

# Earth for All Survey 2024

## Indonesia

**G20+ Global Report: attitudes to political and economic transformation**

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

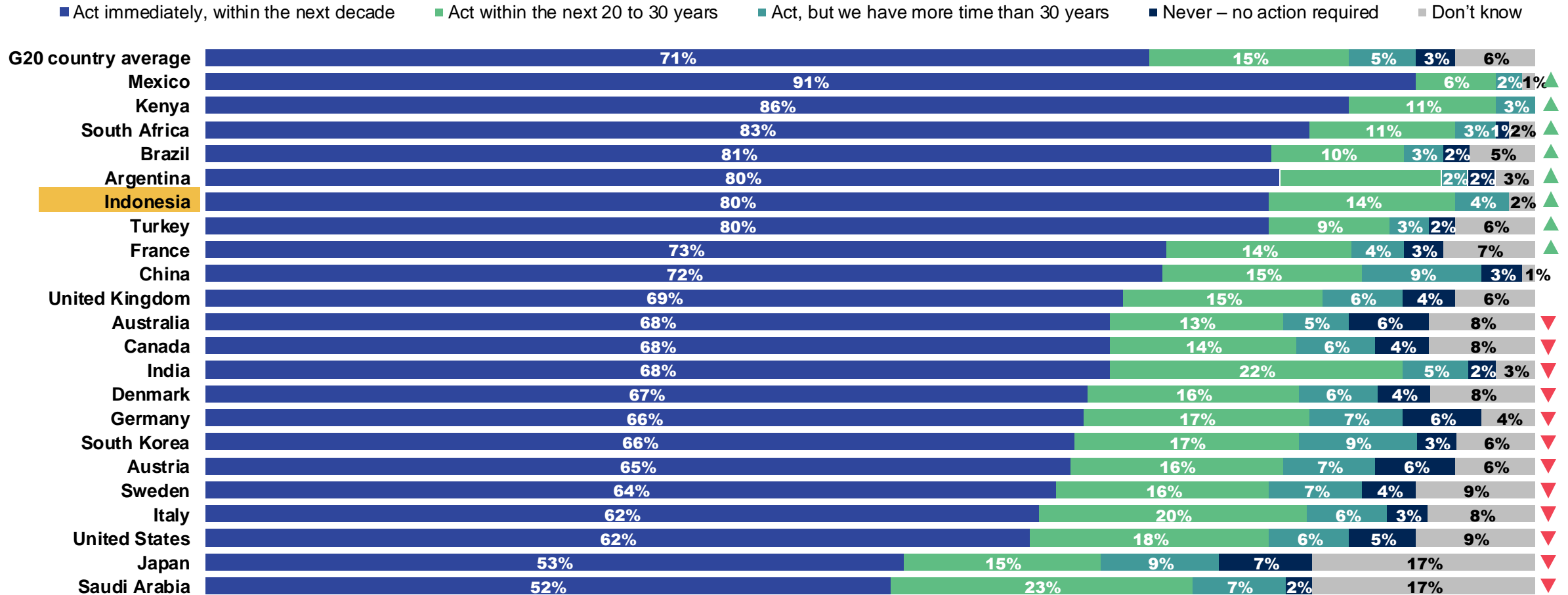
Partners: The Policy Institute Kings College, ISWE, Wellbeing Economy Alliance

# 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.



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. 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)	55-65 (K)
<b>Act immediately, within the next decade</b>	80%	77%	82%	75%	80%	84%	82%	76%	82%	82%	79%
	DH		A			AD			H		
<b>Act within the next 20 to 30 years</b>	14%	16%	12%	13%	15%	13%	9%	16%	12%	11%	19%
											AGIJ
<b>Act, but we have more time than 30 years</b>	4%	5%	3%	6%	3%	2%	5%	4%	3%	5%	1%
	FK			AEF			K				K
<b>Never – no action required</b>	-	-	1%	1%				-	1%		
				AB					AB		
<b>Don't know</b>	2%	2%	3%	4%	2%	1%	4%	4%	1%	2%	1%
	F			AF			I	AIK			

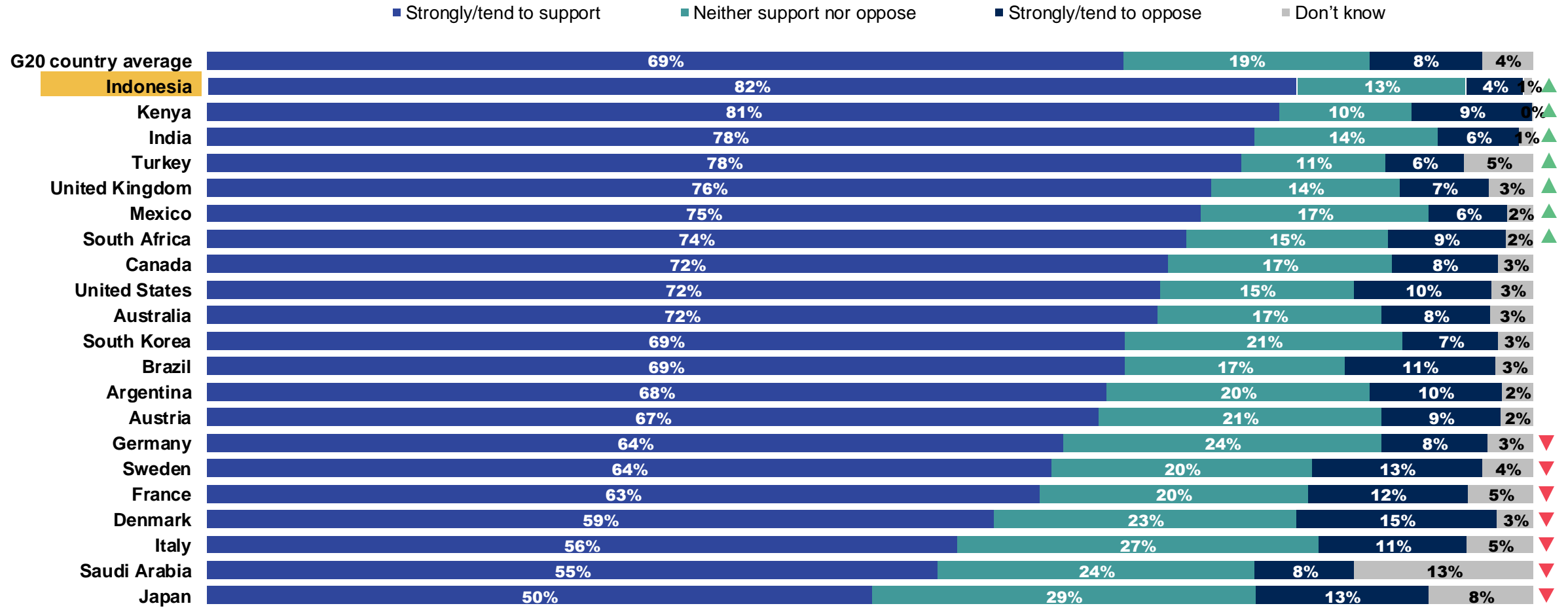
Base: Indonesia, 1,000 adults aged 21 to 65, interviewed online in March and April 2024.  
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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; 21-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



# Large businesses pay higher tax rates.

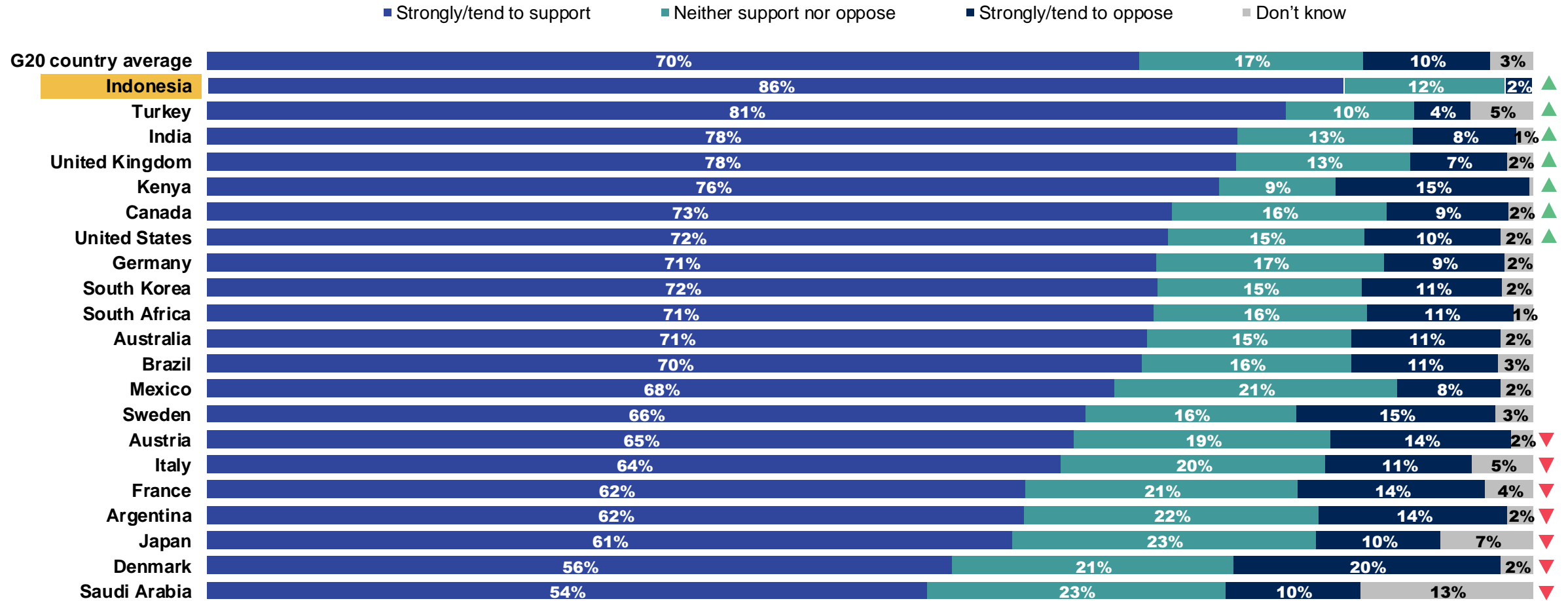
Q16. To what extent if at all would you support or oppose the following proposals as means of funding major changes to our economy and lifestyles?



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?

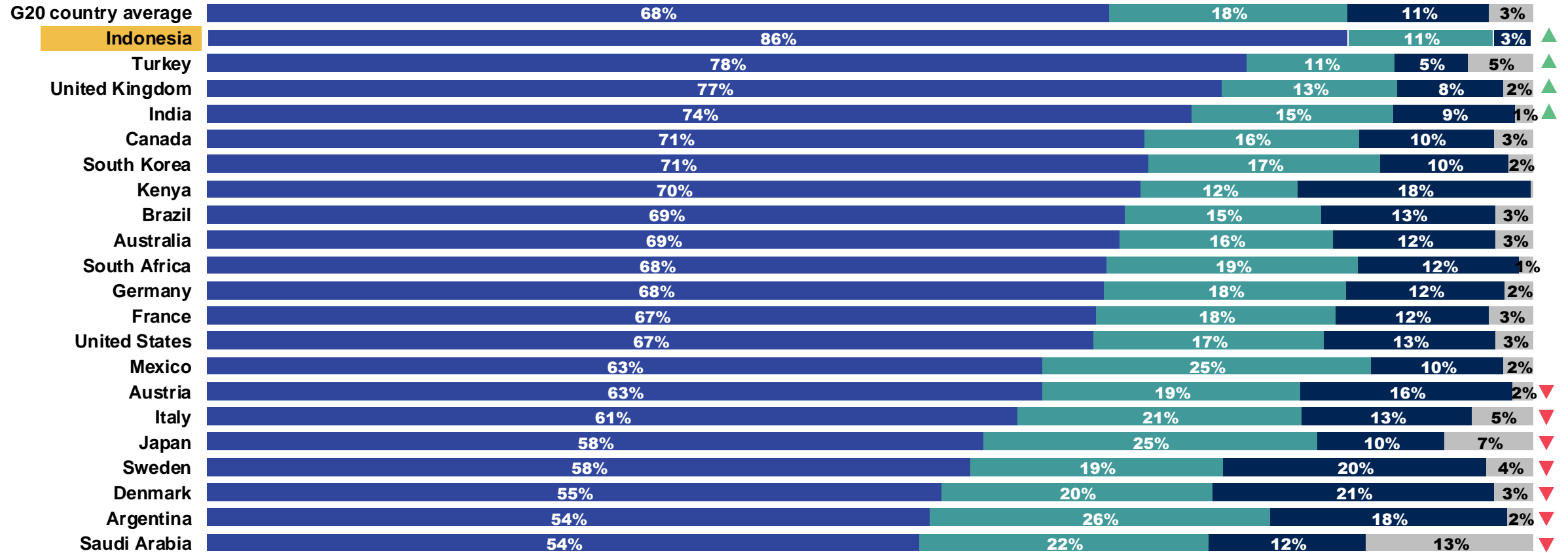


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# Wealthy people pay a higher tax on their wealth.

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

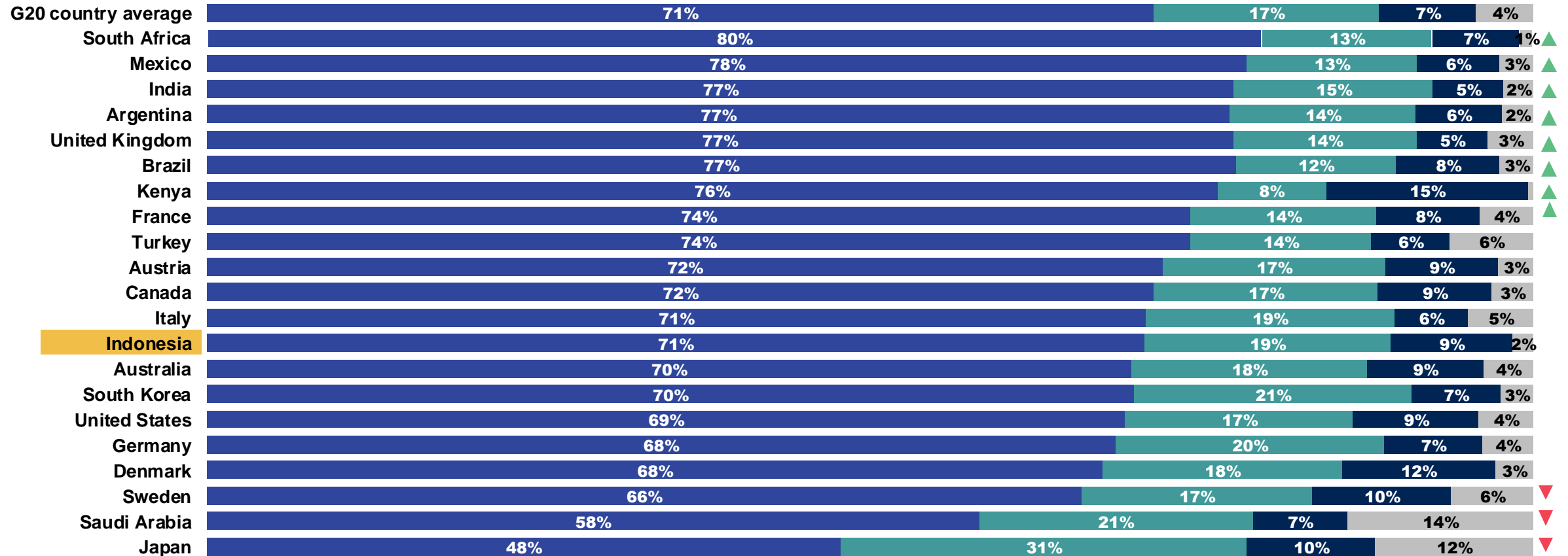


Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000),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

■ 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).



# 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)	55-65 (K)
<b>Wealthy people pay a higher tax on their wealth</b> DH	86%	86%	86%	82%	88%	89%	82%	80%	88%	91%	89%
<b>Wealthy people pay higher rates of income tax</b> DH	86%	87%	85%	81%	89%	88%	82%	79%	88%	92%	88%
<b>Large businesses pay higher tax rates</b> DG	82%	82%	82%	76%	83%	90%	69%	78%	84%	87%	89%
<b>People and companies that pollute the environment should pay higher taxes, with the money raised shared out.</b> CDJ	71%	74%	67%	64%	75%	74%	73%	67%	75%	64%	75%

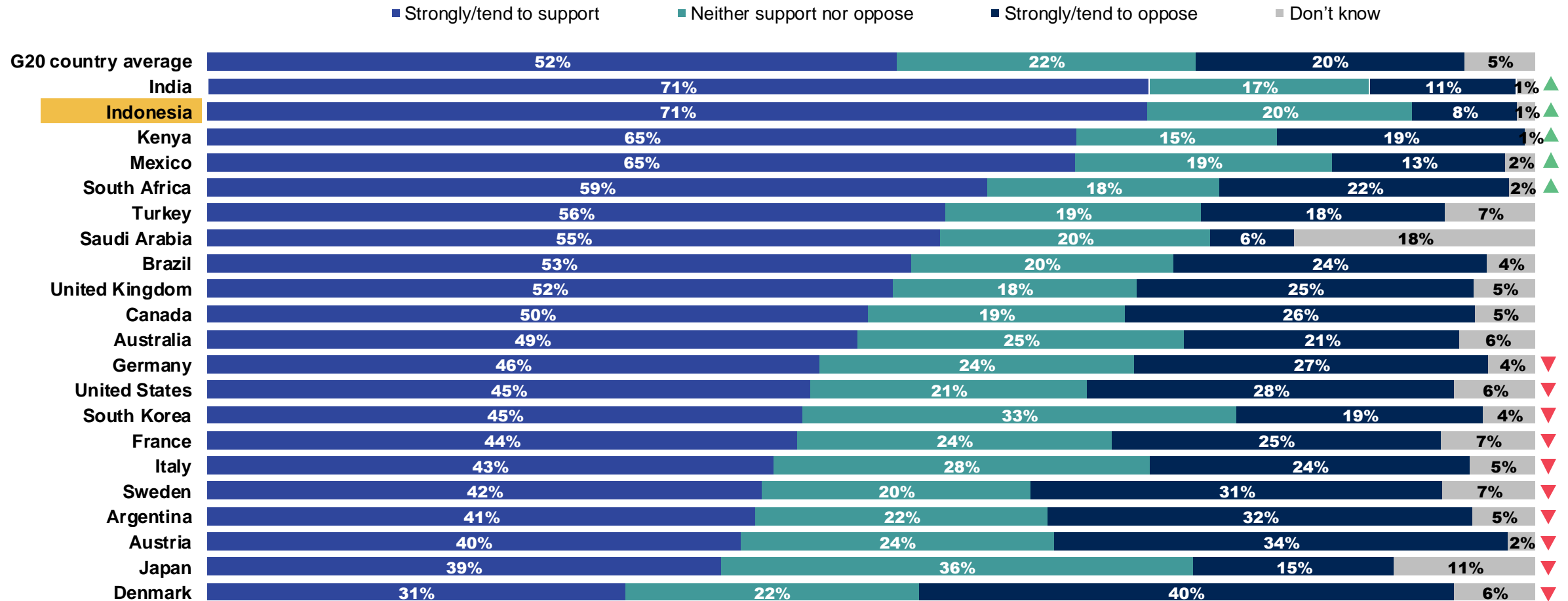
Base: Indonesia, 1,000 adults aged 21 to 65, interviewed online in March and April 2024.  
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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; 21-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



# 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?

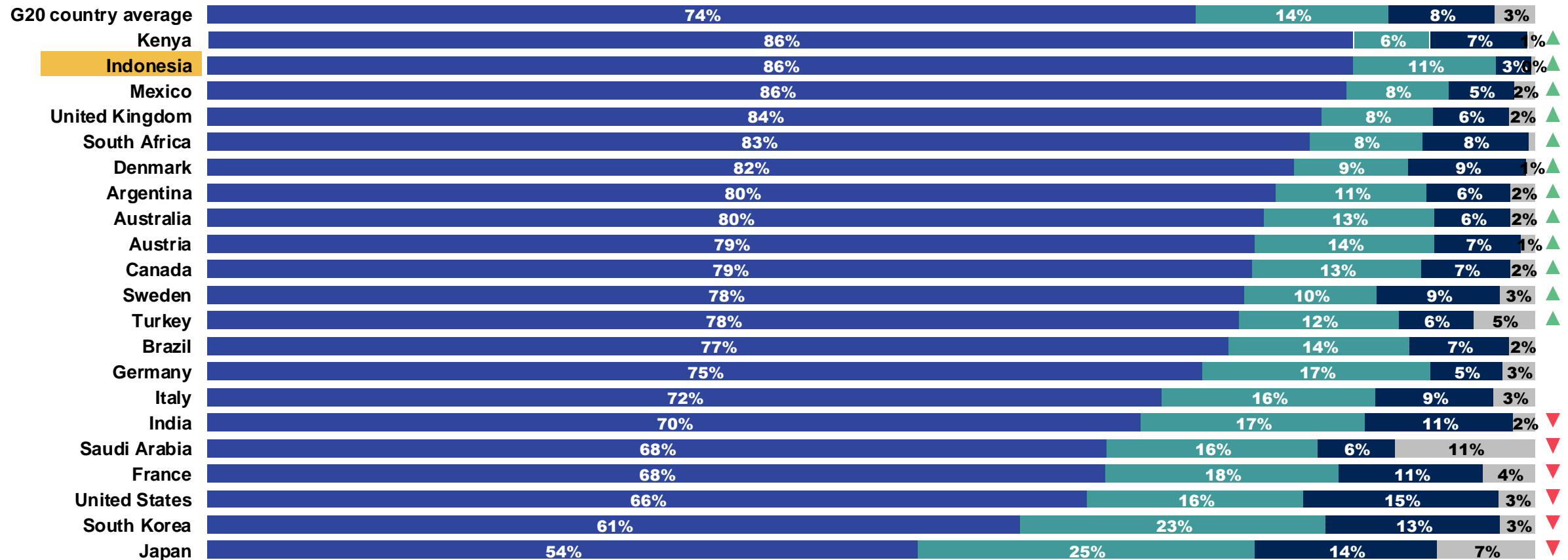


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# The government of [COUNTRY] ensuring that every citizen has free or affordable healthcare.

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

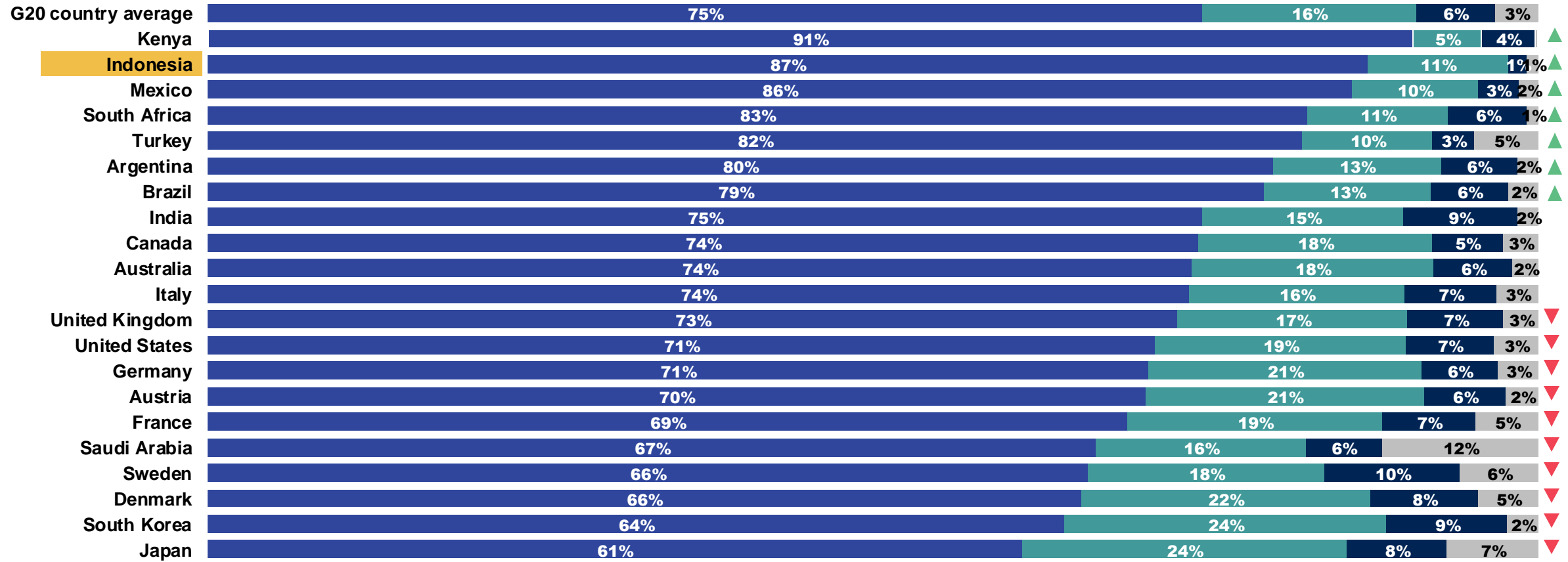


Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000),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

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

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

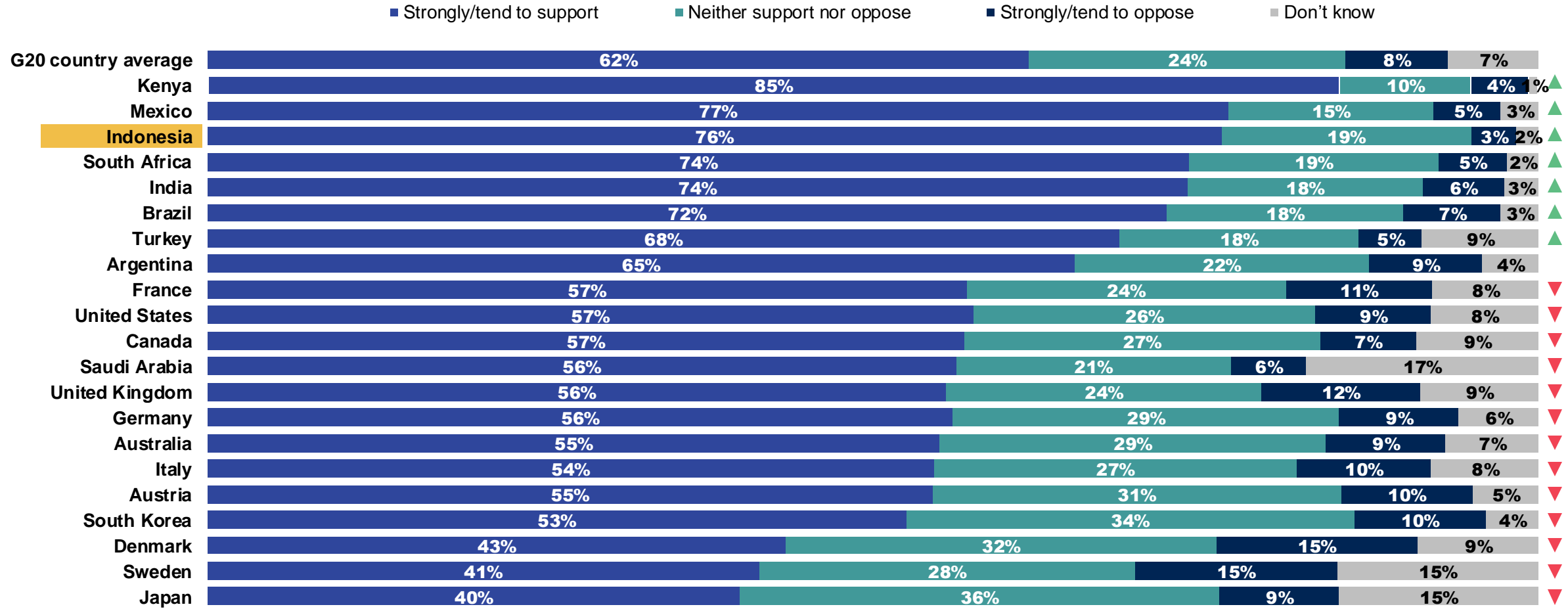
■ Strongly/tend to support    
 ■ Neither support nor oppose    
 ■ Strongly/tend to oppose    
 ■ Don't know



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

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

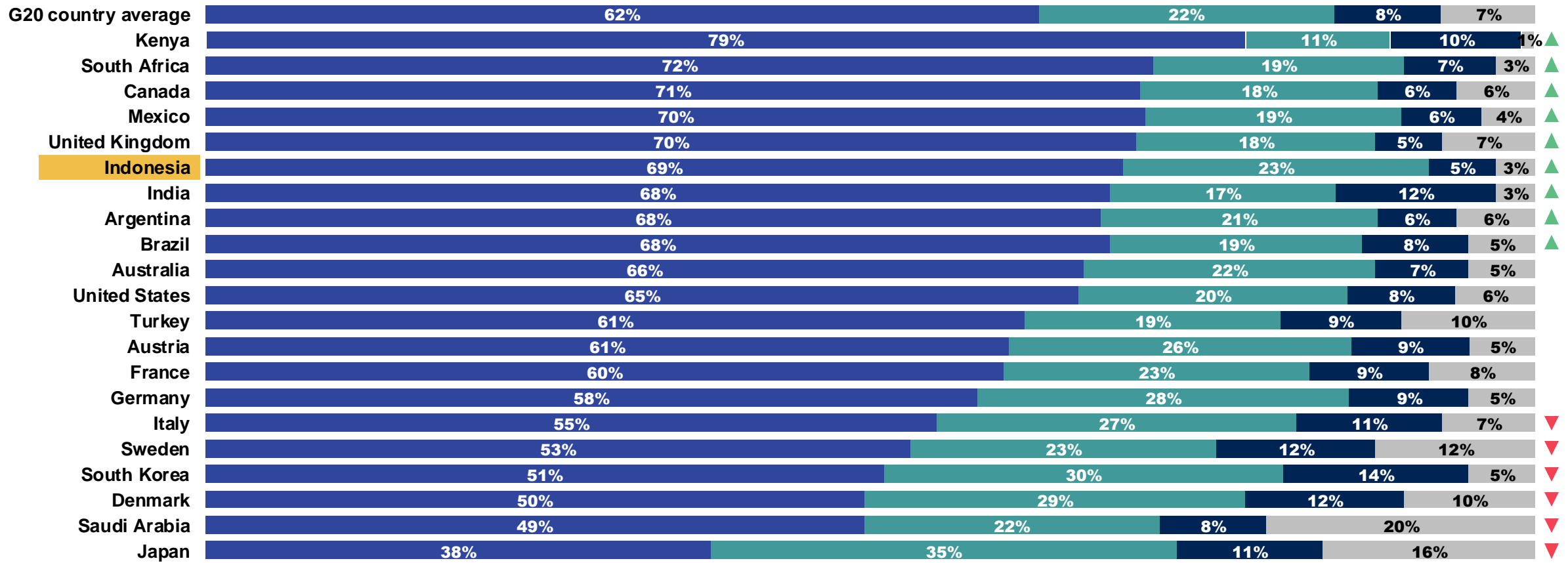


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# Laws and regulations limiting the political influence of large corporations in the political process in [COUNTRY].

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

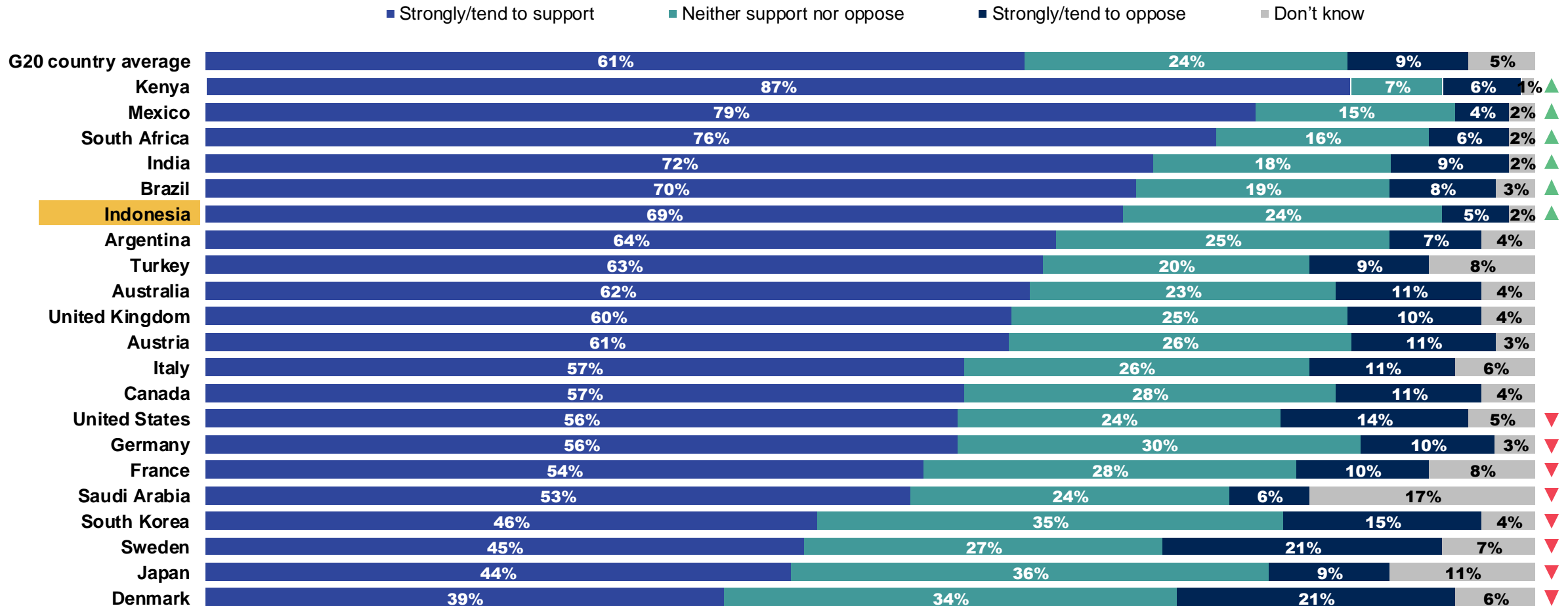
■ Strongly/tend to support   ■ Neither support nor oppose   ■ Strongly/tend to oppose   ■ Don't know



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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?

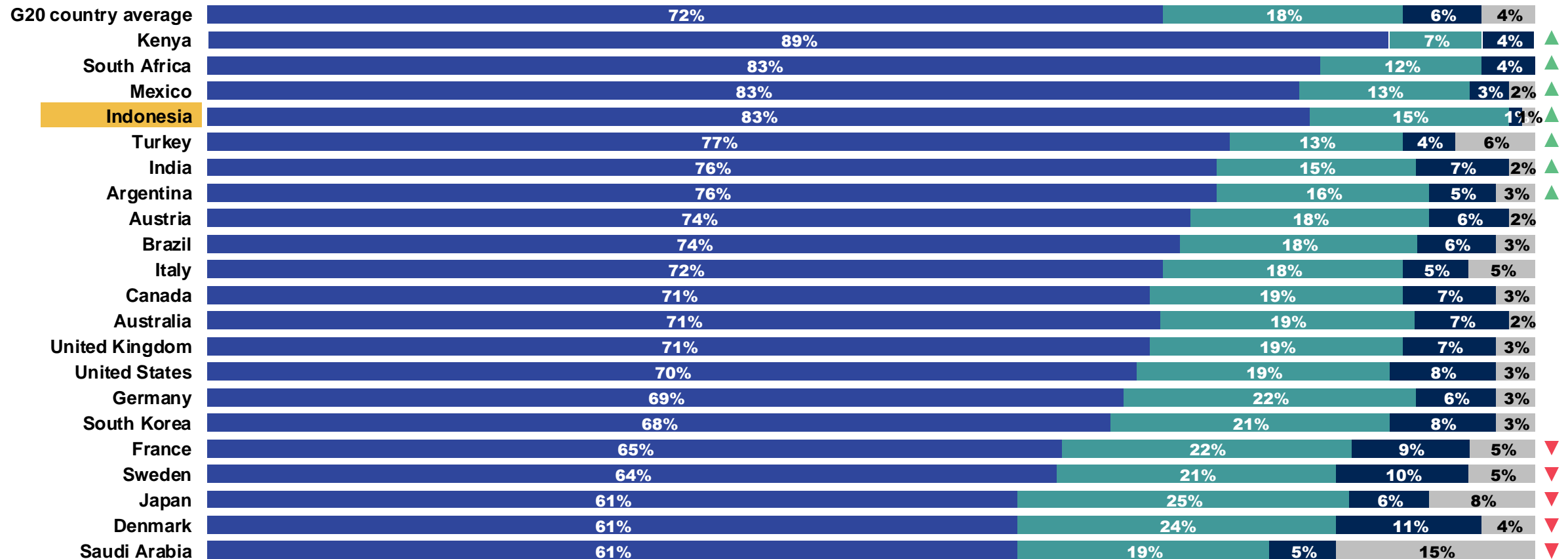


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# Policies supporting work-life balance, such as parental leave, better childcare provision and flexible working hours in [COUNTRY].

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

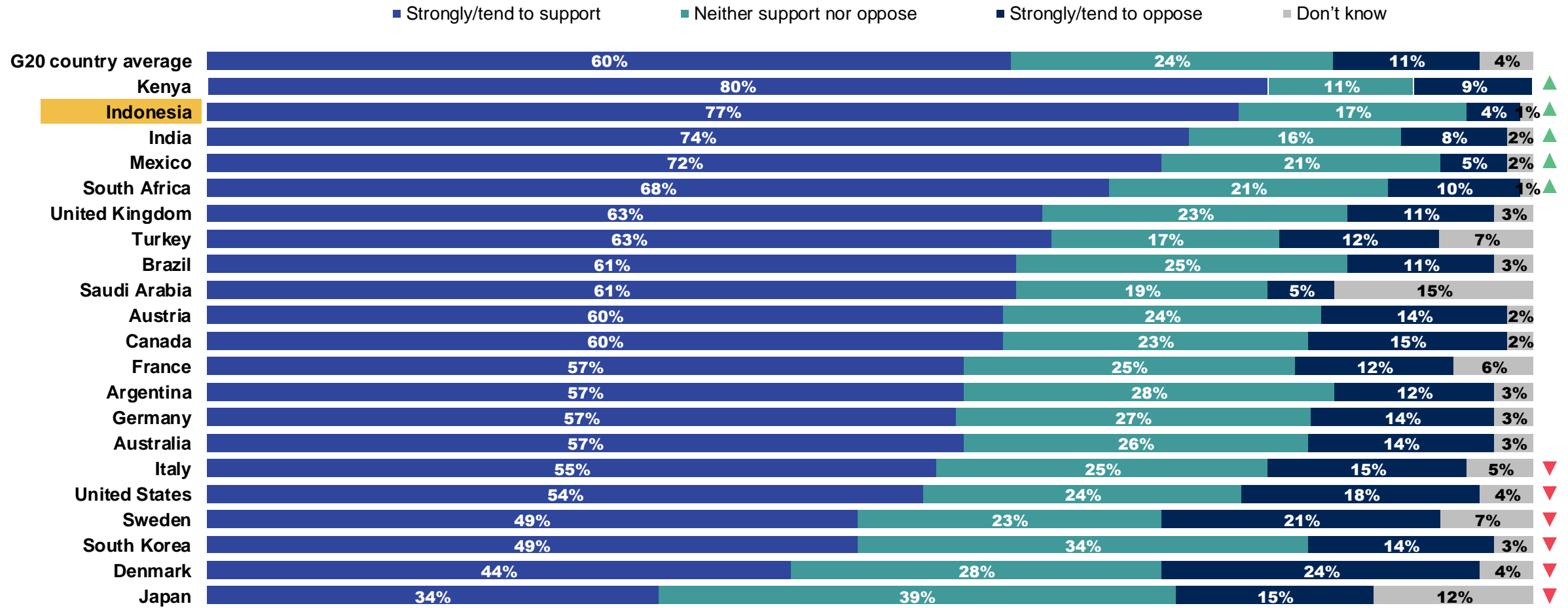


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# [COUNTRY] promoting policies to help people eat healthier diets that reduce meat consumption and harmful emissions.

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?

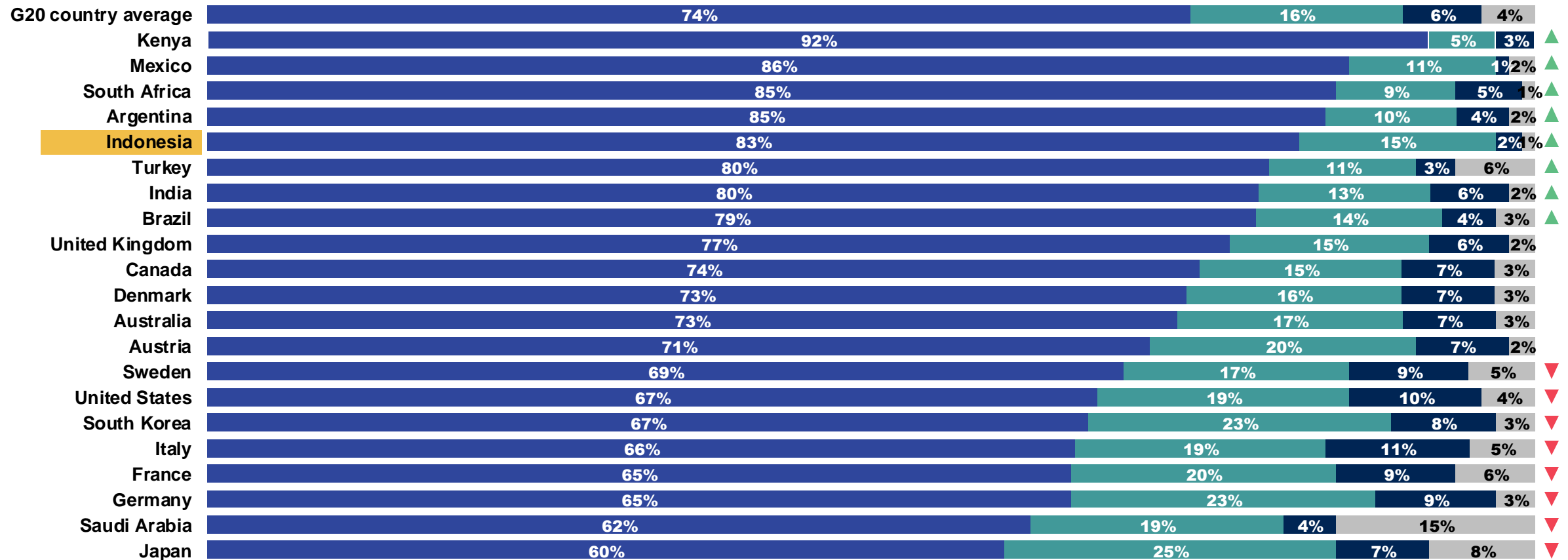


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# Investing in renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transport (cars, buses, trains, aircraft) and reducing pollution in industry in [COUNTRY].

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?

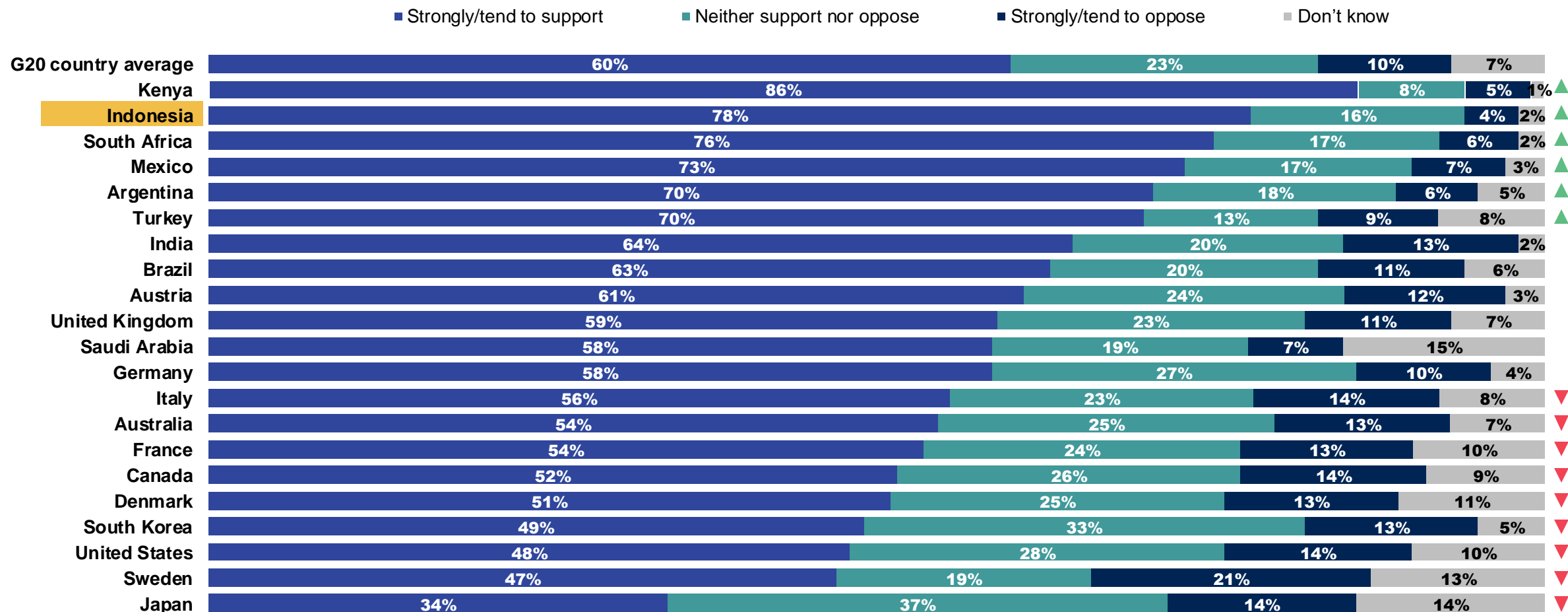
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# Giving legal rights to nature in [COUNTRY]'s national laws.

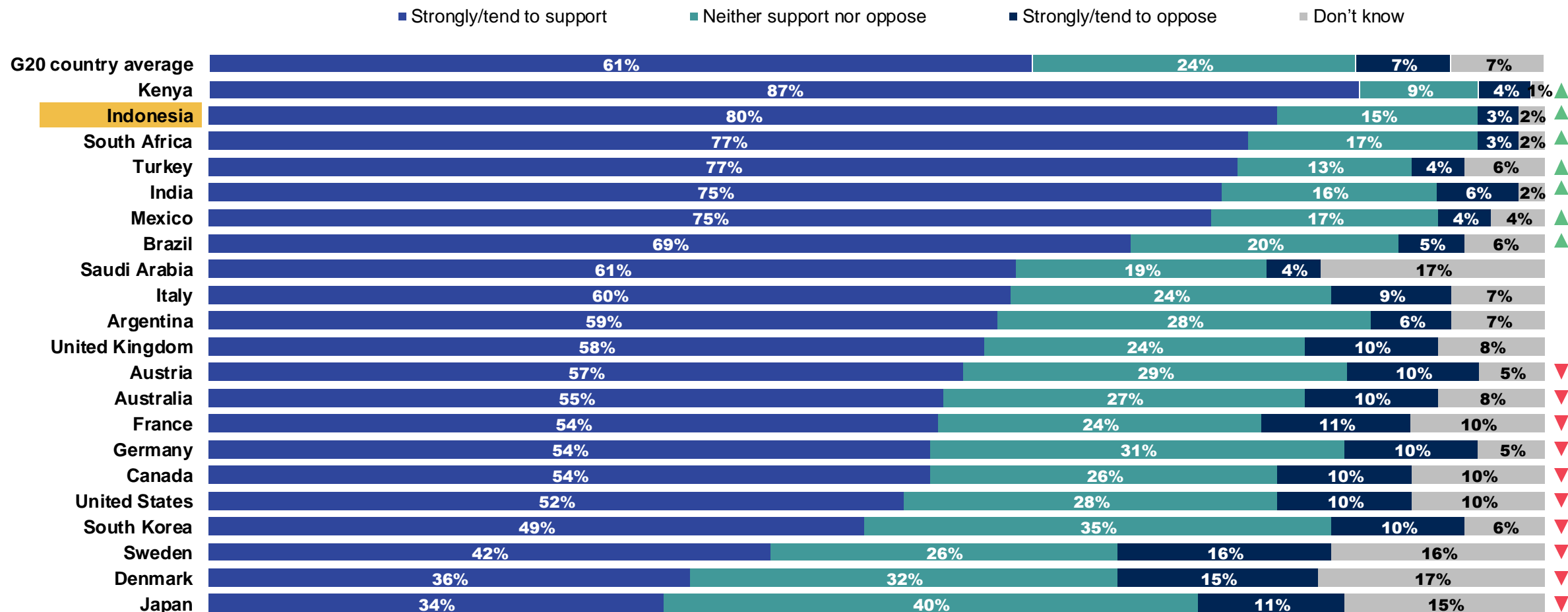
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# Giving legal rights to future generations in [COUNTRY]'s national laws.

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. 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)	55-65 (K)
Strengthening workers' rights, to protect jobs and ensure adequate retraining	87% D	88%	86%	84%	89% D	90% D	87%	85%	90%	88%	85%
The government ensuring that every citizen has free or affordable healthcare.	86% DH	86%	86%	83%	89% D	88%	81%	81%	90% GH	88% H	91% GH
Investing in renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transport and reducing pollution in industry	83% DH	85%	81%	74%	86% D	90% AD	79%	74%	84% H	88% AGH	92% AGHI
Policies supporting work-life balance, such as parental leave, better childcare provision and flexible working hours.	83% D	83%	82%	79%	85% D	84%	82%	81%	81%	84%	88%
Giving legal rights to future generations in national laws.	80% CDGH	83% AC	77%	70%	85% AD	86% AD	71%	73%	84% AGH	82% GH	88% AGH
Giving legal rights to nature in national laws	78% DH	79%	77%	73%	81% D	82% AD	75%	70%	79% DH	81% DH	87% AGH
Promoting policies to help people eat healthier diets that reduce meat consumption and harmful emissions.	77% D	77%	77%	71%	80% D	82% AD	77%	73%	79% D	76%	84% H
The use of citizens' assemblies, to increase citizens' influence in political decision-making.	76% DH	78%	74%	70%	78% D	80% AD	74%	71%	78% D	75%	85% AGHJ
All people receiving a minimum regular income each month from the government, regardless of employment status.	71% DJ	68%	73%	65%	72% J	77% AD	70%	71% J	77% AJ	60%	75% J
Laws and regulations limiting the political influence of large corporations in the political process.	69% CDH	75% AC	64%	61%	72% D	76% AD	62%	62%	70% H	72% H	79% AGH
Policies ensuring more equal gender representation in government and business leadership roles.	69% D	68%	71%	61%	73% D	76% AD	67%	65%	74% H	66%	75% H

Base: Indonesia, 1,000 adults aged 21 to 65, 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; 21-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



# Democracy and economy

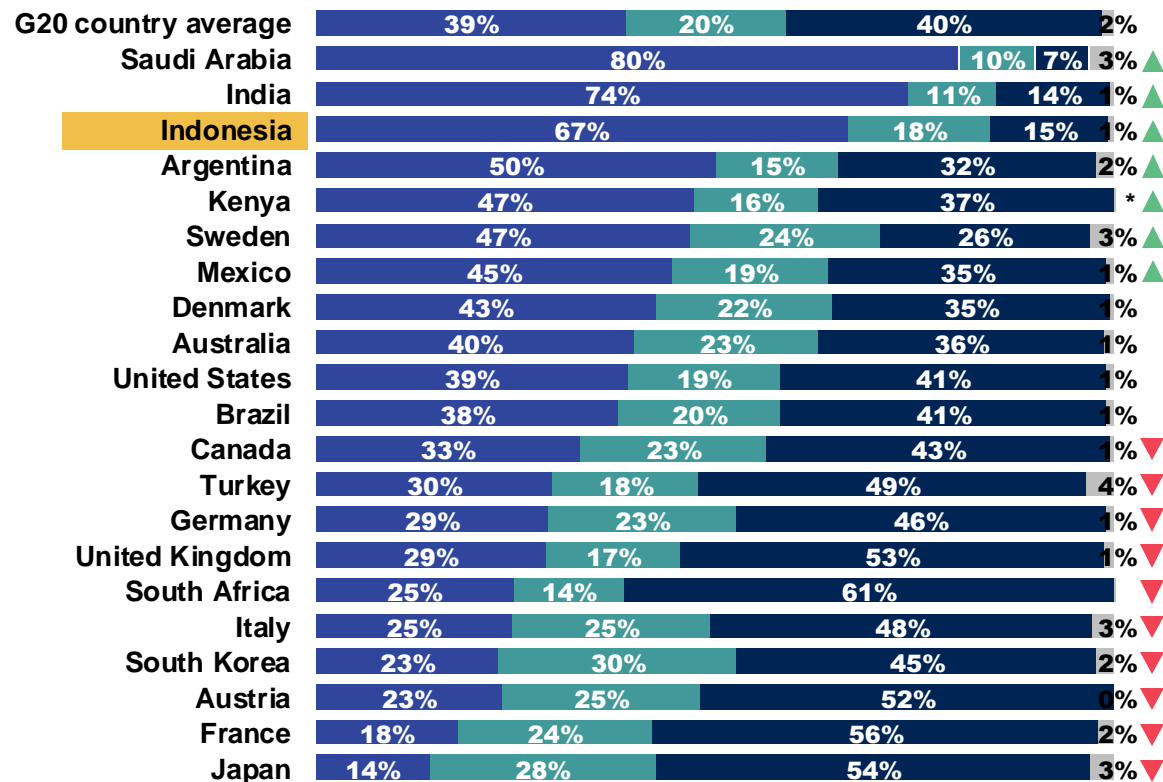
# 02

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

Q8. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your country?

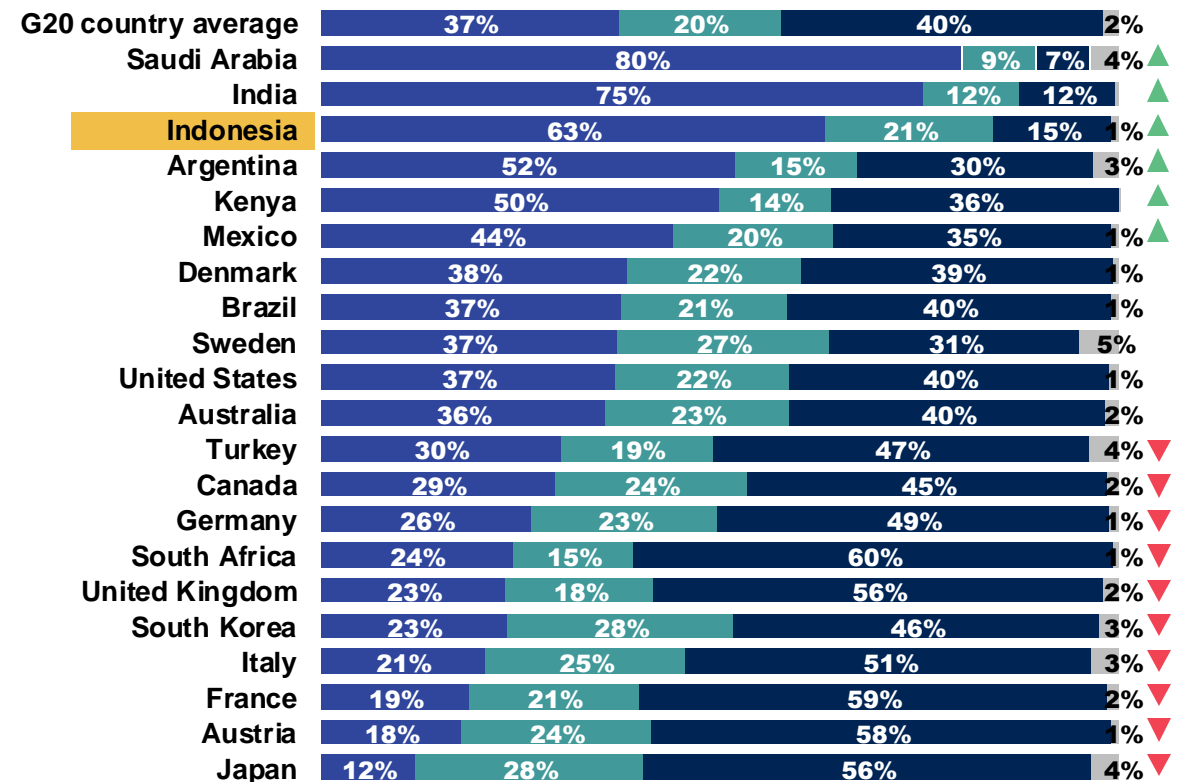
## The government can be trusted to make decisions for the benefit of the majority of people

■ 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).

# 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)	55-65 (K)
<b>The government can be trusted to make long-term decisions that will benefit people 20-30 years from now.</b>	67%	68%	65%	58%	72%	72%	57%	65%	69%	63%	77%
	DG				AD	AD			G		AGHJ
<b>The government can be trusted to make decisions for the benefit of the majority of people.</b>	63%	67%	59%	53%	70%	70%	52%	58%	68%	62%	74%
	CDGH	AC			AD	AD			GH		AGHJ

Base: Indonesia, 1,000 adults aged 21 to 65, 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; 21-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).





# 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)	55-65 (K)
Having a democratic political system	89%	88%	89%	86%	90%	92%	83%	89%	88%	89%	95%
	DG					A					AGI
Having experts make decisions according to what they think is best for the country	79%	79%	80%	79%	79%	79%	86%	82%	77%	77%	76%
							IK				
Having the army rule	62%	59%	65%	68%	65%	53%	69%	72%	65%	49%	52%
	FJK			AF	F		JK	JK	JK		
Having a system governed by religious law in which there are no political parties or elections	58%	58%	58%	63%	58%	53%	66%	71%	61%	46%	43%
	FJK			AF			JK	AIJK	JK		
A system governed largely by business leaders and wealthy people	24%	21%	28%	25%	25%	24%	25%	36%	24%	16%	16%
	BJK		AB				J	AGIJK	J		
Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections	24%	22%	25%	26%	23%	21%	31%	37%	22%	13%	12%
	JK						AJK	AIJK	JK		

Base: Indonesia, 1,000 adults aged 21 to 65, 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; 21-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



# 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)	55-65 (K)
High quality education	84% H	82%	85%	84%	85%	82%	81%	79%	86%	88% H	84%
Free healthcare	83% G	84%	82%	82%	86%	81%	76%	80%	86% G	87% GH	82%
Law and order	81% H	81%	80%	83%	79%	80%	77%	76%	81%	86% AGH	83%
An adequate standard of living	80% G	80%	81%	80%	82%	80%	72%	77%	85% AHK	87% AGHK	76%
Clean air and water	64%	62%	65%	61%	64%	67%	57%	62%	63%	69% G	64%
A society free of social tensions	58% DG	58%	58%	53%	59%	61% D	43%	55% G	57% G	63% G	68% AGHI
The opportunity to influence decisions made by government	52%	51%	53%	49%	48%	59% ADE	54%	49%	56% D	54%	48%
Adequate income in retirement	43%	45%	41%	40%	43%	46%	36%	38%	43%	42%	57% AGHIJ
A society where men and women have equal rights	38% D	36%	41%	32%	35%	48% ADE	45% H	34%	35%	41%	42%
None of the above	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%		2%	

Base: Indonesia, 1,000 adults aged 21 to 65, 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; 21-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).

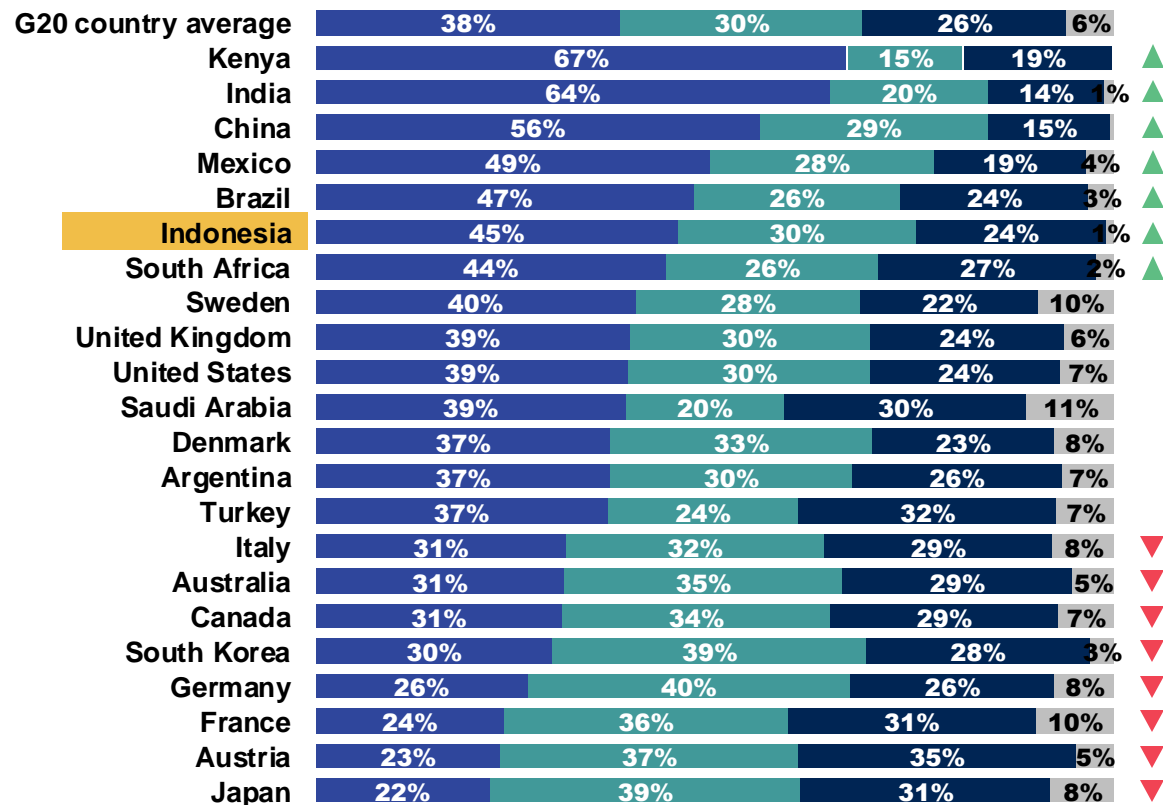


# To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your country?

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

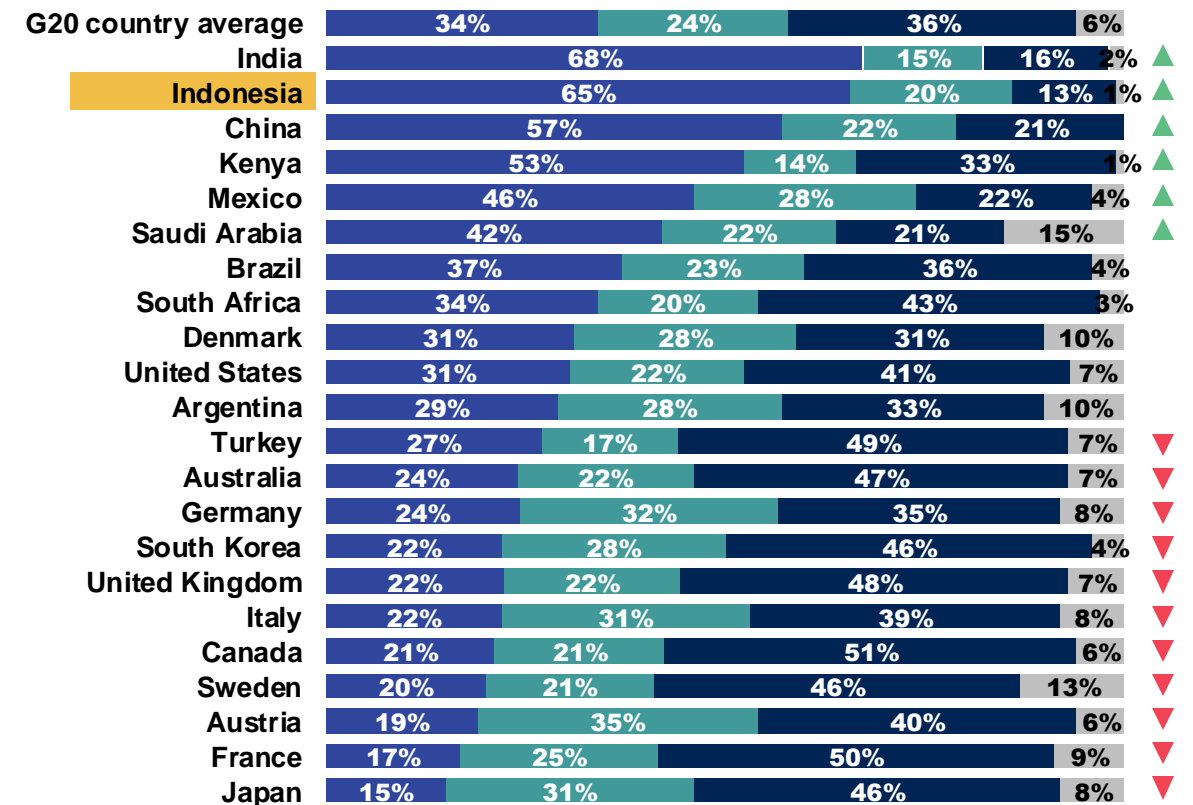
## International organisations can be trusted more than national governments to address global challenges

■ 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. 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)	55-65 (K)
All countries are equally represented in today's international organisations	65%	67%	64%	57%	68%	73%	51%	60%	71%	67%	74%
	DGH				D	AD			AGH	G	AGH
International organisations can be trusted more than national governments to address global challenges	45%	44%	46%	38%	47%	52%	37%	47%	45%	40%	54%
	D				D	AD					AGJ

Base: Indonesia, 1,000 adults aged 21 to 65, 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; 21-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).

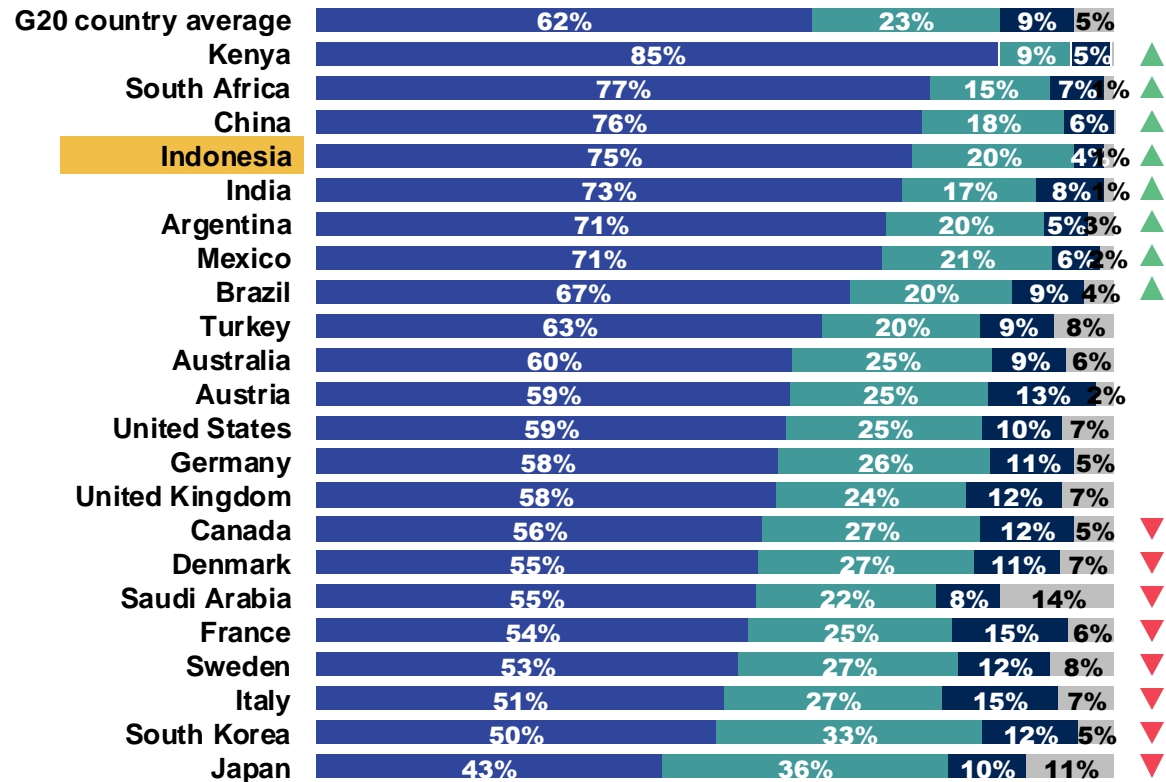


# Some ways that citizens could be more involved in international organisations are listed below. To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose these proposals?

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?

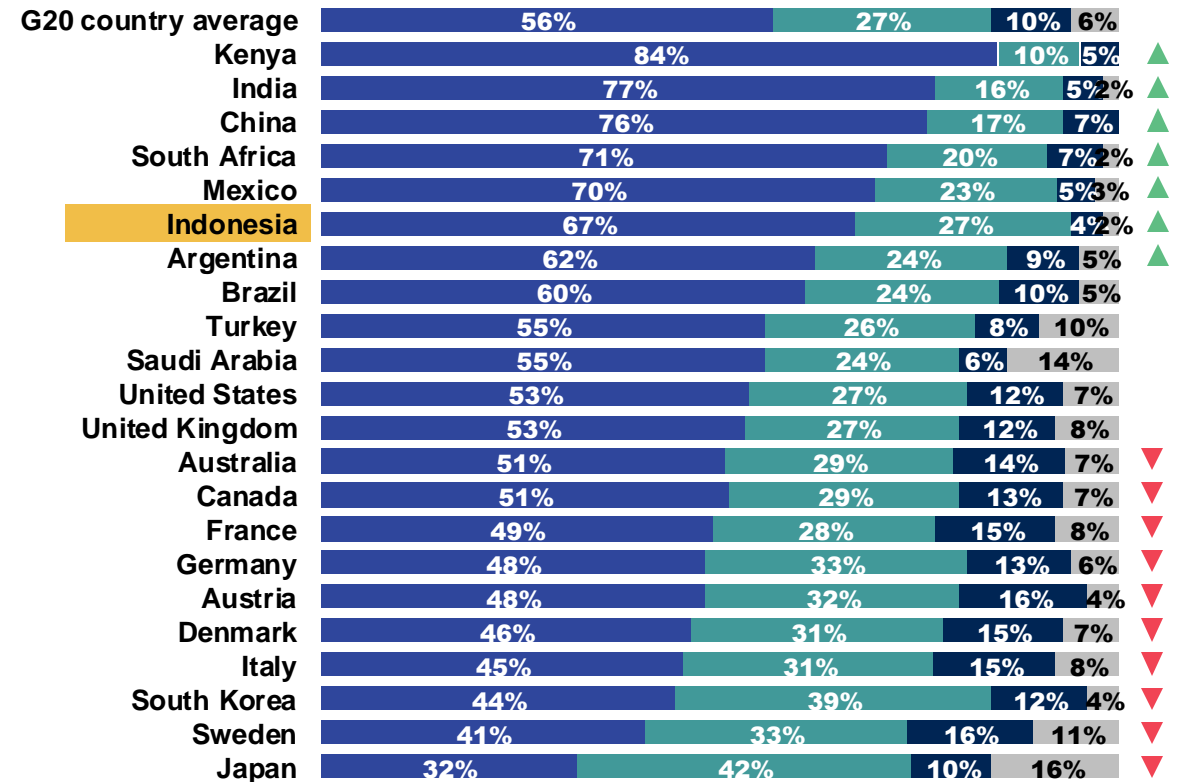
## Global surveys of citizens' attitudes and concerns

■ 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



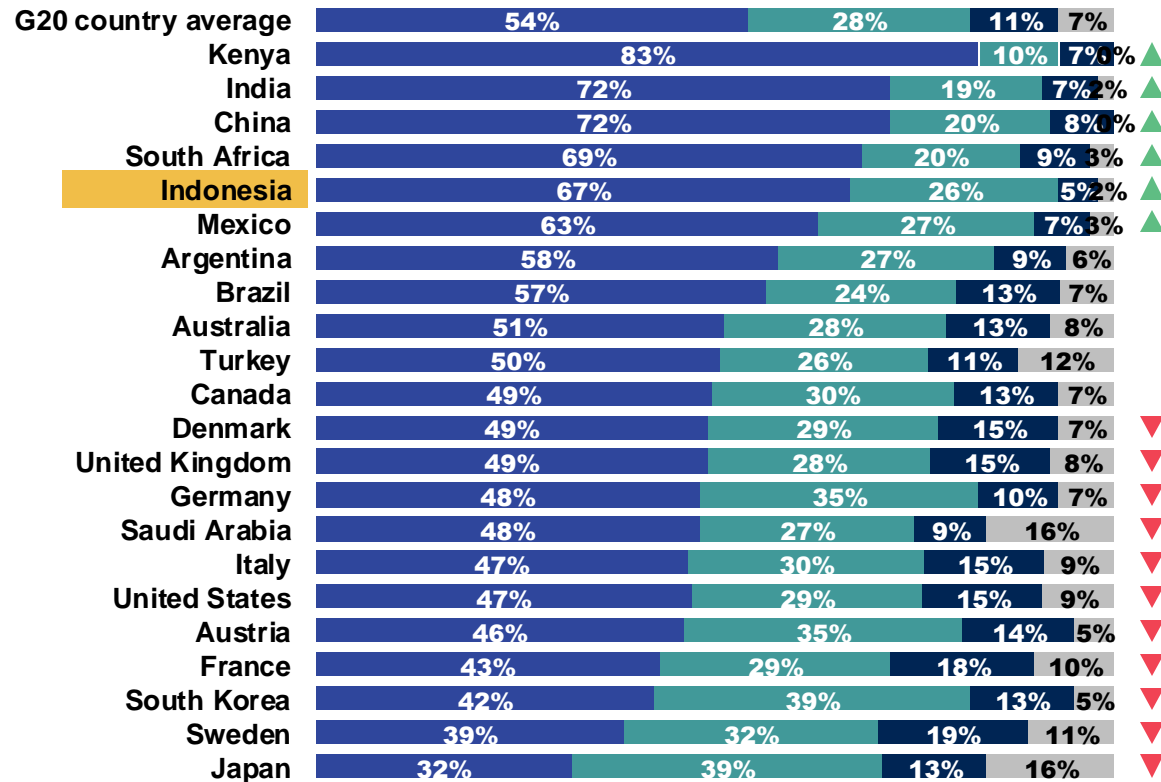
Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March - 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000),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

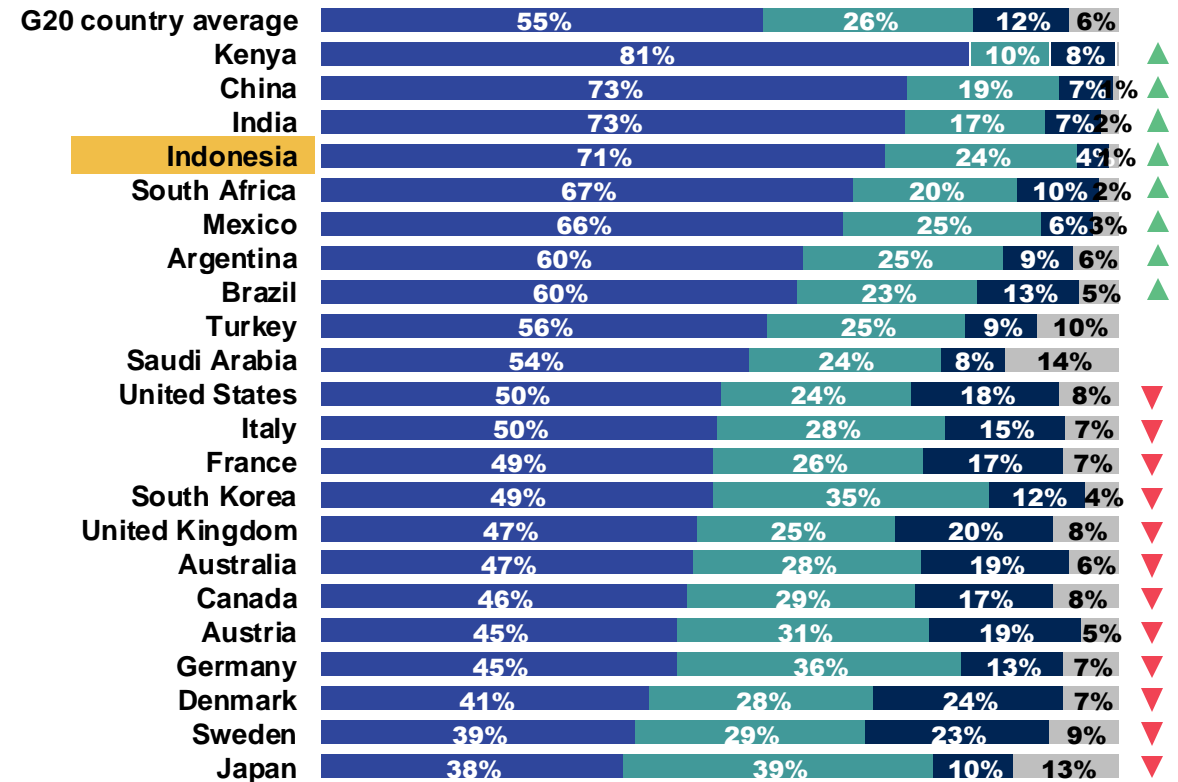
## A United Nations Parliamentary Assembly

■ 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. 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)	55-65 (K)
Global surveys of citizens' attitudes and concerns	75%	74%	75%	68%	78%	81%	64%	73%	75%	75%	84%
	DG				D	AD			G	G	AGHIJ
Global referenda	70%	73%	68%	60%	75%	78%	67%	67%	67%	71%	84%
	D				AD	AD					AGHIJ
Global citizens' assemblies	67%	68%	67%	60%	74%	72%	61%	64%	67%	67%	80%
	D				AD	AD					AGHIJ
A United Nations Parliamentary Assembly	67%	70%	64%	56%	73%	75%	59%	60%	67%	69%	80%
	DH	A			AD	AD				D	AGHIJ

Base: Indonesia, 1,000 adults aged 21 to 65, interviewed online in March and April 2024. For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

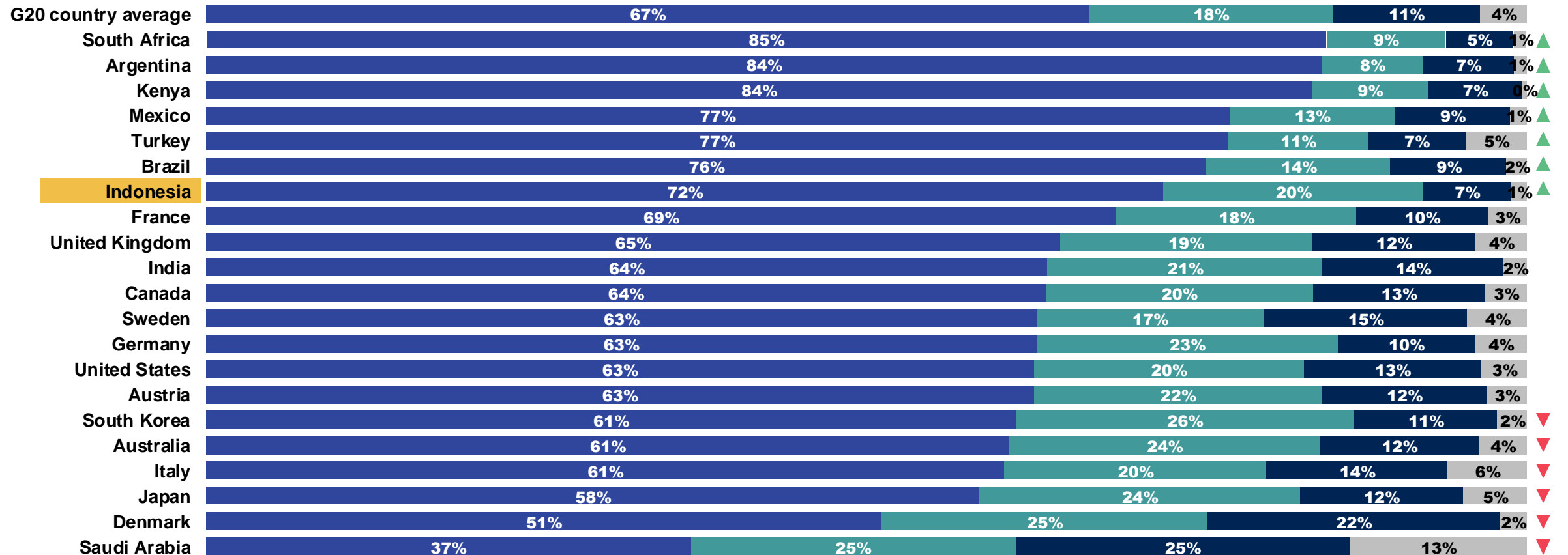
Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 21-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



# 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

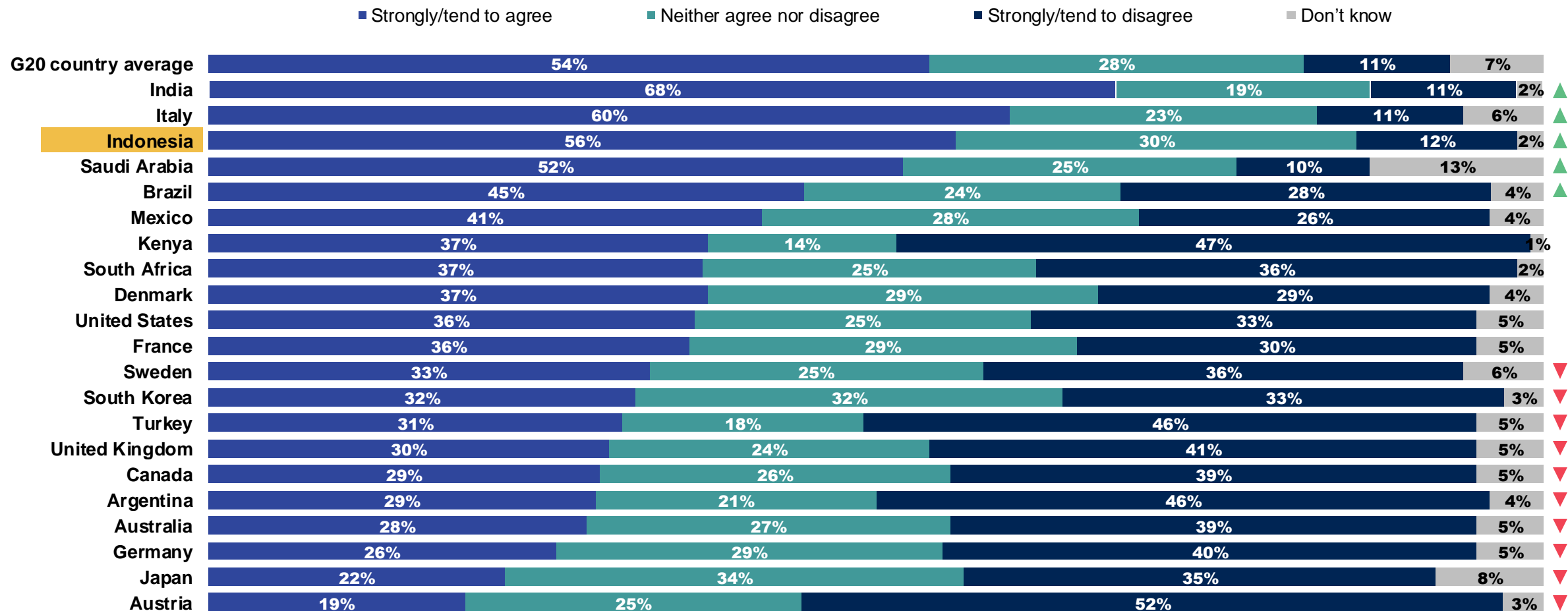


Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March - 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000),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

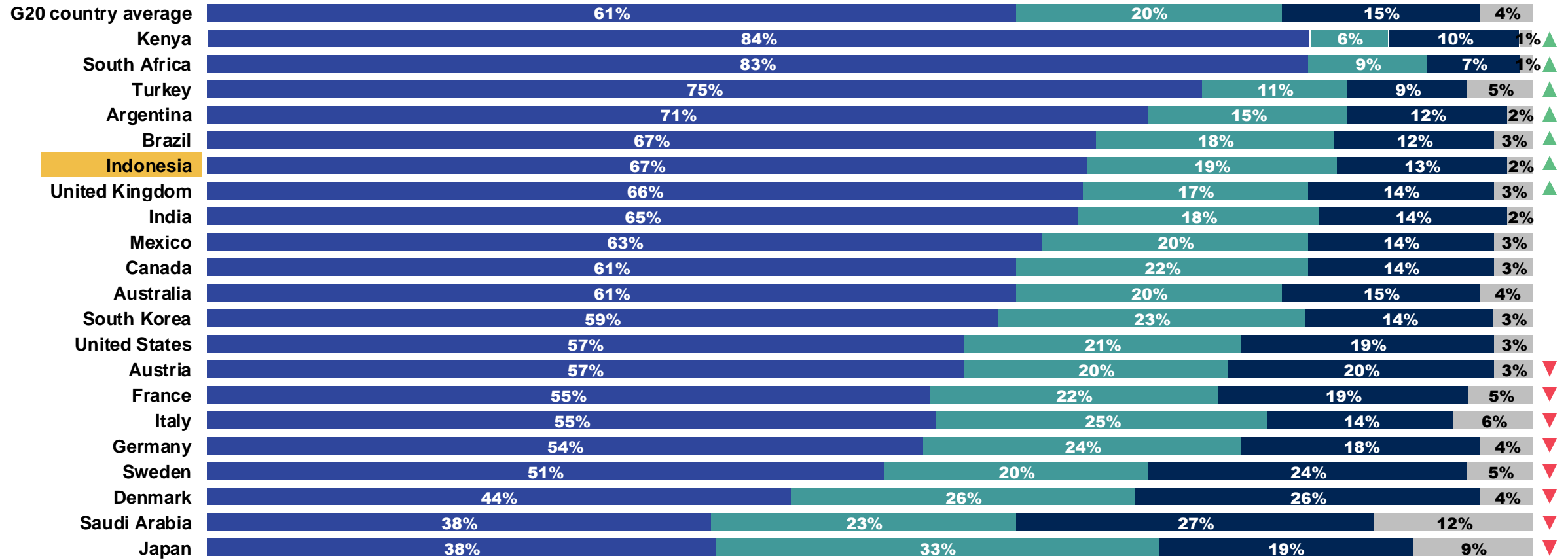


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# The economic system in [COUNTRY] hurts people who have least money.

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

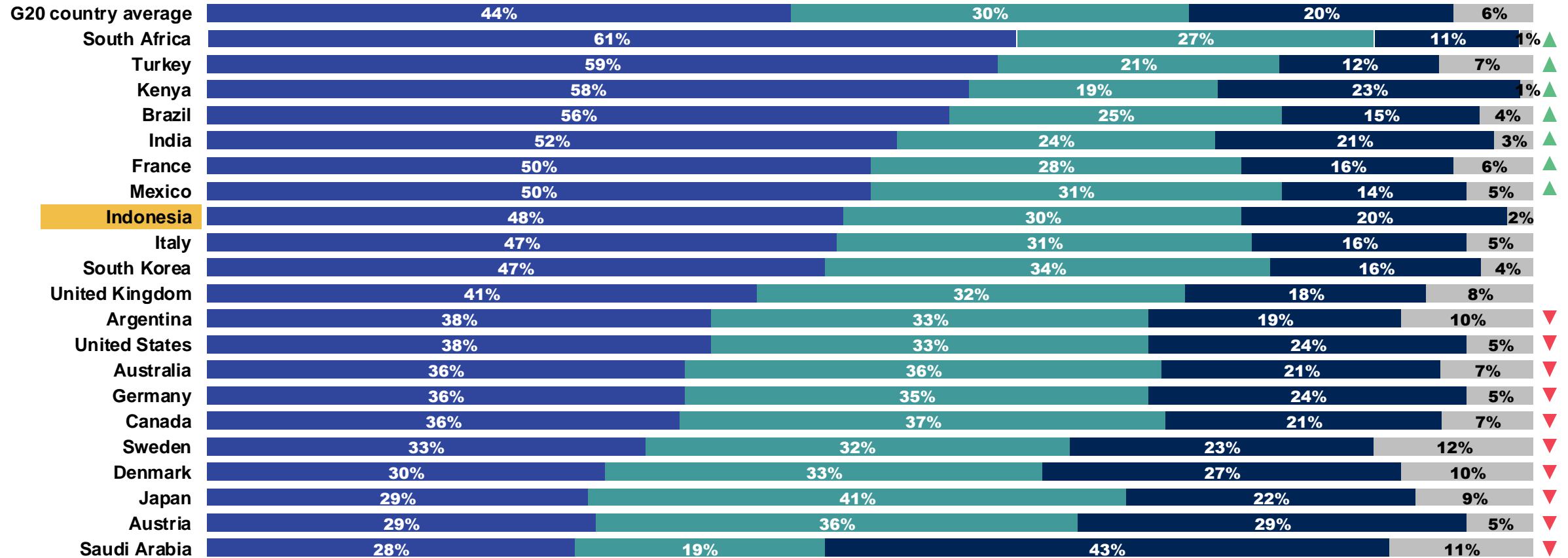


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# The economic system in [COUNTRY] is bad for the environment.

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

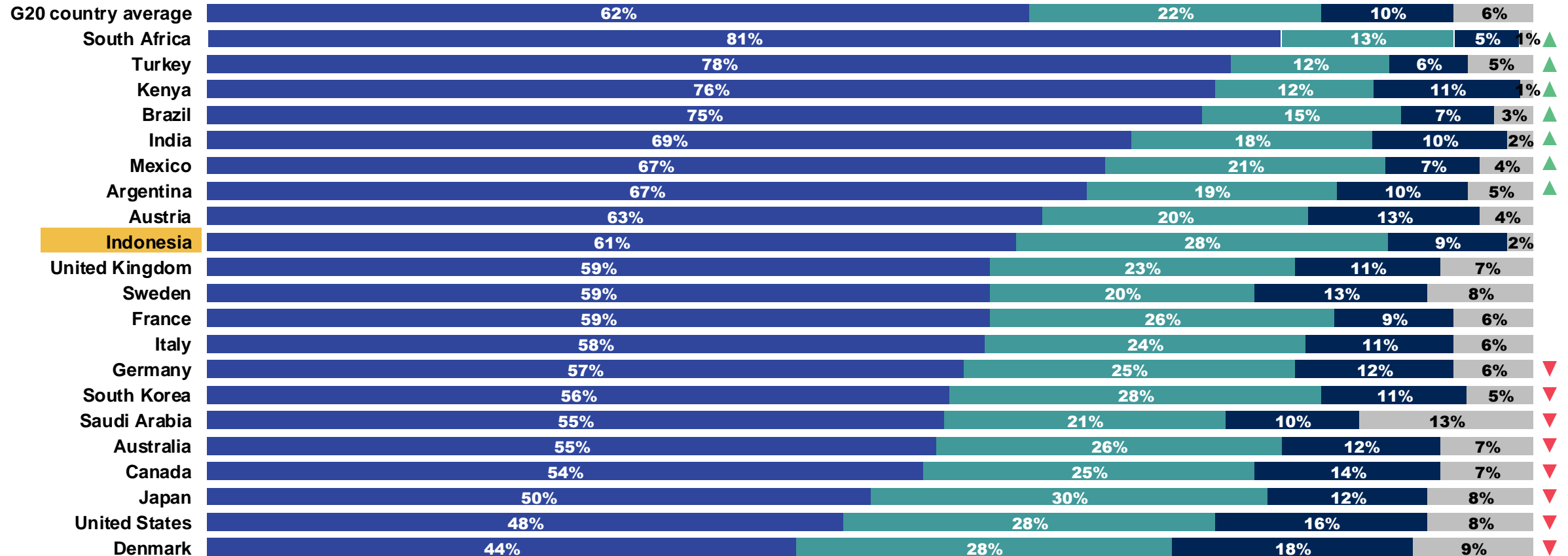


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# The way the world's economy works now is unfair to poorer countries.

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

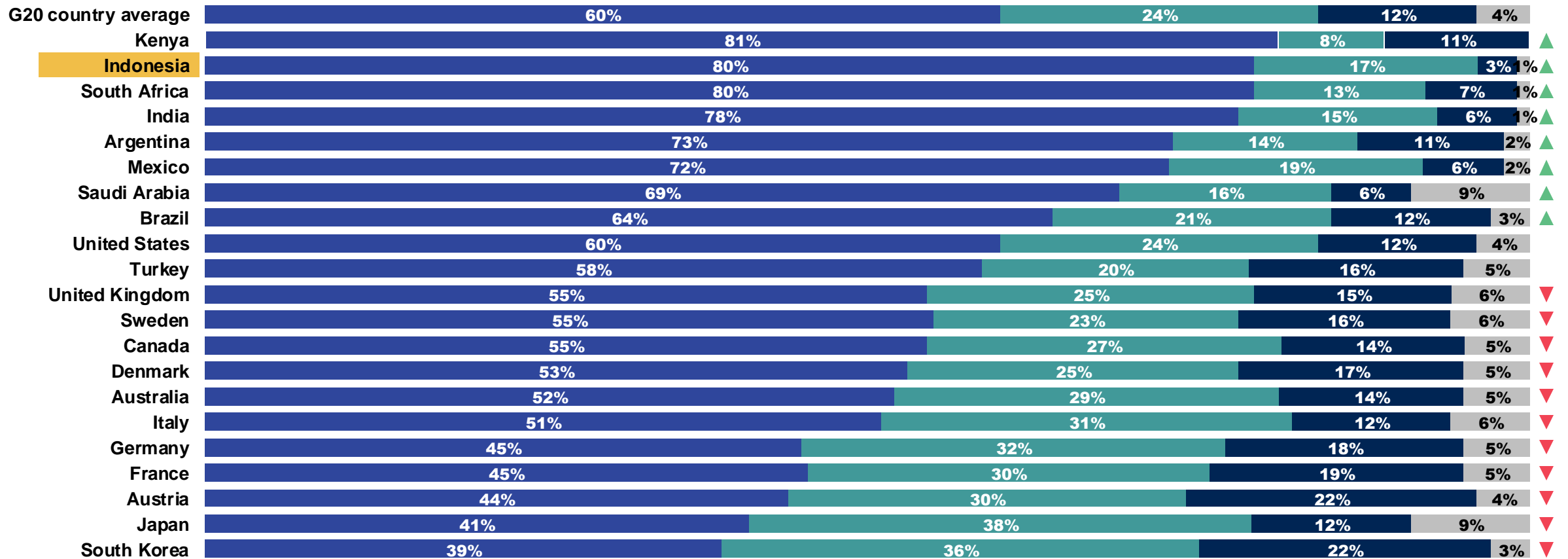


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# Focusing on economic growth in [COUNTRY] is the best way to achieve wealth and wellbeing for all who live here.

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

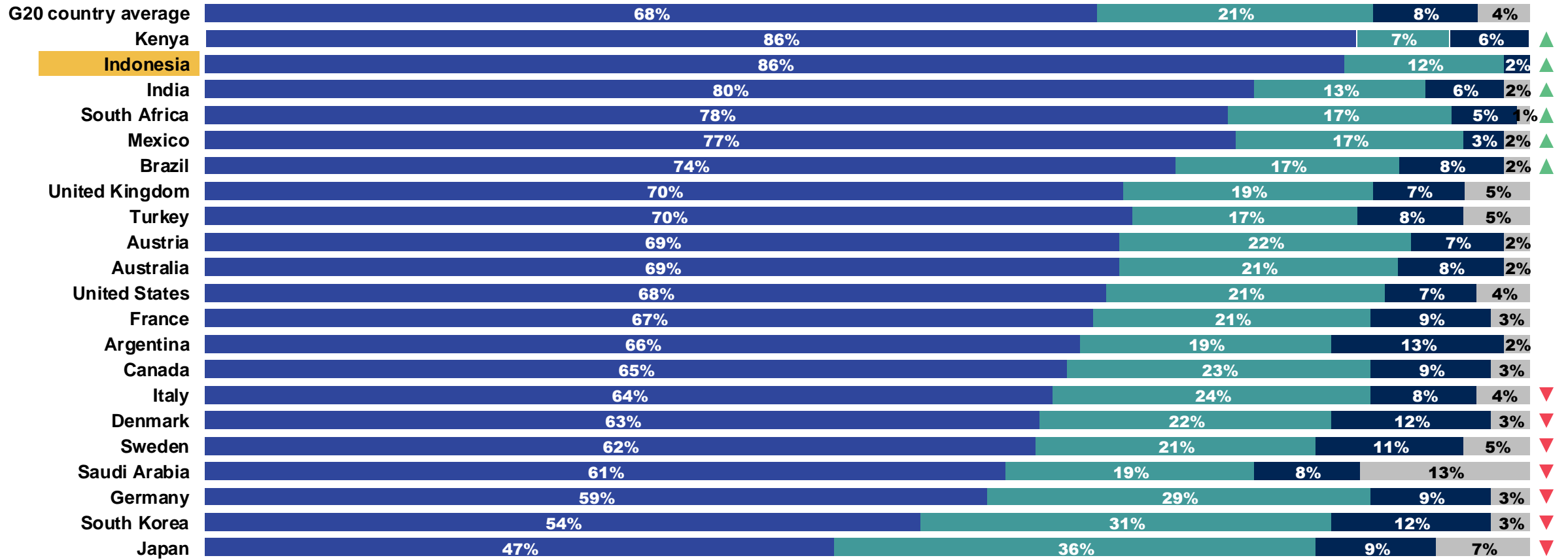


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# The way [COUNTRY]'s economy works should prioritise the health and wellbeing of people and nature rather than focusing solely on profit and increasing wealth in [COUNTRY].

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

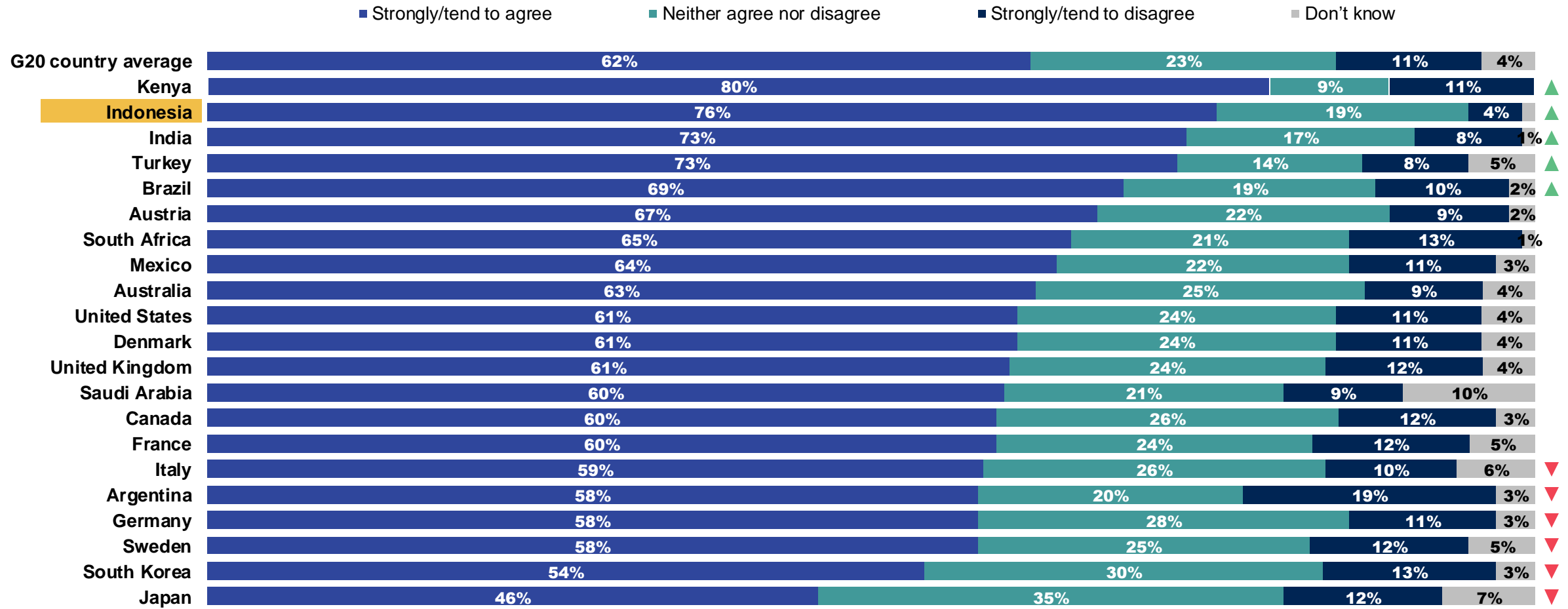
■ Strongly/tend to agree   ■ Neither agree nor disagree   ■ Strongly/tend to disagree   ■ Don't know



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. 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)	55-65 (K)
The way economy works should prioritise the health and wellbeing of people and nature rather than focusing solely on profit and increasing wealth in [COUNTRY]	86%	86%	86%	82%	85%	90%	87%	82%	87%	89%	85%
	DH					ADE				H	
Focusing on economic growth in [COUNTRY] is the best way to achieve wealth and wellbeing for all who live here.	80%	81%	78%	77%	79%	84%	79%	77%	82%	81%	80%
						AD					
The economic success of a country should be measured by the health and wellbeing of its citizens, not how fast the economy is growing.	76%	78%	74%	72%	81%	77%	73%	71%	81%	76%	79%
	DH				AD				AH		
There's too much economic inequality in [COUNTRY] these days.	72%	74%	71%	69%	75%	74%	72%	67%	75%	74%	75%
	H								H		
The economic system in [COUNTRY] hurts people who have least money.	67%	64%	69%	66%	69%	66%	65%	65%	73%	63%	65%
									AHJ		
The way the world's economy works now is unfair to poorer countries.	61%	63%	59%	58%	65%	62%	54%	58%	64%	57%	71%
											AGHJ
We are all better off when some people get rich (as spending and investment trickles down, leading to more wealth for all)	56%	58%	54%	48%	60%	63%	57%	54%	58%	51%	63%
	D				D	AD					J
The economic system in [COUNTRY] is bad for the environment.	48%	48%	48%	49%	47%	49%	48%	51%	54%	43%	41%
									AJK		

Base: Indonesia, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, 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; 21-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



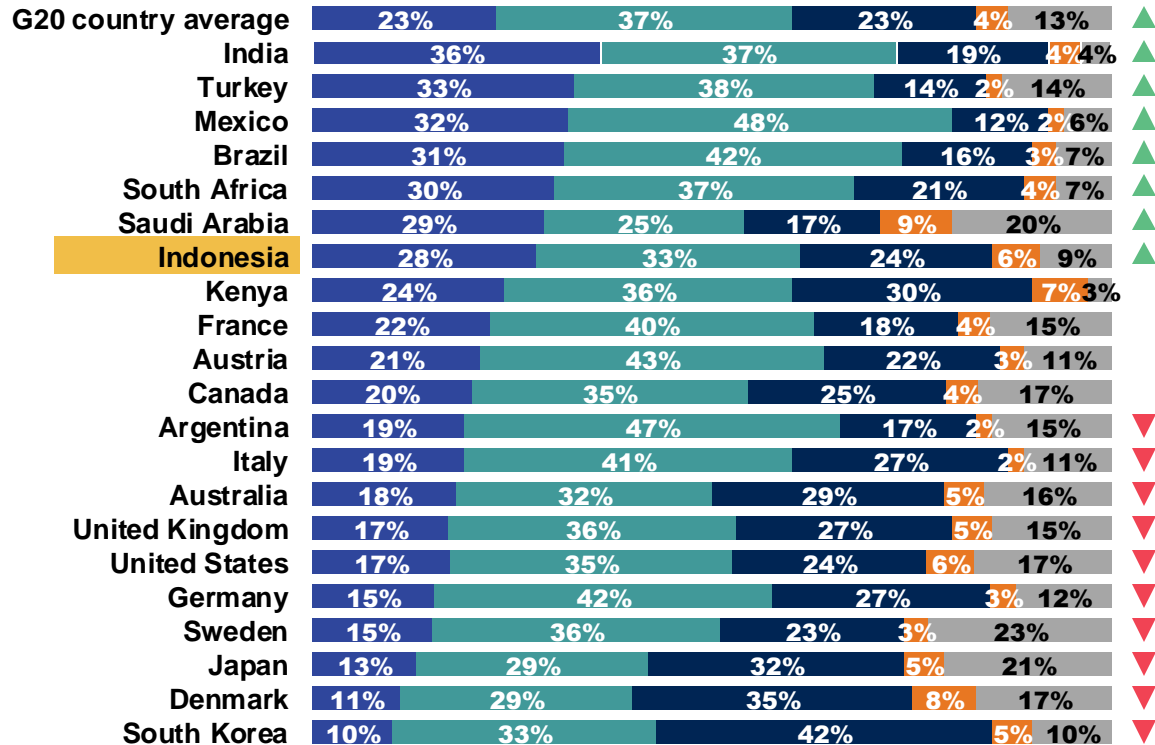


# Which comes closest to your view about the following political systems?

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

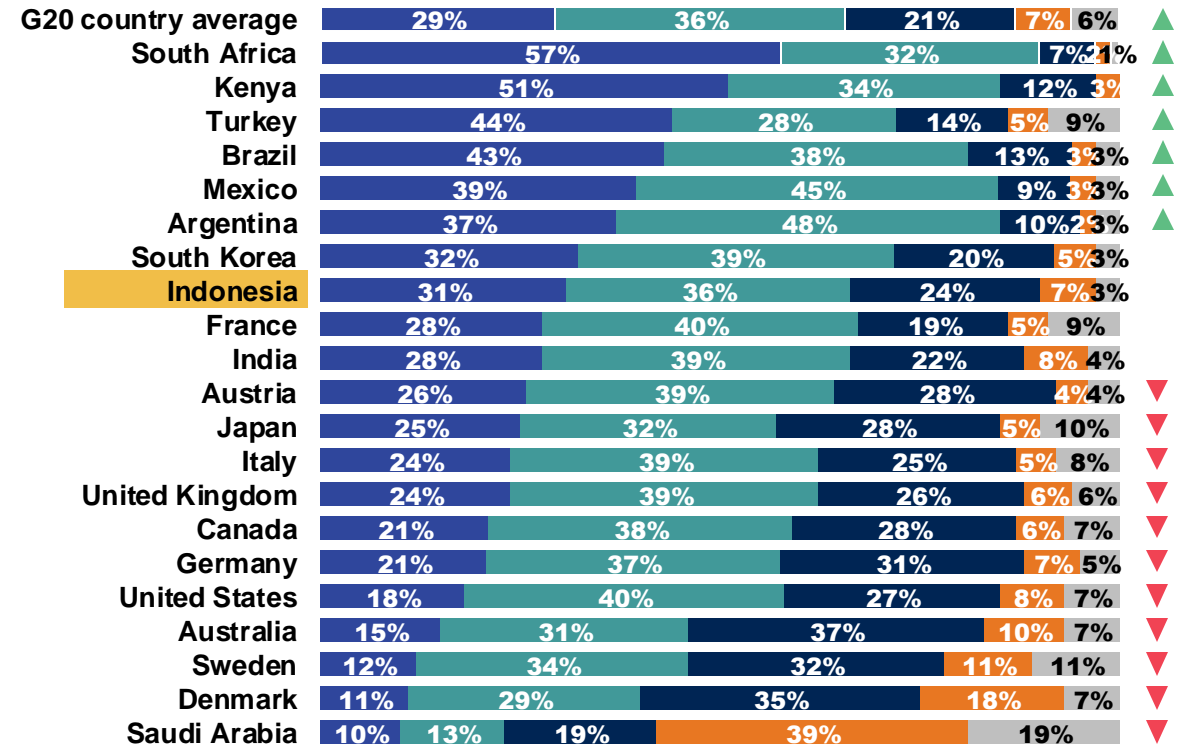
## The global political system

- 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



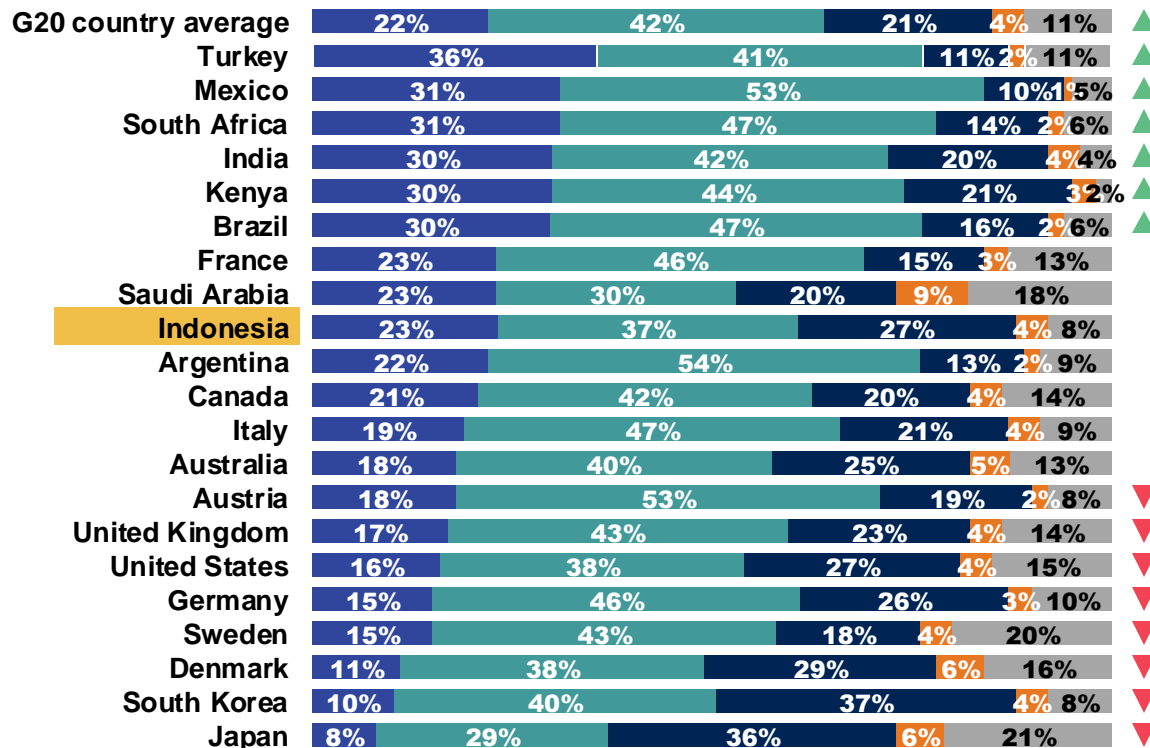
Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), 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. Which comes closest to your view about the following political systems?

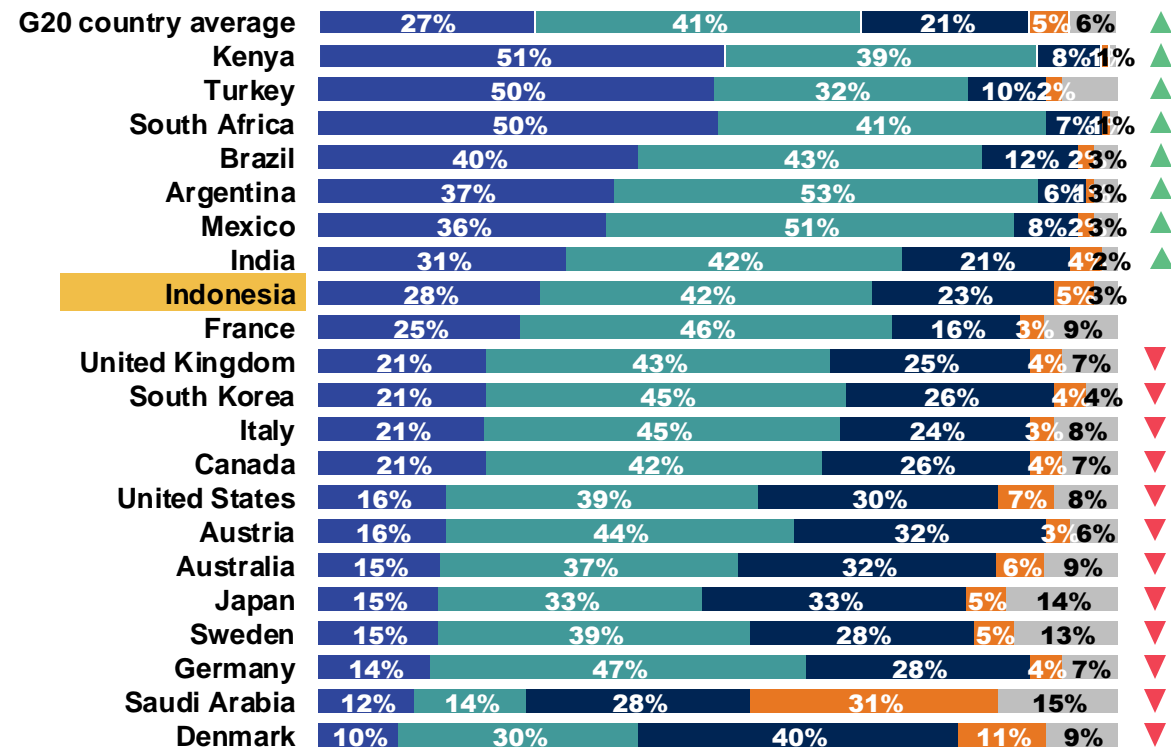
## The global economic system

- 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 economic 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).



# Values and demographics

# 03

# 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)	55-65 (K)
Your future	86%	87%	86%	81%	88%	92%	78%	85%	91%	83%	93%
	DG				D	AD			AGJ		AGHJ
The future of your country	68%	71%	66%	58%	73%	76%	54%	62%	76%	69%	76%
	DGH				AD	AD			AGH	G	AGH
The future of the world	61%	62%	59%	49%	67%	68%	43%	57%	66%	59%	71%
	DG				AD	AD		G	AGH	G	AGHJ

Base: Indonesia, 1,000 adults aged 21 to 65, interviewed online in March and April 2024.  
For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

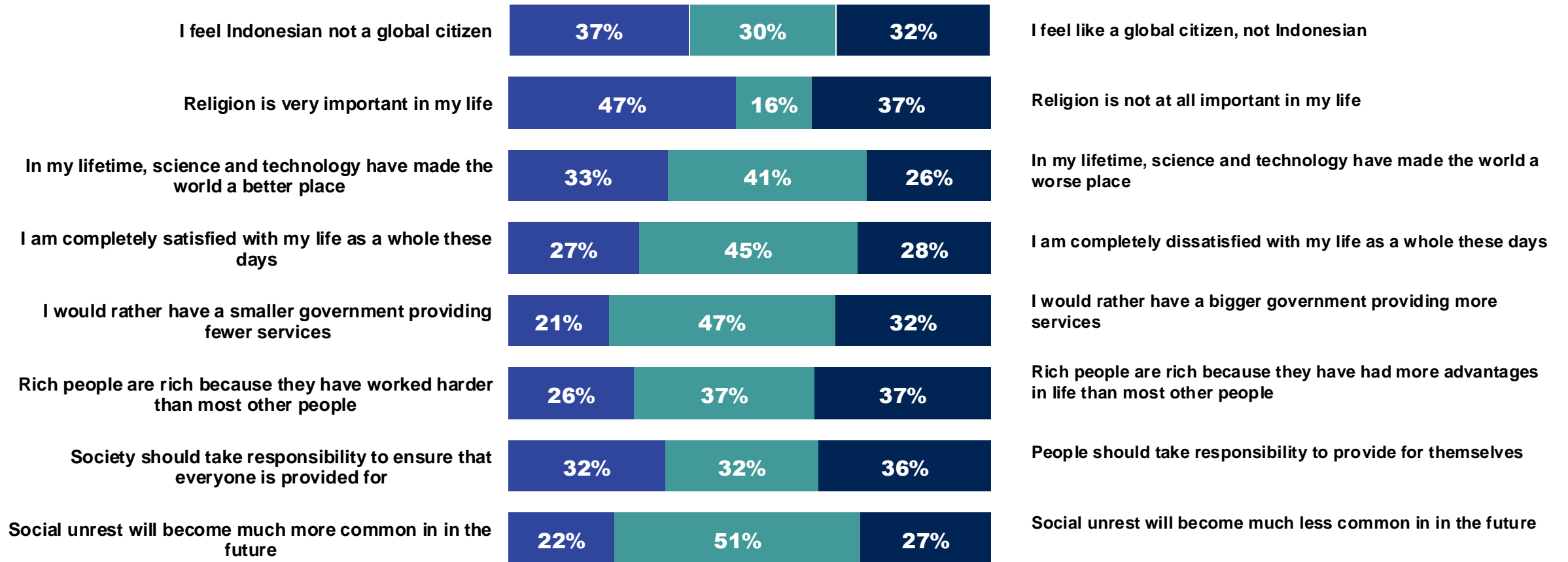
Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 21-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



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

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: Indonesia, 1,000 adults aged 21 to 65, interviewed online in March and April 2024.



# How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?

# How exposed, if at all, are you personally to environmental and climate related risks, and threats?

QD4. How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?

QD5. How exposed, if at all, are you personally to environmental and climate related risks, and threats?

		Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age				
			Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-65 (K)
How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?	NET: Very/fairly satisfied	50%	47%	53%	30%	57%	67%	33%	53%	51%	45%	64%
		DG				AD	ADE		G	G	G	AGHIJ
How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?	NET: Very/fairly dissatisfied	18%	19%	17%	28%	14%	10%	26%	17%	18%	19%	12%
		EF			AEF			AHK				
How exposed, if at all, are you personally to environmental and climate related risks, and threats?	NET: Very/somewhat exposed	87%	87%	88%	86%	88%	88%	86%	89%	88%	88%	83%
	NET: Not very/not at all exposed	11%	12%	10%	12%	12%	11%	12%	10%	10%	11%	16%

Base: Indonesia, 1,000 adults aged 21 to 65, 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; 21-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



# Methodology

# 04

# Objectives and methodology.

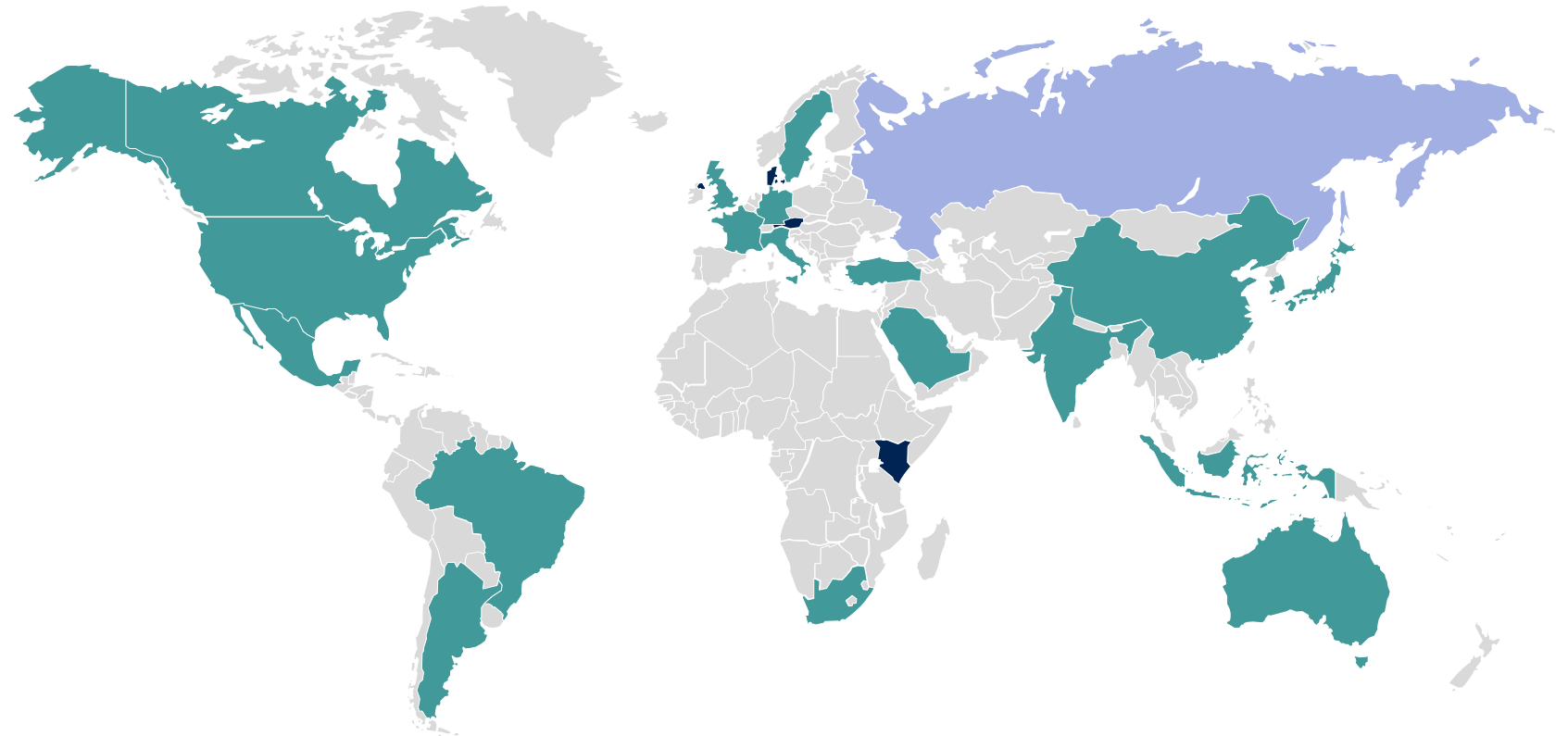
- Commissioned by Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance, in partnership with The Policy Institute Kings College, Wellbeing Alliance, ISWE, and Wellbeing Economy Alliance, Ipsos conducted research to understand **attitudes to societal transformations, political / economic systems and planetary stewardship**.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

Unweighted 1000 / Weighted 1000	
<b>Gender</b>	
Male	503 / 502 50% / 50%
Female	497 / 497 50% / 50%
<b>Employment Status</b>	
Working	702 / 702 70% / 70%
Not working	298 / 297 30% / 30%
<b>Education</b>	
Below Degree	527 / 525 53% / 53%
Degree or above	473 / 474 47% / 47%
<b>Household Income</b>	
Low (0-24,000 Euro)	359 / 359 36 / 36%
Middle (24,001-36,000)	291 / 296 29 / 30%
High (36,001+)	333 / 327 33% / 33%
<b>Children in Household</b>	
Yes	717 / 717 72% / 72%
No	275 / 274 28% / 27%

Unweighted 1000 / Weighted 1000	
<b>Age</b>	
18-24	120 / 112 12% / 11%
25-34	263 / 261 26% / 26%
35-44	266 / 262 27% / 26%
45-54	212 / 212 21% / 21%
55-65	139 / 151 14% / 15%
<b>Region</b>	
Java	596 / 571 60% / 57%
Kalimantan	62 / 61 6% / 6%
/Lesser Sunda Islands, Maluku Islands, Papua, Sulawesi	130 / 157 13% / 16%
Sumatera	212 / 211 21% / 21%

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.

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**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%	66%	▼
Australia	71%	69%	▼
Brazil	78%	74%	
Canada	69%	65%	▼
France	75%	67%	▼
United Kingdom	69%	70%	
Germany	73%	59%	▼
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%	62%	▲

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

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