

Summary

Low awareness of GLP-1s globally, but high in the most advanced economies

Across 30 countries only 36% has heard about GLP-1 drugs such as Ozempic and Wegovy. However, this rises to 74% in the US. Despite much discussion about the effectiveness of the drugs, only around one in eight think there will be fewer obese people in their country in 10 years' time.

Of those that heard of the drugs, people are most likely to have been made aware of them from social media. 45% heard about GLP-1s from social media, while only 19% knew about them from a medical professional.

We explore how the new narrative around GLP-1s is not being set by pharma companies or traditional healthcare companies, but influencers and telehealth.

Mental health is seen as the top health problem

45% on average across 30 countries see mental health as a problem in their nation. It ranks ahead of cancer (41%) and obesity (25%) as the biggest health problems. Perception of mental health as an issue rose rapidly during the pandemic and the proportion that see it as a problem has increased by 18 points since 2018.

As worry about mental health has risen, worry about stress has risen too. 31% see it as a problem. At the same time 59% say in the past year there have been points when they were so stressed they could not cope.

Additionally, 76% say mental and physical health are equally important, but 38% think their healthcare system treat them as such.

People much more likely to think the level of care they get is good than bad

Four in ten (43%) rate the quality of the healthcare they have access to in their country as good. Only 22% rate the care they receive as poor.

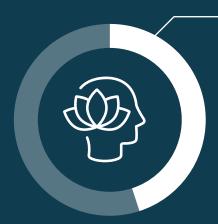
Malaysia and the Netherlands are the most likely to feel their healthcare system is good. Britain and Canada have experienced marked falls in their ratings in recent years.

While many European countries are more likely to rate their healthcare as good rather than poor, many think it will get worse in the future.

One in two (51%) in France, 39% in Germany and the Netherlands expect quality to go down in the coming years.



At a glance



45%

on average across 30 countries say mental health is the biggest health concern. This is up from 27% in 2018. Cancer, stress, obesity, and drug abuse follow as concerns.



43%

(on average) rate the quality of healthcare they receive as good. This ranges from 75% in Malaysia feeling their healthcare is good, to only 12% in Hungary.



OCHURA

across 30 countries have heard of GLP-1 drugs, such as Ozempic, Wegovy, Zepbound, Rybelsus or Mounjaro. Awareness is highest in the US (74%).

28%



on average think the quality of their healthcare will improve over the coming years, down from 34% in 2018. Twenty-one per cent think the quality will get worse.

Perceived biggest healthcare problems:

Access to treatment/waiting times

47%

Not enough staff

43%

Cost of accessing treatment

33%

Ageing population

23%

Bureaucracy

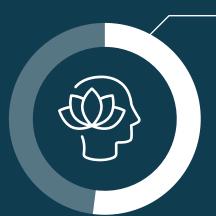
23%





At a glance: Brazil





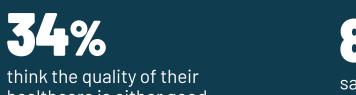
52%

of Colombians say mental health is the biggest health concern. Up from 18% in 2018.





in Brazil believe the quality of healthcare will improve. Down from 61% in 2018.



healthcare is either good or very good. Up from 18% in 2018.

80%



say many people in my country cannot afford good healthcare. Up from 74% in 2018.

Perceived biggest healthcare problems:

Access to treatment/long waiting times

43%

Lack of investment

39%

Lack of investment in preventative health

34%

Bureaucracy

29%

Cost of accessing treatment

24%



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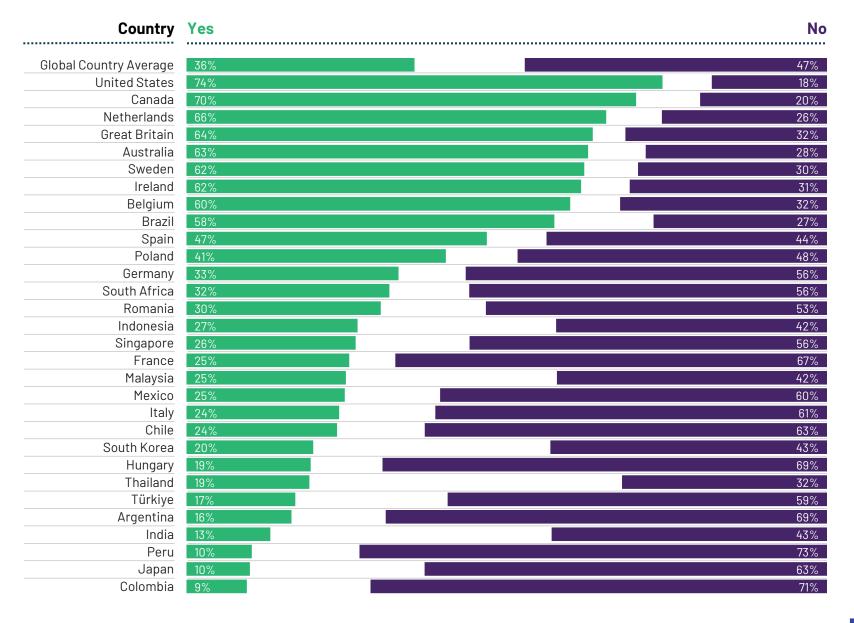
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Methodology





Have you heard about GLP-1 drugs such as Ozempic, Wegovy, Zepbound, Rybelsus or Mounjaro?

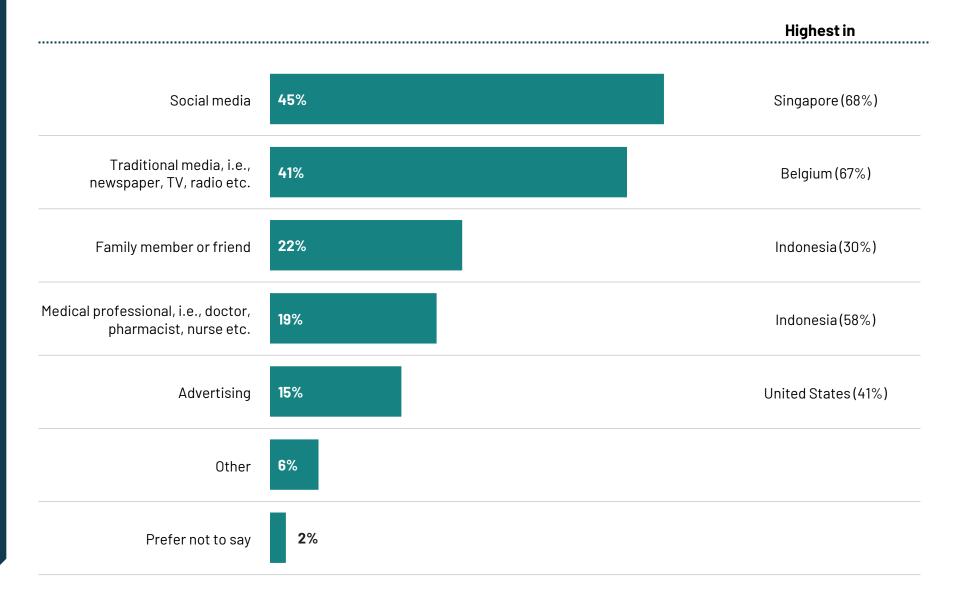






How did you hear about GLP-1 drugs?

30-Country Average

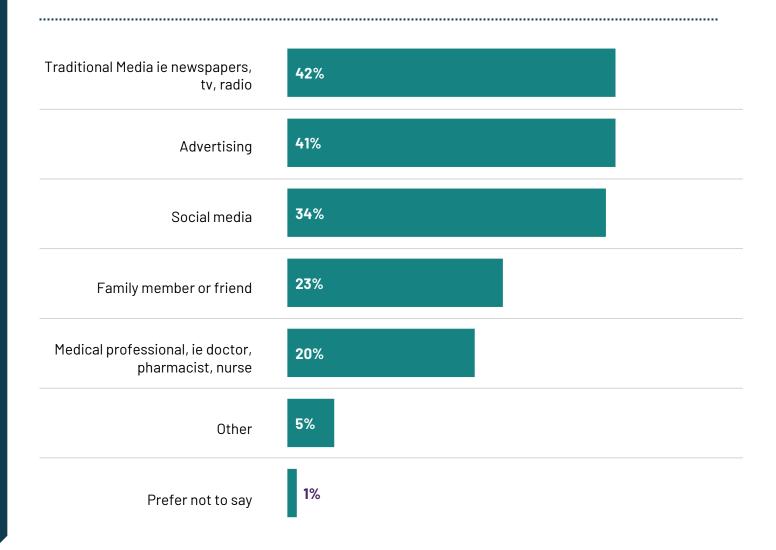






How did you hear about GLP-1 drugs?

US Average



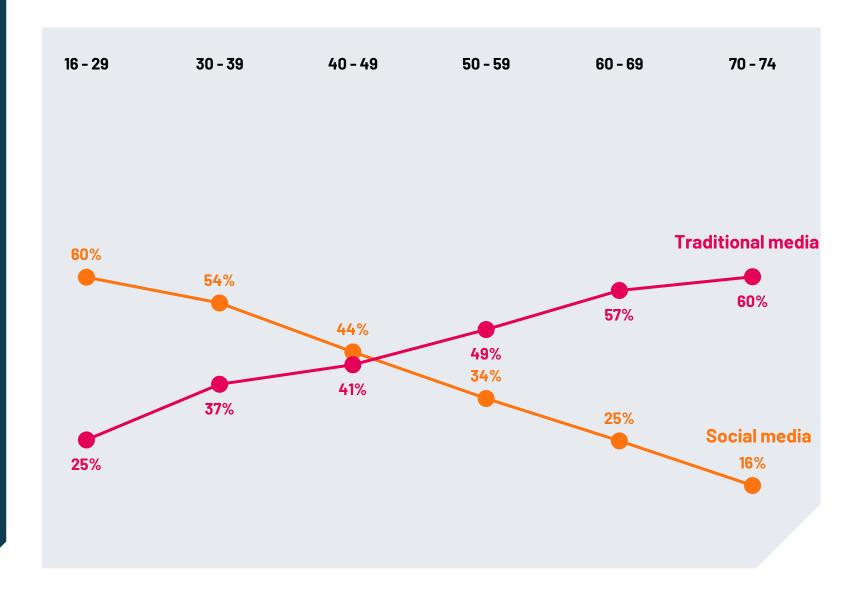




Up until the age of 50 people are most likely to have heard about GLP-1s from social media, while people over 50 are more to be aware of them from traditional media.

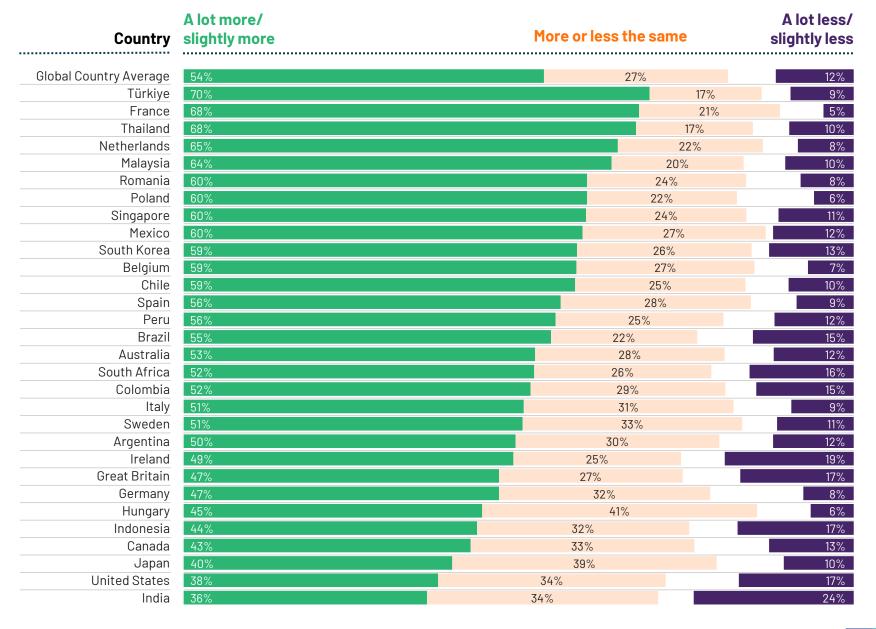
How did you hear about GLP-1 drugs?

30-Country Average





In your opinion do you think there will be more or less obese people in your country in 10 years time?

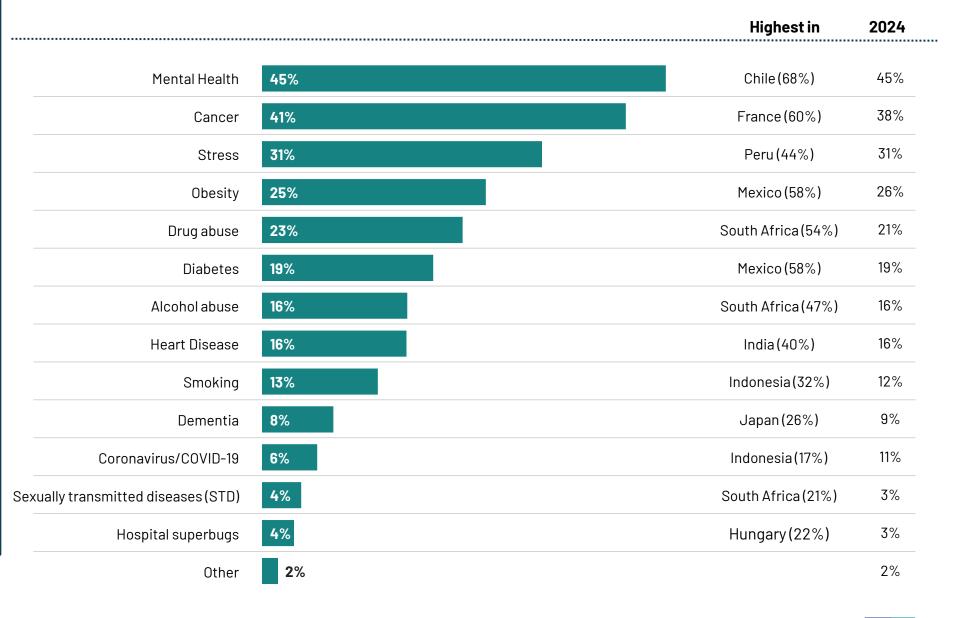








30-Country Average

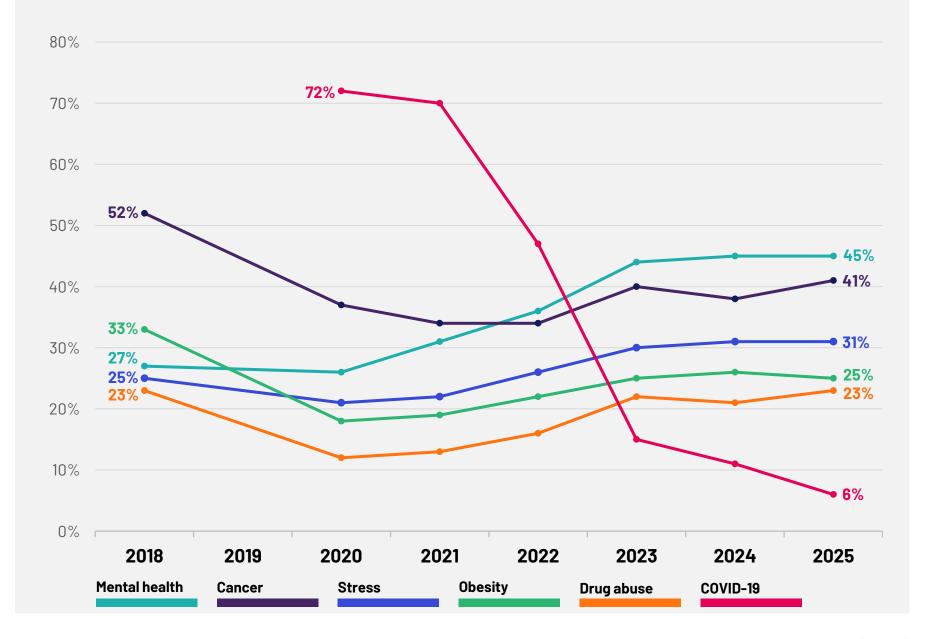






30-Country Average, 2018 – 2025

Top five challenges (+ COVID)







Number one healthcare priorities for each country

Base: 23,172 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 25 July – 8 August 2025.

1. Mental health

Chile (68%) **Brazil** (52%)

Sweden (63%) Argentina (51%)

Spain (62%) **Great Britain** (50%)

Australia (62%) **USA** (50%)

Canada (59%) **Germany** (48%)

Ireland (58%) Indonesia (48%)

Netherlands (54%) S. Korea (46%)

Colombia(53%) **Peru**(44%)

Singapore (53%) Malaysia (40%)

3. Stress

Peru(44%)

Thailand (40%)

Japan (39%)

2. Cancer

France (60%)

Belgium (60%)

Italy (60%)

Romania (53%)

India (52%)

Poland (49%)

Türkiye (44%)

Hungary (41%)

Japan (39%)

4. Obesity

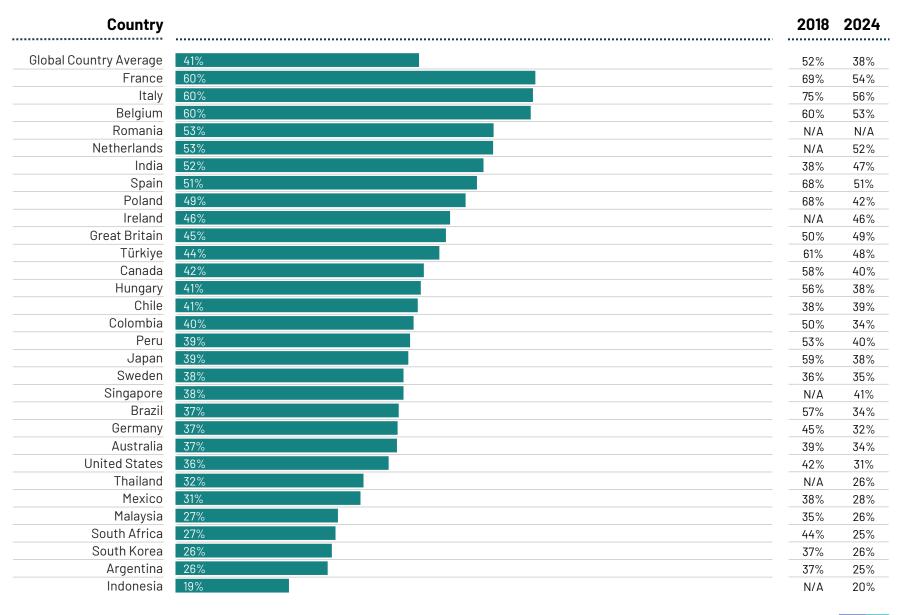
Mexico (58%)

5. Drug abuse

South Africa (54%)



Cancer

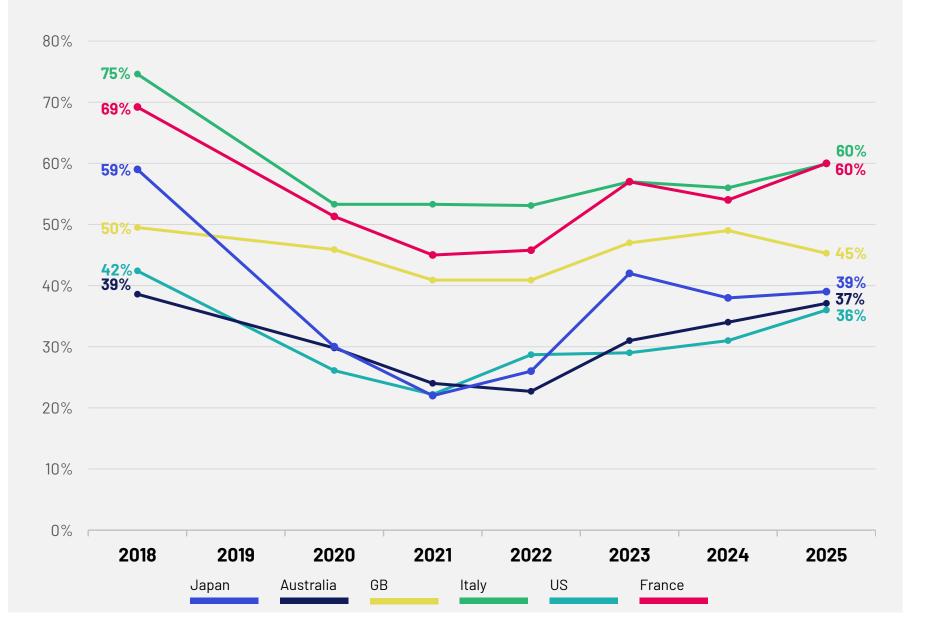






% mentioning Cancer

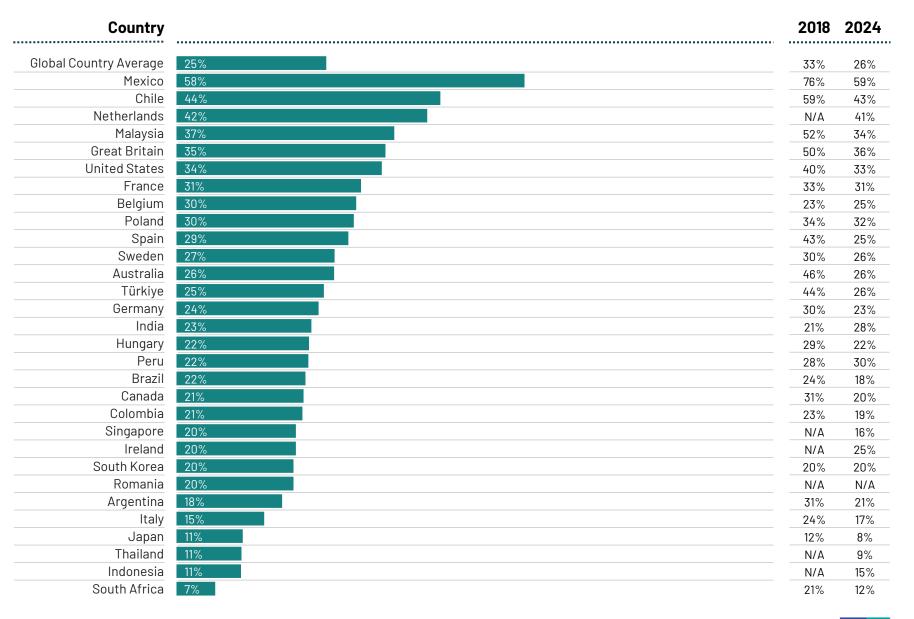
Selected countries







Obesity

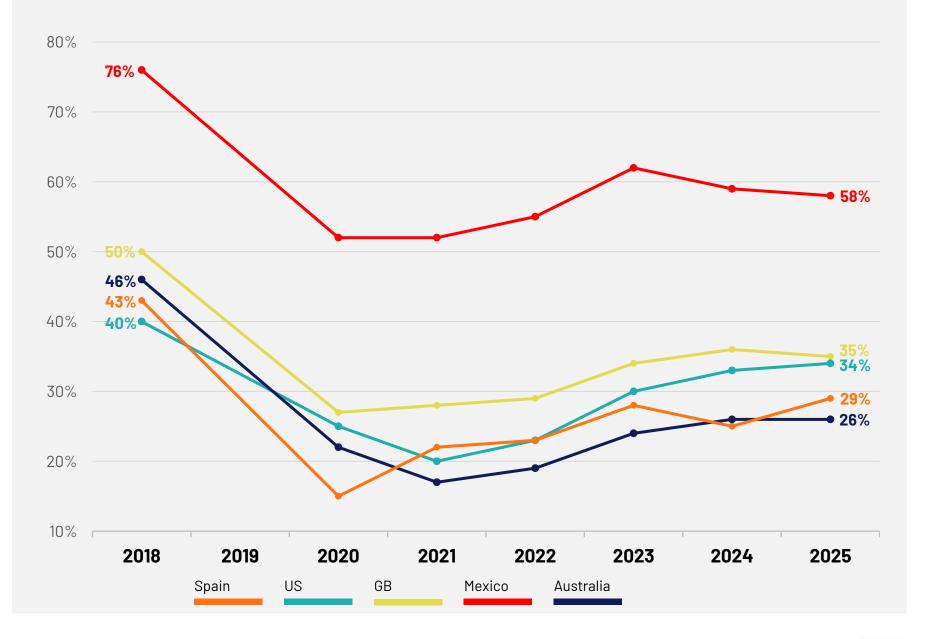






% mentioningObesity

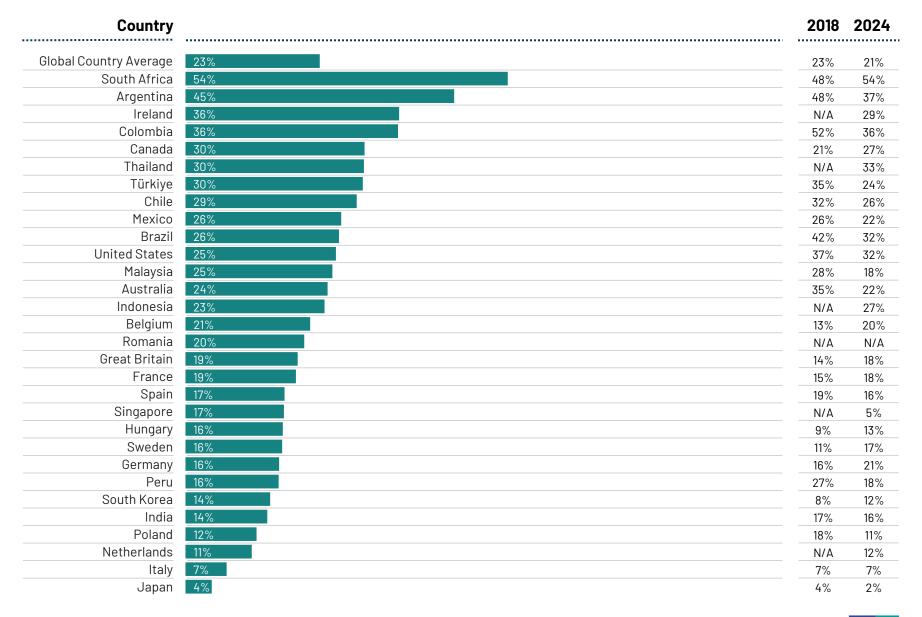
Selected countries







Drug abuse

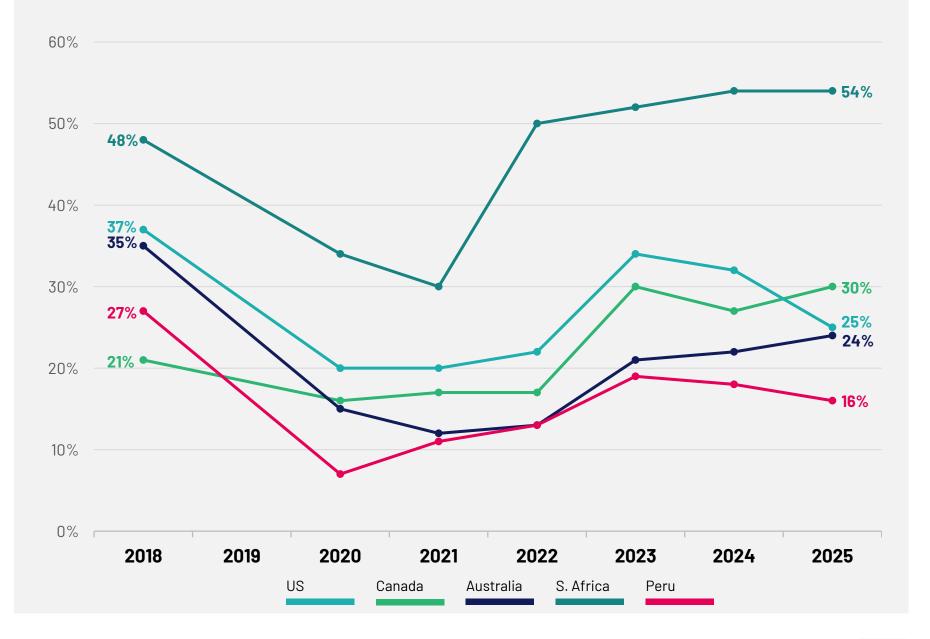






% mentioning Drug abuse

Selected countries



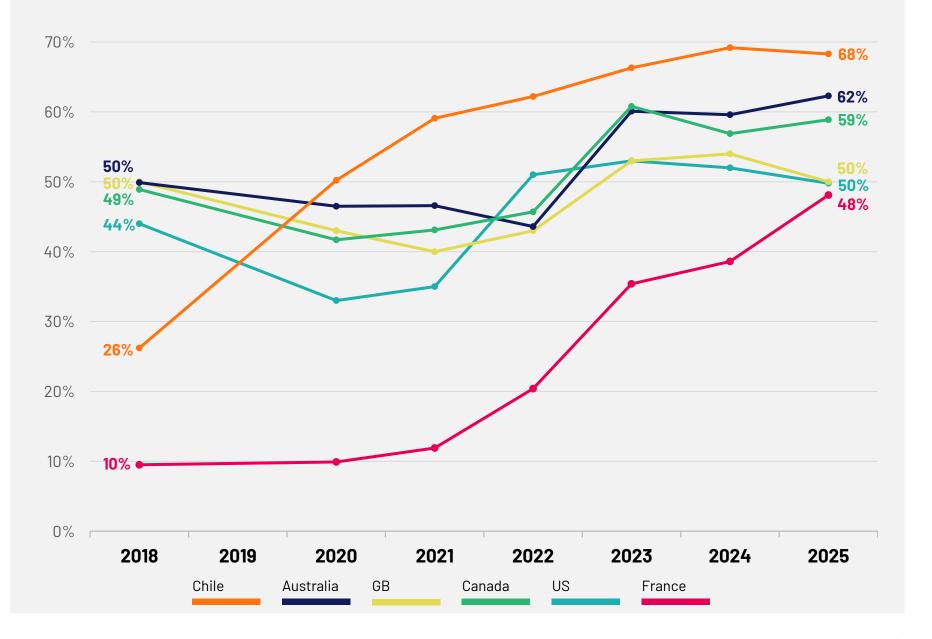






% mentioning Mental Health

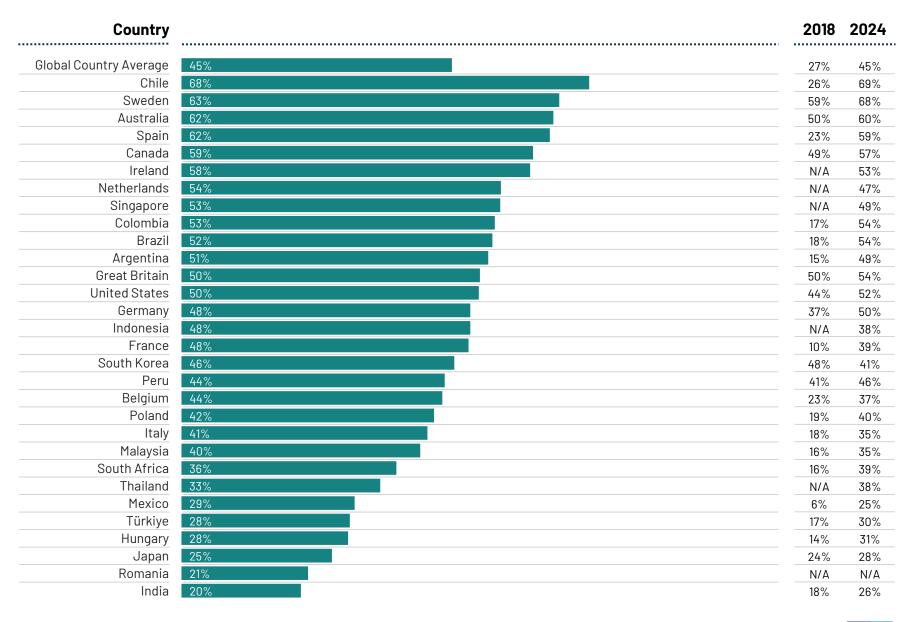
Selected countries







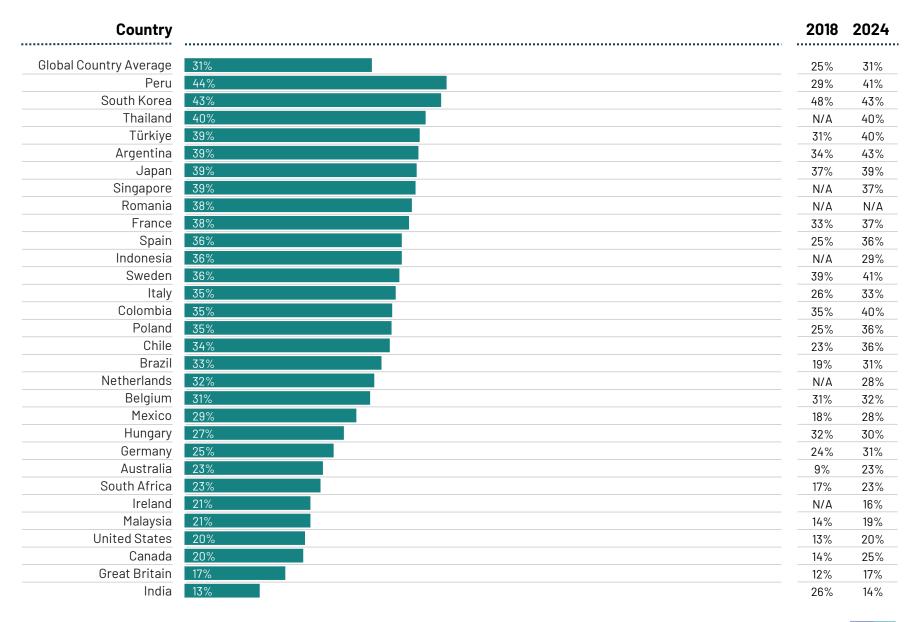
Mental Health







Stress

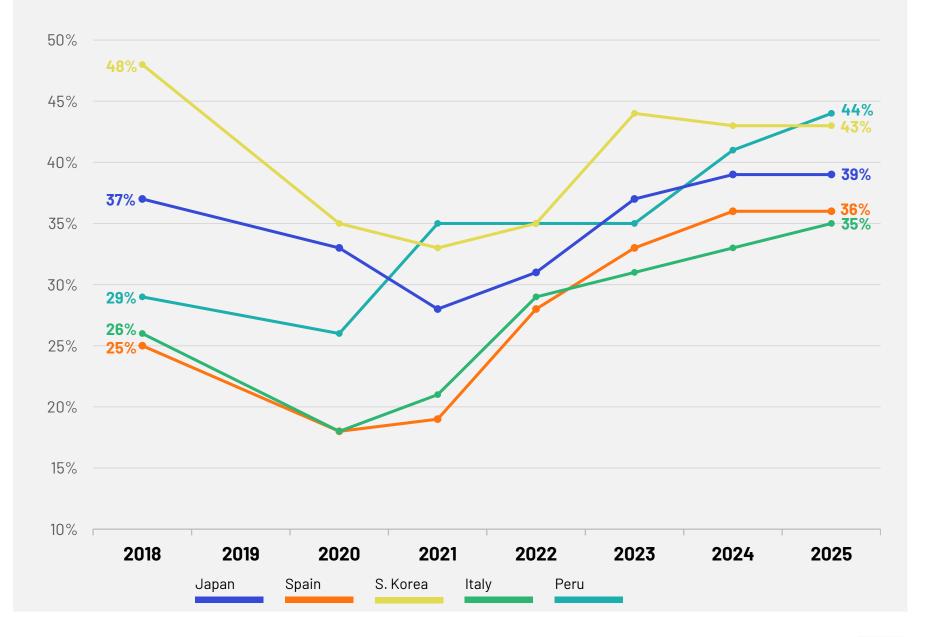






% mentioning Stress

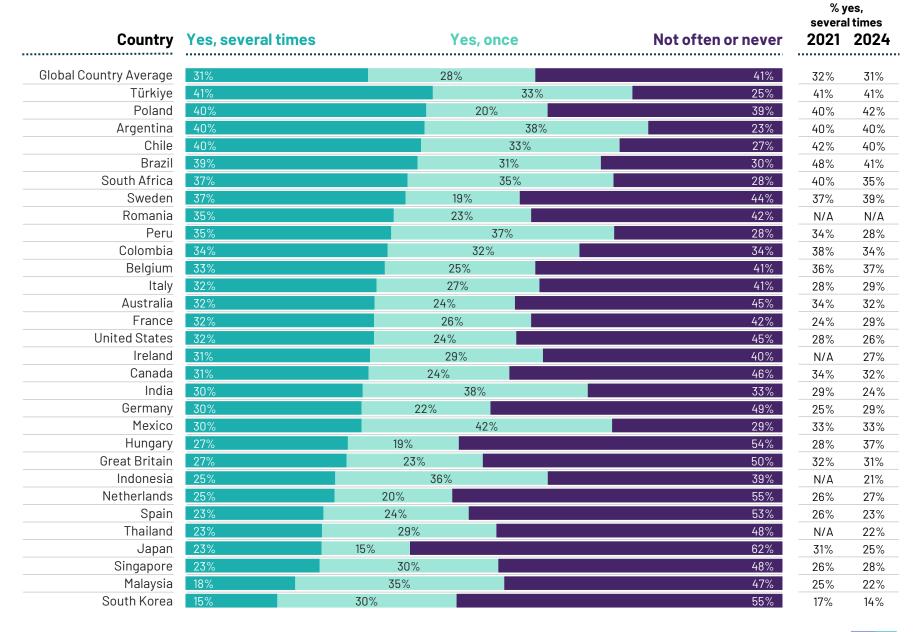
Selected countries







Felt stressed to the point where you felt like you could not cope/deal with things







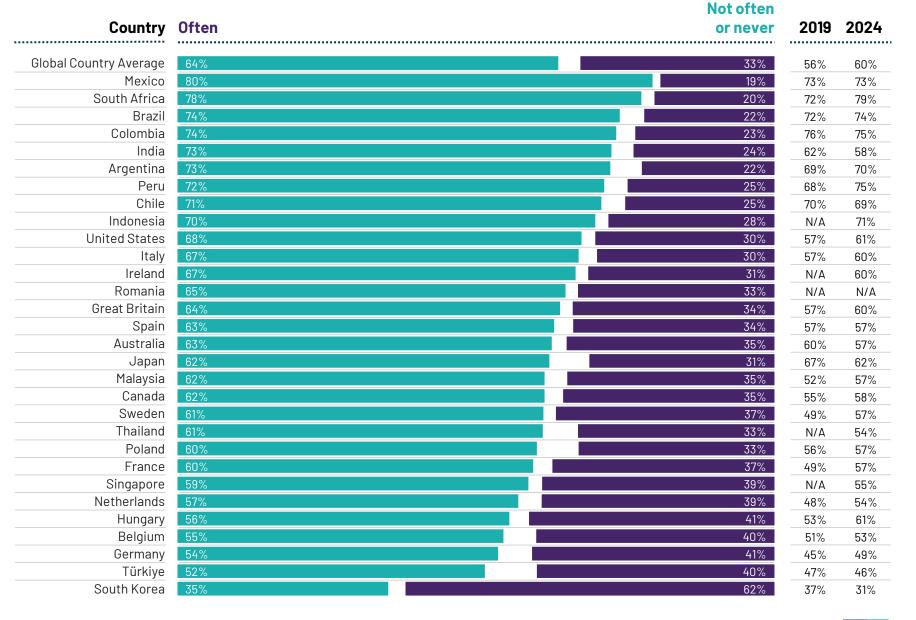
Please indicate whether you have done any of the following in the past year?

		Highest in
Talked with friends/family about mental health issues/concerns	31%	South Africa (41%)
Taken a medication to help with your mental health, for things like stress, depression	18%	Chile (28%)
Talked with a counsellor, psychologist, psychiatrist about your mental health	17%	Chile (27%)
Missed any social gathering/family events due to your mental health	17%	Australia (24%)
Talked with your primary healthcare provider, like a family doctor, about your mental health	14%	India (26%)
Taken time off work/school to help a family member/close friend with a mental health issue	9%	India (25%)
Posted/written something online, in social media when you have been feeling stressed, depressed	8%	Indonesia (22%)
None of these	41%	





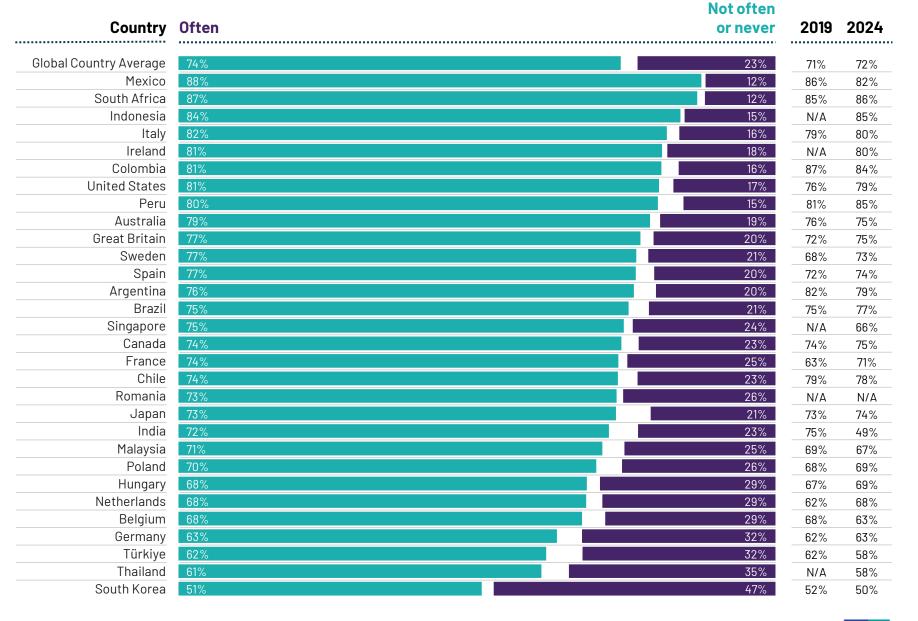
How often, if at all, would you say you think about your **mental** wellbeing?







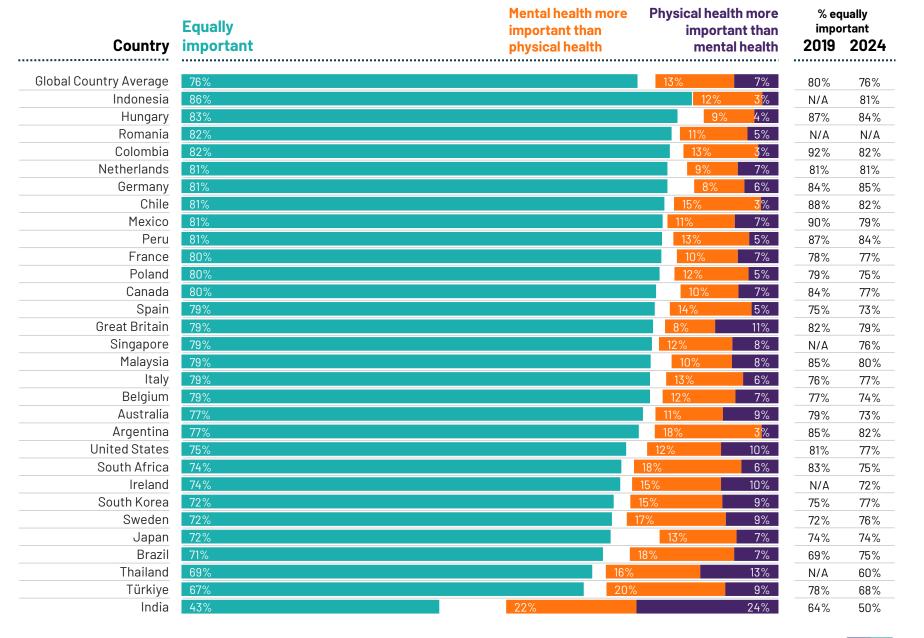
How often, if at all, would you say you think about your **physical** wellbeing?







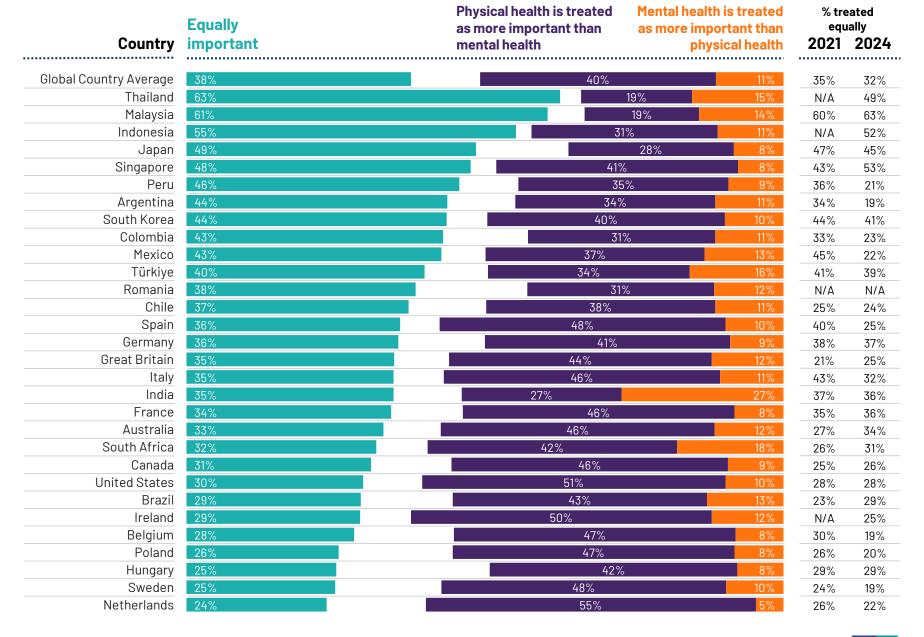
Thinking about your own health, do you think that mental health or physical health is **more important**, or are they **equally important**?







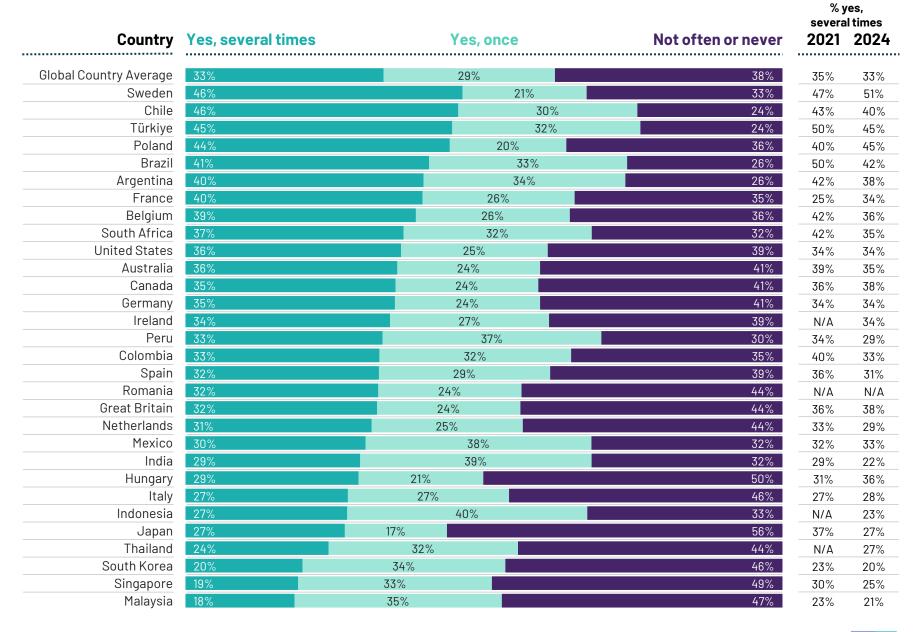
Which of the following best describes how you think the importance of mental health and physical health are treated in ... current health care system?







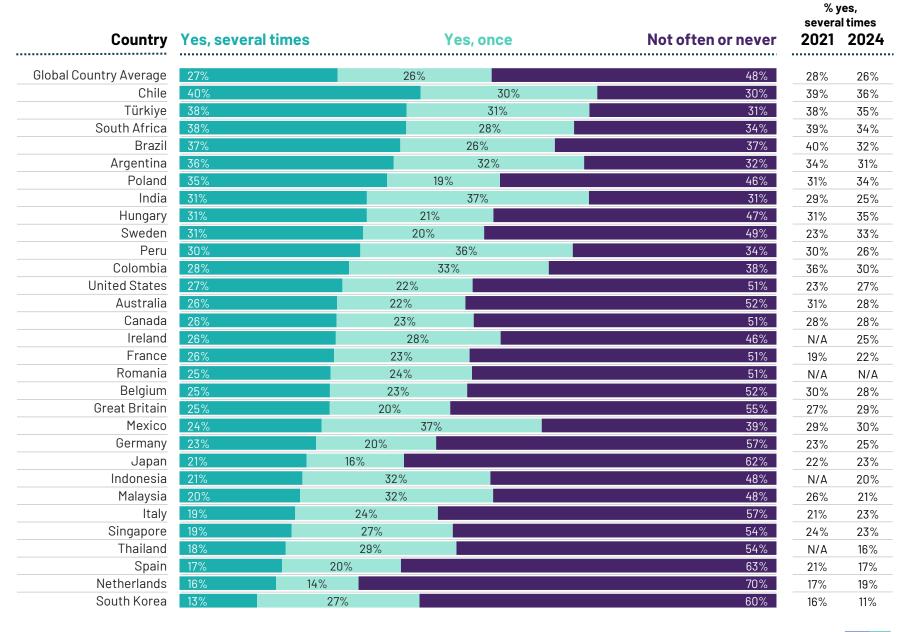
Felt stressed to the point where it had an impact on how you live your daily life







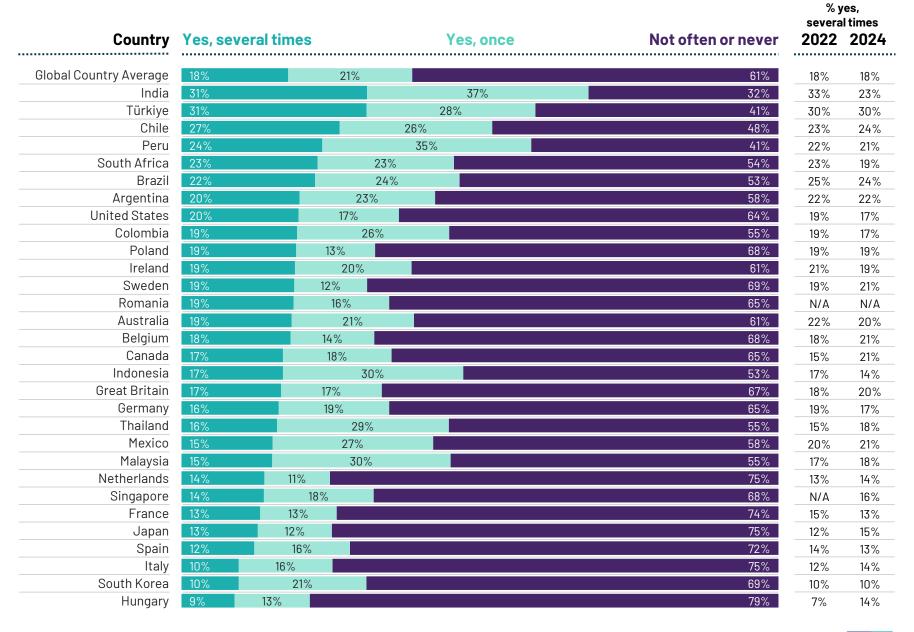
Felt depressed to the point that you felt sad or hopeless almost every day for a couple of weeks or more







Felt stressed to the point you could not go to work for a period of time

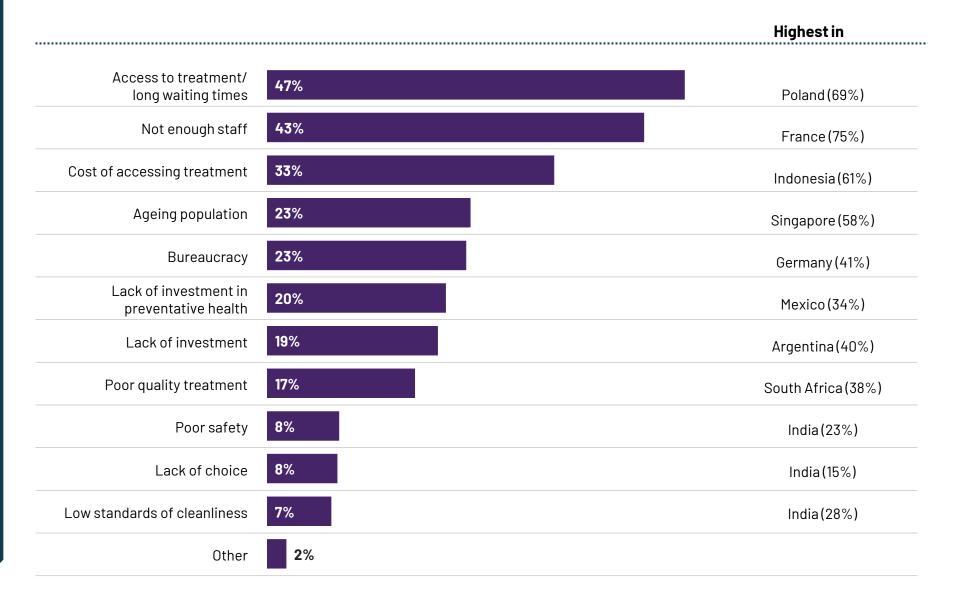








30-Country Average







Thinking generally, which of the following, if any, do you see as the biggest health problems facing people in your country today?

Number one healthcare system priorities for each country

Base: 23,172 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 25 July - 8 August 2025.

1. Access to treatment/ long waiting times

Poland (69%) Colombia (51%)

Hungary (66%) Mexico (49%)

Italy (66%) South Africa (49%)

Chile (60%) Thailand (49%)

Great Britain (52%) Peru (49%)

Malaysia (52%) Argentina (45%)

Türkiye (52%) **Brazil** (43%)

3. Cost of accessing treatment

Indonesia (61%)

USA(53%)

Romania (44%)

2. Not enough staff

France (75%) Spain (56%)

Netherlands (71%) Australia (52%)

Sweden(68%)

Belgium (63%)

Germany (62%)

Canada (62%)

Ireland (58%)

4. Ageing population

Singapore (58%)

S. Korea (53%)

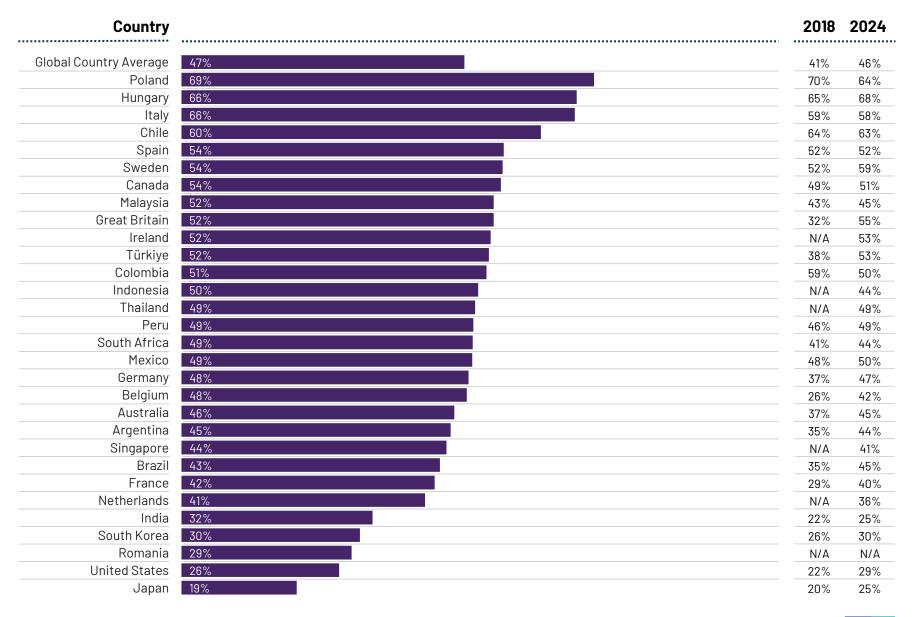
Japan (52%)

5. Poor quality treatment

India (37%)



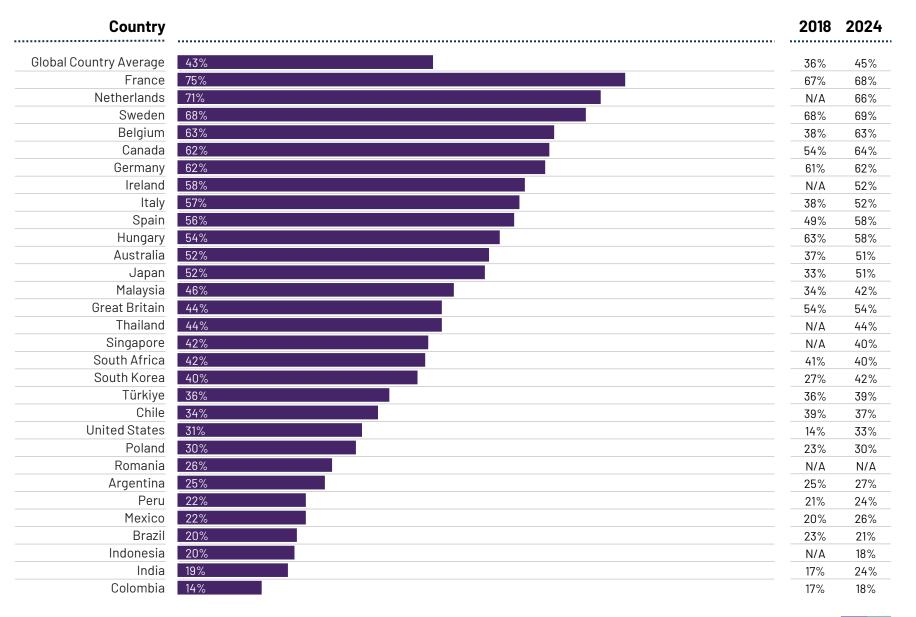
Access to treatment/long waiting times







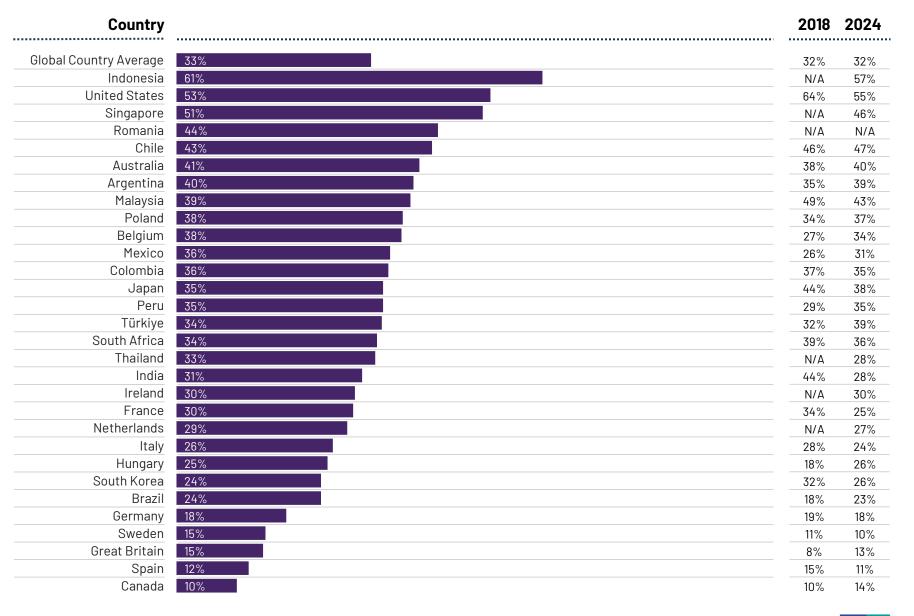
Not enough staff







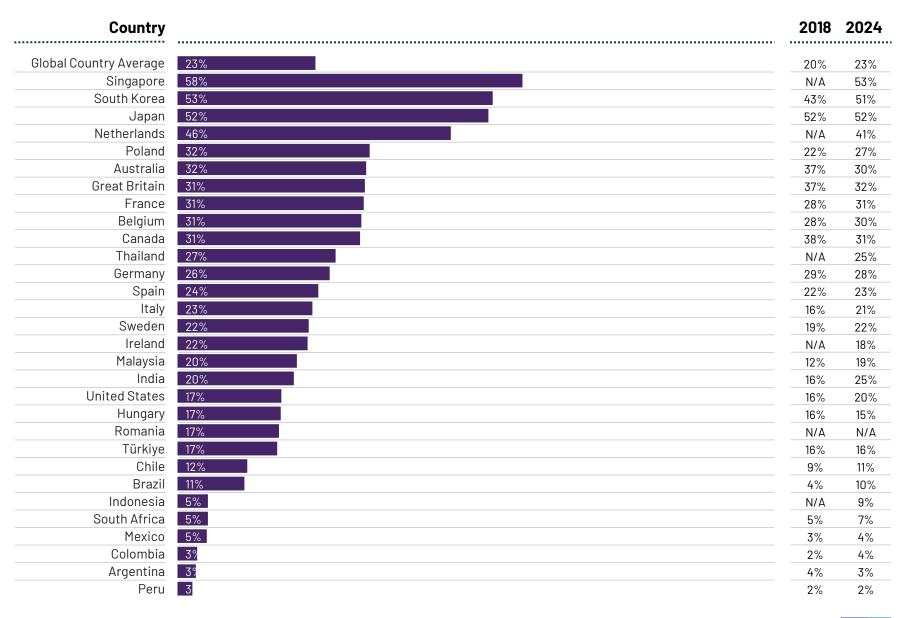
Cost of accessing treatment







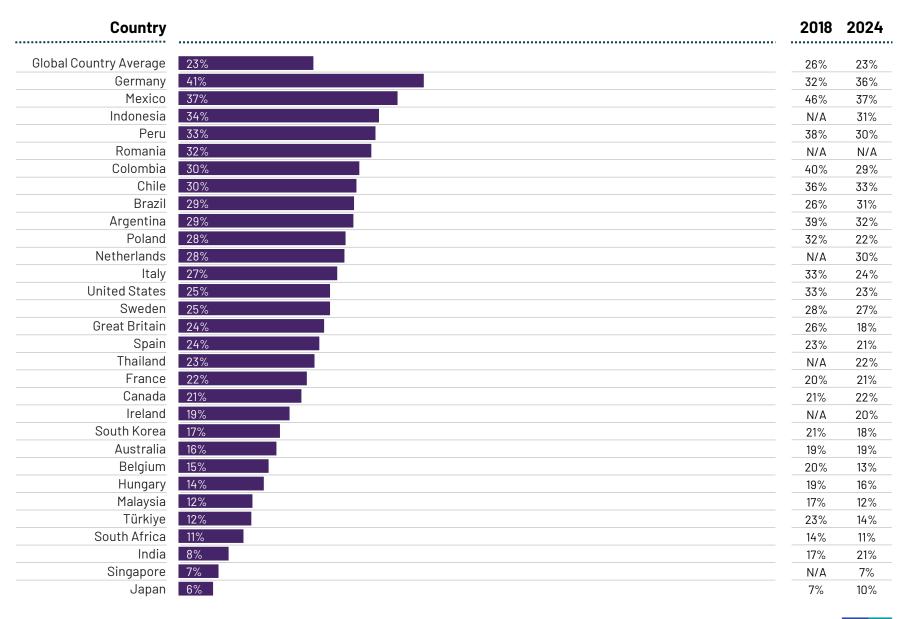
Ageing population







Bureaucracy

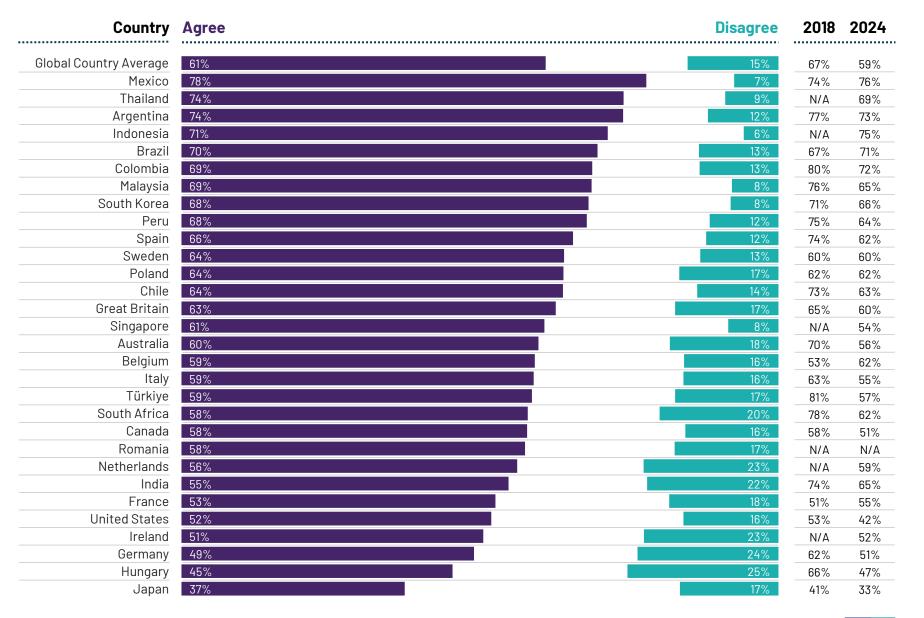








Vaccinating against serious infectious diseases should be compulsory



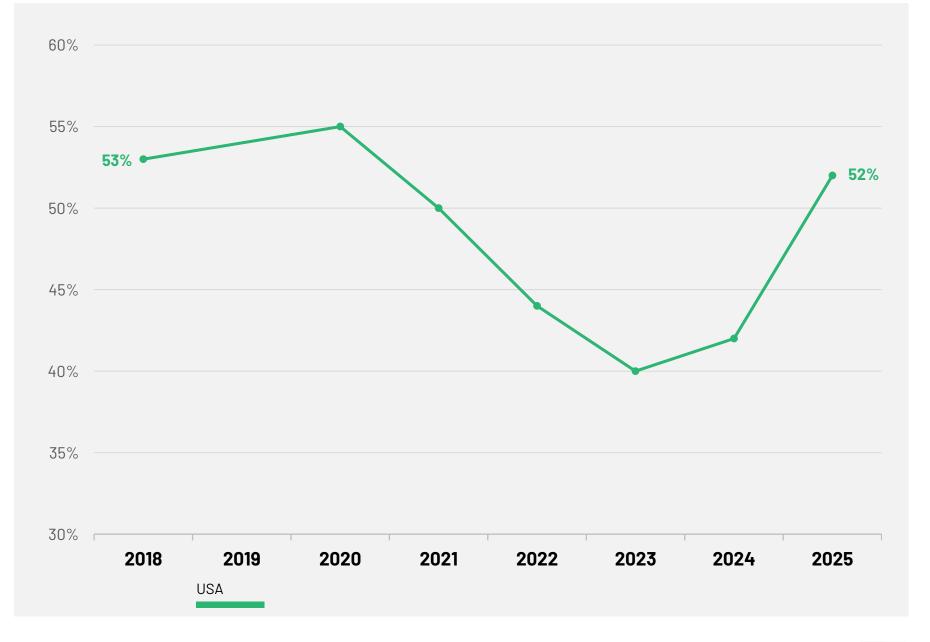




Vaccinating against serious infectious diseases should be compulsory

% agree

USA 2018 - 2025

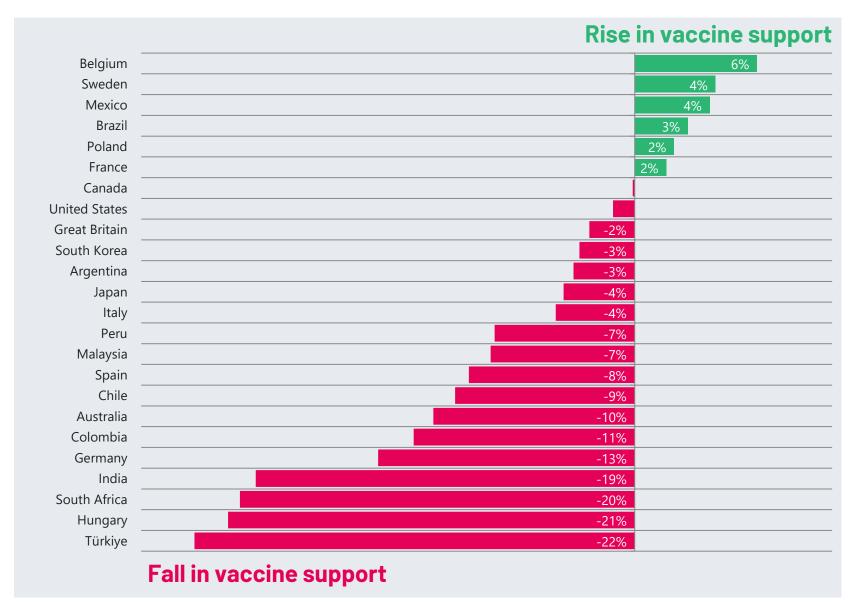






Vaccinating against serious infectious diseases should be compulsory

% Net agree change between 2018 and 2025

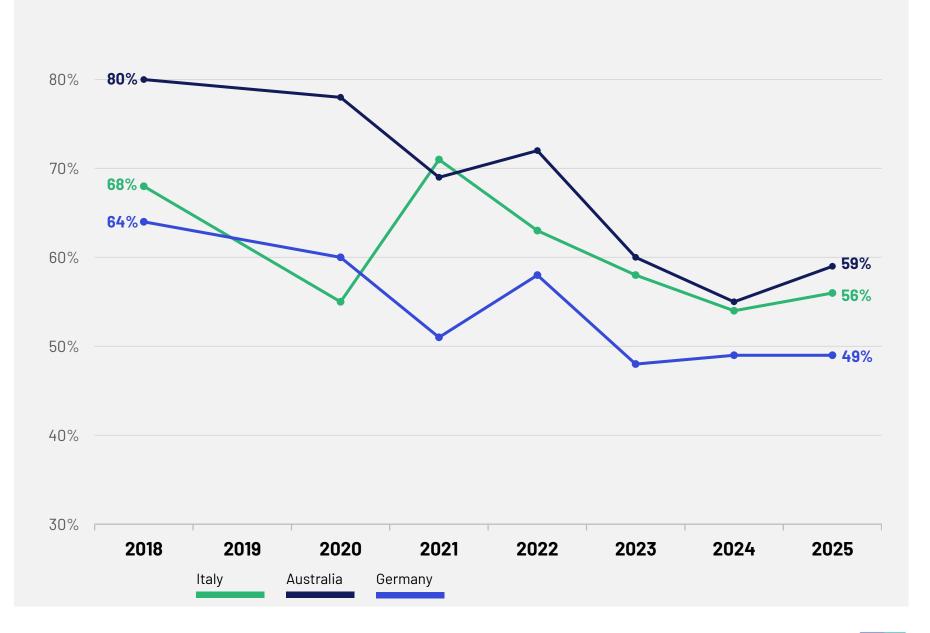




Vaccinating against serious infectious diseases should be compulsory

% agree

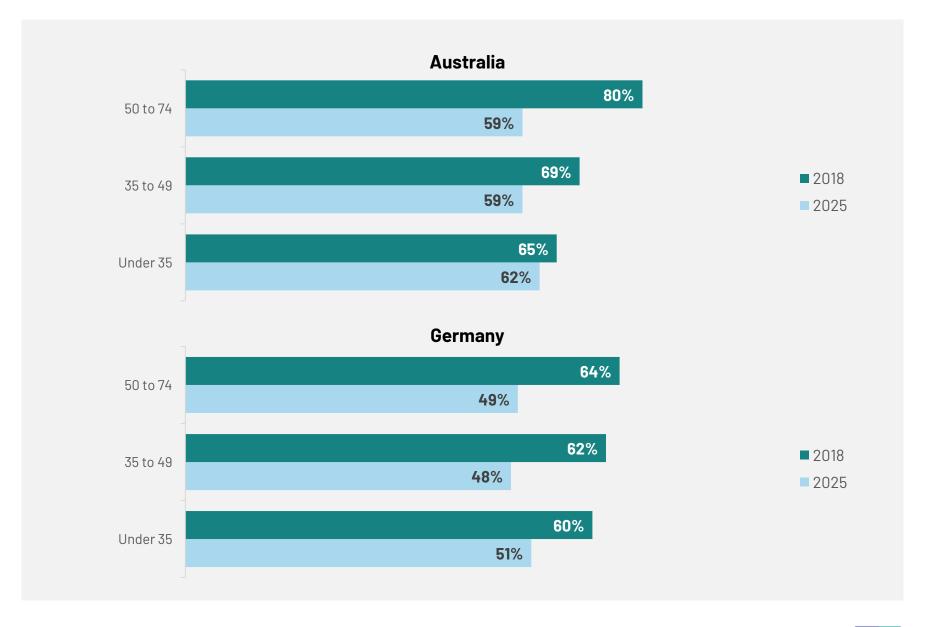
50-74s in selected countries 2018-2025







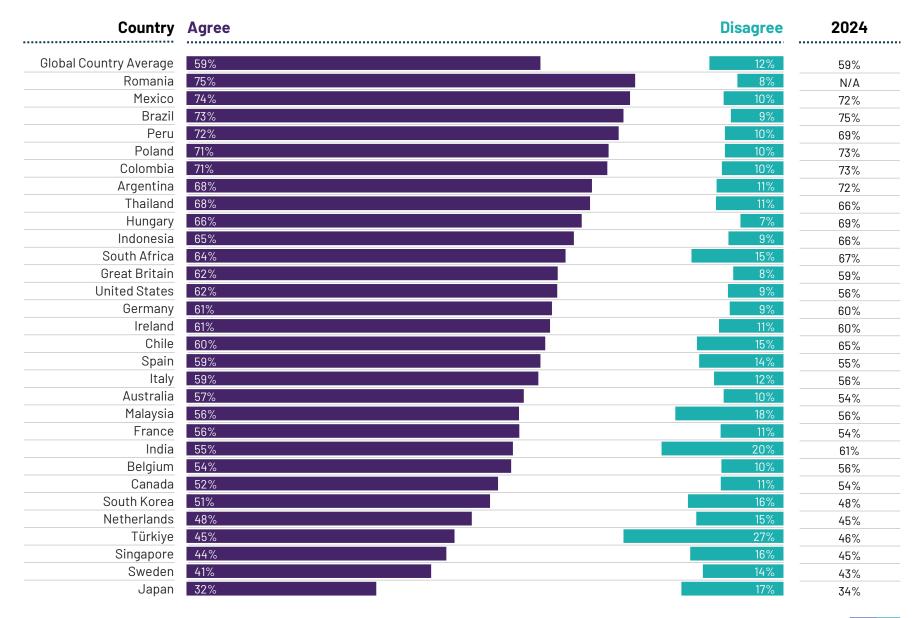
Vaccinating against serious infectious diseases should be compulsory







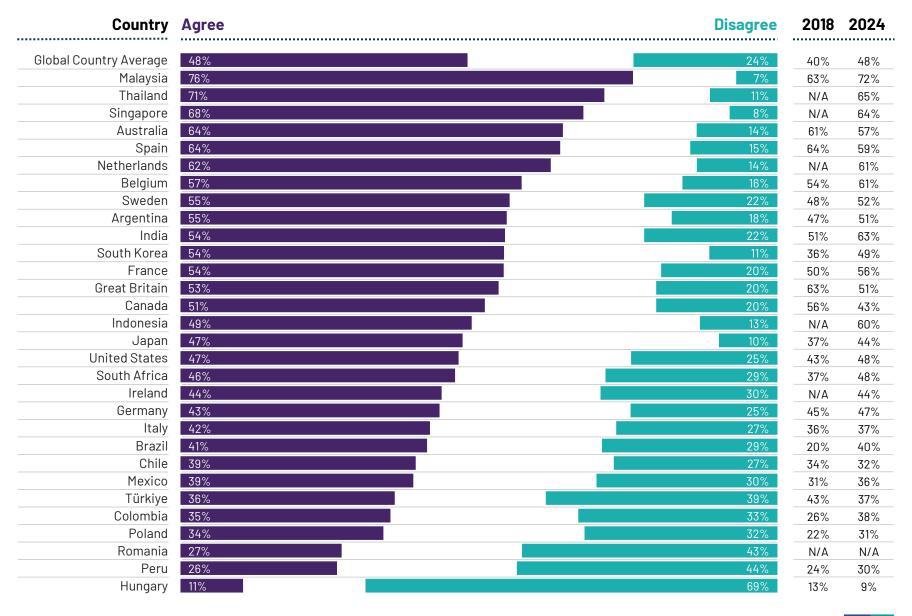
In my country, individuals often take health decisions (over the counter drugs, home remedies etc.) independently without consulting a doctor or a medical professional







I trust the healthcare system in my country to provide me with the best treatment

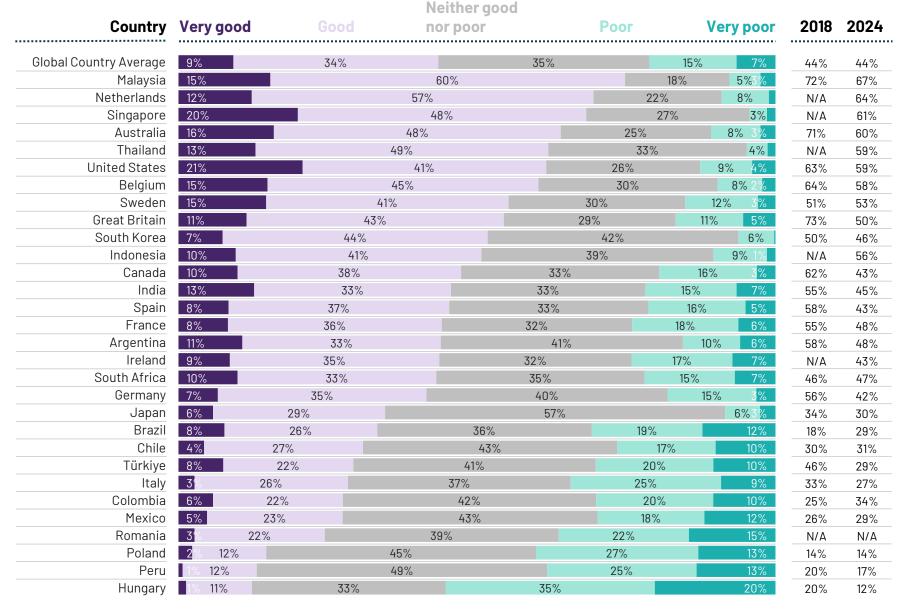








How would you rate the quality of healthcare that you and your family have access to in your country?



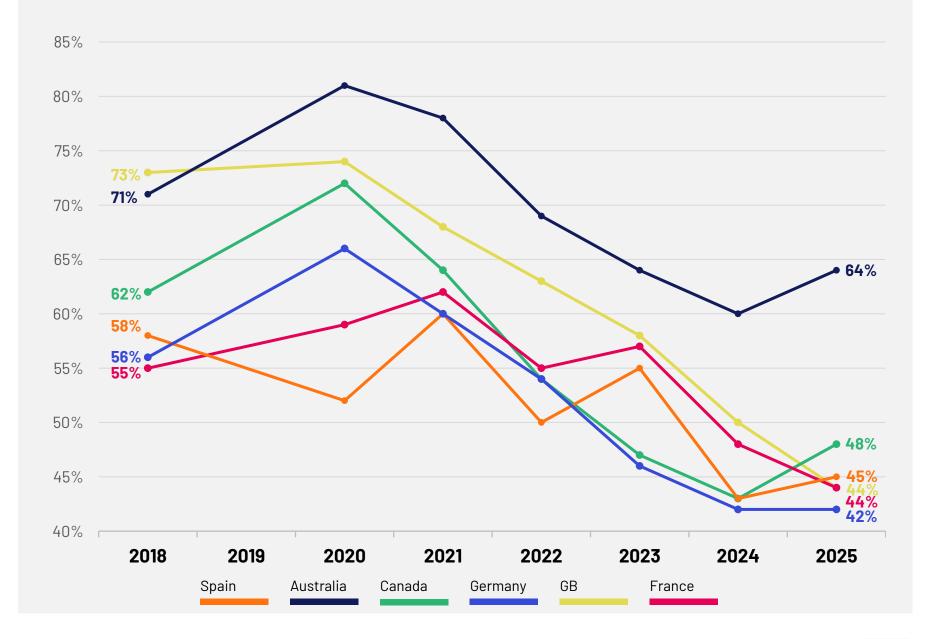




Quality of healthcare

% 'very good/good'

Selected countries 2018 - 2025







Quality of healthcare

% 'very good/good'

Change from 2018*

*24 countries in both 2018 and 2025

Base: 23,172 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 25 July – 8 August 2025.

2018

- 1. Great Britain (73%)
- **2.** Malaysia (72%)
- **3.** Australia (71%)
- **4.** Belgium (64%)
- **5.** USA(63%)
- **6.** Canada (62%)
- **7.** Spain (58%)
- **8.** Argentina (58%)
- 9. **Germany** (56%)
- **10. France** (55%)
- **11.** India(55%)
- **12. Sweden** (51%)

- **13. S. Korea** (50%)
- **14. S. Africa** (46%)
- **15. Türkiye** (46%)
- **16.** Japan (34%)
- **17.** Italy (33%)
- **18. Chile** (30%)
- **19. Mexico** (26%)
- **20.** Colombia (25%)
- **21.** Hungary (20%)
- **22. Peru** (20%)
- **23. Brazil** (18%)
- **24.** Poland (14%)

2025

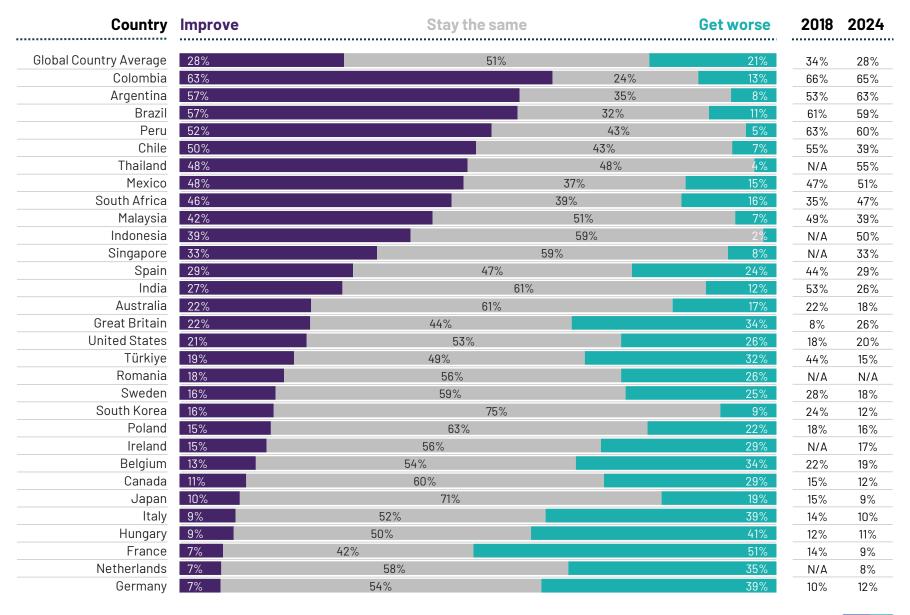
- 1. Malaysia (75%, +3pp)
- **2.** Australia (64%, -7pp)
- **3.** USA (62%, -1pp)
- 4. Belgium (60%, -4pp)
- **5.** Sweden(55%, +4pp)
- **6. Great Britain** (55%, **-18pp**)
- 7. S. Korea (52%, +2pp)
- 8. Canada (47%, -15pp)
- 9. India (46%, -9pp)
- **10.** Spain (45%, -13pp)
- 11. France (44%, -11pp)
- 12. Argentina (44%, -14pp)

- **13. S. Africa** (43%, **-3pp**)
- 14. Germany (42%, -14pp)
- **15.** Japan (35%, +1pp)
- **16.** Brazil (33%, +15pp)
- **17.** Chile (31%, +1pp)
- **18. Türkiye** (29%, **-17pp**)
- **19.** Italy (28%, **-5pp**)
- **20. Mexico** (28%, **+2pp**)
- **21.** Colombia (28%, +3pp)
- **22.** Poland (15%, +1pp)
- **23.** Peru (13%, -7pp)
- **24.** Hungary (12%, -8pp)



Over the coming years, do you expect the quality of healthcare that you and your family will have access to locally will improve, stay the same, or get worse?

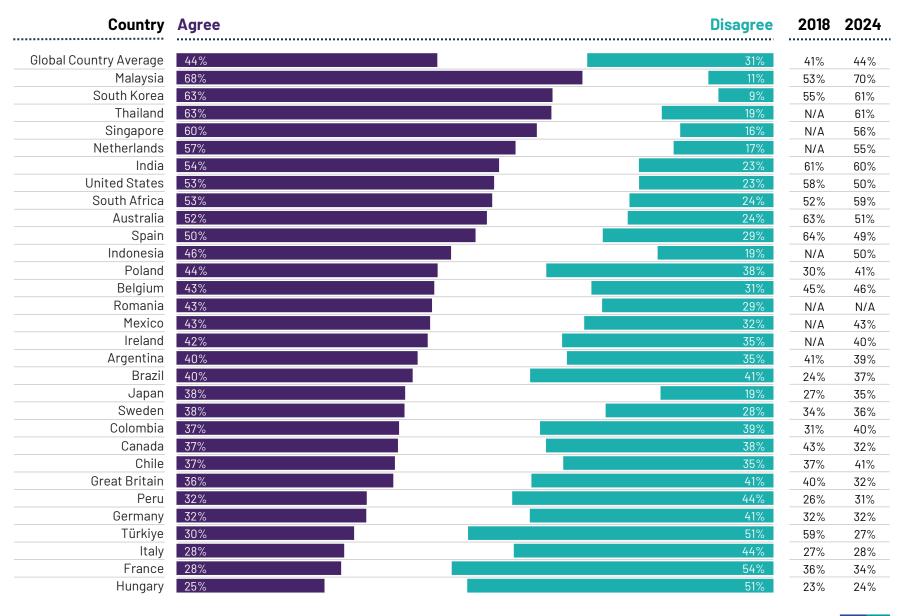
Base: 23,172 online adults under the age of 75 across 30 countries, interviewed 25 July - 8 August 2025.







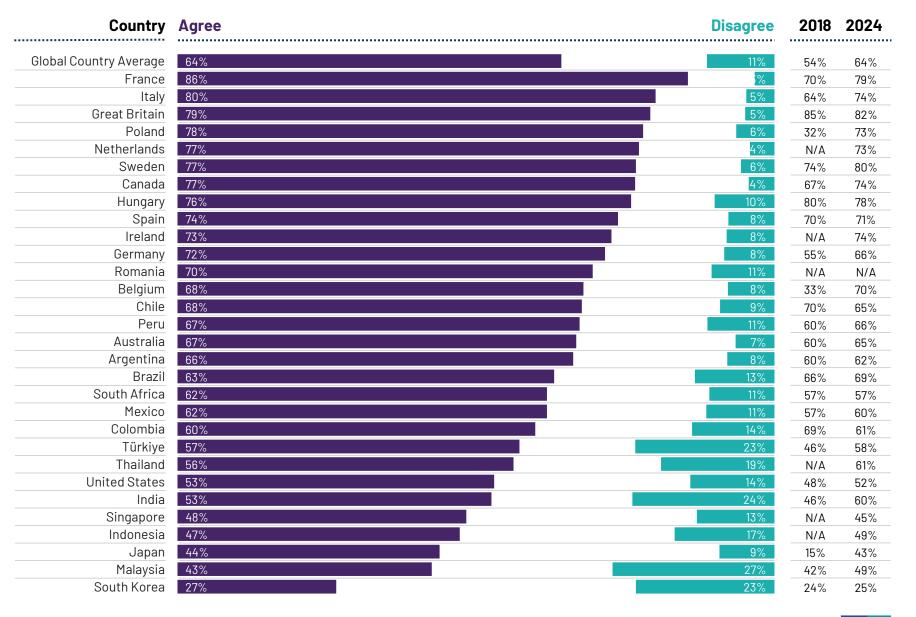
I find it easy to get an appointment with doctors in my local area







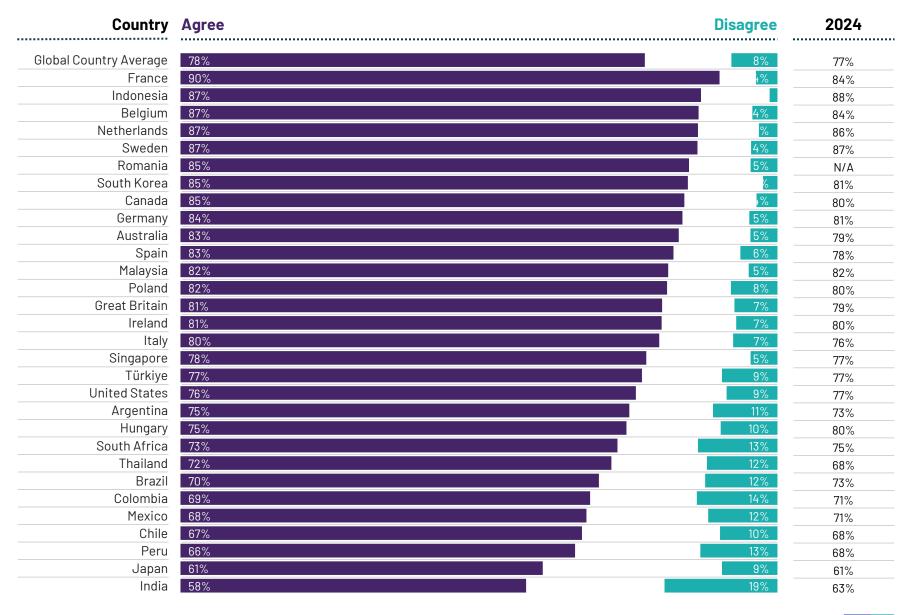
The healthcare system in my country is overstretched







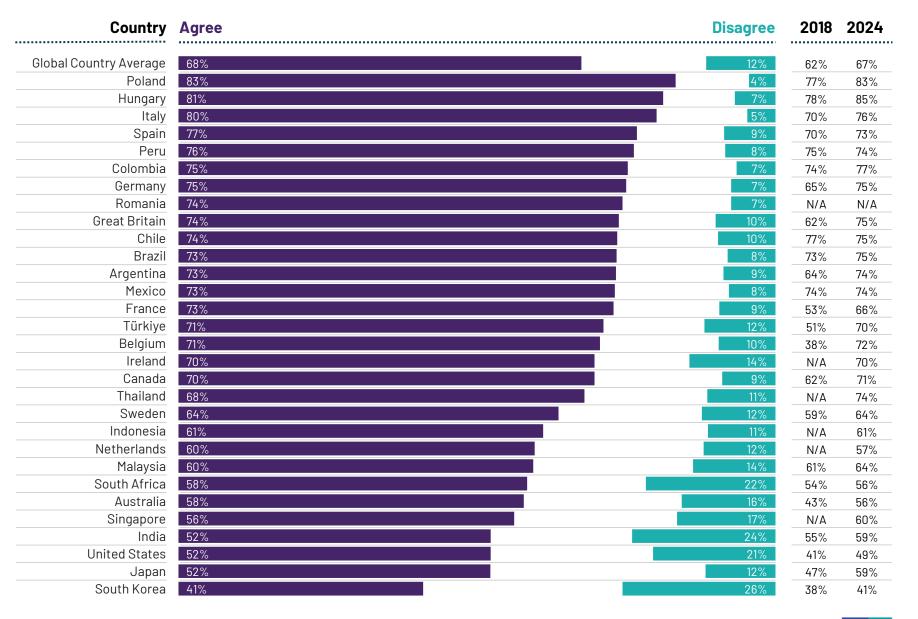
I find it easy to get access to a pharmacy in my local area







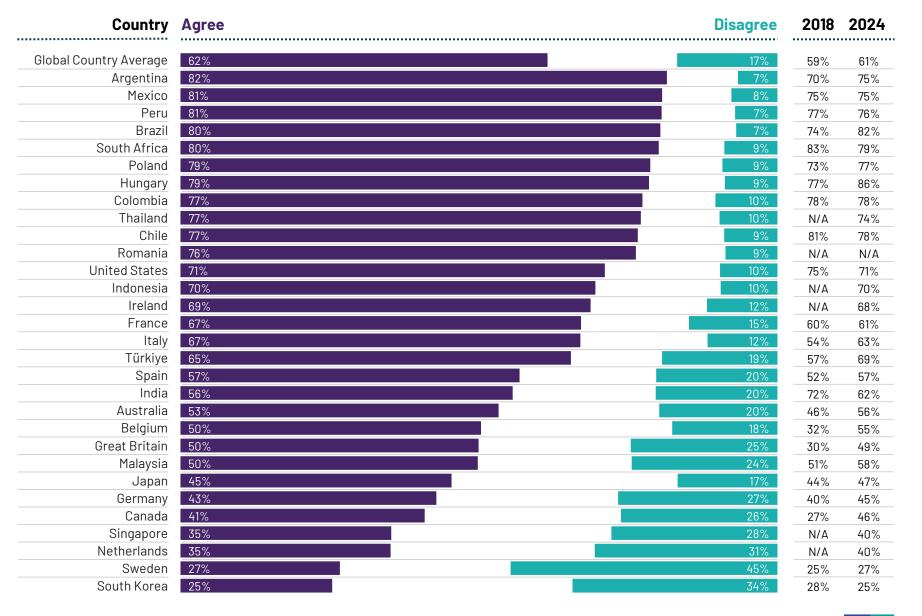
Waiting times to get an appointment with doctors are too long in my country







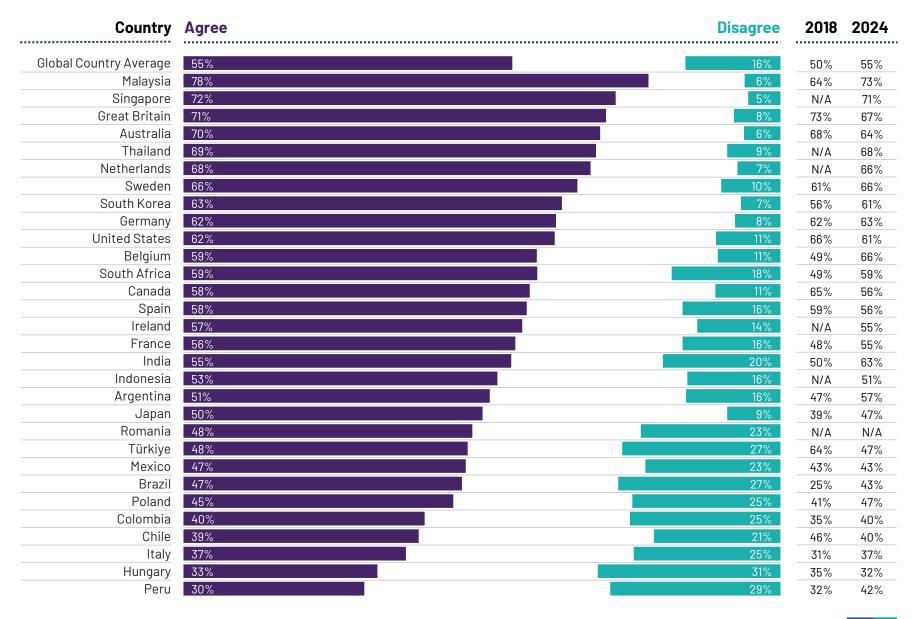
Many people in my country cannot afford good healthcare







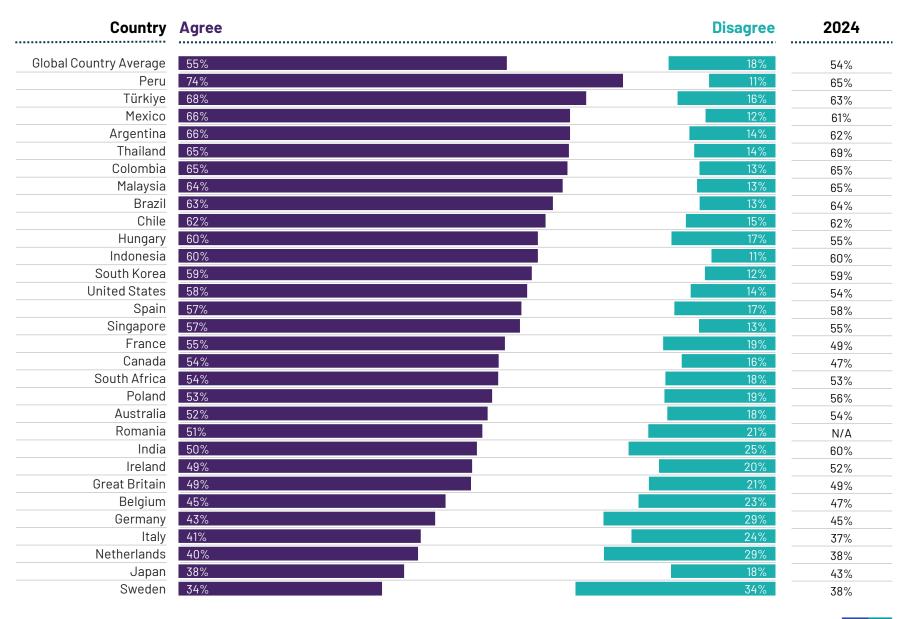
In my country, information about how to look after my health is readily available when I need it







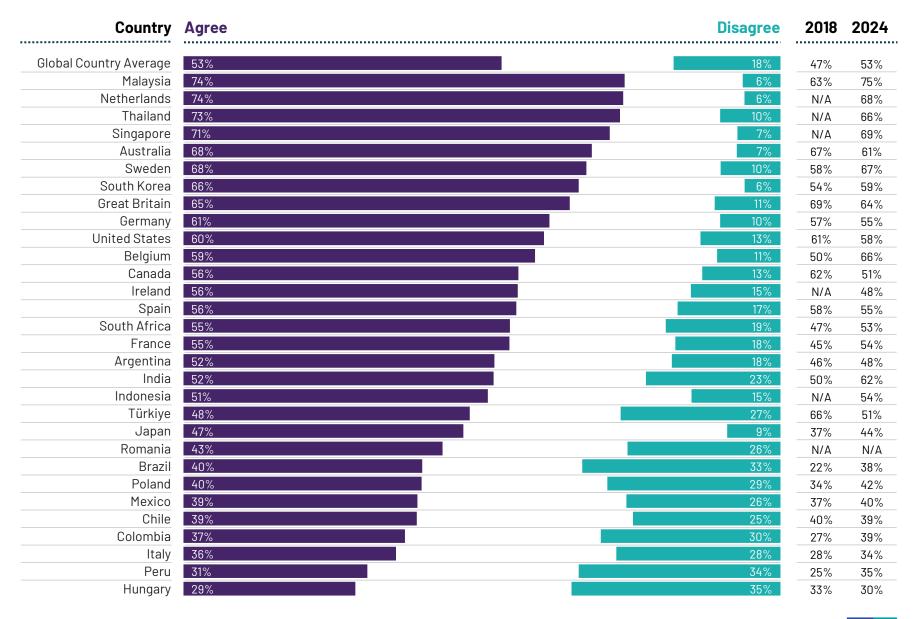
I am concerned that my personal data will be made available to third parties (government, private companies) without my consent







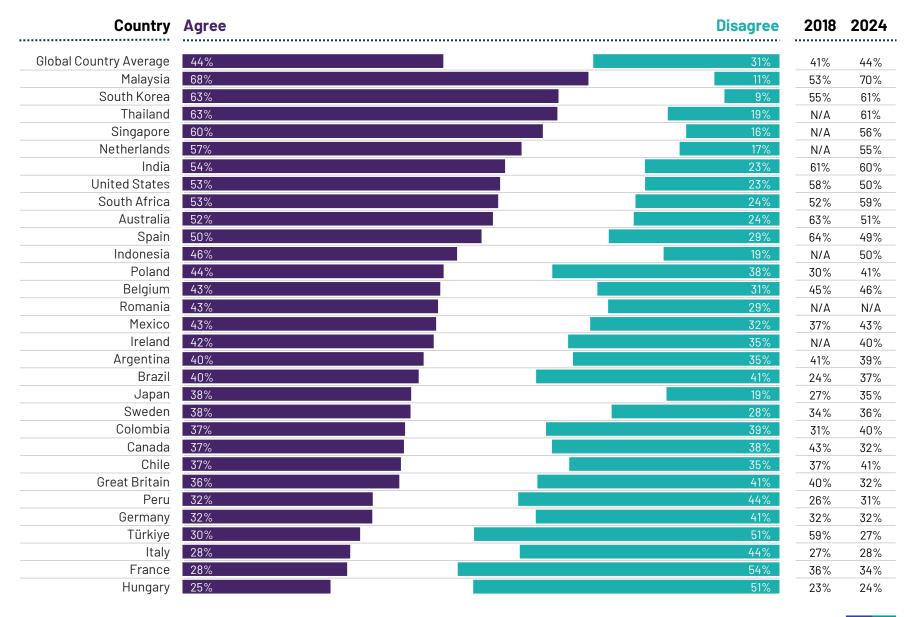
In my country, information about healthcare services is readily available when I need it







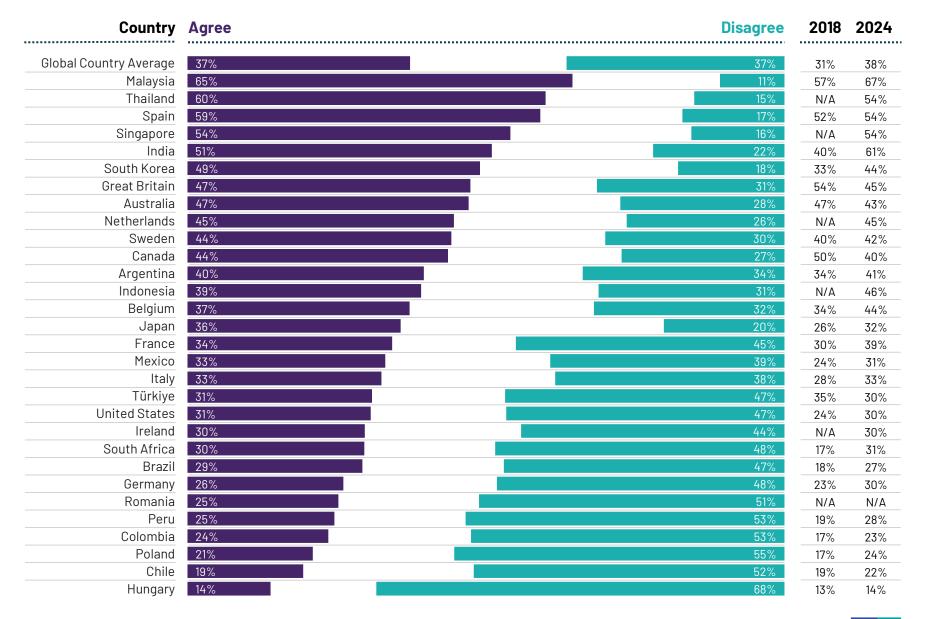
I find it easy to get an appointment with doctors in my local area







The healthcare system in my country provides the same standard of care to everyone









METHODOLOGY

These are the results of a 30-country survey conducted by Ipsos on its Global Advisor online platform and, in India, on its IndiaBus platform, between Friday, July 25, and Friday, August 8, 2025. For this survey, Ipsos interviewed a total of 23,172 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, 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, Romania, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Sweden, and Thailand. The sample in India consists of approximately 2,200 individuals, of whom approximately 1,800 were interviewed face-to-face and 400 were interviewed online.

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, Indonesia, Ireland, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, Romania, 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 represents a large subset of its urban population — social economic classes A, B and C in metros and tier 1-3 town classes across all four zones.

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 30-Country Average" reflects the average result for all the countries and markets in which the survey was conducted. It has <u>not</u> 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.





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