# **IPSOS EDUCATION MONITOR 2024**

A 30-Country Ipsos Global Advisor Survey

August 2024



## Introduction

The media often makes out that Baby Boomers are unsympathetic to the lives of young people today. But our survey finds Boomers more likely than any other generation to say that growing up today is harder than when they were young.

Elsewhere we find further evidence that **perceptions do not always align with reality**. Perceptions of the quality of the education system vary greatly by country. But there is no correlation between how people perceive the quality of their country's education and their country's PISA scores.

This lack of correlation may also reflect lpsos research which shows parents judge schools on far more than just exam performance, with discipline, overall wellbeing and development often seen as equally or more important, especially for younger children.

One year on from the explosion of generative AI into the public consciousness and attitudes towards AI have become more divided. Just over a third (36%) now think the use of ChatGPT should be banned in schools, up from 29% last year.

This rises to one in two people in Canada (52%), France (51%) and Australia (49%). Meanwhile, fewer than one in four support banning ChatGPT in schools in Türkiye (24%), Thailand (22%) and Japan (20%).

There's been a similar pushback against technology more broadly too, with a 7-

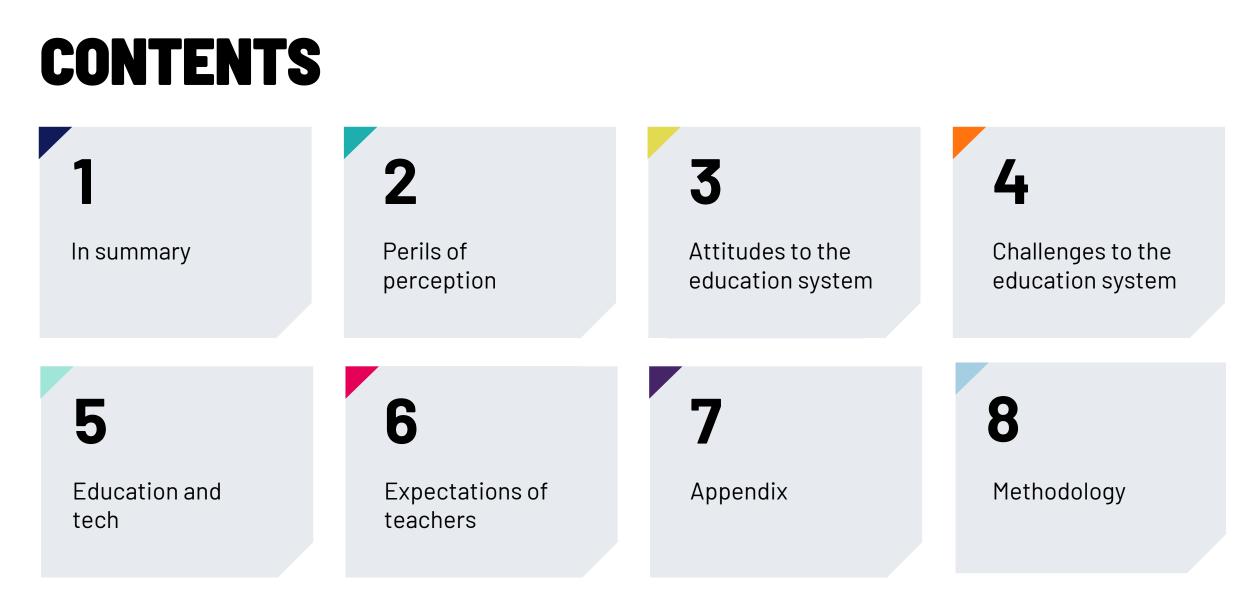
point increase in people predicting that advances in tech will have a more negative than positive impact on education in the future (25%).

Another area of tech-caution is social media. Majorities in 29 out of 30 countries **support banning children under 14 from social media** both inside and outside school.

Parents with children in school are generally more positive than the wider population about the state of education. They are more likely to rate the quality of education as good, agree that schools embrace diversity and differences among learners, and to see advances in technology as a positive for future education.









# In summary



### At a glance





on average across 30 countries say the quality of the education system in their country is good. But views are mixed: 36% say it's poor.



of Baby Boomers think growing up now is harder than when they were young, compared with 57% of Gen X, 48% of Millennials and 47% of Gen Z.



think advances in technology will have more of a negative than positive impact on education in the future – up 7 points from 18% last year.





say the quality of education has become worse since they were at school. Romania, France and Hungary are most likely to hold this view.



In 29 of the 30 countries surveyed, a majority support banning social media for children under 14.



2

**29%** 

think an outdated curriculum is the greatest challenge facing their country's education system. But a perceived lack of funding, overcrowded classrooms and inadequate teacher training also rank highly.



## **Key findings**



## Boomers are more sympathetic than we thought

The media often presents Baby Boomers as thinking that kids these days have it easy – but in fact they are more likely than any other generation to say that growing up today is harder than when they were young.



### **Perception is not reality**

A third of people (33%, on average) think their country has a good education system – but there's little correlation between perceived quality and mean PISA scores.



## Conflicted feelings around the use of Al

Views around the use of Al in schools have become more divided, with a now even split between those supporting a ban of ChatGPT in schools (36% vs 29% in 2023) and those who disagree (37% vs 42% in 2023).



## Generational disagreement about smartphones

Just over a third (36%) of Gen Z support banning smartphones in schools compared with 66% of Boomers, 58% of Gen X and 53% of Millennials. But there's more agreement around social media, with a majority across generations in favour of banning its use by children under 14.



## Expectations of teachers vary greatly by country

A majority in Thailand see overseeing homework as a responsibility primarily for teachers. But in other countries such as Indonesia this is firmly a job for parents. Addressing bullying and providing sex education also show great variation by country.



## Challenges to education vary greatly by country

In Great Britain, a lack of public funding comes top (40%). In the US, concerns focus around political or ideological bias (33%) and safety and security (31%). In Romania, an outdated curriculum (51%) and inadequate teacher training (45%) are the most cited challenges.



## **Perils of perception**

# Some people are overly harsh graders of the skills of students in their country.

While the <u>OECD's latest</u> <u>Programme for International</u> <u>Student Assessment (PISA) report</u> ranks Singapore, Japan and South Korea as the top three countries for mathematics, reading and science, only Singaporeans seem aware that they are doing well.

The majority of people in Singapore say the skills of children and young people in their country is better in comparison to those in similar countries in maths (65%), science (64%) and reading (57%). This national confidence is well earned as students in Singapore are no. 1 in PISA scores in all three subjects.

Meanwhile, people in Japan have a more humble view of the skills of kids/young people in their country. Small minorities say Japanese youth are better in maths (17%), science (16%) and reading (10%) even though Japan came right behind Singapore in PISA scores in those subjects – indicative partly of the importance of modesty in Japanese culture.

South Koreans are also tough graders of their students, though

much less so than the Japanese. While South Korea came in third place in the PISA rankings less than half of people thought the skills of kids/young people were better in maths (44%), science (40%) and reading (33%) than their peers in other similar countries.

In all these countries, the pressure on students is huge and this PISA success is not down solely to the core education system but also to afterschool private tutoring. This raises the question, how much should student wellbeing feature in a good education system?





## Schools: the great equaliser

While learning can be its own reward most parents are likely hoping school will help their kids become well-rounded and employed adults one day.

The stereotype might be that students feel pressured by family to take a certain career path, but just over two in three (68% on average across 30 countries) parents with children currently in school think it's primarily the responsibility of teachers/ schools to offer career guidance.

And while education is said to be the great equaliser, 56% of

parents with kids in school think the education system in their country contributes to reducing social inequalities, while an average of 39% say it doesn't.

There's also division between parents with kids in school over whether the school curriculum in their country adequately prepares students for future careers: 52% say it does and 46% say it doesn't.

In many countries going on to college/university is now seen as a necessary step on the road to adulthood. But do parents think the - often high - cost of higher education pays off? Most (60%) parents think the higher education/ university system in their country adequately prepares students for future careers, while 37% don't think it does.





## The role of school

A majority in all 30 countries agree it's primarily the responsibility of teachers and schools to teach basic literacy and numeracy, but there's less consensus on other more charged topics.

Despite increased awareness, being picked on is still a painful rite of passage for many students and three in five people (59% on average across 30 countries) think it's primarily the responsibility of teachers/ schools to address bullying, while 34% think it's primarily the responsibility of parents. People in Great Britain are most likely (73%) to say the responsibility for dealing with bullying lies with teachers/school compared with 38% in Türkiye.

There are also significant cultural differences across countries when it comes to sex education. Only in Sweden do a majority (61%) think that sex ed is the primary responsibility of teachers/school. On the other end of the scale, fewer than one in four in both Chile and Mexico think this is the responsibility of teachers/the school (both 23%), with Mexico the top country (75%) agreeing it's primarily up to parents to impart lessons on the facts of life.

Another area that many parents feel is mainly their role is imparting religious values, with 67% saying religion is primarily the responsibility of the parents and 19% saying it's the responsibility of teachers/ schools. A majority in all but two countries (Thailand, 42% and Japan, 48%) believe teaching religious values is primarily the role of parents.





## Schooled in the use of technology

For better and for worse technology is now part of students' everyday lives from an early age.

Younger Millennials and Gen Z are the first digital natives, having grown up with mobile phones, computers and social media.

It's perhaps then unsurprising to see support for banning the use of smartphones in schools drawn down generational lines, with a 30-percentage point gap between Boomers and Gen Z. Just over one in three (36% on average across 30 countries) Gen Z are in support of a ban, compared to 66% of Boomers, followed by Gen X (58%) and Millennials (53%).

There's much more consensus across ages and stages when it comes to social media.

Although most social media platforms currently require users to be aged 13 or older, many children under 13 still have their own profile – despite the fact that children's brains are <u>particularly</u> <u>vulnerable to the harms of social</u> <u>media</u>. In tune with this, the majority of Gen Z (61%), Millennials (68%), Gen X (66%) and Boomers (66%) all agree children under 14 should be banned from using social media both inside and outside of school.

There's also more generational consensus on who should teach digital literacy/online safety, though older people (Boomers, 69%, Gen X, 64%) are a bit more likely than the digital native generations (Millennials, 58%, Gen Z, 58%) to think teachers/schools are primarily responsible for this.





## To ban or not to ban Al?

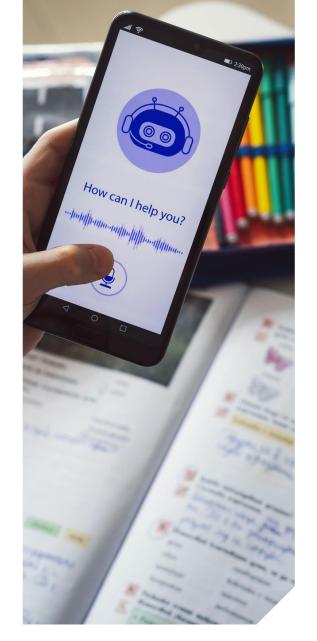
The mainstream use of artificial intelligence (AI) is relatively new and students, parents and teachers are still grappling with if and how to use the emerging technology.

When ChatGPT launched in late 2022, it created almost instant headaches for educators around the world, who had to react to students using this tool in real time.

In the wake of the splashy launch of ChatGPT 36%, on average across 30 countries, now think the use of AI (including ChatGPT) should be banned in schools, <u>up</u> <u>slightly from 29% who said the</u> <u>same in 2023</u>. At the same time there's been a drop in people who don't think it should be banned, down from 42% to 37% today. And just over one in four (27%) currently say they're not sure if Al should be banned in schools or not.

There are also increasingly mixed feelings when it comes to the impact advances in technology, including AI, will have on the future of education, with 27% currently saying it will have a more positive impact than negative (-8 percentage points year-over-year) and 25% now saying the impact will be more negative (+7 pp y-o-y). Meanwhile 33% (+3 pp y-o-y) say the impact of technology, such as AI, will be neutral on education.

Support for a classroom Al ban is stronger among Anglophone and European countries. This mistrust of Al is not limited to its use in education, with Englishspeaking and European countries some of the most nervous about use of Al products more generally.





## Ok, let's talk about Boomers

# Baby Boomers\* have a reputation for telling kids these days how easy they have it.

But our new polling finds Boomers are actually the generation most likely to believe young people have it harder.

Just over three in five (63% on average across 30 countries) Boomers agree that, taking everything into account, growing up in their country is harder these days compared to when they were young, with Gen X not too far behind at 57%. Meanwhile, just under half (48% of Millennials and 47% of Gen Z) of the younger generations think growing up is now harder for those at school coming up behind them.

One stereotype about Boomers appears to have some truth to it: the belief some things were better back in their day.

Slightly more than half (57% on average globally) of Boomers think the overall quality of the education system in their country is now worse compared to when they were in school. **Distance seems to make the heart grow fonder**; the older one is, the more likely they are to think the education system is worse than it used to be, with only 29% of Gen Z thinking this, followed by 39% of Millennials and 50% of Gen X.

\*Generation Z (born between 1996– 2012), Millennials (born between 1980–1995), Generation X (born between 1966–1979) and Baby Boomers (born between 1945– 1965).



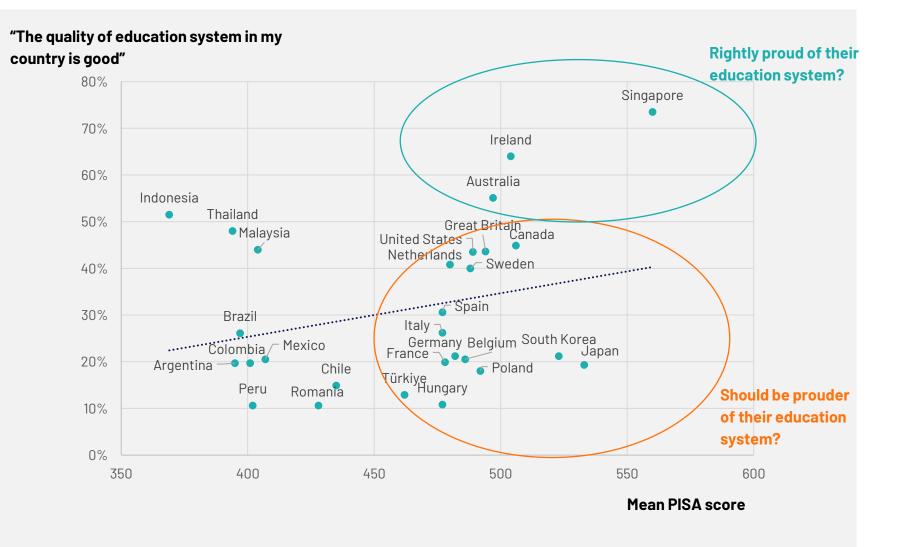


# **Perils of perception**



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Across the 30 countries included in our survey, perception of the quality of education does not always align with reality.



**Q:** How would you rate the overall quality of the education system in your country? vs. PISA scores source: <u>https://www.oecd.org/en/about/programmes/pisa.html</u>



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# Attitudes to the education system



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How would you rate the overall quality of the education system in your country?

Country	Good		Poor			
Global Country Average	33%		29%			36%
Singapore	74%				20%	6%
India	69%				15%	12%
Ireland	64%				21%	<b>14</b> %
Australia	55%			22%		<b>20</b> %
Indonesia	52%			22%		<b>26</b> %
Thailand	48%			26%		<b>24</b> %
Canada	45%			<b>28</b> %		<b>22</b> %
Malaysia	44%			<b>29</b> %		<b>25</b> %
Great Britain	44%			29%		23%
United States	44%			<b>25</b> %		<b>29</b> %
South Africa	<b>42</b> %			25%		33%
Netherlands	<b>41</b> %			31%		<b>26</b> %
Sweden	40%			26%		<b>31</b> %
Spain	31%		29%			38%
Italy	26%		33%			<b>39</b> %
Brazil	26%		22%			<b>47</b> %
South Korea	21%		44%			<b>31</b> %
Germany	<b>21</b> %	3	0%			46%
Belgium	<b>21</b> %		35%			40%
Mexico	<b>21</b> %		<b>37</b> %			<b>42</b> %
Colombia	20%		35%			<b>42</b> %
France	20%	27%				50%
Argentina	20%	28%				51%
Japan	19%		<b>40</b> %			<b>33</b> %
Poland	18%		38%			40%
Chile	15%	<b>34</b> %				<b>49</b> %
Türkiye	13%	<b>22</b> %				<b>64</b> %
Peru	11%	33%				<b>53</b> %
Hungary	11%	22%				<b>65</b> %
Romania	11%	34%				<b>54</b> %



Compared to when you were in school, do you think the overall quality of the education system in your country is now...

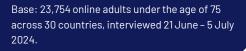
Base: 21,106 online non-students aged 25-75 across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July 2024.

Country	Better			Abou	it the same	•		Worse
Global Country Average	30%			20%				47%
Singapore	61%						<b>22</b> %	14%
Indonesia	58%					11%		31%
Malaysia	56%					13%		<b>27</b> %
India	56%						27%	<b>15</b> %
Ireland	55%					2	4%	<b>17</b> %
Thailand	51%					20%		<b>25</b> %
South Korea	38%				26%			33%
Brazil	33%			19%				<b>45</b> %
South Africa	33%			14%				<b>51</b> %
Chile	<b>32</b> %			18%				<b>48</b> %
Colombia	31%			<b>20</b> %				<b>48</b> %
Mexico	31%			18%				50%
Australia	31%			2	4%			<b>38</b> %
Peru	30%			26	5%			<b>38</b> %
United States	<b>29</b> %			<b>19</b> %				<b>48</b> %
Japan	<b>27</b> %				31%			<b>29</b> %
Great Britain	<b>26</b> %			26%	,			<b>39</b> %
Spain	24%		22%					<b>53</b> %
Germany	24%		<b>17</b> %					55%
Türkiye	20%	14	<b>•</b> %					<b>65</b> %
Poland	18%		<b>22</b> %					<b>56</b> %
Canada	18%		<b>23</b> %					<b>50</b> %
Italy	17%		<b>26</b> %					55%
Netherlands	<b>17</b> %		23%					56%
Sweden	16%	2	0%					<b>61</b> %
Argentina	14%	16%						<b>70</b> %
Hungary	<b>13</b> %	12%						<b>72</b> %
France	<b>13</b> %	12%						<b>73</b> %
Romania	<b>12</b> %	14%						<b>73</b> %
Belgium	10%	20%						<b>64</b> %



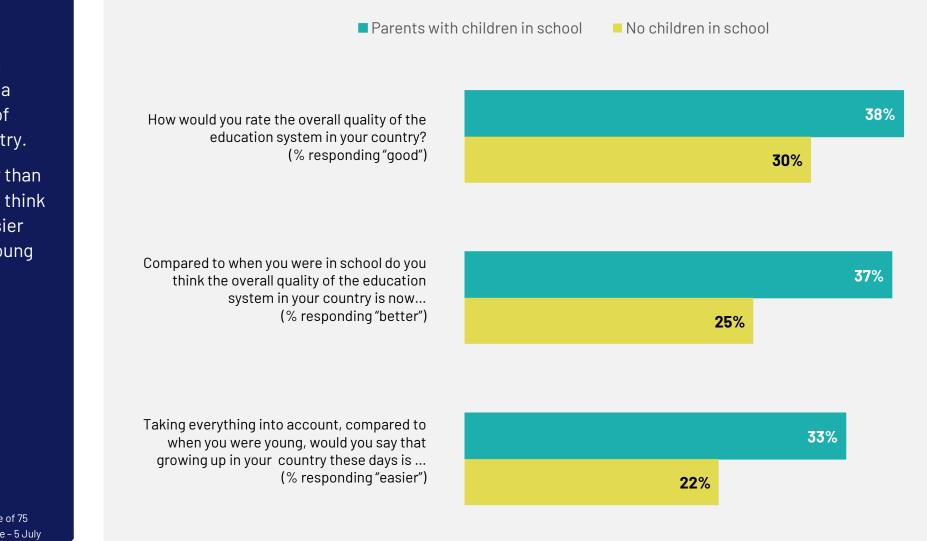
Taking everything into account, compared to when you were young, would you say that growing up in your country these days is...

Country A lot harder A bit harder About the same A bit easier A lot easier harder easier ...... **Global Country Average** 24% 29% 53% 26% 18% 18% 10% Hungary 36% 35% 13% 10% 4% 71% 14% Türkiye 42% 70% 15% 28% 14% 10% 5% Argentina 37% 32% 5% 69% 16% 13% 11% Sweden 14% 30% 39% 10% 4% 69% 13% South Africa 35% 68% 25% 32% 7% 14% 11% Belgium 23% 65% 12% 42% 18% 11% 1% France 26% 10% 5% 65% 14% 39% 17% Colombia 24% 39% 63% 24% 13% 13% 10% Netherlands 19% 42% 12% 7% 61% 18% 18% Canada 26% 5% 58% 19% 32% 18% 14% Italy 21% 37% 4% 57% 17% 23% 13% United States 26% 30% 27% 16% 56% 17% 9% South Korea 22% 6% 55% 21% 33% 20% 16% Great Britain 23% 31% 12% 55% 20% 20% 8% Peru 20% 33% 22% 16% 5% 54% 21% Romania 32% 54% 26% 22% 19% 18% 8% Brazil 27% 26% 18% 53% 28% 16% Mexico 22% 12% 52% 31% 30% 16% 19% Australia 25% 27% 52% 24% 19% 16% 8% Chile 33% 25% 26% 13% 24% 9% 51% Ireland 21% 25% 20% 21% 10% 46% 32% Japan 19% 27% 27% 3% 46% 17% 15% Singapore 20% 24% 18% 21% 14% 44% 36% Poland 21% 20% 14% 34% 22% 20% 43% Spain 17% 25% 12% 42% 31% 25% 19% Indonesia 16% 23% 14% 23% 24% 39% 47% Malaysia 14% 24% 14% 25% 20% 38% 45% 12% 26% 21% 15% 38% 36% Germany 20% Thailand 16% 18% 22% 22% 34% 43% 20% India 8% 26% 45% 18% 27% 28% 16%



NET

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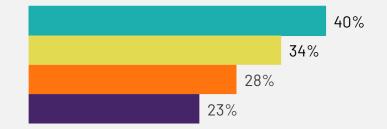
On average across 30 countries, parents with children in school have a more positive opinion of education in their country.

They're also more likely than the wider population to think growing up today is easier than when they were young themselves.



#### ■ Gen Z ■ Millennials ■ Gen X ■ Baby Boomers





Compared to when you were in school do you think the overall quality of the education system in your country is now... (% responding "better")

How would you rate the overall quality of the

education system in your country?

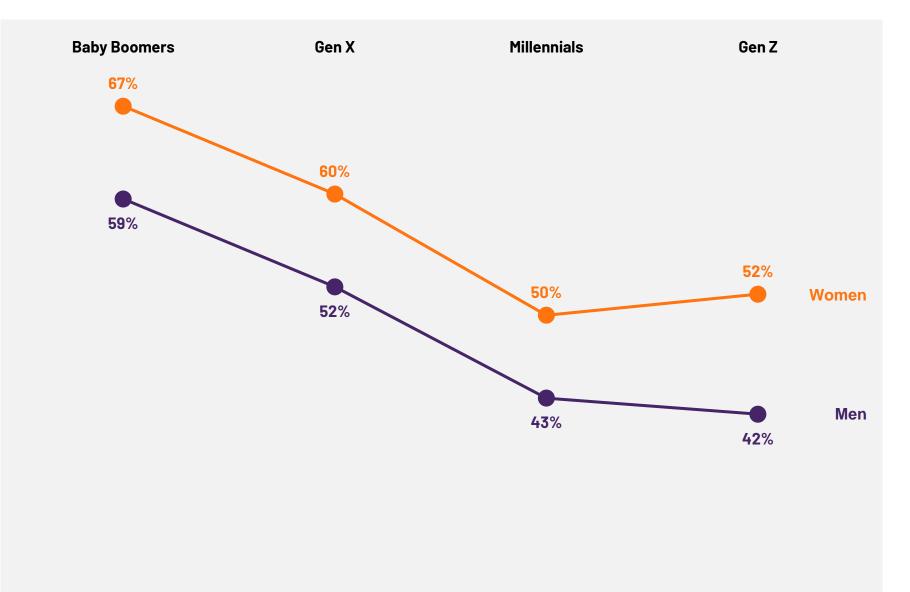


Taking everything into account, compared to when you were young, would you say that growing up in your country these days is ... (% responding "harder")

Younger generations are more likely to have a positive view of the education system in their country and are less likely to think growing up today is harder.



Across all generations, women tend to think it is harder these days growing up in their country compared with when they were young. (% harder)

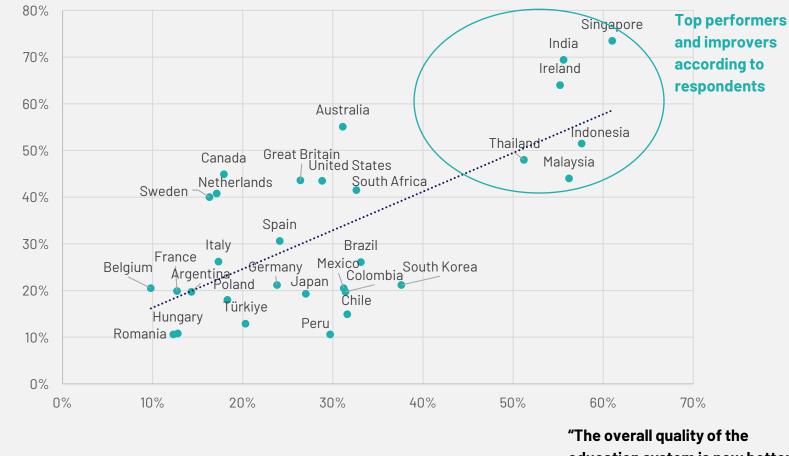




According to people's own perceptions of their country, the top performing and improving education systems are located mostly in Asia.

Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July 2024.

## "The overall quality of the education system is good"



"The overall quality of the education system is now better than when I was in school"

**Q**: How would you rate the overall quality of the education system in your country? vs. **Q**: Compared to when you were in school do you think the overall quality of the education system in your country is now...



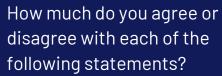
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# Challenges to the education system



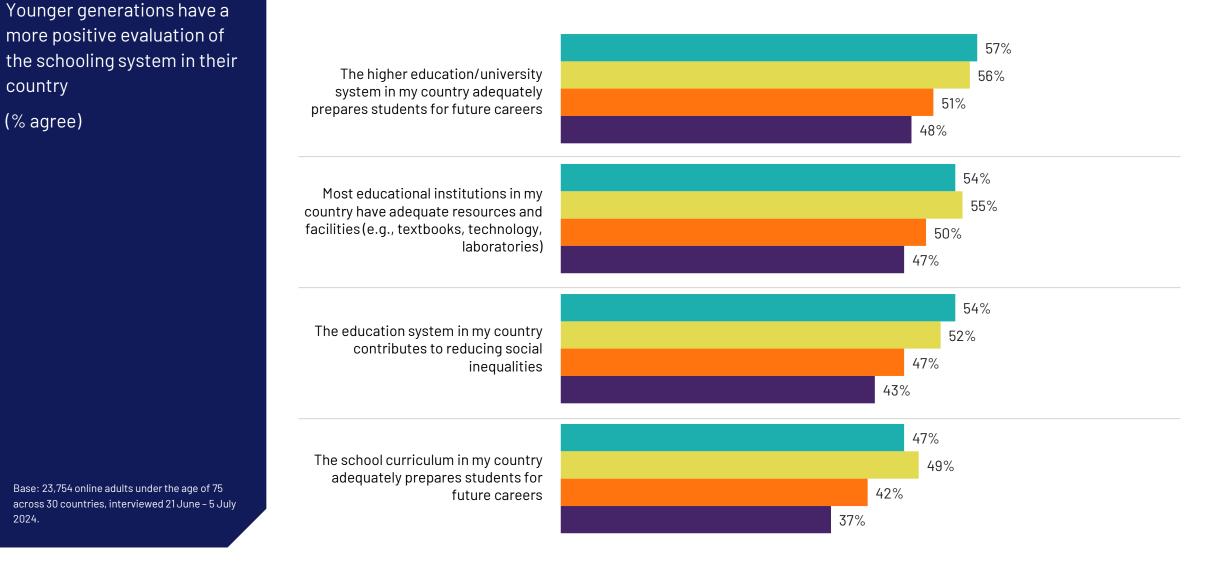
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		Agree	Disagree	Highest and lowest
or e	The higher education/university system in my country adequately prepares students for future careers	<b>53</b> %	40%	India (74%) Hungary (22%)
	Most educational institutions in my country have adequate resources and facilities (e.g., textbooks, technology, laboratories)	<b>52</b> %	42%	Singapore (86%) Hungary (32%)
	The education system in my country contributes to reducing social inequalities	<b>49</b> %	42%	India (72%) Hungary (30%)
of 75 – 5 July	The school curriculum in my country adequately prepares students for future careers	44%	50%	India (74%) Hungary (22%)





#### ■ Gen Z ■ Millennials ■ Gen X ■ Baby Boomers





How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - **The** <u>higher education/university</u> <u>system in your country</u> adequately prepares students for future careers

Country	Agree	Disagree
Global Country Average	53%	40%
Singapore	72%	23%
India	72%	23%
Malaysia	67%	27%
Ireland	67%	27%
South Africa	67%	31%
Indonesia	67%	32%
Thailand	65%	29%
Argentina	64%	31%
Mexico	62%	37%
Chile	61%	35%
Colombia	61%	38%
Sweden	57%	32%
Australia	56%	36%
Netherlands	55%	33%
Canada	55%	34%
Peru	54%	39%
Italy	51%	44%
Brazil	50%	45%
United States	49%	43%
Spain	49%	47%
Great Britain	46%	42%
Belgium	45%	43%
Romania	44%	52%
Poland	41%	47%
Germany	41%	45%
France	41%	51%
South Korea	39%	57%
Hungary	33%	58%
Türkiye	32%	65%
Japan	30%	55%



How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - Most educational institutions in your country have adequate resources and facilities (e.g., textbooks, technology, laboratories)

Country	Agree	Disagree
Global Country Average	52%	42%
Singapore	86%	11%
Malaysia	74%	23%
India	72%	23%
Thailand	68%	27%
Indonesia	66%	33%
Ireland	64%	30%
Australia	63%	27%
Netherlands	63%	27%
South Africa	56%	41%
Spain	56%	39%
Canada	56%	33%
South Korea	55%	40%
United States	52%	42%
France	51%	42%
Chile	50%	48%
Mexico	<b>47</b> %	<b>52</b> %
Romania	<b>47</b> %	49%
Poland	46%	<b>41</b> %
Great Britain	46%	<b>41</b> %
Belgium	46%	44%
Colombia	42%	57%
Sweden	42%	48%
Brazil	41%	54%
Japan	40%	46%
Germany	38%	<b>52</b> %
Italy	38%	57%
Peru	37%	58%
Türkiye	37%	61%
Argentina	36%	59%
Hungary	32%	62%



How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements education system in country contributes reducing social inequ

Country

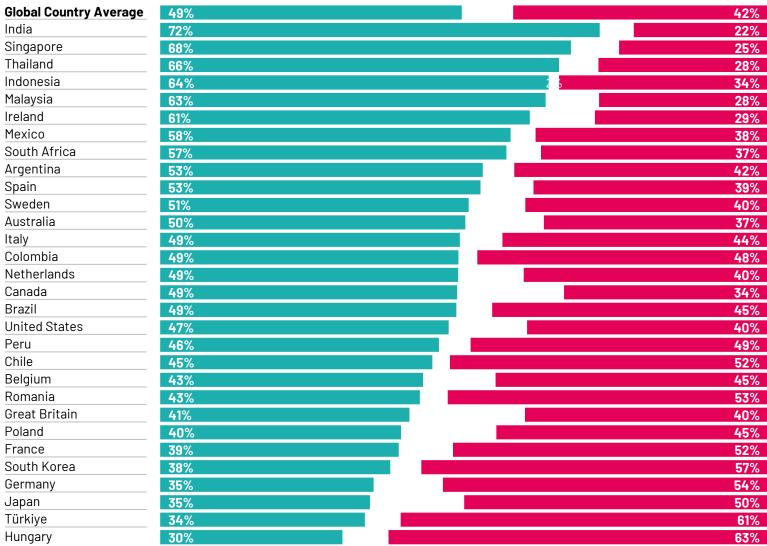
India

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Base: 23,754 online adults under th across 30 countries, interviewed 2 2024.

	Singapore	<b>66</b> / <sub>6</sub>	
:s? - <b>The</b>	Thailand	66%	
n your	Indonesia	64%	2 6
sto	Malaysia	63%	
	Ireland	61%	
qualities	Mexico	58%	
	South Africa	57%	
	Argentina	53%	
	Spain	53%	
	Sweden	51%	
	Australia	50%	
	Italy	49%	
	Colombia	49%	
	Netherlands	49%	
	Canada	49%	
	Brazil	49%	
	United States	47%	
	Peru	46%	
	Chile	45%	
	Belgium	43%	
	Romania	43%	
	Great Britain	41%	
	Poland	40%	
	France	39%	
	South Korea	38%	
the age of 75	Germany	35%	
21 June – 5 July	Japan	35%	
	Türkiye	34%	
	Hungary	30%	
		$\sim$	

Agree



\_\_\_\_\_



Disagree

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? - **The** <u>school curriculum</u> in your country adequately prepares students for future careers

Country	Agree	Disagree
Global Country Average	44%	50%
India	74%	22%
Singapore	68%	25%
Malaysia	66%	30%
Ireland	58%	36%
Thailand	56%	39%
Mexico	52%	46%
Indonesia	52%	42%
Chile	51%	45%
Australia	50%	42%
South Africa	47%	51%
Netherlands	47%	44%
Colombia	47%	52%
Sweden	46%	46%
Canada	44%	<b>47</b> %
Peru	44%	51%
Italy	42%	54%
Spain	42%	53%
United States	41%	53%
Argentina	41%	54%
South Korea	40%	55%
Great Britain	40%	<b>49</b> %
Brazil	38%	57%
Romania	34%	60%
Belgium	33%	59%
Poland	31%	60%
Germany	30%	60%
Japan	29%	56%
Türkiye	29%	68%
France	28%	66%
Hungary	22%	73%



In your opinion, what do you believe are the greatest challenges facing the education system in your country?

**30-country average** 

	Agree	Highest in
Outdated curriculum	29%	Romania (51%)
Inadequate teacher training	27%	Romania (45%)
Unequal access to education	26%	Indonesia (59%)
Overcrowded classrooms	26%	South Africa (48%)
Lack of public funding	26%	Great Britain (40%)
Inadequate infrastructure	22%	Italy(41%)
Political/ideological bias	18%	United States (33%)
High dropout rates	17%	Romania (36%)
Safety and security	17%	United States (31%)
Insufficient usage of technology	16%	Indonesia(30%)
Staff wellbeing	15%	Sweden(29%)
Generative Al	10%	Singapore (20%)
Not sure	6%	
None of the above	2%	



### **Biggest educational challenges**

Q. In your opinion, what do you believe are the greatest challenges facing the education system in your country?

	30-country Average	Argentina	Australia	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Chile	Colombia	France	Germany	Great Britain	Hungary	India	Indonesia	Ireland	Italy	Japan	Malaysia	Mexico	Netherlands	Peru	Poland	Romania	Singapore	South Africa	South Korea	Spain	Sweden	Thailand	Türkiye	United States
Outdated curriculum	29%	41%	23%	24%	13%	25%	25%	30%	27%	37%	26%	40%	20%	20%	27%	32%	31%	26%	34%	21%	33%	45%	51%	18%	17%	35%	33%	18%	40%	32%	19%
Inadequate teacher training	27%	32%	28%	22%	21%	19%	22%	29%	27%	28%	16%	34%	29%	25%	15%	32%	36%	24%	36%	30%	36%	32%	45%	22%	25%	29%	20%	29%	25%	32%	20%
Unequal access to education	26%	24%	19%	19%	38%	13%	44%	35%	19%	28%	17%	29%	25%	59%	17%	17%	19%	33%	28%	18%	30%	19%	18%	15%	33%	45%	18%	26%	38%	30%	21%
Overcrowded classrooms	26%	15%	25%	41%	20%	39%	41%	27%	45%	35%	33%	12%	23%	13%	34%	17%	7%	21%	22%	45%	22%	19%	12%	18%	48%	7%	28%	46%	8%	37%	24%
Lack of public funding	26%	33%	29%	26%	35%	28%	36%	37%	31%	17%	40%	35%	17%	25%	33%	30%	22%	19%	28%	20%	32%	16%	24%	14%	26%	13%	28%	24%	22%	12%	27%
Inadequate infrastructure	22%	34%	11%	17%	33%	17%	31%	40%	13%	15%	20%	18%	21%	36%	16%	41%	8%	23%	30%	4%	37%	12%	20%	8%	28%	21%	19%	6%	29%	33%	14%
Political/ ideological bias	18%	17%	18%	11%	17%	20%	15%	11%	17%	19%	19%	30%	22%	16%	14%	14%	9%	26%	12%	13%	9%	30%	14%	15%	14%	28%	26%	17%	20%	26%	33%
High dropout rates	17%	26%	13%	23%	18%	17%	14%	18%	15%	11%	9%	16%	21%	22%	15%	17%	5%	18%	20%	31%	13%	13%	36%	9%	31%	10%	25%	25%	9%	10%	16%
Safety and security	17%	16%	19%	12%	24%	16%	21%	17%	30%	12%	12%	10%	24%	9%	15%	14%	12%	12%	24%	14%	19%	12%	21%	13%	20%	18%	13%	14%	14%	15%	31%
Insufficient usage of technology	16%	15%	10%	9%	13%	9%	13%	21%	6%	17%	9%	14%	24%	30%	15%	19%	18%	29%	23%	7%	25%	22%	19%	15%	25%	10%	9%	6%	25%	25%	11%
Staff wellbeing	15%	9%	25%	23%	9%	17%	9%	10%	19%	12%	22%	15%	21%	11%	18%	12%	15%	10%	13%	25%	6%	13%	9%	26%	7%	12%	11%	29%	7%	8%	18%
Generative Al	10%	4%	17%	10%	6%	13%	3%	6%	7%	8%	9%	4%	14%	11%	17%	7%	6%	16%	6%	13%	2%	16%	6%	20%	5%	9%	13%	9%	7%	10%	12%

Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June - 5 July 2024.

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In your opinion, what do you believe are the greatest challenges facing the education system in your country?

Top three challenges by generation

Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July 2024.

### Gen Z

30%

Outdated curriculum

27% Unequal access to education

**26%** Lack of public funding

Gen X

30%

Inadequate teacher training

**30**%

Outdated curriculum

**28**%

Overcrowded classrooms

### Millennials

27% Outdated curriculum

### **26**%

Unequal access to education

### **26**%

Lack of public funding

### **Boomers**

31% Overcrowded classrooms

**31**%

Inadequate teacher training

**29**%

Outdated curriculum



### Do you think the school curriculum in your country gives too much, too little or just enough space to each of the following?

**30-country average** 

	Too little space	Just enough space	Too m	uch space	"Too little" highest in
Encouraging critical thinking (analysing issues to form a judgement)	54%		23%	11%	Hungary (69%)
Encouraging curiosity	53%		24%	11%	Hungary, Romania (both 67%)
Developing students' skills at creativity	53%		25%	11%	Poland, Romania (both 71%)
Developing general skills such as communication, organisation, etc.	52%		26%	11%	Hungary (68%)
Focusing on student wellbeing	51%		24%	13%	Colombia, Peru (64%)
New technologies (e.g., artificial intelligence, coding, etc.)	45%	25	5%	15%	Türkiye (65%)
Teaching basic skills such as reading, writing, and arithmetic	44%	3	4%	12%	France, Hungary(59%)
Encouraging collaboration among students	44%	3	0%	12%	Hungary (64%)



Do you think the school curriculum in your country gives too much, too little or just enough space to each of the following?

Top three 'too little space' by generation

Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July 2024.

51%

Focusing on student wellbe	ina
Focusing on student wenne	pillig
<u> </u>	,

50%

Encouraging curiosity

<b>48</b> %				
Encouraging critical thinking				

### Gen X

55%

		57%

Encouraging critical thinking

### Encouraging curiosity

55%

Developing students' skills at creativity

### Millennials

### 51%

Encouraging critical thinking

### 51%

Developing students' skills at creativity

### 50%

Encouraging curiosity

### **Boomers**

## 60%

Encouraging critical thinking

### **58**%

Developing general skills such as communication, organisation, etc.

### **58%**

Developing students' skills at creativity



## **Education and tech**



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How do you think advances in technology(including artificial intelligence) will affect education in the future? Will they have an impact that is...

Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July 2024.

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Country	More positive than negative	Equally positive and negative/neutral					-	positive 2023	negative 2023
<b>Global Country Average</b>	27%	33%		4%			25%	35%	18%
Indonesia	48%			<b>32</b> %	6	1%	<b>13</b> %	54%	12%
South Africa	41%		:	36%		2%	<b>16</b> %	44%	15%
Mexico	40%		30%		3%		<b>22</b> %	42%	17%
Chile	38%		<b>28</b> %		<b>3</b> %		<b>26</b> %	48%	23%
Argentina	37%		<b>26</b> %	39	%		<b>22</b> %	53%	15%
Thailand	36%		43	%		3%	<b>12</b> %	43%	10%
Peru	34%		26%	3%			<b>26</b> %	49%	15%
Türkiye	33%		34%		<b>7</b> %		<b>16</b> %	42%	12%
Colombia	32%	20	3%	3%			34%	43%	25%
Malaysia	32%		<b>41</b> %		2%	,	16%	38%	13%
Brazil	30%	27%	3	5%			<b>28</b> %	37%	20%
Romania	28%	29%		4%			30%	N/A	N/A
Spain	28%	28%	3%	, 5			<b>31</b> %	43%	20%
Singapore	27%		<b>49</b> %			2%	13%	37%	11%
South Korea	25%		44%		4%		15%	30%	7%
Italy	25%	33%		5%			<b>27</b> %	38%	17%
Ireland	25%	31%	3%	%			<b>29</b> %	34%	19%
United States	24%	30%	3%				<b>31</b> %	22%	25%
Hungary	23%	<b>32</b> %	4	%			<b>29</b> %	34%	15%
India	23%	32%		14%			15%	27%	19%
Sweden	22%	<b>29</b> %	3%				<b>31</b> %	27%	25%
Germany	22%	<b>34</b> %	3	%			<b>29</b> %	31%	19%
Great Britain	20%	31%	4%				<b>26</b> %	26%	21%
Netherlands	18%	37%	3%	, D			<b>28</b> %	30%	20%
Australia	18%	33%	3%				<b>33</b> %	26%	25%
Canada	18%	<b>29</b> %	3%				<b>35</b> %	24%	25%
Japan	17%	<b>37</b> %	7	%			12%	18%	7%
Poland	16%	38%	3%				<b>28</b> %	27%	12%
Belgium	15%	33%	5%				<b>32</b> %	31%	17%
France	14%	29% 4%	6				<b>37</b> %	22%	29%



More

More

How do you think advances in technology (including artificial intelligence) will affect education in the future?

(% responding "more positive than negative")

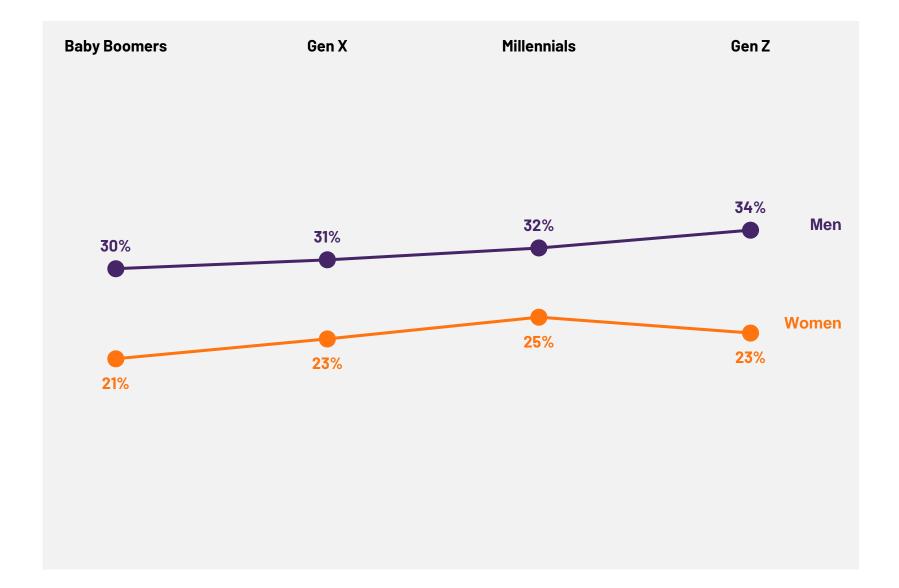






Across generations, men are more likely to see advances in technology having a positive impact on education in the future.

(% more positive than negative)



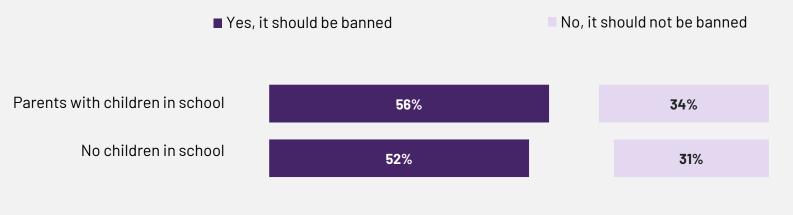


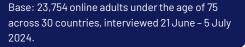
While banning the use of Al in schools is controversial among both parents and nonparents, there is more unity around banning the use of smartphones.

Q. Do you think the use of AI (including ChatGPT) should be banned in schools?



### Q. Do you think the use of smartphones should be banned in schools?







	Country	Yes, it should be banned	No, it should not be banned	Yes in 2023	No in 2023
Do you think the use of	Global Country Average	36%	37%	29%	42%
ChatGPT should be banned in	Canada	52%	21%	41%	28%
	France	51%	25%	48%	28%
schools?	Australia	49%	20%	44%	30%
	Ireland	48%	30%	41%	32%
	Colombia	<b>47</b> %	32%	33%	46%
	Italy	42%	35%	31%	43%
	Great Britain	42%	29%	40%	26%
	Poland	42%	28%	24%	40%
	Chile	41%	36%	30%	47%
	United States	41%	31%	38%	26%
	Belgium	40%	33%	36%	36%
	Spain	39%	31%	29%	40%
	Romania	39%	31%	N/A	N/A
	India	39%	34%	16%	40%
	Germany	38%	35%	32%	38%
	Peru	38%	35%	21%	54%
	South Africa	36%	46%	26%	53%
	Sweden	35%	37%	32%	38%
	Mexico	35%	45%	27%	46%
	Argentina	34%	37%	22%	54%
	Hungary	32%	32%	20%	41%
	Netherlands	31%	40%	33%	37%
	Brazil	30%	34%	21%	46%
	Malaysia	29%	47%	23%	54%
	Singapore	27%	48%	29%	46%
	South Korea	25%	49%	21%	52%
Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75	Indonesia	25%	52%	21%	50%
across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July	Türkiye	24%	50%	15%	59%
2024.	Thailand	22%	52%	20%	53%
	Japan	20%	34%	18%	35%

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# Do you think the use of smartphones should be banned in schools?

Base: 23,754 adults under the age of 75, interviewed 21 June – 5 July 2024. The samples in some countries and regions are more urban, more educated, and/or more affluent than the general population.

oountry		
Global Country Average	53%	32%
France	75%	15%
Colombia	66%	27%
Australia	64%	26%
Italy	64%	25%
Ireland	64%	26%
Netherlands	63%	27%
Belgium	63%	23%
Spain	63%	21%
Peru	63%	23%
Canada	62%	24%
Great Britain	60%	26%
Poland	58%	26%
Chile	57%	30%
India	52%	26%
Germany	52%	33%
Malaysia	51%	38%
Romania	51%	31%
Türkiye	51%	35%
Mexico	50%	40%
Sweden	50%	35%
Brazil	49%	33%
Argentina	48%	35%
South Africa	48%	43%
United States	47%	37%
Hungary	45%	34%
South Korea	44%	40%
Indonesia	38%	<b>46</b> %
Singapore	34%	<b>48</b> %
Thailand	33%	56%
Japan	33%	36%



No, it should not be banned

Yes, it should be banned

Country

How much do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? -Children under 14 should be banned from using social media both inside and outside of school

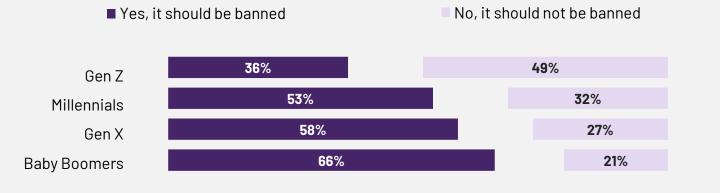
Country	Agree	Disagree
Global Country Average	65%	29%
France	80%	13%
Indonesia	79%	18%
Colombia	76%	22%
Peru	74%	22%
South Africa	74%	23%
India	73%	23%
Spain	73%	22%
Italy	72%	23%
Mexico	72%	27%
Malaysia	71%	24%
Chile	71%	28%
Australia	71%	21%
Ireland	69%	25%
Argentina	69%	27%
Belgium	68%	23%
Romania	68%	29%
Netherlands	66%	28%
Türkiye	64%	31%
Great Britain	63%	27%
Canada	61%	28%
Brazil	60%	34%
Hungary	60%	36%
United States	60%	31%
Singapore	59%	31%
South Korea	57%	36%
Thailand	55%	37%
Sweden	53%	41%
Japan	52%	34%
Poland	51%	35%
Germany	40%	<b>42</b> %



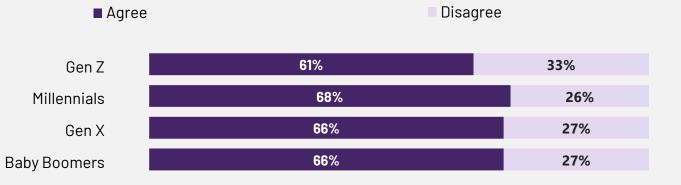
Support for a ban on the use of smartphones in school is drawn along clear generational lines. But there's more consensus on a ban of children under 14 using social media.

Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July 2024.

## Q. Do you think the use of smartphones should be banned in schools?



#### Children under 14 should be banned from using social media both inside and outside of school





# Expectations of teachers

# Who do you think should primarily be responsible for each of the following areas: teachers/schools or parents?

**30-country average** 

Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July 2024.

Basic literacy and numeracy	73%	23%
Offering career guidance	70%	23%
Teaching digital literacy and online safety	<b>62</b> %	31%
Addressing bullying	59%	34%
Developing social skills	42%	51%
Encouraging a love of reading	41%	<b>52</b> %
Providing sex education	34%	56%
Overseeing homework	30%	64%
Ensuring mental wellbeing	23%	69%
Teaching moral and ethical values	23%	<b>72</b> %
Teaching religious values	18%	<b>67</b> %
Teaching manners and politeness	17%	<b>78</b> %

Primarily the responsibility

of teachers/schools

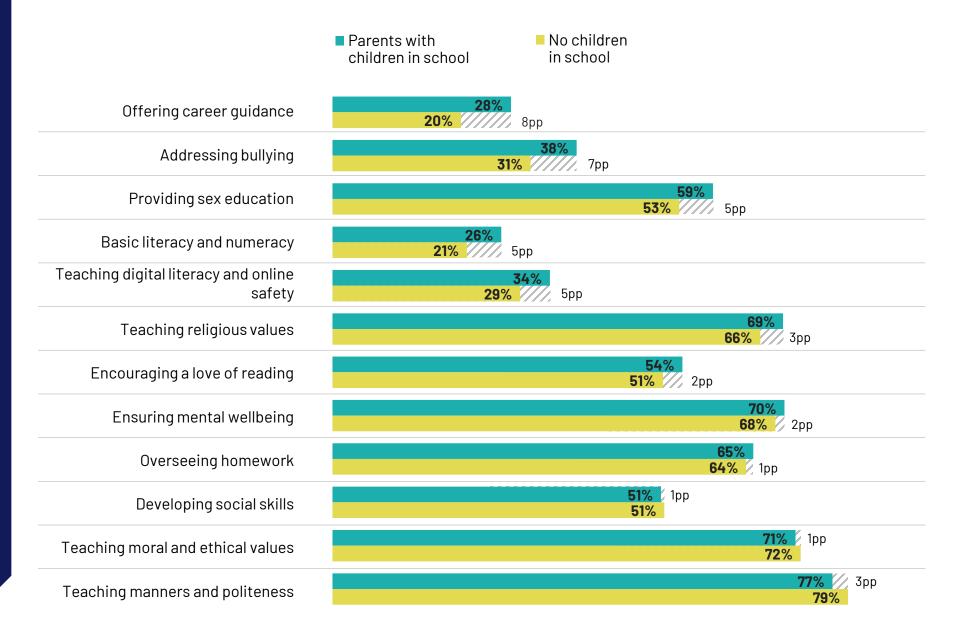


Primarily the responsibility

of parents

Across 30 countries, parents generally see themselves as having greater responsibilities than those without children in school.

(% primarily the responsibility of parents)





# Who do you think should primarily be responsible for each of the following areas: teachers/schools or parents? - Basic literacy and numeracy

Country

Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July 2024.

Global Country Avera	ge 73%	23%
Argentina	85%	11%
Netherlands	85%	12%
France	82%	15%
Hungary	81%	16%
Peru	81%	15%
Colombia	80%	18%
Spain	79%	16%
Mexico	79%	20%
Chile	78%	18%
Romania	78%	21%
Belgium	78%	18%
Italy	77%	18%
Sweden	77%	18%
Thailand	75%	21%
Brazil	73%	21%
South Africa	73%	25%
Australia	72%	23%
Germany	71%	23%
Türkiye	70%	26%
Jnited States	69%	25%
South Korea	69%	25%
reland	67%	28%
Poland	66%	27%
Great Britain	65%	31%
Japan	65%	19%
Canada	65%	28%
1alaysia	64%	31%
ndonesia	62%	37%
Singapore	58%	36%
India	52%	41%

Primarily the responsibility of teachers/schools





0505

#### Primarily the responsibility of parents

# Who do you think should primarily be responsible for each of the following areas: teachers/schools or parents? - Offering career guidance

Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July 2024.

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Primarily the responsibility of teachers/schools Primarily the responsibility of parents

Global Country Average	70%	23%
Netherlands	86%	23 % 10%
Great Britain	76%	16%
Argentina	76%	18%
Poland	76%	15%
Peru	75%	<b>15</b> %
Italy	74%	18%
South Korea	73%	18 %
Mexico	73%	19 % 24%
Belgium	73%	24 % 17%
Spain	73%	<b>17</b> % <b>20</b> %
France		
Ireland	72%	20%
Sweden	72%	20%
United States	72%	15%
	71%	<b>21</b> %
Germany	71%	16%
Türkiye	71%	<b>25</b> %
Chile	71%	<b>26</b> %
Romania	70%	<b>26</b> %
Canada	70%	<b>21</b> %
South Africa	70%	<b>27</b> %
Australia	69%	<b>22</b> %
Colombia	69%	<b>26</b> %
Indonesia	66%	<b>30</b> %
Thailand	66%	<b>27</b> %
Hungary	65%	<b>27</b> %
Malaysia	65%	<b>30</b> %
Singapore	59%	<b>32</b> %
Brazil	58%	33%
India	56%	<b>37</b> %
Japan	52%	23%



# Who do you think should primarily be responsible for each of the following areas: teachers/schools or parents? - Teaching digital literacy and online safety

Country

Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July 2024.

Global Country Average	62%	<b>31</b> %
Hungary	77%	18%
Romania	75%	19%
Colombia	73%	<b>24</b> %
Chile	71%	<b>26</b> %
taly	70%	<b>24</b> %
<sup>&gt;</sup> eru	69%	<b>24</b> %
Argentina	69%	25%
Spain	69%	23%
Netherlands	67%	<b>28</b> %
Mexico	66%	<b>32</b> %
South Korea	64%	<b>28</b> %
Belgium	64%	<b>28</b> %
Poland	63%	<b>27</b> %
Thailand	62%	31%
Great Britain	62%	31%
France	61%	<b>30</b> %
Singapore	59%	<b>35</b> %
reland	59%	<b>35</b> %
ndonesia	58%	<b>39</b> %
Australia	58%	<b>35</b> %
South Africa	58%	<b>39</b> %
Germany	57%	<b>32</b> %
Гürkiye	56%	<b>38</b> %
Brazil	56%	<b>37</b> %
Malaysia	56%	<b>39</b> %
ndia	56%	<b>37</b> %
Sweden	54%	<b>36</b> %
Jnited States	52%	<b>40</b> %
Canada	50%	<b>40</b> %
Japan	45%	32%

Primarily the responsibility of teachers/schools



 $\hat{\Box}$ 

Primarily the responsibility of parents

# Who do you think should primarily be responsible for each of the following areas: teachers/schools or parents? - Addressing bullying

Country

Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July 2024.

Global Country Average	59%	34%
Great Britain	73%	20%
Malaysia	69%	26%
Sweden	69%	24%
Spain	69%	24%
Belgium	68%	23%
South Korea	67%	24%
Indonesia	67%	30%
Hungary	66%	28%
Netherlands	64%	<b>28</b> %
Germany	64%	<b>26</b> %
Singapore	64%	<b>29</b> %
South Africa	64%	33%
France	62%	31%
Japan	62%	18%
Peru	62%	34%
reland	61%	<b>32</b> %
Australia	61%	33%
Poland	60%	<b>28</b> %
Thailand	60%	33%
Canada	58%	33%
United States	57%	<b>35</b> %
Italy	56%	<b>37</b> %
Argentina	56%	<b>38</b> %
Colombia	55%	<b>41</b> %
Chile	49%	<b>47</b> %
Mexico	46%	<b>52</b> %
Brazil	44%	<b>48</b> %
India	42%	<b>48</b> %
Romania	39%	<b>48</b> %
Türkiye	38%	55%



Primarily the responsibility of teachers/schools

# Who do you think should primarily be responsible for each of the following areas: teachers/schools or parents? - **Developing social skills**

Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July 2024.

Global Country Average	42%	51%
Malaysia	54%	41%
Indonesia	53%	46%
Peru	53%	43%
Romania	52%	43%
Thailand	52%	<b>42</b> %
Italy	51%	41%
Poland	50%	40%
India	49%	45%
Türkiye	49%	46%
Hungary	49%	46%
Spain	48%	45%
Colombia	47%	50%
South Africa	46%	50%
Argentina	46%	45%
Belgium	43%	46%
Singapore	43%	50%
South Korea	43%	49%
Mexico	42%	55%
Chile	42%	54%
Japan	42%	39%
France	40%	53%
Brazil	39%	53%
United States	33%	59%
Ireland	31%	62%
Canada	31%	61%
Australia	30%	62%
Germany	28%	63%
Netherlands	28%	65%
Great Britain	27%	65%
Sweden	19%	71%

Primarily the responsibility of teachers/schools



Country

Primarily the responsibility of parents

# Who do you think should primarily be responsible for each of the following areas: teachers/schools or parents? - Encouraging a love of reading

Country

Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July 2024.

Global Country Average	41%	52%
Thailand	61%	32%
Romania	56%	42%
Italy	53%	40%
Hungary	<b>52</b> %	43%
India	50%	44%
Indonesia	49%	50%
France	47%	49%
Peru	46%	49%
Argentina	45%	49%
Türkiye	44%	53%
United States	43%	50%
Belgium	42%	48%
Colombia	42%	56%
Malaysia	40%	56%
Mexico	39%	59%
South Africa	39%	59%
Chile	39%	57%
Netherlands	37%	56%
Singapore	37%	54%
Spain	37%	56%
South Korea	37%	56%
Poland	36%	56%
Ireland	36%	56%
Australia	35%	56%
Canada	35%	56%
Sweden	35%	56%
Germany	34%	55%
Brazil	32%	60%
Great Britain	30%	63%
Japan	29%	48%

Primarily the responsibility of teachers/schools



Primarily the responsibility of parents

# Who do you think should primarily be responsible for each of the following areas: teachers/schools or parents? - **Providing sex education**

Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July 2024.

Country	Primarily the responsibility of teachers/schools	Primarily the responsibility of parents
Global Country Average	34%	56%
Sweden	61%	27%
India	47%	40%
South Korea	47%	43%
Italy	43%	47%
Singapore	43%	47%
Thailand	41%	52%
Germany	40%	46%
Argentina	39%	54%
Poland	39%	48%
Great Britain	38%	51%
Malaysia	37%	47%
Ireland	36%	55%
Belgium	35%	52%
Japan	33%	40%
Australia	33%	56%
Romania	32%	63%
Canada	32%	57%
Spain	31%	59%
Hungary	30%	61%
Indonesia	29%	62%
Colombia	29%	68%
France	29%	<b>59</b> %
South Africa	29%	66%
United States	28%	61%
Peru	28%	67%
Türkiye	26%	67%
Brazil	26%	62%
Netherlands	24%	68%
Mexico	23%	74%
Chile	23%	71%



 $\hat{\Box}$ 

# Who do you think should primarily be responsible for each of the following areas: teachers/schools or parents? - **Overseeing homework**

Country

Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July 2024.

Insos Education Monitor 2024	

Global Country Average	30%	64%
Thailand	65%	30%
Netherlands	51%	45%
South Korea	50%	42%
Italy	49%	44%
Türkiye	49%	<b>47</b> %
Malaysia	41%	55%
Spain	39%	54%
India	37%	55%
Belgium	33%	60%
Singapore	32%	61%
Argentina	30%	65%
Japan	29%	53%
Australia	29%	65%
Germany	28%	61%
Hungary	28%	66%
Sweden	27%	65%
United States	25%	<b>69</b> %
Ireland	25%	70%
Canada	25%	68%
France	24%	72%
Peru	23%	72%
Chile	22%	74%
Poland	21%	70%
South Africa	21%	76%
Mexico	20%	<b>79</b> %
Great Britain	20%	74%
Colombia	17%	81%
Romania	16%	81%
Brazil	12%	80%
Indonesia	5%	94%

Primarily the responsibility of teachers/schools



Primarily the responsibility of parents

#### © Ipsos Education Monitor 2024

2024.

Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July

Who do you think should primarily be responsible for each of the following areas: teachers/schools or parents? - Ensuring mental wellbeing

	E370	6676
India	42%	50%
Italy	40%	50%
Türkiye	29%	66%
Malaysia	28%	66%
Belgium	28%	58%
Colombia	28%	68%
Poland	28%	60%
Singapore	28%	66%
Spain	28%	64%
Peru	27%	66%
Romania	27%	69%
Mexico	26%	71%
Ireland	25%	68%
Thailand	24%	70%
Argentina	23%	71%
Chile	22%	75%
Germany	21%	70%
Netherlands	20%	73%
Australia	20%	71%
France	19%	74%
South Africa	19%	78%
Japan	19%	52%
Great Britain	19%	71%
Brazil	18%	74%
Hungary	17%	77%
United States	17%	75%
Sweden	16%	73%
Canada	16%	76%
Indonesia	15%	82%
South Korea	14%	80%

#### Country .....

**Global Country Average** 

23%

Primarily the responsibility of teachers/schools ......

Primarily the responsibility of parents · · · · · ·

69%



# Who do you think should primarily be responsible for each of the following areas: teachers/schools or parents? - Teaching moral and ethical values

Country

Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July 2024.

Global Country Average	23%	
India The illeged	46%	
Thailand	42%	
Romania	36%	
Malaysia	35%	
Singapore	30%	
South Korea	27%	
France	25%	
Hungary	25%	
Indonesia	23%	
Japan	23%	
Spain	23%	
Ireland	22%	
Peru	22%	
Belgium	22%	
Italy	21%	
Germany	21%	
South Africa	21%	
Poland	21%	
Türkiye	20%	
Australia	19%	
Great Britain	18%	
Sweden	18%	
Mexico	18%	
United States	17%	
Brazil	15%	
Canada	15%	
Argentina	15%	
Colombia	14%	
Netherlands	13%	
Chile	12%	

Primarily the responsibility of teachers/schools

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Primarily the responsibility of parents

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Who do you think should primarily be responsible for each of the following areas: teachers/schools or parents? - **Teaching religious values**  Country

Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75
across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July
2024.

Global Country Average	18%	67%
Thailand	50%	41%
India	39%	53%
Romania	31%	58%
Great Britain	25%	59%
Sweden	25%	51%
Malaysia	24%	71%
Ireland	22%	66%
Singapore	22%	68%
Hungary	20%	60%
Italy	18%	59%
Germany	18%	57%
Türkiye	18%	75%
Peru	18%	74%
Spain	18%	63%
Australia	17%	67%
Poland	17%	63%
Belgium	15%	63%
Indonesia	14%	85%
South Africa	14%	82%
Japan	14%	48%
South Korea	13%	61%
United States	13%	77%
Colombia	12%	82%
Brazil	11%	78%
Argentina	11%	75%
Canada	11%	74%
Chile	11%	75%
Netherlands	10%	75%
France	10%	72%
Mexico	8%	84%



# Primarily the responsibility of teachers/schools Primarily the responsibility of parents

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Who do you think should primarily be responsible for each of the following areas: teachers/schools or parents? - Teaching manners and politeness

Country

Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75	
across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July	
2024.	

Global Country Average	170/	500/
Thailand	17%	78%
India	58%	38%
	43%	51%
Singapore	27%	67%
Romania	24%	74%
Italy	21%	74%
Spain	21%	75%
Malaysia	19%	77%
Germany	19%	76%
Hungary	17%	77%
South Korea	17%	78%
Türkiye	17%	80%
Indonesia	16%	83%
Ireland	16%	80%
Australia	16%	79%
United States	16%	79%
Poland	14%	79%
Peru	14%	82%
South Africa	13%	85%
France	13%	83%
Mexico	13%	87%
Brazil	12%	82%
Belgium	12%	81%
Great Britain	11%	85%
Colombia	11%	87%
Canada	11%	83%
Japan	11%	76%
Argentina	10%	86%
Chile	9%	88%
Sweden	8%	88%
Netherlands	7%	89%

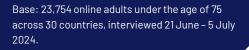
Primarily the responsibility of teachers/schools



#### Primarily the responsibility of parents

Do you think schools in your country currently... - **Provide** safe spaces free from violence and bullying

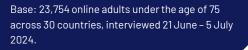
Yes, completely Yes, somewhat No, not really No, not at all Yes No Country ..... ..... ..... 45% **Global Country Average** 48% 15% 30% 33% 15% 74% Malaysia 33% 41% 6% 20% 14% India 69% 25% 35% 34% 9% 16% Thailand 3% 67% 18% 25% 49% 22% 67% 25% Singapore 19% 47% 4% 21% Mexico 58% 24% 12% 41% 34% 29% 56% 40% Indonesia 11% 35% 21% 29% Ireland 16% 9% 55% 36% 38% 27% 48% 46% Romania 29% 10% 19% 36% Australia 34% 12% 47% 45% 13% 32% 47% Argentina 18% 14% 46% 29% 32% 47% Peru 32% 14% 47% 18% 29% United States 46% 47% 13% 16% 30% 34% 52% South Africa 17% 45% 28% 33% 19% Chile 45% 16% 52% 15% 31% 36% Canada 11% 34% 34% 12% 45% 46% Colombia 44% 36% 54% 18% 26% 17% Netherlands 43% 42% 12% 31% 33% 9% 42% Great Britain 44% 11% 31% 32% 12% Spain 16% 42% 53% 14% 28% 37% 42% 51% Türkiye 16% 22% 29% 26% Hungary 7% 33% 35% 19% 39% 54% 37% Italy 54% 39% 16% 8% 30% 37% Poland 7% 13% 51% 31% 38% 34% 55% Belgium 9% 25% 42% 13% South Korea 22% 31% 65% 23% 8% 43% 31% 62% Sweden 25% 23% 6% 40% Brazil 10% 19% 34% 29% 63% 29% 27% 64% Germany 38% 26% 11% 17% France 7% 26% 26% 69% 20% 43% 24% 3% 60% Japan 20% 41% 19%





Do you think schools in your country currently... -Embrace and welcome diversity and differences among learners

Yes, completely Yes, somewhat No, not really No, not at all Yes No Country ..... ..... ..... 32% **Global Country Average** 59% 18% 41% 24% 8% Thailand 21% 56% 4% 77% 17% 14% 4% Indonesia 42% 34% 76% 23% 19% Singapore 19% 17% % 74% 19% 55% Malaysia 31% 42% 15% 5% 73% 19% Ireland 20% 52% 17% % 72% 20% South Africa 7% 71% 26% 44% 19% 26% Mexico 22% 68% 28% 46% 21% 8% India 35% 32% 18% 10% 67% 27% Australia 17% 49% 19% 5% 67% 24% Canada 21% 5% 65% 23% 44% 18% Argentina 18% 46% 15% 11% 65% 26% Great Britain 5% 21% 19% 16% 64% 45% Sweden 44% 7% 63% 25% 19% 18% United States 5% 20% 43% 22% 63% 27% Chile 14% 49% 22% 10% 62% 32% Colombia 22% 11% 60% 36% 39% 25% Spain 19% 41% 8% 60% 33% 25% 4% Netherlands 19% 59% 25% 41% 21% Belgium 14% 44% 8% 58% 27% 20% 7% 58% 34% Italy 12% 45% 27% Peru 15% 42% 29% 9% 57% 38% Romania 11% 41% 32% 52% 40% 9% 42% France 14% 35% 32% 11% 49% 44% 14% 47% Brazil 15% 32% 31% Türkiye 14% 32% 32% 18% 45% 50% Poland 43% 8% 37% 34% 9% 45% 45% Germany 10% 31% 34% 11% 41% 57% South Korea 17% 37% 8% 30% 40% 41% Japan 3% 32% 30% 10% 35% 35% 55% Hungary 6% 29% 36% 20%



Parents with children in school
No children in school

55% 39%

Schools in my country currently provide safe spaces free from violence and bullying (% agree)

Schools in my country currently embrace and welcome diversity and differences among learners (% agree)

Across 30 countries, parents with children in school have a much more positive evaluation of schools when it comes to providing safe spaces and embracing diversity.





Younger generations, with more recent experience of being in school, are also more likely to judge schools positively.

Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July 2024.

#### ■ Gen Z ■ Millennials ■ Gen X ■ Baby Boomers





Schools in my country currently embrace and welcome diversity and differences among learners (% agree)



# Appendix



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- Encouraging critical thinking (analysing issues to form a judgement)

Country	Too little space	Just enough space	Тоо	much space
Global Country Average	54%		3%	11%
Hungary	69%		15%	7%
Poland	67%		14%	6%
Peru	65%		19%	7%
Romania	64%		17%	8%
Chile	63%		<b>21</b> %	9%
France	<b>62</b> %		<b>20</b> %	6%
Türkiye	<b>62</b> %		15%	12%
Italy	61%		<b>24</b> %	6%
Colombia	61%		24%	11%
Spain	61%		<b>21</b> %	10%
Germany	59%		<b>19</b> %	8%
Brazil	59%		16%	13%
Mexico	58%		24%	<b>12</b> %
South Korea	58%		19%	11%
Belgium	56%		21%	7%
Netherlands	53%		23%	10%
Argentina	<b>52</b> %		27%	9%
South Africa	51%	26%		14%
Sweden	49%	22%	6	10%
United States	48%	27%	, D	10%
Canada	<b>47</b> %	25%		10%
Thailand	<b>47</b> %	29%		16%
Ireland	<b>47</b> %	28%		10%
Japan	46%	18	%	6%
Australia	45%	29%		10%
Singapore	44%	32%		11%
Great Britain	43%	25%		7%
Malaysia	40%	31%		20%
Indonesia	40%	38%		16%
India	36%	25%		<b>32</b> %



Country	Too little space	Just enough space	Too m	uch spa
Global Country Average	53%	249	6	1'
Hungary	67%		18%	Ę
Romania	67%		16%	7
Poland	66%		17%	5
Chile	64%		18%	ę
Peru	63%		17%	1
Türkiye	63%		18%	ļ
Colombia	61%		24%	1
France	60%		23%	
Italy	60%		25%	
South Korea	58%		21%	9
Spain	58%		23%	
Germany	58%		19%	
Belgium	57%		22%	
Mexico	56%	24	%	1
Brazil	56%	17%		1
Sweden	53%		25%	
Netherlands	<b>52</b> %	2	7%	
Argentina	50%	26%		1
United States	50%	24%		1
Singapore	<b>49</b> %	28%		
Japan	49%	21	%	
South Africa	46%	28%		1
Ireland	44%	32%		
Thailand	43%	33%		1
Canada	43%	26%		1
Australia	43%	31%		
Great Britain	42%	27%		:
Malaysia	38%	28%		2
India	37%	24%		3
Indonesia	32%	44%		20

## - Encouraging curiosity

- Developing students' skills at creativity

Country	Too little space	Just enough space	Too mu	ich space
Global Country Average	53%	26%		11%
Romania	71%		15%	4%
Poland	71%		14%	4%
Hungary	67%		19%	4%
Chile	63%		22%	8%
South Korea	63%		19%	8%
Türkiye	61%		18%	10%
Italy	60%		23%	8%
Brazil	60%	18	<mark>%</mark>	<b>13</b> %
Spain	59%		23%	<b>9</b> %
Peru	<b>58</b> %		24%	8%
Mexico	58%	20	6%	11%
France	58%		24%	<b>7</b> %
Colombia	<b>57</b> %	29	9%	10%
Sweden	56%	2	0%	8%
Belgium	54%	2	6%	<b>6</b> %
Germany	54%	21%		11%
Argentina	53%	299	%	<b>9</b> %
Japan	<b>52</b> %	18	3%	<b>5</b> %
South Africa	50%	30%		<b>14</b> %
United States	<b>49</b> %	25%		<b>12</b> %
Netherlands	<b>47</b> %	27%		<b>14</b> %
Canada	43%	28%		11%
Singapore	43%	34%		11%
Thailand	<b>41</b> %	36%		<b>18</b> %
Ireland	40%	40%		10%
Malaysia	40%	28%		<b>24</b> %
Great Britain	40%	30%		8%
Australia	39%	36%		10%
India	36%	25%		<b>34</b> %
Indonesia	34%	43%		<b>19</b> %



Country	Too little space	Just enough space		uch space
Global Country Average	52%	26%		11%
Hungary	68%		16%	5%
Romania	67%		16%	7%
Poland	66%		15%	5%
Türkiye	61%		17%	10%
Chile	60%		23%	<b>12</b> %
France	60%		21%	6%
Peru	59%		23%	8%
Belgium	58%		22%	7%
Germany	58%		20%	8%
Colombia	57%	3	0%	10%
Brazil	57%	19%		15%
Italy	56%	2	8%	<b>9</b> %
Spain	54%	26%	, >	11%
Sweden	53%	21	%	8%
South Korea	<b>52</b> %	23%		11%
Mexico	52%	31%		11%
Canada	50%	26%	6	<b>7</b> %
United States	50%	28%		10%
Netherlands	50%	26%		10%
Argentina	<b>49</b> %	28%		10%
South Africa	48%	30%		<b>16</b> %
Australia	<b>47</b> %	30%		8%
Japan	<b>47</b> %	21%		6%
Great Britain	47%	27%		<b>7</b> %
Singapore	<b>42</b> %	35%		11%
Thailand	41%	33%		<b>18</b> %
Ireland	39%	37%		11%
Malaysia	38%	30%		<b>23</b> %
India	38%	23%		<b>33</b> %
Indonesia	29%	50%		18%

 $\square$ 

Do you think the school curriculum in your country gives too much, too little or just enough space to each of the following

- Developing general skills such as communication, organisation, etc.

Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June – 5 July 2024.



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- Focusing on student wellbeing

Country	Too little space	Just enough space	Too much space
Global Country Average	51%	24%	13%
Colombia	64%		23% 6%
Peru	64%		21% 7%
Türkiye	62%	17	8%
Hungary	<b>62</b> %		21% 5%
Romania	<b>62</b> %	15%	<mark>6 10</mark> %
Chile	<b>62</b> %	20%	<mark>6 10</mark> %
Mexico	59%	26%	10%
Poland	59%	17%	9%
Italy	59%	23%	9%
Brazil	57%	15%	15%
Sweden	57%	17%	11%
Germany	55%	19%	11%
Argentina	54%	27%	8%
South Korea	54%	22%	12%
France	<b>52</b> %	21%	12%
South Africa	50%	26%	16%
Belgium	<b>49</b> %	23%	15%
United States	48%	23%	14%
Spain	<b>47</b> %	25%	16%
Netherlands	<b>47</b> %	29%	10%
Japan	45%	19%	5%
Thailand	44%	29%	18%
Canada	44%	23%	15%
Singapore	40%	37%	12%
Australia	40%	29%	<b>16</b> %
Indonesia	38%	38%	15%
Ireland	37%	33%	14%
India	36%	23%	36%
Great Britain	35%	29%	15%
Malaysia	35%	34%	22%



New technologies
 (e.g., artificial intelligence, coding, etc.)

Country	Too little space	Just enough space	Too much space
Global Country Average	45%	25%	15%
Türkiye	65%		<b>17% 9</b> %
Peru	62%	14	<mark>•% 9</mark> %
Chile	59%	20%	11%
Brazil	58%	16%	14%
Colombia	56%	23%	13%
Mexico	55%	25%	15%
South Africa	55%	24%	12%
Romania	55%	20%	11%
Argentina	53%	25%	10%
Italy	52%	24%	11%
Poland	51%	20%	11%
Germany	51%	19%	12%
Hungary	48%	24%	15%
South Korea	<b>47</b> %	28%	14%
Thailand	45%	29%	18%
Belgium	43%	21%	18%
Japan	43%	20%	7%
Malaysia	42%	27%	<b>20</b> %
Spain	39%	29%	<b>20</b> %
Indonesia	39%	36%	16%
France	38%	27%	<b>17</b> %
Netherlands	38%	24%	<b>16</b> %
Ireland	36%	31%	12%
India	36%	26%	33%
Singapore	35%	37%	12%
Canada	34%	24%	<b>17</b> %
Sweden	34%	25%	<b>16</b> %
United States	34%	27%	18%
Great Britain	32%	28%	11%
Australia	26%	33%	20%



- Teaching basic skills such as reading, writing, and arithmetic

Country	Too little space	Just enough space	Too much space
Global Country Average	44%	34%	12%
Hungary	59%		28% 5%
France	59%		<b>26%</b> 6%
Mexico	56%	31%	10%
Sweden	55%	27	<mark>7%</mark> 5%
Türkiye	53%	27%	12%
Brazil	53%	19%	17%
Peru	53%	27%	13%
Romania	52%	33%	7%
Belgium	51%	31%	7%
Netherlands	51%	32%	8%
Spain	50%	31%	11%
Chile	50%	31%	15%
Germany	50%	30%	8%
Colombia	50%	32%	13%
Argentina	49%	33%	9%
Canada	<b>47</b> %	31%	9%
Australia	45%	35%	9%
Italy	45%	40%	8%
United States	43%	35%	11%
Poland	43%	39%	8%
Thailand	39%	38%	17%
South Africa	38%	39%	19%
Japan	38%	32%	8%
India	36%	26%	33%
Great Britain	35%	41%	8%
South Korea	33%	37%	20%
Malaysia	28%	39%	26%
Ireland	26%	<b>52</b> %	10%
Singapore	26%	<b>52</b> %	14%
Indonesia	19%	58%	22%



the following	Peru	56%	
Encouraging colleboration	South Korea	55%	
	Colombia	53%	
among students	South Korea55%Colombia53%Italy52%France52%Brazil51%Germany51%Mexico49%Belgium45%Spain44%Argentina42%South Africa42%Japan40%Thailand39%United States38%Sweden38%Malaysia36%India35%Ireland33%Netherlands32%Canada32%Singapore29%Australia28%	<b>52</b> %	
<ul> <li>Encouraging collaboration among students</li> <li>Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 21 June - 5 July 2024.</li> </ul>	France	<b>52</b> %	
	Brazil	51%	
	Germany	51%	
	Mexico	49%	
	Belgium	45%	
	Spain	44%	
	Argentina	<b>42</b> %	
	South Africa	<b>42</b> %	
	Japan	40%	
	Thailand	<b>39</b> %	
	United States	<b>38</b> %	
	Sweden	<b>38</b> %	
	Malaysia	36%	
	India	35%	
	Ireland	33%	
	Netherlands	32%	
	Canada	32%	
Base: 23,754 online adults under the age of 75	Indonesia	<b>29</b> %	
	Singapore	29%	
2024.	Australia	28%	
	Great Britain	28%	
Ipsos Education Monitor 2024			

Country

.....

Too little space

# Do you think the school curriculum in your country gives too much, too little or just enough space to each of the following

Global Country Average	44%		30%	12%
Hungary	64%		22%	4%
Romania	61%		21%	8%
Poland	61%		20%	5%
Türkiye	58%		20%	10%
Chile	56%		<b>24</b> %	12%
Peru	56%		<b>24</b> %	11%
South Korea	55%		<b>22</b> %	8%
Colombia	53%		30%	10%
Italy	52%		<b>32</b> %	7%
France	52%		<b>27</b> %	7%
Brazil	51%		21%	15%
Germany	51%		<b>26</b> %	7%
Mexico	49%		33%	11%
Belgium	45%	28%		9%
Spain	44%	33%		12%
Argentina	42%	34%		<b>12</b> %
South Africa	42%	32%		15%
Japan	40%	25%		6%
Thailand	39%	37%		16%
United States	38%	33%		12%
Sweden	38%	30%		12%
Malaysia	36%	32%		23%
India	35%	27%		33%
Ireland	33%	39%		12%
Netherlands	32%	37%		15%
Canada	32%	36%		11%
Indonesia	29%	48%		<b>17</b> %
Singapore	29%	45%		13%
Australia	28%	40%		13%
Great Britain	28%	35%		10%

Just enough space

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Too much space



# Methodology



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# METHODOLOGY

These are the results of a 30-country survey conducted by Ipsos on its Global Advisor online platform and, in India, on its IndiaBus platform, between Friday, June 21 and Friday, July 5, 2024. For this survey, Ipsos interviewed a total of 23,754 adults aged 18 years and older in India, 18-74 in Canada, Republic of Ireland, Malaysia, 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 2,000 individuals in Japan, 1,500 each in Germany and Brazil, and 1,000 individuals each in Australia, Canada, France, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, and the U.S., and 500 individuals each in Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Romania, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, Thailand, and Türkiye. 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, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and the U.S. can be considered representative of their general adult populations under the age of 75. Samples in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Romania, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, and Türkiye 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 30-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.

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=I,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.



# For more information

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