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# What Makes Someone a Good Member of Society?

*Most in advanced economies say voting, taking steps to reduce climate change, getting a COVID-19 vaccine; fewer say attending religious services*

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**FOR MEDIA OR OTHER INQUIRIES:**

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## How we did this

This Pew Research Center analysis focuses on public opinion of what it takes to be a good member of society in 19 advanced economies in North America, Europe, the Middle East and the Asia-Pacific region.

For non-U.S. data, this report draws on nationally representative surveys of 20,944 adults from Feb. 14 to June 3, 2022. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in Canada, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Australia, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore and South Korea. Surveys were conducted face to face in Hungary, Poland and Israel.

In the United States, we surveyed 3,581 U.S. adults from March 21 to 27, 2022. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the [ATP's methodology](#).

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

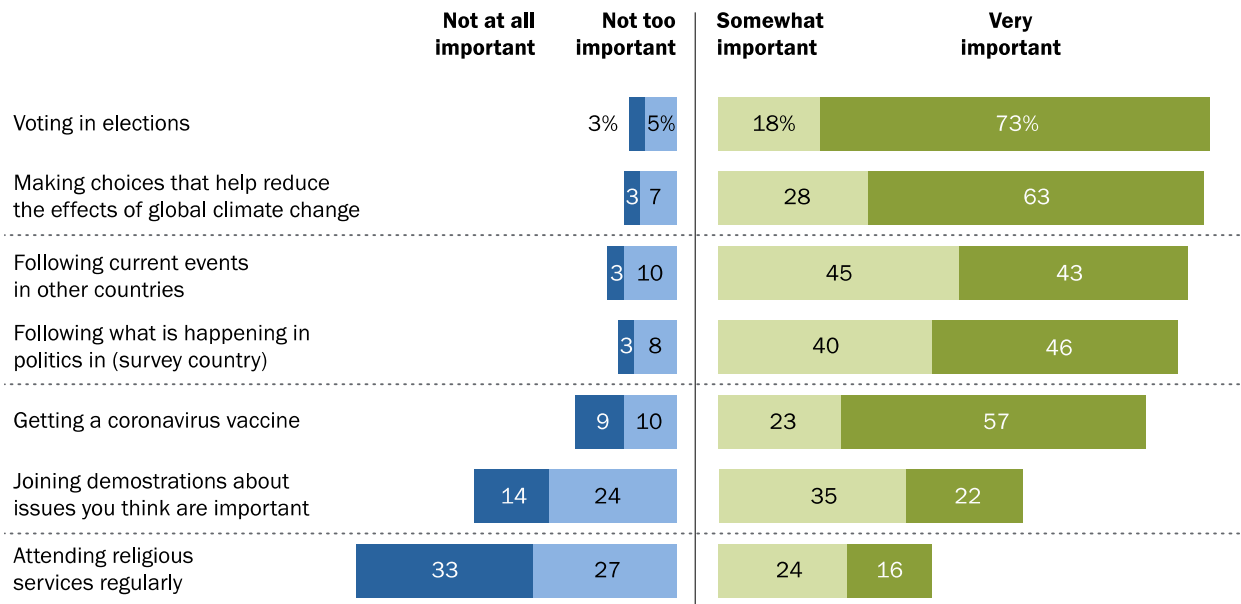
# What Makes Someone a Good Member of Society?

*Most in advanced economies say voting, taking steps to reduce effects of climate change, getting a COVID-19 vaccine; fewer say attending religious services*

Voting is a fundamental act in a representative democracy, and as a new survey of 19 advanced economies highlights, most people believe that to be a good member of society, you must vote. When asked whether seven different actions and behaviors are important to being a good member of society, respondents put voting at the top of the list. Across the nations polled, a median of 91% say voting is important, and fully 73% consider it *very* important. The share of the public saying it is very important ranges from 52% in Poland to 90% in Sweden.

## Majorities say voting, helping reduce climate change effects, staying informed, getting COVID-19 vaccination are important for being a good member of society

*% who say each of the following is \_\_\_ to be a good member of society*



Note: Percentages are medians based on 19 countries. Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q23a-g.

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However, voting is not the only element of perceived good citizenship. Taking steps to improve the environment and promote public health are also seen as imperative: Solid majorities describe making choices to reduce global climate change and getting a coronavirus vaccine as very important.

Respondents also clearly believe that a responsible citizen needs to be informed about current affairs. Medians of more than eight-in-ten say it is important to follow current events in other countries and keep up with politics in their own country (however, fewer than half think it's *very* important to follow international and domestic news).

Most also believe a good member of society should be willing to take to the streets when significant issues are at stake: A median of 57% say it's important to join demonstrations about issues you think are important. Still, only 22% consider protesting very important, and Spain is the only country surveyed where more than half (54%) express this view.

Fewer see attendance at religious services as central to good citizenship. Across the nations polled, a median of just 41% say it's important, and only 16% consider it very important. There are, however, notable cross-national differences on this question. While only single digits say attending religious services is very important in Australia (7%), Sweden (6%) and Japan (4%), a majority of Malaysians (55%) express this view, as do nearly three-in-ten Singaporeans (29%) and a quarter of Israelis.

In the United States, 22% believe attending religious services is very important to being a good member of society. Among White Evangelicals, roughly half (49%) say this. On the other items tested, Americans are somewhat less likely than other publics to consider these actions crucial for good citizenship. For instance, only 22% of Americans say it is very important to follow current events in other countries – the second lowest percentage among the countries surveyed (Israel has the lowest share at 15%).

## Substantial variation across countries when it comes to what makes someone a good member of society, although voting is top choice in most nations

% who say \_\_\_ is **very important** to be a good member of society

● Most common responses ● Least common responses

	Voting in elections	Making choices that help reduce the effects of global climate change	Getting a coronavirus vaccine	Following what is happening in politics in (survey country)	Following current events in other countries	Joining demonstrations about issues you think are important	Attending religious services frequently
Canada	84%	58%	59%	58%	44%	29%	17%
U.S.	69	42	44	37	22	13	22
Sweden	90	59	71	56	48	15	6
UK	77	71	67	50	45	28	17
France	77	64	41	43	40	31	11
Spain	75	77	70	59	56	54	16
Germany	75	65	57	57	55	31	12
Greece	74	67	47	52	45	34	21
Netherlands	73	63	50	38	43	19	16
Hungary	71	66	40	44	27	15	15
Italy	70	76	65	59	49	34	21
Belgium	57	64	50	37	38	22	14
Poland	52	36	33	33	29	22	20
Israel	57	27	43	37	15	14	25
South Korea	84	63	41	67	43	27	11
Malaysia	73	53	60	46	40	24	55
Australia	72	56	67	37	29	13	7
Singapore	69	55	72	44	39	17	29
Japan	69	65	59	74	68	7	4
<b>19-COUNTRY MEDIAN</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q23a-g.  
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In addition to differences across countries, opinions often divide sharply between groups within nations. For instance, there are significant ideological differences in many countries over the importance of taking steps to combat global climate change, with those on the ideological left more likely to say it is very important for being a good member of society than those on the ideological right. This is especially true in the U.S., where 66% of self-identified liberals believe making choices to reduce the effects of climate change is very important for being a good member of society, compared with just 19% of conservatives.

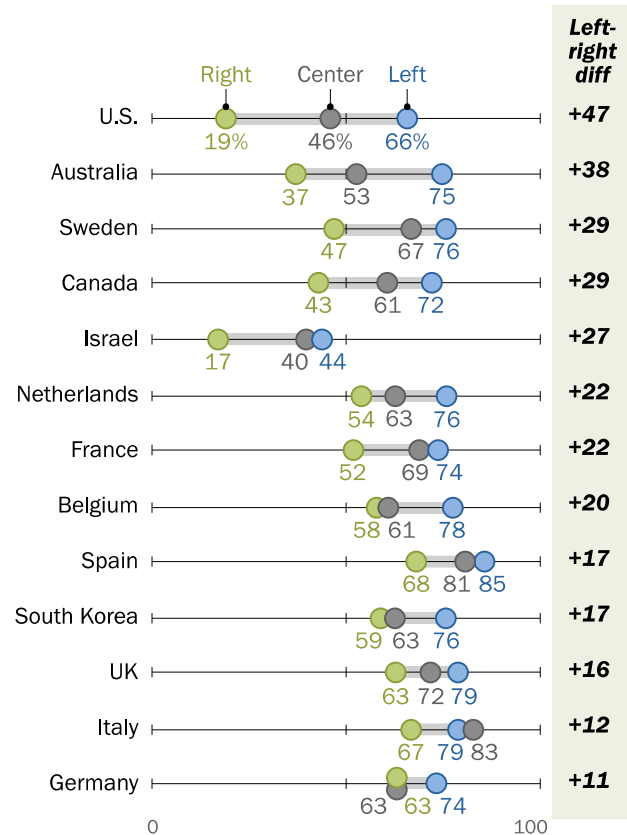
In many nations, those on the left are also more likely than those on the right to place value on participating in demonstrations. However, people on the right of the political spectrum tend to see more value in attending religious services.

Age is also a major dividing line in some countries. Overall, older people are more likely to believe a good member of society should vote, get a COVID-19 vaccine and follow domestic and international news. However, young adults are more likely in a handful of countries to say protesting is a very important part of good citizenship.

In nearly all countries, women are more likely than men to consider making choices to reduce the effects of climate change very important for being a good member of society. For example, 71% of Swedish women hold this view, compared with 49% of Swedish men. ([Past research](#) has found that women are also more likely to say climate change is a major threat.)

## Ideological left more likely to say climate conscious choices are very important than those on the right

% who say making choices that help reduce the effects of global climate change is **very important** to be a good member of society, among those on the ideological ...



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

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q23e. "What Makes Someone a Good Member of Society?"

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Views about attending religious services are closely tied to personal religiosity and attitudes toward religion and morality. In every country surveyed, people who think it is necessary to believe in God to be moral and have good values are significantly more likely to say attending religious services is very important to being a good member of society.

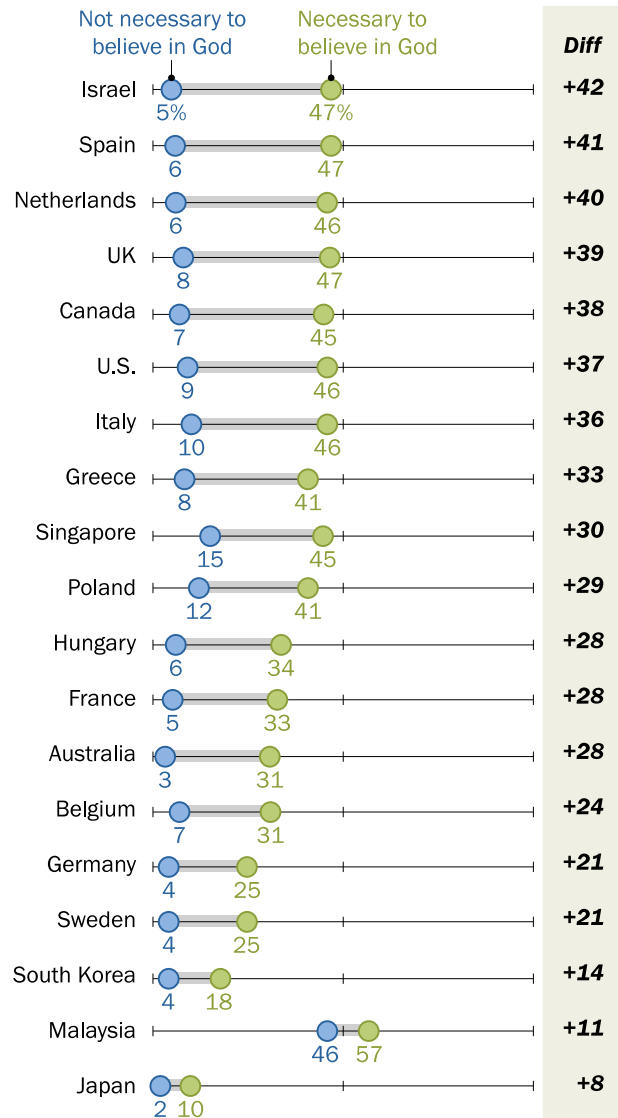
Still, even among people who see a clear link between religious belief and morality, there is no consensus about the role of religious attendance in civic life. Among the nations surveyed, Malaysia is the only one in which a majority of respondents who say it is necessary to believe in God to be moral also say attending religious services is very important.

The nations in this survey, [according to the World Bank](#), are largely high-income countries (Malaysia, which is upper middle-income, is the exception), and past [Pew Research Center surveys](#) have found that personal levels of religiosity are often higher in middle- and lower-income nations, so attitudes about the importance of religion in civic life may be different among those publics.

These are among the main findings of a Pew Research Center survey, conducted from Feb. 14 to June 3, 2022, among 24,525 adults in 19 nations.

## Necessity of believing in God to be moral linked to importance of attending religious services

% who say attending religious services is **very important** to be a good member of society, among those who say it is \_\_\_ in order to be moral and have good values



Note: All differences shown are significant.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey, Q23a.

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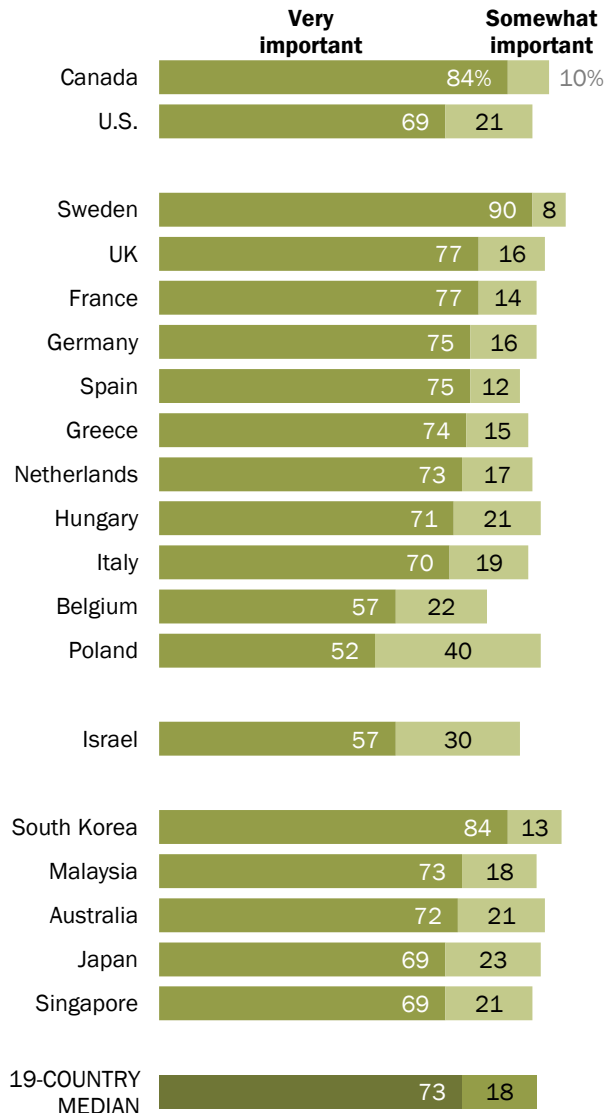
## Most people see voting as an important part of being a good citizen

Large majorities in every country surveyed think it's at least somewhat important to vote in elections to be a good member of society. In fact, in most places, around seven-in-ten or more say it's very important to vote in elections to be a good member of society – though the share who say this is particularly high in Sweden, Canada and South Korea. (Notably, [some countries do have some element of mandatory voting](#) – whether enforced or unenforced. But places like Australia, where voting is mandatory, do not stand out in terms of the importance they place on it for being a good member of society.)

While around half or more still say voting is very important in Poland, Belgium and Israel, these three societies stand out for having the lowest share with this view. In Poland, the most recent presidential election in 2020 was both very close and, according to the opposition, [marred by political interference](#) and ultimately [validated by a supreme court](#), which [international observers no longer consider independent](#). In Belgium, recent elections have rarely resulted in a coalition in a timely way: Since 2010, the country has had [two periods](#), each lasting more than 500 days, where no government has been able to be formed. Israel, for its part, had [four elections between April 2019 and March 2021](#) because of difficulties forming a stable coalition – and, since the end of fieldwork, the fragile coalition collapsed, leading to a [fifth election in four years](#).

### Large majorities consider voting in elections important for being a good member of society

*% who say voting in elections is \_\_\_ to be a good member of society*



Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q23b.  
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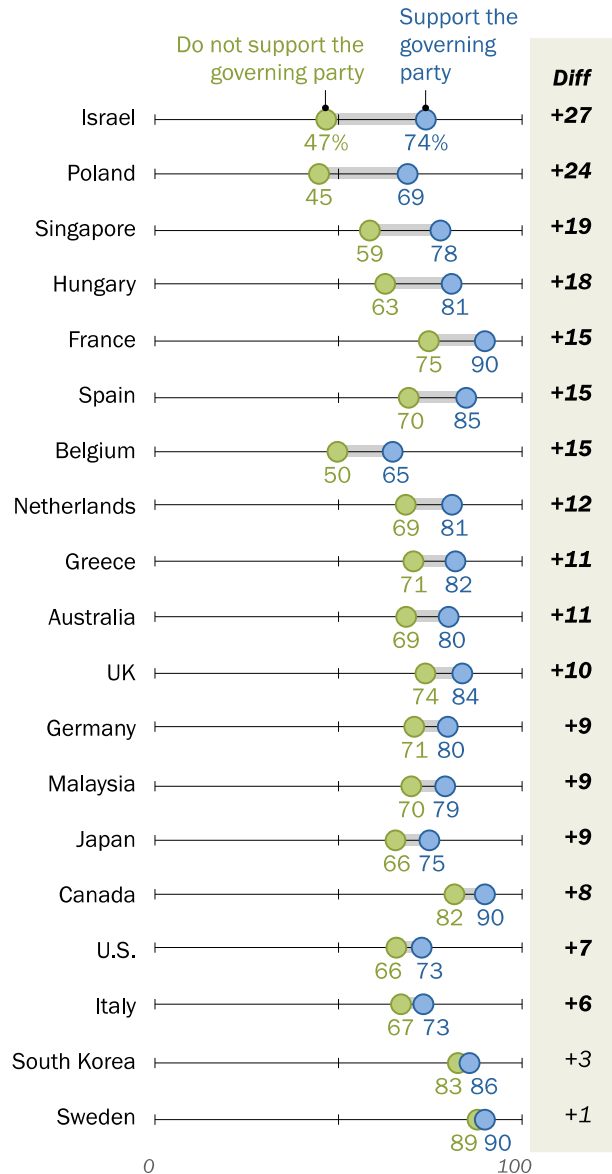
In nearly every country surveyed, people who support the governing party or parties are much more likely to say it's very important to vote to be a good citizen than those who do not support the ruling party or coalition (for more, see [Appendix A](#)). The differences are particularly large in Poland and Israel, where voting is seen to be less important to be an upstanding member of society. For example, in Poland, 69% of those who identify with the right-wing populist ruling Law and Justice Party (PiS) say voting is very important, while only 45% of those who do not support PiS agree.

Supporters of the ruling Fidesz in Hungary, a right-wing populist party, are also more likely to see voting as very important but, outside of Poland and Hungary, people who identify with right-wing populist parties are sometimes *less* likely to see casting a ballot as crucial (for more, see [Appendix B](#)). In Germany, for example, 60% of those with a favorable view of Alternative for Germany (AfD) think voting is very important, compared with 79% of those who do not have a favorable view of the party.

People who think their political system affords them a great deal or a fair amount of influence on politics also tend to be more likely to say voting is essential to be a good citizen than those who think they have little or no ability to influence politics. In France, for example, 84% of those who think they have political efficacy describe voting as very important, compared with 75% who say they cannot impact their government much.

## Governing party supporters see voting as more important

% who say voting in elections is **very important** to be a good member of society, among those who ...



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

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q23b. "What Makes Someone a Good Member of Society?"

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In most countries, those who are satisfied with democracy in their country are also more likely to say that voting is very important. For example, in the Netherlands, 81% of those who are content with how democracy is working in their country say voting is very important to be a good member of society, compared with 58% of those who are dissatisfied with democracy.

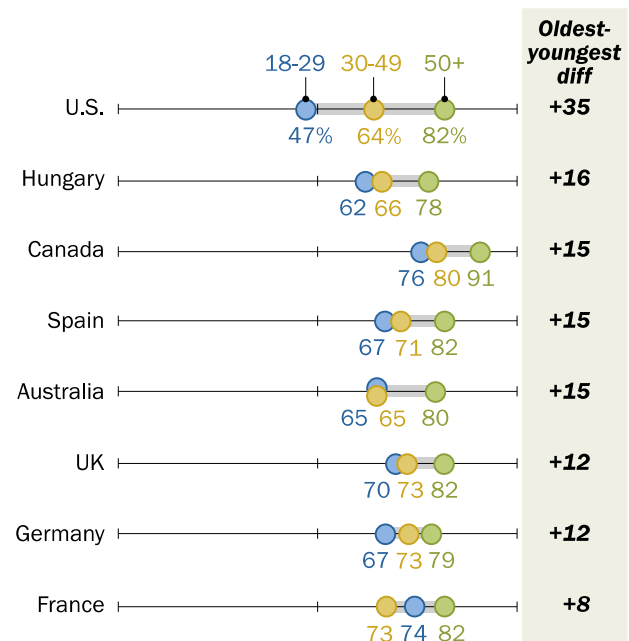
In some countries surveyed, older people are more likely than younger ones to say it's very important to vote in order to be a good citizen. The gap is largest in the U.S., where 82% of those ages 50 and older say this, compared with 64% of those 30 to 49 and 47% of adults under 30. These age gaps in the importance of voting are consistent with overall patterns on turnout, as [younger people are significantly less likely to report voting across countries tracked by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development than older ones](#).

People with higher levels of education are also more likely to see voting as important for being a good member of society in about half of the countries surveyed. In the Netherlands, for example, 80% of those with at least a postsecondary degree say voting is very important, compared with 67% of those with less schooling. Women, too, are somewhat more likely to say voting is imperative than men in some countries surveyed.

In the U.S., where we have a validated measure of whether someone actually did vote based on voter file information, results of a separate analysis indicate that most people who say voting is very important to be a good member of society *did* vote in the last presidential election (79%). Among those who say voting is just somewhat important, only about four-in-ten voted and just three-in-ten turned out at the polls among those who think voting is either not very or not at all important. For more, see [“Most Americans say it's very important to vote to be a good member of society.”](#)

### Older adults more likely to say voting is important than younger adults in some countries

% who say voting in elections is **very important** to be a good member of society, among those ages ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.  
Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q23b.  
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**Reducing the effects of climate change important to many, especially those on the left**

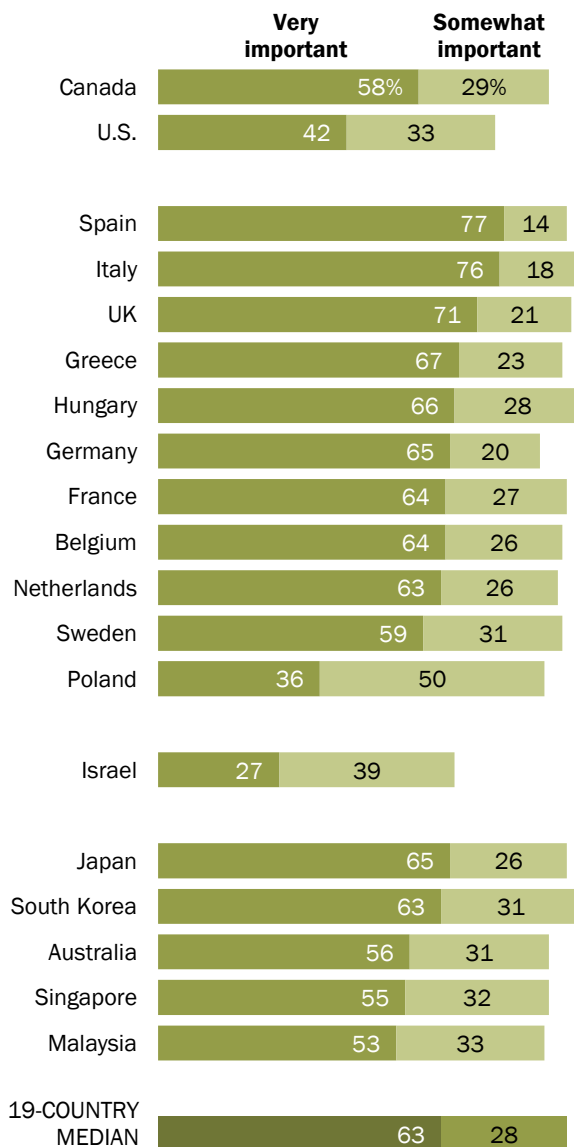
Roughly two-thirds or more of adults in each country surveyed say making choices that help reduce the effects of global climate change is at least somewhat important to be a good member of society – and in most of these places, a majority say it is very important. People in Spain, Italy and the United Kingdom are especially likely to say helping reduce the effects of climate change is very important to be a good member of society. However, Israelis and Americans stand out for their shares who say this focus on climate is not too or not at all important (32% and 24%, respectively).

Respondents who see climate change as a major threat are more likely to say climate conscious decisions are very important to be a good member of society. In Australia – where climate change is [seen as a major threat](#) more than all other global issues asked about– 74% of those who think climate change is a major threat say making choices to limit climate change is very important, compared with just 1% of those who say climate change is not a threat.

In about two-thirds of the countries surveyed, those on the ideological left are more likely to believe making choices that help reduce the effects of climate change is very important to be considered a good citizen. This difference is largest in the U.S., where roughly two-thirds (66%) of liberals call climate-related decisions very important compared with 19% of conservatives.

**Taking steps to mitigate climate change seen as very important to being good member of society**

*% who say making choices that help reduce the effects of global climate change is \_\_\_ to be a good member of society*

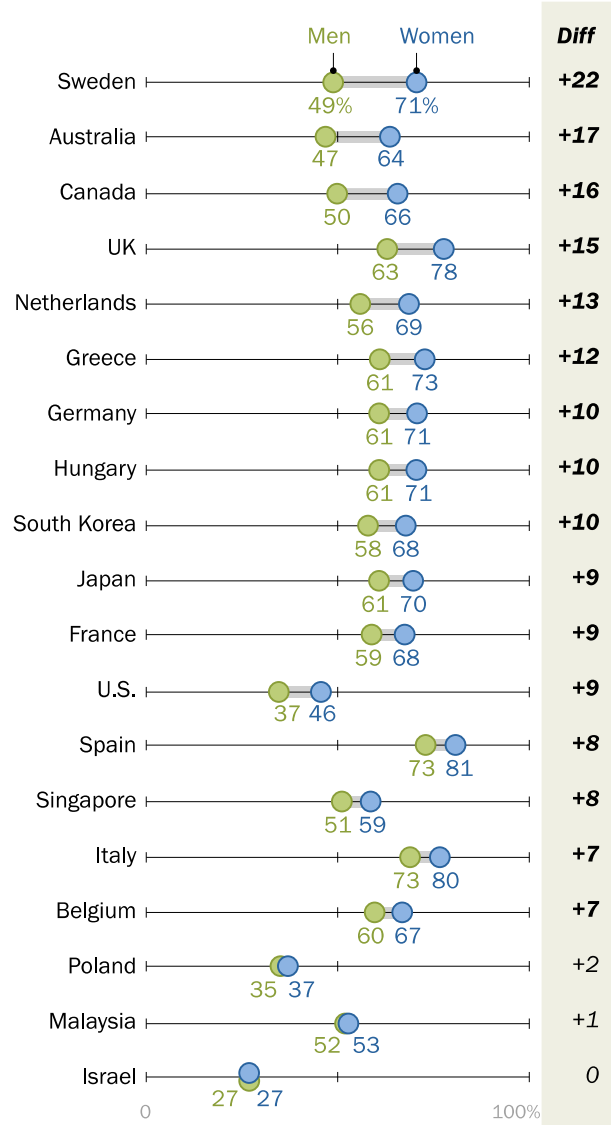


Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q23e. “What Makes Someone a Good Member of Society?”

Women also place more value on taking steps to reduce climate change than men in 16 of the surveyed countries. Double-digit differences between sexes exist in Sweden, Australia, Canada, the UK, the Netherlands, Greece, Germany, Hungary and South Korea.

### Women more likely to say climate conscious decisions are very important

*% who say making choices that help reduce the effects of global climate change is **very important** to be a good member of society, among ...*



Note: Statistically significant differences shown in **bold**.  
 Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q23e.  
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## COVID-19 vaccination is widely seen as important to being a good member of society

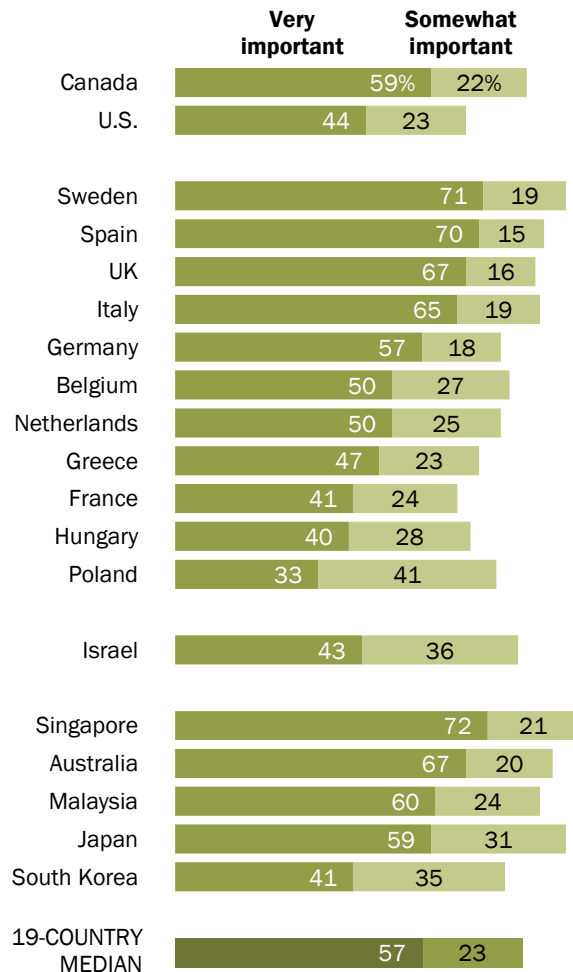
A large majority in every country surveyed say that it's at least somewhat important to get a coronavirus vaccine to be a good member of society. Still, the share that describes it as *very* important varies substantially across the 19 countries surveyed, from around seven-in-ten who feel this way in Singapore, Sweden and Spain to around four-in-ten or fewer in France, South Korea, Hungary and Poland.

In almost every country surveyed, age is closely related to opinion about the importance of vaccination, with those ages 50 and older being much more likely to say it's very important for being a good member of society than younger people. In the Netherlands, for example, 70% of adults ages 50 and older see vaccination as imperative, whereas only around a third of those 30 to 49 (30%) and those under 30 (32%) say the same. Outside of the Netherlands, the gap in views between old and young adults is at least 30 percentage points in South Korea (+35), France (+32), Canada (+31) and Belgium (+30), but is in the double digits in almost every place surveyed.

Partisan preferences also play a strong role in whether people think vaccination is crucial to be good members of society. In every nation, those who support the party or parties who are currently governing are much more likely to say it is very important to be vaccinated than those who do not support the ruling parties. This difference is largest in the U.S., where 64% of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents think vaccines are very important, compared with 20% of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents.

### Majorities say receiving a coronavirus vaccine is important to be a good citizen

*% who say getting a coronavirus vaccine is \_\_\_ to be a good member of society*



Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q23f.  
"What Makes Someone a Good Member of Society?"

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There are also large ideological differences in nearly every country where left-right ideology is asked. In the U.S., South Korea, Canada, Italy, Israel and Spain, those who place themselves on the left are more likely to call vaccination very important for being a good citizen than those on the right; however, the opposite is true in Hungary, Poland and France. In the U.S., again, the differences between people on either side of the ideological spectrum is greater than in any other country surveyed (46 percentage points).

In some cases, right-wing populist party supporters are less likely than nonsupporters to say it is very important to get a vaccine. For instance, only 24% of Germans with a favorable view of Alternative for Germany (AfD) say vaccination is very important, while 64% of those with an unfavorable view say getting a vaccine is very important. For more information on European populist parties, see [Appendix B](#).

Across the 19 countries surveyed there is also a [positive relationship](#) between the share of the public who think it's very important to get a vaccine to be a good member of society and the actual population that was fully or partially vaccinated at the time that fieldwork began (correlation of 0.64). (For more, see "[Partisanship Colors Views of COVID-19 Handling Across Advanced Economies](#)".)

## Keeping up with domestic politics is seen as an important trait of good members of society

At least three-quarters of adults in every country surveyed say that following politics in their country is important to be a good member of society. In seven nations, majorities say that keeping up with domestic politics is a very important trait of good members of society. This view is especially common in Japan and South Korea.

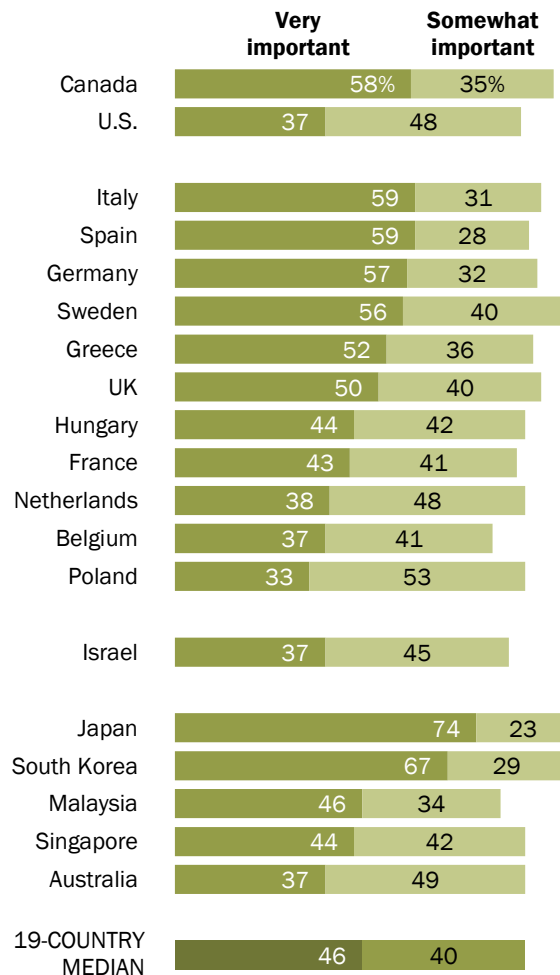
In 15 of the 19 countries included in this year's survey, supporters of the governing party or coalition place more value on political awareness than nonsupporters. Take Hungary as an example: 50% of Fidesz supporters say that following what is happening in Hungarian politics is very important to be a good member of society, compared with 39% of those who do not support the governing party.

In some countries, age plays a role, too. In the U.S., Canada, Germany, the UK, Australia and Singapore, those ages 50 and older are more likely to say following politics is very important to be a good member of society than respondents ages 18 to 29. The opposite is true in South Korea.

There are also several instances of gender differences: In South Korea, Canada, Italy, Sweden and the UK, women are more likely than men to say following politics is very important. Polish and Israeli men more commonly say that political awareness is a very important part of being a good member of society.

### Following domestic politics seen by most as important to be a good citizen

*% who say following what is happening in politics in their country is \_\_\_ to be a good member of society*



Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q23c. "What Makes Someone a Good Member of Society?"

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## Majorities say following international news is important, though to a lesser degree than domestic politics

Like following domestic politics, majorities in each country surveyed say following current events in other countries is an important part of being a good member of society. However, fewer say keeping up with foreign affairs is very important than say the same about following domestic politics in nearly all countries surveyed. And in the U.S. and Israel, fewer than a quarter say that following current events in other countries is very important for being a good member of society.

Partisan preferences play a significant role in some countries on whether people consider following current events in other countries as very important. In the U.S., Canada, Belgium, Greece, Spain, Israel, Malaysia and South Korea supporters of the governing party are more likely to have this opinion.

While there is no variation between liberals and conservatives in the U.S. when it comes to the importance of following *domestic* politics, the left is significantly more likely to say keeping up with foreign affairs is very important to be a good member of society. The same pattern is visible in Germany, Israel and Poland among those on the ideological left and right.

In six places – Canada, Greece, Italy, Spain, Australia and South Korea – women are more likely than men to say an awareness of international events is very important to be a good member of society.

## In most countries, more importance is placed on keeping up with domestic politics than foreign affairs

% who say \_\_\_ is **very important** to be a good member of society

	Following what is happening in politics in (survey country)	Following current events in other countries	Diff
	%	%	
U.S.	37	22	15
Canada	58	44	14
Hungary	44	27	17
Italy	59	49	10
Sweden	56	48	8
Greece	52	45	7
UK	50	45	5
Poland	33	29	4
Spain	59	56	3
France	43	40	3
Germany	57	55	2
Belgium	37	38	-1
Netherlands	38	43	-5
Israel	37	15	22
South Korea	67	43	24
Australia	37	29	8
Japan	74	68	6
Malaysia	46	40	6
Singapore	44	39	5

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q23c&d. "What Makes Someone a Good Member of Society?"

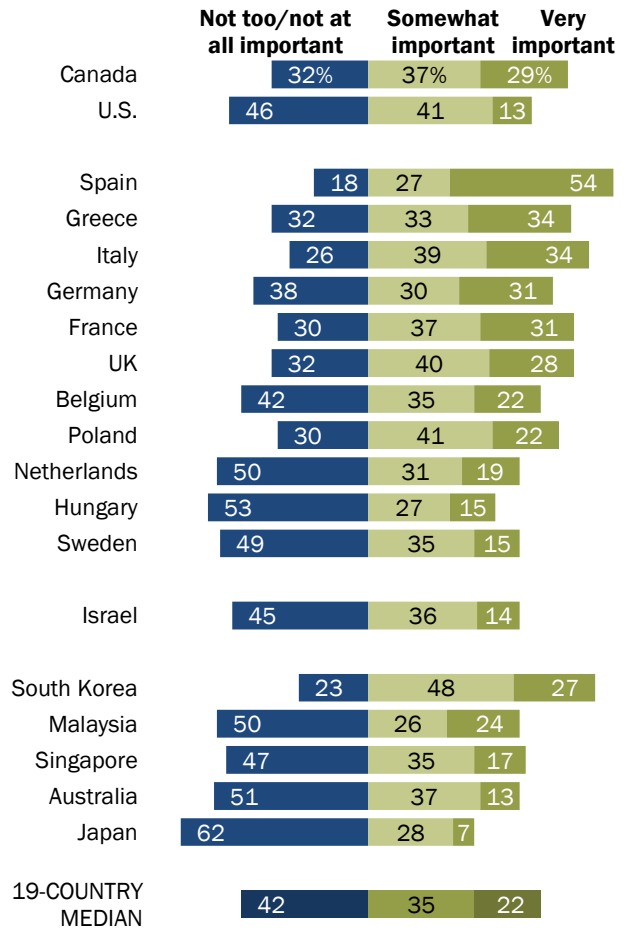
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**Publics are somewhat divided over how important it is to join demonstrations in order to be a good member of society**

Most publics think joining demonstrations about the issues people think are important is part of being a good member of society. Still, there is more disagreement on this issue than many of the others tested on the survey. A median of around half say it is at least somewhat important (57%), while around four-in-ten or more in many countries surveyed say it is not too or not at all important. And, only in Spain does more than half the public say it's very important to join demonstrations in order to be a positive member of society. Elsewhere, the share who holds this position ranges from about a third in Greece, Italy, Germany and France to around one-in-ten who say the same in Japan, Australia and the U.S.

**Most consider demonstrating on behalf of important issues important to be a good citizen**

*% who say joining demonstrations about the issues you think are important is \_\_\_ to be a good member of society*



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.  
 Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q23g.  
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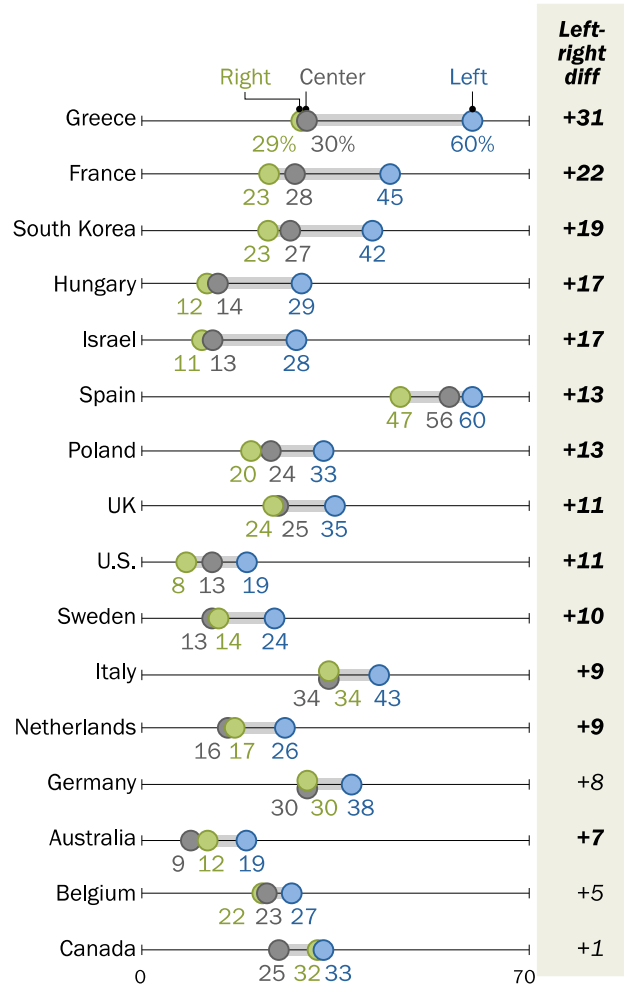
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Ideological differences on this question are fairly large, with those who identify on the left of the political spectrum being much more likely to say demonstrations are very important than those on the right. For example, in Greece, 60% of those on the left say demonstrations are very important, relative to 30% of those in the center and 29% of those on the right.

In a few countries, younger people are also more likely to see demonstrations as very important than older ones. In Canada, for example, adults under age 30 (41%) are about twice as likely as those 50 and older (22%) to believe demonstrating is very important.

### Political divide over importance of demonstrations

% who say joining demonstrations about issues you think are important is **very important** to be a good member of society, among those on the ideological ...



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

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q23g. "What Makes Someone a Good Member of Society?"

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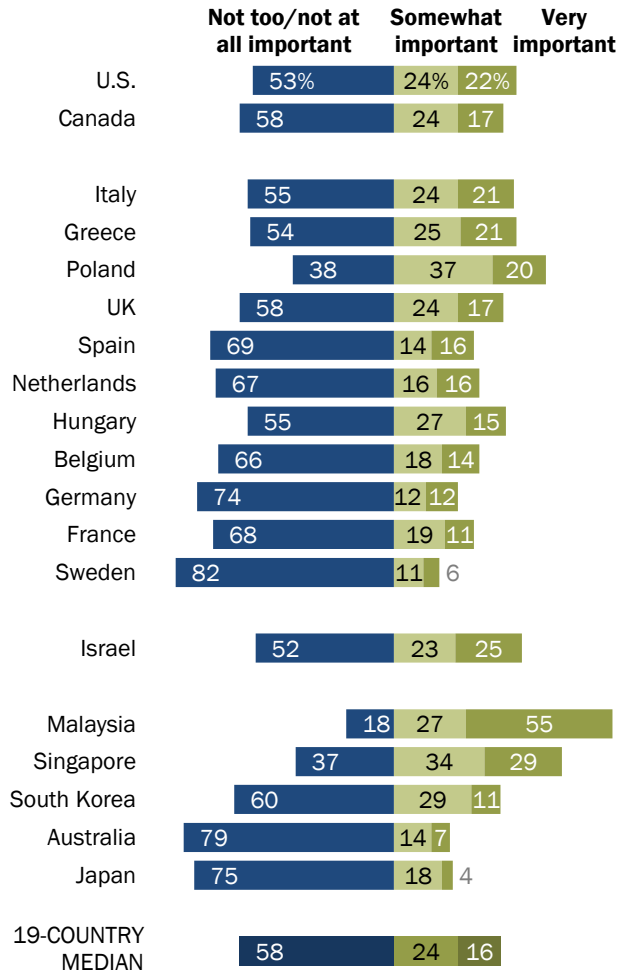
**Most say attending religious services is not imperative for being a good citizen**

A minority in most of the advanced economies surveyed describe attending religious services as something that’s important for being a good member of society. Only in Malaysia, Singapore and Poland does a majority take the view that religious attendance is at least somewhat important. And, even across these three countries, the share describing it as *very* important varies widely, from 55% who say this in Malaysia to fewer than a third who say the same in Singapore (29%) and Poland (20%).

In fact, in most countries, fewer than a quarter say it’s very important to attend services to be a good member of society – and in Australia (7%), Sweden (6%) and Japan (4%), fewer than one-in-ten hold this view.

**Majorities in many countries say religious attendance not important for being a good member of society**

*% who say attending religious services regularly is \_\_\_ to be a good member of society*



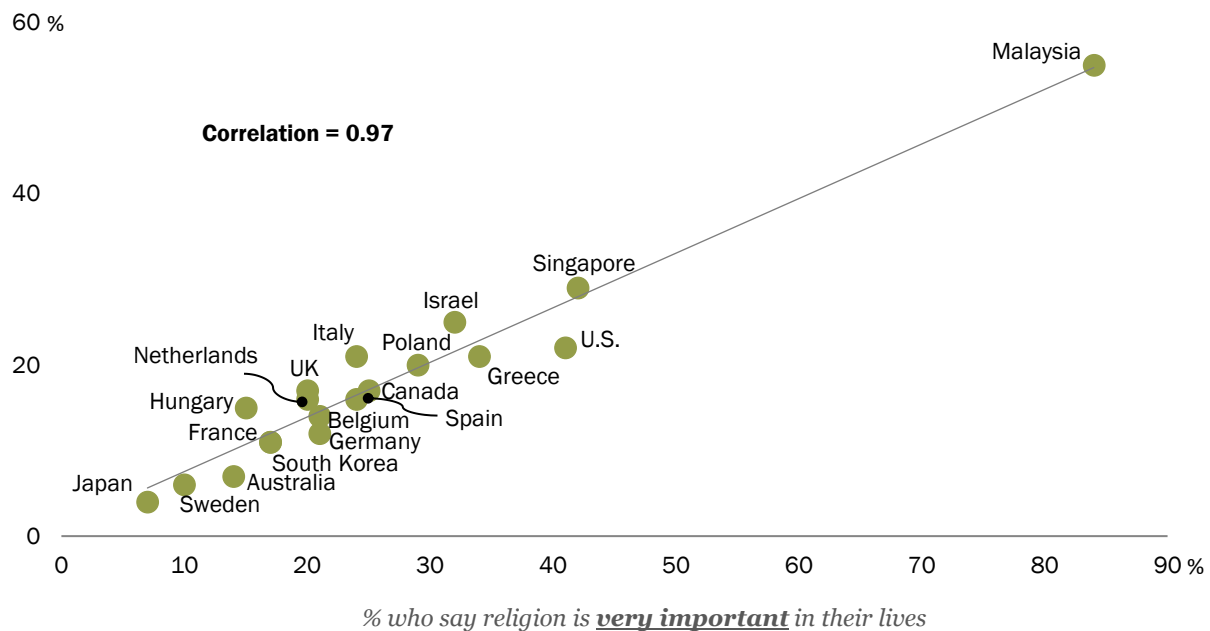
Note: Those who did not answer not shown.  
 Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q23a.  
 “What Makes Someone a Good Member of Society?”

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Generally speaking, places where religion is seen as more important overall to people's lives are also places where attendance is seen as crucial for being a good member of society (correlation of 0.97). And places where people think it is necessary to believe in God to be moral are also places where attending religious services regularly is seen as very important for being a good member of society (correlation of 0.81).

## Places where religion is seen as more important are more likely to see religious attendance as very important to be a good citizen

% who say attending religious services regularly is **very important** to be a good citizen



Note: In the U.S., the measure of the importance of religion is from a 2021 survey.

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q23a & Q72.

"What Makes Someone a Good Member of Society?"

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Views also vary across religious groups within societies. In South Korea, for example, Christians (23%) are more likely to say it's very important to attend religious services than Buddhists (9%). In Singapore, Muslims (54%) prioritize attendance more than Christians (46%) or Buddhists (19%). The same general pattern is found in Malaysia, between Muslims (62%), Christians (56%) and Buddhists (26%).

In Israel, Muslims also emphasize religious attendance (37%) more than Jews (23%). But, *within the Israeli Jewish community*, divisions are extreme: 78% of Haredim and Datiim (the "ultra-

Orthodox” and the “religious”) think it’s very important to attend religious services regularly to be a good member of society, while fewer than one-in-ten Masortim (“traditional”) or Hilonim (“secular”) agree.

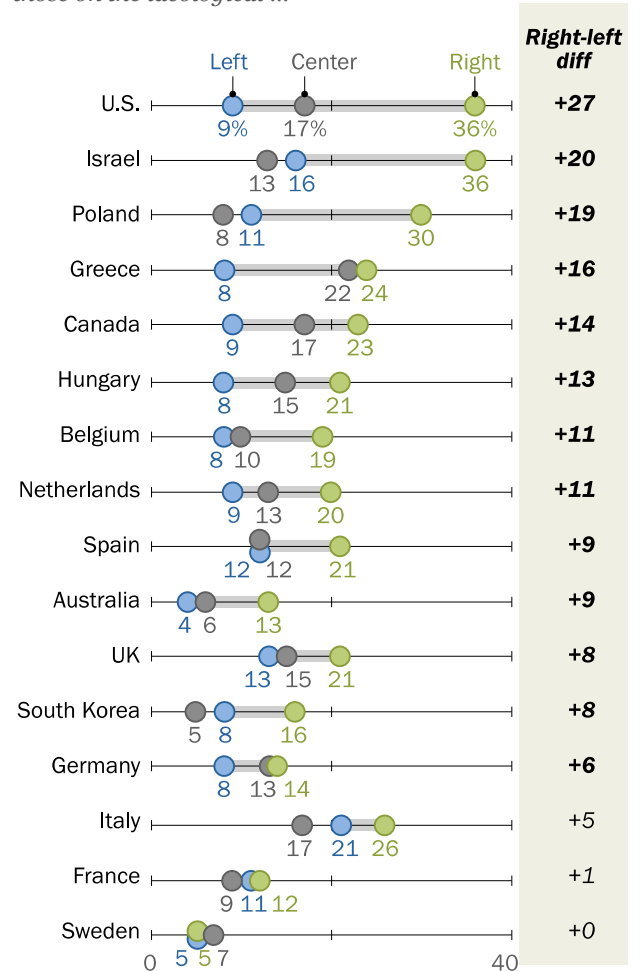
In the U.S., Canada, the Netherlands, the UK and Australia, Protestants tend to say going to services is very important to be a good member of society more than Catholics – though both groups emphasize it more than the unaffiliated members in each society. In the U.S., Protestants further differ based on race and whether they identify as evangelicals, with White evangelicals (49%) being more likely to say attendance is very important than either non-evangelical Whites (17%) or Black Protestants (36%) (similarly detailed religious classifications were not included in most other countries).

Ideology plays a role, as well: Those on the ideological right tend to be much more likely to describe attendance as crucial to be a good citizen than those on the ideological left. In Israel, for example, 36% of those who place themselves on the right say it’s very important to attend religious services regularly, compared with 13% of those in the center and 16% of those on the left. In most countries, people with a favorable view of right-wing populist parties are also more likely to say it’s very important to attend religious services regularly than those who do not see those parties in a favorable light.

Older people – [who also tend to be more religious in most countries](#) – see religious attendance as more important for being a good member of society than younger ones in seven of the countries surveyed. And, in around half the countries surveyed, those with lower levels of education are more likely to say it’s crucial to attend services than those with higher levels of formal education.

### Those on ideological right more likely to see religious attendance as important

% who say attending religious services regularly is **very important** to be a good member of society, among those on the ideological ...



Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**. In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).

Source: Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey. Q23a. “What Makes Someone a Good Member of Society?”

## Acknowledgments

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## Appendix A: Political categorization

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

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

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

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

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



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## Political categorization

<b>Public</b>	<b>Governing political party(ies)</b>
Australia	Liberal-National Party/Country Liberal Party/Liberal, The Nationals
Belgium	Ecologists (Ecolo), Flemish Christian Democrats (CD&V), Green (Groen), Open Flemish Liberals and Democrats (Open VLD), Reformist Movement (MR), Socialist Party (PS), Vooruit
Canada	Liberal Party
France*	En Marche
Germany	Alliance 90/The Greens, Free Democratic Party (FDP), Social Democratic Party (SPD)
Greece	New Democracy (ND)
Hungary	Fidesz – Hungarian Civic Alliance
Israel**	Blue-White, New Hope, Israel is Our Home, Labor Party, Meretz, Ra'am (United Arab List), Yesh Atid (There is a Future), Yamina
Italy	Democratic Party (PD), Five Star Movement (M5S), Forza Italia (FI), Free and Equal (LEU), Lega
Japan	Komeito (NKP), Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)
Malaysia	National Front (BN), United Malays National Organization (UMNO)
Netherlands	Christian Democratic Appeal, ChristianUnion, Democrats 66 (D66), People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD)
Poland	Law and Justice (PiS)
Singapore	People's Action Party (PAP)
Spain	Podemos, Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), United Left (IU)
Sweden	Swedish Social Democratic Party (SAP)
UK	Conservative Party
U.S.	Democratic Party

\* In France, the governing party was fielded as “En Marche.” The party changed its name to “Renaissance” in May 2022, after fieldwork was completed.

\*\* In Israel, survey conducted March 16 – May 1, prior to the collapse of Prime Minister Naftali Bennett’s governing coalition.

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

## Appendix B: Classifying European political parties

### Classifying parties as populist

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

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

We measure anti-elitism using an average of two variables in the CHES data. First, we used “PEOPLE\_VS\_ELITE,” which asked the experts to measure the parties with regard to their position on direct vs. representative democracy, where 0 means that the parties support elected officeholders making the most important decisions and 10 means that “the people,” not politicians, should make the most important decisions. Second, we used “ANTI-ELITE\_SALIENCE,” which is a measure of the salience of anti-establishment and anti-elite rhetoric for that particular party, with 0 meaning not at all salient and 10 meaning extremely salient. The average of these two measures is shown in the table below as “anti-elitism.” In all countries, we consider parties that score at or above a 7.0 as “populist.”

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

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

between academic experts and journalists. The PopuList classifies parties that emphasize the will of the people against the elite as populist.<sup>2</sup>

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

## Classifying parties as left, right or center

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

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<sup>2</sup> Mudde, Cas. 2004. [“The Populist Zeitgeist.”](#) Government and Opposition.

## European populist party classifications

Party	Country	2019 Left-right	2019 Anti-elitism	2019 Global Party Survey	The PopuList
<b>Populist parties on the left</b>					
La France Insoumise	France	1.3	8.3	Strongly populist	Populist
Podemos	Spain	1.9	7.7	--	Populist
Syriza	Greece	2.3	7.0	--	Populist
<b>Populist parties in the center</b>					
Five Star Movement (M5S)	Italy	4.8	9.2	Strongly populist	Populist
<b>Populist parties on the right</b>					
Forza Italia	Italy	6.9	4.1	Strongly populist	Populist
Law and Justice	Poland	7.6	6.9	Strongly populist	Populist
Jobbik	Hungary	7.7	6.1	Strongly populist	Populist
Reform UK*	UK	8.2	5.3	Strongly populist	--
Fidesz	Hungary	8.3	6.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Sweden Democrats	Sweden	8.5	7.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Party for Freedom (PVV)	Netherlands	8.7	9.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Lega	Italy	8.8	7.6	Strongly populist	Populist
Greek Solution	Greece	9.0	7.6	--	Populist
Brothers of Italy	Italy	9.1	7.3	Strongly populist	Populist
Alternative for Germany (AfD)	Germany	9.2	9.0	Strongly populist	Populist
Forum for Democracy (FvD)	Netherlands	9.5	9.7	--	Populist
Flemish Interest	Belgium	9.6	8.5	Strongly populist	Populist
Vox	Spain	9.7	4.1	Strongly populist	Populist
National Rally	France	9.8	8.6	Strongly populist	Populist

\*Previously named the Brexit Party.

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

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

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## Methodology

### Pew Research Center's Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face 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](#). Results for the U.S. survey are based on data from the American Trends Panel.

### The American Trends Panel survey methodology

#### Overview

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

Data in this report is drawn from the panel wave conducted from March 21 to March 27, 2022. A total of 3,581 panelists responded out of 4,120 who were sampled, for a response rate of 87%. The cumulative response rate

accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 3,581 respondents is plus or minus 2.3 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,

#### American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	1,598
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	938
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	470
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	4,425
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,625
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,694
May 29 to July 7, 2021				
Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	935
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39,540</b>	<b>27,414</b>	<b>11,685</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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national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

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

Across the four address-based recruitments, a total of 19,822 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 17,472 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 27,414 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,685 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>3</sup> The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

### **Sample design**

This study featured a stratified random sample from the ATP. The overall target population for this survey was non-institutionalized persons ages 18 and older, living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii.

### **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 Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data that

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<sup>3</sup> AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.](#)"

was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

### Incentives

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

### Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was March 21 to March 27, 2022. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on March 21, 2022.

Invitations were sent out in two separate launches: Soft Launch and Full Launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on March 21, 2022. 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 March 22, 2022.

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	March 21, 2022	March 22, 2022
First reminder	March 24, 2022	March 24, 2022
Final reminder	March 26, 2022	March 26, 2022

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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, four ATP respondents were removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

## Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their

probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. 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 and then calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

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

Some of the population benchmarks used for weighting come from surveys conducted prior to the coronavirus outbreak that began in February 2020. However, the weighting variables for panelists recruited in 2021 were measured at the time they were recruited to the panel. Likewise, the profile variables for existing panelists were updated from panel surveys conducted in July or August 2021.

This does not pose a problem for most of the variables used in the weighting, which are quite stable at both the population and individual levels. However, volunteerism may have changed over

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## Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2019 American Community Survey (ACS)
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	2020 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2019 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2018 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2021 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

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

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the intervening period in ways that made their 2021 measurements incompatible with the available (pre-pandemic) benchmarks. To address this, volunteerism is weighted using the profile variables that were measured in 2020. For all other weighting dimensions, the more recent panelist measurements from 2021 are used.

For panelists recruited in 2021, plausible values were imputed using the 2020 volunteerism values from existing panelists with similar characteristics. This ensures that any patterns of change that were observed in the existing panelists were also reflected in the new recruits when the weighting was performed.

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>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	3,581	2.3 percentage points
Half sample	At least 1,764	3.2 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,600	3.3 percentage points
Half sample	At least 790	4.6 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	1,881	3.1 percentage points
Half sample	At least 927	4.4 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**

Final dispositions	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	3,581
Logged onto survey; broke-off	2.12	44
Logged onto survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	27
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	463
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	1
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		4
Screened out		0
<b>Total panelists in the survey</b>		<b>4,120</b>
Completed interviews	I	3,581
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	538
Non-contact	NC	1
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,120</b>
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		87%

Cumulative response rate	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	69%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 105	43%
Response rate to Wave 105 survey	87%
Cumulative response rate	3%

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## Topline questionnaire

**Pew Research Center**  
**Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey**  
**November 16, 2022 Release**

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Surveys in the U.S. and Australia were conducted online. The U.S. survey was conducted on Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel. The Australia survey was conducted on the Social Research Centre’s Life in Australia Panel.
- Questions that ask about the coronavirus use the most commonly used phrase in each country. In Australia and Canada, the question asked about “COVID-19 outbreak.” In Israel, “corona pandemic.” In Japan, “novel coronavirus outbreak.” In Malaysia and Singapore, “Covid-19 pandemic.” In South Korea, “Corona19 outbreak.” In Greece, Hungary, Italy and Poland “coronavirus pandemic.” All other countries used the term “coronavirus outbreak.”
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2022 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q23a. Thinking about what it means to be a good member of society, how important are the following aspects - very important, somewhat important, not too important or not at all important? a. Attending religious services regularly					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	22	24	22	31	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	17	24	24	34	1	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	14	18	28	38	2	100
France	Spring, 2022	11	19	25	43	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	12	12	34	40	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	21	25	31	23	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	15	27	27	28	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	21	24	30	25	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	16	16	27	40	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	20	37	23	15	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	16	14	24	45	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	6	11	32	50	0	100
UK	Spring, 2022	17	24	25	33	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	25	23	30	22	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	7	14	26	53	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	4	18	35	40	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	55	27	13	5	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	29	34	24	13	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	11	29	40	20	1	100

		Q23b. Thinking about what it means to be a good member of society, how important are the following aspects - very important, somewhat important, not too important or not at all important? b. Voting in elections					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	69	21	6	3	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	84	10	3	3	0	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	57	22	10	10	1	100
France	Spring, 2022	77	14	4	5	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	75	16	5	3	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	74	15	5	5	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	71	21	5	3	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	70	19	6	5	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	73	17	6	4	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	52	40	6	1	1	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	75	12	5	9	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	90	8	1	1	0	100
UK	Spring, 2022	77	16	4	3	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	57	30	8	4	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	72	21	5	2	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	69	23	6	2	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	73	18	6	3	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	69	21	6	3	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	84	13	2	0	0	100

		<b>Q23c. Thinking about what it means to be a good member of society, how important are the following aspects - very important, somewhat important, not too important or not at all important? c. Following what is happening in politics in (survey country)</b>					
		<b>Very important</b>	<b>Somewhat important</b>	<b>Not too important</b>	<b>Not at all important</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	37	48	10	4	1	100
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	58	35	5	2	1	100
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	37	41	14	8	0	100
<b>France</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	43	41	8	7	0	100
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	57	32	7	3	1	100
<b>Greece</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	52	36	7	6	0	100
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	44	42	10	3	1	100
<b>Italy</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	59	31	7	3	0	100
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	38	48	10	4	0	100
<b>Poland</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	33	53	10	2	3	100
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	59	28	8	5	1	100
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	56	40	3	1	0	100
<b>UK</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	50	40	6	3	0	100
<b>Israel</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	37	45	14	5	0	100
<b>Australia</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	37	49	11	2	0	100
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	74	23	2	1	1	100
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	46	34	14	6	0	100
<b>Singapore</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	44	42	10	4	0	100
<b>South Korea</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	67	29	3	0	0	100

		<b>Q23d. Thinking about what it means to be a good member of society, how important are the following aspects - very important, somewhat important, not too important or not at all important? d. Following current events in other countries</b>					
		<b>Very important</b>	<b>Somewhat important</b>	<b>Not too important</b>	<b>Not at all important</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	22	56	17	4	1	100
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	44	46	7	3	0	100
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	38	46	11	4	0	100
<b>France</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	40	44	11	4	1	100
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	55	30	12	2	1	100
<b>Greece</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	45	44	9	2	0	100
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	27	51	15	5	1	100
<b>Italy</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	49	41	7	2	1	100
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	43	47	8	2	0	100
<b>Poland</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	29	56	10	2	2	100
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	56	36	5	3	0	100
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	48	45	6	1	0	100
<b>UK</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	45	44	8	3	0	100
<b>Israel</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	15	49	25	11	1	100
<b>Australia</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	29	56	12	3	0	100
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	68	27	3	1	1	100
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	40	36	17	7	0	100
<b>Singapore</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	39	41	15	5	0	100
<b>South Korea</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	43	49	6	0	1	100

		<b>Q23e. Thinking about what it means to be a good member of society, how important are the following aspects - very important, somewhat important, not too important, not at all important? e. Making choices that help reduce the effects of global climate change</b>					
		<b>Very important</b>	<b>Somewhat important</b>	<b>Not too important</b>	<b>Not at all important</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	42	33	15	9	1	100
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	58	29	7	6	0	100
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	64	26	4	4	1	100
<b>France</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	64	27	7	2	1	100
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	65	20	9	5	1	100
<b>Greece</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	67	23	6	4	0	100
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	66	28	4	1	1	100
<b>Italy</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	76	18	3	2	1	100
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	63	26	7	3	1	100
<b>Poland</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	36	50	7	2	4	100
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	77	14	5	4	0	100
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	59	31	7	3	0	100
<b>UK</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	71	21	5	3	0	100
<b>Israel</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	27	39	18	14	1	100
<b>Australia</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	56	31	9	3	0	100
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	65	26	5	3	1	100
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	53	33	10	4	1	100
<b>Singapore</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	55	32	10	2	1	100
<b>South Korea</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	63	31	4	0	1	100

		<b>Q23f. Thinking about what it means to be a good member of society, how important are the following aspects - very important, somewhat important, not too important, not at all important? f. Getting a COVID-19 vaccine</b>					
		<b>Very important</b>	<b>Somewhat important</b>	<b>Not too important</b>	<b>Not at all important</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	44	23	14	19	1	100
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	59	22	6	12	1	100
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	50	27	9	13	1	100
<b>France</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	41	24	13	20	2	100
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	57	18	12	12	1	100
<b>Greece</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	47	23	14	14	1	100
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	40	28	19	11	2	100
<b>Italy</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	65	19	7	7	2	100
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	50	25	12	11	1	100
<b>Poland</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	33	41	15	9	2	100
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	70	15	6	9	1	100
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	71	19	5	4	1	100
<b>UK</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	67	16	8	9	0	100
<b>Israel</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	43	36	12	8	1	100
<b>Australia</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	67	20	7	6	0	100
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	59	31	6	3	1	100
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	60	24	10	6	0	100
<b>Singapore</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	72	21	6	2	0	100
<b>South Korea</b>	<b>Spring, 2022</b>	41	35	18	7	0	100

		Q23g. Thinking about what it means to be a good member of society, how important are the following aspects - very important, not too important, somewhat important or not at all important? g. Joining demonstrations about issues you think are important					
		Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2022	13	41	33	13	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2022	29	37	20	12	2	100
Belgium	Spring, 2022	22	35	24	18	1	100
France	Spring, 2022	31	37	16	14	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2022	31	30	28	10	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2022	34	33	19	13	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2022	15	27	23	30	5	100
Italy	Spring, 2022	34	39	20	6	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2022	19	31	27	23	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2022	22	41	17	13	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2022	54	27	11	7	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2022	15	35	34	15	0	100
UK	Spring, 2022	28	40	21	11	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2022	14	36	28	17	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2022	13	37	34	17	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2022	7	28	37	25	4	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2022	24	26	27	23	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2022	17	35	26	21	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2022	27	48	20	3	1	100