

# WHAT WORRIES THE WORLD?

June 2026

# What Worries the World?

Ipsos' What Worries the World survey tracks public opinion on the most important social and political issues across 30 countries today, drawing on over ten years of data to place the latest scores in context.

This report tracks public sentiment on three measures:

- **Worries:** the top concerns facing my country
- **Direction of Travel:** views on whether my country is heading in the right or wrong direction
- **State of the Economy:** assessments of whether my country's current economic situation is in good or bad shape

Full breakdowns of findings for each country and each worry are also available on request.

Please contact [Joseph.Nadler@ipsos.com](mailto:Joseph.Nadler@ipsos.com) for more information.

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# Key takeaways

## 1. Inflationary concerns stabilised

Please note, this month's fieldwork took place before the [latest ceasefire agreement](#) made on 14 June.

In April of this year, worry about inflation across 30 countries rose four percentage points (pp) to 33% in the wake of the early weeks of the conflict. This month we see inflationary concern level out at 32%, no change from May. Overall, inflation is now joint number one in our issues league table, alongside crime & violence.

The US is particularly worried about inflation, with 45% of Americans now mentioning rising prices. It is the number one issue here, and concerns are now running at the highest levels since December 2024 (when they reached 46%).

## 2. Recovery of economic perceptions

Across 30 countries, the proportion saying their country's economy is "good" is also broadly in line with last month, at 36%.

Attitudes in the G7 nations have generally stabilised during the last couple of months, with a couple of exceptions.

The US's "good economy" score has fallen 6pp to 26%, which is 16pp lower than this time last year and the lowest it has been since January 2021 (when it was 25%).

Meanwhile, in France, the proportion saying the economy is "good" has fallen 3pp to 8%. This is the lowest score of all the countries in the survey, although not quite as low as the 7% we recorded in France in April 2026.

## 3. Widespread corruption concerns

The proportion mentioning financial/political corruption across 30 countries has increased marginally this month to 28%.

In the US, concern now stands at 38%, a ten-year high, breaking the previous record set in May. Corruption is the country's second biggest concern after inflation.

The level of concern about corruption has also reached a new high in Thailand after increasing 5pp from last month to 55%. This is the highest it has been for the nation since Thailand was added to the survey in August 2022.

# Top concerns by country

## Inflation

- Singapore (63%)
- Türkiye (52%)
- Canada (51%)
- Australia (46%)
- US (45%)
- France (38% - joint with crime)
- Japan (34%)

## Crime & violence

- Peru (64 %)
- Mexico (59%)
- Chile (58 %)
- Sweden (55%)
- Israel (51 %)
- Brazil (47 %)
- Colombia (42 %)
- France (38% - joint with inflation)
- Italy (37%)

## Unemployment

- South Africa (65%)
- Argentina (57%)
- India (46%)
- South Korea (43%)

## Healthcare

- Hungary (67%)
- Poland (50%)
- Great Britain (34% - joint with immigration control)

## Financial/political corruption

- Indonesia (65%)
- Thailand (55%)
- Malaysia (50%)
- Spain (38%)

## Immigration control

- Ireland (39 %)
- Netherlands (38%)
- Great Britain (34% - joint with healthcare)

## Poverty & social inequality

- Germany (37%)

## Taxes

- Belgium (36 %)

## Key figures by country

**38%**

in the US are worried about financial/political corruption – the highest level in 10 years.

**23%**

in Great Britain are worried about rise of extremism – up 6pp from last month.

**38%**

of Dutch people are worried about immigration control – up 4pp from last month.

**25%**

in Japan say they're worried about crime & violence – up 6pp from last month.

**72%**

in Hungary say the country is on the right track – up 10pp from last month.

**31%**

in Ireland are concerned about poverty & social inequality – up 5pp from May.

### Want to go deeper?

Individual country-level reports for all 30 countries in the survey are now available.

Contact:

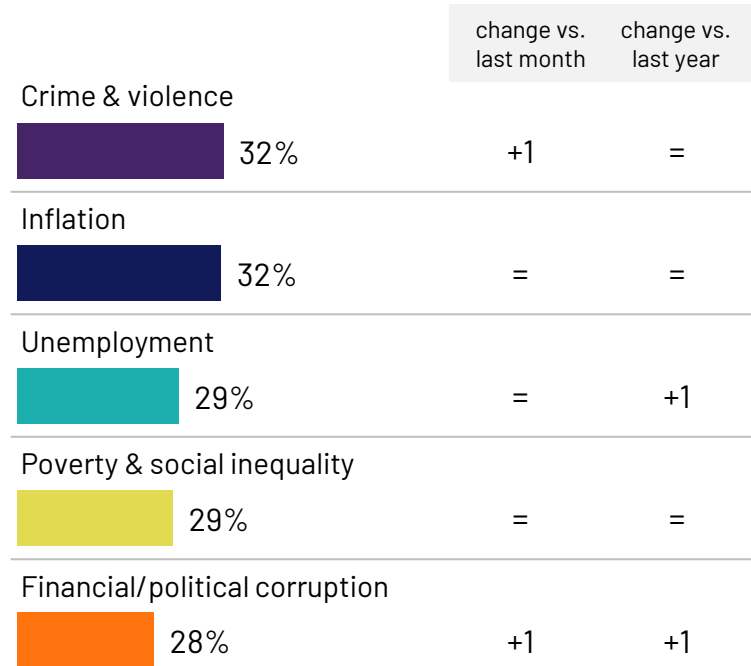
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for details.

# What Worries the World? JUNE 2026

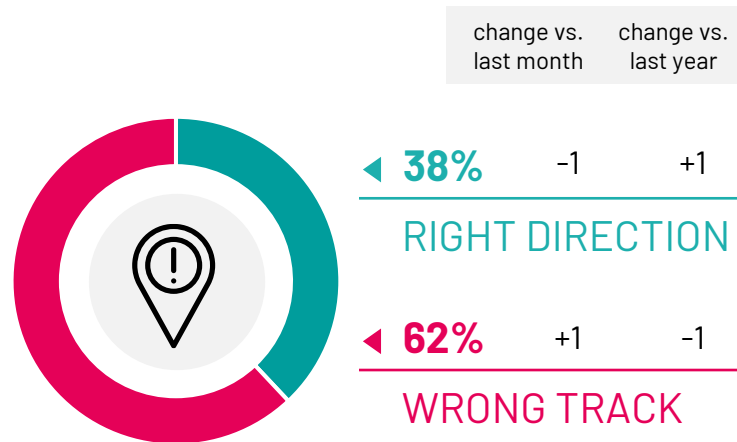
## Top five worries

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



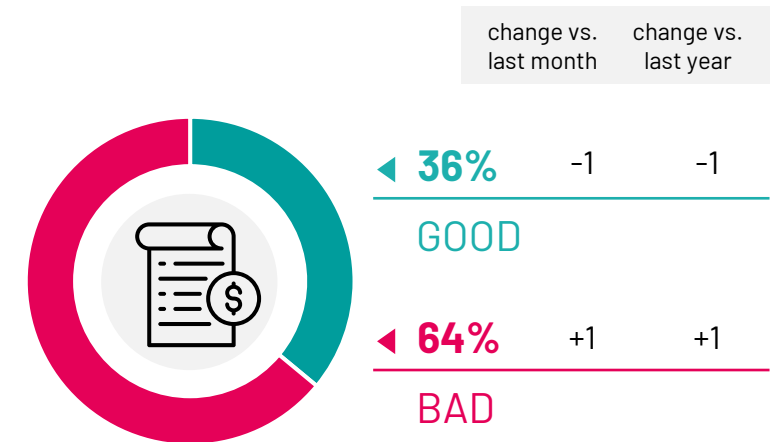
## State of the country

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



## State of the economy

Q: How would you describe the current economic situation in your country?

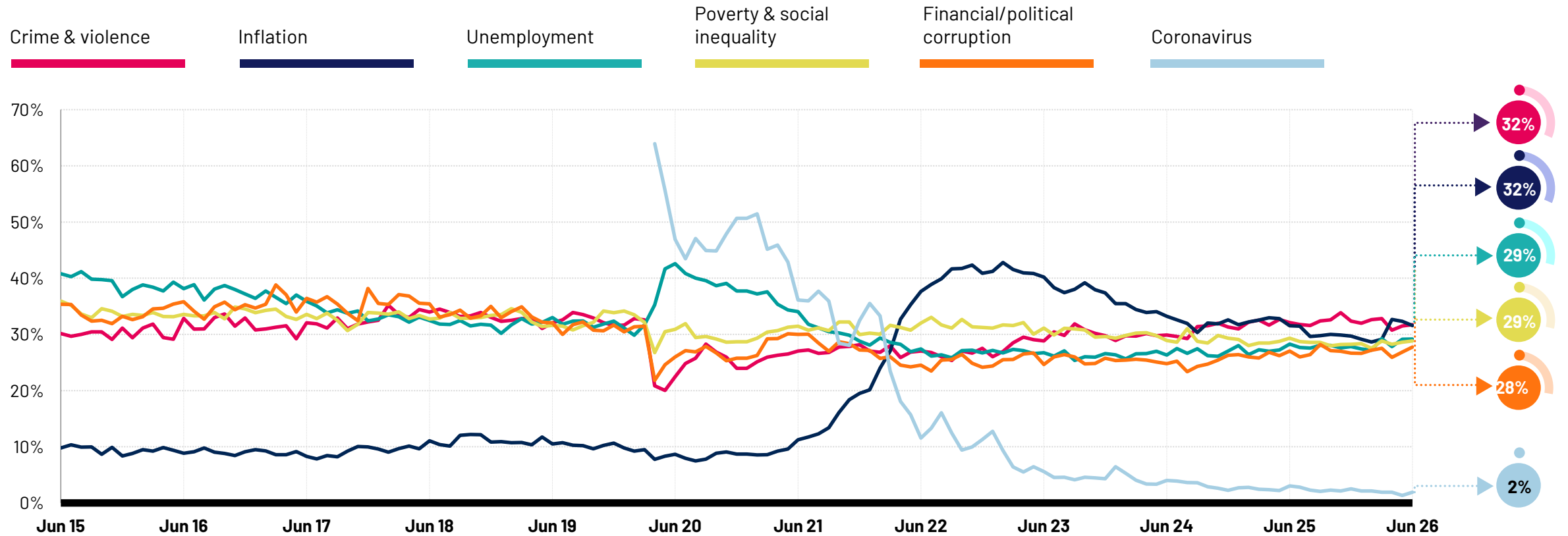


Base: Representative sample of 22,032 adults aged 16-74 in 30 participating countries, May 22nd 2026 - June 5th 2026.

Source: Ipsos Global Advisor. Global score is a Global Country Average. See methodology for details. Filter: Country: World | Current Wave: Jun 26

# World Worries: Long-Term Trend

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



Base: Representative sample of 22,032 adults aged 16-74 in 30 participating countries, May 22nd 2026 - June 5th 2026.

Source: Ipsos Global Advisor. Global score is a Global Country Average. See methodology for details. Filter: Country: World | Current Wave: Jun 26

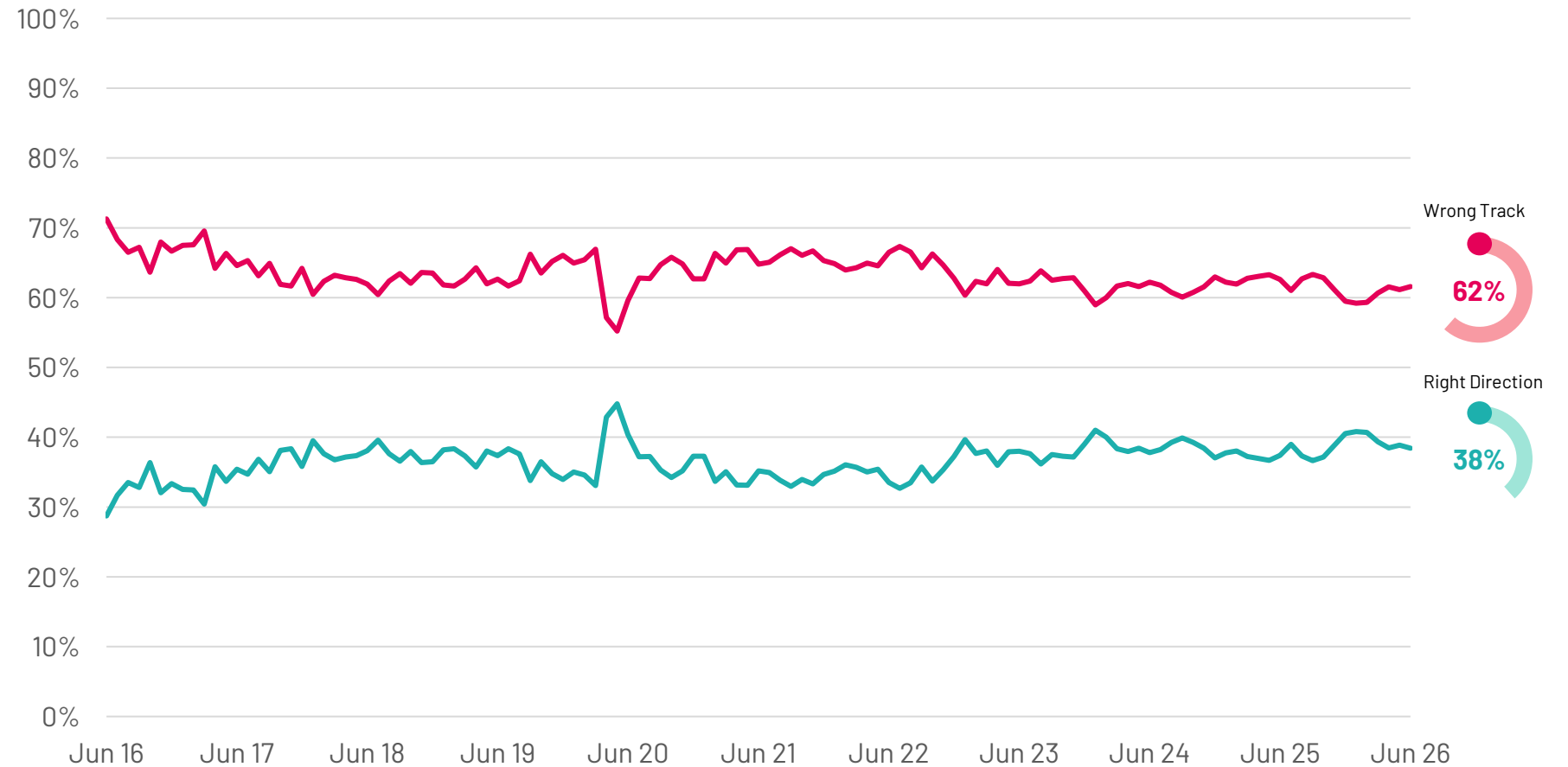
# Global Right/Wrong Direction

Global country average score

**Base:** Representative sample of 22,032 adults aged 18-74 in 30 participating countries, May 22nd 2026 - June 5th 2026.

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

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



# COUNTRY SPOTLIGHT: GREAT BRITAIN



# GREAT BRITAIN SUMMARY: JUNE 2026

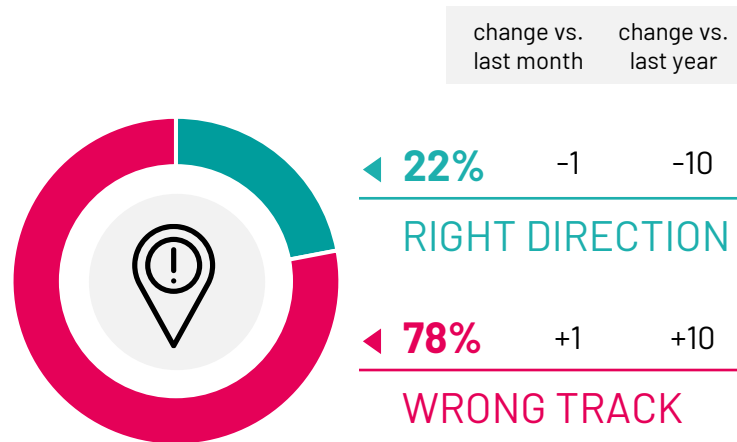
## Top five worries

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

		change vs. last month	change vs. last year
Healthcare	34%	-2	-4
Immigration control	34%	-1	-7
Inflation	33%	+3	+3
Poverty & social inequality	28%	+1	+1
Rise of extremism	23%	+6	+10

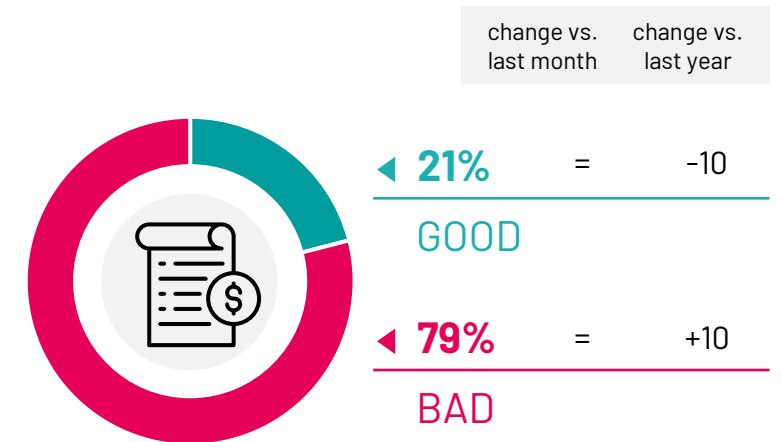
## State of the country

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



## State of the economy

Q: How would you describe the current economic situation in your country?

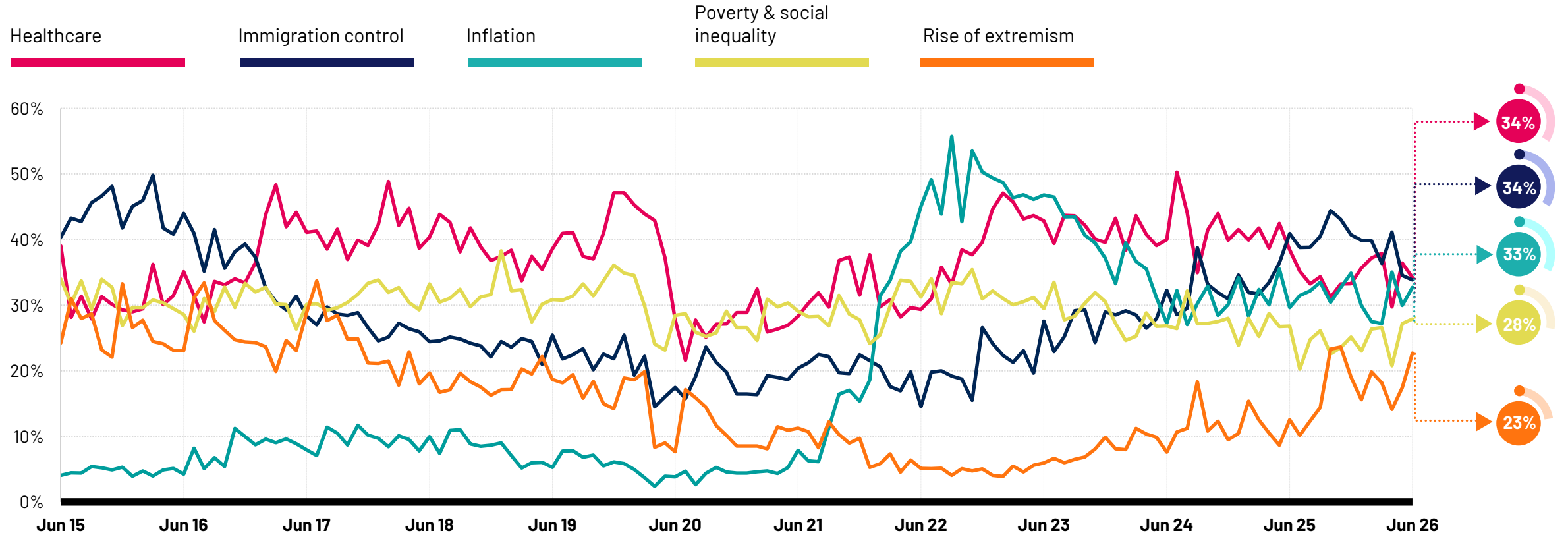


Base: Representative sample of British adults aged 16-74. c.1000 per month

Source: Ipsos Global Advisor. Global score is a Global Country Average. See methodology for details. Filter: Country: Great Britain | Current Wave: Jun 26

# Great Britain's current top five worries: long-term trend

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



Base: Representative sample of British adults aged 16-74. c.1000 per month

Source: Ipsos Global Advisor. Global score is a Global Country Average. See methodology for details. Filter: Country: Great Britain | Current Wave: Jun 26

# Country Spotlight: Great Britain

**GB Base:** Representative sample of British adults aged 16-74. c.1000 per month.

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

On 23 June 2016, the United Kingdom held a referendum on whether to stay or leave the European Union. 52% voted to leave and so began the Brexit process. Over the following 10 years, the nation has had a series of Prime Ministers and witnessed a historic election that unseated the Conservative party which had been in power for 14 years.

In the run up to the referendum, our data showed that concern about immigration control for Great Britain hit an all-time high

(50% in March 2016). The level of concern then dropped off but remained bubbling in the background, hovering around 20-25%.

Instead, worry about healthcare took the top spot. The National Health Service (NHS) is an institution which Britons hold a near-religious reverence to. As with many health systems around the world, concerns about its resourcing are front and centre of people's mind. Last year's [Health Service Report](#) found that 79% of Brits believe

the healthcare system to be overstretched. This seems to be reflected in our data here, with concern about healthcare reaching an all-time high of 50% in July 2024. Worry levels have fallen back since, and currently stand at 34%.

Over the past two years we have seen a resurgence in concern about immigration control. This month it ties with healthcare, also registering 34%.

# Country Spotlight: Great Britain

**GB Base:** Representative sample of British adults aged 16-74. c.1000 per month.

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The UK has also experienced several anti-immigration protests in past few years, with tensions seen over the last couple of months in [Belfast](#) and [Southampton](#), and a [far-right rally taking place in London](#).

Our data shows an uptick in those selecting rise in extremism as a worry in Great Britain. Up 6pp from last month, it now stands at 23% which is 10pp higher than 12 months ago. For context, this month's score is much higher than the 30-country average of 10% but well

below the country's 10-year high of 34% in June 2017. This month, Great Britain is joint-third when it comes to concern about extremism. The country ties with the US (23%), behind the Netherlands (27%), and Israel (24%).

This month, 21% believe the country's current economic situation is "good", no change from last month. This makes it the third most pessimistic country on the list. After the Iran war broke out in April 2026, Great Britain recorded its

second-lowest score in 10 years (17%). This is only beaten by November 2022, in the wake of Liz Truss' resignation (when it was 15%).

People remain worried about inflation. After a 3pp increase from last month, a third (33%) of Brits say they are concerned about the cost of living. The proportion of worry has yet to drop to pre-pandemic levels.

*Please note, Northern Ireland is not included in our survey data.*

# Country Spotlight: Great Britain



**GB Base:** Representative sample of British adults aged 16-74. c.1000 per month.

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

Keiran Pedley, Director of Politics, Public Affairs, Ipsos in the UK, comments on the current mood:

*"The findings from our latest research for the [Policy Institute at King's College London and UK in a Changing Europe](#), show that there is significant public support for a closer relationship between the UK and EU – especially on matters of national security and defence – but as ever public attitudes are complex and Brexit continues to divide opinion. On face value*

*there is openness to greater alignment and rule taking to facilitate a stronger trading relationship but arguments about sovereignty – especially when it comes to immigration – remain persuasive. What is particularly striking from these findings is the warmth among Labour voters to closer ties – which may become a significant political issue as debates about the Labour leadership continue".*



**Keiran Pedley**

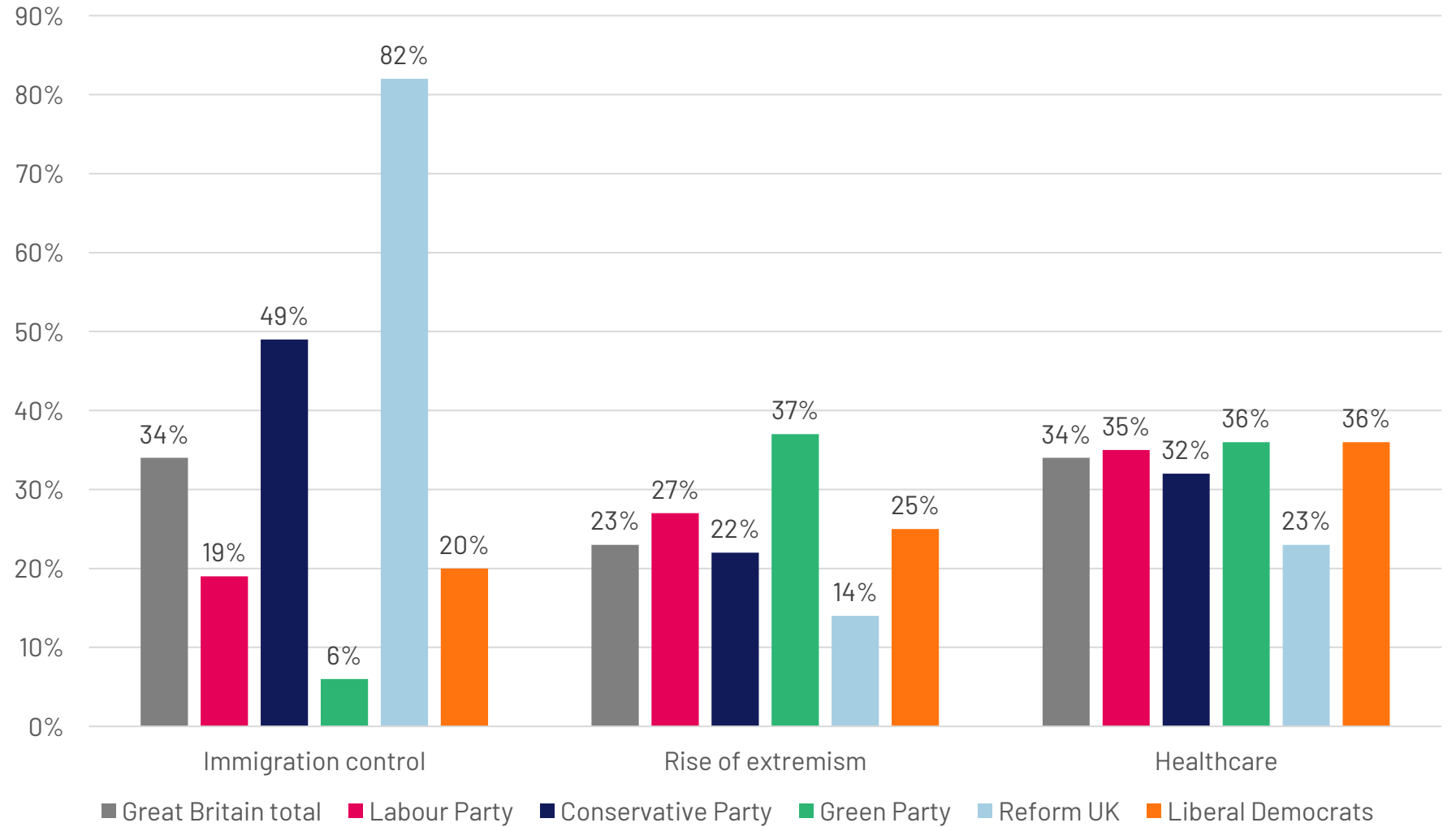
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# Country Spotlight: Great Britain

**GB Base:** Representative sample of British adults aged 16-74. c.1000 per month.

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

## Concerns by party affiliation



# Methodology

These are the results of a 30-country survey conducted by Ipsos on its Global Advisor online platform, between May 22nd 2026 and June 5th 2026. For this survey, Ipsos interviewed a total of 500 adults aged 18 years and older in India, 18-74 in Canada, Republic of Ireland, Israel, Malaysia, South Africa, Türkiye, and the United States (US), 20-74 in Thailand, 21-74 in Indonesia and Singapore, and 16-74 in all other countries.

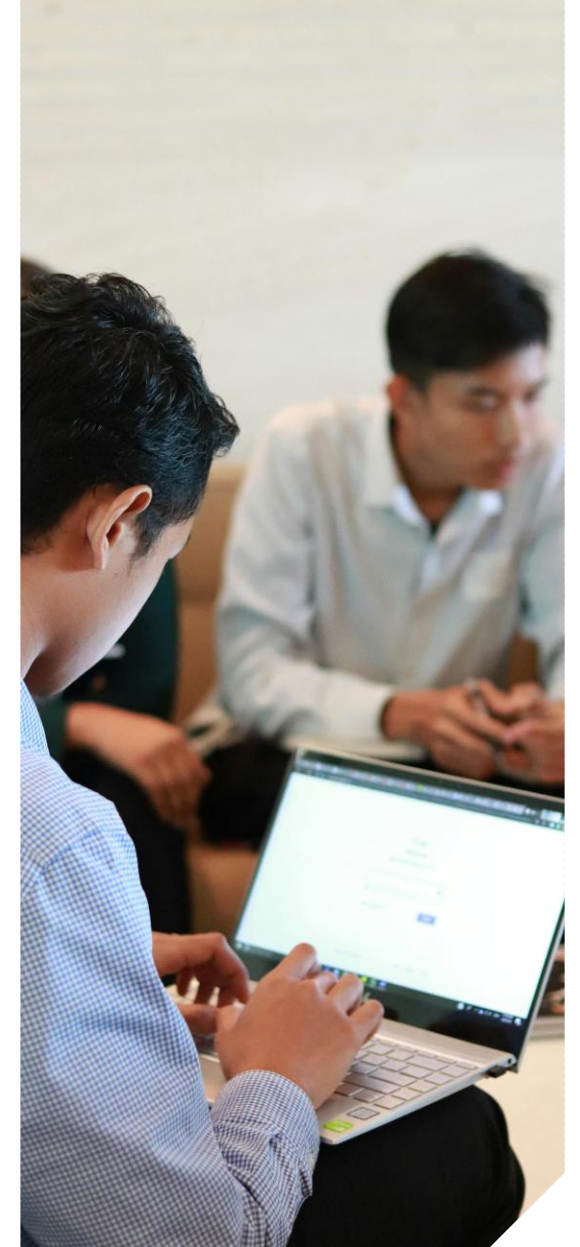
The sample consists of approximately 1,000 individuals each in Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, and the US, and 500 individuals each in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, Thailand, and Türkiye.

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 considered representative of their general adult populations under the age of 75. Samples in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Singapore, South Africa, Thailand, and Türkiye 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 the composition of each country’s sample best reflects the demographic profile of the adult population according to the most recent census data. “The Global Country Average” reflects the average result for all the countries and markets in which the survey was conducted. It has not been adjusted to the population size of each country or market and is not intended to suggest a total result.

When percentages do not sum up to 100 or the ‘difference’ appears to be +/-1 percentage point more/less than the actual result, this may be due to rounding, multiple responses, or the exclusion of “don’t know” or not stated responses.

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



# THANK YOU

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