

WHAT WORRIES THE WORLD?

June 2021



GAME CHANGERS



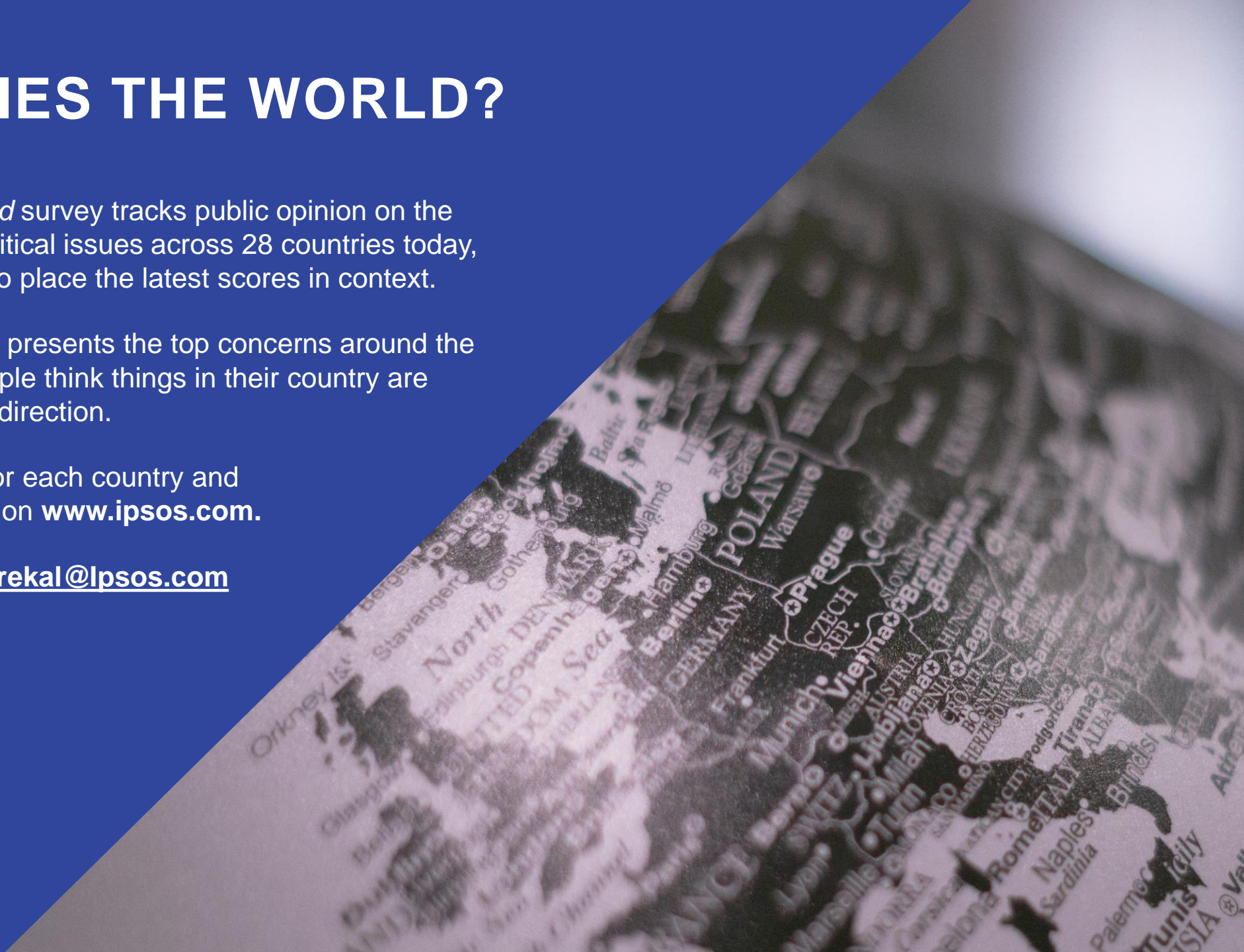
WHAT WORRIES THE WORLD?

Ipsos' *What Worries the World* survey tracks public opinion on the most important social and political issues across 28 countries today, drawing on 10 years of data to place the latest scores in context.

This **global summary report** presents the top concerns around the world, alongside whether people think things in their country are heading in the right or wrong direction.

Full breakdowns of findings for each country and each issue are also available on **www.ipsos.com**.

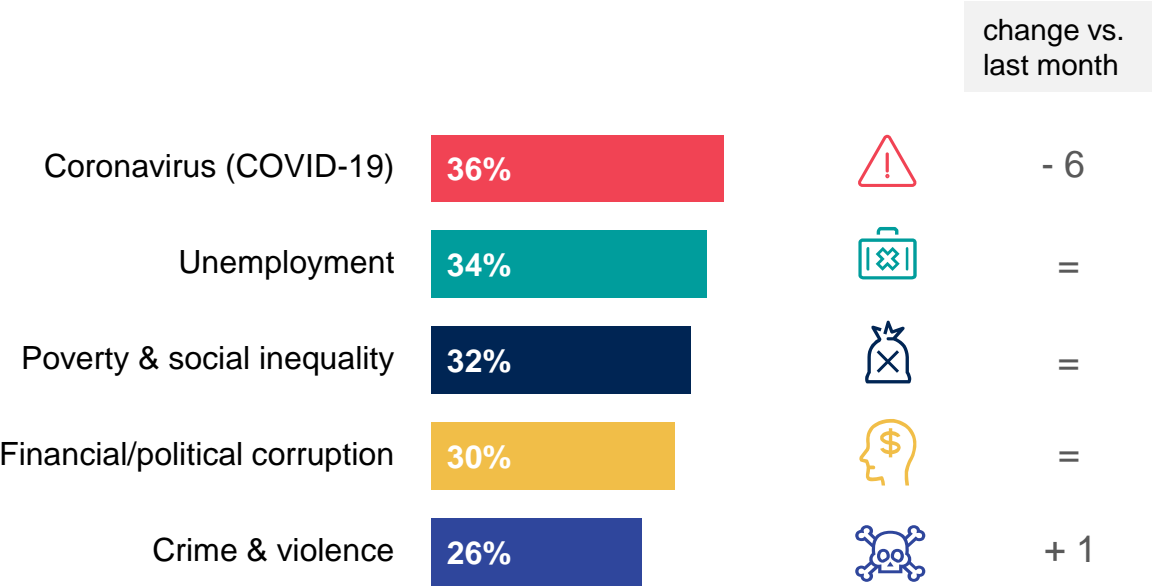
Please contact **Teodros.Gebrekal@ipsos.com** for more information.



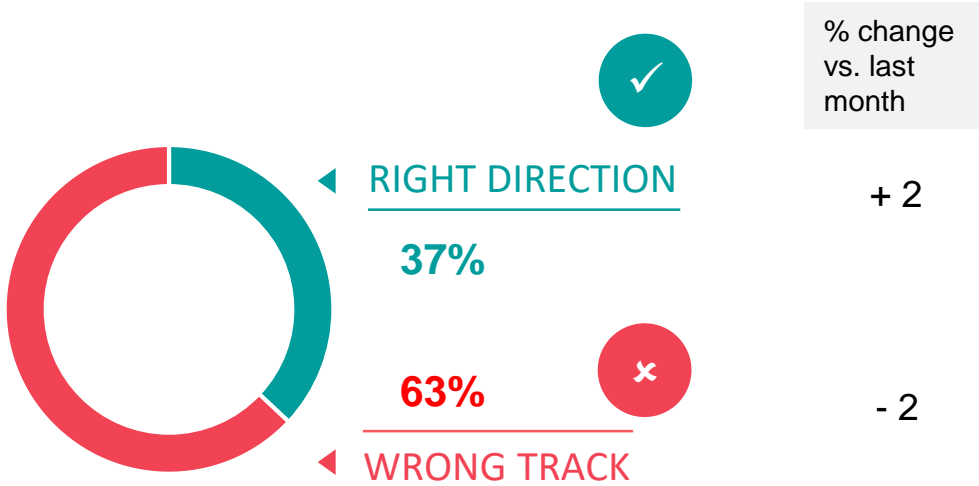
WHAT WORRIES THE WORLD? JUNE 2021

This month’s global country average of 36% singling out Covid-19 as a key issue facing their country marks the lowest level of concern since we started tracking it in April 2021. *However*, it is still the world’s top worry. Meanwhile, 63% say things in their country are on the “wrong track”, little changed on last month but 8 points higher than at the same point last year.

Q Which three of the following topics do you find the most worrying in your country?



Q Generally speaking, would you say things in this country are heading in the right direction, or are they off on the wrong track?



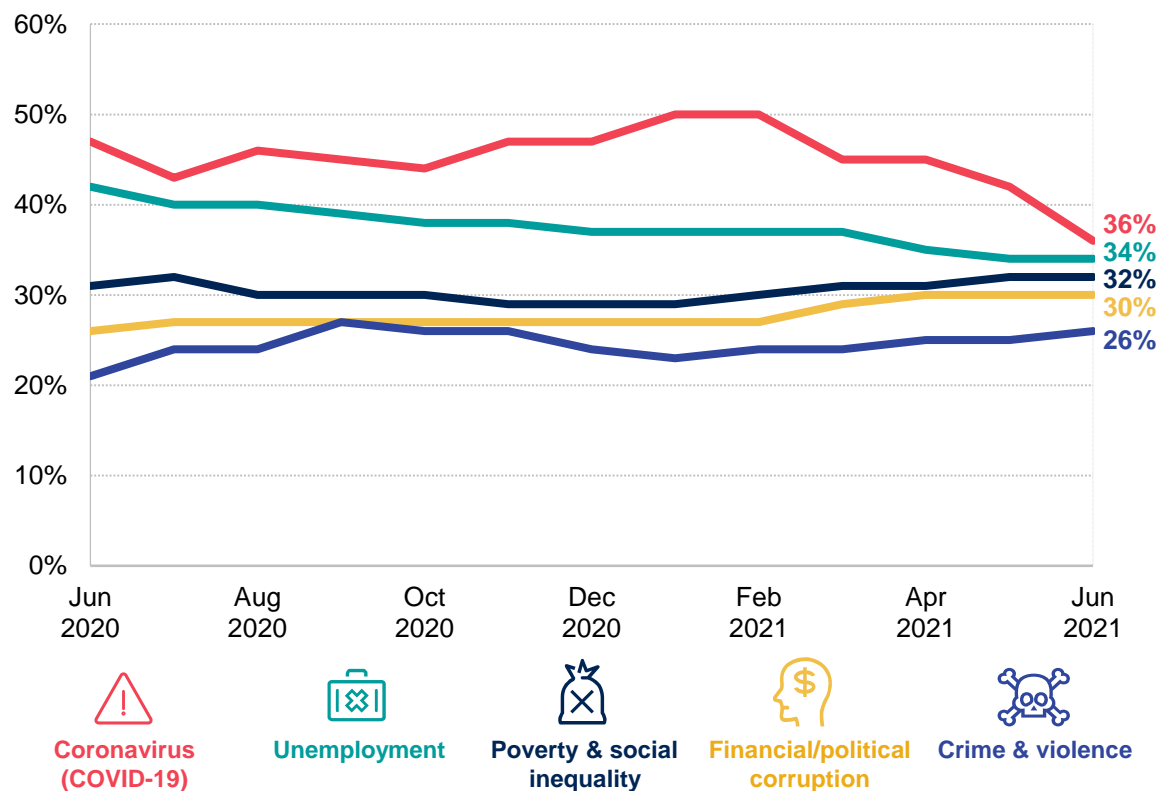
Base: Representative sample of 19,010 adults aged 16-74 in 28 participating countries, May 21st – June 4th 2021.

Source: Ipsos Global Advisor. *Global score is a Global Country Average. See methodology for details.*

WHAT WORRIES THE WORLD? 12-MONTH TREND

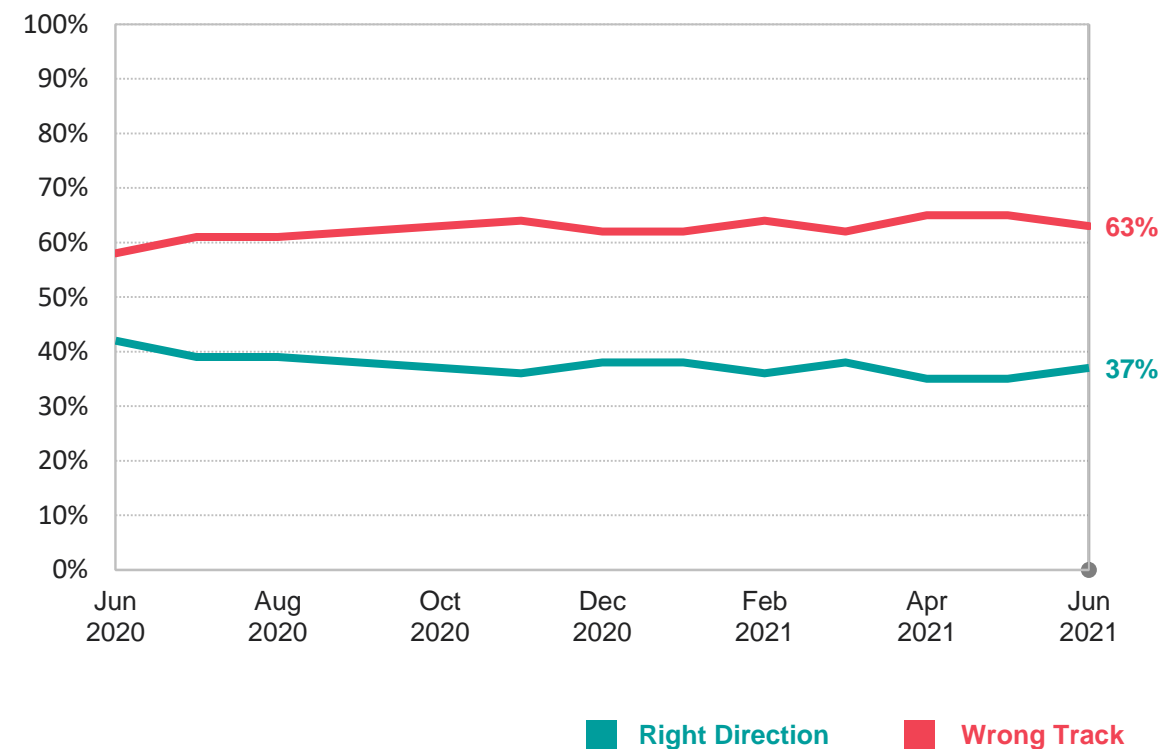
Q

Which three of the following topics do you find the most worrying in your country?



Q

Generally speaking, would you say things in this country are heading in the right direction, or are they off on the wrong track?



Base: Representative sample of c.19,000 adults aged 16-74 in 28 participating countries, May 21st – June 4th 2021.

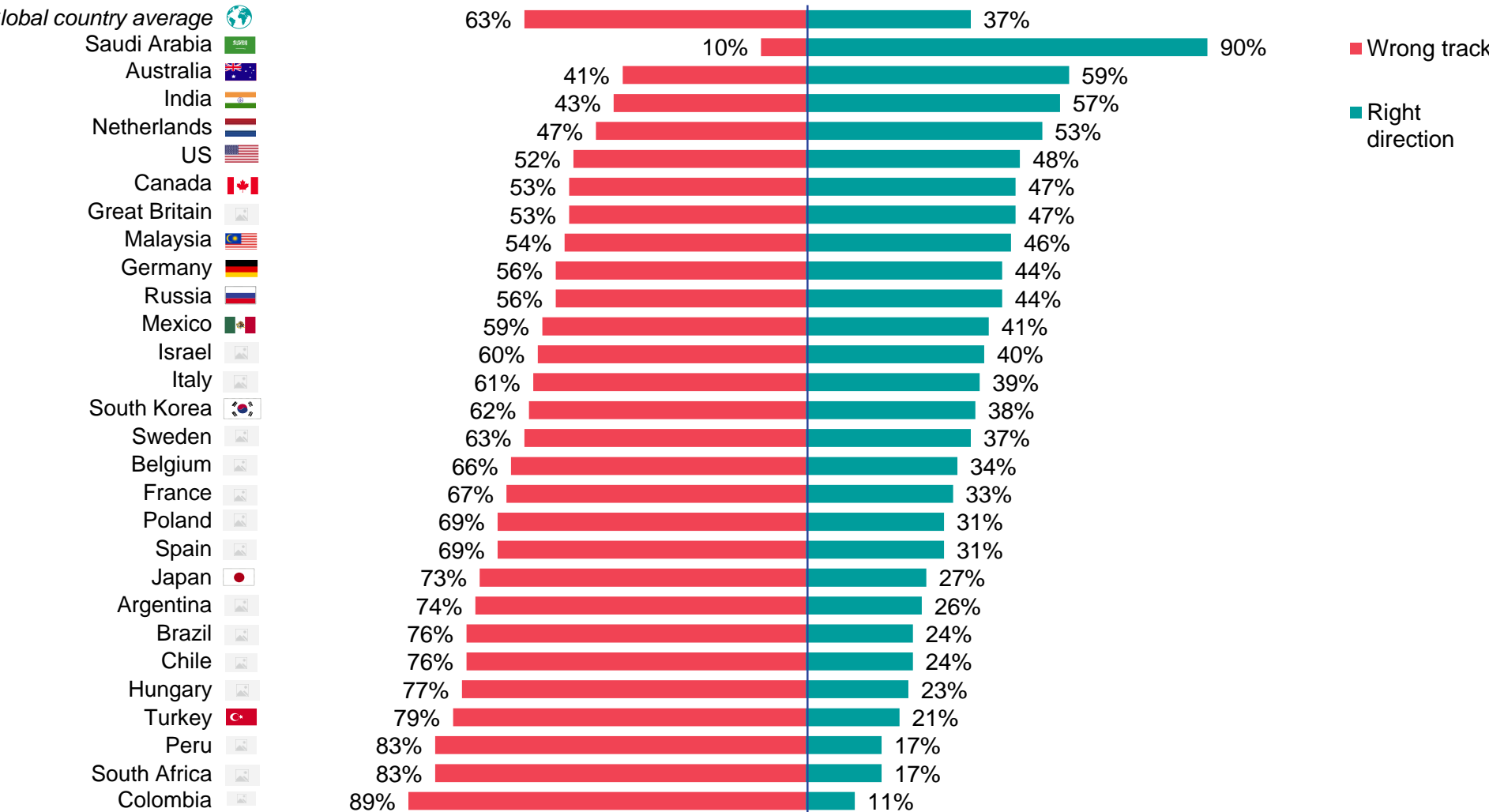
Source: Ipsos Global Advisor. *Global score is a Global Country Average. See methodology for details.*

DIRECTION OF TRAVEL **ALL COUNTRIES**



RIGHT DIRECTION VS. WRONG TRACK MONITOR

Q Would you say things in this country are heading in the right direction, or are they off on the wrong track?



Across the 28 nations surveyed, 63% on average say that things in their country are on the wrong track.

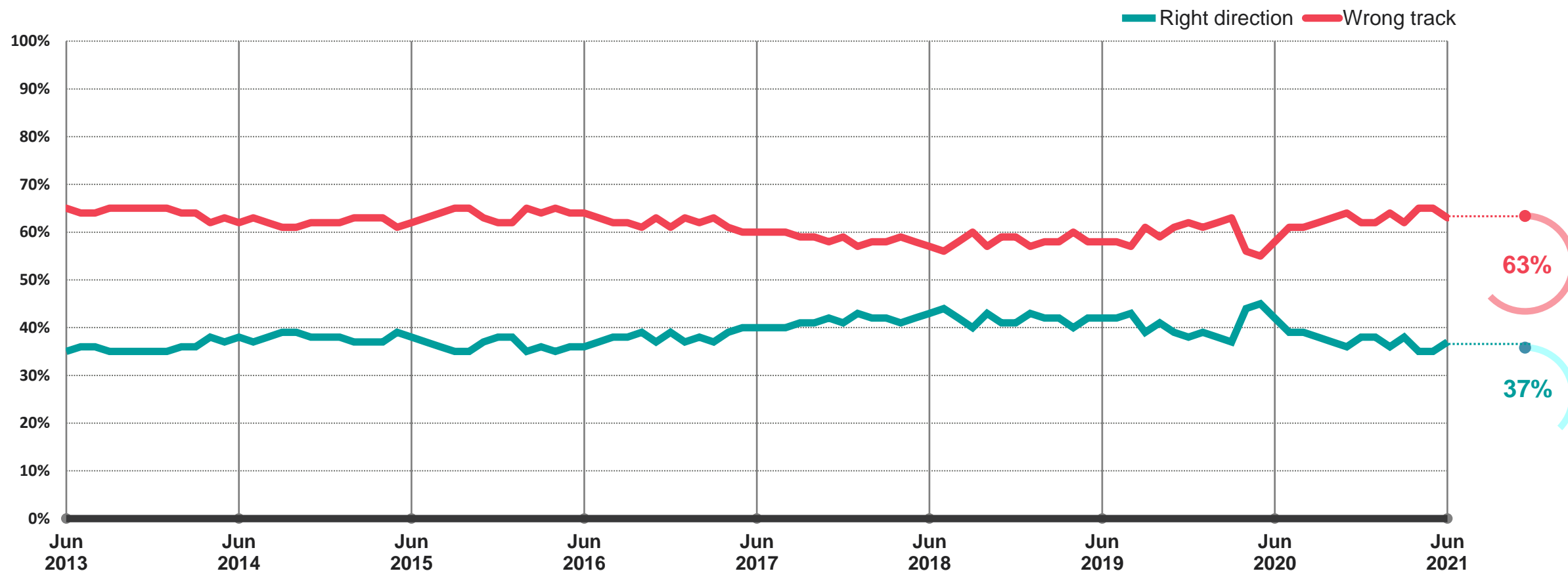
Colombia is once again the country with the highest score on the “wrong track” monitor (89%) South Africa and Peru are also at the gloomier end of the spectrum, both with 83%.

The largest month-on-month increase in the proportion saying things in their country are on the “wrong track” is seen in Hungary (+7 points to 77%).

On the other hand, the Netherlands has seen a 14-point increase in the number of people saying things are heading in the right direction (53%). We also see 8-point rises in Italy (to 39%), Mexico (to 41%) and Spain (to 31%). This is the most positive score seen in Italy since July 2019 and well up on the 17% recorded in January 2021.

GLOBAL: RIGHT DIRECTION/WRONG TRACK

Q Would you say things in this country are heading in the right direction, or are they off on the wrong track?
(Global country average score)



Base: Representative sample c. 20,000 adults aged 16-74 in 28 participating countries, 2013 - 2021.

Source: Ipsos Global Advisor. *Global score is a Global Country Average. See methodology for details.*

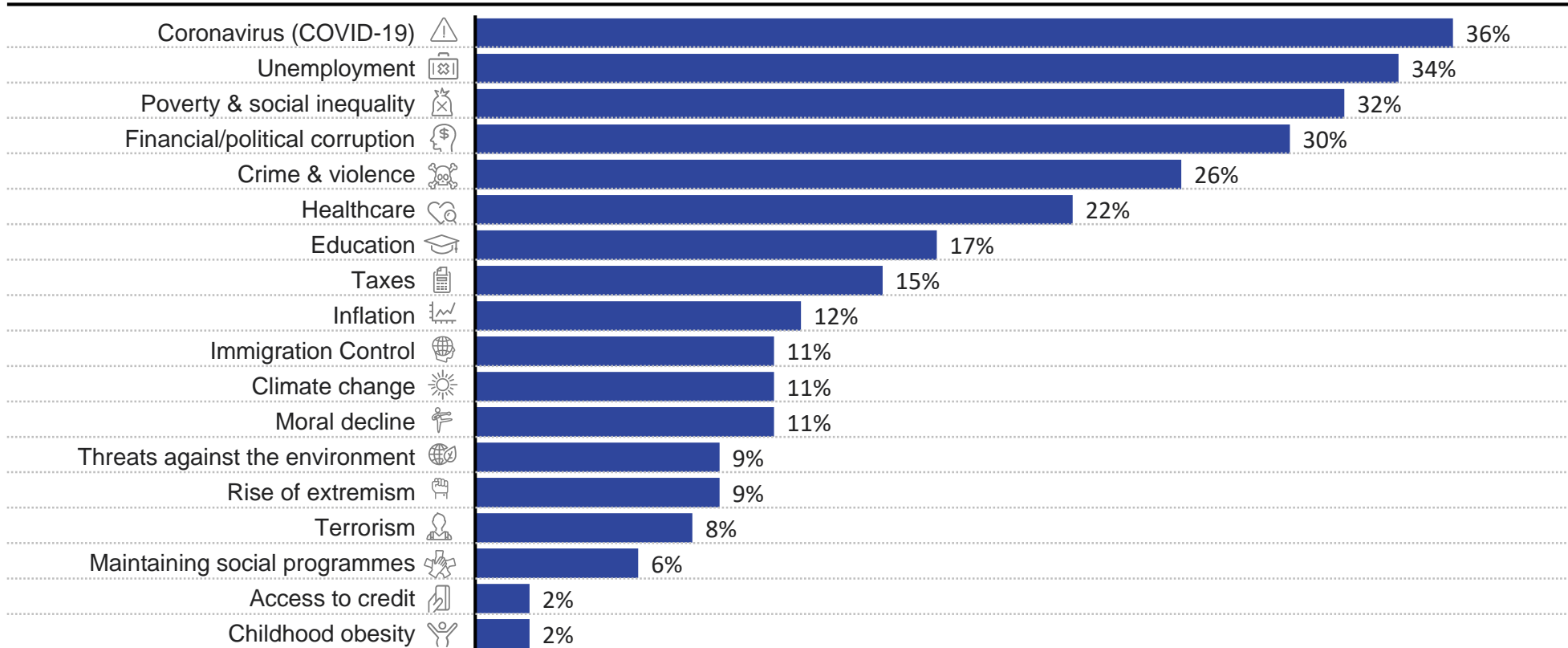
WORRIES THE WORLD? TOP ISSUES RANKED



WORLD WORRIES: THE FULL LIST

Q Which three of the following topics do you find the most worrying in your country?

% mentioned in June 2021 (global country average)



Our full ranking of the 18 issues in our survey gives an overview of what people in 28 countries worry about today.

At a global level, over one-third (36%) on average say that Covid-19 is one of the top issues facing their country, a decline of 6 points since last month.

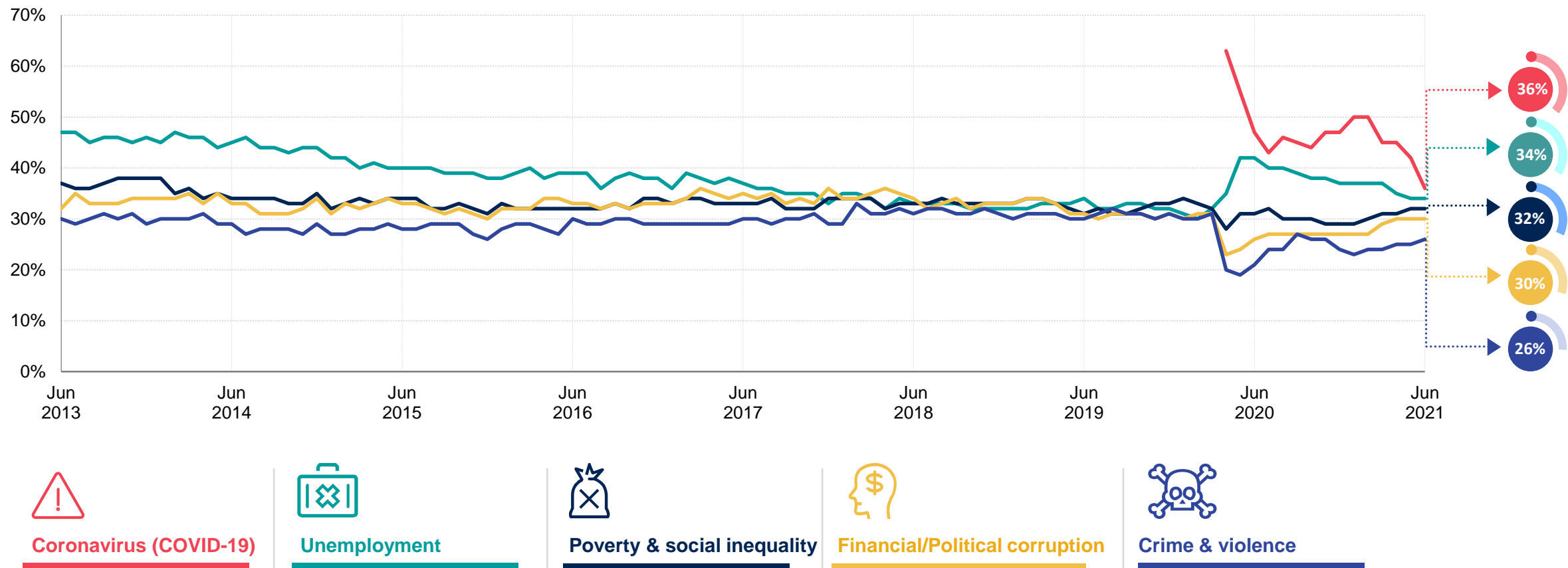
Unemployment is the second biggest issue across all countries at 34%, followed by Poverty & social inequality (32%), Financial/political corruption (30%) and Crime & violence (26%).

Base: Representative sample of 19,010 adults aged 16-74 in 28 participating countries, May 21st – June 4th 2021.

Source: Ipsos Global Advisor. *Global score is a Global Country Average. See methodology for details.*

WORLD WORRIES: LONG-TERM TREND

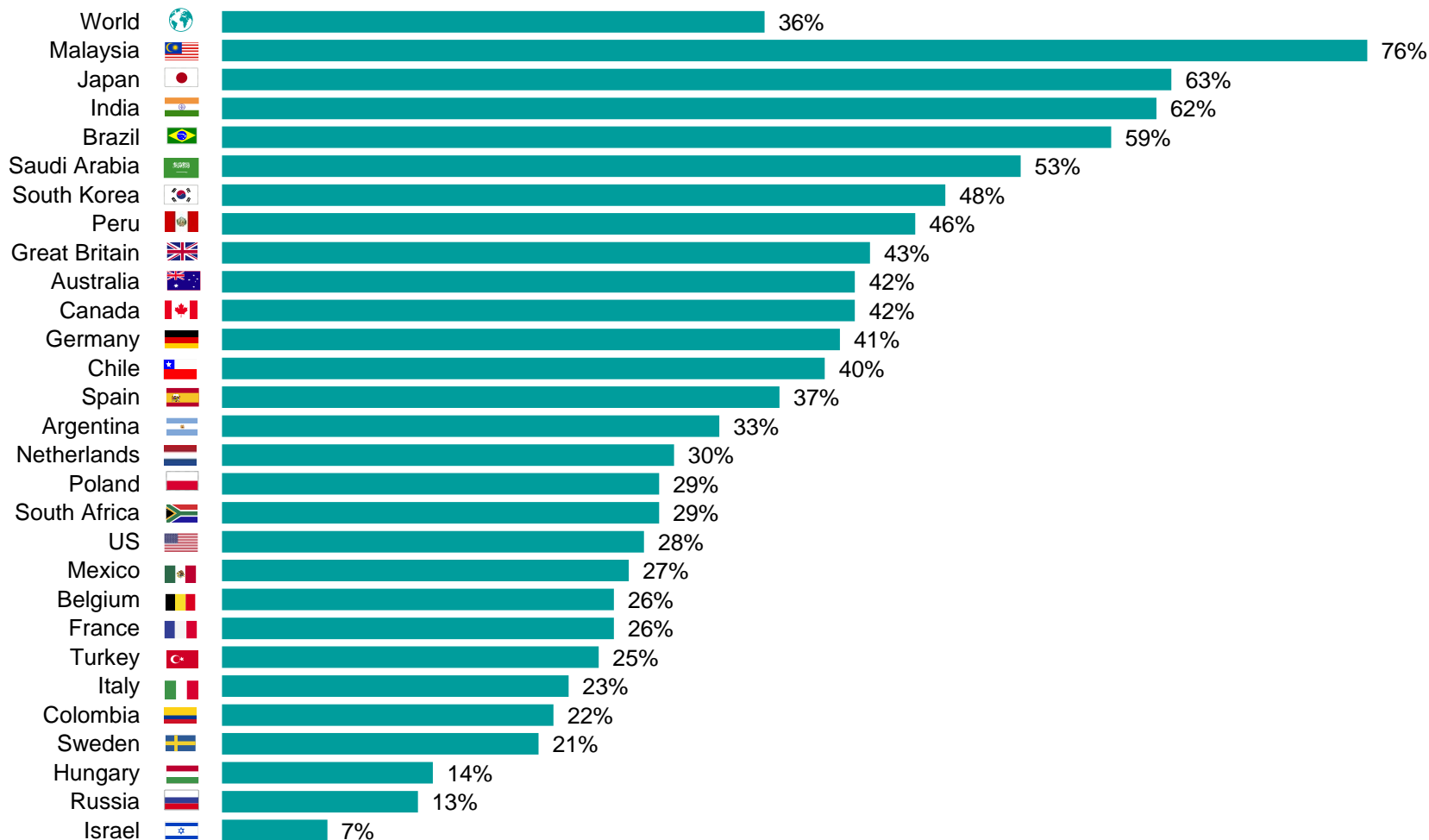
Q Which three of the following topics do you find the most worrying in your country?



Base: Representative sample c. 20,000 adults aged 16-74 in 28 participating countries, 2013 - 2021.
Source: Ipsos Global Advisor. *Global score is a Global Country Average. See methodology for details.*

1 | CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)

(%) worried in June 2021 in each country



On average, 36% worldwide say Coronavirus is one of the biggest issues facing their country today. This marks a 6 percentage point drop vs. last month and the lowest score seen since we started tracking the issue in April 2020. As recently as January and February of this year, the level of concern was running at 50%

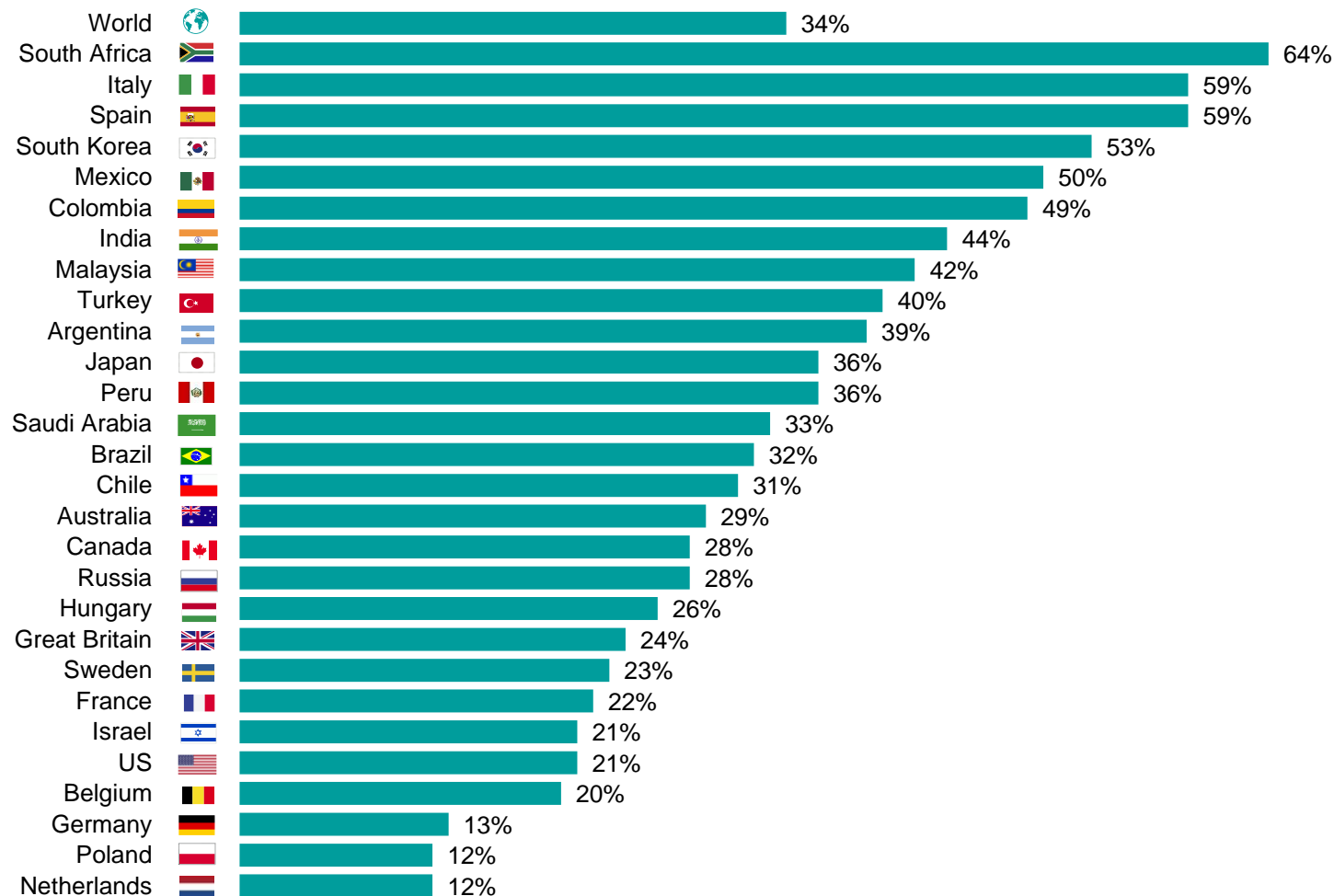
Since last month, concern has fallen most in Canada (-21 points), Hungary (-19), the Netherlands (-17) and Italy (also -17). However, there has been a 10-point increase in Brazil. This nation is now fourth most concerned about this issue with 59%.

Malaysia (76%), Japan (63%) and India (62%) are once again the most concerned nations when it comes to the pandemic.

Coronavirus remains the top concern in 10 of the 28 countries surveyed, and is also top in the Netherlands (alongside Healthcare).

2 | UNEMPLOYMENT AND JOBS

(%) worried in June 2021 in each country



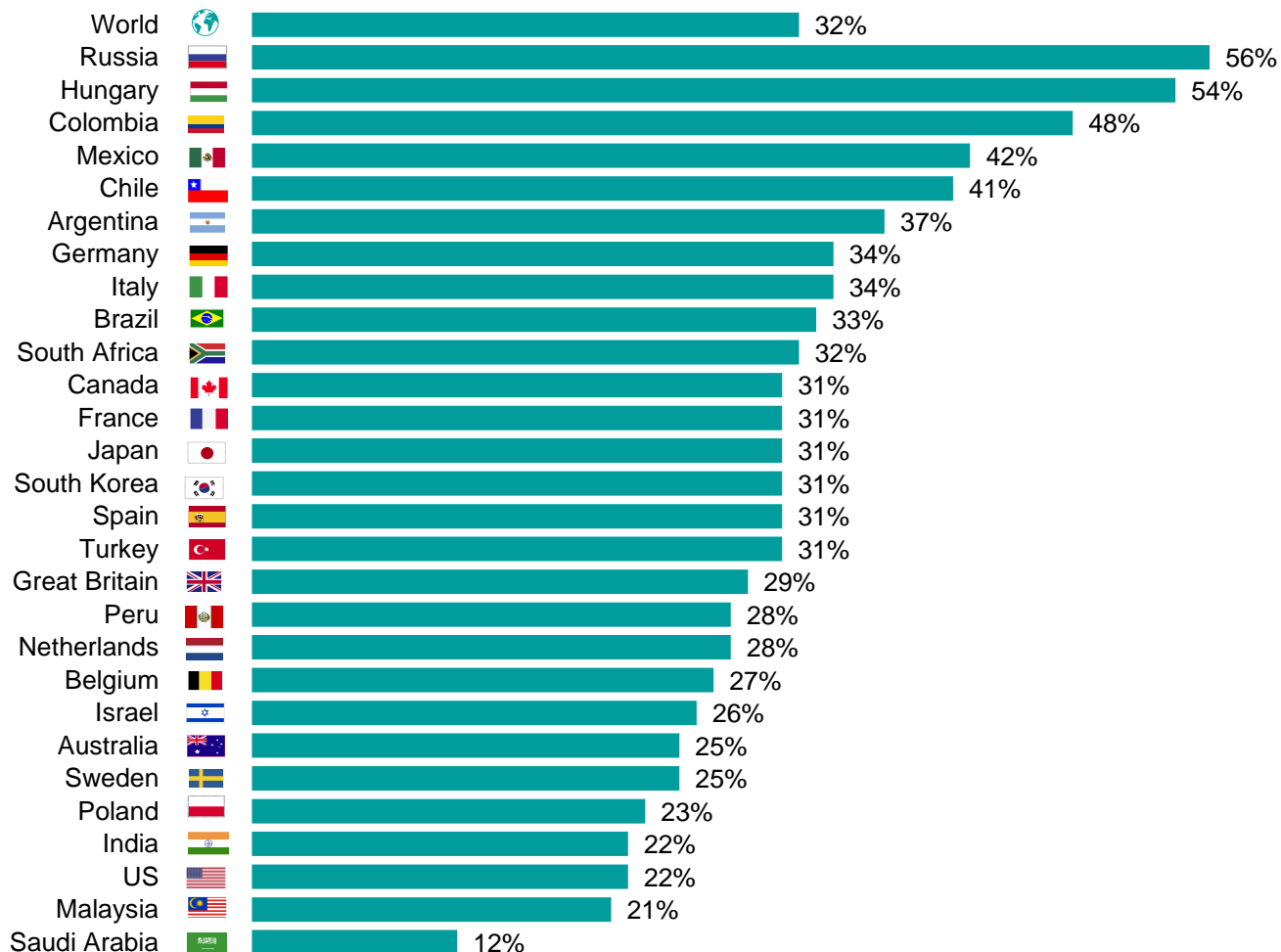
Unemployment is currently the second greatest worry in our survey as 34% say it as one of the most important issues facing their country today. This is down from the 37% recorded at the beginning of the year and the peak of 42% seen in May 2020.

Two in three (64%) South Africans consider jobs to be among their country's chief concerns. This is also true of 59% in Italy and Spain. These three countries show greater concern about Unemployment than any other issue in our survey.

The largest month-on-month increases in concern for Unemployment are seen in Mexico (+9), Malaysia (+6), and the US (+5).

3 | POVERTY & SOCIAL INEQUALITY

(%) worried in June 2021 in each country



One in three (32%) on average across all countries say that Poverty & social inequality is one of the top issues in their country today.

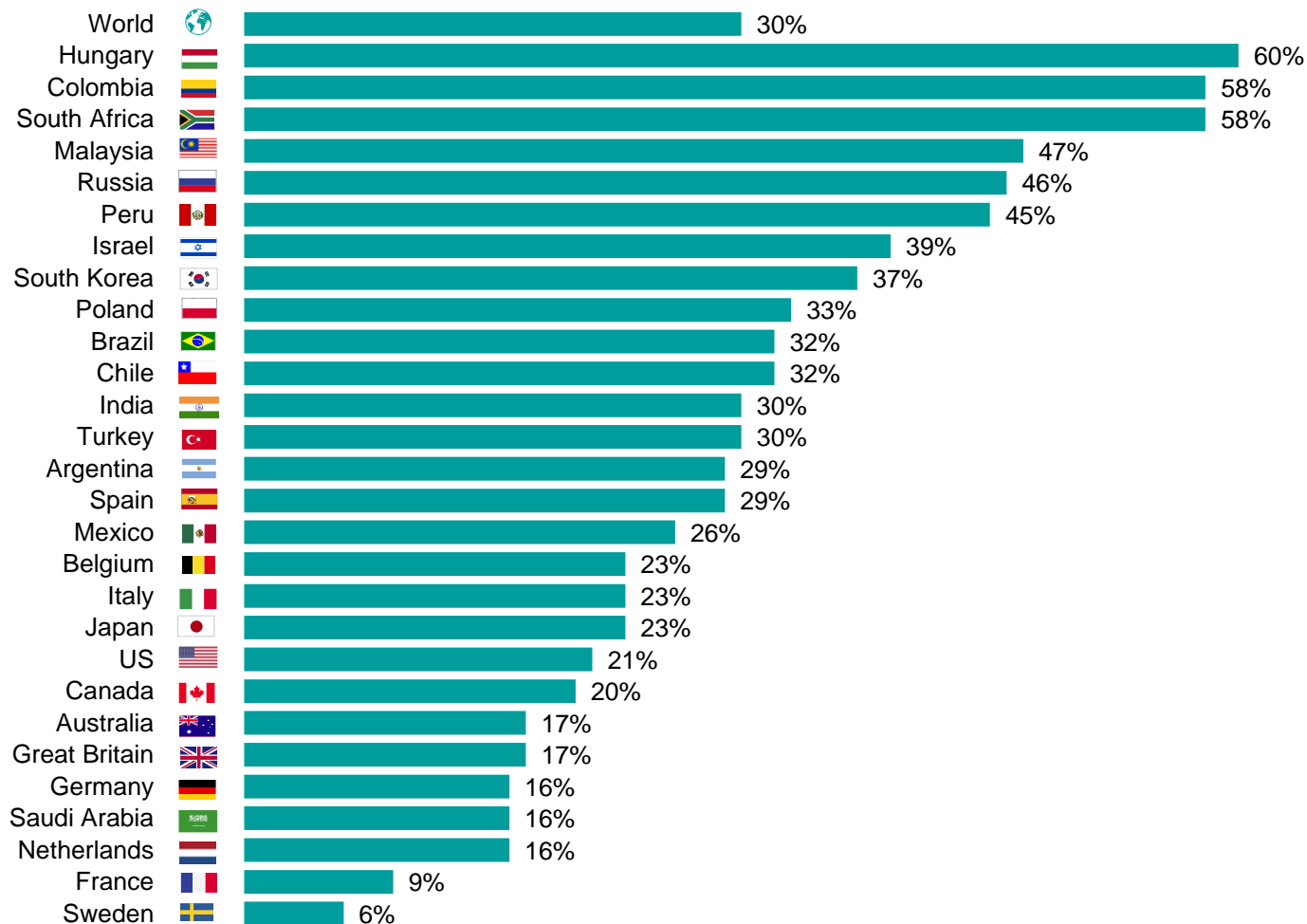
It is the number one concern in Russia, where the proportion of the public worried about it stands at 56% (a 5-point drop from last month).

Since the last wave, concern about this issue has increased most in Hungary (+7) and Canada (+7).

Meanwhile, Turkey has seen a 14-point drop in concern from last month to 31% today.

4 | FINANCIAL/POLITICAL CORRUPTION

(%) worried in June 2021 in each country



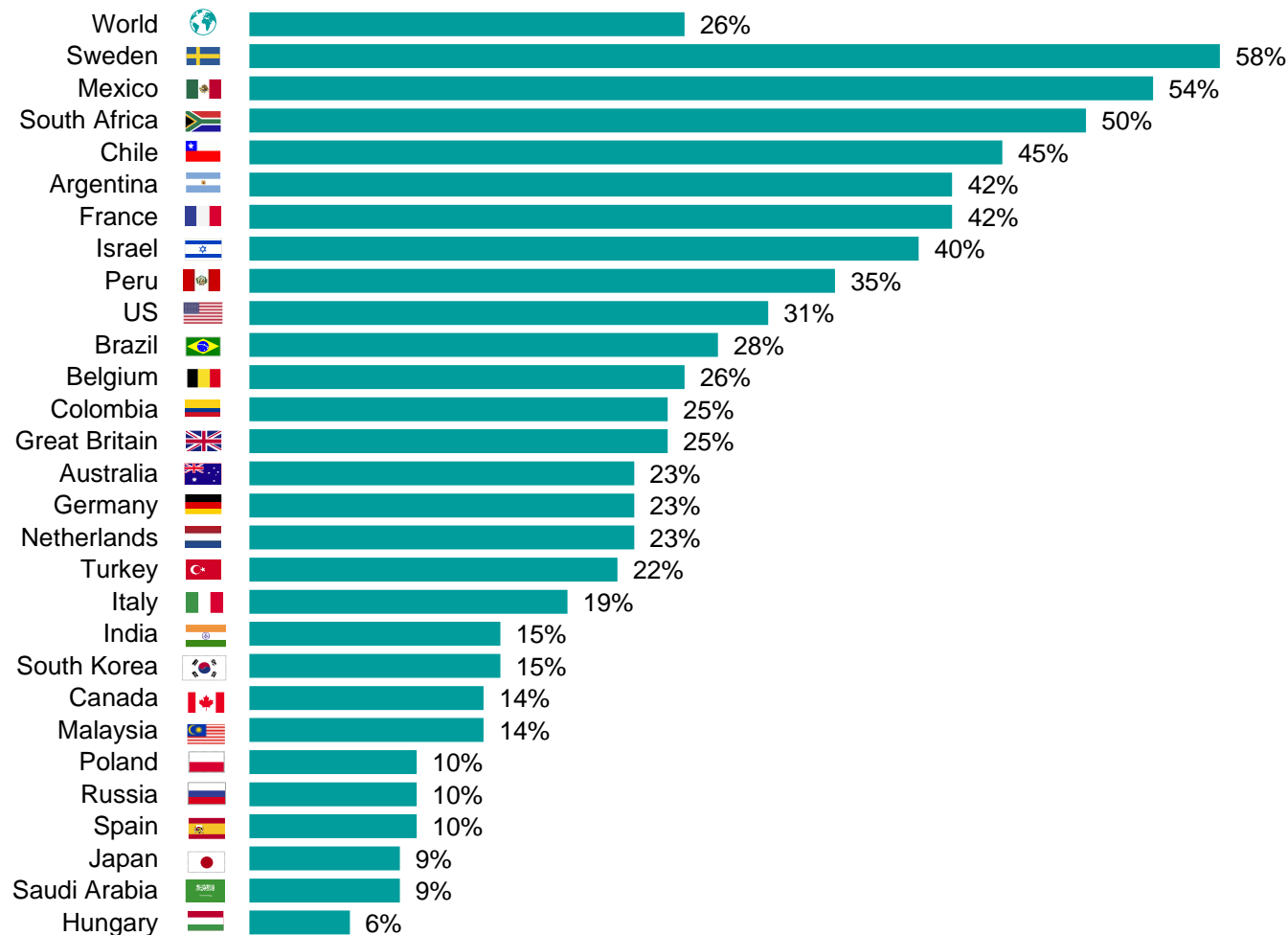
Financial/Political Corruption is the fourth greatest global concern, a position it has held for 12 months. Our study shows 30% on average count it among the big issues facing their country today.

Hungary is the country currently most concerned about corruption (60%, up 6 points since last month). Just behind are Colombia and Hungary, with 58% in each.

The greatest month-on-month rise is seen in Turkey, where 30% now mention this issue, marking a 10-point increase from the last wave. Meanwhile, there have been decreases in concern vs. last month in Mexico (-9), the Netherlands (-8) and Russia (-7).

5 | CRIME & VIOLENCE

(%) worried in June 2021 in each country



Crime & violence is the 5th greatest worry globally with one in four (26%) across all countries selecting it as one of the most important issues facing their country today.

There has been a 10-point increase in concern about this issue in France compared to last month. We have also seen an 8-point rise in Argentina. Both share the 5th highest score at 42%.

When set against all the other issues, Crime & violence is currently the number one concern in Chile, France, Mexico, Sweden and the US.

METHODOLOGY

This 28-country Global Advisor survey was conducted between May 21st and June 4th 2021 via the Ipsos Online Panel system among 19,010 adults aged 18-74 in Canada, Israel, Malaysia, South Africa, Turkey and the United States, and 16-74 in all 21 other countries.

The “Global 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.

The sample consists of approximately 1000+ individuals in each of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Israel, Japan, Mexico, Spain, Sweden, and the US, and approximately 500+ individuals in each of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, India, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, 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 US can be taken as representative of these countries’ general adult population under the age of 75.

The samples in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, 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 markets should be viewed as reflecting the views of the more “connected” segment of these populations.

Weighting has been employed to balance demographics and ensure that the sample’s composition reflects that of the adult population according to the most recent census data.

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.

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 publication of these findings abides by local rules and regulations.