

NATIONAL SURVEY / ARGENTINES' PERCEPTIONS OF THE WORLD ORDER, FOREIGN POLICY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

(Round 6)

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SUGGESTED CITATION

ARGENTINA PULSE #6. Poliarquía-Wilson Center Survey, April 2020. "Argentines' Perceptions of the World Order, Foreign Policy and Global Issues."

ABOUT ARGENTINA PULSE

ArgentinaPulse is a joint undertaking of Poliarquía Consultores and the Argentina Project at the Wilson Center. The aim of ArgentinaPulse is to produce, scientifically and systematically, analysis and public opinion data on Argentines' perceptions of the world order, international relations and global issues. Poliarquía Consultores provides ArgentinaPulse with the technical capacity to produce high-quality social science research, while the Wilson Center contributes its expertise studying international affairs.

ABOUT POLIARQUIA CONSULTORES

Poliarquía Consultores is Argentina's leading firm in providing strategic information to interpret the country's sociopolitical context. The company works in accordance with the highest ethical and professional standards to ensure accuracy in its analyses and to guarantee innovation in developing creative solutions. Using the latest social research techniques, Poliarquía Consultores systematically produces public opinion studies, market research and sociopolitical analyses at the local, regional and national levels.

ABOUT THE WILSON CENTER'S ARGENTINA PROJECT

The Argentina Project aspires to be the premiere institution for policy relevant research on the political and economic reforms underway in Argentina. This ambitious project takes advantage of renewed significant interest in Argentina in the public and private sectors in the United States, and provides a forum for non-partisan discussions about Argentina's challenges, opportunities and growing regional and global engagement. The Argentina Project also analyzes relevant regional phenomena affecting Argentina and its neighbors.

ABOUT THE ARGENTINA PULSE SURVEY

The central tool the ArgentinaPulse uses to collect public opinion data is a nationwide probability survey conducted by telephone using CATI for Windows. The survey has a sample size of 1,003 with a statistical margin of error of +/-3.16% for a confidence level of 95% and a p=0.5. The survey is conducted quarterly. Each iteration includes new and repeat questions to build historical data series. The research methodology is available at the end of this report.

Country Evaluation

In the latest *ArgentinaPulse* survey, the European Union and China received net favorable ratings, while the image of the United States and Brazil were negative overall.

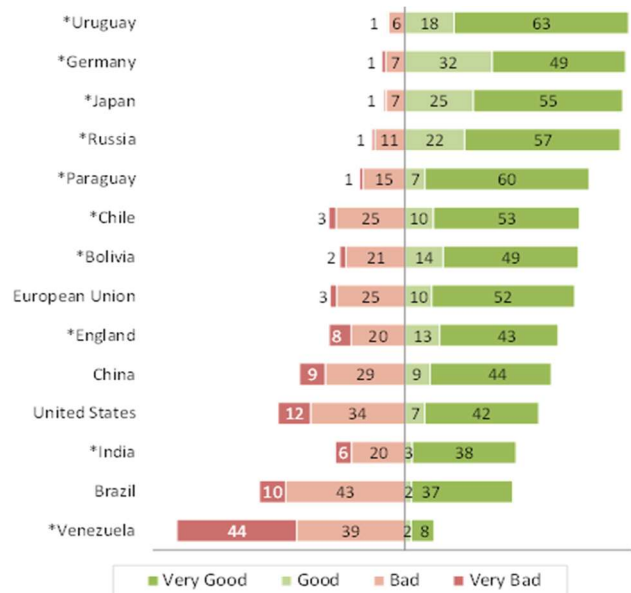
Uruguay, Germany, and Japan still top the list of countries with the best image, followed by Russia, Paraguay, Chile, and Bolivia.

Countries evaluated in this poll suffered from a deterioration in their popularity compared to October. The European Union is in eighth place, with a total positive image of 62%, down five points. China is next, with 55% approval, 13 points below its previous measurement.

The positive evaluation of the United States fell 10 points, with a 49% positive rating in this survey. For its part, Brazil's positive image was only 39%, a decline of 18 percentage points since October. This trend has been constant since October 2019, in the first months of the Bolsonaro presidency.

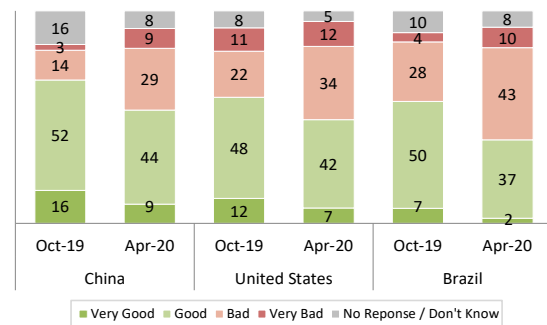
Support for Brazil declined 18 percentage points from October.

Now I am going to mention certain countries with which our country has diplomatic or business relations. I would like you to tell me what image you have for each one of them.



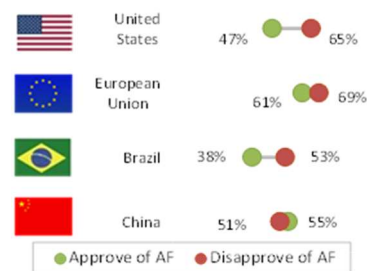
Note: The % of respondents who did not answer the question is not graphed.
*Images corresponding to the previous waves of Argentina Pulse.

There was also a big drop in positive views of China and the United States.



The images of the U.S. and Brazil differ markedly between those who approve or don't approve of President Alberto Fernández.

% of positive evaluation of each country according to approval of Alberto Fernández.



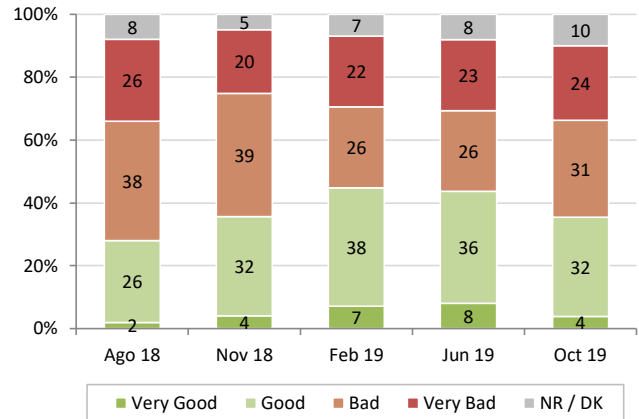
Donald Trump's Image

Donald Trump's approval rating fell from 36% to 25%, his worst performance on record in the *ArgentinaPulse*. His image has been deteriorating since February 2019.

When analyzed according to sociodemographic segments, Trump's popularity fell in every category. His image fell most prominently among women (12 percentage points), among Argentines from 30 to 49 years old (18 percentage points), among Argentines over 50 years old (13 percentage points) and among Argentines with a tertiary / university education (16 percentage points).

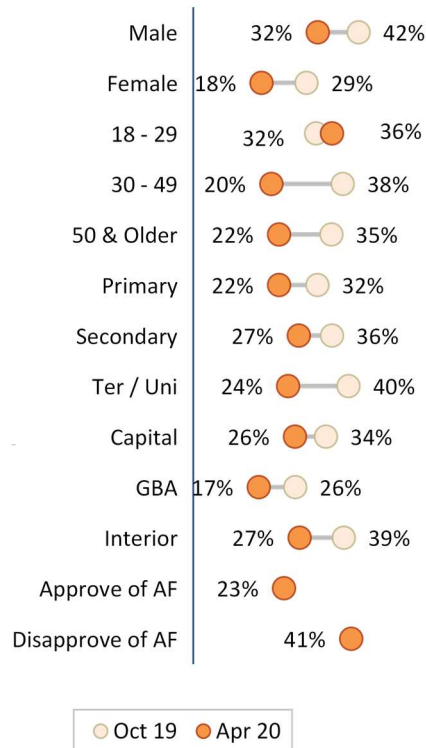
The image of the U.S. president continues to deteriorate, and fell 11 points compared to October.

How do you evaluate the president of the United States, Donald Trump?



Trump's image declined in all sociodemographic segments.

% of positive evaluation of Trump by segment.



Perceptions of the International Monetary Fund

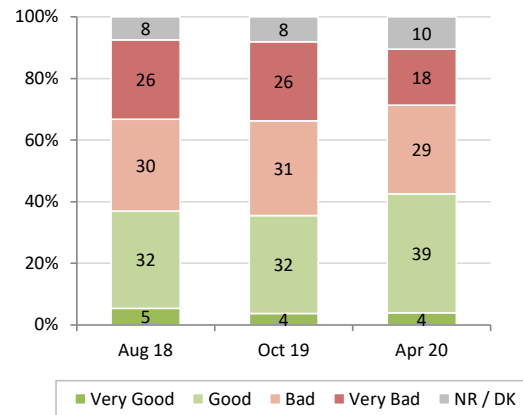
In general, the positive evaluation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) improved compared to October's poll. In the latest survey, 43% of respondents had a positive image of the institution compared to 47% with a negative opinion.

Although the majority of Argentines still hold a negative perception of the Fund, 63% consider it an important tool for economies in crisis.

As the demographic analysis demonstrates, the most pronounced differences correlate with views of the president: those who approve of the president consider the IMF less important (62%) than those who disapprove of the president (80%).

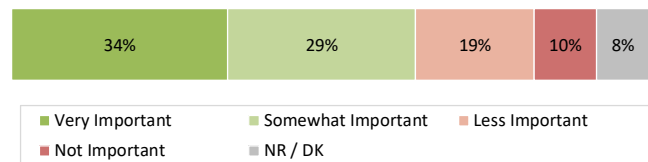
The IMF saw a seven-percentage point improvement since October.

How would you evaluate the International Monetary Fund?



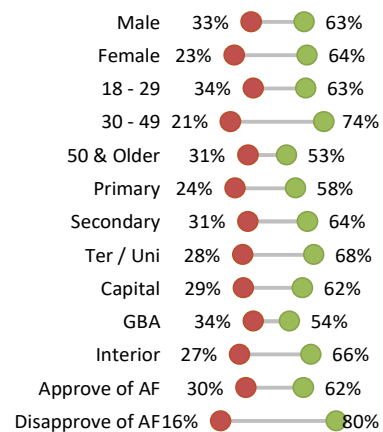
Most Argentines believe the IMF is an important tool.

Do you think that the IMF is a very, somewhat, less or not at all important tool for economies in crisis?



Most Argentines believe the IMF is an important tool.

Importance of the IMF in crisis economies by sociodemographic.



Perceptions of the International Monetary Fund (II)

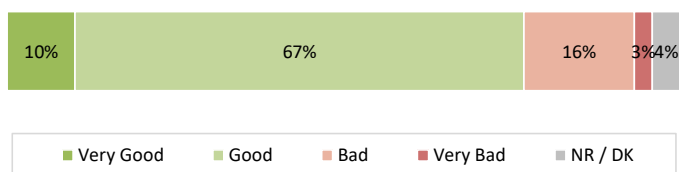
Expectations for the relationship between the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the government of Alberto Fernández are optimistic. Seventy-seven percent of Argentines believe the relationship will be positive, while only 19 percent expect a negative relationship.

Amid debt discussions with the IMF, 57 percent of respondents believe the government should conduct friendly negotiations. That percentage is higher among those who disapprove of the president.

That said, half of Argentines are reluctant to follow IMF recommendations, while 39 percent believe the recommendations should be adopted.

Expectations about the relationship between the IMF and the Fernández government are very optimistic.

What do you think the relationship between the Alberto Fernández government and the IMF will be like?



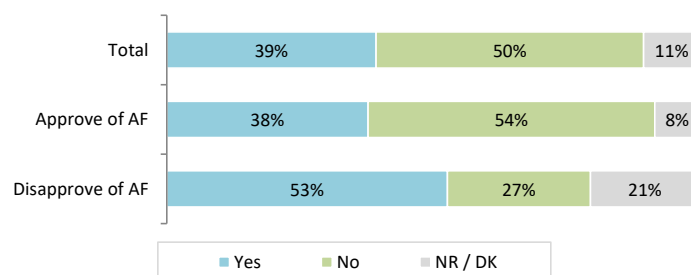
The government should get along with the IMF.

Which of the following positions is closest to what you think regarding the renegotiation of the debt that the Alberto Fernández government owes to the IMF?

	TOTAL	Approval of Alberto Fernández		Image of the IMF	
		Approve	Disapprove	Positive	Negative
The government must conduct a friendly negotiation that allows debt-restructuring with the IMF and maintains a harmonious relationship with private creditors.	57	55	72	66	49
The government must obtain a significant debt relief from the IMF.	33	37	18	29	41
The government should not pay the debt with the IMF or comply with external requirements.	6	6	9	3	9
NR / DK	4	3	1	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Half of Argentines believe the government should not follow the IMF's recommendations.

Do you think the government should follow the IMF's economic policy recommendations?



COVID-19 in Argentina

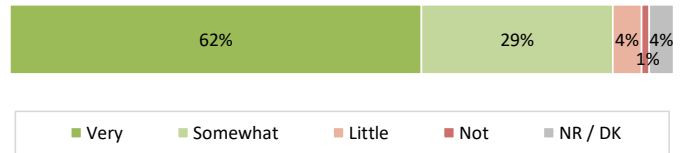
The spread of the coronavirus is a big concern in Argentina: 62 percent of Argentines are very concerned, and another 29 percent are somewhat concerned.

In addressing COVID-19, 77 percent of Argentines say it is very or somewhat important to coordinate with other governments or international institutions.

For those who say international cooperation is important to combat the coronavirus, the World Health Organization (WHO) would be the best international partner for 35 percent of respondents, followed by China (14 percent), the UN (10 percent), and the United States (7 percent).

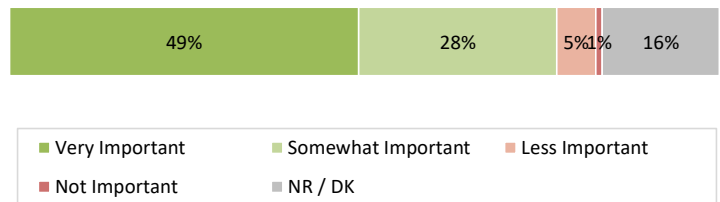
Concern about the progression of the coronavirus is high.

How concerned are you about the progression of the coronavirus?



International coordination is very important to face the coronavirus.

How important do you think it is for Argentina to coordinate its response to the coronavirus with other governments or international institutions?



The WHO, China and the UN would be the best partners for those who consider international coordination to be very or somewhat important.

What would be the best international partner in this matter?

	TOTAL
WHO	35
China	14
UN	10
United States	7
OAS	5
Mercosur	3
Brazil	1
Other	5
NR / DK	20
Total	100

Level of Interest in International Affairs

The majority of Argentines express little (40 percent) or no (18 percent) interest in international affairs.

Interest in questions concerning international affairs is stronger with men (44 percent) than with women (37 percent).

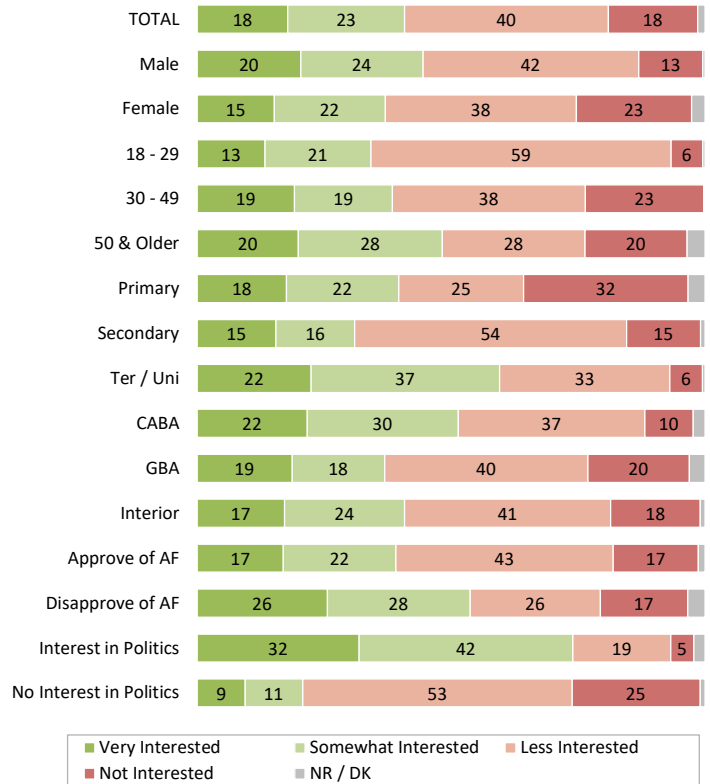
By age level, interest in international issues peaks among those 50 or older (48 percent).

The education level of interviewees correlates closely with interest in global affairs. Among those with university-level education, interest in international politics reaches 59 percent, and drops to 40 percent among those with primary education and 31 percent with secondary education.

At a geographical level, interest in international issues is more common in the City of Buenos Aires (52 percent) than in the interior of the country (41 percent) and the greater Buenos Aires metropolitan area (37 percent).

Finally, there is a strong correlation between the level of interest in local politics and global affairs. Indeed, among those who closely follow Argentine politics, interest in international issues is 74 percent, a percentage that falls to 20 percent among those who are not interested in local politics.

There is little interest among Argentines in international affairs.
How interested are you in international affairs?



METHODOLOGY

The results included in this report are based on a nationwide probability survey conducted by telephone during March 30 and April 13 of 2020 using CATI for Windows. The survey was conducted by Poliarquía Consultores and has a sample size of 1,003 participants with a margin of error of +/- 3.16% for a confidence level of 95% and $p = 0.5$.

The research sample universe includes individuals 18 and over residing in Argentina, in phone-equipped households, in urban centers of over 10,000 inhabitants. The sample design consists of a multistage, non-proportionally stratified probability sample up to the selection of household units.

The stratification is made according to two criteria: a) country regions that divide the national territory according to the most recent census data (Metropolitan, Pampas, Cuyo, Northeast, Northwest, and Patagonia) and b) three city sizes (more than 500,000 inhabitants, from 100,000 to 500,000 inhabitants, and from 10,000 to 100,000 inhabitants). The combination of these criteria results in 15 strata across the national territory, with exception of the capital, Buenos Aires, from which the locations where the interviews were conducted were selected.

The sample provided for interviews in the metropolitan area and 39 cities were randomly selected with a probability proportionate to the population size. The successive stages for selecting the respondents are the following:

- **First stage:** Selection of locations (Primary Sampling Units). Within each stratum, cities are randomly selected, with a probability proportionate to their size, to ensure that each individual who lives in that city has the same probability of being selected.
- **Second stage:** Selection of telephone numbers in the chosen locations through a random, systematic procedure.
- **Third stage:** Selection of the respondent in each household according to sex and age quotas based on parameters from the National Population Census of 2010 (INDEC).

After the poll is concluded, the results are weighted based on the most recent census data to match the Argentine population according to gender, age, and education. This is done to “correct” the bias from the telephone surveys. That is, older respondents and those of a higher socioeconomic status are overrepresented in interviews, since they are more likely to have a telephone line than young people and those of a lower socioeconomic status.

The table on the following page shows the unweighted sample sizes of each sociodemographic grouping of the survey and their respective statistical error with a 95% confidence level. Sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request.

Table I: Sample sizes and errors of major subgroups

Group	Sample Size	Statistical Error
Total Sample	1003	+/- 3.16%
Men	446	+/- 4.74%
Women	557	+/- 4.24%
Young people from 18 to 29 years old	247	+/- 6.36%
Adults from 30 to 49 years old	387	+/- 5.08%
Adults from 50 years old and above	369	+/- 5.21%
Respondents with primary education	76	+/- 11.47%
Respondents with secondary education	323	+/- 5.56%
Respondents with university education or greater	604	+/- 4.07%
Residents of the capital, Buenos Aires	193	+/- 7.9%
Residents of the greater BA metropolitan area	255	+/- 6.26%
Residents of the interior	552	+/- 4.25%
Fernández supporters	819	+/- 3.49%
Fernández opponents	141	+/- 8.42%

In addition to statistical errors, opinion polls are subject to errors and biases resulting from the wording of questions and the practical challenges of conducting surveys. To learn more click [here](#).