Argentina*pulse* ✓
POLIARQUÍA - WILSON CENTER SURVEY

NATIONAL SURVEY / ARGENTINES' PERCEPTIONS OF THE WORLD ORDER, FOREIGN POLICY AND GLOBAL ISSUES (Round 5)

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 1,000 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, China and the European Union obtained favorable ratings, while Brazil's positive assessment declined significantly from the previous survey.

Uruguay, Germany and Japan continue to top the list of countries with the best image, followed by Russia. Of the countries evaluated in this survey, China ranks fifth, with a total positive image of 68%. It is followed closely by the European Union, with a 67% positive rating. The United States obtained a positive evaluation of 60%, similar to previous surveys
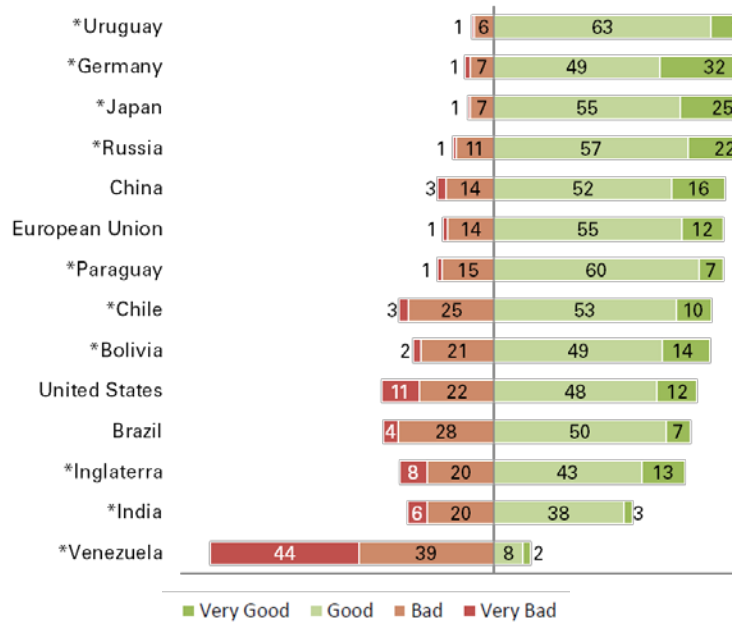
Then follows Brazil, with a positive image of 57%, marking a decrease of 9 percentage points compared to the survey in February, during the first weeks of Jair Bolsonaro's presidency.

For their part, England, India and Venezuela continue to hold the last three places, as they did in previous surveys.
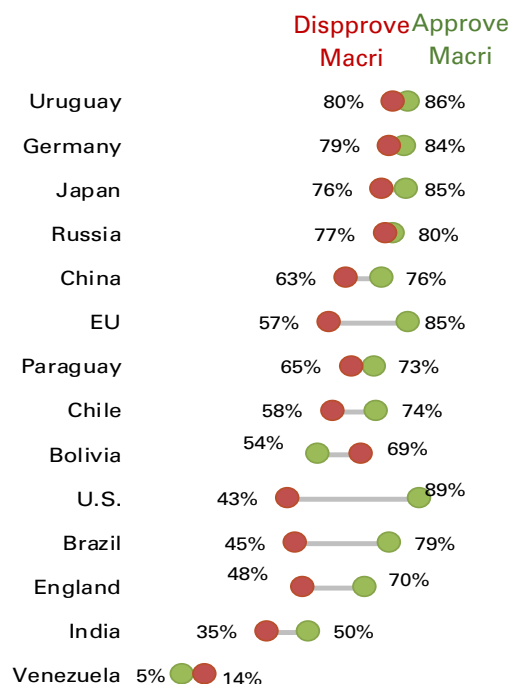
Additionally, Venezuela remains at the bottom of the list, in the midst of a long political and social crisis, with a positive image of just 10% and a negative one of 83%.

The positive image of Brazil fell 9 points compared to the February survey

I will now mention some countries that our country has diplomatic and commercial relations with. I would like you to tell me what image you have of each.

Country	Very Bad	Bad	Good	Very Good
*Uruguay	1	6	63	
*Germany	1	7	49	32
*Japan	1	7	55	25
*Russia	1	11	57	22
China	3	14	52	16
European Union	1	14	55	12
*Paraguay	1	15	60	7
*Chile	3	25	53	10
*Bolivia	2	21	49	14
United States	11	22	48	12
Brazil	4	28	50	7
*Inglaterra	8	20	43	13
*India	6	20	38	3
*Venezuela	44	39	8	2

■ Very Good   ■ Good   ■ Bad   ■ Very Bad

The image of the United States differs significantly among those who support or oppose President Mauricio Macri. *% positive evaluation of each country according to Macri's opinion*

Country	Dissprove Macri	Approve Macri
Uruguay	80%	86%
Germany	79%	84%
Japan	76%	85%
Russia	77%	80%
China	63%	76%
EU	57%	85%
Paraguay	65%	73%
Chile	58%	74%
Bolivia	54%	69%
U.S.	43%	89%
Brazil	45%	79%
England	48%	70%
India	35%	50%
Venezuela	5%	14%

Perception of the International Monetary Fund

In general terms, the positive evaluation of the International Monetary Fund remains stable with respect to the August survey. In all, 36% of respondents have a positive image of the IMF, while 57% evaluate it negatively.
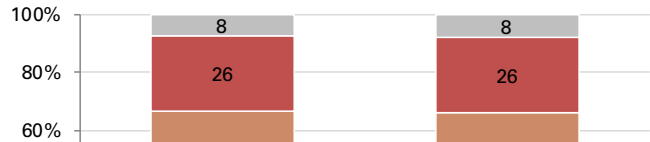
The most pronounced differences correlate with the approval of President Mauricio Macri: those who approve of his administration have a considerably greater positive image of the IMF (72%) than those who oppose the president (14%).

Likewise, there are considerable differences in the evaluation of the IMF according to educational level: people with tertiary / university education (41%) report a more favorable view than those with secondary level (35%) and primary level (29%) education. Geographically, respondents in the City of Buenos Aires positively evaluate the IMF in a greater proportion (40%) than inhabitants of the interior of the country (36%) and in the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area (25%).

Finally, people 50 years of age or older express a better evaluation of the IMF (38%) than their peers aged 30 to 49 (32%) and 18 to 29 (35%).

The IMF assessment remains at values similar to August 2018

How do you evaluate the International Monetary Fund?

There is, among Argentines, a rather negative evaluation of the IMF

How do you evaluate the International Monetary Fund?

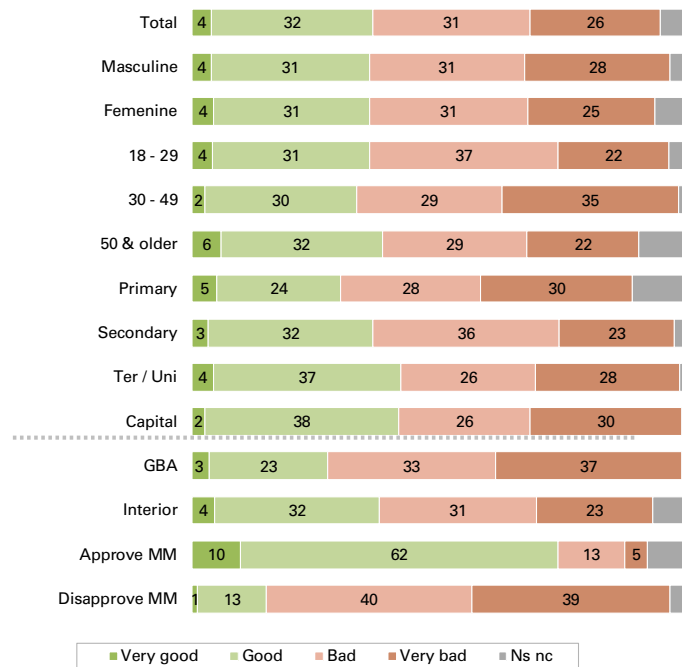|	Very good	Good	Bad	Very bad	Ns nc
Total	4	32	31	26	
Masculine	4	31	31	28	
Femenine	4	31	31	25	
18 - 29	4	31	37	22	
30 - 49	2	30	29	35	
50 & older	6	32	29	22	
Primary	5	24	28	30	
Secondary	3	32	36	23	
Ter / Uni	4	37	26	28	
Capital	2	38	26	30	
GBA	3	23	33	37	
Interior	4	32	31	23	
Approve MM	10	62	13	5	
Disapprove MM	1	13	40	39	

Image of Donald Trump

After an improvement in the last two surveys, the image of President Donald Trump worsened notably, especially among respondents who disapprove of President Mauricio Macri's governance.
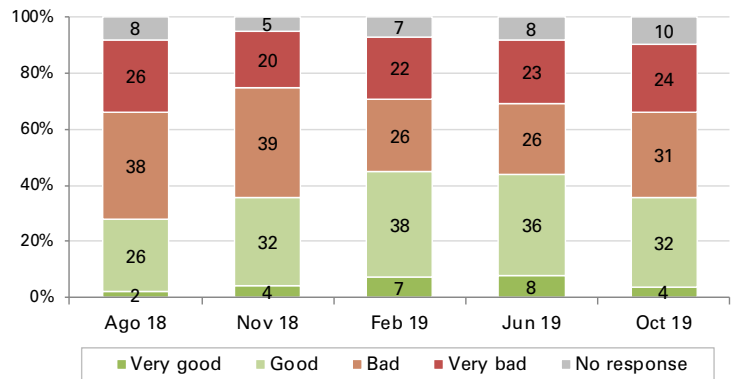
In fact, the U.S. president had a positive image of 36% in the latest *ArgentinaPulse* survey, 8 points below the level last June (44%).

When analyzed by sociodemographic segments, Mr. Trump's image shows a negative trend in all categories, even among those who have always positively evaluated him, such as respondents with a tertiary / university education level and those who approve of Mauricio Macri.

Mr. Trump's popularity most dramatically fell among women (-13 pts.), respondents over 50 years old (-12 pts.) and those who disapprove of Mauricio Macri (-12 pts.).
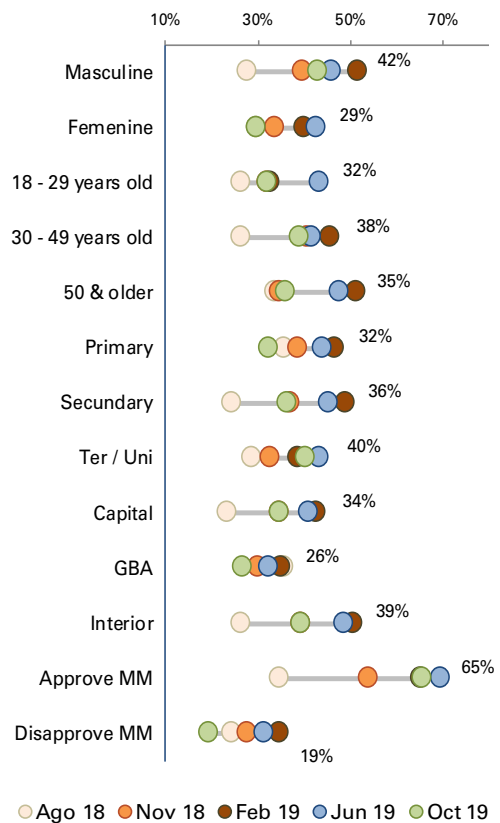
After the improvement and subsequent stagnation in the image of the US president, there was a considerable fall

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

	Ago 18	Nov 18	Feb 19	Jun 19	Oct 19
No response	8	5	7	8	10
Very bad	26	20	22	23	24
Bad	38	39	26	26	31
Good	26	32	38	36	32
Very good	2	4	7	8	4

Legend: ■ Very good ■ Good ■ Bad ■ Very bad ■ No response

Trump's image had a decline in all sociodemographic segments

% of Trump's positive evaluation by segments

Segment	%
Masculine	42%
Femenine	29%
18 - 29 years old	32%
30 - 49 years old	38%
50 & older	35%
Primary	32%
Secundary	36%
Ter / Uni	40%
Capital	34%
GBA	26%
Interior	39%
Approve MM	65%
Disapprove MM	19%

Legend: ○ Ago 18 ○ Nov 18 ● Feb 19 ○ Jun 19 ○ Oct 19

Global Problems and their impact on Argentina

For Argentines, poverty and environmental pollution top the list of the most serious global problems, with 27% and 26% of mentions respectively, followed by drug trafficking, in third place with 21%.

For young people, environmental pollution constitutes the greatest threat to the world (30%), while for those from 30 to 49 years of age, it is poverty (33%), and for those over 50, drug trafficking is the most serious problem (24%).

Among the problems that most affect Argentina, most young people cite poverty (60%), while more than one-third of respondents over 50 years old point to drug trafficking (34%).

The survey also captures a difference in the top problems affecting Argentina among those who approve of Mr. Macri (drug trafficking (43%) and among those who disapprove of him (poverty (53%)).

One in four Argentines believes that poverty is the problem that most affects the country

What would you say is currently the most serious problem at a global level? And what would you say is the global problem that most affects Argentina?

	Most serious problem worldwide	Global problem that most affects Argentina
Poverty	27	44
Environmental pollution	26	7
Drug-trafficking	21	27
War	6	1
Authoritarrian Gov	5	8
Terrorism	4	1
Nuclear threat	3	0
Migration and refugees	3	3
Cyber-crime	1	4
Infectious desease	1	1
Others	1	2
No response	2	2
Total	100	100

What would you say is the global problem that most affects Argentina?

	Approve MM	Disapprove MM
Drug trafficking	43	18
Poverty	29	53
Environmental pollution	6	8
Authoritarian governments	6	8
Cyber-crime	4	3
Migration and refugees	4	4
Terrorism	2	1
Infectious diseases	0	1
War	0	1
Nuclear threat	0	1
Others	1	3
No response	4	1
Total	100	100

Global Problems and their impact on Argentina (II)

Regarding global warming, respondents see conserving forests as the best response (44%), followed by promoting the use of renewable energy (18%) and recycling (17%).
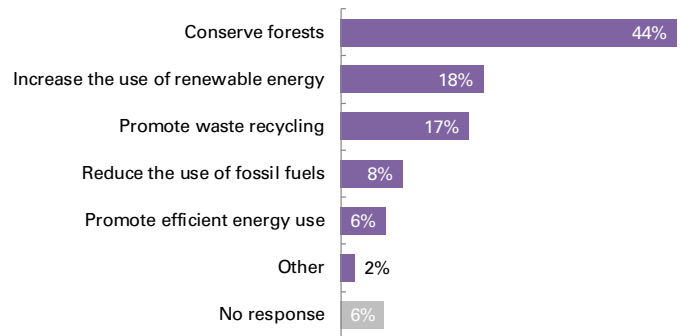
For women, forest conservation is the action that would help the most (46%), while for men, it is renewable energy (23%).

Regarding the impact of immigrants, 56% of respondents see no effect on Argentina. However, there are slight differences among age groups: 26% of those over 50 years of age believe immigration makes Argentina a better place to live, while 20% of the population aged 30 to 49 feel the impact is negative.

When asked about Argentina's participation in peacekeeping missions, the majority of respondents (51%) believe that the country should let these activities be carried out by other countries. However, positions differ based on level of education, with 50% of individuals with the highest education level in favor of peacekeeping and 57% of those with less education opposed.
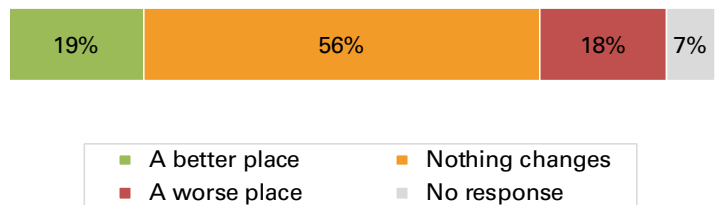
Most respondents believe that conserving forests would help combat global warming

At present there is much talk about global warming due to pollution. In your opinion, which of the following actions would most help combat global warming?

Conserve forests	44%
Increase the use of renewable energy	18%
Promote waste recycling	17%
Reduce the use of fossil fuels	8%
Promote efficient energy use	6%
Other	2%
No response	6%

The arrival of immigrants does not change what Argentina is for more than half of Argentines

Thinking about our country, do you think that the arrival of immigrants of different races and nationalities makes Argentina in general a better place to live, a worse place to live or does not change what Argentina is?

19%	56%	18%	7%

- A better place
- A worse place
- Nothing changes
- No response

The idea prevails among Argentines that Argentina should not participate in peace missions

To help in cases of armed conflict or natural disasters, do you believe that Argentina should participate in UN peacekeeping missions by sending soldiers, or do you think it should leave this type of activity to other countries?

40%	51%	8%

- Should participate sending soldiers and aid
- Should leave those activities to other countries
- No response

Level of interest in international affairs

The majority of Argentines show little (37%) or no (21%) interest in international affairs, although there is a solid minority either very interested (16%) or somewhat interested (24%) about what happens in the world.
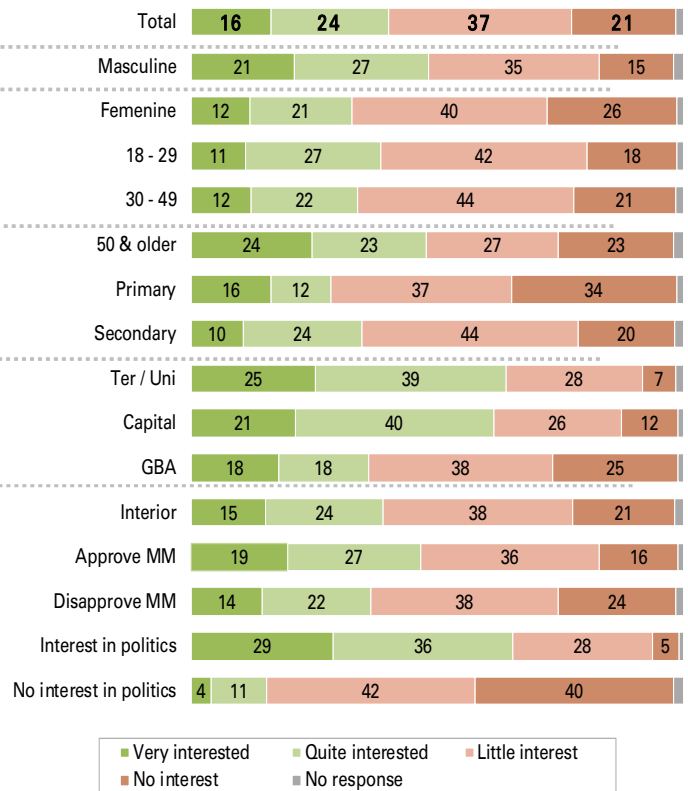
Interest in international affairs is stronger among men (42%) than among women (33%).

By age levels, interest in international issues peaks among adults 50 years old and above (47%).

As is typical, the educational level of respondents correlates significantly with interest in global affairs. Among those with a university education, interest in international politics is 64% compared to 34% among those with a secondary education and 28% among those with only a primary education.

Geographically, interest in international issues is higher in the City of Buenos Aires (61%) than in the interior of the country (39%) and the Buenos Aires Metropolitan Area (36%).

Finally, there is a strong correlation between interest in local politics and interest in international issues. Indeed, among those who attentively follow Argentine domestic politics, interest in international issues is 65%, compared to 15% among those who are not interested in local politics.

There is, among Argentines, little interest in international affairs

How interested are you in international affairs?

	Very interested	Quite interested	Little interest	No interest	No response
Total	16	24	37	21	
Masculine	21	27	35	15	
Femenine	12	21	40	26	
18 - 29	11	27	42	18	
30 - 49	12	22	44	21	
50 & older	24	23	27	23	
Primary	16	12	37	34	
Secondary	10	24	44	20	
Ter / Uni	25	39	28	7	
Capital	21	40	26	12	
GBA	18	18	38	25	
Interior	15	24	38	21	
Approve MM	19	27	36	16	
Disapprove MM	14	22	38	24	
Interest in politics	29	36	28	5	
No interest in politics	4	11	42	40	

METHODOLOGY

The results included in this report are based on a nationwide probability survey conducted by telephone during October 1 and 11 of 2019 using CATI for Windows. The survey was conducted by Poliarquía Consultores and has a sample size of 1,009 participants with a margin of error of +/- 3.15% 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 seven country regions (Metropolitan, Pampas, Cuyo, Northeast, Northwest, and Patagonia) and three city sizes (more than 500,000 inhabitants, from 100,000 to 500,000 inhabitants, and from 10,000 to 100,000 inhabitants). Of the resulting 15 strata, 40 localities across the national territory are selected randomly. Within each city, telephone numbers are randomly selected from a sample frame consisting of all telephone numbers. Once the fieldwork is completed, the sample is weighted based on education level according to the most recent census data.

The cities of the sample are 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 Errors
Total Sample	**1000**	**+/- 3.16%**
Men	452	+/- 4.70%
Women	548	+/- 4.27%
Young people from 18 to 29 years	146	+/- 8.27%
Adults from 30 to 49 years old	376	+/- 5.15%
Adults from 50 years old and	478	+/- 4.57%
Residents of the capital, Buenos	107	+/- 9.66%
Residents of the greater BA	320	+/- 5.59%
Residents of the interior	573	+/- 4.17%
Macri supporters	193	+/- 7.19%
Macri opponents	255	+/- 6.26%

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. Learn more.