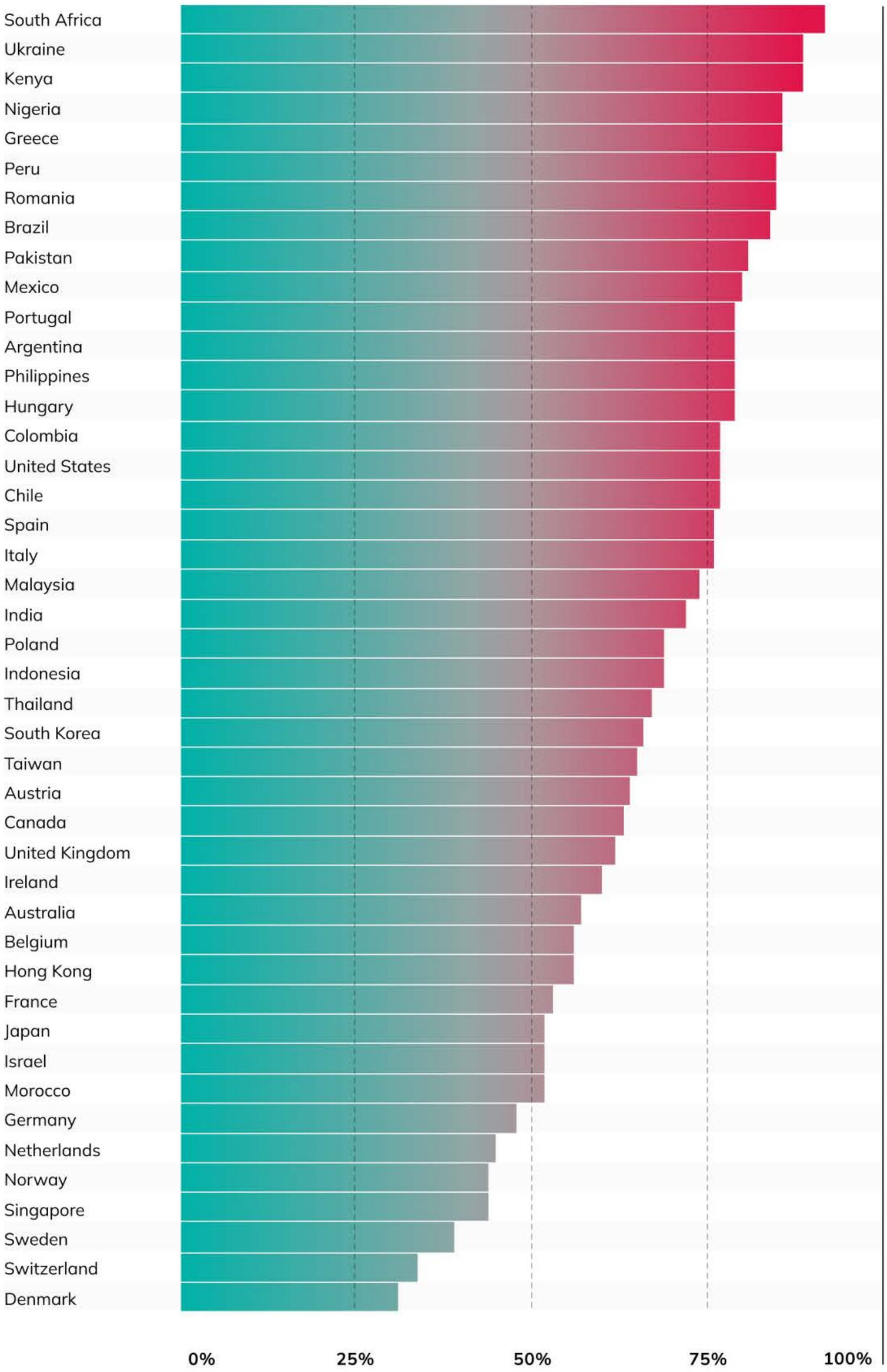
**Democracies include countries rated as "Free" and "Partly Free" by Freedom house. Countries rated as "Not Free" are excluded.*

Corruption

Behind economic inequality, corruption was the most cited threat to democracy. A large majority of people in almost all democracies (67%) say that corruption is a threat to democracy in their country.

Most people view corruption as a threat to democracy in their country

% agree that corruption threatens democracy in their country*



"Democracy in my country is threatened by corruption"
Strongly agree / Somewhat agree / Neither agree nor disagree / Somewhat disagree / Strongly disagree

**Agree includes "Strongly agree" and "Somewhat agree"*

Regional Results

The concern is particularly high in the three African countries surveyed (89%), and in Latin America (80%), and less so in Asia (66%) and Europe (62%).

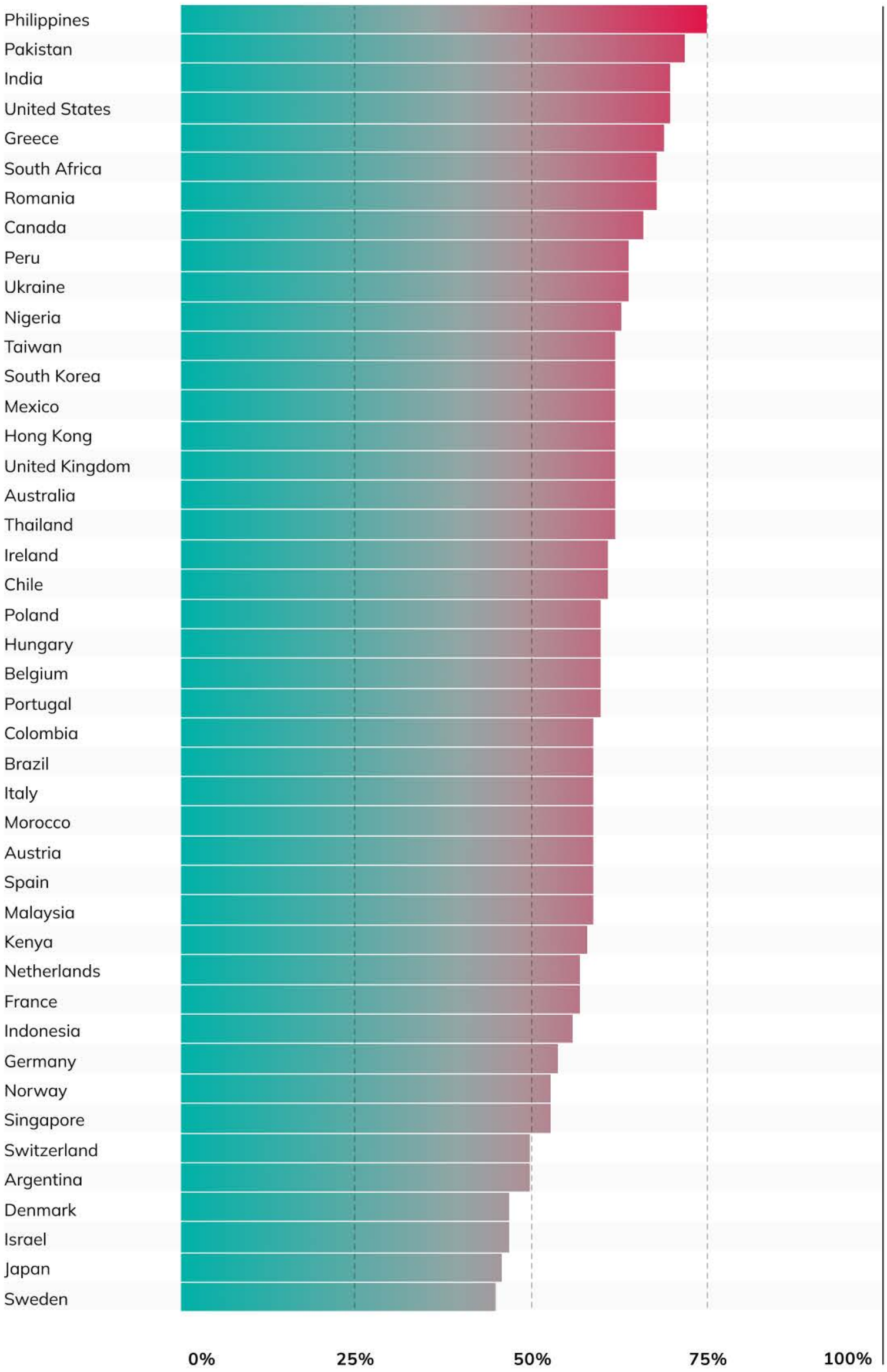
**Democracies include countries rated as "Free" and "Partly Free" by Freedom house. Countries rated as "Not Free" are excluded.*

Global Corporations

After economic inequality and corruption, global corporations are viewed as the third most significant threat to democracy by people around the world.

Most people view global corporations as a threat to democracy in their country

% agree that the influence of global corporations threatens democracy in their country*



"Democracy in my country is threatened by the influence of global corporations"
Strongly agree / Somewhat agree / Neither agree nor disagree / Somewhat disagree / Strongly disagree

**Agree includes "Strongly agree" and "Somewhat agree"*

Regional Results

In most democracies, a majority of people (60%) say that the influence of global corporations threatens democracy in their country.

The United States stands out as among the countries with the highest levels of perceived threat from global corporations (70%).

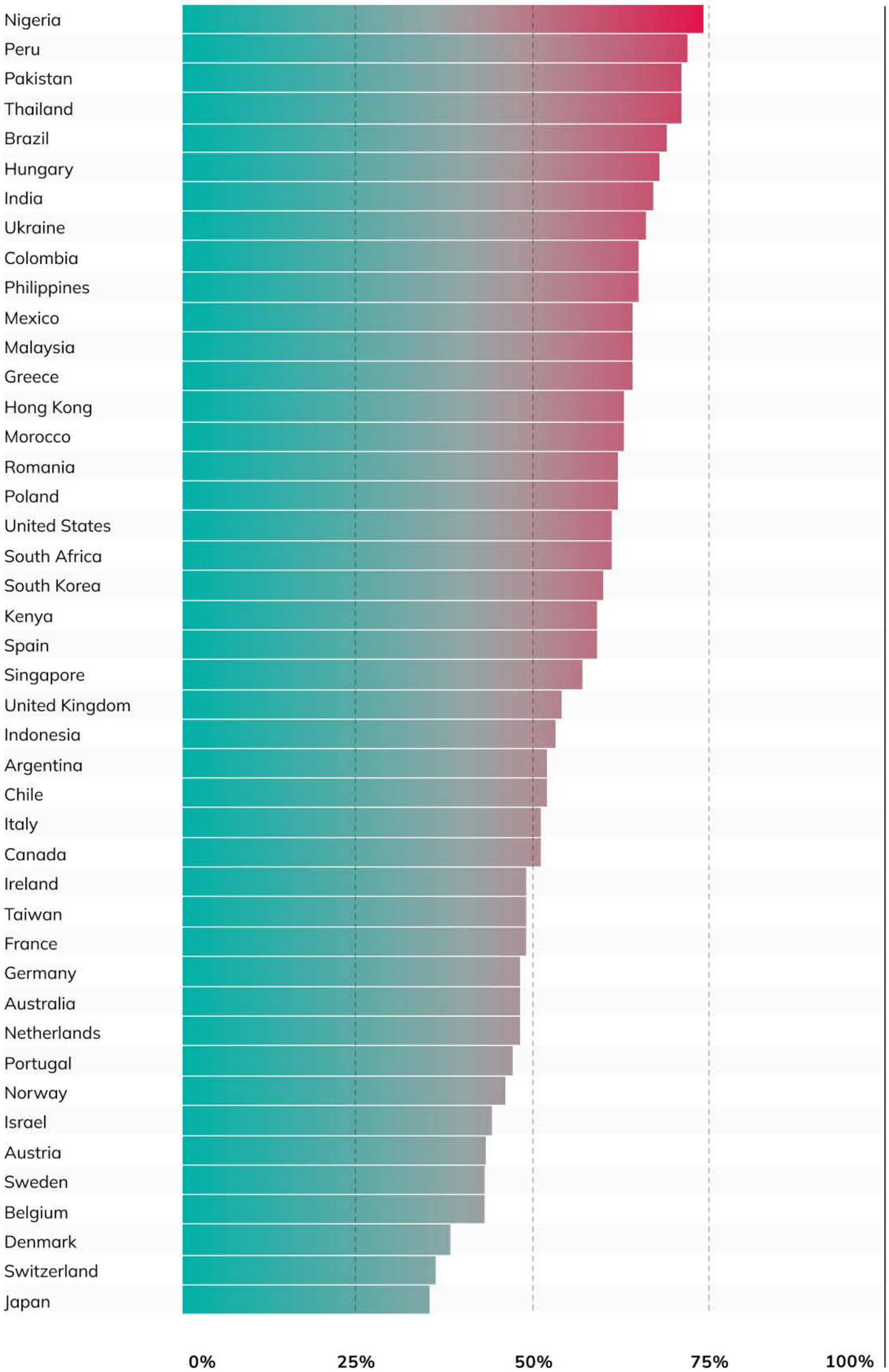
**Democracies include countries rated as "Free" and "Partly Free" by Freedom house. Countries rated as "Not Free" are excluded.*

Free Speech Limitations

Concern that free speech limitations are threatening democracy is also widespread across the world's democracies (56%).

56% of people living in democracies are concerned with limits on free speech

% agree that limits on free speech threatens democracy in their country*



"Democracy in my country is threatened by limitations on free speech"
Strongly agree / Somewhat agree / Neither agree nor disagree / Somewhat disagree / Strongly disagree

**Agree includes "Strongly agree" and "Somewhat agree"*

Regional Results

The view that limits to free speech threatens democracy is particularly high in Asian, African and Latin American democracies surveyed.

However it is still a majority opinion in European democracies (51%). The European countries with the highest perceived threat to free speech are mainly in the Eastern Europe: Hungary, Ukraine Romania and Poland.

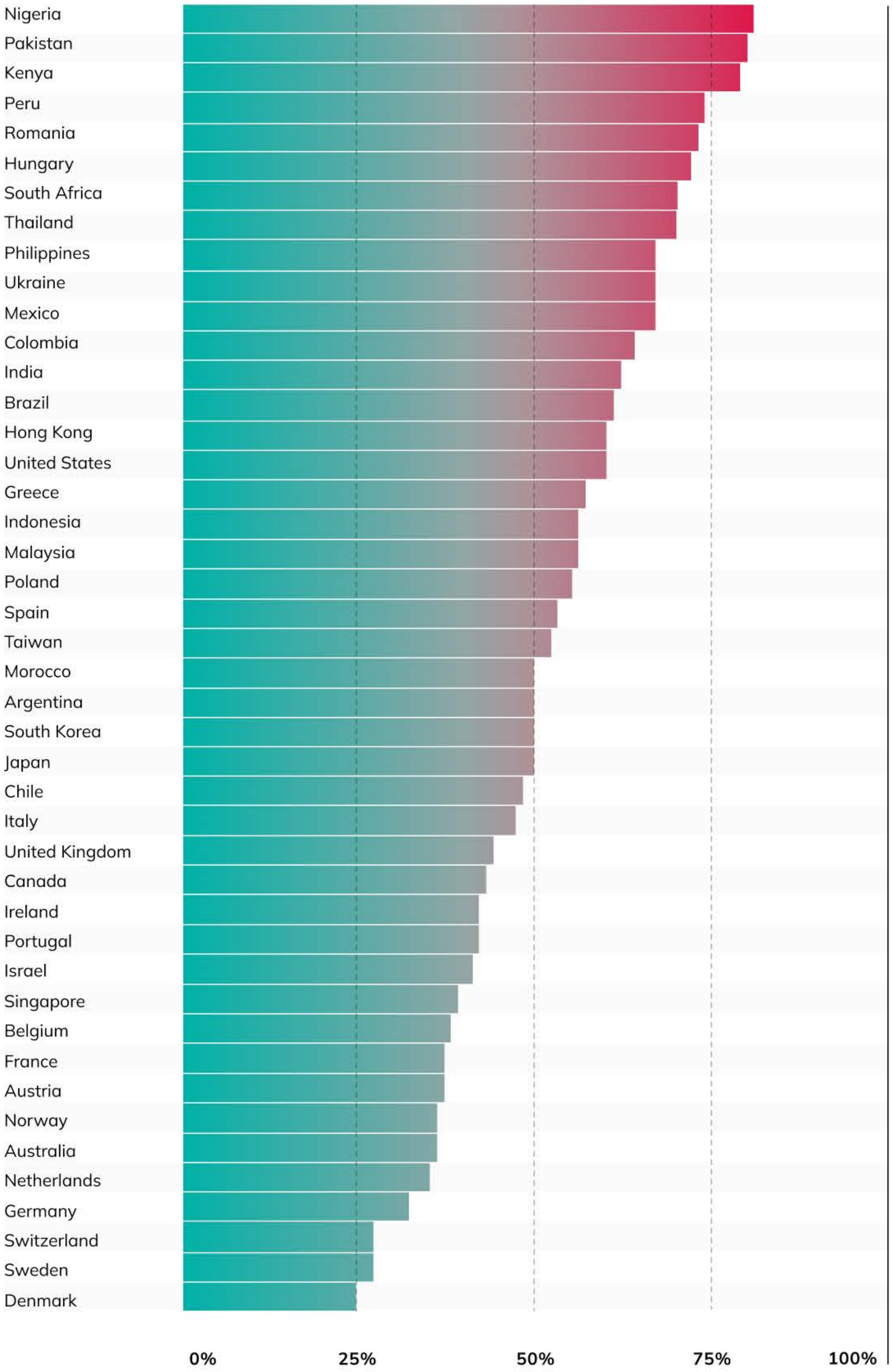
**Democracies include countries rated as "Free" and "Partly Free" by Freedom house. Countries rated as "Not Free" are excluded.*

Unfair Elections

Across the democracies surveyed, about half of the population (53%) say that unfair elections and / or election fraud threatens democracy in their country.

Fear of unfair elections is widespread in most democracies outside of Europe

% agree that unfair elections and/or election fraud threaten democracy in their country*



Regional Results

This fear of unfair elections is much lower in democracies in Europe (45%) than those in Asia (58%), Latin America (61%), or the US (60%).

European countries with the greatest concern about unfair elections are in Eastern Europe: Romania (73%), Hungary (72%) and Ukraine (67%).

On the other hand, many Western European countries are among those with the lowest concern: Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands.

**Democracies include countries rated as "Free" and "Partly Free" by Freedom house. Countries rated as "Not Free" are excluded.*

"Democracy in my country is threatened by unfair elections and/or election fraud"
Strongly agree / Somewhat agree / Neither agree nor disagree / Somewhat disagree / Strongly disagree

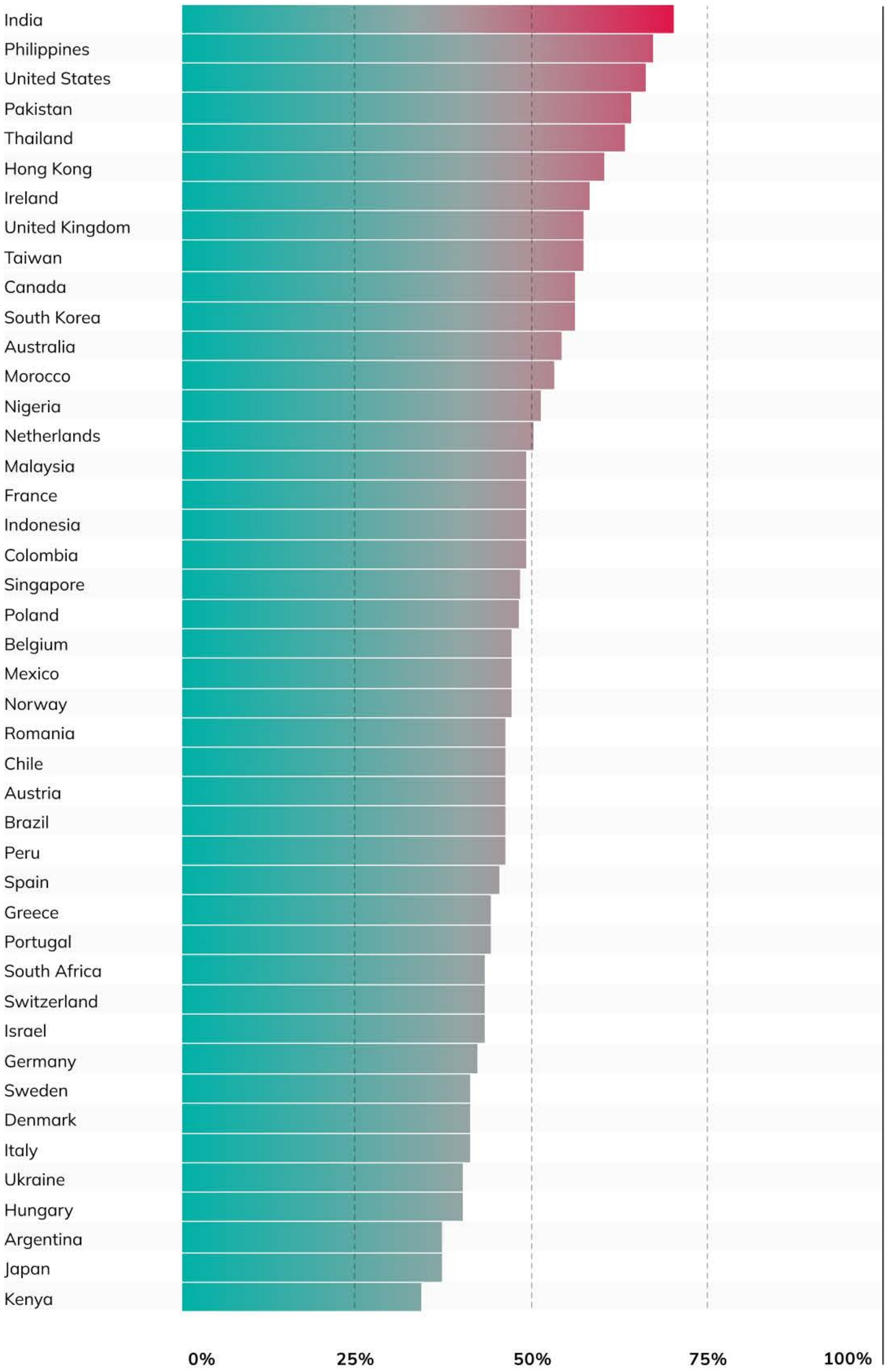
**Agree includes "Strongly agree" and "Somewhat agree"*

Big Tech

Half of the people living in democracies (49%) say that the influence of Big Tech companies, such as Google, Amazon, Apple, and Facebook, threatens democracy in their country.

Half of the world's democracies fear the influence of Big Tech companies

% agree that the power of big tech companies threatens democracy in their country*



"Democracy in my country is threatened by the influence of Big Tech companies (Google, Amazon, Apple, Facebook)"
Strongly agree / Somewhat agree / Neither agree nor disagree / Somewhat disagree / Strongly disagree

**Agree includes "Strongly agree" and "Somewhat agree"*

Regional Results

Concern about the influence of Big Tech companies is higher in Asian democracies (56%) than in European (46%) or Latin American (45%) democracies on average.



The United States

Out of all the democracies labelled as "free" by Freedom House, the US has the highest share of people who fear the influence of Big Tech companies (66%).

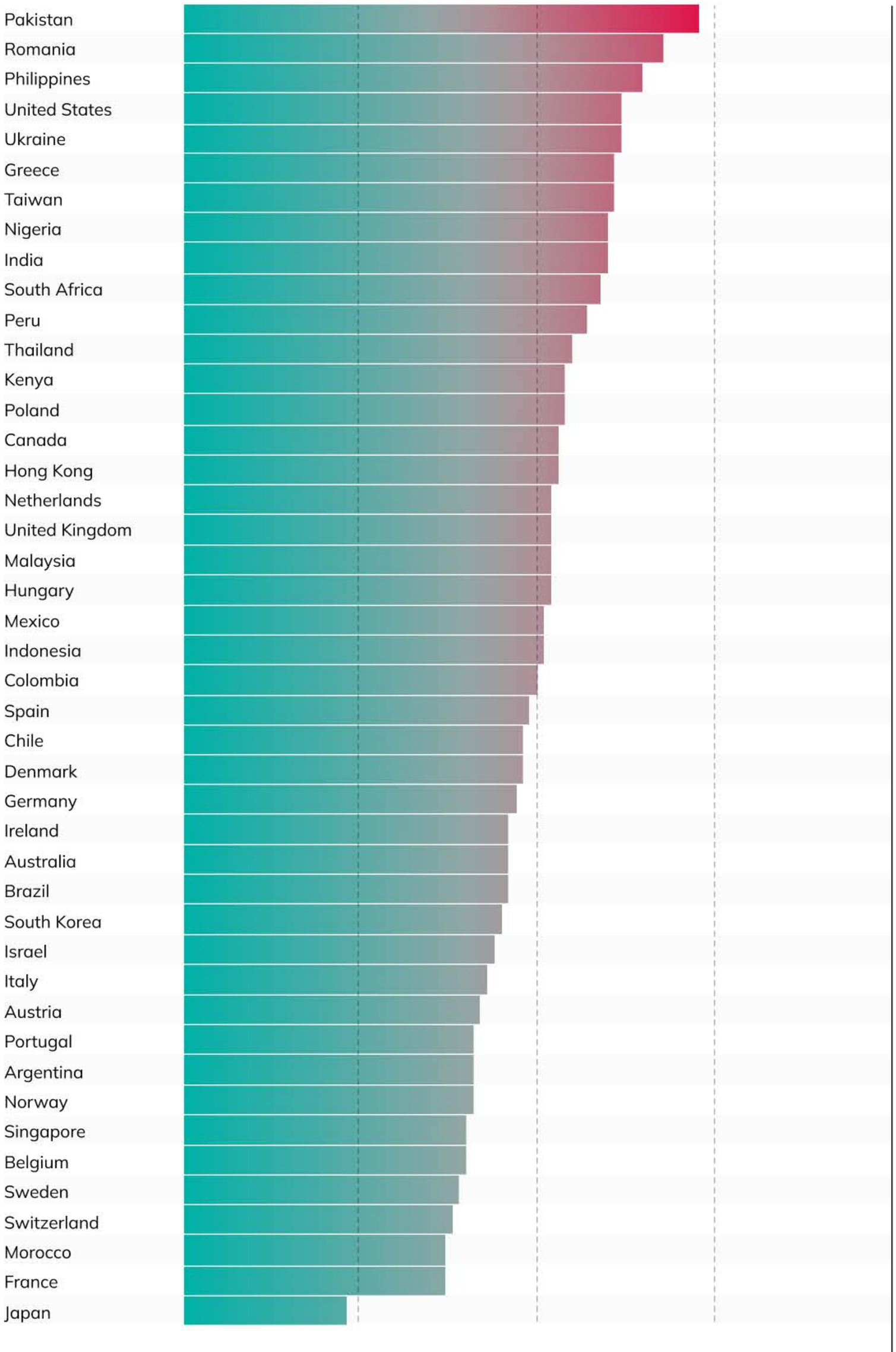
**Democracies include countries rated as "Free" and "Partly Free" by Freedom house. Countries rated as "Not Free" are excluded.*

Foreign Election Interference

While among the least cited threats to democracy, “foreign election interference” is still cited as a threat by nearly half of all people living in democracies.

Half of people living in democracies perceive the threat of foreign election interference

% agree that their democracy is threatened by election interference from foreign powers*



“Democracy in my country is threatened by election interference from foreign powers”
Strongly agree / Somewhat agree / Neither agree nor disagree / Somewhat disagree / Strongly disagree

Regional Results

This concern is evenly balanced across most regions, but there are some significant differences across countries, ranging from Pakistan (73%) and the United States (62%) down to France (37%) and Japan (23%).

Agree includes “Strongly agree” and “Somewhat agree”

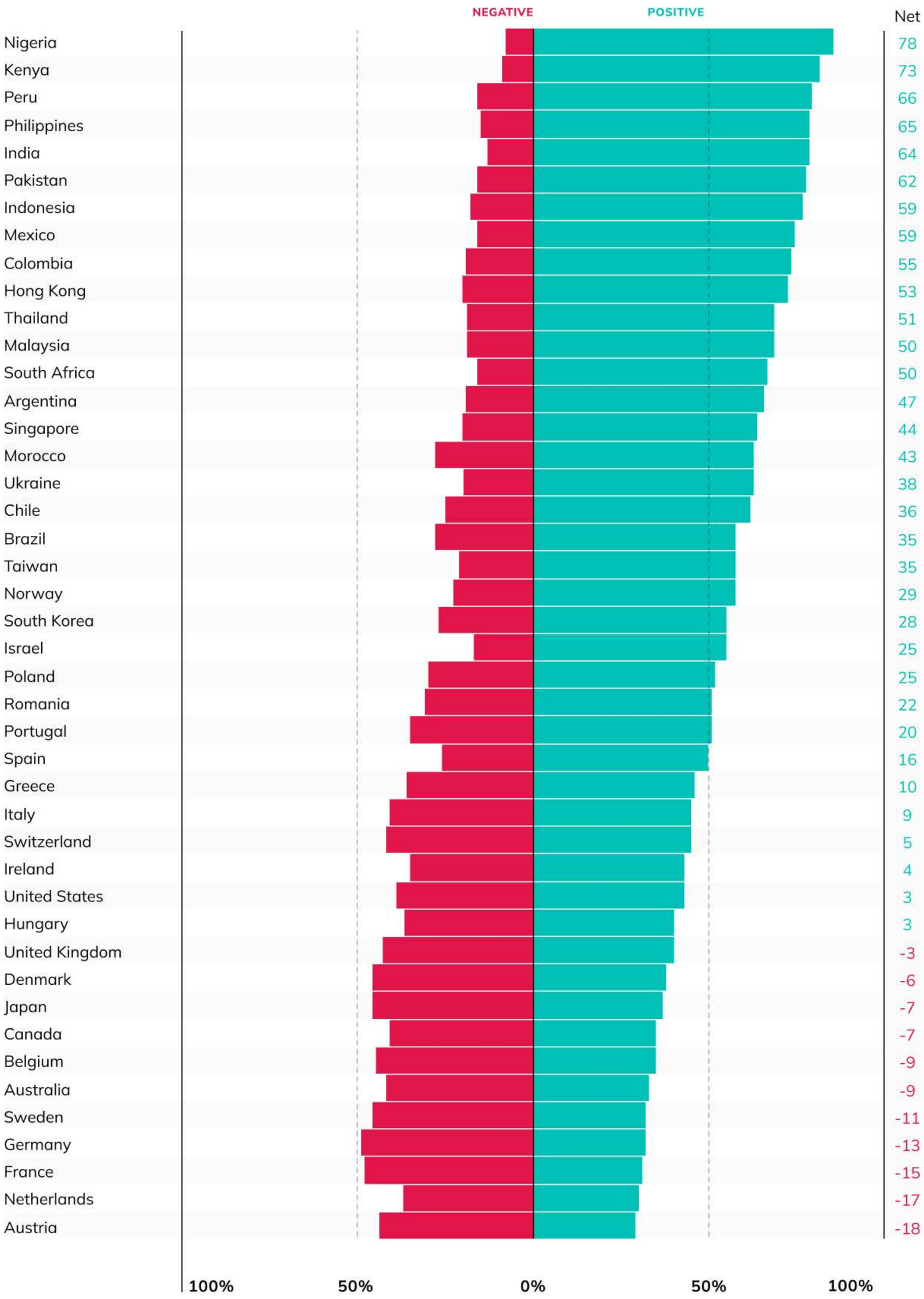
*Democracies include countries rated as “Free” and “Partly Free” by Freedom house. Countries rated as “Not Free” are excluded.

Social Media Influence

Across the democracies surveyed, more people say that social media platforms have a positive effect on democracy (55%) than negative (29%).

Americans and Europeans are among the most critical of social media

% say social media platforms have a positive/negative impact on democracy in their country



Regional Results

However, there are strong regional divides, and people in Europe and the United States are far more critical of social media's influence than in Asia or Latin America.



The United States

Americans are roughly evenly divided on the issue, with 45% saying social media has a positive impact and 42% saying that social media has a negative impact.

**Democracies include countries rated as "Free" and "Partly Free" by Freedom House. Countries rated as "Not Free" are excluded.*

Overall, do you think that social media platforms (i.e. Facebook, Twitter) have a positive or negative impact on democracy in your country?
Very positive / Somewhat positive / Somewhat negative / Very negative / No impact / Don't know

**Positive includes "Very positive" and "Somewhat positive".*

TREND 2020-2024

Social Media Influence

Since 2020, attitudes towards social media have taken a steep negative decline in most democratic countries, particularly in Europe and the United States.

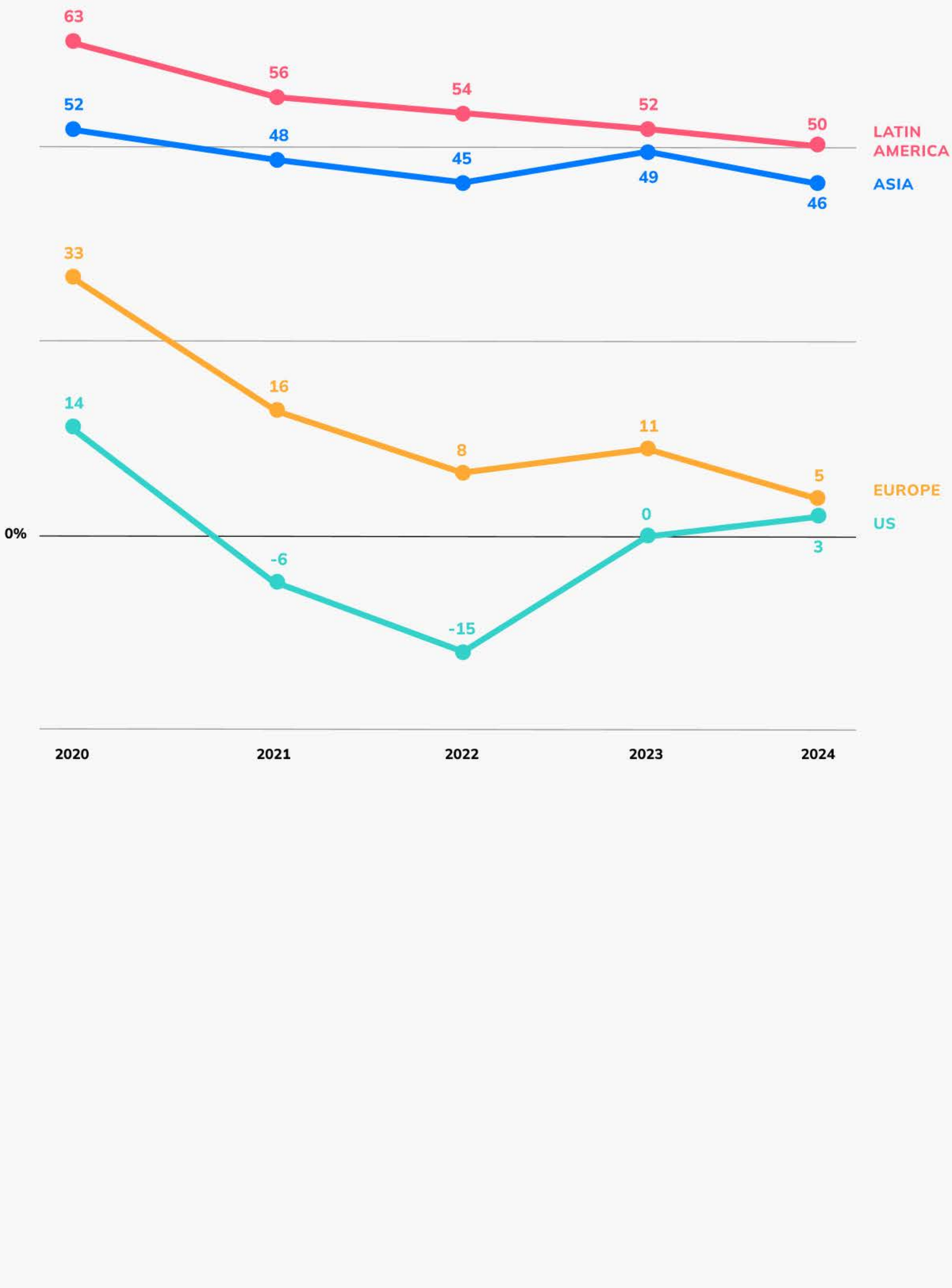
Overall, do you think that social media platforms (i.e. Facebook, Twitter) have a positive or negative impact on democracy in your country?

Very positive / Somewhat positive / Somewhat negative / Very negative / No impact / Don't know

**Democracies include countries rated as "Free" and "Partly Free" by Freedom House. Countries rated as "Not Free" are excluded.*

Opinion of social media's impact on democracy becomes more negative since 2020

Net opinion of social media platforms' impact on democracy in 2020-2023 (% positive - % negative)

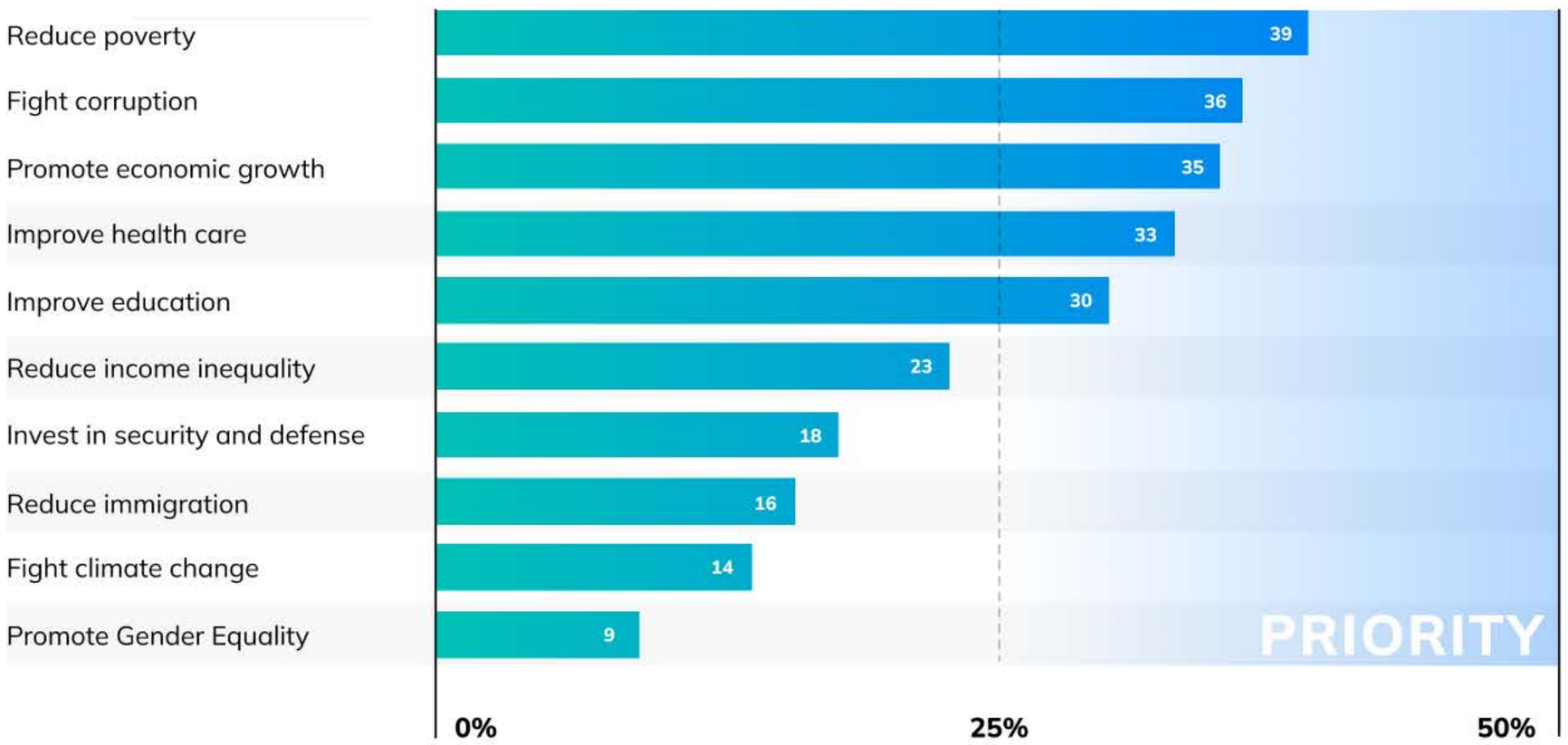


Government Priorities

Across the world, people's top priorities for their government are: reduce poverty, fight corruption, and promote economic growth. These policies are among the top three priorities picked in almost every region of the world, and have not changed globally since 2022.

People around the world want their governments to focus on poverty reduction

% select _____ as one of the top three areas that they want their government to focus more on



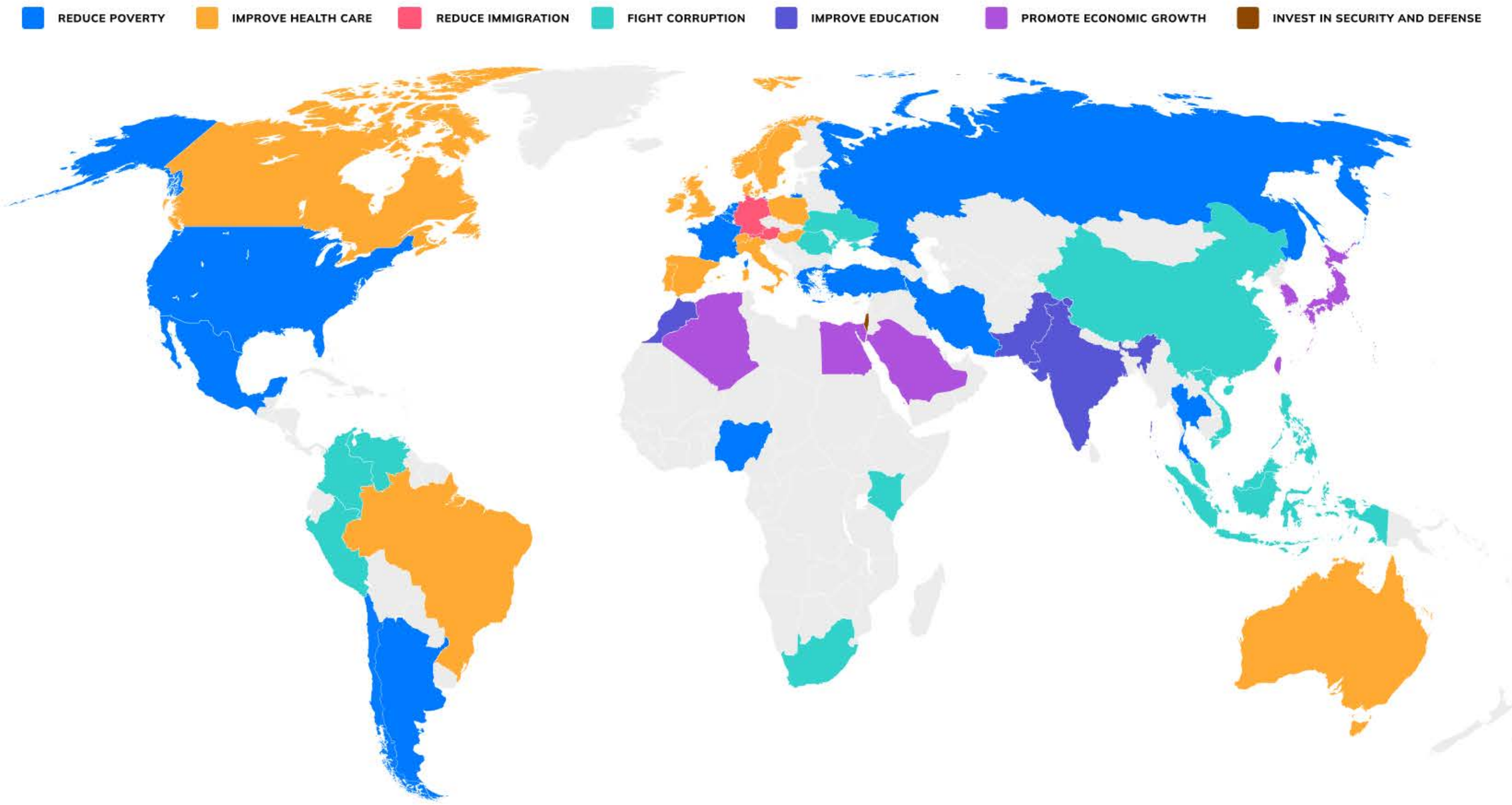
Which of the following areas do you want your government to focus on more?

Select up to three

Improve education
Fight climate change
Promote gender equality
Promote economic growth
Reduce poverty
Invest in security and defense
Improve health care
Fight corruption
Reduce immigration
Reduce income inequality
Other / none of the above

Top priorities are poverty, corruption and economic growth

the top priority selected by country



Government Priorities

Europeans put immigration ahead of climate change

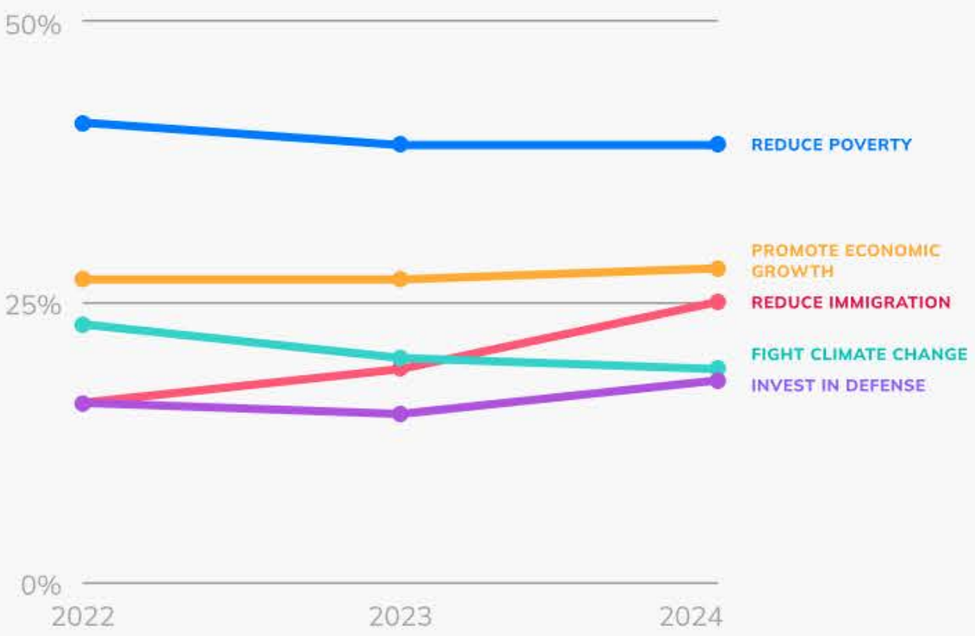
Since 2022, more and more Europeans say that their government should prioritize “reducing immigration”, and fewer say that their government should “fight climate change”. Now in 2024, for the first time, reducing immigration is a greater priority for most Europeans than fighting climate change.

In Germany, reducing immigration becomes top priority

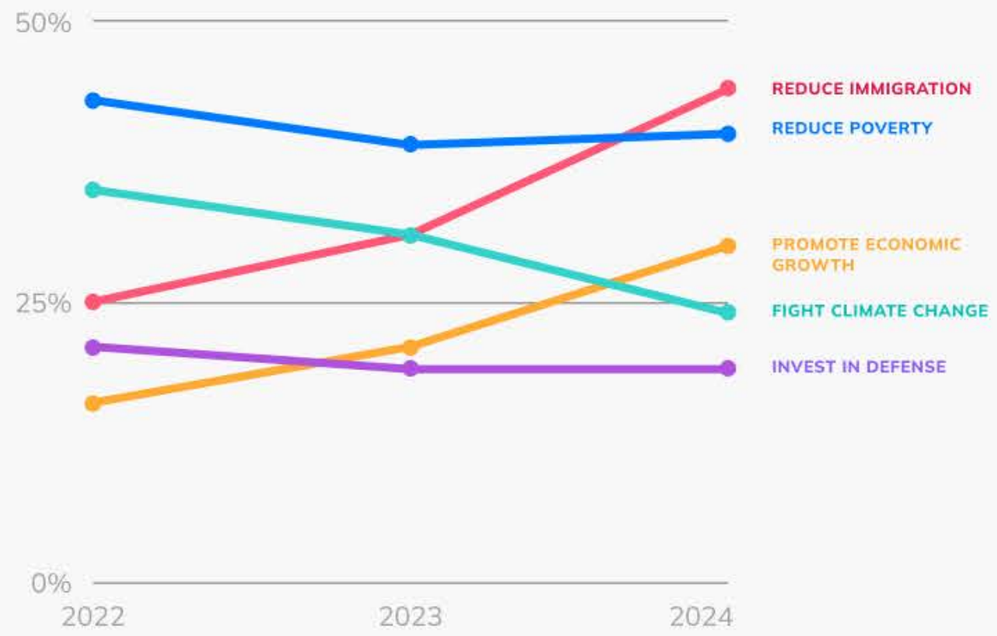
In Germany, the desire to prioritize “reducing immigration” has risen significantly and is now higher than all other policies. At the same time, the desire to prioritize “fighting climate change” has dropped significantly.

% select _____ as one of the top three areas that they want their government to focus more on

EUROPE



GERMANY



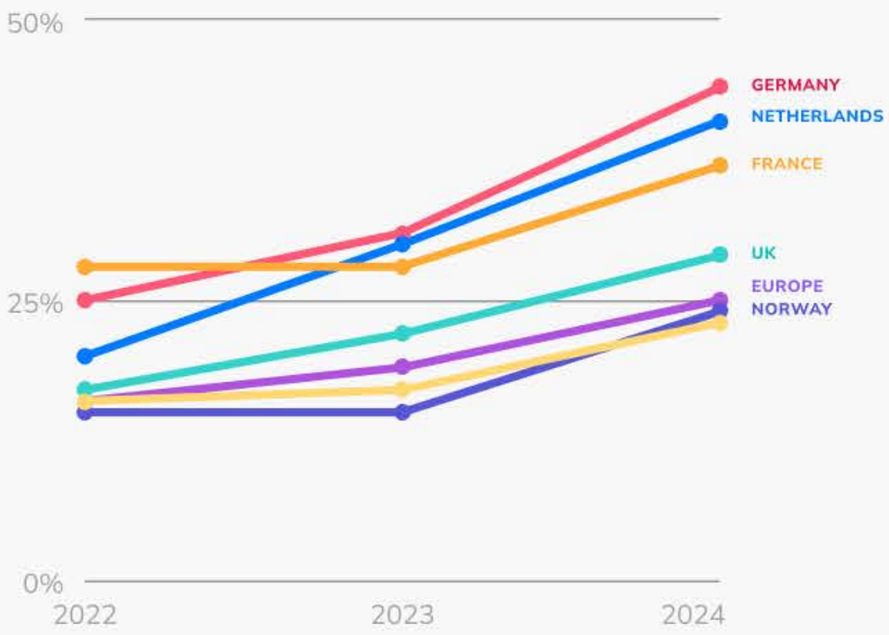
not all government priorities presented in the graph

European countries see rapid rise in desire to reduce immigration

Many Western European countries see a sharp rise in the share of people who say “reducing immigration” should be a top government priority.

% select REDUCE IMMIGRATION as one of the top three areas that they want their government to focus more on

REDUCE IMMIGRATION

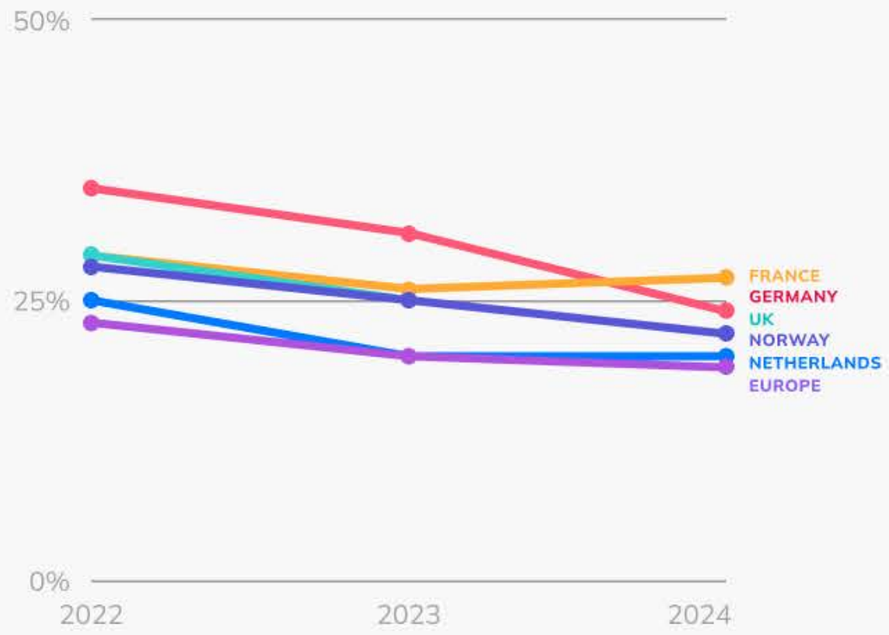


Europeans de-prioritize fighting climate change

At the same time, these same Western European countries see a decline in the share of people who say “fighting climate change” should be a top government priority.

% select FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE as one of the top three areas that they want their government to focus more on

FIGHT CLIMATE CHANGE



CHAPTER III

Global Politics

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Perception of Global Powers

Most people around the world have a positive perception of the European Union (+34), the United Nations (+30), and the United States (+22), and a negative perception of Russia (-14). Attitudes towards China are more divided (+5).

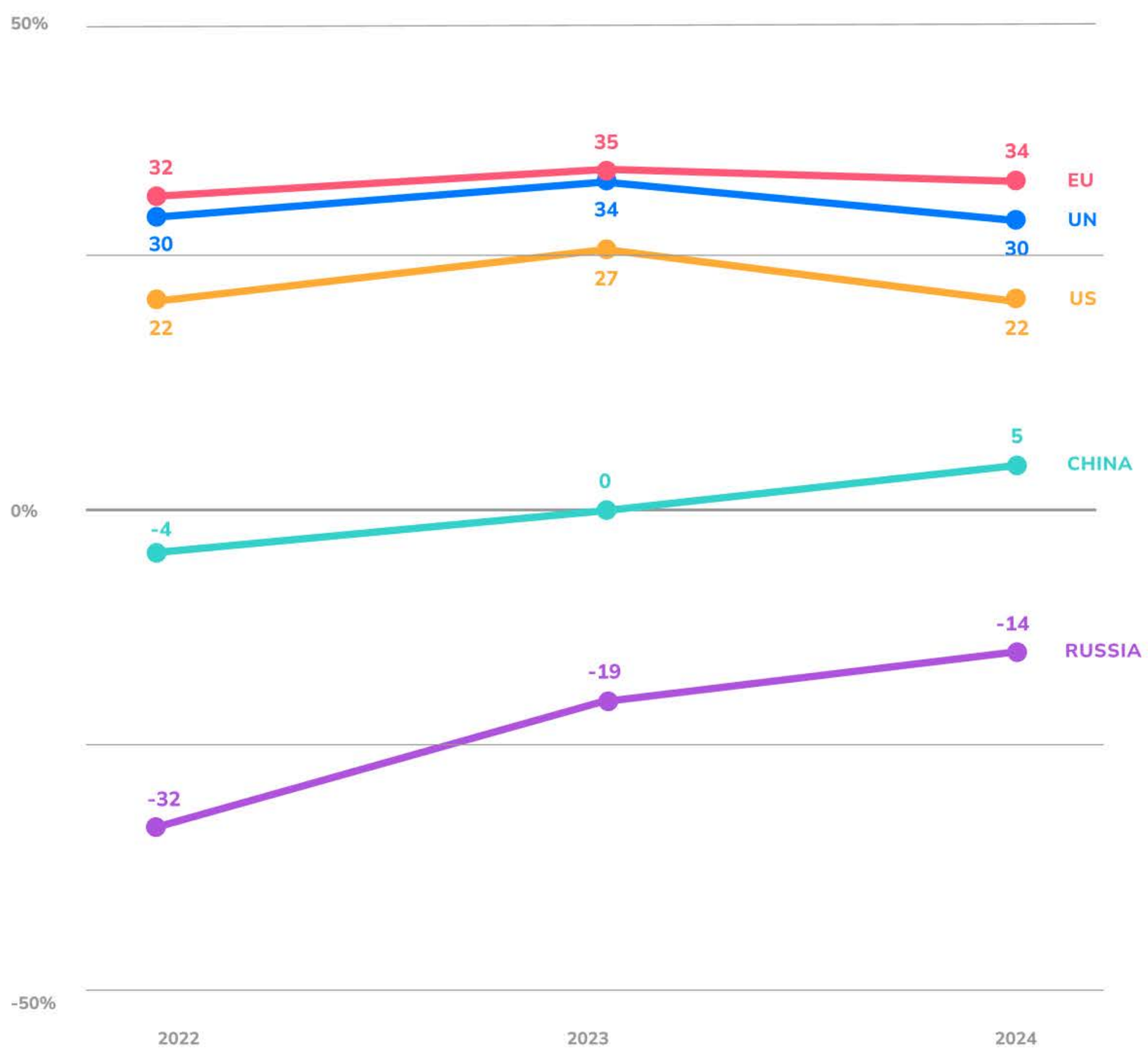
What is your overall perception of the European Union / the United Nations / the United States / China / Russia?

Very positive / Somewhat positive / Neither positive nor negative / Somewhat negative / Very negative / Don't know

**"Positive" includes "very positive" and "somewhat positive".*

Most people have positive views of the EU, the UN, the US and now China

net perception: % say they have a positive perception - % say they have a negative perception



Since an extreme low point in 2022, attitudes towards Russia have shifted in a positive direction. However, they remain overwhelmingly negative two years later.

The past two years have also seen a steady shift towards more positive views of China. Whereas in 2022, more people across the 53 countries surveyed said that they had a negative view of China than a positive view (-4), by 2024 perceptions have reversed: more people now say they have a positive view of China than a negative view (+5).

Both the United States and the UN remain popular around the globe, but have both seen a slight decline in positive perception between 2023 and 2024.

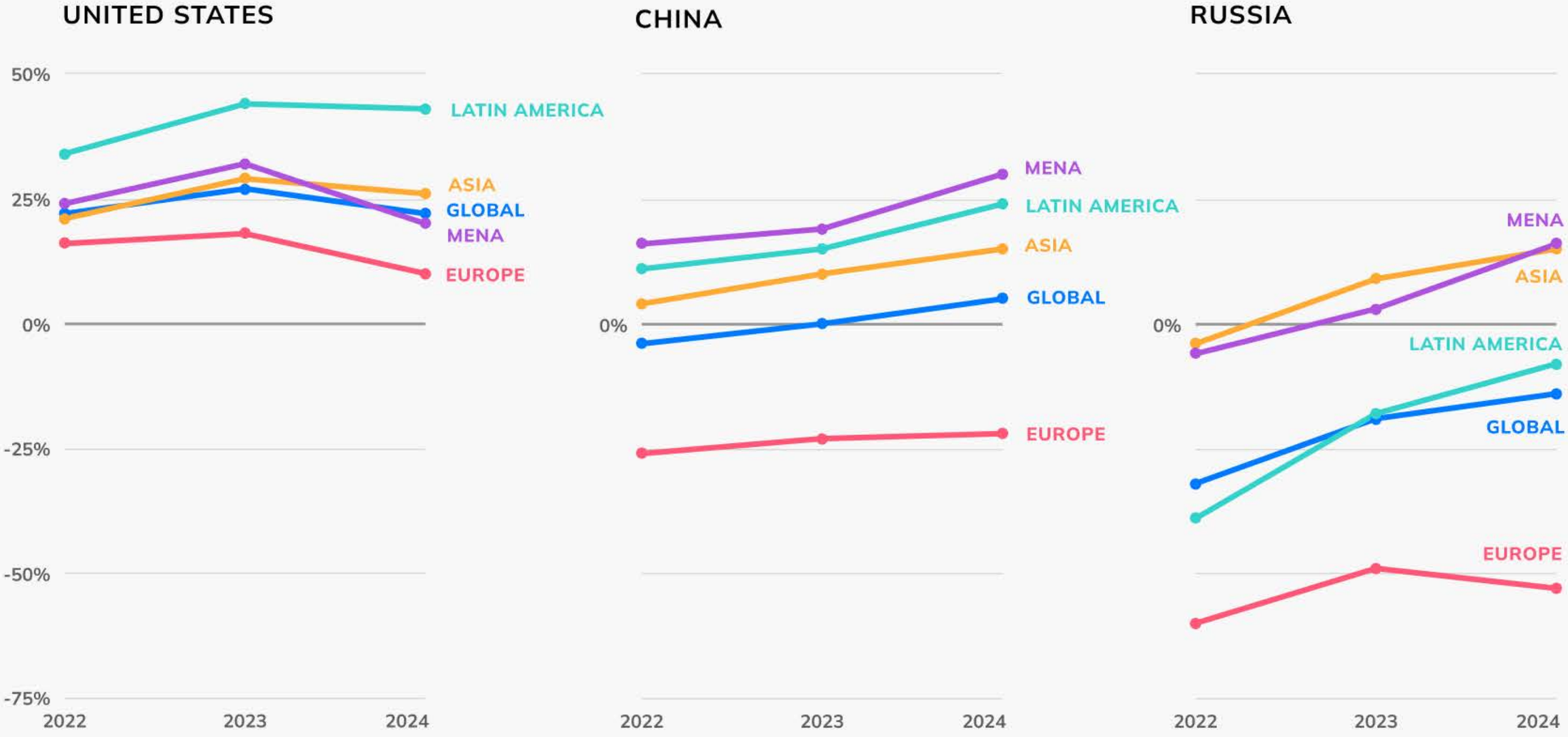
TREND 2022 TO 2024

Perception of Global Powers

US popularity has taken a hit globally in 2024, particularly in MENA countries but also in Europe. At the same time, attitudes towards China and Russia have become more positive all around the world outside of Europe and the US. While the United States remains more positively viewed globally, Russia and China are now seen as positively as the United States in most MENA and Asian countries surveyed.

US popularity takes a hit in 2024, while perceptions of Russia and China improve outside of Europe

net perception of _____



What is your overall perception of the European Union / the United Nations / the United States / China / Russia?

Very positive / Somewhat positive / Neither positive nor negative / Somewhat negative / Very negative / Don't know

**"Positive" includes "very positive" and "somewhat positive".*

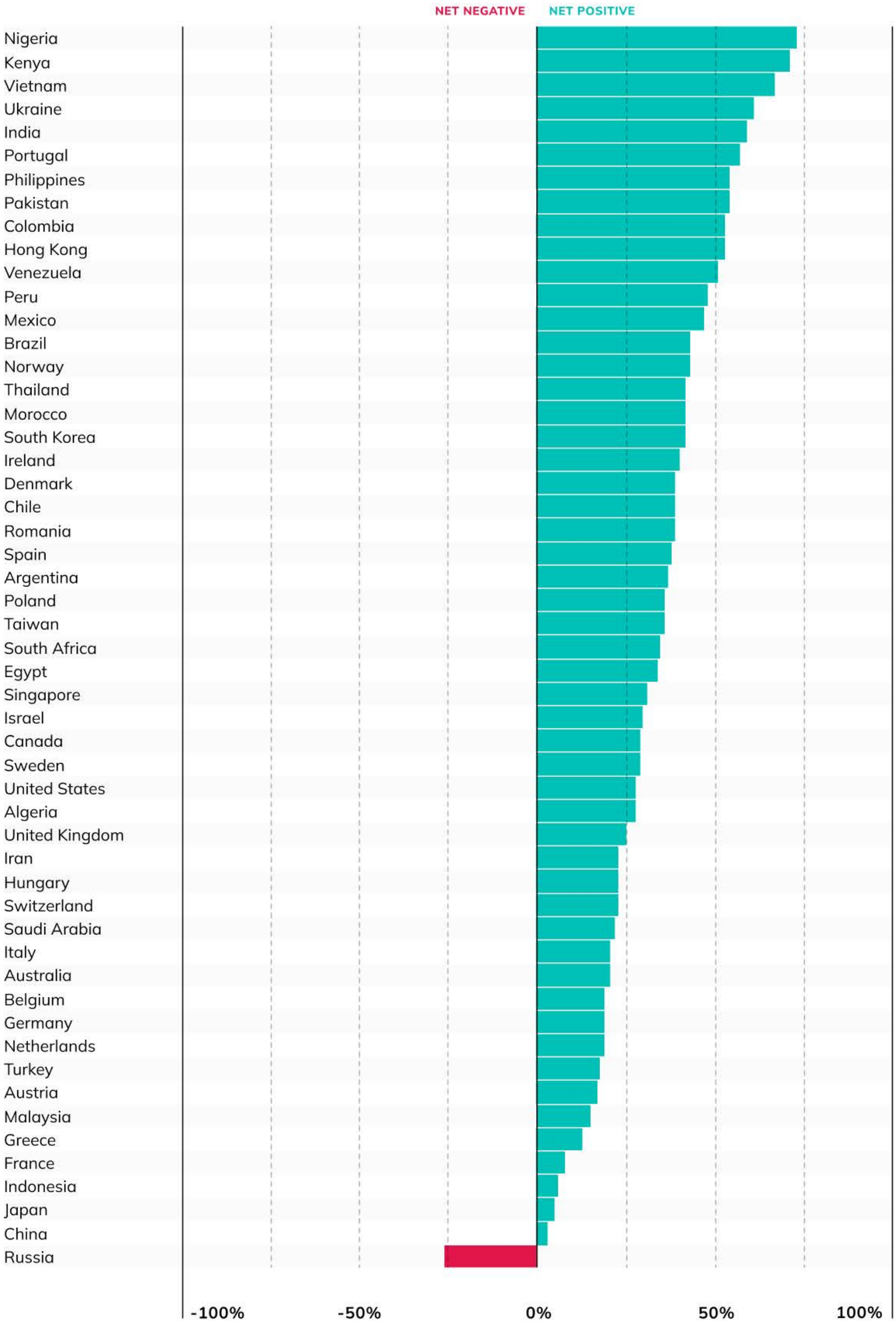
net perception: % say they have a positive perception - % say they have a negative perception

Perception of the European Union

The European Union is viewed positively around the world (+34), with more people saying they have a positive perception of the EU than a negative perception in almost all countries: 52 out of the 53 countries surveyed. The one exception is Russia.

The EU is viewed positively by countries all around the world - except Russia

net perception of the EU: % positive - % negative





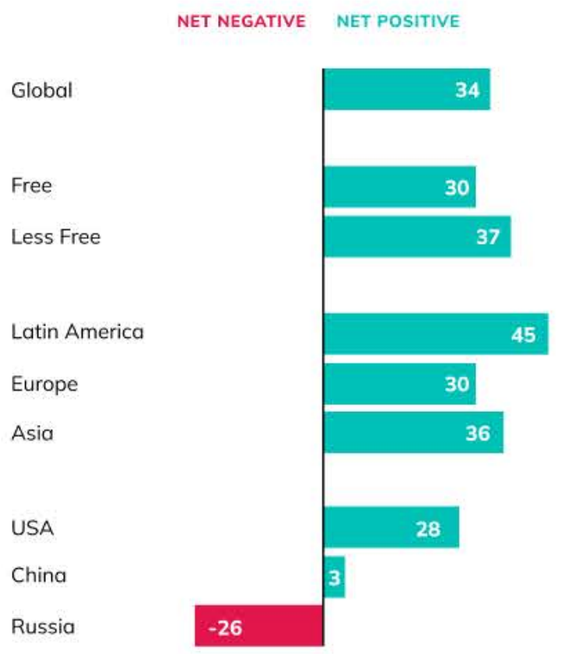
Ukrainians
have the most positive opinion of the EU in Europe



Regional Results

Within the EU, Greece and Austria have the most divided opinions.

Only one county has a net negative opinion of the EU: Russia.



What is your overall perception of the European Union?
Very positive / Somewhat positive / Neither positive nor negative / Somewhat negative / Very negative / Don't know

**"Positive" includes "very positive" and "somewhat positive".*

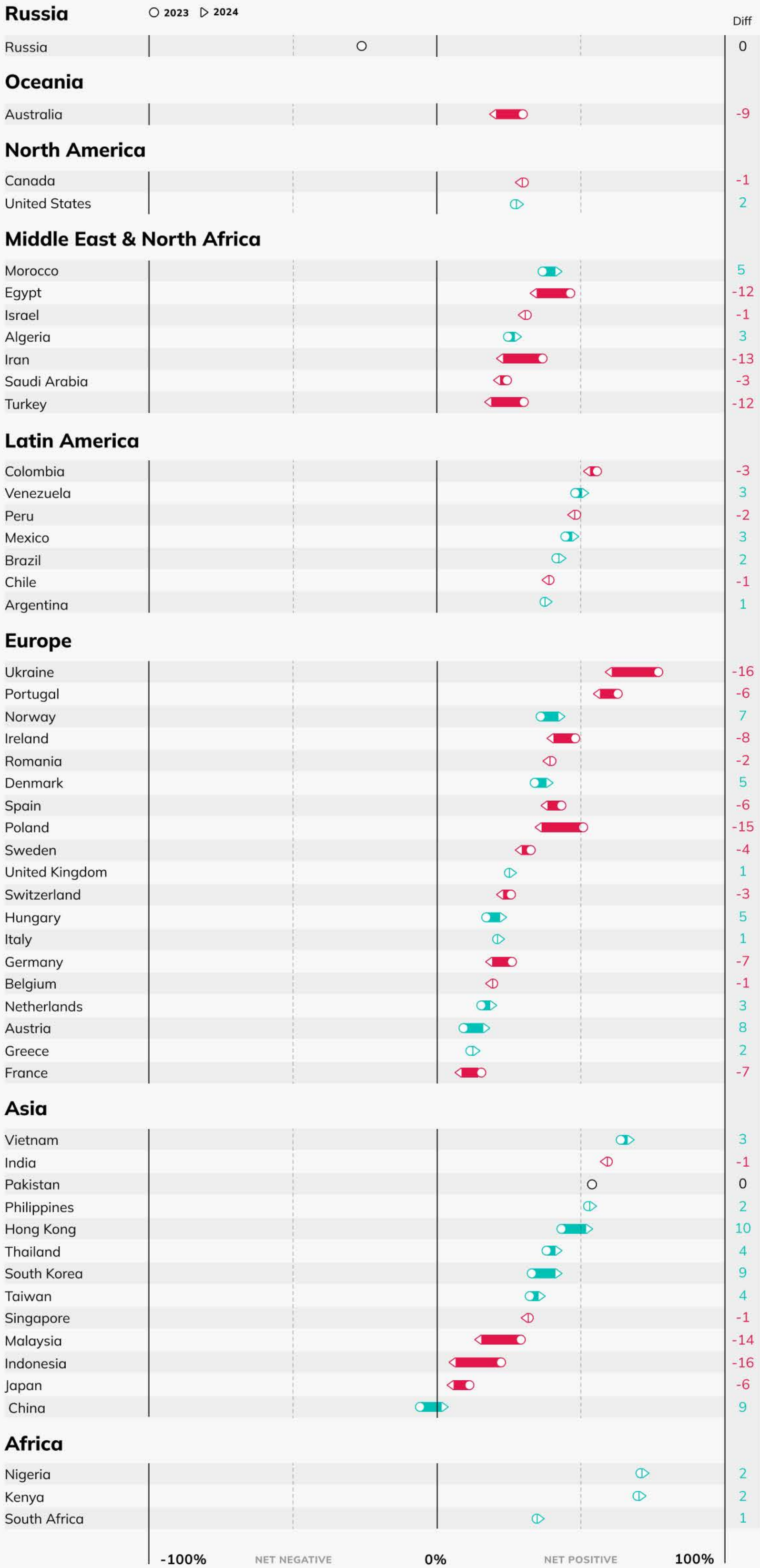
TREND 2023 VS 2024

Perception of the European Union

Attitudes towards the EU have become more negative in a handful of countries since 2023, particularly in many muslim-majority countries (Egypt, Iran, Turkey, Malaysia and Indonesia), but also Poland and Ukraine.

What is your overall perception of the European Union?
Very positive / Somewhat positive / Neither positive nor negative / Somewhat negative / Very negative / Don't know

**"Positive" includes "very positive" and "somewhat positive".*



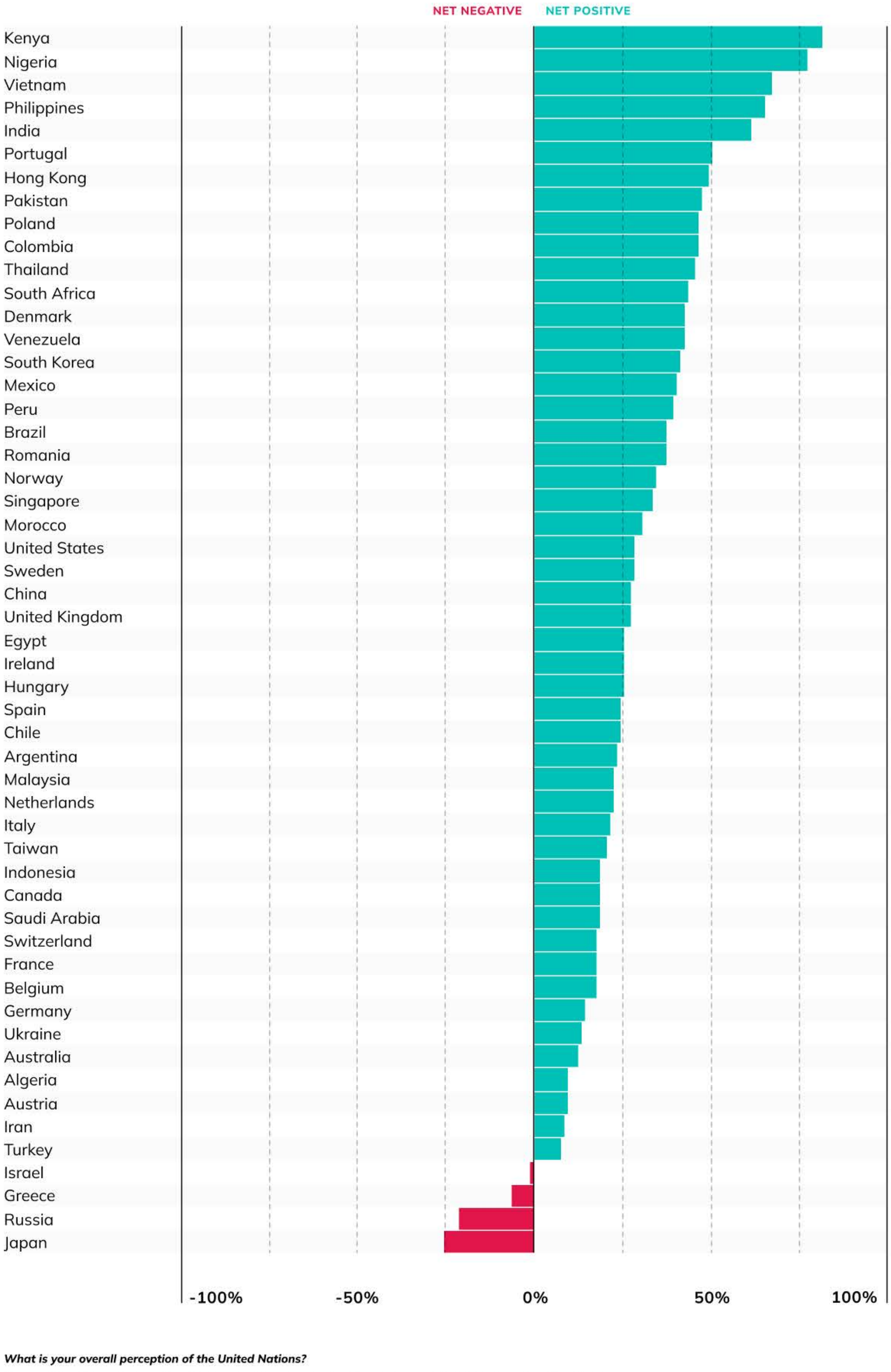
Latana

Perception of the United Nations

Similarly to the European Union, the United Nations is viewed positively around the world (+30), with more people saying they have a positive perception of the UN than a negative perception in almost all countries: 49 out of the 53 countries surveyed.

The UN is viewed positively by almost all countries around the world

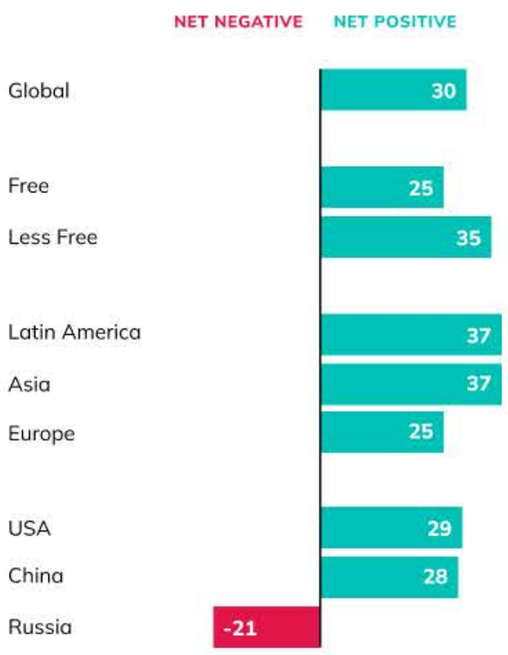
net perception of the UN: % positive - % negative





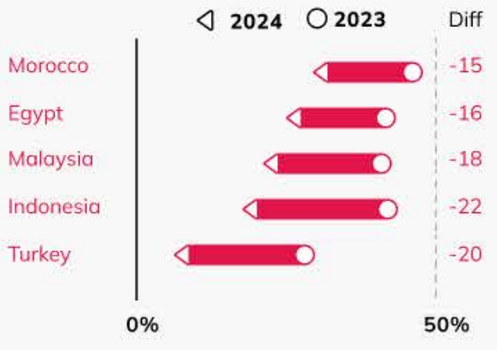
Regional Results

Four countries have net negative opinions of the UN: Israel, Greece, Japan, and Russia.



TREND 2023 VS 2024

The UN's popularity took a significant negative turn in many muslim-majority countries from 2023 to 2024.



What is your overall perception of the United Nations?

Very positive / Somewhat positive / Neither positive nor negative / Somewhat negative / Very negative / Don't know

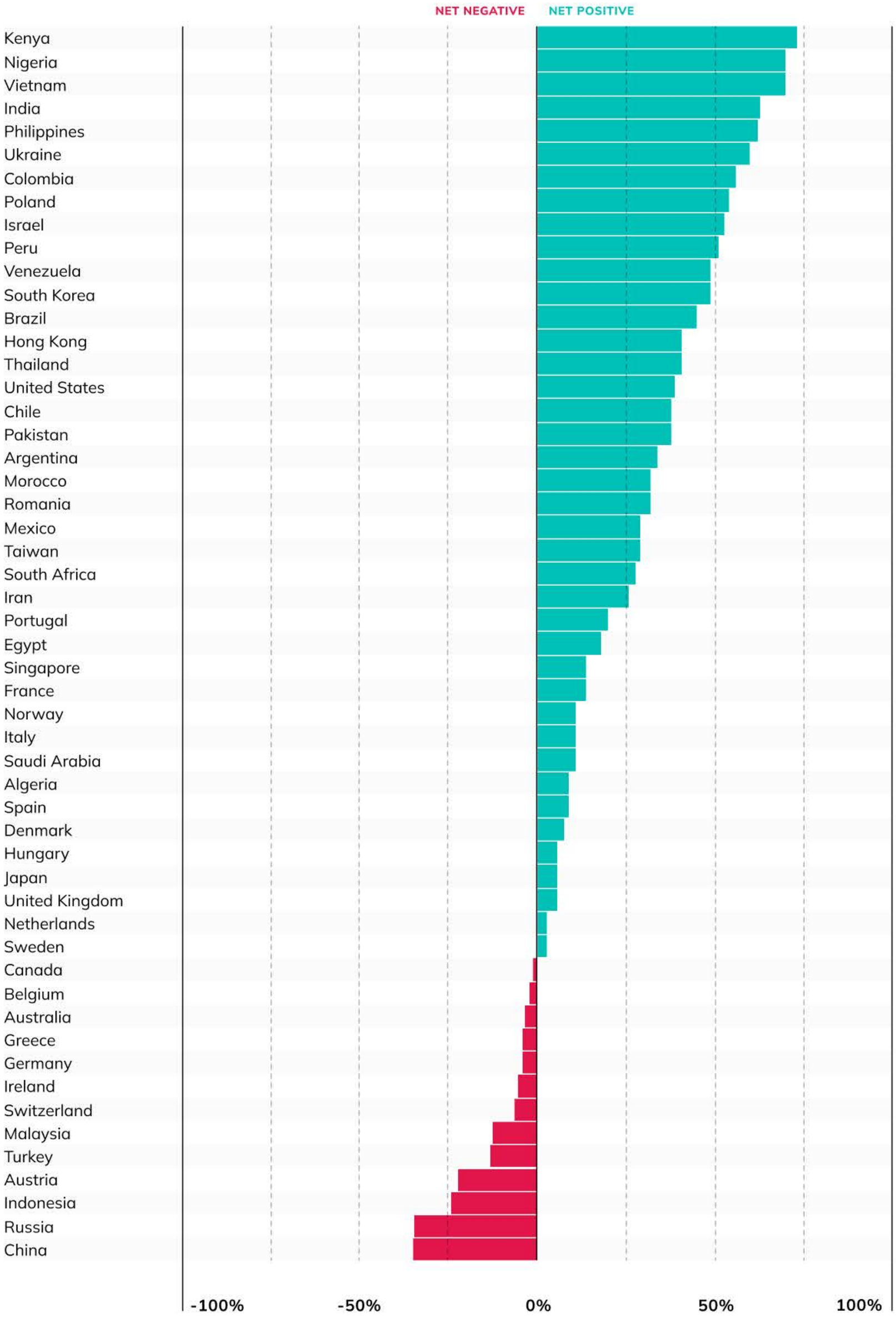
**"Positive" includes "very positive" and "somewhat positive".*

Perception of the United States

The United States is viewed positively around world (+22), with more people saying they have a positive perception of the US than a negative perception in most countries: 40 out of the 53 countries surveyed.

The United States is viewed positively in most countries around the world

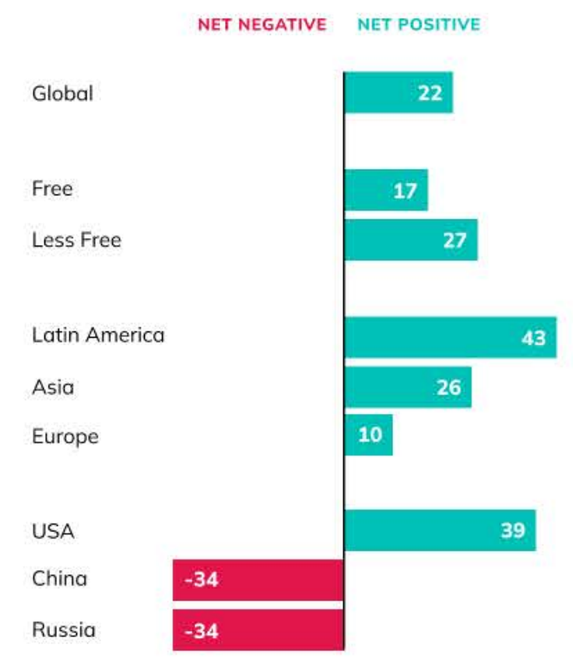
net perception of the US: % positive - % negative





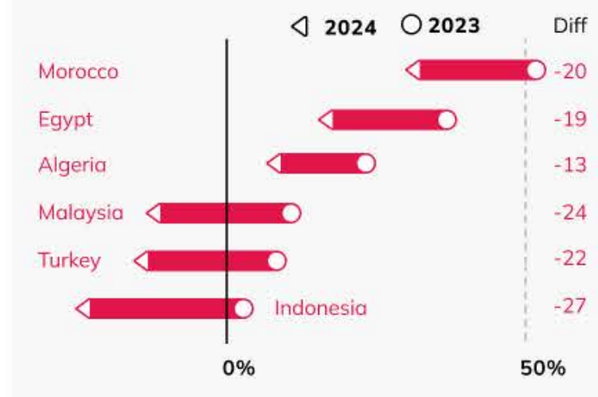
Regional Results

Europeans are more divided about their opinion of the US than people in the rest of the world.



TREND 2023 VS 2024

The US's popularity took a significant negative turn in many muslim-majority countries from 2023 to 2024.



What is your overall perception of the United States?

Very positive / Somewhat positive / Neither positive nor negative / Somewhat negative / Very negative / Don't know

**"Positive" includes "very positive" and "somewhat positive".*

TREND 2023 VS 2024

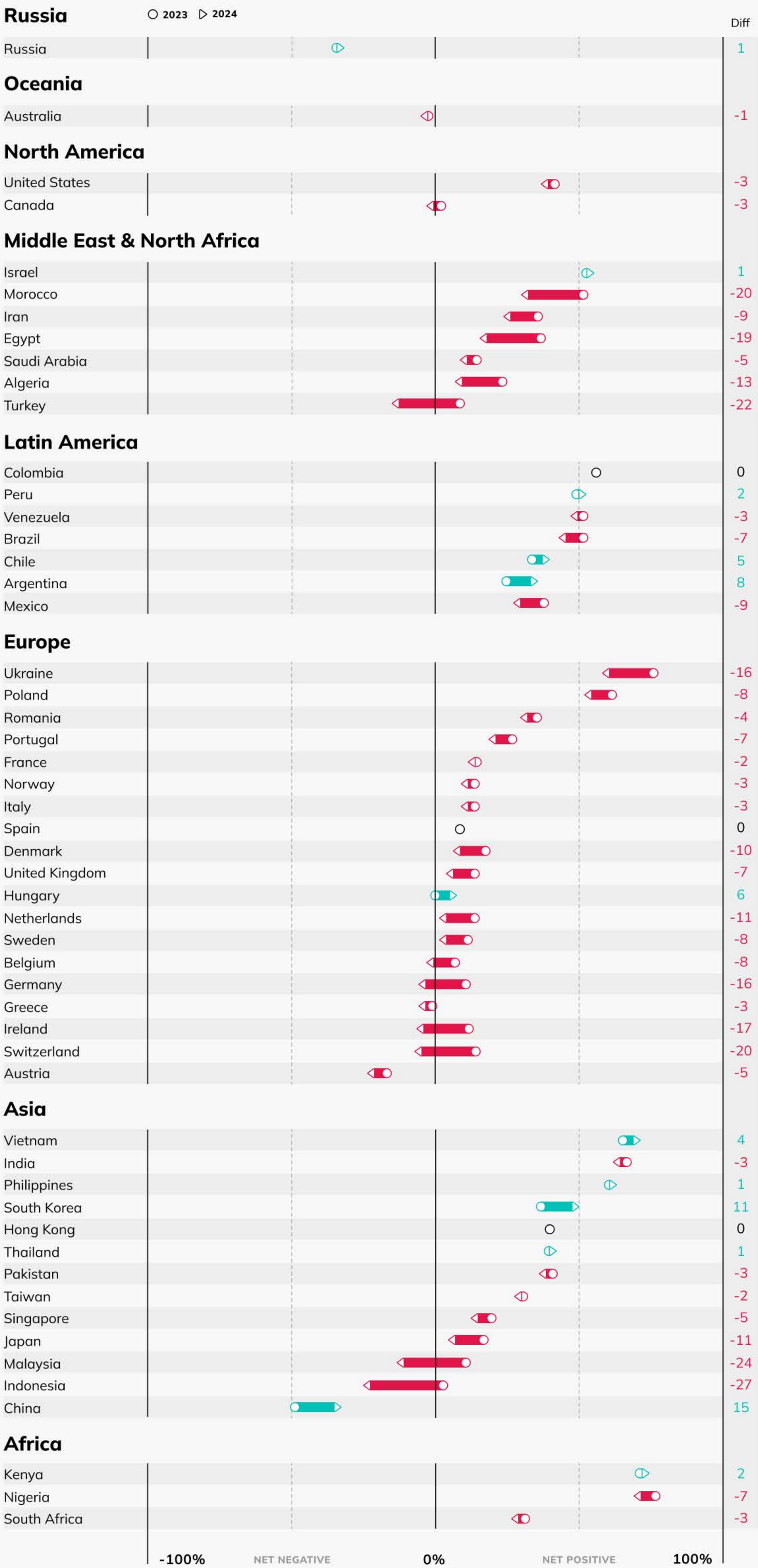
Perception of the United States

Positive attitudes towards the United States have decreased in most countries around the world since the spring of 2023.

This negative turn is particularly significant in muslim-majority countries such as Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, Indonesia and Malaysia, and also several Western European countries - Germany, Ireland and Switzerland - where attitudes of the US are now net negative.

What is your overall perception of the United States?
Very positive / Somewhat positive / Neither positive nor negative / Somewhat negative / Very negative / Don't know

**"Positive" includes "very positive" and "somewhat positive".*



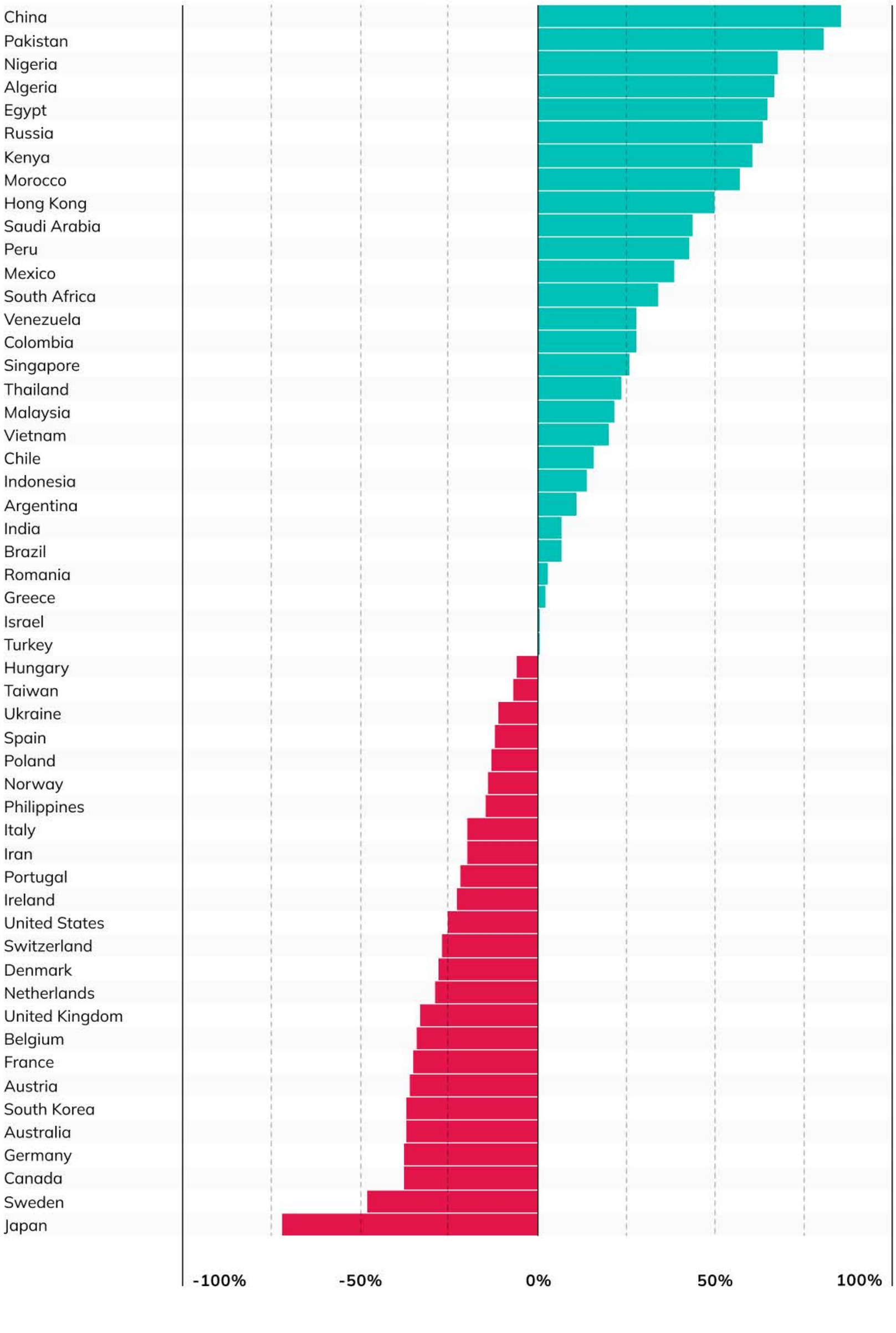
Latana

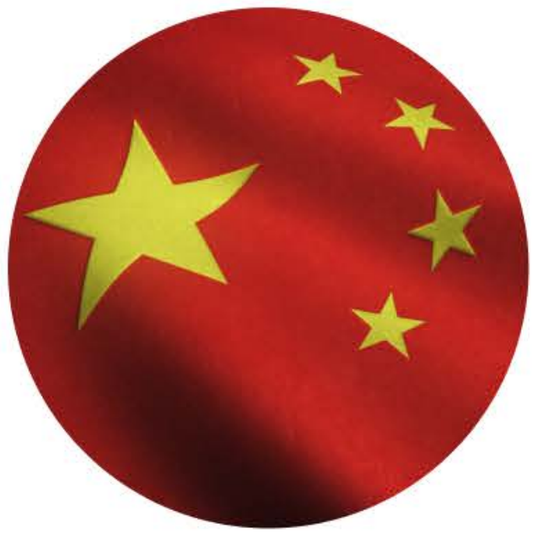
Perception of China

Views towards China divide the world: western democracies, particularly the United States, European countries, Australia, Japan and South Korea have negative views of China, while the rest of the world has more positive views.

The world is divided in its views toward China

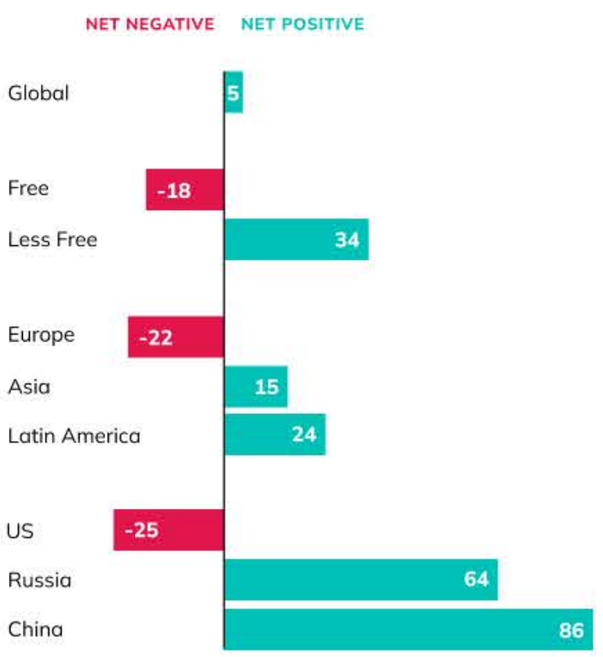
net perception of China: % positive - % negative





Regional Results

Attitudes towards China are much more negative in democratic countries labeled as “free” by Freedom House, than in less democratic countries labeled as “less free”.



What is your overall perception of China?

Very positive / Somewhat positive / Neither positive nor negative / Somewhat negative / Very negative / Don't know

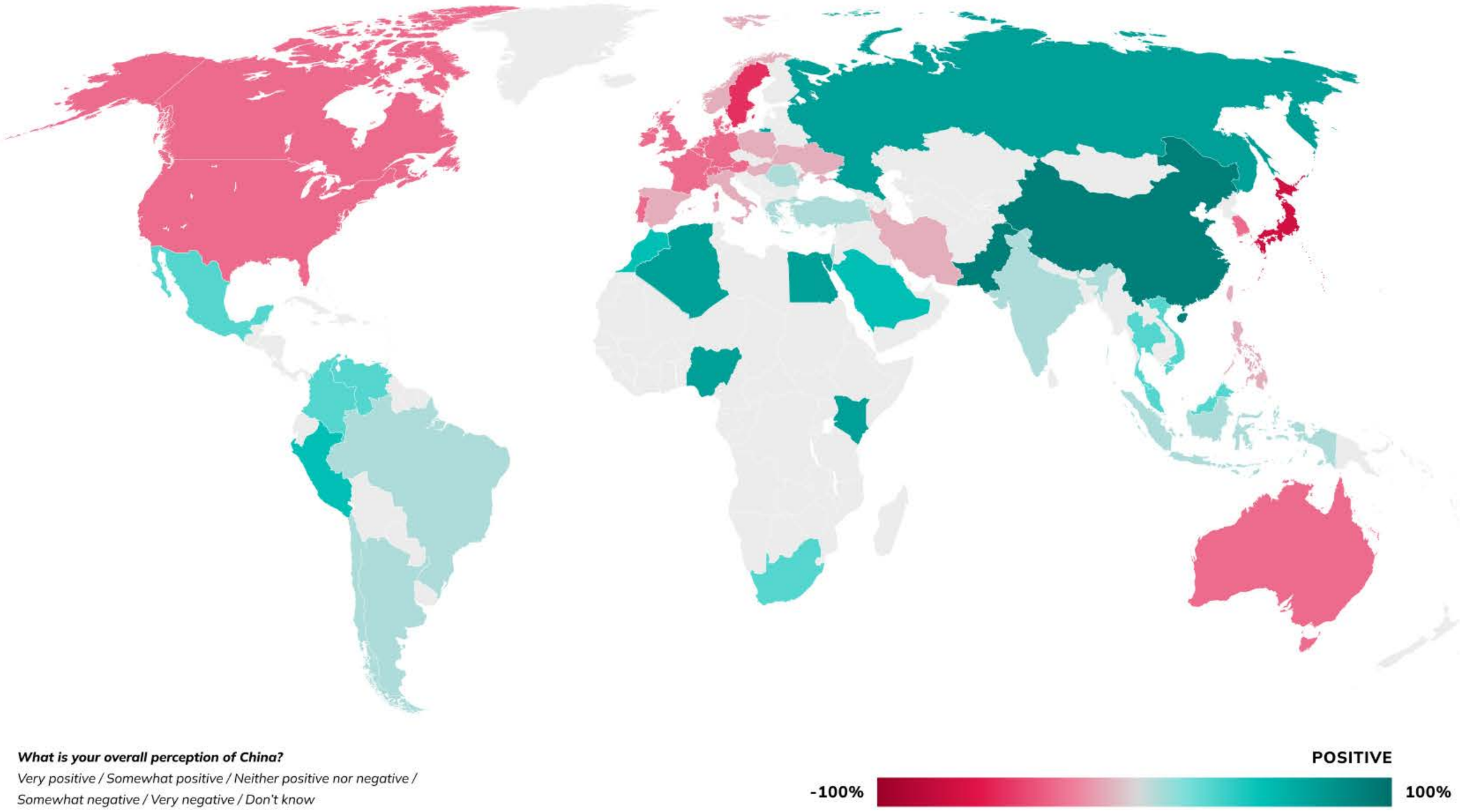
**"Positive" includes "very positive" and "somewhat positive".*

Perception of China

People around the world are divided about their views towards China. Perceptions of China are much more negative in Europe and the United States than in the rest of the world, where attitudes are more positive. Attitudes towards China reveal a stark divide between the Global North and the Global South.

The world is divided in its view towards China

net perception of China: % positive - % negative



What is your overall perception of China?
Very positive / Somewhat positive / Neither positive nor negative / Somewhat negative / Very negative / Don't know

TREND 2023 VS 2024

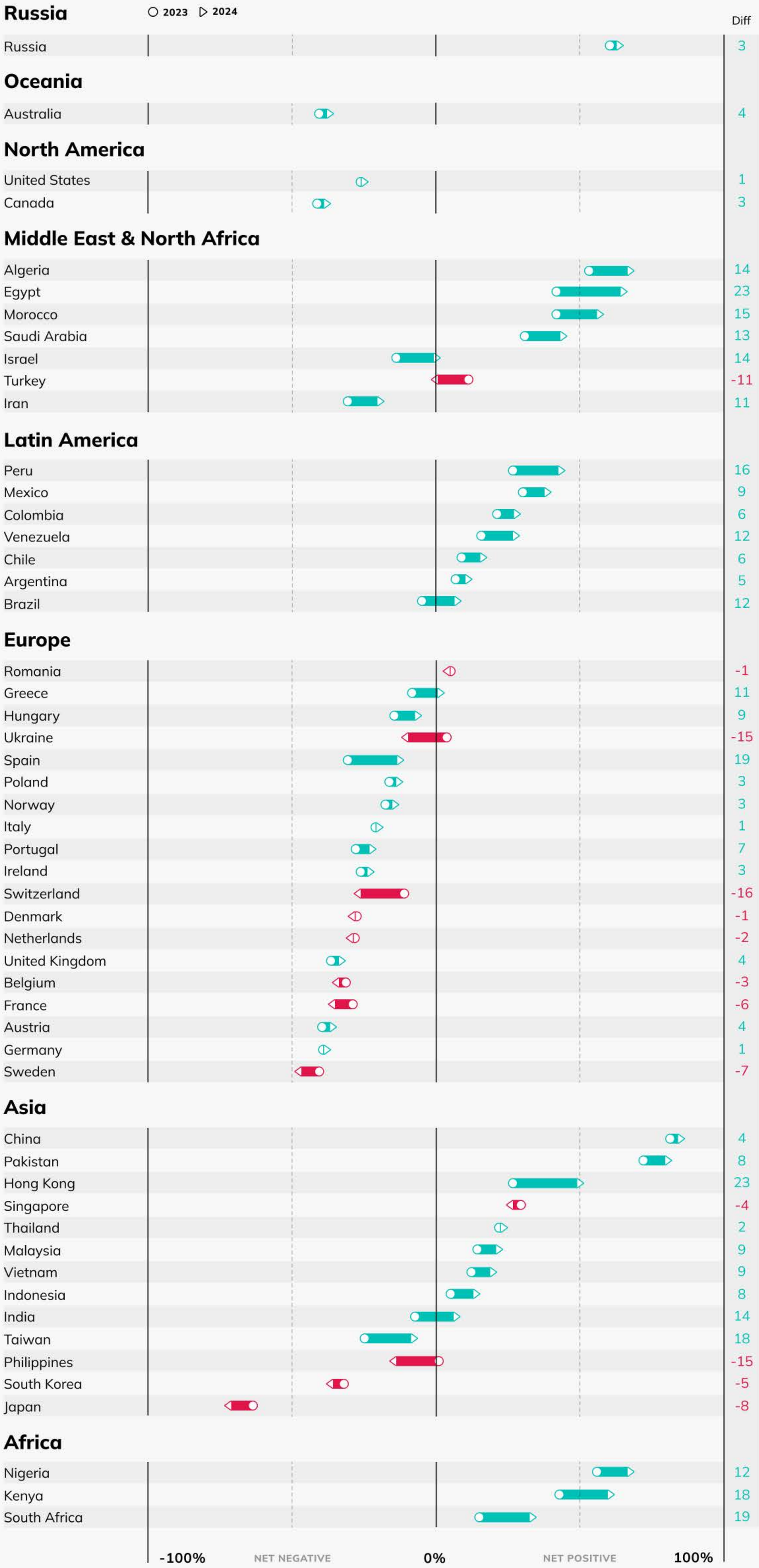
Perception of China

Perceptions of China have taken a positive turn from 2023 to 2024 around the world, particularly in the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Asia.

The most positive changes are in Egypt (+23), Hong Kong (+23), South Africa (+19), Kenya (+18) and Taiwan (+18), while the most negative changes are in Switzerland (-16), Ukraine (-15) and the Philippines (-15).

What is your overall perception of China?
Very positive / Somewhat positive / Neither positive nor negative / Somewhat negative / Very negative / Don't know

**"Positive" includes "very positive" and "somewhat positive".*



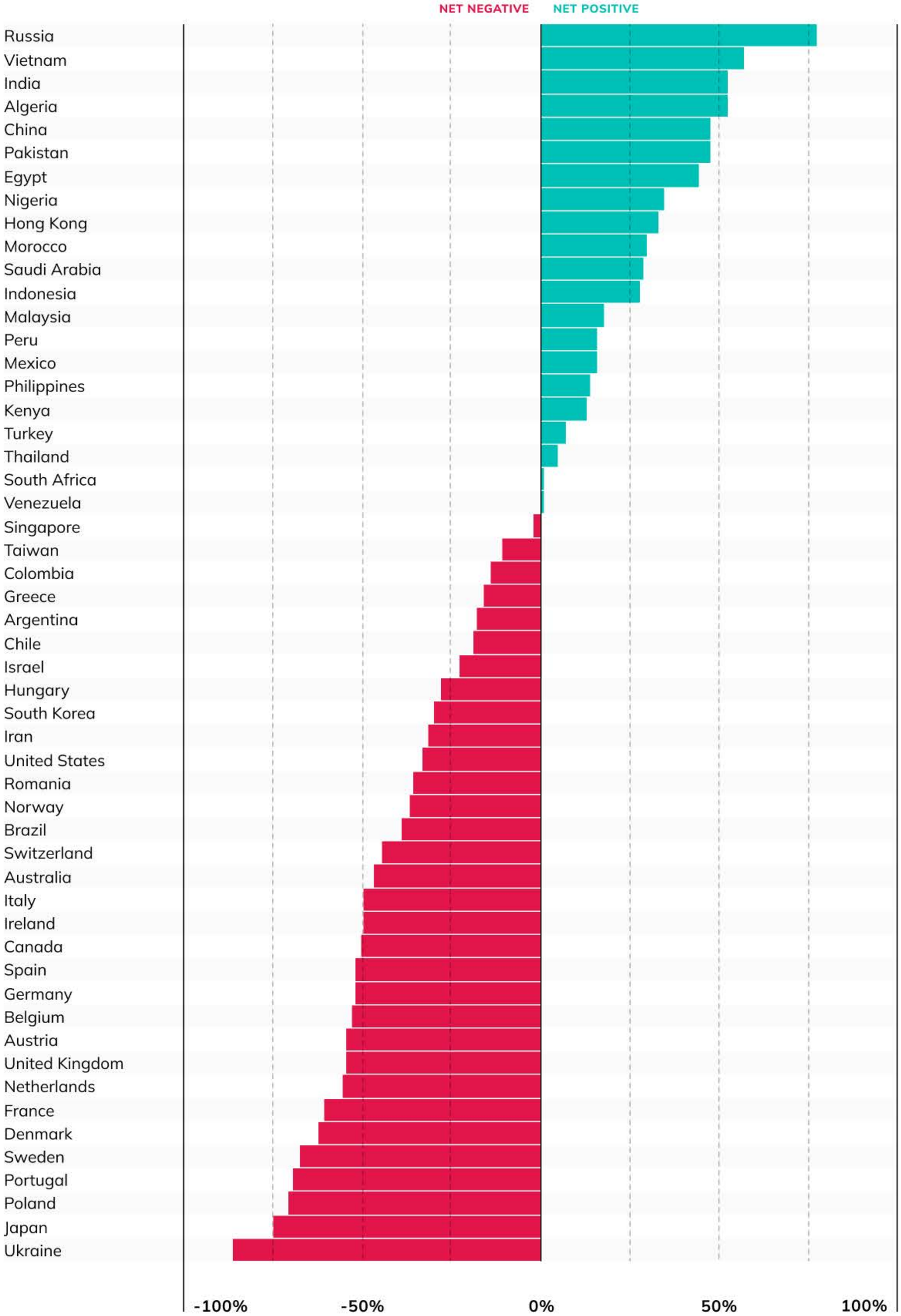
Latana

Perception of Russia

Most countries have negative views of Russia. The only countries with a positive perception of Russia are in Asia or the Middle East, led by Vietnam, India, Algeria and China. Collectively, however, the countries with a positive view of Russia represent a majority of the world's population.

Russia is viewed negatively in most countries

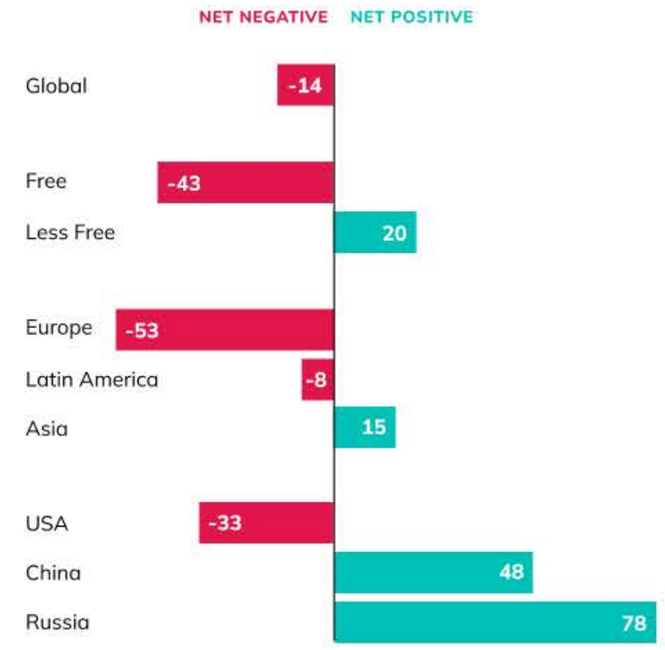
net perception of Russia: % positive - % negative





Regional Results

People in western democracies, particularly in Europe and America, have the most negative perceptions of Russia.



What is your overall perception of Russia?

Very positive / Somewhat positive / Neither positive nor negative / Somewhat negative / Very negative / Don't know

**"Positive" includes "very positive" and "somewhat positive".*

TREND 2023 VS 2024

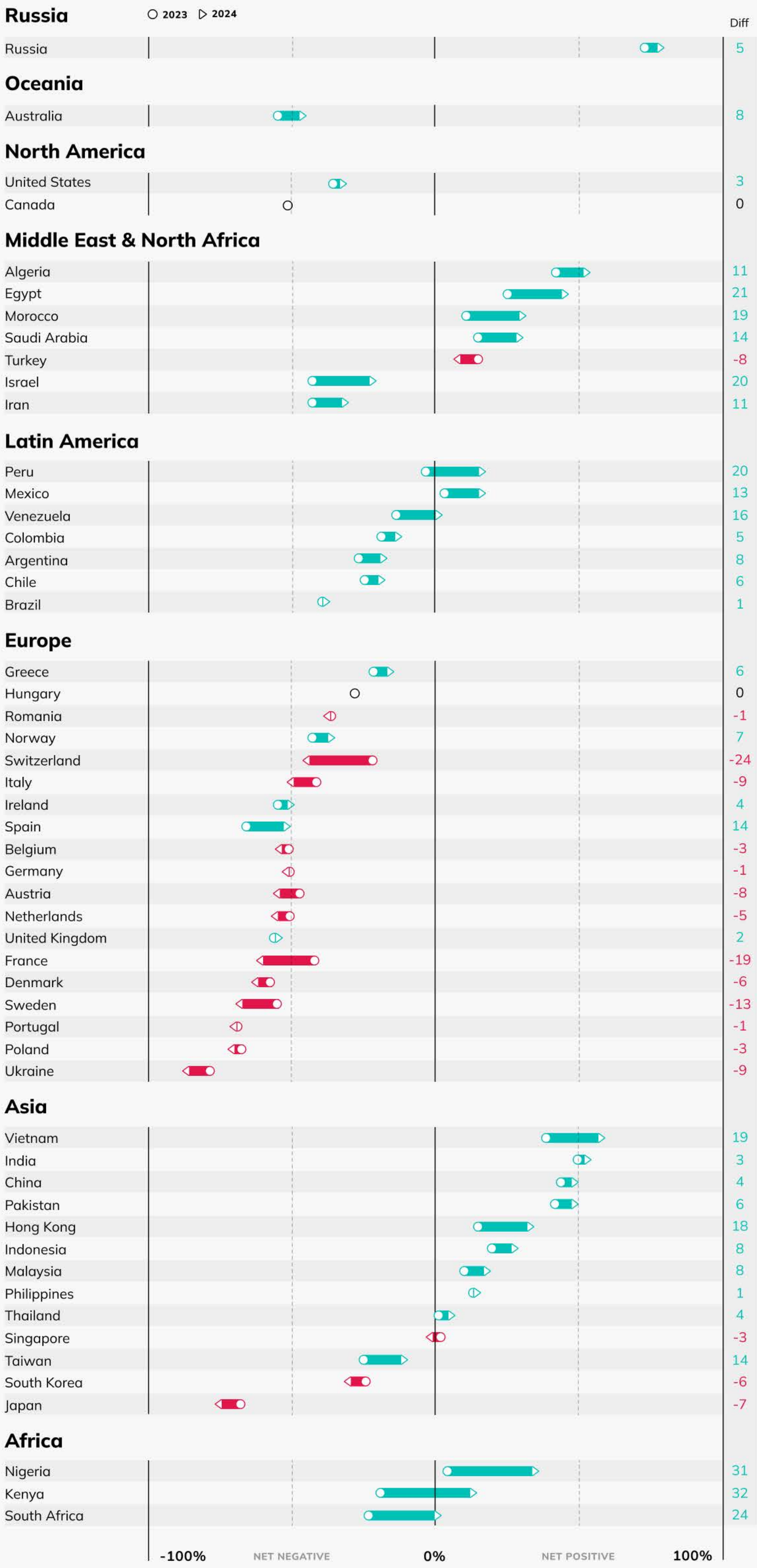
Perception of Russia

Most countries in 2024 still have a negative view of Russia. Yet these attitudes towards Russia are increasingly dividing the Global North from the Global South.

While most countries outside of Europe and North America have seen a significant increase in positive attitudes towards Russia since 2023, European attitudes have become increasingly negative.

What is your overall perception of Russia?
Very positive / Somewhat positive / Neither positive nor negative / Somewhat negative / Very negative / Don't know

**"Positive" includes "very positive" and "somewhat positive".*



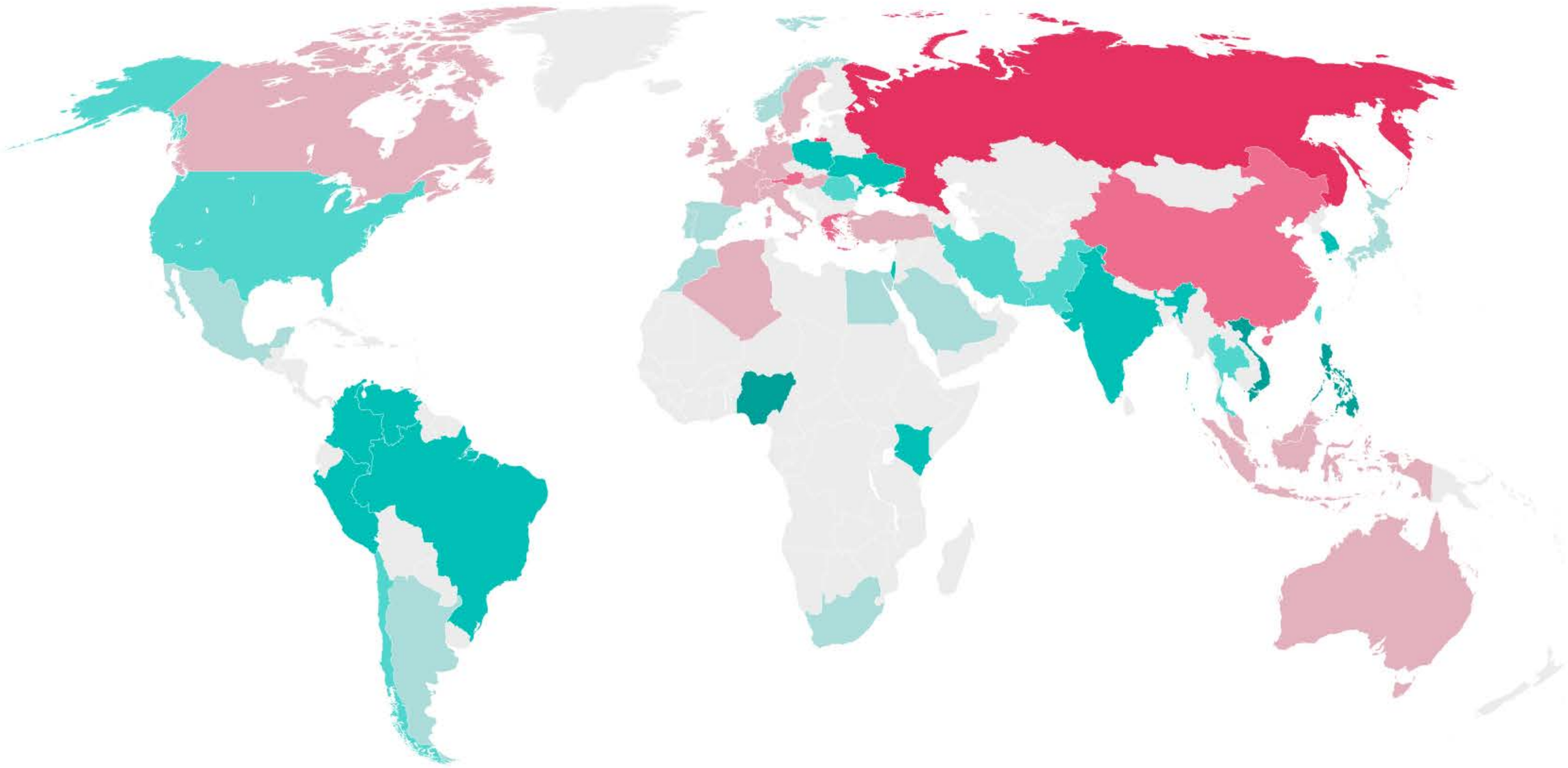
Latana

US Impact on Democracy

Across the 53 countries surveyed, an average of 49% of people say that the United States has a positive impact on democracy around the world, while 36% say it's negative.

World is split about the US's impact on democracy worldwide

net opinion of the US's influence on democracy worldwide*



Overall, do you think the United States has a positive or negative impact on democracy around the world?
Very positive / Somewhat positive / Somewhat negative / Very negative / No impact / Don't know
**Net opinion is calculated as % positive - % negative.*



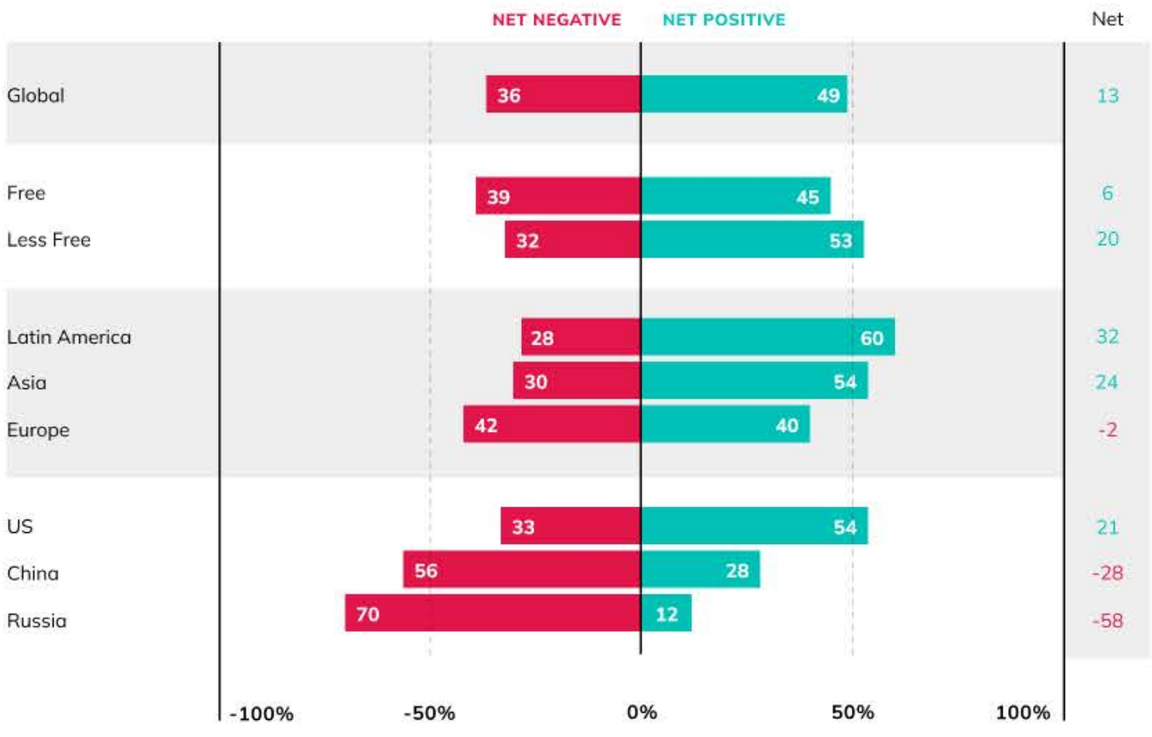
KEY FINDINGS

There are strong regional divides in perceptions of the US

On one hand, many developing countries, particularly in Latin America and Eastern Europe, have very positive assessments of the US's impact.

On the other hand, Russia, China, and Greece have the most negative perceptions.

And lastly, in most Western European countries, as well as in Canada and Australia, opinion is very evenly divided.



TREND 2020-2024

US Impact on Democracy

Over the past four years, from 2020 to 2024, perceptions of the US's global influence became more positive around the world - peaking in 2022 or 2023 - and then declined sharply in 2024.

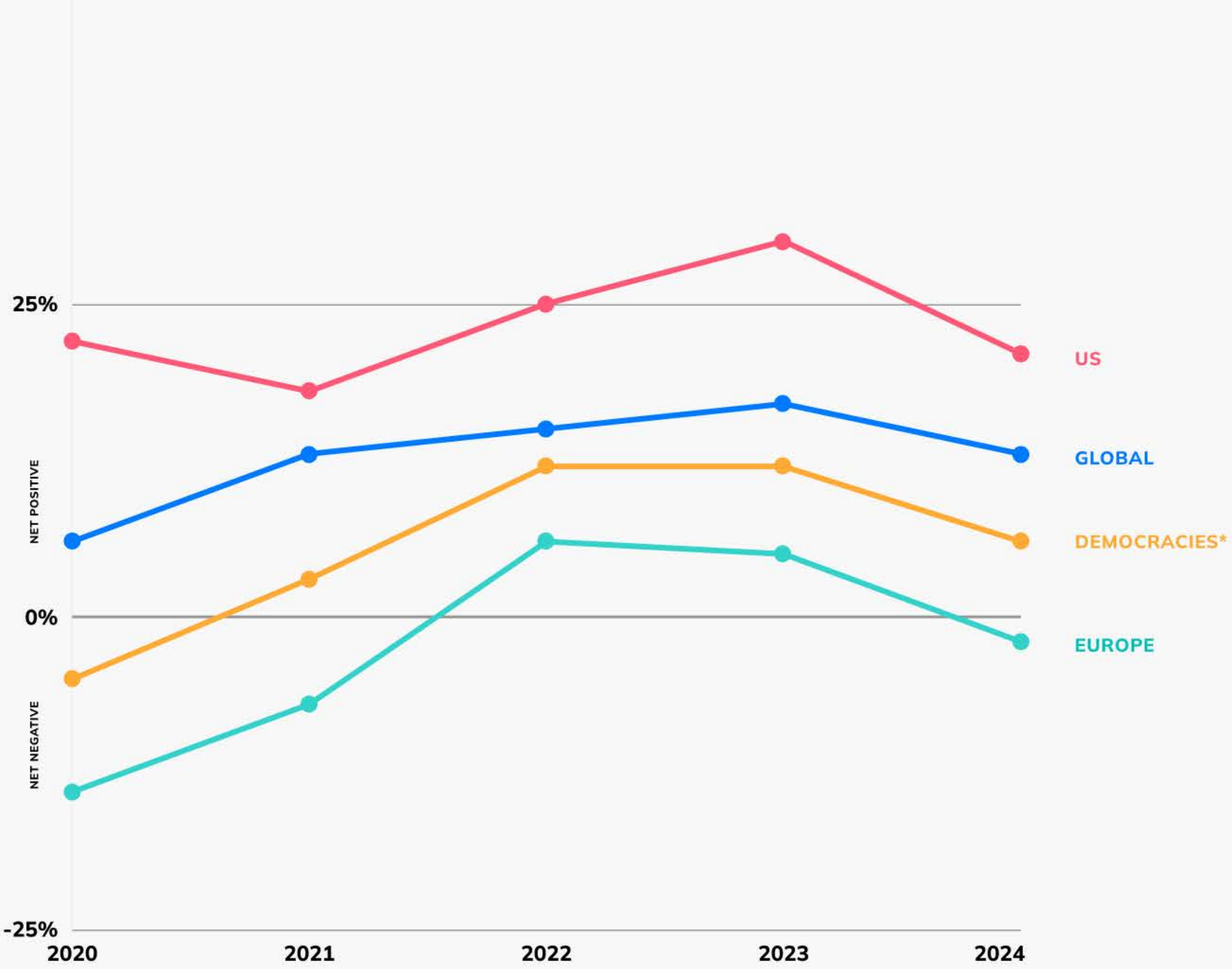
Overall, do you think the United States has a positive or negative impact on democracy around the world?

Very positive / Somewhat positive / Somewhat negative / Very negative / No impact / Don't know

**Democracies include countries rated as "Free" by Freedom house. Countries rated as "Partly Free" and "Not Free" are excluded.*

Perception of US influence on global democracy rises and falls from 2020 to 2024

Net opinion of the US's impact on democracy in 2020-2024 (% positive - % negative)

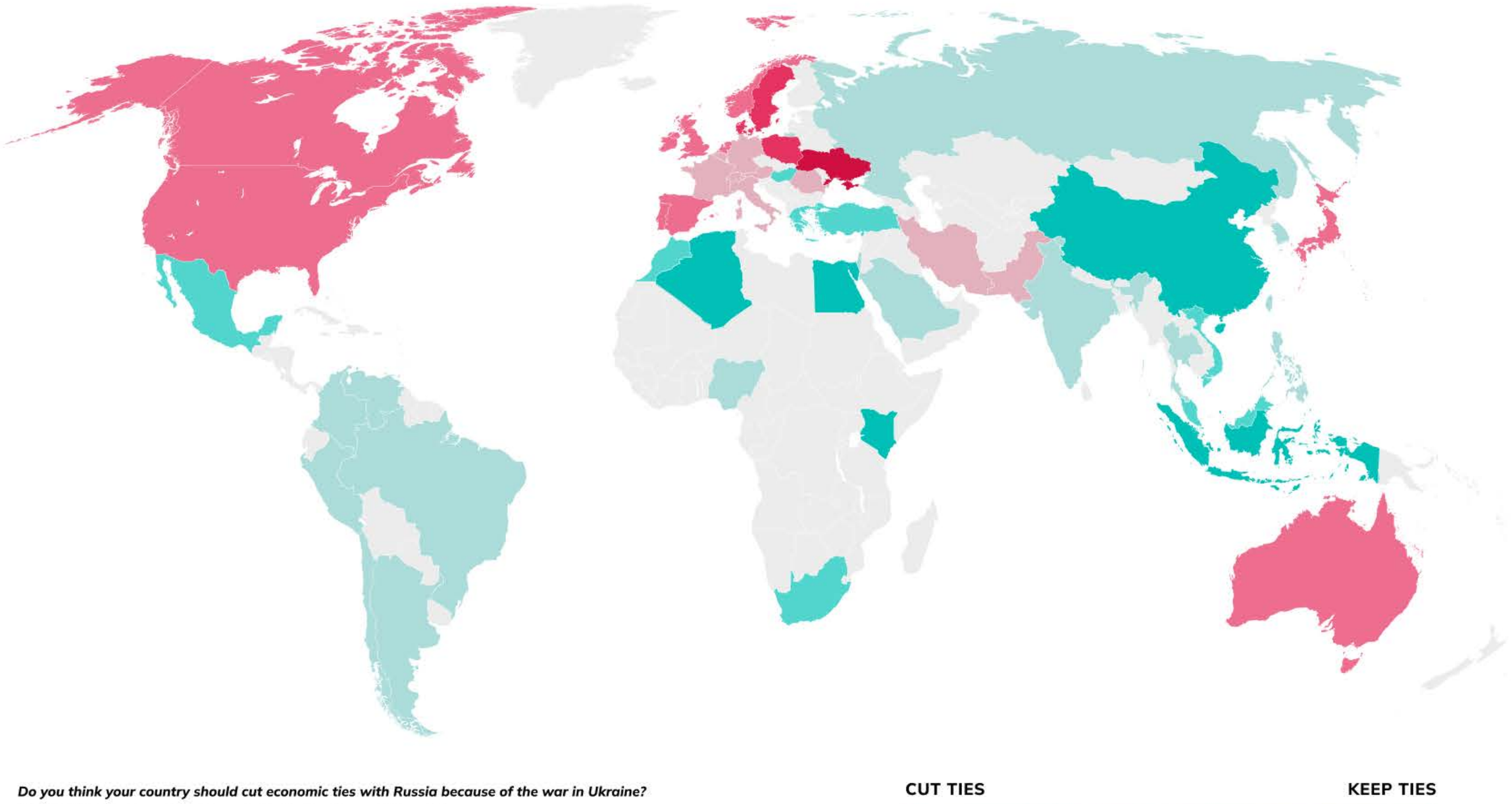


Economic Ties with Russia

When asked if they think their countries should cut economic ties with Russia over its invasion of Ukraine, western democracies are more in favor of cutting ties than keeping ties. The rest of the world however leans towards keeping ties.

Mainly western democracies want to cut economic ties with Russia

net support for keeping economic ties with Russia: % keep ties - % cut ties



Do you think your country should cut economic ties with Russia because of the war in Ukraine?
Yes / No / Don't know [Question excluded in Russian questionnaire]
"Cut ties" = "Yes", "Keep ties = "No".



KEY FINDINGS

Support for cutting ties with Russia divides the West from the rest

Western democracies, particularly Europe and the US, have far more people willing to cut ties with Russia than keep ties with Russia. In contrast, the rest of the world would rather keep ties.

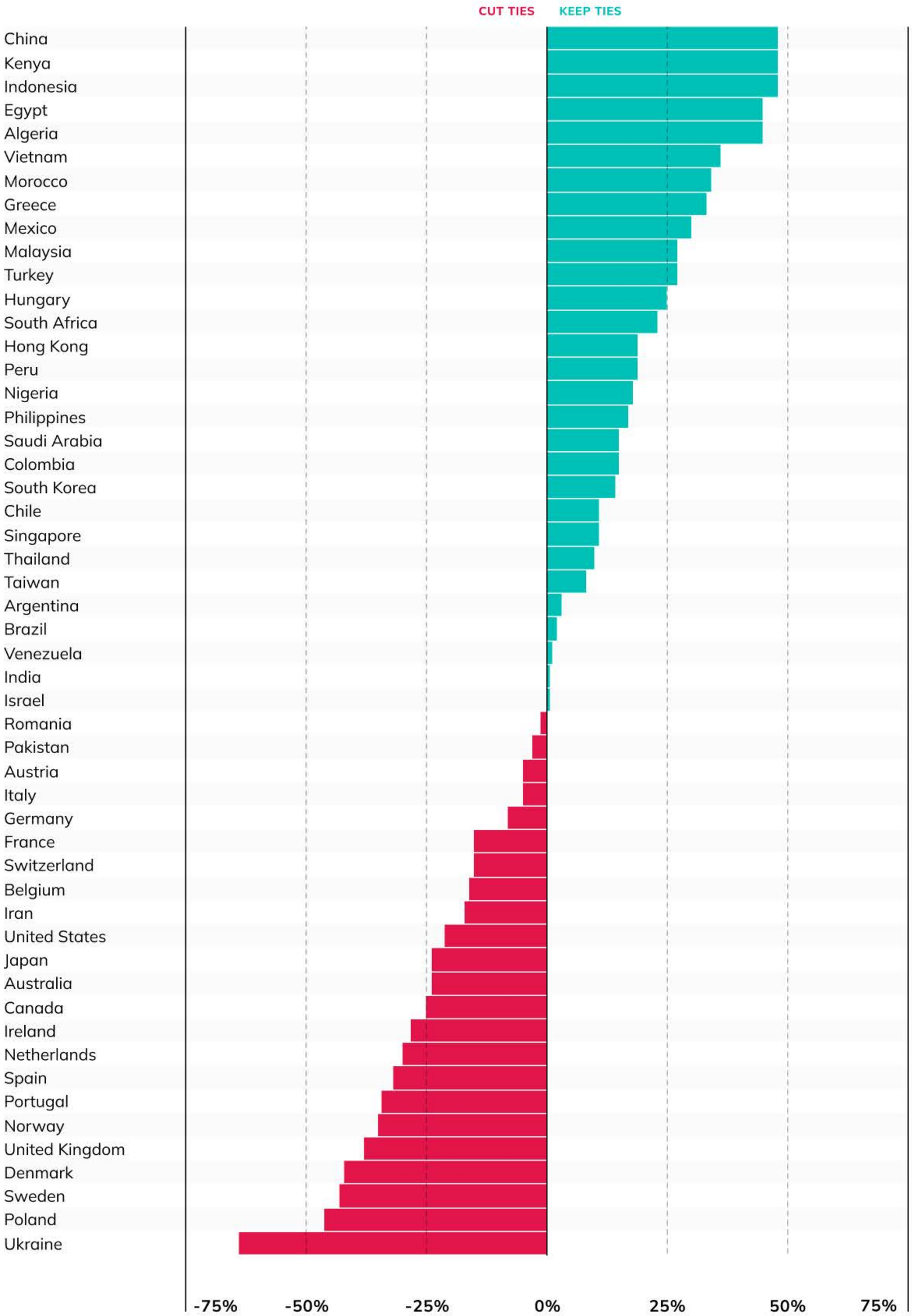


Economic Ties with Russia

When asked if they think their countries should cut economic ties with Russia over its invasion of Ukraine, people in a slight majority of countries surveyed (29 out of 52) are more in favor of keeping ties with Russia.

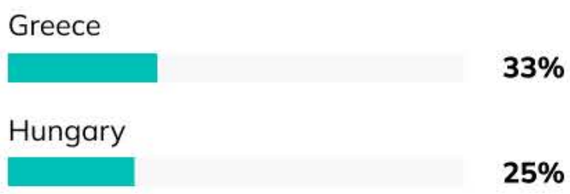
Desire to keep economic ties with Russia increases in the Global South

net support for keeping economic ties with Russia: % keep ties - % cut ties





Greece and Hungary are the only countries in Europe where more people prefer to keep ties with Russia



Do you think your country should cut economic ties with Russia because of the war in Ukraine?
Yes / No / Don't know [Question excluded in Russian questionnaire]

"Cut ties" = "Yes", "Keep ties = "No".

TREND 2023 VS 2024

Economic Ties with Russia

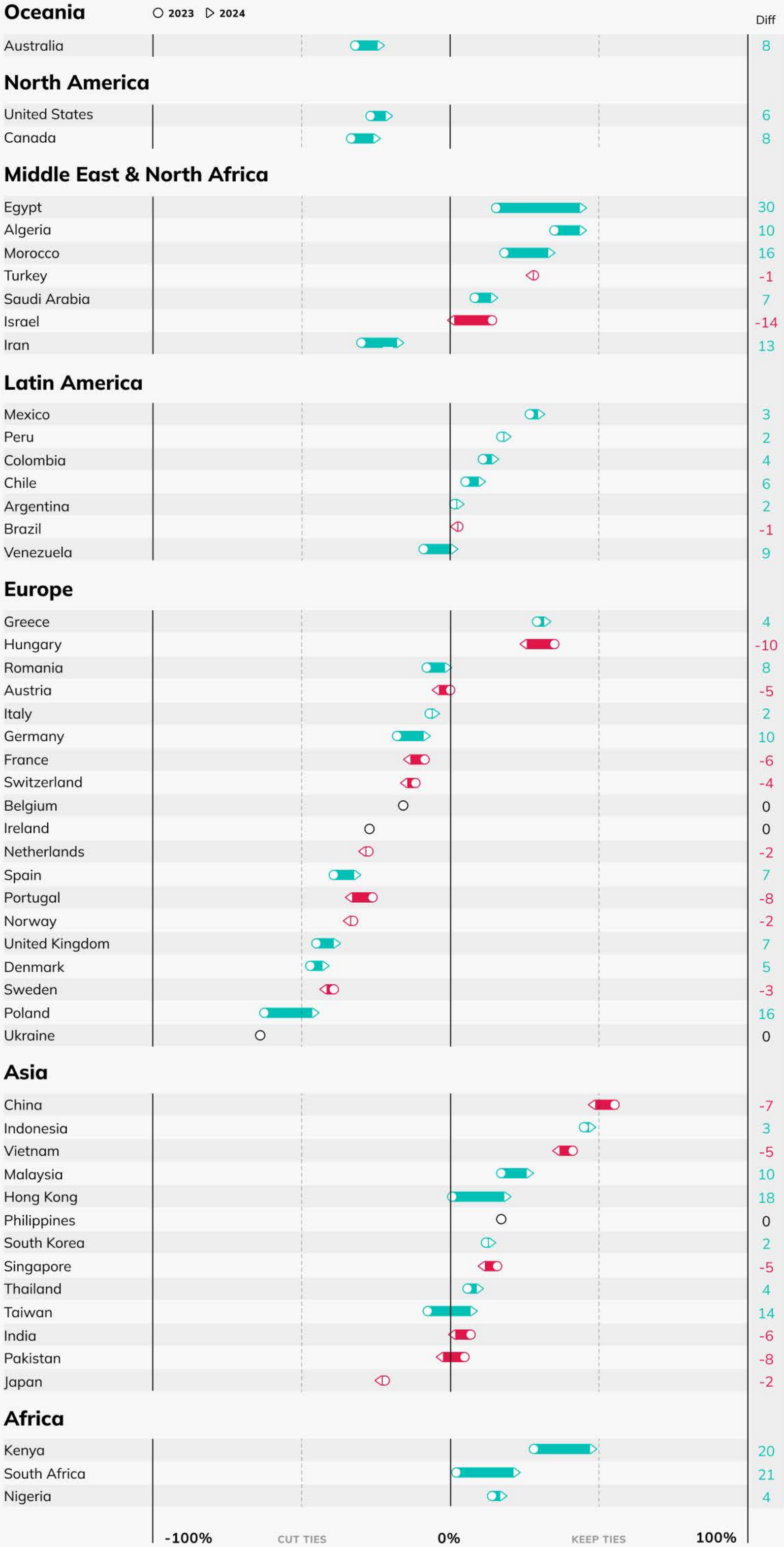
Support for cutting economic ties with Russia over its invasion of Ukraine remains high in Europe and the United States even after several rounds of sanctions. Yet this support is weaker now than it was one year ago, in the spring of 2023.

Almost all countries in Latin America, Asia and the MENA region prefer keeping ties with Russia, while almost all countries in Europe and North America still prefer cutting ties.

Do you think your country should cut economic ties with Russia because of the war in Ukraine?

Yes / No / Don't know [Question excluded in Russian questionnaire]

"Cut ties" = "Yes", "Keep ties = "No".



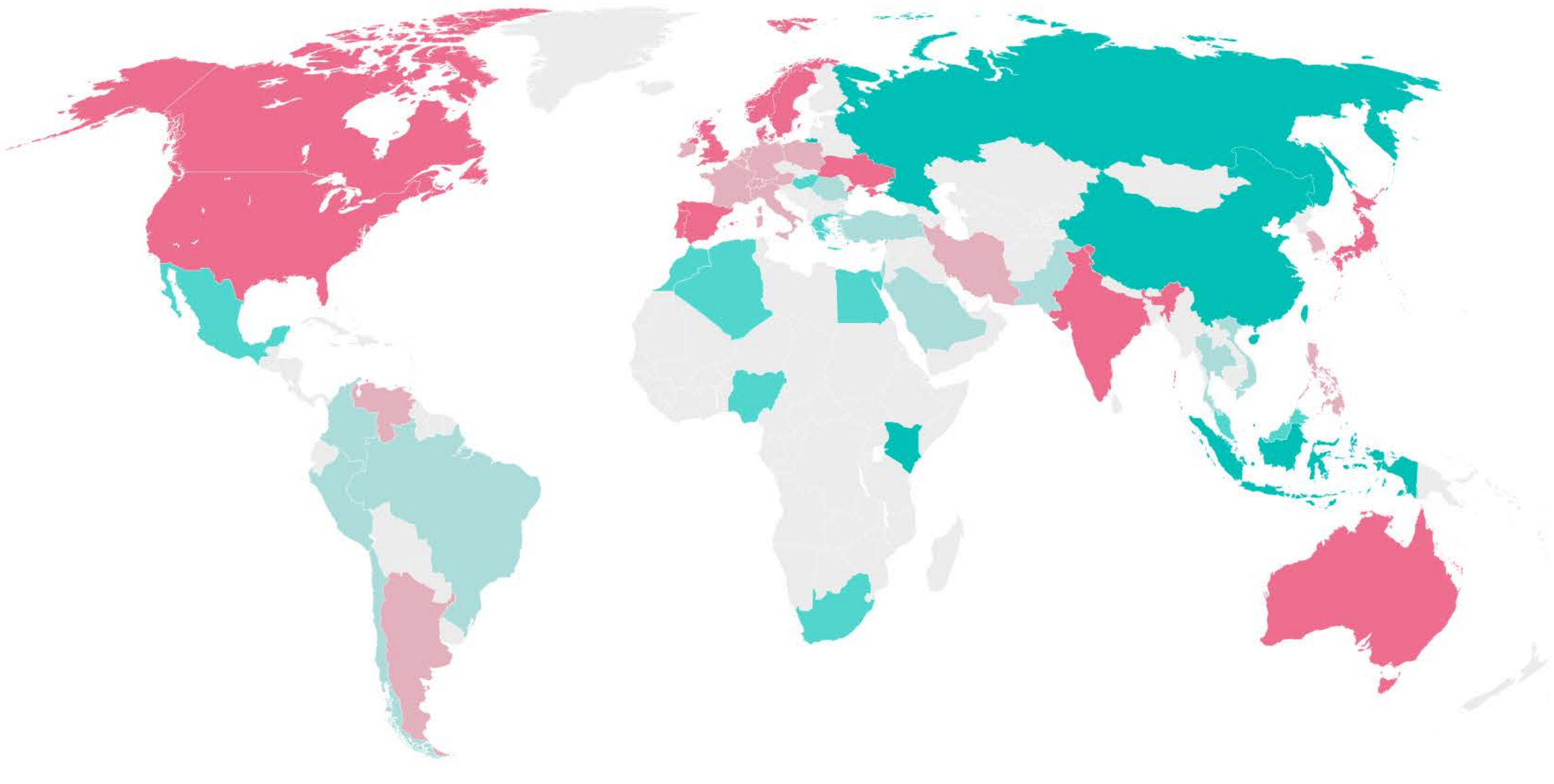
Latana

Economic Ties with China

In 26 out of the 50 countries surveyed, more people say they would be in favour of their country cutting economic ties with China - if it invaded Taiwan - than keeping ties. These countries include many of China's top trading partners such as the United States, Japan, and Germany.

If China invades Taiwan, the western world would want to cut economic ties

net support for keeping economic ties with China if it invaded Taiwan: % keep ties - % cut ties

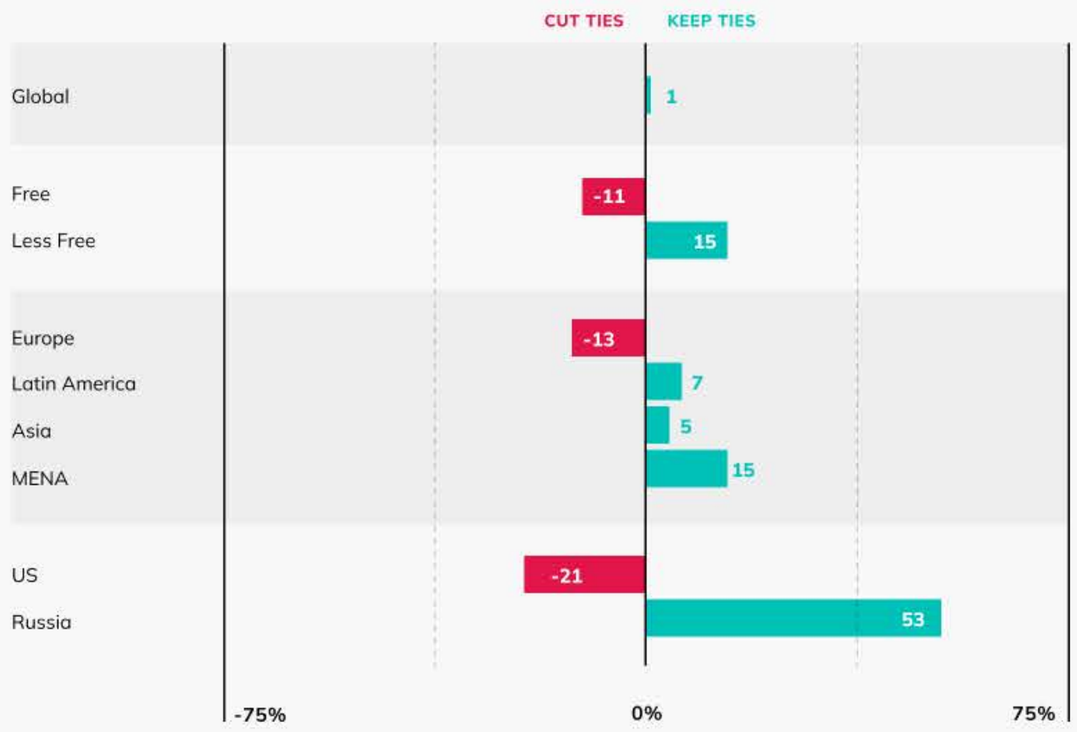


If China started a military invasion of Taiwan, do you think your country should cut economic ties with China?
Yes / No / Don't know [Question excluded in China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong]
"Cut ties" = "Yes", "Keep ties = "No".

KEY FINDINGS

Support for cutting ties with China divides the West from the rest

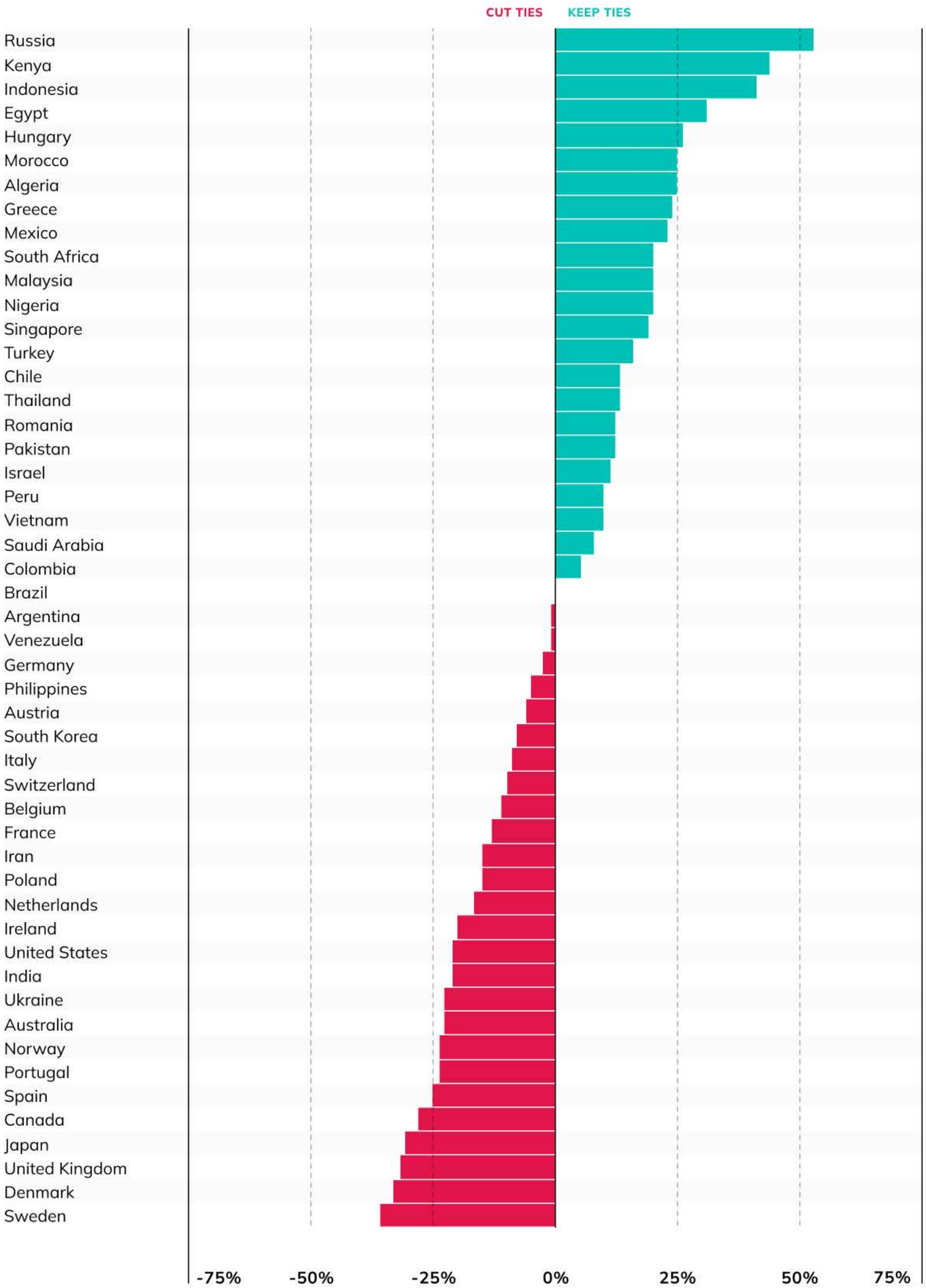
People in western democracies are generally in favor of cutting ties with China in the event of an invasion. Most other countries, however, have mixed attitudes or clearly prefer keeping ties.

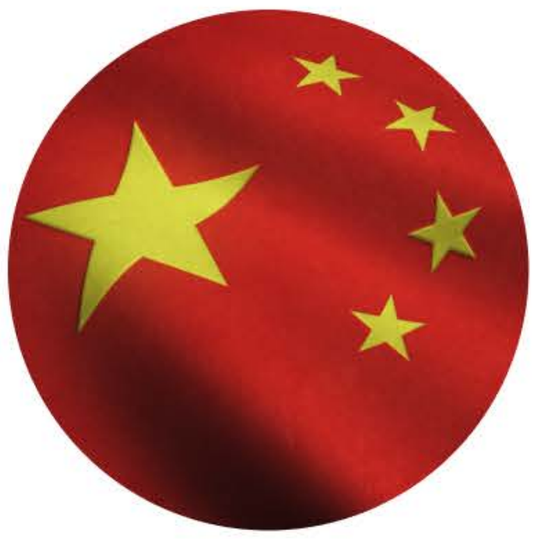


Economic Ties with China

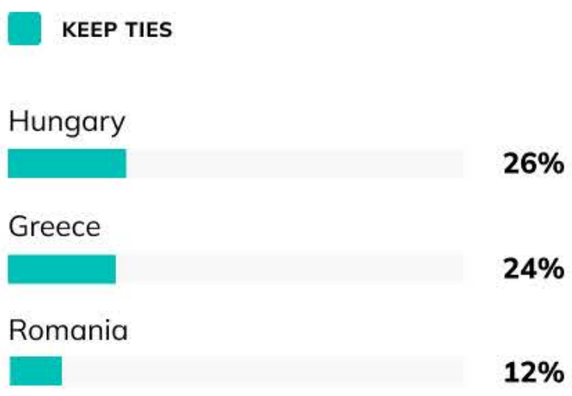
If China invades Taiwan, half of the world would want to cut economic ties

net support for keeping economic ties with China if it invaded Taiwan: % keep ties - % cut ties

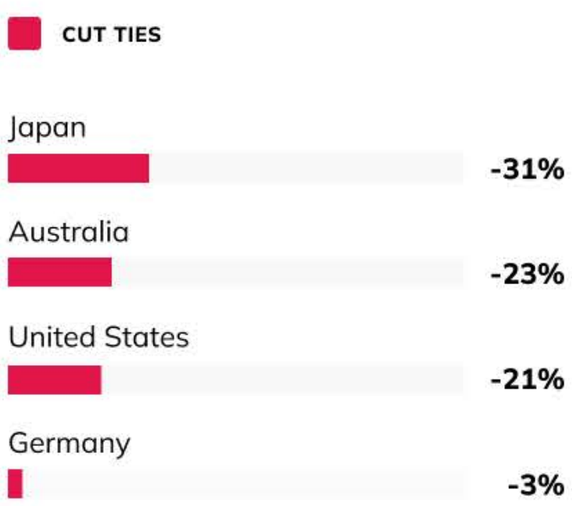




Hungary, Greece, and Romania are the only countries in Europe where more people would rather keep ties with China.



Many of China's largest trading partners are among the countries where more people would rather cut ties than keep ties.



If China started a military invasion of Taiwan, do you think your country should cut economic ties with China?
Yes / No / Don't know [Question excluded in China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong]

"Cut ties" = "Yes", "Keep ties = "No".

TREND 2023 VS 2024

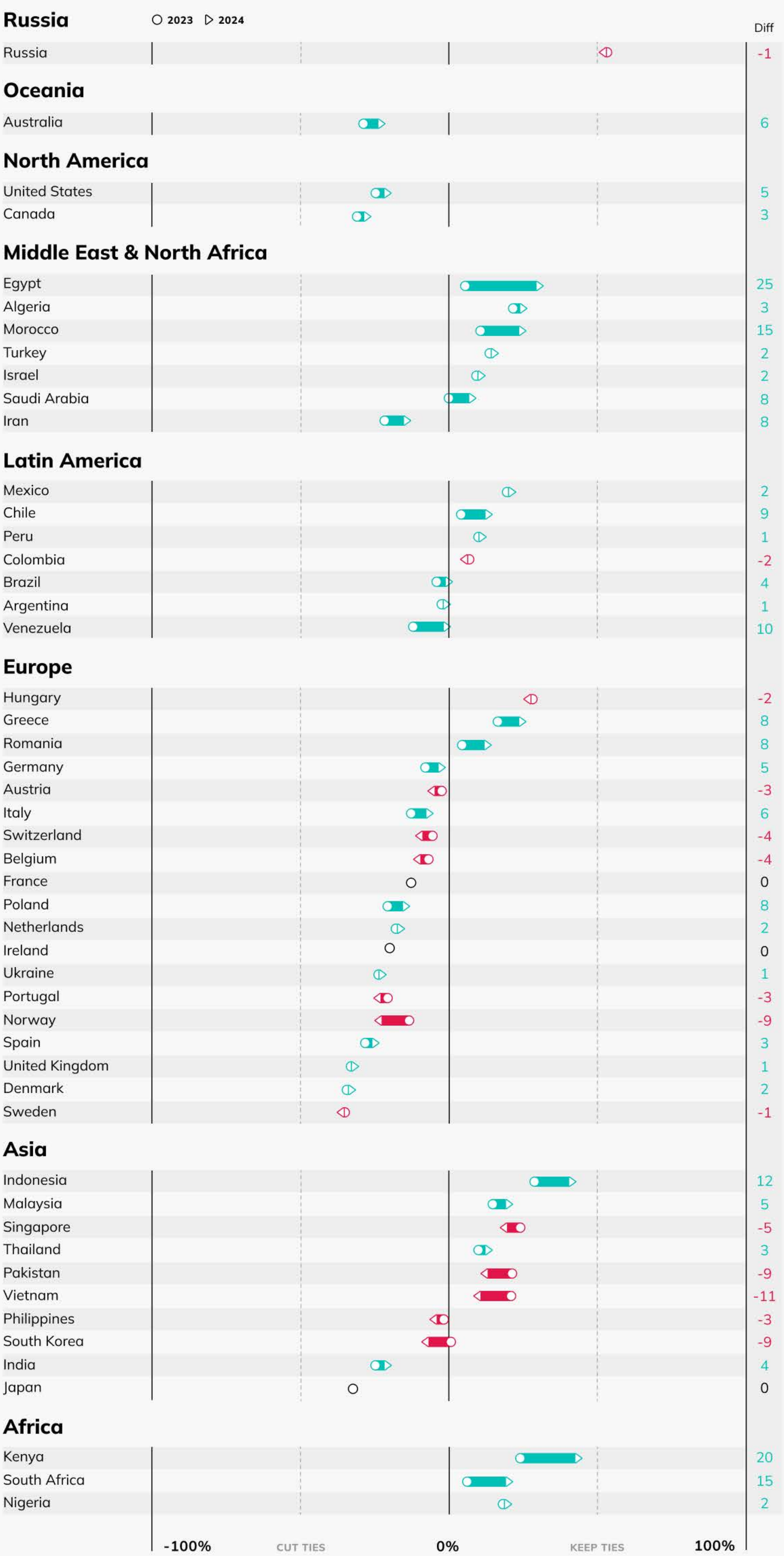
Economic Ties with China

Since 2023, attitudes have shifted in the direction of keeping economic ties with China (in the hypothetical case it were to invade Taiwan), particularly in the Middle East (Egypt, Morocco), Africa (Kenya, South Africa) and muslim majority countries in Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia).

In contrast to the rest of the world, most people in Europe and North America would still rather cut ties with China if it invaded Taiwan.

If China started a military invasion of Taiwan, do you think your country should cut economic ties with China?
Yes / No / Don't know [Question excluded in China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong]

"Cut ties" = "Yes", "Keep ties = "No".

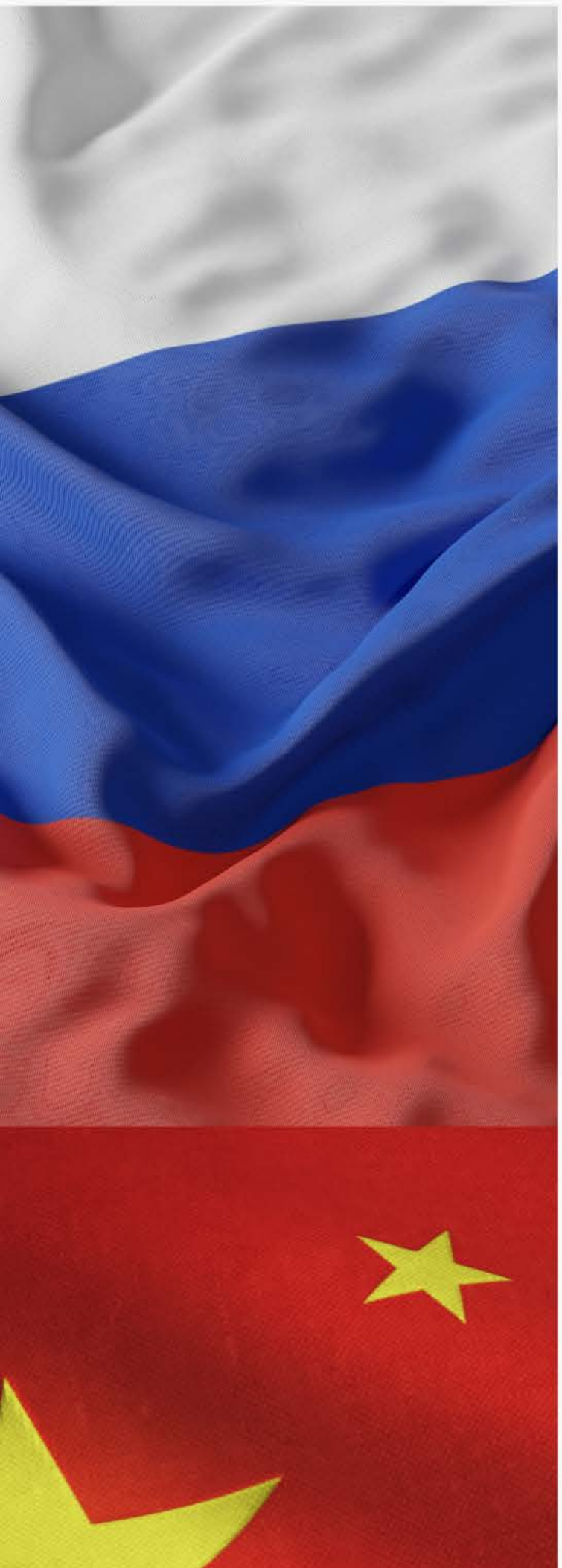


Latana

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Russia-China Relations

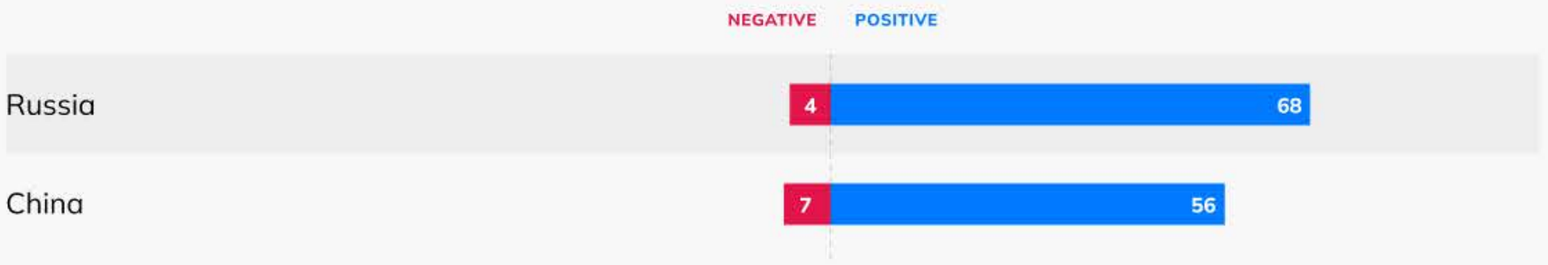
Public attitudes in Russia and China are broadly aligned when it comes to important geopolitical questions. Populations in both countries have positive views of each other's country, and share similar negative attitudes towards the United States.



KEY FINDINGS

Both the Russians and Chinese hold very favorable views of each other's countries

% say they have a positive/negative perception of China/Russia



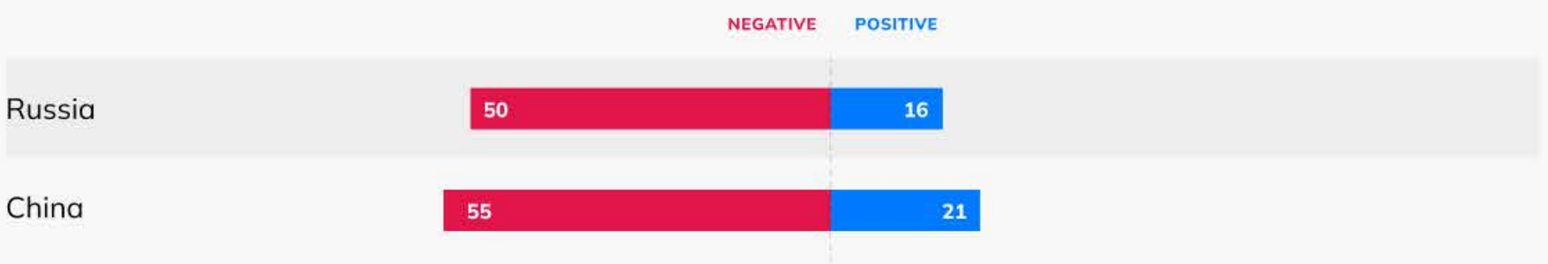
They both overwhelmingly support keeping economic ties with each other

% say they want to keep/cut economic ties with China if it invaded Taiwan/Russia because of the war in Ukraine



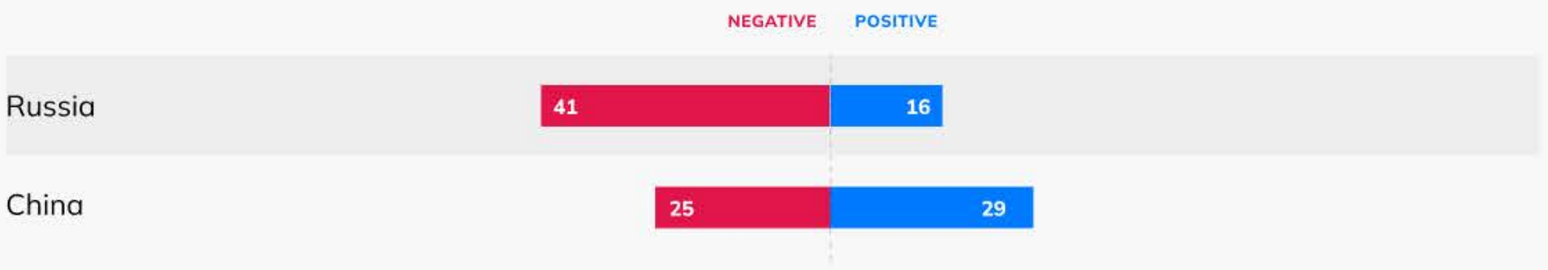
They both hold the world's most negative perceptions of the United States

% say they have a positive/negative perception of the United States



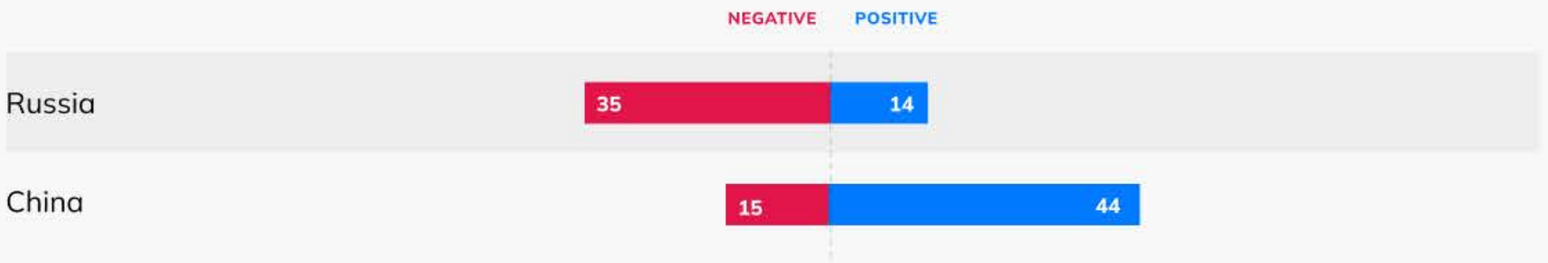
They are among the countries with the most negative perceptions of the European Union

% say they have a positive/negative perception of the European Union



When it comes to the United Nations, however, they have different opinions

% say they have a positive/negative perception of the United Nations

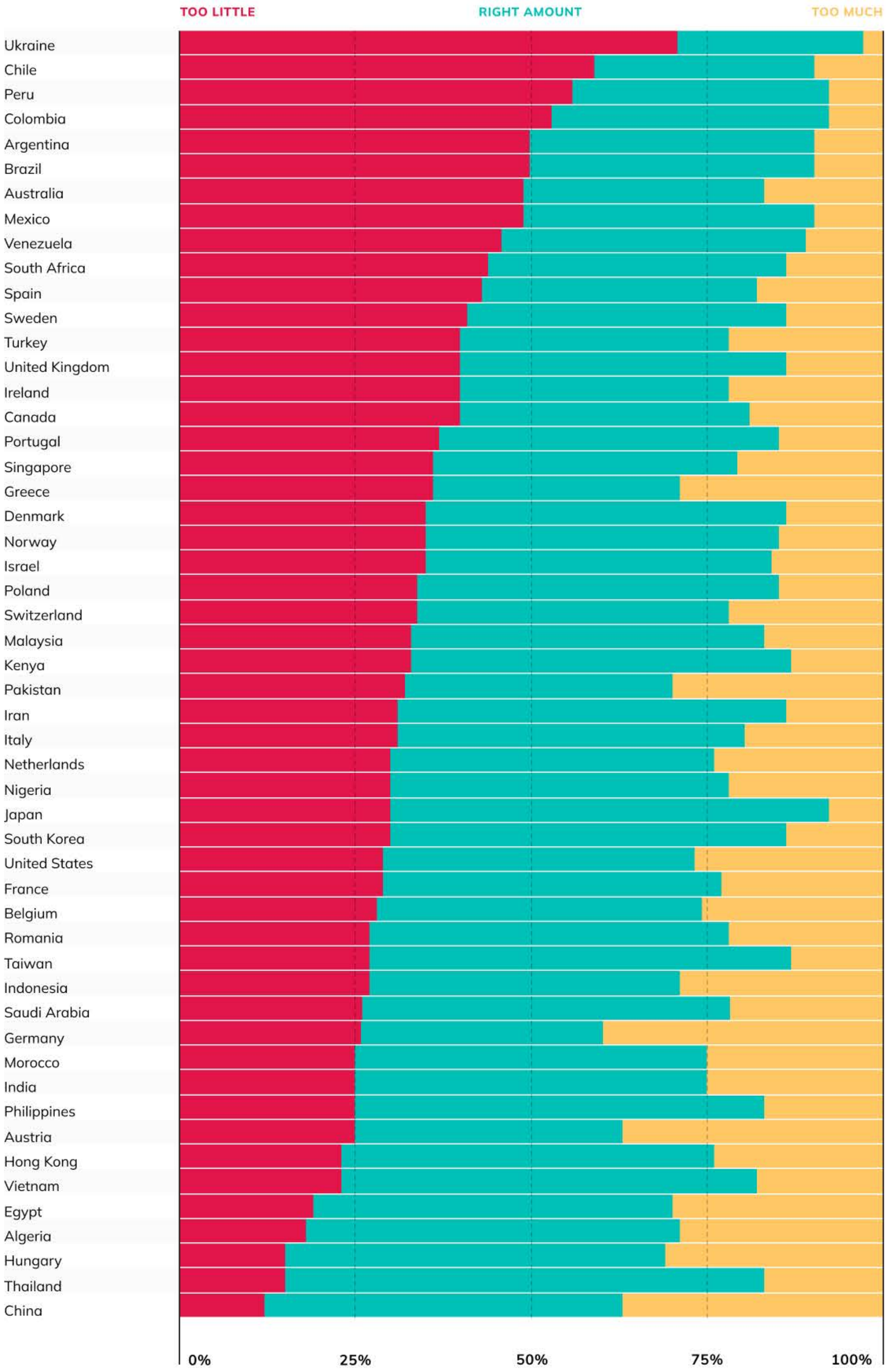


Assistance to Ukraine

Across the 52 countries*, around one third (34%) of the respondents say that the US, EU, and NATO have done too little to assist Ukraine during the Russian invasion, while the remaining half say that they have done the right amount (46%) and 19% say they've done too much.

Half of the world says that the US, EU, and NATO have done the right amount to help Ukraine

% say the US, EU, and NATO have done too little, too much, or the right amount to assist Ukraine

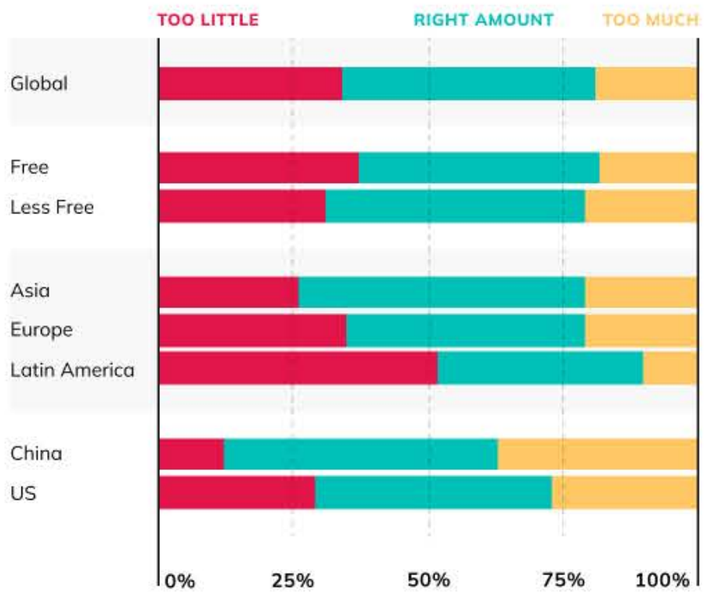




Regional Results

The countries that are the most likely to say that the US, the EU, and NATO have done too little to assist Ukraine during the Russian Invasion are mainly in countries in Latin America (52%).

Germany, Austria, Hungary and Greece are the European countries where the largest share of people say that the US, EU and NATO have done "too much" to help Ukraine.



Do you think the US, EU, and NATO have done too little, too much, or the right amount to assist Ukraine during the Russian invasion?

Too much / The right amount / Too little

** [Question excluded in Russian questionnaire]*

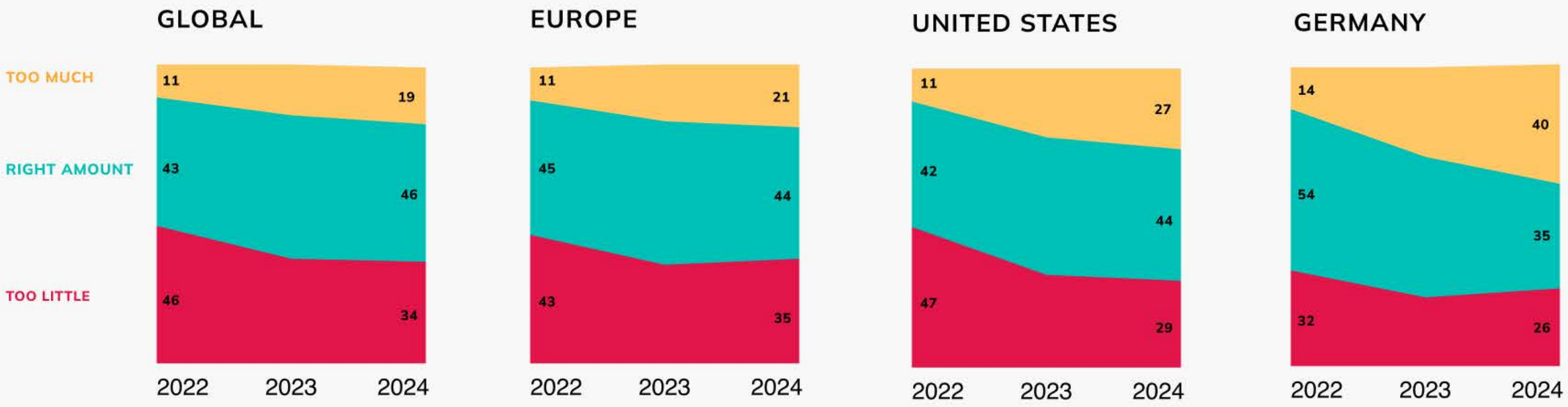
TREND 2022 TO 2024

Assistance to Ukraine

While the vast majority of people still say that the US, EU and NATO have done either “too little” or the “right amount” to help Ukraine since the beginning of the war in 2022, public opinion is slowly becoming more divided. This is particularly pronounced in Germany, where now a plurality (40%) say that the US, EU and NATO have done “too much” to help Ukraine.

Since 2022, fewer people say that the US, EU and NATO have done "too little" to help Ukraine, while a small but growing share say they've done "too much".

% say the US, EU and NATO have done too little, too much or the right amount to assist Ukraine



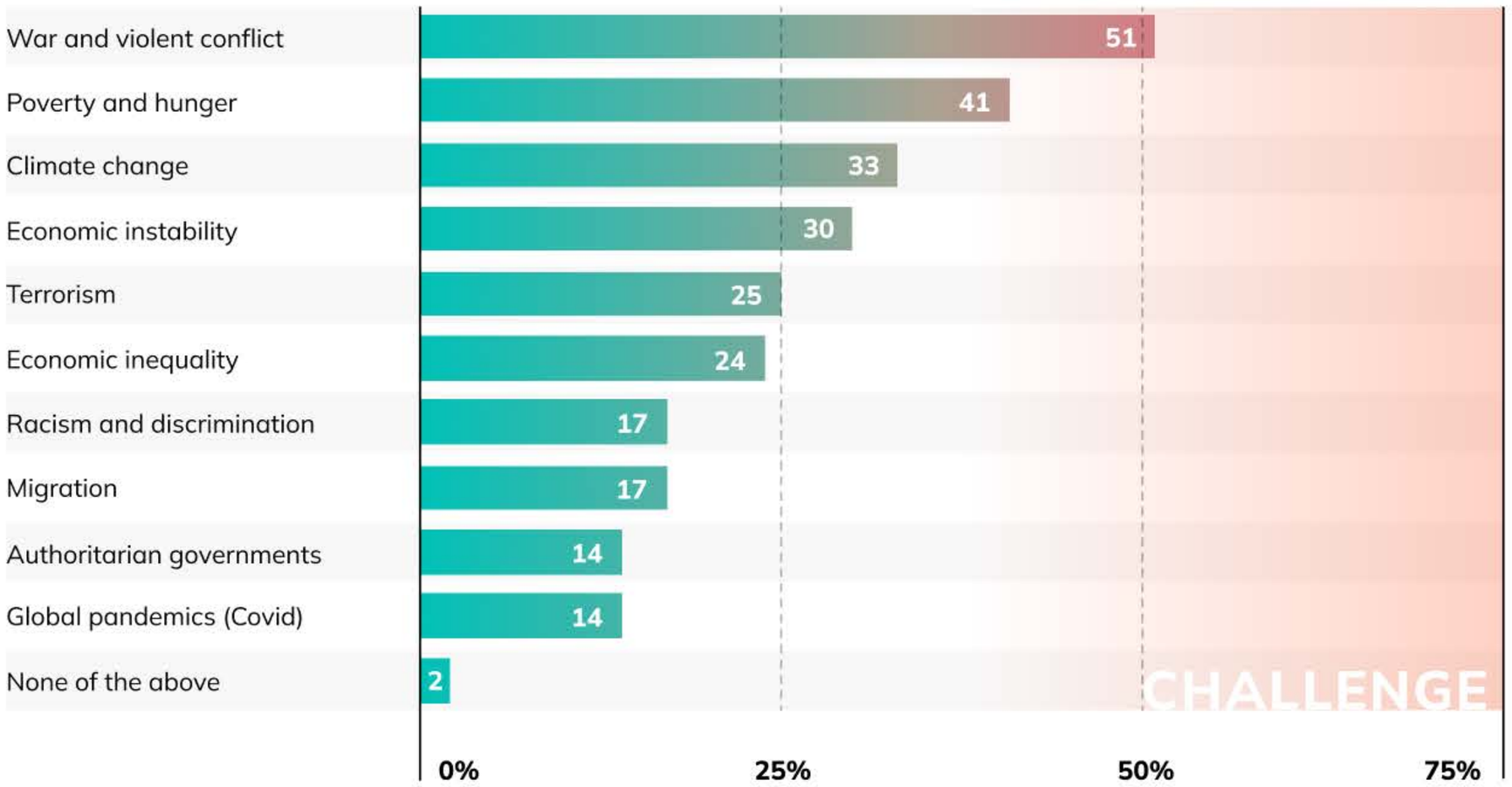
Do you think the US, EU, and NATO have done too little, too much, or the right amount to assist Ukraine during the Russian invasion?
Too much / The right amount / Too little [Question excluded in Russian questionnaire]

World Challenges

According to people around the globe, the world's top challenges are "war and violent conflict", followed by "poverty and hunger" and "climate change". The number of countries that say "war and violent conflict" is the top global challenge has risen from 25 countries in 2023 to 39 countries in 2024, out of 53 countries in total.

War and poverty are seen as the world's top two challenges

% select _____ as one of the world's top three biggest challenges right now



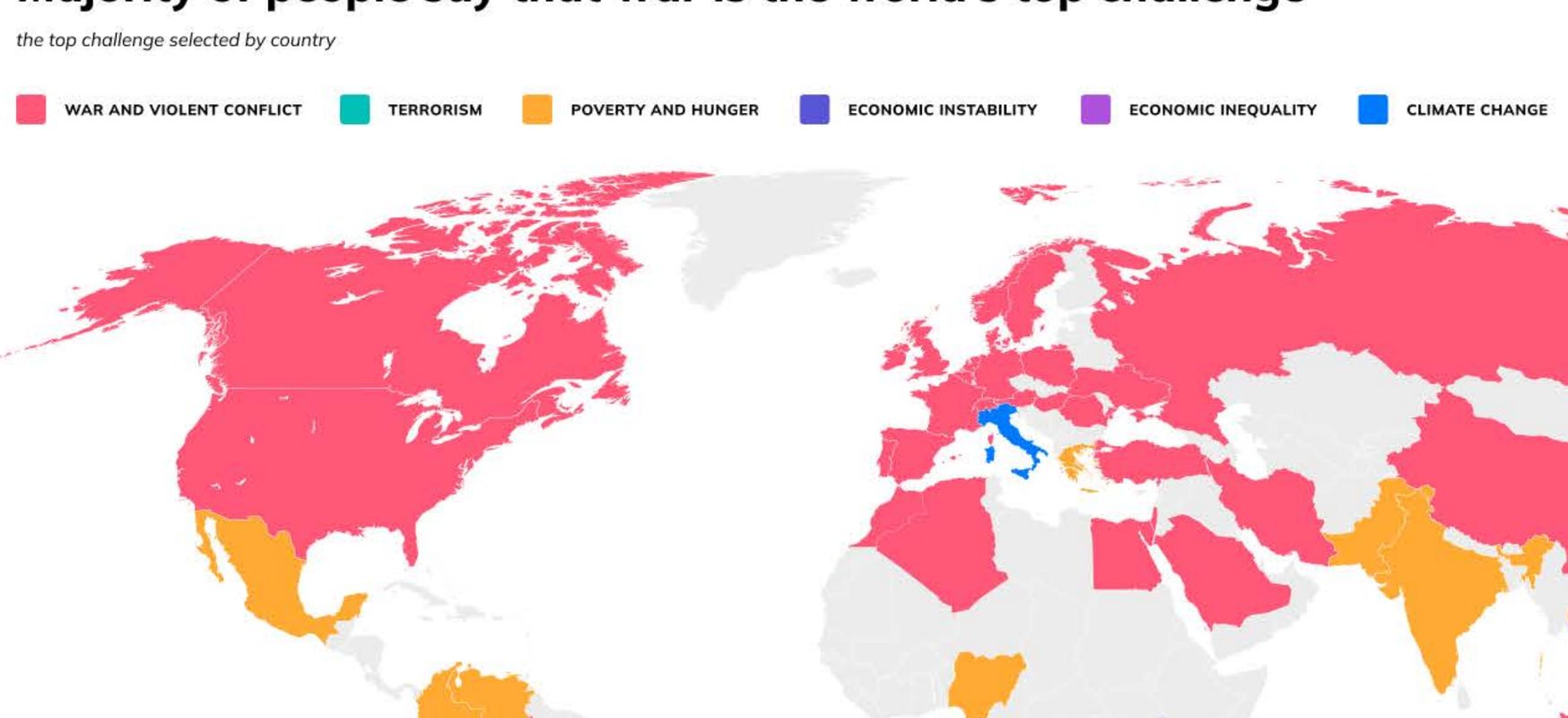
In your opinion, which of the following do you think are the world's top three biggest challenges right now?

Select up to three

Climate change
War and violent conflict
Poverty and hunger
Economic inequality
Racism and discrimination against minorities
Global pandemics (COVID)
Terrorism
Economic instability
Authoritarian governments
Migration
None of the above

Majority of people say that war is the world's top challenge

the top challenge selected by country



World Challenges

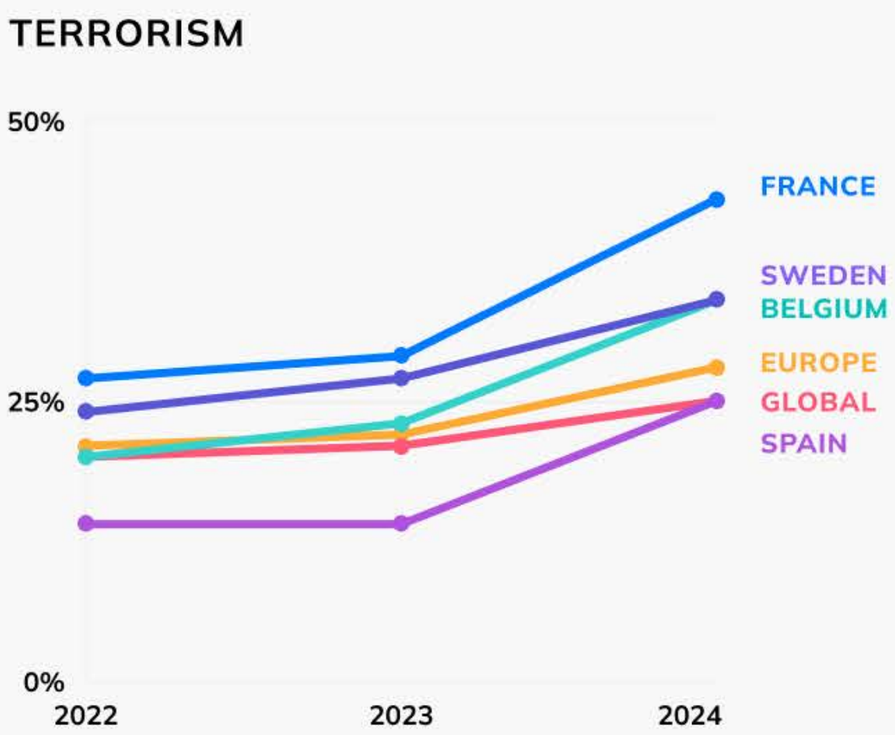
Europeans grow more concerned about terrorism

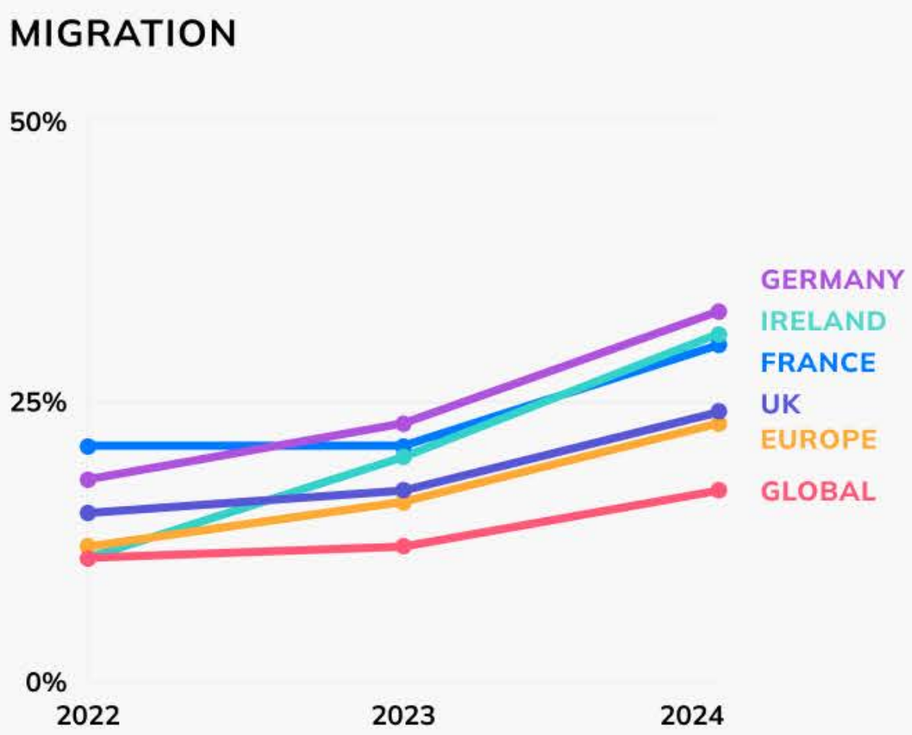
Since 2023, more and more Europeans say that terrorism is one of the world's top three challenges. Out of all 53 countries surveyed, this concern is among the highest in France (43%).

Migration is increasingly seen as top issue by Europeans

Europeans also increasingly view "migration" as one of the world's top three challenges, particularly in Germany, Ireland and France, which are now among the countries with the highest concern about migration across the globe.

% select _____ as one of the top three areas that they want their government to focus more on





In your opinion, which of the following do you think are the world's top three biggest challenges right now?

Select up to three

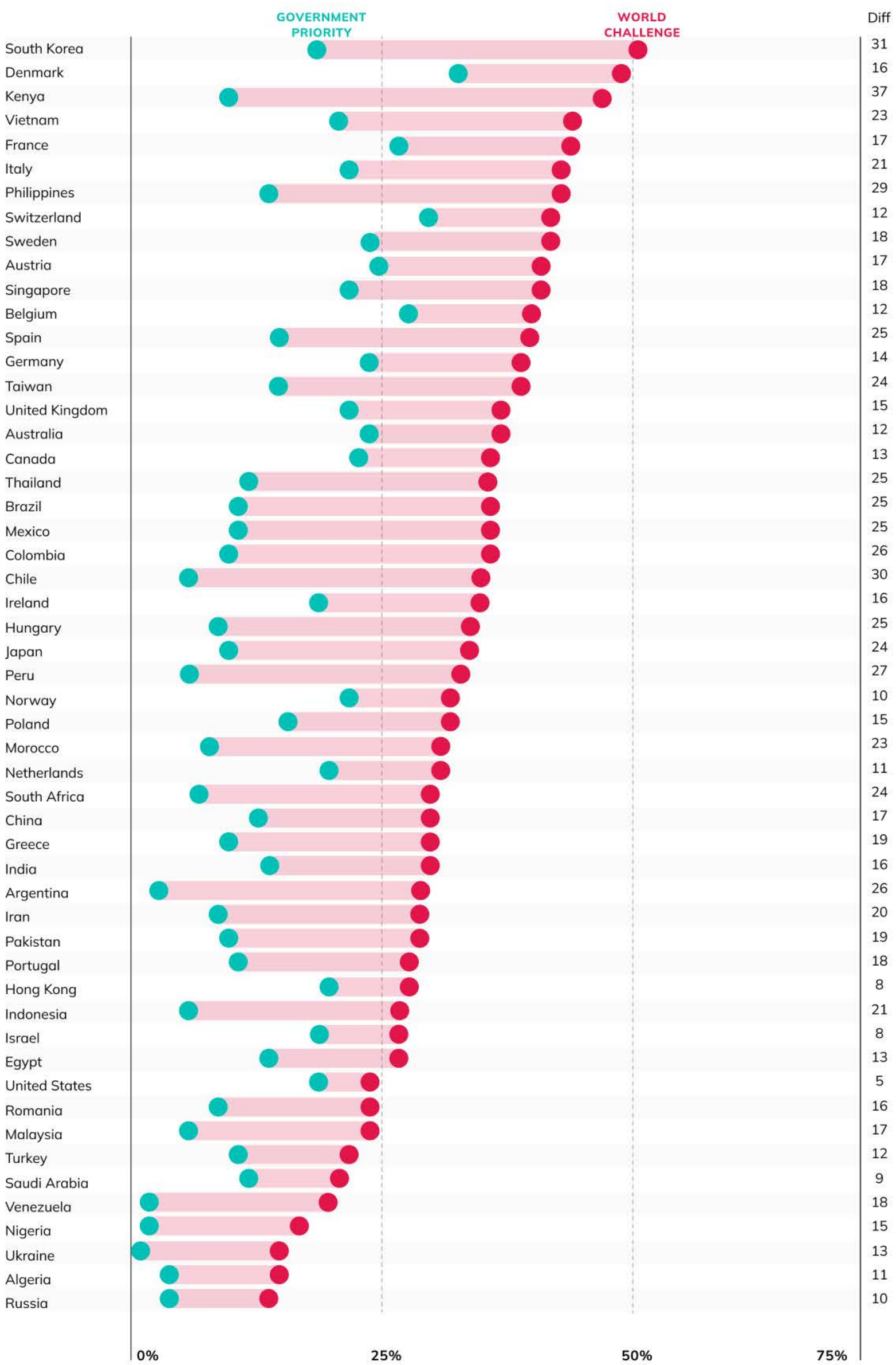
Climate change
War and violent conflict
Poverty and hunger
Economic inequality
Racism and discrimination against minorities
Global pandemics (COVID)
Terrorism
Economic instability
Authoritarian governments
Migration
None of the above

Prioritizing Climate Change

While climate change is viewed as one of the world's top three biggest challenges by 33% of the world's population, only 14% say that it should be a top priority for their government. People in western democracies, particularly in Europe, are the most likely to both perceive climate change as a major global challenge and as a top priority for their government.

Many people think climate change is one of the world's top challenges. But far fewer say it should be a top priority for their government.

% say climate change is one of the world's top three biggest challenges vs. % say fighting climate change should be one of their government's top three priorities



Regional Results



In your opinion, which of the following do you think are the world's top three biggest challenges right now?
Climate change / War and violent conflict / Poverty and hunger etc

Which of the following areas do you want your government to focus on more?
Fight climate change / Improve education / Promote gender equality etc

Methodology

Overview

This report presents an overview of a study conducted by Latana and the Alliance of Democracies in the spring of 2024, between February 20th and April 15th. The sample of n=62,953 online-connected respondents was drawn across 53 countries, with an average sample size of around 1,200 respondents per country. Nationally representative results were calculated based on the official distribution of age, gender, and education for each country's population, sourced from the most recent and available data from Barro Lee & UNStat, and census.gov. The average margin of error across all countries sampled is (+/-) 2.9 percentage points.

How the DPI Categorizes Democracies

In order to compare public opinion results between more democratic countries and less democratic countries, the DPI uses the 2024 categories from Freedom House to create two groups:

"Free" - the most democratic countries, labeled as "Free" by Freedom House.

"Less Free" - countries labeled as "Partly Free" or "Not Free" by Freedom House.

Free Speech

In some countries surveyed, the government plays an active role in shaping public opinion and/or has policies in place that restrict freedom of speech around certain topics. This can have a strong influence on the survey results.

Summary Tables

Here are the full summary tables of the results used in this report: (DPI 2024 - Topline Results)

Data Collection

Latana's surveys are conducted online through internet-connected devices, such as smartphones, tablets, and computers. Latana follows an open recruitment approach that leverages the reach of over 40,000 third-party apps and mobile websites. To ensure coverage across different demographic groups and geographical regions, Latana targets a highly diverse set of apps and websites – from news to shopping, to sports and games. As a result, Latana generates up to 21 million answers every month from respondents living in as many as 100 different countries.

Data Privacy and Anonymity

Once a user opts in to complete a survey, Latana informs the respondent about the nature of the questionnaire and explains that all answers – including the generic demographics that are part of the targeting and quality assurance process – are recorded anonymously. To ensure respondent privacy and high-quality response data, Latana does not collect any personally identifiable information (PII) on users. In contrast to surveys conducted face-to-face or by telephone, the anonymity offered by Latana's methodology may help reduce response bias, interviewer bias, and respondent self-censorship.

For more information, please contact:

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Latana

Our vision is to lead the development of a new generation of research technologies that enable us to better understand the needs, desires and preferences of people around the world.

Latana is an AI-Powered brand tracking solution that leverages key insights to help companies track their brand and campaign performance. An international market leader in brand tracking services, Latana also uses its technology to understand the underlying forces behind the opinions of people worldwide.

We are proud to pioneer advanced machine learning technology that has access to billions of consumers around the globe. This enables us to quickly understand consumer perception, and thus predict consumer behavior - the cornerstone of brand value.

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For PR/Partnerships: marketing@latana.com

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The Alliance of Democracies Foundation

Alliance of Democracies' vision is to become the world’s leading “megaphone” for the cause of democracy.

The Alliance of Democracies Foundation

The Alliance of Democracies Foundation is a non-profit organization founded in 2017 by Anders Fogh Rasmussen, the former NATO Secretary General and former Prime Minister of Denmark. Our team is based in Brussels, Berlin and Copenhagen and brings expertise from international diplomacy and human rights to election integrity and strategic communications.

Through our innovative programming and our flagship event, The Copenhagen Democracy Summit, we aim to become the world’s leading “megaphone” for the cause of democracy.

The Copenhagen Democracy Summit

The Copenhagen Democracy Summit is an annual two day gathering which serves as a nexus for political figures, business leaders, tech entrepreneurs and freedom fighters. This assembly delves into the intricate dynamics between technology, democracy, and the unwavering advocates dedicated to preserving these fundamental principles. The summit isn't just a gathering; it's a bold assertion to collectively #DefendDemocracy

Alliance of Democracies

Copenhagen Democracy Summit

Contact Us

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Questionnaire

Q1

In your opinion, how important is it for your country to be a democracy?

Slider: 0 - not at all important; 10 - very important

Q2

Think about your country today.
How democratic do you think it is?

Slider: 0 - not at all democratic; 10 - very democratic

Q3

Which of the following statements comes closest to your view?

I think there is not enough democracy in my country

I think there is the right amount of democracy in my country

I think there is too much democracy in my country

Q4

How important is it for you that everyone in your country can freely express their opinion on political and social topics?

Very important

Somewhat important

Somewhat unimportant

Very unimportant

Don't know

Q5

Think about your country today. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Everyone in my country can freely express their opinion on political and social topics"?

Strongly agree

Somewhat agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Somewhat disagree

Strongly disagree

Q6

How important is it for you that political leaders in your country are elected in free and fair elections?

Very important

Somewhat important

Somewhat unimportant

Very unimportant

Don't know

Q7

Think about your country today. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Political leaders in my country are elected in free and fair elections"?

Strongly agree

Somewhat agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Somewhat disagree

Strongly disagree

Q8

How important is it for you that everyone in your country is equal before the law and has the same basic rights?

Very important

Somewhat important

Somewhat unimportant

Very unimportant

Don't know

Q9

Think about your country today. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Everyone in my country is equal before the law and has the same basic rights"

Strongly agree

Somewhat agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Somewhat disagree

Strongly disagree

Q10

 # Which of the following statements comes closest to your view?
"My government usually acts in the interest of..."

... most people in my country

... a small group of people in my country

Q11

Which of the following areas do you want your government to focus on more?

Select up to three

Improve education

Fight climate change

Promote gender equality

Promote economic growth

Reduce poverty

Invest in security and defense

Improve health care

Fight corruption

Reduce immigration

Reduce income inequality

Other / none of the above

Questionnaire

 # Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
 # "Democracy in my country is threatened by ..."

Q12

"... economic inequality"

Strongly agree

Somewhat agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Somewhat disagree

Strongly disagree

Q13

"... the influence of Big Tech companies (Google, Amazon, Apple, Facebook)"

Strongly agree

Somewhat agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Somewhat disagree

Strongly disagree

[In the Chinese questionnaire company names are replaced with "Alibaba, Tencent, Baidu, Meituan"]

Q14

"... limitations on free speech"

Strongly agree

Somewhat agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Somewhat disagree

Strongly disagree

Q15

"... election interference from foreign powers"

Strongly agree

Somewhat agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Somewhat disagree

Strongly disagree

Q16

"... unfair elections and/or election fraud"

Strongly agree

Somewhat agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Somewhat disagree

Strongly disagree

Q17

"... corruption"

Strongly agree

Somewhat agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Somewhat disagree

Strongly disagree

Q18

"... the influence of global corporations"

Strongly agree

Somewhat agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Somewhat disagree

Strongly disagree

Q19

Overall, do you think that social media platforms (i.e. Facebook, Twitter) have a positive or negative impact on democracy in your country?

Very positive

Somewhat positive

Somewhat negative

Very negative

No impact

Don't know

[In the Chinese questionnaire "Facebook, Twitter" are replaced with "Qzone, WeChat"]

Q20

In general, do you think there should be more or less regulation on content that people share on social media platforms?

More regulation

Neither more nor less

Less regulation

Don't know

Q21

How well do you think your country is responding to the coronavirus (COVID-19) crisis?

Very well

Somewhat well

Somewhat poorly

Very poorly

Don't know

Q22

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "My government has done too much to limit people's freedoms during the coronavirus crisis"

Strongly agree

Somewhat agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Somewhat disagree

Strongly disagree

Questionnaire

Q23

What is your overall perception of the United States?

Very positive

Somewhat positive

Neither positive nor negative

Somewhat negative

Very negative

Don't know

Q24

What is your overall perception of Russia?

Very positive

Somewhat positive

Neither positive nor negative

Somewhat negative

Very negative

Don't know

Q25

What is your overall perception of China?

Very positive

Somewhat positive

Neither positive nor negative

Somewhat negative

Very negative

Don't know

Q26

What is your overall perception of the European Union?

Very positive

Somewhat positive

Neither positive nor negative

Somewhat negative

Very negative

Don't know

Q27

What is your overall perception of the United Nations?

Very positive

Somewhat positive

Neither positive nor negative

Somewhat negative

Very negative

Don't know

Q28

Overall, do you think the United States has a positive or negative impact on democracy around the world?

Very positive

Somewhat positive

Somewhat negative

Very negative

No impact

Don't know

Q29

In your opinion, which of the following do you think are the world's top three biggest challenges right now?

Select up to three

Climate change

War and violent conflict

Poverty and hunger

Economic inequality

Racism and discrimination against minorities

Global pandemics (Covid)

Terrorism

Economic instability

Authoritarian governments

Migration

None of the above

Q30

Do you think the US, EU, and NATO have done too little, too much or the right amount to assist Ukraine during the Russian invasion?

Too much

The right amount

Too little

[Question excluded in Russian questionnaire]

Q31

Do you think your country should cut economic ties with Russia because of the war in Ukraine?

Yes

No

Don't know

[Question excluded in Russian questionnaire]

Q32

If China started a military invasion of Taiwan, do you think your country should cut economic ties with China?

Yes

No

Don't know

[Question excluded in China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong]