

PRESS RELEASE

Global Citizens OK with Government Use of Al and Facial Recognition... Within Limits

Supporters of a total ban are a minority in all 26 countries surveyed

Washington, DC, September 12, 2019 — Two thirds of adults across 26 countries support the use of artificial intelligence and facial recognition by their government to maintain order in the country, but only under certain circumstances and subject to strict regulations. Only 19% say it should be allowed as much as needed, even at the risk of citizens giving up their privacy. At the other end of the spectrum, 16% say that it should not be allowed under any circumstances in order to fully guarantee everyone's privacy at all times. These are some of the findings of a survey of 20,107 adults from 26 countries conducted for the World Economic Forum on Ipsos's Global Advisor online platform between May 24 and June 7.

Support for a limited and restricted government use of AI and facial recognition in order to maintain order is held by a majority of citizens in every single country surveyed, ranging from 54% in Sweden to 74% in Malaysia.

Support for allowing government use AI and facial recognition as much as needed, even at the risk of citizens giving up their privacy, ranges as much as 32% in India and 30% in Sweden to just 10% in Japan, 11% in Hungary and 12% in Canada. Globally, males (22%) are more likely to be of this opinion than females (17%).

Those who prefer a total ban make up at most one quarter of the public in any country: 24% in Germany and 23% in Great Britain, but only 6% in Peru and 9% in South Korea. Globally, people with a lower level of education (19%) are more likely to support banning government use of AI and facial recognition under any circumstances than are people with a university-level education (12%).

About the Study

These are the results of a survey conducted by Ipsos for the World Economic Forum. Ipsos interviewed a total of 19,106 adults aged 18-74 in the United States, Canada, Malaysia, South Africa, and Turkey, and 16-74 in 21 other countries on its Global Advisor online survey platform between May 24 and June 7, 2019.

The sample consists of approximately 1,000 individuals in each of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China (mainland), France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Spain, Great Britain and the U.S., and 500 individuals in each of Argentina, Belgium, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, India, Malaysia, Peru, Poland, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden and Turkey.

The samples in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and the U.S. can be taken as representative of these countries' general adult population under the age of 75.

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The samples in Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, South Africa and Turkey are more urban, more educated, and/or more affluent than the general population. The survey results for these countries should be viewed as reflecting the views of the more "connected" segment of these population.

The data is weighted so that each country's sample composition best reflects the demographic profile of the adult population according to the most recent census data.

Where results do not sum to 100 or the 'difference' appears to be+-1 more/less than the actual, this may be due to rounding, multiple responses or the exclusion of don't knows or not stated responses.

Sample surveys and polls may be subject to other sources of error, including, but not limited to coverage error, and measurement error. The precision of online surveys conducted on Global Advisor is measured using a Bayesian Credibility Interval. Here, the poll has a credibility interval of +/-3.5 percentage points for countries where the sample is 1,000+ and +/- 4.8 points for countries where the sample is 500+. For more information on the Ipsos use of credibility intervals, please go to https://www.ipsos.com/sites/default/files/2017-03/IpsosPA_CredibilityIntervals.pdf.

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About Ipsos

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