

# **Iran Conflict: Public Opinion Leaves U.S. Isolated — Blamed for War, Little Faith in Outcomes, and Widespread Economic Concern**

*Publics Fear Economic Fallout (85%) and See No Quick End (59%) — While 80% Blame USA/Israel, Most Refuse to Take Sides (60%)*

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The Gallup International Association has released findings from a new multi-country snap poll on the ongoing war involving the USA, Israel and Iran, revealing a striking global pattern: among those aware of the conflict, most people are unwilling to take sides, believe the war will lead to instability, doubt that regime change will succeed, expect a prolonged conflict, and widely see the USA and Israel as responsible for initiating the war.

Conducted across 15 countries with a total sample of approximately 13,000 respondents, the survey spans Latin America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, West Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Northeast Asia.

This is the first multi-country snapshots of public opinion on the Iran conflict, captured in real time through a coordinated effort by professional pollsters. Gallup International Association has a legacy of conducting similar multi-country surveys at rapid pace to inform policy makers on what publics around the world are thinking as conflicts unfold.

## Most Refuse to Take Sides (60%)

Across countries, the dominant public response is not support for either side, but distance. A clear majority, 60% say they support neither side, compared to 16% who support the USA–Israel coalition and 16% who support Iran.

Support for Iran is highest in Pakistan at 79%, followed by Turkey at 36%. Support for USA-Israel alliance is highest in Colombia at 30%, followed by Philippines (28%).

## Many Blame the USA and Israel for starting the war (44% Equal Responsibility; 80% Combined Attribution)

On the question of responsibility, the most common global view is that the USA and Israel are equally responsible, cited by 44% of respondents. 24% blame the USA alone, 12% blame Israel alone, while 15% blame Iran. Taken together, 80% attribute responsibility at least partly to the USA and Israel.

### Regime Change Widely Seen as Unlikely (47% Fail vs 21% Succeed)

Publics are skeptical that war will achieve one of its key potential objectives. 47% believe efforts to replace Iran's government will fail, 21% believe they will succeed, 32% remain uncertain.

### World Expects Turmoil (63% Iran Chaos; 60% Regional Instability; 69% Continued Threats to Israel)

Across outcomes, the global public expects instability. 63% expect chaos and internal strife in Iran, 60% believe the Middle East will become more unstable, 69% think Israel will continue to face external attacks.

### A Long War is Expected (59% Say Many Months vs 26% Weeks)

59% expect the war to last many months, 26% expect it to end within weeks.

### Economic Impact is Nearly Universal

53% expect strong financial harm, 33% expect minor financial harm, while only 9% expect no harm.

Detailed findings can be found on Gallup International website.

## **Commentary from Gallup International Association team which led this first multi-country poll on Iran Conflict**

This multi-country survey shows large majorities believe the United States and Israel have initiated a war that is unlikely to end soon, is not expected to lead to regime change, and is seen as causing significant economic harm without delivering greater security for Israel or stability in the Middle East. Across countries, including traditional allies, publics increasingly see the United States as standing alone in its narrative on the conflict. While they may not align with Iran, they are clearly not aligning with the U.S. either.

## Methodology

The study was conducted by the Gallup International Association with a total sample of approximately 13,000 respondents across 15 countries. The survey covers a diverse set of countries across Europe, Asia, and Latin America, with an average sample of around 1,000 respondents per country. The findings are based on adults who reported being aware of the war. Data were collected using nationally representative approaches, employing a mix of online and telephone interviews depending on country context. In some countries, non-probability online panels were used; further details on these approaches are provided in the full methodology note. Data were weighted to reflect national population characteristics, and global results are computed as averages across countries. Fieldwork for the study was conducted between 5th March and 30th March 2026.

The survey covers a total of 15 countries across multiple regions, with a strong representation from Europe alongside key countries in Asia and Latin America.

In Europe, the countries included are Croatia, Germany, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

From Asia, the survey includes Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Turkey and Pakistan, capturing perspectives from Northeast, Southeast, South and West Asia.

In Latin America, the countries covered are Colombia and Mexico.

Together, this mix of advanced and emerging economies provides a diverse cross-regional perspective, combining views from both Western and non-Western societies across different economic and geopolitical contexts.

Note: Across the 15 countries covered in this study, nationally representative samples were achieved in 14 countries, while 1 country had more limited or non-national coverage due to methodological constraints in terms of sampling design.

Out of 15 countries, 8 used probability-based sampling, 5 used quota sampling, and 2 relied on non-probability samples. Here is list of countries with relevant methods used: Random Probability (8 countries): Croatia, Germany, Pakistan, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey; Quota Sampling (5 countries): Colombia, Japan, Portugal, Republic of Korea, and Spain; Non-Probability Sample (2 countries): Mexico and Philippines.

Given the use of non-probability sampling, a conventional margin of error is not reported, as it is not strictly applicable in such designs. Accordingly, the findings should be interpreted with appropriate caution and viewed as indicative of public sentiment rather than precise population estimates, particularly when making cross-country comparisons.

### ***About Gallup International Association***

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

For more than 75 years, Gallup International members have demonstrated their expertise in conducting multi-country surveys on a fully comparable basis, consistently delivering research of the highest methodological quality. Today, the Association brings together over 65 members who together with partners have the capacity to cover more than 130 countries of the world with opinion polling. Each member is a leading national research institute with deep local expertise in research methods, statistical systems, culture, and social context.

With a strict one-member-per-country policy, Gallup International ensures independence, credibility, and the highest professional standards. Member agencies collaborate closely on a daily basis, sharing knowledge, innovative research techniques, and tools, while jointly delivering robust, reliable, and culturally informed insights for international research projects.

Gallup International was founded in 1947 by George Gallup, the pioneer of modern scientific public opinion research together with colleagues from 10 countries.

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