

GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE INDEX 2023

31 country study, May-June 2023

Global summary

In partnership with:



GAME CHANGERS



HEADLINES



GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE INDEX 2023

- This year's survey was among 31 countries (during May-June 2023) and came after a gap of nearly 2 years in the Global Infrastructure Index series.
- The global country average level of satisfaction with infrastructure is higher than the average level of dissatisfaction, but many people are unsure – a third say they are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied or don't know.
- Citizens in Singapore, Indonesia and Netherlands tend to be among the most positive with Italy, Peru and South Africa among the most negative, but there is considerable variation according to sector. There has also been some change over time e.g. in Britain ratings of water supply/sewerage have deteriorated while those for EV charging infrastructure have improved.
- As in 2021, people prioritise environmental over economic impact although there has been a discernible movement towards economic considerations in the past two years.
- There is a widely held view that building infrastructure is not being done quickly enough, especially where dissatisfaction with infrastructure is highest. At the same time, most people do not want to compromise opportunities for local communities to shape plans.
- There is considerable cultural variation in sentiment – for example, there is a gap of 65 percentage points in overall levels of satisfaction with infrastructure (but just 21 across the G7 countries, ranging from 22% in Italy to 43% in Japan).
- Underpinning this is considerable variation in ratings of individual infrastructure sectors – ranging from a global country average of 68% for airports to 30% for flood defences.
- Lower satisfaction tends to drive a sense of not enough being done. The view that infrastructure can provide economic stimulus remains strong, but not as strong as it was during the pandemic. In most countries, a majority think infrastructure can also make an important contribution to combating climate change.
- The public are more comfortable with increasing spending on infrastructure than they were pre-pandemic, but this is still preferred by a minority.
- As before, there is strong competition for the top investment priorities. Renewable energy features prominently as does water supply/sewerage, flood defences and new housing supply. There is variation here too – e.g. wind energy is top priority in Britain, local roads and motorways are comparatively more salient in the U.S.

METHODOLOGY

2023: 31 countries, 22,816 participants, 26 May–9 June 2023
(online): Argentina, Australia*, Belgium, Brazil*, Canada*, Chile, Colombia, France*, Germany*, Great Britain*, Hungary, India*, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy*, Japan*, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand*, Peru, Poland, Romania, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain*, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey and the U.S.A.*

** denotes 1,000+ sample size*

2021: 28 countries, 19,514 participants, 23 July–6 August 2021
(online): Argentina, Australia*, Belgium, Brazil*, Canada*, Chile, China*, Colombia, France*, Germany*, Great Britain*, Hungary, India, Italy*, Japan*, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain*, Sweden, Turkey and the U.S.A.*

** denotes 1,000+ sample size*

The “**Global Country Average**” reflects the average result for all the countries in the study. It has not been adjusted to the population size of each country and is not intended to suggest a total result. Please note: the 2016-2023 surveys used the same methodology, but **the profile of participating countries has changed**. This means that the global country average/trend does not always involve an exact like-for-like comparison. Similarly, Russia was excluded from fieldwork meaning that G8 in previous years is G7 this year.

The samples in some countries can be taken as representative of these countries’ general adult population under the age of 75. In others, they 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. (A full list of countries can be supplied on request).

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. More information on the Ipsos use of credibility intervals is available in request.

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

SATISFACTION & ATTITUDES



A HIGHER PROPORTION ARE SATISFIED WITH INFRASTRUCTURE THAN ARE NOT, BUT MANY ARE UNSURE

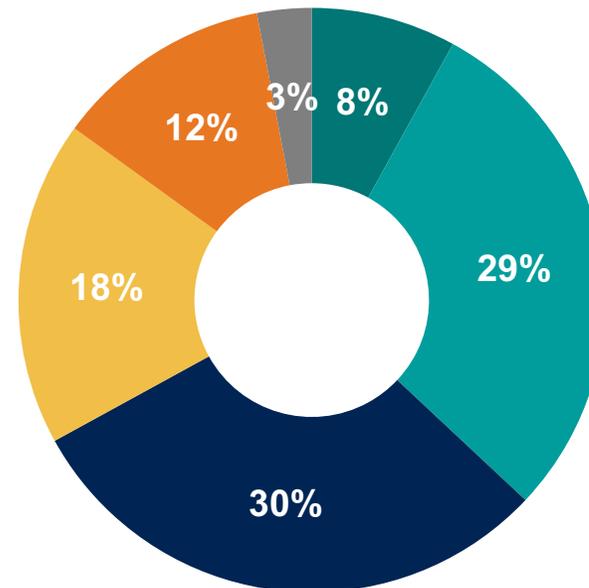
Q. We now want you to think about [COUNTRY'S] infrastructure. By infrastructure we mean things we rely on like road, rail and air networks, utilities such as energy and water, and broadband and other communications.

Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with [COUNTRY'S] national infrastructure?

Global Country Average

Dissatisfied
30%

Satisfied
38%



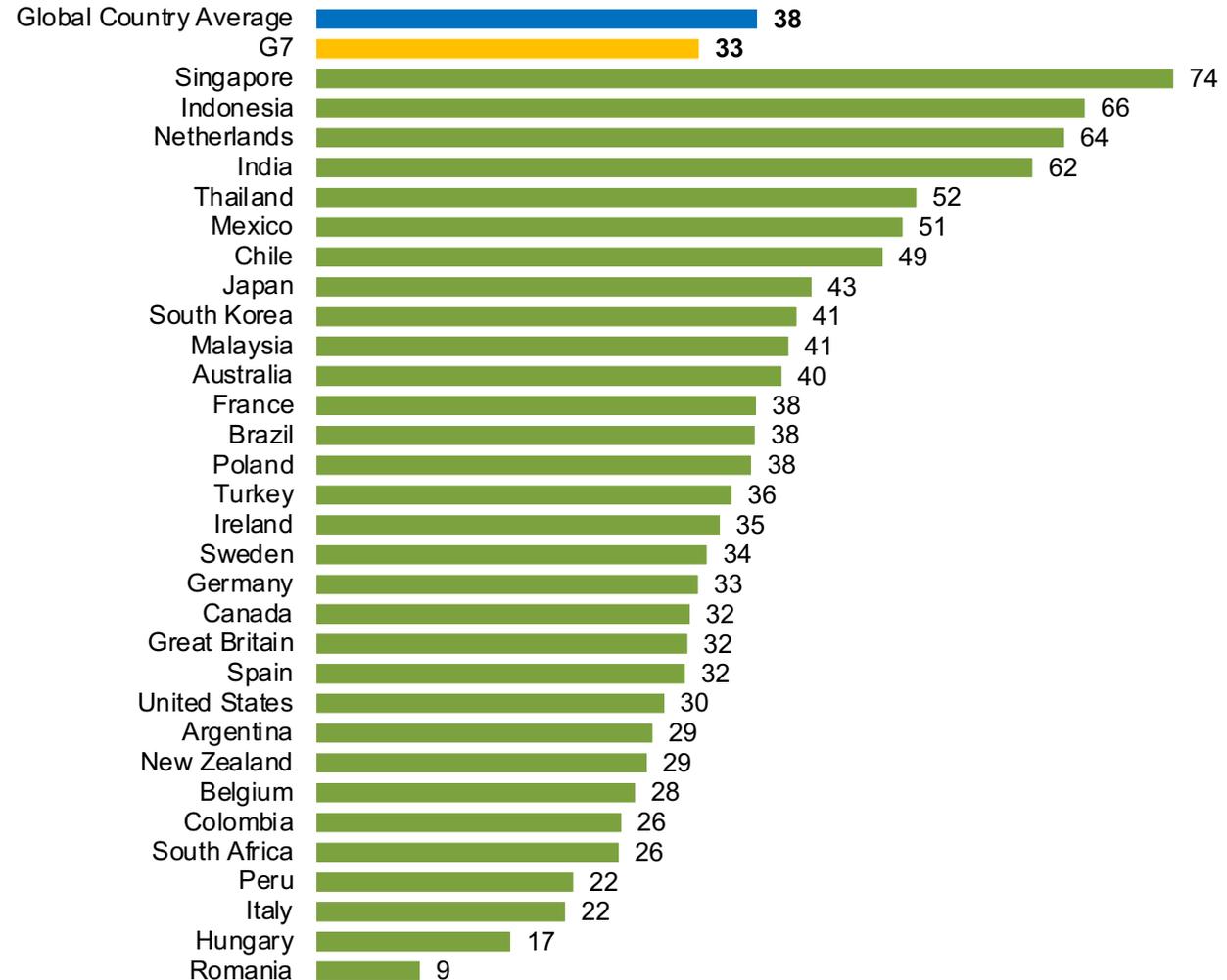
- Very satisfied
- Fairly satisfied
- Neither/nor
- Fairly dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied
- Don't know

THERE IS CONSIDERABLE VARIATION IN SATISFACTION ACROSS THE 31 COUNTRIES

Q. We now want you to think about [COUNTRY'S] infrastructure. By infrastructure we mean things we rely on like road, rail and air networks, utilities such as energy and water, and broadband and other communications.

Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with [COUNTRY'S] national infrastructure?

% very/fairly satisfied



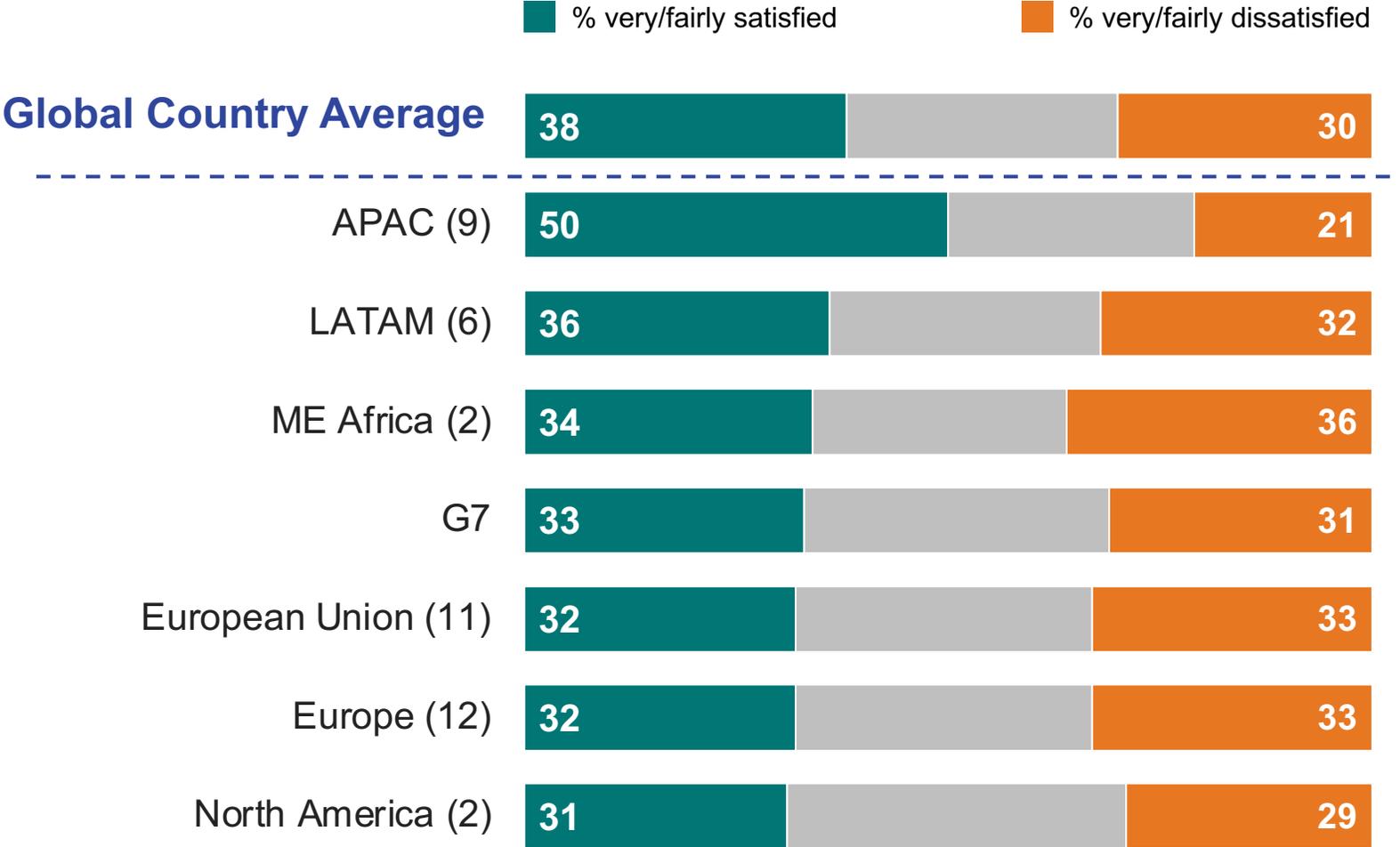
Source: Ipsos/GIIA
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

SATISFACTION IS RELATIVELY HIGHER IN APAC BUT SIMILAR ELSEWHERE

Q. We now want you to think about [COUNTRY'S] infrastructure. By infrastructure we mean things we rely on like road, rail and air networks, utilities such as energy and water, and broadband and other communications.

Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with [COUNTRY'S] national infrastructure?

See [Appendix](#) for note on regional classifications. Number of countries in each region shown in ().



Source: Ipsos/GIIA
 Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

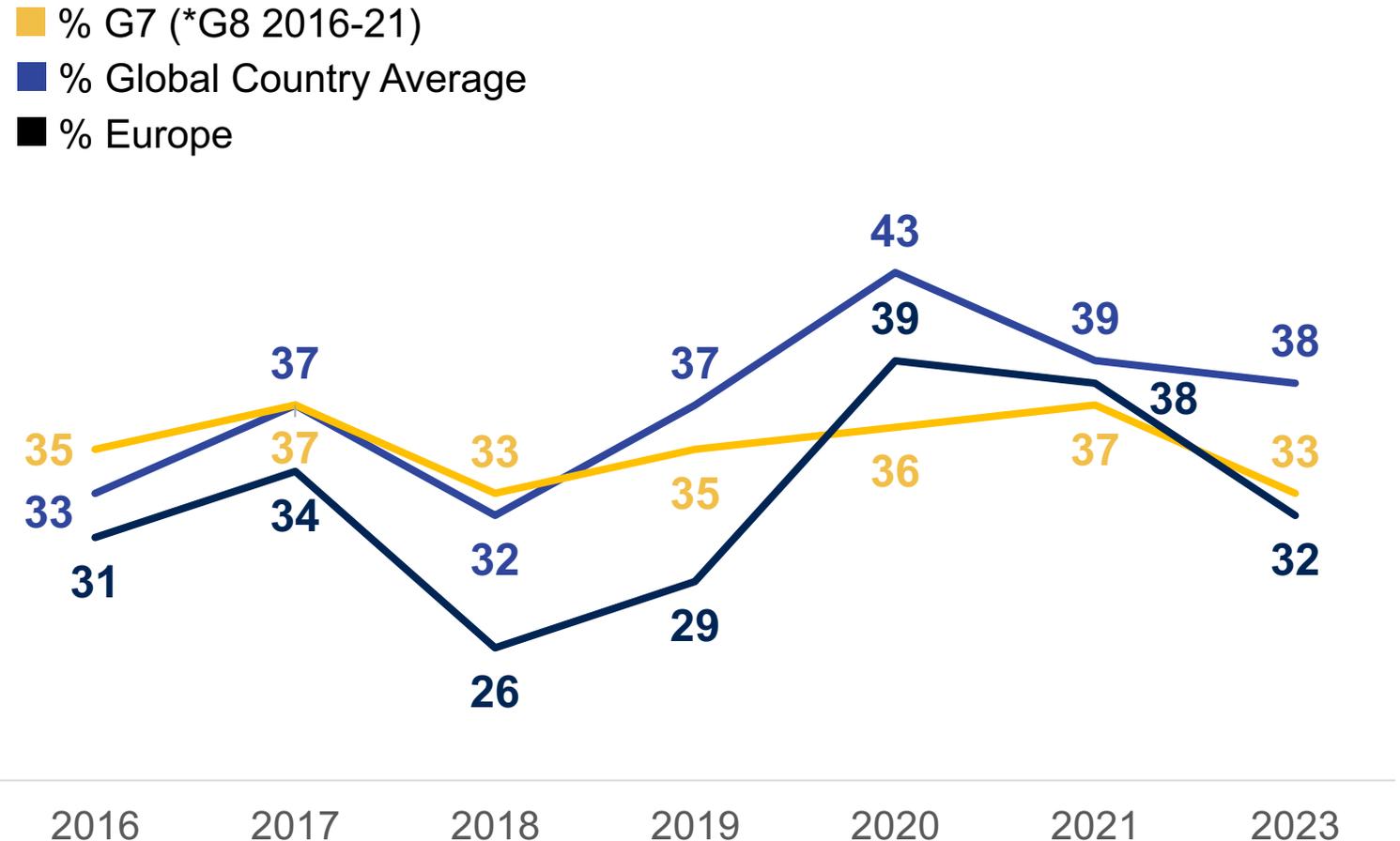


LONGER-TERM TRENDS: SATISFACTION DIPPED IN 2018 BUT BOUNCED BACK DURING EARLY PANDEMIC PERIOD THEN FELL BACK TO 2019 LEVELS

Q. We now want you to think about [COUNTRY'S] infrastructure. By infrastructure we mean things we rely on like road, rail and air networks, utilities such as energy and water, and broadband and other communications.

Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with [COUNTRY'S] national infrastructure?

% very/fairly satisfied



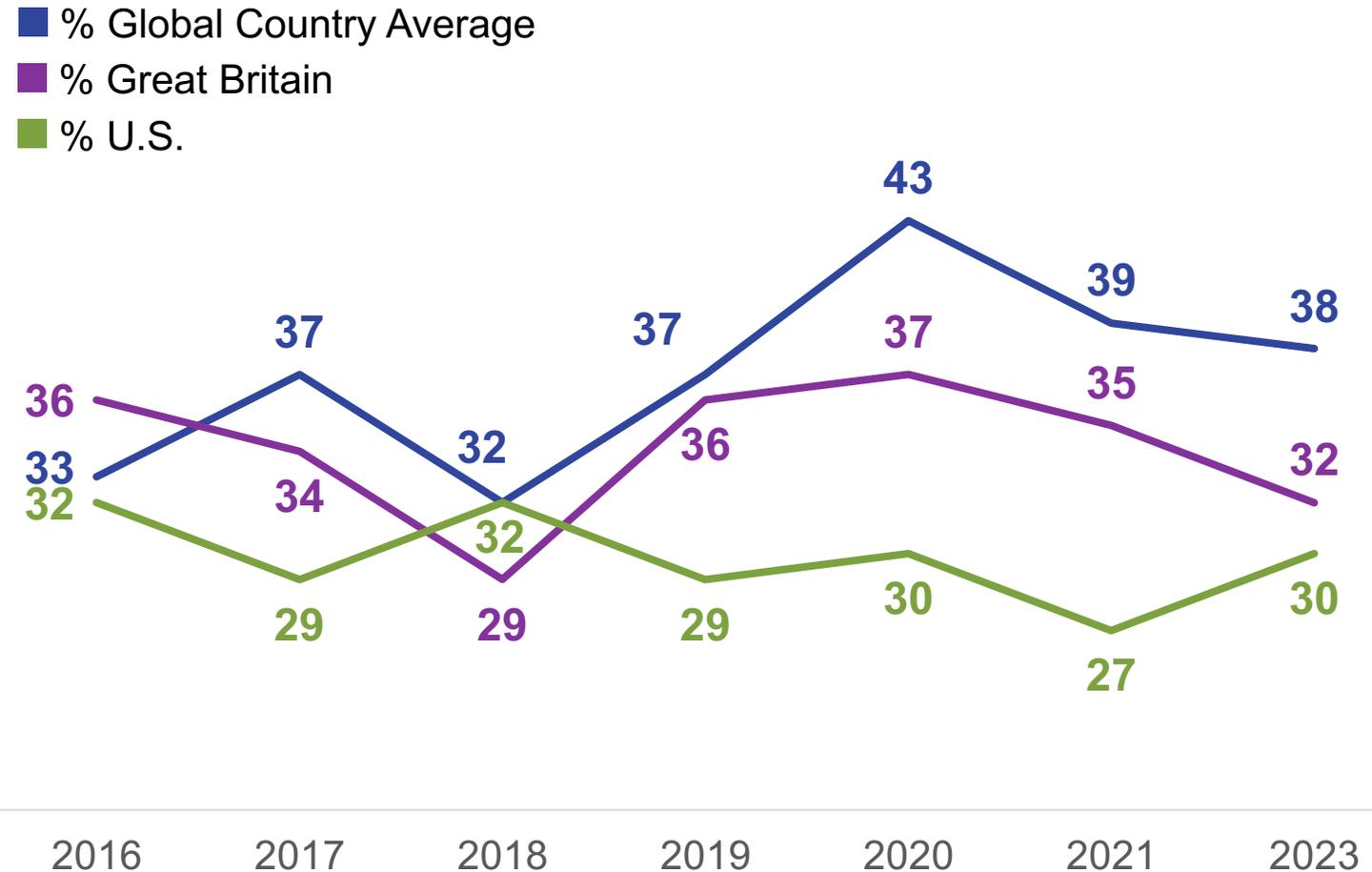
Source: Ipsos/GIIA
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

SATISFACTION IN BRITAIN HASN'T YET RETURNED TO 2019 LEVELS AND IT IS CATCHING UP IN THE U.S.

Q. We now want you to think about [COUNTRY'S] infrastructure. By infrastructure we mean things we rely on like road, rail and air networks, utilities such as energy and water, and broadband and other communications.

Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with [COUNTRY'S] national infrastructure?

% very/fairly satisfied



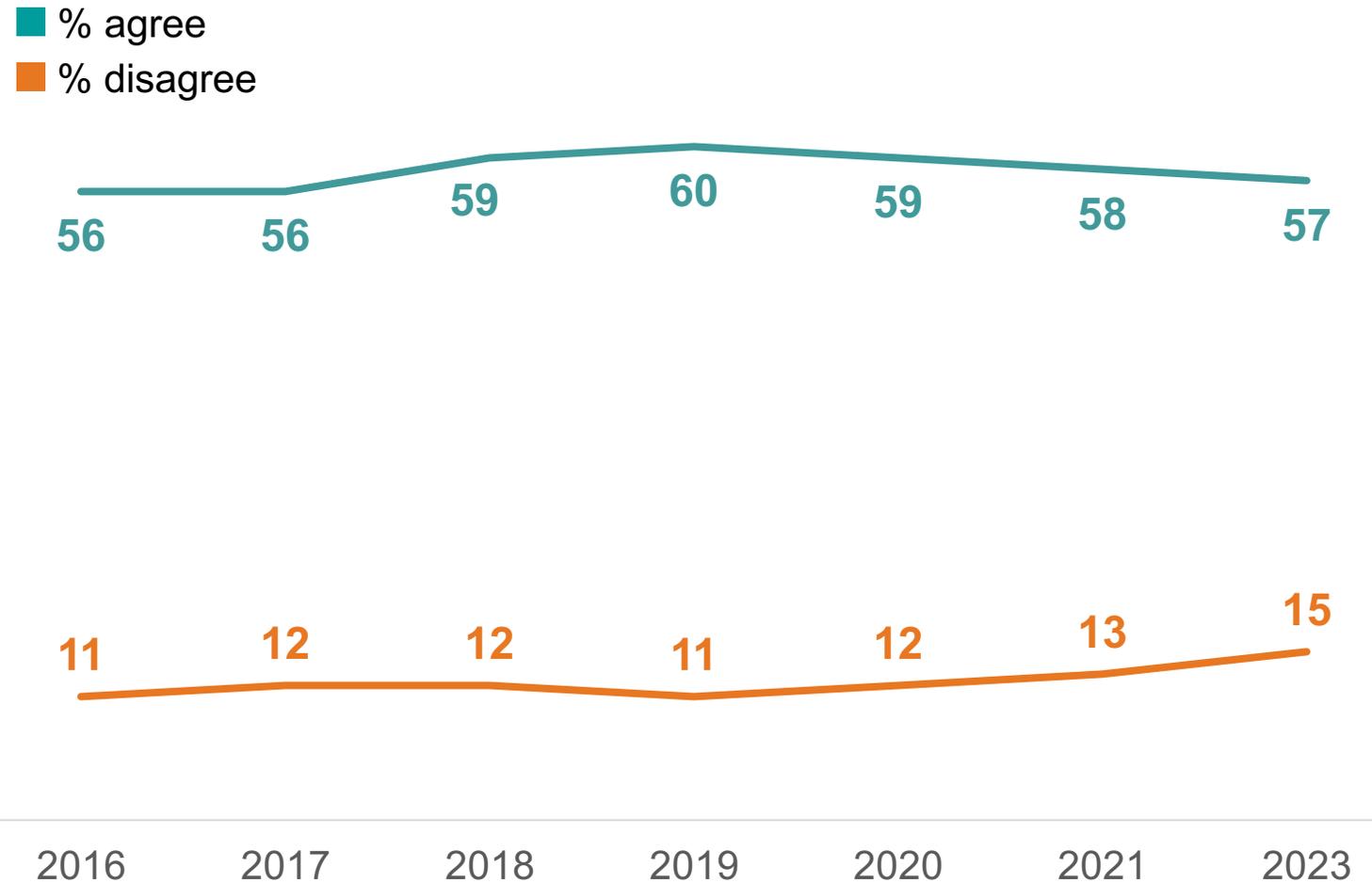
Source: Ipsos/GIIA
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

THE PUBLIC CONTINUE TO FEEL MORE CAN BE DONE

Q. To what extent do you agree or disagree...

“As a country we are not doing enough to meet our infrastructure needs”

Global Country Average



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

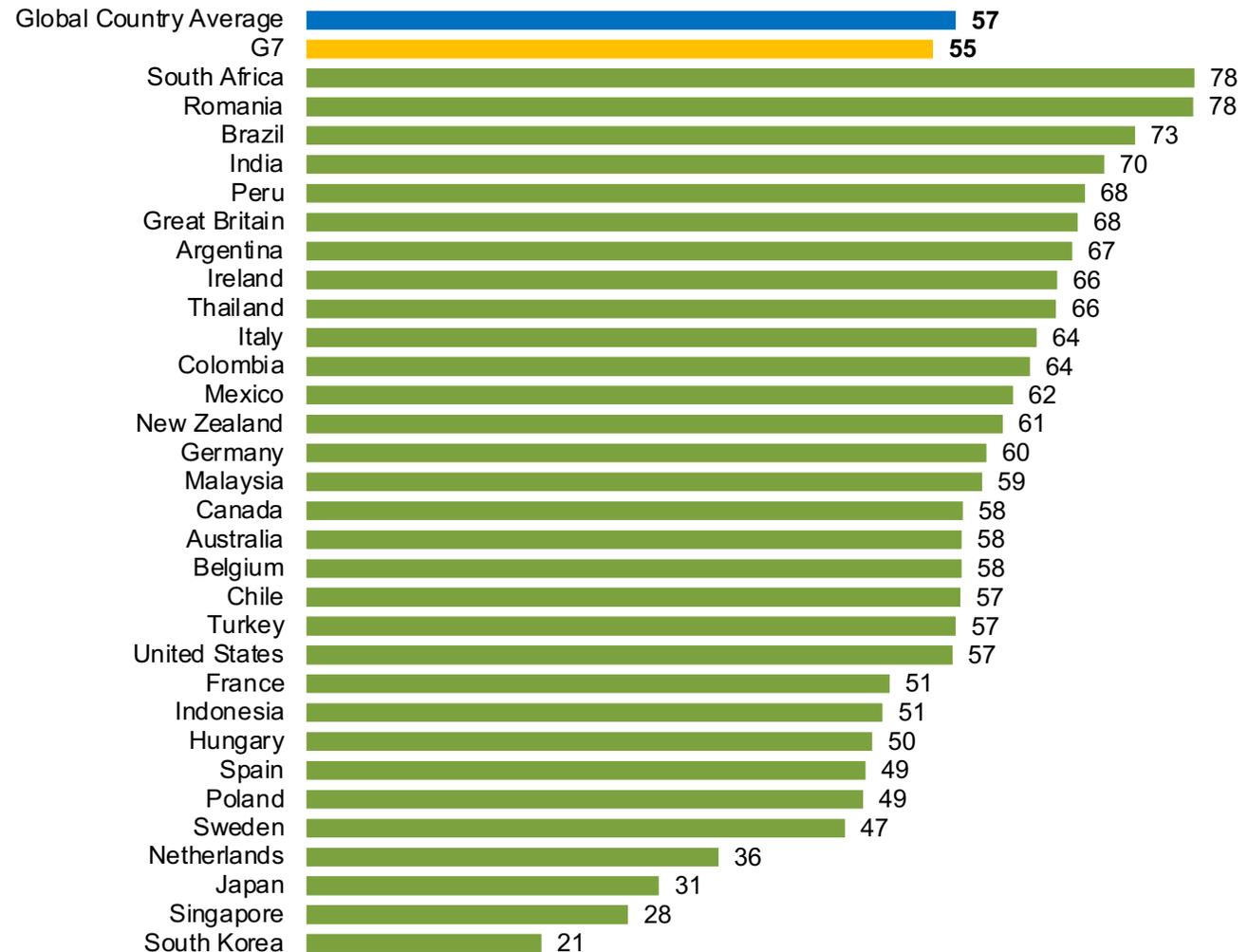
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

A MAJORITY IN MOST COUNTRIES AGREE

Q. Still thinking about infrastructure – the things we rely on like road, rail and air networks, utilities such as energy and water, and broadband and other communications – to what extent do you agree or disagree...?

“As a country we are not doing enough to meet our infrastructure needs”

% strongly/tend to agree



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

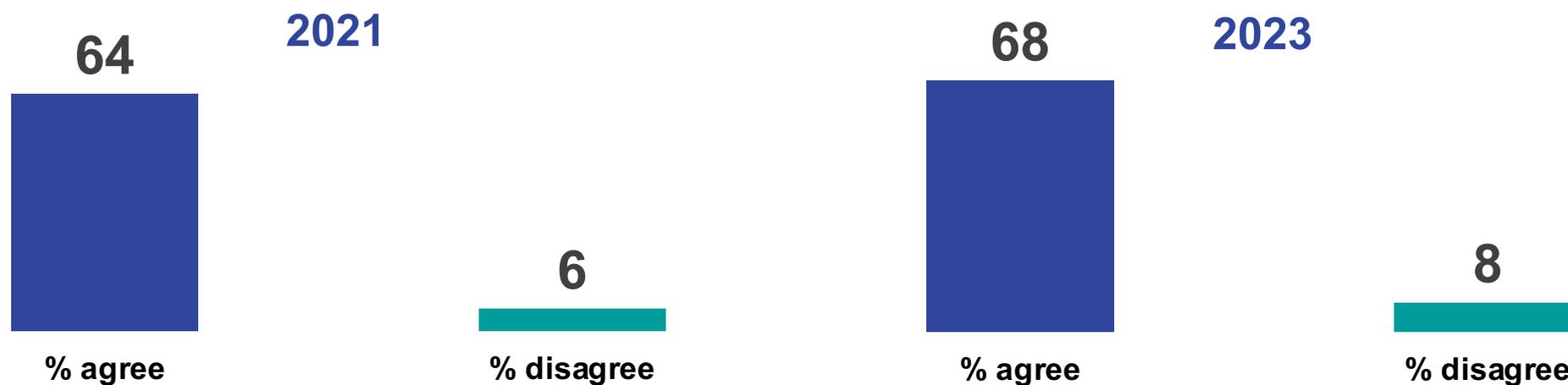
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

THERE HAS BEEN A SMALL INCREASE IN THE PROPORTION AGREEING IN BRITAIN...



Q. Still thinking about infrastructure – the things we rely on like road, rail and air networks, utilities such as energy and water, and broadband and other communications – to what extent do you agree or disagree...?

“As a country we are not doing enough to meet our infrastructure needs”



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023 – 1,002 UK in 2023

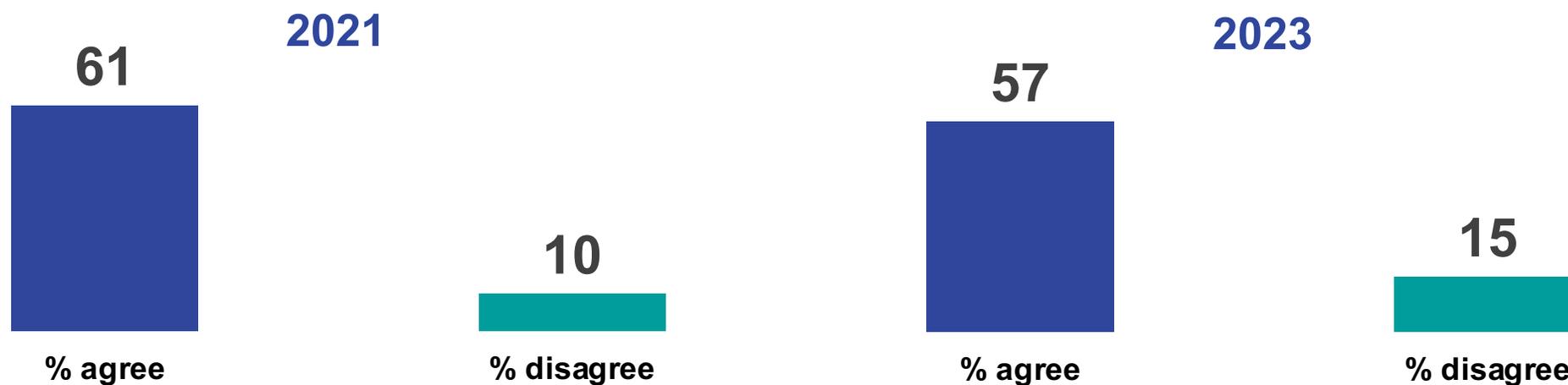




...WHILE THE MOVEMENT HAS BEEN THE OTHER WAY IN U.S.A.

Q. Still thinking about infrastructure – the things we rely on like road, rail and air networks, utilities such as energy and water, and broadband and other communications – to what extent do you agree or disagree...?

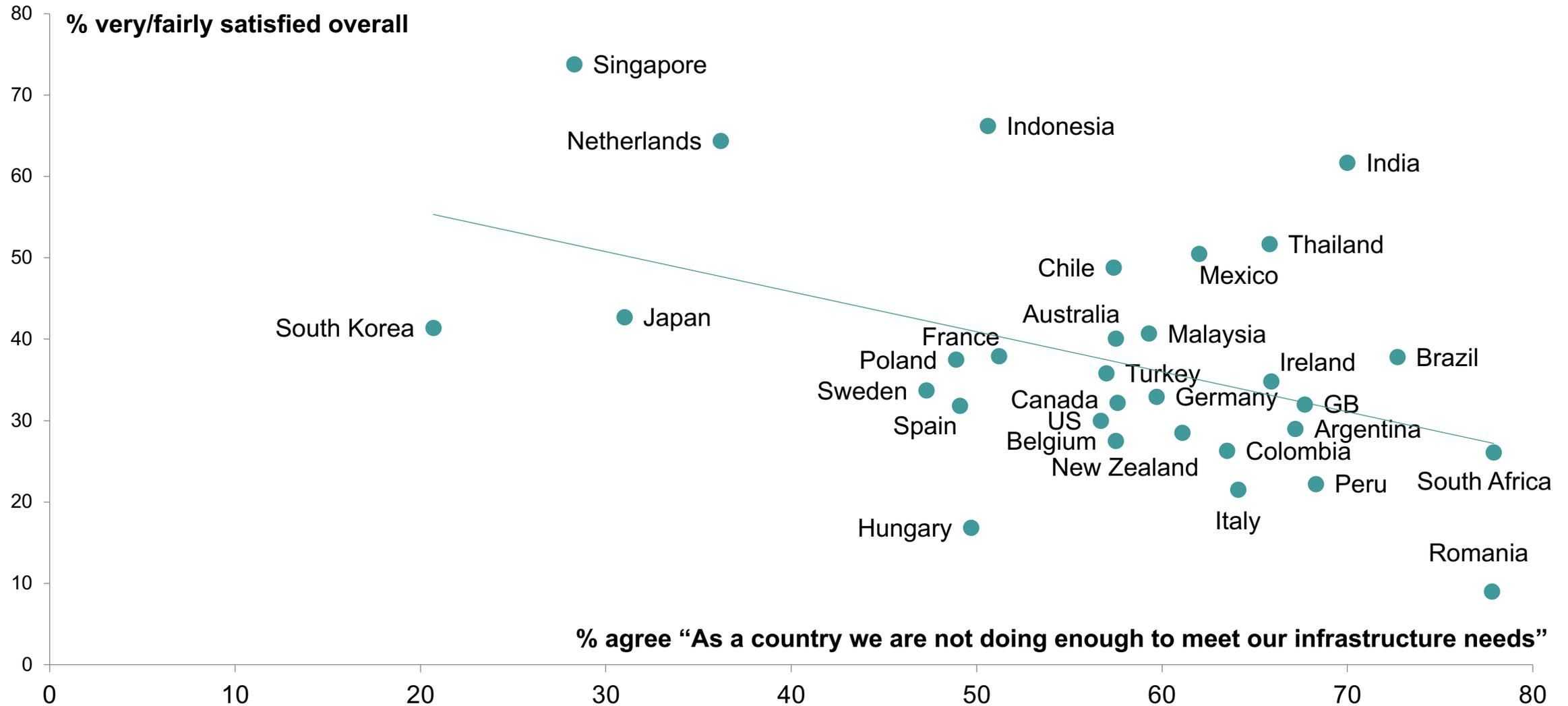
“As a country we are not doing enough to meet our infrastructure needs”



Source: Ipsos/GIIA
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023 – 1,005 US



LOWER SATISFACTION WITH INFRASTRUCTURE TENDS TO DRIVE A SENSE THAT NOT ENOUGH IS BEING DONE



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

Correlation = -0.46

SECTORS

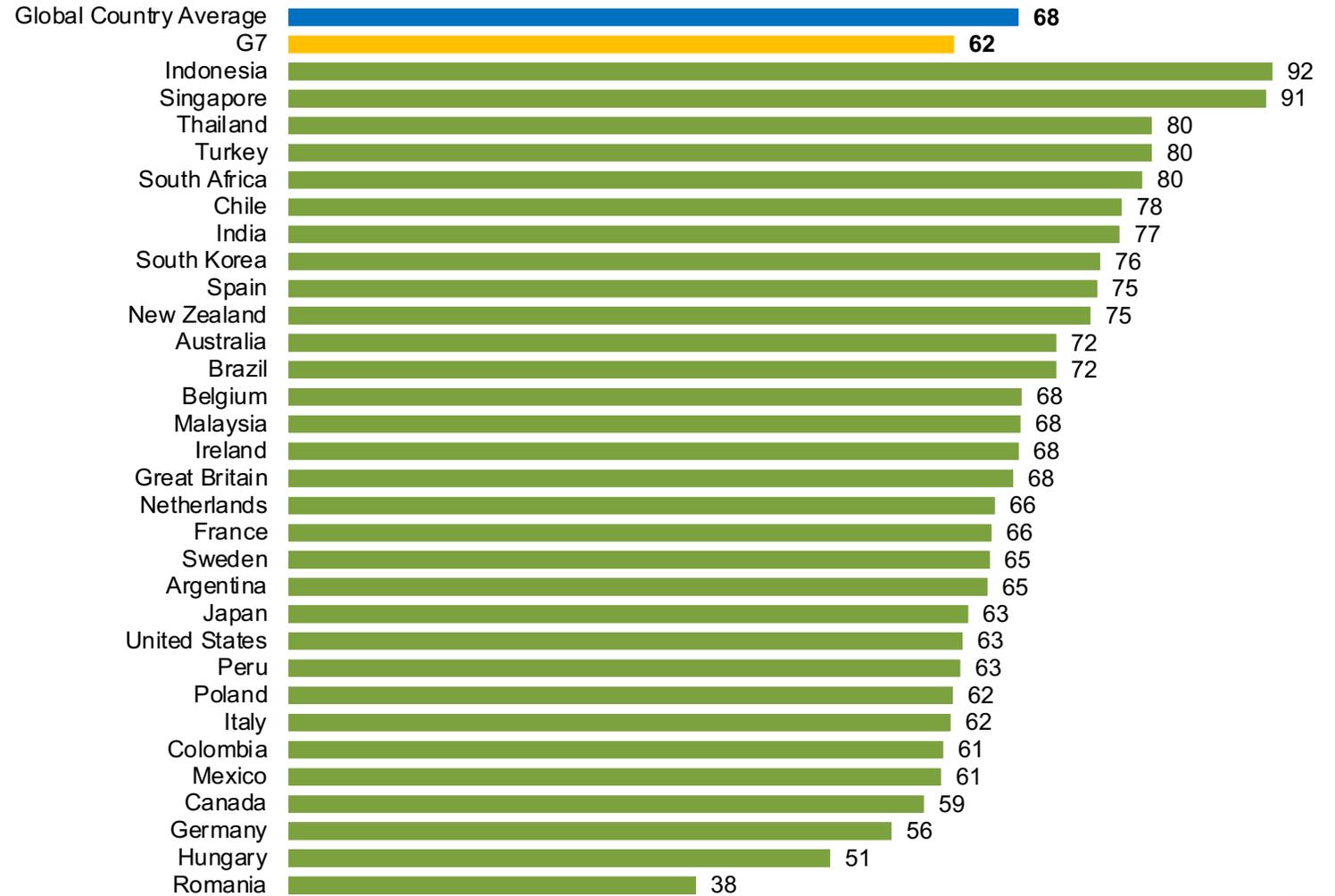


RATINGS - AIRPORTS

Q. These next questions are about different types of infrastructure. Please indicate how good or poor you rate the current quality of each one in [COUNTRY]...

Airports

% very/fairly good



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

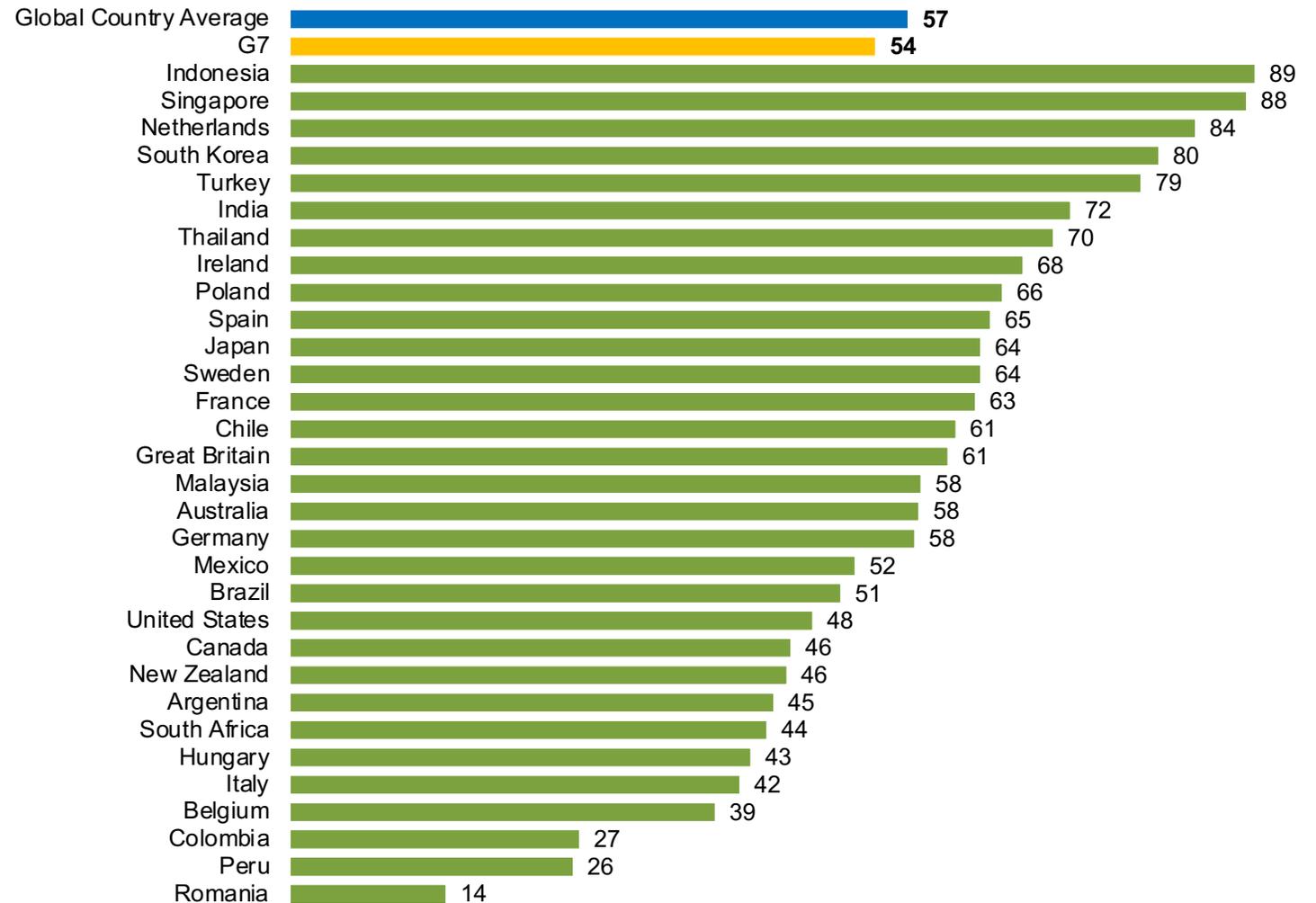
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

RATINGS - MOTORWAY/MAJOR ROAD NETWORK

Q. These next questions are about different types of infrastructure. Please indicate how good or poor you rate the current quality of each one in [COUNTRY]...

The motorway/major road network

% very/fairly good



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

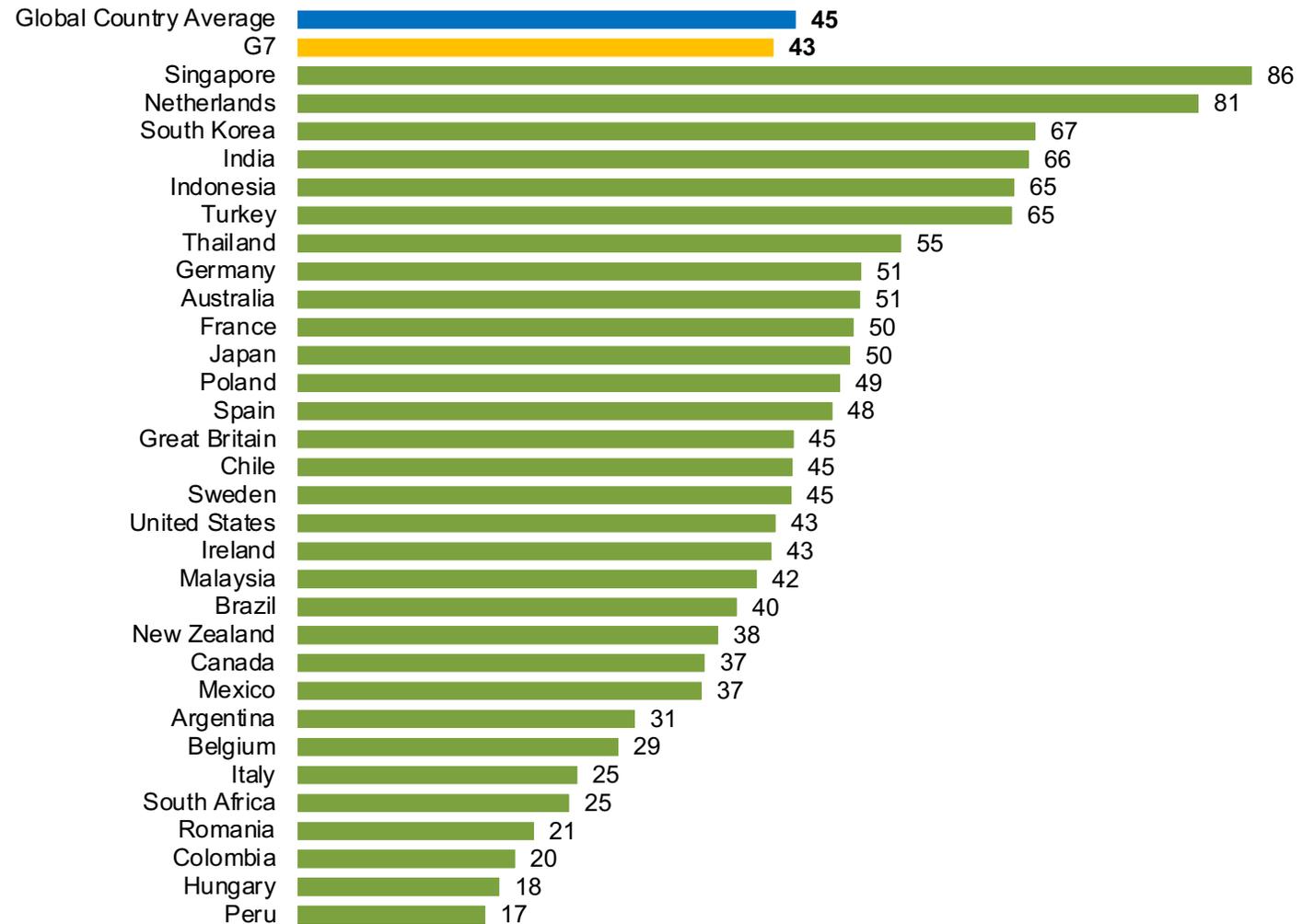
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

RATINGS - LOCAL ROAD NETWORK

Q. These next questions are about different types of infrastructure. Please indicate how good or poor you rate the current quality of each one in [COUNTRY]...

The local road network

% very/fairly good



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

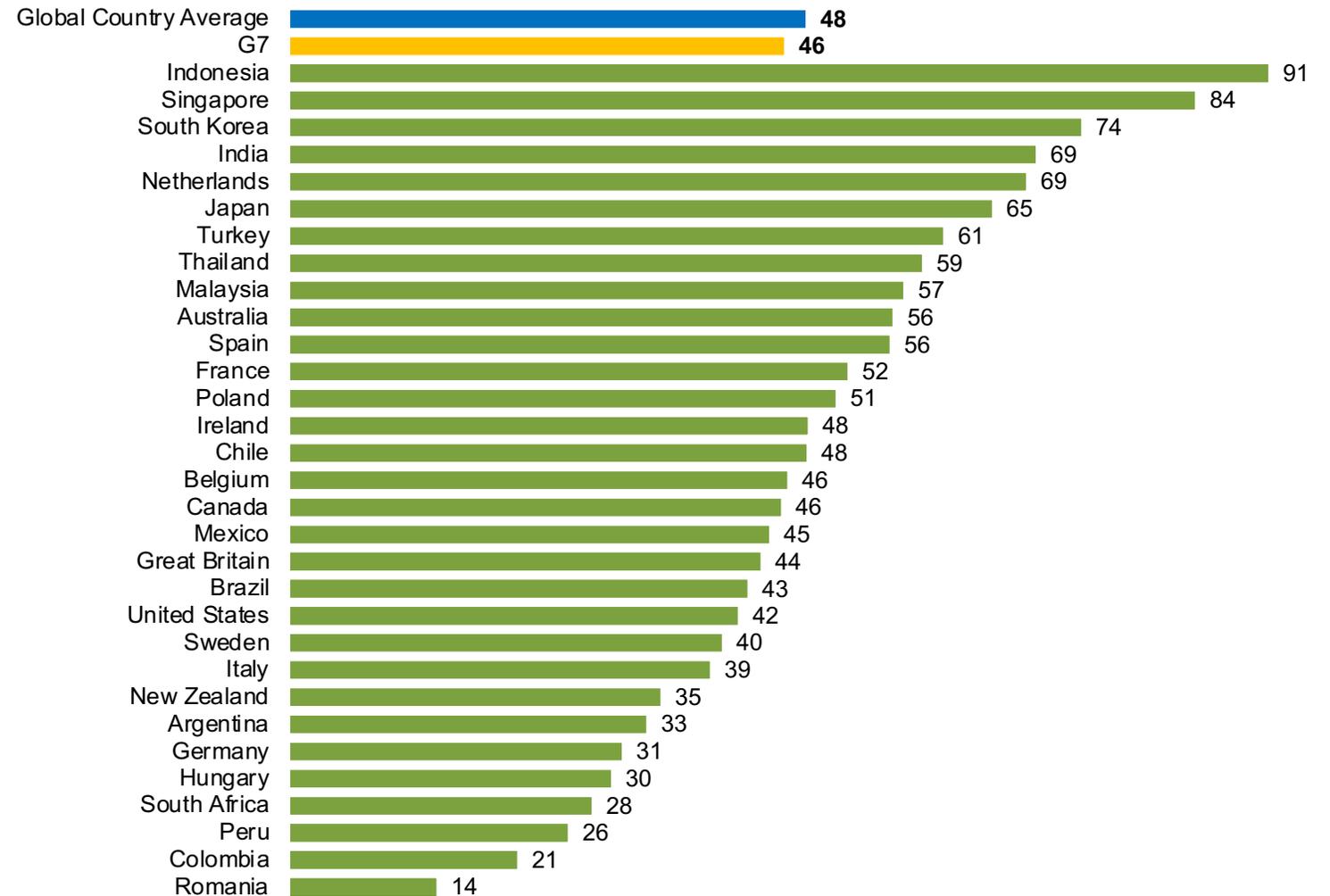
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

RATINGS - RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE

Q. These next questions are about different types of infrastructure. Please indicate how good or poor you rate the current quality of each one in [COUNTRY]...

Rail infrastructure – track/stations

% very/fairly good



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

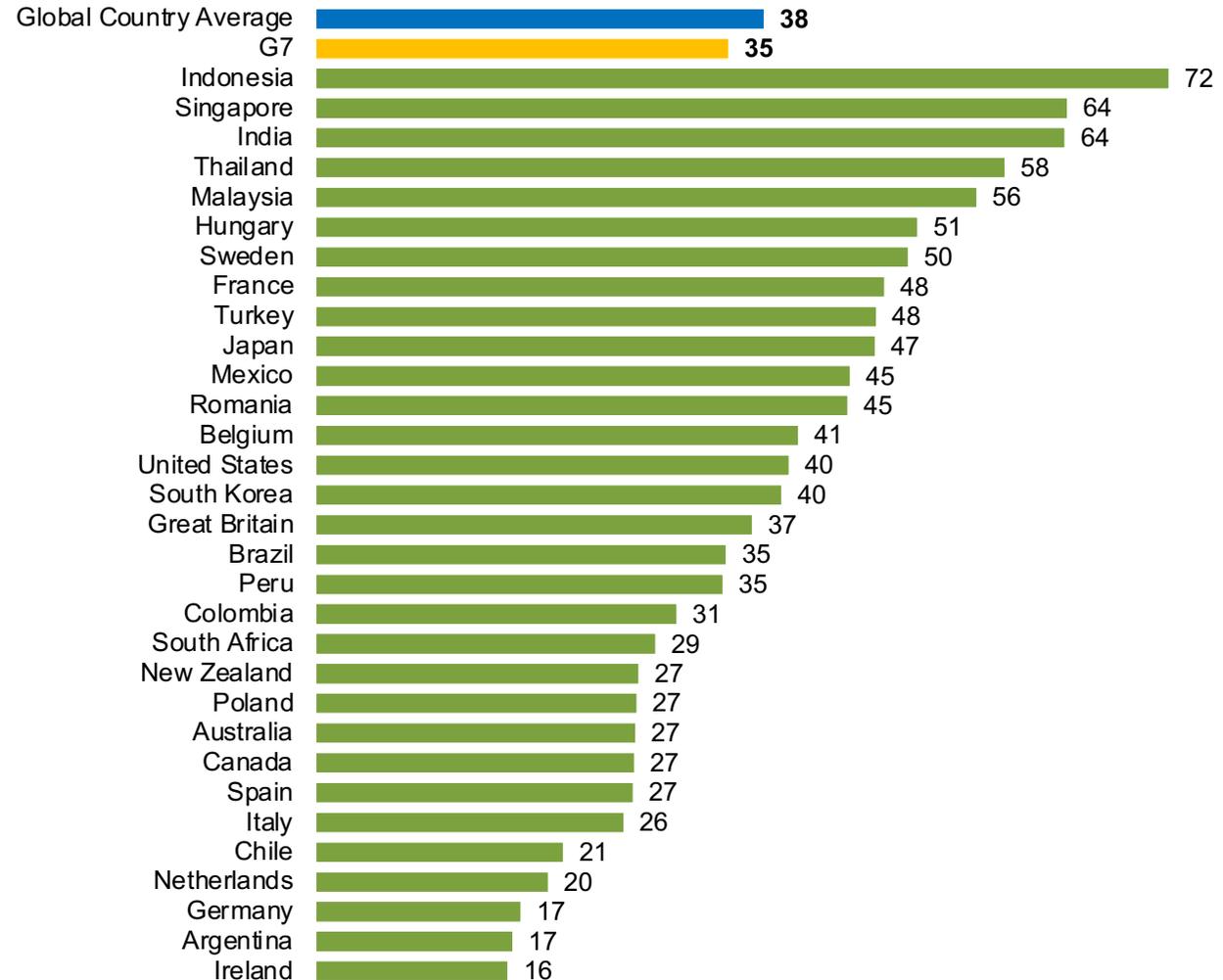
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

RATINGS - NEW HOUSING SUPPLY

Q. These next questions are about different types of infrastructure. Please indicate how good or poor you rate the current quality of each one in [COUNTRY]...

New housing supply

% very/fairly good



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

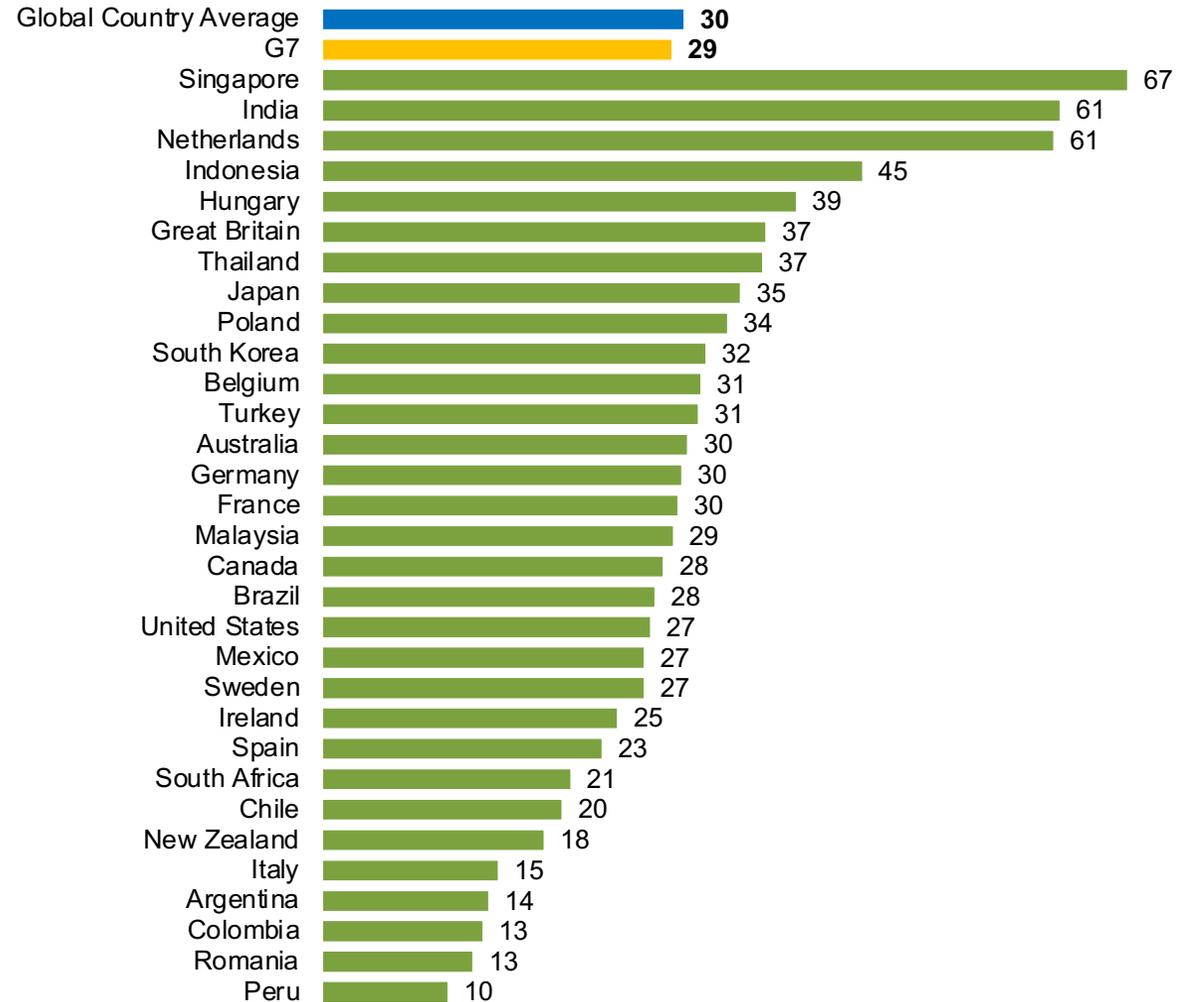
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

RATINGS - FLOOD DEFENCES

Q. These next questions are about different types of infrastructure. Please indicate how good or poor you rate the current quality of each one in [COUNTRY]...

Flood defences

% very/fairly good



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

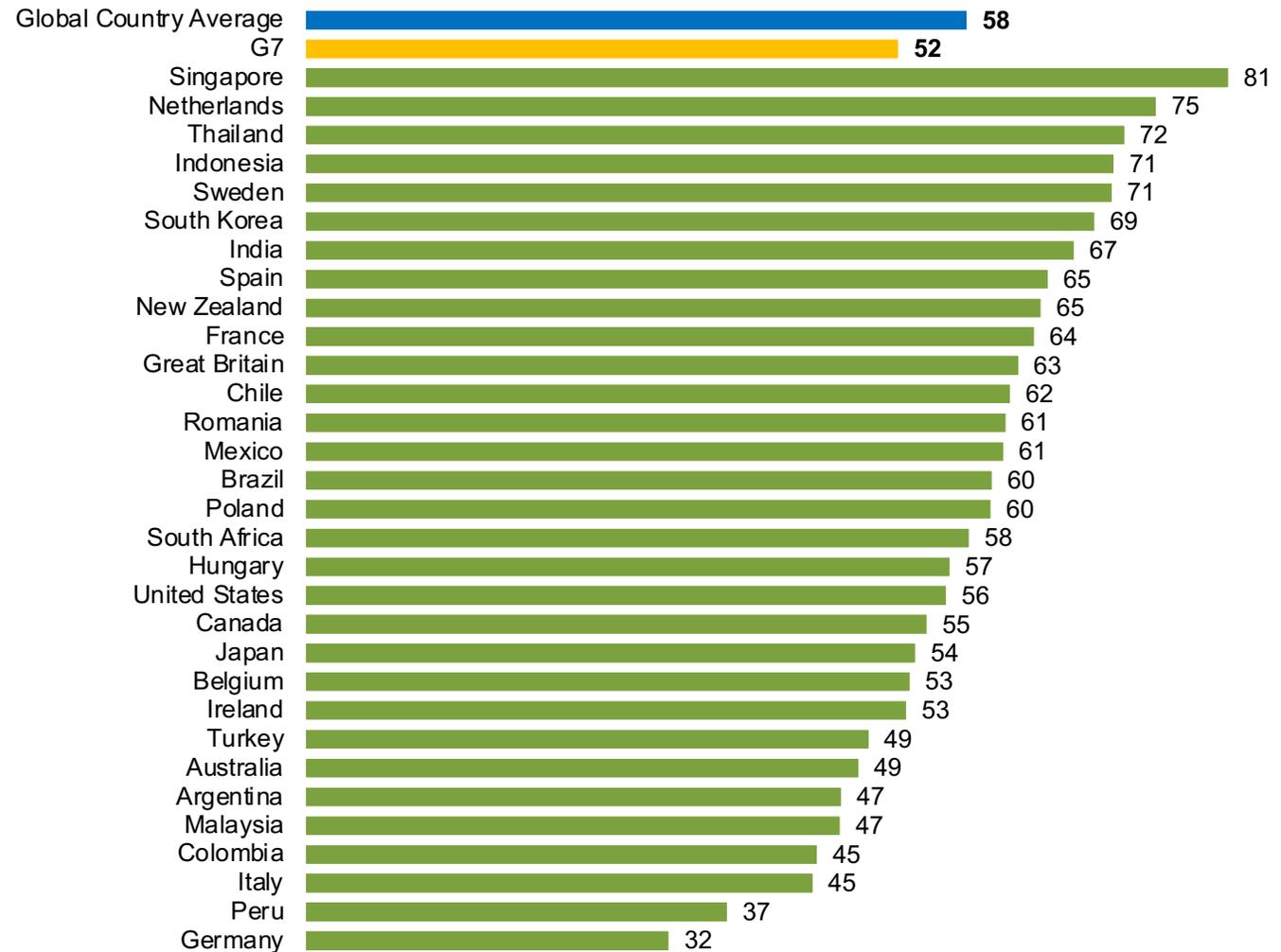
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

RATINGS - DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Q. These next questions are about different types of infrastructure. Please indicate how good or poor you rate the current quality of each one in [COUNTRY]...

Digital infrastructure such as high speed broadband, full fibre networks (FTTP), 5G

% very/fairly good



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

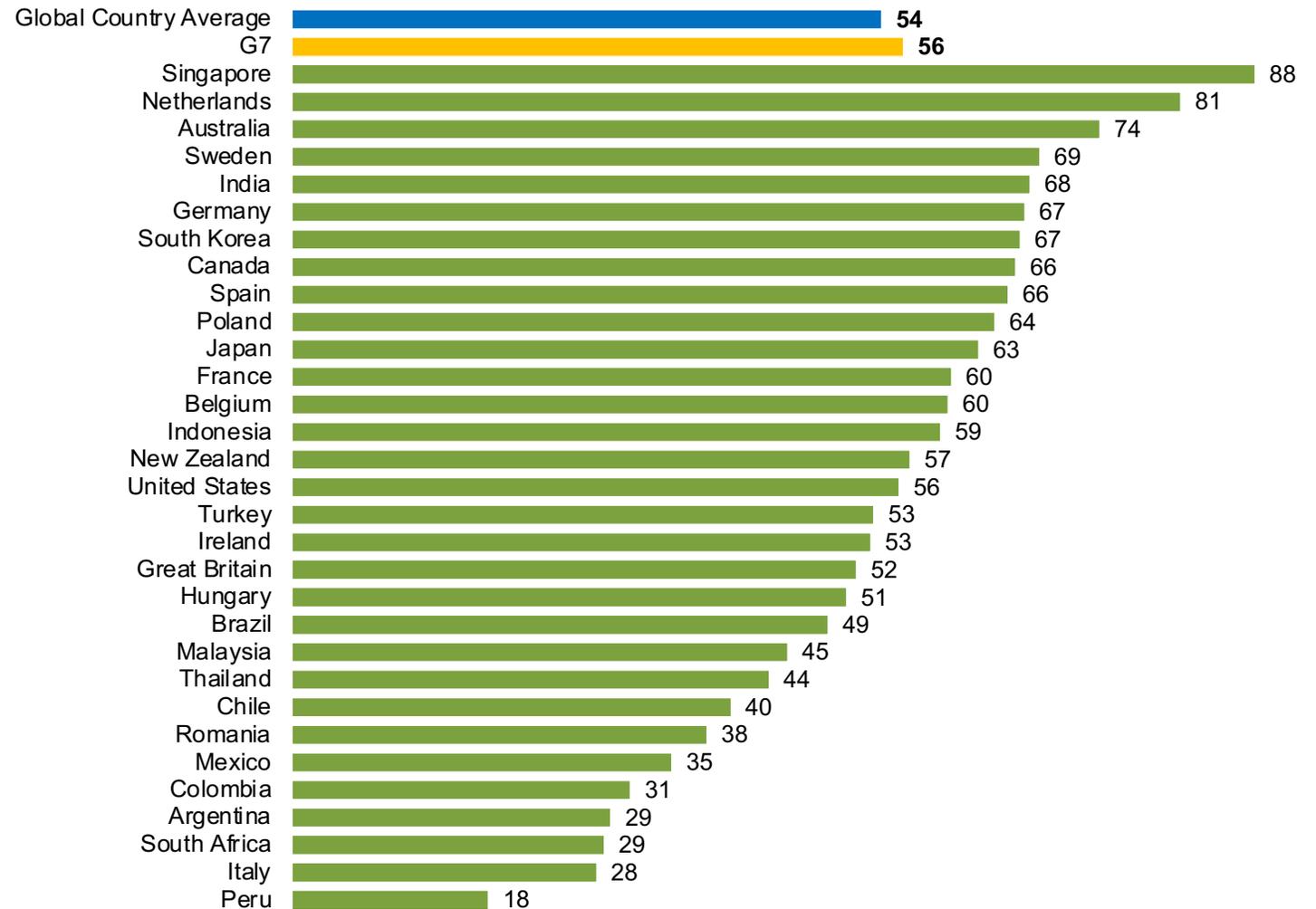
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

RATINGS - WATER SUPPLY/SEWERAGE

Q. These next questions are about different types of infrastructure. Please indicate how good or poor you rate the current quality of each one in [COUNTRY]...

Water supply and sewerage

% very/fairly good



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

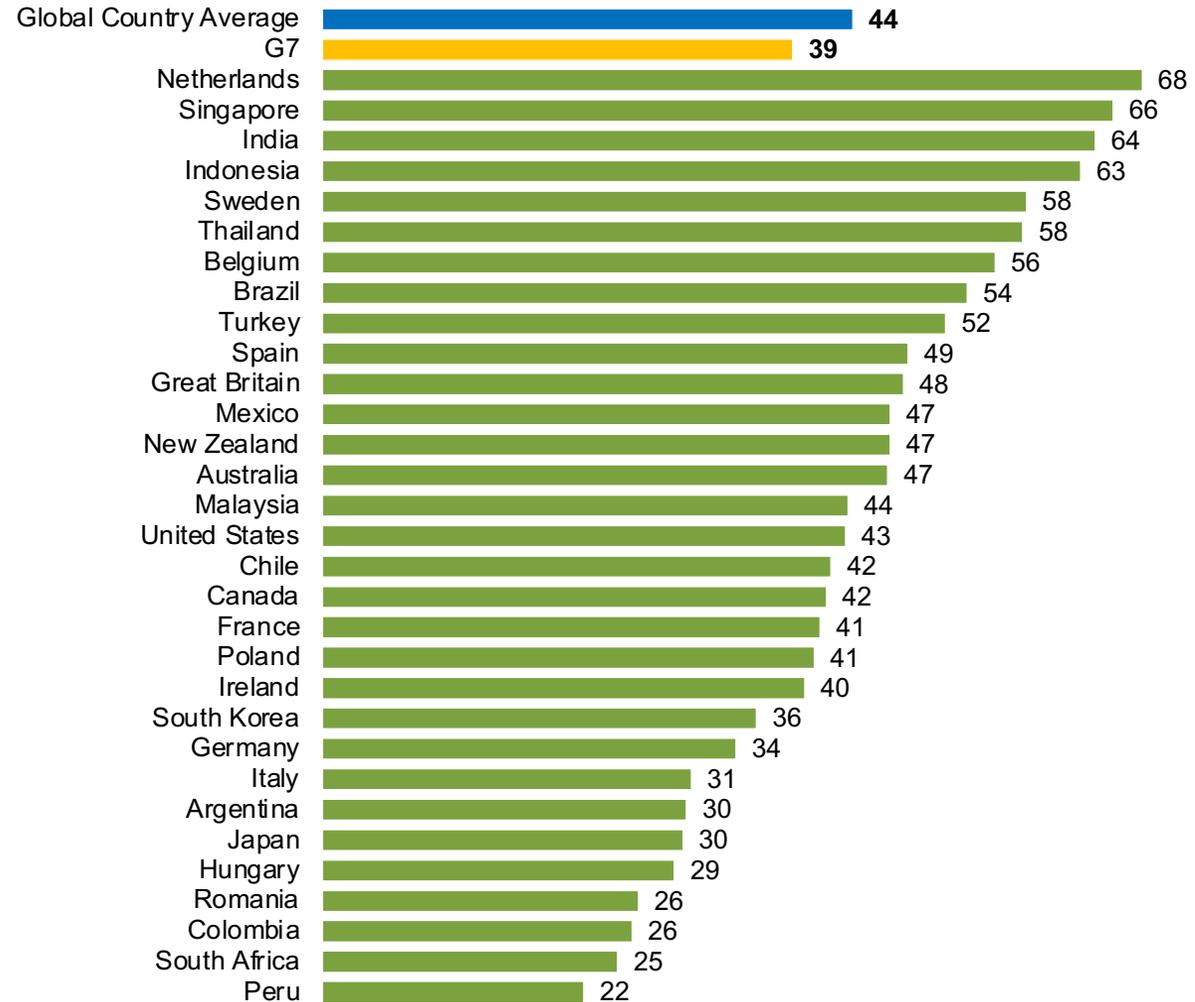
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

RATINGS - RENEWABLE ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

Q. These next questions are about different types of infrastructure. Please indicate how good or poor you rate the current quality of each one in [COUNTRY]...

Renewable energy infrastructure
e.g. solar and wind energy

% very/fairly good



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

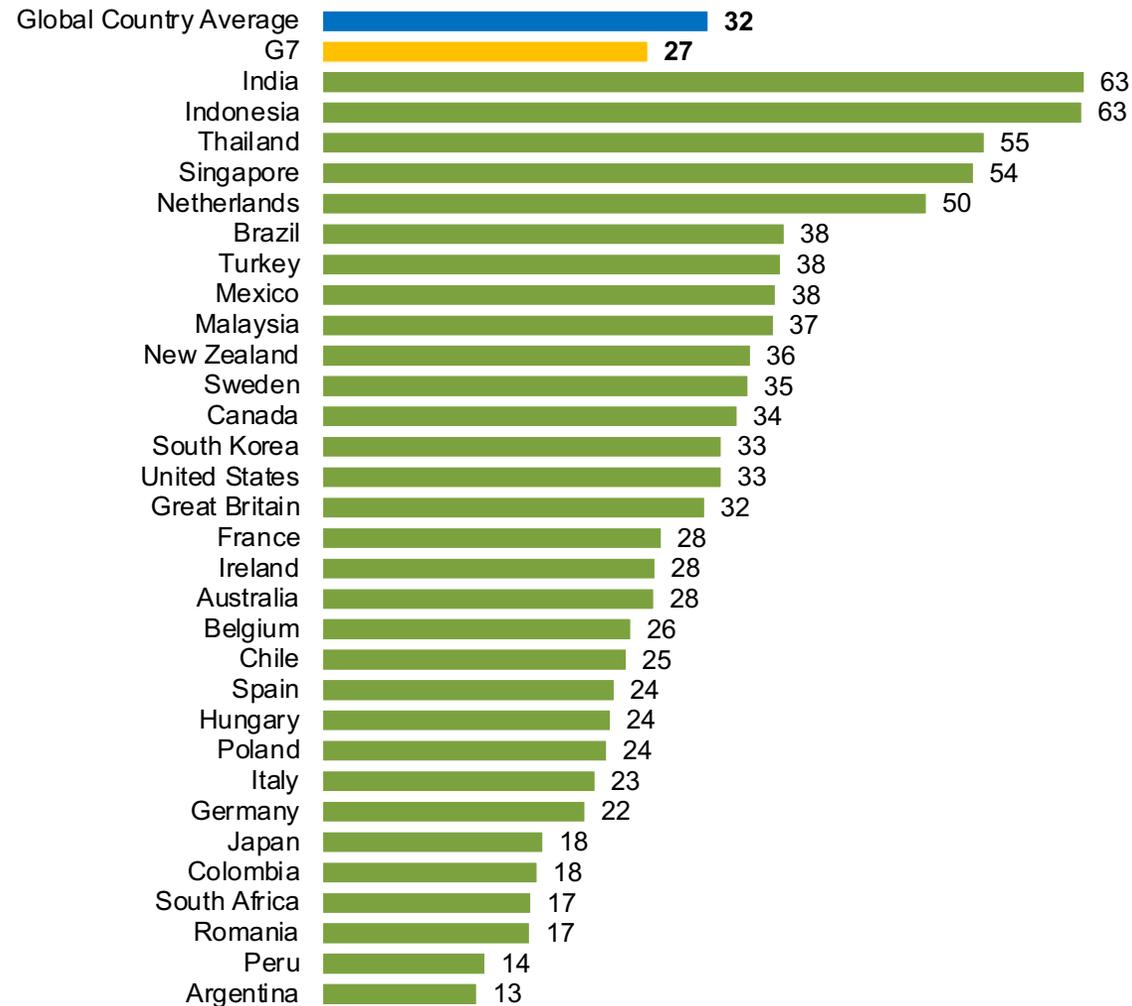
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

RATINGS - ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE

Q. These next questions are about different types of infrastructure. Please indicate how good or poor you rate the current quality of each one in [COUNTRY]...

Electric vehicle charging infrastructure

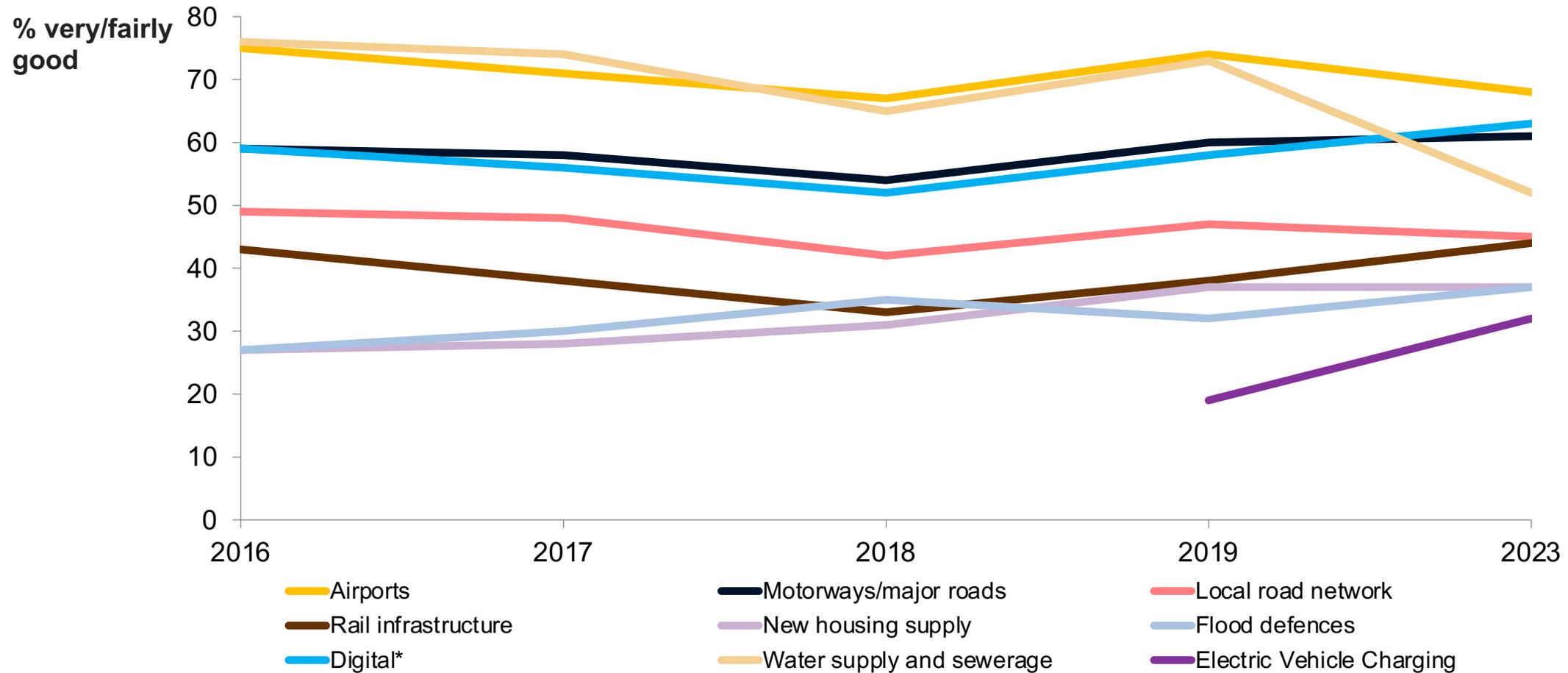
% very/fairly good



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

RATINGS HAVE IMPROVED FOR EV CHARGING IN BRITAIN, BUT GOT WORSE FOR WATER

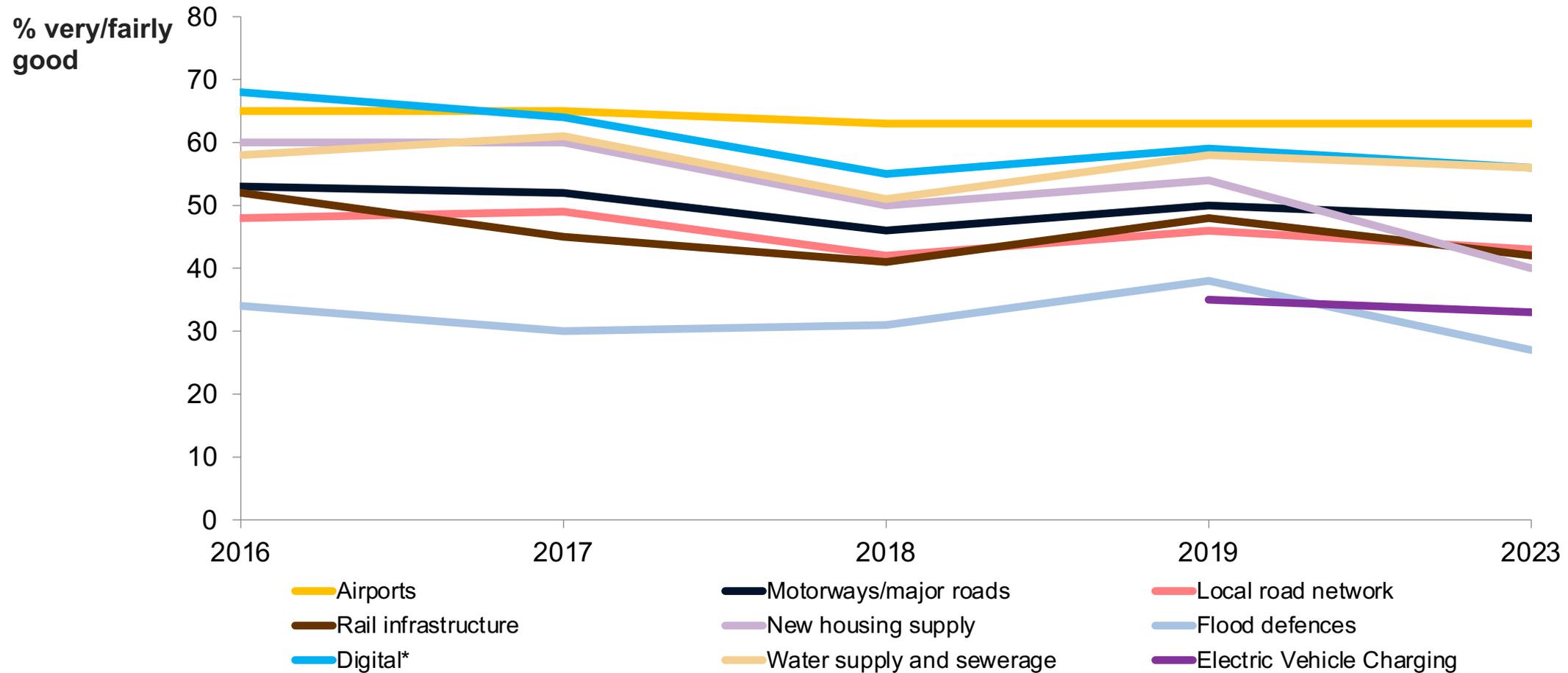
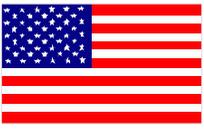


* Digital: This option was asked as "High Speed Broadband" in 2016

Source: Ipsos/GIIA
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023 – 1,002 UK in 2023



THE PICTURE HAS BEEN SUBJECT TO LESS CHANGE IN THE U.S.



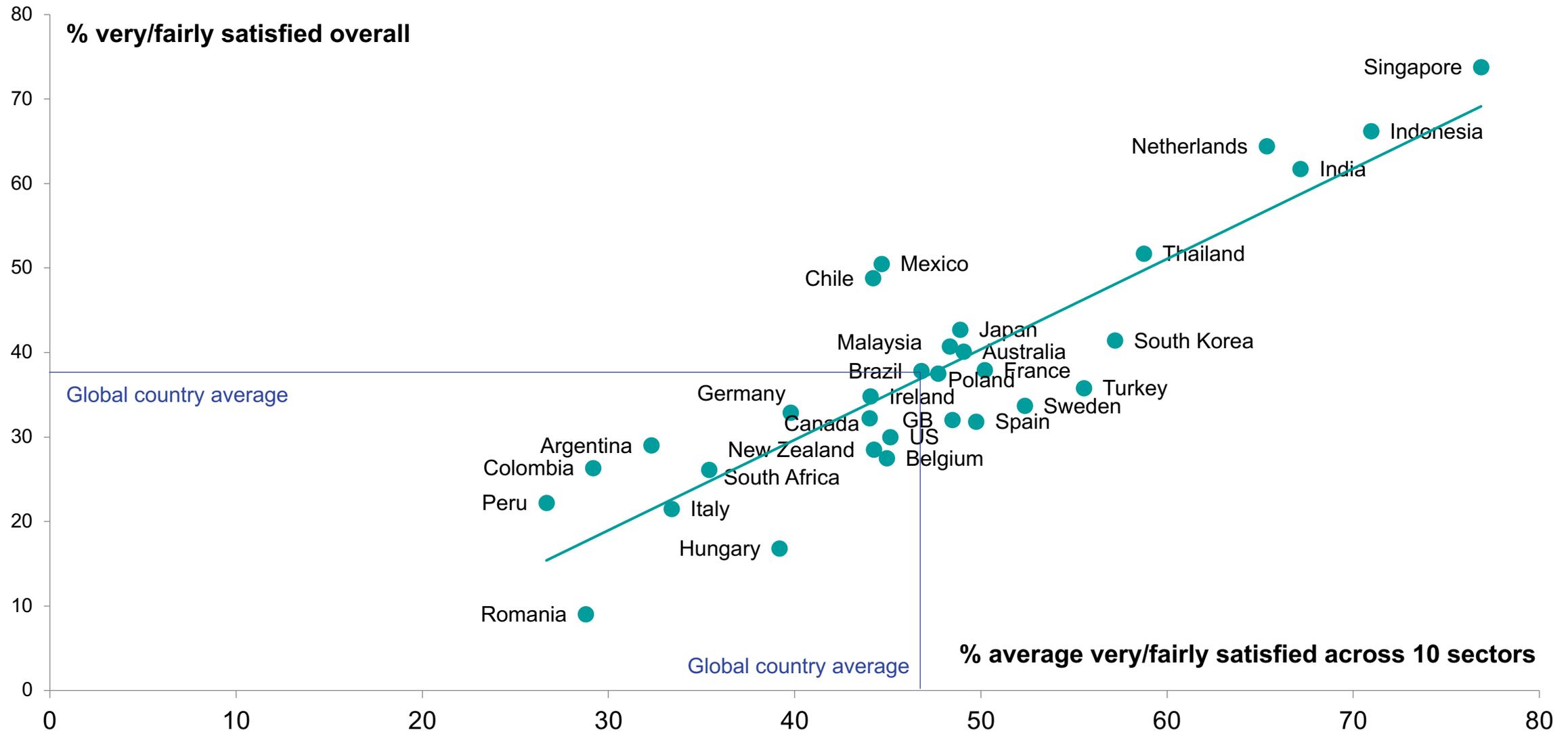
* Digital: This option was asked as "High Speed Broadband" in 2016

Source: Ipsos/GIIA

Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023 – 1,005 US



AVERAGE SATISFACTION ACROSS THE SECTORS IS HIGHER - BUT STRONGLY CORRELATED WITH - OVERALL SATISFACTION



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

Correlation = 0.88

PRIORITIES AND PREFERENCES



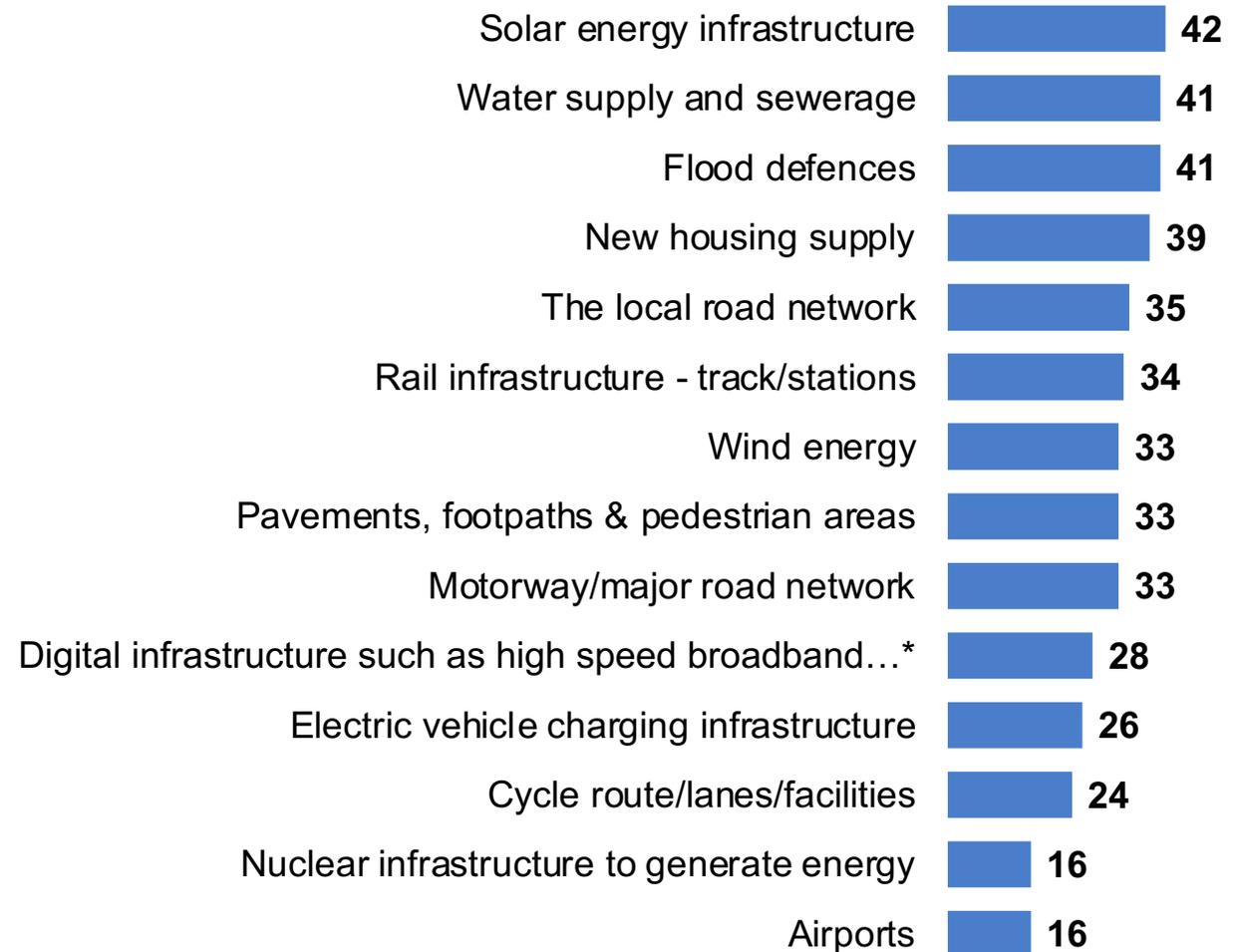
AS BEFORE, THERE IS STRONG COMPETITION FOR THE TOP INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT PRIORITIES

Q. Which of these types of infrastructure, if any, do you think should be made a priority for investment for... [COUNTRY]?

% selecting

Global Country Average

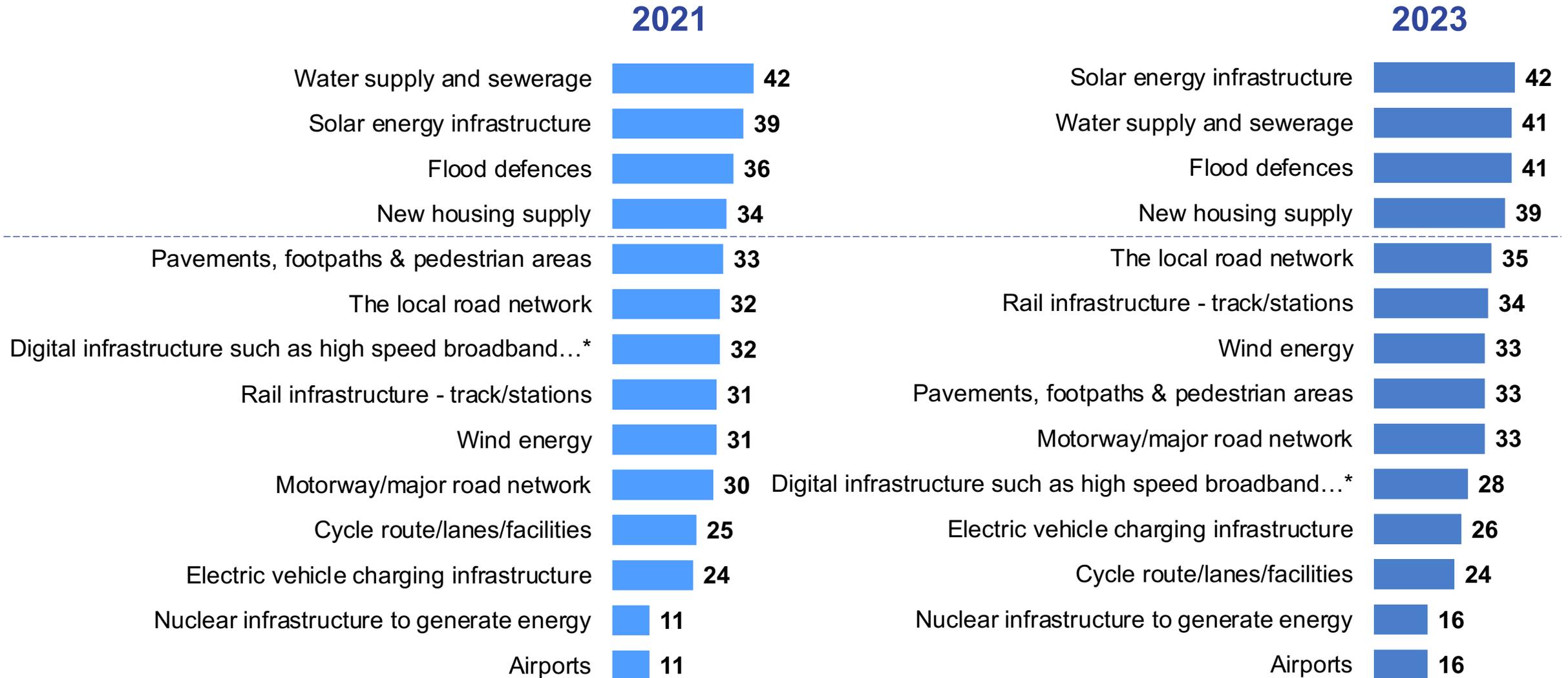
Nuclear **not asked** in Australia, Chile, Italy, Malaysia, Peru, Poland, Turkey - % shown based on all countries where asked



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

THE TOP 4 PRIORITIES WERE AS THEY WERE IN 2021



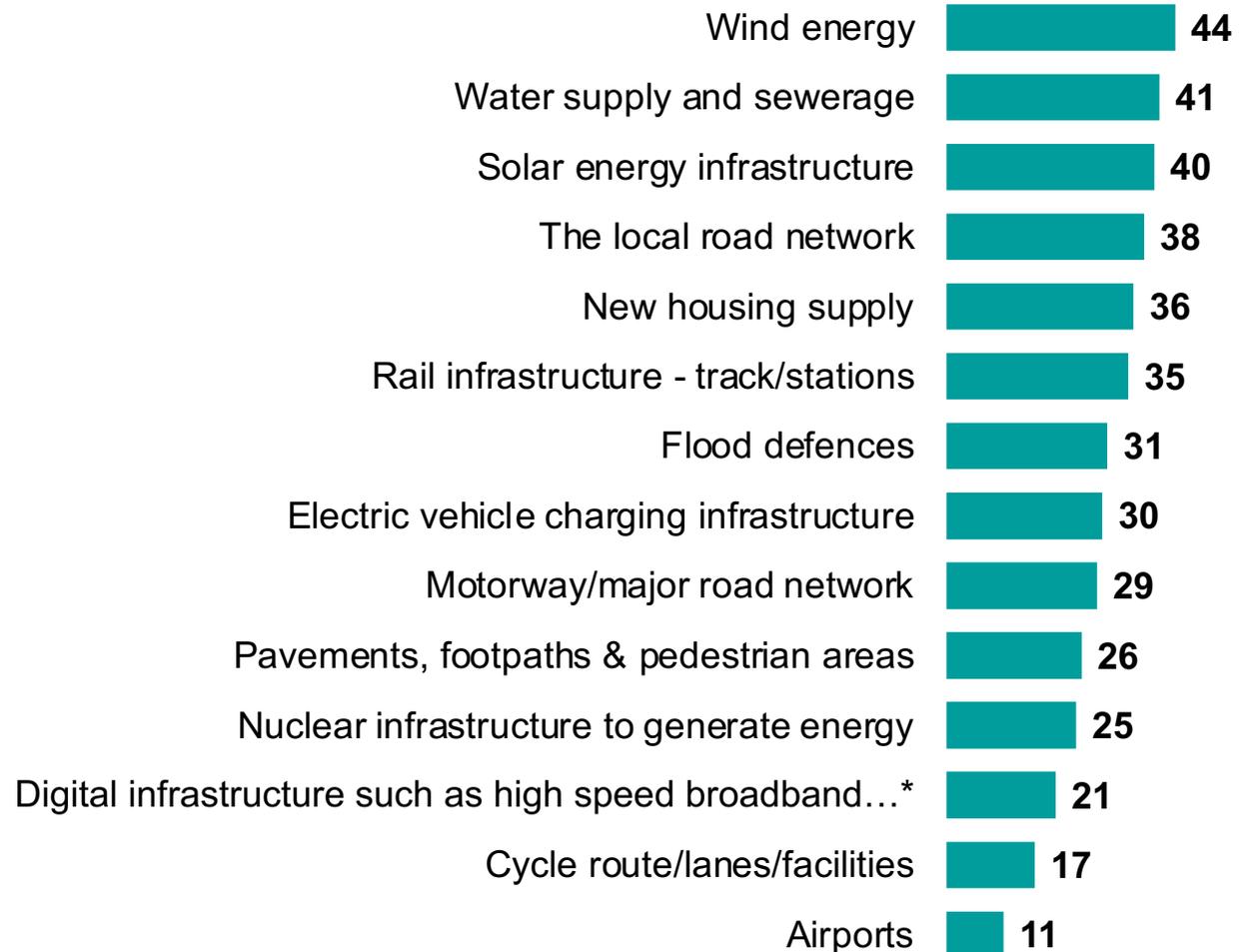


IN BRITAIN, RENEWABLE ENERGY IS JOINED IN THE TOP 3 BY WATER SUPPLY/ SEWERAGE THIS YEAR

Q. Which of these types of infrastructure, if any, do you think should be made a priority for investment for... [COUNTRY]?

% selecting

2023

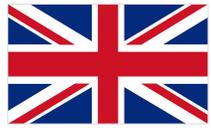


Source: Ipsos/GIIA

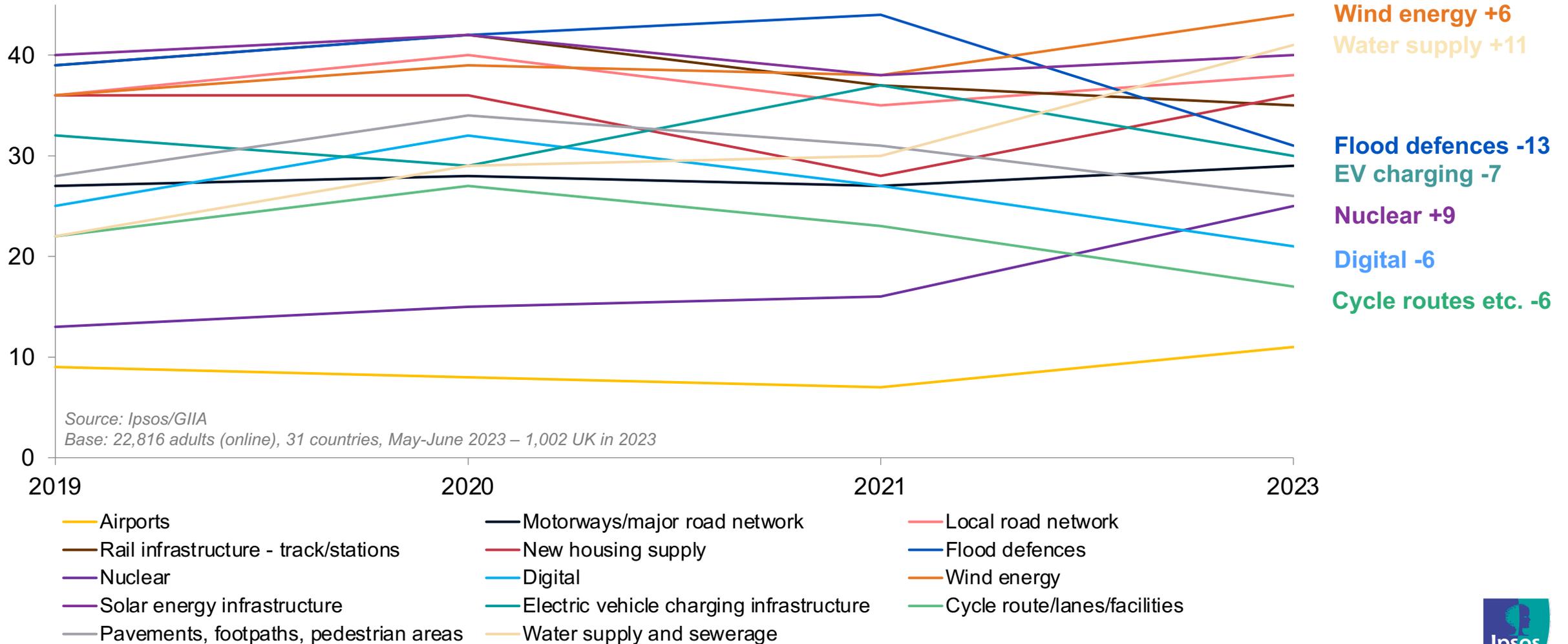
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023 – 1,002 UK in 2023



THE SALIENCE OF FLOOD DEFENCES AND EV CHARGING AS AN INVESTMENT PRIORITY FELL BACK. IT INCREASED FOR WATER, NUCLEAR AND WIND ENERGY



Q. Which of these types of infrastructure, if any, do you think should be made a priority for investment for... [COUNTRY]? % selecting



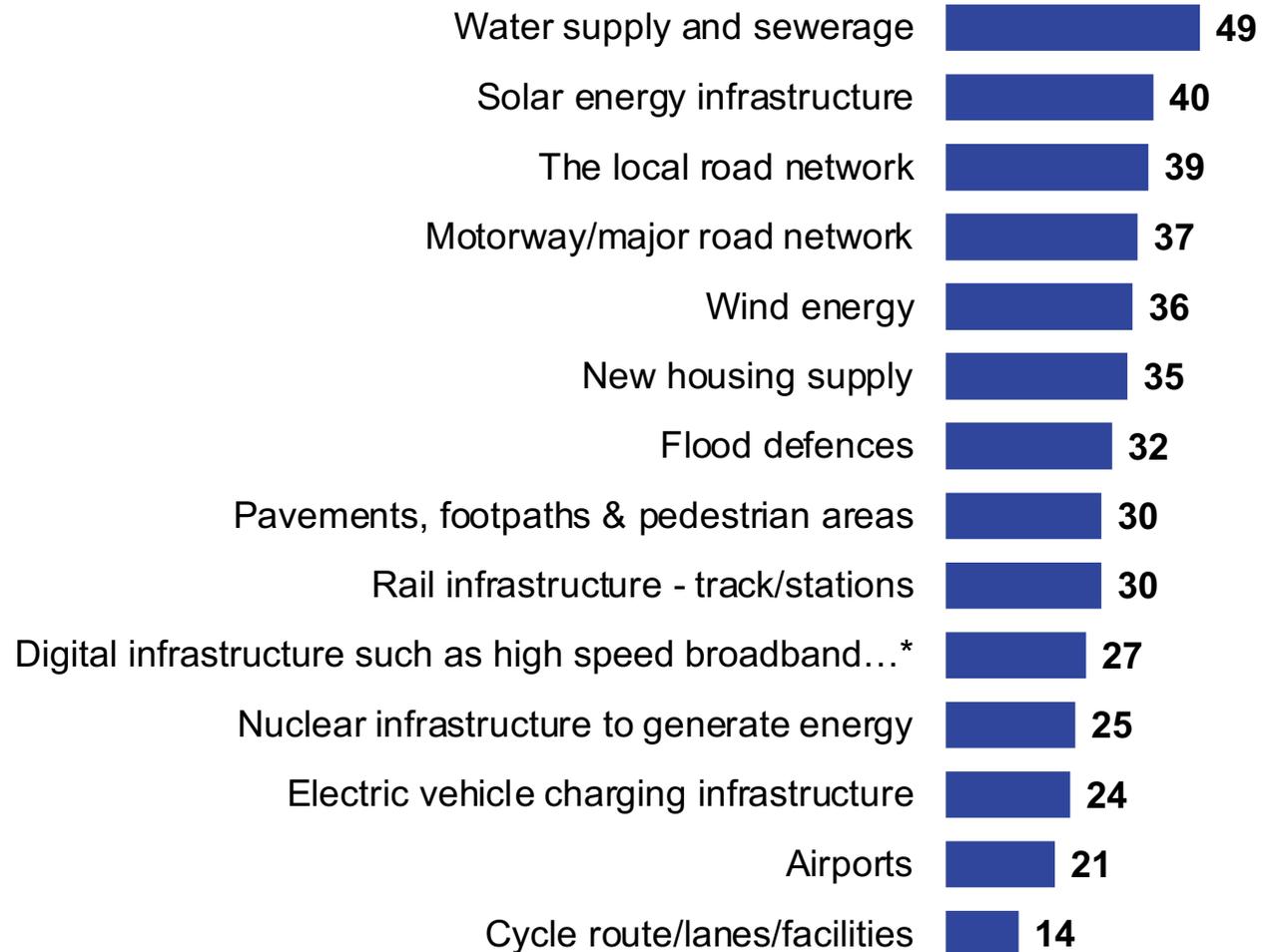
WATER SUPPLY/SEWERAGE HAS BEEN MORE SALIENT AS A PRIORITY IN THE U.S. THAN ELSEWHERE IN THE PAST, AND ROADS ARE ALSO PRIORITISED



Q. Which of these types of infrastructure, if any, do you think should be made a priority for investment for...
[COUNTRY]?

% selecting

US



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

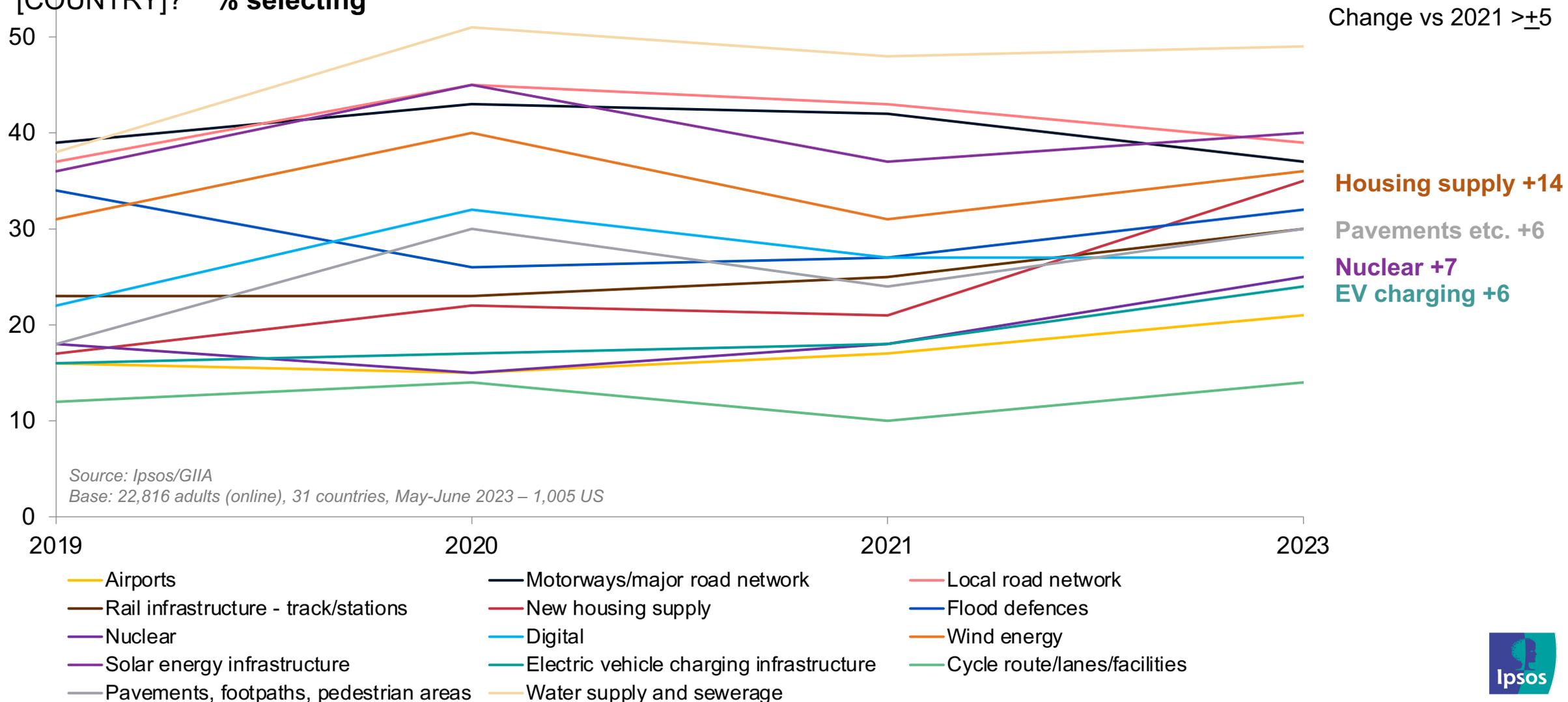
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023 – 1,005 US





HOUSING SUPPLY HAS BEEN THE BIGGEST CHANGE YEAR ON YEAR WITH NUCLEAR, EV CHARGING AND PAVEMENTS ALSO INCREASING

Q. Which of these types of infrastructure, if any, do you think should be made a priority for investment for... [COUNTRY]? % selecting

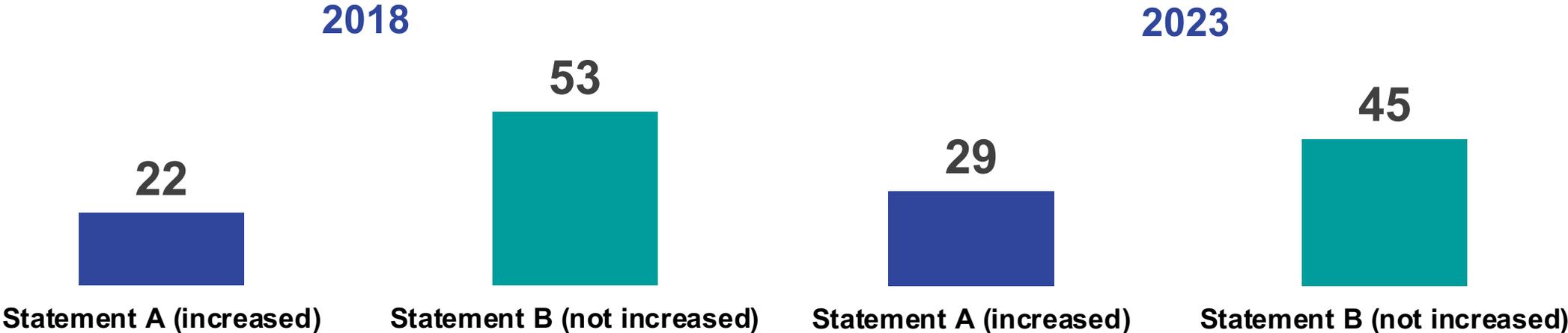


THE PUBLIC ARE MORE COMFORTABLE WITH INCREASING SPENDING THAN THEY WERE PRE-PANDEMIC, BUT THIS IS STILL PREFERRED BY A MINORITY

Statement A: “Spending on improving infrastructure in [COUNTRY] should be increased, even if that means higher taxes or more government borrowing”

Statement B: “Public spending in [COUNTRY] is already high and taxes and government borrowing should not be increased any more to spend more on improving infrastructure”

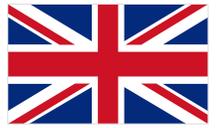
Global Country Average



Source: Ipsos/GIIA
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023



OPINION HASN'T REALLY CHANGED IN BRITAIN



Statement A: “Spending on improving infrastructure in [COUNTRY] should be increased, even if that means higher taxes or more government borrowing”

Statement B: “Public spending in [COUNTRY] is already high and taxes and government borrowing should not be increased any more to spend more on improving infrastructure”

GB

2019

2023





IN THE U.S., THERE HAS BEEN A DROP IN THE PROPORTION FAVOURING INCREASED SPENDING

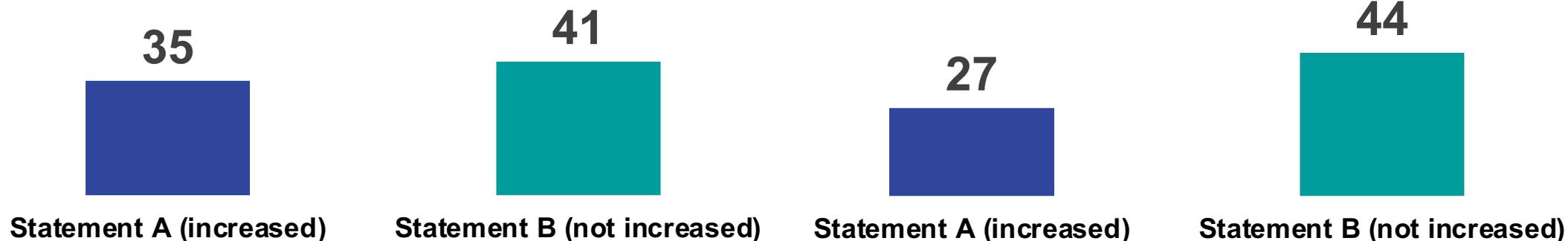
Statement A: “Spending on improving infrastructure in [COUNTRY] should be increased, even if that means higher taxes or more government borrowing”

Statement B: “Public spending in [COUNTRY] is already high and taxes and government borrowing should not be increased any more to spend more on improving infrastructure”

US

2019

2023



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023 – 1,005 US

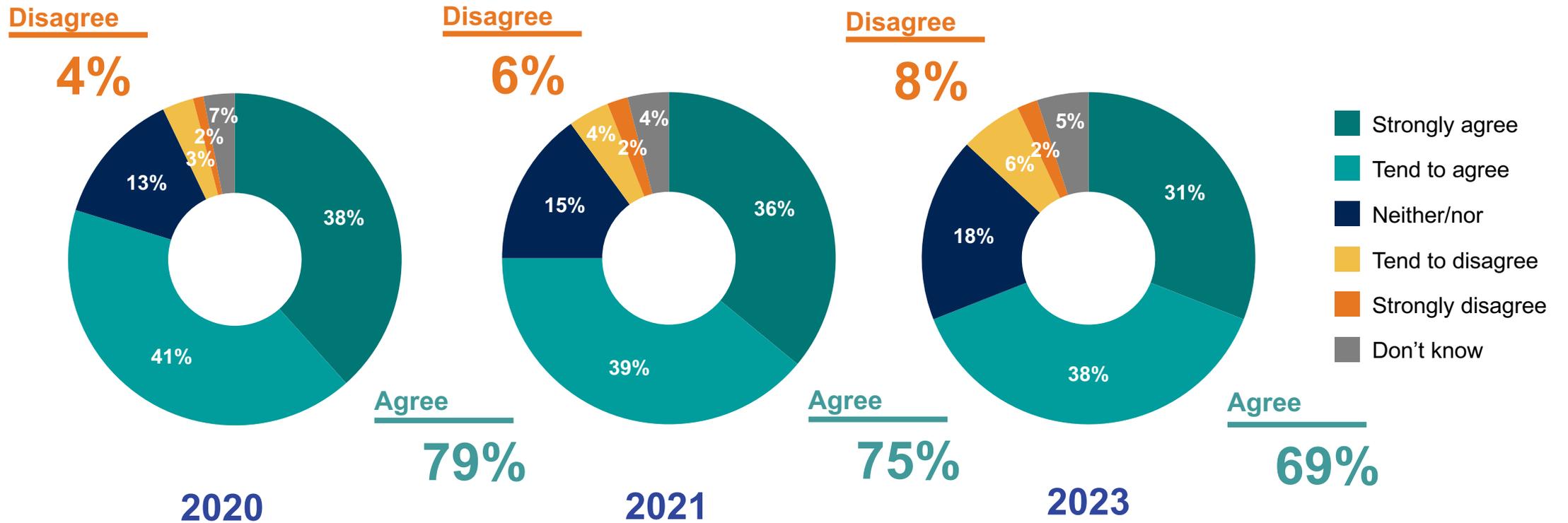


THE SENSE THAT INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PROVIDE ECONOMIC STIMULUS REMAINS STRONG, BUT NOT AS STRONG AS IT WAS DURING THE PANDEMIC

Q. Still thinking about infrastructure – the things we rely on like road, rail and air networks, utilities such as energy and water, and broadband and other communications – to what extent do you agree or disagree...?

“Investing in infrastructure will create new jobs and boost the economy”

Global Country Average



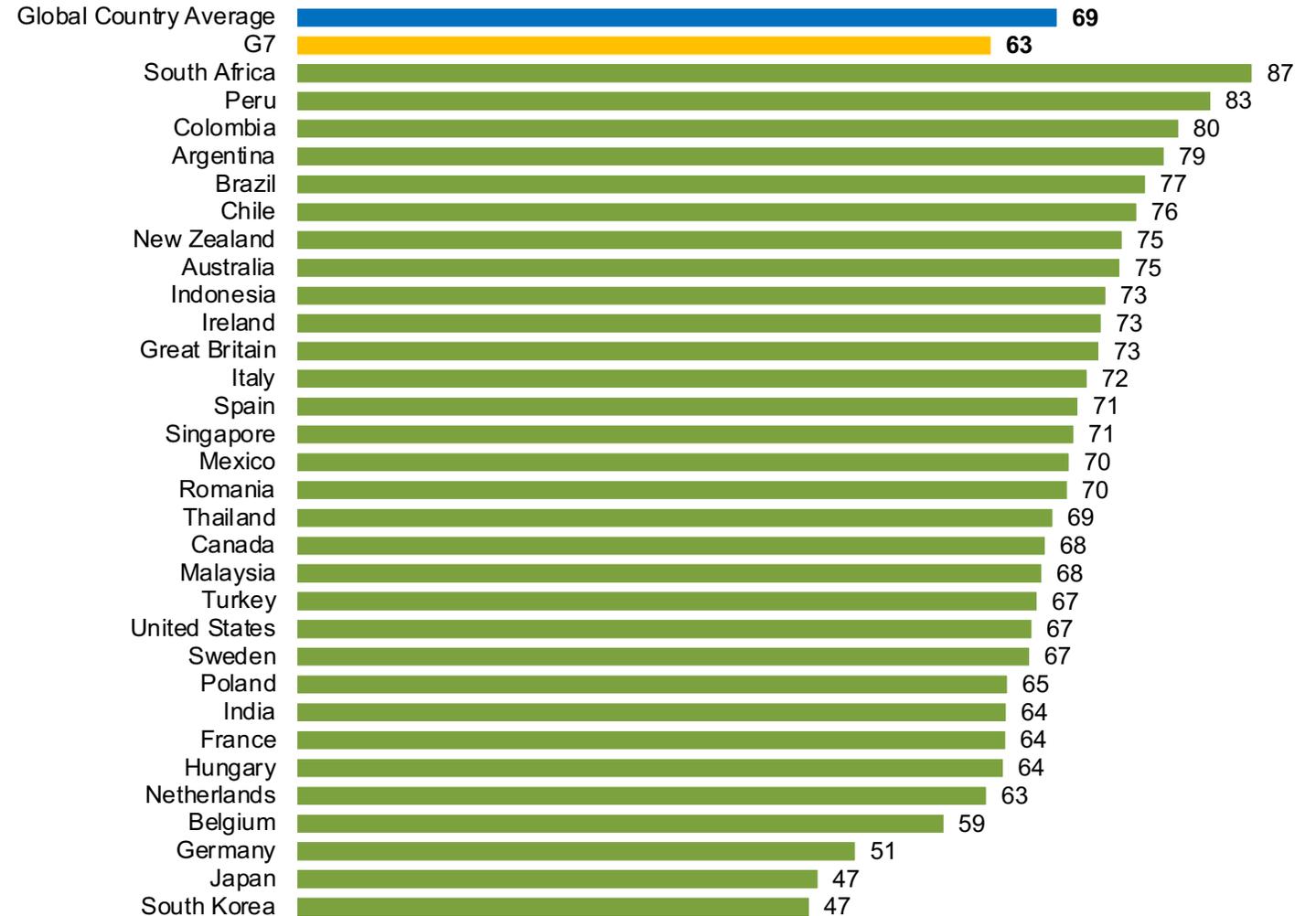
Source: Ipsos/GIIA
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

A MAJORITY IN MOST COUNTRIES AGREE THAT INFRASTRUCTURE CAN PROVIDE AN ECONOMIC BOOST...

Q. Still thinking about infrastructure – the things we rely on like road, rail and air networks, utilities such as energy and water, and broadband and other communications – to what extent do you agree or disagree...?

“Investing in infrastructure will create new jobs and boost the economy”

% strongly/tend to agree



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

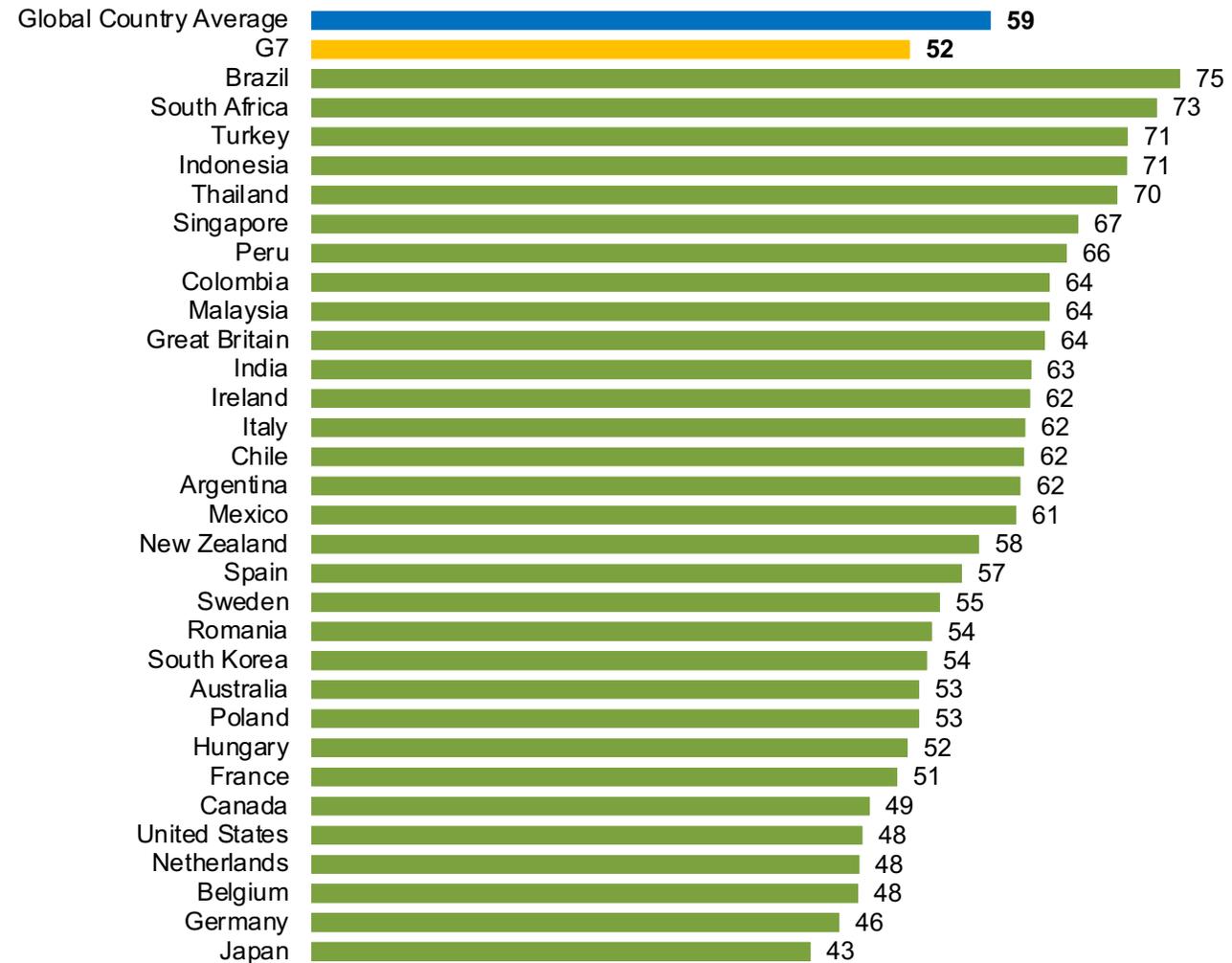
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

...AND THAT IT CAN MAKE AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO COMBATING CLIMATE CHANGE

Q. Still thinking about infrastructure – the things we rely on like road, rail and air networks, utilities such as energy and water, and broadband and other communications – to what extent do you agree or disagree...?

“Investing in infrastructure will make an important contribution to combating climate change”

% strongly/tend to agree



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

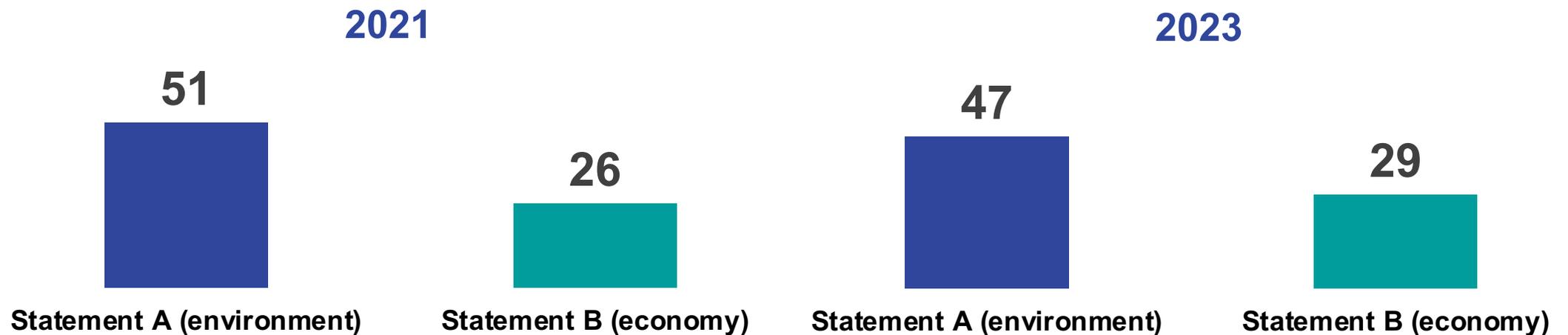
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

AS IN 2021, PEOPLE PRIORITISE ENVIRONMENTAL OVER ECONOMIC IMPACT, ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN MOVEMENT TOWARDS ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

Statement A: “When making decisions about how to improve infrastructure in [COUNTRY], we should give higher priority to the impact it has on the environment.”

Statement B: “When making decisions about how to invest in infrastructure in [COUNTRY], we should give higher priority to the impact it has on the economy.”

Global Country Average



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

THIS GLOBAL TREND HAS BEEN REPLICATED IN BRITAIN



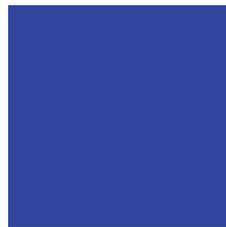
Statement A: “When making decisions about how to improve infrastructure in [COUNTRY], we should give higher priority to the impact it has on the environment.”

Statement B: “When making decisions about how to invest in infrastructure in [COUNTRY], we should give higher priority to the impact it has on the economy.”

GB

2021

51



Statement A (environment)

21



Statement B (economy)

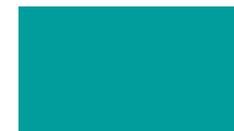
2023

44



Statement A (environment)

29



Statement B (economy)



WHILE OPINION IN THE U.S. HAS SHIFTED SLIGHTLY THE OTHER WAY

Statement A: “When making decisions about how to improve infrastructure in [COUNTRY], we should give higher priority to the impact it has on the environment.”

Statement B: “When making decisions about how to invest in infrastructure in [COUNTRY], we should give higher priority to the impact it has on the economy.”

US

2021

2023

37

34

41

34

Statement A (environment)

Statement B (economy)

Statement A (environment)

Statement B (economy)

Source: Ipsos/GIIA

Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023 – 1,005 US

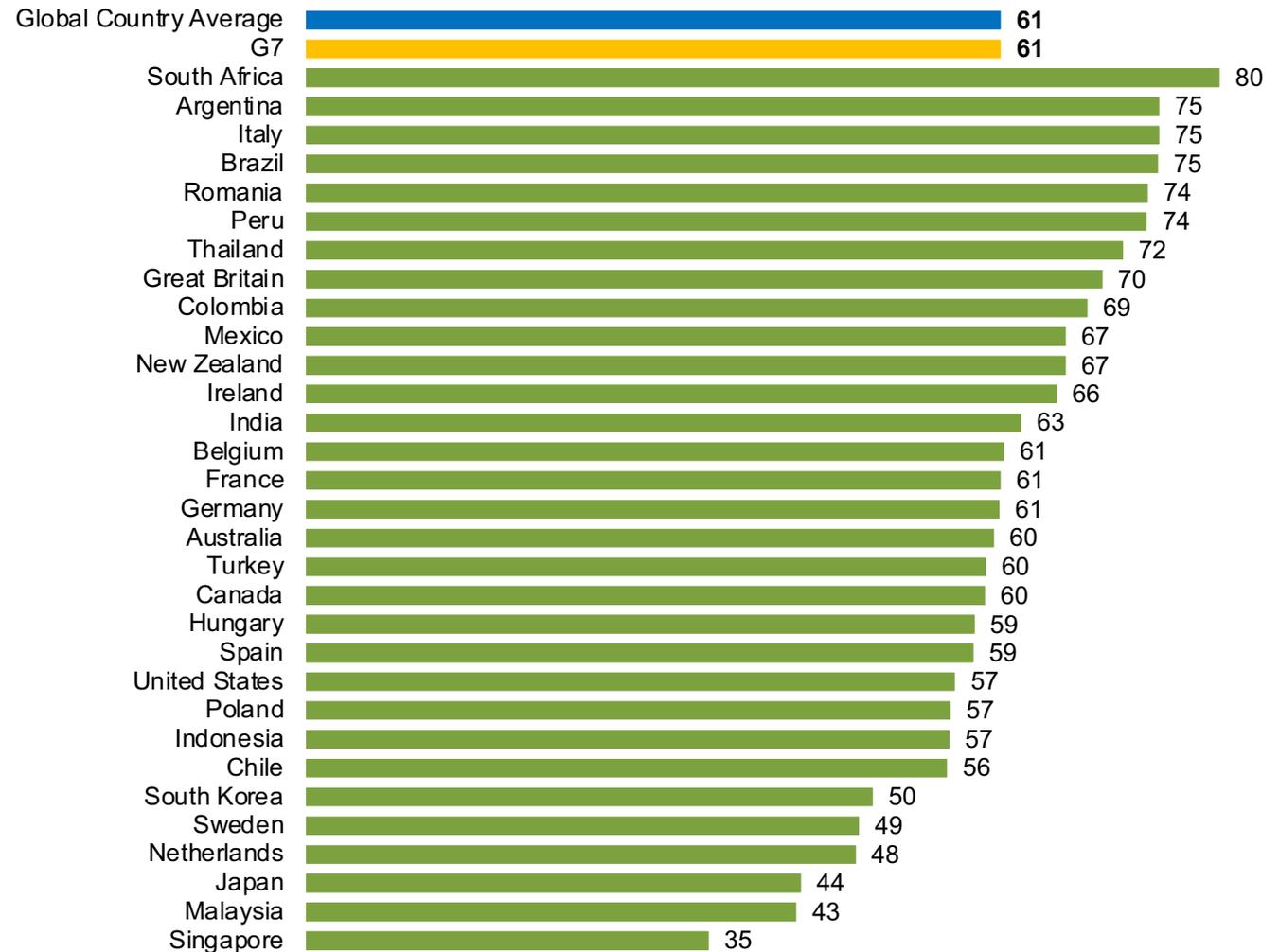


MOST PEOPLE DOUBT INFRASTRUCTURE HAS BEEN ADAPTED FOR FUTURE CHANGES IN THE CLIMATE

Q. Still thinking about infrastructure – the things we rely on like road, rail and air networks, utilities such as energy and water, and broadband and other communications – to what extent do you agree or disagree...?

“I don’t think infrastructure in [COUNTRY]...has been adapted enough to cope with future changes in the climate”

% strongly/tend to agree



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

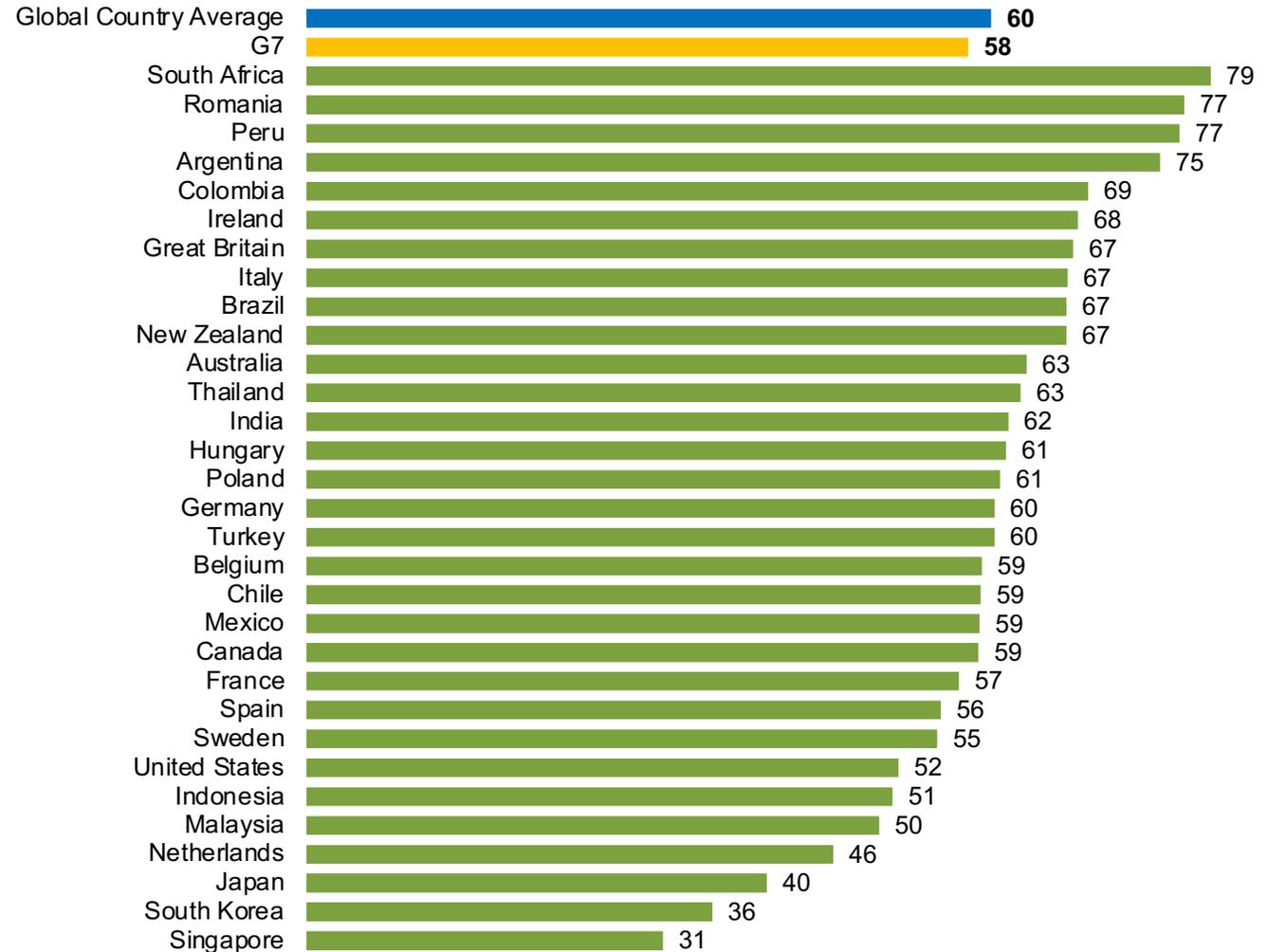
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

THERE IS A WIDELY HELD VIEW THAT BUILDING IS NOT QUICK ENOUGH, ESPECIALLY WHERE DISSATISFACTION WITH INFRASTRUCTURE IS HIGHEST...

Q. Still thinking about infrastructure – the things we rely on like road, rail and air networks, utilities such as energy and water, and broadband and other communications – to what extent do you agree or disagree...?

“We are not building the infrastructure we need quickly enough”

% strongly/tend to agree



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

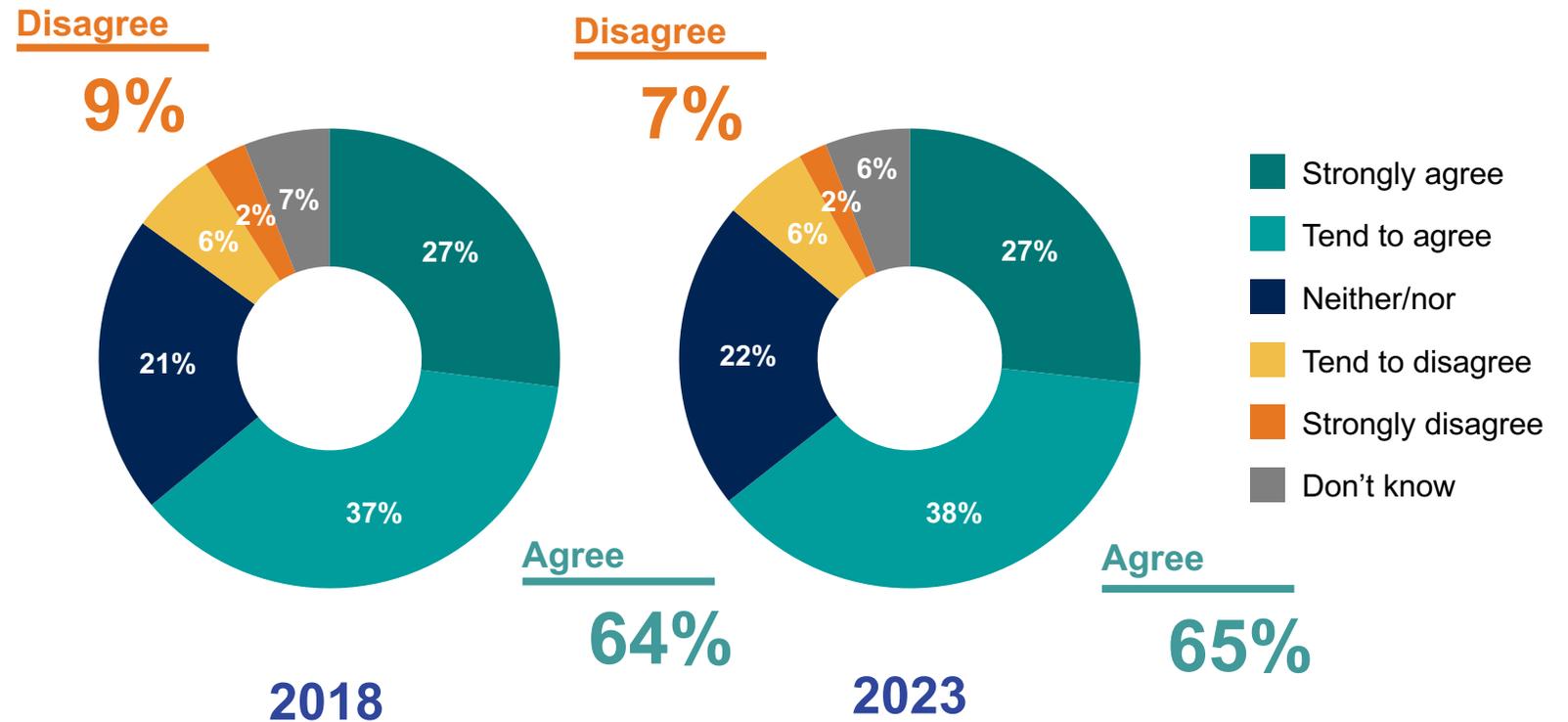
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

...BUT MOST DO NOT WANT TO COMPROMISE OPPORTUNITIES FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES TO SHAPE PLANS

Q. Still thinking about infrastructure – the things we rely on like road, rail and air networks, utilities such as energy and water, and broadband and other communications – to what extent do you agree or disagree...?

“Local communities’ views on plans for infrastructure should be heard properly, even if it means delays”

Global Country Average



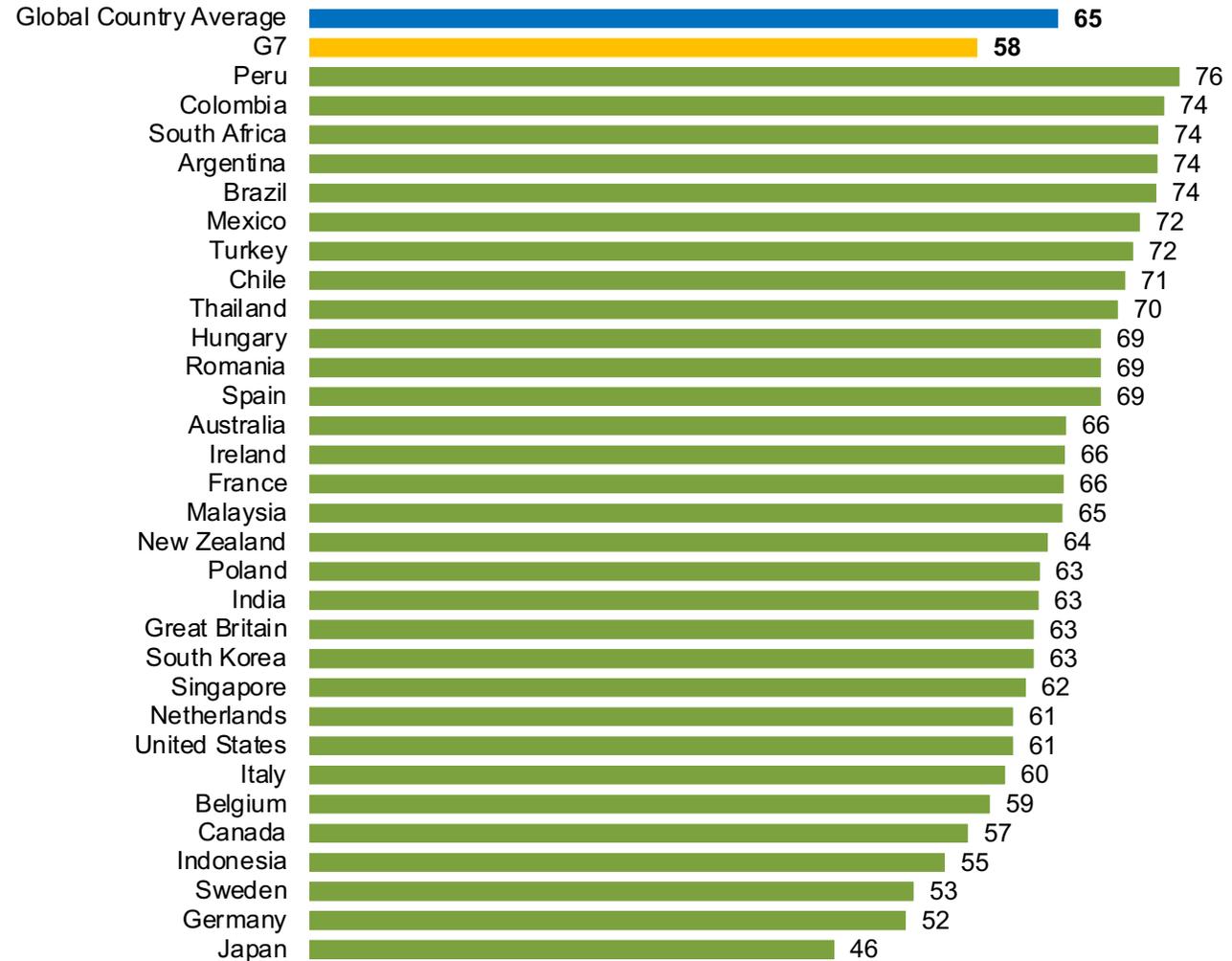
Source: Ipsos/GIIA
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

G7 COUNTRIES AND COUNTRIES WHERE THERE IS HIGHER SATISFACTION WITH INFRASTRUCTURE ARE *RELATIVELY* COOLER ON ENGAGEMENT

Q. Still thinking about infrastructure – the things we rely on like road, rail and air networks, utilities such as energy and water, and broadband and other communications – to what extent do you agree or disagree...?

“Local communities’ views on plans for infrastructure should be heard properly, even if it means delays”

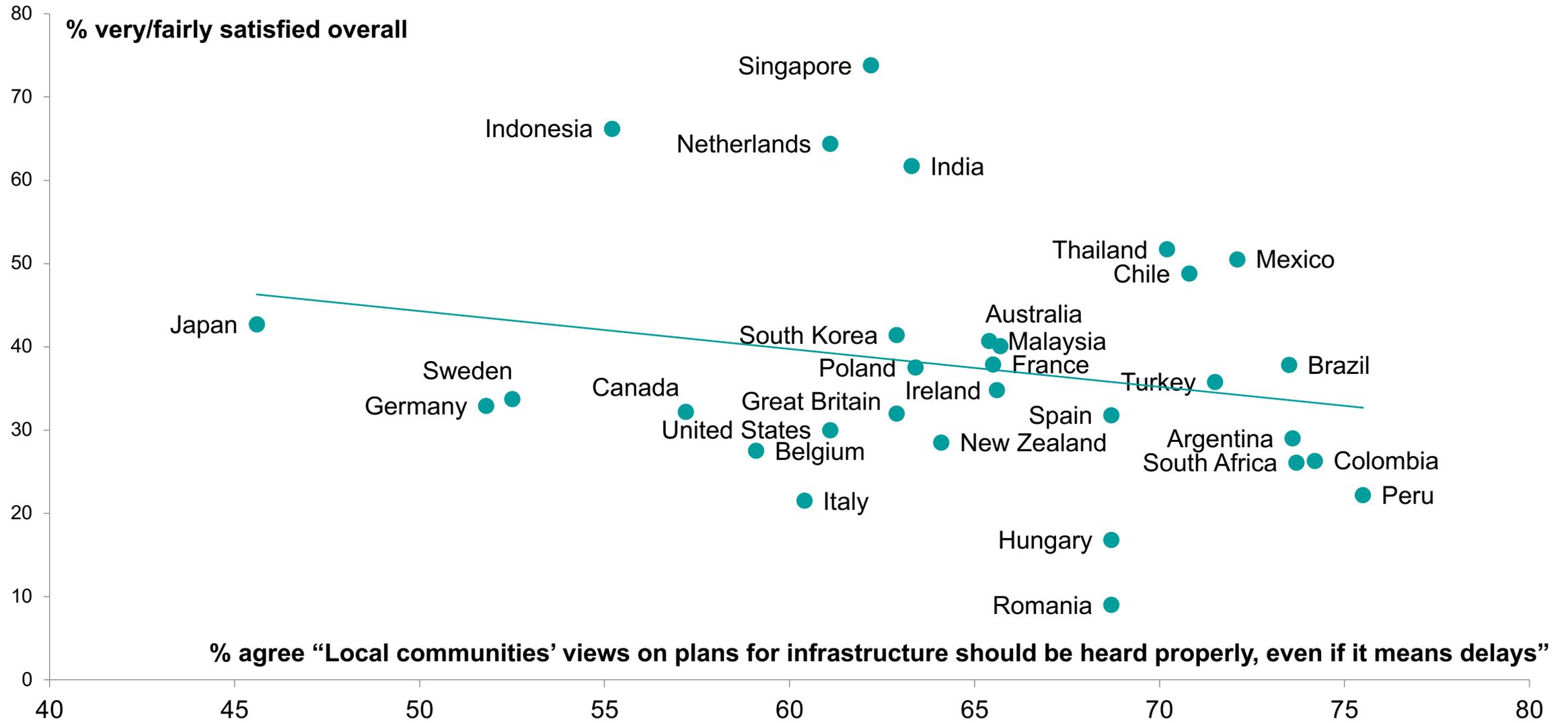
% strongly/tend to agree



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

BUT THERE IS A WEAK RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SATISFACTION WITH INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUPPORT FOR LOCAL ENGAGEMENT



Source: Ipsos/GIIA

Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

Correlation = -0.23

THERE'S BEEN LITTLE CHANGE IN THIS IN BRITAIN AND THE U.S.A. SINCE 2018



2016

Agree	Disagree
67%	6%

2018

Agree	Disagree
63%	6%

2023

Agree	Disagree
63%	6%



2016

Agree	Disagree
68%	4%

2018

Agree	Disagree
61%	5%

2023

Agree	Disagree
61%	6%

Q. Still thinking about infrastructure – the things we rely on like road, rail and air networks, utilities such as energy and water, and broadband and other communications – to what extent do you agree or disagree...?

“Local communities’ views on plans for infrastructure should be heard properly, even if it means delays”

Source: Ipsos/GIIA

Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023 – 1,002 UK and 1,005 US in 2023

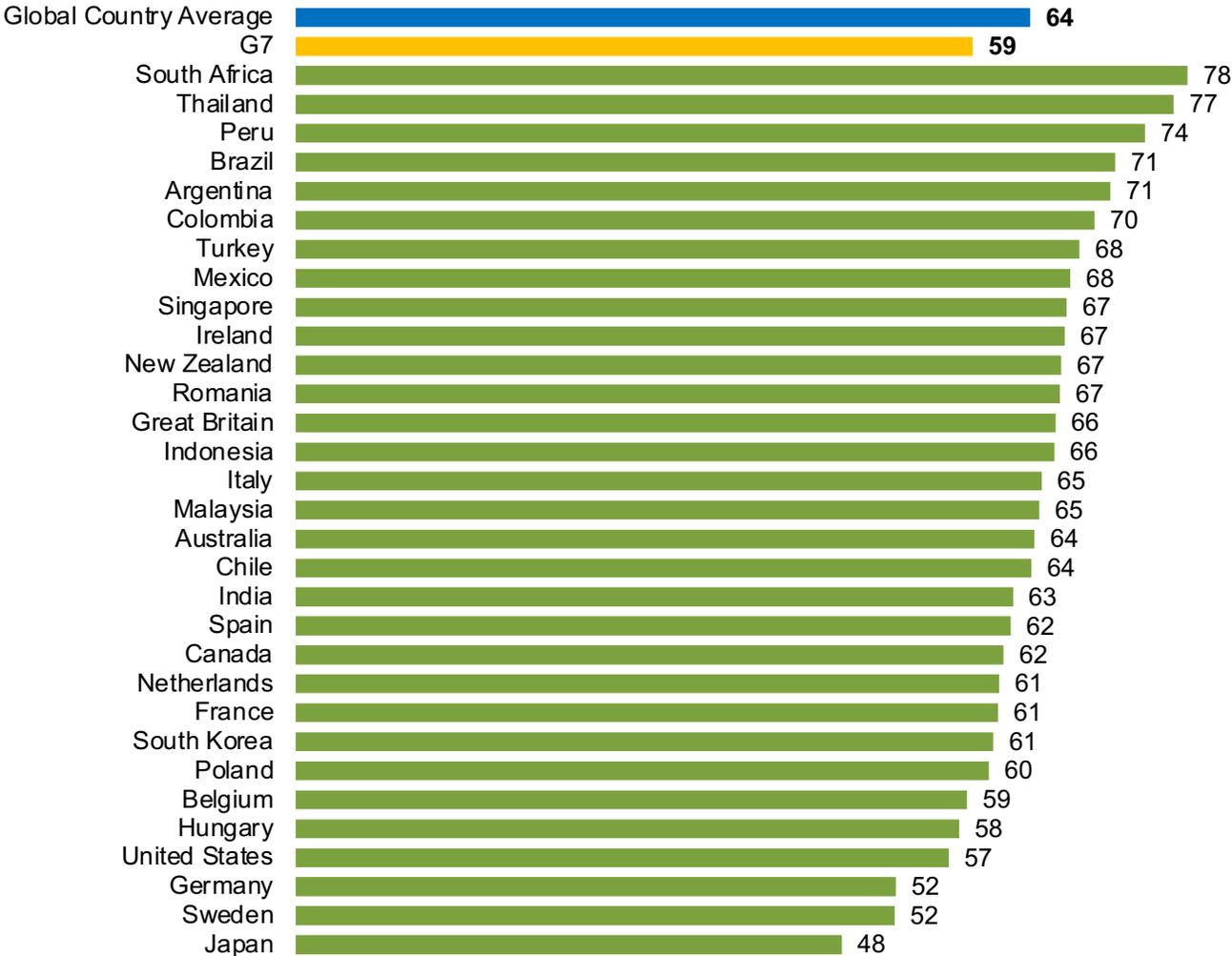


ANOTHER CONSIDERATION IS INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY

Q. Still thinking about infrastructure – the things we rely on like road, rail and air networks, utilities such as energy and water, and broadband and other communications – to what extent do you agree or disagree...?

“When making decisions about investing in infrastructure in [COUNTRY], we should make sure that the cost of paying for it is spread evenly between current and future taxpayers and customers or generations....”

% strongly/tend to agree



Source: Ipsos/GIIA
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023

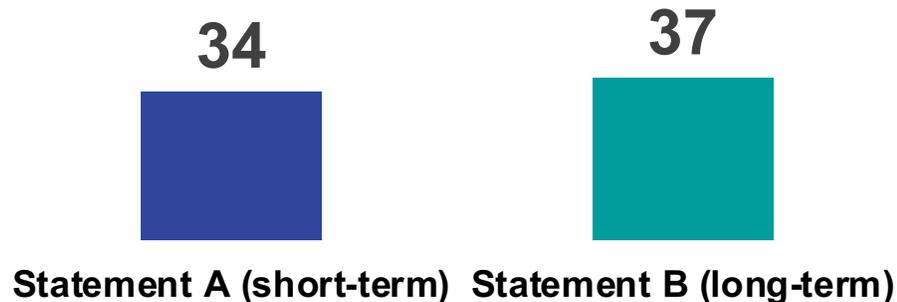


THE OUTLOOK IN THE U.S. IS RELATIVELY MORE LONG-TERM

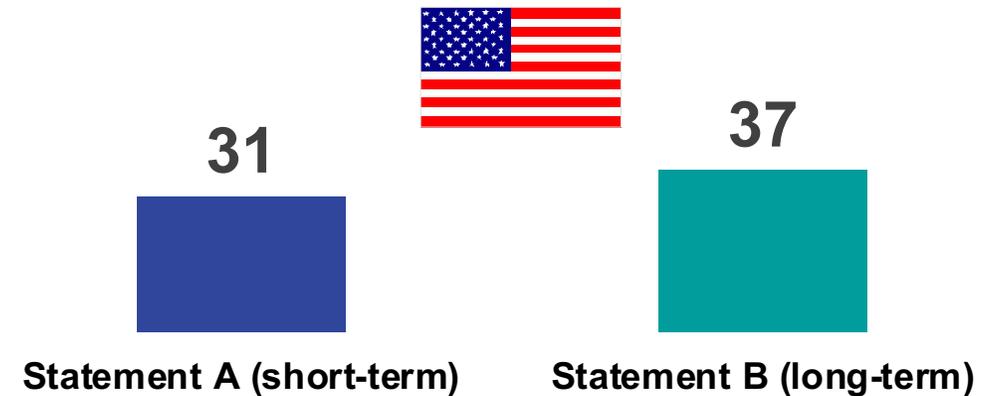
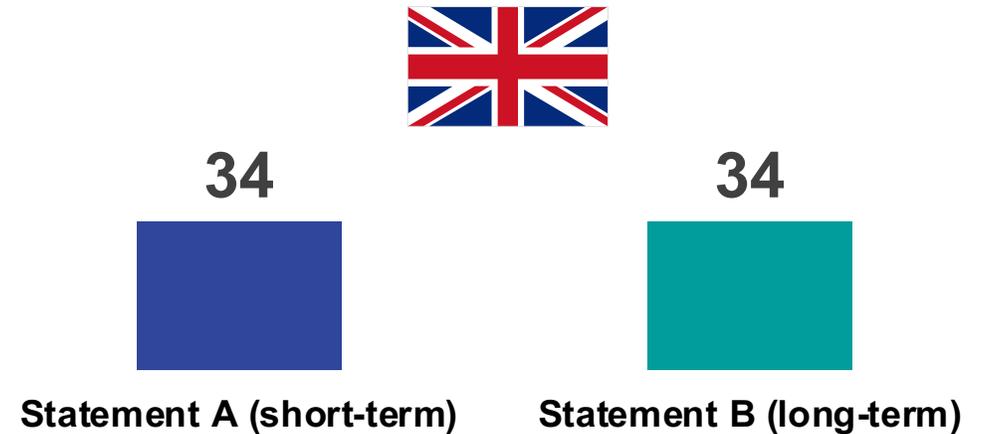
Statement A: “When making decisions about infrastructure in [COUNTRY], we should give higher priority to minimising the cost to consumers and taxpayers in the short-term than improving infrastructure in the long-term”

Statement B: “When making decisions about infrastructure in [COUNTRY], we should give higher priority to improving infrastructure in the long-term than minimising the cost to consumers and taxpayers in the short-term”

Global Country Average



% strongly/tend to prefer each statement



Source: Ipsos/GIIA
Base: 22,816 adults (online), 31 countries, May-June 2023 - 1,002 UK and 1,005 US n 2023

APPENDIX

REGIONS

Regions and unweighted sample sizes

Europe

8,510

Belgium
France
Germany
Great Britain
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Netherlands
Poland
Romania
Spain
Sweden

N. America

2,007

Canada
U.S.A.

LATAM

3,506

Argentina
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Mexico
Peru

Asia-Pacific (APAC)

7,792

Australia
India
Indonesia
Japan
Malaysia
New Zealand
Singapore
South Korea
Thailand

ME Africa

1,503

South Africa
Turkey



G7
7,010

Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, U.S.A.
(Russia excluded)

FURTHER INFORMATION



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