Earth for All Survey 2024

Denmark

G20+ Global Report: attitudes to political and economic transformation

Commissioned by Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance

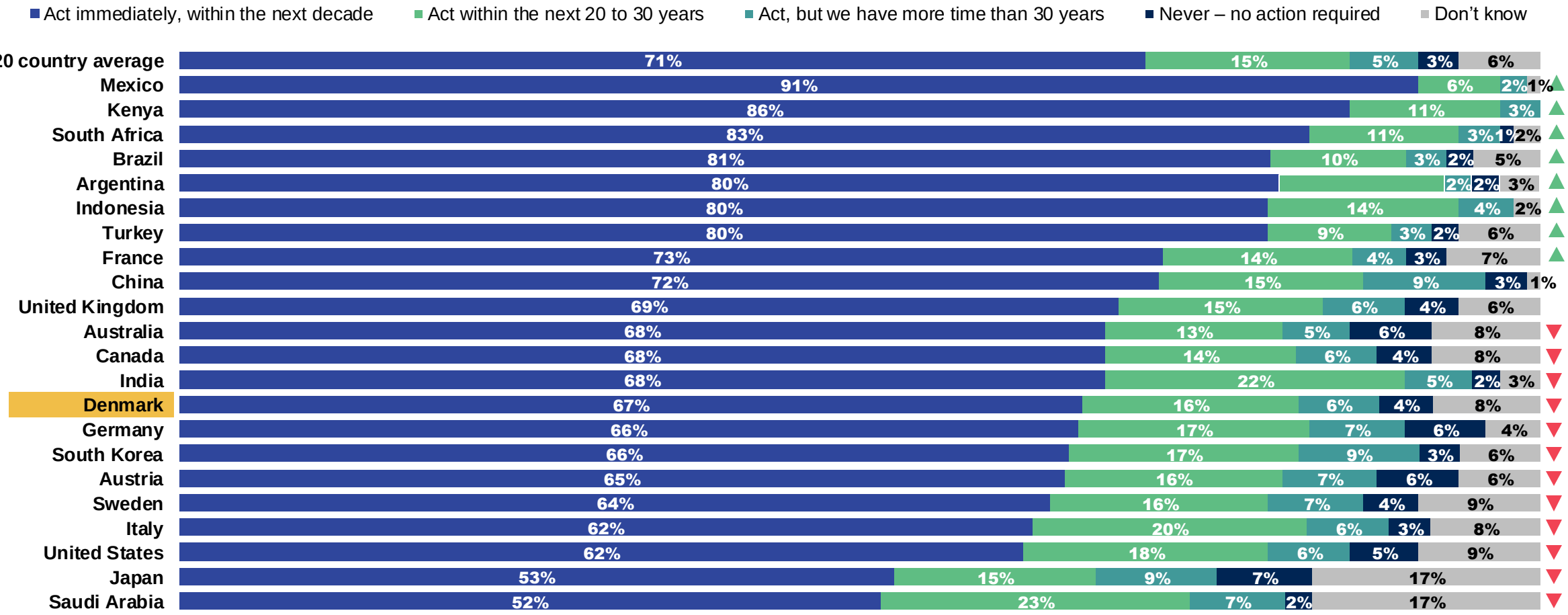
Partners: The Policy Institute Kings College, ISWE, Wellbeing Economy Alliance

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?

Q6. Thinking about climate change and protecting nature, how quickly do you think the world needs to take major action to reduce carbon emissions from electricity, transport, food, industry, and buildings? Please select the option that best reflects your understanding and opinion of the urgency.



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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. Thinking about climate change and protecting nature, how quickly do you think the world needs to take major action to reduce carbon emissions from electricity, transport, food, industry, and buildings? Please select the option that best reflects your understanding and opinion of the urgency.

	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)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
Act immediately, within the next decade	67%	63%	70%	67%	66%	70%	55%	64%	67%	68%	75%	66%
	BG		AB						G	G	AGH	
Act within the next 20 to 30 years	16%	19%	14%	15%	16%	19%	30%	20%	17%	10%	12%	12%
	CJ	AC					AHIJKL	JKL				
Act, but we have more time than 30 years	6%	7%	4%	7%	6%	4%	10%	4%	6%	7%	3%	6%
	C	AC					K					
Never – no action required	4%	5%	2%	5%	4%	2%	2%	4%	2%	4%	4%	5%
	CF	C		F								
Don't know	8%	6%	10%	6%	8%	5%	3%	7%	7%	11%	6%	11%
	BFG		B							G		G

Base: Denmark, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-64 vs 65-75).

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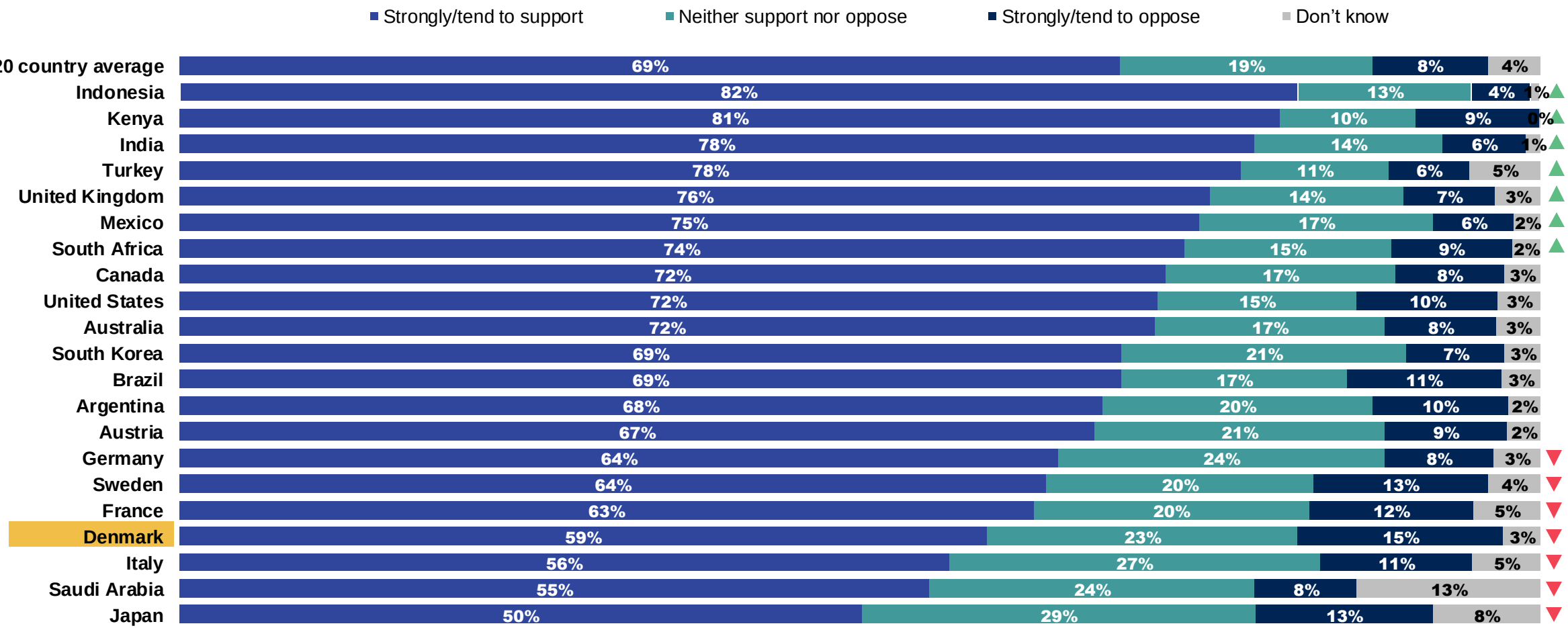
Large businesses pay higher tax rates.

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?



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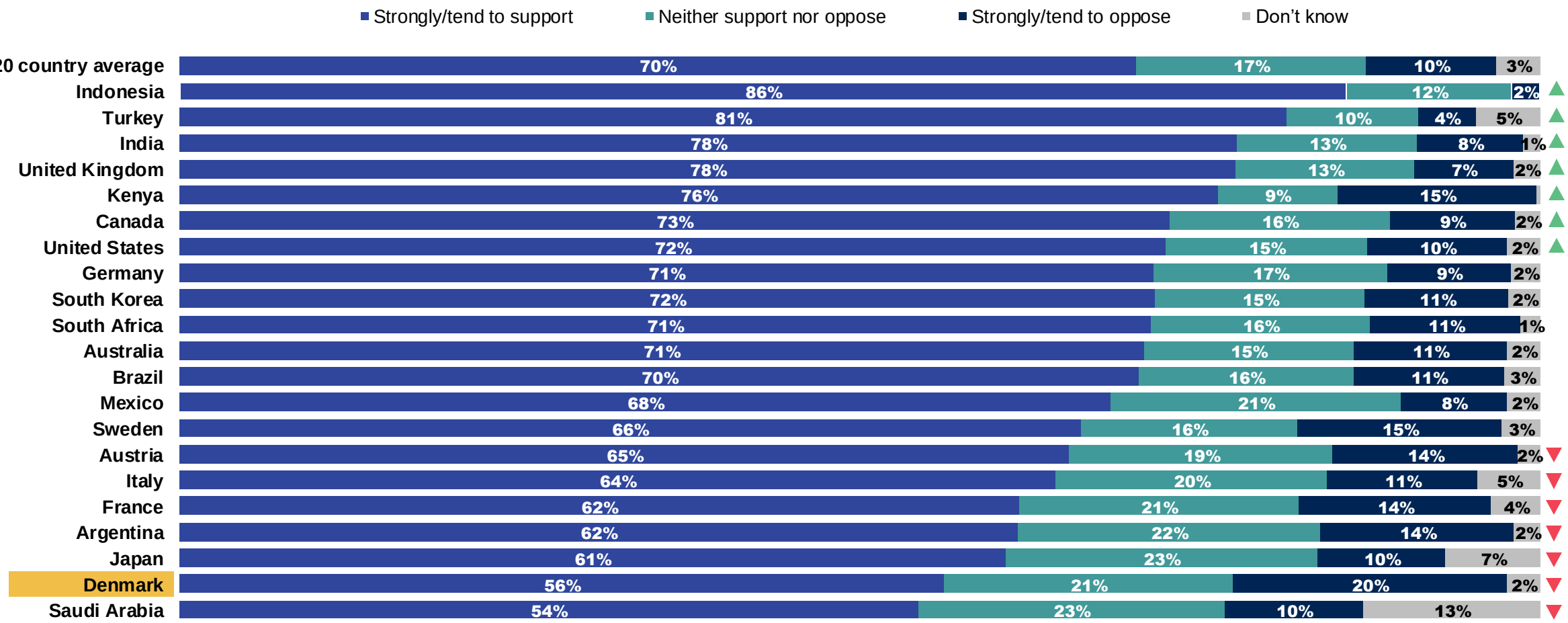
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

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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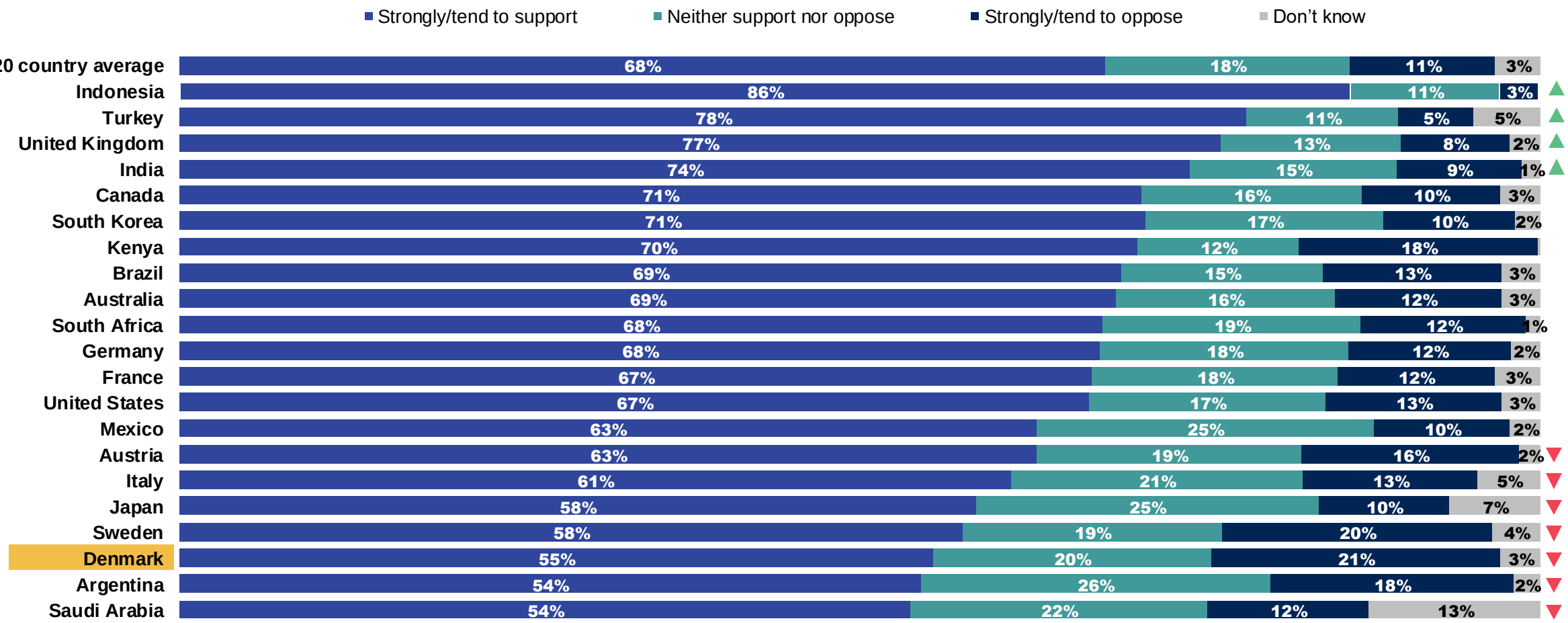
Wealthy people pay a higher tax on their wealth.

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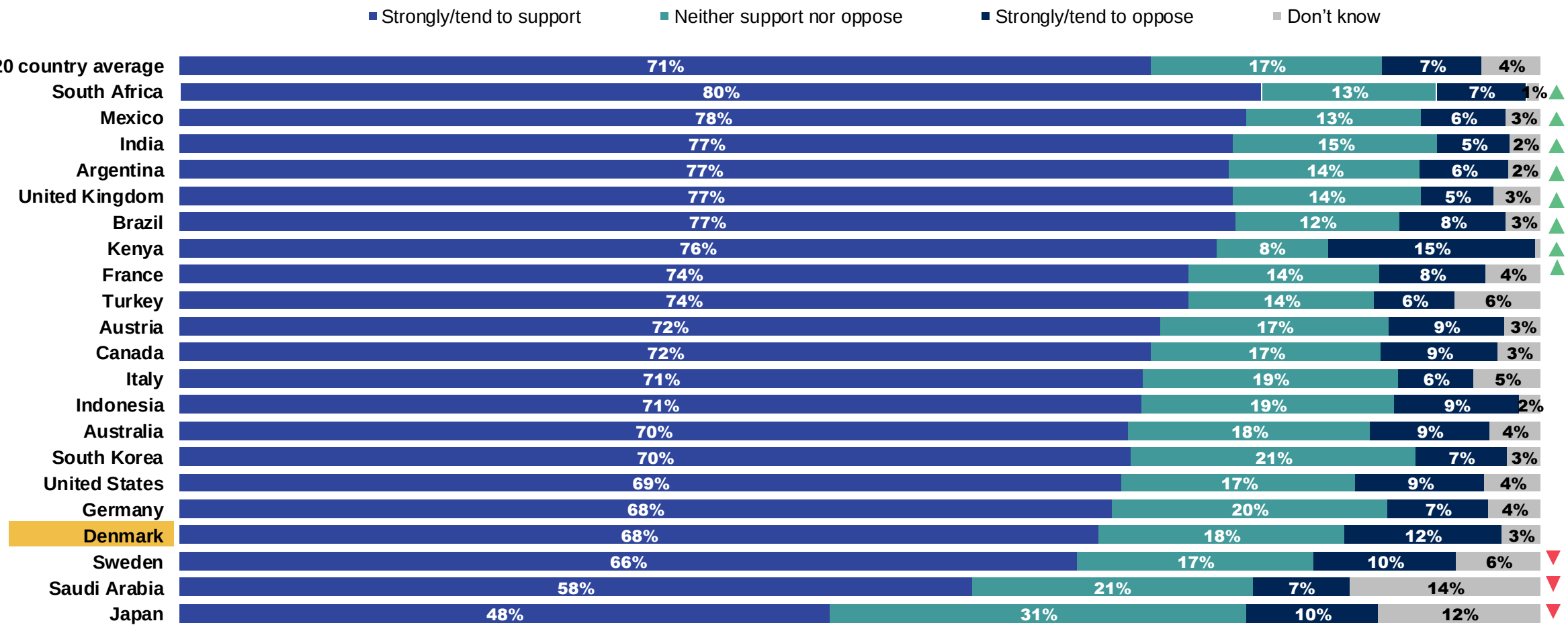
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

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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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. 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?

	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)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
People and companies that pollute the environment should pay higher taxes, with the money raised shared out	68%	65%	70%	66%	64%	72%	56%	61%	68%	75%	72%	70%
	GH					AE			G	AGH	GH	G
Large businesses pay higher tax rates	59%	56%	63%	64%	57%	58%	54%	62%	65%	58%	60%	54%
	B		AB						L			
Wealthy people pay higher rates of income tax	56%	52%	59%	61%	53%	55%	39%	56%	62%	59%	58%	55%
	BG		AB					G	G	G	G	G
Wealthy people pay a higher tax on their wealth	55%	52%	58%	61%	54%	52%	41%	54%	62%	57%	57%	57%
	G			AF				G	G	G	G	G

Base: Denmark, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
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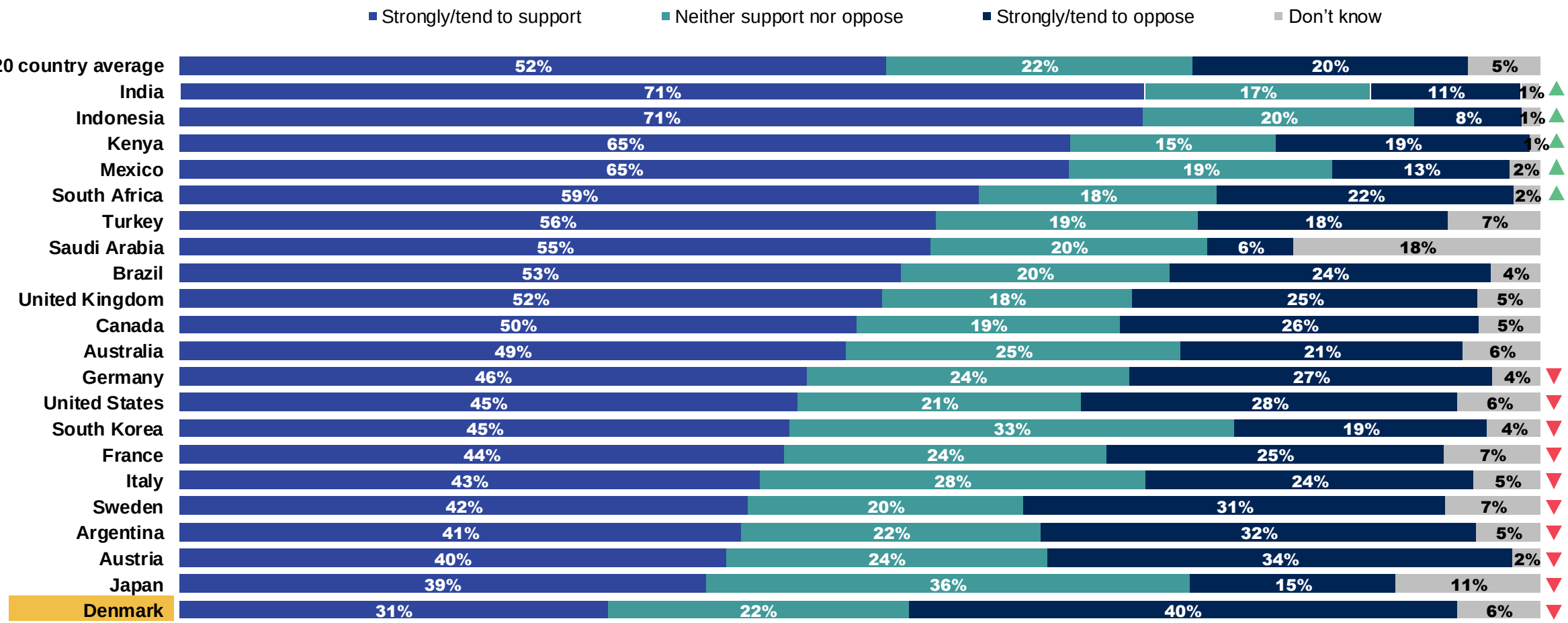
All people in [COUNTRY] receiving a minimum regular income each month from the government (sometimes called a Universal Basic Income), regardless of employment status.

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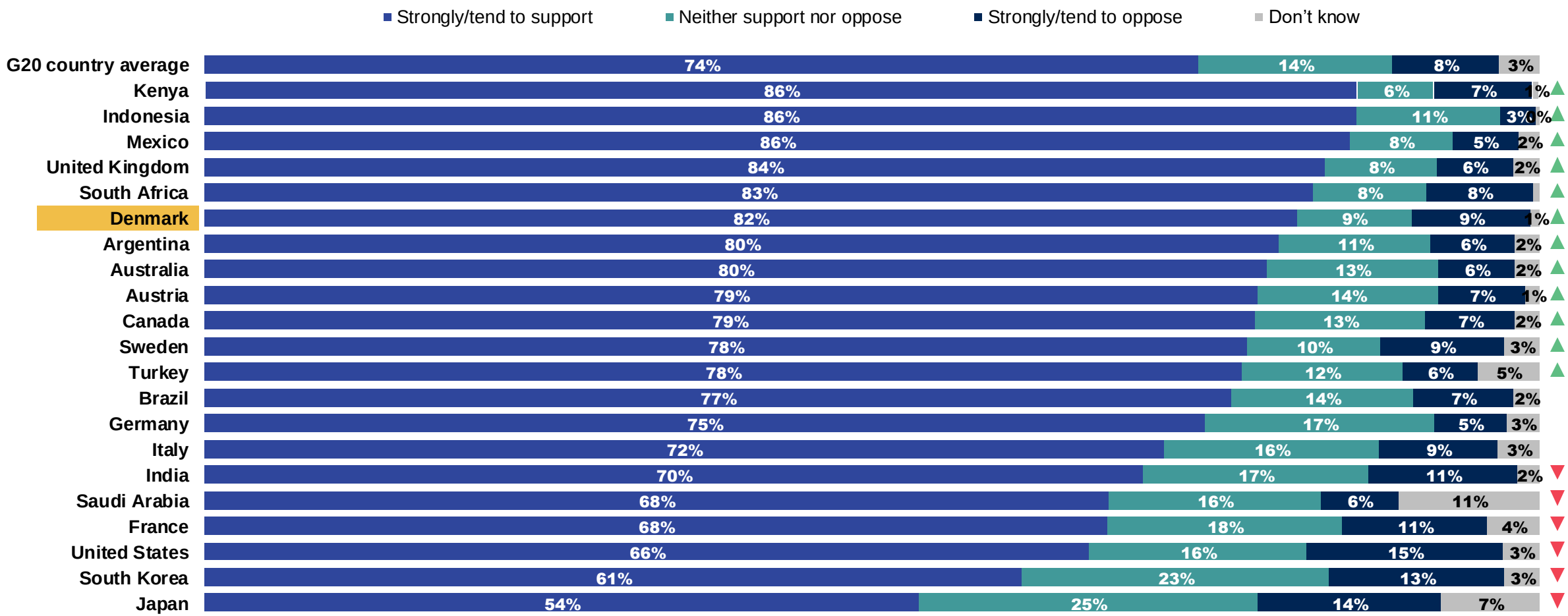
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

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.

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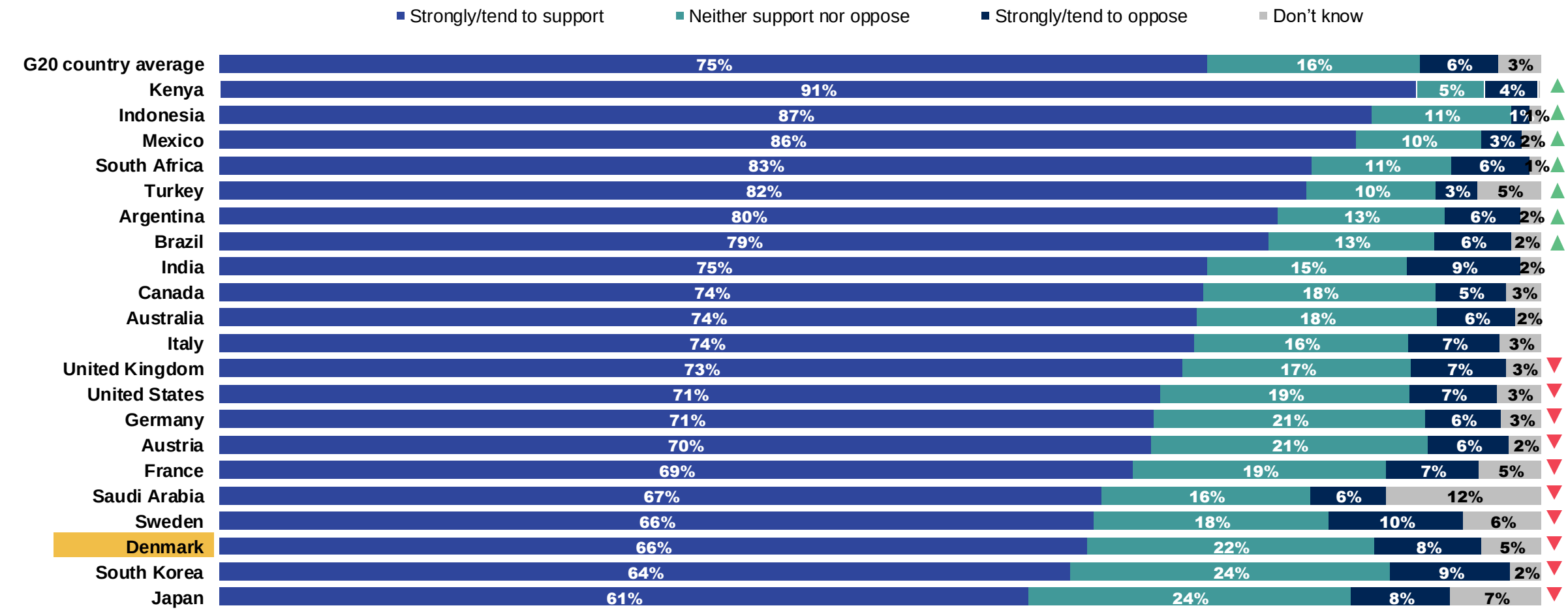

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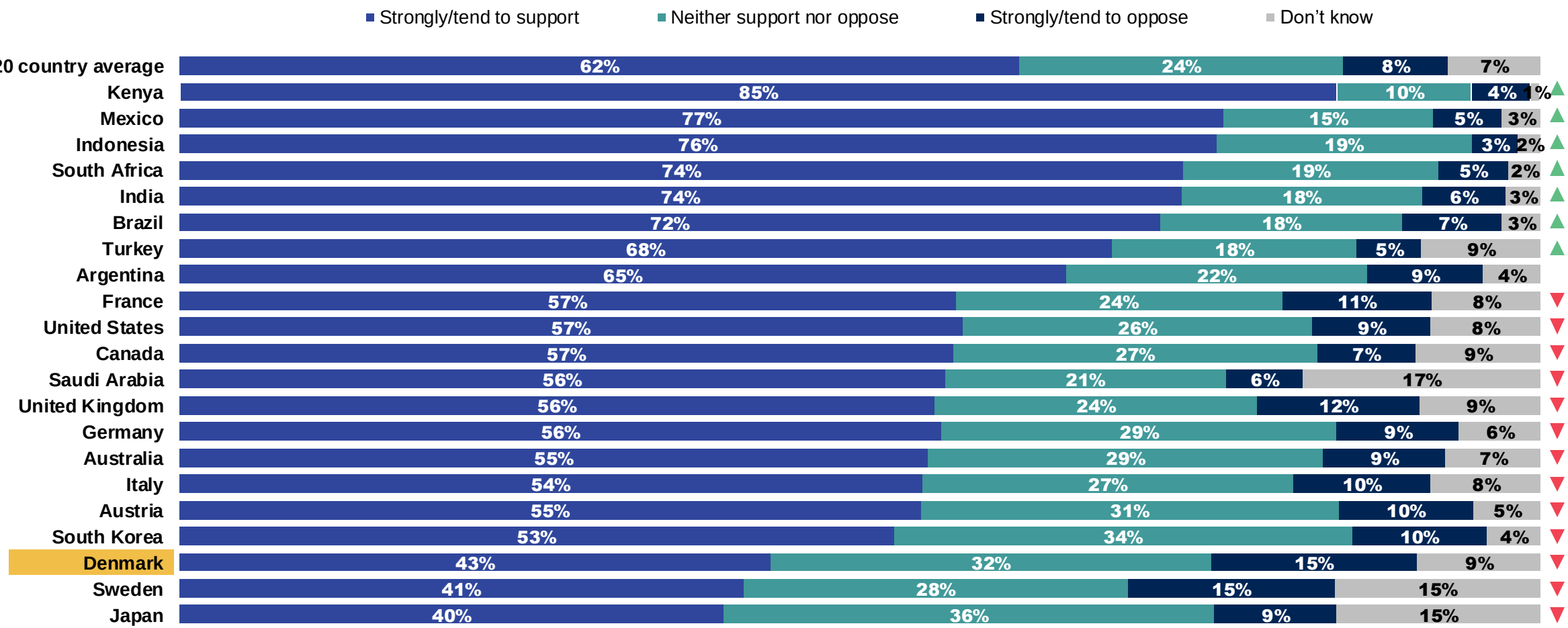
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

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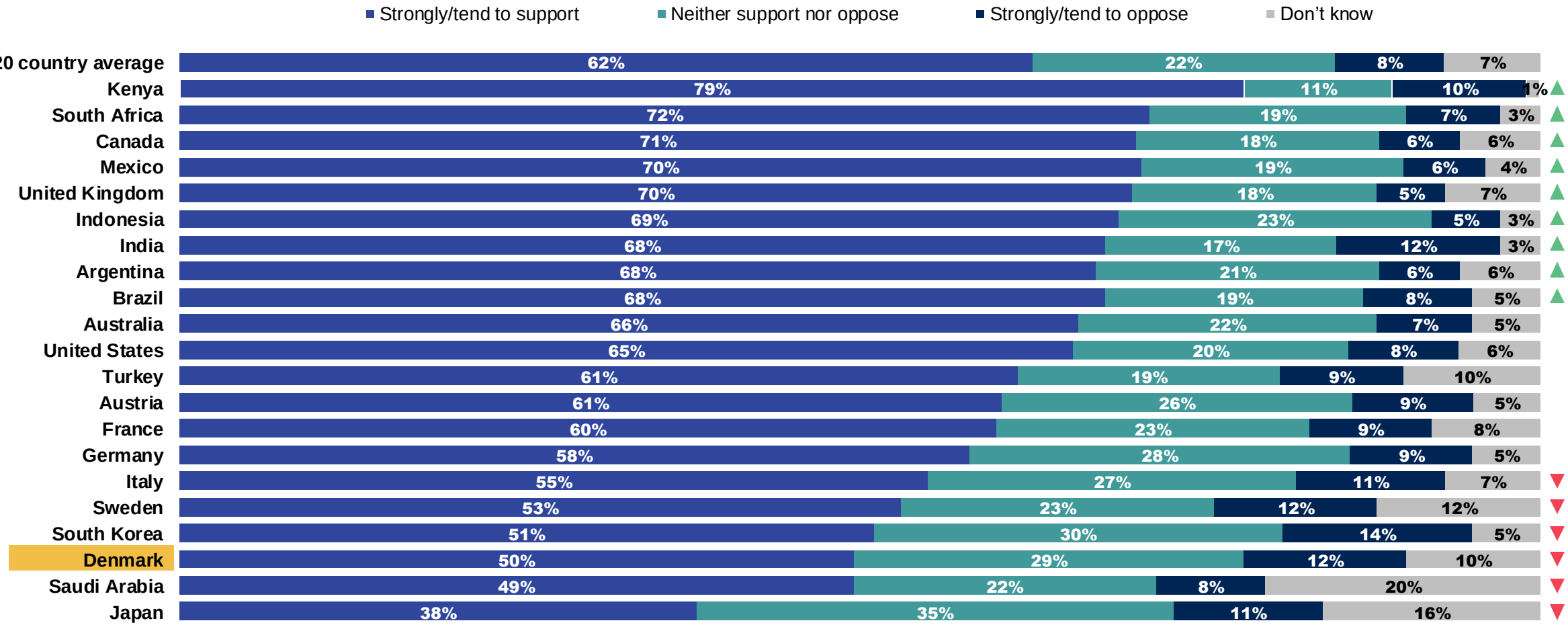
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

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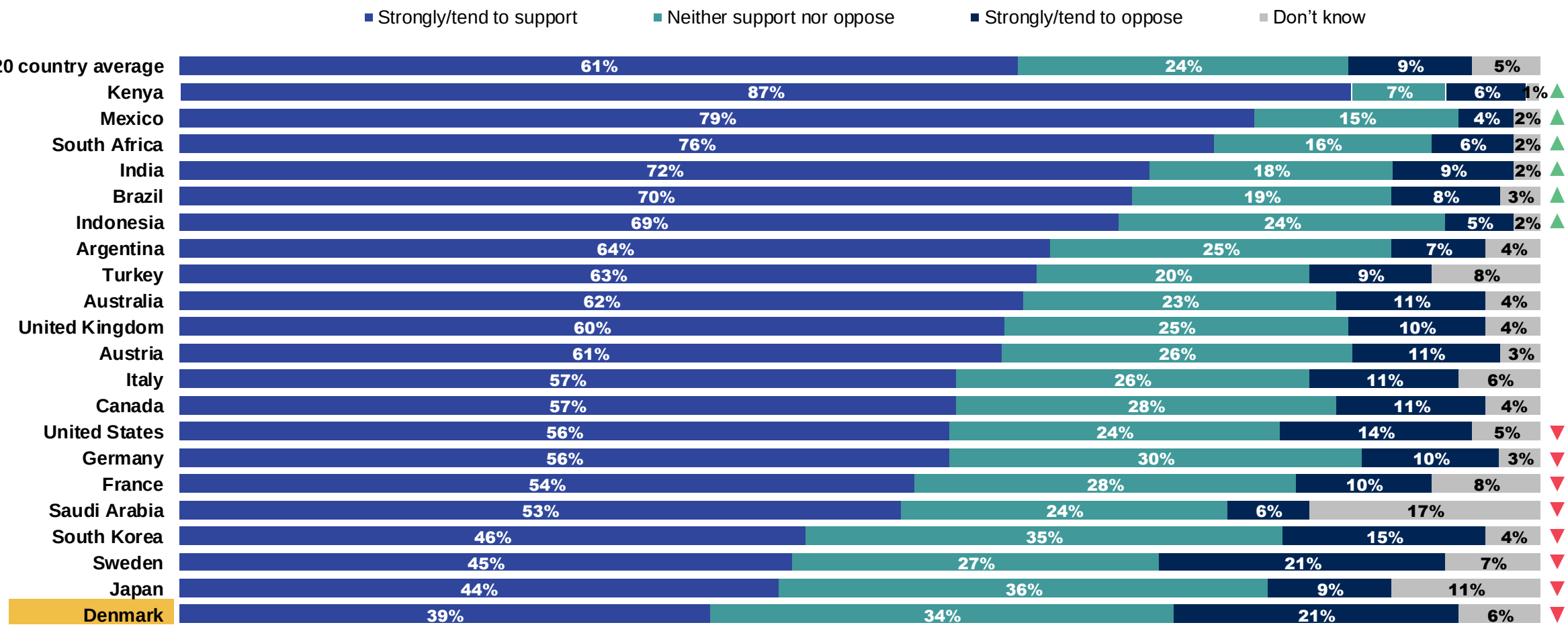
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

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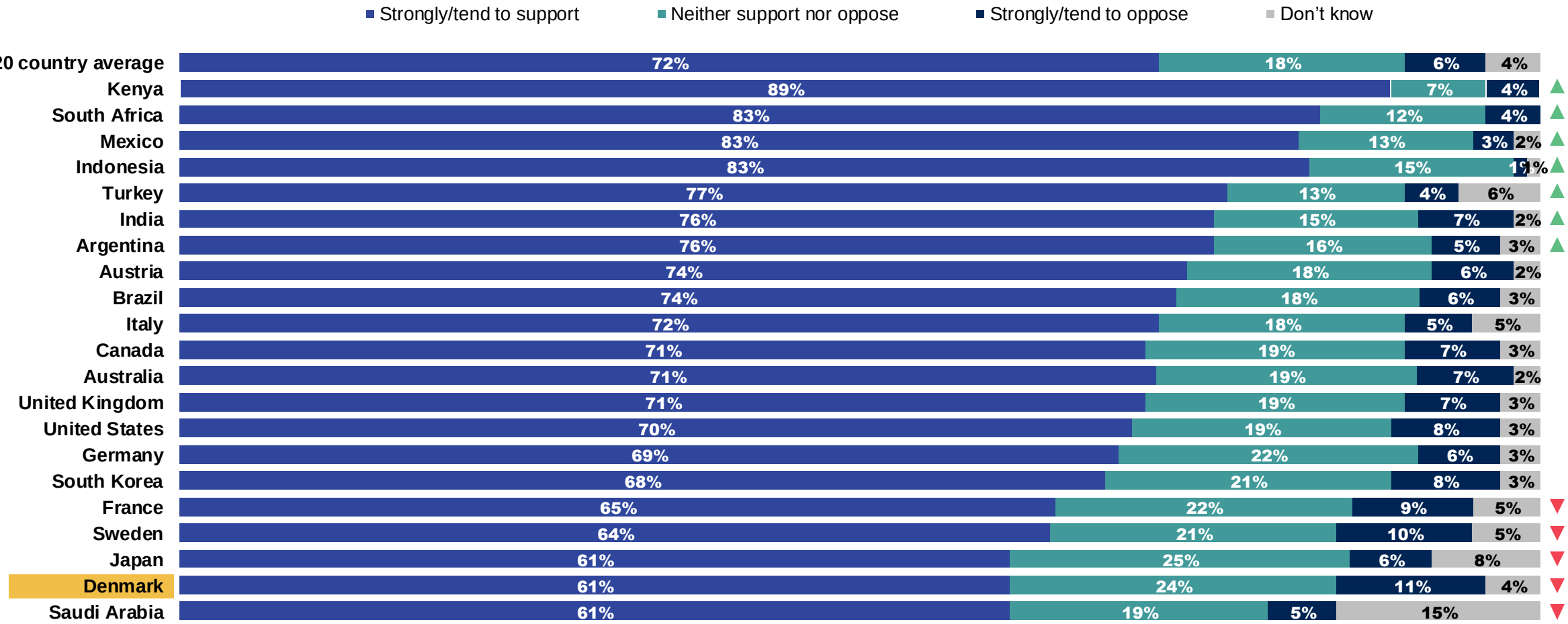
Policies supporting work-life balance, such as parental leave, better childcare provision and flexible working hours in [COUNTRY].

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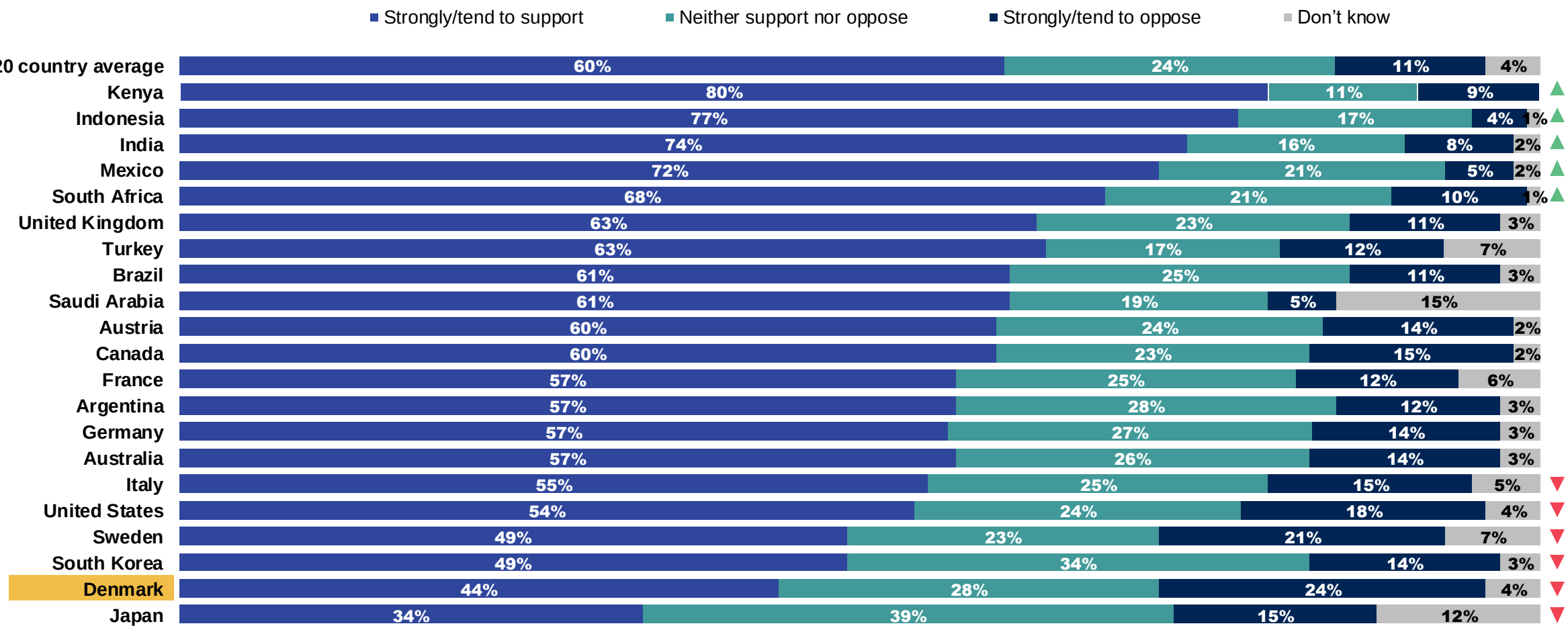
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

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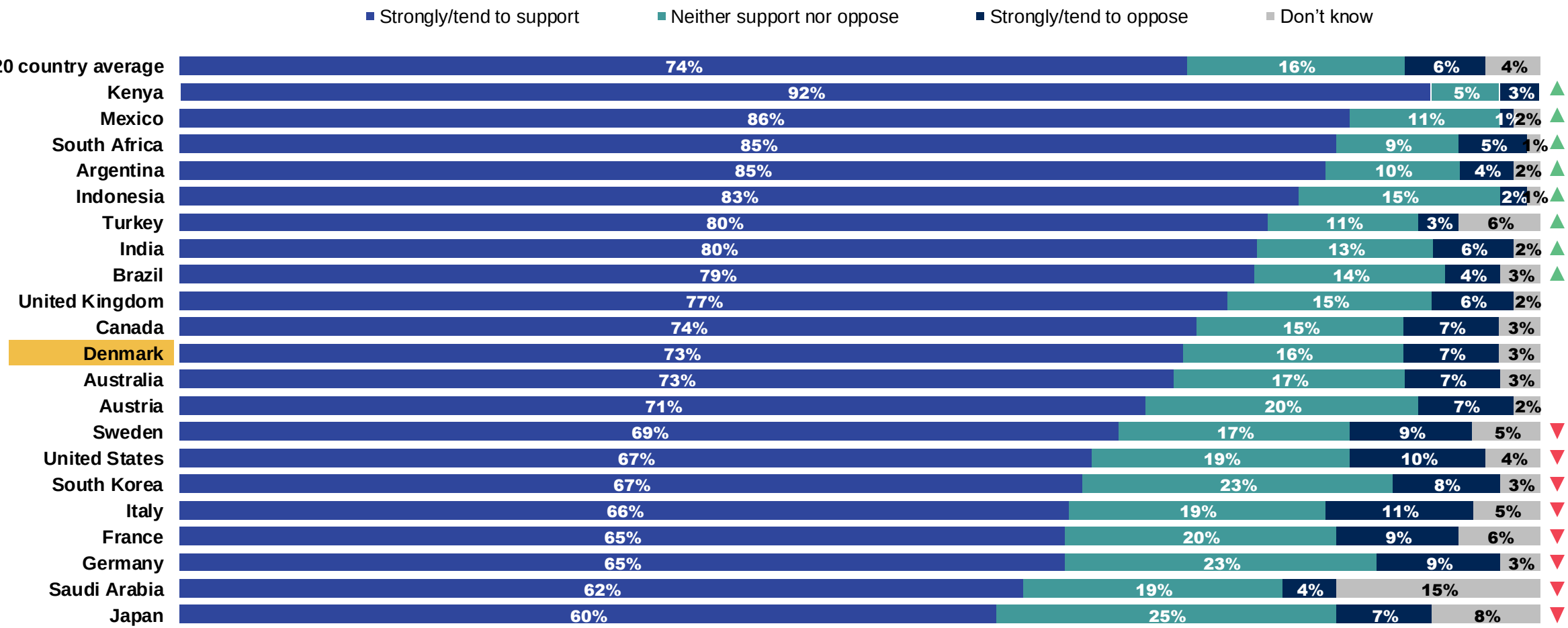
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

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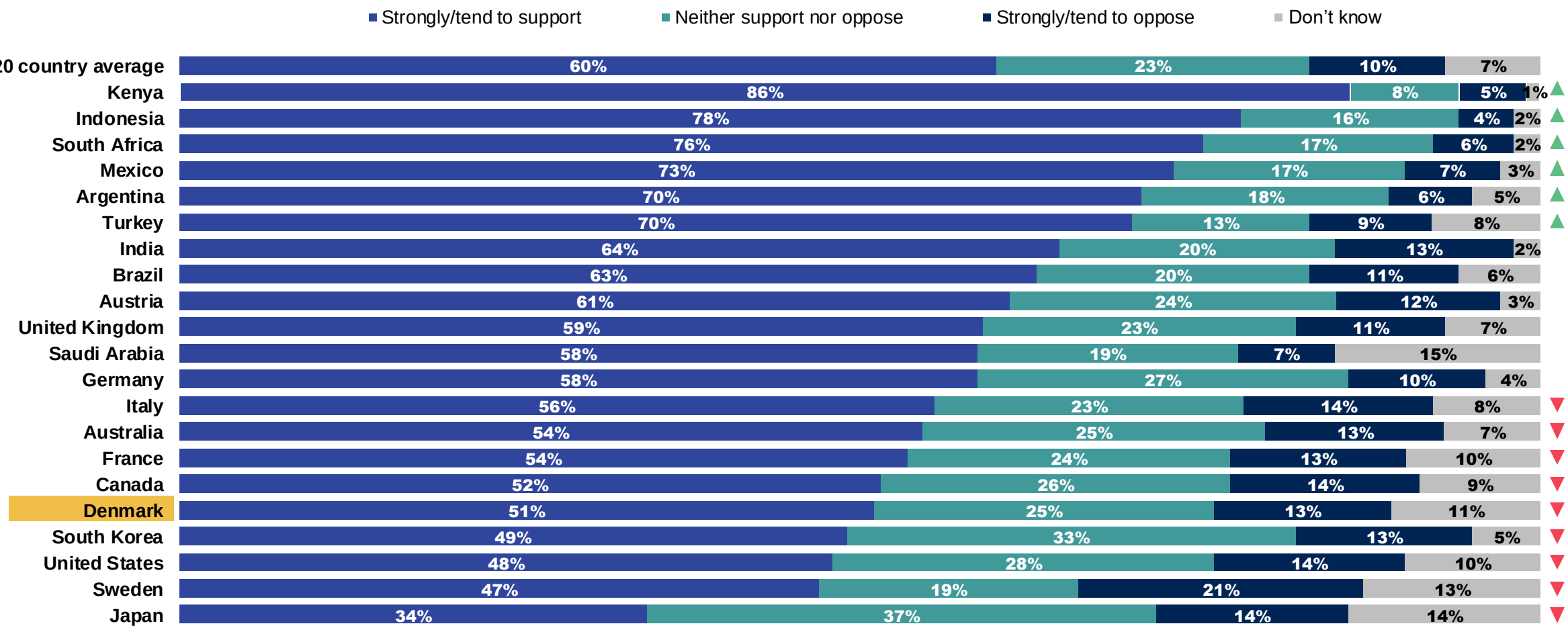
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

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?



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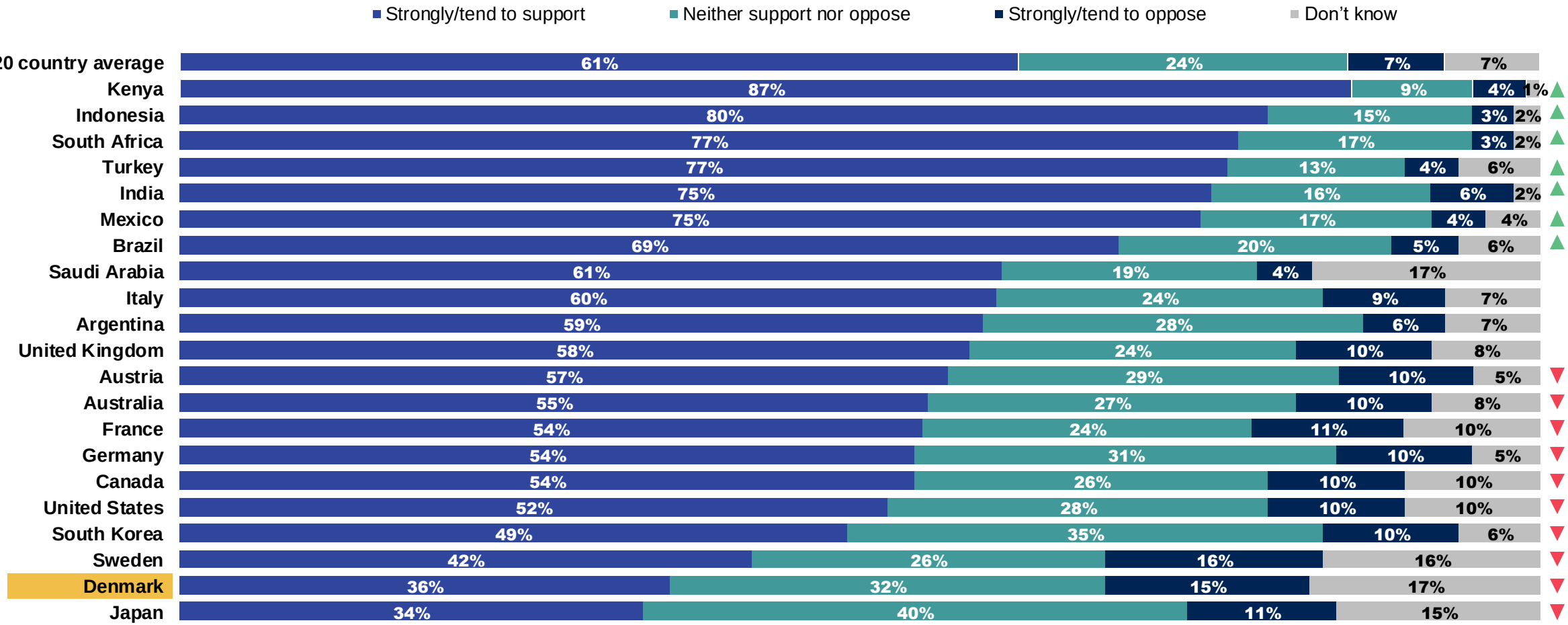
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

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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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (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. 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?

	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)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
The government ensuring that every citizen has free or affordable healthcare	82% BGH	78%	85% AB	82%	81%	81%	57%	75% G	77% G	87% AGHI	91% AGHI	95% AGHIJ
Investing in renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transport and reducing pollution in industry	73% GH	72%	74%	71%	73%	77% A	59%	65%	71% G	75% GH	84% AGHIJ	80% AGH
Strengthening workers' rights, to protect jobs and ensure adequate retraining	66% BG	63%	69% AB	64%	66%	68%	51%	63%	72% AG	67% G	71% G	65% G
Policies supporting work-life balance, such as parental leave, better childcare provision and flexible working hours	61% B	56%	66% AB	60%	61%	65% B	55%	61%	68% G	61%	61%	60%
Giving legal rights to nature in national laws	51% L	49%	53%	55%	48%	55% A	43%	52%	57% GL	50%	57% GL	43%
Laws and regulations limiting the political influence of large corporations in the political process	50% G	53%	47%	53%	47%	52%	39%	49%	51% G	46%	54% G	57% G
Promoting policies to help people eat healthier diets that reduce meat consumption and harmful emissions	44% B	39%	49% AB	45%	42%	49% A	39%	46%	48%	46%	45%	41%
The use of citizens' assemblies, to increase citizens' influence in political decision-making	43%	42%	44%	50% AEF	40%	42%	37%	46%	47%	40%	46%	41%
Policies ensuring more equal gender representation in government and business leadership roles	39% B	35%	43% AB	40%	38%	41%	43%	39%	35%	43%	40%	33%
Giving legal rights to future generations in national laws	36% L	38%	34%	39%	33%	39%	31%	39% L	42% AGL	33%	39% L	28%
All people receiving a minimum regular income each month from the government, regardless of employment status	31% L	30%	33%	38% AEF	29%	29%	32%	37% L	35% L	34% L	27%	23%

Base: Denmark, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-64 vs 65-75).

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Democracy and economy

02

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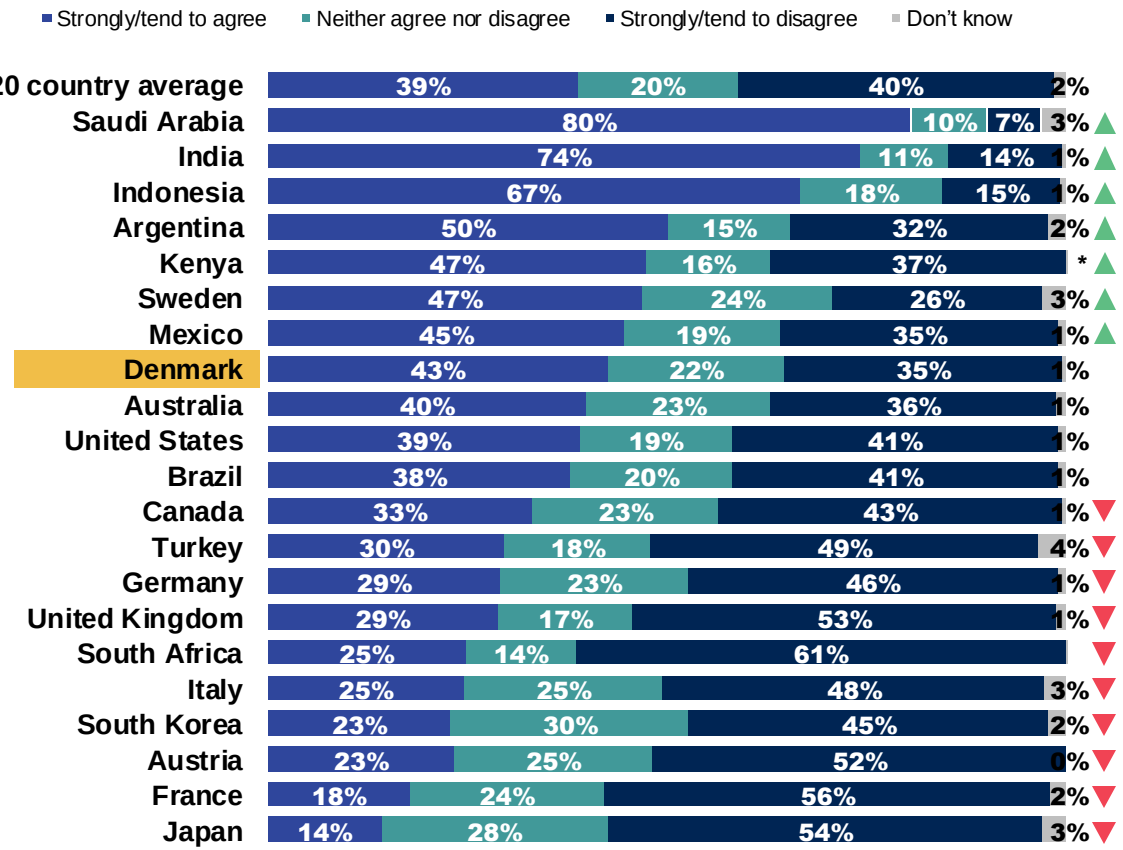
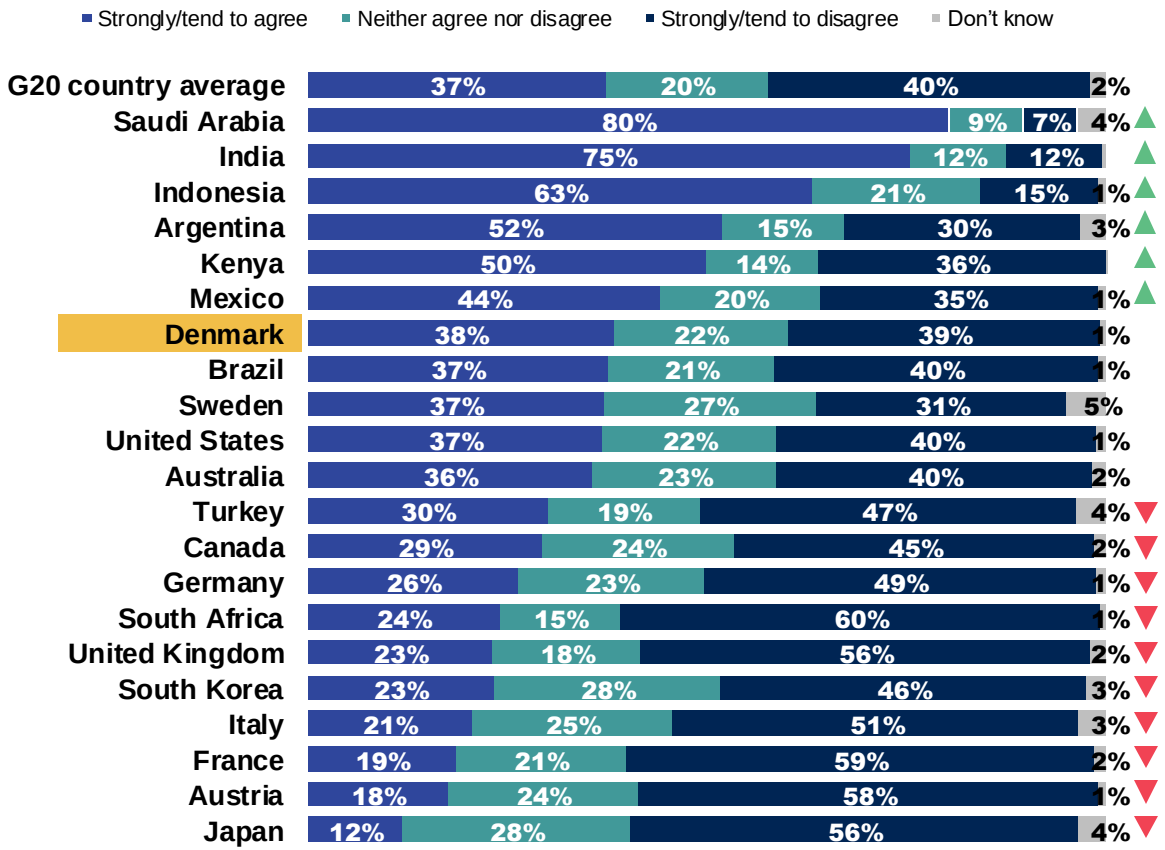
To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your country?

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

	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)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
The government can be trusted to make decisions for the benefit of the majority of people	43%	43%	43%	37%	39%	52%	48%	46%	43%	43%	44%	34%
	DL					ADE	L	L				
The government can be trusted to make long-term decisions that will benefit people 20-30 years from now	38%	39%	38%	34%	36%	49%	44%	43%	37%	42%	39%	25%
	L					ADE	L	L	L	L	L	

Base: Denmark, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-64 vs 65-75).

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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. 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.

	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)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
Having a democratic political system	88%	89%	87%	82%	89%	93%	80%	79%	85%	88%	98%	98%
	DGH				D	AD				H	AGHIJ	AGHIJ
Having experts make decisions according to what they think is best for the country	43%	47%	40%	47%	44%	44%	55%	49%	48%	45%	34%	32%
	CKL	AC					AKL	KL	KL	KL		
A system governed largely by business leaders and wealthy people	21%	24%	18%	21%	21%	24%	45%	29%	23%	17%	11%	10%
	CKL	AC					AHIJKL	AJKL	KL			
Having the army rule	21%	19%	23%	26%	20%	19%	46%	30%	28%	15%	10%	4%
	JKL			AF			AHIJKL	AJKL	AJKL	L	L	
Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections	20%	22%	17%	20%	21%	22%	31%	30%	25%	15%	13%	8%
	CKL	AC					AJKL	AJKL	JKL	L		
Having a system governed by religious law in which there are no political parties or elections	16%	18%	15%	17%	15%	19%	35%	25%	19%	13%	9%	2%
	KL						AIJKL	AJKL	KL	L	L	

Base: Denmark, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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

	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)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
Law and order	80% DGHI	81%	80%	74%	83% D	83% D	67%	72%	74%	83% GHI	90% AGHIJ	92% AGHIJ
Free healthcare	80% GH	78%	82%	80%	82%	78%	65%	73%	77% G	81% G	94% AGHIJL	87% AGHI
Clean air and water	71%	70%	72%	72%	72%	69%	66%	66%	70%	68%	77% AGHJ	78% AGHJ
A society where men and women have equal rights	70% BGH	65%	74% AB	71%	68%	70%	54%	63%	69% G	66% G	82% AGHIJ	79% AGHIJ
High quality education	66% CG	70% AC	63%	63%	68%	69%	57%	62%	62%	65%	75% AGHIJ	74% AGHI
An adequate standard of living	64% GH	62%	66%	65%	64%	64%	53%	57%	63%	69% GH	72% AGH	67% G
Adequate income in retirement	58% FGH	57%	60%	59%	63% AF	52%	41%	45%	53%	59% GH	69% AGHIJ	80% AGHIJK
The opportunity to influence decisions made by government	55% H	55%	55%	52%	56%	57%	51%	46%	52%	54%	64% AGHI	64% AGHI
A society free of social tensions	45% GH	47%	43%	46%	49% F	41%	27%	32%	44% GH	46% GH	58% AGHIJ	58% AGHIJ
None of the above	-	-	-	1%	-			2% A				1%

Base: Denmark, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-64 vs 65-75).

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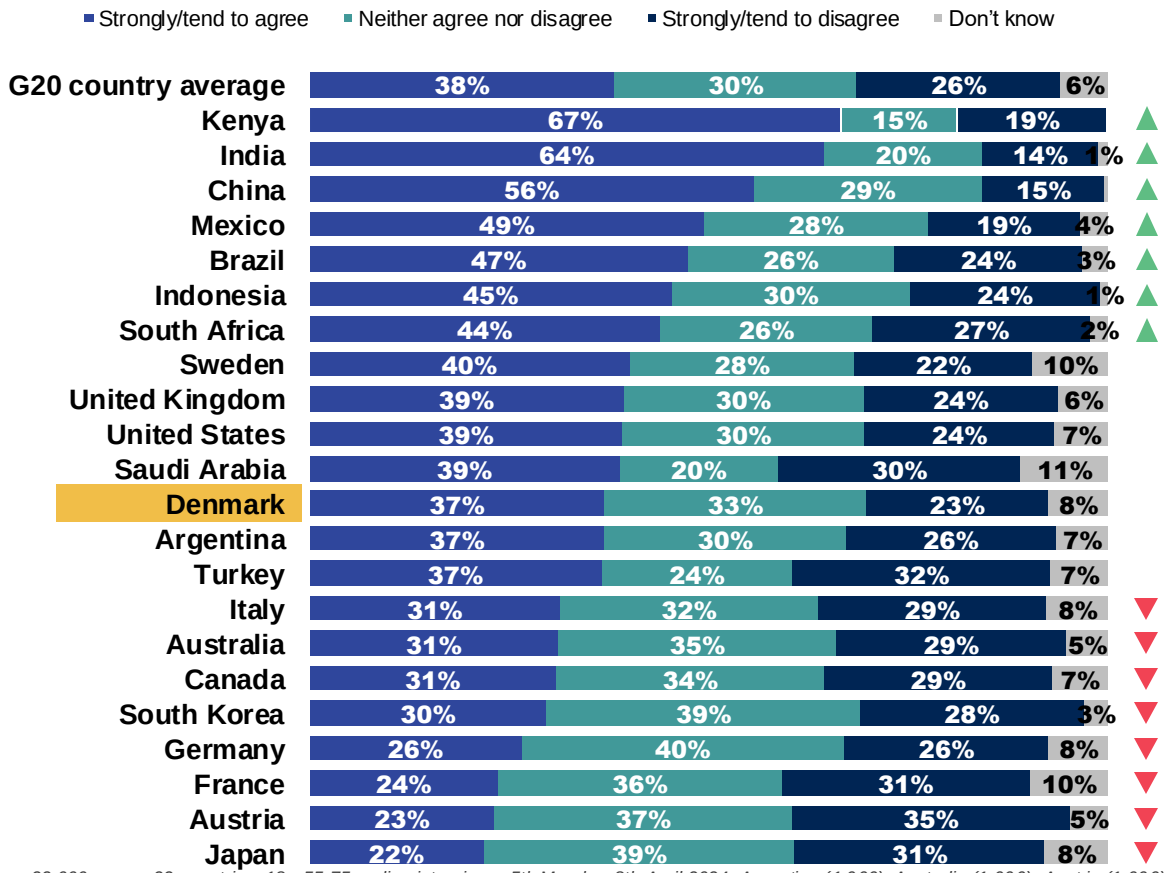
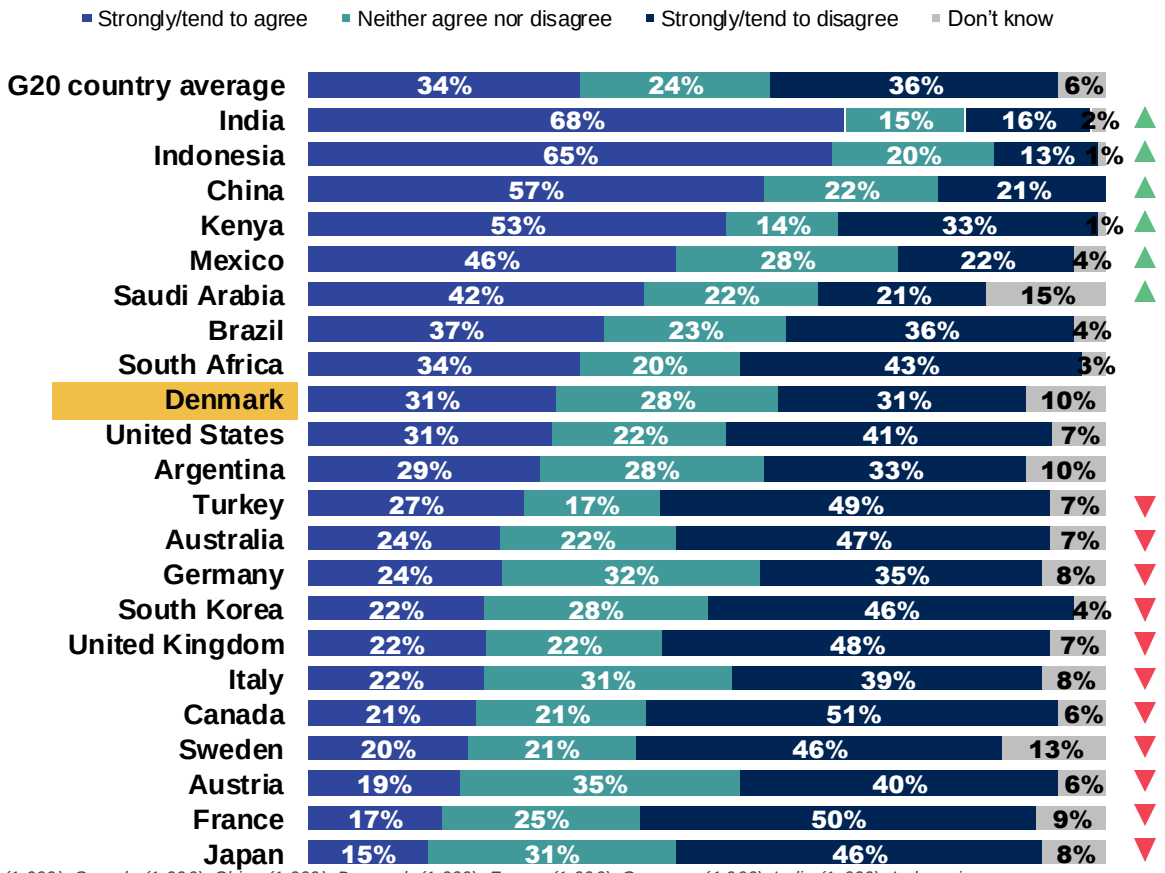
To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your country?

Q11. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your country?

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

	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)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
International organisations can be trusted more than national governments to address global challenge	37% L	39%	35%	35%	42% A	38%	50% AIJKL	41% L	33%	35%	38%	29%
All countries are equally represented in today's international organisations	31%	34%	29%	31%	31%	34%	40% AIK	31%	27%	32%	29%	30%

Base: Denmark, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-64 vs 65-75).

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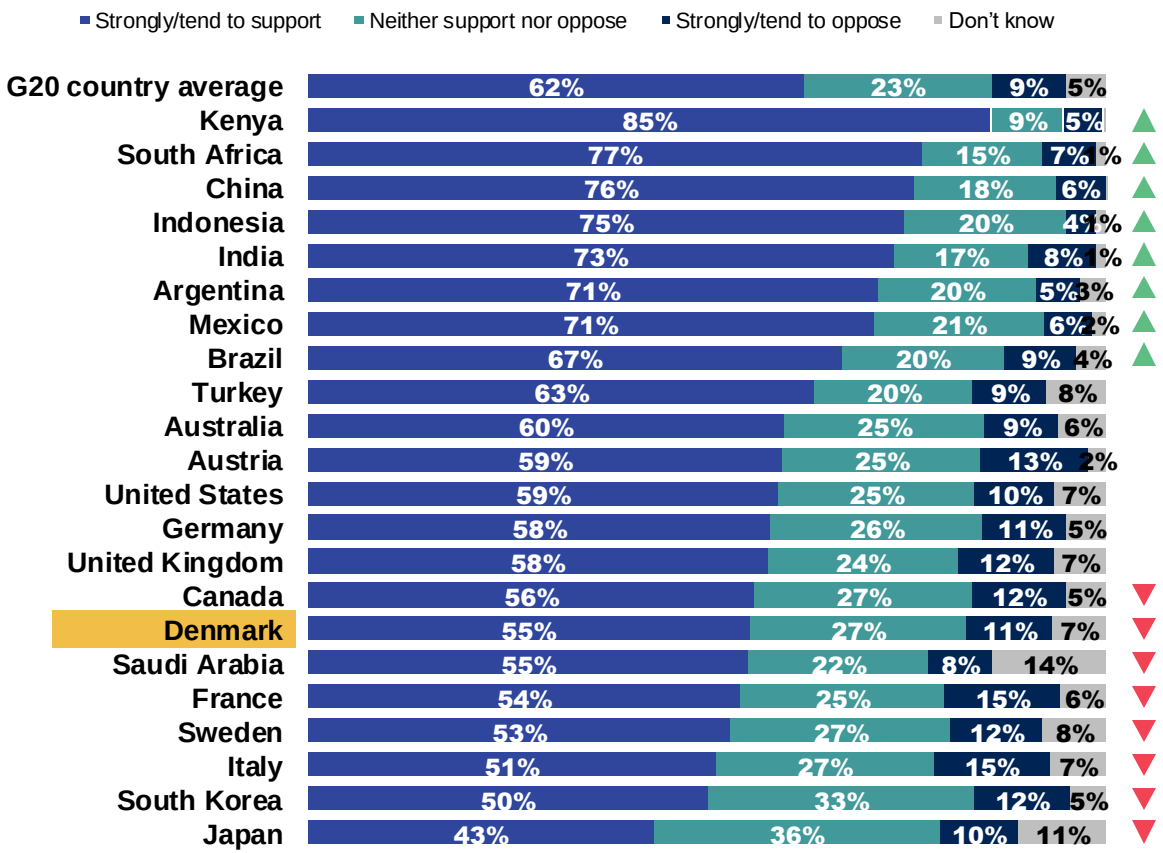
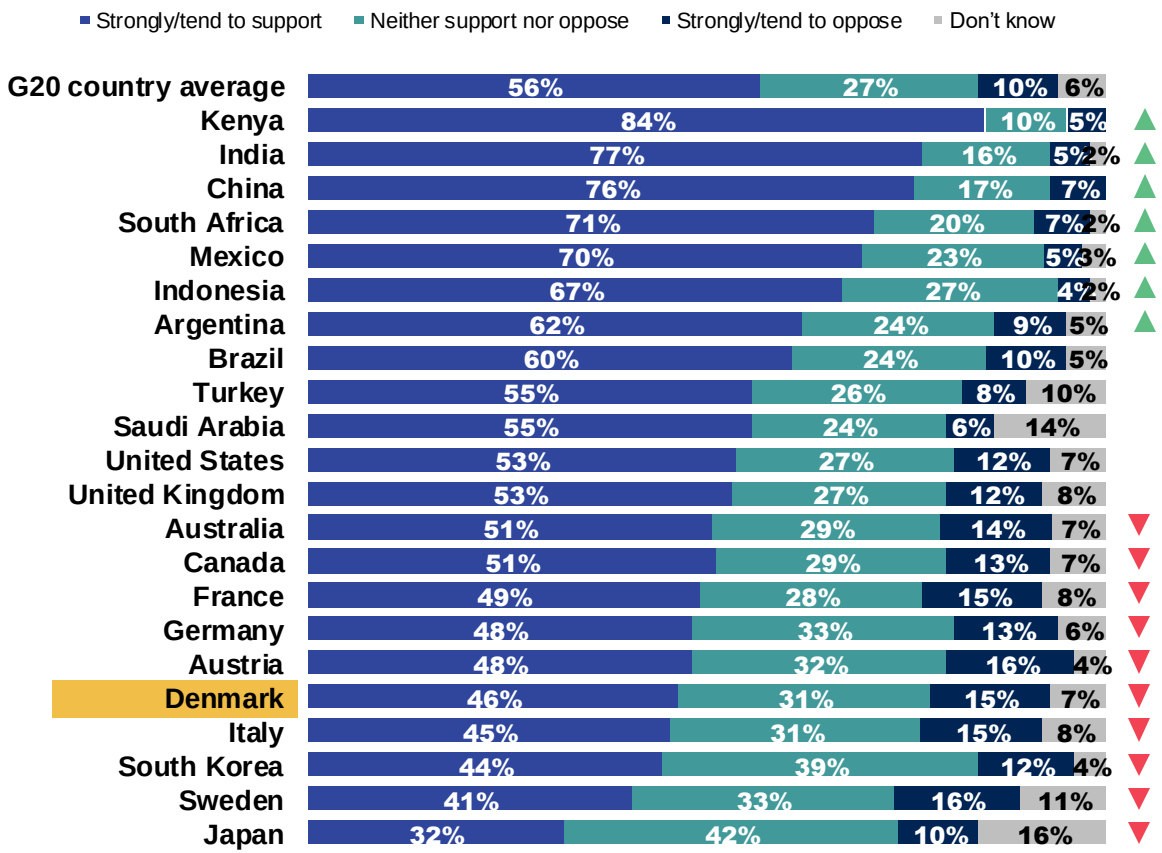
Some ways that citizens could be more involved in international organisations are listed below. To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose these proposals?

Q12. 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?

Global surveys of citizens' attitudes and concerns



Global citizens' assemblies



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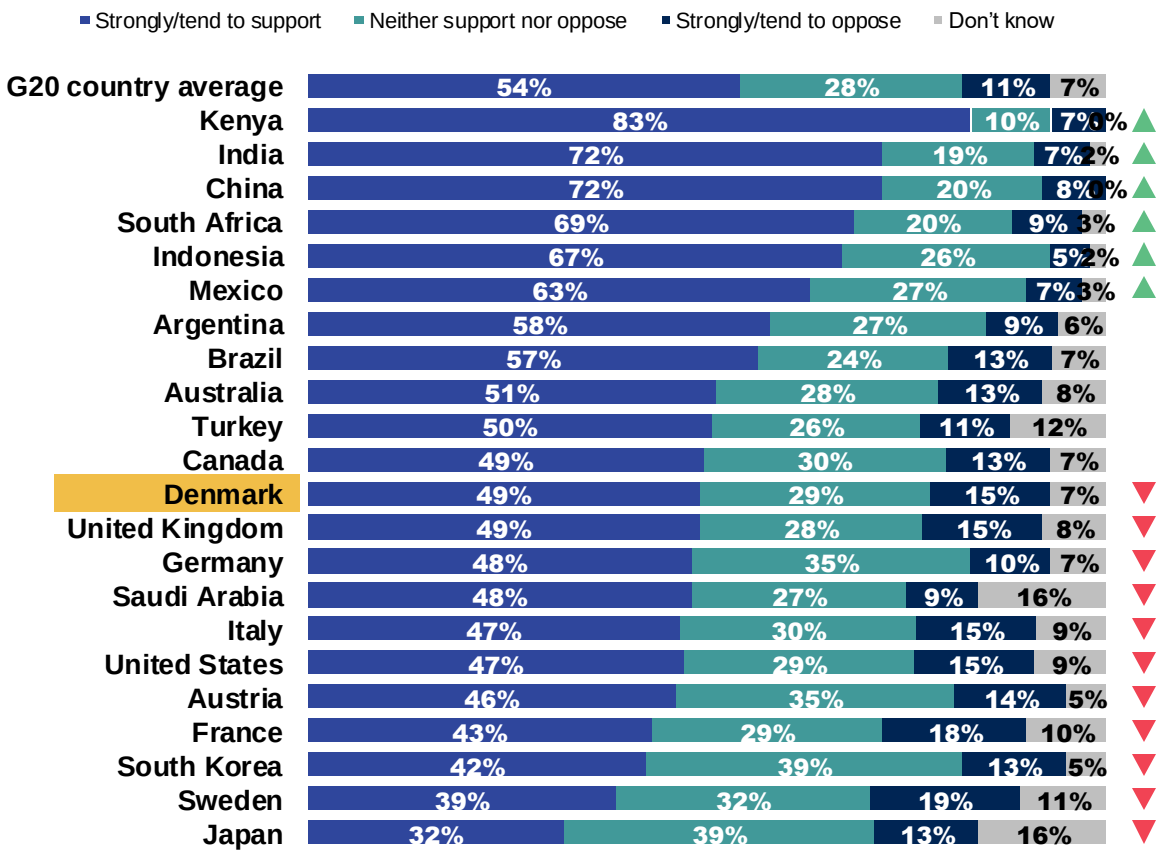
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 18 G20 countries (strongly/tend to support)

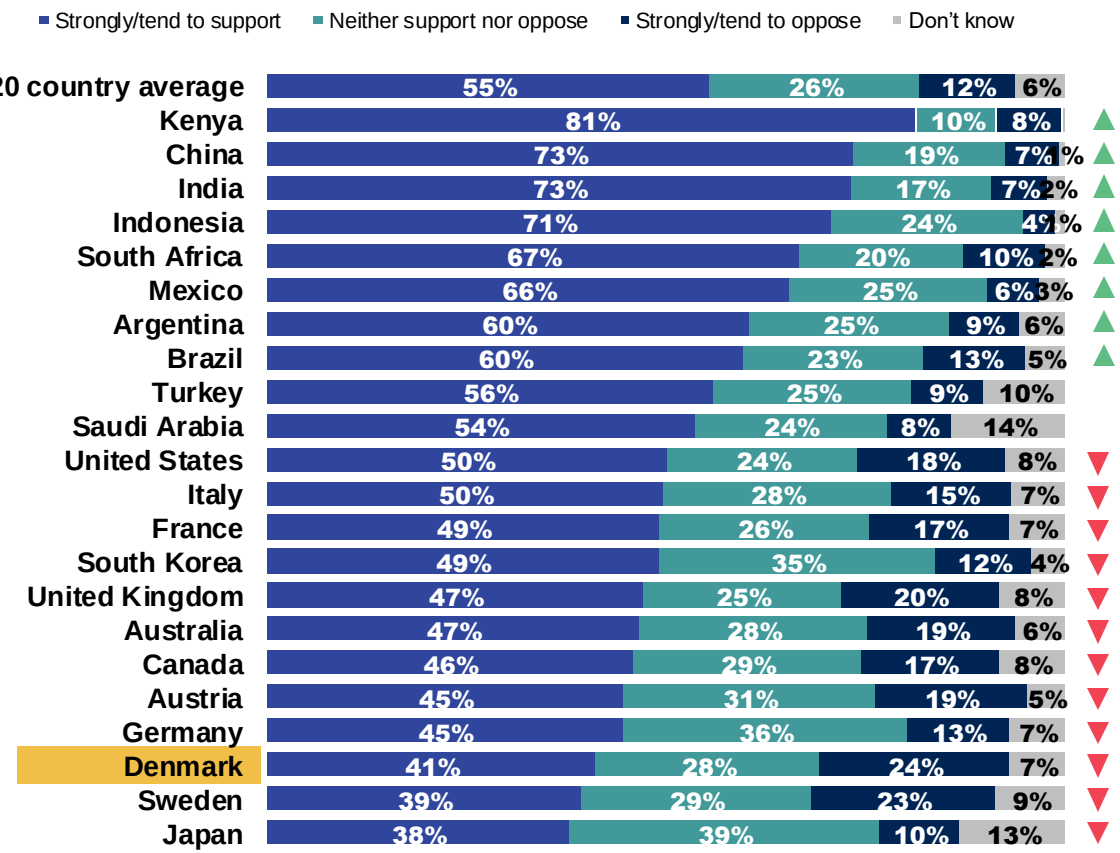
Some ways that citizens could be more involved in international organisations are listed below. To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose these proposals?

Q12. 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?

A United Nations Parliamentary Assembly



Global referenda



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 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. 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.

	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)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
Global surveys of citizens' attitudes and concerns	55%	54%	56%	57%	55%	58%	53%	58%	54%	57%	59% L	49%
A United Nations Parliamentary Assembly	49%	47%	52%	52%	49%	53%	52%	50%	52%	49%	51%	44%
Global citizens' assemblies	46% L	44%	48%	50%	45%	50%	52% IL	54% AIL	40%	49% L	48% L	34%
Global referenda	41% EL	41% L	42% L	47% AE	37%	45% E	54% AIJL	48% IL	35%	41% L	44% L	29%

Base: Denmark, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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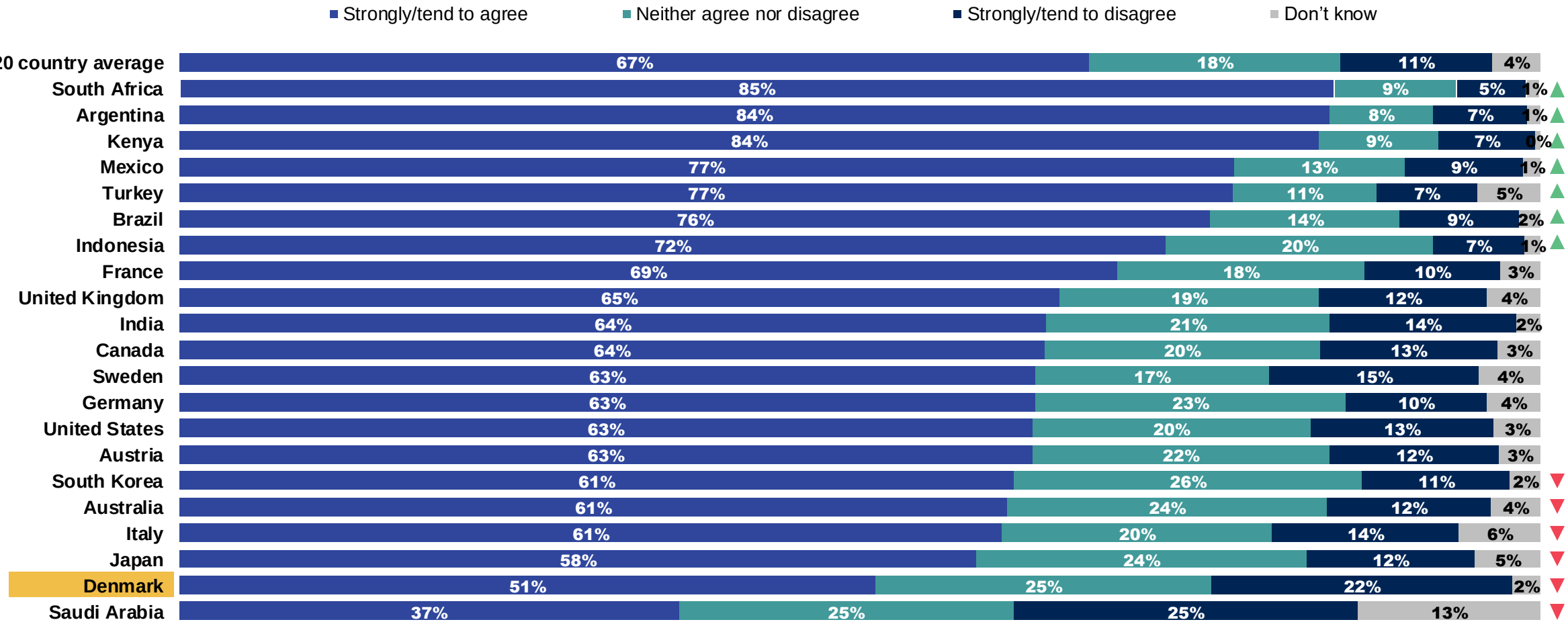
There’s too much economic inequality in [COUNTRY] these days.

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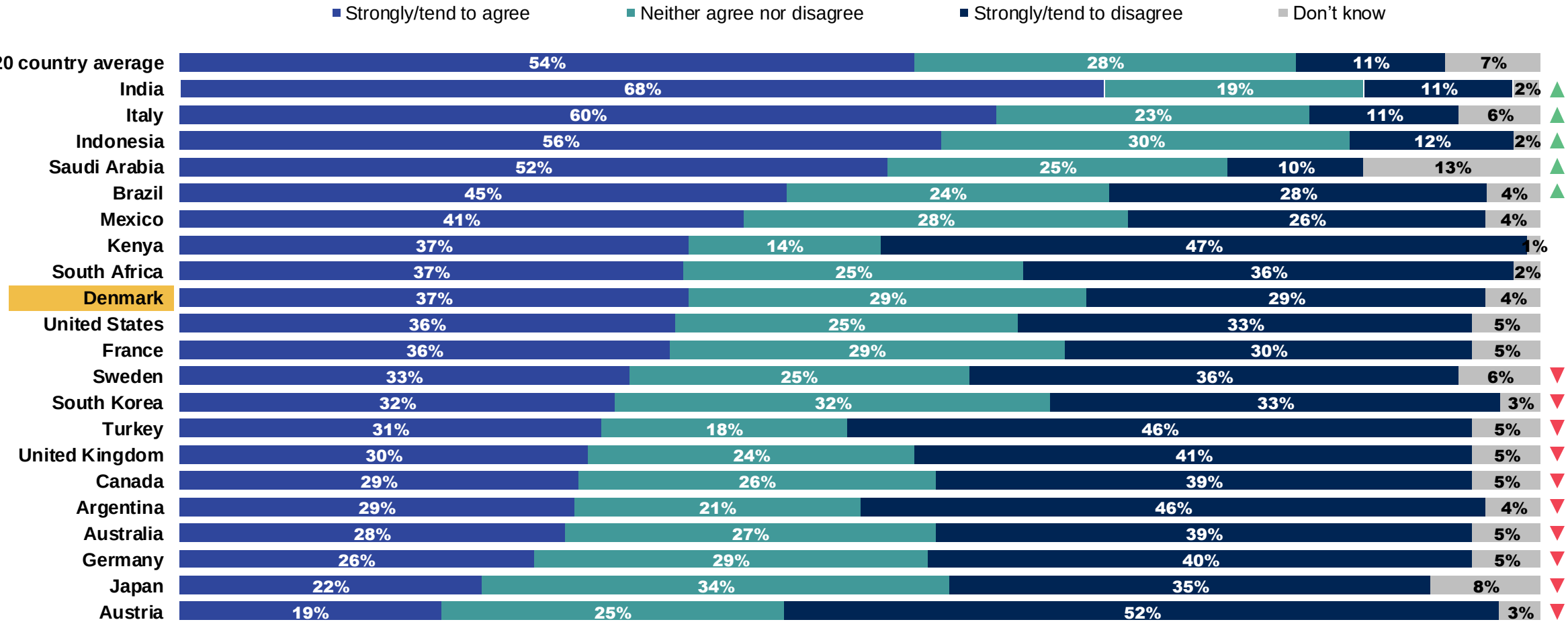
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to agree)

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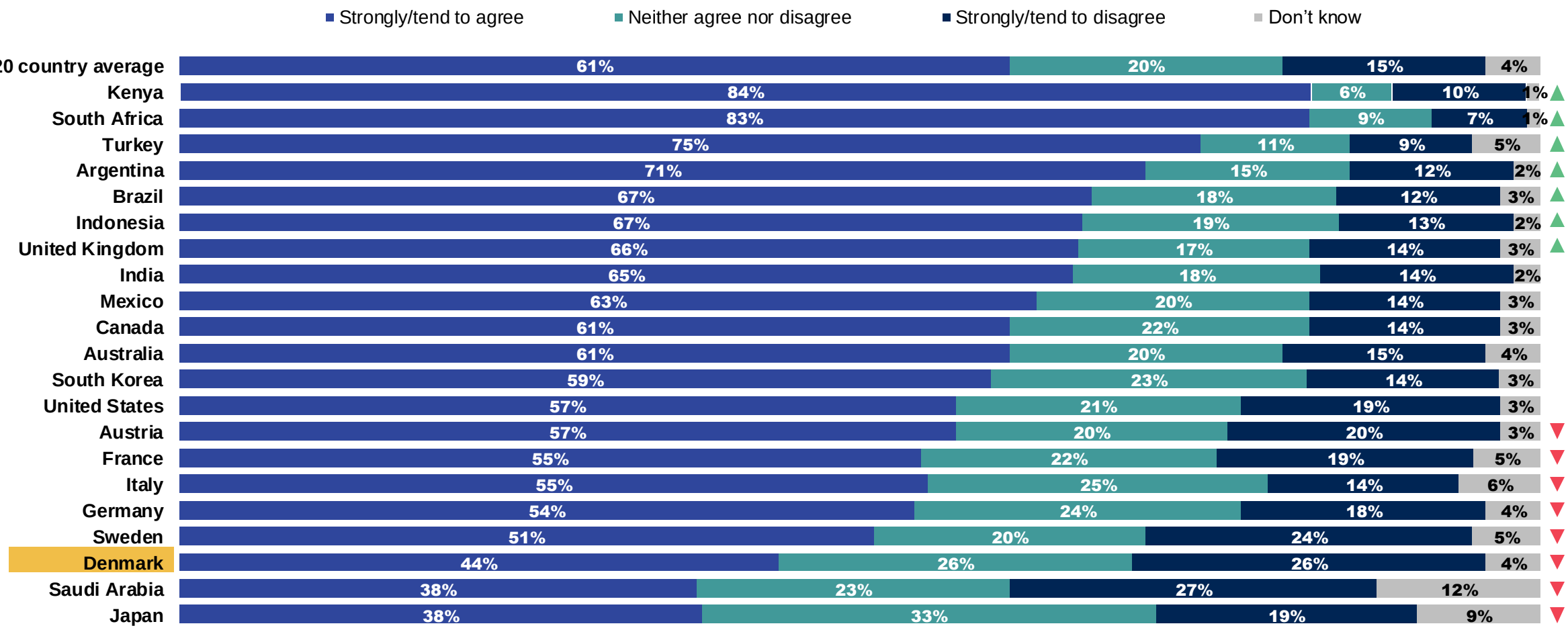
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to agree)

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?



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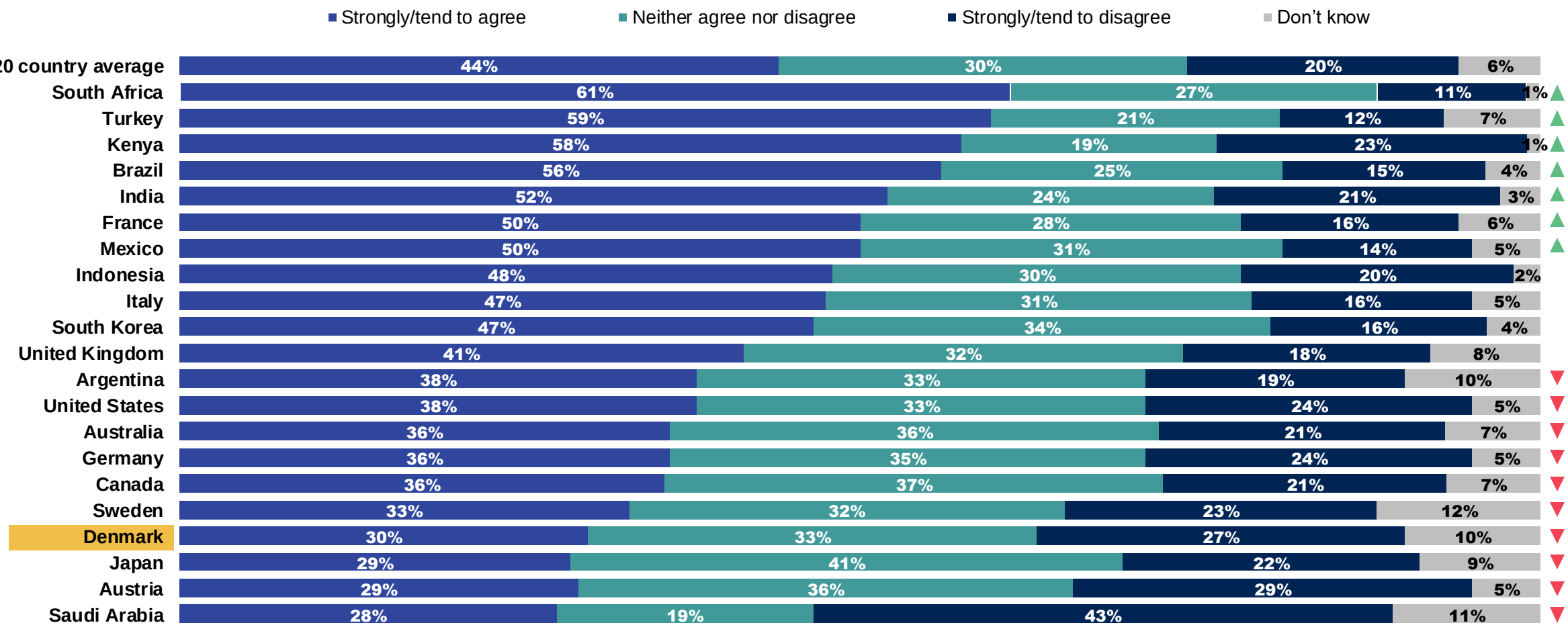
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to agree)

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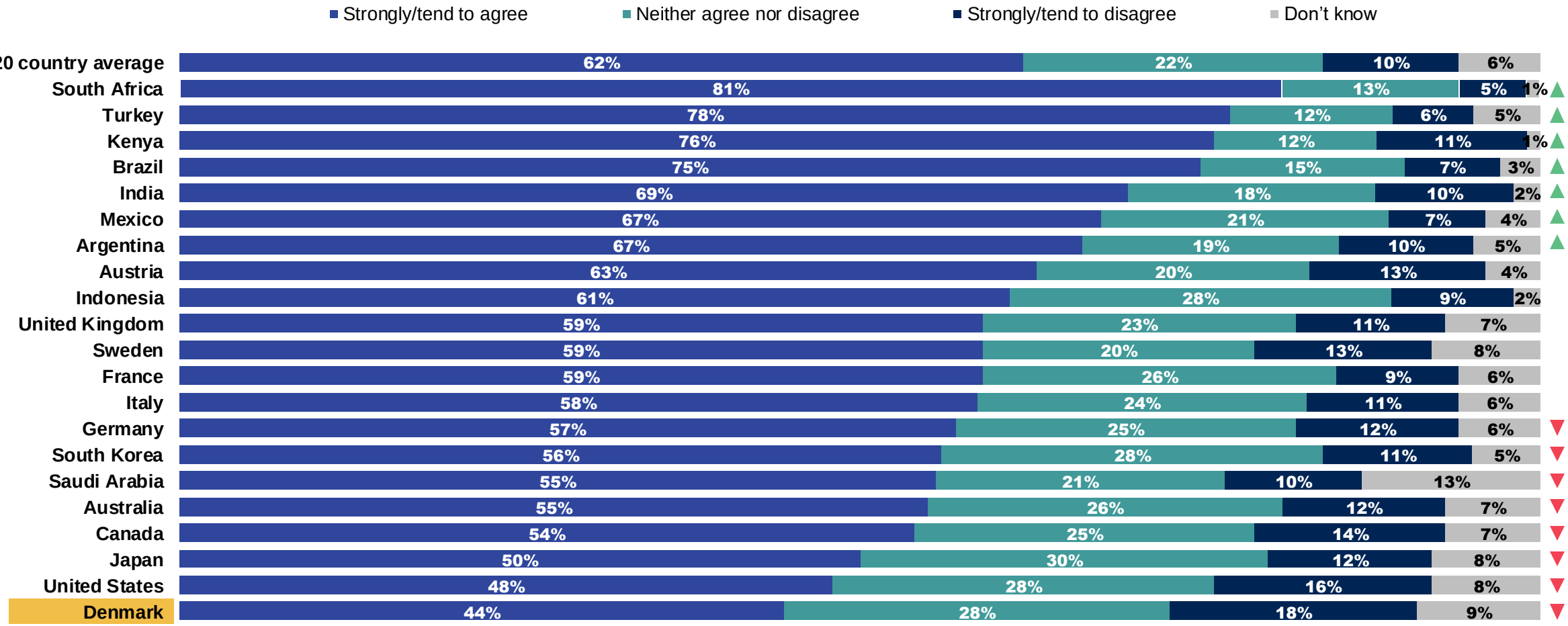
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to agree)

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?



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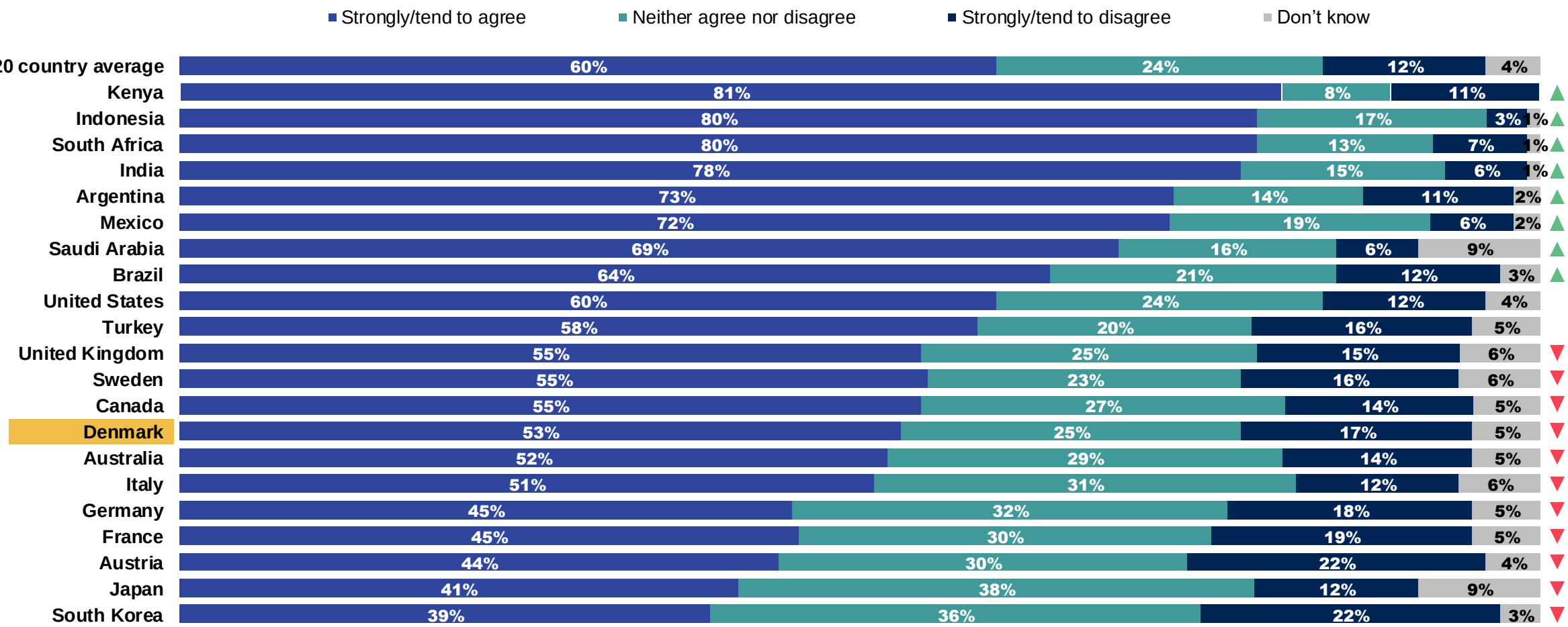
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to agree)

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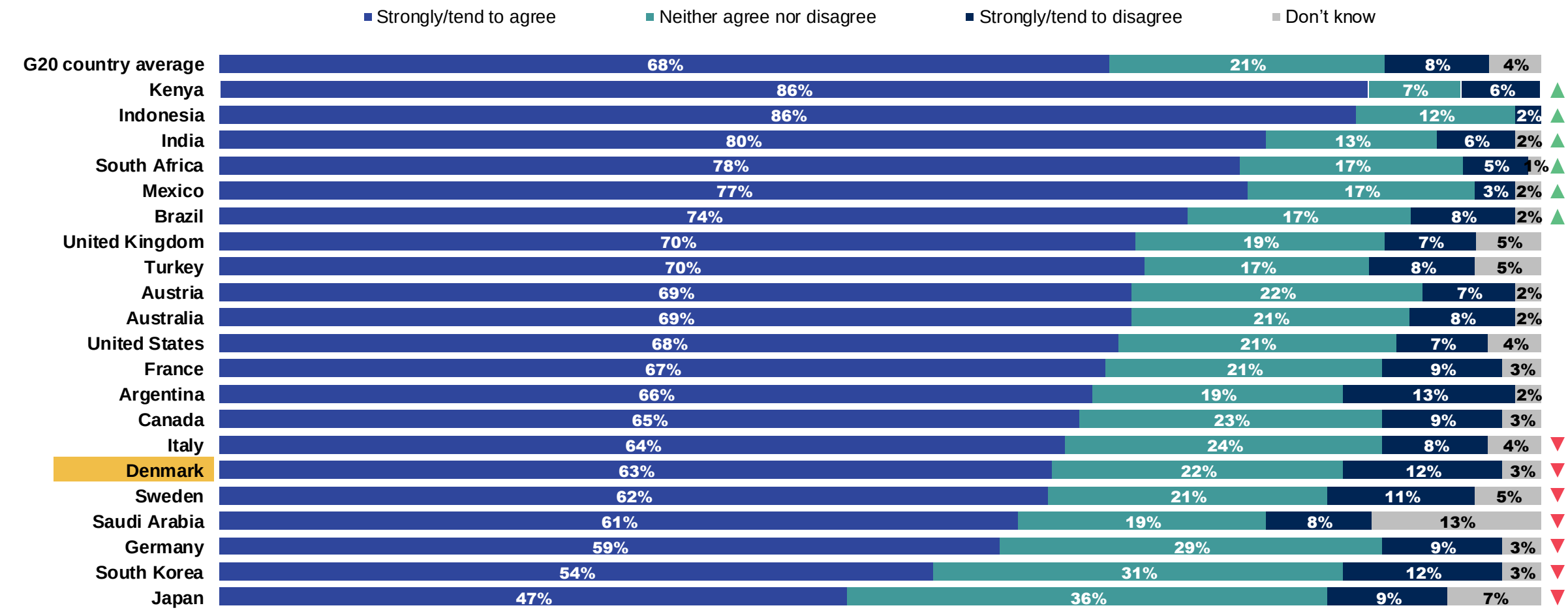
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to agree)

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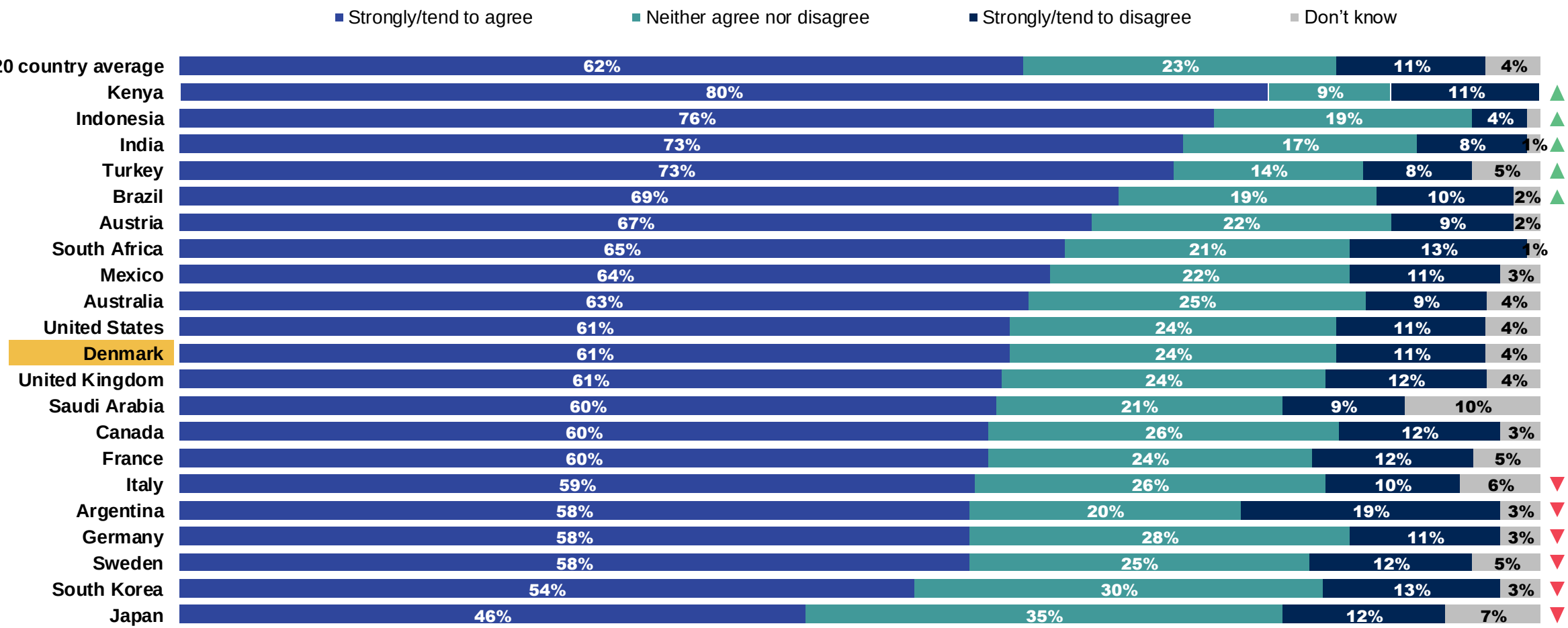
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (strongly/tend to agree)

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

	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)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
The way economy works should prioritise the health and wellbeing of people and nature rather than focusing solely on profit and increasing wealth in Denmark	63% B	59%	68% AB	65%	64%	61%	56%	58%	71% AGHJ	58%	70% AGHJ	66%
The economic success of a country should be measured by the health and wellbeing of its citizens, not how fast the economy is growing.	61% G	58%	63%	61%	61%	61%	46%	57% G	60% G	55%	70% AGHIJ	72% AGHIJ
Focusing on economic growth in Denmark is the best way to achieve wealth and wellbeing for all who live here.	53% DI	56% AC	50%	47%	52%	59% AD	45%	55%	45%	57% I	56% I	55%
There's too much economic inequality in Denmark these days	51% BFG	46%	57% AB	57% AF	57% AF	42%	36%	49% G	53% G	51% G	62% AGHJ	52% G
The way the world's economy works now is unfair to poorer countries.	44%	47% A	41%	49%	44%	43%	49%	40%	40%	41%	47%	51% H
The economic system in Denmark hurts people who have least money.	44% FJ	41%	46%	53% AF	45% F	37%	38%	41%	49% J	34%	50% GJ	50% GJ
We are all better off when some people get rich (as spending and investment trickles down, leading to more wealth for all)	37% K	39%	35%	33%	38%	44% AD	49% AJKL	40%	39%	36%	30%	32%
The economic system in Denmark is bad for the environment.	30%	32%	29%	31%	31%	31%	29%	28%	42% AGHJKL	27%	26%	31%

Base: Denmark, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, interviewed online in March and April 2024. For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-64 vs 65-75).

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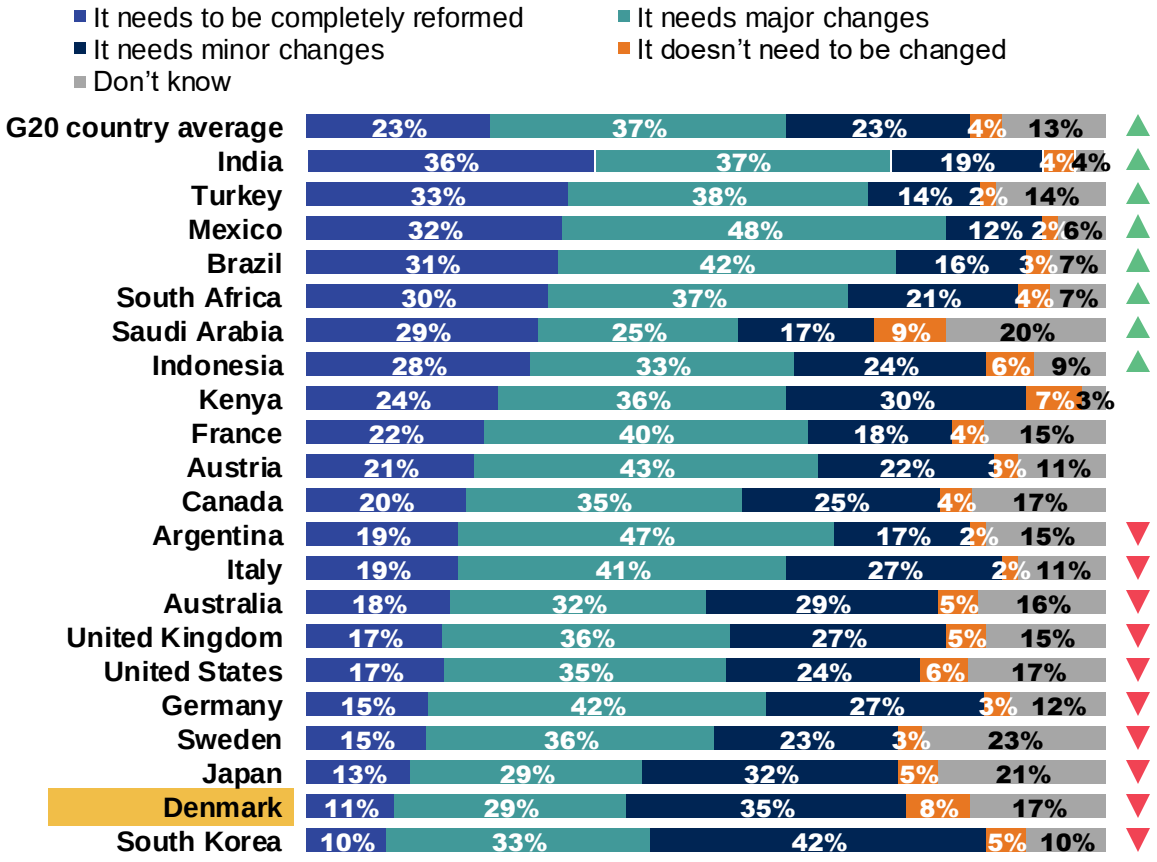
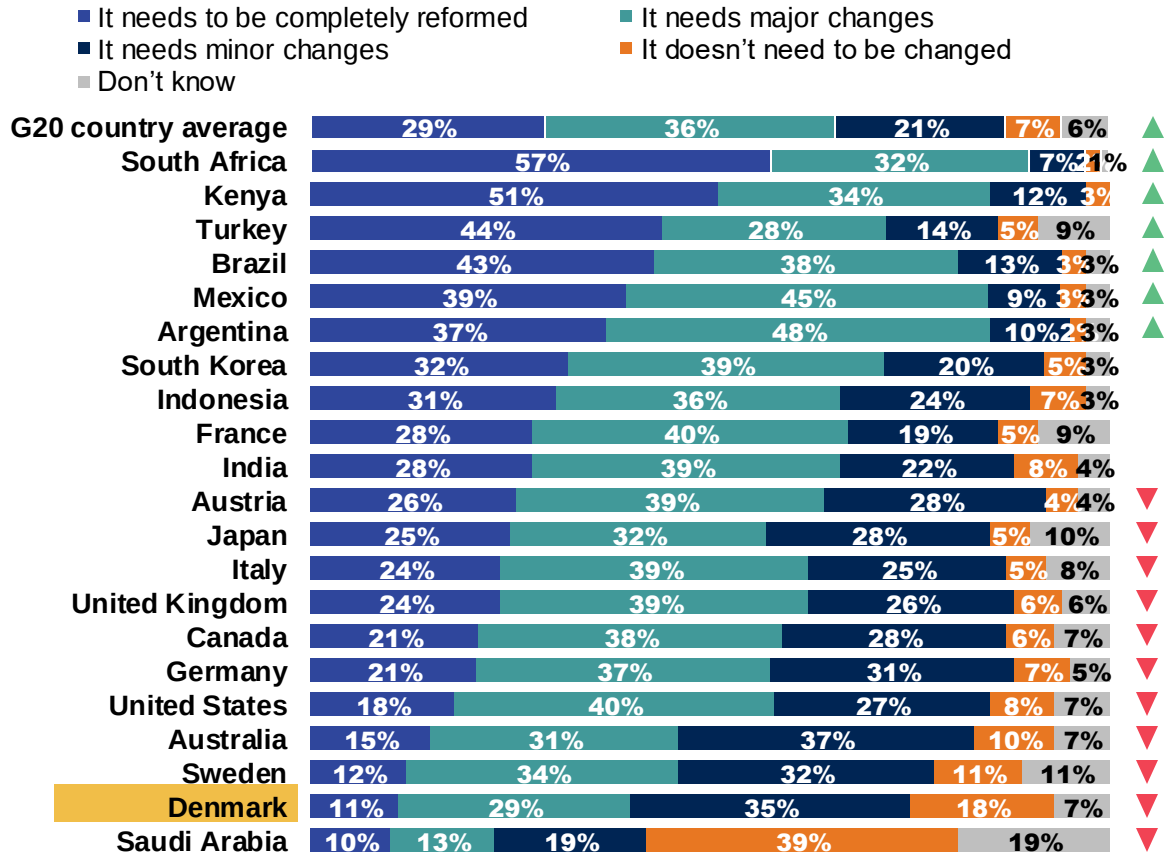
Which comes closest to your view about the following political systems?

Q14. Which comes closest to your view about the following political systems?

The global political system



The political system of [COUNTRY]



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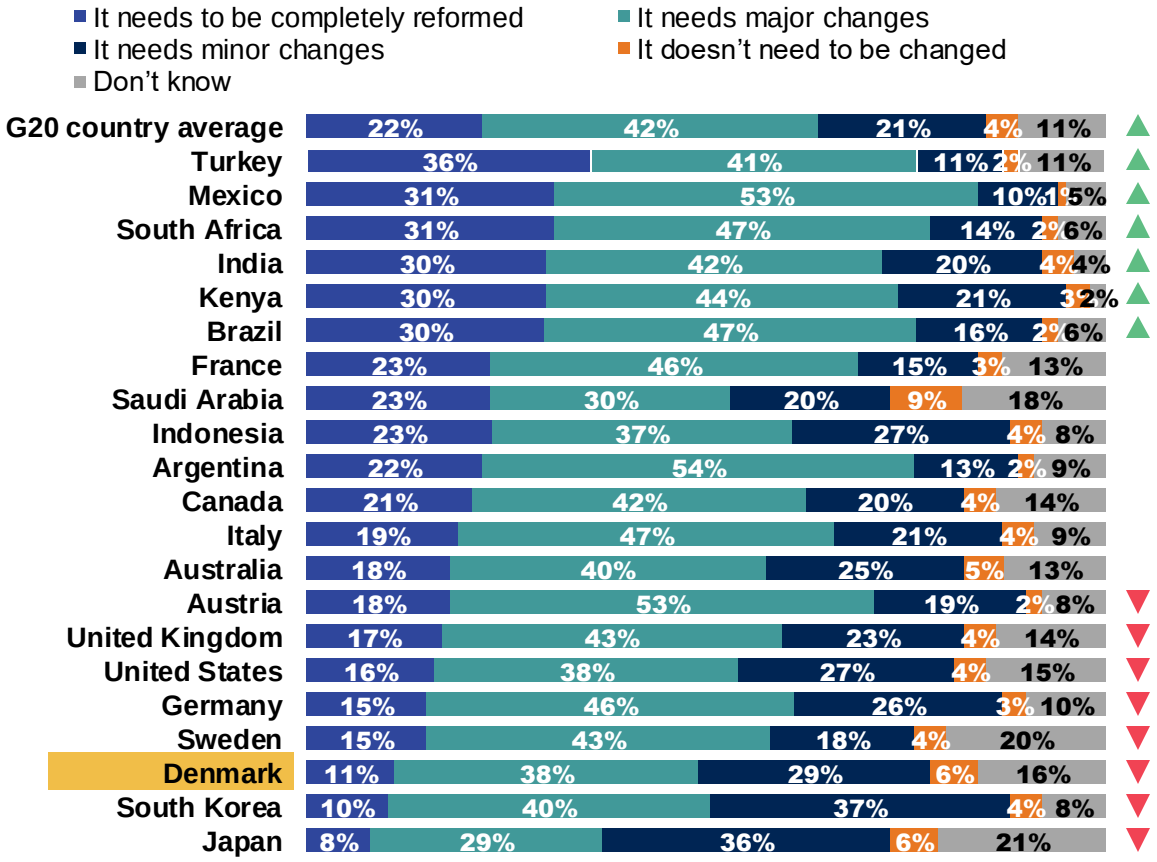
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs average of 17 G20 countries (It needs to be completely reformed)

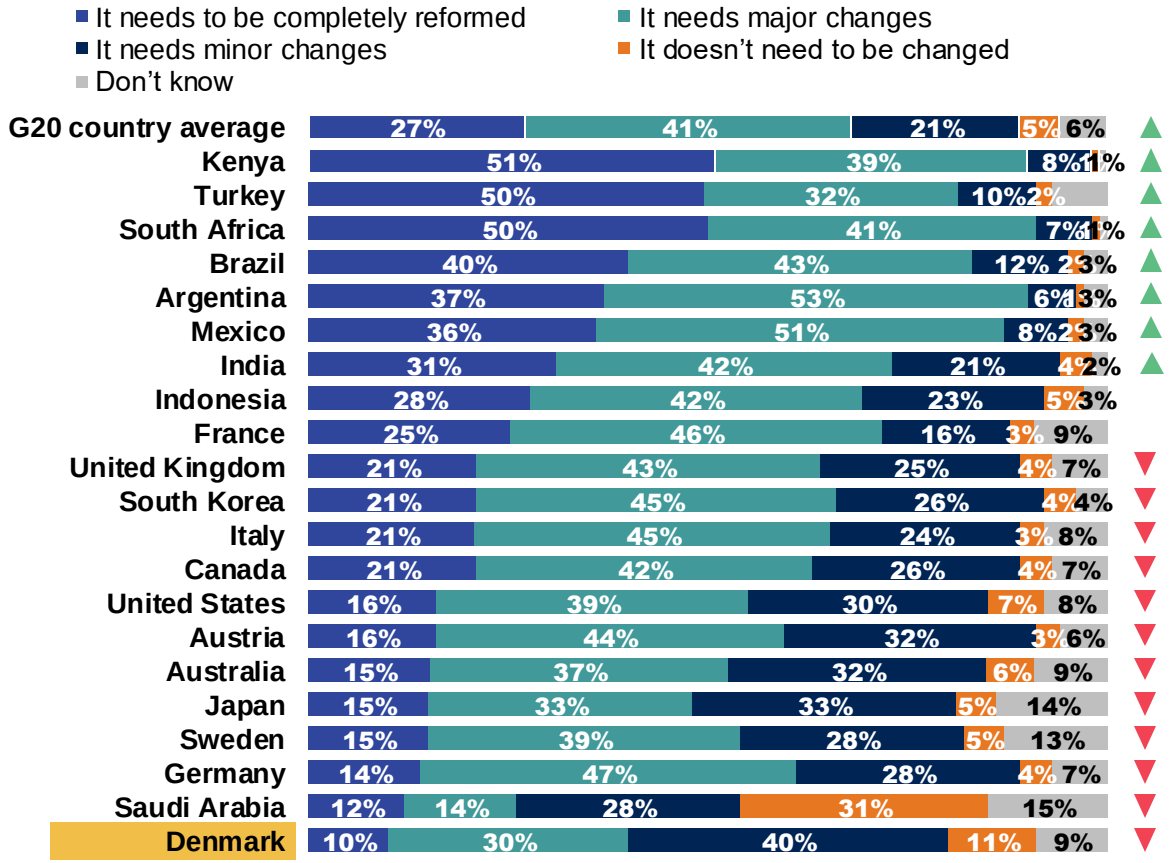
Which comes closest to your view about the following economic systems?

Q14. Which comes closest to your view about the following political systems?

The global economic system



The economic system of [COUNTRY]



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Values and demographics

03

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

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

	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)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
Your future	59%	60%	59%	50%	58%	70%	67%	70%	61%	56%	53%	49%
	DL					ADE	JKL	AJKL	L			
The future of your country	41%	42%	41%	39%	40%	47%	52%	44%	44%	40%	38%	32%
	L					AD	AJKL	L	L			
The future of the world	24%	22%	25%	22%	20%	28%	29%	28%	25%	22%	22%	16%
	L					AE	L	L	L			

Base: Denmark, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-64 vs 65-75).

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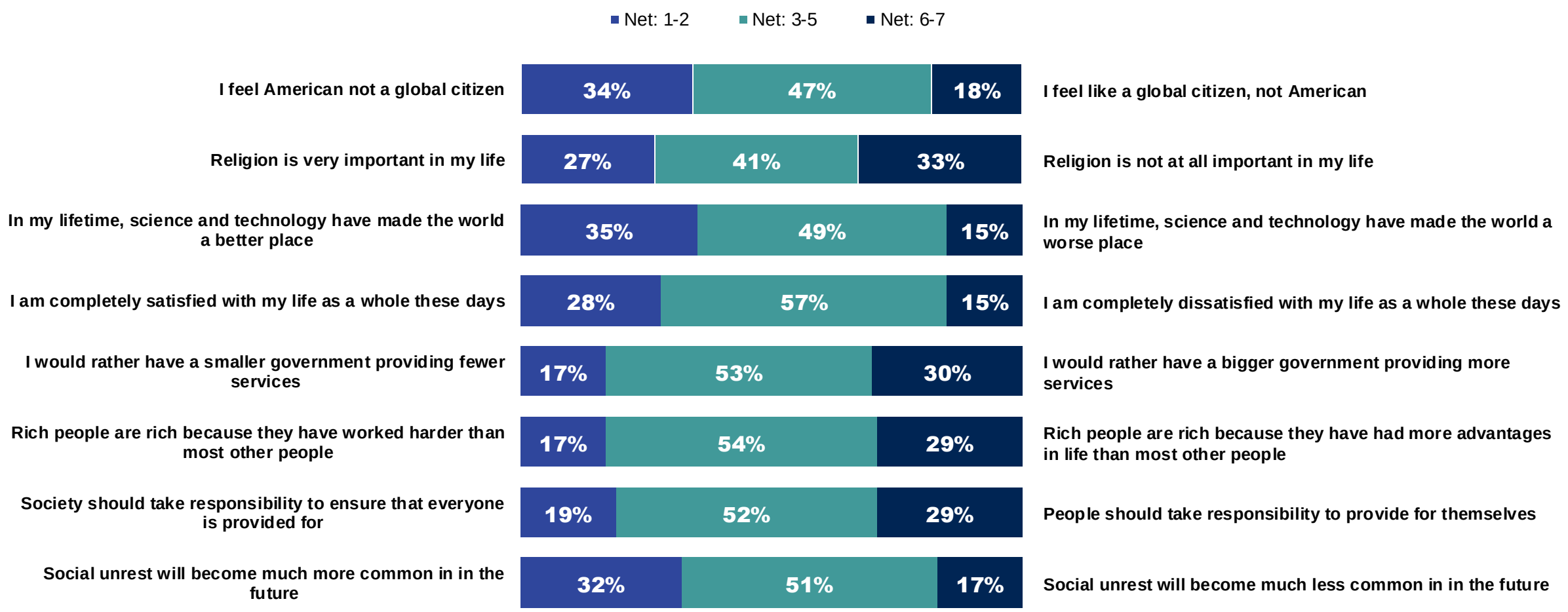
Please now give us your views on the following issues. We will show you two statements – please tell us which of these statements is closer to your beliefs.

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

		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)	55-64 (K)	65-75 (L)
How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?	NET: Very/fairly satisfied	50%	56%	45%	32%	49%	69%	60%	48%	45%	44%	49%	59%
		CD	AC			D	ADE	AIJ					AHIJ
	NET: Very/fairly dissatisfied	22%	20%	24%	37%	21%	10%	16%	24%	29%	25%	20%	15%
		FL			AEF	F			L	AGL	L		
How exposed, if at all, are you personally to environmental and climate related risks, and threats?	NET: Very/somewhat exposed	70%	70%	70%	65%	72%	73%	67%	68%	64%	67%	74%	82%
		DI										I	AGHIJ
	NET: Not very/not at all exposed	26%	27%	24%	30%	25%	25%	30%	28%	32%	27%	23%	16%
		L						L	L	AL	L		

Base: Denmark, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 75, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-64 vs 65-75).

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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 **Denmark,** comparing responses with the other nations surveyed. This study also compares responses from different demographic groups in Denmark. In **Denmark, 1,000 participants aged 18-75 were interviewed** in Danish between 5th March and 8th April 2024.

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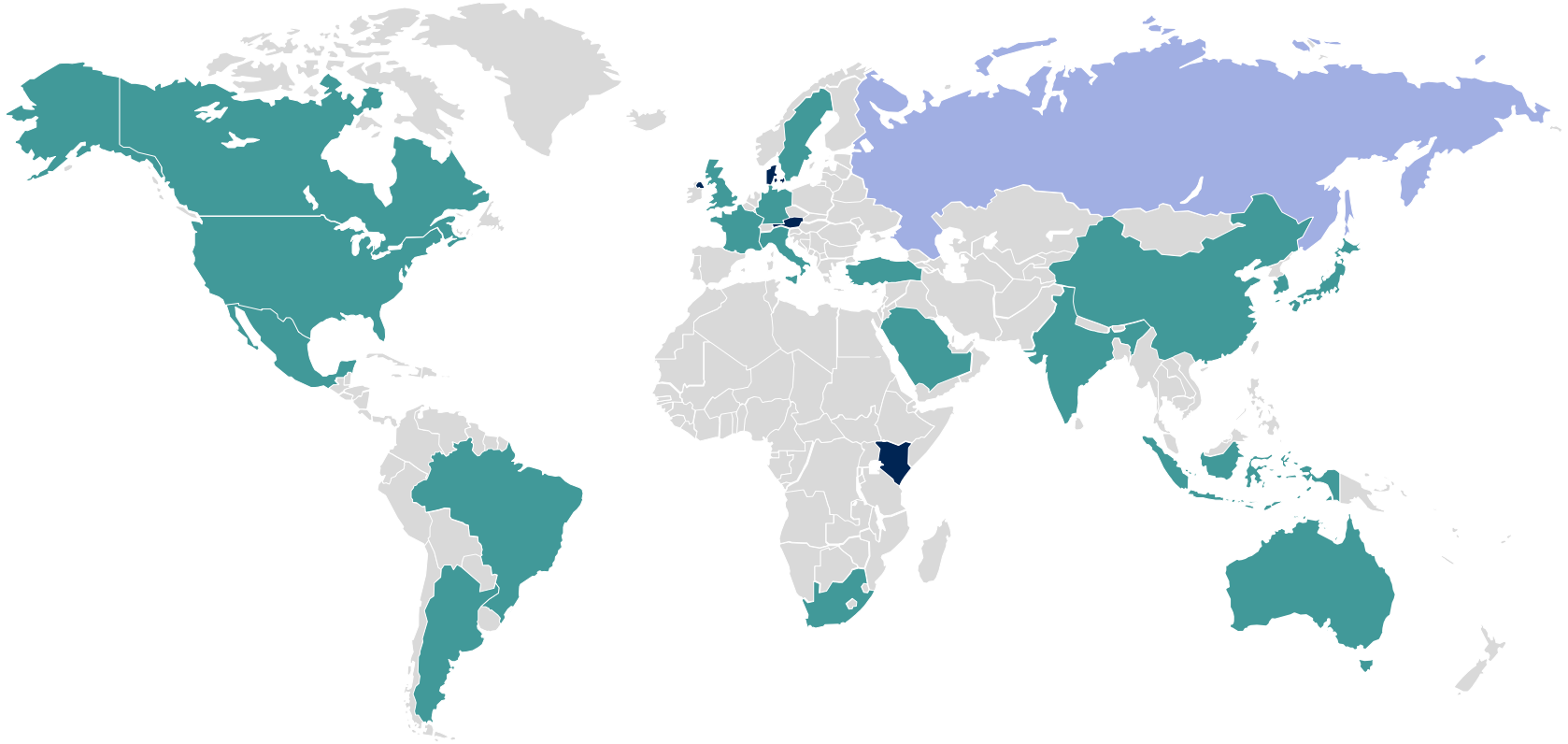
Methodology: Study Coverage.

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 / Weighted
Gender	
Male	509 / 500
	51% / 50%
Female	489 / 498
	49% / 50%
Employment Status	
Working	675 / 690
	68% / 69%
Not working	325 / 310
	33% / 31%
Education	
Primary or below	99 / 98
	10% / 10%
Secondary	390 / 393
	39% / 39%
Degree or above	511 / 508
	51% / 51%
Household Income	
Low	269 / 268
	27% / 27%
Middle	322 / 323
	32% / 32%
High	321 / 321
	32% / 32%
Children in Household	
Yes	306 / 307
	31% / 31%
No	689 / 688
	69% / 69%

	Unweighted / Weighted
Age	
18-24	113 / 122
	11% / 12%
25-34	182 / 186
	18% / 19%
35-44	165 / 161
	17% / 16%
45-54	189 / 185
	19% / 19%
55-64	185 / 181
	19% / 18%
65-75	166 / 164
	17% / 16%
Region	
Jylland	295 / 328
	30% / 33%
Syddanmark	212 / 207
	21% / 21%
København	340 / 323
	34% / 32%
Sjælland	153 / 142
	15% / 14%

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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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.

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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.

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