

FOR RELEASE JANUARY 9, 2025

Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World

Most say rich people's political influence is a big contributing factor

BY Richard Wike, Moira Fagan, Christine Huang, Laura Clancy and Jordan Lippert

FOR MEDIA OR OTHER INQUIRIES:

Richard Wike, Director, Global Attitudes Research
Gar Meng Leong, Communications Manager

202.419.4372

www.pewresearch.org

RECOMMENDED CITATION

Pew Research Center, January, 2025, "Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Globally"

About Pew Research Center

Pew Research Center is a nonpartisan, nonadvocacy fact tank that informs the public about the issues, attitudes and trends shaping the world. It does not take policy positions. The Center conducts public opinion polling, demographic research, computational social science research and other data-driven research. It studies politics and policy; news habits and media; the internet and technology; religion; race and ethnicity; international affairs; social, demographic and economic trends; science; research methodology and data science; and immigration and migration. Pew Research Center is a subsidiary of The Pew Charitable Trusts, its primary funder.

© Pew Research Center 2025

How we did this

This Pew Research Center analysis focuses on public opinion of inequality and its contributing factors in 36 countries across the Asia-Pacific region, Europe, Latin America, the Middle East-North Africa region, North America and sub-Saharan Africa. The report also explores views of children’s financial futures and the economic system reform in each country.

Countries included in this report



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
 “Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

For non-U.S. data, this report draws on nationally representative surveys of 41,503 adults conducted from Jan. 5 to May 22, 2024. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, the Netherlands, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Surveys were conducted face-to-face in Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey. In Australia, we used a mixed-mode probability-based online panel.

In the United States, we surveyed 3,600 adults from April 1 to April 7, 2024. Everyone who took part in this survey is a member of the Center’s American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all U.S. adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories. Read more about the [ATP’s methodology](#).

Throughout the report, we analyze respondents’ attitudes based on where they place themselves on an ideological scale. We asked about political ideology using several slightly different scales and categorized people as being on the ideological left, center or right.

- In most countries, we asked people to place themselves on a scale ranging from “Extreme left” to “Extreme right.” The question was asked this way in Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom.
- In Australia, the scale ranged from “Left” to “Right.”
- In Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Thailand, ideology was measured on a scale from “Extremely progressive” to “Extremely conservative.”
- In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).
- Ideology was not asked about in Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Sri Lanka or Tunisia.

To compare educational groups across countries, we standardize education levels based on the UN’s [International Standard Classification of Education \(ISCED\)](#).

Prior to 2024, combined totals were based on rounded topline figures. For all reports beginning in 2024, totals are based on unrounded topline figures, so combined totals might be different than in previous years. Refer to the 2024 topline to see our new rounding procedures applied to past years’ data.

Here are the [questions used](#) for the report, along with responses, and the [survey methodology](#).

Table of Contents

Overview: Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World	5
Perceived causes of economic inequality	8
Views of other forms of inequality	9
Ideological differences in views of economic inequality	10
Views of inequality in middle- and high-income nations	11
1. Global perceptions of inequality and discrimination	12
The gap between the rich and the poor	15
Racial or ethnic discrimination	18
Gender inequality	20
Religious discrimination	22
2. Factors seen as contributing to economic inequality	24
Rich people’s political influence	27
Problems with the education system	29
Some people working harder than others	31
Some people being born with more opportunities than others	33
Robots and computers doing the work previously done by humans	34
Discrimination against racial or ethnic minorities	36
3. Views of children’s financial future	38
4. Support for changing the current economic system	42
Appendix A: Economic categorization of high- and middle-income countries	45
Appendix B: Political categorization	46
Acknowledgments	49
Methodology	51
About Pew Research Center’s Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey	51
The American Trends Panel survey methodology	51
Topline questionnaire	58

Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World

Most say rich people's political influence is a big contributing factor

A new Pew Research Center survey of 36 nations finds widespread public concern about economic inequality. And when asked what leads to this inequality, most people across the countries surveyed point to the intersection of wealth and politics.

The key findings of the survey include:

- A median of **54% of adults across the nations surveyed say the gap between the rich and the poor is a very big problem** in their country. Another 30% say it is a moderately big problem.
- A median of **60% believe that rich people having too much political influence** contributes a great deal toward economic inequality.
- These views are **especially common among people on the ideological left**, though many on the right agree. Ideological divisions are particularly large in the United States.

The survey, conducted in spring 2024, also finds deep global anxieties about the economic future and a strong desire for economic reform.

Concerns about economic inequality are widespread around the world ...

*Median % who say **the gap between the rich and the poor** is a ___ in their country*



... and most say political influence of the rich is a major cause

*Median % who say **rich people having too much political influence** leads to economic inequality ___ in their country*



Note: Percentages are medians based on 36 countries.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

"Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

What is a median?

Throughout this report, median scores are used to help readers see overall patterns in the data. The median percentage is the middle number in a list of all percentages sorted from highest to lowest.

A median of **57% of adults across the nations polled expect children in their country to be worse off financially than their parents** when they grow up.

This view is particularly widespread in several high-income nations, including Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Spain, the United Kingdom and the U.S.

For the most part, this pessimistic view about the economic future is shared by younger and older adults alike, as well as by people with higher and lower incomes.

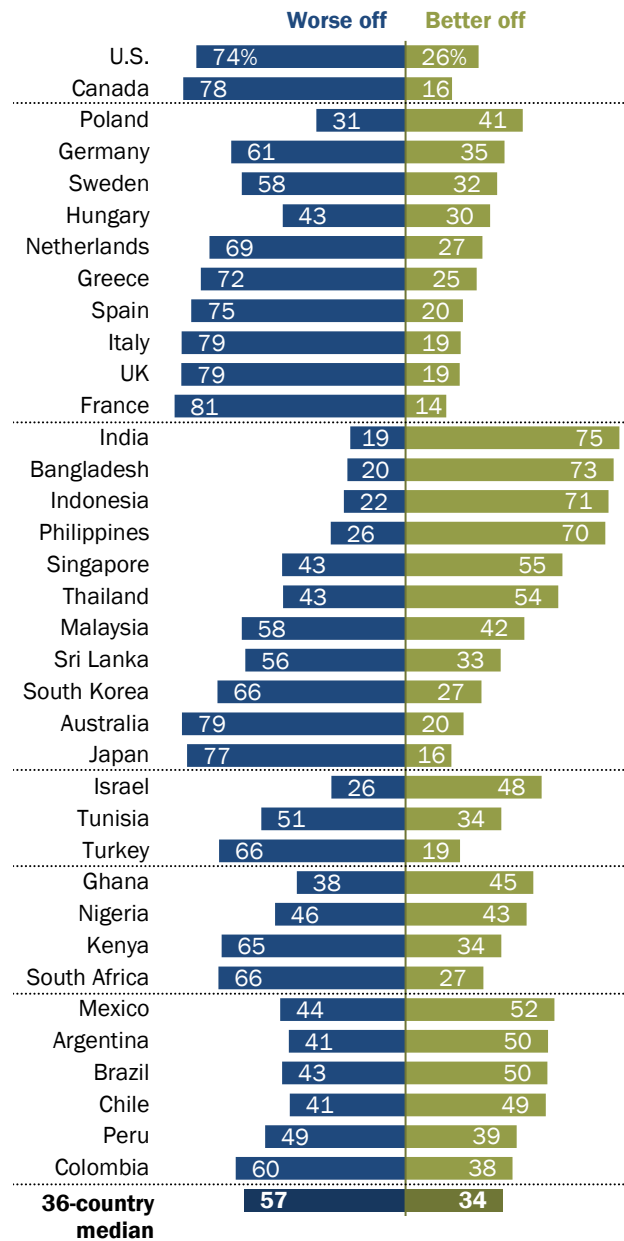
However, in several countries, the public is more optimistic than pessimistic about the financial prospects of the next generation. These include a few South Asian and Southeast Asian nations: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

And there is modest optimism in some Latin American nations, too. About half of those surveyed in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico think today's children will be better off than their parents, while around four-in-ten or more say they will be worse off.

In many countries, there is more economic pessimism today than before the COVID-19 pandemic – which [hurt many people economically](#). In 15 of 31 countries where trends are available, the share of the public who thinks children will be worse off financially than their parents is higher today than in pre-pandemic surveys.

Globally, most think children will be worse off financially than their parents

% who say that when children in their country grow up, they will be ___ financially than their parents



Note: Those who did not answer, or who volunteered "Same," are not shown.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

"Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Read more: [The next generation's financial future](#)

Majorities in 33 of 36 nations also think their country's economic system needs major changes or complete reform. People in middle-income nations in the Asia-Pacific region, Latin America, sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East-North Africa region are especially likely to want this degree of change.

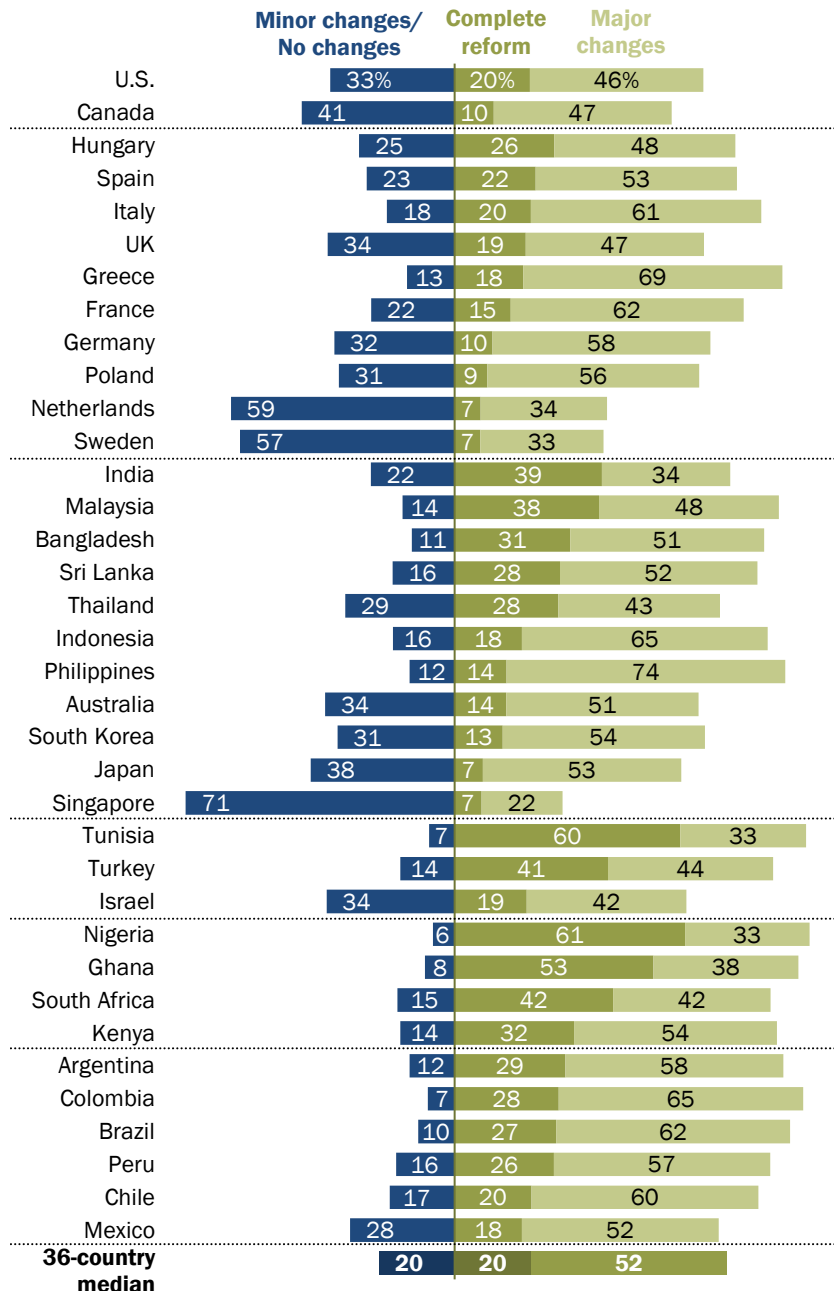
Still, people in many wealthier countries want change, too. At least six-in-ten adults in most of the European nations surveyed want major economic changes or complete reform; 66% share this view in the U.S.

In almost every country polled, people who see economic inequality as a very big problem are significantly more likely than others to want major changes or complete economic reform.

Read more: [Changing the current economic system](#)

In most countries surveyed, majorities say economic system needs major changes or complete reform

% who say the economic system in their country needs ...



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

"Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Perceived causes of economic inequality

What causes economic inequality? In our list of six potential factors, **the strong connection between money and politics** resonates most with respondents, topping the list in 31 of 36 countries.

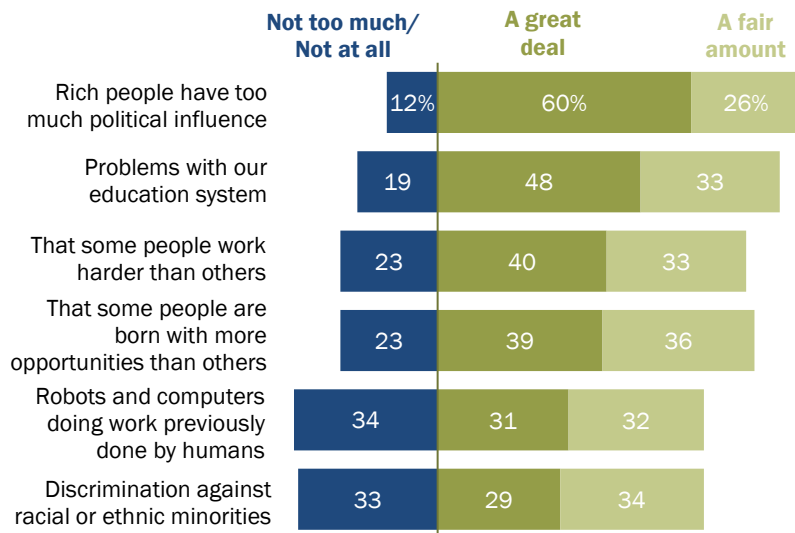
Overall, more than eight-in-ten adults say that rich people having too much influence over politics contributes to economic inequality either a great deal (60% at the median) or a fair amount (26%).

But respondents see other factors as important, too. Majorities across the countries surveyed believe problems with the education system add to inequality in their nation.

Many also attribute inequality to some people working harder than others or some being born with more opportunities. Smaller but still notable shares cite other factors, including robots and computers doing work previously done by humans, and discrimination against racial or ethnic minorities.

Political influence of the rich seen as top contributor to economic inequality

Median % who say each of the following leads to economic inequality ___ in their country



Note: Percentages are medians based on 36 countries. Those who did not answer are not shown. Refer to topline for country-specific wording used on the race and ethnicity item.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

“Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Economic anxiety during a global election year

Voters in more than 60 countries went to the polls in 2024. In many of these countries – including France, Japan, South Africa, the UK and the U.S. – incumbents lost or suffered major electoral setbacks. Economic concerns played a key role in these elections. For more, read our data essay: [“Global Elections in 2024: What We Learned in a Year of Political Disruption.”](#)

Read more: [Factors seen as contributing to economic inequality](#)

Views of other forms of inequality

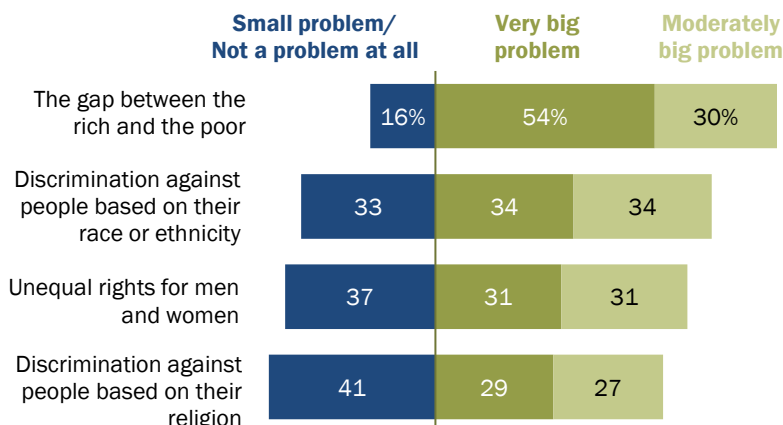
Nearly a decade and a half after the [Occupy Wall Street protests](#) in the U.S. – which coincided with similar movements in other countries – economic inequality [remains the reality](#) in many nations.

And as our survey highlights, this is a matter of strong public concern. More than eight-in-ten adults across the surveyed countries see the gap between rich and poor as a very or moderately big problem in their country.

But there's concern about other forms of inequality as well. Roughly two-thirds say discrimination against people based on their race or ethnicity is a very or moderately big problem where they live, while about six-in-ten say this about gender inequality. And more than half describe discrimination against people based on their religion as a big problem.

Gap between rich and poor is among several forms of inequality seen as problematic across 36 countries

% who say each of the following is (a) ___ in their country



Note: Percentages are medians based on 36 countries. Those who did not answer are not shown. Refer to topline for country-specific wording used on the race and ethnicity item.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

"Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Concerns about these issues are often tied to respondents' demographic characteristics, background and experiences. For example, in some nations, people with lower incomes are especially worried about economic inequality; racial and ethnic minorities are more concerned about racial and ethnic discrimination; women are more concerned about gender inequality; and people who prioritize religion are more likely to see religious discrimination as a very big problem.

Read more: [Global perceptions of different types of inequality](#)

Ideological differences in views of economic inequality

On several questions in this survey, opinions vary significantly by political ideology.

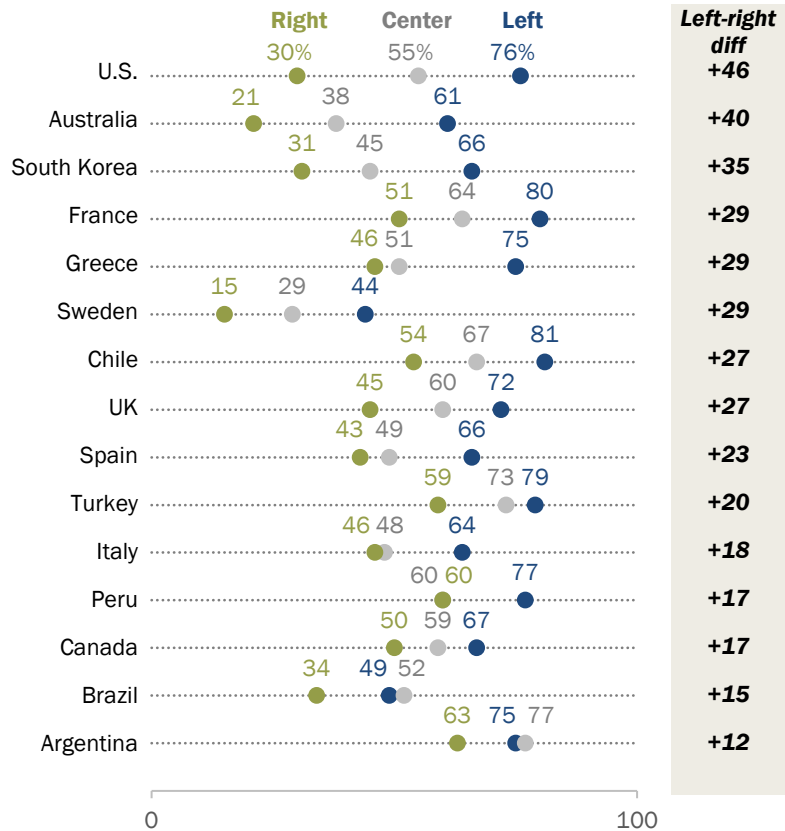
For instance, while concerns about inequality are common across the ideological spectrum, in many countries people who place themselves on the left are especially likely to say the gap between rich and poor is a very big problem.

Those on the left are also particularly likely to see racial and ethnic discrimination and gender inequality as very big problems.

And the same pattern appears when it comes to the perceived causes of inequality. People on the left are more likely than those on the right to cite the political influence of the rich, racial discrimination, and the fact that some are born with more opportunities than others.

People on the ideological left more likely than those on the right to see economic inequality as a problem

% who say the gap between the rich and the poor is a **very big problem** in their country, by ideology



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

“Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Some of the largest ideological divisions in the survey are in the U.S. For example, 76% of U.S. liberals say economic inequality is a very big problem in their country, compared with just 30% of conservatives. This 46 percentage point gap is the largest left-right differences across the countries surveyed. (*The survey was conducted prior to the November 2024 U.S. presidential election.*)

Views of inequality in middle- and high-income nations

The survey finds important differences between middle- and high-income nations in attitudes about income inequality.

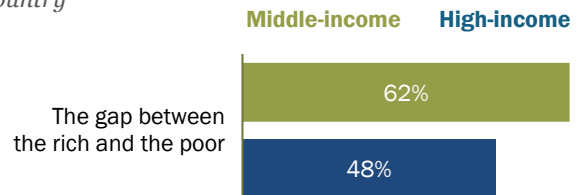
(We surveyed 18 middle-income countries and 18 high-income countries. Read [Appendix A](#) for a classification of these nations.)

While concerns about economic inequality are widespread in all the countries surveyed, people in middle-income nations are especially likely to describe it as a very big problem. They are also more likely to say that the rich having too much political influence is a major cause of inequality.

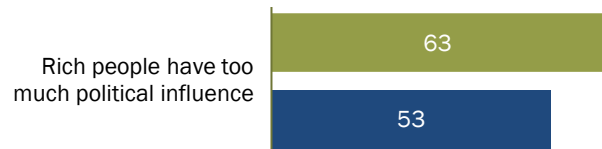
But when it comes to views about the economic future, people in middle-income nations are somewhat more positive. A median of 44% of adults in middle-income nations believe that when children in their country grow up, they will be financially better off than their parents. A median of just 26% in wealthier nations express this view.

How people in middle- and high-income nations view economic inequality

*Median % who say ___ is a **very big problem** in their country*



*Median % who say ___ leads to economic inequality **a great deal** in their country*



Median % who say, when children in their country grow up, they will be ...



Note: Percentages are medians based on 18 middle-income countries and 18 high-income countries.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

“Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

1. Global perceptions of inequality and discrimination

In our 36-country survey, we asked respondents how large a problem various types of inequality are in their nation, including the gap between the rich and the poor, unequal rights for men and women, discrimination based on a person's race or ethnicity, and discrimination based on a person's religion. Here are some key takeaways:

- **A median of 54% across the countries surveyed say the gap between the rich and the poor is a very big problem.** Smaller median shares say the same about the other types of inequality.
- In general, **people in middle-income countries** are more likely than those in high-income countries to see each form of inequality as a very big problem where they live.
- In some countries, **people on the ideological left** are especially likely to see economic inequality, gender inequality, and racial and ethnic discrimination as very big problems when compared with those on the right.

Most see economic inequality as a very big problem in their country

% who say each of the following is a **very big problem** in their country

		● Highest rating	● Lowest rating	
	The gap between the rich and the poor	Discrimination against people based on their race or ethnicity	Unequal rights for men and women	Discrimination against people based on their religion
Canada	57%	27%	18%	21%
U.S.	51	31	18	20
France	64	59	56	54
Germany	61	40	20	35
UK	59	32	14	27
Greece	55	28	26	20
Italy	51	39	35	26
Spain	50	43	37	32
Hungary	42	22	18	16
Netherlands	37	24	14	20
Sweden	27	18	12	13
Poland	24	11	15	9
Sri Lanka	66	60	40	60
India	64	55	44	57
Thailand	61	23	23	21
Bangladesh	53	46	37	53
Philippines	52	31	34	28
South Korea	47	17	24	15
Australia	42	16	14	11
Japan	35	27	24	18
Malaysia	35	26	17	31
Indonesia	32	23	25	29
Singapore	29	18	11	17

Note: Refer to topline for country-specific wording used on the race and ethnicity item.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

"Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Most see economic inequality as a very big problem in their country, continued

% who say each of the following is a **very big problem** in their country

		● Highest rating	● Lowest rating	
	The gap between the rich and the poor	Discrimination against people based on their race or ethnicity	Unequal rights for men and women	Discrimination against people based on their religion
Turkey	68	46	44	48
Tunisia	65	24	32	36
Israel	32	25	18	25
Kenya	74	60	51	44
South Africa	72	56	50	45
Ghana	64	37	32	28
Nigeria	61	50	33	54
Argentina	70	43	35	31
Peru	64	60	49	39
Chile	64	54	48	32
Colombia	61	65	60	48
Mexico	48	40	37	26
Brazil	42	42	30	34
36-country median	54	34	31	29

Note: Refer to topline for country-specific wording used on the race and ethnicity item.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

"Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

The gap between the rich and the poor

A majority in every country surveyed says the gap between rich and poor is **at least a moderately big problem**.

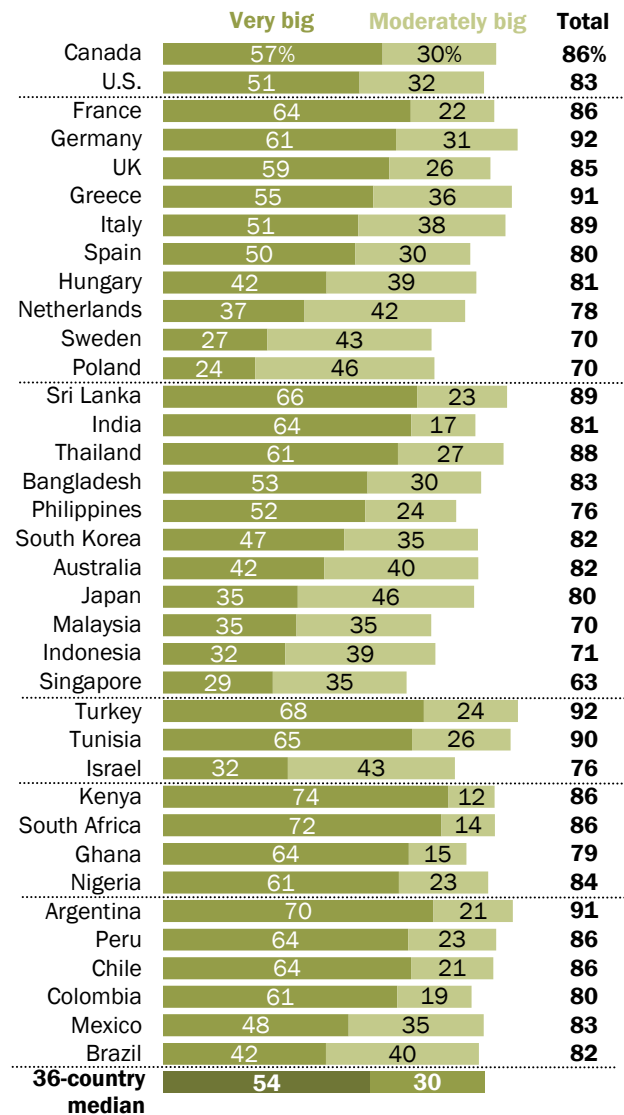
However, the median share who see economic inequality as a *very big problem* is higher in middle-income countries than in high-income ones (62% vs. 48%). (Read [Appendix A](#) for a classification of middle- and high-income nations.)

Argentina, Kenya and South Africa are among the countries where people are most likely to say economic inequality is a very big problem: Seven-in-ten or more hold this view in each. By contrast, three-in-ten or fewer say the same in Poland, Singapore and Sweden.

Few people in each survey country say the gap between rich and poor is not a problem at all where they live.

Concerns about economic inequality are widespread around the world

% who say the gap between the rich and the poor is a ___ problem in their country



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

"Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

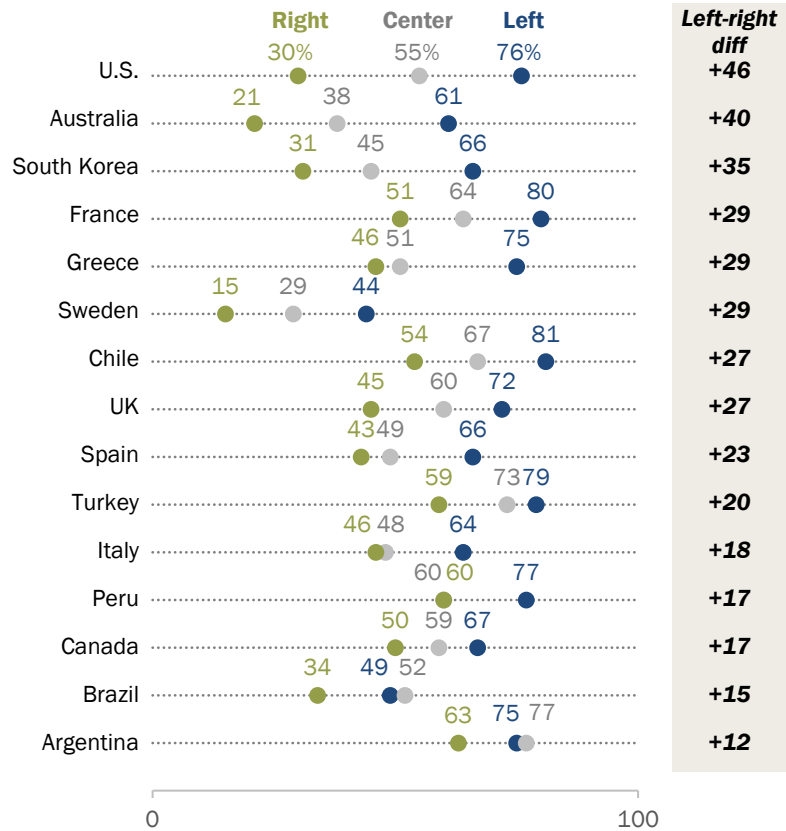
Views by ideology

In about half of the countries surveyed, people on the ideological left are more likely than those on the right to say the gap between the rich and the poor is a very big problem.

The largest ideological gap is in the U.S., where 76% of liberals hold this view, compared with 30% on the right – a 46-point difference. There are also large left-right gaps on this question in Australia (40 points) and South Korea (35 points).

People on the ideological left more likely than those on the right to see economic inequality as a problem

% who say the gap between the rich and the poor is a very big problem in their country, by ideology



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).
 Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
 “Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World”

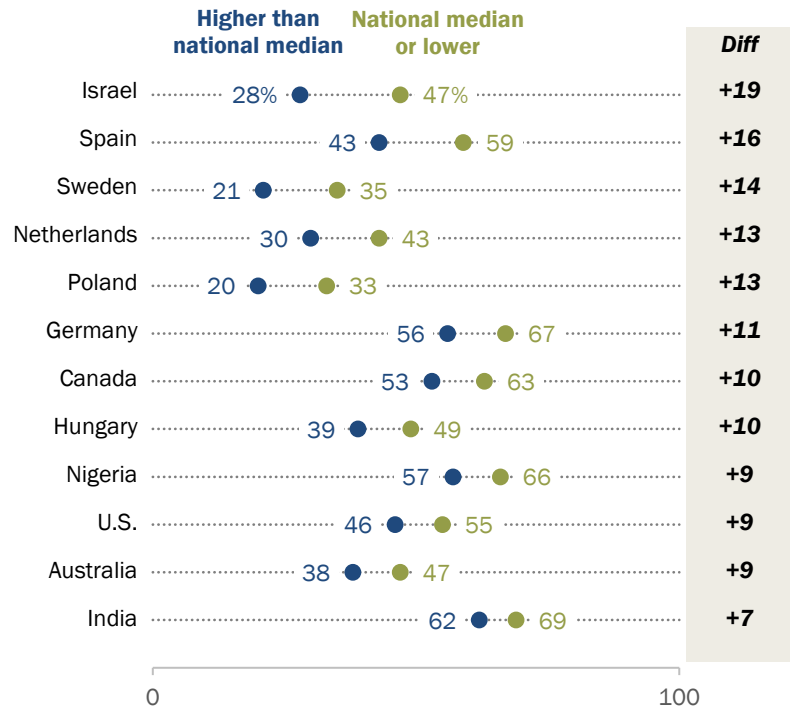
PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Views by income

In 12 countries, people with lower annual incomes express greater concern about economic inequality than those with higher incomes. For example, 47% of Israelis who earn the national median annual income or less say economic inequality is a very big problem in their country, compared with 28% of those who earn more than the national median income.

In many nations, people with lower incomes are more concerned about economic inequality

*% who say the gap between the rich and the poor is a **very big problem** in their country, among those whose annual income is ...*



Note: Only positive statistically significant differences are shown.
 Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
 "Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Racial or ethnic discrimination

Across the countries surveyed, a median of 34% of adults say racial or ethnic discrimination is a very big problem where they live. Another 34% consider it a moderately big problem.

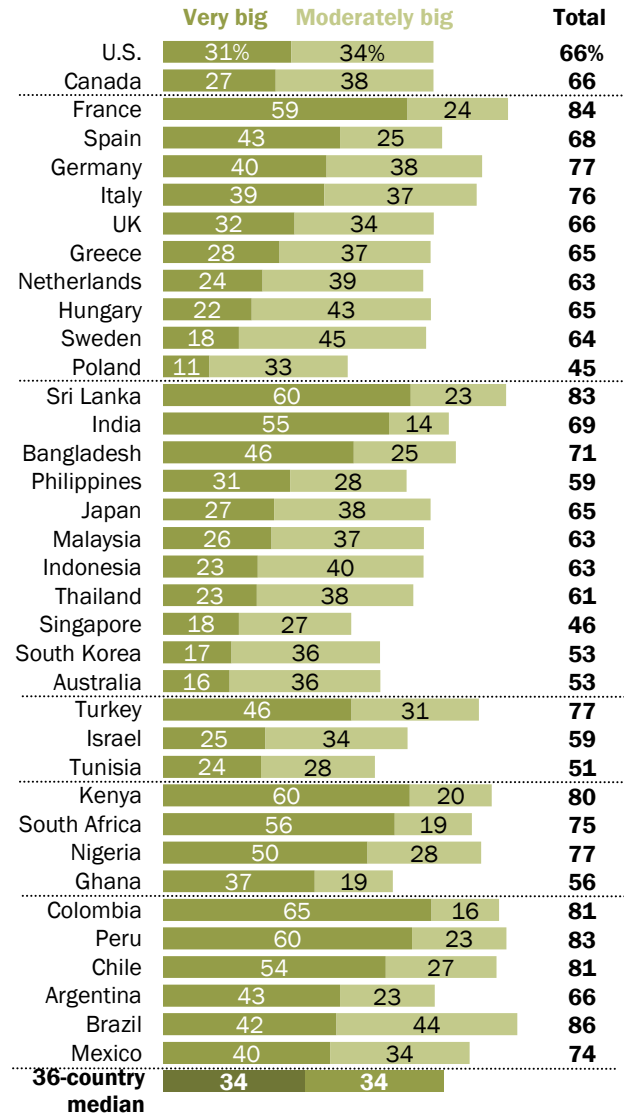
Concerns are especially high in the sub-Saharan African and Latin American countries surveyed, as well as in Turkey and in the Asia-Pacific nations of Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka.

Roughly four-in-ten or more in France, Germany, Italy and Spain also say this is a very big problem. But fewer than two-in-ten in Australia, Singapore, South Korea and Sweden – and only around one-in-ten in Poland – feel the same.

(For this question, respondents in most countries were asked about discrimination based on “race or ethnicity.” In Hungary, Indonesia, Sweden, Tunisia and Turkey, the question used “ethnicity.” In India, the question used “caste or ethnicity.” In Kenya, the question used “ethnicity or tribe.”)

How people around the world view racial, ethnic discrimination in their country

% who say discrimination against people based on their race or ethnicity is a ___ problem in their country



Note: Refer to topline for country-specific question wording.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

“Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Views by ideology

In about half the countries surveyed, people on the ideological left are more likely than those on the right to say racial or ethnic discrimination is a very big problem in their country.

The largest ideological gap is in the U.S., where 51% of liberals say this type of discrimination is a very big problem, compared with 33% of moderates and 15% of conservatives. However, there are also left-right differences exceeding 20 points in France, Germany and Israel.

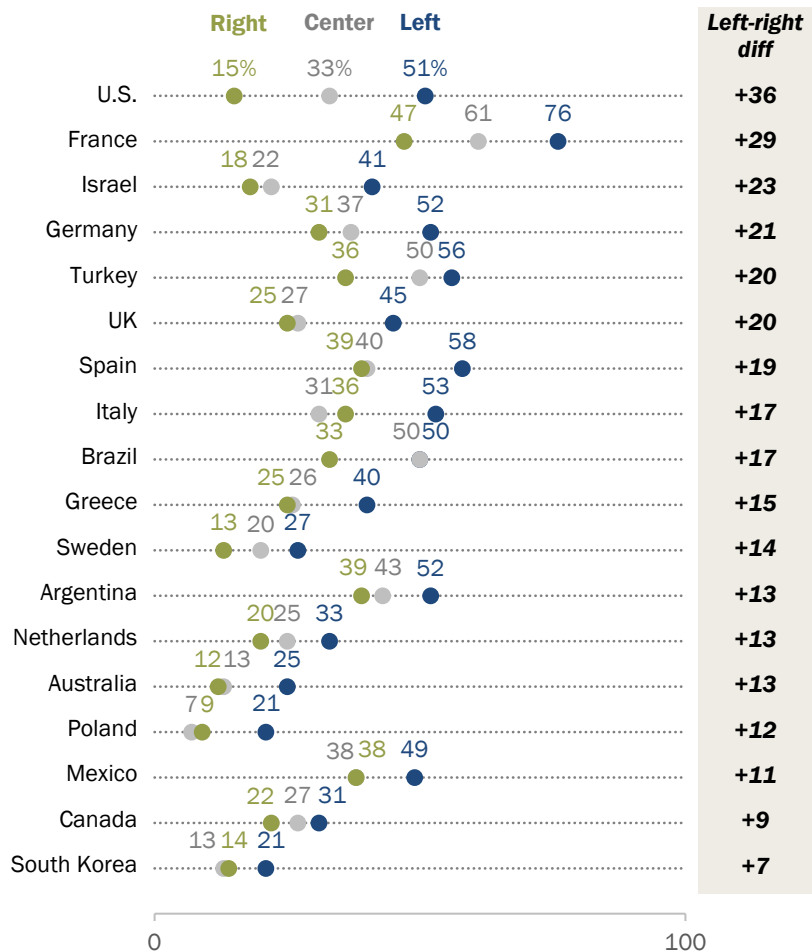
Views by ethnicity

In Israel, Arab adults are about four times as likely as Jewish adults to say that racial or ethnic discrimination is a very big problem in their country (63% vs. 15%). And in Brazil, Black and mixed-race adults (49% and 45%) are more likely than White adults (36%) to hold this view.

In the U.S., roughly two-thirds of Black Americans (64%) say racial or ethnic discrimination is a very big problem, a much higher share than Hispanic Americans (36%), Asian Americans (35%), and White Americans (23%).

People on the ideological left are more likely to see racial or ethnic discrimination as a major problem

% who say discrimination against people based on their race or ethnicity is a **very big problem** in their country, by ideology



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. Refer to topline for country-specific question wording. In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).
 Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
 "Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Gender inequality

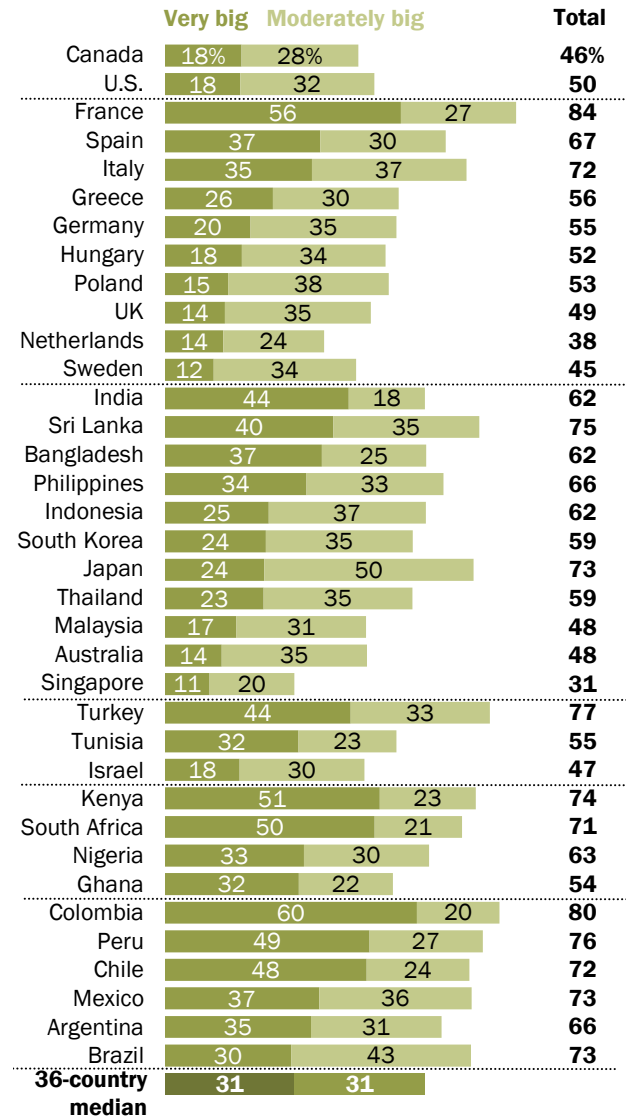
Across the 36 countries, a median of 31% of adults say unequal rights for men and women is a very big problem in their country. Another 31% say it is a moderately big problem.

People in some middle-income countries are particularly likely to view gender inequality as a very big problem. In Latin America, for example, six-in-ten Colombians consider it a very big problem, as do roughly half of Peruvians. In sub-Saharan Africa, about half of Kenyans and South Africans hold this view, too.

Of the high-income nations surveyed, people in France, Spain and Italy express the highest levels of concern about gender inequality. On the other hand, only about one-in-ten adults in the high-income nations of Singapore and Sweden see unequal rights for men and women as a very big problem where they live.

How people around the world view gender inequality in their country

% who say unequal rights for men and women is a ___ problem in their country



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
“Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Views by gender

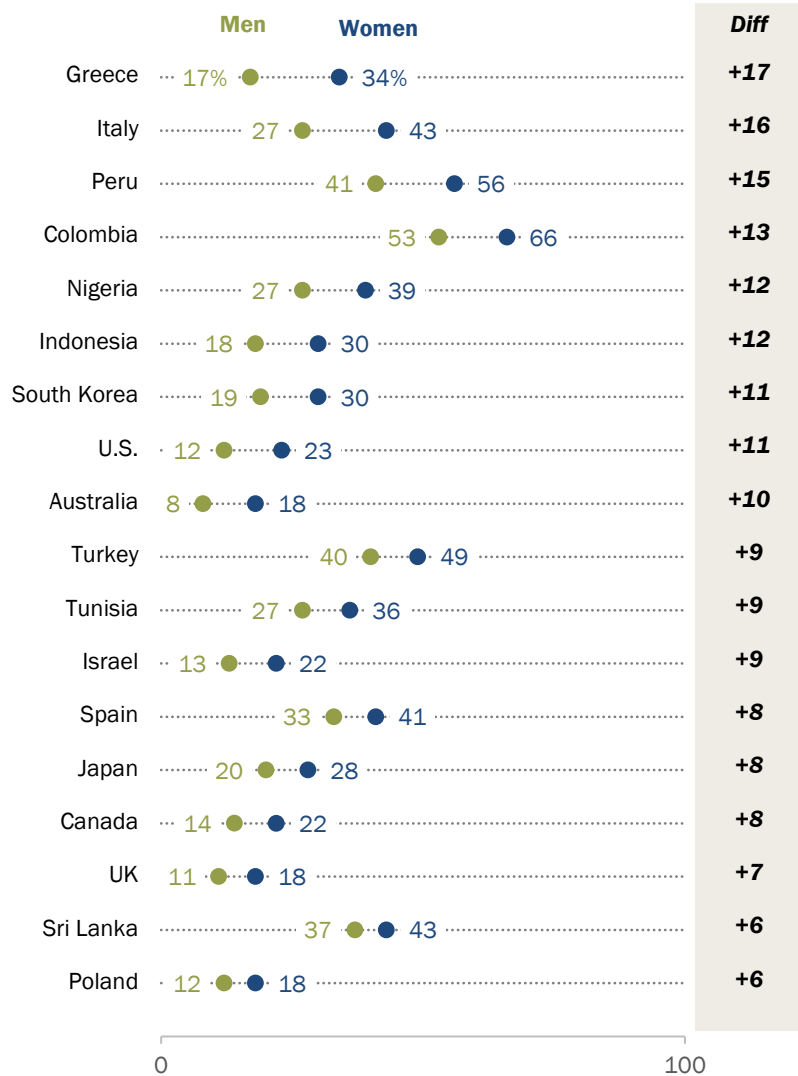
In half the countries surveyed, women are more likely than men to say gender inequality is a very big problem. For example, 34% of women in Greece hold this opinion, compared with 17% of men. There are also large gender gaps on this question in Italy, Peru and Colombia.

Views by ideology

In about a third of the countries surveyed, people on the ideological left are more likely than those on the right to see unequal rights for men and women as a very big problem. For instance, 38% of Israelis on the left say this, compared with 23% in the center and 8% on the right. Ideological gaps also exceed 20 points in Brazil, Poland, Spain, Turkey and the U.S.

Women are more likely than men to say gender discrimination is a major problem

% who say unequal rights for men and women is a very big problem in their country, by gender



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.
 Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
 “Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

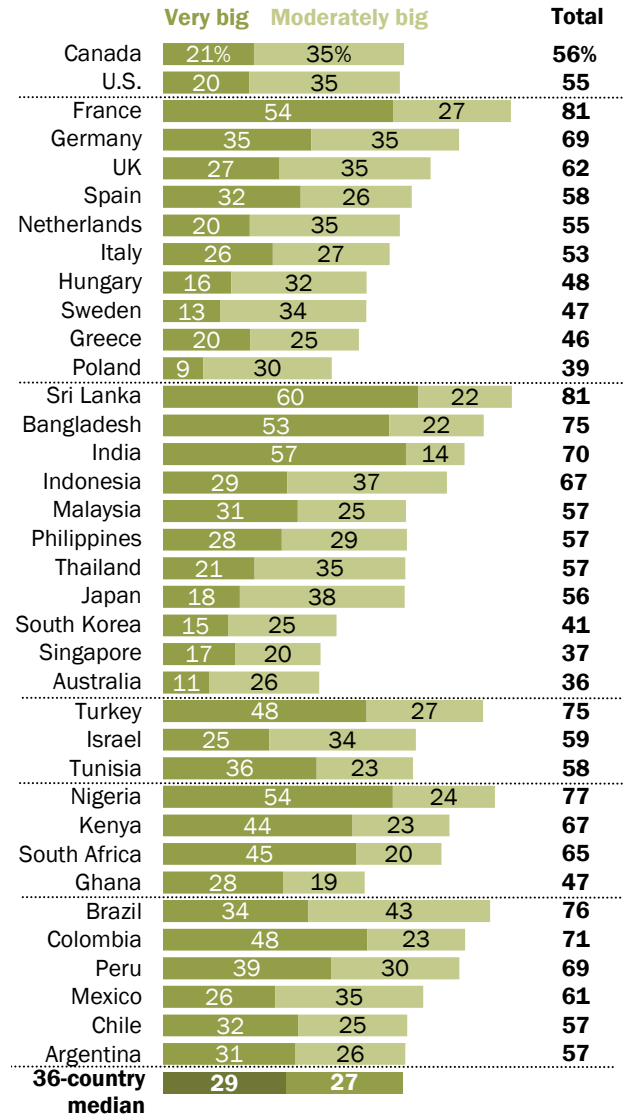
Religious discrimination

Overall, there is somewhat less concern about religious discrimination than the other issues we asked about in this survey. Still, a median of 29% of adults say discrimination against people based on their religion is a very big problem, and 27% say it is a moderately big one.

In five nations – Bangladesh, France, India, Nigeria and Sri Lanka – half or more believe religious discrimination is a very big problem. On the other hand, only about one-in-ten say so in Poland and Australia.

How people around the world view religious discrimination in their country

% who say discrimination against people based on their religion is a ___ problem in their country



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
“Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Views by importance of religion

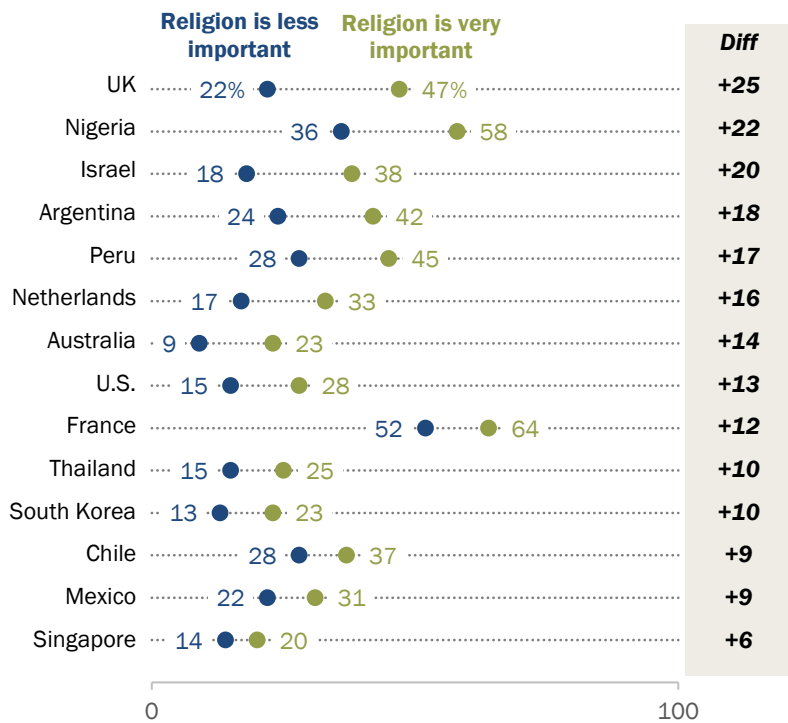
In over a third of the countries surveyed, people who say religion is very important in their life are more likely than other adults to say that religious discrimination is a very big problem.

For example, about half of Britons who say religion is very important to them believe religious discrimination is a very big problem, compared with 22% among those who consider religion only somewhat, not too or not at all important.

In a few countries, views differ by religious identity, too. For instance, 64% of Israeli Muslims say religious discrimination is a very big problem, compared with 15% of Israeli Jews. Among Nigerians, Muslims are much more likely than Christians to say it is a very big problem (68% vs. 45%).

People who say religion is important to them are often more concerned about religious discrimination

% who say discrimination against people based on their religion is a very big problem in their country, among those who say ___ in their life



Notes: Only statistically significant differences are shown.
 Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
 "Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

2. Factors seen as contributing to economic inequality

People around the world see various factors as contributing to economic inequality in their country:

- Majorities in almost every country surveyed **believe all six factors we asked about lead to economic inequality at least a fair amount**. However, there are differences over whether each contributes a *great deal*.
- In 31 of 36 countries, more say that **rich people having too much political influence** leads to economic inequality than say this about any other factor.
- A median of 48% of adults say **problems with their country's education system** contribute a great deal to economic inequality.
- Around four-in-ten say some people being **born with more opportunities** than others (40%) and some people **working harder** than others (39%) are factors that contribute a great deal.
- Fewer point to the impact of **robots and computers** doing the work previously done by humans (31%) or to **discrimination** against racial or ethnic minorities (29%).

Political influence of rich seen as top contributor to economic inequality

% who say each of the following leads to economic inequality **a great deal** in their country

● Highest rating ● Lowest rating

	Rich people have too much political influence	Problems with our education system	That some people work harder than others	That some people are born with more opportunities than others	Robots and computers doing work previously done by humans	Discrimination against racial or ethnic minorities
U.S.	61%	48%	33%	36%	22%	28%
Canada	59	40	33	39	24	25
France	64	53	46	39	38	43
Germany	57	52	40	37	17	22
Greece	74	53	39	45	37	28
Hungary	53	32	25	41	31	18
Italy	64	48	56	55	36	35
Netherlands	41	31	29	33	21	26
Poland	31	14	27	16	17	10
Spain	53	41	40	44	27	31
Sweden	25	21	15	26	11	15
UK	64	51	44	49	30	35
Australia	53	34	23	35	16	16
Bangladesh	58	38	44	30	24	26
India	58	42	51	30	45	35
Indonesia	42	39	32	28	30	21
Japan	42	37	24	26	33	21
Malaysia	62	38	39	30	34	28
Philippines	67	51	37	33	35	27
Singapore	31	29	32	31	22	22
South Korea	33	40	32	43	23	12
Sri Lanka	61	62	49	24	46	42
Thailand	62	30	34	28	18	18

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

"Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Political influence of rich seen as top contributor to economic inequality, continued

% who say each of the following leads to economic inequality **a great deal** in their country

	Rich people have too much political influence	Problems with our education system	That some people work harder than others	That some people are born with more opportunities than others	Robots and computers doing work previously done by humans	Discrimination against racial or ethnic minorities
Israel	50	36	34	38	22	32
Tunisia	68	57	58	56	20	21
Turkey	50	51	37	39	24	29
Ghana	70	63	59	61	36	38
Kenya	63	49	46	39	41	44
Nigeria	67	52	45	46	32	40
South Africa	58	45	41	43	44	42
Argentina	59	58	49	47	40	31
Brazil	73	64	60	56	51	64
Chile	77	70	50	57	45	47
Colombia	74	64	58	56	48	52
Mexico	69	51	48	46	42	46
Peru	70	60	48	41	32	47
36-country median	60	48	40	39	31	29

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

"Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Rich people's political influence

A median of 60% across 36 countries say that rich people having too much political influence leads to economic inequality a great deal in their country. Majorities hold this opinion in 31 nations and in at least one country every region surveyed.

The view that the political influence of the wealthy contributes to economic inequality, while common across most survey countries, is particularly widespread in Latin America. About seven-in-ten or more say this factor contributes a great deal in five of the six Latin American countries polled.

Similarly large shares hold this view in Ghana, Greece, Nigeria, the Philippines and Tunisia.

By comparison, only about a third of adults or fewer in Poland, Singapore, South Korea and Sweden say rich people's political influence contributes a great deal to economic inequality in their country.

Most say political influence of the rich is a major cause of inequality

% who say that rich people having too much political influence leads to economic inequality ___ in their country

	A great deal	A fair amount	Total
U.S.	61%	28%	89%
Canada	59	26	86
Greece	74	21	95
Italy	64	25	89
UK	64	24	88
France	64	21	85
Germany	57	31	88
Hungary	53	36	89
Spain	53	32	84
Netherlands	41	36	77
Poland	31	50	81
Sweden	25	39	64
Philippines	67	22	89
Thailand	62	29	90
Malaysia	62	24	86
Sri Lanka	61	22	83
Bangladesh	58	26	84
India	58	21	79
Australia	53	35	89
Indonesia	42	45	87
Japan	42	44	86
South Korea	33	41	74
Singapore	31	37	68
Tunisia	68	20	87
Turkey	50	34	84
Israel	50	32	81
Ghana	70	20	91
Nigeria	67	24	91
Kenya	63	12	75
South Africa	58	17	75
Chile	77	16	92
Colombia	74	17	92
Brazil	73	11	85
Peru	70	22	92
Mexico	69	19	88
Argentina	59	29	88
36-country median	60	26	

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
"Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

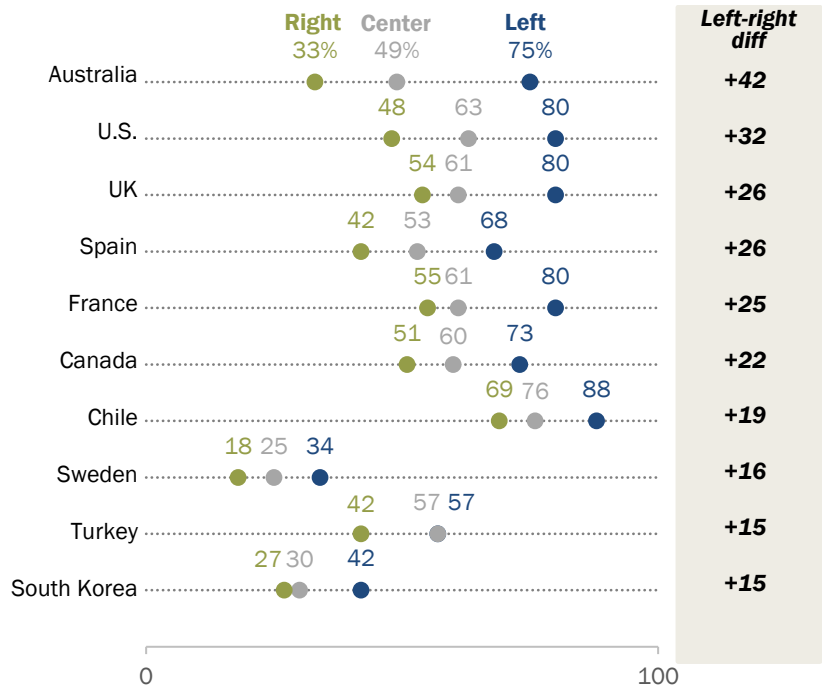
Views by ideology

In 10 countries, people who place themselves on the ideological left are more likely than those on the right to believe that rich people’s political influence is a major contributor to economic inequality.

The ideological divide is particularly stark in Australia, where 75% of people on the left say this factor leads to economic inequality, compared with a third of those on the right. And in the U.S., 80% of liberals hold this view, compared with 48% of conservatives.

People on ideological left more likely than those on right to say influence of the wealthy adds to inequality

% who say that rich people having too much political influence leads to economic inequality **a great deal** in their country, by ideology



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

“Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Problems with the education system

A median of 48% of adults across the countries surveyed think problems with their nation’s education system lead to economic inequality a great deal. Another 33% say this factor contributes a fair amount.

About half or more of the public in the U.S. and several European countries (France, Germany, Greece, Italy and the UK) see this as a major contributor to economic inequality. Fewer Swedish and Polish adults say the same.

Of the Asia-Pacific nations polled, concerns about the education system are strongest in Sri Lanka – one of just two countries where this is seen as the *top* contributing factor of the six we asked about. Across the rest of the Asia-Pacific survey countries, concerns about education are less common.

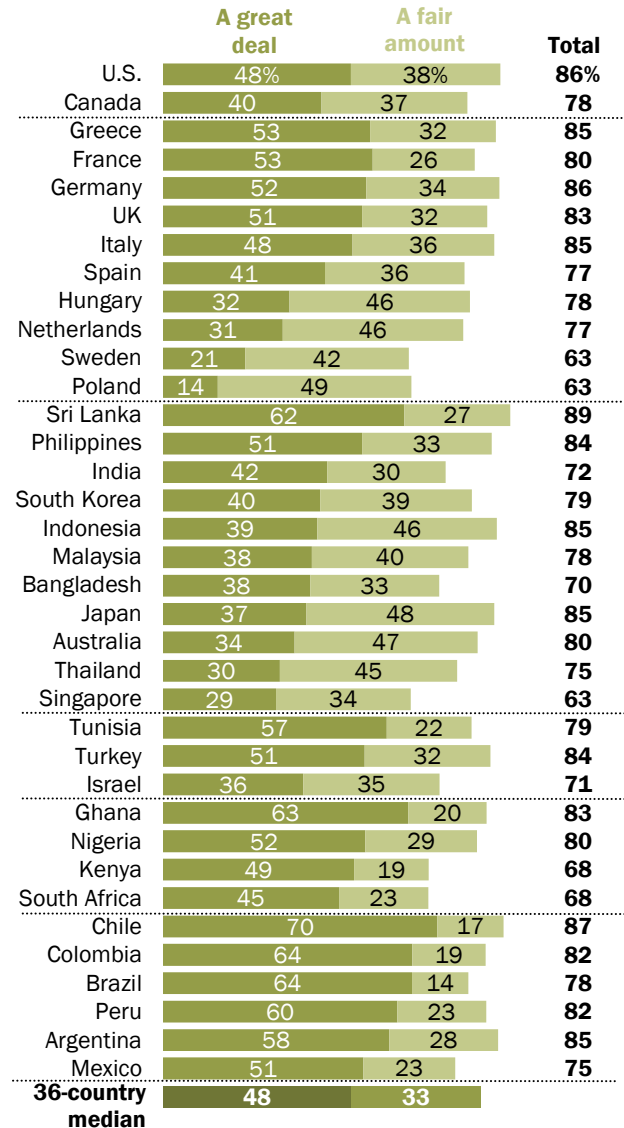
In the Middle East-North Africa region, a majority of Tunisians and about half of Turks see problems with education as a major contributor to inequality. Turkey is the other survey country in which education is seen as the *top* factor.

Across the sub-Saharan African countries polled, about half or more in Ghana, Kenya and Nigeria say education problems contribute a great deal, compared with fewer than half in South Africa.

And as with other possible causes of inequality included in the survey, concerns about education are especially strong in Latin

People generally say problems with their country’s education system lead to economic inequality

% who say *problems with the education system* lead to economic inequality ___ in their country



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey. “Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

America. The share of adults who say these problems contribute a great deal to economic inequality ranges from 70% in Chile to 51% in Mexico.

Views by education

In 12 nations – most of which fall in the middle-income category – adults with more education are more likely than those with less education to say that problems with the education system contribute a great deal to economic inequality. For example, about two-thirds of Peruvians with more education (64%) express this view, compared with 47% of Peruvians with less education.

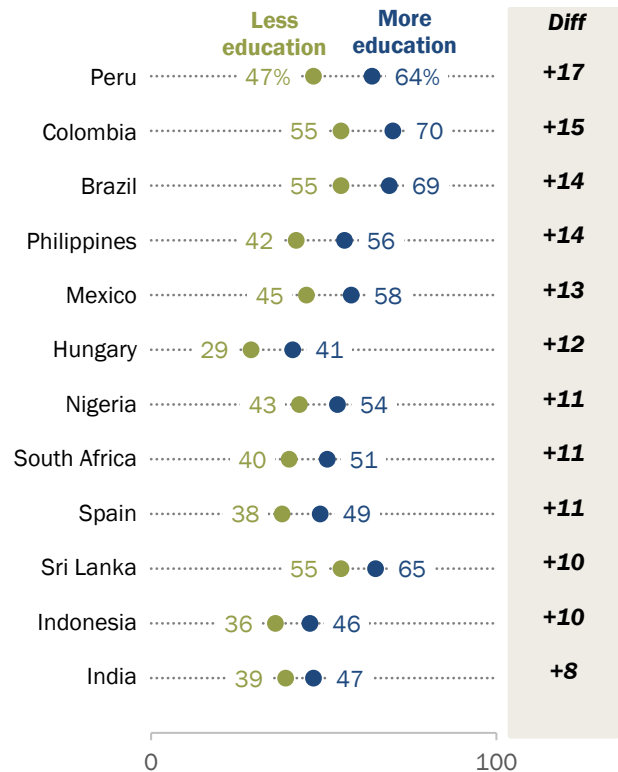
There are sizable gaps by education in three other Latin American countries surveyed: Brazil, Colombia and Mexico (though Brazilian adults with less education are also less likely to provide a response).

Views by ideology

In nine countries, adults on the ideological left are more likely than those on the right to say education problems contribute a great deal to inequality in their country.

Adults with more education tend to be more likely to see problems with their education system as tied to inequality

% who say problems with the education system lead to economic inequality a great deal in their country, by education level



Note: Only positive statistically significant differences are shown. In Brazil and India, people with less education were less likely to respond.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

“Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Some people working harder than others

A median of 40% across 36 countries believe that some people working harder than others leads to economic inequality a great deal. A median of 33% say this contributes a fair amount.

In the U.S. and Canada, only a third say differences in work ethic contribute a great deal.

Opinions vary significantly in Europe. A 56% majority of Italians say this is a major contributor to economic inequality, but just 15% of Swedes share this opinion.

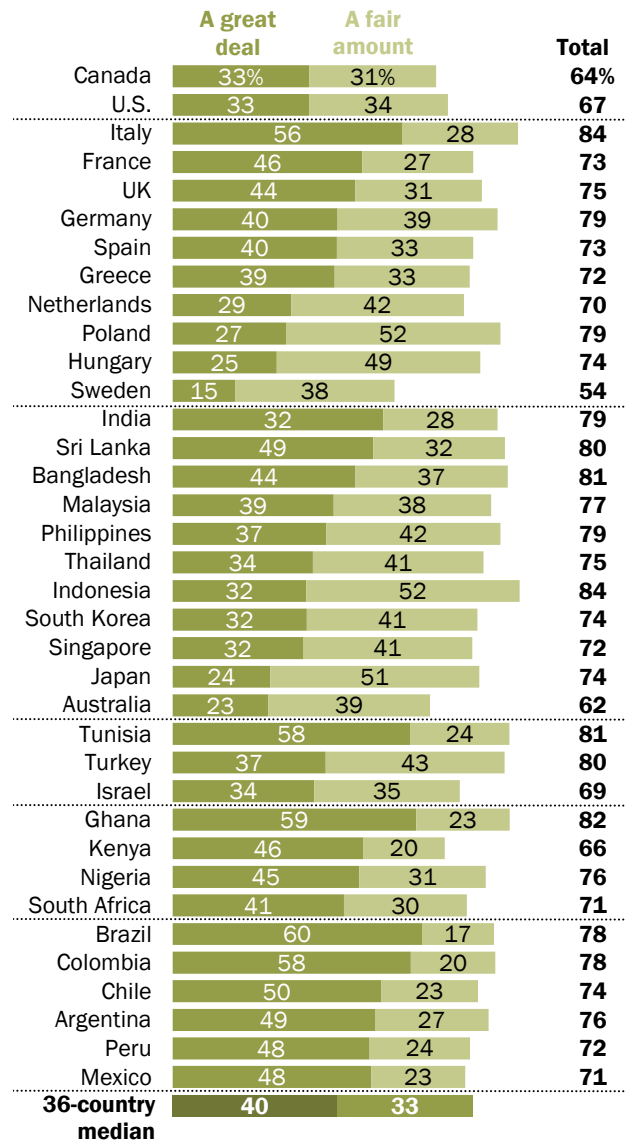
In the Asia-Pacific region, about half of adults in India and Sri Lanka see a strong connection between inequality and some people working harder than others. Across the other survey countries in the region, the share of adults who hold this view ranges from 44% in Bangladesh to 23% in Australia.

In the Middle East-North Africa region, Tunisians are the most likely to say work ethic is strongly connected economic inequality: 58% hold this opinion, compared with 37% of Turks and 34% of Israelis.

Ghanaians stand out among the sub-Saharan Africans surveyed. A 59% majority of adults in Ghana say some people working harder than others contributes a great deal to inequality, while fewer in Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa agree.

How much does some people working harder than others lead to economic inequality?

% who say that *some people working harder than others* leads to economic inequality ___ in their country



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

"Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Views by education

In 12 countries, people with less education are especially likely to say that some people working harder than others contributes a great deal to economic inequality. This pattern is particularly stark in Italy, where 59% of those with less education believe this, compared with 42% of Italians with more education.

Views by social class

In 11 countries, people who place themselves in the working or lower social class are more likely than those in the upper or upper middle class to believe that some people working harder than others leads to economic inequality (we measure class by asking respondents which social class they identify with – this may or may not correspond to measures of income, occupation or education). For example, 54% of Argentine adults who identify with lower social classes believe this, compared with 33% of Argentine adults who identify with upper social classes.

Some people being born with more opportunities than others

A median of 39% of adults across the countries surveyed say that some people being born with more opportunities than others leads to economic inequality a great deal. A median of 36% say it contributes a fair amount.

Like views of people working harder than others, this sentiment is again generally strongest in Latin America, where roughly half or more in four of the six countries polled (Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Colombia) see a strong connection between economic inequality and opportunities at birth.

Majorities in Ghana, Italy and Tunisia also say this contributes a great deal to economic inequality.

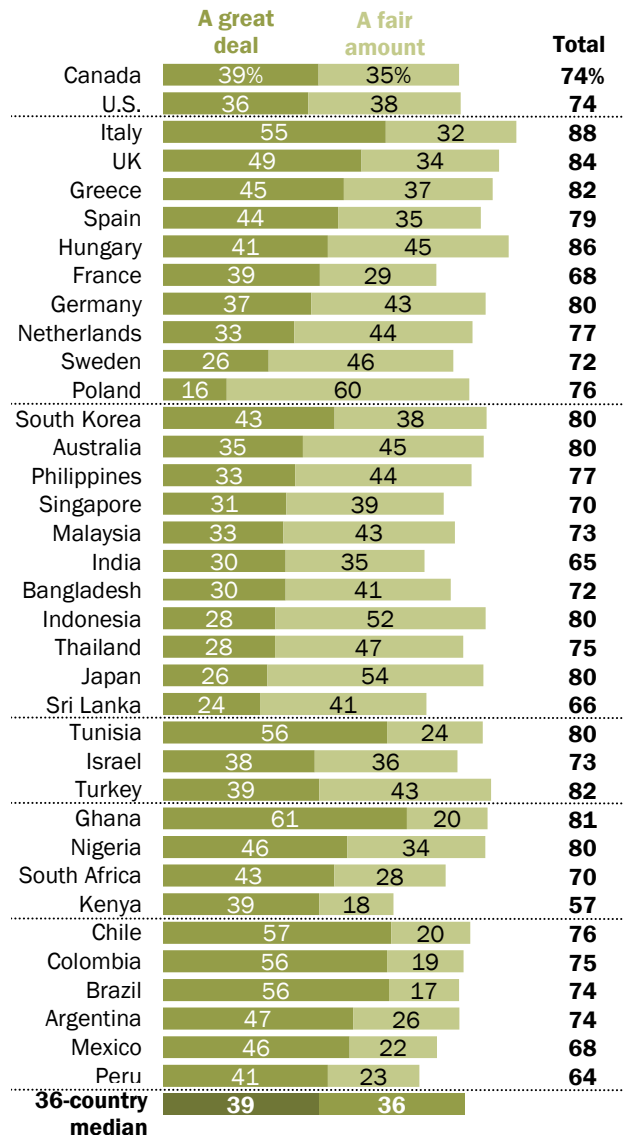
Elsewhere – such as in Indonesia, Japan, Poland, Sri Lanka, Sweden and Thailand – only about a quarter of adults or fewer say this contributes to inequality in their country.

Views by ideology

In 14 countries, people on the ideological left are more likely than people on the right to say different opportunities at birth lead to inequality. In the U.S., for example, 58% of adults on the left say this factor contributes a great deal, compared with 21% of those on the right.

How much do different opportunities at birth lead to economic inequality?

% who say that *some people being born with more opportunities than others* leads to economic inequality ___ in their country



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

“Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Robots and computers doing the work previously done by humans

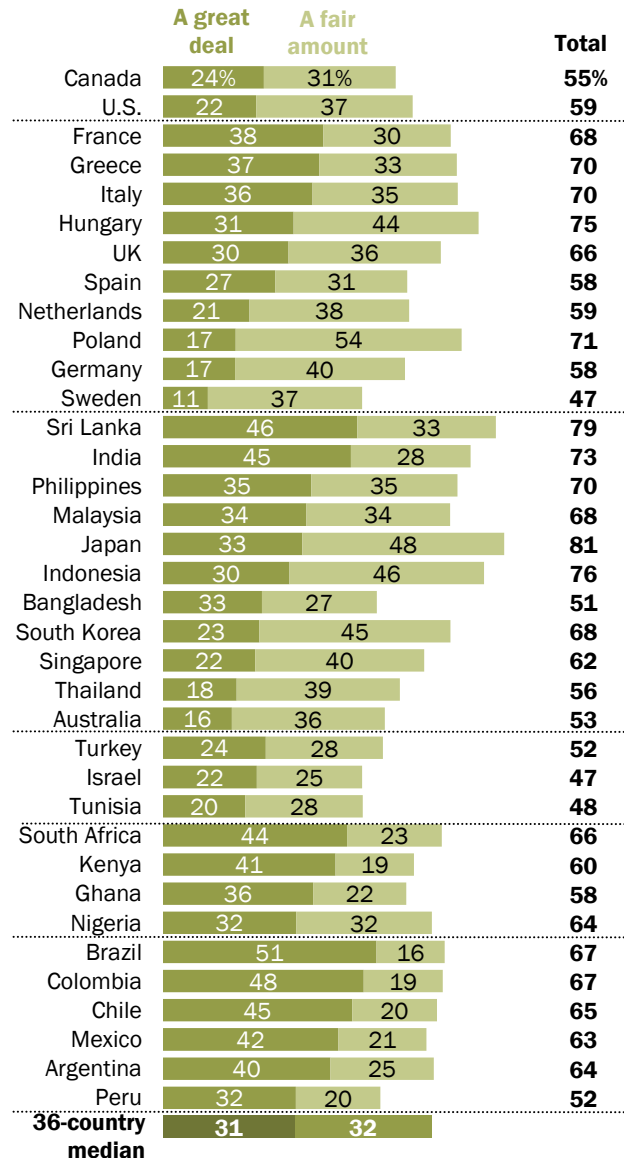
Compared with the other factors we asked about, somewhat fewer people say that robots and computers doing work previously done by humans leads to economic inequality a great deal or a fair amount in their country. A median of 31% say this contributes a great deal to inequality, while a median of 32% say it contributes a fair amount.

About half of adults in Brazil and Colombia say robots and computers doing the work of humans strongly contributes to economic inequality – the highest shares measured on this question.

Across most of the other countries surveyed, about four-in-ten or fewer see automation as strongly linked to economic inequality. In fact, people across many countries give this factor the *lowest* rating of the six included in the survey.

How much does automation lead to economic inequality?

% who say robots and computers doing the work previously done by humans leads to economic inequality __ in their country



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
 “Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Views by social class

People who describe themselves as belonging to the working or lower social class are more likely than those in the upper or upper middle class to say technology replacing people contributes a great deal to economic inequality.

The gap is widest in France, where 47% of those who identify with lower classes say automation adds to inequality, compared with 24% of those who identify with upper classes. Double-digit differences also appear in Argentina, Germany, Greece, Israel, Netherlands, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden and the UK.

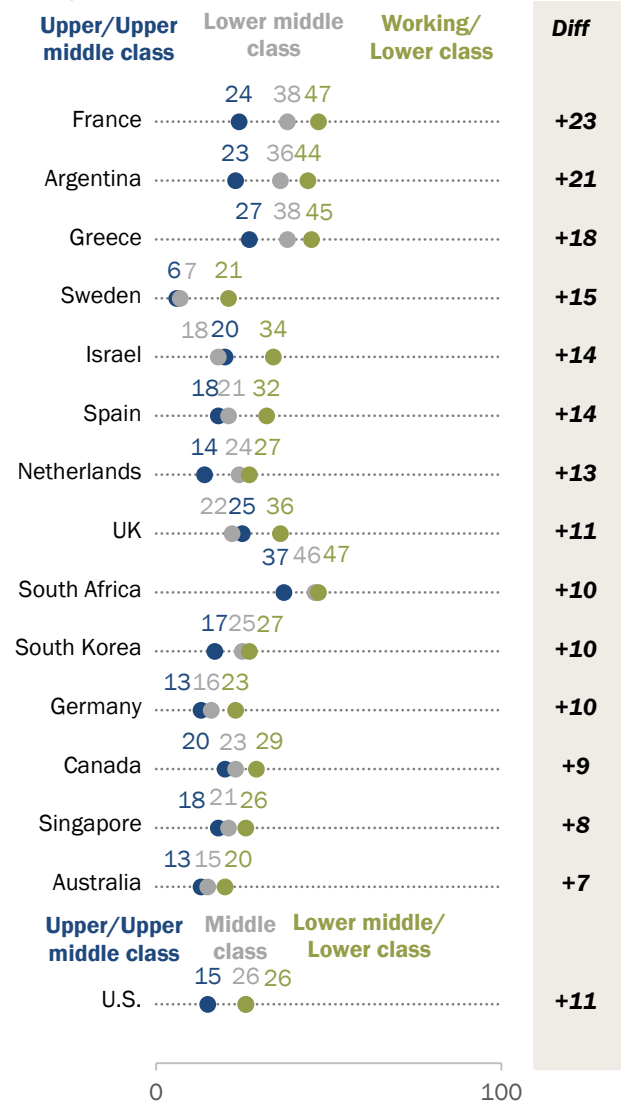
In the U.S. – where we had slightly different answer categories for social class – 26% of adults who describe themselves as belonging to the lower middle or lower class say automation contributes a great deal to inequality, compared with 15% of those who describe themselves as upper or upper middle class.

Views by education

In 10 countries, people with less education are more likely than those with more education to say automation contributes a great deal to economic inequality.

Views of automation’s role in inequality vary by social class

% who say robots and computers doing work previously done by humans leads to economic inequality **a great deal** in their country, by self-identified social class



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown. In the U.S., slightly different answer categories were used.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey. “Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Discrimination against racial or ethnic minorities

In general, fewer people around the world say racial or ethnic discrimination leads to economic inequality than say the same of the other issues we asked about. A median of 29% of adults across the countries surveyed say that discrimination against racial or ethnic minorities contributes a great deal to economic inequality in their country. A median of 34% say it contributes a fair amount.

Brazilian adults are particularly likely to say racial discrimination is a major contributor to economic inequality: 64% hold this opinion, the highest share in any country.

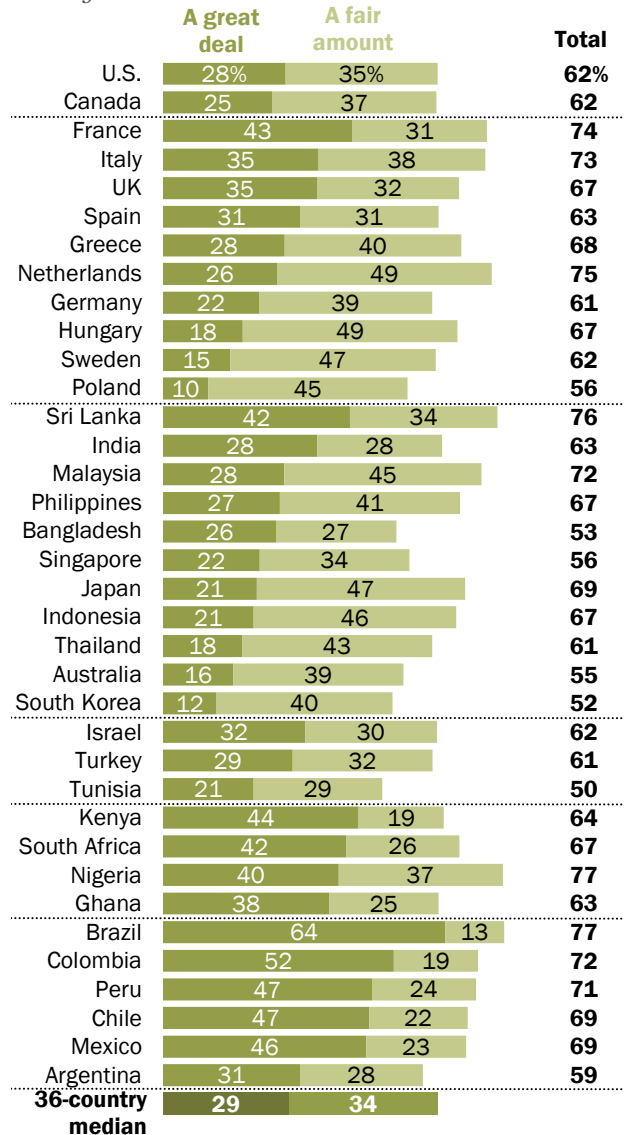
In Latin America more broadly, this sentiment tends to be strong, with 46% to 52% of adults expressing this view in Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru.

Elsewhere, no more than about four-in-ten generally say discrimination contributes a great deal to economic inequality. In a few countries – Australia, Hungary, Poland, South Korea, Sweden and Thailand – fewer than two-in-ten say this.

(For this question, respondents in most countries were asked about discrimination against “racial or ethnic” minorities. In Hungary, Indonesia, Sweden, Tunisia and Turkey, the question used “ethnic.” In India, the question used “caste or ethnic.” In Kenya, the question used “ethnic or tribal.”)

How much does racial or ethnic discrimination lead to inequality?

% who say **discrimination against racial or ethnic minorities** leads to economic inequality ___ in their country



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

“Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Views by ideology

People who place themselves on the ideological left are more likely than those on the right to say racial or ethnic discrimination against minorities contributes a great deal to economic inequality. This pattern is present in roughly half of the 36 countries surveyed, particularly in high-income countries.

The divide is widest in the U.S., where 45% of liberals say discrimination contributes a great deal to inequality, compared with 13% of conservatives. Left-right differences of 20 percentage points or more are also present in Brazil, France, Greece and Italy.

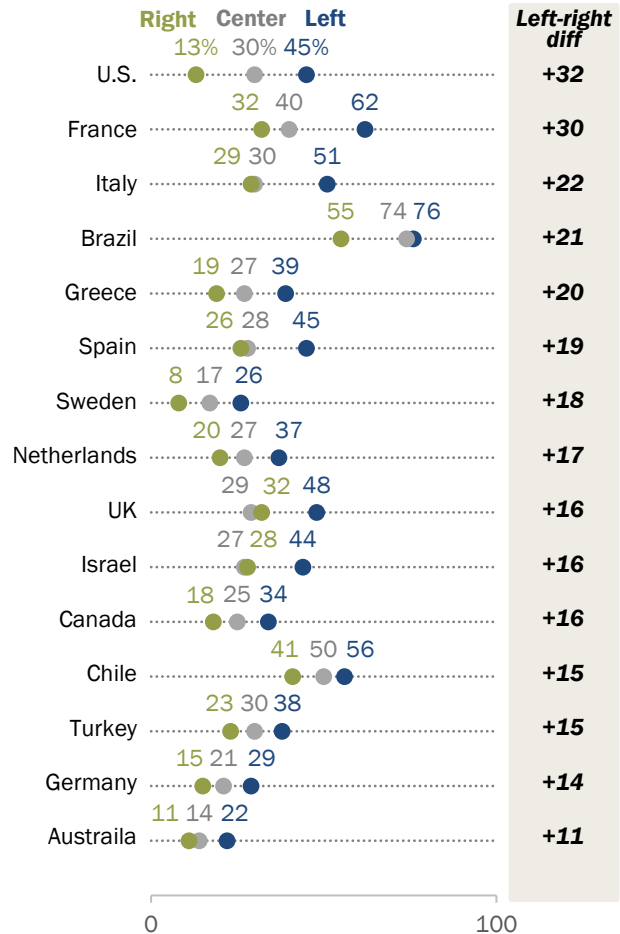
Views by race and ethnicity

Views differ by race and ethnicity in several countries. Black Brazilians are 16 points more likely than White Brazilians to say discrimination contributes to economic inequality. And Arab Israelis are more than twice as likely as Jewish Israelis to say this (56% vs. 26%).

In the U.S., Black Americans (57%) are much more likely than Hispanic (37%) or White (20%) Americans to say discrimination adds to inequality.

Ideological divides over the impact of racial or ethnic discrimination on inequality

% who say discrimination against racial or ethnic minorities leads to economic inequality a great deal in their country, by ideology



Note: Only statistically significant differences of 10 percentage points or more are shown. In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left). Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey. "Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

3. Views of children's financial future

Across the nations we surveyed, people are generally pessimistic about the financial future of the next generation in their country. A median of 57% say children will grow up to be financially worse off than their parents, compared with a median of 34% who say they will be better off.

In the high-income nations of Canada and the U.S., about three-quarters of adults believe children will be worse off.

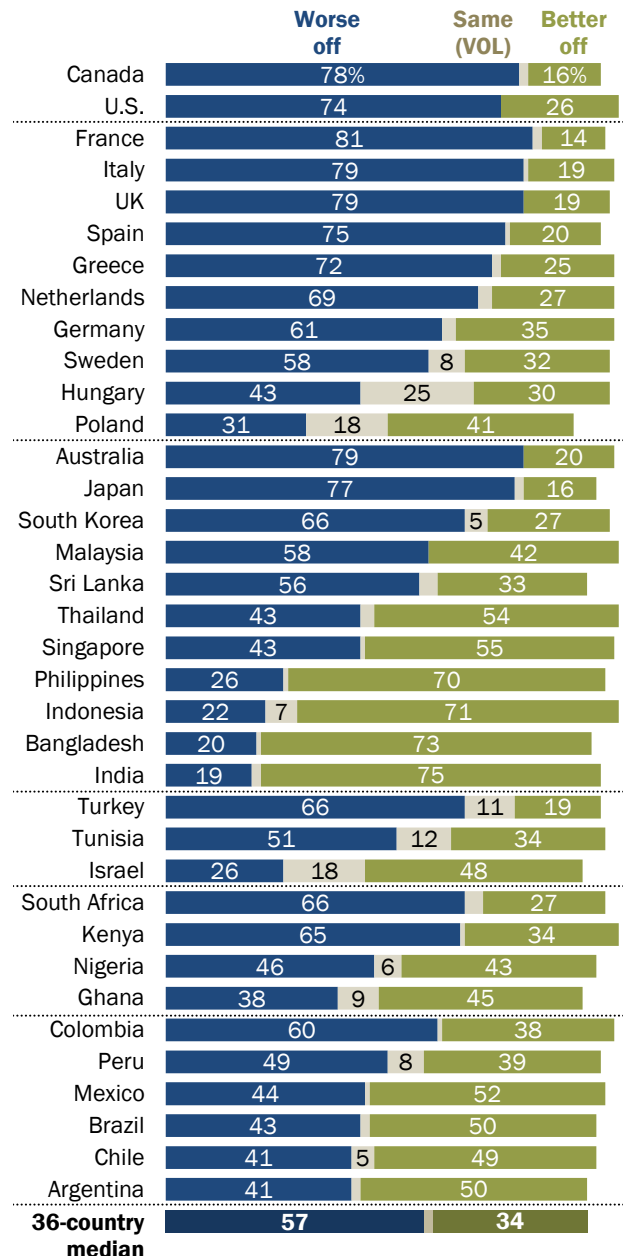
Similarly high shares are pessimistic in most of the European countries surveyed, all of which are high-income countries. About three-quarters or more in France, Greece, Italy, Spain and the UK say children will grow up to be worse off financially than their parents.

Poland is the only European country where people more likely to offer an optimistic view of the next generation's financial future: 41% of Poles say children will be better off, while 31% say they will be worse off. Another 18% of Poles volunteer that their future financial situation will be about the same.

In the Asia-Pacific region, views are most negative in Australia, Japan and South Korea, where about two-thirds or more say children will be worse off than their parents. People in Malaysia and Sri Lanka are also pessimistic on this question.

Globally, most think children will be worse off financially than their parents

% who say that when children in their country grow up, they will be ___ financially than their parents



Note: Those who did not answer are not shown.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

"Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

In the six other Asia-Pacific countries surveyed, people are more likely to say that children will be financially better off than their parents. At least seven-in-ten hold this view in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia and the Philippines. Singapore is the only high-income Asia-Pacific nation where people say children will be better off.

Of the Middle East-North African countries surveyed, people in Turkey have an especially dim view of children's financial future. About two-thirds of Turks say children in their country will be worse off than their parents.

In sub-Saharan Africa, around two-thirds of adults in Kenya and South Africa also say children will be worse off than their parents.

Views are divided in the Latin American countries surveyed. In Colombia and Peru, more people say children will be worse off than better off, but the reverse is true in Argentina.

Views by perception of economic inequality

There's a clear relationship between people's perceptions of economic inequality in their country and how they see the next generation's financial future.

In most countries, people who consider the gap between the rich and the poor to be a very big problem are especially pessimistic about how children will fare financially when they grow up.

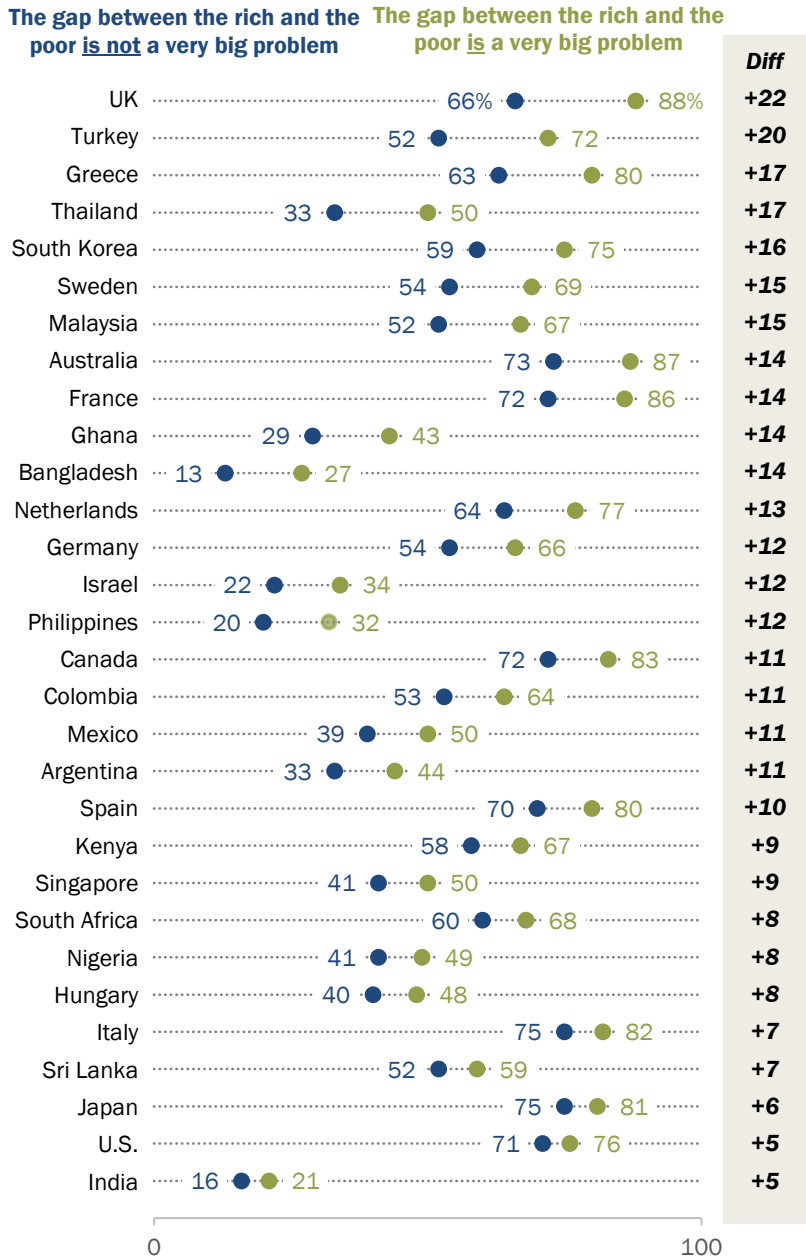
Likewise, dissatisfaction with the current economic situation and with the functioning of democracy are linked to the sense that children will be worse off financially than their parents in the future.

Views by opinion of the governing party

The belief that children will grow up to be financially worse off than their parents is also more common among people who do not support the governing party in their country. For example, in Hungary, 57% of people who do not support the governing

Concern about economic inequality is tied to a bleaker outlook on the next generation's financial future

% who say that when children in their country grow up, they will be *worse off* financially than their parents, among those who say ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.
 Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
 "Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World"

party say children will grow up to be worse off financially than their parents. This view is shared by just 20% of Hungarians who support the governing party. (Read [Appendix B](#) for a classification of governing parties as of spring 2024.)

Views by age and income

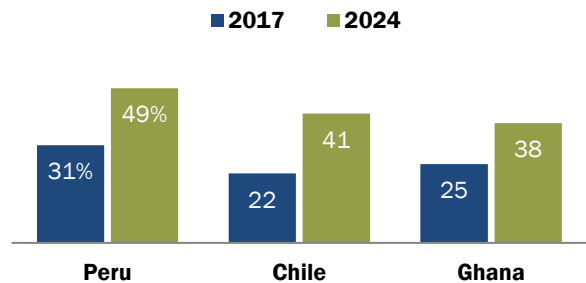
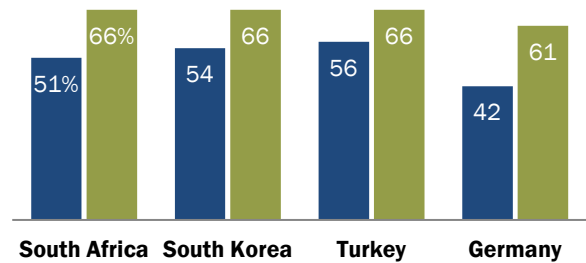
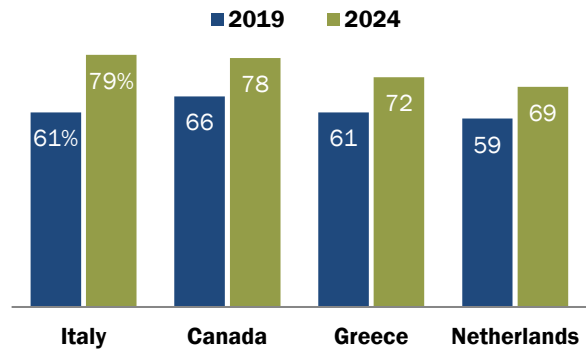
In most countries, older and younger adults generally have the same outlook on children’s financial future. There are also few major differences by income level.

How views of the next generation’s financial future have changed over time

In 15 surveyed countries, the public’s economic outlook is worse today than before the coronavirus pandemic. For example, the share of Germans who think children will grow up to be worse off financially than their parents has increased by 19 percentage points since 2019 – from 42% then to 61% today.

In many countries, economic pessimism is more common than before pandemic

% who think children in their country will be *worse off* financially than their parents



Note: Only changes of 10 percentage points or more are shown.
Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
“Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

4. Support for changing the current economic system

In most of the countries we surveyed, there is widespread support for changing the economic system. In fact, in all but three nations, majorities say the economic system in their country needs major changes or complete reform.

Across all 36 countries, a median of 20% of adults say their economic system needs to be completely reformed, while a median of 52% call for major changes. Much smaller median shares say their economic system needs minor changes (16%) or no changes at all (3%).

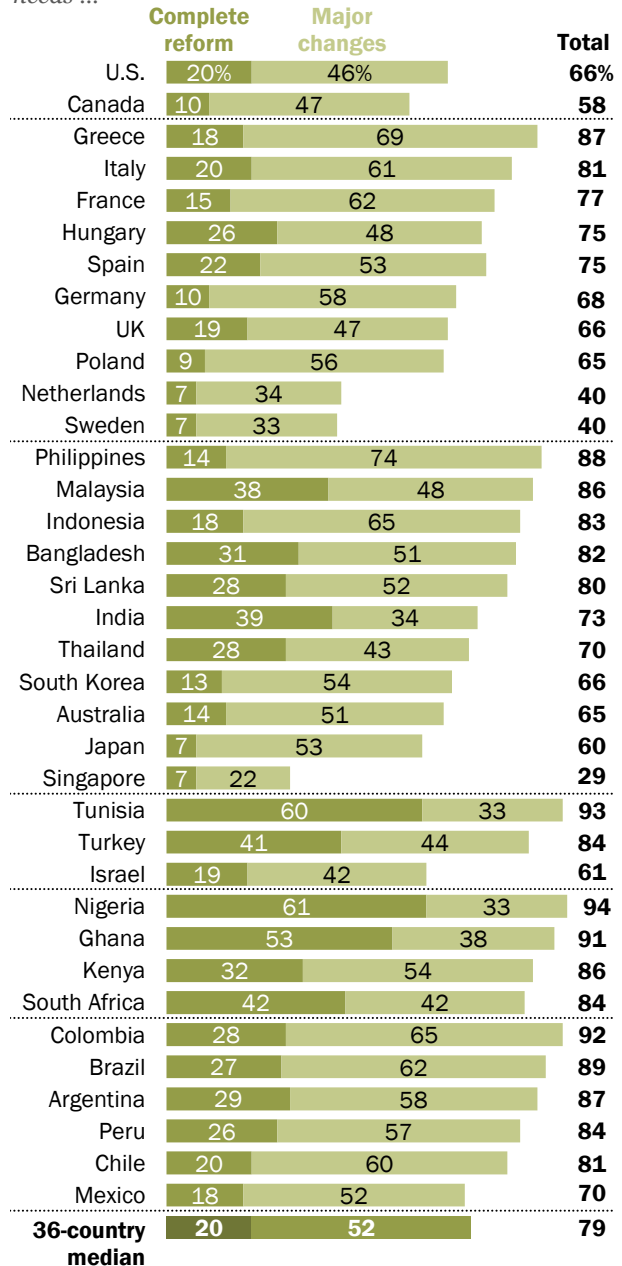
Significant shares in some middle-income countries support *complete* economic reform. Majorities in Nigeria and Tunisia say this is necessary, and roughly four-in-ten or more agree in Ghana, India, Malaysia, South Africa and Turkey.

Only in the Netherlands, Singapore and Sweden – all high-income countries – do fewer than half of adults want significant economic changes.

Majorities in most North American and European countries surveyed say their system needs at least major changes, including three-quarters or more in France, Greece, Hungary, Italy and Spain. And across both regions, no more than about a quarter of adults think their economic system needs complete reform in any survey country.

Most people globally favor significant changes to their economic system

% who say the economic system in their country needs ...



Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

“Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Views by perception of economic inequality

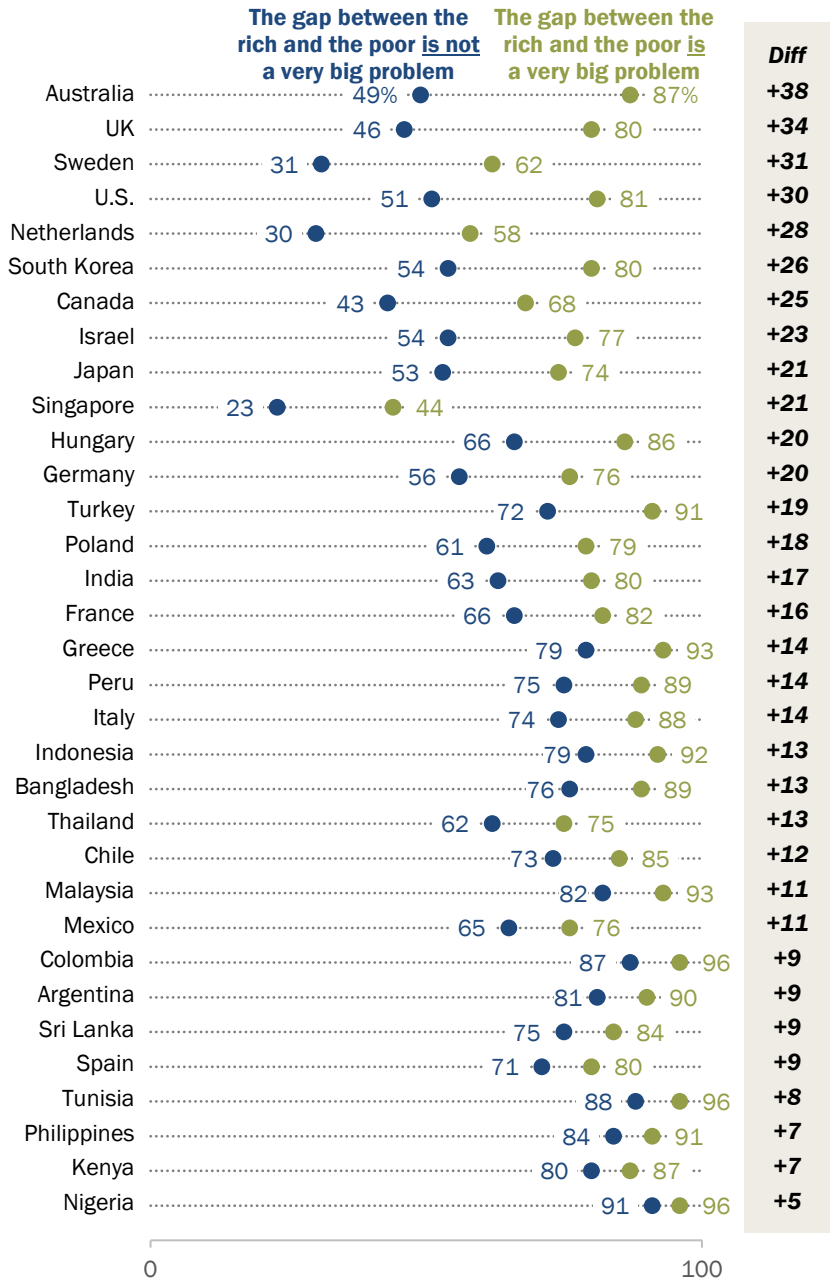
In nearly all countries surveyed, adults who see economic inequality as a very big problem are significantly more likely than others to favor significant changes to the economic system.

For example, Swedish adults who think inequality is a very big problem are twice as likely as those who think it's a moderately big problem, a small problem or not a problem at all to say Sweden's economic system needs major changes or complete reform.

And in 31 of the 36 countries surveyed, people who say the current economic situation in their country is bad are more likely than those who say it's good to favor significant changes.

Public support for economic reform is tied to views of economic inequality

% who say the economic system in their country needs **major changes or complete reform**, among those who say ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.
 Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.
 "Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World"

Views by age

In 10 countries, younger adults are more likely than older people to favor significant economic changes. These include the U.S., where 77% of adults under 35 want major changes or complete reform to the economic system, compared with 58% of people ages 50 and older.

Views by gender

In seven countries, larger shares of women than men say their economic system needs at least major changes. In France, for example, 81% of women support major economic changes or complete reform, compared with 72% of men.

How support for economic reform has changed over time

Opinions about economic reform have changed since we last asked this question in several places.

In 10 countries, significantly greater shares of adults favor major economic change or complete reform this year than in the past. In fact, this share has doubled in Australia since 2021 – from 32% then to 64% today. Support for large-scale economic change is also up in several European countries compared with three years ago.

Smaller shares say their economic system needs major changes or complete reform now than in the past in Argentina (-5 points since 2023), South Korea (-6 since 2021), Spain (-8 since 2021) and Singapore (-13 since 2021).

Trend data on this question is not available in Bangladesh, Chile, Colombia, Ghana, Malaysia, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia or Turkey.

In some countries, support for big economic changes has grown over time

% who say their country's economic system needs major changes or complete reform



Note: Only statistically significant changes are shown. Trends from 2023 are available for 11 of 36 countries surveyed. Trends from 2021 are available for 14 of 36 countries surveyed.

Source: Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey.

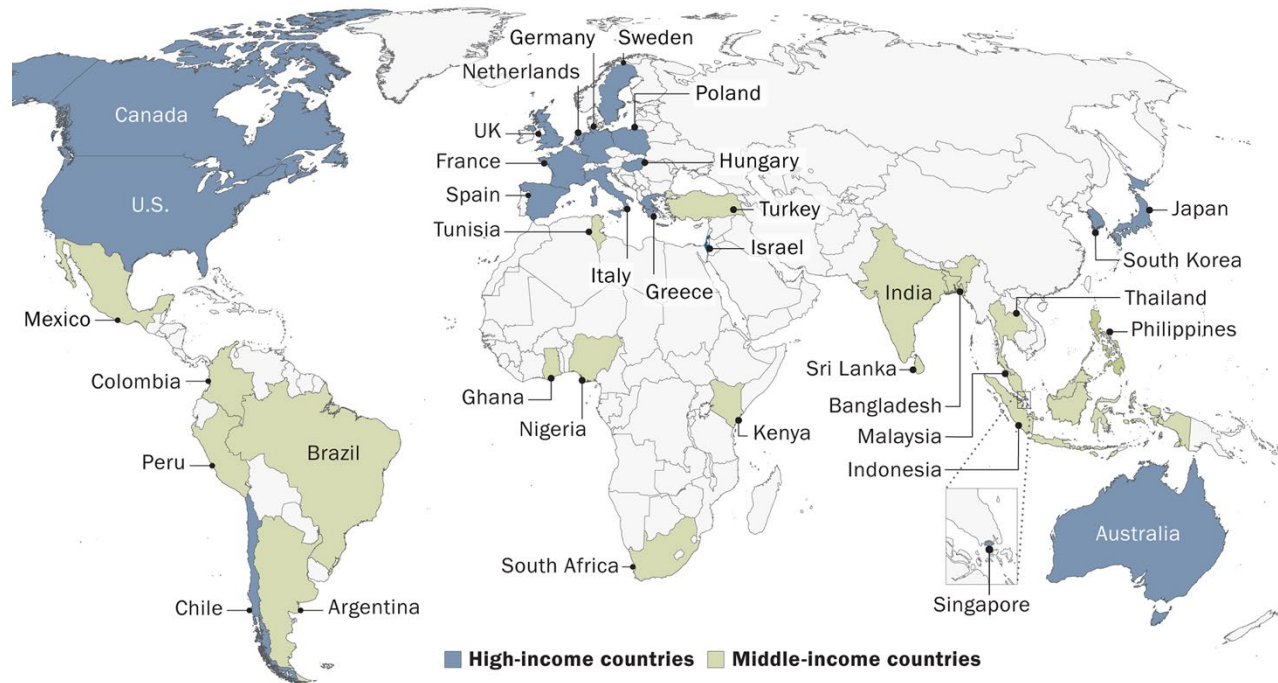
“Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Appendix A: Economic categorization of high- and middle-income countries

For this report, we grouped countries into high-income and middle-income categories based on [definitions from the World Bank](#).

Countries included in this report, by income level



Source: Pew Research Center analysis of World Bank data.
 "Economic Inequality Seen as Major Challenge Around the World"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Appendix B: Political categorization

For this analysis, we grouped people into two political categories: those who support the governing political party (or parties) in their country, and those who do not. These categories were coded based on the party or parties in power at the time the survey was fielded and on respondents' answers to a question asking which political party, if any, they identify with in their country.¹

In countries where multiple political parties govern in coalition (as is the case in many European countries), survey respondents who indicate support for any party in the coalition were grouped together. In Germany, for example, where the Social Democratic Party governed with Alliance 90/The Greens and the Free Democratic Party at the time of the spring 2024 survey, supporters of any of the three parties were grouped together. In countries where different political parties control the executive and legislative branches of government, the party holding the executive branch was considered the governing party.

Survey respondents who did not indicate support for any political party, or who refused to identify with one, were categorized as *not* supporting the government in power. Party identification was not asked about in the Philippines or Tunisia.

The table below outlines the governing political parties in each survey country.

¹ Governing parties were not updated to account for elections that occurred after the survey was fielded and resulted in a new party (or parties) serving in government. Language used to measure party identification varied from country to country.

Political categorization

Country	Governing political party (or parties)
Argentina	La Libertad Avanza/Libertarian Party
Australia	Australian Labor Party (ALP)
Bangladesh	Bangladesh Awami League
Brazil	Brazilian Socialist Party (PSB), Communist Party of Brazil (PCdoB), Democratic Labour Party (PDT), Green Party (PV), Labour Party of Brazil (Avante), Socialism and Liberty Party (PSOL), Solidarity (SD), Sustainability Network (REDE), Workers' Party (PT)
Canada	Liberal Party
Chile	Common Party, Communist Party, Democratic Revolution, Liberal Party, Party for Democracy (PPD), Radical Party, Social Convergence (CS), Social Green Regionalist Federation, Socialist Party (PS)
Colombia	Alianza Democrática Ampla (ADA), Alternative Democratic Pole, Autoridades Indígenas de Colombia (AICO), Colombia Humana, Colombia Renaciente, Communes (formerly FARC), Comunista Colombiano, Demócrata Colombiano, Ecologista Colombiano, Esperanza, Green Alliance, La Fuerza de la Paz, Movimiento Alternativo Indígena y Social (MAIS), Movimiento Independientes, Paz y Libertad (EPL), Unión Patriótica
France	Renaissance (formerly En Marche)
Germany	Alliance 90/The Greens, Free Democratic Party (FDP), Social Democratic Party (SDP)
Ghana	New Patriotic Party (NPP)
Greece	New Democracy (ND)
Hungary	Christian Democratic People's Party (KDNP), Fidesz
India	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Janata Dal (Secular) (JD(S)), Janata Dal United (JDU), Nationalist Congress Party, Shiv Sena, Telegu Desham Party (TDP)
Indonesia	Democratic Party, Great Indonesia Movement Party (Gerindra), Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), National Awakening Party (PKB), National Democratic Party (Nasdem), National Mandate Party (PAN), Party of the Functional Groups (Golkar), United Development Party (PPP)
Israel	Likud, Noam, Otzma Yehudit, Religious Zionist Party, Shas, National Unity, United Torah Judaism (Yahadut Ha'tora)
Italy	Brothers of Italy, Forward Italy, Lega, Us Moderates (NM)
Japan	Komeito, Liberal Democratic Party (LDP)
Kenya	Amani National Congress, Forum for the Restoration of Democracy – Kenya (FORD-Kenya), United Democratic Alliance
Malaysia	Coalition of Hope (PH), Democratic Action Party (DAP), Homeland Solidarity Party (STAR), Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC), National Front (BN), National Trust Party (AMANAH), People's Justice Party (PKR), Progressive Democratic Party (PDP), Sabah Heritage Party (WARISAN), Sarawak People's Party (PRS), United Malays National Organization (UMNO), United Progressive People of Kinabalu Organisation, United Sabah People's Party (PBRS), United Traditional Bumiputera Party (PBB), Unity Government (Pakatan Harapan and Barisan Nasional)
Mexico	Ecologist Green Party of Mexico (PVEM), Labor Party (PT), Morena
Netherlands	Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA), ChristianUnion (CU), Democrats 66 (D66), People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD)
Nigeria	All Progressives Congress (APC)
Peru	Advance Country – Social Integration Party, Alliance for Progress, Popular Force, Popular Renovación, We Are Peru
Poland	Civic Platform (PO), The Greens (PZ), The Left, Modern (Nowoczesna), Poland 2050, Polish Initiative (iPL), Polish People's Party (PSL)
Singapore	People's Action Party (PAP)
South Africa	African National Congress (ANC)
South Korea	People Power Party (PPP)
Spain	Catalunya en Comú, Commitment Coalition (Compromís), Movimiento Sumar (SMR), Spanish Socialist Workers' Party (PSOE), United Left (IU)

Sri Lanka	Eelam People's Democratic Party (EPDP), People's United Front, Sri Lanka Podujana Peramuna (SLPP), United National Party (UNP)
Sweden	Christian Democrats, Liberals, Moderate Party
Thailand	Bhumjaithai Party, Chartthaipattana Party, Palang Pracharath Party, Pheu Thai Party, Thai Liberal Party, United Thai Nation Party (Ruam Thai Sang Chart Party)
Turkey	Justice and Development Party
UK	Conservative Party
U.S.	Democratic Party

Note: Only parties represented in the federal government are shown. Party identification not asked in the Philippines or Tunisia. Parties categorized as governing during the spring 2024 fieldwork period (Jan. 5 -May 22, 2024).

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Acknowledgments

This report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals.

Richard Wike, *Director, Global Attitudes Research*

Moira Fagan, *Research Associate*

Christine Huang, *Research Associate*

Laura Clancy, *Research Analyst*

Jordan Lippert, *Research Analyst*

Dorene Asare-Marfo, *Senior Panel Manager*

Peter Bell, *Associate Director, Design and Production*

Janakee Chavda, *Associate Digital Producer*

Manolo Corichi, *Research Analyst*

Jonathan Evans, *Senior Researcher*

Janell Fetterolf, *Senior Researcher*

Shannon Greenwood, *Digital Production Manager*

Sneha Gubbala, *Research Analyst*

Sofia Hernandez Ramones, *Research Assistant*

Anna Jackson, *Editorial Assistant*

Gar Meng Leong, *Communications Manager*

Kirsten Lesage, *Research Associate*

Carolyn Lau, *International Research Methodologist*

John Carlo Mandapat, *Information Graphics Designer*

William Miner, *Research Analyst*

Patrick Moynihan, *Associate Director, International Research Methods*

Georgina Pizzolitto, *Research Methodologist*

Jacob Poushter, *Associate Director, Global Attitudes Research*

Andrew Prozorovsky, *Research Assistant*

Dana Popky, *Associate Panel Manager*

Mithila Samak, *Communications Associate*

Laura Silver, *Associate Director, Global Attitudes Research*

Sofi Sinozich, *International Research Methodologist*

Maria Smerkovich, *Research Associate*

Kelsey Jo Starr, *Research Analyst*

Brianna Vetter, *Administrative Associate*

We appreciate the following individuals for advising us on strategic outreach: Eugenia Mitchelstein, Associate Professor of Communication at Universidad de San Andrés (Argentina); Naziru Mikail Abubakar, Executive Director and Editor-in-Chief at the Daily Trust (Nigeria);

Sebastián Lacunza, Columnist at elDiarioAR.com (Argentina); Anton Harber, Executive Director at the Campaign for Free Expression and Founder of the Mail & Guardian (South Africa); and Admire Mare, Associate Professor and Head of Department of Communication and Media Studies, University of Johannesburg (South Africa); and Monicah Waceke Ndungu, Chief Operating Officer, Nation Media Group (Kenya).

Methodology

About Pew Research Center's Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone, face-to-face and online interviews conducted under the direction of Gallup, Langer Research Associates, Social Research Centre and Verian. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are [available here](#).

The American Trends Panel survey methodology

Overview

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. Panelists participate via self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access at home are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish. The panel is being managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report is drawn from ATP Wave 145, conducted from April 1-7, 2024, among a sample of ATP members who had previously completed both of ATP Waves 132 and 143. It includes an [oversample](#) of non-Hispanic Asian adults, non-Hispanic Black men and Hispanic men in order to provide more precise estimates of the opinions and experiences of these smaller demographic subgroups. These oversampled groups are weighted back to reflect their correct proportions in the population. A total of 3,600 panelists responded out of 3,776 who were sampled, for a response rate of 95%. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 3%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 1%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 3,600 respondents is plus or minus 2.1 percentage points.

Panel recruitment

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based sampling (ABS) recruitment. A study cover letter and a pre-incentive are mailed to a stratified, random sample of households

selected from the U.S. Postal Service’s Delivery Sequence File. This Postal Service file has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.² Within each sampled household, the adult with the next

birthday is asked to participate. Other details of the ABS recruitment protocol have changed over time but are available upon request.³

We have recruited a national sample of U.S. adults to the ATP approximately once per

year since 2014. In some years, the recruitment has included additional efforts (known as an “oversample”) to boost sample size with underrepresented groups. For example, Hispanic adults, Black adults and Asian adults were oversampled in 2019, 2022 and 2023, respectively.

Across the six address-based recruitments, a total of 23,862 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 20,917 agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. Of the 30,859 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 11,906 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

Sample design

American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	1,390
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	831
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	404
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS	9,396	8,778	3,844
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS	5,900	4,720	1,386
June 1 to July 19, 2020; Feb. 10 to March 31, 2021	ABS	3,197	2,812	1,438
May 29 to July 7, 2021; Sept. 16 to Nov. 1, 2021	ABS	1,329	1,162	731
May 24 to Sept. 29, 2022	ABS	3,354	2,869	1,449
April 17 to May 30, 2023	ABS	686	576	433
	Total	43,580	30,859	11,906

Note: RDD is random-digit dial; ABS is address-based sampling. Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

² AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. “AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.”

³ Email pewsurveys@pewresearch.org.

The overall target population for this survey was noninstitutionalized persons ages 18 and older living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii. It featured a stratified random sample of active ATP members who completed both ATP Wave 132 and Wave 143. Among the panelists who met these criteria, Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults were selected with certainty. The remaining panelists were sampled at rates designed to ensure that the share of respondents in each stratum is proportional to its share of the U.S. adult population to the greatest extent possible. Respondent weights are adjusted to account for differential probabilities of selection as described in the Weighting section below.

Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data that was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

Incentives

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

Data collection protocol

The data collection field period for this survey was April 1-7, 2024. Postcard notifications were mailed to a subset of ATP panelists with a known residential address on April 1.⁴

Invitations were sent out in two separate launches: soft launch and full launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on April 1. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking sampled panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on April 2.

⁴ Postcard notifications are sent to 1) panelists who have been provided with a tablet to take ATP surveys, 2) panelists who were recruited within the last two years, and 3) panelists recruited prior to the last two years who opt to continue receiving postcard notifications.

All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP panelists who consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.

Invitation and reminder dates, ATP Wave 145

	Soft launch	Full launch
Initial invitation	April 1, 2024	April 2, 2024
First reminder	April 4, 2024	April 4, 2024
Final reminder	April 6, 2024	April 6, 2024

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, the Center's researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing clear patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for whether respondents left questions blank at very high rates or always selected the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, one ATP respondent was removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

Weighting

The ATP data is weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey. These weights are then rescaled and adjusted to account for changes in the design of ATP recruitment surveys from year to year. Finally, the weights are calibrated to align with the population benchmarks in the accompanying table to correct for nonresponse to recruitment surveys and panel attrition. If only a subsample of panelists was invited to participate in the wave, this weight is adjusted to account for any differential probabilities of selection.

American Trends Panel weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age (detailed)	2022 American Community Survey (ACS)
Age x Gender	
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Black (alone or in combination) x Hispanic	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metropolitan status	
Volunteerism	
Party affiliation x Voter registration	2022 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation x Race/Ethnicity	2023 National Public Opinion Reference Survey (NPORS)
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on noninstitutionalized adults. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Among the panelists who completed the survey, this weight is then calibrated again to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table and trimmed at the 2nd and 98th percentiles to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. This trimming is performed separately among non-Hispanic Black, non-Hispanic Asian, Hispanic and all other respondents. Sampling errors and tests of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

Sample sizes and margins of error, ATP Wave 145

Group	Unweighted sample size	Plus or minus ...
Total sample	3,600	2.1 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,487	1.7 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	1,952	1.7 percentage points

Note: This survey includes oversamples of Hispanic men, non-Hispanic Black men and non-Hispanic Asian adults respondents. Unweighted sample sizes do not account for the sample design or weighting and do not describe a group's contribution to weighted estimates. See the Sample design and Weighting sections above for details.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

Dispositions and response rates

Final dispositions, ATP Wave 145

	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	3,600
Logged on to survey; broke off	2.12	29
Logged on to survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	9
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	135
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	2
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		1
Screened out		0
Total panelists sampled for the survey		3,776
Completed interviews	I	3,600
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	173
Non-contact	NC	2
Other	O	1
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		3,776
AAPOR RR1 = I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)		95%

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Cumulative response rate as of ATP Wave 145

	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	11%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	71%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 145	45%
Response rate to Wave 145 survey	95%
Cumulative response rate	3%

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Topline questionnaire

Pew Research Center
Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey
January 9, 2025 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, refer to the Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- Prior to 2024, combined totals were based on rounded topline figures. Going forward, totals will be based on unrounded topline figures, so combined totals might be different than in previous years.
- Surveys in the U.S. and Australia were conducted online. The U.S. survey was conducted on Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel. The Australia survey was conducted on the Social Research Centre’s Life in Australia Panel. In both countries, many questions have been asked in previous surveys on the phone. Phone trends for comparison are provided in separate tables throughout the topline. The extent of the mode differences varies across questions; while there are negligible differences on some questions, others have more pronounced differences. Caution should be taken when evaluating online and phone estimates.
- Since 2020, the Italy survey has been conducted by telephone; surveys were conducted face-to-face in 2002 and 2007-2019.
- Since 2021, the Greece survey has been conducted by telephone; all prior surveys in Greece were conducted face-to-face.
- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
 - Bangladesh prior to 2014
 - Malaysia prior to 2022

- Not all questions included in the Spring 2024 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q2. When children today in (survey country) grow up, do you think they will be better off or worse off financially than their parents?				
		Better off	Worse off	Same (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2024	26	74	0	1	100
	Spring, 2022	27	72	0	1	100
	Spring, 2021	32	68	0	1	100
	March, 2020	42	57	0	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	16	78	2	4	100
	Spring, 2022	20	75	2	4	100
	Spring, 2021	27	68	3	2	100
	Spring, 2019	30	66	2	2	100
	Spring, 2018	25	67	4	5	100
	Spring, 2017	24	69	3	5	100
	Spring, 2015	27	64	2	7	100
	Spring, 2013	27	64	3	6	100
France	Spring, 2024	14	81	2	2	100
	Spring, 2022	17	78	2	3	100
	Spring, 2021	16	77	4	3	100
	Spring, 2019	16	79	3	2	100
	Spring, 2018	15	80	3	2	100
	Spring, 2017	9	71	18	2	100
	Spring, 2015	14	85	1	0	100
	Spring, 2013	13	86	1	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	35	61	3	1	100
	Spring, 2022	42	53	1	3	100
	Spring, 2021	40	50	7	3	100
	Spring, 2019	48	42	7	3	100
	Spring, 2018	37	52	7	4	100
	Spring, 2017	36	52	6	6	100
	Spring, 2015	34	58	3	4	100
	Spring, 2013	38	56	2	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	25	72	2	1	100
	Spring, 2022	26	70	2	2	100
	Spring, 2021	31	66	1	2	100
	Spring, 2019	26	61	8	5	100
	Spring, 2018	18	69	8	4	100
	Spring, 2017	20	72	4	3	100
	Spring, 2014	25	65	8	3	100
	Spring, 2013	21	67	8	5	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	30	43	25	2	100
	Spring, 2022	29	51	15	5	100
	Spring, 2019	37	40	14	9	100
	Spring, 2018	35	41	20	4	100
	Spring, 2017	41	46	3	10	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	19	79	1	1	100
	Spring, 2022	23	76	1	1	100
	Spring, 2021	25	72	2	1	100
	Spring, 2019	23	61	11	5	100
	Spring, 2018	19	61	12	8	100
	Spring, 2017	23	65	5	7	100
	Spring, 2015	15	66	13	5	100
	Spring, 2013	15	67	10	7	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	14	73	6	7	100
	Spring, 2022	27	69	3	1	100
	Spring, 2021	27	66	5	3	100
	Spring, 2019	40	54	3	3	100
	Spring, 2017	35	59	3	2	100
	Spring, 2018	35	54	5	6	100
	Spring, 2017	35	54	7	5	100

		Q2. When children today in (survey country) grow up, do you think they will be better off or worse off financially than their parents?				
		Better off	Worse off	Same (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
Poland	Spring, 2024	41	31	18	9	100
	Spring, 2022	39	42	13	6	100
	Spring, 2019	57	23	13	6	100
	Spring, 2018	59	25	7	9	100
	Spring, 2017	48	39	4	8	100
	Spring, 2015	34	53	7	7	100
	Spring, 2014	28	58	6	8	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	20	75	1	4	100
	Spring, 2022	22	72	2	3	100
	Spring, 2021	24	71	4	1	100
	Spring, 2019	25	72	1	2	100
	Spring, 2018	24	72	1	3	100
	Spring, 2017	24	69	2	5	100
	Spring, 2015	31	61	4	4	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	30	62	5	3	100
	Spring, 2021	28	65	3	4	100
	Spring, 2024	32	58	8	2	100
	Spring, 2022	47	46	6	2	100
	Spring, 2021	50	43	6	1	100
	Spring, 2019	40	52	6	2	100
	Spring, 2018	35	50	12	3	100
UK	Spring, 2017	44	46	7	3	100
	Spring, 2024	19	79	0	2	100
	Spring, 2022	25	72	1	2	100
	Spring, 2021	32	64	2	2	100
	Spring, 2019	22	74	3	1	100
	Spring, 2018	23	70	2	5	100
	Spring, 2017	24	68	3	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	25	68	3	4	100
	Spring, 2014	23	72	2	3	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2013	17	74	2	7	100
	Spring, 2024	20	79	0	1	100
India	Spring, 2022	27	72	0	1	100
	Spring, 2024	73	20	1	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2014	71	19	6	4	100
	Spring, 2024	75	19	2	3	100
	Spring, 2019	71	21	4	4	100
	Spring, 2018	66	19	3	12	100
	Spring, 2017	76	12	5	7	100
	Spring, 2016	72	20	5	4	100
	Spring, 2015	74	18	4	4	100
Japan	Spring, 2014	67	24	4	4	100
	Spring, 2013	64	23	5	8	100
	Spring, 2024	71	22	7	0	100
	Spring, 2019	74	21	1	4	100
	Spring, 2018	75	17	7	1	100
	Spring, 2017	58	26	15	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	51	18	22	9	100
	Spring, 2014	62	19	15	3	100
	Spring, 2013	58	25	13	5	100
	Spring, 2024	16	77	2	5	100
	Spring, 2022	12	82	2	4	100
	Spring, 2021	16	77	1	6	100
	Spring, 2019	13	79	3	5	100
	Spring, 2018	15	76	2	6	100

		Q2. When children today in (survey country) grow up, do you think they will be better off or worse off financially than their parents?				
		Better off	Worse off	Same (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
Philippines	Spring, 2024	70	26	1	2	100
	Spring, 2019	70	22	3	5	100
	Spring, 2018	69	21	8	2	100
	Spring, 2017	61	24	9	7	100
	Spring, 2015	51	26	16	7	100
	Spring, 2014	52	32	12	4	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	63	29	3	4	100
	Spring, 2022	55	43	1	0	100
	Spring, 2021	56	42	1	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	61	35	3	1	100
	Spring, 2024	27	66	5	2	100
	Spring, 2022	36	60	1	2	100
	Spring, 2021	34	60	2	3	100
	Spring, 2019	39	54	3	3	100
	Spring, 2018	41	53	4	2	100
	Spring, 2017	34	55	6	5	100
	Spring, 2015	43	52	3	2	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	52	43	4	2	100
	Spring, 2013	56	37	5	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	33	56	4	6	100
	Spring, 2024	54	43	3	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	44	48	3	5	100
	Spring, 2024	48	26	18	8	100
	Spring, 2022	42	27	24	7	100
	Spring, 2019	48	31	18	3	100
	Spring, 2018	40	36	19	5	100
	Spring, 2017	50	30	15	5	100
	Spring, 2015	51	27	13	9	100
	Spring, 2014	43	30	18	9	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2024	41	27	22	11	100
	Spring, 2024	34	51	12	4	100
	Spring, 2019	31	60	4	5	100
	Spring, 2018	33	64	1	2	100
	Spring, 2017	42	50	3	5	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	48	44	4	4	100
	Spring, 2024	49	39	4	7	100
	Spring, 2024	19	66	11	4	100
	Spring, 2019	33	56	4	7	100
	Spring, 2017	56	29	7	9	100
	Spring, 2015	40	52	1	8	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	35	41	17	7	100
	Spring, 2024	39	43	8	9	100
	Spring, 2017	63	25	3	10	100
	Spring, 2015	56	35	5	4	100
	Spring, 2014	63	27	5	5	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	65	22	9	4	100
	Spring, 2024	34	65	1	1	100
	Spring, 2019	33	65	1	2	100
	Spring, 2018	36	60	1	3	100
	Spring, 2017	34	60	2	5	100
	Spring, 2015	43	47	7	4	100
	Spring, 2014	36	55	5	4	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	55	32	8	5	100
	Spring, 2024	43	46	6	6	100
	Spring, 2019	53	37	1	9	100
	Spring, 2018	65	32	1	3	100
	Spring, 2017	72	23	2	3	100
	Spring, 2015	84	11	2	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2014	63	21	8	8	100
	Spring, 2014	63	21	8	8	100
	Spring, 2013	65	18	8	9	100

		Q2. When children today in (survey country) grow up, do you think they will be better off or worse off financially than their parents?				
		Better off	Worse off	Same (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
South Africa	Spring, 2024	27	66	4	3	100
	Spring, 2019	44	51	1	4	100
	Spring, 2018	40	54	3	3	100
	Spring, 2017	44	49	3	3	100
	Spring, 2015	47	33	14	5	100
	Spring, 2014	50	25	19	7	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	39	40	15	6	100
	Spring, 2019	50	41	2	7	100
	Spring, 2018	42	47	2	10	100
	Spring, 2017	37	49	4	11	100
	Spring, 2015	45	40	4	10	100
	Spring, 2014	55	34	5	6	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	42	37	8	13	100
	Spring, 2019	44	38	10	8	100
	Spring, 2018	50	43	2	5	100
	Spring, 2017	52	42	1	5	100
	Spring, 2015	42	53	2	3	100
	Spring, 2014	56	38	3	4	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	61	35	2	2	100
	Spring, 2019	72	25	1	1	100
	Spring, 2018	79	18	2	1	100
	Spring, 2017	49	41	5	5	100
	Spring, 2015	69	22	7	2	100
	Spring, 2014	67	16	13	4	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	77	8	9	6	100
	Spring, 2017	76	13	6	5	100
	Spring, 2014	38	60	1	2	100
	Spring, 2014	33	59	4	5	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	50	37	7	5	100
	Spring, 2019	52	44	1	2	100
	Spring, 2018	44	48	3	5	100
	Spring, 2017	36	57	2	5	100
	Spring, 2015	29	62	4	6	100
	Spring, 2014	41	43	12	5	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	46	39	10	5	100
	Spring, 2017	44	39	8	9	100
	Spring, 2015	39	49	8	4	100
	Spring, 2014	57	31	5	7	100

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q2. When children today in (survey country) grow up, do you think they will be better off or worse off financially than their parents?				
		Better off	Worse off	Same (DO NOT READ)	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2020	41	51	3	6	100
	Spring, 2019	31	60	2	7	100
	Spring, 2018	33	57	3	7	100
	Spring, 2017	37	58	2	3	100
	Spring, 2015	32	60	4	3	100
	Spring, 2014	30	65	2	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	33	62	1	4	100
	Spring, 2019	35	60	2	3	100
	Spring, 2018	29	65	1	4	100
	Spring, 2017	29	64	4	3	100
	Spring, 2015	24	69	3	5	100
	Spring, 2013	26	64	4	6	100

		Q10a. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in (survey country). As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem, or not a problem at all. a. The gap between the rich and the poor							
		TOTAL Very/moderate ly big problem	TOTAL Small/not a problem	Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2024	83	16	51	32	13	3	0	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	86	12	57	30	9	3	1	100
	Spring, 2013	82	17	45	37	14	4	0	100
France	Spring, 2024	86	13	64	22	9	4	1	100
	Spring, 2014	91	9	60	31	6	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	90	10	65	25	6	4	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	92	8	61	31	5	3	0	100
	Spring, 2014	85	15	39	45	13	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	89	11	51	38	10	1	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	91	9	55	36	8	1	0	100
	Spring, 2016	97	3	82	15	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2014	97	3	84	13	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	97	3	84	13	2	1	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	81	18	42	39	16	2	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	89	11	51	38	8	3	0	100
	Spring, 2014	94	6	73	20	4	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	95	4	75	20	4	0	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	78	22	37	42	18	4	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	70	27	24	46	23	3	3	100
	Spring, 2014	86	13	44	43	11	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	89	9	54	35	8	0	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	80	20	50	30	13	6	1	100
	Spring, 2014	93	7	74	19	4	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	93	7	75	19	4	2	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	70	29	27	43	25	4	1	100
UK	Spring, 2024	85	15	59	26	11	4	0	100
	Spring, 2014	82	18	47	35	11	6	1	100
	Spring, 2013	80	19	50	30	13	6	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	82	18	42	40	16	2	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	83	14	53	30	5	9	3	100
	Spring, 2014	73	27	34	39	21	6	0	100
India	Spring, 2024	81	16	64	17	8	8	3	100
	Spring, 2018	75	18	51	24	13	5	7	100
	Spring, 2017	86	9	61	25	7	3	5	100
	Spring, 2015	95	4	74	20	4	1	1	100
	Spring, 2014	90	9	70	19	7	2	2	100
	Winter, 2013-2014	94	5	82	12	4	1	1	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2024	71	29	32	39	15	13	0	100
	Spring, 2014	84	15	41	43	13	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	84	16	46	38	13	3	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	80	19	35	46	16	3	1	100
	Spring, 2014	76	22	28	48	19	3	2	100
	Spring, 2013	77	22	34	42	18	5	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	70	30	35	35	17	13	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	76	24	52	24	10	14	0	100
	Spring, 2014	87	13	53	34	11	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	81	19	53	28	13	5	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	63	36	29	35	25	11	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	82	17	47	35	11	6	2	100
	Spring, 2014	85	14	55	30	13	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	88	11	66	23	9	2	1	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	89	10	66	23	4	6	1	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	88	12	61	27	4	8	0	100
	Spring, 2014	90	9	43	47	6	3	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	76	23	32	43	21	2	1	100
	Spring, 2014	91	9	57	33	7	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	88	11	51	37	9	2	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2024	90	9	65	26	6	3	0	100
	Spring, 2014	93	7	77	16	5	3	0	100
	Spring, 2013	90	9	82	7	4	5	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	92	8	68	24	5	2	0	100
	Spring, 2015	78	14	55	23	10	5	8	100
	Spring, 2014	91	8	74	17	5	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	88	9	68	20	7	2	3	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	79	21	64	15	11	10	0	100
	Spring, 2014	94	6	76	17	4	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	96	3	81	15	2	1	1	100

		Q10a. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in (survey country). As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem, or not a problem at all. a. The gap between the rich and the poor							
		TOTAL Very/moderately big problem	TOTAL Small/not a problem	Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
Kenya	Spring, 2024	86	14	74	12	8	6	0	100
	Spring, 2014	94	5	74	20	5	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	93	7	73	20	5	2	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	84	15	61	23	9	7	0	100
	Spring, 2014	94	5	74	20	4	2	1	100
	Spring, 2013	94	5	78	16	4	1	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	86	12	72	14	7	5	1	100
	Spring, 2014	90	9	72	18	8	2	0	100
	Spring, 2013	91	9	70	20	6	3	0	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	91	9	70	21	6	3	1	100
	Spring, 2014	95	4	72	22	3	1	1	100
	Spring, 2013	91	7	70	21	6	2	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	82	17	42	40	8	9	1	100
	Spring, 2017	86	11	48	38	7	4	2	100
	Spring, 2014	96	4	68	28	3	0	0	100
	Spring, 2013	94	6	75	18	4	2	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	86	12	64	21	6	5	2	100
	Spring, 2014	95	5	74	21	4	0	1	100
	Spring, 2013	94	6	79	15	5	1	1	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	80	18	61	19	10	9	2	100
	Spring, 2014	92	8	74	18	6	2	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	83	16	48	35	9	7	1	100
	Spring, 2017	89	9	60	29	4	5	2	100
	Spring, 2015	75	24	49	26	17	7	0	100
	Spring, 2014	84	12	60	24	9	3	3	100
	Spring, 2013	89	9	67	21	7	2	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	86	12	64	23	8	4	1	100
	Spring, 2014	89	9	54	35	8	1	2	100

In Japan in 2014, question asked about "the widening gap between the rich and the poor."

AUSTRALIA AND U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q10a. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in (survey country). As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem, or not a problem at all. a. The gap between the rich and the poor							
		TOTAL Very/moderately big problem	TOTAL Small/not a problem	Very big problem	Moderately big problem	Small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2014	78	20	46	32	13	7	2	100
	Spring, 2013	74	23	47	27	14	9	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2013	72	27	33	39	20	7	1	100

		Q10b. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in (survey country). As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem, or not a problem at all. b. Unequal rights for men and women							
		TOTAL Very/moderately big problem	TOTAL Small/not a problem	A very big problem	A moderately big problem	A small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2024	50	50	18	32	32	18	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	46	53	18	28	31	22	1	100
France	Spring, 2024	84	16	56	27	10	6	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	55	45	20	35	28	17	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	56	44	26	30	25	19	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	52	47	18	34	35	13	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	72	28	35	37	19	8	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	38	62	14	24	45	17	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	53	44	15	38	34	10	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	67	33	37	30	17	15	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	45	52	12	34	39	13	2	100
UK	Spring, 2024	49	51	14	35	32	19	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	48	52	14	35	39	12	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	62	31	37	25	14	17	7	100
India	Spring, 2024	62	33	44	18	14	20	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2024	62	37	25	37	24	14	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	73	26	24	50	20	6	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	48	52	17	31	26	26	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	66	34	34	33	18	15	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	31	69	11	20	36	33	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	59	38	24	35	22	15	3	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	75	22	40	35	8	15	3	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	59	41	23	35	11	30	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	47	52	18	30	29	23	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2024	55	44	32	23	22	22	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	77	22	44	33	15	7	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	54	44	32	22	19	25	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	74	26	51	23	15	12	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	63	37	33	30	23	14	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	71	28	50	21	14	14	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	66	32	35	31	16	16	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	73	26	30	43	13	13	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	72	26	48	24	14	12	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	80	19	60	20	11	9	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	73	26	37	36	14	12	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	76	23	49	27	15	8	1	100

		Q10c. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in (survey country). As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem, or not a problem at all. c. Discrimination against people based on their (race or ethnicity)							
		TOTAL Very/moderately big problem	TOTAL Small/not a problem	A very big problem	A moderately big problem	A small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2024	66	34	31	34	26	7	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	66	33	27	38	24	10	1	100
France	Spring, 2024	84	15	59	24	9	7	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	77	23	40	38	16	7	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	65	35	28	37	24	11	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	65	35	22	43	27	7	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	76	24	39	37	18	6	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	63	36	24	39	31	5	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	45	51	11	33	35	16	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	68	31	43	25	20	11	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	64	34	18	45	28	6	3	100
UK	Spring, 2024	66	34	32	34	25	9	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	53	47	16	36	42	5	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	71	22	46	25	10	11	7	100
India	Spring, 2024	69	26	55	14	11	15	5	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2024	63	36	23	40	23	13	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	65	34	27	38	25	9	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	63	37	26	37	24	13	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	59	40	31	28	24	17	1	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	46	54	18	27	33	21	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	53	44	17	36	27	17	3	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	83	15	60	23	6	9	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	61	38	23	38	13	25	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	59	40	25	34	29	11	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2024	51	43	24	28	17	26	6	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	77	23	46	31	16	7	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	56	44	37	19	19	24	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	80	20	60	20	11	9	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	77	22	50	28	15	7	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	75	23	56	19	14	10	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	66	32	43	23	17	15	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	86	13	42	44	7	6	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	81	18	54	27	9	8	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	81	18	65	16	9	8	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	74	25	40	34	14	11	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	83	16	60	23	11	5	1	100

In Hungary, Indonesia, Sweden, Tunisia and Turkey, question asked "ethnicity." In India, question asked "caste or ethnicity." In Kenya, question asked "ethnicity or tribe." Everywhere else, question asked "race or ethnicity."

		Q10d. Now I am going to read you a list of things that may be problems in (survey country). As I read each one, please tell me if you think it is a very big problem, a moderately big problem, a small problem, or not a problem at all. d. Discrimination against people based on their religion							
		TOTAL Very/moderately big problem	TOTAL Small/not a problem	A very big problem	A moderately big problem	A small problem	Not a problem at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2024	55	44	20	35	35	9	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	56	42	21	35	29	13	1	100
France	Spring, 2024	81	18	54	27	10	7	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	69	30	35	35	22	9	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	46	54	20	25	33	21	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	48	52	16	32	29	23	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	53	47	26	27	31	16	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	55	44	20	35	34	10	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	39	56	9	30	36	20	5	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	58	39	32	26	23	16	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	47	51	13	34	41	10	2	100
UK	Spring, 2024	62	37	27	35	26	11	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	36	63	11	26	51	12	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	75	20	53	22	5	14	5	100
India	Spring, 2024	70	25	57	14	10	16	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2024	67	33	29	37	18	15	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	56	42	18	38	29	12	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	57	43	31	25	25	19	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	57	42	28	29	21	21	1	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	37	63	17	20	33	31	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	41	55	15	25	26	29	4	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	81	17	60	22	6	11	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	57	43	21	35	12	31	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	59	40	25	34	29	10	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2024	58	41	36	23	16	25	1	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	75	24	48	27	16	9	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	47	52	28	19	20	33	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	67	33	44	23	18	15	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	77	22	54	24	16	7	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	65	32	45	20	14	18	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	57	43	31	26	21	21	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	76	22	34	43	13	8	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	57	41	32	25	20	21	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	71	29	48	23	15	14	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	61	38	26	35	20	19	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	69	30	39	30	20	10	1	100

		Q14a. How much, if at all, do you think each of the following things leads to economic inequality in (survey country) – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all? a. That some people work harder than others							
		TOTAL Great deal/fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/not at all	A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2024	67	33	33	34	23	10	1	100
	September, 2019	66	33	34	32	22	11	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	64	34	33	31	22	12	2	100
France	Spring, 2024	73	25	46	27	15	10	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	79	20	40	39	16	4	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	72	28	39	33	16	12	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	74	25	25	49	21	4	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	84	16	56	28	12	4	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	70	29	29	42	21	7	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	79	19	27	52	15	4	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	73	25	40	33	18	7	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	54	42	15	38	27	15	5	100
UK	Spring, 2024	75	25	44	31	16	8	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	62	37	23	39	27	11	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	81	14	44	37	10	4	5	100
India	Spring, 2024	79	15	51	28	7	8	7	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2024	84	16	32	52	15	1	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	74	23	24	51	19	5	3	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	77	23	39	38	13	10	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	79	20	37	42	14	6	1	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	72	27	32	41	17	10	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	74	23	32	41	17	6	3	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	80	18	49	32	7	10	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	75	24	34	41	17	7	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	69	29	34	35	21	8	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2024	81	18	58	24	14	4	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	80	19	37	43	15	4	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	82	18	59	23	9	9	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	66	34	46	20	24	11	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	76	23	45	31	16	7	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	71	26	41	30	14	12	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	76	23	49	27	15	8	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	78	20	60	17	12	8	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	74	24	50	23	17	7	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	78	21	58	20	16	5	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	71	28	48	23	22	6	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	72	26	48	24	23	4	2	100

		Q14b. How much, if at all, do you think each of the following things leads to economic inequality in (survey country) – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all? b. That some people are born with more opportunities than others							
		TOTAL Great deal/fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/not at all	A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2024	74	26	36	38	20	6	0	100
	September, 2019	77	22	40	37	17	5	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	74	24	39	35	16	7	3	100
France	Spring, 2024	68	30	39	29	16	14	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	80	19	37	43	14	5	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	82	18	45	37	12	6	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	86	13	41	45	11	2	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	88	11	55	32	8	3	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	77	23	33	44	18	5	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	76	20	16	60	16	4	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	79	20	44	35	15	5	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	72	25	26	46	19	7	2	100
UK	Spring, 2024	84	16	49	34	12	4	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	80	20	35	45	17	3	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	72	19	30	41	11	8	9	100
India	Spring, 2024	65	24	30	35	12	12	11	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2024	80	18	28	52	17	2	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	80	19	26	54	16	3	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	73	27	30	43	20	8	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	77	23	33	44	16	7	1	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	70	30	31	39	23	7	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	80	16	43	38	12	4	4	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	66	27	24	41	14	12	8	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	75	25	28	47	20	5	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	73	25	38	36	20	5	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2024	80	20	56	24	16	4	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	82	17	39	43	15	2	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	81	18	61	20	11	7	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	57	42	39	18	28	15	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	80	19	46	34	13	6	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	70	27	43	28	15	11	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	74	25	47	26	17	8	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	74	23	56	17	16	7	3	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	76	21	57	20	13	7	3	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	75	24	56	19	19	6	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	68	31	46	22	26	5	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	64	34	41	23	29	6	2	100

In the U.S. in 2019, question asked "some people start off with more opportunities than others."

		Q14c. How much, if at all, do you think each of the following things leads to economic inequality in (survey country) – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all? c. Discrimination against (racial or ethnic) minorities							
		TOTAL Great deal/fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/not at all	A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2024	62	37	28	35	26	11	1	100
	September, 2019	62	37	32	30	24	13	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	62	35	25	37	25	10	3	100
France	Spring, 2024	74	23	43	31	14	9	4	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	61	37	22	39	30	7	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	68	32	28	40	22	10	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	67	33	18	49	27	6	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	73	25	35	38	20	5	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	75	25	26	49	19	6	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	56	41	10	45	26	15	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	63	36	31	31	23	13	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	62	34	15	47	26	8	4	100
UK	Spring, 2024	67	32	35	32	24	8	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	55	45	16	39	38	7	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	53	36	26	27	16	20	11	100
India	Spring, 2024	63	26	35	28	11	15	10	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2024	67	33	21	46	27	6	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	69	30	21	47	25	4	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	72	28	28	45	15	12	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	67	31	27	41	22	9	2	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	56	44	22	34	30	14	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	52	43	12	40	32	11	5	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	76	20	42	34	9	11	4	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	61	38	18	43	26	12	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	62	36	32	30	29	8	1	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2024	50	42	21	29	22	20	8	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	61	38	29	32	32	5	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	63	37	38	25	16	20	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	64	36	44	19	26	10	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	77	22	40	37	16	6	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	67	29	42	26	18	10	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	59	35	31	28	23	12	6	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	77	19	64	13	14	5	3	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	69	26	47	22	18	8	4	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	72	26	52	19	21	5	2	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	69	29	46	23	25	5	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	71	27	47	24	23	4	2	100

In Hungary, Indonesia, Sweden, Tunisia and Turkey, question asked "ethnicity." In India, question asked "caste or ethnicity." In Kenya, question asked "ethnicity or tribe." Everywhere else, question asked "race or ethnicity."

		Q14d. How much, if at all, do you think each of the following things leads to economic inequality in (survey country) – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all? d. Robots and computers doing work previously done by humans							
		TOTAL Great deal/fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/not at all	A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2024	59	40	22	37	32	8	1	100
	September, 2019	74	25	30	43	21	4	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	55	41	24	31	29	12	3	100
France	Spring, 2024	68	29	38	30	19	10	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	58	41	17	40	30	10	2	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	70	29	37	33	21	9	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	75	23	31	44	18	5	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	70	28	36	35	21	8	2	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	59	41	21	38	30	11	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	71	22	17	54	19	4	7	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	58	40	27	31	25	15	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	47	48	11	37	34	14	4	100
UK	Spring, 2024	66	34	30	36	24	10	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	53	47	16	36	40	7	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	51	40	24	27	28	12	9	100
India	Spring, 2024	73	19	45	28	11	8	8	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2024	76	23	30	46	20	3	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	81	18	33	48	14	3	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	68	32	34	34	24	7	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	70	29	35	35	15	14	1	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	62	38	22	40	27	11	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	68	27	23	45	21	7	4	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	79	16	46	33	9	7	4	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	56	42	18	39	31	11	2	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	47	45	22	25	27	18	7	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2024	48	38	20	28	20	18	14	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	52	42	24	28	32	9	6	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	58	38	36	22	14	24	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	60	40	41	19	28	12	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	64	34	32	32	22	12	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	66	31	44	23	14	17	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	64	34	40	25	19	14	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	67	29	51	16	17	12	4	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	65	33	45	20	20	12	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	67	32	48	19	25	7	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	63	35	42	21	27	8	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	52	45	32	20	33	13	3	100

		Q14e. How much, if at all, do you think each of the following things leads to economic inequality in (survey country) – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all? e. Problems with our education system							
		TOTAL Great deal/fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/not at all	A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2024	86	13	48	38	11	3	1	100
	September, 2019	84	15	44	40	12	3	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	78	21	40	37	16	5	2	100
France	Spring, 2024	80	18	53	26	12	6	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	86	13	52	34	11	3	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	85	14	53	32	9	4	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	78	21	32	46	16	4	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	85	15	48	36	12	3	0	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	77	23	31	46	17	5	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	63	30	14	49	23	8	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	77	21	41	36	16	5	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	63	34	21	42	24	10	3	100
UK	Spring, 2024	83	17	51	32	14	3	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	80	19	34	47	18	1	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	70	24	38	33	17	7	6	100
India	Spring, 2024	72	19	42	30	9	11	8	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2024	85	15	39	46	13	1	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	85	15	37	48	12	2	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	78	22	38	40	16	6	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	84	16	51	33	11	5	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	63	36	29	34	23	13	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	79	16	40	39	12	4	5	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	89	9	62	27	4	5	2	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	75	25	30	45	20	5	0	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	71	27	36	35	21	6	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2024	79	19	57	22	13	7	2	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	84	15	51	32	13	2	2	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	83	17	63	20	8	8	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	68	32	49	19	24	8	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	80	19	52	29	14	5	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	68	30	45	23	17	13	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	85	13	58	28	9	4	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	78	20	64	14	14	6	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	87	11	70	17	9	2	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	82	17	64	19	14	3	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	75	24	51	23	21	3	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	82	17	60	23	14	3	1	100

		Q14f. How much, if at all, do you think each of the following things leads to economic inequality in (survey country) – a great deal, a fair amount, not too much, or not at all? f. Rich people have too much political influence							
		TOTAL Great deal/fair amount	TOTAL Not too much/not at all	A great deal	A fair amount	Not too much	Not at all	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2024	89	10	61	28	7	2	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	86	11	59	26	9	2	3	100
France	Spring, 2024	85	14	64	21	9	6	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	88	11	57	31	9	2	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	95	5	74	21	3	2	0	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	89	10	53	36	9	1	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	89	10	64	25	7	2	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	77	22	41	36	17	5	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	81	15	31	50	12	2	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	84	14	53	32	11	3	2	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	64	32	25	39	26	6	4	100
UK	Spring, 2024	88	12	64	24	8	3	0	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	89	11	53	35	10	1	0	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	84	9	58	26	5	5	7	100
India	Spring, 2024	79	13	58	21	6	8	8	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2024	87	12	42	45	10	2	1	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	86	13	42	44	12	2	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	86	14	62	24	9	5	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	89	11	67	22	6	5	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	68	32	31	37	22	9	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	74	21	33	41	17	4	6	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	83	12	61	22	5	7	4	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	90	9	62	29	7	2	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	81	17	50	32	15	2	2	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2024	87	12	68	20	9	3	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	84	14	50	34	12	3	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	91	8	70	20	5	3	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	75	25	63	12	19	6	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	91	8	67	24	6	3	1	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	75	22	58	17	12	10	3	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	88	11	59	29	7	4	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	85	13	73	11	8	5	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	92	6	77	16	4	2	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	92	8	74	17	5	2	1	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	88	11	69	19	9	1	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	92	7	70	22	5	2	1	100

		Q15. Thinking about (survey country), would you say the economic system needs to be completely reformed, needs major changes, needs minor changes, or doesn't need to be changed?							
		TOTAL Complete reform/major changes	TOAL Minor changes/does n't need to be changed	It needs to be completely reformed	It needs major changes	It needs minor changes	It doesn't need to be changed	DK/Refused	Total
U.S.	Spring, 2024	66	33	20	46	28	5	1	100
	Spring, 2021	67	33	17	49	27	6	1	100
	Fall, 2020	49	50	10	40	38	12	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2024	58	41	10	47	37	3	2	100
	Spring, 2021	46	53	6	40	44	9	1	100
France	Spring, 2024	77	22	15	62	19	3	1	100
	Spring, 2021	66	32	11	55	26	6	2	100
	Fall, 2020	70	29	12	58	25	3	2	100
Germany	Spring, 2024	68	32	10	58	27	5	0	100
	Spring, 2021	51	47	8	43	36	11	2	100
	Fall, 2020	50	49	5	45	40	9	1	100
Greece	Spring, 2024	87	13	18	69	12	1	0	100
	Spring, 2021	84	15	20	64	13	2	1	100
Hungary	Spring, 2024	75	25	26	48	24	2	0	100
	Spring, 2023	69	30	29	40	26	4	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2024	81	18	20	61	16	2	1	100
	Spring, 2021	85	14	21	64	12	2	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2024	40	59	7	34	50	9	0	100
	Spring, 2021	33	66	8	25	49	17	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2024	65	31	9	56	27	4	4	100
	Spring, 2023	69	27	22	47	23	4	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2024	75	23	22	53	22	1	2	100
	Spring, 2021	83	17	32	51	15	2	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2024	40	57	7	33	50	7	4	100
	Spring, 2021	29	70	5	23	56	14	1	100
UK	Spring, 2024	66	34	19	47	31	3	0	100
	Spring, 2021	44	52	10	35	41	11	4	100
	Fall, 2020	50	48	9	41	42	6	2	100
Australia	Spring, 2024	65	34	14	51	33	2	1	100
	Spring, 2021	32	67	4	28	54	13	1	100
Bangladesh	Spring, 2024	82	11	31	51	9	3	7	100
India	Spring, 2024	73	22	39	34	15	7	5	100
	Spring, 2023	72	26	35	38	18	8	2	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2024	83	16	18	65	12	4	1	100
	Spring, 2023	70	25	14	56	15	11	5	100
Japan	Spring, 2024	60	38	7	53	33	5	2	100
	Spring, 2021	61	34	14	47	29	6	5	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2024	86	14	38	48	9	5	0	100
Philippines	Spring, 2024	88	12	14	74	8	4	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2024	29	71	7	22	59	12	0	100
	Spring, 2021	42	57	13	29	43	13	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2024	66	31	13	54	28	3	3	100
	Spring, 2021	72	28	14	58	26	2	1	100
Sri Lanka	Spring, 2024	80	16	28	52	13	3	3	100
Thailand	Spring, 2024	70	29	28	43	22	7	1	100
Israel	Spring, 2024	61	34	19	42	25	9	5	100
	Spring, 2023	56	44	18	38	31	13	0	100
Tunisia	Spring, 2024	93	7	60	33	6	1	0	100
Turkey	Spring, 2024	84	14	41	44	11	4	1	100
Ghana	Spring, 2024	91	8	53	38	6	1	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2024	86	14	32	54	12	2	0	100
	Spring, 2023	88	12	41	46	11	1	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2024	94	6	61	33	5	0	0	100
	Spring, 2023	93	7	44	48	6	2	0	100
South Africa	Spring, 2024	84	15	42	42	11	4	1	100
	Spring, 2023	83	15	36	48	10	5	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2024	87	12	29	58	10	2	1	100
	Spring, 2023	92	6	48	45	5	2	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2024	89	10	27	62	7	2	1	100
	Spring, 2023	84	14	25	60	11	4	1	100
Chile	Spring, 2024	81	17	20	60	16	1	2	100
Colombia	Spring, 2024	92	7	28	65	5	2	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2024	70	28	18	52	21	7	2	100
	Spring, 2023	70	29	20	50	22	7	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2024	84	16	26	57	13	3	1	100