

현세대 삶 평가, 다음 세대 삶 전망

Gallup International 75주년 기념 다국가 조사

세계 조사 개요

2022년 8~10월 63개국 성인 총 60,219명 전화/온라인/면접조사(주제별 참여국 상이)

한국 조사 개요

- 조사기간: 2022년 8월 23~31일
- 표본추출: [사회연구패널*](#)에서 성·연령·지역별 층화 추출 ([한국갤럽이 무선전화 RDD 방식으로 구축·운영하는 확률 기반 조사패널](#))
- 응답방식: 모바일조사(조사대상자에게 문자메시지 발송, 자기기입식 웹조사)
- 조사대상: 전국 만 19~79세 1,035명
- 표본오차: $\pm 3.0\%$ 포인트(95% 신뢰수준)
- 문자 발송 대비 응답 완료율: 46%(총 2,263명 중 1,035명)
- 의뢰처: 한국갤럽-Gallup International 자체 조사

갤럽리포트 G20230215



응답자 특성표

주요 분석 단위별 표본오차(95% 신뢰수준 기준)와 성/연령/직업/지역과 연령 분포 구성입니다.

한국 응답자 특성표 2022년 8월 23~31일 사회연구패널 조사	조사완료		가중값 적용		가중값 배율 (B/A)	표본오차 95% 신뢰수준
	사례수 (명)(A)	비율	사례수 (명)(B)	비율		
전체	1,035	100%	1,035	100%	1.00	±3.0%P
성별 남성	521	50%	521	50%	1.00	±4.3%P
여성	514	50%	514	50%	1.00	±4.3%P
연령별 19~29세	174	17%	176	17%	1.01	±7.4%P
30대	168	16%	166	16%	0.99	±7.6%P
40대	201	19%	203	20%	1.01	±6.9%P
50대	215	21%	215	21%	1.00	±6.7%P
60~79세	277	27%	274	26%	0.99	±5.9%P
지역별 서울	195	19%	197	19%	1.01	±7.0%P
인천/경기	317	31%	331	32%	1.04	±5.5%P
대전/세종/충청/강원	147	14%	140	13%	0.95	±8.1%P
광주/전라/제주	114	11%	112	11%	0.98	±9.2%P
대구/경북	100	10%	100	10%	1.00	±9.8%P
부산/울산/경남	162	16%	156	15%	0.96	±7.7%P

- 사회연구패널: 한국갤럽이 무선전화 RDD 방식으로 구축·운영하는 확률 기반 조사패널
- 단계적 가중 적용: 패널 참여 성향가중 x 설계가중 x 반복비례가중 (아래는 가중 기준)
/ 권역·성·연령대: 2022년 7월 행정안전부 주민등록인구
/ 교육수준·연령대: 2020년 인구주택총조사
/ 정치적 성향: 한국갤럽 데일리 오피니언 2022년 8월 통합
- 표본오차는 조사완료 사례수 기준. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

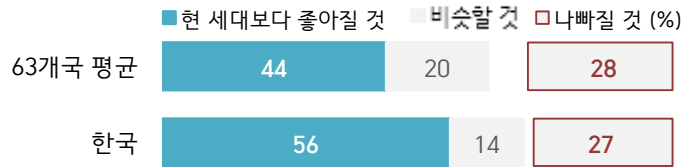
응답자 특성표 2022년 8월 23~31일 사회연구패널 조사	조사완료 사례수 (명)	가중적용 사례수	가중값 적용 결과				
			연령 분포				
			19~29세	30대	40대	50대	60~79세
전체	1,035	1,035	17%	16%	20%	21%	26%
성별 남성	521	521	18%	16%	20%	21%	25%
여성	514	514	16%	16%	19%	21%	28%
지역별 서울	195	197	19%	18%	19%	19%	25%
인천/경기	317	331	18%	17%	21%	21%	23%
대전/세종/충청/강원	147	140	16%	15%	19%	21%	28%
광주/전라/제주	114	112	16%	14%	19%	22%	29%
대구/경북	100	100	16%	14%	19%	22%	30%
부산/울산/경남	162	156	15%	15%	19%	21%	29%
직업별 농/임/어업	14	22	-	-	-	-	-
자영업	109	136	4%	4%	17%	35%	39%
기능노무/서비스	219	249	12%	14%	29%	24%	20%
사무/관리	299	218	17%	35%	26%	16%	5%
전업주부	106	119	1%	9%	23%	22%	45%
학생	56	67	92%	8%			
무직/은퇴/기타	212	208	16%	14%	10%	16%	44%
월소득 200만 원 미만	132	163	12%	11%	9%	20%	47%
수준별 200~299만 원	149	179	18%	19%	11%	14%	38%
300~499만 원	314	325	17%	17%	20%	21%	25%
500~699만 원	217	201	13%	18%	31%	24%	14%
700만 원 이상	223	167	26%	14%	25%	24%	10%
교육 고졸 이하	239	496	6%	7%	15%	26%	45%
수준별 대재 이상	796	539	27%	25%	23%	16%	9%
성향별 보수	371	337	16%	12%	15%	16%	40%
중도	258	383	17%	19%	23%	20%	21%
진보	392	301	17%	15%	21%	28%	19%

- 소득은 가구 월평균 기준. 50사례 미만은 수치 제시하지 않음. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

● 부모 세대 대비 **현세대 삶 평가**

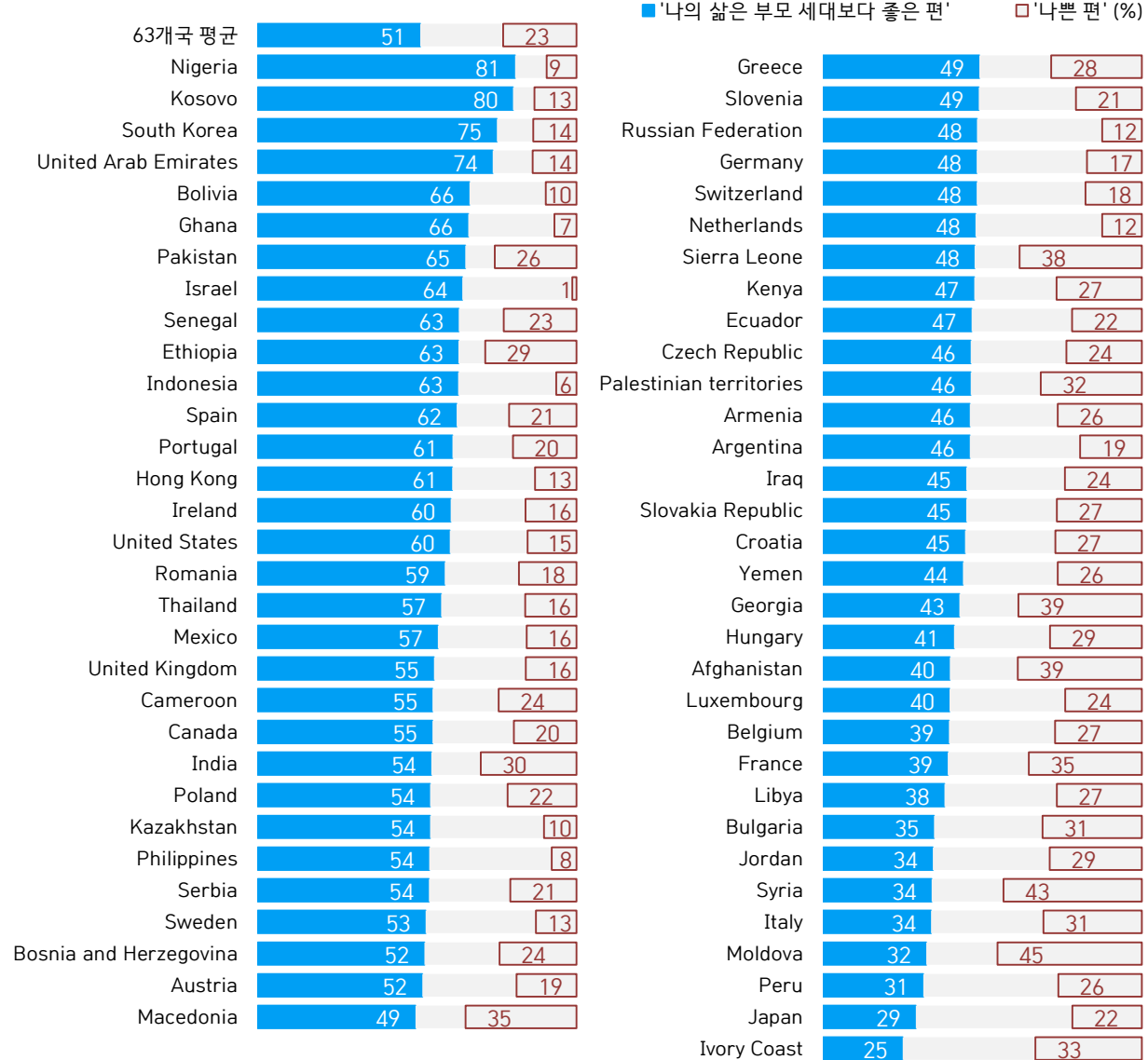


● **현세대 대비 다음 세대 삶 전망**



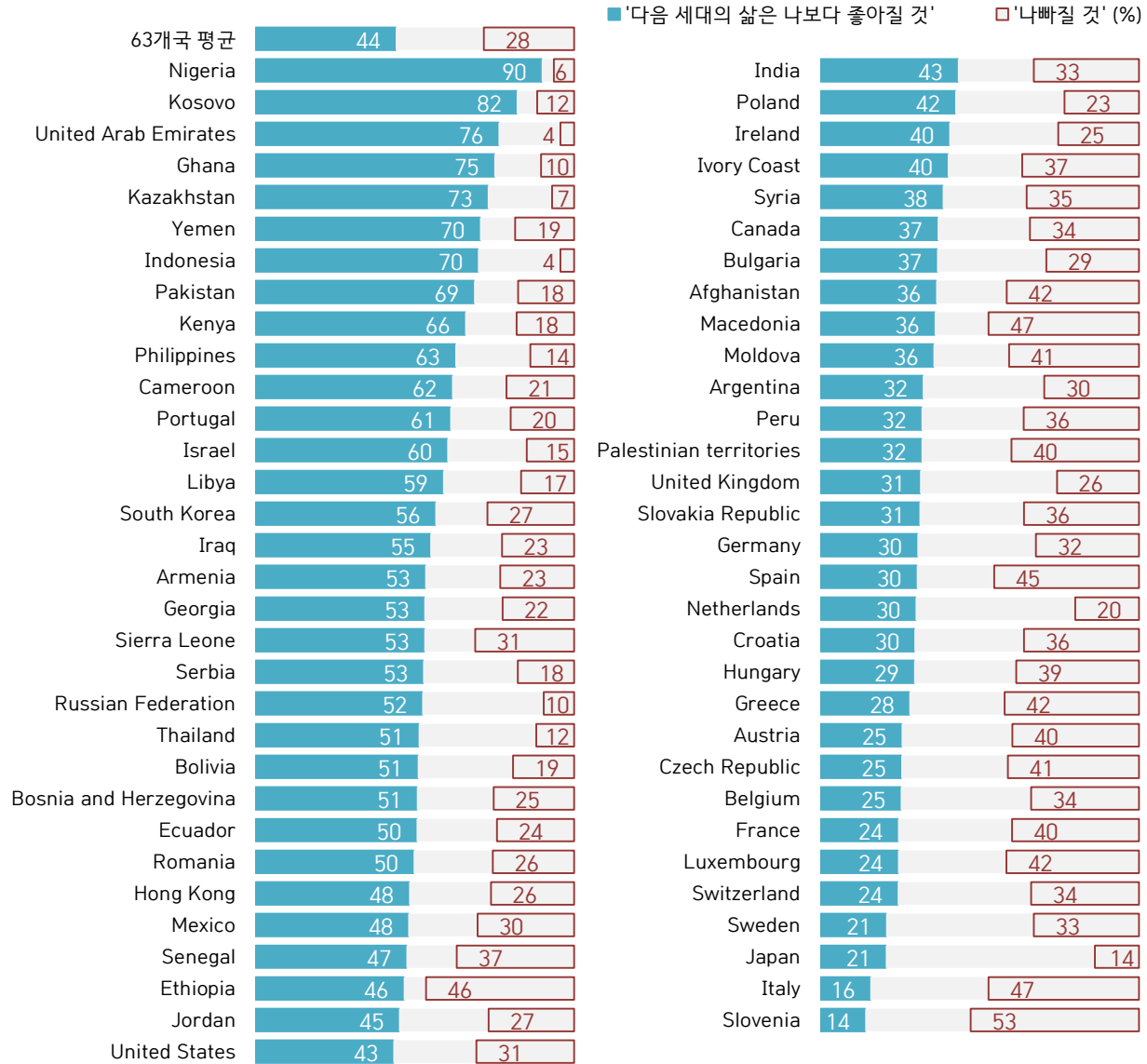
- 2022년 8~10월 63개국 Gallup Internatioanl 75주년 조사
 - 한국갤럽은 2022년 8월 23~31일 만 18~79세 1,035명 조사 www.gallup.co.kr

● 부모 세대 대비 **현세대 삶 평가**: 국가별



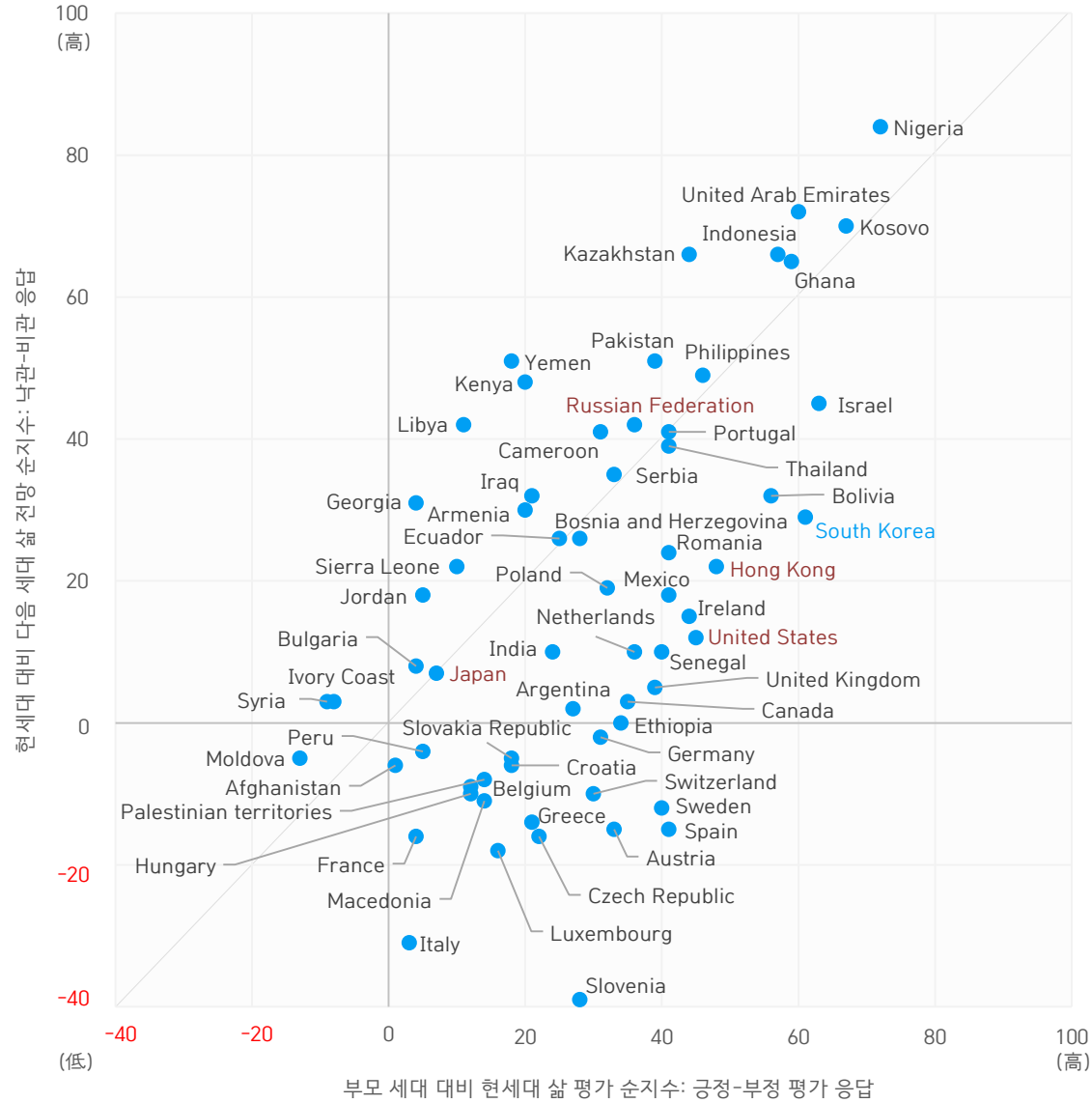
- 나의 삶은 전반적으로 부모 세대보다 '좋은 편, 나쁜 편, 비슷하다' 3점 척도로 평가. '좋은 편' 응답 기준 내림차순
 - 2022년 8~10월 63개국 Gallup Internatioanl 75주년 조사
 - 한국갤럽은 2022년 8월 23~31일 만 18~79세 1,035명 조사 www.gallup.co.kr

● **현세대 대비 다음 세대 삶 전망: 국가별**



- 요즘 어린이들의 삶은 전반적으로 나보다 '좋아질 것, 나빠질 것, 비슷할 것' 3점 척도로 평가. '좋아질 것' 응답 기준 내림차순
 - 2022년 8~10월 63개국 Gallup Internatioanl 75주년 조사
 - 한국갤럽은 2022년 8월 23~31일 만 18~79세 1,035명 조사 www.gallup.co.kr

● **현세대 삶 평가, 다음 세대 삶 전망: 국가별 순지수 (%포인트)**



- 현세대 삶 긍정 평가자와 다음 세대 삶 낙관 전망자가 모두 많을수록 우상단, 반대의 경우 좌하단 위치 / 현세대 삶 평가: 나의 삶은 전반적으로 부모 세대보다 '좋은 편, 나쁜 편, 비슷하다' / 다음 세대 삶 전망: 요즘 어린이들의 삶은 전반적으로 나보다 '좋아질 것, 나빠질 것, 비슷할 것'
- 2022년 8~10월 63개국 Gallup Internatioanl 75주년 조사
- 한국갤럽은 2022년 8월 23~31일 만 18~79세 1,035명 조사 www.gallup.co.kr

● **현세대 삶 평가, 다음 세대 삶 전망: 국가별 (%)**

2022년 8~10월 Gallup International 조사 (표 1/2)	나의 삶은 부모 세대보다...					요즘 어린이들의 삶은 나보다...				
	좋은편 (1)	나쁜편 (2)	비슷 하다	의견 유보	Net.S (1)-(2)	좋아질 것 (1)	나빠질 것 (2)	비슷할 것	의견 유보	Net.S (1)-(2)
63개국 평균	51%	23%	23%	3%	28	44%	28%	20%	8%	16
Afghanistan	40%	39%	21%	1%	1	36%	42%	10%	12%	-6
Argentina	46%	19%	30%	4%	27	32%	30%	21%	17%	2
Armenia	46%	26%	21%	6%	20	53%	23%	11%	12%	30
Austria	52%	19%	28%	2%	33	25%	40%	29%	5%	-15
Belgium	39%	27%	30%	3%	12	25%	34%	28%	13%	-9
Bolivia	66%	10%	24%	0%	56	51%	19%	30%	0%	32
Bosnia and Herzegovina	52%	24%	22%	2%	28	51%	25%	21%	3%	26
Bulgaria	35%	31%	27%	7%	4	37%	29%	20%	14%	8
Cameroon	55%	24%	18%	2%	31	62%	21%	11%	6%	41
Canada	55%	20%	22%	4%	35	37%	34%	20%	9%	3
Croatia	45%	27%	26%	2%	18	30%	36%	29%	5%	-6
Czech Republic	46%	24%	28%	2%	22	25%	41%	27%	7%	-16
Ecuador	47%	22%	30%	1%	25	50%	24%	23%	3%	26
Ethiopia	63%	29%	7%	1%	34	46%	46%	4%	3%	0
France	39%	35%	24%	2%	4	24%	40%	23%	13%	-16
Georgia	43%	39%	16%	2%	4	53%	22%	9%	16%	31
Germany	48%	17%	32%	3%	31	30%	32%	29%	8%	-2
Ghana	66%	7%	21%	6%	59	75%	10%	9%	5%	65
Greece	49%	28%	21%	1%	21	28%	42%	25%	5%	-14
Hong Kong	61%	13%	25%	1%	48	48%	26%	22%	4%	22
Hungary	41%	29%	27%	3%	12	29%	39%	26%	6%	-10
India	54%	30%	11%	5%	24	43%	33%	15%	9%	10
Indonesia	63%	6%	30%	1%	57	70%	4%	20%	6%	66
Iraq	45%	24%	31%		21	55%	23%	21%	1%	32
Ireland	60%	16%	22%	2%	44	40%	25%	25%	9%	15
Israel	64%	1%	13%	22%	63	60%	15%	19%	6%	45
Italy	34%	31%	30%	6%	3	16%	47%	22%	15%	-31
Ivory Coast	25%	33%	35%	7%	-8	40%	37%	15%	8%	3
Japan	29%	22%	32%	17%	7	21%	14%	28%	38%	7
Jordan	34%	29%	35%	2%	5	45%	27%	18%	10%	18
Kazakhstan	54%	10%	29%	7%	44	73%	7%	13%	8%	66
Kenya	47%	27%	25%	0%	20	66%	18%	13%	4%	48

- 국가명 순, 2022년 8~10월 63개국 Gallup Internatioanl 75주년 조사, 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

(계속)

(이어서)

2022년 8~10월 Gallup International 조사 (표 2/2)	나의 삶은 부모 세대보다...					요즘 어린이들의 삶은 나보다...				
	좋은편 (1)	나쁜편 (2)	비슷 하다	의견 유보	Net.S (1)-(2)	좋아질 것 (1)	나빠질 것 (2)	비슷할 것	의견 유보	Net.S (1)-(2)
63개국 평균	51%	23%	23%	3%	28	44%	28%	20%	8%	16
Kosovo	80%	13%	6%	1%	67	82%	12%	5%	1%	70
Libya	38%	27%	34%	1%	11	59%	17%	14%	10%	42
Luxembourg	40%	24%	28%	8%	16	24%	42%	24%	10%	-18
Macedonia	49%	35%	15%	1%	14	36%	47%	11%	6%	-11
Mexico	57%	16%	27%	1%	41	48%	30%	18%	4%	18
Moldova	32%	45%	16%	6%	-13	36%	41%	11%	13%	-5
Netherlands	48%	12%	36%	3%	36	30%	20%	38%	12%	10
Nigeria	81%	9%	10%		72	90%	6%	4%		84
Pakistan	65%	26%	9%	0%	39	69%	18%	7%	7%	51
Palestinian territories	46%	32%	17%	5%	14	32%	40%	22%	7%	-8
Peru	31%	26%	39%	4%	5	32%	36%	24%	8%	-4
Philippines	54%	8%	36%	3%	46	63%	14%	17%	6%	49
Poland	54%	22%	21%	3%	32	42%	23%	26%	9%	19
Portugal	61%	20%	18%	1%	41	61%	20%	18%	1%	41
Romania	59%	18%	22%	1%	41	50%	26%	22%	3%	24
Russian Federation	48%	12%	27%	12%	36	52%	10%	18%	20%	42
Senegal	63%	23%	12%	2%	40	47%	37%	13%	3%	10
Serbia	54%	21%	23%	2%	33	53%	18%	20%	10%	35
Sierra Leone	48%	38%	13%	1%	10	53%	31%	10%	6%	22
Slovakia Republic	45%	27%	26%	2%	18	31%	36%	25%	8%	-5
Slovenia	49%	21%	28%	2%	28	14%	53%	28%	5%	-39
South Korea	75%	14%	10%	1%	61	56%	27%	14%	2%	29
Spain	62%	21%	15%	1%	41	30%	45%	19%	5%	-15
Sweden	53%	13%	32%	3%	40	21%	33%	39%	7%	-12
Switzerland	48%	18%	31%	3%	30	24%	34%	33%	9%	-10
Syria	34%	43%	22%	0%	-9	38%	35%	25%	1%	3
Thailand	57%	16%	23%	4%	41	51%	12%	23%	14%	39
United Arab Emirates	74%	14%	9%	3%	60	76%	4%	19%	1%	72
United Kingdom	55%	16%	26%	3%	39	31%	26%	28%	15%	5
United States	60%	15%	22%	2%	45	43%	31%	20%	6%	12
Yemen	44%	26%	29%	0%	18	70%	19%	7%	4%	51

- 국가명 순. 2022년 8~10월 63개국 Gallup International 75주년 조사. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

질문) 귀하의 삶은 귀하의 부모 세대에 비해 전반적으로 어떠하다고 느끼십니까?
- 부모 세대보다 좋은 편 / 부모 세대보다 나쁜 편 / 부모 세대와 비슷하다

2022년 8월 23~31일 한국 만 19~79세 조사	사례수 (명)	나의 삶은 부모 세대보다 전반적으로...				Net Score (1)-(2)
		좋은 편 (1)	나쁜 편 (2)	비슷하다	모름/ 응답거절	
전체	1,035	75%	14%	10%	1%	61
성별						
남성	521	71%	16%	12%	1%	55
여성	514	79%	12%	9%	1%	67
연령별						
19~29세	176	54%	29%	15%	2%	25
30대	166	49%	33%	17%	2%	16
40대	203	84%	8%	8%	0%	76
50대	215	82%	6%	12%	1%	76
60~79세	274	93%	2%	4%	1%	91
성/ 연령별						
남성 19~29세	92	53%	29%	18%		24
남성 30대	86	29%	43%	24%	4%	-14
남성 40대	103	85%	4%	10%	1%	81
남성 50대	109	83%	10%	7%	1%	73
남성 60~79세	131	91%	2%	5%	2%	89
여성 19~29세	84	55%	29%	11%	5%	26
여성 30대	80	69%	22%	9%		47
여성 40대	100	82%	13%	5%		69
여성 50대	107	81%	2%	17%	1%	79
여성 60~79세	143	94%	2%	3%	0%	92
직업별						
농/임/어업	22	-	-	-	-	-
자영업	136	86%	4%	10%	1%	82
기능노무/서비스	249	73%	14%	12%	1%	59
사무/관리	218	71%	18%	11%	1%	53
전업주부	119	90%	6%	4%		84
학생	67	59%	21%	14%	6%	38
무직/은퇴/기타	208	71%	18%	10%	2%	53
월소득						
200만 원 미만	163	69%	18%	8%	5%	51
수준별						
200~299만 원	179	67%	21%	12%		46
300~499만 원	325	75%	13%	11%	0%	62
500~699만 원	201	82%	8%	10%	0%	74
700만 원 이상	167	81%	9%	9%	2%	72
교육						
고졸 이하	496	82%	7%	9%	1%	75
수준별						
대재 이상	539	69%	19%	11%	1%	50
지역별						
서울	197	76%	14%	10%	1%	62
인천/경기	331	75%	15%	10%		60
대전/세종/충청/강원	140	69%	15%	14%	3%	54
광주/전라/제주	112	73%	12%	13%	1%	61
대구/경북	100	75%	12%	10%	3%	63
부산/울산/경남	156	82%	11%	6%	1%	71

- 50사례 미만은 수치 제시하지 않음. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

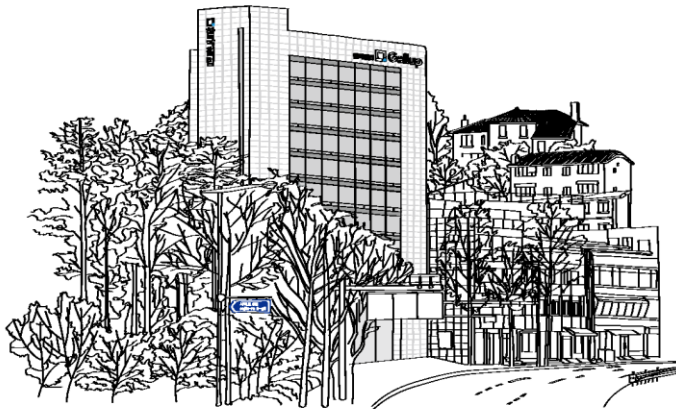
질문) 요즘 어린이들의 삶은 귀하에 비해 전반적으로 어떠할 것이라고 보십니까?
- 나보다 좋아질 것 / 나보다 나빠질 것 / 나와 비슷할 것

2022년 8월 23~31일 한국 만 19~79세 조사	사례수 (명)	다음 세대의 삶은 나보다 전반적으로...				Net Score (1)-(2)
		좋아질 것 (1)	나빠질 것 (2)	비슷할 것	모름/ 응답거절	
전체	1,035	56%	27%	14%	2%	29
성별						
남성	521	59%	27%	11%	3%	32
여성	514	54%	28%	18%	0%	26
연령별						
19~29세	176	36%	42%	21%	2%	-6
30대	166	42%	38%	18%	2%	4
40대	203	55%	27%	14%	4%	28
50대	215	64%	21%	15%	0%	43
60~79세	274	73%	17%	7%	2%	56
성/ 연령별						
남성 19~29세	92	37%	46%	14%	3%	-9
남성 30대	86	40%	38%	19%	3%	2
남성 40대	103	62%	20%	9%	9%	42
남성 50대	109	66%	23%	11%	0%	43
남성 60~79세	131	77%	14%	6%	3%	63
여성 19~29세	84	34%	37%	28%	1%	-3
여성 30대	80	45%	38%	17%		7
여성 40대	100	47%	33%	20%		14
여성 50대	107	62%	19%	19%		43
여성 60~79세	143	70%	20%	9%	1%	50
직업별						
농/임/어업	22	-	-	-	-	-
자영업	136	64%	22%	10%	4%	42
기능노무/서비스	249	61%	27%	11%	1%	34
사무/관리	218	46%	39%	15%		7
전업주부	119	56%	25%	17%	1%	31
학생	67	38%	24%	29%	8%	14
무직/은퇴/기타	208	63%	23%	13%	2%	40
월소득						
200만 원 미만	163	59%	23%	14%	4%	36
수준별						
200~299만 원	179	49%	35%	11%	5%	14
300~499만 원	325	64%	22%	14%		42
500~699만 원	201	54%	27%	18%	0%	27
700만 원 이상	167	50%	32%	15%	2%	18
교육						
고졸 이하	496	65%	20%	11%	3%	45
수준별						
대재 이상	539	48%	33%	17%	1%	15
지역별						
서울	197	53%	30%	16%	1%	23
인천/경기	331	53%	29%	15%	3%	24
대전/세종/충청/강원	140	59%	27%	11%	3%	32
광주/전라/제주	112	61%	21%	16%	2%	40
대구/경북	100	58%	32%	7%	3%	26
부산/울산/경남	156	61%	22%	17%	0%	39

- 50사례 미만은 수치 제시하지 않음. 한국갤럽 www.gallup.co.kr

“조사는 결코 화려하거나 스스로 빛나는
업(業)이 아니다. 사회의 명암, 좌우 대립,
빈부 문제, 정보 격차, 과거와 미래 등을
두루 살펴 매 순간 어느 한쪽으로 치우치지
않도록 스스로 경계하며 꾸준히 공부하고
탐구하는 일이다. 때로는 관행과 시류에
맞서야 하고, 때로는 비난과 질시를 묵묵히
견뎌야 한다. 어렵지만 누군가는 반드시
해야 할 일, 힘들지만 그만큼 보람된 일이다.”

조사인의 길, 박무익



한국갤럽조사연구소는 1974년 6월 박무익 회장이 설립한
한국 최초의 법인 형태 조사 전문 회사입니다.

1970년대부터 사회 주요 현안 자체 조사 결과를 발표해 왔으며,
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인용하실 때도 그에 따라 주실 것을 당부합니다.

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- 문의: 전화 02-3702-2100(대표)/2571/2621/2622 또는 [홈페이지 Q&A](#)
- 주소: (본관) 03167 서울시 종로구 사직로 70, (신관) 03042 서울시 종로구 자하문로 70

이 문서에는 네이버 나눔글꼴과 한글과컴퓨터 함초롬체를 썼습니다.

STRICTLY EMBARGOED UNTIL 23:59 (GMT) January 20th 2023

Do we live better than our parents? And what about our children?

Every second citizen (51%) of the world believes that their life is better than that of their parents. The other half of the people asked is equally divided between those who assess a worse life (23%) and those who find it the same (23%). 3% could not answer. Satisfaction with the living standard is a key factor for people to believe that they have a better life than their parents. But in some rich regions like Europe this is not so valid.

Expectations for the life of today's children are predominantly good as well but lower than the comparison of own life to the life of the previous generation – 44% are expecting a better life for today's children in comparison to our lives, 28% expecting a worse life, 20% expecting about the same and 8% not responding. Aged people are less sure about the better future of the next generation. More money unsurprisingly seems to result in more confidence in the future on a personal level, but on national level countries that experience or used to experience difficulties are the ones to believe stronger in better future for the next generation. Unsurprisingly again.

This is the picture from the special poll conducted by Gallup International Association (GIA) in 63 countries covering over two thirds of the global population (and more than 90% of those countries which are free to conduct and publish opinion research). The poll celebrates GIA's 75th anniversary.

When asked if they now have, overall, a better, worse, or roughly similar life compared to that of their parents, globally 51% report a better life, 23% worse, 23% about the same, with 3% not answering (Refused or Don't Know). When rounded, globally there is nearly 30 points spread between positive and negative views on the inter-generational trend in wellbeing.

The most positive country among the 63 is Nigeria – 81% choosing "better" and 9% choosing "worse" that makes 71 points spread. And the most negative is Moldova (32% "better" but 45% "worse" forming a negative spread of -13 points).

By region, in terms of spreads, the trend seems most positive in East Asia/Oceania (55% "better", 13% "worse" or 42 points), followed by North America (58% "better", 17% "worse"), Sub-Saharan Africa and South-Asia (56% "better", 24% "worse" and 60% "better", 28% "worse" – equal spreads though different shares). Then comes Latin America (47% "better", 19% "worse"), Europe (49% "better", 22% "worse" with nearly the same spreads of 27 and 26 points for both EU and non-EU

European countries) and the Middle East – North Africa (47% “better”, 25% “worse”). West Asia represented by Afghanistan serves as an outlier with only 1 point (40% “better”, 39% “worse”).

Among the most prominent countries where GIA was able to conduct the survey, ranked by the spread between “better” and “worse” positive results are highest in Nigeria (81% “better” vs 9% “worse”), the USA (60% “better”, 15% “worse”), Mexico (57% “better”, 16% “worse”), Russia (48% “better”, 12% “worse”) and India (54% “better”, 30% “worse”).

As we would expect, results vary across groups defined in terms of household income, education etc. For instance, lowest household income groups reveal positive assessments, but these are rather low (42% “better”, 29% “worse” or 13 points) compared to groups with highest quality of life (62% “better”, 16% “worse”). Most educated people are more positive (33 points) than less educated people (16 points) too. Despite this general pattern results prove to be country-specific, depending on various historical contexts, etc.

When asked about today’s children lives, compared to our lives, opinions globally were marginally less positive, with 44% expecting a better life for their children, 28% expecting a worse life, 20% expecting about the same and 8% not responding. Thus, across the globe, there is a 16-point spread between positive and negative expectations about the lives of children today. Expectations for the generation seem less positive than comparison to the previous one. However, given all of the challenges we are facing (war, inflation, pandemics, climate change) this level of positive expectation is a kind of a positive surprise.

The older the respondents, the less sure they are on today’s children prospects. For instance, in the 55+ age group the structure is as follows: 39% “better” minus 31% “worse” and a relatively small spread – compared to a significant 22-point spread (48% vs 26%) within under 35 age group. Due to intergenerational dialogue problems, concerns for tomorrow’s world or whatever, there seem to be a gap between past and future in the older generation’s opinion.

The richer seem to be more confident in the future they can provide for their children (24 points in the highest income strata) than the poorer ones (11 points in the lowest income group strata). But on the other hand, it is the developing countries which are the ones with better hope – not the richest ones. This is not without exceptions of course. Apparently, a positive trend of developing is more important than having an appropriate standard. That is probably why expectations of the future are strongest (measured by the spread between positive and negative expectations) in East Asia/Oceania (34 points; 50% “better”, 16% “worse”), followed by non-EU Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa (both at 32 points: 54% “better”, 22% “worse” for non-EU Europe; 59% “better”, 27%

“worse” for Sub-Saharan Africa), South Asia (30 points; 56% “better”, 25% “worse”), MENA (28 points; 52% “better”, 24% “worse”), Latin America (11 points; 40% “better”, 29% “worse”), North America (8 points; 40% “better”, 32% “worse”), the EU (-4 points; 30% “better”, 34% “worse”) and West Asia (-5 points; 36% “better”, 42% “worse”).

The most positive country among those surveyed is Nigeria (90% minus 6%) and the most negative is Slovenia a (14% minus 53%). Among the prominent countries where GIA could poll, expectations for their children’s future are highest in Nigeria is followed by Russia (52% minus 10%), Mexico (48% minus 30%), the USA (43% minus 31%) and India (43% minus 33%).

When combining the two questions, another perspective is added. For instance, Moldova shows a total of 86 (45% saying that their live is worse life than the one of their parents plus 41% expecting a worse life of today’s children), followed in this negative ranking by North Macedonia (82: 35% negative assessments plus 47% negative predictions), Afghanistan (81), Syria and Italy (78), etc.

Most of the countries are still positive on both questions, but if one looks for instance for countries with both above 50% positive answers, Nigeria stands out with 171 (81% positive for today plus 90% positive for tomorrow), followed by Kosovo (162), the United Arab Emirates (150), Ghana (141), Pakistan (134), etc.

Findings are proved, confirming that developing parts of the world share more hope. National and political peculiarities leave their footprint but in general it seems that the closer the war and troubles are, the worse are the answers on both issues – as expected.

Kancho Stoychev, president of GIA:

“A widespread modern belief suggests that we will live better than the previous generation and that the next one will live better than us. But imagine the opposite: that we live worse than our parents and in addition our kids are going to have a life worse than ours. That means two generations with a declining quality of life. And while such a majority mood looks relatively easy to explain for countries like Afghanistan, Moldova, North Macedonia and Syria, for France and Italy it is a real challenge to do it. But despite the significant difference in the explanations, what is common in both cases is the perception of a life crisis. That is why it seems that the combination of those two questions is mapping the citizens on the scale of actual satisfaction with life in every one of the 63 countries surveyed”.

Sample Size and Mode of Field Work:

A total of 60,219 persons were interviewed globally. In each country a representative sample of around 1,000 men and women was interviewed during August-October 2022 either face to face, via telephone or online.



The margin of error for the survey is between +3-5% at 95% confidence level.

About Gallup International

Gallup International Association (GIA) is the leading global independent association in market research and opinion polling.

For 75 years Gallup International members have demonstrated their expert ability to conduct multi-country surveys on a comparable basis and deliver the highest quality. Our more than 100 members and partners are leading national institutes with a profound local knowledge of research methods and techniques, statistical sources, customs and culture differences of its own country and carefully selected by the Association Board. With only one member agency per country, members work together on a daily basis to share knowledge, new research techniques and tools, as well as to provide the most appropriate solutions to international research projects and service our clients to the best of our abilities.

GIA Global Survey Results

See charts in a separate pdf file provided.

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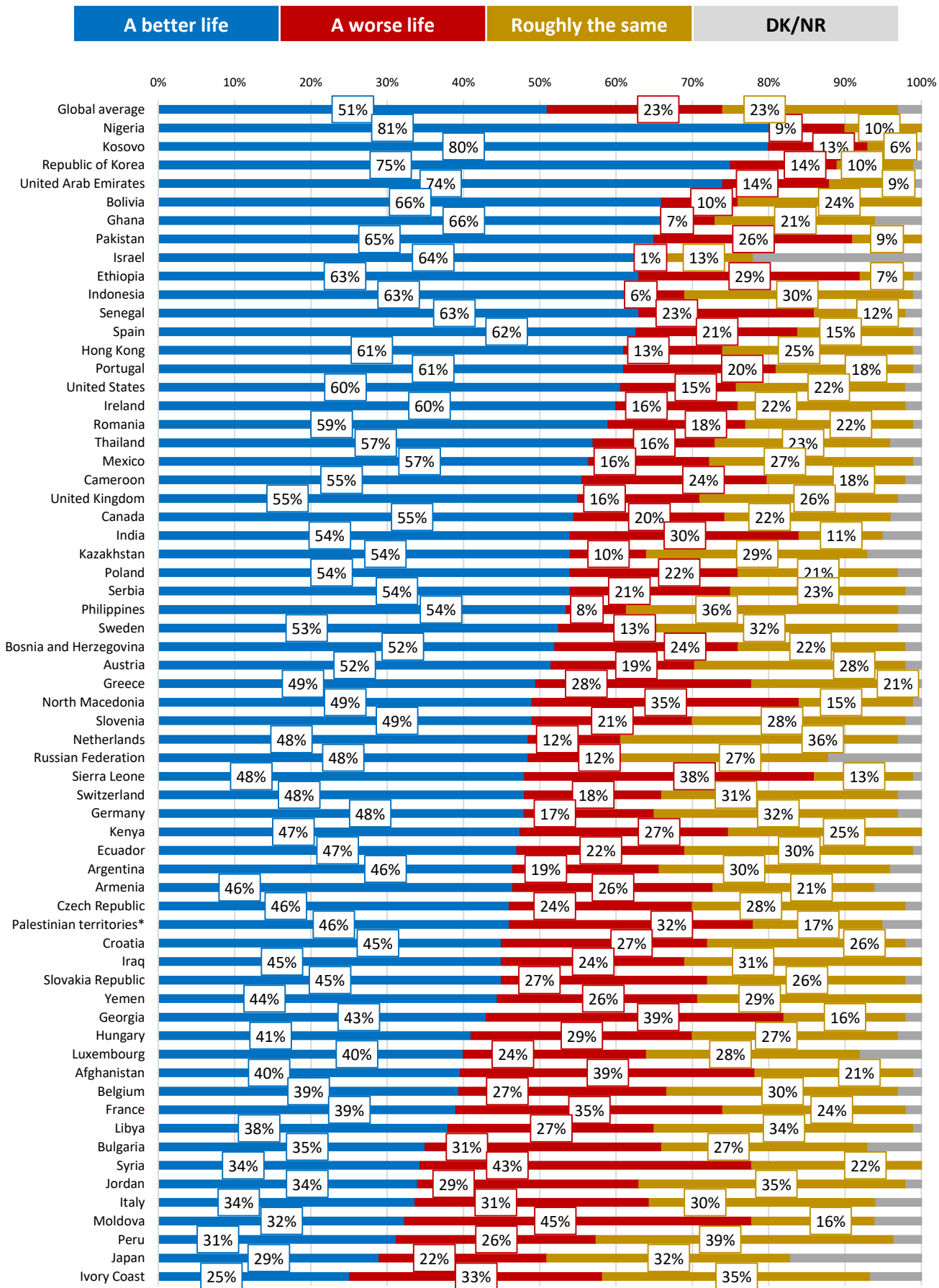
For further details see website: www.gallup-international.com

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Do you feel that overall you have a better, a worse or roughly similar life to that of your parents?

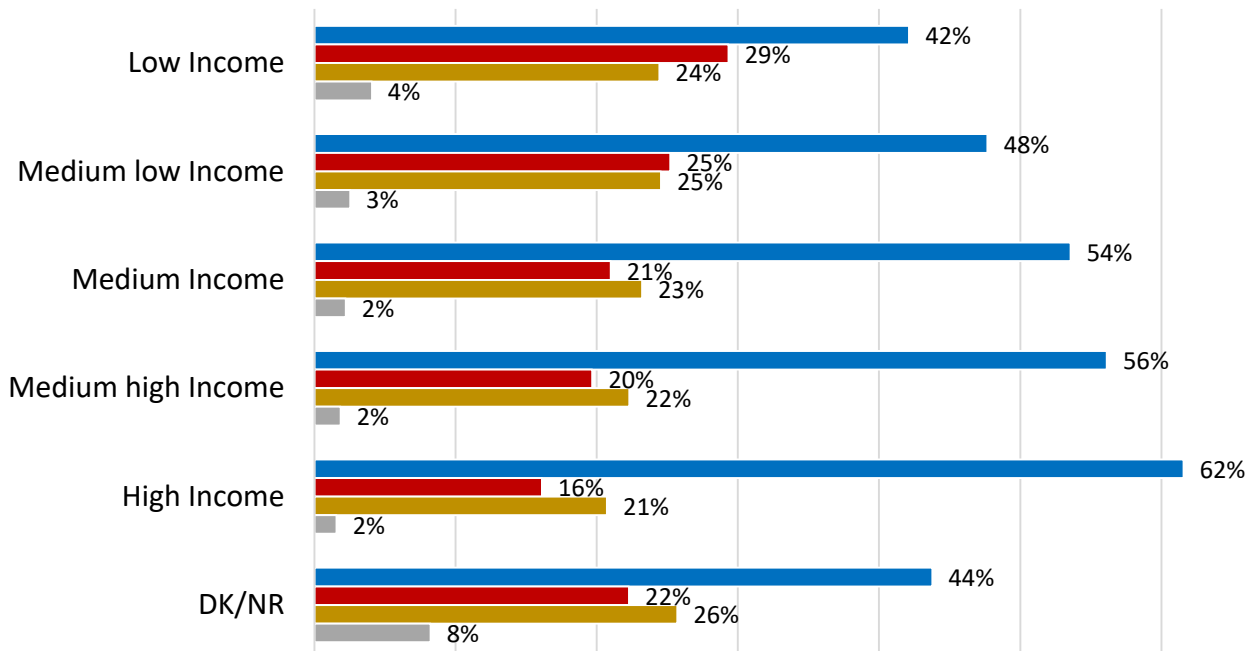


* West Bank and Gaza
Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

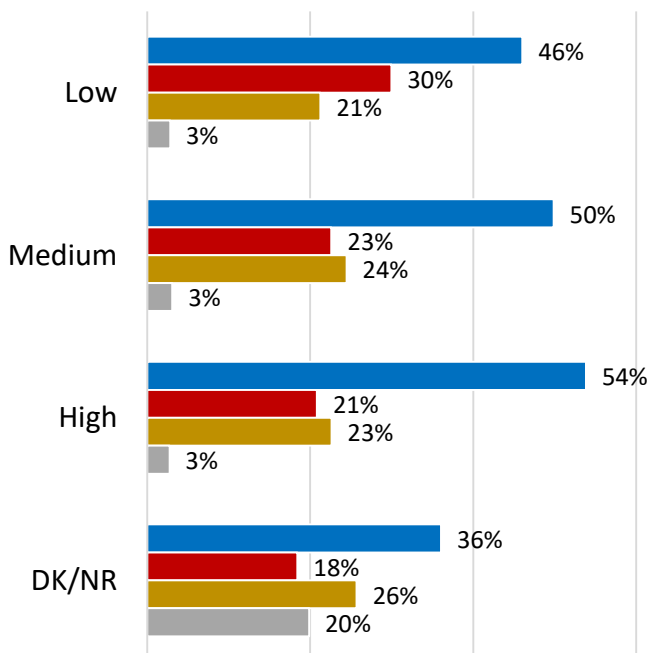
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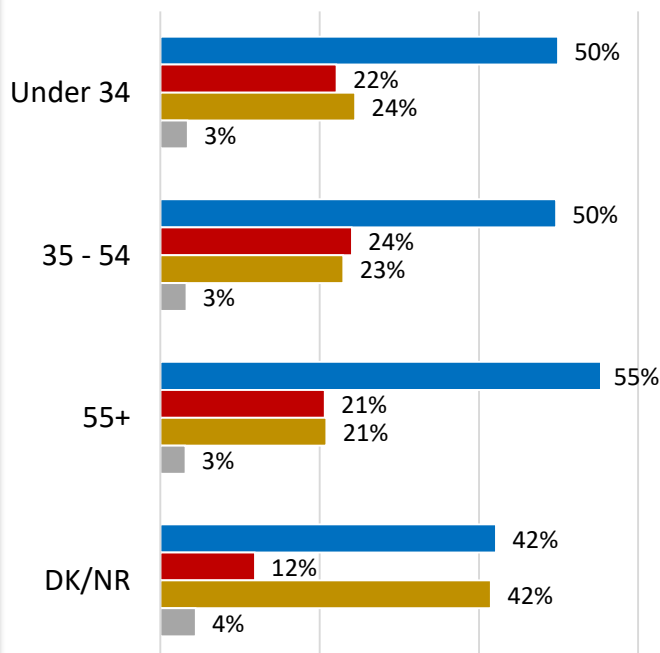
Monthly Household Income



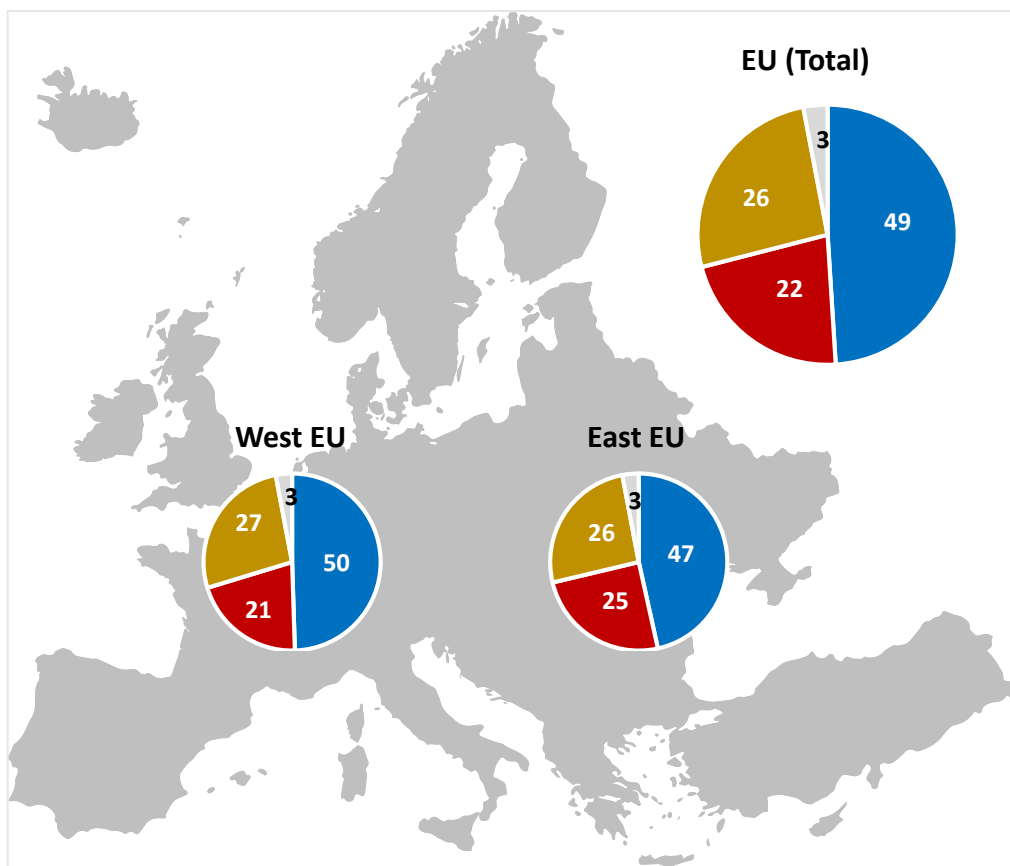
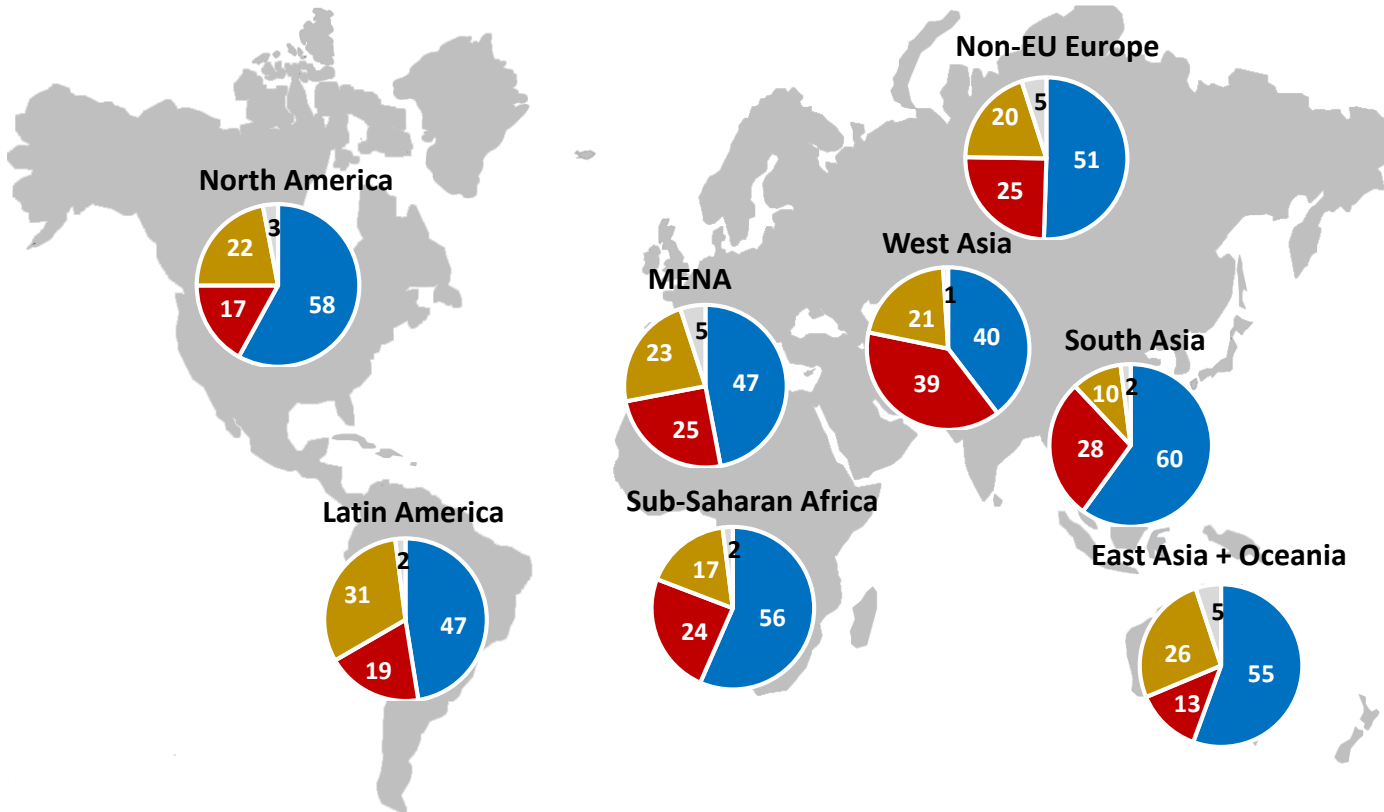
Education



Age

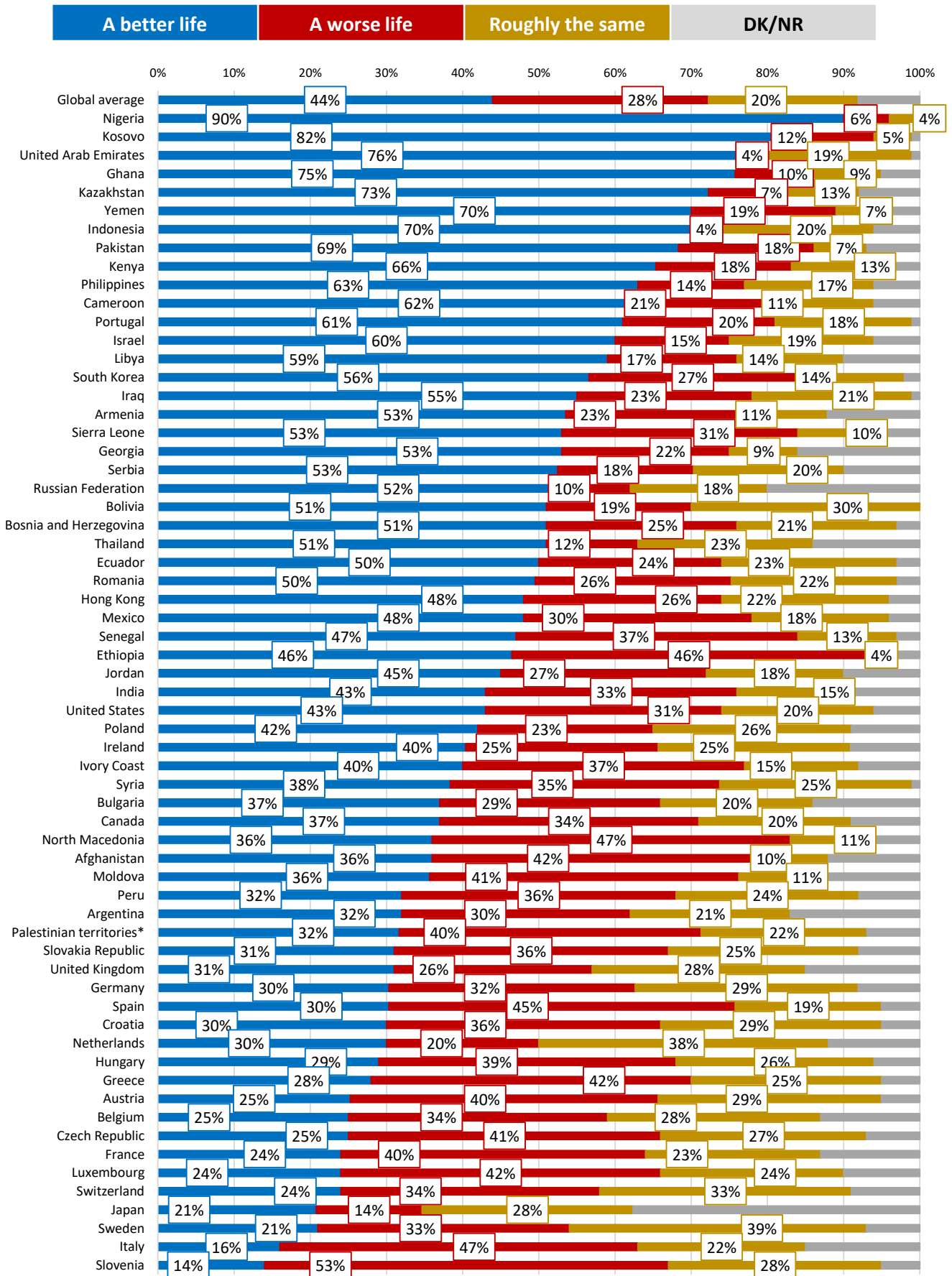


Do you feel that overall you have a better, a worse or roughly similar life to that of your parents?



Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

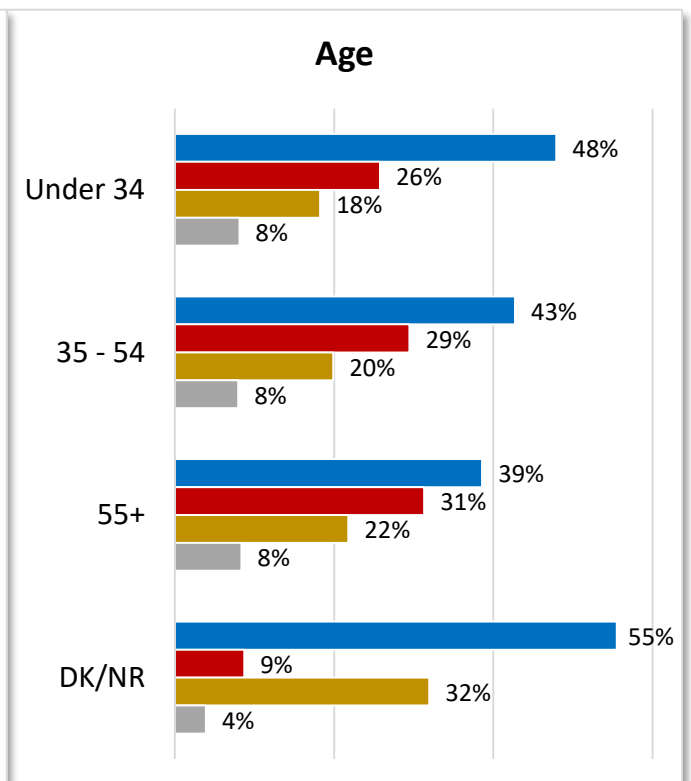
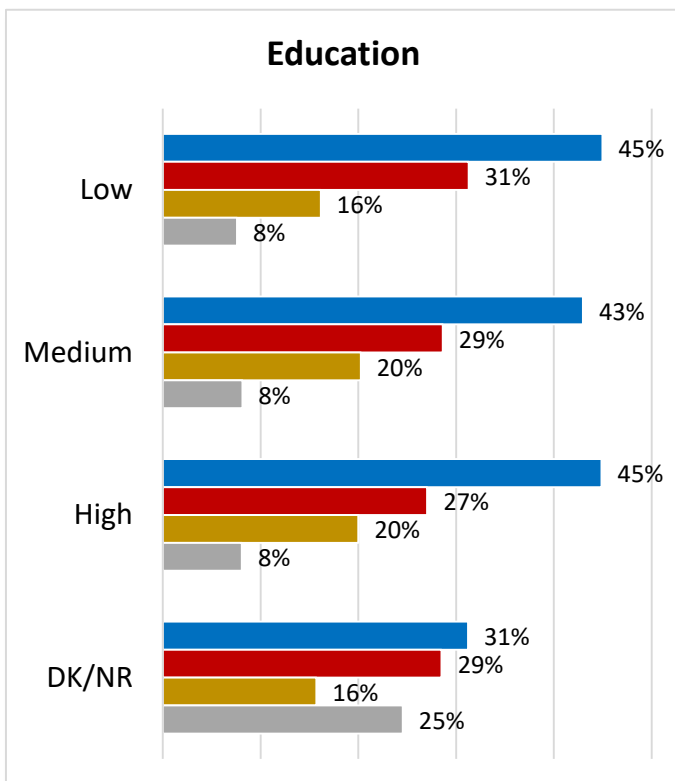
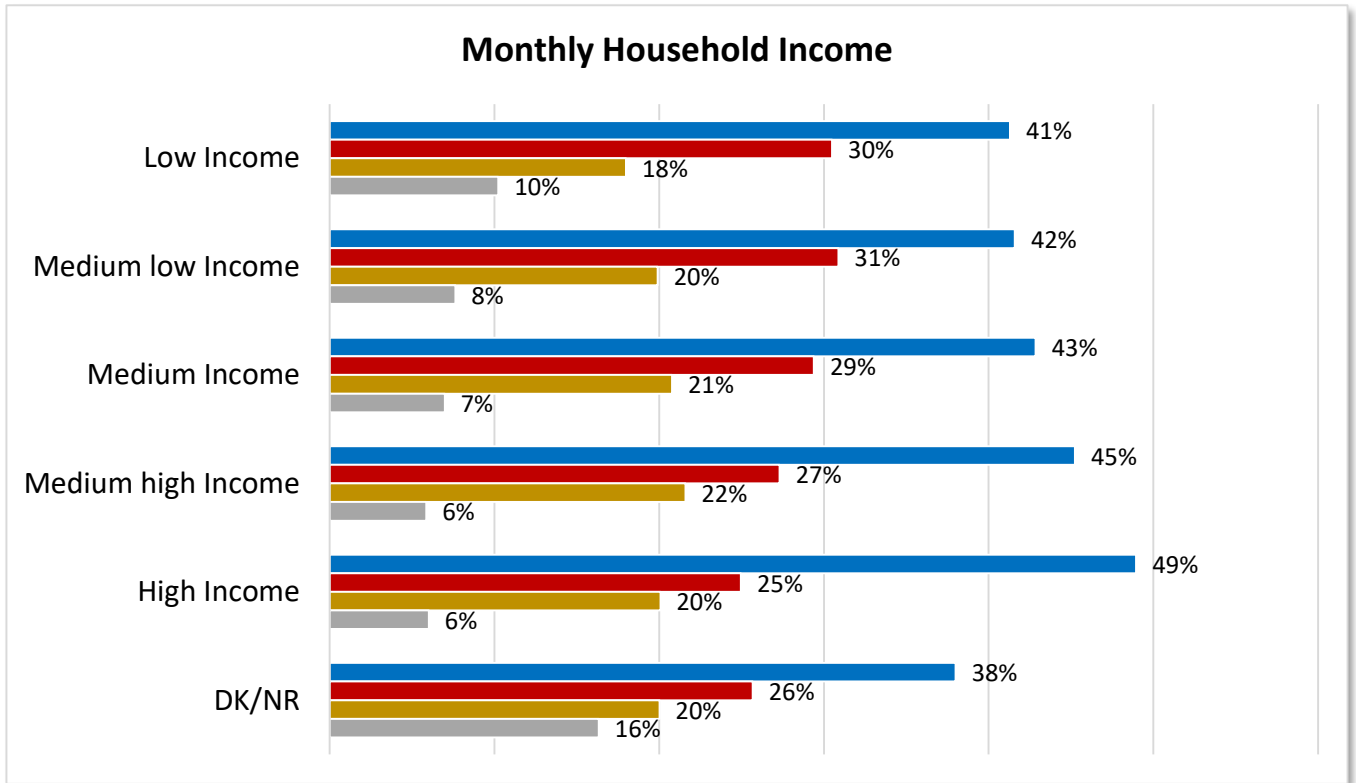
And do you think children today will have a better, worse or roughly the same life to you?



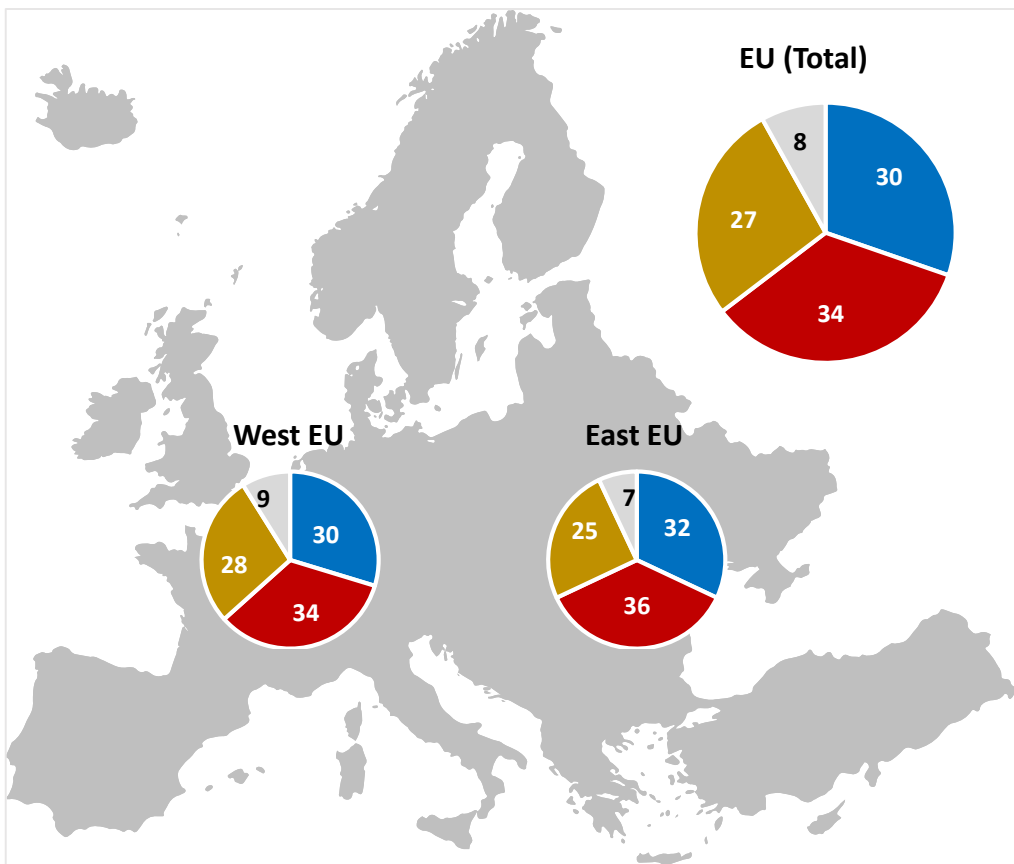
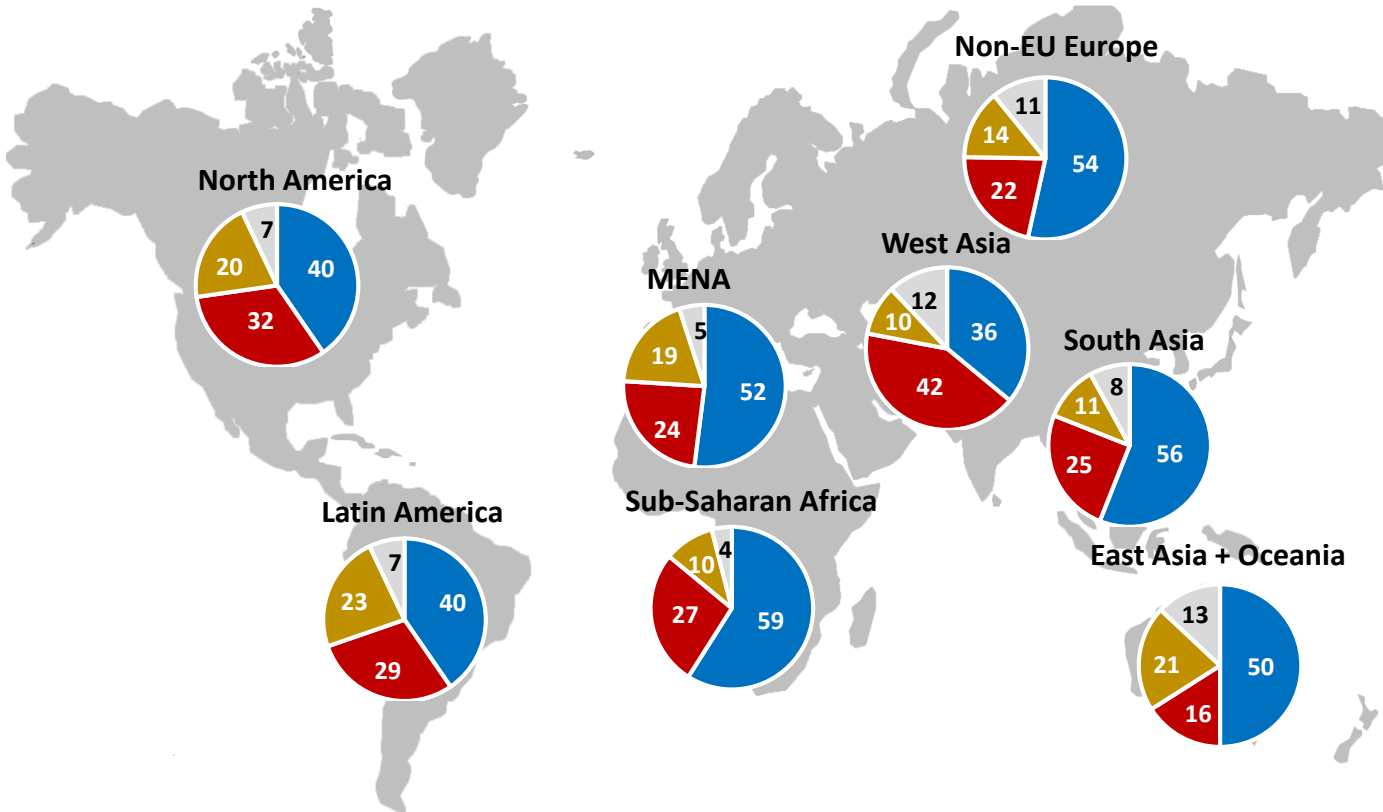
* West Bank and Gaza

Minor deviations due to rounding are possible

And do you think children today will have a better, worse or roughly the same life to you?



And do you think children today will have a better, worse or roughly the same life to you?

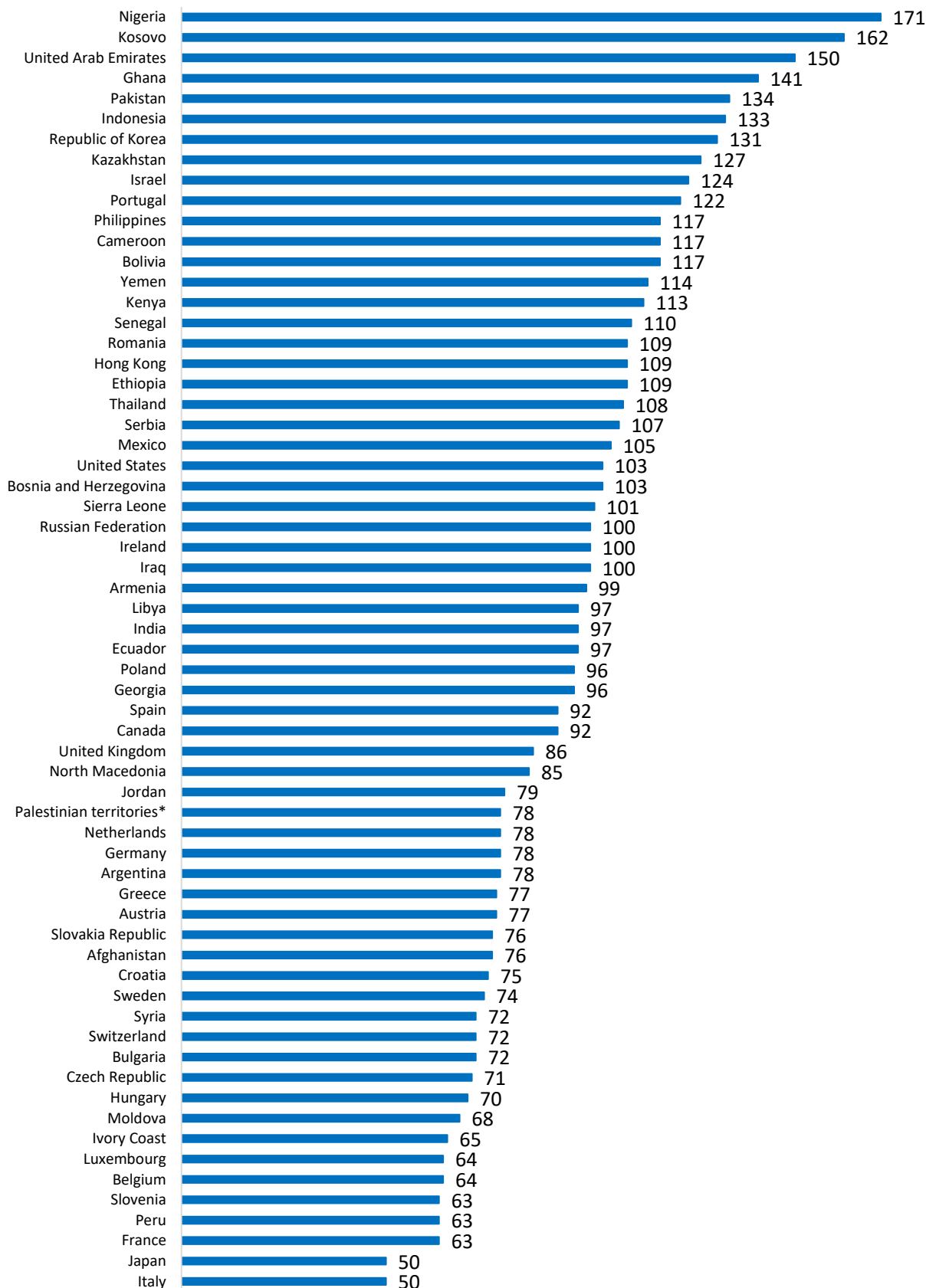


“Do you feel that overall you have a better, a worse or roughly similar life to that of your parents?”

PLUS

“And do you think children today will have a better, worse or roughly the same life to you?”

A better life



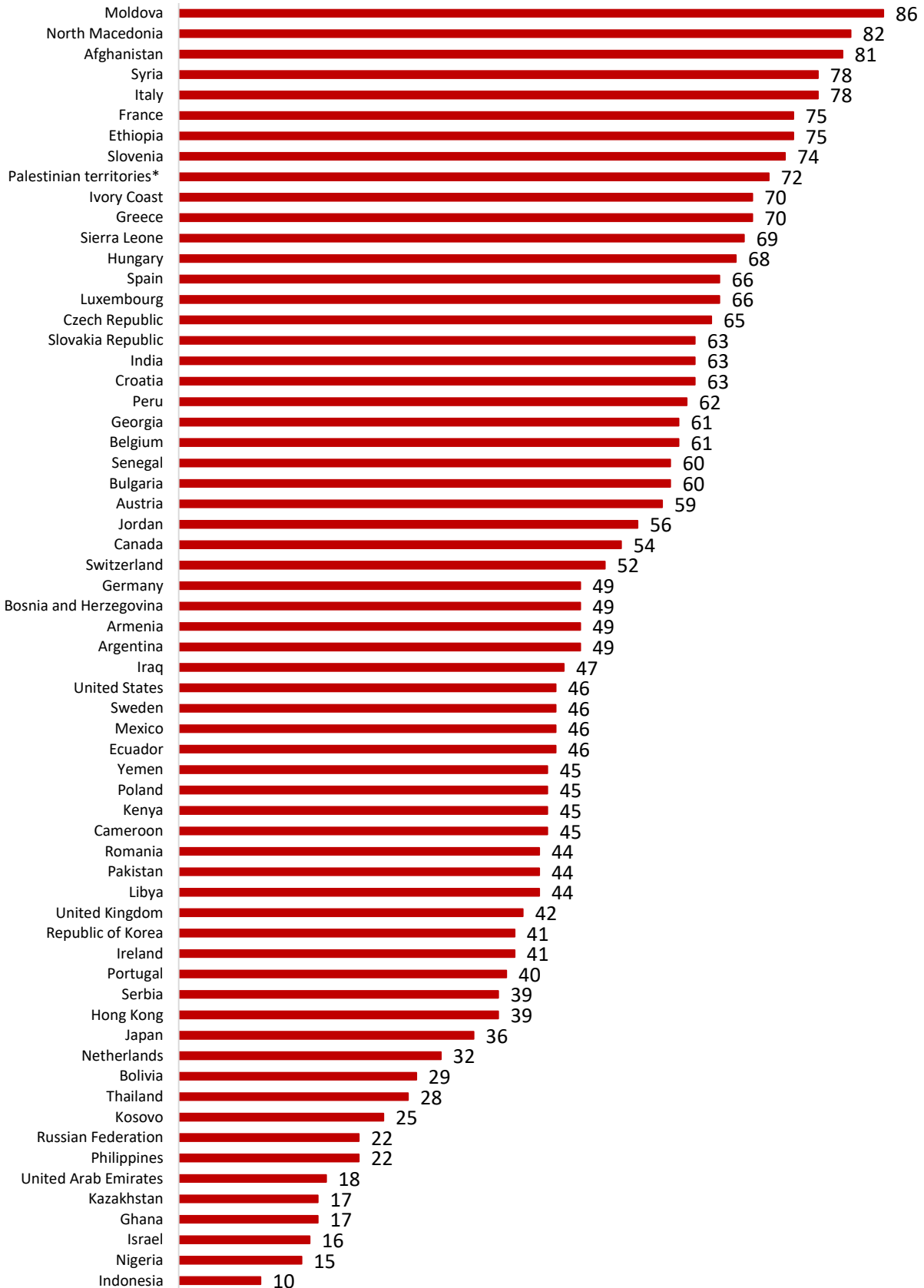
* West Bank and Gaza

“Do you feel that overall you have a better, a worse or roughly similar life to that of your parents?”

PLUS

“And do you think children today will have a better, worse or roughly the same life to you?”

A worse life



* West Bank and Gaza