

GLOBAL PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARDS REFUGEES

JULY 2026

© Global Public Attitudes
Towards Refugees

Introduction

Ipsos has conducted an annual global survey on public attitudes towards refugees since 2017, as part of our commitment to understanding how people view refugee protection around the world.

This year's report comes shortly after World Refugee Day and during the 75th anniversary year of the 1951 Refugee Convention. Both provide an opportunity to reflect on attitudes toward refugee protection.

The context remains challenging. According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), an estimated 117.8 million people worldwide were forcibly displaced at the end of 2025. While this marks the first decline in global displacement in a decade, the overall number remains exceptionally high,

with most refugees hosted by low- and middle-income countries. This continues to highlight the imbalance in how responsibility is shared globally.

Our 2026 survey, covering more than 21,000 people across 29 countries, suggests that public attitudes are more stable than headlines sometimes imply. Most people continue to support offering refuge to those escaping war or persecution. But many remain unconvinced the system works as it should – questions about who qualifies for refugee protection, how borders should be managed, and whether refugees will successfully integrate have not gone away.

As in previous years, views differ widely across countries. These differences reflect national circumstances,

experiences, and political debates. They help explain why there is no single view on how countries should respond.

One area where views appear to be shifting is responsibility. International organisations remain at the centre of public expectations, but compared with last year more people also look to NGOs and national governments to play a role. This points to a broader understanding of how responsibility for refugee protection should be shared.

As the international community reflects on 75 years of the Refugee Convention, these findings are a reminder that public attitudes towards refugees are often more complicated than they first appear. Support for refugee protection remains in place, but questions about responsibility, fairness, and

implementation remain. How these competing considerations are reconciled will shape responses to displacement in the years ahead.



Trinh Tu
Managing Director
Public Affairs, UK

To learn more about our previous World Refugee Day surveys, see the [2025](#), [2024](#), [2023](#) and [2022](#) reports.

At a glance:

Support remains stable



66%

support the right to seek
refuge

Many continue to question how the system works



61%

expressed doubts whether many people claiming to
be refugees are in need of protection

Humanitarian aid is the most preferred response to displacement crises

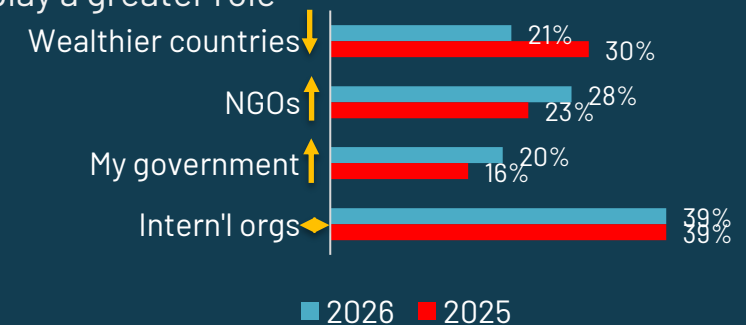


28% vs. 6%

accepting refugees
directly

Responsibility is increasingly seen as shared

More people now look to NGOs and national governments
to play a greater role



Key findings

Public attitudes to refugees: stable, but not settled

Public support for offering refuge has held steady, but it is not unconditional.

Across 29 countries, around two-thirds (66%) agree that people fleeing war or persecution should be able to find safety. This is unchanged from 2025 and follows a spike to 78% in 2022 in response to the Ukraine displacement. The return to previous levels suggests a stabilisation of underlying attitudes rather than a decline in support.

Yet support for the principle comes with scepticism about practice: 61% expressed doubts whether many people claiming to be refugees are in need of protection. This shows that people can hold both positions simultaneously – they back the idea of refuge, but

question whether the system is working as it should.

Support varies widely between countries

Strength of support varies depends on where you ask. In Sweden and the Netherlands, 78% back offering refuge. In South Korea and Singapore, fewer than half do (44% and 47%).

In some countries, support has increased markedly, showing how views can shift significantly over time:

- **Japan:** from 23% in 2019 to 64% in 2026
- **France:** from 43% to 68%.

These differences reflect national context, including proximity to displacement, the size of existing refugee communities, and domestic

political debate.

Support for the principle, but division in practice

While support for offering refuge holds, views are much more divided on practical questions.

Across countries:

- 49% agree borders should be closed, compared with 41% who disagree
- 44% believe refugees will integrate successfully, while 45% do not
- 39% believe refugees make a positive contribution, compared with 47% who disagree.

These patterns have held steady over time, sitting alongside widespread scepticism about refugees' motivations – including in countries where support for refuge is high.



Support for the principle of refuge coexists with longstanding doubts about how it works in practice

Key findings

What shapes these views

What makes people sceptical? When asked, they point to a range of factors with the most common being:

- Perceptions that asylum seekers have financial resources (41%)
- The belief that refugees should stay in the first safe country (34%)
- Information from traditional media (33%).

Government sources (16%) and politicians (15%) rank much lower.

These drivers are likely to overlap; perceptions about asylum seekers' resources, for instance, may be shaped by media coverage as much as direct

experience.

Non-sceptics explain other people's scepticism differently. They place less weight on personal experience and more on media coverage and statements from political parties. They are also more likely to say they are unsure what drives it (24% compared with 9% among sceptics).

How attitudes differ across countries

Beyond overall support levels, countries cluster differently on integration, contribution, and scepticism:

- In **India, South Africa and Thailand**, people are more positive about integration, even where scepticism

about refugees' motivations is also high

- In **Japan and Hungary**, expectations about integration and contribution are much lower. Japan is notable: support for refuge has risen significantly, but confidence in outcomes remains low
- In **the Netherlands and Great Britain**, support for refuge coexists with uncertainty about who qualifies for refugee protection.

These patterns show that support for refuge does not guarantee confidence in outcomes.



Key findings

Gen Z are the most positive but not immune to the same concerns

Gen Z tend to be more positive towards refugees than older groups:

- 49% of Gen Z believe refugees will integrate successfully, compared with 44% of Millennials, 40% of Gen X and 39% of Baby Boomers*

Gen Z are also less negative:

- 54% express scepticism, compared with 61–66% among older groups
- 45% support closing borders, compared with 49–51% among older groups.

Younger people are more optimistic, but with the same questions about who qualifies for refugee protection, integration, and borders appear across

all generations.

Support becomes more selective in real situations

When people consider specific displacement situations, preferences become clearer.

In the case of Iran and Lebanon, most expect their government to respond and only 8% say they should do nothing. However, in terms of preferences for how their government should respond:

- Humanitarian aid (28%) and diplomacy (24%) are most supported
- Financial support to affected regions or organisations (19%) and temporary asylum (19%) also receive notable support
- Stronger border controls (18%) are

prioritised by a similar proportion

- Accepting refugees (6%) and domestic support (10%) are much less prioritised.

People favour responses at source over resettlement commitments.

Ipsos tracking through its *What Worries the World* study shows that economic pressures, particularly the cost of living, are now among the top concerns globally, while concerns about immigration remain consistently high.

How people respond depends not just on their views about refugees, but on what else is happening in their lives. This helps explain why support for the principle of refuge can coexist with more cautious preferences when it comes to specific action at home.



Gen Z are more optimistic – but the same concerns span all generations

* Gen Z: born 1997–2012; Millennials: 1981–1996; Gen X: 1965–1980; Baby Boomers: 1946–1964

Key findings

Responsibility is increasingly seen as shared

Views on who should do more to assist refugees globally are shifting.

International organisations remain the most mentioned (39%), unchanged from 2025. At the same time:

- Fewer people prioritise wealthier countries (30% to 21%)
- More people point to NGOs (23% to 28%)
- More people point to their own government (16% to 20%).

Patterns differ across countries. In **India, Sweden, Mexico, the Netherlands, Brazil, Japan and the US**, people are more likely to expect their own government to do more. In **Germany, Poland, Türkiye, Indonesia and South Africa**, there is

greater emphasis on the role of wealthier nations.

Together, these shifts point to a broader view of responsibility, with people looking to a wider range of organisations and governments to support refugees.

Conclusion

Public attitudes towards refugees have remained stable in recent years. But this stability masks persistent uncertainty about how refugee systems work in practice.

People continue to support the principle of refuge while remaining divided on questions of border control, integration and refugee claims. The findings show that support for refugee protection and scepticism about how it operates are not mutually exclusive. Many people hold both

views at the same time.

While overall attitudes have changed little in recent years, expectations about responsibility are shifting. International organisations remain central to public expectations, but more people now look to NGOs and national governments to play a role. This points to a broader understanding of how responsibility for refugee protection should be shared.

As the international community reflects on 75 years of the Refugee Convention, the findings suggest that support for refugee protection and concerns about how it works in practice continue to coexist. How governments, institutions and communities respond to these tensions will shape responses to displacement in the years ahead.



ATTITUDES TOWARDS REFUGEES

Q. Thinking about your country, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Public support for offering refuge remains strong, but coexists with widespread doubts about whether many people claiming to be refugees are in need of refugee protection.

There is no clear consensus on how systems should operate, with views split on borders, integration and contribution.

These patterns have remained stable over time, indicating long-standing uncertainty rather than a recent shift in opinion.

Base: 21,521 adults aged 16+ across 29 countries, 24 APRIL – 8 MAY 2026

Global Country Average

People should be able to take refuge in other countries, including in my country, to escape from war or persecution

Agree

66%

Disagree

25%

2025 2024 2023 2022 2021

67% 69% 74% 78% 70%

Most foreigners who want to get into my country as a refugee really aren't refugees. They just want to come here for economic reasons, or to take advantage of our welfare services

61%

28%

62% 62% 58% 54% 62%

We must close our borders to refugees entirely – we can't accept any at this time

49%

41%

49% 48% 43% 36% 50%

Most refugees who come to my country will successfully integrate into their new society

44%

45%

44% 44% 49% 50% 47%

Refugees make a positive contribution to my country.

39%

47%

40% 40% 45% 47% N/A

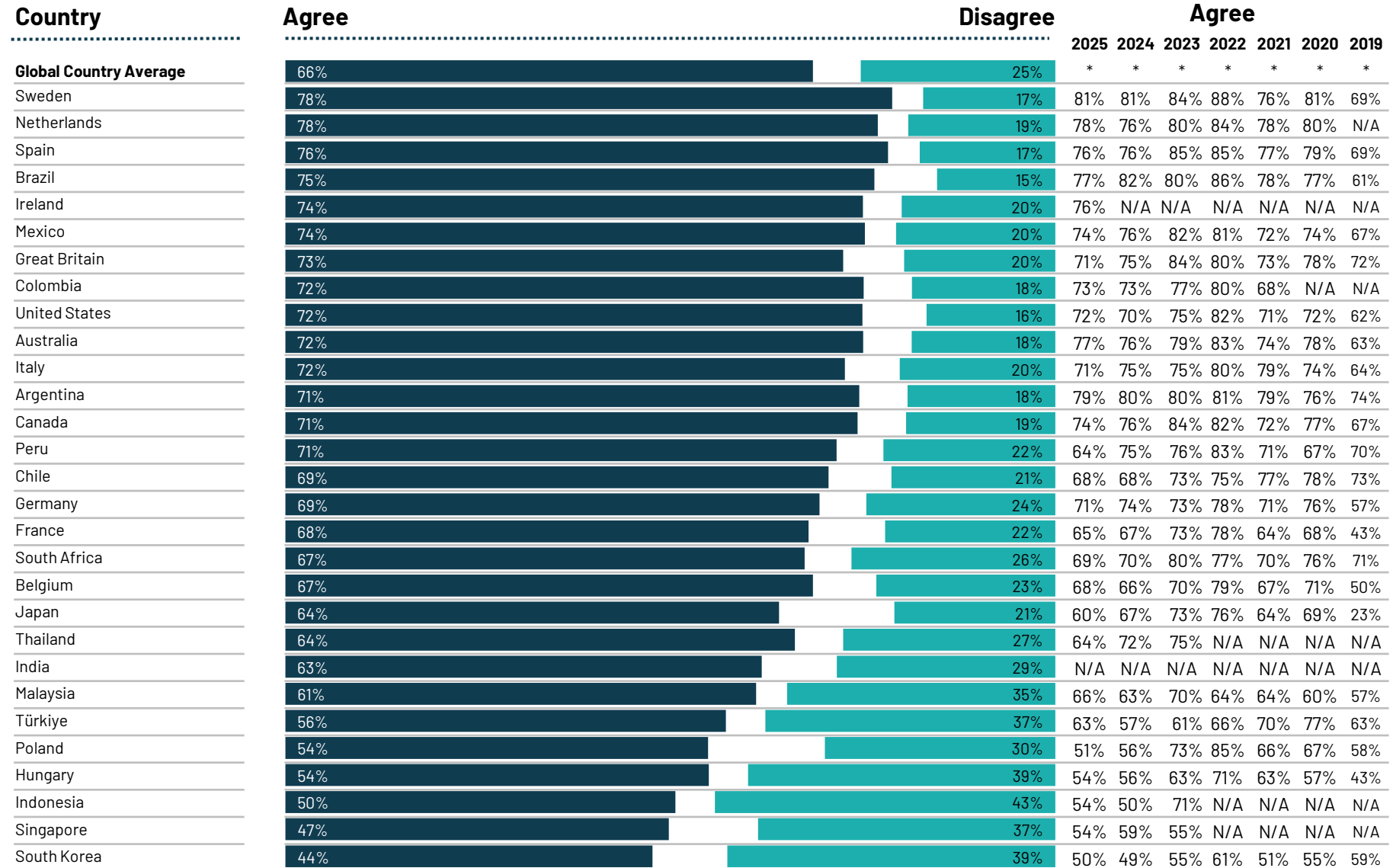
Q. People should be able to take refuge in other countries, including in my country, to escape from war or persecution

Support for refuge is broad but uneven, with large differences between countries rather than a single global view.

This variation reflects national context and experience, linking to differences in how countries approach responsibility (see page 24).

Changes over time are country-specific, with some countries becoming more supportive while others remain more cautious.

Base: 21,521 adults aged 16+ across 29 countries,
24 APRIL – 8 MAY 2026



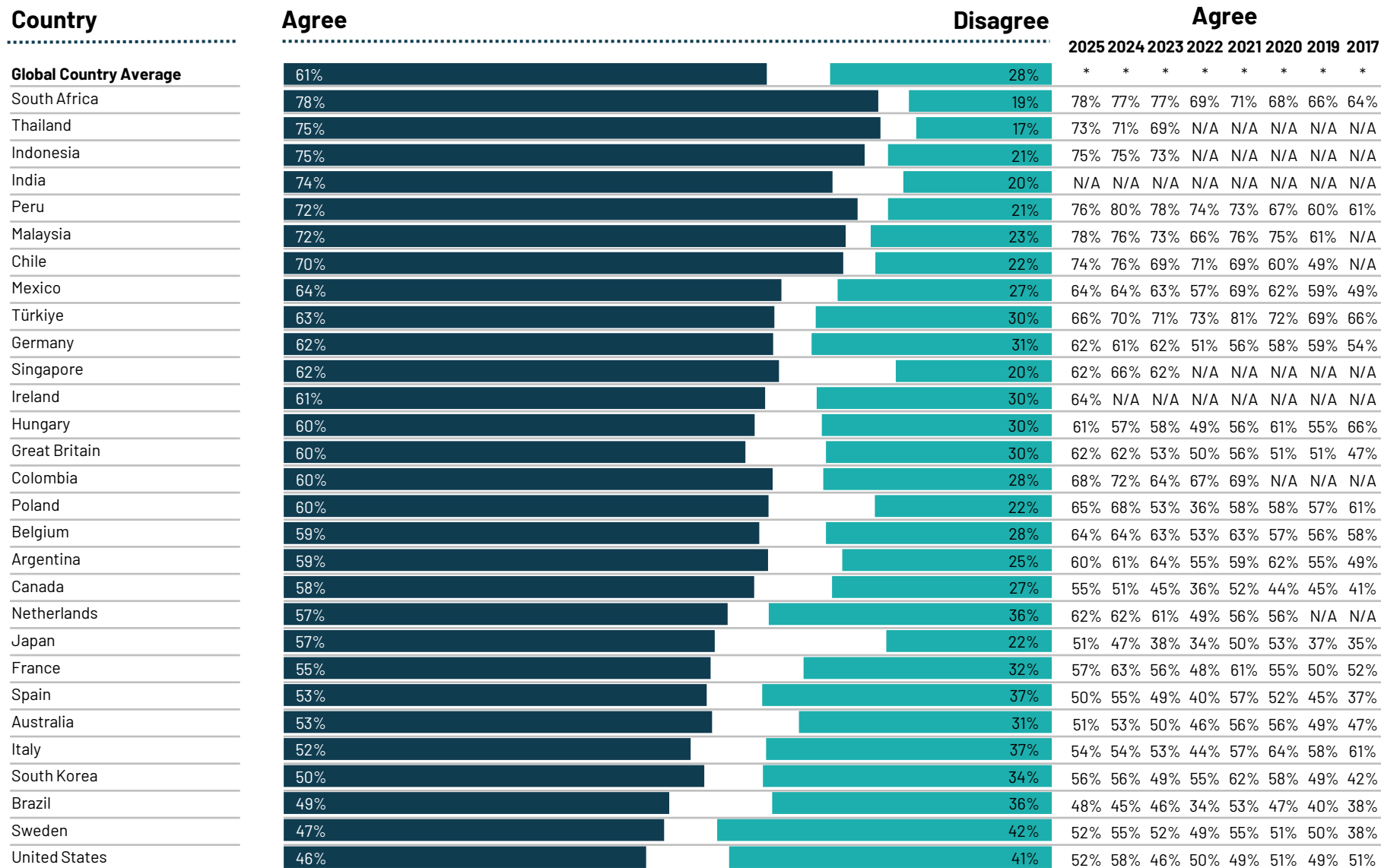
Q. Most foreigners who want to get into my country as a refugee really aren't refugees. They just want to come here for economic reasons, or to take advantage of our welfare services

Scepticism is widespread and persistent, remaining high even in countries with strong support for refuge.

This reinforces the central tension: support for refugees exists alongside doubts about how the system works.

Countries differ in intensity rather than direction, meaning scepticism is a common feature across very different contexts.

Base: 21,521 adults aged 16+ across 29 countries, 24 APRIL – 8 MAY 2026



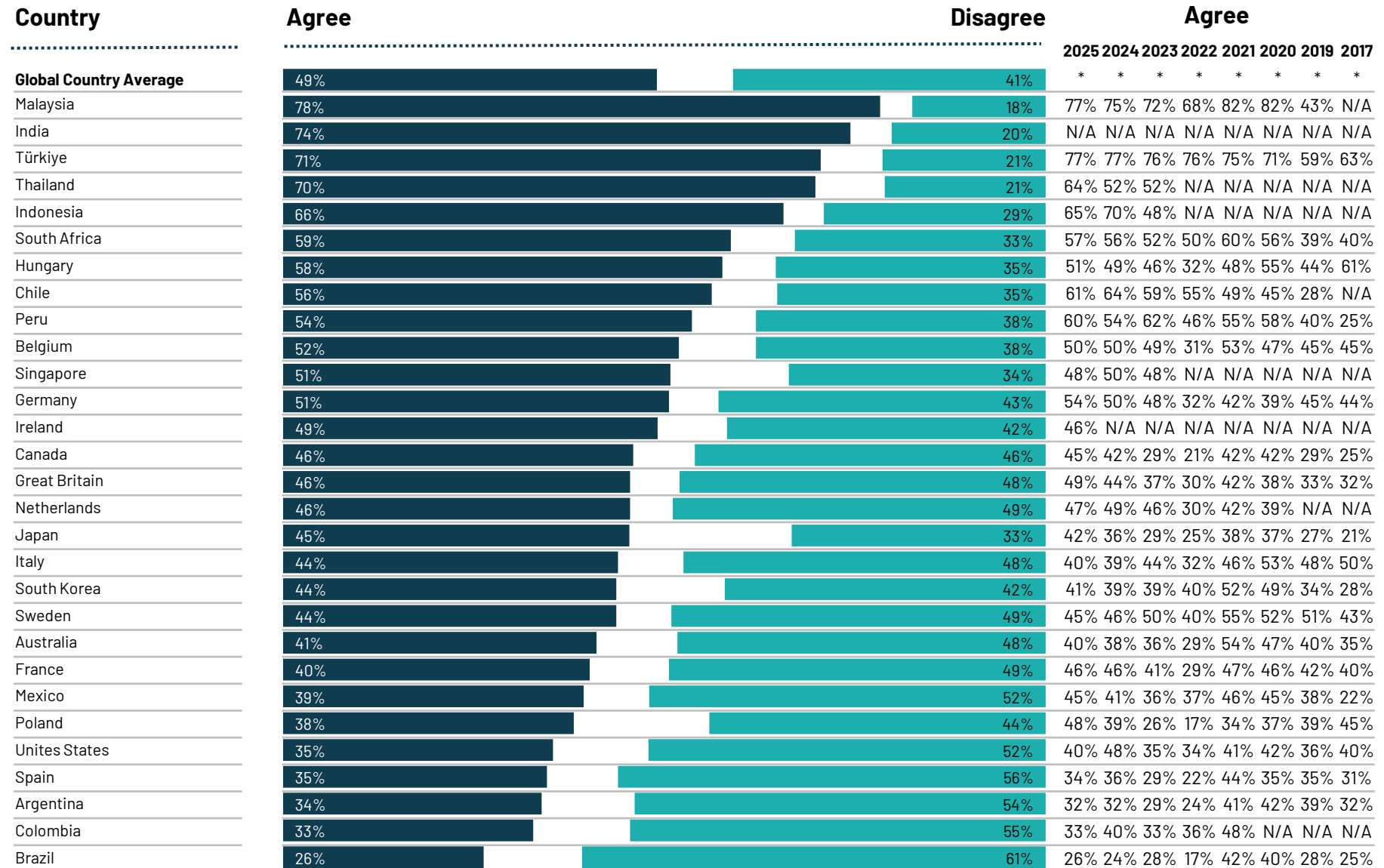
Q. We must close our borders to refugees entirely – we can't accept any at this time

Public opinion is divided on restrictive policies, with no clear majority for or against closing borders.

This reflects uncertainty about how systems should operate, not disagreement on the principle of refuge

Differences between countries are substantial, reinforcing that attitudes are shaped by national context rather than a shared global position.

Base: 21,521 adults aged 16+ across 29 countries,
24 APRIL – 8 MAY 2026



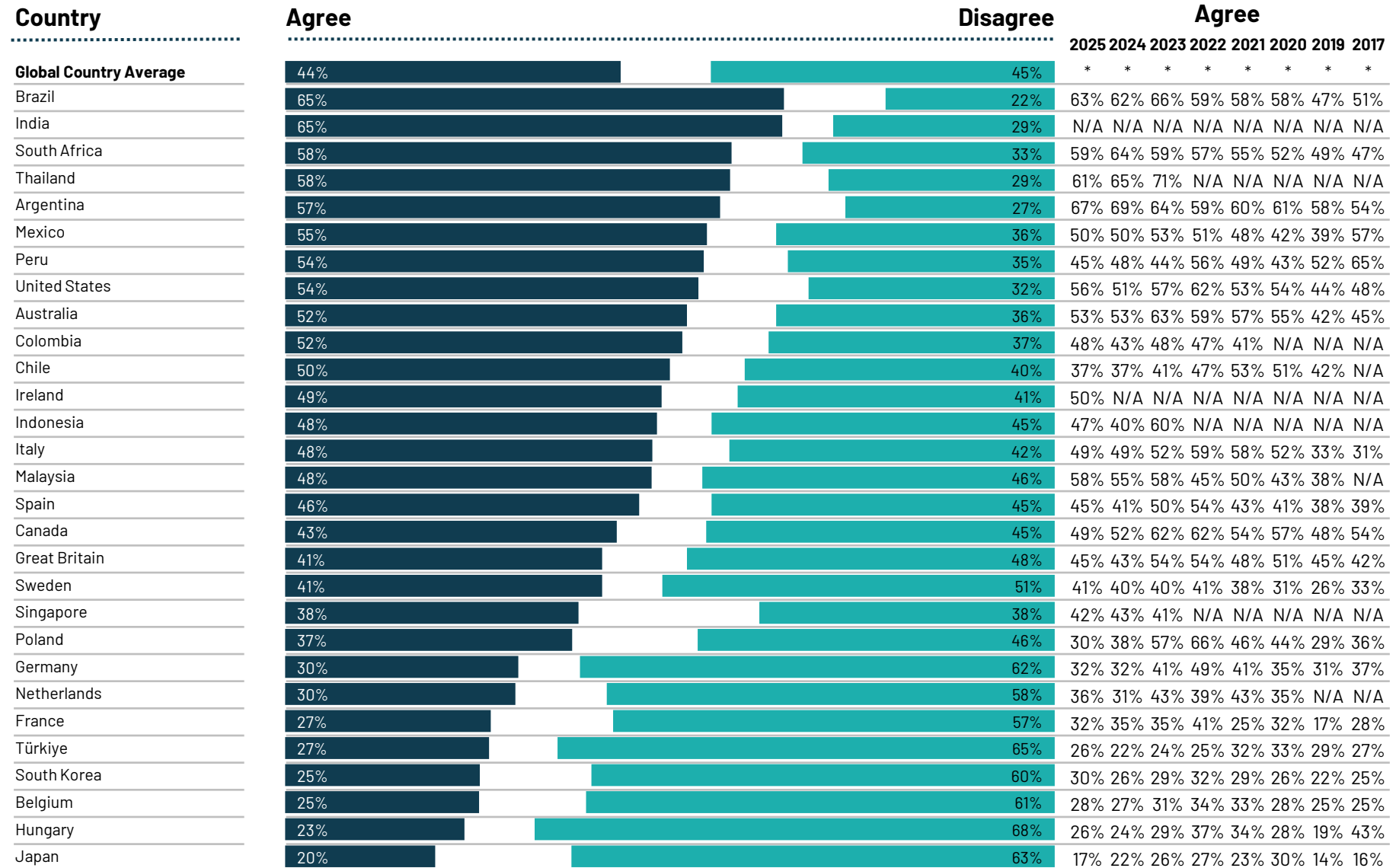
Q. Most refugees who come to my country will successfully integrate into their new society

Overall, views on integration are evenly split and stable over time, indicating persistent uncertainty rather than change.

This uncertainty helps explain support for more cautious or conditional responses (see page 25).

Expectations for successful integration vary widely by country.

Base: 21,521 adults aged 16+ across 29 countries,
24 APRIL – 8 MAY 2026



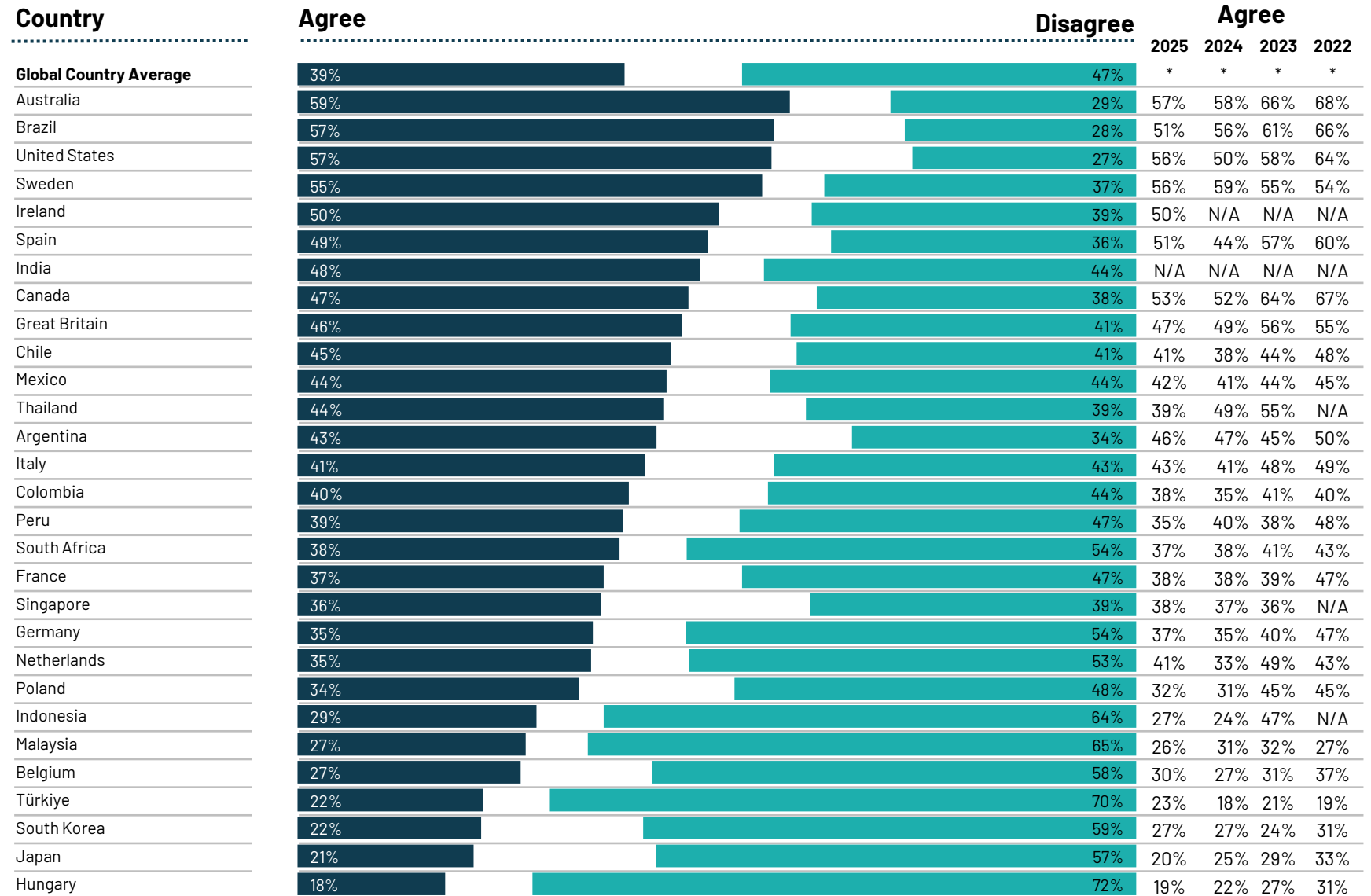
Q. Refugees make a positive contribution to my country

Overall, fewer people see refugees as making a positive contribution, with negative views outweighing positive ones.

Together with integration, this shows uncertainty about outcomes, even where support for refuge exists.

This gap between principle and perceived impact helps explain why support is often conditional in practice.

Base: 21,521 adults aged 16+ across 29 countries,
24 APRIL – 8 MAY 2026



SOURCES OF SCEPTICISM

Drivers of scepticism and how people see each other

Among those who doubt about refugee claims, views are shaped by a mix of factors: perceptions about asylum seekers themselves, media coverage, and personal observations. The most commonly cited reasons are:

- Perceptions that asylum seekers have financial resources (41%)
- The belief refugees should seek asylum in the first safe country (34%)
- Information in traditional media (33%).
- Direct personal experience is also cited by around three in ten (28%) – similar to social media (29%).

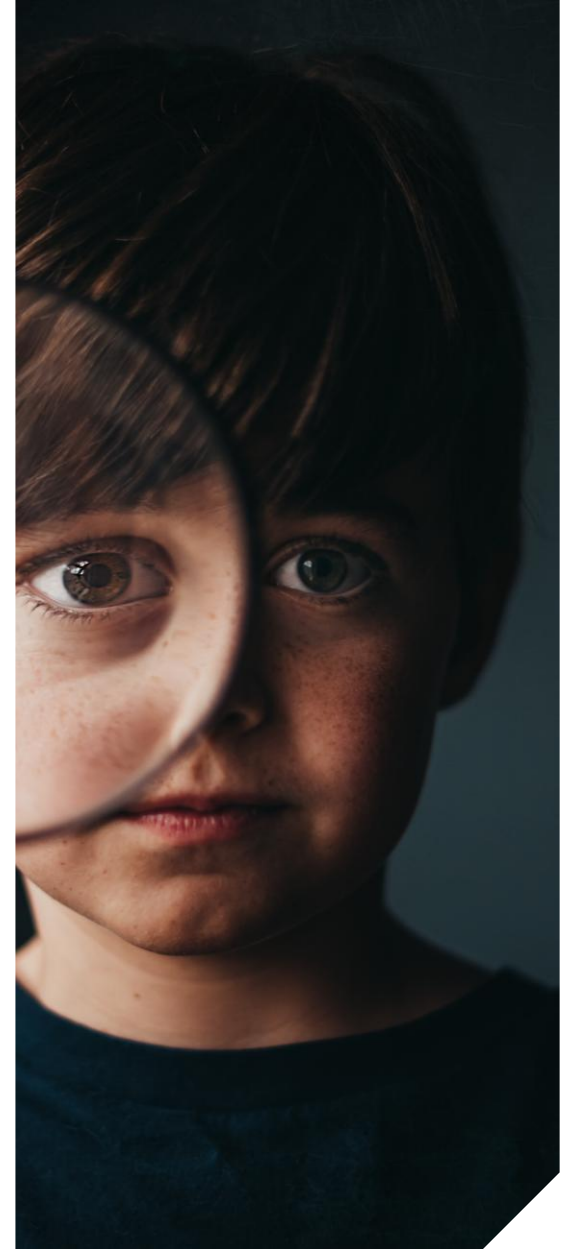
In some countries, government and official sources play a larger role than

average in shaping scepticism. For example, in India, 35% cite government statements (compared to 16% overall), with similar patterns in Türkiye (26%) and Malaysia (26%).

However, there is a gap in how each group sees the other.

Those who are more positive towards refugees are more uncertain about what drives scepticism – nearly a quarter (24%) say they don't know, compared with just 9% among sceptics themselves. When they do offer a view, they are notably more likely to point to politicians as a driver (22% vs 15% among sceptics), and less likely to believe scepticism comes from direct personal experience (17% vs 28%).

This gap means the two groups may be talking past each other – sceptics see their views as based on what they've observed, while others see those same views as driven by politics. This can make finding common ground more difficult.

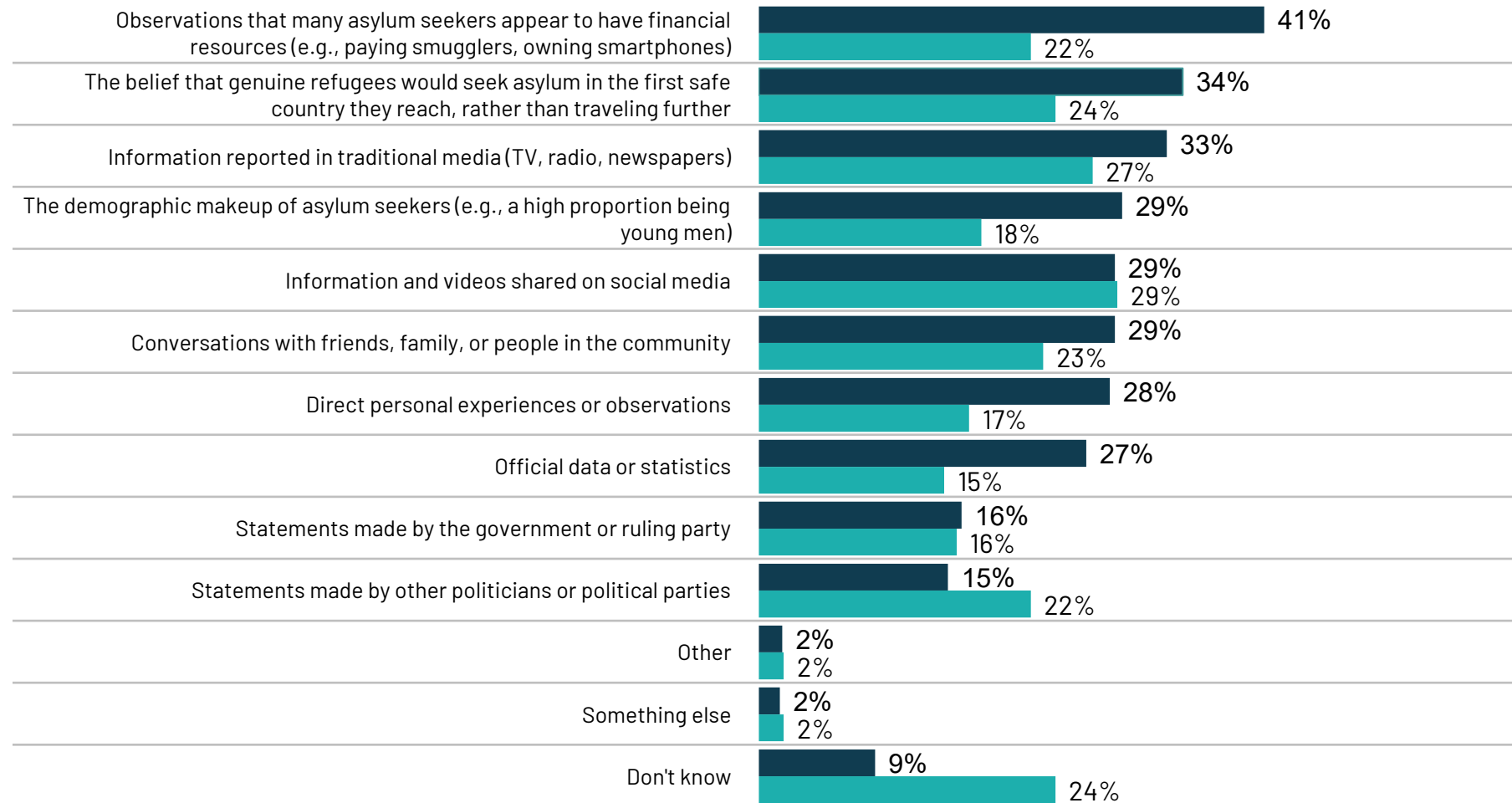


Q. Which of the following best describes why ...

- a) ... you believe many people claiming to be refugees are not genuine?**
- b) ... you think some people doubt that people claiming to be refugees are genuine?**

Base: 12,885 adults aged 16+ across 29 countries who believe many refugees are not in need of refugee protection and 8,636 who hold an opposite view, 24 APRIL – 8 MAY 2026

Global Country Average



... disagree that many people claiming to be refugees are in need of refugee protection



... agree that many people claiming to be refugees are in need of refugee protection

Q. Which of the following best describes why you believe many people claiming to be refugees are not genuine?

Top three reasons:

- #1 reason in Country
- #2 reason in Country
- #3 reason in Country

	TOT	ARG	AUS	BEL	BRA	CAN	CHL	COL	ESP	FRA	GB	GER	HUN	IND	IDN	ITA	IRL	JAP	KOR	MAL	MEX	NLD	PER	POL	SAF	SE	SGP	THA	TUR	USA
Observations that many asylum seekers appear to have financial resources (e.g., paying smugglers, owning smartphones)	41%	32%	40%	46%	19%	40%	43%	40%	38%	37%	50%	54%	47%	40%	40%	37%	43%	33%	25%	44%	40%	45%	42%	48%	53%	47%	32%	44%	40%	33%
The belief that genuine refugees would seek asylum in the first safe country they reach, rather than traveling further	34%	25%	38%	33%	30%	27%	28%	23%	22%	16%	54%	42%	40%	44%	43%	32%	40%	27%	24%	44%	27%	46%	23%	32%	40%	40%	40%	39%	34%	33%
Information reported in traditional media (TV, radio, newspapers)	33%	25%	36%	27%	22%	27%	39%	34%	27%	27%	43%	28%	30%	46%	48%	35%	27%	32%	31%	42%	33%	40%	42%	24%	37%	32%	23%	26%	33%	30%
The demographic makeup of asylum seekers (e.g., a high proportion being young men)	29%	13%	34%	38%	15%	29%	16%	18%	31%	38%	54%	52%	38%	37%	19%	32%	36%	14%	16%	18%	22%	43%	14%	41%	24%	45%	26%	25%	47%	30%
Information and videos shared on social media	29%	25%	22%	13%	23%	22%	26%	28%	22%	15%	25%	23%	31%	39%	51%	18%	24%	31%	26%	38%	30%	17%	40%	24%	42%	24%	26%	43%	39%	24%
Conversations with friends, family, or people in the community	29%	28%	27%	30%	20%	35%	34%	35%	25%	26%	28%	42%	33%	34%	28%	18%	37%	13%	17%	31%	23%	31%	23%	40%	33%	35%	20%	27%	31%	24%
Direct personal experiences or observations	28%	19%	31%	32%	26%	37%	29%	26%	29%	39%	26%	36%	23%	27%	22%	36%	27%	17%	15%	33%	21%	31%	27%	37%	28%	45%	17%	30%	38%	24%
Official data or statistics	27%	24%	23%	20%	23%	25%	27%	22%	29%	28%	30%	34%	31%	30%	28%	30%	26%	12%	20%	28%	20%	32%	24%	33%	26%	29%	17%	33%	32%	28%
Statements made by the government or ruling party	16%	13%	16%	12%	11%	11%	13%	16%	12%	10%	15%	10%	15%	35%	23%	11%	17%	10%	7%	26%	19%	20%	11%	9%	22%	17%	17%	22%	26%	15%
Statements made by other politicians or political parties	15%	10%	17%	14%	10%	13%	8%	15%	13%	17%	19%	17%	16%	31%	14%	10%	17%	11%	7%	20%	10%	18%	11%	12%	23%	24%	14%	15%	24%	14%
Other	2%	3%	1%	2%	4%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	1%	4%	5%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	2%	-	1%	2%	1%	0%	2%	3%
Something else	2%	1%	1%	3%	1%	3%	2%	0%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	0%	6%	2%	3%	2%	4%	1%	0%	1%	3%
Don't know	9%	19%	10%	14%	19%	16%	9%	9%	12%	14%	8%	10%	9%	3%	2%	6%	4%	17%	13%	4%	10%	10%	7%	8%	4%	11%	13%	6%	4%	14%

Base: 12,885 adults aged 16+ across 29 countries who believe many refugees are not in need of refugee protection, 24 APRIL – 8 MAY 2026

Q. Which of the following best describes why you think some people doubt that people claiming to be refugees are genuine?

Top three reasons:

- #1 reason in Country
- #2 reason in Country
- #3 reason in Country

	TOT	ARG	AUS	BEL	BRA	CAN	CHL	COL	ESP	FRA	GB	GER	HUN	IND	IDN	ITA	IRL	JAP	KOR	MAL	MEX	NLD	PER	POL	SAF	SE	SGP	THA	TUR	USA
Information and videos shared on social media	29%	23%	28%	24%	23%	28%	26%	25%	28%	30%	48%	36%	28%	37%	43%	22%	35%	14%	18%	29%	29%	47%	17%	24%	33%	32%	24%	39%	34%	33%
Information reported in traditional media (TV, radio, newspapers)	27%	25%	27%	25%	16%	24%	24%	24%	26%	28%	45%	29%	27%	37%	42%	33%	21%	13%	21%	35%	33%	30%	31%	21%	30%	26%	26%	21%	22%	30%
The belief that genuine refugees would seek asylum in the first safe country they reach, rather than traveling further	24%	20%	23%	17%	24%	17%	16%	26%	18%	19%	33%	24%	27%	37%	38%	17%	29%	10%	16%	24%	30%	26%	25%	25%	39%	24%	23%	29%	30%	24%
Conversations with friends, family, or people in the community	23%	17%	26%	28%	17%	29%	18%	24%	21%	26%	35%	37%	14%	32%	22%	18%	27%	6%	6%	22%	25%	37%	19%	32%	30%	32%	20%	19%	22%	23%
Observations that many asylum seekers appear to have financial resources (e.g., paying smugglers, owning smartphones)	22%	22%	19%	23%	14%	18%	22%	22%	17%	16%	22%	26%	25%	36%	34%	22%	26%	13%	17%	34%	23%	27%	18%	22%	26%	22%	18%	40%	27%	17%
Statements made by other politicians or political parties	22%	9%	25%	25%	15%	21%	11%	11%	25%	28%	48%	28%	17%	29%	16%	25%	22%	7%	8%	19%	14%	37%	11%	25%	17%	29%	14%	17%	21%	39%
The demographic makeup of asylum seekers (e.g., a high proportion being young men)	18%	11%	17%	19%	7%	13%	14%	15%	17%	17%	30%	32%	18%	29%	17%	17%	25%	4%	11%	17%	18%	32%	11%	25%	17%	22%	14%	22%	30%	14%
Direct personal experiences or observations	17%	13%	12%	21%	18%	16%	24%	16%	16%	16%	13%	17%	17%	18%	15%	14%	11%	8%	11%	29%	23%	14%	24%	22%	20%	18%	12%	25%	29%	11%
Statements made by the government or ruling party	16%	14%	12%	15%	12%	10%	17%	10%	7%	11%	17%	15%	27%	35%	20%	28%	9%	8%	5%	26%	13%	14%	5%	14%	17%	25%	13%	27%	25%	35%
Official data or statistics	15%	11%	12%	9%	14%	10%	15%	19%	13%	9%	8%	15%	18%	26%	23%	11%	15%	6%	13%	21%	21%	11%	20%	22%	19%	14%	12%	27%	27%	11%
Other	2%	3%	1%	2%	4%	1%	2%	1%	2%	3%	1%	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	2%	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	4%	2%	0%	1%	1%	2%
Something else	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	3%	0%	1%	1%	2%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	-	1%	3%	1%	2%	-	5%	0%	1%	1%	3%
Don't know	24%	30%	28%	28%	32%	31%	24%	21%	27%	24%	15%	21%	23%	11%	12%	20%	19%	55%	37%	11%	13%	17%	27%	20%	13%	25%	33%	20%	15%	26%

Base: 8,636 adults aged 16+ across 29 countries who believe many refugees are in need of refugee protection, 24 APRIL – 8 MAY 2026

EXPECTATIONS FOR ACTION



Q. Considering the current funding challenges for refugee support, which two groups, if any, do you believe should contribute more to assist refugees globally?

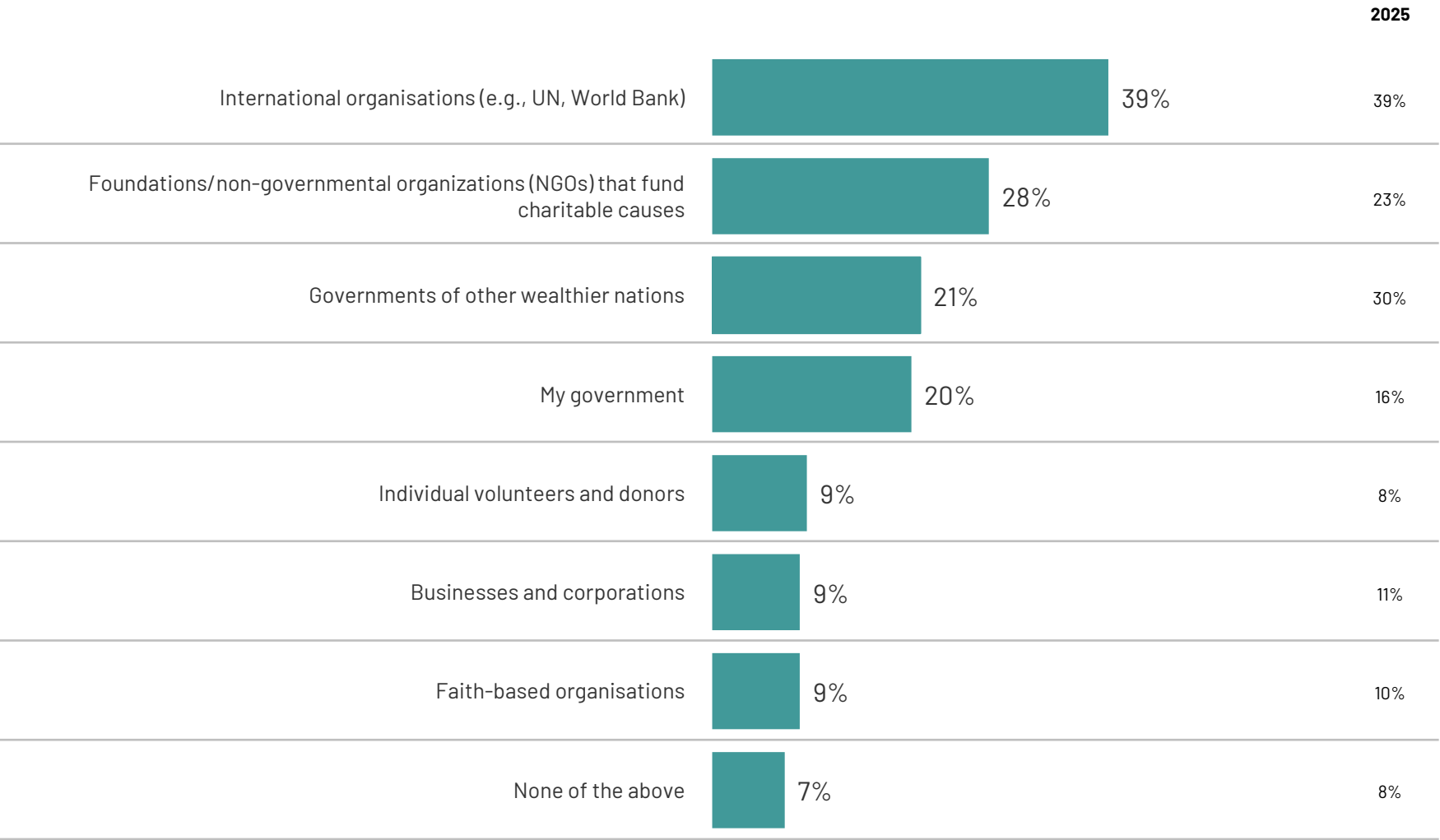
International organisations remain the primary choice across countries, indicating continued reliance on global institutions.

Responsibility is becoming more shared, with growing expectations of NGOs and national governments.

Views differ by country, reflecting different expectations about who should take the lead.

Base: 21,521 adults aged 16+ across 29 countries, 24 APRIL – 8 MAY 2026

Global Country Average



Q. Considering the current funding challenges for refugee support, which two groups, if any, do you believe should contribute more to assist refugees globally?

Top three groups:

- #1 group in Country
- #2 group in Country
- #3 group in Country



	TOT	ARG	AUS	BEL	BRA	CAN	CHL	COL	ESP	FRA	GB	GER	HUN	IND	IDN	ITA	IRL	JAP	KOR	MAL	MEX	NLD	PER	POL	SAF	SE	SGP	THA	TUR	USA
International organisations (e.g., UN, World Bank)	39%	42%	29%	34%	36%	28%	44%	42%	40%	37%	35%	25%	49%	40%	60%	41%	36%	29%	47%	49%	47%	29%	44%	43%	42%	43%	40%	40%	47%	26%
Foundations/non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that fund charitable causes	28%	35%	20%	20%	23%	26%	36%	41%	33%	30%	21%	15%	19%	37%	24%	26%	24%	18%	38%	35%	39%	15%	43%	20%	35%	16%	32%	37%	15%	25%
Governments of other wealthier nations	21%	14%	19%	19%	25%	17%	16%	20%	20%	17%	21%	30%	18%	26%	31%	21%	25%	10%	14%	24%	13%	25%	12%	28%	29%	24%	22%	18%	26%	17%
My government	20%	15%	22%	16%	25%	20%	19%	17%	21%	18%	18%	16%	11%	28%	23%	23%	23%	24%	14%	15%	26%	25%	13%	13%	22%	27%	21%	22%	14%	24%
Individual volunteers and donors	9%	10%	7%	10%	8%	9%	10%	10%	10%	10%	6%	8%	11%	13%	10%	8%	5%	6%	7%	14%	10%	7%	12%	7%	10%	8%	5%	17%	13%	11%
Businesses and corporations	9%	10%	9%	6%	8%	9%	9%	13%	5%	6%	6%	6%	4%	18%	8%	8%	11%	9%	4%	9%	11%	6%	13%	9%	11%	5%	12%	9%	11%	8%
Faith-based organisations	9%	9%	11%	8%	9%	12%	6%	6%	11%	3%	11%	11%	11%	12%	8%	13%	8%	3%	9%	8%	4%	8%	6%	10%	10%	8%	11%	5%	9%	15%
None of the above	7%	3%	11%	11%	4%	13%	5%	2%	6%	13%	15%	17%	9%	3%	2%	5%	9%	9%	4%	2%	3%	16%	3%	9%	4%	7%	5%	4%	6%	11%

Base: 21,521 adults aged 16+ across 29 countries, 24 APRIL – 8 MAY 2026

Q. Recently, a significant number of people have been displaced due to the ongoing conflict in Iran and Lebanon. Thinking about this situation, how, if at all, would you like your country's government to respond?

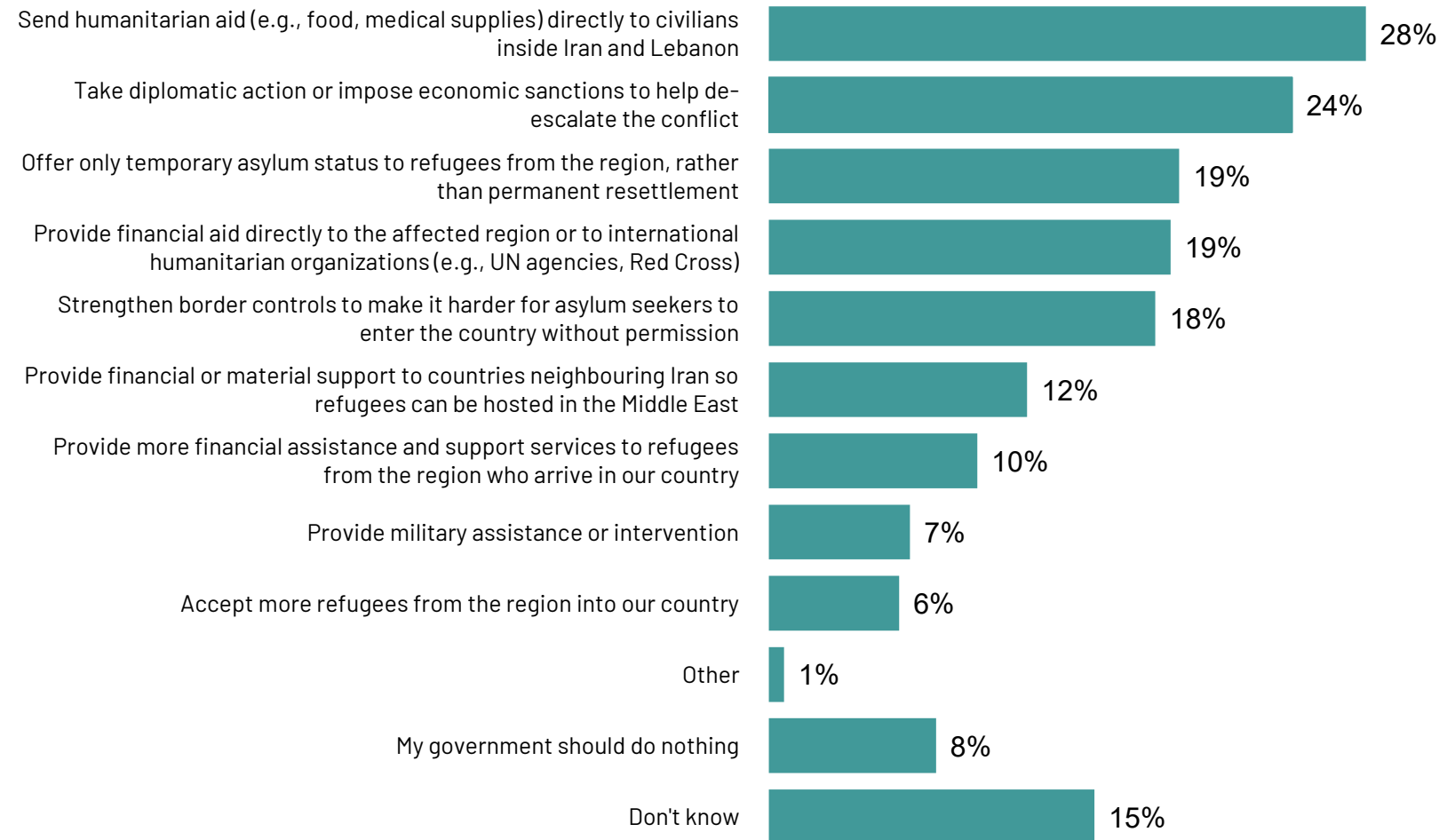
People support helping, but prioritise responses closer to the displacement, particularly aid and diplomacy.

Measures involving long-term domestic commitment receive less support, reflecting wider uncertainty about outcomes.

This shows support becomes more selective in real situations, balancing compassion with caution.

Base: 21,521 adults aged 16+ across 29 countries,
24 APRIL – 8 MAY 2026

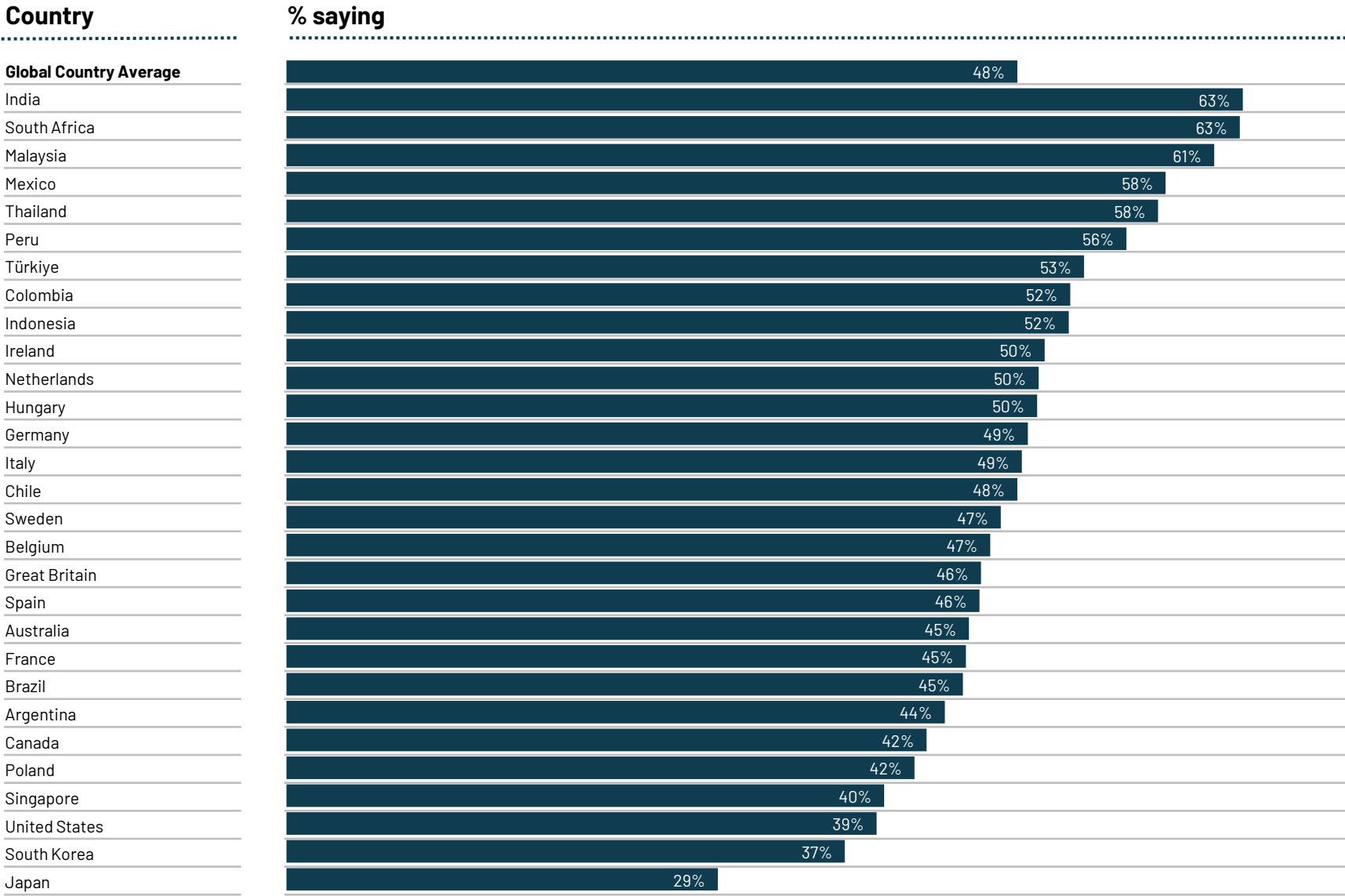
Global Country Average



Q. Recently, a significant number of people have been displaced due to the ongoing conflict in Iran and Lebanon. Thinking about this situation, how, if at all, would you like your country's government to respond?

Domestic Refugee Policies

Base: 21,521 adults aged 16+ across 29 countries, 24 APRIL – 8 MAY 2026

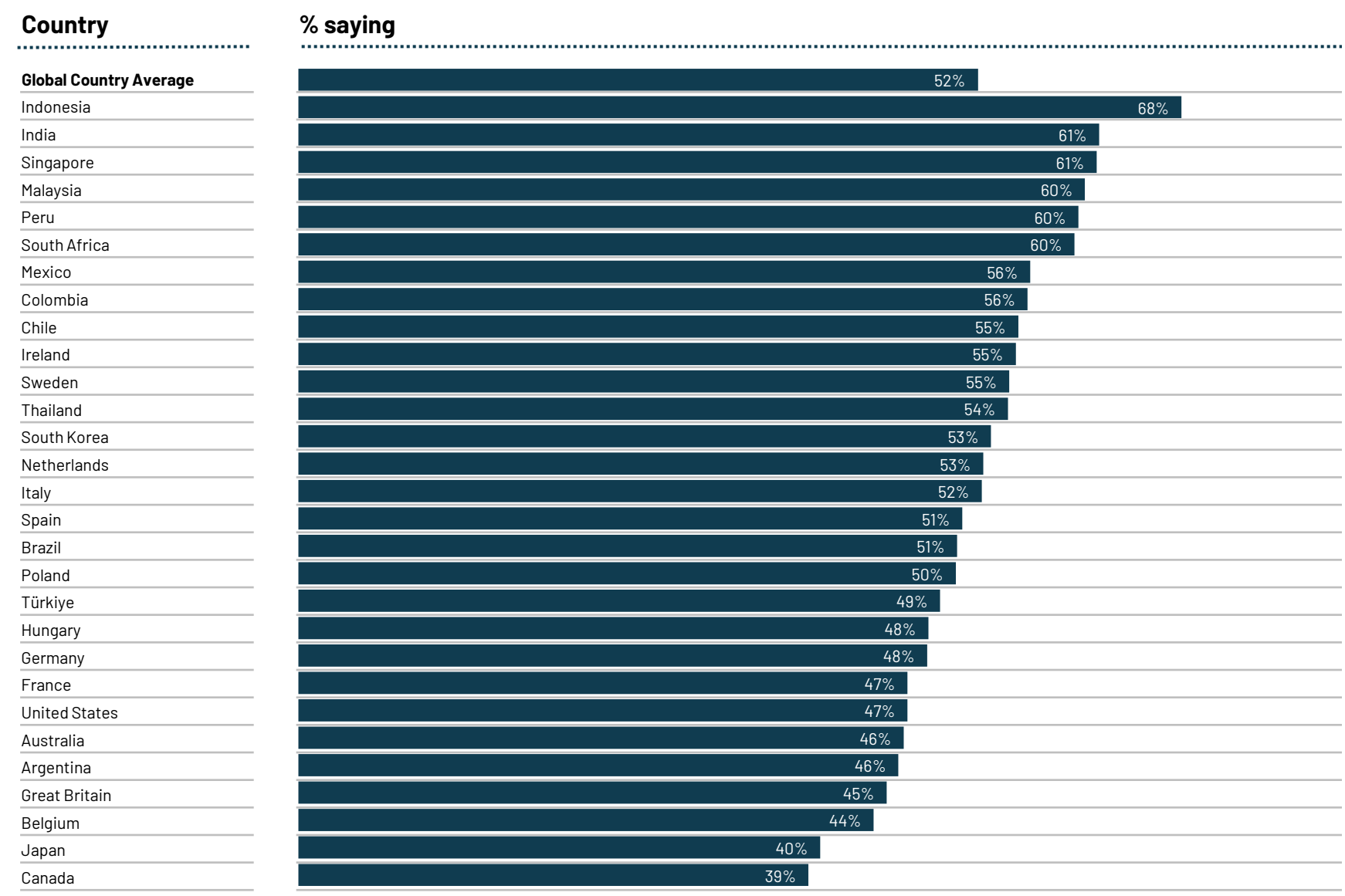


Includes: Accept more refugees from the region into our country; Offer only temporary asylum status to refugees from the region, rather than permanent resettlement; Provide more financial assistance and support services to refugees from the region who arrive in our country; Strengthen border controls to make it harder for asylum seekers to enter the country without permission.

Q. Recently, a significant number of people have been displaced due to the ongoing conflict in Iran and Lebanon. Thinking about this situation, how, if at all, would you like your country's government to respond?

International & Regional Support

Base: 21,521 adults aged 16+ across 29 countries, 24 APRIL – 8 MAY 2026

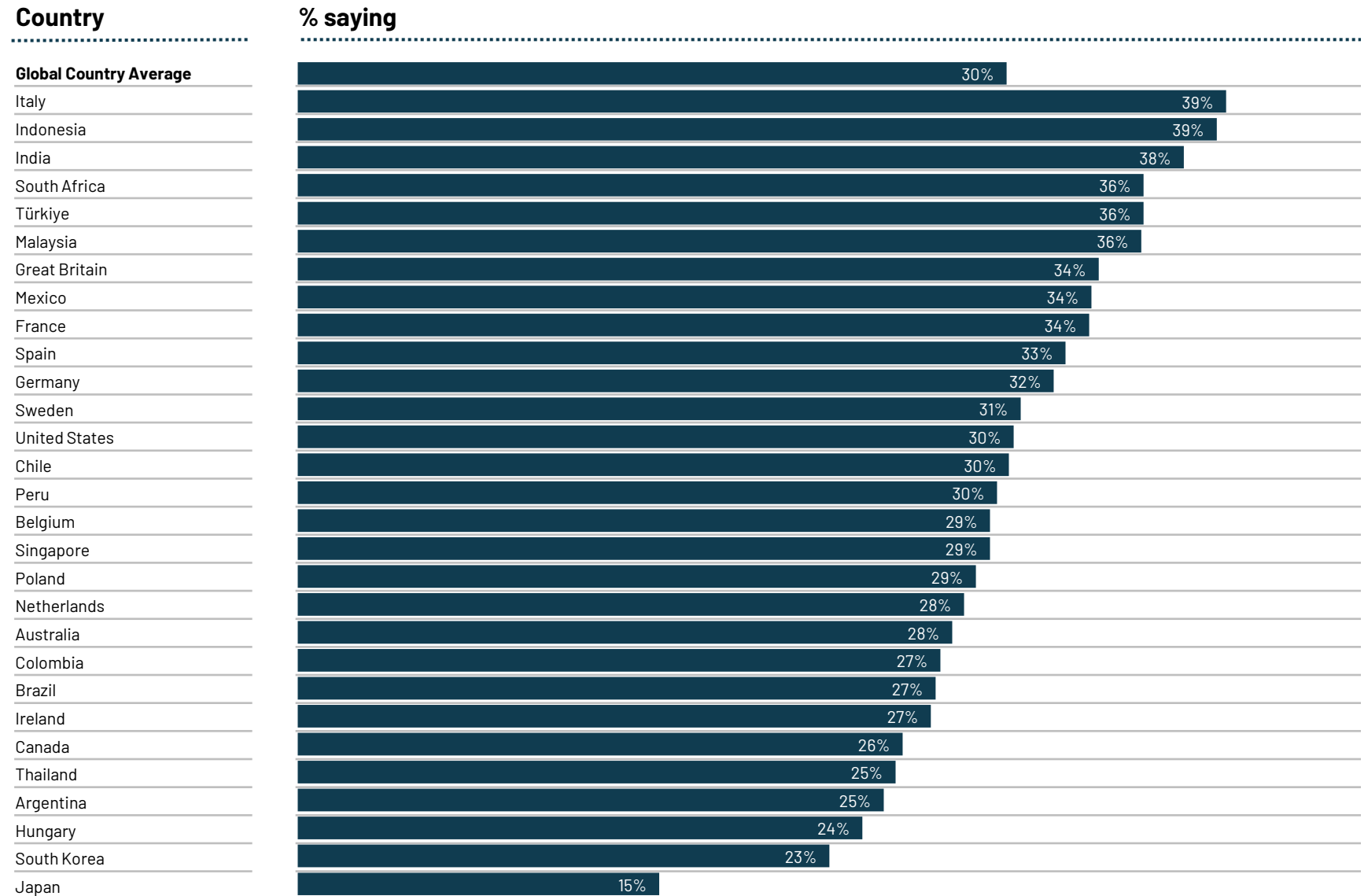


Includes: Provide financial or material support to countries neighbouring Iran so refugees can be hosted in the Middle East; Provide financial aid directly to the affected region or to international humanitarian organizations (e.g., UN agencies, Red Cross); Send humanitarian aid (e.g., food, medical supplies) directly to civilians inside Iran and Lebanon.

Q. Recently, a significant number of people have been displaced due to the ongoing conflict in Iran and Lebanon. Thinking about this situation, how, if at all, would you like your country's government to respond?

Foreign Policy/Intervention

Base: 21,521 adults aged 16+ across 29 countries,
24 APRIL – 8 MAY 2026



Includes: Take diplomatic action or impose economic sanctions to help de-escalate the conflict; Provide military assistance or intervention.

Methodology



Methodology

These are the results of a 29-country survey conducted by Ipsos on its Global Advisor online platform, between Friday, April 24, and Friday, May 8, 2026. For this survey, Ipsos interviewed a total of 21,521 adults aged 18 years and older in India, 18-74 in Canada, Republic of Ireland, Malaysia, South Africa, Türkiye, and the United States, 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, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Spain, Türkiye, and the U.S., and 500 individuals each in Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Hungary, Ireland, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, and Thailand.

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 considered representative

of their general adult populations under the age of 75. Samples in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Ireland, 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.

India’s sample in particular is considered to be heavily urban, and with higher education and affluence than the general population. For this reason, the trended data for India is not included on the charts.

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.

The publication of these findings abides by local rules and regulations. For information or assistance about this please contact:

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ABOUT IPSOS

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You act better when you are sure.