

GLOBAL PUBLIC OPINION ON GOVERNMENT USE OF AI AND FACIAL RECOGNITION

An Ipsos Survey for the World Economic Forum

GAME CHANGERS



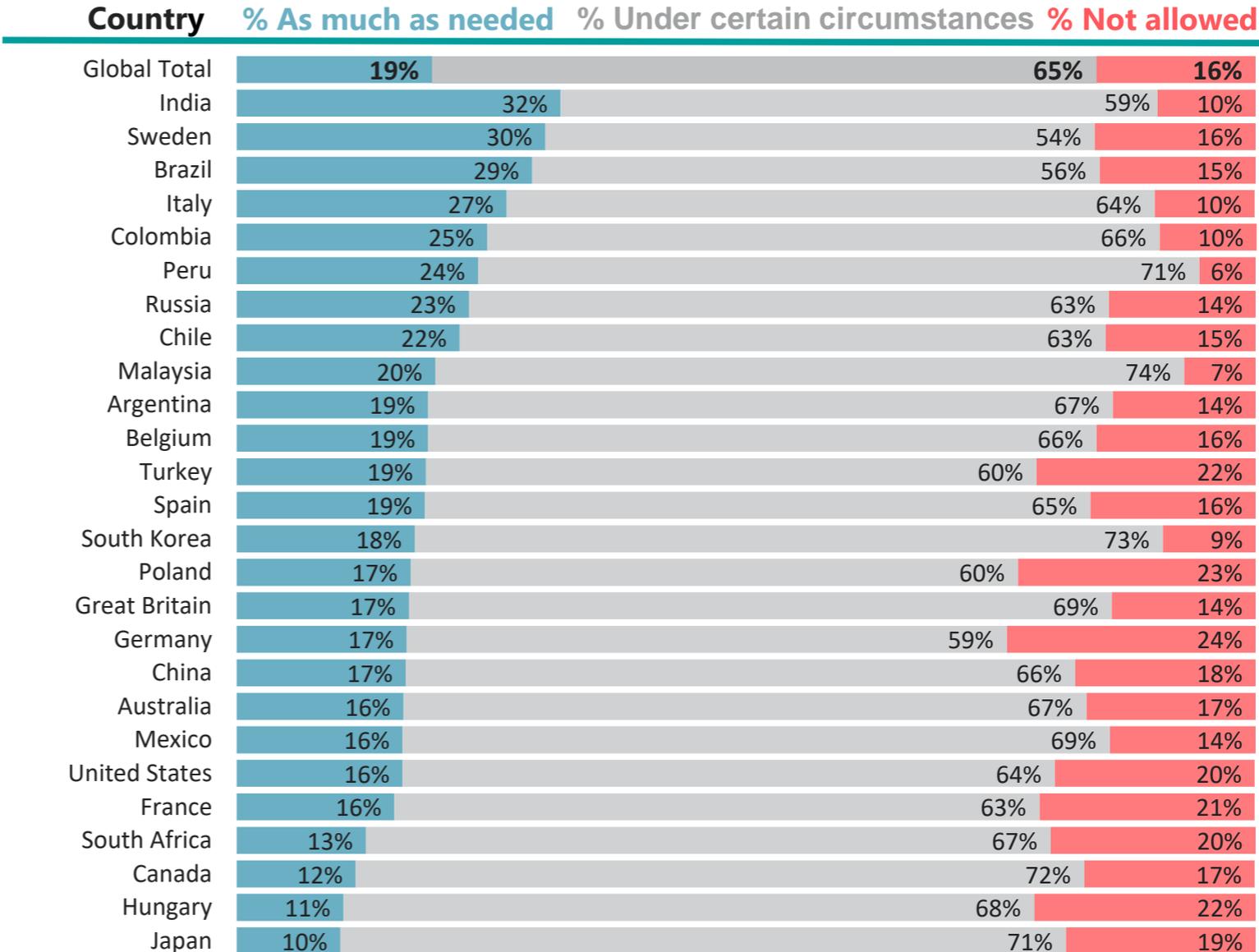
PUBLIC OPINION ON GOVERNMENT USE OF AI AND FACIAL RECOGNITION ACROSS COUNTRIES

Q2. ...Which of the following best reflects your opinion on the government's use of artificial intelligence and facial recognition to maintain order in [COUNTRY]:

It should be allowed as much as needed, even at the risk of citizens giving up their privacy

It should be allowed only under certain circumstances and subject to strict regulations

It should not be allowed under any circumstances in order to fully guarantee everyone's privacy at all times



Base: 19,105 online adults aged 16-74 or 18-74 across 26 countries



GLOBAL PUBLIC OPINION ON GOVERNMENT USE OF AI AND FACIAL RECOGNITION ACROSS DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS

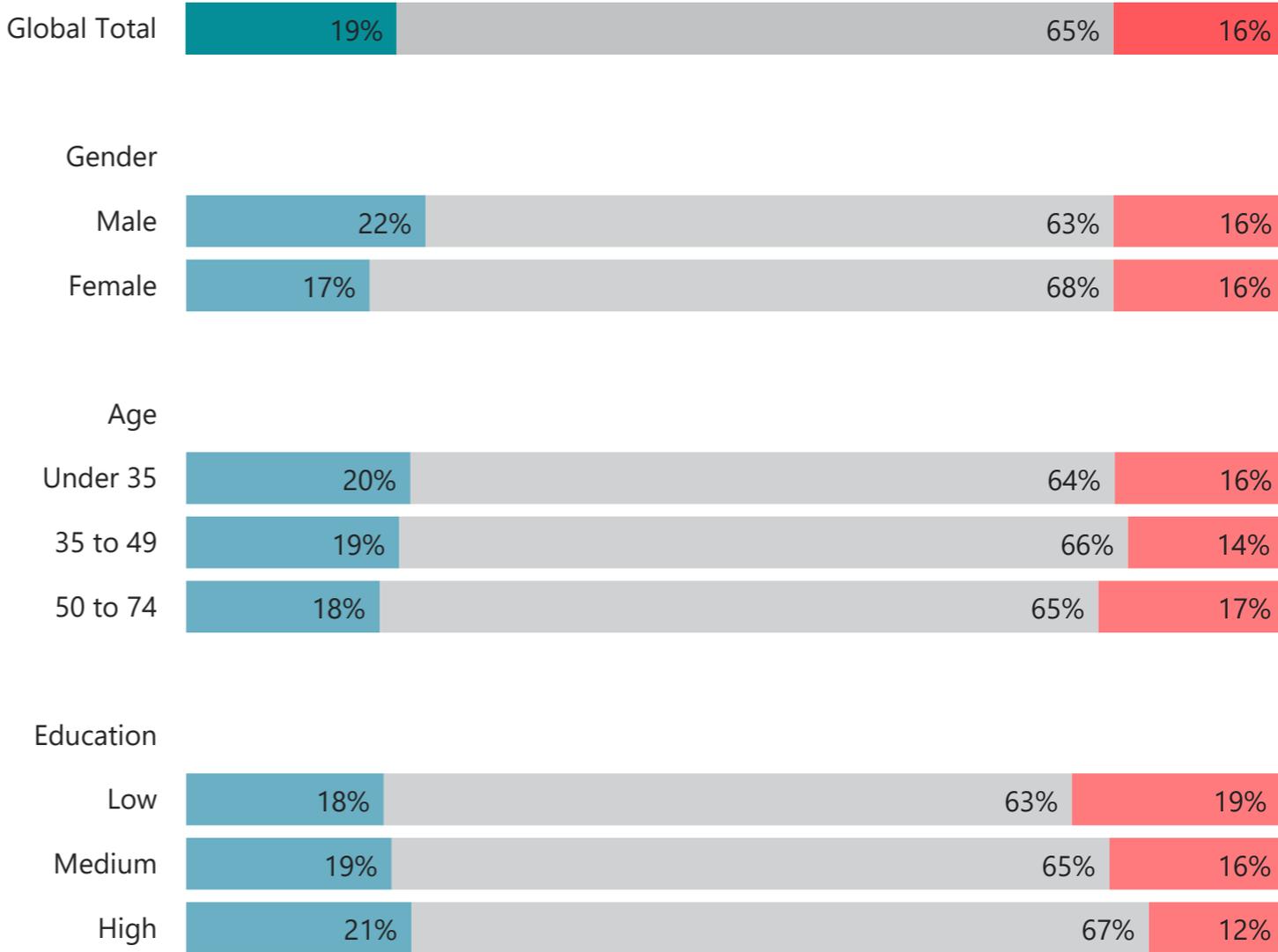
Q2. ...Which of the following best reflects your opinion on the government's use of artificial intelligence and facial recognition to maintain order in [COUNTRY]:

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Demographic Group % As much as needed % Under certain circumstances % Not allowed



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- 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 the 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.
- 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.
- The precision of Ipsos online polls are calculated using a credibility interval with a poll of 1,000 accurate to +/- 3.5 percentage points and of 500 accurate to +/- 5.0 percentage points. For more information on the Ipsos use of credibility intervals, please visit the Ipsos website.

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