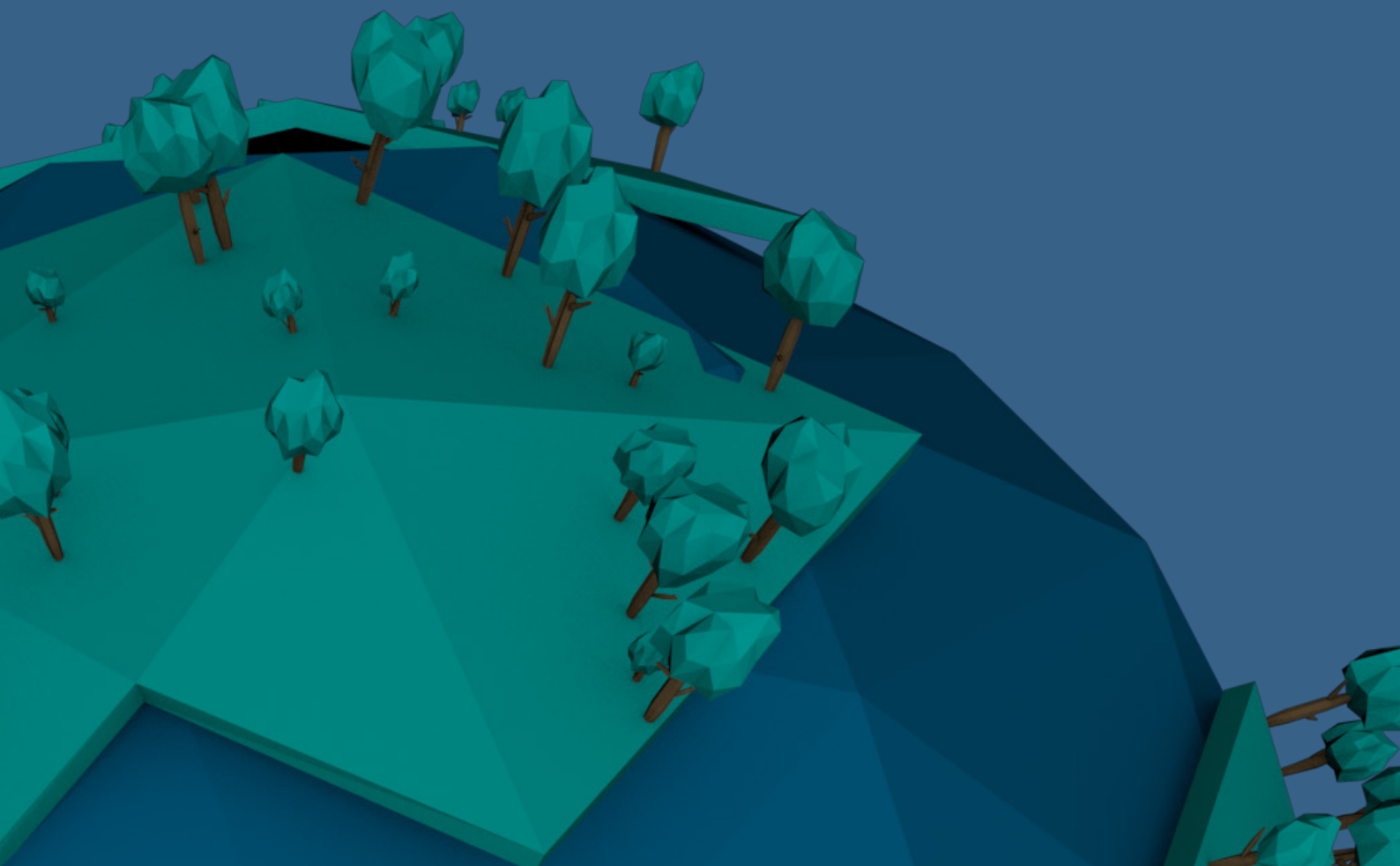


Attitudes to global risk and governance survey 2018



Table of contents

Research objectives	3
Methodology	4
Key findings: Perceptions of global risks	5
Key findings: Perceptions of global governance	6
Country profiles	7
All countries	7
Australia	8
Brazil	9
China	10
Germany	11
India	12
Russia	13
South Africa	14
Sweden	15
The United Kingdom	16
The United States	17
Perceptions of global risks	23
Perceptions of global governance	36
Appendices	40
Appendix I: Country demographics	40
Appendix II: Sample breakdown and definition	50



Research objectives



Understand perceptions of global risks, with emphasis on global catastrophic risks. For the purpose of this research, these 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.



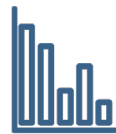
Assess perceptions of the type of response needed to tackle global threats.



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



Analyse changes in attitudes towards population growth, overpopulation, and resource scarcity.



Track shifts in sentiment since 2017 in key areas.

Methodology

An online survey of 10,030 adults aged between 18 and 64 was conducted across ten countries between 16 April and 27 April 2018.

The data were weighted to be nationally representative of the population in each of the countries by age, gender and region. Please note that due to rounding, figures might not add up to 100%.

The sample size for the ten countries can be found below. It is thereafter not repeated on individual slides, unless it refers to specific cross-breaks.

Since 2017, an additional two markets, Russia and Sweden, have been added to the sample. This should be borne in mind when comparing global data with 2017 global data, as the inclusion of the two new countries may cause shifts in the results.

Please note: an arrow next to a table denotes a significant difference with the previous year's results. Millennials are defined as being 18-34, Generation X as 35-54, and Baby Boomers as being 55-65.

	COUNTRY	SAMPLE SIZE	FIELD DATE
	Ten country total	10,030	16 April – 27 May
	Australia	1,000	16 April – 27 May
	Brazil	1,000	16 April – 27 May
	China	1,000	16 April – 27 May
	Germany	1,000	16 April – 27 May
	India	1,000	16 April – 27 May
	Russia	1,000	16 April – 27 May
	South Africa	1,000	16 April – 27 May
	Sweden	1,040	16 April – 27 May
	UK	990	16 April – 27 May
	USA	1,000	16 April – 27 May



Key findings: Perceptions of global risks

Perception of insecurity remains high

- **Across all eight countries**, six adults in ten (59%) consider the world to be more insecure today compared with two years ago, the same proportion as said so last year (61%). This perception is highest in Brazil (75%), Russia (69%) and Germany (69%).
- **Politically motivated violence** has risen to become the most concerning risk (88%), driven mostly by rising concern in European countries like Russia (93%) and Germany (90%). This is likely the result of growing instability in the Eurozone, as well as ongoing tension in Syria, Ukraine, and North Korea. Developing countries are mostly insulated from the increase in concern around violent conflict; instead, they tend to be more worried than developed countries by climate change (86% vs 80%) and other large scale environmental damage (89% vs 81%). This may be explained by the fact that developing countries are more exposed to pollution, heavy industry, overpopulation, and other negative environmental factors.
- **Concerns about population growth** have fallen substantially across almost all markets, with 56% of all people surveyed thinking that it will have negative effects, compared with 64% in 2017. 45% agree that the world's natural resources are sufficient for all Earth's inhabitants to enjoy the same standard of living (32% in 2017).
- **China has grown substantially** in confidence – it is the only country where more people say that the world is more secure than say it is more insecure than two years ago (39% more secure vs 36% less secure). Compared with 2017, 7% more Chinese adults believe that the world is more secure, and 5% fewer think it is more insecure. The increase in confidence is generated almost entirely by millennials, underlining the scale of recent change in the country. Chinese millennials (18-34 year olds) are 44% more likely to say that the world is more secure than Chinese baby boomers (55-64 year olds).
- **Opinions in the US are increasingly** divided between the coastal regions and the American heartlands and by gender, further evidence of US President Donald Trump's impact on perceptions of global security. For example, respondents on the West Coast are 9% more likely to think that the world has become more insecure than respondents from the South, and women are 9% more likely than men to say that the world is more insecure – as opposed to the global average where the difference is less pronounced.

Key findings: Perceptions of global governance

Faith in the international system increases

- **The number of people believing** that the international system is capable of making the decisions to address global risks has risen substantially in all markets – notably by 10% in Brazil, 7% in China and South Africa, and 5% in India. The concentration of the increase in developing markets could indicate that they are being better represented by existing international bodies, or could be a result of the increasing power and co-operation of developing markets on the world stage.
- **Respondents are most likely** to say that issues related to violent conflict require urgent response, namely usage of weapons of mass destruction (64%) and politically motivated violence and conflict leading to war (61%).
- **A large majority (81%)** continue to believe that the UN needs to be reformed to address global risk, compared to a similar number in 2017 (85%). People in in developing countries are the most likely to want the UN to be reformed, especially in Brazil, India (both 91%), China (90%), and South Africa (87%).
- **Seven adults in ten (69%)** think that a new supranational organisation needs to be created to respond to global risks, similar to 2017 (71%). Issues relating to conflict and war are seen as most warranting the creation of a new organisation - 30% for weapons of mass destruction and 20% for politically motivated violence - both issues traditionally considered to be the remit of the UN. 16% of respondents think that a new supranational organisation is needed to fight climate change, with 23% in Sweden agreeing.
- **74% of respondents agree** that politicians are not doing enough to combat climate change, with two in five (42%) strongly agreeing. Respondents in India (84%) and South Africa (82%) are most likely to say that they are not doing enough, and respondents in Australia and the US are the least likely (both 68%).

PERCEPTION OF GLOBAL RISK HAS CONTINUED TO RISE SHARPLY, WITH POLITICAL VIOLENCE BECOMING THE TOP CONCERN

TOP 5 MOST IMPORTANT GLOBAL CATASTROPHIC RISKS



88%
Politically
motivated
violence



85%
Weapons of
mass destruction
(WMDs)



85%
Other
environmental
damage



83%
Climate
Change



75%
Pandemics
and
Epidemics



69%

think there needs
to be a new
supranational
organisation
established



Highest fear of
political violence:
93%



Highest fear of
WMDs: 91%



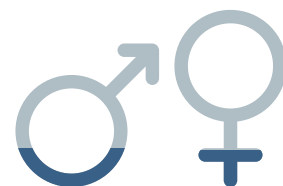
Highest fear of
other environmental
damage: 92%

59%

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



Belief that **population
growth** needs more
urgent response



27%

20%



AUSTRALIANS HAVE AN ESPECIALLY LOW CONCERN ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

TOP 5 MOST IMPORTANT GLOBAL CATASTROPHIC RISKS



86%
Weapons of mass destruction (WMDs)



85%
Politically motivated violence



77%
Other environmental damage



75%
Climate Change

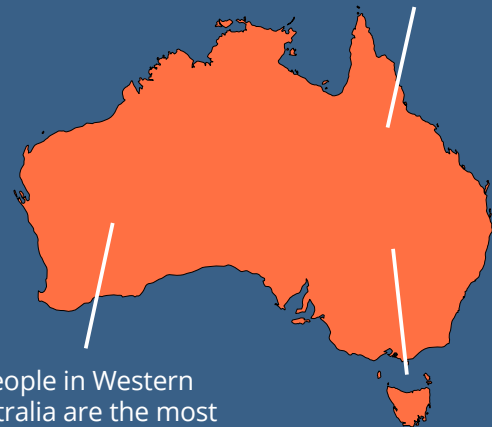


73%
Natural epidemics



64%

think there needs to be a new supranational organisation established



People in Western Australia are the most likely to agree that climate change is a global risk (**82%**)

People in Queensland are the least likely to agree that other environmental damage is a global risk (**73%**)

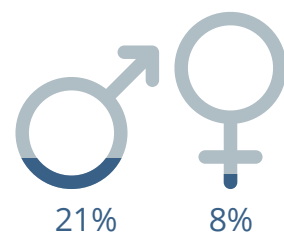
People in New South Wales are some of the least likely to agree that climate change is a global risk (**73%**)

56%

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



Agreement that it is unlikely nuclear weapons will ever be used again





BRAZILIANS DISPLAY A HIGH LEVEL OF CONCERN ACROSS ALL CATEGORIES

TOP 5 MOST IMPORTANT GLOBAL CATASTROPHIC RISKS



92%
Other
environmental
damage



92%
Politically
motivated
violence



89%
Weapons of
mass destruction
(WMDs)



88%
Climate
Change



87%
Pandemics
and
Epidemics



69%

think there needs
to be a new
supranational
organisation
established

People in the North are
the least likely to agree
that Politically motivated
violence is a risk (**79%**)



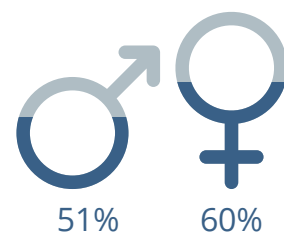
People in the South East
are most likely to agree
that political violence is a
risk (**94%**)

75%



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

Belief that **artificial
intelligence**, is a global
catastrophic risk





CHINA IS GROWING IN CONFIDENCE - THE ONLY COUNTRY TO THINK THE WORLD IS BECOMING MORE SECURE

TOP 5 MOST IMPORTANT GLOBAL CATASTROPHIC RISKS



89%
Climate Change



88%
Other
Environmental
Damage



82%
Politically
motivated
violence



79%
Pandemics
and
Epidemics



76%
Weapons of
mass destruction
(WMDs)

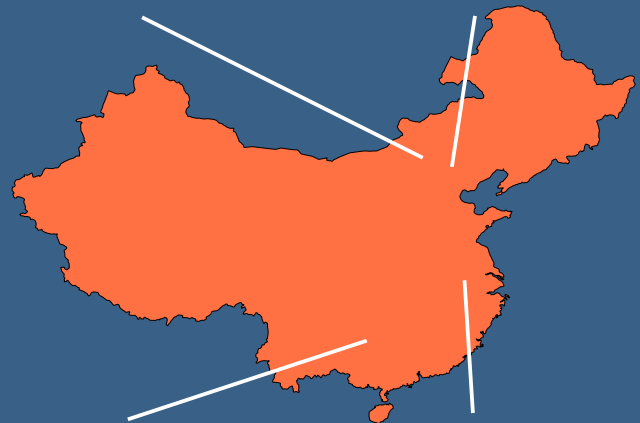


78%

think there needs
to be a new
supranational
organisation
established

People in the North are
the least likely to agree
that politically motivated
violence is a risk (**72%**)

People in the North are
also the least likely to
agree that weapons of
mass destruction (WMDs)
is a risk (**67%**)



People in South Central
China are most likely to
agree politically motivated
violence is a risk (**84%**)

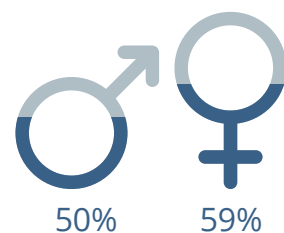
People in the East are also
the most likely to agree
that weapons of mass
destruction (WMDs) are a
risk (**80%**)

39%

think that the world is more **secure** today
than two years ago



Belief that **weapons of
mass destruction** needs
more urgent response





GERMANS HAVE A HIGH FEAR OF POLITICALLY MOTIVATED CONFLICT

TOP 5 MOST IMPORTANT GLOBAL CATASTROPHIC RISKS



90%
Politically
motivated
violence



84%
Climate
Change



83%
Weapons of
mass destruction
(WMDs)



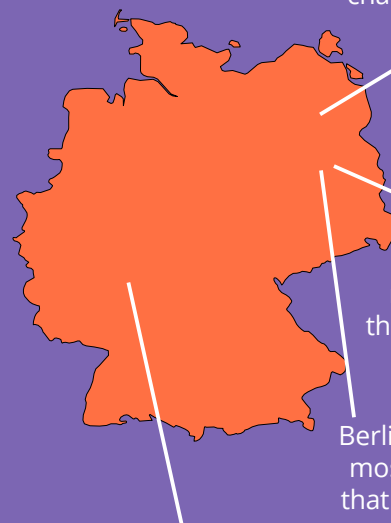
82%
Other
Environmental
Damage



67%
Population
Growth



62%
think there needs
to be a new
supranational
organisation
established



People in former East Germany are the least likely to agree that climate change is a risk (**73%**)

Berliners are the most like to agree that climate change is a risk (**90%**)

Berliners are also the most likely to agree that AI is a risk (**54%**)

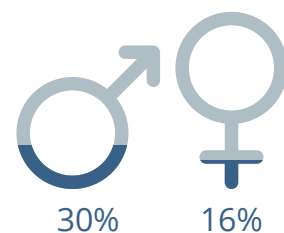
West Germans are the least likely to agree that AI is a risk (**39%**)

69%

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



Belief that **population growth** needs more urgent response





IN INDIA ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES TAKE PRECEDENT

TOP 5 MOST IMPORTANT GLOBAL CATASTROPHIC RISKS



91%
Other
Environmental
Damage



90%
Climate
Change



86%
Politically
motivated
violence



86%
Population
Growth

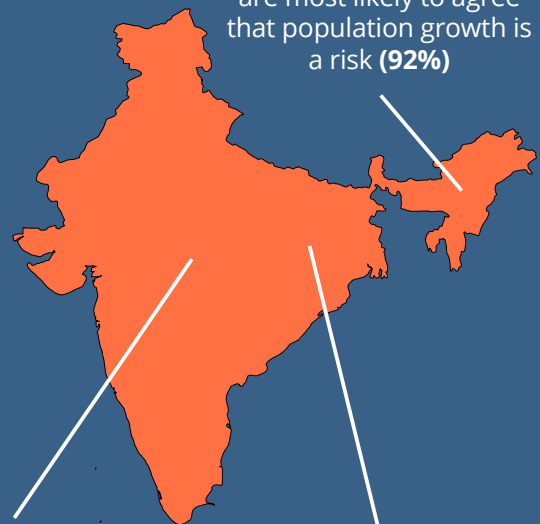


86%
Weapons of
mass destruction
(WMDs)



88%

think there needs
to be a new
supranational
organisation
established



People in Eastern India
are most likely to agree
that population growth is
a risk (**92%**)

People in Central India
are least likely to agree
that population growth is
a risk (**82%**)

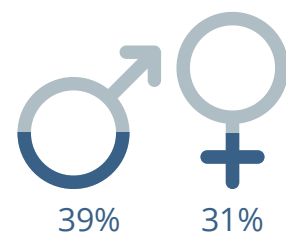
People in Eastern India
are some of the most
likely in the world to say
that AI is a risk (**77%**)

38%

think that the world is more **secure** today
than two years ago



Belief that **politically
motivated violence** needs
a less urgent response





ONGOING GLOBAL TENSIONS HAVE RESULTED IN A HIGH CONCERN OVER VIOLENCE, WAR, AND WMDS

TOP 5 MOST IMPORTANT GLOBAL CATASTROPHIC RISKS



93%
Politically motivated violence



91%
Weapons of mass destruction (WMDS)



82%
Other Environmental Damage



75%
Climate Change



69%
Epidemics and Pandemics



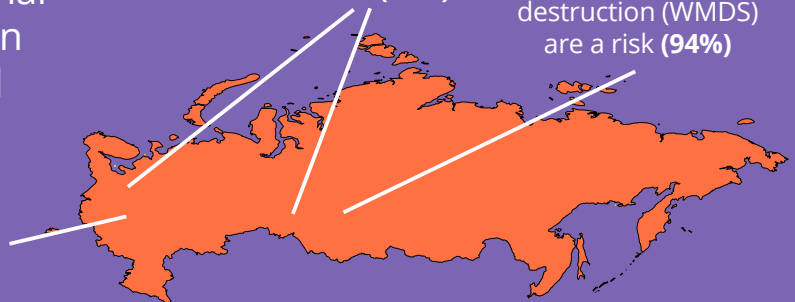
66%

think there needs to be a new supranational organisation established

People in the Ural region and the North West region are some of the most likely to say that politically motivated violence is a risk in the world (**98%**)

People in the Southern region are some of the most likely to say that weapons of mass destruction (WMDS) are a risk (**94%**)

Muscovites are the least likely to say that weapons of mass destruction (WMDS) are a risk (**87%**)

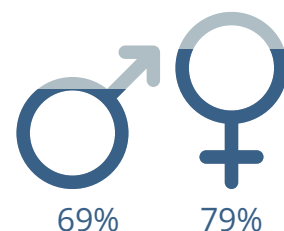


69%

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



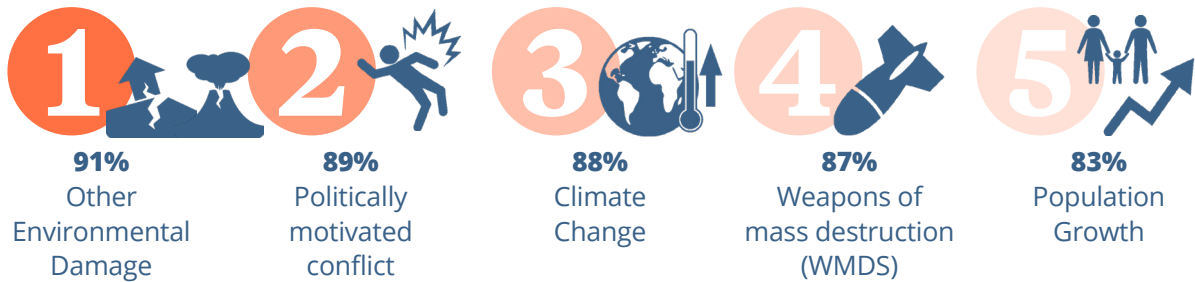
Belief that **population growth** needs less urgent response





SOUTH AFRICANS ARE MOST CONCERNED ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

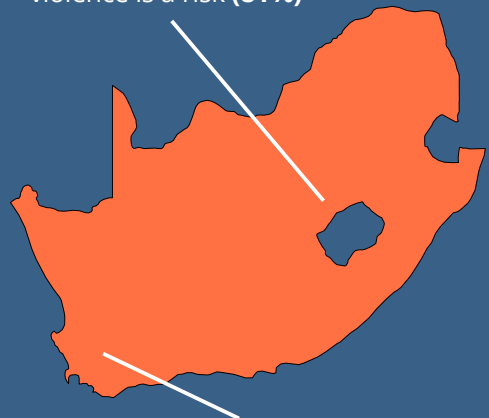
TOP 5 MOST IMPORTANT GLOBAL CATASTROPHIC RISKS



79%

think there needs to be a new supranational organisation established

People in the Orange Free State are some of the most likely to say that politically motivated violence is a risk (**81%**)



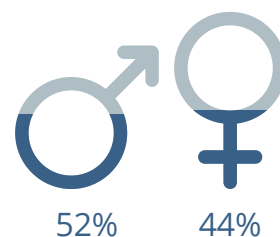
People in the Western Cape are the most likely to say politically motivated conflict is a risk (**95%**)

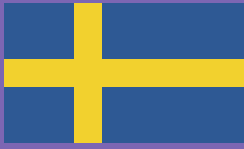
62%

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



Agreement 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





SWEDES ARE THE LEAST LIKELY TO SUPPORT A NEW SUPRANATIONAL ORGANISATION

TOP 5 MOST IMPORTANT GLOBAL CATASTROPHIC RISKS



87%
Politically
motivated
violence



85%
Other
Environmental
Damage



83%
Climate
Change



82%
Weapons of
mass destruction
(WMDs)



71%
Population
Growth



57%

think there needs
to be a new
supranational
organisation
established

People in the North are
most likely to say that the
rise of AI is a risk (**52%**)

Northern and
Southern Swedes
are the most
likely to say that
population growth
is a risk (**78%**)

People in the West
are least likely to
say that the rise of
AI is a risk (**35%**)

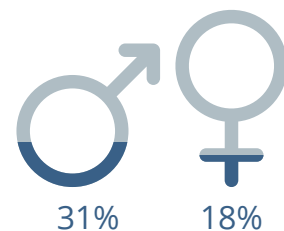


68%

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



Belief that **population
growth** needs more
urgent response





AS WITH MOST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, THE UK IS MOST CONCERNED WITH WAR AND WMDS

TOP 5 MOST IMPORTANT GLOBAL CATASTROPHIC RISKS



89%
Weapons of
mass destruction
(WMDS)



88%
Politically
motivated
violence



82%
Other
Environmental
Damage



79%
Climate
Change



76%
Epidemics
and
Pandemics



68%

think there needs
to be a new
supranational
organisation
established

People in the
Midlands are
least likely to
say that climate
change is a risk
(77%)

People in the South are
most likely to say that
climate change is a risk
(83%)

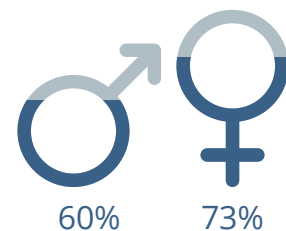


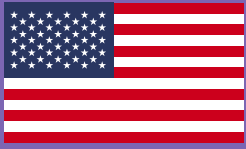
64%

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



Belief that **politically
motivated violence** needs
more urgent response





HIGH INSECURITY IN COASTAL REGIONS IS OFFSET BY GROWING SECURITY IN THE AMERICAN HEARTLANDS

TOP 5 MOST IMPORTANT GLOBAL CATASTROPHIC RISKS



86%
Politically
motivated
violence



86%
Weapons of
mass destruction
(WMDs)



79%
Other
Environmental
Damage



75%
Climate
Change



72%
Epidemics
and
Pandemics

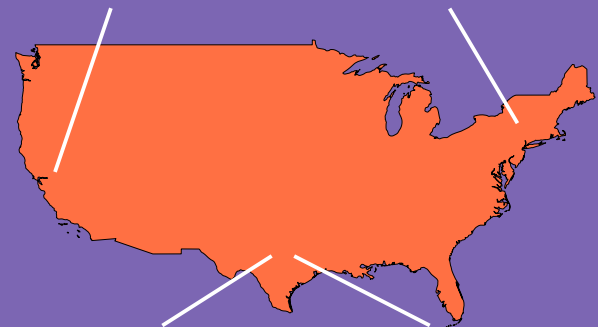


62%

think there needs
to be a new
supranational
organisation
established

People on the West Coast
are the most likely to say
that the world has become
more insecure (**56%**)

People in the
Northeast are the most
likely to say climate
change is a risk (**85%**)



People in the South
are the least likely to
say that the world
has become more
insecure (**46%**)

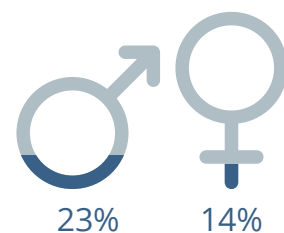
People in the South
are the least likely
to say that climate
change is a risk (**71%**)

50%

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



Belief that the consequences
of population growth for
humankind will be positive



PEOPLE WITH LOW EDUCATION CONSIDER THE WORLD MORE INSECURE, BUT ARE SLIGHTLY LESS CONCERNED WITH SPECIFIC RISKS

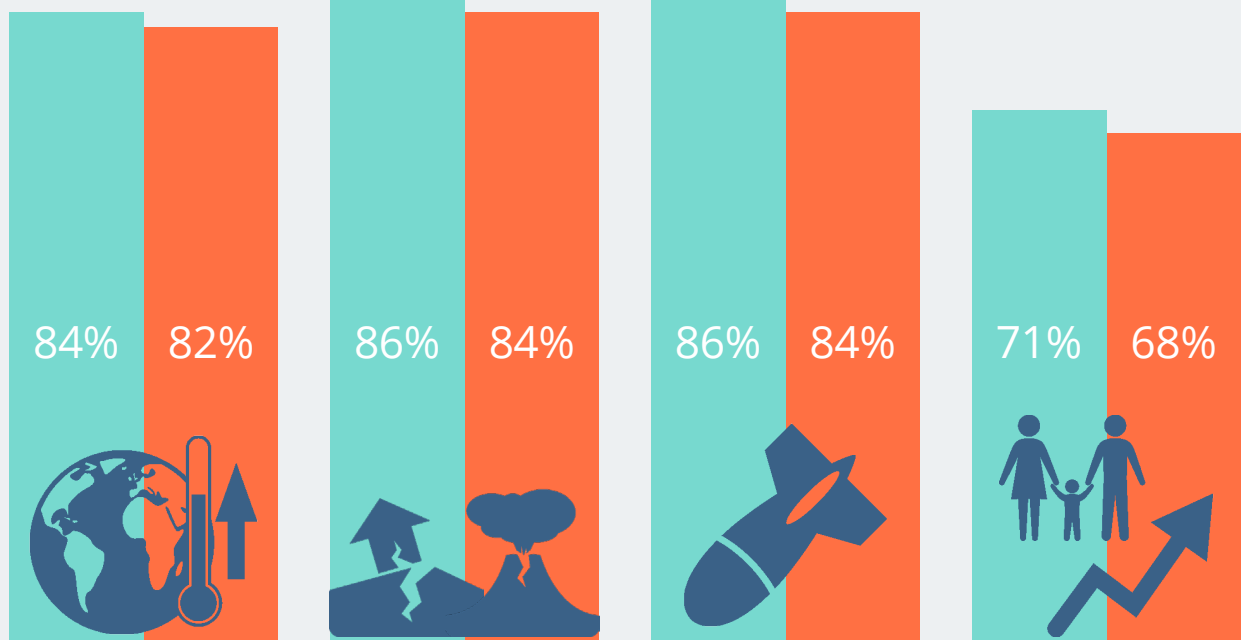


58%
of **high educated**
respondents think the world
is more insecure in 2018; **the
same number as in 2017**



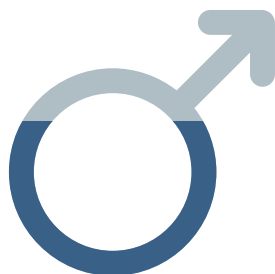
61%
of **low educated** respondents
think the world is more
insecure in 2018, **compared
to 63% in 2017**

HIGH EDUCATION LOW EDUCATION



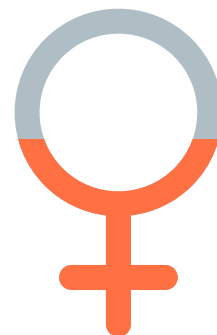
Q1. How much more secure or insecure would you assess the world to be now compared with two years ago when it comes to global risks? Q2. Below is a list of some events and threats that have been identified as global catastrophic risks. These are hypothetical future events that have the potential to affect 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? Base: All respondents with low education (n=3426); All respondents with high education (n=4764)

WOMEN ARE SLIGHTLY MORE LIKELY TO SAY THAT THE WORLD IS INSECURE, AND HAVE A HIGHER CONCERN ABOUT GLOBAL RISK THAN MEN



58%

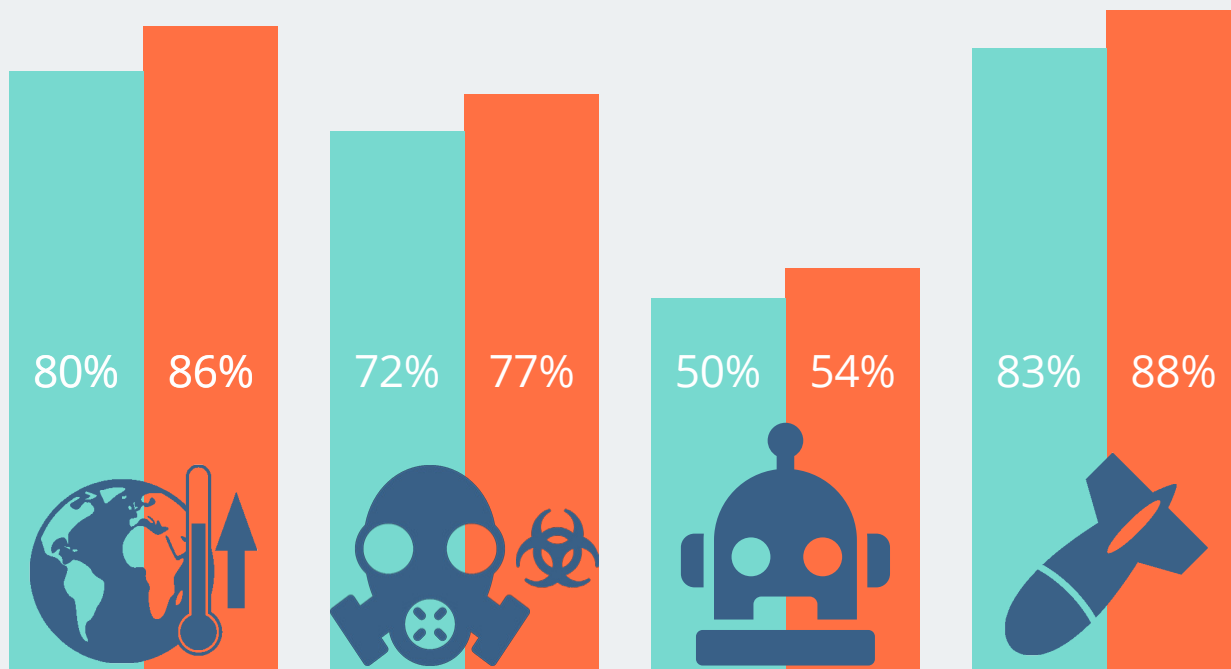
of **male** respondents think the world is more insecure in 2018; **the same number as in 2017**



60%

of **female** respondents think the world is more insecure in 2018, **compared to 64% in 2017**

MALE
FEMALE

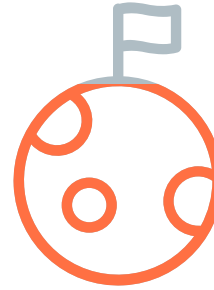


Q1. How much more secure or insecure would you assess the world to be now compared with two years ago when it comes to global risks? Q2. Below is a list of some events and threats that have been identified as global catastrophic risks. These are hypothetical future events that have the potential to affect 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? Base: All male respondents (n=4987); All female respondents (n=5042)

BOOMERS' HIGHER PERCEPTION OF INSECURITY IS DRIVEN BY THEIR CONCERN ABOUT POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLENCE AND WMDS

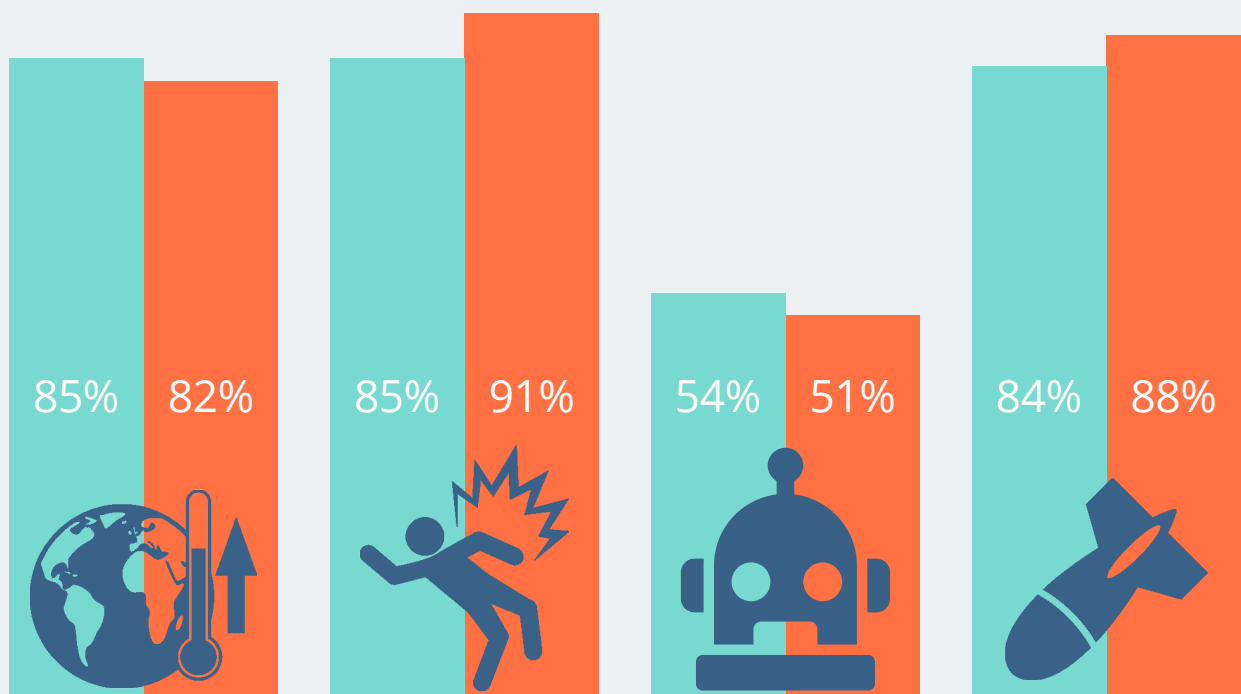


53%
of **millennials** respondents
think the world is more
insecure in 2018, **compared**
to 55% in 2017



71%
of **baby boomers**
respondents think the world
is more insecure in 2018,
compared to 72% in 2017

MILLENNIALS BABY BOOMERS



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. 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? Base: All respondents aged 18-34 (n=4175); All respondents aged 55-65 (n=1506)

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES HAVE A HIGHER CONCERN OVER GLOBAL RISK, BUT ARE MOST LIKELY TO SAY THE WORLD IS MORE SECURE



12%
of people in **developed countries** think that the world is more secure in 2018, compared to

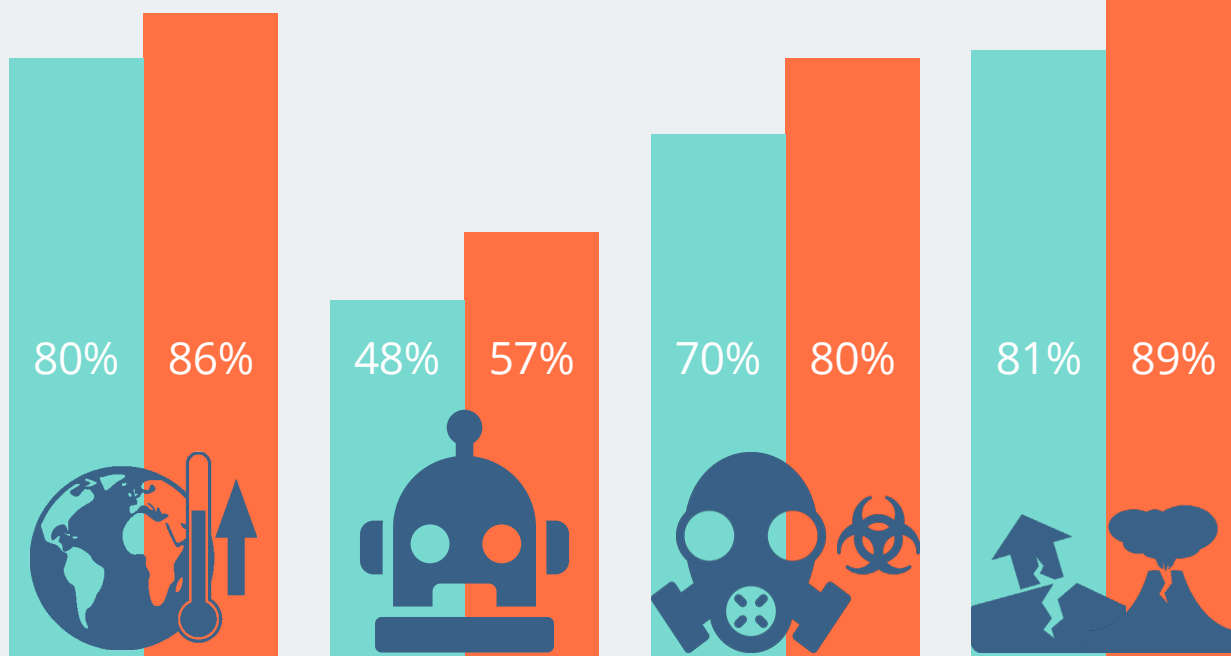
62%
who say it is **less secure**



23%
of people in **developing countries** think that the world is more secure in 2018, compared to

57%
who say it is **less secure**

DEVELOPED DEVELOPING



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. 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? Base: All respondents in developed countries (n=5030); All respondents in developing countries (n=5000)

Perceptions of global risks

PERCEPTION OF INSECURITY HAS FALLEN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, BUT REMAINS HIGH DUE TO THE INCLUSION OF RUSSIA AND SWEDEN



18%

think the world is **more secure in 2018**, the same as in 2017

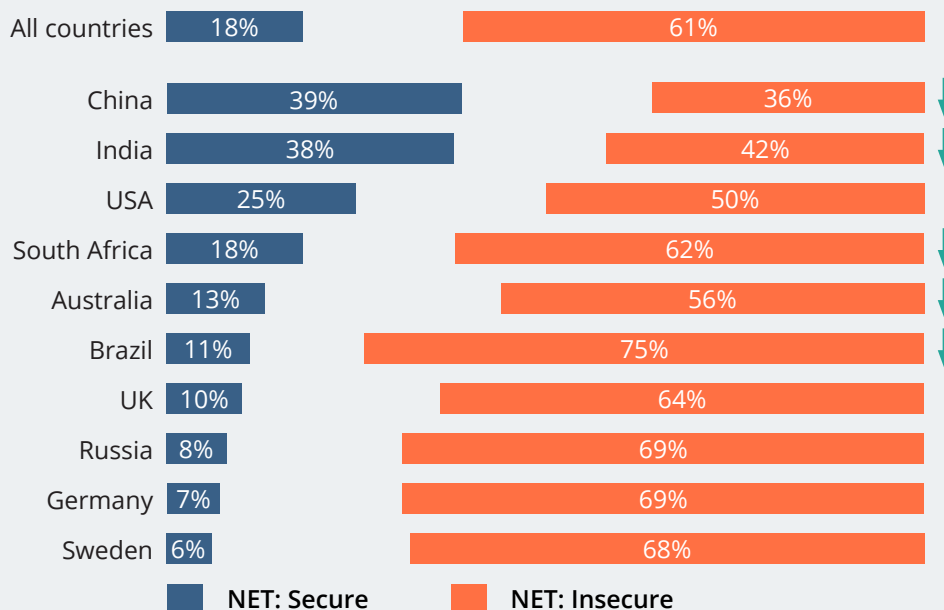


59%

think the world is **less secure in 2018**, compared with **61%** who thought the world was **less secure in 2017**

Adults who do not believe the current international system is capable of making decisions required to address global risks are more likely to consider the world to be more insecure today (71% vs 53% who do believe it is).

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

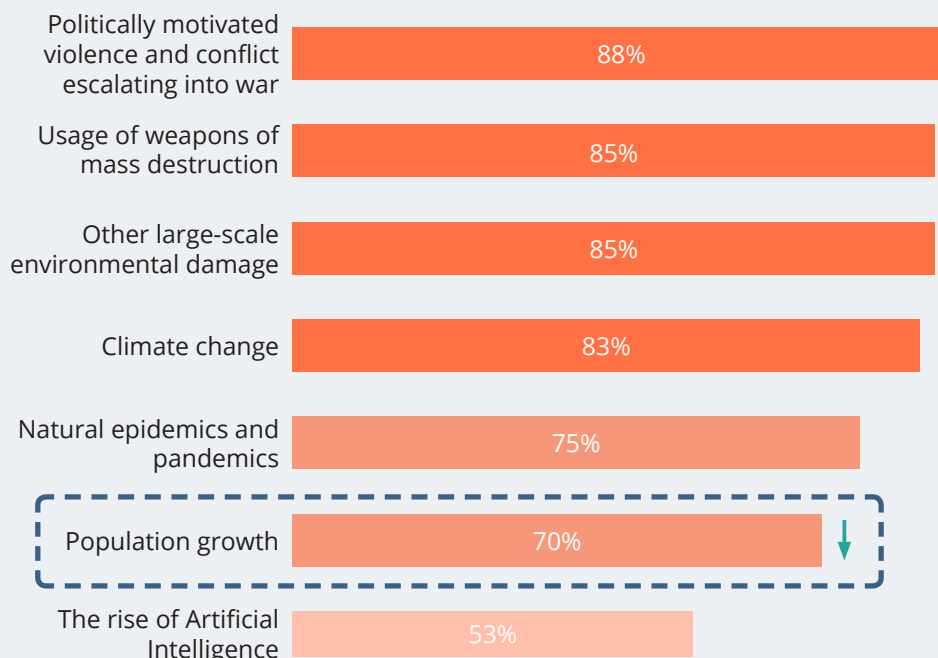


Note: the white space in the chart is the sum of 'About the same' and 'Don't know'.

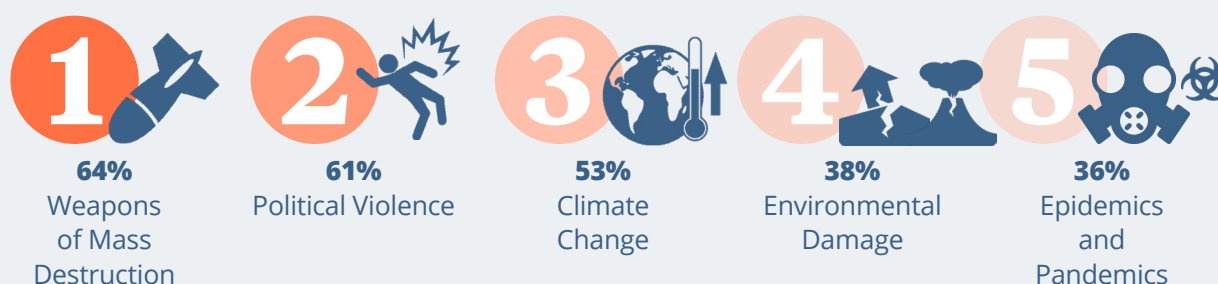
Q1. How much more secure or insecure would you assess the world to be now compared with two years ago when it comes to global risks? Base: All respondents (n=10030); Base 2017: All respondents (n=8101);

CONCERN OVER POPULATION GROWTH HAS FALLEN SUBSTANTIALLY

Perceptions of various issues as global catastrophic risks, NET agree (strongly + tend to), all respondents



TOP 5 RISKS NEEDING THE MOST URGENT RESPONSE



Baby boomers (aged 55+) are the most likely to perceive politically motivated violence as a global risk; nine in ten (91%) report thinking this, compared to 85% of millennials. Younger respondents are however more likely to view climate change as a global risk (85% of millennials vs 82% baby boomers).

Women are more likely to agree that each of the options tested, except for population growth, could be considered a global catastrophic risk, in comparison to men.

Q2. 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? Base: All respondents (n=10030); Q4. And how urgently do you think each of the following needs to be responded to? Base: All respondents (n=10030)

REQUIRED URGENCY OF RESPONSE TO POPULATION GROWTH HAS GONE DOWN SUBSTANTIALLY

Perceived urgency of response, risks ranked in top 3 most urgent, by country, all countries

2017 Required Urgency of Response

%	THEME	RANK
62%	Usage of WMDs	1
57%	Politically motivated violence	2
56%	Climate change	3
40%	Other environmental damage	4
37%	Epidemics and pandemics	5
32%	Population growth	6
16%	Artificial intelligence	7

2018 Required Urgency of Response

%	THEME	RANK
64%	Usage of WMDs	1
61%	Politically motivated violence	2
53%	Climate change	3
38%	Other environmental damage	4
36%	Epidemics and pandemics	5
23%	Population growth	6
15%	Artificial intelligence	7

Arrowed lines indicate a significant difference between the years

Perceived urgency of response, Usage of WMDs



66%



67%



54%



62%



53%



83%



56%



59%



72%

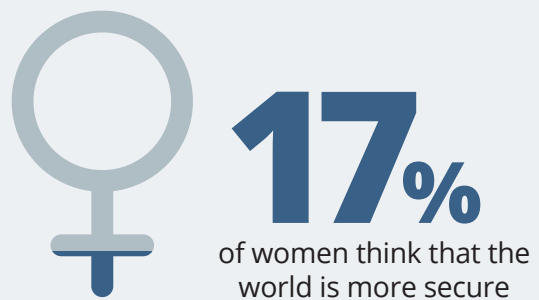
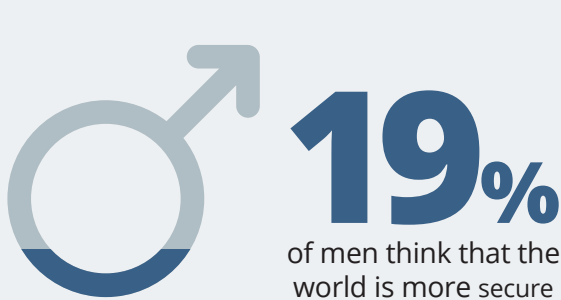
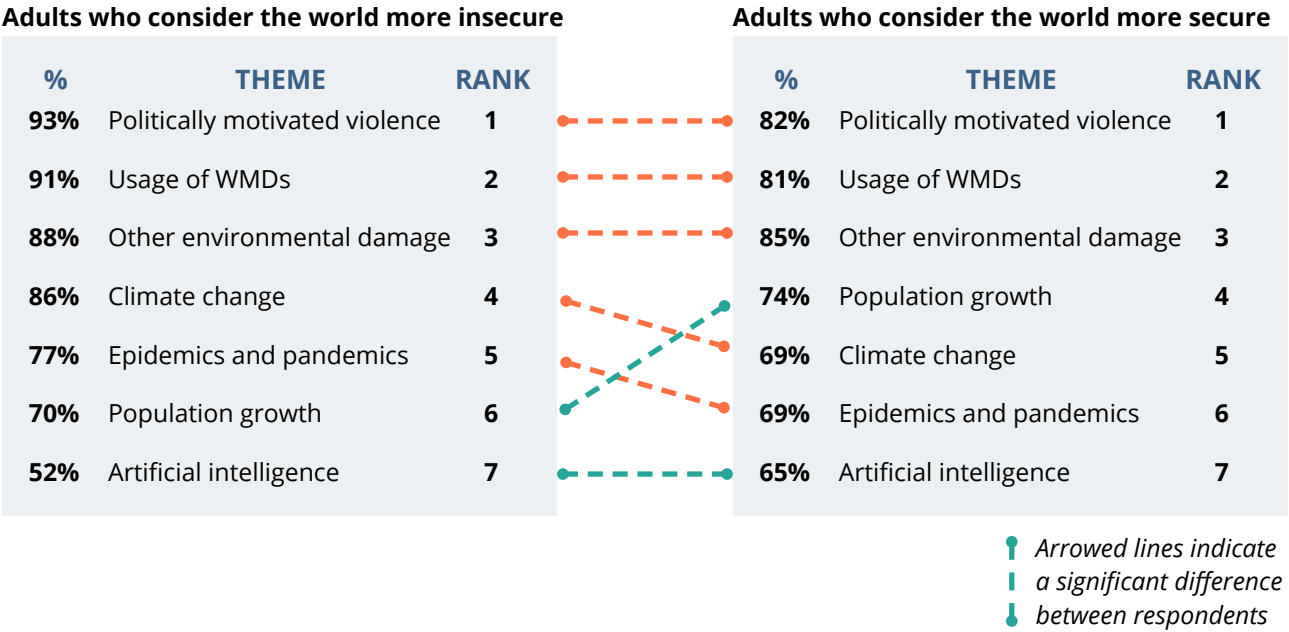


71%

Q3. And how urgently do you think each of the following needs to be responded to? Base: Adults who consider the world more secure (n=1764); Adults who consider the world more insecure (n=5927); Base 2017: adults who consider the world more secure (n=1,473); adults who consider the world more insecure (n=4,931)

VIOLENCE AND WAR ARE THE BIGGEST DRIVERS OF INSECURITY

Perceived urgency of response, risks ranked in top 3 most urgent, adults who consider the world more secure vs those who consider it more insecure, by country, all countries



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. 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? Base: All respondents (n=10030);



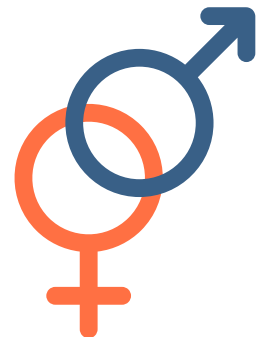
CHINA'S GROWING SENSE OF SECURITY IS DRIVEN ALMOST ENTIRELY BY ITS MILLENNIALS



Chinese adults are **7% more likely** to say that the world is **more secure** than they were last year, and **5% less likely** to say that the world is **more insecure**.

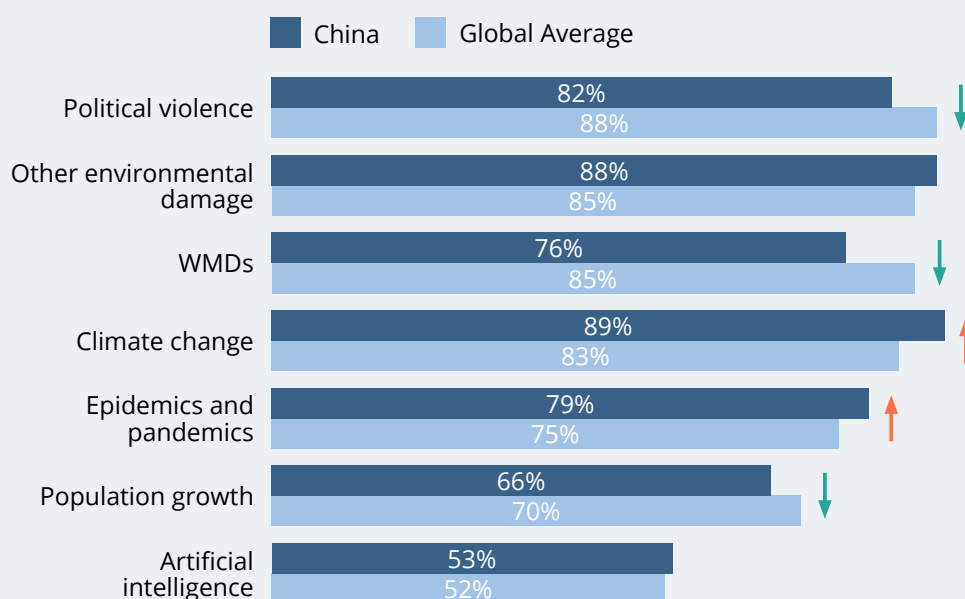


Chinese **millennials** are **40% more likely** than Chinese **boomers** to say that the world is more secure (**51% vs 11%**), and **18% less likely** to say that the world is less secure (**28% vs 46%**).



Chinese **men** are 9% more likely than Chinese **women** to say that the world is more insecure, and **4% less likely** to say that the world is more secure (**37% vs 41%**).

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



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. 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? Base: All respondents from China (n=1000);



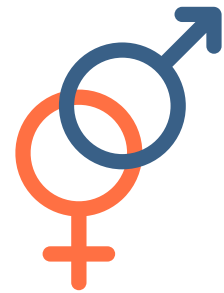
PERCEPTION OF SECURITY IN THE US IS DIVIDED ALONG REGIONAL AND GENDER LINES



People on the **West Coast** are the most likely to think that the world is insecure (**55%**), while people on the **North East** are most likely to think that climate change is the result of human activity (**78%**)

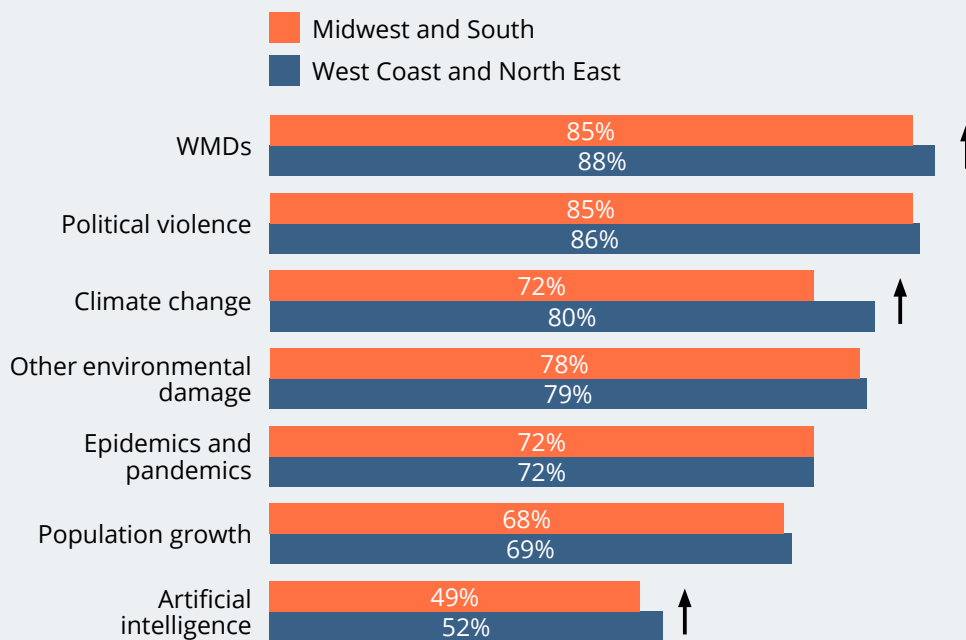


Americans from the South are the least likely to think that the world is more insecure (**46%**) and the least likely to say that climate change is the result of human activity (**67%**)



Women are **9%** more likely than **men** to say that the world is **more insecure**, and men are **16%** more likely than women to say that is **more secure**

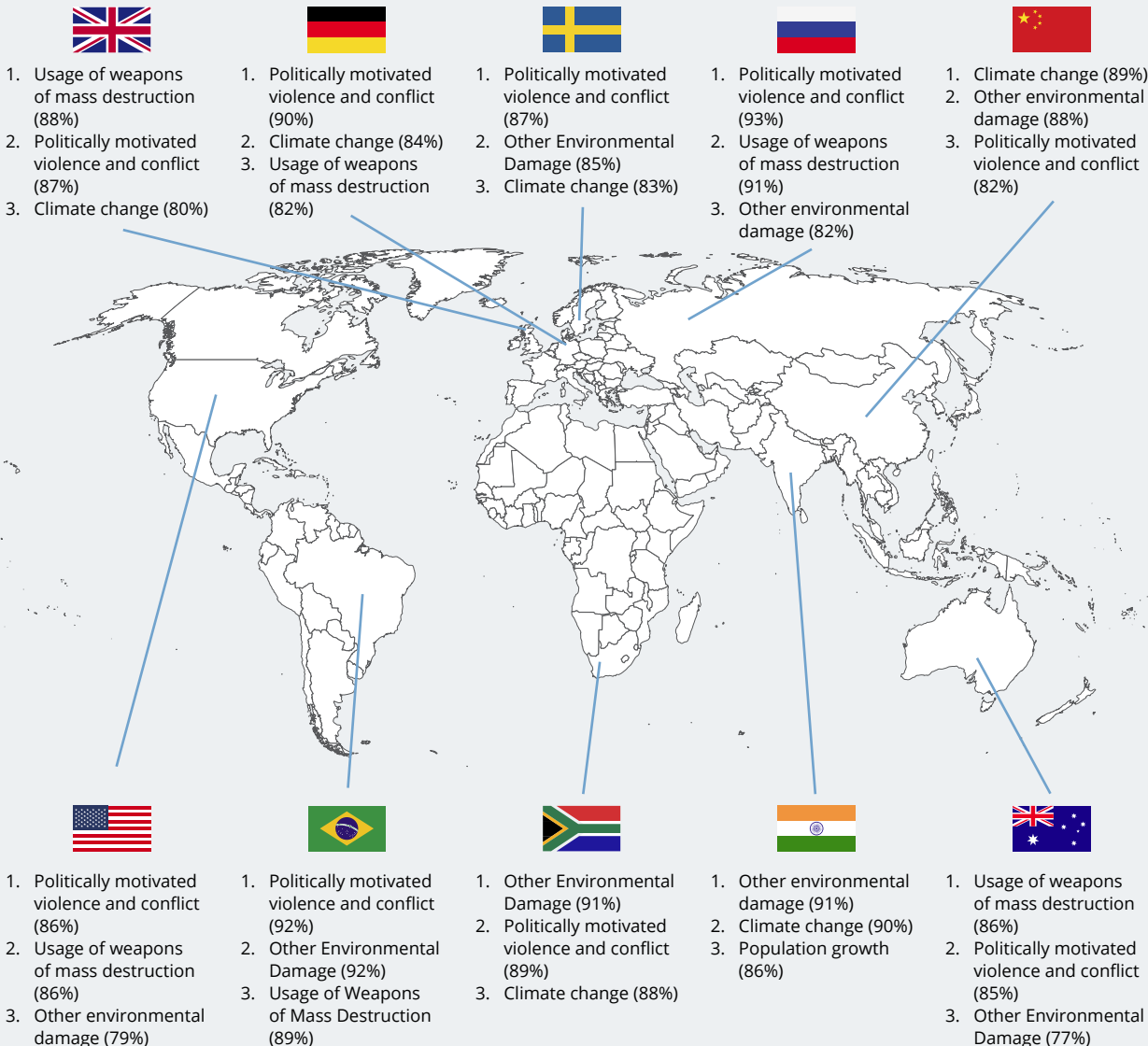
Perceptions of various issues as global catastrophic risks, NET agree (strongly + tend to), all respondents



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. 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?; Q7_1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? - Human activity is the primary cause of global warming Base: All respondents from US (n=1000);

WITH THE EXCEPTION OF INDIA, POLITICAL VIOLENCE IS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE TOP THREE RISKS IN EVERY COUNTRY

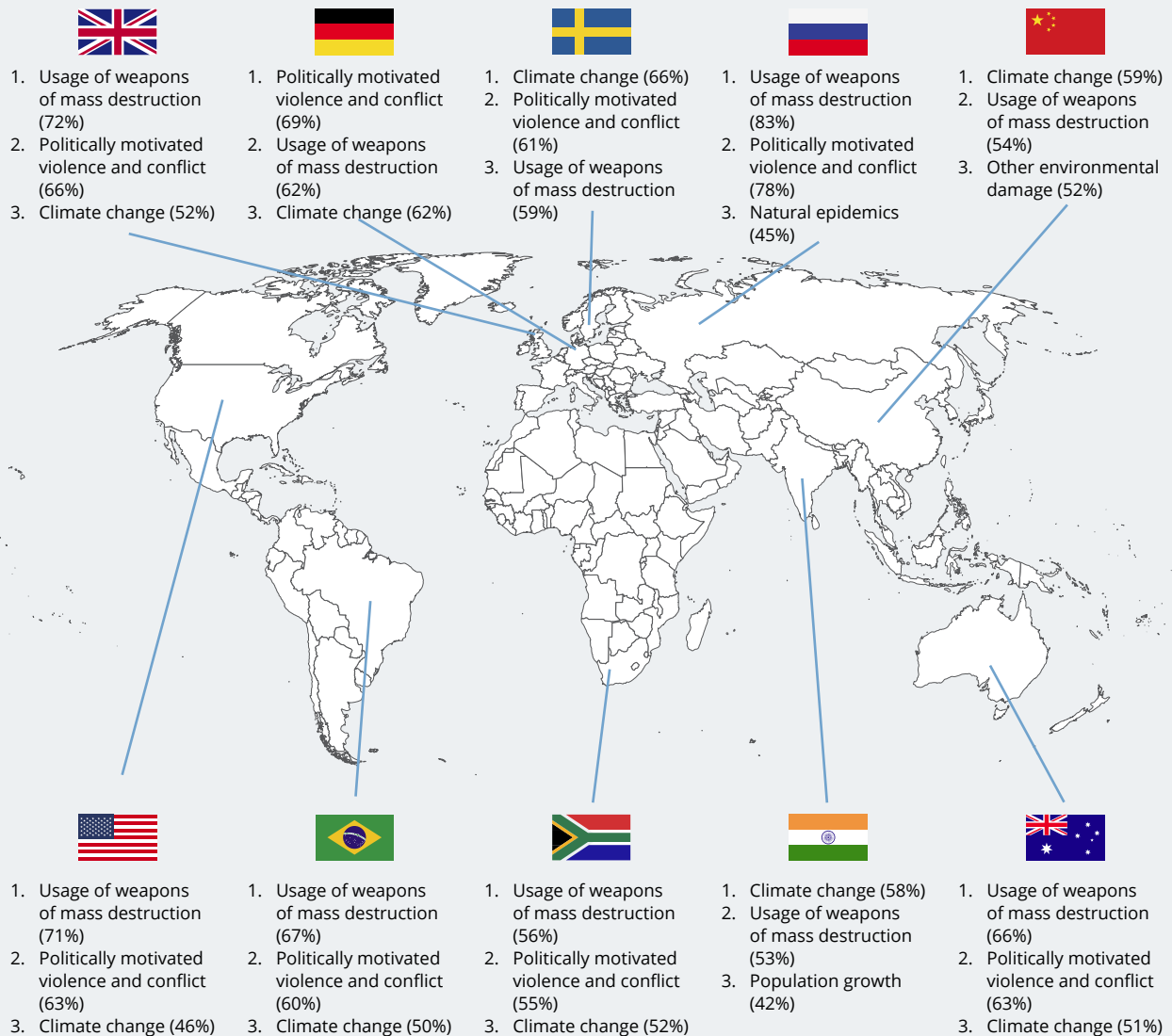
Issues most considered as global catastrophic risks, NET agree (strongly + tend to), by country, all respondents



Q2. 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? Base: All respondents (10030)

WMDS, WAR AND CLIMATE CHANGE ARE RANKED AS TOP 3 RISKS TO TACKLE URGENTLY IN ALL REGIONS EXCEPT ASIA

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



Q3. And how urgently do you think each of the following needs to be responded to? All respondents (n=10030)

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE CONCERNED ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE THAN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Perceptions of climate change, all respondents



83%

agree that climate change is a global catastrophic risk



87%

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



74%

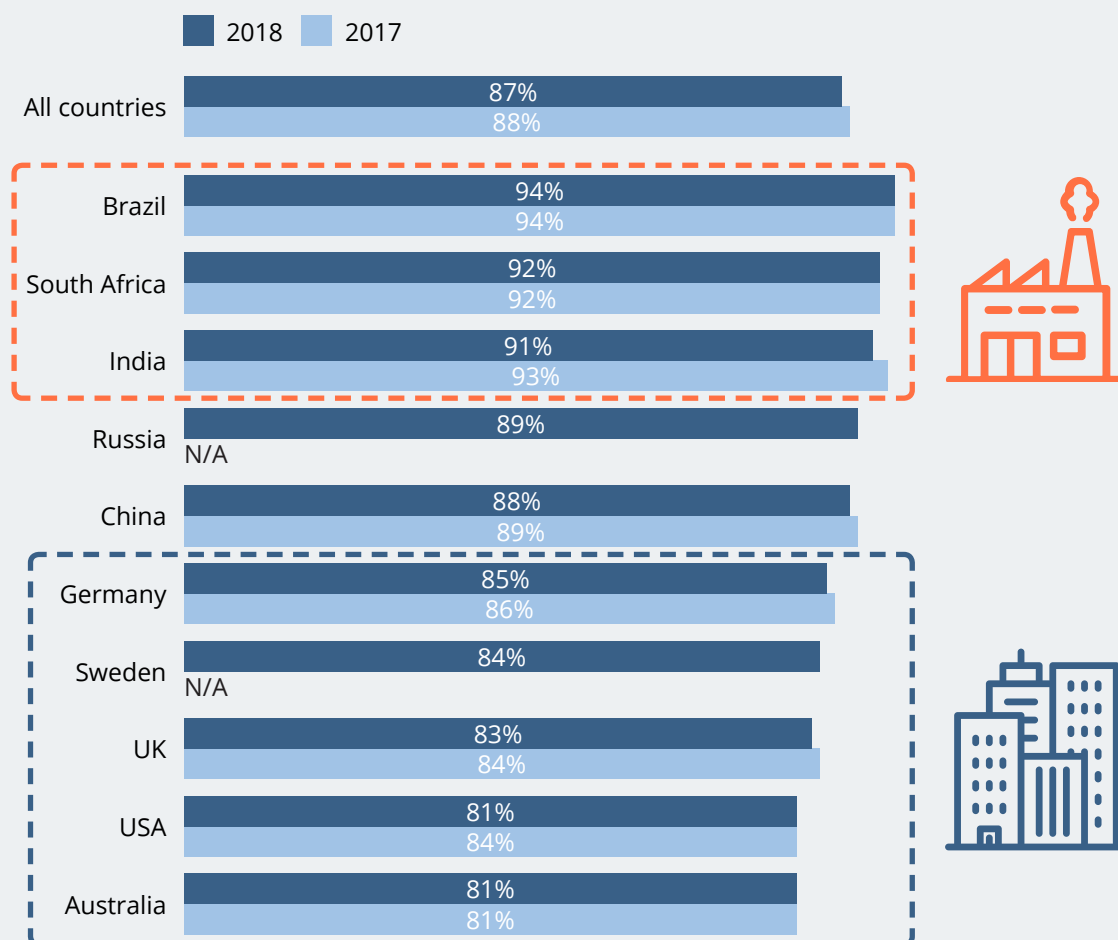
agree that politicians aren't doing enough to combat climate change



77%

think human activity is the primary cause of global warming

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



Q2. How much do you agree or disagree that each of the following could be considered as a global catastrophic risk?; Q6. To what extent do you agree that 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 our current living standards?; Q7_1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? - Human activity is the primary cause of global warming; Q7_2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? - Politicians are not doing enough to counteract climate change; Base: All respondents (n=10030); Base 2017: All respondents (n=8101); China (n=1031); India (n=1010); USA (n= 1025); South Africa (n=1038); Australia (n=1000); Brazil (n=1018); UK (n=1000); Germany (n=1001).

CONCERN AROUND POPULATION GROWTH HAS FALLEN SUBSTANTIALLY SINCE 2017

Perceptions on population growth, all respondents



70%

of adults agree that population growth is a global catastrophic risk



56%

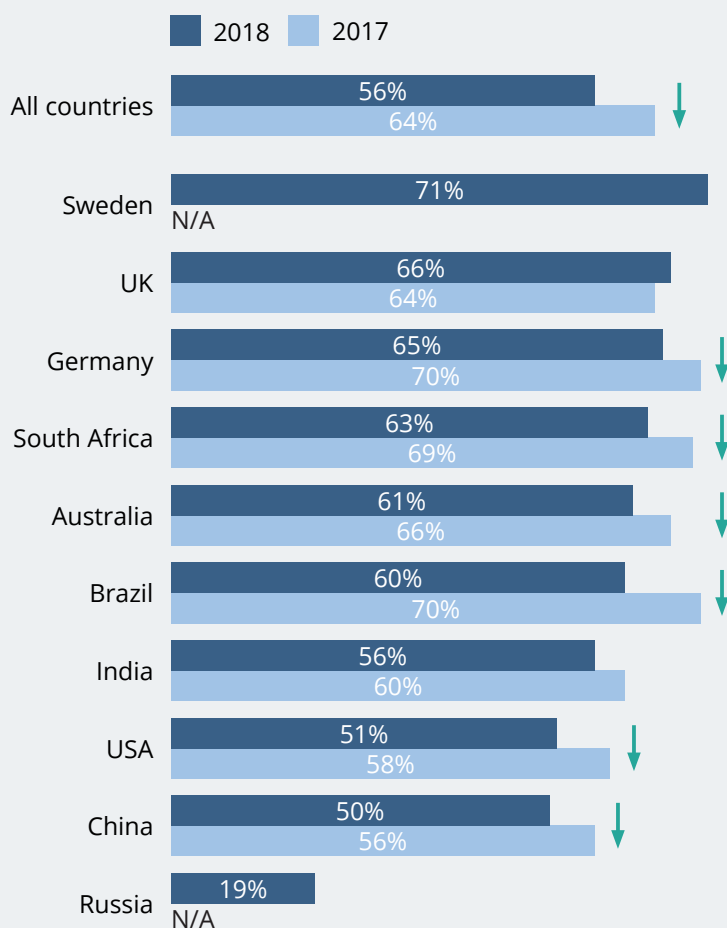
say the consequences of population growth will be negative for humankind



23%

believe that population growth needs an urgent response

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



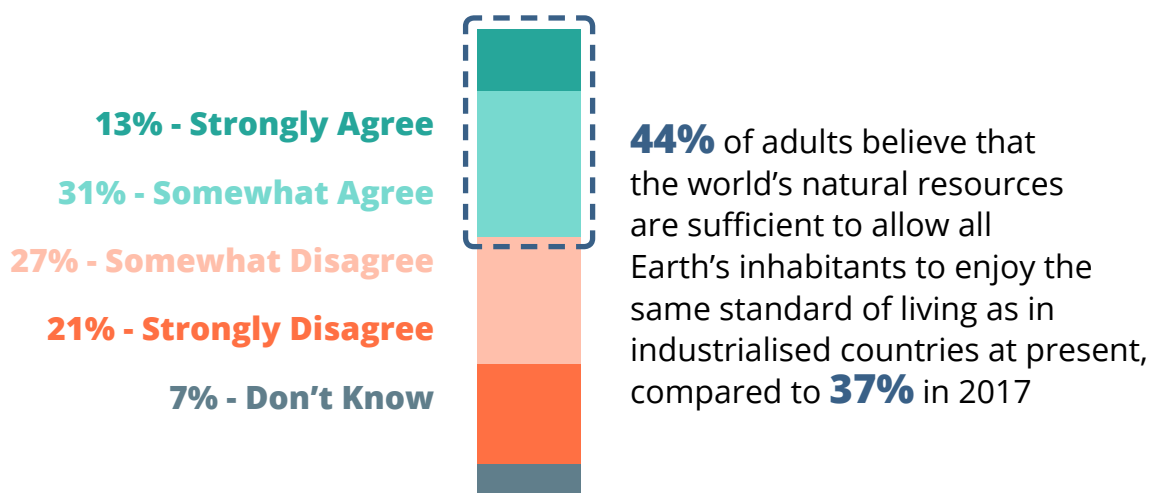
Older respondents are more likely to be negative about the consequences of population growth than their younger counterparts, with 63% of baby boomers saying they are negative about them, compared to (51%) of millennials.

Women are less likely than men to be negative about the consequences of population growth; 58% of men believe the consequences will be negative, compared to 54% of women.

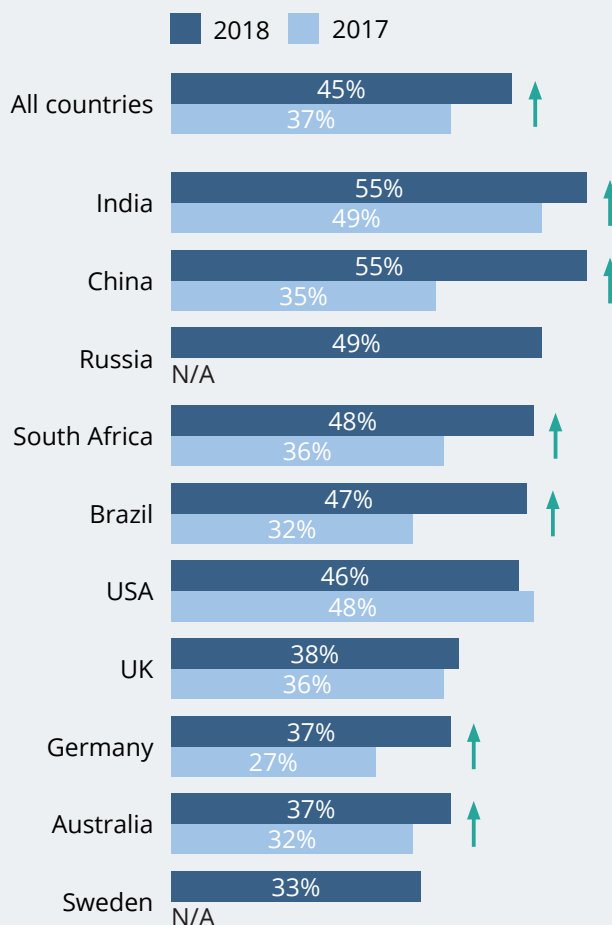
Q2. Below is a list of some events and threats that have been identified as global catastrophic risks. These are hypothetical future events that have the potential to affect 10% of the global population, or more. How much do you agree or disagree that each of the following could be considered as a global catastrophic risk? Q3. And how urgently do you think each of the following needs to be responded to? Q4. According to the most recent predictions from the United Nations, the worldwide population will increase from 7.6 billion today to 11.2 billion in 2100. Do you believe that the consequences of this population growth for humankind will be:

Base 2017: All respondents (n=8101); China (n=1031); India (n=1010); USA (n=1025); South Africa (n=1038); Australia (n=1000); Brazil (n=1018); UK (n=1000); Germany (n=1001).

INCREASINGLY ADULTS FEEL THAT THE WORLD'S NATURAL RESOURCES ARE SUFFICIENT FOR ALL TO ENJOY THE SAME STANDARD OF LIVING



Perceptions of natural resources being sufficient to allow everyone the same standard of living, total and by country, NET agree (somewhat agree + strongly agree), all respondents



Similar to 2017, 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 (48% vs 42%, respectively).

Older adults are more negative than their younger counterparts, with 54% of baby boomers saying that the world's natural resources are not sufficient, compared with 45% of millennials year olds, in a similar pattern to last year.

Q5. Given today's technology, to what extent do you agree 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? Base: All respondents 2017 (n=8101); All respondents (n=10030)
 Base 2017: All respondents (n=8101); China (n=1031); India (n=1010); USA (n= 1025); South Africa (n=1038); Australia (n=1000); Brazil (n=1018); UK (n=1000); Germany (n=1001). Base 2018.

THERE HAS BEEN A SIGNIFICANT RISE IN CONCERN ABOUT POLITICALLY MOTIVATED VIOLENCE IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES



54% disagree that it is unlikely that nuclear weapons will be used again



85% agree that weapons of mass destruction are a global catastrophic risk



88% agree that politically motivated violence and conflict is a global catastrophic risk

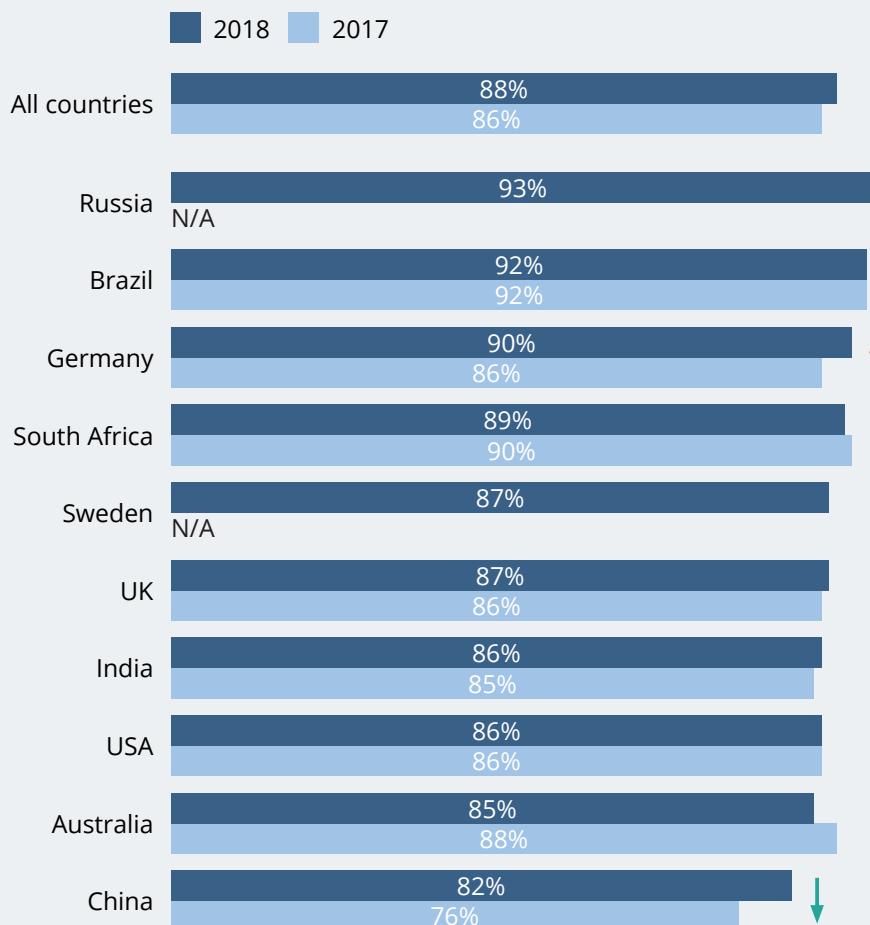


62% of millennials think weapons of mass destruction require an urgent response.



73% of baby boomers think weapons of mass destruction require an urgent response.

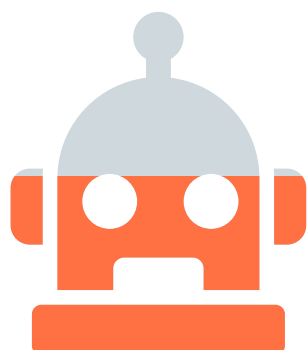
Politically motivated violence is a global catastrophic risk, NET agree (somewhat agree + strongly agree), all respondents



Q2. 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? Q3. And how urgently do you think each of the following needs to be responded to?

Base 2017: All respondents (n=8101); China (n=1031); India (n=1010); USA (n= 1025); South Africa (n=1038); Australia (n=1000); Brazil (n=1018); UK (n=1000); Germany (n=1001).

CONCERNS ABOUT AI HAVE RISEN IN THE UK, CHINA, AND INDIA – BUT REMAINS STATIC ELSEWHERE



52%

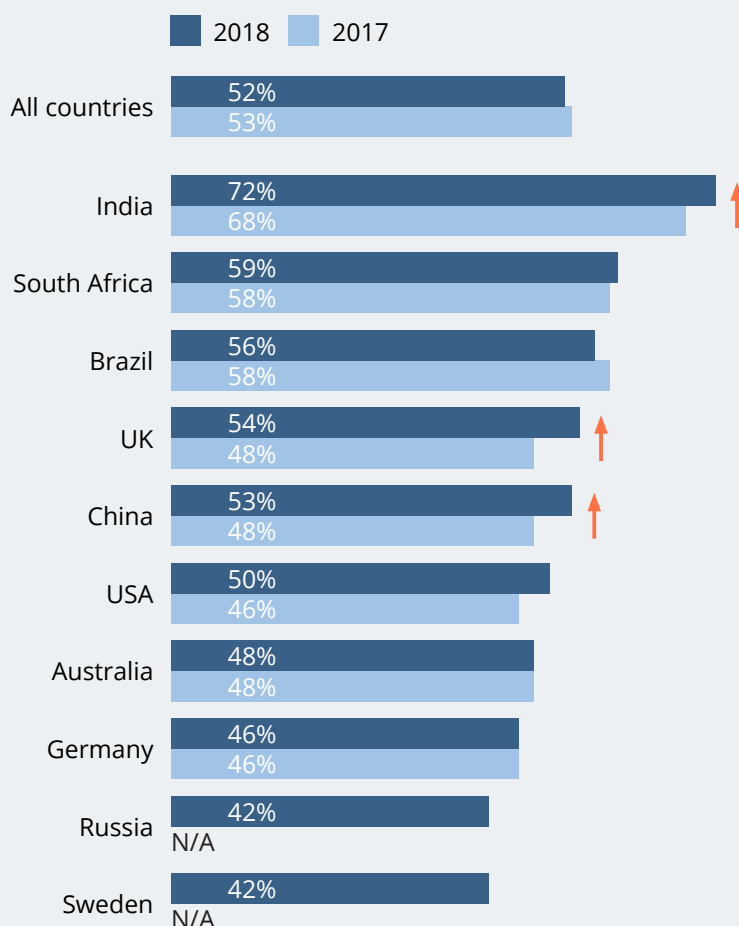
think that artificial intelligence **is** a global catastrophic risk – **53% said the same thing in 2017**



42%

think that artificial intelligence **is not** a global catastrophic risk – **the same number who thought the same last year**

Artificial intelligence is a global catastrophic risk, NET agree (somewhat agree + strongly agree), all respondents



Respondents from developing countries are more likely to agree AI is a global risk, compared to those from developed countries (57% vs 48%).

Younger respondents are more likely than older respondents to agree AI is a global risk, with 54% of millennials reporting this, compared to 51% of baby boomers.

Q2. 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? Q3. And how urgently do you think each of the following needs to be responded to?

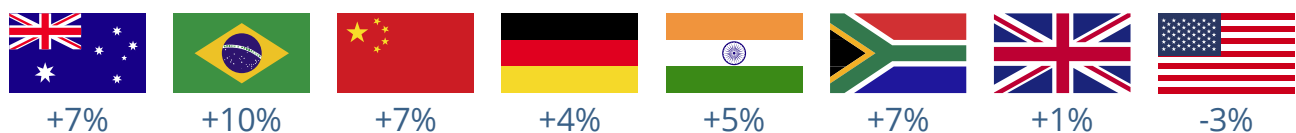
Base 2017: All respondents (n=8101); China (n=1031); India (n=1010); USA (n= 1025); South Africa (n=1038); Australia (n=1000); Brazil (n=1018); UK (n=1000); Germany (n=1001).

Perceptions of global governance

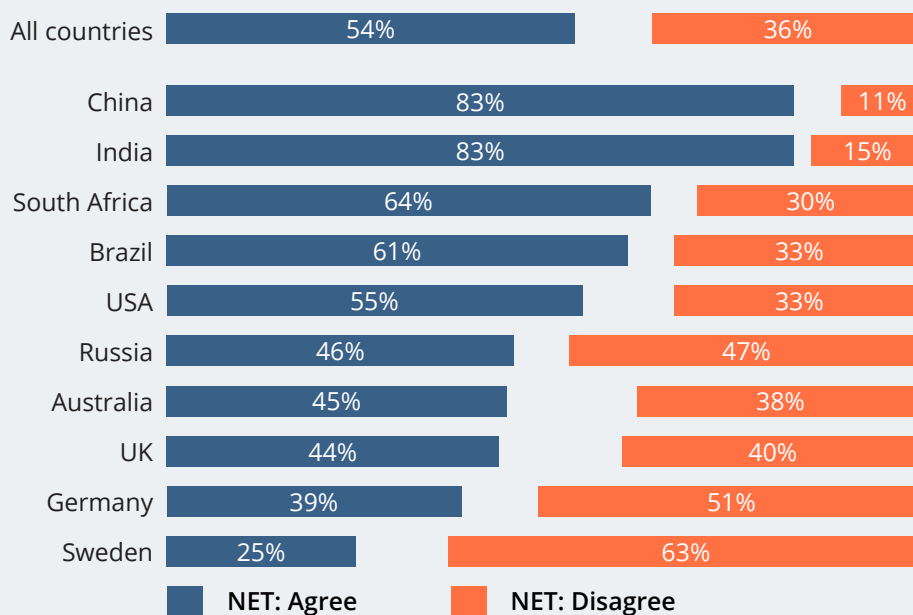
CONFIDENCE IN THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM HAS GROWN IN ALMOST ALL MARKETS, ESPECIALLY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



Belief in capability of international system, change from 2017



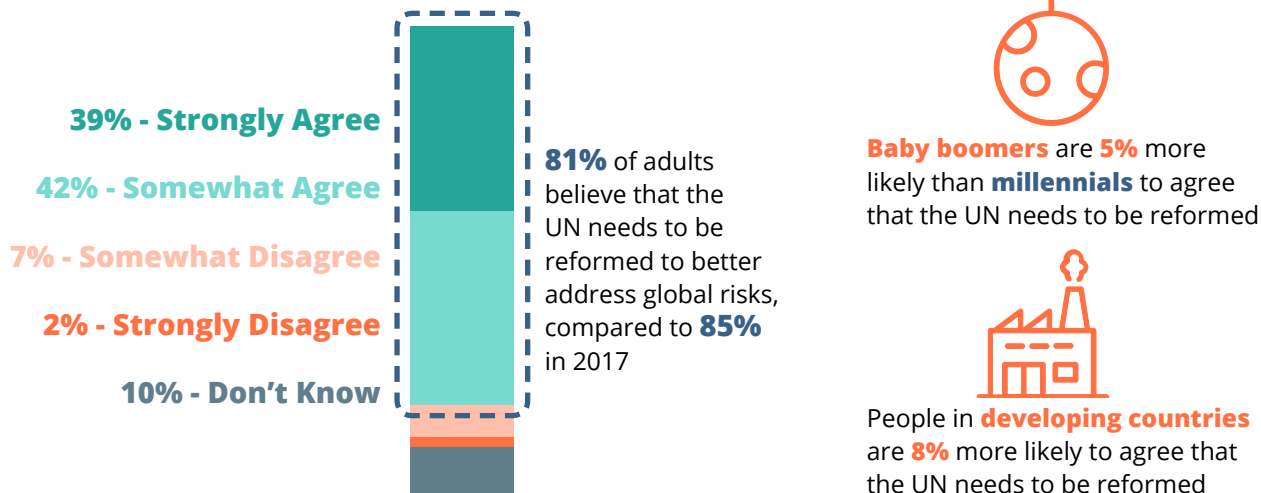
Belief that the current international system is capable of making the decisions required to address global risks, NET yes (definitely + maybe) and no (probably not + definitely not), total and by country, all respondents



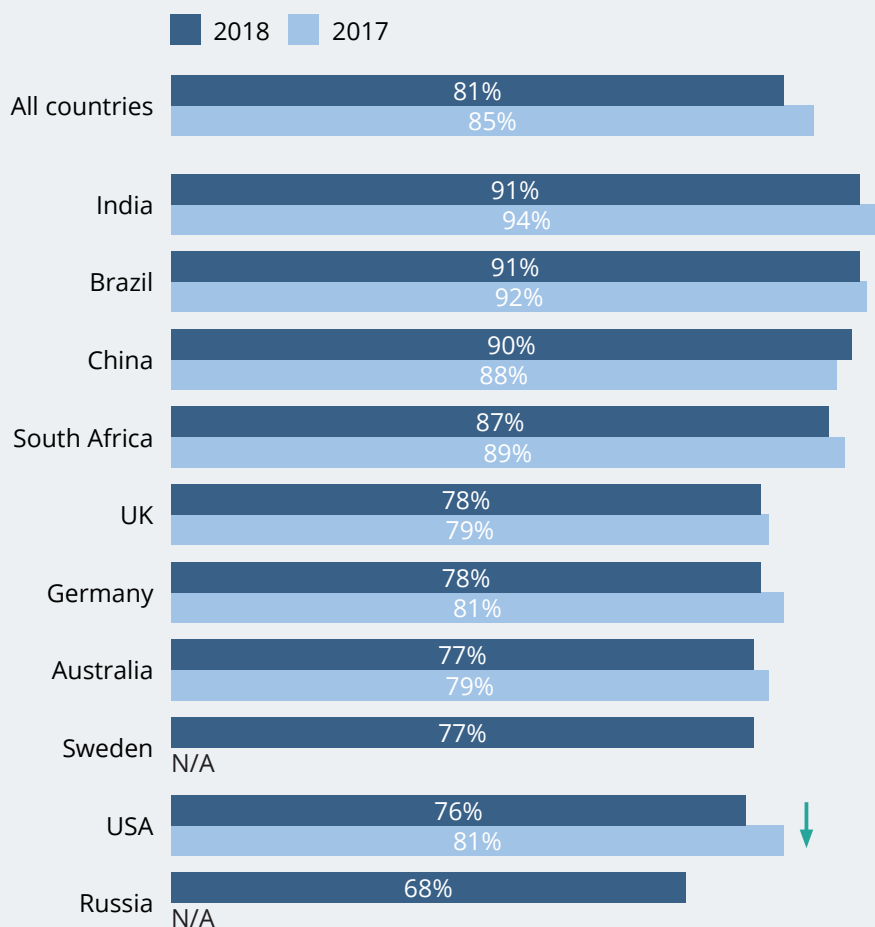
Note: the white space in the chart represents adults who say 'Don't know'.

*Q8. Do you think that the current international system, with nearly 200 sovereign states, is capable of making the decisions required to address global risks?
Base 2017: All respondents (n=8101); China (n=1031); India (n=1010); USA (n=1025); South Africa (n=1038); Australia (n=1000); Brazil (n=1018); UK (n=1000); Germany (n=1001).*

HOWEVER, DEMAND FOR THE UN TO BE REFORMED REMAINS HIGH, SUGGESTING THAT OTHER ACTORS MAY BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INCREASE IN CONFIDENCE IN THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM



Belief that the UN needs to be reformed, NET agree (somewhat agree + strongly agree), all respondents



Q9. To what extent do you agree that the UN needs to be reformed to better address global risks?

Bases 2017: All respondents (n=8101); China (n=1031); India (n=1010); USA (n= 1025); South Africa (n=1038); Australia (n=1000); Brazil (n=1018); UK (n=1000); Germany (n=1001).

THERE IS SIGNIFICANT APPETITE FOR THE CREATION OF A NEW SUPRANATIONAL ORGANISATION, SIMILAR TO LAST YEAR



69%

think that a new supranational organisation should be created

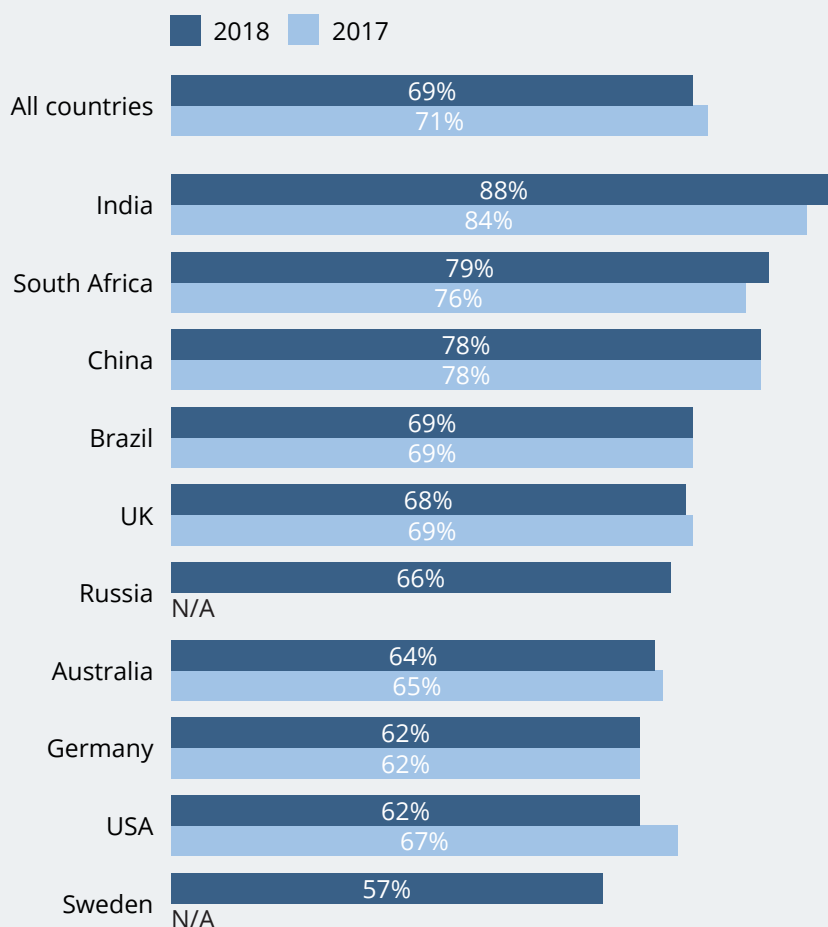


Millennials are **7%** more likely to agree than **baby boomers**



People with **high education** are **7%** more likely to agree than those with **low education**

Belief that the a new supranational organisation needs to be created, NET yes (definitely + maybe), total and by country, all respondents



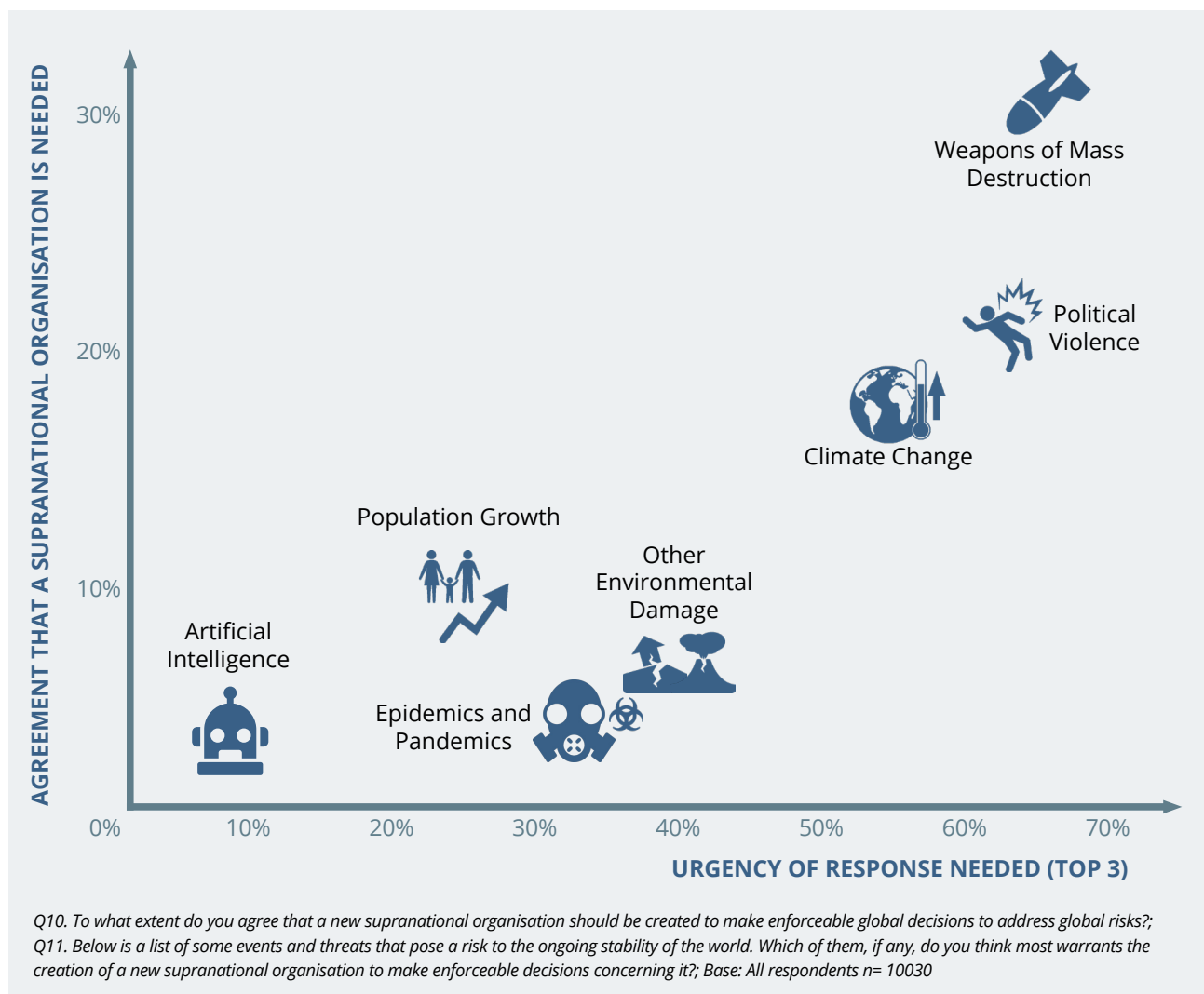
Q10. To what extent do you agree that a new supranational organisation should be created to make enforceable global decisions to address global risks?
 Bases 2017: All respondents (n=8101); China (n=1031); India (n=1010); USA (n= 1025); South Africa (n=1038); Australia (n=1000); Brazil (n=1018); UK (n=1000); Germany (n=1001). Q3. And how urgently do you think each of the following needs to be responded to? Base: All respondents (n=10030)

DESIRE FOR A NEW SUPRANATIONAL ORGANISATION TO TACKLE VIOLENCE AND WMDS COULD SUGGEST DISILLUSIONMENT WITH THE UN AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES



21%

believe that a new supranational organisation is **not needed**



Icons: Freepik, RoundIcons, Good Ware, SmashIcons, Those Icons, Yannick, Dave Gandy

Appendix I – Country demographics

Australia

GLOBAL RISKS

Gender

Women are more likely to think that each option tested is a global catastrophic risk than men, with the exception of population growth (for which there is little difference) and the rise of AI. In terms of the urgency of response to these threats, men are more likely than women to report that population growth requires an urgent response (37% vs 23%). Notably, men are more likely than women to think that the consequences of population growth will be positive than women (13% vs 7%).

Age

Older Australians are more likely than their younger counterparts to think the world has become more insecure than two years ago; three quarters (73%) of baby boomers report this, compared to 48% of millennials and 56% of generation X, roughly in line with the 2017 data.

Younger Australians are more likely to think that climate change is a global risk than their older counterparts, with eight in ten (80%) of millennials reporting it as a global risk, compared to seven in ten (71%) of 55+ year olds. Similarly to 2017, younger Australians are also more likely to say that climate change requires an urgent response (58% of millennials vs 41% of baby boomers) and this is again likely linked to the belief that it is seen as a bigger risk. Furthermore, millennials are more likely than any other age group to agree that human activity is the primary cause of global warming (75% vs 67% Generation X and 62% baby boomers).

Education

Those with high education are more likely to be positive about the consequences of population growth, than those of any other level of education (13% vs 9% low and 8% medium education). This demographic are also more likely to agree that it is unlikely nuclear weapons will ever be used again than any other (18% high education vs 12% medium education and 13% low education).

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Gender

Men are more likely than women to disagree that the current international system is capable of making the decisions required to address global risks (45% vs 32%), although women are more likely to say they don't know if this is the case (22% vs 11%).

Age

As was the case in 2017, younger Australians are more positive about global governance in general, compared to their older counterparts. Millennials are more likely to agree than the current international system is capable of making the decisions required to address global risks than older respondents (52% vs 38% of baby boomers), and are also the least likely to say that the UN needs to be better reformed to address global risks (71% vs 81% of baby boomers).

Education

Those with higher levels of education are more likely to agree that climate change warrants the creation of a new supranational organisation to make enforceable decisions concerning it (22% vs 13% medium education and 19% low education).

Brazil

GLOBAL RISKS

Gender

Brazilian women are more likely than men to consider the world more insecure today compared with two years ago (78% vs 70%, respectively).

Women are also more likely than men to agree that most risks tested can be considered global catastrophic risks; although they are broadly as likely to say that population growth is a global catastrophic risk (72% of men vs 70% of women). Women are more likely than men to say that the use of weapons of mass destruction needs more urgent response (70% vs 63%, respectively).

Age

Older Brazilians are more likely than younger Brazilians to think that the consequences of population growth will be negative for humankind (74% of 55-64 year olds vs 56% of 18-24 year olds). However, not all adults agree: 55-64 year olds are the least likely to say this needs an urgent response (5% vs 15% of 35-44 year olds).

Older adults are more likely than their younger counterparts to say that politicians are not doing enough to counteract climate change (81% of 55-64 year olds vs 74% of 25-34 year olds).

Education

Highly educated Brazilians are more likely to consider the world more insecure today compared with two years ago (78% vs 69% 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 (63% vs 54% of adults with a low level of education).

Highly educated Brazilians are least likely to consider the rise of AI as a global catastrophic risk (51% vs 61% for medium and low education respectively); but more likely to feel weapons of mass destruction needs more urgent response (70% vs 62% of Brazilians with a low level of education).

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Gender

Men are generally more likely than women to disagree that a new supranational organisation should be created to make enforceable global decisions to address global risks (29% vs 23%, respectively).

Age

Both the oldest (55-64) and youngest (18-24) are most likely to agree that the current international system, is capable of making the decisions required to address global risks (68% and 64%, respectively). At the same time, younger Brazilians are most likely to agree there should be a new supranational organisation created (76% of millennials vs 63% of generation X and 64% of boomers).

Education

Brazilians with low and medium education are most likely to agree that there should be a new supranational organisation created (74% of low and medium educated Brazilians vs 59% of high educated Brazilians).

China

GLOBAL RISKS

Gender

Men are more likely than women to say that the world is more insecure today compared with two years ago (40% vs 31%), while women are more likely than men to say that weapons of mass destruction need more urgent response (59% vs 50%, respectively). More men than women disagree that population growth is a global catastrophic risk (34% vs 28%, respectively), but they are also more likely than women to say that the consequences of population growth will be positive (20% vs 15%).

Age

Older Chinese adults are more likely to say that the world is more insecure today than two years ago (46% of baby boomers vs 28% of millennials).

Older adults are less likely to say that population growth needs an urgent response (11% of baby boomers vs 18% millennials).

Millennials have a higher likelihood than baby boomers of seeing the use of WMDs (78% vs 67%), population growth (69% vs 63%), and the rise of AI (59% vs 49%) as global catastrophic risks.

Education

Chinese adults with high levels of education are more likely than those with low education likely to recognise all of the potential events as global catastrophic risks, including climate change (90% vs 82%), other large scale environmental damage (89% vs 82%), and politically motivated conflict (85% vs 70%).

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Gender

Men are more likely than women to agree that a new supranational organisation should be created to make enforceable global decisions to address global risks (81% vs 75%, respectively).

Age

Millennials are more likely than baby boomers to agree that the current international system, is capable of making the decisions required to address global risks (87% vs 75% of baby boomers). Older Chinese adults are more likely than their younger counterparts to say that politically motivated violence most warrants the creation of a new supranational organisation (27% of baby boomers vs 16% of millennials).

Education

High educated and medium educated Chinese adults are more likely to agree there should be a new supranational organisation (80% and 79% vs 68% for adults with a low level of education); those with high education are also more likely to say that climate change most warrants the creation of a new supranational organisation (15% vs 7% of adults with a low level of education).

Germany

GLOBAL RISKS

Gender

German women are slightly more likely to say that the world is becoming more insecure than German men are (71% vs 67%), a significant rise from last year (64% vs 58%). They are also more likely to believe that climate change (88% vs 81%), other environmental damage (85% vs 80%), and WMDs (87% vs 81%) are global catastrophic risks.

Men are more likely to say that the consequences of population growth will be negative (68% vs 62%), to disagree that it is unlikely that nuclear weapons will be used again (64% vs 57%), and to disagree that human activity is the primary cause of global warming (11% vs 5%).

Age

Millennials are more likely than baby boomers to say that the world is more secure today than two years ago (15% vs 1%) and less likely than generation X and baby boomers to say that it is more insecure (60% vs 70% vs 81%, respectively). However, millennials are significantly more likely to say that AI needs to be urgently responded to (21% vs 14%).

Baby boomers and generation X are much more likely than millennials to be concerned by politically motivated conflict (94% baby boomers vs 93% generation X vs 84% millennials) and WMDs (89% baby boomers vs 84% generation X vs 79% millennials).

Boomers are more likely than millennials to say that the consequences of population growth will be negative (75% vs 59%), disagree that the world's resources are sufficient to allow all Earth's inhabitants the same standard of living (64% and 53%), and say politicians aren't doing enough to counteract climate change (86% vs 73%).

Education

Germans with a low level of education are considerably more likely to say that the world is more insecure (70% vs 62%). Those with low education are more likely to say that WMDs require an urgent response (65% vs 53%). Those with high education are more likely to say that climate change requires an urgent response (69% vs 60%) and are more likely to disagree that the consequences of population growth will be negative (72% vs 63%).

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Gender

German men are more likely than women to disagree that the international system is capable of making the decisions required to address global risk (56% vs 46%), and say that the UN needs reform (82% vs 75%).

Age

Millennials are the most likely to agree that the current international system is capable of making decisions required to address global risk (45% millennials, 38% generation X, 29% baby boomers). 18-24 year olds are the least likely to say that the UN needs reform (66% compared to 88% for 55-64s).

Education

Highly educated Germans are the most likely to agree that the UN needs reform (87% vs 77% for those with low education).

India

GLOBAL RISKS

Gender

Indian women are more likely than men to say that natural pandemics and epidemics are global catastrophic risks (84% vs 78%, respectively). Men are more likely to say that the consequences of population growth will be negative for humankind (60% vs 52% of women).

Age

Older Indian adults are less positive about the state of the world compared with younger adults; 56% of baby boomers feel the world is more insecure now compared with two years ago, while only 39% of millennials say the same.

Younger Indians are least likely to agree that we should try to prevent climate catastrophes even if it requires making changes to our current living standards (89% of millennials vs 98% of baby boomers).

Education

Indians with high education are considerably more likely to say that we should try to prevent climate catastrophes even if it requires making considerable changes (93% vs 81% low education*).

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Gender

Indian women are more likely to agree that the current international system is capable of making the decisions required to address global risks (86% vs 80% for men).

Age

Older respondents are more likely to strongly agree that the UN needs to be reformed to better address global risks (64% of baby boomers vs 48% of millennials).

Baby boomers are most likely to disagree that a new supranational organisation needs to be created to make enforceable global decisions to address global risks (14% vs 8% for millennials); they are also more likely to agree that WMDS warrants the creation of a new supranational organisation (42% vs 21% of millennials).

Younger adults are more likely to say that population growth most warrants the creation of a new supranational organisation (22% of millennials vs 9% of baby boomers).

Education

Indians with high education are more likely to say that the UN needs to be reformed (93% vs 78% low education*), and say that a new supranational organisation needs to be created (89% vs 81% low education*).

**Indians with a low education have a low base size (85)*

Russia

GLOBAL RISKS

Gender

Russian women are more likely to say that the world is more secure today compared with two years ago (10% vs 6% of men); and are also more likely to say climate change is a global risk (83% women vs 65% for men). Notably, men are more likely than women to say that with today's technology the world's natural resources are sufficient to allow everyone to enjoy the same standard of living as in industrialised countries (57% vs 42%, respectively).

Women are more likely than men to say issue of weapons of mass destruction needs more urgent response (86% vs 79%, respectively).

Age

Older Russian adults are more likely than their younger counterparts to say that the world is more insecure today than two years ago (78% of baby boomers vs 64% of millennials).

Younger Russian adults are more concerned than their older counterparts about climate change (80% of millennials vs 71% of baby boomers).

Education

Highly educated Russians are less positive about the state of the world compared with those with low education 73% vs 62% respectively feel the world is more insecure now compared with two years ago.

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Gender

Russian women are more likely than men to agree that the current international system is capable of making the decisions required to address global risks (51% vs 40% respectively).

Males are more likely to agree than females that the UN needs to be reformed to better address global risks (71% vs 64% respectively).

Age

Younger Russians are more likely to agree that the current international system is capable of making the decisions required to address global risks (55% of millennials vs 45% of baby boomers). They are also the least likely to agree that the UN needs to be reformed to better address global risks (60% of millennials vs 73% of baby boomers).

Younger generations more likely to say that environmental issues warrant the creation of a new supranational organisation (6% of baby boomers vs 18% of millennials).

Education

Those with low education are more likely to say that the current international system is capable of making the decisions required to address global risks (51% vs 44% of those with high education).

Sweden

GLOBAL RISKS

Gender

Swedish women are more likely to say that the world is more insecure today compared with two years ago (71% vs 65% of men); and are more likely to consider the majority of issues to be global catastrophic risks, with the exception of population growth, which 73% of men consider to be a risk compared to 69% of women (a non-significant difference).

Women are more likely than men to say most issues require a more urgent response, again excepting population growth, which 31% of men say it needs urgent response compared to 18% of women. Men are also more likely to say that the consequences of population growth will be negative for humankind (74% vs 68% of women).

Age

Older Swedish adults are more likely to say that the world is more insecure today compared with two years ago (82% of baby boomers vs 63% of millennials); and they are more likely to say natural pandemics and epidemics constitute a global catastrophic risk (77% vs 60% of millennials).

Baby boomers are more likely than their younger counterparts to say that politically motivated violence needs a more urgent response (72% vs 58% of millennials).

Millennials feel that population growth needs an urgent response (25% vs 16% of baby boomers); interestingly, baby boomers are more likely to think that the consequences of population growth will be negative for humankind (76% vs 64% of millennials).

Education

Highly educated Swedes are more likely than those with a low level of education to say that that climate change needs a more urgent response (71% vs 62% respectively).

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Gender

Swedish men are more likely than women to disagree that a new supranational organisation should be created to make enforceable decisions to address global risks (32% vs 23% respectively); and are also more likely to say that population growth most warrants the creation of a new supranational organisation (13% vs 7%).

Women are more likely than men to agree that WMD's most warrant the creation of a new supranational organisation (25% vs 18% of males).

Age

Older generations are more likely to disagree that the current international system is capable of making the decisions required to address global risks (70% of baby boomers vs 55% of millennials) Younger Swedes are least likely to agree that the UN needs to be reformed to better address global risks (69% of millennials vs 87% of baby boomers).

Education

Highly educated Swedes are more likely to say that environmental issues warrant the risk of a new supranational organisation (32% with high education vs 24% of those with low education).

South Africa

GLOBAL RISKS

Gender

South African women are more likely than men to view natural pandemics and epidemics as a global risk (85% vs 79%).

Men are more likely than women to think that population growth will have positive consequences for humankind (20% vs 15%), a similar number who said the same in 2017. Men are also more likely than women to agree 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, with over half (52%) saying so compared to over two in five (44%) women.

Age

Younger South Africans are more likely to think that the world is more secure than two years ago (23% millennials vs 7% baby boomers). Millennials are also more likely to think that the world's natural resources are sufficient to allow all of Earth's inhabitants to enjoy the same standard of living as people in industrialised countries have at present (53% vs 37% baby boomers).

Baby boomers are more likely than millennials to say that the usage of WMDs requires an urgent response (70% vs 51%), and are also more likely to say the same of politically motivated violence (63% vs 51%). Conversely, millennials are more likely than baby boomers to think the rise of AI (18% vs 9%) and natural pandemics and epidemics (43% vs 32%) require a more urgent response.

Education

South Africans with a high level of education are slightly more likely to think that the rise of AI should be responded to more urgently, compared with those at lower levels of education (19% vs 15% low education and 10% medium education).

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Gender

South African men are more likely than South African women to agree that the UN needs to be reformed to better address global risks (90% vs 85%).

Age

Millennials are more positive about the state of global governance, with seven in ten (70%) agreeing that the current international system is capable of making the decisions required to address global risks, compared to three in five (60%) from generation X, and just over two in five (45%) baby boomers.

Baby boomers are more likely than millennials to think that WMDs most warrant the creation of a new supranational organisation to make enforceable decisions (29% vs 19%), and a similar pattern is seen for population growth (18% vs 10%).

Education

Those with medium education are more likely to say that the current international system is capable of making the decisions required to address global risk (36% vs 26% low education and 31% high education).

The United Kingdom

GLOBAL RISKS

Gender

Women in the UK are more likely than men to say that climate change is a global risk (83% women vs 78% of men); they are also more likely to say AI is a global risk (57% vs 50%, respectively). Men are more likely to think the consequences of population growth will be negative for humankind (72% vs 59% of women). Men are more likely to disagree with the idea that nuclear weapons will be used again (21% vs 12% of women)

Age

Younger adults are more likely to say that the world is more secure now compared with two years ago (16% of millennials vs 2% of baby boomers); they are also less worried about politically motivated violence than their older counterparts (82% vs 91% of baby boomers). Millennials are more likely to think that the consequences of population growth will be positive (16% vs 1% of baby boomers); and they are more likely to feel 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 (46% millennials vs 24% baby boomers).

Education

Highly educated UK adults are slightly more likely than those with a low level of education to think that the consequences of population growth will be positive for humankind (13% vs 7% of those with low education).

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Gender

UK men are more likely than women to disagree that the current international system is capable of making the decisions required to address global risks (47% vs 33%, respectively). Men are also more likely to think that national governments should be doing more to address global risks (81% vs 74% of women). UK women are more likely to feel that violent conflict most warrants the creation of a new supranational organisation (54% vs 45% of men).

Age

The younger generation are most likely to agree that the current international system is capable of making the decisions required to address global risks (54% of millennials vs 32% of baby boomers).

Education

Those with high education are more likely to say that politically motivated violence warrants the creation of a supranational organisation (23% vs 12% of those with low education.)

The United States

GLOBAL RISKS

Gender

American women are more likely than men to think that the world is more insecure than 2 years ago (55% vs 46%). Men are more likely to say that population growth will have positive consequences for humankind (23% vs 14%), and are also more likely to agree 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 (53% vs 40%).

Age

Millennials are more likely to think the world is more secure (29% vs 16% baby boomers). They are also more likely than older respondents to agree that we should try to prevent climate change, even if it requires making considerable changes that impact on our current living standards (87% vs 72% baby boomers).

Baby boomers are the least likely to agree that it is unlikely that nuclear weapons will ever be used again (7% vs 21% millennials), and are also more likely to think that the usage of WMDs (84% vs 67% millennials) and politically motivated conflict (71% vs 59% millennials) require an urgent response.

Education

Similarly to the 2017 wave of research, US adults with high education levels are more likely to be negative about the consequences of population growth for humankind than those with low education levels (56% vs 42%).

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Gender

Men are more likely than women to say the current international system is capable of making decisions required to address global risks (60% vs 51%); however, they are also more likely to agree that the UN needs to be reformed to better address global risks (79% vs 73% of women).

Age

Young Americans are more likely than their older counterparts to think a new supranational organisation should be created to make enforceable decisions to address global risks (68% millennials vs 50% baby boomers).

Education

Americans with high education levels are more likely than those with low or medium education levels to agree the UN needs to be reformed to better address global risks (80% vs 74% low education and 72% medium education).

Appendix II – Sample breakdown and definition

Ten country demographic profiles

		SAMPLE SIZE
Gender	Male	4,987
	Female	5,042
Age	18-24	1,715
	25-34	2,459
	35-44	2,348
	45-54	2,001
	55-64	1,506
Educational level	High	4,755
	Medium	1,475
	Low	3,438
Country	Australia	1,000
	Brazil	1,000
	China	1,000
	Germany	1,000
	India	1,000
	Russia	1,000
	South Africa	1,000
	Sweden	1,040
	UK	990
	USA	1,000
Change in world security in the last two years	NET secure	1,764
	NET insecure	5,927

Education definition

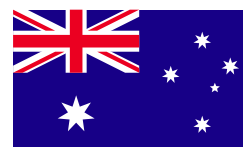
- **Low education:** adults who have no education, some school experience, or have completed high school.
- **Medium education:** adults who have some university experience but do not have a bachelor degree yet, or have done vocational training.
- **High education:** adults who have a bachelor degree, 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	494
	Female	506
Age	18-24	150
	25-34	220
	35-44	230
	45-54	230
	55-64	170
Educational level	High	409
	Medium	228
	Low	320
Region	Australian Capital Territory	20*
	New South Wales	320
	Northern Territory	10*
	Queensland	200
	South Australia	80*
	Tasmania	20*
	Victoria	250
	Western Australia	100

Brazil



		SAMPLE SIZE
Gender	Male	490
	Female	510
Age	18-24	190
	25-34	270
	35-44	230
	45-54	190
	55-64	120
Educational level	High	562
	Medium	70
	Low	349
Region	North	70
	North East	262
	Central West	69
	South East	447
	South	152

China



		SAMPLE SIZE
Gender	Male	510
	Female	490
Age	18-24	170
	25-34	300
	35-44	240
	45-54	180
	55-64	110
Educational level	High	601
	Medium	249
	Low	149
Region	North	119
	North East	83
	East	295
	South Central	281
	South West	148
	North West	74

Germany



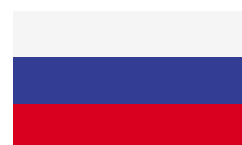
		SAMPLE SIZE
Gender	Male	516
	Female	484
Age	18-24	129
	25-34	198
	35-44	267
	45-54	218
	55-64	188
Educational level	High	219
	Medium	N/A
	Low	721
Region	Baden-Württemberg	130
	Bayern	150
	Berlin	40*
	Hamburg, Bremen, Schleswig-Holstein, Bremen, Niedersachsen	160
	Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate, Saarland	140
	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Brandenburg, Saxony-Anhalt	80*
	North Rhine-Westphalia	220
	Thüringen, Sachsen	80*

India



		SAMPLE SIZE
Gender	Male	514
	Female	486
Age	18-24	210
	25-34	270
	35-44	230
	45-54	180
	55-64	110
Educational level	High	835
	Medium	38
	Low	85
Region	Northern	121
	Central	254
	Eastern	230
	North Eastern	36
	Western	143
	Southern	216

Russia



		SAMPLE SIZE
Gender	Male	450
	Female	550
Age	18-24	173
	25-34	238
	35-44	227
	45-54	179
	55-64	183
Educational level	High	585
	Medium	88
	Low	295
Region	Moscow	165
	Saint-Petersburg	72
	Central Region	154
	North-West region	41
	South region	113
	Volga region	226
	Ural region	82
	Siberia	128
	Far East region	19



South Africa

		SAMPLE SIZE
Gender	Male	485
	Female	515
Age	18-24	230
	25-34	300
	35-44	200
	45-54	160
	55-64	110
Educational level	High	398
	Medium	179
	Low	331
Region	Eastern Cape	130
	Free State	50*
	Gauteng	240
	Kwa-Zulu Natal	200
	Limpopo	100*
	Mpumalanga	80*
	North West	70*
	Northern Cape	20*
	Western Cape	110



Sweden

		SAMPLE SIZE
Gender	Male	528
	Female	512
Age	18-24	166
	25-34	208
	35-44	229
	45-54	229
	55-64	208
Educational level	High	329
	Medium	143
	Low	545
Region	North	100
	Middle	150
	East	300
	West	200
	South East	160
	South	130

UK



		SAMPLE SIZE
Gender	Male	515
	Female	475
Age	18-24	139
	25-34	228
	35-44	238
	45-54	218
	55-64	168
Educational level	High	400
	Medium	228
	Low	334
Region	Midlands	300
	London	120
	North	230
	South	340

USA



		SAMPLE SIZE
Gender	Male	485
	Female	515
Age	18-24	158
	25-34	229
	35-44	257
	45-54	218
	55-64	139
Educational level	High	422
	Medium	248
	Low	311
Region	Midwest	245
	Northeast	172
	South	374
	West	209



Global Challenges Foundation

Norrskan House – Postbox 14, Birger Jarlgatan 57C, 113 56 Stockholm, Sweden | +46 (0) 709 54 74 27 | www.globalchallenges.org
Meghan Oliver, Associate Director | Meghan.Oliver@comresglobal.com | 020 7871 8645
Joe Tulasiewicz, Senior Consultant | Joe.Tulasiewicz@comresglobal.com | 020 7871 8637