## PERILS OF PERCEPTION 2015

A 33 COUNTRY STUDY


These are the latest findings from the Ipsos Perils of Perception survey. The results highlight how wrong people across 33 countries are about some key issues and features of the population in their country.

Perceptions are not reality...

## WHAT PROPORTION OF

## TOTAL HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

DO YOU THINK THE WEALTHIEST 1\% OWN?


Q. What proportion of the total household wealth do you think the wealthiest 1\% own?

People generally overestimate the total household wealth that the wealthiest $1 \%$ in their country own. This is particularly true for developed countries.


|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 59 | 23 |
| 56 | 23 |
| 54 | 21 |
| 50 | 18 |
| 50 | 18 |
| 55 | 25 |
| 59 | 30 |
| 56 | 27 |
| 46 | 23 |
| 41 | 19 |
| 45 | 25 |
| 57 | 37 |
| 56 | 39 |
| 40 | 24 |
| 49 | 34 |
| 46 | 32 |
| 40 | 27 |
| 54 | 43 |
| 43 | 34 |
| 49 | 43 |
| 38 | 34 |
| 46 | 44 |
| 36 | 36 |
| 53 | 54 |
| 32 | 39 |
| 40 | 48 |
| 40 | 53 |
| 32 | 47 |
| 53 | 70 |
|  |  |

## WHAT PROPORTION OF

## TOTAL HOUSEHOLD WEALTH

DO YOU THINK THE
WEALTHIEST 1\%
SHOULD OWN?



Q．What proportion of the total household wealth do you think the wealthiest $1 \%$ should own？

People tend to think the wealthiest 1\％ should own a lower proportion of their country＇s total household wealth than they currently do．
\％point difference
too low｜too high
Should
Actual

| New Zealand | －＋9 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Japan－ | $\square+6$ |
| France［】 | $\square+4$ |
| Australia | －＋3 |
| Italy［1］ | －＋3 |
| Canada \＊ | I＋1 |
| Belgium 【】 | －2 |
| Great Britain 或 | －3 |
| Ireland（1］ | －4 |
| Mexico－1／ | －6 $\square$ |
| China $\square$ | －7 $\square$ |
| Colombia | －7 |
| Netherlands | －8 |
| Norway \＃i | $-10$ |
| Spain－ | －10 |
| United States 些 | －10 |
| Germany ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | －12 |
| South Africa | －13 |
| Sweden | －13 |
| Brazil 0 | －15 |
| South Korea＂＊ | $-16 \times$ |
| Poland | －17 |
| Peru－ | －18 |
| Argentina | $-19 \square$ |
| Chile－ | $-21 \times$ |
| India | －23 |
| Israel | －25 |
| Turkey c． | －33 |
| Russia | －47 |

## OUT OF EVERY 100 PEOPLE

## AGED 20 YEARS OR OVER

HOW MANY DO YOU THINK ARE EITHER OVERWEIGHT

## OR OBESE?


Q. Out of every 100 people aged 20 years or over], how many do you think are either overweight or obese?

## The public generally underestimate the proportion of overweight or obese people in their country.

\% point difference


| 41 | 20 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 32 | 23 |
| 34 | 28 |
| 32 | 32 |
| 47 | 55 |
| 40 | 49 |
| 47 | 56 |
| 42 | 53 |
| 51 | 62 |
| 49 | 60 |
| 40 | 52 |
| 43 | 56 |
| 53 | 66 |
| 36 | 50 |
| 44 | 58 |
| 41 | 56 |
| 53 | 69 |
| 50 | 66 |
| 36 | 53 |
| 32 | 49 |
| 40 | 57 |
| 40 | 57 |
| 44 | 62 |
| 33 | 52 |
| 47 | 66 |
| 35 | 55 |
| 38 | 58 |
| 33 | 53 |
| 35 | 59 |
| 31 | 57 |
| 24 | 57 |
| 32 | 65 |
| 28 | 71 |

## OUT OF EVERY 100 PEOPLE

## ABOUT HOW MANY DO YOU THINK

 DO NOT AFFILIATE THEMSELVES WITH
## ANY RELIGION?




Q．Out of every 100 people，about how many do you think do not affiliate themselves with any religion－that is， atheists，agnostics and those who say they do not identify with any religion？

Across the world， people tend to over－ estimate the level of non－religious people in their country．

| \％point difference | too low｜too high | Avg．guess | Actual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| India $\square^{-}$ | ＋33 | 33 | 0.1 |
| Mexico \I\｜ | $\square+30$ | 35 | 5 |
| Russia E | ＋29 | 45 | 16 |
| Norway 픈 | ＋28 | 38 | 10 |
| Serbia | ＋28 | 31 | 3 |
| Ireland［】 | ＋28 | 34 | 6 |
| Brazil 0 | $\square+27$ | 35 | 8 |
| Peru 【】 | ＋25 | 28 | 3 |
| Spain | $\square+25$ | 44 | 19 |
| United States | ＋24 | 40 | 16 |
| Argentina | ＋23 | 35 | 12 |
| Italy 【】 | ＋23 | 35 | 12 |
| Montenegro | ＋22 | 25 | 3 |
| Colombia ${ }^{\text {－}}$ | ＋21 | 28 | 7 |
| South Africa | ＋+21 | 36 | 15 |
| Australia | ＋21 | 45 | 24 |
| Hungary $=$ | ＋20 | 39 | 19 |
| Poland－ | ＋20 | 26 | 6 |
|  | ＋20 | 45 | 25 |
| Chile－ | ＋19 | 35 | 16 |
| France－1 | ＋18 | 46 | 28 |
| Canada［＊］ | ＋17 | 41 | 24 |
| Sweden a | ＋17 | 44 | 27 |
| Turkey c． | ＋14 | 15 | 1 |
| Germany－ | $\square+13$ | 38 | 25 |
| Israel | ＋13 | 16 | 3 |
| New Zealand | $\square+12$ | 49 | 37 |
| Saudi Arabia | ＋11 | 12 | 1 |
| Belgium 1 | $\square+8$ | 37 | 29 |
| Netherlands | $\square+8$ | 50 | 42 |
| China | －+5 | 57 | 52 |
| Japan－ | －4 | 53 | 57 |
| South Korea＊＊＊ | －4 | 42 | 46 |

## WHAT PERCENTAGE OF

## THE POPULATION DO YOU THINK <br> ARE IMMIGRANTS (I.E. NOT <br> BORN IN THIS COUNTRY?)


\% point difference

| Argentina | $\underline{+25}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Brazil o | $+25$ |
| South Africa | $\square+24$ |
| Mexico - - | $\square \sim+21$ |
| Peru $\square$ | $\square+21$ |
| India ${ }^{\circ}$ | +21 |
| Russia $\square$ | $\square+19$ |
| United States | $\square+19$ |
| Canada ¢* | $\square+18$ |
| Chile | $\square+17$ |
| Colombia $=$ | $\square-17$ |
| Italy 1 - | $\square+17$ |
| Serbia | +16 |
| France 1 - | $\square+14$ |
| Germany $\longrightarrow$ | +14 |
| Belgium $\square$ | $\square+14$ |
| Netherlands $三$ | $\square+13$ |
| Great Britain | $\square-12$ |
| New Zealand | $\square+12$ |
| China | - +11 |
| Australia \% | $\square+10$ |
| Hungary ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | $\square+10$ |
| Sweden E | $\square \quad+9$ |
| South Korea "** | $\square+8$ |
| Spain - | $\square+8$ |
| Japan - | $\square+8$ |
| Montenegro | $\square+8$ |
| Poland | $\square+7$ |
| Ireland | $-1+7$ |
| Norway \# | $\square+2$ |
| Israel \# | -3 |
| Saudi Arabia $=$ | -7 |


Q. What percentage of the population do you think are immigrants (i.e. not born in this country)?

People generally overestimate the level of immigration in their country. This is particularly true in Latin America.

| 30 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 25 | 0.3 |
| 29 | 5 |
| 22 | 1 |
| 21 | 0.3 |
| 21 | 0.4 |
| 27 | 8 |
| 33 | 14 |
| 39 | 21 |
| 19 | 2 |
| 17 | 0.3 |
| 26 | 9 |
| 22 | 6 |
| 26 | 12 |
| 26 | 12 |
| 24 | 10 |
| 25 | 12 |
| 25 | 13 |
| 37 | 25 |
| 11 | 0.1 |
| 38 | 28 |
| 15 | 5 |
| 25 | 16 |
| 11 | 3 |
| 22 | 14 |
| 10 | 2 |
| 16 | 8 |
| 9 | 2 |
| 23 | 16 |
| 16 | 14 |
| 24 | 27 |
| 24 | 31 |
|  |  |
| 21 |  |

## OUT OF EVERY 100

YOUNG ADULTS AGED 25-34

## ABOUT HOW MANY DO YOU THINK

## LIVE WITH THEIR PARENTS?



Q. Out of every 100 young adults aged 25-34, about how many do you think live with their parents?

All countries surveyed over-estimate the proportion of 25-34 year-olds living with their parents in their country.

| \% point difference | \| too high |
| :---: | :---: |
| Great Britain | +29 |
| Spain | $+25$ |
| France | +25 |
| United States | +22 |
| Ireland $\square$ | +20 |
| Sweden | +20 |
| Belgium $\square$ | +17 |
| Norway | +15 |
| Serbia $\square$ | $\underline{+14}$ |
| Italy | $+12$ |
| Germany | +10 |
| Netherlands $\square$ | $+7$ |
| Poland | $\square+2$ |
| Hungary | - +1 |


| 43 | 14 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 65 | 40 |
| 36 | 11 |
| 34 | 12 |
| 39 | 19 |
| 24 | 4 |
| 34 | 17 |
| 19 | 4 |
| 68 | 54 |
| 61 | 49 |
| 27 | 17 |
| 18 | 11 |
| 46 | 44 |
| 49 | 48 |

## HOW OLD DO YOU THINK

## THE AVERAGE PERSON IN YOUR

## COUNTRY IS?



## - <br> Huly)

Q. How old do you think the average person in your country is?

In every country across the study, people overestimate the average age within their country.
\% point difference too high


| 56 | 31 |
| ---: | :--- |
| 54 | 30 |
| 49 | 27 |
| 63 | 41 |
| 56 | 37 |
| 65 | 47 |
| 56 | 39 |
| 44 | 28 |
| 56 | 40 |
| 43 | 27 |
| 57 | 41 |
| 55 | 40 |
| 59 | 45 |
| 50 | 36 |
| 41 | 27 |
| 55 | 41 |
| 56 | 42 |
| 44 | 31 |
| 53 | 41 |
| 41 | 29 |
| 41 | 30 |
| 45 | 34 |
| 53 | 42 |
| 51 | 40 |
| 48 | 38 |
| 47 | 38 |
| 36 | 27 |
| 51 | 42 |
| 48 | 39 |
| 50 | 42 |
| 45 | 38 |
| 47 | 41 |
| 51 | 47 |
|  |  |
| 47 |  |
| 4 |  |
| 4 |  |

## OUT OF EVERY 100 PEOPLE

## ABOUT HOW MANY DO YOU THINK

 ARE AGED 14 OR YOUNGER?
Q. Out of every 100 people, about how many do you think are aged 14 or under?

## In almost every country in the study people overestimate the proportion of people aged 14 or under in their country.

| \% point difference | too low \| too high | Avg. gues | Actual |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brazil $\bigcirc$ | +15 | 39 | 24 |
| Mexico \\|l | $\square+15$ | 43 | 28 |
| Peru [1] | +14 | 41 | 27 |
| South Africa | +14 | 42 | 28 |
| Hungary | $\square+13$ | 28 | 15 |
| Argentina | $\square+13$ | 38 | 25 |
| New Zealand | +13 | 33 | 20 |
| Colombia | $\square+13$ | 38 | 25 |
| Russia | +13 | 29 | 16 |
| Italy \|D | +12 | 26 | 14 |
| Poland | +11 | 26 | 15 |
| Ireland -1 | +11 | 33 | 22 |
| Chile - | $\square+11$ | 32 | 21 |
| Germany | +11 | 24 | 13 |
| India $\square^{-}$ | +11 | 39 | 28 |
| Canada \* | +10 | 26 | 16 |
| Great Britain 武 | +10 | 27 | 17 |
| United States | +10 | 29 | 19 |
| Australia | +9 | 27 | 18 |
| Serbia $=$ | +9 | 24 | 15 |
| France [] | +8 | 27 | 19 |
| Spain | +8 | 23 | 15 |
| Montenegro | $\square+6$ | 25 | 19 |
| China - | $\square+6$ | 23 | 17 |
| Netherlands ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\square+5$ | 22 | 17 |
| Turkey (c) | $\square+5$ | 31 | 26 |
| Sweden | $\square+4$ | 21 | 17 |
| South Korea :* | $\square+4$ | 18 | 14 |
| Japan - | $\square+4$ | 17 | 13 |
| Norway 흔 | $\square+4$ | 22 | 18 |
| Saudi Arabia \# | $\square+3$ | 30 | 27 |
| Israel | $-5 \square$ | 23 | 28 |

## WHAT PERCENTAGE OF

## POLITICIANS ARE WOMEN?



Q. What percentage of politicians do you think are women?

There is a real mix of accuracy on the proportion of female politicians: a number of countries are very accurate, but others over- and underestimate significantly.
\% point difference


| 31 | 14 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 37 | 20 |
| 23 | 12 |
| 18 | 10 |
| 22 | 16 |
| 12 | 10 |
| 12 | 10 |
| 24 | 22 |
| 28 | 26 |
| 21 | 19 |
| 17 | 16 |
| 38 | 40 |
| 22 | 24 |
| 14 | 16 |
| 21 | 24 |
| 15 | 18 |
| 22 | 25 |
| 14 | 17 |
| 26 | 31 |
| 19 | 25 |
| 38 | 44 |
| 23 | 29 |
| 24 | 31 |
| 34 | 42 |
| 28 | 37 |
| 27 | 36 |
| 17 | 27 |
| 26 | 36 |
| 27 | 39 |
| 29 | 41 |
| 20 | 34 |
| 26 | 42 |

## OUT OF EVERY 100 WORKING-AGE

## WOMEN, ABOUT HOW MANY

## DO YOU THINK ARE

IN EMPLOYMENT?


Q. Out of every 100 working age women, about how many do you think are in employment?

Globally, people are generally pretty accurate when estimating the proportion of working age women in employment in their country.
lpsos
\% point difference
too low | too high


## WHAT PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE

 IN YOUR COUNTRYLIVE IN A RURAL AREA?


Q. What percentage of people in your country live in a rural area?

People generally overestimate the proportion of people who live in rural areas in their country.
\% point difference too low | too high

| Japan • | $\square+49$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Belgium - | $\square+36$ |
| Turkey c- | +29 |
| Mexico -- | - +28 |
| Peru 1] | $\square+25$ |
| Argentina ${ }^{-}$ | $\square+24$ |
| Chile - | $\square+23$ |
| France - | $\square+22$ |
| Netherlands | $\square \quad+22$ |
| New Zealand | $\square+21$ |
| Brazil 0 | $\square+19$ |
| Sweden | $\square+19$ |
| South Africa | - +17 |
| Norway \# | $\square+16$ |
| United States | $\square \quad+16$ |
| Canada [*\| | $\square+16$ |
| Australia E. | - +15 |
| Colombia | $\square+15$ |
| Hungary E | $\square+15$ |
| Israel | $\square+14$ |
| Germany $\square$ | $\square+13$ |
| Italy - | $\square+13$ |
| South Korea "*" | $\square+12$ |
| Great Britain 짗 | $\square+12$ |
| Spain | $\square+11$ |
| Saudi Arabia $=$ | +9 |
| China | $\square+6$ |
| Ireland 1- | $\square+5$ |
| Russia - | $\square+4$ |
| Poland | -2 |
| Montenegro $\otimes$ | $-6 \square$ |
| Serbia $\square$ | $-10$ |
| India $\square^{-}$ | -13 |


| 56 | 7 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 38 | 2 |
| 37 | 8 |
| 49 | 21 |
| 47 | 22 |
| 32 | 8 |
| 34 | 11 |
| 43 | 21 |
| 32 | 10 |
| 35 | 14 |
| 34 | 15 |
| 33 | 14 |
| 53 | 36 |
| 36 | 20 |
| 35 | 19 |
| 34 | 18 |
| 26 | 11 |
| 39 | 24 |
| 44 | 29 |
| 23 | 9 |
| 38 | 25 |
| 44 | 31 |
| 30 | 18 |
| 30 | 18 |
| 32 | 21 |
| 26 | 17 |
| 52 | 46 |
| 42 | 37 |
| 30 | 26 |
| 37 | 39 |
| 30 | 36 |
| 35 | 45 |
| 55 | 68 |

## OUT OF EVERY 100 PEOPLE

## ABOUT HOW MANY DO YOU THINK

 HAVE ACCESS TO THE INTERNET AT HOME EITHER THROUGH A COMPUTER OR MOBILE DEVICE?

Q. Out of every 100 people, about how many do you think have access to the internet at home either through a computer or mobile device?

People in developing countries tend to overestimate the proportion of people who have internet access while in more developed countries the opposite is true.
lpsos
\% point difference
India
Peru
China
Turkey

| 60 | 19 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 69 | 41 |
| 72 | 46 |
| 68 | 47 |
| 55 | 34 |
| 64 | 44 |
| 72 | 53 |
| 70 | 52 |
| 72 | 56 |
| 75 | 60 |
| 73 | 60 |
| 77 | 66 |
| 74 | 64 |
| 76 | 67 |
| 73 | 70 |
| 76 | 74 |
| 60 | 59 |
| 84 | 87 |
| 85 | 89 |
| 70 | 74 |
| 77 | 82 |
| 80 | 86 |
| 90 | 96 |
| 78 | 85 |
| 82 | 90 |
| 81 | 90 |
| 83 | 92 |
| 86 | 96 |
| 76 | 87 |
| 80 | 92 |
| 81 | 93 |
| 74 | 86 |
| 60 | 76 |

Looking across all questions, we have calculated a measure of how accurate the population of each country is.

This gives us our "Thdex of Tinorance"

(least accurate at top)
Rank Country
PERILS OF PERCEPTION 2015
INDEX OF IGNORANCE

| 1 | (1) Mexico |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2 | - India |
| 3 | - Brazil |
| 4 | - Peru |
| 5 | \%. New Zealand |
| 6 | - Colombia |
| 7 | 1. Belgium |
| 8 | \# South Africa |
| 9 | - Argentina |
| 10 | $\square$ Italy |
| 11 | Russia |
| 12 | - Chile |
| 13 | 粎 Great Britain |
| 14 | E Israel |
| 15 | *\% Australia |
| 16 | - Japan |
| 17 | * Canada |
| 18 | - Germany |
| 19 | - Netherlands |
| 20 | - Spain |
| 21 | - Norway |
| 22 | - France |
| 23 | + Sweden |
| 24 | (1) United States |
| 25 | China |
| 26 | - Poland |
| 27 | - Ireland |
| 28 | **) South Korea |



- These are the findings of the Ipsos Perils of Perception Survey. 25,556 interviews were conducted between October $1^{\text {st }}-$ October $16^{\text {th }} 2015$.
- The survey was conducted in 33 countries around the world. The following countries used the Ipsos Online Panel system: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Great Britain, Turkey and the United States of America. In Ireland a telephone (CATI) methodology was used. In Serbia and Montenegro a face-to-face (CAPI) methodology was used.
- Approximately 1000+ individuals were surveyed in Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Serbia, Spain, Great Britain Montenegro, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway and the United States of America. Approximately 500+ individuals were surveyed in the remaining countries.
- Where results do not sum to 100 , this may be due to computer rounding, multiple responses or the exclusion of don't knows or not stated responses.
- Data are weighted to match the profile of the population.
- For a full list of sources of actual data, please see


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