

WORLD REFUGEE DAY

GLOBAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS REFUGEES

June 2024

Introduction

This report presents the findings from an Ipsos and UNHCR global survey for World Refugee Day 2024. It is one of the largest survey of its kind, capturing the views and attitudes of 33,197 adults across 52 countries. The research, released as part of UNHCR's Hope Away from Home campaign, aims to shed light on issues related to refugees and contribute to a better understanding of public attitudes towards, and policies affecting, refugees.

The survey takes place against a backdrop of unprecedented levels of forced displacement, with more than 120 million people forcibly displaced globally, by May 2024, as a result of persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations, or events seriously disturbing public order. Of those, 43.3 million are refugees, with low- and middle-income countries hosting 75% of the world's refugees, and Least Developed Countries hosting 21% of the total [1].

Ipsos has conducted an online World Refugee Day survey annually since 2017. The countries surveyed change each year, so the Global Averages are not

directly comparable for some years. The 2024 survey is our largest survey to-date.

Public Understanding of "Refugees"

This year's survey sought to capture public understanding of the term "refugees". Overall, the large majority – 75% (global country average) – correctly understand the term "refugee" to mean someone who has left their home country due to conflict, violence, or persecution or has sought and been granted asylum. However, a significant portion also believes the term applies to those escaping natural disasters or seeking better economic opportunities. It is important to appreciate these different interpretations and levels of understanding when analysing the findings.

[1] Source: UNHCR Global Trends report 2024. This includes 31.6 million refugees and people in a refugee-like situation and 5.8 million other people in need of international protection under UNHCR's mandate, as well as 6 million Palestinian refugees under UNRWA's mandate.



Key findings

Attitudes Towards Refugees

The global survey found enduring support for refugees, with 73% (global country average) expressing support for offering refuge to those fleeing war and persecution. This support is highest in the countries surveyed in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America, with backing particularly high in countries like Kenya (93%) and Uganda (92%).

As in previous years of the survey, the data reveals a complex picture, marked by both compassion and concern, with significant variations in sentiment across countries and regions.

Amidst widespread public support for people seeking safety from war or persecution, there is also scepticism about refugees' motives, with 61% (global country average) believing refugees are primarily seeking economic gain or taking advantage of social support systems. This

scepticism is coupled with concerns among 41% about refugees' ability to integrate successfully into a new society and 46% doubting their positive contribution to the host country. A substantial number – 44% – even believe their country should completely close their borders to refugees.

In terms of regional variations, while around three-quarters of people in the countries surveyed in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America agree refugees should be able to take refuge, this figure drops to 65% in Asia-Pacific. In Latin America and Asia-Pacific, concerns are also high, with over six-in-ten people in the countries surveyed worried that refugees are largely economic migrants seeking better opportunities and access to welfare systems instead of legitimate asylum. In the European countries surveyed, the public is most concerned about refugee integration and contribution, with over half (53%) thinking refugees will not successfully integrate into

their new society and doubting their positive contribution.

There are also differences in attitudes, mainly by age, with younger people tending to be more positive about refugees than older people.

Year-over-year tracking in select countries reveals declining support in many nations, indicating that while the principle of asylum retains majority support, this sentiment is eroding over time.

Despite the concerns and scepticism about refugees' impact on host societies, many people are still taking action to support refugees. A third have shown support for refugees by, for example, donating or through social media posts. However, more significant actions like volunteering, job assistance, or housing are less common. Countries like Egypt, Ecuador, Kenya, Nigeria, and India display higher rates of direct assistance to refugees in finding employment.



Key findings

Legal Pathways

Division exists regarding refugee entry policies. Over a third (36% global country average) believe existing legal pathways suffice, while three-in-ten (31%) advocate expanding authorised routes to promote lawful entry. A minority (14%) favours sealing borders entirely.

Views vary substantially across nations, with countries like Lithuania and Romania predominantly considering existing pathways adequate, while Kenya and Nigeria express the need to increase avenues facilitating access.

Refugee Intake

Globally, half (49%) think their country has

accepted more refugees than it should, compared with 23% thinking the right amount and 14% saying less than it should. Sentiment on refugee intake contrasts significantly among countries.

Impact of Refugees

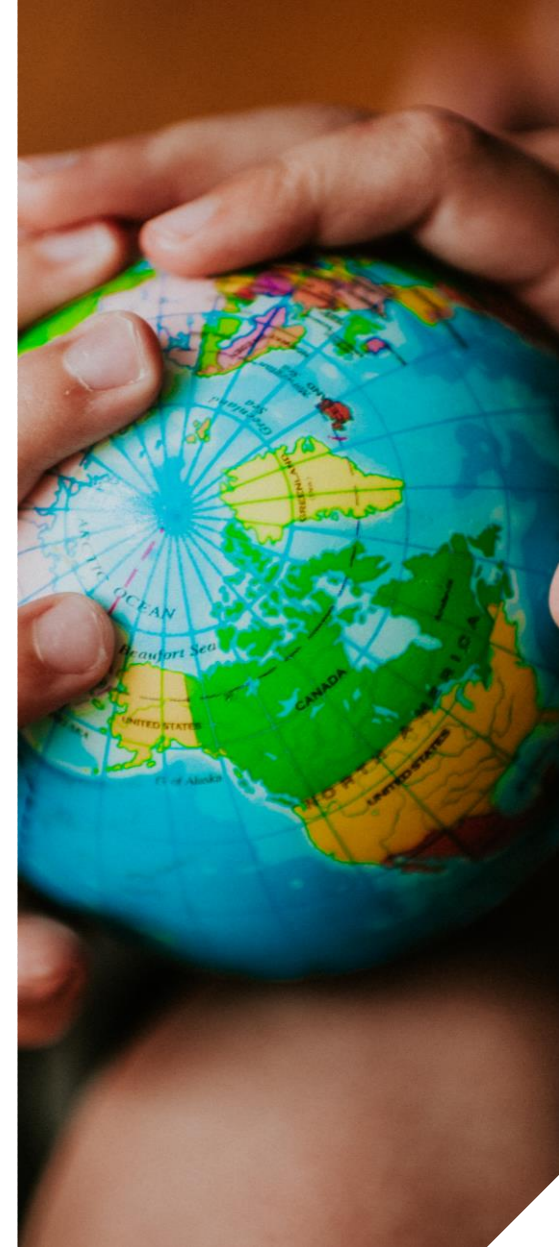
While most people believe refugees have a positive or neutral impact on the labour market, national economies, way of life, and public services, concerns exist across these areas, particularly regarding national security.

Globally, around a third believe refugees will positively enrich their country's labour markets, national economies, and national identities, while another third anticipates adverse effects across these domains.

Concerns particularly concentrate on public services and national security, where more anticipate refugees having a negative than positive impact.

For example, approximately two-fifths (38%) anticipate a negative impact on public services such as hospitals, education, and housing, while a quarter each believe in a positive impact (26%) or minimal difference (26%).

Globally, two-in-five (41%) believe refugees will negatively impact national security, while a quarter (25%) anticipate no difference and a fifth (22%) foresee a positive impact. Saudi Arabia stands out as the least concerned, with a majority perceiving a positive impact.



Key findings

Openness to Rights and Resources

The survey reveals public openness to finding solutions that enable refugees to access their rights and resources to education, healthcare, job market, family reunification, and permanent residency or citizenship. However, while most people support refugees having access to key rights and resources, opinions differ on whether this access should be full or limited.

Globally, half (51%) endorse full inclusion into national education systems, and 44% support full healthcare access. A third (32%) approve direct paths to legal permanent residency or citizenship status currently. Kenya, Uganda, and Ghana consistently champion full access across domains, reflecting a more inclusive approach in these nations.

Aid to host countries

Globally, 37% believe that insufficient aid is being provided to countries hosting refugees. While 26% deem current aid levels adequate, another 22% consider them excessive.

Public sentiment in Ethiopia, Greece, and Jordan leans towards inadequate aid. However, Türkiye, despite hosting one of the world's largest refugee populations, a third of its residents perceive aid levels as excessive. These varied perspectives highlight the complexity of public opinion and underscore the need for transparent communication regarding aid allocation and its impact.

Trusted information sources

While many people rely on traditional media and/or social media for information about refugees (60% and 45% respectively), a significant trust gap exists for both sources.

Half (48%) of those surveyed trust television, radio, newspapers, and online news websites, and three-in-ten (30%) trust social media - fewer than the proportion who rely on them as information sources about refugees.

Conversely, more people trust sources like personal experiences with refugees, teachers, and community or religious leaders than actually use them. However, only 6% to 15% of people utilise these sources.

Overall, the data from the Ipsos and UNHCR global survey for World Refugee Day 2024 reveals a complex picture of public attitudes towards refugees, marked by both compassion and concern. This rich evidence offers valuable insights that host countries and organisations working with refugees can draw on to formulate policy responses, fostering a more welcoming and inclusive environment for those seeking safety from war or persecution.



ATTITUDES TOWARDS REFUGEES



Key insights

1

Global support for refugees endures but there is also notable scepticisms and concerns about refugees' impact

2

Public attitudes towards refugees are complex and vary across countries

3

A third have taken actions to support refugees with donations and social media support most common

Q. Thinking about your country, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Most people agree that individuals fleeing war or persecution should be able to seek safety in other countries.

However, many are also sceptical. They think a lot of people who say they are refugees are actually just looking for better jobs or to take advantage of social support systems.

This scepticism is coupled with concerns about refugees' ability to integrate successfully into a new society and their overall contribution to the host country.

A substantial number even believe their country should completely close their borders to refugees.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

Global Country Average

Agree

Disagree

People should be able to take refuge in other countries, including in my country, to escape from war or persecution

73%

21%

Most foreigners who want to get into my country as a refugee really aren't refugees. They just want to come here for economic reasons, or to take advantage of our welfare services

61%

31%

Most refugees who come to my country will successfully integrate into their new society

51%

41%

Refugees make a positive contribution to my country.

44%

46%

We must close our borders to refugees entirely – we can't accept any at this time

44%

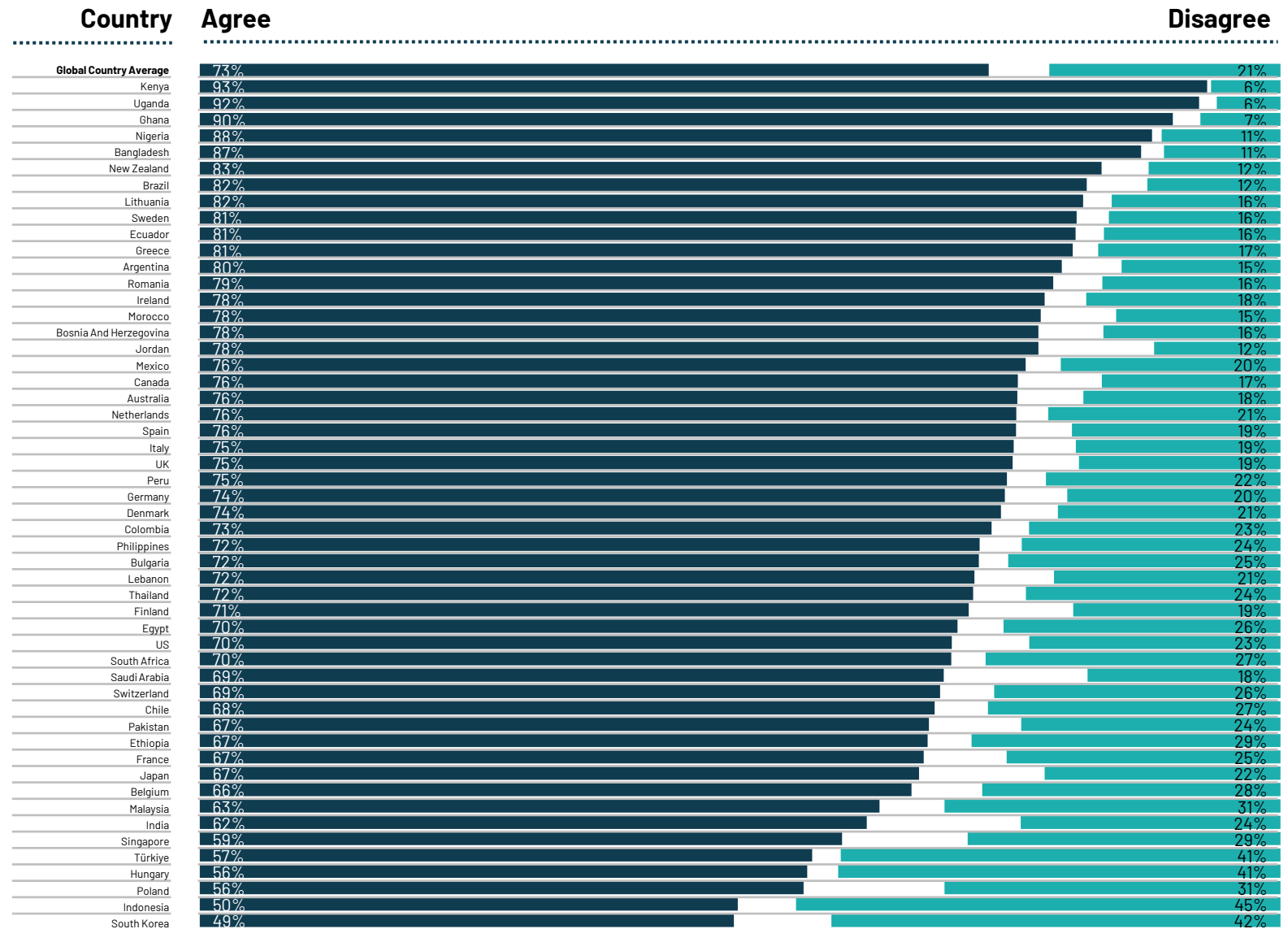
49%

Q. People should be able to take refuge in other countries, including in my country, to escape from war or persecution

While a significant majority supports offering refuge to those fleeing war or persecution, with Kenya and Uganda demonstrating particularly strong agreement, notable national variations exist. Countries like South Korea and Indonesia, for instance, exhibit a higher degree of disagreement or uncertainty.

Year-over-year tracking in select countries reveals declining support in many nations. This indicates that while the principle of being able to seek safety from war or persecution retains majority support, this sentiment is eroding over time in some countries.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

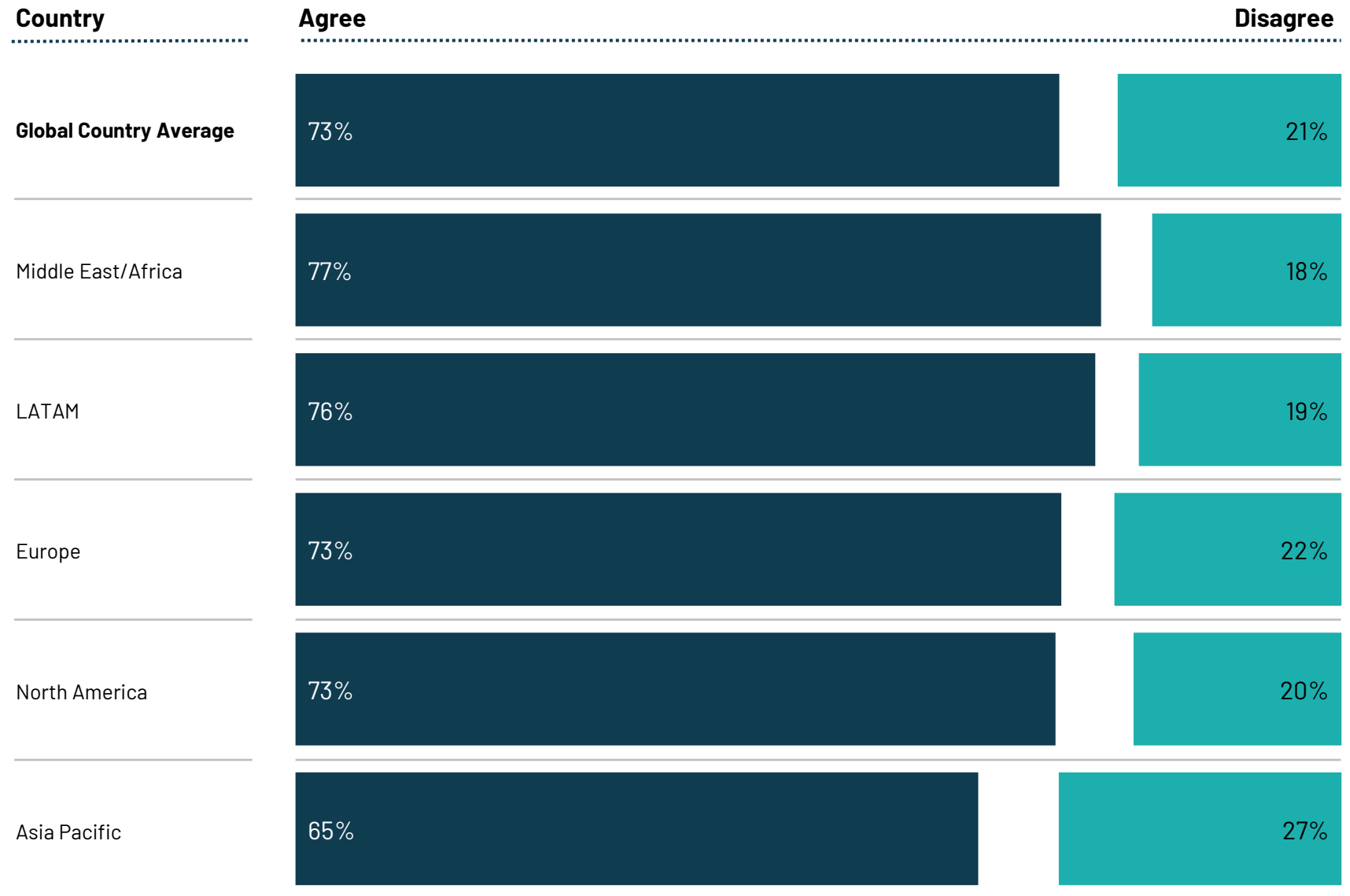


Q. People should be able to take refuge in other countries, including in my country, to escape from war or persecution

At the regional level, support for offering refuge to people seeking safety from war or persecution is particularly strong in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America.

While support is lower in Asia Pacific countries, a majority still agree.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

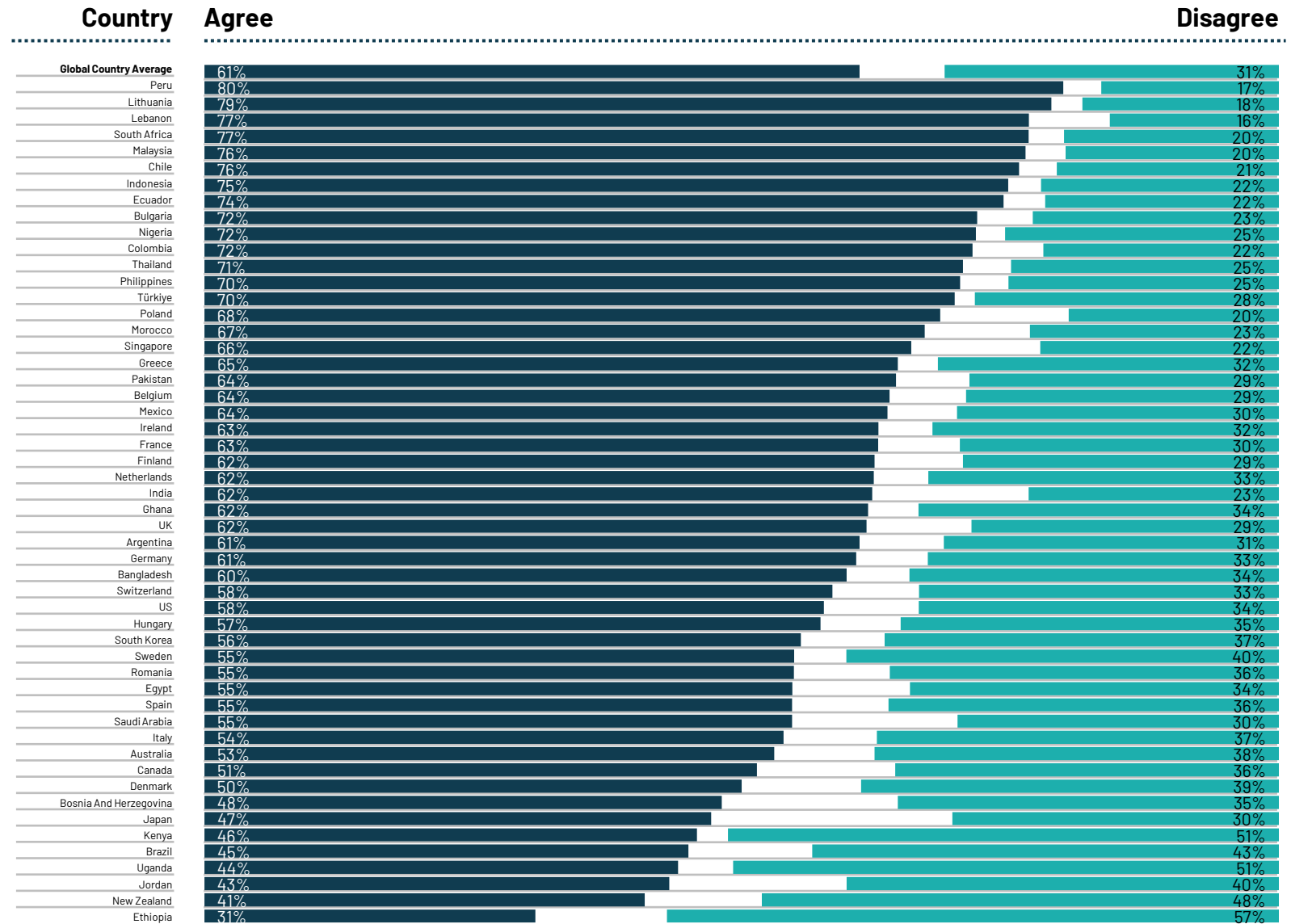


Q. Most foreigners who want to get into my country as a refugee really aren't refugees. They just want to come here for economic reasons, or to take advantage of our welfare services

There are widespread doubts over the authenticity of refugees, with citizens across many countries believing that most foreigners who want to get into their countries as a refugee are actually seeking better economic opportunity or to take advantage of welfare services. This belief is particularly strong in Peru and Lithuania, while Ethiopia stands out as the country where this belief is least common.

This scepticism is on the rise, with more countries showing increased doubt about the motivations of people coming into their countries and seeking asylum or refugee status, compared to last year.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

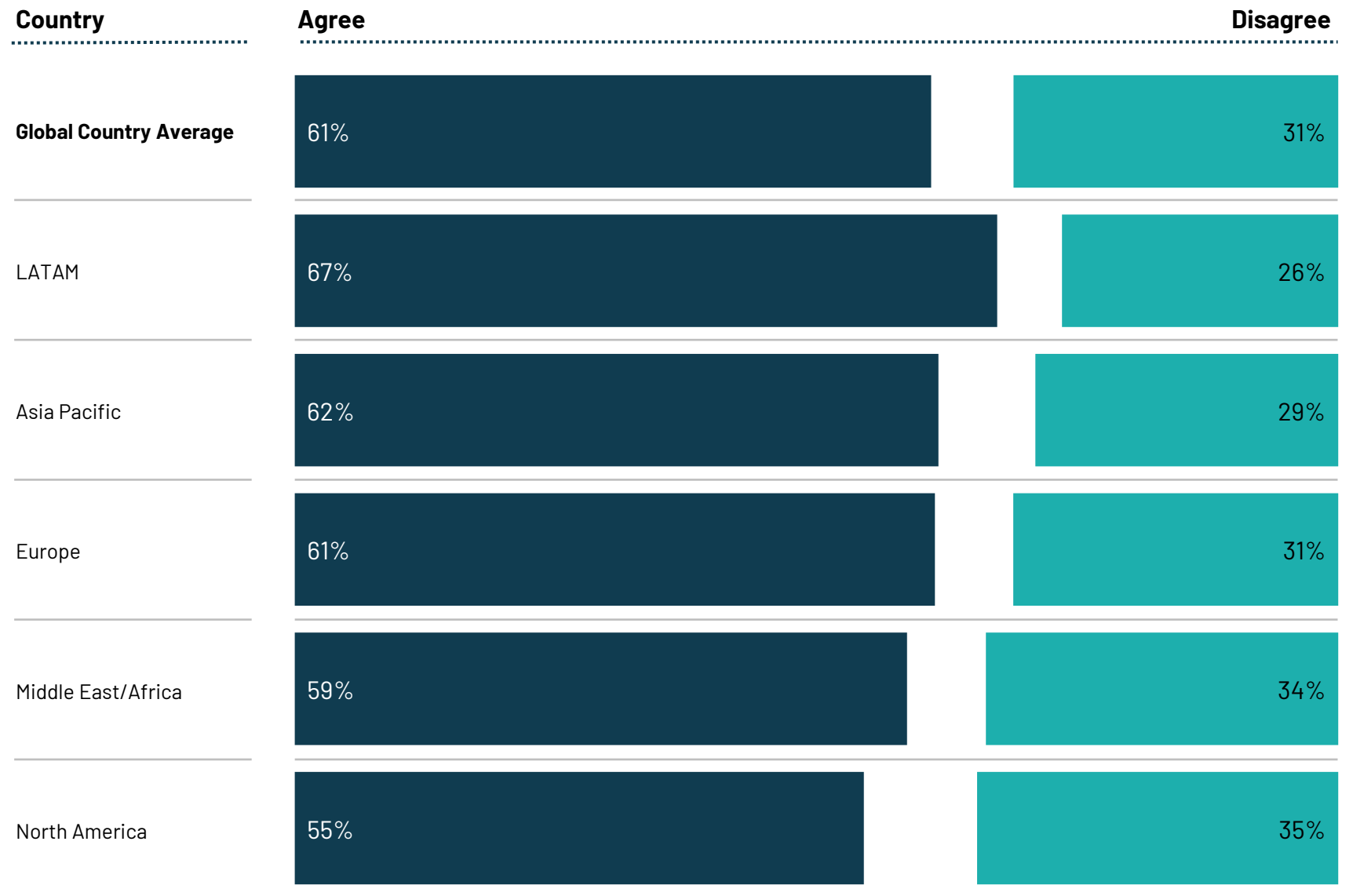


Q. Most foreigners who want to get into my country as a refugee really aren't refugees. They just want to come here for economic reasons, or to take advantage of our welfare services

People in Latin American countries are more likely to doubt that most foreigners coming to their country as refugees are actually refugees, believing instead that they are primarily seeking economic opportunities or welfare benefits.

Conversely, scepticism about the legitimacy of refugees is less pronounced in North American countries.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024



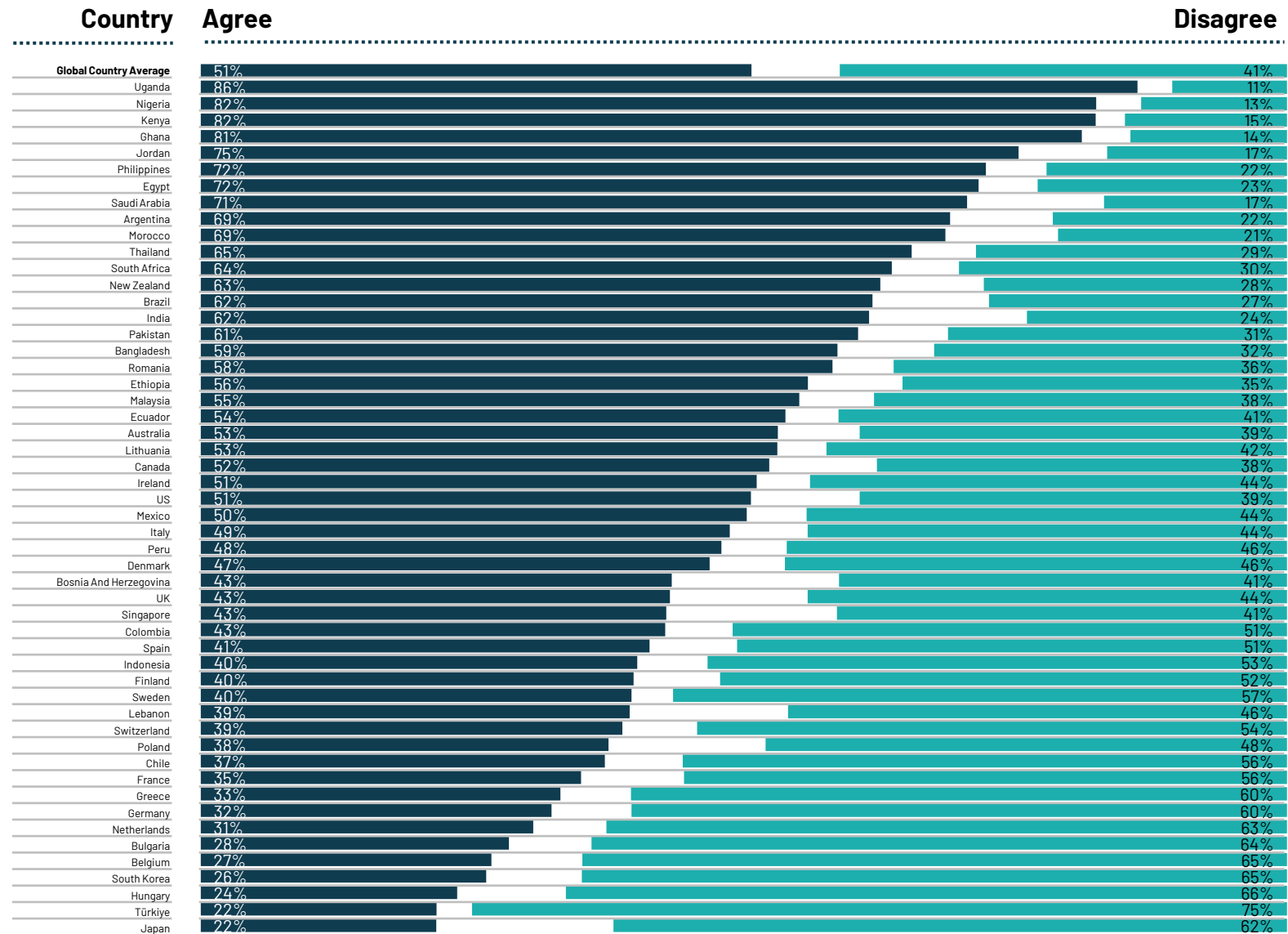
Q. Most refugees who come to my country will successfully integrate into their new society

Across the countries surveyed, there's a slightly more optimistic outlook on refugee integration, with half of respondents believing that most refugees can successfully integrate into their new society.

However, this view varies significantly across countries. For instance, Uganda expresses the highest confidence in successful integration, while Japan demonstrates the least.

Furthermore, some countries have experienced shifts in attitudes since last year. Thailand, Canada, and the Netherlands show decreased optimism towards successful integration, while Brazil displays increased confidence in refugees' ability to integrate.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

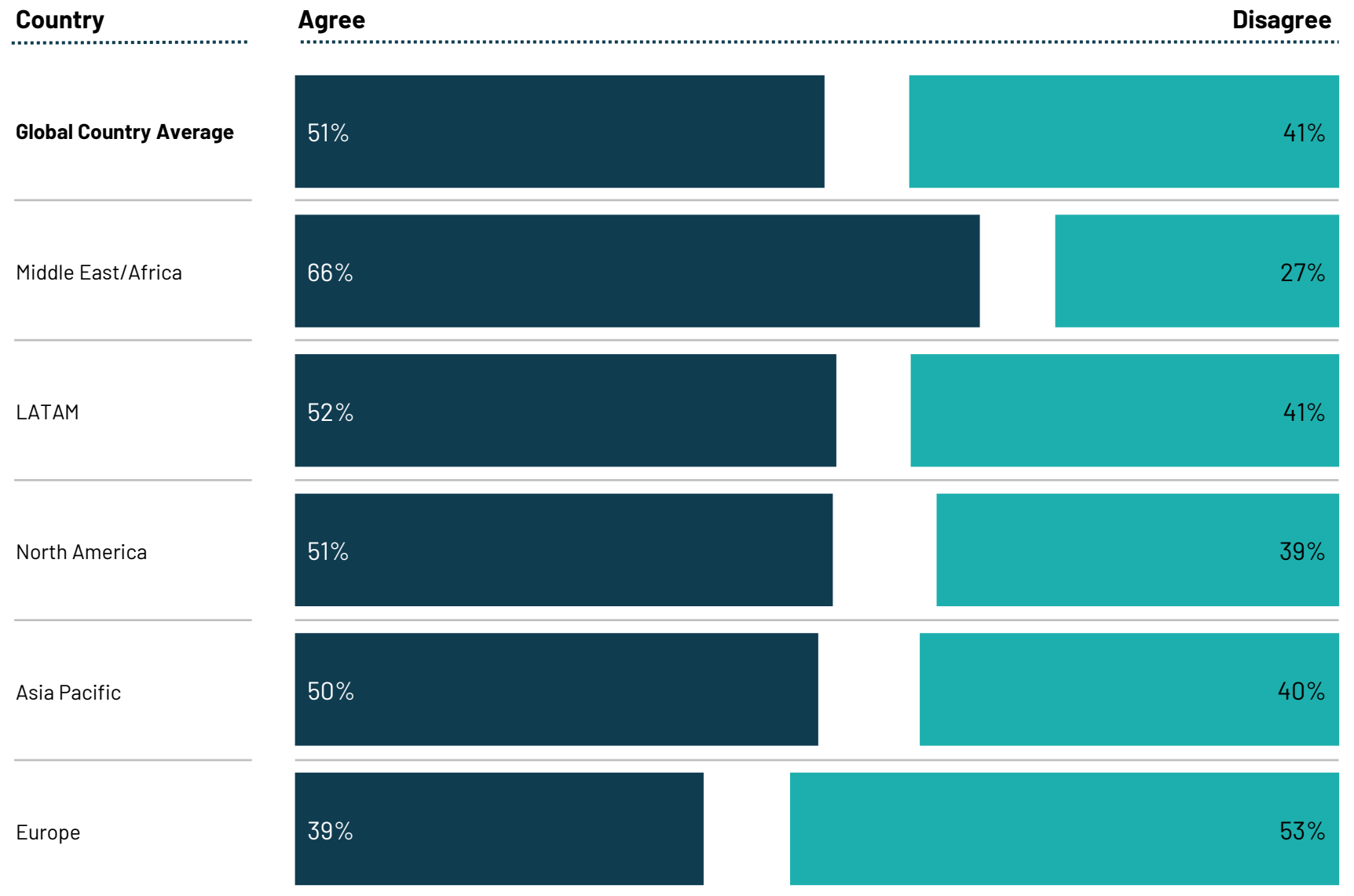


Q. Most refugees who come to my country will successfully integrate into their new society

Two-thirds of people in Middle Eastern and African countries believe that most refugees who come to their country will successfully integrate into society. This is 15 percentage points higher than the global average.

In contrast, Europeans are less likely to agree, with around two in five of those surveyed agreeing with this statement and over half disagreeing.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

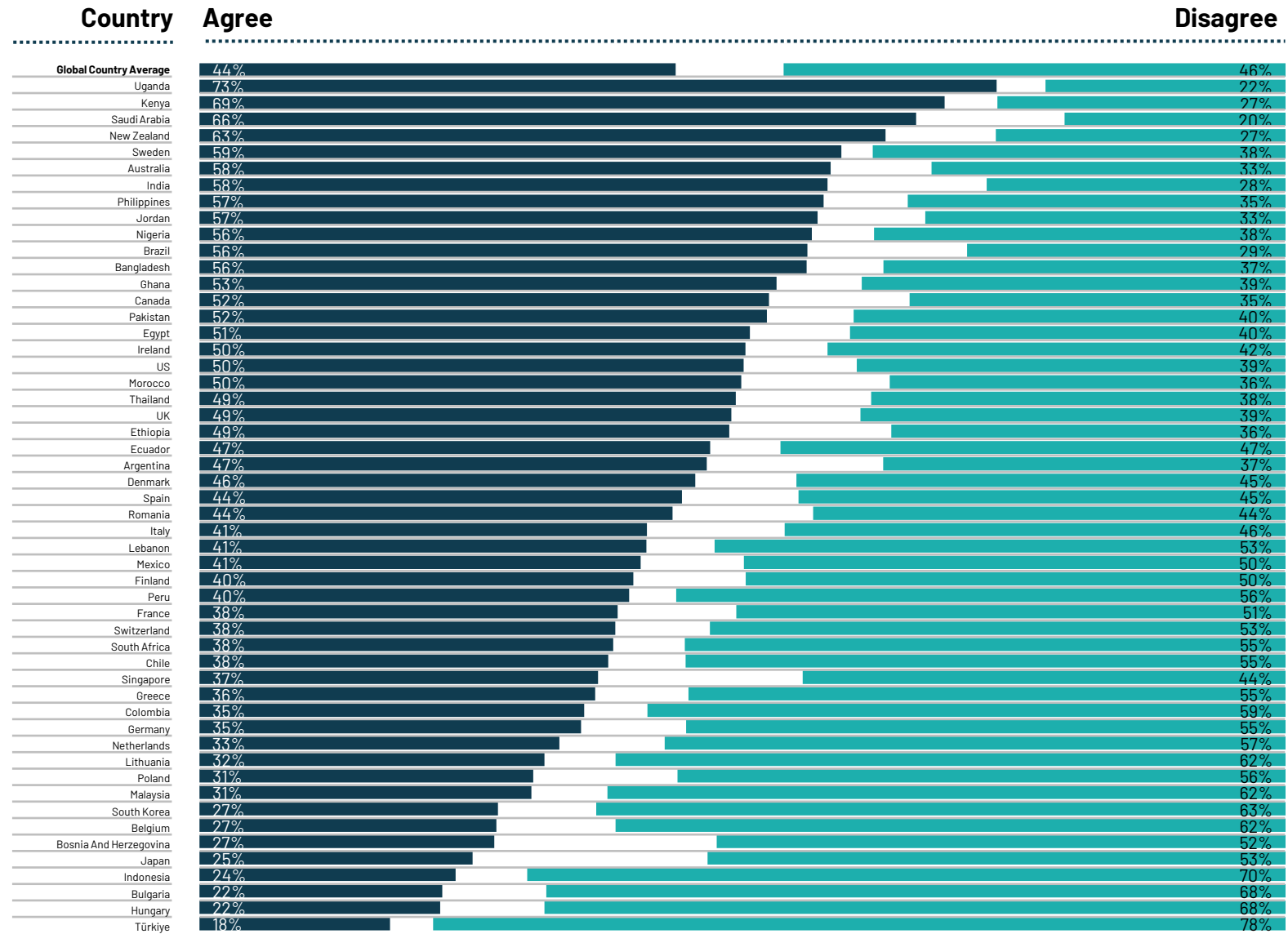


Q. Refugees make a positive contribution to my country

Opinions on the contributions of refugees are mixed. While some countries, like Uganda, Kenya, and Saudi Arabia, view the impact of refugees more favourably, others, such as Türkiye, Hungary, and Bulgaria, hold a more negative perspective. This negativity is evident in the higher proportion of people who disagree that refugees make positive contributions to their country.

Data from several countries reveals a decline in positive sentiment towards refugees' contributions compared to the previous year. This suggests a growing negativity surrounding the perceived impact of refugees on their host countries.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

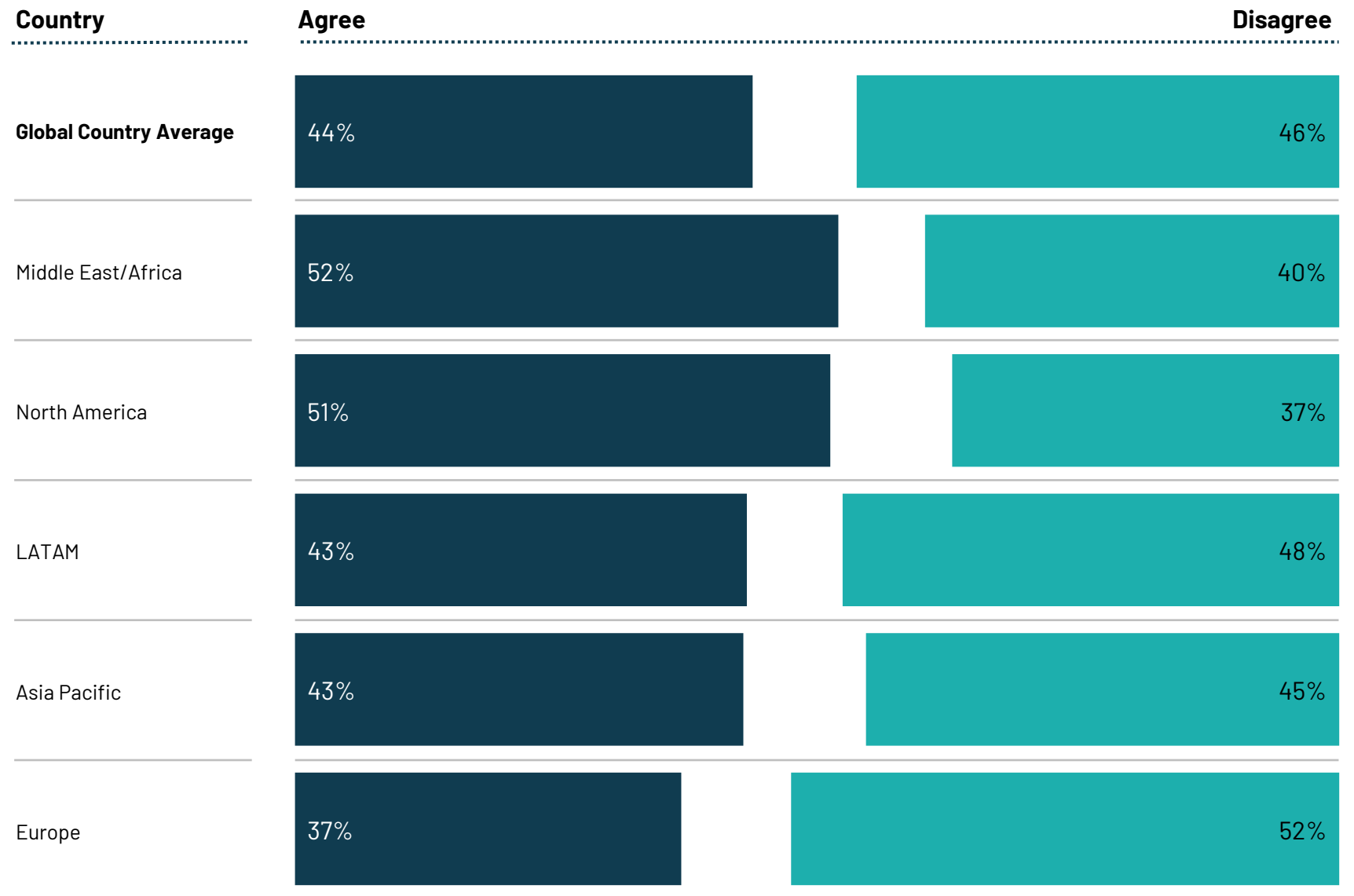


Q. Refugees make a positive contribution to my country

People in Middle Eastern, African and North American countries are more likely than the global average to believe that refugees make a positive contribution to their country, with half agreeing with this sentiment.

However, Europeans are less inclined to recognise that refugees make a positive contribution, with half of those surveyed disagreeing with the statement.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

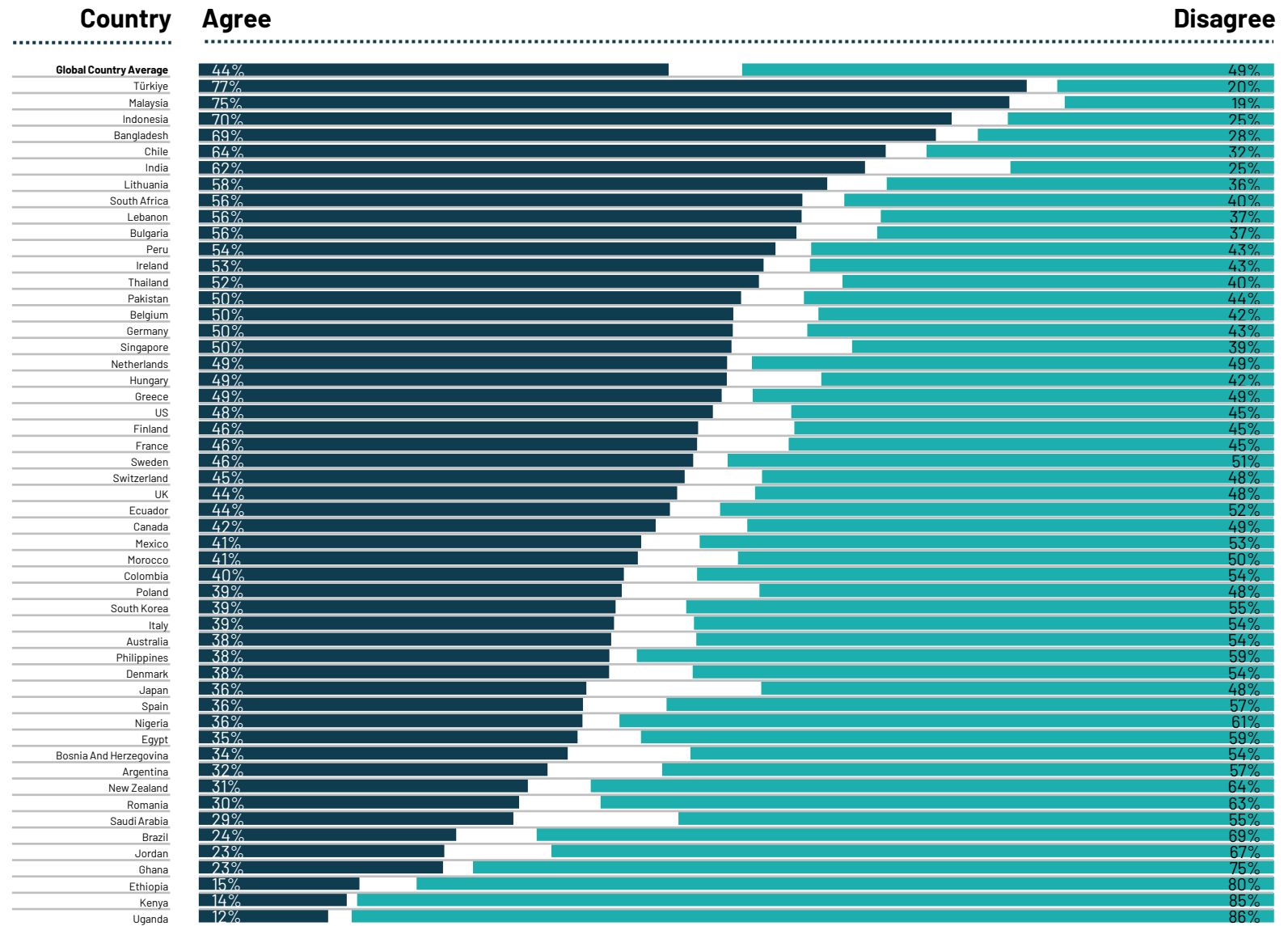


Q. We must close our borders to refugees entirely – we can't accept any at this time

Sentiment is mixed towards closing borders to refugees, with views varying greatly from country to country. For example, Türkiye, Malaysia, and Indonesia show strong support for closing borders, while Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia show strong opposition.

Many countries, including Indonesia, United States, and United Kingdom, have seen an increase in support for closed borders compared to last year, indicating a rise in protectionist attitudes. However, there are exceptions to this trend. Both Peru and Italy, for instance, have become less supportive of closing borders.

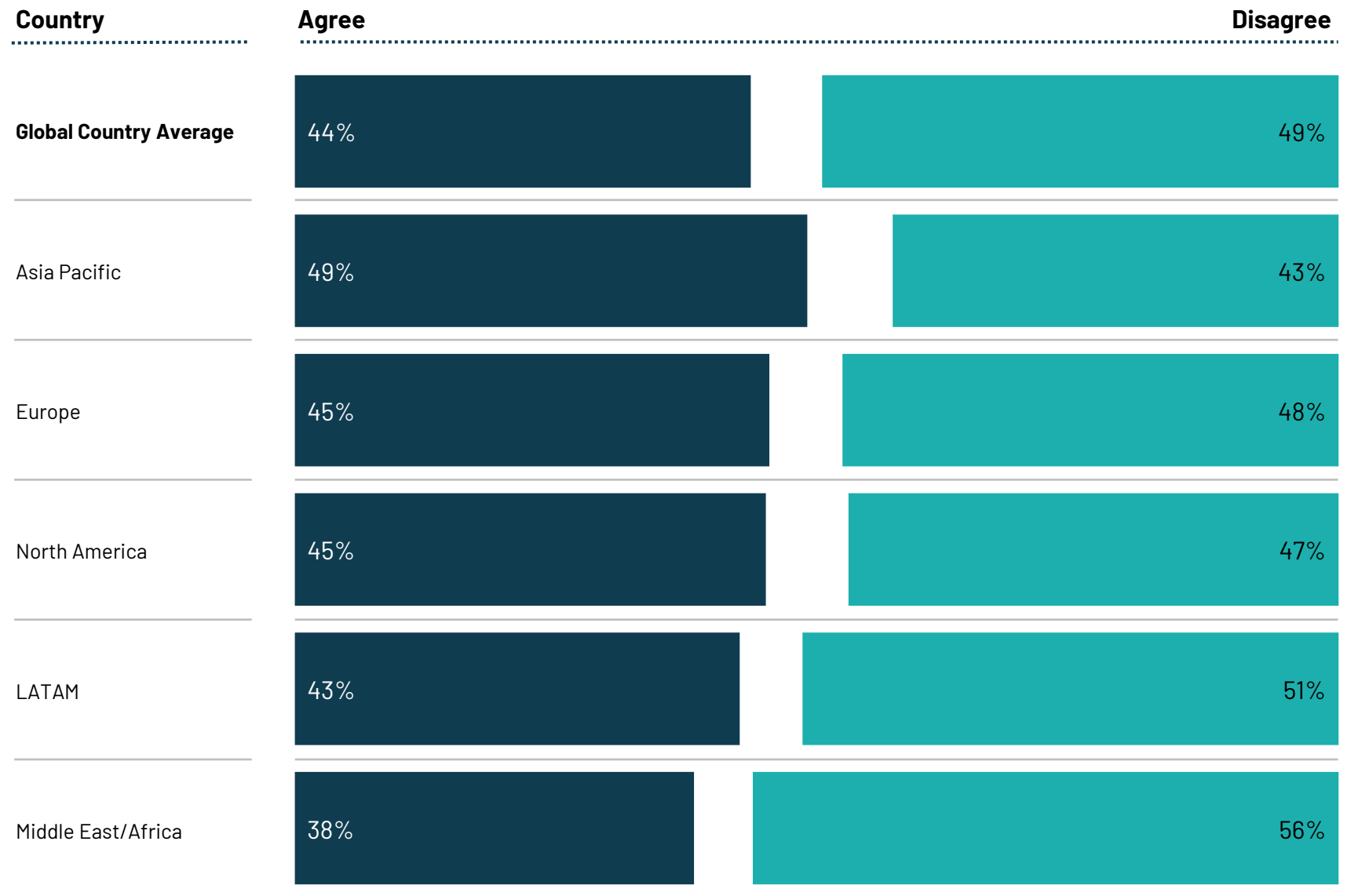
Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024



Q. We must close our borders to refugees entirely – we can't accept any at this time

While half of those surveyed in Asia Pacific countries believe that their countries should close their borders to refugees, over half of those surveyed in the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America disagree.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

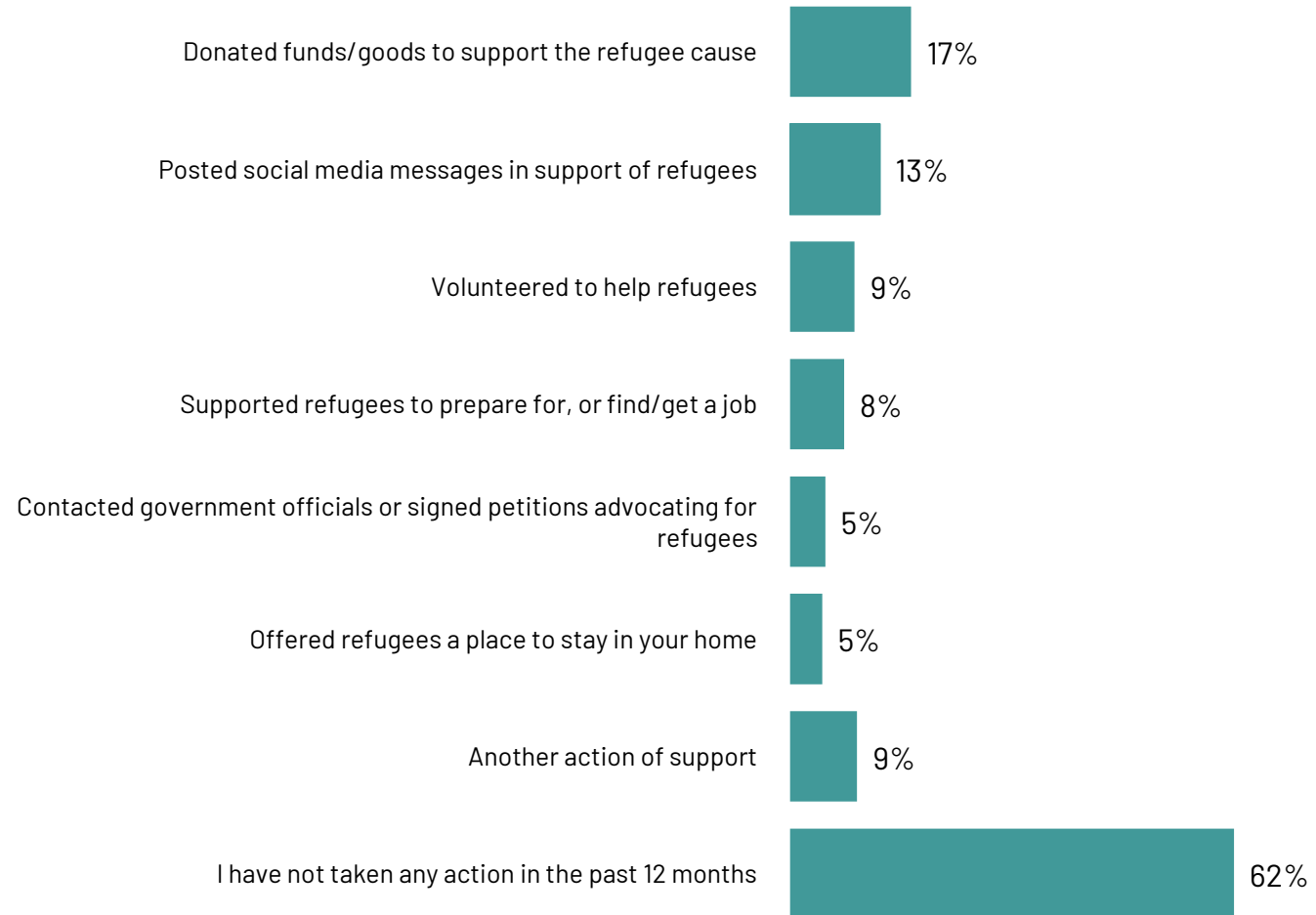


Q. In the past 12 months, have you done any of the following?

While a third of people across the countries surveyed have shown support for refugees through actions like donating money or goods and posting on social media, fewer have taken more direct steps such as volunteering, helping refugees prepare for jobs, or offering them housing.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

Global Country Average



Q . In the past 12 months, have you done any of the following?

Actions taken to support refugees vary significantly by country. Kenya and Nigeria demonstrate the greatest level of engagement, with approximately three in four people reporting taking action to support refugees in the past year.

Conversely, one-in ten respondents in Japan reported providing support to refugees.

Popular methods of support include donating food or goods and engaging on social media; however, some countries, such as Egypt, Ecuador, Kenya, Nigeria, and India, show higher rates of helping refugees find employment.

Base: 33,202 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL - 10 MAY 2024

	Global Country Average	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	India	Indonesia	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Mexico	Netherlands	Philippines	Poland	Saudi Arabia	Singapore	South Africa	South Korea	Spain	Sweden	Thailand	Türkiye
Donated funds/goods to support the refugee cause	17%	5%	13%	6%	10%	8%	13%	12%	20%	13%	14%	25%	21%	10%	4%	12%	15%	21%	23%	23%	16%	17%	8%	12%	16%	27%	6%
Posted social media messages in support of refugees	13%	11%	9%	5%	14%	7%	9%	7%	15%	2%	17%	17%	12%	8%	2%	14%	3%	26%	8%	16%	10%	17%	7%	11%	9%	19%	3%
Volunteered to help refugees	9%	1%	5%	5%	6%	4%	9%	8%	9%	1%	15%	6%	10%	6%	1%	8%	4%	13%	5%	15%	8%	12%	4%	7%	3%	8%	3%
Supported refugees to prepare for, or find/get a job	8%	3%	6%	5%	4%	4%	9%	5%	8%	2%	16%	4%	8%	4%	1%	8%	3%	11%	5%	12%	8%	13%	4%	6%	5%	11%	5%
Contacted government officials or signed petitions advocating for refugees	5%	2%	5%	6%	5%	3%	6%	4%	4%	3%	17%	6%	7%	5%	2%	4%	9%	4%	9%	9%	7%	5%	4%	7%	5%	9%	3%
Offered refugees a place to stay in your home	5%	1%	3%	2%	3%	2%	5%	2%	1%	4%	14%	4%	7%	2%	1%	3%	2%	6%	2%	8%	5%	7%	5%	3%	2%	8%	4%
Another action of support	9%	7%	6%	6%	5%	7%	5%	5%	7%	7%	6%	10%	6%	6%	2%	13%	5%	22%	10%	8%	5%	11%	4%	6%	10%	19%	8%
I have not taken any action in the past 12 months	62%	77%	74%	80%	70%	80%	70%	74%	61%	78%	59%	60%	60%	71%	91%	62%	77%	45%	63%	53%	67%	59%	77%	70%	67%	48%	81%

	Global Country Average	United Kingdom	United States	Malaysia	Finland	Egypt	Switzerland	Denmark	New Zealand	Colombia	Romania	Chile	Nigeria	Peru	Ecuador	Kenya	Lithuania	Pakistan	Jordan	Bulgaria	Uganda	Morocco	Ghana	Ethiopia	Bangladesh	Lebanon	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Donated funds/goods to support the refugee cause	17%	16%	11%	11%	16%	24%	13%	17%	13%	7%	20%	6%	36%	9%	16%	52%	36%	23%	27%	11%	20%	22%	19%	27%	20%	7%	33%
Posted social media messages in support of refugees	13%	10%	9%	8%	7%	28%	10%	7%	8%	10%	15%	7%	30%	11%	17%	31%	8%	27%	23%	7%	13%	17%	16%	12%	30%	5%	9%
Volunteered to help refugees	9%	6%	5%	6%	6%	14%	6%	5%	6%	5%	8%	2%	22%	5%	10%	34%	9%	18%	19%	5%	18%	15%	12%	12%	24%	6%	14%
Supported refugees to prepare for, or find/get a job	8%	7%	5%	6%	6%	15%	7%	6%	4%	12%	6%	6%	18%	10%	15%	16%	4%	10%	12%	5%	7%	13%	10%	6%	9%	7%	3%
Contacted government officials or signed petitions advocating for refugees	5%	6%	5%	6%	5%	8%	5%	7%	4%	2%	3%	2%	7%	2%	3%	9%	3%	9%	3%	3%	2%	3%	5%	2%	9%	1%	1%
Offered refugees a place to stay in your home	5%	4%	2%	6%	2%	7%	6%	3%	3%	4%	3%	3%	10%	5%	5%	13%	4%	6%	4%	2%	8%	4%	8%	6%	7%	3%	2%
Another action of support	9%	6%	5%	7%	11%	8%	6%	7%	5%	12%	8%	8%	17%	19%	19%	21%	10%	11%	6%	5%	20%	15%	15%	17%	7%	7%	12%
I have not taken any action in the past 12 months	62%	72%	77%	73%	67%	40%	66%	67%	74%	64%	62%	78%	28%	59%	46%	19%	48%	42%	45%	75%	42%	45%	55%	43%	38%	75%	50%

Top three actions:

- #1 opinion in Country
- #2 opinion in Country
- #3 opinion in Country



UNDERSTANDING OF REFUGEES AND POLICY RESPONSE



Key insights

1

Global opinions are divided on refugee entry policies and intake

2

But there is openness, to varying degrees, to giving refugees access to their rights and resources

3

Public opinion on the amount of aid provided to countries hosting refugees is divided but leans towards it not being sufficient

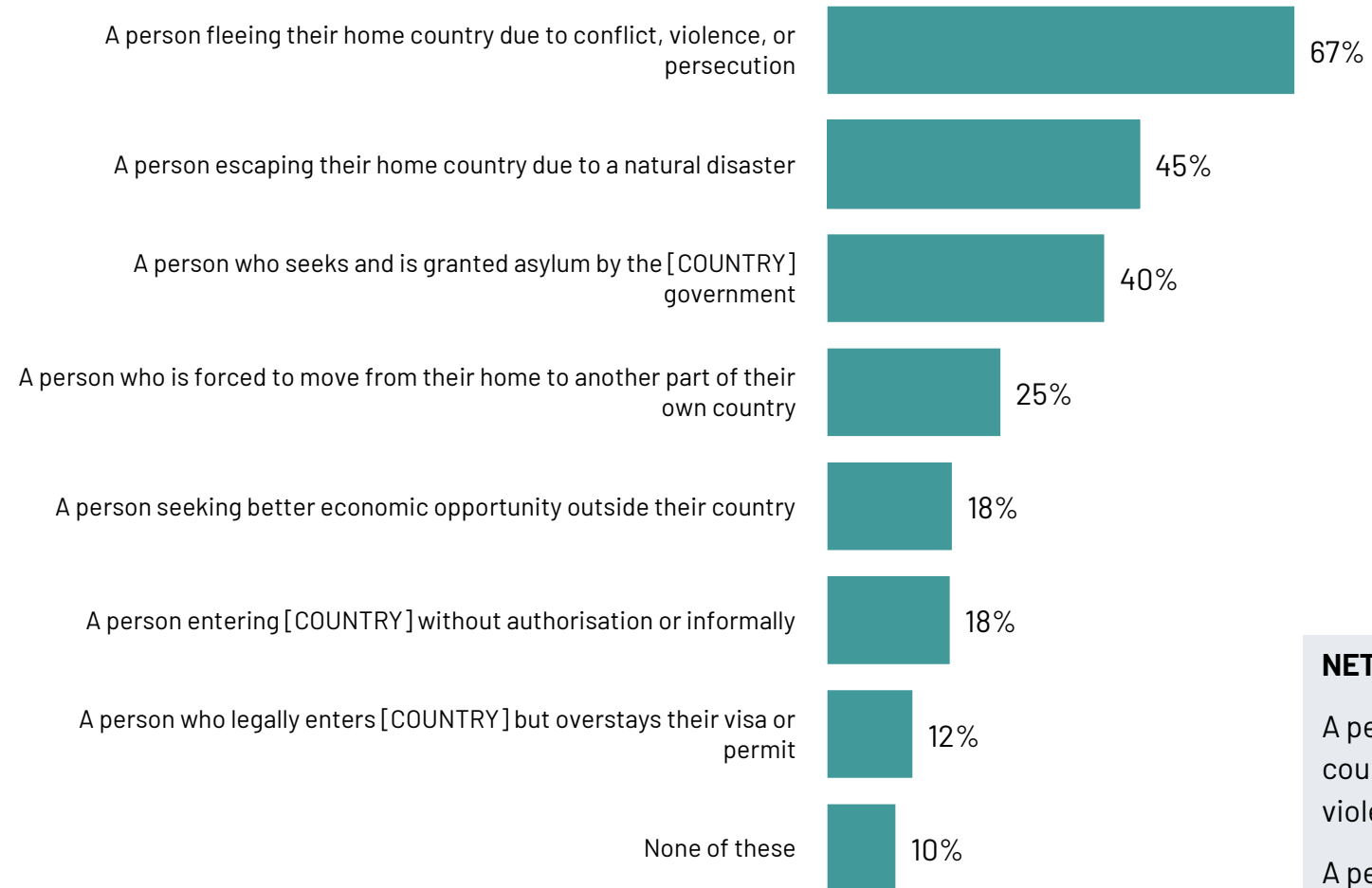
Q. For each of the following scenarios, please indicate whether you would classify the individual as a 'refugee'.

While many people understand the term "refugee" to mean someone who has fled their home country due to conflict, violence, or persecution, 40% also understand that it includes people who have been granted asylum too.

A significant portion of people incorrectly believe the term applies to those escaping natural disasters or seeking better economic opportunities.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

Global Country Average



NET Refugee: 75%

A person fleeing their home country due to conflict, violence, or persecution

A person who seeks and is granted asylum by the [COUNTRY] government

Q. For each of the following scenarios, please indicate whether you would classify the individual as a 'refugee'.

In most of the countries surveyed, a refugee is commonly understood to be someone who has fled their home country due to conflict, violence, or persecution.

India and Pakistan deviate from this trend, with the most common understanding of a refugee in these countries being someone who has been granted asylum by the government.

Base: 33,202 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL - 10 MAY 2024

	Global Country Average	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	India	Indonesia	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Mexico	Netherlands	Philippines	Poland	Saudi Arabia	Singapore	South Africa	South Korea	Spain	Sweden	Thailand	Türkiye
A person fleeing their home country due to conflict, violence, or persecution	67%	66%	75%	74%	68%	77%	66%	70%	66%	64%	26%	73%	70%	70%	63%	67%	77%	70%	72%	49%	60%	66%	56%	64%	87%	53%	58%
A person escaping their home country due to a natural disaster	45%	46%	51%	50%	43%	54%	48%	49%	47%	50%	25%	48%	45%	40%	42%	43%	49%	51%	46%	35%	44%	48%	37%	40%	57%	33%	30%
A person who seeks and is granted asylum by the {COUNTRY} government	40%	38%	57%	39%	33%	52%	36%	43%	44%	38%	30%	31%	46%	37%	39%	47%	35%	34%	39%	41%	29%	36%	34%	41%	45%	37%	37%
A person who is forced to move from their home to another part of their own country	25%	25%	30%	27%	26%	26%	28%	27%	21%	18%	25%	30%	25%	17%	25%	25%	30%	26%	18%	13%	36%	29%	19%	21%	26%	20%	27%
A person seeking better economic opportunity outside their country	18%	19%	18%	20%	25%	15%	18%	13%	22%	11%	24%	11%	15%	12%	7%	33%	11%	22%	13%	18%	15%	26%	9%	16%	8%	11%	27%
A person entering {COUNTRY} without authorisation or informally	18%	10%	19%	29%	19%	14%	21%	15%	17%	14%	18%	24%	16%	10%	8%	20%	14%	25%	18%	14%	22%	22%	11%	12%	20%	18%	36%
A person who legally enters {COUNTRY} but overstays their visa or permit	12%	10%	8%	16%	10%	9%	13%	8%	15%	11%	20%	16%	12%	8%	8%	13%	8%	15%	13%	17%	13%	19%	10%	10%	14%	17%	26%
None of these	10%	10%	8%	12%	10%	11%	12%	14%	9%	20%	38%	4%	5%	11%	22%	6%	12%	8%	12%	15%	10%	7%	15%	12%	4%	19%	9%

	Global Country Average	United Kingdom	United States	Malaysia	Finland	Egypt	Switzerland	Denmark	New Zealand	Colombia	Romania	Chile	Nigeria	Peru	Ecuador	Kenya	Lithuania	Pakistan	Jordan	Bulgaria	Uganda	Morocco	Ghana	Ethiopia	Bangladesh	Lebanon	Bosnia and Herzegovina
A person fleeing their home country due to conflict, violence, or persecution	67%	76%	71%	54%	74%	65%	68%	78%	81%	66%	71%	57%	70%	54%	67%	91%	72%	35%	78%	69%	81%	61%	84%	72%	50%	72%	76%
A person escaping their home country due to a natural disaster	45%	54%	50%	25%	46%	42%	41%	50%	55%	39%	56%	33%	60%	28%	42%	74%	48%	31%	45%	35%	55%	46%	63%	58%	31%	40%	42%
A person who seeks and is granted asylum by the {COUNTRY} government	40%	45%	49%	18%	52%	46%	37%	49%	62%	48%	40%	42%	34%	39%	39%	31%	33%	42%	46%	38%	47%	41%	39%	43%	26%	40%	30%
A person who is forced to move from their home to another part of their own country	25%	27%	29%	22%	21%	13%	23%	31%	33%	33%	31%	17%	34%	19%	29%	34%	33%	23%	17%	16%	23%	16%	28%	27%	20%	12%	41%
A person seeking better economic opportunity outside their country	18%	14%	26%	22%	8%	17%	13%	12%	15%	30%	18%	23%	20%	26%	31%	8%	15%	26%	12%	20%	10%	26%	12%	42%	15%	15%	20%
A person entering {COUNTRY} without authorisation or informally	18%	17%	26%	44%	9%	15%	17%	14%	13%	18%	17%	9%	16%	12%	15%	8%	22%	10%	14%	31%	6%	19%	16%	33%	12%	16%	21%
A person who legally enters {COUNTRY} but overstays their visa or permit	12%	11%	18%	23%	8%	16%	9%	9%	7%	12%	11%	9%	11%	10%	14%	4%	10%	14%	9%	11%	4%	16%	5%	19%	13%	14%	14%
None of these	10%	9%	11%	11%	9%	8%	13%	7%	6%	7%	4%	14%	2%	13%	4%	1%	6%	11%	7%	8%	1%	13%	1%	6%	8%	9%	7%

- Top three actions:**
- #1 opinion in Country
 - #2 opinion in Country
 - #3 opinion in Country



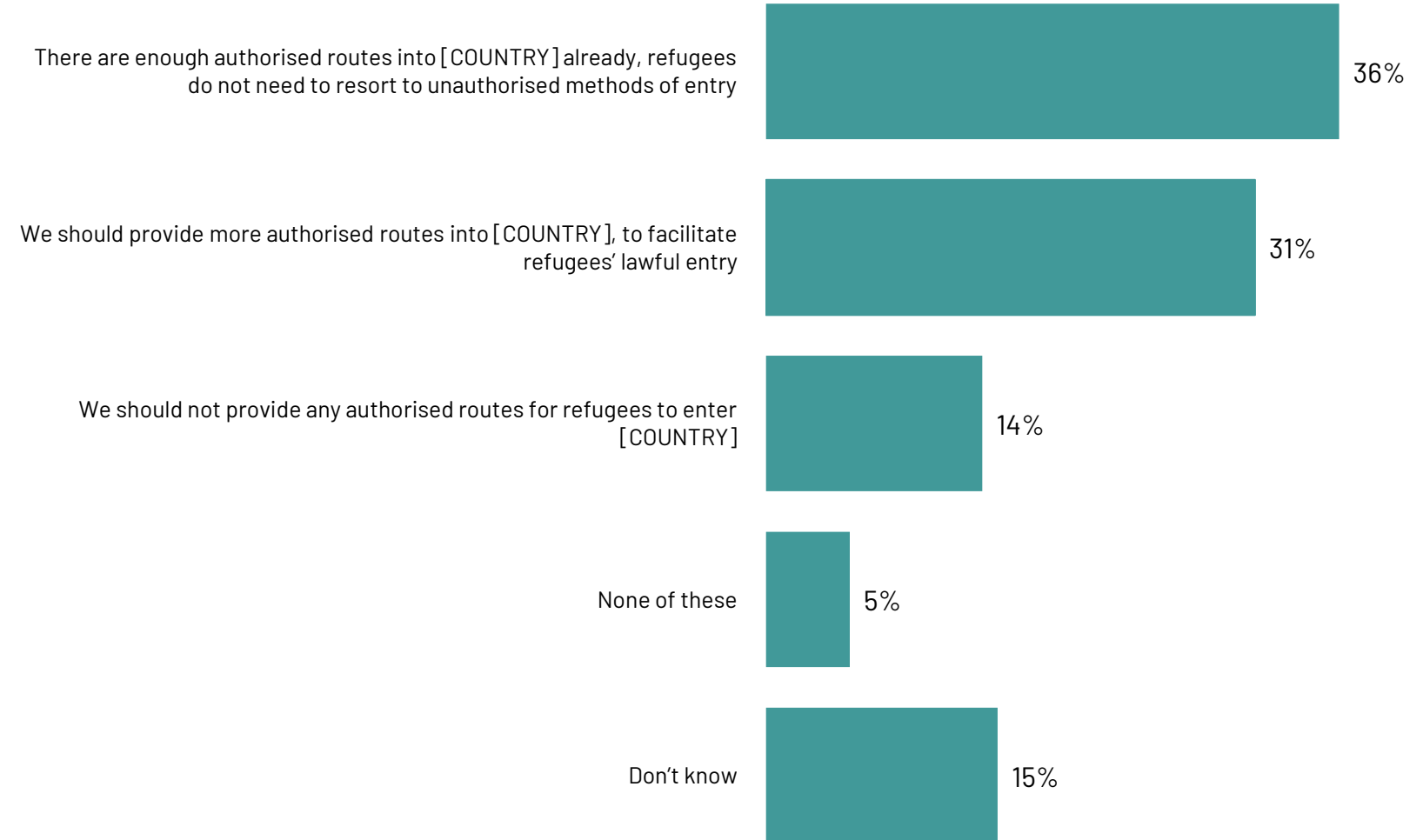
Q. Which of these statements, if any, do you most agree with regarding refugees' routes of entry into [COUNTRY]?

Opinions on refugee entry routes are sharply divided. While some find existing authorised pathways sufficient, others advocate for expanding these routes to facilitate lawful entry.

A smaller group opposes providing any authorised entry routes for refugees. Notably, a minority remains undecided on this issue.

Base: 33,202 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL - 10 MAY 2024

Global Country Average



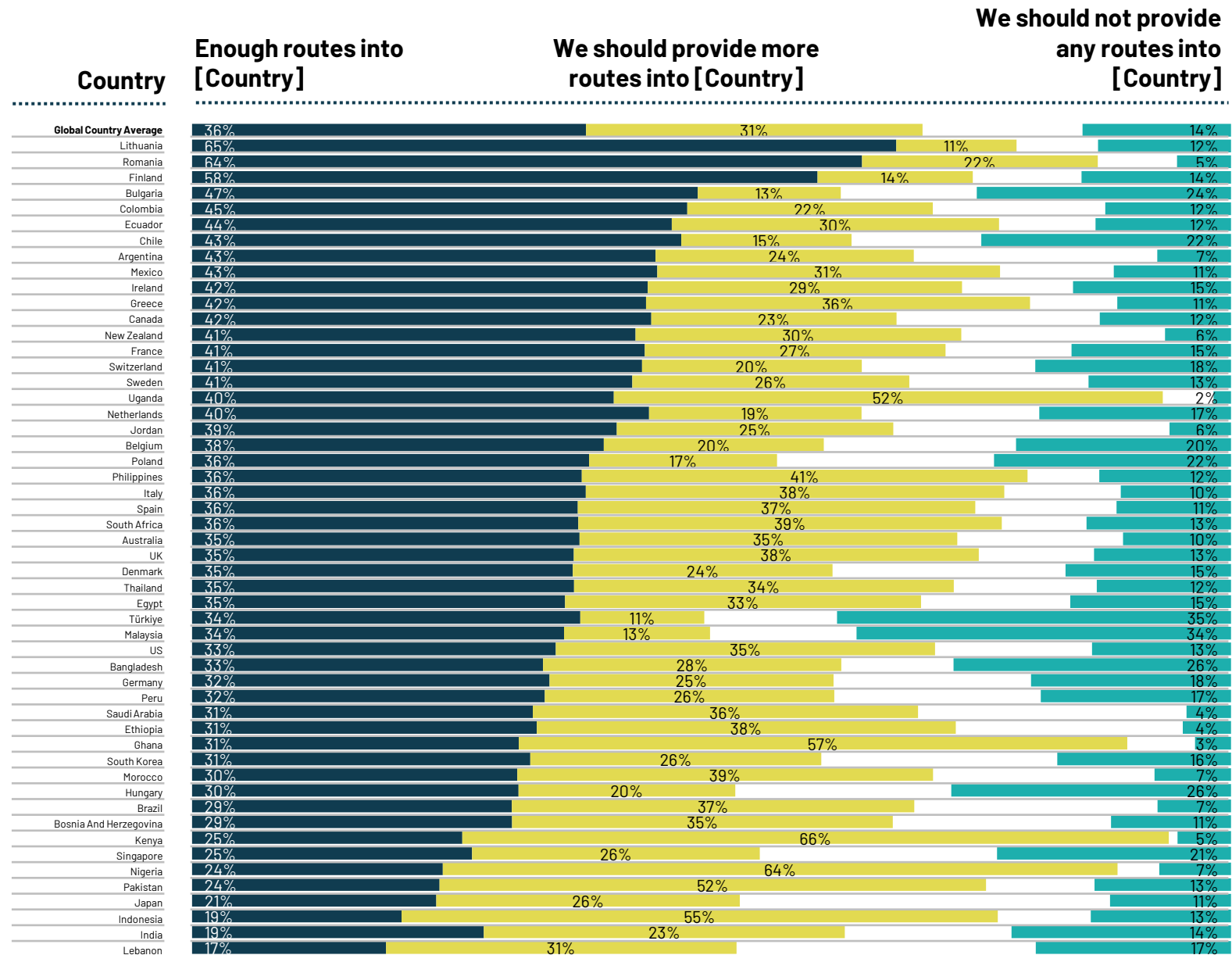
Q. Which of these statements, if any, do you most agree with regarding refugee's routes of entry into [Country]?

While opinions on authorised entry routes for refugees are divided, a nuanced perspective emerges when examining individual countries, reflecting variations observed in previous questions.

Certain nations, including Lithuania and Romania, predominantly believe existing pathways are sufficient for refugees, negating the need for unauthorised entry. Conversely, countries like Kenya and Nigeria express a stronger need for expanded legal routes.

Respondents in Türkiye and Malaysia are most supportive of not providing any authorised routes.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

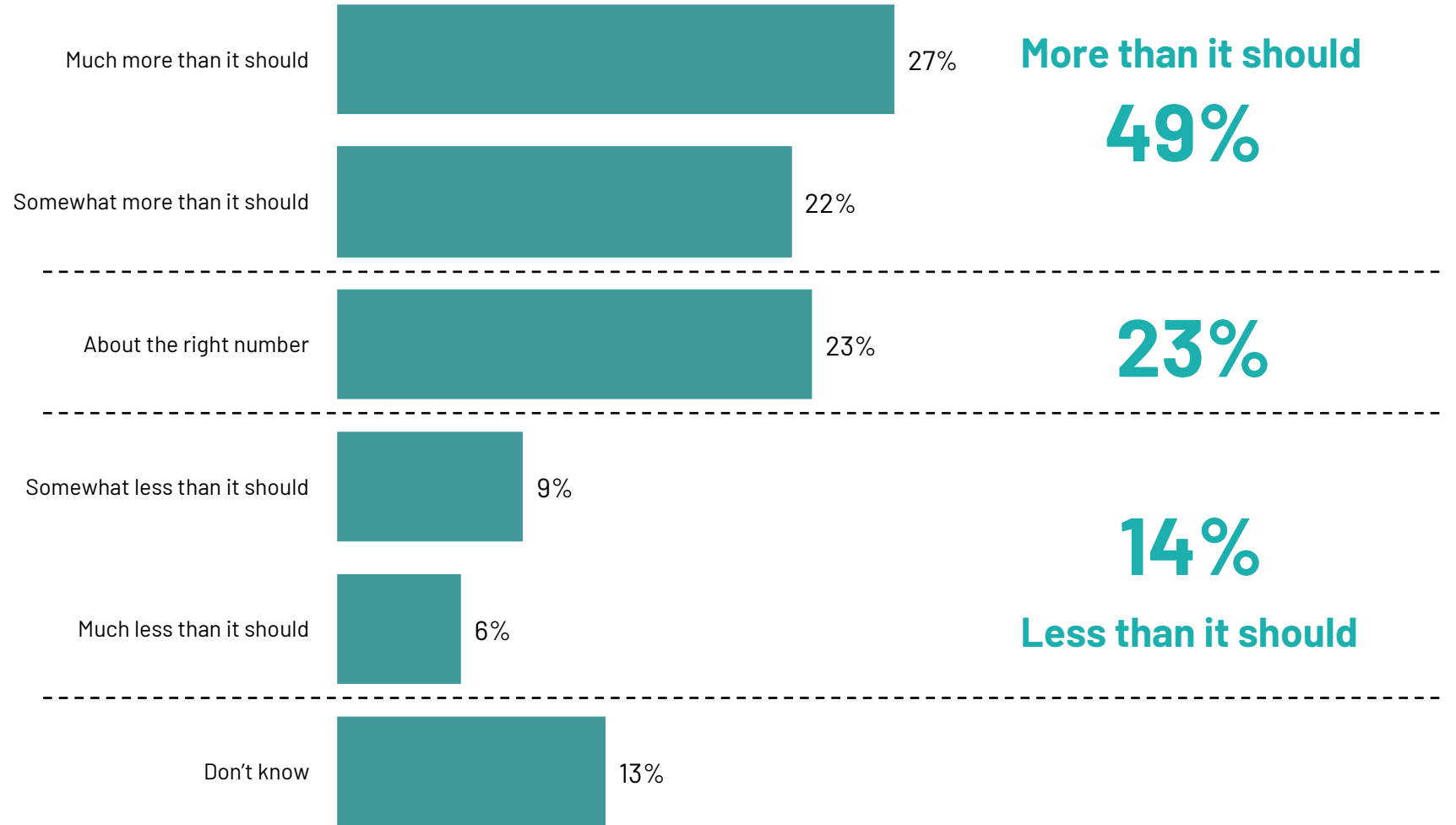


Q. Compared to other countries around the world, would you say that my country has accepted more refugees than it should, less than it should, or about the right number of refugees?

Public opinion is divided on whether their nation has exceeded its capacity to accept refugees, though half believe it has, outweighing those who believe the number is appropriate or even too low.

Base: 33,202 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL - 10 MAY 2024

Global Country Average

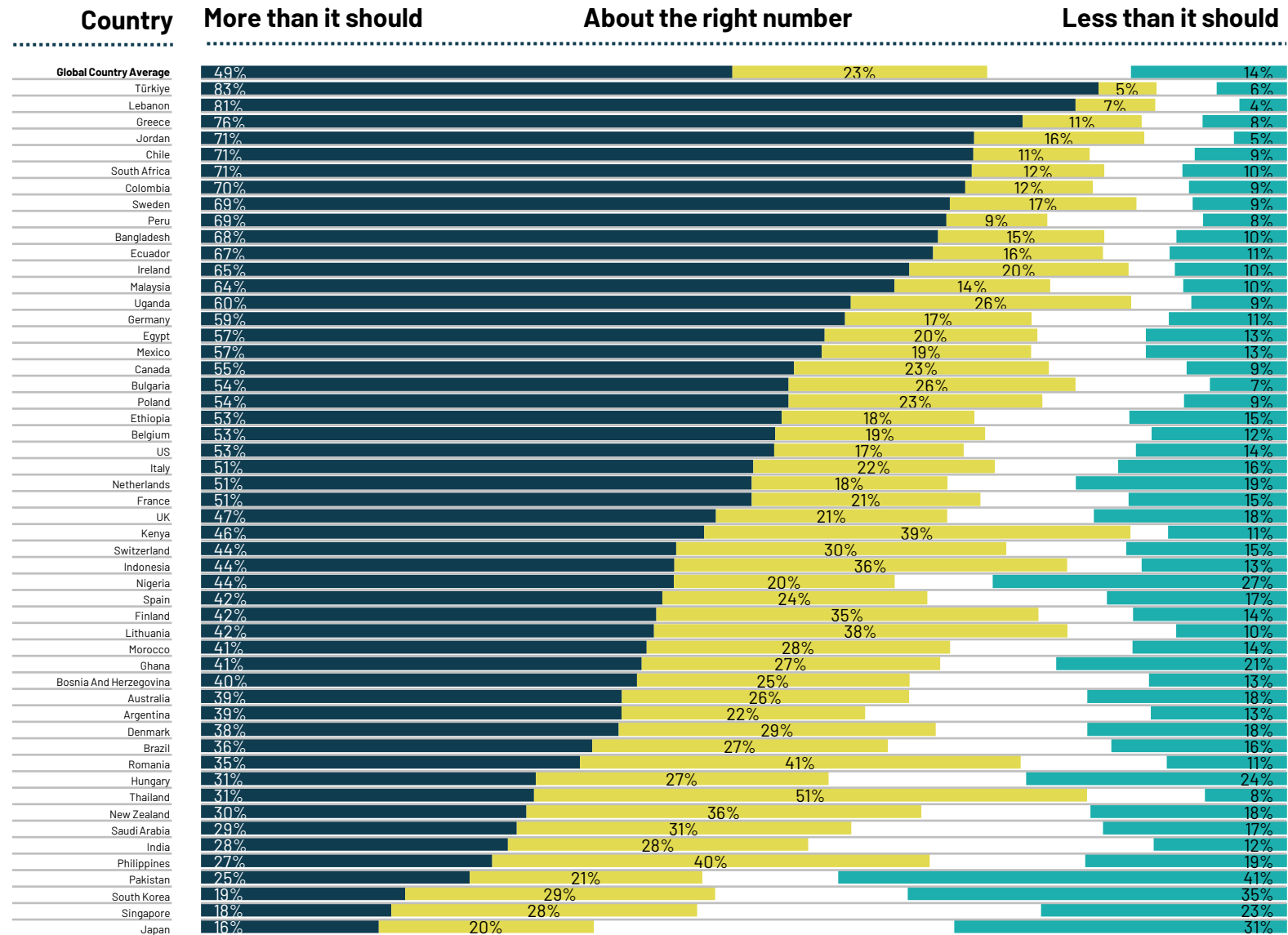


Q. Compared to other countries around the world, would you say that my country has accepted more refugees than it should, less than it should, or about the right number of refugees?

Public opinion on refugee intake varies significantly across countries. The dominant view, particularly in Türkiye, Lebanon, and Greece, is that their nation has already exceeded its capacity in accepting refugees. This sentiment outweighs the perspectives of those who believe their country has taken in an appropriate number or too few.

Nations like Pakistan, Japan, and South Korea hold a contrasting view, believing they have the capacity to accept more refugees.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024



Q. Over the next few years, do you think refugees in [COUNTRY] are likely to have a positive or negative impact on each of the following, or not make much difference to:

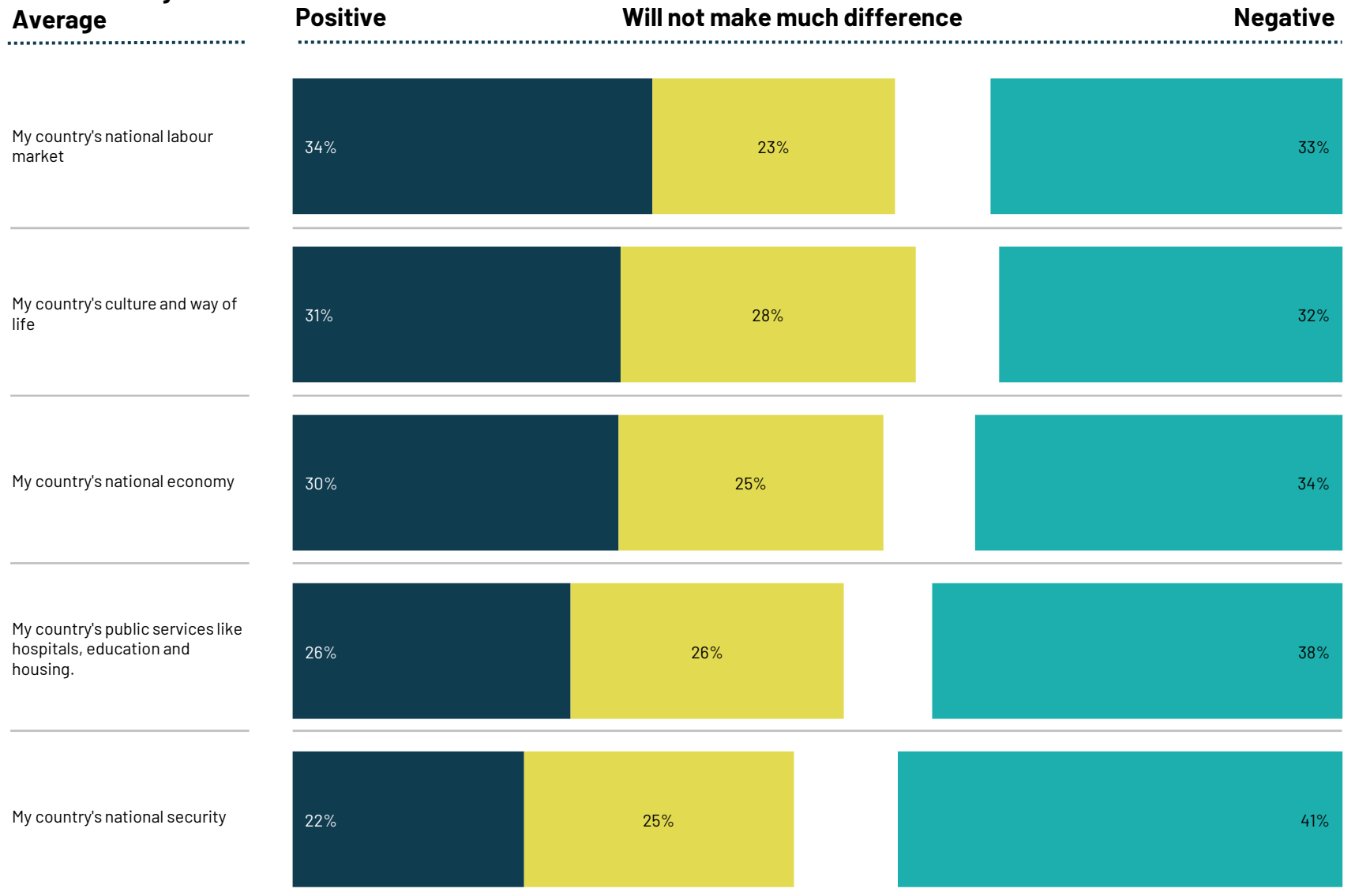
Public opinion on the impact of refugees is divided.

While a third believes refugees will positively contribute to their country's labour market and culture, another third holds the opposite view, anticipating negative consequences.

Concerns outweigh optimism regarding refugees' impact on public services and national security.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

Global Country Average



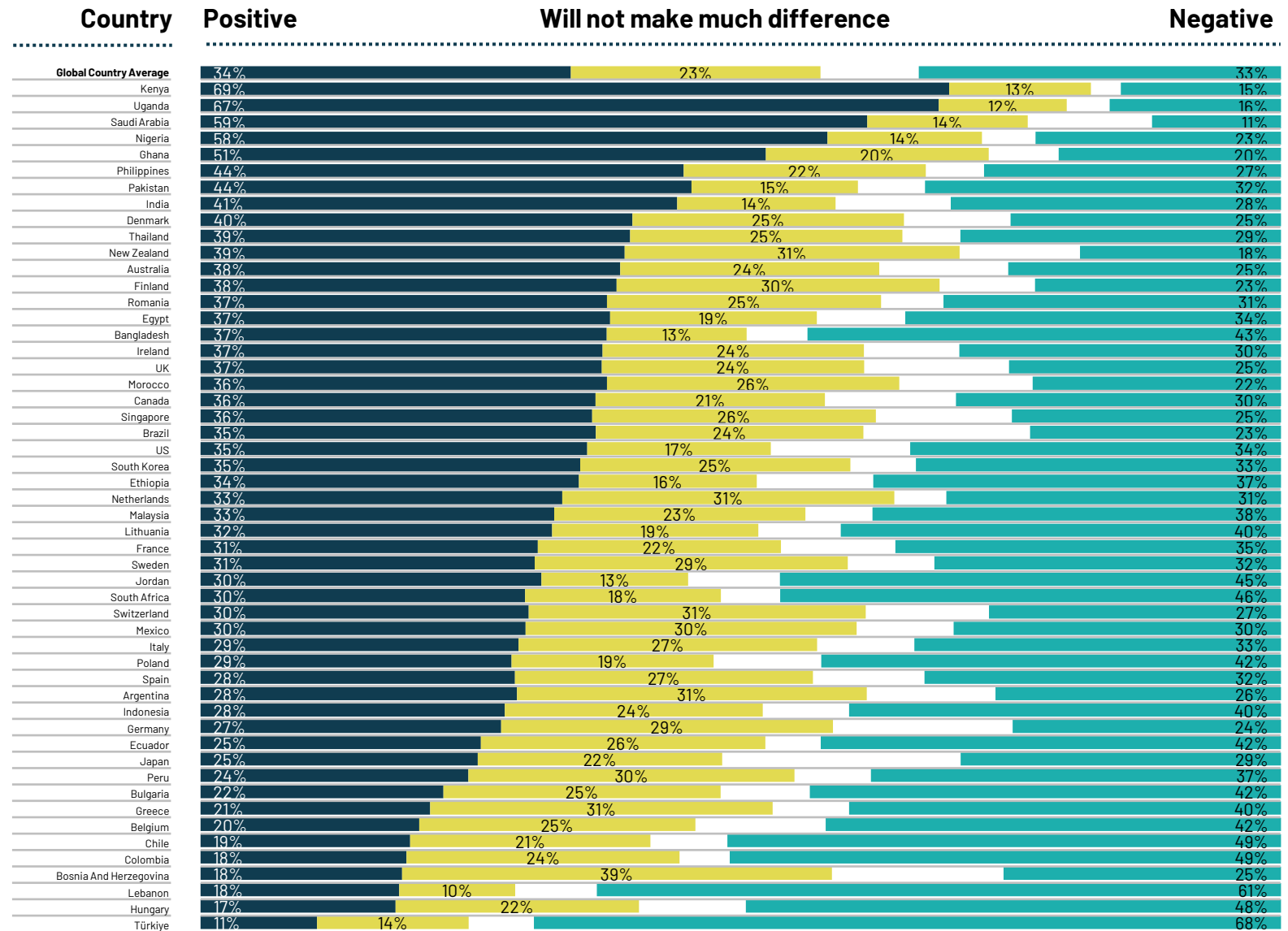
Q. My country's national labour market

Public opinion on the impact of refugees on national labour markets is divided.

While a majority in Kenya, Uganda, Saudi Arabia, and Nigeria believe refugees will have a positive impact, the opposite is true in Türkiye and Lebanon, where most people anticipate a negative impact.

Notably, Bosnia and Herzegovina stands out with the more people believing refugees will have minimal impact.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024



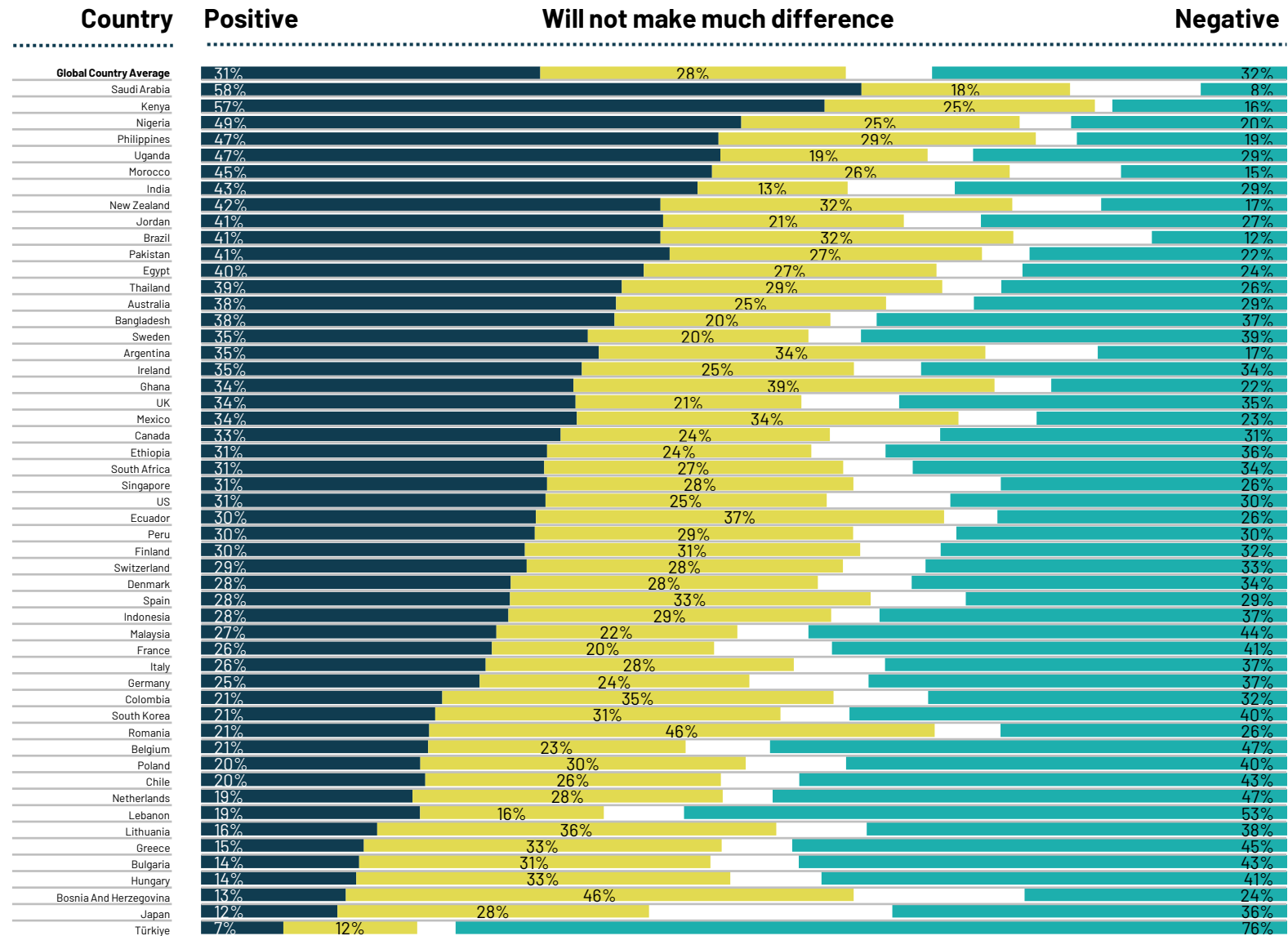
Q. My country's culture and way of life

Public opinion on refugees' impact on national culture and way of life is also divided.

While Saudi Arabia and Kenya predominantly view this impact positively, a stark contrast exists in Türkiye, where three-quarters anticipate negative consequences.

Notably, nearly half of the population in Romania and Bosnia and Herzegovina believe refugees will have a negligible effect.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

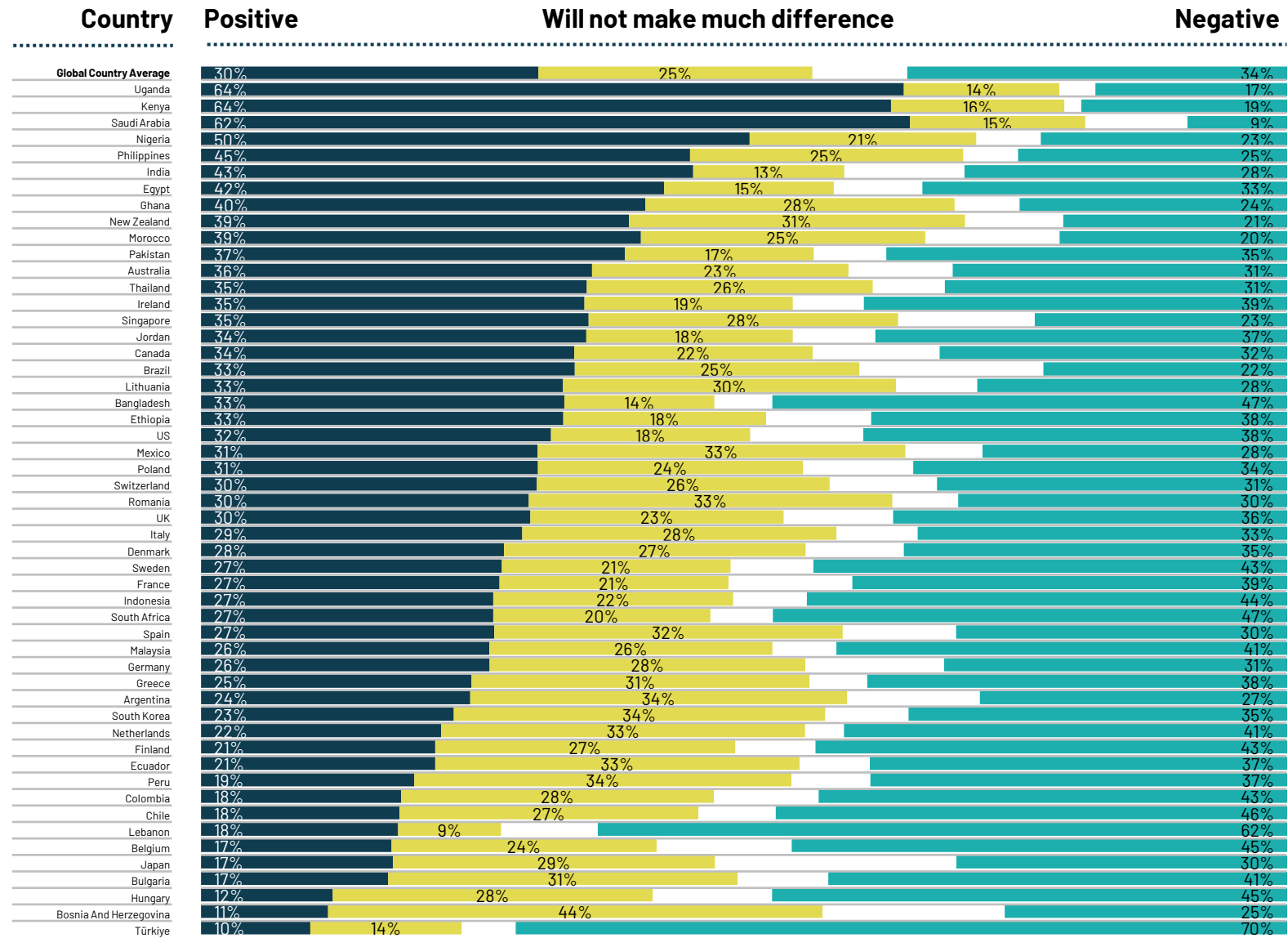


Q. My country's national economy

Public opinion on refugees' impact on national economies is divided, with a slight inclination towards a negative outlook.

While a majority in Uganda, Kenya, and Saudi Arabia believe in a positive impact, Türkiye and Lebanon predominantly anticipate negative consequences.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

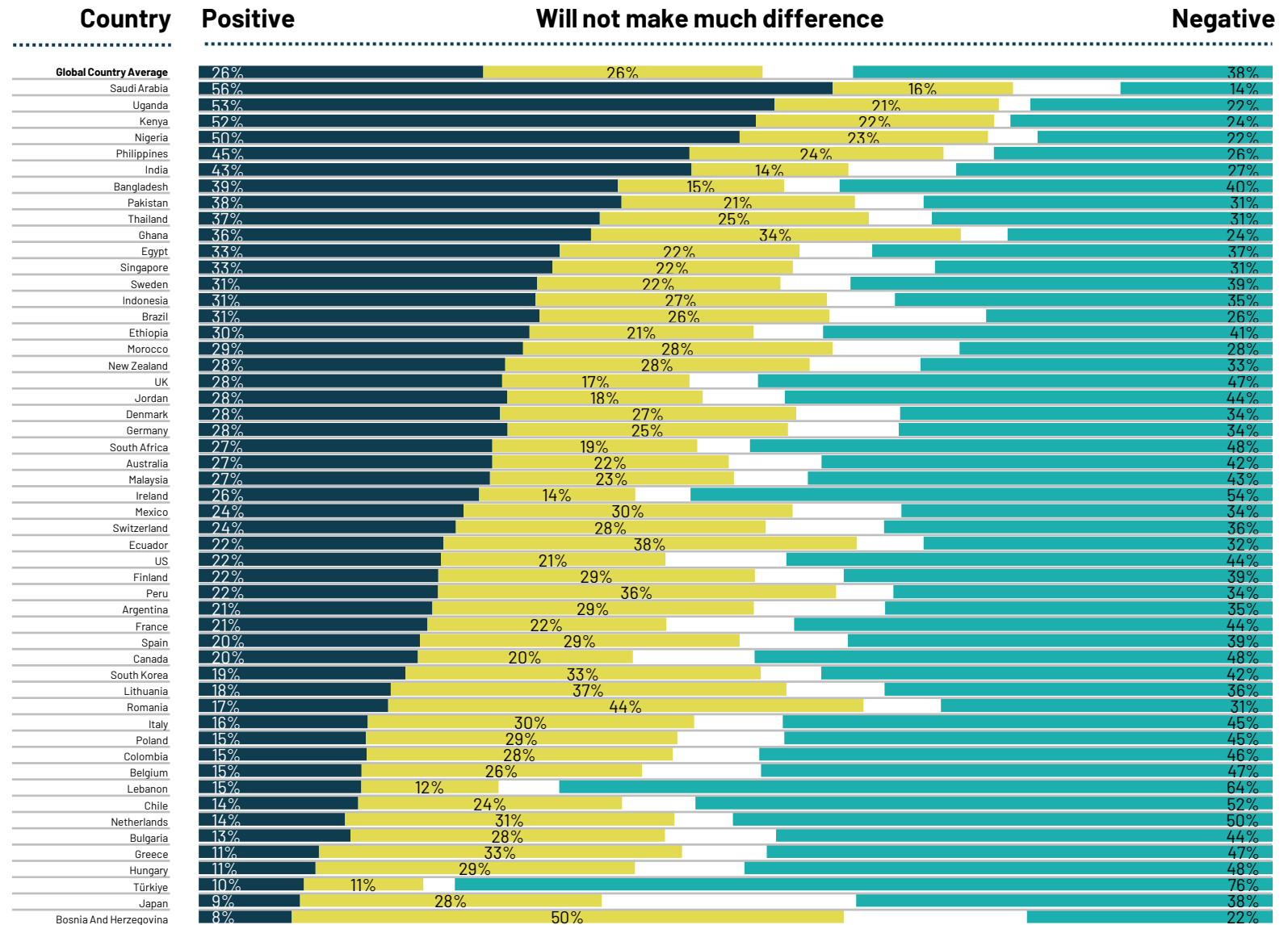


Q. My country's public services like hospitals, education and housing

Public sentiment leans towards a negative outlook on the impact of refugees on public services such as hospitals, education, and housing. Approximately two in five individuals anticipate a negative impact, while a quarter each believe in a positive impact or minimal difference.

Examining individual countries reveals a contrasting picture. Over half of respondents in Saudi Arabia, Uganda, and Kenya believe refugees will positively impact public services. Conversely, a majority in Türkiye, Lebanon, and Ireland anticipate negative consequences.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024



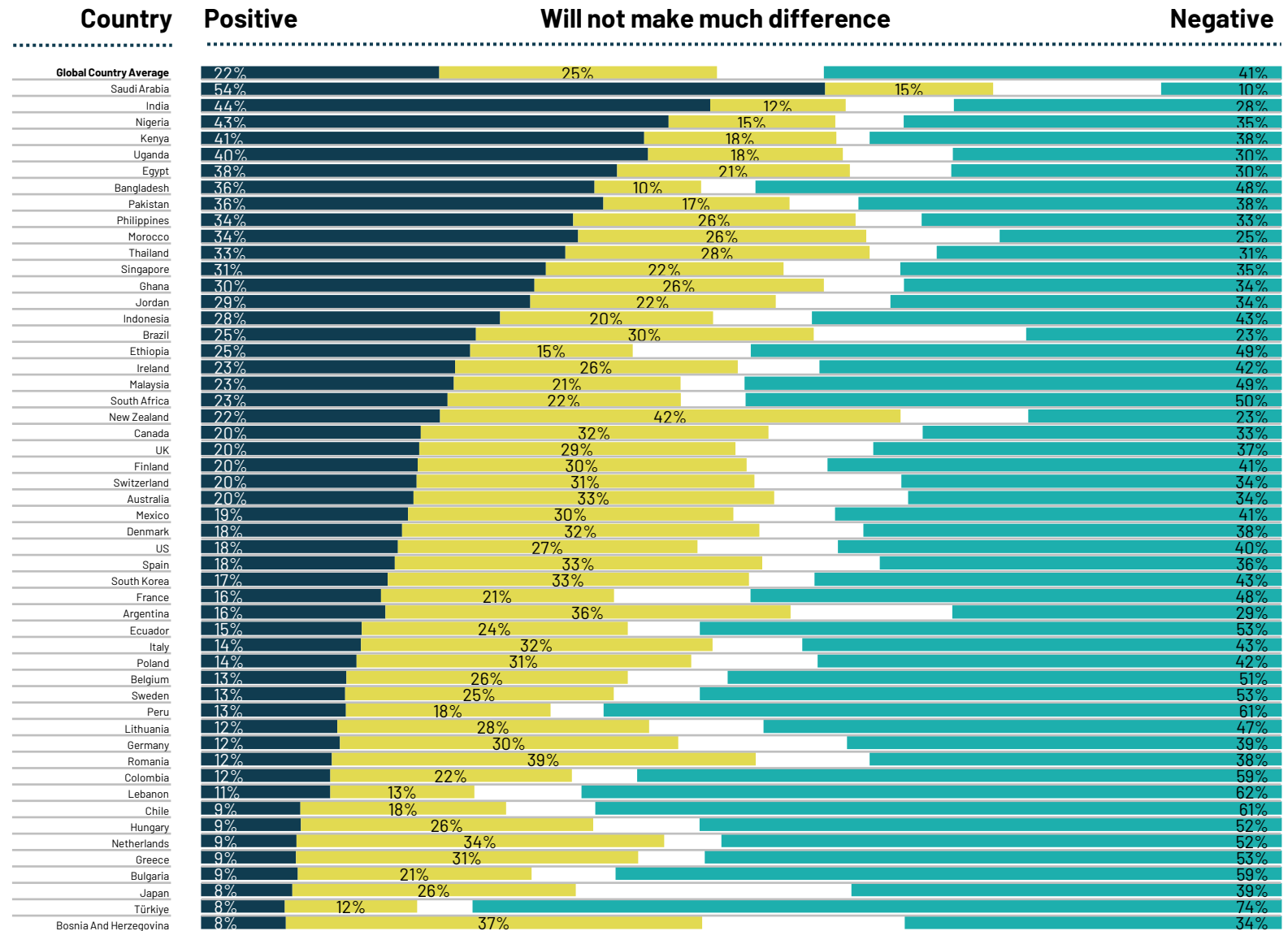
Q. My country's national security

Public concern regarding the impact of refugees is most pronounced in the area of national security.

Across the countries surveyed, two in five individuals believe refugees will negatively impact national security, while a quarter anticipate no difference and one in five foresee a positive impact.

Saudi Arabia stands out as the least concerned, with a majority perceiving a positive impact. Conversely, Türkiye, Chile, Lebanon, and Peru exhibit the highest levels of concern, with a majority expecting a negative impact on national security.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024



Q. In your opinion, to what extent should refugees in your country have access to the following rights and resources?

While most people support refugees having access to key rights and resources, opinions differ on whether this access should be full or limited.

Support for full access is highest regarding the national education system (51%), while only a third believe refugees should have full access to permanent residency or citizenship.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

Global Country Average

Full access to this right/resource

Limited access to this right/resource

No access to this right/resource

Access to the national education system

51%

32%

9%

Access to the national health system

44%

37%

10%

Access to the job market

42%

40%

10%

Policies allowing families to be reunited

42%

35%

12%

The opportunity to apply for permanent residency or citizenship

32%

42%

16%

Q. Access to the national education system

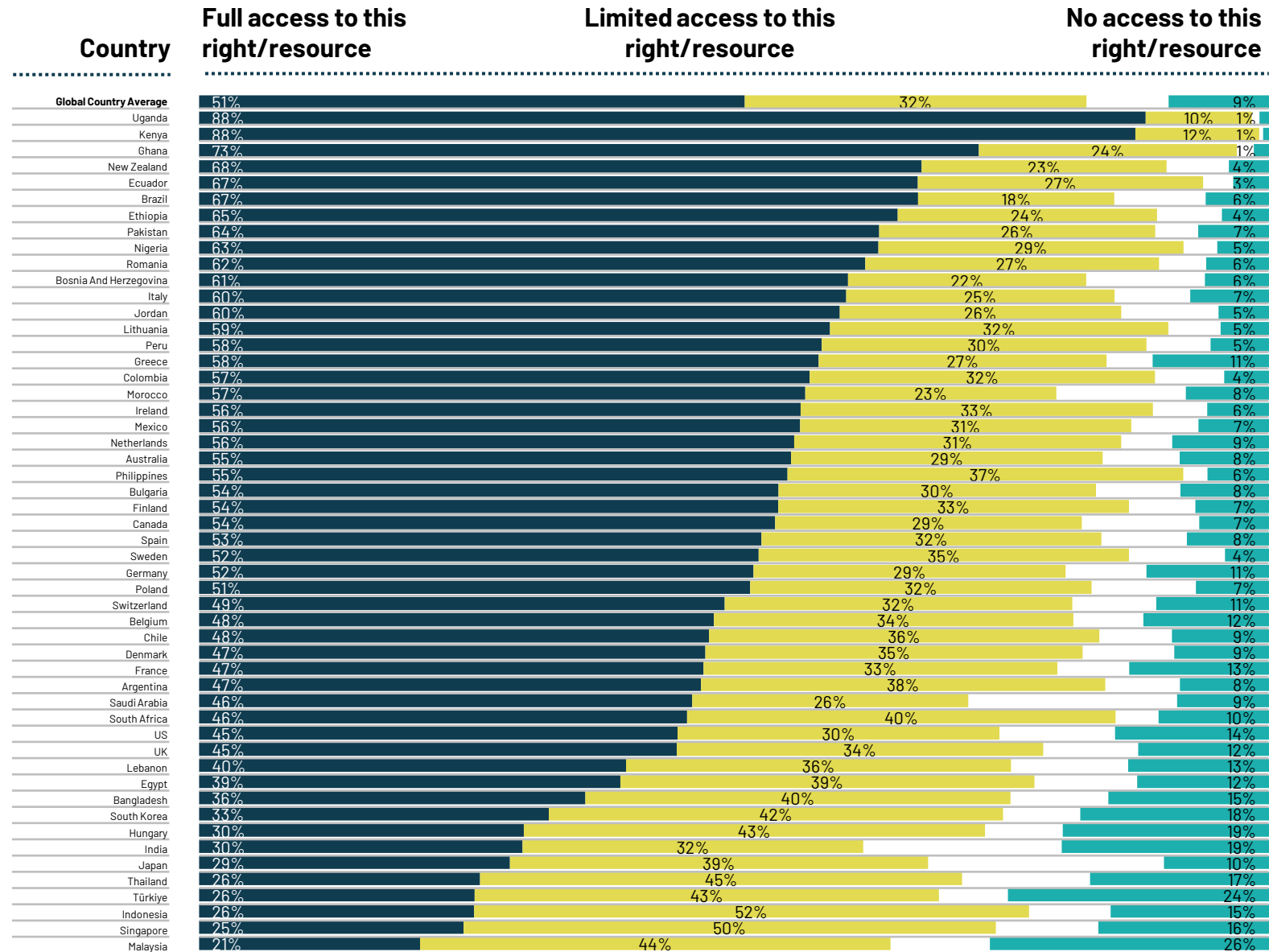
While half of those surveyed believe refugees should have full access to national education systems, a third support limited access.

This division of opinion aligns with previously observed variations in public sentiment towards refugees across different countries.

Strong support for access is evident in Kenya, Uganda, and Ghana.

However, opinions are more divided in countries like Malaysia, Türkiye, India, and Hungary, where opposition to refugee access to education is highest.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024



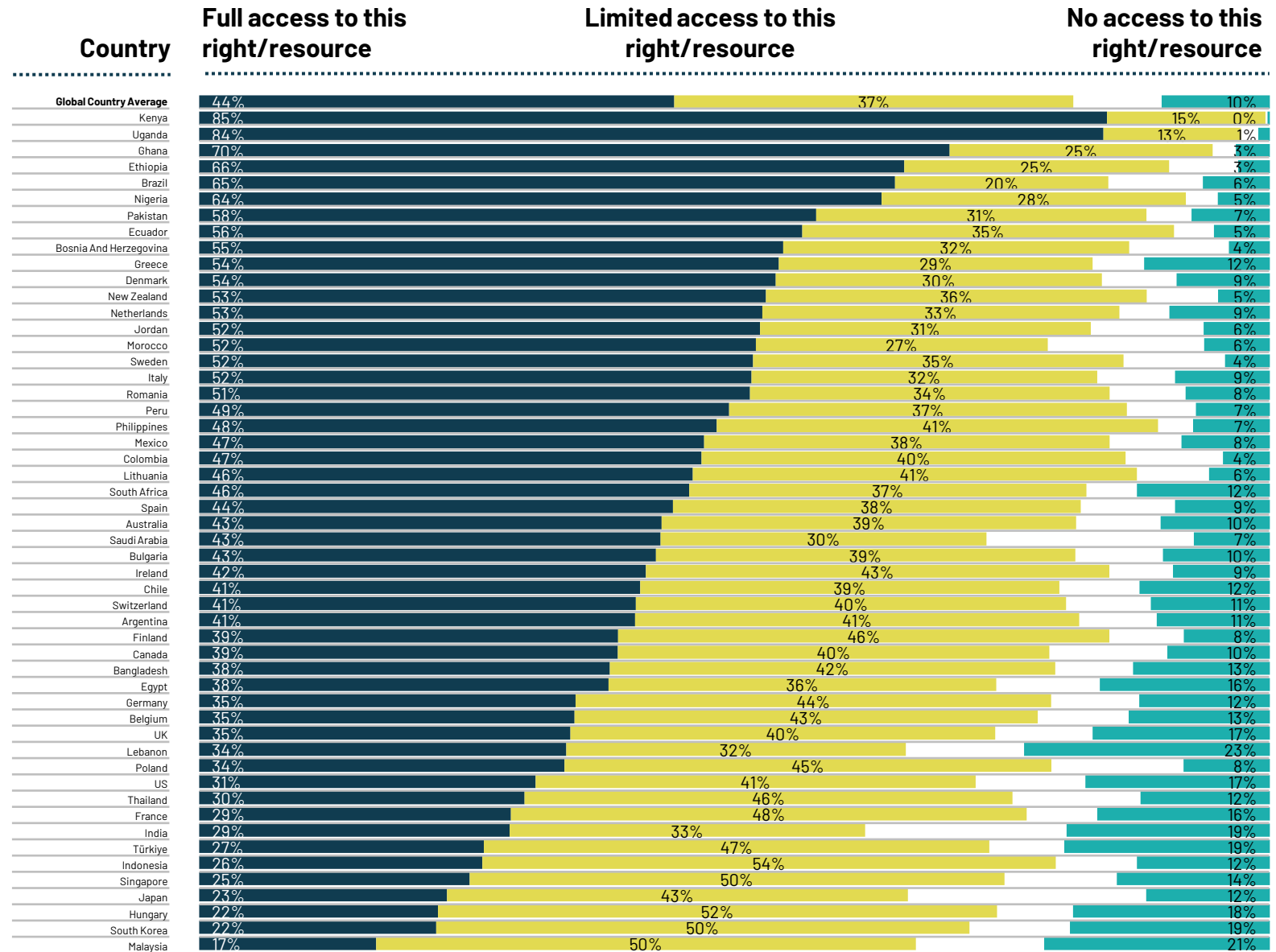
Q. Access to the national health system

Public opinion overwhelmingly favours granting refugees access to national health systems, though opinions differ on the extent of access.

Kenya, Uganda, and Ghana show the strongest support for providing healthcare to refugees.

While a larger proportion of respondents in Lebanon and Malaysia believe refugees should not have access to national health systems, most people in these countries still support some degree of access.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

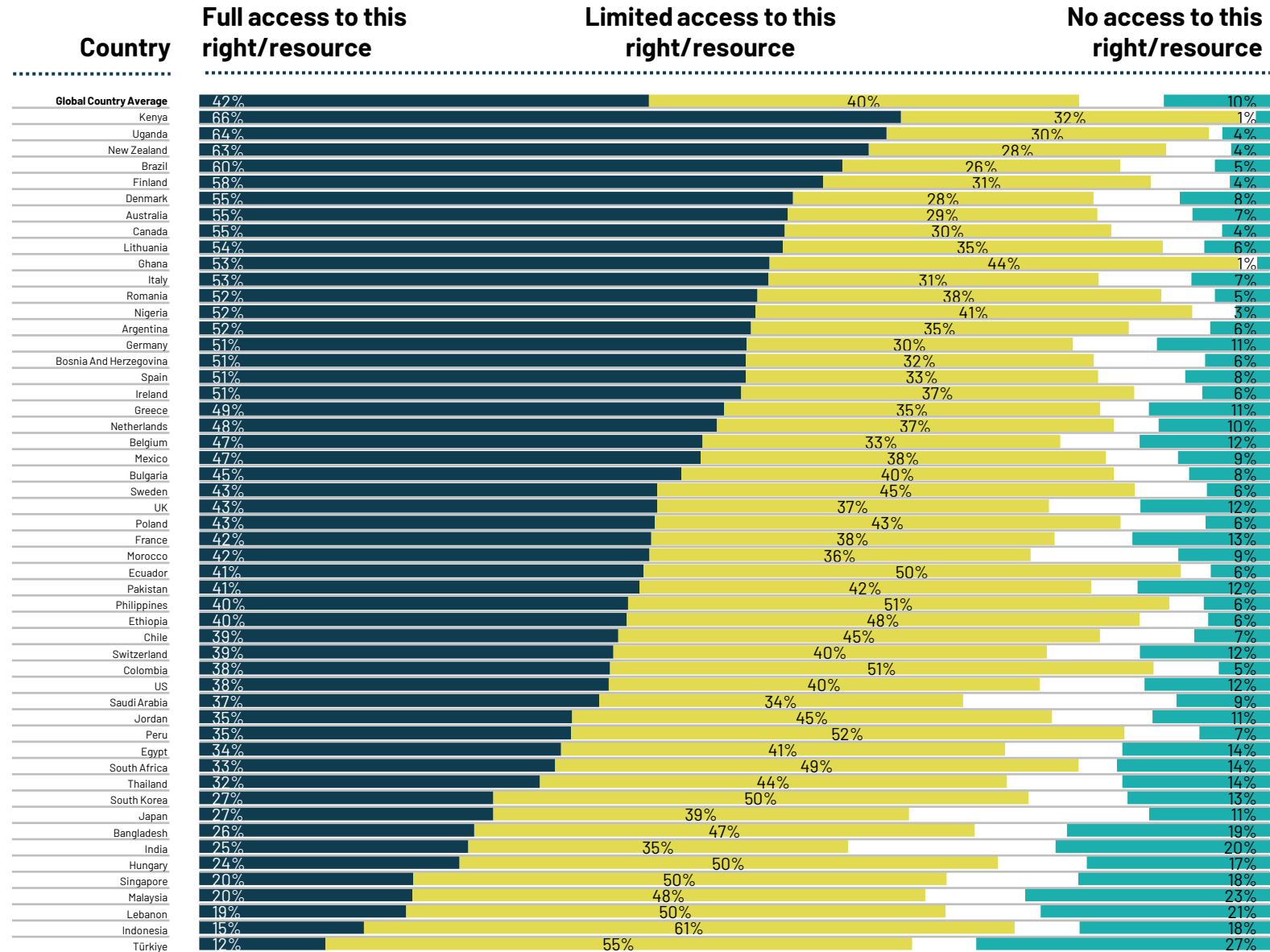


Q. Access to the job market

While public opinion generally supports granting refugees' access to the job market, there's a clear divide on whether this access should be full or limited.

This perspective varies across countries. Kenya, Uganda and New Zealand show strong support for full access to employment for refugees. Conversely, Türkiye, Malaysia, and Lebanon have a higher proportion of people who oppose any access to the job market for refugees, although a majority in these countries still believe in providing some form of access.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

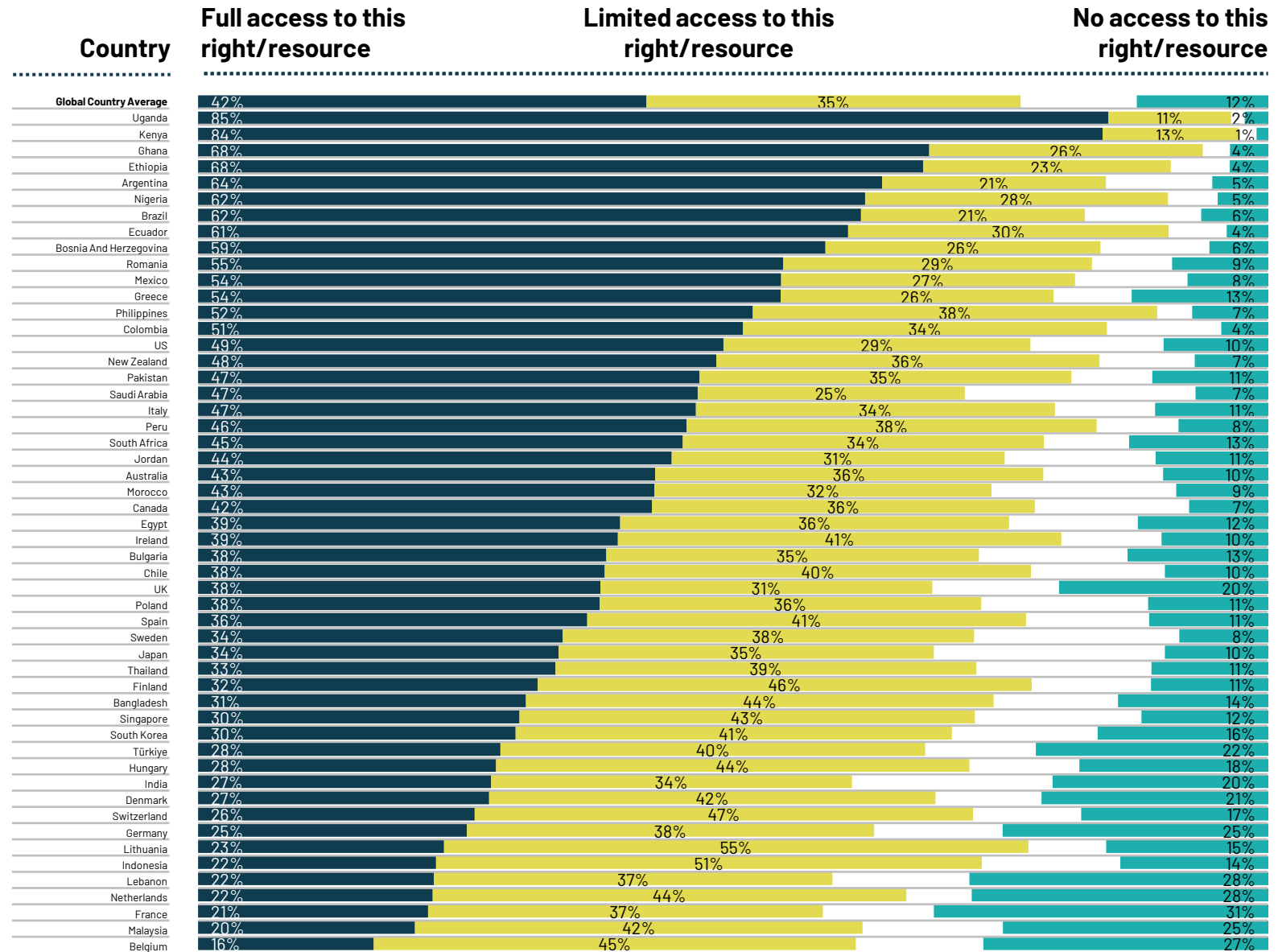


Q. Policies allowing families to be reunited

Public opinion largely favours granting refugees at least some access to family reunification policies, with around three-quarters of people expressing support.

However, significant variations in attitudes exist across different countries. While Uganda and Kenya demonstrate near-unanimous approval, opposition is more pronounced in nations like France, Lebanon, the Netherlands, and Belgium where approximately three in ten people disagree with refugees having access to family reunification.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024



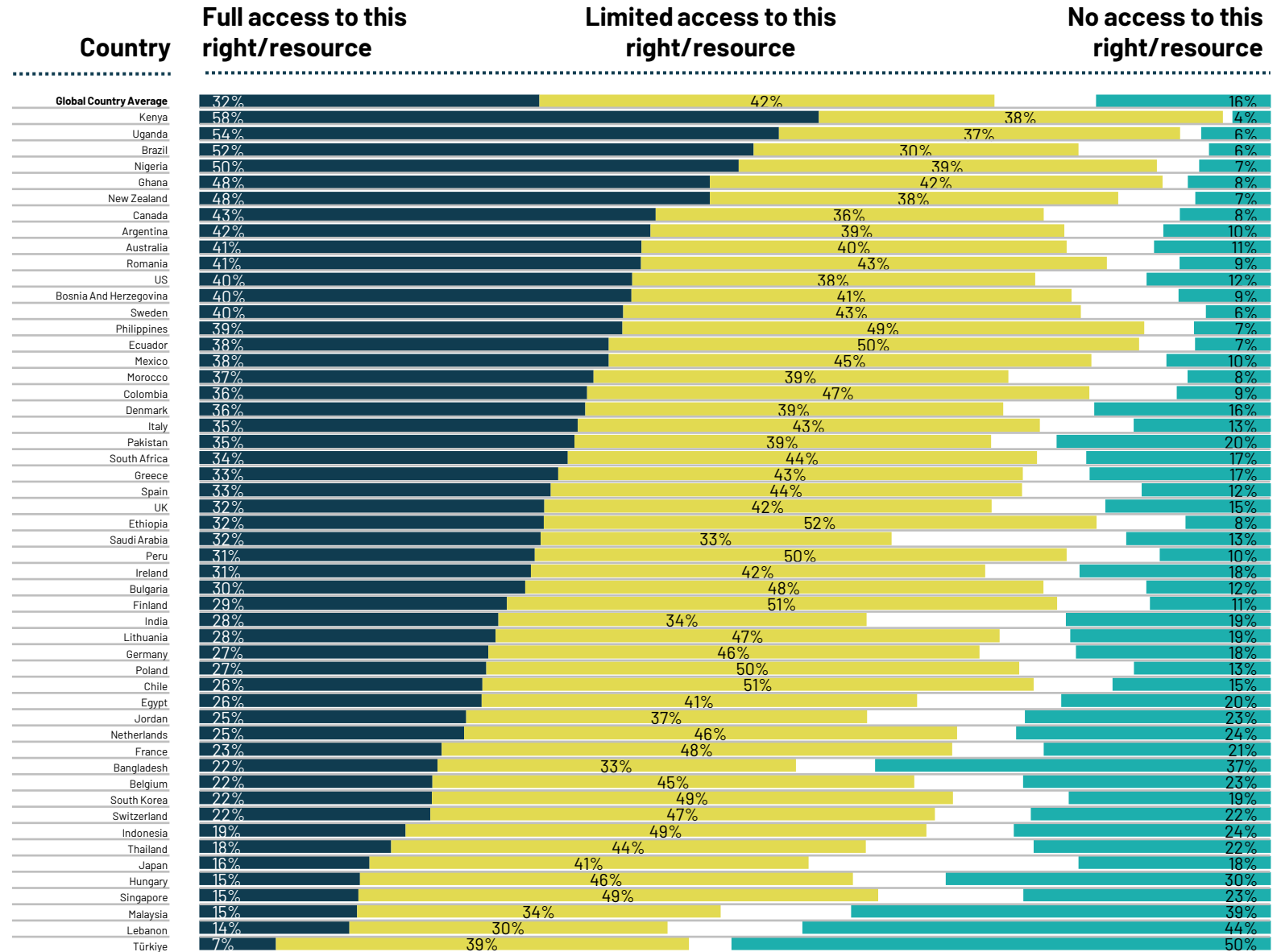
Q. The opportunity to apply for permanent residency or citizenship

While three-quarters of people support refugees having the opportunity to apply for permanent residency or citizenship, there is a preference for limited rather than full access.

Kenya and Uganda, which also showed strong support for family reunification, are most likely to support granting full access. Conversely, Chile, Ethiopia, and Finland lean towards limited access.

Opposition to granting any access is highest in Türkiye, Lebanon, and Malaysia, with half of those surveyed in Türkiye opposing.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

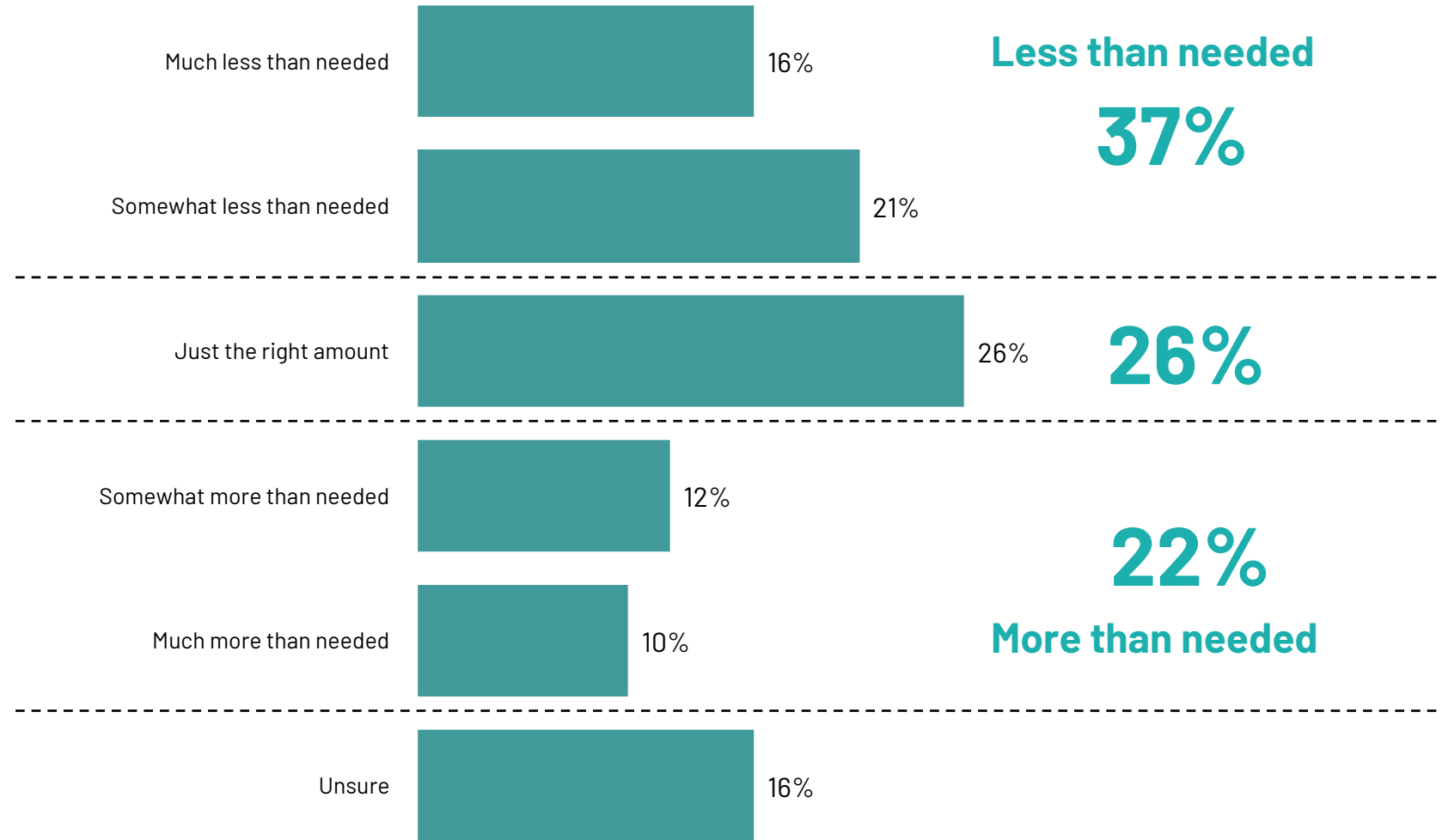


Q. The majority of refugees worldwide reside in developing countries near their original homes, not in wealthy developed countries. Thinking about the international aid provided to countries where refugees are based, how would you rate the efforts being made?

Public opinion leans towards international aid for countries hosting refugees being insufficient, with nearly two in five individuals holding this view. Another quarter believe aid is adequate, while a fifth think it surpasses the need.

Base: 33,202 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL - 10 MAY 2024

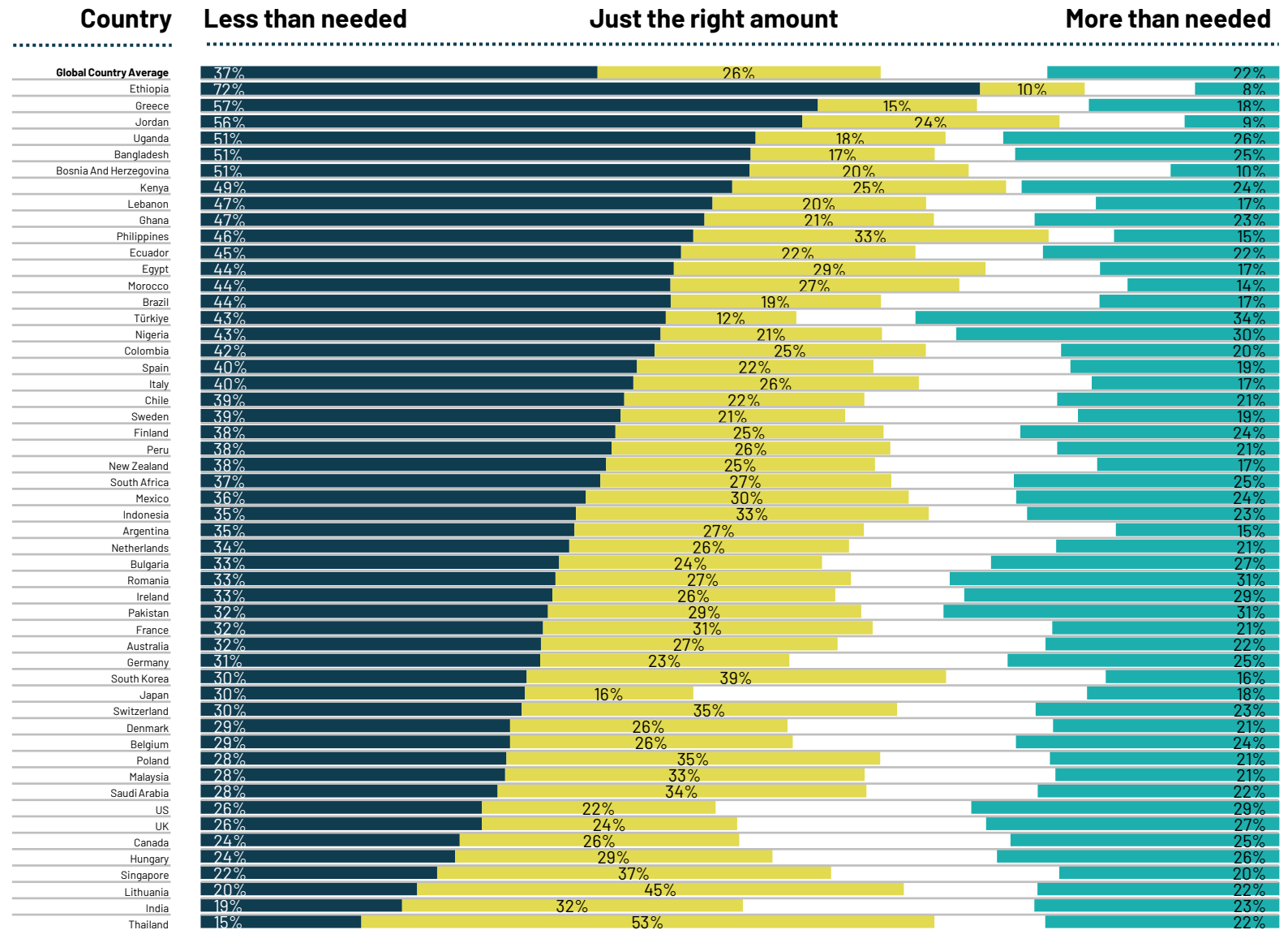
Global Country Average



Q. The majority of refugees worldwide reside in developing countries near their original homes, not in wealthy developed countries. Thinking about the international aid provided to countries where refugees are based, how would you rate the efforts being made?

The view that aid is insufficient is particularly strong in Ethiopia, Greece, and Jordan. In Thailand, half believe aid levels are appropriate. Conversely, in Türkiye, host to the highest number of refugees under UNHCR's mandate in 2023, a third believe aid exceeds the need.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024



INFORMATION ABOUT REFUGEES



Key insights

1

Traditional and social media are the most common sources of information about refugees for the public

2

But there is a trust gap among the public for both sources (traditional and social media)

3

Sources like personal experiences with refugees, teachers, and community or religious leaders are more trusted but fewer use them

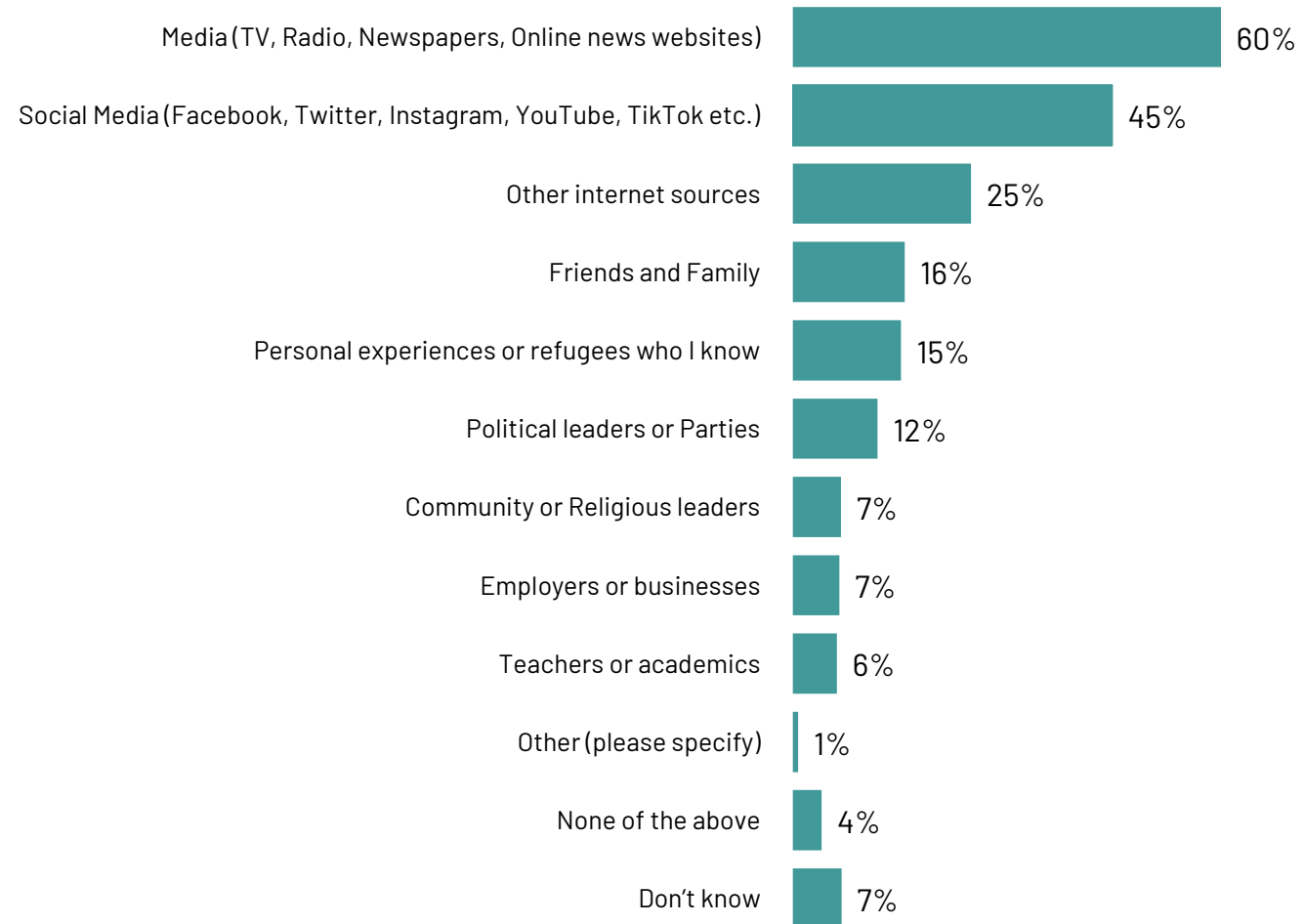
Q. From which two or three of the following, if any, do you get most of your information about refugees in [COUNTRY]?

Most people get their information about refugees from media sources, including TV, radio, newspapers, and online news websites. Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, and TikTok are also common sources.

Other sources, including friends and family, personal experiences with refugees, and local key figures play a lesser role in shaping people's perspectives.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

Global Country Average



Q. From which two or three of the following, if any, do you get most of your information about refugees in [COUNTRY]?

While traditional media remains a primary source of information on refugees for many, social media takes precedence in countries like Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Mexico, and Malaysia.

Jordan, Lebanon, and Sweden stand out for a higher reliance on personal experiences with refugees as a source of information.

Notably, in Ireland, a quarter of the population relies on friends and family for information on this topic.

Base: 33,202 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL - 10 MAY 2024

	Global Country Average	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	India	Indonesia	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Mexico	Netherlands	Philippines	Poland	Saudi Arabia	Singapore	South Africa	South Korea	Spain	Sweden	Thailand	Türkiye
Media (TV, Radio, Newspapers, Online news websites)	60%	51%	61%	64%	56%	59%	58%	61%	59%	53%	52%	67%	64%	65%	54%	58%	72%	66%	63%	35%	47%	61%	52%	58%	69%	51%	60%
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, TikTok etc.)	45%	49%	35%	23%	48%	29%	22%	26%	48%	42%	51%	79%	39%	26%	19%	60%	20%	70%	34%	36%	40%	55%	18%	28%	31%	62%	53%
Other internet sources	25%	25%	22%	13%	30%	19%	17%	13%	28%	36%	23%	49%	20%	30%	24%	27%	19%	37%	25%	25%	24%	23%	18%	6%	13%	36%	25%
Friends and Family	16%	12%	20%	12%	10%	19%	12%	22%	16%	13%	23%	11%	26%	12%	5%	14%	11%	10%	20%	24%	12%	16%	5%	20%	16%	10%	21%
Personal experiences or refugees who I know	15%	8%	12%	13%	7%	16%	12%	23%	21%	6%	7%	3%	19%	12%	3%	10%	14%	9%	22%	18%	5%	20%	5%	15%	27%	9%	26%
Political leaders or Parties	12%	5%	18%	19%	6%	14%	15%	12%	11%	16%	14%	4%	20%	8%	4%	7%	19%	11%	10%	8%	11%	20%	5%	12%	25%	14%	24%
Community or Religious leaders	7%	5%	5%	2%	7%	5%	6%	3%	3%	6%	6%	8%	6%	4%	2%	6%	1%	10%	3%	10%	7%	10%	7%	6%	4%	8%	6%
Employers or businesses	7%	5%	4%	5%	4%	7%	6%	7%	6%	5%	5%	3%	7%	3%	2%	6%	4%	6%	4%	11%	7%	14%	6%	4%	3%	9%	13%
Teachers or academics	6%	5%	6%	6%	9%	5%	9%	4%	8%	5%	8%	3%	6%	5%	2%	8%	4%	10%	5%	9%	5%	10%	4%	7%	9%	4%	5%
Other	1%	-	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	-	1%	-	-	1%	2%	-	1%	-	-	1%	-	1%	3%	-	1%
None of the above	4%	8%	5%	8%	5%	8%	8%	6%	4%	6%	8%	-	2%	4%	11%	3%	5%	1%	4%	3%	11%	2%	8%	7%	2%	3%	2%
Don't know	7%	12%	7%	12%	8%	9%	9%	8%	3%	10%	9%	2%	3%	7%	21%	5%	7%	4%	7%	17%	9%	3%	13%	10%	5%	6%	4%

	Global Country Average	United Kingdom	United States	Malaysia	Finland	Egypt	Switzerland	Denmark	New Zealand	Colombia	Romania	Chile	Nigeria	Peru	Ecuador	Kenya	Lithuania	Pakistan	Jordan	Bulgaria	Uganda	Morocco	Ghana	Ethiopia	Bangladesh	Lebanon	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Media (TV, Radio, Newspapers, Online news websites)	60%	70%	62%	53%	68%	46%	54%	67%	67%	53%	62%	54%	67%	47%	60%	84%	69%	48%	51%	67%	70%	45%	76%	68%	70%	52%	65%
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, TikTok etc.)	45%	28%	37%	62%	31%	54%	22%	26%	34%	44%	46%	43%	66%	51%	58%	72%	48%	58%	49%	42%	52%	53%	68%	67%	69%	52%	48%
Other internet sources	25%	17%	20%	37%	23%	26%	13%	15%	19%	26%	31%	27%	28%	28%	29%	29%	30%	36%	19%	30%	21%	27%	27%	22%	45%	18%	24%
Friends and Family	16%	16%	23%	12%	10%	26%	23%	20%	20%	19%	16%	19%	14%	16%	23%	9%	16%	18%	19%	14%	11%	17%	13%	13%	12%	15%	9%
Personal experiences or refugees who I know	15%	10%	8%	12%	19%	20%	18%	19%	12%	26%	12%	17%	11%	18%	21%	17%	12%	15%	38%	8%	24%	19%	19%	12%	7%	37%	11%
Political leaders or Parties	12%	17%	17%	11%	15%	15%	15%	24%	16%	5%	5%	8%	7%	6%	6%	14%	10%	9%	8%	9%	18%	8%	11%	8%	5%	10%	7%
Community or Religious leaders	7%	6%	6%	6%	4%	8%	5%	5%	6%	9%	4%	5%	22%	5%	7%	21%	3%	11%	10%	2%	16%	5%	14%	9%	7%	7%	4%
Employers or businesses	7%	3%	5%	12%	4%	10%	8%	6%	6%	8%	13%	5%	6%	9%	10%	6%	7%	11%	15%	8%	5%	7%	3%	2%	2%	11%	2%
Teachers or academics	6%	7%	5%	6%	6%	5%	5%	6%	5%	8%	3%	6%	7%	7%	8%	10%	3%	12%	9%	4%	8%	7%	8%	3%	6%	7%	3%
Other	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	2%	1%	-	-	1%	-	-	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	-	3%	2%	1%	1%	-	2%	1%
None of the above	4%	5%	7%	1%	4%	2%	7%	4%	6%	5%	3%	4%	-	4%	2%	-	2%	2%	2%	2%	-	3%	-	1%	1%	3%	5%
Don't know	7%	6%	7%	8%	7%	6%	8%	8%	6%	6%	4%	11%	2%	9%	4%	-	2%	5%	9%	5%	-	9%	1%	4%	5%	9%	5%

Top three sources:

- #1 source in Country
- #2 source in Country
- #3 source in Country



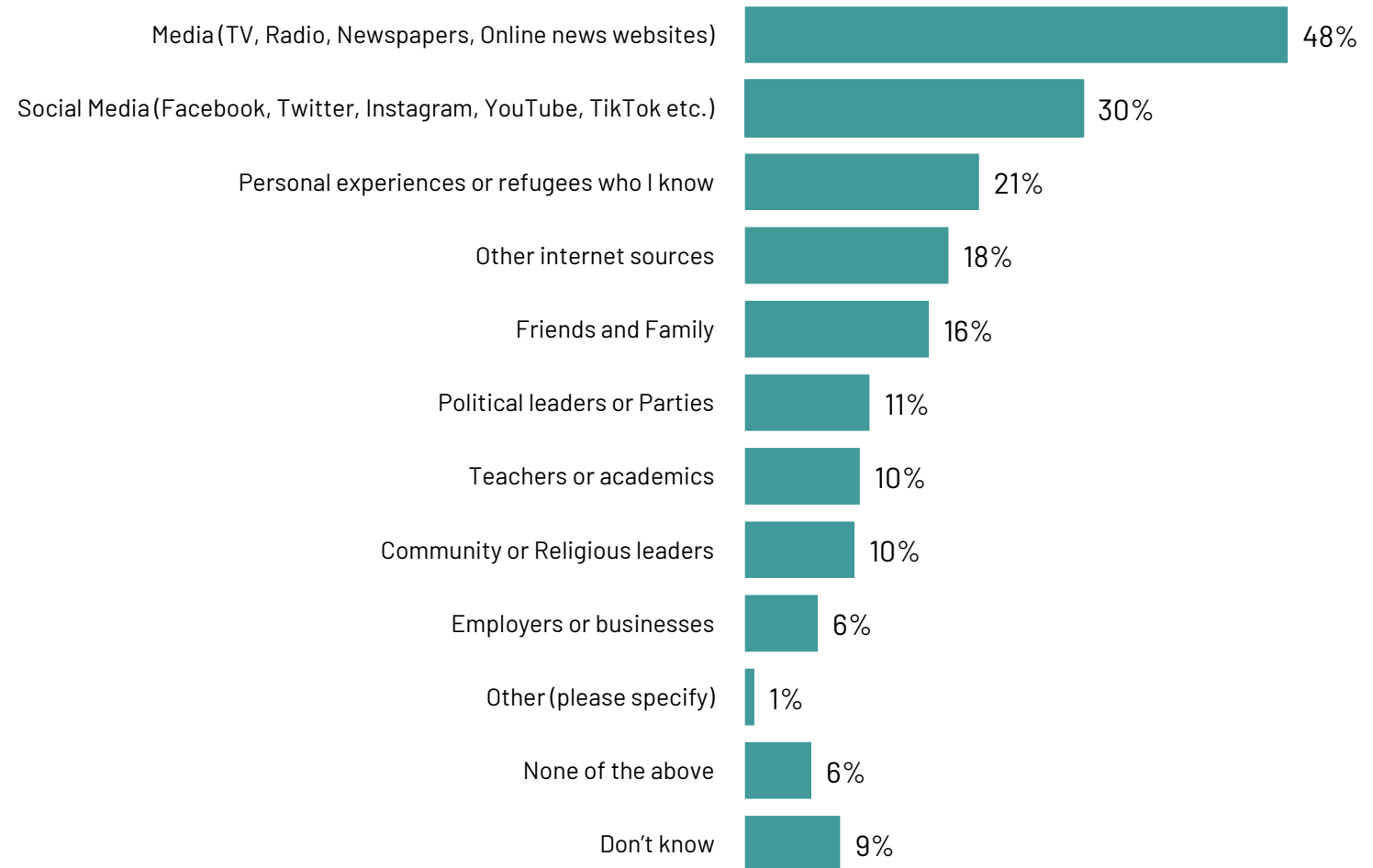
Q. And from which two or three of the following, if any, would you trust the most to give you information about refugees in [COUNTRY]?

While many people rely on traditional media for information about refugees, a significant trust gap exists. Half of those surveyed trust television, radio, newspapers, and online news websites, fewer than the proportion who rely on them as information sources about refugees. A similar gap is observed for social media: while 45% use it for information about refugees, only three in ten trust it.

Conversely, sources like personal experiences with refugees, teachers, and community or religious leaders are trusted by a larger proportion of people than actually use them.

Base: 33,197 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL – 10 MAY 2024

Global Country Average



Q. And from which two or three of the following, if any, would you trust the most to give you information about refugees in [COUNTRY]?

Trust in traditional media sources for information on refugees is highest in Ghana, Kenya, and Uganda.

Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand exhibit higher levels of trust in social media as a source. Other internet sources are deemed trustworthy by nearly two in five people in Indonesia and around a third in Pakistan.

Jordan, Lebanon, Sweden, Germany, and Greece show a greater tendency to trust personal experiences with refugees.

Base: 33,202 adults aged 16+ across 52 countries, 19 APRIL - 10 MAY 2024

	Global Country Average	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	India	Indonesia	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Mexico	Netherlands	Philippines	Poland	Saudi Arabia	Singapore	South Africa	South Korea	Spain	Sweden	Thailand	Türkiye
Media (TV, Radio, Newspapers, Online news websites)	48%	42%	37%	44%	51%	43%	38%	47%	29%	29%	46%	59%	46%	47%	43%	53%	53%	63%	35%	31%	46%	58%	58%	43%	53%	49%	39%
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, TikTok etc.)	30%	33%	16%	6%	35%	13%	14%	16%	29%	24%	45%	59%	21%	15%	13%	43%	5%	45%	20%	31%	28%	41%	18%	21%	15%	49%	37%
Personal experiences or refugees who I know	21%	15%	24%	25%	13%	24%	18%	30%	29%	11%	10%	8%	26%	24%	3%	13%	25%	12%	25%	18%	11%	23%	7%	19%	38%	11%	28%
Other internet sources	18%	19%	13%	9%	21%	14%	14%	8%	21%	27%	20%	37%	13%	24%	15%	21%	9%	23%	15%	21%	14%	21%	18%	9%	9%	26%	16%
Friends and Family	16%	16%	19%	10%	14%	19%	14%	21%	23%	19%	20%	8%	25%	10%	5%	11%	12%	11%	22%	22%	12%	14%	5%	19%	19%	9%	23%
Political leaders or Parties	11%	6%	15%	14%	7%	14%	11%	11%	9%	12%	13%	6%	17%	7%	6%	8%	13%	16%	6%	11%	23%	17%	6%	8%	17%	11%	17%
Teachers or academics	10%	13%	13%	14%	17%	13%	12%	7%	14%	9%	9%	7%	12%	10%	3%	11%	13%	15%	8%	8%	7%	10%	2%	12%	12%	5%	14%
Community or Religious leaders	10%	5%	10%	3%	10%	7%	6%	3%	5%	3%	8%	13%	11%	7%	3%	6%	4%	18%	4%	17%	10%	13%	8%	5%	7%	7%	6%
Employers or businesses	7%	6%	4%	3%	4%	6%	7%	6%	6%	5%	7%	4%	9%	6%	3%	8%	3%	4%	3%	11%	7%	11%	3%	4%	6%	9%	10%
Other	1%	-	2%	2%	-	1%	2%	1%	-	1%	1%	-	1%	1%	-	1%	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	3%	-	1%
None of the above	6%	6%	11%	14%	6%	9%	14%	9%	10%	17%	9%	-	7%	5%	12%	4%	9%	2%	12%	4%	7%	2%	6%	12%	4%	2%	5%
Don't know	8%	13%	12%	13%	9%	14%	10%	11%	4%	11%	10%	2%	6%	9%	25%	5%	11%	4%	12%	15%	10%	4%	12%	12%	8%	7%	6%

	Global Country Average	United Kingdom	United States	Malaysia	Finland	Egypt	Switzerland	Denmark	New Zealand	Colombia	Romania	Chile	Nigeria	Peru	Ecuador	Kenya	Lithuania	Pakistan	Jordan	Bulgaria	Uganda	Morocco	Ghana	Ethiopia	Bangladesh	Lebanon	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Media (TV, Radio, Newspapers, Online news websites)	48%	51%	42%	52%	55%	36%	41%	47%	47%	42%	46%	40%	69%	45%	56%	77%	54%	48%	39%	49%	71%	42%	77%	64%	71%	35%	40%
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, TikTok etc.)	30%	17%	20%	52%	18%	44%	15%	14%	15%	26%	23%	27%	51%	41%	36%	47%	21%	50%	34%	35%	32%	41%	51%	50%	56%	34%	27%
Personal experiences or refugees who I know	21%	18%	21%	12%	25%	22%	29%	23%	27%	24%	24%	22%	15%	19%	21%	26%	22%	18%	42%	20%	29%	24%	23%	17%	12%	39%	26%
Other internet sources	18%	12%	14%	27%	19%	18%	9%	9%	15%	18%	19%	19%	18%	24%	20%	15%	14%	32%	16%	28%	16%	20%	24%	19%	39%	14%	13%
Friends and Family	16%	13%	21%	14%	11%	25%	22%	17%	19%	14%	20%	17%	16%	17%	20%	11%	15%	20%	22%	21%	11%	20%	13%	17%	15%	23%	19%
Political leaders or Parties	11%	13%	13%	14%	20%	16%	14%	19%	15%	8%	7%	7%	12%	3%	5%	9%	10%	6%	13%	7%	18%	9%	15%	10%	6%	7%	4%
Teachers or academics	10%	11%	10%	6%	18%	10%	8%	10%	13%	12%	7%	16%	10%	8%	12%	12%	5%	14%	10%	6%	8%	12%	9%	6%	11%	12%	7%
Community or Religious leaders	10%	8%	10%	10%	5%	12%	7%	5%	10%	15%	7%	7%	26%	10%	11%	31%	5%	14%	14%	5%	30%	9%	20%	17%	5%	11%	7%
Employers or businesses	7%	6%	4%	8%	9%	10%	10%	7%	7%	9%	14%	6%	5%	7%	11%	5%	8%	10%	12%	7%	4%	6%	2%	3%	3%	9%	4%
Other	1%	1%	1%	-	1%	-	1%	2%	1%	-	-	1%	-	2%	2%	1%	-	1%	1%	-	2%	1%	1%	1%	-	3%	-
None of the above	6%	10%	11%	2%	4%	3%	8%	7%	6%	6%	6%	8%	-	4%	2%	-	5%	2%	2%	5%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	5%	9%
Don't know	8%	10%	11%	10%	9%	8%	10%	14%	9%	8%	8%	10%	1%	8%	4%	-	5%	7%	10%	7%	-	10%	1%	4%	4%	10%	11%

Top three actions:

- #1 action in Country
- #2 action in Country
- #3 action in Country



Methodology



Methodology

These are the results of a 52-country survey conducted by Ipsos on its Global Advisor online platform and, in India, on its IndiaBus platform, between Friday, April 19 and Friday, May 10, 2024. For this survey, Ipsos interviewed a total of 33,202 adults aged 18 years and older in India, 18-74 in Bangladesh, Canada, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Republic of Ireland, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, South Africa, Türkiye, and the United States, 20-74 in Thailand, 21-74 in Indonesia and Singapore, and 16-74 in all other countries.

The sample consists of approximately 1,000 individuals each in Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Spain, and the U.S., and 500 individuals each in Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Türkiye, and Uganda. The sample in India consists of approximately 2,200 individuals, of whom approximately 1,800 were interviewed face-to-face and 400 were interviewed online.

Samples in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, United Kingdom, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the U.S. can be considered representative of their general adult populations under the age of 75. Samples in Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Lithuania, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, Türkiye, and Uganda are more urban, more educated, and/or more affluent than the general population.

The survey results for these countries should be viewed as reflecting the views of the more “connected” segment of their population. India’s sample represents a large subset of its urban population – social economic classes A, B and C in metros and tier 1-3 town classes across all four zones.

The data is weighted so that the composition of each country’s sample best reflects the demographic profile of the adult population according to the most recent census data. “The Global Country Average” reflects the average result for all the countries and markets in which the survey was conducted. It has not been adjusted to the population size of each country or market and is not intended to suggest a total result.

The country breakdowns for the regional groups are as follows :

North America: U.S. and Canada

LATAM: Argentina, Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Peru, Ecuador

Europe: Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Romania, Netherlands, Ireland, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece

APAC/Asia Pacific: Australia, China, India, Japan, Russia, South Korea, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Singapore, New Zealand, Malaysia)

Middle East/Africa: (South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Türkiye, Egypt, Pakistan, Nigeria, Kenya, Israel, Ghana, Uganda, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Morocco, Jordan, Lebanon

When percentages do not sum up to 100 or the ‘difference’ appears to be +/- 1 percentage point more/less than the actual result, this may be due to rounding, multiple responses, or the exclusion of “don’t know” or not stated responses.

The precision of Ipsos online polls is calculated using a credibility interval with a poll where N=1,000 being accurate to +/- 3.5 percentage points and of where N=500 being accurate to +/- 5.0 percentage points. For more information on Ipsos’ use of credibility intervals, please visit the Ipsos website. The publication of these findings abides by local rules and regulations.

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So that our clients can act faster, smarter and bolder. Ultimately, success comes down to a simple truth:
You act better when you are sure.