Earth for All Survey 2024

South Africa

G20+ Global Report: attitudes to political and economic transformation

Commissioned by Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance

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

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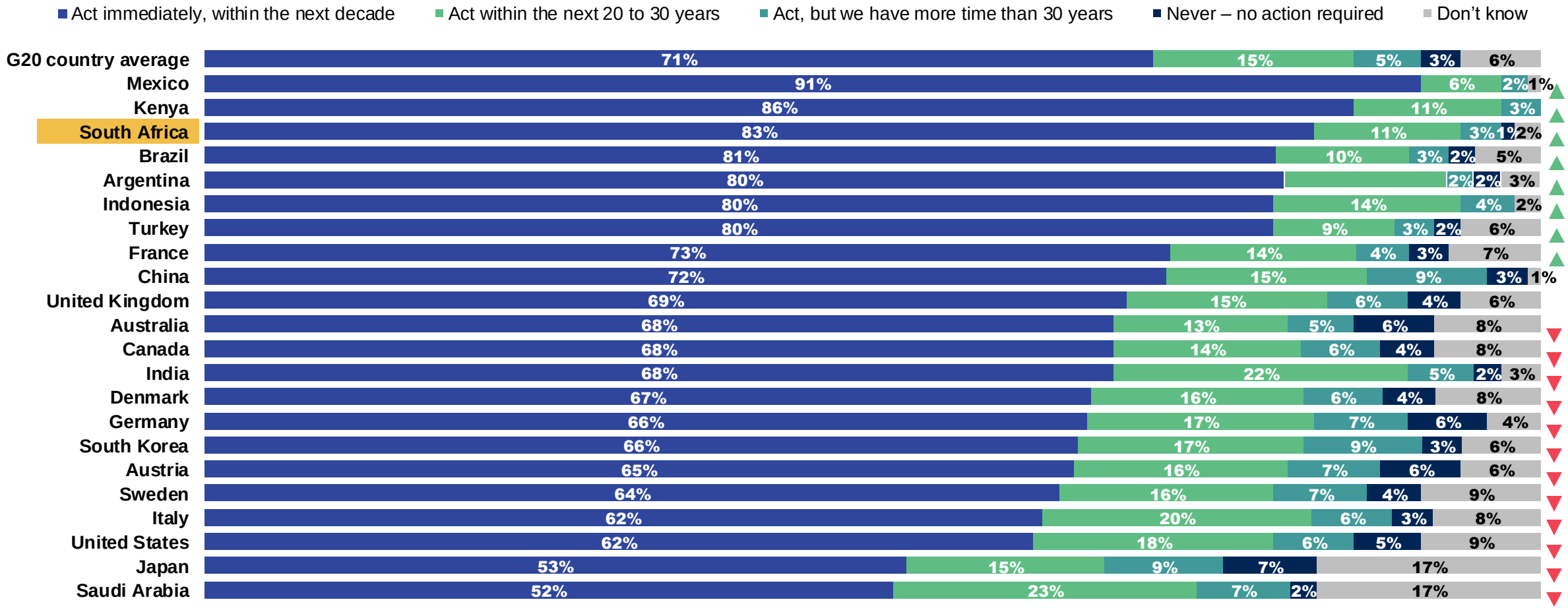
Support for proposals

01

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?



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

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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 18 G20 countries (Act immediately, within the next decade)

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.

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			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)
Act immediately, within the next decade	83%	79%	86%	81%	79%	85%	81%	81%	83%	85%	85%
	B		AB								
Act within the next 20 to 30 years	11%	14%	8%	12%	12%	10%	14%	13%	9%	9%	7%
	C	AC									
Act, but we have more time than 30 years	3%	3%	3%	3%	5%	1%	2%	3%	4%	3%	2%
					AF						
Never – no action required	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	-	2%	3%
		A									
Don't know	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	1%	2%	3%	3%	1%	3%

Base: South Africa, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, 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 55-65).

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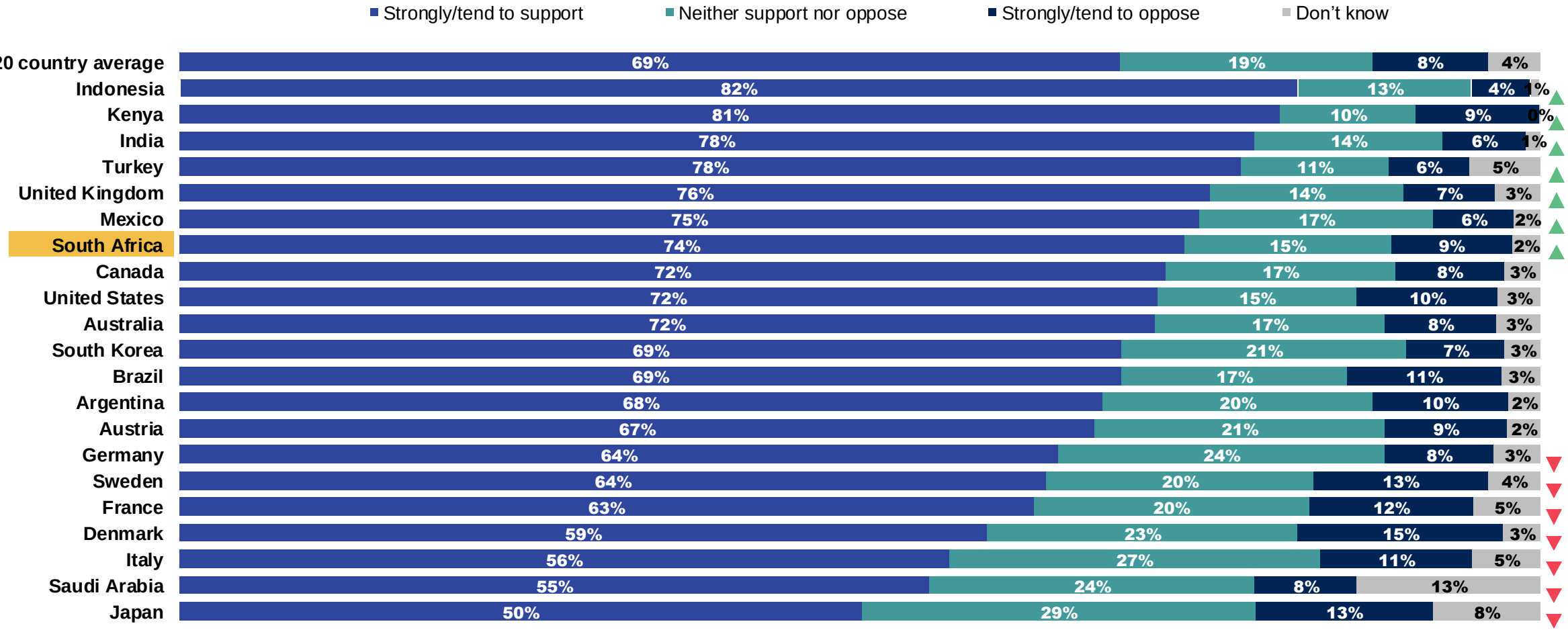
Large businesses pay higher tax rates.

Q16. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles?



Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), 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).

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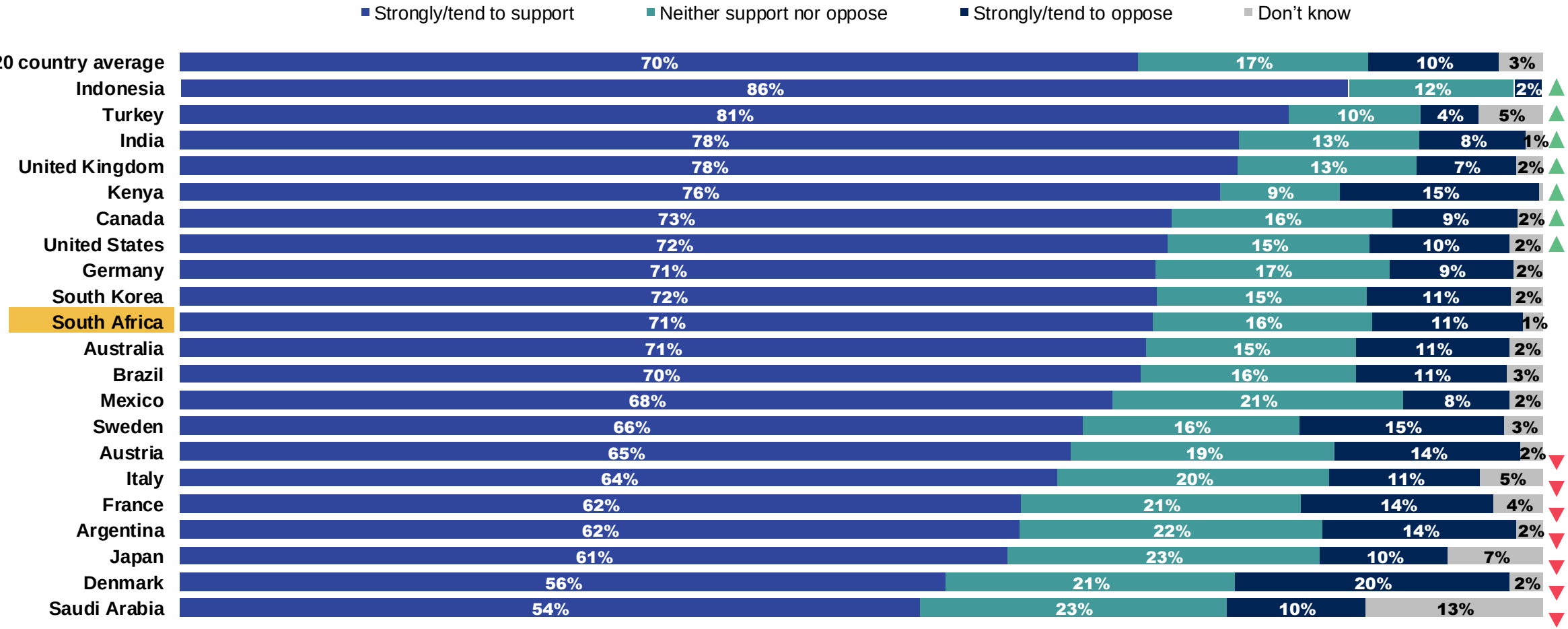
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (NET: strongly/tend to support)

Wealthy people pay higher rates of income tax.

Q16. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles?



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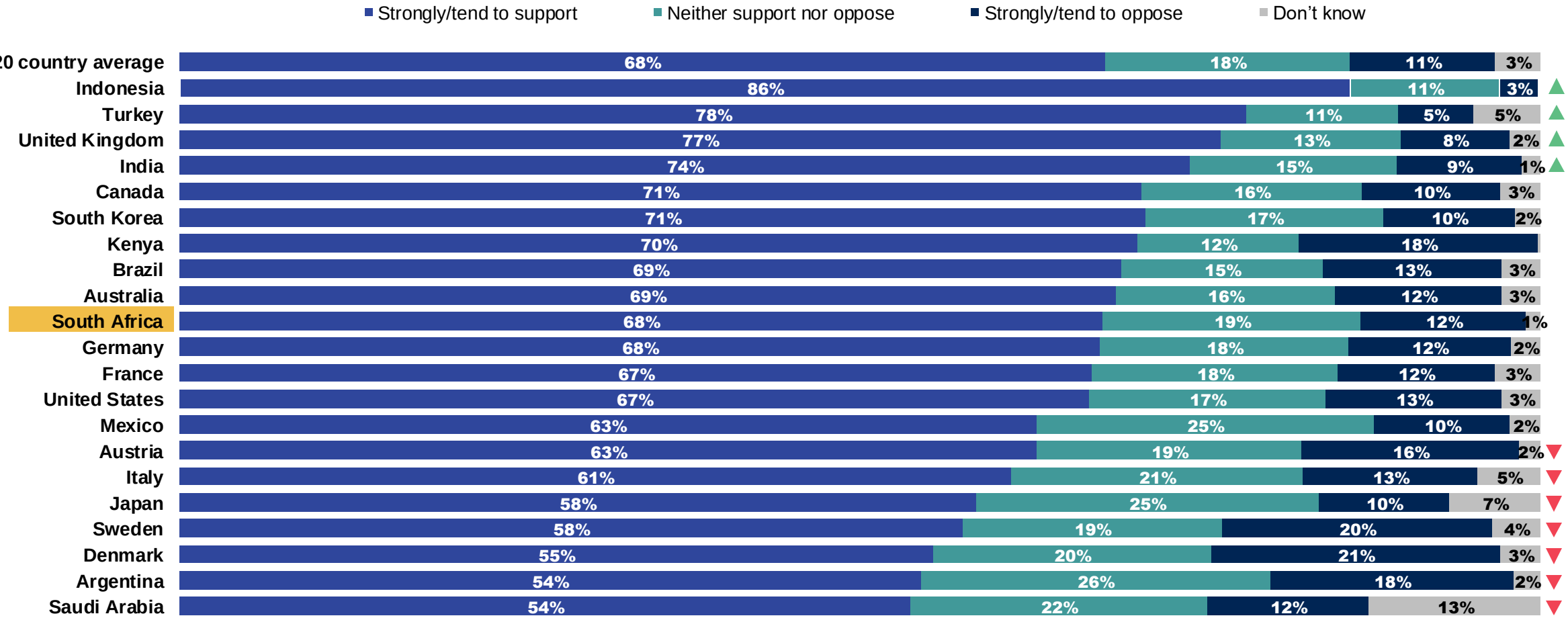
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (NET: strongly/tend to support)

Wealthy people pay a higher tax on their wealth.

Q16. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles?



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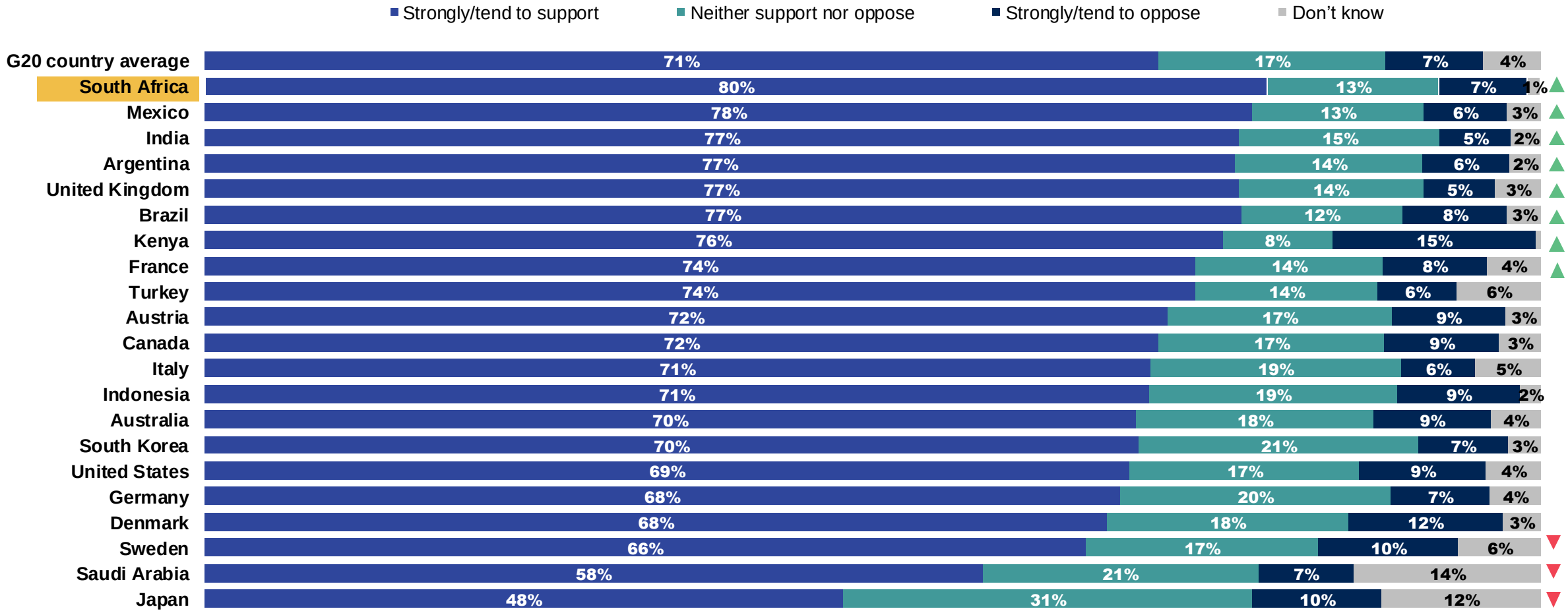
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (NET: strongly/tend to support)

People and companies that pollute the environment for example by causing greenhouse gas emissions should pay higher taxes, with the money raised shared out among people and companies who pollute less.

Q16. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles?



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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (NET: strongly/tend to support)

To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles? (Strongly / tend to support).

Q16.

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			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)
People and companies that pollute the environment should pay higher taxes, with the money raised shared out	80% E	81%	78%	76%	75%	85% ADE	83% I	79%	75%	82%	80%
Large businesses pay higher tax rates	74% K	74%	73%	75%	71%	76%	81% AK	76% K	73% K	74% K	57%
Wealthy people pay higher rates of income tax	71% K	71%	71%	72%	72%	71%	75% K	76% AK	68% K	72% K	56%
Wealthy people pay a higher tax on their wealth	68% K	70%	66%	69%	70%	66%	70% K	68% K	73% K	69% K	53%

Base: South Africa, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
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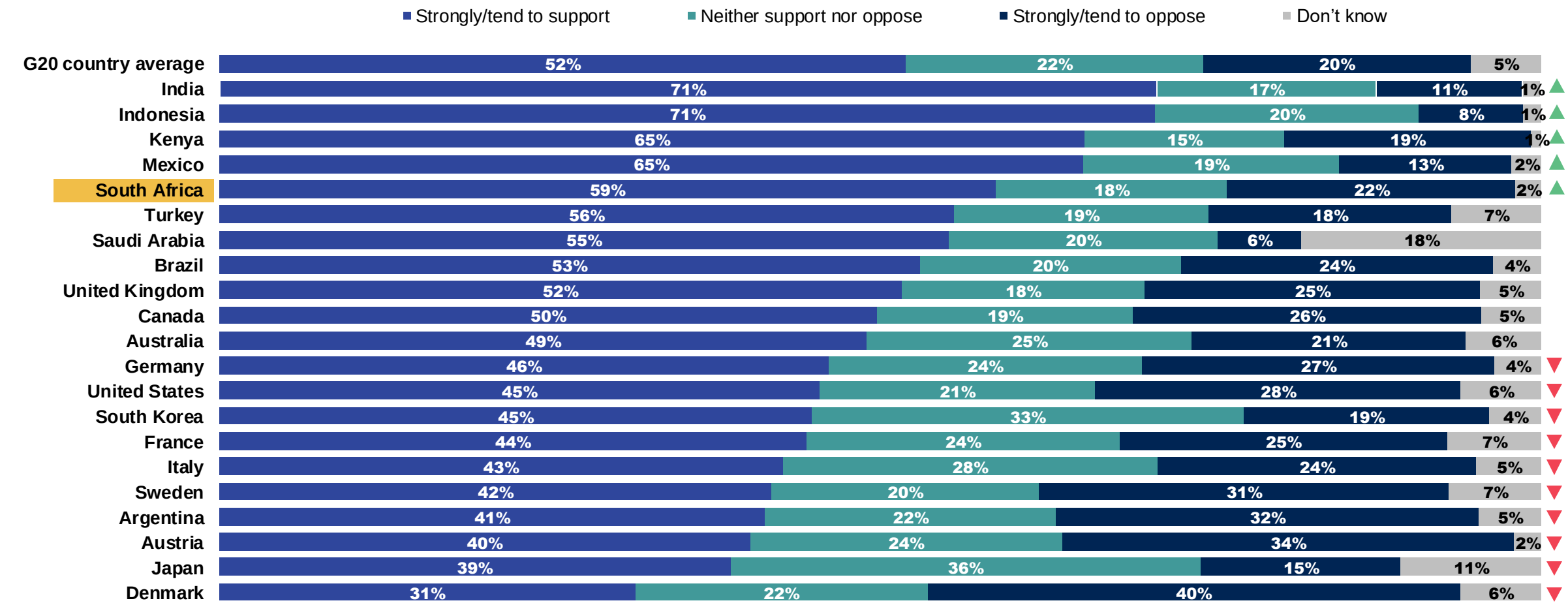
All people in [COUNTRY] receiving a minimum regular income each month from the government (sometimes called a Universal Basic Income), regardless of employment status.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?



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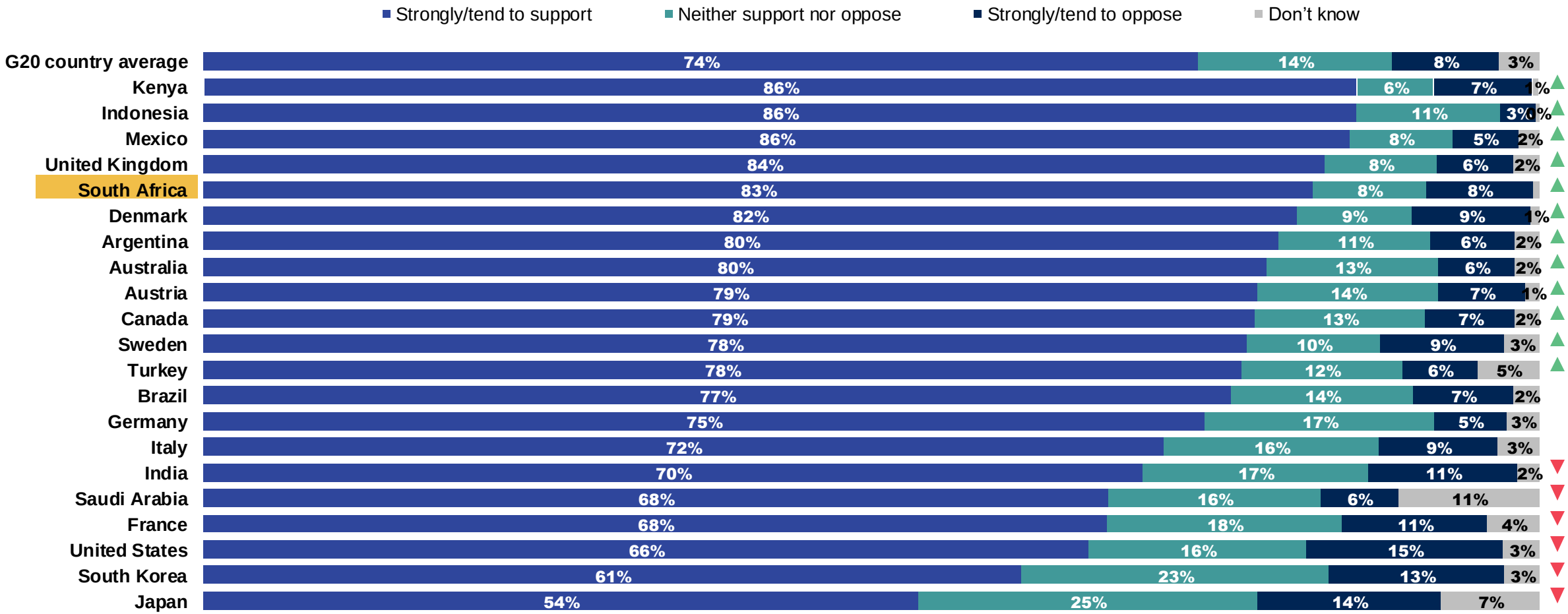
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (NET: strongly/tend to support)

The government of [COUNTRY] ensuring that every citizen has free or affordable healthcare.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?



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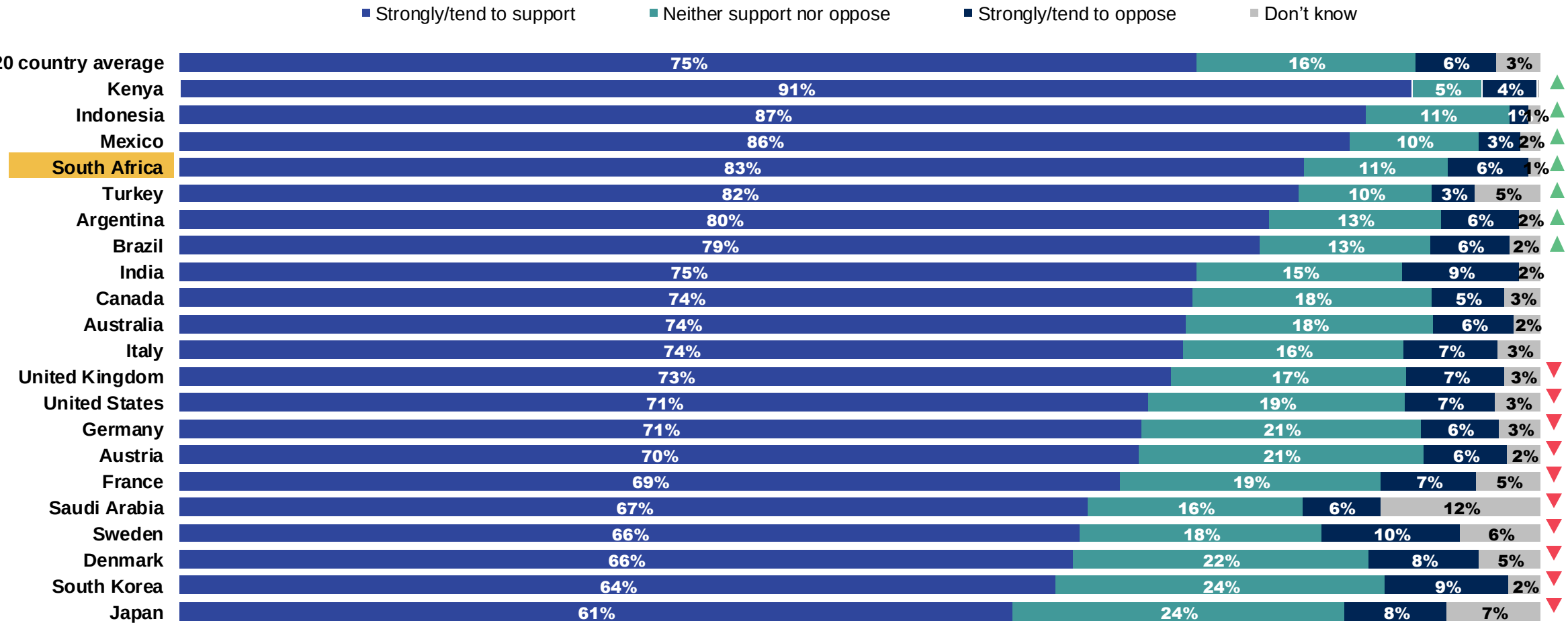
Strengthening workers rights in [COUNTRY], to protect jobs and ensure adequate retraining.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?



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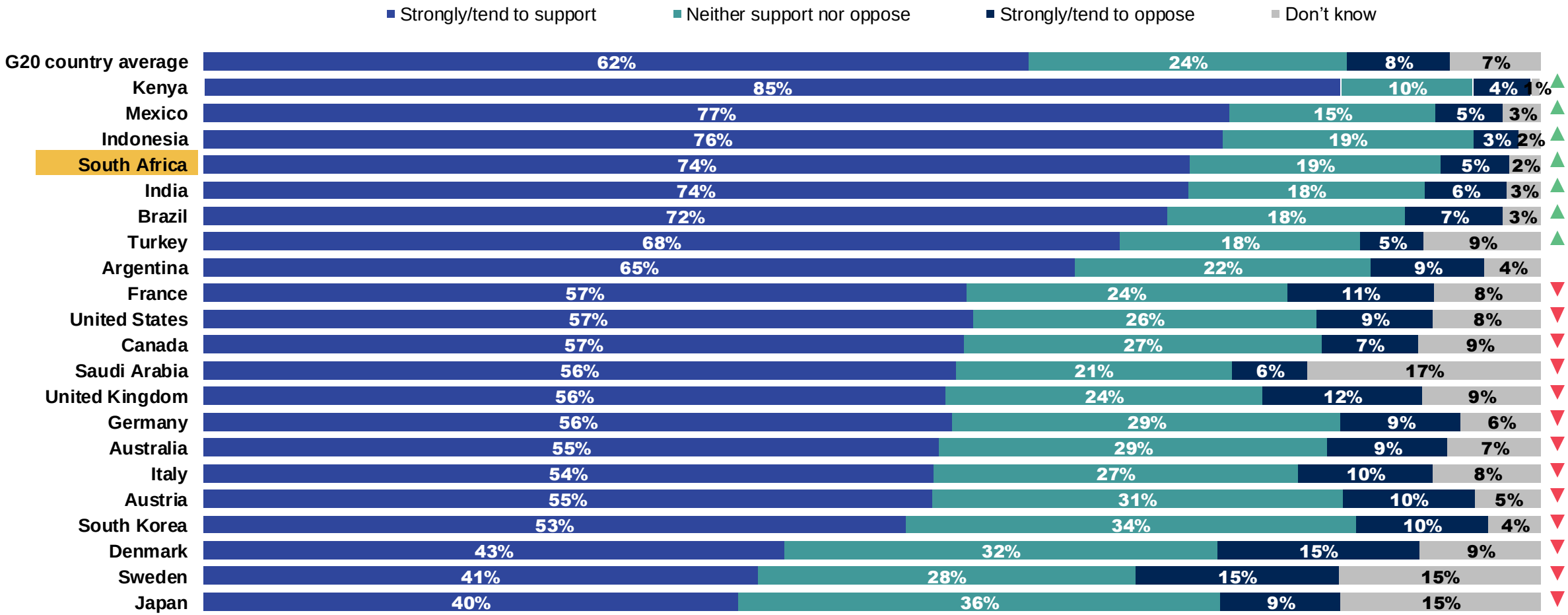
The use of citizens' assemblies in [COUNTRY], to increase citizens' influence in political decision-making.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?



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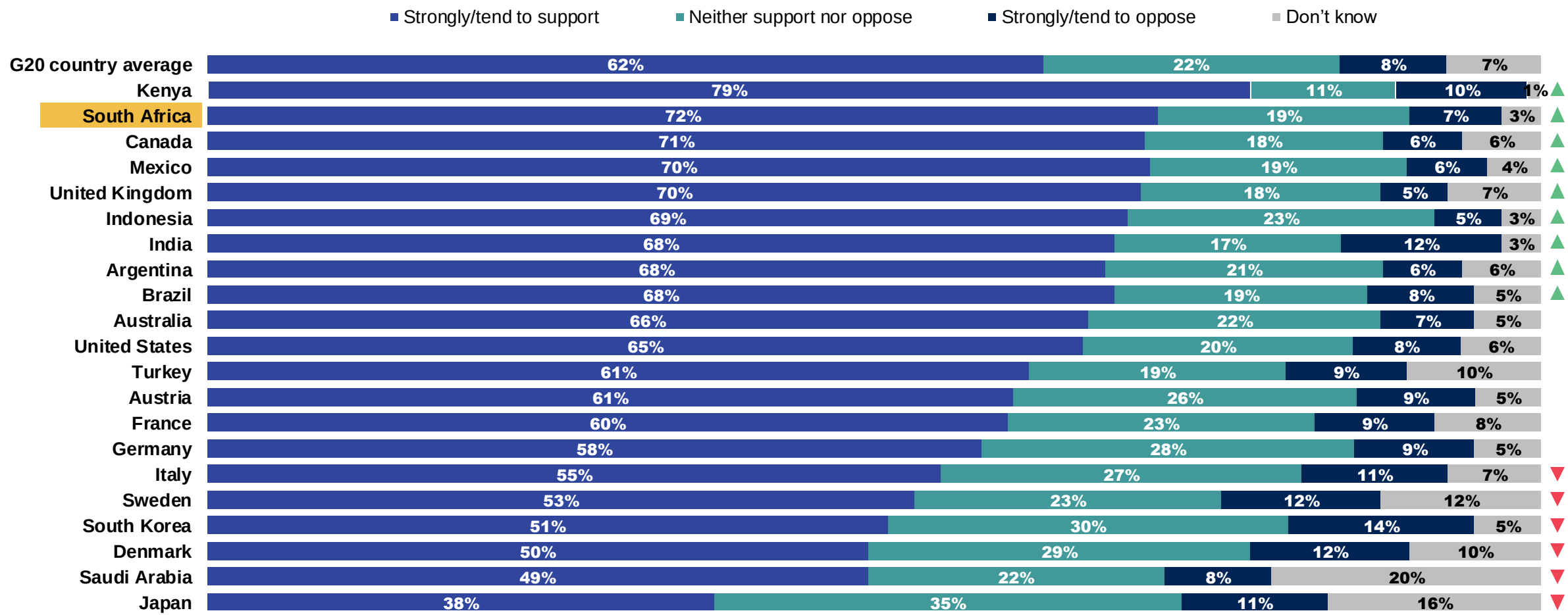
Laws and regulations limiting the political influence of large corporations in the political process in [COUNTRY].

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?



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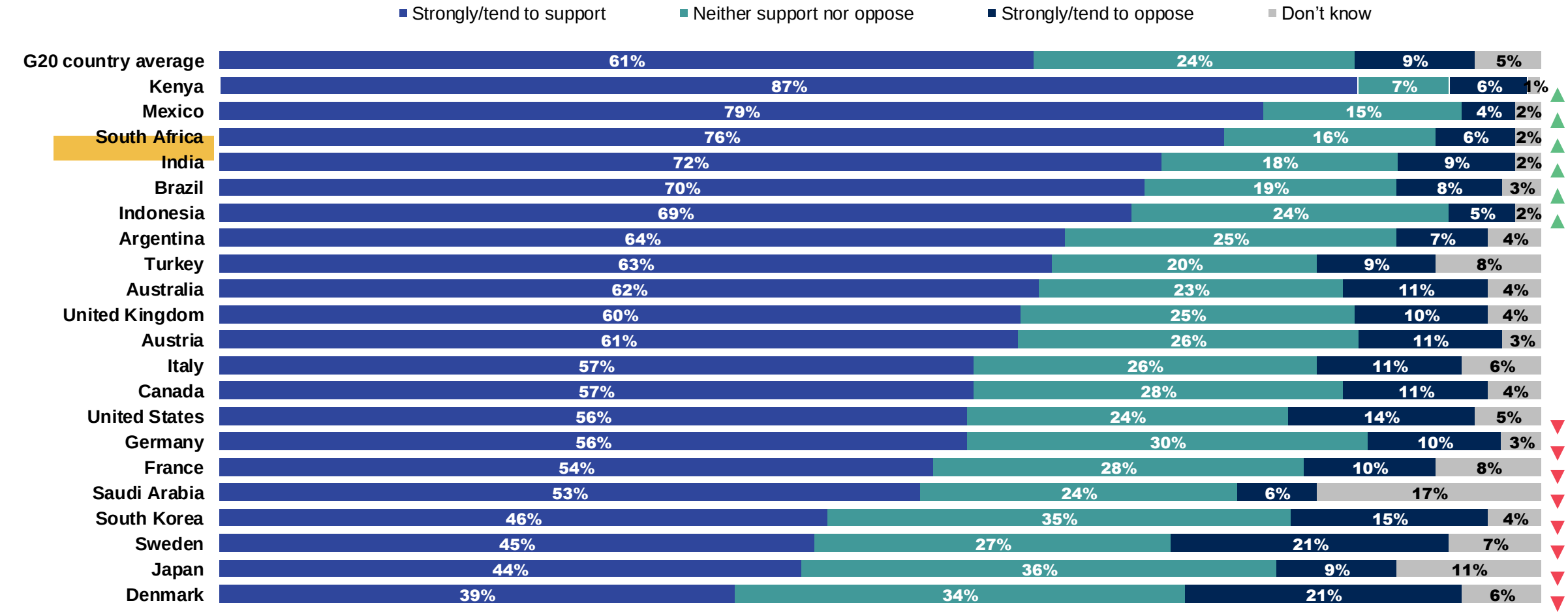
Policies ensuring more equal gender representation in government and business leadership roles in [COUNTRY].

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?



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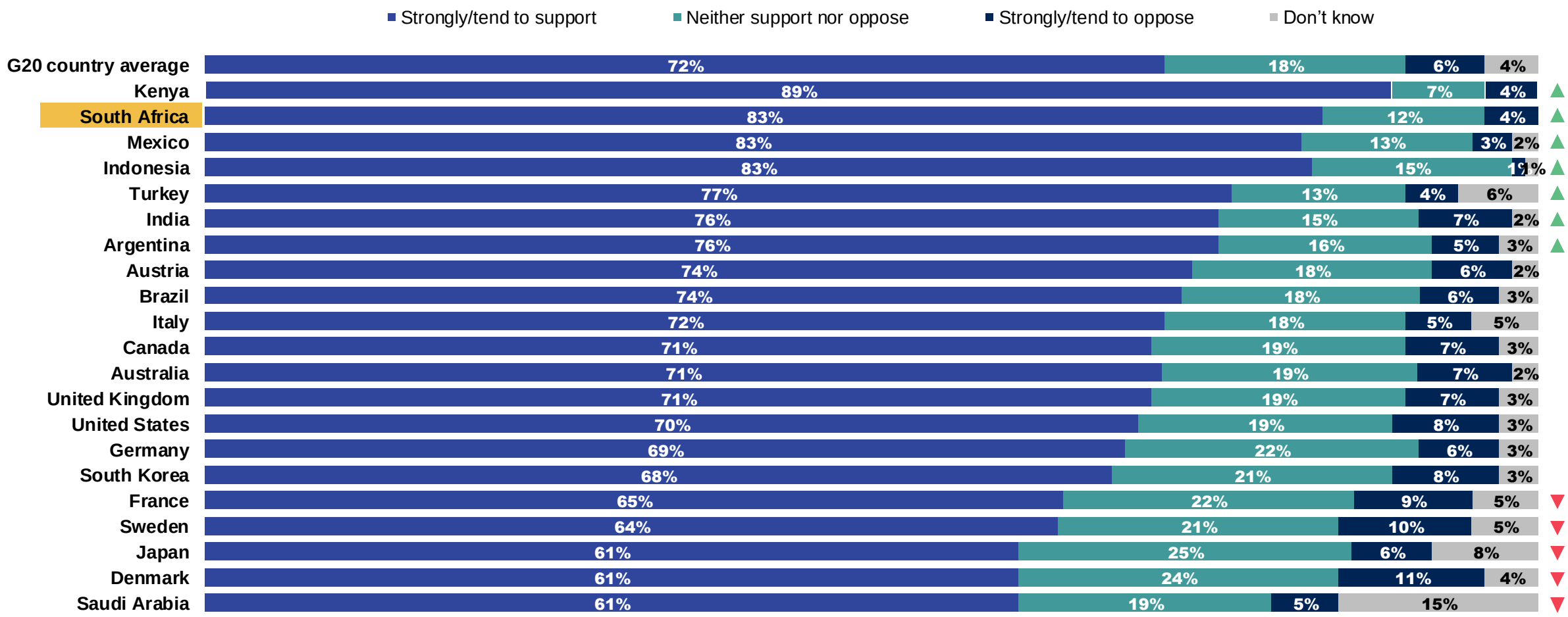
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (NET: strongly/tend to support)

Policies supporting work-life balance, such as parental leave, better childcare provision and flexible working hours in [COUNTRY].

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?



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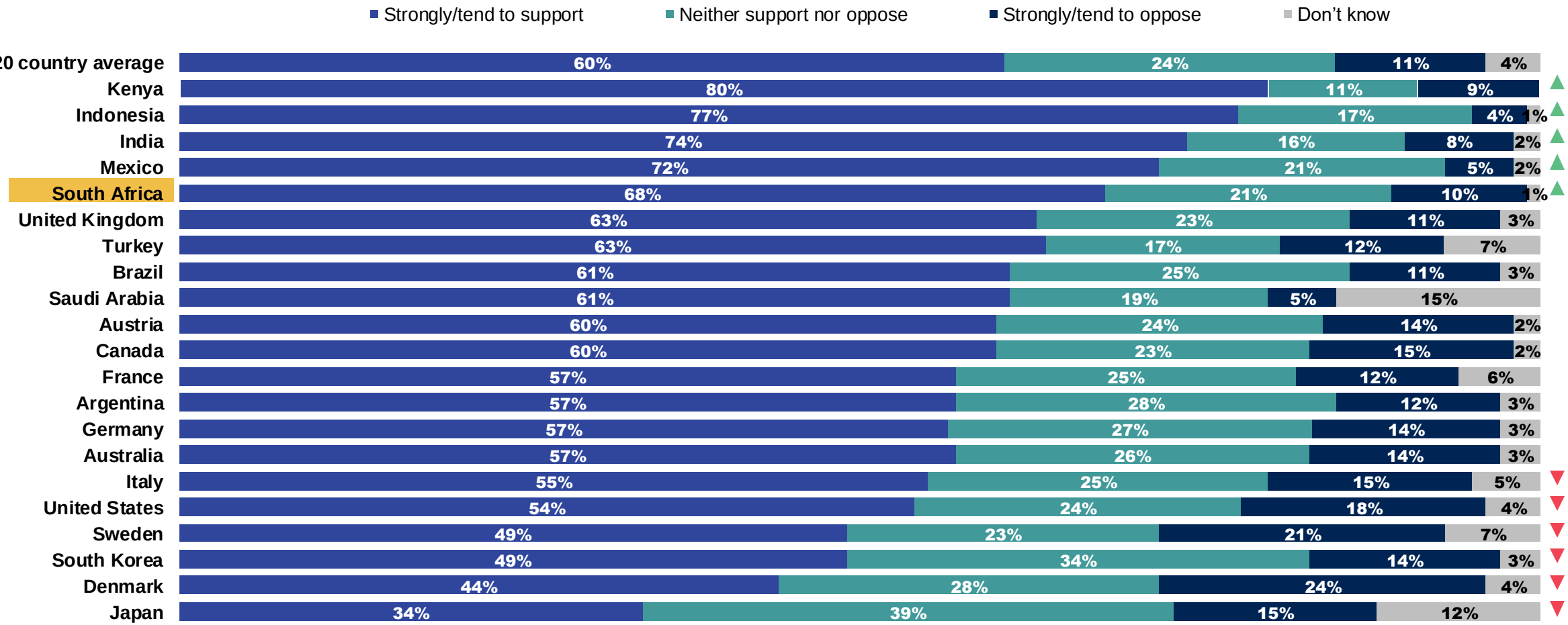
[COUNTRY] promoting policies to help people eat healthier diets that reduce meat consumption and harmful emissions.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?



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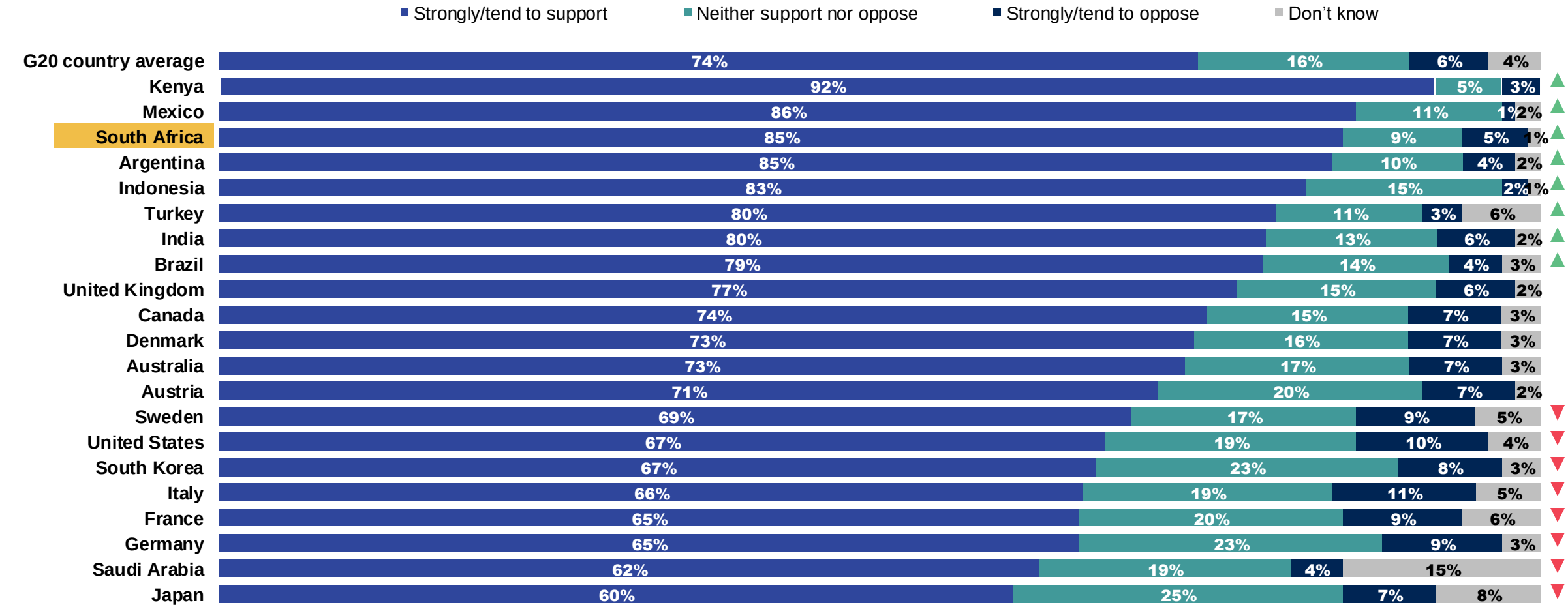
Investing in renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transport (cars, buses, trains, aircraft) and reducing pollution in industry in [COUNTRY].

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?



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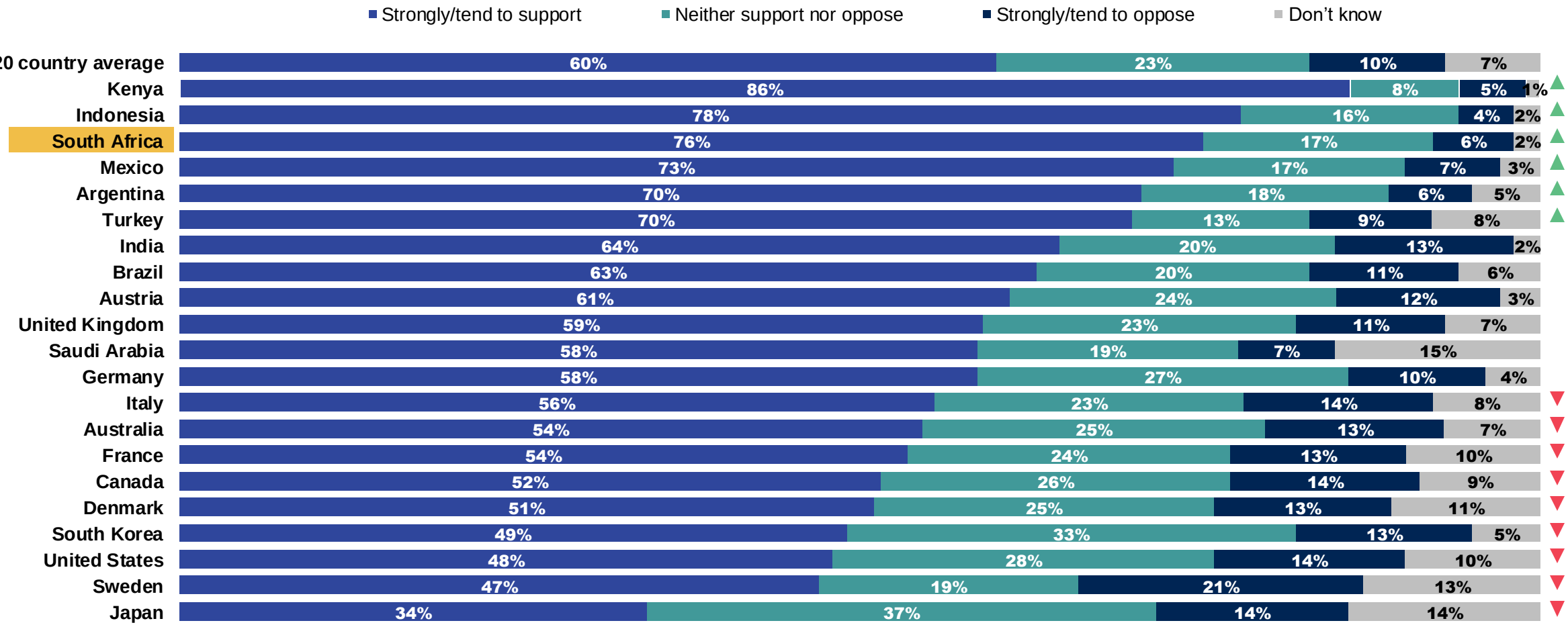
Giving legal rights to nature in [COUNTRY]'s national laws.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?



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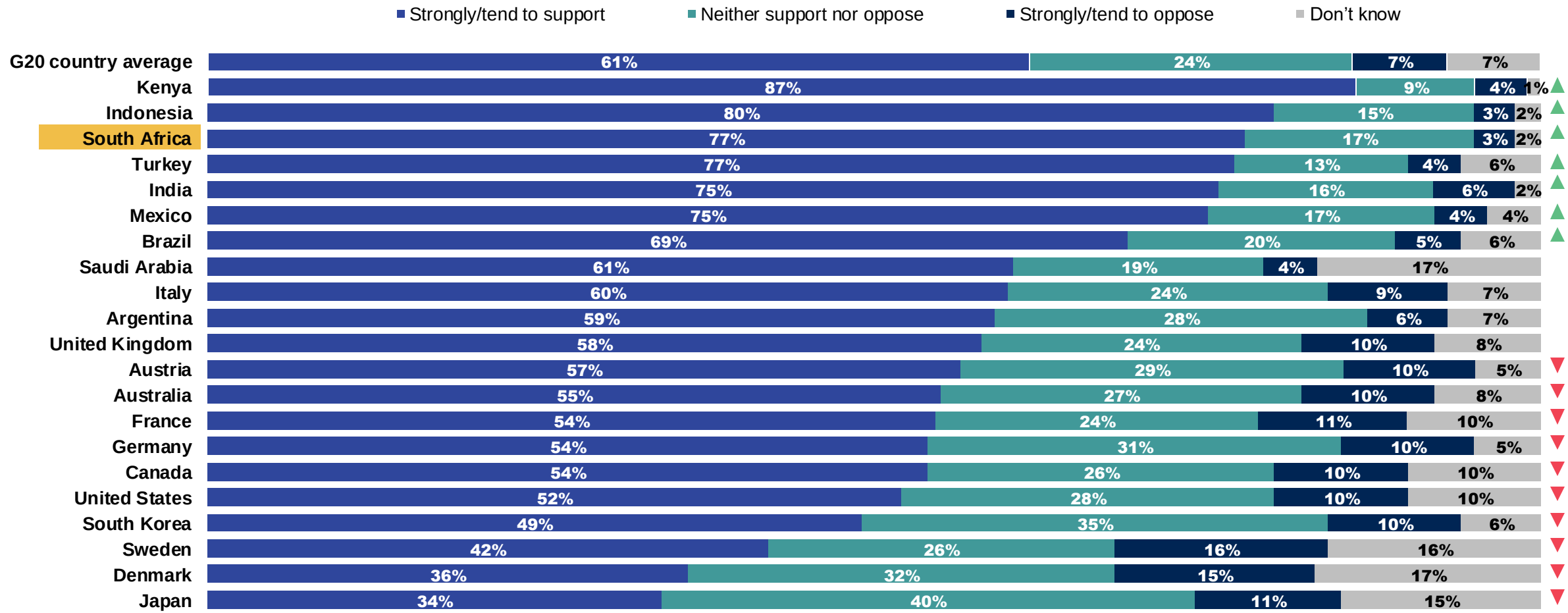
Giving legal rights to future generations in [COUNTRY]'s national laws.

Q17. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges?



Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), 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).

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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (NET: strongly/tend to support)

And to what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means to improve all people's wellbeing and quality of life and respond to global challenges? (Strongly / tend to support).

Q17.

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			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)
Investing in renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transport and reducing pollution in industry	85% DH	86%	84%	82%	87% H	87% H	87%	82%	83%	90% H	88%
Policies supporting work-life balance, such as parental leave, better childcare provision and flexible working hours	83%	81%	85%	84%	83%	83%	86% K	82%	83%	88% K	75%
The government ensuring that every citizen has free or affordable healthcare	83%	81%	85% AB	81%	83%	84%	83%	82%	85%	85%	78%
Strengthening workers' rights, to protect jobs and ensure adequate retraining	83% K	80%	85%	82%	82%	83%	84% K	85% K	88% AJK	78%	70%
Giving legal rights to future generations in national laws	77% EK	79%	76%	77%	73%	82% AE	85% AIJK	80% K	75%	75%	66%
Policies ensuring more equal gender representation in government and business leadership roles	76% BK	72%	80% AB	78%	72%	77%	74%	78% K	78%	79% K	66%
Giving legal rights to nature in national laws	76%	75%	76%	75%	72%	78%	77%	75%	73%	79%	75%
The use of citizens' assemblies, to increase citizens' influence in political decision-making	74%	74%	74%	74%	71%	77%	75%	76%	70%	77%	68%
Laws and regulations limiting the political influence of large corporations in the political process	72%	73%	71%	70%	70%	75% G	68%	73%	69%	77% G	75%
Promoting policies to help people eat healthier diets that reduce meat consumption and harmful emissions	68% K	66%	70%	67%	67%	68%	69% K	67% K	70% K	72% K	54%
All people receiving a minimum regular income each month from the government, regardless of employment status	58% EJK	59%	57%	62% AE	52%	60%	68% AJK	66% AJK	59% JK	48%	37%

Base: South Africa, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, 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 55-65).

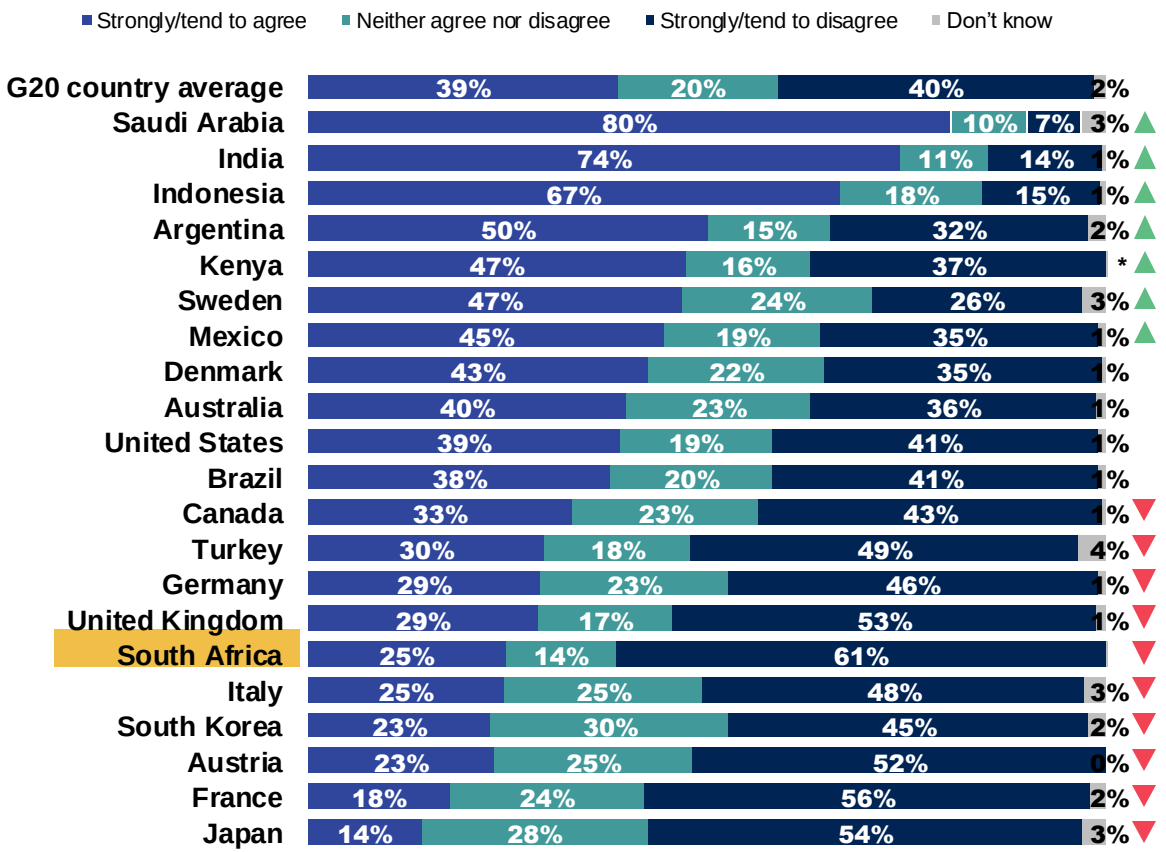
Democracy and economy

02

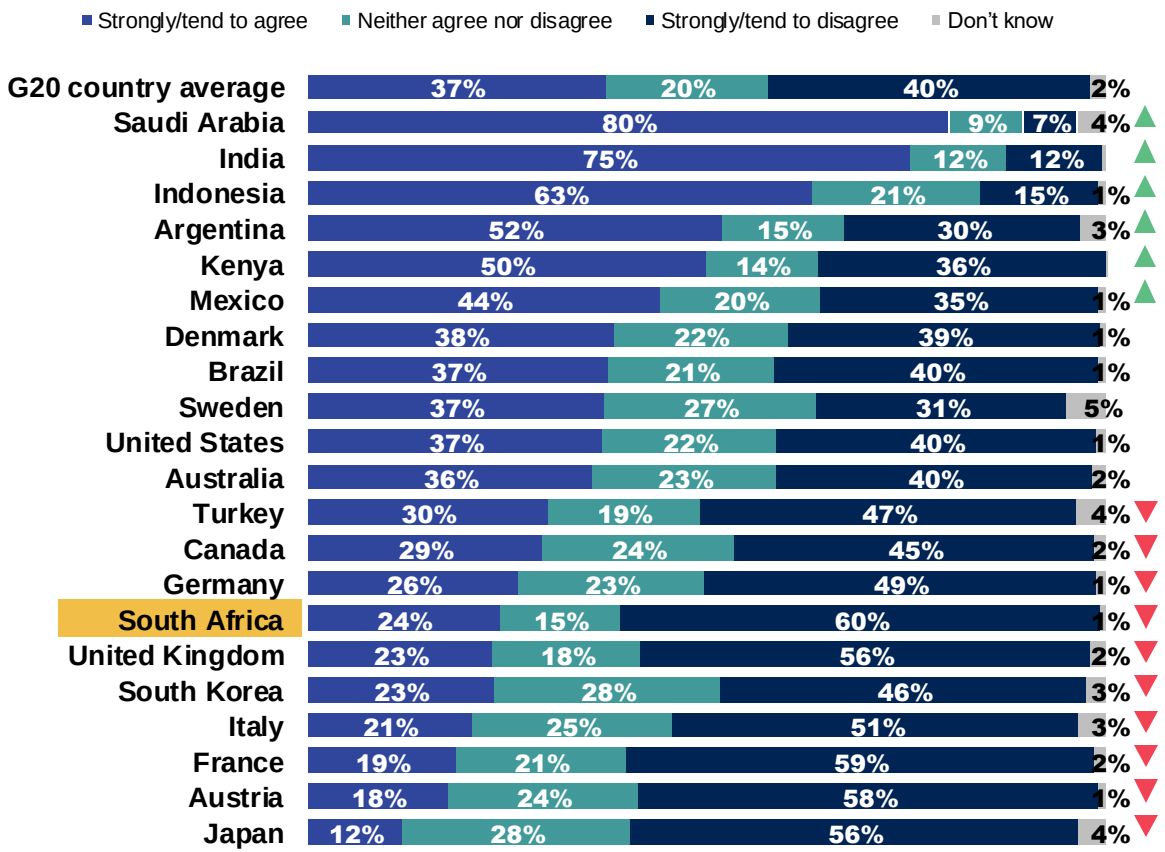
To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your country?

Q8.

The government can be trusted to make decisions for the benefit of the majority of people



The government can be trusted to make long-term decisions which will benefit people 20-30 years from now



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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (NET: strongly/tend to agree)

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

Q8.

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			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)
The government can be trusted to make decisions for the benefit of the majority of people	25% IJK	25%	24%	28%	21%	25%	37% AIJK	33% AIJK	17% K	18%	8%
The government can be trusted to make long-term decisions that will benefit people 20-30 years from now	24% IK	23%	24%	23%	23%	26%	28% IK	34% AIJK	19%	19%	11%

Base: South Africa, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, 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 55-65).

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I'm going to describe various types of political systems. How good or bad do you think each is or would be as a way of governing your country. (Very / fairly good).

Q9.

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			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)
Having a democratic political system	82%	84%	81%	79%	81%	86%	81%	78%	83%	87%	89%
	H					AD				H	AGH
Having experts make decisions according to what they think is best for the country	76%	78%	75%	77%	72%	79%	82%	80%	73%	75%	65%
	K						AIK	IK			
Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections	52%	54%	49%	55%	50%	52%	63%	56%	50%	43%	37%
	JK						AIJK	JK			
A system governed largely by business leaders and wealthy people	45%	43%	48%	44%	46%	48%	51%	51%	40%	38%	42%
							AIJ	AIJ			
Having a system governed by religious law in which there are no political parties or elections	44%	42%	46%	45%	47%	41%	46%	49%	46%	39%	29%
	K						K	AK	K		
Having the army rule	40%	39%	41%	49%	33%	37%	52%	53%	38%	23%	14%
	EJK			AEF			AIJK	AIJK	JK		

Base: South Africa, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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Which, if any, of the following do you think the government has a responsibility to provide for all people in [COUNTRY]? Please select all that apply.

Q10.

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			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)
High quality education	84% EH	84%	85%	82%	79%	90% ADE	82%	80%	86%	90% H	87%
Law and order	81% H	82%	79%	77%	79%	84% AD	76%	71%	81% H	89% AHI	96% AGHIJ
Free healthcare	80% K	81%	80%	84% AE	77%	80%	83% K	81% K	82% K	83% K	68%
Clean air and water	80% GH	78%	83%	78%	77%	85% ADE	75%	75%	80%	89% AGHI	89% AGHI
A society where men and women have equal rights	67% GH	63%	70%	63%	67%	68%	59%	65%	67% GH	73% AGH	71% AGH
An adequate standard of living	67% BG	66%	67% AB	63%	68%	67%	58%	59%	70%	78% G	78% G
A society free of social tensions	51% DGH	52%	49%	42%	49%	57% ADE	41%	42%	52% GH	59% AGH	71% AGHIJ
Adequate income in retirement	49% DGH	46%	53% AB	43%	50%	52% D	33%	41% G	53% DGH	65% AGHI	69% AGHI
The opportunity to influence decisions made by government	48% G	46%	49%	46%	44%	51%	33%	48% G	53% AG	52% G	56% G
None of the above	-	-	1%	-	-	1%	-	1%	-		

Base: South Africa, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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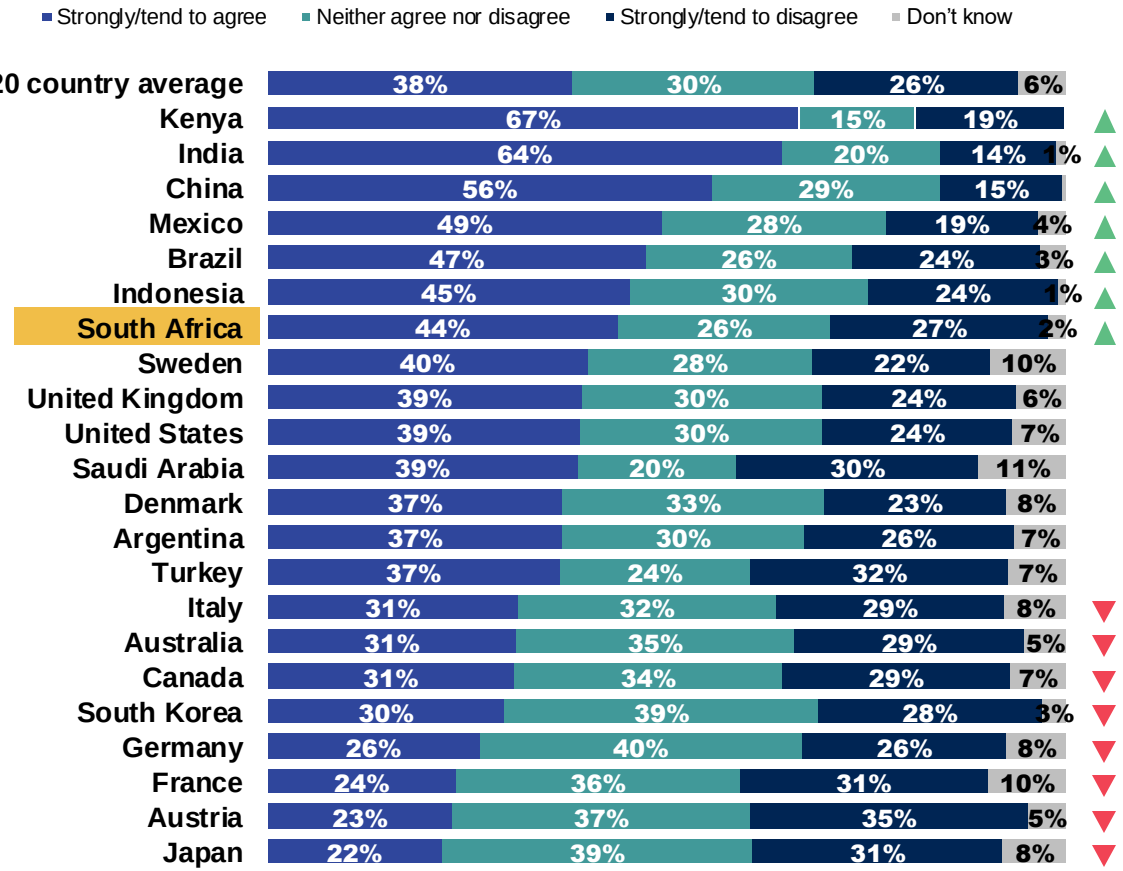
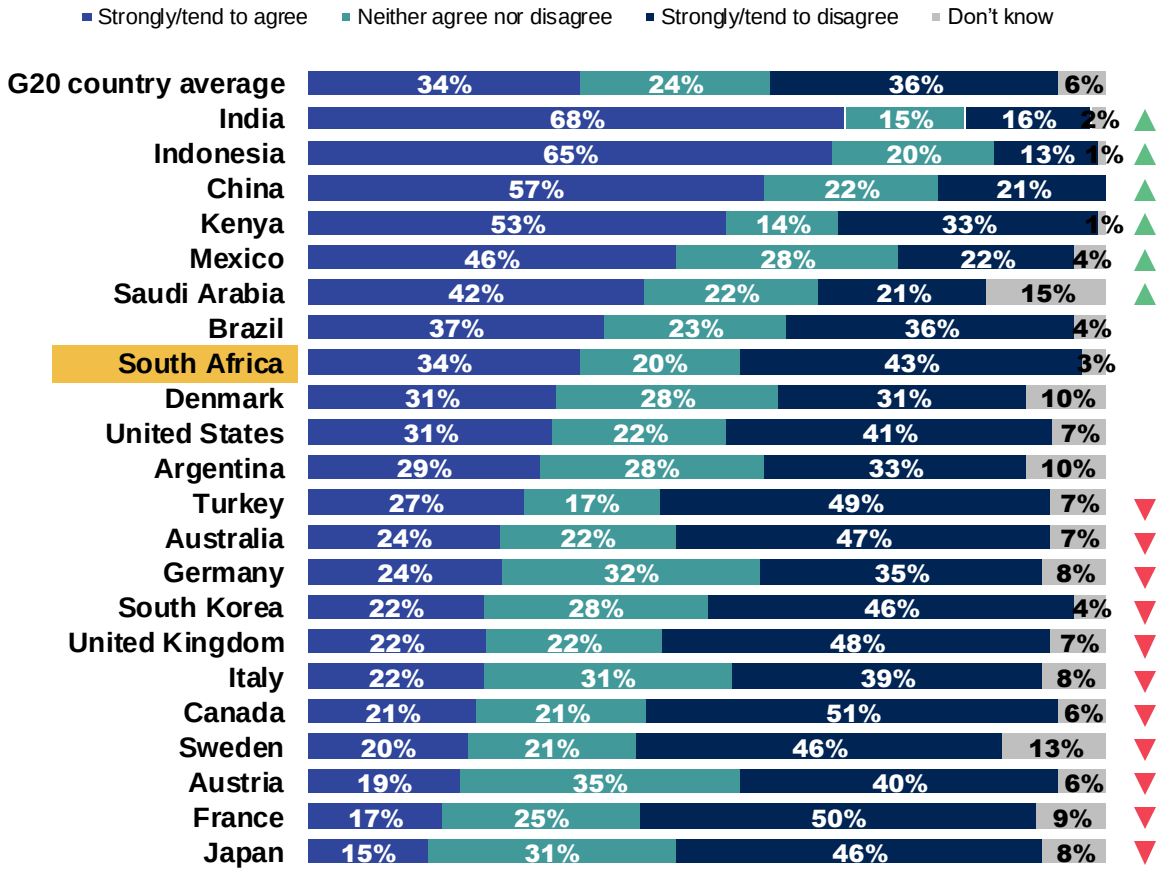
To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your country?

Q11.

International organisations can be trusted more than national governments to address global challenges



All countries are equally represented in today's international organisations



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

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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 18 G20 countries (strongly/tend to agree)

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

Q11.

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			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)
International organisations can be trusted more than national governments to address global challenge	44%	45%	43%	47% E	38%	46%	48%	50% AIK	39%	41%	36%
All countries are equally represented in today's international organisations	34% IJK	34%	34%	37%	32%	35%	42% AIJK	43% AIJK	28%	27%	20%

Base: South Africa, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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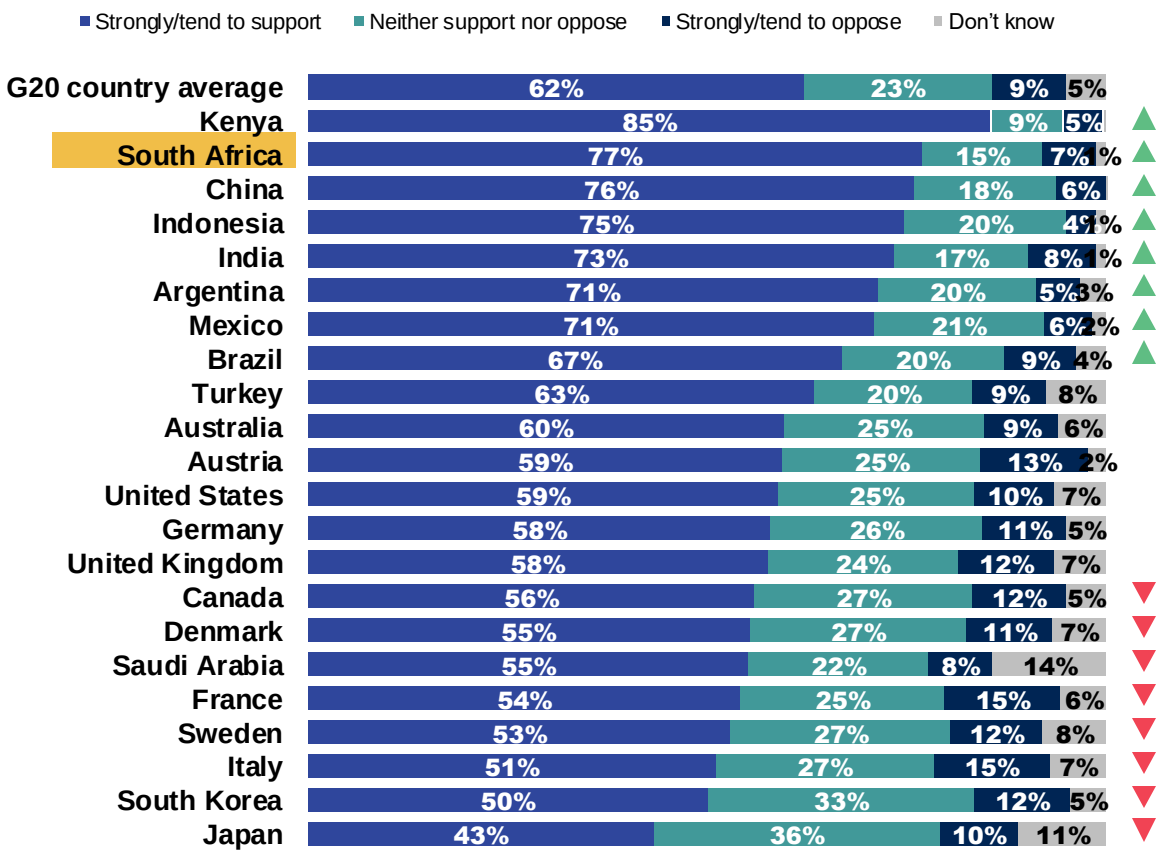
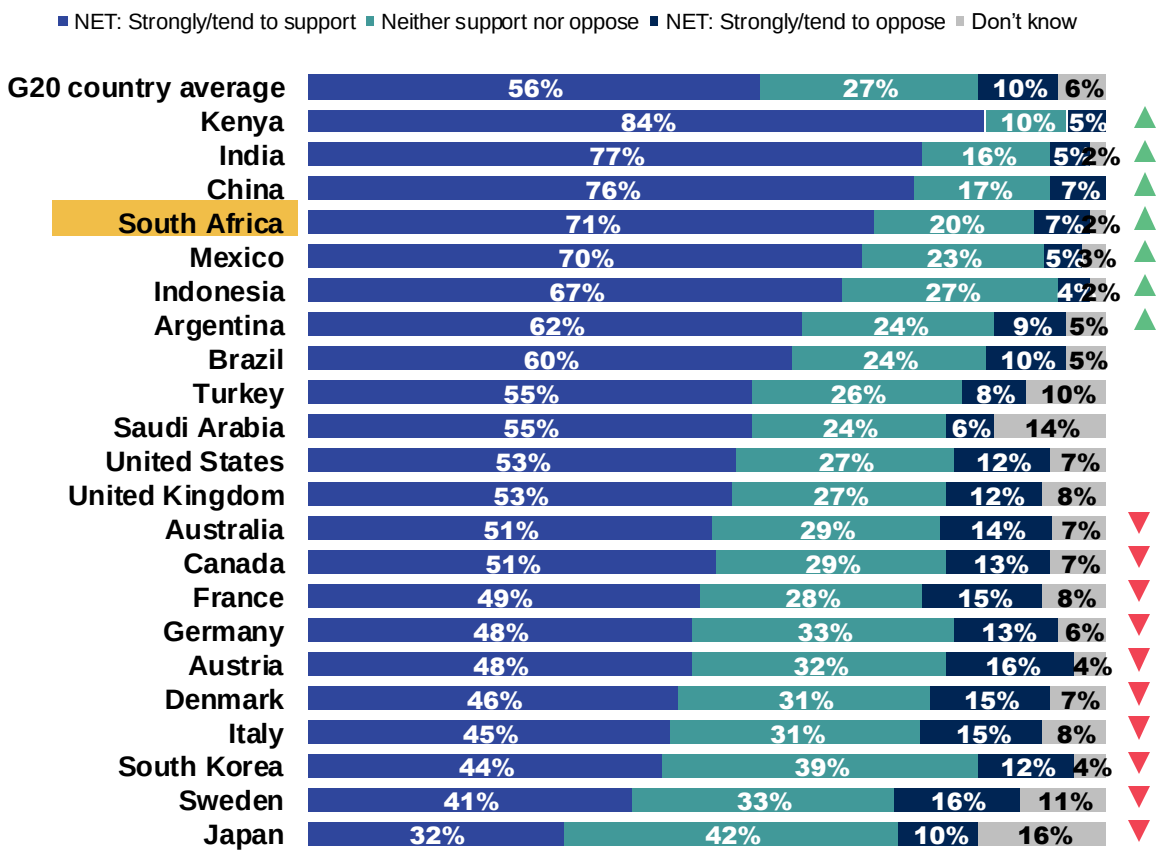
Some ways that citizens could be more involved in international organisations are listed below. To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose these proposals?

Q12.

Global surveys of citizens' attitudes and concerns



Global citizens' assemblies



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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 18 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

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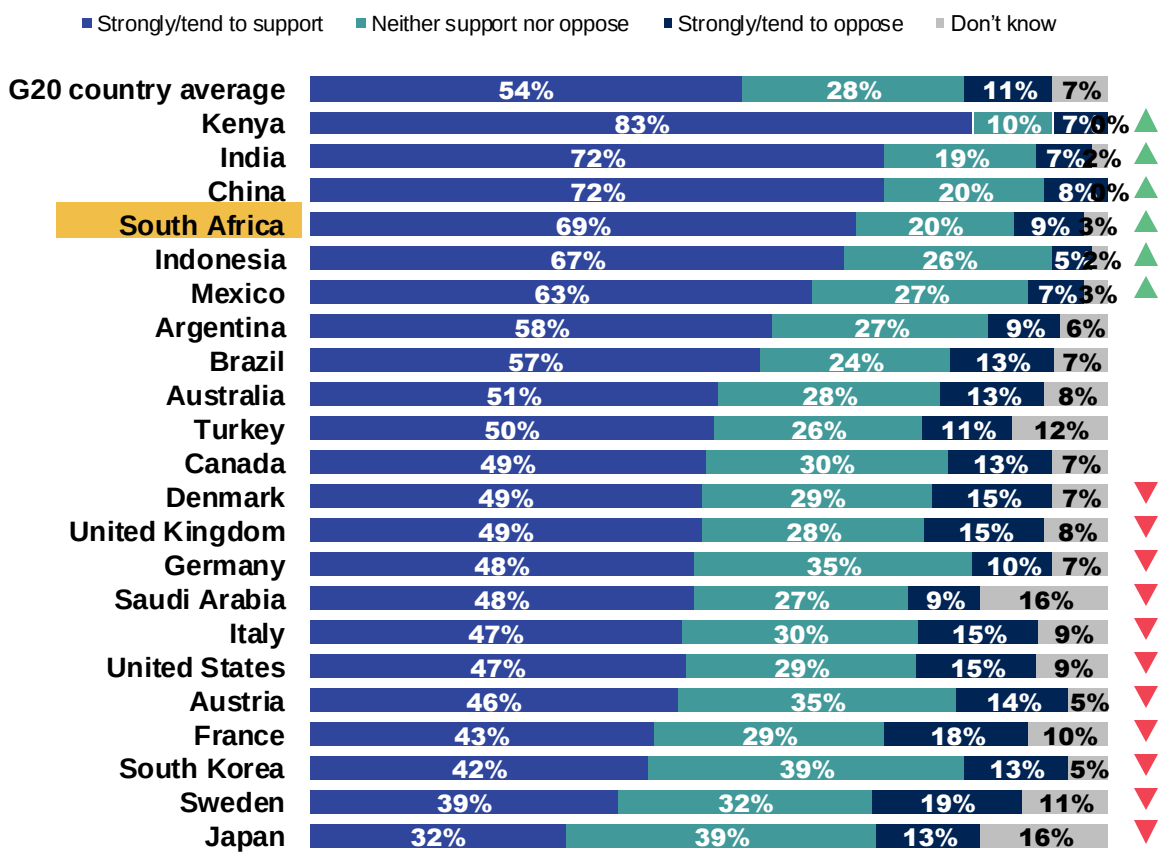
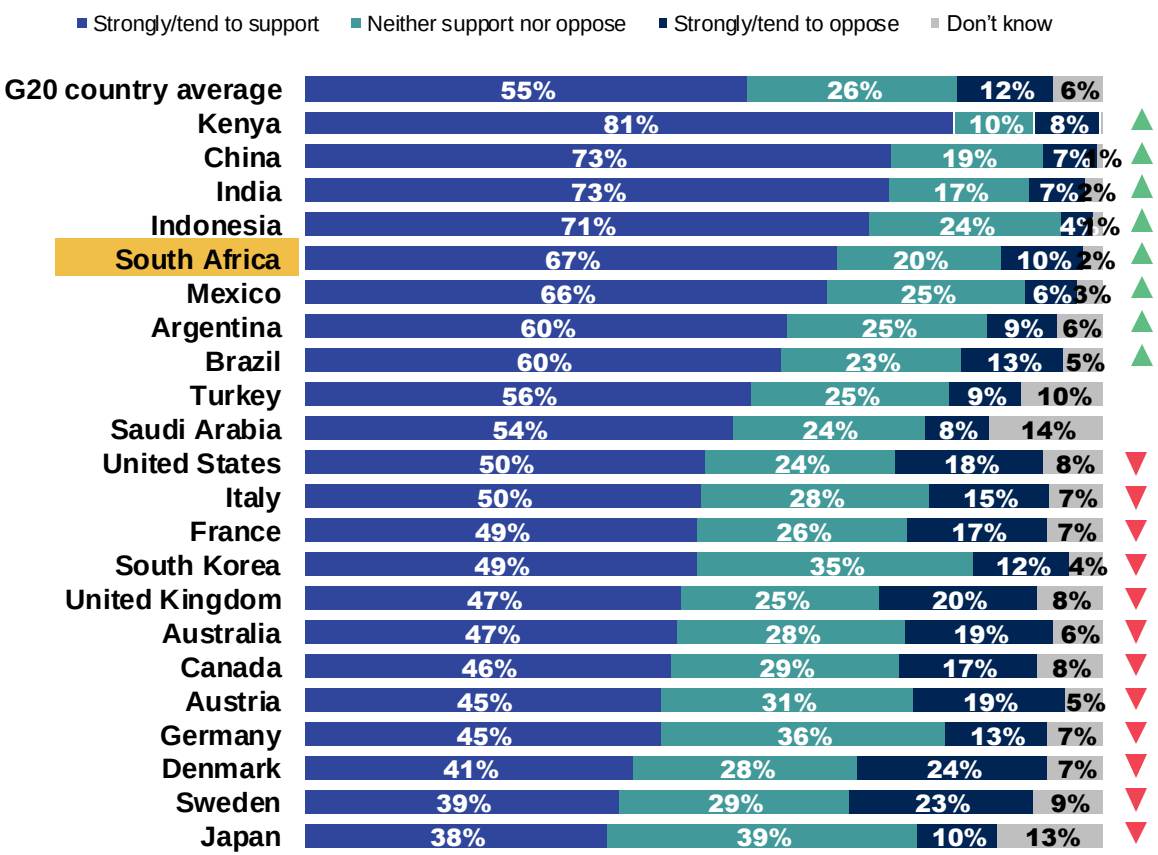
Some ways that citizens could be more involved in international organisations are listed below. To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose these proposals?

Q12.

A United Nations Parliamentary Assembly



Global referenda



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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 18 G20 countries (NET: Strongly/tend to support)

Some ways that citizens could be more involved in international organisations are listed below. To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose these proposals. (Strongly / tend to support).

Q12.

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			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)
Global surveys of citizens' attitudes and concerns	77%	79%	75%	77%	77%	78%	81%	74%	76%	76%	78%
Global citizens' assemblies	71% I	72%	70%	73%	70%	71%	75% I	74%	66%	73%	69%
A United Nations Parliamentary Assembly	69%	68%	70%	70%	70%	69%	72%	72%	70%	64%	60%
Global referenda	67% K	68%	66%	67%	63%	70%	69% K	69% K	65% K	73% K	54%

Base: South Africa, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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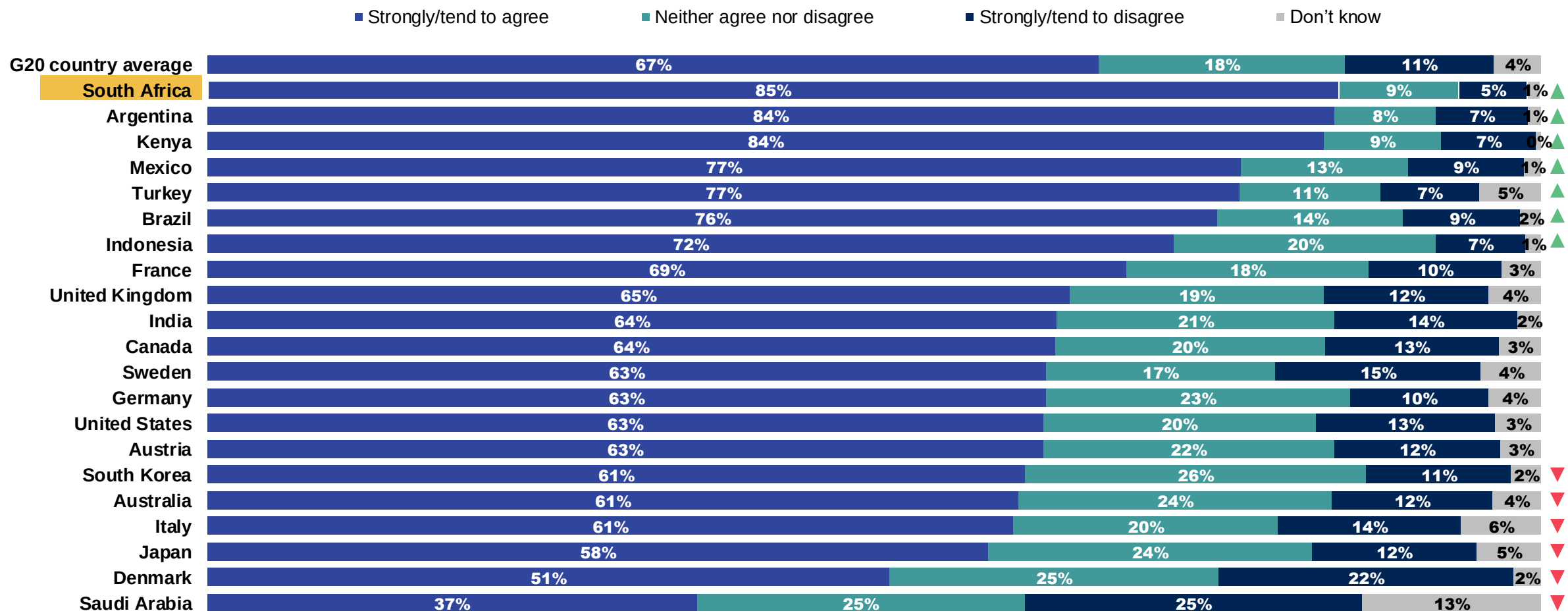
There’s too much economic inequality in [COUNTRY] these days.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?



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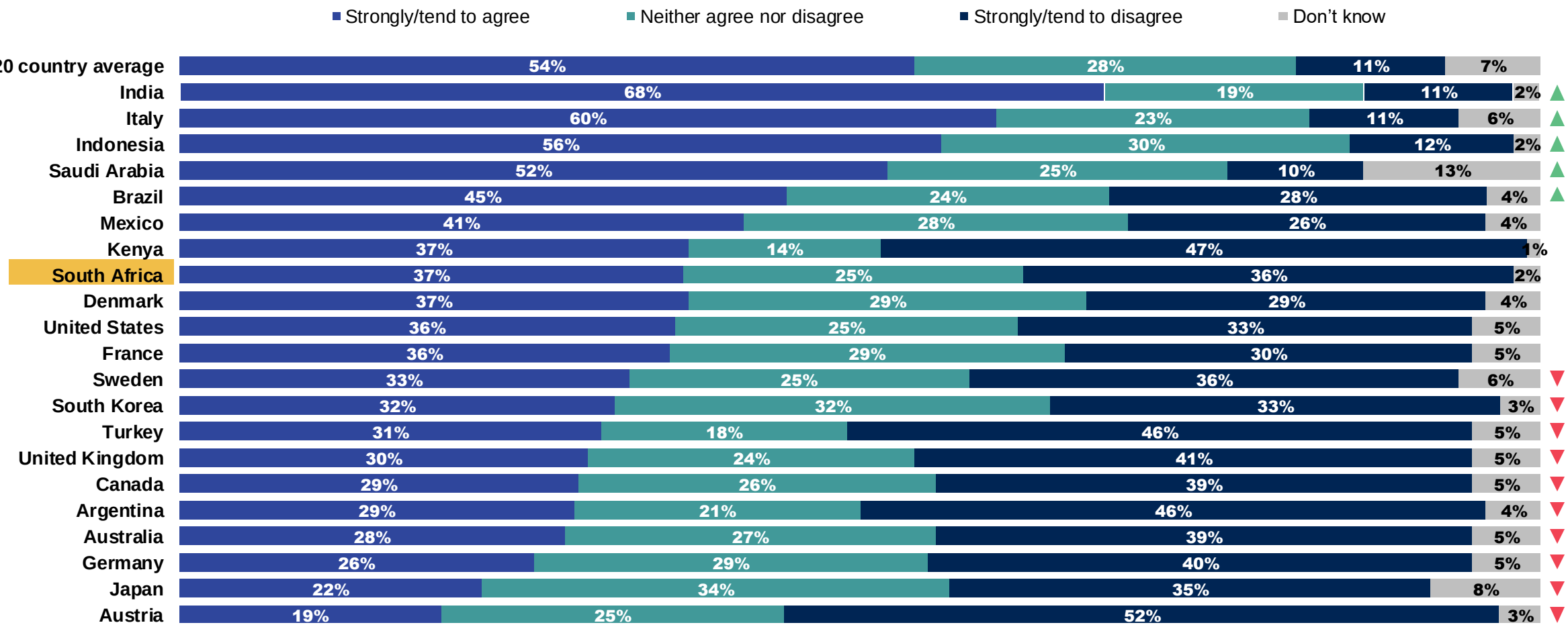
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (NET: strongly/tend to agree)

We are all better off when some people get rich, because their spending and investment trickles down throughout [COUNTRY]'s society, leading to more wealth for all.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?



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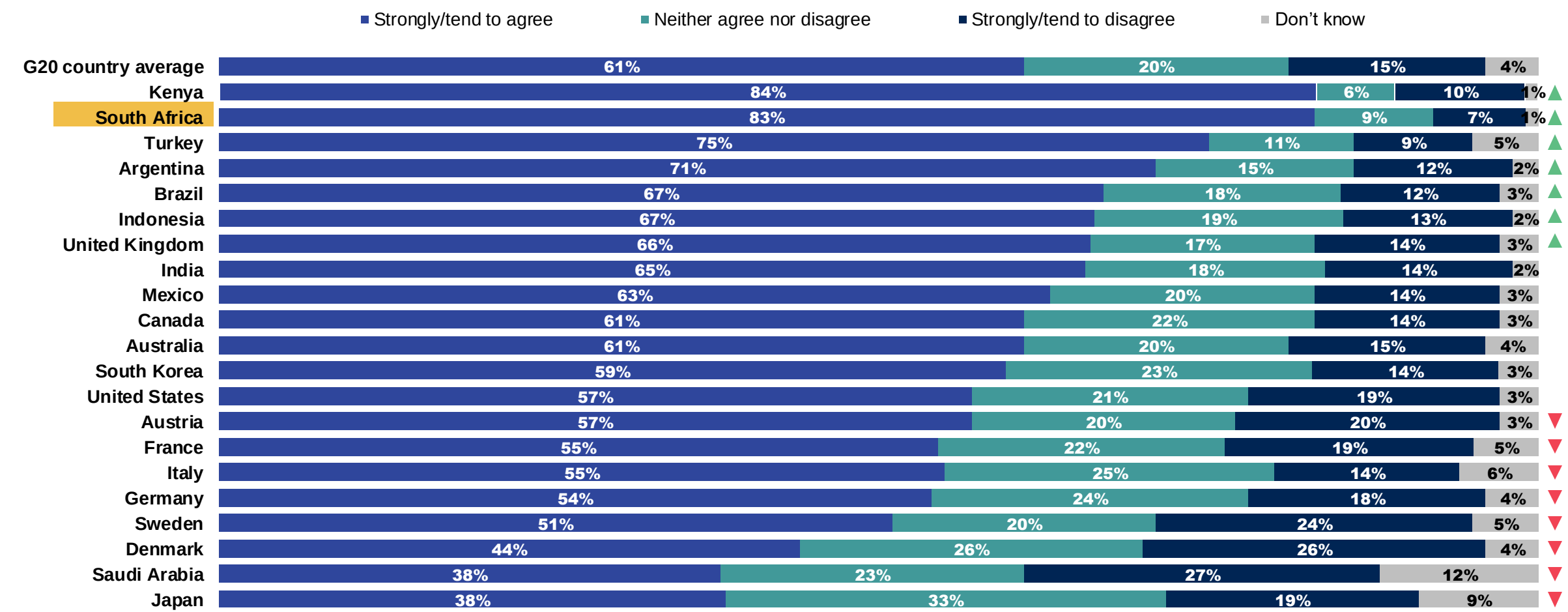
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (NET: strongly/tend to agree)

The economic system in [COUNTRY] hurts people who have least money.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?



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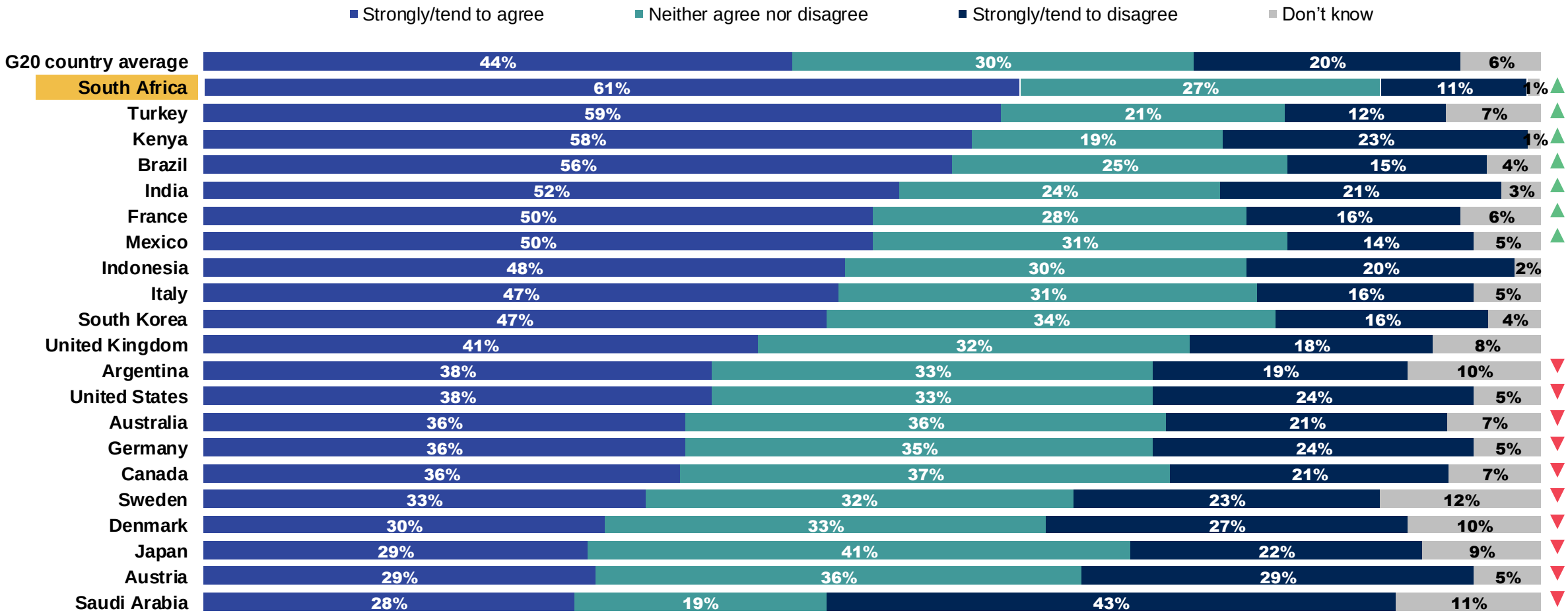
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (NET: strongly/tend to agree)

The economic system in [COUNTRY] is bad for the environment.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?



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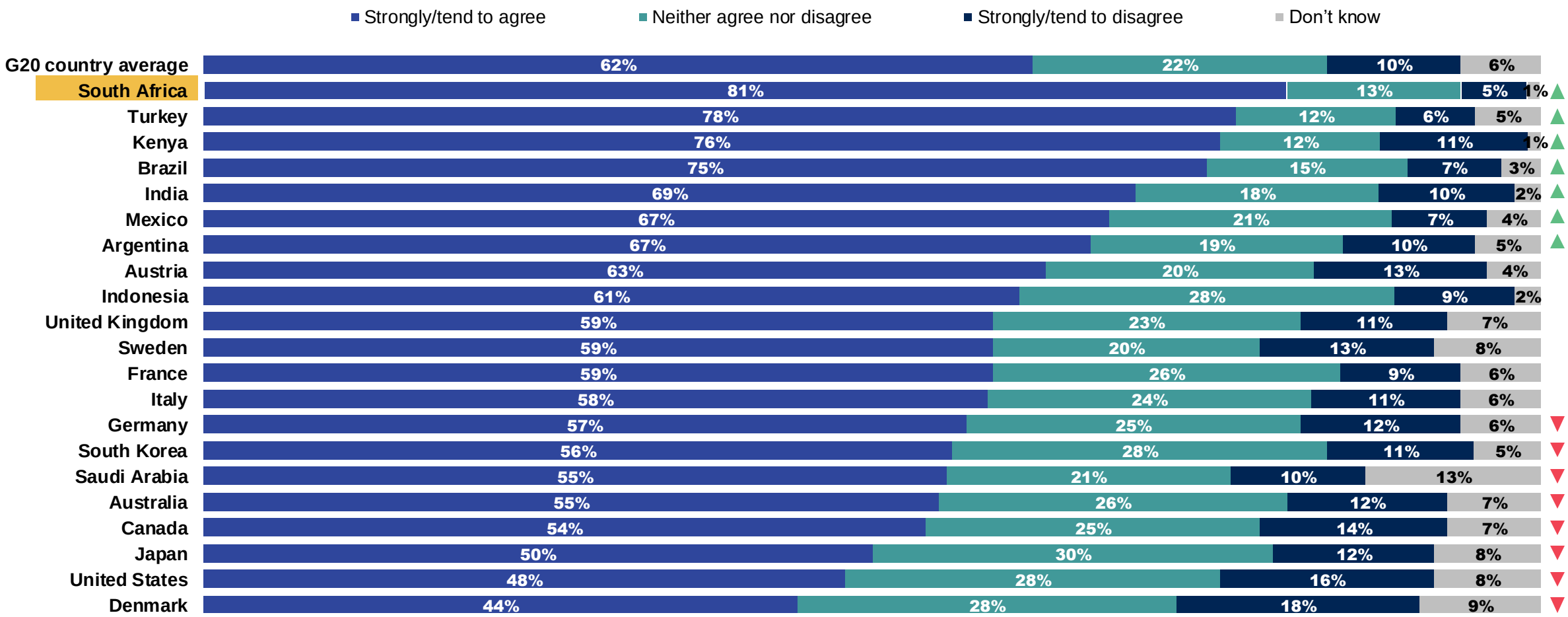
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (NET: strongly/tend to agree)

The way the world's economy works now is unfair to poorer countries.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?



Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), 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).

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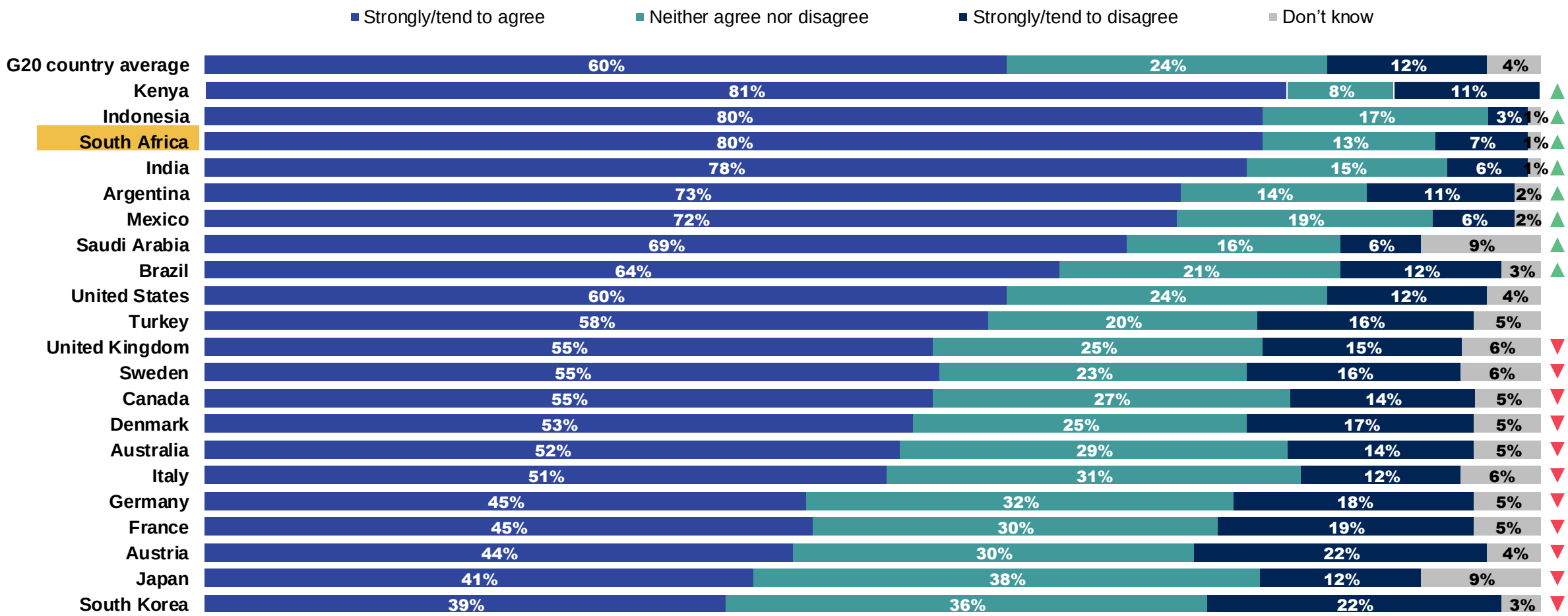
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (NET: strongly/tend to agree)

Focusing on economic growth in [COUNTRY] is the best way to achieve wealth and wellbeing for all who live here.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?



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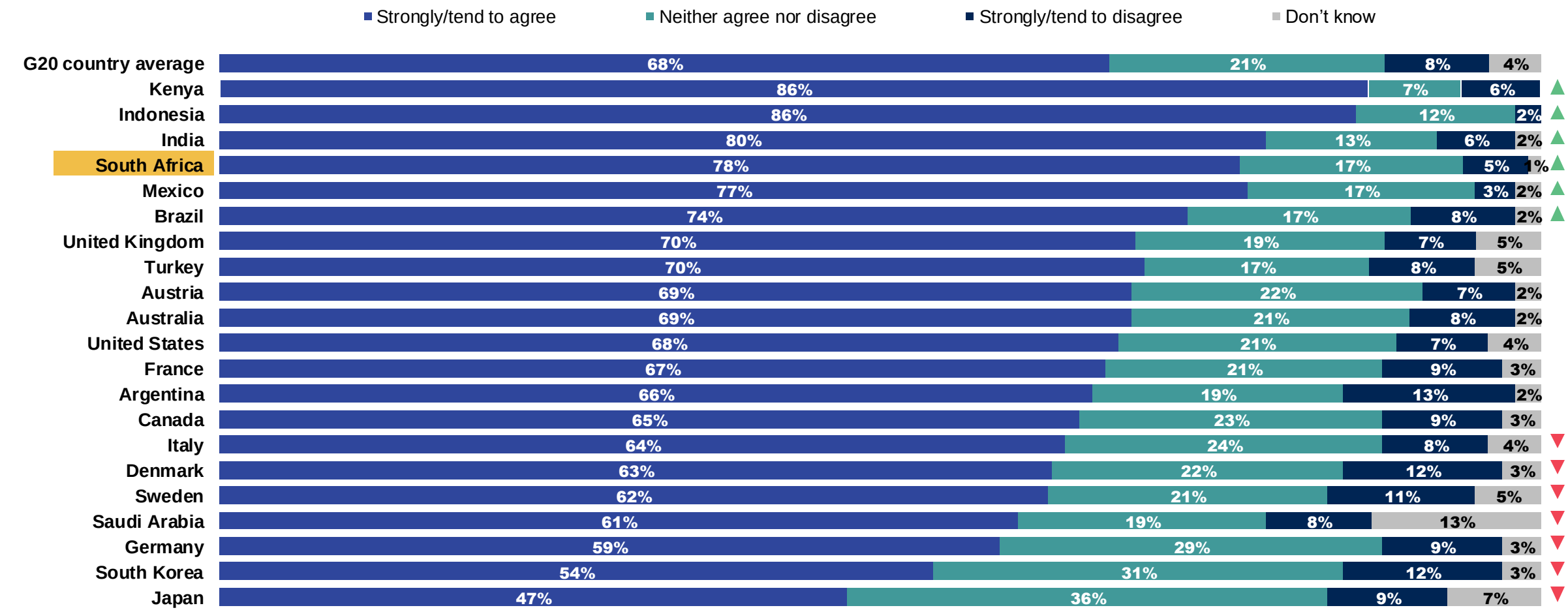
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (NET: strongly/tend to agree)

The way [COUNTRY]'s economy works should prioritise the health and wellbeing of people and nature rather than focusing solely on profit and increasing wealth in [COUNTRY].

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?



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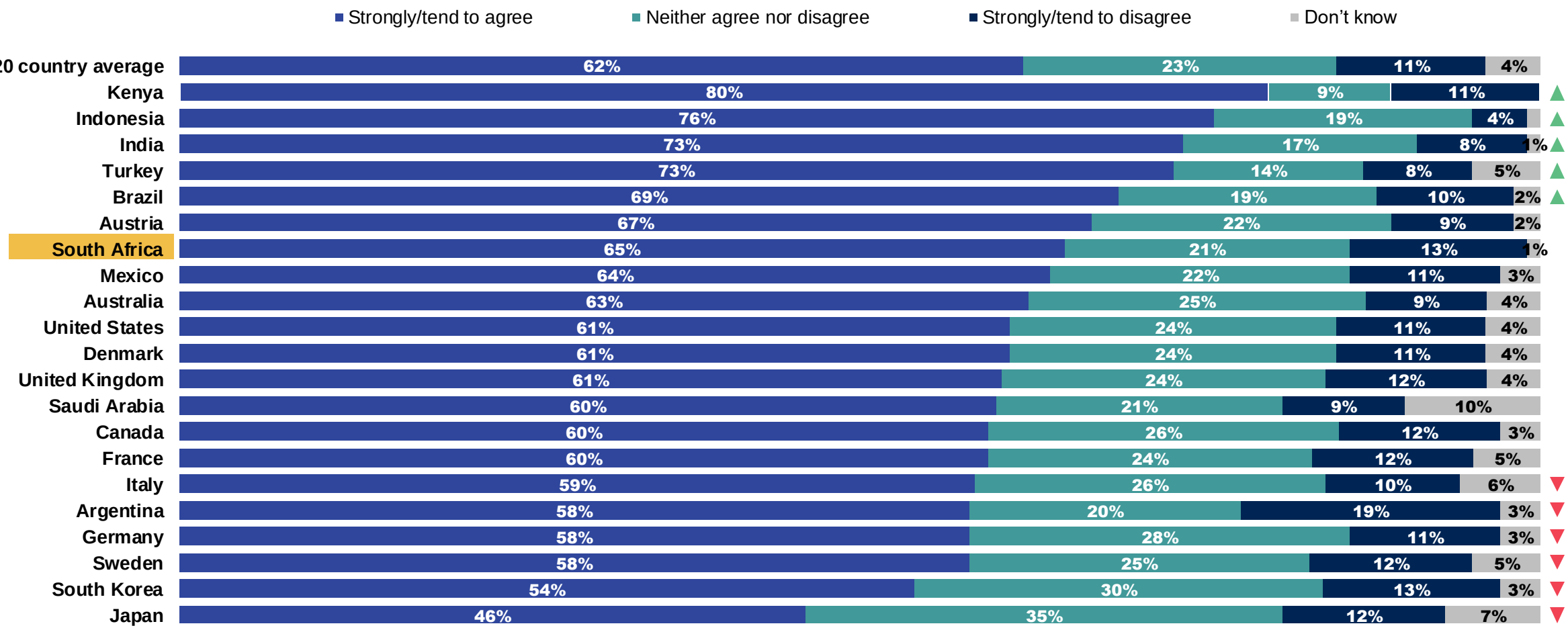
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (NET: strongly/tend to agree)

The economic success of a country should be measured by the health and wellbeing of its citizens, not how fast the economy is growing.

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?



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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (NET: strongly/tend to agree)

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

Q13.

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			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)
There's too much economic inequality in South Africa these days	85% H	85%	85%	86%	85%	85%	87%	80%	86%	87%	88%
The economic system in South Africa hurts people who have least money.	83% H	82%	84%	85%	80%	83%	84%	79%	85% H	88% H	81%
The way the world's economy works now is unfair to poorer countries.	81% E	83% AC	79%	83% E	77%	81%	84%	80%	84% K	81%	71%
Focusing on economic growth in South Africa is the best way to achieve wealth and wellbeing for all who live here.	80%	81%	78%	77%	80%	82%	81%	81%	75%	83%	77%
The way economy works should prioritise the health and wellbeing of people and nature rather than focusing solely on profit and increasing wealth in South Africa	78%	79%	77%	81% AF	77%	75%	82%	79%	74%	77%	78%
The economic success of a country should be measured by the health and wellbeing of its citizens, not how fast the economy is growing.	65%	68%	63%	66%	63%	67%	68%	66%	63%	66%	62%
The economic system in South Africa is bad for the environment.	61% HJ	58%	63%	63%	59%	61%	62%	56%	64% HJ	53%	76% AGHIJ
We are all better off when some people get rich (as spending and investment trickles down, leading to more wealth for all)	37% CIJ	41% AC	33%	39%	36%	37%	50% AIJK	43% AIJK	28%	28%	30%

Base: South Africa, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, 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 55-65).

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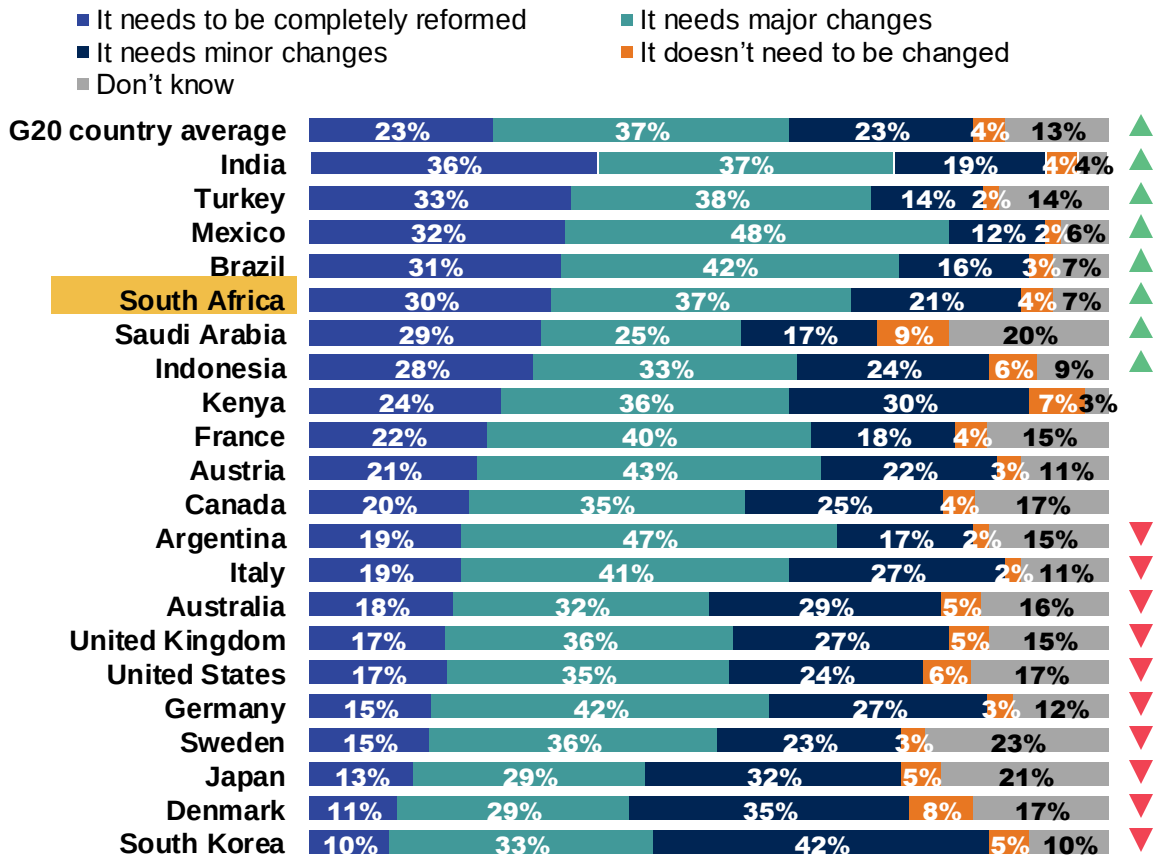
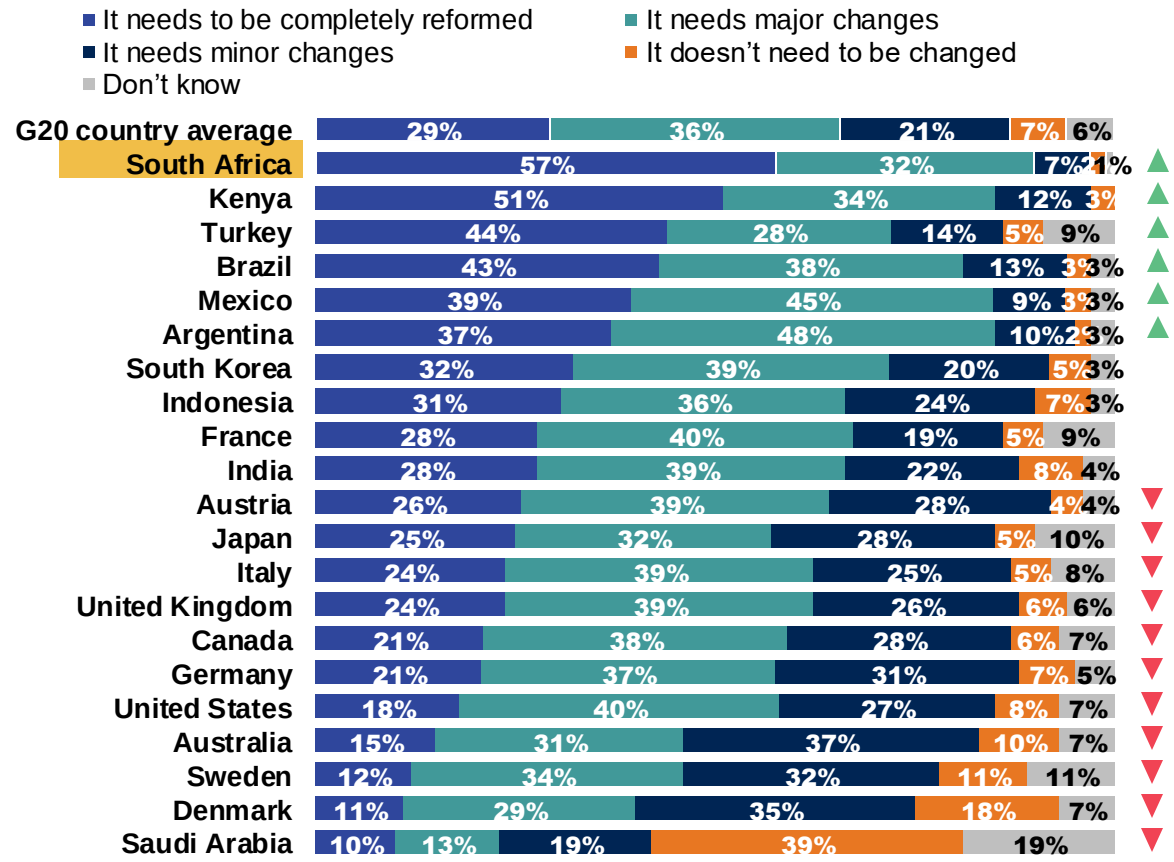
Which comes closest to your view about the following political systems?

Q14.

The global political system



The political system of [COUNTRY]



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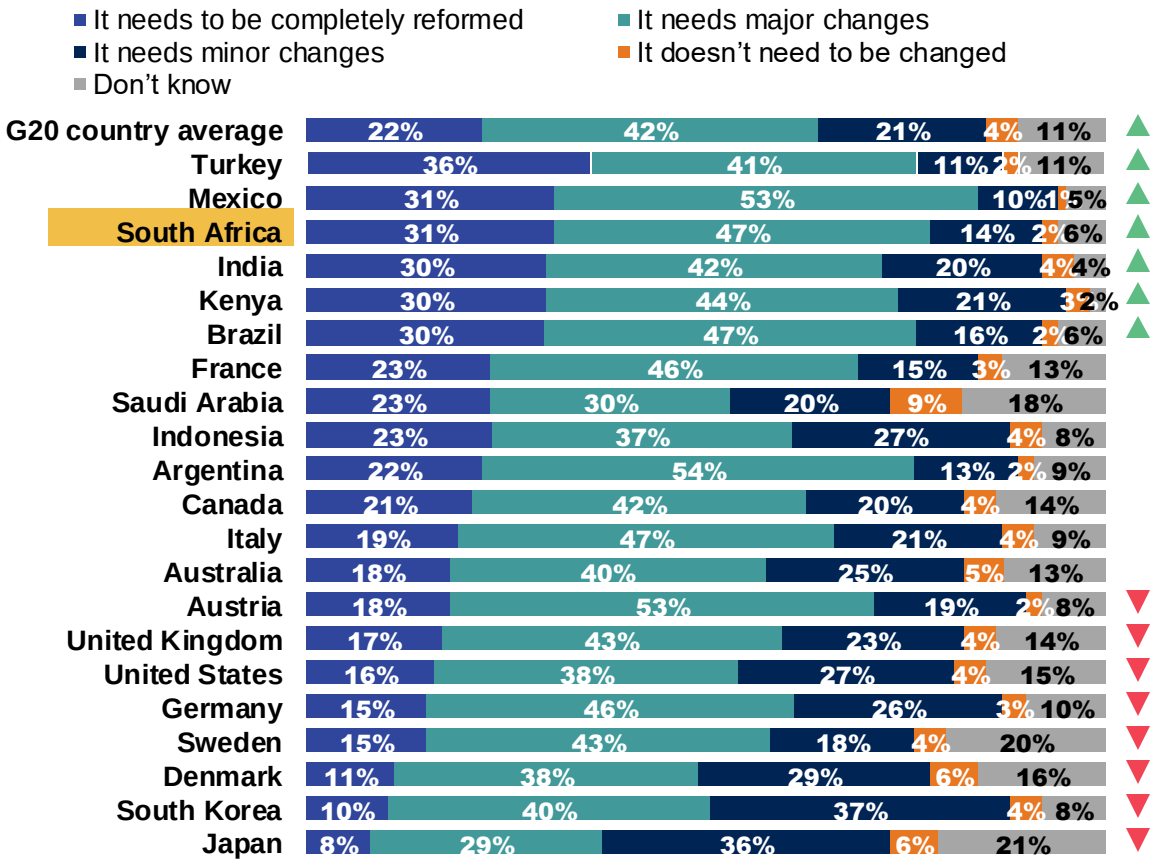
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (It needs to be completely reformed)

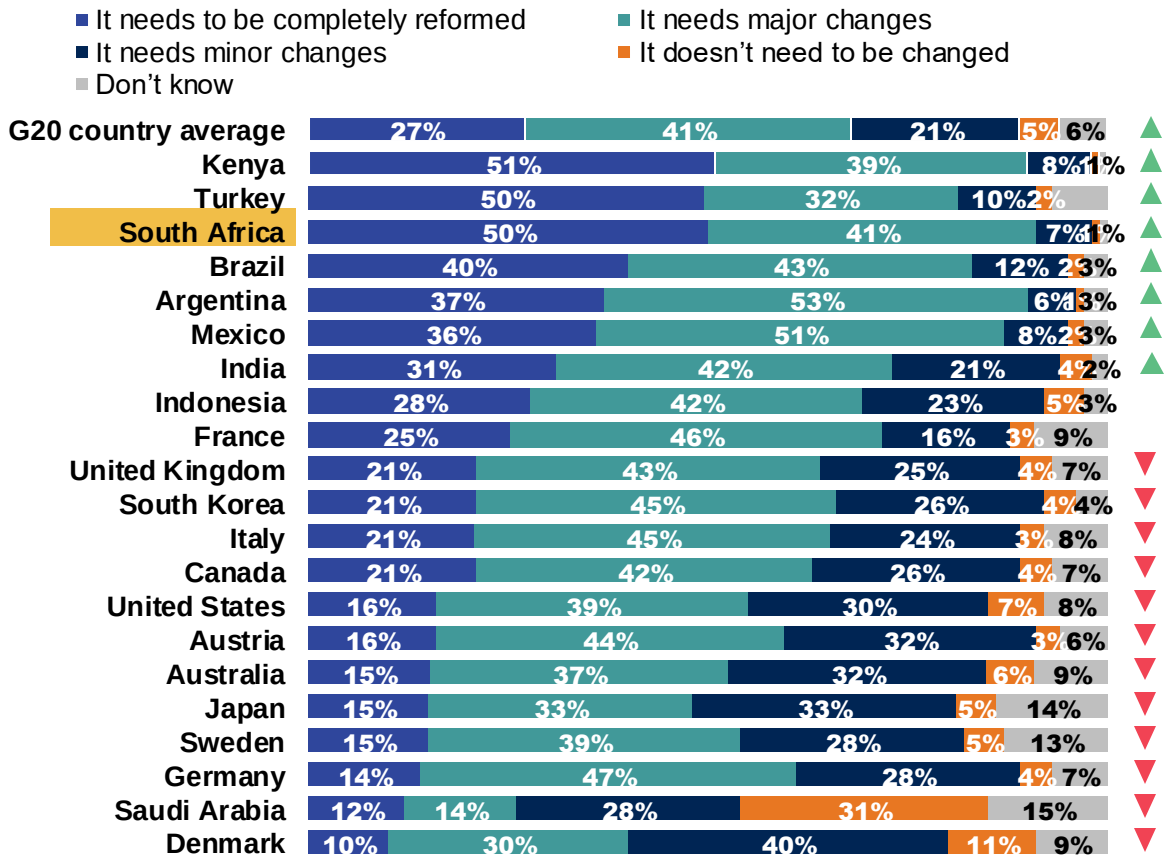
Which comes closest to your view about the following economic systems?

Q14.

The global economic system



The economic system of [COUNTRY]



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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (It needs to be completely reformed)

Values and demographics

03

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

Q2.

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			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)
Your future	77%	77%	77%	79%	76%	79%	90%	84%	74%	70%	56%
	JK						AHIJK	AIJK	K	K	
The future of the world	51%	53%	49%	59%	47%	48%	65%	61%	45%	39%	30%
	JK			AEF			AIJK	AIJK	K		
The future of your country	47%	48%	45%	54%	43%	45%	57%	61%	40%	34%	27%
	IJK			AEF			AIJK	AIJK	K		

Base: South Africa, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, 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 55-65).

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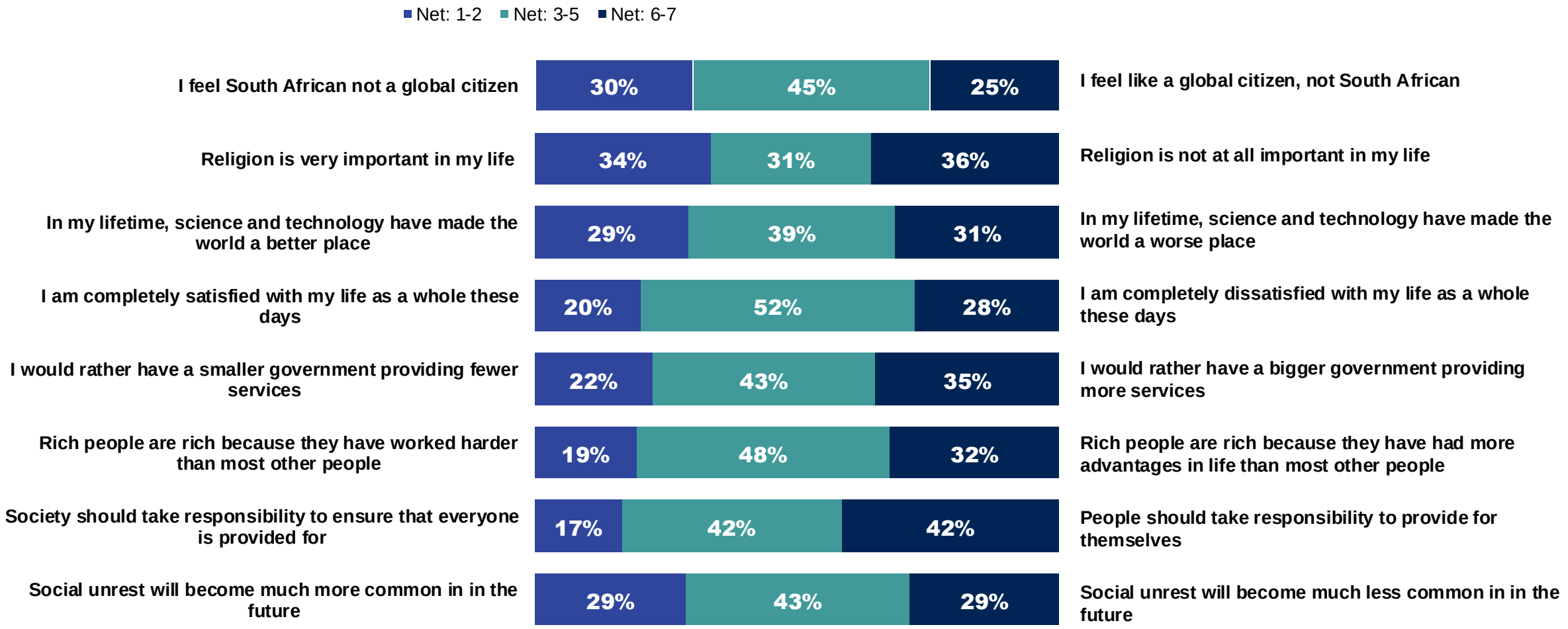
Please now give us your views on the following issues. We will show you two statements – please tell us which of these statements is closer to your beliefs.

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: South Africa, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, interviewed online in March and April 2024.

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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 (A)	Gender		Household income			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)
How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?	NET: Very/fairly satisfied	48%	50%	45%	70%	45%	29%	38%	44%	60%	45%	52%
		DI				D	ADE	AIJK	AIJ			
	NET: Very/fairly dissatisfied	35%	35%	36%	17%	34%	54%	49%	40%	25%	28%	29%
		FG			AEF	F				AGHJ		G
How exposed, if at all, are you personally to environmental and climate related risks, and threats?	NET: Very/somewhat exposed	64%	62%	66%	63%	68%	62%	66%	66%	64%	63%	55%
		K						K	K			
	NET: Not very/not at all exposed	35%	37%	33%	36%	31%	37%	33%	33%	34%	36%	43%
												AGH

Base: South Africa, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, 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 55-65).

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Methodology

04

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-rata to the true population proportions for this audience.

- This report presents the findings from **South Africa**, comparing responses with the other nations surveyed. This study also compares responses from different demographic groups in South Africa. In South Africa**, 1,000 participants aged 18-65 were interviewed** in English between 5th March and 8th April 2024.

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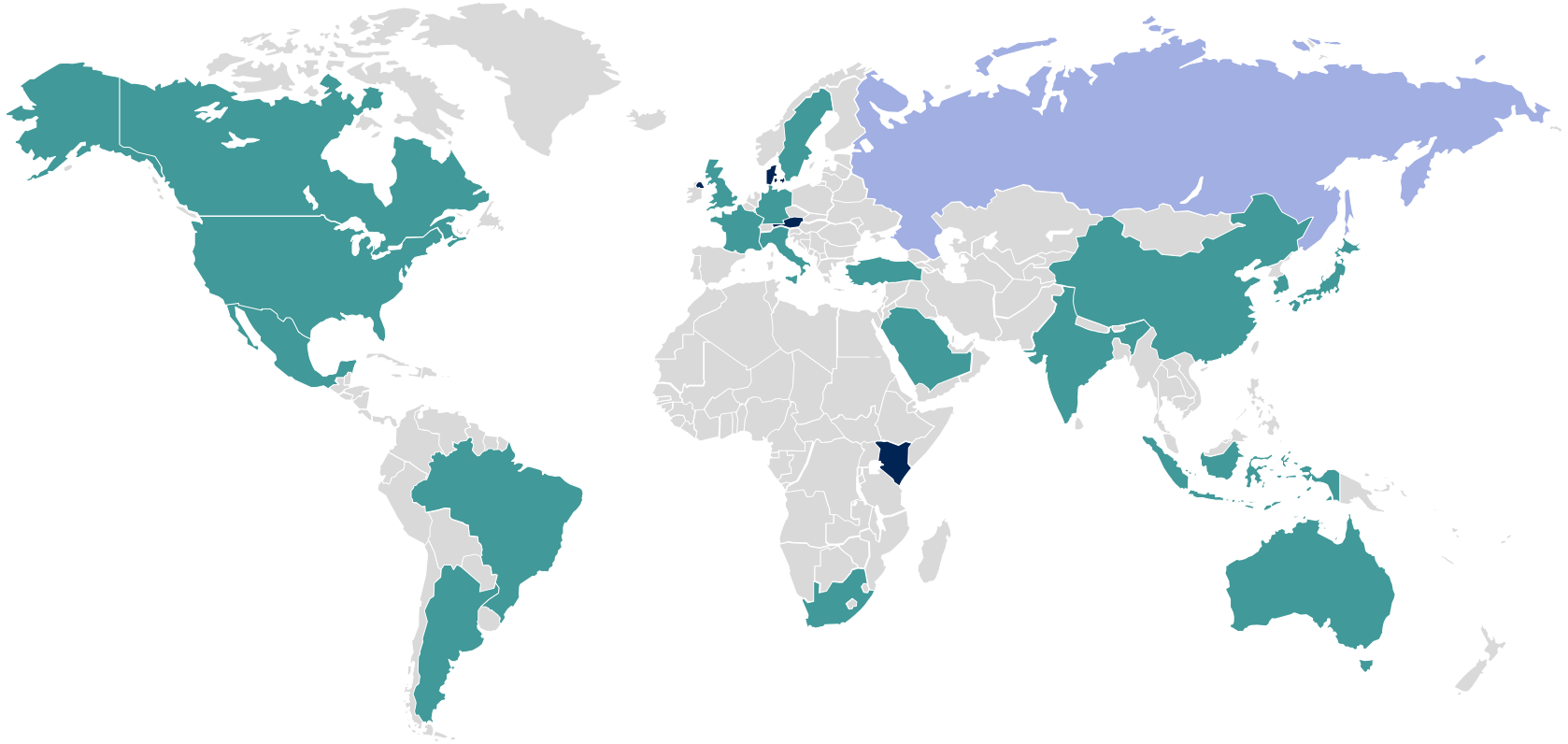
Methodology: Study Coverage.

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 Global Commons Survey in 2021. Where this is the case, trend data has been shown for those countries included in both the 2021 and 2024 studies.



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Methodology: Demographics

	Unweighted 1000 / Weighted 1000
Gender	
Male	490 / 493
	49% / 49%
Female	508 / 505
	51% / 51%
Employment Status	
Working	458 / 457
	46% / 46%
Not working	542 / 543
	54% / 54%
Education	
Secondary	667 / 675
	67% / 68%
Degree or above	325 / 317
	33% / 32%
Household Income	
Low	347 / 337
	35% / 34%
Middle	260/ 262
	26% / 26%
High	354 / 362
	35% / 36%
Children in Household	
Yes	692 / 671
	69% / 67%
No	299 / 320
	30% / 32%

	Unweighted 1000 / Weighted 1000
Age	
18-24	220 / 200
	22% / 20%
25-34	309 / 282
	31% / 28%
35-44	237 / 232
	24% / 23%
45-54	143 / 166
	14% / 17%
55-65	91 / 121
	9% / 12%
Region	
Western Cape	122 / 122
	12% / 12%
Eastern Cape	109 / 108
	11% / 11%
Northern Cape	20 / 21
	2% / 2%
Free State	49 / 49
	5% / 5%
KwaZulu-Natal	184 / 184
	18% / 18%
North West	67 / 67
	7% / 7%
Gauteng	275 / 275
	28% / 28%
Mpumalanga	77 / 76
	8% / 8%
Limpopo	97 / 97
	10% / 10%

Please note: any use of the data from this research in the public domain will need to be signed-off by Ipsos's Polls for Publication team.

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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 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.

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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

05

The way [COUNTRY]'s economy works should prioritise the health and wellbeing of people and nature rather than focusing solely on profit and increasing wealth in [COUNTRY]. (Strongly / tend to agree).

Q13. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the economy in your country?

	2021	2023	
G20*	74%	68%	▼
Argentina	73%	67%	▼
Australia	71%	69%	
Brazil	78%	73%	▼
Canada	69%	66%	
China	70%	63%	▼
France	75%	67%	▼
United Kingdom	69%	70%	
Germany	73%	58%	▼
India	77%	80%	
Indonesia	86%	86%	
Italy	77%	64%	▼
Japan	61%	47%	▼
Saudi Arabia	59%	61%	
South Korea	71%	54%	▼
Mexico	79%	77%	
South Africa	78%	78%	
Turkey	85%	70%	▼
United States	68%	68%	
Sweden	56%	63%	▲

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

▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs Global Commons research 2021. Please note that due to survey differences, these trends should be read with caution.

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