

Earth for All Survey 2024

South Korea

G20+ Global Report: attitudes to political and economic transformation

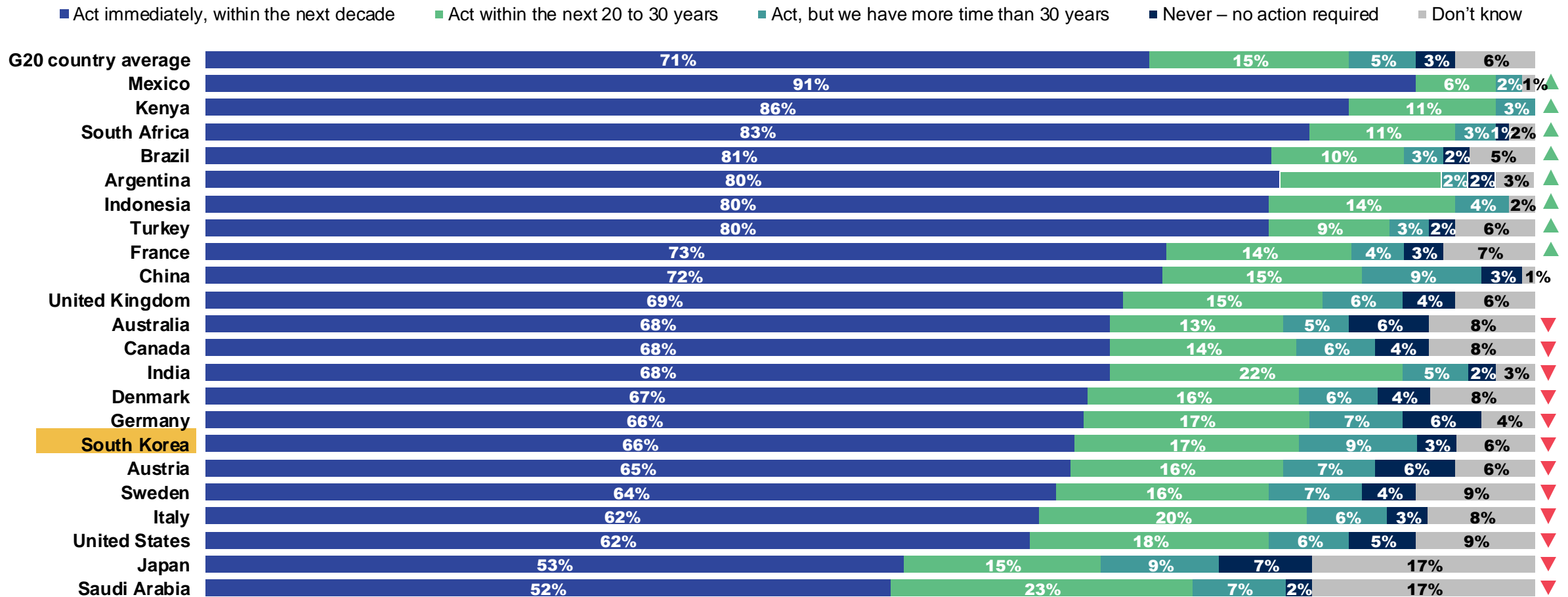
Commissioned by Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance

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

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).

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)	45-55 (J)
Act immediately, within the next decade	66%	66%	66%	63%	63%	72%	58%	55%	67%	76%
	GH					ADE			GH	AGHI
Act within the next 20 to 30 years	17%	18%	15%	13%	20%	17%	19%	22%	18%	10%
	DJ				AD		J	AJ	J	
Act, but we have more time than 30 years	9%	9%	10%	11%	11%	7%	10%	11%	9%	7%
	F			F						
Never – no action required	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	1%	5%	2%	3%	2%
							AH			
Don't know	6%	5%	7%	9%	3%	3%	8%	10%	3%	4%
	EFI			AEF			I	AFIJ		

Base: South Korea, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, interviewed online, 5th March – 8th April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

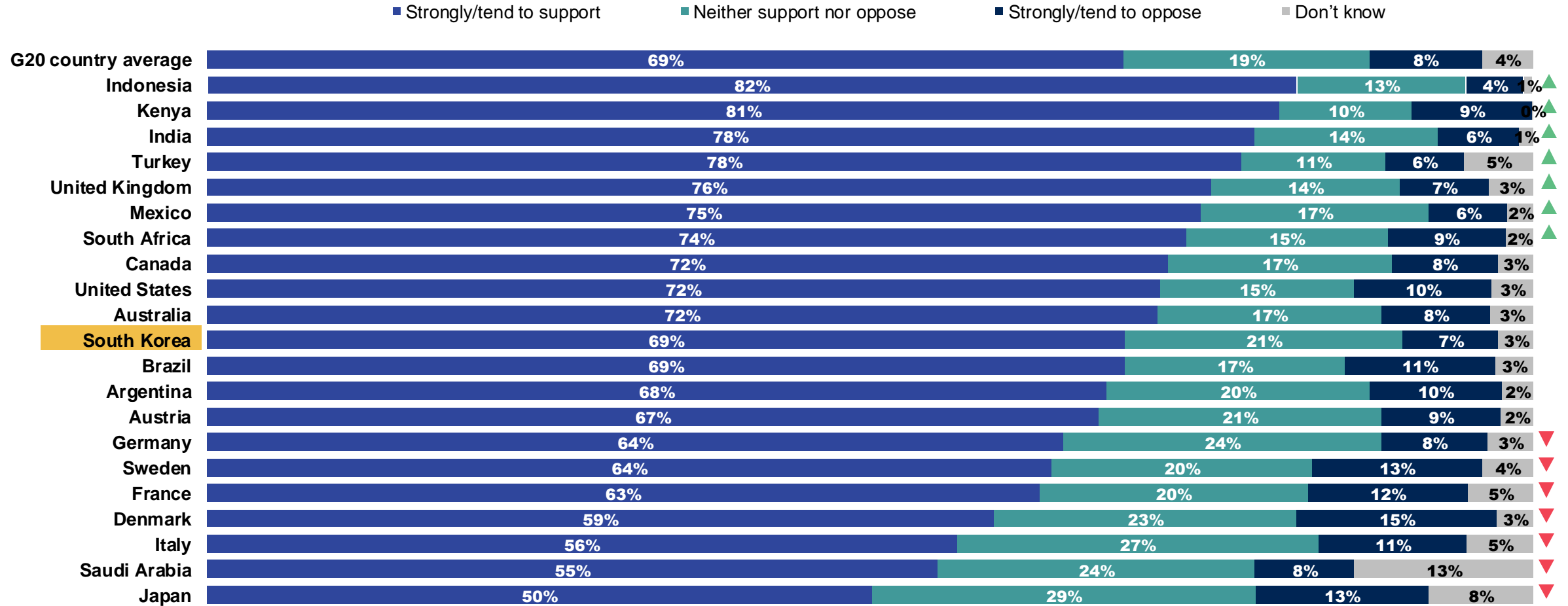
4 © Ipsos | Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance | South Korea Deck | June 2024

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 45-55).



Large businesses pay higher tax rates.

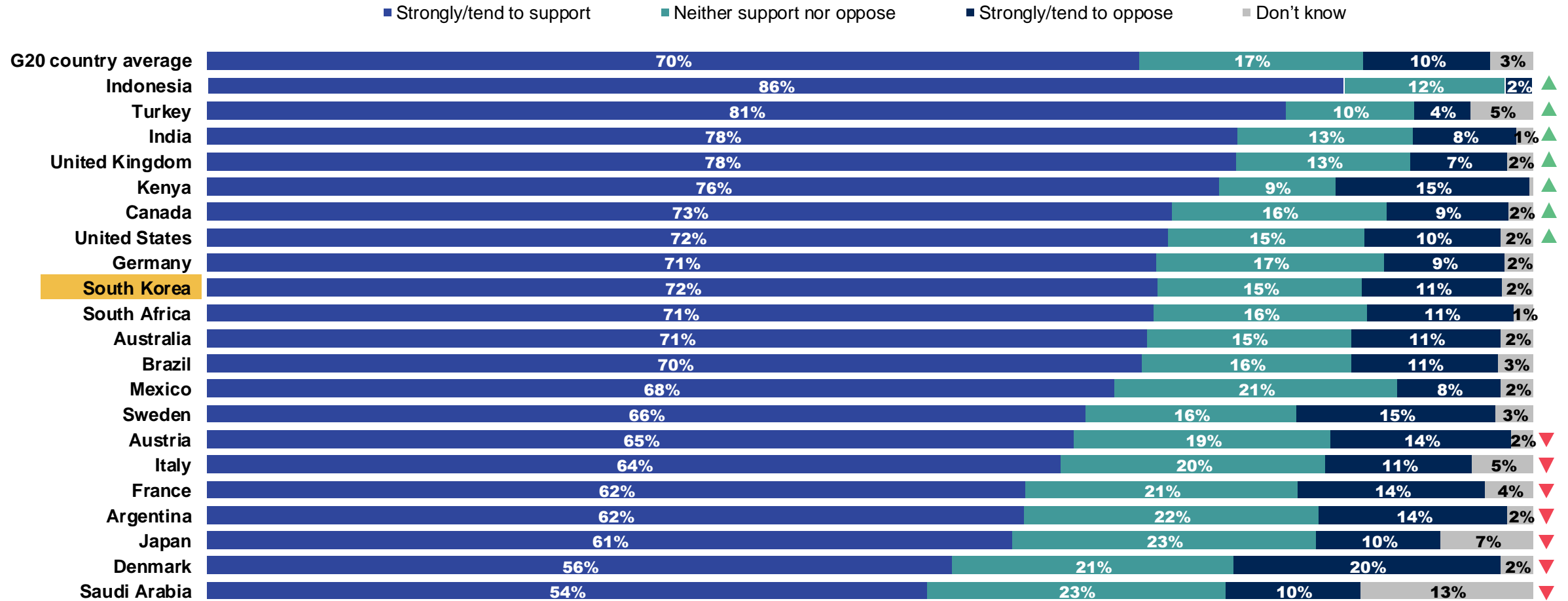
Q16. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles?



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).

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?

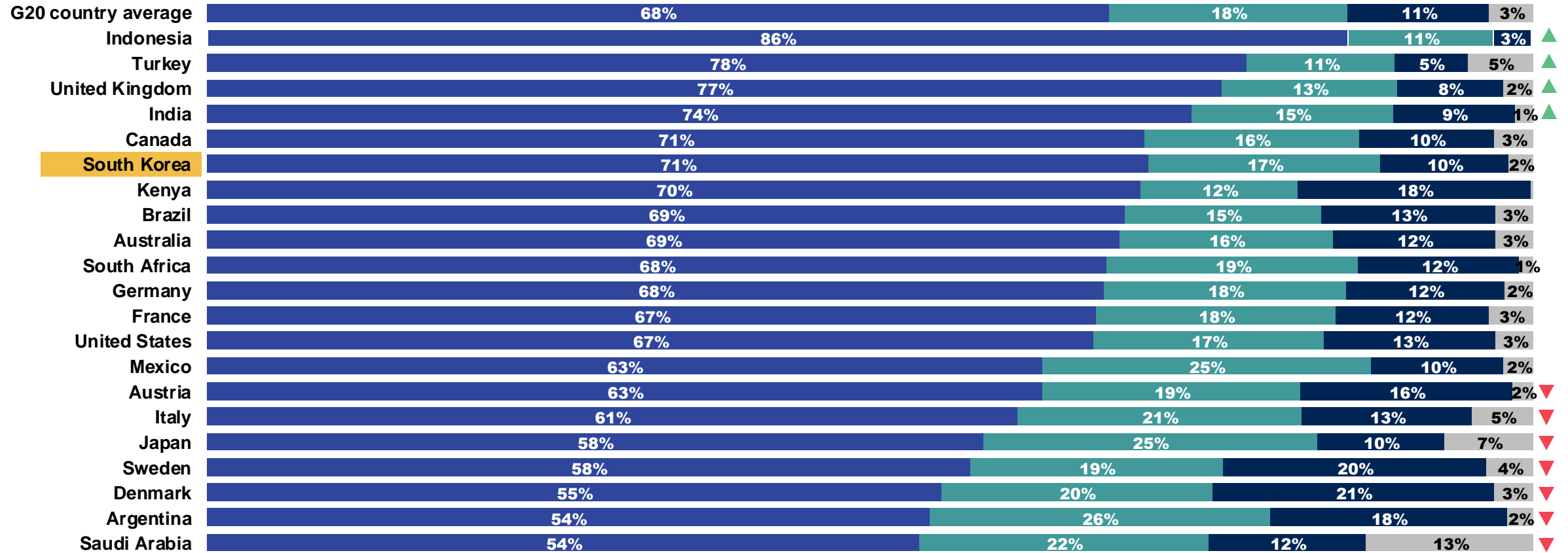


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Wealthy people pay a higher tax on their wealth.

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?

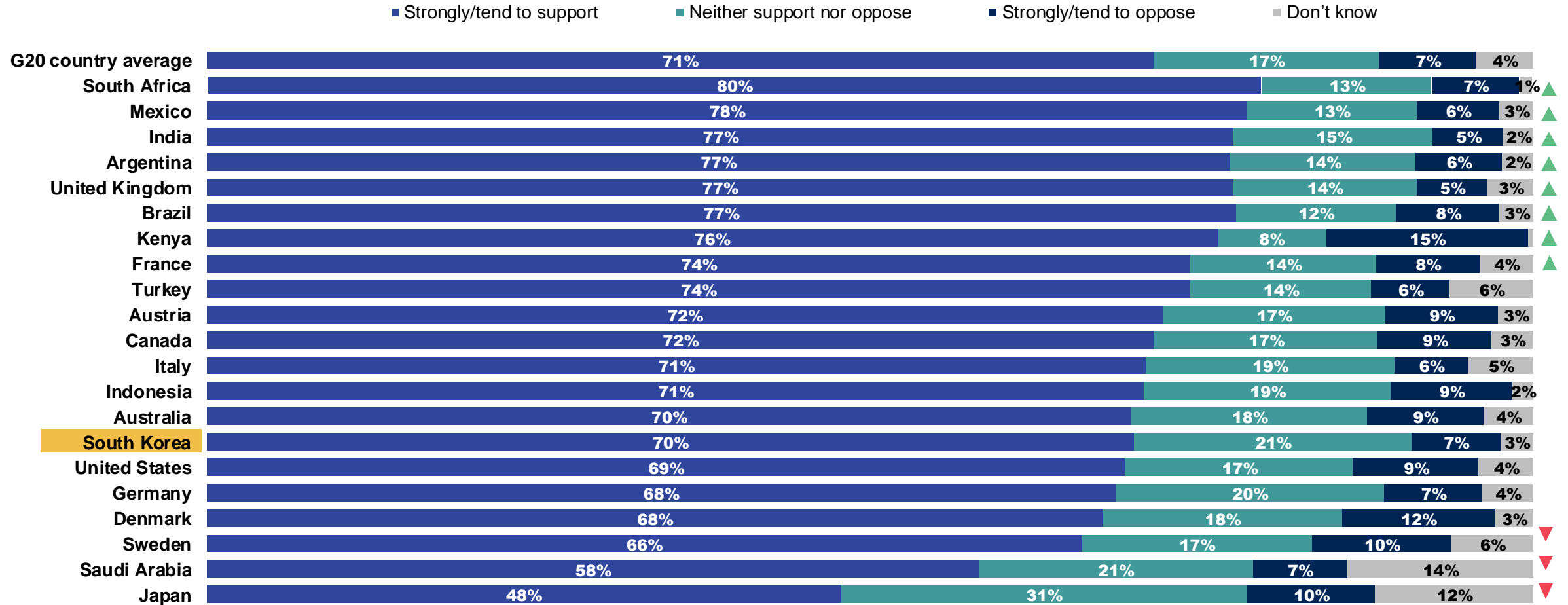
■ Strongly/tend to support ■ Neither support nor oppose ■ Strongly/tend to oppose ■ Don't know



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).

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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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)	45-55 (J)	
Wealthy people pay higher rates of income tax	72%	71%	73%	72%	73%	74%	65%	69%	72%	76%	AG
Wealthy people pay a higher tax on their wealth	71%	69%	74%	68%	76%	75%	62%	71%	71%	77%	BG AB AD AD G AG
People and companies that pollute the environment should pay higher taxes, with the money raised shared out	70%	71%	68%	65%	70%	75%	73%	63%	71%	72%	DH AD
Large businesses pay higher tax rates	69%	69%	70%	67%	70%	74%	58%	66%	72%	74%	G A G AG

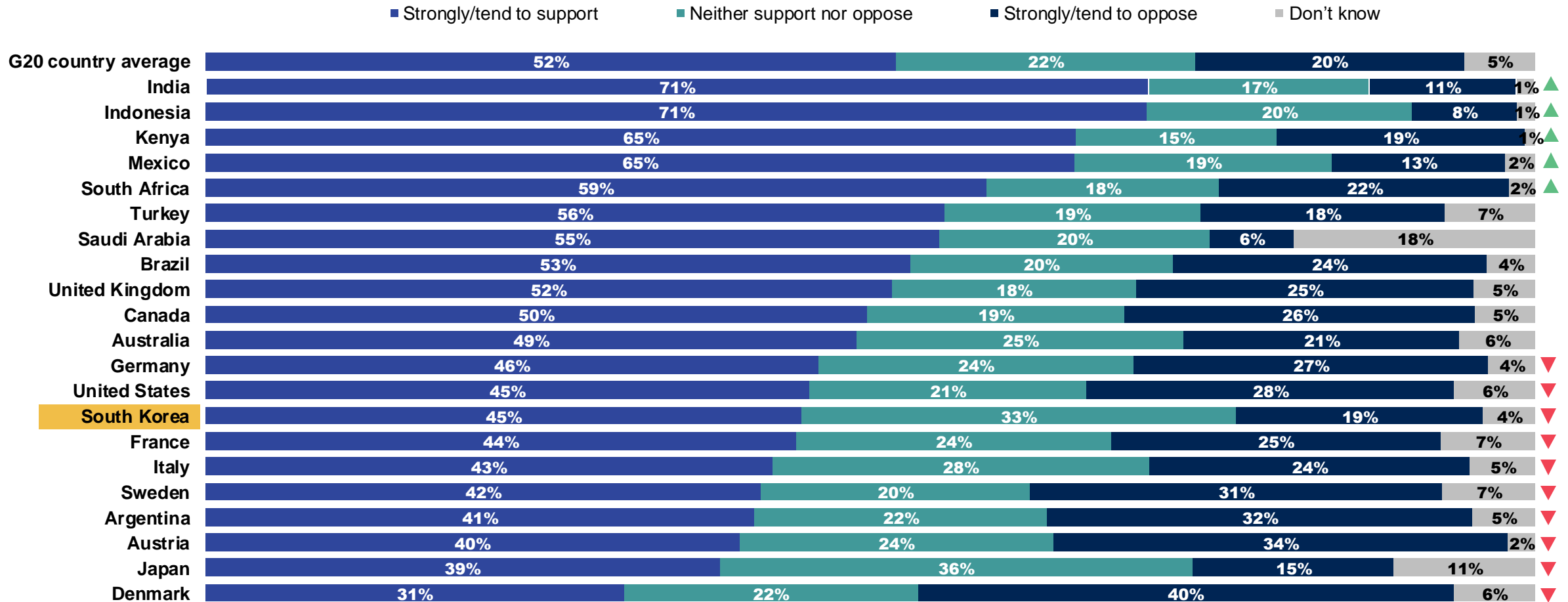
Base: South Korea, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, interviewed online, 5th March – 8th April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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 45-55).



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?

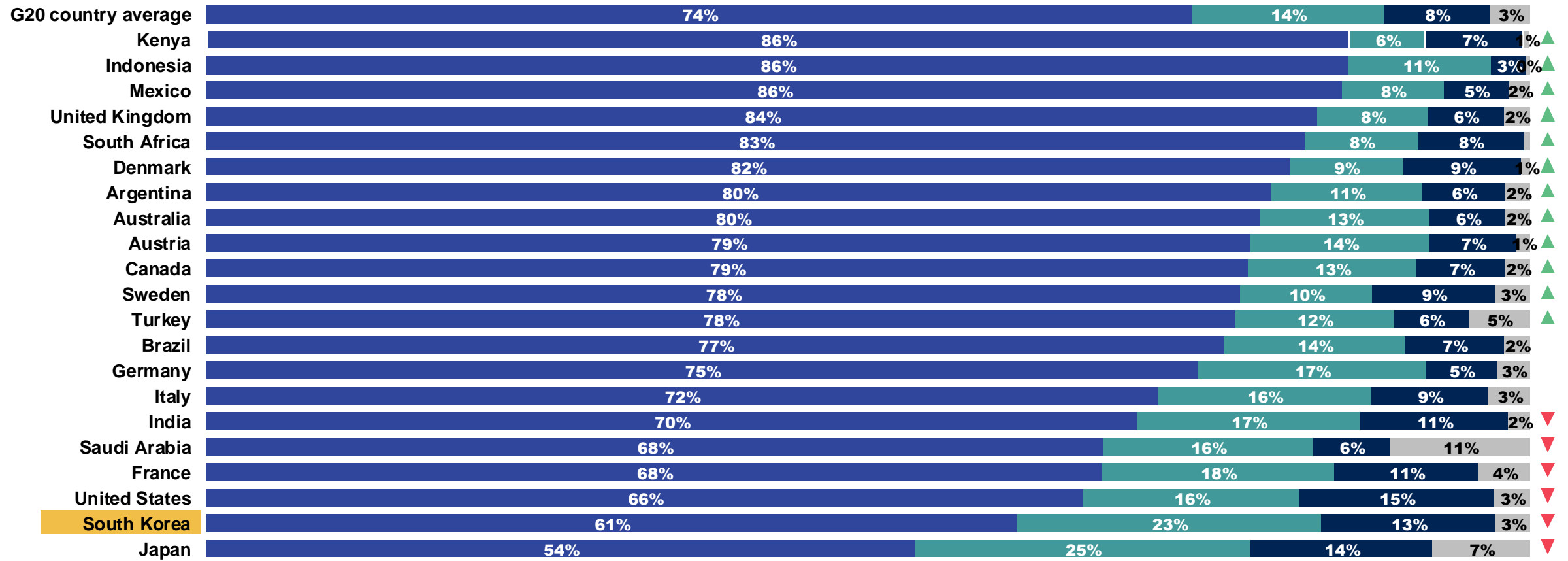


Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March - 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000),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

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?

■ Strongly/tend to support ■ Neither support nor oppose ■ Strongly/tend to oppose ■ Don't know



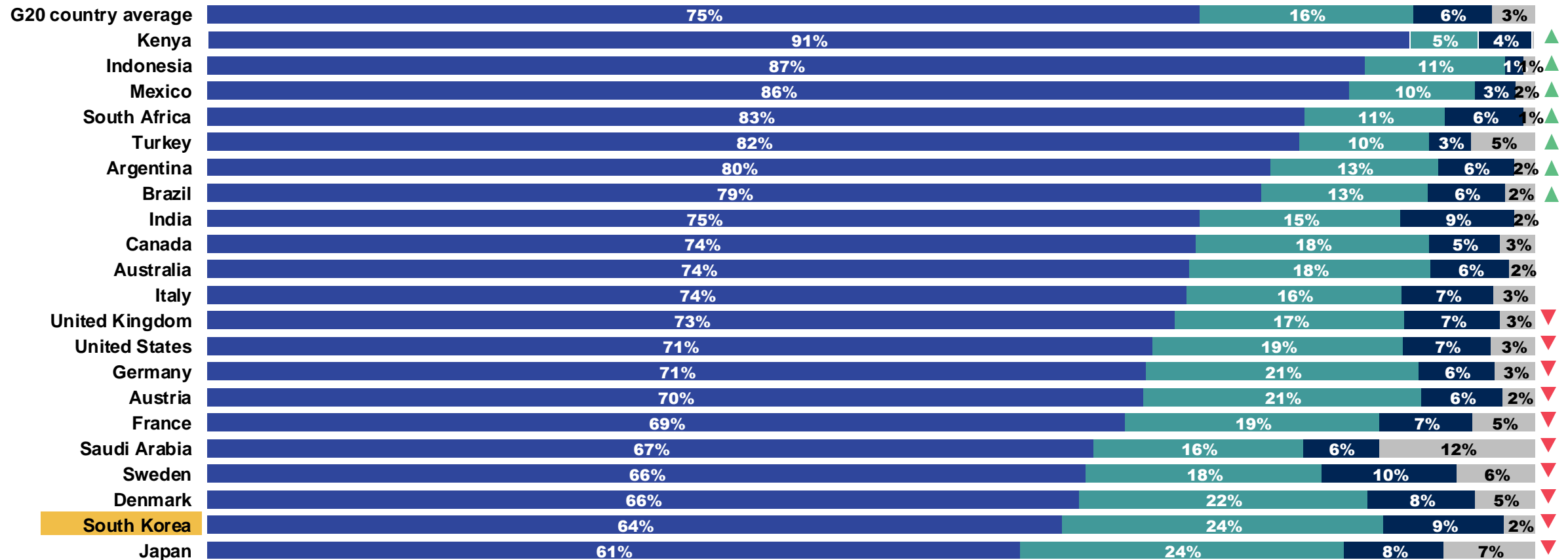
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Strengthening workers rights in [COUNTRY], to protect jobs and ensure adequate retraining.

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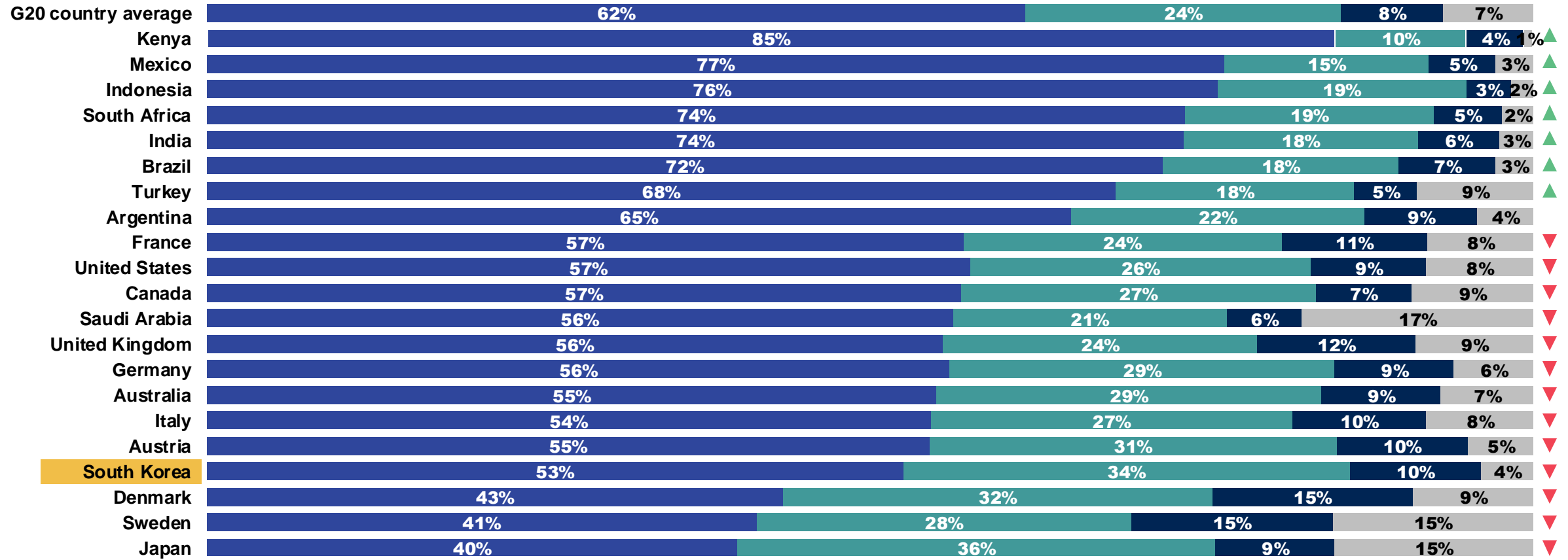


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The use of citizens' assemblies in [COUNTRY], to increase citizens' influence in political decision-making.

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?

■ Strongly/tend to support ■ Neither support nor oppose ■ Strongly/tend to oppose ■ Don't know

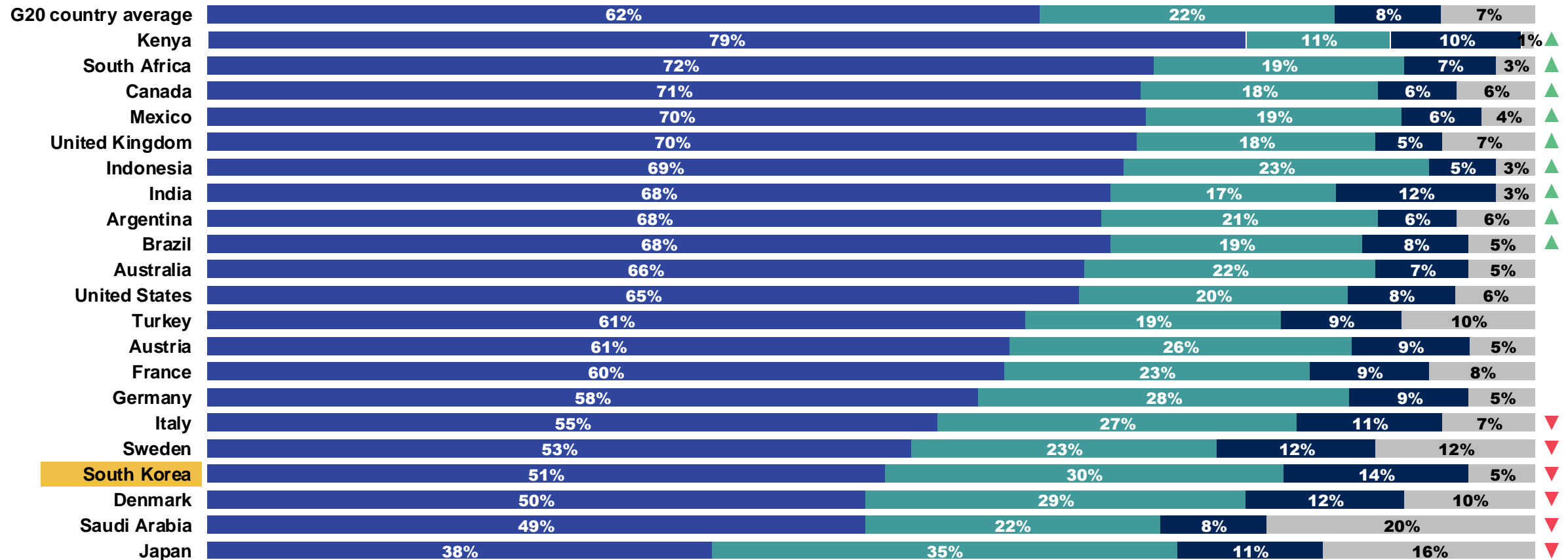


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Laws and regulations limiting the political influence of large corporations in the political process in [COUNTRY].

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?

■ Strongly/tend to support ■ Neither support nor oppose ■ Strongly/tend to oppose ■ Don't know

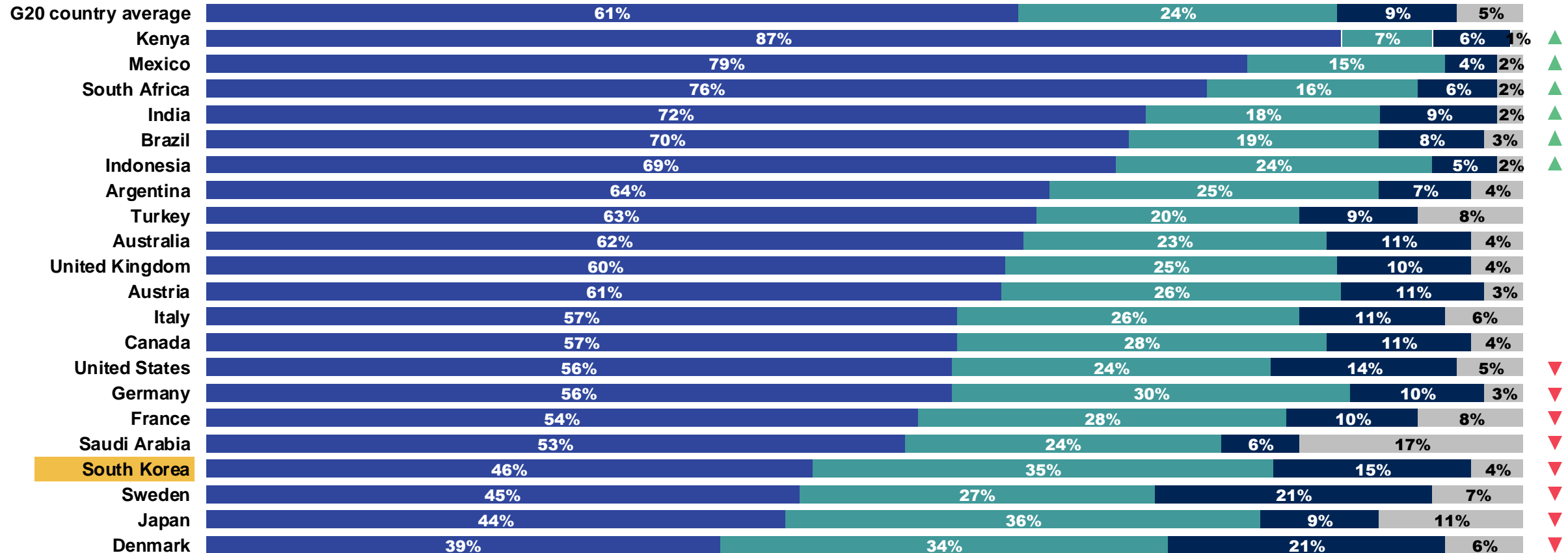


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Policies ensuring more equal gender representation in government and business leadership roles in [COUNTRY].

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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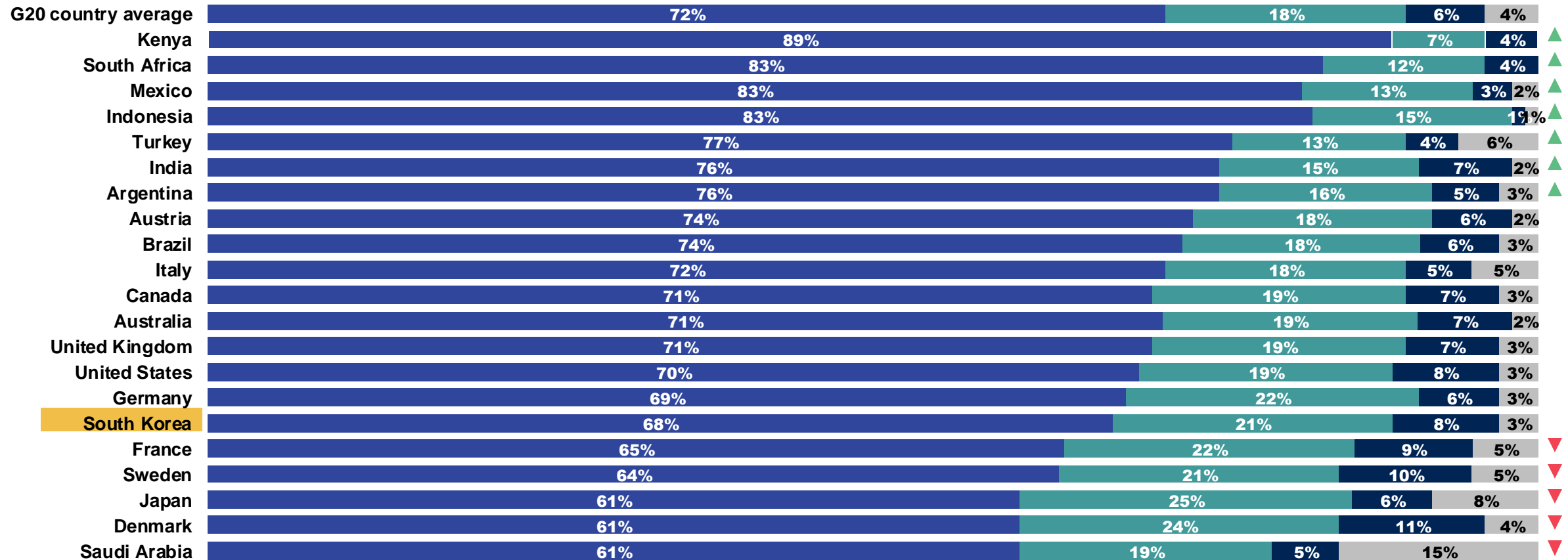


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Policies supporting work-life balance, such as parental leave, better childcare provision and flexible working hours in [COUNTRY].

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?

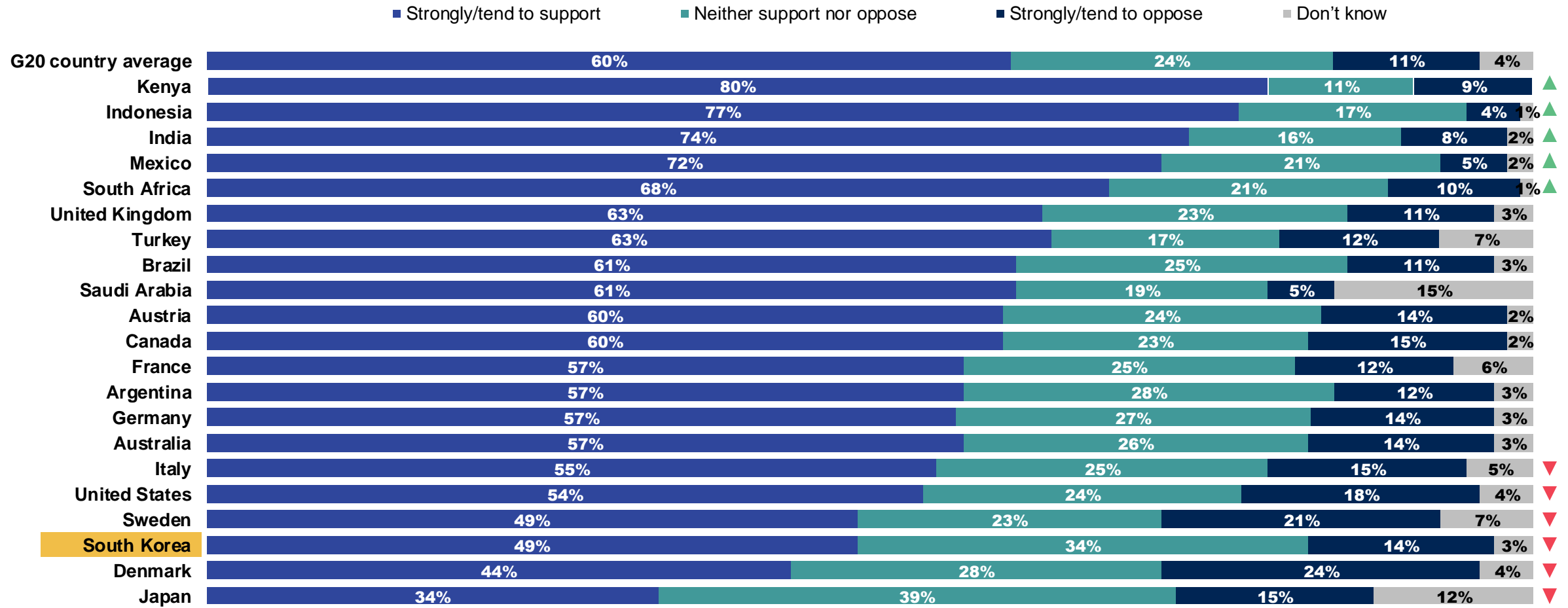
■ Strongly/tend to support ■ Neither support nor oppose ■ Strongly/tend to oppose ■ Don't know



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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?

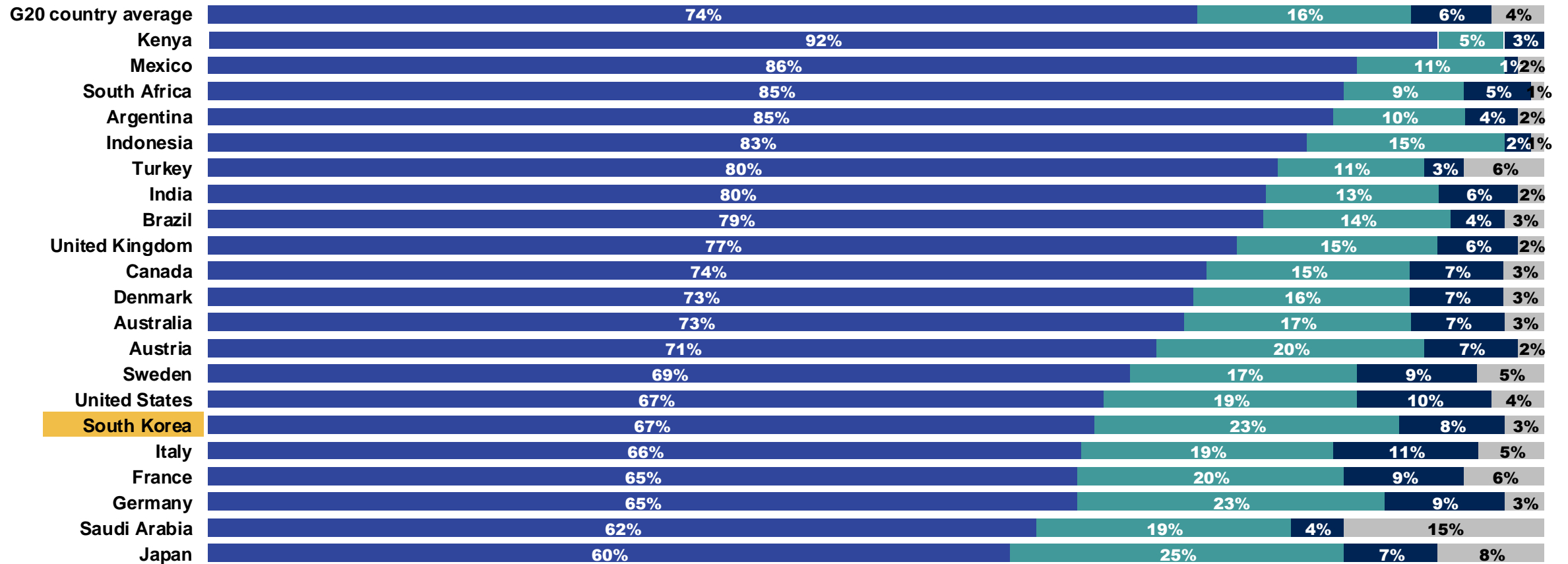


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Investing in renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transport (cars, buses, trains, aircraft) and reducing pollution in industry in [COUNTRY].

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?

■ Strongly/tend to support ■ Neither support nor oppose ■ Strongly/tend to oppose ■ Don't know

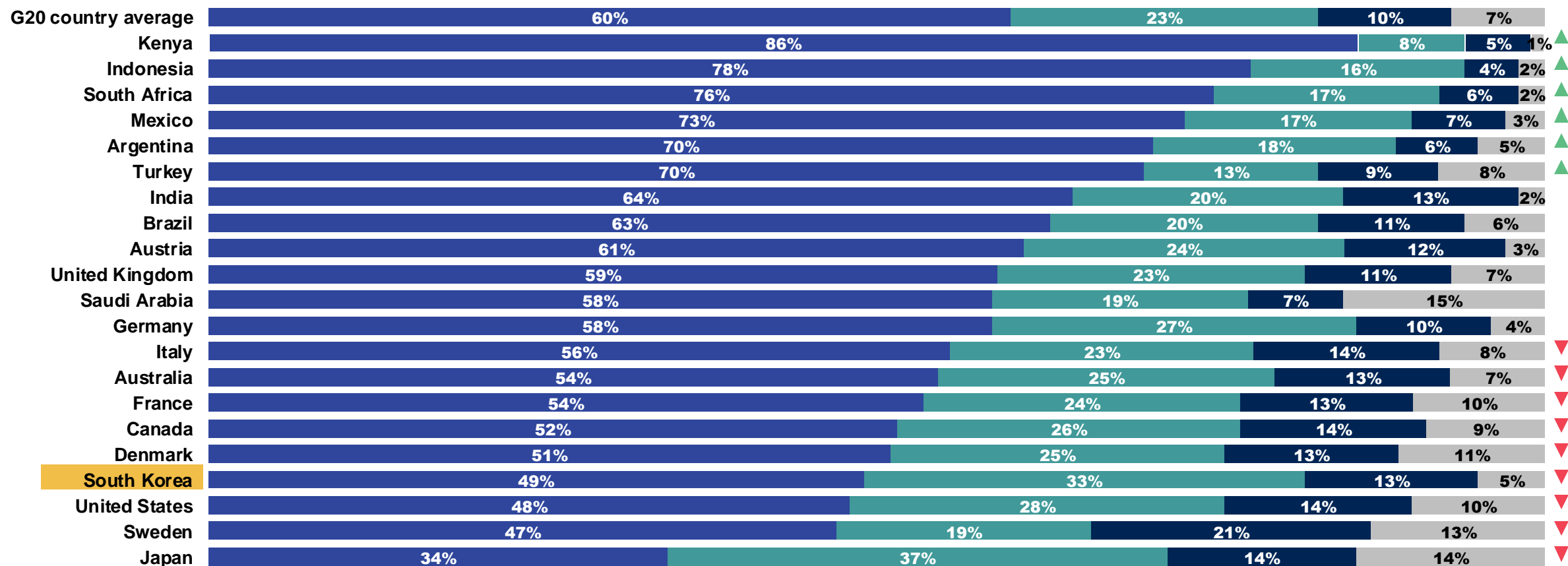


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Giving legal rights to nature in [COUNTRY]'s national laws.

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?

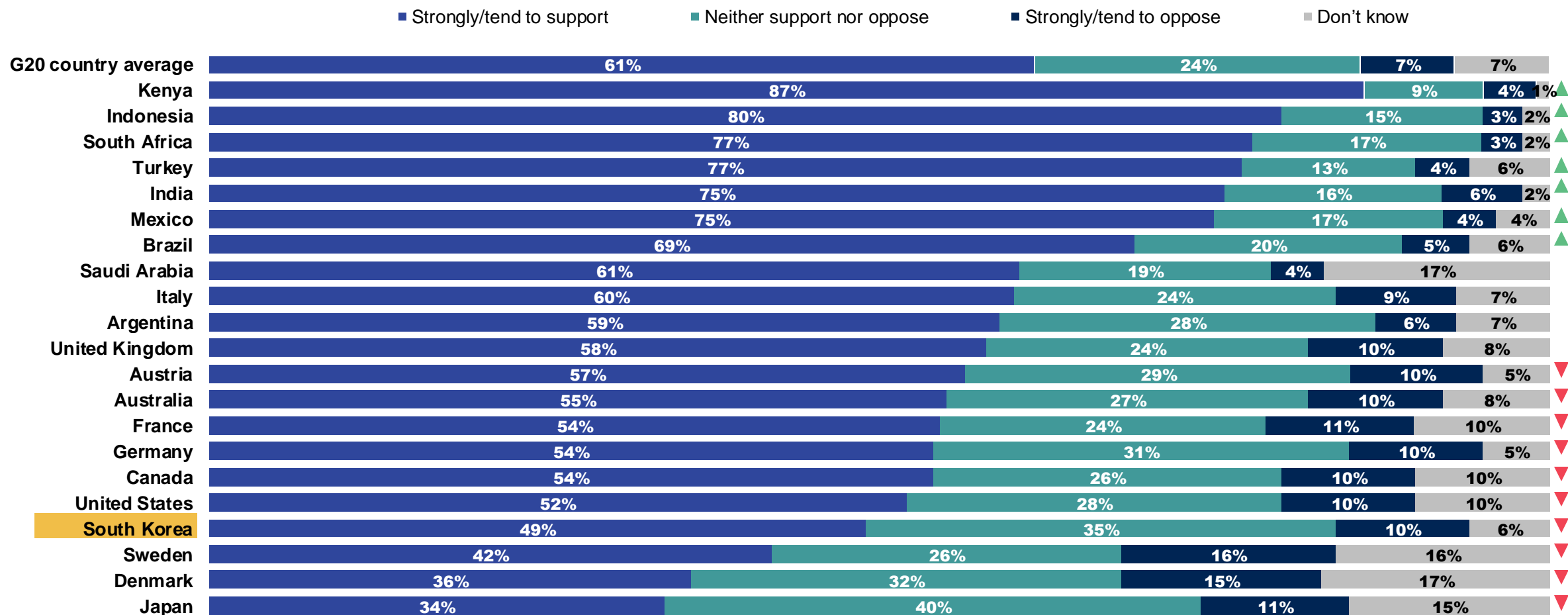
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Giving legal rights to future generations in [COUNTRY]'s national laws.

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?



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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)	45-55 (J)
Policies supporting work-life balance, such as parental leave, better childcare provision and flexible working hours	68%	70%	67%	65%	69%	72%	66%	65%	66%	74% A
Investing in renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transport and reducing pollution in industry	67% DG	68%	66%	62%	66%	74% ADE	58%	63%	65%	76% AGHI
Strengthening workers' rights, to protect jobs and ensure adequate retraining	65%	65%	64%	62%	68%	67%	62%	65%	61%	68%
The government ensuring that every citizen has free or affordable healthcare	61%	63%	59%	60%	63%	63%	61%	59%	63%	62%
The use of citizens' assemblies, to increase citizens' influence in political decision-making	53%	50%	56%	51%	54%	56%	58%	49%	54%	53%
Laws and regulations limiting the political influence of large corporations in the political process	51% G	51%	50%	48%	53%	54% G	42%	48%	52% G	55% AG
Giving legal rights to nature in national laws	49%	49%	50%	47%	49%	54%	52%	45%	49%	52%
Giving legal rights to future generations in national laws	49%	51%	47%	47%	45%	56% ADE	47%	47%	50%	49%
Promoting policies to help people eat healthier diets that reduce meat consumption and harmful emissions	49%	47%	50%	46%	52%	50%	51%	44%	46%	53% AHI
Policies ensuring more equal gender representation in government and business leadership roles	46% B	42%	50% AB	43%	48%	50%	51%	46%	42%	48%
All people receiving a minimum regular income each month from the government, regardless of employment status	44% C	49% AC	40%	46%	44%	46%	45%	43%	45%	45%

Base: South Korea, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, 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 45-55).



Democracy and economy

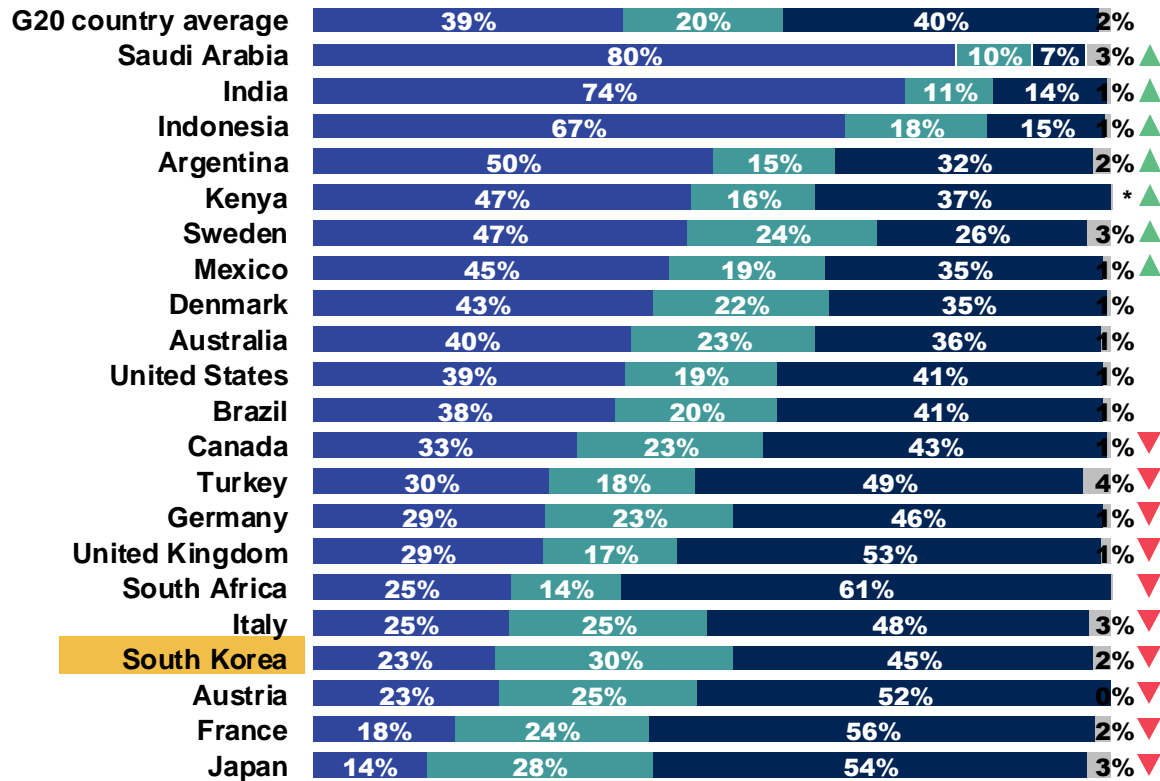
02

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

Q8.

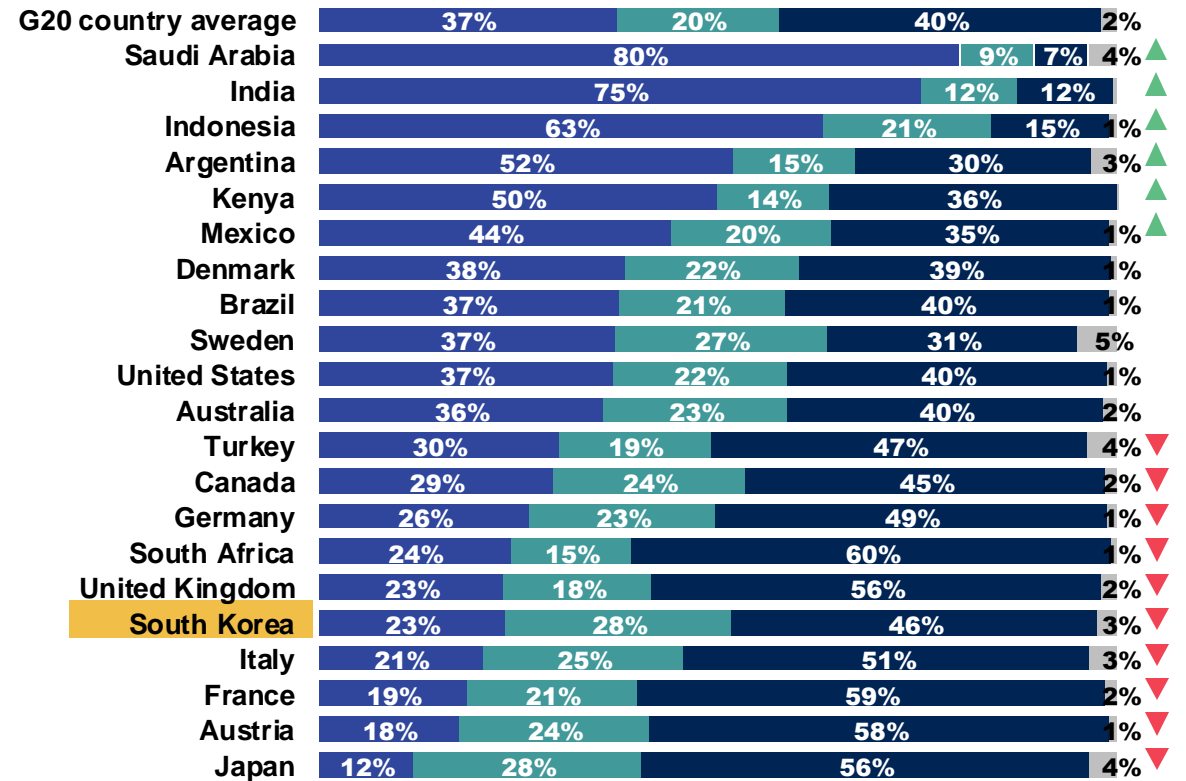
The government can be trusted to make decisions for the benefit of the majority of people

■ Strongly/tend to agree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Strongly/tend to disagree ■ Don't know



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

■ Strongly/tend to agree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Strongly/tend to disagree ■ Don't know



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). This question was not asked in China.



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)	45-55 (J)
The government can be trusted to make decisions for the benefit of the majority of people	23%	27%	19%	19%	25%	27%	28%	26%	19%	22%
	CDI	AC				D	I	I		
The government can be trusted to make long-term decisions that will benefit people 20-30 years from now	23%	26%	20%	18%	25%	29%	24%	24%	24%	22%
	CD	AC			D	AD				

Base: South Korea, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, 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 45-55).



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)	45-55 (J)
Having a democratic political system	81%	82%	80%	76%	83%	85%	79%	80%	81%	82%
	D				D	AD				
Having experts make decisions according to what they think is best for the country	59%	64%	55%	55%	60%	65%	61%	60%	58%	59%
	CD	AC				AD				
Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections	27%	30%	24%	25%	28%	29%	32%	26%	25%	28%
	C	AC								
A system governed largely by business leaders and wealthy people	23%	25%	21%	19%	25%	26%	37%	26%	20%	16%
	J						AHIJ	J		
Having a system governed by religious law in which there are no political parties or elections	21%	20%	21%	19%	21%	24%	33%	25%	15%	17%
	I						AIJ	IJ		
Having the army rule	18%	19%	17%	16%	20%	20%	32%	22%	13%	14%
	IJ						AHIJ	IJ		

Base: South Korea, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, 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 45-55).



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)	45-55 (J)
Law and order	69% G	69%	68%	66%	70%	72%	55%	66% G	72% G	75% AGH
An adequate standard of living	62% G	63%	62%	61%	62%	65%	52%	64% G	65% G	64% G
Clean air and water	56%	56%	56%	55%	56%	59%	50%	52%	62% AGH	57%
A society where men and women have equal rights	49% B	42%	57% AB	48%	48%	51%	51%	49%	48%	49%
Free healthcare	45%	46%	45%	46%	48%	43%	41%	41%	52% AGH	45%
The opportunity to influence decisions made by government	42%	42%	42%	38%	43%	46% D	38%	50% AGJ	43%	38%
High quality education	42%	44%	39%	42%	41%	45%	42%	39%	43%	43%
A society free of social tensions	40% DG	40%	41%	36%	41%	44% AD	30%	46% AGI	35%	44% G
Adequate income in retirement	39%	40%	39%	40%	38%	42%	35%	39%	40%	40%
None of the above	4% EF	4%	5%	6% AEF	2%	2%	6%	4%	3%	4%

Base: South Korea, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, interviewed online, 5th March – 8th April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

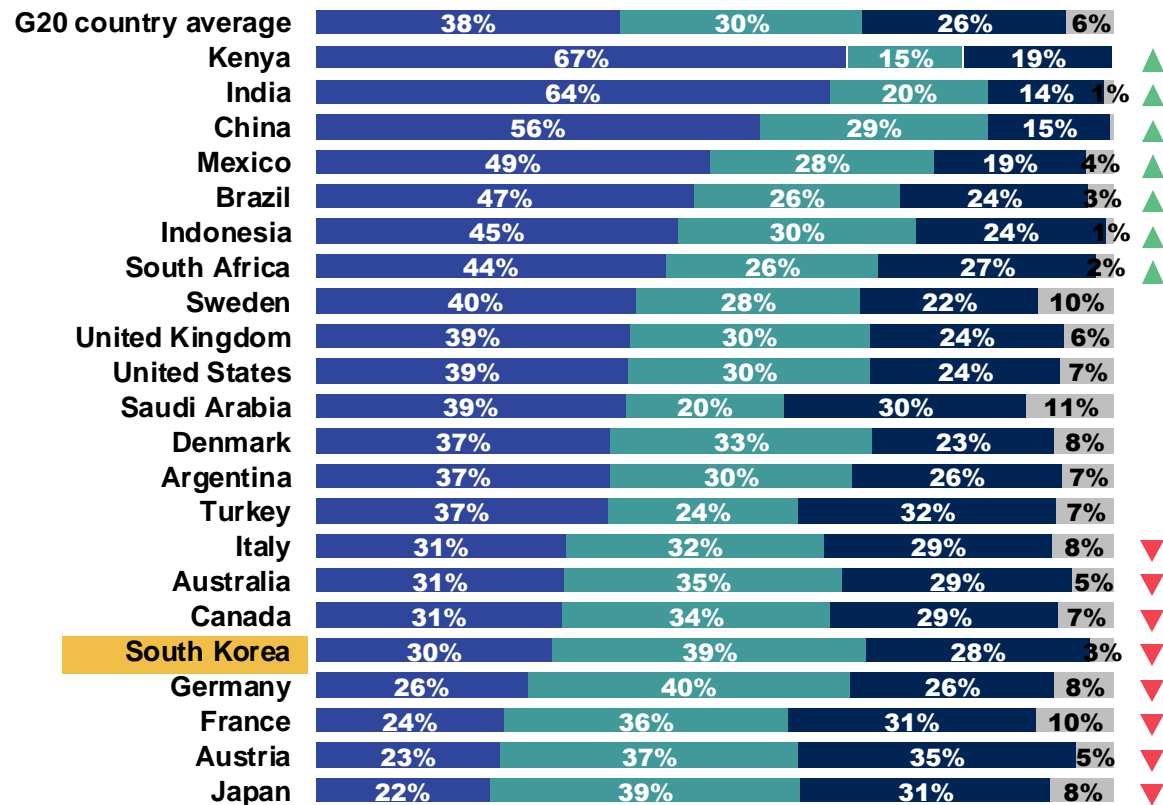
Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-55).

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

Q11.

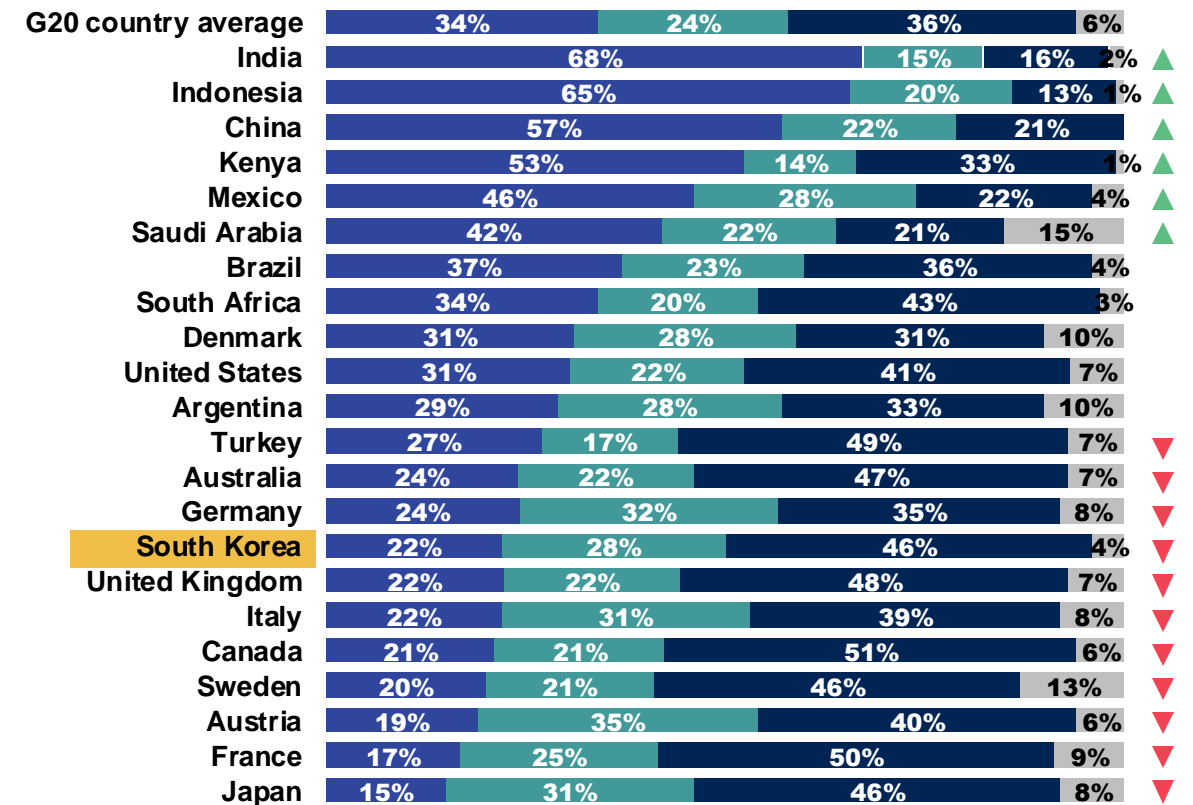
International organisations can be trusted more than national governments to address global challenges

■ Strongly/tend to agree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Strongly/tend to disagree ■ Don't know



All countries are equally represented in today's international organisations

■ Strongly/tend to agree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Strongly/tend to disagree ■ Don't know



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).

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)	45-55 (J)
International organisations can be trusted more than national governments to address global challenge	30%	29%	30%	28%	30%	33%	49%	32%	26%	22%
	J						AHIJ	J		
All countries are equally represented in today's international organisations	22%	25%	20%	19%	23%	28%	36%	23%	19%	18%
	CD	AC				AD	AHIJ			

Base: South Korea, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, 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 45-55).

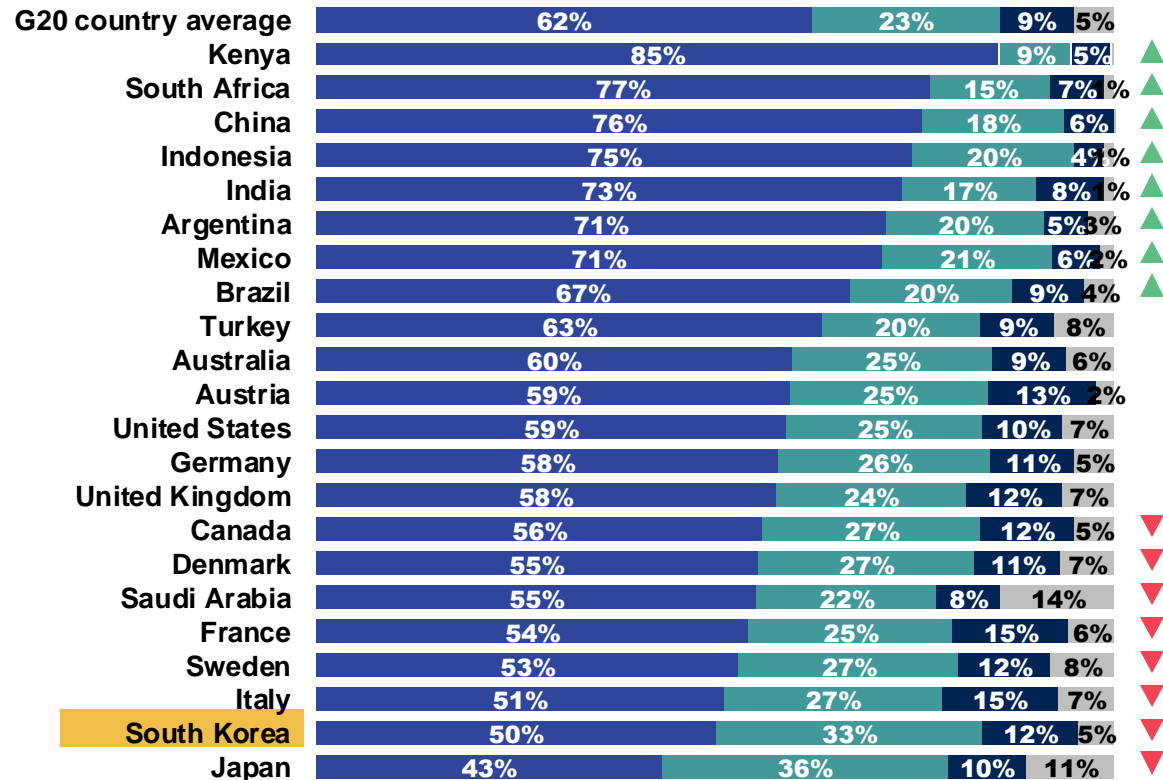


Some ways that citizens could be more involved in international organisations are listed below. To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose these proposals?

Q12.

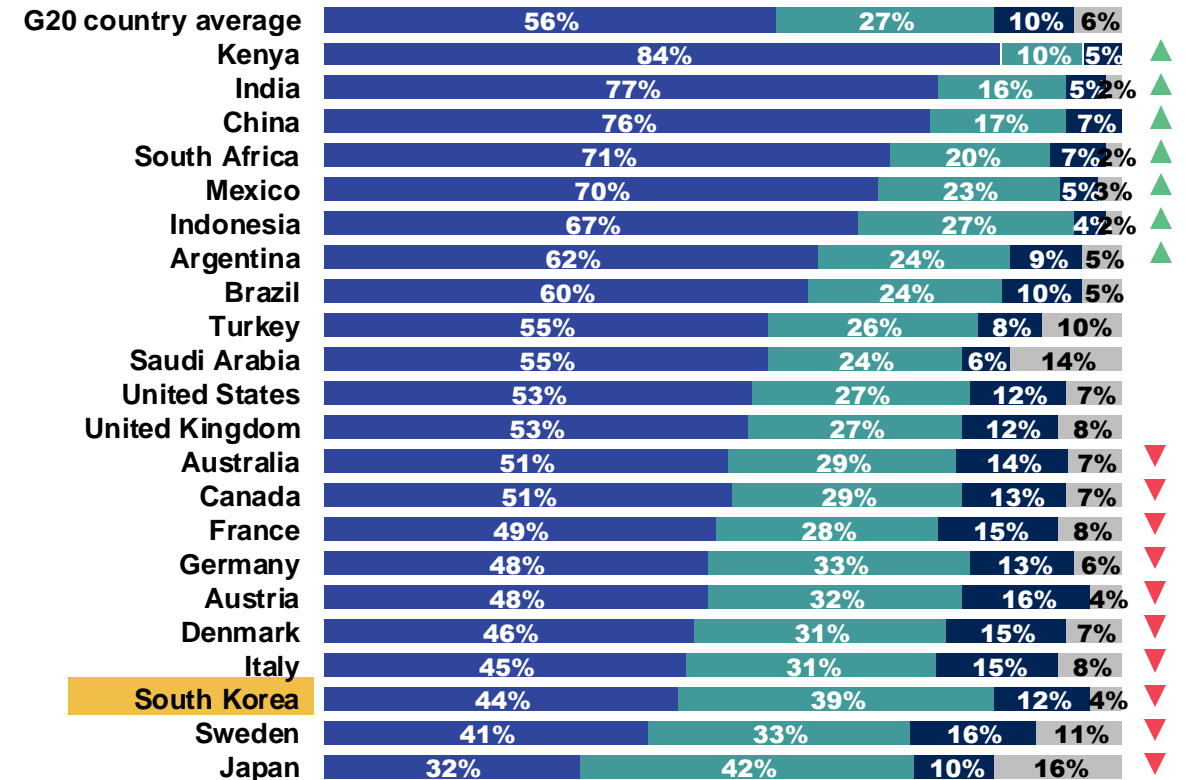
Global surveys of citizens' attitudes and concerns

■ Strongly/tend to support ■ Neither support nor oppose ■ Strongly/tend to oppose ■ Don't know



Global citizens' assemblies

■ Strongly/tend to support ■ Neither support nor oppose ■ Strongly/tend to oppose ■ Don't know



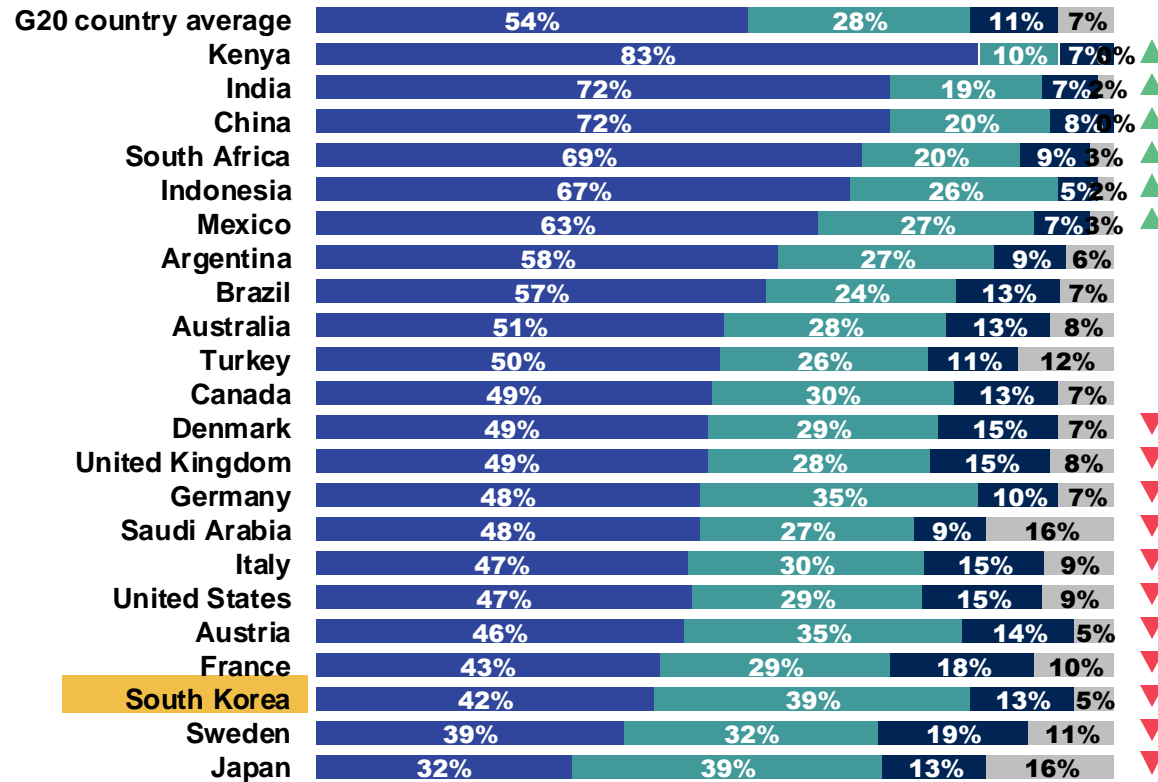
Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March - 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000),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

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.

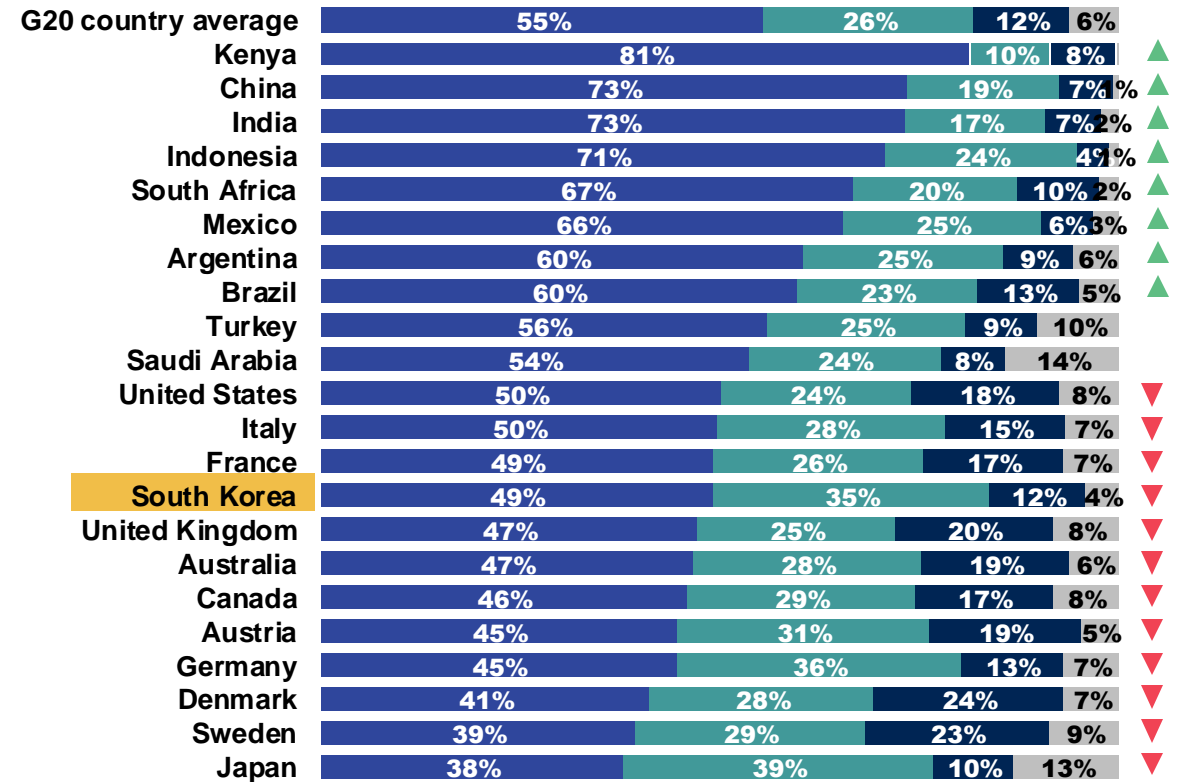
A United Nations Parliamentary Assembly

■ Strongly/tend to support ■ Neither support nor oppose ■ Strongly/tend to oppose ■ Don't know



Global referenda

■ Strongly/tend to support ■ Neither support nor oppose ■ Strongly/tend to oppose ■ Don't know



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).

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)	45-55 (J)
Global surveys of citizens' attitudes and concerns	50%	51%	49%	47%	49%	56%	46%	49%	48%	53%
						AD				
Global referenda	49%	50%	48%	42%	49%	59%	49%	44%	50%	52%
	D					ADE				H
Global citizens' assemblies	44%	43%	45%	41%	44%	50%	53%	38%	41%	47%
	H					AD	AHI			H
A United Nations Parliamentary Assembly	42%	44%	41%	37%	44%	50%	50%	40%	38%	44%
	D					AD	AI			

Base: South Korea, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, interviewed online, 5th March – 8th April 2024. For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

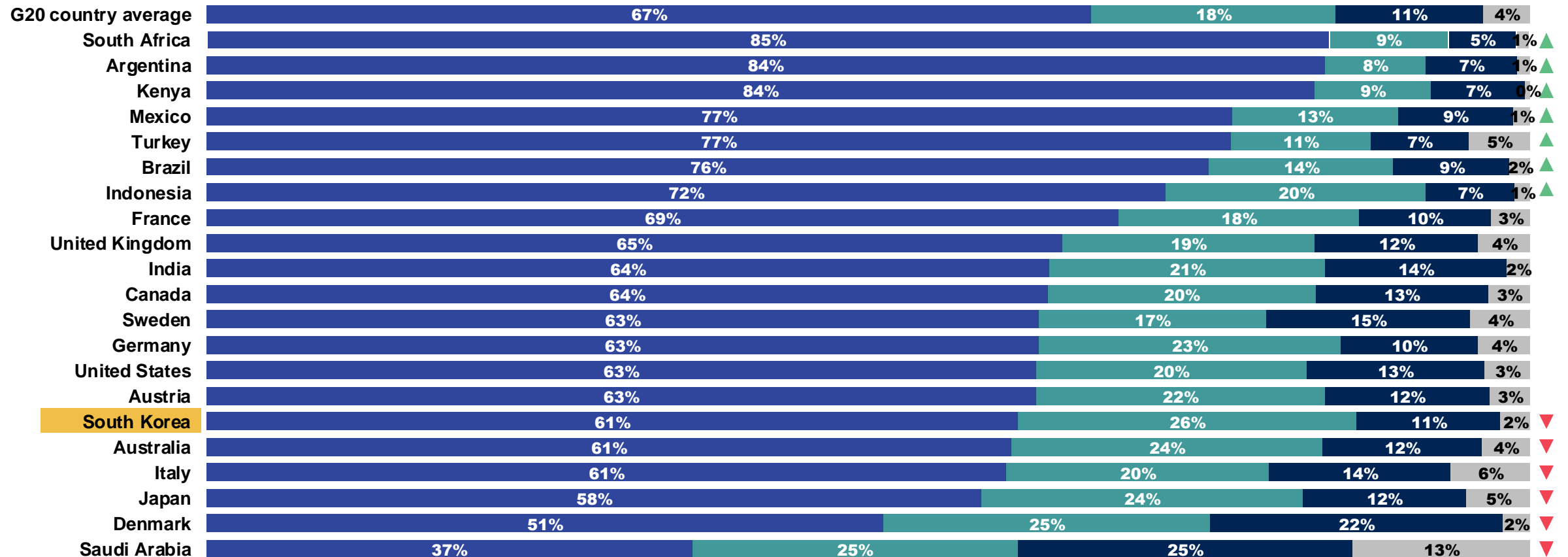
Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-55).



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?

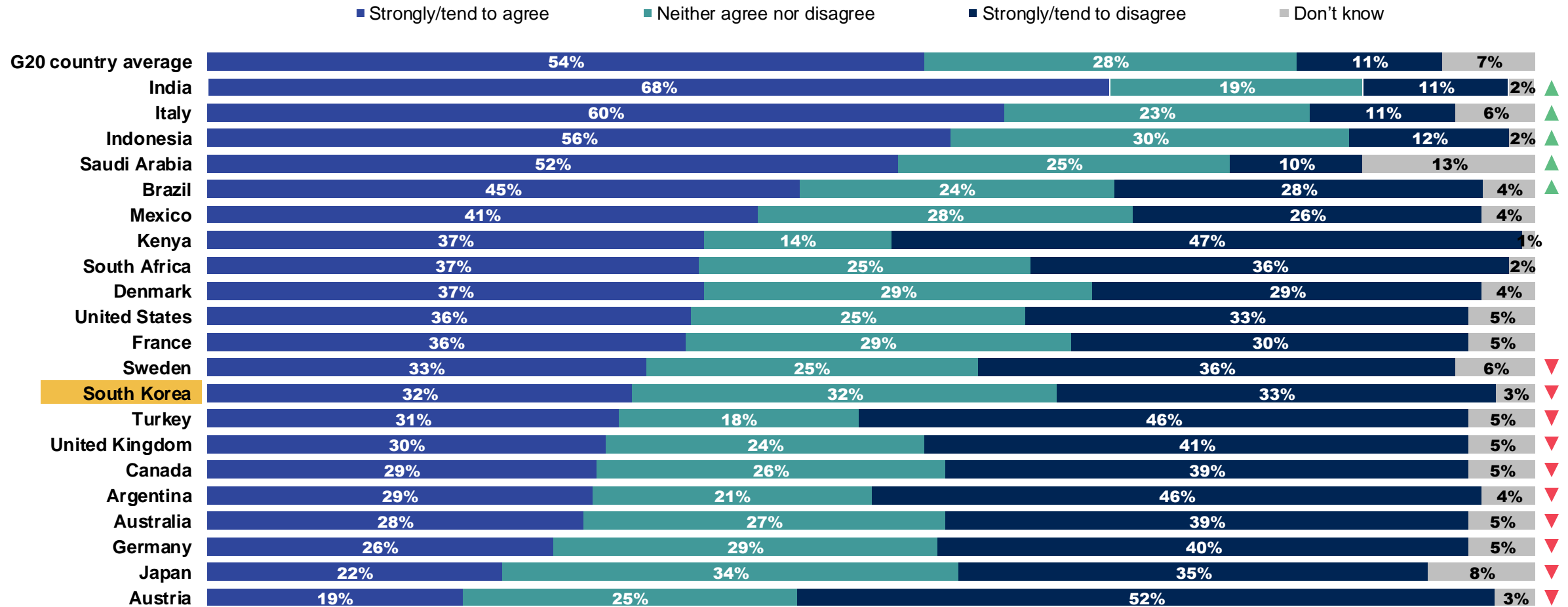
■ Strongly/tend to agree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Strongly/tend to disagree ■ Don't know



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).

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?

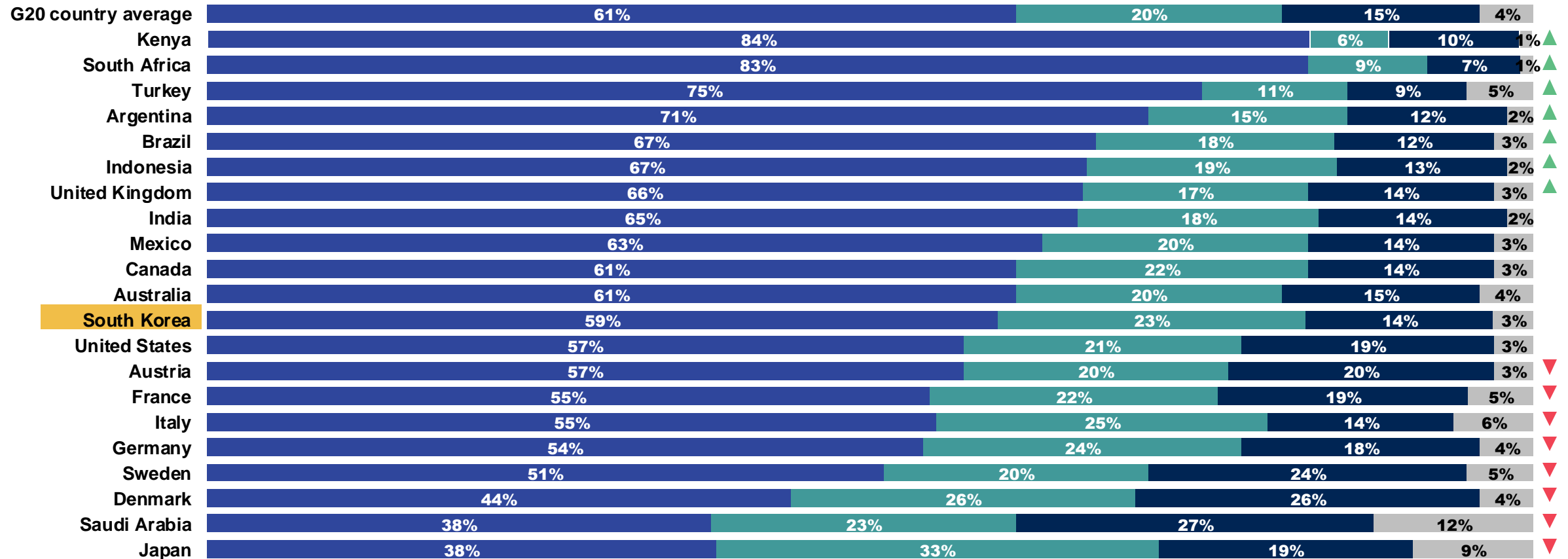


Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000),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

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?

■ Strongly/tend to agree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Strongly/tend to disagree ■ Don't know

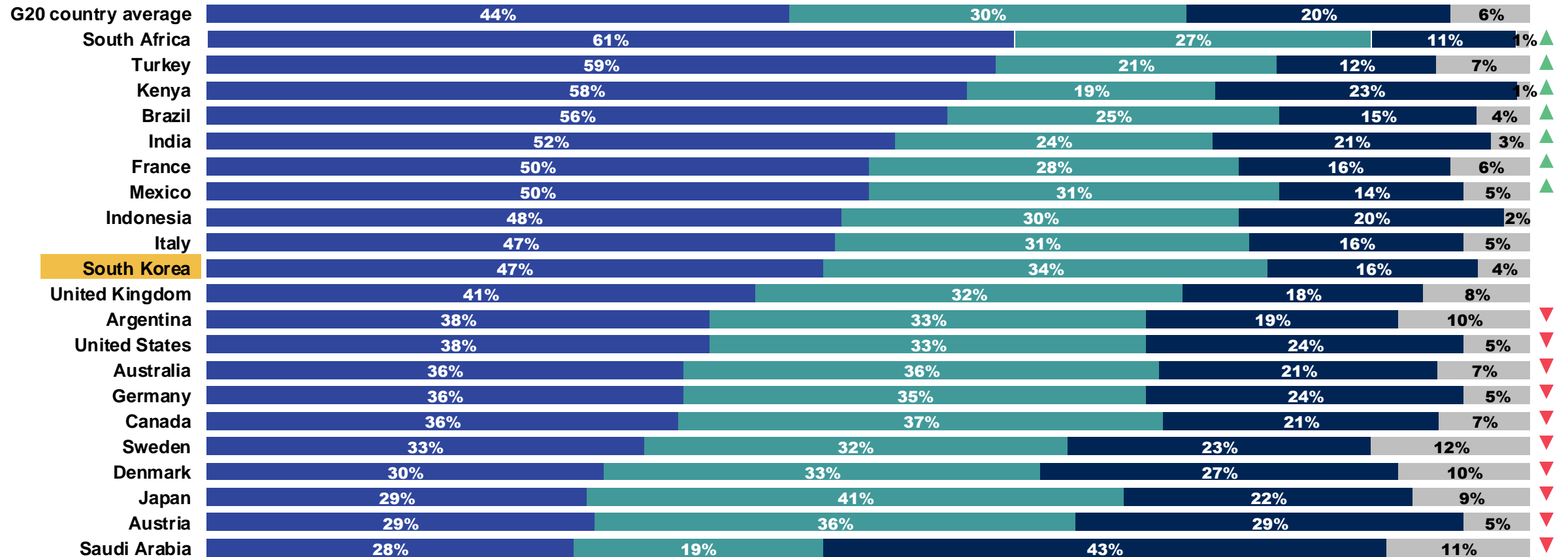


Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March - 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000),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

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?

■ Strongly/tend to agree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Strongly/tend to disagree ■ Don't know

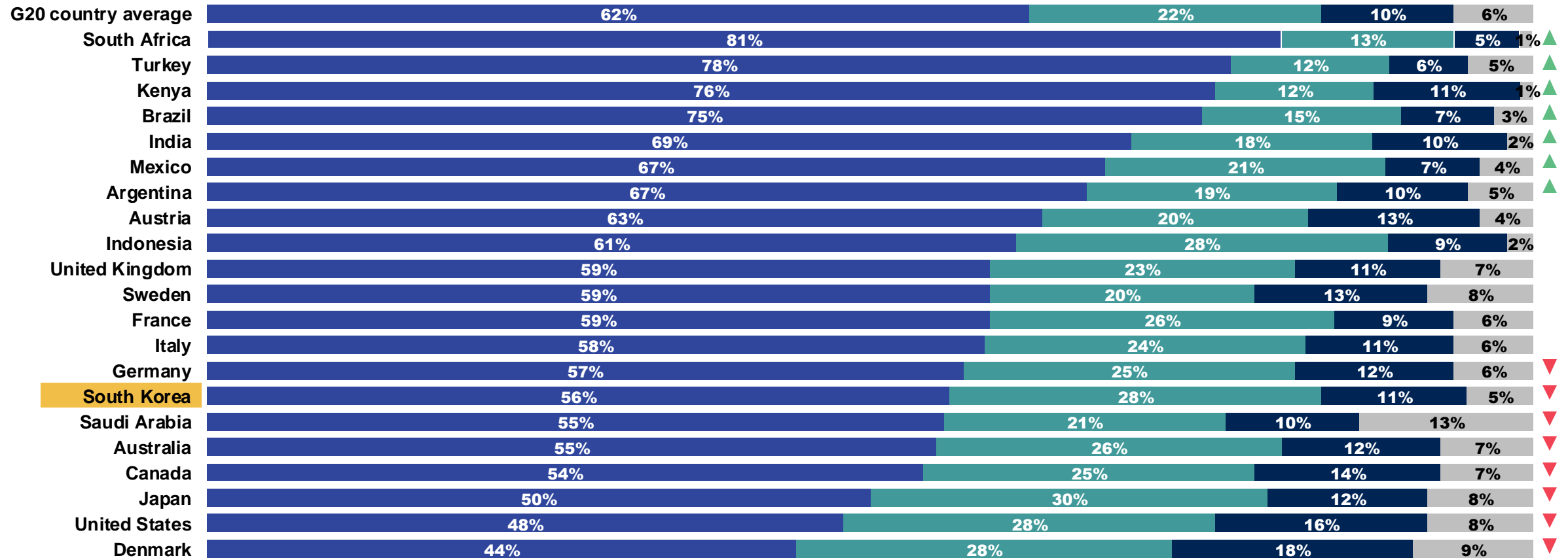


Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March - 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000),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

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?

■ Strongly/tend to agree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Strongly/tend to disagree ■ Don't know

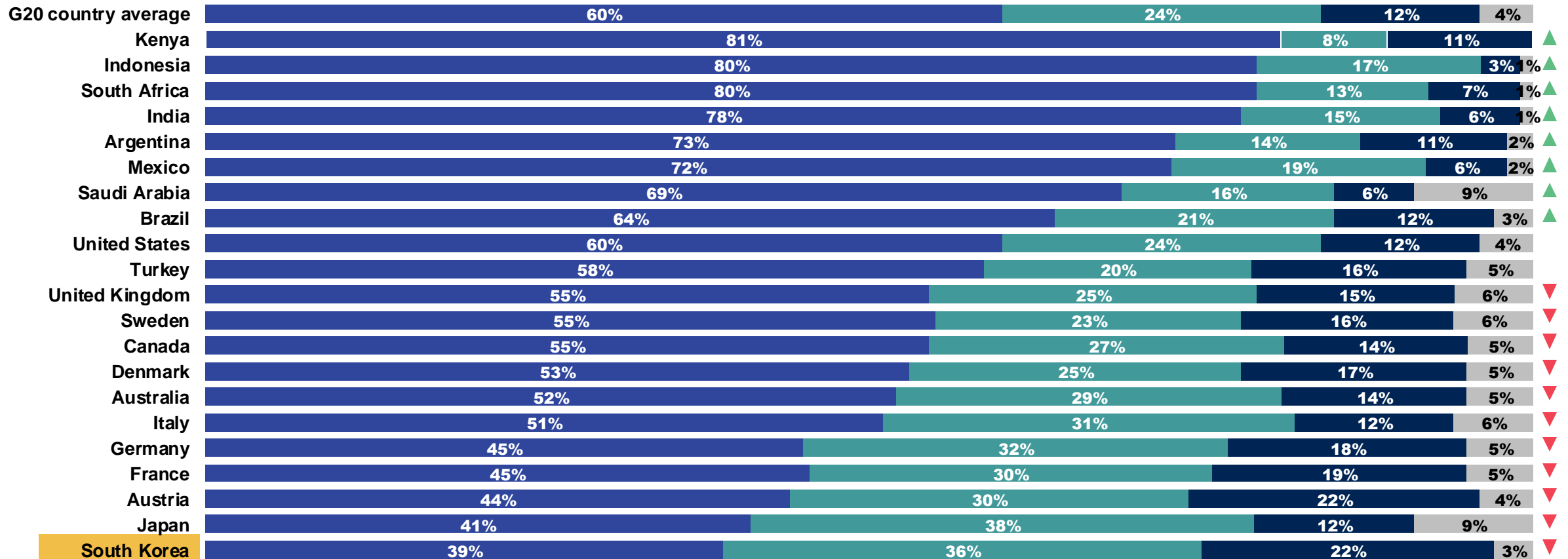


Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March - 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000),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

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?

■ Strongly/tend to agree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Strongly/tend to disagree ■ Don't know

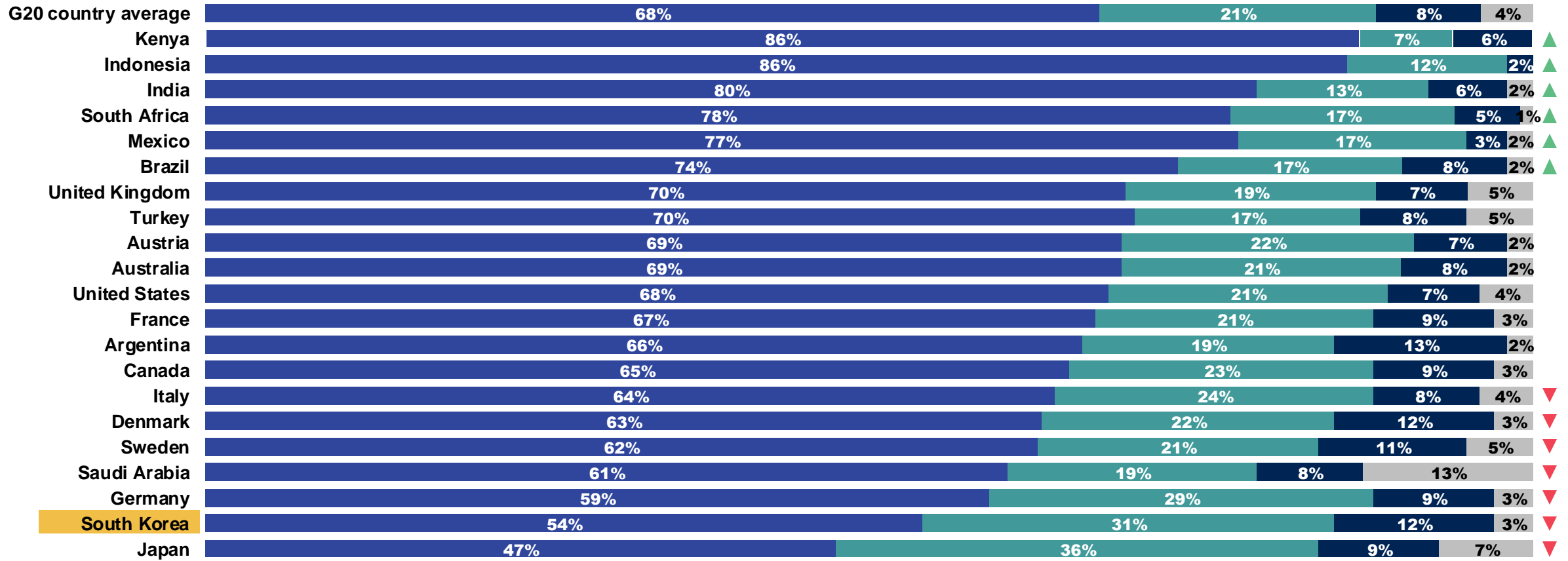


Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March - 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000),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

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?

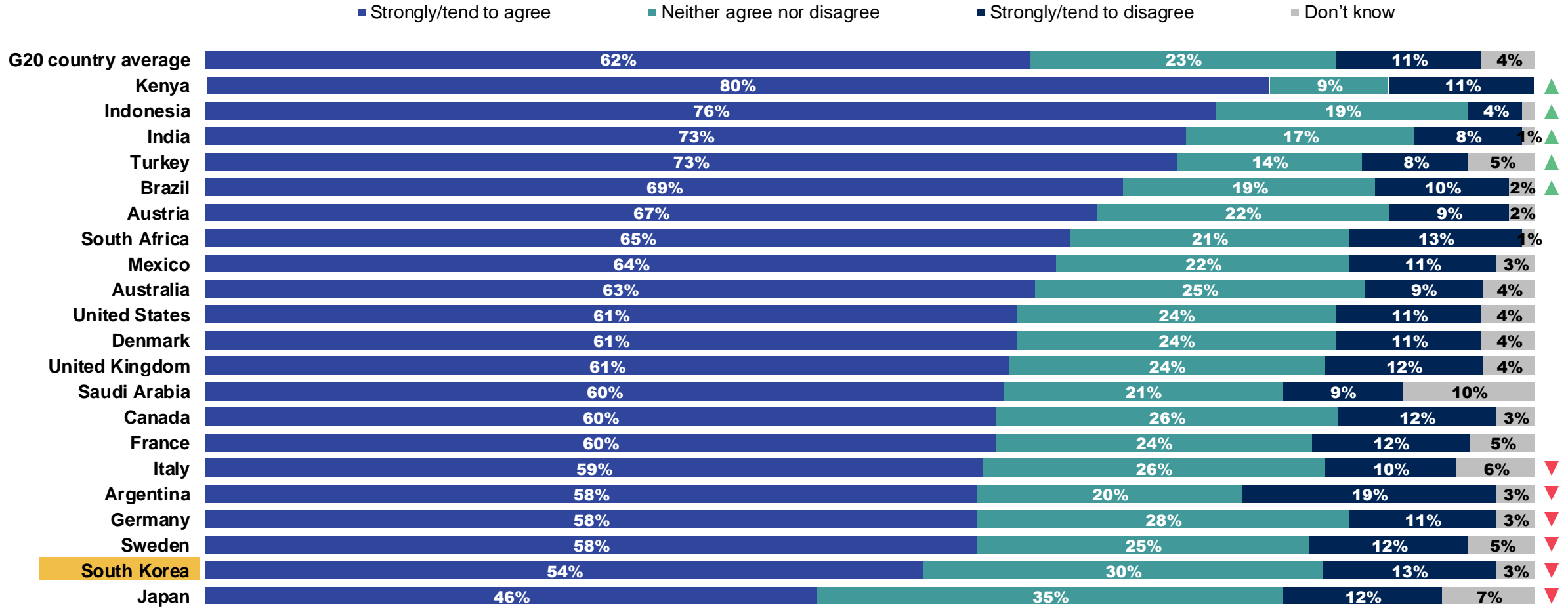
■ Strongly/tend to agree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Strongly/tend to disagree ■ Don't know



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).

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?



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).

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)	45-55 (J)	
There's too much economic inequality in South Korea these days	61%	62%	61%	58%	61%	66%	56%	60%	62%	65%	AD
The economic system in South Korea hurts people who have least money	59%	63%	56%	58%	60%	61%	57%	59%	58%	62%	AC
The way the world's economy works now is unfair to poorer countries	56%	59%	54%	54%	59%	57%	50%	50%	57%	63%	AGH
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 Korea	54%	52%	56%	53%	54%	56%	55%	50%	55%	56%	G E G G
The economic success of a country should be measured by the health and wellbeing of its citizens, not how fast the economy is growing	54%	55%	53%	56%	50%	58%	45%	50%	57%	58%	
The economic system in South Korea is bad for the environment	47%	50%	43%	44%	47%	51%	43%	45%	49%	47%	
Focusing on economic growth in South Korea is the best way to achieve wealth and wellbeing for all who live here	39%	44%	34%	35%	42%	43%	37%	37%	39%	41%	C AC AD
We are all better off when some people get rich (as spending and investment trickles down, leading to more wealth for all)	32%	34%	29%	29%	35%	34%	40%	30%	32%	29%	AJ

Base: South Korea, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, 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 45-55).

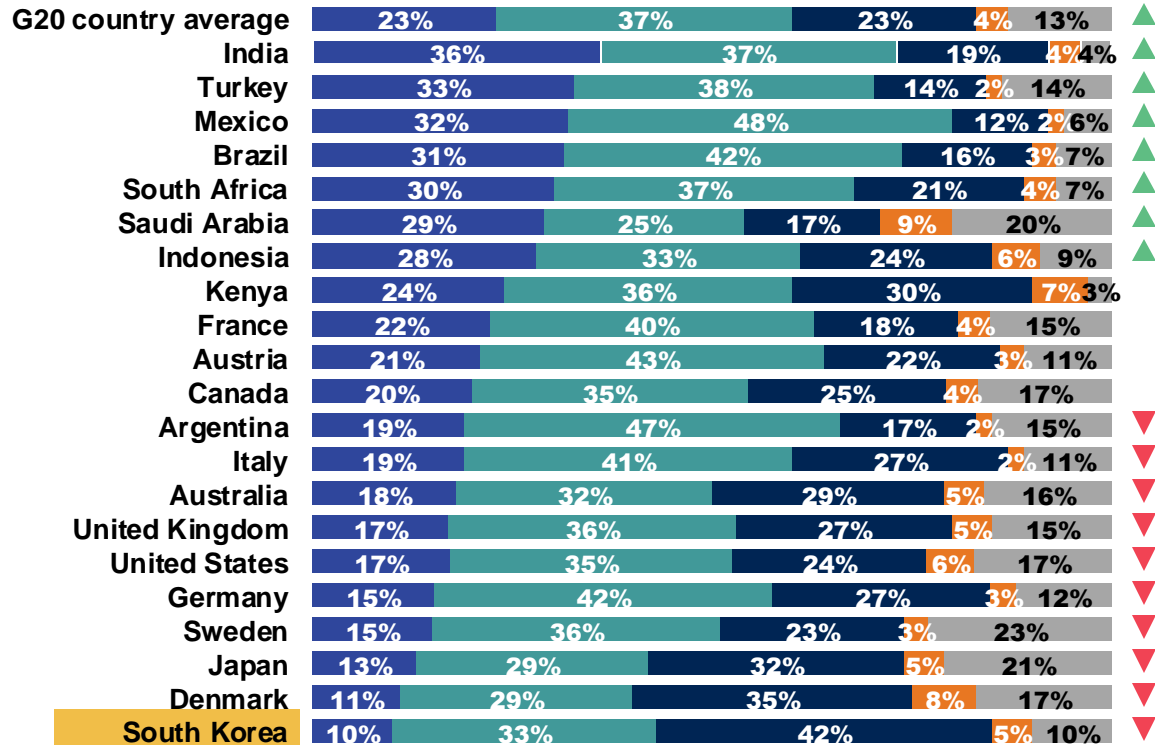


Which comes closest to your view about the following political systems?

Q14.

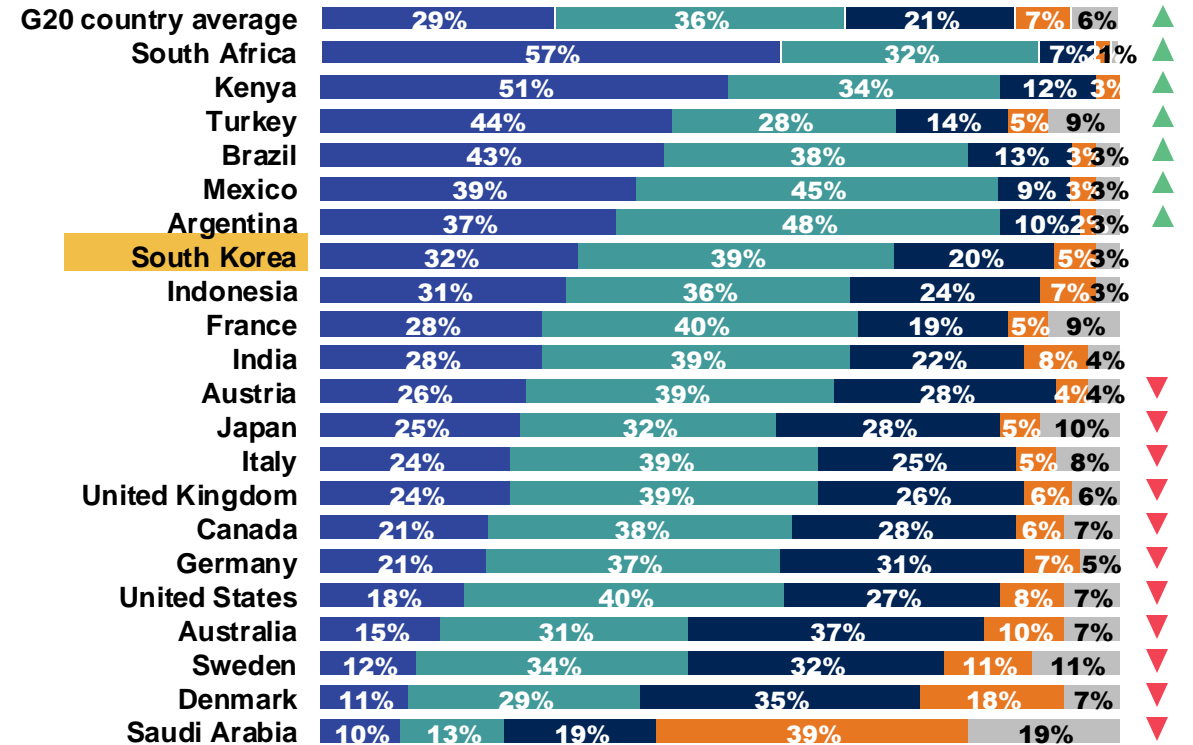
The global political system

- It needs to be completely reformed
- It needs minor changes
- Don't know
- It needs major changes
- It doesn't need to be changed



The political system of [COUNTRY]

- It needs to be completely reformed
- It needs minor changes
- Don't know
- It needs major changes
- It doesn't need to be changed



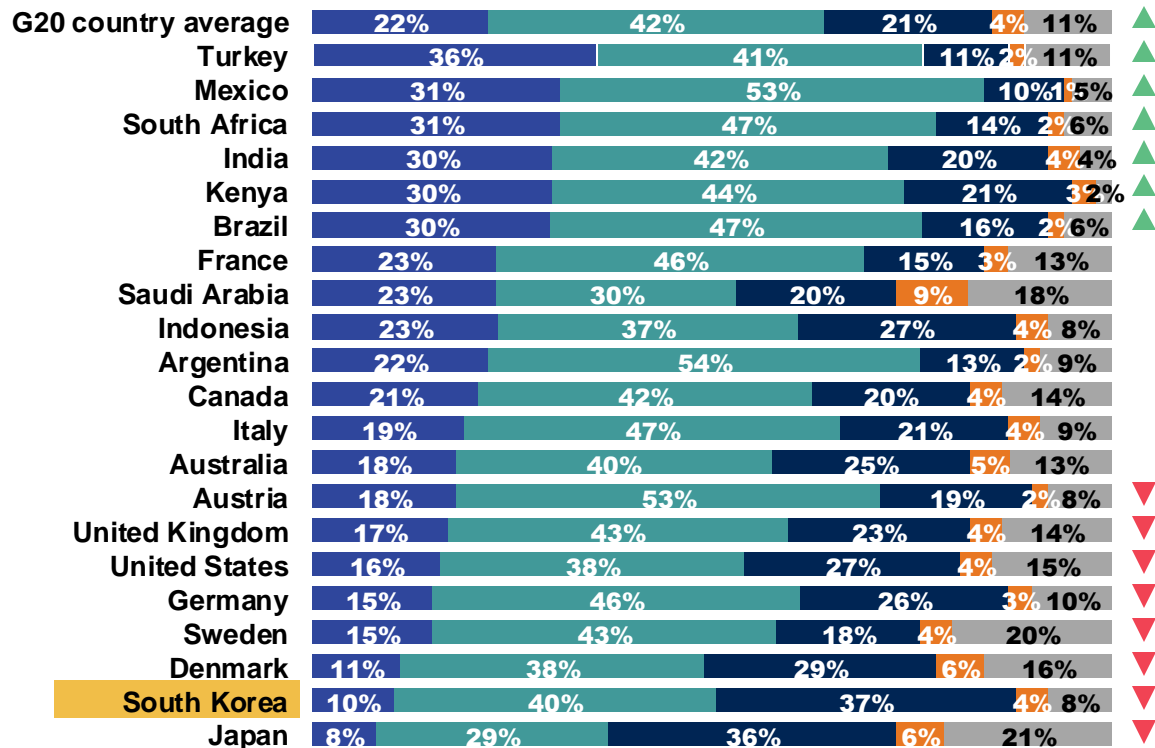
Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000),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

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

Q14.

The global economic system

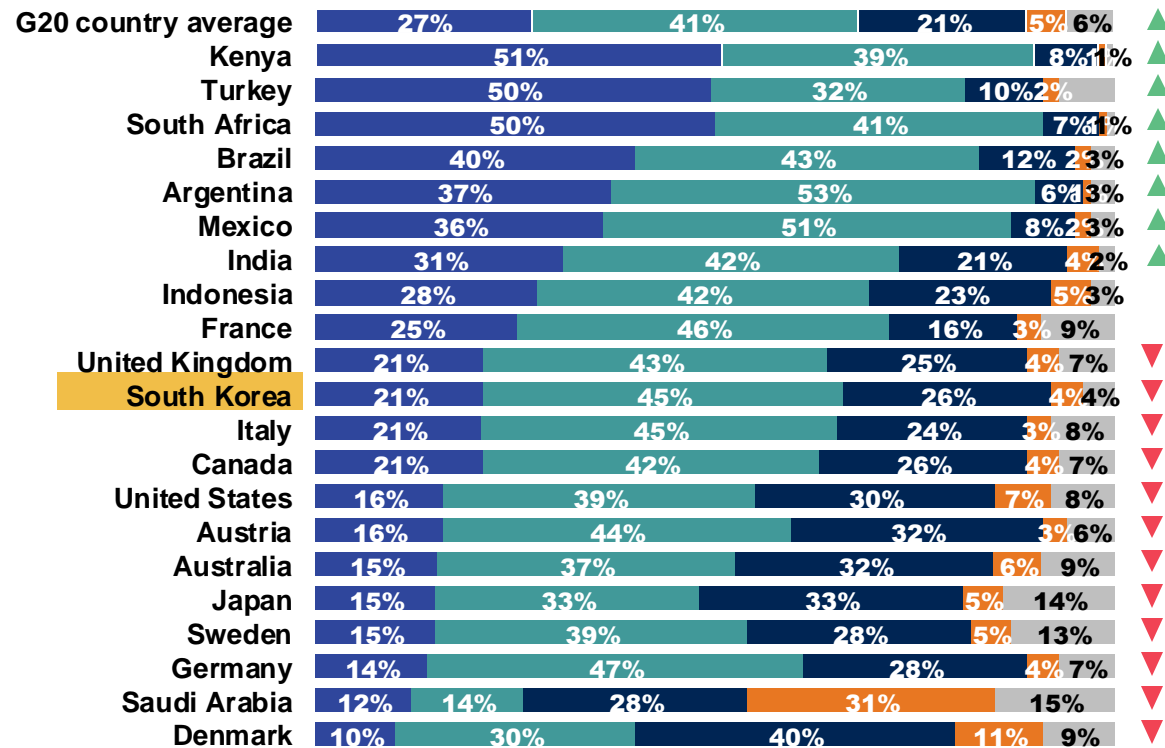
- It needs to be completely reformed
- It needs minor changes
- It doesn't need to be changed
- Don't know



Base=21,000 *This question was not asked in China

The economic system of [COUNTRY]

- It needs to be completely reformed
- It needs minor changes
- It doesn't need to be changed
- Don't know



Base=21,000 *This question was not asked in China



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)	45-55 (J)
Your future	39%	38%	41%	27%	39%	54%	49%	38%	39%	36%
	D				D	ADE	AHIJ			
The future of your country	21%	25%	18%	16%	24%	26%	29%	20%	21%	19%
	CD	AC			D	AD	AJ			
The future of the world	18%	20%	15%	16%	19%	19%	27%	18%	19%	12%
	CJ	AC					AHIJ	J	J	

Base: South Korea, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, interviewed online, 5th March – 8th April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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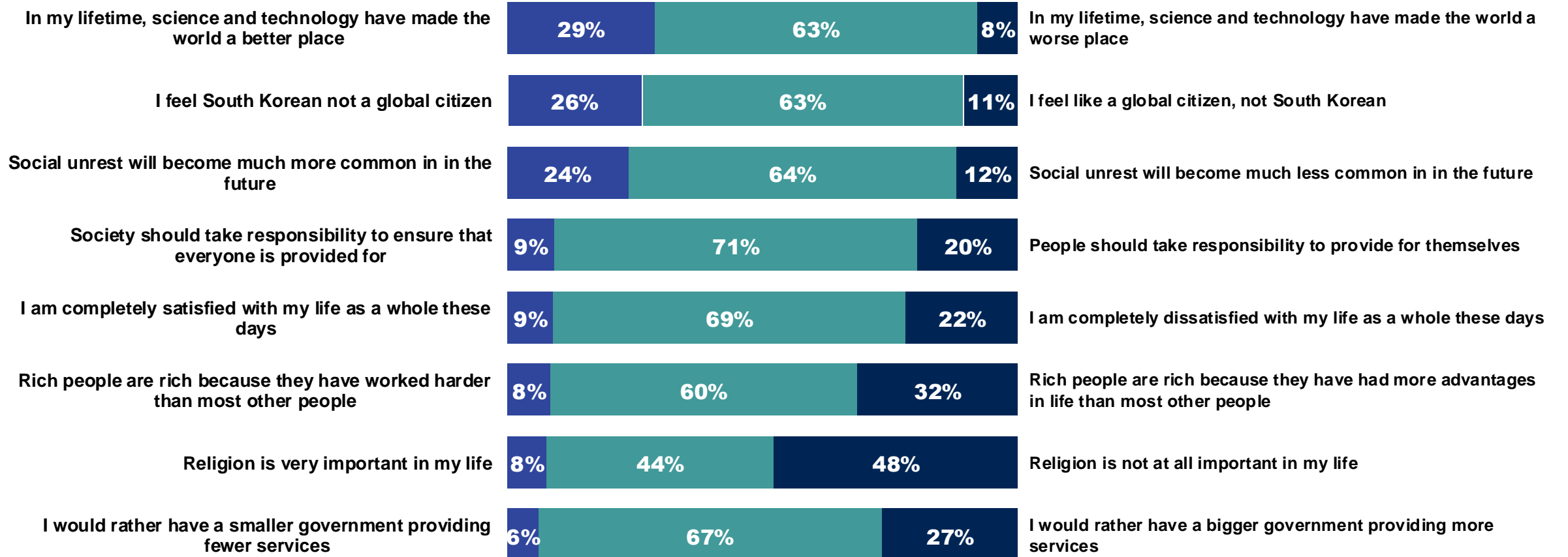
Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-55).



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.

■ Net: 1-2 ■ Net: 3-5 ■ Net: 6-7



Base: South Korea, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, 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 (A)	Gender		Household income			Age			
			Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-55 (J)
How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?	Very/fairly satisfied	19%	22%	16%	12%	20%	27%	30%	24%	17%	12%
		CDJ	AC			D	AD	AIJ	AJ	J	
How exposed, if at all, are you personally to environmental and climate related risks, and threats?	Very/fairly dissatisfied	33%	33%	34%	46%	33%	22%	20%	32%	42%	34%
		FG			AEF	F			G	AGH	G
	Very/somewhat exposed	52%	55%	49%	49%	53%	55%	38%	46%	59%	57%
		GH								AGH	AGH
	Not very/not at all exposed	43%	42%	44%	46%	44%	41%	51%	46%	39%	41%
								AIJ			

Base: South Korea, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 76, 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 45-55).



Methodology

04

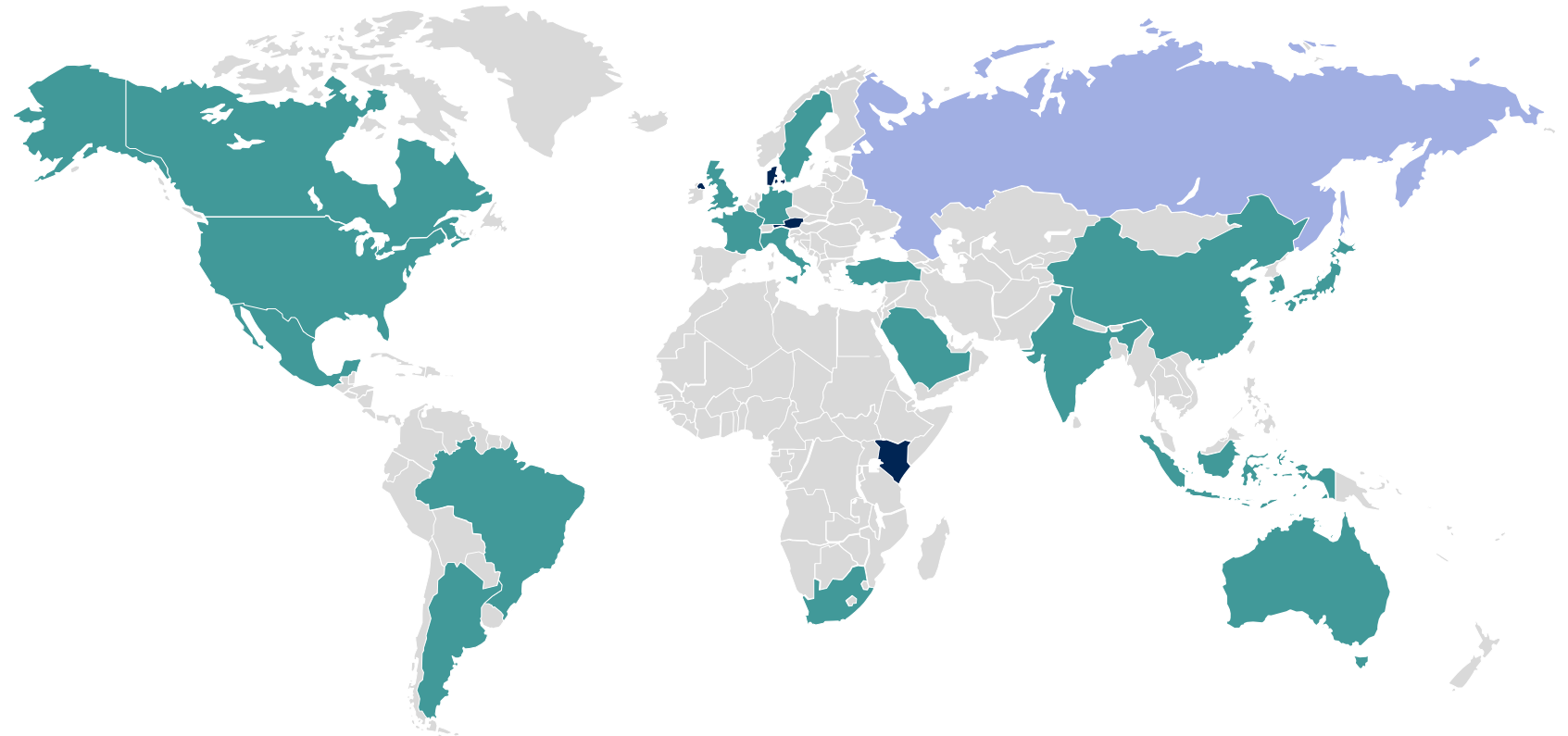
Objectives and methodology.

- 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 countries 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 Korea, comparing responses with the other nations surveyed. This study also compares responses from different demographic groups in South Korea. In South Korea, **1,000 participants aged 18-55 were interviewed** in Korean 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 [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.



■ Countries new to survey in 2024 ■ Countries surveyed in 2021 & 2024 ■ Countries surveyed in 2021 only

Methodology: Demographics.

Weighted Base	Unweighted 1000 / Weighted 1000
Gender	
Male	516 / 513 52% / 51%
Female	478 / 481 48% / 48%
Employment Status	
Working	655 / 654 66% / 65%
Not working	345 / 346 35% / 35%
Education	
Primary or below	3 / 3 * / *
Secondary	222 / 223 22% / 22%
Degree or above	775 / 774 78% / 75%
Household Income	
Low	335 / 338 34% / 34%
Middle	307 / 303 31% / 30%
High	321 / 321 32% / 32%
Children in Household	
Yes	307 / 310 30% / 31%
No	677 / 674 68% / 68%

Weighted Base	Unweighted 1000 / Weighted 1000
Age	
18-24	156 / 155 16% / 15%
25-34	252 / 243 25% / 24%
35-44	279 / 269 28% / 27%
45-55	313 / 333 31% / 33%
Region	
Seoul	209 / 195 21% / 19%
Gyeonggi and Gangwon	369 / 357 37% / 36%
Gyeongsang	246 / 237 25% / 24%
Jeolla	70 / 91 7% / 9%
Chungcheong	95 / 108 10% / 11%
Jeju	11 / 13 1% / 1%

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.

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.



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

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.