# **Global Commons Survey** 2024

#### Japan

G20+ Global Report: planetary stewardship

**Commissioned by Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance** 

Partners: The Policy Institute Kings College, ISWE, Wellbeing Economy Alliance



# Planetary stewardship



## How worried, if at all, are you about the following? (Extremely / very / somewhat worried).

88%

97%

95%

93%

93%

93%

92%

92%

92% 90%

90%

90%

89%

88%

88%

87%

86%

85%

84%

81%

80%

76%

63%

The state of nature today

Mexico

Kenya

China

Brazil

India

France

Italy

Germany

Denmark

Austria

Canada

Australia

Sweden

**United States** 

Saudi Arabia

Japan

Turkev

Indonesia

Argentina

South Africa

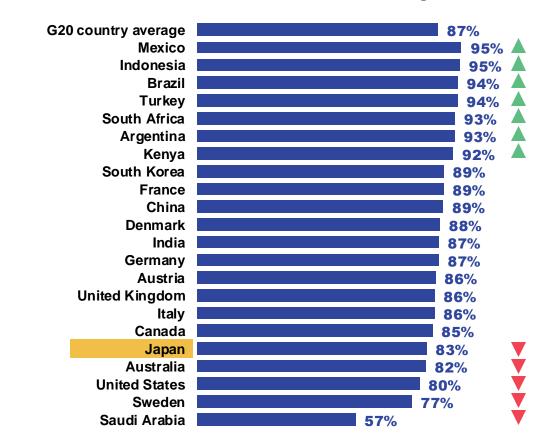
South Korea

**United Kingdom** 

G20 country average

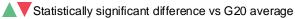
Q4. How worried, if at all, are you about the following?

#### The state in which we will leave nature for future generations



Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Brazil (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), Germany (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), In





## How worried, if at all, are you about the following? (Extremely / very / somewhat worried).

Q4

		Ge	Gender Household income				Age				
	Total (A)	Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-65 (K)
The state of nature today	84%	82%	85%	80%	86%	89%	86%	75%	81%	88%	87%
	н					AD	н			AHI	HI
The state in which we will leave nature for future generations	83%	81%	85%	80%	82%	87%	84%	74%	77%	89%	87%
	HI					Α				HI	HI

Base: Japan, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online, 5th March – 8th April 2024. For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



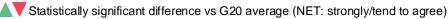
Because of human activities, the Earth is close to environmental 'tipping points' where climate or nature, such as rainforests or glaciers, may change suddenly or be more difficult to stabilise in the future.

Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	<ul> <li>NET: Strongly/tend to agree</li> <li>Neither agree nor disagree</li> <li>NE</li> </ul>	T: Strongly/tend to disagree	Don't know
G20 country average	69%	19%	8% 5%
Kenya	86%		8% 5% %
Indonesia	85%		12% 2% <mark>%</mark>
Mexico	82%		12% 4% 2%
Brazil	78%		15% 5% 3%
South Africa	77%		16% 5% <mark>2%</mark> 🔺
Argentina	76%		14% 5% 5% 🔺
India	73%		18% 6% <mark>2%</mark> 🔺
Turkey	71%	169	%
China	70%	2	21% 8% 0 <mark>%</mark>
United Kingdom	67%	18%	11% 4%
Austria	66%	15%	13% 5%
Germany	66%	19%	10% 5%
South Korea	66%	24%	8% 3%
Denmark	64%	19%	11% 6% 🔻
Australia	64%	20%	12% 4% 🔻
France	64%	21%	9% 6% 🔻
Canada	64%	18%	13% 4% 🔻
Italy	<b>62</b> %	23%	10% 5% 🔻
United States	61%	20%	14% 5% 🔻
Sweden	60%	18%	12% 9% 🔻
Saudi Arabia	56%	22%	6% 16% 🔻
Japan	54%	29%	9% 8% 🔻

Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Brazil (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), Germany (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), In





## New technologies can solve environmental problems without individuals having to make big changes in their lives.

Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	NET: Strongly/tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	NET: Strongly/tend to dis	agree 🛛 🗖 Don't kno	w
G20 country average	39%	27%	6	27%	6%
India	57%	/ 0	21%	19%	3%
Kenya	56%		15%	28%	1%
Turkey	55%		22%	17%	7%
South Africa	51%		23%	<b>25</b> %	2% 🔺
Saudi Arabia	<b>48</b> %		26%	11%	15%
Brazil	47%		20%	27%	5%
Mexico	47%		23%	27%	3%
Indonesia	45%		33%	20%	5 <b>2%</b> 🔺
Austria	<b>42</b> %	21%	6	<b>29</b> %	7%
Germany	<b>42</b> %		28%	24%	7%
Argentina	41%	25	%	27%	7%
United States	38%	29%		25%	8%
United Kingdom	35%	28%		<b>29</b> %	7%
Australia	36%	28%		<b>28</b> %	8%
Sweden	35%	21%	30	6%	9%
China	34%	20%		45%	1%
Denmark	34%	23%	32		11%
South Korea	32%	37%		26%	4%
Italy	32%	32%		<b>29</b> %	6%
Canada	32%	28%		32%	7%
France	22%	29%	42%		7%
Japan	15%	38%	36%		11%

Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Brazil (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), Germany (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), In





#### Many of the claims about environmental threats are exaggerated.

Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	NET: Strongly/tend to	agree Neither agree no	or disagree	NET: Strongly/tend to d	isagree	Don't know	N		
G20 country average	30%	22%			43%			5%	
India		54%		22%		20%		3%	
Saudi Arabia	44%		22%		18%		16%		
Indonesia	43%		<b>26</b> %	6		<b>29</b> %		2%	
United States	33%	21%	6		41%			5%	
Brazil	33%	17%			47%			3%	
South Africa	31%	19%			<b>48</b> %			2%	
Kenya	30%	14%		55'	%			1%	D
Mexico	29%	21%			<b>46</b> %			3%	
China	29%	18%			<b>52</b> %			1%	D
Austria	30%	19%		4	48%			3%	
Canada	<b>29</b> %	20%		4	7%			4%	
Germany	28%	20%		4	9%			3%	
Australia	27%	22%		4	5%			5%	
Argentina	27%	20%		49	%			4%	
United Kingdom	25%	18%		<b>53</b> %				5%	
Denmark	25%	20%		51%				4%	
Sweden	24%	20%		<b>50</b> %				5%	
Turkey	23%	16%		55%				6%	
France	23%	23%		<b>49</b> %				6%	
Italy	20%	26%		<b>48</b> %				<b>6%</b>	
Japan	19%	36%		33'	%		12%		
South Korea	17%	28%		51%				4%	

Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Brazil (1,000), China (1,000), China (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), China (1 (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Sauth Arabia (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000). United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).





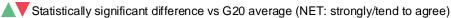
Human health and wellbeing are closely connected to the health and wellbeing of nature.

Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	NET: Strongly/tend to agree Neither agree not	■ NET: Strongly/tend to	disagree	)on't know
G20 country average	74%		17%	<b>6% 3%</b>
Kenya		90%		6% <mark>3%</mark> %
South Africa	86%			9% 4% 1%
Indonesia	86%			12% 2% <mark>1%</mark>
Argentina	83%			10% 5% 2%
Mexico	81%			13% 4% 2%
Austria	80%			12% 6% <mark>1%</mark>
Brazil	81%			13% 4% <mark>2%</mark>
India	79%			14% 6% <mark>1%</mark>
Turkey	78%		1	3% 5% 4%
China	76%		1	7% 0 <mark>%</mark>
Germany	75%		1	<b>9% 4% 2%</b>
Canada	73%		17%	7% 2%
United Kingdom	73%		18%	<b>6% 3%</b>
France	72%		15%	9% 4%
Denmark	71%		18%	7% 3%
Sweden	71%		19%	7% 4%
Australia	70%		20%	<b>6% 3%</b>
United States	70%		19%	7% 4% 🔻
Italy	<b>68</b> %		20%	7% 5% 🔻
South Korea	65%		24%	8% 3% 🔻
Saudi Arabia	64%		18%	6% 12% 🔻
Japan	53%	29%		9% 10% 🔻

Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), China (1,000), Germany (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Sau di Arabia, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).





#### Nature can meet the needs of humans right now.

Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	NET: Strongly/tend to agree	ngly/tend to agree  Neither agree nor disagree  NET: St		end to disagree	Don't know	
G20 country average	49%		27%		20%	4%
Indonesia		74%			18%	7% 1%
India		67%		20%	12	2% 🔺
Argentina		64%		20%	13%	3%
Kenya		<b>32</b> %		16%	<b>21</b> %	
Brazil	6	2%		21%	14%	3%
South Africa	61	%		19%	19%	1%
Mexico	60'	%		21%	17%	2% 🔺
Turkey	58%			21%	17%	4%
Saudi Arabia	57%		2	2%	9%	12%
China 📃	50%		31%		19%	
Austria	<b>49%</b>		24%		25%	4%
United States	47%		28%		18%	6%
Sweden	43%		26%	22%	6	9% 🔻
Canada	43%		30%		23%	5%
Australia	<b>42</b> %		<b>31</b> %		22%	5%
United Kingdom	39%	29	9%	25	%	7%
Germany	39%	28	%	2	29%	4% 🔻
France	39%	28	%	28	8%	5%
Denmark	34%	28%		<b>30</b> %		8%
South Korea	31%	35%		3(	0%	4% 🔻
Japan 📃	27%	41%		23%		10%
Italy	26%	35%		34%		5%

Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Brazil (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), Germany (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), China (1,000), China (1,000), China (1,000), Germany (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), South Korea (1,000), South Korea (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).





#### Nature is already too damaged to continue meeting humans' needs in the long-term.

Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	NET: Strongly/tend to agree Neither agree	e nor disagree ■ NI	ET: Strongly/tend to disa	agree Do	on't know	
G20 country average	59%		22%		15%	4%
Mexico	78%			13	3% 7%	6 2% 🔺
India	77%			13%	<b>8%</b>	2% 🔺
Turkey	76%			14%	7%	4%
Indonesia	72%			<b>18</b> %	9%	
Brazil	72%			16%	10%	2% 🔺
Argentina	68%			17%	13%	2%
Japan	65%			24%	6%	6%
China	59%		26%		14%	1%
Kenya	59%		16%		25%	
France	57%		23%		15%	5%
Germany	55%		25%		17%	4% 🔻
South Africa	54%		22%		22%	2% 🔻
South Korea	53%		31%		14%	2% 🔻
Italy	52%		29%		14%	5% 🔻
Saudi Arabia	52%		23%	13%	13%	
Austria	52%		21%	24	%	4%
United Kingdom	46%	23%		25%		6%
Australia	45%	26%	/o	24%		5%
United States	44%	23%		<b>28</b> %		6%
Denmark	43%	25%		25%		7%
Canada	42%	25%		26%		6%
Sweden	36%	23%		32%	9	9%

Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Brazil (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), Germany (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), In





#### Addressing climate change and environmental damage can bring many benefits to people in [COUNTRY].

Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	NET: Strongly/tend to agree Neither agree nor disagree	NET: Strongly/tend to disagree	e Do	Don't know			
G20 country average	66%	20	%	10%	4%		
Kenya	90%			6%	6 4% 🔺		
Indonesia	84%			11%	4% 1%		
Mexico	80%			14%	4% 2%		
South Africa	79%			14%	<b>5% %</b>		
China	75%		17%	17% 8% 1			
India	73%	15%	9	% 2% 🔺			
Argentina	<b>72</b> %	16%	9%	3%			
Turkey	71%		16%	9%	4%		
United Kingdom	70%	70%					
Brazil	67%	67% 19%					
Australia	67%	17	7%	11%	4%		
United States	66%		18% 12%				
Canada	65%	19%	19% 12%				
Sweden	61%	21%		11%	8%		
Saudi Arabia	59%	21%	6%	14			
Italy	58%	25%		12%	5%		
Austria	55%	22%		17%	5%		
France	55%	26%		14%	5%		
South Korea	55%	29%		13%	3% 🔻		
Germany	54%	25%		17%	4% 🔻		
Denmark	49%	26%	16%		8%		
Japan	43%	33%	14%		10%		

Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Brazil (1,000), China (1,000), China (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), China (1 (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Sauth Arabia (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000). United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).







#### [COUNTRY]'s government is doing enough to tackle climate change and environmental damage.

Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	NET: Strongly/tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	NET: Strongly/tend to disagree	Don't know	
G20 country average	33%	24%	37%	6	5%
Saudi Arabia		62%	18%	8%	13%
India		61%	21%	179	% 🔺
Indonesia	56%	6	24%	18	3% <mark>1%</mark> ▲
Kenya	52%		15%	34%	
Turkey	36%	19%	40%		6%
Brazil	35%	18%	44%		3%
United States	34%	24%	36%	0	6%
Mexico	34%	22%	41%		4%
Germany	32%	26%	37	%	5%
Denmark	31%	21%	42%	5%	
Canada	29%	29%	37%	6%	
United Kingdom	28%	21%	46%		5%
Sweden	27%	20%	46%		7%
Australia	27%	26%	41%		7%
Italy	27%	28%	39%		6%
Austria	27%	23%	45%		5%
South Africa	24%	22%	51%		2% 🔻
South Korea	23%	34%	39	9%	3% 🔻
France	21%	27%	47%		5%
Argentina	19%	22%	50%		8%
Japan Japan	18%	37%	35%		10%

Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Brazil (1,000), France (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Italy (1,000), Italy (1,000), Italy (1,000), Canada (1,000), Canada (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Italy (1,000), Italy (1,000), Canada Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000), 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 17 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).





The costs of the damages due to environmental pollution are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition.

Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	NET: Strongly/tend to agree Neither agree nor disag	■ NET: Strongly/tend to disagre	■ Don't know			
G20 country average	60%	22%	9%	8%		
Kenya	81%		9%			
India	76%		17%	5% 2%		
Brazil	72%		16%	7% 5% 🔺		
Mexico	70%		19%	6% 5% 🔺		
Indonesia	70%		<b>23</b> %	4% 3%		
China	70%		20%	9% 2% 🔺		
South Africa	67%		19%	9% 4% 🔺		
Turkey	63%	20%	20% 9%			
Argentina	63%	19%	8%	10%		
South Korea	58%	27%	1	1% 5%		
Denmark	57%	22%	12%	10%		
Australia	57%	24%	11%	8%		
Austria	57%	19%	15%	9%		
United Kingdom	56%	22%	11%	10%		
Germany	56%	23%	13%	8%		
Italy	55%	26%	11%	7%		
France	54%	23%	12%	11%		
Saudi Arabia	52%	22%	8%	17%		
United States	<b>52</b> %	25%	13%	11%		
Canada	50%	28%	12%	9% 🔻		
Sweden	49%	22% 10	0%	19%		
Japan	40%	33%	12%	15%		

Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Brazil (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), China (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Nexico (1,000), South Arica (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).





It should be a criminal offence for leaders of large businesses or senior government officials to approve or permit actions they know are likely to cause damage to nature and climate that is widespread, long term or cannot be reversed.

Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	<ul> <li>NET: Strongly/tend to agree</li> <li>Neither agree nor disagree</li> </ul>	NET: Strongly/tend to disagree	e ■ Don't knov	N
G20 country average	72%		17%	6% 5%
Kenya	91%			6% 3%
South Africa	85%		1	0% 4% %
Mexico	85%			11% <mark>2%</mark> %
Argentina	85%		9	% 4% 2%
Brazil	83%		11%	6 3% 3%
Indonesia	82%		14%	3% 2%
India	79%		15%	4% 2%
United Kingdom	<b>78</b> %		13%	6% 3%
Turkey	76%		12%	4% 7%
Denmark	75%		15%	7% 3%
Austria	72%		15%	8% 5%
China	72%		20%	7% 1%
Canada	72%		16%	8% 5%
Sweden	71%		15%	<b>6%</b>
France	70%		17%	7% 6%
Germany	68%		20%	7% 5%
United States	68%		18%	9% 4%
Australia	68%		20%	8% 5%
Italy	67%	2	20%	7% 6% 🔻
South Korea	61%	29%		7% 4% 🔻
Saudi Arabia	57%	20%	6%	16%
Japan	43%	36%	10%	12%

Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Brazil (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), China (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Nexico (1,000), South Arica (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).





### To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (Strongly / tend to agree).



Q5.

	<b>T</b> . ( . )	Ge	nder	Hou	sehold inc	ome		Age			
	Total (A)	Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-65 (K)
Nature is already too damaged to continue meeting humans' needs in the long-term	65%	63%	66%	63%	65%	67%	70%	59%	62%	63%	70% H
Because of human activities, the Earth is close to environmental 'tipping points' where climate or nature, such as rainforests or glaciers, may change suddenly or be more difficult to stabilise in the future		52%	57%	49%	56%	58% D	63%	50%	50%	53%	60%
Human health and wellbeing are closely connected to the health and wellbeing of nature	53%	53%	52%	50%	52%	59% AD	56%	49%	46%	51%	62% AHIJ
Addressing climate change and environmental damage can bring many benefits to people in Japan	43% CI	47% AC	40%	42%	43%	51%	53% AHIJ	39%	37%	40%	52%
It should be a criminal offence for leaders of large businesses or senior government officials to approve or permit actions they know are likely to cause damage to nature and climate that is widespread, long term or cannot	43%	46%	40%	44%	41%	48%	48%	36%	37%	44%	49%
be reversed		AC				А	HI				AHI

Base: Japan, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online, 5th March – 8th April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.
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Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



### To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements? (Strongly / tend to agree).



lpsos

Q5.

		Ge	nder	Hou	sehold ind	come			Age		
	Total (A)	Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-65 (K)
The costs of the damages due to environmental pollution are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition		43%	37%	41%	40%	44%	43%	32%	34%	40%	50%
	HI					А	н				AHIJ
Nature can meet the needs of humans right now	27%	28%	27%	27%	27%	31%	36%	30%	27%	26%	22%
							AJK				
Many of the claims about environmental threats are exaggerated		22%	16%	23%	15%	20%	20%	23%	18%	17%	16%
	E	AC		AE							
Japan's government is doing enough to tackle climate change and		19%	17%	21%	14%	22%	30%	25%	17%	16%	10%
environmental damage	к			Е		Е	AIJK	AJK	к		
New technologies can solve environmental problems without individuals having to make big changes in their lives		17%	14%	16%	15%	17%	22%	15%	17%	13%	14%
							AJ				

Base: Japan, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online, 5th March – 8th April 2024. For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



Thinking about climate change and protecting nature, how quickly do you think the world needs to take major action to reduce carbon emissions from electricity, transport, food, industry, and buildings?

Act immediately, within the next decade

Act within the next 20 to 30 years

Act, but we have more time than 30 years

Never – no action required Don't know

G20	71%	15%	<u>5%</u> 3% 6%	
Mexico	91%		6% 1	1%1%
Kenya	86%		11% 3	3% 🔺
South Africa	83%		11% 3%1%	2% 🔺
Brazil	81%		10% 3% <mark>2%</mark> 5%	
Argentina	80%		2%2% 3	
Indonesia	80%			2%
Turkey	80%		9% <u>3%</u> 2% 6%	
France	73%	14%	4% 3% 7%	
China	72%	15%		<mark>% 1</mark> %
United Kingdom	69%	15%	6% 4% 6%	/
Australia	68%	13%	<u>5% 6% 8%</u>	
Canada	68%	14%	6% 4% 8%	
India	68%	22%	5% 2% 3	3%
Denmark	67%	16%	<u>6% 4% 8%</u>	
Austria	65%	16%	7% 6% 6%	
Germany	66%	17%	7% 6% 5%	
South Korea	66%	17%	9% 3% 6%	
Sweden	64%	16%	7% 4% 9%	
Italy	62%	22%	<b>6% 3% 8%</b>	
United States	62%	18%	<u>6% 5% 9%</u>	
Japan	53% 15%	9% 7%		
Saudi Arabia	52% 23%	7%	2% 17%	

Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Brazil (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), China (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Nexico (1,000), South Arica (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).





Thinking about climate change and protecting nature, how quickly do you think the world needs to take major action to reduce carbon emissions from electricity, transport, food, industry, and buildings?

	- / 1	Ge	nder	Но	usehold inco	me			Age		
	Total (A)	Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (l)	45-54 (J)	55-65 (K)
Act immediately, within the next decade	53%	54%	52%	48%	50%	61%	47%	44%	52%	53%	63%
	Н					ADE					AGHIJ
	15%	14%	15%	13%	19%	15%	21%	19%	17%	14%	8%
Act within the next 20 to 30 years	К				А		к	к	К		
Act, but we have more time than 30 years	9%	10%	8%	10%	11%	8%	7%	10%	11%	9%	8%
	7%	9%	5%	9%	8%	5%	9%	11%	4%	6%	6%
Never – no action required	С	AC		AF				I.			
5	17%	13%	19%	20%	12%	11%	17%	17%	16%	18%	15%
Don't know	BEF		AB	EF							

Q6.

Base: Japan, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online, 5th March – 8th April 2024. For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology. Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



In your opinion, which of the following should be held most responsible for reversing damage to environment (e.g. climate, water and air pollution, forests)? Please select up to three.



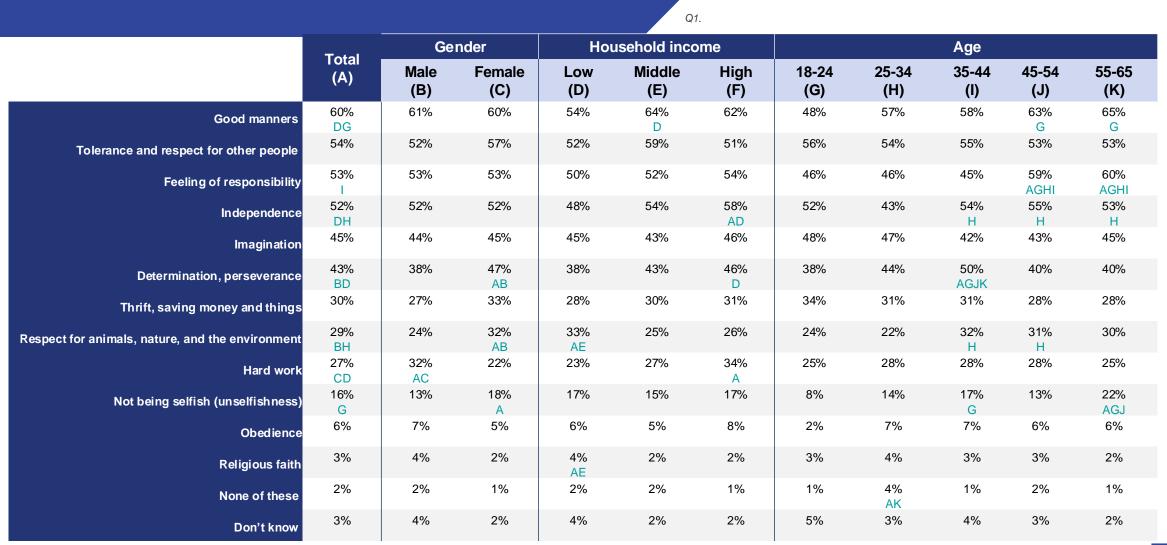
Q7.

	Totol	Ge	nder	Нс	ousehold inco	ome			Age		
	Total (A)	Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-65 (K)
Business and industry	50%	52%	49%	47%	54%	55% D	44%	47%	50%	51%	55%
International (e.g. the UN or the World Bank)	41% H	43%	39%	41%	43%	42%	41%	33%	40%	42%	46% H
National governments of wealthy countries	36% C	40% AC	32%	35%	36%	39%	39%	32%	33%	37%	40%
The global super rich	23% C	26%	20%	21%	23%	26%	23%	19%	19%	29% AHI	23%
National governments of developing countries	18% E	19%	16%	18%	13%	21% AE	15%	17%	17%	20%	18%
Environ mental groups	14% BFJ	10%	17% AB	16% F	18% AF	8%	16%	21% AJK	15% J	10%	10%
High-income and middle-income earners in Japan		12%	10%	10%	8%	17% ADE	12%	13%	13%	8%	10%
Not applicable – no action required	5%	6%	4%	7% AF	5%	3%	7%	5%	4%	5%	5%
Don't know	16% B	12%	21% AB	15%	14%	12%	12%	19%	18%	17%	15%

Base: Japan, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online, 5th March – 8th April 2024. For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology. Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important?



Base: Japan, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online, 5th March – 8th April 2024. For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



Values and demographics



## To what extent are you optimistic or pessimistic about each of the following... (Very / somewhat optimistic).



Q2.

	Tatal	Ge	nder	Hou	isehold inco	ome			Age		
	Total (A)	Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-65 (K)
Your future	23%	23%	23%	20%	21%	30%	28%	32%	15%	22%	22%
	1					ADE	I.	AIJK			
The future of your country	11%	12%	10%	10%	10%	15% AD	14%	15% IJ	8%	9%	11%
The future of the world	11%	9%	12%	13%	9%	12%	21%	19%	8%	8%	5%
	K						AIJK	AIJK			

Base: Japan, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online, 5th March – 8th April 2024. For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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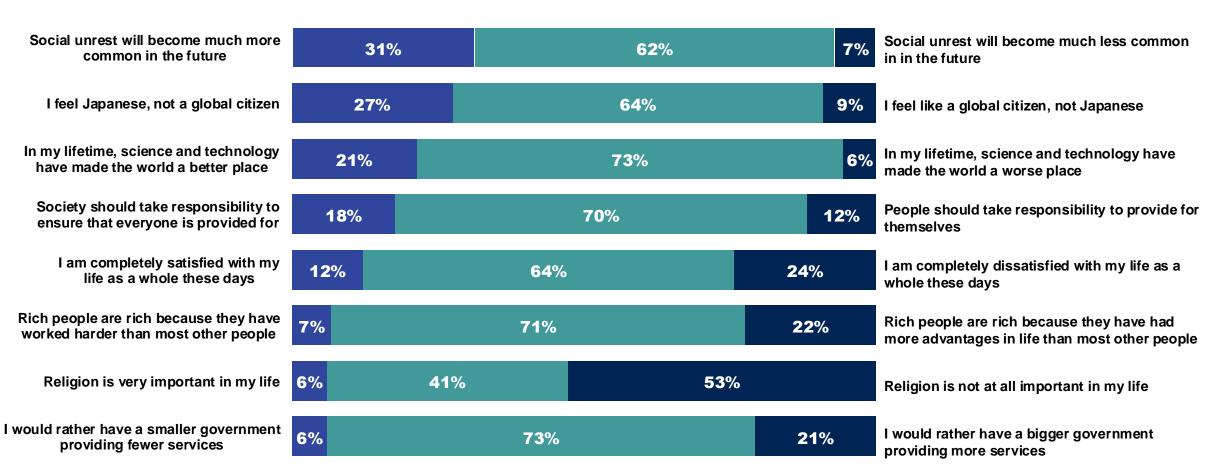
Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



Please now give us your views on the following issues. We will show you two statements – please tell us which of these statements is closer to your beliefs.

■ Net: 1-2 ■ Net: 3-5 ■ Net: 6-7

Q3. 1 means you agree completely with the statement on the left; 7 means you agree completely with the statement on the right; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between.



Base: Japan, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online, 5th March - 8th April 2024.



How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household? How exposed, if at all, are you personally to environmental and climate related risks, and threats?



QD4, QD5.

		Total	Ge	nder	Hou	isehold inco	me			Age		
			Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-65 (K)
	NET: Very/fairly satisfied	19%	19%	20%	12%	15%	34%	27%	26%	16%	16%	16%
		D					ADE	AIJK	AIJK			
How satisfied are you	NET: Very/fairly dissatisfied	52%	52%	52%	67%	50%	35%	44%	48%	56%	52%	55%
with the financial situation of your household?		F			AEF	F				G		
	Don't know	2%	2%	3%	1%	1%	1%	3%	4%	3%	1%	-
									AJK	JK		
How exposed, if at all, are you personally to environmental and climate related risks, and threats?	NET: Very/somewhat exposed	36%	38%	34%	36%	35%	40%	32%	35%	35%	34%	39%
	NET: Not very/not at all exposed	53%	54%	52%	53%	56%	54%	56%	53%	51%	54%	53%
	Don't know	11%	8%	14%	11%	9%	6%	10%	12%	13%	12%	8%
		BF		AB	F					К		

Base: Japan, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online, 5th March – 8th April 2024. For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology. Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



# Methodology



### **Objectives and methodology.**

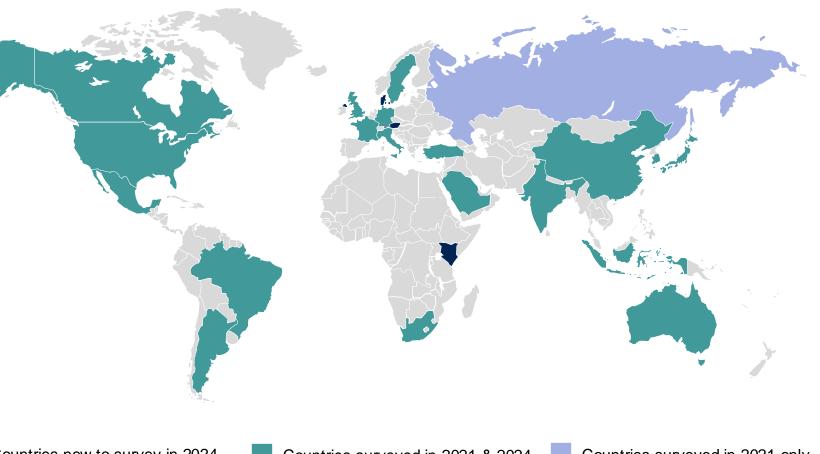
- Commissioned by Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance, in partnership with The Policy Institute Kings College, Wellbeing Alliance, ISWE, and Wellbeing Economy Alliance, Ipsos conducted research to understand attitudes to societal transformations, political / economic systems and planetary stewardship. Questions focused on: values and worldviews, attitudes towards nature and planetary stewardship, attitudes towards national and global political and economic systems, levels of support for Earth4All policy recommendations. This report focuses on attitudes towards national and global political and economic systems, and levels of support for Earth4All policy proposals.
- Ipsos surveyed 22,000 participants aged 18 to 55-75 in total across 22 countries. This included 18 G20 countries (Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000)), plus four counties outside the G20 (Austria (1,000), Denmark (1,000), Kenya (1,000) and Sweden (1,000)). Not all questions were asked in China. All interviews were conducted online and took place between 5th March and 8th April 2024.
- Quota sampling was used, and in each country data are weighted to be representative of the national population on age, gender, region and working status. Where results do not sum to 100, this may be due to rounding, multiple responses, or the exclusion of 'don't know' categories.
- This report presents a 'G20 country average' and compares individual countries against this. Overall 'G20 country average' percentage is an arithmetic average of national results across the 18 G20 countries surveyed (or 17 G20 countries in the case of questions that were not asked in China), where the results from each country have the same weight and are not pro-rate to the true population proportions for this audience.
- This report presents the findings from Japan, comparing responses with the other nations surveyed. This study also compares responses from different demographic groups in Japan. In Japan, 1,000 participants aged 18-65 were interviewed in Japanese between 5th March and 8th April 2024.



#### Methodology: Study Coverage.

22 countries were included in the study, a total of **22,000 participants** from age 18 to 55-75.

Some questions that were asked were also run in the <u>Global Commons Survey in</u> <u>2021</u>. Where this is the case, trend data has been shown for those countries included in both the 2021 and 2024 studies.



Countries new to survey in 2024

Countries surveyed in 2021 & 2024

Countries surveyed in 2021 only



# Sample overview by country.

Country	Abbreviation	Sample Size	Ages covered	Language
United Kingdom	UK	1000	18-75	English
Italy	ІТ	1000	18-65	Italian
Turkey	TR	1000	18-60	Turkish
United States	US	1000	18-75	English
Argentina	AR	1000	18-55	Spanish
Australia	AU	1000	18-65	English
Brazil	BR	1000	18-55	Portuguese
China	CN	1000	18-55	Chinese (Simplified)
India	IN	1000	18-65	English
Indonesia	ID	1000	21-65	Bahasa Indonesia
Japan	JP	1000	18-65	Japanese
South Korea	SK	1000	18-55	Korean
Mexico	МХ	1000	18-55	Spanish
Saudi Arabia	SA	1000	18-65	Arabic
South Africa	ZA	1000	18-65	English
Canada	СА	1000	18-65	English, French
France	FR	1000	18-65	French
Germany	DE	1000	18-65	German
Austria	АТ	1000	18-75	German
Denmark	DK	1000	18-75	Danish
Kenya	KE	1000	18-65	Swahili
Sweden	SW	1000	18-65	Swedish



### Methodology: demographics/subgroups bases.

Gender           Male $502 / 498$ $50\% / 50\%$ $50\% / 50\%$ Female $487 / 491$ Female $49\% / 49\%$ Employment Status $738 / 738$ Working $738 / 738$ Not working $262 / 262$ Not working $262 / 262$ Education $515 / 515$ Secondary $515 / 515$ Secondary $52\% / 52\%$ Degree or above $448 / 448$ Household Income (per annum, pre-tax) $100 (< \$50,000)$ Low (<\$50,000)		Unweighted 1000 / Weighted 1000			
$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c } \hline Male & 502 / 498 & & & & \\ \hline & 50\% / 50\% & & & & \\ \hline & & & & 487 / 491 & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & &$	G				
Male         50% / 50%           Female         487 / 491           487 / 491         49% / 49%           Employment Status         738 / 738           Working         738 / 738           Working         74% / 74%           Not working         262 / 262           Education         26% / 26%           Education         515 / 515           Secondary         515 / 515           Degree or above         448 / 448           Degree or above         448 / 448           Low (<\$50,000)					
$\begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c } \hline Female & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &$	Male				
Female         49% / 49%           Employment Status         738 / 738           Working         74% / 74%           Not working         262 / 262           Not working         26% / 26%           Education         26% / 26%           Degree or above         448 / 448           Degree or above         448 / 448           Low (<\$50,000)					
Employment Status           Working         738 / 738           Working         74% / 74%           Not working         262 / 262           26% / 26%         26% / 26%           Education         515 / 515           Secondary         52% / 52%           Degree or above         448 / 448           Household Income (per annum, pre-tax)         128 / 328           Low (<\$50,000)	Female				
Working         738 / 738           Not working         262 / 262           26% / 26%         26% / 26%           Education         515 / 515           Secondary         52% / 52%           Degree or above         448 / 448           Degree or above         448 / 448           Low (<\$50,000)					
Working         74% / 74%           Not working         262 / 262           26% / 26%         26% / 26%           Education         515 / 515           Secondary         52% / 52%           Degree or above         448 / 448           Household Income         (per annum, pre-tax)           Low (<\$50,000)	Employi				
Not working         262 / 262           26% / 26%         26% / 26%           Education         515 / 515           Secondary         52% / 52%           Degree or above         448 / 448           Household Income         (per annum, pre-tax)           Low (<\$50,000)	Working				
Not working         26% / 26%           Education           Secondary         515 / 515           Degree or above         448 / 448           Household Income         (per annum, pre-tax)           Low (<\$50,000)	g				
Education           Secondary         515 / 515           Degree or above         448 / 448           Household Income         (per annum, pre-tax)           Low (<\$50,000)	Not working				
Secondary         515 / 515           Degree or above         448 / 448           448 / 448         45% / 45%           Household Income (per annum, pre-tax)         328 / 328           Low (<\$50,000)					
Secondary         52% / 52%           Degree or above         448 / 448           45% / 45%         45% / 45%           Household Income (per annum, pre-tax)         328 / 328           Low (<\$50,000)	Edu				
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Secondary	515 / 515			
Degree or above         45% / 45%           Household Income         (per annum, pre-tax)           Low (<\$50,000)	Secondary	52% / 52%			
Household Income         (per annum, pre-tax)           Low (<\$50,000)	Degree or above	448 / 448			
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Degree of above	45% / 45%			
Low (<\$50,000)         33% / 33%           Middle (\$50,000-\$94,999)         265 / 265           High (\$95,000+)         27% / 26%           High (\$95,000+)         30% / 30%           Children in Household         215 / 215           Yes         22% / 21%           No         773 / 773	Household Income	e (per annum, pre-tax)			
Middle (\$50,000-\$94,999)         265 / 265           High (\$95,000+)         298 / 298           Children in Household         30% / 30%           Yes         215 / 215           No         773 / 773		328 / 328			
Middle (\$50,000-\$94,999)       27% / 26%         High (\$95,000+)       298 / 298         Children in Household       30% / 30%         Yes       215 / 215         No       773 / 773	LOW (<\$50,000)	33% / 33%			
High (\$95,000+)     298 / 298       Children in Household       Yes     215 / 215       22% / 21%       No     773 / 773		265 / 265			
High (\$95,000+)         30% / 30%           Children in Household         215 / 215           Yes         22% / 21%           No         773 / 773	Middle (\$50,000-\$94,999)	27% / 26%			
Children in Household           Yes         215 / 215           No         773 / 773		298 / 298			
Yes         215 / 215           22% / 21%         773 / 773	Hign (\$95,000+)	30% / 30%			
Yes         215 / 215           22% / 21%         773 / 773	Children	in Household			
No 22% / 21% 773 / 773					
No. 773 / 773	Yes	22% / 21%			
NO					
(1%)/1%	NO	77% / 77%			

	Unweighted 1000 / Weighted 1000				
	Age				
18-24	115/116				
10-24	12% / 12%				
25-34	167 / 176				
25-54	17% / 18%				
35-44	222 / 219				
55-44	22% / 22%				
45-54	262 / 256				
45-54	26% / 26%				
EE CE	234 / 233				
55-65	23% / 23%				
	Region				
Hokkaido	42 / 41				
ΠΟΚΚΑΙΟΟ	4% / 4%				
Tohoku	66 / 66				
TOHOKU	7% / 7%				
Kanto	362 / 364				
Kanto	36% / 36%				
Chubu	178 / 179				
Chubu	18% / 18%				
Kansai	161 / 162				
Kalisai	16% / 16%				
Chugoku	55 / 54				
Chugoku	6% / 5%				
Shikoku	27 / 27				
οπικυκυ	3% / 3%				
Kuushu / Okinowa	109 / 108				
Kyushu / Okinawa	11% / 11%				



### **Ipsos Standards & Accreditations**

Ipsos's standards & accreditations provide our clients with the peace of mind that they can always depend on us to deliver reliable, sustainable findings. Moreover, our focus on quality and continuous improvement means we have embedded a 'right first time' approach throughout our organisation.



**ISO 20252** – is the international specific standard for market, opinion and social research, including insights and data analytics. Ipsos in the UK was the first company in the world to gain this accreditation.



MRS Company Partnership – By being an MRS Company Partner, Ipsos UK endorse and support the core MRS brand values of professionalism, research er excellence and business effectiveness, and commit to comply with the MRS Code of Conduct throughout the organisation & we were the first company to sign our organisation up to the requirements & self-regulation of the MRS Code; more than 350 companies have followed our lead.



**ISO 9001** – International general company standard with a focus on continual improvement through quality management systems. In 1994 we became one of the early adopters of the ISO 9001 business standard.



**ISO 27001** – International standard for information security designed to ensure the selection of adequate and proportionate security controls. Ipsos UK was the first research company in the UK to be awarded this in August 2008.



The UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR) & the UK Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA) – Ipsos UK is required to comply with the UK General Data Protection Regulation and the UK Data Protection Act; it covers the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy.



**HMG Cyber Essentials** – A government backed and key deliverable of the UK's National Cyber Security Programme. Ipsos UK was assessment validated for certification in 2016. Cyber Essentials defines a set of controls which, when properly implemented, provide organisations with basic protection from the most prevalent forms of threat coming from the internet.



**Fair Data** – Ipsos UK is signed up as a 'Fair Data' Company by agreeing to adhere to twelve core principles. The principles support and complement other standards such as ISOs, and the requirements of Data Protection legislation.

This work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the international quality standard for market research, ISO 20252 and with the Ipsos UK Terms and Conditions.



# **Appendix** Trending vs Global Commons research



## How worried, if at all, are you about the following? (Extremely / very worried).



Q4. How worried, if at all, are you about the following?

	The state of	nature today		ill leave nature for future ations	
	2021	2023	2021	2023	
G20*	58%	59%	61%	62%	
Argentina	68%	65%	68%	71%	
Australia	46%	46%	51%	53%	
Brazil	74%	78%	77%	80%	
Canada	52%	52%	55%	56%	
China	46%	53%	47%	57%	
France	57%	66%	58%	69%	
United Kingdom	46%	53%	47%	56%	
Germany	57%	56%	59%	60%	
India	70%	69%	70%	63%	
Indonesia	68%	67%	70%	68%	
Italy	69%	53%	72%	58%	
Japan	44%	48%	47%	52%	
Saudi Arabia	26%	30%	31%	28%	
South Korea	64%	56%	66%	64%	
Mexico	77%	77%	81%	81%	
South Africa	66%	74%	69%	76%	
Turkey	79%	72%	83%	77%	
United States	45%	43%	49%	48%	
Sweden	40%	39%	45%	46%	

Base= 2021= 18,655; 2023=19,000. \*Please note that G20 average in 2021 included Russia.



Because of human activities, the Earth is close to environmental 'tipping points' where climate or nature, such as rainforests or glaciers, may change suddenly or be more difficult to stabilise in the future. (Strongly / tend to agree).

	2021	2023	
G20*	73%	69%	
Argentina	77%	76%	
Australia	66%	64%	
Brazil	83%	78%	
Canada	66%	64%	
China	74%	70%	
France	72%	64%	
United Kingdom	65%	67%	
Germany	67%	66%	
India	77%	73%	
Indonesia	86%	85%	
Italy	79%	62%	
Japan	63%	54%	
Saudi Arabia	72%	56%	
South Korea	73%	66%	
Mexico	78%	82%	
South Africa	76%	77%	
Turkey	85%	71%	
United States	60%	61%	
Sweden	63%	60%	

Base= 2021= 18,655; 2023=19,000. \*Please note that G20 average in 2021 included Russia.





## Nature can meet the needs of humans right now. (Strongly / tend to agree).

Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	2021	2023	
G20*	50%	49%	
Argentina	64%	64%	
Australia	42%	42%	
Brazil	57%	62%	
Canada	47%	43%	
China	47%	50%	
France	37%	39%	
United Kingdom	35%	39%	
Germany	38%	39%	
India	61%	67%	
Indonesia	76%	74%	
Italy	40%	26%	
Japan	33%	27%	
Saudi Arabia	65%	57%	
South Korea	35%	31%	
Mexico	55%	60%	
South Africa	56%	61%	
Turkey	62%	58%	
United States	53%	47%	
Sweden	41%	43%	

Base= 2021= 18,655; 2023=19,000. \*Please note that G20 average in 2021 included Russia.



## Nature is already too damaged to continue meeting humans' needs in the long-term. (Strongly / tend to agree).



Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	2021	2023	
G20*	59%	59%	
Argentina	66%	68%	
Australia	43%	45%	
Brazil	75%	72%	
Canada	35%	42%	
China	57%	59%	
France	59%	57%	
United Kingdom	42%	46%	
Germany	55%	55%	
India	75%	77%	
Indonesia	64%	72%	
Italy	60%	52%	
Japan	72%	65%	
Saudi Arabia	66%	52%	
South Korea	62%	53%	
Mexico	75%	78%	
South Africa	47%	54%	
Turkey	81%	76%	
United States	34%	44%	
Sweden	31%	36%	

Base= 2021= 18,655; 2023=19,000. \*Please note that G20 average in 2021 included Russia.

