INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

2022



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Introduction

This report presents results from an international survey, conducted in partnership with Data for Good at Meta, investigating public climate change knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, policy preferences, and behavior among Facebook users. The survey collected responses from 108,946 Facebook monthly active users (18+). Responses were collected from 192 countries and territories worldwide, including 107 individual countries and territories and 3 geographic groups comprising 81 additional countries and territories (for a total of 110 "areas" included in the reporting), as well as 4 additional territories that are reported with France or the United Kingdom.¹ Interview dates: March 25 – April 14, 2022. The Yale research team was supported by the MacArthur Foundation and the 11th Hour Project.

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¹ The complete list of countries and territories surveyed, including the countries and territories included in each geographic group, are provided in Appendix I.



Executive Summary

This report describes climate change beliefs, attitudes, policy preferences, and behaviors among Facebook users in 110 countries, territories, and geographic groups (hereafter referred to as "areas"). Overall, these 110 areas represent 192 countries and territories worldwide. The survey was fielded in partnership with Data for Good at Meta from March 25 – April 14, 2022. Among the key findings at the global level:

Climate Change Knowledge, Beliefs, and Engagement

- Knowledge about climate change: Respondents in Finland (92%) and Hungary (90%) are the most likely to say they know "a lot" or "a moderate amount" about climate change. In contrast, respondents in Benin (34%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, and Haiti (all 32%) are the most likely to say they have "never heard of" climate change.
- Climate change is happening: Respondents in Hungary (96%), Portugal (95%), and Costa Rica (94%) are the most likely to think climate change is happening, while respondents in Laos (67%), Haiti (67%), and Bangladesh (70%) are the least likely.
- Climate change is human-caused: Respondents in Spain (65%), Sweden (61%), and Taiwan (60%) are the most likely to think that climate change is mostly caused by human activities, while respondents in Indonesia (18%) and Yemen (21%) are the least likely.
- Hearing about climate change in daily life: Respondents in Sweden and Germany (both 66%) are most likely to say that they hear about climate change in their daily life at least once a week, while respondents in Yemen (7%), Algeria, and Cambodia (both 9%) are least likely.

Worry and Perceived Risks Regarding Climate Change

- Worry about climate change: Respondents in Mexico (95%), Portugal, and Chile (both 93%) are the most likely to say they are either "very worried" or "somewhat worried" about climate change, while respondents from Yemen (32%) and Jordan (48%) are the least likely.
- Climate change will harm future generations: Respondents in Mexico (83%), Chile, Puerto Rico, and Costa Rica (all 80%) are the most likely to say that climate change will harm future generations "a great deal," while respondents in Yemen (23%) are the least likely to say so.
- Climate change will be personally harmful: Respondents are the most likely to say that climate change will harm them personally "a great deal" in Malawi (62%) and Chile (61%), and the least likely to say so in Czechia (3%) and Norway (5%).
- **Personal importance of climate change:** Respondents in Angola and Zambia (both 86%) are the most likely to say that climate change is either "extremely" or "very" important to them personally, while respondents in Czechia and Yemen (both 26%) are the least likely to say so.
- Climate change is a threat in the next 20 years: Respondents in Malawi (93%), Portugal, and Mexico (both 92%) are most likely to think that climate change is either a "very serious" or "somewhat serious" threat to people in their country or territory over the next 20 years, while respondents in Yemen (42%) and Jordan (53%) are least likely to say so.

Responsibility for Action on Climate Change

• Who is responsible for reducing causes of climate change? Respondents in Romania, Uzbekistan, and Lebanon (all 50%) are the most likely to think that the government is most



responsible for reducing the pollution that causes climate change. Respondents in El Salvador (52%), Zambia, and Panama (both 49%) are the most likely to think that individual people are most responsible, while respondents in Germany and Mexico (both 43%) are the most likely to say that businesses are most responsible.

- Climate change as a government priority: Respondents in Chile (91%), Mexico, and Puerto Rico (both 88%) are the most likely to say that climate change should be either a "very high" or "high" priority for their government, while respondents in Yemen (36%) and Kosovo (47%) are the least likely to say so.
- National responsibility to reduce climate change: Respondents in Australia and Portugal (both 65%) are the most likely to think that their country or territory should reduce its pollution that causes climate change, regardless of what other countries do. In contrast, respondents in Bangladesh (14%) and Cambodia (15%) are least likely to think so.

Energy and the Economy

- **Perceived economic impacts of action to reduce climate change:** Respondents in Malawi, Brazil, and Angola (all 77%) are the most likely to think action to reduce climate change will improve economic growth and provide new jobs, or it will have no effect on the economy and jobs. Respondents in Czechia (47%) and Japan (50%) are the least likely to think so.
- Increasing use of renewable energy: Respondents in Hungary (91%), Portugal, and Spain (both 89%) are the most likely to say that their country or territory should either use "much more" or "somewhat more" renewable energy, while respondents in Indonesia (48%) and Tanzania (53%) are the least likely.
- **Decreasing use of fossil fuels:** Respondents in Denmark (79%), the United Kingdom, and Sweden (both 72%) are the most likely to say that their country or territory should use either "much less" or "somewhat less" fossil fuels, while respondents in Cambodia (12%) and Mozambique (16%) are the least likely.

Climate Activism

• Willingness to join an organized group for climate action: Respondents in Zambia (75%) and Malawi (74%) are the most likely to say that they are currently participating in, or "definitely" would join, an organized group working to convince leaders to take action to reduce climate change. Respondents in Finland (9%) and the Netherlands (10%) are the least likely.



1 Climate Change Knowledge, Beliefs, and Engagement

1.1 Respondents in many countries, territories, and groups say they know at least a moderate amount about climate change.

A majority of respondents (>50% respondents) in 46 of the 110 total countries, territories, and geographic groups (hereafter, "areas") surveyed say they know at least a moderate amount about climate change. Respondents in Finland (92%), Hungary (90%), Germany (84%), and Croatia (83%) are the most likely to say they know "a lot" or "a moderate amount."

By contrast, in many areas, substantial percentages of respondents say they have "never heard of" climate change. Respondents in Benin (34%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, and Haiti (all 32%) are the most likely to say they have never heard of it.

Comparing world regions (see Appendix II), respondents in Europe are most likely to say they know at least a moderate amount about climate change, with majorities in 27 out of 31 areas saying so. In contrast, respondents in Sub-Saharan Africa are least likely, with no majorities saying so in any area.

It is also important to note that this survey was conducted on the Facebook platform, so it likely underrepresents populations with lower incomes and literacy rates. <u>Prior research</u> has found that members of these groups are more likely to know little or nothing about climate change.





1.2 The great majority of respondents think climate change is happening.

After being asked about their current level of knowledge about climate change, respondents were given a short definition of climate change: "Climate change refers to the idea that the world's average temperature has been increasing over the past 150 years, will increase more in the future, and that the world's climate will change as a result. What do you think: Do you think climate change is happening?"

The great majority of respondents in all 110 surveyed areas say that they think climate change is happening. This includes nine in ten or more respondents in 21 countries and territories, including Hungary (96%), Portugal (95%), and Costa Rica (94%). The percentage is lowest, but still high, in Laos (67%), Haiti (67%), and Bangladesh (70%).





1.3 Respondents in nearly all areas think climate change is at least partially caused by humans.

A majority of respondents in 108 of the 110 surveyed areas say that climate change is at least partially caused by human activities (i.e., that it is either "caused mostly by human activities" or is "caused about equally by human activities and natural changes"). However, among those, majorities in only 26 areas say that climate change is *mostly* caused by human activities (see map). Respondents in Spain (65%), Sweden (61%), and Taiwan (60%) are the most likely to say that climate change is mostly caused by human activities, while respondents in Indonesia (18%), Yemen (21%), and Haiti (23%) are the least likely. Respondents in Haiti (35%) are the most likely to say climate change is caused mostly by natural changes in the environment, followed by respondents in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (28%) and the Dominican Republic (28%).

Comparing results by region (see Appendix II), respondents in Europe are the most likely to say that climate change is caused mostly by human activities (majorities in 16 out of 31 areas), while respondents in Southwest Asia and North Africa, as well as Sub-Saharan Africa, are the least likely (majorities in zero areas).





1.4 Majorities in relatively few areas say they hear about climate change at least once per week.

A majority of respondents in relatively few (12 of the 110) surveyed areas say that they hear about climate change in their daily lives (such as from TV, newspapers, social media, or conversations with friends and family) at least once per week. Respondents in Sweden (66%), Germany (66%), and Finland (64%) are most likely to say they hear about climate change at least once a week, while respondents in Yemen (7%), Algeria (9%), and Cambodia (9%) are least likely.

Respondents in Europe are more likely to say that they hear about climate change in their daily lives at least once per week compared with respondents in every other region (see Appendix II).



Hearing about climate change at least once a week



2 Worry and Perceived Risks Regarding Climate Change

2.1 A majority of respondents in nearly every area are worried about climate change.

A majority of respondents in nearly every area surveyed (108 out of 110) say they are "very" or "somewhat" worried about climate change. More than nine in ten respondents in Mexico (95%), Portugal (93%), Chile (93%), Puerto Rico (92%), Costa Rica (92%), Ecuador (91%), Panama (91%), Peru (91%), and Colombia (91%) say they are worried. In contrast, only about one in three respondents in Yemen (32%) and just under half of respondents in Jordan (48%) say they are worried about climate change.





2.2 Majorities in most areas think climate change will harm future generations a great deal.

A majority of respondents in about two-thirds of the areas surveyed (76 out of 110) think climate change will harm future generations "a great deal." This ranged from eight in ten respondents in Mexico (83%), Chile (80%), Puerto Rico (80%), and Costa Rica (80%) to about one-fourth of respondents in Yemen (23%).

Comparing results by region (see Appendix II), respondents in South America are most likely to think that climate change will harm future generations a great deal (majorities in 9 out of 9 areas), while respondents in Southwest Asia and North Africa are least likely (majorities in 2 out of 17 areas).



Climate change will harm future generations



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2.3 Majorities in relatively few areas think climate change will harm them personally a great deal.

Majorities of respondents in 17 out of 110 surveyed areas think climate change will harm them personally "a great deal." Respondents are most likely to say that climate change will harm them personally "a great deal" in Malawi (62%), Chile (61%), and Mexico (59%), and are the least likely to say so in Czechia (3%) and Norway (5%).

Comparing results by region (see Appendix II), majorities in relatively few regions think climate change will harm them personally "a great deal." Respondents are most likely to say that climate change will harm them personally a great deal in South America (majorities in 5 out of 9 areas) and are least likely in Southwest Asia and North Africa (majorities in zero areas) and Europe (zero areas).





2.4 Climate change is personally important to respondents in most areas.

A majority of respondents in about three-quarters of the surveyed areas (80 of 110) say the issue of climate change is either "extremely" or "very" important to them personally. Respondents are the most likely to say that climate change is "extremely" or "very" important in Angola (86%), Zambia (86%), and the Philippines (83%). Respondents are the least likely to say so in Czechia (26%), Yemen (26%), and Jordan (27%).

Comparing results by region (see Appendix II), respondents in South America and Sub-Saharan Africa are most likely to say that climate change is important to them personally, with majorities in all areas saying so. Respondents in Southwest Asia and North Africa (majorities in 8 out of 17 areas) and Europe (15 out of 31 areas) are least likely.





2.5 Respondents in nearly every area think that climate change is a threat to their country or territory over the next 20 years.

A majority of respondents in all but one surveyed area (109 out of 110) think climate change is either a "very serious" or "somewhat serious" threat to the people in their country or territory over the next 20 years. This ranges from nine in ten or more respondents in Malawi (93%), Portugal (92%), Mexico (92%), Costa Rica (91%), Chile (91%), and Sri Lanka (90%), to about four in ten respondents in Yemen (42%) and just over half of respondents in Jordan (53%). Additionally, majorities in 47 out of 110 areas say that climate change is a "very serious" threat.

Comparing results by region (see Appendix II), a majority of countries and territories in every region say that climate change is at least a "somewhat serious" threat. However, there is some regional variation in where majorities are likely to think climate change is a "very serious" threat: Respondents in South America (8 out of 9 areas) and Sub-Saharan Africa (15 out of 17) are more likely to say that climate change is a "very serious" threat. Respondents in South South America (1 out of 17) and Europe (2 out of 31) are less likely to say so.





3 Responsibility for Action on Climate Change

3.1 Respondents in many areas think their governments are most responsible for reducing the pollution that causes climate change.

In 42 surveyed areas², respondents are more likely to think that the government is most responsible for reducing the pollution that causes climate change, including half of respondents in Romania, Uzbekistan, and Lebanon (all 50%). In 42 other areas, respondents are more likely to think that individual people are most responsible for reducing the pollution that causes climate change, including a majority of respondents in El Salvador (52%) and near-majorities in Zambia and Panama (both 49%). In the remaining 25 areas, respondents are more likely to think that businesses are most responsible for reducing the pollution that causes climate change).

Complete responses for this question by area and region are presented in Appendix II (p. 79).

² Respondents in Vietnam were not asked this question.



3.2 Respondents in most areas say climate change should be a high priority for their government.

A majority of respondents in most surveyed areas (104 out of 110) say climate change should be a "very high" or "high" priority for their own governments, led by Chile (91%), Mexico (88%), and Puerto Rico (88%). Respondents are least likely to say so in Yemen (36%) and Kosovo (47%).

Majorities of respondents say that climate change should be a "very high" or "high" priority for their governments in most areas within every region (see Appendix II). Moreover, majorities of respondents in most areas in North America (8 out of 12) and South America (5 out of 9) say that climate change should be a "very high" priority for their governments.



Climate change should be a government priority



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3.3 Most respondents think their country or territory should reduce its pollution that causes climate change.

Majorities of respondents in all 110 surveyed areas think their country or territory should reduce their pollution that causes climate change, either on their own, or if other countries do so.

Among those, majorities of respondents in 30 of the 110 areas surveyed think their country or territory should reduce its pollution that causes climate change *regardless* of what other countries do (see map). Respondents in Australia (65%) and Portugal (65%) are the most likely to think so, while respondents in Bangladesh (14%) and Cambodia (15%) are the least likely.

Comparing results by region (see Appendix II), respondents in Europe are the most likely to say that their country should reduce its pollution that causes climate change, regardless of what other countries do (17 out of 31 areas). Respondents in Sub-Saharan Africa are the least likely to say so (zero areas). However, majorities in 10 areas in Sub-Saharan Africa say their country or territory should reduce the pollution that causes climate change, if the countries that produce the most pollution do so as well.



National responsibility to reduce carbon pollution



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Reducing climate change will not harm economic growth

4 Energy and the Economy

4.1 Majorities in nearly all areas think that action to reduce climate change will not harm economic growth.

Majorities of respondents in almost all areas surveyed (109 out of 110) think that action to reduce climate change will improve economic growth and provide new jobs or will have no effect on the economy and jobs. Respondents in Malawi (77%), Brazil (77%), and Angola (77%) are the most likely to think so, while respondents in Czechia (47%), Japan (50%), and Azerbaijan (51%) are the least likely. In contrast, respondents in Czechia (51%) and Japan (48%) are the most likely to think that action to reduce climate change will *reduce* economic growth and cost jobs, while respondents in Malawi (18%) and Angola (20%) are the least likely to think so.

% who think climate action will improve or have no effect on the economy and jobs ≥ 70 60-70 50-60 40-50 30-40 < 30 United States of America Turko Cyprus Algeria Libya Egypt The Dominican Republic Nicaragua Grenada Danama Marshall Islands Colombia Kiribati Maldives Ecuador evchelles Samoa ique Tonga



4.2 Majorities in nearly every area support increased use of renewable energy.

Large majorities in all but one surveyed area (109 out of 110) say that their country or territory should use either "much more" or "somewhat more" renewable sources of energy than it does currently, including majorities in 68 areas who say their country or territory should use "much more" renewable energy. Respondents in Hungary (91%), Portugal (89%), and Spain (89%) are the most likely to think that their country should use "much more" or "somewhat more" renewable energy, while respondents in Indonesia (48%) and Tanzania (53%) are the least likely. Few respondents say their country or territory should use less renewable energy.





4.3 Majorities in many areas support decreased use of fossil fuels.

Majorities in 41 out of 110 areas surveyed say their country or territory should use "much less" or "somewhat less" fossil fuels than it does currently. Respondents in Denmark (79%), the United Kingdom (72%), and Sweden (72%) are the most likely to say their country should decrease their use of fossil fuels, while respondents in Cambodia (12%) and Mozambique (16%) are the least likely. By contrast, in 13 areas, a majority of respondents say that their country or territory should *increase* their use of fossil fuels, including Ghana (58%) and Mozambique (57%). Notably, however, majorities in all of these latter countries say their country should increase their use of renewable energy as well.

Responses to this question varied by region (see Appendix II). Respondents in Europe are the most likely to say that their country or territory should reduce their use of fossil fuels (majorities in 26 out of 31 areas). In contrast, respondents in Sub-Saharan Africa are the least likely: Zero areas have a majority saying their country or territory should *decrease* its use of fossil fuels, whereas majorities in nine (out of 17) areas say their country or territory should *increase* its use of fossil fuels.







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5 Climate Activism

5.1 Relatively few respondents would "definitely" join an organized group to convince leaders to reduce climate change.

Majorities of respondents in relatively few areas surveyed (20 of 108³), say they are currently participating in, or would "definitely" join an organized group working to convince leaders in their country or territory to take action to reduce climate change. Respondents in Zambia (75%), Malawi (74%), and Kenya (72%) are the most likely to say they are currently participating in or would "definitely" join such a group. Respondents from Finland (9%) and the Netherlands (10%) are the least likely to say they are participating in or would join such a group.

Comparing results by region (see Appendix II), respondents in Sub-Saharan Africa are the most likely to say they are currently participating in, or would "definitely" join, an organized group for climate action (majorities in 12 out of 17 surveyed areas). Respondents are the least likely to say so in Europe, North America, and South America (majorities in zero surveyed areas).





³ Respondents in Vietnam and Laos were not asked this question.



Appendix I: Survey Method

The data in this report are based on a survey of 108,946 Facebook monthly active users, aged 18 and older. The survey was conducted March 25 – April 14, 2022. Sampled Facebook users received an invitation to answer a short survey at the top of their Facebook News Feed and had the option to click the invitation to complete the survey on the Facebook platform.

The sample was drawn from the population of Facebook monthly active users, defined as registered and logged-in Facebook users who had visited Facebook through the website or a mobile device in the last 30 days.⁴ Within each country or territory surveyed, we drew a sample in proportion to publicly available age and gender benchmarks. The sample population in the United States was drawn in proportion to the U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey 2018 March Supplement. Sample populations for the geographic groups were drawn in proportion to the population of Facebook users due to lack of publicly available benchmark data. All other countries and territories were sampled in proportion to data from the United Nations Population Division 2019 World Population Projections.

Data for some countries and territories that have smaller populations and/or numbers of Facebook users were combined into "group" scores (i.e., Caribbean, Asian and Pacific Islands, and some countries in Sub-Saharan Africa). Some territories in the United Kingdom and France were also combined with national populations. Data were then weighted separately for each country, territory, and group using a multi-stage, pre- and post-survey weighting process based on census and nationally representative survey benchmarks, Facebook demographics, and Facebook engagement metrics, balanced to the total number of survey completions.⁵

This project is a partnership between the Yale Program on Climate Change Communication and Data for Good at Meta. The survey instrument was designed by Anthony Leiserowitz, Seth Rosenthal, and Jennifer Carman of Yale University, with support by Nicole Buttermore, Kelsey Mulcahy, and J.W. Schneider at Meta. The survey was fielded by Meta. Survey weights were generated by Nicole Buttermore. The charts and maps were designed by Liz Neyens and Jennifer Marlon of Yale University.

Rounding error and tabulation

Percentages are weighted based on general population parameters for each surveyed country and territory.

For tabulation purposes, percentage points are rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, percentages in a given chart may total slightly higher or lower than 100%. Summed response categories

⁵ Weights were generated in three stages. First, we adjusted for sampling in proportion to age and gender census benchmarks. Second, we adjusted for non-response error using Inverse Propensity Score Weighting (IPSW) on Facebook demographics and Facebook engagement metrics to make the sample more representative of Facebook monthly active users. The Facebook monthly active user sampling frame constitutes a sizable proportion of the global population, but the proportion of adults who use Facebook differs from country to country. To more closely reflect the entire adult population in a country or territory, we used poststratification based on publicly available nationally representative survey benchmarks, using weights from the first stages as inputs. The final weights were balanced to the total number of survey completions.





⁴ The Facebook monthly active users figure is reported in the company's quarterly earnings report found on <u>https://investor.fb.com</u>. As of March 31, 2022, there were 2.94 billion monthly active users globally, including 263 million monthly active users in the U.S. and Canada.

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(e.g., "I definitely would do it" + "I probably would do it") are rounded after sums are calculated (e.g., 25.3% + 25.3% = 50.6%, which, after rounding, would be reported as 25% + 25% = 51%).

Sample size for surveyed countries, territories, and groups

Our study collected data from a total of 192 countries and territories,⁶ including 81 countries and territories that were collapsed into three geographic groups due to sample size (i.e., Caribbean, Asian & Pacific Islands, and Sub-Saharan Africa), three territories that were grouped with the United Kingdom, and one territory that was grouped with France. The unweighted sample sizes for each country, territory, and group are as follows:

- Albania (*n* = 329)
- Algeria (n = 1,066)
- Angola (*n* = 727)
- Argentina (*n* = 1,257)
- Armenia (n = 306)
- Asian & Pacific Islands*
 (n = 1,916)
- Australia (*n* = 1,012)
- Austria (n = 1, 120)
- Azerbaijan (n = 541)
- Bangladesh (n = 910)
- Belgium (n = 1,201)
- Benin (n = 665)
- Bolivia (*n* = 1,070)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (*n* = 291)
- Botswana (*n* = 690)
- Brazil (*n* = 1,048)
- Bulgaria (n = 1,012)
- Burkina Faso (n = 581)
- Cambodia (n = 445)
- Cameroon (n = 606)
- Canada (*n* = 1,026)
- Caribbean* (n = 811)
- Chile (*n* = 1,094)
- Colombia (*n* = 1,082)
- Congo, Democratic Republic of the (*n* = 587)
- Costa Rica (*n* = 1,012)
- Côte d'Ivoire (n = 646)
- Croatia (n = 635)

- Cyprus (n = 494)
- Czechia (*n* = 1,049)
- Denmark (*n* = 1,101)
- Dominican Republic, The (*n* = 884)
- Ecuador (*n* = 1,017)
- Egypt (*n* = 1,206)
- El Salvador (n = 817)
- Finland (*n* = 683)
- France (includes Saint Pierre and Miquelon) (n = 2,536)
- Germany (*n* = 3,732)
- Ghana (*n* = 563)
- Greece (*n* = 1,051)
- Guatemala (*n* = 1,031)
- Haiti (*n* = 543)
- Honduras (*n* = 1,012)
- Hong Kong (n = 417)
- Hungary (n = 1,280)
- India (*n* = 2,574)
- Indonesia (n = 1, 178)
- Iraq (*n* = 1,403)
- Ireland (n = 977)
- Israel (n = 914)
- Italy (n = 1,279)
- Jamaica (n = 375)
- Japan (n = 1, 174)
- Jordan (n = 1,315)
- Kenya (n = 1, 423)
- Kosovo (n = 295)

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- Kuwait (n = 568)
- Laos (n = 323)
- Lebanon (n = 653)
- Libya (*n* = 763)
- Lithuania (*n* = 1,162)
- Malawi (*n* = 874)
- Malaysia (*n* = 1,153)
- Mexico (*n* = 1,218)
- Morocco (*n* = 788)
- Mozambique (n = 756)
- Nepal (*n* = 896)
- Netherlands, The (*n* = 978)
- New Zealand (n = 971)
- Nicaragua (n = 519)
- Nigeria (*n* = 1,382)
- North Macedonia (*n* = 464)
- Norway (*n* = 1,004)
- Oman (*n* = 499)
- Pakistan (*n* = 1,181)
- Panama (*n* = 541)
- Paraguay (n = 550)
- Peru (*n* = 952)
- Philippines, The (*n* = 1,249)
- Poland (*n* = 1,069)
- Portugal (*n* = 1,029)
- Puerto Rico (n = 573)
- Qatar (n = 498)
- Romania (n = 907)

⁶ Samples were drawn from two additional areas (Eritrea and Jersey), but no respondents participated in the surveys in these areas, so they are excluded from the final list.



- Saudi Arabia (n = 1,252)
- Senegal (n = 502)
- Serbia (*n* = 949)
- Singapore (n = 369)
- Slovakia (*n* = 985)
- South Africa (*n* = 1,369)
- South Korea (n = 921)
- Spain (n = 1, 163)
- Sri Lanka (*n* = 632)
- Sub-Saharan Africa* (*n* = 3,395)

- Sweden (*n* = 1,338)
- Switzerland (n = 990)
- Taiwan (*n* = 1,207)
- Tanzania (n = 505)
- Thailand (*n* = 1,220)
- Trinidad and Tobago (*n* = 518)
- Tunisia (*n* = 992)
- Turkey (*n* = 1,158)
- United Arab Emirates (*n* = 1,096)

 United Kingdom (includes Gibraltar, Guernsey, and Isle of Man) (n = 1,951) 23

- United States of America (*n* = 3,096)
- Uruguay (*n* = 580)
- Uzbekistan (n = 710)
- Vietnam (*n* = 1,096)
- Yemen (n = 731)
- Zambia (*n* = 692)

*The 81 countries and territories were collapsed into the three geographic groups as follows:

Asian & Pacific Islands (n =

1,916):

- American Samoa
- Brunei
- Cabo Verde
- Comoros, The
- Cook Islands, The
- Fiji
- French Polynesia
- Guam
- Guinea-Bissau
- Kiribati
- Maldives
- Marshall Islands, The
- Mauritius
- Mayotte
- Micronesia, Federated States of
- Nauru
- New Caledonia
- Northern Mariana Islands, The
- Palau
- Papua New Guinea
- Réunion
- Samoa
- Sao Tome and Principe
- Seychelles
- Solomon Islands



- Timor-Leste
- Tonga
- Tuvalu
 - United States Minor Outlying Islands
- Vanuatu
- Wallis and Futuna

Caribbean (*n* = 811):

- Anguilla
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Aruba
- Bahamas, The
- Barbados
- Belize
- Bermuda
- Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba
- Cayman Islands, The
- Curaçao
- Dominica
- French Guiana
- Grenada
- Guadeloupe
- Guyana

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- Martinique
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Martin (France)

- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Sint Maarten (Netherlands)
- Suriname
- Turks and Caicos Islands, The
- Virgin Islands (British)
- Virgin Islands (U.S.)

Sub-Saharan Africa (*n* = 3,395):

- Burundi
- Central African Republic, The
- Chad
- Congo, Republic of the
- Djibouti
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eswatini
- Ethiopia
- Gabon
- Gambia, The

Lesotho

Liberia

Mali

Madagascar

• Guinea

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- Mauritania
- Namibia
- Niger
- Rwanda
- Sierra Leone
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Togo
- Uganda
- Zimbabwe



Appendix II: Results by Region

1.1 How much do you know about climate change?



Knowledge about climate change

Asia & the Pacific





Europe





North America





South America





Southwest Asia & North Africa





Sub-Saharan Africa



1.2 What do you think: Do you think that climate change is happening?



Climate change is happening

Asia & the Pacific



Europe





North America





South America





Southwest Asia & North Africa




Climate change is happening

Sub-Saharan Africa



Climate change refers to the idea that the world's average temperature has been increasing over the past 150 years, will increase more in the future, and that the world's climate will change as a result. What do you think: Do you think that climate change is happening?



1.3 Assuming climate change is happening, do you think it is...

Climate change is caused mostly by human activities

	Caused abo	stly by natura	n activities human activi Il changes in t use climate ch	the environm	ient	Othe No re	r espons	e
Taiwan		60			28			
Sri Lanka		55		30			9	222
South Korea		53			8	23		
Australia	5	50			33			4 3
Nepal	4	49			27			5 6
Japan	48	48			37			0 22
New Zealand	46					10	2 4	
Singapore	45	45			39		11	13
Asian & Pacific Islands	43	43		33		1:	5	3 3 2
Hong Kong	42	42		38		ę)	5 5 2
Laos	40		2	1	15	2 5	1	18
Bangladesh	39			27	12	6	9	6
Thailand	39			34		15	4	8
Malaysia	38			39		9	4	7 3
India	37			32		17	4	6 4
Uzbekistan	37			36		13	5	6 3
Pakistan	36		28	8	15	4	9	8
Cambodia	35		23		18	3 7		13
Philippines	32			40		19		3 4 3
Vietnam	27			56			7	3 4 2
Indonesia	18		48			19	2	6 6
	່ 2	25	5	0	7	75		100

Asia & the Pacific



Europe

Caused mostly by human activities

Caused about equally by human activities and natural changes

Other

Caused mostly by natural changes in the environment

None of the above because climate change isn't happening

Spain		65			26		5	211
Sweden		61		25				22
Portugal		59		30		8	1	
Finland		58		29	-	10	21	
Italy		58		28	8		2 2	
United Kingdom		57		30	7	3	3 3	
France		57		33			6	22
Bosnia & Herzegovina		56		24		12	2	3 2
Greece		55		37			5	2
Belgium		55		32		7	3	3 3
Denmark		53		38			5	12
Slovakia		53		38		6	2	
Ireland		53		33		9	3	3 2
Switzerland		52		36			9	21
Croatia		52		36		6	2	4
Netherlands	Ę	51		33		10	3	2
Austria	49	9		39			7	2 2
Lithuania	48			41			8	2
Bulgaria	48			38		8	1	4 1
Germany	48			39		8	3	2 3
Poland	47			37		10		2 2 1
Cyprus	45			35		12	2	4 1
North Macedonia	45			33		16	3	32
Czechia	44			42		9		2 2
Hungary	44			49			4	2
Norway	43			38		13	2	2 3
Albania	42		3	2	13	4	6	3
Serbia	42			42		9	1	4 2
Romania	38		4	0	12		3 4	1 2
Armenia	35		26	13	4 1	3		8
Kosovo	32	2	27	23	5	ç)	5
	່ 2	5	50	7	5			1Ó





North America





South America





Southwest Asia & North Africa



		None of the above because climate change isn't happening										
Tanzania	47			20	14		4 6	9				
Malawi	40			38			17	2 2				
Benin	36			29	2	20	7	2 5				
Zambia	36			33		21		4 2 4				
South Africa	36			34		23		222				
Burkina Faso	35		3	2		22	2	2 8				
Angola	33			35		22		226				
Kenya	33		3	5		26		122				
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	33		27		20	e	5	10				
Côte d'Ivoire	32		31		21		4	4 7				
Ghana	32		31		18		5 4	10				
Senegal	32		30		20		4 6	8				
Cameroon	32		35			25		3 5				
Botswana	32		34			27		214				
Nigeria	26		33		25		7	5 4				
Congo	26		29		28		6	7 4				
Mozambique	24		31		25	2	6	12				
	o 25	5	5	0	7	5		1				

Sub-Saharan Africa

Caused mostly by human activities

Caused about equally by human activities and natural changes Caused mostly by natural changes in the environment

Other



1.4 About how often do you hear about climate change in your daily life (for example from TV, newspapers, social media, or conversations with friends and family)?



Hearing about climate change at least once a week

Asia & the Pacific



At least once a week Several times a year Never No response At least once a month Once a year or less often Don't know Sweden Germany Finland Austria Denmark Norway Switzerland Ireland United Kingdom Netherlands France Hungary Belgium Spain Croatia Romania Italy Portugal North Macedonia Lithuania Slovakia Bosnia & Herzegovina Poland Serbia Czechia Greece Bulgaria Cyprus Albania Armenia Kosovo Ò 1<u>0</u>0

Europe





North America





South America





Southwest Asia & North Africa





		ast once a ast once a		Several times Once a year	Never Don't kno					
Mozambique	30			12	27	9	9	9	4	
Angola	24		11	2	8	15	10	6	6	
Tanzania	23		11	3	31	8	11	9	7	
Cameroon	23		13		30	11	6	9	8	
Zambia	22		8		46		9	7	3 3	
Kenya	22		9		49		9	6	52	
Malawi	20	3			57		5	8	3 4	
Côte d'Ivoire	20		14	3	33	11	10	8	5	
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	18	10		32		11	12	12	4	
Botswana	17	12			49		9	4	6 2	
Benin	17	11		34		15	10	11	1 2	
South Africa	17	1	6		38		13	7	6 2	
Burkina Faso	17	10		37		13	7	9	7	
Nigeria	15	9		34		14	11	11	5	
Ghana	15	6		34		20	16		6 3	
Senegal	12	12		33		16	12	10	6	
Congo	10 8			41			13	15	3	
	ò	2	5	5	50	7	5		10	

Sub-Saharan Africa



2.1 How worried are you about climate change?



Worry about climate change

Asia & the Pacific



Europe

			very worried No res	ponse	
Portugal		55	38	3	5 2
Spain	44		43		8 4
Hungary	35		52		11 2
Greece		56	30	ę	95
Italy	38		48		11 3
France	46		40	9	9 5
Slovakia	30		52	13	5
Albania	42		40	10	6 2
Croatia	40		42	12	6
Austria	37		42	16	5
Lithuania	27		52	17	4
Serbia	31		48	14	6
Switzerland	35		44	15	7
North Macedonia	35		43	17	5
Ireland	25	5	52	15	8
Bulgaria	25	5	52	15	8
United Kingdom	28		48	16	7
Germany	35		41	17	8
Poland	27	4	17	18	7
Bosnia & Herzegovina	31		43	19	7
Cyprus	36		38	16	10 1
Armenia	36		37	17	10
Denmark	21	51		24	4
Sweden	27	44		19	9
Romania	21	50		20	8 1
Finland	25	45		19	10
Belgium	26	44		24	6
Kosovo	28	35	2	1	15
Czechia	13	50		26	11
Netherlands	13	46	3	2	10
Norway	14	40	36		10
	o 2	25 50	0 7	75	100



North America

		Very worried Somewhat worr		t very worri t at all worr		sponse	
Mexico		64				31	4 1
Puerto Rico		61				31	5 3
Costa Rica		64				28	6 2
Panama		68				23	6 2
Nicaragua		60				29	7 3
El Salvador		60			:	28	7 4 1
Dominican Republic		55			28		11 6
Guatemala		57			25	1	1 6 2
Honduras		59			21	9	8 3
Other Caribbean	42			34		15	8
Canada	33			43		16	8
Jamaica	38			37		15	10
Trinidad & Tobago	40			34		19	7
United States of America	32		3	6		16	16
Haiti	49			18		16	15 2
	2	5	5	0		75	100





South America



Southwest Asia & North Africa

			Very worr Somewha				vorried worriec		o resp	oonse			
Turkey		45					3	5			11	8	
Azerbaijan		37				:	39				11	12	
Oman		48	48			26			12		12	2	
Tunisia		39				33	3			15		10	4
Israel	32	2				38				18	8		
United Arab Emirates		40				30			18		10	2	
Qatar		44				26			14		14	2	
Morocco		40				28			1	4		14	4
Algeria		35			3	31		15	5		17	3	
Saudi Arabia	3	3			29			18		17		3	
Kuwait		35			25	25		21				18	2
Egypt	22			36		18				22		3	
Lebanon	18			37				22			2	2	1
Libya	18			36			2	20			26		2
Iraq	16		35				22				27		1
Jordan	15		33				25			26			1
Yemen	7	24			26					41			1
	ò	2	5		5	o			7	5			100



Sub-Saharan Africa

			t very worri t at all worr		esponse			
Malawi		80				10	4 5 2	
Burkina Faso		68			15	7	6 4	
Côte d'Ivoire		68			14	8	7 2	
South Africa	5	50		28		14	7	
Botswana		61		16		3	9 1	
Kenya		57		18	13	3	10	
Benin		62		13	9	1	3 3	
Senegal		60		15	12		9 4	
Other Sub-Saharan Africa		55		19	11	1	10 4	
Zambia		61		13	1	7	82	
Angola		55		19	15		7 4	
Mozambique		64		10	14		8 3	
Tanzania	4	9	2	3	10	10	7	
Cameroon		55		16	14	1	12 3	
Ghana		52	1	8	14	1	14 2	
Congo	5	50	14	12		18	6	
Nigeria	40	20		25			14 2	
	o 2	25 5	0		75		10	



2.2 How much do you think climate change will harm future generations of people?



Climate change will harm future generations

Asia & the Pacific





Europe





North America





South America





Southwest Asia & North Africa





Sub-Saharan Africa



2.3 How much do you think climate change will harm you personally?



Asia & the Pacific

Climate change will be personally harmful





Europe





North America





South America





Southwest Asia & North Africa





Sub-Saharan Africa



2.4 How important is the issue of climate change to you personally?

Extremely important Not too important Very important Not at all important Somewhat important No response Philippines Cambodia Sri Lanka 2 2 4 1 India Bangladesh Asian & Pacific Islands 5 4 Nepal 3 2 Pakistan Taiwan Malaysia South Korea Singapore 3 1 Indonesia 4 2 Vietnam 3 2 Laos Uzbekistan Japan Australia Hong Kong New Zealand Thailand ò

Climate change is personally important

Asia & the Pacific



Europe

			Very	mely importan important what importar	No	ot too imp ot at all in o respons	nportant			
Portugal		33			47				16	3 2
Italy		39			35				19	5 2
Greece	27			40				22		7 4
Spain	18			47				26		6 3
Hungary	24			36				32		6 1
Albania	17			43			26		7	6 1
Cyprus	24			33			25		13	5
France	22			34			29		11	3
Bulgaria	19		3	37			29		11	5
Croatia	21			33			28		13	5
Kosovo	25			29		12		17	15	
Bosnia & Herzegovina	21		3	32			29		14	4
Austria	16		37				35		8	4
Switzerland	16		35				33		11	4
Serbia	20		32				32		13	3
United Kingdom	19		31			29			14	7
North Macedonia	16		34			31			15	5
Ireland	15		33			32			12	6
Germany	14		33			35			12	6
Lithuania	9	3				42			13	3
Sweden	14		27		3	5			20	5
Armenia	6	33			29			22		7 2
Belgium	12		27		3	7			19	4
Poland	9	29			39				18	4
Denmark	11	27			37				21	4
Slovakia	10	26			4	5			15	4
Finland	13	22	2		32			23		9
Romania	15		0		41				17	5 1
Norway	6	24		34				26		11
Netherlands	6	23		38				26		7
Czechia	6	20		36				30		8
	Ó	2	5	5	0		7	7 5		100



North America





South America





Southwest Asia & North Africa




Climate change is personally important



Sub-Saharan Africa

How important is the issue of climate change to you personally?



2.5 Do you think that climate change is a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, or not a threat at all to the people in the country or territory where you live, over the next 20 years?



Climate change is a threat in the next 20 years

Asia & the Pacific



Europe

Don't know Very serious threat Somewhat serious threat No response Not a threat at all Portugal 3 5 Hungary France Spain Greece Italy Croatia United Kingdom Lithuania Serbia Poland Cyprus Bosnia & Herzegovina Ireland Albania North Macedonia Austria Slovakia Switzerland Romania Belgium Armenia Bulgaria Germany Denmark Netherlands Finland Kosovo Sweden Norway Czechia ò



North America





Very serious threat Don't know Somewhat serious threat No response Not a threat at all Chile Ecuador Peru Brazil Bolivia Colombia Argentina Uruguay Paraguay ò

South America



			Some	erious threa what serious threat at all			t know esponse	1		
Turkey		47				37	7		6	9
United Arab Emirates		48				27		1	0	13 1
Azerbaijan	26			4	7			7	1	8
Qatar		5	2			20		11		15 1
Morocco		40			32	2		7	18	3
Israel	29			4	1			11	1	8
Oman		44			2	26		9	19	2
Tunisia		41			28		8		21	1
Saudi Arabia		37			29		13	3	18	2
Algeria		38			29		8		23	2
Lebanon	25			39			13		22	
Egypt	21			38		12			28	1
Kuwait		35		24		11			29	2
Iraq	21			38		ŕ	17		24	1
Libya	23			33		15			29	
Jordan	20		33	i i		17			29	1
Yemen	14		29		23				32	3
	ò	25	;	5	0			75		100

Southwest Asia & North Africa





Sub-Saharan Africa



3.1 In the country or territory where you live, who do you think is most responsible for reducing the pollution that causes climate change?

Who is most responsible for reducing causes of climate change?



Asia & the Pacific



Europe







North America





South America



	The governmen Businesses Individual peop The country (or	e	ere I live sh	ould not rec	luce its pollu	Don't kr	
Turkey	34		3.	1	19	9 4 1	0 2
Israel	47			21	1	14 4 1	13
Oman	25	20		3	2	6 13	3
Lebanon	5	0		12	16	4 16	2
Morocco	27		32		18	5 14	4
Iraq	43			18	12 4	4 19	4
Tunisia	30		26		16	7 20	
United Arab Emirates	25	17		30		6 19	3
Qatar	28	18		26		8 18	2
Algeria	24	26		21	6	20	4
Saudi Arabia	22	18		29	4	22	4
Azerbaijan	33		20	16	6 9	20	1
Libya	30		18	18	6	22	5
Egypt	17	24		24	4	26	3
Jordan	22	23		16	5	30	4
Yemen	31		16	13	10	26	4
Kuwait	16 1		26		7	32	1
	o 2	25	5	0	7	5	100

Southwest Asia & North Africa



	Businesses Individual people	The government Don't know Businesses No response Individual people The country (or territory) where I live should not reduce its pollution									
Tanzania	30		14			46			5	3 2	
Kenya	35		11			43			3 5	2	
Malawi	27	15	5		4	8			4 3	4	
Botswana	28		25			35		4	4 6	2	
South Africa	30		28			29		4	7	2	
Zambia	23	14			49			4	7	3	
Burkina Faso	27		22			34		4	9	4	
Benin	30		23			30		5	9	2	
Mozambique	25		34			23	4	3	12	2	
Côte d'Ivoire	25		40			17		5	9	3	
Angola	28		29			25	3		12	3	
Ghana	30		17		34			8	9	2	
Senegal	23		35			22	4		12	4	
Nigeria	36		12		30		4	1	4	3	
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	28		20		27		8	1	2	5	
Cameroon	26		21		22	1:	3	11	8	3	
Congo	32		14	:	21	11		17		4	
(0 2	5		50		7	5			100	

Sub-Saharan Africa



3.2 Do you think climate change should be a very high, high, medium, or low priority for the government of the country or territory where you live?



Climate change should be a government priority

Asia & the Pacific



Climate change should be a government priority





Climate change should be a government priority



North America







South America



Climate change should be a government priority

Medium No response Very high High Low Israel United Arab Emirates Morocco Tunisia Qatar Saudi Arabia Azerbaijan Oman Algeria Lebanon Turkey Kuwait Egypt Jordan Iraq Libya Yemen ò

Southwest Asia & North Africa



		Very hi High	gh Ma		o response			
South Africa	46			3	0	16		7
Malawi		55			20	12	11	2
Côte d'Ivoire	41			32		18		7 2
Burkina Faso	42			32		19		3 4
Angola	40			32		20		6 2
Kenya	47			25		20		72
Zambia	48			23		19		8 2
Botswana	39			27		23	·	11
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	42			24		24		9 2
Senegal	40			24		23	10	3
Congo	34		29	9	2	23	1:	2 1
Ghana	42			20	18		18	2
Tanzania	46			16	25	5	11	2
Nigeria	34		27		2	7	9	3
Mozambique	40			21	2	28		10
Benin	40		2	20	21		15	4
Cameroon	29		31		25		11	4
	0 2	5	ŧ	50	7	75		10

Climate change should be a government priority

Sub-Saharan Africa



3.3 Do you think that the country or territory where you live should reduce its pollution that causes climate change...

Regardless of what other countries do

	Only if the co Only if most of The country of	ountries other co	that pr	oduce t around	he most d the wor	ld reduce t	heir pollu	ition	tion		esponse	e
Australia			65					18		7	4 5	5
Japan			62				14		1	4	2 7	1
New Zealand		Ę	56				17		10	3	12	1
South Korea		5	55				14		17	2	8	3
Uzbekistan		5	4			1	14	15	5	6	10	Ī
Singapore		52				12		21		2	12	Ĩ
Sri Lanka	36				16		20		10	13	5	5
Asian & Pacific Islands	34				20		24		4	15	5	3
Malaysia	33			1	7	2	23	4		20		3
Philippines	33				20		29			5	10	3
Vietnam	31			12		3	5		4	1	6	2
Hong Kong	29		1	0		38			4	17		2
India	28			15		31			8	14	4	4
Taiwan	24		11			45			2		16	1
Nepal	22		22			27		10		13	6	
Pakistan	22		21			27		10		16	4	4
Indonesia	21		16		24		7		27		5	5
Laos	20	1	16		25		4		29		6	
Thailand	17	16			33	3	5		2	25	·	4
Cambodia	15	19				42			5	16	3	3
Bangladesh	14	23			2	7	9		19		9	
	ò	25			5	0		75				10

National responsibility to reduce carbon pollution Asia & the Pacific

Don't know

Do you think that the country (or territory) where you live should reduce its pollution that causes climate change...



Europe

Regardless of what other countries do Only if the countries that produce the most pollution reduce their pollution No response Only if most other countries around the world reduce their pollution

The country (or territory) where I live should not reduce its pollution

Portugal 3 5 1 Spain Hungary United Kingdom Italy Slovakia Denmark Lithuania Ireland Poland Sweden Switzerland France Bosnia & Herzegovina Greece Armenia Serbia Croatia Austria Cyprus Norway Belgium Romania North Macedonia Germany Czechia Finland Netherlands Bulgaria Kosovo Albania Ó

Do you think that the country (or territory) where you live should reduce its pollution that causes climate change...



	Only if most other The country (or te							
Canada		61			18	9	5	7
United States of America		60			13	13	6	8
Costa Rica		53		11	2	3	4 6	3
Puerto Rico	49)		9	30		3	9
Trinidad & Tobago	48			14	15	6	15	1
Mexico	46			12	29		4	8
Jamaica	44		1	1	18	8	15	4
Other Caribbean	41		14		18	8	15	3
El Salvador	40		9		33	3	12	2
Nicaragua	38		10		30	7	11	4
Panama	38		14		30	4	12	3
Honduras	35		13		29	7	14	3
Guatemala	29	14		3	34	4	13	5
Dominican Republic	29	16	3	26	5		18	5
Haiti	23	20		15	12	25		6
	oٰ 2	5	Ę	50	7	5		10

Regardless of what other countries do

North America

Only if the countries that produce the most pollution reduce their pollution No response

Do you think that the country (or territory) where you live should reduce its pollution that causes climate change...



Don't know



South America

Regardless of what other countries do

Do you think that the country (or territory) where you live should reduce its pollution that causes climate change...



Don't know

Only if most other countries around the world reduce their pollution The country (or territory) where I live should not reduce its pollution											
Israel			62				9		12	3	12 2
Azerbaijan	40				17		17		8	8 17	
Lebanon	35			12		18	7			24	4
United Arab Emirates	34		13			24		4		20	4
Turkey	29		22				24		8	14	3
Tunisia	28		17			22		8		22	2
Saudi Arabia	26		16			24	6	6		22	6
Oman	25		17			25		10		20	
Morocco	24		22			25				9 17	
Jordan	24		16		17 6						5
Qatar	23	1	15		27		1	0	20		5
Egypt	23		17			23	4		28	3	5
Algeria	22		21			23		7		23	3
Iraq	21	10	6		2	27	6			26	4
Yemen	21	15	5	1	8	11			28		7
Kuwait	19	15		2	25	6					8
Libya	19	20			18	10			27		7
	ò	25			5	0		7	5		10

Southwest Asia & North Africa

Only if the countries that produce the most pollution reduce their pollution No response

Regardless of what other countries do

Do you think that the country (or territory) where you live should reduce its pollution that causes climate change...



Don't know

	Only if the countri Only if most other	Regardless of what other countries do Don't know Only if the countries that produce the most pollution reduce their pollution No response Only if most other countries around the world reduce their pollution The country (or territory) where I live should not reduce its pollution										
South Africa	43				19	20		6	10 2			
Angola	41			16		19	6	13	5			
Botswana	39			18		24		7	11 2			
Zambia	38			21		26		3 9	Э 4			
Tanzania	38	18			23		5 9	7				
Kenya	35		22			28		5	8 2			
Mozambique	34			22		18	7	16	3			
Burkina Faso	32			19		20	6	20	2			
Benin	32			18		24	6	16	4			
Senegal	30			18		27	7	16	3			
Nigeria	30			20		21 6		17	5			
Ghana	28		:	21		25	8	11	7			
Malawi	28		16			30		16	7 4			
Côte d'Ivoire	26		:	25		29		5 12	2 3			
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	26		16		24	10		17	8			
Cameroon	25		25	5		19	14	11	6			
Congo	23		19		23	16		18	1			
	o 2	5		5	0	7	5		100			

Sub-Saharan Africa

Do you think that the country (or territory) where you live should reduce its pollution that causes climate change...



4.1 Overall, do you think that taking action to reduce climate change will:



Reducing climate change will provide economic benefits

Asia & the Pacific





Reducing climate change will provide economic benefits

Europe





Reducing climate change will provide economic benefits





South America



Reducing climate change will provide economic benefits



Southwest Asia & North Africa







Sub-Saharan Africa



4.2 Do you think that in the future the country or territory where you live should use more, less, or about the same amount of renewable sources of energy, like solar panels and wind turbines, as it does today?



Support for increasing renewable energy Asia & the Pacific



Same amount as today Much more Much less No response Don't know Somewhat more Somewhat less Hungary 3 1 4 Portugal 3 6 Spain 3 2 1 4 Croatia Italy 3 11 6 Poland 12 5 Austria United Kingdom 6 3 2 5 Slovakia Denmark 12 3 Switzerland 1 3 4 3 2 Cyprus Ireland Lithuania Serbia Romania North Macedonia 3 2 Greece Belgium Germany Bosnia & Herzegovina Sweden Bulgaria Albania Netherlands Finland France Czechia Armenia Norway Kosovo 2 6 ò

Support for increasing renewable energy

Europe



	Much more Somewhat		is today	Much Don't		No	o respo	onse	
Costa Rica		68				19		3 3 1	5
Puerto Rico		69				17		323	6
Mexico		64			15	3	6	3	8
Canada		52		26			9	4 4	5
Panama		57		20		5	5	4	8
Trinidad & Tobago		56		20		4	6	4 1	1
Other Caribbean		54		22		5	3 4	11	
El Salvador		58		17		5	4 3	11	1
United States of America		52		22		9	4	6	7
Nicaragua		54		19		5	7	3 11	1
Dominican Republic		55		17	5	4	2	15	1
Jamaica		53		15	33	1	1	14	
Haiti		54		14	11	5	5	10	2
Honduras		52		15	7	7	4	14	1
Guatemala	40		24	8	e	3		17	3
	0 2	25 5	0		7	5			100

Support for increasing renewable energy

North America



Support for increasing renewable energy



South America



Support for increasing renewable energy



Southwest Asia & North Africa


	Much more Somewhat					Much les Don't kno		No resp	onse	
Zambia		72					10	4	2 6	52
Burkina Faso		70					10	8	2	63
South Africa		65				1	3	6	5 6	5 1
Malawi		72					6	5 2	8	6 2
Kenya		64				12		6 4	8	6
Ghana		67				9		7 2	9	5 1
Angola		55				20		7 3	4	10 1
Botswana		64				10	7	3	9	6
Senegal		63				10	7	6	2 1 [.]	1 2
Mozambique	47				25		10	4	4	9 1
Benin		61				12	8	3 2	12	2
Other Sub-Saharan Africa		55			14	L I	9	3 5	12	2 2
Nigeria		52			16	5	6	7	13	2
Côte d'Ivoire	4	9			18		14	4	4	9 2
Cameroon	t de la companya de l	51			14	1:	2	4 6	1.	2
Congo	43			20		12	5	4	13	4
Tanzania	37		16		9	6	6	2	2	3
	0 2	5	5	50			75			1 ⁰ 0

Support for increasing renewable energy

Sub-Saharan Africa

Do you think that in the future the country (or territory) where you live should use more, less, or about the same amount of renewable sources of energy, like solar panels and wind turbines, as it does today?



4.3 Do you think that in the future the country or territory where you live should use more, less, or about the same amount of fossil fuels, like coal, oil, and gas, as it does today?



Support for reducing fossil fuels

Asia & the Pacific



Europe

	Much less Somewha		ame amount omewhat mor		Much n Don't k		No respon	se	
Denmark		54			26		8	5 2	5 1
United Kingdom	5	0			22	10) 6	6	5 1
Sweden		52			20	10) 5	6 6	6
Switzerland	46				25	11	5	5	7
Hungary	49)			22	8	9	6 5	5 2
Netherlands	46				24	14	6	5	5
Ireland	47				22	12	5	8	4 2
Spain	46			2	2	6 7	7 1 [.]	1 6	2
Austria	45			21		13	7	6	5 2
France	45			21		11	7 6	9	2
Lithuania	42			24		12	6	7 7	2
Italy	45			20	6	7	9	10	3
Croatia	46			18	8	8 8	11	6	3
Belgium	40			24		14	8	6 8	8
Slovakia	34		3	0		14	7	6 8	1
Finland	42			20		19	6	5 6	2
Portugal	42			20	7	10	11	8	3
Germany	39			23		17	9	6 (6 1
Poland	39		19	9	14	6	13	7	2
Serbia	37		20		11	9	9	10	3
Greece	28		27		13	15		10 6	5 2
Bosnia & Herzegovina	37		18		14	5	10	10	5
Czechia	24		30		25		7	5 7	3
Norway	29		24		28		8	5	6
Albania	28		24	8	1	6	8	11	4
Kosovo	36		14	7	9	11	19		4
Cyprus	30		19	12		14	13	9	2
Bulgaria	19	30			21	10	7	10	2
North Macedonia	33		13	10	13		17	10	3
Armenia	26	16	1	4	13	15		15	2
Romania	18	21	16		15	14	4	12	4
	0 2	5		50		75			100



	Much Some					mount a nat more		ay		h more 't know		No res	ponse		
Canada		46						22			12		8	6	5
Mexico	4	I				21			7		12		12	6	2
United States of America	40)				18			14		1	0	10	e	i 1
Costa Rica	4	2				16			5	9		18		5	4
Puerto Rico	4	2				10		6	1	4		17		7	3
Other Caribbean	28	28		19		7		13	17			12		4	
Jamaica	33	33		13		5	7			23		15			4
Trinidad & Tobago	24		20			7 1		17	2		20		10	3	
Panama	27		16			6		17					10		4
El Salvador	28			14		9		12		21				I	5
Nicaragua	20		20			7	14	1		20			10	1()
Honduras	22		15		7	12	2			24			12	ł	3
Guatemala	21		15		8	1:	2		:	22		1	3	1()
Dominican Republic	23		12	6		12				27		13			8
Haiti	12 13		9		14	14		2		29		1	4 9		I
	ò	2	5			5	0				75				10

North America





South America



			luch less omewha				amount a what mor		day	Much Don't		No	resp	onse	
Israel		33	3				19		7	13		10		15	3
Turkey		30					20		11		1	1	4	10	2
Azerbaijan	1	9			24		13		14			12	14		4
Lebanon		22			17		7	14		19			16		4
United Arab Emirates	17	,	13		9		15		27		7			16	3
Morocco	12		16		10		18	18		19			17	7	8
Saudi Arabia	13		15		11		15			21		18			5
Oman	14		14	11			18		:		26			15	2
Qatar	16		12		11		10		26			21			3
Egypt	15		13		10		16		15			28			5
Tunisia	13		14		11		14		25			19		19	4
Jordan	11		14		8		22			17			24	4	4
Algeria	9	1	6		12		15			21			21		6
Libya	8	17	,		13		13			19			24		6
Iraq	9	14			15		19			16			23	3	5
Kuwait	9	11		13		11			24			25			6
Yemen	8	11	1	12		17			22			22			8
(ò		2	25			Ę	50				75			100

Southwest Asia & North Africa



Other

			ich less mewhat	less			amount a hat mor		day	Much more Don't know	No	respo	nse		
South Africa		30				14	8		11		28			5	5
Botswana		29			14	14		5		34				7	5
Malawi	19	Э	12	2	6	7				46				7	3
Nigeria	17		13		5	1	1			39			1	0	4
Kenya		21		9	5	1	1			44					4
Zambia	19	9	8	5		8			47				6	5	6
Ghana	16		10	6		11				46				6	4
Congo	13		13	1	1	22			27				1	12	3
Côte d'Ivoire	12	1	14		14	4 15				30					5
Burkina Faso	11	1	4	6		16			35			8		8 10	
Angola	9	15		9		1	7			36			1	10	4
Cameroon	9	14		10		1	6			36			9		6
r Sub-Saharan Africa	15		9	9		14				35		1	1		8
Senegal	8	12	1	1		14				36		10)	1	0
Tanzania	9	9	8		17				33	3		14		1	C
Benin	10	8	10		1	6				39					3
Mozambique	5	11	14			21				35			7		6
	ò		2	5			:	50			75				10

Support for reducing fossil fuels

Sub-Saharan Africa



5.1 How willing or unwilling are you to join an organized group working to convince leaders in the country or territory where you live to take action to reduce climate change?

I am participating in an effort like this now I probably would not do it 📃 No response I definitely would do it I definitely would not do it I probably would do it Not sure Philippines 2 1 Nepal Sri Lanka Cambodia Pakistan 3 3 India 3 2 Bangladesh Asian & Pacific Islands 3 3 Indonesia Thailand South Korea q Malaysia Singapore Uzbekistan New Zealand Australia Japan Taiwan Hong Kong ò

Asia & the Pacific

Willingness to participate in an organized group for climate action



Europe









North America





South America



	I det	participatir initely woul bably woul	d do it	effort lik	e this	now	l		ly would		do it 🗾 No respo do it	nse
United Arab Emirates		25		27	7			17		5	5 20	2
Oman	20			24			19		6	4	24	2
Qatar	20			24			20		2 4		28	2
Saudi Arabia	17		24		17		7 6		5		28	3
Morocco	14		27				23		8	5	5 20	2
Tunisia	15		22			19		7	8		26	3
Iraq	14		23		19			9)	22	3
Kuwait	14		8	1	3	6	9				36	3
Azerbaijan	9	23			20		7		7		34	
Algeria	10	22			22		7		7		29	4
Libya	13	1	7		25		5 9				28	3
Yemen	9	21			26			8	8		24	4
Turkey	5	26			2	8			10	4	25	2
Lebanon	8	20			28			6	9		27	3
Jordan	8	18		20		8	;	11	1		31	3
Egypt	6	14		24		9	9 10				32	4
Israel	5 1	2	25	5	20			20			26	
	ò		25			50)			7	5	100

Southwest Asia & North Africa



	I defi	participating i nitely would o pably would d	lo it	t like this nov	1		bly would no ely would no e		No re	esponse
Zambia		30			45			10	1 2	9 2
Malawi		40				34		12 11		11 2
Kenya		30			42			13	12	9 2
Tanzania		28		36			14	3	3 1	3 3
Ghana		30		32			17	1	3 12	2 4
Botswana	19			41			20	3	3	13 1
Burkina Faso	11		46				22	4	3 1	0 4
Benin	12		45				13 5	4	17	3
Nigeria	2	4		32		18			18	2
Other Sub-Saharan Africa	23	3	33			14		4	18	4
Angola	12		42				23	3 3	12	5
Mozambique	12		38			20	2 2		22	4
South Africa	15		35			24	4	63	16	5 2
Congo	13		35		12		7 9		20	4
Côte d'Ivoire	12		36			23	(6 4	16	4
Senegal	13		33			22	3	6	19	4
Cameroon	15		29		21		4 6		16	8
	ò	2	5		50			75		100

Sub-Saharan Africa



Yale school of the environment

