

THE IMPACT OF RACE, ETHNICITY AND NATIONAL ORIGIN ON OPPORTUNITIES

Ipsos survey for The World Economic Forum

Conducted January 22 – February 5, 2021

For more information, go to <https://www.ipsos.com/en/impact-race-ethnicity-and-national-origin-opportunities>

GAME CHANGERS



GLOBAL SUMMARY

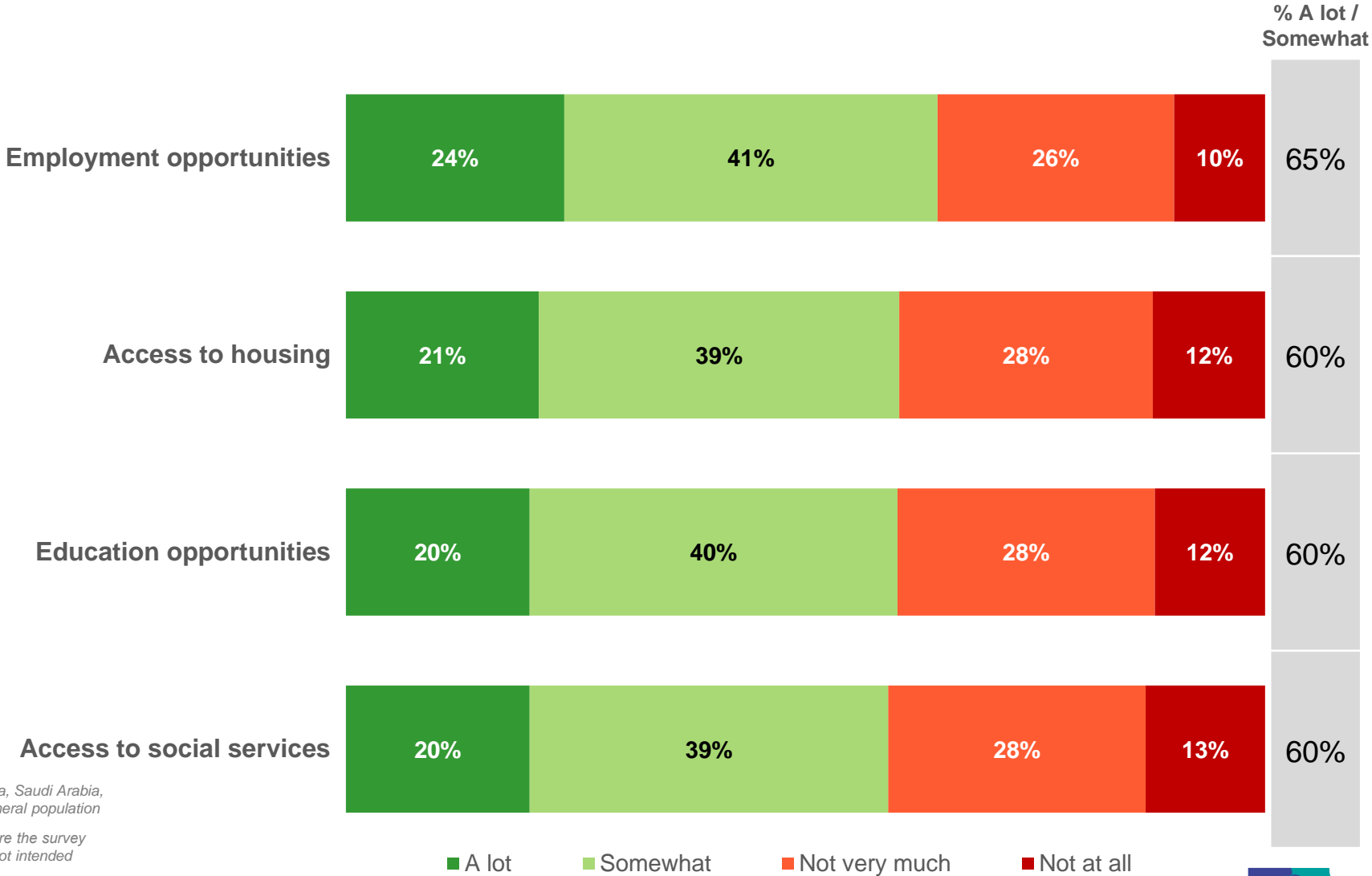
27-Country Averages

PERCEIVED INFLUENCE OF SOMEONE'S ETHNICITY AND NATIONAL ORIGIN ON THEIR OPPORTUNITIES (27-COUNTRY AVERAGE)

Q. Generally, how much do you think that, in [COUNTRY], someone's race, ethnicity, or national origin influences opportunities and decisions in each of the following:

On average across the 27 countries surveyed, two in three adults (65%) think that, in their country, someone's race, ethnicity, or national origin influences their employment opportunities – a lot for 24% and somewhat for 41%. Only 10% say it has no influence at all.

For each of access to housing, education opportunities, and access to social services, an average of 60% say someone's race, ethnicity or national origin has at least some influence.



Base: 20,020 online adults aged 16-74 across 27 countries
 * Online samples in Brazil, Chile, mainland China, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Turkey tend to be more urban, educated, and/or affluent than the general population

The "Global or 27-Country Average" reflects the average result for all the countries where the survey was conducted. It has not been adjusted to the population size of each country and is not intended to suggest a total result.

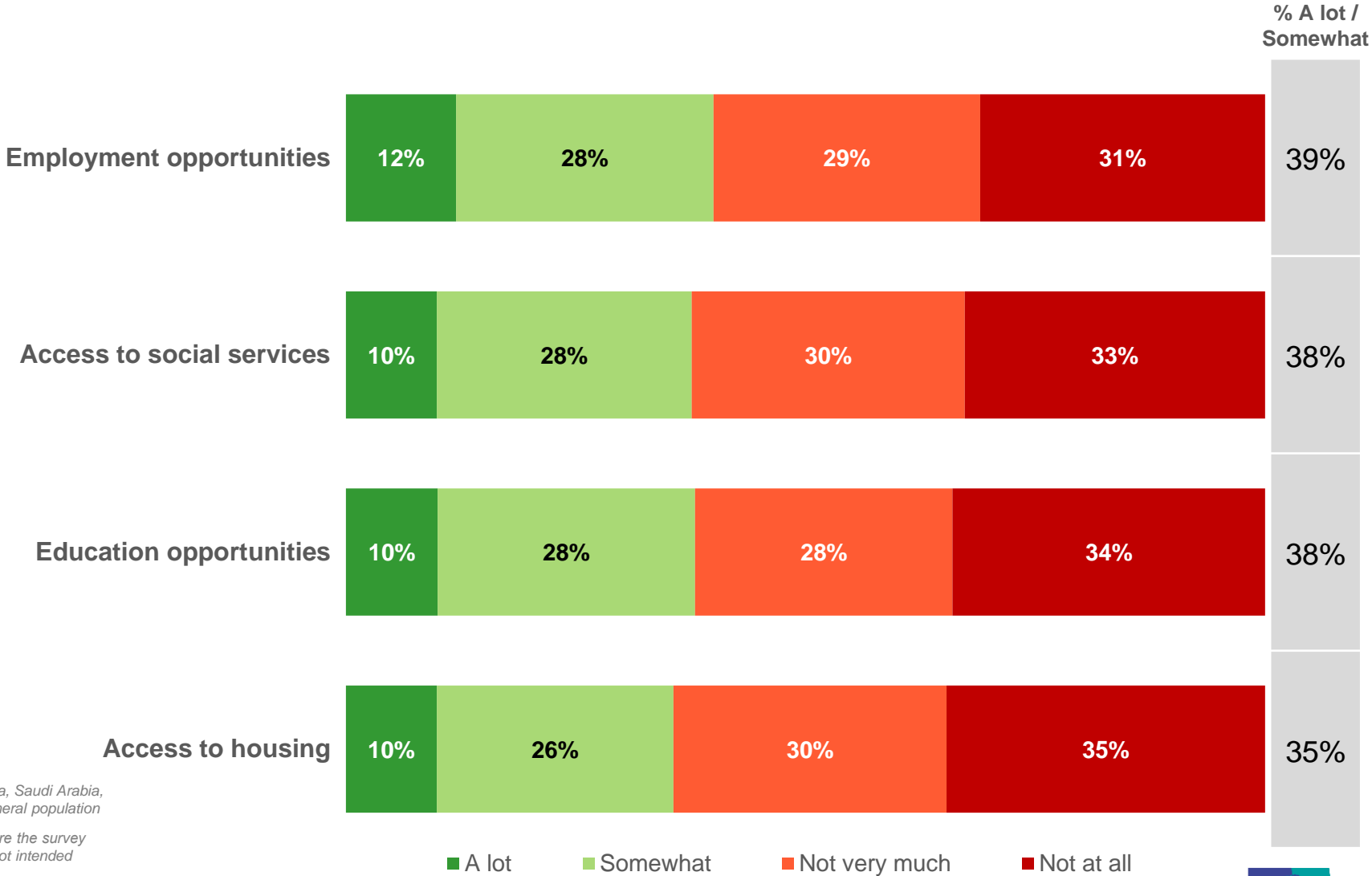


IMPACT OF OWN RACE, ETHNICITY, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN ON ONE'S OPPORTUNITIES: PERSONAL EXPERIENCE (27-COUNTRY AVERAGE)

Q. Over the course of your life and experiences, would you say that your own race, ethnicity, or national origin has had an impact on your opportunities for each of the following:

On average, more than one in three adults in the 27 countries surveyed say their own race, ethnicity, or national origin has had an impact on each of their employment opportunities, access to social services, education opportunities, and access to housing.

However, for each type of opportunity, about one third say their race, ethnicity or origin has not had any at all.



Base: 20,020 online adults aged 16-74 across 27 countries
 * Online samples in Brazil, Chile, mainland China, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Turkey tend to be more urban, educated, and/or affluent than the general population

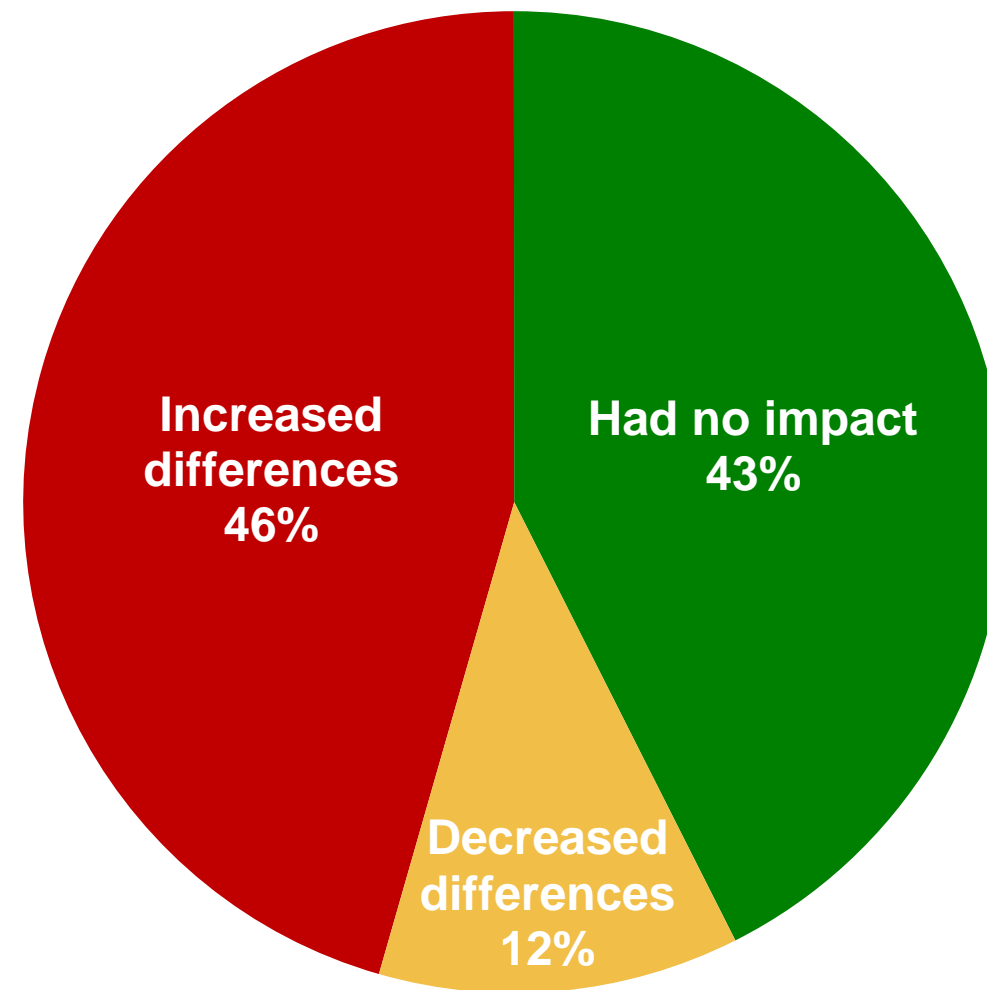
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PERCEIVED IMPACT OF RECENT EVENTS ON RACE, ETHNICITY, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN-BASED DIFFERENCES IN OPPORTUNITIES (27-COUNTRY AVERAGE)

Q. Overall, would you say the events that happened across the world in the past year have increased, decreased, or had no impact on the differences in opportunities and access to housing, education, employment, and/or social services in [COUNTRY] based on race, ethnicity, or national origin?

On average, across the 27 countries surveyed, 46% say the events that have happened across the world in the past year have increased differences in opportunities and access to housing, education, employment and/or social services in their country, compared to 43% who say they have had no impact and 12% who say they have decreased differences.



Base: 20,020 online adults aged 16-74 across 27 countries

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PERCEIVED INFLUENCE OF SOMEONE'S RACE, ETHNICITY OR NATIONAL ORIGIN ON THEIR OPPORTUNITIES

Findings at Country-Level

PERCEIVED INFLUENCE OF SOMEONE'S RACE, ETHNICITY OR NATIONAL ORIGIN ON THEIR ACCESS TO HOUSING

Q. Generally, how much do you think that, in [COUNTRY], someone's race, ethnicity, or national origin influences opportunities and decisions in each of the following:

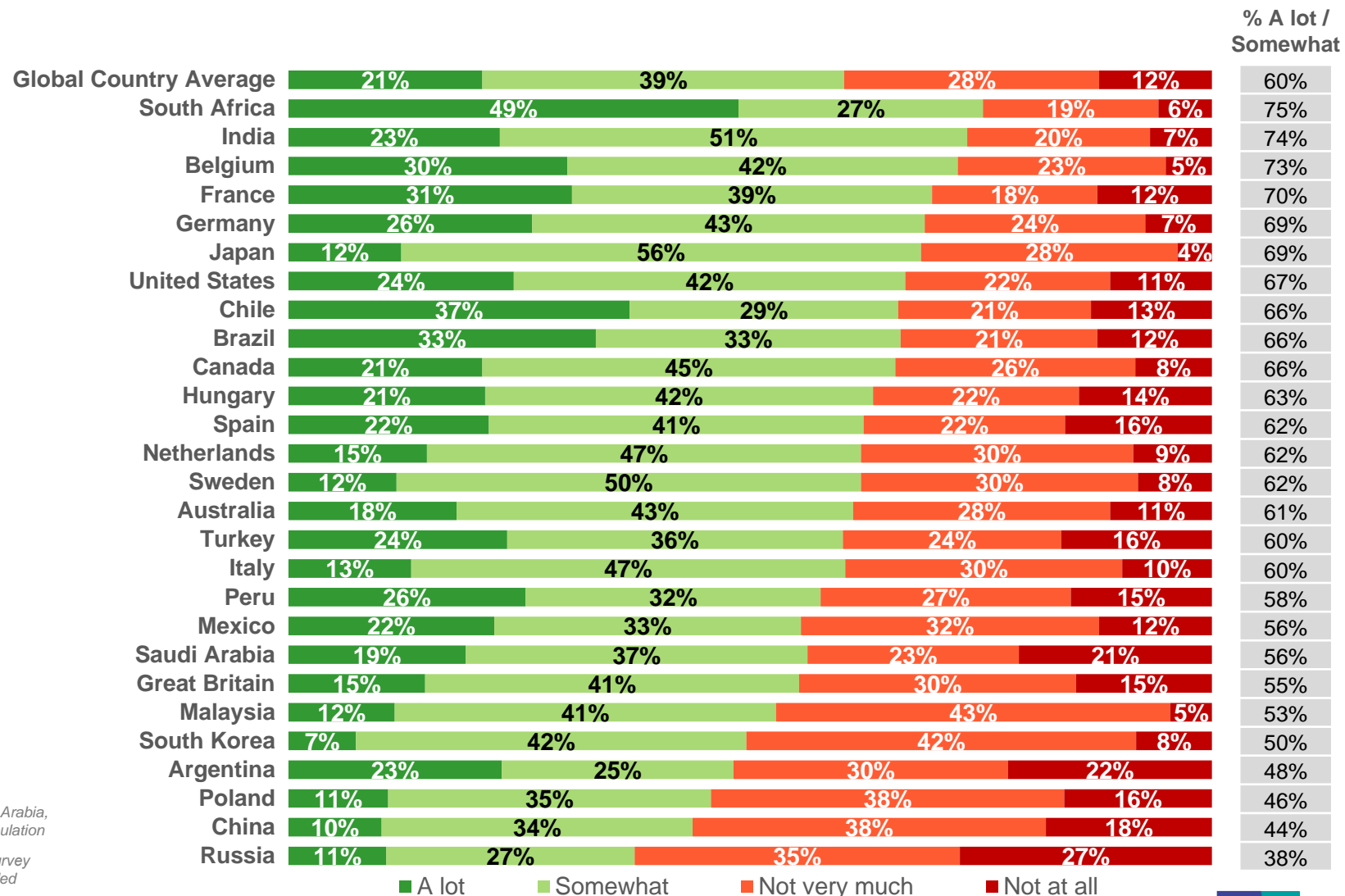
The view that someone's race, ethnicity or national origin influences their access to housing at least somewhat is shared by more than two-thirds of all adults surveyed in South Africa, India, Belgium, France, Germany, Japan, and the United States.

In contrast, fewer than half of those surveyed in Russia, China, Poland, and Argentina think it is the case.

Base: 20,020 online adults aged 16-74 across 27 countries

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PERCEIVED INFLUENCE OF SOMEONE'S RACE, ETHNICITY OR NATIONAL ORIGIN ON THEIR EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES

Q. Generally, how much do you think that, in [COUNTRY], someone's race, ethnicity, or national origin influences opportunities and decisions in each of the following:

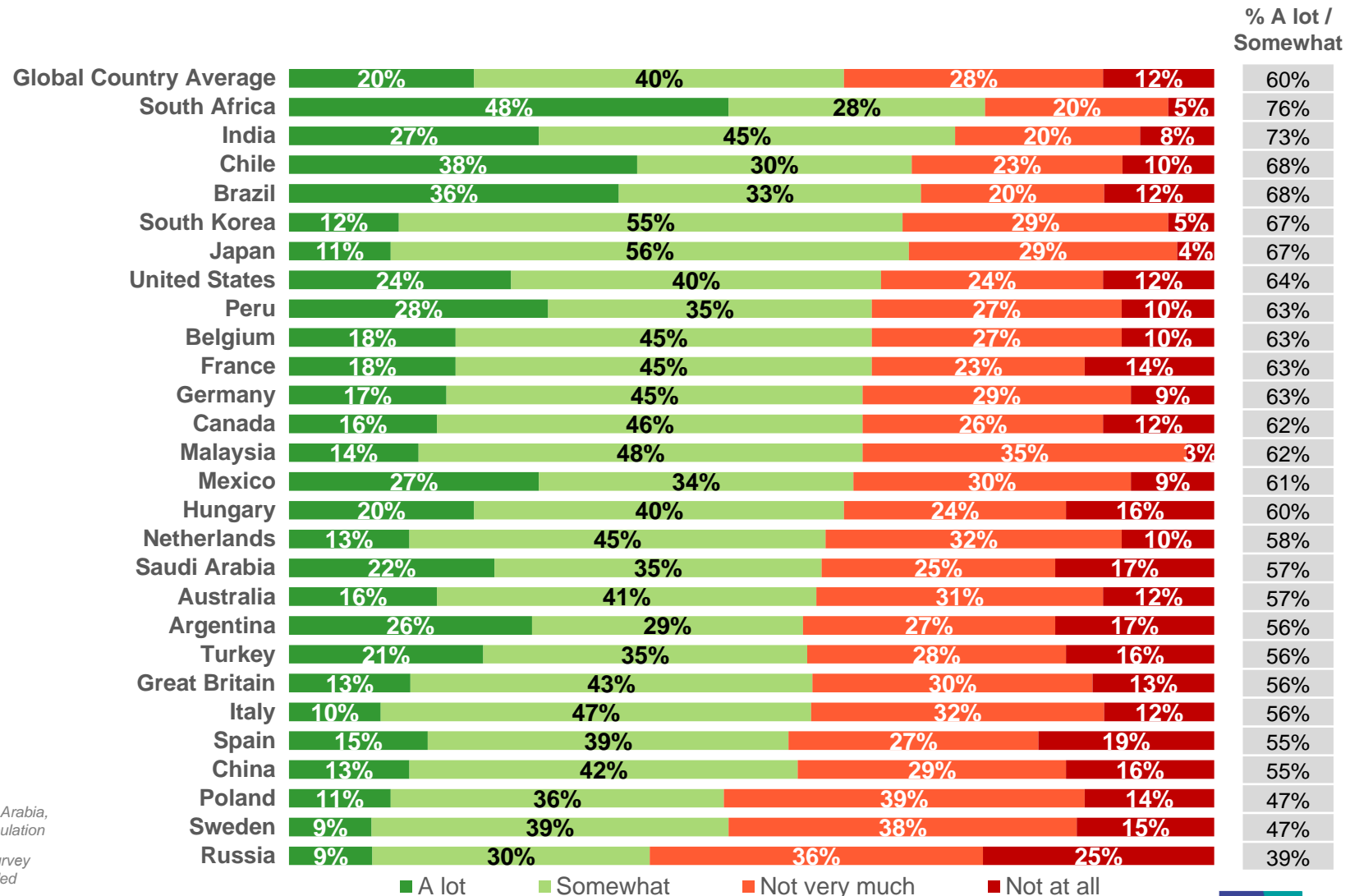
More than two-thirds of all adults surveyed in South Africa, India, Chile, Brazil, South Korea, and Japan think that, in their country, someone's race, ethnicity or national origin influences their education opportunities at least somewhat.

Fewer than half of adults surveyed in Russia, Sweden, and Poland are of this opinion.

Base: 20,020 online adults aged 16-74 across 27 countries

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PERCEIVED INFLUENCE OF SOMEONE'S RACE, ETHNICITY OR NATIONAL ORIGIN ON THEIR EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Q. Generally, how much do you think that, in [COUNTRY], someone's race, ethnicity, or national origin influences opportunities and decisions in each of the following:

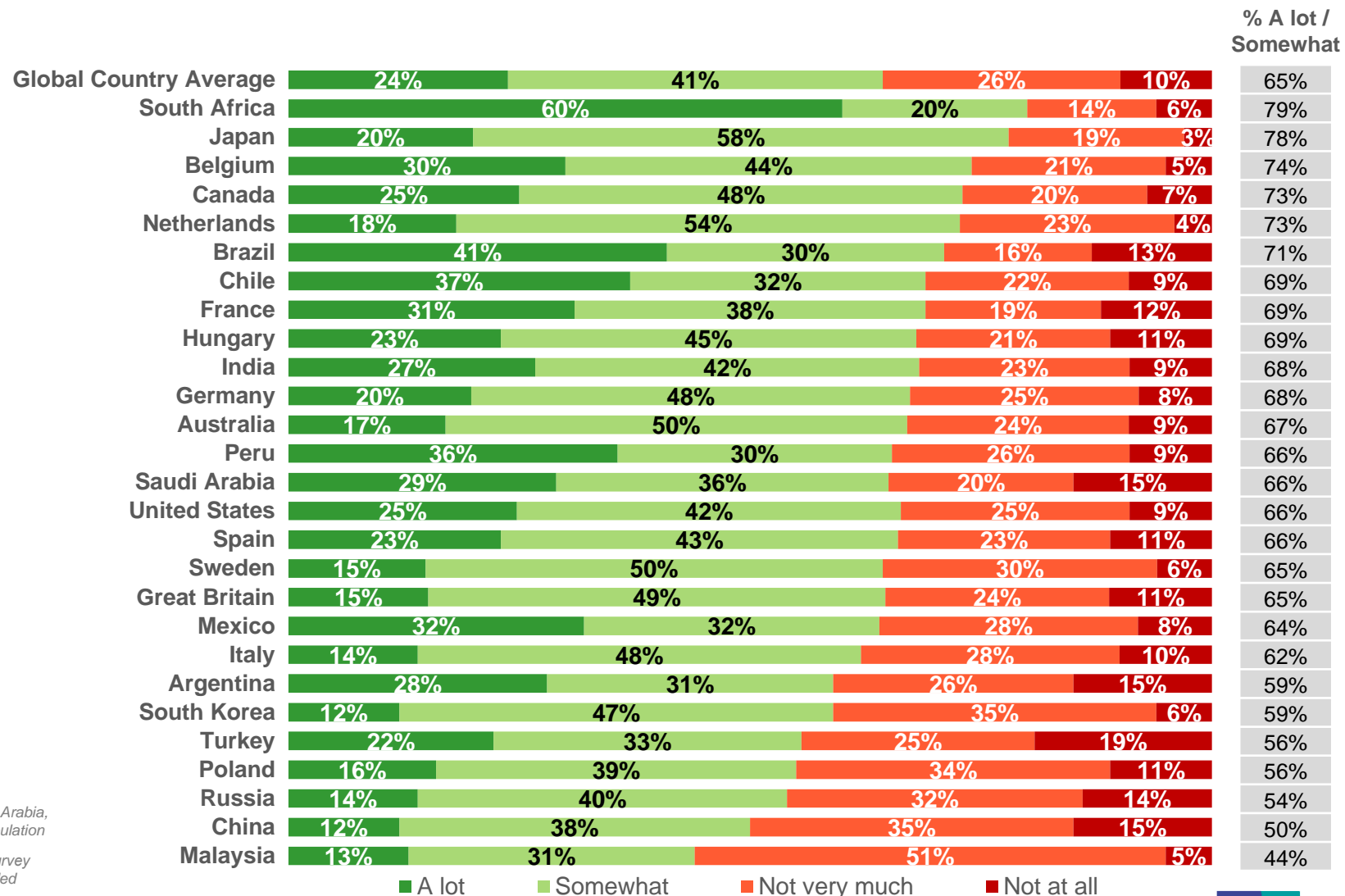
Countries where their race, ethnicity or national origin is most widely perceived to influence someone's employment opportunities at least somewhat are: South Africa, Japan, Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, and Brazil – by more than 70% of adults surveyed in each of them.

Malaysia and China are the only countries where at least half of the adults surveyed say that race, ethnicity or national origin doesn't have much or any influence on employment opportunities.

Base: 20,020 online adults aged 16-74 across 27 countries

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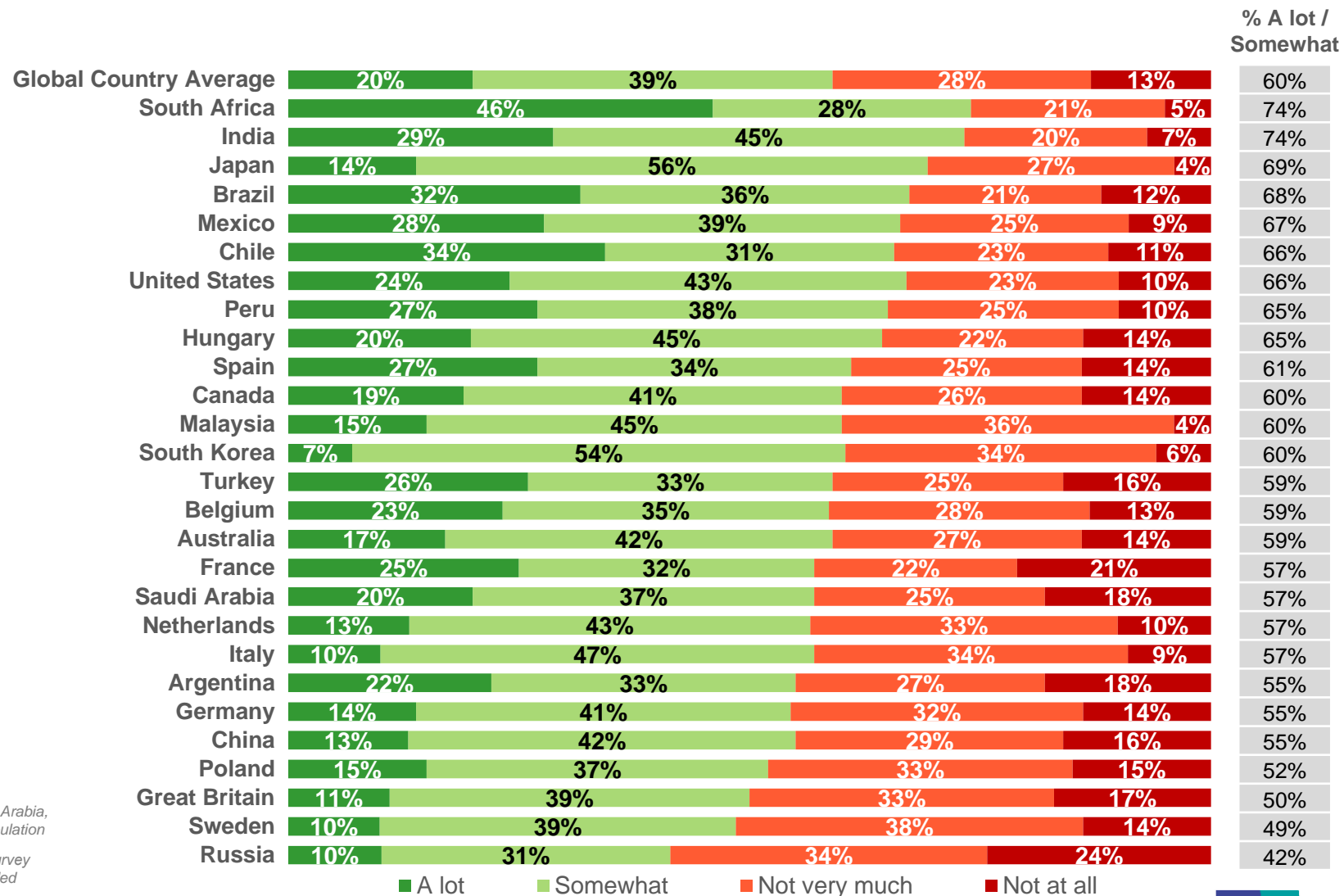


PERCEIVED INFLUENCE OF SOMEONE'S RACE, ETHNICITY OR NATIONAL ORIGIN ON THEIR ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

Q. Generally, how much do you think that, in [COUNTRY], someone's race, ethnicity, or national origin influences opportunities and decisions in each of the following:

More than two-thirds of those surveyed in South Africa, India, Japan, Brazil, and Mexico think someone's race, ethnicity or national origin influences their access to social services.

Fewer than half in Russia and Sweden say that is the case in their country.



Base: 20,020 online adults aged 16-74 across 27 countries

* Online samples in Brazil, Chile, mainland China, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Turkey tend to be more urban, educated, and/or affluent than the general population

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IMPACT OF OWN RACE, ETHNICITY, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN ON ONE'S OPPORTUNITIES: PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

Findings at the Country Level

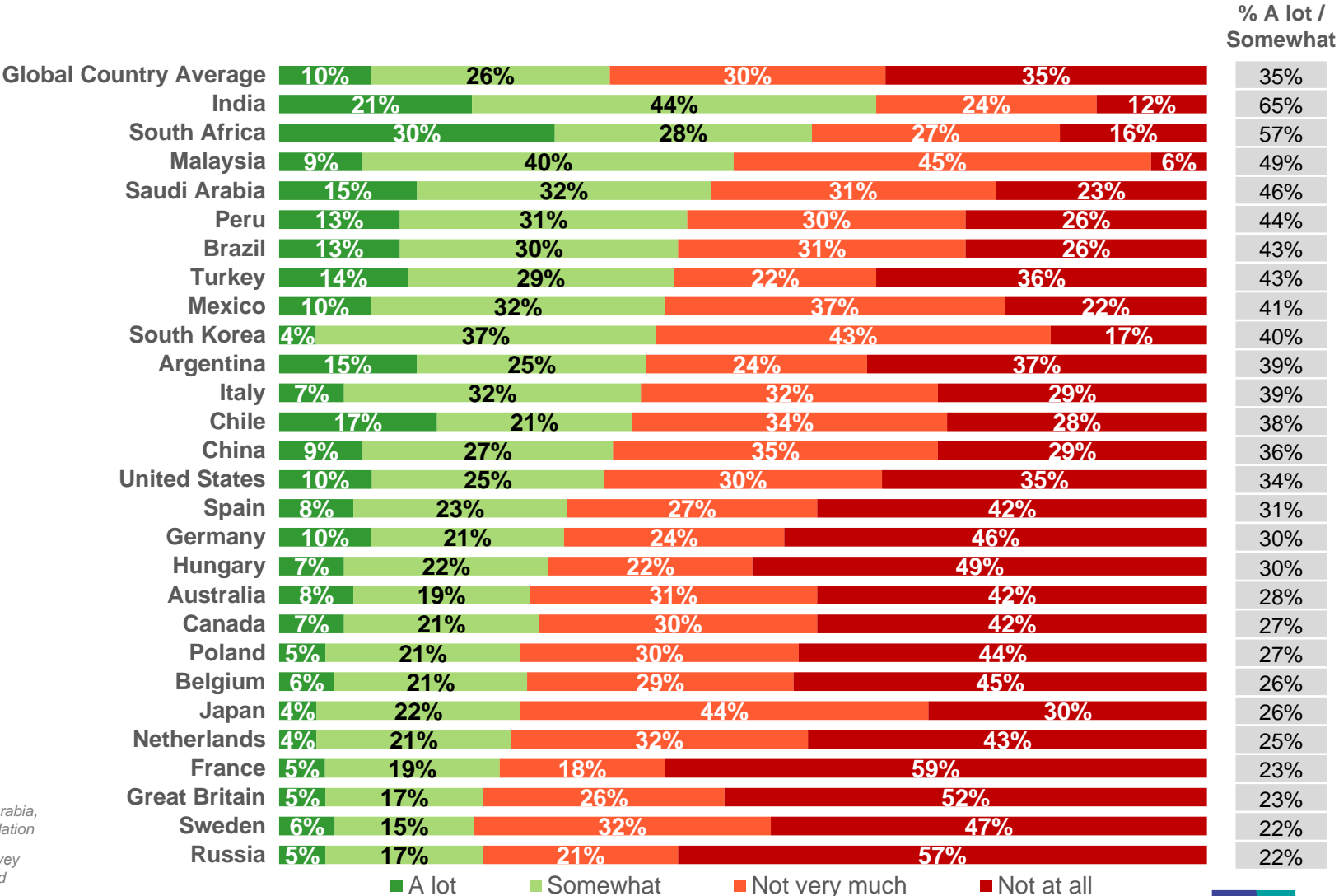
IMPACT OF OWN RACE, ETHNICITY, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN ON ONE'S ACCESS TO HOUSING: PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

Q. Over the course of your life and experiences, would you say that your own race, ethnicity, or national origin has had an impact on your opportunities for each of the following:

Perceptions that one's own race, ethnicity or national origin have ever had an impact on one's access to housing vary widely across countries.

India and South Africa are the only countries surveyed where more than half report that their own access to housing has been impacted by their own race, ethnicity or national origin at least somewhat over the course of their life.

France, Russia, and Great Britain are the only countries surveyed where more than half say it has not been the case at all.



Base: 20,020 online adults aged 16-74 across 27 countries
 * Online samples in Brazil, Chile, mainland China, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Turkey tend to be more urban, educated, and/or affluent than the general population
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IMPACT OF OWN RACE, ETHNICITY, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN ON ONE'S EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES: PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

Q. Over the course of your life and experiences, would you say that your own race, ethnicity, or national origin has had an impact on your opportunities for each of the following:

More than half of adults surveyed in India, South Africa, Malaysia, and South Korea say that their race, ethnicity or national origin has had at least some impact on their education opportunities.

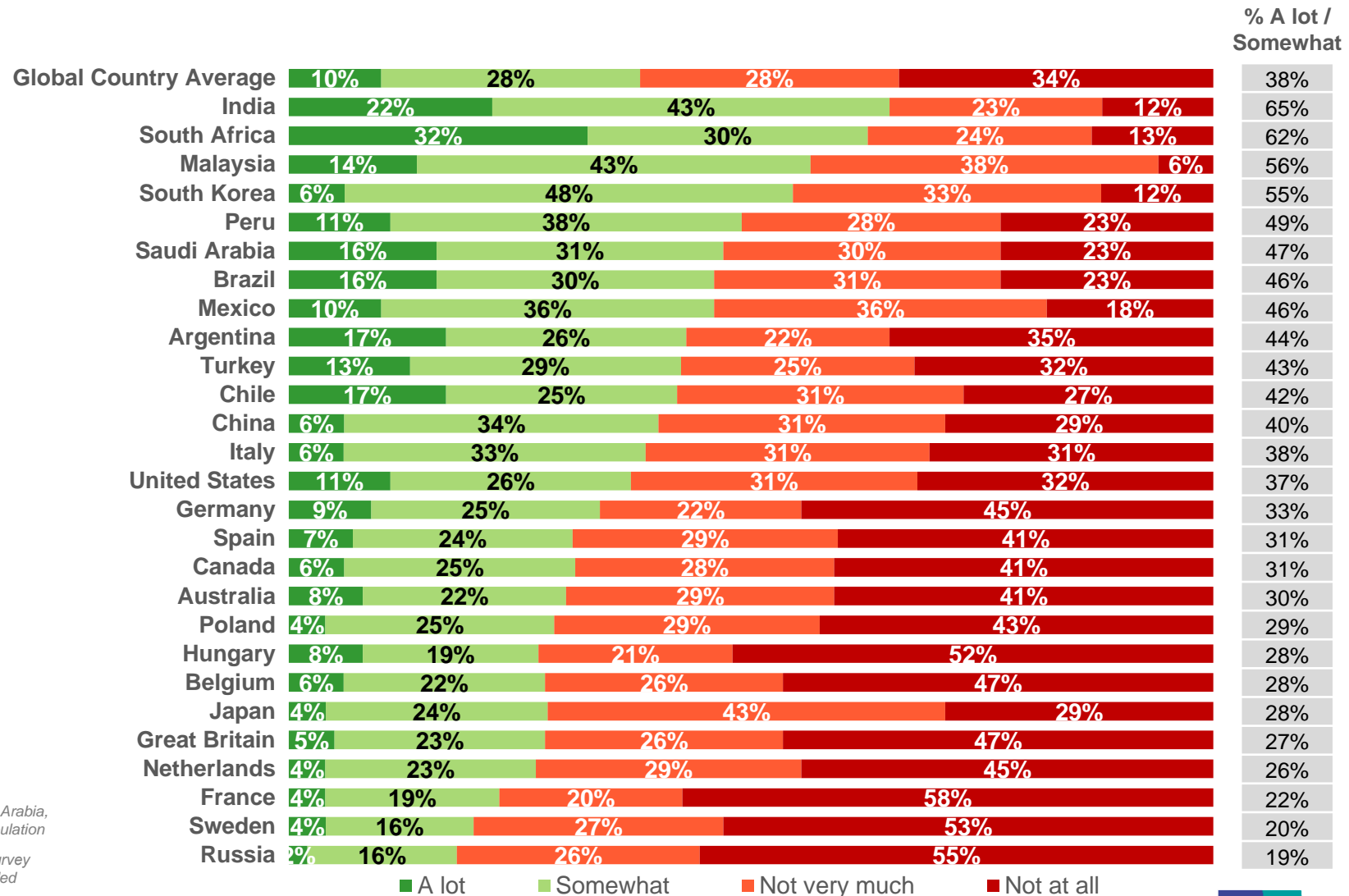
That is the case for fewer than one in four in Russia, Sweden, and France.

Majorities in France, Russia, Sweden and Hungary say their education opportunities have not been affected by their race, ethnicity or national origin at all.

Base: 20,020 online adults aged 16-74 across 27 countries

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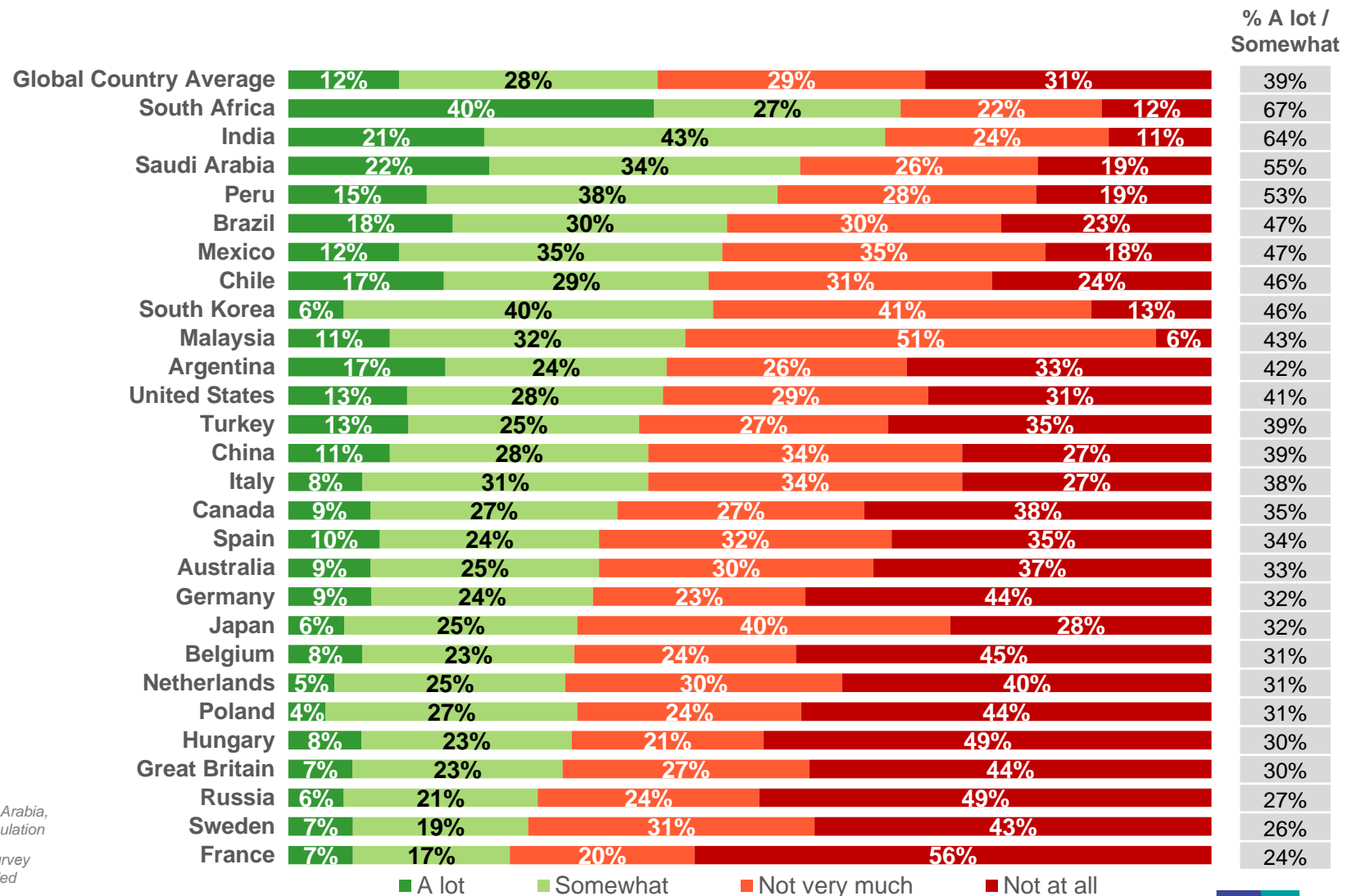


IMPACT OF OWN RACE, ETHNICITY, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN ON ONE'S EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES: PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

Q. Over the course of your life and experiences, would you say that your own race, ethnicity, or national origin has had an impact on your opportunities for each of the following:

About two-thirds of those surveyed in South Africa and India, and just over half in Saudi Arabia and Peru say their employment opportunities have been impacted by their race, ethnicity or national origin at least somewhat.

Only about one in four in France and Sweden say so. A full majority in France say they have not experienced this at all.



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IMPACT OF OWN RACE, ETHNICITY, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN ON ONE'S ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES: PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

Q. Over the course of your life and experiences, would you say that your own race, ethnicity, or national origin has had an impact on your opportunities for each of the following:

A clear majority of adults surveyed in India, South Africa, and Malaysia say their race, ethnicity or national origin has had at least some impact on their access to social services over the course of their life.

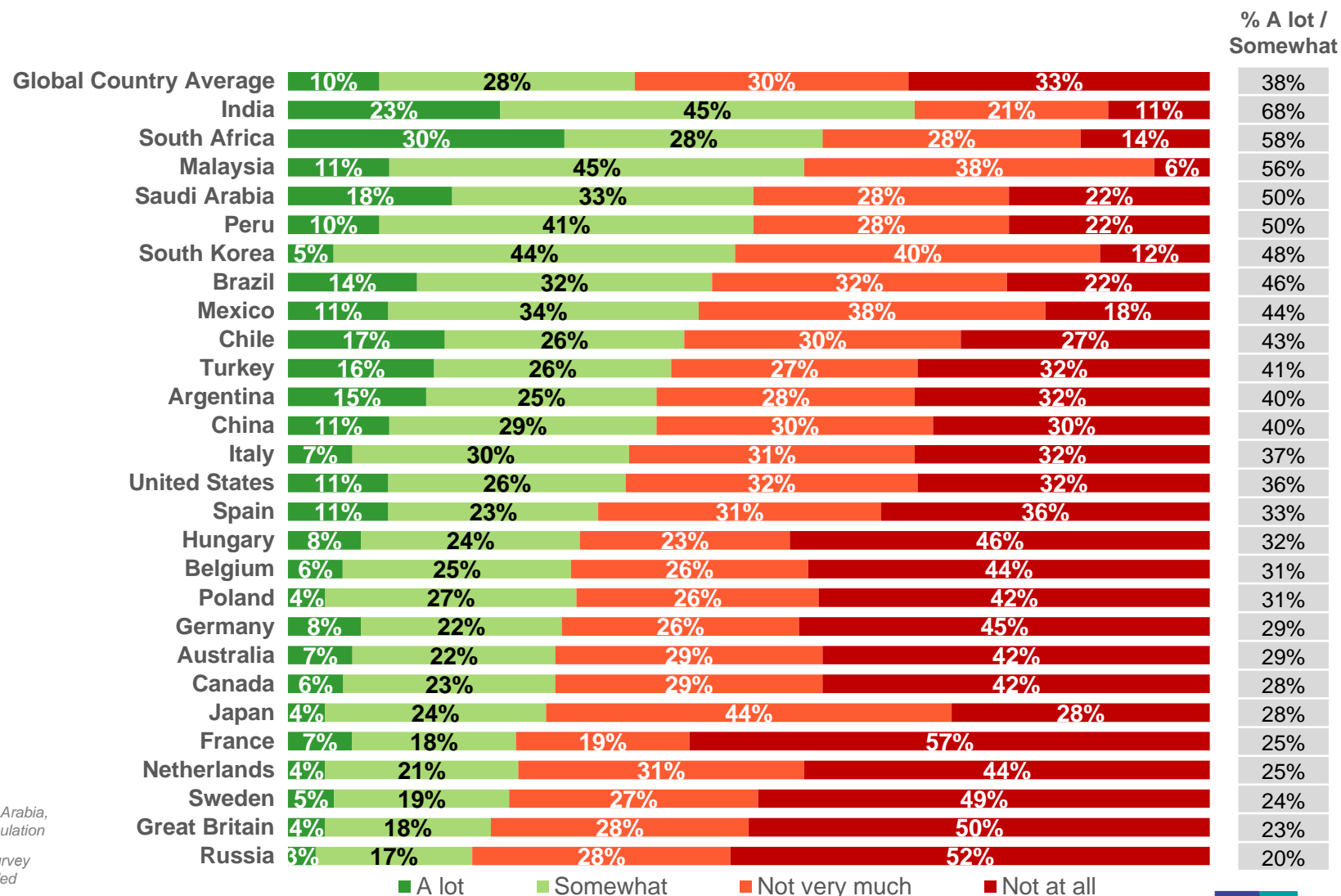
Fewer than one in four in Russia, Great Britain, and Sweden say so.

France and Russia are the only countries where majorities say it has never been the case at all.

Base: 20,020 online adults aged 16-74 across 27 countries

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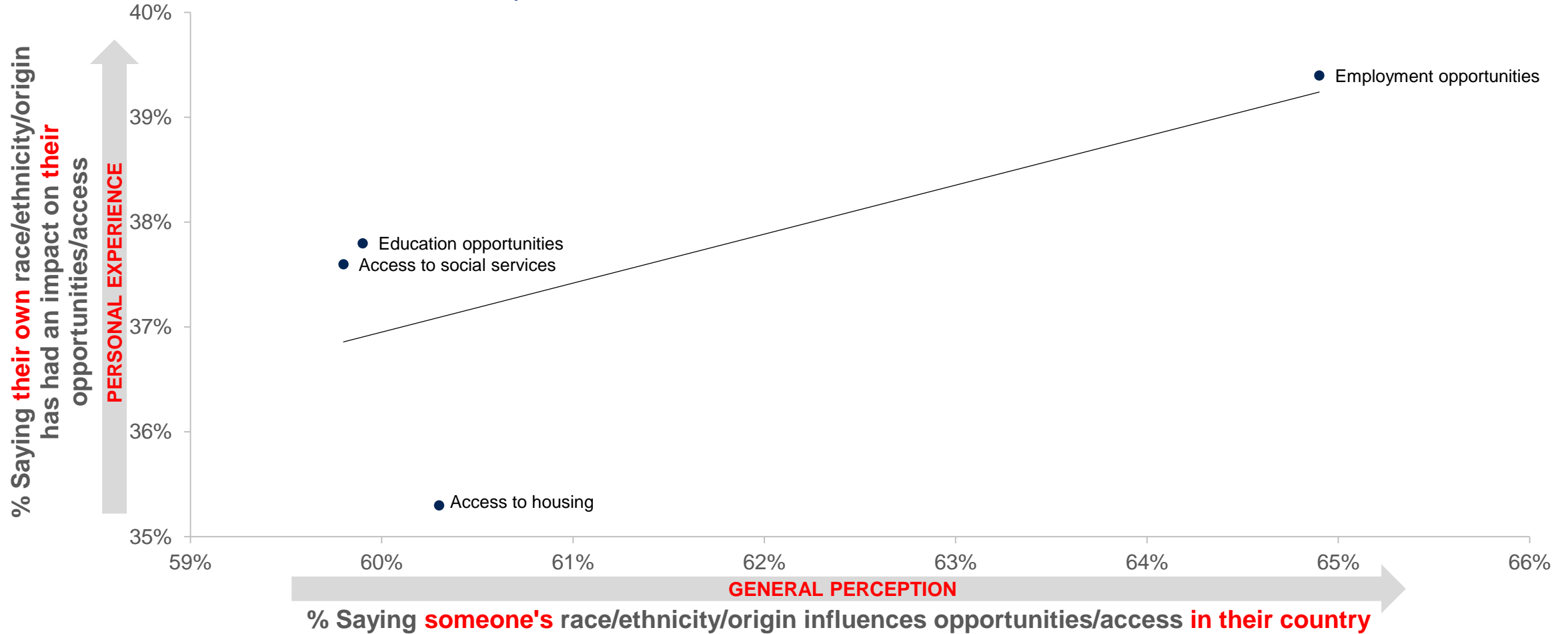
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IMPACT OF RACE, ETHNICITY, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN ON OPPORTUNITIES: PERCEPTION VS. PERSONAL EXPERIENCE

Quadrants

IMPACT OF RACE/ETHNICITY/NATIONAL ORIGIN ON OPPORTUNITIES: GENERAL PERCEPTION VS. PERSONAL EXPERIENCE (27-COUNTRY AVERAGE)



Base: 20,020 online adults aged 16-74 across 27 countries

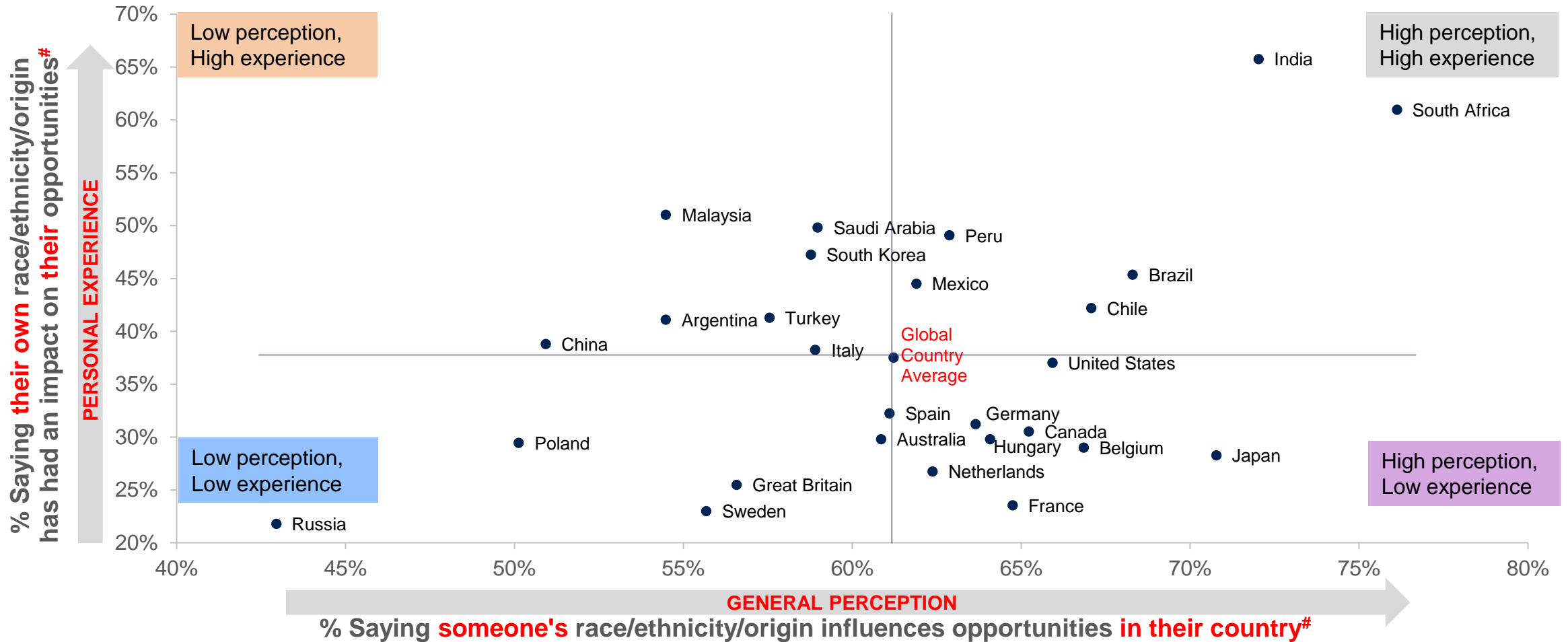
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IMPACT OF RACE, ETHNICITY, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN ON OPPORTUNITIES (AVERAGE# OF 4 TYPES): PERCEPTION VS. PERSONAL EXPERIENCE



average of percentages for each of access to housing, education opportunities, employment opportunities and access to social services

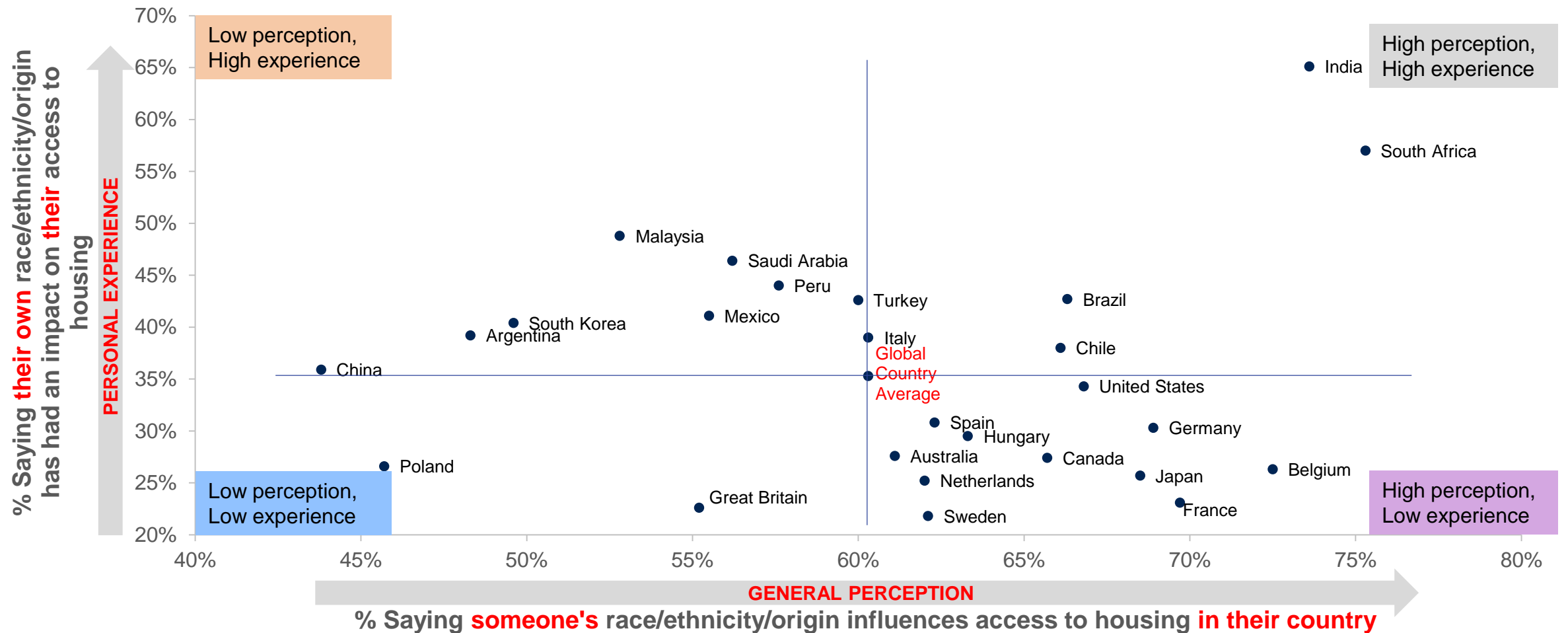
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IMPACT OF RACE, ETHNICITY, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN ON ACCESS TO HOUSING: PERCEPTION VS. PERSONAL EXPERIENCE



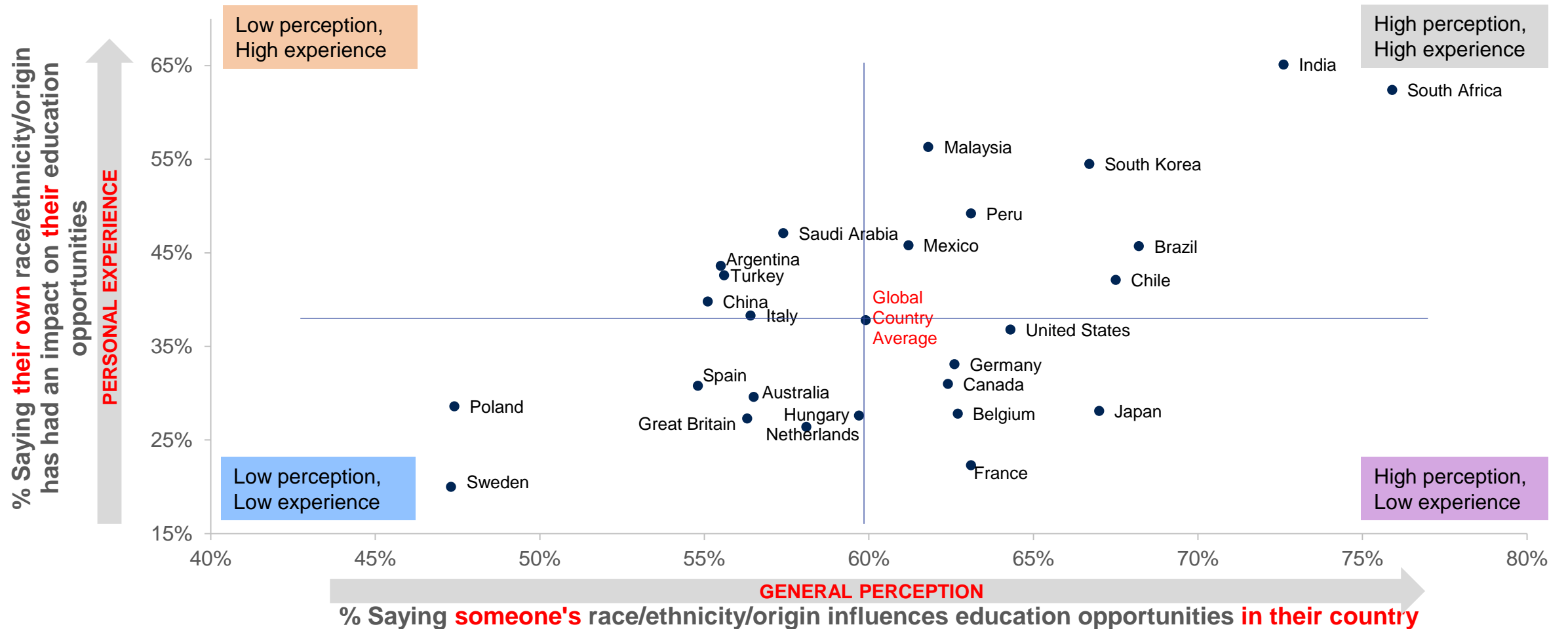
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IMPACT OF RACE, ETHNICITY, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN ON EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES: PERCEPTION VS. PERSONAL EXPERIENCE



Base: 20,020 online adults aged 16-74 across 27 countries

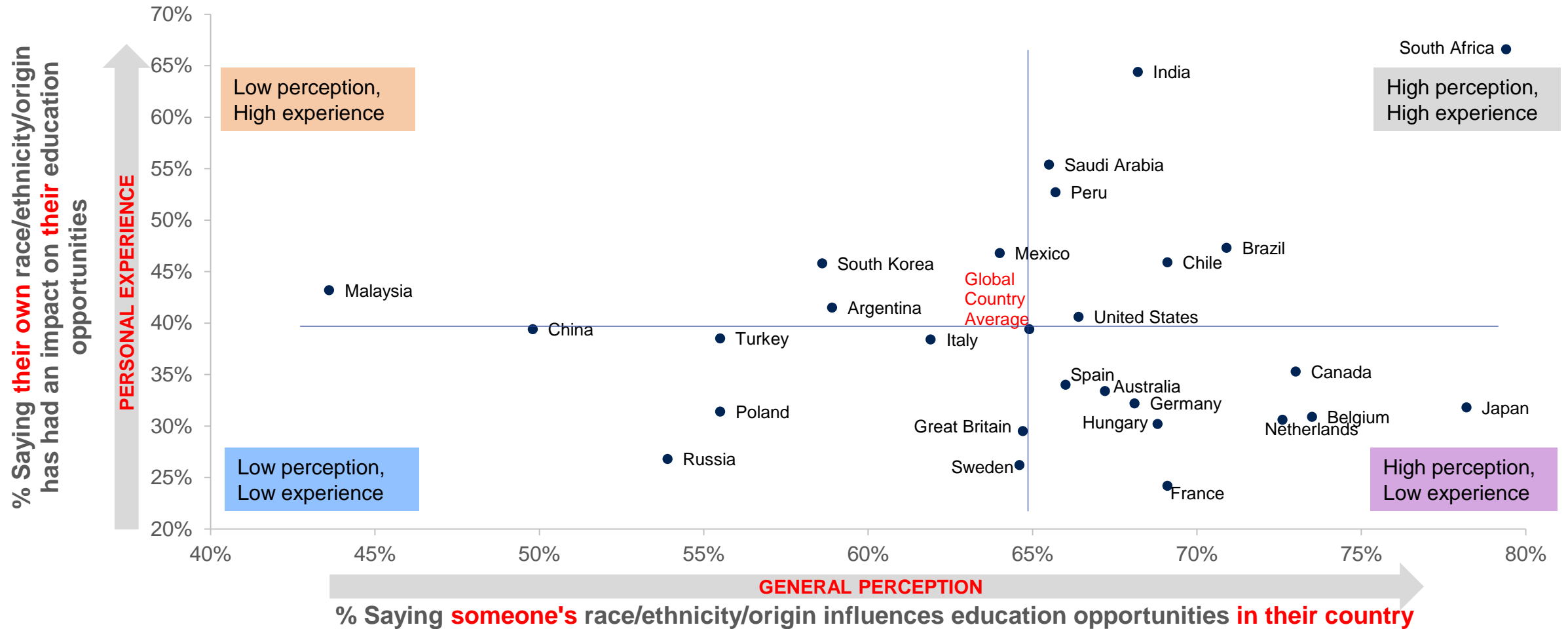
* Online samples in Brazil, Chile, mainland China, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Turkey tend to be more urban, educated, and/or affluent than the general population

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IMPACT OF RACE, ETHNICITY, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN ON **EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES**: PERCEPTION VS. PERSONAL EXPERIENCE



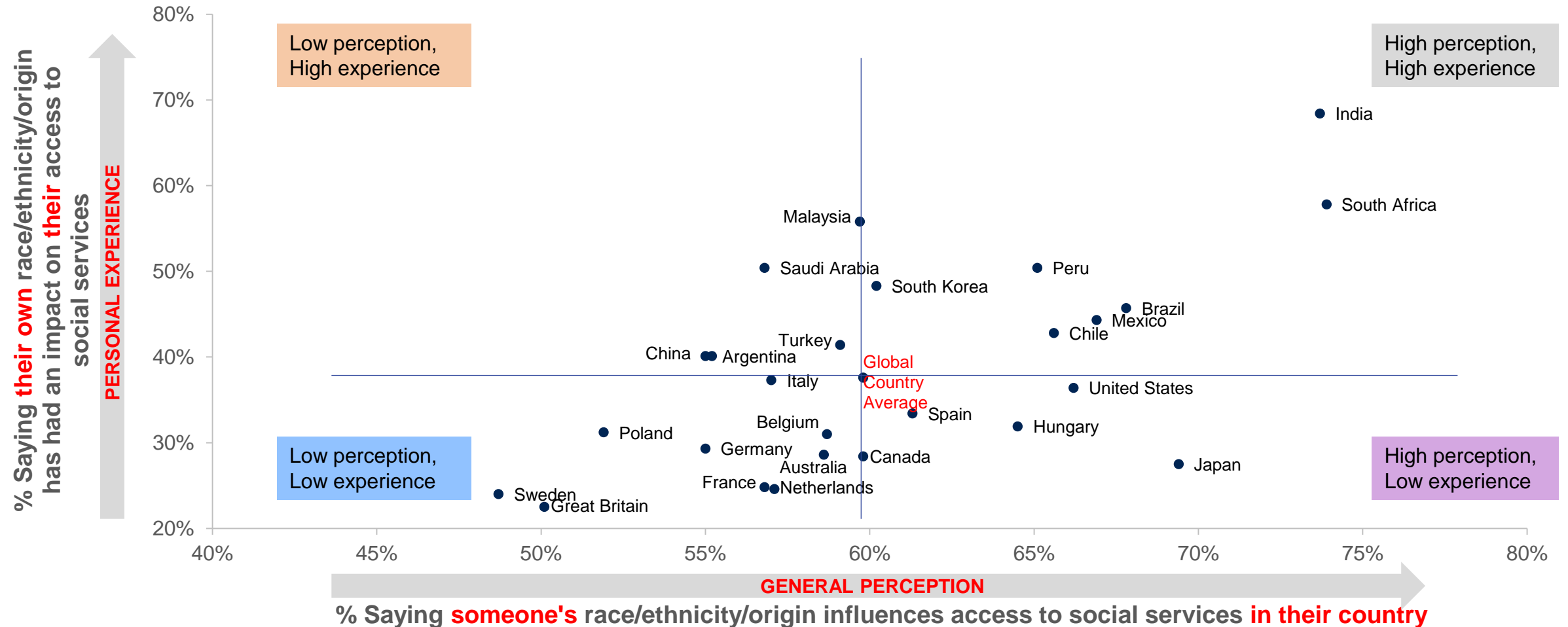
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IMPACT OF RACE, ETHNICITY, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN ON ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES: PERCEPTION VS. PERSONAL EXPERIENCE



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PERCEIVED IMPACT OF RECENT EVENTS ON RACE, ETHNICITY, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN-BASED DIFFERENCES IN OPPORTUNITIES

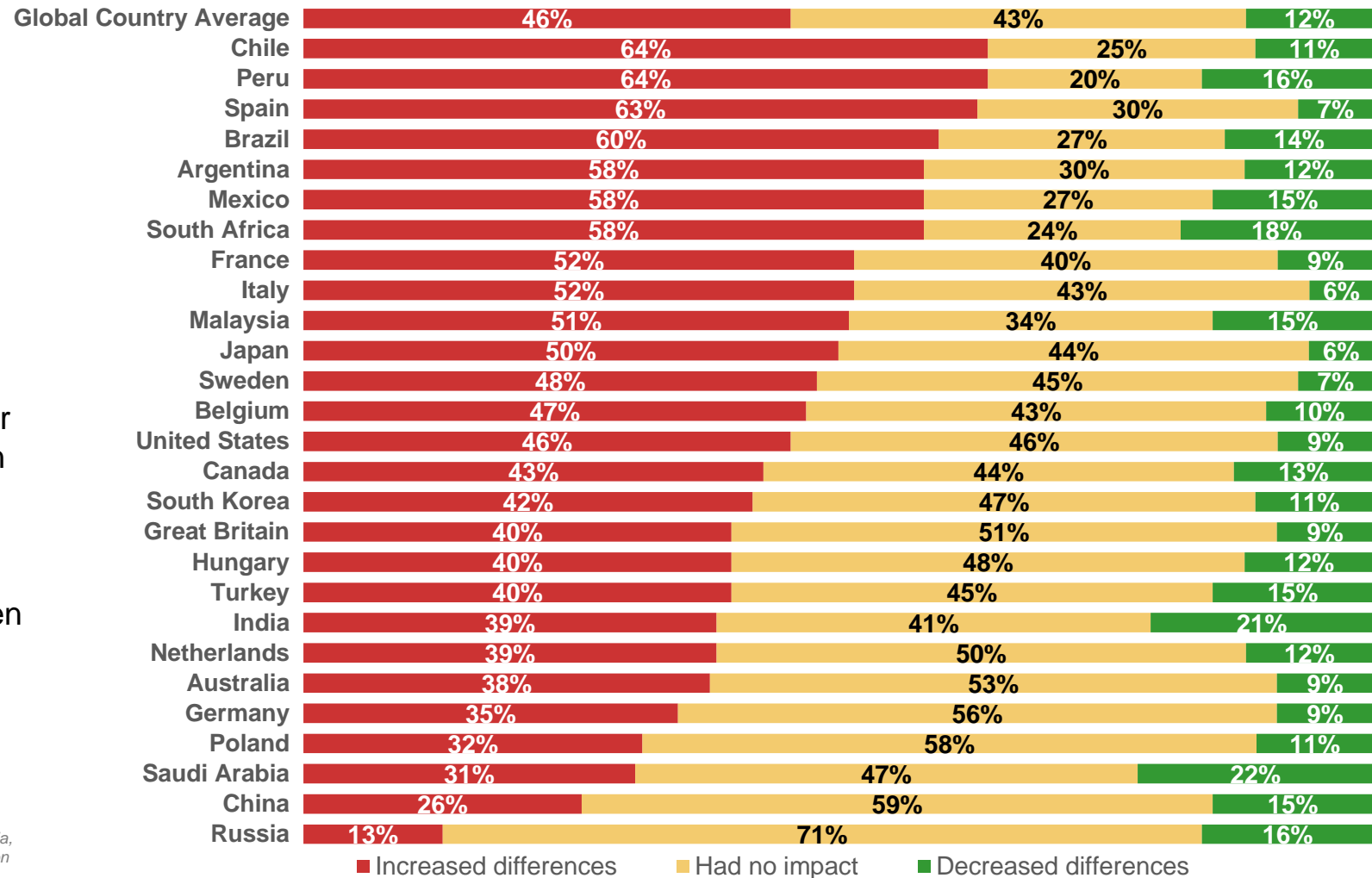
Findings at Country-Level

PERCEIVED IMPACT OF RECENT EVENTS ON RACE, ETHNICITY, OR NATIONAL ORIGIN-BASED DIFFERENCES IN OPPORTUNITIES

Q. Overall, would you say the events that happened across the world in the past year have increased, decreased, or had no impact on the differences in opportunities and access to housing, education, employment, and/or social services in [COUNTRY] based on race, ethnicity, or national origin?

About six in ten across Latin America, Spain, and South Africa, and about half in France, Italy, Malaysia, Japan, Sweden, Belgium, and the U.S. say recent events have increased race, ethnicity, or national origin-based differences in opportunities in their country.

Only about one in three in Germany, Poland and Saudi Arabia, one in four in China, and one in seven in Russia say so.



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METHODOLOGY

- These are the results of a 27-country survey conducted by Ipsos on its Global Advisor online platform. Ipsos interviewed a total of 20,020 adults aged 18-74 in United States, Canada, Malaysia, South Africa, and Turkey, and 16-74 in 22 other countries between Friday January 22 and Friday February 5, 2021.
- The sample consists of approximately 1,000 individuals in each of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China (mainland), France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Spain, and the U.S., and 500 individuals in each of Argentina, Chile, Hungary, India, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, and Turkey.
- The samples in Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, and the U.S. can be taken as representative of these countries' general adult population under the age of 75.
- The samples in Brazil, Chile, China (mainland), India, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Russia, Saudi Arabia, 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 their 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 +/- 4.8 percentage points. For more information on the Ipsos use of credibility intervals, please visit the Ipsos website.
- The publication of these findings abides by local rules and regulations.

ABOUT IPSOS

Ipsos is the third largest market research company in the world, present in 90 markets and employing more than 18,000 people.

Our research professionals, analysts and scientists have built unique multi-specialist capabilities that provide powerful insights into the actions, opinions and motivations of citizens, consumers, patients, customers or employees. Our 75 business solutions are based on primary data coming from our surveys, social media monitoring, and qualitative or observational techniques.

“Game Changers” – our tagline – summarises our ambition to help our 5,000 clients to navigate more easily our deeply changing world.

Founded in France in 1975, Ipsos is listed on the Euronext Paris since July 1st, 1999. The company is part of the SBF 120 and the Mid-60 index and is eligible for the Deferred Settlement Service (SRD).

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GAME CHANGERS

In our world of rapid change, the need for reliable information to make confident decisions has never been greater.

At Ipsos we believe our clients need more than a data supplier, they need a partner who can produce accurate and relevant information and turn it into actionable truth.

This is why our passionately curious experts not only provide the most precise measurement, but shape it to provide True Understanding of Society, Markets and People.

To do this we use the best of science, technology and know-how and apply the principles of security, simplicity, speed and substance to everything we do.

So that our clients can act faster, smarter and bolder. Ultimately, success comes down to a simple truth:
You act better when you are sure.

