

POLLING AROUND THE WORLD



Anniversary Survey



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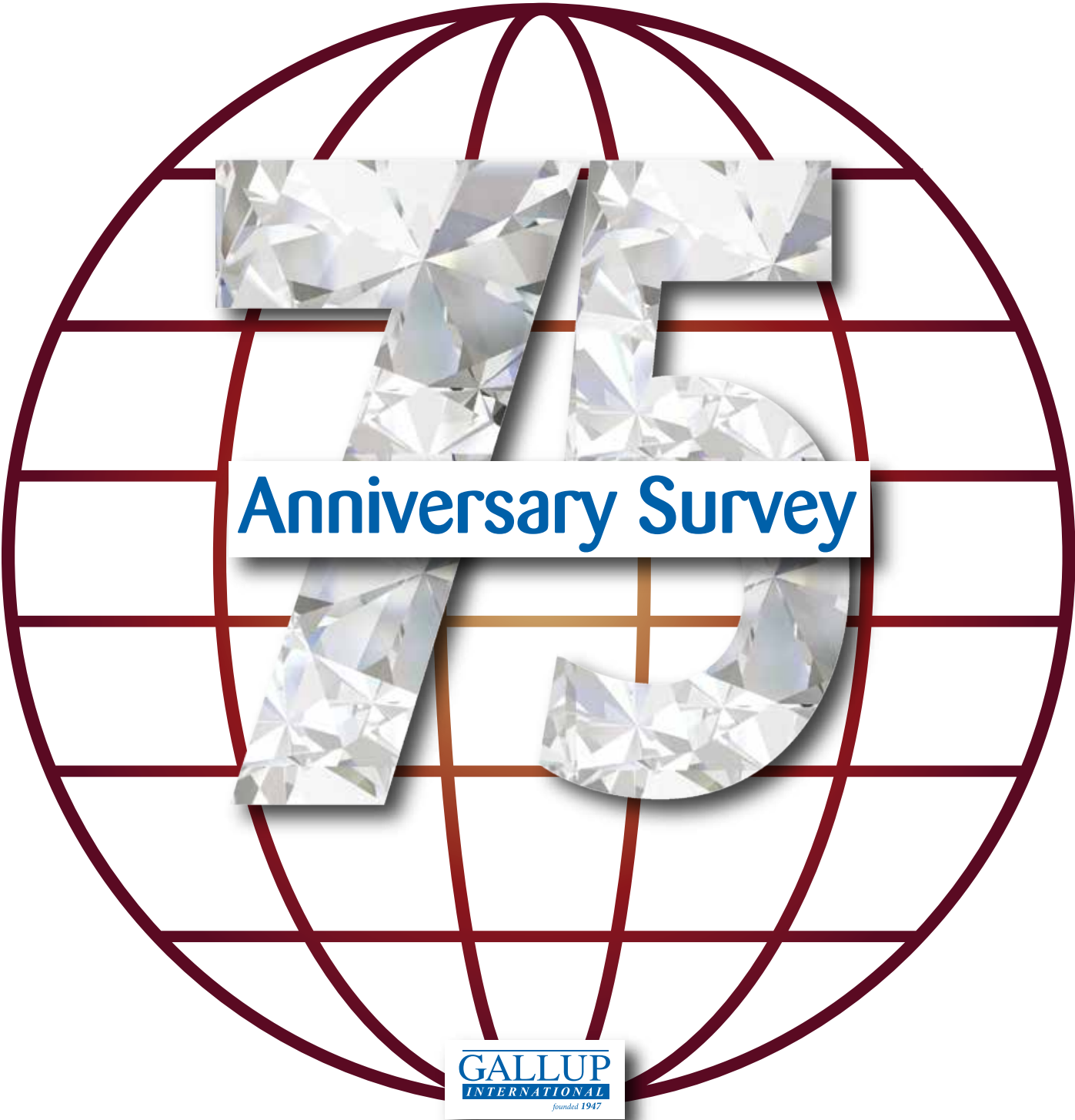
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POLLING AROUND THE WORLD



GALLUP
INTERNATIONAL
founded 1947

About Gallup International

Gallup International Association (GIA) is the leading independent global association in market research and polling founded in 1947 by Dr. George Gallup and registered in Zurich, Switzerland.

For 75 years Gallup International Members have demonstrated their expert ability to conduct multi-country surveys on a comparable basis and deliver the highest quality. Their Members are leading national institutes with a profound local knowledge of research methods and techniques, statistical sources, customs and culture differences of its own country and carefully selected by the Association Board. With only one Member agency per country, Members work together on a daily basis to share knowledge, new research techniques and tools, as well as to provide the most appropriate solutions to international research projects and service our clients to the best of our abilities. GIA has over 50 members and conducts research in over 100 countries.

Giving the World a Voice has always been a fundamental part of the Gallup International mission that surveys are an integral part of democracy. Following the traditions of our founding fathers, Dr Gallup and his colleagues, Gallup International has always undertaken projects that it feels will contribute to the greater good of humanity, often proactively and sometimes on a pro bono basis.

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The usefulness of indexes

Kancho Stoychev,

President of the Gallup International Association

The growing desire of humanity to achieve an understanding of the more than complex (or complicated by us) world in even simpler and more accessible ways creates a need for indexes: the need to “count” the processes taking place in different societies, as we count potatoes and apples. Modernity has put a maxim in our heads: “Everything can be reduced to quantity.” Based on it, everything can be compared and contrasted. A world that has been divided into separate things (or united into them, depending on the point of view), is the world that we can see with naked eye.

To “count” the social means to make different things the same. That is why we need indexes.

Try to imagine any index of the time of mythological polytheistic consciousness. You can’t, right? Or of the time of monotheistic consciousness? You still can’t? Conversely, imagine at least one day of modernity without indexes. Impossible! Even if we take into account stock exchange indices. Or econometric indices, without which neither banks, nor corporations, nor governments can work.

The question of the role of indexes in measuring the facts of our consciousness, the mood of the masses or public opinion is even more complicated. Definition by one factor is an exception in real social life, the general

rule of which is to strive for complexity, multi-factuality, and contradictory processes. However, reducing the complexity to comprehensible indices is possible and useful, since in the end every social process, and social in general, contains a high dose of probability, and mass consciousness lends itself to statistical analysis.

The more global the world becomes, the more there is a need for interregional and intercultural comparisons, comparisons of various social groups, communities... Which means the greater the need to develop and implement new and new indexes. However, we must not forget that the defining feature of our scientific age is the acceptance of ignorance as the leading impetus for development. The index is not a final stop, but a convenient intermediate station along the path of the cognitive process.

But the globalization these days is not only under a question mark – it is redefined as regionalization (not in geography terms). More and more often market economy is put into brackets, competition rules are nationalized and freedom is replaced by security. What used to be one World in the last thirty years is everything else but not one World.

Are different qualities measurable?

Are they comparable?

Nevertheless how much societies and cultures are different and not transparent from outside point of view, they all consist of human beings. If scientists and researchers do not miss that fact, they are not going to miss the usefulness of indexes.



SOME HAPPINESS PREVAILS ONLY IN PRIVATE LIFE, NOT IN PUBLIC SPHERE ANYMORE

Public expectations for the future across the globe are unusually diverse and the world looks significantly less unified than in previous years. Pessimism prevails, economic prosperity seems to vanish and fears of a use of nuclear weapons are at unprecedented levels. Although personal happiness traditionally prevails, the world as a whole declares less individual happiness. These are some of the results of a multinational Gallup International Association survey – part of an annual “End of Year” polling tradition of the recent decades that registers expectations for each year to come.

2023 comes with rather pessimistic expectations. Less than a third (31%) of respondents believe that 2023 will be better than 2022. 34% share the opposite opinion and 27% believe 2023 will be the same. The results show more pessimism when compared to the recent years and the picture now is similar to the attitudes at the end of 2008, which was the year with the largest pessimism around the world in the new century.

Most optimistic about future are people in Nigeria, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Philippines and India. At the beginning of 2023 top 5 pessimistic countries are fully European – Poland, Czech Republic, Serbia, France and Italy.

Traditionally Russia is rather on the pessimistic side. This year 22% of the respondents there said that they are optimistic about the future, 36% however are pessimistic about 2023 being better than 2022 and 20% are neutral about their expectations. Relatively significant share of the Russians finds it difficult to shape an opinion about the prospects for 2023 – 20%. For the last few years these attitudes remain stable. It should be noted however that there seems to be some growth in the share of “Do not know” answers.

In the USA on the other hand there has been a dramatic shift towards pessimism over the last few years. The optimists today about a better new year are still more than the pessimists – 37% expect 2023 to be better than 2022 and 27% are prepared for a worse year. Neutrals are nearly a third of the respondents and 6% cannot form an opinion. Previous year optimists in the USA were 40% and pessimists – 19%. At the start of 2021 59% of the Americans expected a better year and 16% were pessimists.

Expectations about the economy also show ongoing growth of anxiety. 21% of the people asked expect economic prosperity for their country in 2023, near a half (48%) are prepared for economic difficulties and a fourth think that 2023 will be the same as 2022. The rest cannot assess.

This pattern continues the ongoing negative trend about hopes for economic prosperity, which began a few years ago – in 2016 a breaking point was observed and 2020 with Covid-19 pandemic seemed to be the year leading to worst expectations after the crisis in 2008. But now attitudes seem much like or even worse than those at the eve of 2021. Still, world is not so negative in economic expectations than it was as a result of 2008 with its crisis.

Again, nations of global South and East are among top 5 optimists for economic prosperity: Nigeria, Pakistan, Kenya, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan. Europe again stands out as the most pessimistic region in terms of economy: Poland, Serbia, Germany, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, Romania.

Both USA and Russia share equal parts of respondents who expect economic difficulties (47%). In the USA however the share of those who are expecting prosperity is a bit larger – 21% of the respondents. Russians think about economy with more hesitance – 13% there expect prosperity for 2023. The attitudes towards economy remain negative there for the recent few years. A year ago Russians were even more pessimistic in this regard, while in the USA there is a slight shift towards more negativity this year.

Hopes for the world and its economy might be decreasing, but personal happiness still prevails. However, it seems to be in continuous decline over recent years. The majority (54%) of the people in different nations across the globe consider themselves rather happy or even very happy. Over a tenth consider themselves very unhappy or unhappy and a third are neither happy nor unhappy.

Again, countries in East and South are among the top 5 happy nations: Philippines, Mexico, Malaysia, Afghanistan, Ecuador, Japan and Kazakhstan. Europe is on the gloomier side; however, the unhappier countries are spread across the Globe: Armenia, Kenya, Hong Kong, Argentina, Turkey and Moldova. This comes again as a confirmation that perceptions of happiness have a different origin – dependent on individual circumstances, national context, etc.

Despite being anxious about the future and the economy, people in USA declare that they are rather happy – 54%. 16% there claim to be unhappy. In Russia 44% of the respondents regard themselves as happy persons and 14% say that they are unhappy about their life. Both countries have a share of about a third of people who are neither happy, nor unhappy.

The two countries however differ in their perceptions for the last few years: in the USA the share of those, who feel happy about their lives, is progressively shrinking over the recent few years, while in Russia the attitudes remain rather stable. Russians show even a slightly more cheerful answers this year.

There is however a new and heavy shadow, which came with the war started in 2022. Before the beginning of 2023 38% of people around the globe see a high risk of use of nuclear weapons nowadays. Another 38% think that there is a moderate risk and just 14% see no risk of nuclear weapon being used any time soon.

People in Iraq, Nigeria, Philippines, Kenya are overall the most concerned about the possibility of someone using a nuclear bomb. Answers in societies closer to the war in Ukraine are a bit different. Calmest are people in Pakistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Republic of Korea, Kazakhstan and India.

Fear of nuclear weapon use is rather moderate in the United States – 27% there say that the risk is high and 55% assess it as moderate. 11% see no risk of nuclear weapons being used nowadays. In Russia the attitudes are similar, although relatively calmer – a fourth of the respondents there fear that the risk of using nuclear weapon is high, 38% see a moderate risk and 12% see no risk.

Kancho Stoychev, president of GIA:

“The West is no longer a nest of optimism and prosperity growth as usually in the past, according to its inhabitants. More and more people understand that the war is not near Europe – the war is in Europe. And the European Community is a project for peace first of all. Will it survive in 2023 is under a serious question mark.”

HOPE INDEX

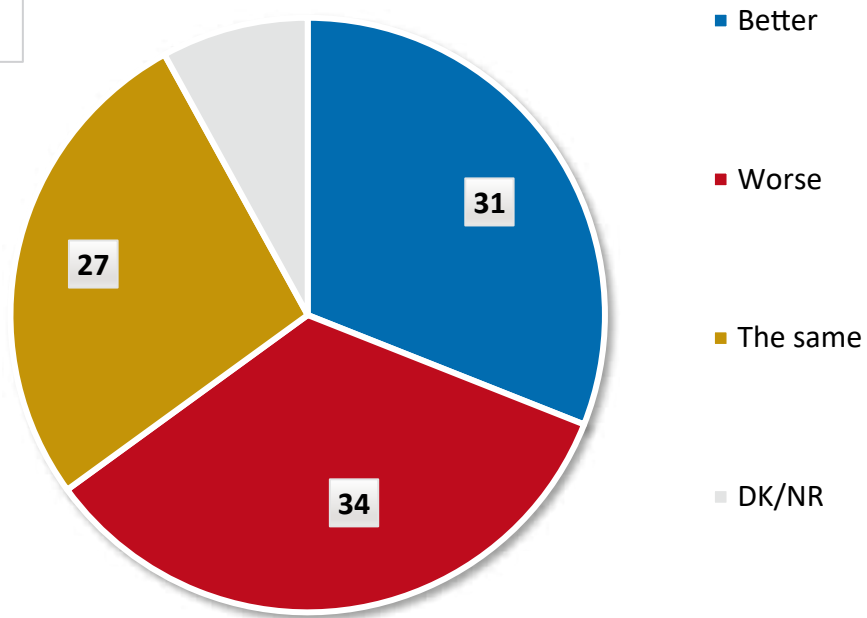
As far as you are concerned, do you think that 2023 will be better, worse or the same as 2022?

OPTIMISTS: 31%/ PESSIMISTS: 34%/NEUTRALS: 27%

GLOBAL HOPE INDEX (OPTIMISTS MINUS PESSIMISTS): -3

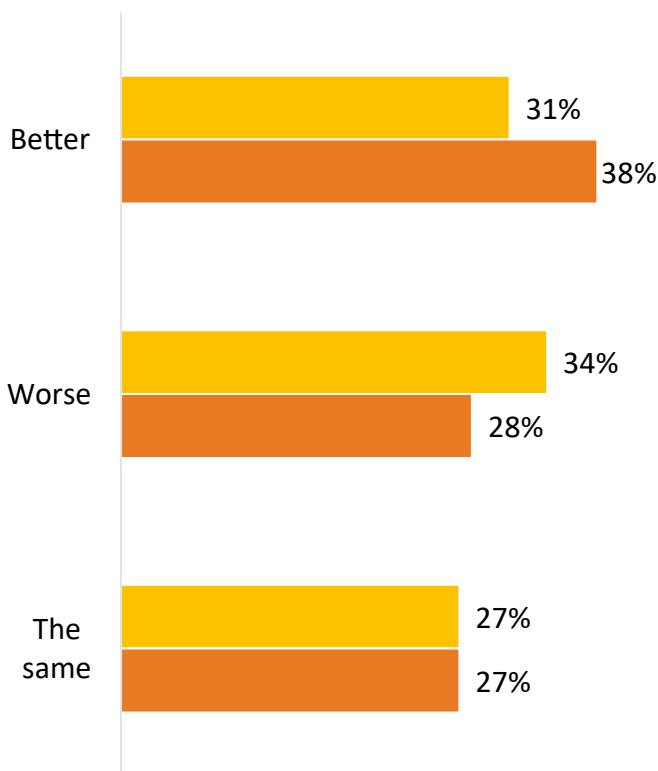


Definitions:
 Optimists = Better
 Pessimists = Worse
 Neutrals = The same



Base: GIA End of Year Survey 2023, 35 countries, total sample n=35,664 respondents

GLOBAL HOPE INDEX AT THE END OF 2022: -3
 GLOBAL HOPE INDEX AT THE END OF 2021: +10



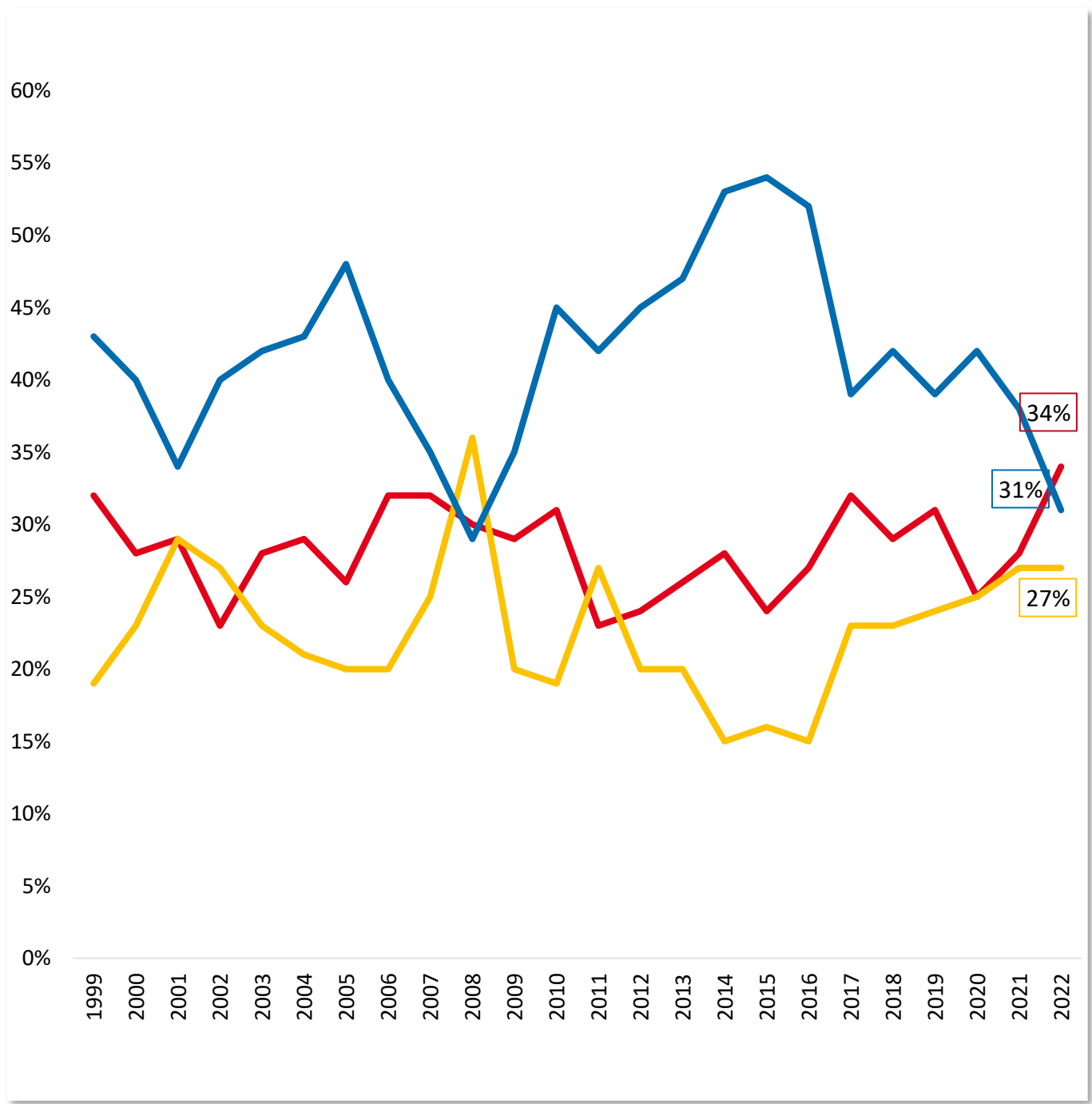
TOP 5 OPTIMISTS (OPTIMISTS MINUS PESSIMISTS)	
NIGERIA:	+66
PAKISTAN:	+40
KAZAKHSTAN:	+36
PHILIPPINES:	+34
INDIA:	+32
TOP 5 PESSIMISTS (OPTIMISTS MINUS PESSIMISTS)	
POLAND:	-58
CZECH REPUBLIC:	-50
SERBIA:	-48
FRANCE:	-44
ITALY:	-34

HOPE INDEX

As far as you are concerned, do you think that next year will be better, worse or the same as the current?



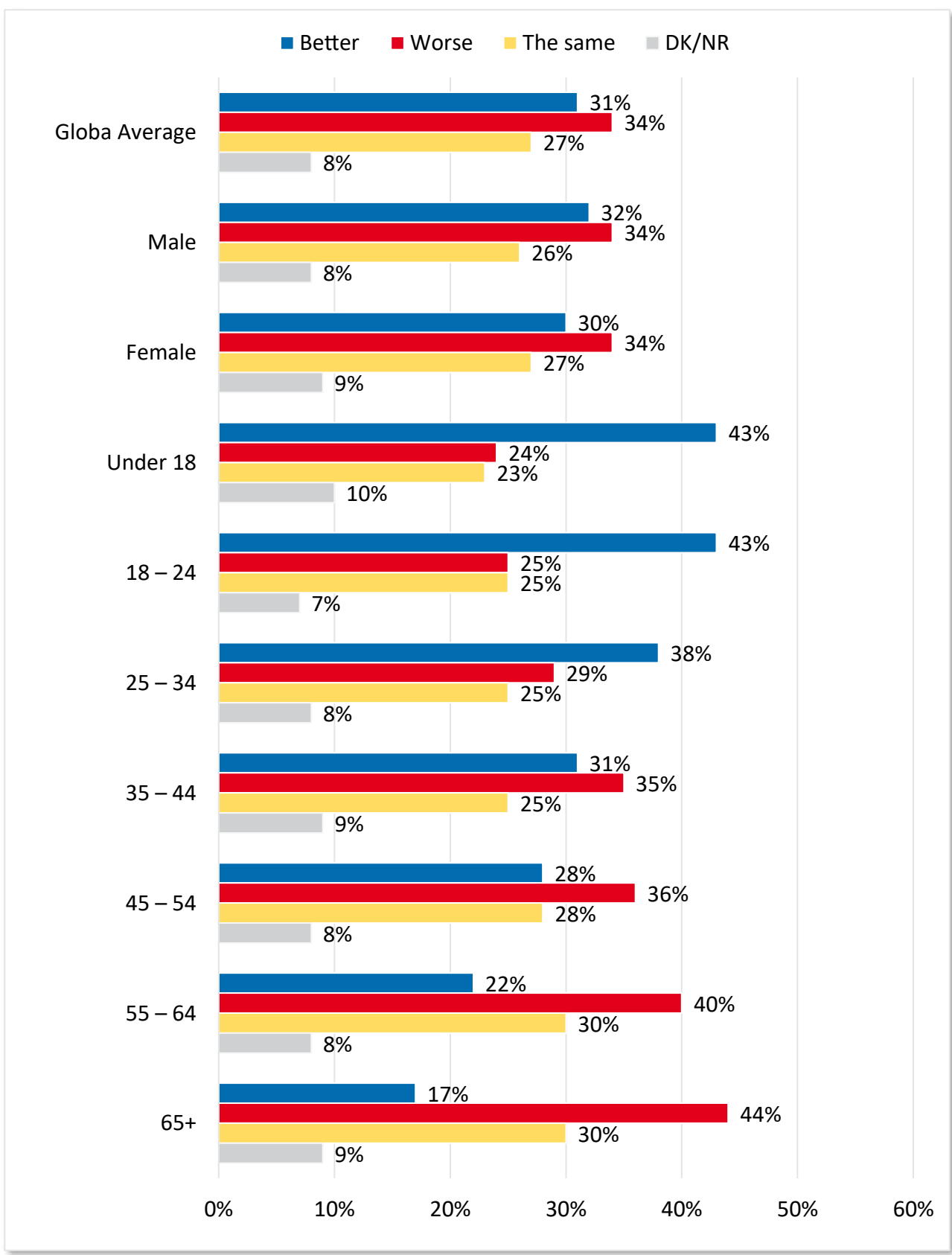
At the end of each year



Definitions:
 Optimists = Better
 Pessimists = Worse
 Neutrals = The same

HOPE INDEX BY GENDER AND AGE GROUP

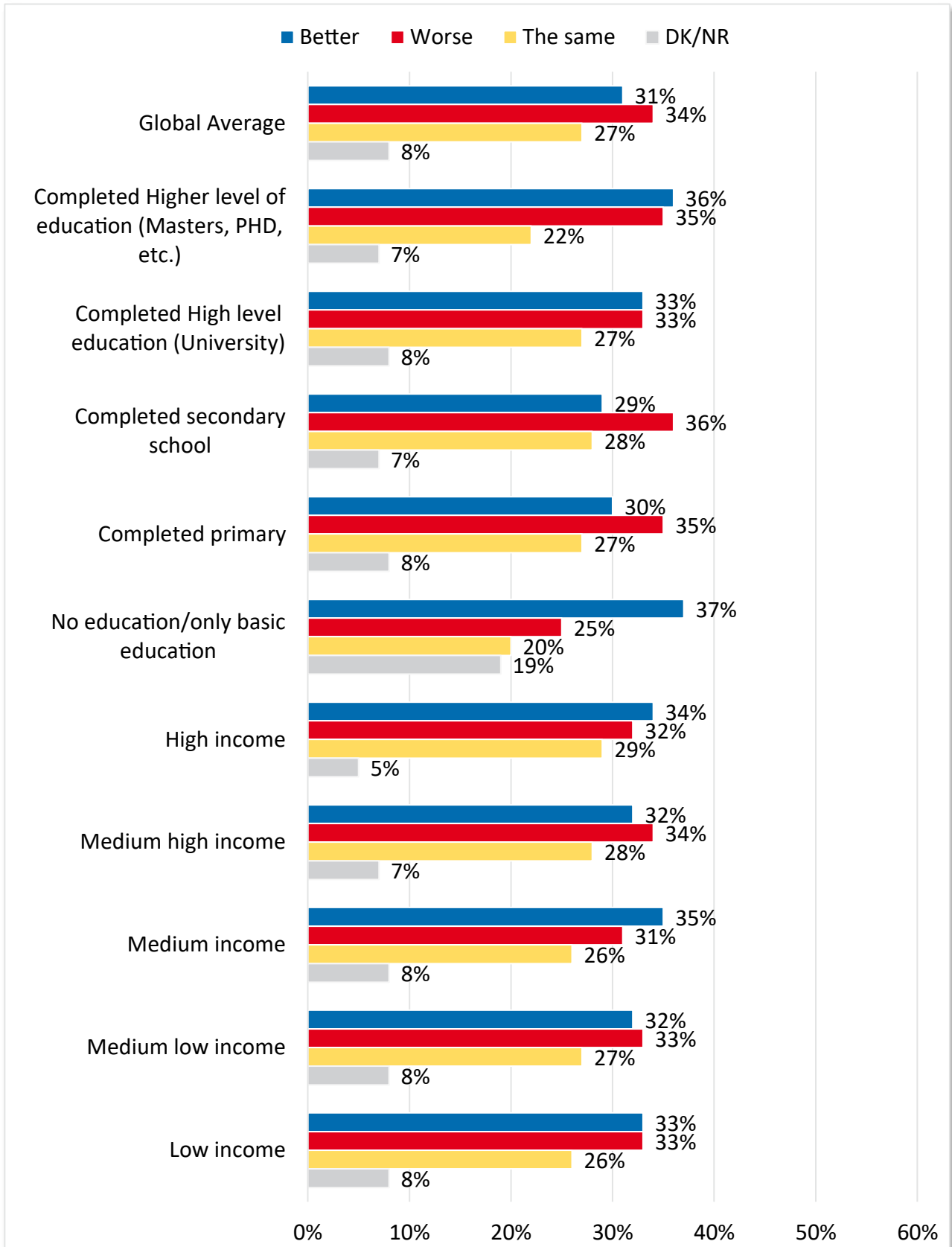
As far as you are concerned, do you think that 2023 will be better, worse or the same as 2022?



Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

HOPE INDEX BY EDUCATION AND INCOME LEVEL

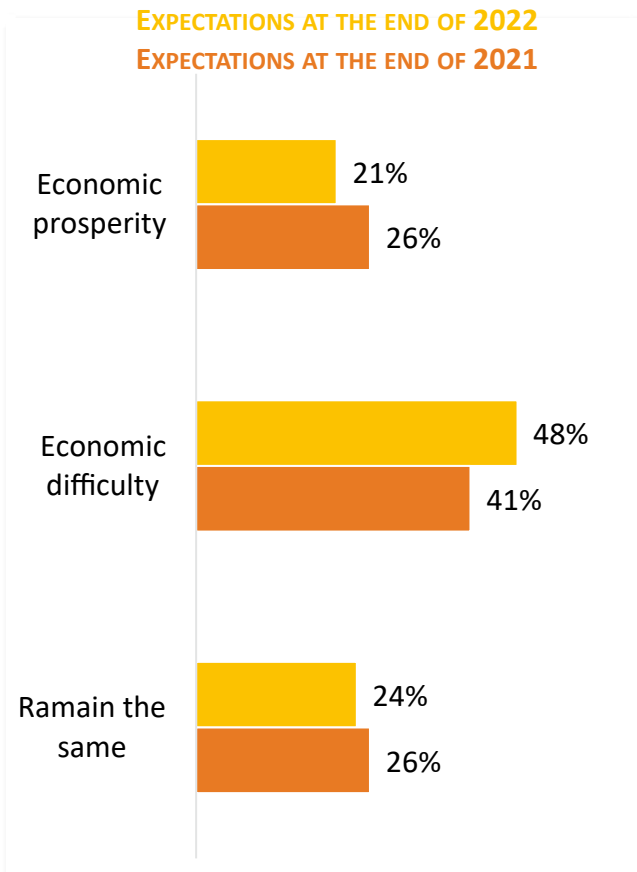
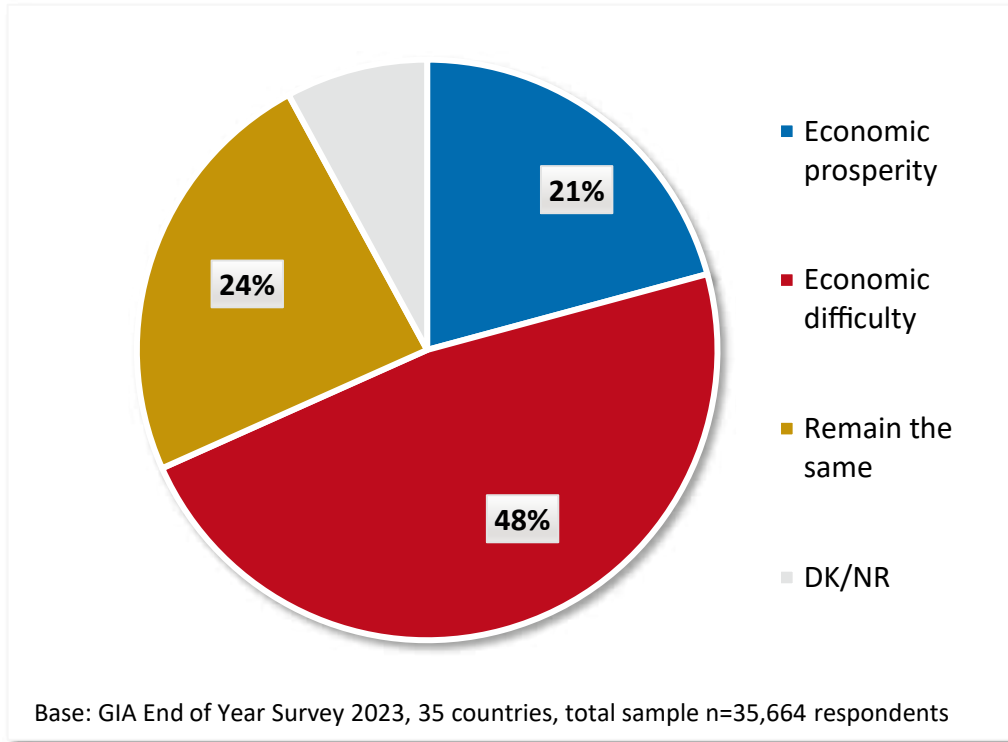
As far as you are concerned, do you think that 2023 will be better, worse or the same as 2022?



Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

Compared to this year, in your opinion, will next year be a year of economic prosperity, economic difficulty or remain the same for your country?



TOP 5 ANSWERS "ECONOMIC PROSPERITY"	
NIGERIA:	71%
PAKISTAN:	59%
KENYA:	45%
AZERBAIJAN:	42%
KAZAKHSTAN:	37%
TOP 5 ANSWERS "ECONOMIC DIFFICULTY"	
POLAND/ SERBIA:	76%
AUSTRIA/ GERMANY:	73%
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA:	71%
CZECH REPUBLIC:	70%
UK:	67%

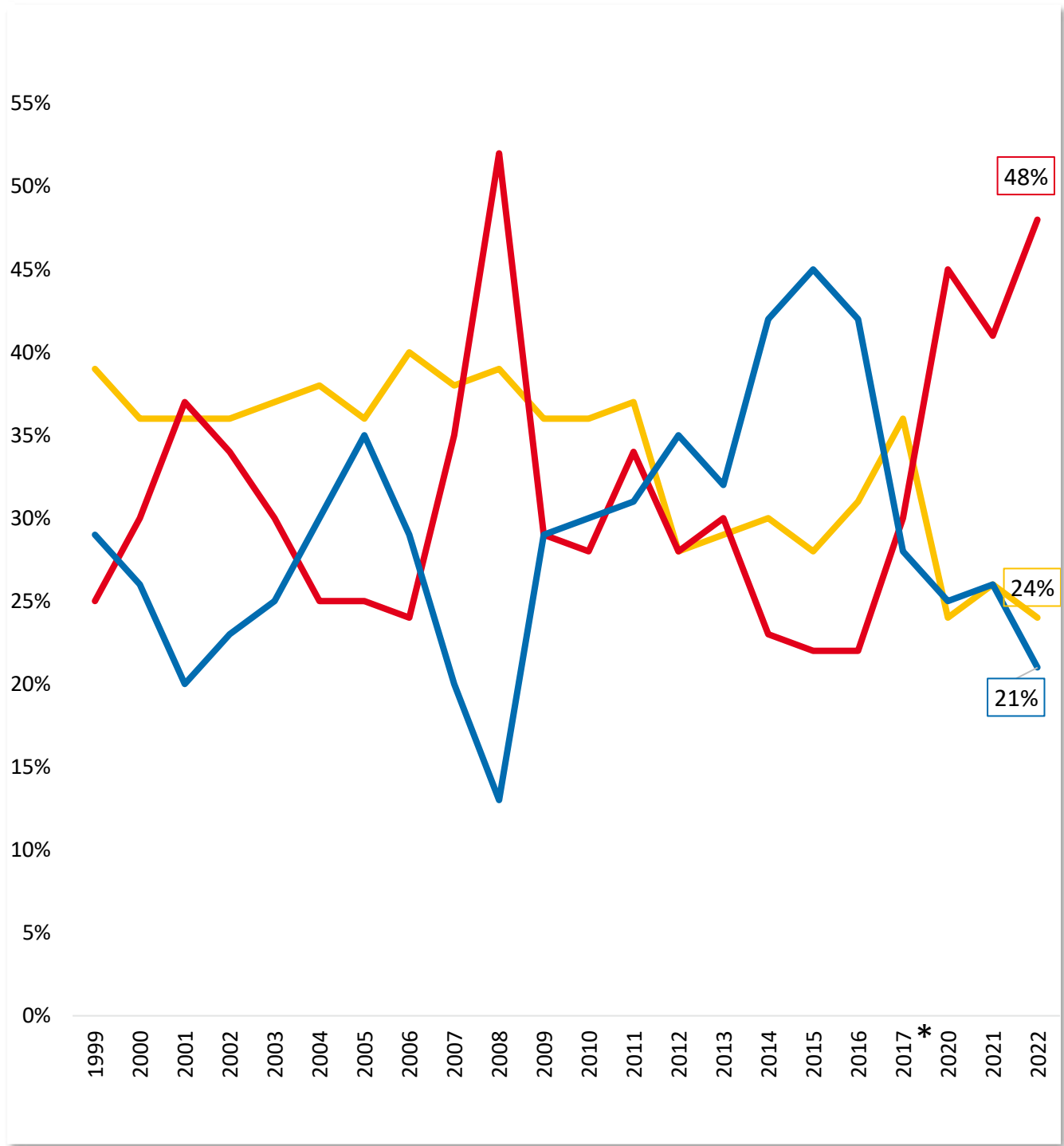
Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

Compared to this year, in your opinion, will next year be a year of economic prosperity, economic difficulty or remain the same for your country?

Economic prosperity	Remain the same	Economic difficulty
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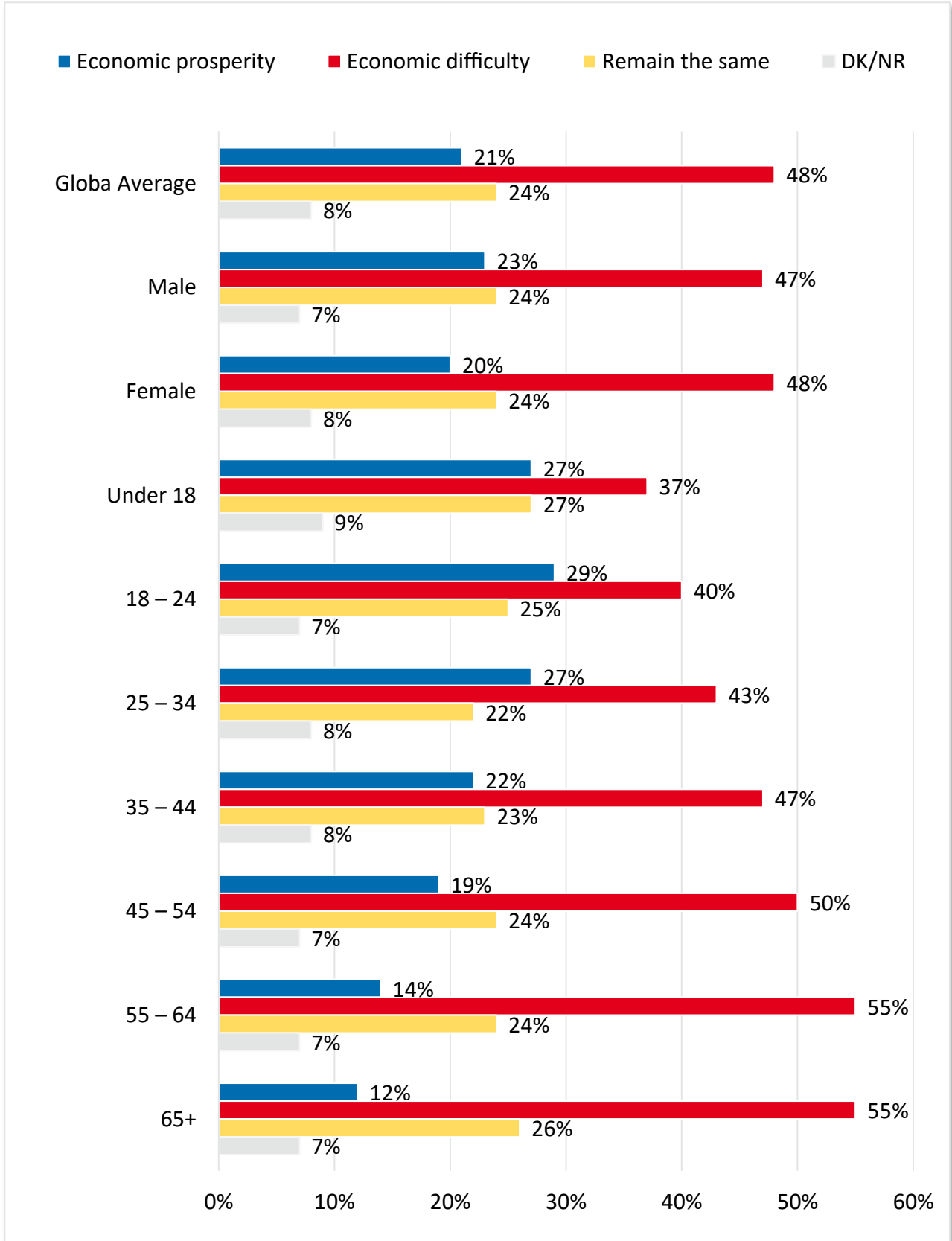
At the end of each year



*The question was not asked at the end of 2018 and 2019

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY BY GENDER AND AGE GROUP

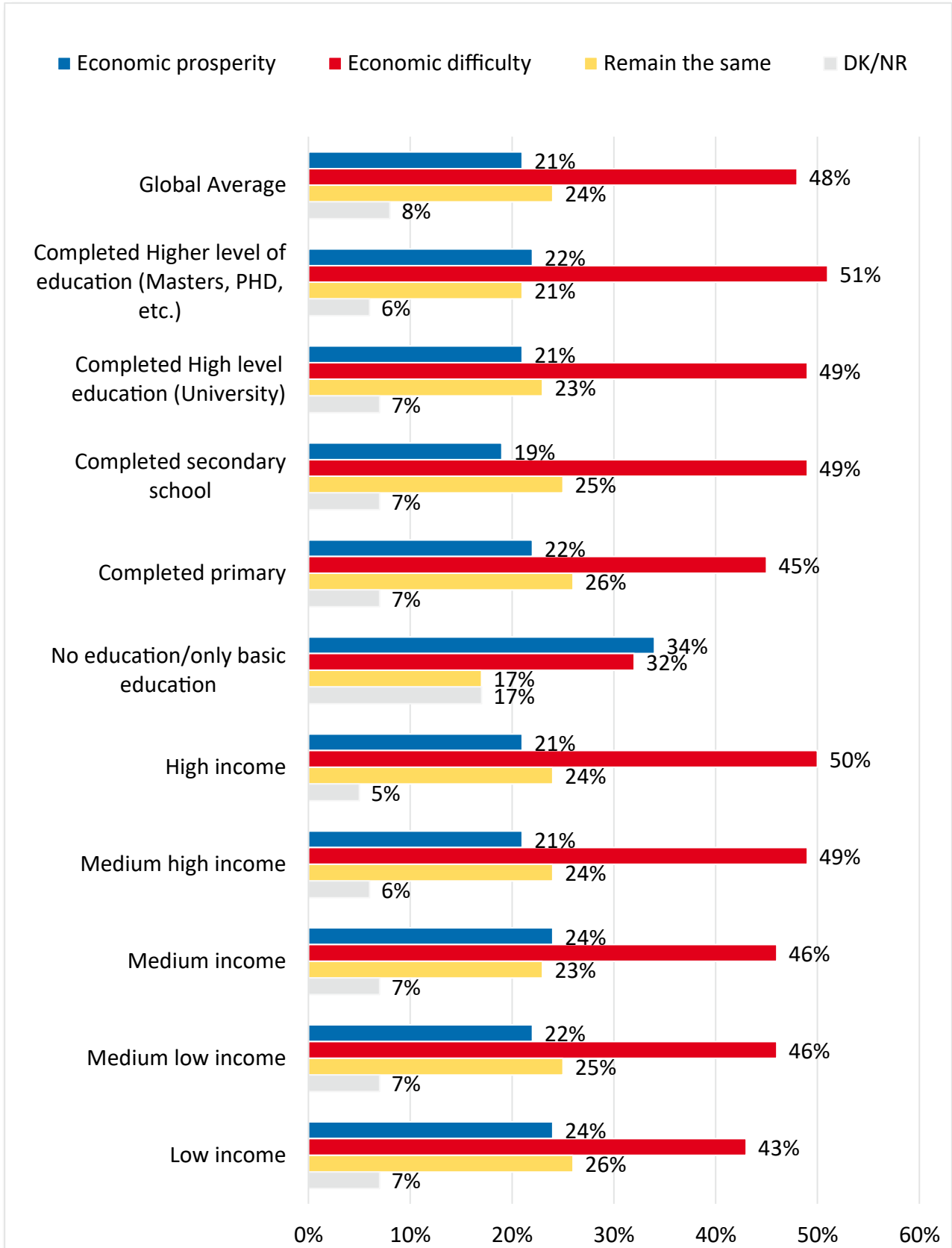
Compared to this year, in your opinion, will next year be a year of economic prosperity, economic difficulty or remain the same for your country?



Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY BY EDUCATION AND INCOME LEVEL

Compared to this year, in your opinion, will next year be a year of economic prosperity, economic difficulty or remain the same for your country?

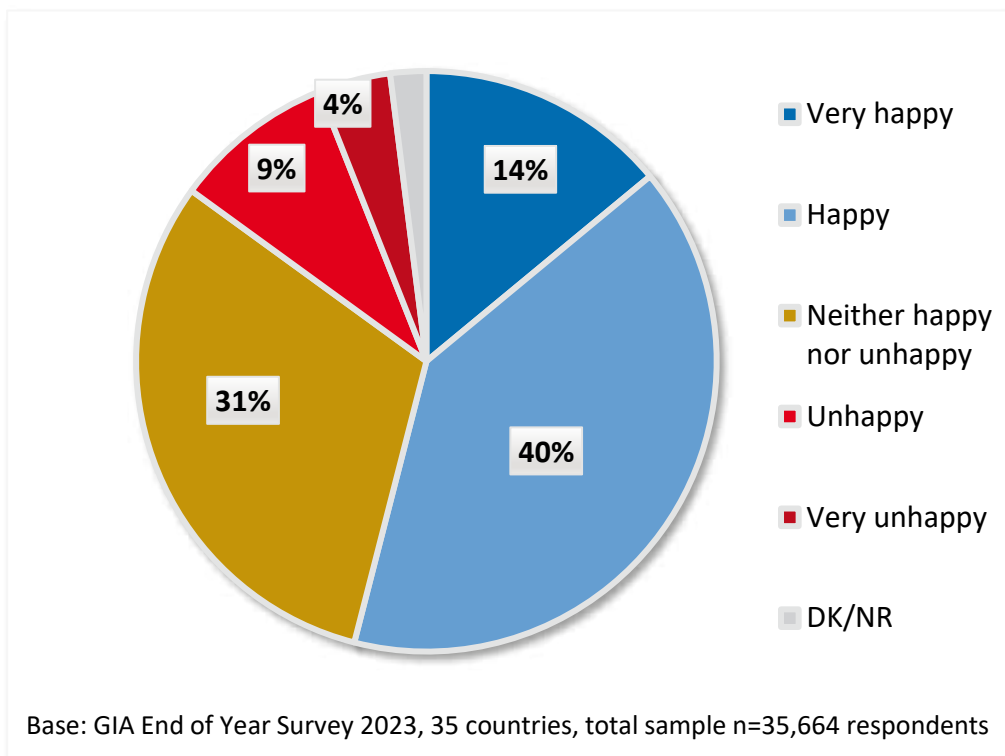


Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

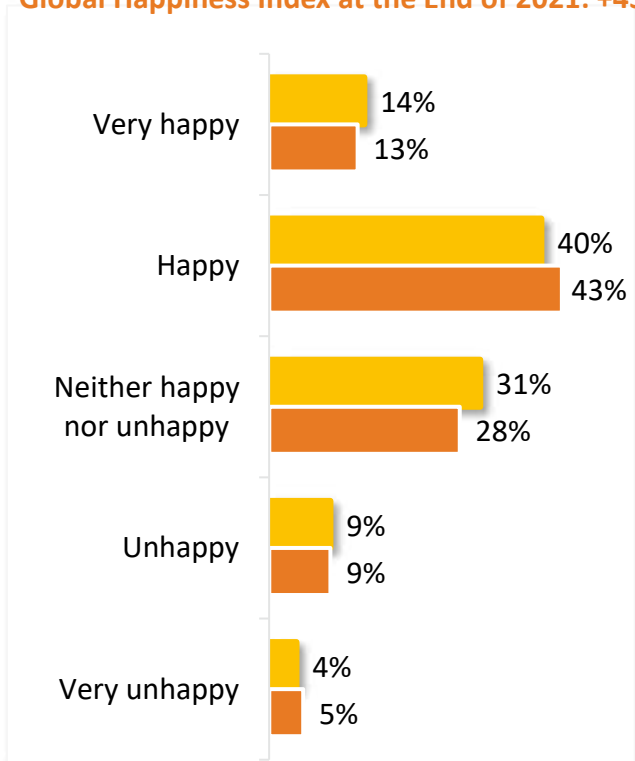
HAPPINESS INDEX

In general, do you personally feel very happy, happy, neither happy nor unhappy, unhappy or very unhappy about your life?

Global Happiness Index (happy and very happy minus unhappy and very unhappy) : +41



Global Happiness Index at the End of 2022: +41
Global Happiness Index at the End of 2021: +43



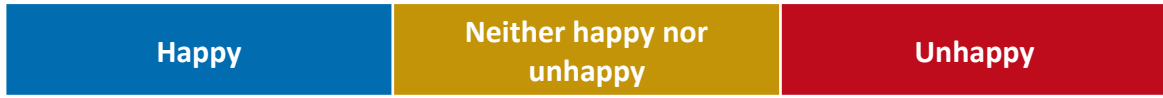
TOP 5 HAPPY (HAPPY AND VERY HAPPY MINUS UNHAPPY AND VERY UNHAPPY)	
PHILIPPINES:	+75
MEXICO:	+63
MALAYSIA:	+59
AFGHANISTAN/ECUADOR/JAPAN:	+57
KAZAKHSTAN:	+55
TOP 5 UNHAPPY (HAPPY AND VERY HAPPY MINUS UNHAPPY AND VERY UNHAPPY)	
ARMENIA:	+26
KENYA:	+25
HONG KONG:	+23
ARGENTINA:	+21
TURKEY/MOLDOVA:	+17

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

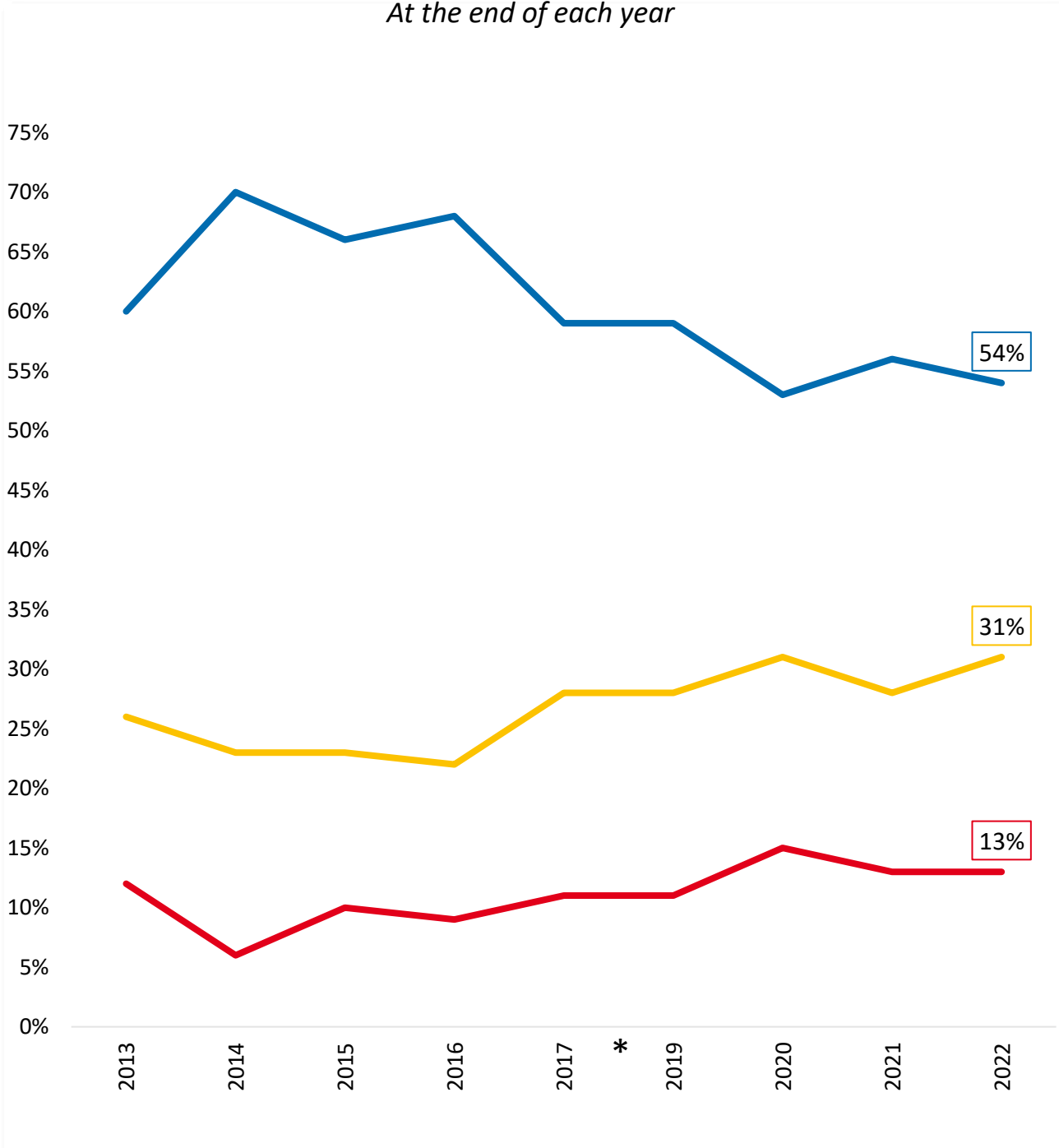
HAPPINESS INDEX



In general, do you personally feel very happy, happy, neither happy nor unhappy, unhappy or very unhappy about your life?



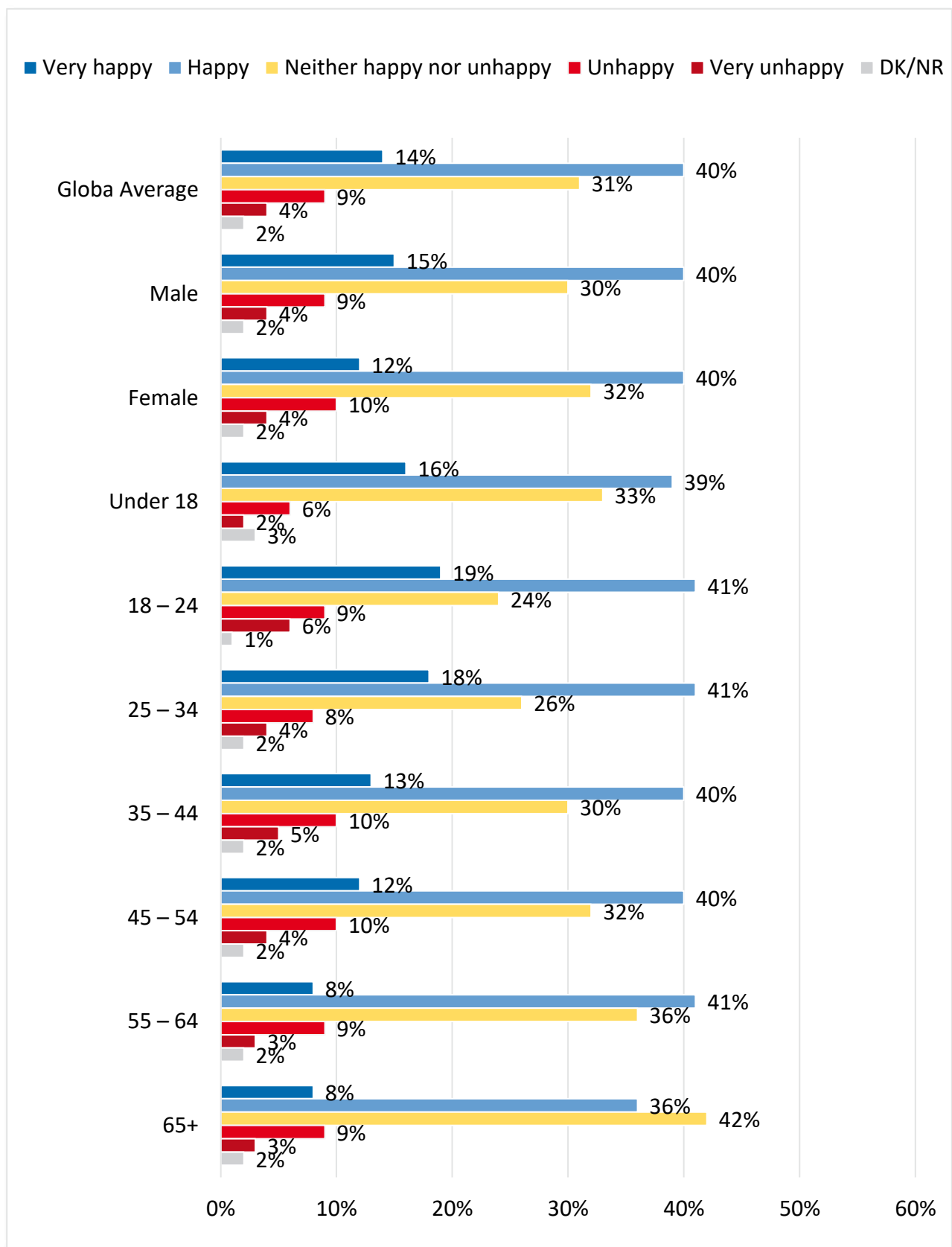
At the end of each year



*The question was not asked at the end of 2018

HAPPINESS INDEX BY GENDER AND AGE GROUP

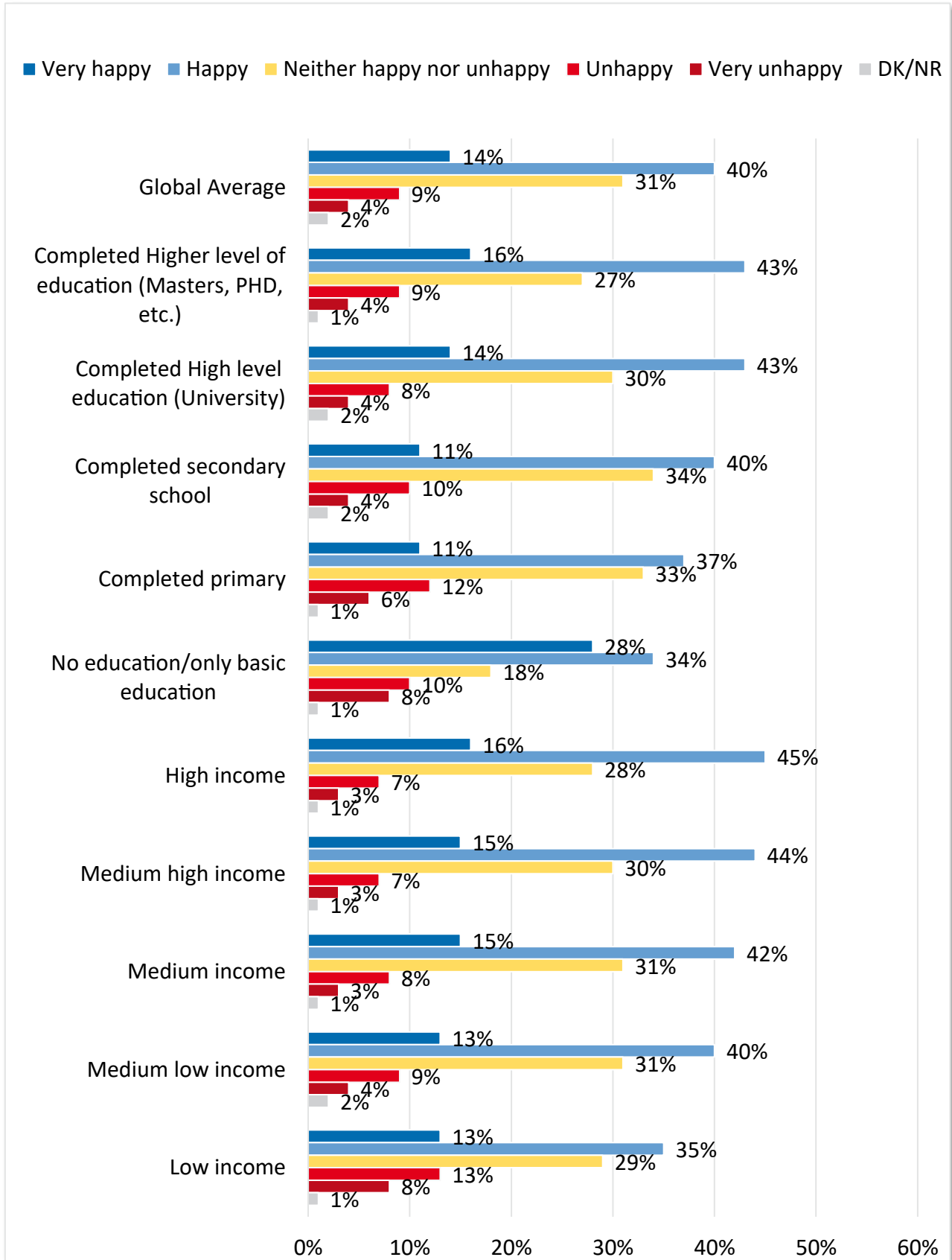
In general, do you personally feel very happy, happy, neither happy nor unhappy, unhappy, unhappy or very unhappy about your life?



Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

HAPPINESS INDEX BY EDUCATION AND INCOME LEVEL

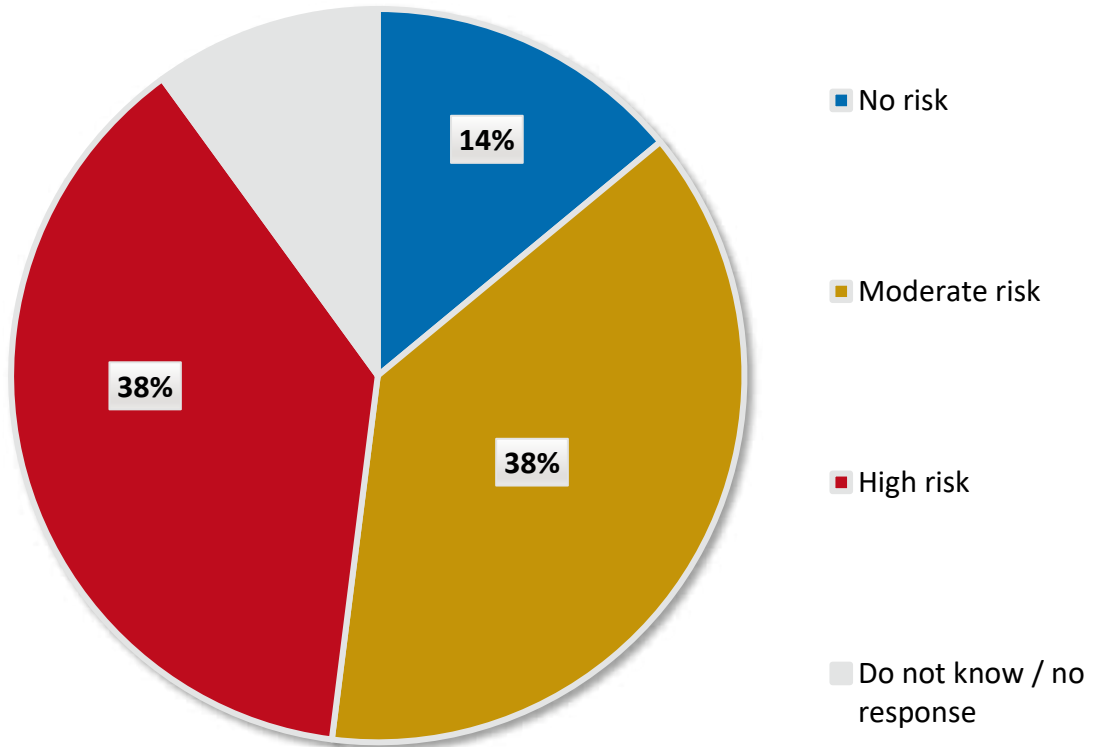
In general, do you personally feel very happy, happy, neither happy nor unhappy, unhappy or very unhappy about your life?



Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

In your opinion what is the risk of use of nuclear weapon nowadays – no risk, a moderate one or a high risk?



Base: GIA End of Year Survey 2023, 32 countries, total sample n=32,683 respondents

TOP 5 CALM COUNTRIES

PAKISTAN: **38%**

ARMENIA: **36%**

AZERBAIJAN: **28%**

REPUBLIC OF KOREA: **24%**

KAZAKHSTAN/INDIA: **19%**

TOP 5 ANXIOUS COUNTRIES

IRAQ: **88%**

NIGERIA: **72%**

PHILIPPINES: **67%**

KENYA/MALAYSIA: **61%**

NORTH MACEDONIA: **58%**

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

THE WORLD IS DIVIDED NOWADAYS – BUT HOW SERIOUSLY?

An opinion poll conducted by Gallup International Association in 63 countries covering over two thirds of the global population (and more than 90% of countries which are free to conduct and publish opinion research) shows the following picture regarding perceptions on strategic partnerships between countries:

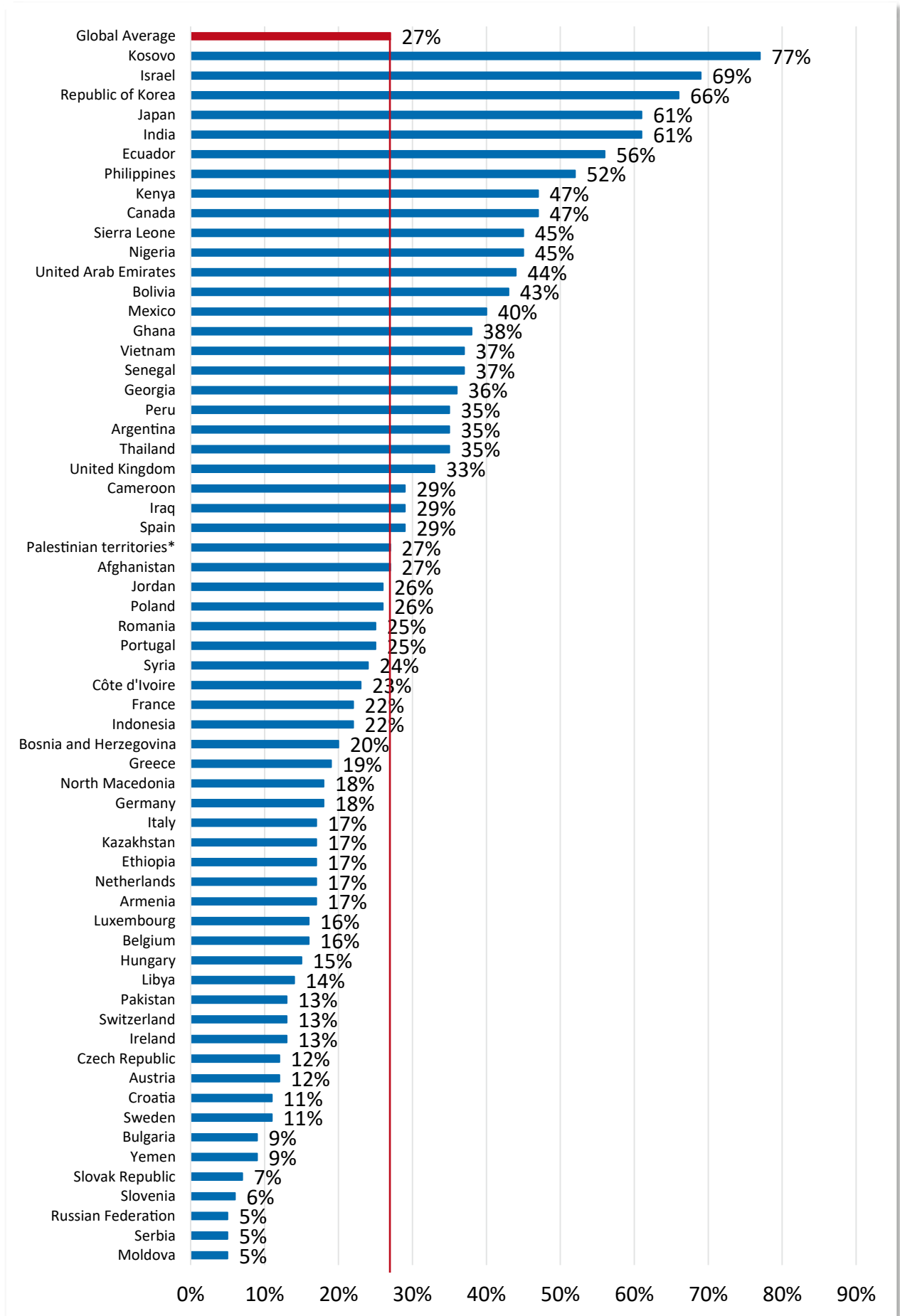
- The West (EU and USA) remains more attractive as an economic partner (58%) and as a security partner (59%), compared to China and Russia, which together score respectively 29% and 26%. What is important to note here is that this basic two-to-one proportion is valid without the voice of China – where research content is restricted and also without significant Arab and African countries (for the same reason). Taking these specifics into consideration, the actual division of the World is most probably half-by-half.
- The European Union is the most attractive partner in the field of economy (31%) while the USA keeps the position of most preferred ally in security (33%). But as already mentioned these figures are valid only for the researchable part of the world and do not include Chinese public opinion.
- While Russia comes last among the four surveyed powers as a partner in the economic field, it scores a better result on the issues of security partnership and is positioned before China.
- Economy and security go hand in hand for the vast majority of countries and people prefer as a partner for both all the same of the two “blocks” of two superpowers (EU & USA or Russia & China) but the few exceptions are of an essential significance.
- While China appears to be the preferred economic partner for the vast majority in seven of the studied countries – Yemen, Pakistan, Russia, Nigeria, Palestinian Territories, Iraq and Ethiopia, Russia is preferred by none.
- When it comes to the preferred security partner Russia is perceived as such in a dozen of the countries while China gets a majority preference in only two countries – Russia and Pakistan.
- In a dozen countries public opinion is divided in their preference for an economic partner between the four powers - Afghanistan, Cameroon, Greece, Indonesia, Côte d’Ivoire, Kazakhstan, Libya, North Macedonia, Peru, Syria.

- In the field of security, the public is seriously divided in Afghanistan, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece, Libya, North Macedonia, Peru, Vietnam, Yemen, and the UAE.
- Public opinion in the UK is deeply divided in its rating of the US and EU as preferred partners for both fields – economy and security. The pro-European attitudes prevail in both matters – 45% to 33%.

Kancho Stoychev, president of GIA:

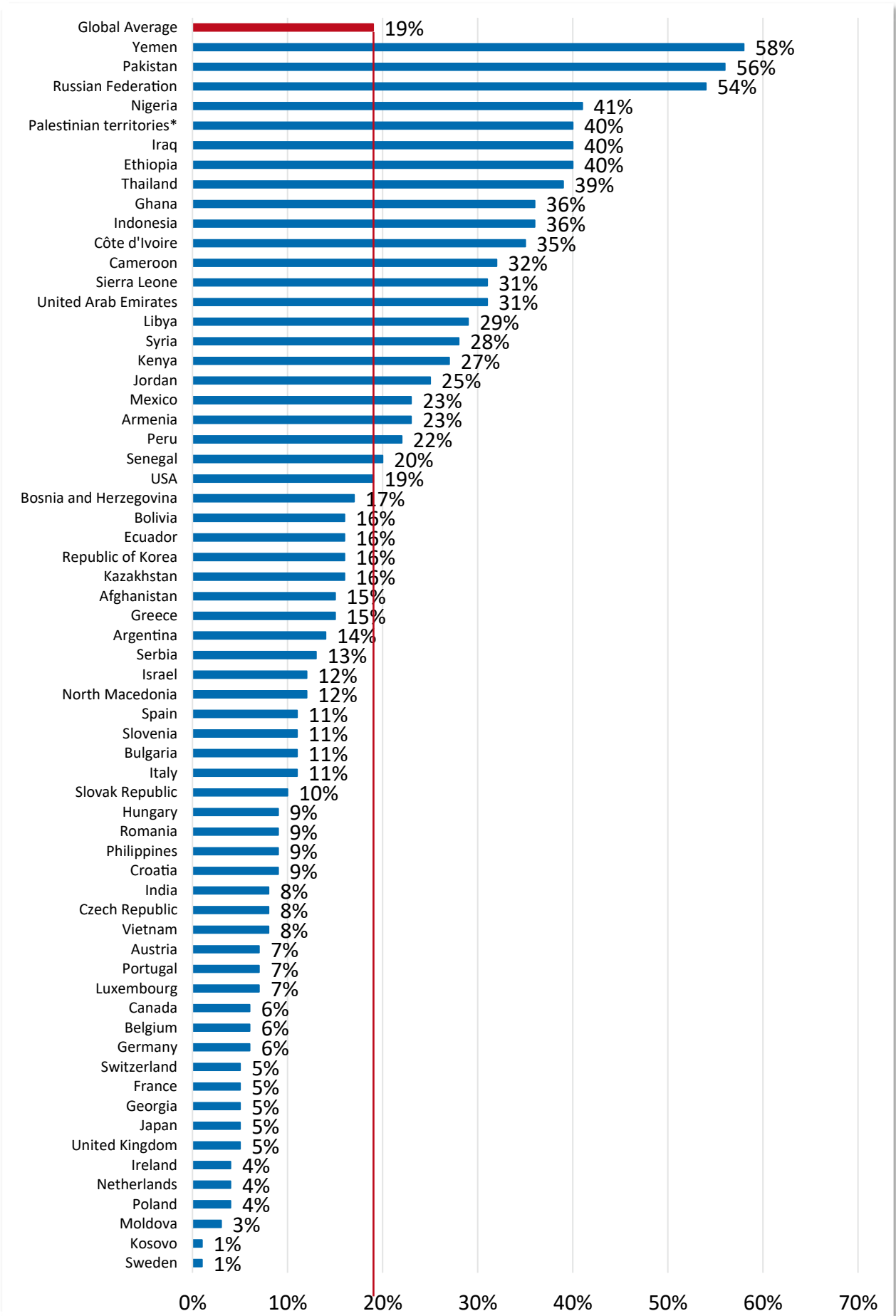
“The big question is not whether there will be a new multipolar world order but will there be a global order at all. As stated previously in the analysis globalization fell apart into regionalization based on a perceived common future - economic, political, military. But these new regions are not yet well defined and established – only the West is. And the real challenge is not only how to do it peacefully, but how to avoid a bigger war”.

Prefer own country to partner economically with USA



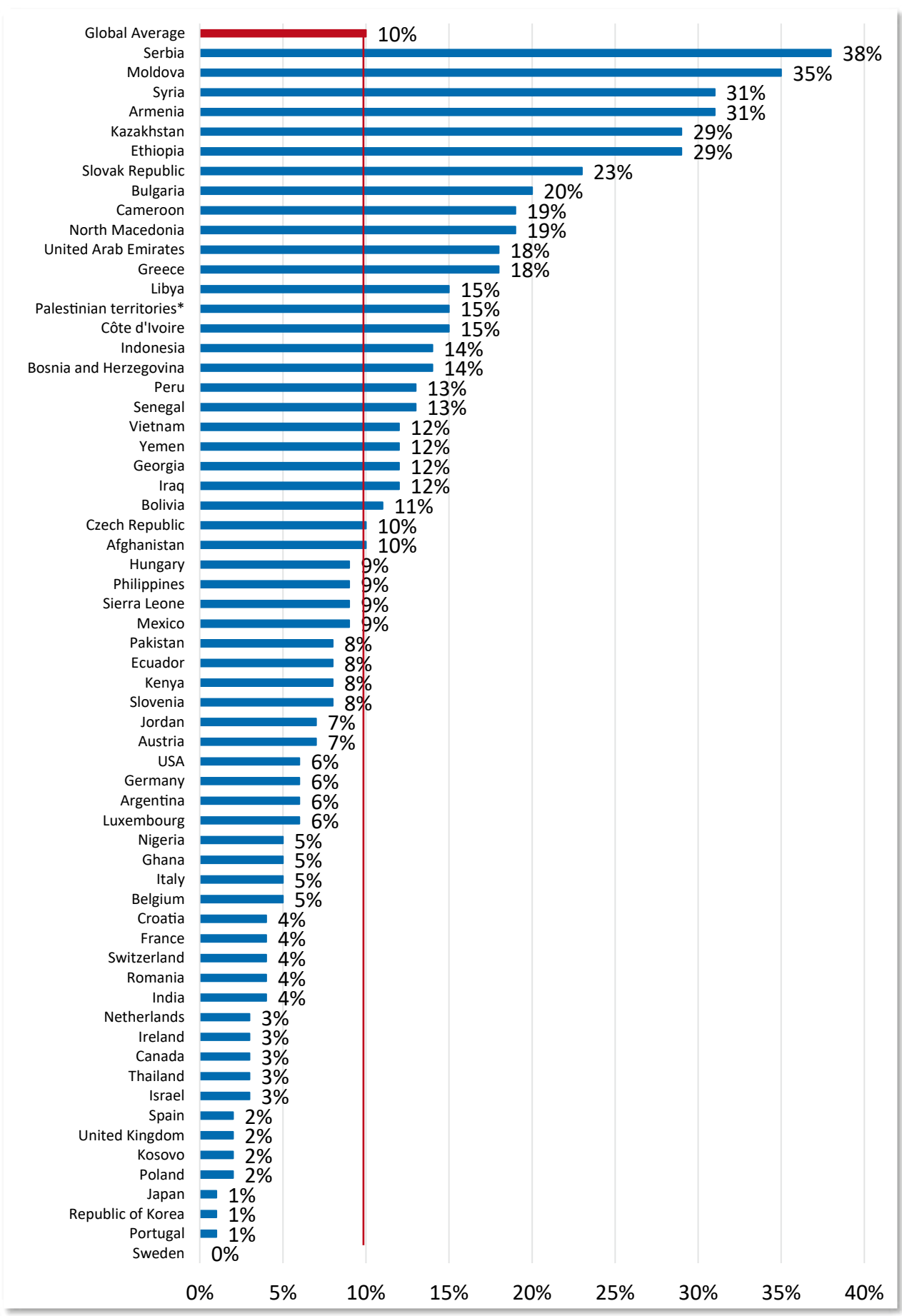
* West Bank and Gaza

Prefer own country to partner economically with China



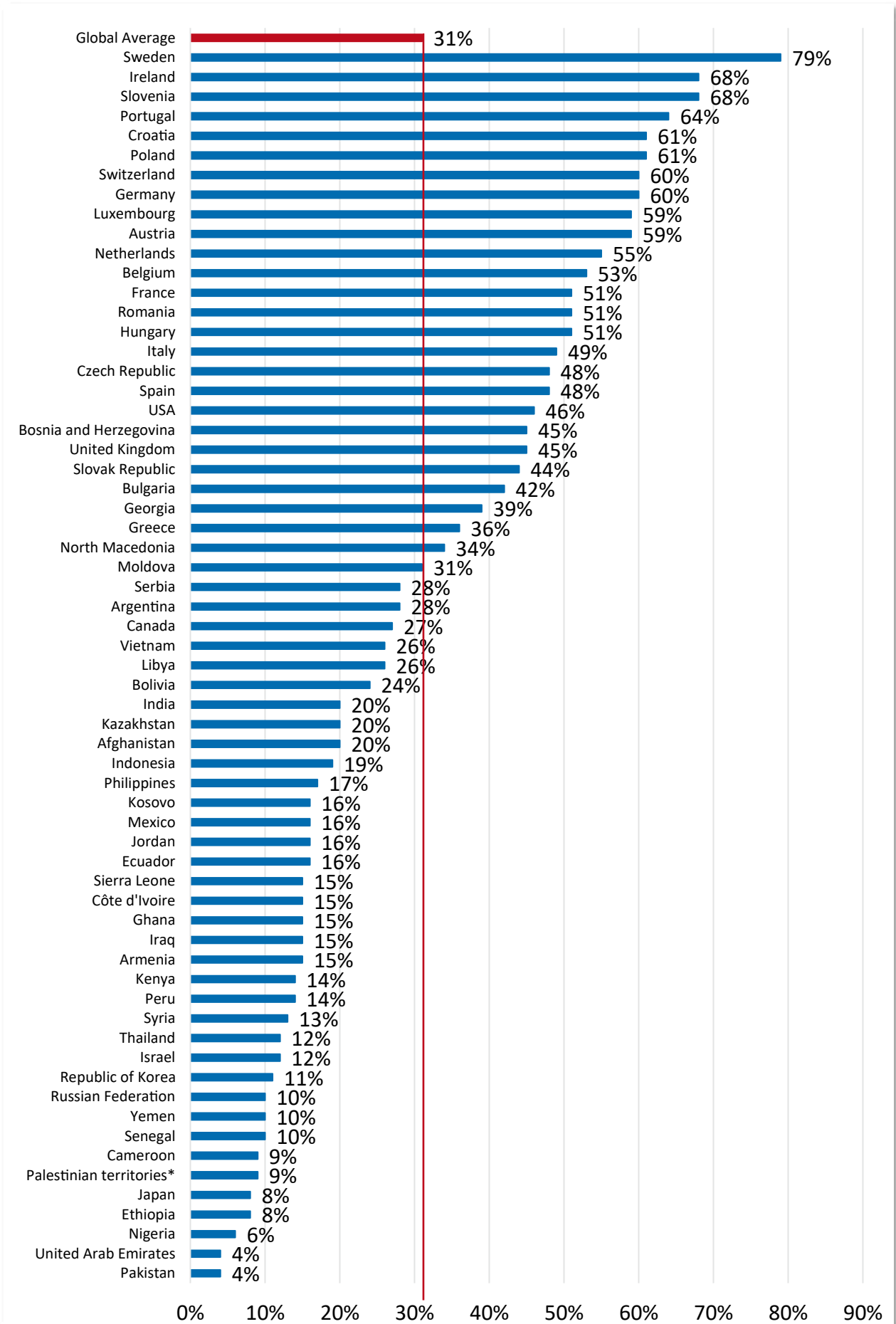
* West Bank and Gaza

Prefer own country to partner economically with **Russia**



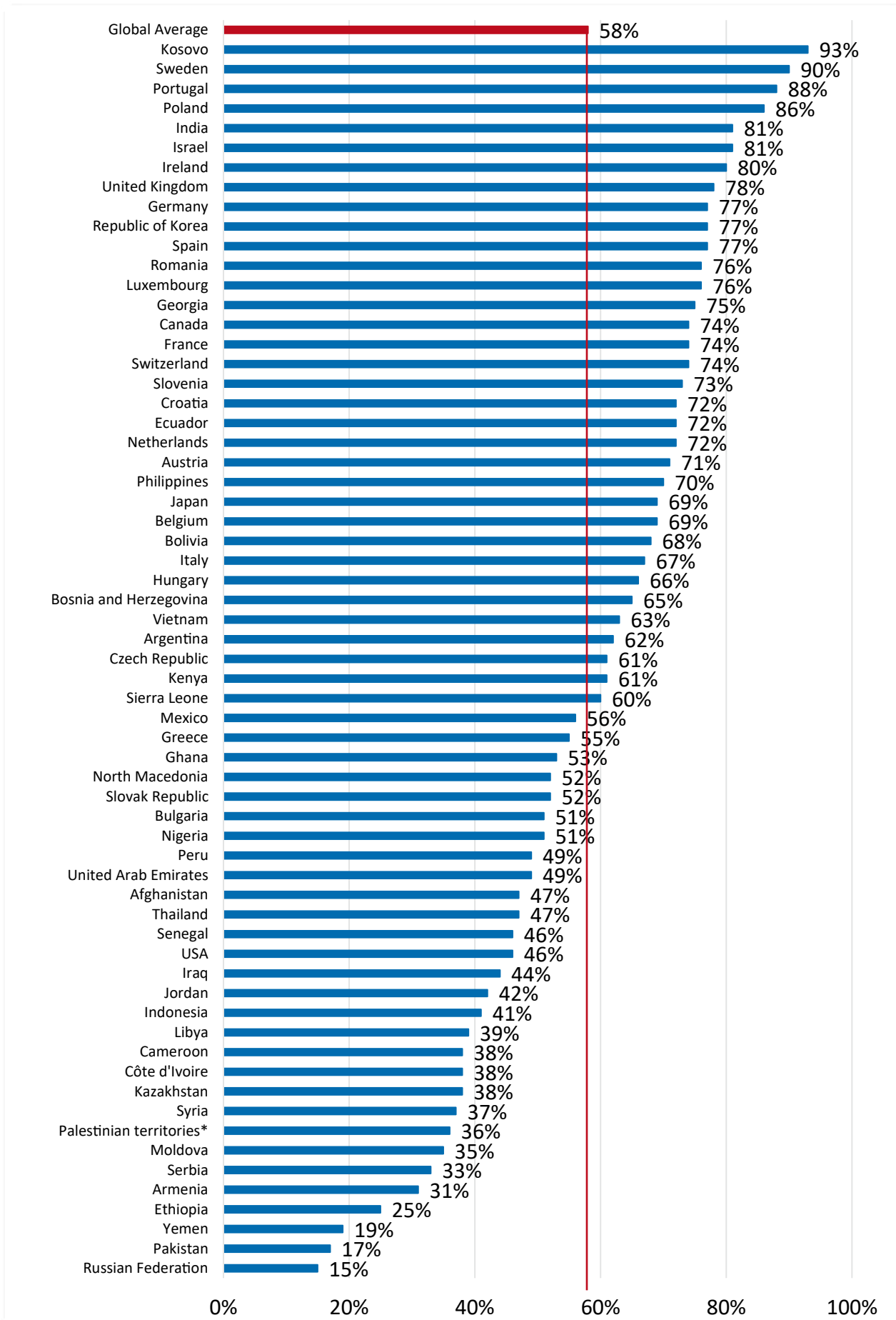
* West Bank and Gaza

Prefer own country to partner economically with EU



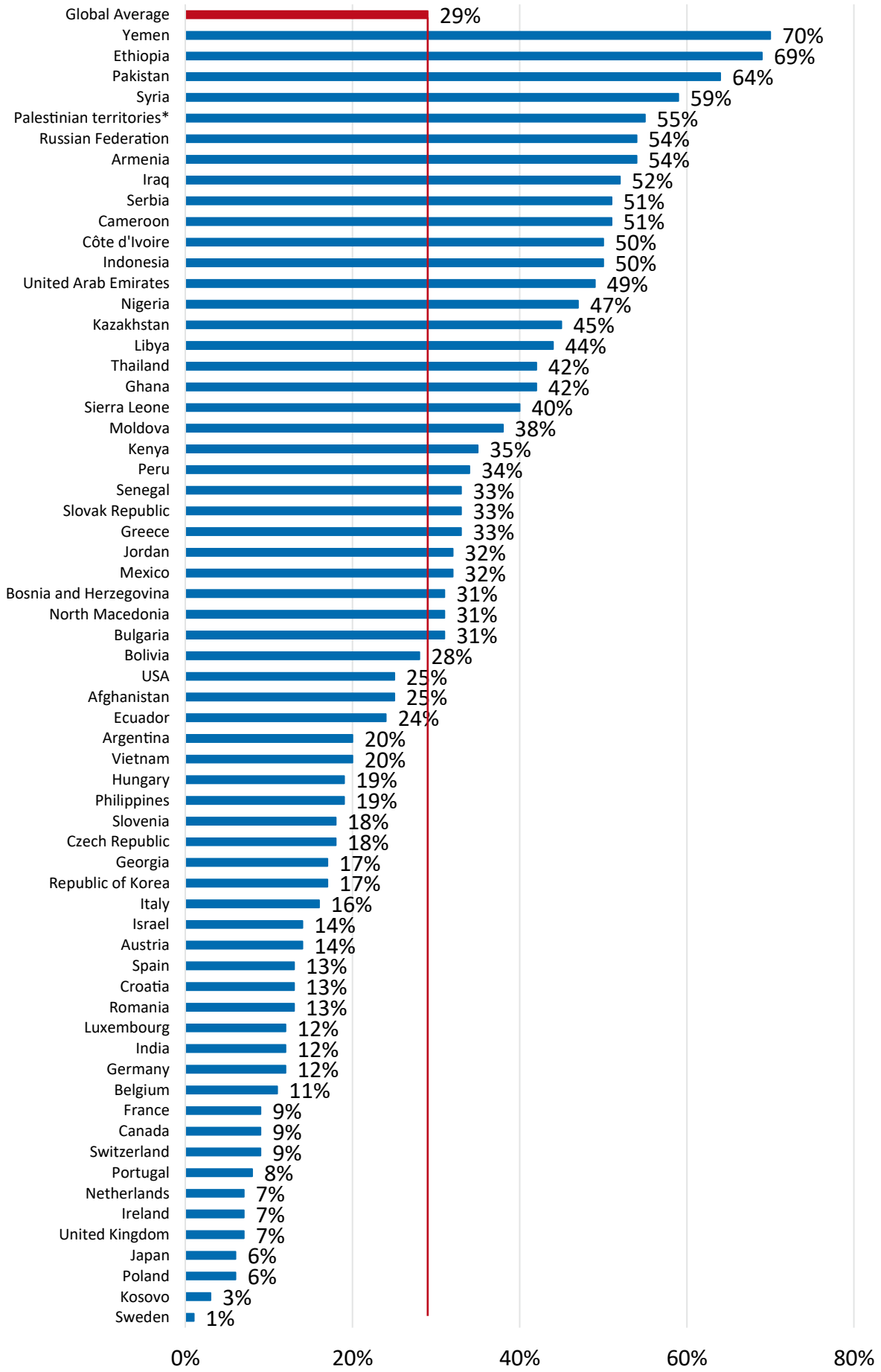
* West Bank and Gaza

Prefer own country to partner economically with USA & EU



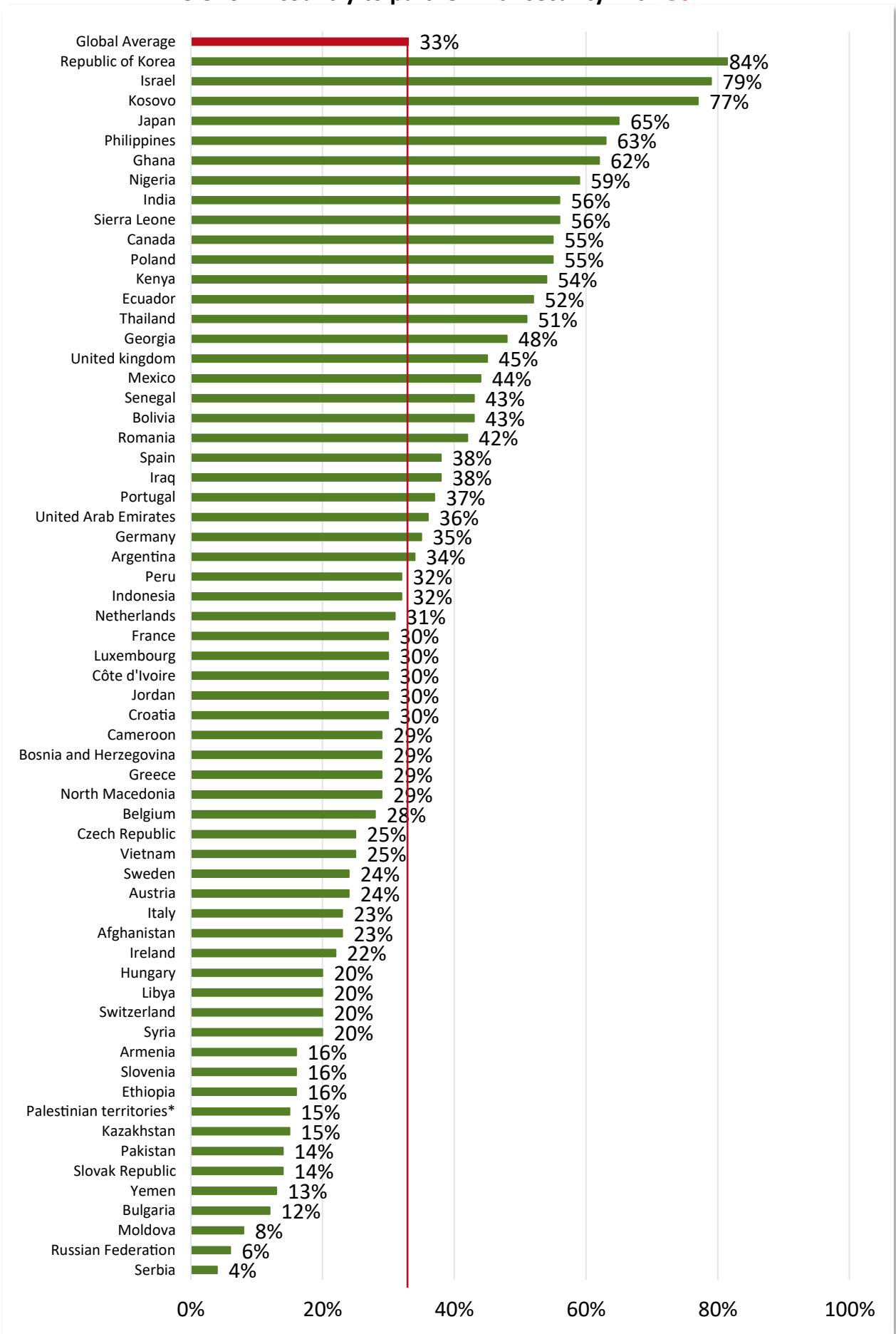
* West Bank and Gaza

Prefer own country to partner economically with CHINA & RUSSIA



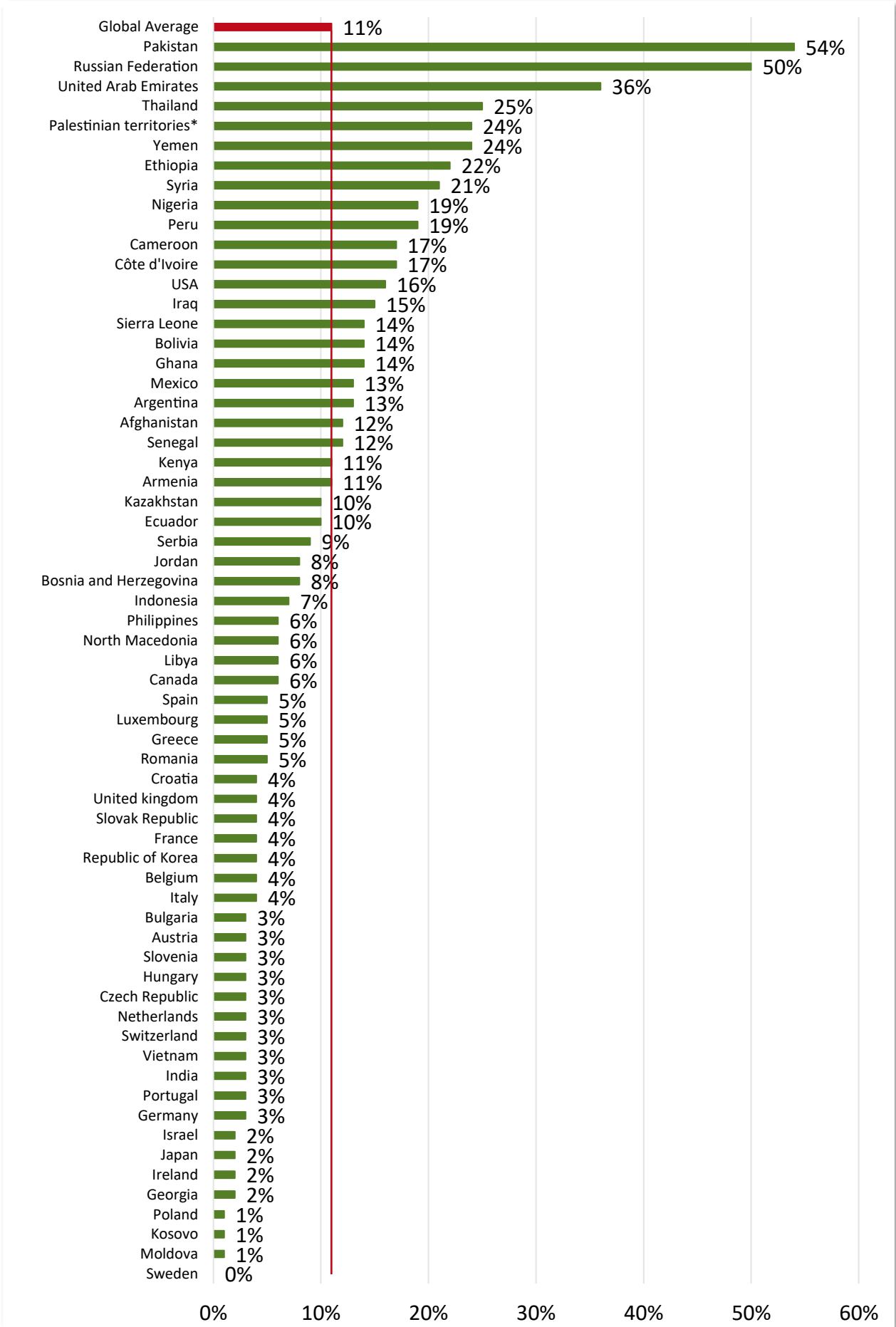
* West Bank and Gaza

Prefer own country to partner with security with USA



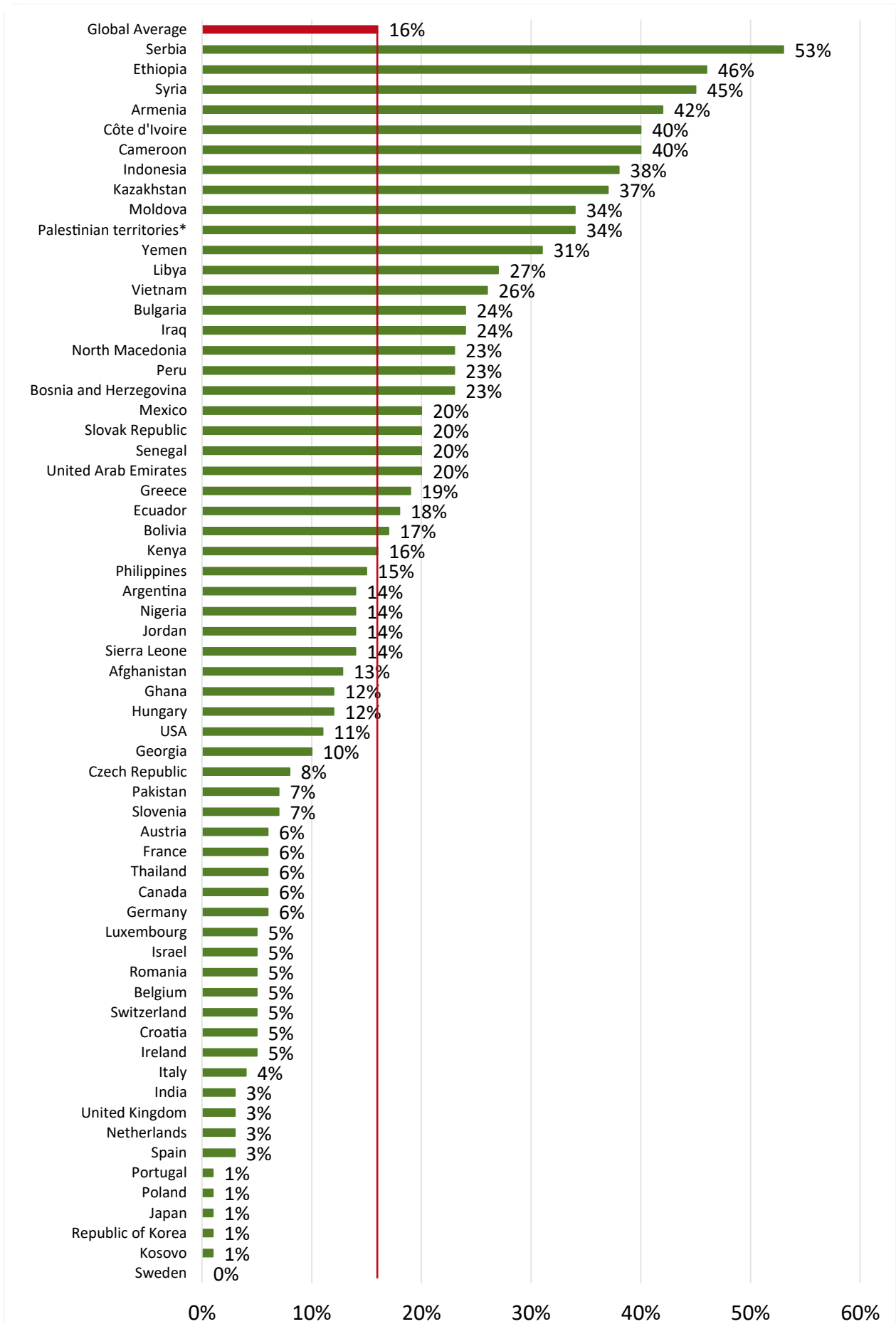
* West Bank and Gaza

Prefer own country to partner with security with CHINA



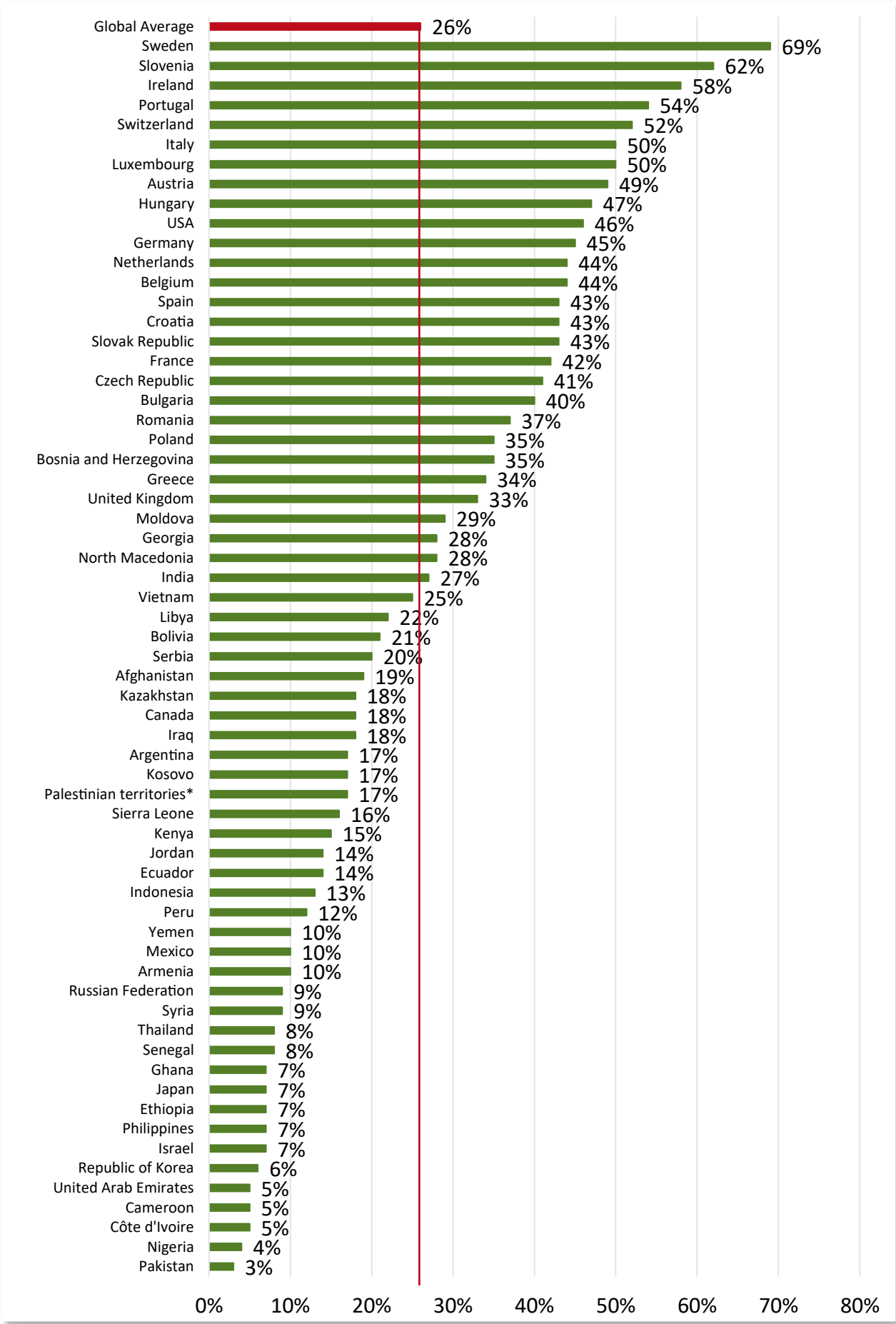
* West Bank and Gaza

Prefer own country to partner with security with **RUSSIA**



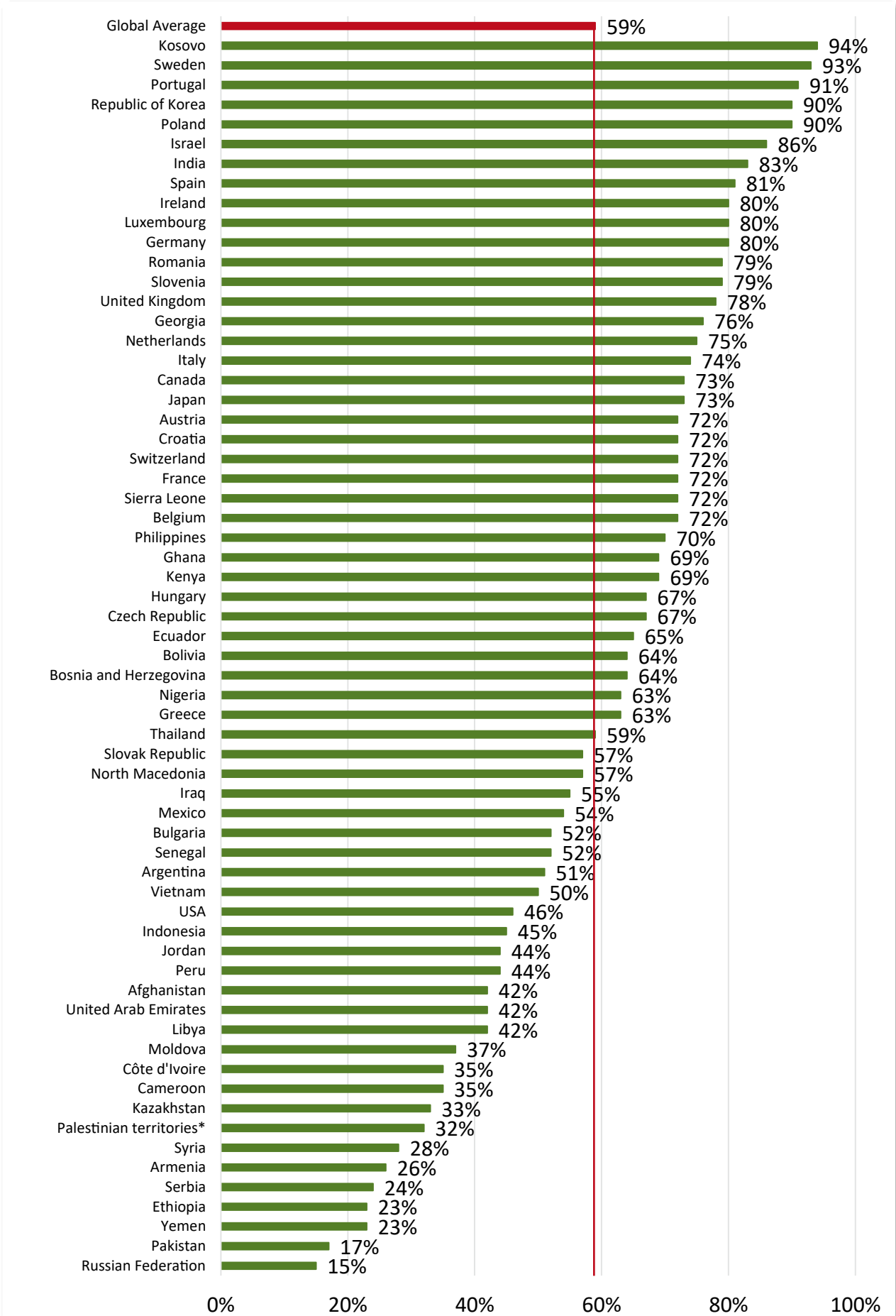
* West Bank and Gaza

Prefer own country to partner with security with EU



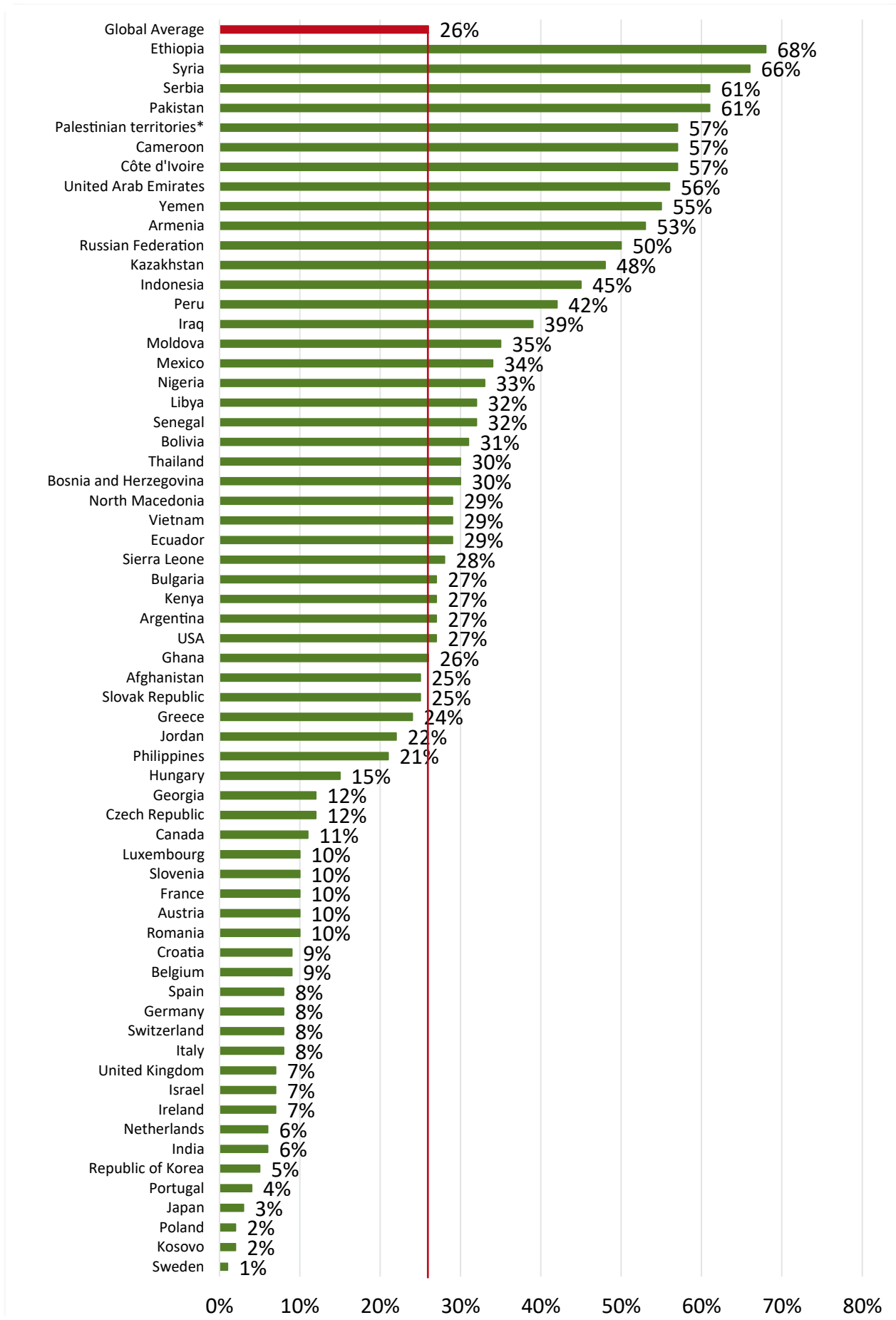
* West Bank and Gaza

Prefer own country to partner with security with USA & EU



* West Bank and Gaza

Prefer own country to partner with security with **CHINA & RUSSIA**



* West Bank and Gaza

DO WE LIVE BETTER THAN OUR PARENTS? AND WHAT ABOUT OUR CHILDREN?

Every second citizen (51%) of the world believes that their life is better than that of their parents. The other half of the people asked is equally divided between those who assess a worse life (23%) and those who find it the same (23%). 3% could not answer. Satisfaction with the living standard is a key factor for people to believe that they have a better life than their parents. But in some rich regions like Europe this is not so valid.

Expectations for the life of today’s children are predominantly good as well but lower than the comparison of own life to the life of the previous generation – 44% are expecting a better life for today’s children in comparison to our lives, 28% expecting a worse life, 20% expecting about the same and 8% not responding. Aged people are less sure about the better future of the next generation. More money unsurprisingly seems to result in more confidence in the future on a personal level, but on a national level countries that experience or used to experience difficulties are the ones to believe stronger in better future for the next generation. Unsurprisingly again.

When asked if they now have, overall, a better, worse, or roughly similar life compared to that of their parents, globally 51% report a better life, 23% worse, 23% about the same, with 3% not answering (Refused or Don’t Know). When rounded, globally there is nearly 30 points spread between positive and negative views on the inter-generational trend in wellbeing.

The most positive country among the 64 is Vietnam – 83% choosing “better” and 4% choosing “worse” that makes 79 points spread. And the most negative is Moldova (32% “better” but 45% “worse” forming a negative spread of -13 points).

By region, in terms of spreads, the trend seems most positive in East Asia/Oceania (58% “better”, 13% “worse” or 45 points), followed by North America (58% “better”, 17% “worse”), Sub-Saharan Africa and South-Asia (56% “better”, 24% “worse” and 60% “better”, 28% “worse” – equal spreads though different shares). Then comes Latin America (47% “better”, 19% “worse”), Europe (49% “better”, 22% “worse” with nearly the same spreads of 27 and 26 points for both EU and non-EU European countries) and the Middle East – North Africa (47% “better”, 25% “worse”). West Asia represented by Afghanistan serves as an outlier with only 1 point (40% “better”, 39% “worse”).

Among the most prominent countries where GIA was able to conduct the survey, ranked by the spread between “better” and “worse” positive results are highest in Nigeria (81% “better” vs 9% “worse”), the USA (60% “better”, 15% “worse”), Mexico (57% “better”, 16% “worse”), Russia (48% “better”, 12% “worse”) and India (54% “better”, 30% “worse”).

As we would expect, results vary across groups defined in terms of household income, education etc. For instance, lowest household income groups reveal positive assessments, but these are rather low (42% “better”, 29% “worse” or 13 points) compared to groups with highest quality of life (62% “better”, 16% “worse”). Most educated people are more positive (33 points) than less educated people (16 points) too. Despite this general pattern results prove to be country-specific, depending on various historical contexts, etc.

When asked about today’s children lives, compared to our lives, opinions globally were marginally less positive, with 44% expecting a better life for their children, 28% expecting a worse life, 20% expecting about the same and 8% not responding. Thus, across the globe, there is a 16-point spread between positive and negative expectations about the lives of children today. **Expectations for the generation seem less positive than comparison to the previous one.** However, given all of the challenges we are facing (war, inflation, pandemics, climate change) this level of positive expectation is a kind of a positive surprise.

The older the respondents, the less sure they are on today’s children prospects. For instance, in the 55+ age group the structure is as follows: 39% “better” minus 31% “worse” and a relatively small spread – compared to a significant 22-point spread (48% vs 26%) within under 35 age group. **Due to intergenerational dialogue problems, concerns for tomorrow’s world or whatever, there seem to be a gap between past and future in the older generation’s opinion.**

The richer seem to be more confident in the future they can provide for their children (24 points in the highest income strata) than the poorer ones (11 points in the lowest income group strata). But on the other hand, it is the developing countries which are the ones with better hope – not the richest ones. This is not without exceptions of course. Apparently, a positive trend of developing is more important than having an appropriate standard. That is probably why expectations of the future are strongest

(measured by the spread between positive and negative expectations) in non-EU Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa (both at 32 points: 54% “better”, 22% “worse” for non-EU Europe; 59% “better”, 27% “worse” for Sub-Saharan Africa), followed by South Asia and East Asia/Oceania (both at about 30 points 56% “better”, 25% “worse” for South Asia; 48% “better”, 18% “worse” for East Asia/Oceania), MENA (28 points; 52% “better”, 24% “worse”), Latin America (11 points; 40% “better”, 29% “worse”), North America (8 points; 40% “better”, 32% “worse”), the EU (-4 points; 30% “better”, 34% “worse”) and West Asia (36% “better”, 42% “worse”).

The most positive country among those surveyed is Nigeria (90% minus 6%) and the most negative is Slovenia a (14% minus 53%). Among the prominent countries where GIA could poll, expectations for their children’s future are highest in Nigeria is followed by Russia (52% minus 10%), Mexico (48% minus 30%), the USA (43% minus 31%) and India (43% minus 33%).

When combining the two questions, another perspective is added. For instance, Moldova shows a total of 86 (45% saying that their life is worse life than the one of their parents plus 41% expecting a worse life of today’s children), followed in this negative ranking by North Macedonia (82: 35% negative assessments plus 47% negative predictions), Afghanistan (81), Syria and Italy (78), etc.

Most of the countries are still positive on both questions, but if one looks for instance for countries with both above 50% positive answers, Nigeria stands out with 171 (81% positive for today plus 90% positive for tomorrow), followed by Kosovo (162), the United Arab Emirates (150), Ghana (141), Pakistan (134), etc.

Findings are proved, confirming that developing parts of the world share more hope. National and political peculiarities leave their footprint but in general it seems that the closer the war and troubles are, the worse are the answers on both issues – as expected.

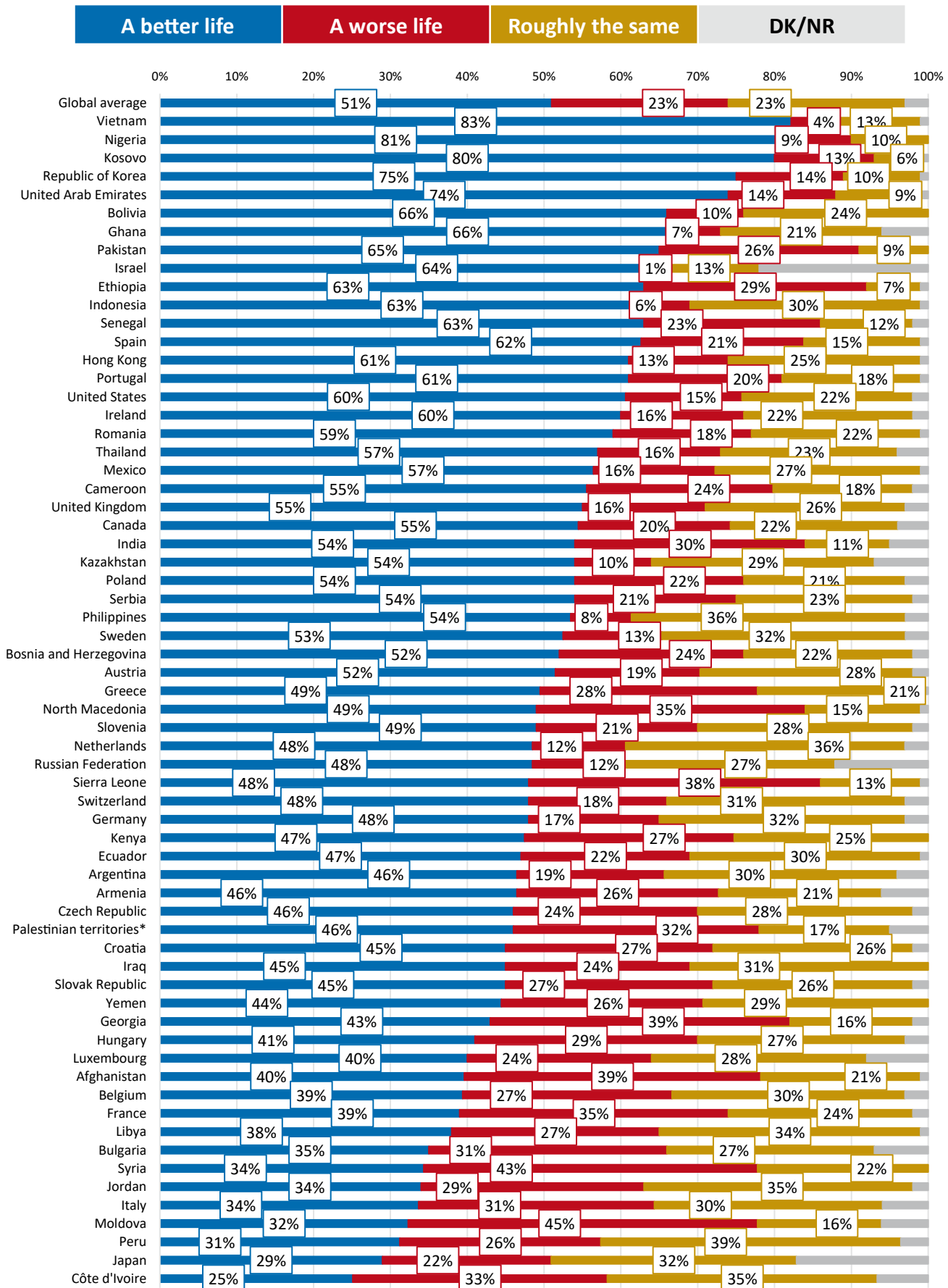
Kancho Stoychev, president of GIA:

***“A widespread modern belief suggests that we will live better than the previous generation and that the next one will live better than us. But imagine the opposite: that we live worse than our parents and in addition our kids are going to have a life worse than ours. That means two generations with a declining quality of life.*”**



And while such a majority mood looks relatively easy to explain for countries like Afghanistan, Moldova, North Macedonia and Syria, for France and Italy it is a real challenge to do it. But despite the significant difference in the explanations, what is common in both cases is the perception of a life crisis. That is why it seems that the combination of those two questions is mapping the citizens on the scale of actual satisfaction with life in every one of the 64 countries surveyed”.

Do you feel that overall you have a better, a worse or roughly similar life to that of your parents?

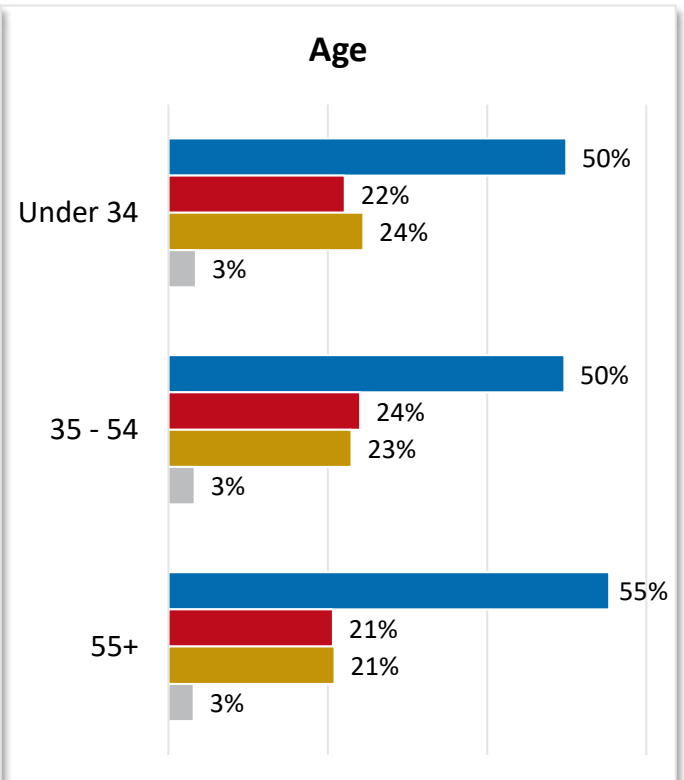
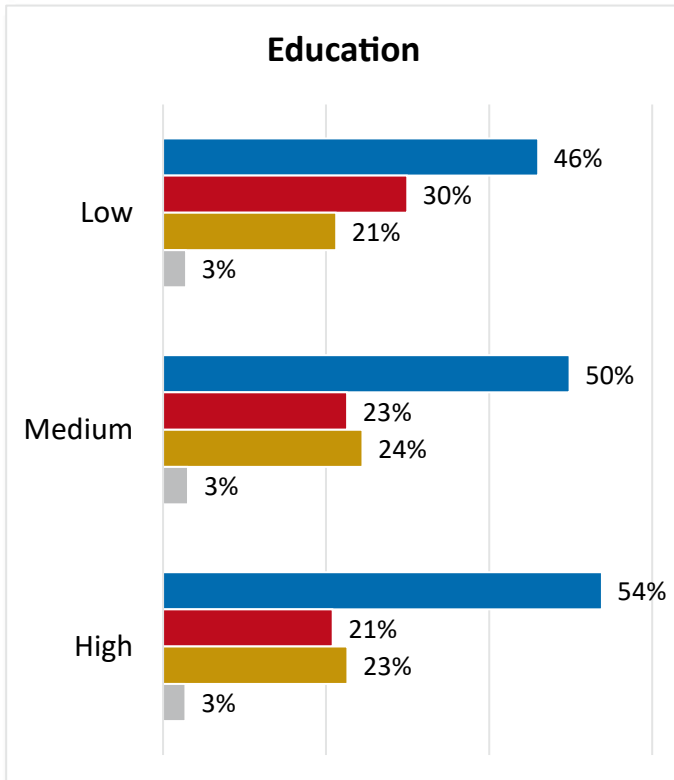
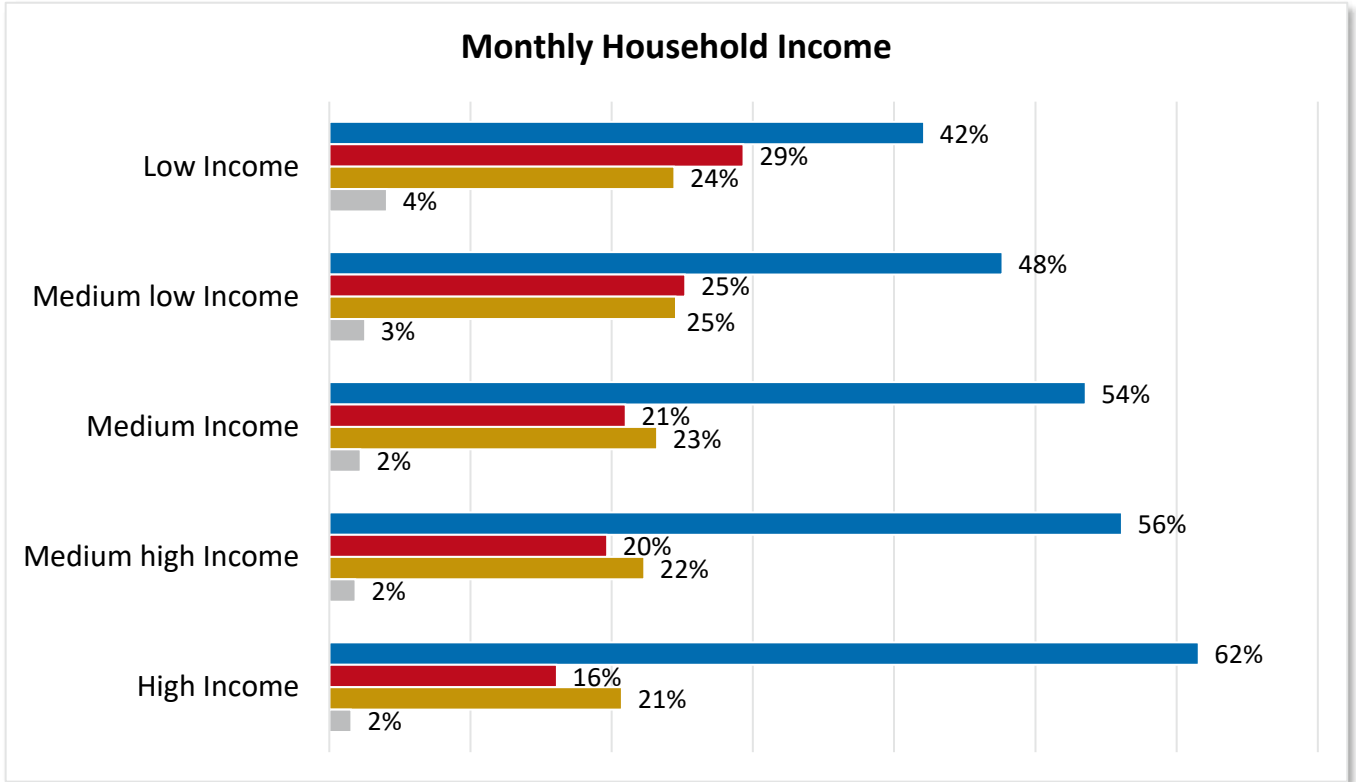


Base: GIA 75 Years Anniversary Survey, 64 countries, total sample n=60,724 respondents

* West Bank and Gaza

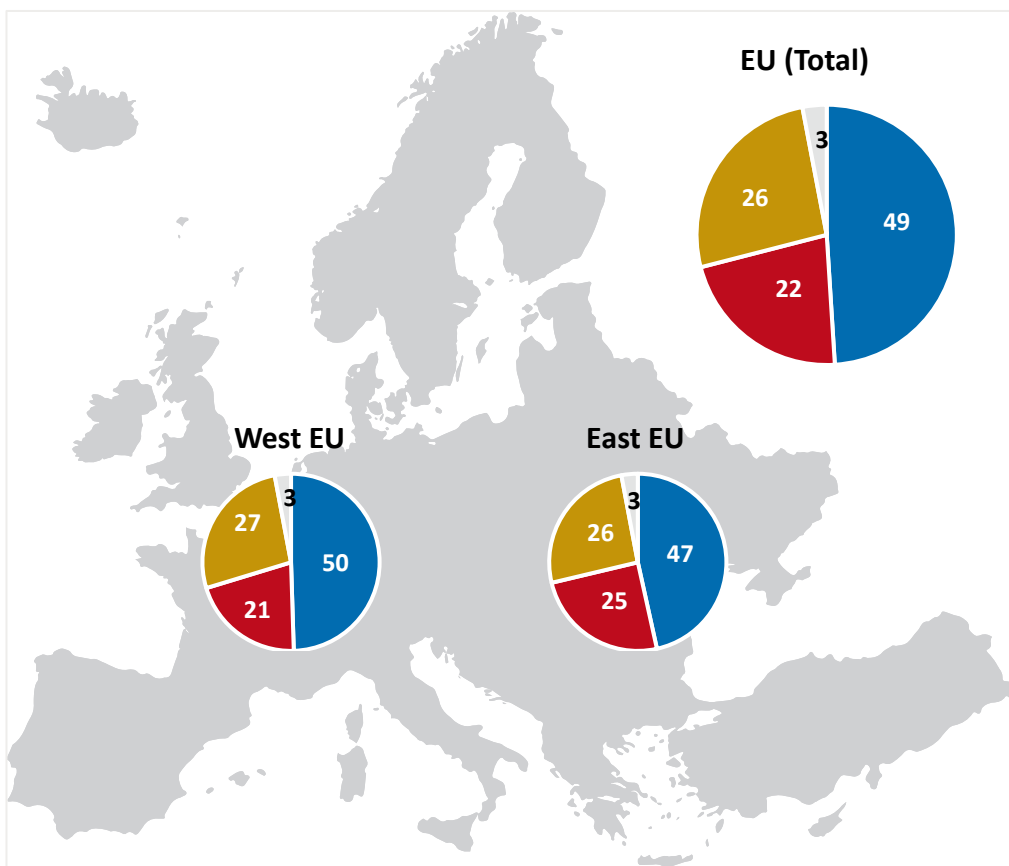
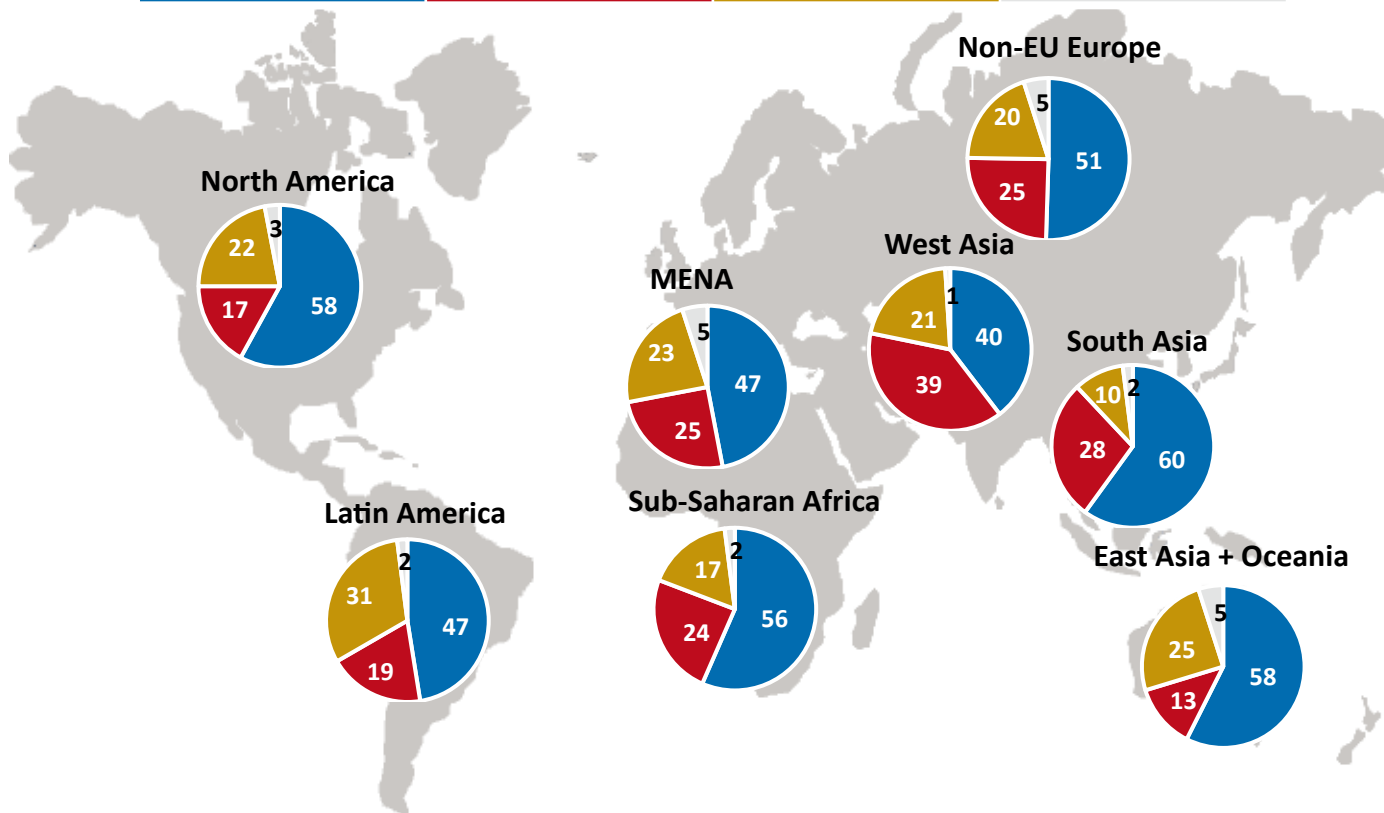
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Do you feel that overall you have a better, a worse or roughly similar life to that of your parents?



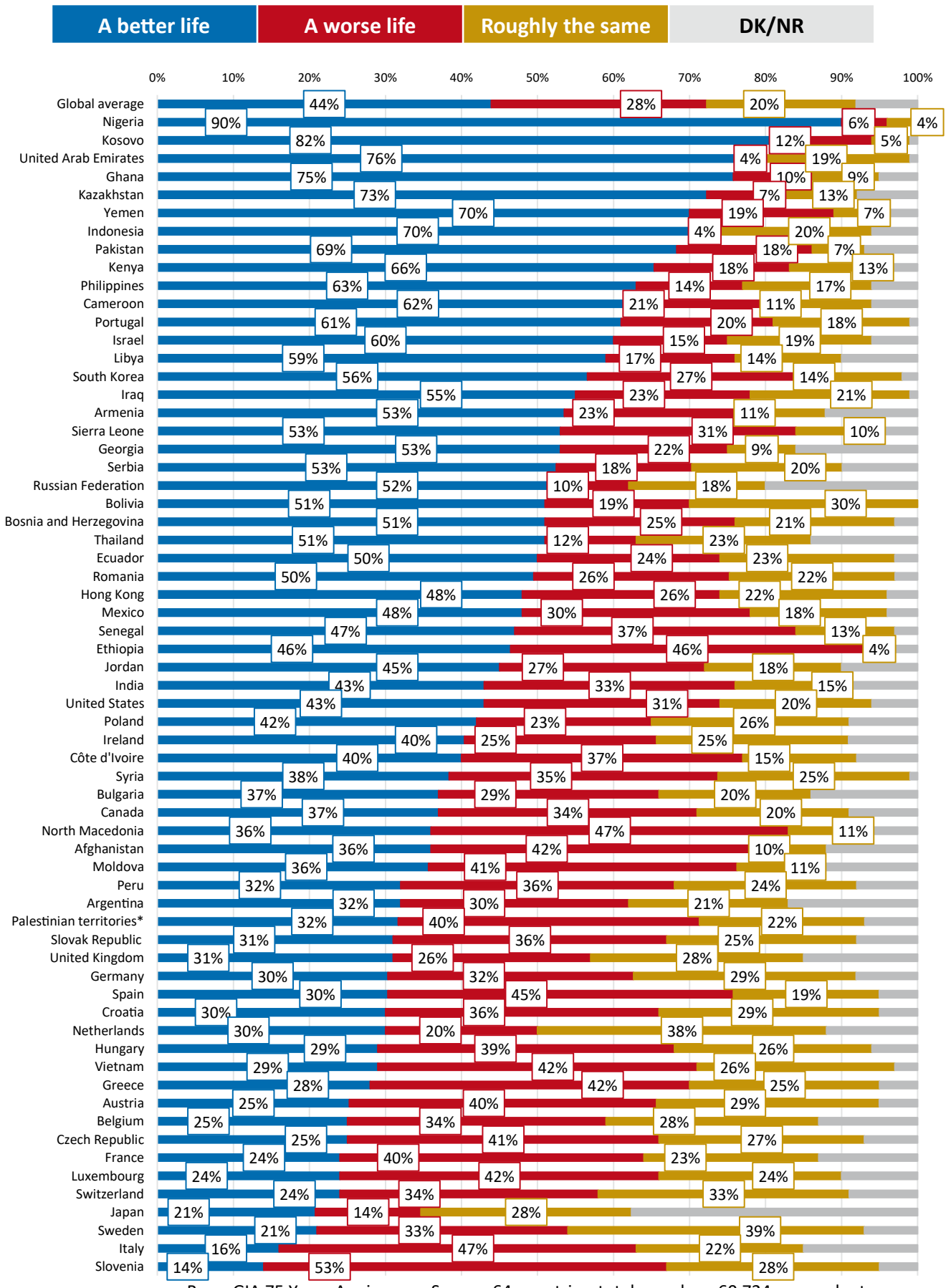
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Do you feel that overall you have a better, a worse or roughly similar life to that of your parents?



Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

And do you think children today will have a better, worse or roughly the same life to you?

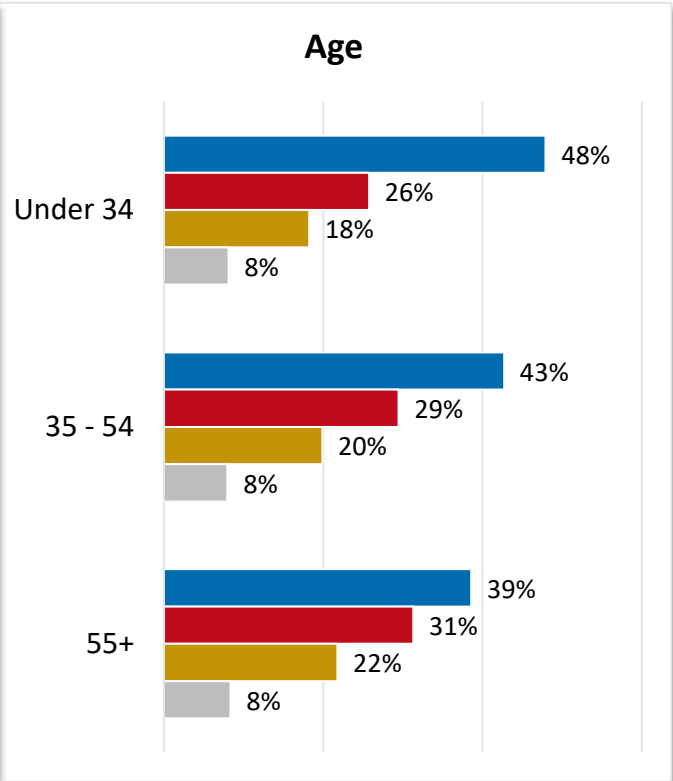
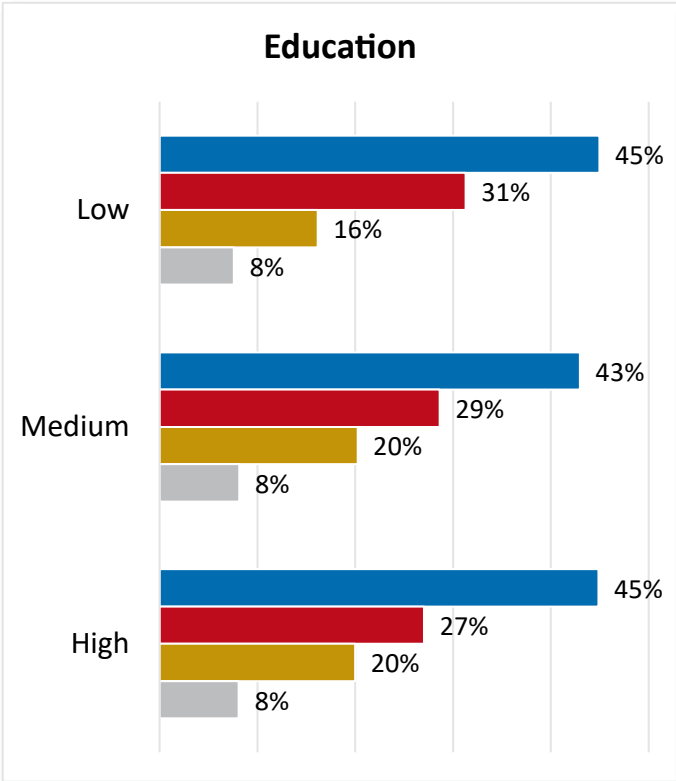
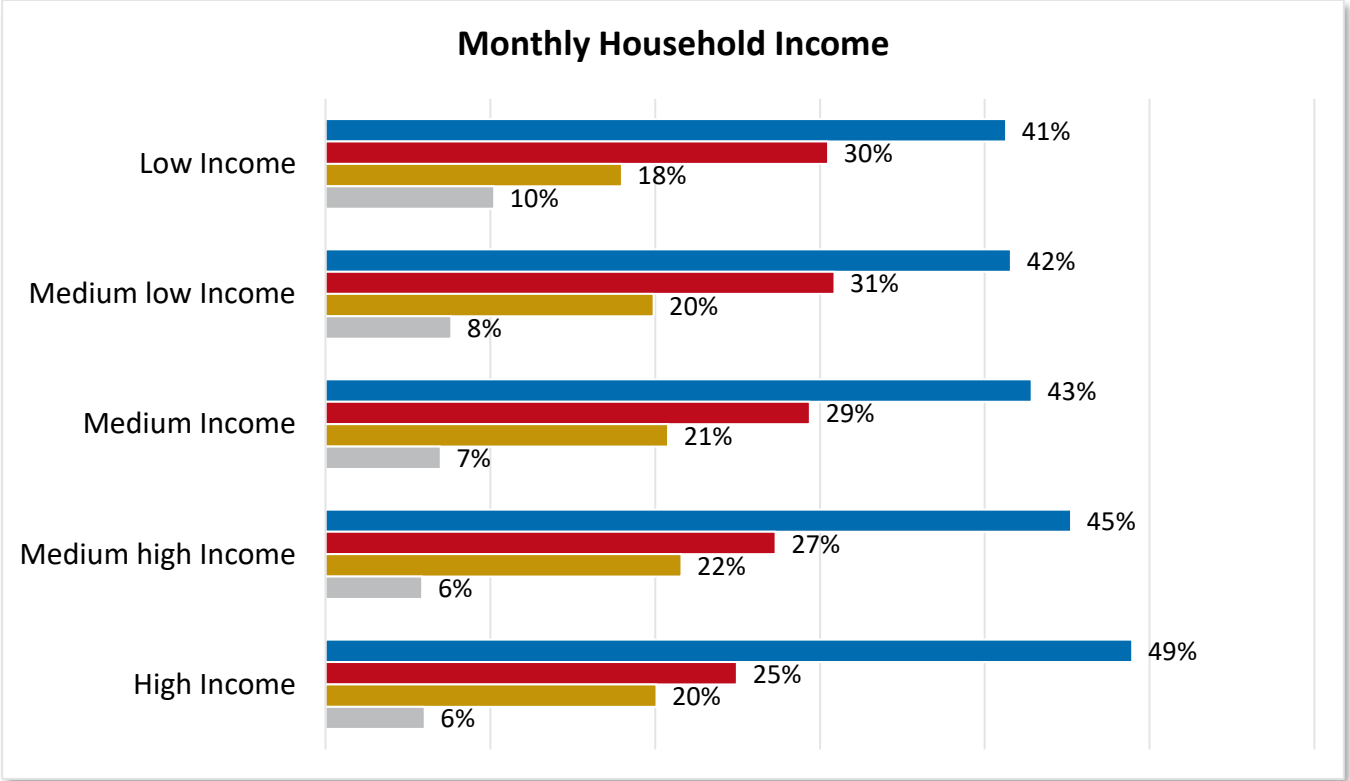


Base: GIA 75 Years Anniversary Survey, 64 countries, total sample n=60,724 respondents

* West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

And do you think children today will have a better, worse or roughly the same life to you?



Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

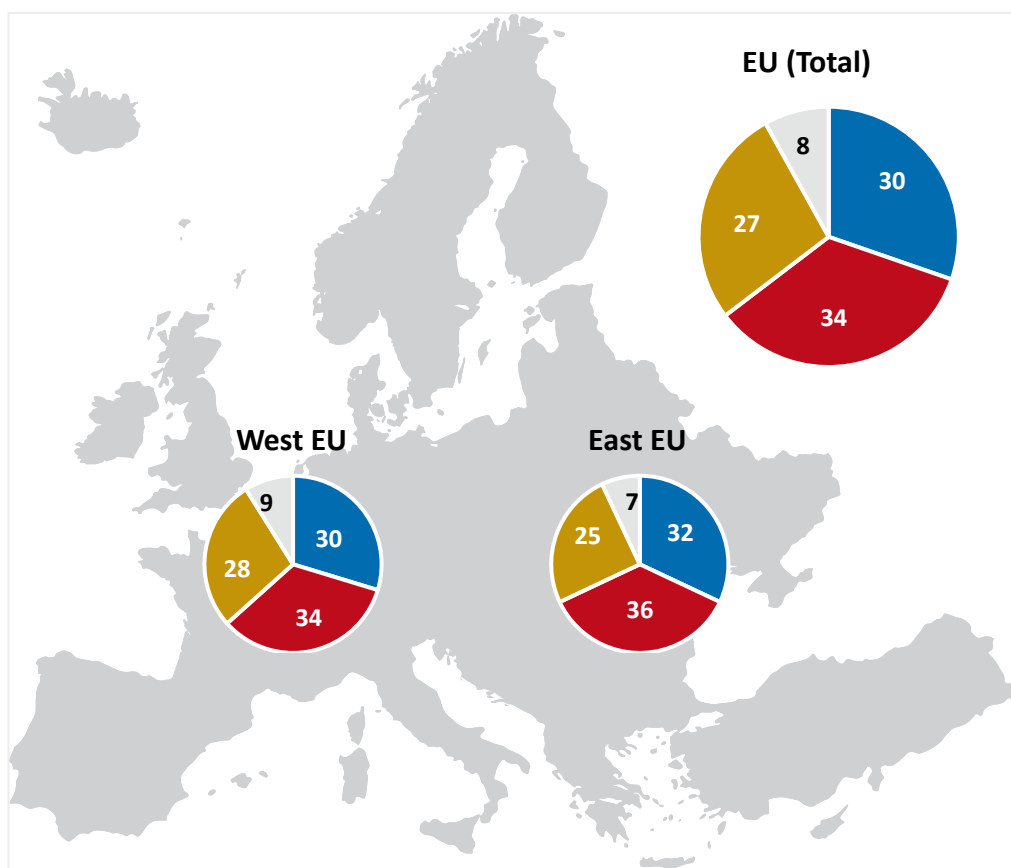
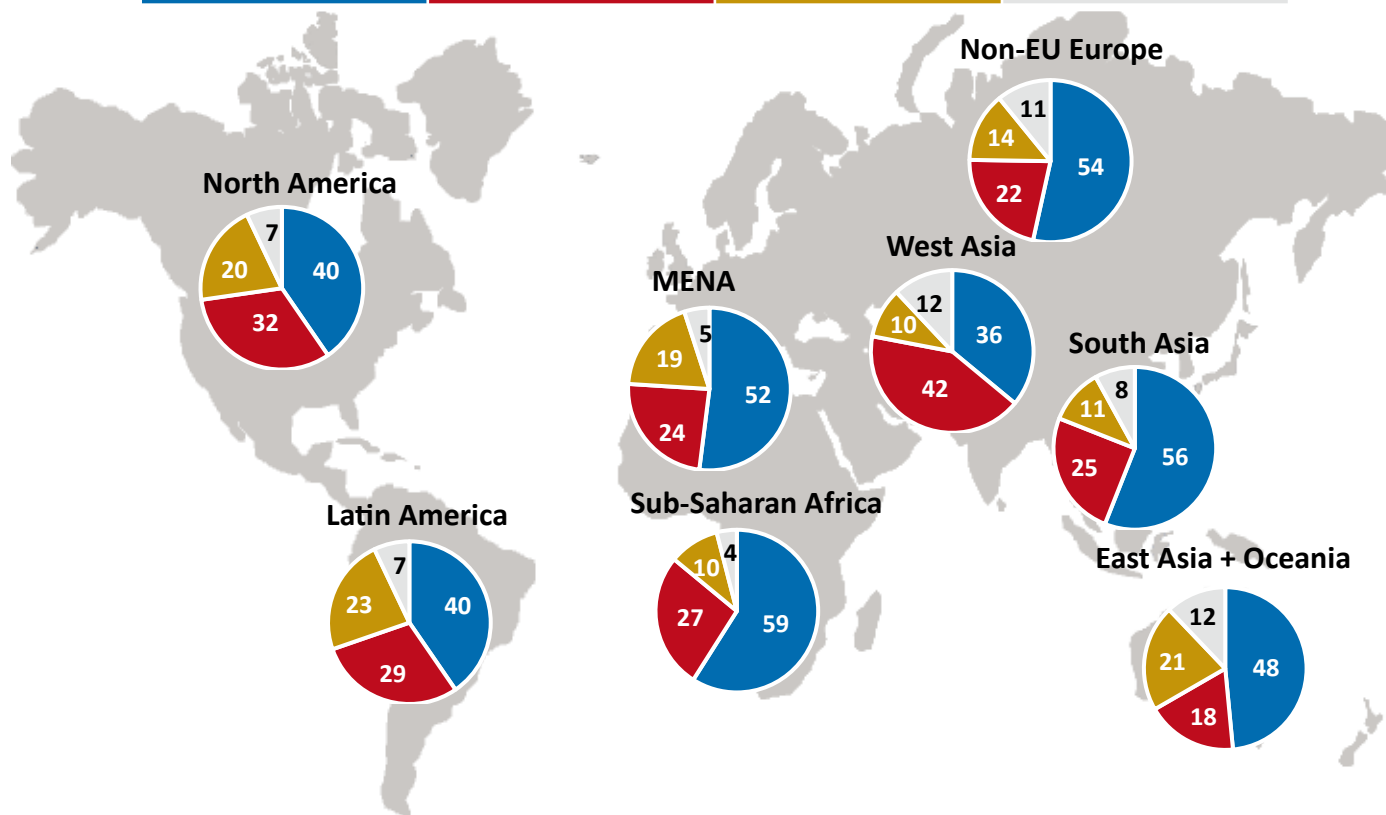
And do you think children today will have a better, worse or roughly the same life to you?

A better life

A worse life

Roughly the same

DK/NR



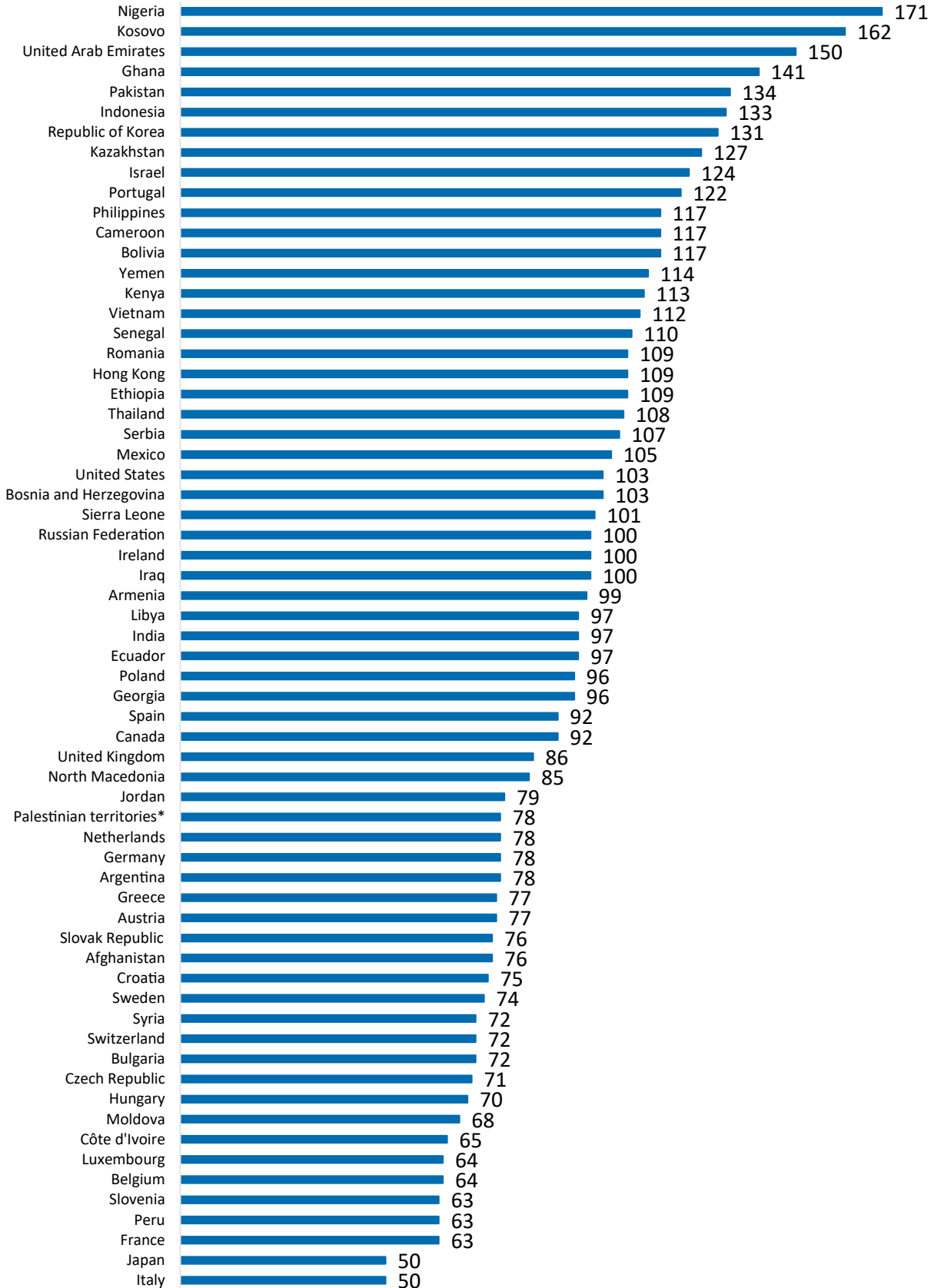
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“Do you feel that overall you have a better, a worse or roughly similar life to that of your parents?”

PLUS

“And do you think children today will have a better, worse or roughly the same life to you?”

A better life



* West Bank and Gaza

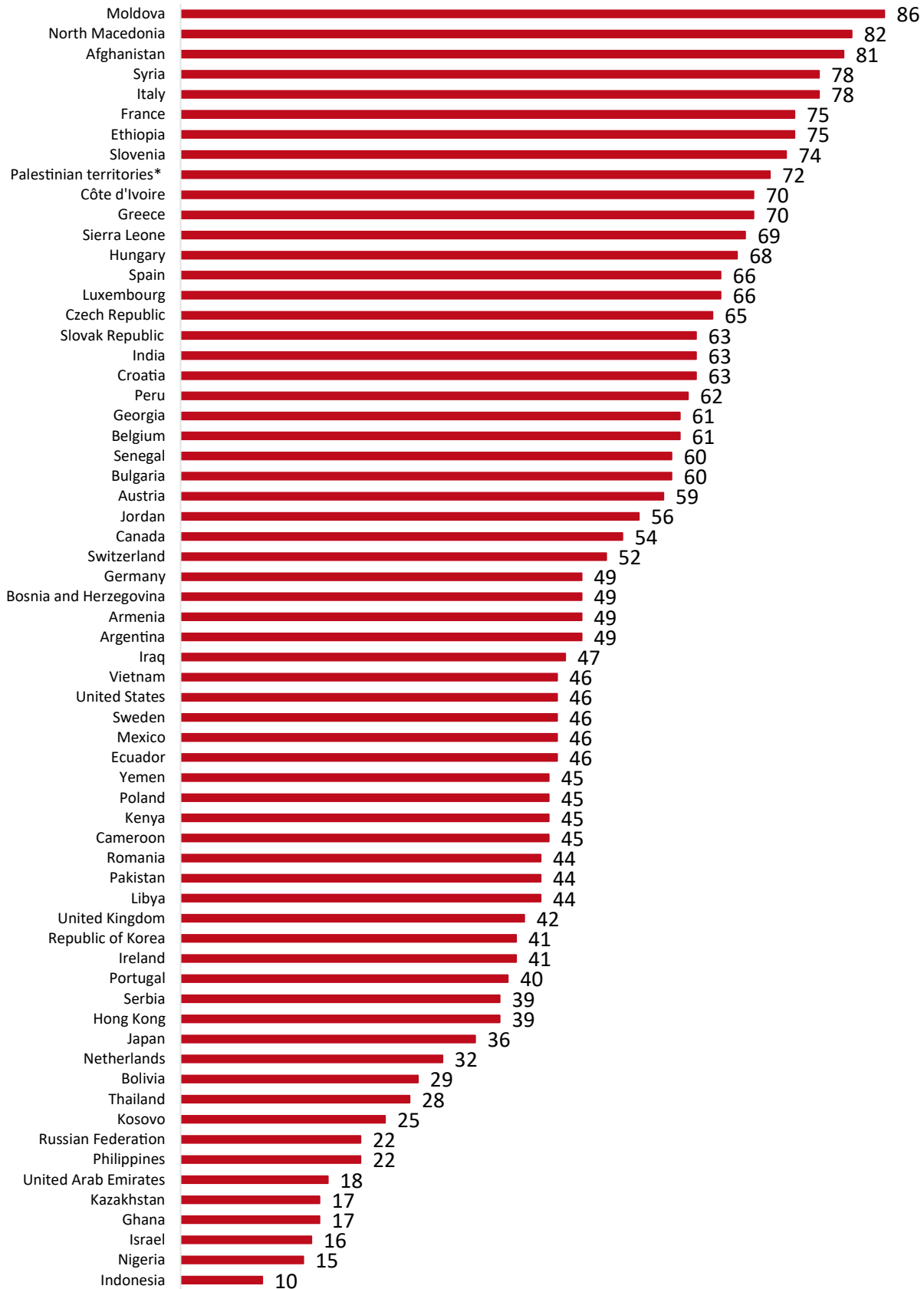
“Do you feel that overall you have a better, a worse or roughly similar life to that of your parents?”



PLUS

“And do you think children today will have a better, worse or roughly the same life to you?”

A worse life



* West Bank and Gaza

ONE IN THREE GLOBAL CITIZENS WANTS TO EMIGRATE

36% around the world willing to migrate. As expected, especially young people from difficult economic background are among potential migrants. Majorities of readiness are observed in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America.

36% of global citizens say yes when asked “If you were given all the necessary paperwork, would you like to live in another country or would you prefer to remain where you are?”. 59% answer they would like to stay where they are and the remaining do not answer the question.

Younger population significantly more eager to leave their current country. Almost one in two (44%) young people surveyed (those below age 34) say if given the option, they would like to live in another country. The figure for the young is almost 8 points higher than the average and 21 points higher than older respondents (classified as those above age 55), of which only 23% say they would like to live elsewhere.

Lower Income country respondents significantly more likely to express motivation to emigrate. 62% of respondents surveyed in low-income countries (those classified by World Bank as earning less than 1085 USD per capita per year or less) express motivation to live in another country. The motivation seems to drop as the country one lives in prospers. Among high income countries the motivation to migrate is found to be around 32% (half that of the poorest countries).

The analysis reveals that respondents’ own income, education or occupation profile make little difference in willingness or motivation to migrate. **The general income of the country has a significant implication, however in this regard.**

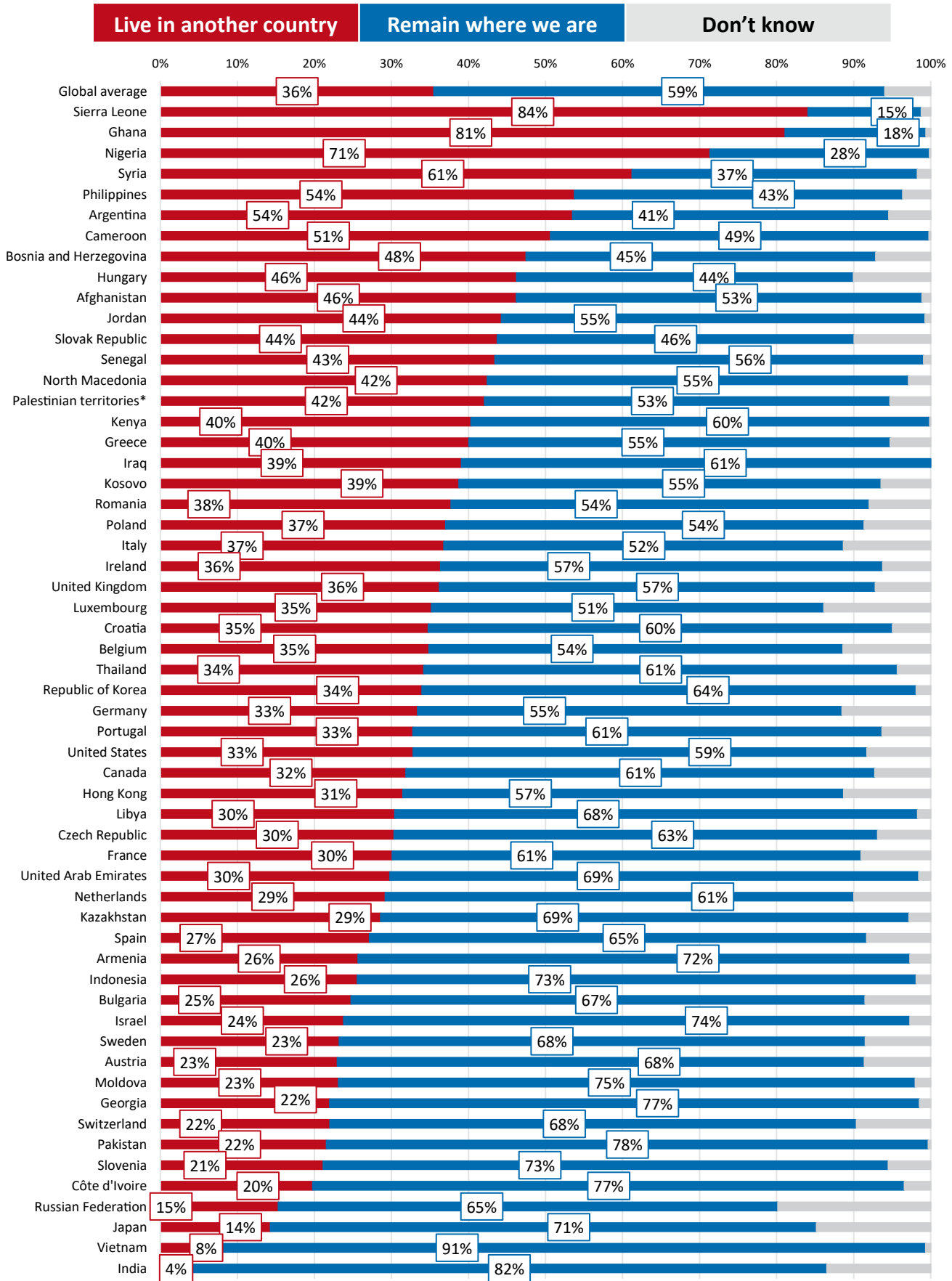
Among different regions of the world, willingness to migrate to another country is found to be highest in Sub Saharan Africa (where 56% of respondents surveyed expressed their wish to migrate to another country). This is followed by Latin America (54%). The lowest willingness to migrate is found in South Asia.

Top countries in terms of willingness to migrate are: Sierra Leone (84%), Ghana (81%) and Nigeria (71%). Lowest willingness was registered in India (4%), Vietnam (8%), Japan (14%), etc.

Kancho Stoychev, president of GIA:

“The registered fact that an average of more than every third inhabitant of the studied 57 countries is willing to emigrate is more than significant. The reasons to change the state where you live are for sure various and countries comparisons are maybe not quite appropriate. Obviously the economic circumstances dominate in such a decision but by far they are not the only ones. It seems indeed that a very strong cultural identity is the most powerful factor for the opposite – not to emigrate. That is why we register a significantly lower levels of such intentions in countries like India, Vietnam, Japan and Russia.”

If you were given all the necessary paperwork would you like to live in another country or would you prefer to remain where you are?



Base: GIA 75 Years Anniversary Survey, 57 countries, total sample n=54,329 respondents

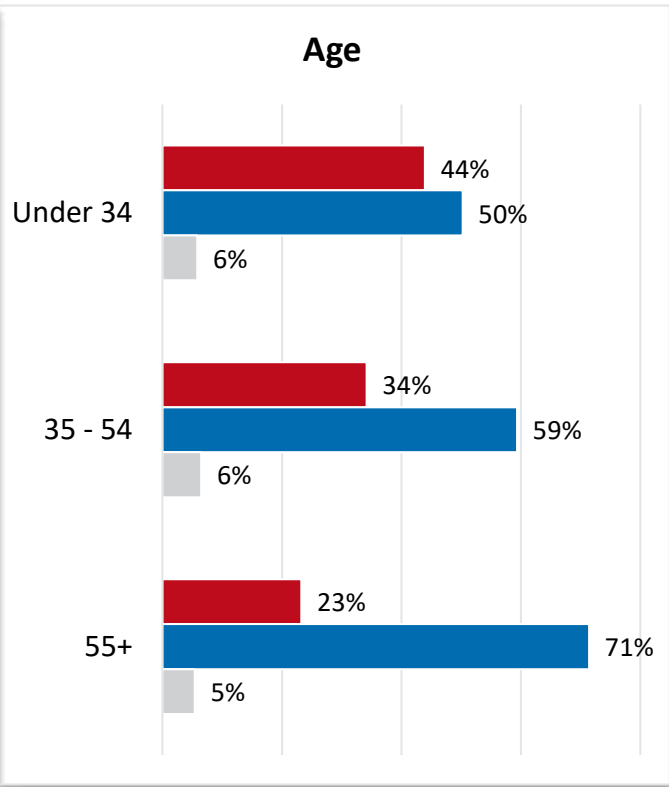
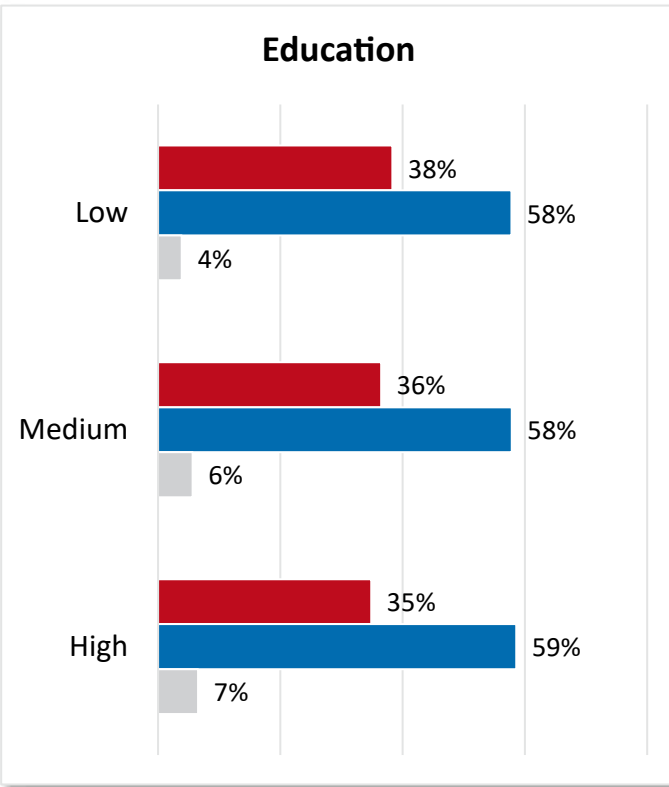
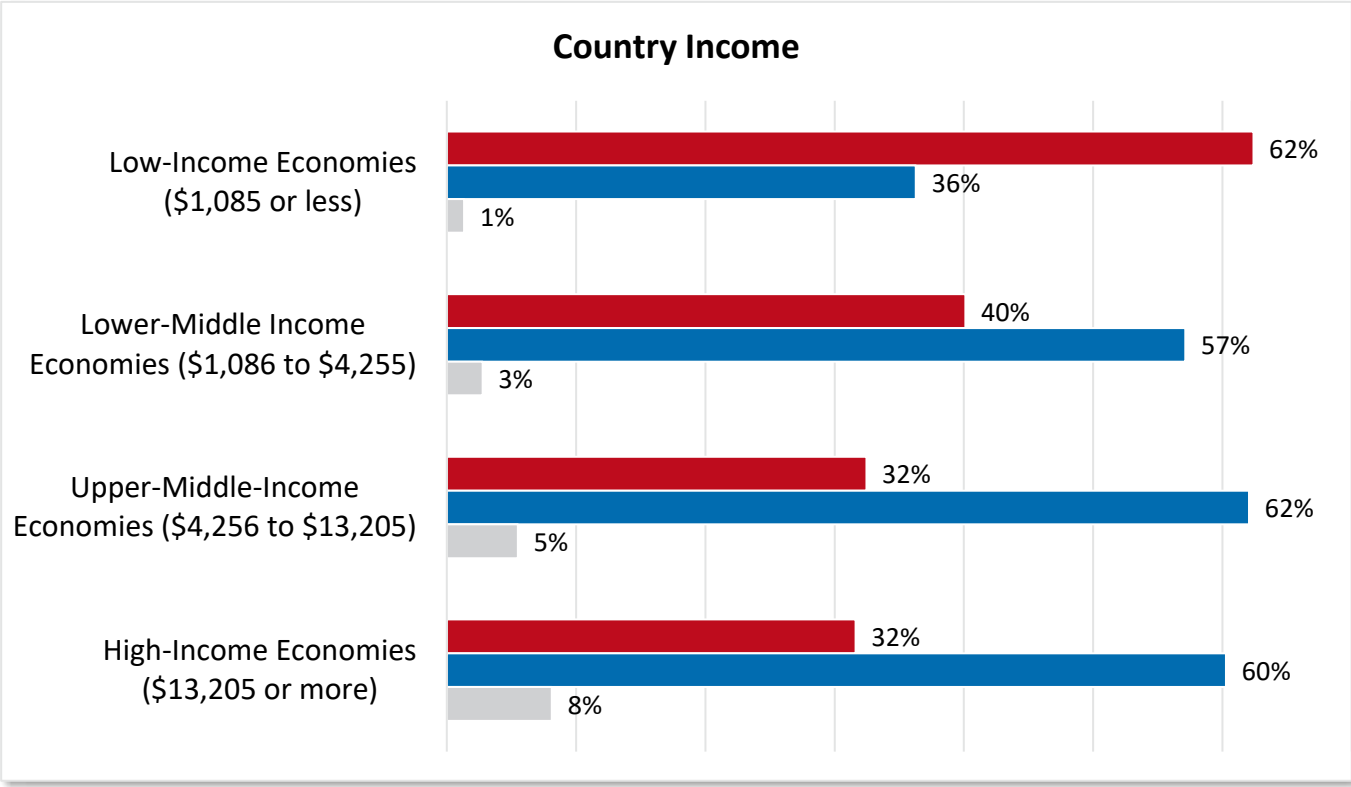
* West Bank and Gaza

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If you were given all the necessary paperwork would you like to live in another country or would you prefer to remain where you are?

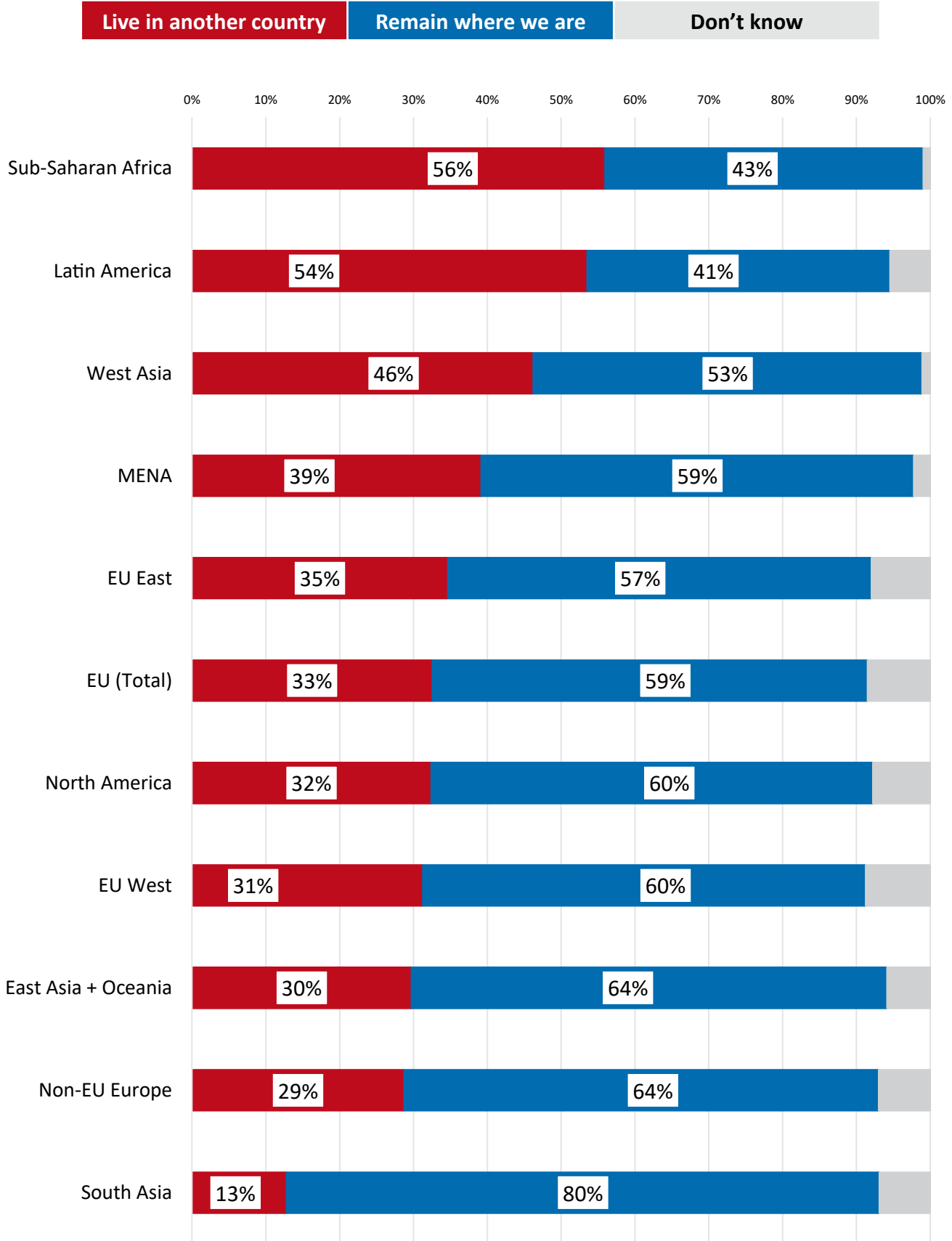


Live in another country **Remain where we are** **Don't know**



Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

If you were given all the necessary paperwork would you like to live in another country or would you prefer to remain where you are?



Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

WHAT WILL CHANGE IN QUARTER OF A CENTURY? TEN EXPECTATIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE TELL US MORE ABOUT THE PRESENT

How much and what will change in the next 25 years? What are our expectations about economy, technology, medicine? Will we obtain new rights, or will we lose some? When will we find life beyond Earth? The Global Association “Gallup International” (GIA) asked these and other questions about the foreseeable future. What world do we imagine – is it very different from our lives today?

Most people seem to agree that in the next 25 years a 4-day working week will be the norm around the world. The common perception however is that people will become less healthy in the next quarter of a century. The dollar will not be the world’s leading currency – according to near a half of the respondents worldwide. Same sex marriage will continue to divide opinion. Soon artificial human will be created – think 46% of respondents in different nations around the world. And there is great hope in the advancement of vaccines.

Healthier life and medical technology

More than a half (58%) of the global population agrees that over the next 25 years people will actually become less healthy. A third disagrees while 10% are undecided. The regions that agree to a lesser extent are East Asia and Oceania, EU Europe and North America, whereas the rest of the Asia region is among the regions agreeing the most. Attitudes are often a reflection of a variety of circumstances, like people’s views on the current quality of life, orientations towards healthy habits and their national healthcare systems and life standards.

People in countries like North Macedonia, for example, UAE, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bolivia, Iraq, etc. seem most confident that humanity will become less healthy – 70-80% positive. Least prone to agree with such a statement seem people in states like Indonesia, Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands, Sierra Leone, etc. with shares of only around 40%.

People around the world however agree that relatively soon there will be vaccines that will help in eradicating diseases that are currently hard to cure. 71% of respondents asked are positive that over the next 25 years vaccines and medicines are going to be available to eradicate diseases such as polio and AIDS. 18% of the respondents disagree and just over a tenth are still unsure. The European regions tend to be a bit

more sceptical to that statement than other regions surveyed. In Europe there is also a noticeably higher share of indecisive respondents. Low-income economies seem more hopeful on this matter than wealthier countries. Perhaps there is more hope, where it is more needed – as low-income economies are disproportionately impacted by these diseases.

People in countries like Vietnam, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Thailand and Philippines stand out with shares up to 80-90% as most prone to believe that soon there will be available vaccines to eradicate diseases that are hard to cure. Most doubtful seem people in Japan, Czech Republic, Russian Federation, Luxemburg and Italy.

What is right and what is a right

Most people agree that in the next 25 years a 4-day working week will be the norm around the world. 50% of the respondents in the GIA’s global survey say that the majority of us will start working 4 days a week only within the next couple of decades. 38% are rather doubtful and 12% refuse or do not know. People in North America, South Asia, MENA, East Asia/Oceania and the EU are more confident that a 4-working day week will be available for most people over the next 25 years. Latin America and non-EU Europe, followed by Sub-Saharan countries tend to agree less than other regions. The region with the highest share of “Do not know” answers is non-EU Europe, where almost one fifth cannot take a stand. The statement also shows visible (although not dramatic) differences in responses by personal income and education – those with higher education and income are more likely to expect a shorter working week in the future.

Confidence in a 4-day working week is most likely to be found in UAE, India, Ireland and Canada with shares of agreement up to 70%. Citizens of Peru, Sweden, Ecuador and Italy for example are much more doubtful.

Same sex marriage as a right clearly divides the world in two halves. 45% of the respondents around the world think that over the next quarter of a century same sex marriage will be a recognised right. Yet 44% disagree. The rest cannot tell. It should be noted that the statement was not tested in MENA and West Asia, including Afghanistan, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Palestinian territories (West Bank and Gaza), Syria, United Arab Emirates and Yemen. The regions agreeing with this statement are primarily North America and EU Europe, and the regions disagreeing the most are South Asia and Sub-Saharan countries, followed by non-EU Europe. Age seems not to be among the defining characteristics in terms of attitudes towards same sex marriage. Income and education however are – visibly more people with higher income and

education expect that in 25 years same sex couples' marriage will be considered right. Most defining drivers of opinion on this issue, of course, are religion, different cultural backgrounds and national characteristics/traditions.

Thailand, Spain, Slovenia, Ireland and France are among the top countries to believe this statement. On the opposite side stand out countries like Armenia, Indonesia and India and Senegal with much smaller shares of agreement.

There are slightly more people around the world believing that in the next 25 years polio and AIDS will be eradicated than people who believe women will receive the same payment as men for the same job done. 68% of respondents asked agree that in the foreseeable future women will be paid equally. 23% however disagree and 9% cannot say. Interestingly, Europeans (both countries in EU and non-EU countries) and respondents in North America appear to be a bit more sceptical and indecisive, but even there the share of those who expect equal payment for men and women for the same job is near two thirds. Most confident in equal payment in the future seem to be people in Sub-Saharan Africa, West Asia and East Asia/Oceania. Younger generations, people with higher income and people with higher education are more confident that men and women will soon have equal wages. Country-wise however most optimistic are low-income countries, while high income nations seem more hesitant. And women themselves are a bit less optimistic for equal payment.

People in Nigeria, Vietnam, Philippines, Côte d'Ivoire etc. seem most convinced that women will be paid equal as men. Least prone to believe in this seem people in Austria, Germany, Japan, Russia and others.

Economy

Almost half of the people in different nations around the world feel that the US dollar will lose its role as the world's leading currency over the next 25 years. 34% share the opposite opinion while 19% are unsure. The statement is agreed with primarily in West Asia, followed by MENA. Worth noting is the fact that 53% in North America agree with this statement, whereas one fifth are undecided. In both EU and non-EU countries the share of those who expect that the dollar will no longer be world's leading currency is near a half of all respondents.

Some of the top countries to agree with this statement are Indonesia, Yemen, Palestinian territories, Syria and Afghanistan. People from Japan, Kosovo, Germany, Sweden, etc. seem the least convinced.

Half of the people worldwide believe that in 25 years fossil fuels will still power the world, rather than alternative energy sources. 35% do not agree. 16% unsure. West Asia appears most convinced by the role of fossil fuels – with more than 7 in 10 agreeing that fossil fuels will remain the main energy source. Latin America is the most sceptical region, where more than 4 out of 10 disagree with the statement. It seems that the EU, with its green transition, has not been able to fully convince its citizens – 46% say that fossil fuels will remain leading in the near future while 37% disagree. Low-income economies as a whole seem more likely to say that fossil fuels will preserve their place in our lives over the next 25 years.

Most people agreeing with this statement are in UAE, Côte d’Ivoire, Afghanistan, Pakistan, etc. The Lowest shares of agreement is registered for instance in countries like India, Argentina, South Korea, Japan and Peru.

Beyond humanity...

As technology is progressing the internet becomes more and more essential in our lives. **86% of the people asked agree that the world will become even more dependent on the internet,** which makes this statement the one that almost everybody agrees upon. The difference in opinions on this issue are not geographically defined, rather more demographic. Low-income countries, for instance, think to a lesser extent that we will become even more dependent on the internet over the next 25 years – 77%. So do the less educated people all over the world.

“An artificial human will be created” in the next quarter of a century believe 46% of our global survey participants, 39% disagree and 15% cannot tell. West Asia (Afghanistan) tends to agree to a much higher extent than other regions. Approximately one fifth in the European regions and in East Asia + Oceania are still undecided.

The same pattern is to be seen for the statement **“Life will be found on another planet” – also for this question West Asia tend to be more positive. 39% worldwide agree and 41% share the opposite opinion. 20% cannot tell.**

Both statements gain relatively more support from younger generations. Religious beliefs also correlate with opinions towards extra-terrestrial life and creating artificial humans.



Kancho Stoychev, president of GIA:

“The changes that are anticipated are not always the ones that arrive. And vice versa. A look into Roper Center data base shows that when in 1949 Americans were asked whether they expected man to reach the moon in the next fifty years, only 15% said yes. Just 20 years later the footprint of humanity was already there.

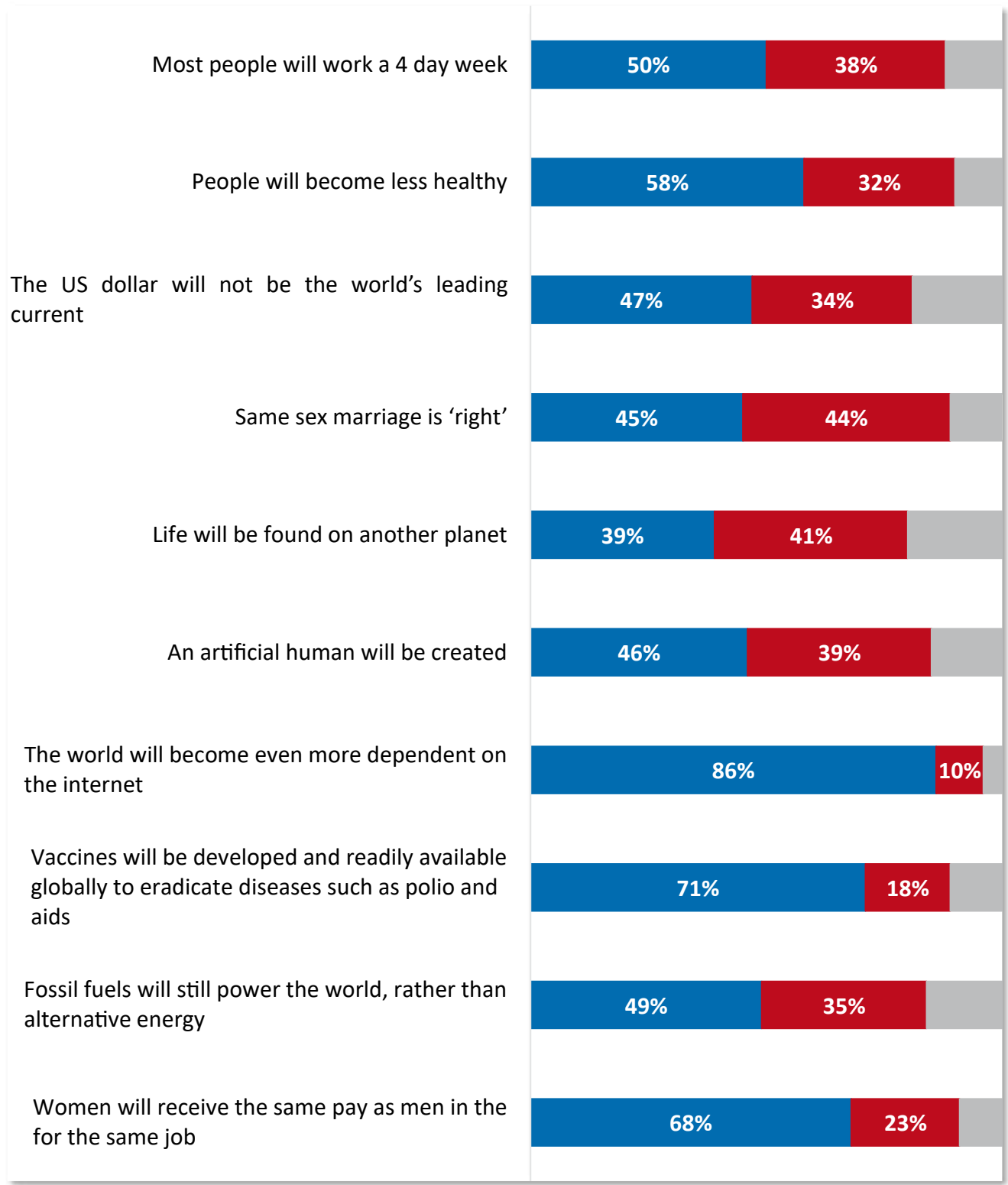
In contrast, the public has been all too willing to believe that a cure for cancer is imminent. The strong majorities that anticipated a cure well before the end of the 20th century were disappointed, though great advancements in treatment and life expectancy were made.

And a 1998 Gallup Inc. poll found that 61% of Americans thought that within just twenty-five years, most people would routinely live to 100 years. A quarter of century later we are still far away... maybe.

Expectations for the future are at least an essential part of the picture of the present mass public attitudes. The fact that practically everyone on the Planet is convinced that in the next 25 years our dependence on internet will grow means that we are already too much dependent on it. And when our opinions on the future of some issues are strongly divided that means that the controversy is not in front of us but already is in our everyday life. The four days working week looks behind the corner for the people living in the developed world but they might be pretty well surprised by zero working days – the guaranteed income is on the same street and maybe closer than we expect.”

Do you think that over the next 25 years?

Agree **Disagree** **Don't know**



Base: GIA 75 Years Anniversary Survey, 63 countries, total sample n=59,716 respondents

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you think that over the next 25 years?

Shares of agreement

	Region								
	North America	Latin America	EU Europe	Non-EU Europe	Sub-Saharan Africa	MEN A	West Asia	South Asia	East Asia + Oceania
Most people will work a 4 day week	63 %	35 %	51 %	40 %	49 %	55 %	64 %	60 %	54 %
People will become less healthy	56 %	61 %	56 %	64 %	57 %	62 %	66 %	66 %	47 %
The US dollar will not be the world's leading current	53 %	48 %	44 %	44 %	47 %	55 %	59 %	47 %	43 %
Same sex marriage is 'right'	66 %	49 %	61 %	24 %	19 %	0 %	0 %	14 %	45 %
Life will be found on another planet	47 %	48 %	38 %	35 %	37 %	35 %	73 %	27 %	44 %
An artificial human will be created	53 %	52 %	42 %	42 %	42 %	56 %	68 %	28 %	53 %
The world will become even more dependent on the internet	89 %	87 %	88 %	84 %	82 %	80 %	87 %	90 %	84 %
Vaccines will be developed and readily available globally to eradicate diseases such as polio and aids	71 %	74 %	66 %	61 %	81 %	78 %	82 %	77 %	74 %
Fossil fuels will still power the world, rather than alternative energy	51 %	42 %	46 %	50 %	56 %	58 %	73 %	47 %	42 %
Women will receive the same pay as men for the same job	67 %	72 %	60 %	63 %	79 %	73 %	77 %	71 %	76 %

MORE PRONE TO BELIEVE IN GOD THAN IDENTIFY AS RELIGIOUS. MORE LIKELY TO BELIEVE IN HEAVEN THAN IN HELL

Two thirds of respondents around the world claim they are religious. Slightly more people believe in God and there is a life after death – according to a majority around the world. A majority also agree that there are heaven and hell (although we are more confident in the “Good place” than the “Bad one”). Whether religious or not most people seem to believe that there is some mighty power beyond our understanding – a God. Religious beliefs are more influenced by education, age and personal income.

Religious affiliation around the world

Two thirds (62%) of respondents around the world say they are religious, with one in four saying that they are not religious. Atheists account for 10%. The rest are not sure.

A few years ago (2016) GIA asked the same question. Overall attitudes towards religion seem relatively stable, as in 2016 again two thirds (62%) said they were religious and 25% – that they were not. Atheists were 9%. The pattern is similar with the same questions also asked in 2014.

Our current wave of polling further confirms that age, income, and education seem to be important defining demographics for one’s religiosity. The higher the income and education, the lower the likelihood is that someone will self-define as a religious person. The lower the age – the higher is the declared religiosity.

People in EU and East Asia + Oceania are the least religious with shares of around 40% confirming religiosity. People of Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and non-EU European countries on the other hand express much stronger religious affiliation (as much as 90% in some countries).

These attitudes in different regions remain stable. In 2014 and 2016, Africa and the Middle East stood out as most religious regions, according to personal declarations. Western Europe, Asia, Oceania were regions where people defined themselves much less as religious. Asia was once again the region with the largest number of atheists.

Some major countries such as USA and Russia show a slight shift in their citizens’ religious attitudes over recent years. For instance, 56% (USA) and 70% (Russia) of people in 2014 said they were religious. Two years later the US picture remains the

same while Russia drops to 61%. Today the share of those who define themselves as religious is almost equal – 60% in the States and 62% in Russia.

Our most religious countries in the survey now are Kenya, Senegal, Pakistan, Ethiopia and Kosovo. Least religious are people in Japan, Czech Republic, Sweden and Vietnam.

God and Afterlife

While 62% self-identify as religious, 72% say that there is a God. Just under one in seven (16%) do not believe that any God exists. 10% are not sure.

Those attitudes appear largely stable over recent years. MENA, Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia show significantly larger shares of people confirming the existence of God. Most doubtful are people in EU and East Asia + Oceania. North America sees more of a division in opinion, while Latin America and European countries outside EU score on the rather higher end of affirmation of God's existence.

Most respondents around the world (57%) think that there is a life after death. One in four (23%) do not believe that anything happens when we die. The rest cannot say.

Regions such as MENA, South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa are among places where people are most prone to believe in the afterlife. The European Union again stands out as the place where people are the least convinced that anything happens after we die. Non-EU European countries, East Asia and North America are somewhere in-between.

People in such countries as Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Libya, Senegal and Indonesia are more likely to believe in life after death. Japan, Vietnam and most EU countries seem most sceptic.

Heaven and Hell

59% believe in heaven, with one in four denying its existence. Fewer people (yet still a majority – 53%) believe in hell.

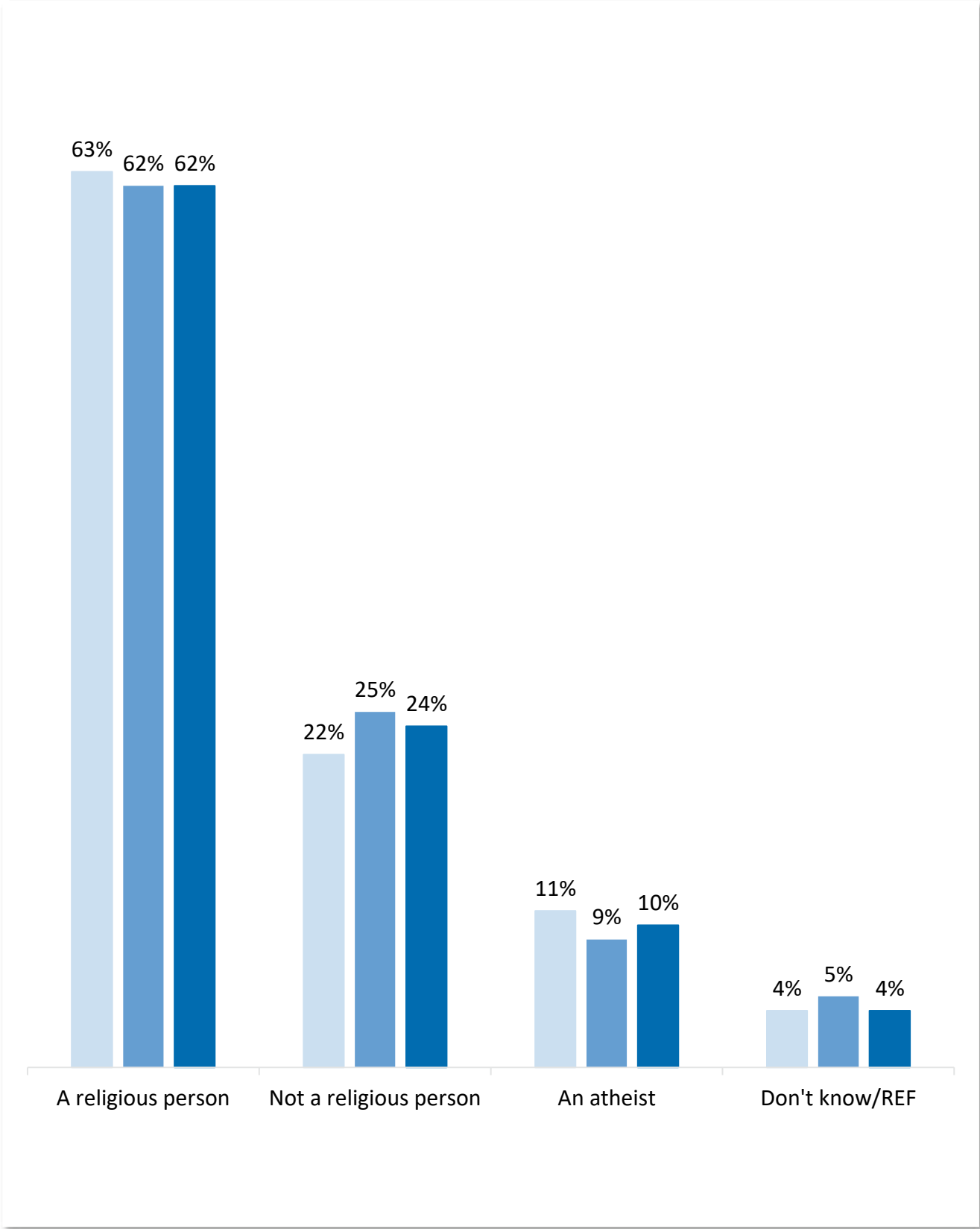
Religious beliefs are much more constant and sustainable and thus less prone to short term change. Yet on all indicators it seems that there is a slight, almost unnoticeable, shift around the world towards more religion. Maybe in times of crisis people are more prone to turn to religion and transcendental explanations?

Kancho Stoychev, president of GIA:

“Religion is such a complex social relation that defining religiosity only through formal criteria like frequency of visiting religious services, following given restrictions or behavioral practices might be misleading. On the other side measuring religiosity only through self-assessment carries a dose of uncertainty. But if we accept the concept that religiosity is first (and maybe only) a deep personal matter, then “How I feel” is the important indicator.”

Independently of whether you attend religious services or not, would you say you are...?

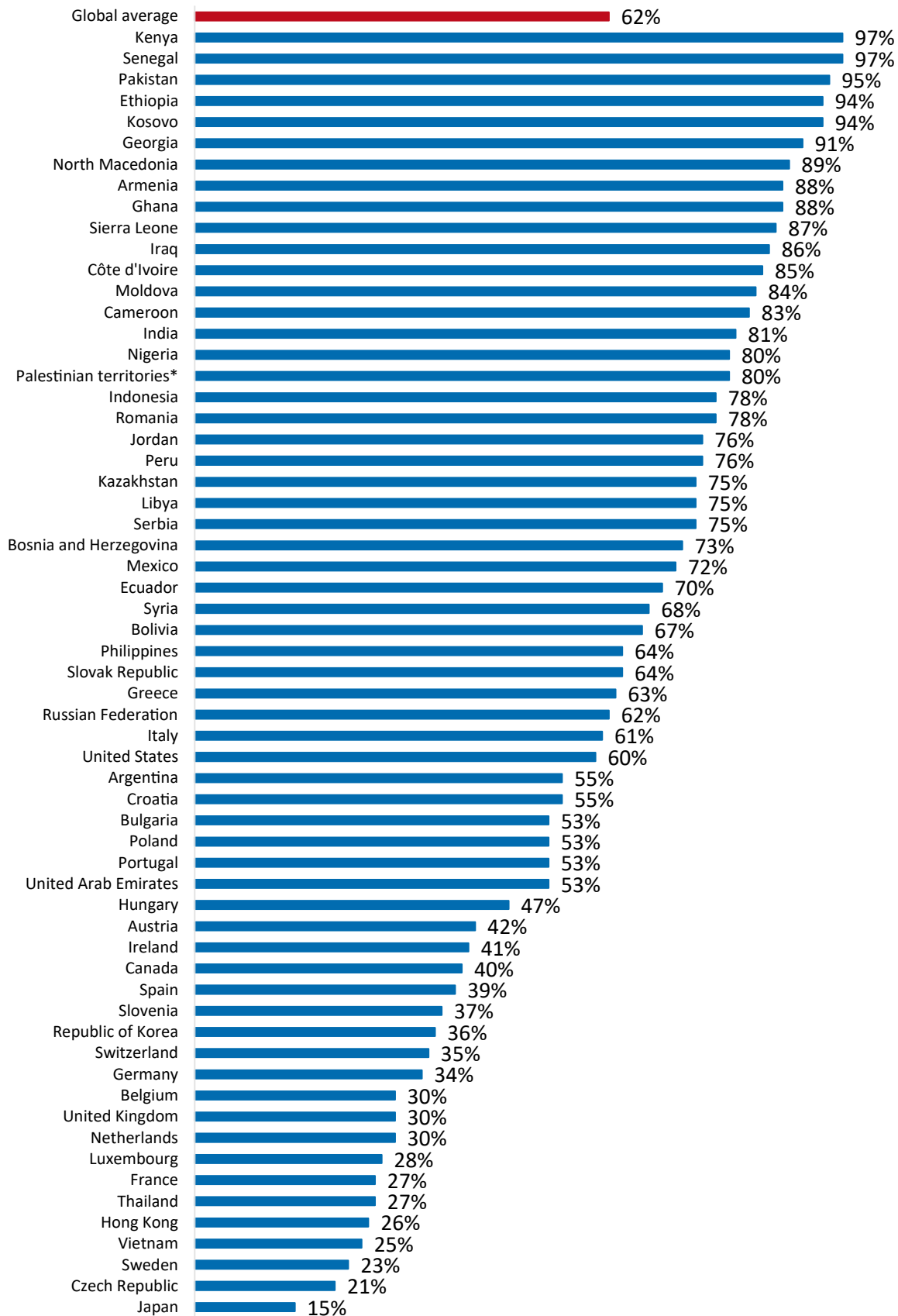
2014 2016 2022



Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

**Independently of whether you attend religious services or not,
would you say you are...?**

A religious person

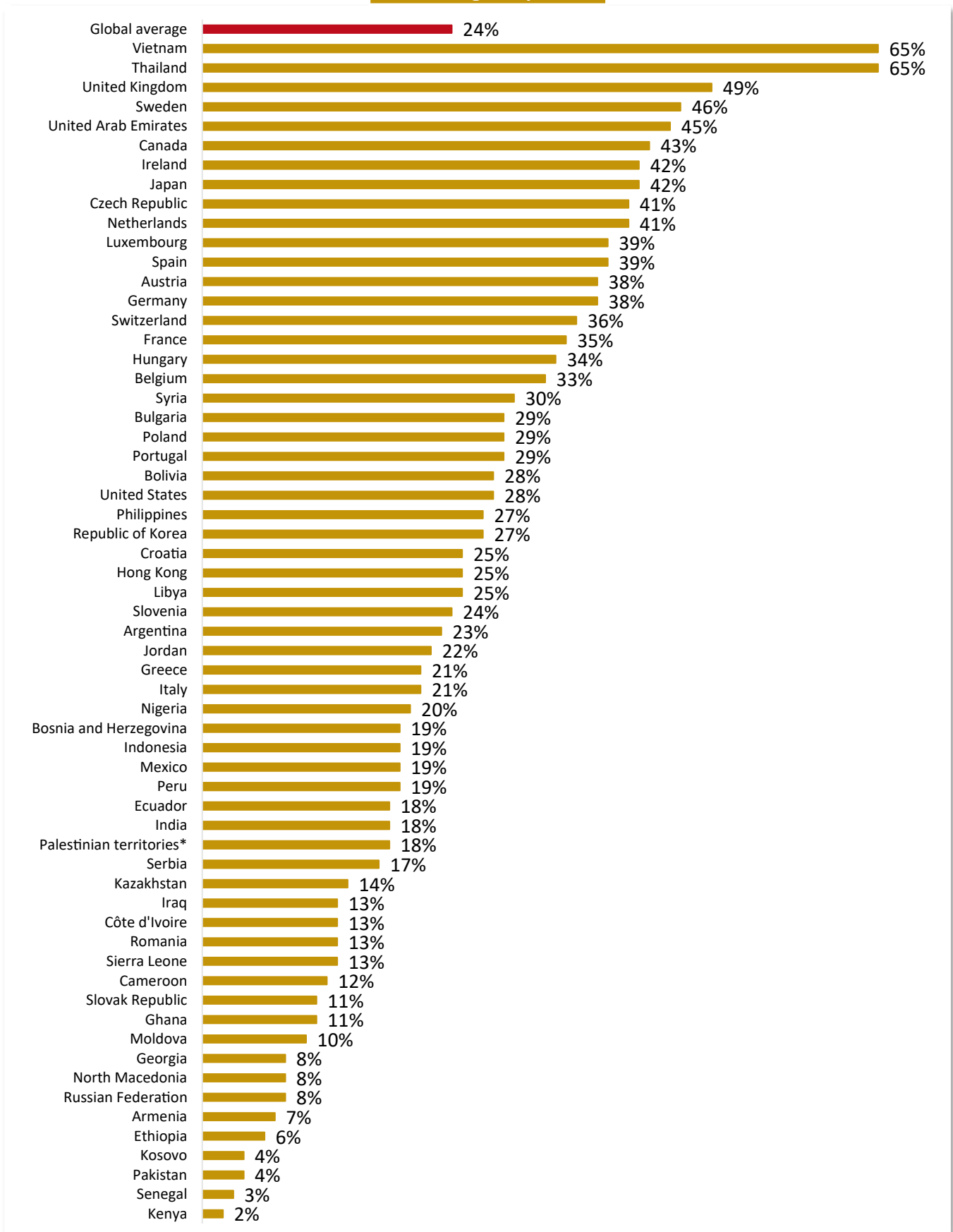


Base: GIA 75 Years Anniversary Survey, 61 countries, total sample n=57,768 respondents

* West Bank and Gaza

**Independently of whether you attend religious services or not,
would you say you are...?**

Not a religious person

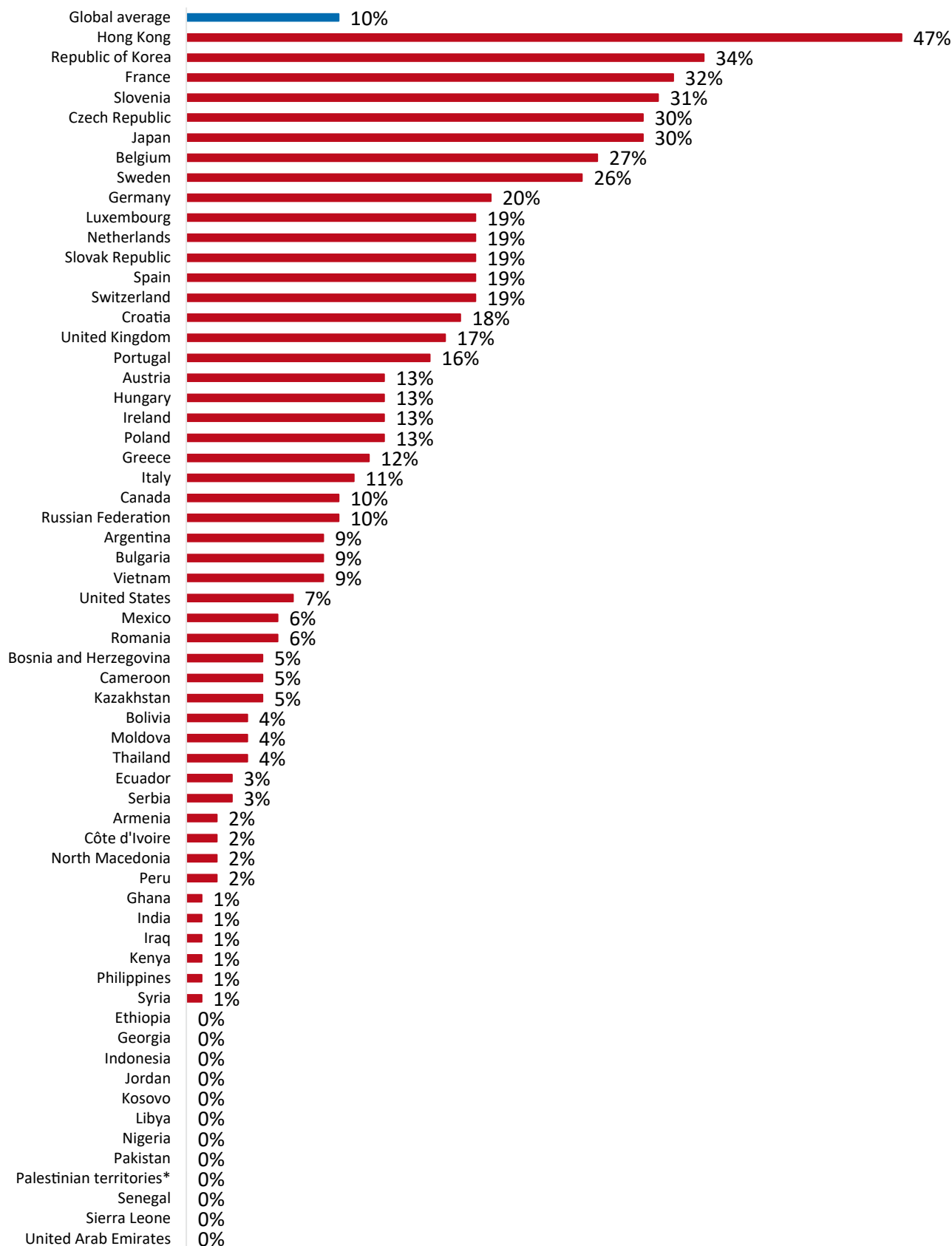


Base: GIA 75 Years Anniversary Survey, 61 countries, total sample n=57,768 respondents

* West Bank and Gaza

**Independently of whether you attend religious services or not,
would you say you are...?**

An atheist



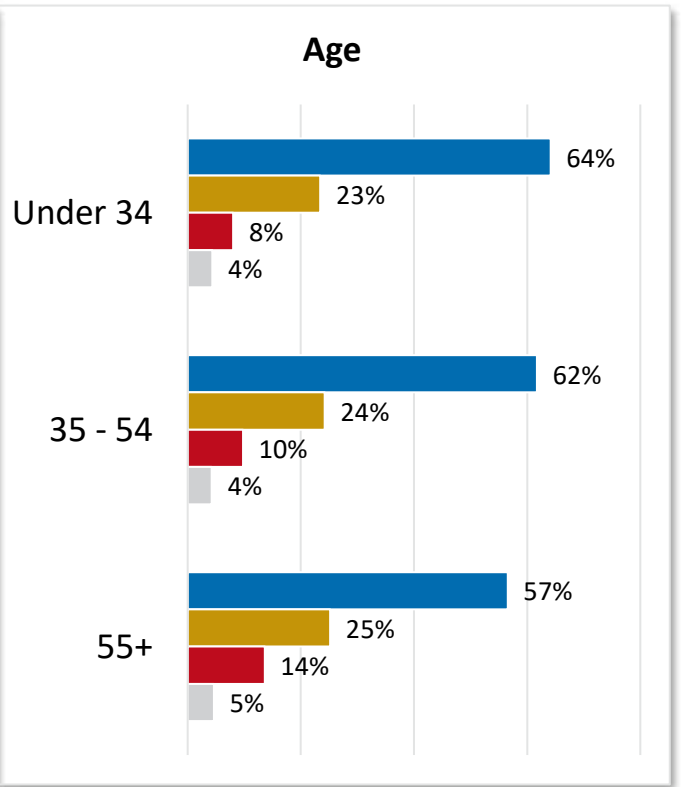
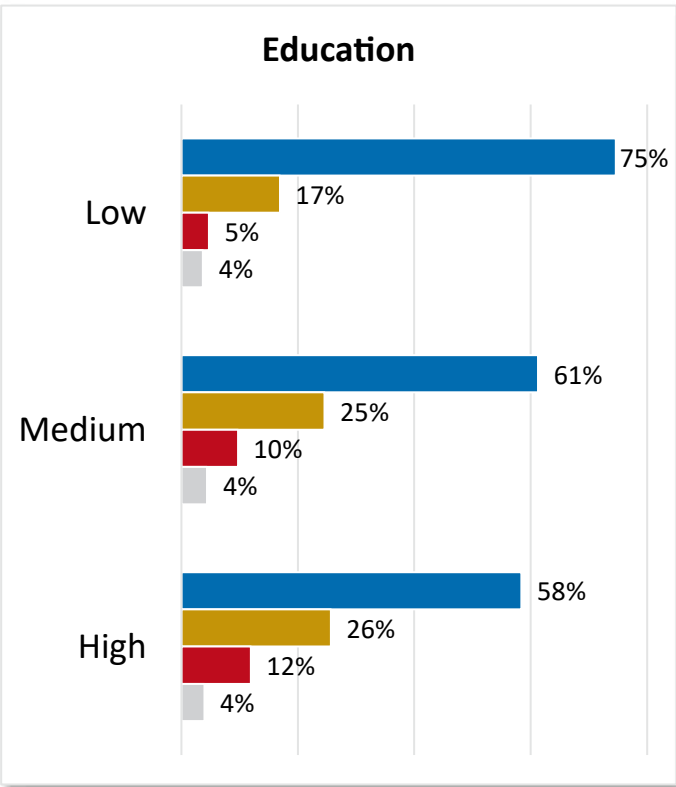
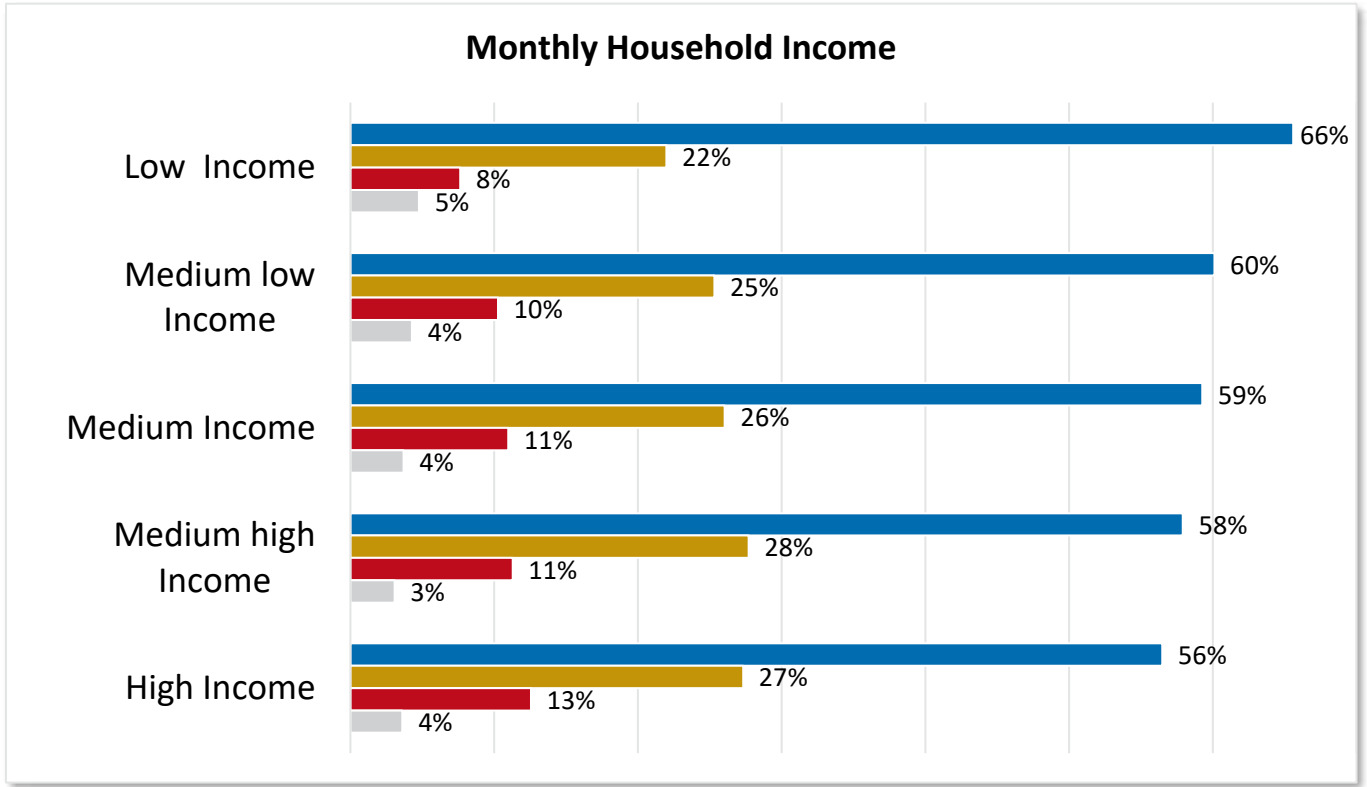
Base: GIA 75 Years Anniversary Survey, 61 countries, total sample n=57,768 respondents

* West Bank and Gaza

Independently of whether you attend religious services or not, would you say you are...?



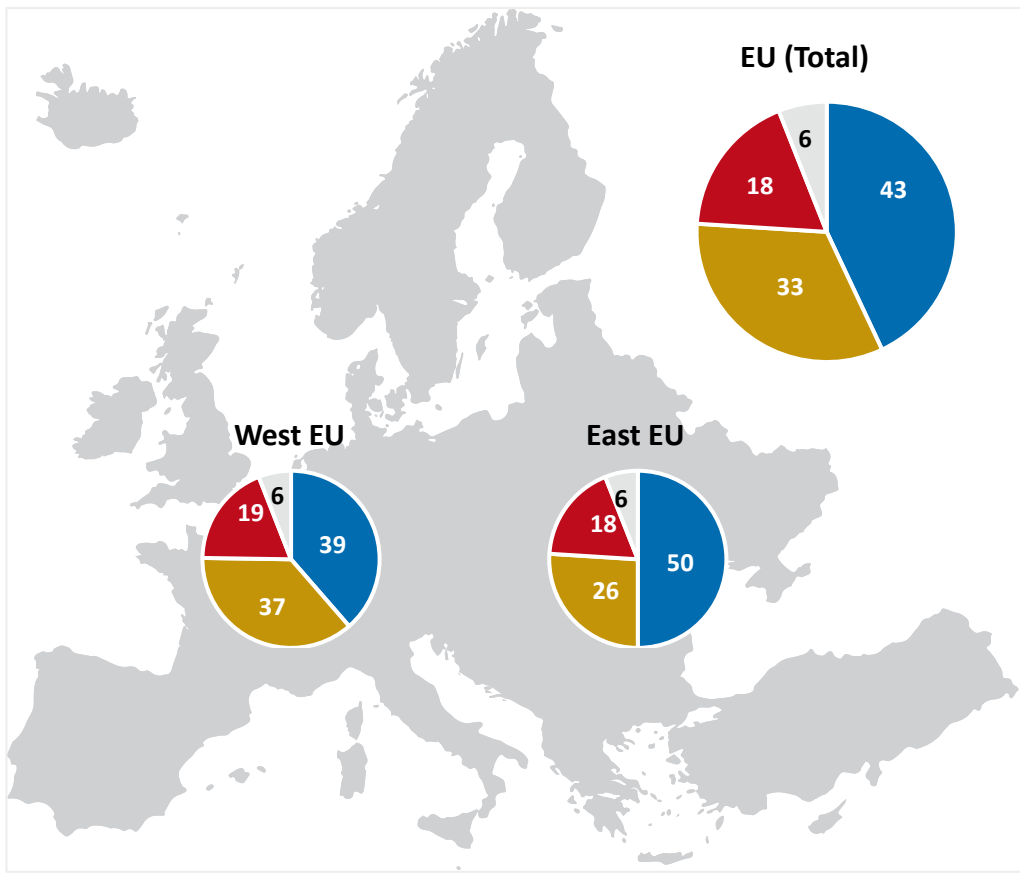
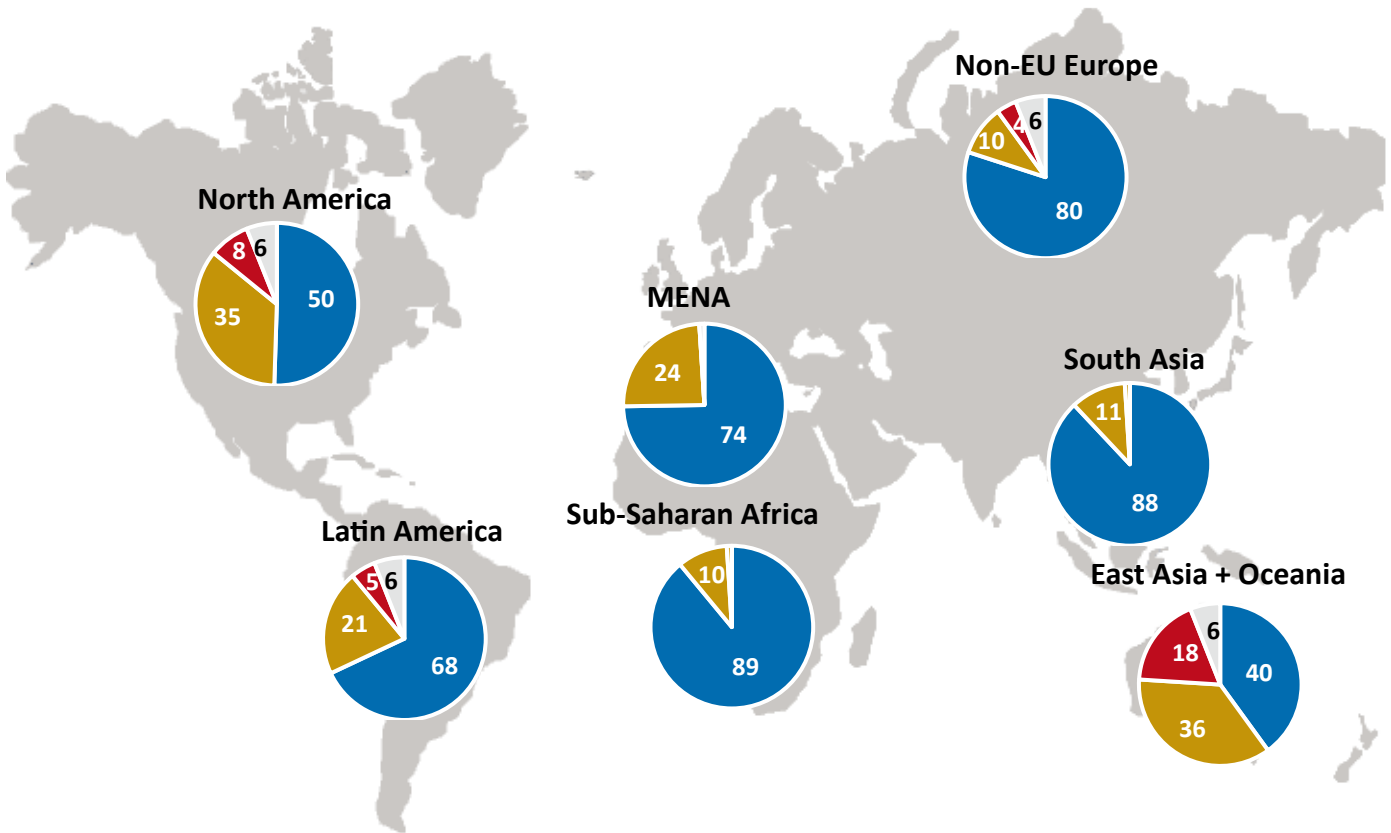
A religious person **Not a religious person** **An atheist** **Don't know/ REF**



Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

**Independently of whether you attend religious services or not,
would you say you are...?**

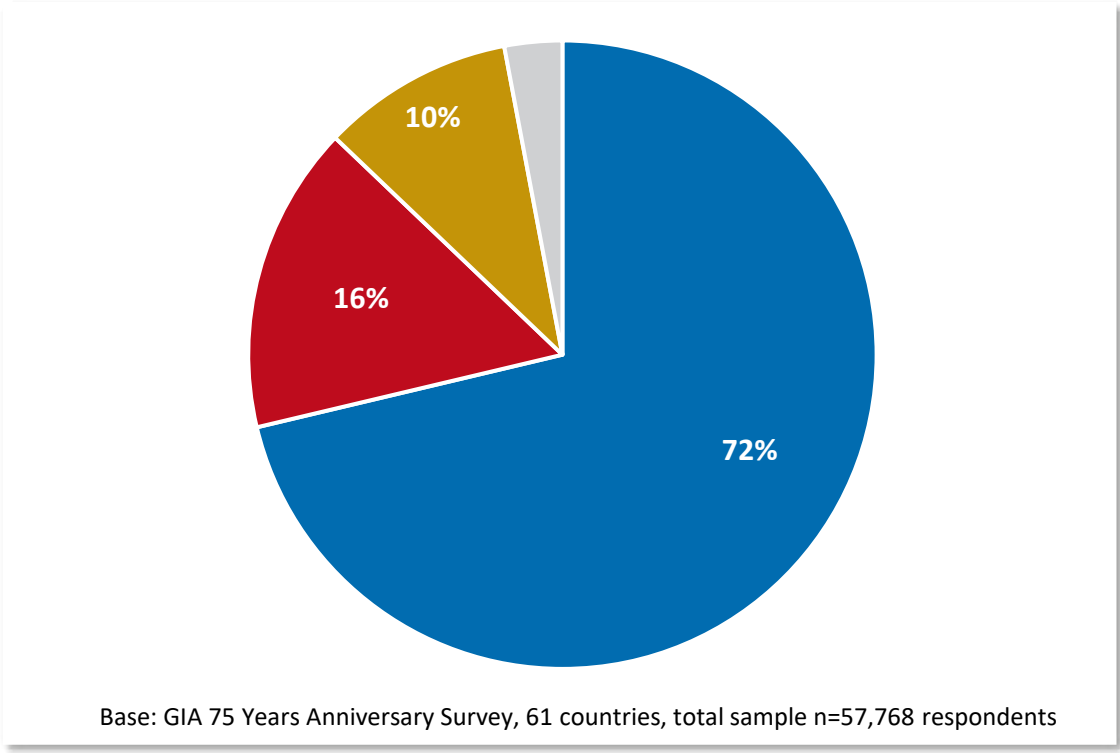
A religious person **Not a religious person** **An atheist** **Don't know/ REF**



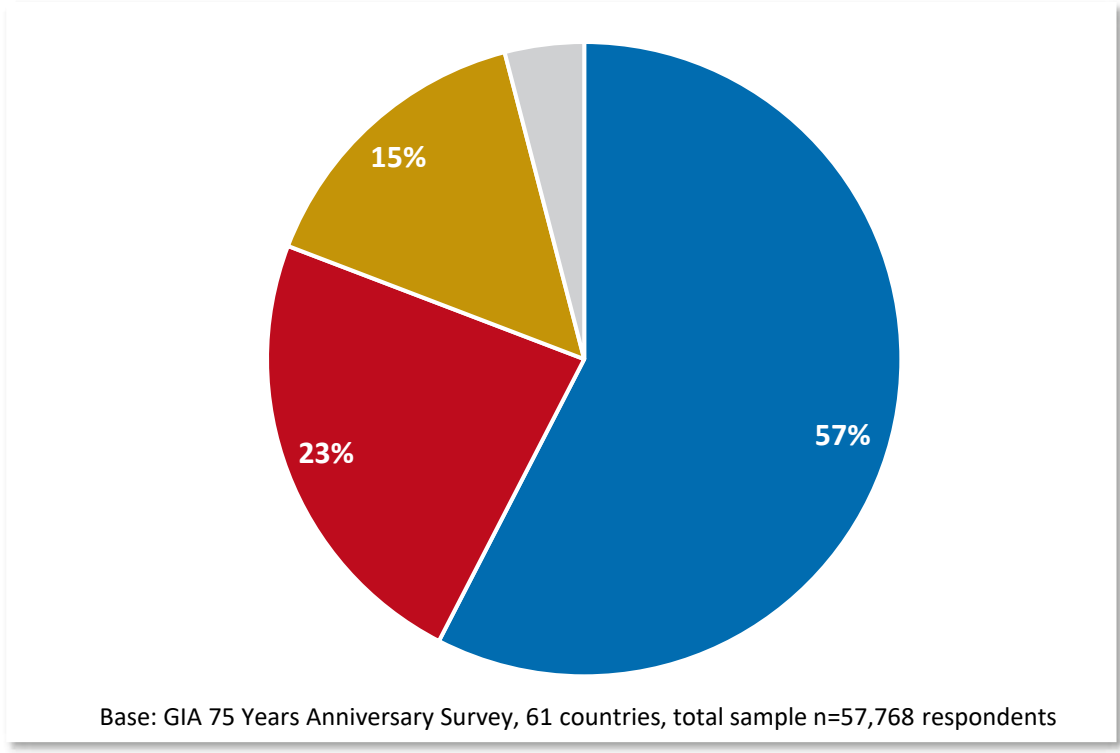
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Believe **Do not believe** **Not sure** **Don't know/REF**

Whether or not you belong to a religion, do you believe or not believe in the following? - God



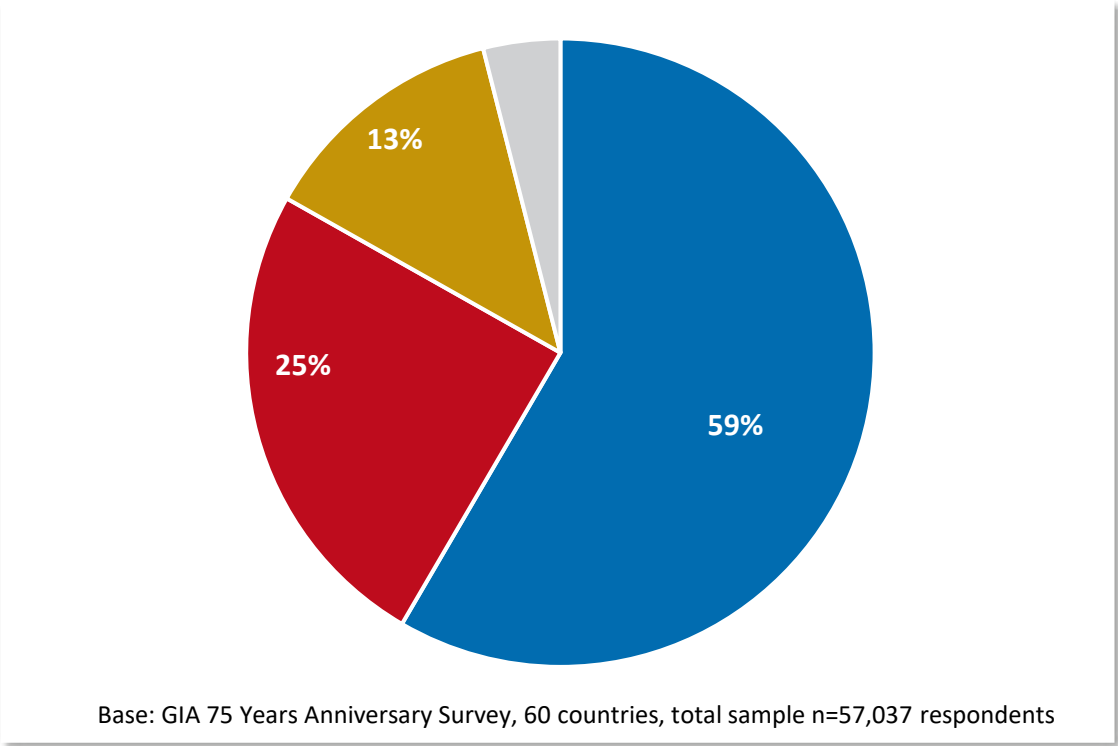
Whether or not you belong to a religion, do you believe or not believe in the following? – Life after death



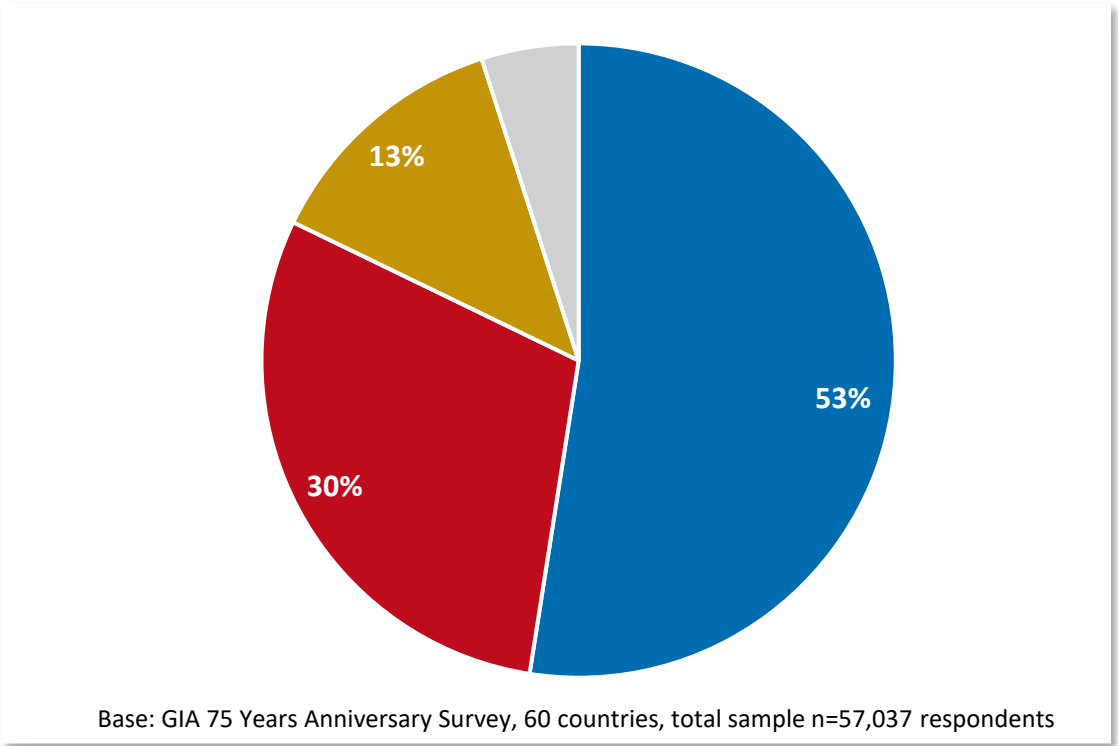
Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Believe **Do not believe** **Not sure** **Don't know/REF**

Whether or not you belong to a religion, do you believe or not believe in the following? - *Heaven*



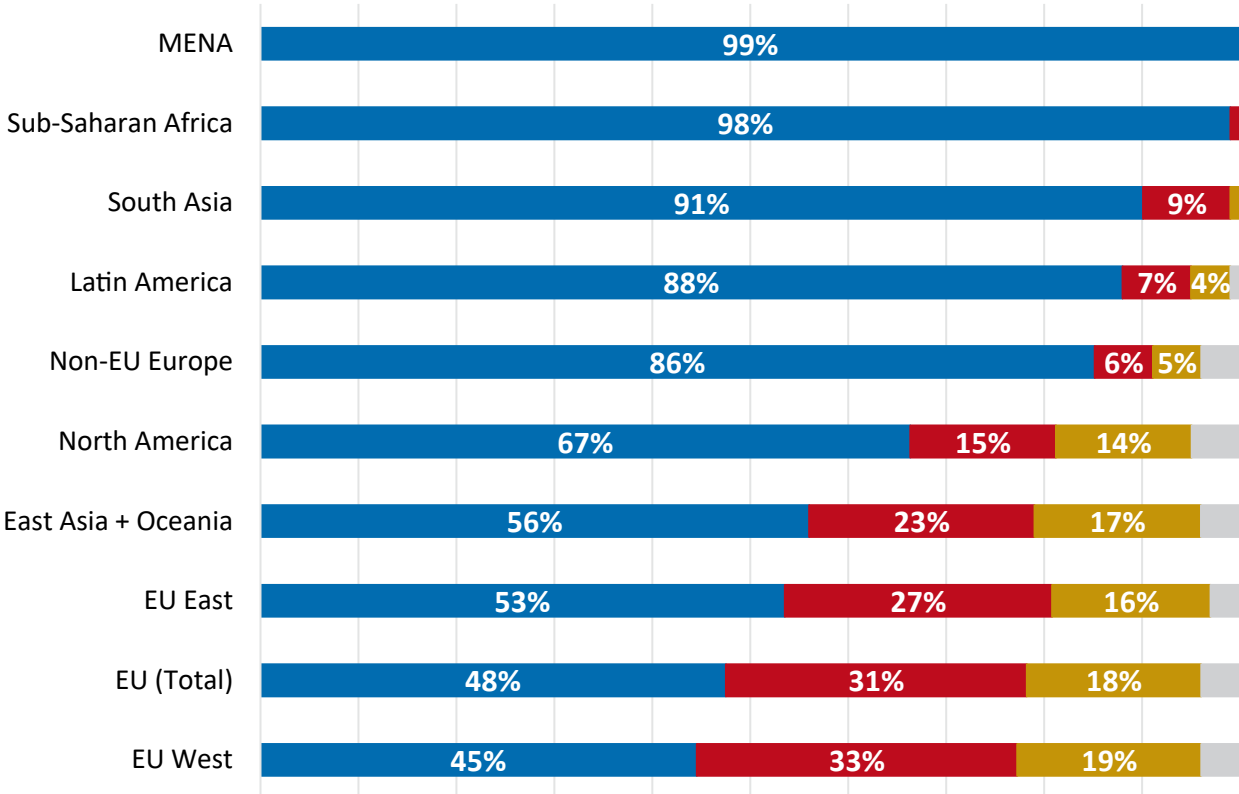
Whether or not you belong to a religion, do you believe or not believe in the following? - *Hell*



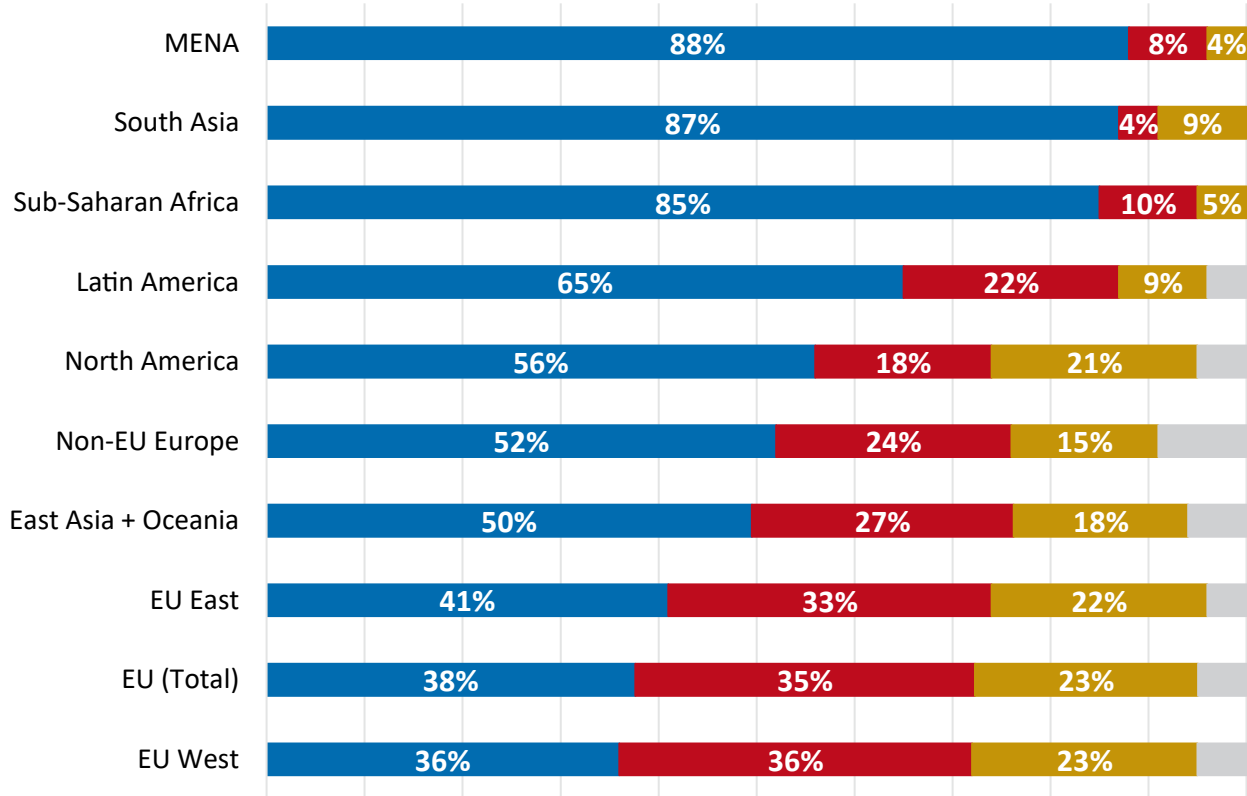
Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Believe **Do not believe** **Not sure** **Don't know/REF**

Whether or not you belong to a religion, do you believe or not believe in the following? - God



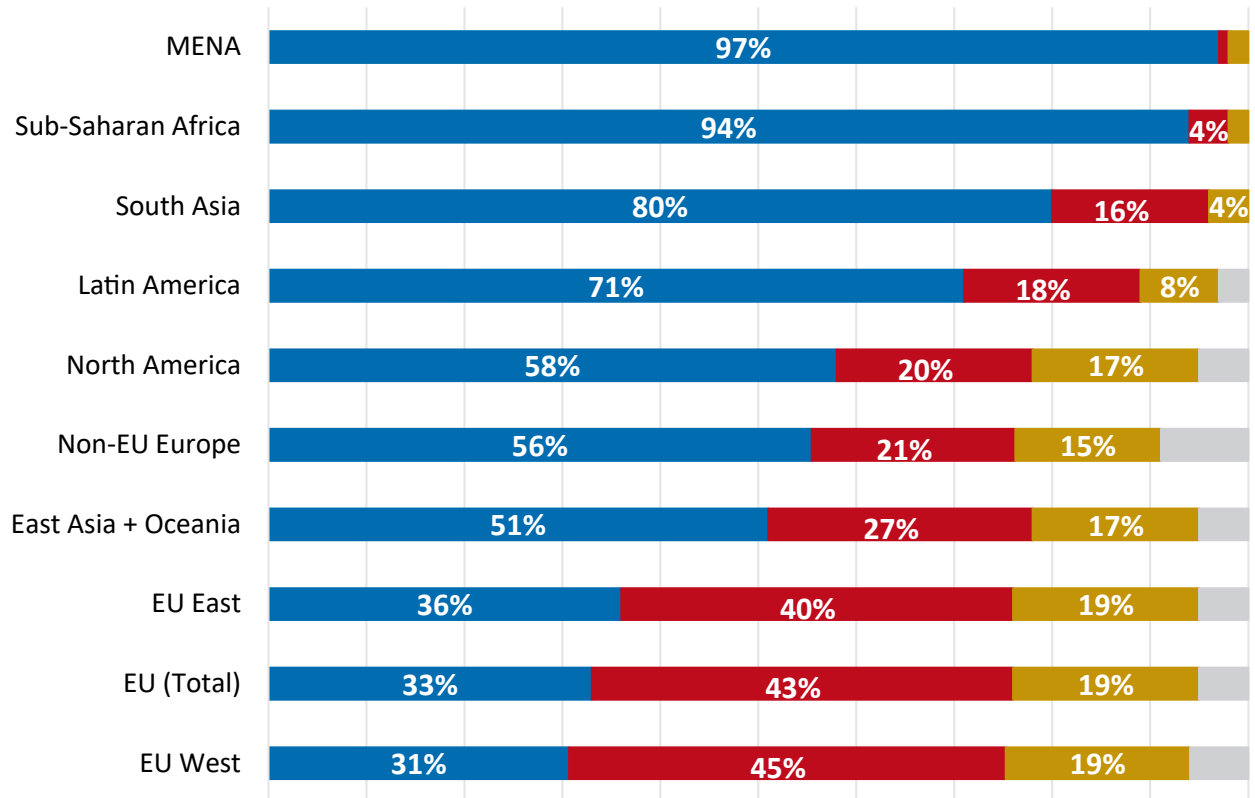
Whether or not you belong to a religion, do you believe or not believe in the following? – Life after death



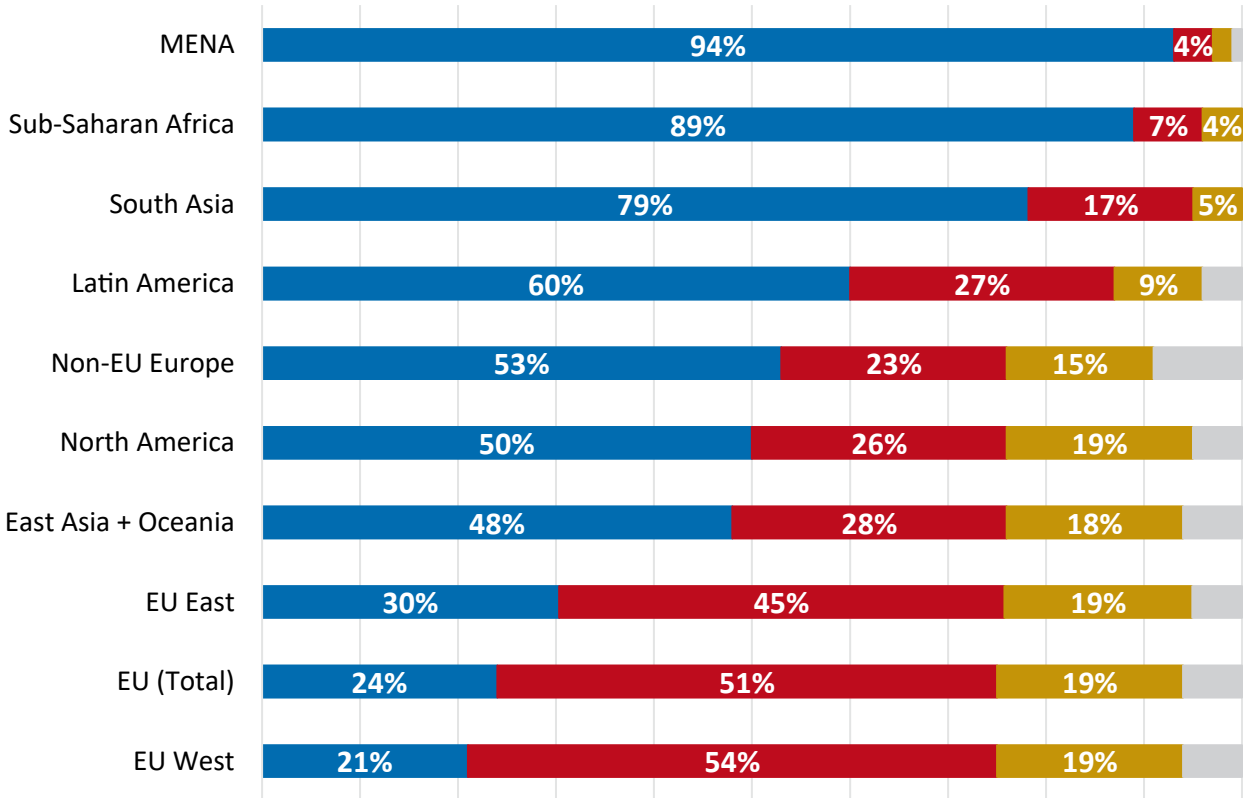
Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Believe **Do not believe** **Not sure** **Don't know/REF**

Whether or not you belong to a religion, do you believe or not believe in the following? - Heaven



Whether or not you belong to a religion, do you believe or not believe in the following? - Hell



Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

NOT MUCH OF A FREE WORLD. BUT AT LEAST OPTIMISTIC

Every second citizen of the world we live in finds that political freedoms today in the country they live in are actually insufficient, and at least two out of five believe that they are sufficient. Discontent is even higher when it comes to the economic conditions – nearly two thirds believe that today’s economic opportunities in their country are insufficient. Less than one third believe that they are sufficient.

Expectations for the future seem more positive. 45% expect that in 25 years political freedoms in their countries will increase (increase greatly or at least increase somewhat). 19% expect that they will decrease (decrease somewhat or even decrease greatly). 27% expect that political freedoms will remain the same. Economic expectations are even better – half of the world’s population is expecting that economic opportunities in their country will increase within 25 years and 23% are pessimists. About a fifth of the people surveyed expect opportunities in economy will remain the same in quarter of a century.

Personal and national income, age and education are key factors that affect attitudes in a complex manner. Gender, political stability, religious preferences and local traditions apparently play a significant role. Of course, the question of freedom is quite delicate and sometimes sufficient freedom is to be mostly declared where it is absent the most. And mass consciousness usually reacts rather automatically to all types of questions related to the authorities, expressing attitudes to them and not to the topic of the question.

When asked “How would you evaluate political freedoms in your country today”, globally 42% believe that political freedoms are sufficient and 50% that they are insufficient. There is a -8 points spread between positive and negative views.

The most positive assessments are in Europe – Sweden (74% “sufficient”, 17% “insufficient” or +57 points), Portugal (74% “sufficient”, 23% “insufficient”) and Switzerland (69% “sufficient”, 23% “insufficient” or +46 points). The United Arab Emirates are a kind of an exception (75% “sufficient”, 22% “insufficient” or +53 points).

Countries with limited political freedoms according to their citizens seem to be Nigeria (13% “sufficient” but 86% “insufficient” forming a negative spread of -73 points), Peru and Libya (equal spreads though different shares: -69 points), Ecuador (-62 points), Bosnia and Herzegovina (-59 points) and Sierra Leone (-50 points).

Positive attitudes dominate in regions like South Asia (+18 points), the EU (+14 points) and North America (49% “sufficient”, 39% “insufficient” or +10 points), while negative attitudes prevail in Latin America (27% “sufficient”, 67% “insufficient” or -40 points), Sub-Saharan Africa (-39 points) and Afghanistan (29% “sufficient”, 67% “insufficient”).

Women (39% “sufficient”, 51% “insufficient”), lower age, lower income and lower education groups, as well as poorer countries, are more likely to believe that their political freedoms are

insufficient – as it might be expected. On the contrary – higher age, education and income groups are rather satisfied.

When asked about economic opportunities in their country today, 29% globally believe that opportunities are sufficient. 64% believe that they are insufficient.

The most negative evaluations are registered in Bosnia and Herzegovina (6% “sufficient”, 92% “insufficient” forming a negative spread of -86 points), Argentina (-84 points), Peru (7% “sufficient”, 90% “insufficient”), Nigeria (-82 points), North Macedonia (-80 points) and Georgia (9% “sufficient”, 88% “insufficient”).

Comparison between regions reveals that only in North America people have slightly positive attitude (46% “sufficient”, 44% “insufficient” or +2 points). Sub-Saharan Africa (-62 points) and Latin America (-61 points) are the most pessimistic. They are followed by West Asia (-58 points), MENA (25% “sufficient”, 72% “insufficient”), non-EU countries (-48 points), East Asia and Oceania (-25 points), EU (-21 points) and South Asia (-5 points).

Women (26% “sufficient”, 66% “insufficient”) again seem more vulnerable than men (33% “sufficient”, 62% “insufficient”). Low income economies and people are expectedly more negative.

Expectations for the future seem more optimistic than assessments of the present in terms of freedom. 45% of the people around the world believe that their political freedoms will increase in the coming quarter of a century. 19% believe that their political rights will decrease and 27% believe that they will stay the same.

The most optimistic countries in that respect are Vietnam (86% “increase”, 3% “decrease”), Nigeria (80% “increase”, 12 “decrease”), Sierra Leone and Indonesia (77% “increase”, 12% “decrease”; 74% “increase”; 9% “decrease” – equal spreads though different shares), Kosovo (68% “increase”, 4% “decrease”) and Côte d’Ivoire (+62 points).

Some of the regions that today show the most negative attitudes, are actually among the ones with more hopes for tomorrow. Developing regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia (68% “increase”, 16% “decrease”; 62% “increase”, 10% “decrease” or +52 points – equal spreads though different shares) and East Asia and Oceania (56% “increase”, 13% “decrease”) are the most optimistic about their political freedoms in 25 years. They are followed by MENA (+27 points) and Latin America (+24 points). The developed regions such as North America (+9 points) and the EU (+8 points) are the most skeptical.

“The younger, the more optimistic”, the pattern seems to be. Which usually means “not enough money, still educating and rather having hope”. And younger people are not so many in richest countries – usually Christian or atheist – so, such countries are not among the most optimistic. Having more to lose is apparently a problem sometimes for some countries. But indicators like this show as well that when it comes to personal income, the richest people are still the ones with the bright prospects expected. Unlike richest countries.

People around the globe are rather optimistic about economic opportunities after 25 years. 48% believe that economic opportunities will increase in 25 years. 23% believe they will decrease and 21% think they will stay the same. 7% could not answer.

The most optimistic countries are outside North America and the EU. Vietnam (97% “increase”, 2% “decrease” or +95 points), Côte d’Ivoire (81% “increase”, 3% “decrease”), Kosovo and Nigeria (both: +73 points) and Indonesia (77% “increase”; 10% “decrease”).

The most optimistic regions are Sub-Saharan Africa (72% “increase”, 13% “decrease” or +59 points), South Asia (+50 points), East Asia and Oceania (+39 points), Latin America (+37 points). They are followed by non-EU countries (+33 points). The most skeptical are in the EU (+8 points), West Asia (46% “increase”, 29% “decrease”) and North America (+16 points).

The youngest and the richest people – not surprisingly – are the most optimistic. The richest – that usually means oldest nations are the most pessimistic.

The index, which combines both positive and both negative responses about freedom and economic opportunities for present and the future, shows that countries with a higher standard of living are – as expected – more optimistic about their economic and political prospects nowadays than those with a lower standard of living (not without exceptions, of course). Rounding out the top five are Sweden (share of answers “sufficient” for political freedoms today + share of answers “sufficient” for economic opportunities today = 135), Switzerland (132), UAE (129), India (114) and Germany (113). Poorer countries are also the most pessimistic today - Nigeria (177), Libya and Peru (172), Bosnia and Herzegovina (169), Ecuador (161) and North Macedonia (158).

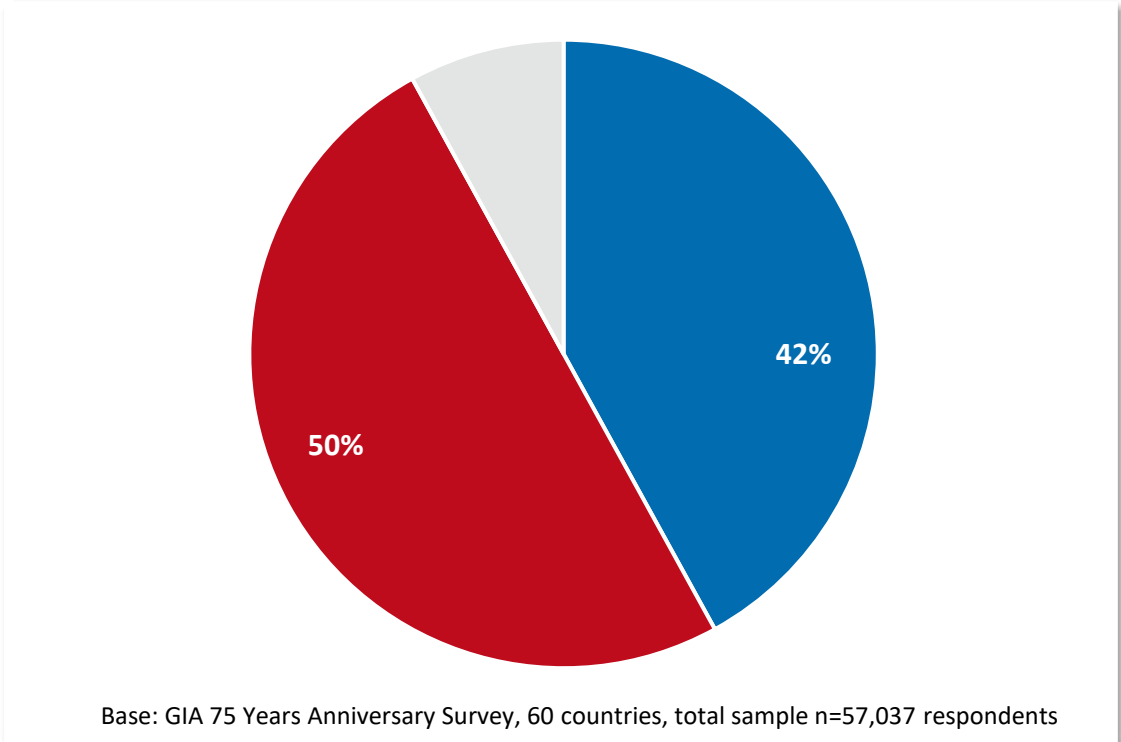
Countries that are more pessimistic today are optimistic about the future, with some exceptions. Vietnam (share of answers “increase” for political freedoms over the next 25 years + share of answers “increase” for economic opportunities over the next 25 years = 183), Nigeria (162), Cote d’Ivoire (153), Sierra Leone (153) and Indonesia (151) lead the ranking in anticipation of better economic and political opportunities. EU countries have the lowest expectations. North Macedonia (82), Greece (75), Ecuador (74), the Czech Republic (68) and Iraq (68) are leading countries in pessimism about the future.

Kancho Stoychev, president of GIA:

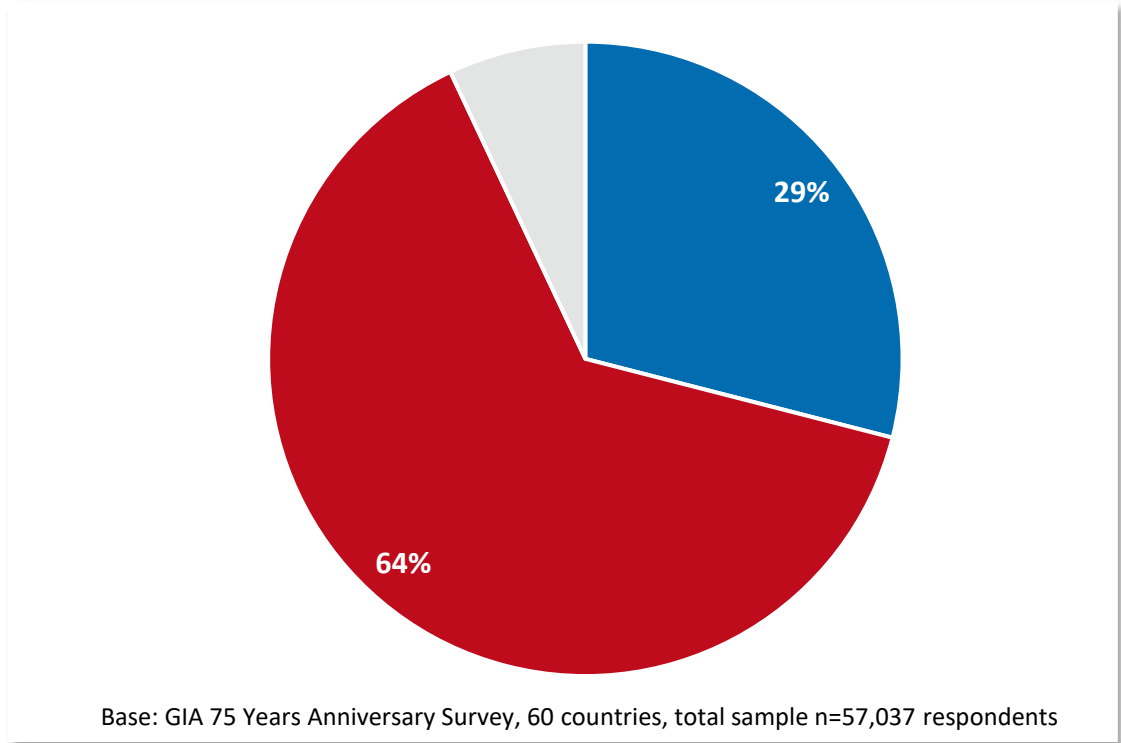
“Political freedoms are deteriorating and economic opportunities are not sufficient – this is the general feeling in the world these days, despite the variations between countries and regions. Compared to previous studies we registered an increased anxiety. A global response is already not possible. So we are going to follow many regional responses and more attempts to solve the problems country by country, because the expectations for a better global future are substituted by expectations of a better local life”.

Sufficient **Insufficient** REF/DK

How would you evaluate political freedoms in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?



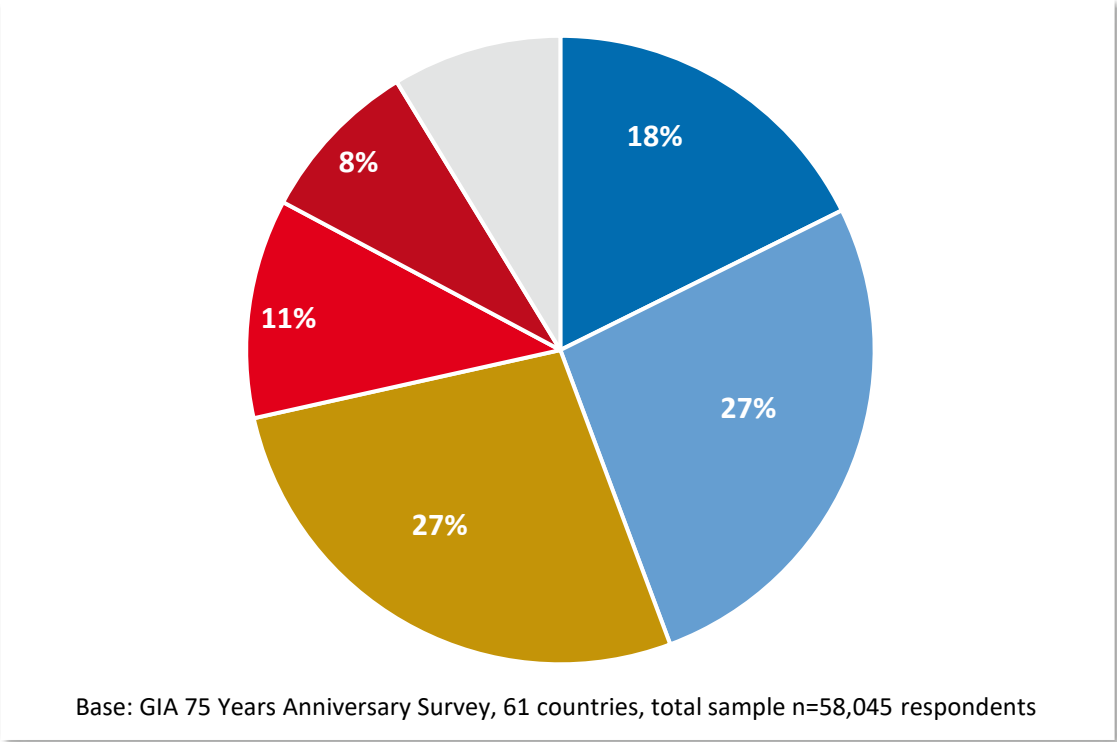
And how about economic opportunities in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?



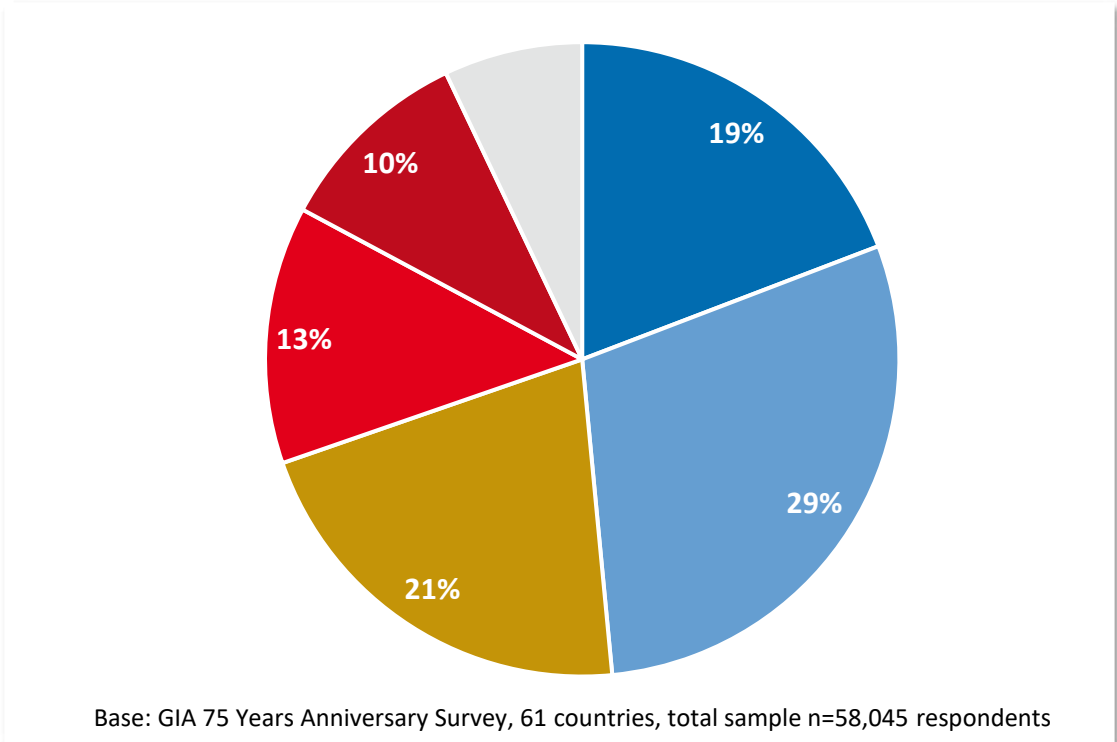
Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Increase greatly
Increase somewhat
Stay about the same
Decrease somewhat
Decrease greatly
Don't know/REF

Looking ahead over the next 25 years, do you expect that political freedoms in our country will increase greatly, increase somewhat, stay about the same, decrease somewhat or decrease greatly?

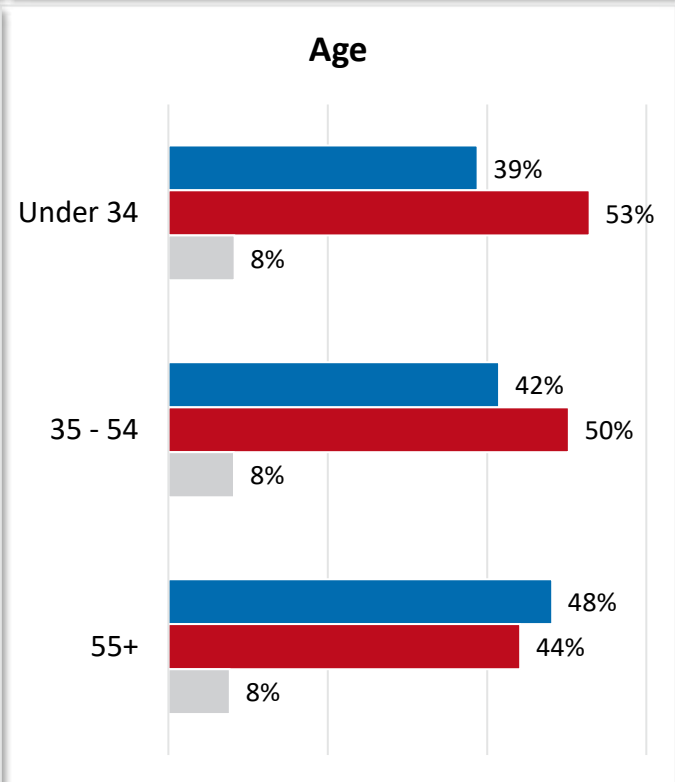
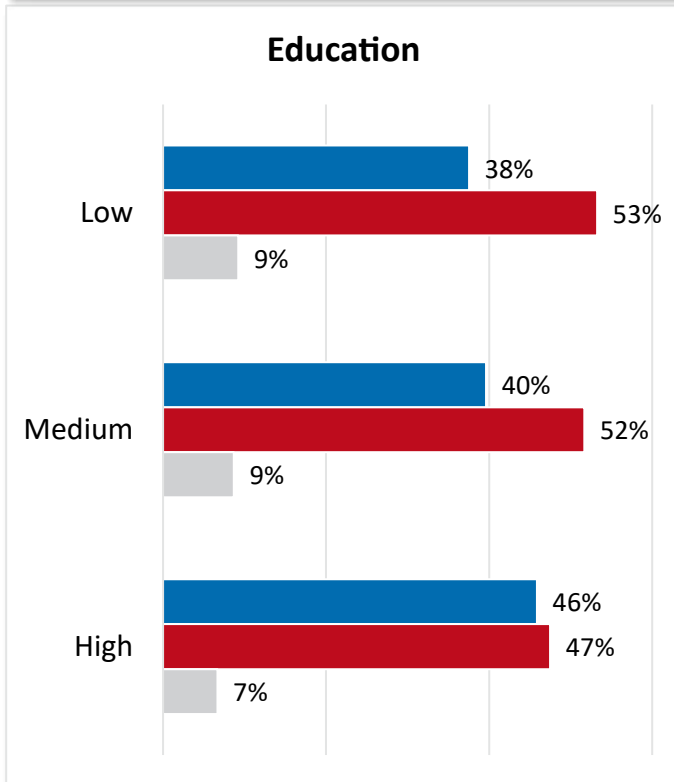
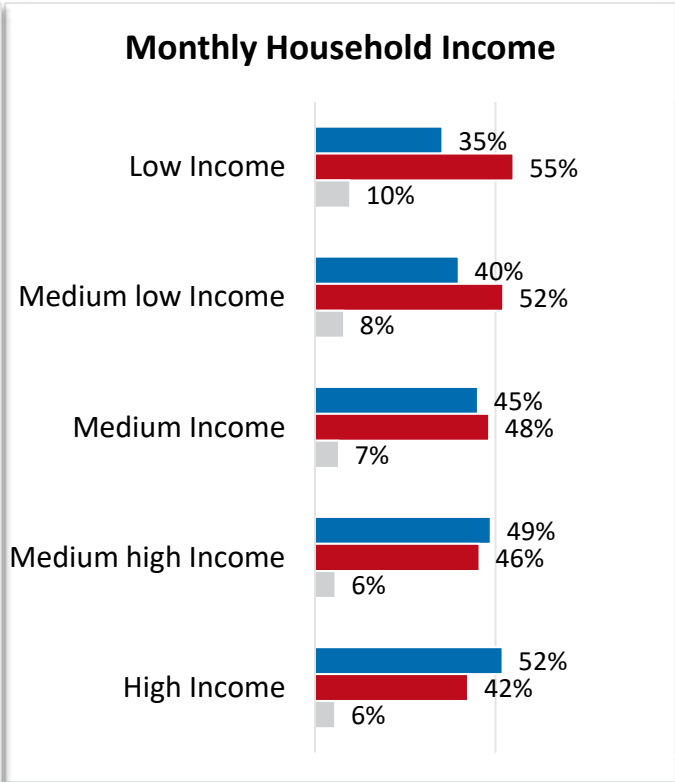
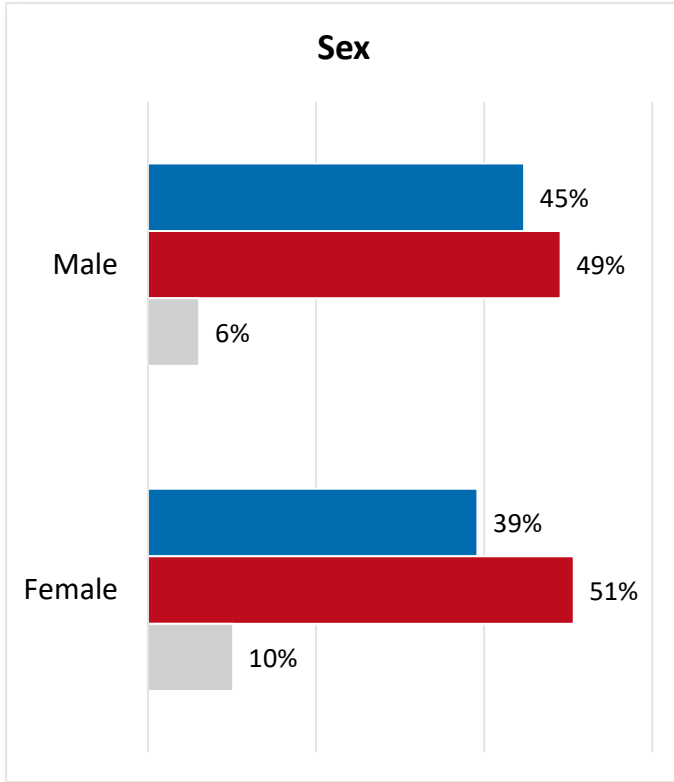


And how about economic opportunities in our country over the next 25 years?



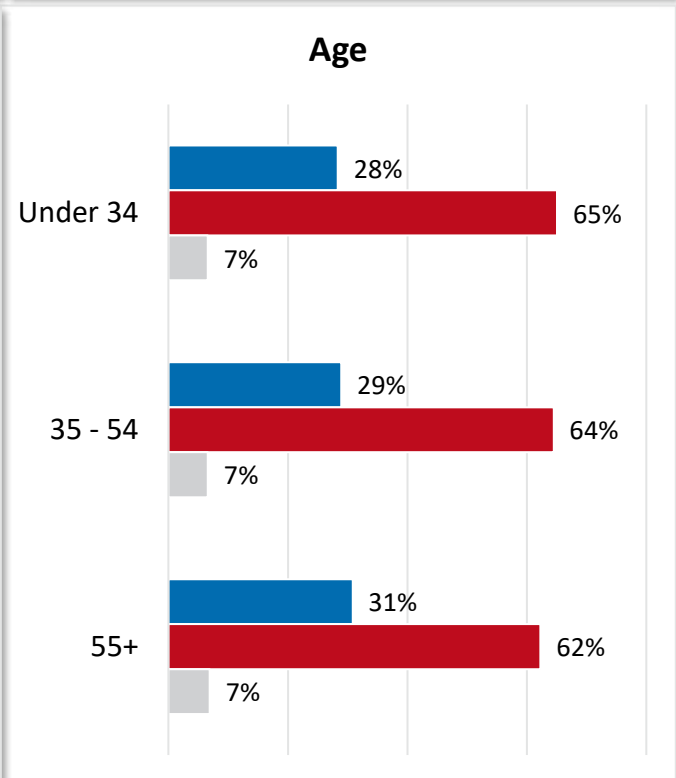
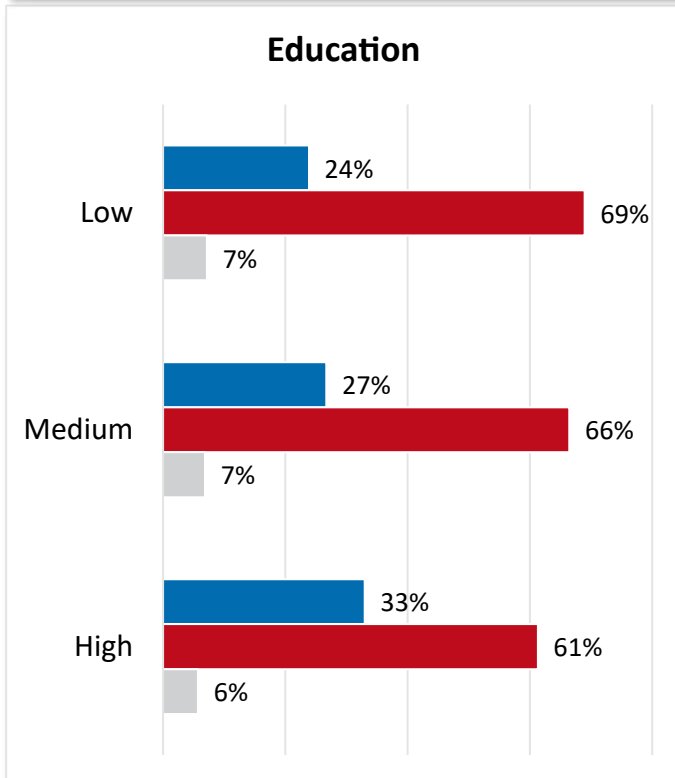
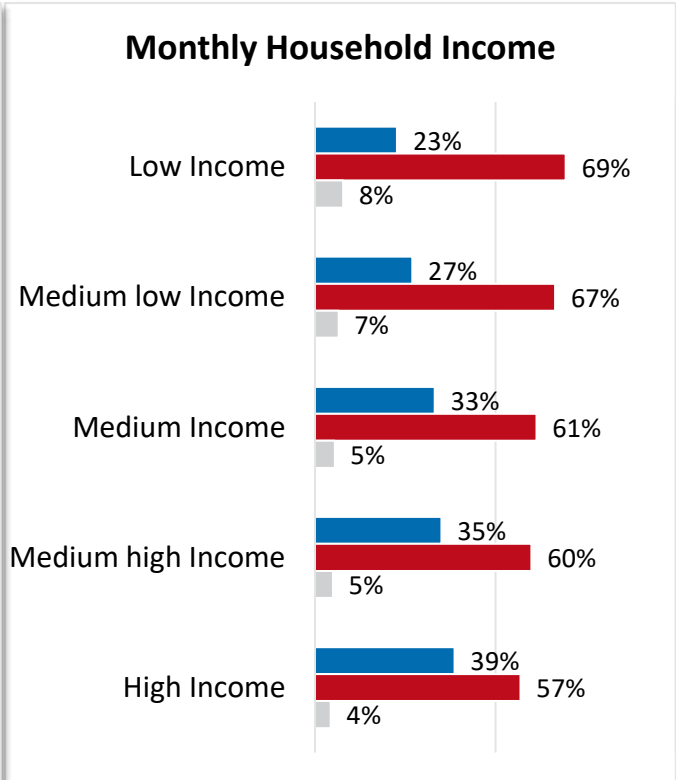
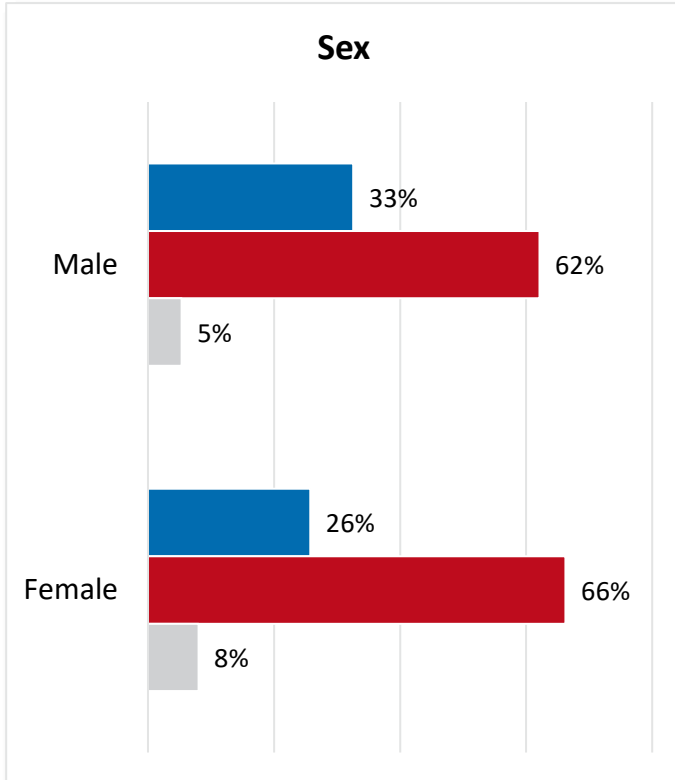
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**How would you evaluate political freedoms in your country today?
Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?**



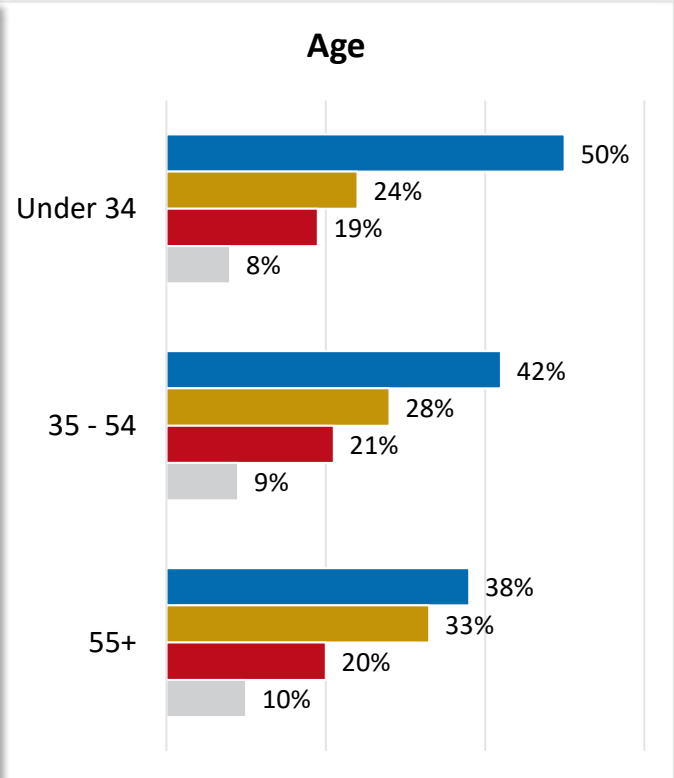
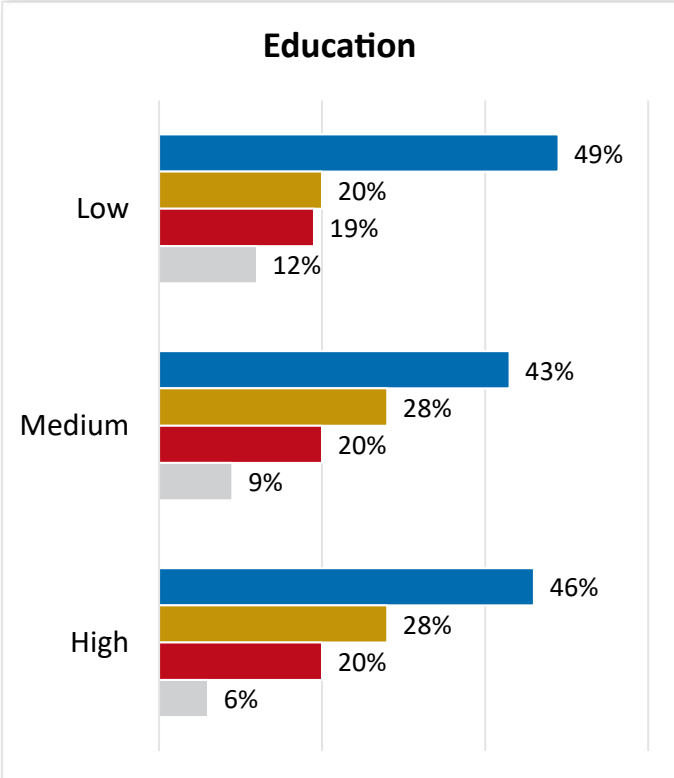
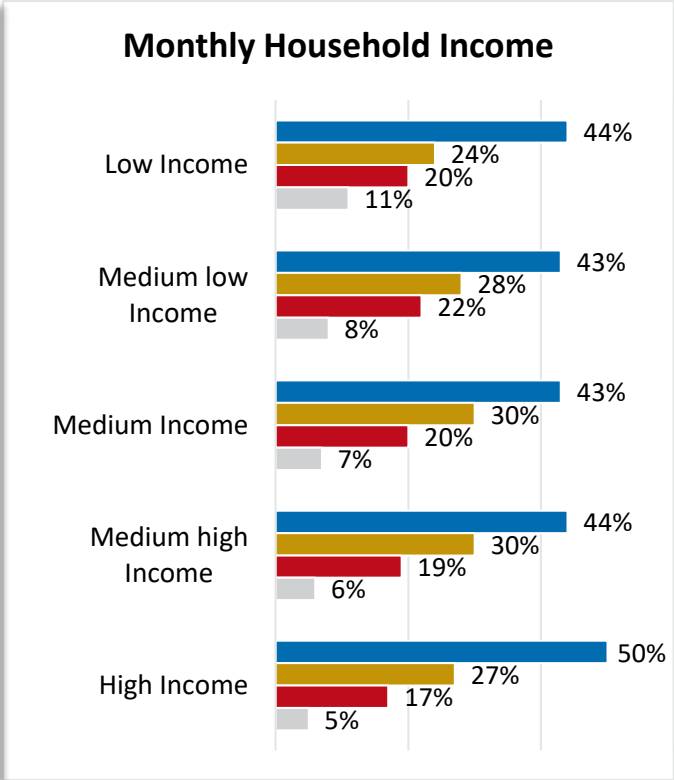
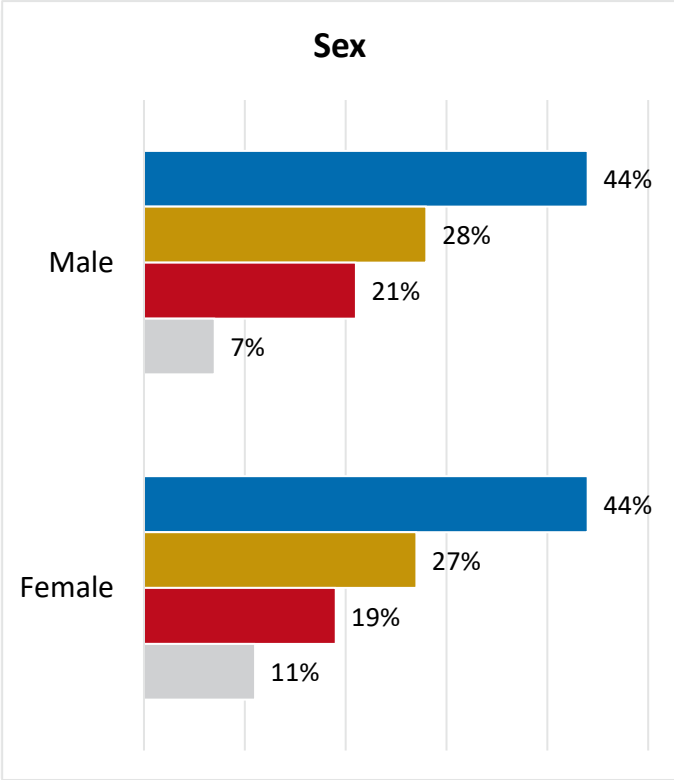
Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

**And how about economic opportunities in your country today?
Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?**



Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

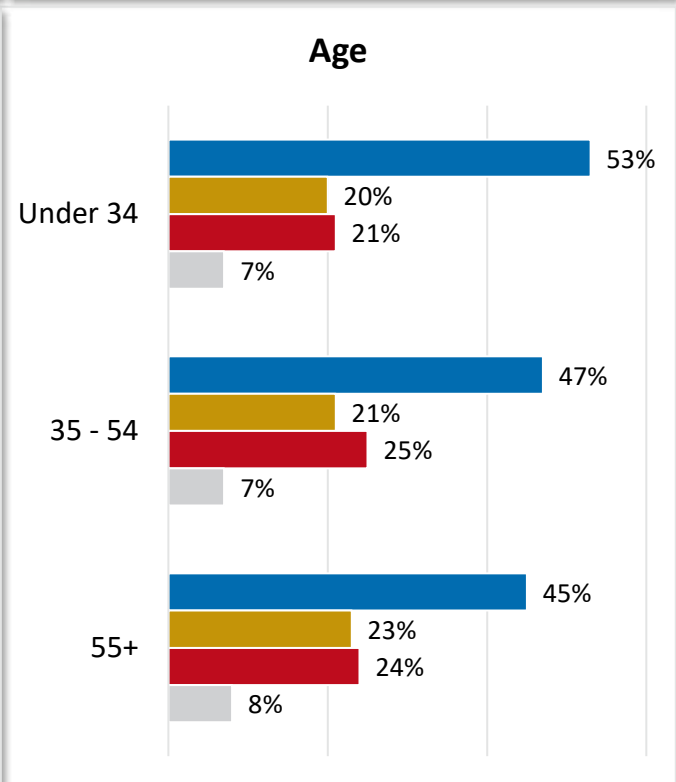
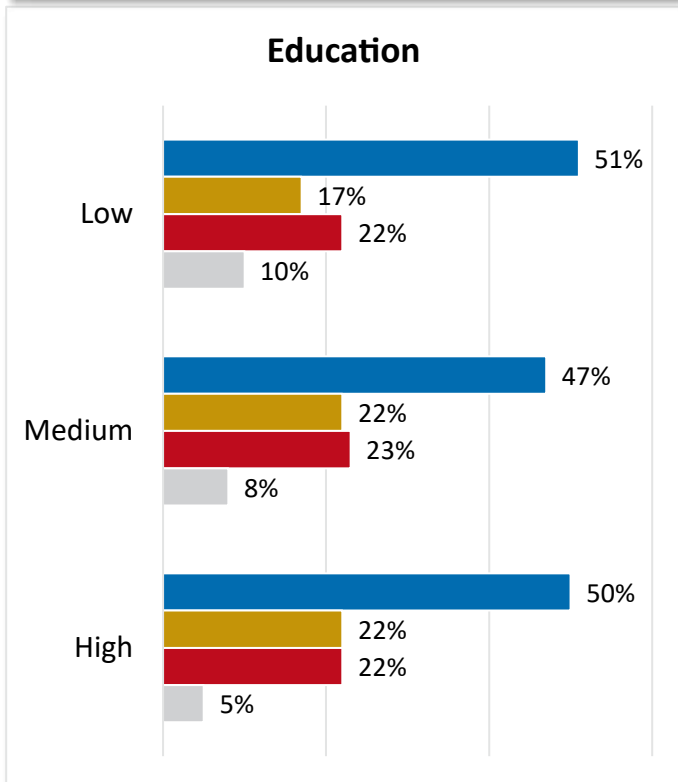
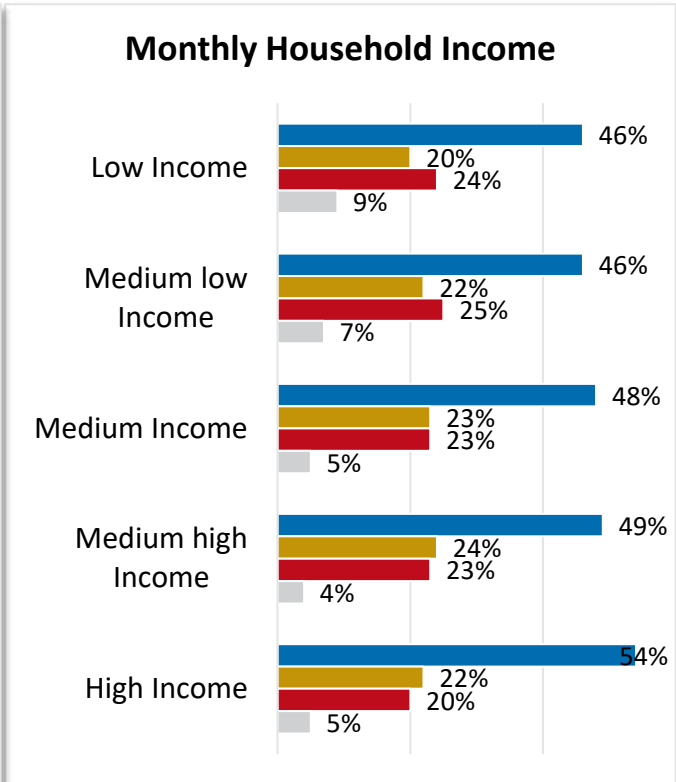
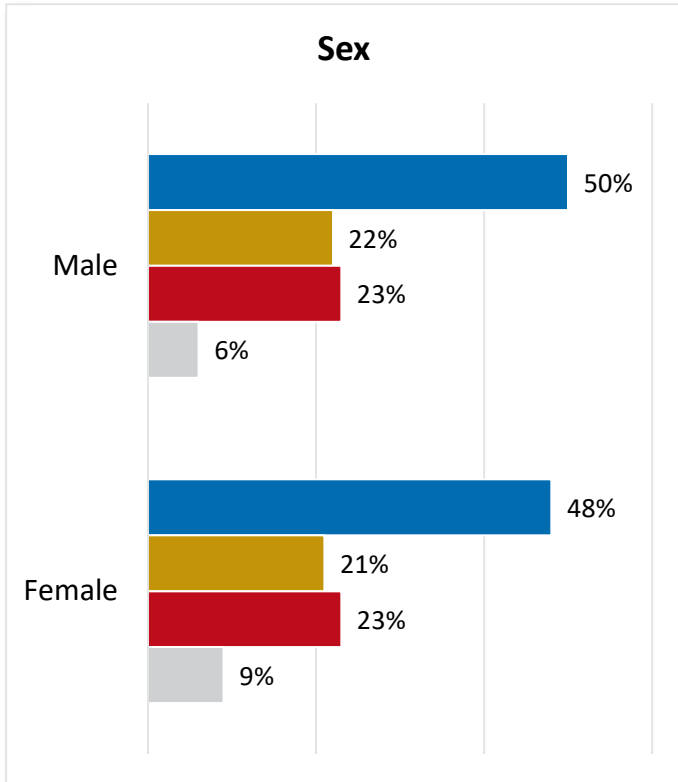
Looking ahead over the next 25 years, do you expect that political freedoms in our country will increase greatly, increase somewhat, stay about the same, decrease somewhat or decrease greatly?



Legend:
 Increase = Increase greatly + Increase somewhat
 Decrease = Decrease somewhat + Decrease greatly

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

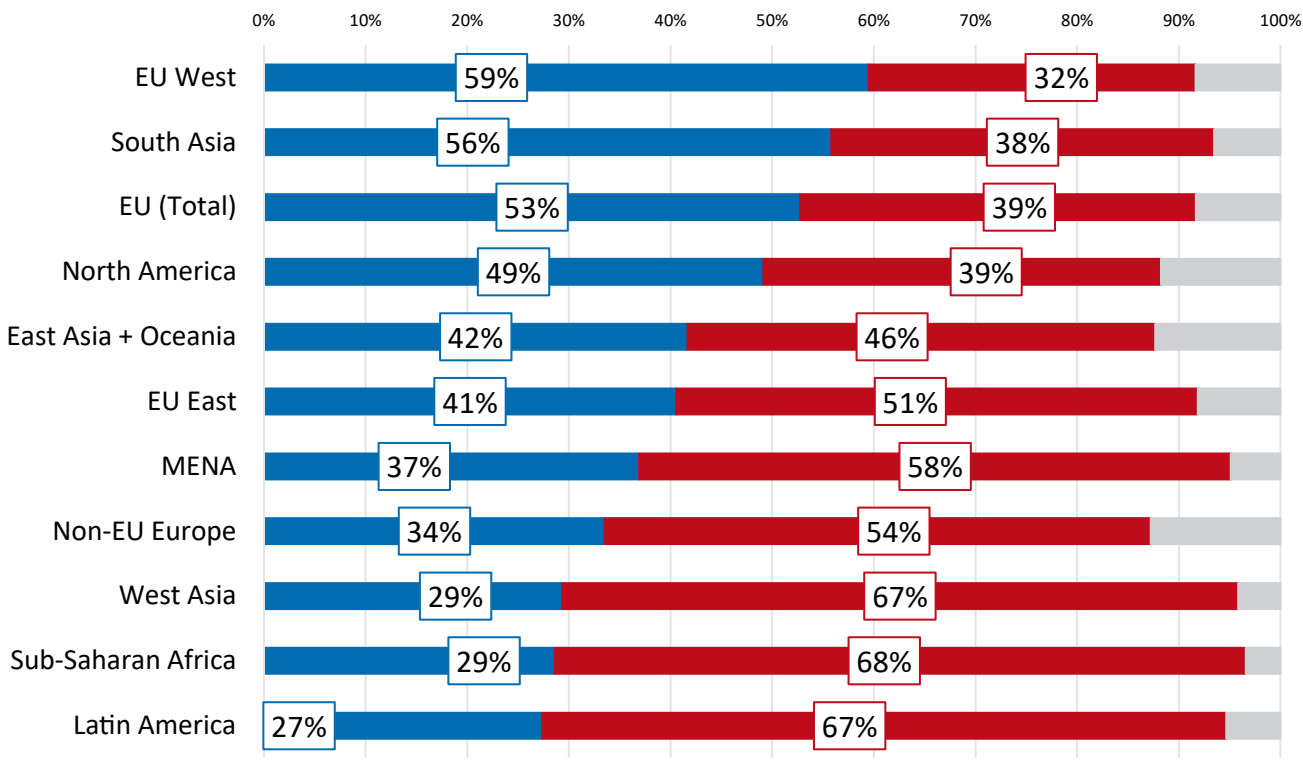
And how about economic opportunities in our country over the next 25 years?



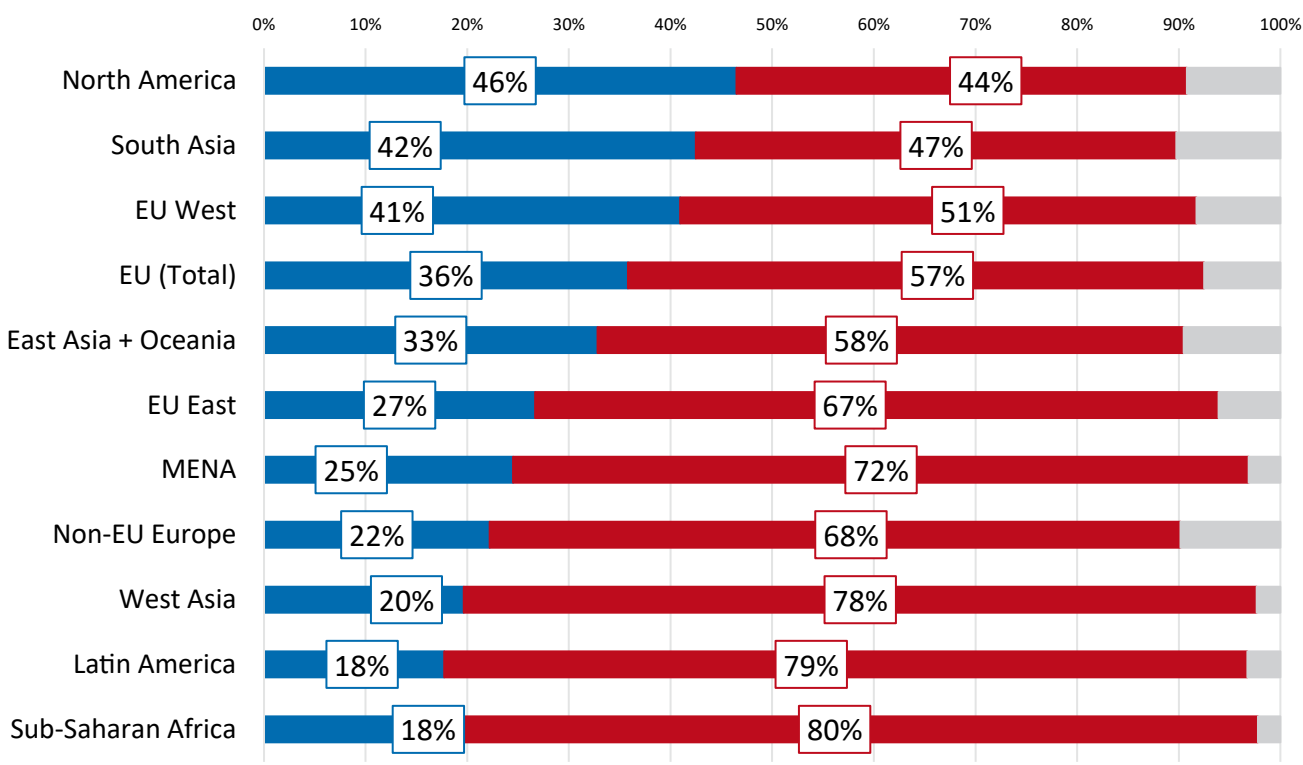
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Sufficient **Insufficient** REF/DK

How would you evaluate political freedoms in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?



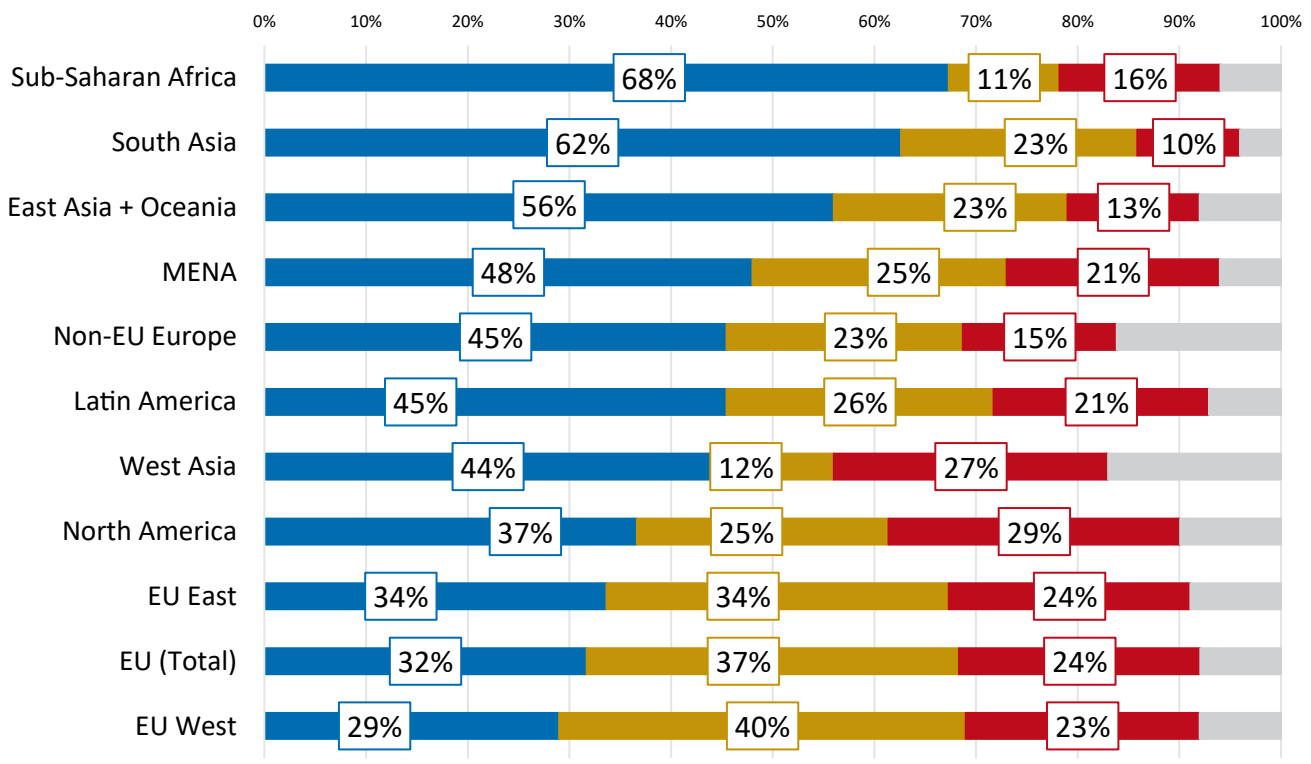
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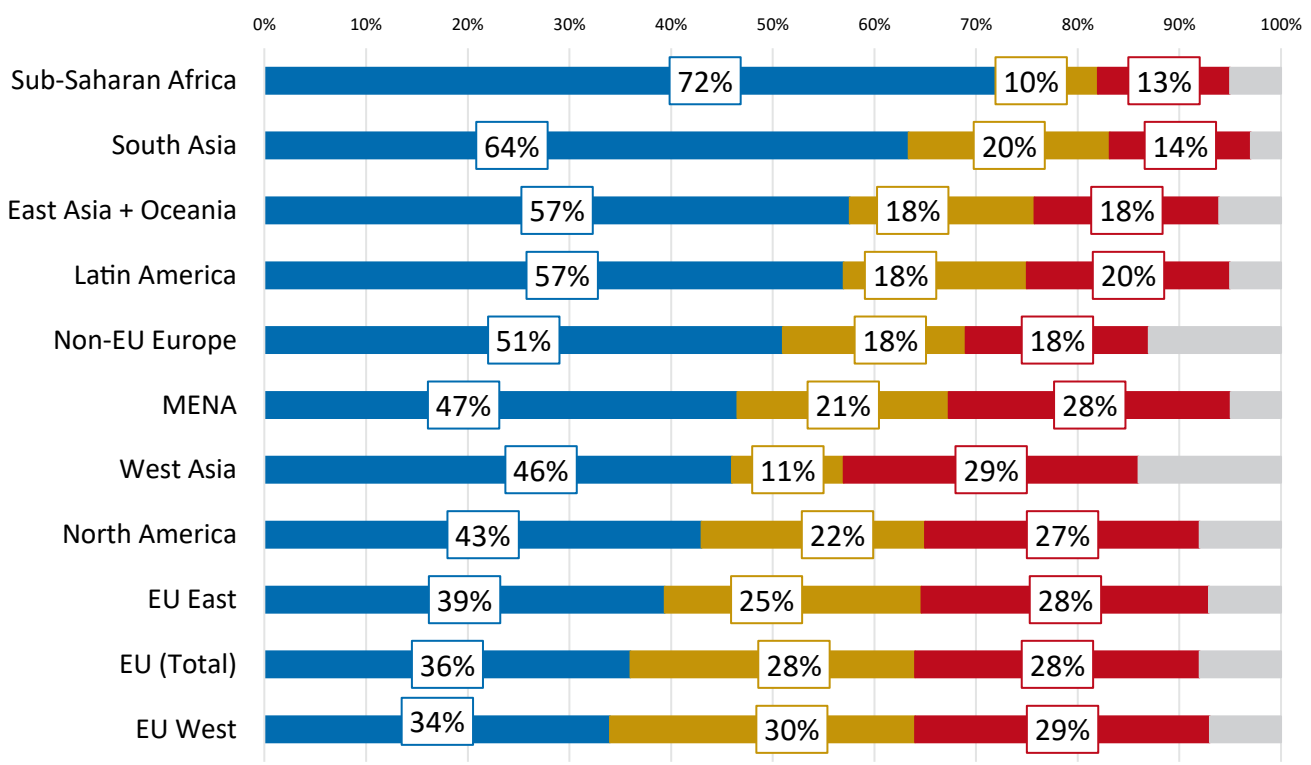
Minor deviations due to rounding are possible



Looking ahead over the next 25 years, do you expect that political freedoms in our country will increase greatly, increase somewhat, stay about the same, decrease somewhat or decrease greatly?



And how about economic opportunities in our country over the next 25 years?



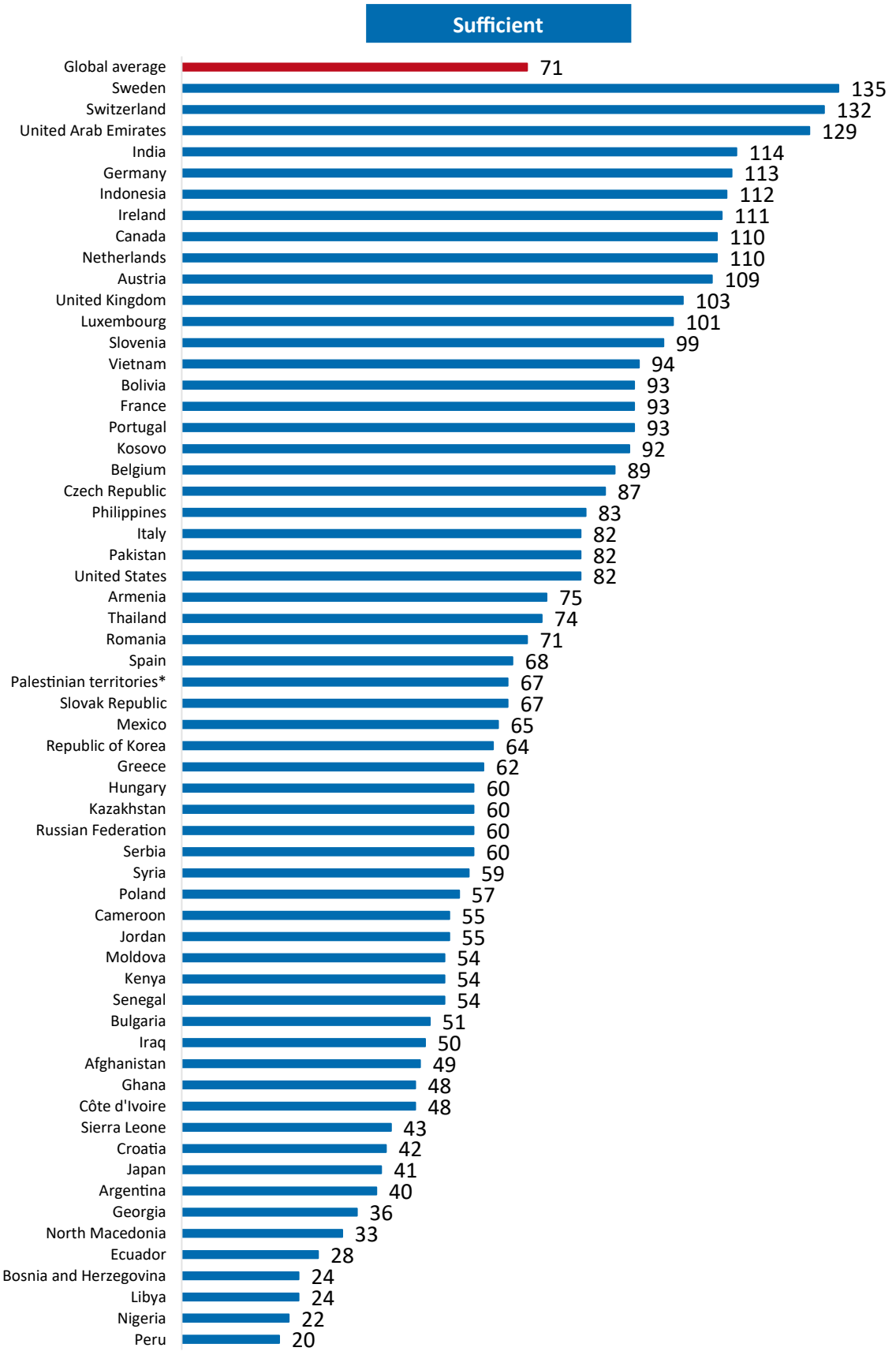
Legend:
 Increase = Increase greatly + Increase somewhat
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**“How would you evaluate political freedoms in your country today?
Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?”**

PLUS

“And how about economic opportunities in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?”



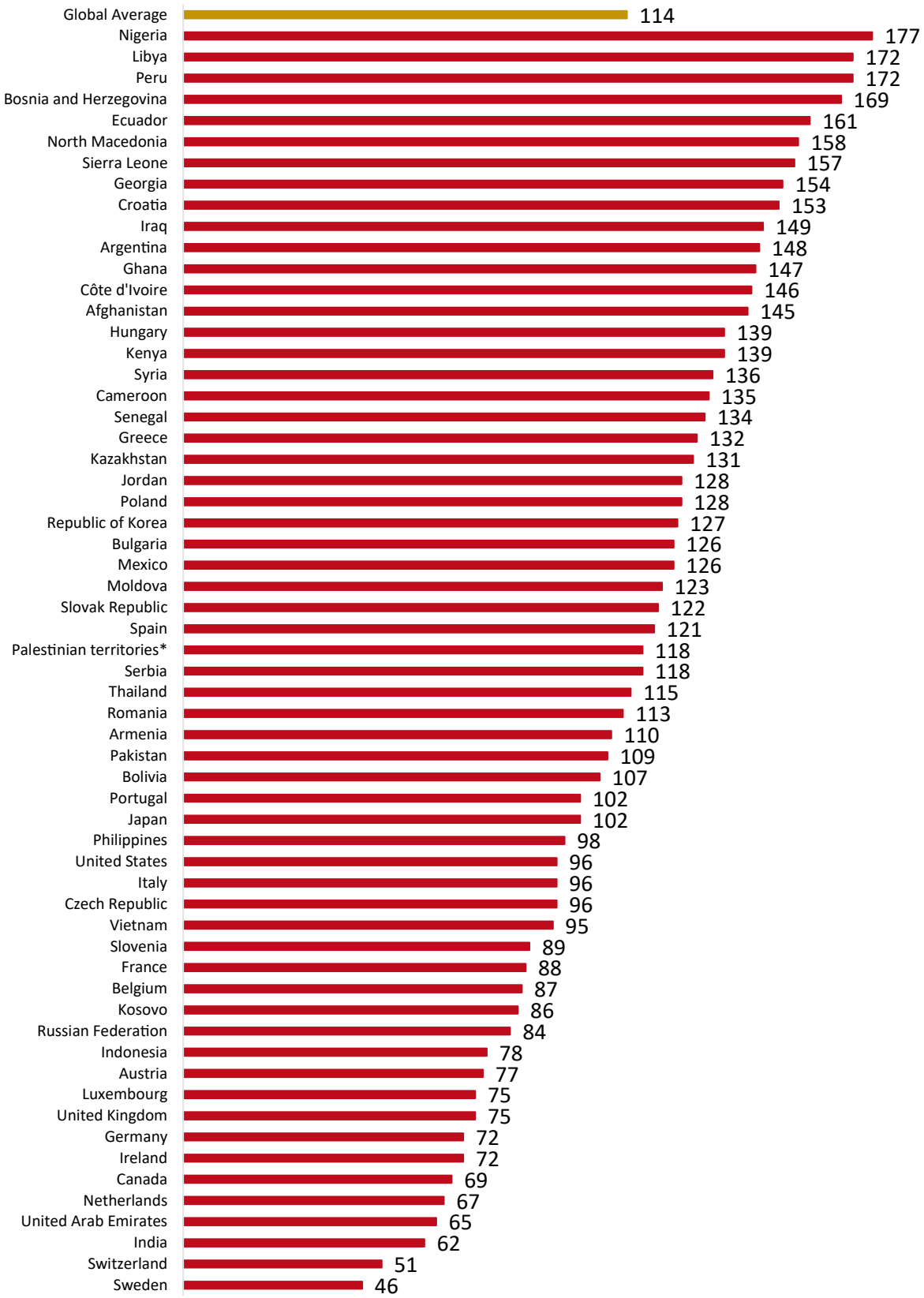
* West Bank and Gaza

**“How would you evaluate political freedoms in your country today?
Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?”**

PLUS

“And how about economic opportunities in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?”

Insufficient

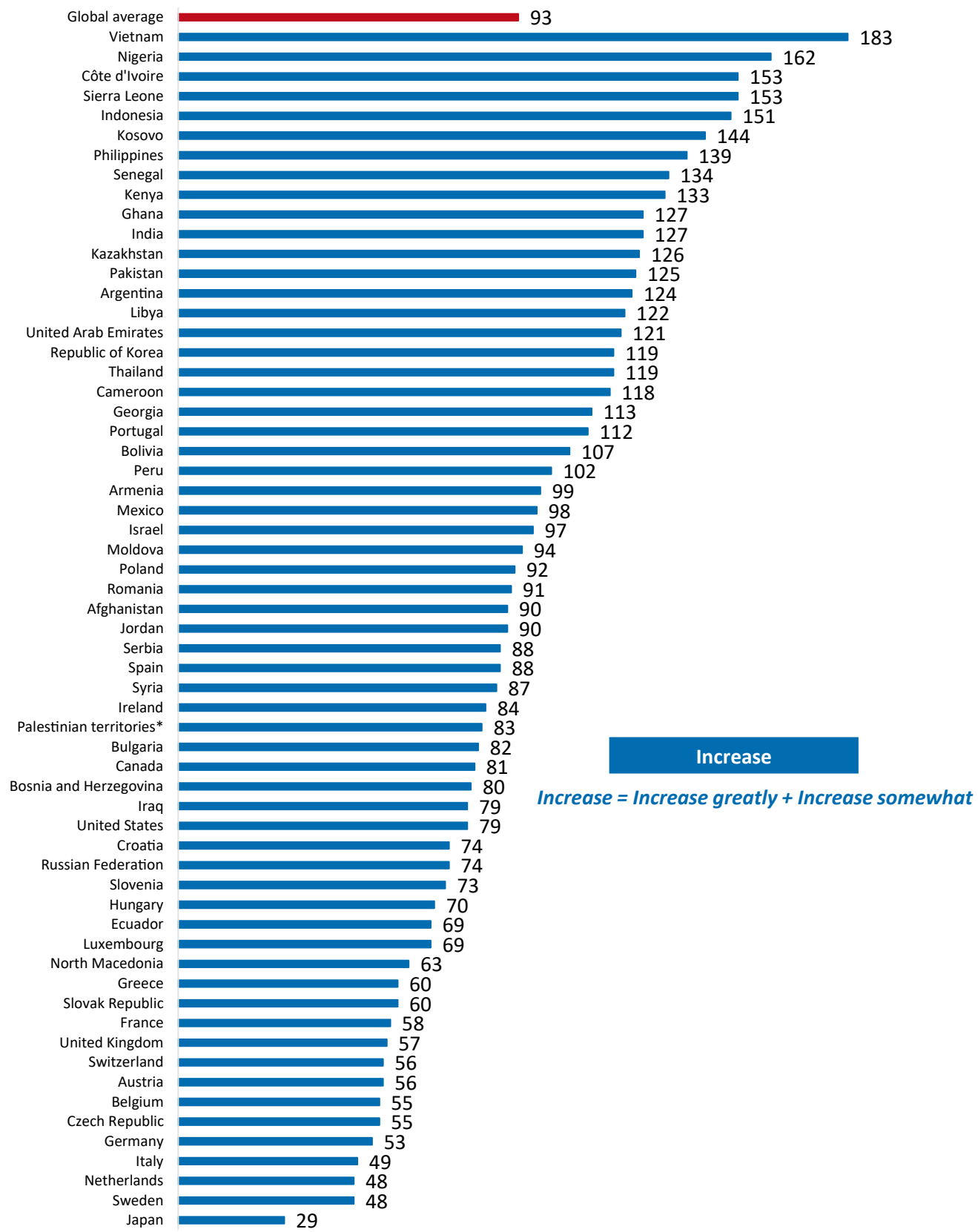


* West Bank and Gaza

“Looking ahead over the next 25 years, do you expect that political freedoms in our country will increase greatly, increase somewhat, stay about the same, decrease somewhat or decrease greatly?”

PLUS

“And how about economic opportunities in our country over the next 25 years?”

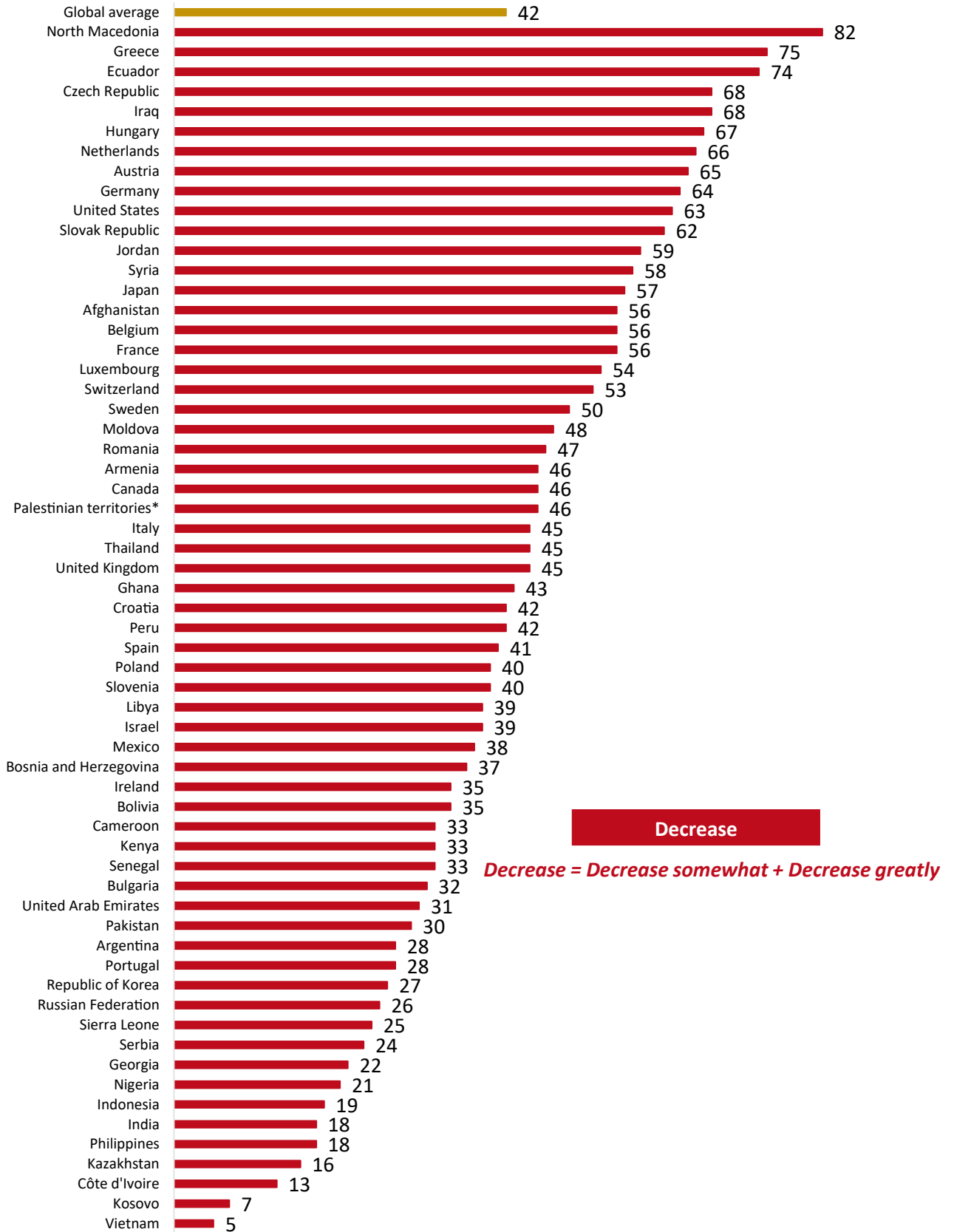


* West Bank and Gaza

“Looking ahead over the next 25 years, do you expect that political freedoms in our country will increase greatly, increase somewhat, stay about the same, decrease somewhat or decrease greatly?”

PLUS

“And how about economic opportunities in our country over the next 25 years?”



* West Bank and Gaza



THE WORLD IS DIVIDED ON FINANCIAL REWARD

The world's population is divided when it comes to their urgency for money – 46% of us would prefer gaining some amount of money now, while 42% are willing to wait 12 months to get double the amount.

The respondents were asked to think about their current household income and choose between receiving an extra payment today, equaling their normal monthly income, or receiving an extra payment, equal to twice their monthly income, but in a year. The question refers to a popular notion in psychology and behavioral economics – present bias or our tendency to prefer a smaller immediate prize over a greater prize in the future.

Results show a rather divided opinions around the world – 46% show a present bias, while 42% are more prone to place their future self in greater importance.

With immediate financial struggles perhaps top of mind, people from lower income countries seem more prone to choose some reward now, despite it being smaller – 53% vs. 42%. The higher the national income, the more prone to express preferences towards a greater reward in the future – 38% vs. 48% in the wealthiest countries.

Age seems to have a rather insignificant effect on respondents' views, although younger generations seem a bit less prone to exhibiting present bias. **Personal income and education seem more defining in people's attitudes on future wellbeing-present improving dilemma.** The higher the income and education, the lower present bias orientations.

The regions of MENA and Latin America are leading the present bias ranking – with shares of over 60% confirming they would rather receive one monthly payment now. On the other end of the scale are the EU and North America – shares of around 40%.

Nigeria, Iraq and Pakistan – top the list with 76%, 74% and 69% – showing present bias. World's richest and more developed countries show least present bias – 16% in Sweden, 24% in the Netherlands, 31% in Japan.

Of note is the case of the USA and the Russian Federation. People in Russia for instance show a rather small present bias (32%), but also the greatest share of respondents, who cannot choose an option – 48%. The remaining 20% express preferences towards

a greater reward in the future. While those in the USA are also among the nations that show a lesser incline towards present bias – 39%, with 48% oriented towards the future (and 14% undecided).

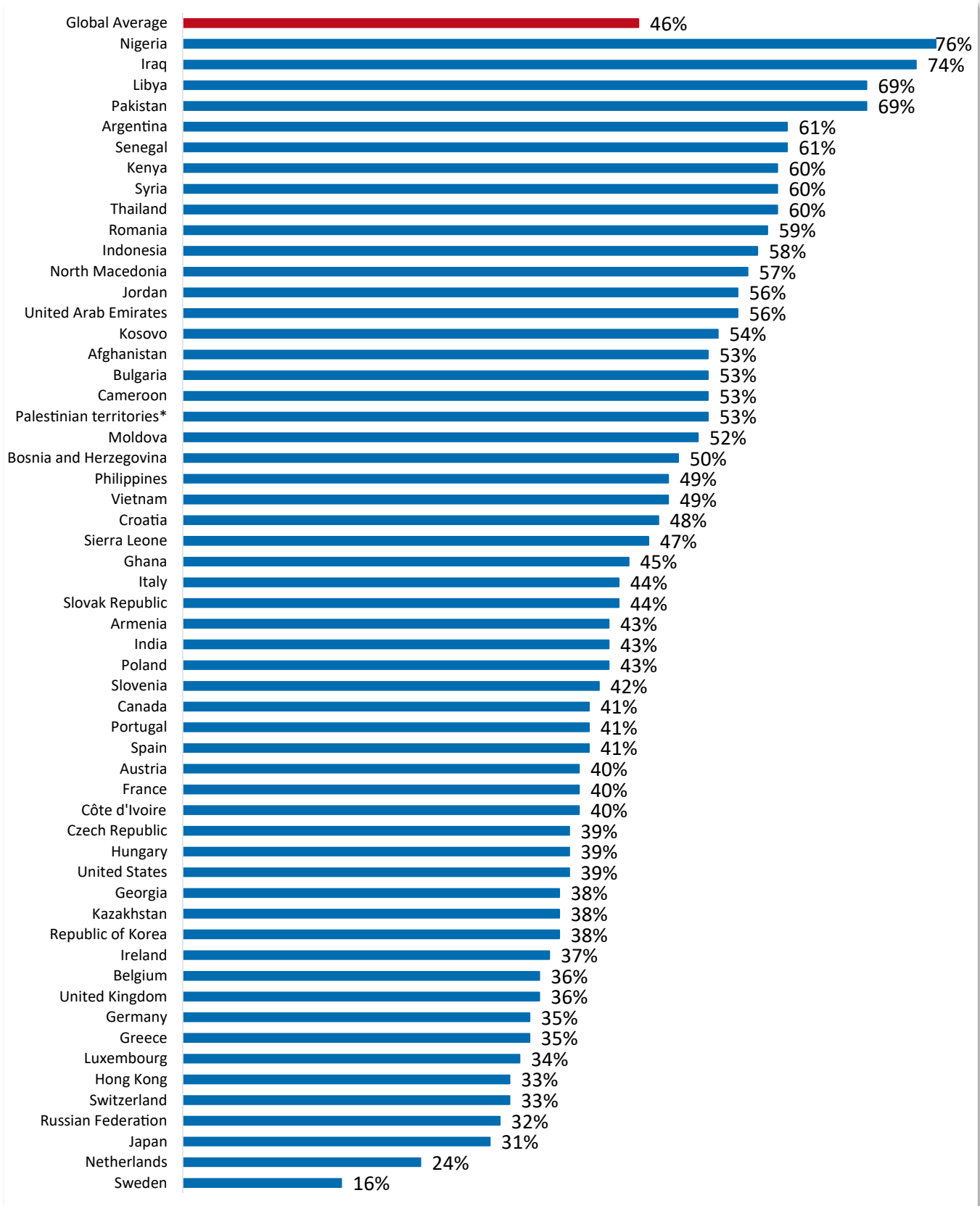
Overall it seems that, together with the answers to the questions “How far is the future?” and “How much do I need the money right now?” uncertainty also defines our reward preferences.

Kancho Stoychev, president of GIA:

“In a way this bias indicator is related much more to the assessment of the present rather than to the future. Although our minds are permanently planning “what’s next”, our lives depend on what they are now. And if we consider our “now” stable and satisfactory, we tend to postpone the “more” for the future. That is why we can call this bias indicator also a stability perception indicator, because as Nicholas Taleb once said: “Stability is progress without impatience”.

Think about your current household income, which of the following would you choose if offered?

Today you receive an extra payment which is equal to that of your normal monthly income

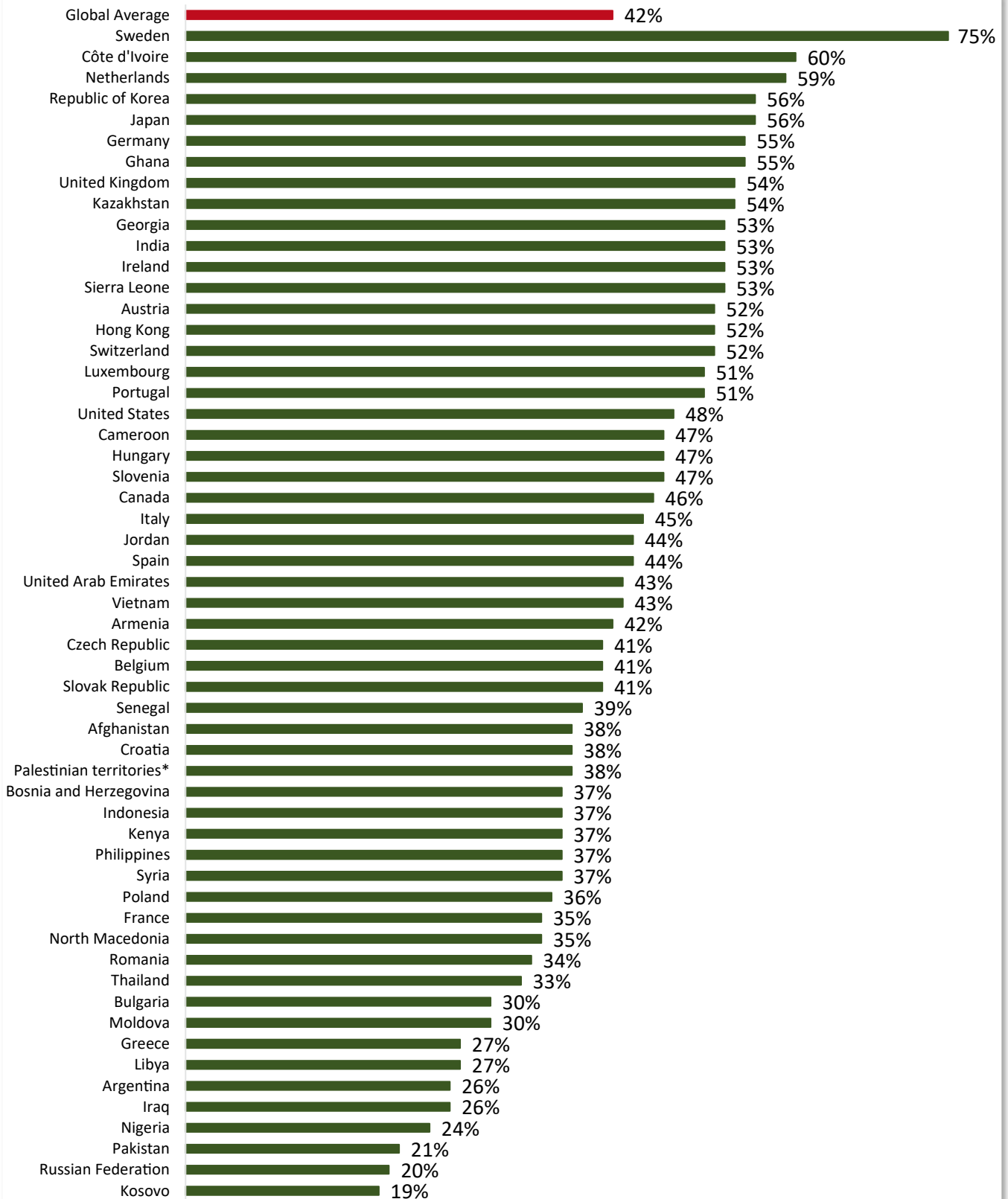


Base: GIA 75 Years Anniversary Survey, 56 countries, total sample n=53,321 respondents

* West Bank and Gaza

**Think about your current household income,
which of the following would you choose if offered?**

In exactly one year from now you receive an extra payment equal to twice that of your normal monthly income



Base: GIA 75 Years Anniversary Survey, 56 countries, total sample n=53,321 respondents

* West Bank and Gaza

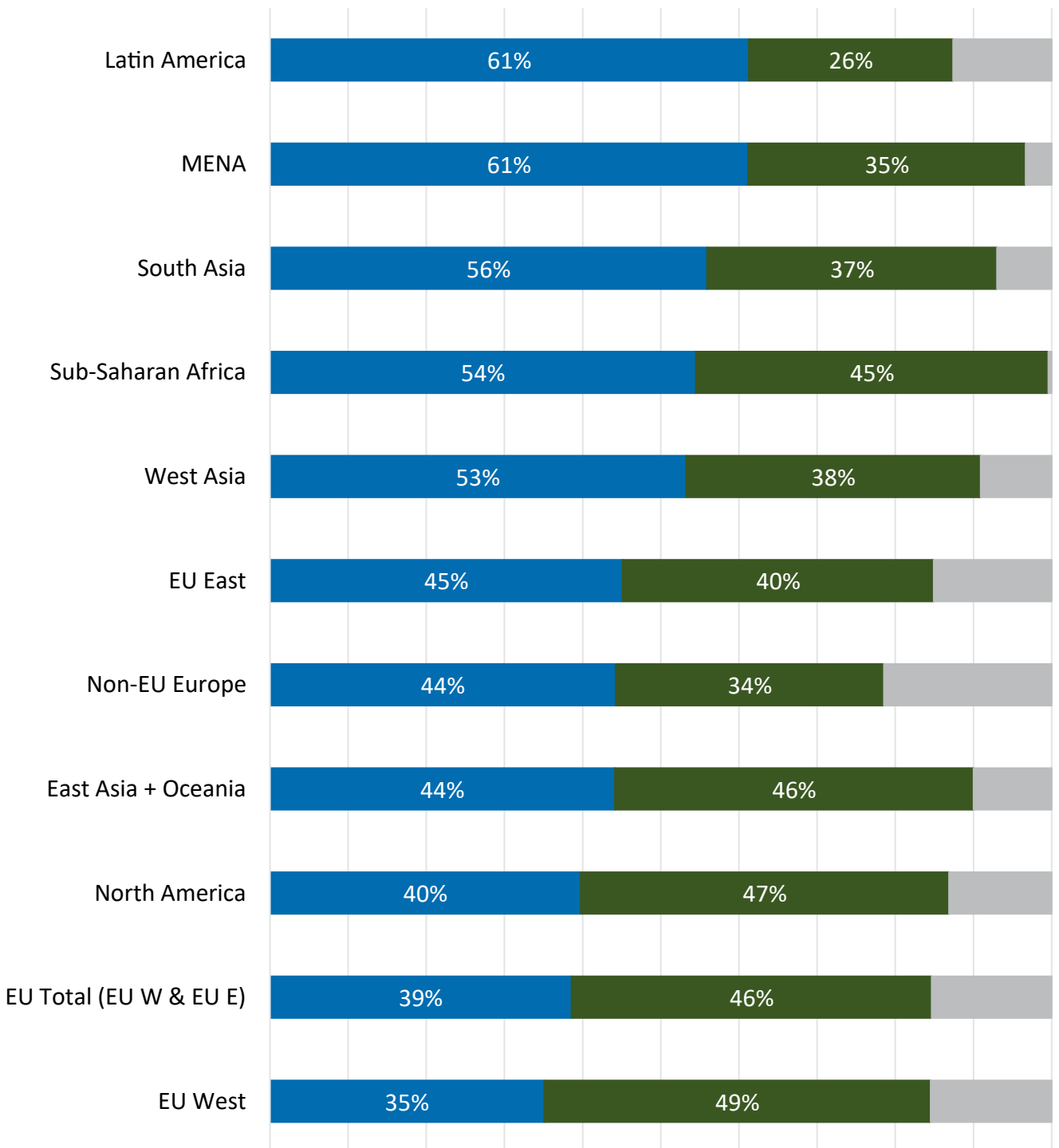
Think about your current household income, which of the following would you choose if offered?



Today you receive an extra payment which is equal to that of your normal monthly income

In exactly one year from now you receive an extra payment equal to twice that of your normal monthly income

Don't know / REF



Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

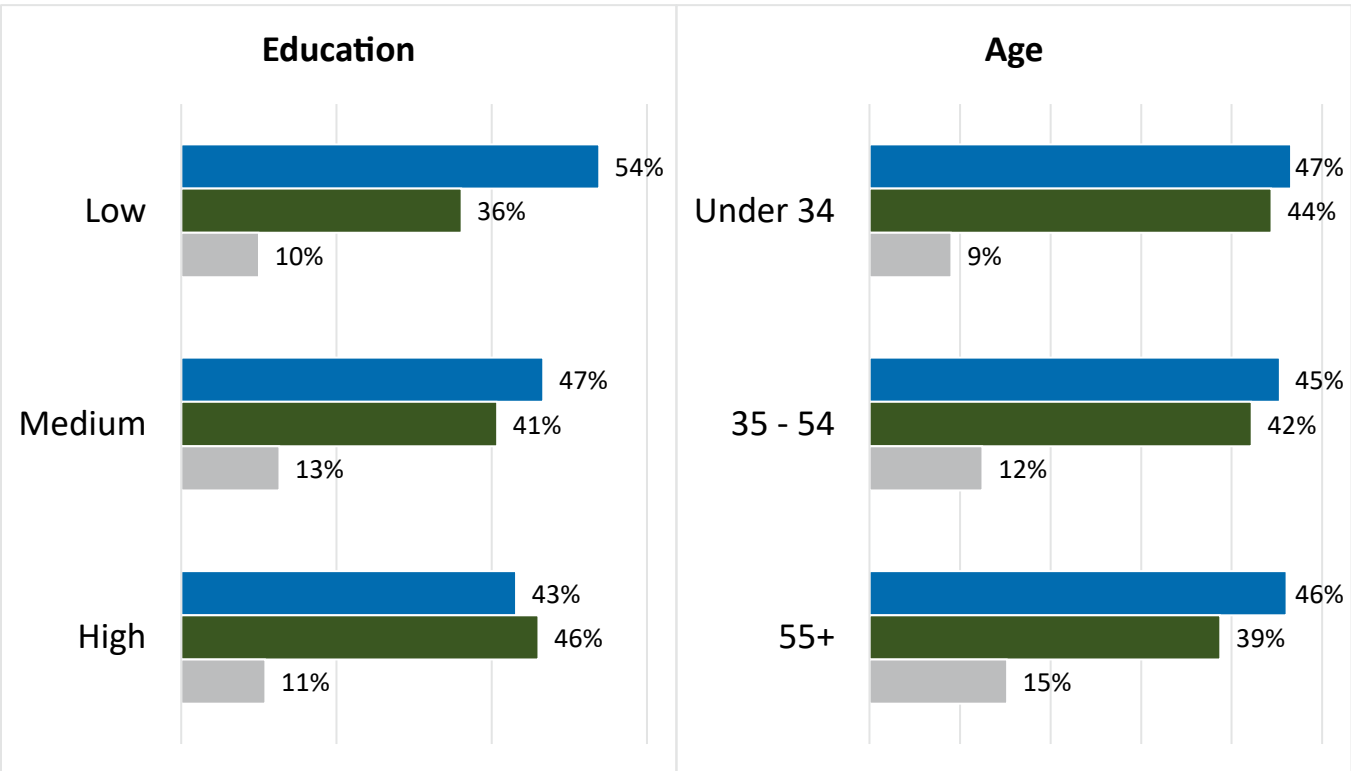
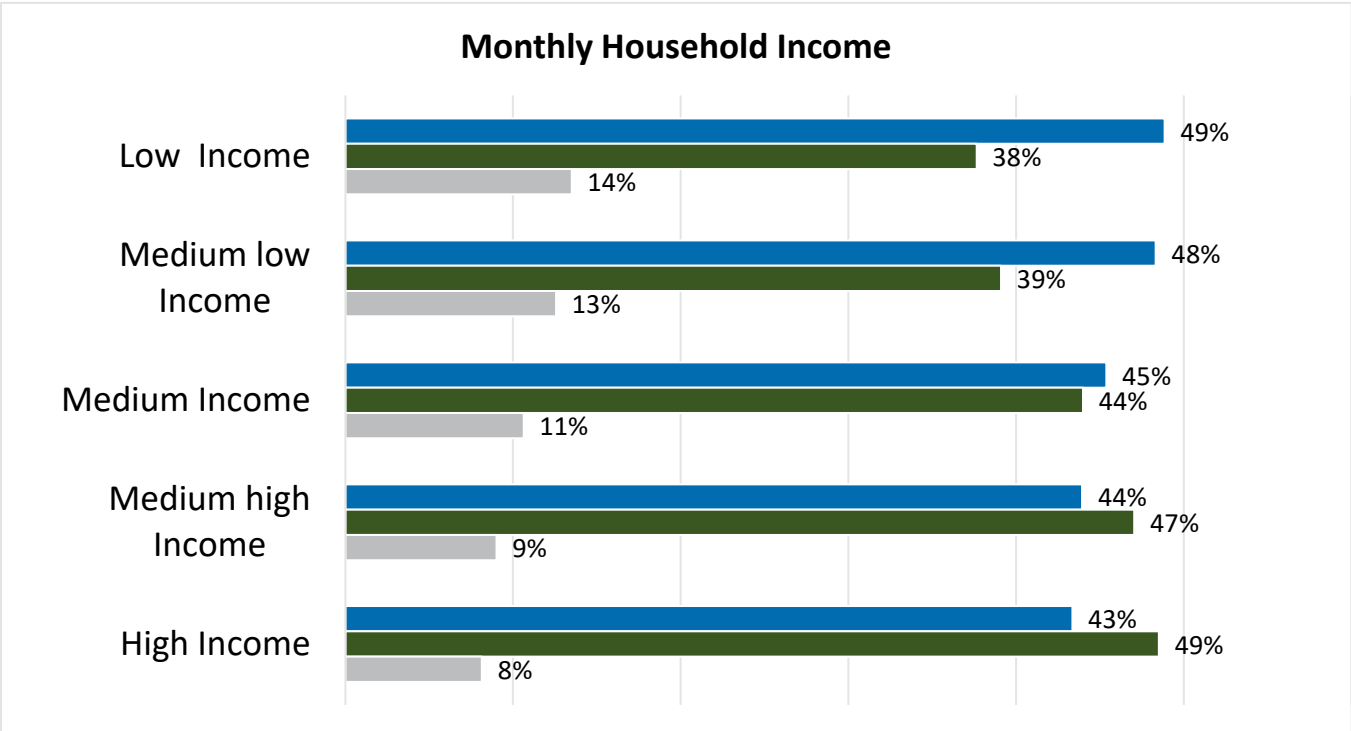
Think about your current household income, which of the following would you choose if offered?



Today you receive an extra payment which is equal to that of your normal monthly income

In exactly one year from now you receive an extra payment equal to twice that of your normal monthly income

Don't know / REF



Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

SATISFACTION WITH YOUR COUNTRY INDEX

Imagine first that you consider your life as much better than the life of your parents. And that you expect your kids to have even a better life than yours.

Imagine second that you evaluate the political freedoms in your country sufficient enough and that you feel the same about the economic opportunities at the place where you live.

If all those assumptions are true, most probably you are not going to consider emigration and start in fact a new life because you are most probably satisfied with your country. And if for you all those assumptions are not true, most probably you will be willing to go away.

In real life things are always more complicated and it is relatively rare that researchers get all five answers positive or negative. But for each of the five indicators they definitely get an average number for each country. And if all those five average values are transformed into a joint index, we can get a single figure for each of the studied countries, which will indicate the satisfaction level of its citizens. That is what our “Satisfaction with your Country Index” is trying to measure. The maximum is +100 points and the minimum is -100 points. Not percentages!

What is “the news” from such an index?

First, global satisfaction (55 countries, about two thirds of the people whose opinion can be freely surveyed) is positive – plus 5 points. Not high, but positive!

Second, the wealth of the country is not a dominant factor. Two countries (Indonesia and India) among the first five are not at all leading in terms of GDP. And among those countries with a negative score we find many which are considered to be part of the so called “golden billion”.

In order to explain the score of each country a multidimensional analysis is needed. We are convinced that our “Satisfaction with your Country Index” (or SCI) is a good starting point.



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Shares of agreement: “Do you feel that overall you have a better, a worse or roughly similar life to that of your parents?” **PLUS** “And do you think children today will have a better, worse or roughly the same life to you?” **PLUS** “How would you evaluate political freedoms in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?” **PLUS** “And how about economic opportunities in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?” **PLUS** “If you were given all the necessary paperwork would you like to live in another country or would you prefer to remain where you are?” = Score/5

Shares of disagreement: “Do you feel that overall you have a better, a worse or roughly similar life to that of your parents?” **PLUS** “And do you think children today will have a better, worse or roughly the same life to you?” **PLUS** “How would you evaluate political freedoms in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?” **PLUS** “And how about economic opportunities in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?” **PLUS** “If you were given all the necessary paperwork would you like to live in another country or would you prefer to remain where you are?” = Score/5

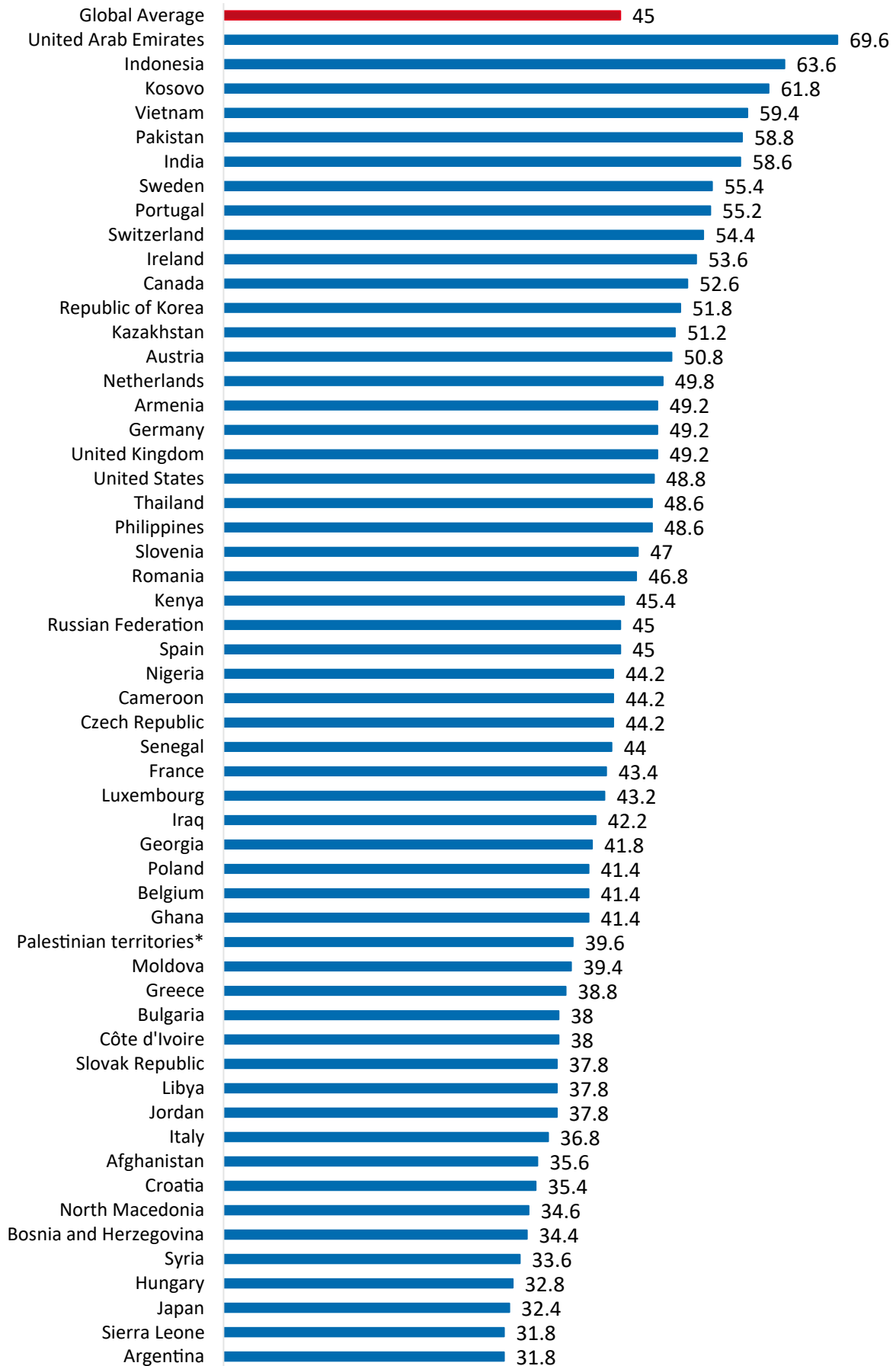
INDEX

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MINUS

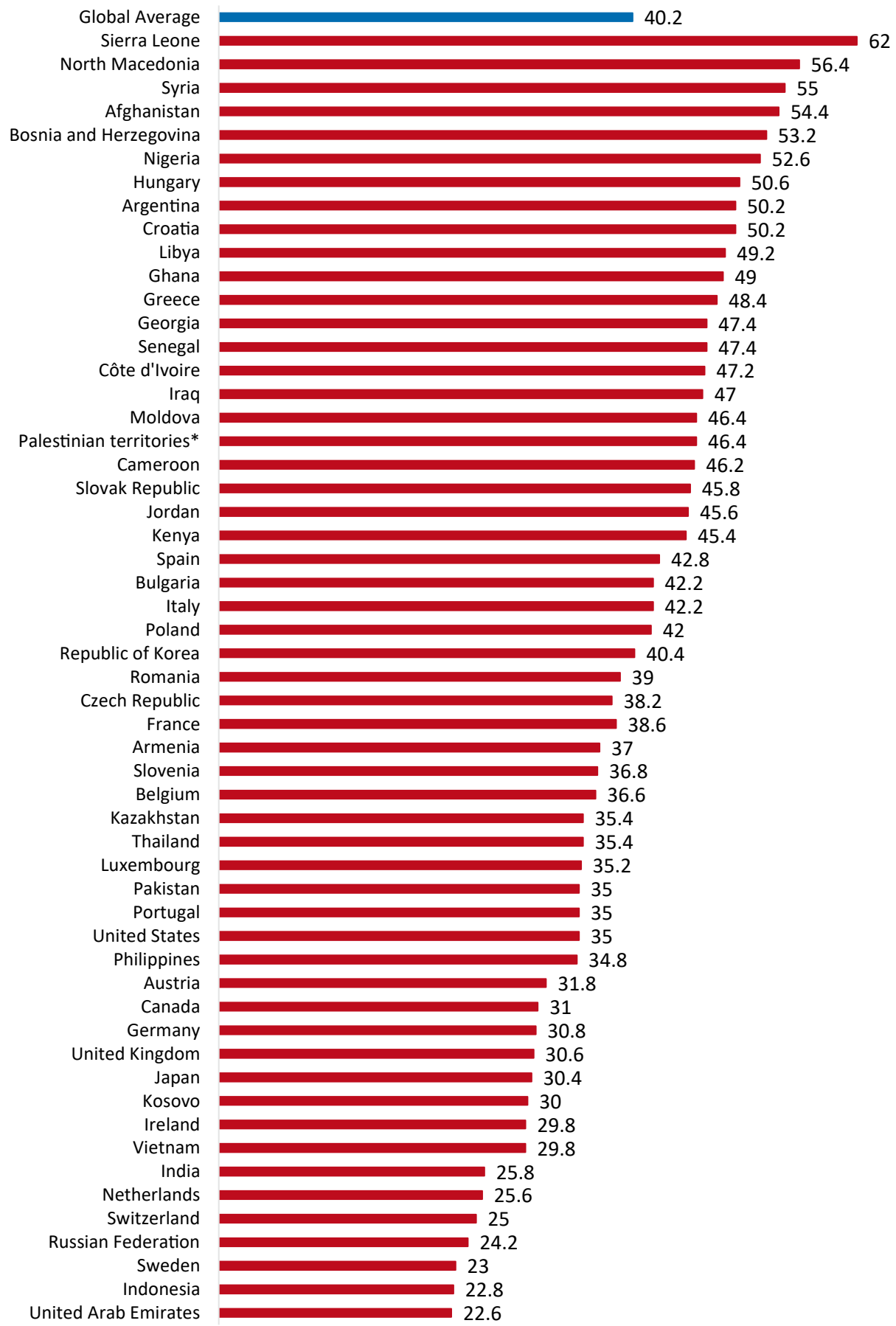
Shares of disagreement: “Do you feel that overall you have a better, a worse or roughly similar life to that of your parents?” **PLUS** “And do you think children today will have a better, worse or roughly the same life to you?” **PLUS** “How would you evaluate political freedoms in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?” **PLUS** “And how about economic opportunities in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?” **PLUS** “If you were given all the necessary paperwork would you like to live in another country or would you prefer to remain where you are?” = Score/5

Shares of agreement



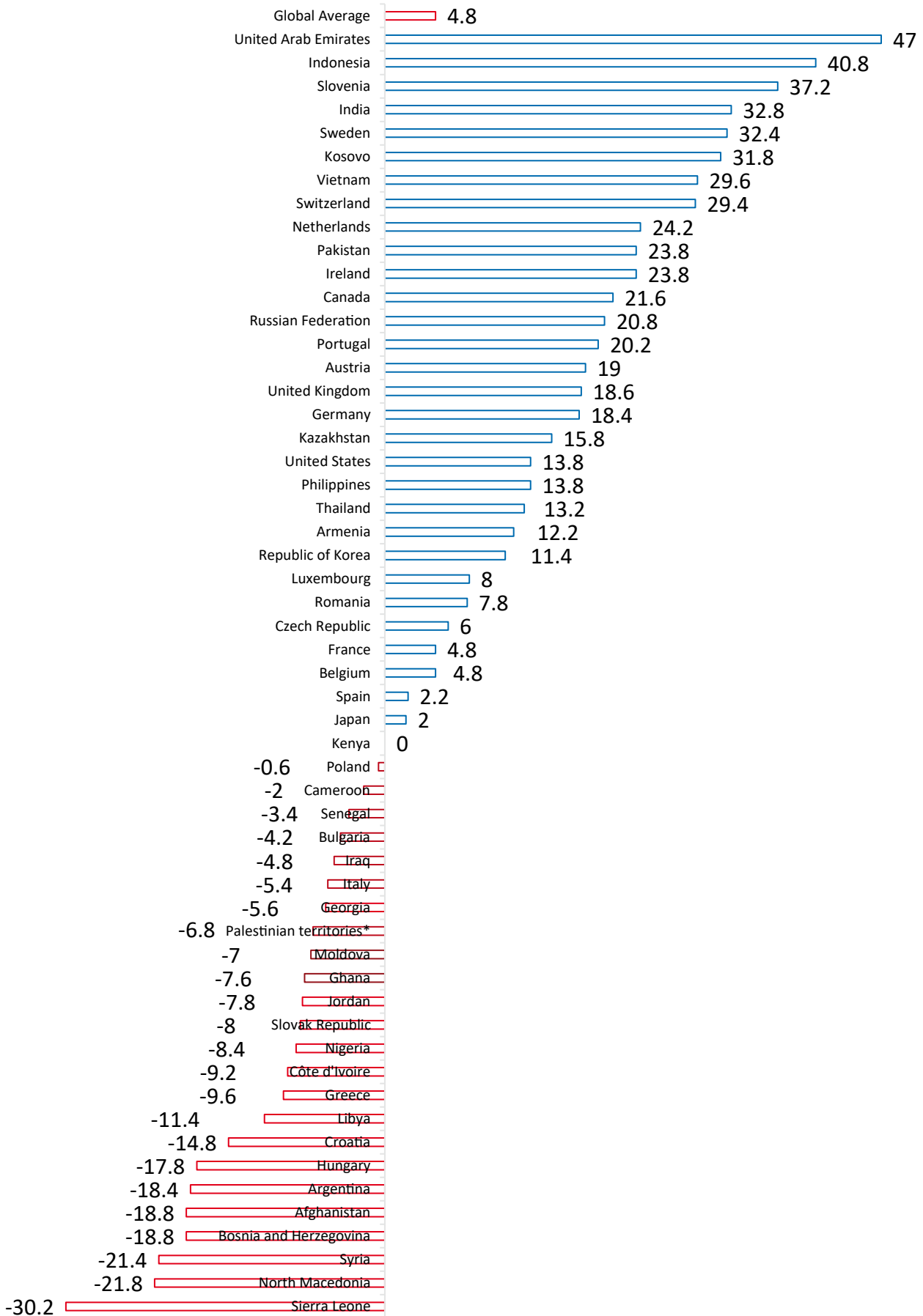
* West Bank and Gaza

Shares of disagreement

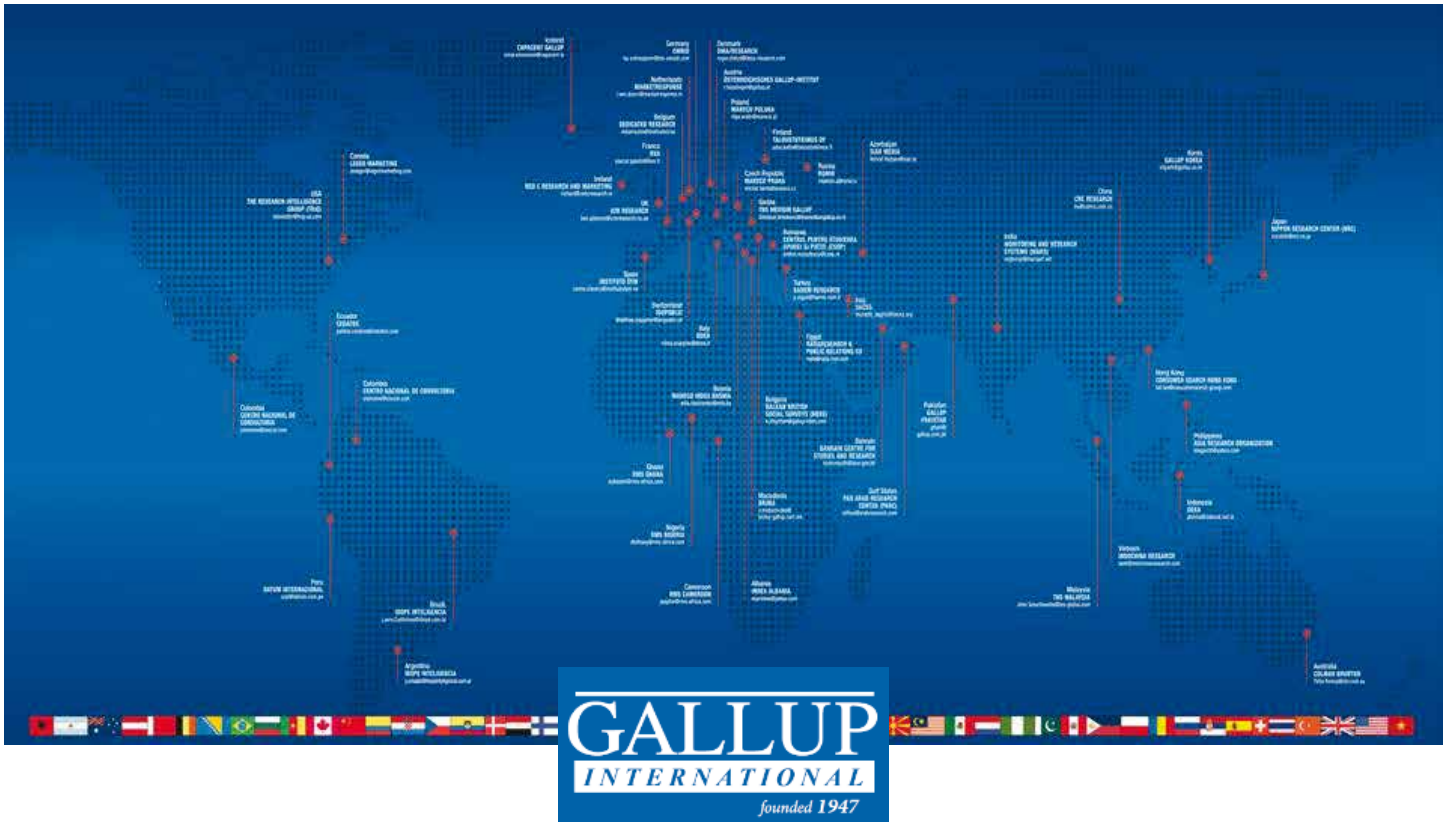


* West Bank and Gaza

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* West Bank and Gaza



Results by Country



HOPE INDEX

As far as you are concerned, do you think that 2023 will be better, worse or the same as 2022?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Optimists	Pessimists	Neutrals	DK/NR	NET Score
Global Average	31%	34%	27%	8%	-3
Afghanistan	42%	22%	14%	22%	+20
Argentina	25%	39%	28%	8%	-14
Armenia	43%	25%	16%	15%	+18
Austria	18%	49%	29%	3%	-31
Azerbaijan	47%	22%	24%	7%	+25
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25%	48%	24%	3%	-23
Bulgaria	20%	44%	27%	9%	-24
Canada	33%	33%	30%	4%	0
Czech Republic	12%	62%	23%	3%	-50
Ecuador	32%	24%	37%	7%	+8
France	13%	57%	15%	16%	-44
Germany	26%	45%	22%	7%	-19
Hong Kong	30%	37%	28%	6%	-7
India	54%	22%	20%	4%	+32
Iraq	43%	18%	38%	1%	+25
Italy	13%	47%	39%	1%	-34
Japan	22%	18%	40%	20%	+4
Kazakhstan	49%	13%	18%	19%	+36

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible



HOPE INDEX



As far as you are concerned, do you think that 2023 will be better, worse or the same as 2022?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Optimists	Pessimists	Neutrals	DK/NR	NET Score
Kenya	53%	27%	14%	6%	+26
North Macedonia	14%	44%	36%	6%	-30
Malaysia	41%	33%	26%	-	+8
Mexico	51%	20%	26%	3%	+31
Moldova	25%	43%	20%	12%	-18
Nigeria	77%	11%	6%	6%	+66
Pakistan	60%	20%	16%	4%	+40
Philippines	39%	5%	52%	4%	+34
Poland	7%	65%	19%	9%	-58
Romania	40%	36%	22%	1%	+4
Russia	22%	36%	22%	20%	-14
Serbia	16%	64%	19%	1%	-48
Republic of Korea	12%	20%	67%	1%	-8
Switzerland	31%	27%	32%	10%	+4
Turkey	27%	50%	14%	9%	-23
UK	17%	49%	27%	8%	-32
USA	37%	27%	30%	6%	+10

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible



ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

Compared to this year, in your opinion, will next year be a year of economic prosperity, economic difficulty or remain the same for your country?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Prosperity	Difficulty	The same	DK/NR
Global Average	21%	48%	24%	8%
Afghanistan	35%	35%	10%	20%
Argentina	19%	50%	23%	7%
Armenia	35%	28%	26%	10%
Austria	6%	73%	20%	1%
Azerbaijan	42%	26%	25%	6%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	5%	71%	23%	1%
Bulgaria	9%	60%	23%	9%
Canada	12%	60%	24%	4%
Czech Republic	5%	70%	23%	3%
Ecuador	23%	34%	41%	2%
France	10%	60%	16%	14%
Germany	9%	73%	14%	3%
Hong Kong	17%	49%	30%	4%
India	32%	31%	29%	8%
Iraq	30%	23%	46%	1%
Italy	7%	58%	32%	3%
Japan	10%	43%	27%	19%
Kazakhstan	37%	22%	22%	19%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

Compared to this year, in your opinion, will next year be a year of economic prosperity, economic difficulty or remain the same for your country?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Prosperity	Difficulty	The same	DK/NR
Kenya	45%	31%	18%	6%
North Macedonia	12%	57%	26%	4%
Malaysia	23%	54%	20%	3%
Mexico	36%	34%	26%	4%
Moldova	13%	45%	30%	12%
Nigeria	71%	16%	7%	6%
Pakistan	59%	26%	13%	3%
Philippines	34%	14%	49%	3%
Poland	2%	76%	15%	7%
Romania	20%	63%	15%	2%
Russia	13%	47%	20%	19%
Serbia	9%	76%	15%	1%
Republic Of Korea	9%	49%	41%	1%
Switzerland	14%	50%	30%	6%
Turkey	15%	59%	19%	6%
UK	10%	67%	16%	8%
USA	21%	47%	26%	6%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

HAPPINESS INDEX



In general, do you personally feel very happy, happy, neither happy nor unhappy, unhappy or very unhappy about your life?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Very happy	Happy	Neither happy nor unhappy	Unhappy	Very unhappy	DK/NR	NET Score
Global Average	14%	40%	31%	9%	4%	2%	+41
Afghanistan	37%	37%	8%	6%	11%	1%	+57
Argentina	9%	29%	42%	11%	6%	3%	+21
Armenia	9%	34%	39%	14%	3%	1%	+26
Austria	11%	39%	37%	9%	3%	*	+38
Azerbaijan	26%	28%	41%	4%	*	*	+50
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9%	39%	40%	9%	2%	-	+37
Bulgaria	5%	38%	42%	9%	2%	3%	+32
Canada	9%	41%	31%	11%	7%	1%	+32
Czech Republic	7%	38%	43%	8%	2%	2%	+35
Ecuador	13%	53%	18%	8%	1%	5%	+57
France	7%	36%	44%	9%	3%	1%	+31
Germany	6%	40%	39%	9%	3%	2%	+34
Hong Kong	8%	35%	35%	16%	4%	1%	+23
India	36%	28%	25%	7%	3%	1%	+54
Iraq	13%	43%	16%	15%	13%	-	+28
Italy	5%	38%	47%	9%	*	2%	+34
Japan	13%	47%	30%	2%	1%	8%	+57
Kazakhstan	17%	42%	29%	3%	1%	7%	+55
Kenya	15%	37%	21%	17%	10%	*	+25

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

HAPPINESS INDEX



In general, do you personally feel very happy, happy, neither happy nor unhappy, unhappy or very unhappy about your life?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Very happy	Happy	Neither happy nor unhappy	Unhappy	Very unhappy	DK/NR	NET Score
North Macedonia	5%	44%	38%	9%	4%	*	+36
Malaysia	21%	45%	27%	5%	2%	*	+59
Mexico	22%	47%	26%	4%	2%	*	+63
Moldova	5%	35%	36%	18%	5%	1%	+17
Nigeria	30%	40%	14%	10%	5%	*	+55
Pakistan	38%	31%	9%	11%	10%	*	+48
Philippines	14%	68%	11%	6%	1%	*	+75
Poland	4%	47%	30%	13%	5%	1%	+33
Romania	9%	40%	37%	11%	3%	*	+35
Russia	7%	37%	30%	11%	3%	11%	+30
Serbia	6%	36%	43%	11%	4%	*	+27
Republic Of Korea	2%	49%	44%	4%	1%	-	+46
Switzerland	11%	48%	32%	6%	2%	2%	+51
Turkey	8%	29%	42%	13%	7%	*	+17
UK	8%	41%	32%	12%	5%	1%	+32
USA	16%	38%	29%	12%	4%	2%	+38

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

***In your opinion what is the risk of use of nuclear weapon nowadays –
no risk, a moderate one or a high risk?***

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	No risk	Moderate risk	High risk	DK/NR
Global Average	14%	38%	38%	10%
Afghanistan	18%	11%	48%	22%
Armenia	36%	31%	18%	15%
Austria	13%	57%	23%	6%
Azerbaijan	28%	37%	19%	16%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	18%	35%	41%	6%
Bulgaria	13%	41%	31%	15%
Canada	10%	55%	27%	7%
Czech Republic	15%	46%	27%	12%
France	5%	55%	34%	6%
Germany	13%	56%	26%	6%
Hong Kong	9%	53%	33%	5%
India	19%	43%	24%	13%
Iraq	5%	6%	88%	1%
Italy	13%	49%	32%	6%
Kazakhstan	19%	36%	26%	20%
Kenya	9%	18%	61%	12%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

***In your opinion what is the risk of use of nuclear weapon nowadays –
no risk, a moderate one or a high risk?***

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	No risk	Moderate risk	High risk	DK/NR
North Macedonia	11%	27%	58%	4%
Malaysia	4%	30%	61%	5%
Mexico	7%	32%	56%	5%
Moldova	17%	25%	48%	9%
Nigeria	6%	16%	72%	5%
Pakistan	38%	22%	26%	14%
Philippines	10%	20%	67%	3%
Poland	5%	50%	40%	5%
Romania	7%	38%	53%	2%
Russia	12%	38%	25%	25%
Serbia	12%	58%	29%	2%
Republic Of Korea	24%	57%	18%	2%
Switzerland	14%	55%	22%	8%
Turkey	11%	32%	49%	7%
UK	9%	58%	23%	10%
USA	11%	55%	27%	7%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Which of the following would you prefer your country to partner with economically – the US, China, Russia, or The EU? If there is another preference please state it?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	US	China	Russia	The EU	Other
Global average	27%	19%	10%	31%	3%
Afghanistan	27%	15%	10%	20%	16%
Argentina	35%	14%	6%	28%	3%
Armenia	17%	23%	31%	15%	7%
Austria	12%	7%	7%	59%	3%
Belgium	16%	6%	5%	53%	1%
Bolivia	43%	16%	11%	24%	3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20%	17%	14%	45%	1%
Bulgaria	9%	11%	20%	42%	2%
Cameroon	29%	32%	19%	9%	3%
Canada	47%	6%	3%	27%	2%
Côte d'Ivoire	23%	35%	15%	15%	0%
Croatia	11%	9%	4%	61%	3%
Czech Republic	12%	8%	10%	48%	5%
Ecuador	56%	16%	8%	16%	1%
Ethiopia	17%	40%	29%	8%	1%
France	22%	5%	4%	51%	1%
Georgia	36%	5%	12%	39%	1%
Germany	18%	6%	6%	60%	2%
Ghana	38%	36%	5%	15%	1%
Greece	19%	15%	18%	36%	2%
Hungary	15%	9%	9%	51%	2%
India	61%	8%	4%	20%	7%
Indonesia	22%	36%	14%	19%	3%
Iraq	29%	40%	12%	15%	4%
Ireland	13%	4%	3%	68%	2%
Israel	69%	12%	3%	12%	2%
Italy	17%	11%	5%	49%	1%
Japan	61%	5%	1%	8%	1%
Jordan	26%	25%	7%	16%	2%
Kazakhstan	17%	16%	29%	20%	6%
Kenya	47%	27%	8%	14%	2%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Which of the following would you prefer your country to partner with economically – the US, China, Russia, or The EU? If there is another preference please state it?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	US	China	Russia	The EU	Other
Kosovo	77%	1%	2%	16%	0%
Libya	14%	29%	15%	26%	9%
Luxembourg	16%	7%	6%	59%	3%
Mexico	40%	23%	9%	16%	1%
Moldova	5%	3%	35%	31%	17%
Netherlands	17%	4%	3%	55%	2%
Nigeria	45%	41%	5%	6%	2%
North Macedonia	18%	12%	19%	34%	9%
Pakistan	13%	56%	8%	4%	8%
Palestinian territories*	27%	40%	15%	9%	0%
Peru	35%	22%	13%	14%	3%
Philippines	52%	9%	9%	17%	4%
Poland	26%	4%	2%	61%	1%
Portugal	25%	7%	1%	64%	0%
Republic of Korea	66%	16%	1%	11%	1%
Romania	25%	9%	4%	51%	2%
Russian Federation	5%	54%	0%	10%	2%
Senegal	37%	20%	13%	10%	6%
Serbia	5%	13%	38%	28%	2%
Sierra Leone	45%	31%	9%	15%	0%
Slovak Republic	7%	10%	23%	44%	1%
Slovenia	6%	11%	8%	68%	1%
Spain	29%	11%	2%	48%	2%
Sweden	11%	1%	0%	79%	4%
Switzerland	13%	5%	4%	60%	3%
Syria	24%	28%	31%	13%	4%
Thailand	35%	39%	3%	12%	1%
United Arab Emirates	44%	31%	18%	4%	1%
UK	33%	5%	2%	45%	1%
USA		19%	6%	46%	5%
Vietnam	37%	8%	12%	26%	6%
Yemen	9%	58%	12%	10%	6%

*West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Which of the following would you prefer your country to partner with security – the US, China, Russia, or The EU? If there is another preference please state it?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	US	China	Russia	The EU	Other
Global Average	33%	11%	16%	26%	3%
Afghanistan	23%	12%	13%	19%	12%
Argentina	34%	13%	14%	17%	4%
Armenia	16%	11%	42%	10%	8%
Austria	24%	3%	6%	49%	2%
Belgium	28%	4%	5%	44%	1%
Bolivia	43%	14%	17%	21%	3%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29%	8%	23%	35%	0%
Bulgaria	12%	3%	24%	40%	2%
Cameroon	29%	17%	40%	5%	2%
Canada	55%	6%	6%	18%	2%
Côte d'Ivoire	30%	17%	40%	5%	0%
Croatia	30%	4%	5%	43%	4%
Czech Republic	25%	3%	8%	41%	3%
Ecuador	52%	10%	18%	14%	3%
Ethiopia	16%	22%	46%	7%	3%
France	30%	4%	6%	42%	1%
Georgia	48%	2%	10%	28%	1%
Germany	35%	3%	6%	45%	1%
Ghana	62%	14%	12%	7%	1%
Greece	29%	5%	19%	34%	1%
Hungary	20%	3%	12%	47%	2%
India	56%	3%	3%	27%	11%
Indonesia	32%	7%	38%	13%	2%
Iraq	38%	15%	24%	18%	4%
Ireland	22%	2%	5%	58%	2%
Israel	79%	2%	5%	7%	1%
Italy	23%	4%	4%	50%	1%
Japan	65%	2%	1%	7%	1%
Jordan	30%	8%	14%	14%	2%
Kazakhstan	15%	10%	37%	18%	11%
Kenya	54%	11%	16%	15%	1%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Which of the following would you prefer your country to partner with security – the US, China, Russia, or The EU? If there is another preference please state it?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	US	China	Russia	The EU	Other
Kosovo	77%	1%	1%	17%	0%
Libya	20%	6%	27%	22%	13%
Luxembourg	30%	5%	5%	50%	1%
Mexico	44%	13%	20%	10%	0%
Moldova	8%	1%	34%	29%	14%
Netherlands	31%	3%	3%	44%	1%
Nigeria	59%	19%	14%	4%	3%
North Macedonia	29%	6%	23%	28%	6%
Pakistan	14%	54%	7%	3%	9%
Palestinian territories*	15%	24%	34%	17%	0%
Peru	32%	19%	23%	12%	2%
Philippines	63%	6%	15%	7%	2%
Poland	55%	1%	1%	35%	1%
Portugal	37%	3%	1%	54%	0%
Republic of Korea	84%	4%	1%	6%	1%
Romania	42%	5%	5%	37%	1%
Russian Federation	6%	50%	0%	9%	2%
Senegal	43%	12%	20%	8%	3%
Serbia	4%	9%	53%	20%	1%
Sierra Leone	56%	14%	14%	16%	0%
Slovak Republic	14%	4%	20%	43%	2%
Slovenia	16%	3%	7%	62%	2%
Spain	38%	5%	3%	43%	2%
Sweden	24%	0%	0%	69%	3%
Switzerland	20%	3%	5%	52%	4%
Syria	20%	21%	45%	9%	6%
Thailand	51%	25%	6%	8%	0%
United Arab Emirates	36%	36%	20%	5%	1%
UK	45%	4%	3%	33%	1%
USA	0%	16%	11%	46%	4%
Vietnam	25%	3%	26%	25%	7%
Yemen	13%	24%	31%	10%	10%

*West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you feel that overall you have a better, a worse or roughly similar life to that of your parents?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	A better life	A worse life	Roughly the same	REF/DK
Global average	51%	23%	23%	3%
Afghanistan	40%	39%	21%	1%
Argentina	46%	19%	30%	4%
Armenia	46%	26%	21%	6%
Austria	52%	19%	28%	2%
Belgium	39%	27%	30%	3%
Bolivia	66%	10%	24%	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	52%	24%	22%	2%
Bulgaria	35%	31%	27%	7%
Cameroon	55%	24%	18%	2%
Canada	55%	20%	22%	4%
Côte d'Ivoire	25%	33%	35%	7%
Croatia	45%	27%	26%	2%
Czech Republic	46%	24%	28%	2%
Ecuador	47%	22%	30%	1%
Ethiopia	63%	29%	7%	1%
France	39%	35%	24%	2%
Georgia	43%	39%	16%	2%
Germany	48%	17%	32%	3%
Ghana	66%	7%	21%	6%
Greece	49%	28%	21%	1%
Hong Kong	61%	13%	25%	1%
Hungary	41%	29%	27%	3%
India	54%	30%	11%	5%
Indonesia	63%	6%	30%	1%
Iraq	45%	24%	31%	0%
Ireland	60%	16%	22%	2%
Israel	64%	1%	13%	22%
Italy	34%	31%	30%	6%
Japan	29%	22%	32%	17%
Jordan	34%	29%	35%	2%
Kazakhstan	54%	10%	29%	7%
Kenya	47%	27%	25%	0%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you feel that overall you have a better, a worse or roughly similar life to that of your parents?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	A better life	A worse life	Roughly the same	REF/DK
Kosovo	80%	13%	6%	1%
Libya	38%	27%	34%	1%
Luxembourg	40%	24%	28%	8%
Mexico	57%	16%	27%	1%
Moldova	32%	45%	16%	6%
Netherlands	48%	12%	36%	3%
Nigeria	81%	9%	10%	0%
North Macedonia	49%	35%	15%	1%
Pakistan	65%	26%	9%	0%
Palestinian territories*	46%	32%	17%	5%
Peru	31%	26%	39%	4%
Philippines	54%	8%	36%	3%
Poland	54%	22%	21%	3%
Portugal	61%	20%	18%	1%
Republic of Korea	75%	14%	10%	1%
Romania	59%	18%	22%	1%
Russian Federation	48%	12%	27%	12%
Senegal	63%	23%	12%	2%
Serbia	54%	21%	23%	2%
Sierra Leone	48%	38%	13%	1%
Slovak Republic	45%	27%	26%	2%
Slovenia	49%	21%	28%	2%
Spain	62%	21%	15%	1%
Sweden	53%	13%	32%	3%
Switzerland	48%	18%	31%	3%
Syria	34%	43%	22%	0%
Thailand	57%	16%	23%	4%
United Arab Emirates	74%	14%	9%	3%
UK	55%	16%	26%	3%
USA	60%	15%	22%	2%
Vietnam	83%	4%	13%	1%
Yemen	44%	26%	29%	0%

*West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

And do you think children today will have a better, worse or roughly the same life to you?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	A better life	A worse life	Roughly the same	REF/DK
Global average	44%	28%	20%	8%
Afghanistan	36%	42%	10%	12%
Argentina	32%	30%	21%	17%
Armenia	53%	23%	11%	12%
Austria	25%	40%	29%	5%
Belgium	25%	34%	28%	13%
Bolivia	51%	19%	30%	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51%	25%	21%	3%
Bulgaria	37%	29%	20%	14%
Cameroon	62%	21%	11%	6%
Canada	37%	34%	20%	9%
Côte d'Ivoire	40%	37%	15%	8%
Croatia	30%	36%	29%	5%
Czech Republic	25%	41%	27%	7%
Ecuador	50%	24%	23%	3%
Ethiopia	46%	46%	4%	3%
France	24%	40%	23%	13%
Georgia	53%	22%	9%	16%
Germany	30%	32%	29%	8%
Ghana	75%	10%	9%	5%
Greece	28%	42%	25%	5%
Hong Kong	48%	26%	22%	4%
Hungary	29%	39%	26%	6%
India	43%	33%	15%	9%
Indonesia	70%	4%	20%	6%
Iraq	55%	23%	21%	1%
Ireland	40%	25%	25%	9%
Israel	60%	15%	19%	6%
Italy	16%	47%	22%	15%
Japan	21%	14%	28%	38%
Jordan	45%	27%	18%	10%
Kazakhstan	73%	7%	13%	8%
Kenya	66%	18%	13%	4%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

And do you think children today will have a better, worse or roughly the same life to you?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	A better life	A worse life	Roughly the same	REF/DK
Kosovo	82%	12%	5%	1%
Libya	59%	17%	14%	10%
Luxembourg	24%	42%	24%	10%
Mexico	48%	30%	18%	4%
Moldova	36%	41%	11%	13%
Netherlands	30%	20%	38%	12%
Nigeria	90%	6%	4%	0%
North Macedonia	36%	47%	11%	6%
Pakistan	69%	18%	7%	7%
Palestinian territories*	32%	40%	22%	7%
Peru	32%	36%	24%	8%
Philippines	63%	14%	17%	6%
Poland	42%	23%	26%	9%
Portugal	61%	20%	18%	1%
Republic of Korea	56%	27%	14%	2%
Romania	50%	26%	22%	3%
Russian Federation	52%	10%	18%	20%
Senegal	47%	37%	13%	3%
Serbia	53%	18%	20%	10%
Sierra Leone	53%	31%	10%	6%
Slovak Republic	31%	36%	25%	8%
Slovenia	14%	53%	28%	5%
Spain	30%	45%	19%	5%
Sweden	21%	33%	39%	7%
Switzerland	24%	34%	33%	9%
Syria	38%	35%	25%	1%
Thailand	51%	12%	23%	14%
United Arab Emirates	76%	4%	19%	1%
UK	31%	26%	28%	15%
USA	43%	31%	20%	6%
Vietnam	29%	42%	26%	3%
Yemen	70%	19%	7%	4%

*West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

If you were given all the necessary paperwork would you like to live in another country or would you prefer to remain where you are?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Live in another country	Remain where we are	Don't know
Global average	36%	59%	6%
Afghanistan	46%	53%	1%
Argentina	54%	41%	5%
Armenia	26%	72%	3%
Austria	23%	68%	9%
Belgium	35%	54%	11%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	48%	45%	7%
Bulgaria	25%	67%	8%
Cameroon	51%	49%	0%
Canada	32%	61%	7%
Côte d'Ivoire	20%	77%	3%
Croatia	35%	60%	5%
Czech Republic	30%	63%	7%
France	30%	61%	9%
Georgia	22%	77%	1%
Germany	33%	55%	12%
Ghana	81%	18%	1%
Greece	40%	55%	5%
Hong Kong	31%	57%	11%
Hungary	46%	44%	10%
India	4%	82%	13%
Indonesia	26%	73%	2%
Iraq	39%	61%	0%
Ireland	36%	57%	6%
Israel	24%	74%	3%
Italy	37%	52%	11%
Japan	14%	71%	15%
Jordan	44%	55%	1%
Kazakhstan	29%	69%	3%
Kenya	40%	60%	0%
Kosovo	39%	55%	6%
Libya	30%	68%	2%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

If you were given all the necessary paperwork would you like to live in another country or would you prefer to remain where you are?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Live in another country	Remain where we are	Don't know
Luxembourg	35%	51%	14%
Moldova	23%	75%	2%
Netherlands	29%	61%	10%
Nigeria	71%	28%	0%
North Macedonia	42%	55%	3%
Pakistan	22%	78%	0%
Palestinian territories*	42%	53%	5%
Philippines	54%	43%	4%
Poland	37%	54%	9%
Portugal	33%	61%	6%
Republic of Korea	34%	64%	2%
Romania	38%	54%	8%
Russian Federation	15%	65%	20%
Senegal	43%	56%	1%
Sierra Leone	84%	15%	1%
Slovak Republic	44%	46%	10%
Slovenia	21%	73%	5%
Spain	27%	65%	8%
Sweden	23%	68%	8%
Switzerland	22%	68%	10%
Syria	61%	37%	2%
Thailand	34%	61%	4%
United Arab Emirates	30%	69%	2%
UK	36%	57%	7%
USA	33%	59%	8%
Vietnam	8%	91%	1%

**West Bank and Gaza*

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you think that over the next 25 years? - Most people will work a 4 day week

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Agree	Disagree	REF/DK
Global average	50%	38%	12%
Afghanistan	64%	29%	7%
Argentina	35%	38%	27%
Armenia	43%	48%	9%
Austria	60%	33%	7%
Belgium	55%	29%	16%
Bolivia	32%	67%	1%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	38%	56%	7%
Bulgaria	42%	38%	20%
Cameroon	39%	46%	14%
Canada	66%	22%	12%
Côte d'Ivoire	47%	33%	20%
Croatia	42%	46%	12%
Czech Republic	54%	31%	15%
Ecuador	31%	60%	9%
Ethiopia	46%	52%	2%
France	53%	32%	15%
Georgia	46%	28%	26%
Germany	45%	46%	9%
Ghana	54%	34%	13%
Greece	45%	39%	17%
Hong Kong	50%	31%	18%
Hungary	50%	37%	13%
India	72%	21%	7%
Indonesia	55%	36%	10%
Iraq	58%	41%	1%
Ireland	68%	21%	10%
Italy	34%	39%	27%
Japan	37%	36%	27%
Jordan	49%	45%	6%
Kazakhstan	52%	42%	6%
Kenya	42%	52%	6%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you think that over the next 25 years? - Most people will work a 4 day week

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Agree	Disagree	REF/DK
Kosovo	47%	35%	18%
Libya	37%	55%	8%
Luxembourg	44%	47%	9%
Mexico	47%	46%	7%
Moldova	40%	45%	15%
Netherlands	65%	23%	12%
Nigeria	69%	31%	0%
North Macedonia	35%	60%	5%
Pakistan	47%	47%	6%
Palestinian territories*	64%	30%	6%
Peru	26%	60%	14%
Philippines	58%	28%	14%
Poland	56%	26%	18%
Portugal	58%	32%	10%
Republic of Korea	64%	35%	1%
Romania	61%	25%	14%
Russian Federation	37%	28%	35%
Senegal	48%	37%	14%
Serbia	30%	53%	17%
Sierra Leone	47%	47%	6%
Slovak Republic	47%	36%	16%
Slovenia	52%	39%	9%
Spain	45%	41%	13%
Sweden	28%	55%	17%
Switzerland	46%	42%	11%
Syria	54%	42%	4%
Thailand	60%	28%	13%
United Arab Emirates	77%	18%	5%
UK	57%	28%	15%
USA	60%	28%	12%
Vietnam	56%	43%	1%
Yemen	48%	48%	5%

*West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you think that over the next 25 years? - People will become less healthy

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Agree	Disagree	REF/DK
Global average	58%	32%	10%
Afghanistan	66%	27%	7%
Argentina	46%	31%	23%
Armenia	67%	27%	6%
Austria	54%	39%	8%
Belgium	52%	34%	14%
Bolivia	76%	24%	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	80%	17%	3%
Bulgaria	66%	22%	12%
Cameroon	51%	39%	9%
Canada	53%	33%	13%
Côte d'Ivoire	72%	22%	7%
Croatia	72%	20%	8%
Czech Republic	56%	31%	13%
Ecuador	58%	33%	9%
Ethiopia	47%	50%	3%
France	52%	34%	14%
Georgia	71%	20%	9%
Germany	42%	46%	12%
Ghana	64%	29%	7%
Greece	64%	28%	9%
Hong Kong	53%	33%	15%
Hungary	68%	25%	7%
India	61%	32%	7%
Indonesia	39%	52%	9%
Iraq	75%	23%	2%
Ireland	54%	35%	11%
Italy	46%	32%	22%
Japan	42%	26%	31%
Jordan	73%	21%	5%
Kazakhstan	61%	31%	7%
Kenya	58%	38%	4%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you think that over the next 25 years? - People will become less healthy

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Agree	Disagree	REF/DK
Kosovo	56%	33%	11%
Libya	52%	41%	8%
Luxembourg	59%	32%	9%
Mexico	50%	44%	6%
Moldova	71%	21%	8%
Netherlands	42%	42%	16%
Nigeria	69%	31%	0%
North Macedonia	86%	13%	1%
Pakistan	72%	24%	4%
Palestinian territories*	55%	37%	8%
Peru	70%	23%	7%
Philippines	53%	31%	16%
Poland	57%	27%	17%
Portugal	59%	34%	6%
Republic of Korea	45%	53%	2%
Romania	68%	24%	8%
Russian Federation	46%	26%	28%
Senegal	62%	30%	8%
Serbia	67%	24%	9%
Sierra Leone	42%	55%	4%
Slovak Republic	66%	23%	11%
Slovenia	71%	24%	5%
Spain	48%	40%	12%
Sweden	40%	44%	16%
Switzerland	51%	38%	10%
Syria	58%	40%	2%
Thailand	57%	30%	12%
United Arab Emirates	81%	15%	4%
UK	55%	31%	14%
USA	59%	28%	13%
Vietnam	44%	56%	1%
Yemen	50%	45%	5%

*West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you think that over the next 25 years? - The US dollar will not be the world's leading current

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Agree	Disagree	REF/DK
Global average	47%	34%	19%
Afghanistan	59%	30%	11%
Argentina	42%	29%	30%
Armenia	39%	39%	22%
Austria	38%	40%	21%
Belgium	40%	27%	33%
Bolivia	57%	41%	1%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	55%	24%	21%
Bulgaria	42%	24%	34%
Cameroon	45%	32%	23%
Canada	54%	24%	22%
Côte d'Ivoire	48%	32%	20%
Croatia	49%	29%	22%
Czech Republic	46%	31%	23%
Ecuador	47%	43%	10%
Ethiopia	50%	43%	7%
France	44%	28%	28%
Georgia	39%	32%	29%
Germany	35%	43%	22%
Ghana	38%	55%	7%
Greece	48%	31%	22%
Hong Kong	43%	32%	25%
Hungary	43%	35%	21%
India	36%	63%	1%
Indonesia	64%	22%	14%
Iraq	47%	50%	3%
Ireland	55%	23%	23%
Italy	36%	29%	35%
Japan	17%	41%	42%
Jordan	51%	33%	16%
Kazakhstan	52%	36%	12%
Kenya	49%	42%	10%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you think that over the next 25 years? - The US dollar will not be the world's leading current

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Agree	Disagree	REF/DK
Kosovo	32%	40%	27%
Libya	51%	41%	8%
Luxembourg	42%	37%	21%
Mexico	50%	39%	11%
Moldova	46%	28%	26%
Netherlands	42%	24%	33%
Nigeria	58%	42%	0%
North Macedonia	51%	36%	13%
Pakistan	58%	30%	11%
Palestinian territories*	60%	30%	10%
Peru	46%	38%	16%
Philippines	50%	24%	26%
Poland	38%	34%	28%
Portugal	50%	35%	16%
Republic of Korea	36%	56%	8%
Romania	50%	22%	28%
Russian Federation	49%	20%	31%
Senegal	41%	31%	28%
Serbia	47%	29%	24%
Sierra Leone	46%	48%	6%
Slovak Republic	54%	22%	24%
Slovenia	55%	26%	19%
Spain	46%	35%	19%
Sweden	35%	32%	33%
Switzerland	46%	32%	23%
Syria	59%	38%	2%
Thailand	54%	26%	19%
United Arab Emirates	50%	44%	6%
UK	38%	31%	31%
USA	51%	30%	19%
Vietnam	51%	39%	10%
Yemen	61%	33%	6%

*West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you think that over the next 25 years? - Same sex marriage is 'right'

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Agree	Disagree	REF/DK
Global average	45%	44%	12%
Argentina	62%	23%	15%
Armenia	13%	83%	3%
Austria	57%	31%	13%
Belgium	67%	18%	14%
Bolivia	61%	37%	2%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	21%	68%	11%
Bulgaria	36%	48%	17%
Cameroon	15%	76%	9%
Canada	71%	14%	14%
Côte d'Ivoire	17%	78%	5%
Croatia	44%	44%	12%
Czech Republic	70%	17%	14%
Ecuador	59%	31%	10%
Ethiopia	0%	100%	0%
France	72%	17%	11%
Georgia	21%	69%	10%
Germany	60%	23%	17%
Ghana	12%	85%	3%
Greece	48%	39%	13%
Hong Kong	45%	32%	23%
Hungary	40%	44%	16%
India	14%	69%	17%
Indonesia	13%	82%	5%
Ireland	72%	17%	11%
Italy	62%	17%	21%
Japan	57%	17%	26%
Kazakhstan	17%	79%	4%
Kenya	40%	56%	3%
Kosovo	16%	71%	14%
Luxembourg	67%	17%	16%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you think that over the next 25 years? - Same sex marriage is 'right'

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Agree	Disagree	REF/DK
Mexico	63%	33%	4%
Moldova	15%	78%	6%
Netherlands	68%	17%	15%
Nigeria	26%	74%	0%
North Macedonia	51%	42%	6%
Peru	44%	48%	8%
Philippines	33%	46%	21%
Poland	63%	21%	16%
Portugal	72%	18%	11%
Republic of Korea	39%	55%	5%
Romania	42%	43%	15%
Russian Federation	20%	49%	31%
Senegal	14%	79%	7%
Serbia	38%	47%	15%
Sierra Leone	36%	60%	5%
Slovak Republic	30%	53%	16%
Slovenia	76%	17%	6%
Spain	82%	11%	7%
Sweden	71%	14%	15%
Switzerland	59%	27%	14%
Thailand	83%	8%	8%
UK	63%	23%	14%
USA	61%	23%	17%
Vietnam	57%	39%	4%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you think that over the next 25 years? - Life will be found on another planet

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Agree	Disagree	REF/DK
Global average	39%	41%	20%
Afghanistan	73%	18%	9%
Argentina	45%	15%	40%
Armenia	53%	33%	14%
Austria	25%	61%	14%
Belgium	39%	33%	28%
Bolivia	57%	41%	2%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	39%	40%	21%
Bulgaria	35%	30%	35%
Cameroon	35%	48%	18%
Canada	45%	32%	23%
Côte d'Ivoire	35%	52%	13%
Croatia	40%	36%	24%
Czech Republic	41%	33%	27%
Ecuador	60%	27%	13%
Ethiopia	31%	53%	16%
France	36%	35%	29%
Georgia	44%	28%	28%
Germany	28%	56%	16%
Ghana	41%	52%	7%
Greece	52%	23%	25%
Hong Kong	41%	25%	34%
Hungary	47%	34%	19%
India	11%	67%	22%
Indonesia	39%	32%	29%
Iraq	44%	52%	4%
Ireland	39%	37%	24%
Italy	30%	38%	32%
Japan	28%	31%	41%
Jordan	21%	67%	12%
Kazakhstan	30%	56%	14%
Kenya	35%	57%	8%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you think that over the next 25 years? - Life will be found on another planet

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Agree	Disagree	REF/DK
Kosovo	31%	46%	24%
Libya	24%	66%	11%
Luxembourg	40%	43%	16%
Mexico	52%	35%	13%
Moldova	35%	41%	25%
Netherlands	30%	42%	28%
Nigeria	48%	52%	0%
North Macedonia	30%	60%	10%
Pakistan	43%	47%	10%
Palestinian territories*	44%	45%	11%
Peru	48%	34%	18%
Philippines	39%	31%	30%
Poland	44%	27%	30%
Portugal	47%	34%	19%
Republic of Korea	53%	39%	8%
Romania	60%	15%	25%
Russian Federation	25%	29%	46%
Senegal	40%	38%	22%
Serbia	34%	44%	22%
Sierra Leone	38%	55%	8%
Slovak Republic	39%	34%	27%
Slovenia	35%	44%	20%
Spain	37%	38%	25%
Sweden	29%	45%	26%
Switzerland	29%	52%	20%
Syria	36%	59%	4%
Thailand	73%	10%	16%
United Arab Emirates	25%	69%	6%
UK	40%	38%	23%
USA	50%	30%	20%
Vietnam	49%	40%	11%
Yemen	38%	54%	8%

*West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible



Do you think that over the next 25 years? - An artificial human will be created

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Agree	Disagree	REF/DK
Global average	46%	39%	15%
Afghanistan	68%	23%	8%
Argentina	39%	28%	33%
Armenia	63%	31%	6%
Austria	34%	57%	9%
Belgium	40%	37%	23%
Bolivia	68%	31%	1%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51%	33%	16%
Bulgaria	44%	28%	28%
Cameroon	35%	50%	15%
Canada	52%	30%	17%
Côte d'Ivoire	55%	37%	8%
Croatia	41%	38%	21%
Czech Republic	51%	32%	17%
Ecuador	65%	25%	10%
Ethiopia	25%	63%	11%
France	38%	41%	21%
Georgia	48%	35%	17%
Germany	34%	53%	13%
Ghana	68%	29%	4%
Greece	55%	27%	18%
Hong Kong	75%	12%	14%
Hungary	45%	38%	17%
India	7%	56%	37%
Indonesia	27%	59%	13%
Iraq	60%	38%	2%
Ireland	49%	34%	18%
Italy	38%	35%	27%
Japan	47%	24%	29%
Jordan	57%	38%	5%
Kazakhstan	48%	46%	6%
Kenya	40%	54%	6%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you think that over the next 25 years? - An artificial human will be created

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Agree	Disagree	REF/DK
Kosovo	31%	48%	21%
Libya	51%	45%	4%
Luxembourg	43%	38%	19%
Mexico	52%	39%	9%
Moldova	56%	31%	13%
Netherlands	25%	42%	32%
Nigeria	61%	39%	0%
North Macedonia	26%	66%	8%
Pakistan	50%	45%	5%
Palestinian territories*	51%	38%	11%
Peru	57%	30%	13%
Philippines	51%	29%	20%
Poland	46%	32%	22%
Portugal	48%	38%	14%
Republic of Korea	43%	53%	4%
Romania	50%	29%	21%
Russian Federation	34%	29%	37%
Senegal	32%	51%	17%
Serbia	37%	45%	18%
Sierra Leone	31%	63%	6%
Slovak Republic	52%	30%	19%
Slovenia	36%	50%	15%
Spain	49%	36%	16%
Sweden	34%	40%	26%
Switzerland	33%	50%	17%
Syria	55%	42%	4%
Thailand	86%	8%	6%
United Arab Emirates	58%	35%	7%
UK	48%	34%	18%
USA	54%	29%	17%
Vietnam	69%	26%	6%
Yemen	67%	29%	3%

* West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you think that over the next 25 years? - *The world will become even more dependent on the internet*

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Agree	Disagree	REF/DK
Global Average	86%	10%	4%
Afghanistan	87%	10%	3%
Argentina	89%	5%	6%
Armenia	92%	7%	1%
Austria	87%	9%	4%
Belgium	85%	8%	7%
Bolivia	90%	10%	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	96%	3%	1%
Bulgaria	86%	7%	7%
Cameroon	77%	16%	7%
Canada	89%	6%	4%
Côte d'Ivoire	87%	10%	3%
Croatia	92%	4%	3%
Czech Republic	88%	7%	6%
Ecuador	83%	13%	4%
Ethiopia	72%	21%	7%
France	84%	10%	6%
Georgia	92%	3%	5%
Germany	86%	10%	5%
Ghana	89%	8%	3%
Greece	93%	5%	2%
Hong Kong	92%	6%	1%
Hungary	88%	8%	4%
India	92%	8%	0%
Indonesia	76%	18%	6%
Iraq	92%	8%	0%
Ireland	89%	6%	4%
Italy	87%	6%	8%
Japan	76%	9%	15%
Jordan	92%	6%	1%
Kazakhstan	88%	11%	1%
Kenya	93%	6%	1%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you think that over the next 25 years? - *The world will become even more dependent on the internet*

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Agree	Disagree	REF/DK
Kosovo	69%	24%	7%
Libya	82%	16%	2%
Luxembourg	81%	13%	5%
Mexico	77%	20%	3%
Moldova	86%	8%	6%
Netherlands	81%	10%	9%
Nigeria	97%	3%	0%
North Macedonia	97%	3%	1%
Pakistan	88%	10%	3%
Palestinian territories*	71%	23%	7%
Peru	87%	9%	4%
Philippines	80%	11%	9%
Poland	92%	4%	5%
Portugal	95%	3%	2%
Republic of Korea	95%	4%	1%
Romania	92%	5%	3%
Russian Federation	75%	9%	16%
Senegal	77%	16%	7%
Serbia	83%	11%	6%
Sierra Leone	66%	34%	1%
Slovak Republic	90%	5%	4%
Slovenia	94%	4%	2%
Spain	91%	5%	3%
Sweden	89%	4%	6%
Switzerland	83%	12%	5%
Syria	77%	23%	1%
Thailand	93%	5%	3%
United Arab Emirates	68%	27%	5%
UK	89%	6%	5%
USA	89%	6%	5%
Vietnam	82%	17%	1%
Yemen	89%	11%	1%

* West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you think that over the next 25 years? - Vaccines will be developed and readily available globally to eradicate diseases such as polio and aids

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Agree	Disagree	REF/DK
Global Average	71%	18%	11%
Afghanistan	82%	13%	5%
Argentina	72%	8%	20%
Armenia	71%	20%	9%
Austria	61%	29%	10%
Belgium	68%	16%	16%
Bolivia	79%	20%	1%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	61%	28%	11%
Bulgaria	64%	16%	20%
Cameroon	69%	20%	11%
Canada	74%	15%	11%
Côte d'Ivoire	93%	5%	2%
Croatia	61%	27%	13%
Czech Republic	45%	36%	19%
Ecuador	74%	16%	10%
Ethiopia	81%	14%	4%
France	64%	21%	15%
Georgia	70%	12%	18%
Germany	64%	25%	11%
Ghana	90%	7%	3%
Greece	79%	10%	11%
Hong Kong	62%	14%	24%
Hungary	72%	17%	11%
India	71%	20%	9%
Indonesia	83%	10%	8%
Iraq	81%	18%	0%
Ireland	77%	14%	10%
Italy	54%	21%	25%
Japan	44%	21%	34%
Jordan	79%	17%	4%
Kazakhstan	64%	26%	10%
Kenya	83%	14%	3%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you think that over the next 25 years? - Vaccines will be developed and readily available globally to eradicate diseases such as polio and aids

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Agree	Disagree	REF/DK
Kosovo	58%	25%	17%
Libya	90%	7%	3%
Luxembourg	52%	35%	13%
Mexico	87%	10%	3%
Moldova	60%	23%	17%
Netherlands	72%	15%	13%
Nigeria	89%	11%	0%
North Macedonia	67%	29%	4%
Pakistan	83%	12%	4%
Palestinian territories*	69%	21%	10%
Peru	75%	17%	8%
Philippines	86%	5%	9%
Poland	72%	13%	15%
Portugal	69%	24%	7%
Republic of Korea	76%	22%	2%
Romania	74%	13%	13%
Russian Federation	48%	18%	34%
Senegal	72%	16%	13%
Serbia	63%	23%	14%
Sierra Leone	74%	26%	0%
Slovak Republic	54%	26%	20%
Slovenia	58%	30%	12%
Spain	65%	25%	10%
Sweden	69%	17%	14%
Switzerland	57%	30%	14%
Syria	69%	29%	2%
Thailand	89%	5%	5%
United Arab Emirates	84%	11%	5%
UK	77%	12%	11%
USA	69%	18%	14%
Vietnam	95%	5%	1%
Yemen	83%	15%	3%

* West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you think that over the next 25 years? - Fossil fuels will still power the world, rather than alternative energy

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Agree	Disagree	REF/DK
Global Average	49%	35%	16%
Afghanistan	73%	18%	9%
Argentina	28%	45%	27%
Armenia	55%	34%	11%
Austria	47%	43%	11%
Belgium	49%	31%	20%
Bolivia	41%	58%	1%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	52%	33%	15%
Bulgaria	52%	26%	22%
Cameroon	44%	34%	22%
Canada	49%	32%	20%
Côte d'Ivoire	77%	13%	10%
Croatia	47%	38%	15%
Czech Republic	42%	36%	22%
Ecuador	56%	32%	11%
Ethiopia	51%	43%	6%
France	51%	30%	19%
Georgia	48%	27%	26%
Germany	39%	47%	14%
Ghana	51%	41%	8%
Greece	52%	36%	12%
Hong Kong	40%	30%	31%
Hungary	39%	46%	15%
India	22%	32%	47%
Indonesia	49%	33%	18%
Iraq	63%	35%	2%
Ireland	46%	40%	14%
Italy	44%	32%	24%
Japan	34%	30%	36%
Jordan	41%	48%	11%
Kazakhstan	55%	33%	12%
Kenya	60%	31%	9%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you think that over the next 25 years? - Fossil fuels will still power the world, rather than alternative energy

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Agree	Disagree	REF/DK
Kosovo	42%	30%	28%
Libya	57%	37%	6%
Luxembourg	38%	46%	16%
Mexico	52%	41%	7%
Moldova	41%	38%	22%
Netherlands	48%	33%	19%
Nigeria	60%	40%	0%
North Macedonia	63%	31%	6%
Pakistan	72%	20%	8%
Palestinian territories*	57%	33%	10%
Peru	34%	50%	16%
Philippines	43%	34%	23%
Poland	50%	32%	19%
Portugal	41%	51%	9%
Republic of Korea	33%	62%	5%
Romania	56%	27%	17%
Russian Federation	46%	20%	34%
Senegal	48%	27%	25%
Serbia	51%	31%	18%
Sierra Leone	60%	35%	5%
Slovak Republic	47%	30%	22%
Slovenia	57%	34%	9%
Spain	45%	41%	14%
Sweden	43%	41%	16%
Switzerland	40%	42%	17%
Syria	59%	39%	2%
Thailand	52%	32%	16%
United Arab Emirates	79%	13%	7%
UK	45%	37%	18%
USA	52%	31%	17%
Vietnam	55%	33%	11%
Yemen	48%	48%	4%

* West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you think that over the next 25 years? - Women will receive the same pay as men in the for the same job

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Agree	Disagree	REF/DK
Global Average	68%	23%	9%
Afghanistan	77%	18%	5%
Argentina	76%	9%	15%
Armenia	75%	19%	6%
Austria	39%	54%	6%
Belgium	59%	26%	14%
Bolivia	71%	28%	1%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	65%	27%	8%
Bulgaria	64%	21%	15%
Cameroon	68%	27%	5%
Canada	67%	23%	10%
Côte d'Ivoire	87%	13%	0%
Croatia	55%	34%	11%
Czech Republic	59%	27%	14%
Ecuador	77%	15%	8%
Ethiopia	78%	21%	2%
France	59%	27%	14%
Georgia	73%	16%	11%
Germany	48%	45%	7%
Ghana	79%	20%	2%
Greece	67%	23%	9%
Hong Kong	71%	14%	15%
Hungary	51%	39%	11%
India	63%	29%	8%
Indonesia	87%	8%	5%
Iraq	75%	24%	0%
Ireland	69%	23%	9%
Italy	54%	26%	21%
Japan	49%	24%	27%
Jordan	73%	24%	2%
Kazakhstan	70%	23%	7%
Kenya	80%	18%	2%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Do you think that over the next 25 years? - Women will receive the same pay as men in the for the same job

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Agree	Disagree	REF/DK
Kosovo	58%	24%	17%
Libya	81%	16%	3%
Luxembourg	57%	31%	12%
Moldova	69%	19%	12%
Netherlands	64%	24%	12%
Nigeria	91%	9%	0%
North Macedonia	71%	26%	3%
Pakistan	80%	17%	4%
Palestinian territories*	69%	23%	8%
Peru	71%	21%	8%
Philippines	87%	6%	8%
Poland	71%	14%	15%
Portugal	67%	27%	6%
Republic of Korea	75%	22%	3%
Romania	78%	12%	10%
Russian Federation	49%	20%	30%
Senegal	80%	14%	6%
Serbia	52%	37%	12%
Sierra Leone	73%	28%	0%
Slovak Republic	55%	29%	16%
Slovenia	57%	35%	9%
Spain	66%	24%	10%
Sweden	58%	34%	8%
Switzerland	52%	40%	8%
Syria	68%	31%	2%
Thailand	84%	10%	5%
United Arab Emirates	63%	32%	5%
UK	65%	24%	10%
USA	67%	24%	9%
Vietnam	91%	8%	1%
Yemen	82%	16%	2%

* West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Independently of whether you attend religious services or not, would you say you are...?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	A religious person	Not a religious person	An atheist	Don't know/ REF
Global Average	62%	24%	10%	4%
Argentina	55%	23%	9%	13%
Armenia	88%	7%	2%	3%
Austria	42%	38%	13%	6%
Belgium	30%	33%	27%	10%
Bolivia	67%	28%	4%	1%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	73%	19%	5%	4%
Bulgaria	53%	29%	9%	9%
Cameroon	83%	12%	5%	0%
Canada	40%	43%	10%	7%
Côte d'Ivoire	85%	13%	2%	0%
Croatia	55%	25%	18%	3%
Czech Republic	21%	41%	30%	9%
Ecuador	70%	18%	3%	9%
Ethiopia	94%	6%	0%	0%
France	27%	35%	32%	5%
Georgia	91%	8%	0%	1%
Germany	34%	38%	20%	9%
Ghana	88%	11%	1%	0%
Greece	63%	21%	12%	3%
Hong Kong	26%	25%	47%	3%
Hungary	47%	34%	13%	6%
India	81%	18%	1%	0%
Indonesia	78%	19%	0%	3%
Iraq	86%	13%	1%	0%
Ireland	41%	42%	13%	5%
Italy	61%	21%	11%	7%
Japan	15%	42%	30%	12%
Jordan	76%	22%	0%	2%
Kazakhstan	75%	14%	5%	5%
Kenya	97%	2%	1%	0%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Independently of whether you attend religious services or not, would you say you are...?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	A religious person	Not a religious person	An atheist	Don't know/ REF
Kosovo	94%	4%	0%	2%
Libya	75%	25%	0%	0%
Luxembourg	28%	39%	19%	13%
Mexico	72%	19%	6%	3%
Moldova	84%	10%	4%	3%
Netherlands	30%	41%	19%	10%
Nigeria	80%	20%	0%	0%
North Macedonia	89%	8%	2%	0%
Pakistan	95%	4%	0%	1%
Palestinian territories*	80%	18%	0%	1%
Peru	76%	19%	2%	3%
Philippines	64%	27%	1%	7%
Poland	53%	29%	13%	5%
Portugal	53%	29%	16%	3%
Republic of Korea	36%	27%	34%	3%
Romania	78%	13%	6%	3%
Russian Federation	62%	8%	10%	20%
Senegal	97%	3%	0%	0%
Serbia	75%	17%	3%	4%
Sierra Leone	87%	13%	0%	0%
Slovak Republic	64%	11%	19%	6%
Slovenia	37%	24%	31%	7%
Spain	39%	39%	19%	3%
Sweden	23%	46%	26%	4%
Switzerland	35%	36%	19%	10%
Syria	68%	30%	1%	0%
Thailand	27%	65%	4%	4%
United Arab Emirates	53%	45%	0%	2%
UK	30%	49%	17%	4%
USA	60%	28%	7%	5%
Vietnam	25%	65%	9%	1%

*West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Whether or not you belong to a religion, do you believe or not believe in the following? - God

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Believe	Do not believe	Not sure	Don't know/REF
Global average	72%	16%	10%	3%
Argentina	77%	11%	10%	2%
Armenia	93%	3%	3%	1%
Austria	47%	28%	21%	4%
Belgium	32%	42%	20%	6%
Bolivia	90%	4%	5%	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	85%	6%	8%	1%
Bulgaria	58%	23%	15%	4%
Cameroon	97%	2%	1%	0%
Canada	56%	18%	19%	8%
Côte d'Ivoire	93%	5%	2%	0%
Croatia	63%	23%	13%	1%
Czech Republic	27%	44%	26%	4%
Ecuador	87%	7%	5%	1%
Ethiopia	100%	0%	0%	0%
France	37%	36%	22%	5%
Georgia	97%	1%	1%	0%
Germany	37%	37%	18%	7%
Ghana	99%	1%	0%	0%
Greece	71%	15%	12%	2%
Hong Kong	43%	28%	22%	7%
Hungary	52%	27%	19%	2%
India	81%	18%	1%	0%
Indonesia	99%	0%	0%	0%
Iraq	100%	0%	0%	0%
Ireland	55%	23%	20%	2%
Italy	65%	16%	14%	5%
Japan	20%	42%	28%	10%
Jordan	100%	0%	0%	0%
Kazakhstan	89%	6%	3%	1%
Kenya	99%	1%	1%	0%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Whether or not you belong to a religion, do you believe or not believe in the following? - God

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Believe	Do not believe	Not sure	Don't know/REF
Kosovo	97%	1%	0%	1%
Libya	100%	0%	0%	0%
Luxembourg	35%	31%	24%	10%
Mexico	92%	8%	0%	0%
Moldova	90%	5%	4%	1%
Netherlands	34%	42%	20%	5%
Nigeria	100%	0%	0%	0%
North Macedonia	91%	7%	1%	0%
Pakistan	100%	0%	0%	0%
Palestinian territories*	99%	0%	1%	0%
Peru	93%	5%	1%	1%
Philippines	95%	1%	4%	1%
Poland	66%	16%	16%	2%
Portugal	58%	22%	17%	3%
Republic of Korea	41%	41%	17%	1%
Romania	84%	6%	7%	2%
Russian Federation	63%	11%	10%	17%
Senegal	99%	1%	0%	0%
Serbia	81%	10%	9%	0%
Sierra Leone	100%	0%	0%	0%
Slovak Republic	61%	21%	15%	3%
Slovenia	30%	48%	15%	6%
Spain	44%	38%	14%	5%
Sweden	23%	54%	19%	5%
Switzerland	45%	32%	18%	6%
Syria	99%	1%	0%	0%
Thailand	61%	14%	20%	6%
United Arab Emirates	100%	0%	0%	0%
UK	39%	38%	22%	2%
USA	77%	11%	9%	2%
Vietnam	30%	32%	33%	4%

*West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Whether or not you belong to a religion, do you believe or not believe in the following? - *Life after death*

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Believe	Do not believe	Not sure	Don't know/REF
Global average	57%	23%	15%	4%
Argentina	53%	20%	18%	9%
Armenia	41%	33%	21%	5%
Austria	41%	35%	20%	5%
Belgium	31%	43%	20%	5%
Bolivia	70%	14%	16%	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	63%	18%	16%	3%
Bulgaria	34%	39%	20%	7%
Cameroon	71%	20%	9%	0%
Canada	50%	21%	25%	5%
Côte d'Ivoire	82%	7%	12%	0%
Croatia	43%	35%	20%	2%
Czech Republic	35%	36%	25%	4%
Ecuador	63%	23%	11%	4%
Ethiopia	86%	11%	4%	0%
France	33%	40%	21%	6%
Georgia	60%	20%	13%	8%
Germany	30%	40%	22%	8%
Ghana	81%	16%	4%	0%
Greece	40%	30%	27%	3%
Hong Kong	37%	26%	25%	11%
Hungary	42%	35%	20%	2%
India	78%	6%	16%	0%
Indonesia	92%	4%	2%	2%
Iraq	88%	10%	2%	0%
Ireland	45%	28%	24%	2%
Italy	40%	27%	25%	7%
Japan	18%	44%	25%	13%
Jordan	76%	16%	7%	0%
Kazakhstan	59%	19%	11%	10%
Kenya	87%	6%	6%	1%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Whether or not you belong to a religion, do you believe or not believe in the following? - *Life after death*

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Believe	Do not believe	Not sure	Don't know/REF
Kosovo	79%	7%	6%	7%
Libya	93%	4%	2%	1%
Luxembourg	34%	29%	30%	7%
Mexico	70%	25%	1%	5%
Moldova	41%	30%	24%	5%
Netherlands	32%	40%	23%	5%
Nigeria	87%	11%	2%	0%
North Macedonia	54%	31%	12%	3%
Pakistan	96%	2%	1%	0%
Palestinian territories*	89%	6%	5%	0%
Peru	69%	24%	4%	3%
Philippines	75%	10%	12%	3%
Poland	48%	25%	23%	3%
Portugal	38%	32%	26%	4%
Republic of Korea	35%	44%	20%	1%
Romania	54%	21%	18%	7%
Russian Federation	39%	20%	14%	27%
Senegal	93%	4%	3%	0%
Serbia	44%	37%	19%	0%
Sierra Leone	96%	3%	2%	0%
Slovak Republic	50%	26%	22%	3%
Slovenia	25%	48%	21%	5%
Spain	35%	41%	20%	4%
Sweden	23%	44%	26%	7%
Switzerland	40%	30%	23%	7%
Syria	92%	4%	3%	0%
Thailand	67%	13%	15%	5%
United Arab Emirates	81%	14%	3%	2%
UK	36%	35%	27%	2%
USA	62%	15%	18%	4%
Vietnam	31%	35%	31%	3%

*West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Whether or not you belong to a religion, do you believe or not believe in the following? - *Heaven*

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Believe	Do not believe	Not sure	Don't know/REF
Global average	59%	25%	13%	4%
Argentina	54%	23%	17%	7%
Armenia	46%	29%	20%	4%
Austria	31%	45%	17%	7%
Belgium	24%	54%	16%	6%
Bolivia	72%	14%	15%	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	68%	15%	15%	2%
Bulgaria	32%	42%	21%	6%
Cameroon	85%	9%	6%	0%
Canada	47%	26%	21%	6%
Côte d'Ivoire	90%	7%	3%	0%
Croatia	36%	39%	22%	3%
Czech Republic	27%	46%	20%	7%
Ecuador	70%	16%	12%	2%
Ethiopia	97%	2%	1%	0%
France	29%	48%	18%	5%
Georgia	71%	12%	10%	7%
Germany	25%	49%	17%	9%
Ghana	92%	7%	2%	0%
Greece	39%	36%	22%	3%
Hong Kong	40%	29%	23%	8%
Hungary	33%	46%	19%	3%
India	62%	31%	7%	0%
Indonesia	98%	1%	1%	1%
Iraq	98%	1%	1%	0%
Ireland	43%	31%	23%	2%
Italy	38%	32%	21%	9%
Japan	14%	48%	25%	14%
Jordan	98%	1%	1%	0%
Kazakhstan	71%	16%	9%	5%
Kenya	91%	3%	5%	1%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Whether or not you belong to a religion, do you believe or not believe in the following? - *Heaven*

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Believe	Do not believe	Not sure	Don't know/REF
Kosovo	82%	5%	5%	8%
Libya	100%	0%	0%	0%
Luxembourg	28%	41%	22%	9%
Mexico	75%	22%	1%	2%
Moldova	52%	23%	22%	3%
Netherlands	29%	47%	20%	5%
Nigeria	98%	1%	0%	0%
North Macedonia	60%	27%	12%	2%
Pakistan	98%	0%	1%	0%
Palestinian territories*	97%	1%	2%	0%
Peru	81%	15%	2%	2%
Philippines	88%	4%	7%	1%
Poland	47%	28%	21%	4%
Portugal	30%	43%	22%	5%
Republic of Korea	30%	50%	18%	2%
Romania	57%	21%	16%	6%
Russian Federation	34%	21%	15%	31%
Senegal	97%	1%	2%	0%
Serbia	42%	34%	23%	0%
Sierra Leone	100%	0%	0%	0%
Slovak Republic	45%	32%	19%	4%
Slovenia	16%	61%	16%	7%
Spain	31%	52%	13%	4%
Sweden	16%	59%	17%	7%
Switzerland	32%	44%	16%	9%
Syria	97%	2%	1%	0%
Thailand	65%	15%	16%	5%
United Arab Emirates	90%	3%	5%	3%
UK	34%	39%	24%	2%
USA	68%	14%	14%	4%
Vietnam	26%	36%	34%	4%

*West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Whether or not you belong to a religion, do you believe or not believe in the following? - Hell

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Believe	Do not believe	Not sure	Don't know/REF
Global average	53%	30%	13%	5%
Argentina	43%	31%	16%	10%
Armenia	44%	31%	20%	5%
Austria	17%	60%	16%	7%
Belgium	18%	62%	14%	7%
Bolivia	62%	22%	16%	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	65%	17%	15%	3%
Bulgaria	29%	43%	22%	6%
Cameroon	70%	21%	9%	0%
Canada	38%	33%	23%	6%
Côte d'Ivoire	87%	8%	5%	0%
Croatia	32%	41%	23%	4%
Czech Republic	19%	56%	18%	6%
Ecuador	59%	21%	15%	5%
Ethiopia	95%	3%	2%	0%
France	23%	55%	17%	6%
Georgia	66%	17%	10%	7%
Germany	16%	58%	17%	10%
Ghana	90%	10%	1%	0%
Greece	33%	41%	23%	3%
Hong Kong	37%	29%	24%	9%
Hungary	26%	52%	19%	3%
India	60%	33%	8%	0%
Indonesia	97%	1%	1%	1%
Iraq	93%	6%	1%	0%
Ireland	27%	44%	26%	3%
Italy	31%	36%	24%	10%
Japan	11%	50%	25%	14%
Jordan	96%	3%	1%	0%
Kazakhstan	67%	17%	9%	7%
Kenya	80%	8%	10%	2%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Whether or not you belong to a religion, do you believe or not believe in the following? - Hell

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Believe	Do not believe	Not sure	Don't know/REF
Kosovo	82%	5%	5%	8%
Libya	99%	0%	1%	0%
Luxembourg	21%	44%	25%	9%
Mexico	67%	30%	1%	2%
Moldova	45%	30%	23%	2%
Netherlands	15%	61%	18%	6%
Nigeria	95%	4%	1%	0%
North Macedonia	56%	30%	12%	2%
Pakistan	98%	1%	1%	0%
Palestinian territories*	95%	2%	3%	0%
Peru	67%	28%	3%	3%
Philippines	75%	10%	11%	3%
Poland	41%	33%	22%	4%
Portugal	20%	53%	22%	6%
Republic of Korea	29%	51%	19%	2%
Romania	49%	26%	17%	8%
Russian Federation	32%	22%	14%	31%
Senegal	94%	3%	3%	0%
Serbia	41%	36%	24%	0%
Sierra Leone	98%	2%	0%	0%
Slovak Republic	37%	37%	21%	5%
Slovenia	14%	64%	16%	7%
Spain	19%	62%	14%	4%
Sweden	7%	74%	13%	6%
Switzerland	19%	55%	17%	10%
Syria	96%	2%	2%	0%
Thailand	66%	13%	17%	5%
United Arab Emirates	80%	11%	5%	5%
UK	26%	48%	23%	3%
USA	60%	19%	16%	4%
Vietnam	29%	29%	38%	3%

*West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

How would you evaluate political freedoms in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Sufficient	Insufficient	REF/DK
Global average	42%	50%	8%
Afghanistan	29%	67%	4%
Argentina	34%	58%	8%
Armenia	43%	48%	9%
Austria	59%	35%	6%
Belgium	52%	35%	13%
Bolivia	42%	58%	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	18%	77%	5%
Bulgaria	37%	50%	13%
Cameroon	30%	65%	5%
Canada	59%	29%	11%
Côte d'Ivoire	23%	72%	5%
Croatia	31%	66%	3%
Czech Republic	48%	42%	10%
Ecuador	16%	78%	6%
France	53%	38%	9%
Georgia	27%	66%	7%
Germany	63%	30%	7%
Ghana	35%	63%	2%
Greece	48%	49%	3%
Hungary	28%	66%	6%
India	61%	32%	7%
Indonesia	56%	39%	5%
Iraq	29%	70%	1%
Ireland	63%	28%	9%
Italy	54%	34%	11%
Japan	25%	45%	30%
Jordan	38%	48%	13%
Kazakhstan	34%	62%	5%
Kenya	40%	58%	2%
Kosovo	52%	34%	14%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

How would you evaluate political freedoms in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Sufficient	Insufficient	REF/DK
Libya	14%	83%	2%
Luxembourg	55%	33%	11%
Mexico	39%	56%	6%
Moldova	33%	55%	12%
Netherlands	58%	30%	12%
Nigeria	13%	86%	1%
North Macedonia	25%	70%	5%
Pakistan	50%	44%	6%
Palestinian territories*	38%	54%	8%
Peru	13%	82%	5%
Philippines	48%	40%	12%
Poland	34%	58%	8%
Portugal	74%	23%	3%
Republic of Korea	39%	55%	5%
Romania	47%	44%	9%
Russian Federation	31%	39%	30%
Senegal	34%	57%	8%
Serbia	37%	51%	12%
Sierra Leone	25%	75%	0%
Slovak Republic	41%	52%	7%
Slovenia	56%	38%	6%
Spain	49%	45%	6%
Sweden	74%	17%	9%
Switzerland	69%	23%	8%
Syria	38%	59%	4%
Thailand	37%	57%	5%
United Arab Emirates	75%	22%	2%
UK	58%	31%	11%
USA	40%	48%	12%
Vietnam	54%	38%	8%

**West Bank and Gaza*

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

And how about economic opportunities in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Sufficient	Insufficient	REF/DK
Global average	29%	64%	7%
Afghanistan	20%	78%	2%
Argentina	6%	90%	4%
Armenia	32%	62%	6%
Austria	50%	42%	8%
Belgium	37%	52%	12%
Bolivia	51%	49%	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6%	92%	2%
Bulgaria	14%	76%	10%
Cameroon	25%	70%	5%
Canada	51%	40%	9%
Côte d'Ivoire	25%	74%	2%
Croatia	11%	87%	2%
Czech Republic	39%	54%	7%
Ecuador	12%	83%	5%
France	40%	50%	10%
Georgia	9%	88%	3%
Germany	50%	42%	8%
Ghana	13%	84%	4%
Greece	14%	83%	3%
Hungary	22%	73%	5%
India	53%	30%	17%
Indonesia	56%	39%	4%
Iraq	21%	79%	0%
Ireland	48%	44%	8%
Italy	28%	62%	11%
Japan	16%	57%	27%
Jordan	17%	80%	3%
Kazakhstan	26%	69%	5%
Kenya	14%	84%	1%
Kosovo	40%	52%	8%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

And how about economic opportunities in your country today? Would you say they are sufficient or insufficient?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Sufficient	Insufficient	REF/DK
Libya	10%	89%	1%
Luxembourg	46%	42%	12%
Mexico	26%	70%	4%
Moldova	21%	68%	11%
Netherlands	52%	37%	11%
Nigeria	9%	91%	0%
North Macedonia	8%	88%	4%
Pakistan	32%	65%	3%
Palestinian territories*	29%	64%	7%
Peru	7%	90%	3%
Philippines	35%	58%	6%
Poland	23%	70%	7%
Portugal	19%	79%	2%
Republic of Korea	25%	72%	4%
Romania	24%	69%	7%
Russian Federation	29%	45%	26%
Senegal	20%	77%	4%
Serbia	23%	67%	10%
Sierra Leone	18%	82%	0%
Slovak Republic	26%	70%	4%
Slovenia	43%	51%	6%
Spain	19%	76%	5%
Sweden	61%	29%	10%
Switzerland	63%	28%	9%
Syria	21%	77%	1%
Thailand	37%	58%	5%
United Arab Emirates	54%	43%	3%
UK	45%	44%	10%
USA	42%	48%	9%
Vietnam	40%	57%	2%

*West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Looking ahead over the next 25 years, do you expect that political freedoms in our country will increase greatly, increase somewhat, stay about the same, decrease somewhat or decrease greatly?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Increase greatly	Increase somewhat	Stay about the same	Decrease somewhat	Decrease greatly	Don't know/REF
Global average	18%	27%	27%	11%	8%	9%
Afghanistan	23%	21%	12%	9%	18%	17%
Argentina	27%	28%	22%	7%	7%	9%
Armenia	14%	29%	16%	12%	12%	17%
Austria	5%	18%	39%	18%	14%	6%
Belgium	6%	19%	39%	15%	9%	11%
Bolivia	16%	31%	34%	10%	7%	1%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9%	31%	40%	7%	8%	6%
Bulgaria	8%	28%	31%	9%	5%	19%
Cameroon	27%	31%	16%	9%	9%	8%
Canada	12%	25%	30%	13%	10%	11%
Côte d'Ivoire	45%	27%	9%	7%	3%	10%
Croatia	5%	30%	43%	8%	8%	6%
Czech Republic	5%	18%	35%	18%	15%	8%
Ecuador	10%	28%	24%	21%	13%	4%
France	7%	18%	38%	14%	14%	9%
Georgia	21%	32%	13%	6%	5%	24%
Germany	5%	17%	42%	16%	13%	7%
Ghana	49%	9%	13%	4%	22%	2%
Greece	8%	23%	34%	17%	13%	5%
Hungary	8%	26%	30%	15%	16%	6%
India	13%	48%	31%	3%	4%	0%
Indonesia	42%	32%	14%	5%	4%	3%
Iraq	22%	19%	30%	17%	13%	0%
Ireland	10%	31%	39%	10%	4%	6%
Israel	15%	26%	29%	14%	7%	9%
Italy	6%	19%	46%	9%	7%	13%
Japan	2%	13%	44%	14%	8%	19%
Jordan	16%	30%	20%	10%	12%	13%
Kazakhstan	23%	37%	24%	5%	3%	7%
Kenya	34%	31%	17%	9%	6%	3%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Looking ahead over the next 25 years, do you expect that political freedoms in our country will increase greatly, increase somewhat, stay about the same, decrease somewhat or decrease greatly?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Increase greatly	Increase somewhat	Stay about the same	Decrease somewhat	Decrease greatly	Don't know/REF
Kosovo	37%	31%	15%	3%	1%	14%
Libya	24%	32%	12%	14%	8%	9%
Luxembourg	12%	22%	33%	16%	9%	9%
Mexico	18%	25%	29%	10%	10%	8%
Moldova	24%	19%	16%	12%	11%	18%
Netherlands	6%	17%	39%	19%	11%	7%
Nigeria	49%	31%	7%	8%	4%	1%
North Macedonia	9%	24%	26%	21%	14%	6%
Pakistan	38%	26%	15%	9%	4%	8%
Palestinian territories*	21%	29%	24%	12%	6%	7%
Peru	18%	25%	24%	14%	10%	9%
Philippines	22%	44%	18%	7%	3%	6%
Poland	12%	32%	26%	12%	7%	11%
Portugal	14%	39%	34%	8%	3%	3%
Republic of Korea	14%	49%	27%	5%	2%	3%
Romania	16%	32%	26%	11%	7%	8%
Russian Federation	14%	21%	27%	6%	7%	26%
Senegal	44%	20%	9%	8%	8%	10%
Serbia	13%	29%	34%	7%	3%	15%
Sierra Leone	36%	41%	7%	8%	4%	3%
Slovak Republic	7%	21%	36%	10%	17%	10%
Slovenia	3%	25%	45%	14%	7%	5%
Spain	12%	30%	34%	11%	7%	6%
Sweden	2%	18%	47%	17%	6%	10%
Switzerland	5%	19%	41%	16%	10%	8%
Syria	13%	29%	30%	19%	8%	2%
Thailand	29%	31%	13%	14%	9%	4%
United Arab Emirates	18%	46%	28%	5%	1%	1%
UK	7%	20%	45%	14%	6%	8%
USA	19%	18%	21%	18%	15%	9%
Vietnam	56%	30%	7%	1%	2%	4%

*West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

And how about economic opportunities in our country over the next 25 years?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Increase greatly	Increase somewhat	Stay about the same	Decrease somewhat	Decrease greatly	Don't know/REF
Global average	19%	29%	21%	13%	10%	7%
Afghanistan	23%	23%	11%	9%	20%	14%
Argentina	46%	23%	10%	5%	9%	6%
Armenia	18%	38%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Austria	7%	26%	29%	21%	12%	6%
Belgium	6%	24%	29%	18%	14%	10%
Bolivia	26%	34%	23%	11%	7%	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8%	32%	34%	11%	11%	4%
Bulgaria	8%	37%	22%	11%	7%	15%
Cameroon	32%	28%	17%	8%	7%	8%
Canada	12%	32%	24%	15%	8%	9%
Côte d'Ivoire	39%	42%	9%	3%	0%	8%
Croatia	7%	32%	30%	13%	13%	4%
Czech Republic	6%	26%	25%	17%	18%	8%
Ecuador	11%	20%	24%	22%	18%	4%
France	8%	25%	30%	15%	13%	9%
Georgia	23%	37%	8%	7%	4%	21%
Germany	6%	25%	27%	21%	14%	7%
Ghana	59%	10%	10%	5%	12%	5%
Greece	6%	23%	22%	21%	24%	4%
Hungary	8%	28%	23%	18%	18%	4%
India	19%	47%	24%	7%	4%	0%
Indonesia	48%	29%	11%	6%	4%	3%
Iraq	18%	20%	24%	19%	19%	0%
Ireland	9%	34%	31%	15%	6%	6%
Israel	21%	35%	18%	11%	7%	8%
Italy	4%	20%	35%	17%	12%	13%
Japan	2%	11%	35%	20%	15%	18%
Jordan	15%	29%	13%	18%	19%	5%
Kazakhstan	23%	43%	17%	5%	3%	8%
Kenya	35%	33%	12%	9%	9%	3%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

And how about economic opportunities in our country over the next 25 years?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Increase greatly	Increase somewhat	Stay about the same	Decrease somewhat	Decrease greatly	Don't know/REF
Kosovo	42%	34%	11%	3%	0%	9%
Libya	34%	32%	10%	10%	7%	6%
Luxembourg	11%	24%	25%	18%	11%	10%
Mexico	28%	27%	21%	10%	8%	6%
Moldova	25%	26%	11%	13%	12%	13%
Netherlands	4%	21%	32%	22%	14%	7%
Nigeria	51%	31%	8%	7%	2%	1%
North Macedonia	8%	22%	19%	26%	21%	4%
Pakistan	27%	34%	16%	11%	6%	6%
Palestinian territories*	12%	21%	31%	20%	8%	8%
Peru	29%	30%	17%	10%	8%	6%
Philippines	28%	45%	14%	6%	2%	5%
Poland	12%	36%	21%	12%	9%	11%
Portugal	22%	37%	22%	11%	6%	3%
Republic of Korea	12%	44%	21%	15%	5%	2%
Romania	13%	30%	22%	17%	12%	7%
Russian Federation	15%	24%	23%	7%	6%	24%
Senegal	48%	22%	6%	8%	9%	7%
Serbia	17%	29%	29%	8%	6%	12%
Sierra Leone	36%	40%	8%	7%	6%	4%
Slovak Republic	7%	25%	28%	14%	21%	6%
Slovenia	5%	40%	32%	13%	6%	4%
Spain	13%	33%	26%	13%	10%	6%
Sweden	2%	26%	36%	21%	6%	10%
Switzerland	7%	25%	33%	17%	10%	8%
Syria	15%	30%	23%	20%	11%	1%
Thailand	28%	31%	15%	14%	8%	4%
United Arab Emirates	19%	38%	17%	21%	4%	1%
UK	6%	24%	37%	17%	8%	8%
USA	17%	25%	20%	20%	10%	7%
Vietnam	80%	17%	1%	0%	2%	1%

*West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Think about your current household income, which of the following would you choose if offered?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Today you receive an extra payment which is equal to that of your normal monthly income	In exactly one year from now you receive an extra payment equal to twice that of your normal monthly income	REF/DK
Global Average	46%	42%	12%
Afghanistan	53%	38%	9%
Argentina	61%	26%	13%
Armenia	43%	42%	16%
Austria	40%	52%	8%
Belgium	36%	41%	23%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50%	37%	13%
Bulgaria	53%	30%	16%
Cameroon	53%	47%	0%
Canada	41%	46%	13%
Côte d'Ivoire	40%	60%	0%
Croatia	48%	38%	14%
Czech Republic	39%	41%	20%
France	40%	35%	25%
Georgia	38%	53%	9%
Germany	35%	55%	11%
Ghana	45%	55%	0%
Greece	35%	27%	39%
Hong Kong	33%	52%	15%
Hungary	39%	47%	14%
India	43%	53%	4%
Indonesia	58%	37%	5%
Iraq	74%	26%	0%
Ireland	37%	53%	10%
Italy	44%	45%	11%
Japan	31%	56%	13%
Jordan	56%	44%	0%
Kazakhstan	38%	54%	8%
Kenya	60%	37%	3%
Kosovo	54%	19%	26%
Libya	69%	27%	4%

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

Think about your current household income, which of the following would you choose if offered?

(Countries presented in alphabetical order)

Country	Today you receive an extra payment which is equal to that of your normal monthly income	In exactly one year from now you receive an extra payment equal to twice that of your normal monthly income	REF/DK
Luxembourg	34%	51%	15%
Moldova	52%	30%	18%
Netherlands	24%	59%	17%
Nigeria	76%	24%	0%
North Macedonia	57%	35%	8%
Pakistan	69%	21%	9%
Palestinian territories*	53%	38%	8%
Philippines	49%	37%	15%
Poland	43%	36%	21%
Portugal	41%	51%	8%
Republic of Korea	38%	56%	7%
Romania	59%	34%	7%
Russian Federation	32%	20%	48%
Senegal	61%	39%	0%
Sierra Leone	47%	53%	0%
Slovak Republic	44%	41%	15%
Slovenia	42%	47%	10%
Spain	41%	44%	15%
Sweden	16%	75%	10%
Switzerland	33%	52%	15%
Syria	60%	37%	3%
Thailand	60%	33%	7%
United Arab Emirates	56%	43%	1%
UK	36%	54%	9%
USA	39%	48%	14%
Vietnam	49%	43%	8%

*West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

METHODOLOGY, SAMPLE SIZE AND MODE OF FIELD WORK

END OF YEAR

A total of 35,664 persons were interviewed globally. In each country a representative sample of around 1000 men and women was interviewed during October-December 2022 either face to face, via telephone or online. The margin of error for each survey is between 3% and 5% at 95% confidence level.

Reflecting political, cultural or religious specifics some survey questions are not asked in all countries.

Rounding of Decimals: There might be a slight difference of 1 in some instance.

Participating countries:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Afghanistan (n=2279) | Kenya (n=1013) |
| Argentina (n=2279) | Malaysia (n=1003) |
| Armenia (1100) | Mexico (n=535) |
| Austria (n=1000) | Moldova (n=1030) |
| Azerbaijan (n=500) | Nigeria (n=1003) |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina (1000) | North Macedonia (n=1202) |
| Bulgaria (n=807) | Pakistan (n=1000) |
| Canada (n=1002) | Philippines (n=1001) |
| Czech Republic (n=1000) | Poland (n=1010) |
| Ecuador (n=620) | Romania (n=500) |
| France = (n=1043) | Russian Federation (n=1650) |
| Germany (n=1000) | Serbia (n=1012) |
| Hong Kong (n=501) | Republic of Korea (n=1549) |
| Iraq (n=1145) | Switzerland (n=1000) |
| India (n=1004) | Turkey (n=708) |
| Italy (n=1004) | UK (n=1018) |
| Japan (n=1168) | USA (n=1066) |
| Kazakhstan (n=1000) | |

METHODOLOGY, SAMPLE SIZE AND MODE OF FIELD WORK

GIA'S 75TH ANNIVERSARY SURVEY

A total of 60,724 persons were interviewed globally. In each country a representative sample of around 1000 men and women was interviewed during August-October 2022 either face to face, via telephone or online. The margin of error for each survey is between 3% and 5% at 95% confidence level.

Reflecting political, cultural or religious specifics some survey questions are not asked in all countries.

Rounding of Decimals: There might be a slight difference of 1 in some instance.

Regions Coverage:

North America: Canada and United States (n=2107)

Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru (n=4125)

EU (Total): Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom (n=21156)

Non-EU Europe: Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, North Macedonia, Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia (n=8390)

Sub-Saharan Africa: Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone (n=8441)

MENA: Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Libya, Palestinian territories (West Bank and Gaza), Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (n=7638)

West Asia: Afghanistan (n=1269)

South Asia: India & Pakistan (n=2002)

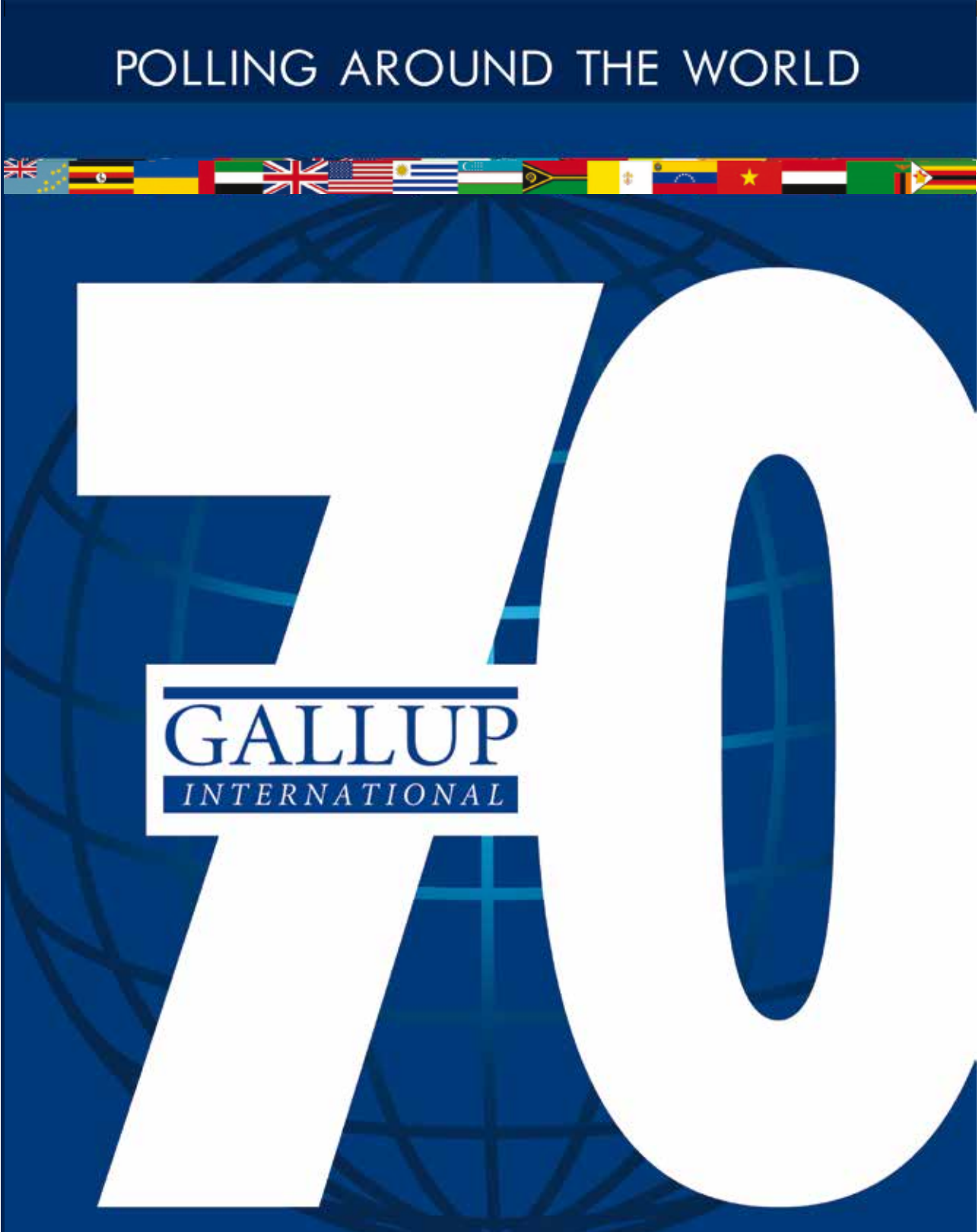
East Asia + Oceania: Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam (n=5596)



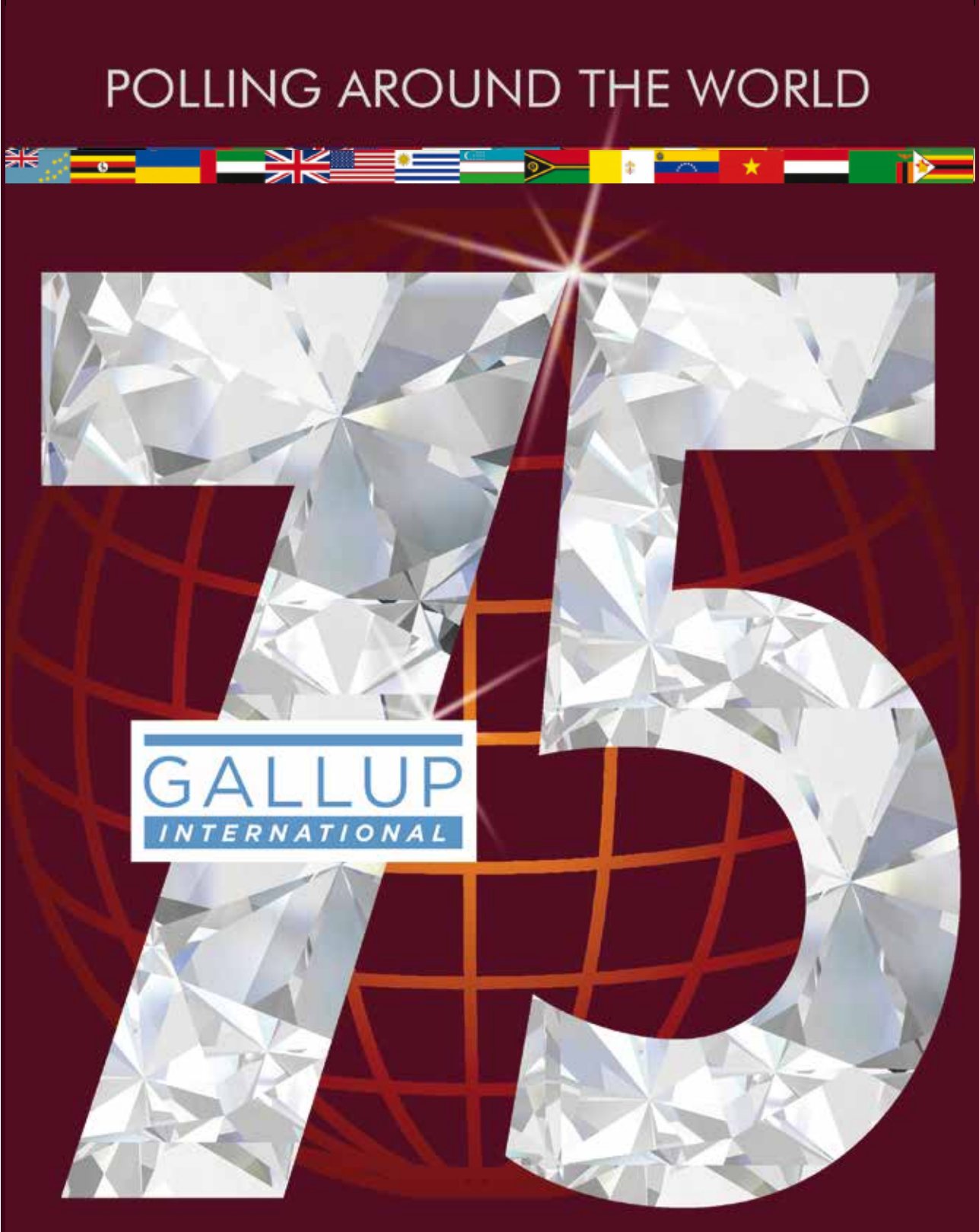
Members and partners from 50 countries across all regions of the world met in Madrid, Spain for the regular annual conference, which also marked the 75th anniversary of the first global polling network.



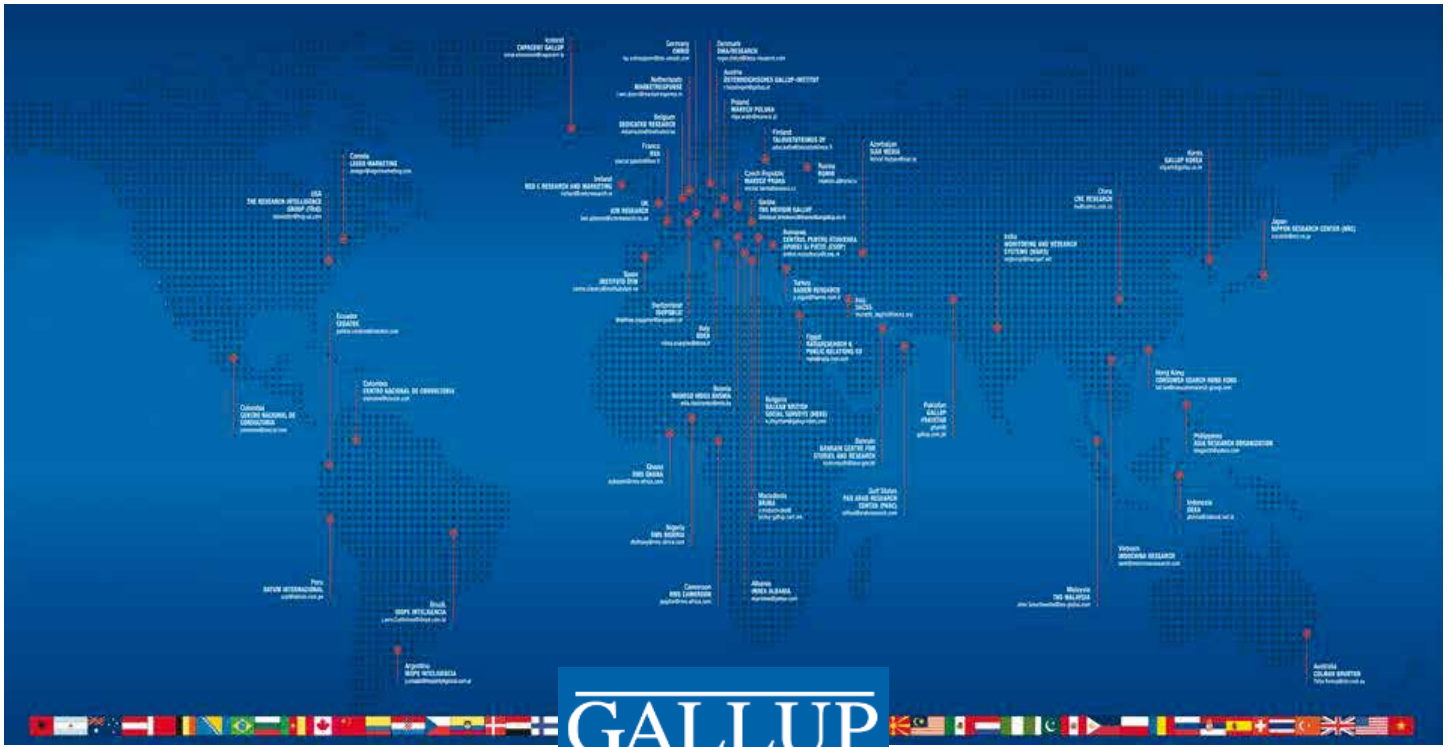
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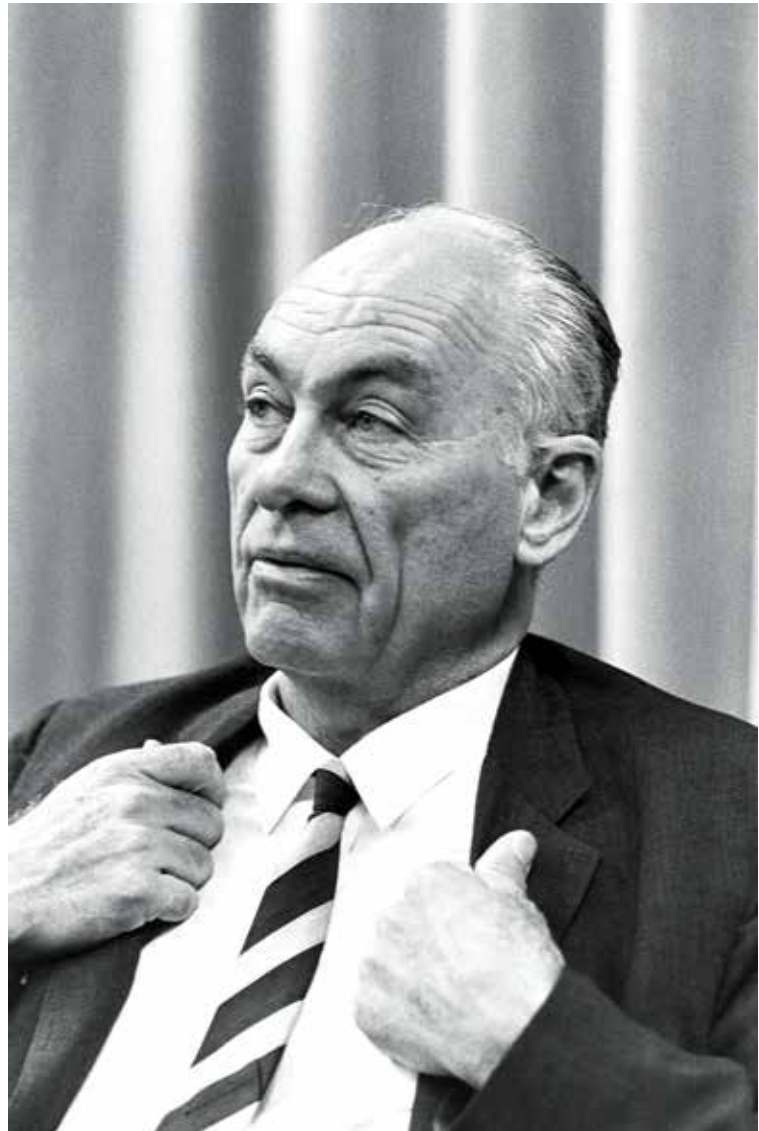
Some of the books by Gallup International Association. Publishing data and various indexes is an important part of GIA's regular activities.



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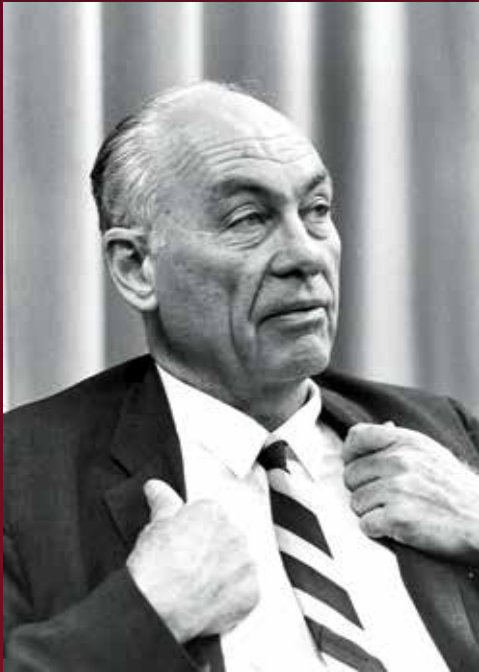
GALLUP
INTERNATIONAL
founded 1947



'Polling is merely an instrument for gauging public opinion. When a President, or any other leader, pays attention to poll results, he is, in effect, paying attention to the views of the people. Any other interpretation is nonsense.'

Dr. George Gallup
Founder of Gallup International
Association

75 Anniversary Survey



Dr. George H. Gallup

“Won’t the country suffer when its leaders begin to pay a lot of attention to public opinion polls?”

A TRUE statesman will never change his ideals or his principles to make them conform to the opinions of any group, be it large or small. Rather, such a leader will try to persuade the public to accept his views and his goals. In fact, his success as a leader will in large part be measured by his success in making converts to his way of thinking.

Throughout history the most effective leaders have been those who have had a keen understanding of the public—leaders who have known the views and prejudices of their followers, their lack of knowledge and misinformation, their hopes and aspirations.

Leaders who do not know what the public thinks, or the state of the public’s knowledge on any issue, are likely to be ineffective and unsuccessful leaders; and eventually to lose their opportunity to lead. In the same sense, a military leader who does not take pains to discover the strength and disposition of the enemy troops is likely to lose the battle, and his head. Great leaders will seek information from every reliable source about the people whom they wish to lead. For this reason they will inevitably pay more attention to facts about the current state of public thinking and of public knowledge. The public opinion poll will be a useful tool in enabling them to reach the highest level of their effectiveness as leaders.

The answer to the question posed above, then, is not that the country will suffer when its leaders begin to pay a lot of attention to public opinion polls. The country will suffer when its leaders ignore, or guess about the public’s views and make wrong estimates of their knowledge.