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# People in Advanced Economies Say Their Society Is More Divided Than Before Pandemic

*Publics disagree about whether restrictions on public activity have gone far enough to combat COVID-19*

**BY** *Kat Devlin, Moira Fagan and Aidan Connaughton*

**FOR MEDIA OR OTHER INQUIRIES:**

Kat Devlin, Research Associate  
Stefan Cornibert, Communications Manager

202.419.4372

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## How we did this

This analysis focuses on public attitudes toward the [COVID-19 pandemic](#) in 17 advanced economies in North America, Europe and the Asia-Pacific. For non-U.S. data, the report draws on nationally representative surveys of 16,254 adults from March 12 to May 26, 2021, in 16 publics. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in Canada, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the UK, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan. The overall findings include trend analysis of the 13 countries surveyed in both 2021 and the summer of 2020.

In the United States, we surveyed 2,596 U.S. adults from Feb. 1 to 7, 2021. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center’s American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories.

This study was conducted in countries where nationally representative telephone surveys are feasible. Due to the coronavirus outbreak, [face-to-face interviewing is not currently possible](#) in many parts of the world.

To account for the fact that some publics refer to the coronavirus differently, in South Korea, the survey asked about the “Corona19 outbreak.” In Japan, the survey asked about the “novel coronavirus outbreak.” In Greece, the survey asked about the “coronavirus pandemic.” In Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Taiwan, the survey asked about the “COVID-19 outbreak.” All other surveys used the term the “coronavirus outbreak.”

Here are the [questions](#) used for the report, along with responses. See our [methodology](#) database for more information about survey methods outside the U.S. For respondents in the U.S., read more about the [ATP’s methodology](#).

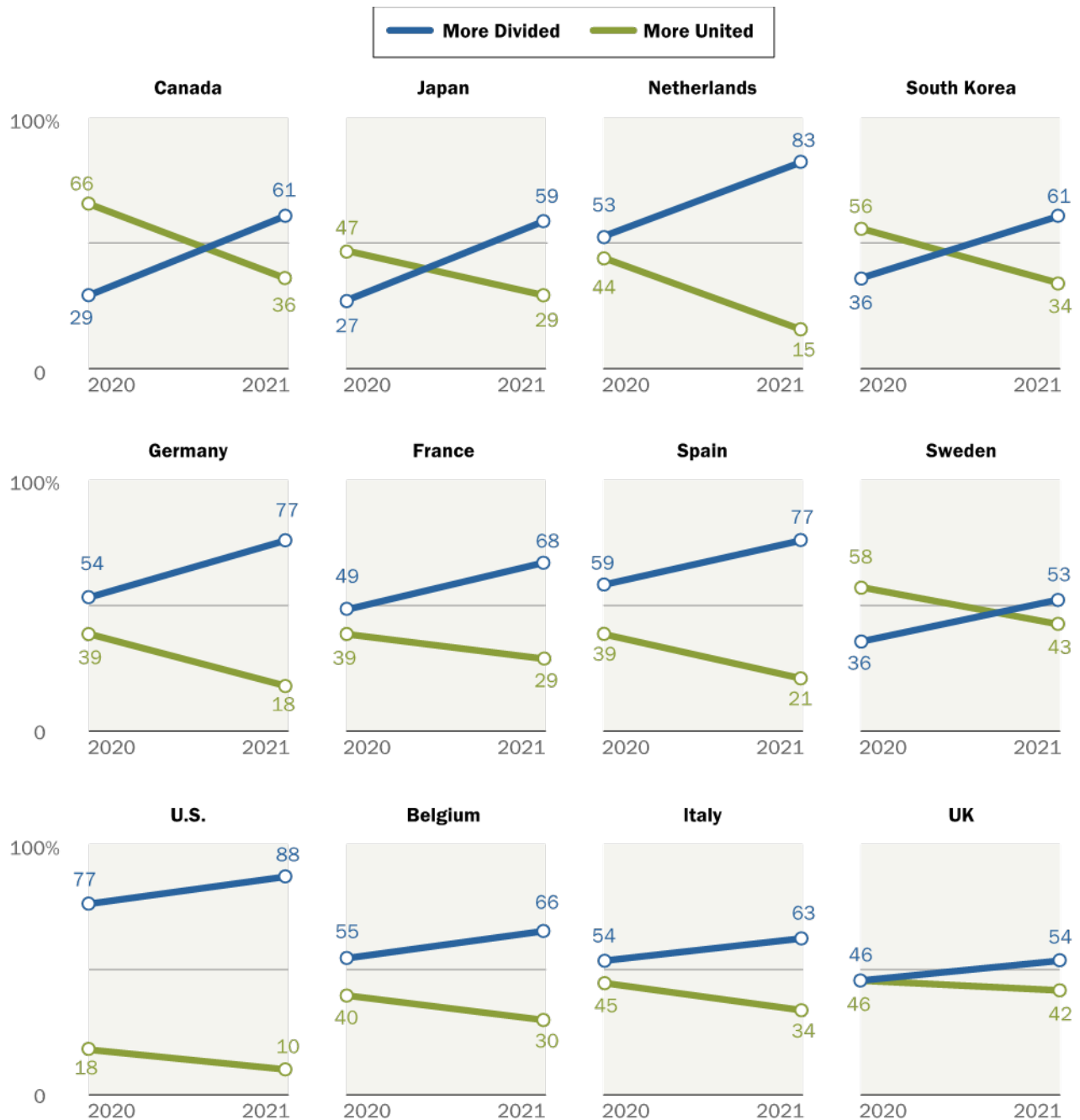
# People in Advanced Economies Say Their Society Is More Divided Than Before Pandemic

*Publics disagree about whether restrictions on public activity have gone far enough to combat COVID-19*

As the [coronavirus outbreak](#) enters its second year disrupting life around the globe, most people believe their society is now more divided than before the pandemic, according to a new Pew Research Center survey in 17 advanced economies. While a median of 34% feel more united, about six-in-ten report that national divisions have worsened since the outbreak began. In 12 of 13 countries surveyed in both 2020 and 2021, feelings of division have increased significantly, in some cases by more than 30 percentage points.

## Sharp increases in share who say their country more divided than before pandemic

% who think (survey public) is now \_\_\_ than before the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q9.

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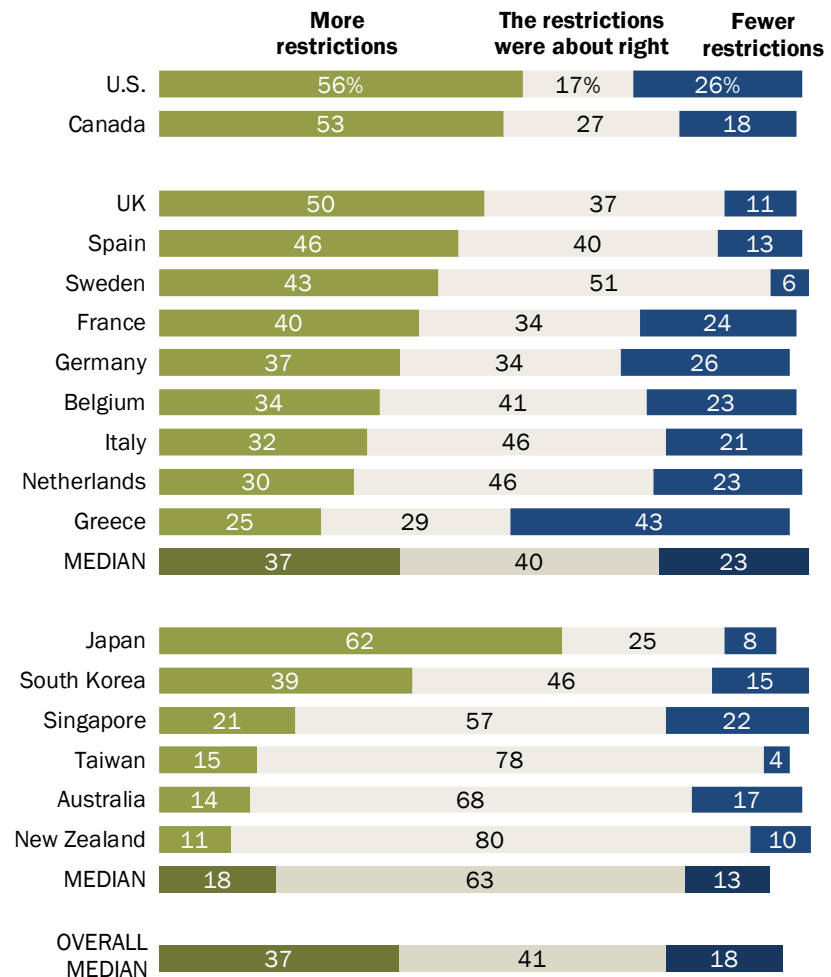
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One source of these divisions manifests in how people view the social limitations they faced throughout the pandemic, such as stay-at-home orders or mandates to wear masks in public. Overall, about four-in-ten express the opinion that over the course of the pandemic, the level of restrictions on public activity has been about right. A nearly equal share believes there should have been *more* restrictions to contain the virus. A minority in most publics think there should have been *fewer* restrictions.

The Asia-Pacific region stands out: Publics there are most likely to think restrictions on social activity were about right, with a median of 63% holding that view. Those in North America and Western Europe, on the other hand, more frequently believe that restrictions did not go far enough in their own countries.

## Publics split on levels of coronavirus restrictions

% who think, over the course of the coronavirus outbreak, there should have been \_\_\_ on public activity



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10.

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Ideologically, in most nations, those who identify on the right of the political spectrum are more likely than those on the left to support fewer restrictions to contain the virus.

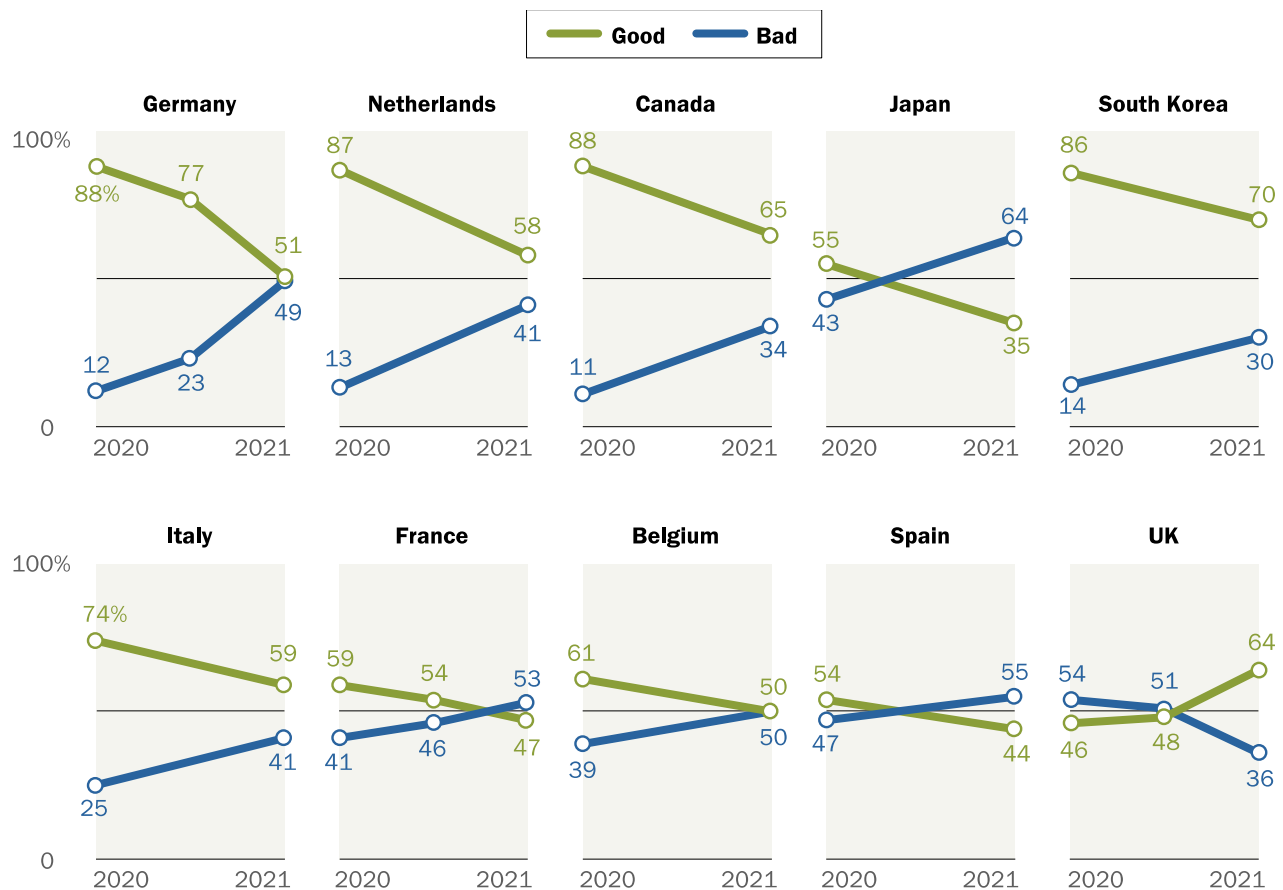
Likewise, there are mixed assessments of the economic implications of the pandemic. A median of 46% say that their economy is recovering from the effects of the coronavirus outbreak in ways that show the strengths of the economic system. A nearly equal proportion instead believe that their

economy failing to recover highlights weaknesses in their economy on the whole. This negative view is more prevalent among those who wanted fewer restrictions during the pandemic.

Specifically in Western Europe, the public is somewhat torn over whether [economic relief](#) from the European Union has gone far enough to mitigate the effects of the pandemic. Among eight EU member states, a median of 48% say the level of economic aid thus far is about right, while 40% say it has fallen short. Greeks and Spaniards voice the most concern that the EU's relief efforts have not gone far enough.

### Assessments of own country's coronavirus response more negative, except in UK

% who say (survey public) has done a \_\_\_ job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q7c.

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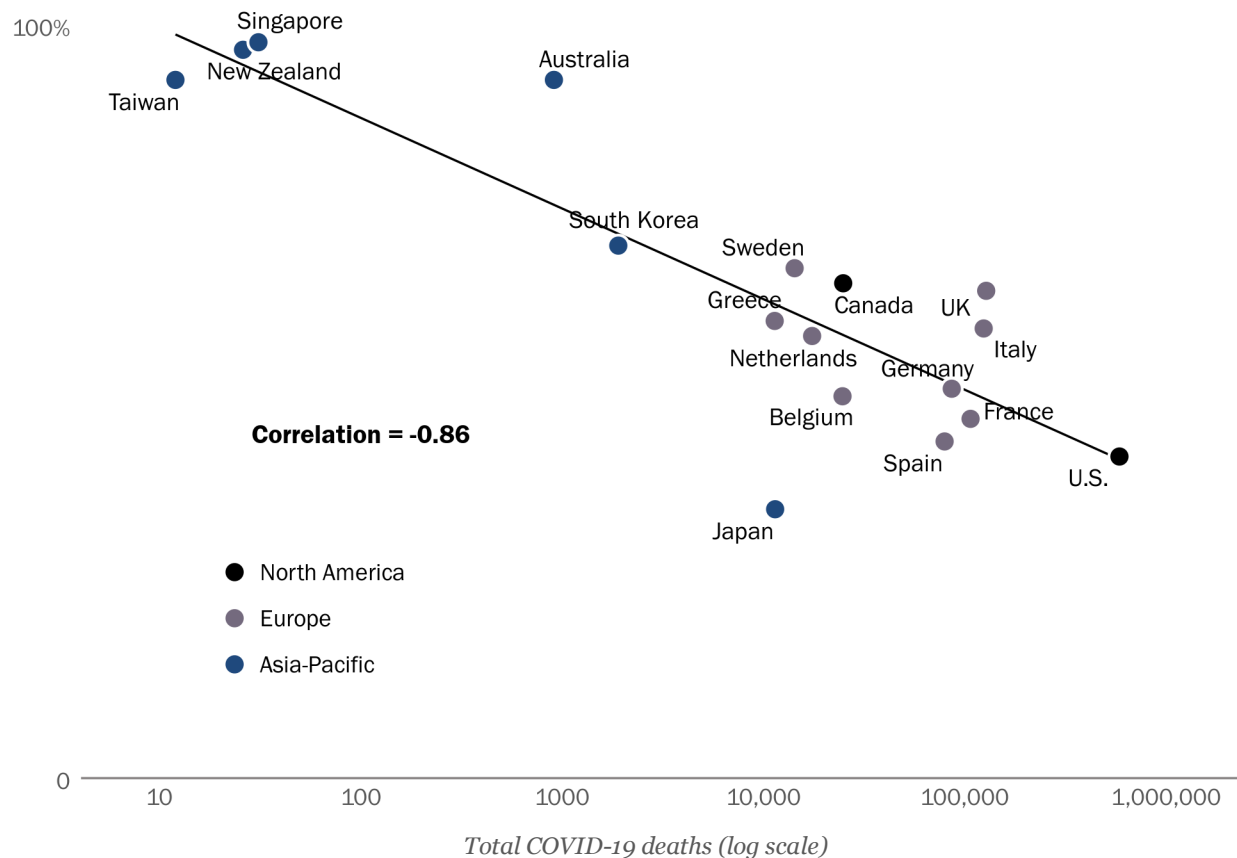
Most people across the 17 publics are relatively satisfied with the overall response to the pandemic where they live, though this has decreased over time in many places. A median of 60% think their own society has done a good job dealing with the coronavirus, and 40% think it has gone poorly. Many publics throughout the Asia-Pacific region, which have had much lower [rates of coronavirus](#) than elsewhere, are especially likely to say strategies have gone well. However, in several nations surveyed in both 2020 and 2021, the share with positive views of their own pandemic response has decreased in just a year. In Germany, for example, 88% of Germans in 2020 approved of their country's response to the virus, while just 51% hold this opinion now, a drop of 37 percentage points. Decreases of at least 20 points also appear in the Netherlands, Canada and Japan.



There is a strong relationship between how positively one assesses their handling of the pandemic and the number of virus-related deaths in that society. For example, Singapore, New Zealand and Taiwan have each recorded fewer than 100 COVID-19 deaths (as of May 15, 2021). These publics also hold some of the most positive reviews of pandemic responses where they live, with more than nine-in-ten in each saying their society has done a good job dealing with the outbreak. On the other end of the spectrum, the U.S. had suffered more than half a million deaths in mid-May, and fewer than half of Americans say their country has done a good job handling the pandemic.

## Publics with fewer COVID-19-related deaths more positive about handling of pandemic overall

% who say (survey public) has done a **good job** dealing with the coronavirus outbreak



Source: COVID-19 data from the Johns Hopkins Center for Systems Science and Engineering, Jan. 22, 2020-May 15, 2021. Accessed June 9, 2021. Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q7c.

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However, when thinking about future public health emergencies, majorities in every public surveyed express confidence that their health care system could handle such a situation.

On the individual level, people across the 17 advanced economies surveyed now feel more of an impact in their day-to-day lives. A median of 65% say the pandemic has affected their everyday lives a great deal or fair amount, and majorities in each public hold this sentiment, with the exceptions of New Zealand and Australia. In 10 of the 13 countries surveyed in both 2020 and 2021, this figure has increased significantly over the course of the pandemic. Young people, in particular, are most likely to report that their life has changed as a direct result of the coronavirus.

These are among the findings of a new Pew Research Center survey conducted from Feb. 1 to May 26, 2021, among 18,850 adults in 17 advanced economies.

## The challenges of polling in a global pandemic

The coronavirus has left indelible marks on the world in myriad ways, and Pew Research Center's international work has also felt these effects. Early in the pandemic, the Center confronted the impact of the outbreak and chose to [suspend all face-to-face fieldwork](#) in the name of safety for both interviewers and respondents. However, as we have continued to adapt to the new reality of polling in a pandemic, we also have to consider the constantly changing situation on the ground in places we survey and how that plays a role in shaping public opinion.

Fieldwork for this survey coincided with several major events related to national-level restrictions and vaccine distribution throughout the world. Numerous European countries instituted [new lockdowns](#) or [lifted restrictions](#) as the survey was fielded. Canada and each of the European Union countries surveyed [paused use of the AstraZeneca vaccine](#) for at least some of their population; the EU also [sued the pharmaceutical company](#) during this time. Several countries [delayed the rollout](#) for the Johnson & Johnson/Janssen vaccine.

Publics surveyed in the Asia-Pacific region were typically dealing with fewer or [shorter restrictions](#) due to [less prevalence of the virus](#) at that point. However, [Japan declared a state of emergency](#) for Tokyo and several prefectures during the survey, and since fieldwork ended the situation now [looks more severe](#). The later part of fieldwork saw eyes turn toward a spiraling [outbreak in India](#) (a country not included in this survey) and international aid efforts to help contain the disease there. Taiwan and Singapore also experienced a [sudden onset of new cases](#) they had previously avoided, though these occurred largely after survey fieldwork concluded.

The U.S. survey was administered online and finished earlier than the rest of the surveys, with fieldwork running from Feb. 1-7, 2021. The country had administered more than [26 million vaccine doses](#) but had [not yet paused](#) use of the Johnson & Johnson/Janssen vaccine. The third round of stimulus checks, part of a [\\$1.9 trillion COVID-19 relief package](#), had not yet gone out to Americans.

This report offers a glimpse into how 17 publics thought about the pandemic at a particular point in time. Just as the pandemic has changed, sometimes quickly, over the course of the last year, so too could the public's attitudes toward related topics such as national unity, restrictions and how their governments are handling the ever-fluid situation.

## Feelings of social division increased since the start of the pandemic

The coronavirus pandemic has increased social divisions across many of the publics surveyed. A median of 61% across all 17 advanced economies say they are now more divided than before the outbreak, while 34% feel more united.

Sentiments are particularly negative in the U.S.: 88% of Americans say they are more divided than before the pandemic, the highest share to hold this view across all places polled. A majority of Canadians also say their country is more divided.

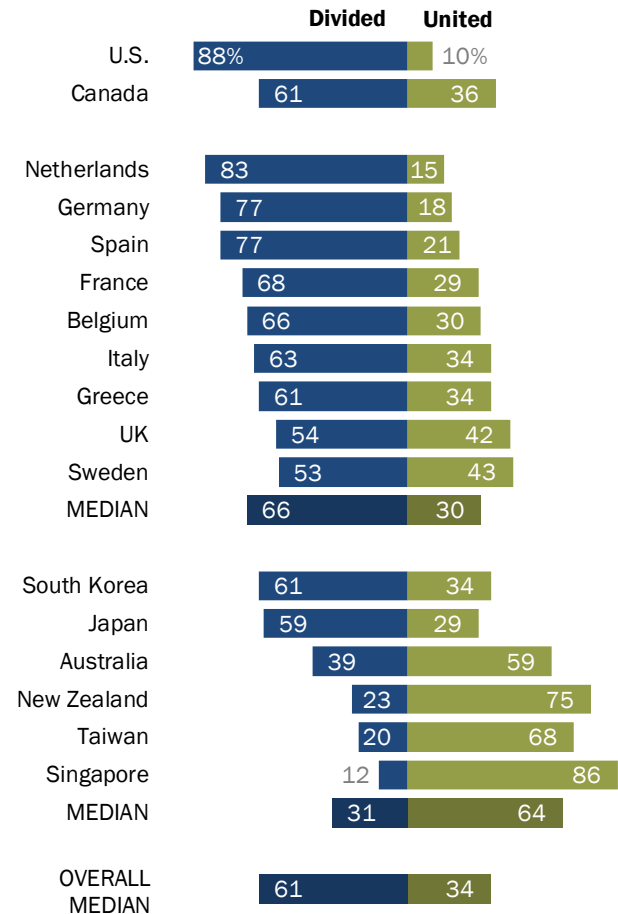
In Europe, majorities in seven of the nine nations surveyed say they are more divided than before the pandemic. Pessimistic views are particularly widespread in the Netherlands, Germany and Spain, where about eight-in-ten report more division. Only in Sweden and the UK do about four-in-ten believe they are more united than before the outbreak.

Views are considerably more varied across the Asia-Pacific publics surveyed. Majorities in Australia, Taiwan, New Zealand and Singapore say they are more united than before the coronavirus outbreak. On the other hand, majorities in Japan and South Korea feel more divided.

The view that societies are more divided than united has risen significantly in all but one of the 13 countries also included in a [Pew Research Center summer 2020 survey](#).

### Sense of national division in Europe and North America, while many in Asia-Pacific see unity

*% who think (survey public) is now more \_\_\_ than before the coronavirus outbreak*



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q9.

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The share who say they are now more divided than before the outbreak has increased by 20 percentage points or more in Canada (+32 points), Japan (+32), the Netherlands (+30), South Korea (+25) and Germany (+23).

At the same time, the percentage who say their public is now more united has plummeted. In Canada, for example, 66% said they were more united than before the pandemic in the summer of 2020. This spring, 36% say the same, a decline of 30 percentage points. Large declines are also observed in the Netherlands (-29 points), South Korea (-22), Germany (-21), Japan (-18) and Spain (-18).

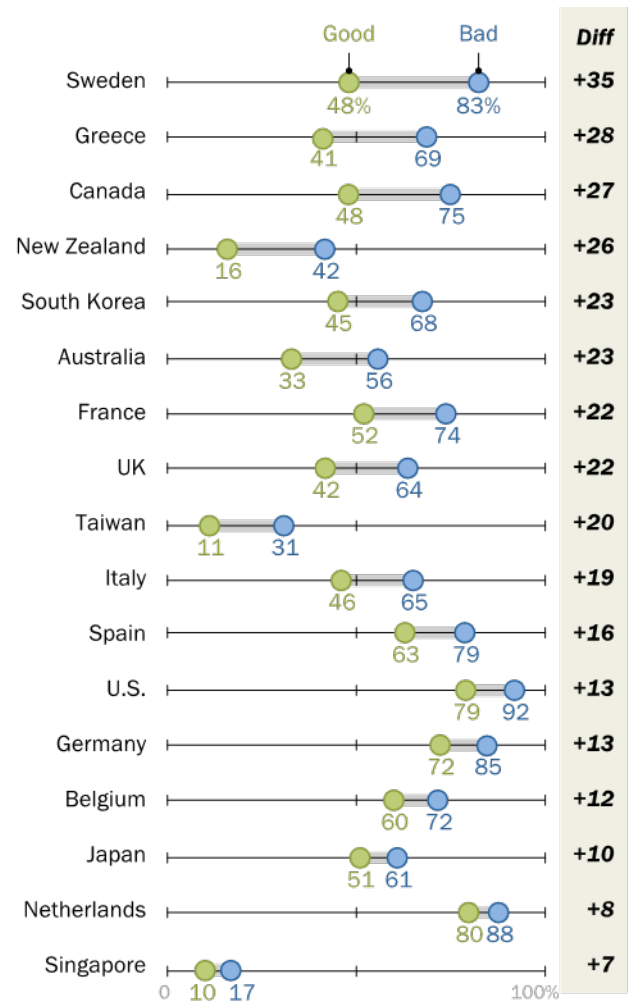
Australians hold largely similar views of national unity as they did last summer. A majority in Australia say their country is more united, up just 5 points from 49% last summer, and views of countrywide division have remained largely the same.

Those with negative views of the economy are more likely than those who think the economy is in good shape to say that their society is now more divided than before the coronavirus outbreak. This pattern is observed across every place included in the survey. For some, differences are substantial: In Sweden, for example, those who say their economic situation is bad are 35 percentage points more likely than those who say it is good to feel their public is more divided (83% vs. 48%, respectively).

Attitudes toward restrictions on public activity are linked to whether people feel division. In several of the advanced economies surveyed, those who say there should have been fewer

### Those who say economic situation is bad more likely to say their society is more divided

% who think (survey public) is now **more divided** than before the coronavirus outbreak, among those who say the current economic situation is ...



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q9.

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restrictions are more likely to believe their public has grown more divided than before the coronavirus outbreak than those who felt there should have been more restrictions, or that restrictions were about right. In New Zealand, for example, 58% of those who say there should have been fewer restrictions on public activity also say their public is more divided, compared with 15% of those who say there should have been more restrictions.

## Most in Asia-Pacific region say pandemic restrictions were about right, but Europeans are more divided

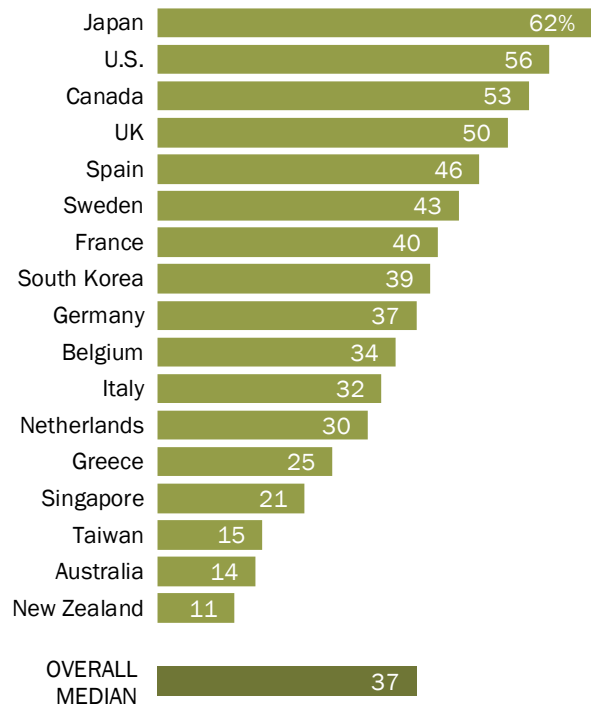
Overall, a median of 41% say restrictions on public activity where they live in response to the pandemic were about right. A sizable share – 37% – think more restrictions would have been appropriate. Just 18% say there should have been fewer restrictions on public activity over the course of the coronavirus outbreak. Greece is the only country polled where a plurality of adults (43%) favor fewer limitations.

In some publics, half or more think COVID-19 restrictions were too limited over the past year and a half. For example, 62% of Japanese adults think there should have been more restrictions, as do 56% of American adults. (Japan and the U.S. also received some of the worst ratings for their coronavirus responses from their own publics.)

Still, many publics think that their governments implemented the right restrictions on public activity. New Zealand – which has [won praise](#) for its coronavirus response and has recorded only [26 coronavirus-related deaths](#) at the time of writing – has the highest share who say restrictions were about right at 80%. Majorities in Taiwan, Australia and Singapore also say coronavirus restrictions were about right.

### Sizable shares say there should have been more restrictions under COVID-19

*% who think, over the course of the coronavirus outbreak, there should have been **more restrictions** on public activity*



Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10.  
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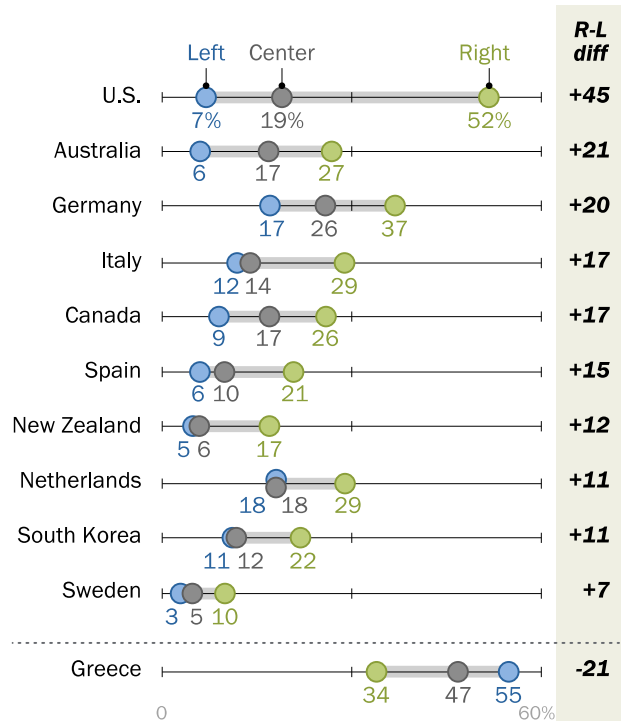
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Support for right-wing populist parties is also tied to views of coronavirus restrictions. In the Netherlands, 42% of respondents with favorable views of the right-wing Forum for Democracy (FvD) party say there should have been fewer restrictions on public activity during the coronavirus outbreak. Just 17% of those with unfavorable views of FvD share that view. Similar splits appear between supporters and nonsupporters of Alternative for Germany, Lega and Forza Italia in Italy, Vox in Spain, Party for Freedom in the Netherlands, Sweden Democrats, Greek Solution and Reform UK.

In most publics surveyed, those on the ideological right are significantly more likely than those on the left to say there should have been fewer restrictions. In the U.S., 52% of conservatives say there should have been fewer restrictions; just 7% of liberals say the same. Greece is the only public surveyed where those on the left are more likely than those on the right to say there should have been fewer restrictions (55% and 34%, respectively).

### Ideological right more likely to think there should have been fewer COVID-19 restrictions

% who think, over the course of the coronavirus outbreak, there should have been **fewer restrictions** on public activity



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. In U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).  
 Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q10.  
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## Many in U.S., Europe and Japan say the pandemic has revealed weaknesses of their economic system

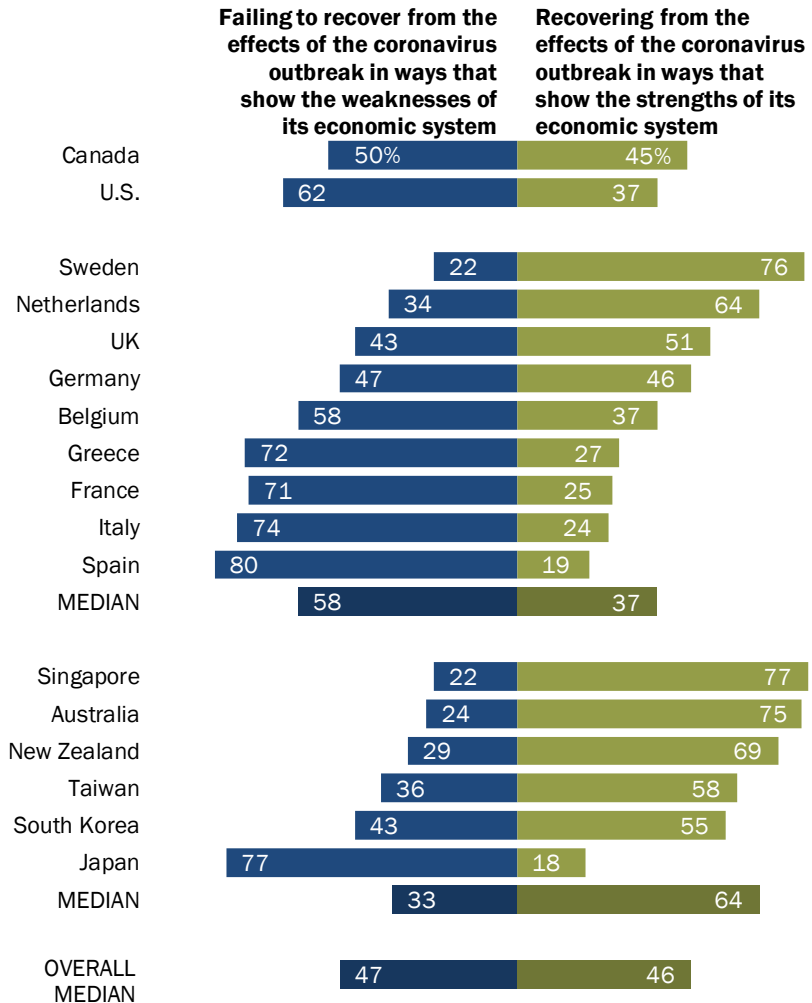
The coronavirus outbreak has wreaked havoc on the [global economy](#), reversing years of progress in the fight against global poverty and pushing millions out of the [global middle class](#). But the economic effects of the pandemic have not been uniform, and opinions vary widely regarding how publics assess their economic system's durability.

In Europe, views are largely pessimistic, with a median of 58% saying that their economy is failing to recover from the effects of the coronavirus outbreak in ways that show the weaknesses of their economic system. (The EU has recorded [two straight quarters](#) of negative gross domestic product growth after a sharp rebound in the third quarter of 2020.) Opinions are particularly negative in Spain and Italy, with roughly three-quarters or more holding this opinion.

Sweden, which has [refused to implement](#) wide-ranging lockdown measures, is an exception in Europe, with three-quarters saying that the economy is recovering in ways that show

### More pessimism about economic effects of COVID-19 in Europe than in Asia-Pacific

% who say their economy is ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q11.

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the strengths of its economic system. Dutch adults are also optimistic, and opinions in the UK and Germany are split.

Opinions in the Asia-Pacific region are more positive, with majorities in nearly all publics surveyed saying their economy is recovering in ways that show the strengths of their system. Again, Japanese opinions are an exception in the region, with 77% of adults saying their economy is failing to recover from the effects of the coronavirus outbreak. [Japan's economy shrank](#) an annualized 5.1% in the first quarter of 2021 after an 11.6% surge in growth in the previous quarter.

Attitudes about how the economy is recovering are very closely tied to opinions about the appropriateness of coronavirus-related restrictions. In most publics surveyed, people who think there should have been fewer COVID-19 restrictions are more likely than those who think restrictions were about right to be pessimistic about their economy's recovery.

Those who say their current economic situation is bad are far more likely to say their economy is failing to recover from the effects of the coronavirus outbreak in every public surveyed.

## Those who say COVID-19 restrictions were too stringent are more pessimistic about pandemic's economic effects

*% who say their economy is **failing** to recover from the effects of the coronavirus outbreak in ways that show the weaknesses of its economic system, among those who say \_\_\_ over the course of the coronavirus outbreak*

	Restrictions on public activity were about right	There should have been fewer restrictions on public activity	Diff
	%	%	
Canada	39	82	<b>+43</b>
Netherlands	22	61	<b>+39</b>
Greece	55	88	<b>+33</b>
South Korea	33	64	<b>+31</b>
UK	31	62	<b>+31</b>
New Zealand	26	55	<b>+29</b>
Belgium	44	71	<b>+27</b>
France	58	82	<b>+24</b>
Germany	39	57	<b>+18</b>
Italy	68	85	<b>+17</b>
Singapore	16	31	<b>+15</b>
Spain	76	84	+8
Japan	66	71	+5
Australia	21	24	+3
U.S.	54	54	0

Note: Statistically significant differences shown in **bold**. Sweden and Taiwan omitted due to insufficient sample size for "fewer restrictions" response.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q11.

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## EU economic response to pandemic gets mixed reviews

While majorities or pluralities in half of the eight European Union countries polled say EU economic relief efforts have been about right, large shares in several countries say efforts have not gone far enough. A median of 48% across these countries say efforts have been about right, while a median of 40% believe relief efforts have fallen short. A median of just 6% say efforts have gone too far.

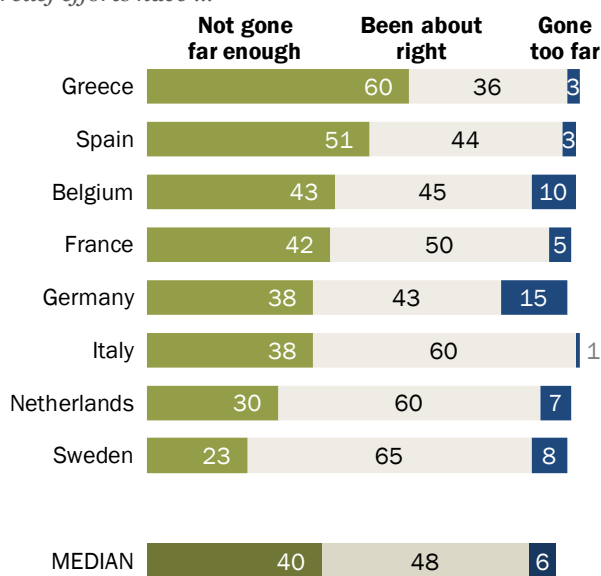
Satisfaction with the bloc's economic relief efforts – which included a 750 billion euro (\$858 billion) [stimulus package](#) negotiated in July 2020 – is highest in Sweden, where 65% agree these efforts have been appropriate. Six-in-ten in Italy and Netherlands say the same.

However, satisfaction is not widespread across the EU member countries included in the survey, as member nation governments [continue to decide](#) how best to spend stimulus money. In Greece, for example, 60% say economic relief efforts have not gone far enough, the highest share who express such dissatisfaction. While all EU countries experienced economic hardship as a result of the pandemic, Greece was particularly impacted. In a fall 2020 economic forecast from the European Commission, Greek GDP [was projected](#) to shrink by roughly 9%, one of the largest contractions projected across all EU member states. Publics in Belgium and Spain are roughly split between shares who say the EU economic response has been adequate and those say it has not gone far enough.

Views of the current economic situation also impact satisfaction with EU economic relief. In all EU countries polled, those who say the economic situation is bad are more likely than those who say the situation is good to believe the EU has not gone far enough in its relief efforts. In Greece, for

### EU economic relief efforts in response to pandemic generally seen favorably

*% who say, when thinking about the economic consequences of the coronavirus, the European Union's relief efforts have ...*



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey, Q29.

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example, 68% of those who say the economic situation is bad say EU relief efforts have not gone far enough, compared with 39% of Greeks who say the economic situation is good.

Across several member countries, supporters of right-wing populist parties are more likely than nonsupporters to say EU relief efforts have not gone far enough. For example, in Italy, Forza Italia supporters are 18 percentage points more likely than nonsupporters to believe EU economic relief has fallen short (50% vs. 32%, respectively).

## Coronavirus responses receive mixed reviews from publics, lower ratings than in summer 2020

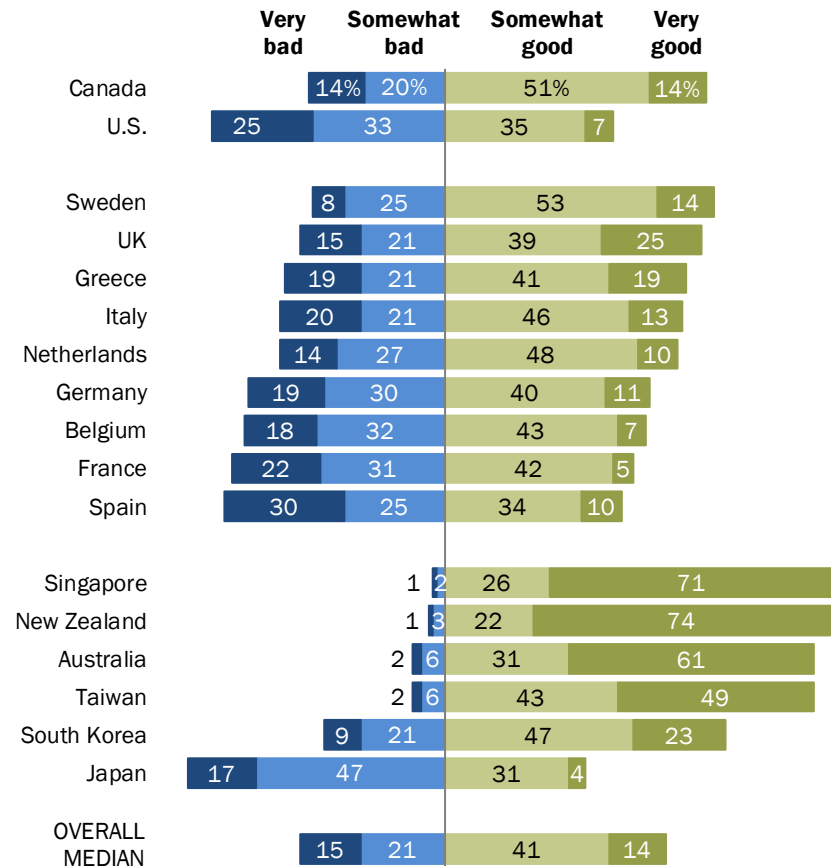
In contrast to how the U.S. and China were rated around the world for their [responses to the coronavirus outbreak](#), adults largely give high ratings to the coronavirus response where they live, especially in the Asia-Pacific publics surveyed.

For instance, nearly all adults in Singapore and New Zealand say their own countries have done a good job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak (97% and 96%, respectively), including more than seven-in-ten who say the response has been *very good*. About nine-in-ten in Australia and Taiwan and seven-in-ten in South Korea rate their responses to the coronavirus outbreak positively.

Japan is the exception in the Asia-Pacific region, with 64% saying Japan has done a *bad* job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak. About half or more in the U.S., Spain, France, Belgium and Germany also rate their pandemic responses negatively.

### Coronavirus responses in Asia-Pacific receive high ratings, though Japan a notable exception

% who say (survey public) has done a \_\_\_ job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q7c.

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In many countries, ratings of coronavirus responses have slipped significantly since [summer 2020](#). This is particularly true in Germany, where the share of Germans saying their country has done a good job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak has fallen 37 percentage points from 88% in summer 2020 to 51% in spring 2021. Positive ratings have also fallen by double digits in the Netherlands, Canada, Japan, South Korea, Italy, France, Belgium and Spain.

The UK, which has implemented one of the quickest and most successful [vaccine campaigns](#) worldwide, is the only place where ratings have improved. In summer 2020, 46% of Britons rated their national response positively; today, 64% do.

Economic confidence relates to how people assess their nation's handling of the pandemic. In every public surveyed, those who think the current economic situation is good are more likely to say their society's response to COVID-19 has been good. The converse is also true: Those who think the current economic situation is bad also tend to rate their national response negatively. This gap is widest in Greece, where 92% of those who say the current economic situation is good and 48% of those who say the current economic situation is bad rate the Greek coronavirus response positively, a difference of 44 percentage points.

## Shares who think their country has handled COVID-19 well have fallen

*% who say their (survey public) has done a [good job](#) dealing with the coronavirus outbreak*

	Summer 2020	Fall 2020	Spring 2021	Summer 2020-Spring 2021 change
	%	%	%	
Germany	88	77	51	▼ 37
Netherlands	87	—	58	▼ 29
Canada	88	—	65	▼ 23
Japan	55	—	35	▼ 20
South Korea	86	—	70	▼ 16
Italy	74	—	59	▼ 15
France	59	54	47	▼ 12
Belgium	61	—	50	▼ 11
Spain	54	—	44	▼ 10
UK	46	48	64	▲ 18

Note: Only statistically significant changes shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q7c.

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## Many say their lives have been impacted by the coronavirus pandemic

Over a year after the coronavirus outbreak [first emerged](#) across the world, more people in the 17 publics surveyed feel their lives have changed as a result of the pandemic than not. A median of 65% say their lives have changed a great deal or a fair amount as a result of the coronavirus outbreak, ranging from 33% in New Zealand to 87% in South Korea.

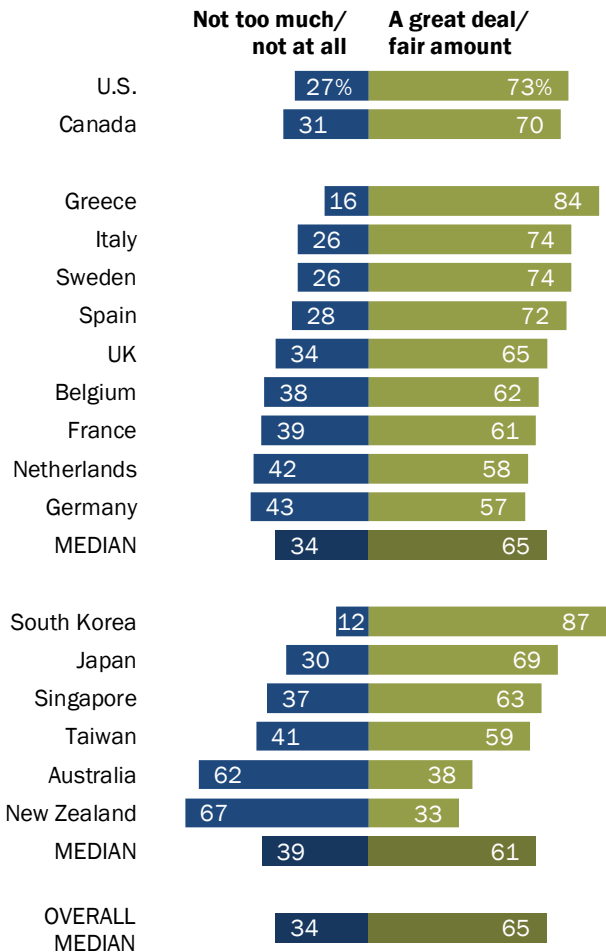
About seven-in-ten in both the U.S. and Canada believe the pandemic has changed their lives at least a fair amount, while roughly three-in-ten say their lives have not changed much or at all. Across the nine European publics surveyed, a median of 65% say their lives have changed. Majorities across these nine publics hold this view, including more than eight-in-ten in Greece.

Responses to the outbreak's impact on people's lives are more varied across the six Asia-Pacific publics included in the survey. Fewer than four-in-ten in both Australia and New Zealand believe the pandemic has changed their lives, yet majorities in Taiwan, Singapore, Japan and South Korea say their lives have been impacted.

Two countries stand out as reporting relatively little change as a result of the pandemic: Australia and New Zealand. Majorities in each say their lives have not changed much or at all. [Both nations](#) have remained relatively sheltered from the worst of the pandemic by [strict lockdowns](#), [widespread testing](#), [contact tracing](#) and [public compliance](#) with containment measures, as well as by geography. During fieldwork, Australia and New Zealand [opened their](#)

### Publics across the world say pandemic has affected their lives more than not

*% who say their life has changed \_\_\_ as a result of the coronavirus outbreak*



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8.

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borders to those from the other nation, allowing visitors from each country to travel without a quarantine period.

The perception that life hasn't changed much during the pandemic drops off steeply outside of Australia and New Zealand. The next largest share to hold this view are Germans (43%).

Among most of the 12 countries surveyed in both the summer of 2020 and this spring, more now say their lives have changed a great deal or fair amount than say the opposite. A median of 58% across these 12 countries said last summer that their lives had changed at least a fair amount, while a median of 67% across the same group of countries say the same this year.

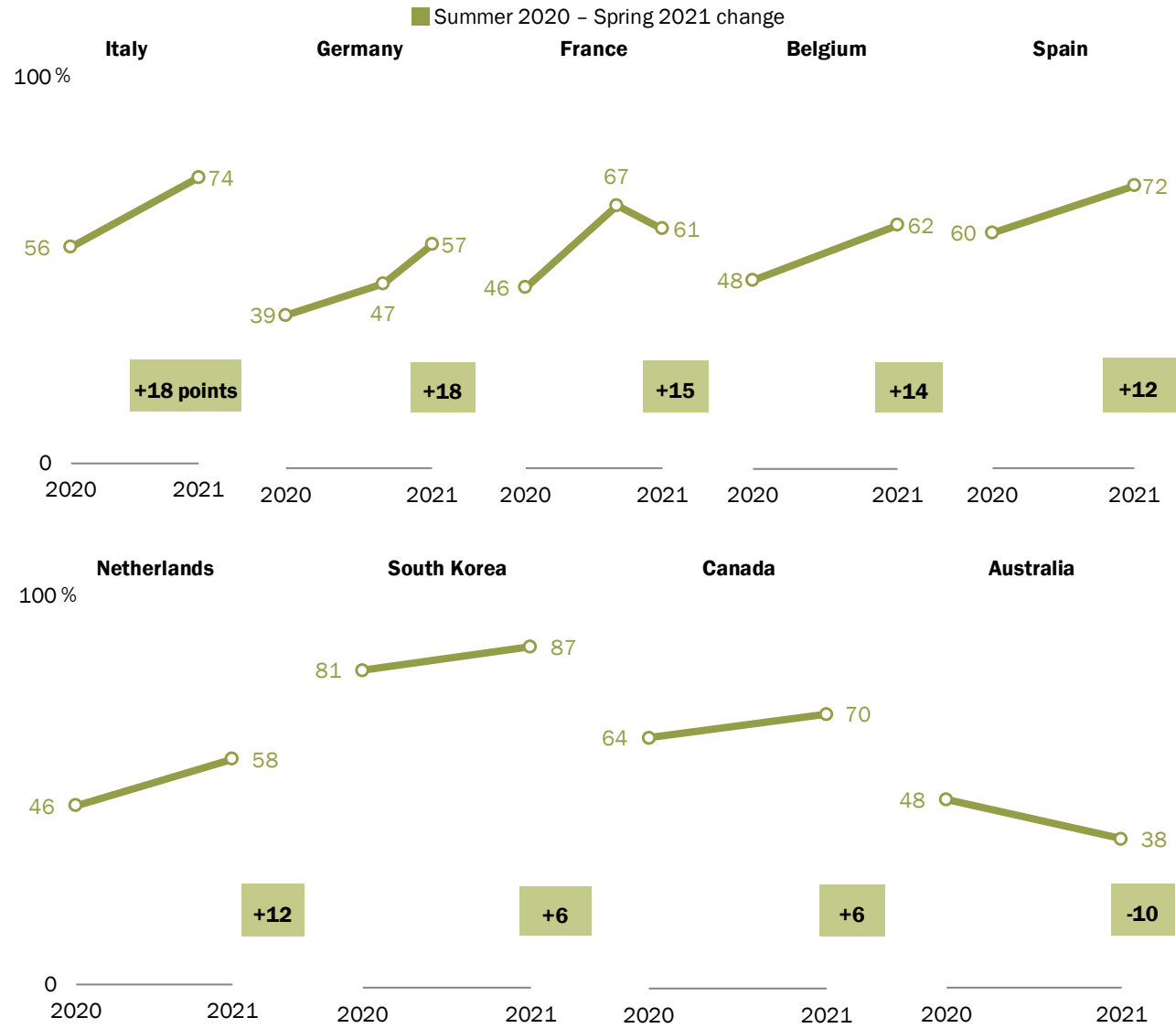
The share who say their lives have changed as a result of the coronavirus outbreak has increased significantly in eight of the 12 countries included on both surveys (Japan, Sweden and the UK are exceptions) with double-digit increases in Italy (+18 percentage points), Germany (+18), France (+15), Belgium (+14), the Netherlands (+12) and Spain (+12).

The only place in which the share who believe their lives have changed has declined significantly is Australia, where 38% say their lives have changed at least a fair amount this year, down 10 percentage points from 48% who said the same in the summer of 2020.



## Increasing shares say their lives have changed as a result of the pandemic; Australia an exception

% who say their life has changed *a great deal/fair amount* as a result of the coronavirus outbreak



Note: Only statistically significant changes shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8.

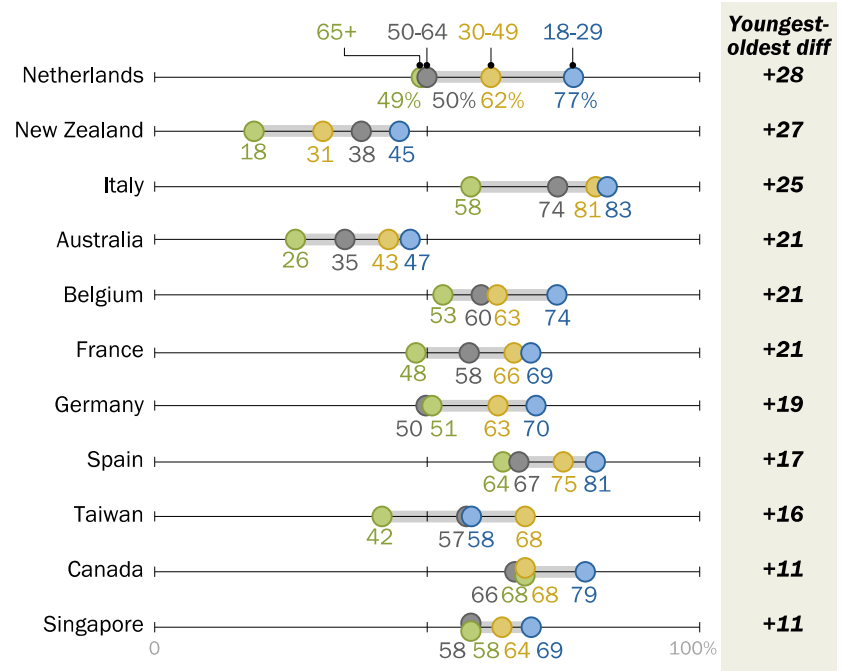
"People in Advanced Economies Say Their Society Is More Divided Than Before Pandemic"

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While many say their lives have been impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, young people are particularly likely to express this sentiment. Young adults have faced unique challenges over the past year, including disruptions to school and early career opportunities. Adults ages 18 to 29 across many publics surveyed are more likely than those 65 or older to say their lives have changed as a result of the coronavirus outbreak. In the Netherlands, for example, younger adults are 28 percentage points more likely than their older counterparts to say their lives have changed as a result of the virus. Similarly, large differences between younger and older adults are present in New Zealand (+27 points), Italy (+25), Australia (+21), Belgium (+21) and France (+21).

### Young adults more likely than older adults to feel their lives have changed as a result of the pandemic

% who say their life has changed a great deal/a fair amount as a result of the coronavirus outbreak



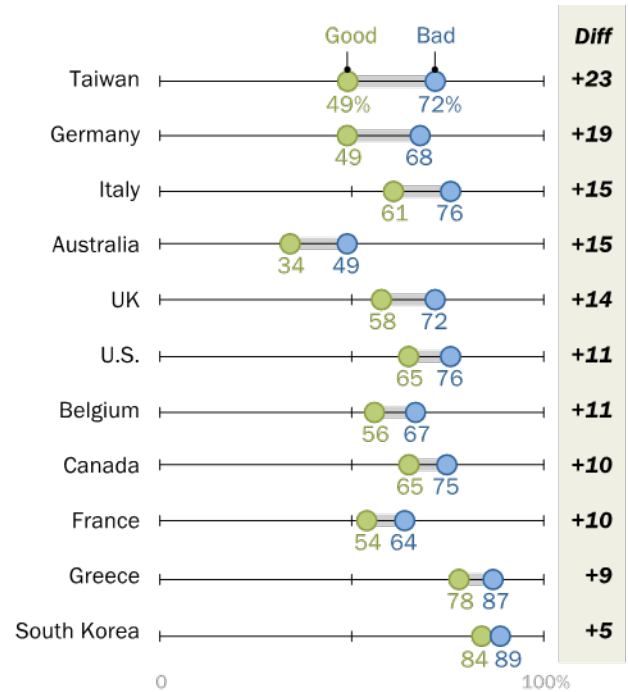
Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.  
 Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8.  
 "People in Advanced Economies Say Their Society Is More Divided Than Before Pandemic"

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Attitudes toward the economy are linked to perceptions of change due to the pandemic in most advanced economies: Those who say the current economic situation in their country is bad are more likely to say their lives have changed. In Taiwan, for example, 72% of those who say the current economic situation is bad believe their lives have changed as a result of the coronavirus outbreak, compared with 49% who say the economic situation is good. Double-digit differences were found in eight other advanced economies.

**Those with negative economic attitudes more likely to say their lives changed due to COVID-19**

*% who say their life has changed **a great deal/a fair amount** as a result of the coronavirus outbreak, among those who say the current economic situation is ...*



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.  
 Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q8.  
 "People in Advanced Economies Say Their Society Is More Divided Than Before Pandemic"

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## Optimism that health care systems can handle future emergencies

Majorities in all 17 publics included in this survey express confidence in their health care system to handle a future global health emergency. Overall, a median of 75% hold this opinion.

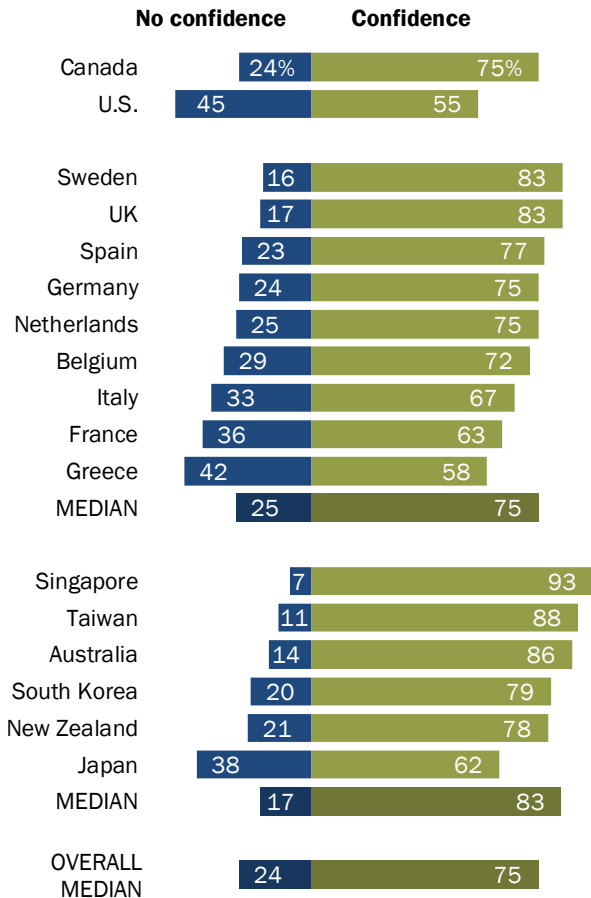
Those in the Asia-Pacific region believe in their health systems by a wide margin, with a median of 83% confident the system could handle a future global public health emergency. About eight-in-ten or more say this in Singapore, Taiwan, Australia, South Korea and New Zealand. Notably, 60% of Singaporeans express *a great deal* of confidence, as do roughly four-in-ten in Australia and Taiwan.

Europeans, too, have positive opinions about their national health care system's ability to cope with a hypothetical public health emergency. A median of 75% across the nine European countries surveyed voice confidence, while 25% do not. Those in Sweden and the UK have the highest levels of confidence among the European countries surveyed. And about four-in-ten in Spain, the UK and Germany report *a great deal* of confidence in their national health systems.

Canadians, too, hold high opinions of their country's health care system in the face of a future global health emergency. That is not the case, however, in the U.S., where the lowest share among the 17 publics voices confidence. This may relate to the nature of the American health care system; it is the only advanced economy in the survey (and in the world) [without universal health insurance coverage](#) and often ranks toward the bottom in [comparative analyses of health systems](#) in high-income nations.

### Most confident in health care system's resilience in future emergencies

% who say they have \_\_\_ in (survey public's) health care system to handle a future global health emergency



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q12.

"People in Advanced Economies Say Their Society Is More Divided Than Before Pandemic"

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## Acknowledgments

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Kat Devlin, *Research Associate*

Moira Fagan, *Research Analyst*

Aidan Connaughton, *Research Assistant*

James Bell, *Vice President, Global Strategy*

Alexandra Castillo, *Research Methodologist*

Stefan S. Cornibert, *Communications Manager*

Claudia Deane, *Vice President, Research*

Janell Fetterolf, *Research Associate*

Shannon Greenwood, *Digital Producer*

Christine Huang, *Research Analyst*

Michael Keegan, *Senior Information Graphics Designer*

David Kent, *Senior Copy Editor*

Nicholas O. Kent, *Research Assistant*

Gar Meng Leong, *Communications Associate*

Clark Letterman, *Senior Survey Manager*

Gracie Martinez, *Administrative Coordinator*

Mara Mordecai, *Research Assistant*

Martha McRoy, *Research Methodologist*

J.J. Moncus, *Research Assistant*

Patrick Moynihan, *Associate Director, International Research Methods*

Julia O'Hanlon, *Communications Associate*

Jacob Poushter, *Associate Director, Global Attitudes Research*

Shannon Schumacher, *Research Associate*

Laura Silver, *Senior Researcher*

Richard Wike, *Director, Global Attitudes Research*

## International Methodology

### About Pew Research Center's Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey

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

## U.S. Methodology

### The American Trends Panel survey methodology

#### Overview

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

Data in this report is drawn from the panel wave conducted Feb. 1 to Feb. 7, 2021. A total of 2,596 panelists responded out of 2,943 who were sampled, for a response rate of 88%. This does not include one panelist who was removed from the data due to extremely high rates of refusal or straightlining. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 4%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 2%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 2,596 respondents is plus or minus 2.7 percentage points.

#### Panel recruitment

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

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a random, address-based sample of households selected

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#### American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	2,184
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	1,243
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	621
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS/web	9,396	8,778	5,903
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS/web	5,900	4,720	2,330
June 1 to July 19, 2020	ABS/web	1,865	1,636	1,272
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36,879</b>	<b>25,076</b>	<b>13,553</b>

Note: Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2019 and 2020, respectively. Across these three address-based recruitments, a total of 17,161 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 15,134 (88%) agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, the adult with the next birthday was asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 25,076 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 13,553 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.<sup>1</sup> The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

### **Sample design**

The overall target population for this survey was non-institutionalized persons ages 18 and older, living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii.

This study featured a stratified random sample from the ATP. The sample was allocated according to the following strata, in order: tablet households, U.S.-born Hispanics, foreign-born Hispanics, high school education or less, foreign-born Asians, not registered to vote, people ages 18 to 34, uses internet weekly or less, non-Hispanic Black adults, nonvolunteers and all other categories not already falling into any of the above.

### **Questionnaire development and testing**

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

### **Incentives**

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

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<sup>1</sup> AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.](#)"



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 Feb. 1 to Feb. 7, 2021. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on Feb. 1, 2021.

On Feb. 1 and Feb. 2, 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 Feb. 1, 2021. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Feb. 2, 2021.

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

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#### Invitation and reminder dates

	Soft Launch	Full Launch
Initial invitation	Feb. 1, 2021	Feb. 2, 2021
First reminder	Feb. 4, 2021	Feb 4, 2021
Final reminder	Feb. 6, 2021	Feb. 6, 2021

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### Data quality checks

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

### Weighting

The ATP data was weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey (and the probability of being invited to participate in the panel in cases where only a subsample of

respondents were invited). The base weights for panelists recruited in different years are scaled to be proportionate to the effective sample size for all active panelists in their cohort. To correct for nonresponse to the initial recruitment surveys and gradual panel attrition, the base weights for all active panelists are calibrated to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table to create a full-panel weight.

For ATP waves in which only a subsample of panelists are invited to participate, a wave-specific base weight is created by adjusting the full-panel

weights for subsampled panelists to account for any differential probabilities of selection for the particular panel wave. For waves in which all active panelists are invited to participate, the wave-specific base weight is identical to the full-panel weight.

In the final weighting step, the wave-specific base weights for panelists who completed the survey are again calibrated to match the population benchmarks specified above. These weights are trimmed (typically at about the 1st and 99th percentiles) to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and test of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

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## Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2019 American Community Survey
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metro/Non-metro	2019 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2017 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2016 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2020 National Public Opinion Reference Survey
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. The 2016 CPS was used for voter registration targets for this wave in order to obtain voter registration numbers from a presidential election year. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population. The 2020 National Public Opinion Reference Survey featured 1,862 online completions and 2,247 mail survey completions.

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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.

<b>Group</b>	<b>Unweighted sample size</b>	<b>Weighted %</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	2,596		2.7 percentage points
Half sample	At least 1,287		3.7 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,106	44	3.9 percentage points
Half sample	At least 549		5.6 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	1,410	49	3.7 percentage points
Half sample	At least 688		5.2 percentage points

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**

<b>Final dispositions</b>	<b>AAPOR code</b>	<b>Total</b>
Completed interview	1.1	2,596
Logged onto survey; broke off	2.12	41
Logged onto survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	23
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	282
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		1
Screened out		N/A
<b>Total panelists in the survey</b>		<b>2,943</b>
Completed interviews	I	2,596
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	346
Non-contact	NC	1
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,943</b>
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		88%

<b>Cumulative response rate</b>	<b>Total</b>
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	72%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 82	57%
Response rate to Wave 82 survey	88%
<b>Cumulative response rate</b>	<b>4%</b>

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## Topline questionnaire

**Pew Research Center**  
**Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey**  
**June 23, 2021 Release**

### Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- The U.S. survey was conducted on Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel. Many questions have been asked in previous surveys on the phone. Phone trends for comparison are provided in separate tables throughout the topline. The extent of the mode differences varies across questions; while there are negligible differences on some questions, others have more pronounced differences. Caution should be taken when evaluating online and phone estimates.
- Questions that ask about the coronavirus use the most commonly used phrase in each public. In Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Taiwan, the question asked about the “COVID-19 outbreak.” In Greece, “coronavirus pandemic.” In Japan, “novel coronavirus outbreak.” In South Korea, “Corona19 outbreak.” All other survey publics used the term “coronavirus outbreak.”
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q7c. Would you say that each of the following has done a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak? c. (survey public)					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2021	7	35	33	25	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2021	14	51	20	14	0	100
	Summer, 2020	35	53	8	3	0	100
Belgium	Spring, 2021	7	43	32	18	0	100
	Summer, 2020	12	49	26	13	0	100
France	Spring, 2021	5	42	31	22	0	100
	Fall, 2020	8	46	31	15	0	100
	Summer, 2020	6	53	26	15	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2021	11	40	30	19	1	100
	Fall, 2020	20	57	15	8	1	100
	Summer, 2020	38	50	9	3	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2021	19	41	21	19	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2021	13	46	21	20	0	100
	Summer, 2020	18	56	14	11	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2021	10	48	27	14	0	100
	Summer, 2020	34	53	10	3	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2021	10	34	25	30	1	100
	Summer, 2020	16	38	21	26	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2021	14	53	25	8	0	100
	Summer, 2020	18	53	18	11	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2021	25	39	21	15	0	100
	Fall, 2020	10	38	26	25	1	100
	Summer, 2020	11	35	30	24	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	61	31	6	2	0	100
	Summer, 2020	53	41	5	1	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2021	4	31	47	17	1	100
	Summer, 2020	5	50	37	6	2	100
New Zealand	Spring, 2021	74	22	3	1	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	71	26	2	1	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2021	23	47	21	9	1	100
	Summer, 2020	40	46	10	4	0	100
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	49	43	6	2	1	100

**U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON**

		Q7c. Would you say that each of the following has done a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak? c. (survey public)					
		Very good	Somewhat good	Somewhat bad	Very bad	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Fall, 2020	14	27	18	40	1	100
	Summer, 2020	14	33	21	31	0	100

		Q8. As a result of the coronavirus outbreak, has your own life changed a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?					
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2021	27	46	25	2	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2021	39	31	25	6	0	100
	Summer, 2020	28	36	31	6	0	100
Belgium	Spring, 2021	28	34	30	8	0	100
	Summer, 2020	19	29	37	14	0	100
France	Spring, 2021	35	26	21	18	0	100
	Fall, 2020	34	33	19	15	0	100
	Summer, 2020	17	29	31	22	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2021	28	29	31	12	0	100
	Fall, 2020	21	26	37	15	0	100
	Summer, 2020	16	23	43	18	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2021	44	40	12	4	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2021	34	40	18	8	0	100
	Summer, 2020	19	37	30	14	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2021	22	36	31	11	0	100
	Summer, 2020	11	35	44	10	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2021	27	45	22	6	0	100
	Summer, 2020	20	40	29	11	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2021	39	35	22	4	0	100
	Summer, 2020	32	39	21	8	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2021	34	31	25	9	0	100
	Fall, 2020	39	31	24	6	0	100
	Summer, 2020	32	34	27	6	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	16	22	43	19	0	100
	Summer, 2020	16	32	43	10	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2021	21	48	24	6	0	100
	Summer, 2020	16	49	26	9	0	100
New Zealand	Spring, 2021	12	21	45	22	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	27	36	31	6	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2021	52	35	10	2	0	100
	Summer, 2020	45	36	15	4	0	100
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	13	46	27	14	0	100

## U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q8. As a result of the coronavirus outbreak, has your own life changed a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all?					
		A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Fall, 2020	44	30	18	8	0	100
	Summer, 2020	37	30	23	9	0	100

		<b>Q9. Thinking about (survey public) as a whole, do you think this country is now more UNITED or more DIVIDED than before the coronavirus outbreak?</b>			
		<b>More united</b>	<b>More divided</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	10	88	2	100
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	36	61	3	100
	<b>Summer, 2020</b>	66	29	5	100
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	30	66	4	100
	<b>Summer, 2020</b>	40	55	5	100
<b>France</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	29	68	3	100
	<b>Summer, 2020</b>	39	49	12	100
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	18	77	5	100
	<b>Summer, 2020</b>	39	54	7	100
<b>Greece</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	34	61	5	100
<b>Italy</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	34	63	3	100
	<b>Summer, 2020</b>	45	54	2	100
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	15	83	2	100
	<b>Summer, 2020</b>	44	53	3	100
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	21	77	1	100
	<b>Summer, 2020</b>	39	59	2	100
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	43	53	3	100
	<b>Summer, 2020</b>	58	36	6	100
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	42	54	4	100
	<b>Summer, 2020</b>	46	46	8	100
<b>Australia</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	59	39	3	100
	<b>Summer, 2020</b>	54	40	6	100
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	29	59	12	100
	<b>Summer, 2020</b>	47	27	26	100
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	75	23	3	100
<b>Singapore</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	86	12	2	100
<b>South Korea</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	34	61	4	100
	<b>Summer, 2020</b>	56	36	8	100
<b>Taiwan</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	68	20	12	100

**U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON**

		<b>Q9. Thinking about (survey public) as a whole, do you think this country is now more UNITED or more DIVIDED than before the coronavirus outbreak?</b>			
		<b>More united</b>	<b>More divided</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>Summer, 2020</b>	18	77	4	100



		<b>Q10. Thinking about restrictions on public activity in (survey public) over the course of the coronavirus outbreak, do you think there should have been more restrictions, fewer restrictions, or were the restrictions about right?</b>				
		<b>More restrictions</b>	<b>Fewer restrictions</b>	<b>The restrictions were about right</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	56	26	17	1	100
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	53	18	27	2	100
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	34	23	41	1	100
<b>France</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	40	24	34	3	100
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	37	26	34	2	100
<b>Greece</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	25	43	29	3	100
<b>Italy</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	32	21	46	1	100
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	30	23	46	0	100
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	46	13	40	1	100
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	43	6	51	0	100
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	50	11	37	1	100
<b>Australia</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	14	17	68	1	100
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	62	8	25	4	100
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	11	10	80	0	100
<b>Singapore</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	21	22	57	0	100
<b>South Korea</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	39	15	46	1	100
<b>Taiwan</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	15	4	78	2	100

		<b>Q11. Which statement comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right? (Survey public)'s economy is...</b>			
		<b>Recovering from the effects of the coronavirus outbreak in ways that show the strengths of its economic system</b>	<b>Failing to recover from the effects of the coronavirus outbreak in ways that show the weaknesses of its economic system</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	37	62	2	100
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	45	50	4	100
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	37	58	5	100
<b>France</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	25	71	4	100
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	46	47	6	100
<b>Greece</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	27	72	1	100
<b>Italy</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	24	74	2	100
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	64	34	2	100
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	19	80	1	100
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	76	22	3	100
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	51	43	7	100
<b>Australia</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	75	24	2	100
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	18	77	4	100

		<b>Q11. Which statement comes closer to your view, even if neither is exactly right? (Survey public)'s economy is...</b>			
		<b>Recovering from the effects of the coronavirus outbreak in ways that show the strengths of its economic system</b>	<b>Failing to recover from the effects of the coronavirus outbreak in ways that show the weaknesses of its economic system</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	69	29	1	100
<b>Singapore</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	77	22	1	100
<b>South Korea</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	55	43	3	100
<b>Taiwan</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	58	36	7	100

		<b>Q12. How much confidence do you have in the healthcare system in (survey public) to handle a future global health emergency that might occur – a great deal of confidence, some confidence, not too much confidence or no confidence at all?</b>					
		<b>A great deal</b>	<b>Some</b>	<b>Not too much</b>	<b>None at all</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	11	44	36	9	0	100
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	22	53	15	9	0	100
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	23	49	20	9	0	100
<b>France</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	17	46	21	15	0	100
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	38	37	15	9	1	100
<b>Greece</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	23	35	23	19	0	100
<b>Italy</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	20	47	28	5	0	100
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	24	51	18	7	1	100
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	41	36	18	5	0	100
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	33	50	12	4	0	100
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	39	44	12	5	1	100
<b>Australia</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	40	46	10	4	0	100
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	6	56	32	6	0	100
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	28	50	16	5	0	100
<b>Singapore</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	60	33	6	1	0	100
<b>South Korea</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	26	53	17	3	0	100
<b>Taiwan</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	39	49	10	1	1	100

		<b>Q29. Thinking about the economic consequences of the [insert local term for coronavirus outbreak], have the European Union's economic relief efforts gone too far, not gone far enough or been about right?</b>				
		<b>Gone too far</b>	<b>Not gone far enough</b>	<b>Been about right</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	10	43	45	2	100
<b>France</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	5	42	50	3	100
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	15	38	43	4	100
<b>Greece</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	3	60	36	1	100
<b>Italy</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	1	38	60	1	100
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	7	30	60	3	100
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	3	51	44	2	100
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	8	23	65	4	100