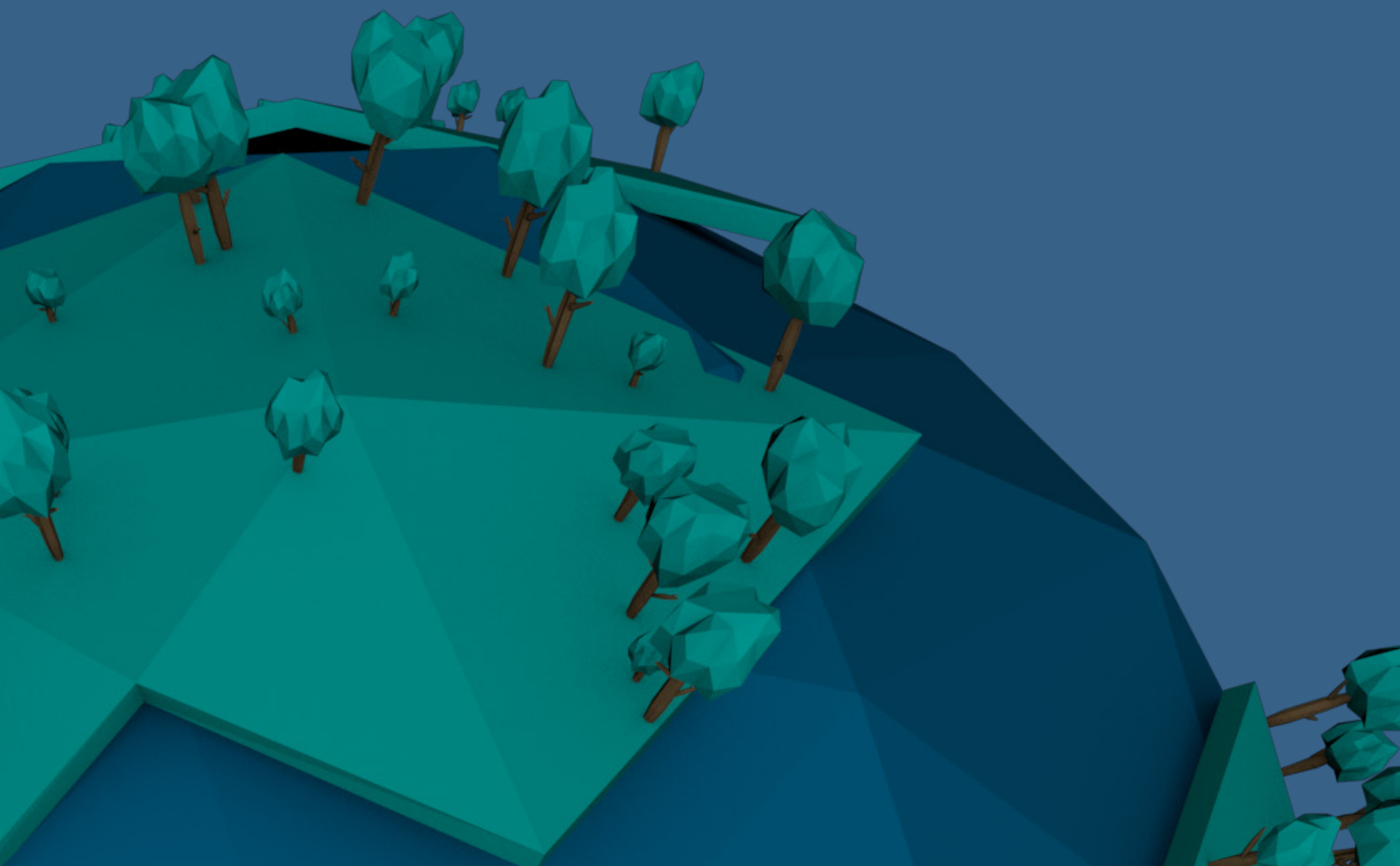


Attitudes to global risks and governance



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Introduction

In 2017, ComRes conducted an international survey for the Global Challenges Foundation capturing the views of the general public on global risks and global cooperation. An online survey was conducted in Australia, Brazil, China, Germany, India, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States, and the data were weighted to be representative of the population in each of the countries by age, gender and region. In the research, global catastrophic risks were defined as hypothetical events or threats that could inflict serious damage to 10% of humanity, or more, on a worldwide level, whether immediately or in the future.

The survey reveals an overarching concern about the state of the world, with six in ten adults (61%) considering the world to be more insecure today compared with two years ago. Yet in this time of insecurity, citizens also want greater action across the board – from national and sub-national governments, the UN, businesses, regional bodies and NGOs. To better respond to global risks, 71% of adults across the eight countries thought that a new supranational organisation should be created.

The survey results were released ahead of the G7 Summit in Sicily on May 26-28, where “worries of citizens in a time of geopolitical instability” was at the top of the official agenda. The survey was launched in conjunction with the foundation’s

annual report, which looked at the state of global risks and the current structures in place to manage them. It called for a more vigorous and more holistic approach to tackling the biggest risks to humanity.

About the Global Challenges Foundation

The Global Challenges Foundation aims to incite deeper understanding of the most pressing global risks to humanity - and to catalyse new ways of tackling them. Founded in 2012 by the Swedish financial analyst and author Laszlo Szombatfalvy, Global Challenges Foundation is based on the belief that global challenges require global solutions and new forms of international cooperation are urgently needed in order to secure acceptable living conditions for future generations.

In 2016 the Global Challenges Foundation launched a US \$5 million prize, *Global Challenges Prize 2017 – A New Shape*, which seeks ideas for new models of global governance capable of tackling serious global risks. It is open for entries until September 30, 2017.

About ComRes



ComRes is a leading research consultancy, specialising in communications focused research. They conduct research across social, political, corporate and business life.

Methodology

An online survey of 8,101 adults aged between 18 and 64 was conducted across eight countries between 27 April and 10 May 2017.

The data were weighted to be nationally representative of the population in each of the countries by age, gender and region. The margin of error is between +/-3.04 and +/-3.1 for each of the eight countries.

Please note that due to rounding figures might not always add up to 100%. The 2017 sample size for the total and individual eight countries can be found below and is not repeated on individual charts.

	COUNTRY	SAMPLE SIZE	FIELD DATE
	Eight country total	8,101	27 April - 10 May
	Australia	1,000	27 April - 06 May
	Brazil	1,018	03 May - 07 May
	China	1,031	04 May - 10 May
	Germany	1,001	02 May - 06 May
	India	1,013	27 April - 08 May
	South Africa	1,038	03 May - 10 May
	UK	1,000	27 April - 03 May
	USA	1,000	28 April - 06 May

Research objectives



Understand perceptions of global risks, with emphasis on global catastrophic risks.



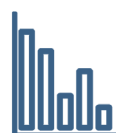
Assess perceptions of the type of response needed to tackle global threats.



Measure performance of different institutions in addressing global risks.



Look at perceptions of supranational organisations, with emphasis on the United Nations.



Track shifts in sentiment in some key areas since the 2014 Global Foundation Survey.

Executive summary

Overarching concern about the current state of the world

- **Across all eight countries**, six adults in ten (61%) consider the world to be more insecure today compared with two years ago. This perception is highest in Brazil (80%), Germany (71%) and South Africa (70%).
- **Over three quarters** of all adults agree that the risks tested can be considered as global catastrophic risks, except for the rise of Artificial Intelligence (53%). Of these, usage of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), politically-motivated violence and climate change are deemed as needing the most urgent response, by over half of adults across all eight countries; 62%, 57% and 56% of adults rank each of them in their top three, respectively. Only in India and China does one of these three risks not make the top three – replaced by population growth in the former and large-scale environmental damage other than climate change in the latter.
- **Interestingly, there is no** necessary correlation between a threat being considered a global catastrophic risk and an urgent response being thought essential. For instance, large-scale environmental damage other than climate change is, on average, amongst the top three threats most considered as a global catastrophic risk, but it ranks lower in perceived urgency of response.
- **Perceptions of population growth** remain mostly negative, with two thirds (64%) of all adults surveyed thinking that it will have adverse consequences for humankind. Overall, negative perceptions have increased in the last three years, especially in Brazil and India. Interestingly, negative perceptions have decreased in China since 2014, from 61% to 56%.
- **Three in five adults (59%)** across all eight countries believe that the world's natural resources are not sufficient to allow everyone to enjoy the same standard of living as in industrialised countries today, despite improvements in technology. Notably, only in the USA do fewer than half of adults (45%) feel this way.

Strong desire for institutions to do more to tackle global risks

- **Except for the UN**, fewer than half of adults surveyed are confident that each of the organisations or institutions looked at can respond effectively to global risks. However, at least half of all adults surveyed think that each of the organisations and institutions should be doing more to respond to global risks.
- **Interestingly, while three in five (60%)** adults say they have confidence in the UN, over two thirds (69%) think it should be doing more to address global risks. Of the organisations and institutions tested, confidence in the UN is highest in all countries except China, where it is overtaken by national governments (69% vs 58% for the UN). Stated confidence in the UN's ability to respond effectively to global risks is highest in emerging countries. However, interestingly, in all developed countries, the UN ranks as the second highest organisation perceived as needing to do more to address global risks, behind national governments.
- **Despite the high level** of confidence in the UN, a large majority (85%) of adults across all countries think that the UN needs to be reformed to better address global risks; belief is highest in emerging countries, especially in India (94%) and Brazil (92%).
- **Seven adults in ten (71%)** think that a new supranational organisation needs to be created to respond to global risks. While overwhelmingly still very high in all countries, agreement has decreased in most countries, between 2014 and 2017, especially in China, Brazil and Germany (-13 percentage points in China and -11 percentage points in both Brazil and Germany). Interestingly, the USA is the only country where more adults currently think that a new supranational organisation should be created (67% in 2017 vs 49% in 2014).
- **Belief that the current** international system is capable of making the decisions required to address global risks is mixed, with 54% of adults thinking that it can do so, while 40% think it cannot. Developed countries are most negative in their assessment, with more adults thinking that it is not capable of making these decisions; the only exception to this is the USA, where results are reversed. In all countries, national governments are most mentioned as the institution most needing to do more to respond to global risks.

Adults consider themselves 'global' and want to play their part

- **Three quarters (75%)** of adults across all eight countries consider themselves global citizens. This sentiment is particularly strong in emerging countries, although at least half of adults across the board feel this way.
- **A large majority** in all countries surveyed (85%) say they care about responding to global risks. This sentiment is again highest in emerging countries, and lowest in Germany (69%).
- **In particular**, at least eight adults in ten in each of the countries surveyed think that we should try to prevent climate catastrophes, even if it requires making changes to our current standard of living. This is similar to the 2014 results.
- **Overall, six adults** in ten (62%) across all eight countries think they can personally make a difference on global issues. This belief is most widely shared amongst adults in emerging countries, except China (47%).
- **This being said**, when asked to choose whether they believe that only organisations or individuals

can respond effectively to global risks, a majority selected the former over the latter. Indeed, three adults in five (62%) think that only organisations or groups can respond effectively to global risks, while just a quarter (23%) feel that only individuals can respond effectively to them. In all countries most adults think organisations or groups rather than individuals can respond effectively to global risks.

- **Three adults in five (58%)** feel that a single individual can negatively impact global cooperation on risks. Interestingly, results are highest in South Africa (68%) and the USA (63%).
- **Three adults in five (59%)** say they would be willing for their country to give up some of its sovereignty if that could help respond to global risks. Adults in emerging countries are most likely to favour this, although in each of the countries around half of adults say they would be willing for their country to give up some sovereignty to help respond to global risks.

Perceptions of global risks

Adults feel that insecurity is increasing; three in five consider the world more insecure today than two years ago.

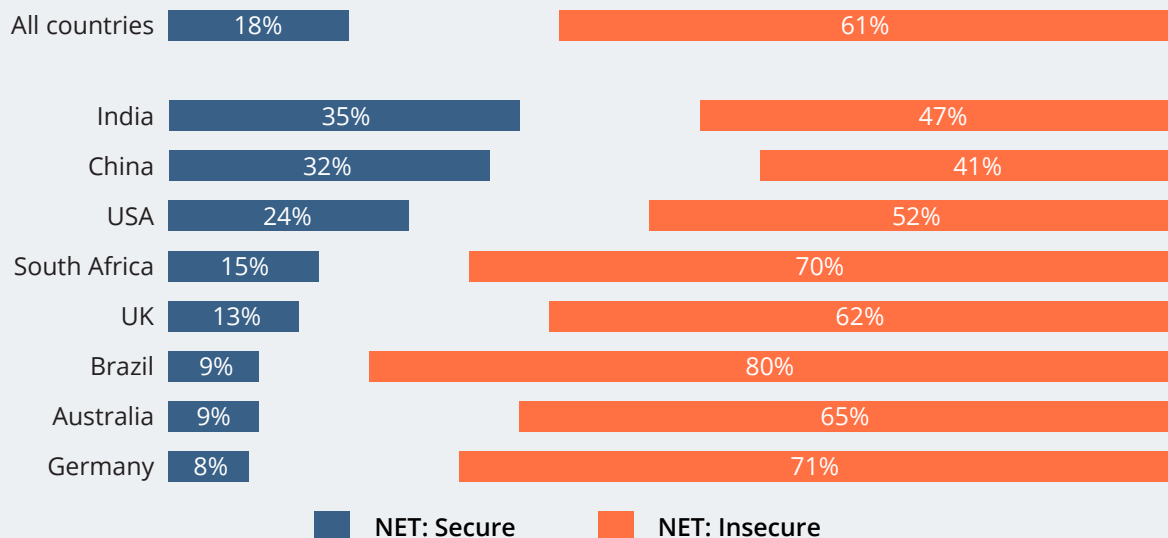


61% of adults in the eight countries surveyed think that the world is more insecure now compared with two years ago



18% of adults say it is more secure

Perceived changes in global security in the last two years (NET secure and NET insecure, total and by country, all respondents)



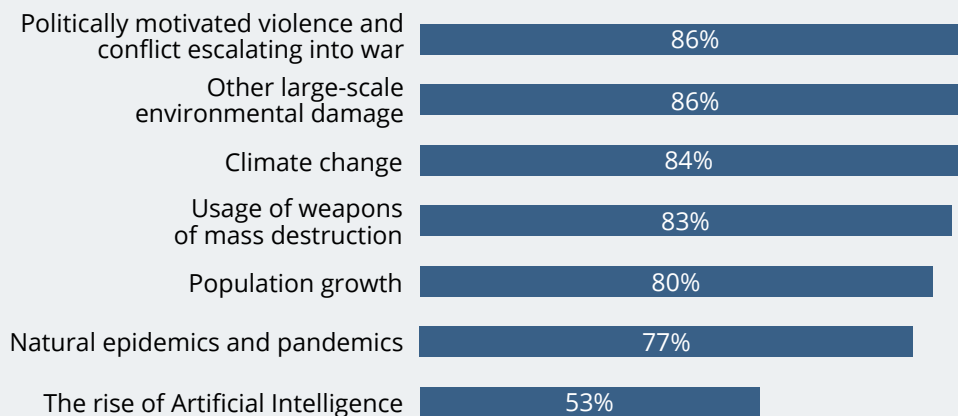
The white space in the chart represents the sum of 'About the same' and 'Don't know'

Q1. How much more secure or insecure would you assess the world to be now compared with two years ago when it comes to global risks?

- **Women are more likely** than men to consider the world more insecure today than two years ago (64% vs 58%, respectively).
- **Older participants are** most negative about the current state of the world, with 72% of 55-64 year olds saying that the world is more insecure today, compared with 57% of 18-24 year olds and 54% of 25-34 year olds.
- **Adults with a low** level of education are most likely to consider the world to be more insecure today (63% vs 58% of adults with a high level of education).

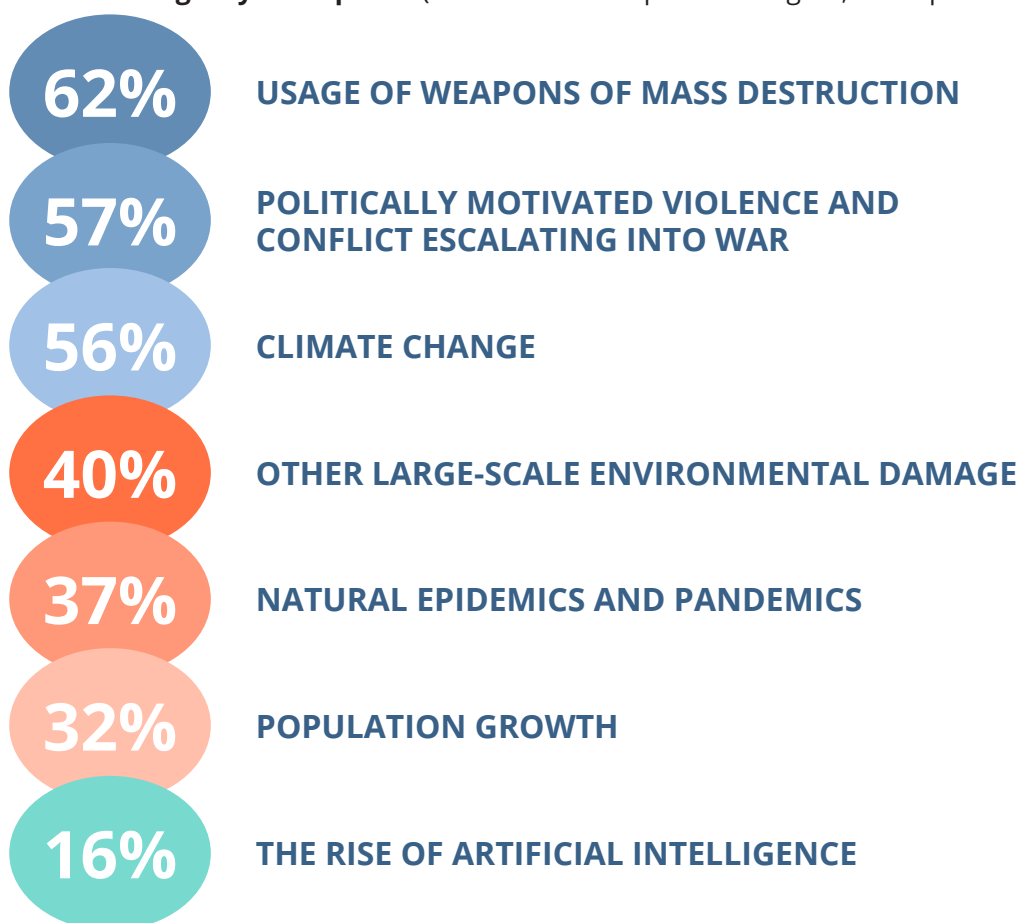
Most issues could pose global catastrophic risks but responding to the usage of WMDs, politically motivated violence and climate change is considered most urgent

Perceptions of various issues as global catastrophic risks (NET agree, all respondents)



Q3. Below is a list of some events and threats that have been identified as global catastrophic risks. These are hypothetical future events that have the potential to affect 10% of the global population, or more. How much do you agree or disagree that each of the following could be considered as a global catastrophic risk?

Perceived urgency of response (risks ranked in top 3 most urgent, all respondents)



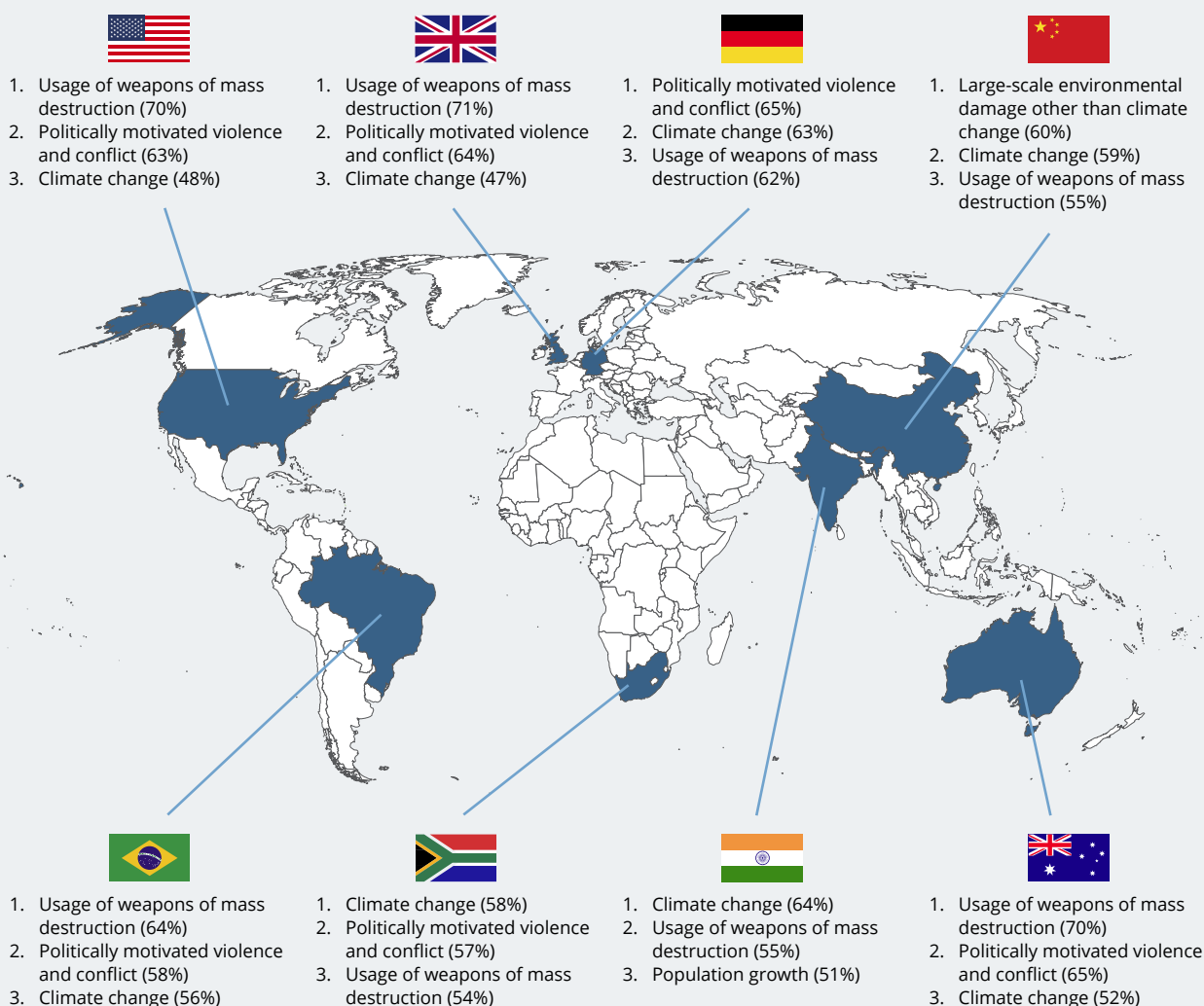
Q4. And how urgently do you think each of the following needs to be responded to?

- **Perceived urgency of response** to climate change and other large-scale environmental damage decreases with age (61% and 44% of 18-24 year olds vs 50% and 36% of 55-64 year olds, respectively). Similarly, adults with a high level of education are more likely to consider responding to these risks as urgent compared with adults with a low level of education (58% and 42% vs 54% and 35%, respectively).
- **On the contrary**, perceived urgency of response

to politically motivated violence and usage of weapons of mass destruction increases with age (66% and 71% of 55-64 year olds vs 52% and 57% of 18-24 year olds, respectively). Adults with a low or medium level of education are also more likely than those with a high level of education to consider response to these risks as urgent (60% and 62% vs 54% respectively for politically motivated violence and 66% and 67% vs 59% respectively for usage of weapons of mass destruction).

WMDs, politically motivated violence and climate change are ranked as top three risks to tackle urgently in all countries except India and China

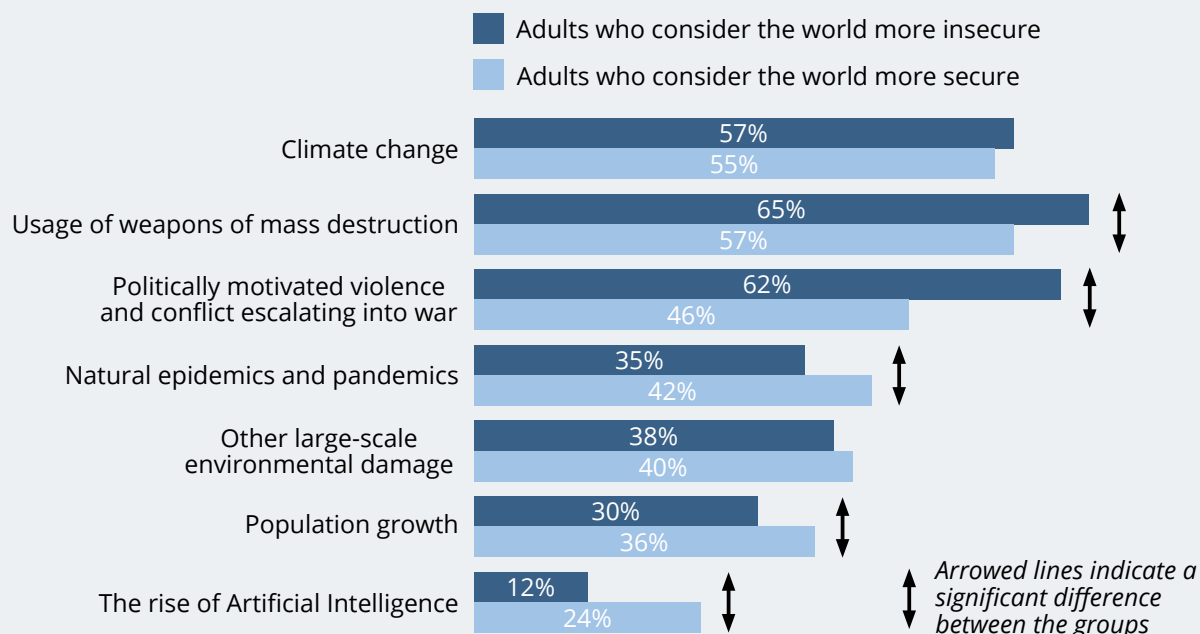
Perceived urgency of response (risks ranked in top 3 most urgent, by country, all respondents)



Q4. And how urgently do you think each of the following needs to be responded to?

Adults who consider the world more insecure think that WMDs and politically motivated violence require the most urgent response

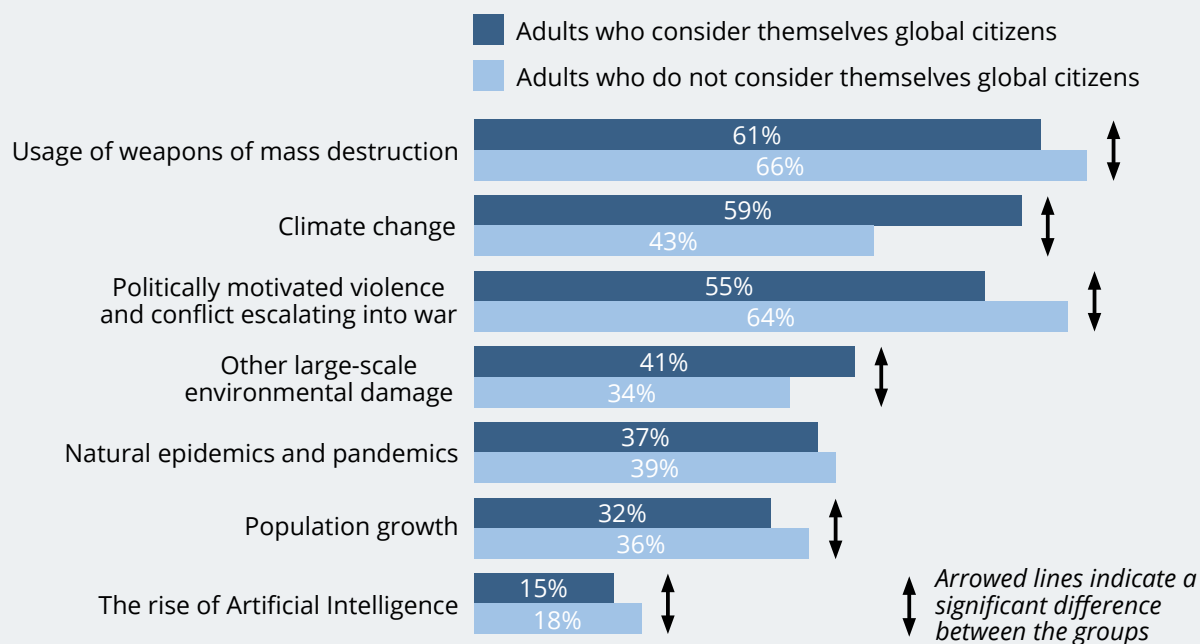
Perceived urgency of response (risks ranked in top 3 most urgent, adults who consider the world more insecure vs those who consider it more secure)



Sample size: adults who consider the world more secure (n=1,473); adults who consider the world more insecure (n=4,931)
Q4. And how urgently do you think each of the following needs to be responded to?

More adults who consider themselves global citizens rank environmental issues as needing an urgent response

Perceived urgency of response (risks ranked in top 3 most urgent, adults who see themselves as global citizens vs those who don't)



Sample size: adults who consider themselves global citizens (n=6,050); adults who do not consider themselves global citizens (n=1,074)
Q4. And how urgently do you think each of the following needs to be responded to?

Belief that we should try to prevent climate change has remained consistently very high in all countries



84%

agree climate change is a global catastrophic risk



56%

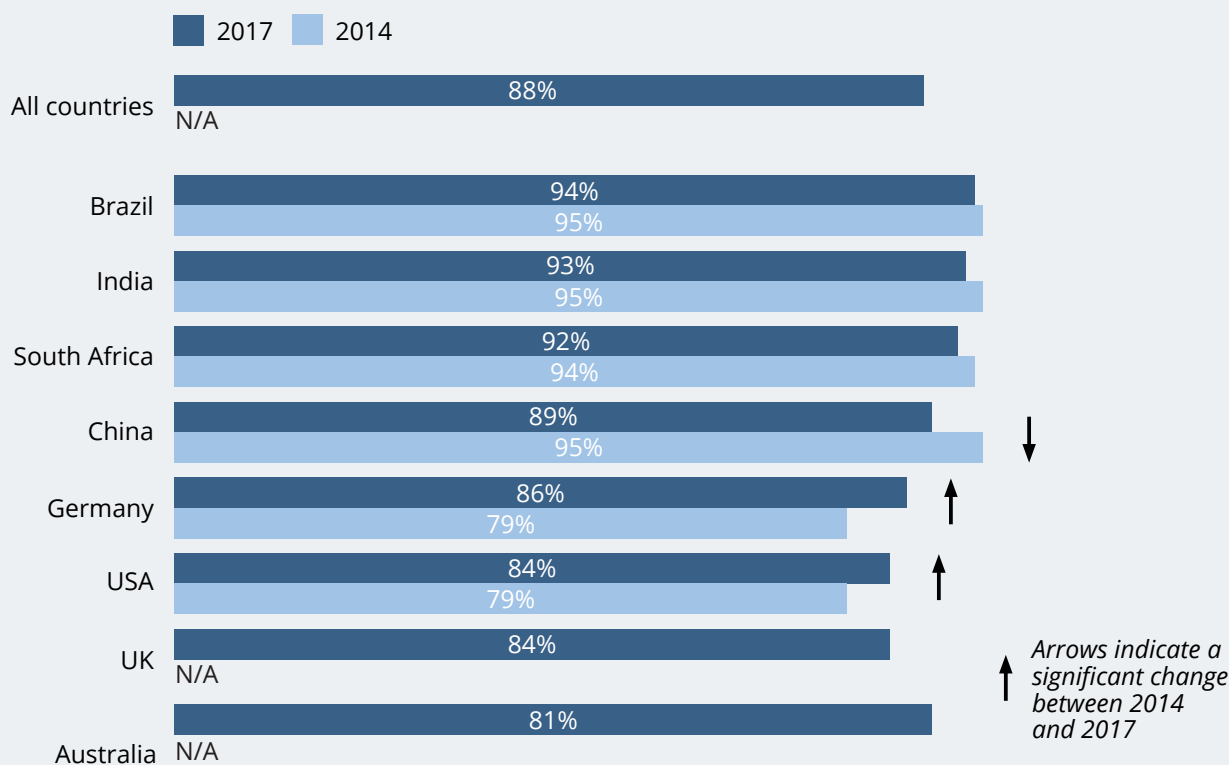
rank climate change in the top 3 risks requiring the most urgent response



88%

think we should try to prevent climate change even if it requires making considerable changes that impact on current living standards

Belief that we should try to prevent climate change (NET yes, total and by country, all respondents)



Note: Q6 was not asked in the UK or Australia in 2014. There was a slight wording change between the two waves. Sample in 2014: Brazil (n=1,005); China (n=1,001); Germany (n=1,001); India (n=1,001); South Africa (n=1,027); USA (n=1,002).

Q6. Do you think we should try to prevent climate catastrophes, which might not occur for several decades or centuries, even if it requires making considerable changes that impact on our current living standards?

- **Highly educated adults** are most likely to believe that we should try to prevent climate change (90% vs 86% or less for other groups).
- **Adults who consider** themselves global citizens are more likely to believe that we should try to prevent climate change, even if it requires making

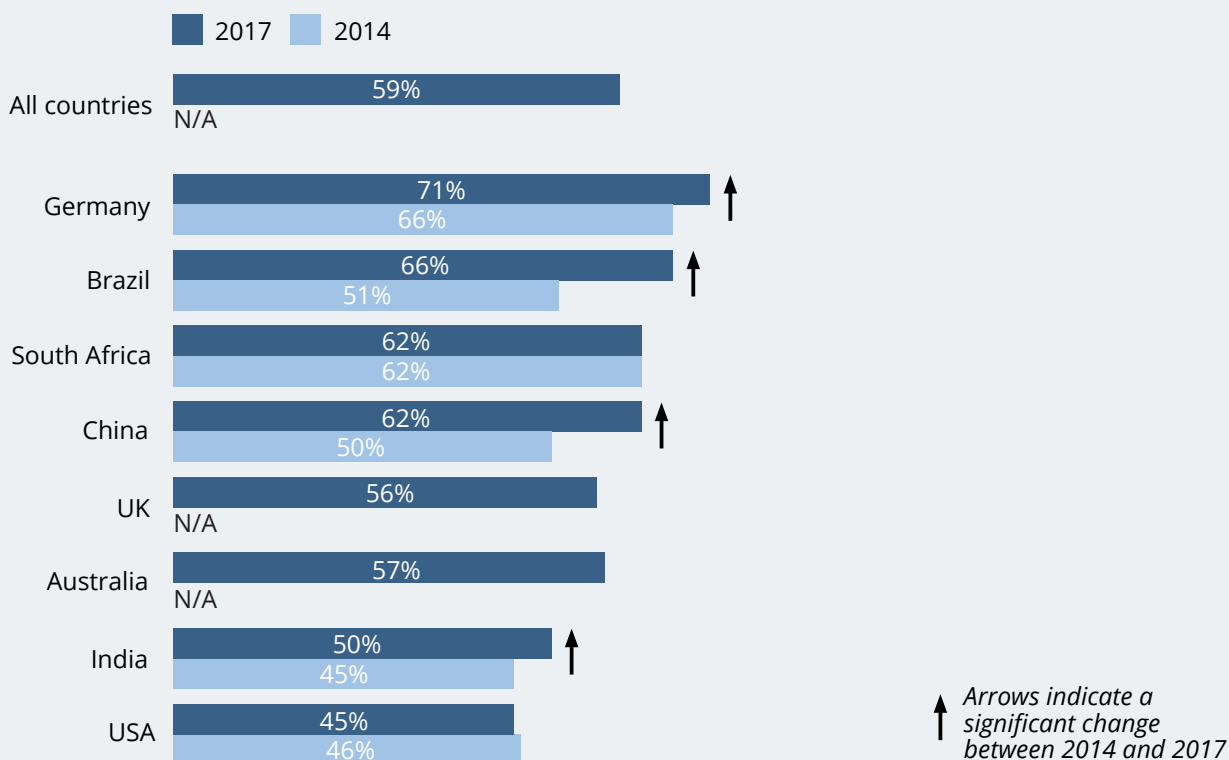
changes that will impact our current standard of living (92% vs 73% for those who do not consider themselves global citizens). A fifth (22%) of adults who do not consider themselves global citizens say we should not try to prevent climate change.

Citizens across all countries are concerned about natural resource supplies, and concern has been increasing in most countries since 2014



59% of adults across the eight countries surveyed do not believe that the world's natural resources are sufficient to allow all Earth's inhabitants to enjoy the same standard of living as in industrialised countries at present, in spite of the technology available today

Perceptions of natural resources being sufficient to allow everyone the same standard of living (NET no, total and by country, all respondents)



Note: This question was not asked in the UK or Australia in 2014. There was a slight wording change between the two waves. Sample in 2014: Brazil (n=1,005); China (n=1,001); Germany (n=1,001); India (n=1,001); South Africa (n=1,027); USA (n=1,002). Q5. Given today's technology, do you believe that the world's natural resources are sufficient to allow all Earth's inhabitants to enjoy the same standard of living as in industrialised countries at present?

- **Women are more likely** than men to think that the world's natural resources are not sufficient to allow all Earth's inhabitants to enjoy the same standard of living as in industrialised countries today (61% vs 57%, respectively).
- **Older adults are more** negative than their younger counterparts, with 67% of 55-64 year olds saying that the world's natural resources are not sufficient, compared with 55% of 18-24 year olds.
- **Adults who find the world** more insecure today than two years ago are more likely to believe that natural resources are not sufficient to allow everyone the same standard of living (69% vs 33% for adults who consider the world more secure today).
- **Adults who consider themselves** global citizens are more likely to think that natural resources are sufficient (39% vs 33% of those who do not consider themselves global citizens).

Negative perceptions of population growth have increased in most countries in the last three years



80% of adults agree that population growth is a global catastrophic risk

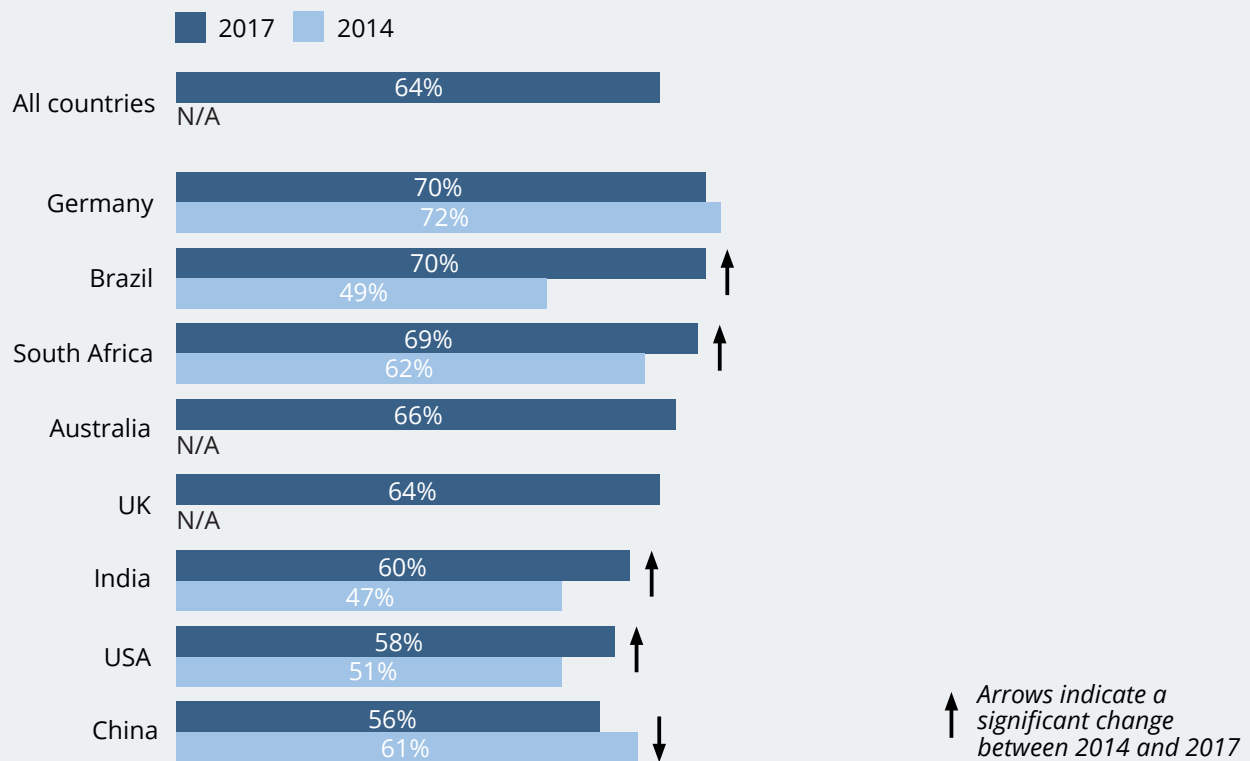


64% say the consequences of population growth will be negative for humankind



32% rank population growth in the top three risks that most urgently need a response

Perceived consequences of population growth (NET negative, total and by country, all respondents)



Note: This question was not asked in the UK or Australia in 2014. There was a slight wording change between the two waves. Sample in 2014: Brazil (n=1,005); China (n=1,001); Germany (n=1,001); India (n=1,001); South Africa (n=1,027); USA (n=1,002).

Q2. According to the most recent predictions from the United Nations, the worldwide population will increase from 7.5 billion today to 11.2 billion in 2100. Do you believe that the consequences of this population growth for humankind will be...

- **Older participants are most likely** to consider population growth negatively, with three quarters (75%) of adults aged 55 to 64 years old believing that population growth will have negative consequences, compared to 57% of adults aged 25-34 years old.
- **Adults who consider** the world to be more

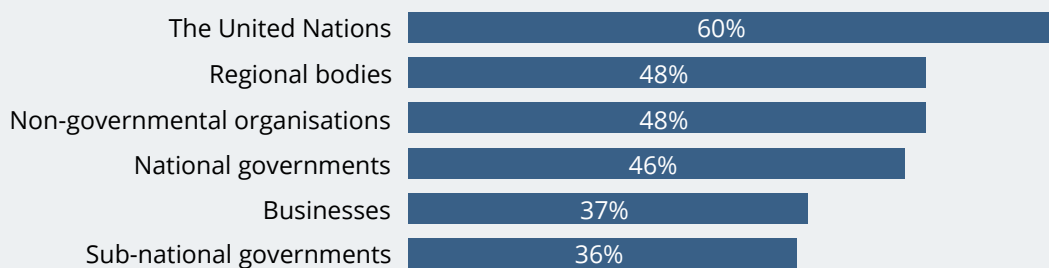
insecure today compared with two years ago are more likely to think that the consequences of population growth will be negative for humankind (78% vs 34% of those who consider it more secure). Half (47%) of adults who consider the world more secure think that the consequences of population growth would be positive.

Perceptions of global governance

- **Confidence in the UN** is higher amongst women than men (63% vs 58%, respectively) and decreases with age, being highest amongst adults aged 18-24 (69%) and lowest amongst those aged 55-64 (50%). Older respondents are also most likely to think that the UN should be doing more to address global risks (75% for 55-64 year olds vs 65% for adults aged 18-24).
- **Highly educated adults** are most likely to say they have confidence in the UN (65% vs 58% or less for other groups).
- **Confidence in the UN** is highest amongst adults who perceive the world to be more secure today (75%) than with those who consider it more insecure (59%). Likely as a result, fewer adults who consider the world more secure think that the UN should be doing more, compared with those who consider it more insecure (58% vs 76%, respectively).
- **Confidence in the UN** differs between adults who consider themselves global citizens and those who do not, with those who consider themselves global citizens being the most likely to be confident (67% vs 40%, respectively). More adults who consider themselves global citizens also think that the UN should be doing more (72% vs 64% for those who do not consider themselves as global citizens).

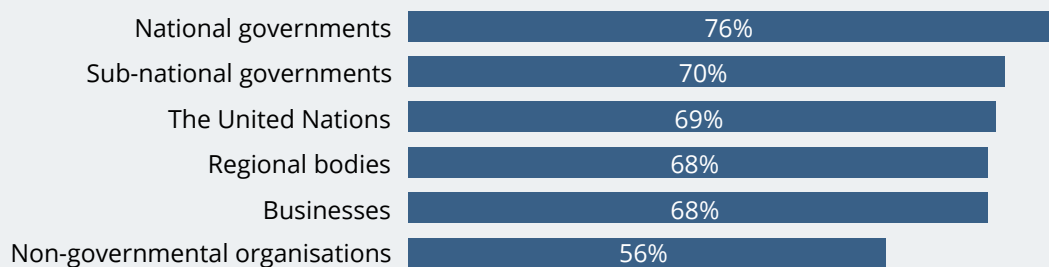
Adults feel that organisations and institutions should be doing more to respond to global risks

Confidence that organisations can respond effectively to global risks (NET confident, all respondents)



Q8. How confident, if at all, are you that each of the following organisations and institutions can respond effectively to global risk?

Assessment of organisations' response to global risks (Should be doing more, all respondents)



Q9. Do you think that these organisations and institutions should be doing more, are doing about the right amount, or should be doing less to respond to global risks?

The UN is the organisation most trusted to respond effectively to global risks in all countries, except China

Confidence that organisations can respond effectively to global risks (NET confident, total and by country, all respondents)

	All countries	Australia	Brazil	China	Germany	India	South Africa	UK	USA
The United Nations	60%	46%	71%	58%	46%	82%	73%	52%	55%
Non-governmental organisations	48%	35%	62%	32%	30%	69%	67%	39%	50%
Regional bodies	48%	29%	52%	52%	40%	70%	56%	38%	43%
National governments	46%	36%	21%	69%	35%	74%	45%	38%	46%
Businesses	37%	26%	36%	24%	27%	52%	59%	31%	38%
Sub-national governments	36%	29%	23%	37%	23%	64%	41%	30%	41%

■ Organisation with the highest confidence level
 ■ Second highest
 ■ Third highest

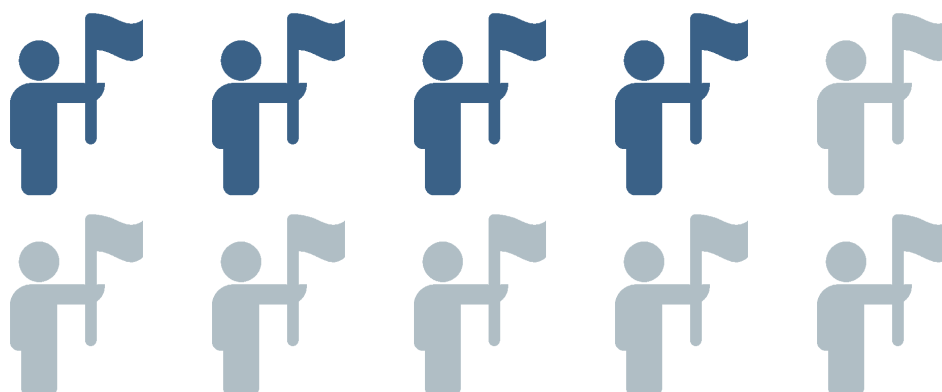
In all countries, national governments are most seen as needing to do more to respond to global risks

Assessment of organisations' response to global risks (Should be doing more, total and by country, all respondents)

	All countries	Australia	Brazil	China	Germany	India	South Africa	UK	USA
National governments	76%	75%	91%	69%	79%	62%	90%	73%	71%
Sub-national governments	70%	68%	88%	61%	71%	59%	84%	67%	64%
The United Nations	69%	70%	76%	69%	76%	57%	73%	68%	67%
Businesses	68%	63%	84%	58%	76%	57%	79%	64%	64%
Regional bodies	68%	65%	82%	59%	75%	56%	80%	67%	61%
Non-governmental organisations	56%	56%	67%	44%	61%	50%	60%	58%	53%

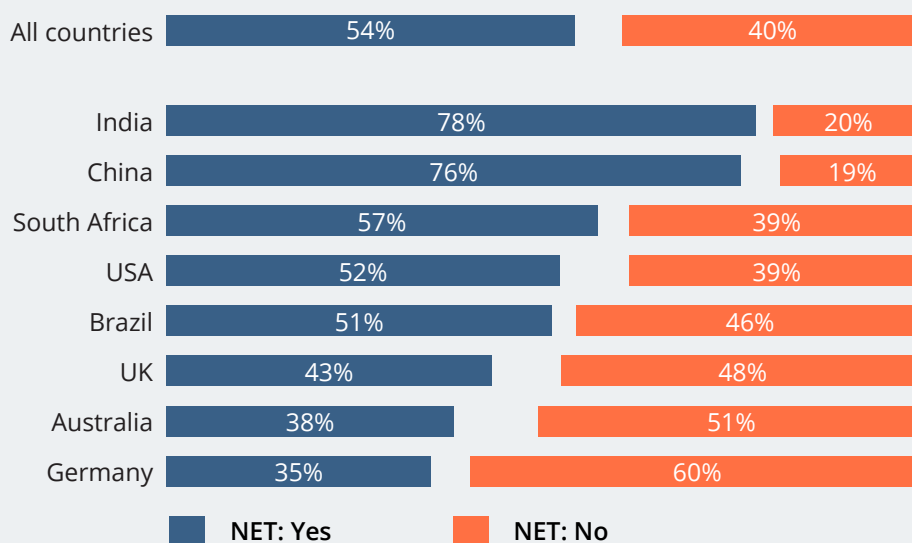
■ Organisation which should be doing more
 ■ Second highest
 ■ Third highest

Developed countries are least positive about the current international system



40% of adults across the eight countries surveyed think that the current international system is not capable of making the decisions required to address global risks

Belief that the current international system is capable of making the decisions required to address global risks (Total and by country, all respondents)



Note: the white space in the chart represents adults who say 'Don't know'. Q7. Do you think that the current international system, with nearly 200 sovereign states, is capable of making the decisions required to address global risks?

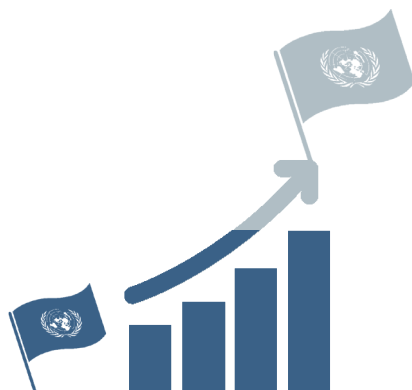
- **Men are more likely** than women to think that the international system is not capable of making decisions to address global risks (42% vs 38%, respectively). Disbelief in the international system also increases with age, with just a third of 18-24 (34%) and 25-34 (33%) year olds saying it is capable of addressing global risks, compared with half (51%) of 55-64 year olds.
- **Adults with a low** or medium level of education are most likely to not have faith in the international system (44% and 45% respectively, vs 36% for those with a high level of education).
- **Adults who do not** consider themselves global citizens are most negative about the current international system (56% believe it is not capable of making decisions to address global risks, compared with 37% of those who consider themselves global citizens).
- **Adults who find** the world more insecure than two years ago are split in their belief that the global system can make the decisions to address global risk: 48% think it can while the same proportion think it cannot.

Despite high confidence in the UN, over two thirds of adults think that it should be doing more and should be reformed



60%

of adults in the eight countries surveyed are confident that the UN can respond effectively to global risks



69%

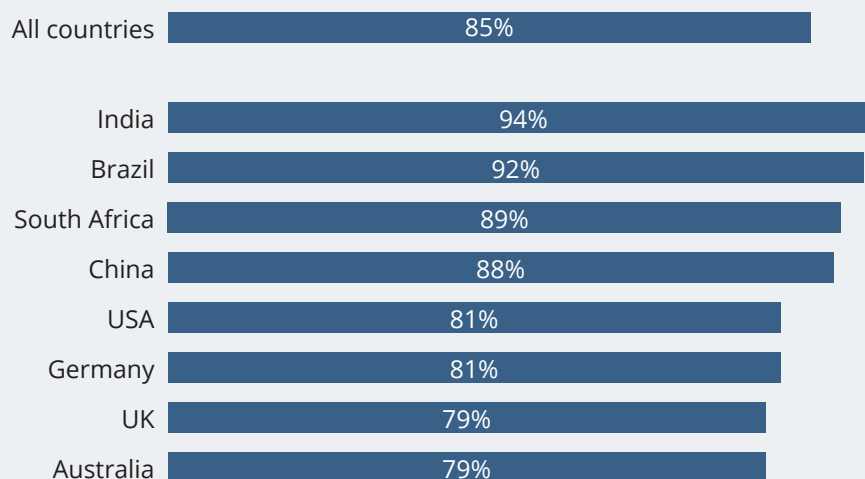
think that the UN should be doing more to respond to global risks



85%

believe that the UN needs to be reformed to better address global risks

Belief that the UN needs to be reformed (NET yes, total and by country, all respondents)



Q10. Do you think that the United Nations (UN) needs to be reformed to better address global risks?

- **Belief that the UN** needs to be reformed to better address global risks is highest amongst men (87% vs 84% of women).
- **This belief is also** highest amongst adults with a high level of education (88% vs 83% or less for other groups).
- **Adults who consider** themselves as global citizens are most likely to think that the UN needs to be reformed (89% vs 79% for those who do not consider themselves global citizens).

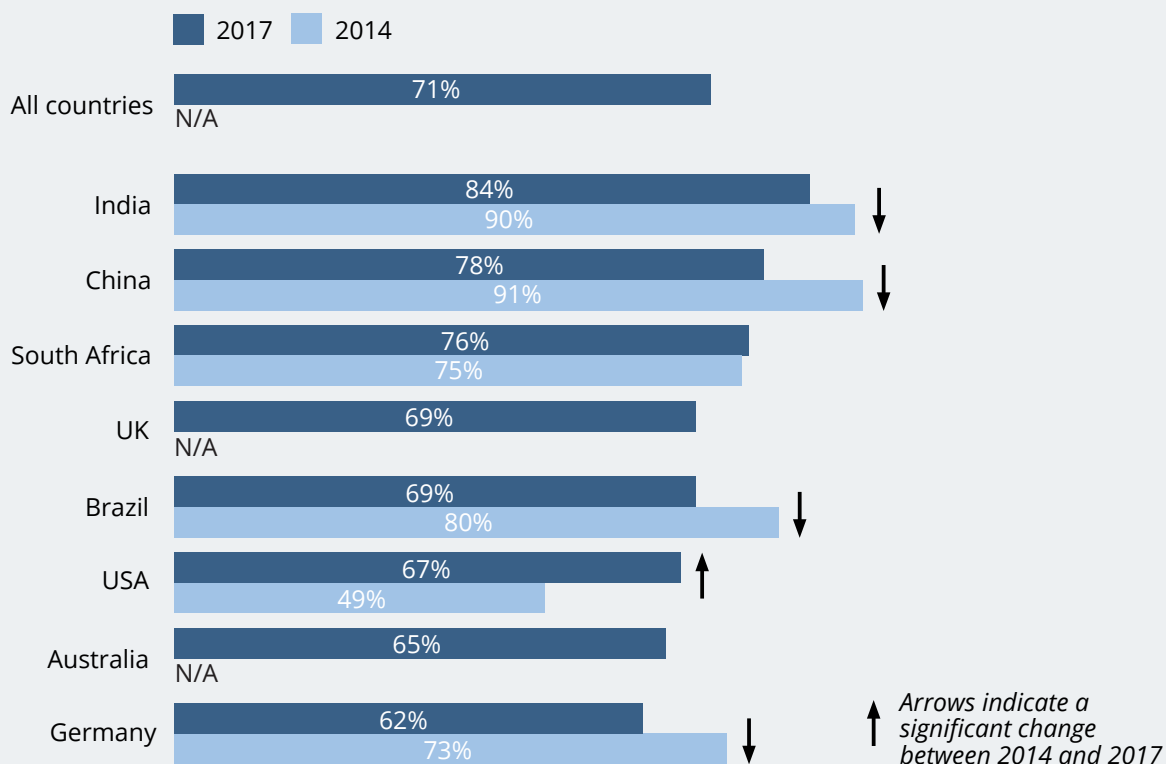
Belief that a new supranational organisation should be created remains high, despite a decrease in most countries since 2014



71%

of adults in the eight countries surveyed think that a new supranational organisation should be created to make enforceable global decisions to address global risks

Belief that the a new supranational organisation needs to be created (Total and by country, all respondents)



Note: This question was not asked in the UK or Australia in 2014. There was a slight wording change between the two waves. Sample in 2014: Brazil (n=1,005); China (n=1,001); Germany (n=1,001); India (n=1,001); South Africa (n=1,027); USA (n=1,002). Q11. A supranational organisation is an international body comprised of different member countries. It does not replace national governments, but places global interests above that of nation-states. Examples of supranational organisations include the European Union, NATO, and the United Nations. Do you think that a new supranational organisation should be created to make enforceable global decisions to address global risks?

- **Younger adults are most** likely to think that a new supranational organisation needs to be created to make enforceable global decisions to address global risks (73% of 18-24 year olds vs 66% of adults aged 55-64).
- **This belief is also most** shared amongst highly

educated adults (75% vs 69% or less for other groups).

- **Adults who consider** themselves global citizens are most likely to think that a new supranational organisation is needed (77% vs 55% of those who do not consider themselves global citizens).

Responsibility for global risks and governance

Adults in emerging countries are most likely to consider themselves global citizens



75%

of adults across the eight countries surveyed say that they consider themselves global citizens



93% of Indians consider themselves global citizens



88% of South Africans consider themselves global citizens



84% of Brazilians consider themselves global citizens



76% of Chinese consider themselves global citizens



72% of Americans consider themselves global citizens



64% of Australians consider themselves global citizens



62% of UK adults consider themselves global citizens



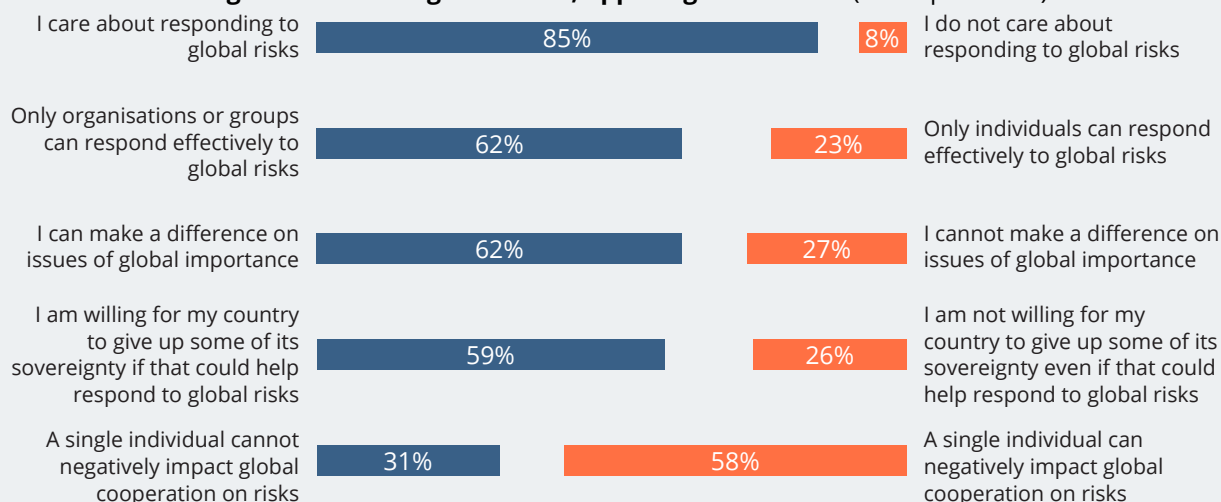
58% of Germans consider themselves global citizens

- **Self-identification as a global citizen** decreases with age; 80% of 18-24 year olds say they consider themselves global citizens, compared with 70% of adults aged between 55-64.

- **Adults with a high level** of education are most likely to consider themselves global citizens (81% vs 67% or less for other groups).

Adults care about responding to global risks and believe they can personally make a difference

Individual take on global risks and governance, opposing statements (All respondents)

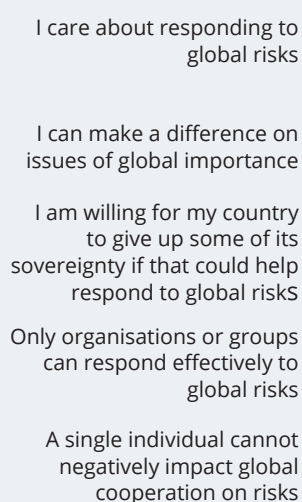


Note: the white space in the chart represents adults who say 'Don't know'.

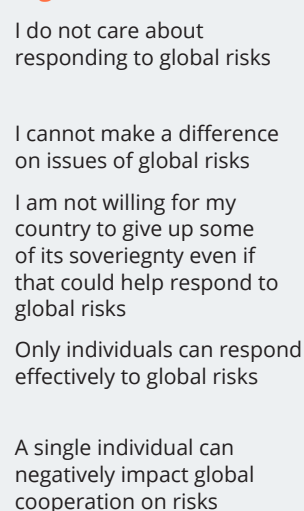
Q12. Which of the following paired statements comes closest to your views about personal responses to global risks?

Adults who see themselves as global citizens are more likely to think they can make a difference on global issues

Positive statements



Negative statements



Sample size: adults who consider themselves global citizens (n=6,050); adults who do not consider themselves global citizens (n=1,074)
Note: the white space in the chart represents adults who say 'Don't know'.

- **Women are more likely** than men to think they can make a difference on issues of global importance (64% vs 59%, respectively).
- **Men are most likely** to say that only organisations or groups can respond effectively to global risks (65% vs 59% of women). Men are also more likely than women to say that a single individual cannot negatively impact global cooperation on risks (35% vs 28%, respectively).
- **Belief that they can** personally make a difference decreases with age; at 67% for 18-24 year olds vs 55% for 55-64 year olds.
- **Belief that only organisations** or groups can

respond effectively to global risks increases with age (57% of 18-24 year olds vs 71% of 55-64 year olds). Correspondingly, younger adults are most likely to say that only individuals can respond effectively to risks (30% of 18-24 year olds vs 15% of 55-64 year olds). However, younger adults are also most likely to believe that an individual can negatively impact global cooperation on risks; at 66% of 18-24 year olds vs 49% of 55-64 year olds.

- **Willingness for their country** to give up some of its sovereignty decreases with age (68% of 18-24 year olds vs 48% of 55-64 year olds).

Willingness to give up some sovereignty to help respond to global risks is highest in emerging countries, except in China



59%

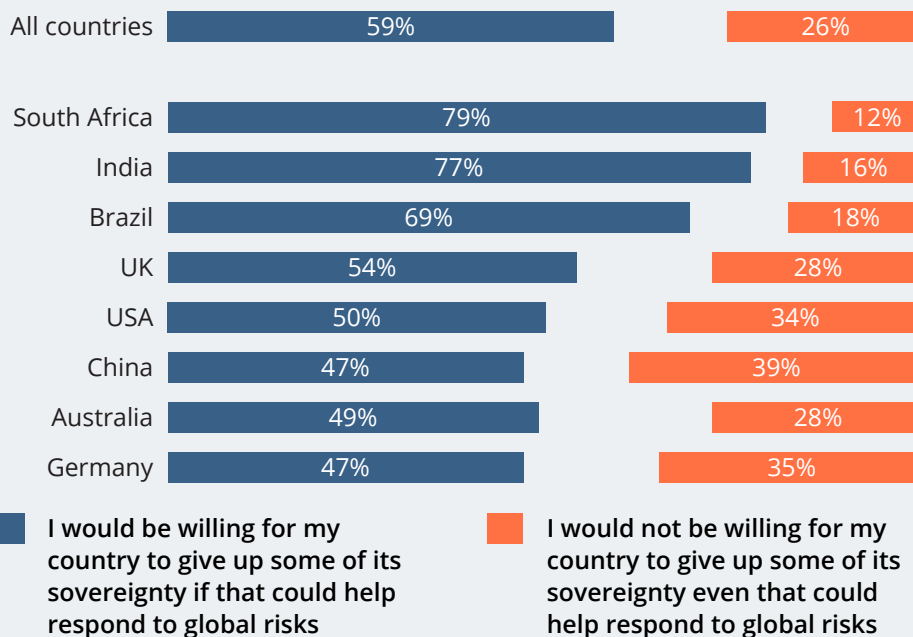
of adults in the eight countries surveyed say they would be willing for their country to give up some of its sovereignty if that could help respond to global risks



26%

say they would not be willing for their country to give up some of its sovereignty even if that could help respond to global risks

Willingness to give up some sovereignty, opposing statements (Total and by country, all respondents)



Note: the white space in the chart represents adults who say 'Don't know'.

Q12. Which of the following paired statements comes closest to your views about personal responses to global risks?

At least four in five adults in all countries care about responding to global risks, with the exception of Germany

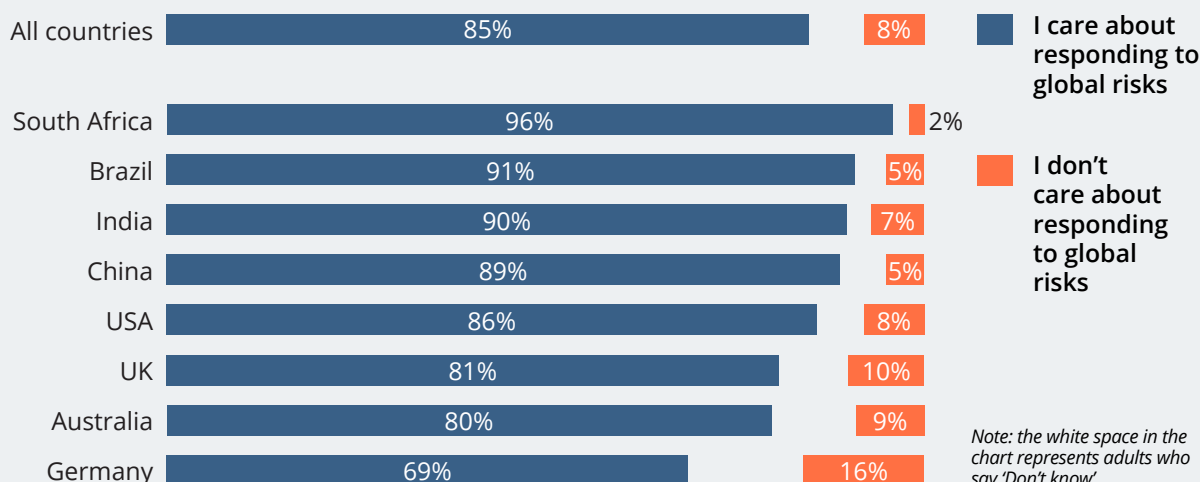
Paired statements (Total and by country, all respondents)



85% of adults in the eight countries surveyed say they care about responding to global risks



8% say they do not care about responding to global risks



Organisations or groups are perceived as more capable than individuals at responding effectively to global risks

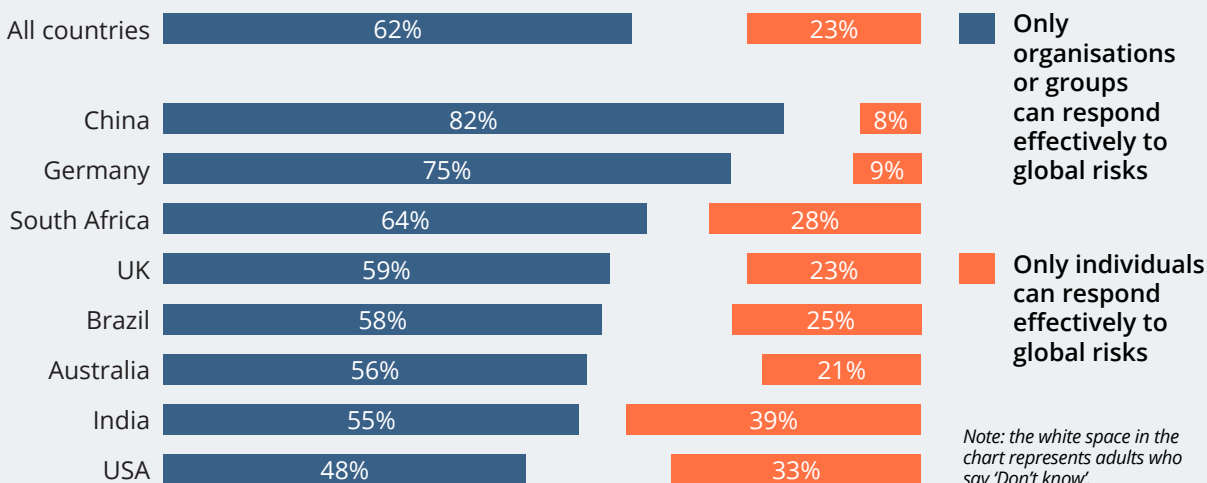
Paired statements (Total and by country, all respondents)



62% of adults in the eight countries surveyed think that only organisations or groups can respond effectively to global risks



23% of adults in the eight countries surveyed think that only organisations or groups can respond effectively to global risks

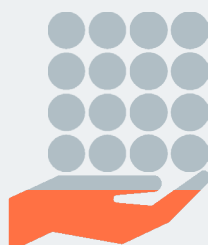


Overall, belief that they can make a difference on issues of global importance is highest in emerging countries, except China

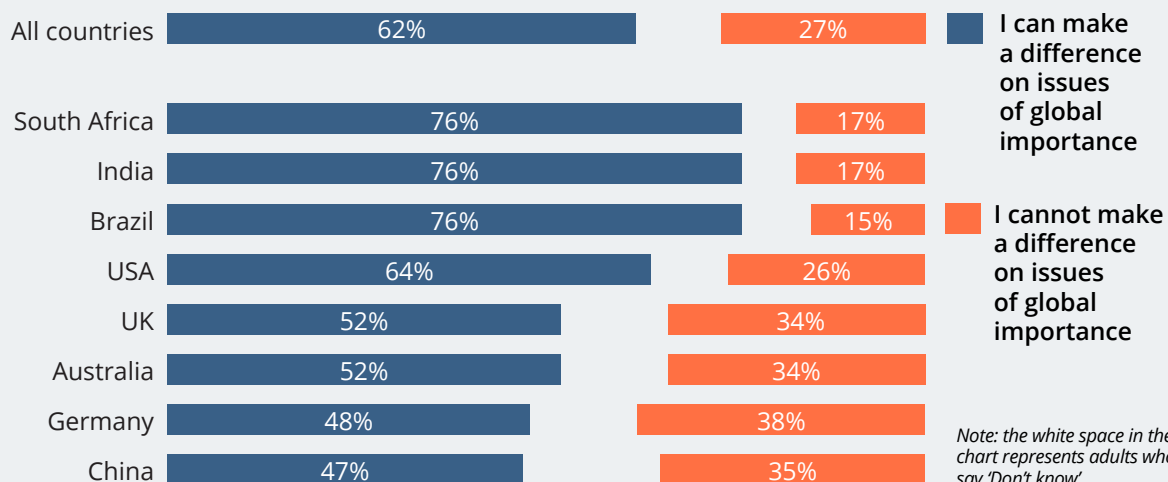
Paired statements (Total and by country, all respondents)



62% of adults in the eight countries surveyed say they can make a difference on issues of global importance



27% say they cannot make a difference on issues of global importance



A majority in all countries think that a single individual can negatively impact global cooperation on risk

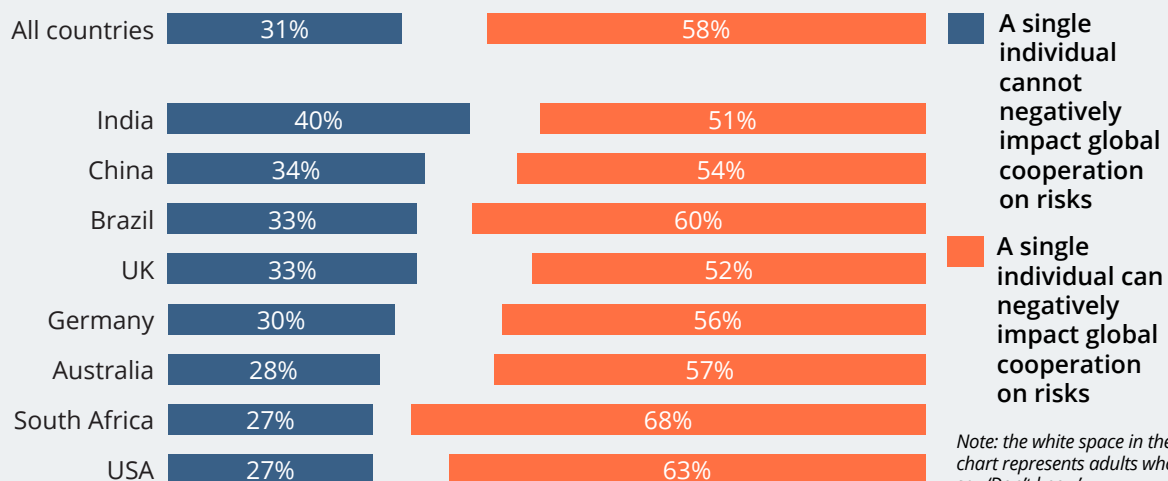
Paired statements (Total and by country, all respondents)



31% think that a single individual cannot negatively impact global cooperation on risks



58% of adults in the eight countries surveyed think that a single individual can negatively impact global cooperation on risks



ALL COUNTRIES

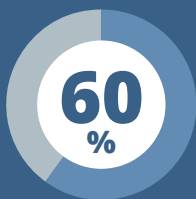
61%

GLOBAL SECURITY

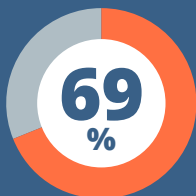


think that the world is more insecure today than two years ago

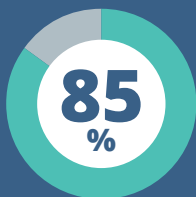
THE UNITED NATIONS



are confident that the UN can respond effectively to global risks



think the UN should be doing more to respond to global risks



think the UN needs to be reformed to better respond to global risks

SUPRANATIONAL ORGANISATIONS



71%

think that a new supranational organisation should be created to make enforceable global decisions to address global risks

TOP 3 RISKS NEEDING THE MOST URGENT RESPONSE



62% Usage of weapons of mass destruction (WMDS)



57% Politically motivated violence



56% Climate change

AUSTRALIA

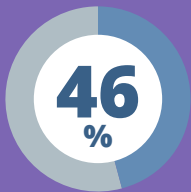
GLOBAL SECURITY

65%

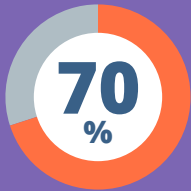


think that the world is more insecure today than two years ago

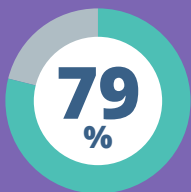
THE UNITED NATIONS



are confident that the UN can respond effectively to global risks



think the UN should be doing more to respond to global risks



think the UN needs to be reformed to better respond to global risks

SUPRANATIONAL ORGANISATIONS



65%

think that a new supranational organisation should be created to make enforceable global decisions to address global risks

TOP 3 RISKS NEEDING THE MOST URGENT RESPONSE



70% Usage of weapons of mass destruction (WMDS)



65% Politically motivated violence



52% Climate change

BRAZIL

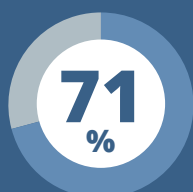
80%

GLOBAL SECURITY

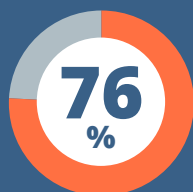


think that the world is more insecure today than two years ago

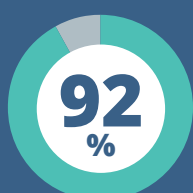
THE UNITED NATIONS



are confident that the UN can respond effectively to global risks



think the UN should be doing more to respond to global risks



think the UN needs to be reformed to better respond to global risks

SUPRANATIONAL ORGANISATIONS



69%

think that a new supranational organisation should be created to make enforceable global decisions to address global risks

TOP 3 RISKS NEEDING THE MOST URGENT RESPONSE



64% Usage of weapons of mass destruction (WMDS)



58% Politically motivated violence



56% Climate change

CHINA

41%

GLOBAL SECURITY

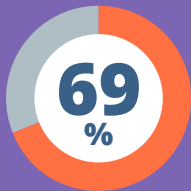


think that the world is more insecure today than two years ago

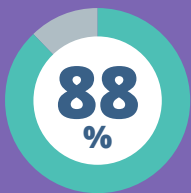
THE UNITED NATIONS



are confident that the UN can respond effectively to global risks



think the UN should be doing more to respond to global risks



think the UN needs to be reformed to better respond to global risks

SUPRANATIONAL ORGANISATIONS



78%

think that a new supranational organisation should be created to make enforceable global decisions to address global risks

TOP 3 RISKS NEEDING THE MOST URGENT RESPONSE



60% Large-scale environmental damage



59% Climate change



55% Usage of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs)

GERMANY

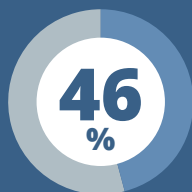
71%

GLOBAL SECURITY

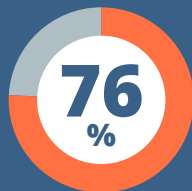


think that the world is more insecure today than two years ago

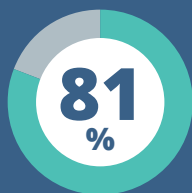
THE UNITED NATIONS



are confident that the UN can respond effectively to global risks



think the UN should be doing more to respond to global risks



think the UN needs to be reformed to better respond to global risks

SUPRANATIONAL ORGANISATIONS



62%

think that a new supranational organisation should be created to make enforceable global decisions to address global risks

TOP 3 RISKS NEEDING THE MOST URGENT RESPONSE



65% Politically motivated violence



63% Climate change



62% Usage of weapons of mass destruction (WMDS)

INDIA

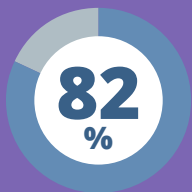
GLOBAL SECURITY

47%

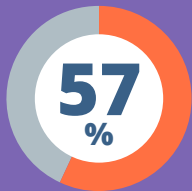


think that the world is more insecure today than two years ago

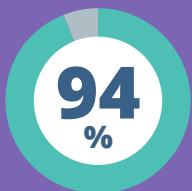
THE UNITED NATIONS



are confident that the UN can respond effectively to global risks



think the UN should be doing more to respond to global risks



think the UN needs to be reformed to better respond to global risks

SUPRANATIONAL ORGANISATIONS



84%

think that a new supranational organisation should be created to make enforceable global decisions to address global risks

TOP 3 RISKS NEEDING THE MOST URGENT RESPONSE



64% Climate change



55% Usage of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs)



51% Population growth

SOUTH AFRICA

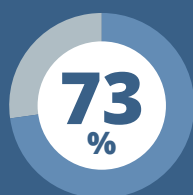
70%

GLOBAL SECURITY

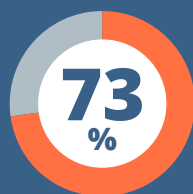


think that the world is more insecure today than two years ago

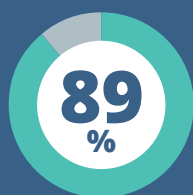
THE UNITED NATIONS



are confident that the UN can respond effectively to global risks



think the UN should be doing more to respond to global risks



think the UN needs to be reformed to better respond to global risks

SUPRANATIONAL ORGANISATIONS



76%

think that a new supranational organisation should be created to make enforceable global decisions to address global risks

TOP 3 RISKS NEEDING THE MOST URGENT RESPONSE



58% Climate change



57% Politically motivated violence



54% Usage of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs)

THE UNITED KINGDOM

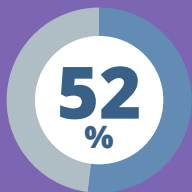
GLOBAL SECURITY

62%

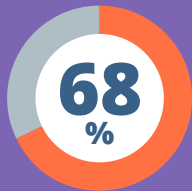


think that the world is more insecure today than two years ago

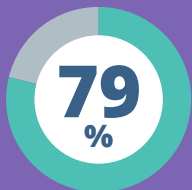
THE UNITED NATIONS



are confident that the UN can respond effectively to global risks



think the UN should be doing more to respond to global risks



think the UN needs to be reformed to better respond to global risks

SUPRANATIONAL ORGANISATIONS



69%

think that a new supranational organisation should be created to make enforceable global decisions to address global risks

TOP 3 RISKS NEEDING THE MOST URGENT RESPONSE



71% Usage of weapons of mass destruction (WMDS)



64% Politically motivated violence



47% Climate change

THE UNITED STATES

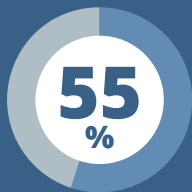
52%

GLOBAL SECURITY

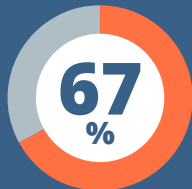


think that the world is more insecure today than two years ago

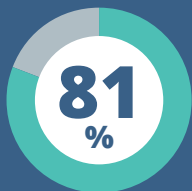
THE UNITED NATIONS



are confident that the UN can respond effectively to global risks



think the UN should be doing more to respond to global risks



think the UN needs to be reformed to better respond to global risks

SUPRANATIONAL ORGANISATIONS



67%

think that a new supranational organisation should be created to make enforceable global decisions to address global risks

TOP 3 RISKS NEEDING THE MOST URGENT RESPONSE



70% Usage of weapons of mass destruction (WMDS)



63% Politically motivated violence



48% Climate change

Appendix 1: Questionnaire

Q1: How much more secure or insecure would you assess the world to be now compared with two years ago when it comes to global risks?

Q2: According to the most recent predictions from the United Nations, the worldwide population will increase from 7.5 billion today to 11.2 billion in 2100. Do you believe that the consequences of this population growth for humankind will be:

- Very positive
- Positive
- Neither positive nor negative
- Negative
- Very negative
- Don't know

Q3: Below is a list of some events and threats that have been identified as global catastrophic risks. These are hypothetical future events that have the potential to affect 10% of the global population, or more. How much do you agree or disagree that each of the following could be considered as a global catastrophic risk?

- a. Climate change, resulting in environmental damage, such as rising sea levels or melting of icecaps
- b. Other large-scale environmental damage, such as water, air and land pollution
- c. Politically motivated violence and conflict escalating into war
- d. Usage of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical and biological weapons)
- e. Natural epidemics and pandemics, such as the Zika virus or the Ebola virus
- f. The rise of Artificial Intelligence, that could gain superhuman knowledge and make independent decisions which might become threats to humanity
- g. Population growth

Q4: And how urgently do you think that each of the following need to be responded to?

- a. Climate change, resulting in environmental damage, such as rising sea levels or melting of icecaps
- b. Other large-scale environmental damage, such as water, air and land pollution
- c. Politically motivated violence and conflict escalating into war
- d. Usage of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical and biological weapons)
- e. Natural epidemics and pandemics, such as the Zika virus or the Ebola virus

- f. The rise of Artificial Intelligence, that could gain superhuman knowledge and make independent decisions which might become threats to humanity
- g. Population growth

Q5: Given today's technology, do you believe that the world's natural resources are sufficient to allow all Earth's inhabitants to enjoy the same standard of living as in industrialised countries at present?

Q6: Do you think we should try to prevent climate catastrophes, which might not occur for several decades or centuries, even if it requires making considerable changes that impact on our current living standards?

Q7: Do you think that the current international system, with nearly 200 sovereign states, is capable of making the decisions required to address global risks?

Q8: How confident, if at all, are you that each of the following organisations and institutions can respond effectively to global risk?

- a) The United Nations (UN)
- b) Regional bodies, such as the European Union and the African Union
- c) National governments
- d) Sub-national governments, such as devolved parliaments or administrations, state governments, or provincial governments
- e) Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)
- f) Businesses

Q9: Do you think that these organisations and institutions should be doing more, are doing about the right amount, or should be doing less to respond to global risks?

- a) The United Nations (UN)
- b) Regional bodies, such as the European Union and the African Union
- c) National governments
- d) Sub-national governments, such as devolved parliaments or administrations, state governments, or provincial governments
- e) Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)
- f) Businesses

Q10: Do you think that the United Nations (UN) needs to be reformed to better address global risks?

Q11: A supranational organisation is an international body comprised of different member countries. It

does not replace national governments, but places global interests above that of nation-states. Examples of supranational organisations include the European Union, NATO, and the United Nations. Do you think that a new supranational organisation should be created to make enforceable global decisions to address global risks?

Q12: Which of the following paired statements comes closest to your views about personal responses to global risks?

Statement 1

- I care about responding to global risks
- I can make a difference on issues of global importance
- Only individuals can respond effectively to global risks
- A single individual can negatively impact global cooperation on risks
- I am willing for my country to give up some of its sovereignty if that could help respond to global risks

Statement 2

- I don't care about responding to global risks
- I cannot make a difference on issues of global importance
- Only organisations or groups can respond effectively to global risks
- A single individual cannot negatively impact global cooperation on risks
- I am not willing for my country to give up some of its sovereignty even if that could help respond to global risks

Q13: Global citizenship is the rights, responsibilities and duties that come with being part of the world. Would you consider yourself a global citizen? This is in addition to, not instead of, considering yourself as a citizen of your country.



Appendix 2: Country demographics

Australia

GLOBAL RISKS

Gender

Australian women are more likely than their male counterparts to agree that climate change and other environmental damage are global catastrophic risks (80% and 85% of women vs 69% and 78% of men, respectively). Likely related, men are also most likely to say we should not try to prevent climate catastrophes if it requires changes to our current living standards (16% vs 9% of women).

Age

Overall, younger Australians are more positive than their older counterparts about the state of the world:

- Fewer think that the world is more insecure now compared with two years ago (62% of 18-24 year olds vs 81% of 55-64 year olds).
- More young adults think that natural resources are sufficient for all to enjoy the same standard of living (37% of 18-24 year olds vs 22% of 55-64 year olds).
- Young adults are more likely than other age groups to think that climate change and other large-scale environmental damage need an urgent response (64% and 39% of 18-24 year olds vs 41% and 28% of 55-64 year olds, respectively). Likely as a result, more young adults say we should try to prevent climate catastrophes even if it requires making changes to our current living standards (87% of 18-24 year olds vs 78% of 55-64 year olds).

Education

Highly educated adults are most likely to rank climate change, other large-scale environmental damage and population growth in their most selected top three risks needing an urgent response (55%, 36% and 38% vs 47%, 27% and 30% for low educated adults, respectively). On the contrary, adults with a low level of education are most likely to rank politically motivated violence and usage of weapons of mass destruction in their top 3 risks needing an urgent response (71% and 79% vs 64% or less and 73% or less for other groups, respectively).

However, highly educated adults are also most likely to think that the world's natural resources are sufficient to allow everyone the same standard of living

(36% vs 28% of adults with a low level of education).

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Gender

Australian men are more likely than women to say that the current international system is incapable of making the decisions required to address global risks (55% vs 47% respectively). However, men are also more likely to say that a new supranational organisation should not be created to make enforceable decisions to address global risks (23% vs 15% of women).

Women are more confident than men that the UN can respond effectively to global risks (51% vs 40%, respectively).

Age

Overall, younger Australians have more confidence than their older counterparts in the current international system and its institutions, although they are split on the capacity of the international system to make decisions to address global risks:

- Younger adults are most likely to say that the current international system is capable of making the decisions required to address global risks (46% of 18-24 year olds vs 26% of 55-64 year olds).
- Younger adults are also most likely to be confident that all organisations tested can respond effectively to global risks. Confidence levels are however only above 50% for the UN (62%) and NGOs (51%). Only a third (33%) of adults aged 55-64 say that are confident that the UN can make the decisions to address global risks.
- They are also most likely to think that the UN is currently doing the right amount to address global risks and are most likely to think that a new supranational organisation should be created (24% and 75% of 18-24 year olds vs 12% and 56% of 55-64 year olds, respectively).

Education

Confidence in organisations tested tends to be highest for highly educated Australians. They are also most likely to think that a new supranational organisation should be created (70% vs 60% of adults with a low level of education).

Brazil

GLOBAL RISKS

Gender

Brazilian women are more likely than men to consider the world more insecure today compared with two years ago (83% vs 76%, respectively). Women are also most likely to agree that most risks tested can be considered global catastrophic risks; the only exception is population growth, which more men consider as a global catastrophic risk (81% of men vs 79% of women).

Age

Older Brazilians are most likely to think that the consequences of population growth will be negative for humankind (77% of 55-64 year olds vs 63% of 18-24 year olds). However, not all adults agree, with 55-64 year olds being more likely to say this needs the least urgent response (36% vs 26% for adults aged 45-54).

Older adults are also the least likely to believe that natural resources are sufficient for everyone to enjoy the same standard of living (26% of 55-64 vs 34% of 18-24 year olds).

Education

Highly educated Brazilians are most likely to consider the world more insecure today compared with two years ago (83% vs 74% of Brazilians with a low level of education).

They are also most likely to think that the consequences of population growth will be negative for humankind (76% vs 57% of adults with a low level of education). Possibly as a result, highly educated Brazilians are also most likely to agree that population growth could be considered a global catastrophic risk (83% vs 77% of adults with a low level of education).

Brazilians with a low level of education are more likely to say that population growth requires the least urgent response, of all the risks tested (38%, vs 26% of adults with a high level of education). They are also more likely to think that there are enough natural resources in the world for everyone to enjoy the same standard of living as in industrialised countries today (36% vs 30% of adults with a high level of education).

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Gender

Women are generally more likely than men to say that they are confident that the organisations and institutions tested can respond effectively to global risks. Looking at the UN, four women in five (78%) say they have confidence, compared with two thirds of men (64%).

Women are also most likely to think that a new supranational organisation should be created to make enforceable decisions to address global risks (72% vs 66% for men).

Age

Younger Brazilians are most likely to say they are 'very' confident that the UN can respond effectively to global risks (25% of 18-24 year olds vs 16% of 45-54 year olds).

Likely related, more young adults also say that the UN is currently doing the right amount to respond to global risks (24% of 18-24 year olds vs 15% of 45-54 year olds). Overall, more young adults tend to think that the organisations and institutions tested are doing the right amount to tackle global risks, compared with their older counterparts.

Younger adults are also most likely to think that a new supranational organisation should be created to make enforceable decisions to respond to risks (73% of 25-34 year olds vs 60% of 55-64 year olds).

Education

Highly educated Brazilians are most likely to think that the UN should be doing more to respond to global risks (80% vs 71% of adults with a low level of education).

They are also least likely to say that a new supranational organization should not be created (30% vs 22% of adults with a low level of education).

China

GLOBAL RISKS

Gender

Chinese men tend to be more negative than women about the state of the world:

- Men are most likely to say that the world is more insecure today compared with two years ago (44% vs 38% of women).
- They are also most likely to say that the consequences of population growth will be negative (62% vs 50% of women). It is therefore unsurprising that more men than women strongly agree that population growth is a global catastrophic risk (19% vs 14%, respectively) and that more rank it in their top three risks needing an urgent response (25% vs 19%, respectively).

Age

Older Chinese adults are more negative about the state of the world than their younger counterparts:

- They are more likely to say that the world is more insecure today than two years ago (55% of 55-64 year olds vs 37% of 18-24 year olds). On the contrary, younger Chinese are divided about the state of the world, with 40% of 18-24 year olds thinking it is more secure than two years ago and 37% thinking it is more insecure.
- They are more likely to think that the consequences of population growth will be negative (64% of 55-64 year olds vs 54% of 18-24 year olds).

Younger Chinese adults appear more environmentally-concerned than their older counterparts, with more ranking climate change in their top three risks needing an urgent response (66% of 18-24 year olds vs 44% of 55-64 year olds).

On the contrary, older adults appear more warfare focused, and are more likely to rank usage of WMDs and politically-motivated violence in their top three risks needing an urgent response (62% and 58% of 55-64 year olds vs 49% and 40% of 18-24 year olds).

Education

Highly educated Chinese adults are most likely to rank climate change in their top three risks needing the most urgent response (61% vs 48% for adults with a medium level of education). Likely as a result, more highly educated Chinese adults say that we should try to prevent climate catastrophes even if it requires making changes that impact our current standard of living (90% for Chinese adults with both a high and medium level of education vs 82% for Chinese adults with a low level of education).

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Gender

There are no major differences between Chinese men and women on global governance.

Age

Younger Chinese adults are more positive than their older counterparts about the international system and global organisations.

They are also most likely to think that the current international system is capable of making the decisions required to address global risks (84% of 18-24 year olds vs 65% of 55-64 year olds).

They are more likely to have confidence that organisations tested can effectively respond to global risks. Looking at the UN, two thirds (66%) of adults aged 18-24 are confident in its capabilities, compared with less than three in five (57%) of 55-64 year olds.

Young adults tend to think that all organisations tested are currently doing the right amount to address global risks.

Education

There are no major differences across education levels.

Germany

GLOBAL RISKS

Gender

German men are more likely than their female counterparts to think that the consequences of population growth will be negative for humankind (73% vs 67%, respectively). Likely as a result, more men rank population growth in their top three risks needing the most urgent response (35% vs 27%, respectively).

Despite this, men are also more likely to say that the world's natural resources are sufficient for all to enjoy the same standard of living (30% vs 23% of women).

Women are more likely than men to rank climate change in their top three risks needing an urgent response (66% vs 59%, respectively).

Age

Younger German adults are most positive about the state of the world compared with their older counterparts:

- Younger adults are more likely to say that the world is more secure today than two years ago (16% of 18-24 year olds vs 3% of 55-64 year olds) and less likely to say that it is more insecure (64% vs 82%, respectively).
- They are also more likely to think that the consequences of population growth will be positive (14% of 18-24 year olds vs 0% of 55-64 year olds) and less likely to say they will be negative (62% vs 81%, respectively).
- Younger Germans are also more likely to say they believe that natural resources are sufficient for everyone to enjoy the same standard of living (39% of 18-24 year olds vs 21% of 55-64 year olds).

Education

Germans with a high level of education are most likely to think that the world's natural resources are sufficient for everyone to enjoy the same standard of living (35% vs 24% or less for other groups).

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Gender

German men are more likely than women to think that the UN should be reformed to better address global risks (83% vs 78%, respectively).

Age

Younger German adults are more likely than their older counterparts to say they have confidence in each of the organisations tested. Looking at the UN, over half (54%) of 18-24 year olds say they are confident that it can effectively address global risks, compared with two in five (41%) adults aged 55-64.

Younger adults are also most likely to say that each of the organisations tested is doing the right amount to address risks. Looking at the UN, a fifth (21%) of 18-24 year olds think it is doing the right amount, compared with a tenth (10%) of adults aged 55-64.

Likely related, older adults are most likely to say that the UN needs to be reformed to better address global risks (87% of 55-64 year olds vs 74% of 18-24 year olds).

Education

Highly educated Germans are most likely to think that the current international system is capable of making the decisions to address global risks (40% vs 35% or less for other groups).

Highly educated Germans also tend to be more confident that organisations can effectively respond to global risks. Looking at the UN, half (52%) of highly educated adults are confident that it can effectively address global risks, compared with 42% of Germans with a medium level of education. Similarly, highly educated Germans are also more likely to say that most of the organisations tested are doing the right amount.

India

GLOBAL RISKS

Gender

Women are more likely than men to think that large scale environmental damage other than climate change should be tackled urgently (46% vs 38%, respectively). On the contrary, men are more likely than women to think that usage of WMDs should be tackled urgently (60% vs 51%, respectively). Men are also slightly more likely than women to say that politically motivated violence leading to war should be tackled urgently (40% vs 36% of women).

Age

Younger Indian adults are more positive about the state of the world compared with older adults, although they are divided over how secure or insecure it has become in the last two years.

Indeed, more younger adults think that the world is more secure now compared with two years ago than their older counterparts (44% of 25-34 year olds vs 26% of 55-64 year olds) and fewer think it is more insecure (41% of 25-34 year olds vs 56% of 55-64 year olds).

Younger Indians are also most likely to think that population growth will have positive consequences for humankind (30% of 18-24 year olds vs 18% of 55-64 year olds).

Education

Highly educated Indian adults are most likely to think that the consequences of population growth will be negative (61% vs 46% or less for other groups).

Usage of weapons of mass destruction is more highly ranked in the top three risks needing an urgent response by highly educated Indians (56% vs 41% of low educated Indians, respectively).

Highly educated adults are more likely to think that we should try to prevent climate catastrophes even if it requires making changes to our current living standards (94% vs 82% of low educated Indians).

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Gender

Indian women are more confident than men in the UN capability to respond effectively to global risks (85% vs 79% respectively).

Age

Unlike in other countries surveyed, belief that the international system is 'definitely' capable of making the decisions to address global risks is greater for older than younger adults (42% of 55-64 year olds vs 29% of 18-24 year olds).

However, confidence that organisations tested can respond effectively to global risks is highest overall for younger adults.

Older respondent tend to think that most organisations tested should be doing more to address global risks. Looking at the UN, seven in ten adults (68%) aged 55-64 say that it should do more, compared with 57% of 18-24 year olds.

Younger adults are most likely to think that a new supranational organisation needs to be created (90% of 25-34 year olds vs 79% of 55-64 year olds).

Education

There are no major differences between educational levels on perceptions of global governance

South Africa

GLOBAL RISKS

Gender

South African women are more likely than their male counterparts to say that the world is more insecure today compared with two years ago (74% vs 66%).

Women appear to have more strongly held views about the environment than men, with more of them strongly agreeing that climate change is a global catastrophic risk (64% vs 56%, respectively).

Men are more likely than women to think that, given today's technology, the world's natural resources are sufficient to allow everyone to enjoy the same standard of living as in industrialised countries (41% vs 32%, respectively). However, they are also most likely to think that the consequences of population growth will be positive for humankind (20% vs 13% of women, respectively).

Age

Younger adults are most likely to say that the world is currently more secure compared with two years ago (19% of 18-24 year olds vs 5% of 55-64 year olds).

Younger adults are also more likely than their older counterparts to think that the consequences of population growth will be positive (17% of 18-24 year olds vs 7% of 55-64 year olds) and are the most likely to think that it requires the least urgent response of all risks tested (22% of 18-24 year olds vs 10% of 55-64 year olds). Younger adults are also most likely to think that the world's natural resources are sufficient to allow everyone to enjoy the same standard of living as in industrialised countries today (40% of 18-24 year olds vs 29% of 45-54 year olds).

Education

Highly educated South Africans are most likely to think that the consequences of population growth will be negative for humankind (72% vs 64% with a low level of education). Related to this, they are also most likely to think that natural resources are not sufficient for everyone to enjoy the same standard of living (67% vs 55% of South Africans with a low level of education).

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Gender

Men are more likely than women to say that the UN needs to be reformed to better address global risks (91% vs 87%, respectively).

Men are however also more likely to think that a new supranational organisation should not be created to make enforceable decisions to address global risks (22% vs 17% of women).

Age

Younger South Africans are most positive about the current international system, organisations and institutions:

- They are most likely to think that the current international system is capable of making the decisions required to address global risks (65% of 18-24 year olds vs 40% of 55-64 year olds). A majority of older adults (56% of 55-64 year olds) think that the current system is incapable of making these decisions, compared with a third (32%) of adults aged 18-24.
- Younger adults are also more confident that all organisations and institutions tested can make decisions to address global risks. Looking at the UN, eight in ten younger South Africans (79% of 18-24 year olds) say they are confident with it, compared with 54% amongst adults aged 55-64.
- Older adults are most likely to say that all organisations and institutions should be doing more to address global risks. In particular, eight in ten adults aged 55-64 in ten (82%) believe that the UN should be doing more, compared with two thirds (64%) of 18-24 year olds. On the contrary, more young South Africans think that the UN is doing the right amount (30% of 18-24 year olds vs 17% of 55-64 year olds).

Young South Africans are also most likely to think that a new supranational organisations needs to be created to make enforceable decisions to address global risks (79% of 18-24 year olds vs 68% of 55-64 year olds).

Education

Highly educated South Africans are most likely to think that the UN should be doing more to address global risks (76% vs 68% of those with a low level of education).

The United Kingdom

GLOBAL RISKS

Gender

Women in the UK are more likely than men to say that the world is more insecure today compared with two years ago (67% vs 57%, respectively).

Age

Younger adults are more positive about the state of the world than their older counterparts:

Younger adults are most likely to say that the world is more secure now compared with two years ago (28% of 18-24 year olds vs 6% of 55-64 year olds).

- Fewer young adults agree that population growth is a global catastrophic risk, compared with older adults (66% of 18-24 year olds vs 87% of 55-64 year olds). This is likely related to younger adults being most likely to think that natural resources are sufficient to allow everyone to enjoy the same standards of living (51% of 18-24 year olds vs 22% of 55-64 year olds).
- More young adults also say that population growth will have a positive impact for humankind (19% amongst 18-24 year olds vs 3% amongst 55-64 year olds, respectively).

Young adults are most likely to strongly agree that large-scale environmental damage other than climate change should be considered as global catastrophic risks (39% of 18-24 year olds vs 22% of 55-64 year olds). Young adults are however also the least likely to say that we should try to prevent climate catastrophes if it requires making changes to our current living standards (76% of 18-24 year olds vs 85% of 55-64 year olds).

Education

Highly educated UK adults are more likely than low educated ones to agree that all threats tested can be considered as global catastrophic risks, with the exception of the rise of Artificial Intelligence and population growth.

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Gender

UK men are more likely than women to say that the current international system is not capable of making the decisions required to address global risks (52% vs 42%, respectively). Women are most likely to think that national governments should be doing more to address global risks (76% vs 70% of men).

Men are most likely to think that the UN needs to be reformed (81% vs 76% of women). Men are also most likely to say that a new supranational organisation should not be created (21% vs 16% of women).

Women are more confident than men that the UN can respond effectively to global risks (56% vs 48%, respectively).

Age

Younger UK adults are most confident in the international system and in all organisations tested:

Half (47%) of 18-24 year olds say they are confident that the current international system can make the decisions required to address global risks, compared with a third (32%) of adults aged 55-64.

More young adults also say they are confident that all organisations tested can effectively respond to global risks, although half of them or less say they have confidence in each of the organisations, except the UN (56% of 18-24 year olds and 60% of 25-34 year olds).

Older adults are most likely to think that all organisations should be doing more to address risks. Looking at the UN, 80% of 55-64 year olds think it should be doing more, compared with 60% of 18-24 year olds. Older adults are also most likely to say the UN needs to be reformed (84% of 55-64 year olds vs 75% of 18-24 year olds).

Education

Highly educated UK adults are most likely to think that the current system is not capable of making the decisions required to address risks (51% vs 43% of low educated adults).

The United States

GLOBAL RISKS

Gender

Men are more positive than women on the state of the world today:

- They are more likely than women to say that the world is more secure now compared with two years ago (31% vs 17% of women). They are also least likely to consider it more insecure (46% vs 58% of women).
- Men are most likely to say that the world's natural resources are sufficient to allow everyone to enjoy the same standard of living (56% vs 41% of women).

Age

Younger adults are most likely to think that the consequences of population growth will be positive (23% of 18-24 year olds vs 8% of 55-64 year olds).

They are also most likely to say that the world's resources are sufficient for everyone to enjoy the same standard of living (53% of 18-24 year olds vs 40% of 55-64 year olds).

Younger adults are more likely than their older counterparts to agree that climate change and other large scale environmental damage are global catastrophic risks (83% and 85% of 18-24 year olds and 68% and 75% of 55-64 year olds, respectively). Likely as a result, younger adults are most likely to say that we should try to prevent climate catastrophes even if it requires making changes to our current living standards (88% of 18-24 year olds vs 75% of 55-64 year olds).

Education

Americans with a high and medium level of education are most likely to think that the consequences of population growth will be negative (59% and 60% vs 51% of those with a low level of education).

Overall, adults with a high and medium level of education are most likely to agree that most risks tested are global catastrophic risks.

Highly educated Americans are most likely to think that we should try to prevent climate catastrophes, even if it requires making changes to our current living standards (87% vs 78% of low educated American adults).

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Gender

Men are more likely to say that the international system is capable of making decisions to address global risks (56% vs 49% of women).

Men are also most likely to say they are not confident that the UN can respond effectively to global risks (45% vs 36% of women).

Women are most likely to think the UN should be doing more to address global risks (71% vs 64% of men), while men are most likely to think that the UN should definitely be reformed (46% vs 38% of women).

Men are most likely to say that a new supranational organisation should not be created (27% vs 20% of women).

Age

Overall, younger Americans are most confident in the international system and in all organisations tested:

- Six in ten (59%) young adults aged 25-34 say they are confident that the current international system can make the decisions required to address global risks (vs 47% of 55-64 year olds).
- Over half of 18-24 year olds say they have confidence in most organisations and institutions tested, compared with less than two in five of 55-64 year olds; the only exceptions being businesses (40% of confidence amongst 18-24 year olds) and sub-national governments (45% of confidence amongst 18-24 year olds). Young adults are most confident in the UN (with 68% of both 18-24 and 25-34 year olds vs 35% of 55-64 year olds).
- Generally, more younger adults also say all organisations are doing the right amount to address global risks.
- Young Americans are most likely to think that a new supranational organisation should be created (72% of 18-24 year olds vs 58% of 55-64 year olds).

Education

Highly educated Americans are most likely to trust most of the organisations tested. Looking at the UN, six in ten (58%) highly educated adults say they have confidence in the UN, compared with half (49%) of those with a low level of education.

Highly educated Americans are also most likely to think that organisations should be doing more to address global risks, and to think that the UN should be reformed (84% vs 74% of those with a low level of education).

Appendix 3: Country demographic tables

Eight country demographic profiles

		SAMPLE SIZE
Gender	Male	4,044
	Female	4,046
Age	18-24	1,389
	25-34	2,053
	35-44	1,915
	45-54	1,586
	55-64	1,158
Educational level	High	4,276
	Medium	1,591
	Low	1,979
Country	Australia	1,000
	Brazil	1,018
	China	1,031
	Germany	1,001
	India	1,013
	South Africa	1,038
	UK	1,000
	USA	1,000
Change in world security in the last two years	NET secure	1,473
	NET insecure	4,931
Consideration of oneself as a global citizen	Yes	6,050
	No	1,074

Education definition

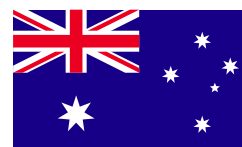
- **Low education:** adults who have no education, some school experience, or have completed high school.
- **Medium education:** adults who have some university experience but do not have a bachelor degree yet, or have done vocational training.
- **High education:** adults who have a bachelor degree, or higher.

Please note that for all countries the data was weighted by gender, age and region. Other demographics were used for the analysis, which are displayed in the following tables, but no weighting was applied on these.

Please also note that since only the demographics used for weighting and reporting are displayed, adding the sample sizes together might not equate to the total sample for the survey.

The symbol * indicates a low sample size, please use results as indicative only.

Australia



		SAMPLE SIZE
Gender	Male	490
	Female	506
Age	18-24	141
	25-34	221
	35-44	229
	45-54	229
	55-64	180
Educational level	High	419
	Medium	271
	Low	286
Region	Australian Capital Territory	20*
	New South Wales	317
	Northern Territory	9*
	Queensland	200
	South Australia	85*
	Tasmania	21*
	Victoria	246
	Western Australia	102

Brazil



		SAMPLE SIZE
Gender	Male	502
	Female	515
Age	18-24	196
	25-34	275
	35-44	235
	45-54	191
	55-64	121
Educational level	High	605
	Medium	100
	Low	302
Region	North	72*
	North East	270
	Central West	71*
	South East	451
	South	154

China



		SAMPLE SIZE
Gender	Male	521
	Female	510
Age	18-24	172
	25-34	316
	35-44	250
	45-54	188
	55-64	105
Educational level	High	766
	Medium	154
	Low	75*
Region	North	129
	North East	87*
	East	296
	South Central	296
	South West	157
	North West	66*

Germany



		SAMPLE SIZE
Gender	Male	487
	Female	512
Age	18-24	127
	25-34	194
	35-44	268
	45-54	223
	55-64	189
Educational level	High	263
	Medium	391
	Low	293
Region	Baden-Württemberg	127
	Bayern	149
	Berlin	40*
	Hamburg, Bremen, Schleswig-Holstein, Bremen, Niedersachsen	162
	Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland	137
	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Brandenburg, Saxony-Anhalt	85*
	North Rhine-Westphalia	219
	Thüringen, Sachsen	82*

India



		SAMPLE SIZE
Gender	Male	528
	Female	484
Age	18-24	216
	25-34	276
	35-44	238
	45-54	174
	55-64	109
Educational level	High	906
	Medium	26*
	Low	51*
Region	Northern	123
	Central	260
	Eastern	229
	North Eastern	40*
	Western	144
	Southern	217

South Africa



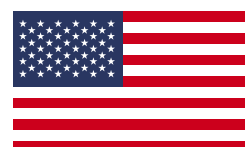
		SAMPLE SIZE
Gender	Male	517
	Female	520
Age	18-24	237
	25-34	317
	35-44	202
	45-54	166
	55-64	116
Educational level	High	436
	Medium	185
	Low	367
Region	Eastern Cape	133
	Free State	51*
	Gauteng	279
	Kwa-Zulu Natal	207
	Limpopo	78*
	Mpumalanga	81*
	North West	69*
	Northern Cape	20*
	Western Cape	120

UK



		SAMPLE SIZE
Gender	Male	515
	Female	485
Age	18-24	137
	25-34	225
	35-44	240
	45-54	221
	55-64	177
Educational level	High	411
	Medium	217
	Low	344
Region	Midlands	251
	London	124
	North	241
	Northern Ireland	28*
	Scotland	85*
	South	222
	Wales	49*

USA



		SAMPLE SIZE
Gender	Male	484
	Female	514
Age	18-24	163
	25-34	229
	35-44	253
	45-54	194
	55-64	161
Educational level	High	470
	Medium	247
	Low	261
Region	Midwest	244
	Northeast	176
	South	369
	West	211



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