Global Commons Survey 2024

USA

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

Turkev

France

Germany

Denmark

Austria

Canada

Australia United States

Sweden

Saudi Arabia

Japan

Italy

Indonesia

Argentina

South Africa

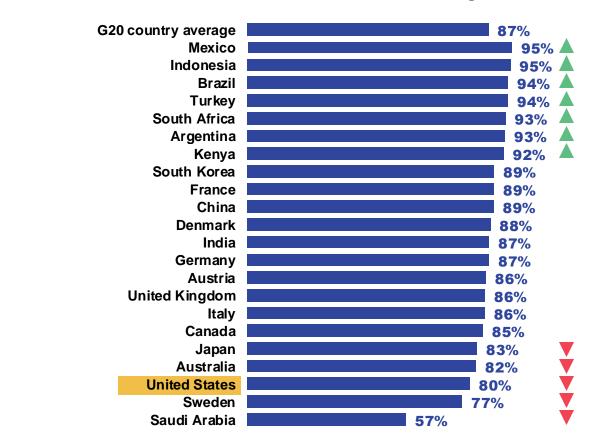
South Korea

United Kingdom

G20 country average

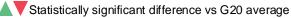
Q4. How worried, if at all, are you about the following?

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

	T - 4 - 1	Ge	nder	Hou	Household income							
	Total (A)	Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
The state of nature today	80%	79%	80%	79%	80%	78%	85%	83%	78%	76%	77%	80%
The state in which we will leave nature for future generations	80%	80%	80%	80%	79%	81%	77%	88% AGIJKL	78%	77%	80%	79%

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 55-64 vs 65-75).



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?

	NET: Strongly/tend to agree Neither agree nor disagree	NET: Strongly/tend to disagree	Don't know
G20 country average	69%	19%	8% 5%
Kenya	86%		8% 5% %
Indonesia	85%		12% 2% <mark>1%</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> 人
Turkey	71%	16%	7% 6%
China	70%	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	62%	23%	10% 5% 🔻
United States	61%	20%	14% 5%
Sweden	60%	18%	12% 9%
Saudi Arabia	56%	22% 6%	
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), 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).





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 agr	ee nor disagree	■ NET: St	rongly/tend to disagree	Don't kno	w
G20 country average	39%		27%)		27%	6%
India	5	7%			21 %	19%	3%
Kenya 📃	56	6%		-	5%	28 %	1%▲
Turkey	55%	6			22%	17%	7%
South Africa	51%			23%	6	25%	2% 🔺
Saudi Arabia	48%			26 %		11%	15%
Brazil	47%			20%		27%	5%
Mexico	47%			23%		27%	3%
Indonesia	45%			33%		20%	
Austria	42 %		21%		2	9%	7%
Germany	42%			28%		24%	7%
Argentina	41%		25%	6		27%	7%
United States	38%		29%			25%	8%
United Kingdom	35%		28 %			9%	7%
Australia	36%		28 %			8%	8%
Sweden	35%		21%		36%		9%
China	34%		20%		45%)	1%
Denmark	34%		23%		32%		11%
South Korea	32%		37%			26%	4%
Italy	32%		32%			29%	6%
Canada	32%		28%		32%	0	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/te	nd to agree Neither agree	nor disagree	NET: Strongly/tend to dis	sagree	Don't know			
G20 country average	30%	22%			13%		5%		
India		54%		22%		20 %	3%		
Saudi Arabia		44%	22%	22% 18%					
Indonesia	4	3%	26	ì%	29 %	2%	, 🔺 -		
United States	33%	21	%		41%		5%		
Brazil	33%	17%		L	47%		3%		
South Africa	31%	19%			48%		2%	•	
Kenya	30%	14%		55%		19	6		
Mexico	29%	21%			46%		3%		
China	29%	18%		5	2%		1 9	%	
Austria	30%	19%		4	8%		3%		
Canada	29%	20%		47	%		4%		
Germany	28%	20%		49	0%		3%		
Australia	27%	22%		45	%		5%		
Argentina	27%	20%		49%	, D		4%		
United Kingdom	25%	18%		53%			5%		
Denmark	25%	20%		51%			4%		
Sweden	24%	20%		50%			5%		
Turkey	23%	16%		55%					
France	23%	23%		49 %					
Italy	20%	26%		48%					
Japan	19%	36%		33%	, D		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), 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





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 nor disagree	NET: Strongly/tend to disagree	Don't know
G20 country average	74%		17% 6% 3%
Kenya	90%		6% 3%
South Africa	86%		9% 4% 1%
Indonesia	86%		12% 2% <mark>%</mark>
Argentina	83%		10% 5% 2% 🔺
Mexico	81%		13% 4% 2%
Austria	80%		12% 6% 1 <mark>%</mark>
Brazil	81%		13% 4% 2%
India	79%		14% 6% <mark>1%</mark>
Turkey	78%		13% 5% 4% 🔺
China	76%		17% 7% 0 <mark>%</mark>
Germany	75%		19% 4% <mark>2%</mark>
Canada	73%		17% 7% <mark>2%</mark>
United Kingdom	73%		18% 6% 3%
France	72%	15	% 9% 4%
Denmark	71%		8% 7% 3%
Sweden	71%	19	
Australia	70%	2	20% 6% 3%
United States	70%	199	
Italy	68%	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), South Korea (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	e Neither agree nor di	isagree NET:	Strongly/tend to di	isagree	Don't know		
G20 country average	49%			27%		20%	4%	
Indonesia		74%			18	%	7% 1%	∕₄▲
India		67%			20%	12	% <mark>2</mark> %	, 🔺 🛛
Argentina		64%			20%	13%	3%	i 🔺 -
Kenya		62 %		16%		21%		i 🔺 -
Brazil		62%		2 '	1%	14%	3%	1 🔺 -
South Africa		61%		19%		19%		∕₀▲
Mexico		60%		21 %		17%	2%	, 🔺 🛛
Turkey		58%		21%		17%	4%	1 🔺 -
Saudi Arabia		57%		22%	9	%	12%	, 🔺 -
China	50%			31%		19%		1
Austria	49 %		24%	6	2	5%	4%	1
United States	47%		2	28%		18%	6%	I
Sweden	43%		26 %		22%			
Canada	43 %		30%		2	3%	5%	
Australia	42%		31%		2	2%	5%	
United Kingdom	39%		29 %		25%		7%	
Germany	39%		28 %		29%		4%	I 🗸 👘
France	39%		28 %		28 %		5%	I 🗸 👘
Denmark	34%		28 %		30%		8%	
South Korea	31%		35%		30%		4%	
Japan	27%	4	1%		23%		10%	
Italy	26%	35%			34%		5%	1

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), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), China (1,000), Germany (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sudh (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), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), India (1,000), India (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Africa, 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 ■ Net	either agree nor disagree	NET: Strongly/ten	d to disagree	Don't know	
G20 country average	59%			22%	15%	4%
Mexico		78%			13% 7%	% 2% 🔺
India		77%		1	3% 8%	2% 🔺
Turkey		76%		14%	6 7%	4%
Indonesia	72	2%		18%	9%	% 1%
Brazil	72	2%		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	8%	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%	24	%	5% 🔻
United States	44%	2:	3%	28 %		6%
Denmark	43%	2	25%	25%		7% 🔻
Canada	42 %		5%	26 %		6% 🔻
Sweden	36%	23%		32%	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	9% 🔻

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).





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 of the strong st	disagree • NET: Strongly/tend to disa	agree Dor	n't know	
G20 country average	66%		20%	10%	4%
Kenya	90%	/o		6%	4%
Indonesia	84%			11%	4% 1%
Mexico	80%			14%	4% 2% 🔺
South Africa	79%			14%	5% 1%
China	75%		17%	8	% 1%
India	73%		15%	9%	2% 🔺
Argentina	72%		16%	9%	3%
Turkey	71%		16%	9%	4%
United Kingdom	70%		17%	9%	4%
Brazil	67%		19%	11%	3%
Australia	67%		17%	11%	4%
United States	66%		18%	12%	4%
Canada	65%		19%	12%	4%
Sweden	61%	21%			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/ter	nd to agree	Neither agree nor disag	gree	NET: Strongly/te	nd to disagree	Don't	know	
G20 country average	33%		24%			37%			5%
Saudi Arabia		62 %				18%	8%	13%	6
India		61%				21%		17%	2% 🔺
Indonesia		56%				24%		18%	1%
Kenya		52 %			15%		34%		
Turkey	36%		19%			40%			6%
Brazil	35%		18%			44%			3%
United States	34%		24%			36%			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 %	6		3% 🔻
France	21%		27%			47%			5%
Argentina	19%	22%			50 %				8%
Japan	18%		37%			35%		1	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), 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 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 disagree	ee NET: Strongly/tend to disagre	ee ■ Don't kno	w
G20 country average	60%	22%	9%	8%
Kenya	81%		9%	10% 1%
India	76%		17%	5% <mark>2%</mark> 🔺
Brazil	72%		16%	7% 5% 🔺
Mexico	70%		19%	6% 5%
Indonesia	70%		23 %	4% 3%
China	70%		20 %	9% 2% 🔺
South Africa	67%		19%	9% 4% 🔺
Turkey	63 %	20%	9%	8%
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	52%	25%	13%	11%
Canada	50%	28%	12%	9%
Sweden	49%	22% 1	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?

	NET: Strongly/tend to agree	er agree nor disagree	NET: Strongly/tend to di	sagree Do	on't know	
G20 country average	72%			17%	6%	5%
Kenya		91%			6	5% 3% 🔺
South Africa		85 %			10%	4% 1%
Mexico		85 %			11%	<mark>2%</mark> %
Argentina		85 %			9%	4% 2%
Brazil		83%			11%	3% 3% 🔺
Indonesia		82 %			14%	3% 2%
India		79%			15%	4% 2%
United Kingdom		78%		13	8%	3% 🔺
Turkey	7	6%		12%	4%	7%
Denmark	75	%		15%	7	% 3%
Austria	72%			15%	8%	5%
China	72%			20%		<mark>7% 1%</mark>
Canada	72%			16%	8%	5%
Sweden	71%			15%	8%	6%
France	70%			17%	7%	6%
Germany	68%			20%	7%	5%
United States	68%			18%	9%	4%
Australia	68%			20%	8%	5%
Italy	67%			20%	7%	6%
South Korea	61%			29%	7%	4% 🔻
Saudi Arabia	57%		20%	6%	16%	
Japan	43%		36%	10%	1	2%

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), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Ind





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

Q5. Strongly / tend to agree.

		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)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
Human health and wellbeing are closely connected to the health and wellbeing of nature	70%	69%	71%	66%	72%	74% D	64%	68%	68%	67%	67%	67% AGIJK
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	68%	67%	69%	65%	66%	75% DE	68%	68%	68%	68%	70%	68%
Addressing climate change and environmental damage can bring many benefits to people in the USA	66% DK	66%	66%	60%	69% D	70% D	69% K	69% K	70% K	71%	72%	72%
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	61%	60%	63%	58%	62%	63%	62%	65%	60%	58%	58%	64%
The costs of the damages due to environmental pollution are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition	52% CK	55% A	48%	49%	53%	56% A	55% K	65% AJKL	56% K	60%	61%	62%

Base: USA, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, interviewed online in March and 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 55-64 vs 65-75).



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

Q5. Strongly / tend to agree.

	-	Ge	nder	Hou	sehold ind	come			Ą	ge		
	Total (A)	Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
Nature can meet the needs of humans right now	47% CL	51% AC	42%	48%	44%	52% A	42%	60% AGJKL	53% AJKL	42%	42%	38%
Nature is already too damaged to continue meeting humans' needs in the long-term	44% KL	47%	41%	42%	44%	47%	49% KL	61% AJKL	57% AJKL	38% K	25%	31%
New technologies can solve environmental problems without individuals having to make big changes in their lives	38% CDKL	44% AC	31%	29%	41% D	45% AD	40% KL	51% AJKL	49% AJKL	35% K	23%	27%
The USA's government is doing enough to tackle climate change and environmental damage		41% AC	29%	27%	36% D	46% ADE	33% K	53% AGJKL	48% AGJKL	25%	18%	26%
Many of the claims about environmental threats are exaggerated	33% CDK	40% AC	27%	29%	35%	40% AD	32%	43% AJKL	38% KL	30%	27%	28%

Base: USA, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, interviewed online in March and 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 55-64 vs 65-75).



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?

> Q6. 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? Please select the option that best reflects your understanding and opinion of the urgency.

Act immediately,	within the next decade	Act within the next 20 to 30 years	Act, but we have more	time than 30 yea	ars Never – no	action rec	luired	■ Don't	know
G20		71%			15	5%	5%	3%	6%
Mexico			91 %					6%	% <mark>1%1%</mark>
Kenya			86%				1	1%	3%
South Africa		8	83%				11%	3	<mark>%1%2%</mark> 🔺
Brazil		81	%			1	0%	3% 2%	5%
Argentina		80)%					2%	2% 3% 🔺
Indonesia		80%	%				14%	4	4% 2% 🔺
Turkey		80%	%			9 %	% <mark>3</mark> %	<mark>% 2%</mark>	6%
France		73%			1	4%	4%	3%	7%
China		72%				15%	9	9%	3% 1%
United Kingdom		69%			15%		6%	4%	6%
Australia		68 %			13%	5%	6%	1	8%
Canada		68 %			14%	6	% 4%	, 1	8%
India		68 %			2	2%		5%	2% 3% 🔻
Denmark		67 %			16%	6	% 4%	5 1	8%
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%		6% 3%	/ 1	8%
United States		62%			18%	6%	5%	9	%
Japan		53%		15%	9%	7%		16%	

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).

52%



17%

Saudi Arabia



23%

2%

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?

	Tatal	Ge	nder	Ηοι	isehold inco	ome			A	ge		
	Total (A)	Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
Act immediately, within the next decade	62% K	62%	62%	62%	60%	64%	65%	69% AK	64%	60%	55%	61%
Act within the next 20 to 30 years	18% CDK	21% AC	15%	14%	22% AD	18%	20%	23% AJK	21% JK	13%	12%	15%
Act, but we have more time than 30 years	6%	6%	5%	7%	6%	6%	3%	5%	5%	7%	9%	6%
Never – no action required	5% HI	7%	4%	6%	6%	4%	3%	1%	2%	9% AHI	10% AHI	8% HI
Don't know	9% BEH	4%	13% A	11% E	6%	8%	8%	3%	8% H	11% H	15% AHI	9% H

Q6.

Base: USA, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, interviewed online in March and 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 55-64 vs 65-75).



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.

	Total	Gei	nder	Но	usehold 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)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
Business and industry	49% G	51%	48%	48%	49%	51%	39%	46%	44%	47%	56% AGI	63% AGHIJ
National governments of wealthy countries	39% CDK	48% AC	30%	33%	41% D	43% D	50% AIJK	49% AIJK	34%	36%	28%	41% K
International organisations (e.g. the UN o the World Bank	28% J	28%	28%	25%	29%	30%	35% JK	36% AJKL	31% J	20%	23%	24%
The global super rich	25% KL	27%	24%	28%	23%	27%	41% AHIJKL	26% L	29% KL	26% L	19%	15%
Environmental groups	24%	24%	25%	25%	26%	23%	27%	33% AJKL	26%	22%	19%	19%
National governments of developing countries	24% CD	28% AC	20%	18%	28% AD	26% D	25%	28% K	26%	20%	19%	26%
High-income and middle-income earners in the USA	15% CJKL	18% AC	13%	14%	13%	21% ADE	22% JKL	26% AJKL	24% AJKL	8%	6%	6%
Not applicable – no action required	6% H	7%	5%	6%	7%	6%		2%	4% G	10% AGHI	9% GH	12% AGHI
Don't know	12% BFH	6%	18% AB	16% AEF	10%	9%	10%	5%	13% H	16% Н	18% AH	11% H

Q7.

Base: USA, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, interviewed online in March and 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 55-64 vs 65-75).



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?

	Total	Ge	nder	Но	usehold inco	ome			A	\ge		
	(A)	Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
Good manners	62%	61%	64%	61%	64%	60%	60%	59%	62%	65%	62%	66%
Tolerance and respect for other people	58% H	56%	60%	58%	62% F	54%	60%	48%	52%	57%	62% H	72% AGHIJK
Respect for animals, nature, and the environment	48%	45%	50%	46%	49%	49%	43%	47%	50%	44%	52%	49%
Feeling of responsibility	46% L	47%	45%	42%	47%	52% AD	38%	55% AGJKL	57% AGJKL	43%	42%	38%
Hard work	43% H	43%	44%	44%	42%	43%	46%	36%	42%	46% H	48% H	42%
Not being selfish (unselfishness)	38% I	38%	37%	37%	41%	34%	35%	36%	31%	37%	44% Al	46% AHI
Determination, perseverance	36% CDKL	39% AC	32%	31%	34%	45% ADE	41% L	43% AKL	41% KL	34%	29%	25%
Independence	34% B	31%	38% AB	32%	35%	36%	36%	33%	34%	36%	34%	33%
Imagination	30%	29%	30%	29%	28%	34%	32%	37% AIJL	26%	25%	32%	26%
Religious faith	25%	23%	28% A	26%	25%	26%	20%	20%	17%	32% HI	31% AHI	31% HI
Thrift, saving money and things	25%	26%	24%	27%	26%	22%	24%	24%	21%	25%	27%	28%
Obedience	23% J	25%	22%	25%	24%	19%	24%	23%	24%	16%	23%	31% AJ
None of these	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	-	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Don't know	1%	1%	1%	1% F	-				2%	1%	1%	1%
		1										

Q1.

Base: USA, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, interviewed online in March and 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 55-64 vs 65-75).



Values and demographics



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

Q2. To what extent are you optimistic or pessimistic about each of the following...

	Tetel	Ger	nder	Hou	sehold 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)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)	
Your future	70%	73%	67%	62%	70%	80%	72%	82%	77%	63%	66%	58%	
	CDJL	AC			D	ADE	L	AJKL	AJKL				
	43%	52%	35%	37%	46%	50%	43%	65%	55%	34%	28%	29%	
The future of your country	CDJKL	AC			D	AD	KL	AGIJKL	AJKL				
The future of the world	41%	49%	33%	36%	42%	49%	47%	65%	57%	31%	23%	20%	
	CDJKL	AC				AD	JKL	AGJKL	AJKL	L			

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 55-64 vs 65-75).



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: USA, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, interviewed online in March and 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. How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household? QD5. How exposed, if at all, are you personally to environmental and climate related risks, and threats?

		Gender Household income							Ag	ge			
			Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
		59%	64%	55%	43%	63%	77%	54%	76%	65%	51%	47%	58%
How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?	NET: Very/fairly satisfied	CDJK	AC			D	ADE		AGIJKL	JK			К
	NET: Very/fairly dissatisfied	22%	21%	23%	36%	19%	10%	18%	12%	16%	33%	31%	24%
		FHI			AEF	F					AGHI	AGHI	н
	NET: Very/somewhat exposed	46%	50%	42%	43%	43%	52%	41%	58%	52%	42%	37%	43%
How exposed, if at all, are you personally to environmental and climate related risks, and threats?		СК	AC				ADE		AGJKL	К			
	NET: Not very/not at all exposed	48%	46%	50%	49%	53%	44%	49%	36%	42%	53%	57%	55%
		н				AF		н			н	AHI	HI

Base: USA, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, interviewed online in March and 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 55-64 vs 65-75).



Methodology



Objectives and methodology.

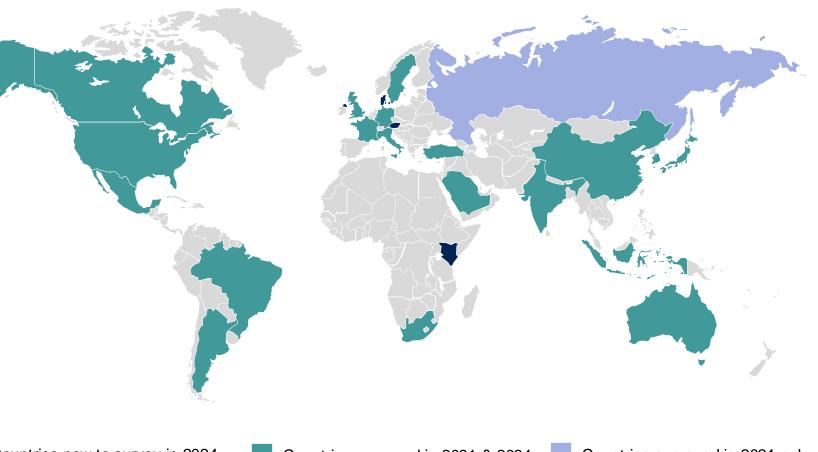
- Commissioned by Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance, in partnership with The Policy Institute Kings College, Wellbeing Alliance, ISWE, and Wellbeing Economy Alliance, Ipsos conducted research to understand attitudes to societal transformations, political / economic systems and planetary stewardship. 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 the USA, comparing responses with the other nations surveyed. This study also compares responses from different demographic groups in the USA. In the USA, 1,000 participants aged 18-75 were interviewed in English 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.

Unweighted 1000 / Weighted 1000										
	Gender									
Male	486 / 491									
Ividie	49% / 49%									
Female	507 / 502									
	51% / 50%									
Emplo	yment Status									
Working	652 / 652									
Working	65% / 65%									
Not working	348 / 348									
	35% / 35%									
E	ducation									
Secondary	405 / 414									
Secondary	40% / 41%									
Dograa or abova	595 / 586									
Degree or above	60% / 59%									
Household Incon	ne_(per annum, pre-tax)									
Low (<\$50,000)	345 / 345									
LOW (<\$30,000)	35% / 35%									
Middle (\$50,000-\$94,999)	326 / 323									
	33% / 32%									
High (\$95,000+)	286 / 286									
1 ligit (\$95,000+)	29% / 29%									
Childre	Children in Household									
Yes	371 / 374									
1 65	37% / 38%									
No	622 / 618									
	63% / 62%									

	Unweighted 1000 / Weighted 1000 Age
40.04	89 / 120
18-24	9% / 12%
25-34	188 / 190
25-34	19% / 19%
35-44	197 / 186
55-44	20% / 19%
45-54	172 / 171
43-54	17% / 17%
55-64	190 / 178
55-64	19% / 18%
65-75	164 / 155
05-75	16% / 16%
	Region
Northeast	172 / 172
Normeast	17% / 17%
Midwest	209 / 205
Midwest	21% / 21%
Couth	396 / 384
South	40% / 38%
	224 / 238
West	22% / 24%



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.

