

Earth for All Survey 2024

Sweden

G20+ Global Report: attitudes to political and economic transformation

Commissioned by Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance

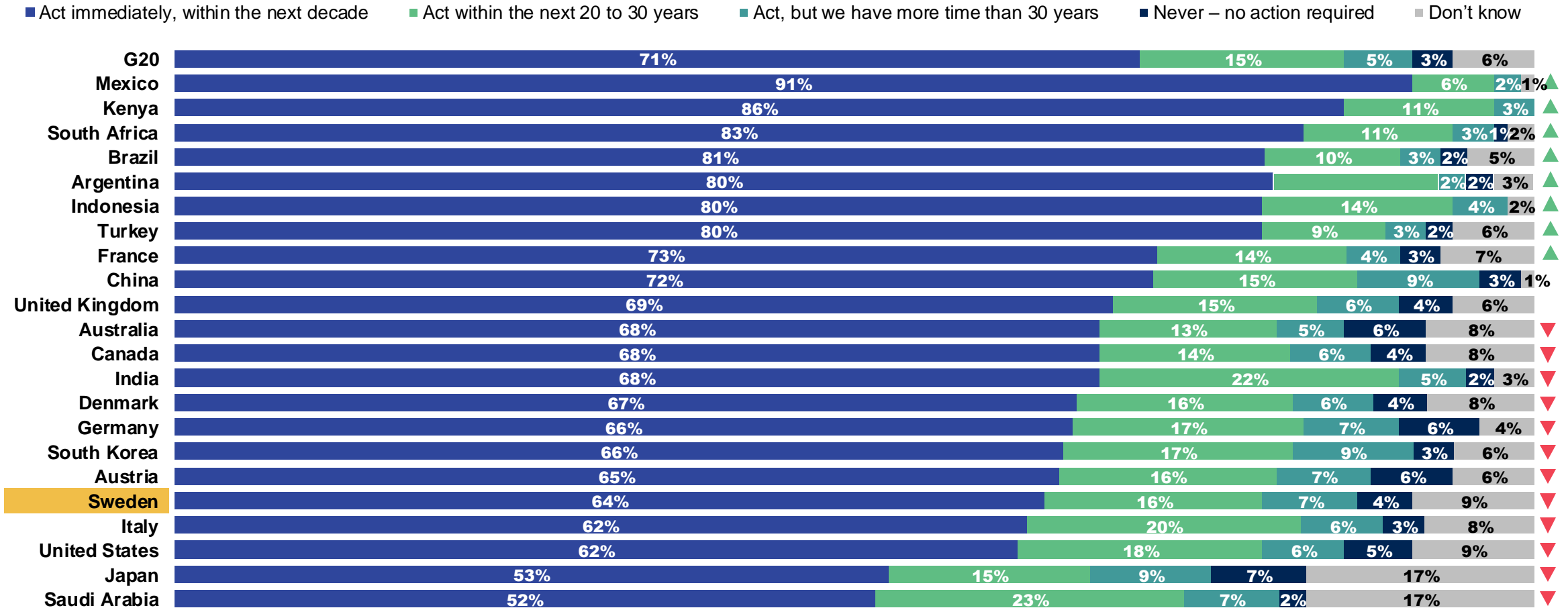
Partners: The Policy Institute Kings College, ISWE, Wellbeing Economy Alliance

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)
Act immediately, within the next decade	64%	59%	70%	61%	66%	69%	54%	63%	70%	64%	66%
	BG		AB			AD			G		G
Act within the next 20 to 30 years	16%	18%	13%	18%	13%	15%	29%	18%	14%	13%	10%
	K	AC					AHIJK	K			
Act, but we have more time than 30 years	7%	9%	5%	7%	9%	7%	8%	8%	5%	8%	7%
	C	AC									
Never – no action required	4%	7%	1%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	8%
	C	AC									AH
Don't know	9%	7%	11%	10%	7%	4%	6%	9%	8%	11%	9%
	F		A								

Base= Sweden, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online in March and April 2024.
 For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.
 4 © Ipsos | Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance | Sweden Deck | June 2024

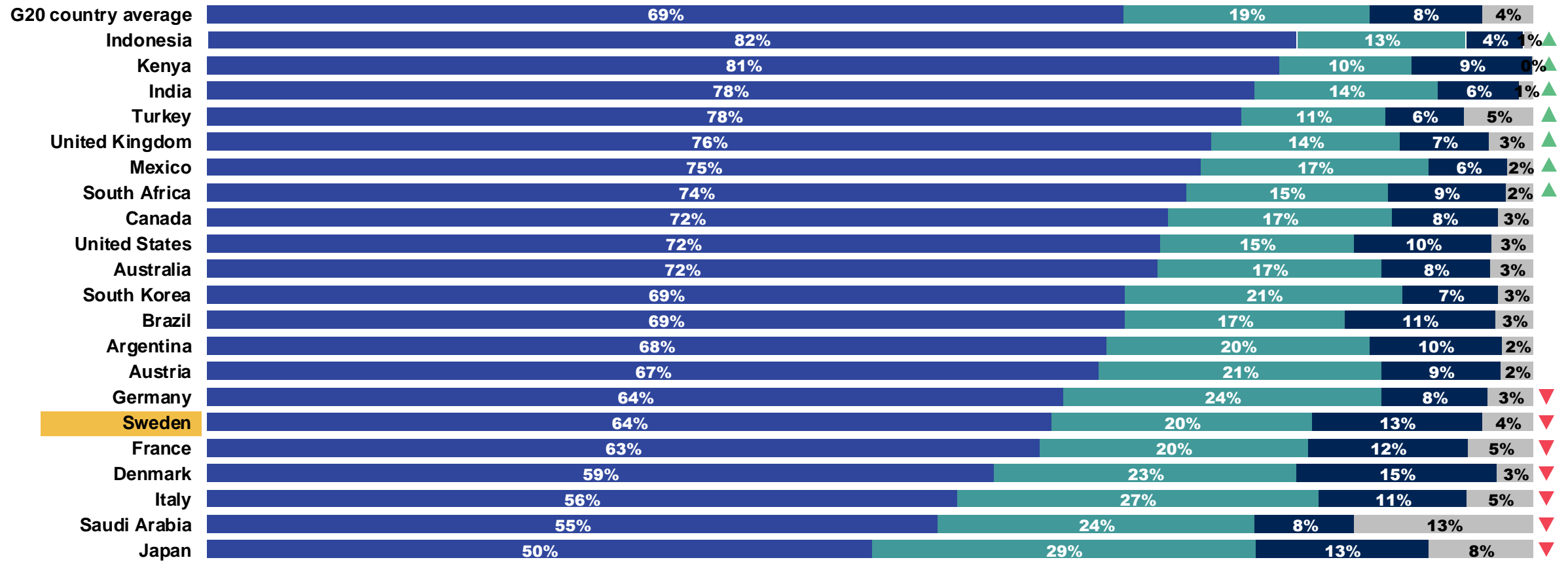
Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



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?

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

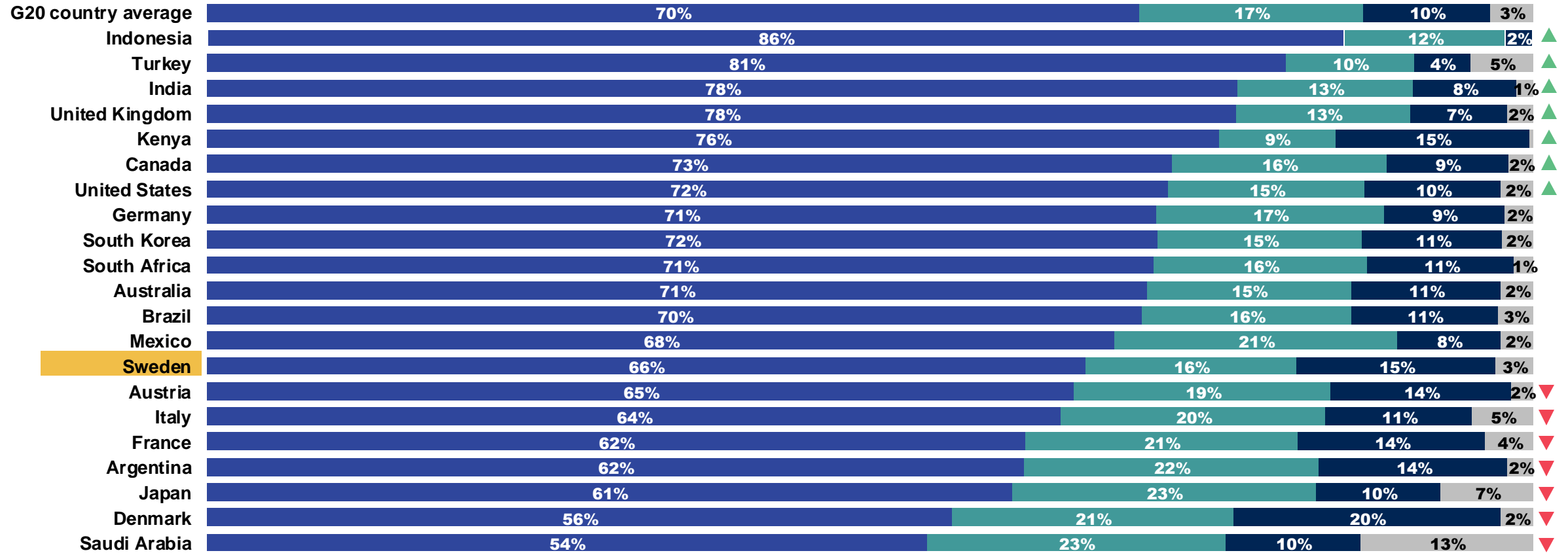


Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000),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

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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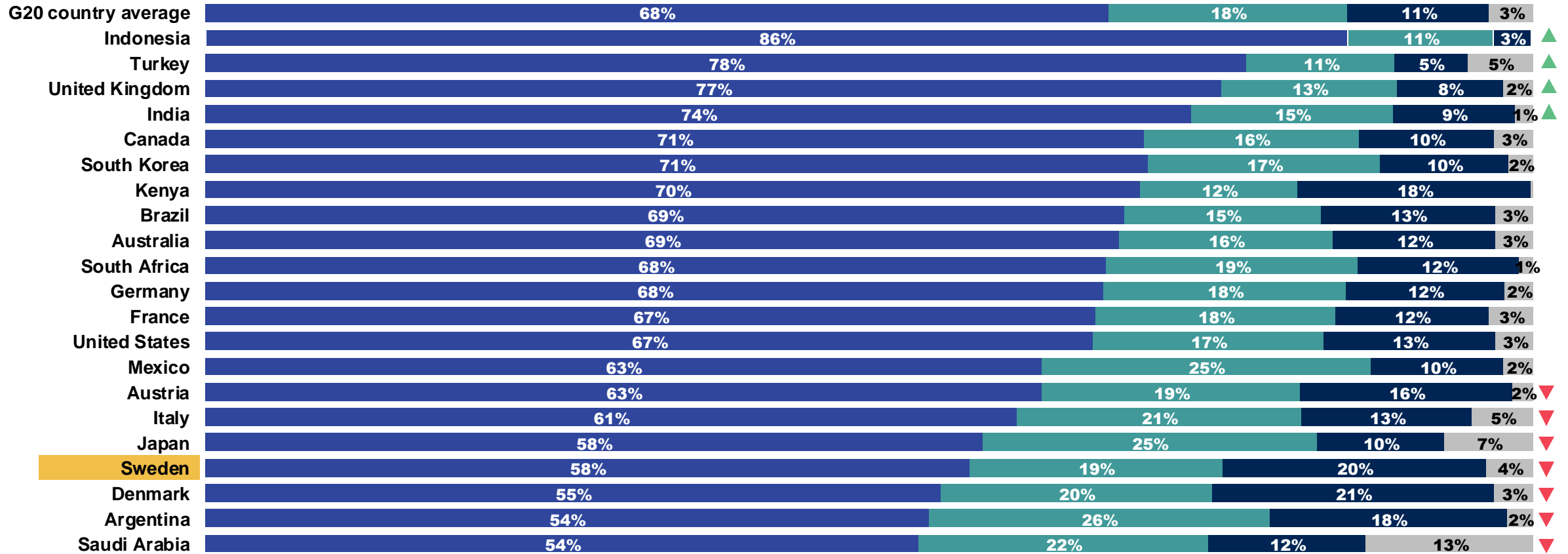


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Wealthy people pay a higher tax on their wealth.

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

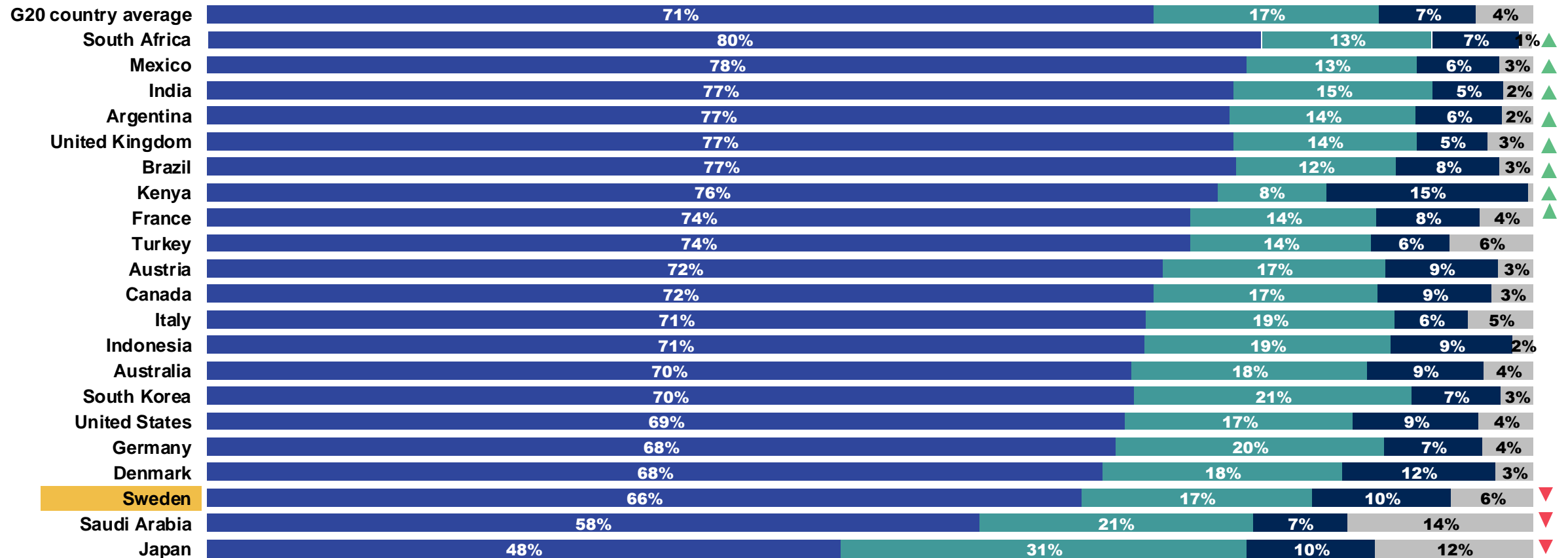


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People and companies that pollute the environment for example by causing greenhouse gas emissions should pay higher taxes, with the money raised shared out among people and companies who pollute less.

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)
Wealthy people pay higher rates of income tax	66%	63%	70%	66%	70%	67%	54%	67%	67%	68%	70%
	BG	G	ABG	G	BG	G		G	G	G	BG
People and companies that pollute the environment should pay higher taxes, with the money raised shared out	66%	66%	66%	60%	68%	73%	52%	67%	67%	70%	67%
	DG	DG	DG		G	ABCDG		DG	G	DG	G
Large businesses pay higher tax rates	64%	59%	69%	64%	68%	62%	56%	64%	68%	63%	64%
	B		ABDFGN		BG				BG		
Wealthy people pay a higher tax on their wealth	58%	55%	60%	59%	63%	57%	44%	55%	61%	63%	59%
	G	G	G	G	BG	G			G	BG	G

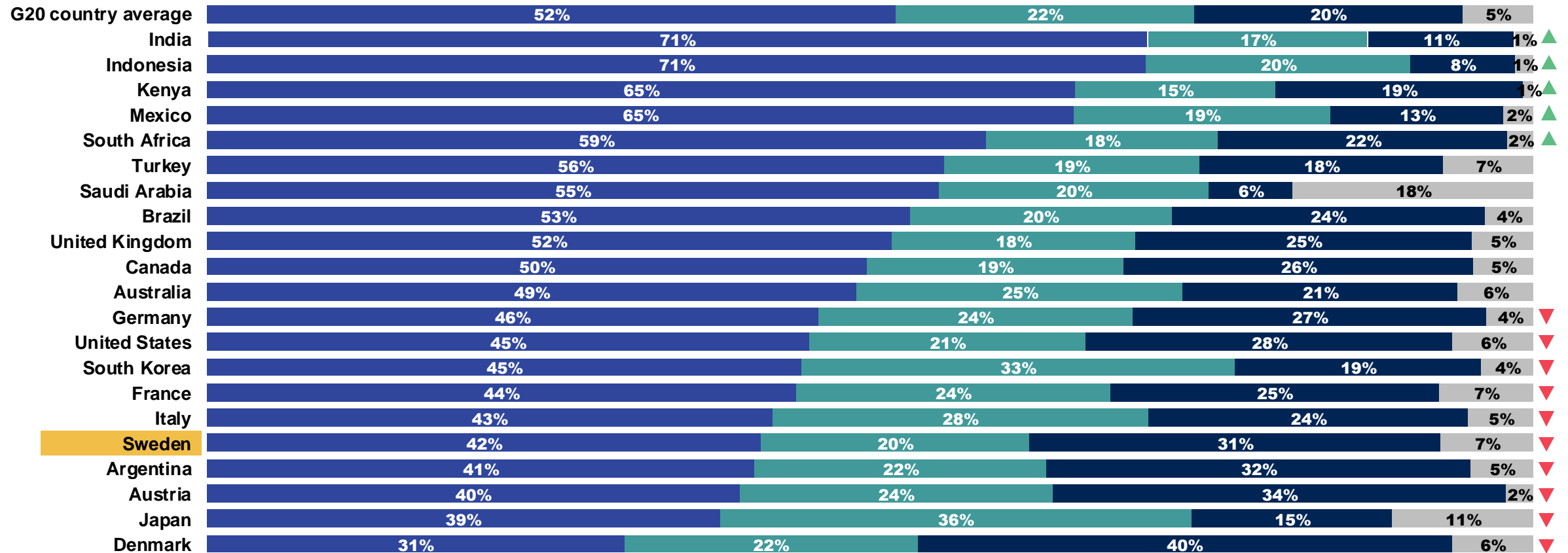
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For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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

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?

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

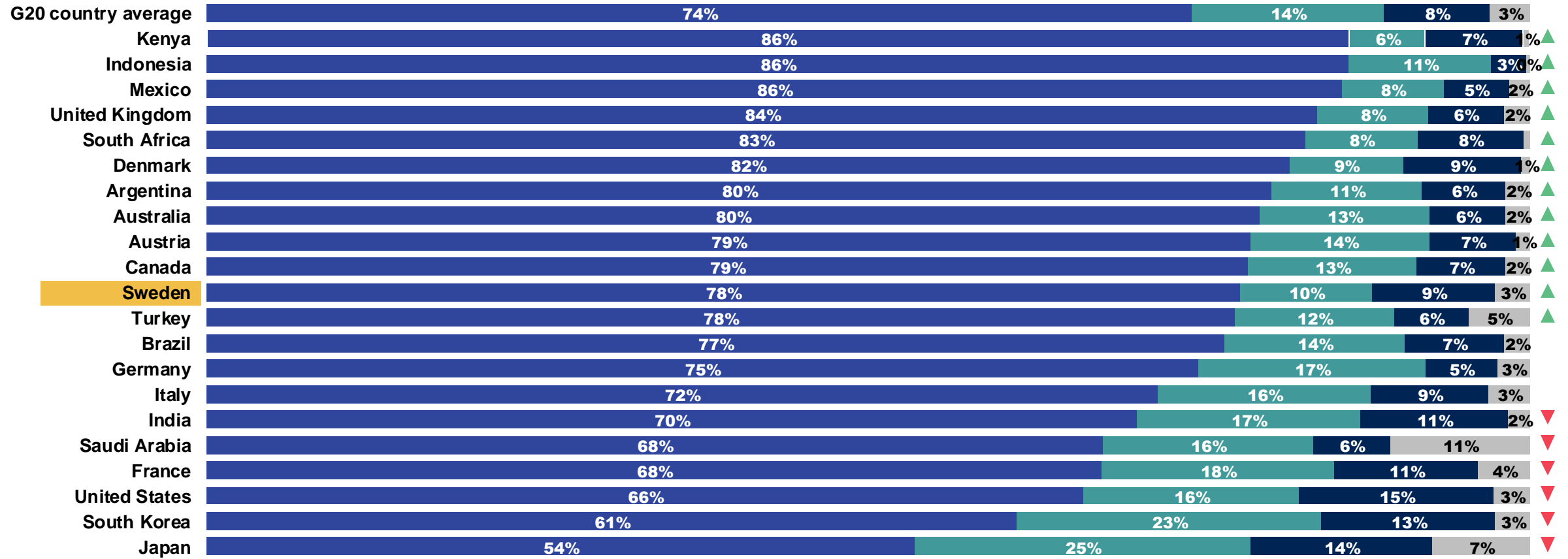


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The government of [COUNTRY] ensuring that every citizen has free or affordable healthcare.

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

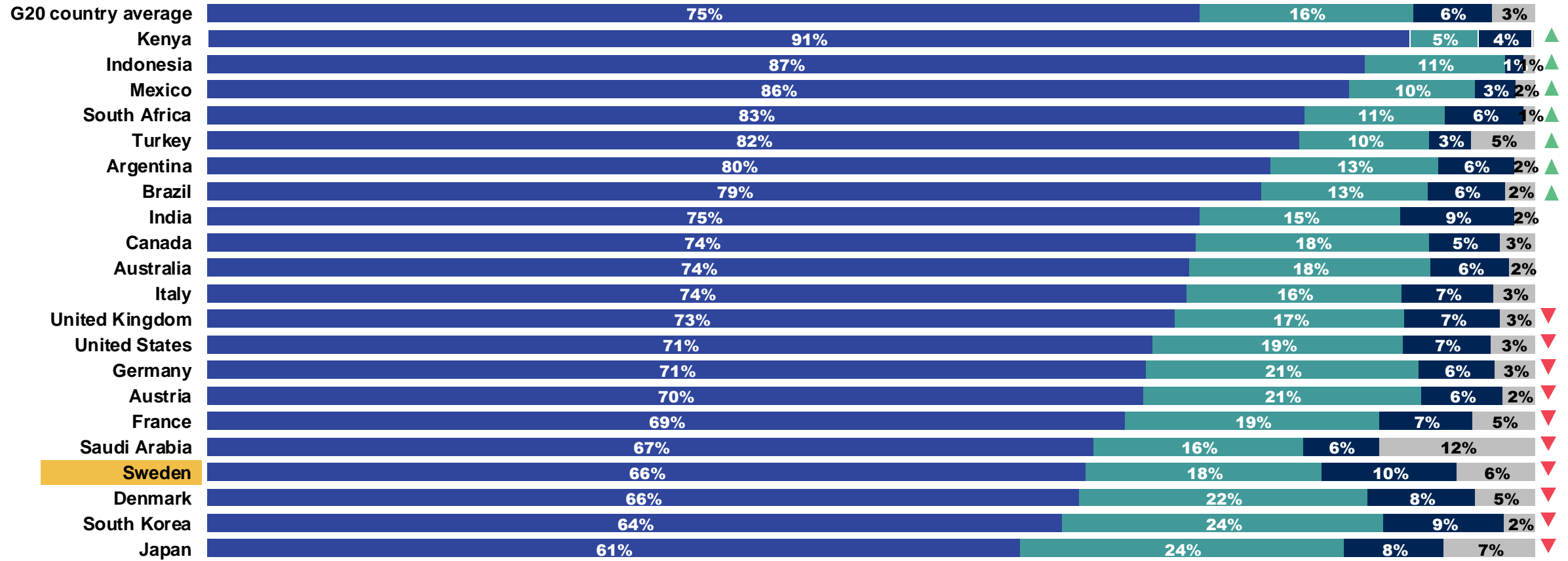


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Strengthening workers rights in [COUNTRY], to protect jobs and ensure adequate retraining.

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

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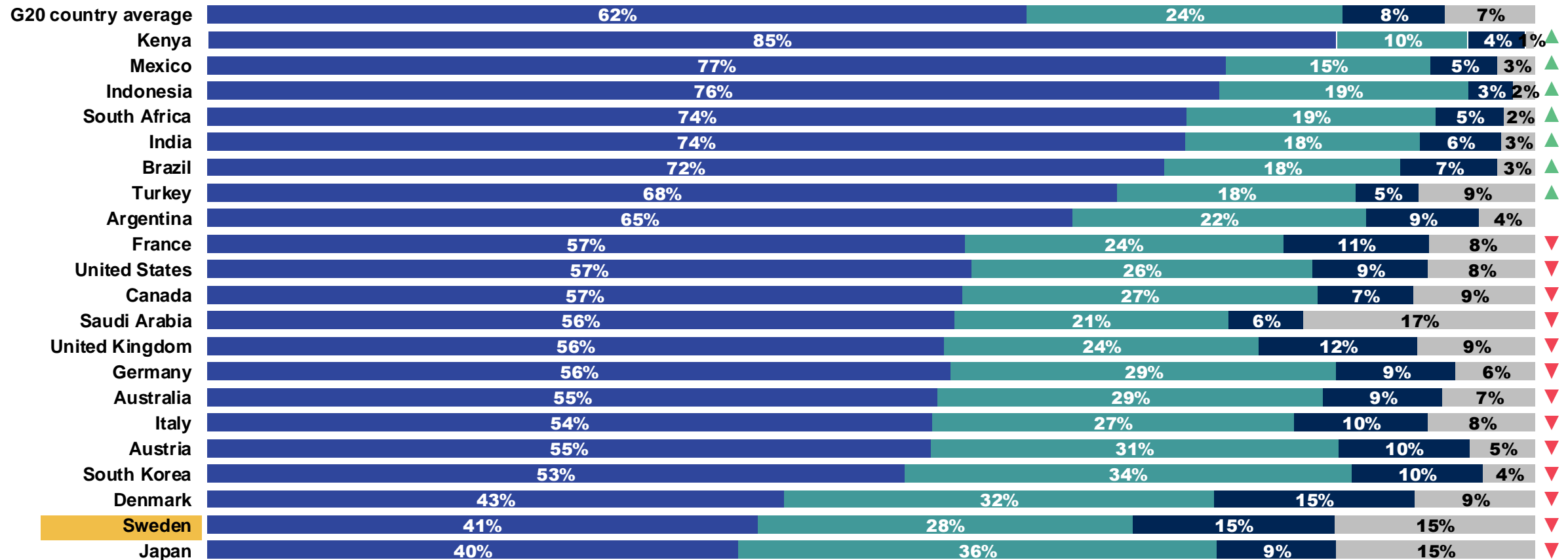


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The use of citizens' assemblies in [COUNTRY], to increase citizens' influence in political decision-making.

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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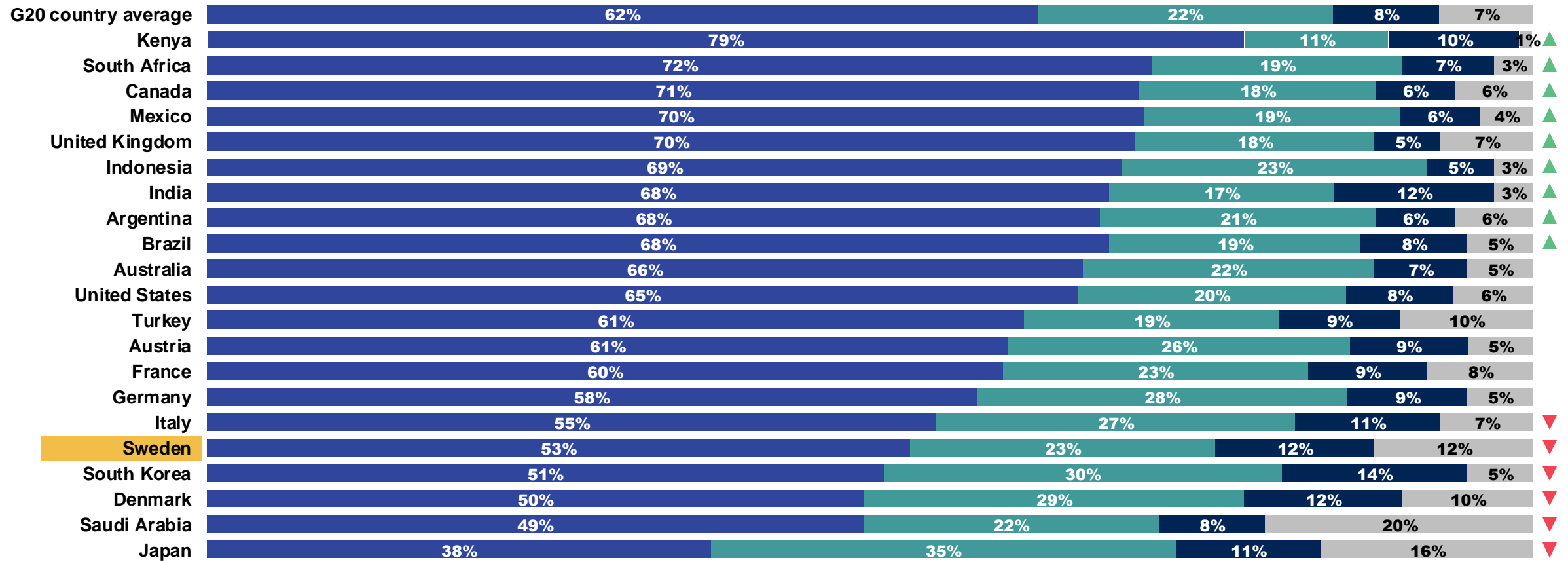


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Laws and regulations limiting the political influence of large corporations in the political process in [COUNTRY].

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

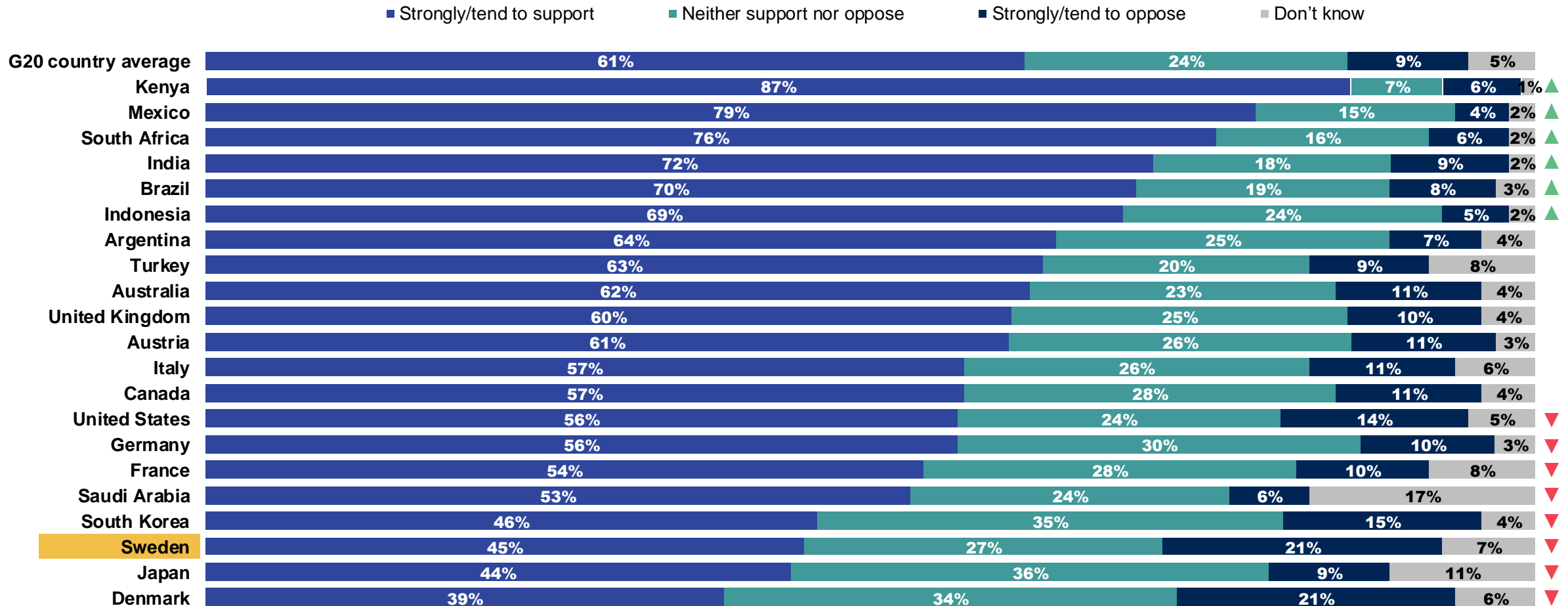
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Policies ensuring more equal gender representation in government and business leadership roles in [COUNTRY].

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

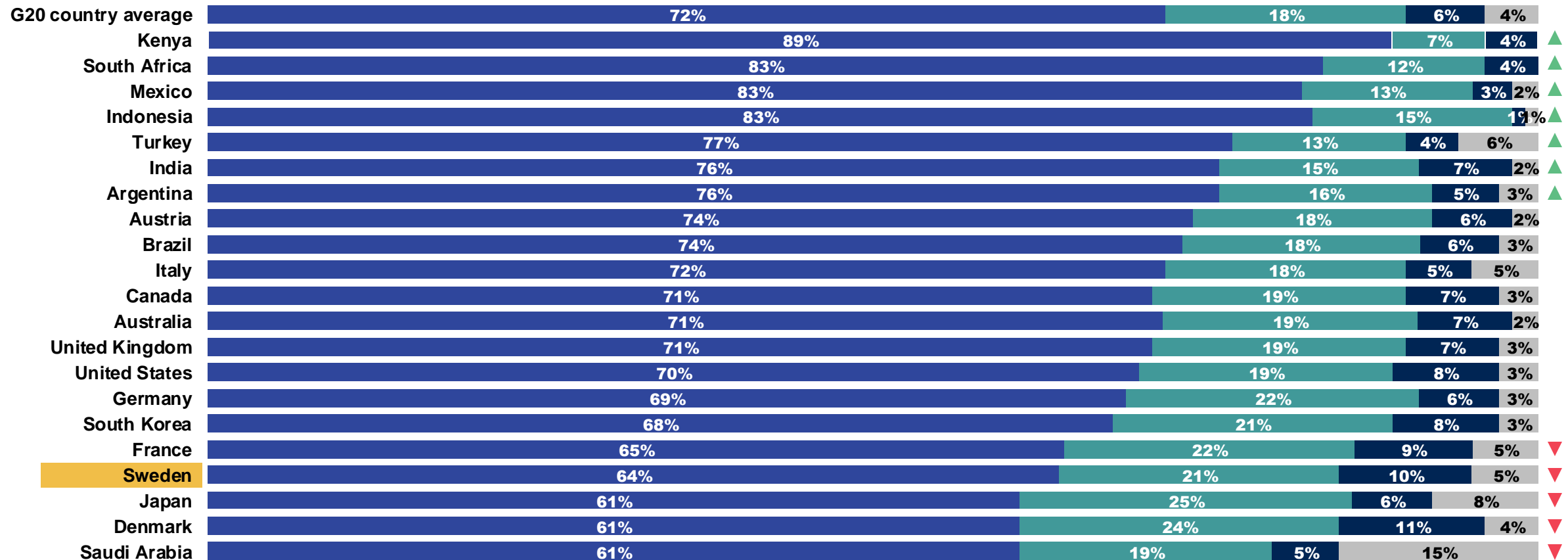


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Policies supporting work-life balance, such as parental leave, better childcare provision and flexible working hours in [COUNTRY].

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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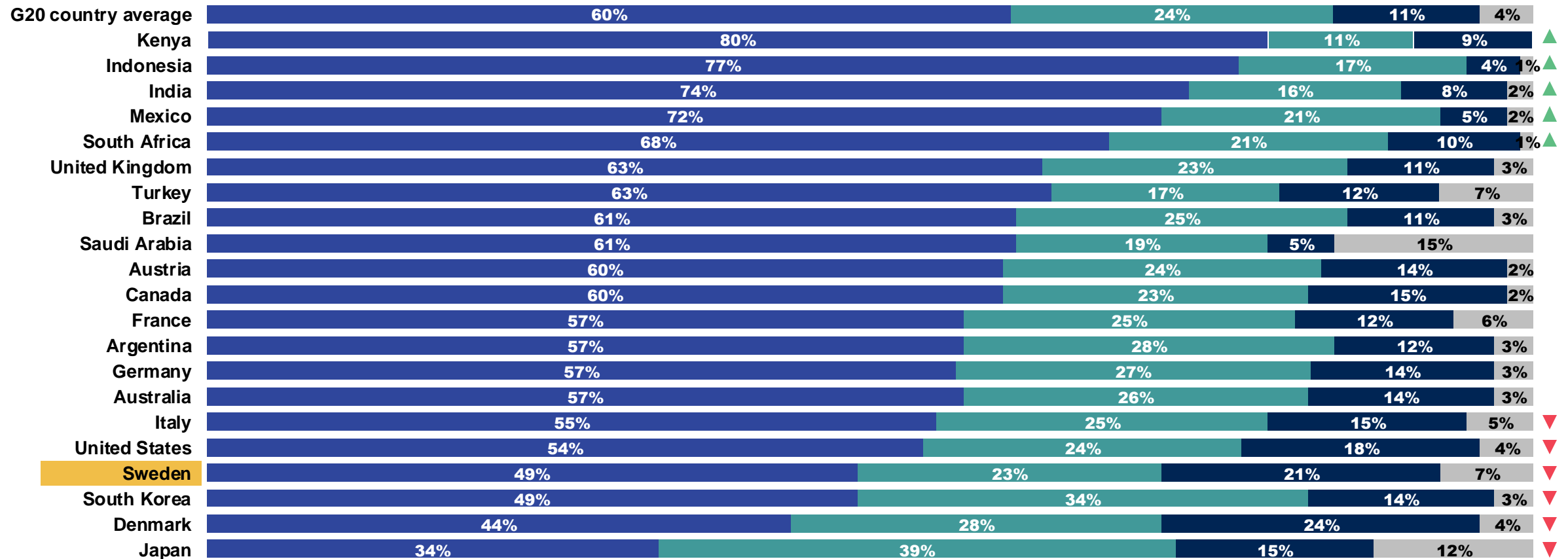


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[COUNTRY] promoting policies to help people eat healthier diets that reduce meat consumption and harmful emissions.

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?

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

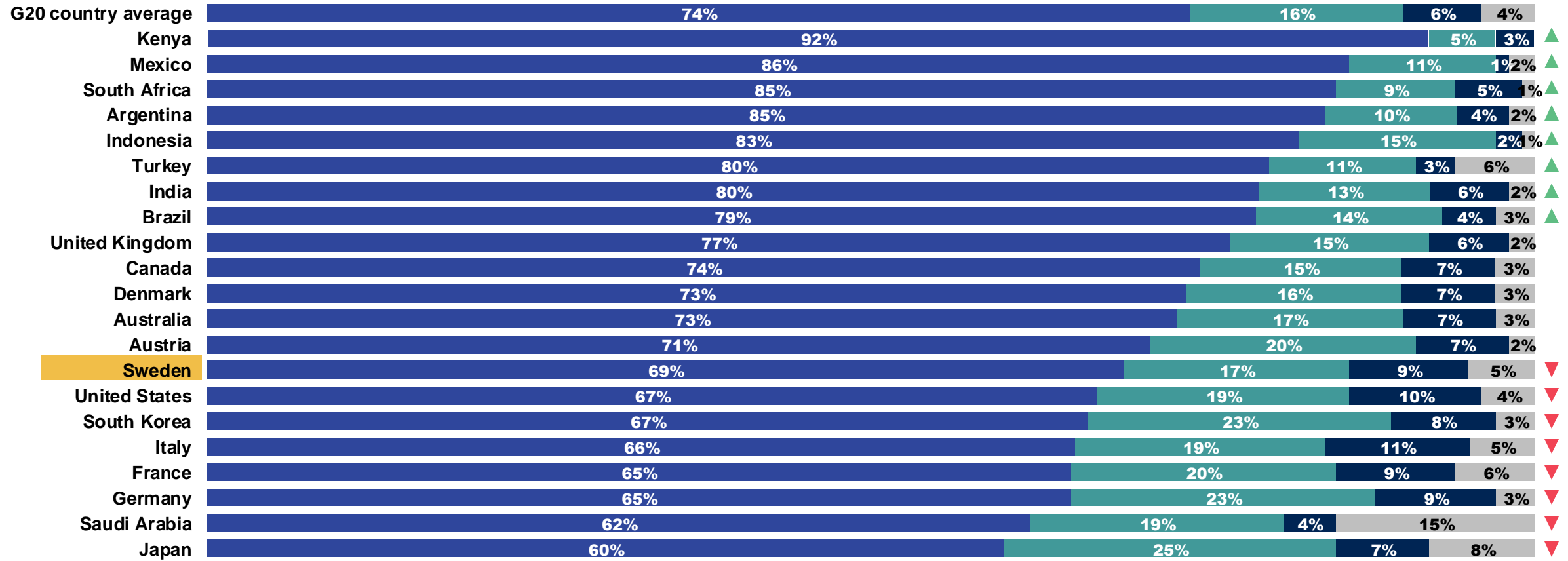


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Investing in renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transport (cars, buses, trains, aircraft) and reducing pollution in industry in [COUNTRY].

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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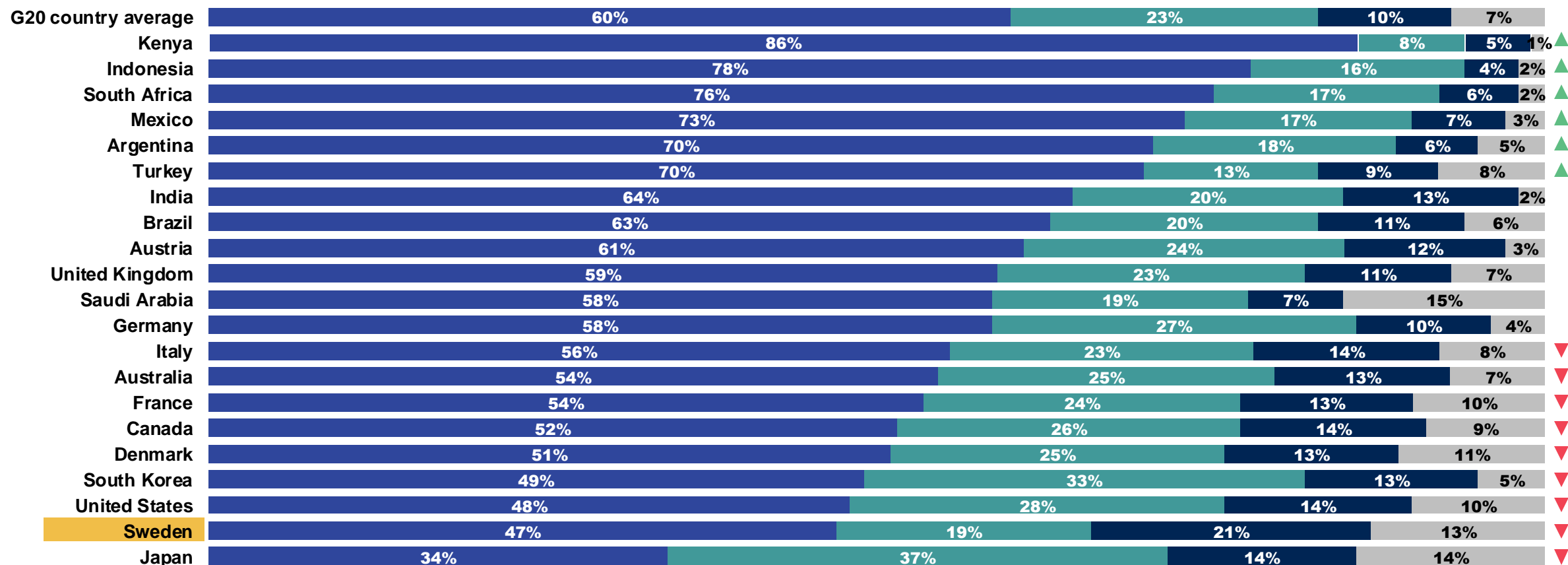


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Giving legal rights to nature in [COUNTRY]'s national laws.

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

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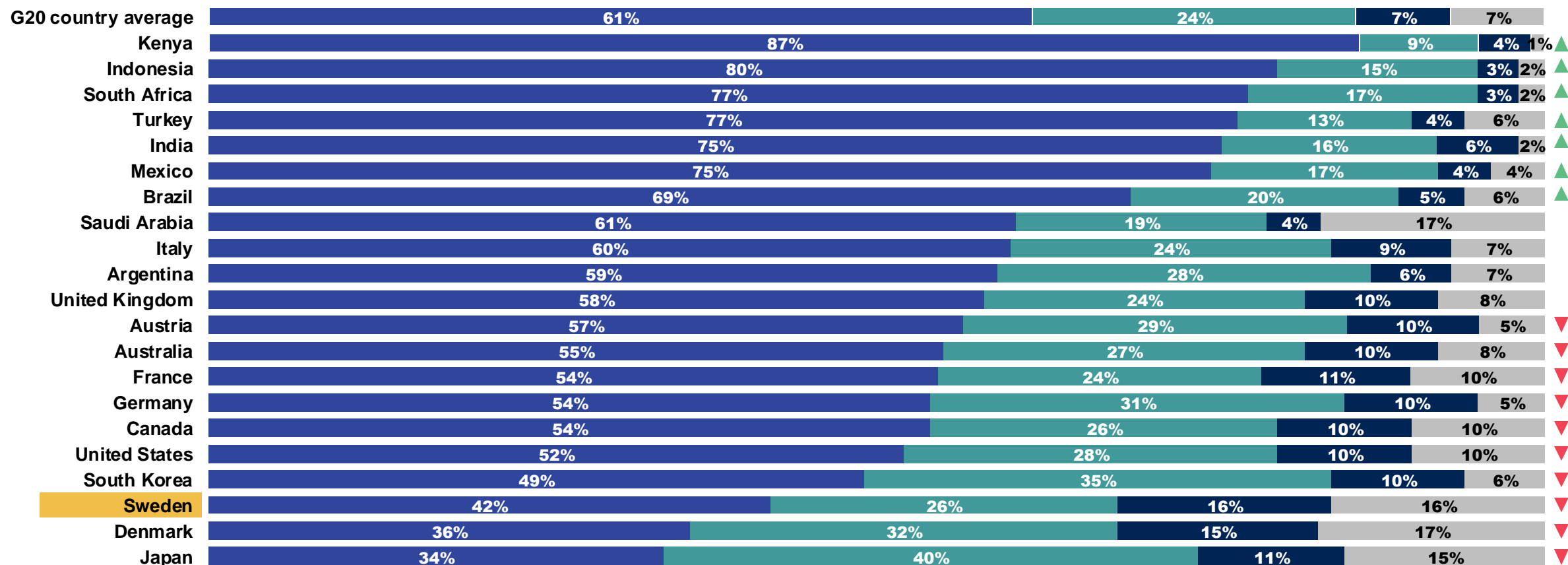


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Giving legal rights to future generations in [COUNTRY]'s national laws.

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?

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



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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)
The government ensuring that every citizen has free or affordable healthcare	78%	75%	81%	75%	78%	83%	58%	77%	78%	85%	85%
	BG		AB			AD		G	G	AGH	AGH
Investing in renewable energy, energy efficiency, clean transport and reducing pollution in industry	69%	67%	72%	64%	66%	79%	49%	73%	69%	74%	73%
	DG					ADE		G	G	G	G
Strengthening workers' rights, to protect jobs and ensure adequate retraining	66%	64%	69%	64%	73%	64%	55%	66%	65%	69%	72%
	G				ADF			G		G	G
Policies supporting work-life balance, such as parental leave, better childcare provision and flexible working hours	64%	58%	70%	60%	66%	68%	55%	72%	68%	64%	59%
	BDG		AB			D		AGK	G		
Laws and regulations limiting the political influence of large corporations in the political process	53%	55%	52%	50%	56%	58%	47%	46%	56%	56%	60%
	H					AD			H	H	AGH
Promoting policies to help people eat healthier diets that reduce meat consumption and harmful emissions	49%	43%	54%	44%	52%	55%	44%	57%	50%	48%	44%
	BD		AB			AD		AGJK			
Giving legal rights to nature in national laws	47%	43%	51%	47%	51%	45%	39%	50%	47%	49%	48%
	B		AB								
Policies ensuring more equal gender representation in government and business leadership roles	45%	39%	52%	46%	48%	46%	47%	49%	45%	45%	41%
	B		AB								
All people receiving a minimum regular income each month from the government, regardless of employment status	42%	43%	40%	49%	41%	36%	40%	44%	45%	39%	40%
	F			AF							
Giving legal rights to future generations in national laws	42%	40%	44%	42%	48%	41%	40%	46%	45%	41%	36%
	KM				A			K	K		
The use of citizens' assemblies, to increase citizens' influence in political decision-making	41%	43%	39%	43%	42%	41%	40%	42%	40%	41%	42%

Base: Sweden, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online in March and April 2024.

For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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



Democracy and economy

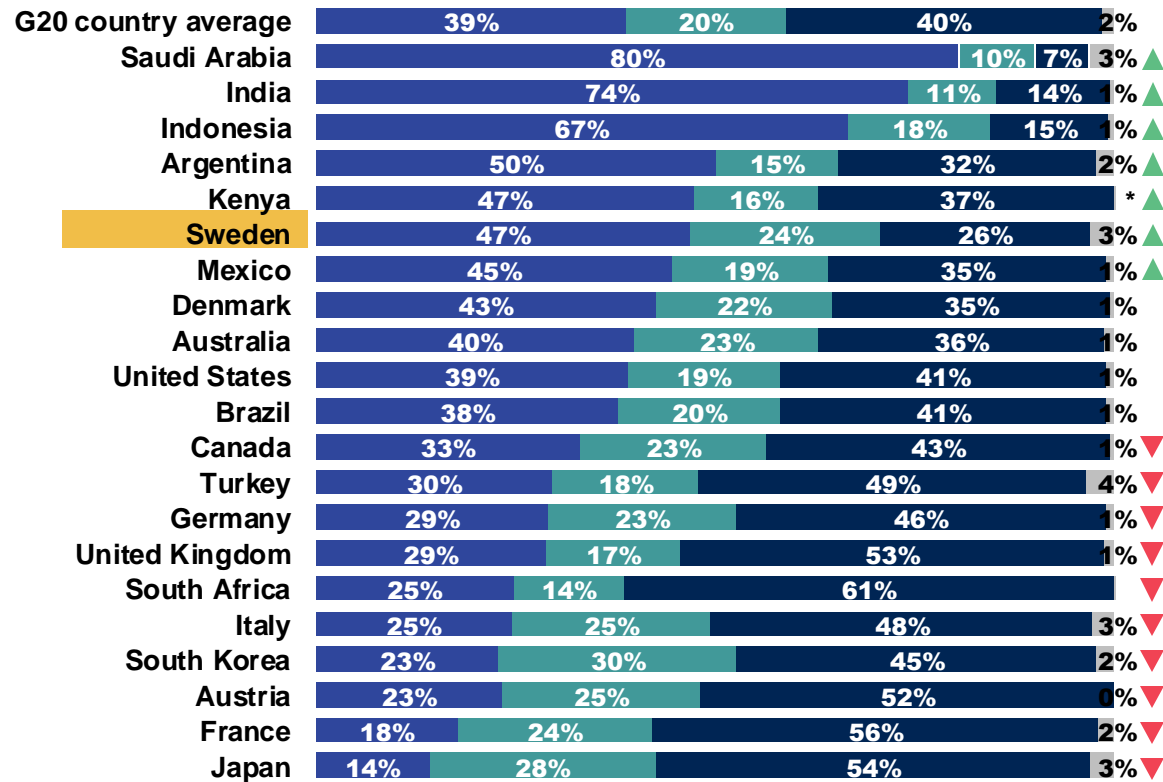
02

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

Q8.

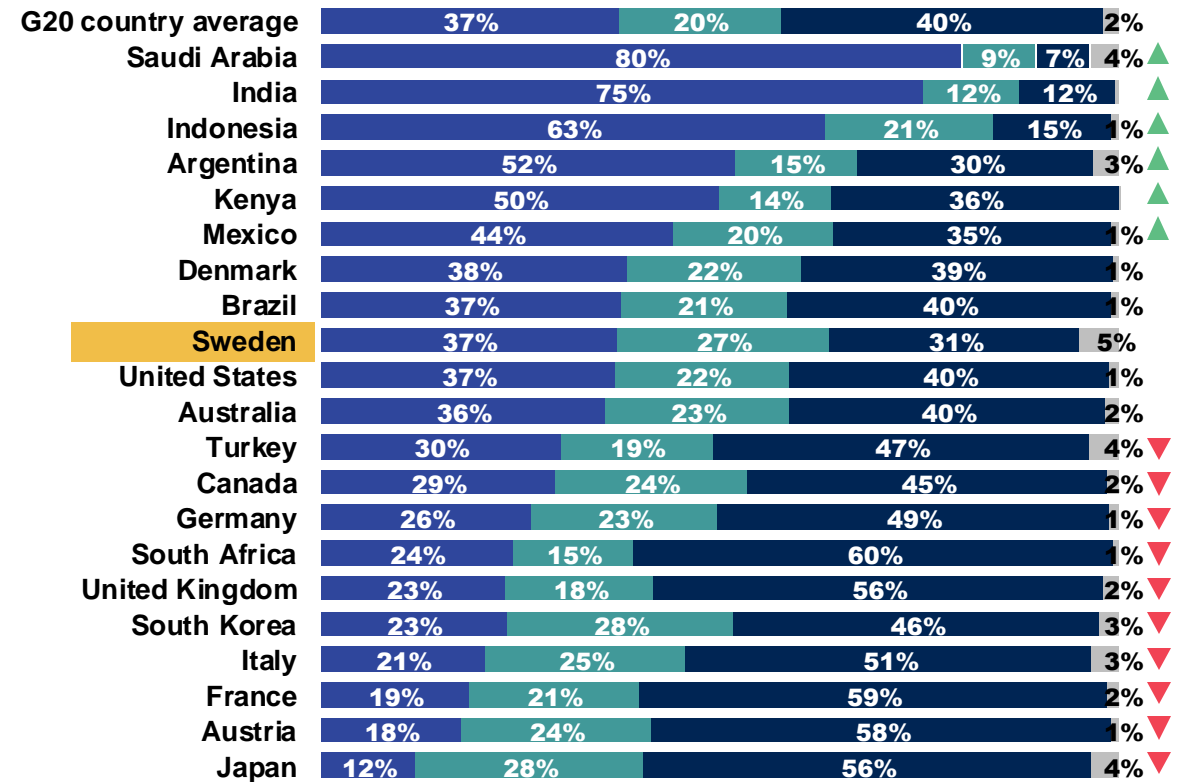
The government can be trusted to make decisions for the benefit of the majority of people

■ 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.

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age				
		Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-65 (K)
The government can be trusted to make decisions for the benefit of the majority of people	47%	50%	44%	40%	44%	56%	45%	42%	49%	46%	52%
	D					ADE					H
The government can be trusted to make long-term decisions that will benefit people 20-30 years from now	37%	43%	31%	31%	37%	44%	38%	32%	40%	35%	41%
	CDH	AC				AD			H		H

Base: Sweden, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online in March and April 2024.

For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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



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.

	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	87% DGH	88%	85%	81%	87%	93% ADE	79%	82%	87% G	88% G	94% AGHIJ
Having experts make decisions according to what they think is best for the country	63% K	62%	65%	67%	59%	67% E	72% AJK	65% K	70% AJK	59%	55%
Having a strong leader who does not have to bother with parliament and elections	19% CFJ	23% AC	16%	26% AF	21% F	14%	30% AIJK	24% AJK	20% J	12%	15%
Having the army rule	19% FJK	18%	20%	26% AEF	17%	15%	37% AHIJK	22% JK	20% K	14%	8%
A system governed largely by business leaders and wealthy people	17% CK	20% AC	13%	17%	15%	19%	31% AHIJK	17% K	18% K	13%	9%
Having a system governed by religious law in which there are no political parties or elections	13% CFJK	16% AC	10%	17% AF	13%	10%	30% AHIJK	14% K	16% JK	8%	4%

Base: Sweden, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online in March and April 2024.

For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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



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.

	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)
Law and order	79%	80%	78%	73%	79%	86%	66%	74%	79%	83%	89%
	DGH	DGH	DG		G	ABCDEGHI			G	DGH	ABCDEGHI
A society where men and women have equal rights	66%	62%	70%	57%	68%	73%	55%	64%	65%	69%	71%
	BDG		ABDGH		BDG	ABDGH			D	BDG	BDG
High quality education	61%	62%	59%	54%	62%	69%	55%	64%	58%	60%	63%
	D	D	D		D	ABCDGIJN		D			D
Clean air and water	59%	57%	62%	57%	64%	59%	59%	68%	58%	51%	60%
	JN		DJN		BJN	J		ABCDFIJN			J
Free healthcare	59%	56%	62%	55%	60%	64%	61%	59%	61%	58%	58%
	BD		ABD			ABDN					
Adequate income in retirement	59%	56%	63%	57%	57%	62%	56%	55%	56%	58%	69%
	B		ABDHI			BH					ABDEFGHIJN
An adequate standard of living	58%	54%	62%	57%	55%	60%	53%	60%	59%	56%	59%
	B		ABDE			B					
The opportunity to influence decisions made by government	51%	49%	53%	50%	48%	54%	44%	48%	52%	52%	57%
						G					ABEG
A society free of social tensions	34%	33%	35%	35%	29%	37%	27%	33%	33%	34%	41%
				G		EG					ABEG
None of the above	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	2%	3%	4%	2%	4%	4%
	F		F								

Base: Sweden, 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; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).

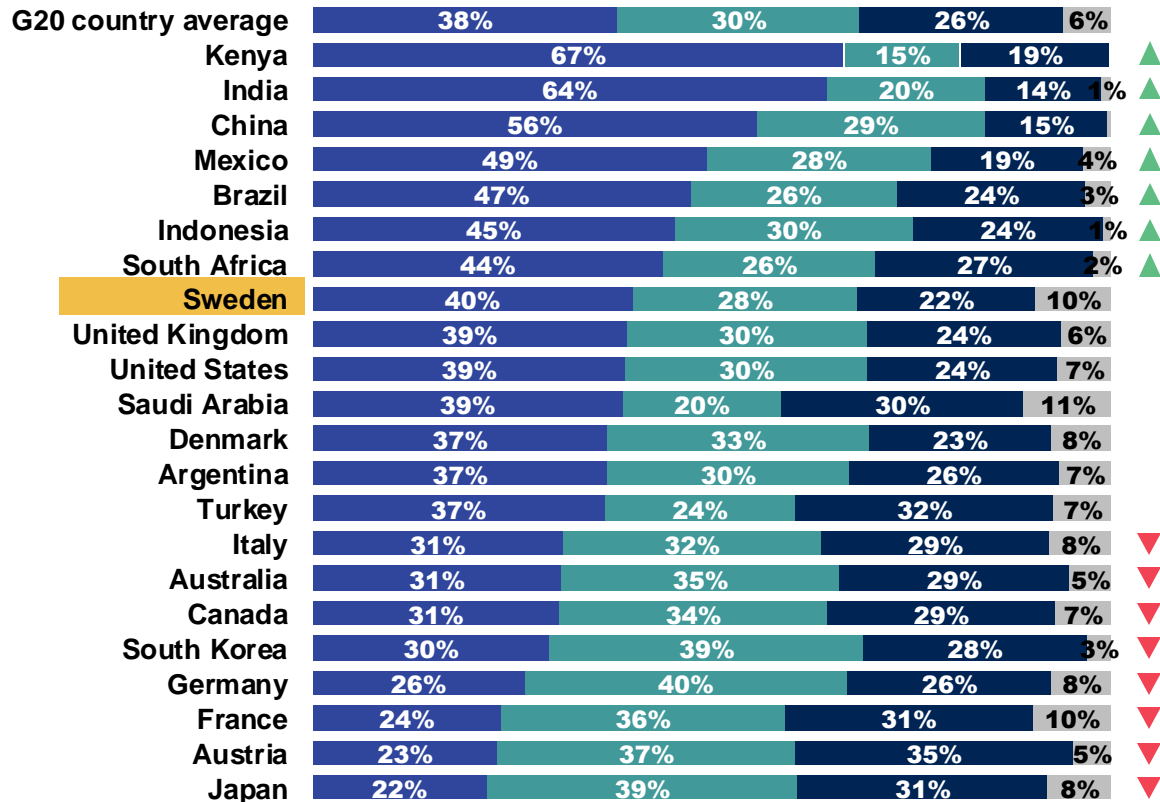


To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your country?

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

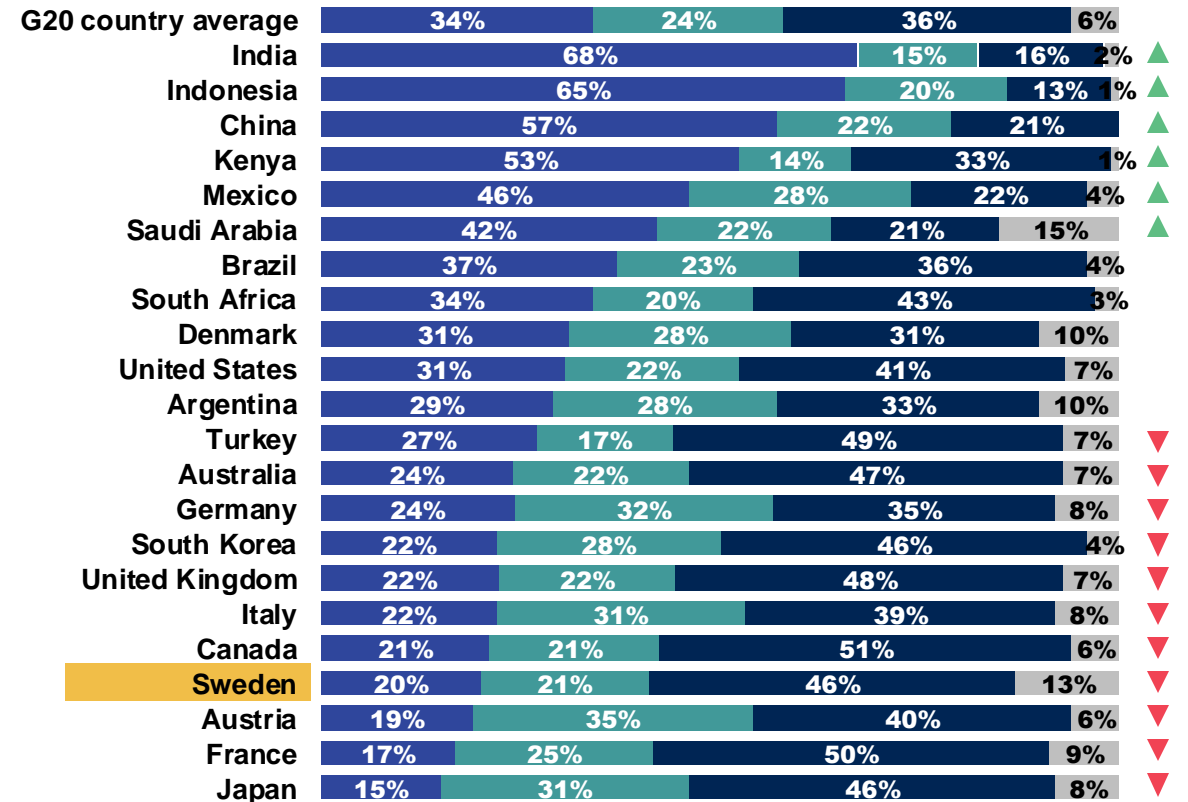
International organisations can be trusted more than national governments to address global challenges

■ 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.

	Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age				
		Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-65 (K)
International organisations can be trusted more than national governments to address global challenge	40%	37%	43%	39%	40%	43%	44%	42%	41%	36%	38%
	B		AB								
All countries are equally represented in today's international organisations	20%	21%	19%	21%	21%	20%	30%	21%	20%	14%	20%
	J						AJ				

Base: Sweden, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online in March and April 2024.

For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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

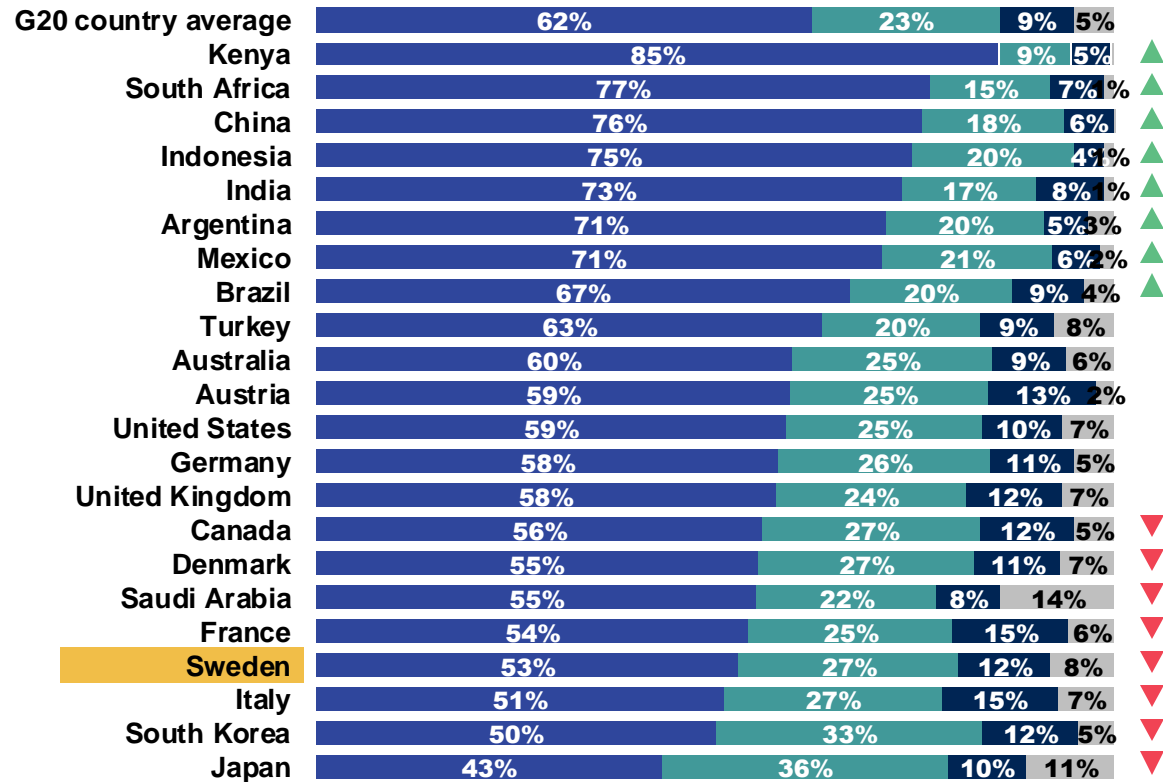


Some ways that citizens could be more involved in international organisations are listed below. To what extent, if at all, do you support or oppose these proposals?

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?

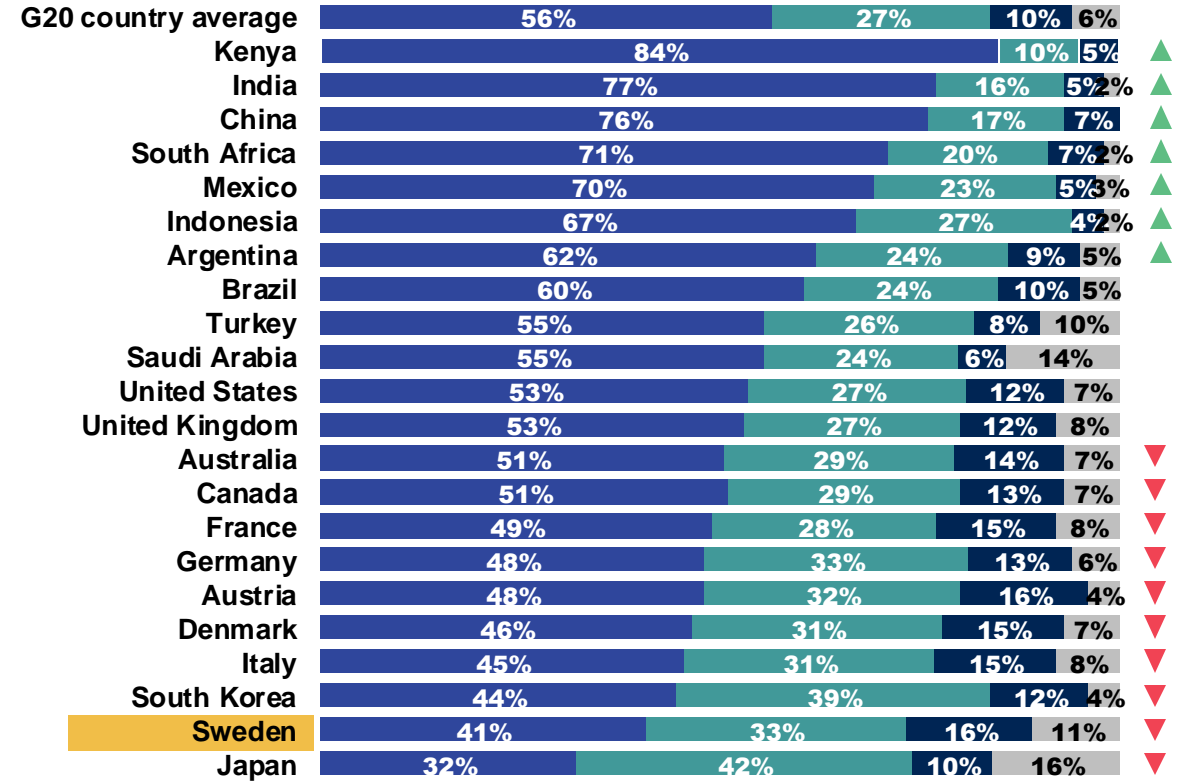
Global surveys of citizens' attitudes and concerns

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



Global citizens' assemblies

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



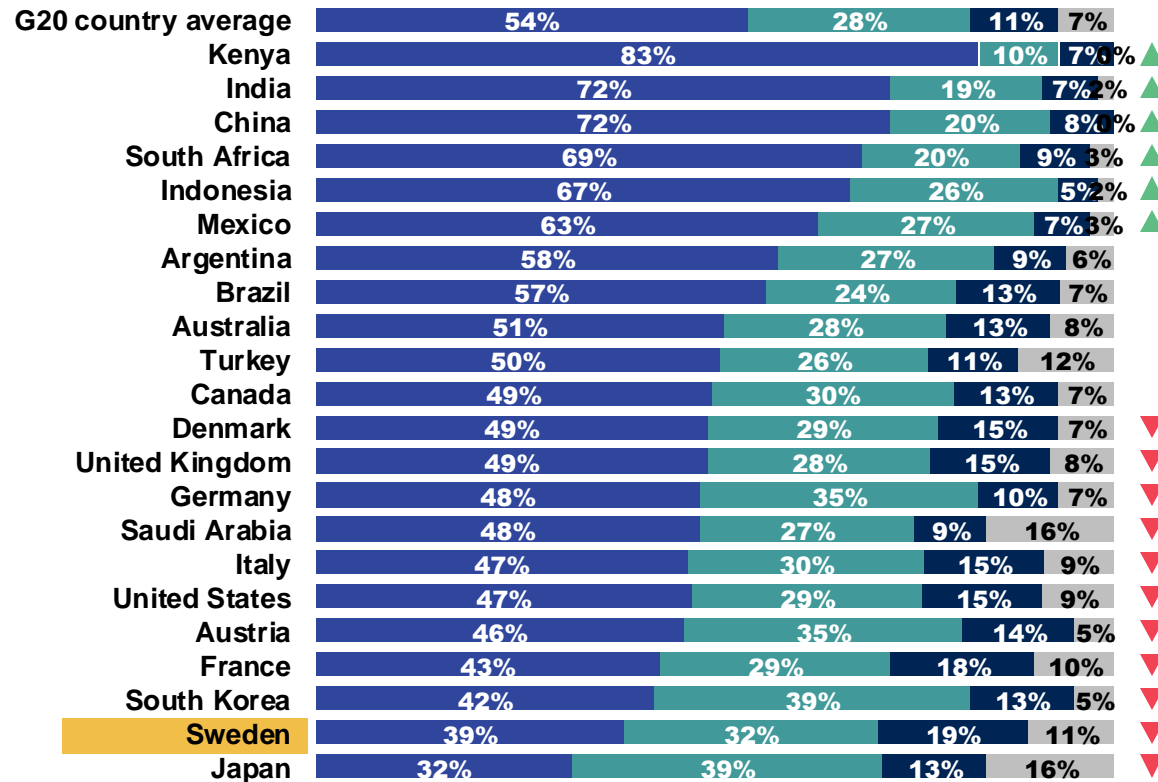
Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March - 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000),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

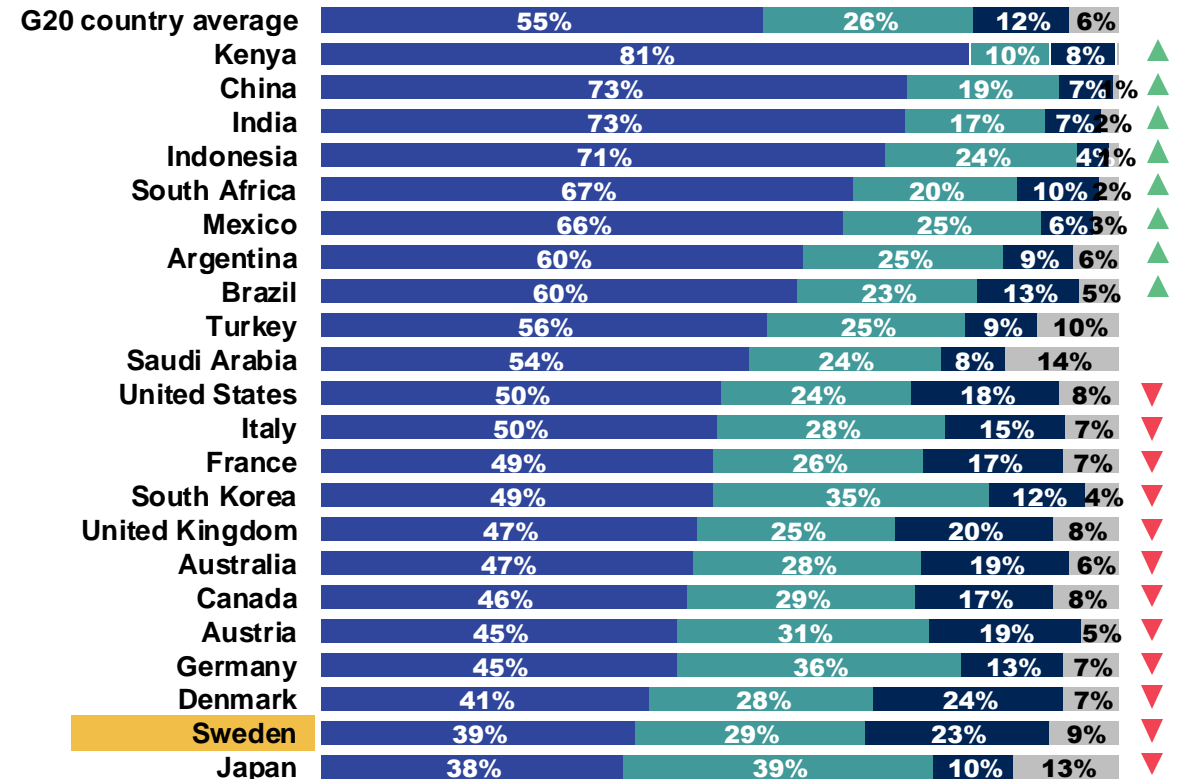
A United Nations Parliamentary Assembly

■ 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.

	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	53%	51%	55%	51%	58%	56%	52%	55%	59%	50%	48%
Global citizens' assemblies	41%	42%	39%	43%	43%	39%	52%	47%	41%	32%	35%
Global referenda	39%	38%	41%	41%	43%	37%	41%	49%	36%	36%	34%
A United Nations Parliamentary Assembly	39%	38%	38%	36%	43%	41%	39%	45%	41%	33%	34%

K

J

AIJK

AJK

J

AIJK

AJK

Base: Sweden, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online in March and April 2024.

For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

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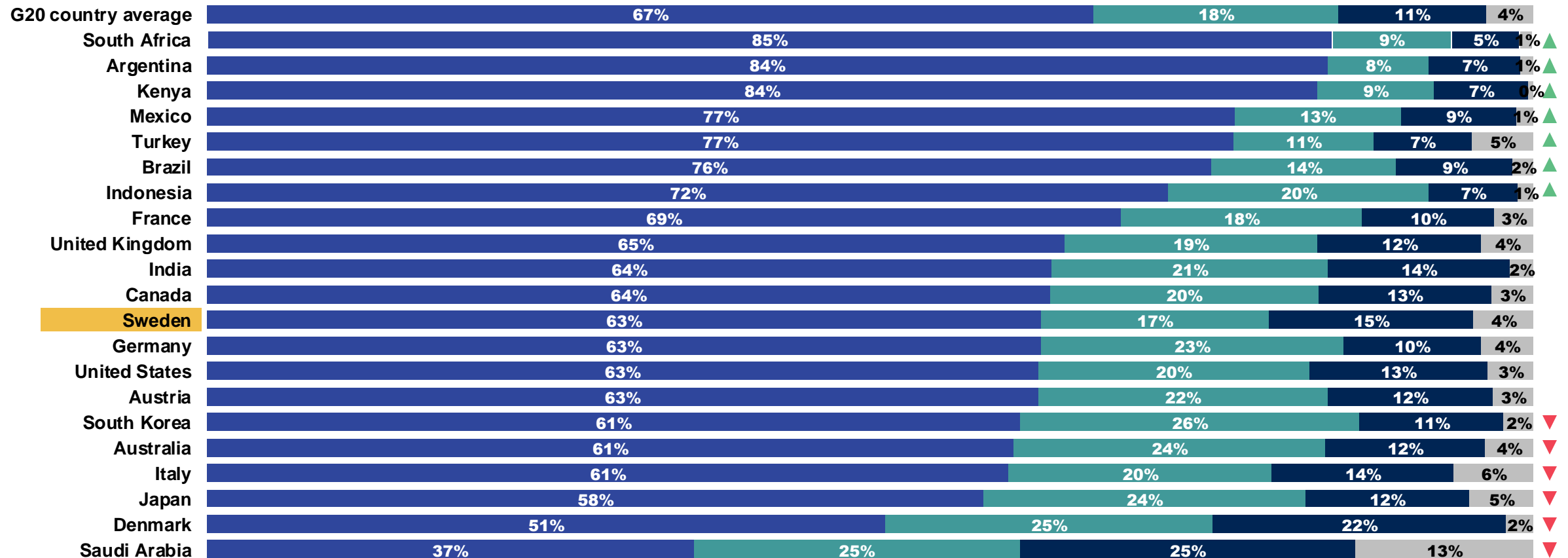
Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



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

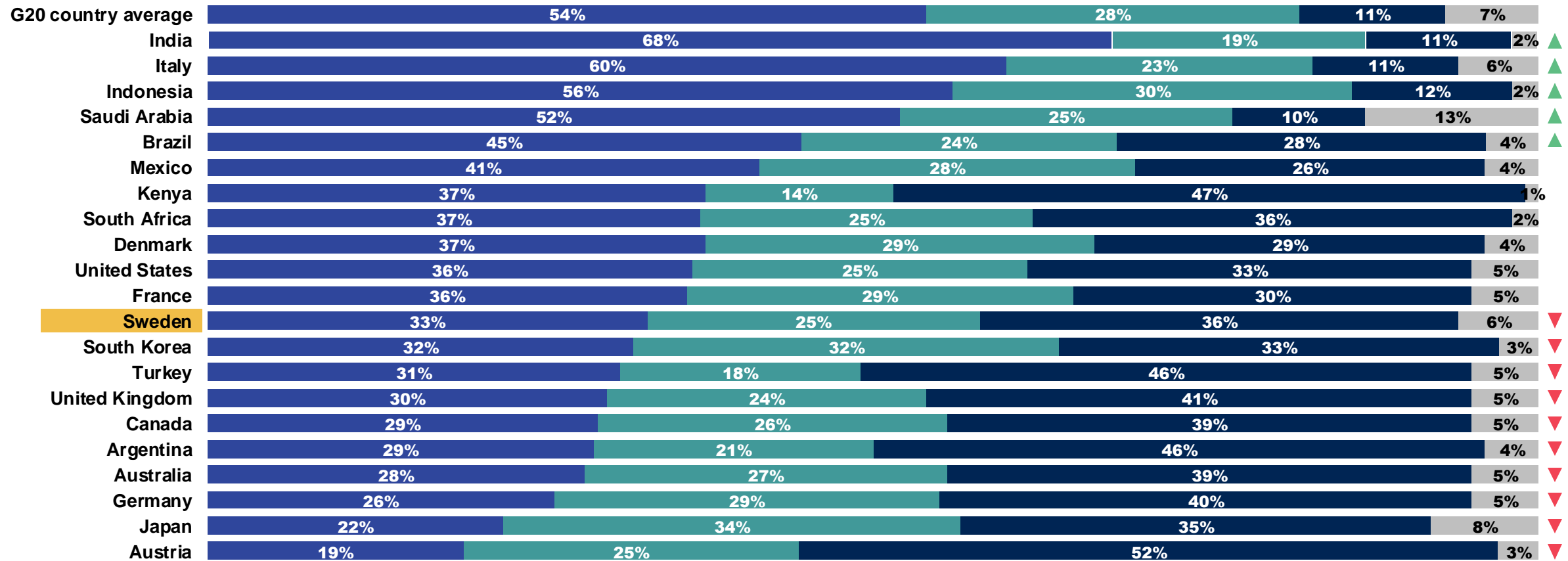


Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000),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

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

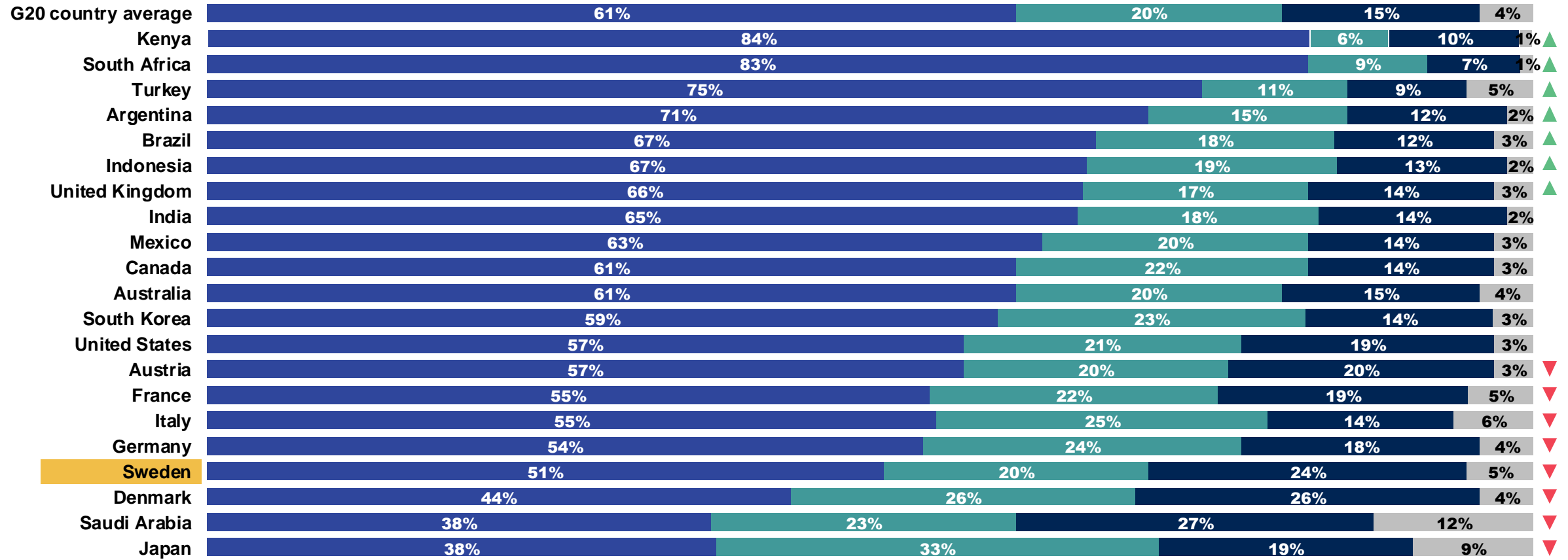


Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 17 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).

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

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

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

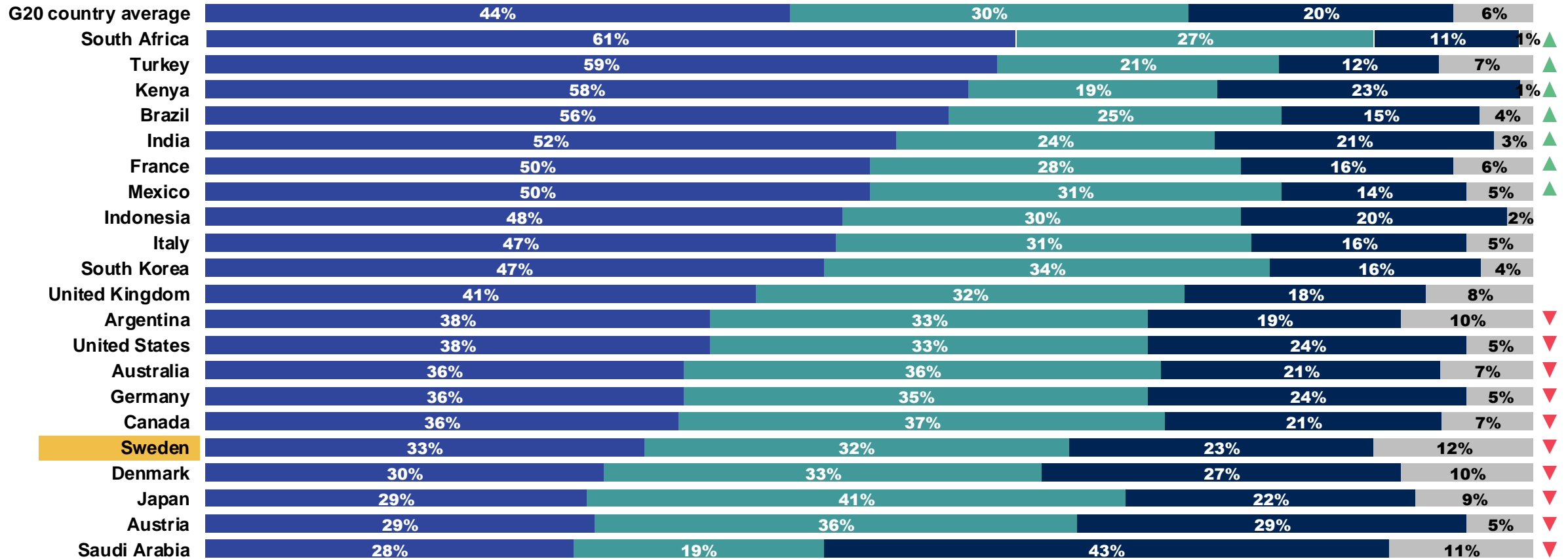


Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 17 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).

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

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

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

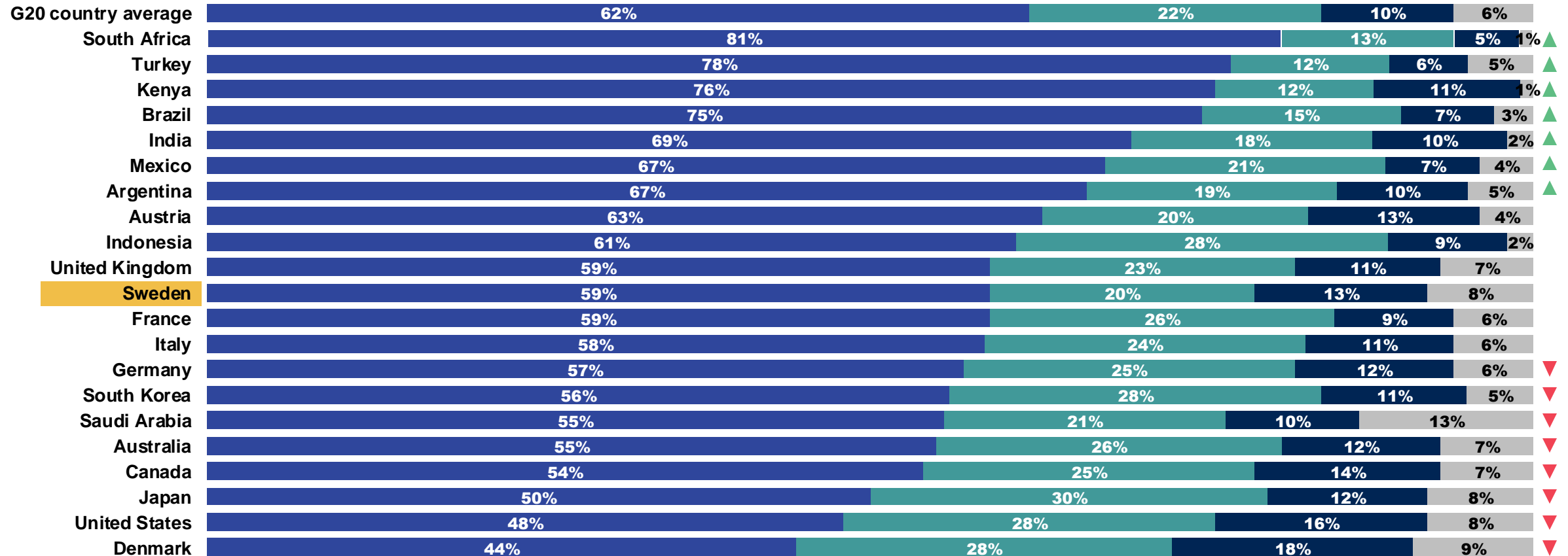


Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March - 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 17 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).

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

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

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

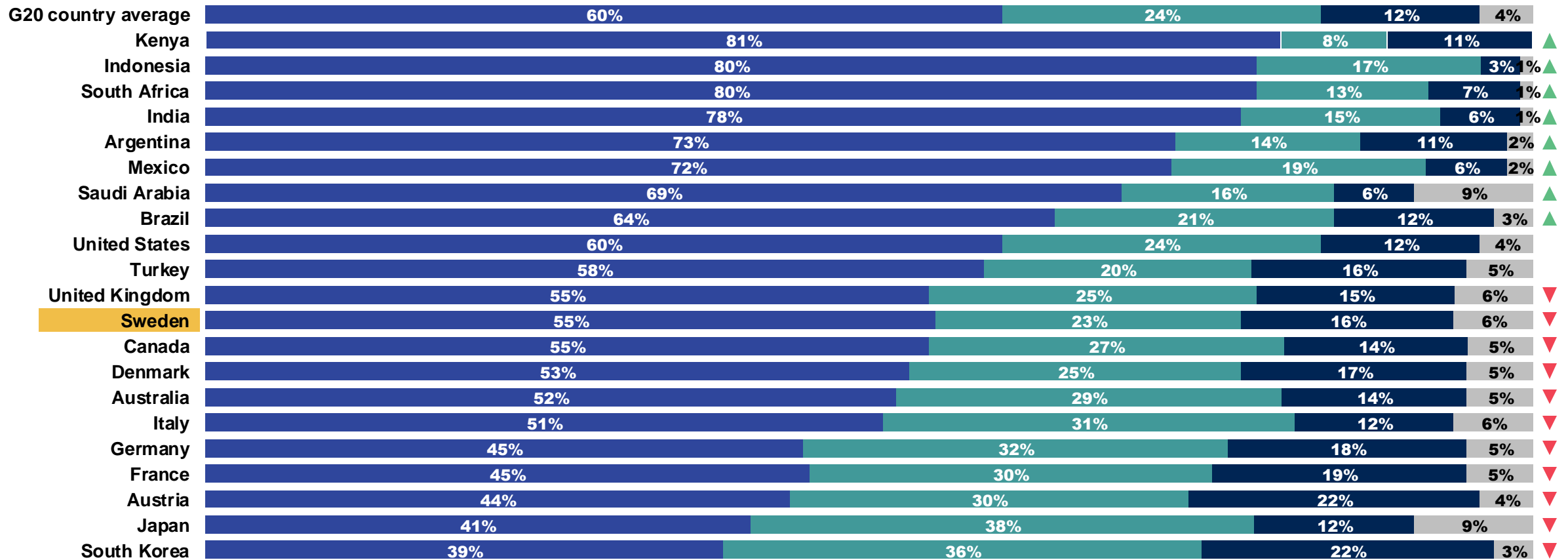


Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 17 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).

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

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

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

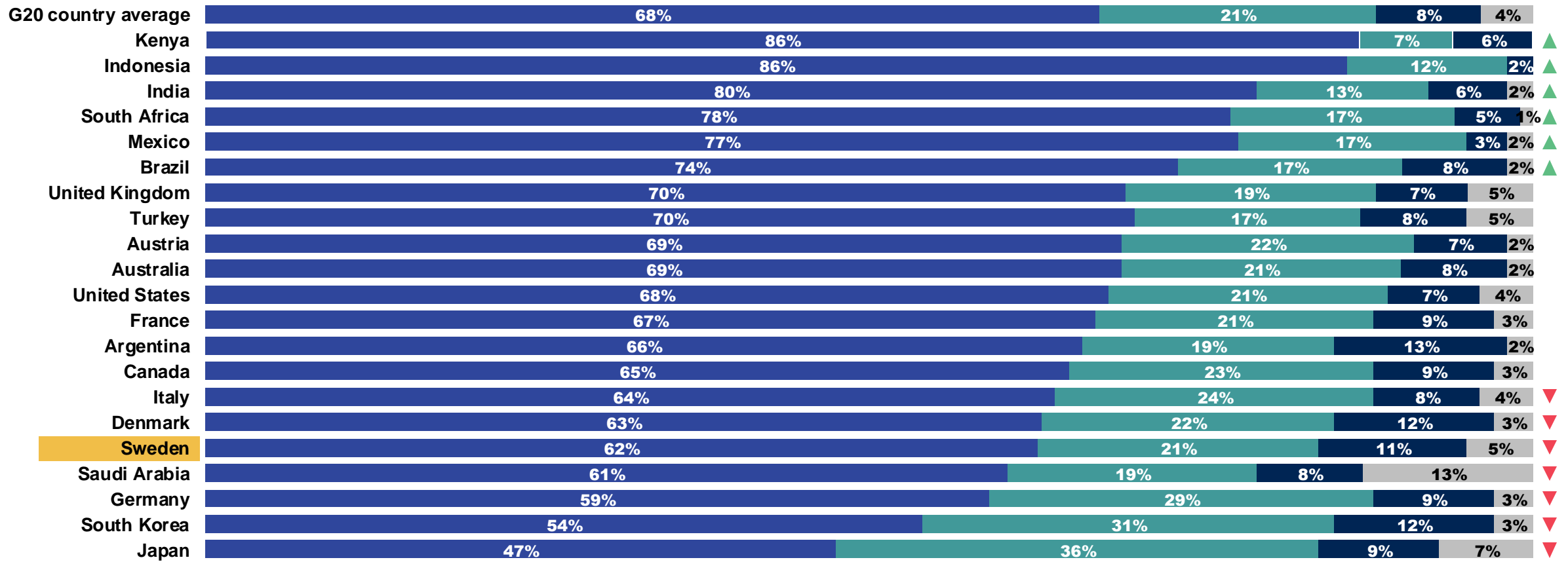


Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 17 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).

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

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

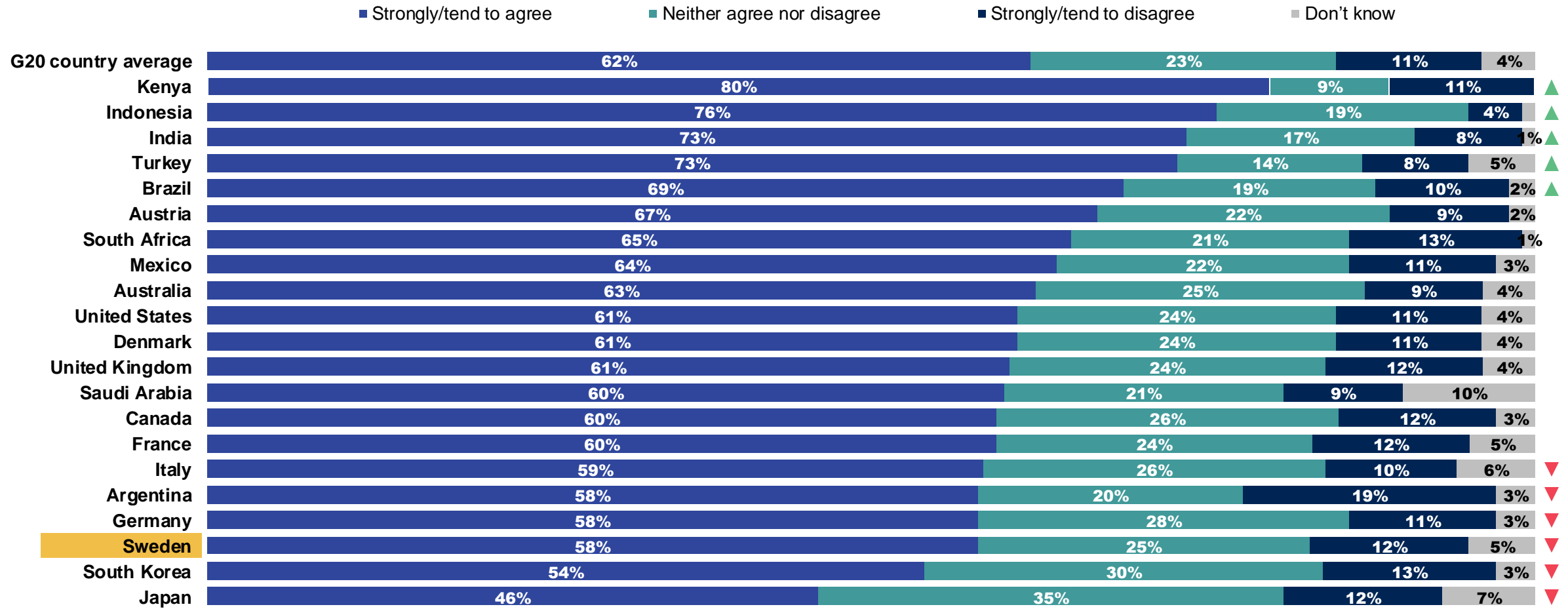
■ Strongly/tend to agree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Strongly/tend to disagree ■ Don't know



Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 17 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).

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

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



Base: 21,000 across 21 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 17 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).

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

Q13. 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)
There's too much economic inequality in Sweden these days	63% BG	54%	72% AB	64%	67%	61%	48%	63% G	66% B	64% G	68% G
The way economy works should prioritise the health and wellbeing of people and nature rather than focusing solely on profit and increasing wealth in Sweden	62% BG	59%	66% AB	59%	65%	65%	50%	69% AGI	59%	62% G	66% G
The way the world's economy works now is unfair to poorer countries	59%	57%	61%	59%	65% F	57%	59%	61%	59%	57%	60%
The economic success of a country should be measured by the health and wellbeing of its citizens, not how fast the economy is growing	58% G	56%	59%	57%	56%	60%	43%	59% G	57% G	62% G	62% G
Focusing on economic growth in Sweden is the best way to achieve wealth and wellbeing for all who live here	55% CDH	60% AC	50%	50%	57%	60% D	51%	47%	54%	60% H	63% AGHI
The economic system in Sweden hurts people who have least money	51% BFG	48%	55% AB	55% F	56% F	46%	39%	51%	52% G	52% G	57% G
The economic system in Sweden is bad for the environment	33%	31%	36%	31%	39% A	35%	28%	35%	35%	36%	32%
We are all better off when some people get rich (as spending and investment trickles down, leading to more wealth for all)	33% CD	40% AC	25%	28%	36% D	38% D	40% K	34%	32%	33%	28%

Base: Sweden, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online in March and April 2024.

For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

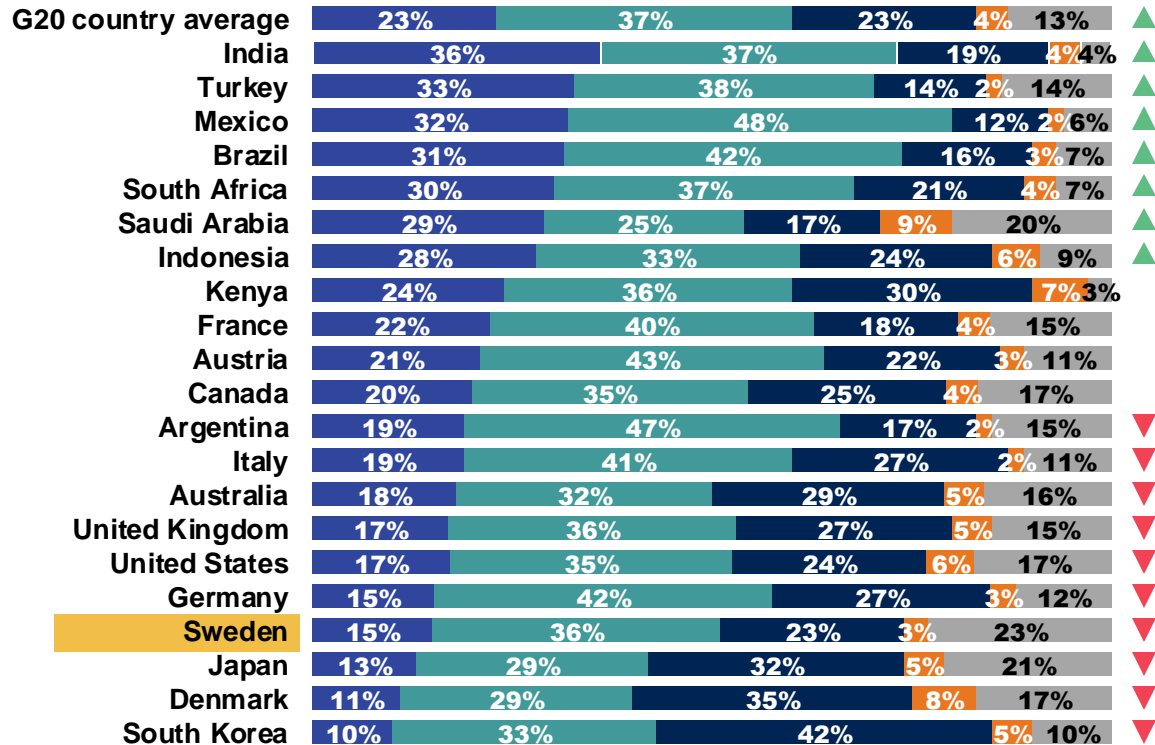
Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).

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

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

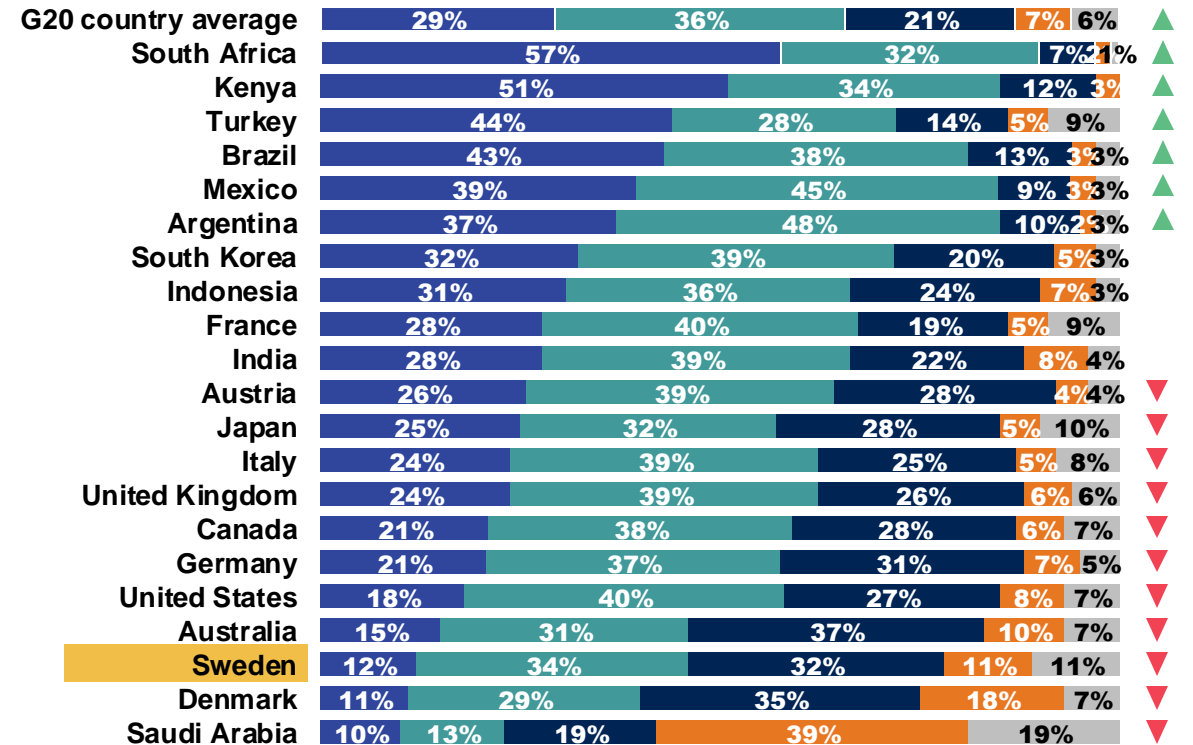
The global political system

- 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).

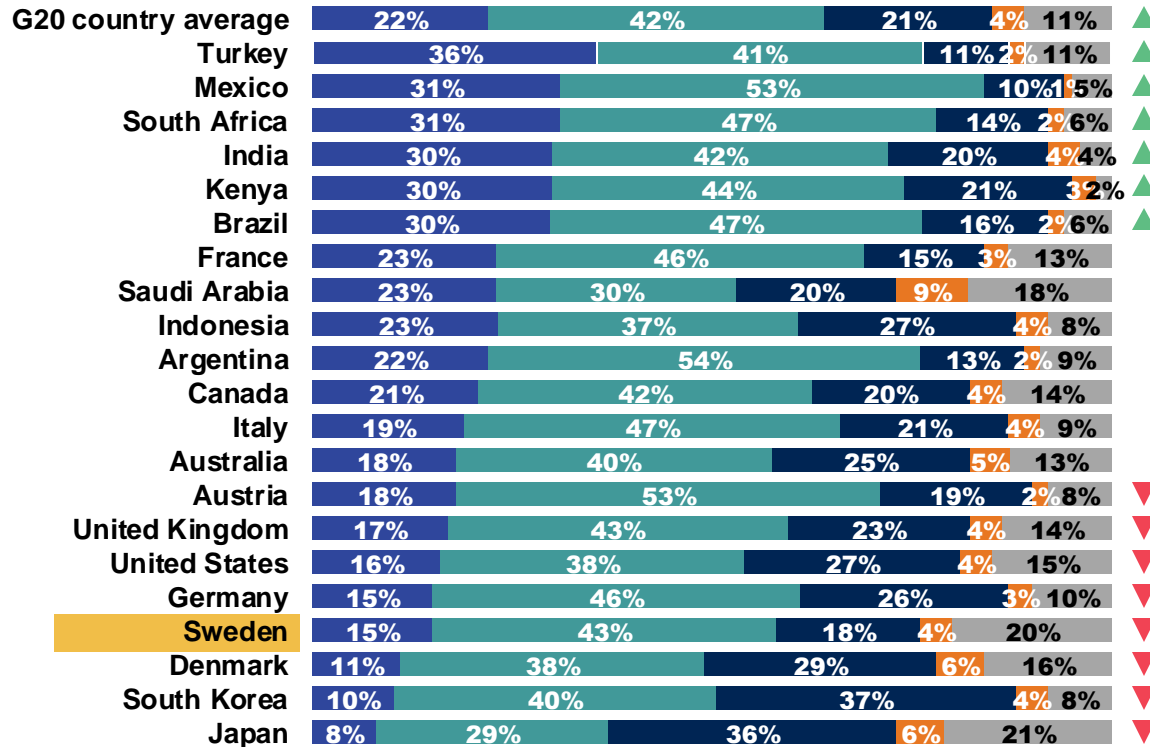


Which comes closest to your view about the following economic systems?

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

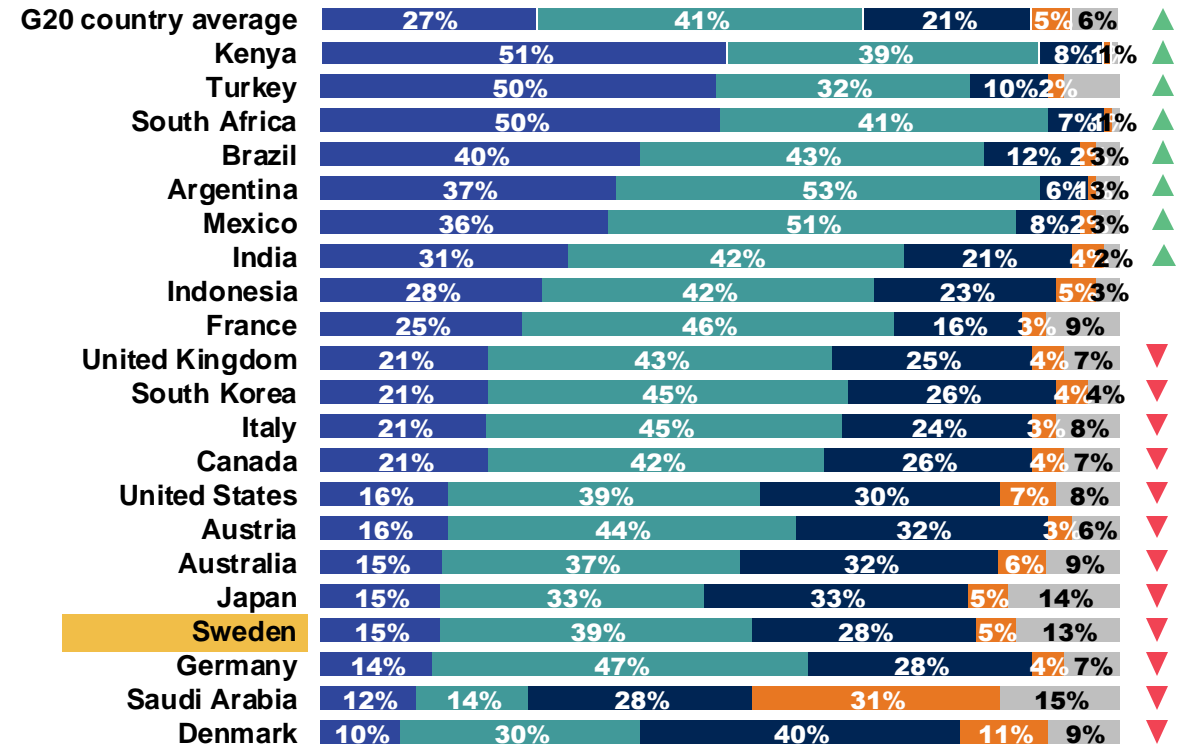
The global economic system

- 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.

	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	54%	57%	52%	44%	57%	63%	67%	60%	53%	46%	50%
	DJ				D	AD	AIJK	JK			
The future of your country	28%	31%	26%	26%	27%	33%	29%	32%	25%	26%	30%
						AD					
The future of the world	19%	20%	18%	18%	19%	20%	22%	23%	19%	18%	15%
								K			

Base: Sweden, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online in March and April 2024.

For subgroup base sizes, please see Methodology.

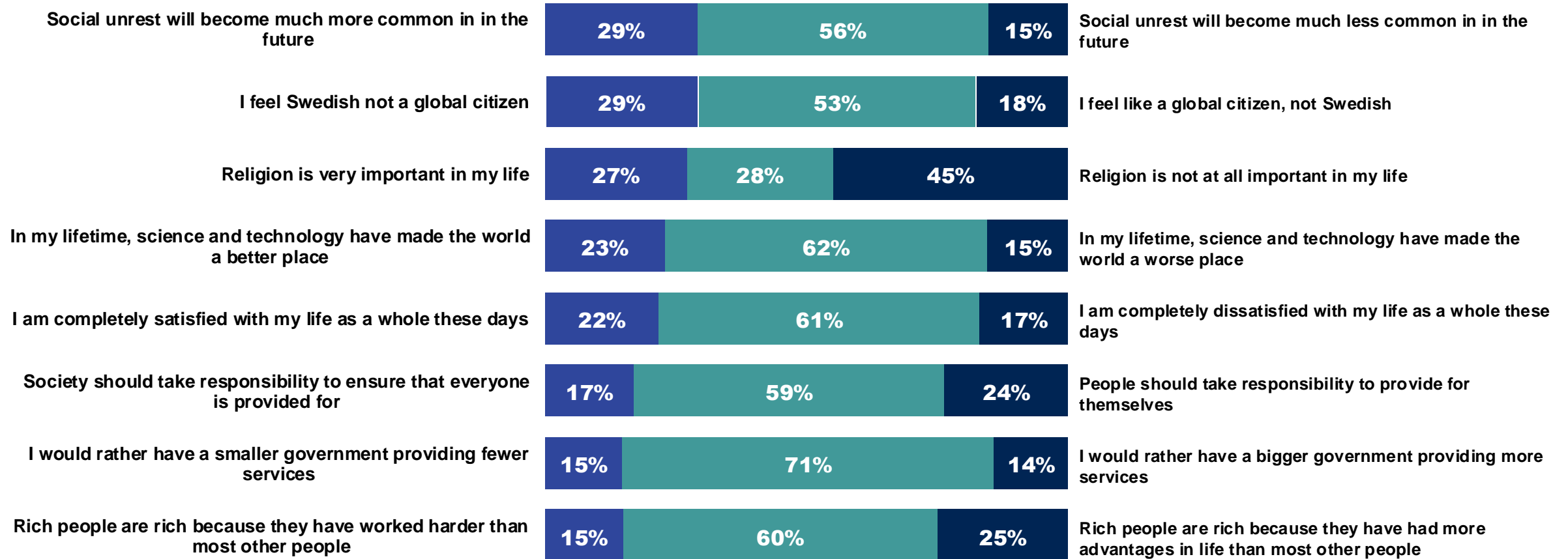
Green letters show that column % is significantly higher than the column indicated by the letter. Subgroups sig tested against total and comparable others (i.e. male vs female; low vs middle vs high household income; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



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: Sweden, 1,000 adults aged 18 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, QD5.

		Total (A)	Gender		Household income			Age				
			Male (B)	Female (C)	Low (D)	Middle (E)	High (F)	18-24 (G)	25-34 (H)	35-44 (I)	45-54 (J)	55-65 (K)
How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?	NET: Very/fairly satisfied	45%	49%	41%	31%	51%	56%	53%	42%	47%	40%	46%
		CD	AC			D	AD	HJ				
How exposed, if at all, are you personally to environmental and climate related risks, and threats?	NET: Very/fairly dissatisfied	30%	25%	35%	42%	31%	18%	21%	29%	33%	35%	27%
		BFG		AB	AEF	F				G	G	
How exposed, if at all, are you personally to environmental and climate related risks, and threats?	NET: Very/somewhat exposed	16%	16%	15%	18%	17%	15%	25%	16%	19%	14%	9%
		K						AHJK	K	K		
How exposed, if at all, are you personally to environmental and climate related risks, and threats?	NET: Not very/not at all exposed	78%	80%	76%	75%	80%	82%	71%	75%	76%	77%	88%
		DG										AGHIJ

Base: Sweden, 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; 18-24 vs 25-34 vs 35-44 vs 45-54 vs 55-65).



Methodology

04

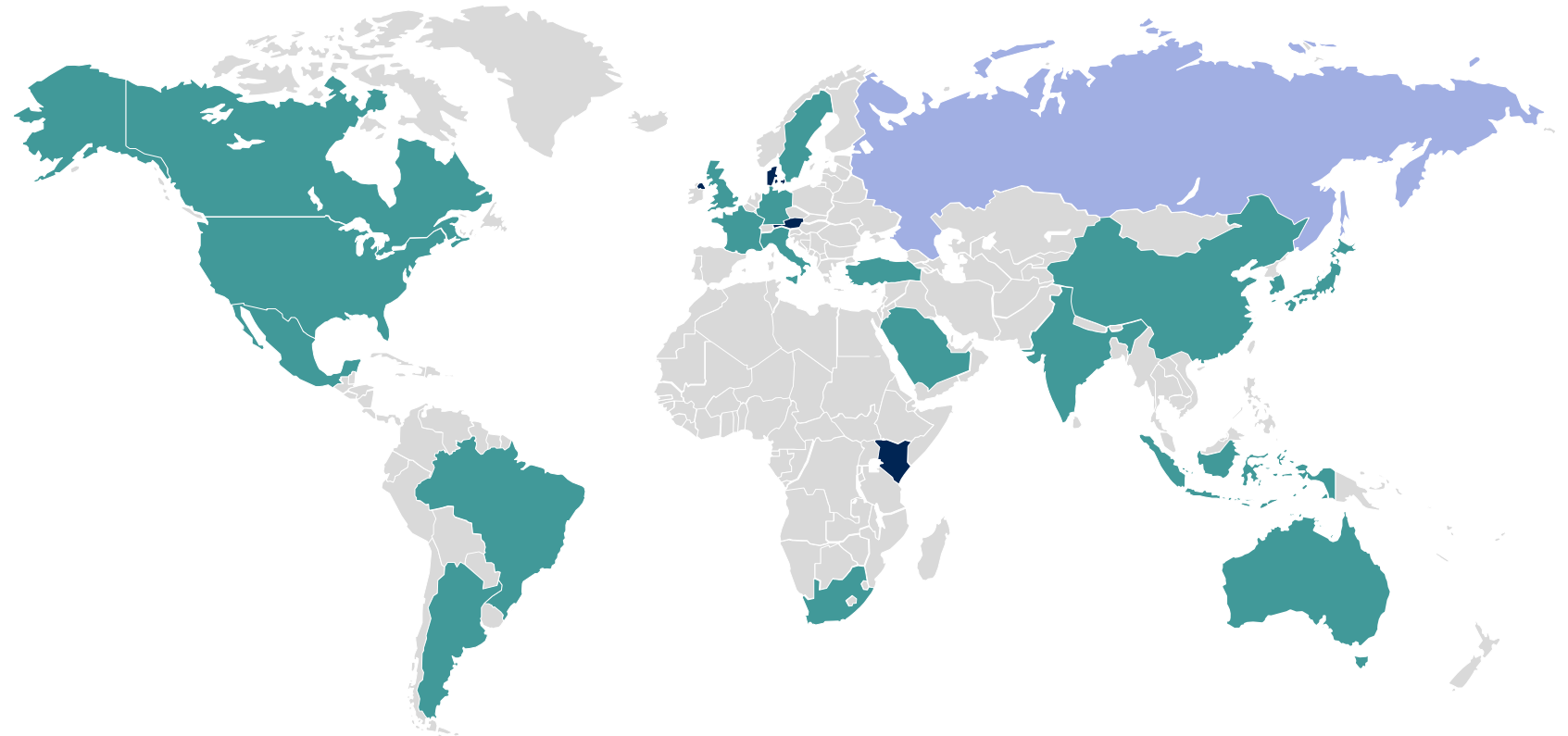
Objectives and methodology.

- 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 **Sweden**, comparing responses with the other nations surveyed. This study also compares responses from different demographic groups in Sweden. In **Sweden, 1,000 participants aged 18-75 were interviewed** in Swedish 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

Sample overview by country.

	Country	Abbreviation	Sample Size	Ages covered	Language
	United Kingdom	UK	1000	18-75	English
	Italy	IT	1000	18-65	Italian
	Turkey	TR	1000	18-60	Turkish
	United States	US	1000	18-75	English
	Argentina	AR	1000	18-55	Spanish
	Australia	AU	1000	18-65	English
	Brazil	BR	1000	18-55	Portuguese
	China	CN	1000	18-55	Chinese (Simplified)
	India	IN	1000	18-65	English
	Indonesia	ID	1000	21-65	Bahasa Indonesia
	Japan	JP	1000	18-65	Japanese
	South Korea	SK	1000	18-55	Korean
	Mexico	MX	1000	18-55	Spanish
	Saudi Arabia	SA	1000	18-65	Arabic
	South Africa	ZA	1000	18-65	English
	Canada	CA	1000	18-65	English, French
	France	FR	1000	18-65	French
	Germany	DE	1000	18-65	German
	Austria	AT	1000	18-75	German
	Denmark	DK	1000	18-75	Danish
	Kenya	KE	1000	18-65	Swahili
	Sweden	SW	1000	18-65	Swedish

Methodology: demographics/subgroups bases.

Unweighted 1000 / Weighted 1000	
Gender	
Male	501 / 510
	50% / 51%
Female	495 / 486
	50% / 49%
Employment Status	
Working	786 / 786
	79% / 79%
Not working	214 / 214
	21% / 21%
Education	
Secondary or below	558 / 560
	56% / 56%
Degree or above	442 / 440
	44% / 44%
Household Income (per annum, pre-tax)	
Low (0-399,999 kr)	349 / 351
	35% / 35%
Middle (400,000-599,999 kr)	233 / 233
	23% / 23%
High (600,000+ kr)	344 / 342
	34% / 34%
Children in Household	
Yes	344 / 343
	34% / 34%
No	647 / 648
	65% / 65%

Unweighted 1000 / Weighted 1000	
Age	
18-24	119 / 130
	12% / 13%
25-34	236 / 233
	24% / 23%
35-44	215 / 210
	22% / 21%
45-54	215 / 212
	21% / 21%
55-65	215 / 215
	22% / 22%
Region	
Norrland	84 / 85
	8% / 8%
Mellansverige	246 / 244
	25% / 24%
Stockholm	248 / 244
	25% / 24%
Västsverige	189 / 200
	19% / 20%
Södra Sverige	232 / 229
	23% / 23%

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

Ipsos Standards & Accreditations

Ipsos's standards & accreditations provide our clients with the peace of mind that they can always depend on us to deliver reliable, sustainable findings. Moreover, our focus on quality and continuous improvement means we have embedded a 'right first time' approach throughout our organisation.



ISO 20252 – is the international specific standard for market, opinion and social research, including insights and data analytics. Ipsos in the UK was the first company in the world to gain this accreditation.



MRS Company Partnership – By being an MRS Company Partner, Ipsos UK endorse and support the core MRS brand values of professionalism, research excellence and business effectiveness, and commit to comply with the MRS Code of Conduct throughout the organisation & we were the first company to sign our organisation up to the requirements & self-regulation of the MRS Code; more than 350 companies have followed our lead.



ISO 9001 – International general company standard with a focus on continual improvement through quality management systems. In 1994 we became one of the early adopters of the ISO 9001 business standard.



ISO 27001 – International standard for information security designed to ensure the selection of adequate and proportionate security controls. Ipsos UK was the first research company in the UK to be awarded this in August 2008.



The UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR) & the UK Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA) – Ipsos UK is required to comply with the UK General Data Protection Regulation and the UK Data Protection Act; it covers the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy.



HMG Cyber Essentials – A government backed and key deliverable of the UK's National Cyber Security Programme. Ipsos UK was assessment validated for certification in 2016. Cyber Essentials defines a set of controls which, when properly implemented, provide organisations with basic protection from the most prevalent forms of threat coming from the internet.



Fair Data – Ipsos UK is signed up as a 'Fair Data' Company by agreeing to adhere to twelve core principles. The principles support and complement other standards such as ISOs, and the requirements of Data Protection legislation.

This work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the international quality standard for market research, ISO 20252 and with the Ipsos UK Terms and Conditions.

Appendix: Trending vs Global Commons research

05

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

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

	2021	2023	
G20*	74%	68%	▼
Argentina	73%	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.