INDEX OF LEADERSHIP APPROVAL

IN THE G7-COUNTRIES IN MAY 2022

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Index of Leadership Approval stands at 44% in May 2022. In the month before, the index was at 45 percent. The Index of Leadership Approval is an electorate-weighted international index of the domestic approval rates of the political leaders of the G7 countries. The index gives an answer to the question, what proportion of the overall electorate in all G7 countries combined do approve of the way the political leader of their own country is doing his or her job. The index is calculated based on publicly available data from domestic opinion research institutes.
LEADERSHIP APPROVAL

Leadership Approval is the positive appraisal and acceptance of a person, group or organizational body by a social group influenced, guided, directed or governed by said person, group or body.

Approval is supposed to facilitate and enhance leadership success. In many situations it is even more than that. When leadership is based on the voluntary following of independent individuals who make autonomous decisions in a free way, approval is a necessary precondition for any successful leadership. Approval therefore is a factor to be considered by anyone entrusted with a leadership role. Even more so, it is of particular relevance in the political sphere. In a democratic state, politicians are bestowed with power by the people, the collective of free citizens. The power of those entrusted with the highest political responsibility rests directly on the support they receive from the citizens. Politicians are therefore vitally reliant on earning the trust of citizens in order to gain power in the first place and to subsequently retain it.

De jure, trust and approval become manifest at the moment of the election, when citizens assign political responsibility for the following legislative period. However, the extent of trust and approval of political action is also subject to constant change within election periods. Even if these fluctuations do not directly affect the government between election dates, they do de facto have a considerable influence on the exercisable effective power of the top politicians concerned. A high level of approval of his or her person and the policies he or she represents gives the politician power in the political process, which he or she can use in shaping his or her parliamentary and governmental actions.

In the political sphere, Leadership Approval is a prerequisite for impactful action. Therefore, monitoring Leadership Approval of key politicians on an ongoing basis can be highly insightful. In many countries that are constituted as liberal democracies assessing
Leadership Approval has been a long standing tradition. As part of their ongoing political research, polling institutes have been collecting job approval ratings of leading politicians for a long time. Usually, pollsters ask the domestic population whether they approve of the way a certain politician is handling his or her job. Some institutes publish these job approval ratings on a monthly basis or even more frequently. The metric is often a matter given high attention in public debate.

Leadership Approval Ratings can reflect the personal image, the perception of the role in public debate, the perceived job performance and the manifest success. The rating can be indicative of the personal leverage that a politician can bring to bear to implement his political agenda.

The importance of Leadership Approval is self-evident in the context of national politics. However, its importance should not be underestimated in the field of international relations either. International cooperation is regularly initiated by intergovernmental negotiation. Subsequently the reached agreements need to be implemented, which often requires the support of all the relevant political players at home. Chances of successful implementation of international cooperation initiatives are supposed to raise when the leadership can bring the leverage of public approval into the political process.

This appears to be of even greater importance, when the international cooperation is set up in informal formats. A huge part of international relations relies on informal ways of cooperation. And they can be quite effective. However, informal cooperation relies solely on the commitment of all parties involved. When world leaders reach an agreement it is only as good as its implementation. They need to back up their words with action. And they can do this only if they can build on domestic support. Therefore, an informal format of international cooperation can only be as powerful as the leaders involved. That is why their aggregate level of domestic approval appears to be a relevant measure to assess the potential of effective multilateral action.
The Group of Seven (G7) is an informal association of countries which are constituted as liberal democracies and belong to the world's largest advanced economies. At its core, the G7 is an informal intergovernmental political forum which comprises many formats of international dialogue and cooperation, the most prominent being the regular summit meetings of heads of state and government. The G7 defines itself as a community of values whose members are committed to freedom and human rights, democracy and the rule of law, as well as prosperity and sustainable development. Member states of the G7 are Canada, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. In addition, the European Union is also a member with a special status.

In accordance with its own self-conception, the G7 is based on the principle of coordinated, concerted action by the states with the greatest economic output in exercising their responsibility for the world economy and the peace order based on it, a responsibility which arises from their common economic strength.

The G7 countries represent an unparalleled economic power. This potential can only unfold when the countries succeed in formulating mutually agreed common goals and in taking joint action. The enormous potential of their joint formative influence can only be unleashed if they are able to find common ground for joint action.

The prerequisite for joint action is not only the agreement of the world leaders involved but also the support of the population within the respective countries. In a democratic state, the strength of those entrusted with the highest political responsibility rests on the support they receive from the citizens. An informal format of international cooperation can therefore only be as powerful as the leaders involved. That is why their aggregate level of domestic approval is a relevant measure to assess the potential of effective multilateral action.

JÖRN LENGSFELD: INDEX OF LEADERSHIP APPROVAL IN THE G7 COUNTRIES IN MAY 2022.
The degree to which an informal organisation can exert effective influence is highly dependent on the degree to which the top politicians involved have the support of their respective domestic population.

INDEX OF LEADERSHIP APPROVAL

Leadership Approval is the positive appraisal and acceptance that a social group bestows on a person, group or organizational body, that influences, guides, directs or governs it. Leadership Approval can be measured in opinion surveys in the form of Approval Ratings. The Index of Leadership Approval aims to aggregate national Approval Ratings for a group of countries, which are united in some format of international cooperation:

The Index of Leadership Approval is an electorate-weighted international index of the Leadership Approval Rates within the respective nations in a specified group of nations.

In other words: The Index of Leadership Approval is an electorate-weighted international index of the domestic approval rates of the political leaders of a set of countries. It is defined as a weighted sum of the national approval rates, which measure support for the respective national leaders. Weighting is facilitated on the basis of the electorate.

The index gives an answer to the question, what proportion of the overall electorate or adult population in all of the included countries combined do approve of the way the political leader of their own country is doing his or her job.

The idea behind the index is to look at the group of countries as a united entity and then answer the following question: Which proportion of the combined population is approving the performance of their national political leader?
The answer can be given combining the national approval rates into one index, where the national ratings are weighted by the respective shares of the voting age population.

For the definition of a certain Index of Leadership Approval it is critical to determine which type of leaders are to be included. For example, the index can be defined as a measure of the approval of the person who has the greatest power to determine the fundamental lines of government policy.

In formal notation the Index of Leadership Approval (IoLA) can be defined as follows:

Given are \( m \) countries \( i \). For each country \( i \) the electorate comprises of \( E_i \) individuals.

The overall electorate \( E \) of all \( m \) countries \( i \) combined can be calculated as sum of the electorates \( E_i \) of the individual countries \( i \):

\[
E = \sum_{i=1}^{i=m} E_i \tag{1}
\]

For each country the share of the overall electorate is given by:

\[
\left( \frac{E_i}{E} \right) \tag{2}
\]

Furthermore, for each and every of the \( m \) countries \( i \) included an approval rate \( A_i \) has been calculated based on survey data.

These approval rates \( A_i \) are weighted by the share of the electorate of the country \( i \).

The Index of Leadership Approval \( IoLA \) is defined as a sum over the \( m \) countries \( i \) included, while for each country \( i \) the approval rate \( A_i \) is multiplied by the share of the electorate of that country \( i \).
Applying this formula to the analysis of the Group of Seven, the G7 Index of Leadership Approval can be defined as follows:

\[
IoLA = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left( \frac{E_i}{E_i \cdot A_i} \right)
\]  

(3)

With \( E_{G7} \) being the cumulative electorate of all G7 countries combined:

\[
E_{G7} = E_{CA} + E_{DE} + E_{FR} + E_{IT} + E_{JP} + E_{UK} + E_{US}
\]  

(5)

\( E_{CA} \) Electorate Canada, \( A_{CA} \) Approval Rate Canada  
\( E_{DE} \) Electorate Germany, \( A_{DE} \) Approval Rate Germany  
\( E_{FR} \) Electorate France, \( A_{FR} \) Approval Rate France  
\( E_{IT} \) Electorate Italy, \( A_{IT} \) Approval Rate Italy  
\( E_{JP} \) Electorate Japan, \( A_{JP} \) Approval Rate Japan  
\( E_{UK} \) Electorate United Kingdom, \( A_{UK} \) Approval Rate UK  
\( E_{US} \) Electorate United States, \( A_{US} \) Approval Rate USA  

The proposed index gives an answer to the question, what proportion of the overall electorate in the G7-countries combined does approve of the way the political leader of their own country is doing his or her job. Or put bluntly: What fraction of the electorate of the G7 states is behind their own heads of government?
DATA SOURCES

In this study, the G7 Index of Leadership Approval is computed from secondary data published by domestic market research firms and polling institutes.

This approach has several advantages: Domestic polling agencies have in-depth knowledge of the social, demographic and economic structures of their home countries and are experienced in constructing representative samples. Their experience helps them with implementing adequate data gathering methods and sampling schemes, which are tailored to the particular domestic circumstances ensuring high data quality.

However, aggregating secondary data from different sources can also be problematic. In particular, possible differences in the research design, the applied methods and the execution of the research project may limit the comparability. Yet, this is a common problem in international comparative studies based on secondary survey data. Often, the differences in research design are due to an adaptation to the structural characteristics of the different countries. For example, it is reasonable to base the proportion of respondents surveyed via landline, cell phone or Internet upon the specific media usage habits in the respective country. This approach ensures representativity across all countries. Nevertheless, this may impair comparability. Problematic is also that the wording of the questions asked in the surveys is slightly different. This problem is somewhat relativized by the fact that the surveys are carried out in different languages, with some ambiguity created by translation anyway. However, the differences in the wording of the question may as well be justified also by differences in the linguistic habits inherent in the political discourse of the various countries. For example, in the United States there is a lot of talk about approval (German: Zustimmung), whereas in Germany the term satisfaction (German: Zufriedenheit) is usually used. In public discourse both
refer to very similar concepts. Therefore, it seems plausible that both are comparable. However, at this stage, no research can be referenced to prove this. Furthermore, the timing of the original surveys is slightly different. The data gathering periods are not harmonized. However, although the data gathering does not take place on the same day, the surveys are conducted within a relatively narrow time span. In this regard, comparison and aggregation seem permissible, yet not ideal.

Weighting is based on the electorate in the sense of the “voting age population” which includes all citizens above the legal voting age. More specifically, weighting is facilitated by the size of each country’s “voting age population” at the time of the last election in that country in relation to the overall “voting age population” of the G7-countries combined at the time of the last election held within one of the G7-countries. Fluctuations in the size of the “voting age population” that occur between election dates are not accounted for in the weighting process.

Some of the methodological notes published by the organizations who conduct the surveys are vague in regard to the target population, referring to “adults”, “aged 18+”, and do not specify explicitly that only adults with voting rights are included. However, considering that those surveys also contained questions about voting intentions, it seems reasonable to assume, that they are intended to cover the “voting age population” as target population. In public discourse they seem often to be interpreted this way. Therefore, the “voting age population” is chosen as the basis to facilitate the weighting of the international index.

Regarding the “voting age population” the data has been retrieved from the “Voter Turnout Database” published by “The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA)".
COUNTRY DATA

As the G7 Index of Leadership Approval is computed on the basis of secondary data published by various domestic opinion research institutes, a solid documentation of the data sources is necessary. In this chapter for every of the G7 countries details of the respective data source are given, including the polling institute, the study design, the employed methods of data gathering, the target population, the sampling approach, the sample size, the data gathering period. And, of course, the current results are documented.

CANADA  JUSTIN TRUDEAU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPROVAL</th>
<th>DISAPPROVAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answers: Approval: 39%. Disapproval: 57%. Don't Know: 3%.

The Canadian Government is lead by the Prime Minister, who also represents Canada as Head of Government at the G7 meetings. Since 11/04/15 the position of Prime Minister is held by Justin Trudeau. According to a survey conducted by Angus Reid Institute Prime Minister Justin Trudeau scores an approval rate of 39 percent.
of Canadian adults in May 2022. This compares with 57 percent of adult Canadians who disapprove of Justin Trudeau’s performance of Prime Minister. In the survey 3 percent of the respondents answered, they would not know, whether they approve or disapprove. Data collection for this survey has taken place between 03/22/22 and 03/22/22. The target population have been Canadian adults. Angus Reid Institute describe their data gathering procedure as „Online Survey“. The applied sampling method was based on a Online Public Opinion Forum.

In Germany, Head of State is the President of the Federal Republic. However, the executive power resides with the Chancellor („Bundeskanzler“), who is the head of the federal government. In this capacity the Chancellor represents Germany at the G7 meetings. Therefore, the approval ratings of the Chancellor shall be included in the G7 Index of Leadership Approval. The office of Chancellor is held by Olaf Scholz since 12/08/21. Approval ratings are gathered on a monthly basis by infratest dimap on behalf of ARD-Tagesthemen & DIE WELT. For May 2022 the survey reports an
approval rating of 39 percent of the adult population in Germany. The disapproval rate stands at 57 percent. The survey was conducted between 04/25/22 and 04/27/22. As target population was defined as “Wahlberechtigte Bevölkerung in Deutschland ab 18 Jahren”. The method of data gathering has been „Computergestützte Telefoninterviews (CATI)” according to infratest dimap. Sampling was based on a Repräsentative Zufallsauswahl/Dual-Frame (Relation Festnetz-/Mobilfunknummern 60:40). The size of the sample surveyed accounted to 1314 respondents.

France

Emmanuel Macron

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPROVAL</th>
<th>DISAPPROVAL</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Answers: Approval: 41%. Disapproval: 53%. Don’t Know: 6%.

Data Source: Kantar Public EPOKA. Survey. Data Gathering Period: 05/01/22 to 05/02/22.

The French Republic is a unitary semi-presidential republic. Head of State is the „Président de la République française“. The French President has considerable political power and determines the course of French politics. He traditionally represents France at the G7 meetings. Hence, the President’s approval rating shall be included in the G7 Index of Leadership Approval. Since 05/14/17 the office is held by Emmanuel Macron. In France presidential approval ratings have been gathered for a long time on a monthly basis. Here data provided by Kantar Public EPOKA is used. Kantar Public
EPOKA collects the data on behalf of Figaro-Magazine. The approval rating of President Emmanuel Macron in May 2022 amounts to 41 percent. At the same time, the disapproval rating is at 53 percent. Some 6 percent of the respondents indicate that they did not know whether they do approve of the President’s performance or not. The current survey took place from 05/01/22 to 05/02/22. On a further methodological note, Kantar Public EPOKA defined “l’ensemble de la population âgée de 18 ans et plus” as the target population. Data gathering has been described as „Échantillon national de 1000 personnes représentatif de l’ensemble de la population âgée de 18 ans et plus, interrogées en ligne.“. The sampling was based on a “Méthode des quotas (sexe, âge, profession de la personne de référence).” In total 1000 respondents have been interviewed.

**Italy Mario Draghi**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPROVAL</th>
<th>DISAPPROVAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>63%</td>
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</table>

Answers: Approval: 63%. Disapproval: not available. Don’t Know: not available.

The Republic of Italy is a unitary parliamentary republic. Head of State is the President of the Italian Republic (Presidente della Repubblica Italiana). However, the executive power resides with the Head of Government, which is the President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic (Presidente del Consiglio dei ministri della Repubblica Italiana), often referred to as Prime Minister. At the G7 meetings, Italy is represented by the Prime Minister. Therefore, his approval ratings are to be included in the G7 Index of Leadership Approval. Since 02/13/21, officeholder is Mario Draghi. In Italy approval ratings are gathered by different
research organisations. The data for May 2022 is derived from a survey conducted by Demos & Pi on behalf of La Repubblica. Demos & Pi reports an approval rating of 63 percent for Prime Minister Mario Draghi. The survey was carried out between 05/23/22 and 05/25/22. Target population are Italians 18 + . Demos & Pi described the data gathering procedure as “Cati, Cami, Cawi”. Sampling was conducted to achieve representativity (rappresentativo per i caratteri socio-demografici e la distribuzione territoriale). 1004 respondents have been interviewed which was the reported sample size.

### JAPAN CABINET OF FUMIO KISHIDA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPROVAL</th>
<th>DISAPPROVAL</th>
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<tr>
<td>55.4%</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answers: Approval: 55.4%. Disapproval: 22.5%. Don’t Know: 22.2%


Japan (Nippon) is a unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy. Head of Government is the Prime Minister of Japan. At G7 meetings Japan is represented by its Prime Minister. In line with the definition of the G7 Index of Leadership Approval it would be apt to include the Prime Minister’s personal approval ratings into the index. However, for the construction of the index it was not possible to obtain a suitable dataset of personal approval ratings. The reason for this might well be rooted in the specific cultural traditions of the country. If one follows one widely adopted approach of classifying countries into the dichotomous scheme of individualistic and collectivistic cultures, Japan is regularly characterized as an emphatically collectivistic society. It appears to be plausible that in
such a cultural environment the concept of leadership is interpreted in a different way, focusing on the governing bodies as collectivistic institutions instead of the single individual. It then seems only logical to relate the measurement of approval rates to these bodies also, which is exactly what is being practiced in Japan. In Japan there is an ongoing survey of the approval rating of the cabinet, which is given the name of the Prime Minister, indicating his special role within the body. Taking these specific cultural circumstances into account, the approval ratings of the Prime Minister’s cabinet are included into the calculation of the G7 Index of Leadership Approval. In the current study, data collected on behalf of NHK is employed to facilitate the calculation of the index. Prime Minister of Japan is Fumio Kishida since he took office on 10/04/21. In May 2022 the approval rating of the Cabinet Fumio Kishida was ascertained at 55.4 percent. The disapproval rating of the Fumio Kishida Cabinet was found to be 22.5 percent. A fraction of 22.2 percent of the respondents indicate that they did not know whether they do approve of the performance or not. The survey was conducted between 05/06/22 and 06/08/22. The sampling was based on a Telephone method by landline and cell phone (RDD tracking method). In total 2191 respondents have been interviewed.

**UNITED KINGDOM**  
**BORIS JOHNSON**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPROVAL</th>
<th>DISAPPROVAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answers: Approval: 28%. Disapproval: 64%. Don’t Know: 8%.


Date of last Download: 06/15/22.
The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a unitary parliamentary constitutional monarchy. Head of Government is the Prime Minister. In this capacity he represents the United Kingdom at the G7 meetings. Therefore, it is apt to include his personal approval ratings in the G7 Index of Leadership Approval. Prime Minister of the United Kingdom is Boris Johnson. He took office in 07/24/19. There is a long tradition of measuring leadership approval in the United Kingdom. In this study, the analysis is based on data gathered by Ipsos. The Prime Minister’s approval rating for May 2022 has been found to be 28 percent. In the same survey his disapproval rating is seen at 64 percent. From the respondents a fraction of 8 percent answered that they did not know whether they do approve or not. The cited survey has been facilitated between 05/11/22 and 05/17/22. The target population was defined as “Adults aged 18 +”. The method of data gathering has been described as “Telephone interviews”. The sampling was based on a Online Public Opinion Forum. The number of respondents interviewed by Ipsos for this survey was reported to be 1013.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNITED STATES</th>
<th>JOE BIDEN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>APPROVAL</strong></td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DISAPPROVAL</strong></td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answers: Approval: 41%. Disapproval: 54%. Don’t Know: 5%.


The United States of America is a federal presidential constitutional republic. Head of State and Head of Government is the President of the United States of America, commonly abbreviated as POTUS. He represents the U.S.A. at the G7 meetings. Due to the large
population of the country, the US-President’s approval rating contribute substantially to the G7 Index of Leadership Approval. President of the United States is Joe Biden since he took office on 01/20/21. In the United States, presidential approval ratings have been monitored for many years on a monthly basis. Here, employed is data collected by Gallup. In May 2022 the approval rating of President Joe Biden was ascertained at 41 percent. The President’s disapproval rating was found to be 54 percent. A 5 percent of the respondents indicate that they did not know weather they do approve of the President’s performance or not. The current survey took place from 05/02/22 to 05/22/22. On a further methodological note, Gallup defined “Americans (national adults, aged 18 and older)” as the target population. Data gathering has been described as „Telephone Interviews (English, Spanish)“. The sampling was based on Dual Frame random-digit-dial methods, 50% cellphone, 50% landline. In total 3500 respondents have been interviewed.

WEIGHTING

Weighting is facilitated on the basis of the countries shares of the overall “voting age population”. More specifically, weighting is facilitated by the size of each country’s “voting age population” at the time of the last election in that country in relation to the overall “voting age population” of the G7-countries combined at the time of the last election held within one of the G7-countries. Fluctuations in the size of the “voting age population” that occur between election dates are not accounted for in the weighting process. The data has been retrieved from the “Voter Turnout Database” published by “The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA)“.

In the following table, for every country the voting age population is given with the date of the last election. The data is then used to calculate the weight of every country, which is given in the next table.
# INDEX OF LEADERSHIP APPROVAL

## G7 ELECTORATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Voter Turnout</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>09/20/21</td>
<td>30730303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>09/26/21</td>
<td>67433323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>04/24/22</td>
<td>53402936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>03/04/18</td>
<td>52037314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>10/31/21</td>
<td>105630081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>12/12/19</td>
<td>51793515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>11/03/20</td>
<td>258672483</td>
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## G7 ELECTORAL WEIGHTING FACTORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Index</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>09/20/21</td>
<td>0.0496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>09/26/21</td>
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</tr>
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<td>04/24/22</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>03/04/18</td>
<td>0.0840</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>12/12/19</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>11/03/20</td>
<td>0.4174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Own Calculation based on the “Voter Turnout Database” by “The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA)”. To ensure comparability, the index has been calculated over the entire period – from January 2007 to the present month – for the current G7 member countries.*

## G7 INDEX OF LEADERSHIP APPROVAL

The G7 Index of Leadership Approval is an electorate-weighted international index of the leadership approval ratings within the G7 countries. It provides an answer to the question, what proportion of the overall electorate in the G7 countries combined does approve of the performance of the political leader of their own country. Or put bluntly: What fraction of the electorate of the G7 states backs their own heads of government?
At the reporting period of this study, the G7 Index of Leadership Approval is at 44 percent. This means 44 percent of the electorate in all G7 countries combined approve of the highest leadership of their own country. In other words: 44 percent of the overall electorate in the G7 states is behind their own political leaders.

One month before the G7 Index of Leadership Approval stood at 45 percent. Over the past month, the Index changed by -1 percentage points.

Furthermore, complementing the G7 Index of Leadership Approval also the G7 Index of Leadership Disapproval can be calculated in an analogue way. The interpretation of both indices is similar: The index denotes the percentage of the combined electorate of all G7 countries disapproving of their own country’s leadership. However, in May 2022 the G7 Index of Leadership Disapproval could not be calculated, due to missing data in Italy, where only approval is recorded by the source cited in this study.

The following figure displays a chart of the G7 Index of Leadership Approval over time from January 2007 to May 2022. Displayed are monthly values. The graph shows that the index is below 50 percent most of the time, indicating that, most of the time there is no majority in the G7 countries approving their national leaders.
Finally it is of interest to compare the G7 countries in regard to the approval ratings of their national leaders. All necessary data has been compiled in the current study. In the following table the approval ratings are summarized to provide an overview. Furthermore, a ranking of the named leaders has been conducted according to their ratings of approval at home.
# G7 INDEX OF LEADERSHIP APPROVAL

**MAY 2022**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Leader</th>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Approval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Justin Trudeau</td>
<td>5th</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Olaf Scholz</td>
<td>5th</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Emmanuel Macron</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Mario Draghi</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Cabinet Kishida</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Boris Johnson</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>Joe Biden</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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ABSTRACT

Jörn Lengsfeld is a German economist, management expert and communication scientist. He holds a research doctorate in Economics / Business Administration from the University of St. Gallen (doctor oeconomiae) and a further research doctorate in Philosophy / Communication from the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Erfurt (doctor philosophiae).
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