

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 27, 2020

## **Dentsu Conducts Third Consumer Survey on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

—Over 40% of Students Are Aware of SDGs. Lifestyle Behaviors Are Changing, with Trends toward Minimalism and a Sharing Economy—

Dentsu Inc. (Headquarters: Minato-ku, Tokyo; President & CEO: Hiroshi Igarashi; Capital: 10,000 million yen), today announced that it has conducted its third Consumer Survey on the Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter, “the survey”), which was carried out by Dentsu Team SDGs, a companywide working group tasked with promoting projects related to the SDGs.<sup>1</sup> The survey gathered data across Japan from 1,400 male and female respondents between the ages of 15 and 79.

This survey looks at changes in the rate of awareness, sympathy, and lifestyle intentions since the previous survey. In order to predict their future behavior, consumers were also polled regarding the trends they expect will increase.

The key findings of the survey may be summarized with the following three points.

### **1. Keen to avoid plastics; back minimalism, shared & circular economies**

When asked about lifestyle behaviors related to realizing the SDGs, approximately 70% of consumers indicated moving away from plastic, which would limit the use of plastic materials (70.3%). Approximately 50% of consumers were aware of minimalism, a lifestyle focused on consuming as little as possible, without a fixation on purchases or ownership (54.0%). Approximately 40% were aware of the sharing economy, in which things, places, and skills are lent and borrowed (40.7%). Some 30% were aware of the circular economy, in which resources are reused and recycled, not thrown away (33.9%). Awareness of these trends was higher than awareness of the SDGs (29.1%).

### **2. More teleworking, autonomous driving expected**

In terms of what consumers expect to see more, there is little social opposition to use of eco-bags. At the same time, consumers hope to see across the board increases in teleworking and autonomous driving. However, while teleworking ranks high among the trends consumers expect to see increasingly adopted—although

they may not be able to put it into practice on a personal level<sup>2</sup>—many believe there will be social opposition to autonomous driving. Both trends are related to the three pillars of the SDGs Action Plan 2020<sup>3</sup> promoted by the Japanese government.

### **3. SDG awareness up at 29.1%; high among younger generations**

Awareness of the term SDGs was 29.1%, an increase of 13.1 percentage points since the previous survey.<sup>4</sup> The rate of increase was particularly high among males in their teens, females in their 20s, and other younger-generation segments. Awareness among students<sup>5</sup> was approximately one person out of every two people (45.1%), an increase of 20.3 percentage points since the previous survey (24.8%).

#### Notes:

1. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): The goals were adopted by the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015. The 193 countries of the UN General Assembly set the SDGs with the aim of achieving the goals during the 15-year period 2016–2030. The SDGs comprise 17 goals and 169 specific targets agreed by all UN member countries with the objective of solving major global issues and building sustainable societies.
2. With regard to teleworking and the sharing economy, due to the spread of COVID-19 after the conclusion of this survey, responses are, at present, expected to have changed substantially.
3. Source (Japanese only): <https://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/singi/sdgs/dai8/actionplan2020.pdf>.
4. The second survey, conducted in February 2019, and the third survey summarized in this press release differ in sample size, survey area, and other factors. Consequently, simple statistical comparisons cannot be made between the two surveys, and figures from the previous survey are provided for reference purposes only.
5. Students: This refers to the sum of senior high, college of technology, vocational, junior college, undergraduate university, postgraduate university, and other students. The teens surveyed were over 15 years old, but in the initial release, elementary and junior high school students were also listed in the category of Students. We apologize for this revision (corrected on February 17, 2021).

## **The 17 Sustainable Development Goals**

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequality
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action

14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

### **Details of the Three Key Survey Findings**

#### **1. Moving away from plastic heads the list of lifestyle-related awareness, followed by minimalism and the shared and circular economies.**

The following eight SDG-related lifestyle behaviors were presented, with questions asked regarding awareness, sympathy, and intention to follow.

##### **Eight SDG-related Concepts**

- (1) When purchasing goods and services, the focus is on benefits for society and the environment, rather than convenience or price (i.e., ethical consumption).
- (2) Rather than purchasing and owning many things, lifestyles should focus on minimal consumption (i.e., minimalism).
- (3) Items, places, and skills should be lent to, and shared with, others to prevent surplus and redundancy (i.e., a sharing economy).
- (4) Products that are recycled after use should be made into something better than the original item (i.e., upcycled, to make, for example, a discarded waterproof cover into a stylish handbag).
- (5) Rather than thinking about recycling after use, the focus should be on both reuse from the initial design phase, and ingenuity to avoid producing trash and waste (i.e., a circular economy).
- (6) Disposable plastics (straws, containers, shopping bags, etc.) should be eliminated, and products (tools, toys, etc.) made of plastic should not be bought (i.e., avoid plastics).
- (7) Items made by companies, engaged in industry and development, that support healthy global and social environments, should be bought and invested in (i.e., ESG (Environment, Social, and Governance) investing).
- (8) One should buy and take part in products and activities that have a positive impact on global and social environments (i.e., social good).

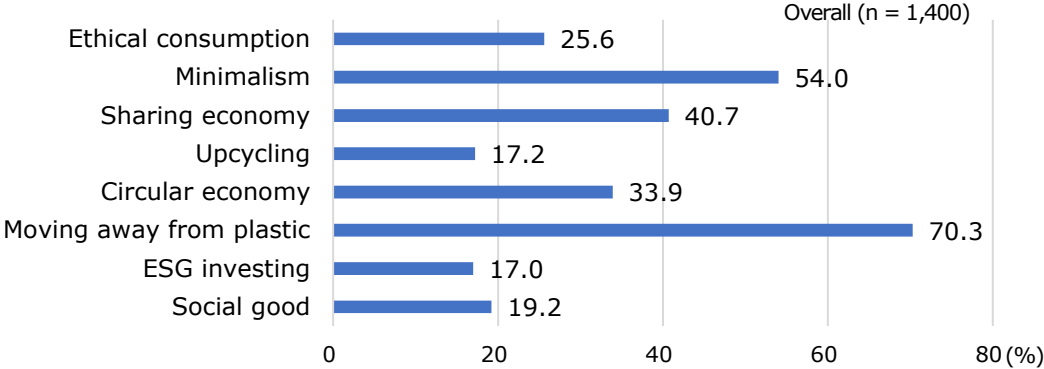
- Items that attracted a high degree of awareness were moving away from plastic (70.3%), toward minimalism (54.0%), and a sharing economy (40.7%). (Graph 1-1)
- Items attracting a high degree of sympathy were moving away from plastic (57.6%), toward minimalism (48.6%), and a circular economy (44.4%). (Graph 1-2)
- Items that users intended to incorporate into their lifestyles (intention to put into practice) were moving away from plastic (54.2%) and toward minimalism (49.7%). (Graph 1-3)
- When awareness, sympathy, and intention to put into practice are combined on

a point basis, the highest score goes to the intention to move away from plastic (182.2 percentage points), followed by moving toward minimalism (152.3 percentage points) and a circular economy (107.2 percentage points). (Graph 1-4)

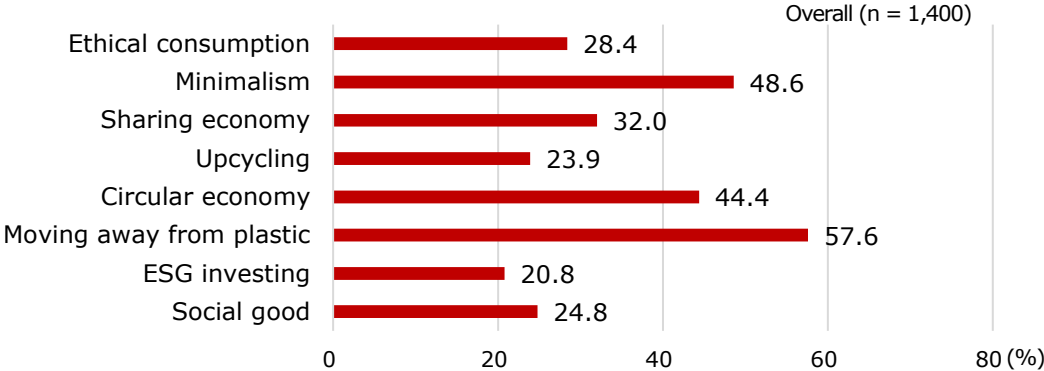
The intention to move away from the use of plastic ranks at the top in terms of awareness, sympathy, and intention to put into practice. It is possible that, when there is a difference in rates of awareness, sympathy, and intention to put into practice, there may be no products and services available for practical use. This could indicate an area in which future environmental development may be possible.

**Graph 1: Addressing Eight Concepts Linked to the SDGs**

**1-1. Awareness (of SDGs)**

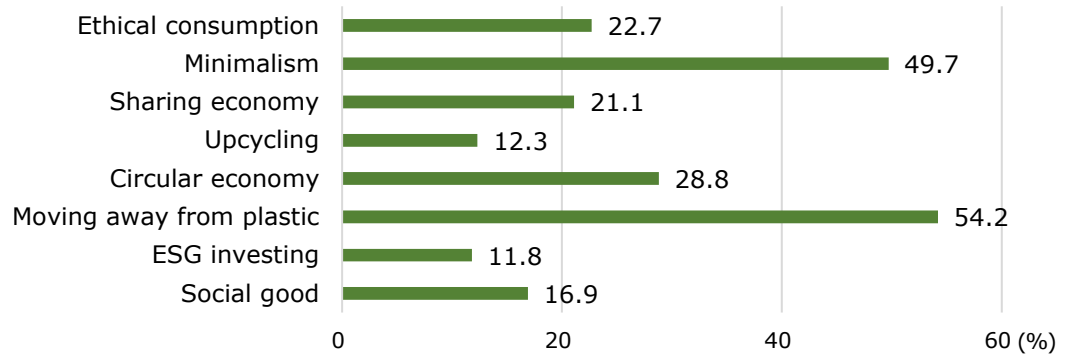


**1-2. Sympathy (sympathetic to objectives)**

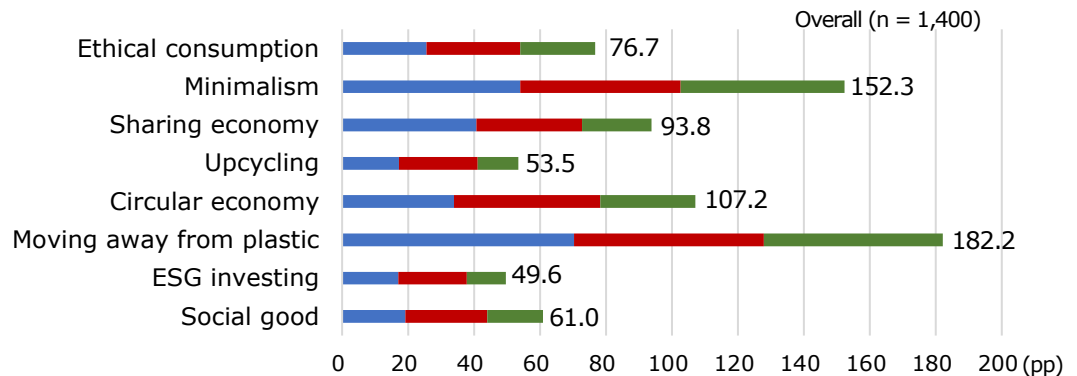


**1-3. Intention to put into practice (incorporate into lifestyle)**

Overall (n = 1,400)



#### 1-4. Overall Score (1-1 + 1-2 + 1-3)



## 2. Consumers expect to see more teleworking and autonomous driving, potentially changing lifestyles.

Forty-eight keywords related to various industries and based on industry categories in the Global Compact SDG Industry Matrix were presented to respondents, who were asked to choose which items they expect to see increase, from societal and personal perspectives.

- The categories most expected to show the greatest increase throughout society were eco-bags (48.2%), autonomous driving (47.9%), teleworking (40.3%), electronic health records (39.1%), and side jobs (37.3%). (Table 1-1)
- Among these, the categories expected to face fewer opposing opinions and least resistance were eco-bags (42.6%), electronic health records (31.6%), and teleworking (29.3%). (Table 1-2)
- Conversely, as they expand, the categories expected to face the most opposing opinions and resistance were acceptance of immigrants (15.2%), surveillance cameras in public spaces (14.6%), and environmental taxes (12.3%) (Table 1-3)

Expectations are high that social mechanisms will change dramatically to improve individuals' quality of life.

**Table 1: Social Trends Expected to Increase**

<b>1. Trend</b>		<b>2. Little Opposition</b>		<b>3. Much Opposition</b>	
Eco-bags	48.2	Eco-bags	42.6	Acceptance of immigrants	15.2
Autonomous driving	47.9	Electronic health records	31.6	Surveillance cameras in public spaces	14.6
Teleworking	40.3	Teleworking	29.3	Environmental taxes	12.3
Electronic health records	39.1	Autonomous driving	26.4	Death with dignity	9.1
Side jobs	37.3	Using stores' leftover and overstocked merchandise	26.4	Men's long-term (over six months) childcare leave	7.6
Surveillance cameras in public spaces	37.2	Side jobs	25.6	Autonomous driving	6.4
Deliveries using drones	35.7	Preventive healthcare	22.8	Robot caregiving services	5.9
Robot caregiving services	34.0	Reuse of trash	19.7	Deliveries using drones	5.4
Using stores' leftovers and overstocked merchandise	30.4	Robot caregiving services	19.3	Alternative food (soy meat, insect protein, etc.)	4.3
Telemedicine	30.0	Deliveries using drones	18.2	Agriculture using robots	4.3

- At the same time, categories ranked highest in terms of what respondents thought would increase were eco-bags (45.9%), stores that sell leftover and overstocked merchandise (34.6%), teleworking (33.1%), reuse of waste (32.9%), and preventive healthcare (30.6%). (Table 2-1)
- When asked what activities respondents could proactively increase or engage in, the top responses were use of eco-bags (43.9%), using stores selling overstocked items (30.7%), reuse of trash (27.5%), consumption of locally produced products (24.6%), and preventive healthcare (21.0%). (Table 2-2].
- Top categories that respondents cannot proactively increase or engage in were days off (5.9%), long-term childcare leave for men (5.2%), and teleworking (4.8%). (Table 2-3) If the actions and initiatives of individuals and corporations were to dovetail, it is possible that these efforts would spread rapidly.

**Table 2: Trends Respondents Expect to Increase**

1. Trend		2. Can Be Increased Proactively		3. Can't Be Increased Proactively	
				(%)	
Eco-bags	45.9	Eco-bags	43.9	Days off	5.9
Using stores' leftover and overstocked merchandise	34.6	Using stores' leftover and overstocked merchandise	30.7	Men's long-term (over six months) childcare leave	5.2
Teleworking	33.1	Reuse of trash	27.5	Teleworking	4.8
Recycling of trash	32.9	Consumption of locally produced products	24.6	Surveillance cameras in public spaces	2.7
Preventive healthcare	30.6	Preventive healthcare	21.0	Autonomous driving	2.6
Consumption of locally produced products	28.7	Teleworking	18.4	Products, services offering superior protection from disasters	2.6
Autonomous driving	26.7	Death with dignity	17.3	Hydrogen-fueled vehicles	2.5
Days off	26.0	Valuing the long-term use of items	16.5	Educational diversification	2.3
Products and services offering superior protection from disasters	24.7	Products and services offering superior protection from disasters	15.7	Side jobs/telemedicine	2.2
Men's long-term (over six months) childcare leave	24.6	Side jobs	15.3	Jobs unaffected by sexual orientation/preventive healthcare	2.2

In addition, the survey reveals that categories respondents believe will increase (Table 1-1) and those they personally wish would increase (Table 2-1) align with the three central pillars of the Japanese government's SDGs Action Plan 2020.<sup>6</sup> Teleworking ranked high in terms of trends expected to increase nationwide, and as an activity in which respondents want to engage, as did autonomous driving, which is expected to increase nationwide. The activities are related to three main pillars: business and innovation; regional revitalization and community development; and next-generation and female empowerment.

Notes:

6. The three main pillars of the SDGs Action Plan 2020 are, (1) Business and Innovation: Promotion of Society 5.0 that Corresponds to the SDGs; (2) Regional Revitalization Driven by the SDGs: Creating Attractive Cities That Are Resilient and Environmentally Friendly; and (3) Empowerment of the Next Generation and Women as Leaders of the SDGs.

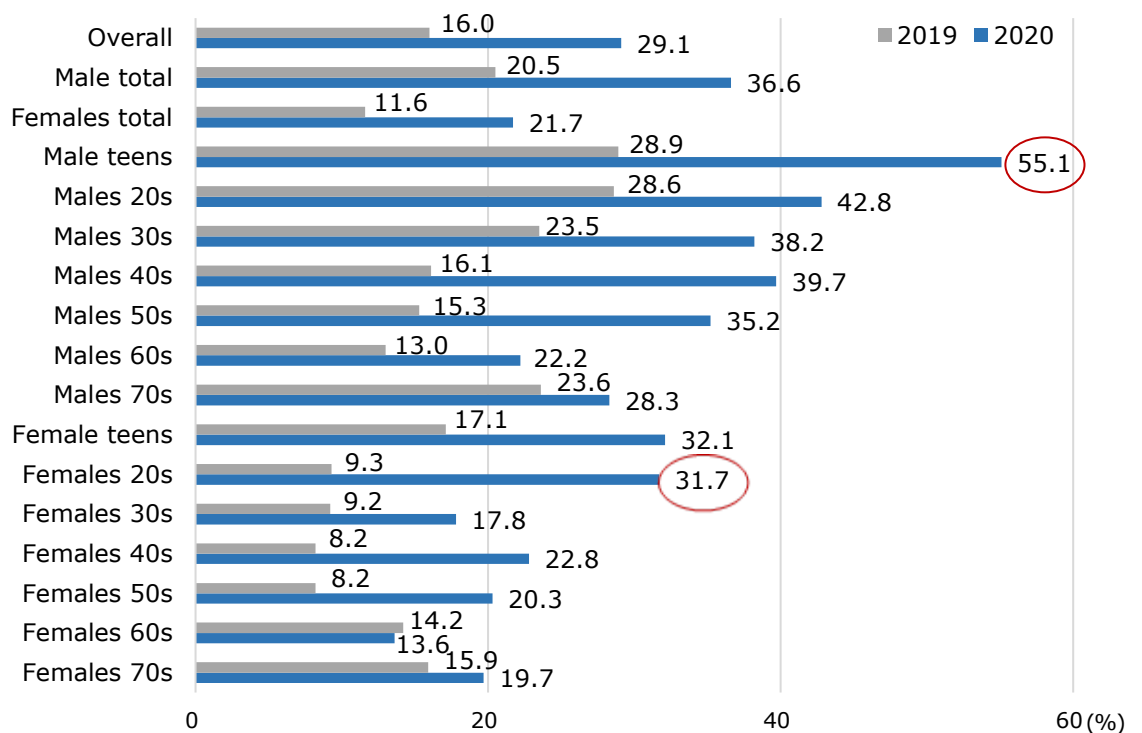
**3. SDG awareness up at 29.1%; high among younger generations**

According to the survey, 29.1% of respondents had heard the term SDGs. (Graph 2-1) This is a 13.1 percentage point increase in the year since the previous survey, in which awareness was 16.0%. Compared with the results of the first survey conducted in 2018, in which the awareness rate was 14.8%, 2019 survey results show an increase of only 1.2 percentage points, indicating that over the past year, the SDGs have become more widely accepted as a matter of social interest and concern.



- Looking at survey responses by sex and generation, with the exception of females in their 60s, the rate of awareness is rising across all generations. Awareness appears to be rising rapidly among males in their teens (2019: 28.9% → 2020: 55.1%, +26.2 percentage points, females in their 20s (2019: 9.3% → 2020: 31.7%, +22.4 percentage points, and members of younger generations.

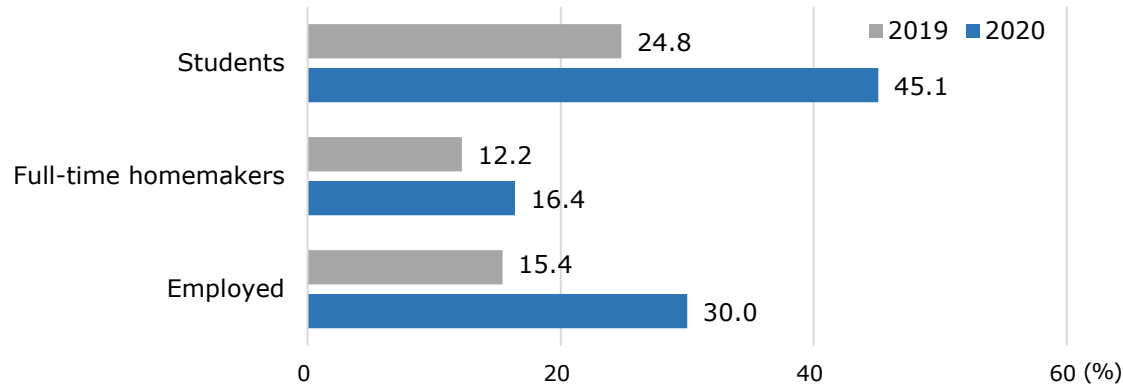
**Graph 2-1: Comparison of SDG Awareness Rates**



\* Scores are the sum of "I know and understand the SDGs" and "I have heard of the SDGs but do not know what they are."

- Comparing awareness of the term SDGs by occupation, students ranked highest, with approximately half (45.1%) being aware. This is an increase of 20.3 percentage points since the previous survey. (Graph 2-2) In terms of both generation and occupation, the results indicate that the generations of future leaders have a great interest in the SDGs. Probably one reason for the high rate of recognition among students is that they are taught about the SDGs at school. (Table 3)

**Graph 2-2: Year-on-Year Comparison of SDG Awareness by Occupation**



**Table 3: Sources of SDG Awareness**

	Web media	Newspapers	Television	At work or in classes at school	Owned web media	Magazines	Radio
Overall	42.8	30.6	29.3	20.5	14.4	12.4	3.3
Students	37.7	12.3	23.2	39.4	15.6	5.3	2.5
Full-time homemakers	33.3	44.3	36.4	2.5	5.7	6.1	1.8
Employed	46.2	29.8	23.5	23.3	16.3	17.7	2.5
Not employed	45.3	42.3	53.2	1.6	13.8	7.6	9.2
Other	35.1	57.5	40.9	0.0	6.3	6.3	0.0

**Comment by Ms. Martina Donlon  
Acting Chief, Sustainable Development Section  
Department of Global Communications  
United Nations**

These are very encouraging survey results. The fact that more than 40% of students are aware of the Sustainable Development Goals speaks to the excellent work done integrating the SDGs in the school curricula in Japan. Young people are a crucial target audience, and it would be great to see more schools around the world follow Japan’s example and teach students about the SDGs.

It is also promising to see that a majority of respondents are ready to put the SDGs into practice, through changes in their daily habits – moving away from plastics, using reusable eco-bags and doing more teleworking – which all contribute to reducing the pressure on the environment. At the same time, the social components of the SDGs – like gender equality or supporting marginalized communities such as immigrants – deserve equal attention and urgency. We have ten years left to achieve the SDG by the 2030 target date. Everyone everywhere can do their part to help build a fairer, more sustainable world.

### **Outline of Third Consumer Survey on Sustainable Development Goals**

- Objective:** Investigate the current status of awareness and understanding of the SDGs in Japan, as well as interest in the SDGs. Based on this, consider possible strategies for future promotion of awareness and action relating to the SDGs.
- Survey area:** Nationwide in Japan
- Respondents:** Males and females, aged between 15 and 79 years
- Sample size:** Groups of 100 males and 100 females in each of seven age categories, together comprising 1,400 persons  
For analysis purposes, the sample was weighted in proportion to the distribution of population among Japan's 47 prefectures, and also in correspondence with the age group ratios for Japan's population.
- Survey method:** Internet-based survey
- Survey period:** January 18–19, 2020
- Survey institution:** DENTSU MACROMILL INSIGHT, INC.

\* The figures presented in this press release's graphs have been rounded to the nearest unit. Consequently, some totals do not match the sum of the data components shown.

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