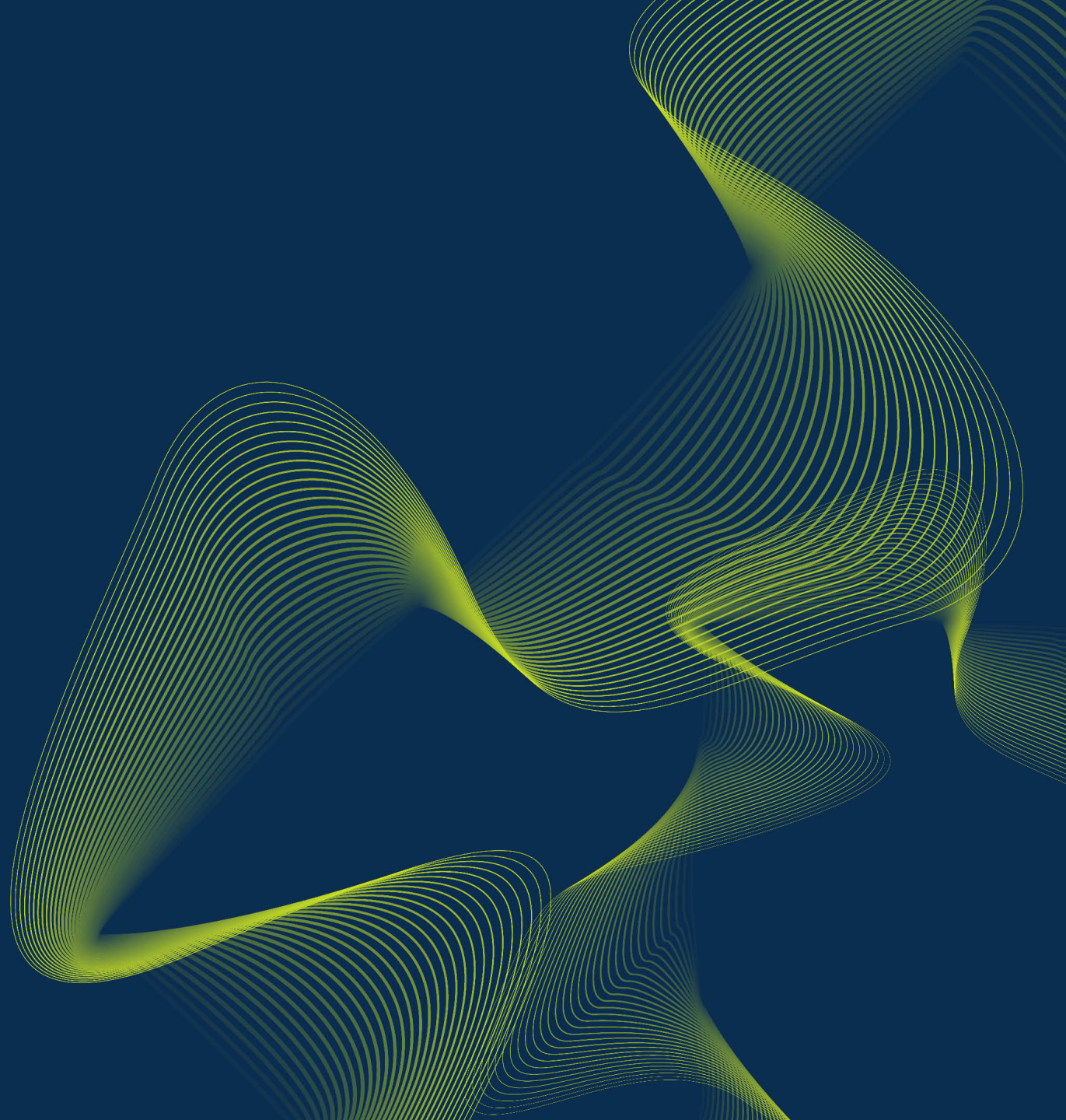


# Preventing the next pandemic: international collaboration on health and beyond

*Survey to support the 2021  
Fulbright Distinguished Lecture  
with Professor Devi Sridhar*

19 November 2021

**In the US and UK, people are more likely to think their nation's handling of Covid has had a negative rather than positive impact on its reputation globally, while Canadians have a more favourable view.**

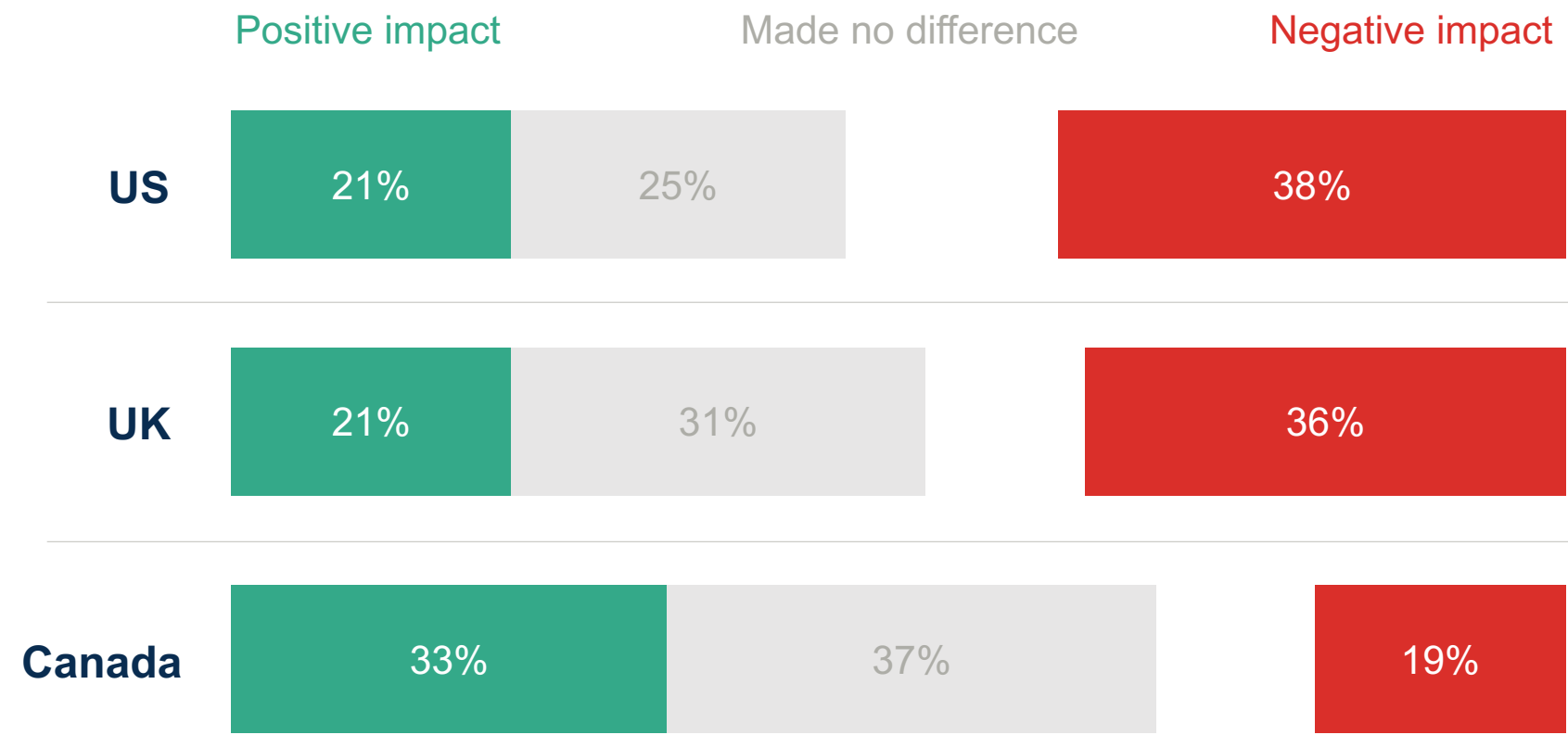




More than a third of people in the US and UK feel their country's handling of the pandemic has damaged its reputation around the world, compared with one in five who think it's improved it.

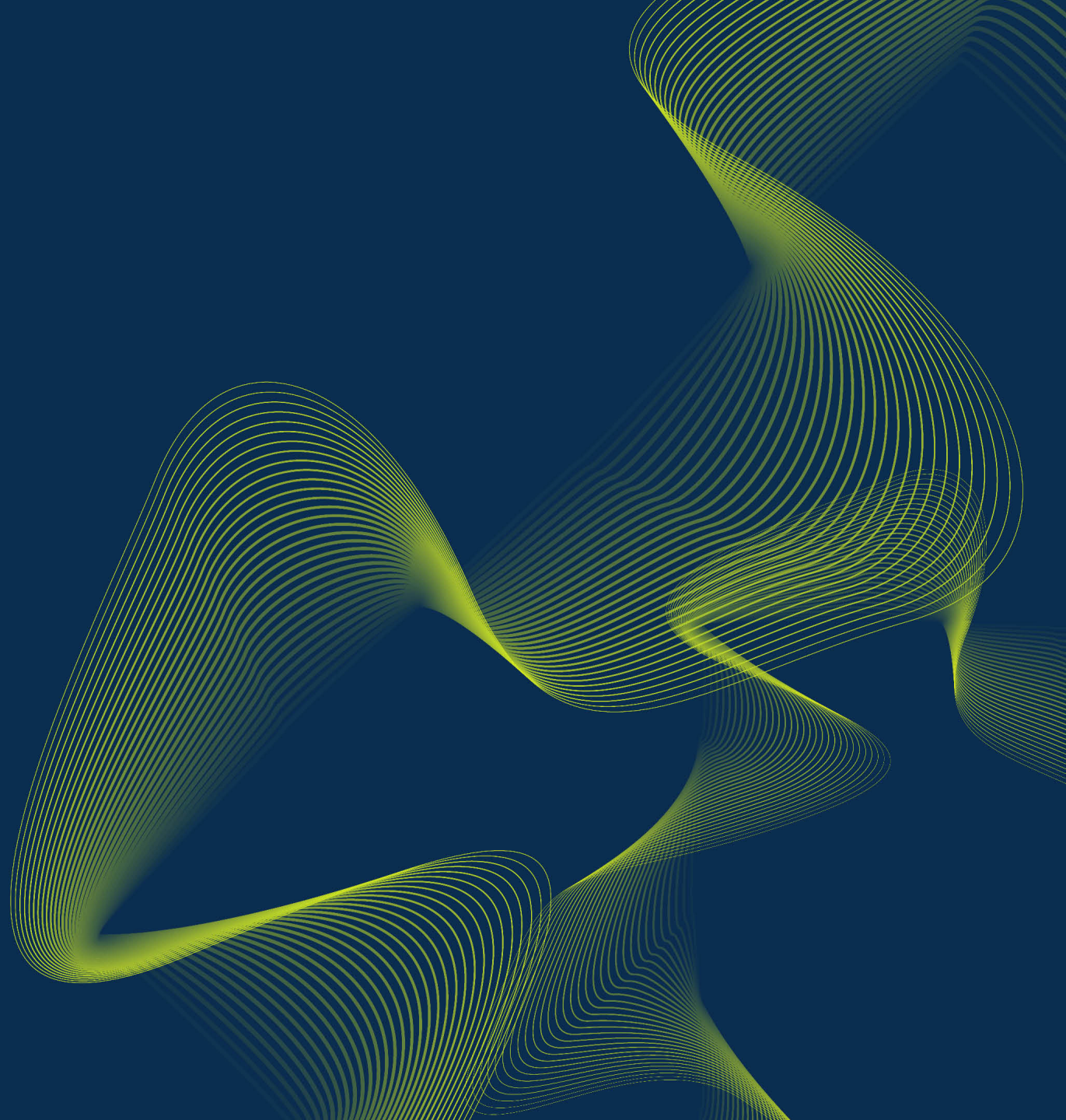
In Canada, the situation is reversed, with 33% of people saying the pandemic has had a positive impact on its reputation and 19% saying the impact has been negative.

Do you think the way that [country] has handled the Covid-19 pandemic has had a positive or negative impact on [country's] reputation around the world, or has it made no difference?



**Over the last two years, the UK public have become more wary about the country opening itself up to today's world, with more people now saying the nation should take greater steps to protect itself.**

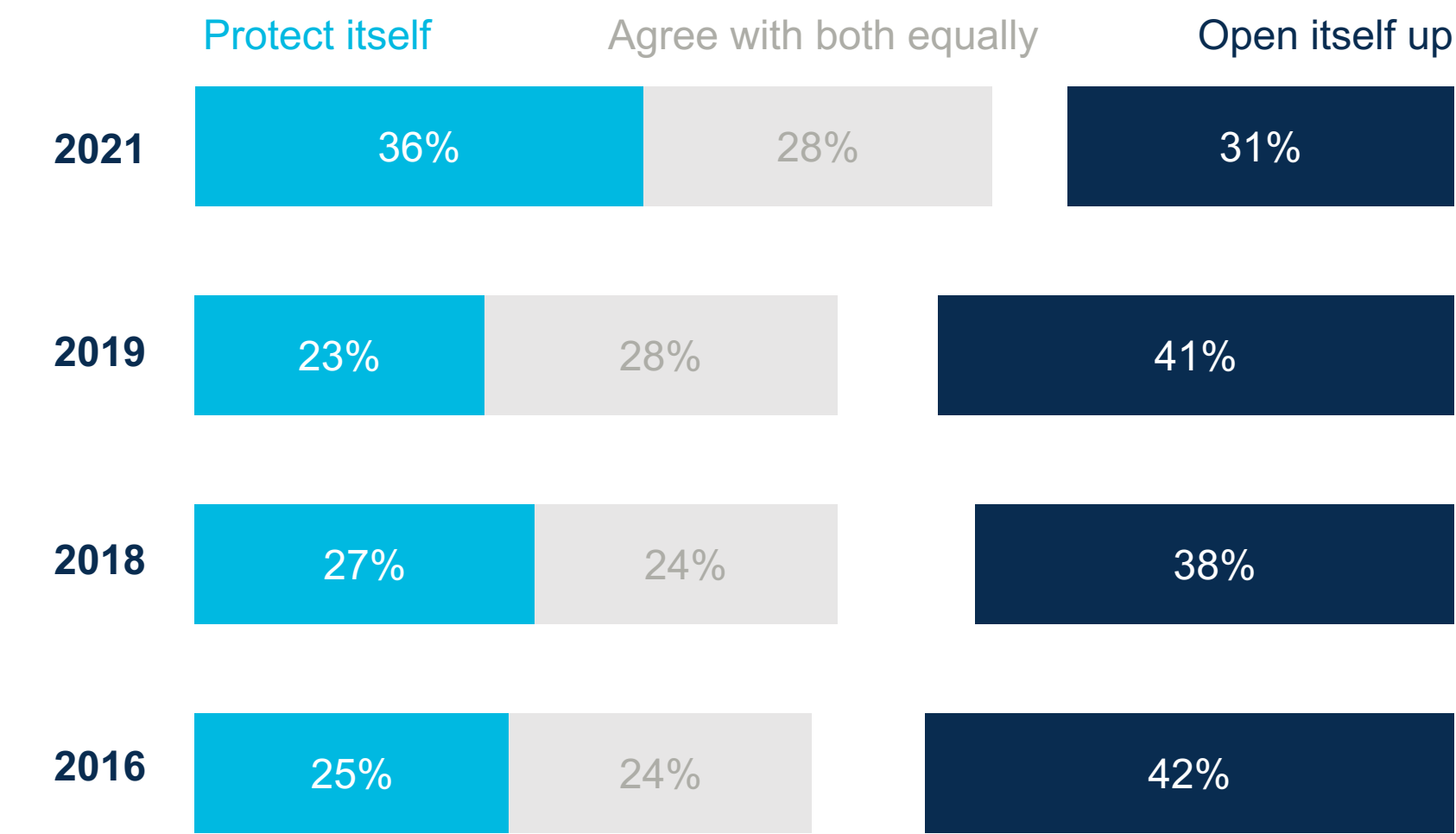
**But despite this, Britons still agree more than people in the US and Canada with the view that their country should open itself up further.**



36% of Britons agree more with the view that the country should take further steps to protect itself from today's world – up from 23% in 2019.

More people now hold this view than think the UK should be more open – a reversal of the situation two years ago.

Which of the statements below, if either, do you agree with most?  
**A. The UK needs to take more steps to protect itself from today's world.**  
**B. The UK needs to take more steps to open itself up to today's world.**

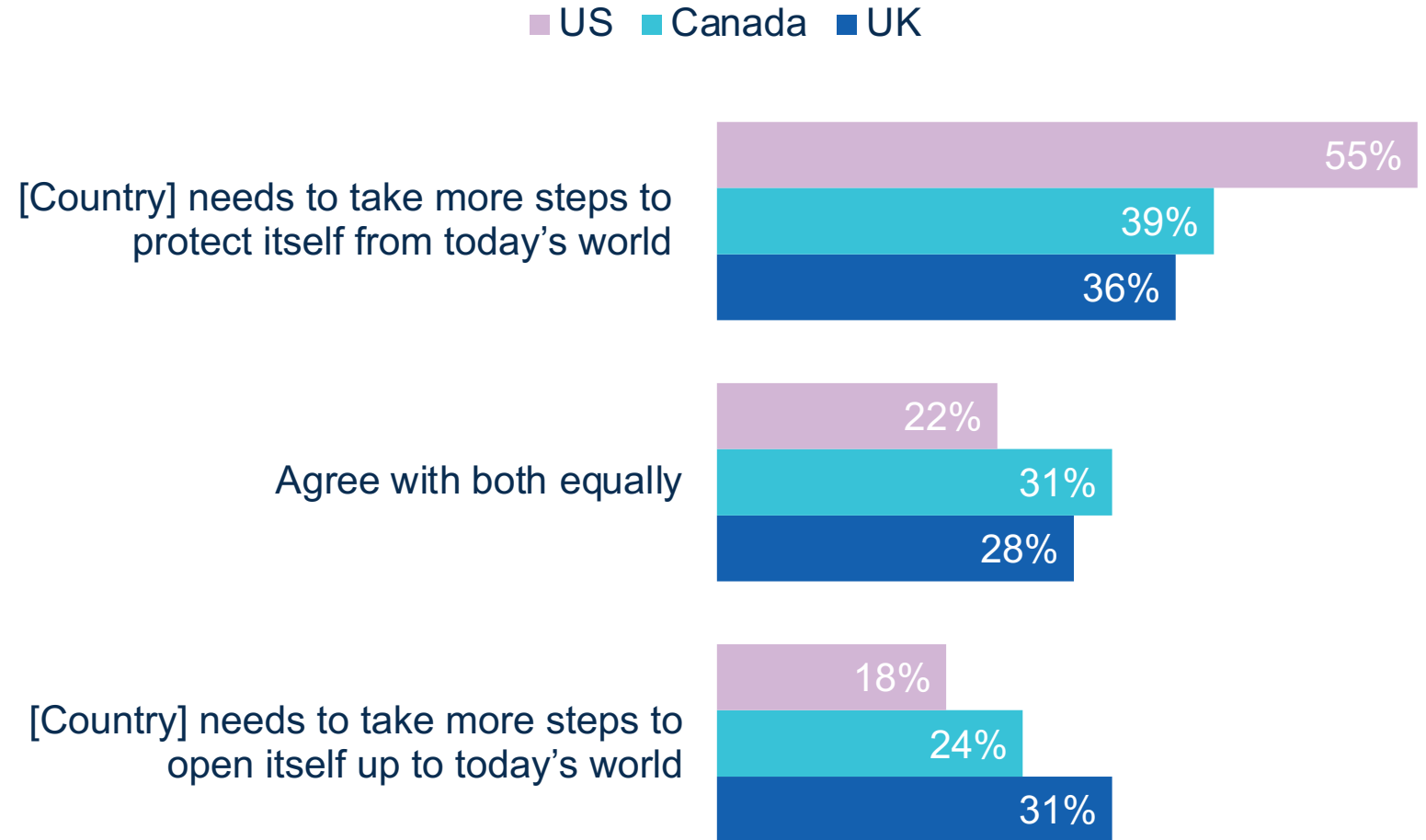


However, compared with Americans (18%) and Canadians (24%), Britons (31%) agree more with the view that their country needs to open itself up to today's world.

And people in the US are by far the most likely to think their nation should do more to protect itself from today's world, with a majority of 55% holding this view.

Which of the statements below, if either, do you agree with most?

- A. [Country] needs to take more steps to protect itself from today's world.
- B. [Country] needs to take more steps to open itself up to today's world.



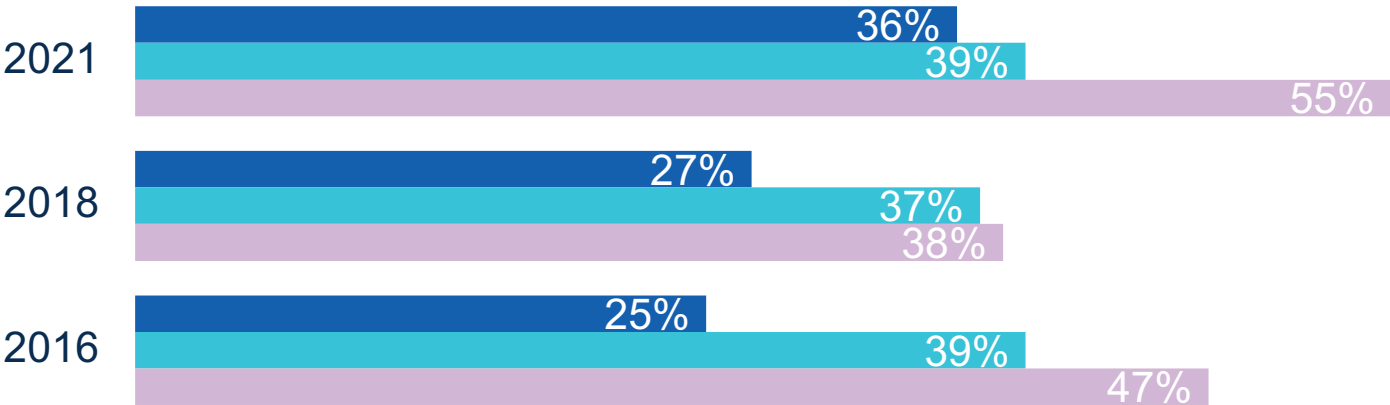


In both the US and UK, there has been a move towards thinking the country should take more steps to protect itself from today's world. In Canada, views have changed little over the years.

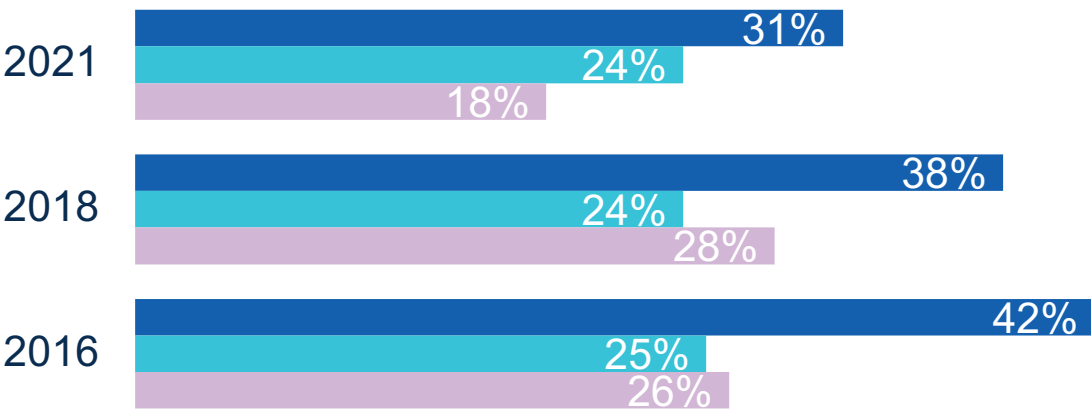
Which of the statements below, if either, do you agree with most?

■ UK ■ Canada ■ US

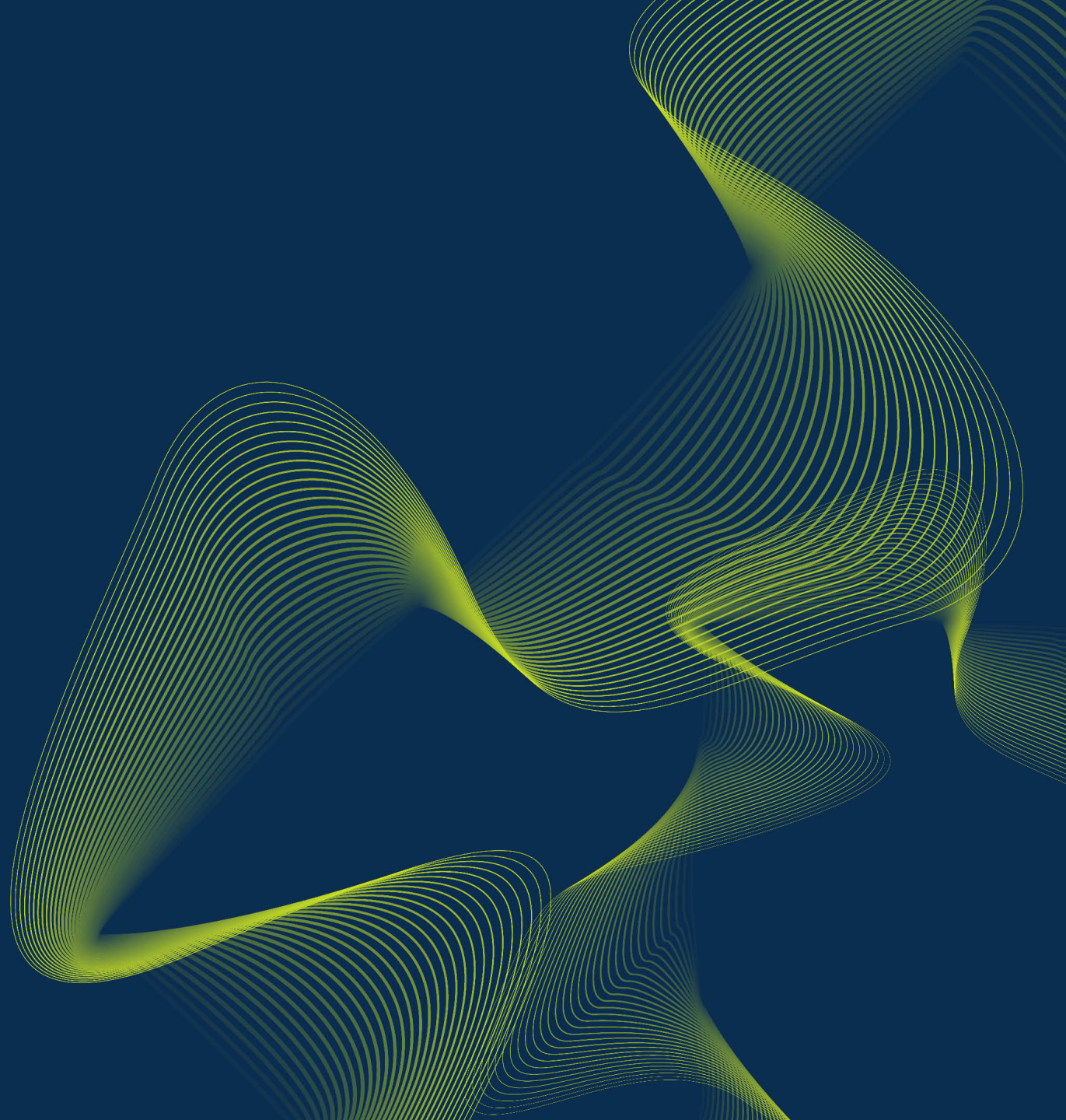
**[Country] needs to take more steps to protect itself from today's world.**



**[Country] needs to take more steps to open itself up to today's world.**



**The UK and US are divided on whether their countries should prioritise international cooperation on Covid – yet a clear majority in both, as well as in Canada, think their nation should work more closely with other countries on global health issues than they did before the pandemic.**





The UK and US are relatively split on whether their countries should prioritise working closely with other nations on Covid or tackling the virus at home.

By contrast, in Canada, people are more likely to think close international working (34%) should be prioritised over measures in their own country (25%).

Which of the statements below, if either, do you agree with most?

**A. [Country] should prioritise working closely with other countries so that we can tackle Covid together.**

**B. [Country] should prioritise measures at home to tackle Covid in this country.**

■ UK ■ US ■ Canada

[Country] should prioritise working closely with other countries so that we can tackle Covid together



Agree with both equally



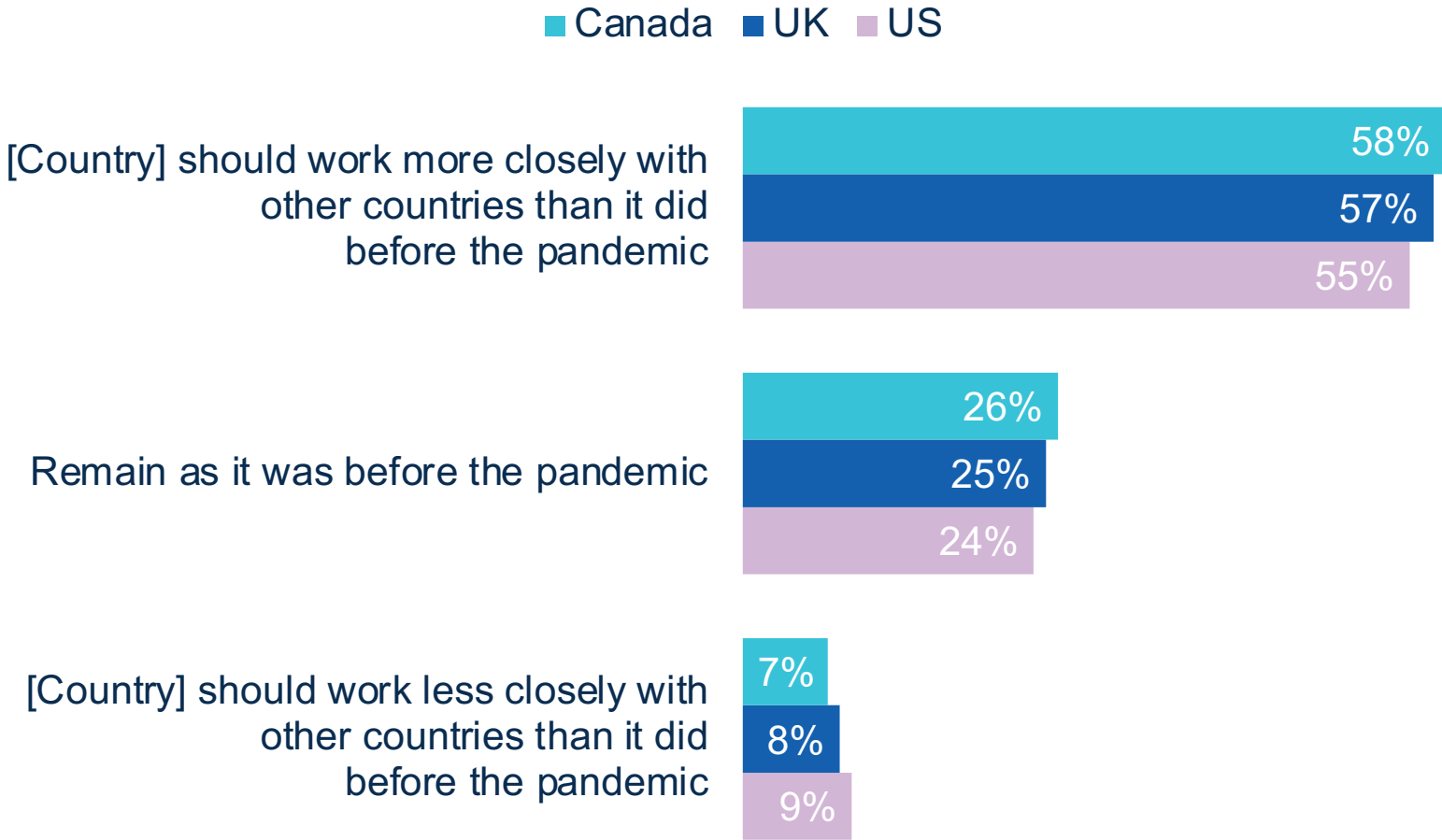
[Country] should prioritise measures at home to tackle Covid in this country



A majority in Canada, the UK and the US think their nation should work more closely with other countries on other global health issues than it did pre-Covid.

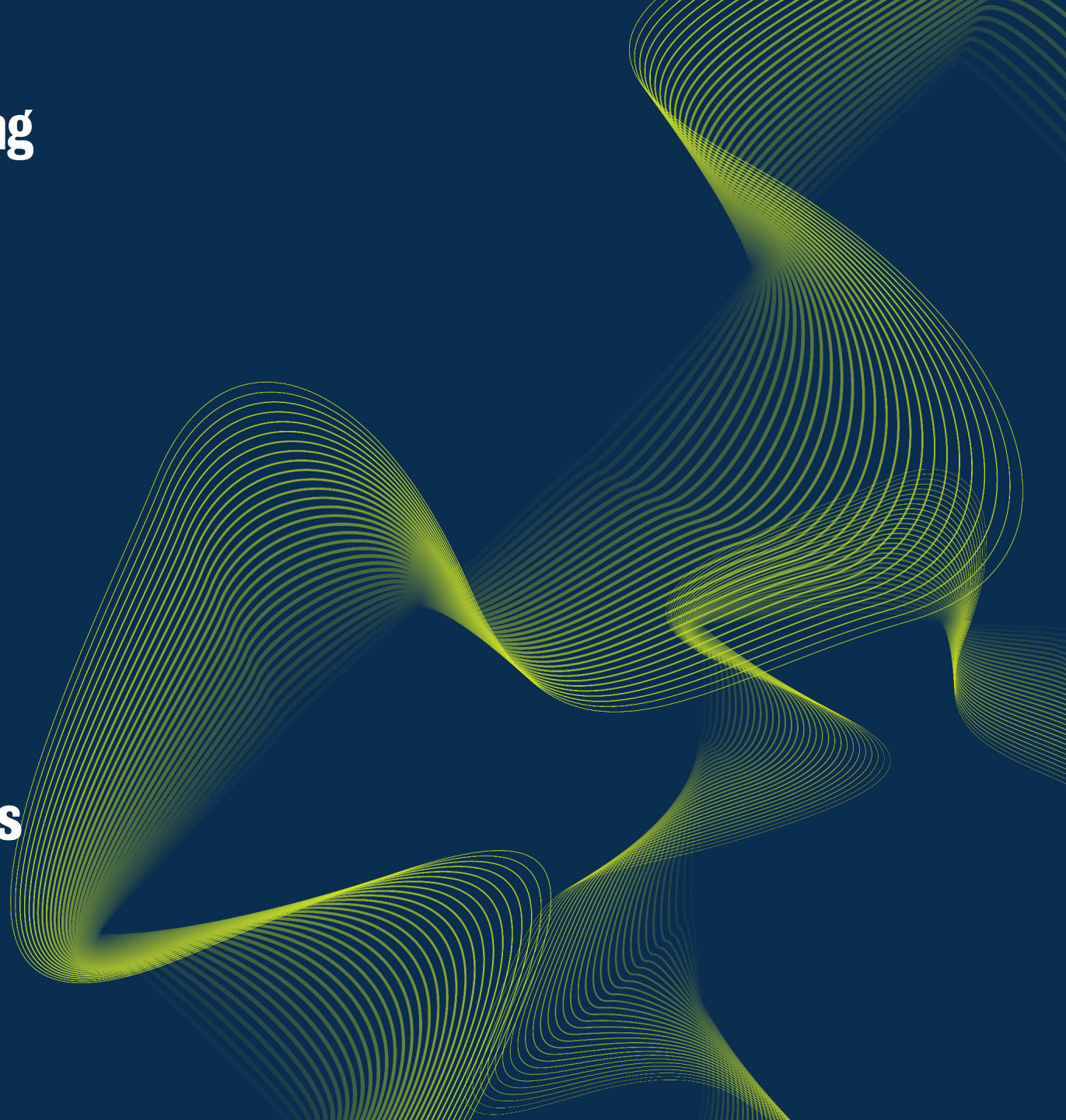
55% or more of people in all three countries feel this way, with only small minorities holding the opposing view.

Do you think that [country] should work more closely or less closely with other countries on global health issues (such as access to medical products, the availability of vaccines for diseases other than Covid-19, and potential future pandemics) than it did before the pandemic or do you think it should remain the same as it was before the coronavirus/Covid-19 outbreak?



**Despite a global pandemic requiring cooperation across borders, participation in multi-national bodies such as the UN is only a middling priority in each of the three countries surveyed – compared with issues such as the environment, crime and trade, which are seen as more pressing.**

**However, international cooperation on global health issues is a top priority for one in five.**



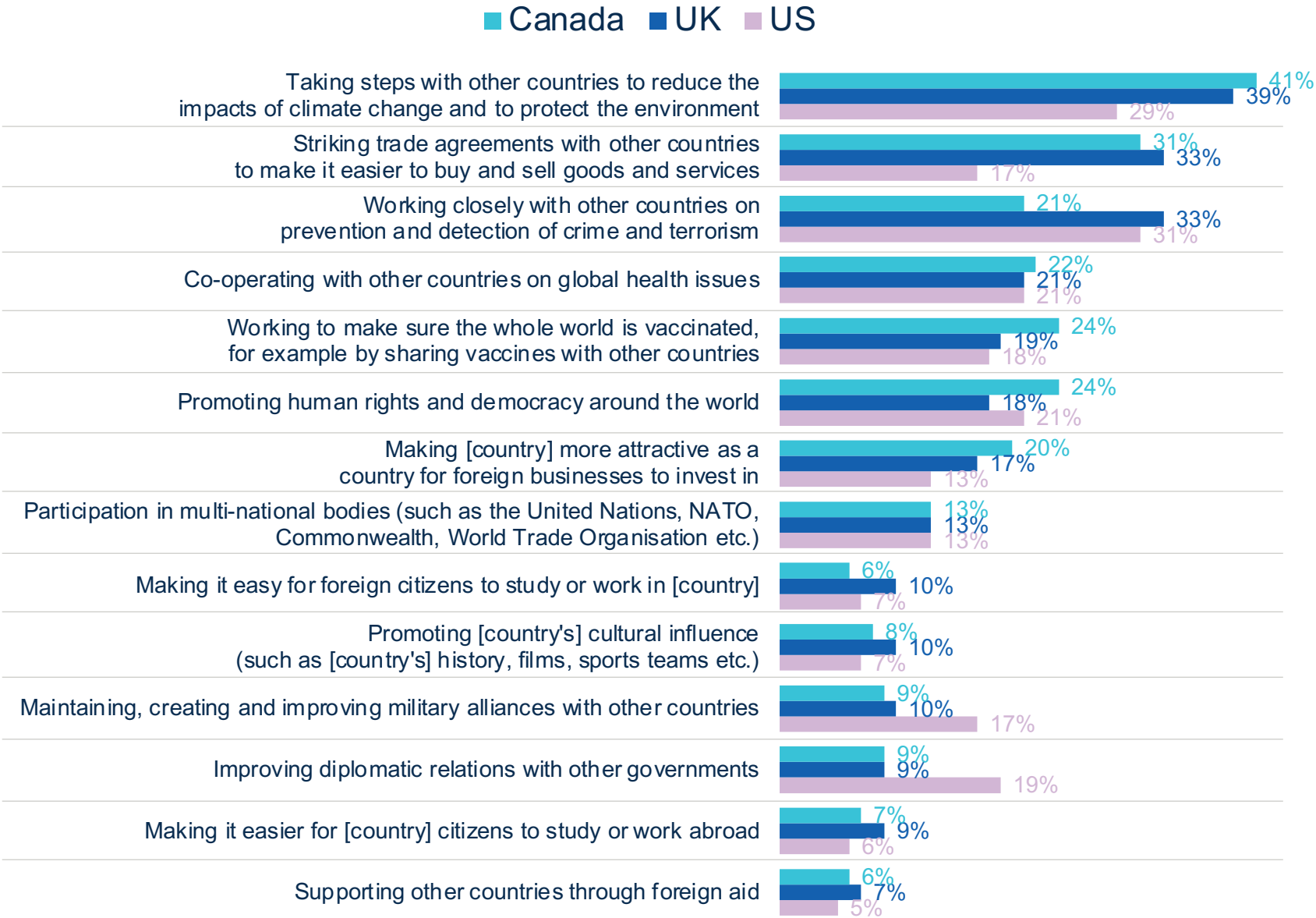


Around four in 10 Canadians and Britons think taking steps to protect the environment is a key priority for their country's relationships with other countries, compared with three in 10 Americans who feel the same.

Meanwhile, between one in five and one in four people in all three nations say international cooperation on global health issues and vaccine-sharing should be highly prioritised.

Further down the list, 13% of people in these countries select taking part in multi-national bodies like the UN, making it a relatively low priority.

Which two or three of these, if any, do you think should be the top priorities for [country's] relationships with other countries?



## Technical details

These are the results of an online survey conducted by Ipsos in the UK, the USA and Canada. Ipsos interviewed a total of 1,129 adults aged 16-75 in the UK between 29 October – 1 November 2021, 1,099 adults aged 18-75 in the USA between 1 November – 4 November 2021, and 1,088 adults aged 18-75 in Canada between 2 November – 5 November 2021. Data are weighted to match the profile of the population. All polls are subject to a wide range of potential sources of error.

