# Global Commons Survey 2024

## Italy

### G20+ Global Report: planetary stewardship

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

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

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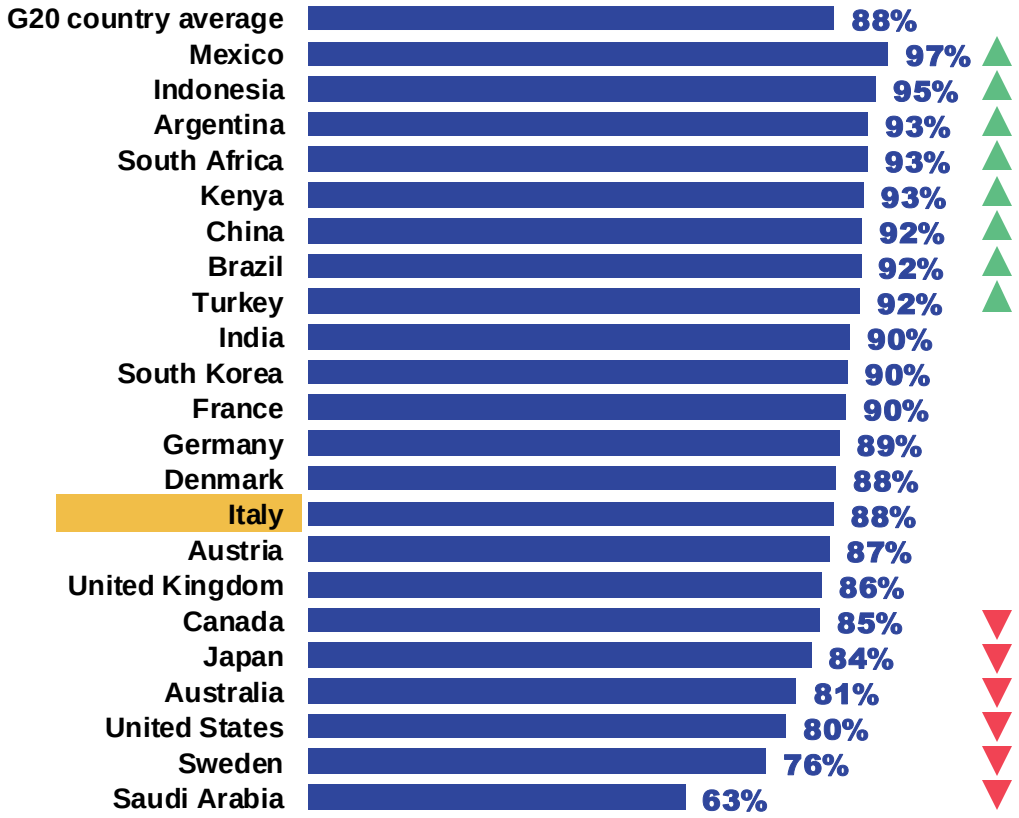
# Planetary stewardship

01

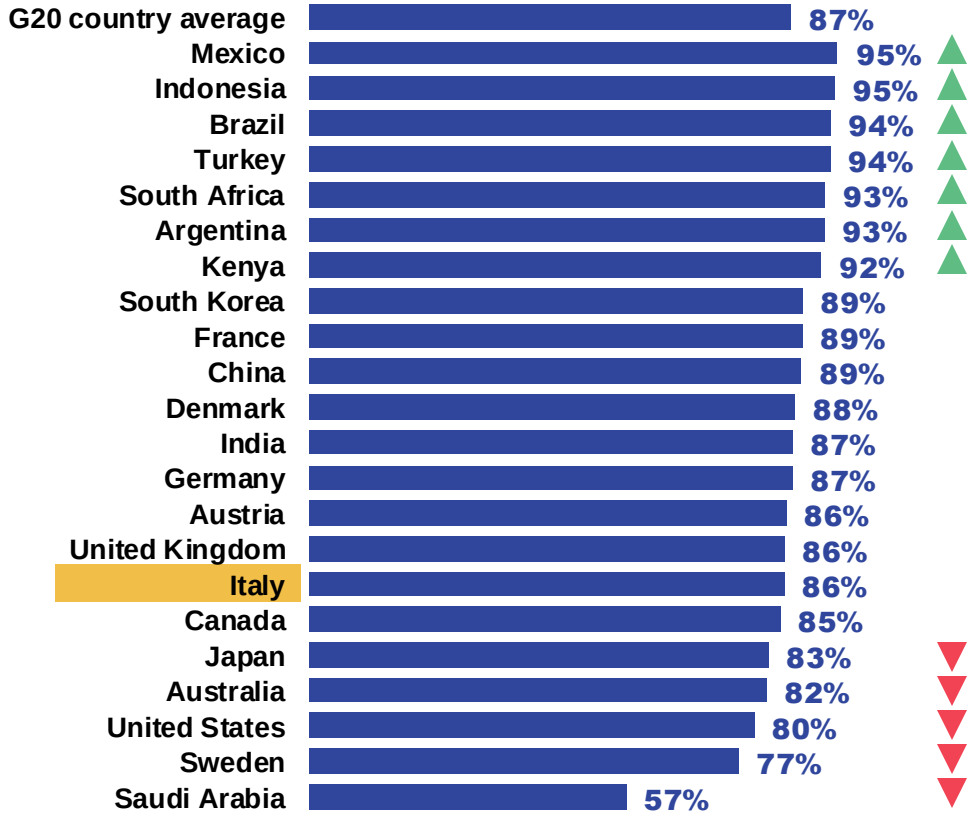
# How worried, if at all, are you about the following? (Extremely / very / somewhat worried).

*Q4. How worried, if at all, are you about the following?*

## The state of nature today




## The state in which we will leave nature for future generations




*Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).*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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs G20 average

# How worried, if at all, are you about the following? (Extremely / very / somewhat worried).

*Q4. How worried, if at all, are you about 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) |
| The state of nature today | 88% | 87% | 88% | 88% | 88% | 89% | 88% | 85% | 89% | 89% | 86% |
| The state in which we will leave nature for future generations | 86% | 85% | 87% | 87% | 85% | 87% | 89% | 84% | 86% | 85% | 87% |

*Base: Italy, 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).


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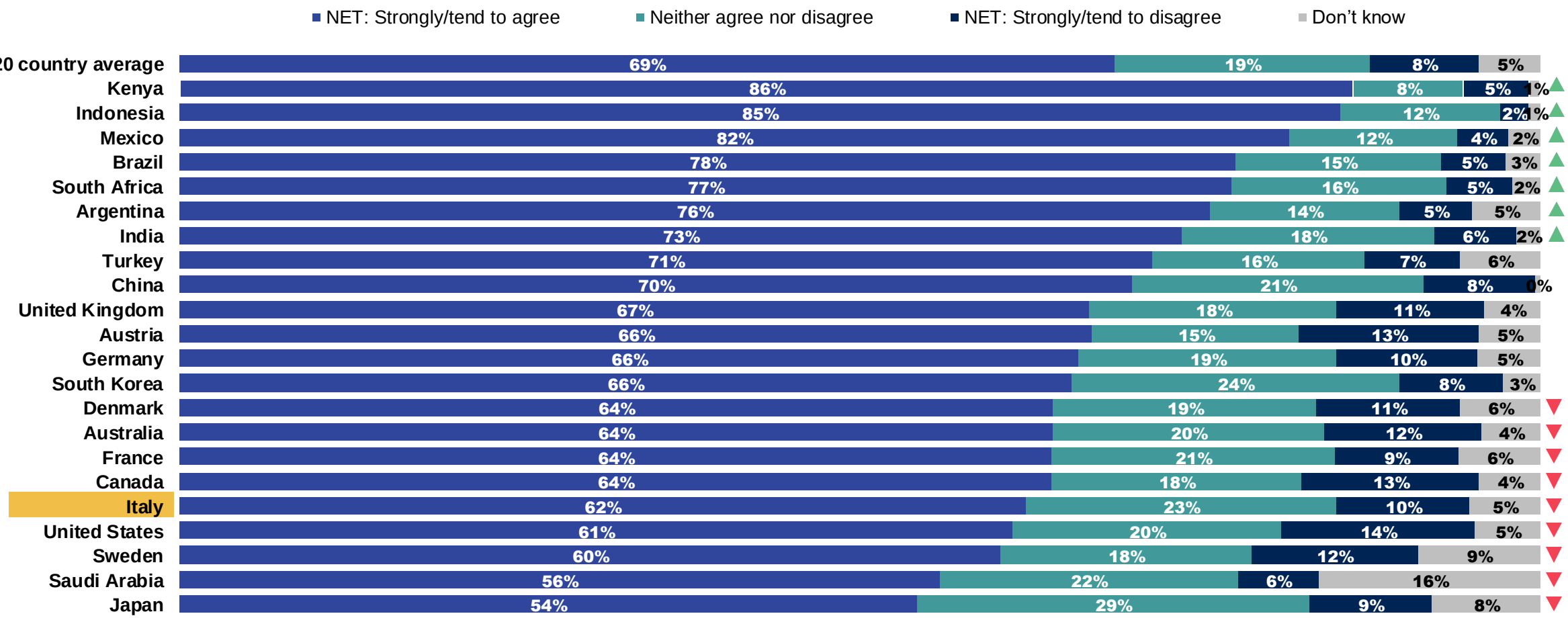
# Because of human activities, the Earth is close to environmental ‘tipping points’ where climate or nature, such as rainforests or glaciers, may change suddenly or be more difficult to stabilise in the future.

*Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?*




*Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).*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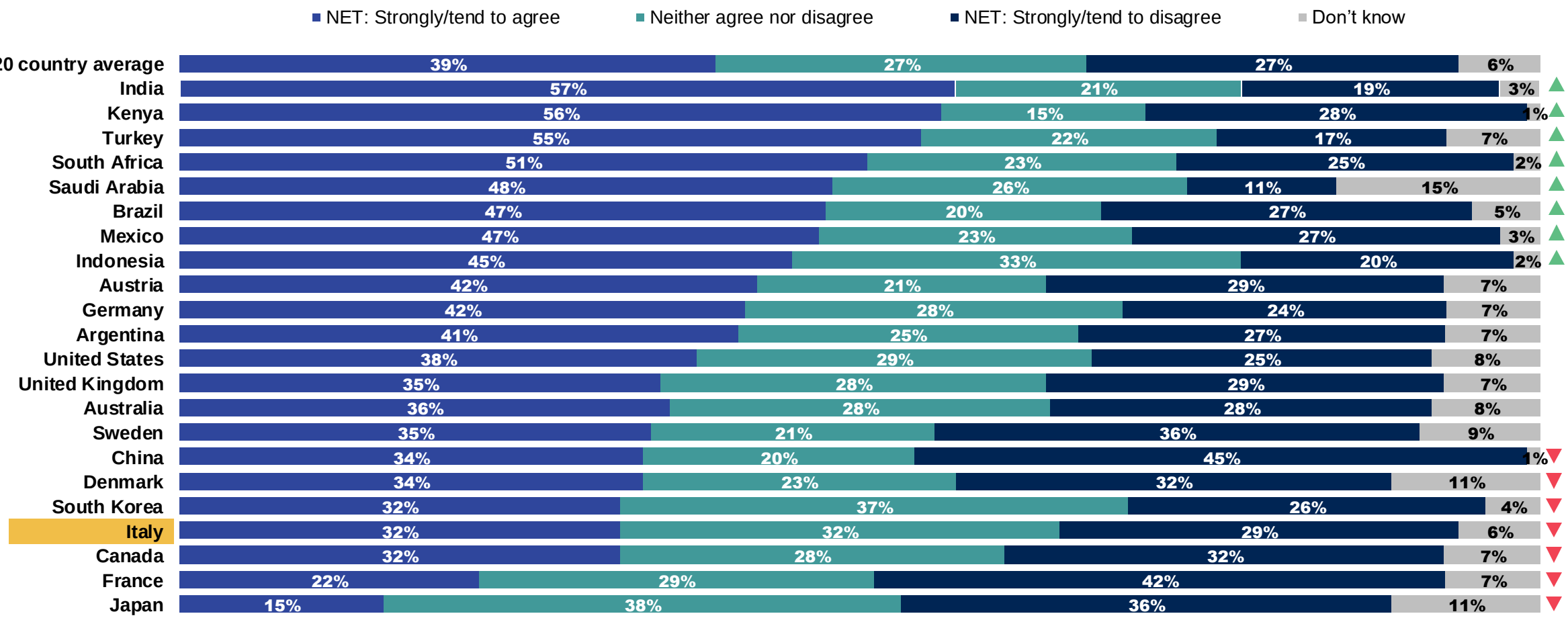
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs G20 average (NET: strongly/tend to agree)

# New technologies can solve environmental problems without individuals having to make big changes in their lives.

*Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?*




*Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).*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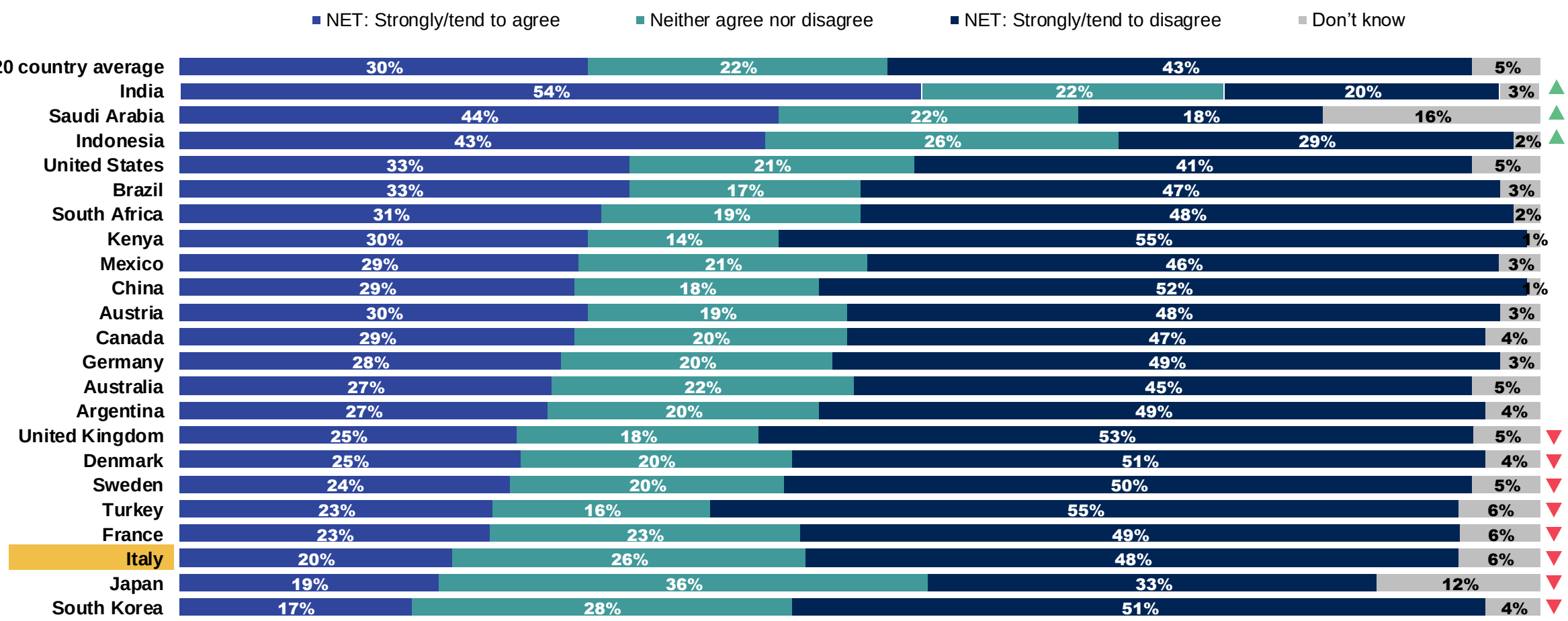
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs G20 average (NET: strongly/tend to agree)

# Many of the claims about environmental threats are exaggerated.

*Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?*




*Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).*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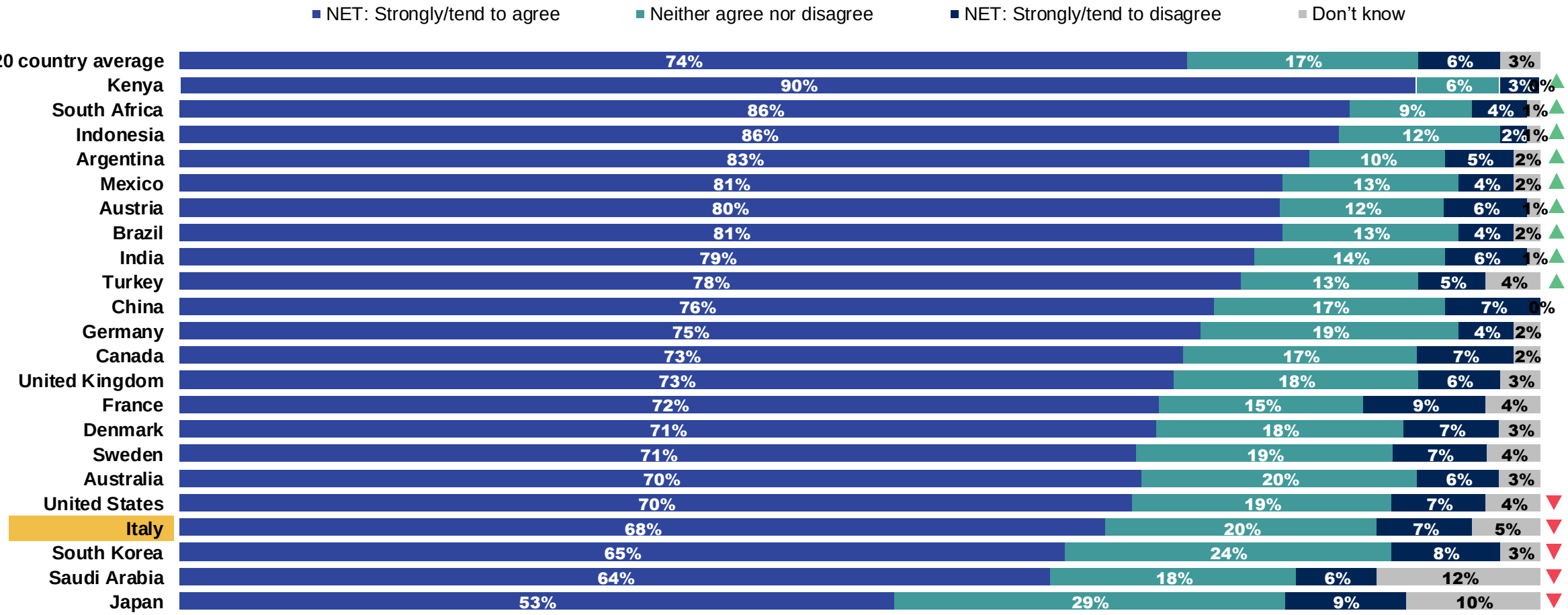
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs G20 average (NET: strongly/tend to agree)

# Human health and wellbeing are closely connected to the health and wellbeing of nature.

*Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?*




*Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).*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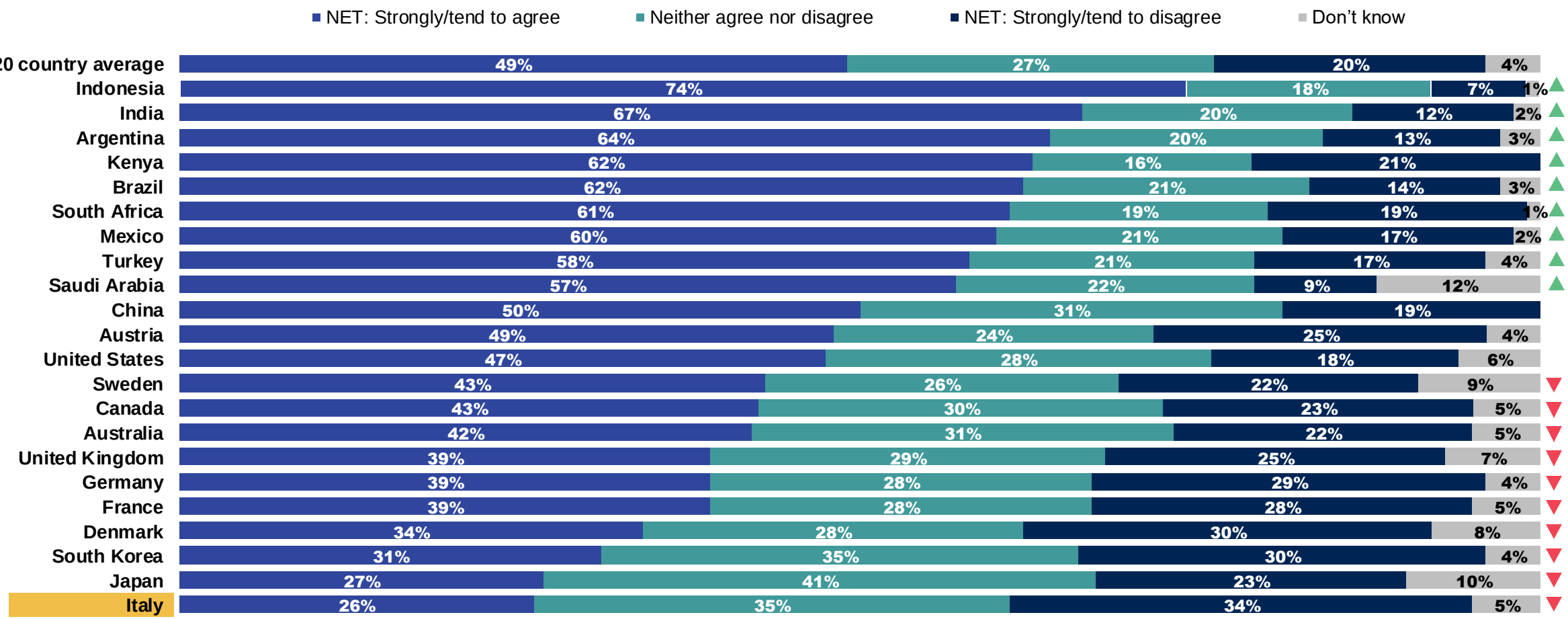
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs G20 average (NET: strongly/tend to agree)

# Nature can meet the needs of humans right now.

*Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?*




*Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).*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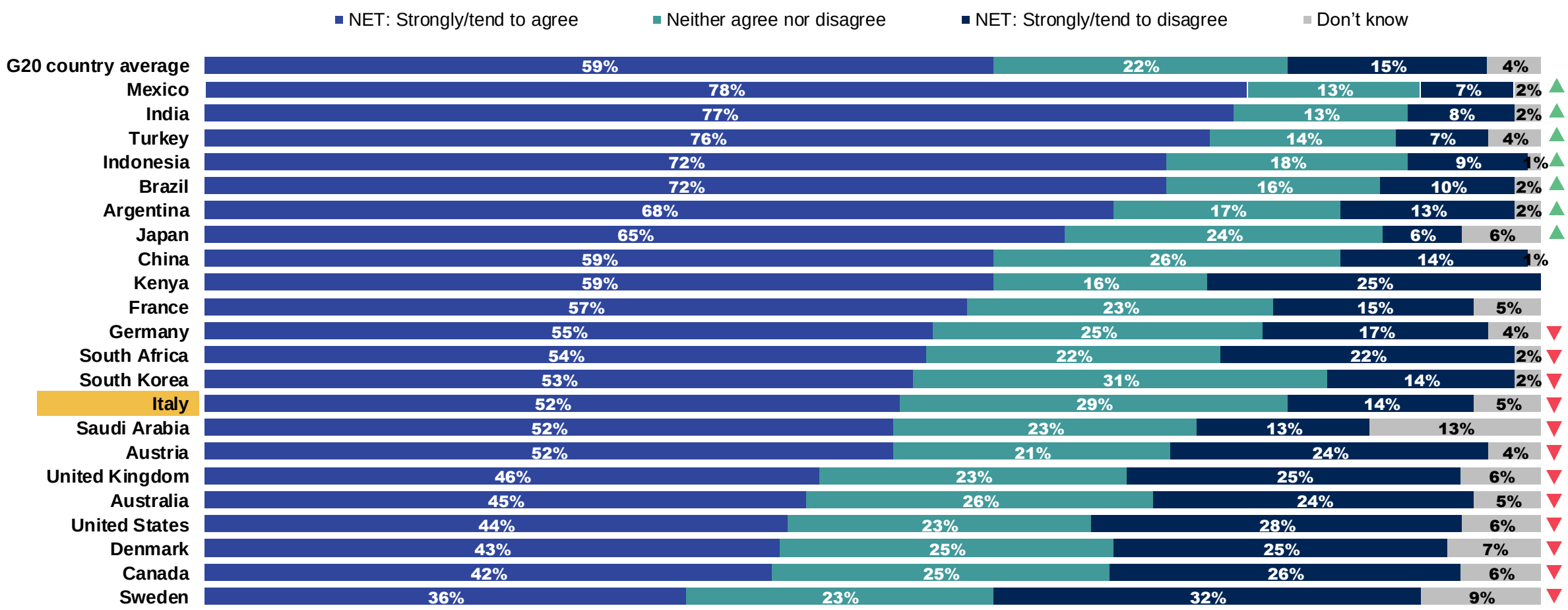
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs G20 average (NET: strongly/tend to agree)

# Nature is already too damaged to continue meeting humans' needs in the long-term.

*Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?*




*Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).*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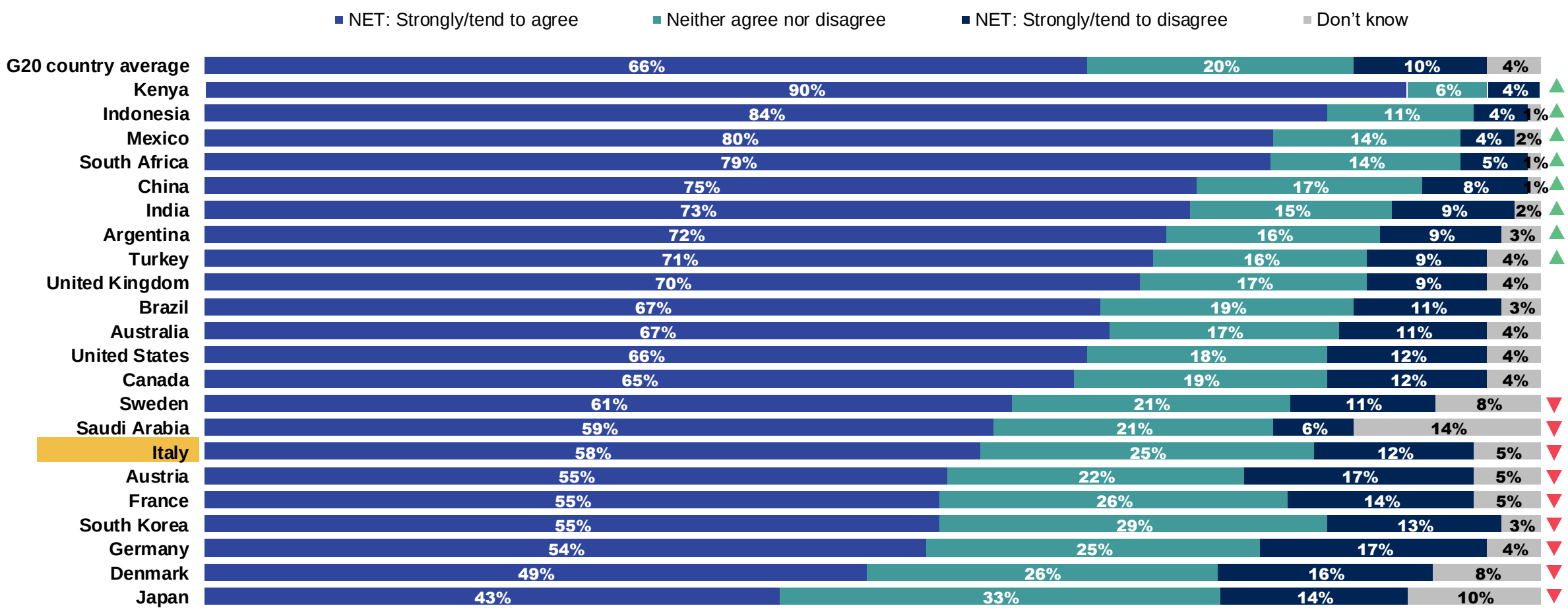
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs G20 average (NET: strongly/tend to agree)

# Addressing climate change and environmental damage can bring many benefits to people in [COUNTRY].

*Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?*




*Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).*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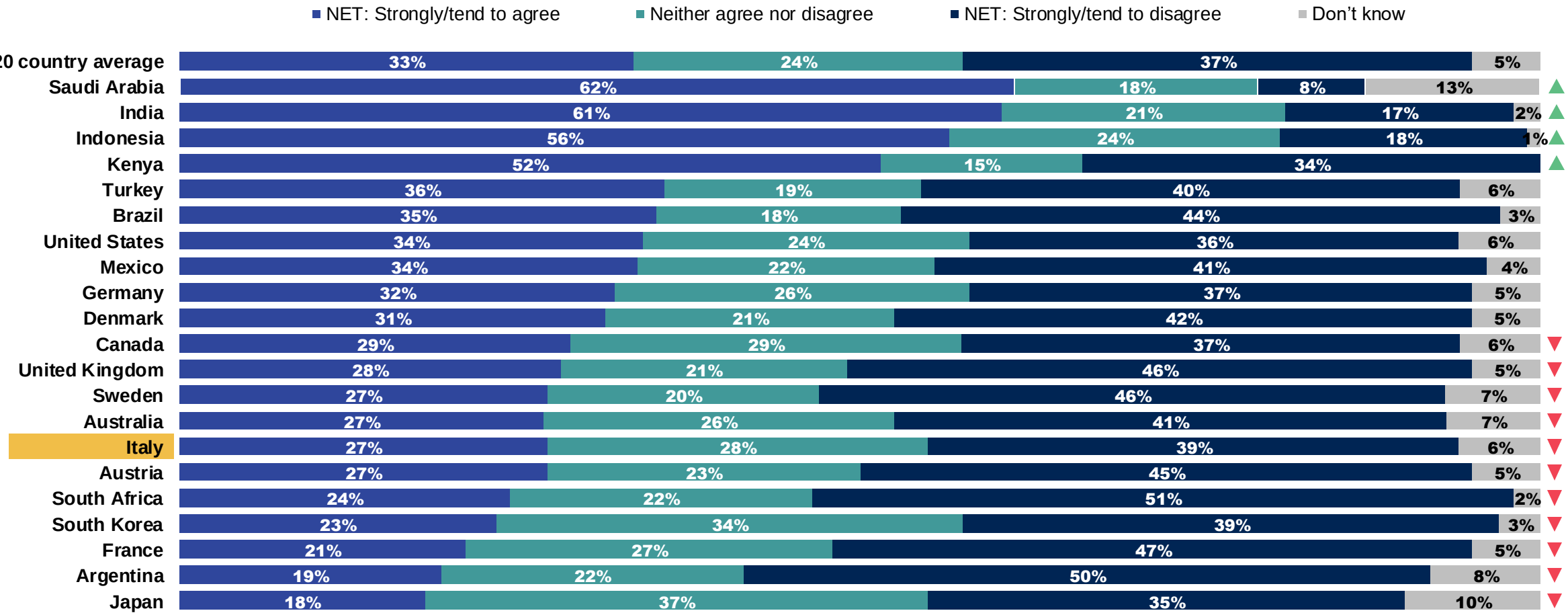
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs G20 average (NET: strongly/tend to agree)

# Italy's government is doing enough to tackle climate change and environmental damage.

*Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?*




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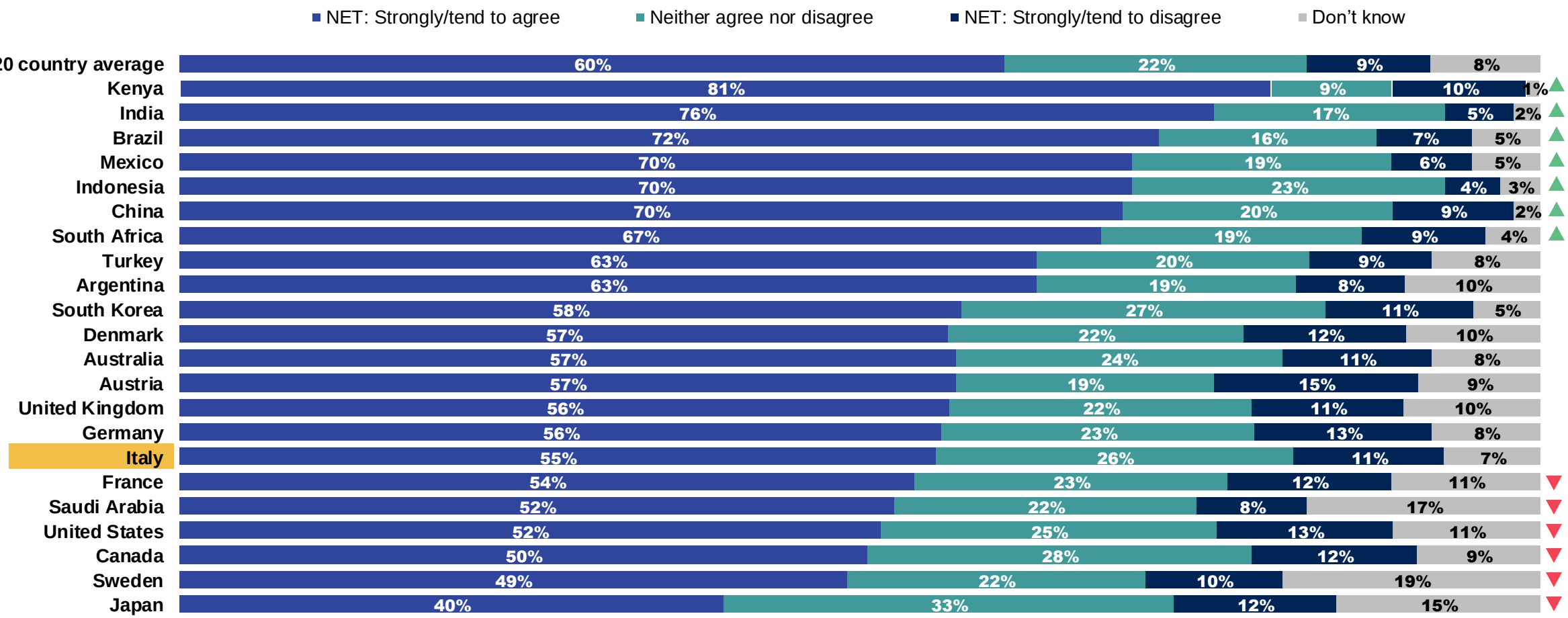
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs G20 average (NET: strongly/tend to agree)

# The costs of the damages due to environmental pollution are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition.

*Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?*




*Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).*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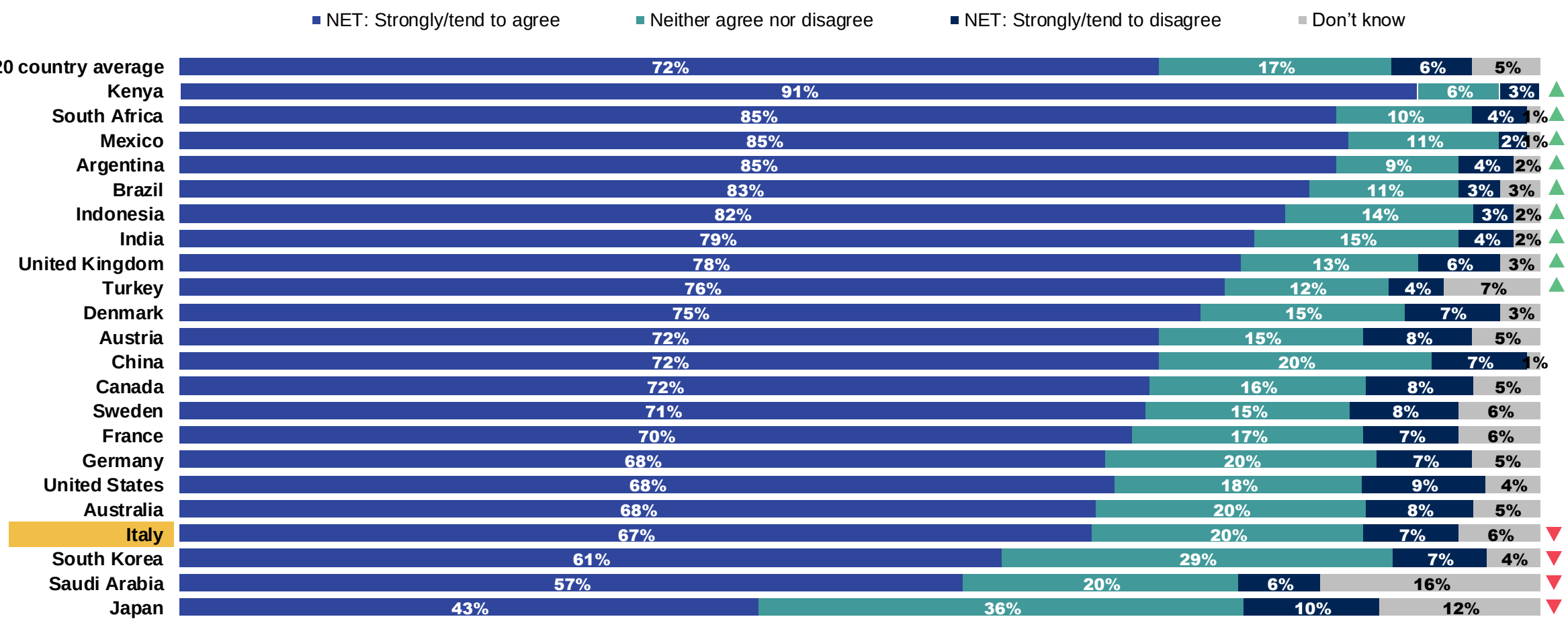
▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs G20 average (NET: strongly/tend to agree)

# It should be a criminal offence for leaders of large businesses or senior government officials to approve or permit actions they know are likely to cause damage to nature and climate that is widespread, long term or cannot be reversed.

*Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?*




*Base: 22,000 across 22 countries, 18 - 55-75, online interviews, 5th March – 8th April 2024. Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Austria (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), Denmark (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Kenya (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Sweden (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000). 'G20 country average' is an arithmetic average of 18 G20 countries surveyed (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States).*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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs G20 average (NET: strongly/tend to agree)

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

*Q5 NET: Strongly/tend to agree*

| | 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) |
| Human health and wellbeing are closely connected to the health and wellbeing of nature | 68% | 71% | 66% | 66% | 66% | 76% | 64% | 56% | 67% | 72% | 75% |
| | | | | | | ADE | | | H | CH | AH |
| It should be a criminal offence for leaders of large businesses or senior government officials to approve or permit actions they know are likely to cause damage to nature and climate that is widespread, long term or cannot be reversed | 67% | 70% | 63% | 68% | 63% | 72% | 73% | 56% | 67% | 68% | 70% |
| | CH | AC | | | | AE | H | | H | H | H |
| Because of human activities, the Earth is close to environmental 'tipping points' where climate or nature, such as rainforests or glaciers, may change suddenly or be more difficult to stabilise in the future | 62% | 64% | 61% | 61% | 60% | 69% | 64% | 54% | 64% | 64% | 64% |
| | H | | | | | AE | | | | H | H |
| Addressing climate change and environmental damage can bring many benefits to people in | 58% | 61% | 55% | 59% | 54% | 66% | 65% | 45% | 58% | 59% | 63% |
| | H | A | | | | AE | H | | H | H | H |
| The costs of the damages due to environmental pollution are much higher than the costs of the investments needed for a green transition | 55% | 62% | 49% | 57% | 55% | 61% | 63% | 47% | 58% | 54% | 58% |
| | CH | AC | | | | A | H | | H | | H |

*Base: Italy, 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).


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

*Q5 NET: Strongly/tend to agree*

| | 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) |
| Nature is already too damaged to continue meeting humans' needs in the long-term | 52% H | 51% | 54% | 57% A | 52% | 52% | 57% H | 43% | 56% H | 52% | 54% H |
| New technologies can solve environmental problems without individuals having to make big changes in their lives | 32% E | 34% | 30% | 33% | 26% | 36% AE | 32% | 33% | 33% | 30% | 33% |
| The government is doing enough to tackle climate change and environmental damage | 27% K | 25% | 28% | 30% | 25% | 28% | 35% AJK | 30% K | 32% JK | 23% | 21% |
| Nature can meet the needs of humans right now | 26% G | 27% | 25% | 28% | 26% | 27% | 16% | 28% G | 26% G | 25% | 29% G |
| Many of the claims about environmental threats are exaggerated | 20% | 22% | 19% | 22% | 19% | 20% | 21% | 18% | 19% | 21% | 21% |

*Base: Italy, 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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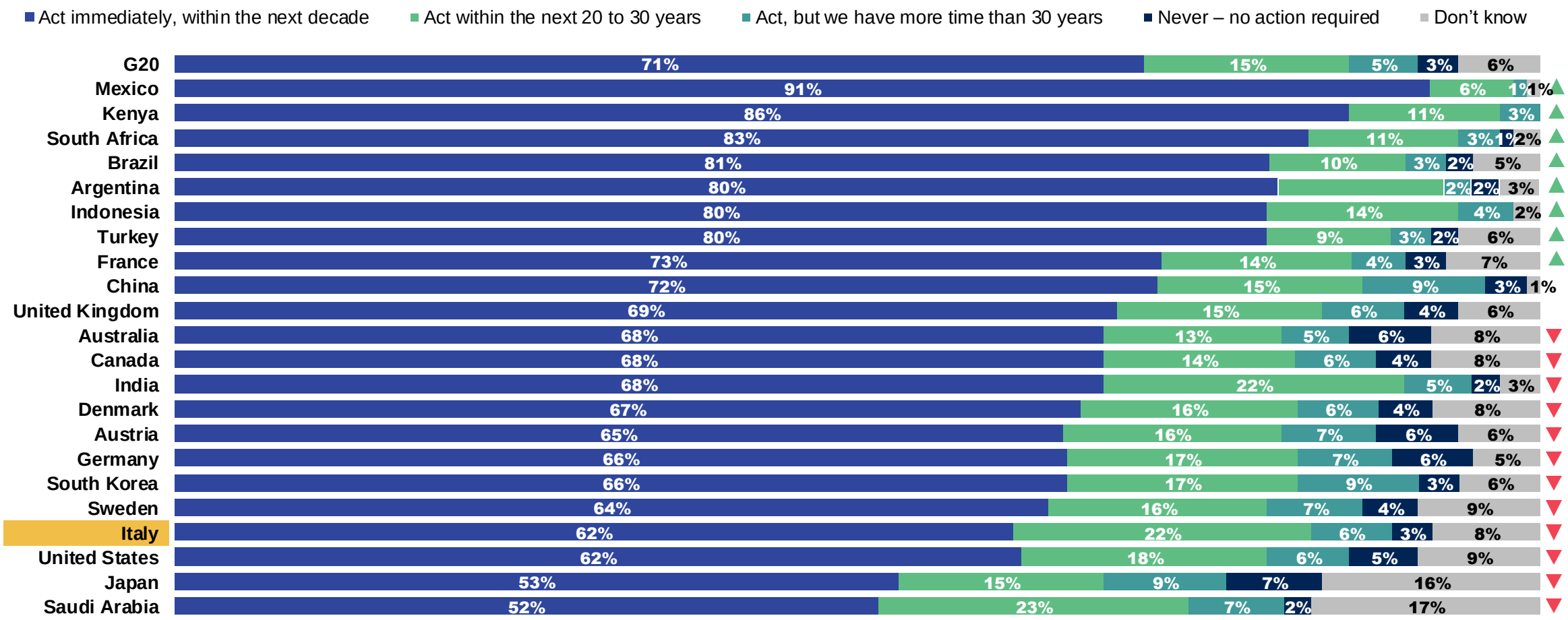
# Thinking about climate change and protecting nature, how quickly do you think the world needs to take major action to reduce carbon emissions from electricity, transport, food, industry, and buildings?

*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).*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▲▼ Statistically significant difference vs G20 average (NET: Act immediately, within the next decade)

# Thinking about climate change and protecting nature, how quickly do you think the world needs to take major action to reduce carbon emissions from electricity, transport, food, industry, and buildings?

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

| | Total (A) | Gender | | Household income | | | Age | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Male (B) | Female (C) | Low (D) | Middle (E) | High (F) | 18-24 (G) | 25-34 (H) | 35-44 (I) | 45-54 (J) | 55-65 (K) |
| Act immediately, within the next decade | 62% DH | 63% | 61% | 58% | 61% | 68% AD | 64% H | 51% | 67% H | 60% H | 67% AH |
| Act within the next 20 to 30 years | 20% K | 19% | 23% | 21% | 21% | 22% | 23% | 29% AIK | 16% | 22% K | 15% |
| Act, but we have more time than 30 years | 6% | 8% | 5% | 8% | 5% | 6% | 7% | 9% AJ | 7% | 4% | 6% |
| Never – no action required | 3% | 4% | 3% | 5% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 4% | 4% | 3% |
| Don't know | 8% F | 7% | 9% | 9% F | 10% F | 2% | 4% | 8% | 6% | 9% | 9% |

*Base: Italy, 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).


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# In your opinion, which of the following should be held most responsible for reversing damage to environment (e.g. climate, water and air pollution, forests)? Please select up to three.

*Q7. In your opinion, which of the following should be held most responsible for reversing damage to environment (e.g. climate, water and air pollution, forests)? Please select up to three. Please select up to three*

| | 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) |
| Business and industry | 50% H | 50% | 49% | 45% | 48% | 58% ADE | 48% | 41% | 55% AHJ | 46% | 56% H |
| National governments of wealthy countries | 44% CDH | 48% AC | 39% | 36% | 41% | 54% ADE | 39% | 33% | 46% H | 43% H | 51% AH |
| International organisations (e.g. the UN or the World Bank) | 38% D | 37% | 39% | 33% | 41% D | 43% AD | 37% | 38% | 42% | 36% | 38% |
| National governments of developing countries | 31% G | 34% | 28% | 29% | 28% | 38% ADE | 23% | 31% | 30% | 32% | 36% AG |
| The global super rich | 25% | 26% | 24% | 29% A | 22% | 23% | 26% | 25% | 23% | 23% | 27% |
| Environmental groups | 12% | 11% | 13% | 14% | 12% | 12% | 13% | 12% | 9% | 14% | 12% |
| High-income and middle-income earners in [COUNTRY] | 11% | 9% | 11% | 11% | 14% A | 9% | 13% | 16% AJ | 9% | 9% | 9% |
| Not applicable – no action required | 2% | 1% | 2% | 3% | 1% | 1% | | 1% | 1% | 2% | 3% A |
| Don't know | 8% F | 8% | 9% | 9% F | 8% F | 4% | 9% | 6% | 7% | 12% AI | 7% |

*Base: Italy, 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).


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# Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important?

*Q1. Here is a list of qualities that children can be encouraged to learn at home. Which, if any, do you consider to be especially important?*

| | 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) |
| Good manners | 69% DGH | 71% | 68% | 64% | 68% | 75% AD | 60% | 61% | 71% H | 70% | 77% AGH |
| Feeling of responsibility | 53% HI | 54% | 53% | 51% | 51% | 57% | 55% | 45% | 45% | 57% HI | 61% AHI |
| Respect for animals, nature, and the environment | 50% | 48% | 52% | 47% | 52% | 55% I | 41% | 45% | 45% | 53% G | 59% AGHI |
| Tolerance and respect for other people | 50% H | 49% | 51% | 49% | 46% | 55% AE | 42% | 42% | 49% | 52% H | 58% AGH |
| Not being selfish (unselfishness) | 40% BH | 37% | 43% AB | 37% | 37% | 46% ADE | 39% | 32% | 41% | 40% | 44% H |
| Independence | 35% BD | 32% | 39% AB | 30% | 36% | 39% D | 36% | 32% | 37% | 35% | 35% |
| Imagination | 28% | 29% | 27% | 27% | 29% | 29% | 27% | 34% | 30% | 26% | 26% |
| Determination, perseverance | 22% | 23% | 21% | 21% | 19% | 24% | 25% | 25% | 23% | 21% | 19% |
| Obedience | 21% | 23% | 20% | 24% | 16% | 21% | 19% | 18% | 26% | 23% | 20% |
| Thrift, saving money and things | 13% | 15% | 12% | 15% | 15% | 12% | 10% | 9% | 12% | 13% | 18% AGH |
| Religious faith | 10% | 10% | 9% | 11% | 12% | 7% | 11% | 9% | 7% | 9% | 12% |
| Hard work | 9% K | 10% | 8% | 12% A | 7% | 8% | 20% AIJK | 12% K | 7% | 7% | 6% |
| None of these | 1% | 1% | - | 1% | | | | 2% A | | - | - |
| Don't know | 2% F | 2% | 2% | 3% AF | 2% | - | 1% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |

*Base: Italy, 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).


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# Values and demographics

# 02

# 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 | 31% | 32% | 31% | 33% | 30% | 33% | 37% | 35% | 28% | 33% | 28% |
| The future of your country | 25% C | 28% AC | 22% | 27% | 23% | 27% | 29% | 30% K | 24% | 24% | 22% K |
| The future of the world | 20% KMN | 21% | 20% | 23% | 21% | 20% | 25% K | 28% AIJK | 19% | 19% | 16% |

*Base: Italy, 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).


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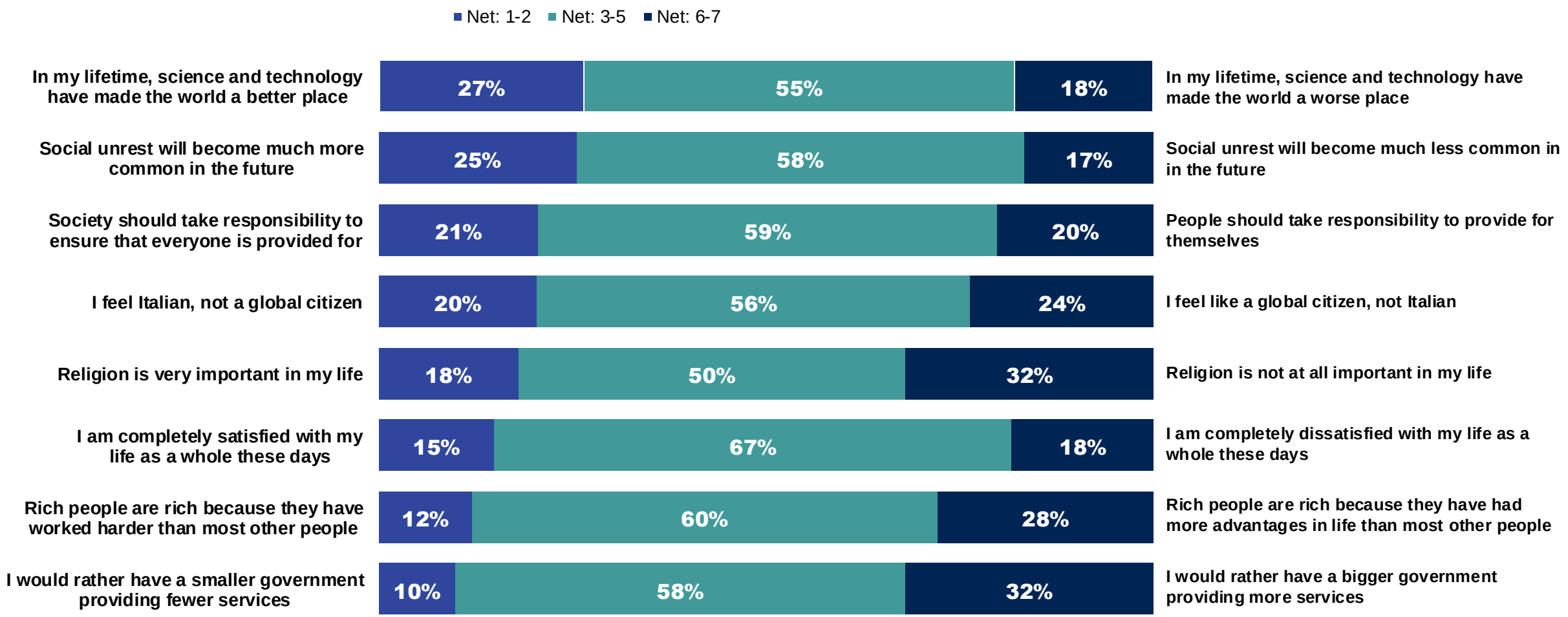
# Please now give us your views on the following issues. We will show you two statements – please tell us which of these statements is closer to your beliefs.

*Q3. 1 means you agree completely with the statement on the left; 7 means you agree completely with the statement on the right; and if your views fall somewhere in between, you can choose any number in between.*




*Base: Italy, 1,000 adults aged 18 to 65, interviewed online in March and April 2024.*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# How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?
# How exposed, if at all, are you personally to environmental and climate related risks, and threats?

*QD4. How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?*
*QD5. How exposed, if at all, are you personally to environmental and climate related risks, and threats?*

| | | Total (A) | Gender | | Household income | | | Age | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Male (B) | Female (C) | Low (D) | Middle (E) | High (F) | 18-24 (G) | 25-34 (H) | 35-44 (I) | 45-54 (J) | 55-65 (K) |
| How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household? | NET: Very/fairly satisfied | 42% | 43% | 42% | 30% | 43% | 56% | 50% | 39% | 47% | 41% | 39% |
| | | D | | | | D | ADE | | | | | |
| | NET: Very/fairly dissatisfied | 27% | 27% | 28% | 41% | 25% | 16% | 20% | 30% | 25% | 29% | 28% |
| | | F | | | AEF | F | | | | | | |
| How exposed, if at all, are you personally to environmental and climate related risks, and threats? | NET: Very/somewhat exposed | 44% | 45% | 44% | 49% | 48% | 39% | 54% | 55% | 46% | 40% | 36% |
| | | FKL*MN | | | AF | F | | AK | AJK | | | |
| | NET: Not very/not at all exposed | 47% | 49% | 46% | 43% | 46% | 57% | 41% | 35% | 45% | 52% | 56% |
| | | DH | | | | | AE | | | H | GH | AGHI |

*Base: Italy, 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).


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# Methodology

# 03

# Objectives and methodology.

- Commissioned by Earth4All and the Global Commons Alliance, in partnership with The Policy Institute Kings College, Wellbeing Alliance, ISWE, and Wellbeing Economy Alliance, Ipsos conducted research to understand **attitudes to societal transformations, political / economic systems and planetary stewardship**. Questions focused on: values and worldviews, attitudes towards nature and planetary stewardship, attitudes towards national and global political and economic systems, levels of support for Earth4All policy recommendations. **This report focuses on attitudes towards national and global political and economic systems, and levels of support for Earth4All policy proposals.**

- Ipsos surveyed **22,000 participants aged 18 to 55-75 in total across 22 countries.** This included 18 G20 countries (Argentina (1,000), Australia (1,000), Brazil (1,000), Canada (1,000), China (1,000), France (1,000), Germany (1,000), India (1,000), Indonesia (1,000), Italy (1,000), Japan (1,000), Mexico (1,000), Saudi Arabia (1,000), South Africa (1,000), South Korea (1,000), Turkey (1,000), United Kingdom (1,000), United States (1,000)), plus four counties outside the G20 (Austria (1,000), Denmark (1,000), Kenya (1,000) and Sweden (1,000)). Not all questions were asked in China. All interviews were conducted online and took place between **5th March and 8th April 2024.**

- **Quota sampling** was used, and in each country data are **weighted to be representative of the national population on age, gender, region and working status**. Where results do not sum to 100, this may be due to rounding, multiple responses, or the exclusion of 'don't know' categories.

- **This report presents a 'G20 country average'** and compares individual countries against this. Overall 'G20 country average' percentage is an arithmetic average of national results across the 18 G20 countries surveyed (or 17 G20 countries in the case of questions that were not asked in China), where the results from each country have the same weight and are not pro-rata to the true population proportions for this audience.

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


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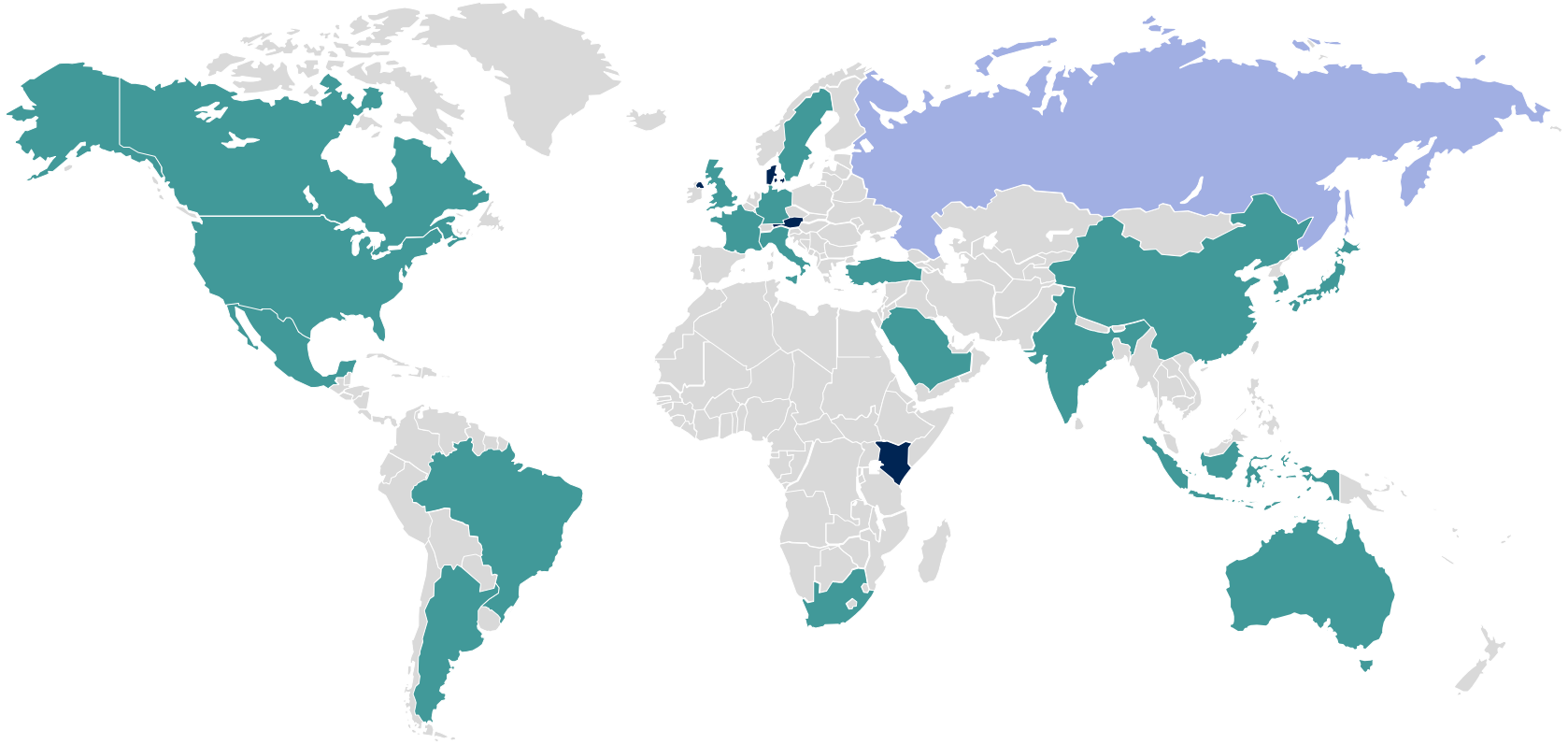
# Methodology: Study Coverage.

22 countries were included in the study, a total of **22,000 participants** from age 18 to 55-75.

Some questions that were asked were also run in the Global Commons Survey in 2021. Where this is the case, trend data has been shown for those countries included in both the 2021 and 2024 studies.





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# 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 |


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# Methodology: Demographics /subgroups bases.

| | Unweighted 1000 / Weighted 1000 |
|---|---|
| **Gender** | |
| Male | 496 / 498 |
| | 50% |
| Female | 500 / 498 |
| | 50% |
| **Employment Status** | |
| Working | 618/ 618 |
| | 62% |
| Not working | 382 / 382 |
| | 38% |
| **Education** | |
| Below degree | 736 / 736 |
| | 74% |
| Degree or above | 258 / 258 |
| | 26% |
| **Household Income** | |
| Low (0-21,000 Euro) | 338 / 338 |
| | 34% |
| Middle (21,001-36,000 Euro) | 224 / 224 |
| | 23% |
| High (36,001+ Euro) | 343 / 343 |
| | 34% |
| **Children in Household** | |
| Yes | 329 / 329 |
| | 33% |
| No | 662 / 662 |
| | 66% |

| | Unweighted 1000 / Weighted 1000 |
|---|---|
| **Age** | |
| 18-24 | 111 / 111 |
| | 11% |
| 25-34 | 170 / 170 |
| | 17% |
| 35-44 | 200 / 199 |
| | 20% |
| 45-54 | 258/ 258 |
| | 26% |
| 55-65 | 261/ 261 |
| | 26% |
| **Region** | |
| Nord-Ovest | 266/ 266 |
| | 27% |
| Nord-Est | 195/ 195 |
| | 19% |
| Centro | 198/ 198 |
| | 20% |
| Sud | 232/ 232 |
| | 23% |
| Isole | 109/ 109 |
| | 11% |


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# Ipsos Standards & Accreditations

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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

04

# How worried, if at all, are you about the following? (Extremely / very worried).

*Q4. How worried, if at all, are you about the following?*

| | The state of nature today | | | The state in which we will leave nature for future generations | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2021 | 2023 | | 2021 | 2023 | |
| G20* | 58% | 59% | | 61% | 62% | |
| Argentina | 68% | 65% | | 68% | 71% | |
| Australia | 46% | 46% | | 51% | 53% | |
| Brazil | 74% | 78% | ▲ | 77% | 80% | |
| Canada | 52% | 52% | | 55% | 56% | |
| China | 46% | 53% | ▲ | 47% | 57% | ▲ |
| France | 57% | 66% | ▲ | 58% | 69% | ▲ |
| United Kingdom | 46% | 53% | ▲ | 47% | 56% | ▲ |
| Germany | 57% | 56% | | 59% | 60% | |
| India | 70% | 69% | | 70% | 63% | ▼ |
| Indonesia | 68% | 67% | | 70% | 68% | |
| Italy | 69% | 53% | ▼ | 72% | 58% | ▼ |
| Japan | 44% | 48% | | 47% | 52% | ▲ |
| Saudi Arabia | 26% | 30% | ▲ | 31% | 28% | |
| South Korea | 64% | 56% | ▼ | 66% | 64% | |
| Mexico | 77% | 77% | | 81% | 81% | |
| South Africa | 66% | 74% | ▲ | 69% | 76% | ▲ |
| Turkey | 79% | 72% | ▼ | 83% | 77% | ▼ |
| United States | 45% | 43% | | 49% | 48% | |
| Sweden | 40% | 39% | | 45% | 46% | |

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

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


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# Because of human activities, the Earth is close to environmental 'tipping points' where climate or nature, such as rainforests or glaciers, may change suddenly or be more difficult to stabilise in the future. (Strongly / tend to agree).

*Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?*

| | 2021 | 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| G20* | 73% | 69% | ▼ |
| Argentina | 77% | 76% | |
| Australia | 66% | 64% | |
| Brazil | 83% | 78% | ▼ |
| Canada | 66% | 64% | |
| China | 74% | 70% | ▼ |
| France | 72% | 64% | ▼ |
| United Kingdom | 65% | 67% | |
| Germany | 67% | 66% | |
| India | 77% | 73% | ▼ |
| Indonesia | 86% | 85% | |
| Italy | 79% | 62% | ▼ |
| Japan | 63% | 54% | ▼ |
| Saudi Arabia | 72% | 56% | ▼ |
| South Korea | 73% | 66% | ▼ |
| Mexico | 78% | 82% | ▲ |
| South Africa | 76% | 77% | |
| Turkey | 85% | 71% | ▼ |
| United States | 60% | 61% | |
| Sweden | 63% | 60% | |

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

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


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# Nature can meet the needs of humans right now. (Strongly / tend to agree).

*Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?*

| | 2021 | 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| G20* | 50% | 49% | |
| Argentina | 64% | 64% | |
| Australia | 42% | 42% | |
| Brazil | 57% | 62% | ▲ |
| Canada | 47% | 43% | ▼ |
| China | 47% | 50% | |
| France | 37% | 39% | |
| United Kingdom | 35% | 39% | ▲ |
| Germany | 38% | 39% | |
| India | 61% | 67% | ▲ |
| Indonesia | 76% | 74% | |
| Italy | 40% | 26% | ▼ |
| Japan | 33% | 27% | ▼ |
| Saudi Arabia | 65% | 57% | ▼ |
| South Korea | 35% | 31% | ▼ |
| Mexico | 55% | 60% | ▲ |
| South Africa | 56% | 61% | ▲ |
| Turkey | 62% | 58% | ▼ |
| United States | 53% | 47% | |
| Sweden | 41% | 43% | ▼ |

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

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


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# Nature is already too damaged to continue meeting humans' needs in the long-term. (Strongly / tend to agree).

*Q5. To what extent, if at all, do you agree or disagree with the following statements?*

| | 2021 | 2023 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| G20* | 59% | 59% | |
| Argentina | 66% | 68% | |
| Australia | 43% | 45% | |
| Brazil | 75% | 72% | |
| Canada | 35% | 42% | ▲ |
| China | 57% | 59% | |
| France | 59% | 57% | |
| United Kingdom | 42% | 46% | |
| Germany | 55% | 55% | |
| India | 75% | 77% | |
| Indonesia | 64% | 72% | ▲ |
| Italy | 60% | 52% | ▼ |
| Japan | 72% | 65% | ▼ |
| Saudi Arabia | 66% | 52% | ▼ |
| South Korea | 62% | 53% | ▼ |
| Mexico | 75% | 78% | |
| South Africa | 47% | 54% | ▲ |
| Turkey | 81% | 76% | ▼ |
| United States | 34% | 44% | ▲ |
| Sweden | 31% | 36% | ▲ |

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

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


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