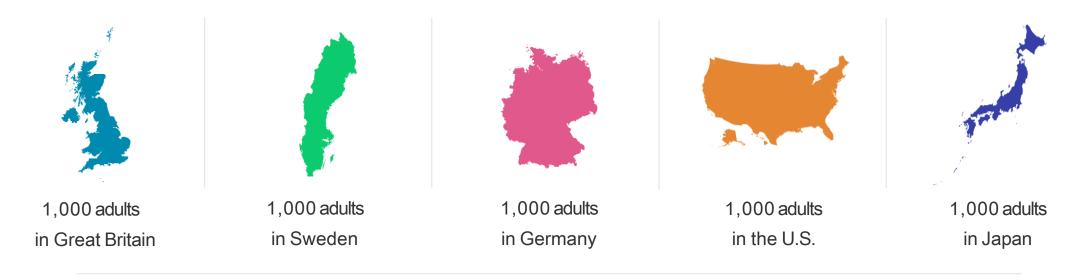


Methodology

Polling conducted by KEKST CNC, nationally representative sample of



Fieldwork of wave 2 took place on 27th April –1st May 2020

Fieldwork of wave 1 took place on 30th March – 3rd April



Quotas and weights on **gender**, **age**, **and region** in each country

Margins of error of +/-3.3% for all markets

Global Results: Six Key Findings

1

The public continues to prioritise health over the economy in most countries, though this is narrowing fast in Germany and Sweden

4

In Japan the public are extremely critical of government, and deeply concerned about their economic situation

2

Concern about the virus is falling – but people think it will last longer than they did a month ago

5

Consumer behaviour looks set to change even beyond a vaccine

3

Business support measures are having a positive impact in most countries, with an improved view of people's economic and financial situations

6

People say they want a reorganised economy after the crisis, but it is there to be defined

Japan Results: Six Key Findings

1

Japanese are concerned about health risks but even more abut job losses and economic impact – Much more than in any other country

4

Japanese are highly dissatisfied with actions of the central government and other state institutions – Very different from any other country

2

In Japan Female, Young age brackets, and Low Income Earners are the most impacted groups and are showing in particular strong concerns

5

Japanese expect consumer behavior to change drastically even in case of an effective global vaccine roll-out 3

Japanese rate actual business support measures by Japanese government extremely low –

Far lower than in any other country

6

There is a strong wish of the Japanese people for a fundamental change of how the economy works – **Stronger than in any other country**

1 Government decisions

Avoid a recession

Limit the spread

UK

100%

90%

The UK and Japan place a significant priority on limiting the spread of the virus, but the U.S., Germany and Sweden narrow

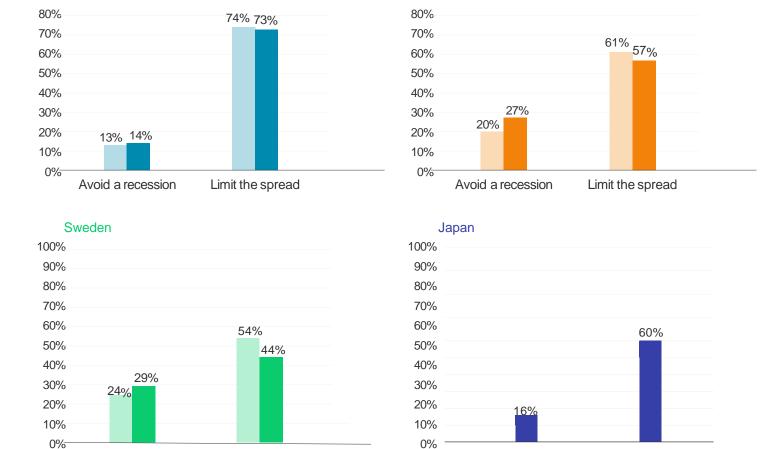
Avoid a recession

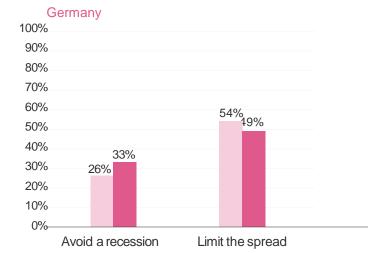
Limit the spread

U.S.

100%

90%

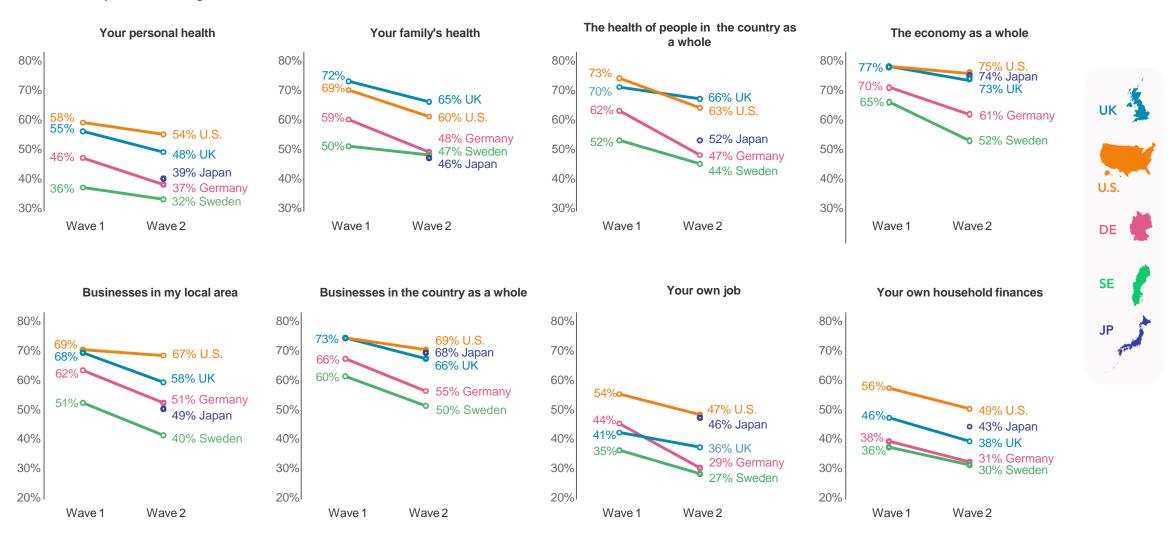






2 Levels of concern

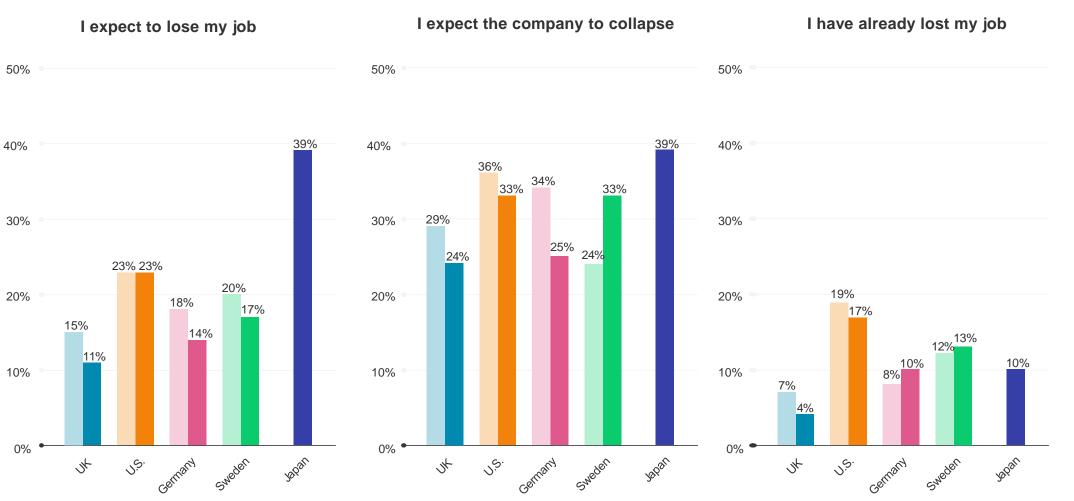
Concern about the impact of the virus is trending down, particularly in Germany and Sweden; though concerns about the economy remain high overall



3

The labour market during the crisis

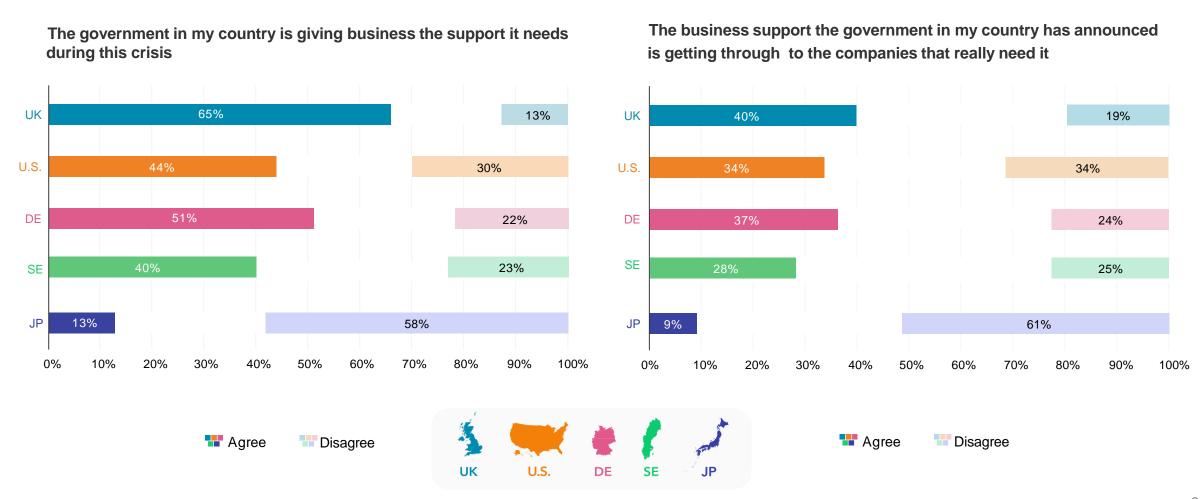
People are worried about their jobs – particularly in Japan and the U.S.



Wave 2

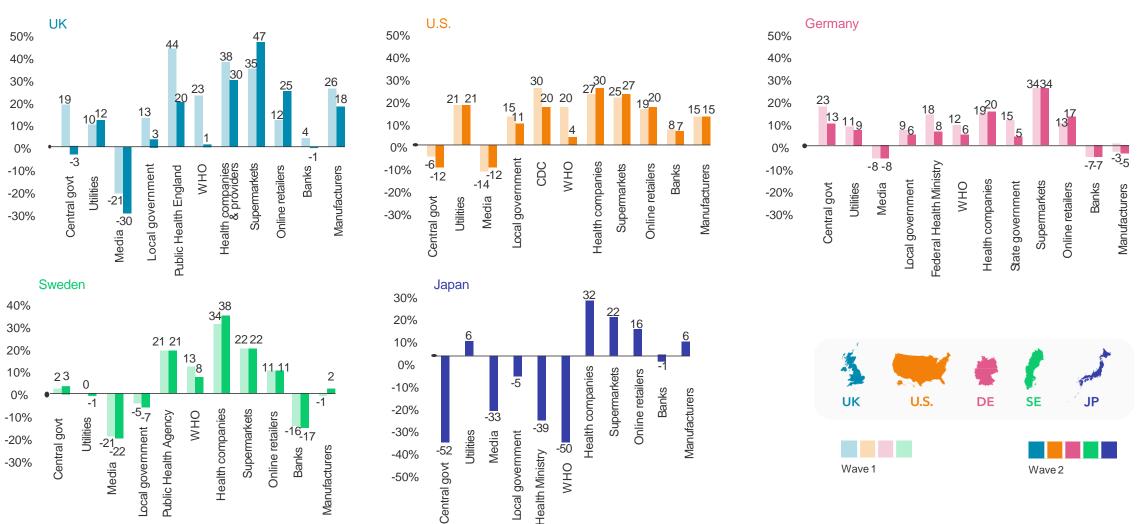
4 Views of business support

People think their governments are giving business the support it needs but are less sure it is going to the right businesses – and the Japanese public are sharply critical



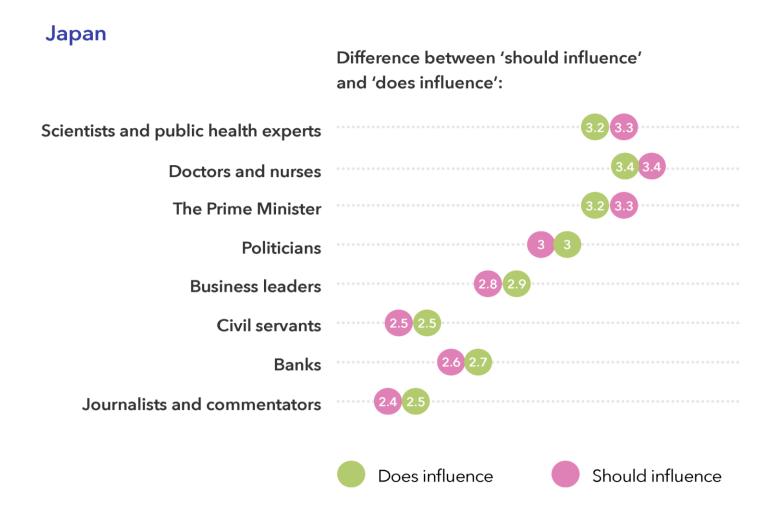
5 Performance of institutions

Certain types of business are performing well with the public, while the last two weeks have had a negative impact on governments in some countries



6 Levels of influence

People want scientists, public health experts, and doctors and nurses in charge of their nation's response

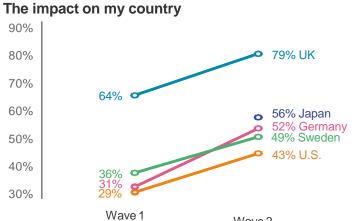


7

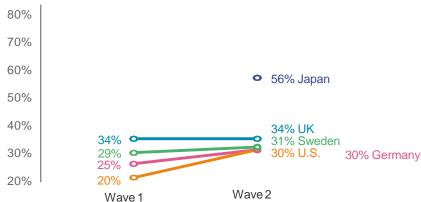
Expected duration

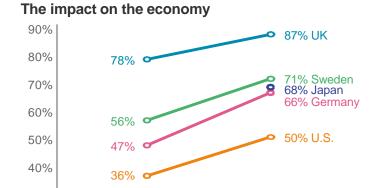
People now expect the impact of the virus – especially on the economy – to last for much longer than they previously thought

Percentage from each country choosing "Longer than a year" or "Longer than two years" for each issue





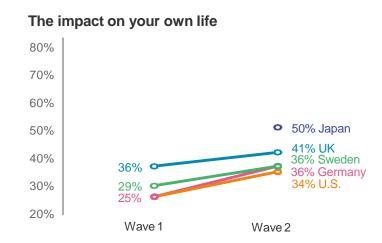


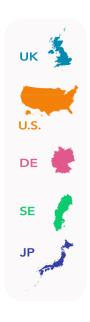


Wave 2

Wave 1

30%

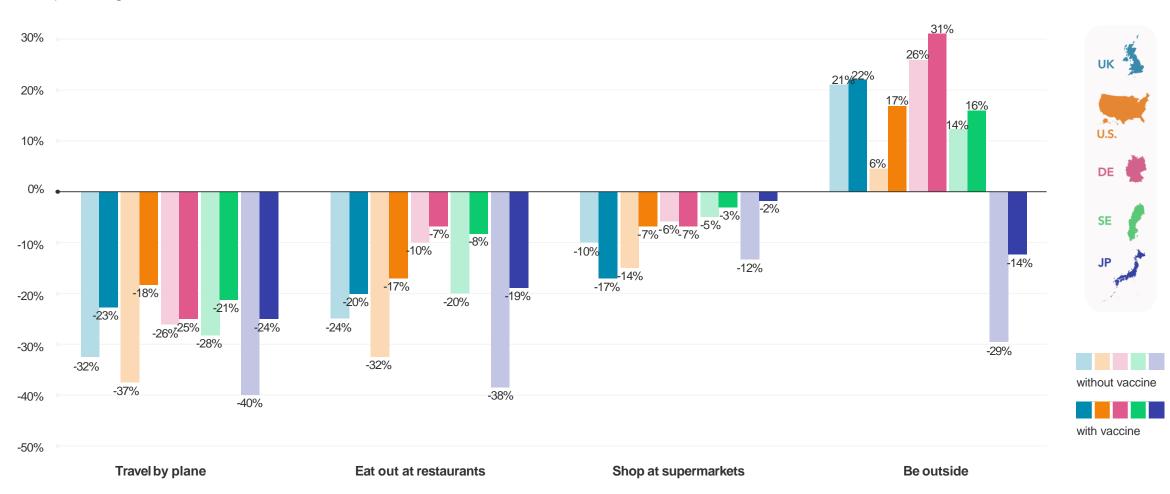




8 Behaviour after the crisis

People's behavior will clearly change after restrictions are lifted

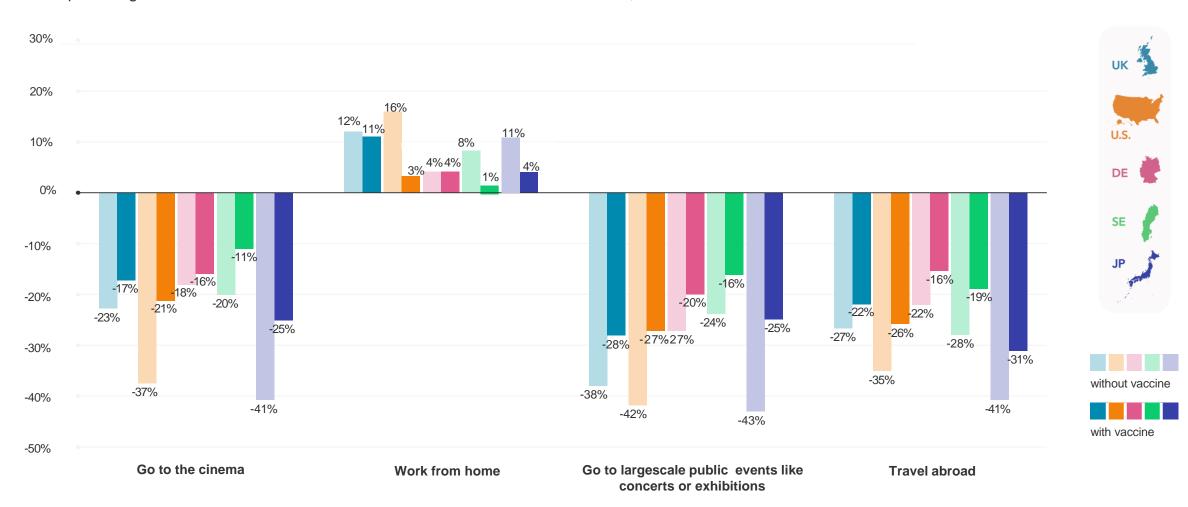
Net percentage of 'more than before' or 'less than before' for each consumer behavior, both after lockdown restrictions and after a vaccine



8 Behaviour after the crisis

People's behavior will clearly change after restrictions are lifted

Net percentage of 'more than before' or 'less than before' for each consumer behavior, both after lockdown restrictions and after a vaccine

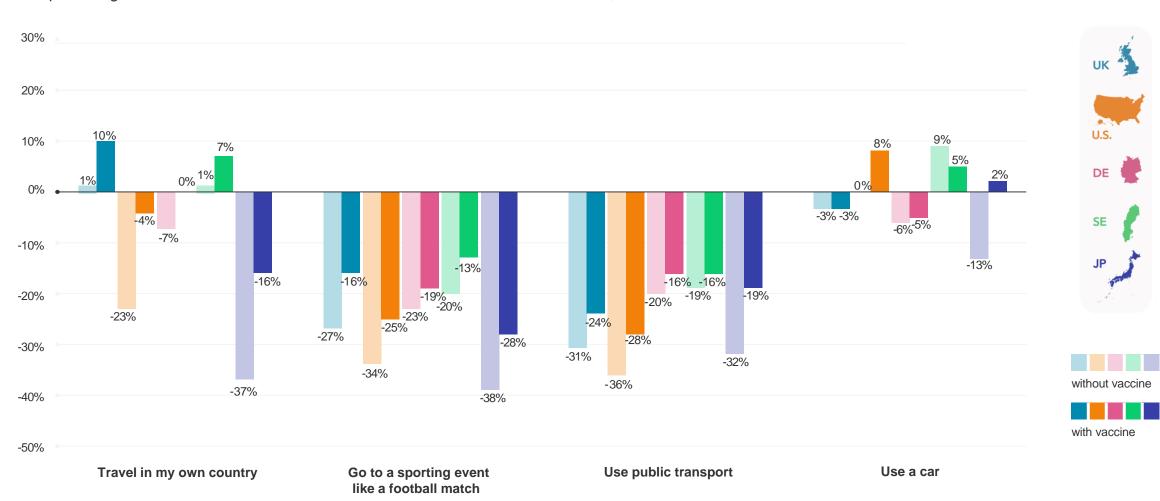


8

Behaviour after the crisis

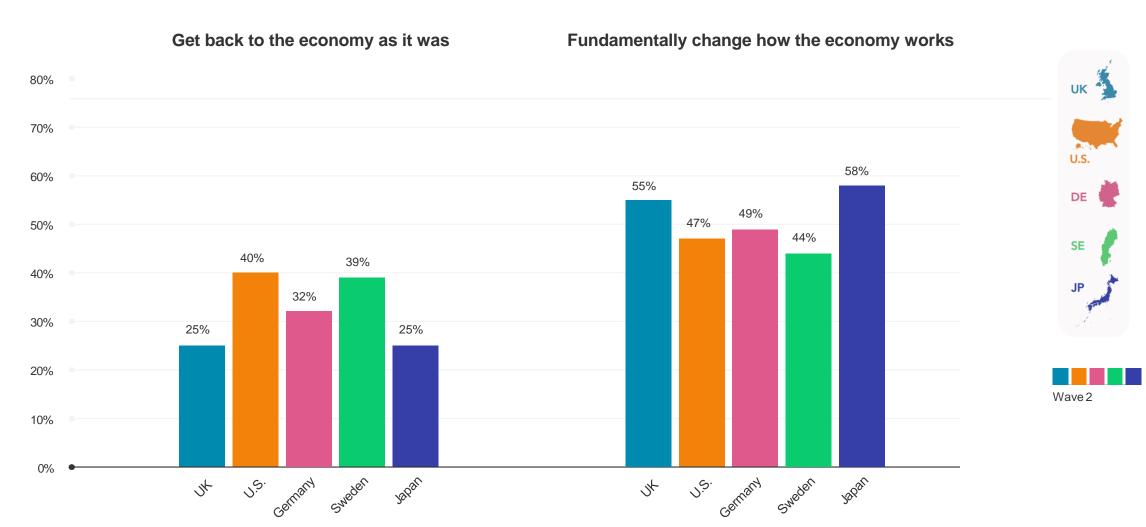
People's behavior will clearly change after restrictions are lifted

Net percentage of 'more than before' or 'less than before' for each consumer behavior, both after lockdown restrictions and after a vaccine



9 A changed economy?

People want to see the economy changed for good after the crisis – but this is less marked in the U.S. and Sweden



A changed economy?

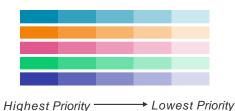
But this may not mean economic revolution, with people less clear on what they want the focus of a changed economy to be

12%

Preparing properly for future pandemics and health threats UK 15% 13% 16% 12% 13% U.S. 17% 13% 14% 12% 8% Germany 14% 14% 12% 11% 10% Sweden 18% 14% 13% 14% 12%

15%





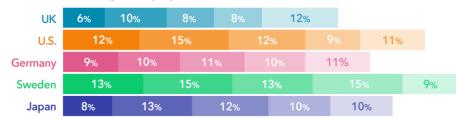
Looking after the most vulnerable in society

24%

Japan



Reducing unemployment





Get back to normal as quickly as possible



Growing the economy



A changed economy?

But this may not mean economic revolution, with people less clear on what they want the focus of a changed economy to be

Focusing the economy around climate protection



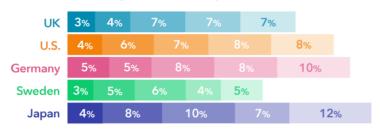
Keep income taxes from going up



Ensuring a good work-life balance



Providing more flexibility for workers





Highest Priority ── Lowest Priority

Reducing government debt



Keep business taxes from going up

UK	1%	3%	3%	2%	3%	
U.S.	2%	4%	3%			4%
Germany	2%	2%	4%	3%	3%	5
Sweden	2%	4%	5	%	3%	3%
Japan	2%	4%	5	%	5%	59

