# MILLENNIALS' ON WAR

Topline report for the International Committee of the Red Cross

Submitted by: Ipsos
25th November 2019

Millennials on War

Topline report for the International Committee of the Red Cross

Submitted by: Ipsos

25th November 2019

Contents

Executive summary

The research project 'Millennials on War', carried out by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), explores Millennials' perceptions on war, rules of war and awareness on International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

The ICRC commissioned Ipsos to conduct this study amongst 16,288 adults aged 20 to 35 living in 16 countries The study was carried out between 1st June and 7th October 2019 including countries in conflict: Afghanistan, Colombia, Israel, Palestine, Nigeria, Syria and Ukraine, as well as countries in peacetime: France, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Russia, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States and South Africa. A mixed method design was implemented during this initiative.

'Millennials on War' study main findings:

Wars and armed conflict' are among the top five Millennials' concerns.

- 'Wars and armed conflict' is seen by the Millennial's generation as one of the top five important issues affecting people around the world today. It is seen as an important issue by 45% of Millennials from a prompted list of 12 global issues.

- Millennials from conflict countries are somewhat more concerned about 'wars and armed conflicts' than Millennials in peacetime countries (47% vs. 43%). Millennials living in conflict countries who have personal experience with war see 'war and armed conflict' as the second key concern facing people in the world today (50%), on par with 'terrorism' (50%) and after 'unemployment' (53%).

Only two in five Millennials think that in the future there will be less wars and conflicts than today. Millennials from war affected countries are more hopeful than those in peacetime countries.

- On balance, more Millennials think there will be more or the same number of wars in the next 50 years than those who think there will be fewer or no wars (49% more or the same vs. 37% less or no wars).

- Opinions are almost evenly split on the prospect of a Third World War happening in a Millennials' lifetime (47% think it is likely to happen vs. 46% think it is unlikely).

- On the future of war, Millennials from war affected countries are more optimistic than those from peacetime countries – 46% believe there will be fewer or no wars in the next 50 years compared to 30% of countries at peace. The most optimistic are Millennials from Nigeria (58%), Afghanistan (57%) and Syria (57%).

- Almost every Syrian Millennial interviewed has experienced conflict (96%). However, they have hope in the future: 60% of Millennials in Syria believe the war in their country is likely to end in the next 5 years.

At the same time, a great majority of Millennials think that wars and armed conflict are avoidable.

- Over three times as many Millennials think that most wars and armed conflicts could be avoided compared to the ones who think that they are unavoidable (74% vs. 23%).

A majority of Millennials are against nuclear weapons.

- Millennials are strongly opposed to the use of weapons of mass destruction in any circumstance - over four in five Millennials think that nuclear (84%), biological (83%) and chemical (81%) weapons are never acceptable in wars and armed conflicts.

- There is a widespread consensus among Millennials with four in five who agree that nuclear weapons are a threat to humanity (80% agree vs. 10% disagree)

- However, almost half of Millennials believe that nuclear weapons are an effective instrument of deterrence (49% agree vs. 31% disagree). Their opinions are divided on whether the possession of nuclear weapons would make their country safer (30%), less safe (33%), or would not make a difference (31%).

- Still, a majority of Millennials think that the use of nuclear weapons in the near future is a reality - over half think that nuclear weapons are likely to be used somewhere in the world in the next 10 years (54% likely vs. 40% unlikely).

- Therefore, it is unsurprising, that a majority of Millennials would support a nuclear weapon ban - three times as many would support their country joining the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) than would oppose it (54% vs. 20%).

A majority of Millennials believe digital technology can have a positive impact in supporting victims of war.

- While, on balance, Millennials think that artificial intelligence will increase the number of civilian casualties in future wars and armed conflicts (36% increase vs. 32% reduce), they are also optimistic about the role technology could play in helping victims - four times as many Millennials think that digital technology can help respond to the needs of victims of wars than those who are sceptical (58% vs. 15%).

A great majority of Millennials agree there should be limits in war.

- A clear majority of Millennials think that during war or armed conflict civilian casualties should be avoided as much as possible, even if it makes it more difficult to achieve military objectives (78%).

- Overall, across the 16 countries included in the study, the majority of Millennials (55%) agree that torture is not acceptable under any circumstance.

- More than half of Millennials (54%) agree that the Geneva Conventions help reduce suffering in wars and armed conflicts, compared to just over one-third (36%) who think they make no real difference.

- Finally, a clear majority of Millennials (75%), think that 70 years after the adoption of the Geneva Conventions, there is still a need to impose limits on the way wars and armed conflicts may be fought.

Background and Method

The research project, 'Millennials on War' is a continuation of four previous research initiatives carried out by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The aim of these projects has been to explore the general public's perceptions on war and to increase awareness on International Humanitarian Law (IHL). The projects are conducted in peacetime and conflict-affected countries, showing the similarities and differences of attitudes.

In the "Millennials on War" Study the theme of researching people's perceptions on war continues. However, there has been a shift to specifically focus on the 'Millennials' generation, rather than the entire population. The reason for this shift is to explore opinions of a generation that represents the upcoming leaders and policy makers. Thus, their opinions are considered vital. The objective of this study is to primarily explore the opinions of Millennials on the subject of war and rules of war, including specific questions on the topics like civilian victims, torture, weapons, future of war and armed conflict and awareness of rules of war.

The ICRC commissioned Ipsos to carry out and manage the research. Between 1st June and 7th October 2019, Ipsos conducted the survey using a mixed method design. 16,288 interviews were completed amongst adults aged 20 to 35 living in the following 16 countries:

- Countries in conflict: Afghanistan, Colombia, Israel, Palestine, Nigeria, Syria and Ukraine
- Countries in peacetime: France, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States.

Quotas were set on age, gender, region and type of settlement in order to ensure that the sample represents the Millennials population structures well by these variables in respective countries.

Key Findings

1. Millennials' main concerns

Wars and armed conflict are seen by the Millennial's generation as one of the top five important issues affecting people around the world today, cited by almost half (45%) from a prompted list of 12 global issues.

'Corruption' and 'unemployment' are seen as the two top concerns affecting people around the world today by Millennials in the 16 counties included in the study (by 54% and 52% respectively), followed by ''increasing poverty' (47%) and 'terrorism' (47%). 'Wars and armed conflicts' is seen as an important issue by 45% - ranking higher in priority than 'poor health care' (41%), 'weak economy' (41%) and 'global warming' (40%). 'Nuclear weapons' specifically is not among the main concerns identified, taking the last position among the 12 issues considered (24%).

Figure 1. Millennials' main concerns

Q1. Now, thinking about some issues around the world...Which of the following do you see as the most important issues affecting people around the world today? Please select all that apply.

Issue	%
Corruption	54%
Unemployment	52%
Increasing poverty	47%
Terrorism	47%
Wars and armed conflicts	45%
Poor health care	41%
Weak economy	41%
Global warming	40%
Natural disasters	33%
Poor access to education	32%
Increasing migration	27%
Nuclear weapons	24%
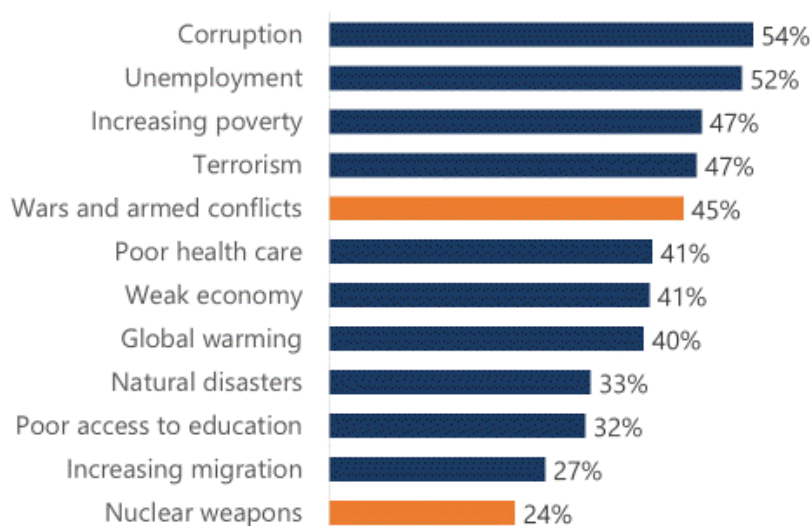
Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

- Millennials from conflict countries are more concerned about 'wars and armed conflicts' than Millennials in peacetime countries (47% vs. 43%). Millennials in peacetime countries see 'war and armed conflict' (43%) as the sixth key concern for the world today, after 'corruption' (54%), 'global warming' (51%), 'unemployment' (48%), 'increasing poverty' (46%), 'terrorism' (46%) and on a par with 'poor health care' (43%).

- Millennials in conflict countries see 'war and armed conflict' (47%) as the fourth key concern facing people around the world today, on a par with 'terrorism' (47%) and behind 'unemployment' (57%), 'corruption' (54%) and 'increasing poverty' (48%).

- Millennials living in conflict countries who have personal experience with war see 'war and armed conflict' (50%) as the second key concern facing people in the world today, on par with 'terrorism' (50%) but after 'unemployment' (53%).

Millennials were also asked if they see themselves primarily as concerned about problems in their country or concerned about problems in the wider world. Based on this, Millennials were divided in two groups: **local citizens** who are primarily concerned about problems in their own country (46% of all Millennials in 16 countries) and **global citizens** who are concerned both about problems in their own country and in the wider world, or primarily concerned about problems in the wider world only (51%)[1].

2. Personal experience with war and armed conflict

Looking at the 16 countries together, over one in four Millennials say they have had direct experience with war and armed conflict (27%) (Figure 2). Direct experience includes participation in combat, being wounded, being forced to leave their home, losing contact with a close relative or any other situation which could happen because of war or armed conflict.

Figure 2. Personal experience with war and armed conflict

Q3 Have you directly experienced war or armed conflict, or not?
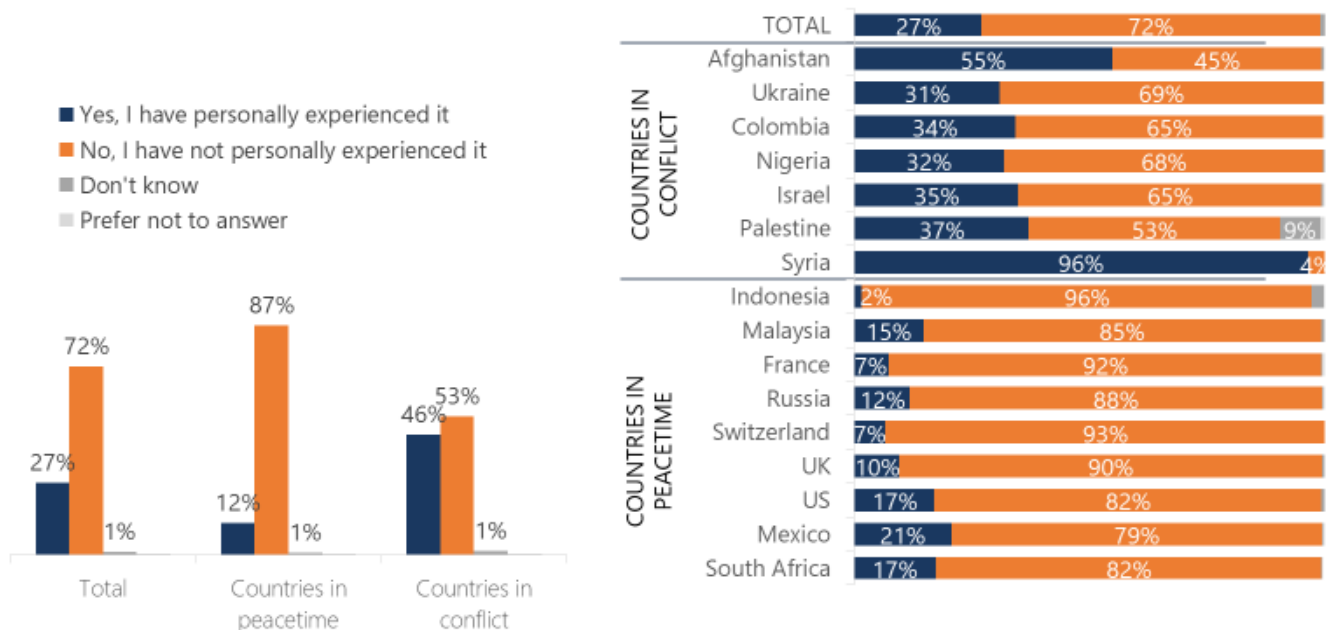
Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

<hr>

[1] The share of local vs. global citizens varies by country with an equal number of countries with dominance of global and local citizens. Countries where global citizens represents a majority amongst Millennials are: Malaysia (74%), Switzerland (73%), Mexico (67%), Colombia (64%) and UK (63%), US (56%), France (55%) and South Africa (51%), while countries with a majority of local citizens are Syria (72%), Afghanistan (72%), Ukraine (58%), Israel (55%), Palestine (52%), Nigeria (52%) and Russia (50%).

- In conflict countries this percentage rises to almost half (46%). In non-conflict countries, just over one in 10 have some form of experience of war and armed conflict (12%).

- Almost every Syrian Millennial interviewed has experienced conflict (96%); in Afghanistan the figure stands at over one in every two (55%).

Countries in conflict were asked when they believe the current fighting would end (Figure 3). The majority in Ukraine (69%) and Syria (60%) think it will end 'in the next five years'. In contrast, the majority in Israel (65%) and Palestine (52%) think it will never end, along with a sizeable minority in Colombia (41%).

Figure 3. When will fighting end?

Q4 When do you think the current fighting in COUNTRY is most likely to end?

	In the next 5 years	In the next 20 years	In my lifetime	Never	Don't know	Prefer not to answer
TOTAL	30%	18%	14%	28%	10%	
Afghanistan	26%	30%	19%	16%	8%	
Ukraine	69%	15%	6%	4%	6%	
Colombia	7%	33%	13%	41%	6%	
Nigeria	36%	13%	11%	14%	27%	
Israel	5%	8%	18%	65%	5%	
Palestine	5%	11%	17%	52%	15%	
Syria	60%	18%	13%	4%	5%	
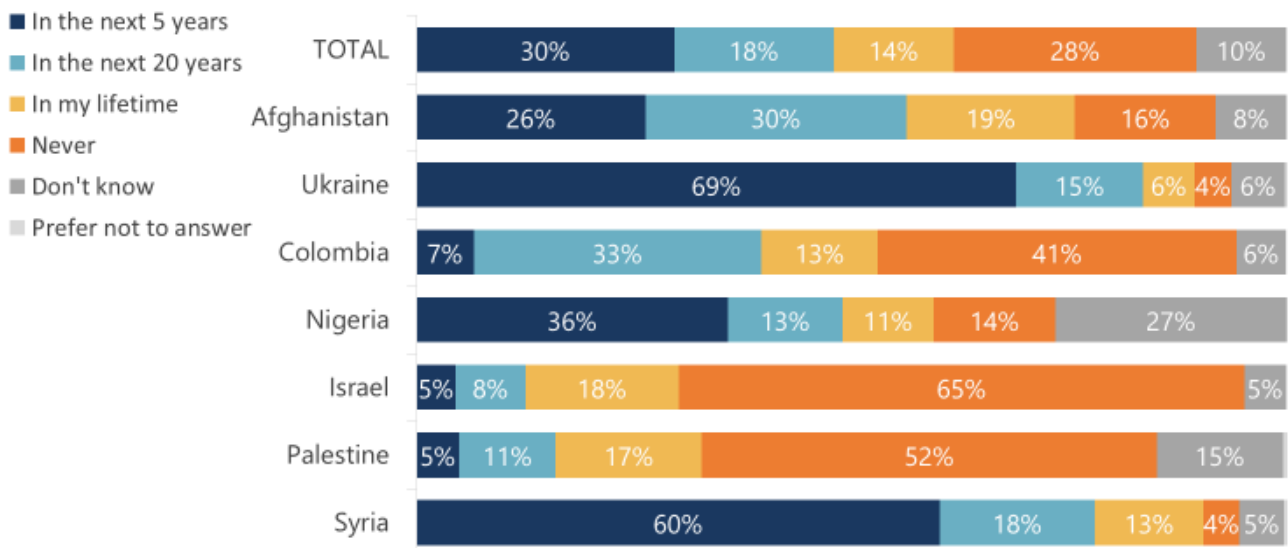
Base: Millennials from countries in conflict (7 countries): 7118

3. Specific issues

Millennials, whether from conflict-affected countries or peacetime ones, are united in their attitudes toward avoiding civilian casualties and in their attitudes towards the use of weapons for mass destruction. However, there is more variation in opinion when it comes to the use of torture in wars and armed conflicts.

3.1 Civilian victims

A clear majority of Millennials think that during war or armed conflict, combatants should avoid civilian casualties as much as possible, even if it makes it more difficult to achieve their military objectives (78%) (Figure 4). Fifteen per cent think the opposite - that combatants should do whatever is necessary to achieve their military objectives, no matter how many civilian casualties it results in.

Figure 4. Civilian casualties

Q5 Which of the following statements, if any, do you agree with the most? During war or armed conflict, combatants should:

- ■ Avoid civilian casualties as much as possible, even if it makes it more difficult to achieve their military objectives
- ■ Do whatever is necessary to achieve their military objectives, no matter how many civilian casualties it results in
- ■ Neither
- ■ Don't know
- ■ Prefer not to answer

3% 1%
3%
15%
78%
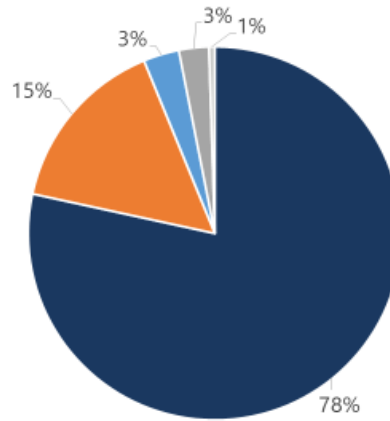
Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

- Support for avoiding civilian casualties runs highest in non-conflict countries such as Malaysia (91%), Russia (90%) and Switzerland (90%). One in five or more think combatants should do whatever is necessary in Israel (32%), Nigeria (28%), South Africa (28%), Palestine (22%), and Syria (21%). Nevertheless, even in these countries, at least twice as many favour combatants avoiding civilian casualties over doing whatever is necessary to achieve military objectives.

- Global citizens are more inclined to agree that combatants should avoid civilian casualties as much as possible than local citizens (82% vs. 77%).

Figure 5. Addressing mental health of victims

Q6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? In supporting victims of wars or armed conflicts, the emotional or mental health needs of victims is as important as water, food and shelter.

- ■ Agree
- ■ Neither agree nor disagree
- ■ Disagree
- ■ Don't know
- ■ Prefer not to answer

2% 0%
14%
12%
73%

|	Disagree	Neither	Agree
TOTAL	14%	12%	73%
COUNTRIES IN CONFLICT			
Afghanistan	17%	14%	68%
Ukraine	11%	6%	81%
Colombia	20%	9%	70%
Nigeria	18%	5%	76%
Israel	17%	20%	60%
Palestine	12%	17%	69%
Syria	6%	6%	87%
COUNTRIES IN PEACETIME			
Indonesia	9%	4%	82%
Malaysia	9%	12%	79%
France	12%	22%	63%
Russia	15%	11%	72%
Switzerland	10%	10%	80%
UK	12%	14%	73%
US	12%	15%	72%
Mexico	22%	11%	66%
South Africa	21%	12%	65%
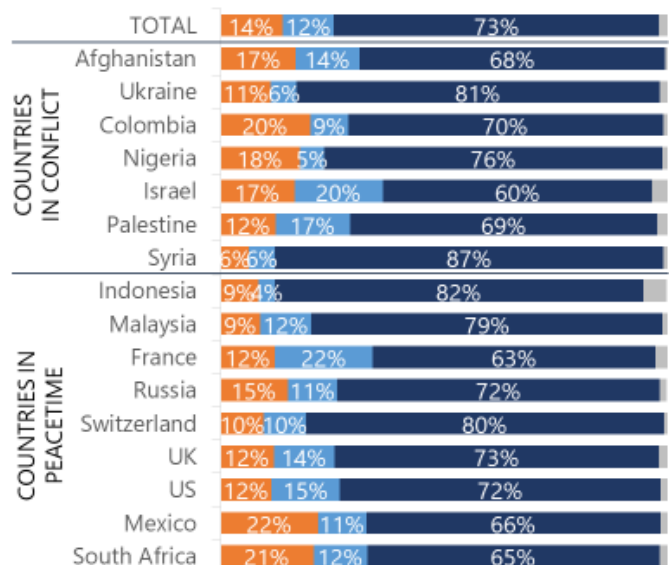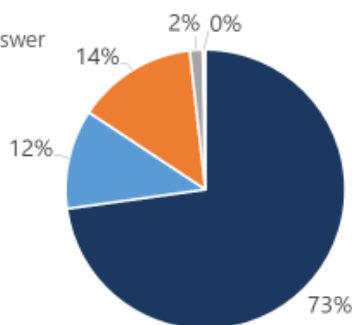
Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

Over seven in 10 Millennials (73%) believe that in supporting victims of wars or armed conflicts, the emotional or mental health-related needs of victims are as important as water, food and shelter (Figure 5). Fourteen per cent disagree.

- Women are even more inclined than men (76% vs. 69%) to believe that mental health needs are as important as other basic needs like water, food and shelter.

3.2 Treatment of enemy combatants

Almost three in five Millennials (58%) think that captured enemy combatants should be allowed to contact relatives, while around one-third (36%) think they should not be allowed (Figure 6). The situation varies between countries, with the balance of opinion being in favour of allowing contact in 12 countries, against in three countries, and evenly divided in one.

- Countries in which Millennials are against enemy combatants being allowed to contact relatives are Israel (70%), Nigeria (60%) and, on balance, France (50%). In the US, opinion is evenly split (45% against versus 44% in favour).

- Support for allowing contact with relatives stands highest in Syria (85%), Ukraine (72%), Colombia (70%) and Afghanistan (67%).

- Personal experience of war and armed conflict has a bearing on attitudes towards contact between captured enemy combatants and their relatives. In conflict countries, whereas 52% of those *without personal* experience of war support allowing contact with relatives, this increases to 66% among those *with personal experience* of war.

Figure 6. Contacting relatives by enemy combatants

Q7. *Should captured enemy combatants be allowed to contact relatives, or should they not be allowed?*
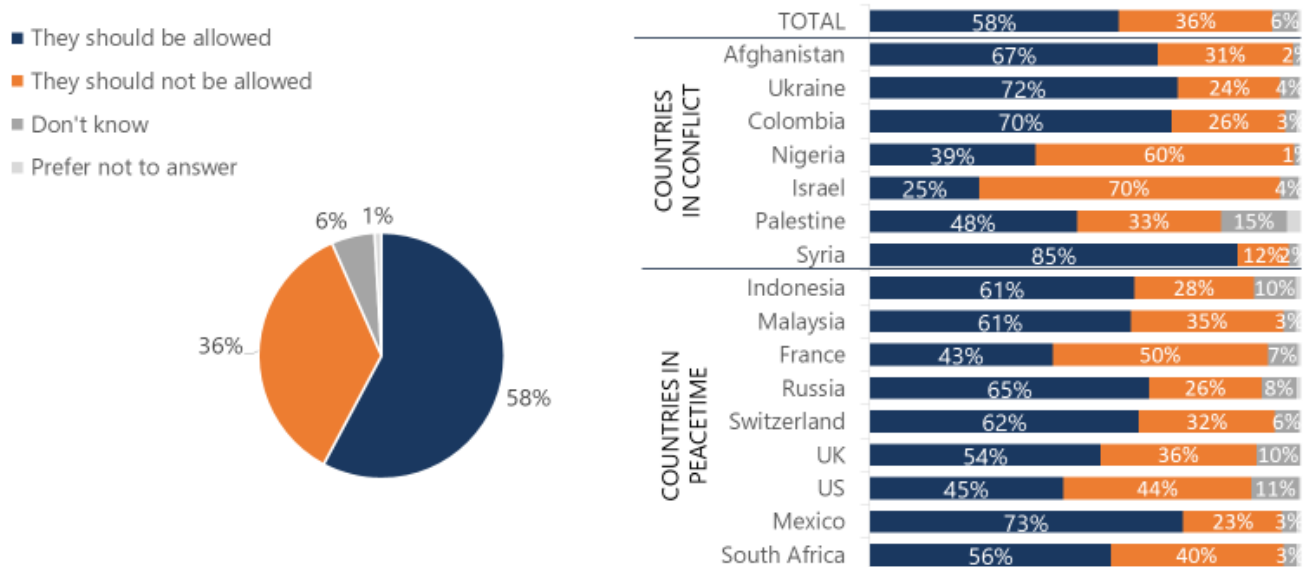
Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

Overall, across the 16 countries included in the study, the majority of Millennials (55%) believe that torture is not acceptable under any circumstance (Figure 7). Two in five (41%) think it is acceptable under some circumstances.

- In only three countries, the opinion, on balance, is for accepting torture. This is the opinion of the majority in Israel (72% 'acceptable under some circumstances' vs. 23% 'never acceptable') and Nigeria (68% vs. 29%). Opinion is more evenly divided in US (48% 'acceptable under some circumstances' vs. 44% 'never acceptable') and Malaysia (50% vs. 48%).

- In 12 countries, the balance of opinion is against the use of torture under any circumstances, and particularly in Colombia (71% 'never acceptable' vs, 26% 'acceptable under some circumstances'); Syria (71% vs. 27%); South Africa (67% vs.28%), Switzerland (66% vs. 31%) and Indonesia (65% vs.30%).

- More women agree that torture is never acceptable than men (58% vs. 52%).

Half the sample was informed that various international agreements such as the UN Convention against Torture, which has been joined by 165 countries, bans torture under any circumstances[2]. Among those exposed to this information, opinion shifts slightly further in the direction of torture not being acceptable under any circumstances (Figure 7). With this information, 59% consider that torture is not acceptable (up by four percentage points compared to the unexposed sample), while 37% think it is acceptable under some circumstances (down by four percentage points).

Figure 7. Torture

Q8 In your opinion, is torturing captured enemy combatants acceptable under some circumstances, or is it never acceptable?

- It is acceptable under some circumstances
- It is never acceptable
- Don't know
- Prefer not to answer

4% 1%
41%
55%
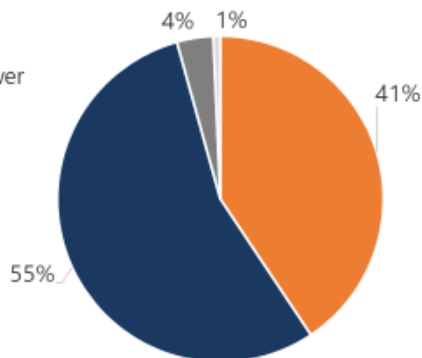
Q8 As you may know, various international agreements, such as the UN Convention against Torture, which has been joined by 165 countries, ban torture under any circumstances. In your opinion, is torturing captured enemy combatants acceptable under some circumstances, or is it never acceptable?

4% 1%
37%
59%
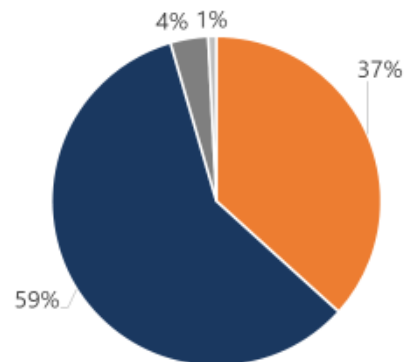
Base: Half of Millennials in each of 16 countries (split sample): 8135

- This difference is most notable in Israel and the US, where the percentage of those who think that it is never acceptable is higher among those who were exposed to the information about the UN convention compared to those who were not (by 13 and 10 percentage points respectively). Nevertheless, the same difference, but to a lesser extent, can also be seen in most countries.

- There is no significant effect of this information in Nigeria, Malaysia, Syria and Switzerland only. In Colombia, the change in attitudes runs in the opposite direction (with the proportion thinking it is never acceptable falling by eight

---

[2] In this question we split the sample asking half of the sample if torture is acceptable without giving them any previous information, while the other half was introduced to the fact that 'UN Convention against Torture, joined by 165 countries, bans torture under any circumstances'.

percentage points to 63%). Further exploration would be needed to better understand this difference which could be influenced by broad attitudes toward the UN, or toward international agreements in general.

- Attitudes of Millennials in conflict countries differ depending on whether or not they have personal experience of war. 57% of those with personal experience of war consider the use of torture to be unacceptable compared with 47% of those without personal experience.

3.3 Weapons

Millennials overwhelmingly oppose the use of nuclear weapons. There is a general agreement that nuclear weapons are a threat to humanity and that there is a need to eliminate and not develop or obtain nuclear weapons. However, when asked about their country specifically, opinions are divided on whether the possession of nuclear weapons would make *their own* country safer or less safe. Even so, three times as many would support their own country in joining the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons or a similar agreement than those who would oppose it (54% vs. 20%).

Millennials are strongly opposed to the use of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical and biological weapons), in any circumstance (Figure 8). Over four in five Millennials think that nuclear (84%), biological (83%) and chemical (81%) weapons are never acceptable in wars and armed conflicts. The same opinion is expressed by more than three in five Millennials for anti-personal landmines (63%) and cluster bombs (64%).

Figure 8. Weapons

Q9. For each of the following weapons, in your opinion, do you think their use in wars or armed conflict is acceptable under some circumstances or is it never acceptable?
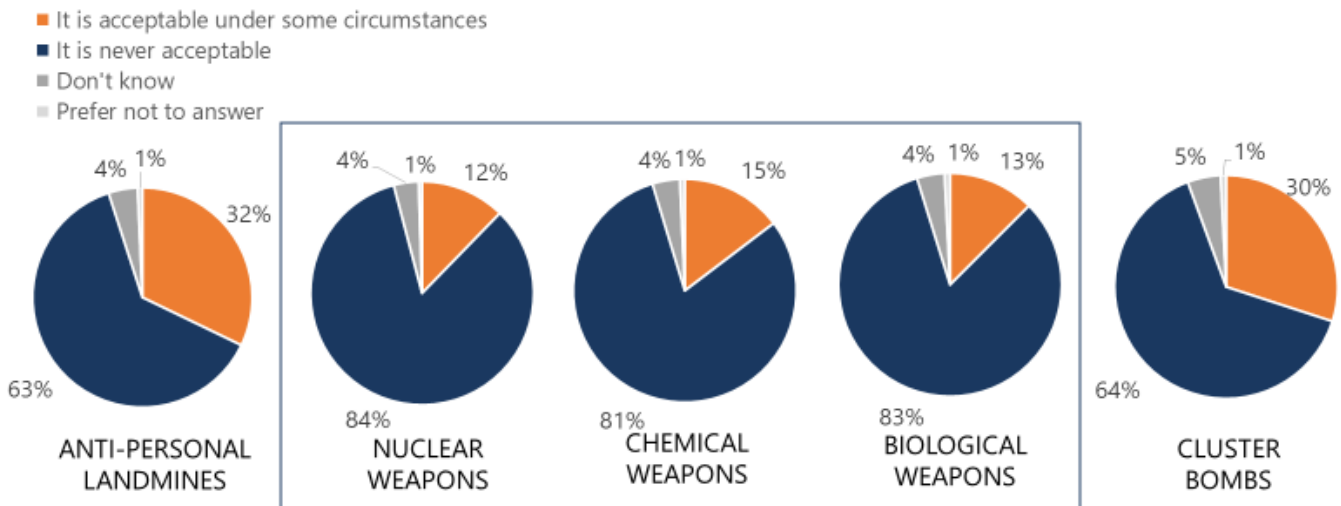
Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

- While the prohibition, without exceptions, on usage of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons have high consensuses, not all countries share the exact same view on landmines and cluster bombs. In Israel, only one-third believe that the use of landmines and cluster bombs in wars and armed conflicts is never acceptable – which is also the case with around half in the US. Similarly, in Russia, fewer than half would agree that landmines are unacceptable without exceptions.

- Especially strong in their attitudes that nuclear weapons are never acceptable are Millennials in Syria, Colombia, Ukraine, and Switzerland with more than nine in 10 Millennials expressing this opinion (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Nuclear weapons

Q9. For each of the following weapons, in your opinion, do you think their use in wars or armed conflict is acceptable under some circumstances or is it never acceptable?
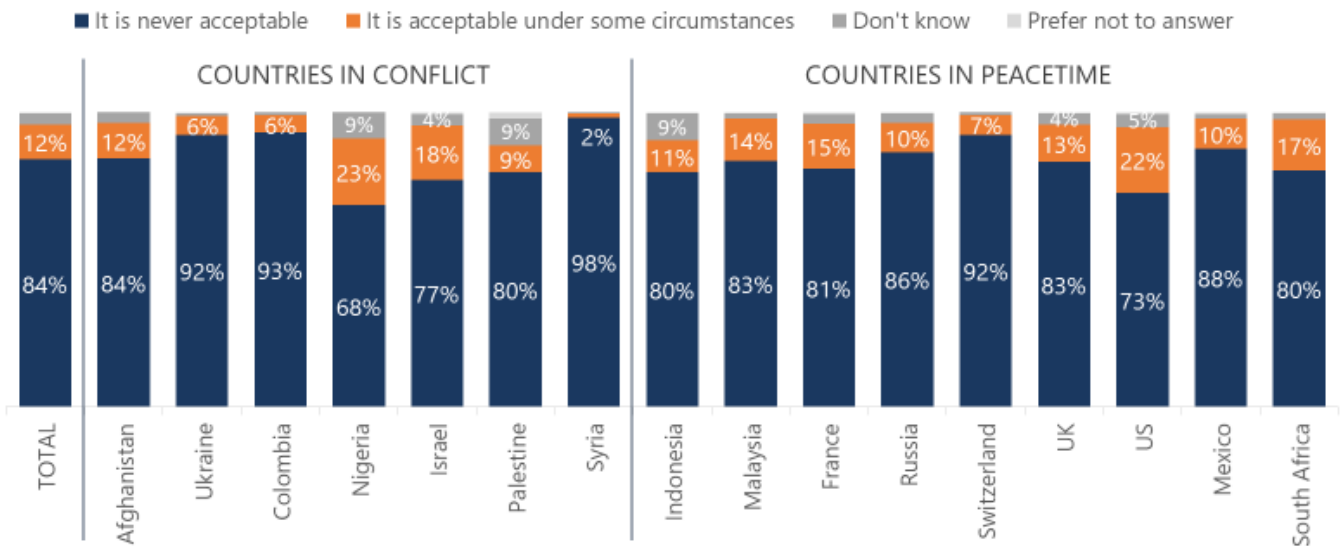
Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

- There is no difference between Millennials living in peace and those living in conflict – usage of nuclear weapons in wars and armed conflict is unacceptable to both groups (85% in conflict affected countries compared to 83% among Millennials in non-conflict countries hold this view).

- Women are more likely than men to think that the use of a variety of weapons are unacceptable. The differences are highest for landmines (67% vs. 57%), cluster bombs (88% vs. 61%) and nuclear weapons (86% vs. 82%).

There is a general agreement among Millennials on the need to eliminate and not develop or obtain nuclear weapons. However, Millennials in countries in conflicts and countries which don't possess nuclear weapons see, to some extent, nuclear weapons as a 'peace protection' tool.

Overall, across 16 countries, three in five Millennials agree that countries which have nuclear weapons should eliminate them (64%) and that countries which don't have nuclear weapons should not develop or obtain them (59%) (Figure 10). Around one in five disagree with both statements (19% and 22% respectively).

Figure 10. Possession and development of nuclear weapon

Q10. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

■ Disagree □ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Agree ■ Don't know/Prefer not to answer

Statement	Disagree	Neither	Agree	Don't know
Countries which have nuclear weapons should eliminate them	19%	15%	64%	3%
Countries which don't have nuclear weapons should not develop or obtain them	22%	16%	59%	3%
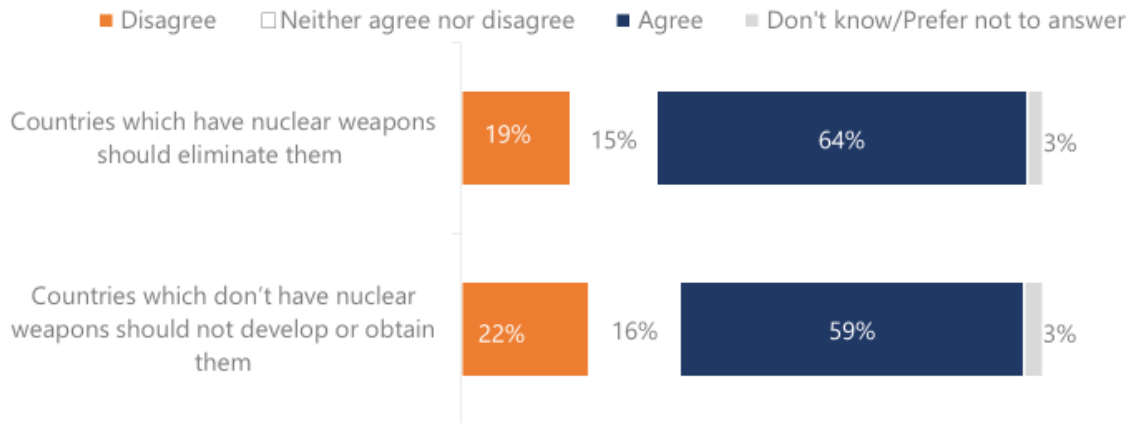
Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

On balance, Millennials in countries with nuclear weapons are particularly likely to agree that countries which don't have them should not develop them (63% agree vs. 11% disagree) than those in countries without such weapons (58% agree vs. 26% disagree). By the same token, Millennials in countries without nuclear weapons are particularly likely to agree that countries which do have nuclear weapons should eliminate them (65% agree vs. 20% disagree) than those in countries possessing such weapons (61% vs.15%) (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Possession and development of nuclear weapon

Q10. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

■ Disagree □ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Agree ■ Don't know/Prefer not to answer

Statement		Disagree	Neither	Agree	Don't know
Countries which have nuclear weapons should eliminate them	Don't possess nuclear weapons	20%	13%	65%	3%
	Possess nuclear weapons	15%	21%	61%	4%
Countries which don't have nuclear weapons should not develop or obtain them	Don't possess nuclear weapons	26%	14%	58%	3%
	Possess nuclear weapons	11%	21%	63%	4%
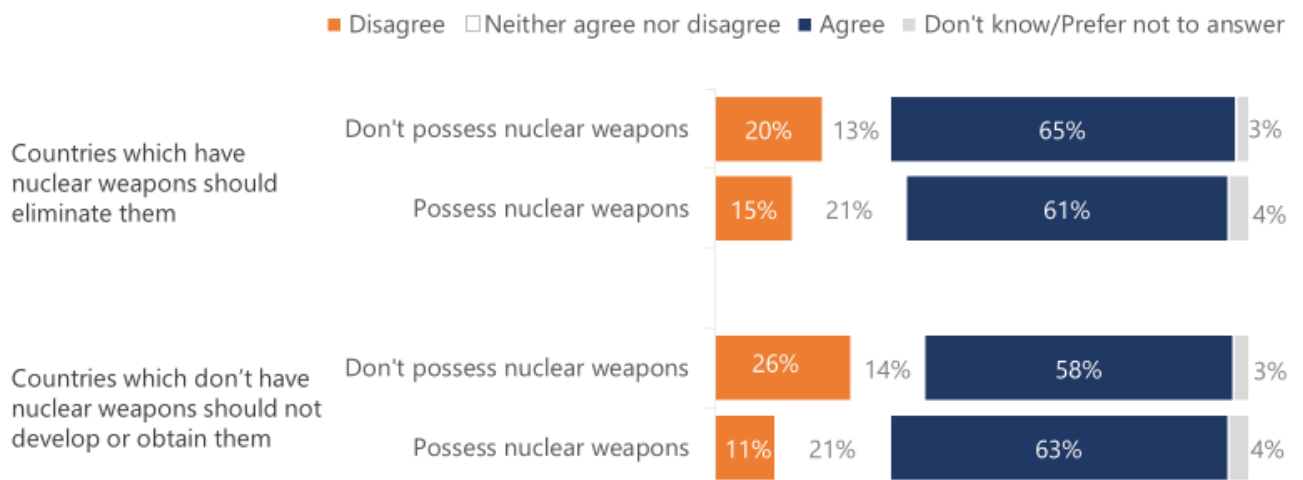
Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

- Countries in conflict are more inclined to disagree with elimination (24% vs. 15%) / not development or obtainment of nuclear weapons (26% vs.19%) compared to countries not in conflict.

- Nigeria (48%), France (48%) and Israel (46%) have the smallest number of Millennials who agree that countries which have nuclear weapons should eliminate them.

- Women are also more likely than men to agree that nuclear weapon should be eliminated (66% vs. 62%). In addition, older Millennials (aged 30-35) are more likely to agree that nuclear weapon should be eliminated / not developed or obtained than the youngest ones (aged 20-24) (65% vs. 61%).

Although there is a widespread consensus among Millennials that nuclear weapons are a threat to humanity, at the same time, almost half of Millennials believe they are an effective instrument of deterrence (Figure 12).

Four in five agree that the existence of nuclear weapons is a threat to humanity (80%). One in 10 think the opposite. However, at the same time, on balance, nuclear weapons are seen as an effective instrument of deterrence – 49% agree with this statement; 31% disagree.

Figure 12. Nuclear weapons – threat to humanity vs. effective deterrence

Q11 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

The existence of nuclear weapons is a threat to humanity

Q11 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Nuclear weapons are an effective instrument of deterrence

Legend: ■ Disagree □ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Agree ■ Don't know/Prefer not to answer

	The existence of nuclear weapons is a threat to humanity				Nuclear weapons are an effective instrument of deterrence			
	Disagree	Neither	Agree	DK	Disagree	Neither	Agree	DK
TOTAL	10%	8%	80%	2%	31%	17%	49%	4%
COUNTRIES IN CONFLICT	13%	8%	77%	2%	31%	14%	53%	3%
COUNTRIES IN PEACETIME	8%	8%	82%	2%	31%	18%	45%	5%

Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

- Again, Millennials who live in conflict countries are more inclined than those living in peacetime countries to agree that nuclear weapons are an effective instrument of deterrence (53% vs. 45%) and, at the same time, less inclined to agree that these weapons are a threat to humanity (77% vs. 82%).

- Furthermore, millennials in conflict-affected countries who have personal experience of war are even more likely to agree that nuclear weapons are an effective form of deterrence than those without experience (57% vs. 49%).

- The attitude that nuclear weapons are an effective instrument of deterrence is especially prominent among Millennials in Ukraine (78% strongly or somewhat agrees), Russia (72%), Syria (64%) Israel (58%), France (56%) and South Africa (56%).

Millennials are divided on whether the possession of nuclear weapons would make their country safer, less safe, or would not make a difference (Figure 13). Considering perceptions of nuclear weapons - as a threat to humanity and a means of deterrence - this is not surprising.

Figure 13. Nuclear weapons – make their country safer?

Q12 Which of the following statements, if any, do you agree with most? Possession of nuclear weapons by my country:

Legend:
- Would make/ Make my country safer
- Would make/ Make my country less safe
- Would not make/ Make no difference
- Don't know
- Prefer not to answer

	Would make safer	Would make less safe	Would not make difference	Don't know
TOTAL	30%	33%	31%	6%
COUNTRIES IN CONFLICT				
Afghanistan	40%	39%	19%	2%
Ukraine	45%	26%	24%	5%
Colombia	10%	46%	40%	2%
Nigeria	35%	32%	28%	4%
Israel	59%	11%	23%	6%
Palestine	29%	29%	32%	9%
Syria	41%	27%	26%	5%
COUNTRIES IN PEACETIME				
Indonesia	22%	46%	23%	10%
Malaysia	23%	51%	22%	3%
France	37%	14%	42%	7%
Russia	42%	21%	28%	8%
Switzerland	7%	42%	44%	6%
UK	23%	33%	35%	8%
US	30%	33%	29%	7%
Mexico	11%	39%	46%	3%
South Africa	27%	39%	31%	3%

Bar chart values (Total / Countries in peacetime / Countries in conflict):
- Total: 30%, 33%, 31%, 6%, 1%
- Countries in peacetime: 25%, 35%, 33%, 6%, 1%
- Countries in conflict: 37%, 30%, 28%, 5%, 1%

Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

- There is also a real difference of opinion between Millennials from countries which possess nuclear weapons and those that don't. On balance, those countries which possess them are more likely to consider that these weapons make their country safer (33% 'safer' vs. 25% 'less safe') while those from countries without them are more likely to consider that they would make their country less safe (36% 'less safe' vs. 29% 'safer').

- Millennials in Switzerland and Colombia are most likely to think that nuclear weapons would make their country less safe while Millennials residing in Israel and France are most likely to think they (would) make their country safer. Israel is an exception to these general findings since, although it is a country which does not officially possess nuclear weapons, almost six in 10 (59%) of Millennials in Israel think it would make their country safer compared to only one in 10 (11%) who think the opposite.

- Millennials in conflict countries also have a very different opinion to millennials in peacetime countries. On the whole, those in the latter are more likely to think that nuclear weapons would make their country less safe (35%) than safer (25%), while those in conflict countries are more likely to think they would make their country safer (37%) than less safe (30%).

Millennials, on balance, think that nuclear weapons are likely to be used somewhere in the world in the next 10 years (54% 'very/somewhat likely' vs. 40% 'very/somewhat unlikely') (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Nuclear weapons - likelihood of use of in next 10 years

Q13 In your opinion, how likely or unlikely is it that nuclear weapons will be used in wars or armed conflicts anywhere in the world within the next 10 years?
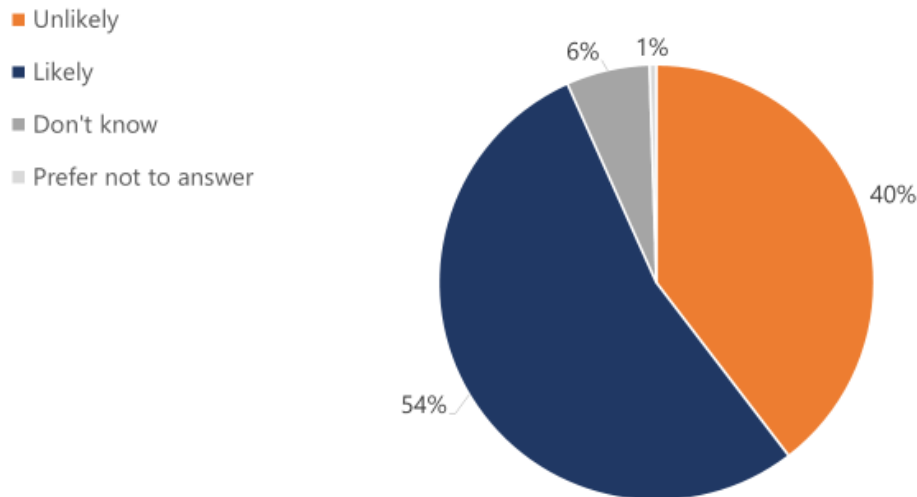
Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

- Millennials from peacetime countries are more likely to anticipate the use of nuclear weapons than those in conflict countries (56% vs 51%).

- Those from countries which don't possess nuclear weapons are also marginally more likely to anticipate their use than those from countries which have them (55% vs. 51%).

- Women are more likely than men to anticipate the use of nuclear weapons in the next 10 years (58% vs. 50%) while there are no differences by age.

Millennials are almost twice as likely to oppose their country in developing or keeping nuclear weapons than support their development or retention (41% vs. 24%) (Figure 15).

- Millennials in countries which possess nuclear weapons are more likely to oppose their country in keeping them than support their retention (33% vs. 25%). Those in countries which don't possess nuclear weapons are more likely to oppose their country than support it in developing such weapons (44% vs 24%).

- Millennials living in peacetime countries are particularly likely to oppose rather than support the development or retention of nuclear weapons (43% 'oppose' vs. 20% 'support'). Those living in conflict countries are also, on balance, opposed (40% vs. 30%).

- There are, however, some individual country exceptions to these overarching findings. In France, marginally more support than oppose retention (29% vs. 22%). Support for nuclear weapon development also runs higher than opposition to it in Israel (46% vs 16%), Syria (37% vs, 30%) and Palestine 33% vs. 25%).

Figure 15. Nuclear weapons – support for development/keeping

Q14 Would you support or oppose [COUNTRY] in developing nuclear weapons?
Q14a [COUNTRY] possesses nuclear weapons. Would you support or oppose [COUNTRY] to keep their nuclear weapons?

- I would support my country in developing/ to keep nuclear weapons
- I would oppose my country in developing/ to keep nuclear weapons
- I would neither support nor oppose my country to develop/ to keep nuclear weapons
- Don't know
- Prefer not to answer
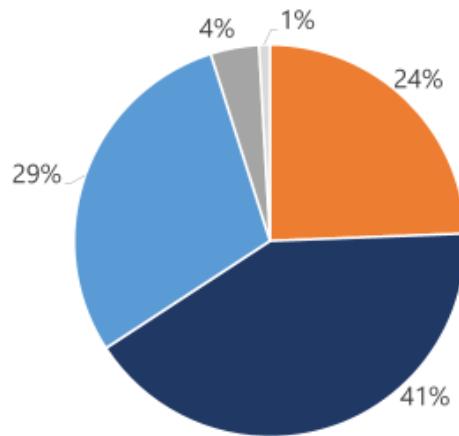
Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

Almost three in five Millennials (59%) say that they have never heard about the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) before (Figure 16).

- Awareness is higher and reaches over half of Millennials in Russia (55%) and Malaysia (52%) while the lowest levels of awareness are among Millennials in Indonesia (18%), Nigeria (17%) and South Africa (16%).

Figure 16. Nuclear weapons ban

Q15 The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, also known as the Nuclear Weapon Ban, is an international agreement to globally prohibit nuclear weapons with the goal of leading towards their total elimination. Have you heard about this international agreement before or not?

- Yes, I have heard of it before
- No, I have not heard of it before
- Don't know
- Prefer not to answer
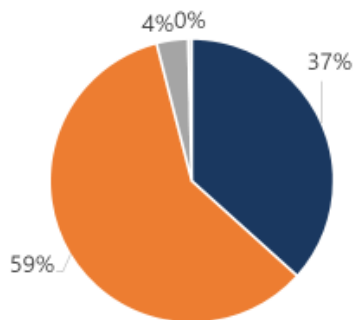
Q16 Countries that join this kind of international agreement commit to not using, possessing or developing nuclear weapons. Would you support or oppose [COUNTRY] in joining this kind of agreement?

- I would support my country with joining this kind of agreement
- I would oppose my country with joining this kind of agreement
- I would neither support nor oppose my country with joining this kind of agreement
- Don't know
- Prefer not to answer
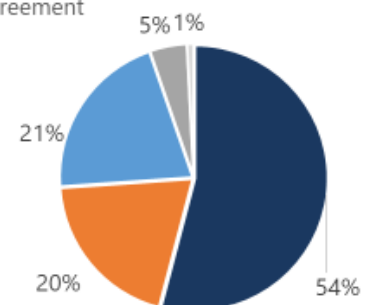
Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

Awareness is also higher amongst persons with personal experience of war than persons without this experience (47% vs. 33%). Men are more than women aware of this kind of treaty (45% vs. 28%), while there is only a slight difference by age (36% among those aged 20-24 and 39% among those aged 30-35 and no difference between global and local citizens. **After giving an explanation that countries that join TPNW are committed to not using, possessing or developing nuclear weapons, three times as many would support their country joining this kind of agreement than would oppose it (54% vs. 20%) (Figure 16).**

- Support is especially high in Colombia (71%) and three peacetime countries: Switzerland (71%), Mexico (68%) and Malaysia (65%). The lowest level of support is seen in Israel which stands out as the only country in which opposition is marginally higher than support (33% vs 29%)

- There is only a slight difference in awareness between Millennials living in conflict and in peacetime countries (39% aware in conflict vs. 35% in peacetime). While Millennials, both in conflict and peacetime contexts, support their countries joining such a treaty, support on balance runs higher in peacetime countries (58% 'support' vs. 17% 'oppose') than in conflict countries (50% 'support' vs. 24% 'oppose').

- Global citizens are more likely to support TPNW than local citizens (59% vs. 51%) as well as those who had heard about this treaty before (61% vs. 51% among those who hadn't). There is no difference by gender and age.

Those who would support their country joining TPNW are much more inclined than those who would oppose it to see nuclear weapons as threat to humanity (89% vs. 68%) and to think it would make their country less safe (41% vs. 29%). On balance, those who would support TPNW think it is likely that nuclear weapons will be used in the next 10 years (59% vs. 37% who think it is unlikely), while opinion is more divided among those who would oppose it (47% 'likely' vs. 49% 'unlikely').

4. Future of war and armed conflict

While a great majority of Millennials think that wars and armed conflict could be avoided, opinion about the future of war is divided between those who think there will be more and those who think there will be fewer wars in the future. A similar division can be seen to the likelihood of a Third World War. Opinion is also divided on the role of artificial intelligence in warfare and if it will make wars and conflicts more or less humane, despite, at the same time, clearly recognizing that digital technology can have a positive impact in supporting victims of war.

Over three times as many Millennials think that most wars and armed conflicts could be avoided compared to the ones who think that they are unavoidable (74% vs. 23%) (Figure 17).

- However, more Millennials living in conflict-affected countries see wars and armed conflict being unavoidable than those in non-conflict countries (32% vs. 15%). The unavoidability of war is felt most keenly in Syria (56%) and in Palestine (50%). This could be because of the kind of conflict each respective country is in. Both conflicts, although innately different, could be considered as closely embedded in differing views of national self-determination.

- Comparing Israel and Palestine, Israeli Millennials are much more likely to believe that wars and armed conflict could be avoided (69%) compared to neighbouring Palestinian Millennials (40%).

- Millennials with personal experience of wars and armed conflicts are more inclined to say that most wars and armed conflicts are unavoidable than millennials without this experience (34% vs. 18%). Both groups, however, still have a clear majority who believe that most wars and armed conflict could be avoided (64% vs. 78%).

Figure 17. War and armed conflict

Q2. Could you please tell me which one of these statements, if either, you agree with the most:

- Most wars and armed conflicts could be avoided
- Most wars and armed conflicts are unavoidable
- Don't know
- Prefer not to answer

3% 0%
23%
74%
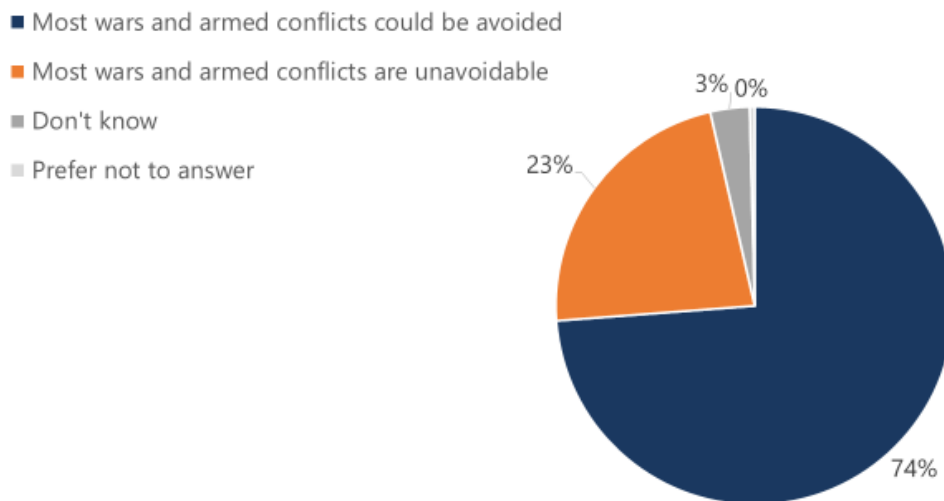
Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

As many as two in five Millennials living in peacetime countries consider it 'somewhat' or 'very' likely that they will be affected by war or armed conflict in the future (42%) (Figure 18). Only just above half (51%) do not think they will be affected.

Figure 18. Likelihood to be personally affected in the future

Q17 In your opinion, how likely or unlikely is it that you, personally, will be directly affected by war or an armed conflict in the future?

- Unlikely
- Likely
- Don't know
- Prefer not to answer

7% 1%
42%
51%

	Unlikely	Likely	Don't know / Prefer not to answer
TOTAL	51%	42%	7%
Indonesia	46%	41%	13%
Malaysia	29%	68%	3%
France	56%	36%	7%
Russia	43%	48%	8%
Switzerland	76%	22%	2%
UK	60%	30%	9%
US	47%	45%	8%
Mexico	55%	40%	5%
South Africa	48%	49%	3%
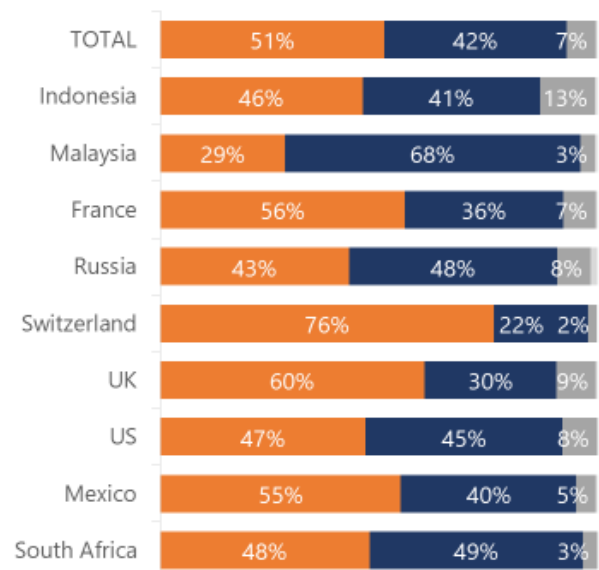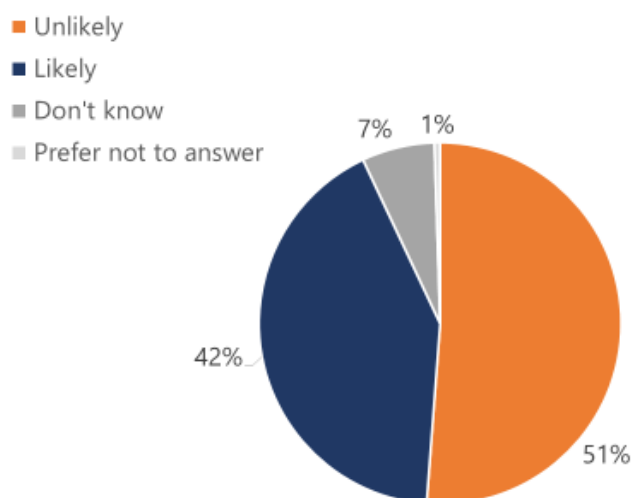
Base: Millennials from countries in peacetime (9 countries): 9170

- Millennials in Malaysia are most pessimistic – two in three (68%) think it is likely that they will be personally affected by conflict in the future. Almost half of Millennials from South Africa (49%) and Russia (48%) anticipate being affected.

- Swiss and British Millennials are most optimistic with 76% and 60% respectively considering it unlikely that they will be directly affected by wars or an armed conflict in the future. This is closely followed by France (56%) and Mexico (55%).

A minority of Millennials are optimistic for the long-term and anticipate fewer wars and armed conflicts across the world than today. However, most think there will be at least as many wars and conflicts as seen today – and especially in the short to medium term (Figure 19).

In the next 5 years, seven in 10 Millennials think that there will be more wars and conflicts or that there will be about the same number of wars and armed conflicts across the world as now (30% and 40% respectively), while only two in 10 think there will be fewer or no wars or armed conflicts in the future (16% and 7% respectively).

Opinion polarises more when thinking about the next 20 years. Six in 10 Millennials anticipate more or the same number of wars than now (34% and 25% respectively) and three in 10 anticipate fewer or no wars (22% and 10% respectively).

Looking further down the line to 50 years' time, almost half of Millennials still anticipate more or the same number of wars/conflicts as now (31% and 18% respectively) compared to almost four in 10 who anticipate fewer than now, or none (22% and 15% respectively). As such, although optimism does increase with time, **more Millennials still think there will be at least the same amount of conflict in the latter half of the 21st century as there are now than those who think there will be fewer or no conflicts.**

Figure 19. Wars and armed conflicts in the future

Q18. In your opinion, will there be more or fewer wars and armed conflicts, across the world, over each of the future periods compared to now, or will there be about the same?
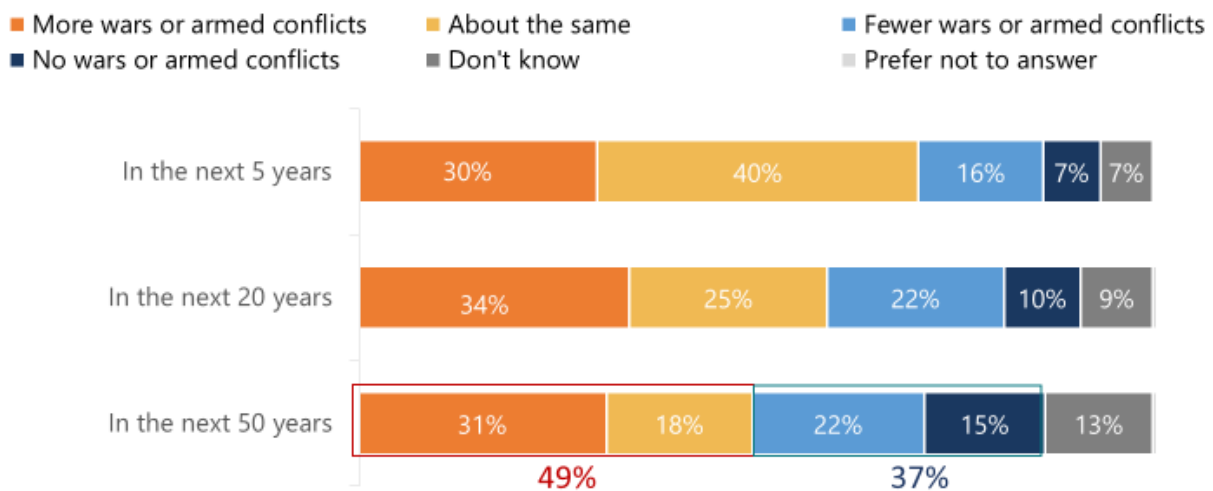
Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

Real differences in expectations for the future can be seen when comparing Millennials in conflict-affected countries with those in peacetime countries (Figure 20).

- Looking five years ahead, 70% of those in peacetime countries think there will be more/same number of wars/conflicts while 22% anticipate fewer/no conflicts. Views differ little among those in conflict-affected countries (70% vs. 24%).

- In 20 years, two-thirds of Millennials in peacetime countries (65%) anticipate more, or about the same, number of wars or armed conflicts and one-quarter (25%) thinks there will be fewer or none. For those in conflict-affected countries, views are split 51% and 40%, respectively.

- However, looking 50 years ahead, more Millennials in conflict-affected countries think there will be fewer/no wars (46%) than those who think there will be the same amount/more wars (39%). Millennials in peacetime countries remain more pessimistic (30% fewer/no wars vs. 58% more/same amount of wars).

This difference could be the consequence of Millennials perceiving the global situation through the lenses of their own country context.

- The most pessimistic are Millennials in four peacetime countries: France (46%), Mexico (46%), Switzerland (44%) and Malaysia (40%) – at least four in 10 think there will be more wars and armed conflicts in the next 50 years than there are now.

- Between two and three in 10 Millennials in Nigeria (31%) and Afghanistan (28%), Indonesia (25%), Ukraine (23%), Syria (19%) think there won't be any wars or armed conflicts in 50 years from now, compared to fewer than one in 10 in Mexico (8%), US (7%), UK (4%), Israel (4%) and France (3%).

Figure 20. Wars and armed conflicts in the future

Q18. In your opinion, will there be more or fewer wars and armed conflicts, across the world, over each of the future periods compared to now, or will there be about the same?
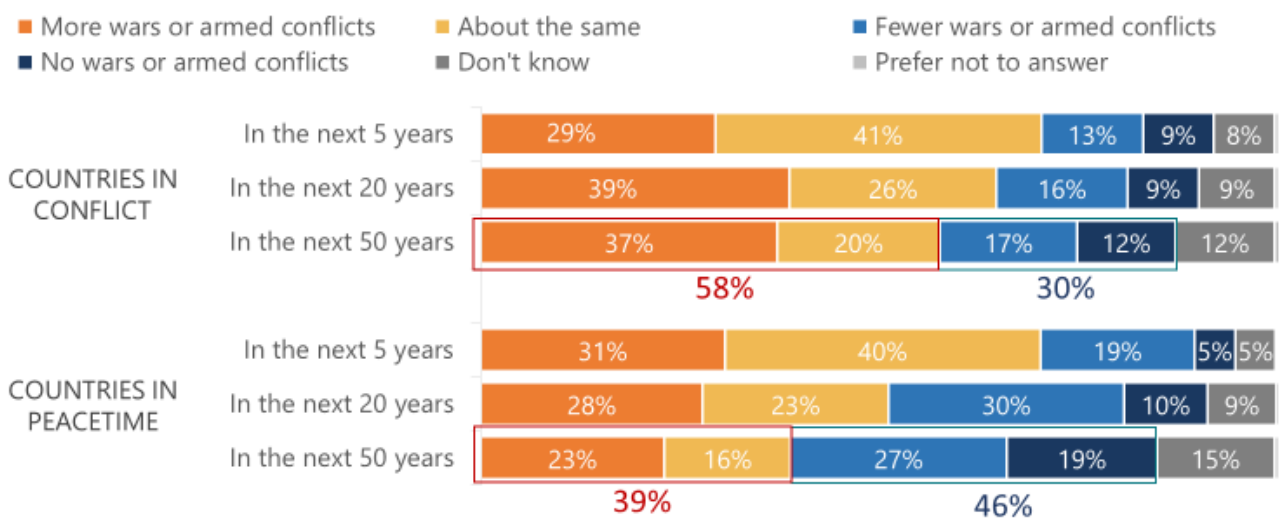
Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

Opinions are almost evenly split on the prospect of a Third World War in Millennials' 'lifetime. Almost half think a Third World War is likely to happen (47%, including 14% 'very likely), while marginally fewer think it unlikely (46%, including 22% 'very unlikely'). This is in line with previous findings – on divided perceptions and expectations on the likelihood of future conflict.

Millennials living in conflict countries are, again, in general, slightly more optimistic about the future than Millennials living in peacetime countries (48% unlikely vs. 46% likely in conflict countries, 44% unlikely, vs. 48% likely in peacetime countries). Looking at the country level:

- More pessimistic countries, where over half of Millennials think there will be a Third World War in their lifetime are Palestine (65%), US (58%), Colombia (57%), Malaysia (57%), Israel (56%) and Switzerland (54%).

- More optimistic ones, where the majority don't think that a Third World War is likely to happen in their lifetime are Nigeria (67%, Ukraine (60%), Syria (57%), South Africa (57%) and Indonesia (53%).

- Millennials who believe a nuclear weapon is likely to be used in the next 10 years are also more pessimistic about the possibility of a Third World War in their lifetime. Just under two-thirds consider it likely (62%) and one-third believes it is unlikely (33%).

Figure 21. Prospect of Third World War

Q19 In your opinion, how likely or unlikely is it that there will be a Third World War in your lifetime?

Legend:
- Unlikely
- Likely
- Don't know
- Prefer not to answer

46% / 47% / 7% / 1%
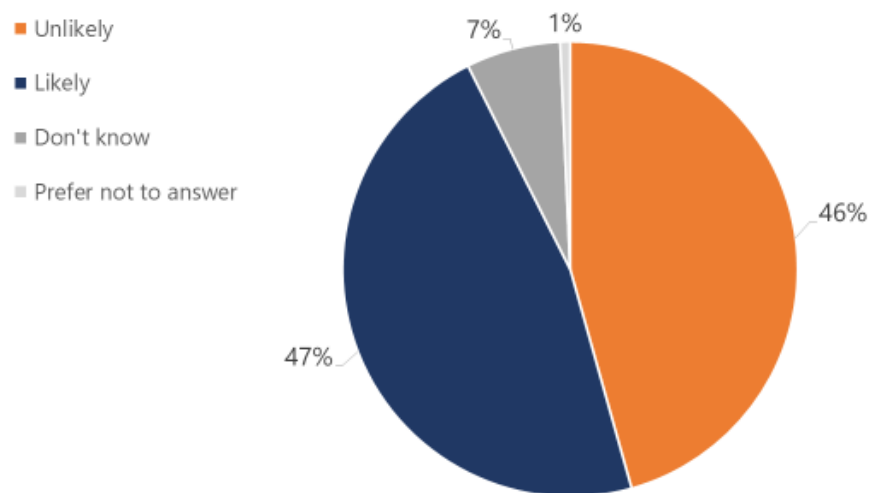
Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

Although very few doubts that climate change is taking place, opinions of Millennials are divided between those who think that climate change makes no difference and those who think it makes wars more likely (Figure 22).

- Two in five (40%) of Millennials do not see a connection between climate change and the likelihood of wars and armed conflicts. For those who do see a connection between climate change and war, three times as many think that climate change makes wars and armed conflicts more likely than those who think it makes them less likely (34% vs. 12%).

- Nigeria and South Africa are least likely to think climate change makes war more likely (14% and 17% respectively)

Figure 22. Climate change and conflict

Q20 Do you think climate change is making wars and armed conflicts in the world more likely or less likely to happen, or is it making no difference?

- Climate change is making wars and armed conflicts more likely
- Climate change is making wars and armed conflicts less likely
- Climate change is making no difference
- I don't think there is any climate change
- Don't know
- Prefer not to answer

6%   0%

8%

34%

40%

12%
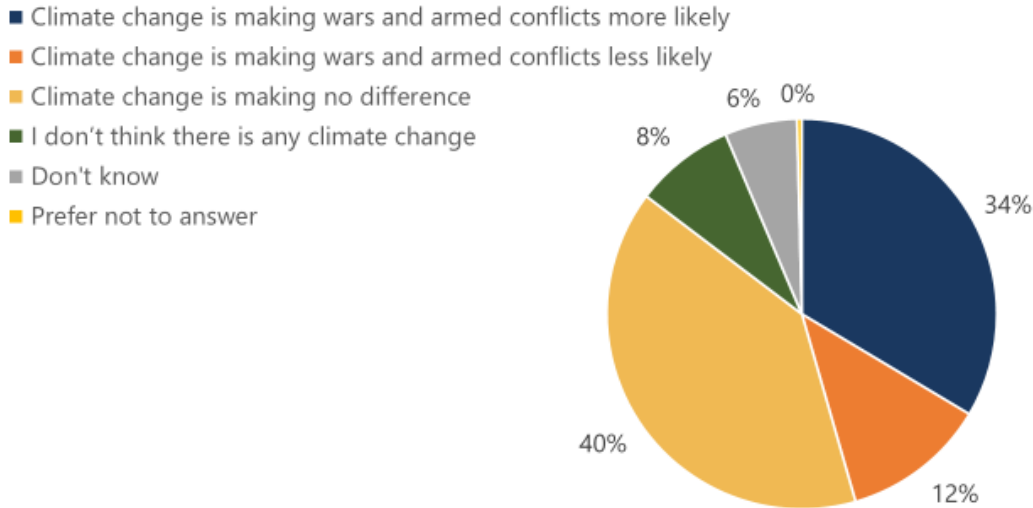
Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

While, on balance, Millennials think that artificial intelligence will increase the number of civilian casualties in future wars and armed conflicts, they are also optimistic about the role technology could play in helping victims (Figure 23).

Marginally more think that the replacement of human combatants by robots and drones in future wars and armed conflicts will increase the number of civilian casualties than those who think it will reduce them (36% vs 32%). A sizeable minority (24%) think it will make no difference.

Figure 23. Digital technology and future conflict

Q21 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

If fully autonomous, robots and drones, not controlled by humans, replace human combatants in the future:

- It will reduce the number of civilian casualties in wars and armed conflicts
- It will increase the number of civilian casualties in wars and armed conflicts
- It will make no difference to the number of civilian casualties in wars and armed conflicts
- Don't know
- Prefer not to answer

8%   1%

32%

24%

36%

Q22 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

The use of digital technology like the internet and smart phones can help to respond to the various needs of victims of wars and armed conflicts.

- Disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Agree
- Don't know
- Prefer not to answer

5%   0%   15%

22%

58%
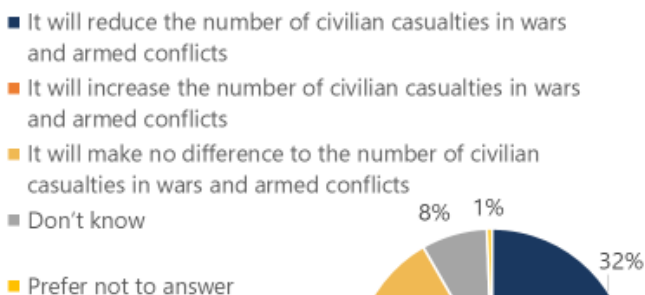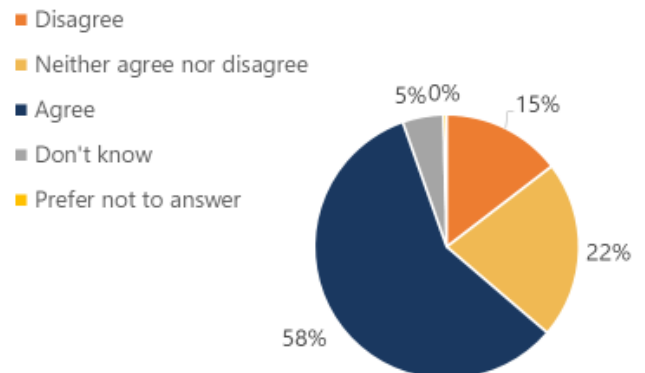
Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

However, four times as many Millennials think that digital technology can help respond to the various needs of victims of wars and armed conflicts than those who are sceptical (58% vs. 15%). Men are marginally more likely than women to think that digital technology can help respond to the various needs of victims (60% vs. 57%).

- Optimism regarding digital technology is even more prominent among Millennials from conflict-affected countries (62% compared to 56% in peacetime countries). Looking at the country level, the highest agreement is in Syria (78%), Indonesia (74%), and Nigeria (72%). Most uncertain are Millennials from France where more than half (52%) 'neither agree nor disagree' or 'don't know'.

Millennials perceive themselves as much more thoughtful about other people's suffering in wars and armed conflicts than they perceive people in general (Figure 24). Forty-four per cent agree with the statement that 'people don't care very much about other people's suffering in wars and armed conflicts', compared to only 14% who agree that they, personally, don't care very much about other people's suffering in wars and armed conflicts.

- In Indonesia, the difference between self-perception and perception of others is much lower, with only 19% agreeing that others don't care about others' suffering (compared to 16% agreeing that they personally don't care about others' suffering).

- The difference is the highest in Syria, where almost seven times as many Millennials agrees that others don't care about others' suffering than they think that about themselves personally (53% vs. 8%).

Figure 24. How numb we perceive ourselves?

Q23. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?
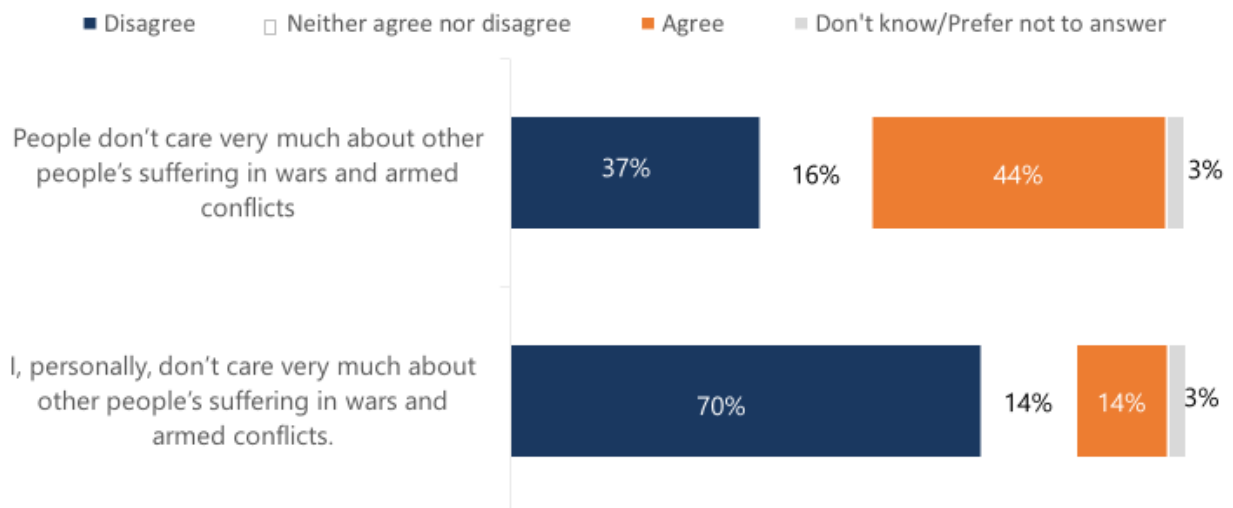
Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

5. Awareness of rules of war

The majority of Millennials believe in the relevance of the Geneva Conventions, but are less certain of their effectiveness. Even though there is almost no difference in awareness of the Geneva Conventions between Millennials from conflict and non-conflict countries, Millennials living in conflict countries are less certain about the effectiveness of these International Agreements.

Over half of Millennials have heard about the Geneva Conventions before (54%, including 53% in peacetime countries and 54% in conflict-affected countries) (Figure 25).

- Millennials in conflict countries and with personal experience of war are also more likely to have heard about the Geneva conventions than those in conflict countries without personal experience (62% vs. 49%).

- Men are more likely than women to have heard about the Geneva Conventions before (59% vs 48%).

Figure 25. Awareness of Geneva Conventions

Q25. Let me ask you something different. Have you ever heard of the Geneva Conventions before or not?
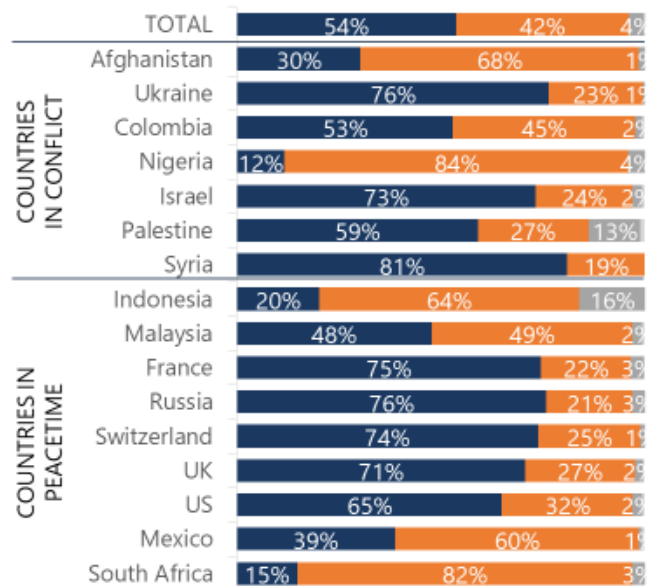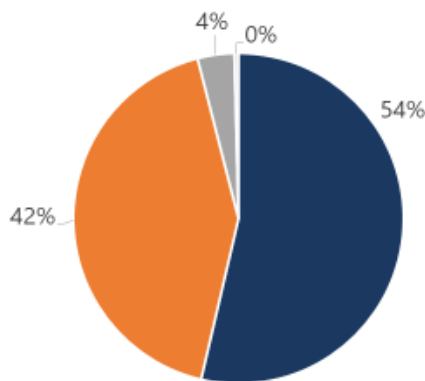
Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

Following the explanation that "the Geneva Conventions are a series of international agreements that impose limits on the way wars and armed conflicts can be fought by setting out certain rules (for example, avoiding civilian casualties or forbidding torture)" adopted after World War II, nearly 70 years ago', more than half of Millennials (54%) agree that the Geneva Conventions help reduce suffering in wars and armed conflicts, compared to just over one-third (36%) who think they make no real difference (Figure 26).

Figure 26. Impact and relevance of Geneva Conventions

The Geneva Conventions are a series of international agreements that impose limits on the way wars and armed conflicts can be fought (for example, avoiding civilian casualties as much as possible and forbidding torture). The Geneva Conventions were adopted after World War II, nearly 70 years ago. All countries in the world have joined these treaties.

Q25. Do you think the existence of the Geneva conventions can help reduce the suffering in wars and armed conflicts or do they make no real difference?

- The Geneva Conventions help to reduce suffering in wars and conflict
- The Geneva Conventions make no real difference
- Don't know
- Prefer not to answer

Q26. 70 years after the adoption of the Geneva Conventions, in your opinion, is there still a need, or is there no need, to impose limits on the way wars and armed conflicts may be fought?
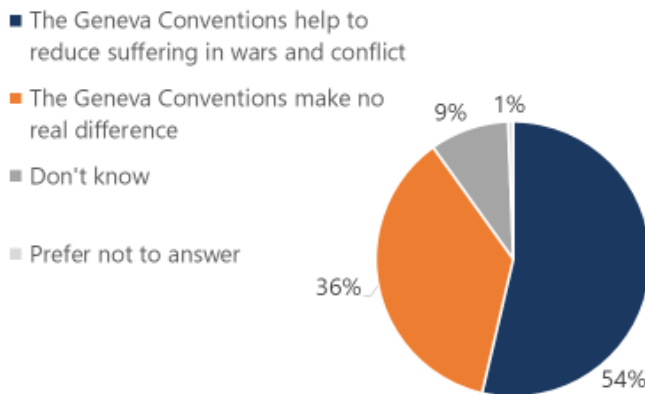
- There is still a need to impose limits
- There is no need to impose limits anymore
- Don't know
- Prefer not to answer
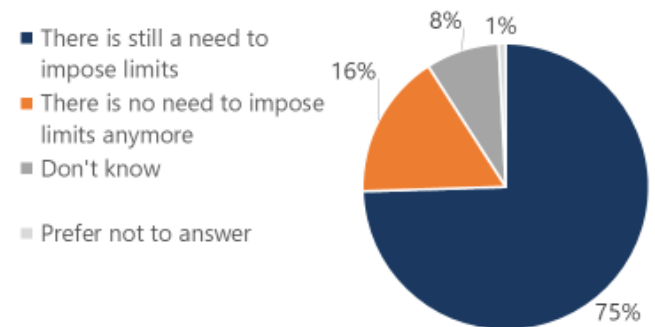
Base: All Millennials in 16 countries: 16288

- Millennials from peacetime countries are particularly likely to think that the Geneva Conventions help reduce suffering in wars and armed conflicts as opposed to making no real difference (57% vs. 32%). Opinion among those in conflict-affected countries, while still positive about the impact of the Conventions, is a little more evenly balanced (50% 'help to reduce suffering' vs. 42% 'make no real difference'). People in conflict countries who have personal experience of war are even less likely to think that Geneva Conventions help reduce suffering (48% 'help to reduce suffering' vs. 47% 'make no real difference').

A clear majority of Millennials (75%), think that 70 years after the adoption of the Geneva Conventions, there is still a need to impose limits on the way wars and armed conflicts may be fought (Figure 26). Only 16% think there is no need to impose limits anymore.

- The opinion that there is still a need to impose limits on the way wars and armed conflicts may be fought is particularly felt in the peacetime countries (78% vs. 69% in conflict-affected countries). It is also felt more by global citizens than local citizens (80% vs. 72%).

Appendix 1 - Outline of the methodology

1. Mixed-method approach

The 'Millennials on War' study was performed amongst adults aged 20 to 35 using a mixed method design in 16 countries. In an ideal situation the same methodology should be used for data collection in each country. However, there were significant constraints to doing this: online panels are not available in all markets, face to face methodology is too expensive and achieves an extremely low response rate in most of the Western countries, while telephone interviewing works well in some countries, but has significant difficulties with coverage in others.

In our approach, we tried to propose an optimal combination of methods for our target group; Millennials (persons aged 20-35). The recommended approaches also provided the best combination of cost effectiveness and robust methodology. Rationales for using certain data collection methods in specific countries are summarized in the Table 1 and explained in more details in next pages:

Table 1 Rationales for using certain data collection methods

Online panels	Especially suitable for Millennials as a target group; the use of Devise Agnostic approach increases the coverage in EU countries and the USA. Online panels are the most suitable method for target groups which suffer from huge non-response rates; in big countries like Russia, online panels provide good dispersion of the sample. This is also the most cost-effective method
Face to face interviews	Provide best response rate and reliability of answers in Sub-Saharan region.
Telephone interviews	In Syria and other conflict areas provide both interviewer security and good dispersion of the sample.

The Table 2 outlines the used methodology:

Table 2 Outline of the methodology

Location	Afghanistan, Colombia, Israel, Palestine, Nigeria, Syria and Ukraine, France, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States
Target group	Millennials (those currently between 20-35 years old)
Sampling frame	National statistics based on the most recent Censuses
Sample type	Random or quota sample by age, gender, region and type of settlement Deviations from these general requirements given for specific countries
Sample size	1000 respondents per country
Data collection method	Mixed mode data-collection based on feasibility and country specificities
Questionnaire	Developed in collaboration with ICRC Questionnaire was piloted in 10 countries 28 questions + demography, no open-ended questions

The Table 3 provides data on overall country internet penetration among the general population and among Millennials and the overall country share of rural population. Taking into consideration and after careful consultation with teams in the local markets about the best approach for their country, we arrived at the proposition detailed in the next table. Coverage limitations are given in the last column. If no limitations are specified, the sample had the structure of the general population by age, gender, region and type of settlement.

Table 3 Data collection method by country

No.	Country	Internet penetration GenPop	Internet penetration Millennials	Share of rural pop.	Method	Type of sample	Coverage limitations
	Countries in conflict						
1	Afghanistan	11%		72%	Face-to-face (PAPI)	Random sampling	Nationally representative
2	Ukraine	49%	94%	31%	Telephone (CATI)	Quota sampling	All quota (AGRT*) (Crimea excluded)
3	Colombia	59%	96%	23%	Online (CAWI)	Quota sampling	All quota (AGRT)
4	Nigeria	52%	74%	51%	Face-to-face (CAPI)	Random sampling	Nationally representative
5	Israel	73%	90%	8%	Online (CAWI)	Quota sampling	All quota (AGRT)
6	Palestine				Face-to-face (PAPI)	Random sampling	Nationally representative
7	Syria	32%		42%	Telephone (PAPI)	Quota sampling	All quota (AGRT) (Idleb excluded)
	Countries in peacetime						
1	Indonesia	52%	74%	45%	Face-to-face (CAPI)	Quota sampling	All quota (AGRT)
2	Malaysia	67%	91%	24%	Online (CAWI)	Quota sampling	All quota (AGRT)
3	France	85%	99%	20%	Online (CAWI)	Quota sampling	All quota (AGRT)
4	Russia	70%	98%	26%	Online (CAWI)	Quota sampling	All quota (AGRT)
5	Switzerland	90%	98%	26%	Online (CAWI)	Quota sampling	All quota (AGRT)
6	UK	92%	96%	17%	Online (CAWI)	Quota sampling	All quota (AGRT)
7	US	88%		18%	Online (CAWI)	Quota sampling	All quota (AGRT)
8	Mexico	64%	87%	20%	Online (CAWI)	Quota sampling	All quota (AGRT)
9	South Africa	53%	78%	34%	Face-to-face (CAPI)	Quota sampling	Quota AGR, major cities with semi-urban areas

*AGRT – age, gender, region and type of settlement
Data source: Internet penetration among general population: World Bank Open Data https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.ZS
Internet penetration among Millennials: The Connected Consumer Survey 2017; https://www.consumerbarometer.com/en/about/
Share of rural population: World Bank Open Data https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.RUR.TOTL.ZS

2. Sample structure

The sample size in each country was 1000 respondents. The target group were Millennials (people 20-35 years old) representative of the main demographic variables (age, gender, region and type of settlement). Where national statistics were available, country samples were representative of the Millennial population by the main demographic variables: gender, age, region and settlement size. However, in some countries, data on region and type of settlement distribution specific to the

Millennial group was not readily available so we used country population data to set the quota. Some limitations of the study and exceptions of this general rule are given in the following paragraphs.

In Syria, it was not possible to cover *Idleb* due to current conflict. Therefore, the study was representative to 93% of the population. Similar limitation in coverage was in Ukraine, where *Crimea* was excluded from the study[3].

In Afghanistan, districts that are totally inaccessible for interviewing due to fighting, or due to being governed by rebel forces, were covered with intercept interviews - residents of respective districts were interviewed at health centres, bazaars and administrative offices in adjacent accessible districts. In insecure districts, which allowed random route interviewing of men but not women, the female sampling points were replaced with male sampling points.

In Palestine, the study covered Palestinians who reside in the West Bank (including East Jerusalem) and Gaza Strip. Approximately, 1/3 sampling points was allocated in West Bank and 2/3 in Gaza. Besides urban and rural settlements, the sample in Palestine also included refugee camps. Online sample in Israel included Jewish and Arab panellists.

Although, in general, online panels have a lower coverage of the rural population, countries selected for the online approach have a smaller share of the rural population (between 8% in Israel and 26% in Russia). Depending on the availability of data and information about panellists, urban/rural division, market size or respondent assessment was used to identify the type of settlement variable. In several countries, we faced some obstacles to reach the rural population. In each of these countries, weighting was applied to reach national structure by type of settlement.

In South Africa, the study covers only major cities with semi-urban areas and does not cover rural areas. Population of semi-urban areas was taken as a proxy of the rural population. In order to have more precise estimates of this part of population, the share of the semi-urban population was oversampled (instead of 5% as in general population, this part was presented with 20% of the sample).

The sample structure by age, gender, region and type of settlement is given in the Appendix 3.

3. Questionnaire

Development of the survey instrument was a collaborative process between IPSOS and the ICRC. The instrument was developed based on the ICRC's objectives, input, previous questionnaires and Ipsos' suggestions on which questions should be repeated in this study on Millennials, based on expected media impact. Questionnaire development was approached with an eye to the topics that are considered sensitive in each country. Approval from local Ipsos offices was requested in all conflict-affected countries, especially in Syria and Ukraine. Approval from local authorities in Syria was also requested to bring additional assurance for fieldwork execution.

ICRC legal advisor, the Ipsos Ethics Committee and Ipsos Polls for Publication gave an opinion on the questions. The Polls for Publication team ensured that the instrument is in line with Ipsos standards for designing surveys for media consumption, while the Ethics Committee warranted that the questions are asked following the highest ethical standard of conducting social and opinion research. ICRC legal advisor ensured that all terms used are in line with ICRC communication guidelines.

---

[3] Although, in Ukraine, telephone survey was performed, Ukrainian telecom companies are not able to control their objects, to operate and regulate their operations and so to provide their services in Crimea.

The questionnaire was translated in the following languages:

Country	Language	Country	Language
Afghanistan	Dari, Pashto	Malaysia	Malay, Simplified Chinese
Ukraine	Russian for Ukraine	France	French
Colombia	Spanish (Columbia)	Russia	Russian
Nigeria	Yoruba, Hausa, Igbo	Switzerland	French (CH), German (CH), Italian (CH)
Israel	Hebrew	UK	English (UK)
Palestine	Arabic (for Palestine)	US	English (US)
Syria	Arabic (for Syria)	Mexico	Spanish (Mexico)
Indonesia	Bahasa Indonesian	South Africa	English

In countries where face-to-face and telephone interviewing were used, the local survey teams was responsible for translation of the questionnaire. Ipsos' reliable and experienced translation partner were engaged for translating the survey questions into all required languages in countries where an online methodology was used. ICRC delegations checked the translated questionnaires in all countries included in the study.

Once the translated questionnaires were ready, the scripting was performed, separately for online and offline (face-to-face and telephone interviewing).

4. Pilot testing

The next phase, pilot testing, was crucial for final adjustment of the questionnaire. Interviewers were instructed to lead qualitative interviews with respondents in order to get their feedback about the wording, sensitivity of questions, and intentions to give socially desirable answers. The pilot was conducted in 10 countries: in all seven countries where face-to-face and telephone interviews were implemented and in three countries with online approach: Israel, Mexico and United Kingdom. In each country, between 20 and 30 pilot interviews were conducted.

In the initial sample design South Sudan was included in the study. However, during pilot execution, many obstacles were faced in execution and together with the ICRC it was decided to replace South Sudan with another African country, South Africa.

5. Training

In all countries where telephone or face to face interviews were performed, training was organized in two phases. As the first phase, all local project managers received general training for trainers performed by central team. As the second phase, local project managers organized trainings for interviewers.

6. Fieldwork

Fieldwork execution was performed on the following periods:

Country	Fieldwork period	Country	Fieldwork period
Afghanistan	29th June – 5th July 2019	Malaysia	5th July – 20th July 2019
Ukraine	15th July – 5th September 2019	France	31st July – 9th August 2019
Colombia	25th July – 20th August 2019	Russia	31st July – 9th August 2019
Nigeria	16th July – 31st July 2019	Switzerland	5th August – 13th August 2019
Israel	30th July – 20th August 2019	UK	23th July – 19th August 2019
Palestine	30th July – 25th August 2019	US	31st July – 13th August 2019
Syria	23th July – 13th August 2019	Mexico	24th July – 22nd August 2019
Indonesia	14th July – 20th August 2019	South Africa	12th September – 1st October 2019

Quality control included 10% spot check (validation by field supervisor through accompaniment) and 10% back-checks (telephonic and visits of field executives). Back-checks were conducted locally in native language under the Ipsos supervision. In addition, the central team checked incoming data after 10% and after 100% of collected data. The aim of the interim check was to flag any data quality issues as they arise and notify the local team.

7. Data processing

After the fieldwork, data collected in all countries were combined in one dataset and weighting was applied to correct for non-response. Data were weighted by age, gender, region and type of settlements, except in South Africa were data were weighted by age, gender and region.

Appendix 2 - Questionnaire

MILLENNIALS ON WAR QUESTIONNAIRE

LEGEND:

RED: SCRIPTING NOTES

SCREENING/DEMOGRAPHICS

COUNTRY:

COUNTRIES IN CONFLICT	CODE	COUNTRIES IN PEACETIME	CODE
1. Afghanistan	1	9. Indonesia	9
2. Ukraine	2	10. Malaysia [online]	10
3. Colombia	3	11. France [online]	11
4. Nigeria	4	12. Russia [online]	12
5. South Sudan	5	13. Switzerland [online]	13
6. Israel [online]	6	14. UK [online]	14
7. Palestine	7	15. US [online]	15
8. Syria	8	16. Mexico [online]	16

YEAR/MONTH. What is your date of birth?
- ⬜ YEAR
- ⬜ MONTH

RESP_AGE [Hidden]. Hidden Question – RESP_AGE "this is a dummy question that will hold age"

RESP_GENDER. Are you...?
- ◯ _1 Male
- ◯ _2 Female

QMktSize_CH. Where do you live?
- ◯ Postal Code:
- ◯ Town:

GENERAL ISSUES

INTRO

We are currently conducting studies on various topics affecting countries and people around the world and your opinion would be of great value to us. More specifically, this study will explore different opinions on war and armed conflicts. There are no right or wrong answers, and please be assured that the information collected from you will be treated completely

confidentially. Your answers will be combined with information from other participants and only the total results will be used for social research reporting.

There is also certain information that I need to bring to your attention as a legal requirement, the information is in this privacy notice which explains about the legal basis and the purposes for processing your personal data as well as your rights under data protection regulations.

Participation is completely voluntary, and you may withdraw your consent at any time. Are you happy to proceed with the interview?

1.   Yes...
2.   No...

1.   [GLOBAL CONCERNS] Now, thinking about some issues around the world...Which of the following do you see as the most important issues affecting people around the world today? Please select all that apply.

      MULTIPLE RESPONSES. RANDOMIZE FROM 1 TO 12

      1.   Weak economy
      2.   Unemployment
      3.   Global warming
      4.   Poor access to education
      5.   Increasing migration
      6.   Terrorism
      7.   Nuclear weapons
      8.   Poor health care
      9.   Increasing poverty
      10.   Natural disasters
      11.   Corruption
      12.   Wars and armed conflicts
      13.   None of the above
      14.   Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
      15.   Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

2.   Could you please tell me which one of these statements, if either, you agree with the most:

      SINGLE CODE. RANDOMIZE 1 AND 2

      1.   Most wars and armed conflicts could be avoided.
      2.   Most wars and armed conflicts are unavoidable.
      3.   Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
      4.   Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

PERSONAL QUESTIONS

INTRO

Let me ask about your experience with war or armed conflict. For the purposes of the survey, the terms "war", "fighting" and "armed conflict" will be used interchangeably.

3. [VFF, Q1A] Have you directly experienced war or armed conflict, or not? This can include participation in the fighting, being wounded, being forced to leave your home, losing contact with a close relative or any other situation which could happen because of the war or armed conflict.

    SINGLE CODE

    1. Yes, I have personally experienced it
    2. No, I have not personally experienced it
    3. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
    4. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

ONLY IN CONFLICT COUNTRIES: AFGHANISTAN, COLOMBIA, ISRAEL, NIGERIA, PALESTINE, SOUTH SUDAN, SYRIA, UKRAINE.

4. When do you think the current fighting in [COUNTRY} is most likely to end?

    SINGLE CODE

    1. In the next 5 years
    2. In the next 20 years
    3. In my lifetime
    4. Never

    5. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
    6. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

SPECIFIC ISSUES

CIVILIAN VICTIMS

INTRO TEXT

Now we would like to ask you some general questions about how, in your view, combatants should act in times of war or armed conflict. For the purposes of this survey, "combatants" are the people directly taking part in the fighting, for example military soldiers or other fighters. "Enemy combatants" are the people on the opposing side directly taking part in the fighting.

ASK ALL

5. Which of the following statements, if any, do you agree with the most? During war or armed conflict, combatants should:

    SINGLE CODE. RANDOMIZE 1 AND 2

    1. Avoid civilian casualties as much as possible, even if it makes it more difficult to achieve their military objectives
    2. Do whatever is necessary to achieve their military objectives, no matter how many civilian casualties it results in
    3. Neither
    4. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
    5. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

ASK ALL

6. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? In supporting victims of wars or armed conflicts, addressing the emotional suffering of victims are as important as water, food and shelter.

    SINGLE CODE.

1. Completely disagree
2. Somewhat disagree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Somewhat agree
5. Completely agree
6. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
7. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

TORTURE

INTRO TEXT

Now we would be interested in your opinion on how captured enemy combatants should be treated. As already mentioned, for the purposes of this survey, "combatants" are the people directly taking part in the fighting, for example military soldiers or other fighters. "Enemy combatants" are the people on the opposing side directly taking part in the fighting.

ASK ALL

7. [PoW1, Q27a] Should captured enemy combatants be allowed to contact relatives, or should they not be allowed?

SINGLE CODE. RANDOMIZE 1 AND 2

1. They should be allowed
2. They should not be allowed
3. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
4. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

SPLIT A

8. In your opinion, is torturing captured enemy combatants acceptable under some circumstances, or is it never acceptable?

SINGLE CODE. RANDOMIZE 1 AND 2

1. It is acceptable under some circumstances
2. It is never acceptable
3. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
4. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

SPLIT B

8a. As you may know, various international agreements, such as the UN Convention against Torture, which has been joined by 165 countries, ban torture under any circumstances. In your opinion, is torturing captured enemy combatants acceptable under some circumstances, or is it never acceptable?
SINGLE CODE. RANDOMIZE 1 AND 2

1. It is acceptable under some circumstances
2. It is never acceptable
3. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
4. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

WEAPONS

ASK ALL

9. For each of the following weapons, in your opinion, do you think their use in wars or armed conflict is acceptable under some circumstances or is it never acceptable?

SINGLE ANSWER PER ITEM RANDOMIZE 1 AND 2

1. It is acceptable under some circumstances

2. It is never acceptable
3. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
4. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

ITEMS. RANDOMIZE

1. Anti-personnel landmines - a form of explosive which is designed to be used against humans. Mines explode when stepped on
2. Nuclear weapons - an atomic bomb which releases large quantities of energy. A single nuclear bomb can destroy an entire city
3. Chemical weapons - a weapon which uses toxic chemicals to cause harm, injury and sometimes death
4. Biological weapons - a bacteria, virus, parasite or fungus designed as a weapon to cause allergic reactions, permanent injury or death
5. Cluster bombs (an explosive weapon which releases and scatters smaller bombs over a wide area)

ASK ALL

10. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

SINGLE CODE PER STATEMENT

1. Completely disagree
2. Somewhat disagree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Somewhat agree
5. Completely agree
6. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
7. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

STATEMENTS. RANDOMIZE

1. Countries which have nuclear weapons should eliminate them.
2. Countries which don't have nuclear weapons should not develop or obtain them

ASK ALL

11. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

SINGLE CODE PER STATEMENT

1. Completely disagree
2. Somewhat disagree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Somewhat agree
5. Completely agree
6. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
7. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

STATEMENTS. RANDOMIZE

1. Nuclear weapons are an effective instrument of deterrence.
2. The existence of nuclear weapons is a threat to humanity.

ASK ALL

12. Which of the following statements, if any, do you agree with most? Possession of nuclear weapons by my country:

COUNTRIES WHICH DON'T OFFICIALLY POSSESS NUCLEAR WEAPONS: AFGHANISTAN, UKRAINE, COLOMBIA, NIGERIA, SOUTH SUDAN, ISRAEL, PALESTINE, SYRIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, SWITZERLAND AND MEXICO

SINGLE CODE. RANDOMIZE 1 AND 2 AND 3

1. Would make my country safer

2. Would make my country less safe
3. Would not make a difference
4. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
5. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

COUNTRIES WHICH OFFICIALLY POSSESS NUCLEAR WEAPONS: FRANCE, RUSSIA, UK AND US

SINGLE CODE. RANDOMIZE 1 AND 2 AND 3

1. Make my country safer
2. Make my country less safe
3. Make no difference
4. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
5. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

ASK ALL

13. In your opinion, how likely or unlikely is it that nuclear weapons will be used in wars or armed conflicts anywhere in the world within the next 10 years?

SINGLE CODE

1. Very unlikely
2. Somewhat unlikely
3. Somewhat likely
4. Very likely
5. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
6. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

COUNTRIES WHICH DON'T OFFICIALLY POSSESS NUCLEAR WEAPONS: AFGHANISTAN, UKRAINE, COLOMBIA, NIGERIA, SOUTH SUDAN, ISRAEL, PALESTINE, SYRIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, SWITZERLAND AND MEXICO

14. Would you support or oppose [COUNTRY] in developing nuclear weapons?

SINGLE CODE. RANDOMIZE 1 AND 2

1. I would support my country in developing nuclear weapons
2. I would oppose my country in developing nuclear weapons
3. I would neither support nor oppose my country to develop nuclear weapons
4. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
5. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

COUNTRIES WHICH OFFICIALLY POSSESS NUCLEAR WEAPONS: FRANCE, RUSSIA, UK AND US

14a. [COUNTRY] possesses nuclear weapons. Would you support or oppose [COUNTRY] to keep their nuclear weapons?

SINGLE CODE. RANDOMIZE 1 AND 2

1. I would support my country to keep nuclear weapons
2. I would oppose my country to keep nuclear weapons
3. I would neither support nor oppose my country to keep nuclear weapons
4. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
5. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

ASK ALL

15. The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, also known as the Nuclear Weapon Ban, is an international agreement to globally prohibit nuclear weapons with the goal of leading towards their total elimination. Have you heard about this international agreement before, or not?

SINGLE CODE

1. Yes, I have heard of it before
2. No, I have not heard of it before
3. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
4. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

ASK ALL

16. Countries that join the Nuclear Weapon Ban commit to not using, possessing or developing nuclear weapons. Would you support or oppose [COUNTRY] in joining this kind of agreement?

SINGLE CODE

1. I would support my country with joining this kind of agreement
2. I would oppose my country with joining this kind of agreement
3. I would neither support nor oppose my country with joining this kind of agreement
4. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
5. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

FUTURE OF WAR AND ARMED CONFLICT

INTRO TEXT
Now I would like to ask you a few questions about wars and armed conflicts in the future.
ASK ONLY IN PEACEFUL COUNTRIES: INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, FRANCE, RUSSIA, SWITZERLAND, UK, US, MEXICO

17. In your opinion, how likely or unlikely is it that you, personally, will be directly affected by war or an armed conflict in the future?

SINGLE CODE

1. Very unlikely
2. Somewhat unlikely
3. Somewhat likely
4. Very likely
5. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
6. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

ASK ALL

18. In your opinion, will there be more or fewer wars and armed conflicts, across the world, over each of the future periods compared to now, or will there be about the same?

SINGLE CODE PER STATEMENT

1. More wars or armed conflicts
2. About the same
3. Fewer wars or armed conflicts
4. No wars or armed conflicts
5. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
6. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

STATEMENTS

1. In the next 5 years
2. In the next 20 years
3. In the next 50 years

ASK ALL

19. In your opinion, how likely or unlikely is it that there will be a Third World War in your lifetime?

SINGLE CODE

1. Very unlikely
2. Somewhat unlikely
3. Somewhat likely
4. Very likely
5. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
6. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

ASK ALL

20. Do you think climate change is making wars and armed conflicts in the world more likely or less likely to happen, or is it making no difference?

SINGLE CODE. RANDOMIZE 1, 2 AND 3

1. Climate change is making wars and armed conflicts more likely
2. Climate change is making wars and armed conflicts less likely
3. Climate change is making no difference
4. I don't think there is any climate change
5. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
6. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

ASK ALL

21. Could you please tell me which one of these statements you agree with more? If fully autonomous robots and drones, not controlled by humans, replace human combatants in the future:

SINGLE CODE. RANDOMIZE 1, 2 AND 3

1. It will reduce the number of civilian casualties in wars and armed conflicts
2. It will increase the number of civilian casualties in wars and armed conflicts
3. It will make no difference to the number of civilian casualties in wars and armed conflicts
4. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
5. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

ASK ALL

22. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The use of digital technology like the internet and smart phones can help to respond to the various needs of victims of wars and armed conflicts.

SINGLE CODE

1. Completely disagree
2. Somewhat disagree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Somewhat agree
5. Completely agree
6. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
7. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

ASK ALL

23. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

SINGLE CODE PER STATEMENT

1. Completely disagree
2. Somewhat disagree
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Somewhat agree

5. Completely agree
6. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
7. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

STATEMENTS. RANDOMIZE

1. People don't care very much about other people's suffering in wars and armed conflicts.
2. I, personally, don't care very much about other people's suffering in wars and armed conflicts.

AWARENESS OF RULES OF WAR

ASK ALL

24. Let me ask you something different. Have you ever heard of the Geneva Conventions before or not?

    SINGLE CODE

    1. Yes, I have heard of them before
    2. No, I haven't heard of them before
    3. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
    4. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

ASK ALL

25. The Geneva Conventions are a series of international agreements that impose limits on the way wars and armed conflicts can be fought (for example, avoiding civilian casualties as much as possible and forbidding torture).

    The Geneva Conventions were adopted after World War II, nearly 70 years ago. All countries in the world have joined these treaties.

    Do you think the existence of the Geneva conventions can help reduce the suffering in wars and armed conflicts or do they make no real difference?
    SINGLE CODE. RANDOMIZE CODES 1 AND 2

    1. The Geneva Conventions help to reduce suffering in wars and armed conflict
    2. The Geneva Conventions make no real difference
    3. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
    4. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

ASK ALL

26. 70 years after the adoption of the Geneva Conventions, in your opinion, is there still a need, or is there no need, to impose limits on the way wars and armed conflicts may be fought?

    SINGLE CODE. RANDOMIZE CODES 1 AND 2

    1. There is still a need to impose limits
    2. There is no need to impose limits anymore
    3. Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
    4. Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

DEMOGRAPHY

ASK ALL

HHCMP10. [HOUSEHOLD SIZE] How many people are living in your household?
SINGLE ANSWER

STANDARD DEMOGRAPHIC

01EDU. [EDUCATION] What is the highest level of education you have achieved?
Country specific codes.

01MAR. [MARITAL STATUS] What is your marital status?
SINGLE ANSWER
  _1 Never Married (Single)
  _2 Domestic Partner (Living as a couple)
  _3 Married / Civil partnership
  _4 Separated
  _5 Divorced
  _6 Widowed

01INC. [INCOME] What is the TOTAL NET HOUSEHOLD monthly income earned by all members of your household?
Country specific codes.

ASK ALL
27.   [GLOBAL CITIZENS] People have different views about themselves and how they relate to the wider world. How do you primarily see yourself?

SINGLE CODE

1.   I am primarily concerned about problems in my country
2.   I am concerned about problems in my country and in the wider world equally
3.   I am primarily concerned about problems in the wider world
4.   Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
5.   Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

ASK ALL
28. [FOLLOWING NEWS] How often, if at all, do you follow:

SINGLE CODE PER STATEMENT

1.   Several times a day
2.   Daily
3.   Weekly
4.   Monthly
5.   Less often
6.   Never
7.   Don't know [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]
8.   Prefer not to answer [CATI / PAPI: DO NOT READ. ONLINE: SHOW IN GREY AND SEPARATED]

STATEMENTS. RANDOMIZE

1.   International news
2.   National news

If you are interested to gain more information about these topics, please visit the following link: https://www.icrc.org

Appendix 3 – Tables with results

GENERAL ISSUES
Q1 Now, thinking about some issues around the world…Which of the following do you see as the most important issues affecting people around the world today? Please select all that apply.

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
Corruption	54	14	75	86	73	42	52	36	56	57	29	68	35	43	49	76	68
Unemployment	52	38	61	80	80	38	63	41	39	52	40	55	34	38	36	65	75
Increasing poverty	47	22	64	64	55	46	48	38	31	36	52	62	50	50	45	61	33
Terrorism	47	16	65	49	52	69	20	63	51	67	44	58	53	57	43	29	11
Wars and armed conflicts	45	22	82	64	35	49	28	52	25	57	44	61	57	47	39	45	14
Poor health care	41	5	68	61	52	44	27	11	19	44	49	53	34	51	56	51	34
Weak economy	41	30	60	46	49	43	46	30	37	59	25	42	20	35	36	52	38
Global warming	40	8	50	61	9	39	7	5	24	61	72	32	71	69	53	67	14
Natural disasters	33	8	52	36	17	36	10	6	41	60	49	47	45	39	37	38	10
Poor access to education	32	6	48	54	51	25	17	19	14	36	35	30	33	40	44	42	29
Increasing migration	27	19	42	53	16	25	28	13	6	19	38	30	41	26	25	35	23
Nuclear weapons	24	9	52	20	14	38	15	14	14	41	15	37	26	29	29	18	7
None of the above	1	0	1	1	0	2	1		0	2	3	1	1	3	3	1	
Don't know	1	1	0	1	0	1	0		1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Prefer not to answer	0		0			0	0			0	0	0			0	0	

Q2 Could you please tell me which one of these statements, if either, you agree with the most:

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
Most wars and armed conflicts could be avoided.	74	61	84	85	70	69	40	42	66	81	84	89	91	84	77	89	69
Most wars and armed conflicts are unavoidable.	23	37	14	13	28	27	50	56	26	17	13	8	8	12	17	9	26
Don't know	3	2	1	1	2	4	9	2	7	1	2	2	2	4	6	1	5
Prefer not to answer	0	0	0		0	1	1		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

PERSONAL QUESTIONS

Q3 Have you directly experienced war or armed conflict, or not?

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
Yes, I have personally experienced it	27	55	31	34	32	35	37	96	2	15	7	12	7	10	17	21	17
No, I have not personally experienced it	72	45	69	65	68	65	53	4	96	85	92	88	93	90	82	79	82
Don't know	1	1	0	0	0	0	9		3	1	0	0		0	1	0	0
Prefer not to answer	0	0	0	0		0	1		0	0	1	0		0		0	0

Q4 When do you think the current fighting in COUNTRY is most likely to end?

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: Respondents in countries in conflict	7118	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In the next 5 years	30	26	69	7	36	5	5	60									
In the next 20 years	18	30	15	33	13	8	11	18									
In my lifetime	14	19	6	13	11	18	17	13									
Never	28	16	4	41	14	65	52	4									
Don't know	10	8	6	6	27	5	15	5									
Prefer not to answer	0		0	0	0	0	1	0									

SPECIFIC ISSUES - CIVILIAN VICTIMS

Q5 Which of the following statements, if any, do you agree with the most? During war or armed conflict, combatants should:

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
Avoid civilian casualties as much as possible, even if it ma	78	78	83	85	68	61	59	76	78	91	85	90	90	85	81	80	63
Do whatever is necessary to achieve their military objective	15	16	12	10	28	32	22	21	13	7	10	6	5	9	14	14	28
Neither	3	4	1	2	2	3	14	3	5	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	4
Don't know	3	1	3	2	2	3	5	0	3	0	3	3	1	3	3	3	5
Prefer not to answer	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Q6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? In supporting victims of wars or armed conflicts, the emotional or mental health needs of victims is as important as water, food and shelter.

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
Completely disagree	7	3	6	16	10	5	5	2	5	4	5	10	2	4	4	15	14
Somewhat disagree	7	14	6	4	8	12	7	4	4	5	8	5	8	8	7	7	7
Sum -	14	17	11	20	18	17	12	6	9	9	12	15	10	12	12	22	21
Neither agree nor disagree	12	14	6	9	5	20	17	6	4	12	22	11	10	14	15	11	12
Sum +	73	68	81	70	76	60	69	87	82	79	63	72	80	73	72	66	65
Somewhat agree	28	26	24	15	17	36	32	27	24	36	40	29	39	36	32	15	15
Completely agree	45	42	58	56	59	24	36	60	58	43	24	43	41	36	40	50	51
Don't know	2	1	1	0	1	3	2	1	5	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
Prefer not to answer	0		0	1	0	1		0	0	0	1	0			0	1	0
Mean	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

SPECIFIC ISSUES - TORTURE

Q7 Should captured enemy combatants be allowed to contact relatives, or should they not be allowed?

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
They should be allowed	58	67	72	70	39	25	48	85	61	61	43	65	62	54	45	73	56
They should not be allowed	36	31	24	26	60	70	33	12	28	35	50	26	32	36	44	23	40
Don't know	6	2	4	3	1	4	15	2	10	3	7	8	6	10	11	3	3
Prefer not to answer	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1

Q8 In your opinion, is torturing captured enemy combatants acceptable under some circumstances, or is it never acceptable?

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: Split sample (50% of target population)	8135	528	501	499	548	500	501	505	541	506	497	499	500	519	501	516	475
It is acceptable under some circumstances	41	47	36	26	68	72	39	27	30	50	37	41	31	33	48	34	28
It is never acceptable	55	51	61	71	29	23	54	71	65	48	57	52	66	59	44	63	67
Don't know	4	2	2	2	3	4	6	1	5	1	5	6	2	7	8	1	4
Prefer not to answer	1		1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1

Q8A As you may know, various international agreements, such as the UN Convention against Torture, which has been joined by 165 countries, ban torture under any circumstances. In your opinion, is torturing captured enemy combatants acceptable under some circ

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: Split sample (50% of target population)	8153	528	500	505	505	500	499	499	558	494	504	501	500	524	499	511	525
It is acceptable under some circumstances	37	40	30	35	65	57	35	30	22	47	33	35	31	33	40	33	24
It is never acceptable	59	58	68	63	28	36	58	70	70	49	61	61	67	62	54	65	72
Don't know	4	2	2	1	6	5	6		8	3	5	4	2	5	6	1	3
Prefer not to answer	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1

Q9_1 Anti-personnel landmines - a form of explosive which is designed to be used against humans. Mines explode when stepped on

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
It is acceptable under some circumstances	32	26	45	10	30	62	20	39	28	41	28	51	20	27	45	25	22
It is never acceptable	63	72	52	89	60	33	69	61	62	57	67	44	79	67	48	72	74
Don't know	4	3	3	1	9	4	8	0	10	2	5	5	1	5	6	2	4
Prefer not to answer	1	0	1	0	1	1	3		0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0

Q9_2 Nuclear weapons - an atomic bomb which releases large quantities of energy. A single nuclear bomb can destroy an entire city

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
It is acceptable under some circumstances	12	12	6	6	23	18	9	2	11	14	15	10	7	13	22	10	17
It is never acceptable	84	84	92	93	68	77	80	98	80	83	81	86	92	83	73	88	80
Don't know	4	3	1	1	9	4	9	0	9	2	3	3	1	4	5	1	2
Prefer not to answer	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0

Q9_3 Chemical weapons - a weapon which uses toxic chemicals to cause harm, injury and sometimes death

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
It is acceptable under some circumstances	15	16	7	11	24	19	8	4	11	21	16	13	10	15	27	13	19
It is never acceptable	81	77	91	88	67	76	79	96	80	77	79	83	89	80	67	84	78
Don't know	4	6	1	1	9	4	10	0	9	2	4	3	1	4	5	2	3
Prefer not to answer	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0

Q9_4 Biological weapons - a bacteria, virus, parasite or fungus designed as a weapon to cause allergic reactions, permanent injury or death

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
It is acceptable under some circumstances	13	14	6	9	25	16	11	4	11	16	13	10	8	10	21	9	18
It is never acceptable	83	78	92	90	66	79	75	96	79	82	83	86	91	86	75	88	79
Don't know	4	7	1	1	9	4	11	1	9	1	3	3	1	4	3	2	3
Prefer not to answer	1	1	0	0	0	1	3		1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1

Q9_5 Cluster bombs - an explosive weapon which releases and scatters smaller bombs over a wide area

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
It is acceptable under some circumstances	30	22	28	24	31	61	10	23	18	37	40	33	25	33	50	26	22
It is never acceptable	64	73	70	74	60	33	76	77	72	60	54	61	74	61	42	71	74
Don't know	5	4	2	1	9	5	11	0	10	2	6	5	1	6	7	2	3
Prefer not to answer	1	1	0	1	0	1	3		0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1

Q10_1 Countries which have nuclear weapons should eliminate them.

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
Completely disagree	9	8	10	11	26	8	11	7	9	5	7	6	2	3	4	9	19
Somewhat disagree	10	16	7	4	14	17	16	12	8	9	11	12	3	8	8	5	8
Sum -	19	23	17	14	40	25	27	19	18	14	18	18	5	11	12	15	27
Neither agree nor disagree	15	18	6	9	8	25	17	14	5	23	30	21	9	15	19	9	9
Sum +	64	57	76	77	48	46	53	66	74	61	48	58	84	70	65	75	62
Somewhat agree	19	21	14	11	12	23	20	20	16	28	24	18	23	26	26	11	7
Completely agree	45	36	61	66	36	22	34	46	59	33	24	40	61	44	39	64	54
Don't know	2	1	1	0	4	4	3	1	4	2	5	3	1	3	3	1	2
Prefer not to answer	0		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Mean	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Q10_2 Countries which don't have nuclear weapons should not develop or obtain them :

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
Completely disagree	13	7	15	30	29	4	13	8	11	9	4	7	4	4	4	27	27
Somewhat disagree	9	13	11	8	14	5	16	11	10	16	6	7	5	6	6	9	7
Sum -	22	20	26	39	43	8	30	19	20	24	10	15	8	10	10	36	34
Neither agree nor disagree	16	20	7	12	9	20	19	13	5	27	24	23	11	18	20	16	9
Sum +	59	58	65	49	44	68	48	66	71	47	62	58	78	68	66	46	55
Somewhat agree	18	21	14	10	12	31	19	23	16	23	28	14	19	22	24	12	8
Completely agree	41	37	51	39	32	37	29	43	55	24	34	43	59	46	43	34	47
Don't know	3	2	2	0	5	3	3	2	4	2	4	4	2	3	3	2	2
Prefer not to answer	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Mean	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3

Q11_1 Nuclear weapons are an effective instrument of deterrence. :

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
Completely disagree	18	14	14	33	21	12	14	15	30	21	8	9	20	18	16	30	20
Somewhat disagree	13	21	4	10	14	11	19	11	19	21	7	4	11	16	14	10	7
Sum -	31	35	18	42	36	23	33	26	49	42	15	13	31	34	30	39	26
Neither agree nor disagree	17	21	4	18	10	15	22	8	7	24	25	12	20	23	27	18	11
Sum +	49	43	78	36	49	58	41	64	36	31	56	72	46	37	38	38	56
Somewhat agree	23	26	18	14	15	34	20	27	18	22	40	29	27	25	24	16	10
Completely agree	26	17	60	22	34	23	21	38	18	10	16	43	19	11	15	22	46
Don't know	4	1	1	3	5	3	3	1	7	2	4	3	3	6	5	5	7
Prefer not to answer	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Mean	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	4

Q11_2 The existence of nuclear weapons is a threat to humanity. :

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
Completely disagree	5	3	4	9	18	3	7	1	6	2	2	4	1	2	3	7	12
Somewhat disagree	5	10	3	2	11	7	9	3	5	4	4	2	2	4	3	2	4
Sum -	10	12	7	10	29	10	16	4	11	6	6	5	3	6	6	9	16
Neither agree nor disagree	8	18	2	3	7	11	13	3	4	14	12	7	6	12	11	3	7
Sum +	80	69	90	87	60	77	68	93	81	78	80	87	90	79	81	86	77
Somewhat agree	18	22	7	6	12	33	22	12	18	27	32	18	20	23	24	7	7
Completely agree	62	47	83	81	48	43	47	81	63	51	48	69	71	56	57	79	69
Don't know	2	1	0	0	4	2	2		4	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Prefer not to answer	0		0	0	0	1	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mean	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	4

Q12 Which of the following statements, if any, do you agree with most? Possession of nuclear weapons by my country:

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
Would make/ Make my country safer	30	40	45	10	35	59	29	41	22	23	37	42	7	23	30	11	27
Would make/ Make my country less safe	33	39	26	46	32	11	29	27	46	51	14	21	42	33	33	39	39
Would not make/ Make no difference	31	19	24	40	28	23	32	26	23	22	42	28	44	35	29	46	31
Don't know	6	2	5	2	4	6	9	5	10	3	7	8	6	8	7	3	3
Prefer not to answer	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1

Q13 In your opinion, how likely or unlikely is it that nuclear weapons will be used in wars or armed conflicts anywhere in the world within the next 10 years?

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
Very unlikely	18	14	32	18	28	16	9	34	21	5	13	25	10	12	12	14	31
Somewhat unlikely	21	30	22	12	21	32	19	22	13	14	34	20	29	27	22	12	13
Sum -	40	44	54	29	49	48	29	56	34	19	47	45	39	39	34	26	44
Sum +	54	52	44	68	43	45	63	40	49	77	45	48	56	52	58	70	51
Somewhat likely	36	38	23	46	23	37	36	29	33	55	37	34	42	40	39	44	22
Very likely	18	14	21	22	20	8	27	11	17	22	9	14	14	12	20	26	29
Don't know	6	5	2	2	9	7	8	4	16	3	7	7	5	8	8	3	5
Prefer not to answer	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
Mean	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3

Q14 Would you support or oppose … in developing nuclear weapons? / … possesses nuclear weapons. Would you support or oppose … to keep their nuclear weapons?

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
I would support my country in developing/ to keep nuclear	24	30	25	4	37	46	33	37	19	13	29	24	6	22	27	9	30
I would oppose my country in developing/ to keep nuclear	41	42	49	69	46	16	25	30	43	43	22	29	60	43	36	56	53
I would neither support nor oppose my country to develop/ to	29	27	24	25	15	32	32	28	29	41	42	37	32	29	31	31	14
Don't know	4	1	1	1	2	5	10	3	8	2	7	7	2	6	6	3	2
Prefer not to answer	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	1

Q15 The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, also known as the Nuclear Weapon Ban, is an international agreement to globally prohibit nuclear weapons with the goal of leading towards their total elimination. Have you heard about this international

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
Yes, I have heard of it before	37	35	42	35	17	49	46	48	18	52	29	55	50	31	38	31	16
No, I have not heard of it before	59	63	58	64	79	47	43	52	67	45	67	41	48	65	59	67	82
Don't know	4	2	0	1	4	3	10	0	15	2	3	3	2	3	3	1	2
Prefer not to answer	0	0		0	0	1	1		0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0

Q16 Countries that join this kind of international agreement commit to not using, possessing or developing nuclear weapons. Would you support or oppose … in joining this kind of agreement?

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
I would support my country with joining this kind of agreement	54	49	56	71	50	29	37	57	54	65	45	53	71	57	56	68	48
I would oppose my country with joining this kind of agreement	20	27	19	13	34	33	27	17	13	11	17	14	9	15	19	12	38
I would neither support nor oppose my country with joining t	21	21	23	14	13	31	28	24	21	21	29	25	15	21	20	16	11
Don't know	5	3	2	1	3	6	7	1	12	2	8	6	4	6	5	2	3
Prefer not to answer	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0

FUTURE OF WAR AND ARMED CONFLICT

Q17 In your opinion, how likely or unlikely is it that you, personally, will be directly affected by war or an armed conflict in the future?

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: Respondents in countries in peacetime	9170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
Very unlikely	23								29	9	14	17	32	19	16	33	33
Somewhat unlikely	29								17	20	42	26	45	41	31	22	15
Sum -	51								46	29	56	43	76	60	47	55	48
Sum +	42								41	68	36	48	22	30	45	40	49
Somewhat likely	30								27	51	30	37	18	24	32	25	22
Very likely	12								13	16	6	11	4	6	13	15	27
Don't know	7								13	3	7	8	2	9	8	5	3
Prefer not to answer	1								1	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
Mean	2	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2

Q18_1 In the next 5 years:

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
More wars or armed conflicts	30	27	26	46	15	30	35	37	14	35	37	23	34	28	28	38	30
About the same	40	49	48	35	18	56	32	39	22	35	46	51	48	53	49	41	23
Fewer wars or armed conflicts	16	19	18	14	36	9	18	20	13	18	8	15	7	10	11	13	20
No wars or armed conflicts	7	2	6	2	16	1	7	3	30	8	2	3	8	2	3	4	18
Don't know	7	3	2	3	14	3	9	2	20	3	7	6	3	7	8	4	10
Prefer not to answer	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0

Q18_2 In the next 20 years:

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
More wars or armed conflicts	34	19	29	43	13	34	31	28	21	42	48	34	46	40	38	49	31
About the same	25	29	23	27	10	38	21	17	13	23	30	30	27	36	33	26	17
Fewer wars or armed conflicts	22	36	29	21	34	21	24	41	12	21	11	24	13	14	18	16	21
No wars or armed conflicts	10	11	12	4	26	2	9	8	28	8	2	4	9	2	3	4	19
Don't know	9	5	8	4	18	5	15	6	25	4	9	8	5	7	9	4	12
Prefer not to answer	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1

Q18_3 In the next 50 years:

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
More wars or armed conflicts	31	14	24	38	13	31	26	18	22	40	46	31	44	38	35	46	33
About the same	18	20	14	19	6	30	14	6	10	18	24	20	19	31	28	20	12
Fewer wars or armed conflicts	22	29	25	29	27	26	17	38	9	19	13	24	18	17	19	20	16
No wars or armed conflicts	15	28	23	10	31	4	16	19	25	17	3	11	12	4	7	8	23
Don't know	13	9	14	4	23	9	26	19	32	5	13	12	7	9	10	6	16
Prefer not to answer	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1

Q19 In your opinion, how likely or unlikely is it that there will be a Third World War in your lifetime?

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
Very unlikely	22	21	37	22	48	10	9	28	39	10	11	22	11	13	12	19	42
Somewhat unlikely	23	29	23	19	18	26	15	29	14	27	32	25	30	28	22	25	14
Sum -	46	50	60	40	67	36	24	57	53	38	43	47	41	41	33	43	57
Sum +	47	45	38	57	23	56	65	40	30	57	49	44	54	49	58	52	38
Somewhat likely	33	34	22	40	13	46	31	30	22	47	39	31	41	37	43	34	18
Very likely	14	11	16	17	11	11	35	10	8	10	10	12	13	12	16	18	20
Don't know	7	1	3	2	10	7	11	3	16	5	8	9	5	10	8	4	5
Prefer not to answer	1	4	0	1	0	1	1		1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Mean	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2

Q20 Do you think climate change is making wars and armed conflicts in the world more likely or less likely to happen, or is it making no difference?

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
Climate change is making wars and armed conflicts more likel	34	32	43	44	14	39	21	36	16	24	52	40	50	36	34	41	17
Climate change is making wars and armed conflicts less likel	12	30	4	8	14	5	21	3	18	16	16	7	9	8	9	10	14
Climate change is making no difference	40	28	47	40	51	35	31	55	39	47	20	30	34	45	43	42	52
I don't think there is any climate change	8	8	4	3	13	11	20	3	12	8	4	17	3	3	8	4	11
Don't know	6	3	2	3	8	9	7	3	15	4	8	5	4	9	6	4	6
Prefer not to answer	0			1		0	1		1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1

Q21 Could you please tell me which one of these statements you agree with more? If robots and drones replace human combatants in the future:

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
It will reduce the number of civilian casualties in wars and	32	37	32	49	38	38	14	30	29	28	26	25	21	25	33	49	32
It will increase the number of civilian casualties in wars a	36	44	44	32	30	33	45	37	27	43	28	43	45	32	31	31	27
It will make no difference to the number of civilian casualties	24	16	20	13	25	22	33	30	25	24	34	21	24	32	26	15	31
Don't know	8	3	5	5	7	7	8	3	18	4	11	10	9	11	9	4	10
Prefer not to answer	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0

Q22 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The use of digital technology can help to respond to the various needs of victims of wars and armed conflicts.

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
Completely disagree	6	5	10	10	9	4	6	5	3	4	6	7	4	2	2	9	12
Somewhat disagree	9	19	9	9	8	7	10	6	6	8	11	8	10	6	5	9	7
Sum -	15	23	19	19	16	11	15	11	9	12	16	16	14	8	7	18	20
Neither agree nor disagree	22	26	14	22	10	25	22	10	6	24	42	34	37	25	22	20	12
Sum +	58	49	65	57	72	58	52	78	74	61	32	41	43	60	66	58	67
Somewhat agree	33	31	30	33	24	43	32	41	27	45	27	30	34	43	41	31	18
Completely agree	25	18	36	25	48	14	20	37	47	16	5	11	9	17	26	27	49
Don't know	5	1	3	2	2	6	10	2	11	3	10	9	6	7	4	3	2
Prefer not to answer	0		0	1		1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Mean	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4

Q23_1 People don't care very much about other people's suffering in wars and armed conflicts. :

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
Completely disagree	18	18	16	15	35	10	35	19	43	22	2	8	3	7	9	14	25
Somewhat disagree	19	33	15	16	19	29	24	19	24	28	10	19	14	20	16	17	8
Sum -	37	51	31	31	54	39	59	38	67	50	12	27	17	26	25	31	34
Neither agree nor disagree	16	21	7	12	7	22	15	9	8	19	26	22	25	23	22	14	13
Sum +	44	27	61	56	37	36	21	53	19	29	55	48	56	47	50	53	52
Somewhat agree	28	19	31	36	15	30	12	32	10	23	44	37	46	37	36	31	13
Completely agree	16	8	30	20	22	5	9	21	9	6	12	11	10	11	14	22	39
Don't know	2	2	1	1	3	3	4	0	5	1	6	3	2	4	3	1	1
Prefer not to answer	0	0	0	1	0	1	1		1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Mean	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3

Q23_2 'I, personally, don't care very much about other people's suffering in wars and armed conflicts.' :

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
Completely disagree	48	39	55	67	58	42	50	62	55	48	19	37	20	40	43	61	66
Somewhat disagree	22	24	16	14	13	29	19	24	21	26	29	26	33	29	25	15	9
Sum -	70	63	72	81	71	70	69	87	77	74	48	64	53	69	68	76	75
Neither agree nor disagree	14	20	7	8	5	17	13	5	3	15	30	20	28	17	15	11	8
Sum +	14	16	20	10	21	9	14	8	16	8	16	12	17	11	14	10	16
Somewhat agree	8	12	12	6	6	7	8	6	6	6	13	9	14	8	9	6	4
Completely agree	6	4	8	4	16	3	6	2	10	2	3	3	3	3	5	4	12
Don't know	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	0	4	1	5	3	1	3	2	1	1
Prefer not to answer	1	0	0	1	0	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Mean	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2

AWARENESS OF RULES OF WAR

Q24 Let me ask you something different. Have you ever heard of the Geneva Conventions before or not?

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
Yes, I have heard of them before	54	30	76	53	12	73	59	81	20	48	75	76	74	71	65	39	15
No, I haven't heard of them before	42	68	23	45	84	24	27	19	64	49	22	21	25	27	32	60	82
Don't know	4	1	1	2	4	2	13		16	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	3
Prefer not to answer	0	0	0	1	0	1	1		0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Q25 Here is a statement about the Geneva Conventions: The Geneva Conventions are a series of international agreements that impose limits on the way wars and armed conflicts can be fought by setting out certain rules (for example, avoiding civilian casualties

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
The Geneva Conventions help to reduce suffering in wars and	54	46	57	62	54	41	45	41	55	67	49	55	55	61	62	63	45
The Geneva Conventions make no real difference	36	43	40	32	26	53	45	56	20	27	41	36	38	29	28	32	40
Don't know	9	11	3	5	20	6	9	3	25	5	10	8	7	10	9	4	14
Prefer not to answer	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1

Q26 70 years after the adoption of the Geneva Conventions, in your opinion, is there still a need, or is there no need, to impose limits on the way wars and armed conflicts may be fought?

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
There is still a need to impose limits	75	62	85	85	64	82	51	58	69	81	83	84	86	83	80	85	54
There is no need to impose limits anymore	16	28	10	11	20	11	34	37	9	12	9	8	8	9	13	10	34
Don't know	8	10	4	3	16	6	13	5	21	5	7	7	5	7	7	4	12
Prefer not to answer	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0

Q27 People have different views about themselves and how they relate to the wider world. How do you primarily see yourself?

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
I am primarily concerned about problems in my country	46	72	58	33	52	55	52	72	50	22	40	50	23	33	40	30	47
I am concerned about problems in my country and in the wider	43	24	35	53	41	36	30	25	35	65	51	43	58	57	51	54	38
I am primarily concerned about problems in the wider world	7	3	5	12	6	4	9	2	5	9	3	4	14	6	5	13	13
Don't know	3	0	1	1	1	3	6	0	9	2	4	3	3	3	3	2	1
Prefer not to answer	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Q28_1 International news:

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
Several times a day	11	11	7	16	9	9	10	9	6	17	10	8	12	14	8	14	9
Daily	32	33	28	42	24	30	22	25	21	40	39	36	38	38	23	37	30
Weekly	27	22	37	20	19	35	24	33	15	23	32	32	33	29	31	28	17
Monthly	8	10	11	3	8	7	17	14	5	5	6	10	6	6	11	5	4
Less often	15	10	10	17	24	13	16	10	42	11	7	10	8	9	17	13	23
Never	7	14	6	3	13	3	10	9	9	2	4	3	2	3	9	2	16
Don't know	1	0	1	0	3	2	1		2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Prefer not to answer	0		0	0		1		0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	

Q28_2 National news:

	Total	COUNTRY															
		Afghanistan	Ukraine	Colombia	Nigeria	Israel	Palestine	Syria	Indonesia	Malaysia	France	Russia	Switzerland	UK	US	Mexico	South Africa
Base: All respondents	16288	1056	1001	1004	1053	1000	1000	1004	1099	1000	1001	1000	1000	1043	1000	1027	1000
Several times a day	17	24	15	21	14	32	25	20	10	18	15	10	13	20	13	17	12
Daily	43	45	39	54	32	42	45	46	37	47	46	38	43	46	29	49	45
Weekly	21	17	27	13	21	16	13	23	16	17	26	29	28	23	30	20	16
Monthly	5	5	6	2	5	3	6	4	4	4	3	8	5	3	8	4	4
Less often	10	4	6	8	17	4	6	3	28	11	5	9	7	5	13	8	14
Never	4	4	6	3	8	1	4	4	4	1	4	3	3	2	7	2	9
Don't know	1	0	1		3	2	1		2	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0
Prefer not to answer	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix 4 – Sample structures

Afghanistan

	20 - 24	29%
	25 - 29	30%
Age	30 - 35	41%
	Males	50%
Gender	Females	50%
	1 Central	21%
	2 Eastern	9%
	3 South Central	14%
	4 South Western	10%
	5 Western	11%
	6 Northern	27%
Region	7 Hazarjat	7%
	Urban	25%
Type of settlement	Rural	75%

Colombia

	20 - 24	34%
	25 - 29	31%
Age	30 - 35	34%
	Males	48%
Gender	Females	52%
	_1 Centro Oriente	33%
	_2 Caribe	21%
	_3 Pacífico	17%
	_4 Eje Cafetero	19%
	_5 Centro Sur	6%
Region	_6 Llano	3%
	Urban	81%
Type of settlement	Rural	19%

France

	20 - 24	37%
	25 - 29	25%
Age	30 - 35	38%
	Males	50%
Gender	Females	50%
	Ile de France	22%
	North & North East	21%
	North West & West	18%
	Centre & East	18%
Region	South	22%

Type of settlement	_1 Cities	50%
	_2 Towns and suburbs	22%
	_3 Rural areas	28%

Indonesia

	20 - 24	31%
	25 - 29	31%
Age	30 - 35	38%
	Males	50%
Gender	Females	50%
	1 Java	72%
	2 Kalimantan	4%
	3 Lesser Sunda Islands	7%
	6 Sulawesi	5%
Region	7 Sumatera	12%
	Urban	55%
Type of settlement	Rural	45%

Israel

	20 - 24	33%
	25 - 29	30%
Age	30 - 35	37%
	Males	50%
Gender	Females	50%
	Jerusalem & WB	14%
	North	30%
	Center	23%
	Tel-Aviv	17%
Region	South	16%
	Urban	91%
Type of settlement	Rural	9%

Malaysia

	20 - 24	35%
	25 - 29	34%
Age	30 - 35	31%
	Males	52%
Gender	Females	48%
	_1 Central Region	31%
	_2 East Coast Region	12%
	_3 Northern Region	19%
	_4 Southern Region	18%
Region	_5 East Malaysia	21%

	_1 Market Centre	
	_2 Urban	75%
Type of settlement	_3 Rural	25%

Mexico

	20 - 24	35%
	25 - 29	30%
Age	30 - 35	35%
	Males	48%
Gender	Females	52%
	_1 Norte	21%
	_2 Este	21%
	_3 Centro	21%
	_4 Suroeste	18%
Region	_5 Sureste	20%
	Urban	78%
Type of settlement	Rural	22%

Nigeria

	20 - 24	34%
	25 - 29	34%
Age	30 - 35	32%
	Males	51%
Gender	Females	49%
	1 North East	14%
	2 North West	26%
	3 North Central	15%
	4 South West	20%
	5 South East	12%
Region	6 South South	15%
	Urban	44%
Type of settlement	Rural	56%

Palestine

	20 - 24	39%
	25 - 29	33%
Age	30 - 35	29%
	Males	51%
Gender	Females	49%
	1 North	27%
	2 Center+South	37%
Region	3 Gaza Strip	36%
	Urban	70%
Type of settlement	Rural	16%

	Refugee camps	13%

Russia

	20 - 24	39%
	25 - 29	26%
Age	30 - 35	35%
	Males	50%
Gender	Females	50%
	_1 CENTRAL FEDERAL DISTRICT	26%
	_2 NORTH-WESTERN FEDERAL DISTRICT	10%
	_3 SOUTHERN FEDERAL DISTRICT	16%
	_4 VOLGA REGION FEDERAL DISTRICT	20%
	_5 URAL FEDERAL DISTRICT	9%
	_6 SIBERIAN FEDERAL DISTRICT	14%
Region	_7 FAR EAST FEDERAL DISTRICT	5%
	Urban	75%
Type of settlement	Rural	25%

South Africa

	20 - 24	32%
	25 - 29	31%
Age	30 - 35	38%
	Males	50%
Gender	Females	50%
	2 GAUTENG	58%
	3 WESTERN CAPE	16%
	4 KWAZULU-NATAL	16%
	5 EASTERN CAPE	7%
Region	6 FREE STATE	3%
	Urban	80%
Type of settlement	Rural	20%

Syria

	20 - 24	40%
	25 - 29	30%
Age	30 - 35	30%
	Males	50%
Gender	Females	50%
	1 Northern Area	19%
	2 Southern Area	33%
	3 Middle Area	18%
	4 Coastal Area	13%
Region	5 Eastern Area	18%
	Urban	60%
Type of settlement	Rural	40%

Switzerland

	20 - 24	28%
	25 - 29	32%
Age	30 - 35	40%
	Males	51%
Gender	Females	49%
	Linguistic Region German	71%
	Linguistic Region French	25%
	Linguistic Region Italian	4%
Region	Linguistic Region Romansh	0%
	Urban	76%
Type of settlement	Rural	24%

Ukraine

	20 - 24	26%
	25 - 29	33%
Age	30 - 35	41%
	Males	50%
Gender	Females	50%
	1 NORTH	17%
	2 NORTH WEST	14%
	3 WEST	17%
	4 SOUTH-EAST	11%
	5 SOUTH	13%
Region	6 EAST	27%
	Urban	71%
Type of settlement	Rural	29%

United Kingdom

	20 - 24	32%
	25 - 29	32%
Age	30 - 35	37%
	Males	50%
Gender	Females	50%
	NORTH	23%
	MIDLANDS	15%
	SOUTH	28%
	LONDON	18%
	WALES	4%
	SCOTLAND	8%
Region	NORTHERN IRELAND	3%
Tupe of settlement	_1 Densely populated area	66%

	_2 Intermediate density area	26%
	_3 Thinly populated area	9%

United States

	20 - 24	30%
	25 - 29	32%
Age	30 - 35	37%
	Males	50%
Gender	Females	50%
	Northeast	17%
	Midwest	20%
	South	37%
Region	West	25%
	Metro	88%
	Micro	7%
Type of settlement	Unassigned	5%