

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

2022



 Meta

 YALE PROGRAM ON
Climate Change
Communication

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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.

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

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.

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. [Prior research](#) has found that members of these groups are more likely to know little or nothing about climate change.

% who know 'a moderate amount' or 'a lot' about climate change



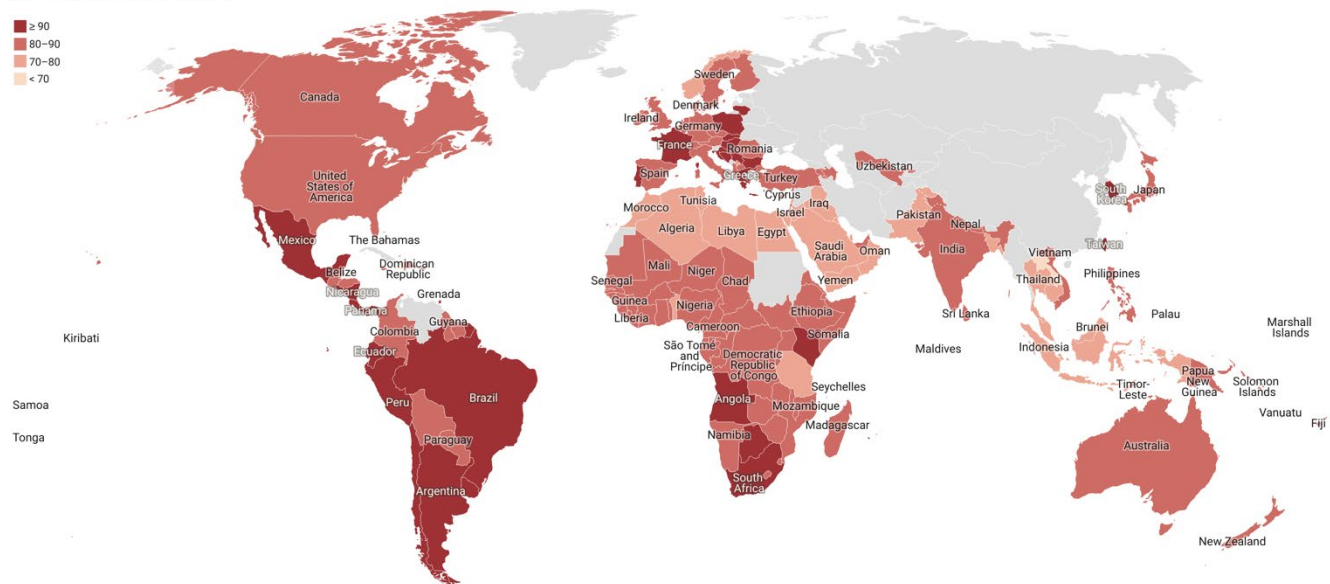
1.2 The great majority of respondents think climate change is happening.

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%).

Climate change is happening

% who think climate change is happening



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta • Created with Datawrapper

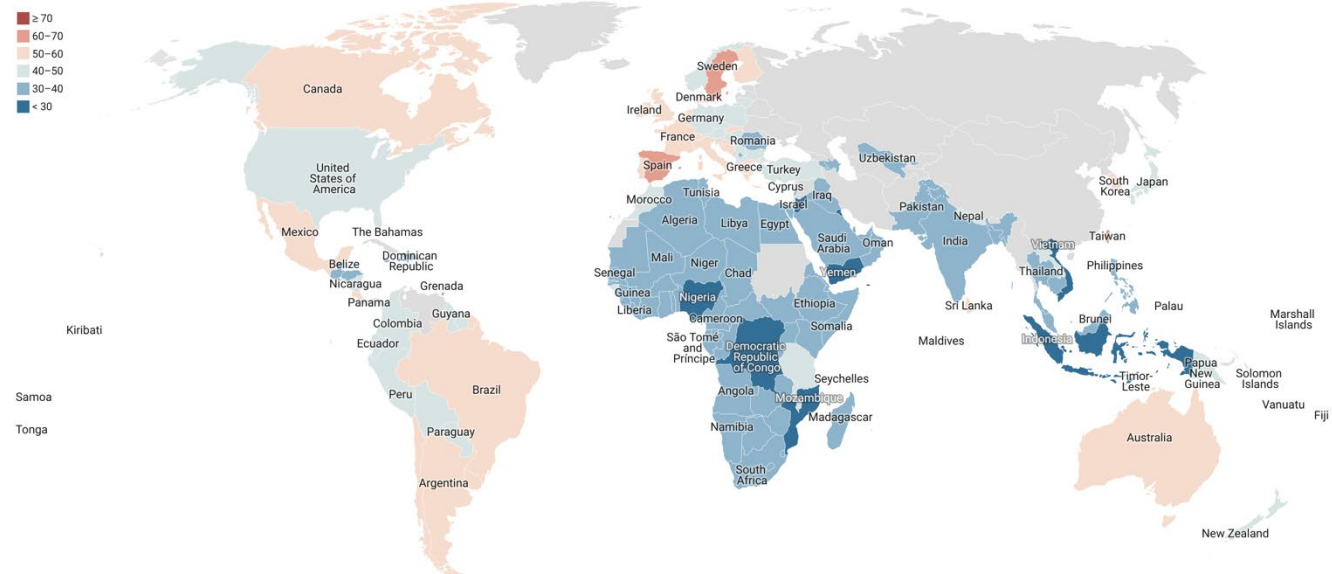
1.3 Respondents in nearly all areas think climate change is at least partially caused by humans.

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).

Climate change is caused mostly by human activities

% who think climate change is mostly caused by humans



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta • Created with Datawrapper

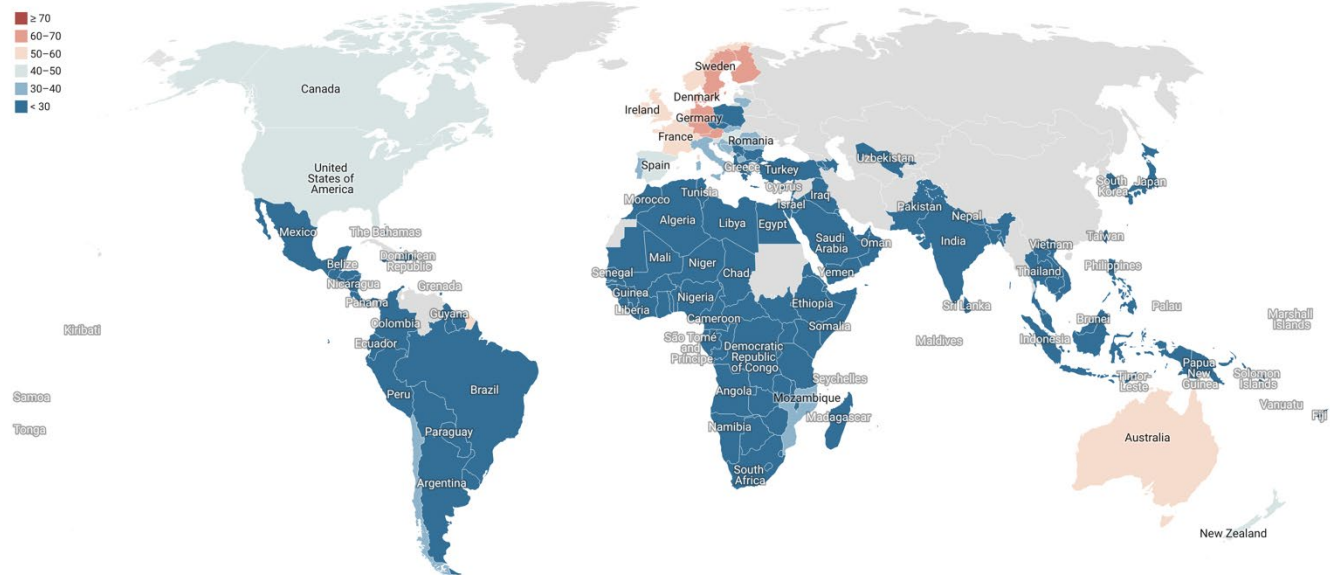
1.4 Majorities in relatively few areas say they hear about climate change at least once per week.

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

% who hear about climate change at least weekly



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta • Created with Datawrapper

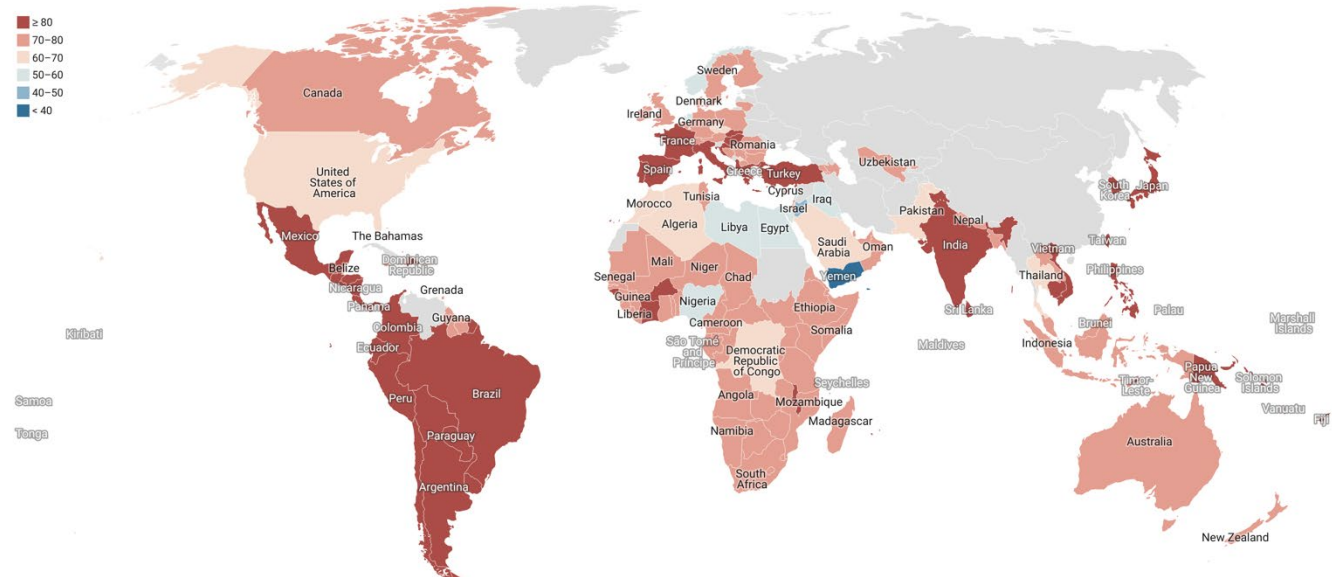
2 Worry and Perceived Risks Regarding Climate Change

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.

Worry about climate change

% who are 'very' or 'somewhat' worried about climate change



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta - Created with Datawrapper

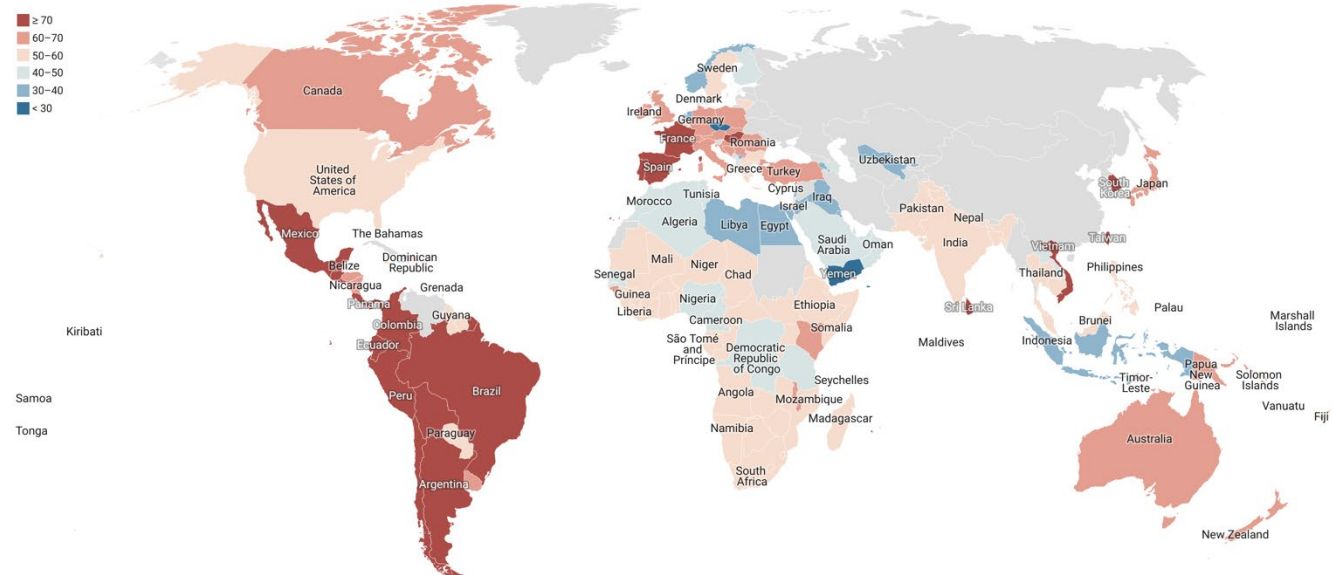
2.2 Majorities in most areas think climate change will harm future generations a great deal.

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

% who think climate change will harm future generations 'a great deal'



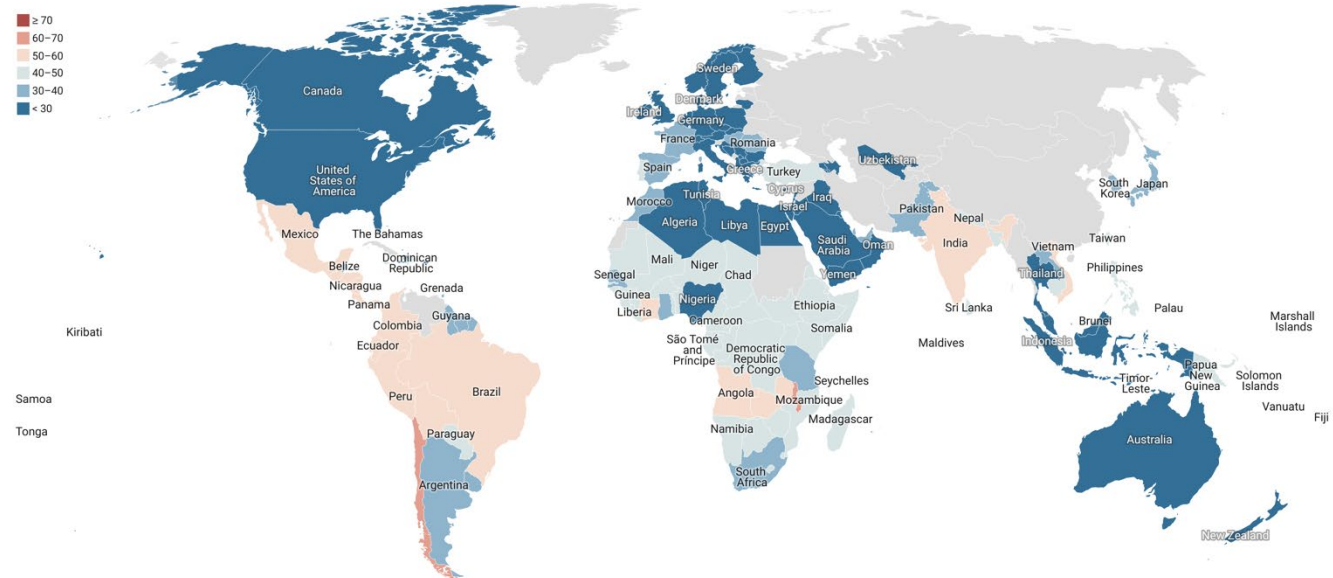
2.3 Majorities in relatively few areas think climate change will harm them personally a great deal.

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 to say so in Southwest Asia and North Africa (majorities in zero areas) and Europe (zero areas).

Climate change will be personally harmful

% who think climate change will harm them personally 'a great deal'



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta • Created with Datawrapper

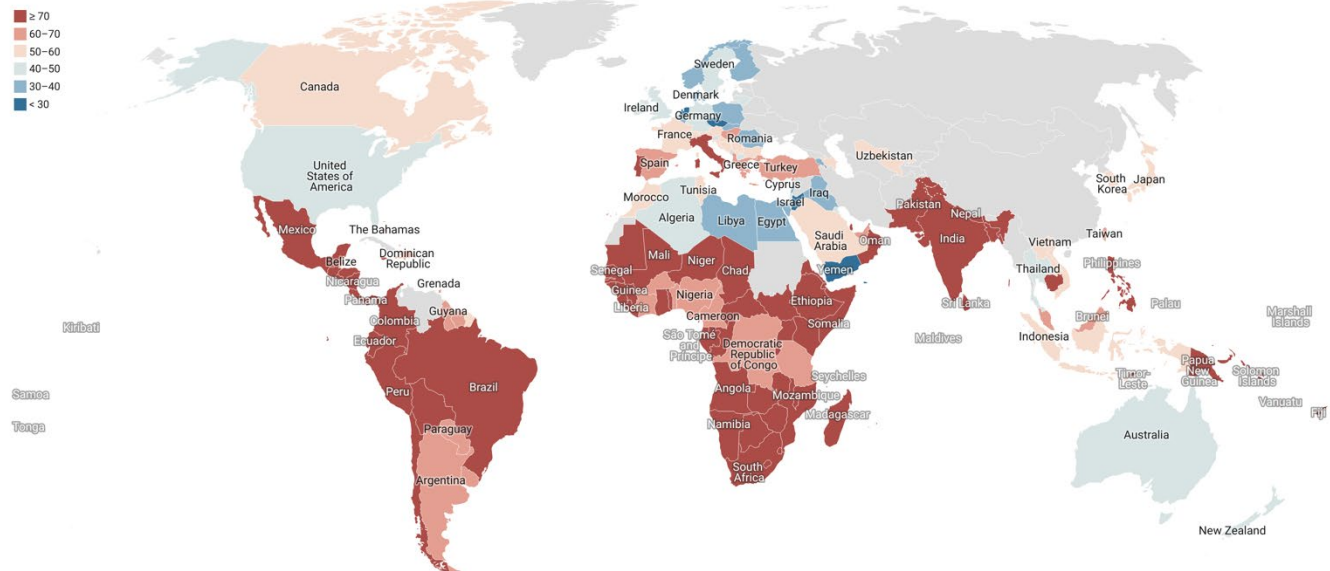
2.4 Climate change is personally important to respondents in most areas.

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.

Climate change is personally important

% who think climate change is 'extremely' or 'very' important to them personally



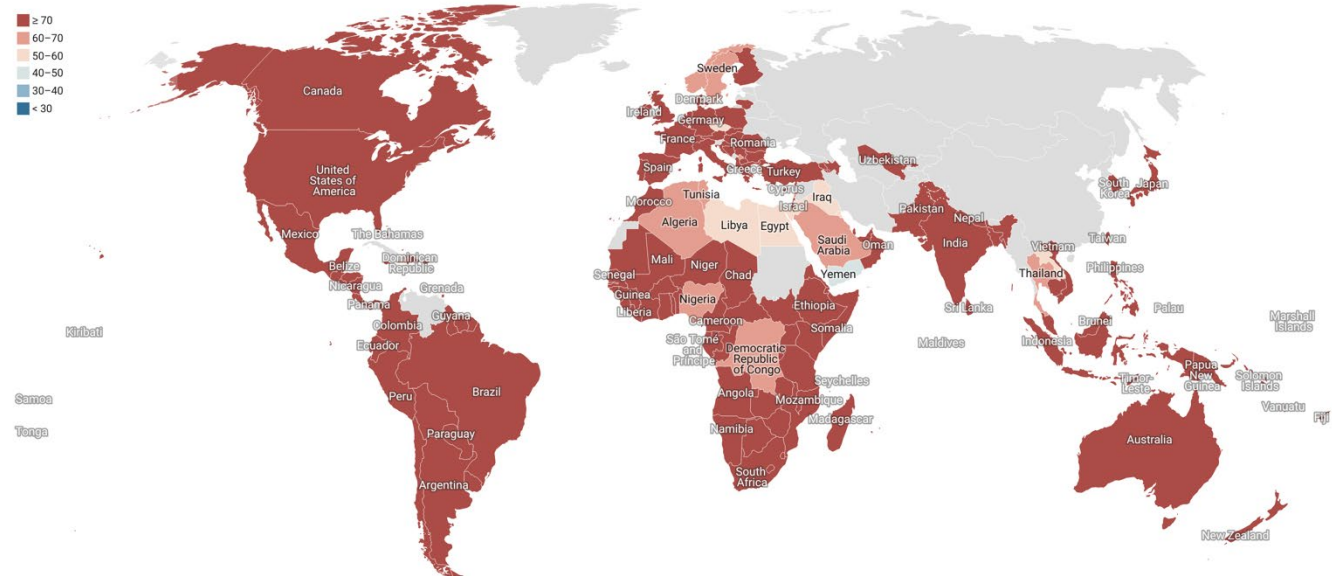
2.5 Respondents in nearly every area think that climate change is a threat to their country or territory over the next 20 years.

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 Southwest Asia and North Africa (1 out of 17) and Europe (2 out of 31) are less likely to say so.

Climate change is a threat in the next 20 years

% who think climate change is a 'very' or 'somewhat' serious threat over next 20 years



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, led by Germany and Mexico (both 43%).

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.

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%).

Climate change should be a government priority

■ ≥ 70
 ■ 60–70
 ■ 50–60
 ■ 40–50
 ■ 30–40
 ■ < 30



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

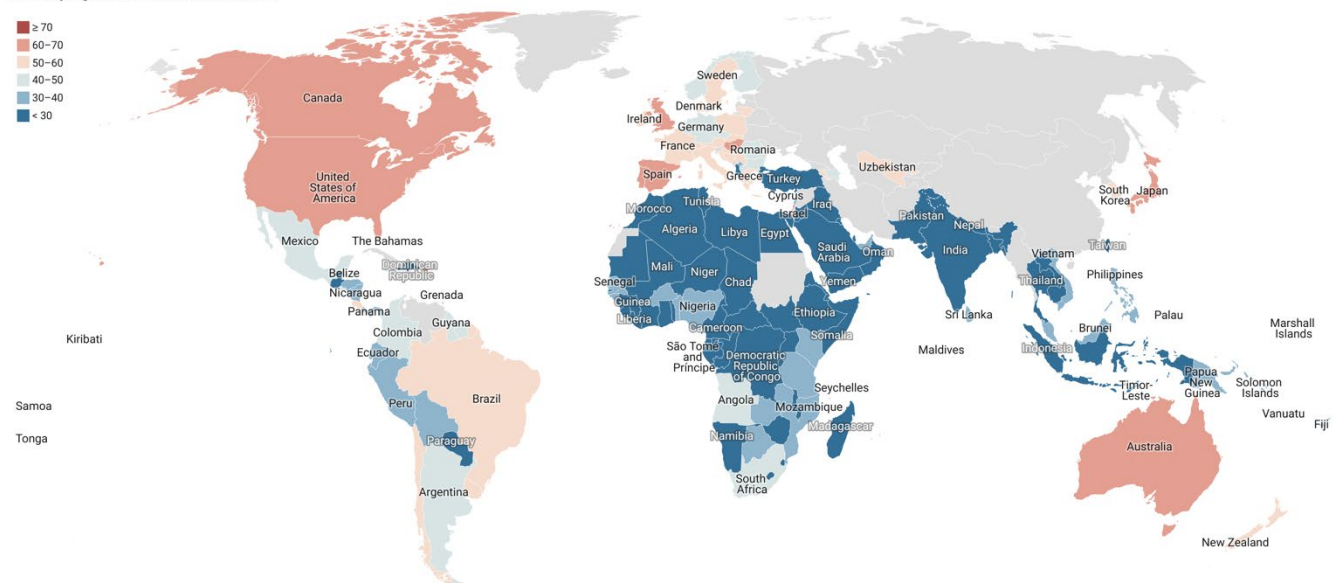
Majorities of respondents in all 110 surveyed areas think their country or territory should reduce their pollution that causes climate change, either on their own, or if other countries do so.

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

% who say 'regardless of what other countries do'



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta - Created with Datawrapper

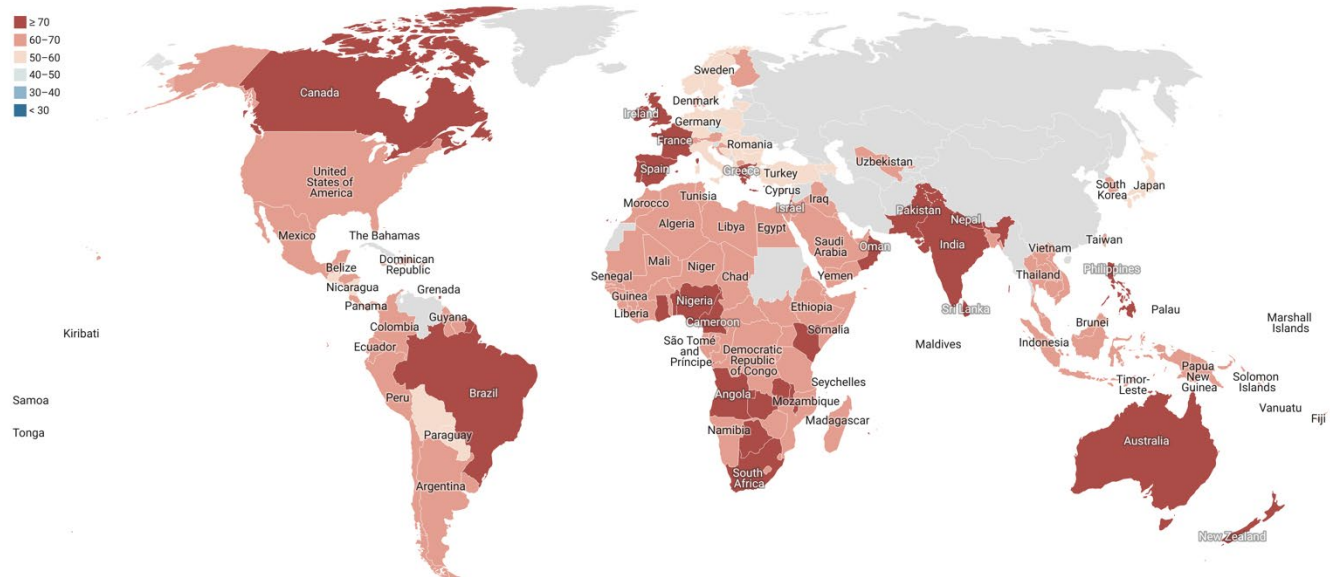
4 Energy and the Economy

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.

Reducing climate change will not harm economic growth

% who think climate action will improve or have no effect on the economy and jobs



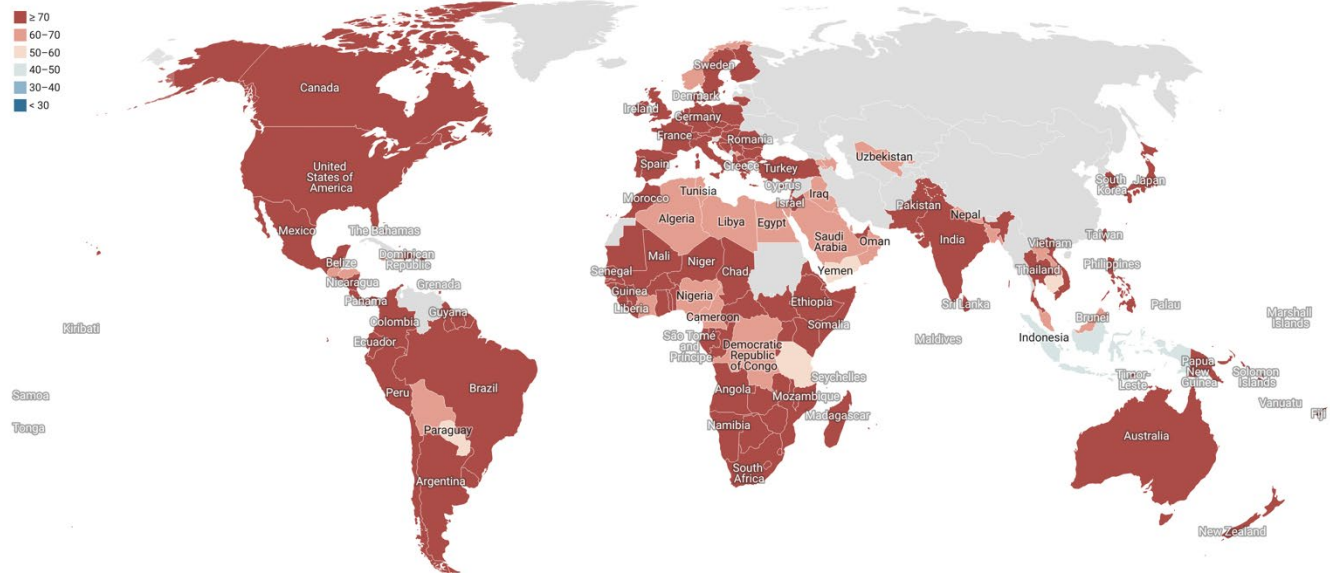
Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta • Created with Datawrapper

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.

Support for increasing renewable energy

% who support 'much more' or 'somewhat more' renewable energy



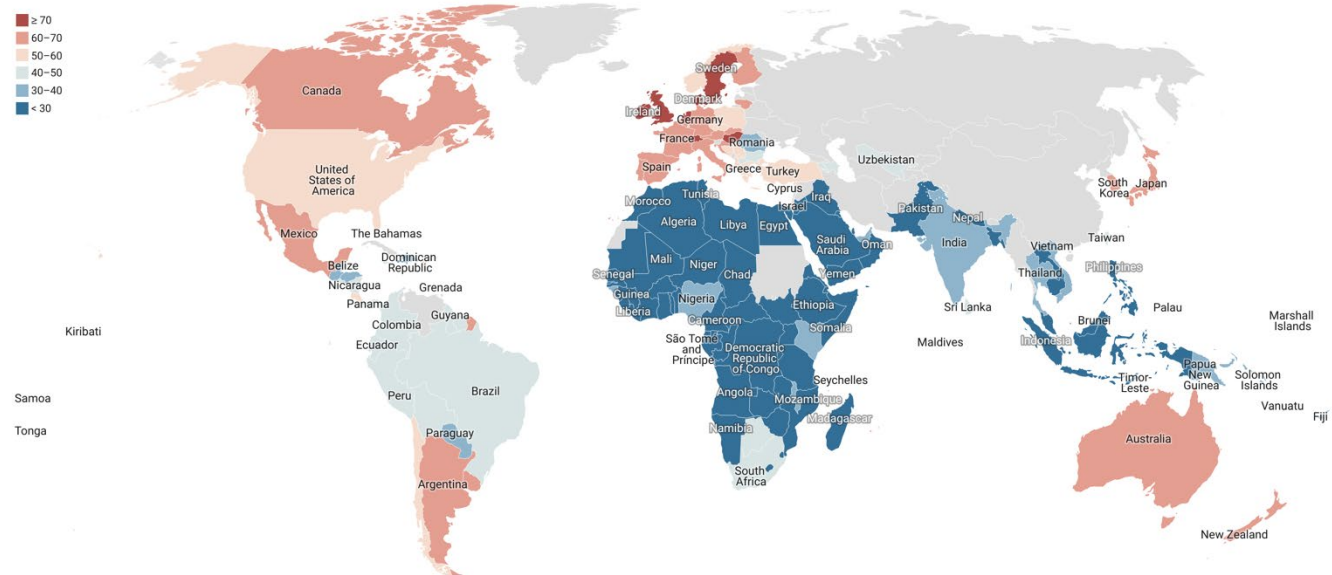
4.3 Majorities in many areas support decreased use of fossil fuels.

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.

Support for reducing fossil fuels

% who support 'much less' or 'somewhat less' fossil fuels



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta - Created with Datawrapper

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

⁴ The Facebook monthly active users figure is reported in the company’s quarterly earnings report found on <https://investor.fb.com>. 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.

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.

(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)
- 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) ($n = 1,951$)
- 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
- 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
- Guinea
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Mali

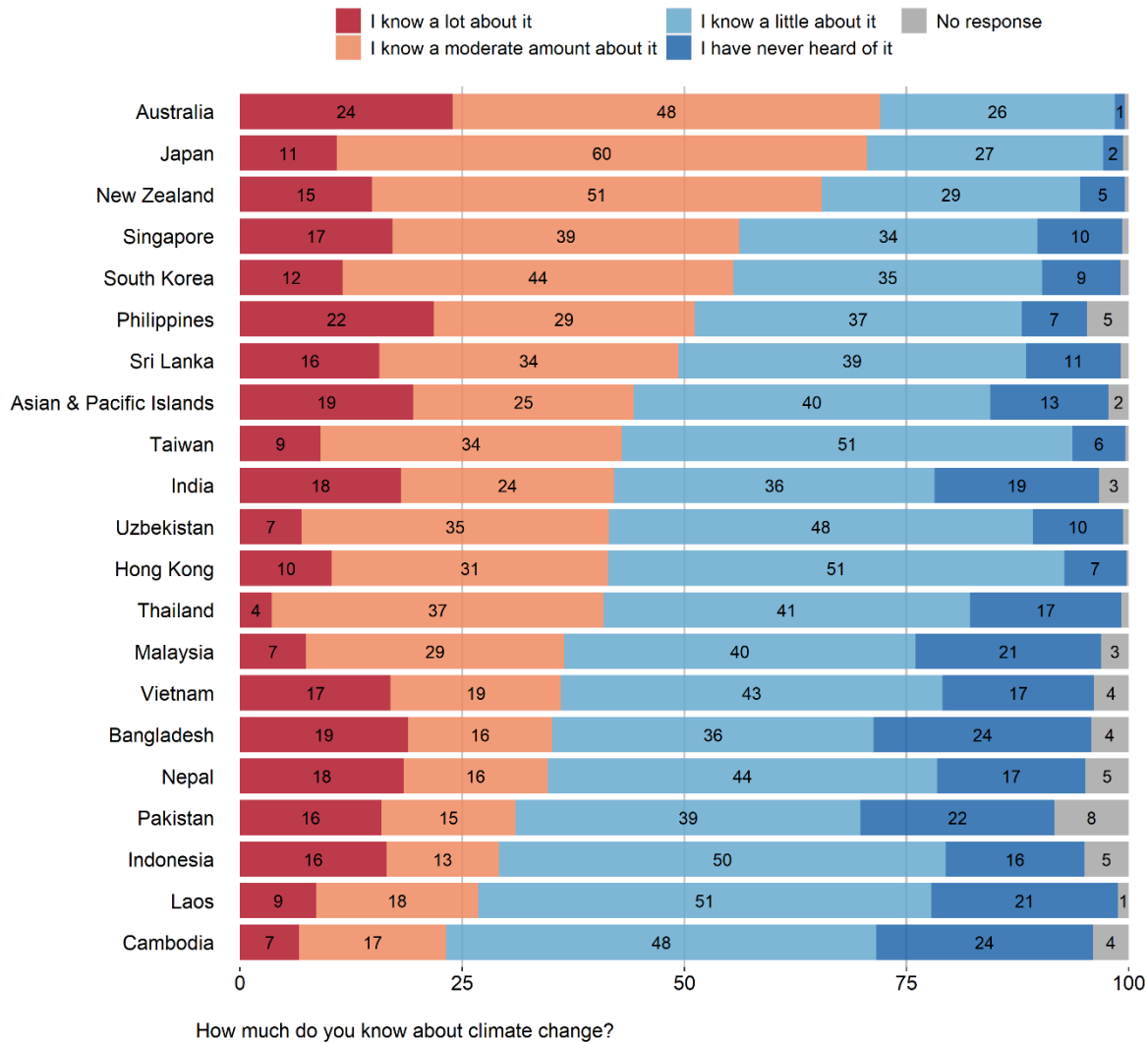
- Mauritania
- Namibia
- Niger
- Rwanda
- Sierra Leone
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Togo
- Uganda
- Zimbabwe

Appendix II: Results by Region

1.1 How much do you know about climate change?

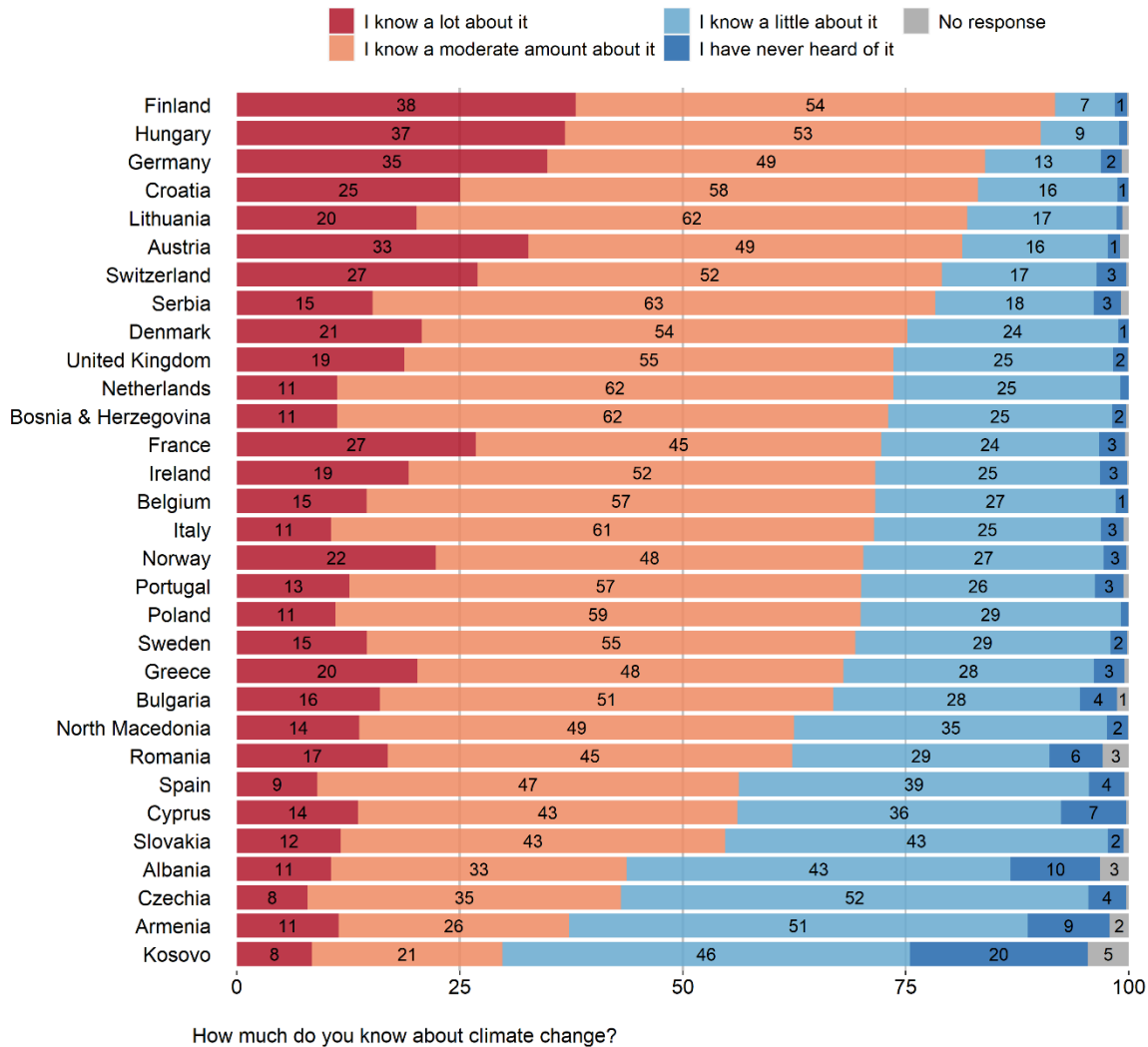
Knowledge about climate change

Asia & the Pacific



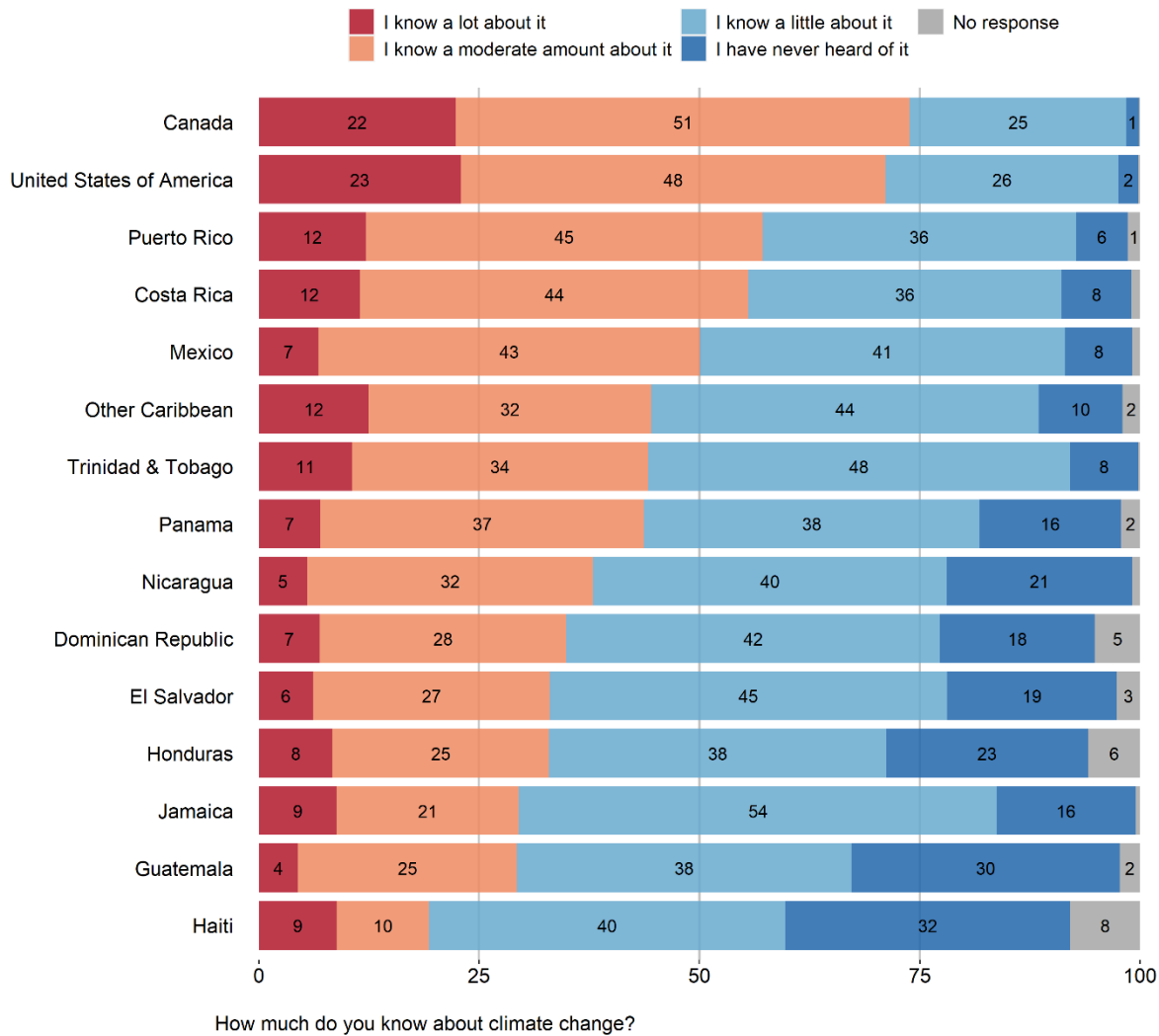
Knowledge about climate change

Europe



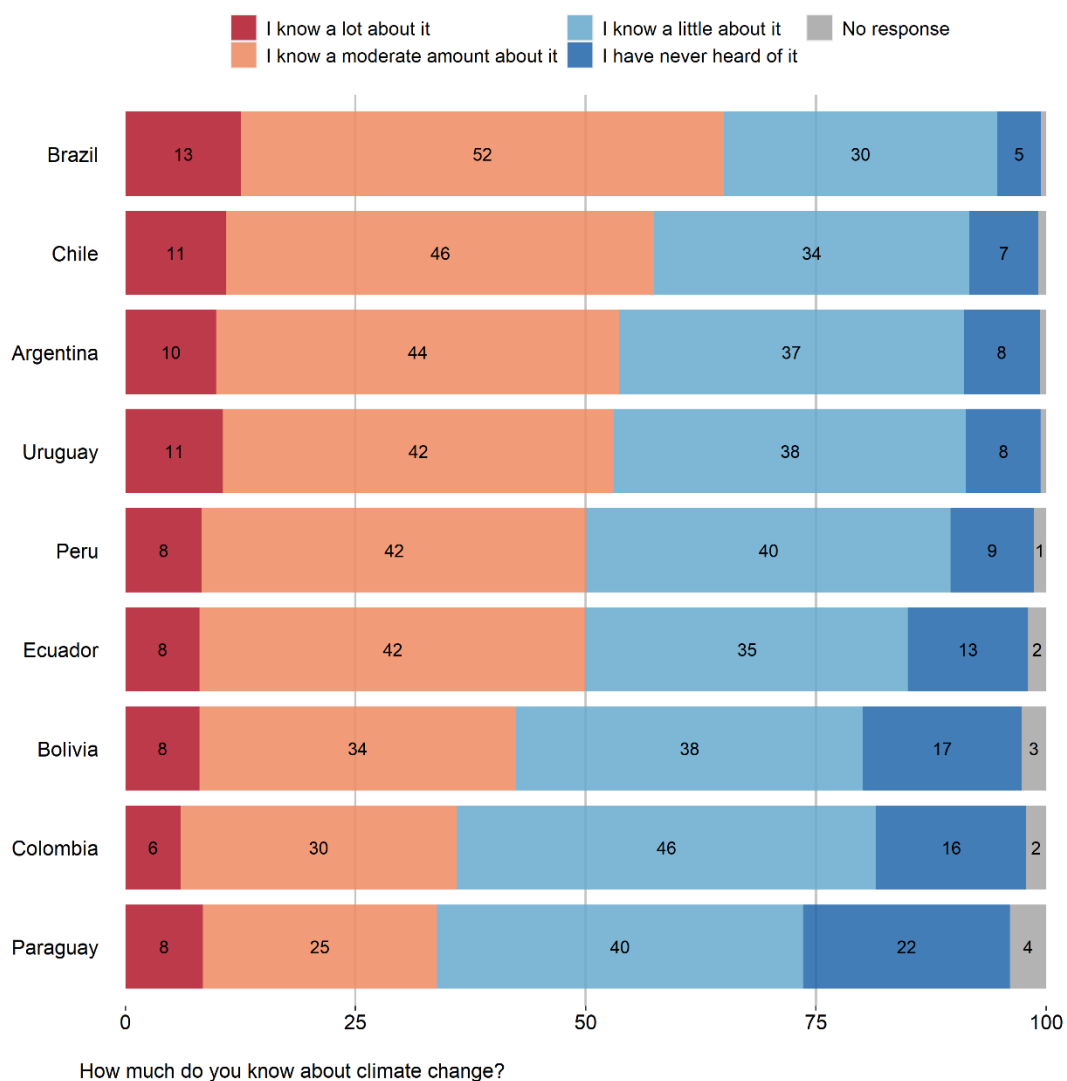
Knowledge about climate change

North America



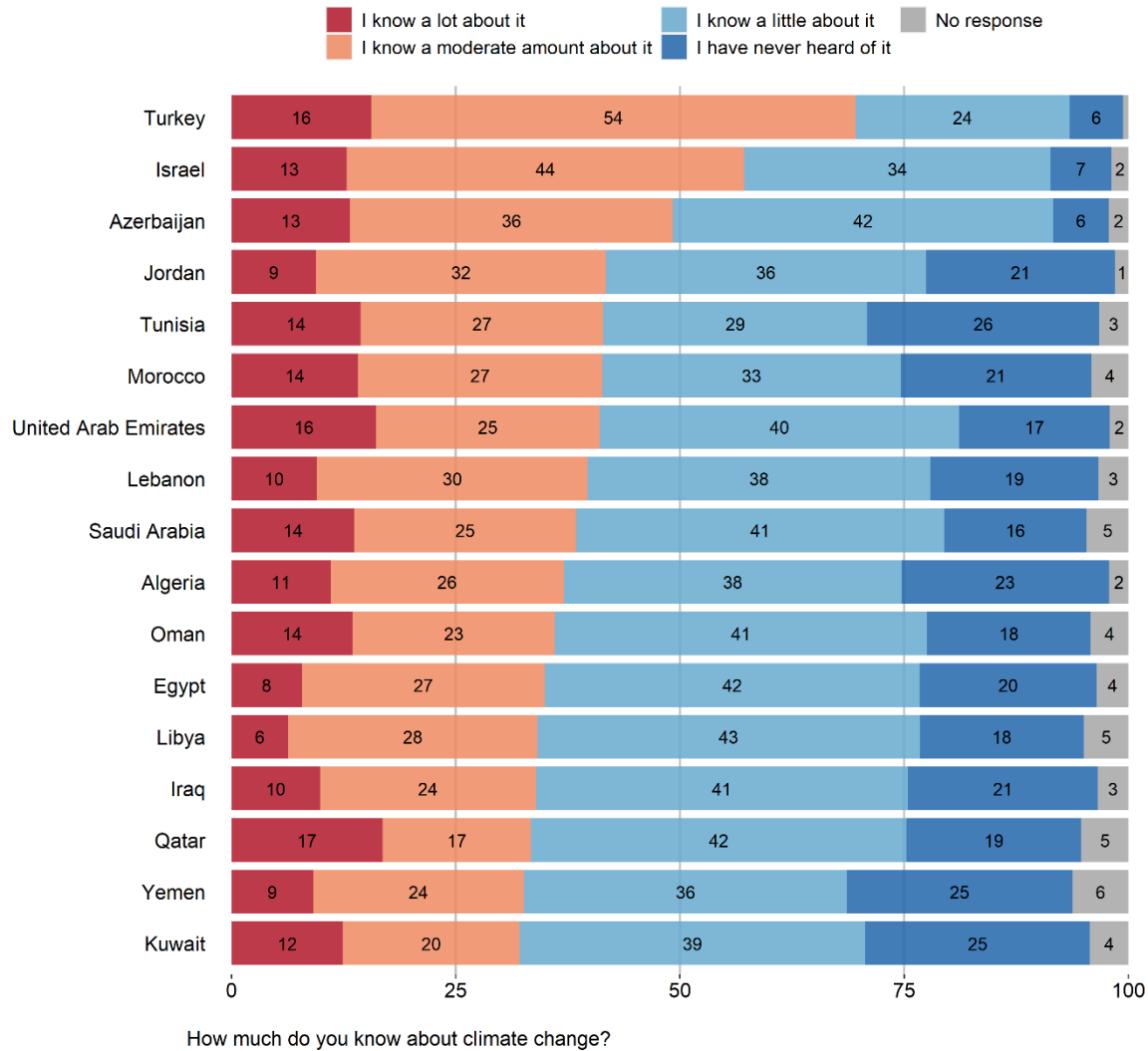
Knowledge about climate change

South America



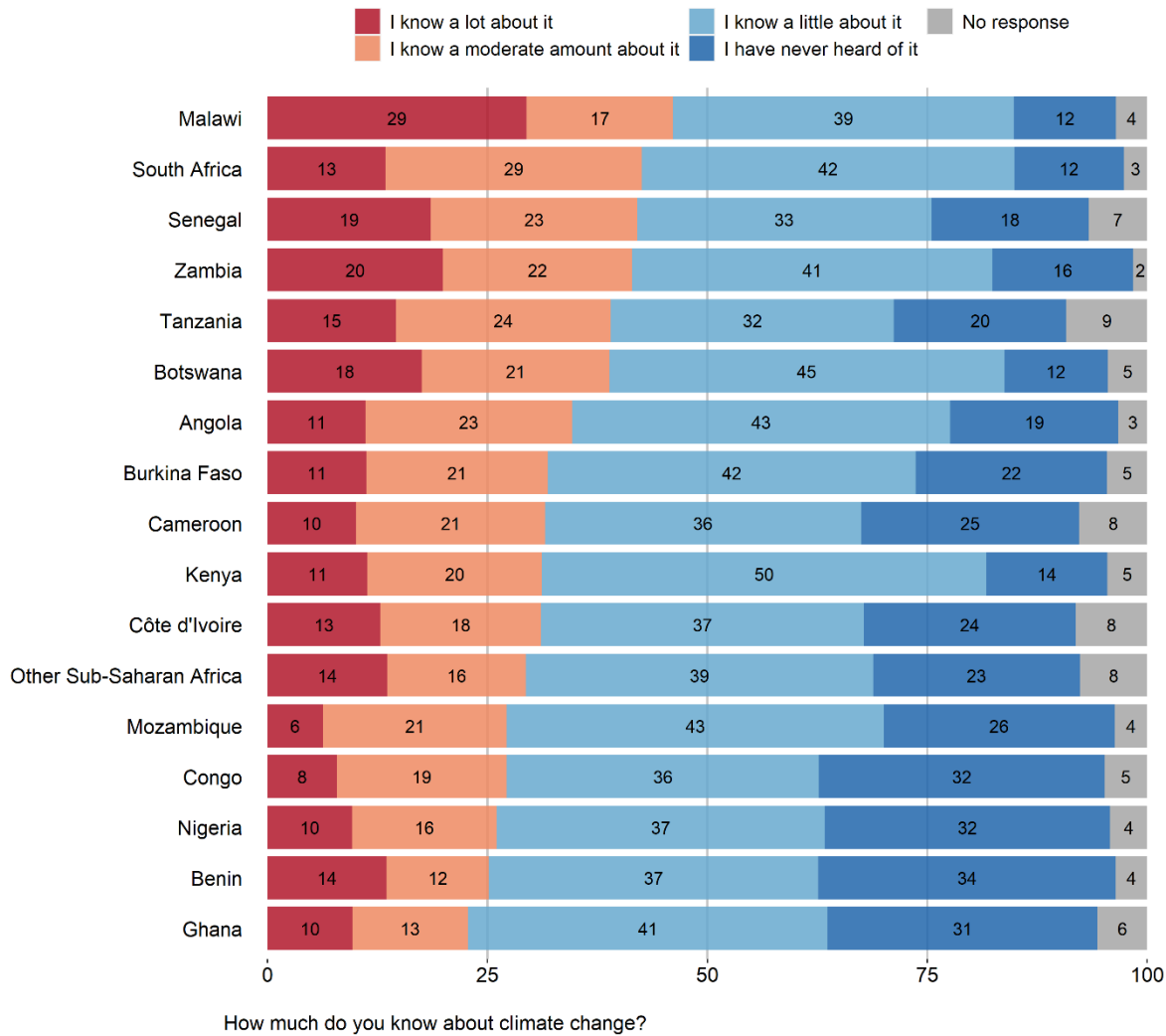
Knowledge about climate change

Southwest Asia & North Africa



Knowledge about climate change

Sub-Saharan Africa

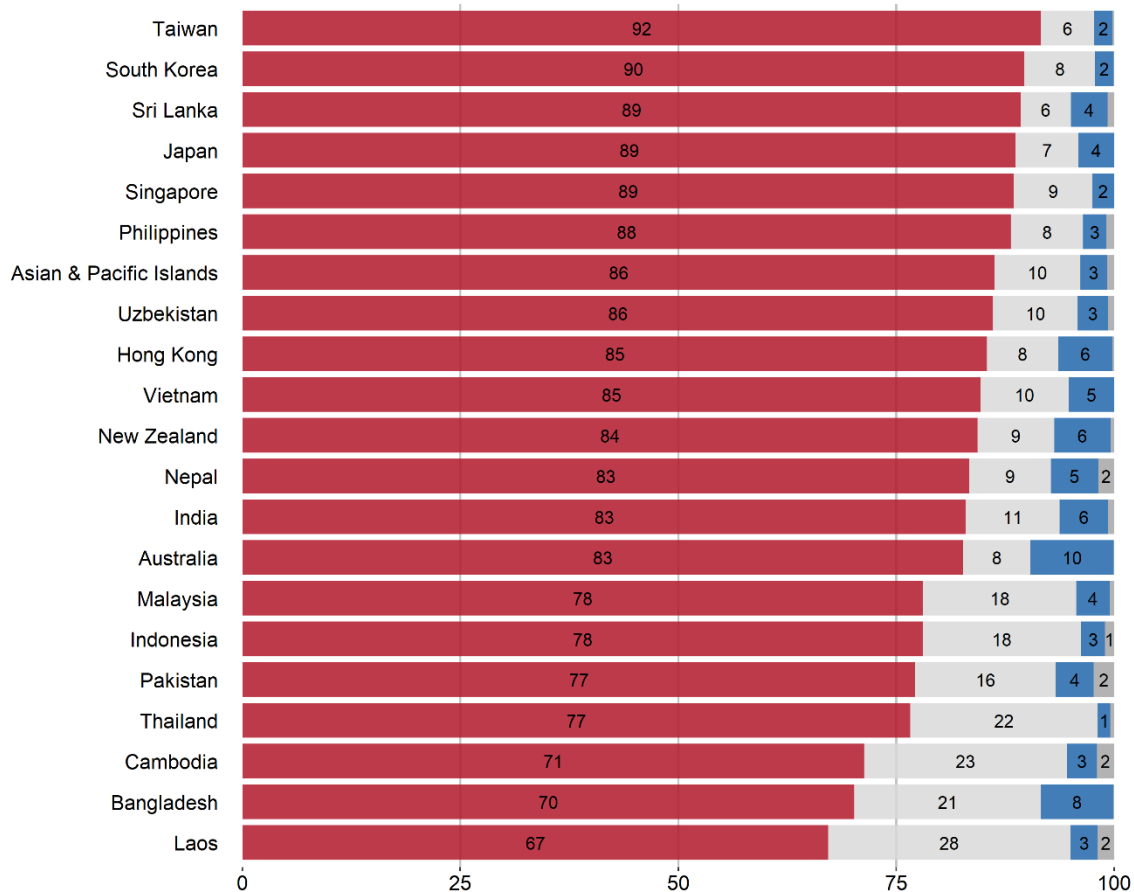


1.2 What do you think: Do you think that climate change is happening?

Climate change is happening

Asia & the Pacific

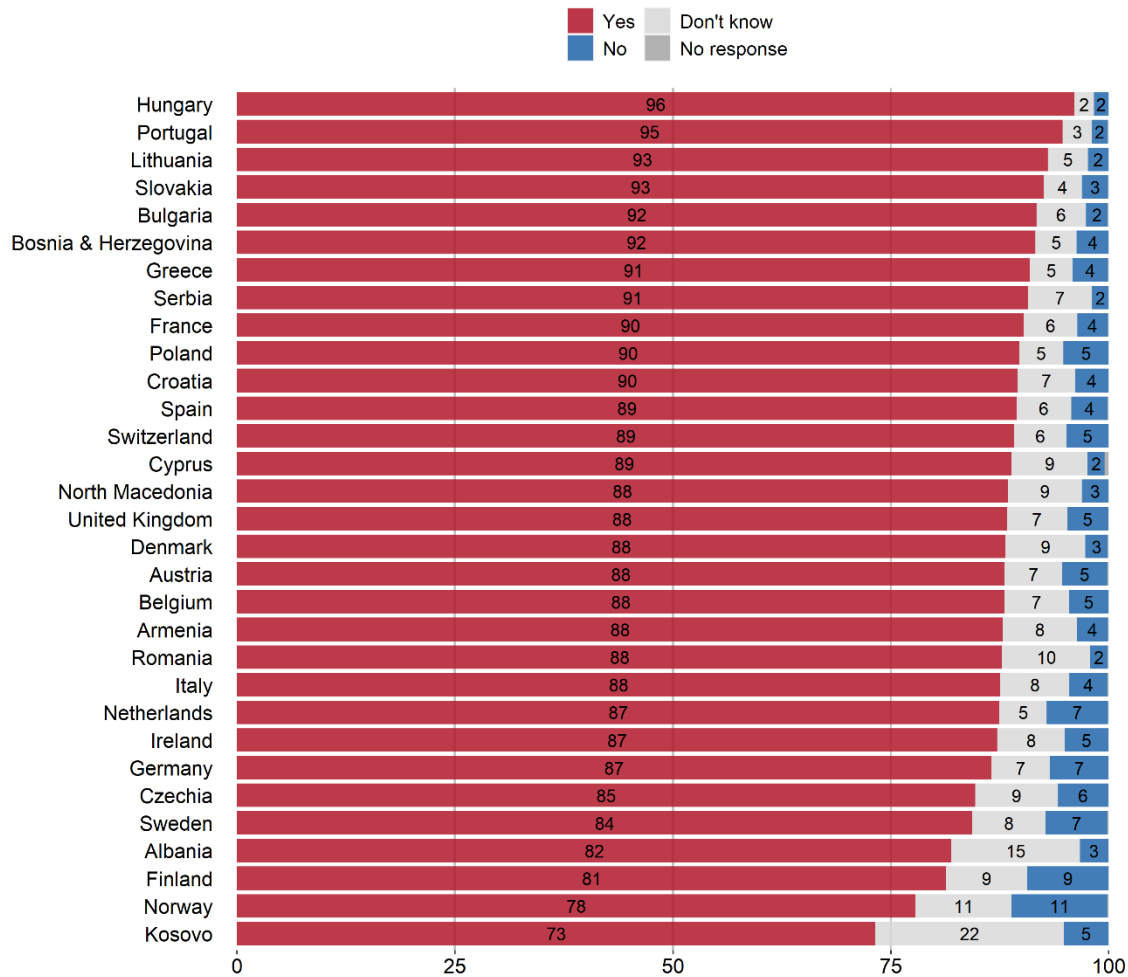
Yes No Don't know No response



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?

Climate change is happening

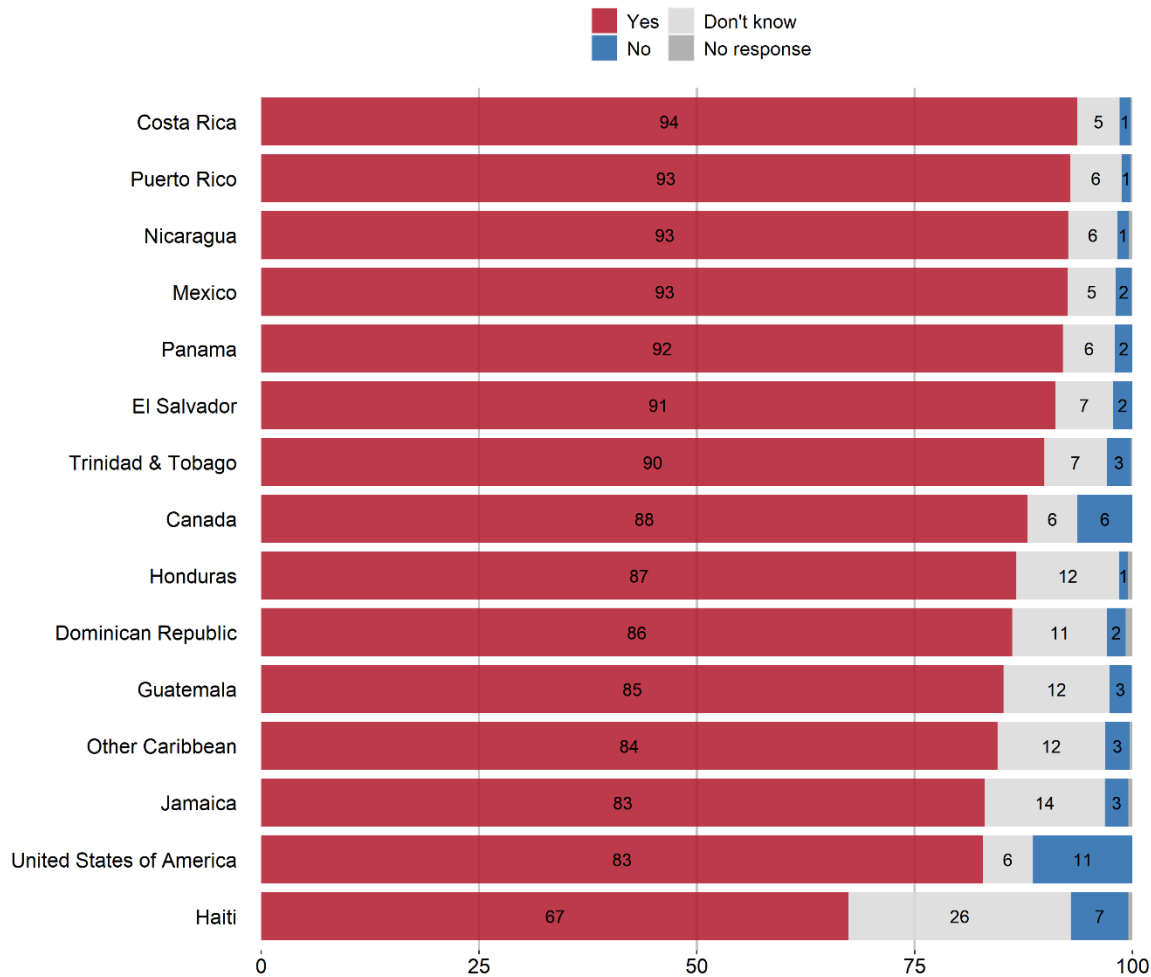
Europe



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?

Climate change is happening

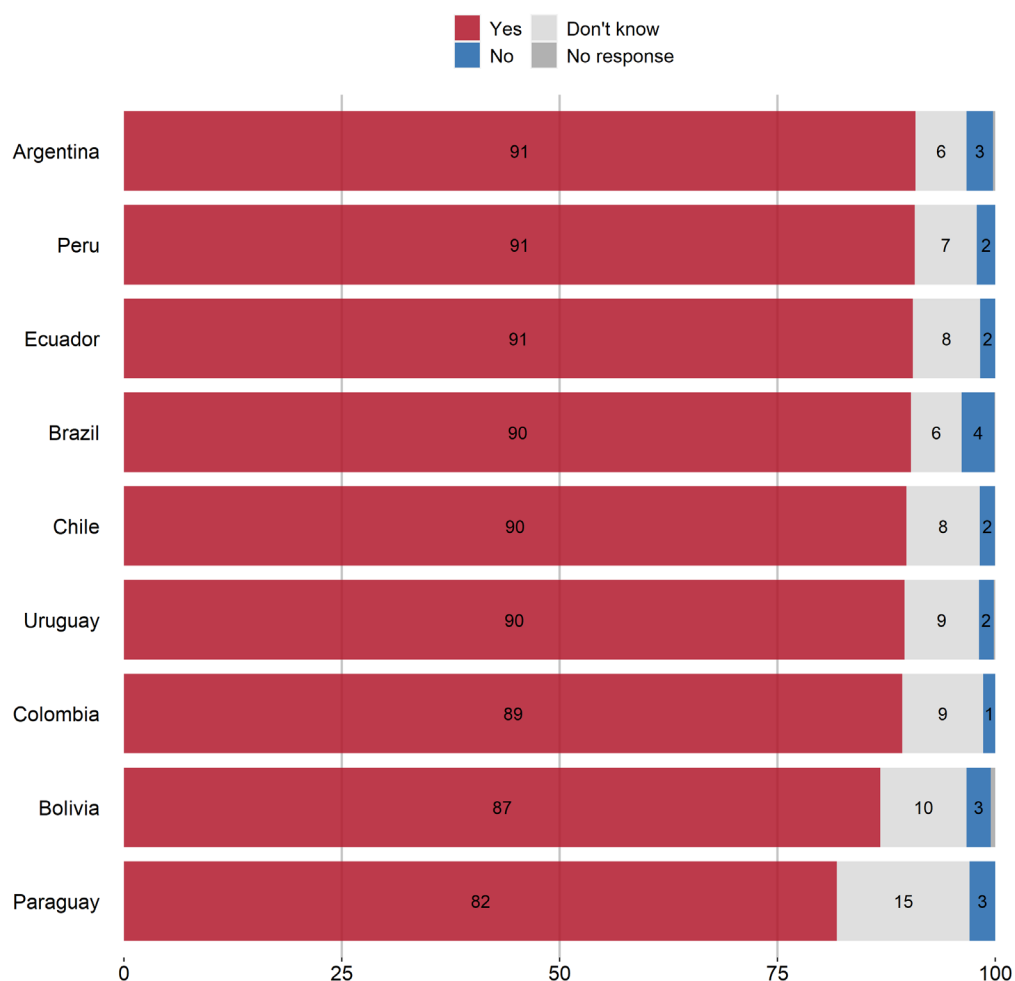
North America



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?

Climate change is happening

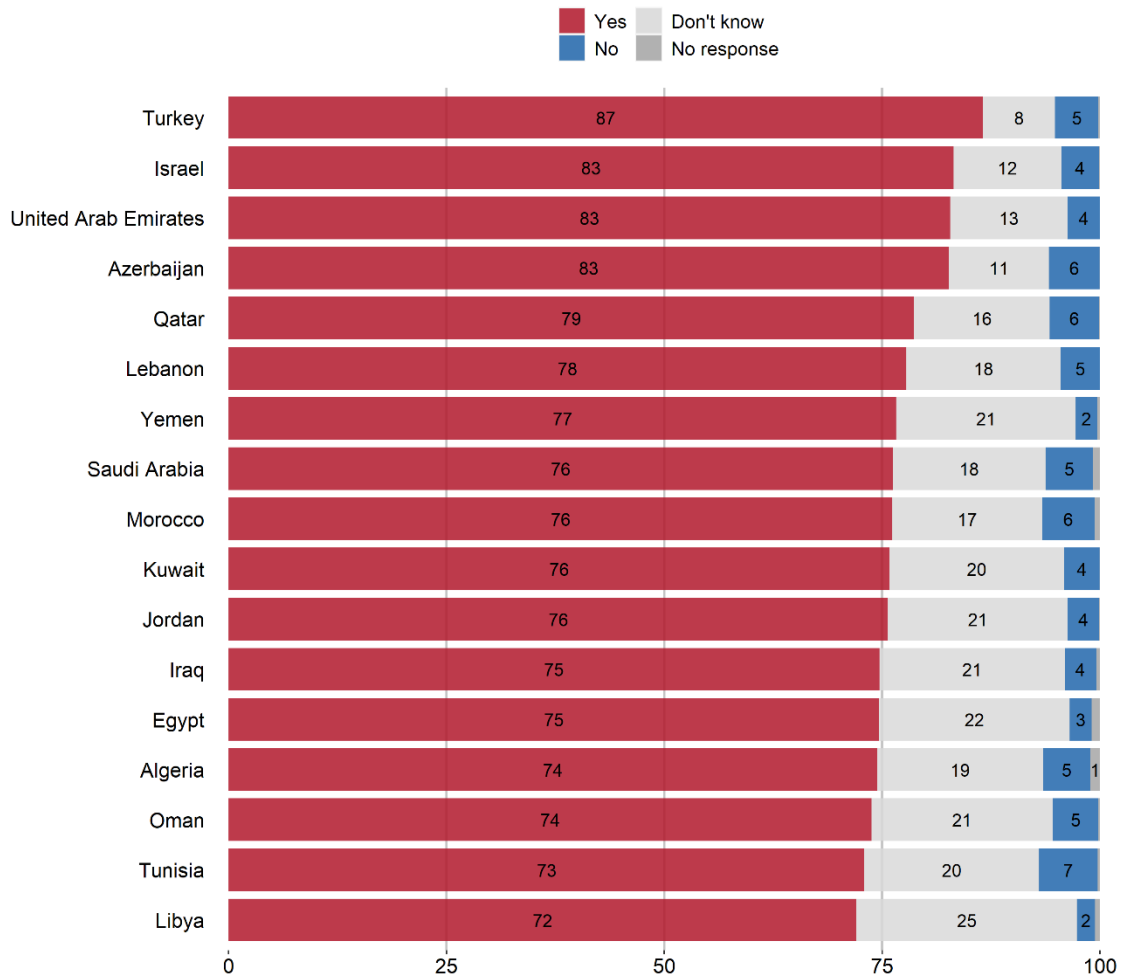
South America



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?

Climate change is happening

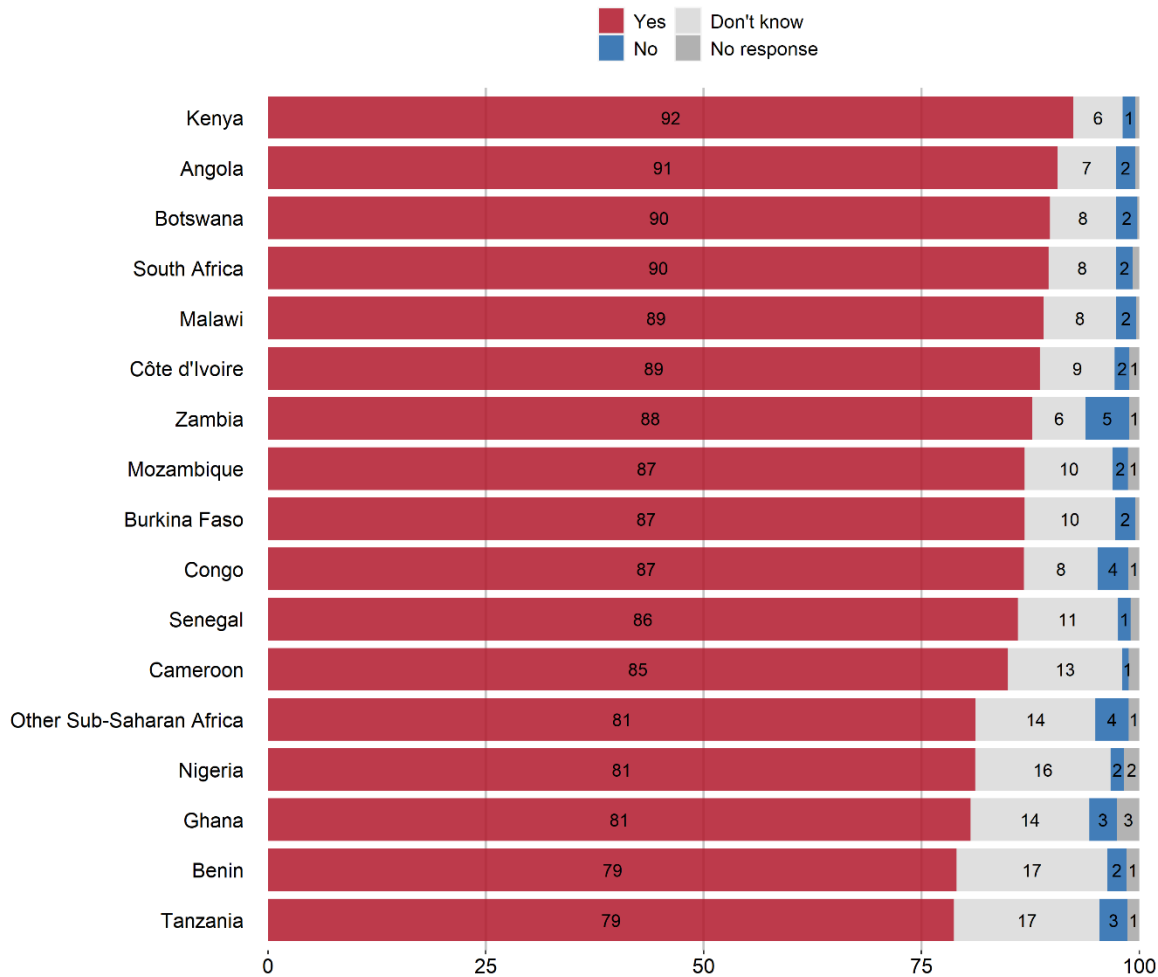
Southwest Asia & North Africa



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?

Climate change is happening

Sub-Saharan Africa

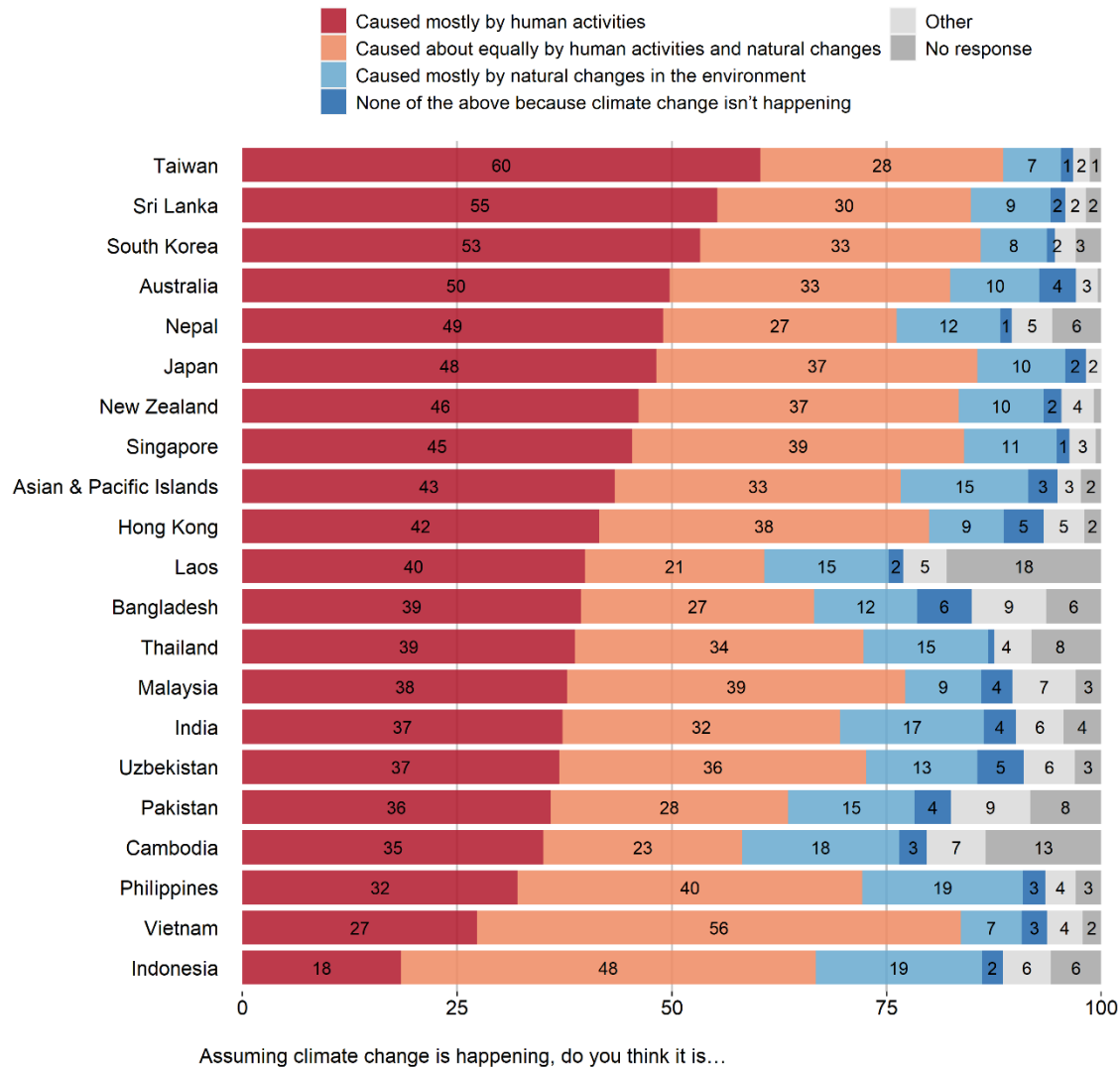


Climate change refers to the idea that the world's average temperature has been increasing over the past 150 years, will increase more in the future, and that the world's climate will change as a result. What do you think: Do you think that climate change is happening?

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

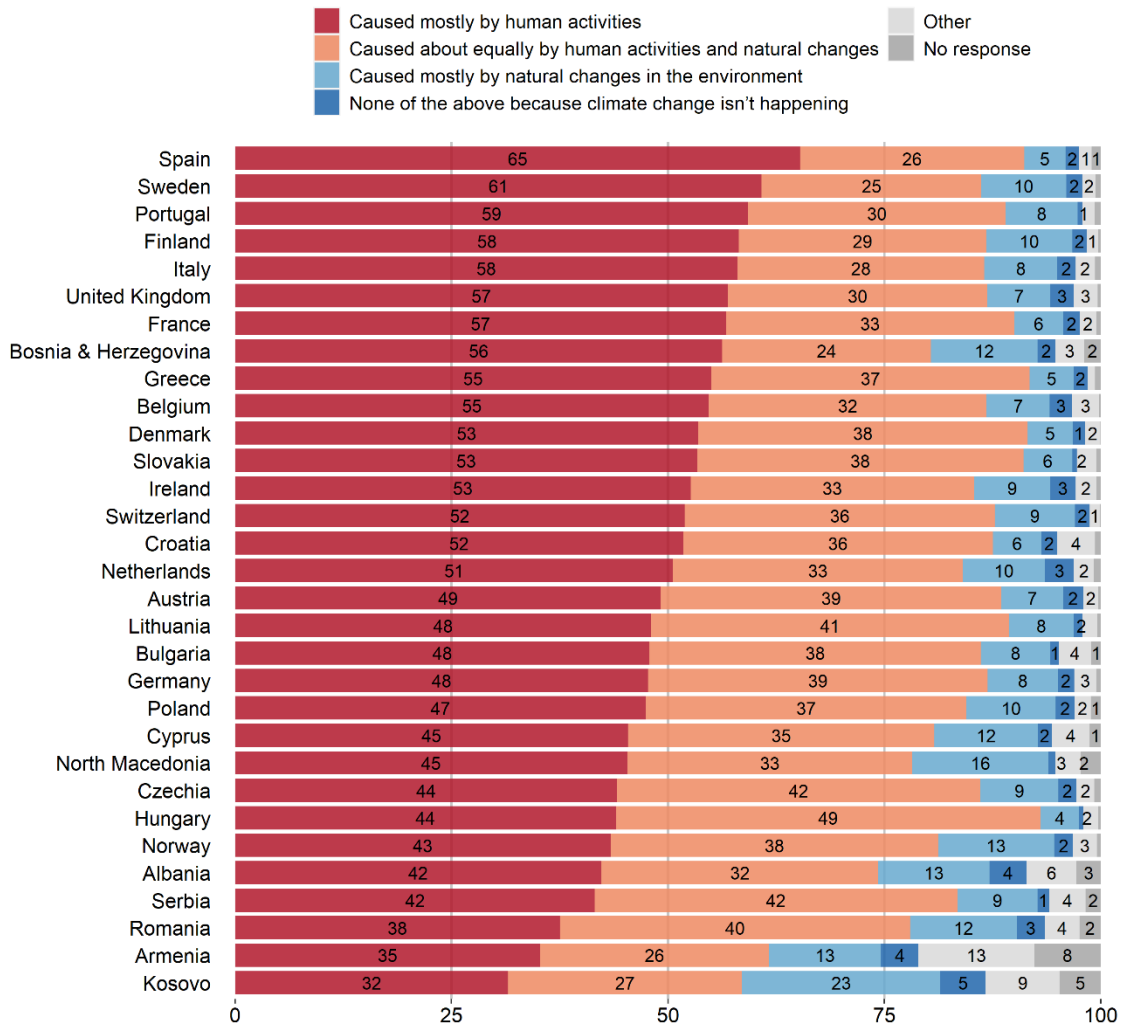
Climate change is caused mostly by human activities

Asia & the Pacific



Climate change is caused mostly by human activities

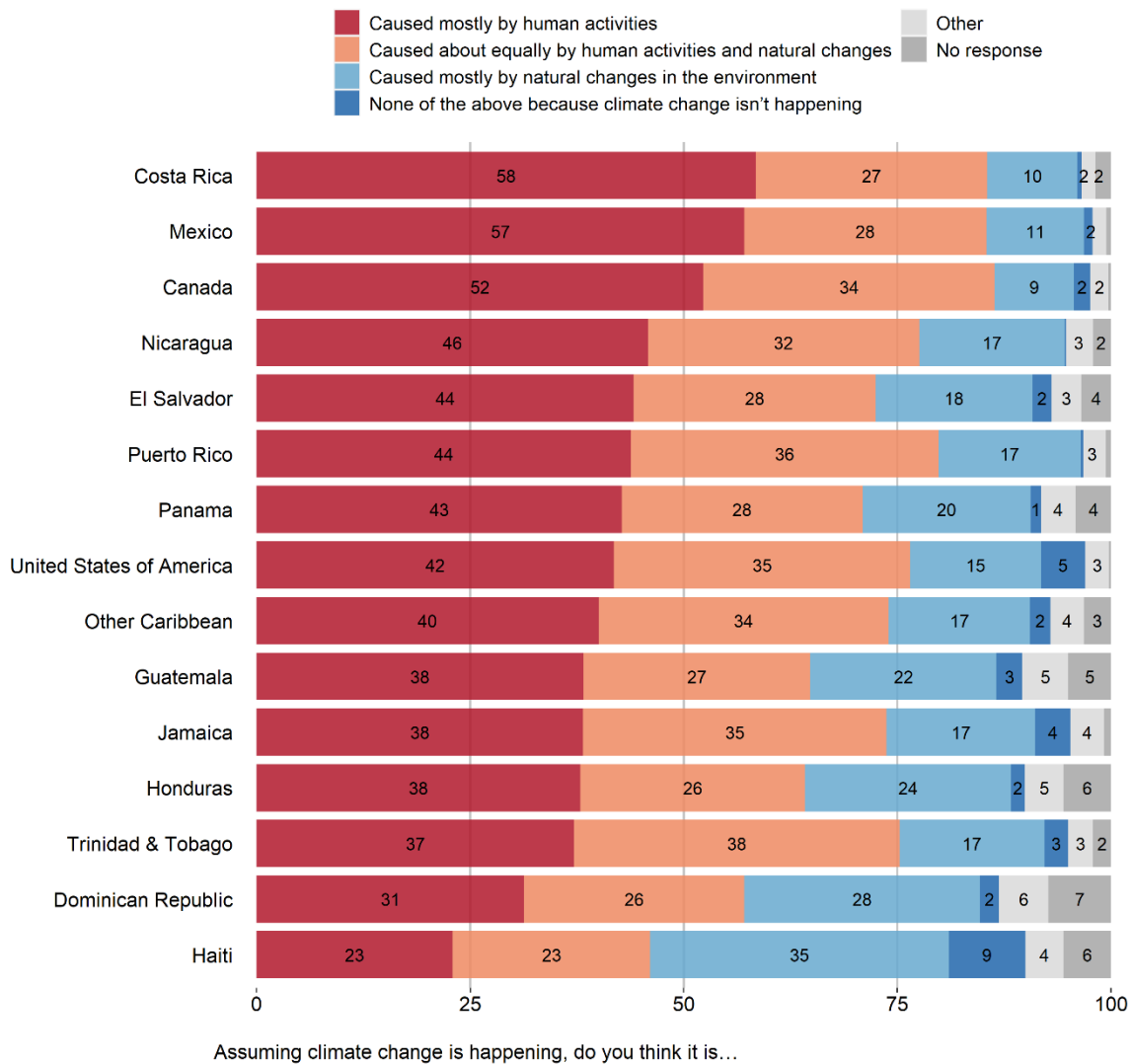
Europe



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

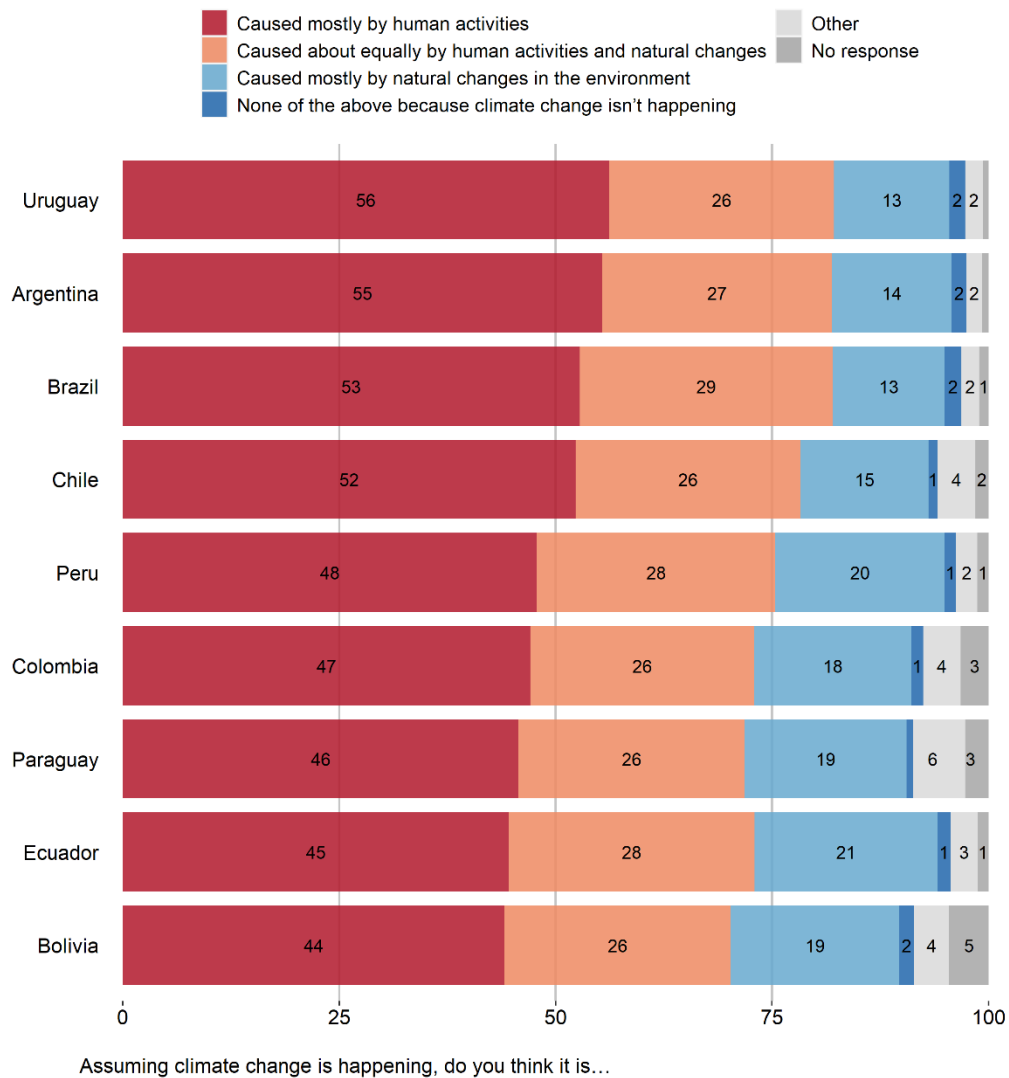
Climate change is caused mostly by human activities

North America



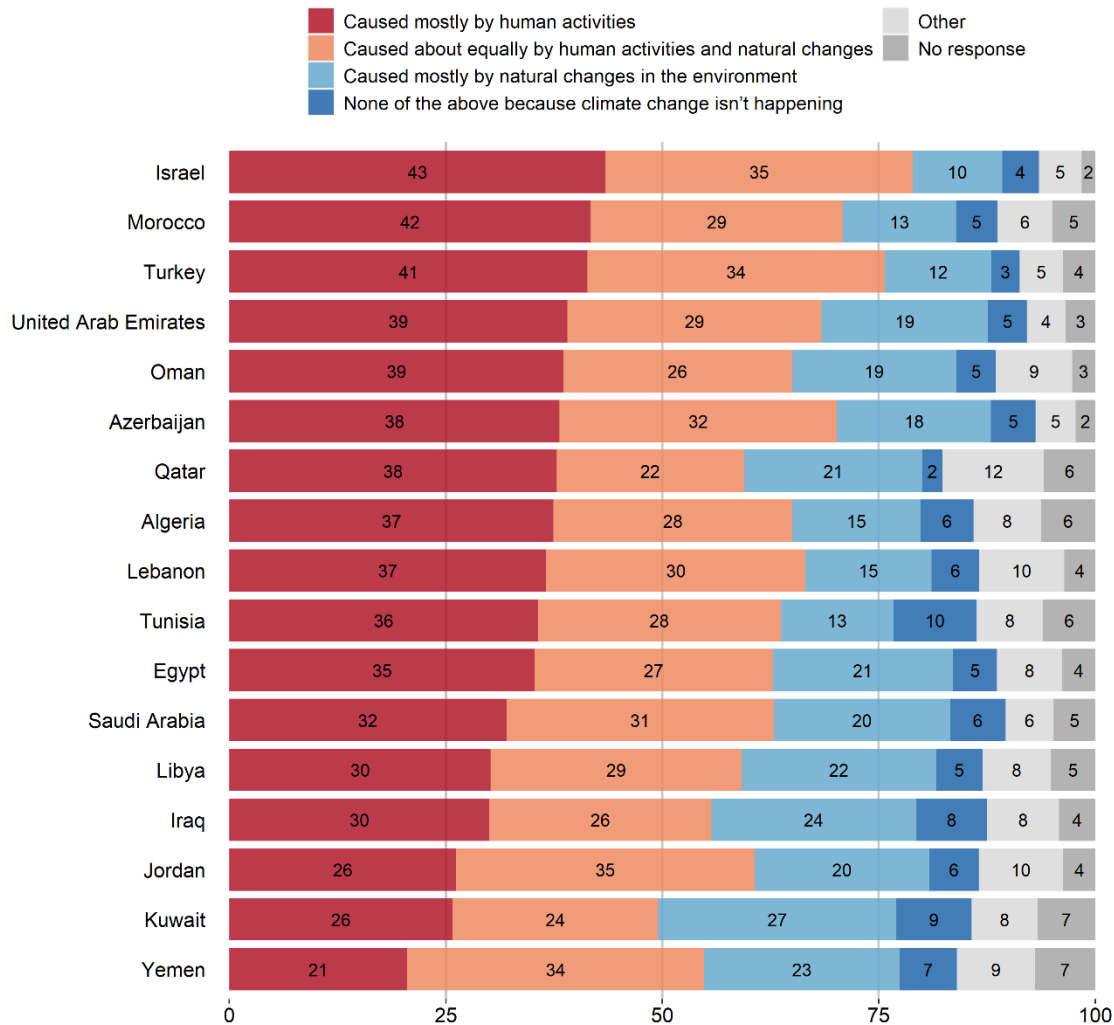
Climate change is caused mostly by human activities

South America



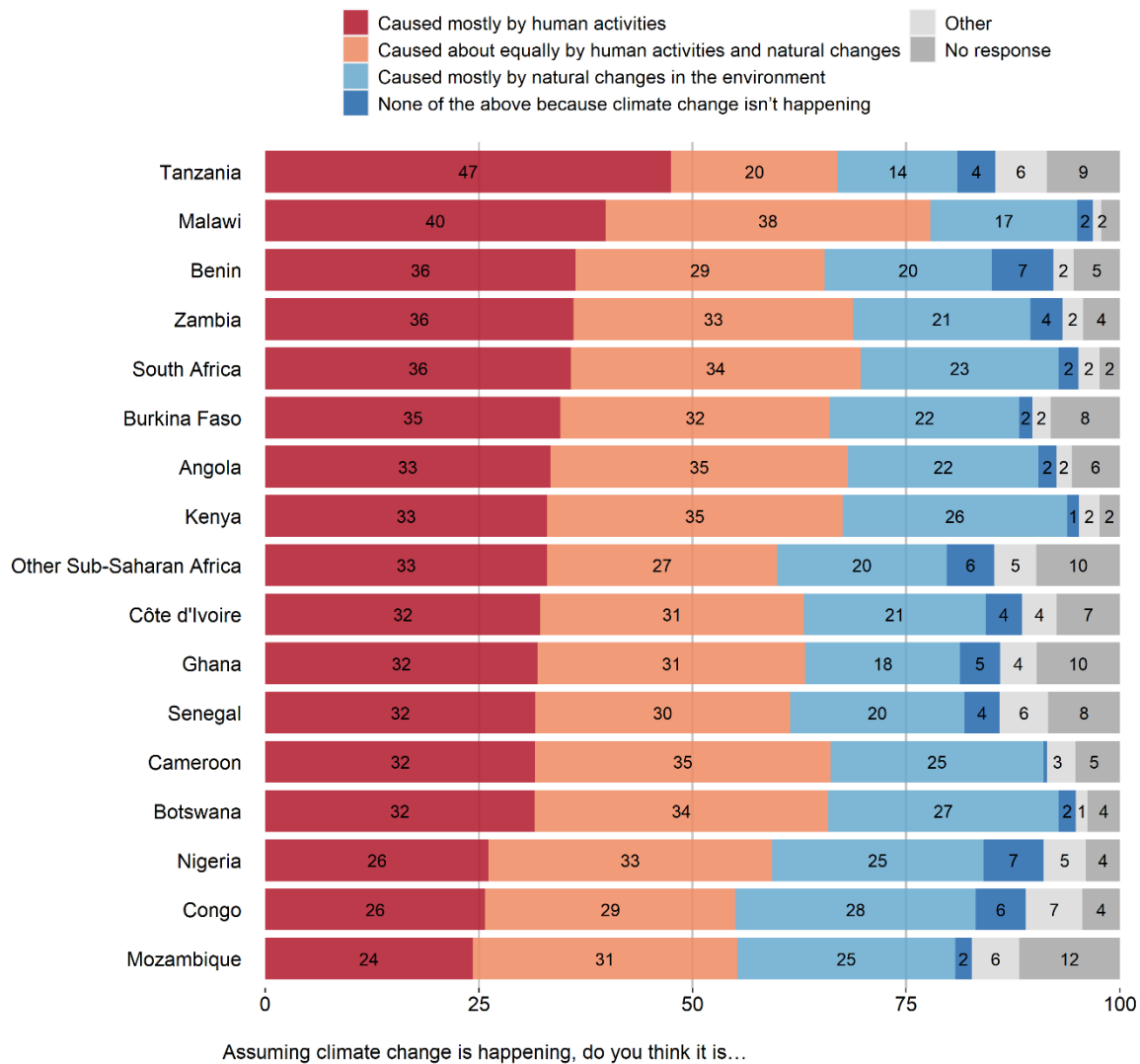
Climate change is caused mostly by human activities

Southwest Asia & North Africa



Climate change is caused mostly by human activities

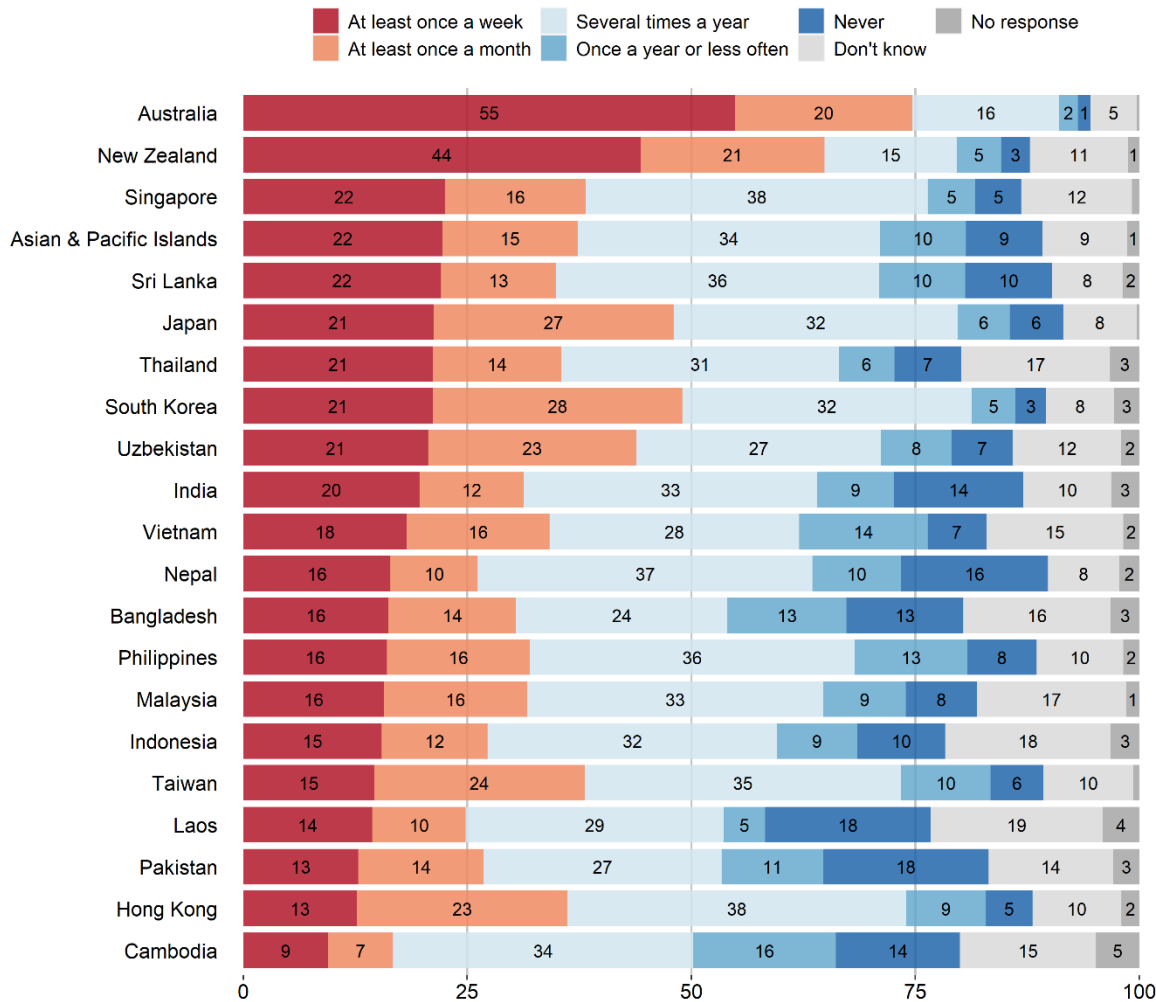
Sub-Saharan Africa



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

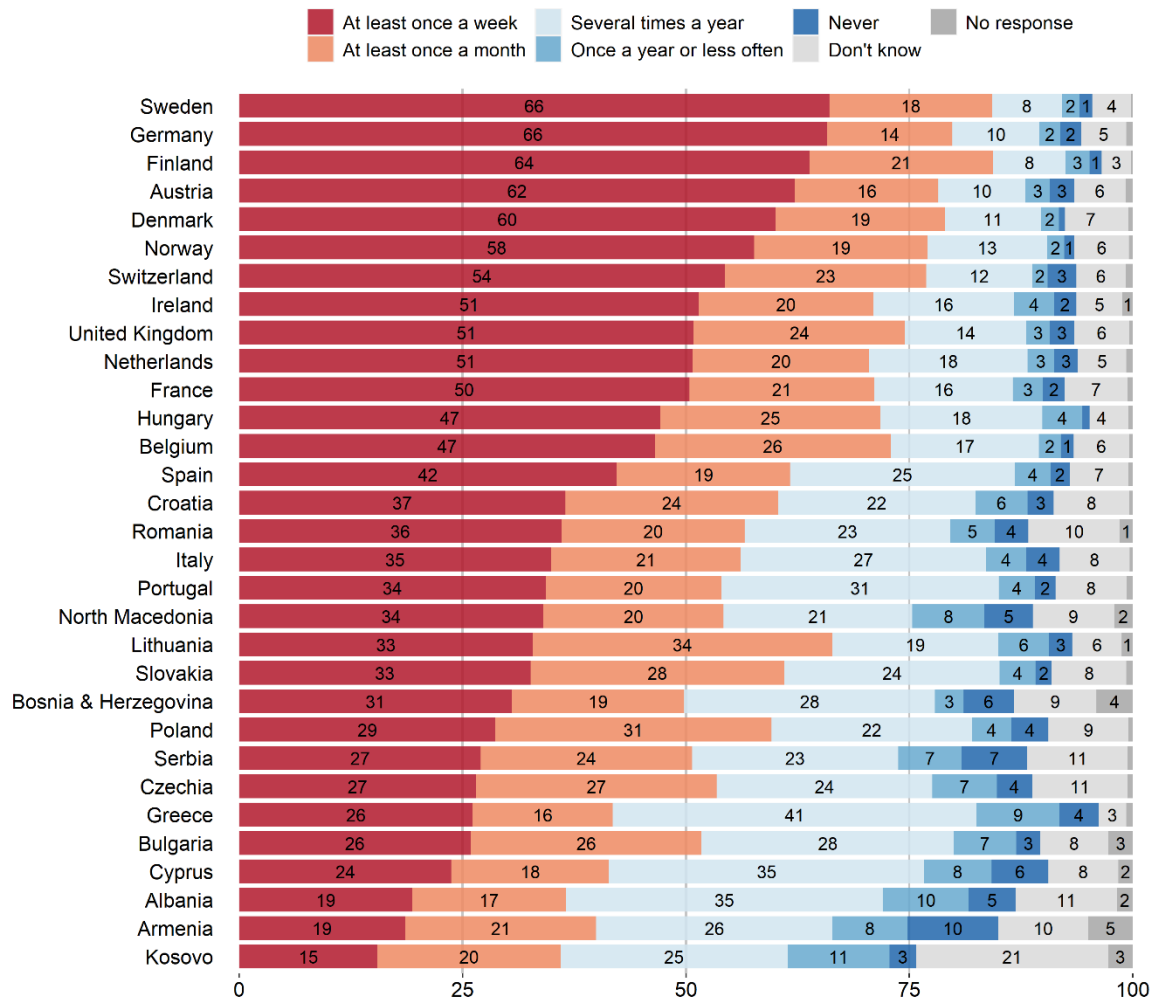
Asia & the Pacific



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

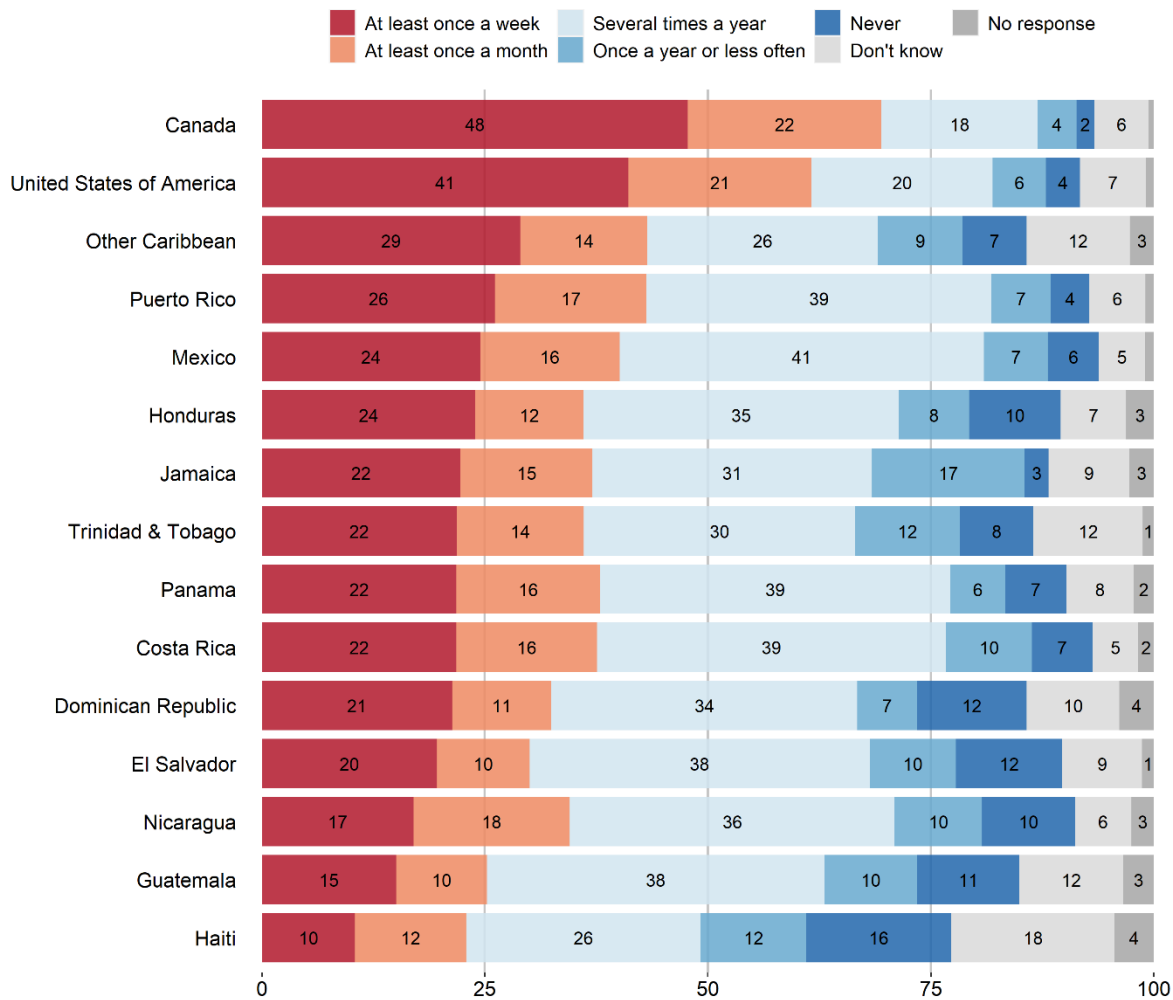
Europe



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

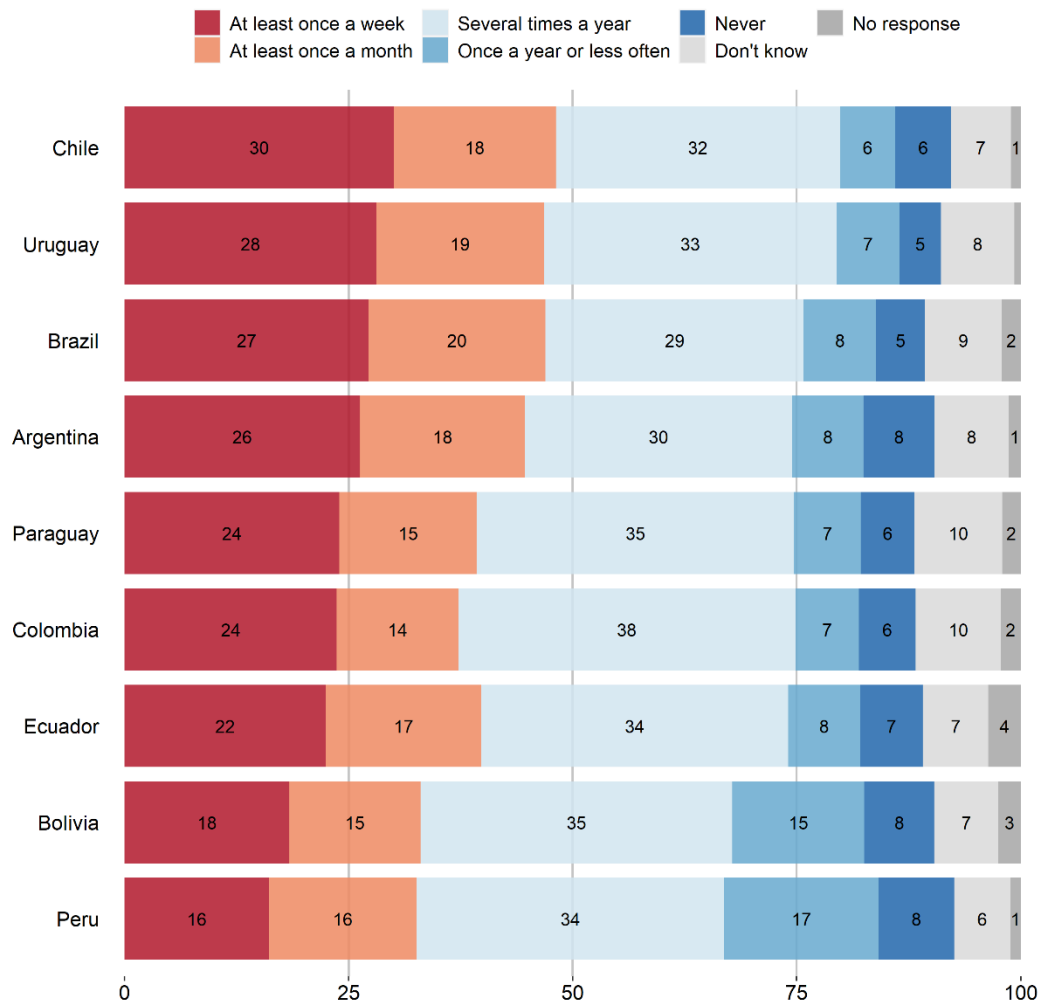
North America



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

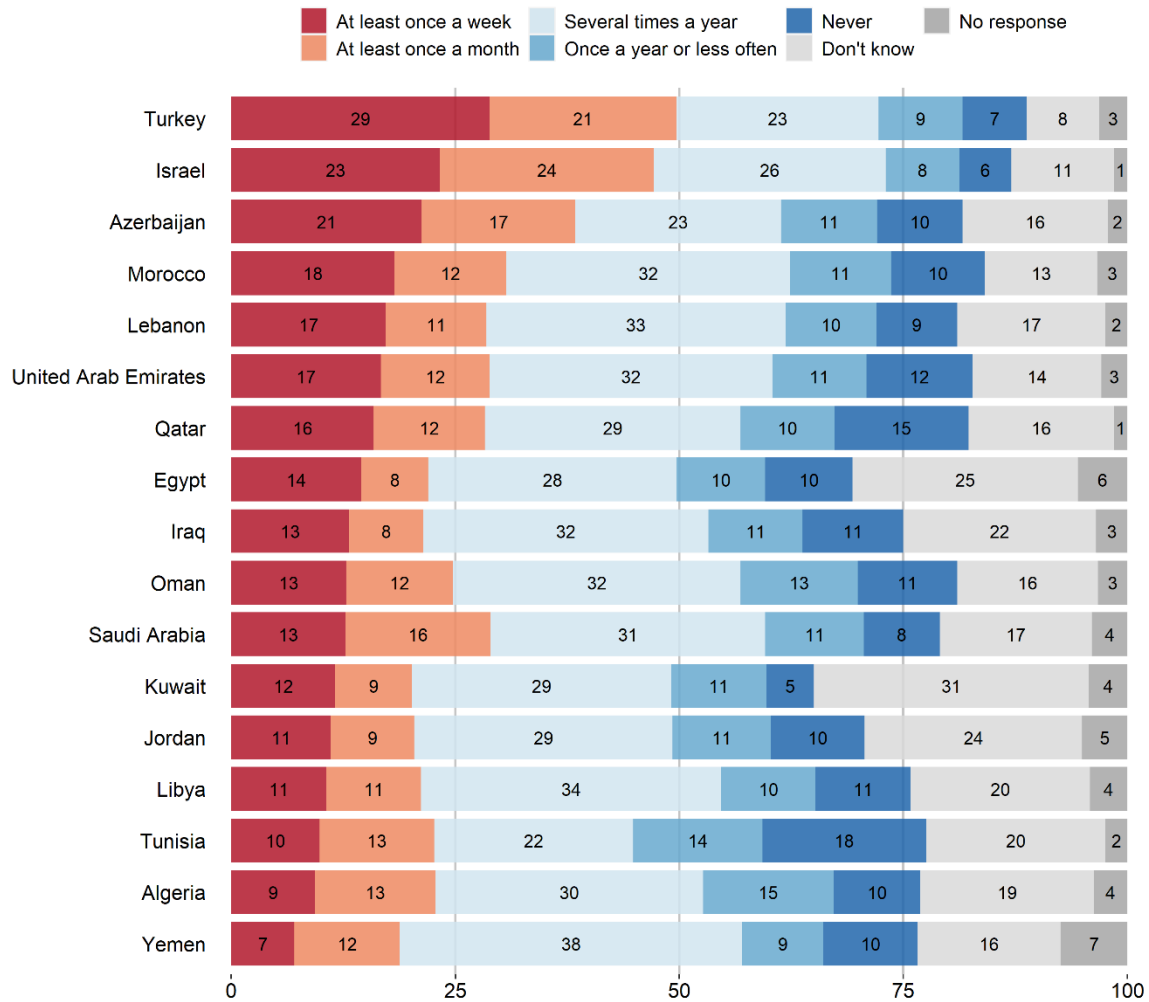
South America



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

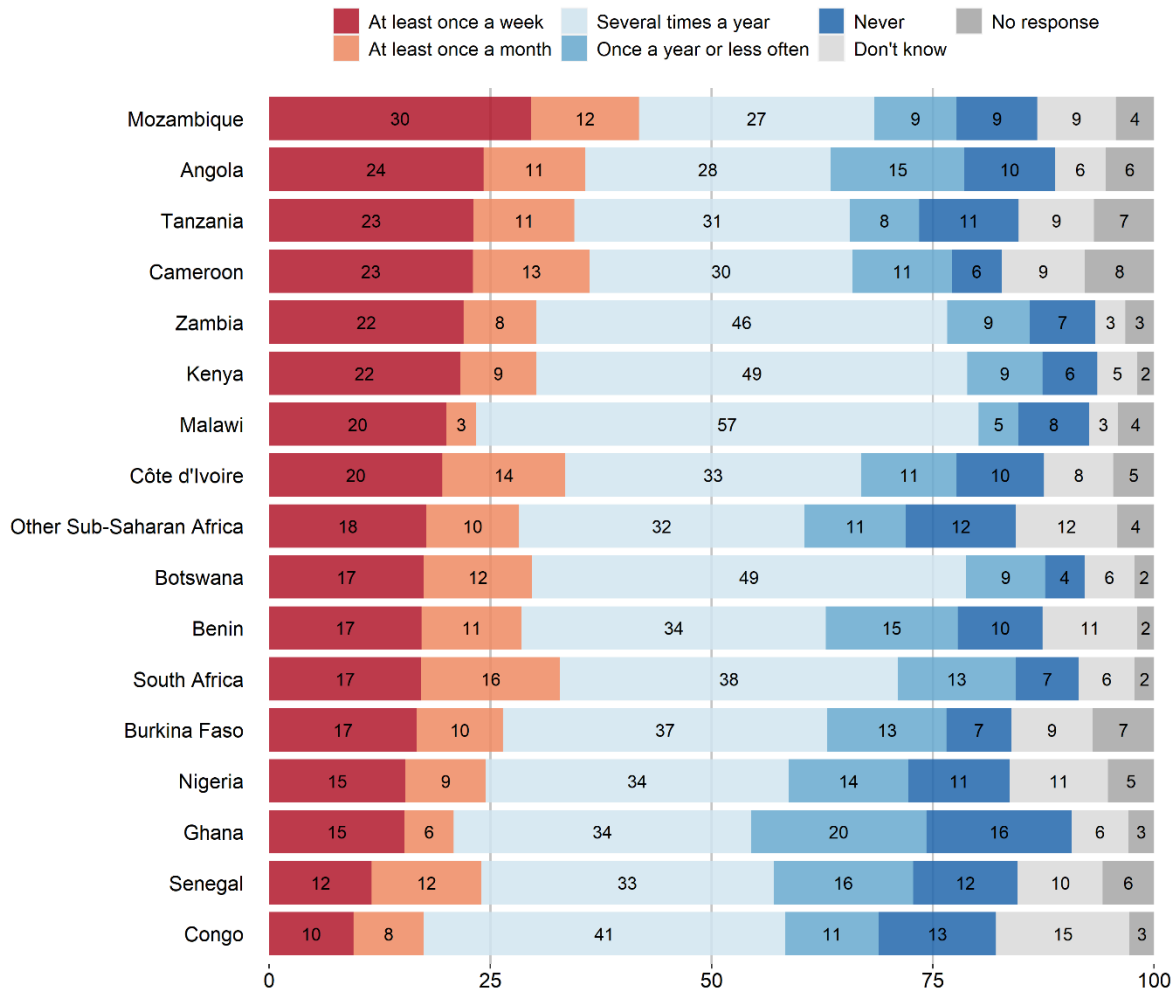
Southwest Asia & North Africa



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

Sub-Saharan Africa

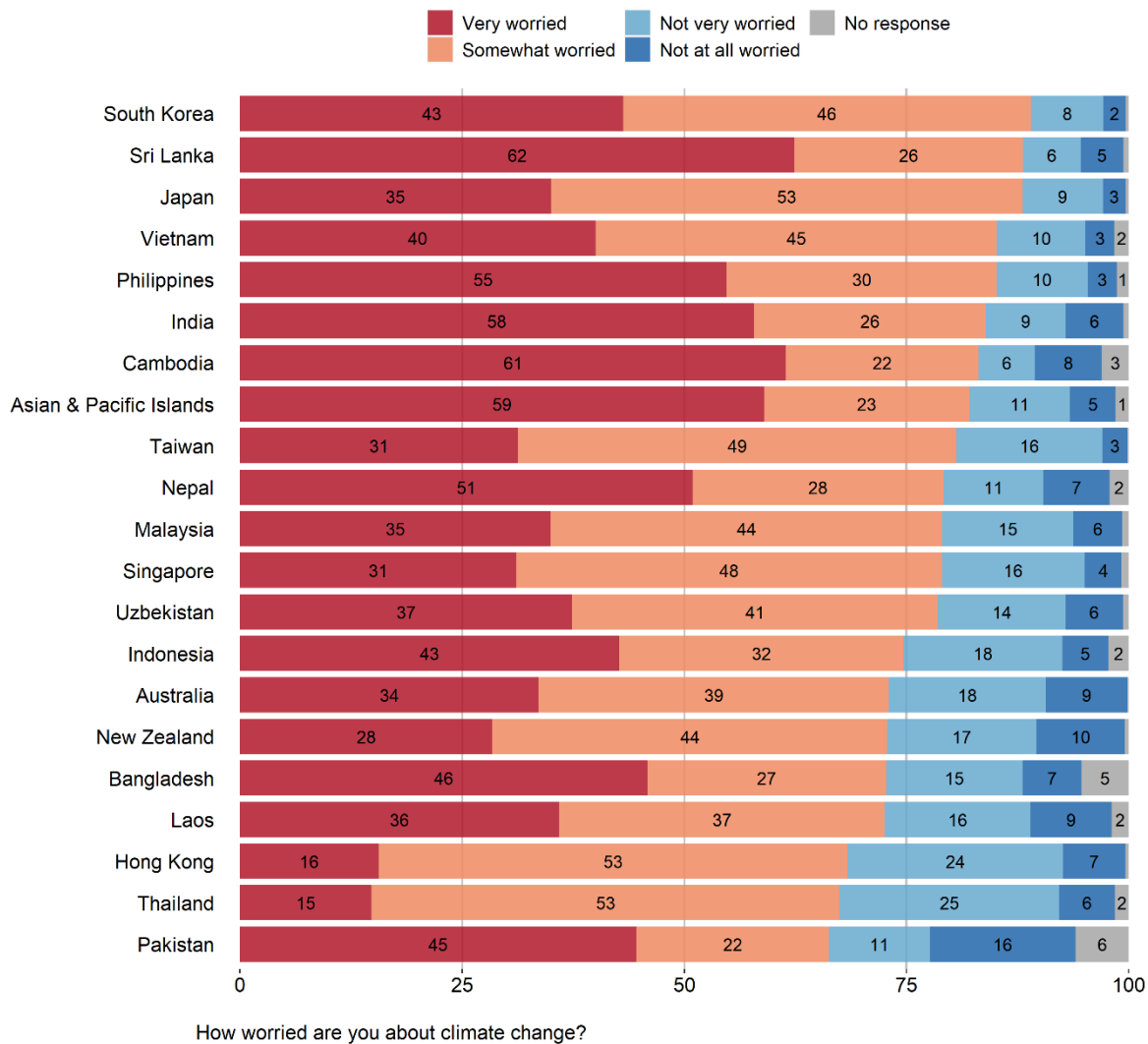


About how often do you hear about climate change in your daily life (for example from TV, newspapers, social media, or conversations with friends and family)?

2.1 How worried are you about climate change?

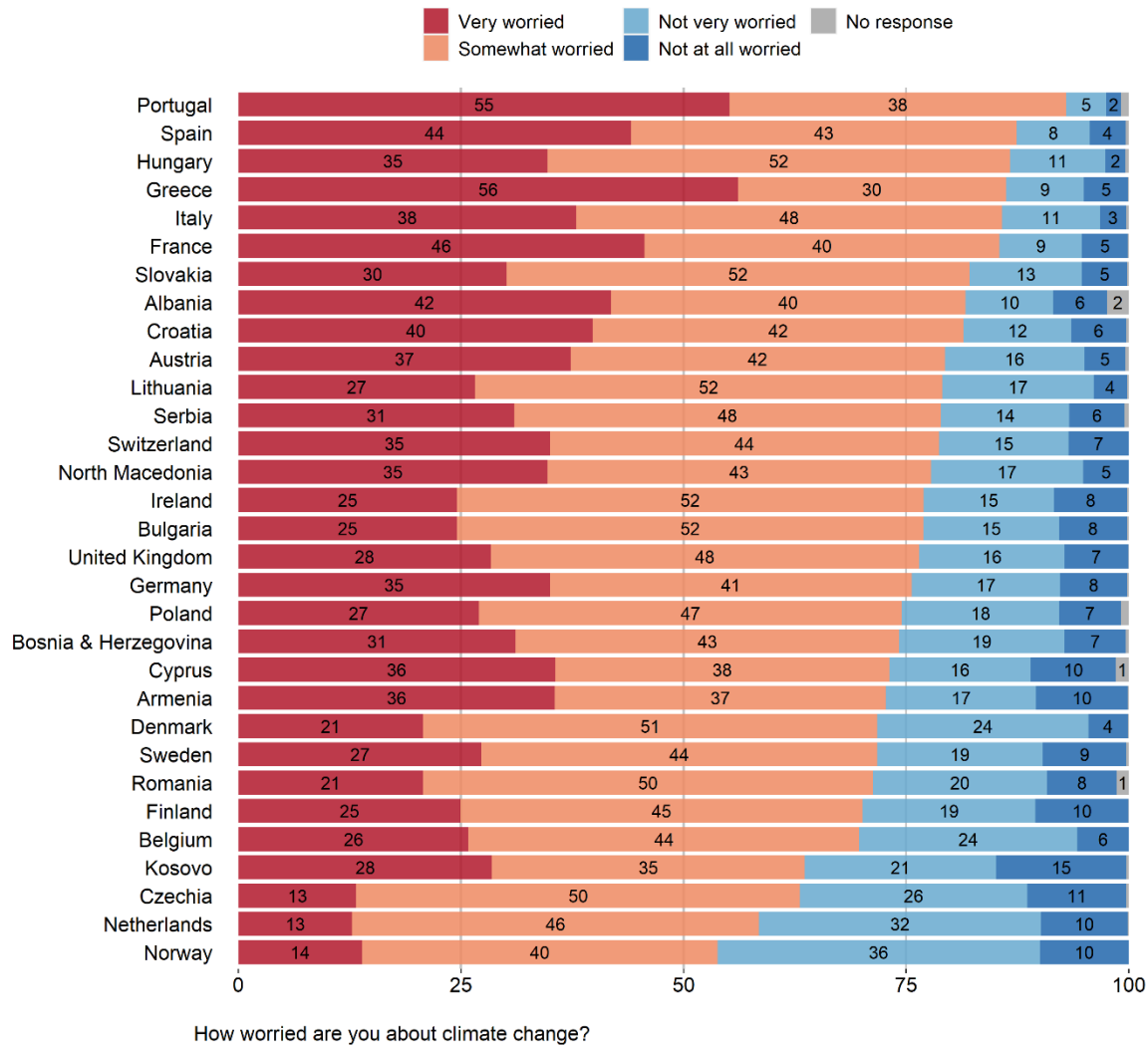
Worry about climate change

Asia & the Pacific



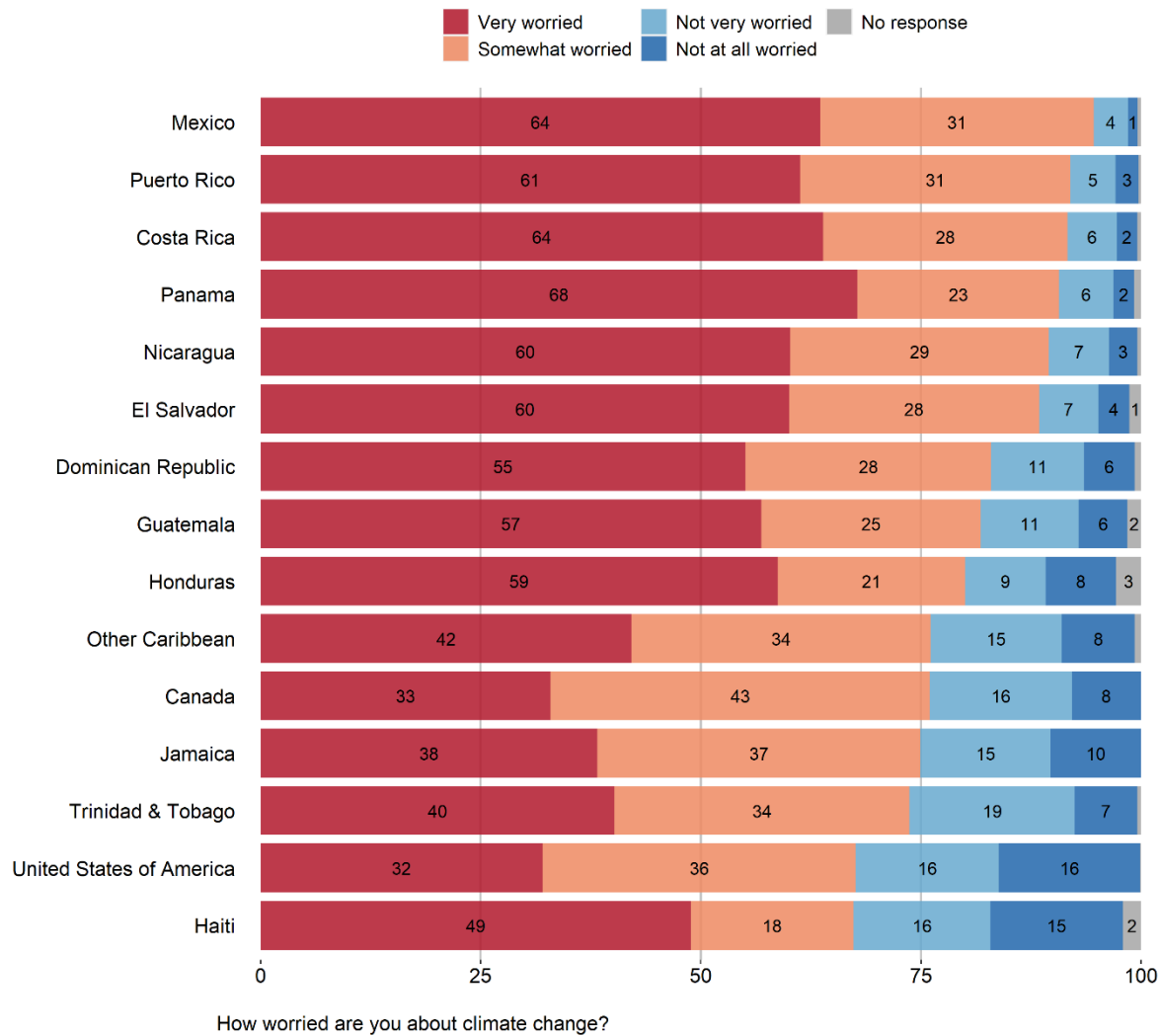
Worry about climate change

Europe



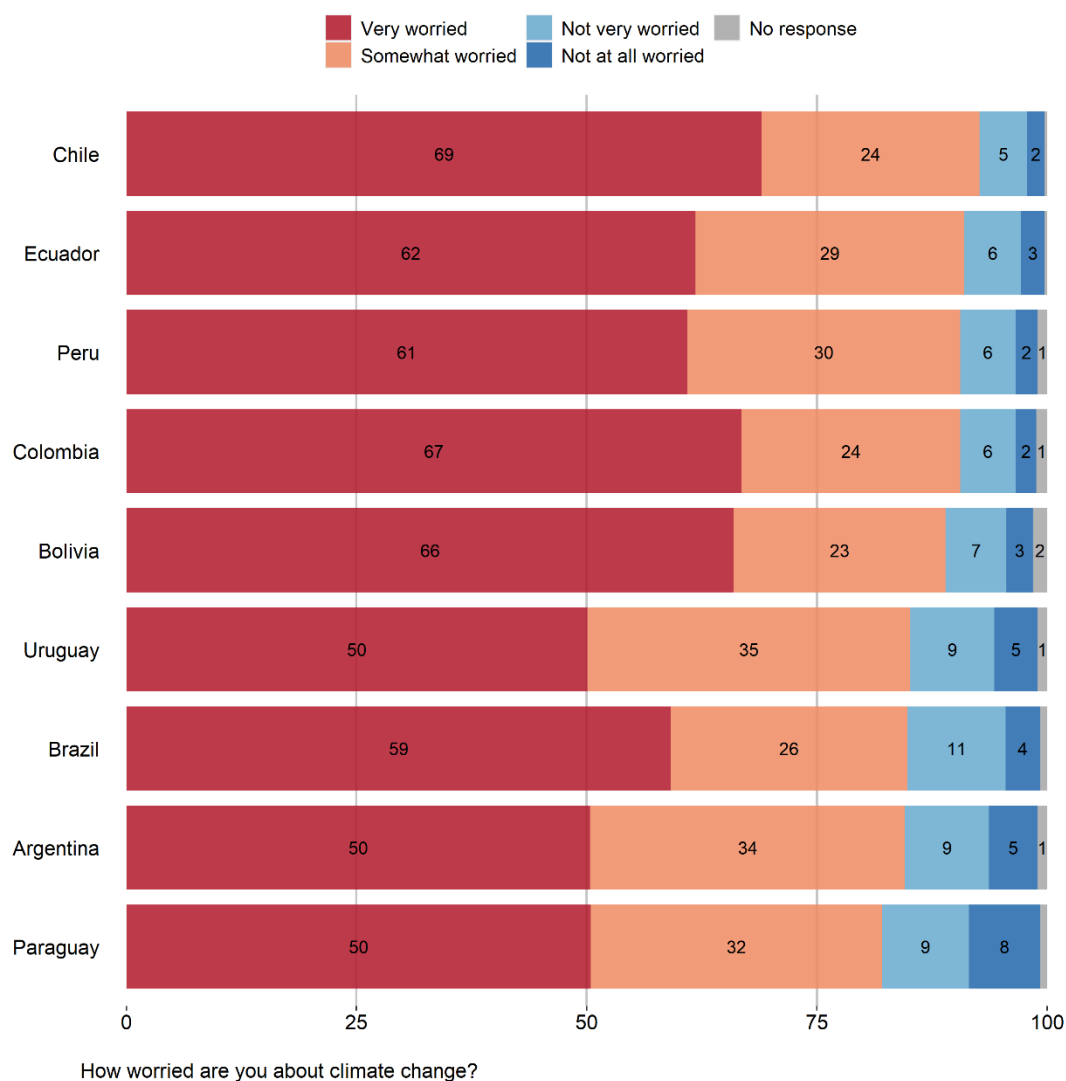
Worry about climate change

North America



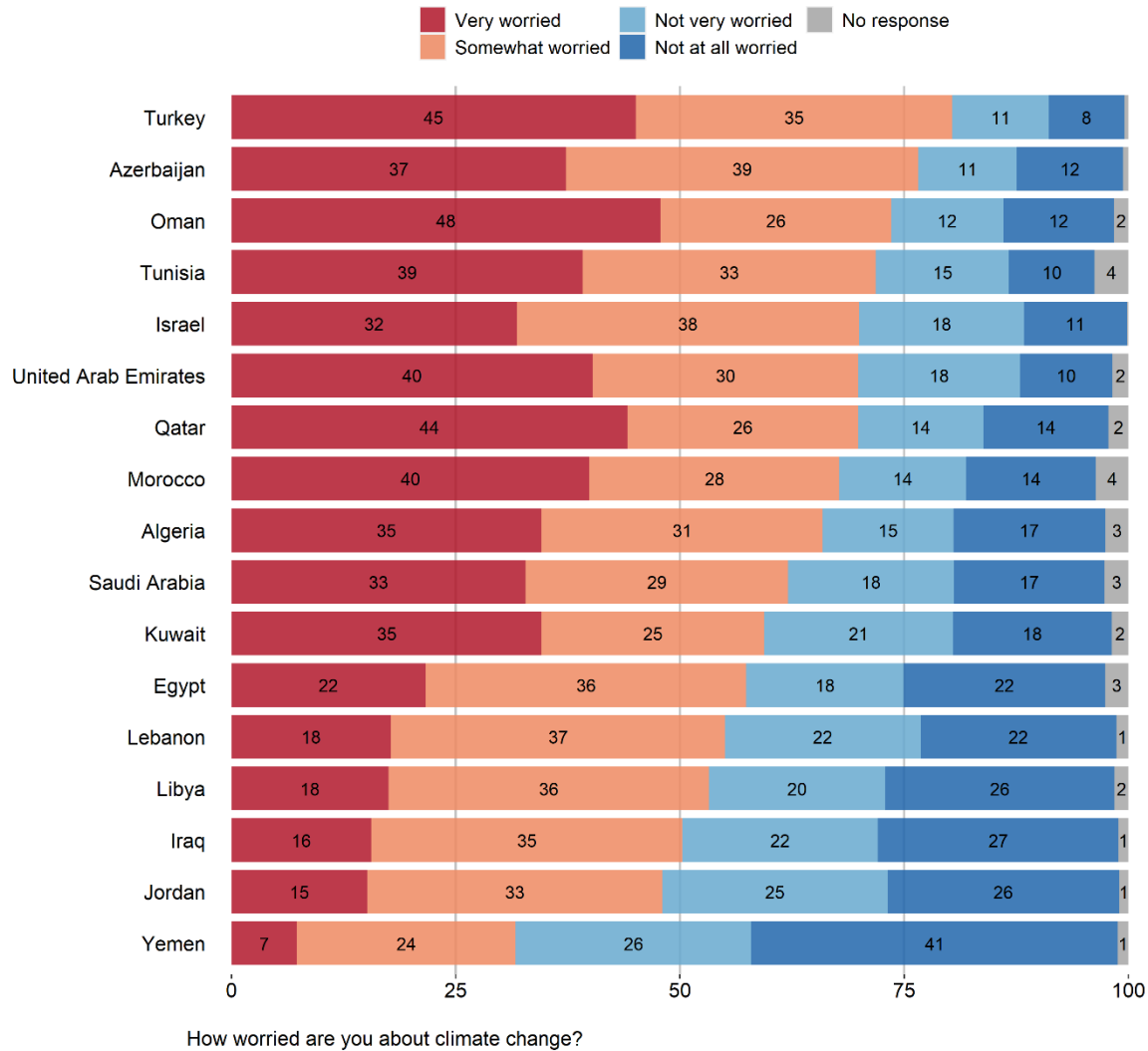
Worry about climate change

South America



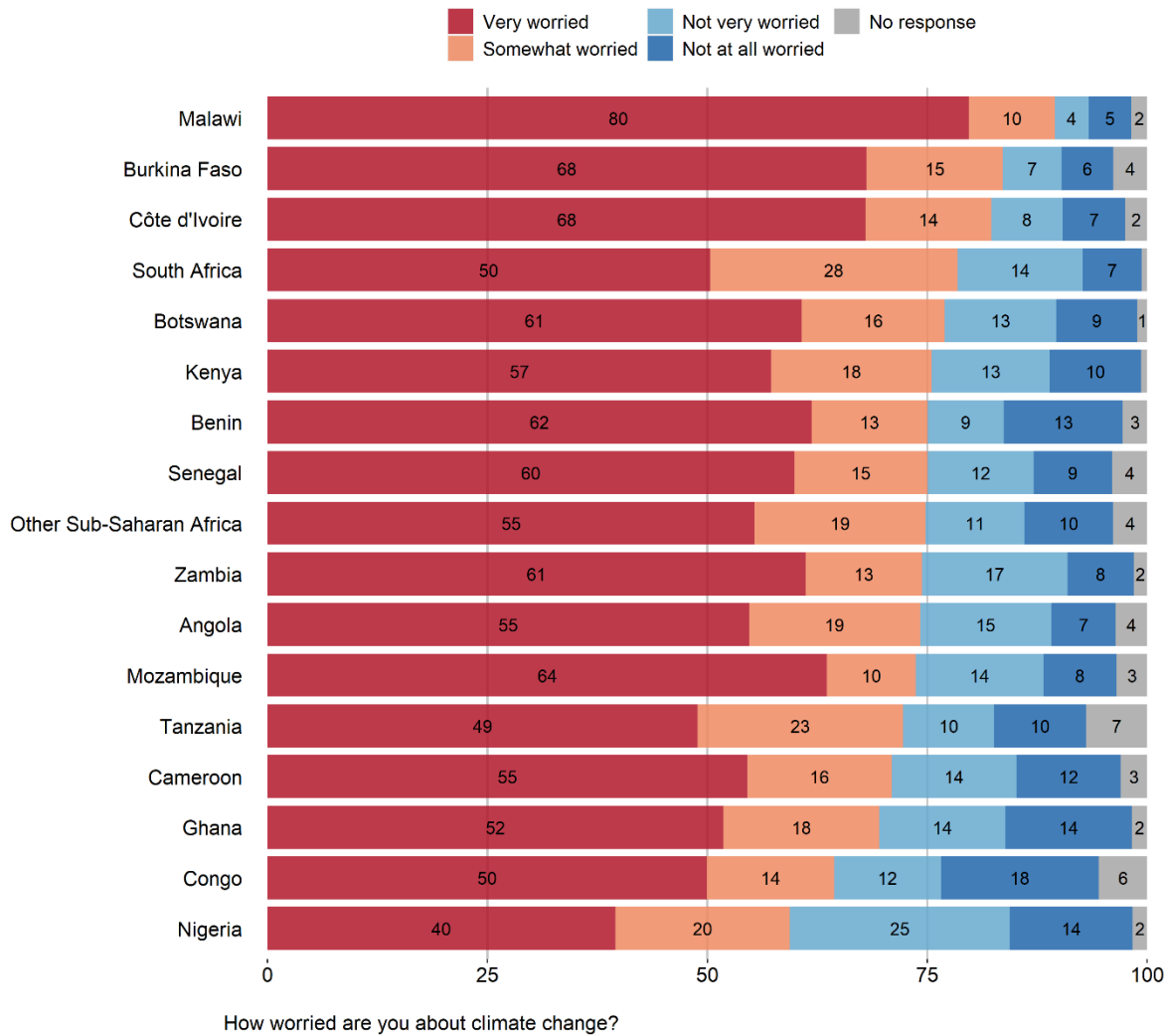
Worry about climate change

Southwest Asia & North Africa



Worry about climate change

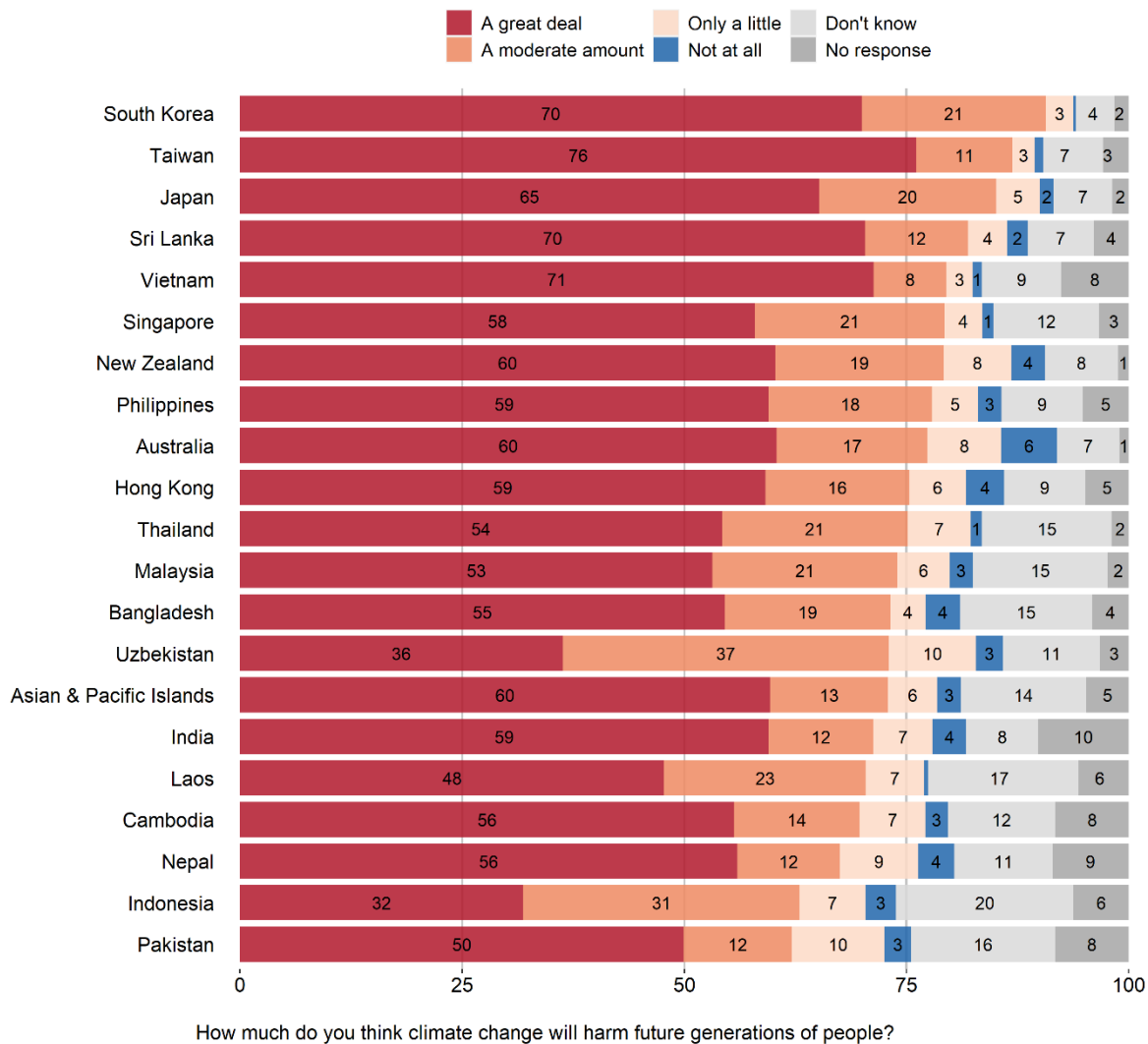
Sub-Saharan Africa



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

Climate change will harm future generations

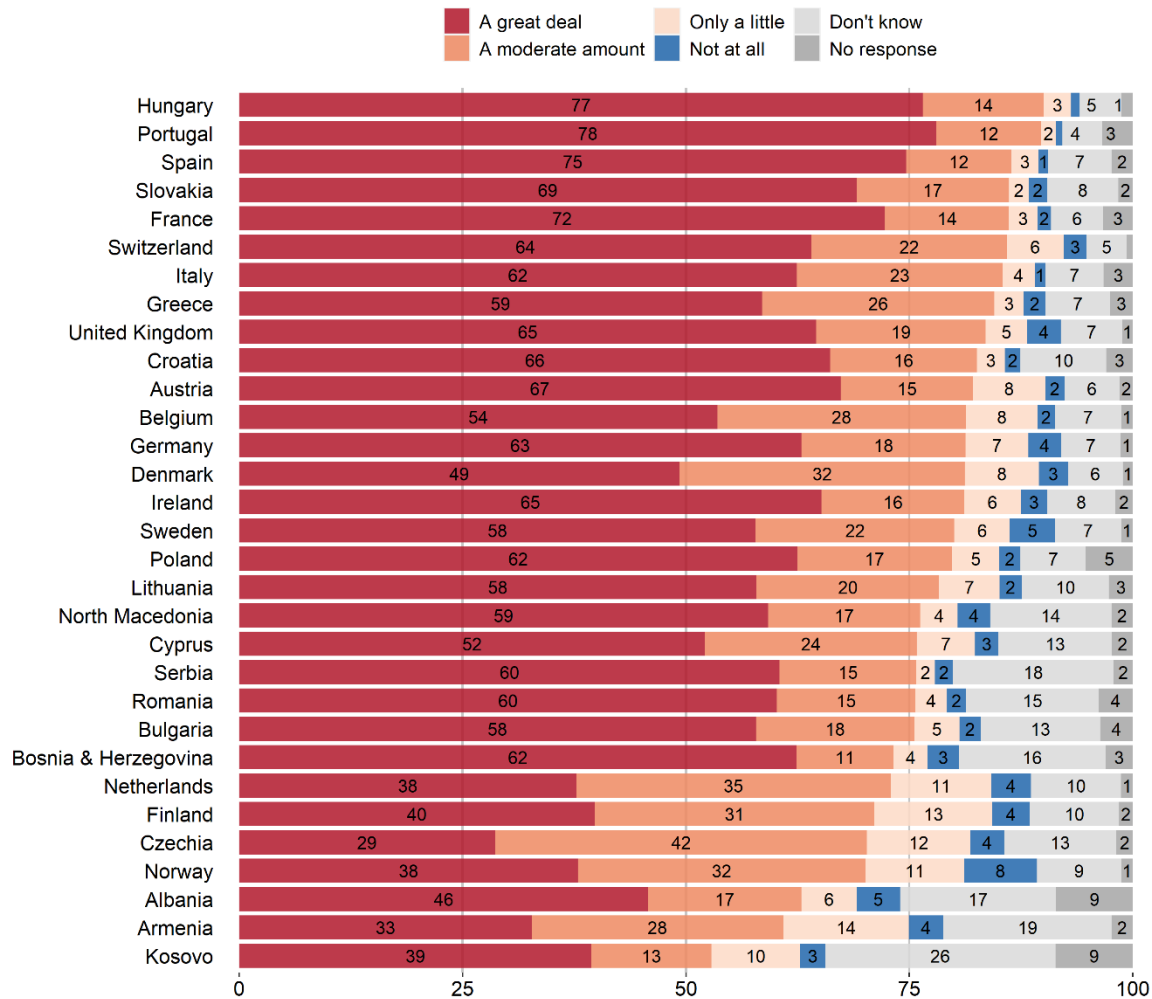
Asia & the Pacific



*Corrected version

Climate change will harm future generations

Europe

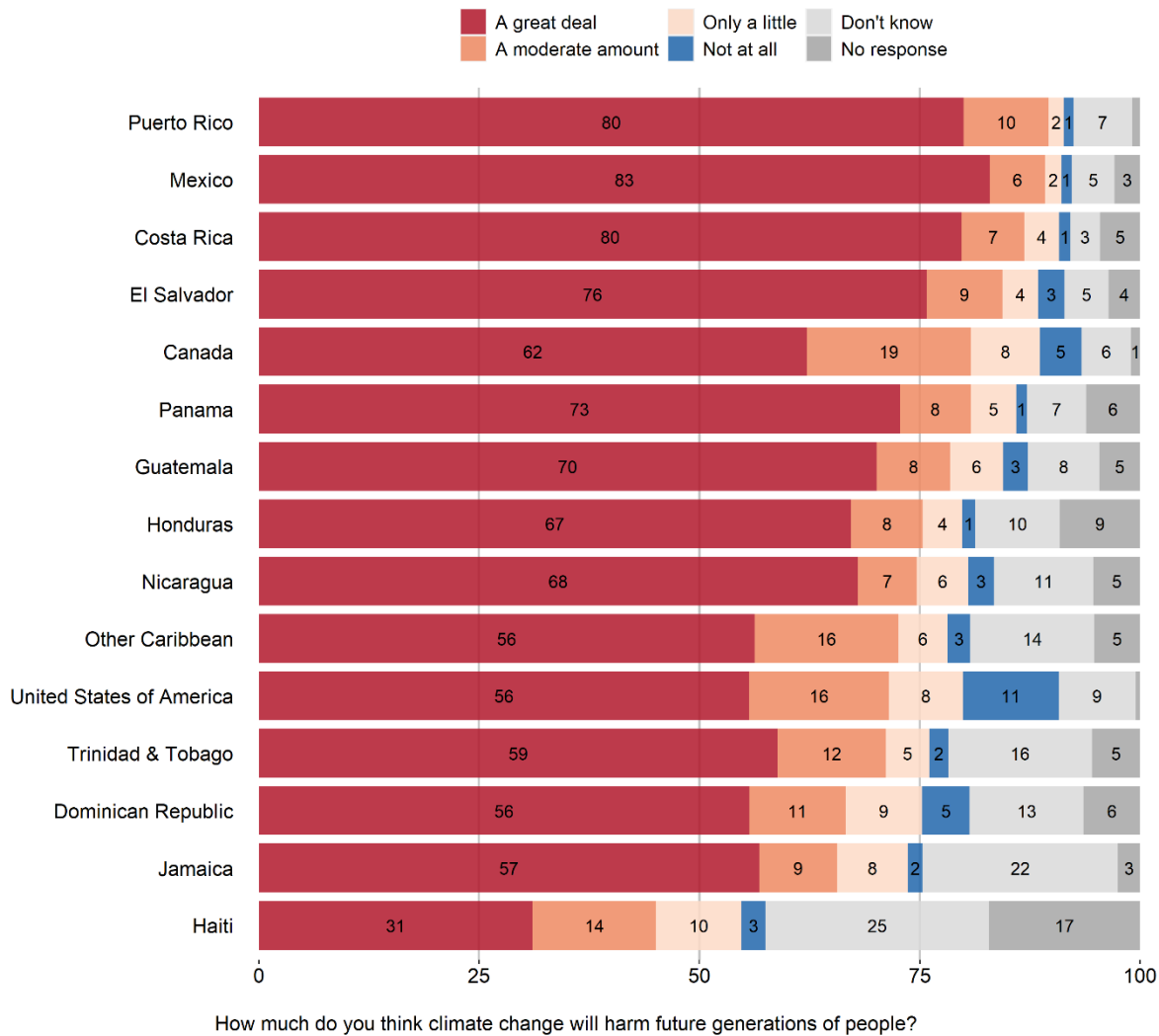


How much do you think climate change will harm future generations of people?

*Corrected version

Climate change will harm future generations

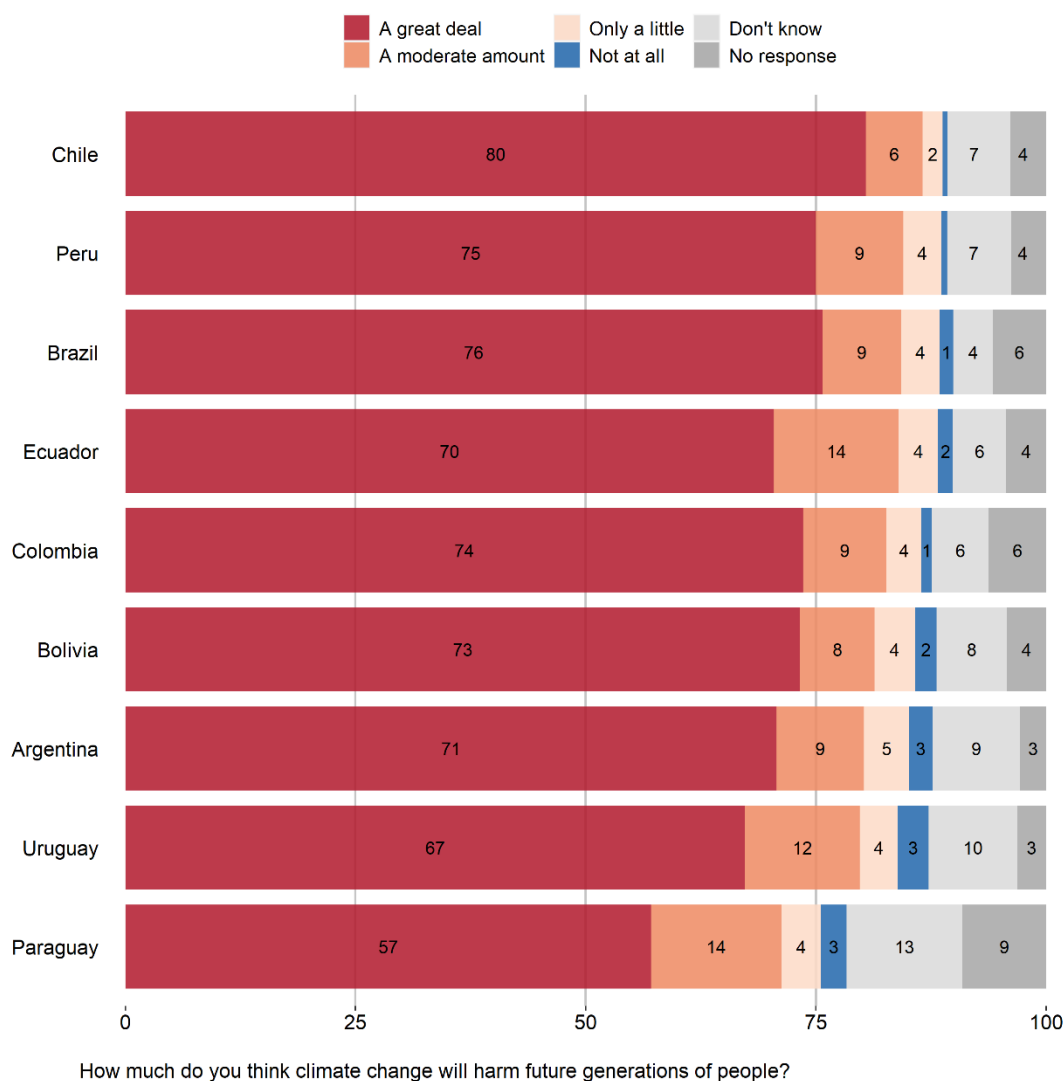
North America



*Corrected version

Climate change will harm future generations

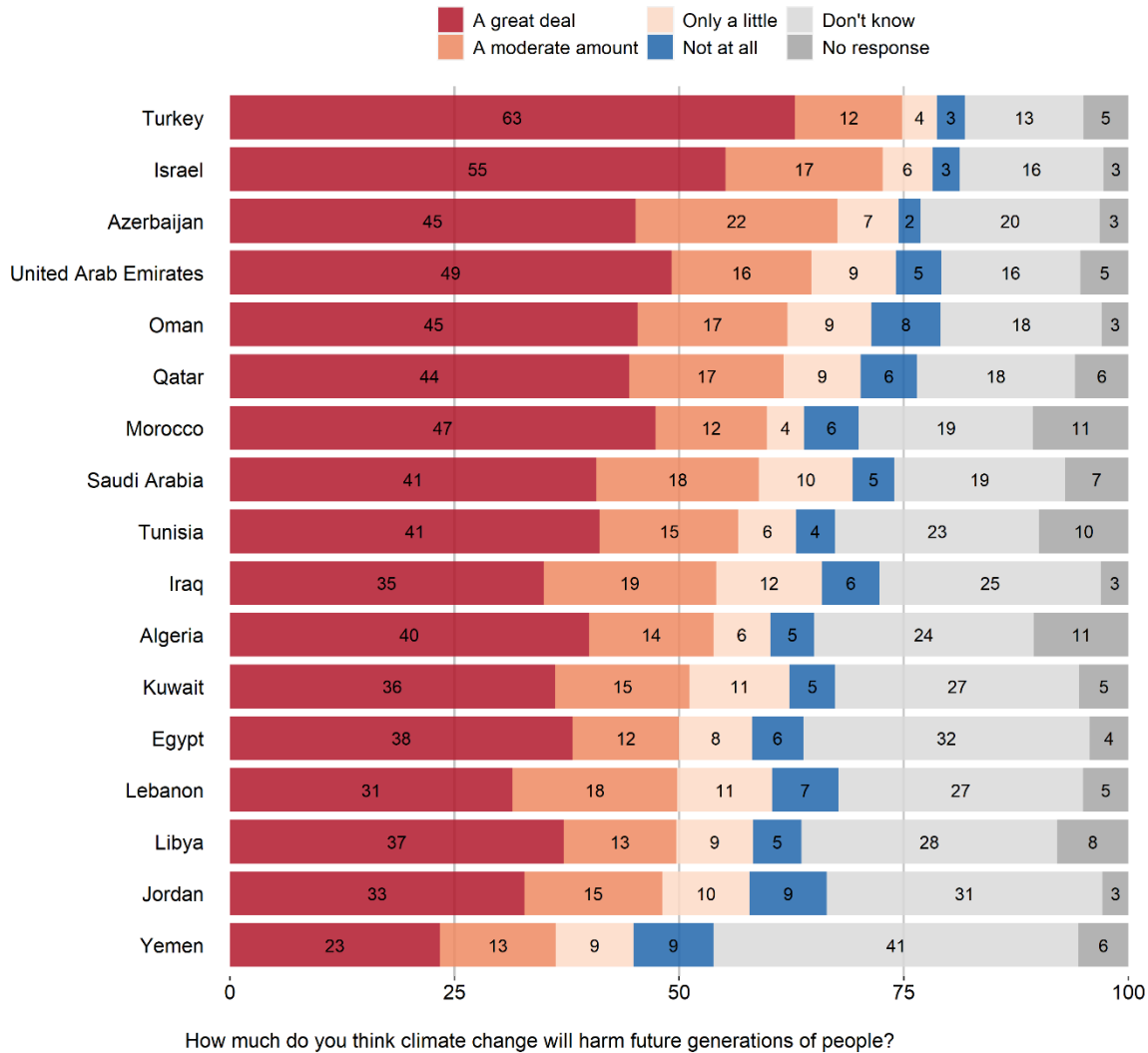
South America



*Corrected version

Climate change will harm future generations

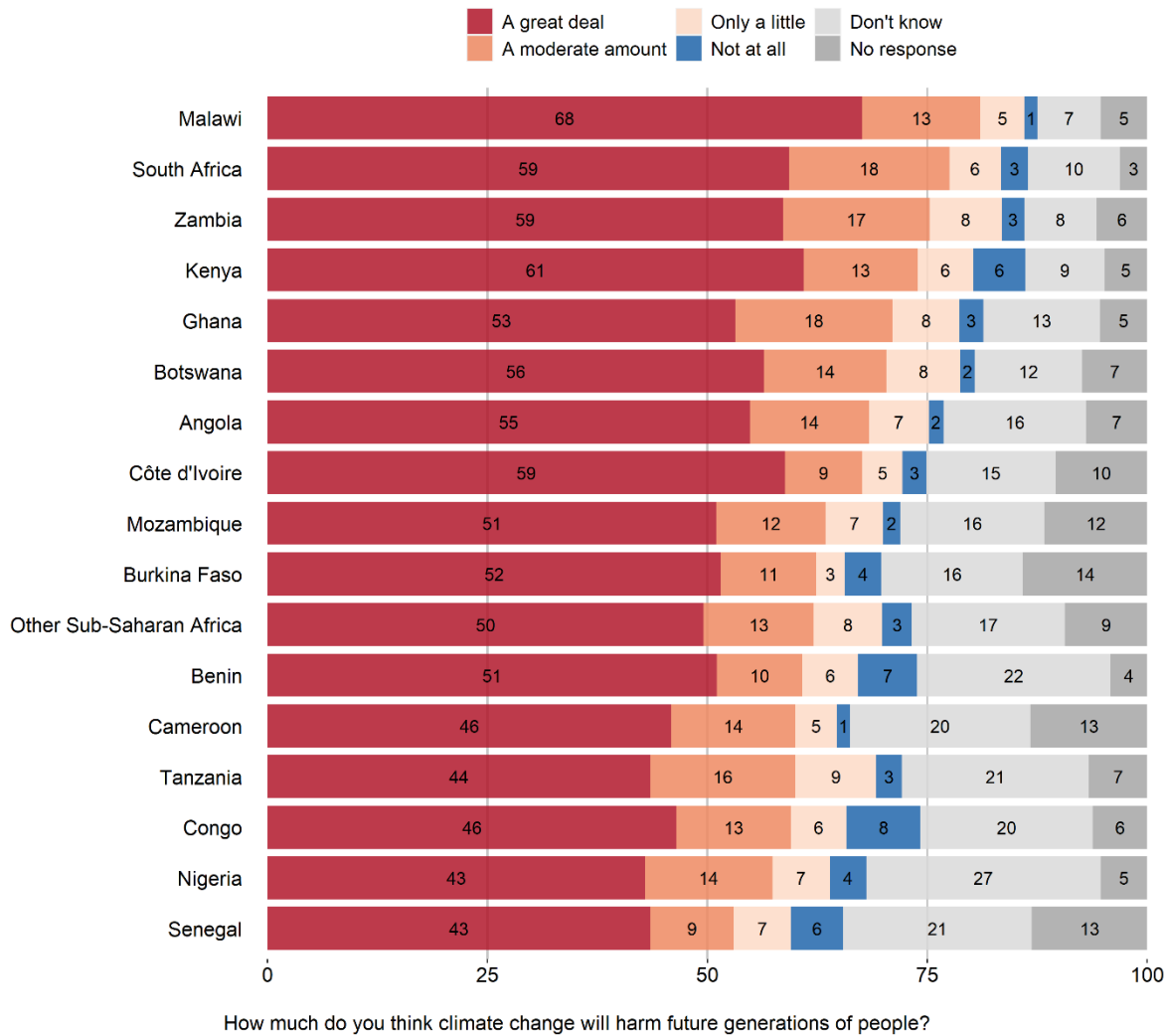
Southwest Asia & North Africa



*Corrected version

Climate change will harm future generations

Sub-Saharan Africa

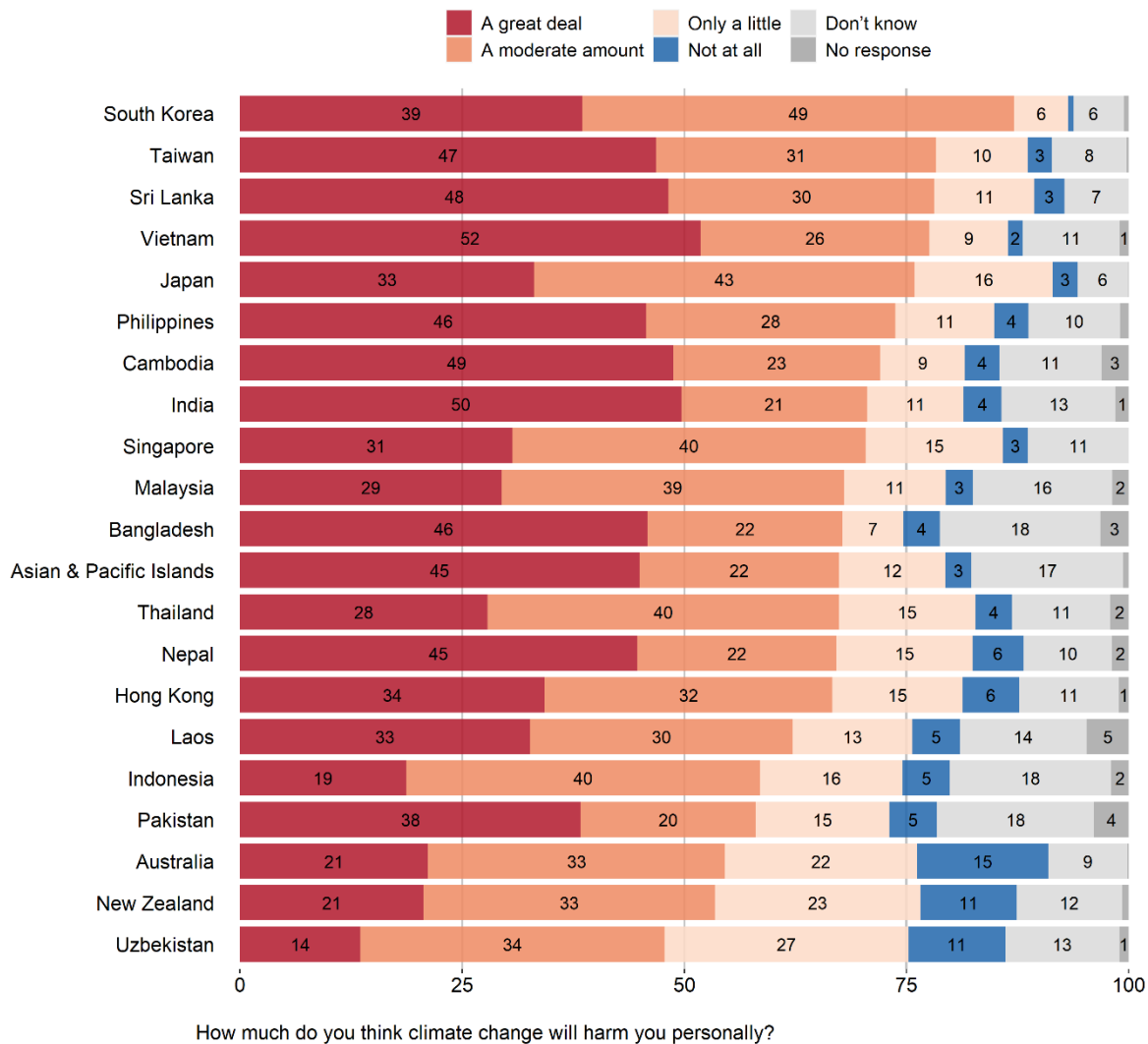


*Corrected version

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

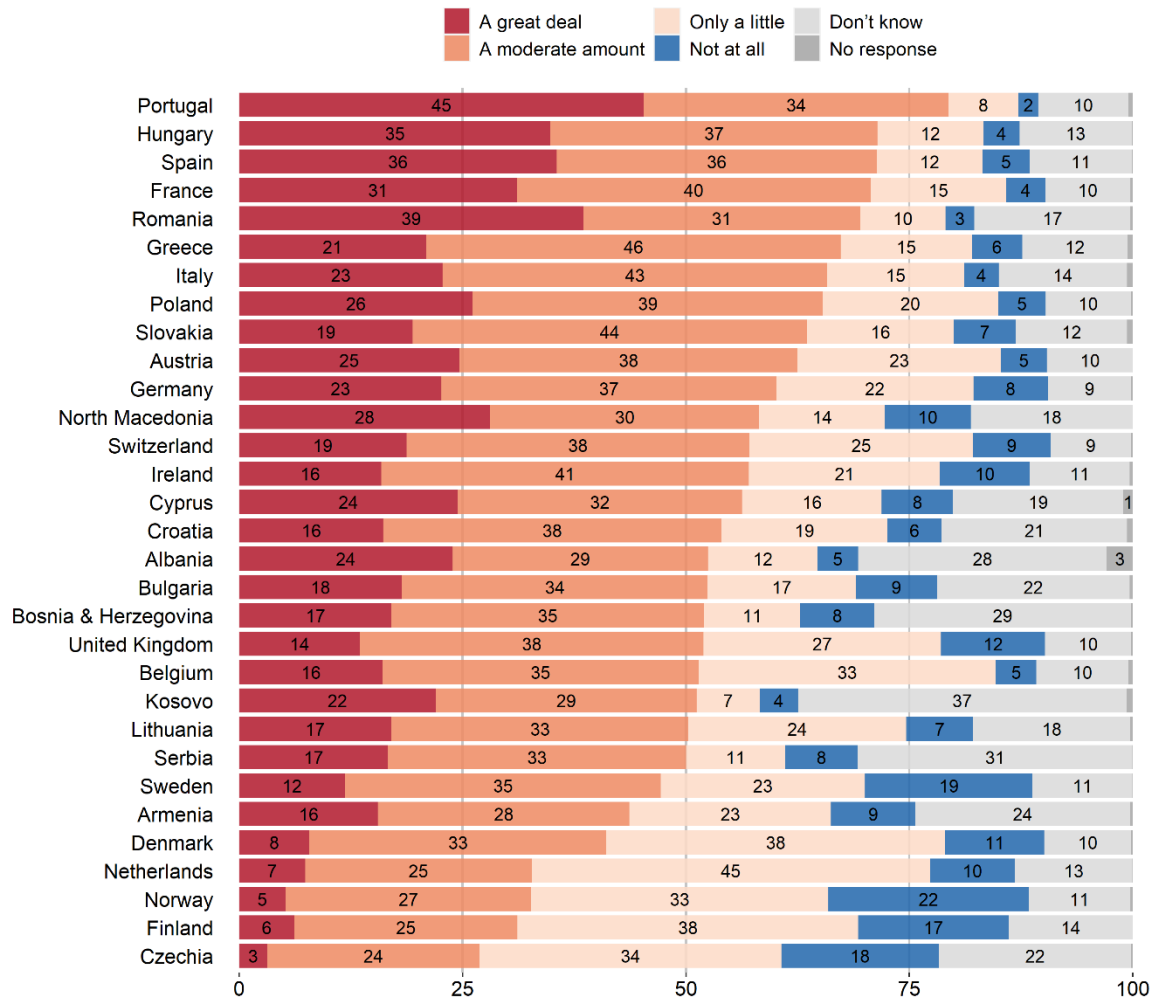
Climate change will be personally harmful

Asia & the Pacific



Climate change will be personally harmful

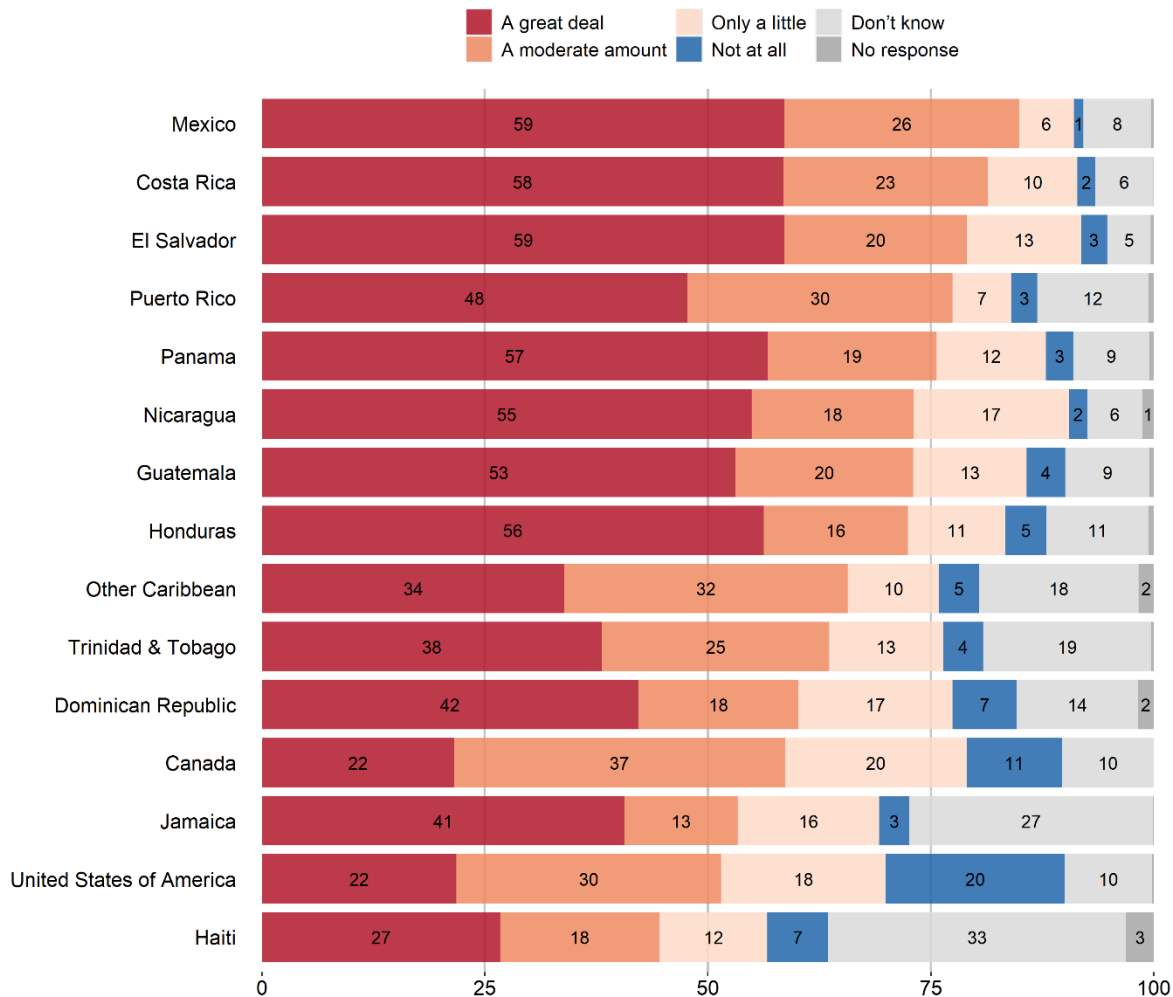
Europe



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

Climate change will be personally harmful

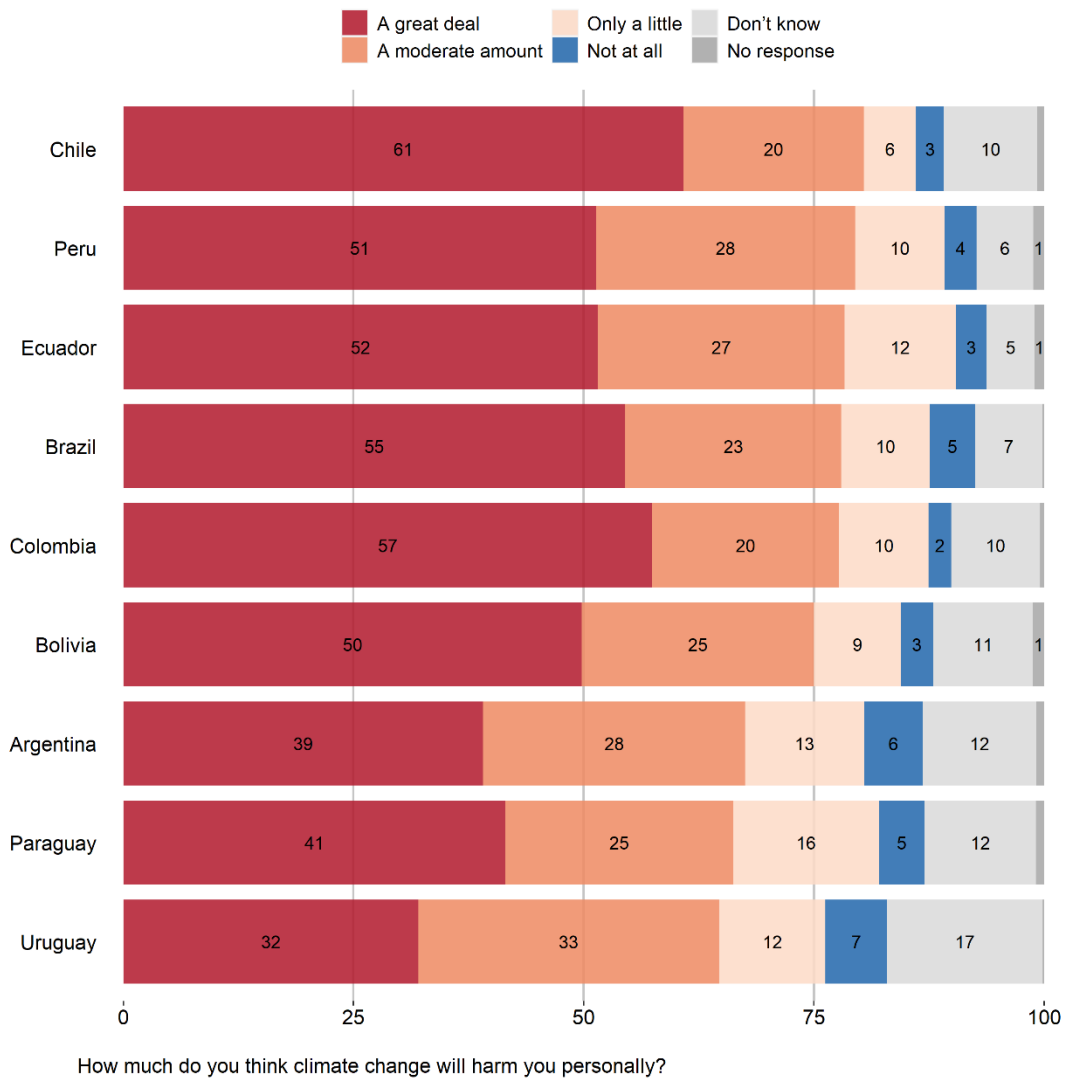
North America



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

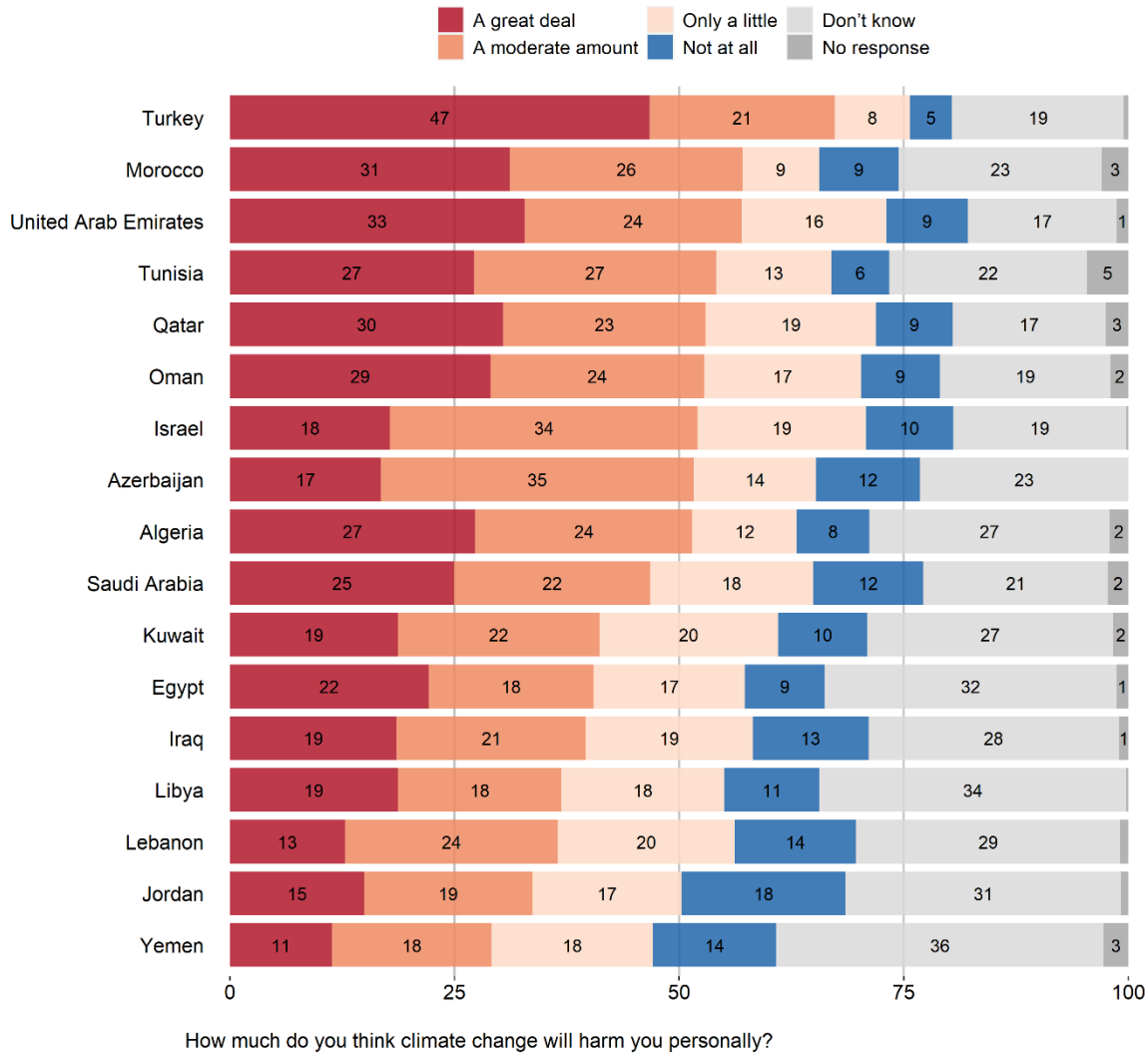
Climate change will be personally harmful

South America



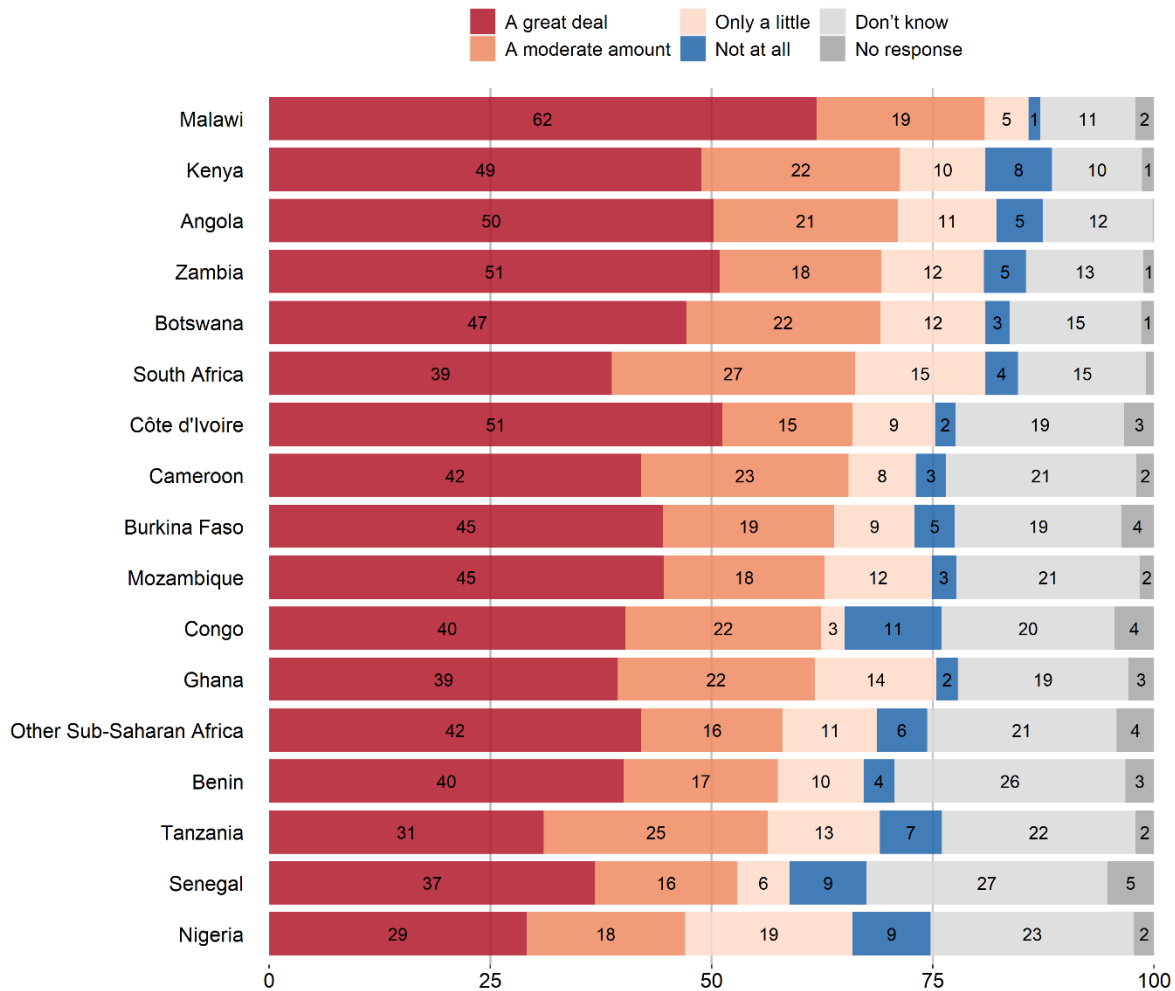
Climate change will be personally harmful

Southwest Asia & North Africa



Climate change will be personally harmful

Sub-Saharan Africa

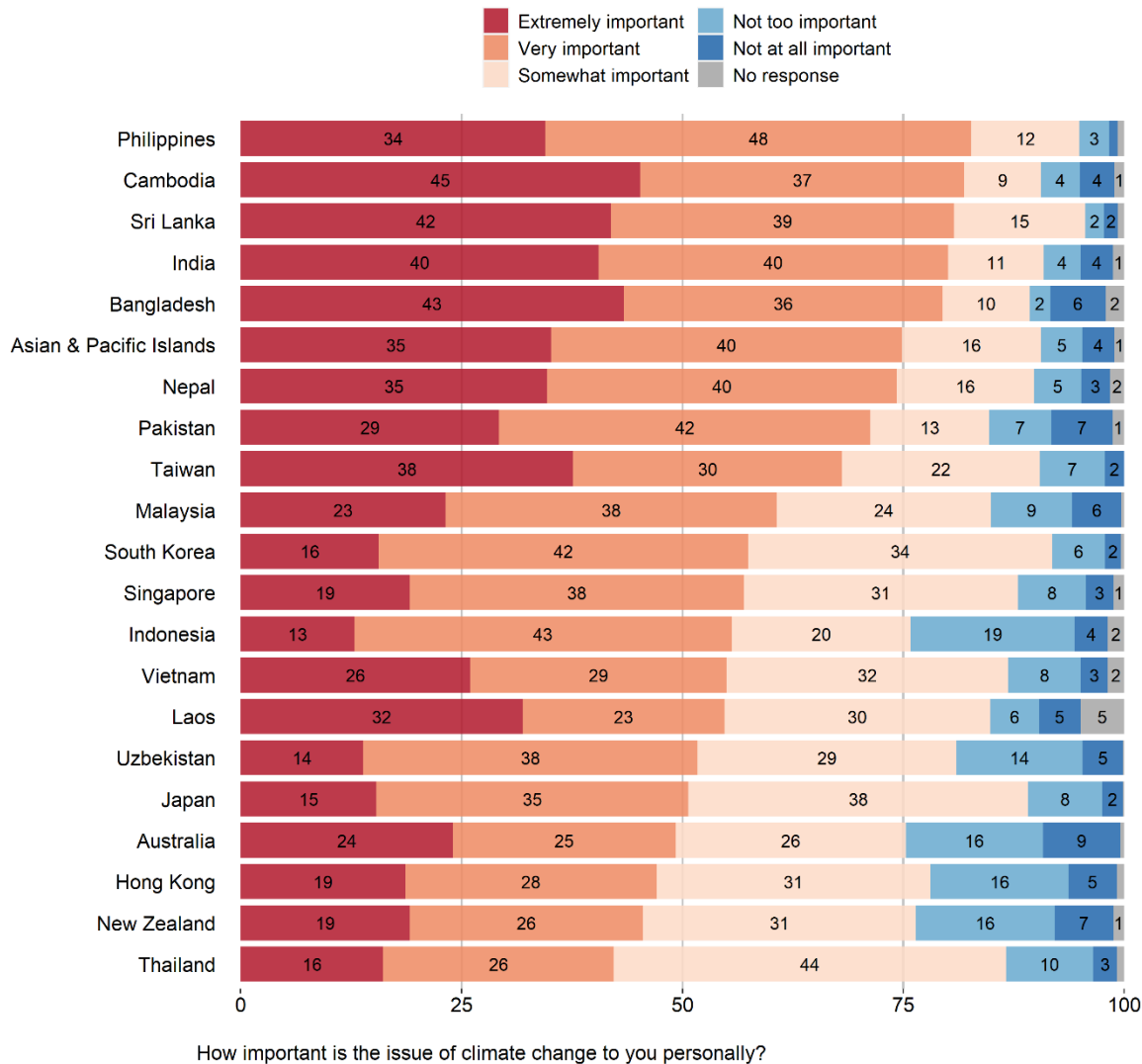


How much do you think climate change will harm you personally?

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

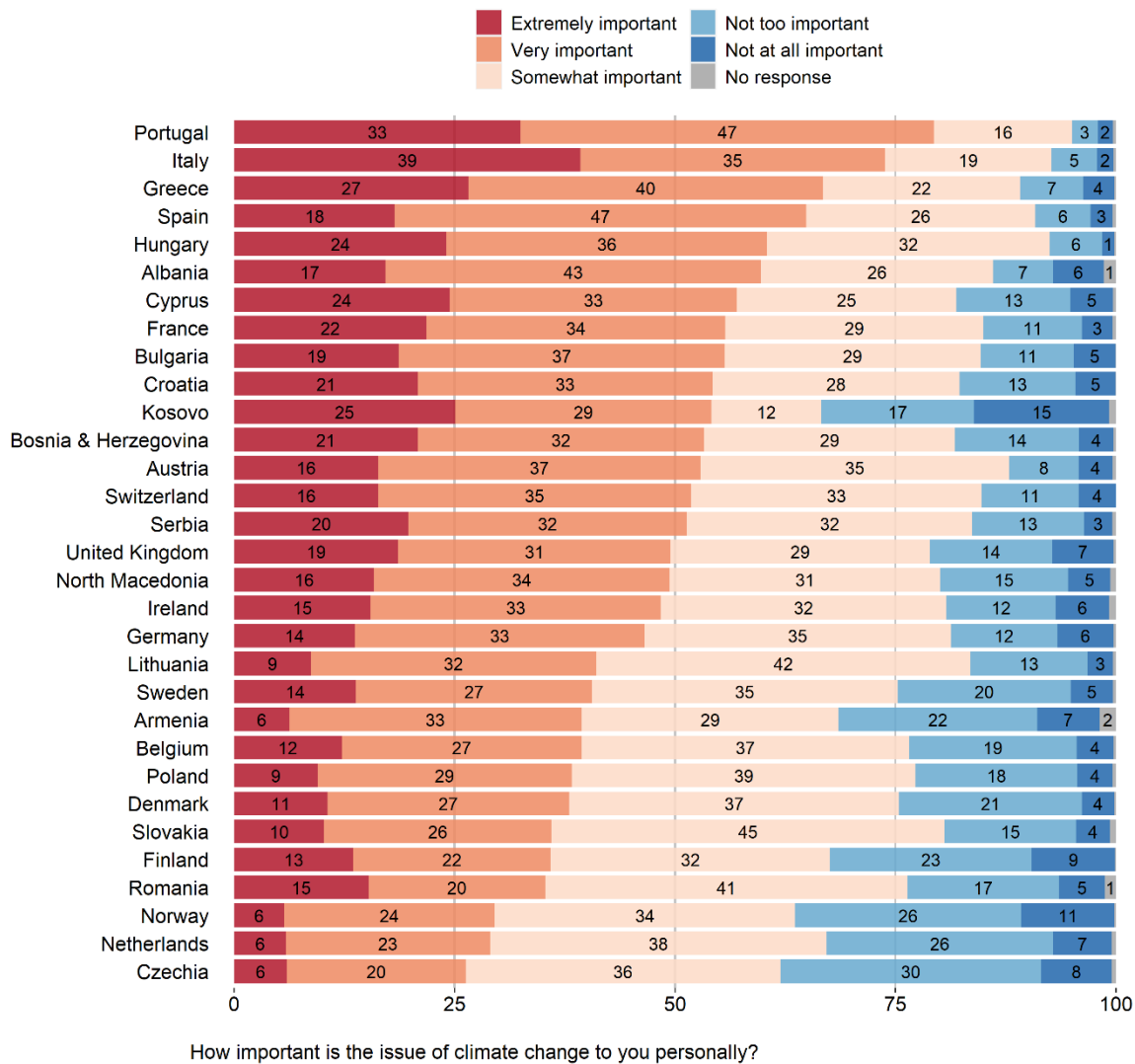
Climate change is personally important

Asia & the Pacific



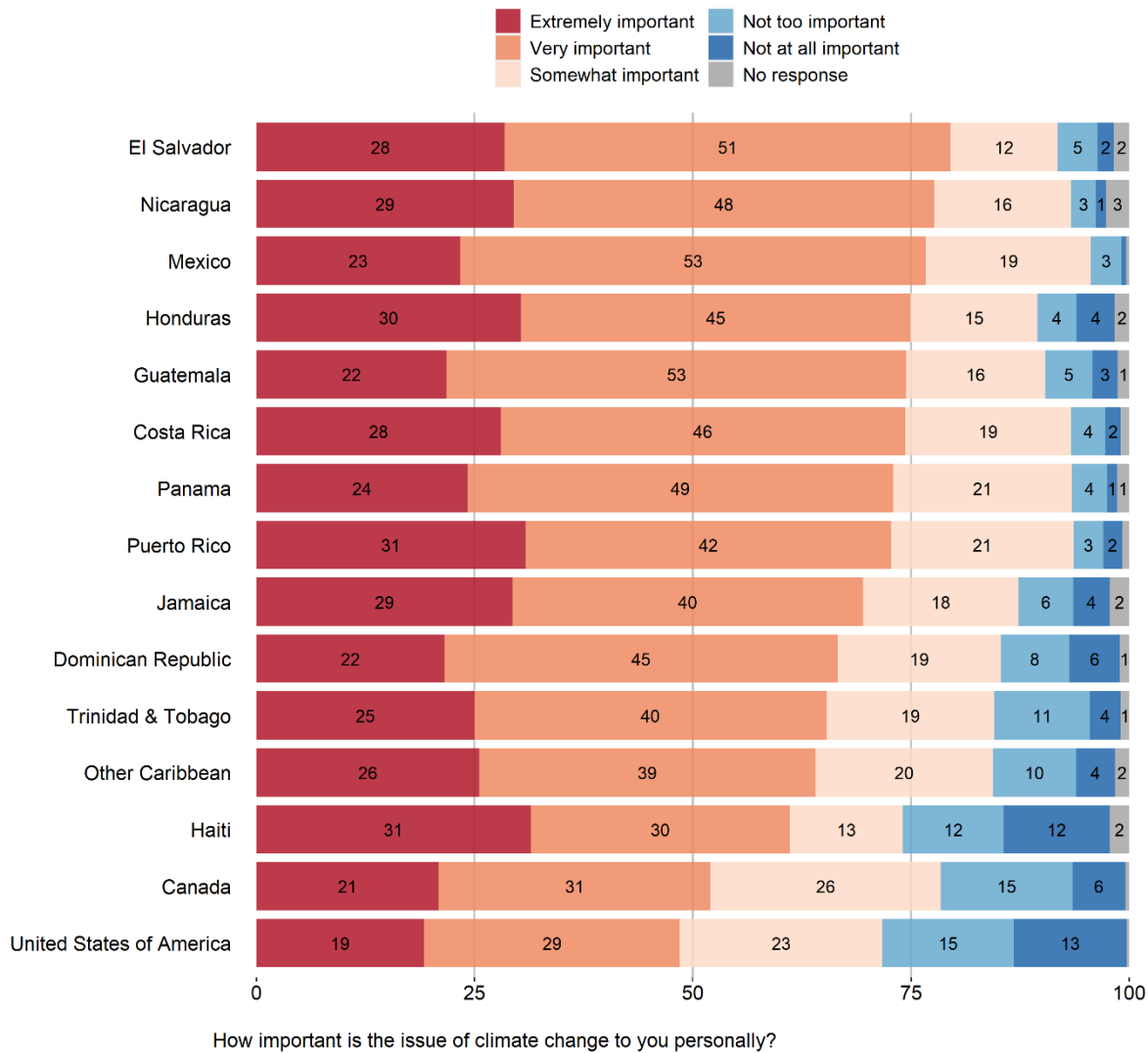
Climate change is personally important

Europe



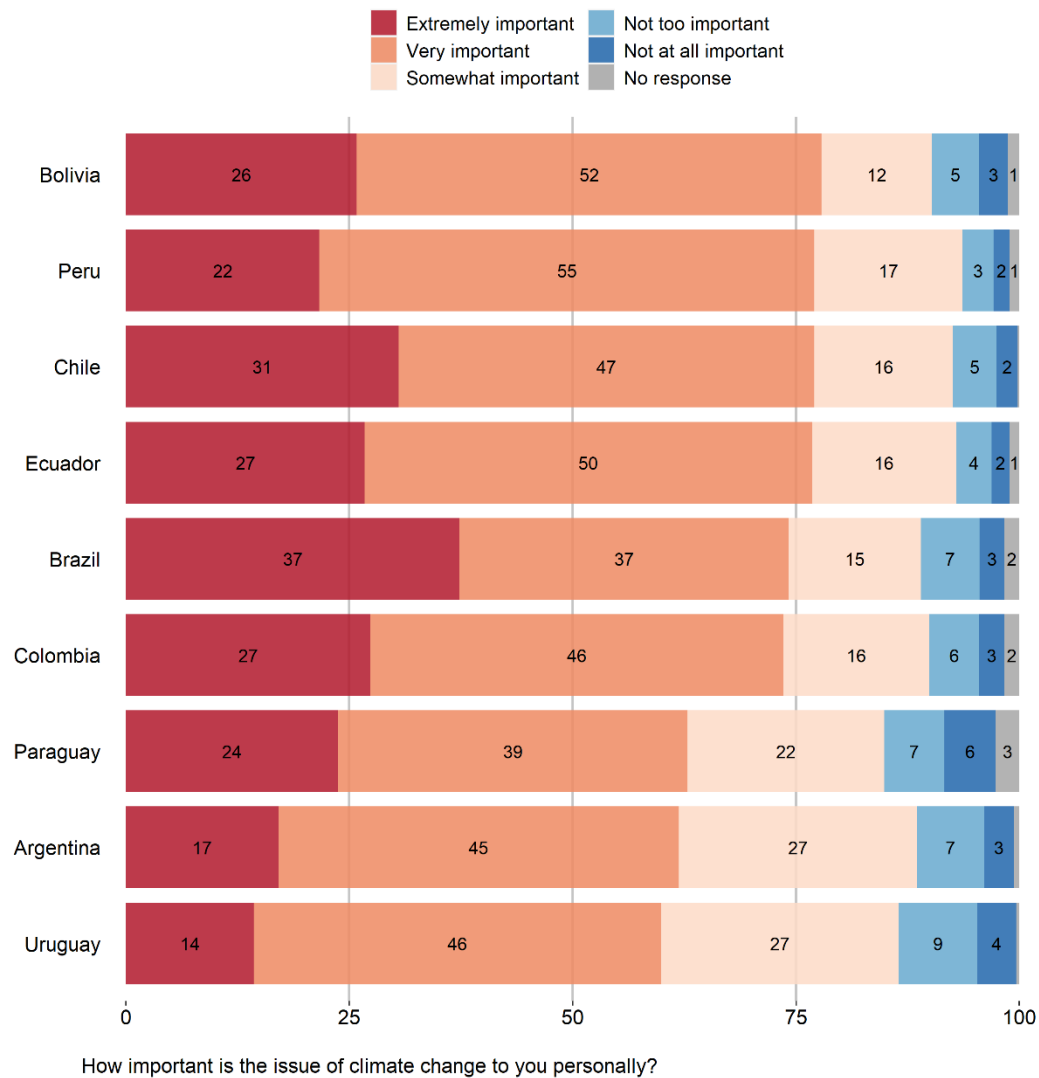
Climate change is personally important

North America



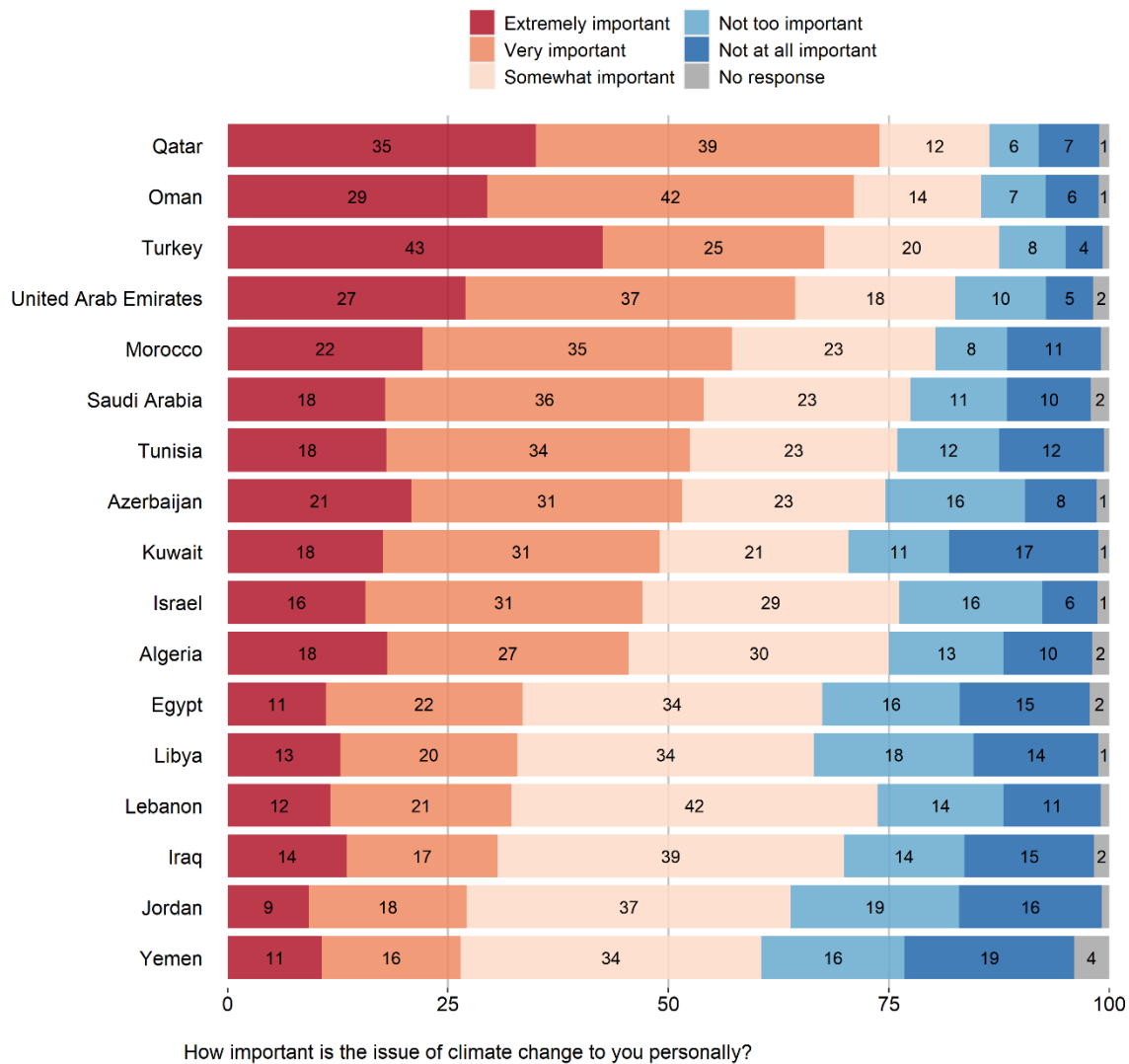
Climate change is personally important

South America



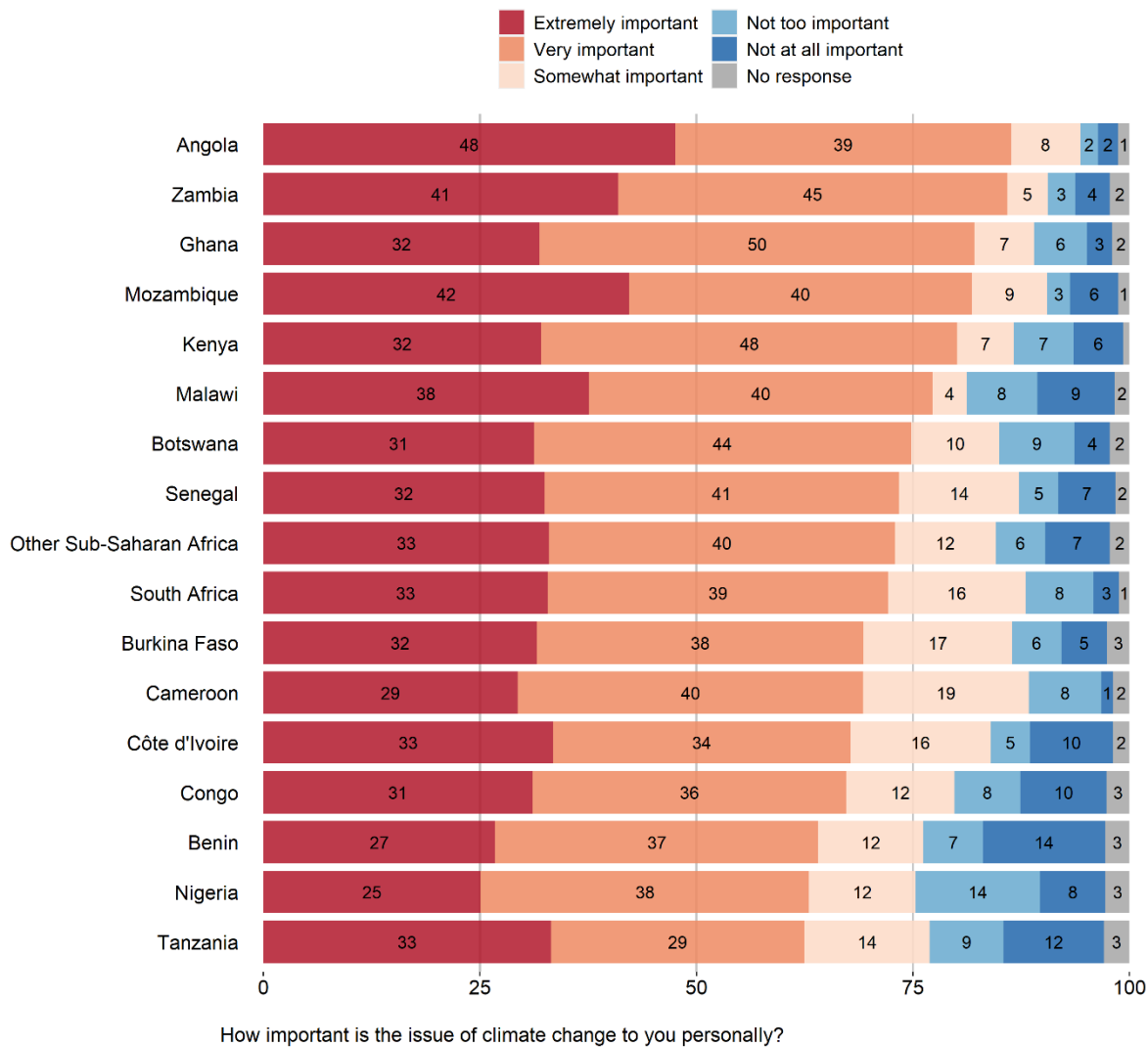
Climate change is personally important

Southwest Asia & North Africa



Climate change is personally important

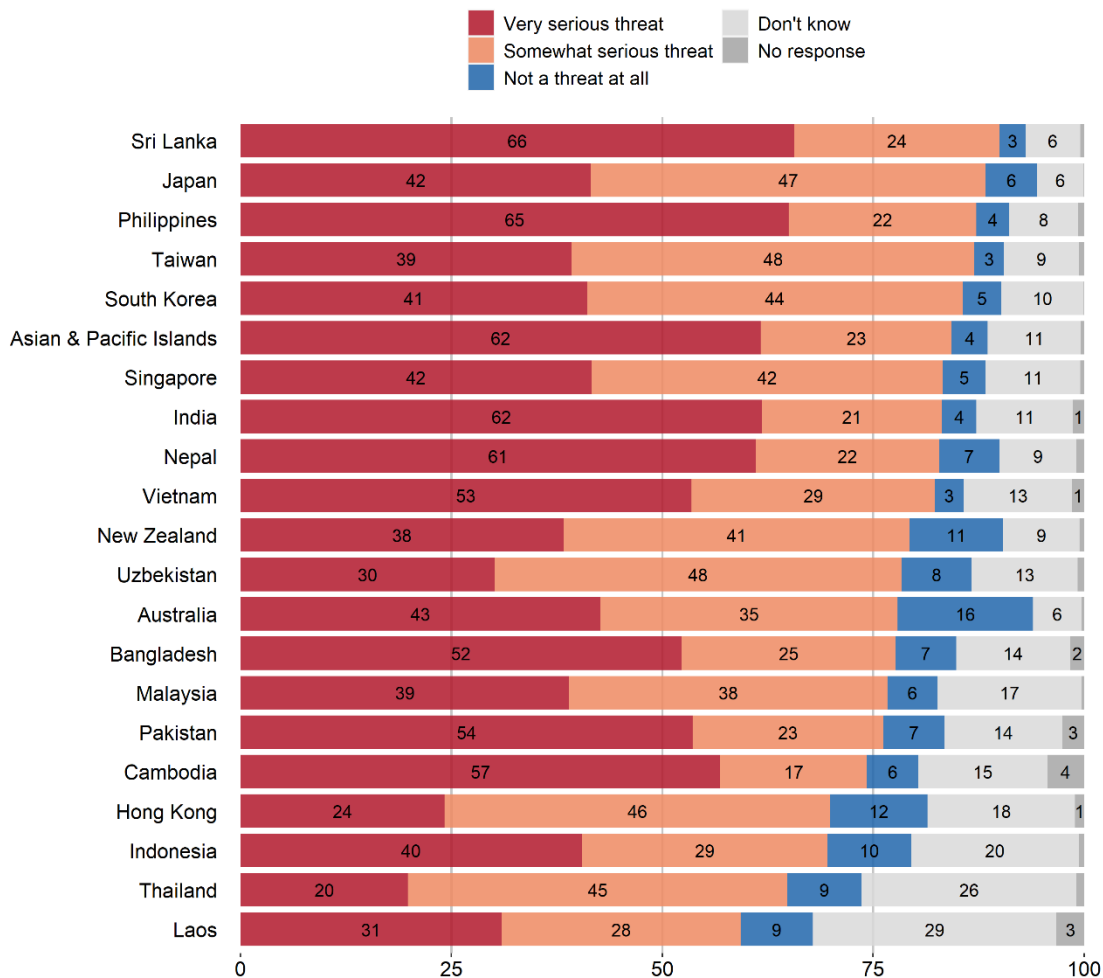
Sub-Saharan Africa



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

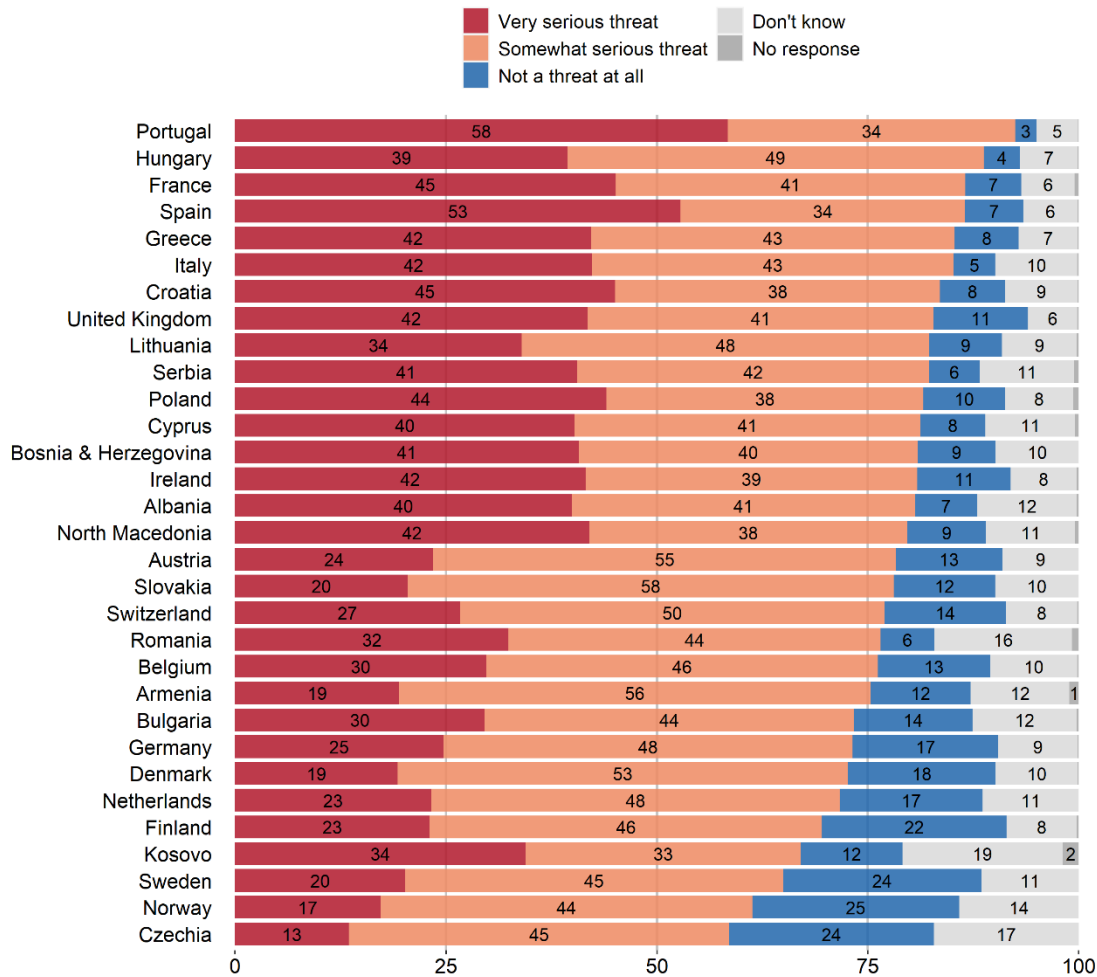
Asia & the Pacific



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

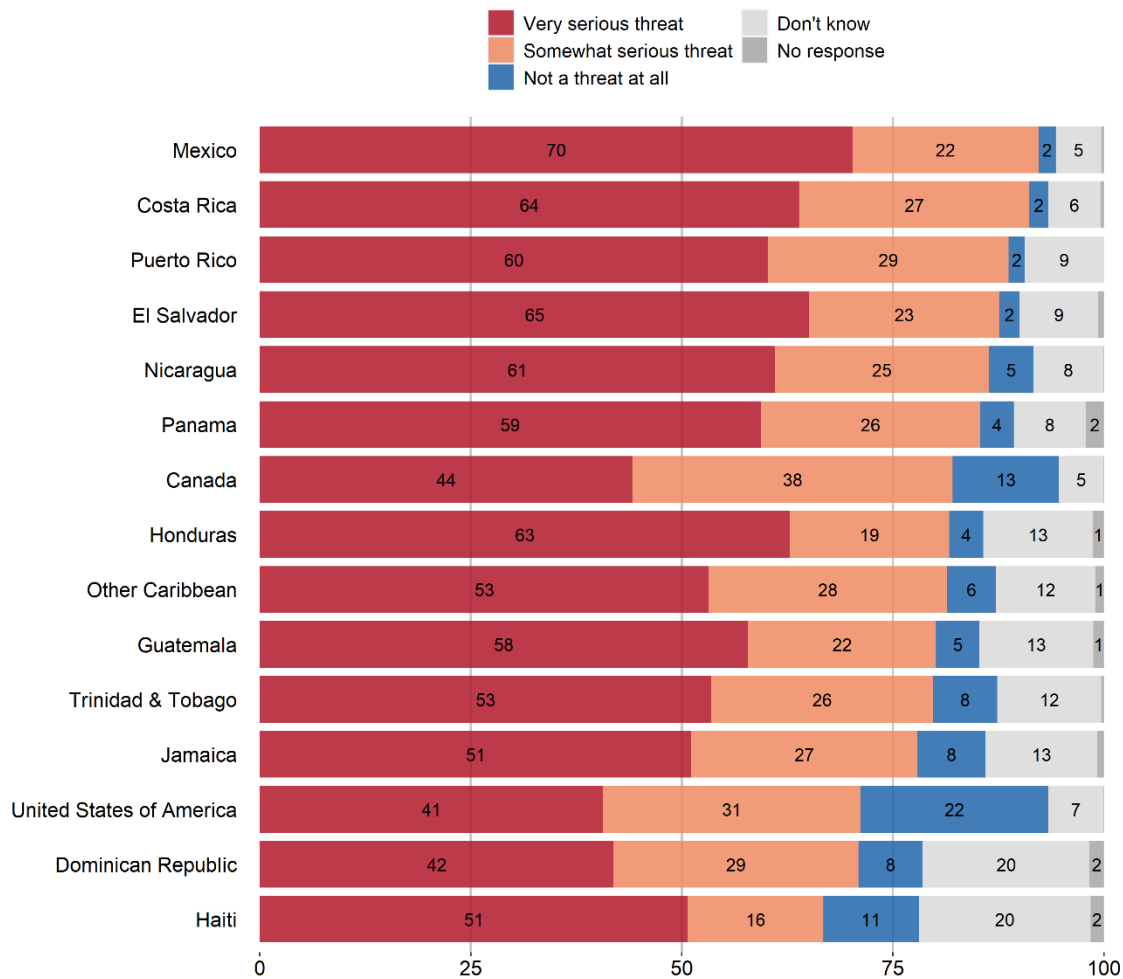
Europe



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

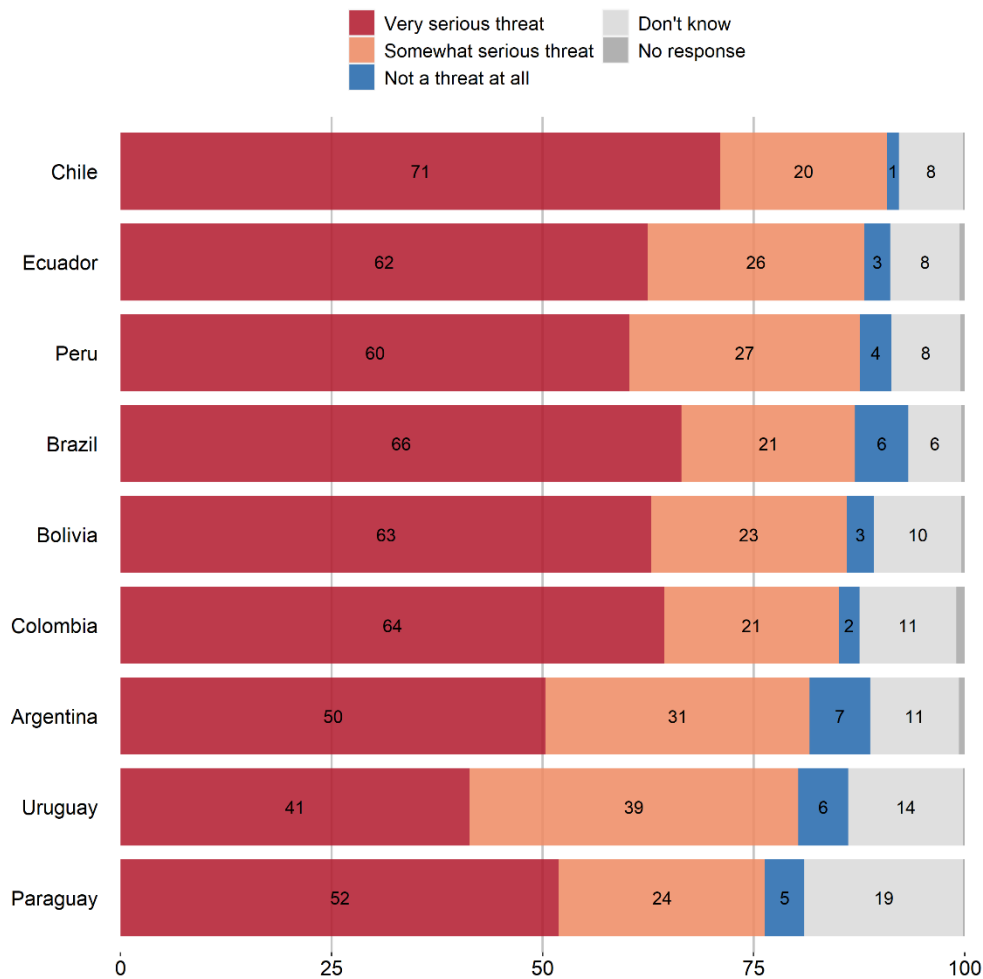
North America



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

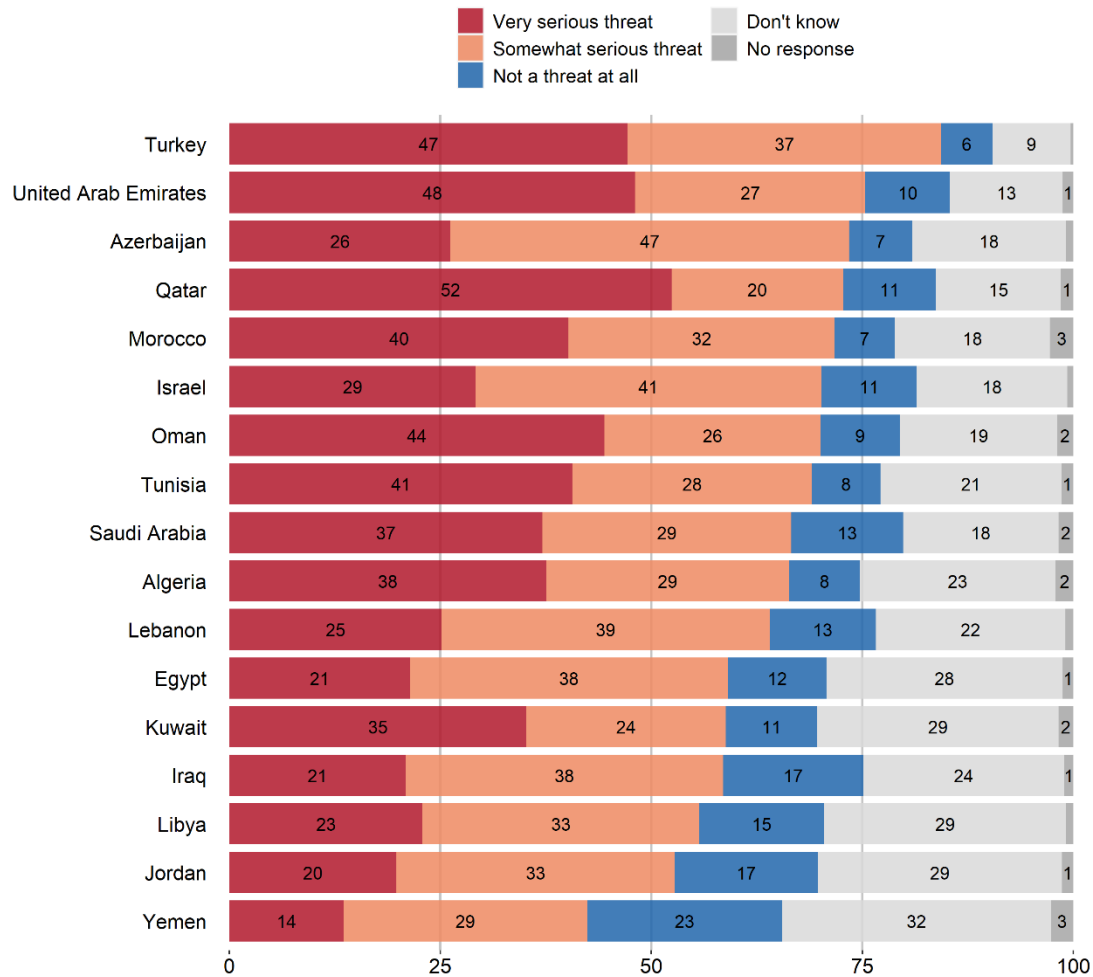
South America



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

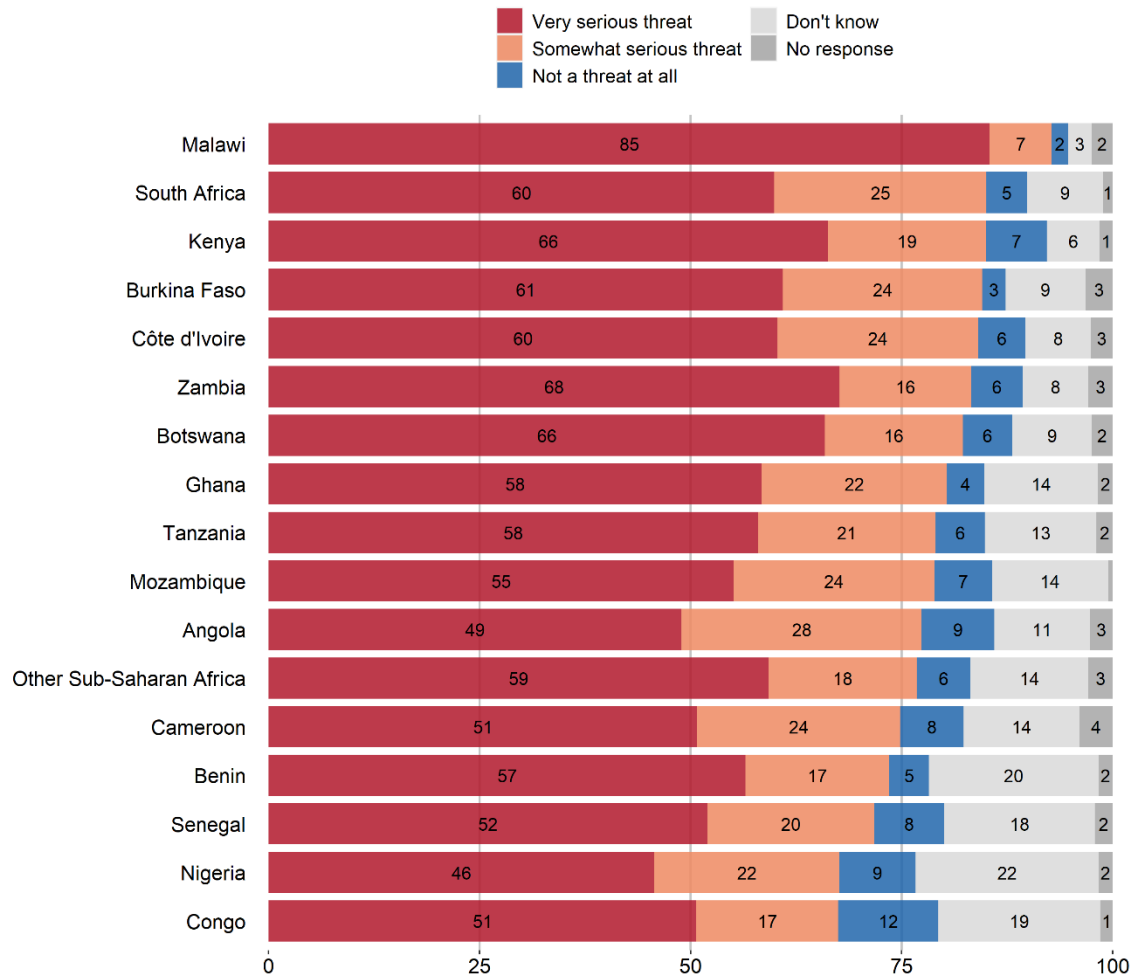
Southwest Asia & North Africa



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

Sub-Saharan Africa

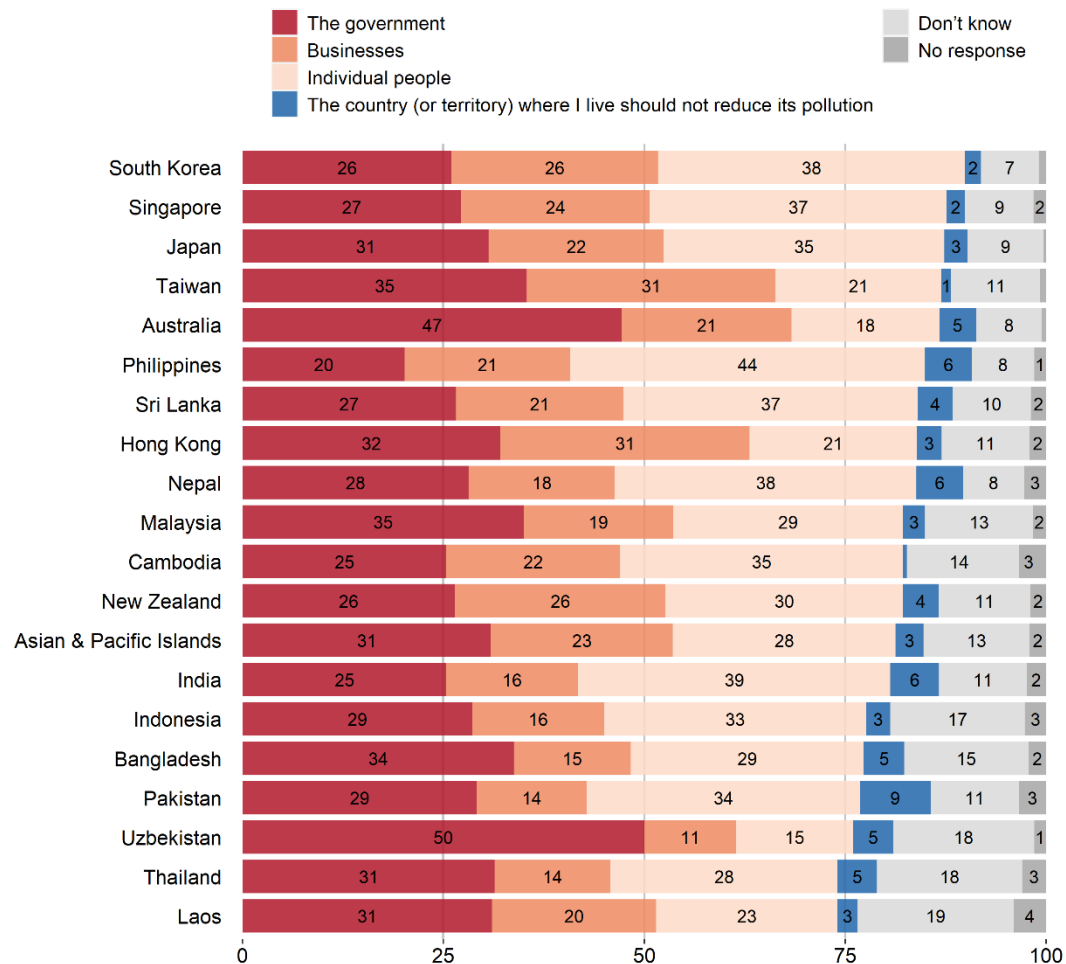


Do you think that climate change is a very serious threat, a somewhat serious threat, or not a threat at all to the people in the country (or territory) where you live, over the next 20 years?

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?

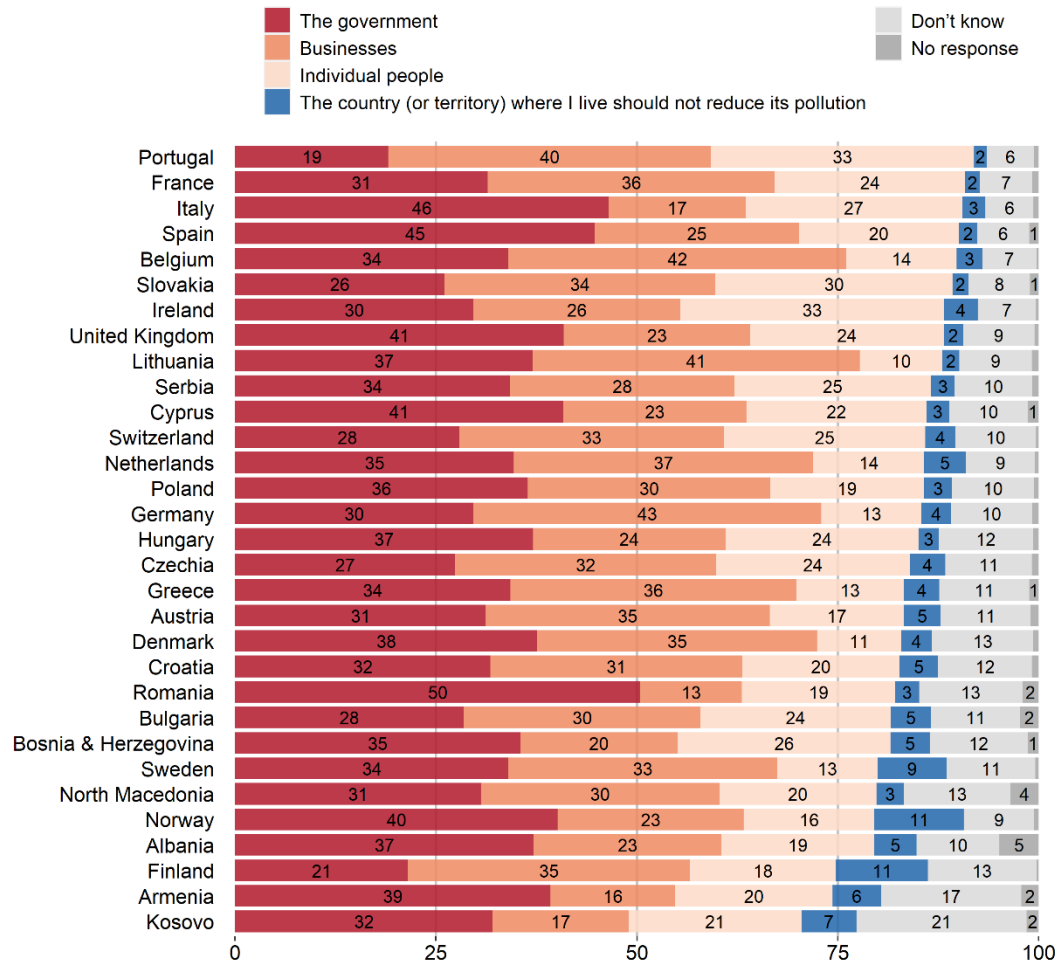
Asia & the Pacific



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?

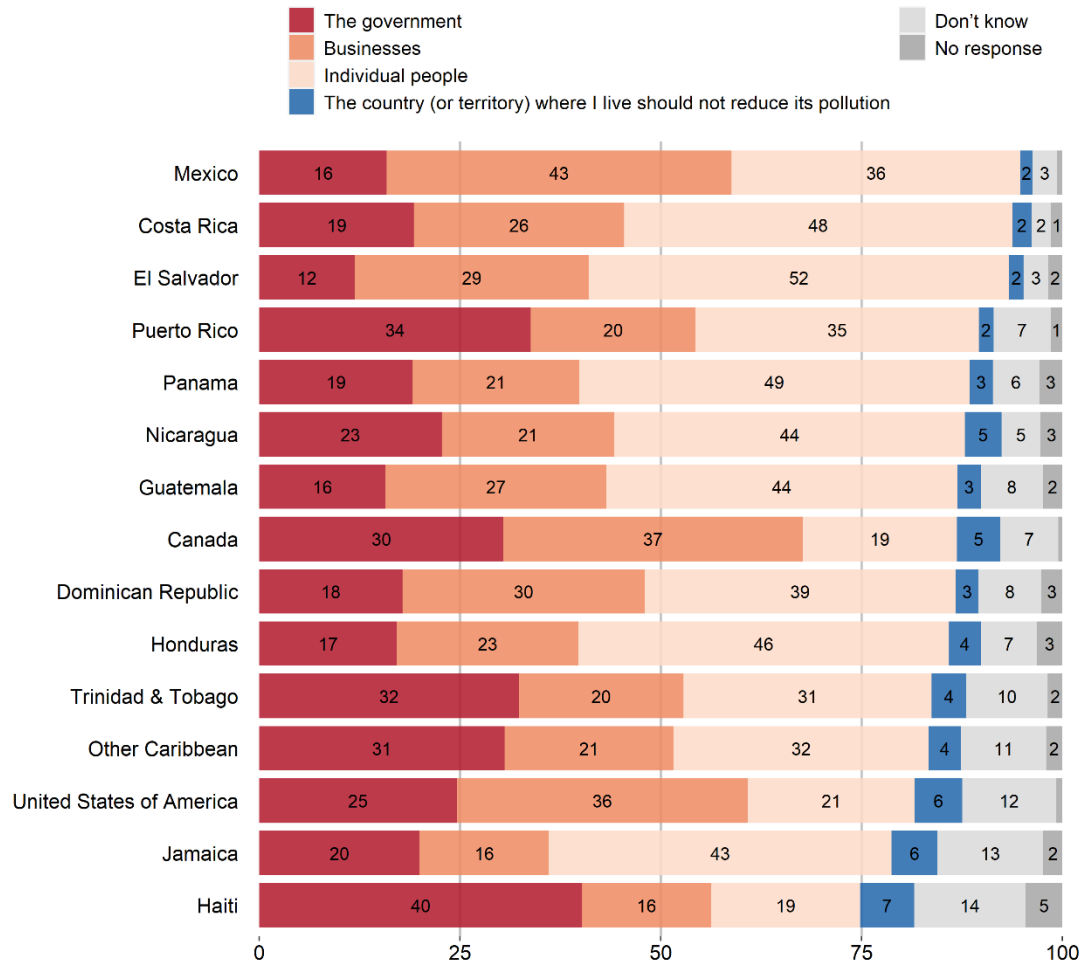
Europe



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?

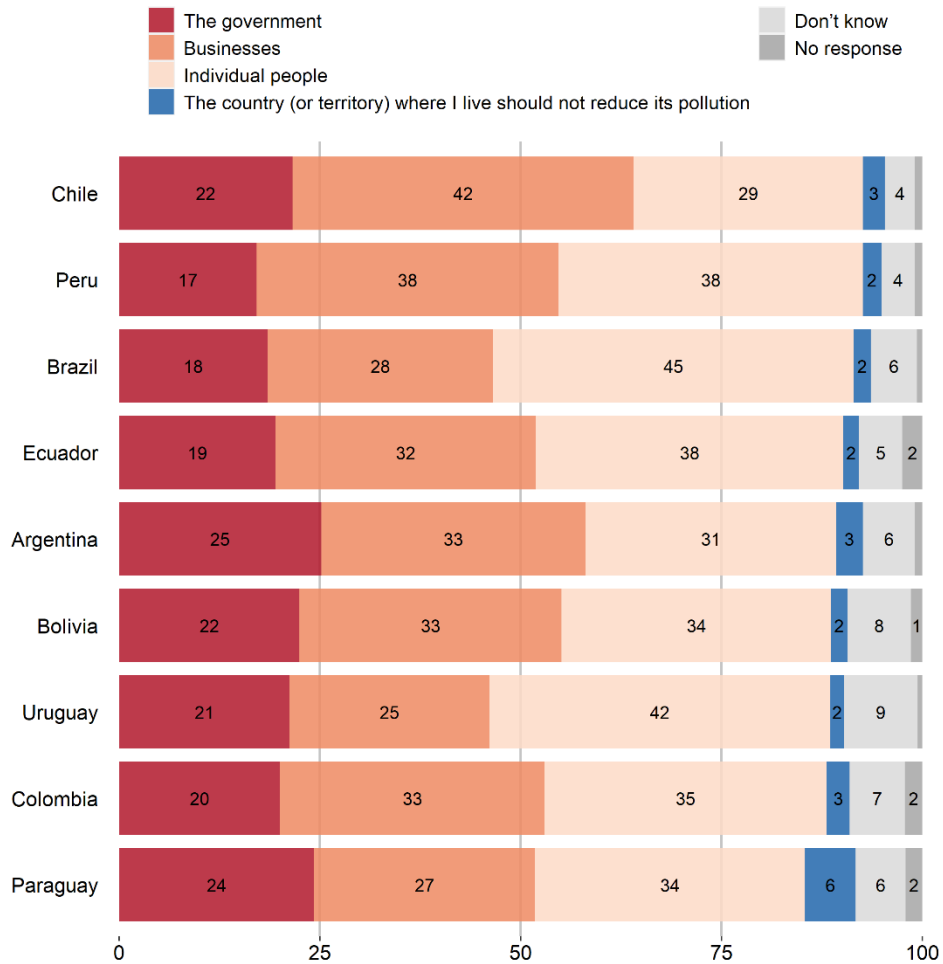
North America



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?

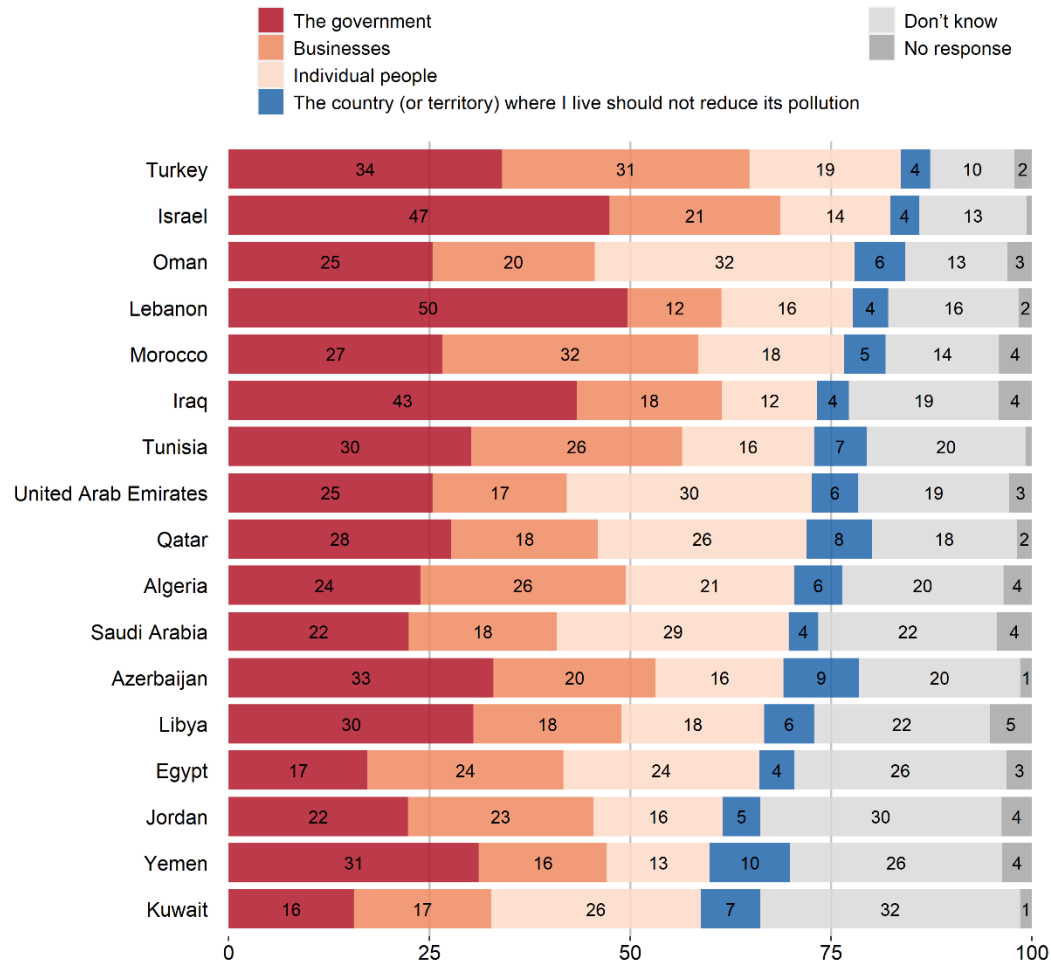
South America



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?

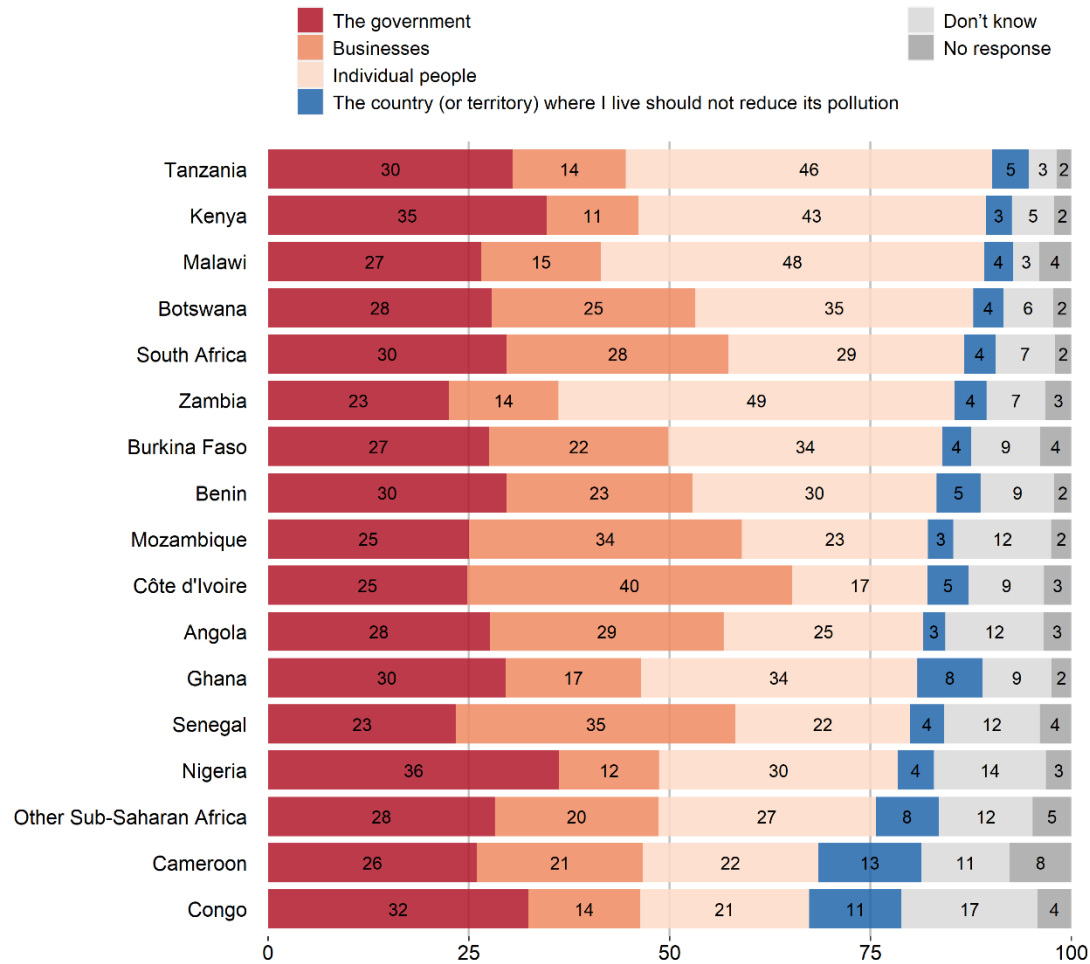
Southwest Asia & North Africa



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?

Sub-Saharan Africa

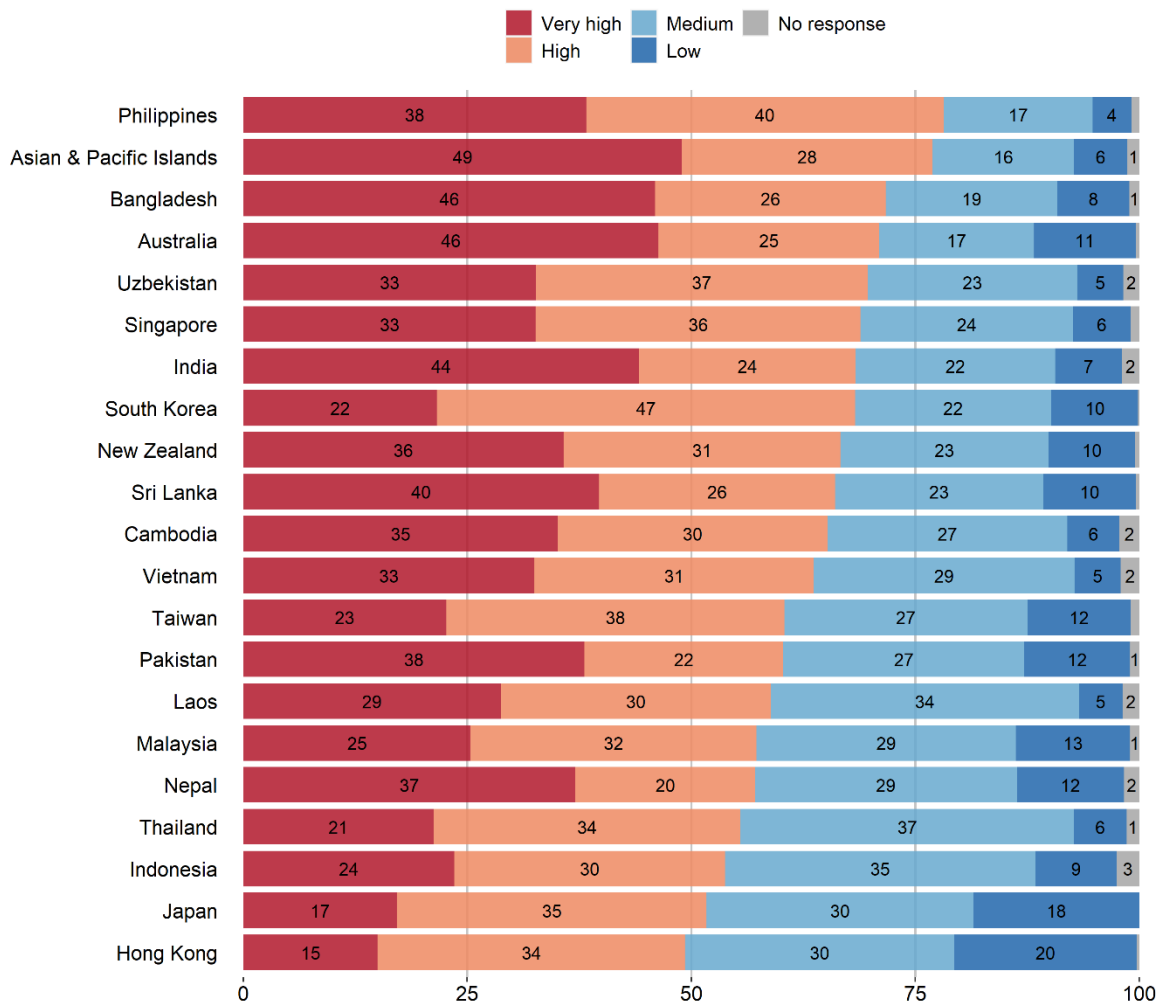


In the country (or territory) where you live, who do you think is most responsible for reducing the pollution that causes climate change?

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

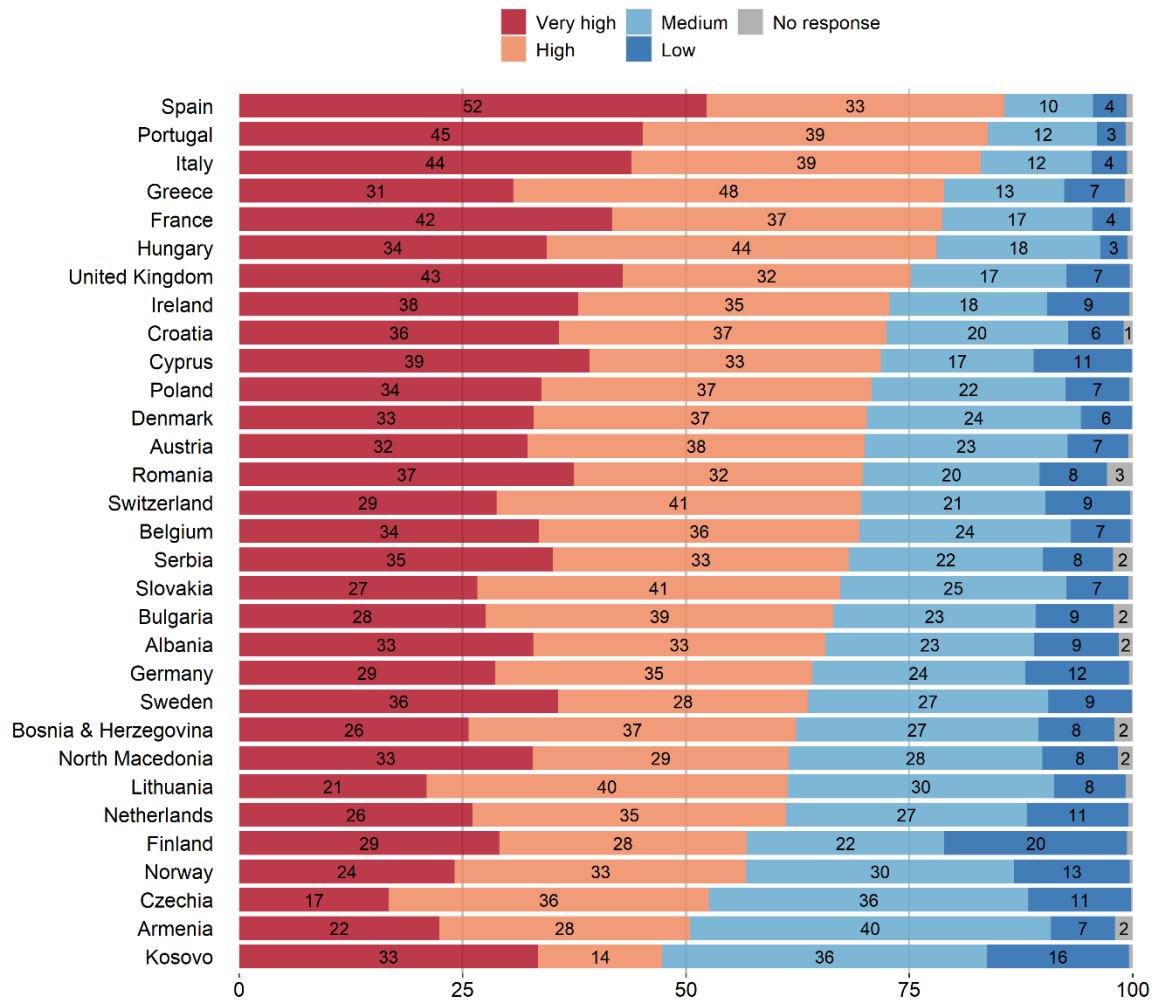
Asia & the Pacific



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

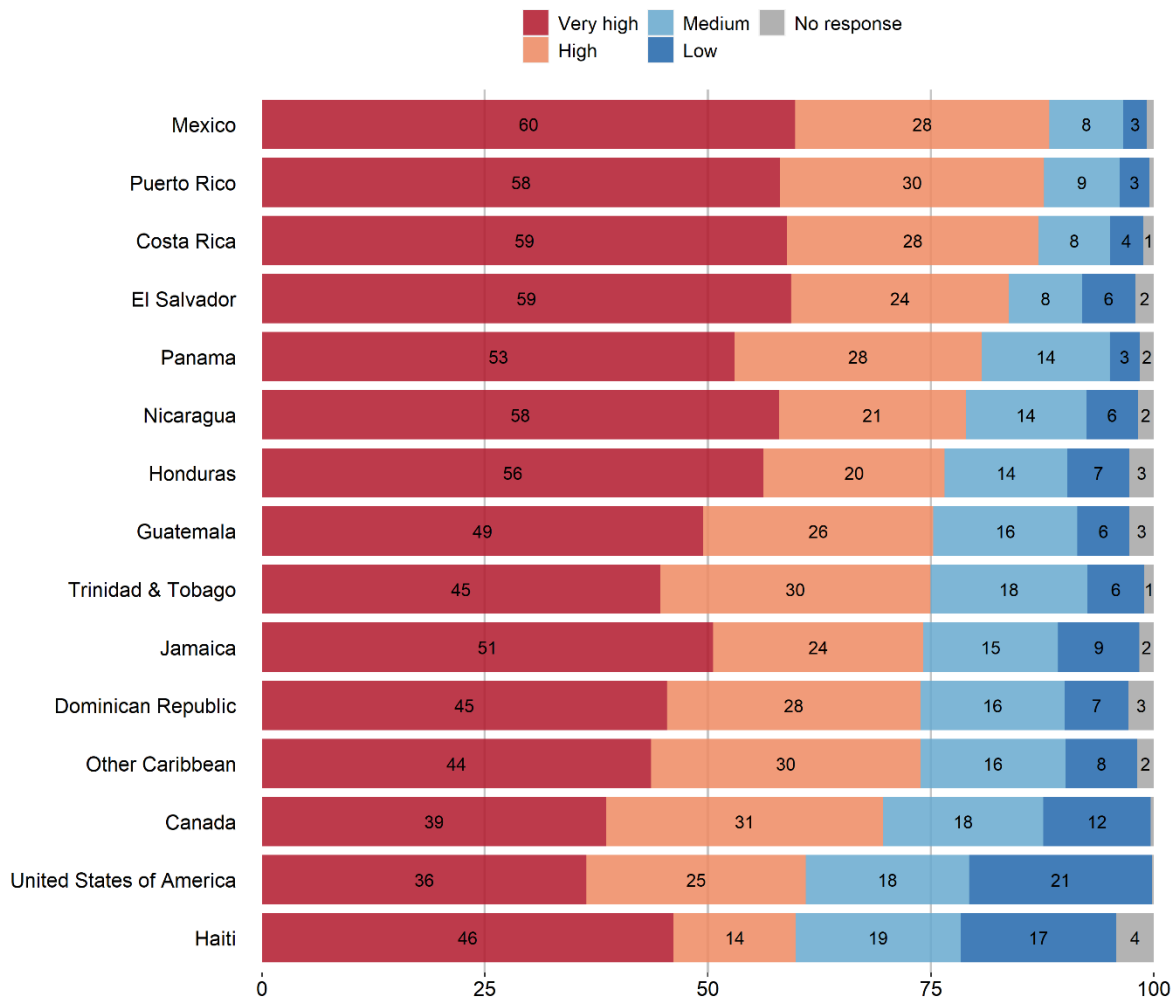
Europe



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

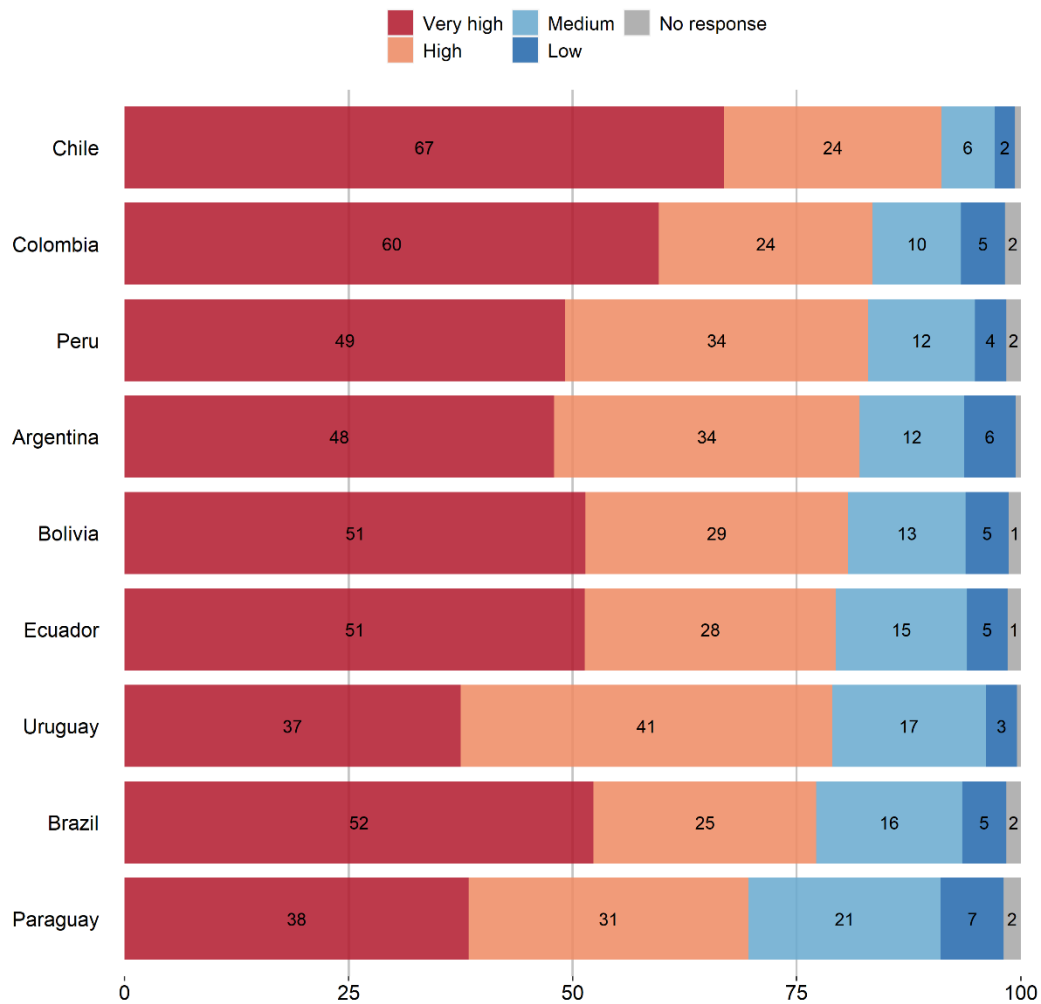
North America



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

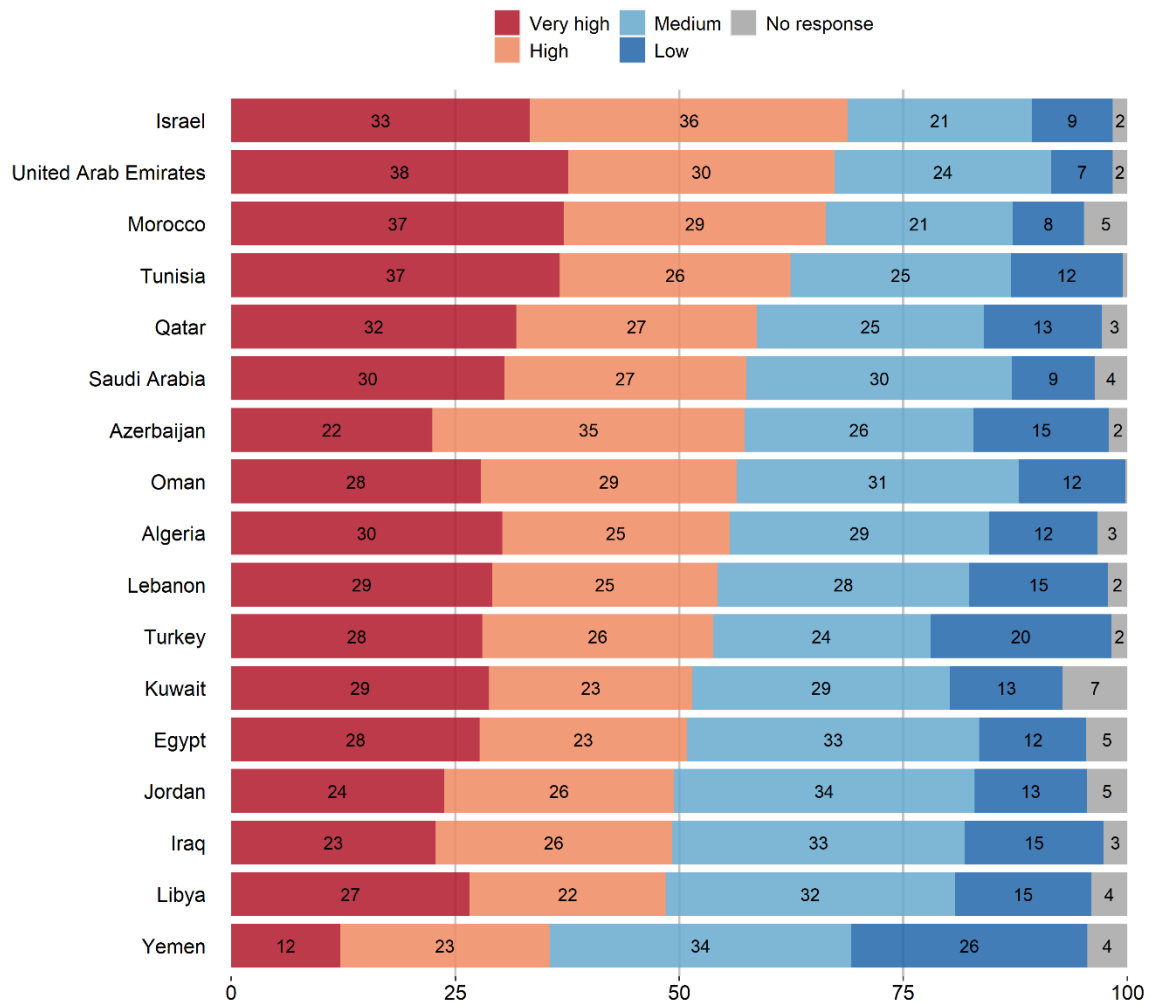
South America



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

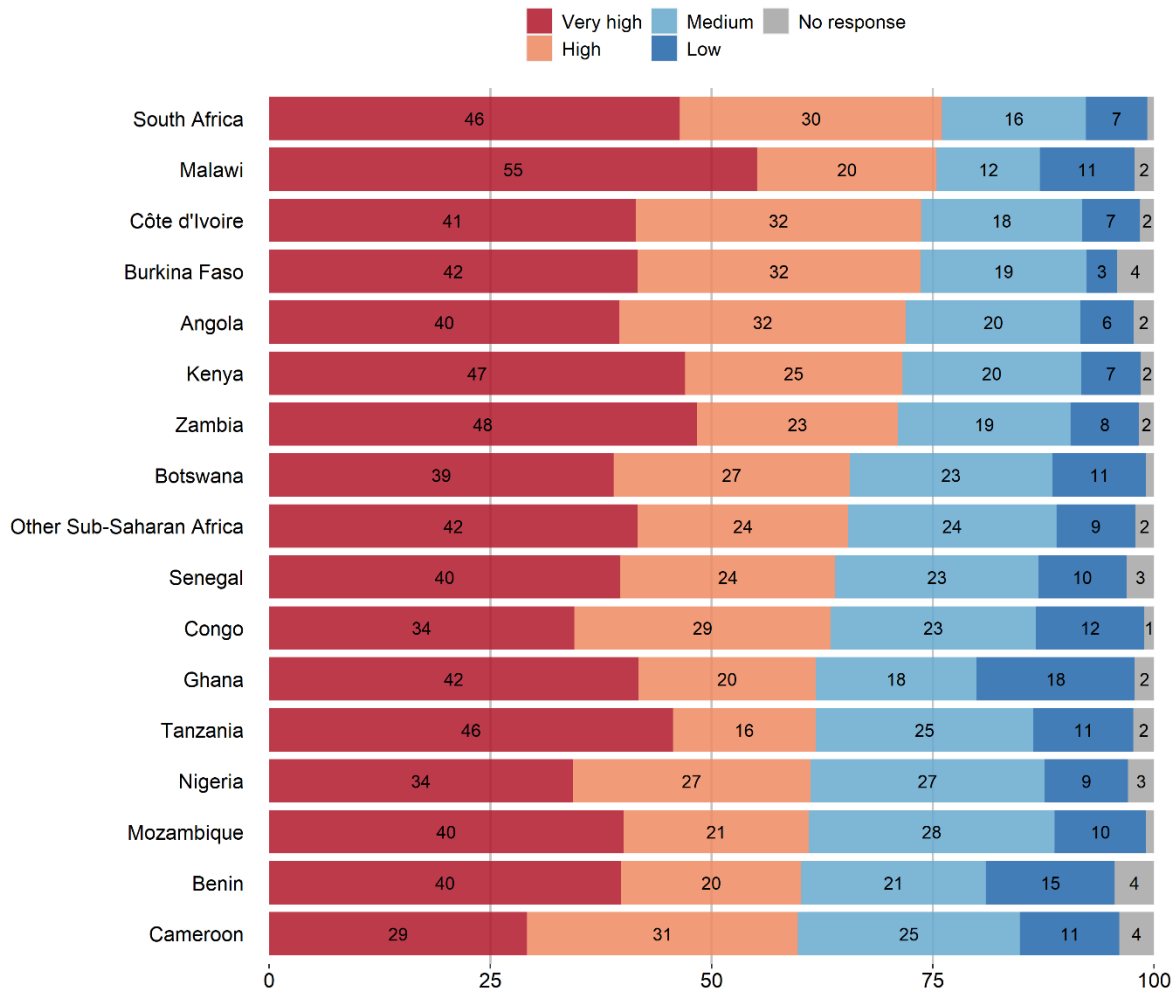
Southwest Asia & North Africa



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

Sub-Saharan Africa

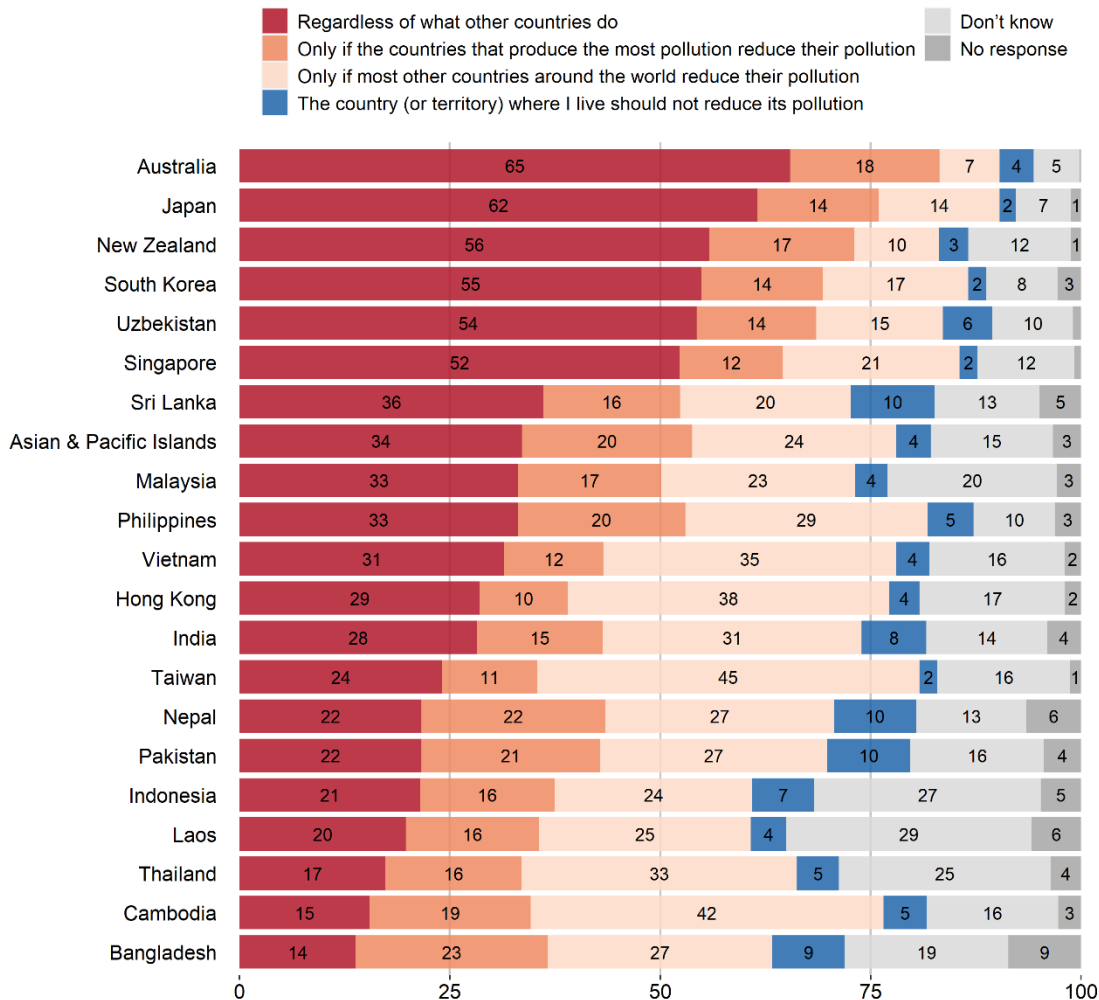


Do you think climate change should be a very high, high, medium, or low priority for the government of the country (or territory) where you live?

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

National responsibility to reduce carbon pollution

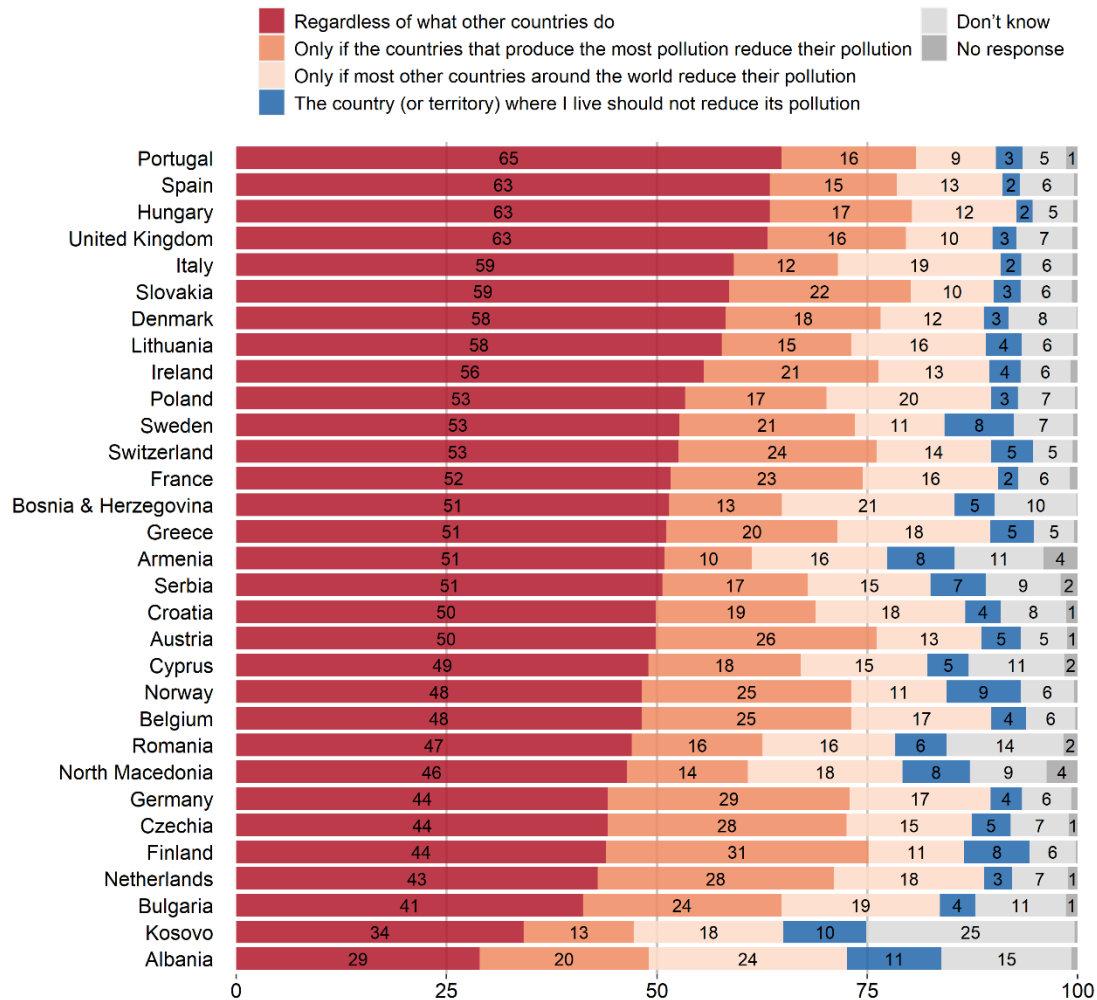
Asia & the Pacific



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

National responsibility to reduce carbon pollution

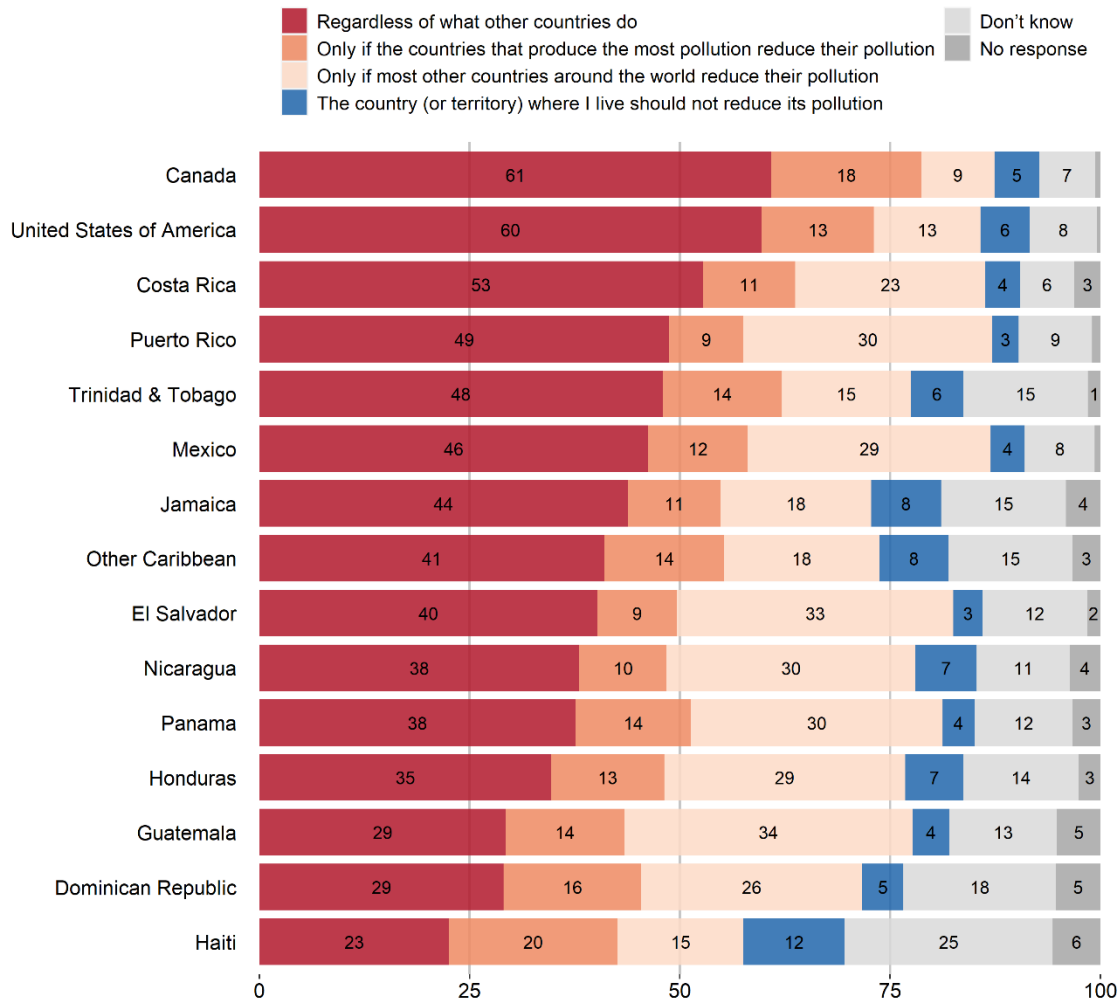
Europe



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

National responsibility to reduce carbon pollution

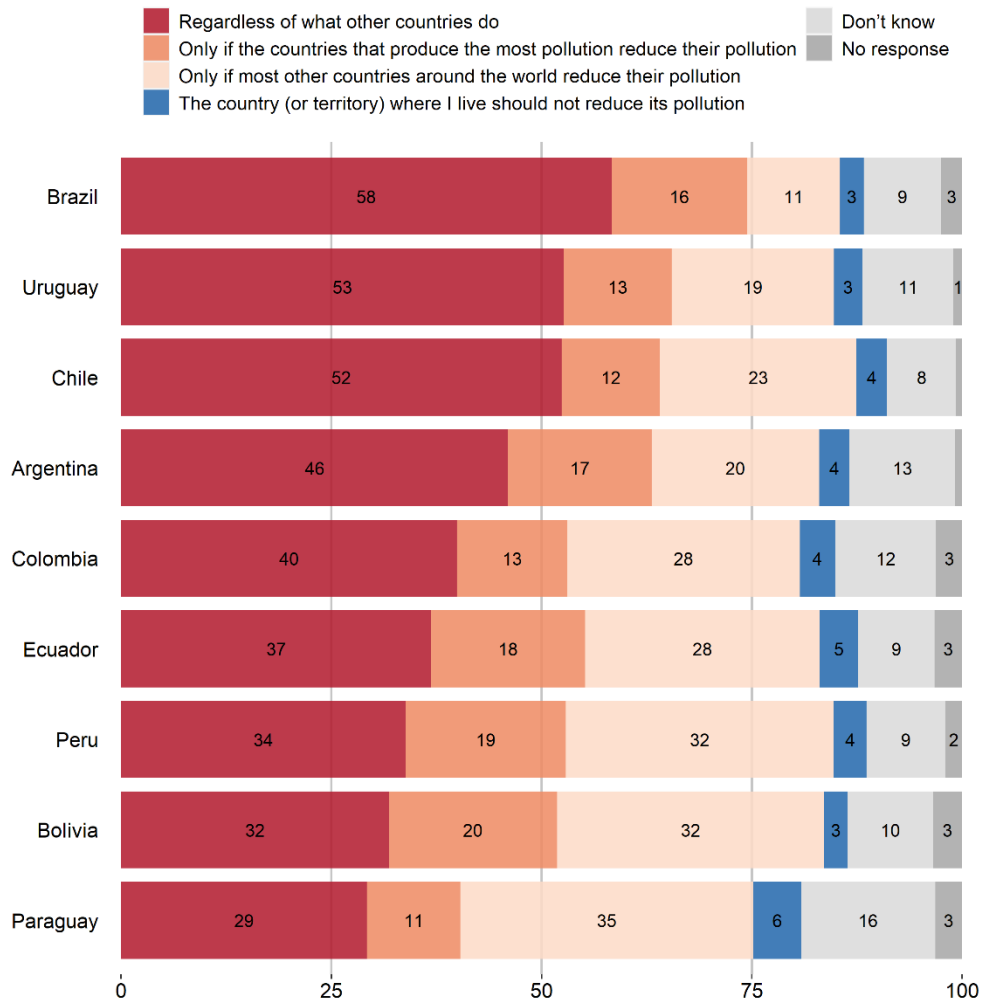
North America



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

National responsibility to reduce carbon pollution

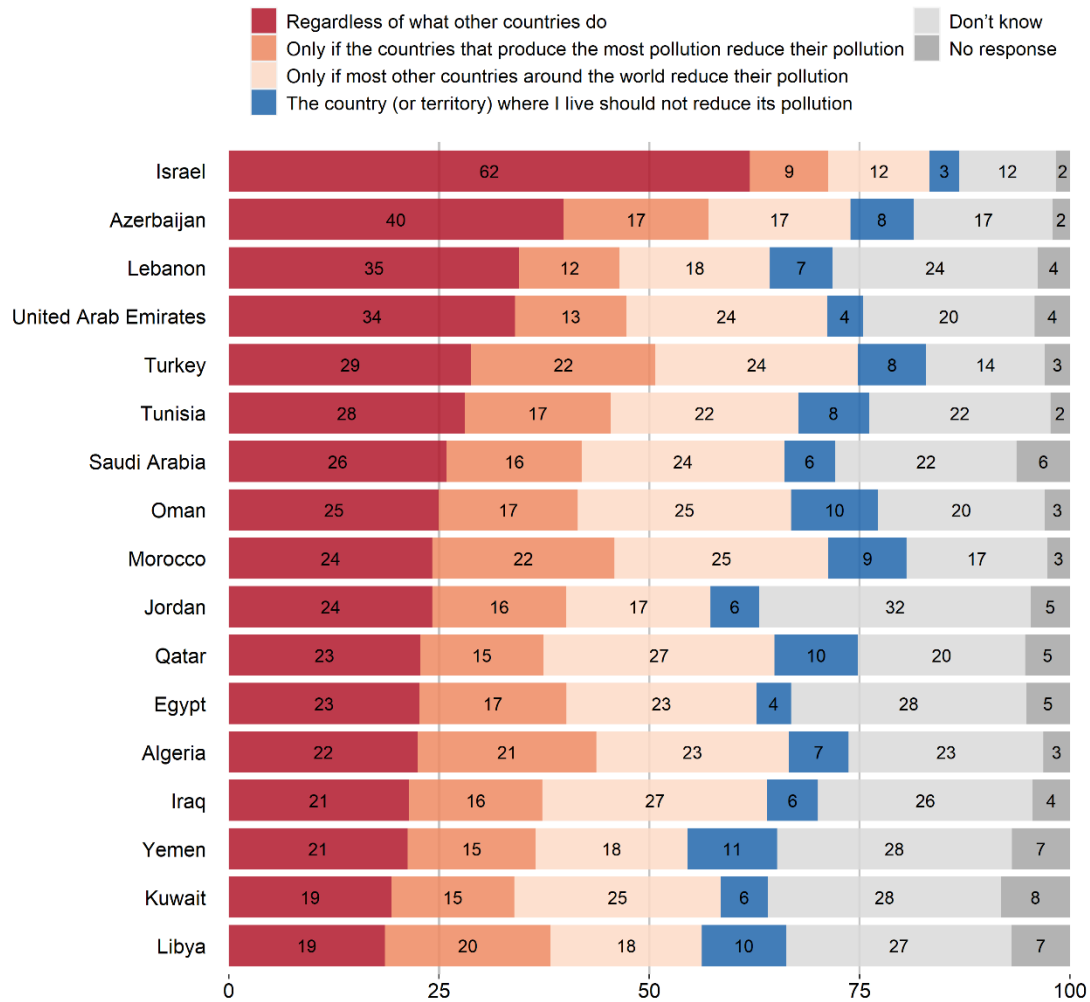
South America



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

National responsibility to reduce carbon pollution

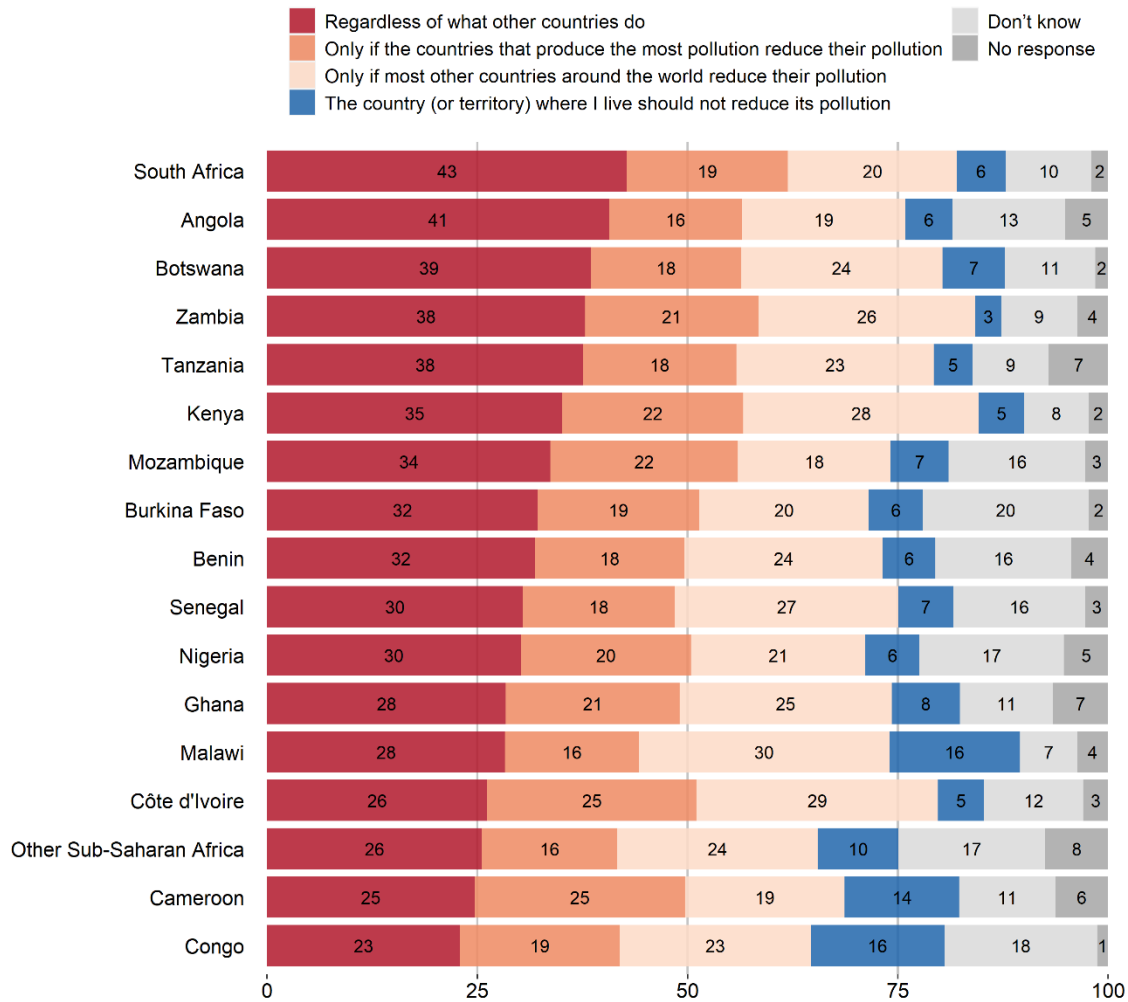
Southwest Asia & North Africa



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

National responsibility to reduce carbon pollution

Sub-Saharan Africa

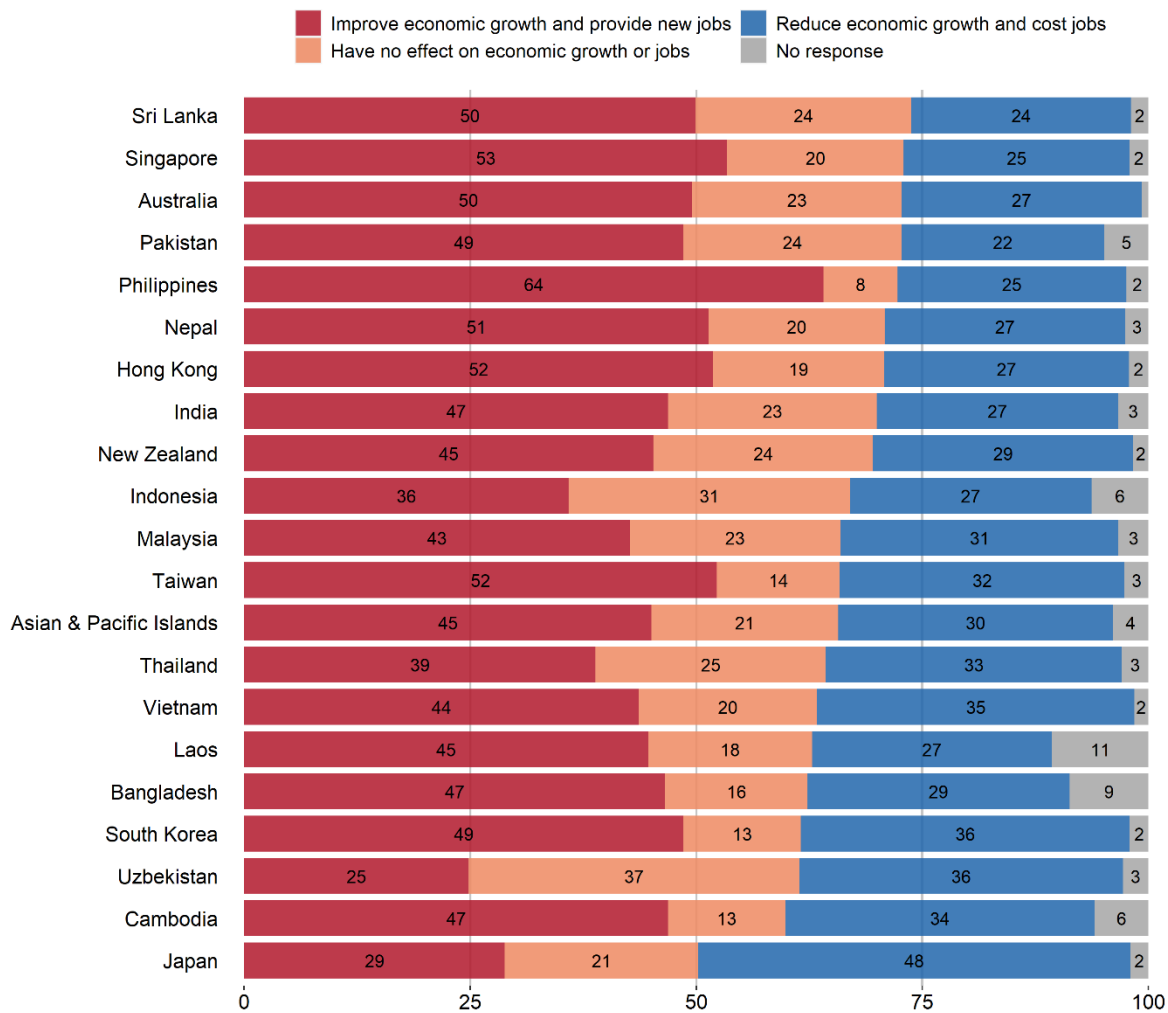


Do you think that the country (or territory) where you live should reduce its pollution that causes climate change...

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

Reducing climate change will provide economic benefits

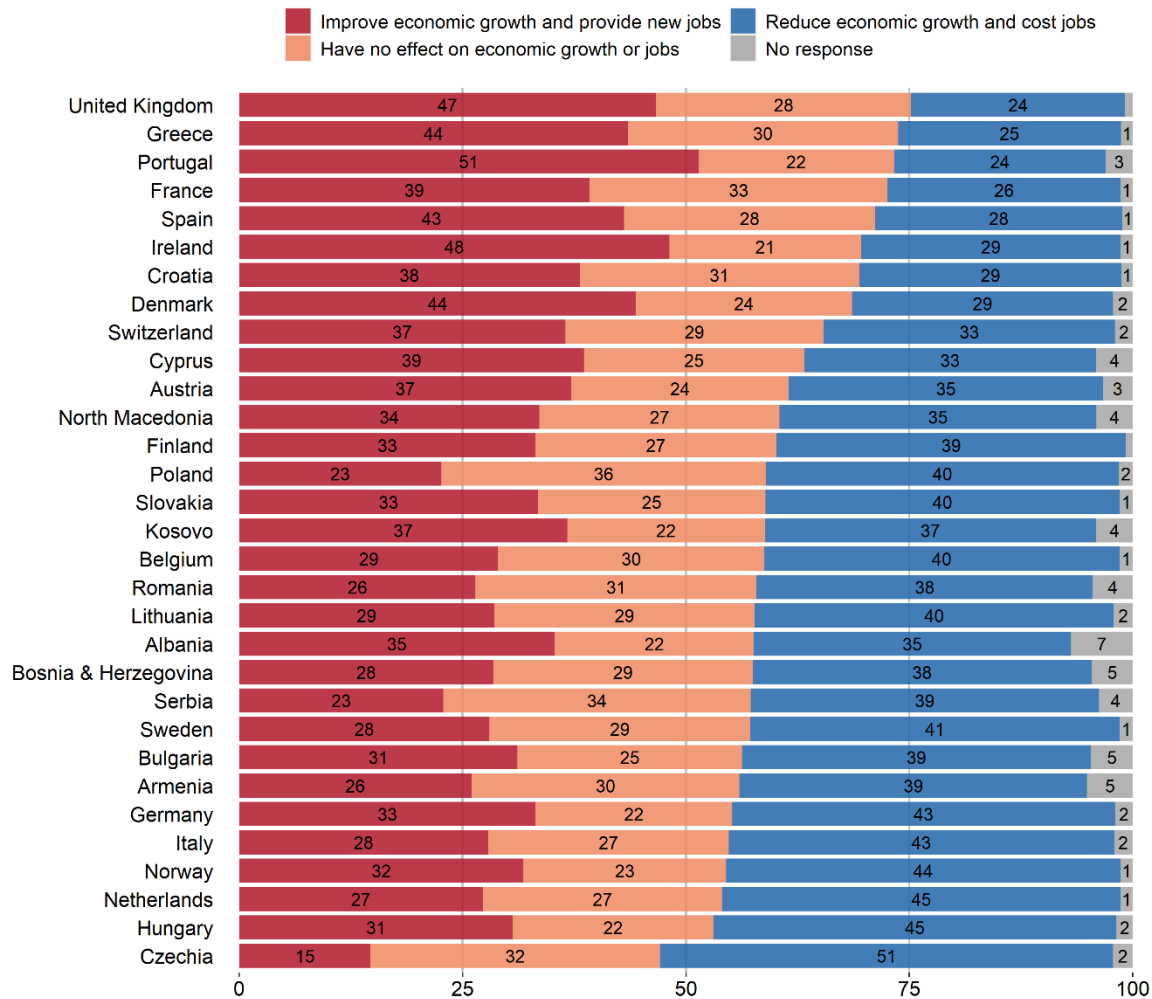
Asia & the Pacific



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

Reducing climate change will provide economic benefits

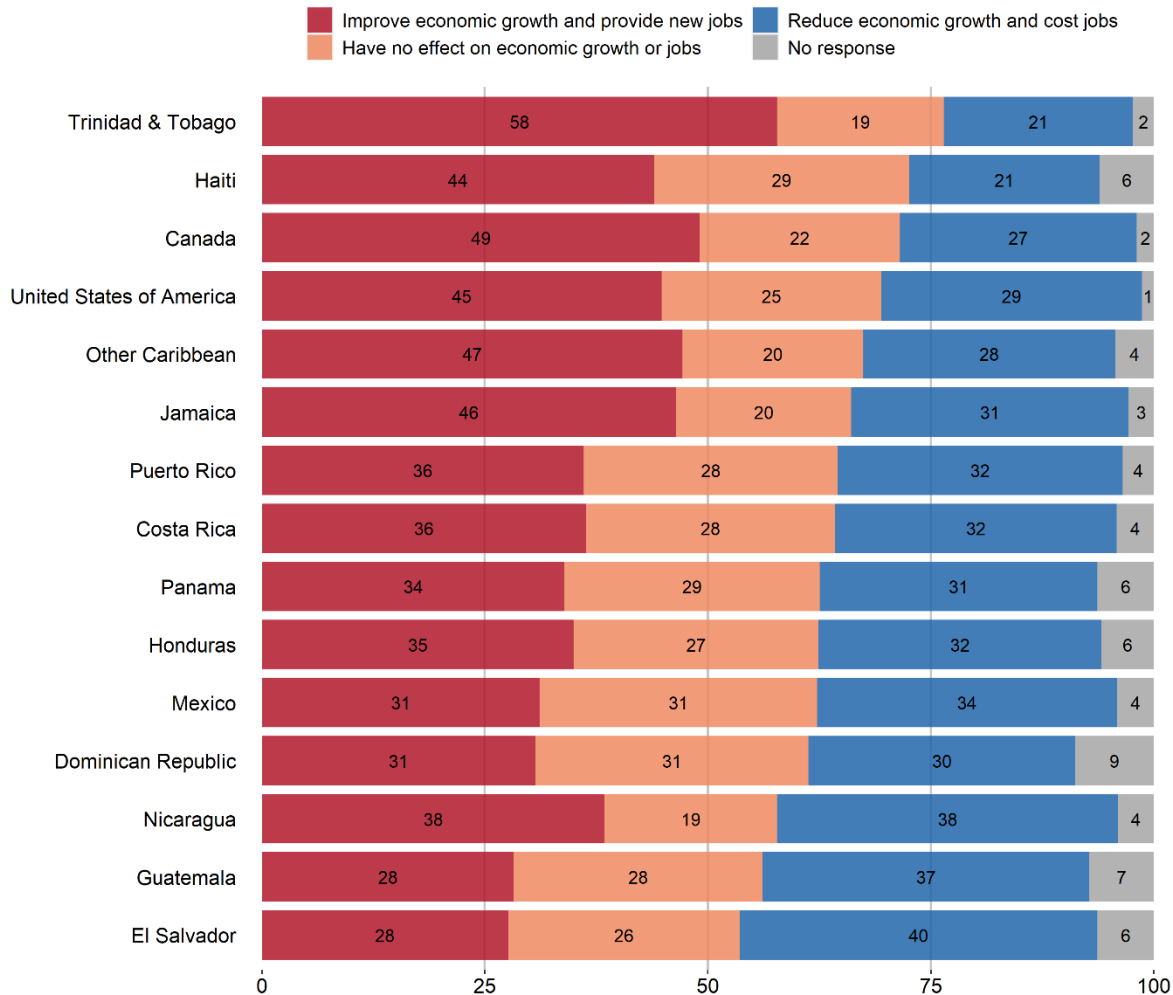
Europe



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

Reducing climate change will provide economic benefits

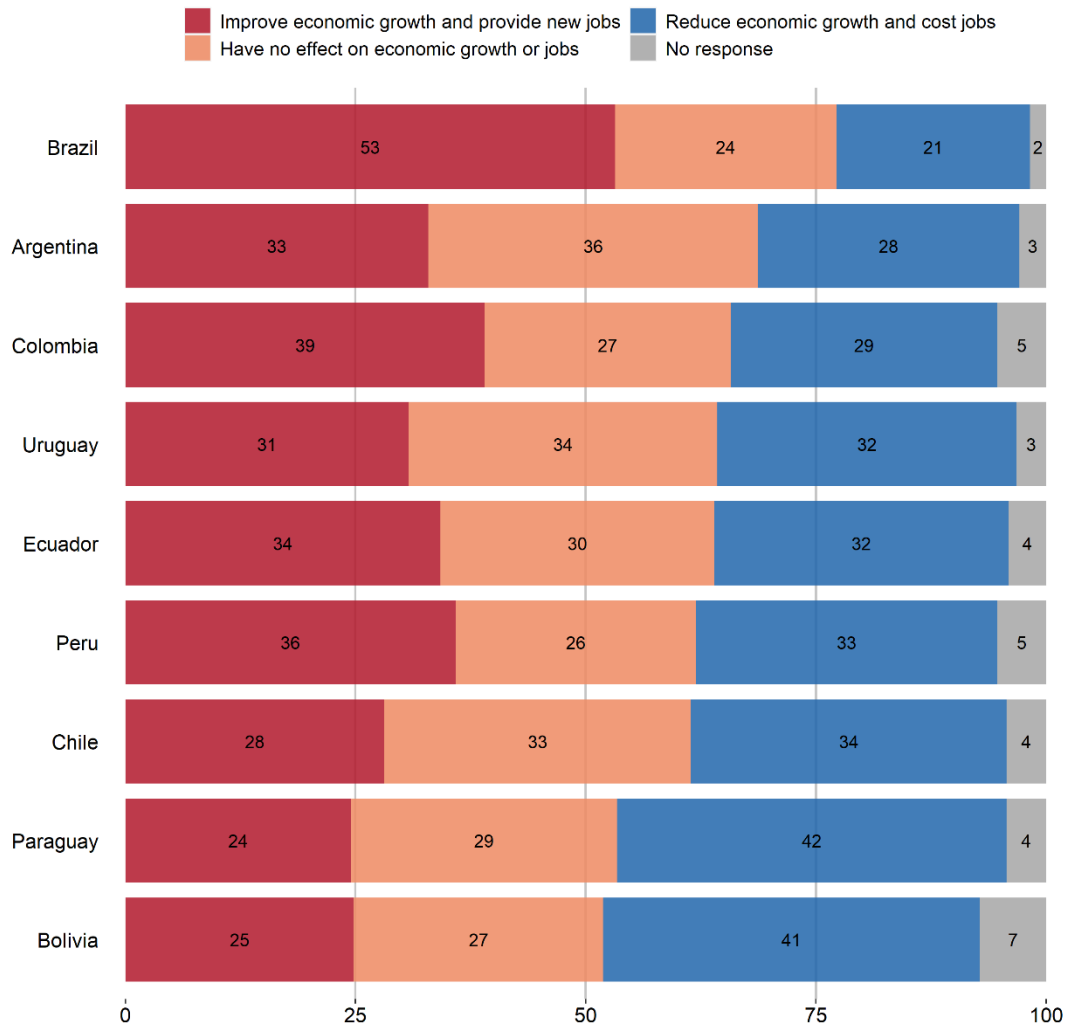
North America



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

Reducing climate change will provide economic benefits

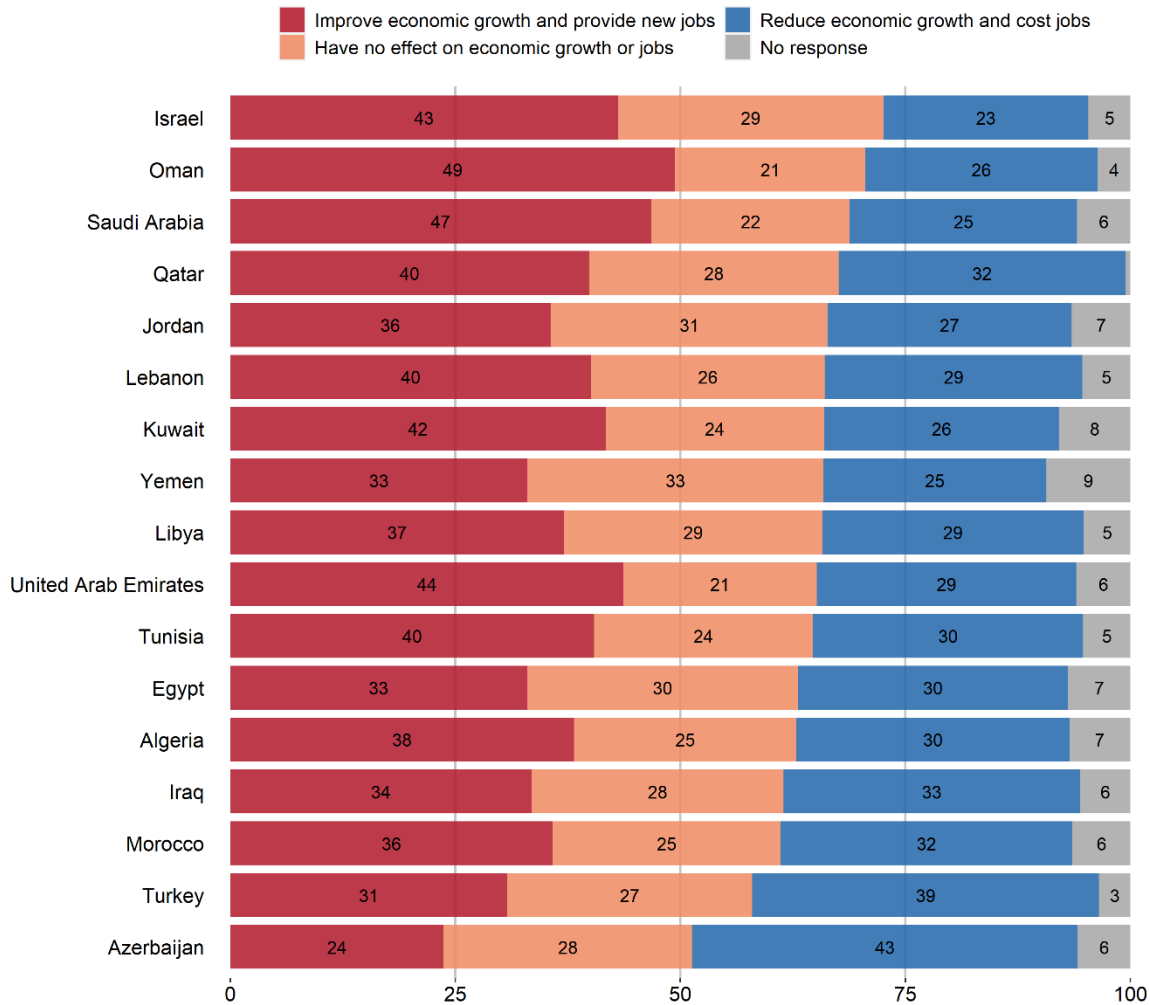
South America



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

Reducing climate change will provide economic benefits

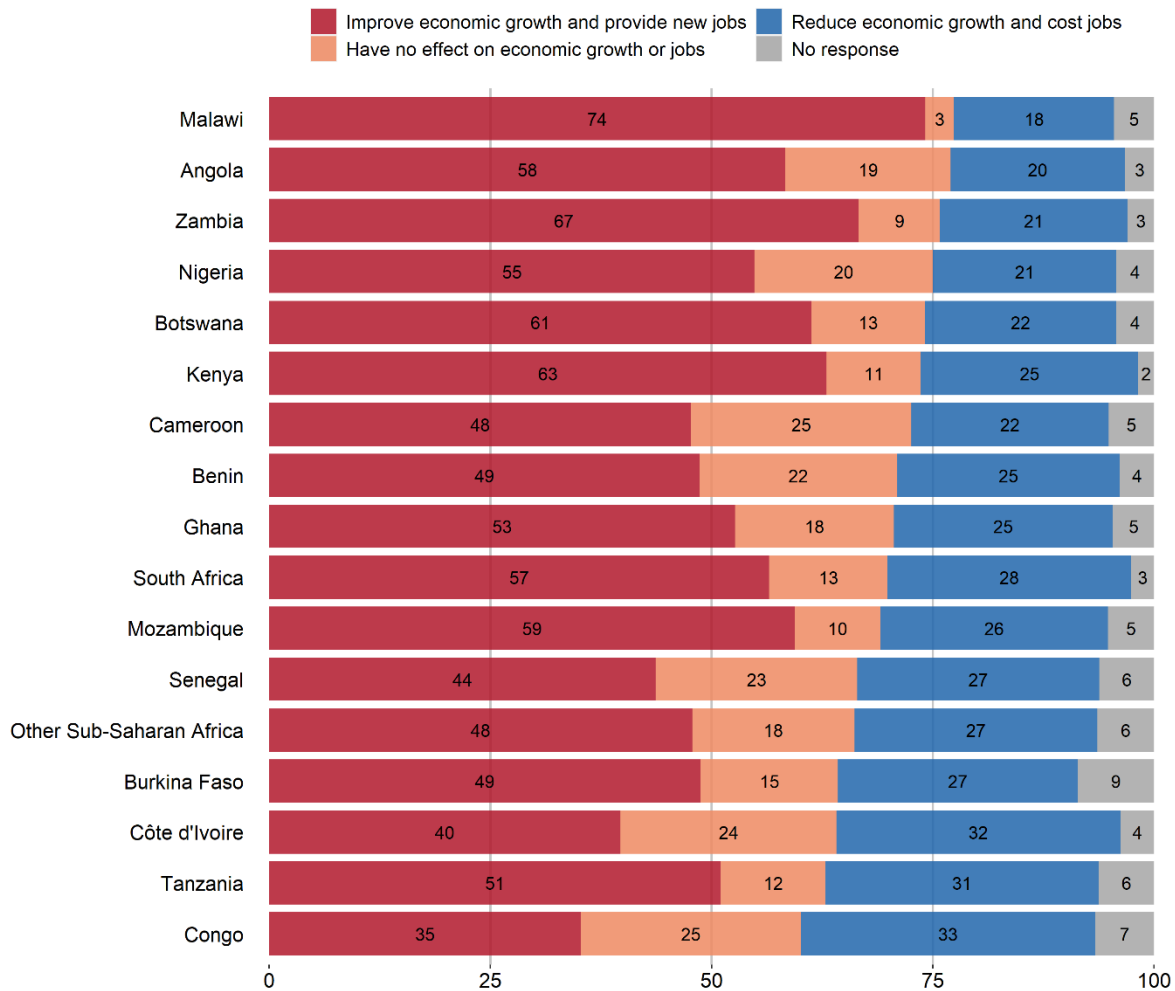
Southwest Asia & North Africa



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

Reducing climate change will provide economic benefits

Sub-Saharan Africa

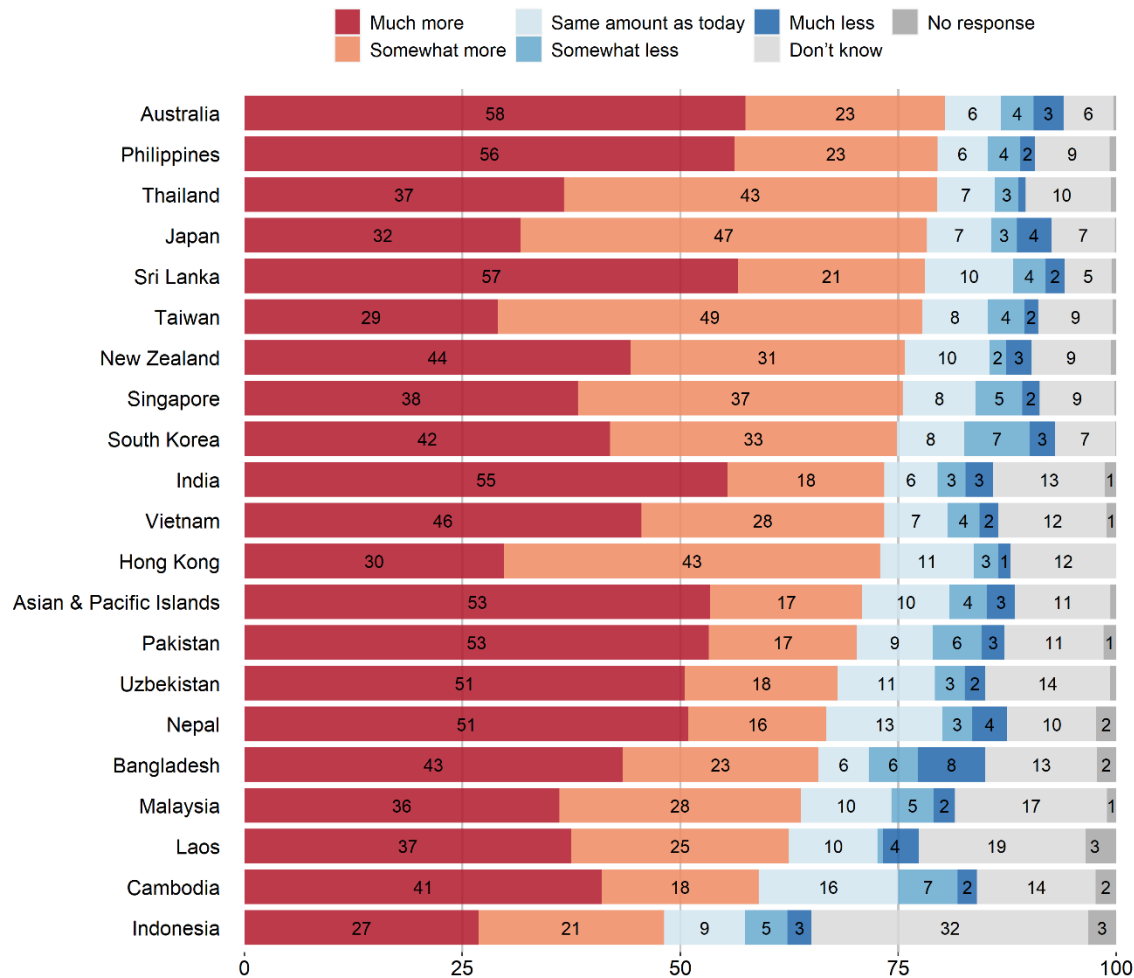


Overall, do you think that taking action to reduce climate change will:

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

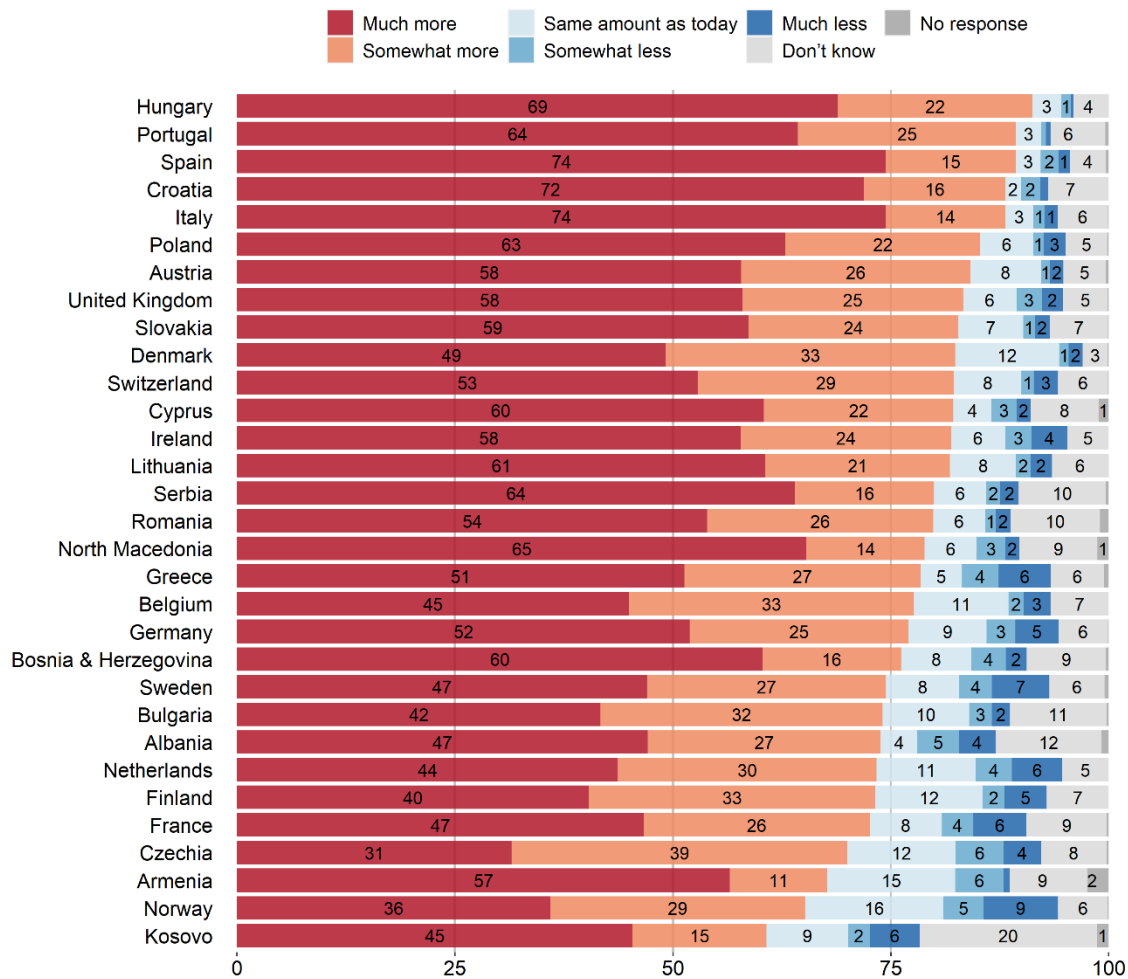
Asia & the Pacific



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Support for increasing renewable energy

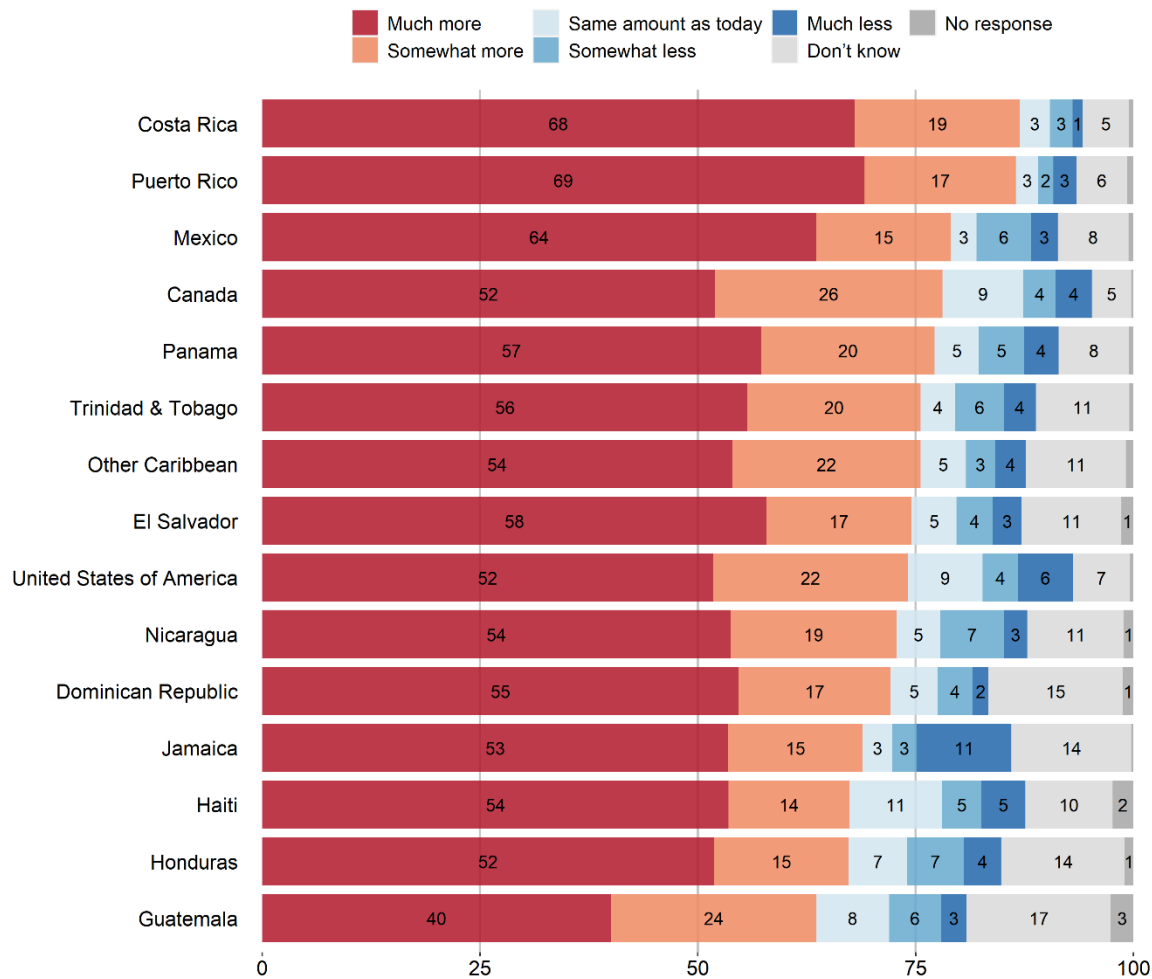
Europe



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Support for increasing renewable energy

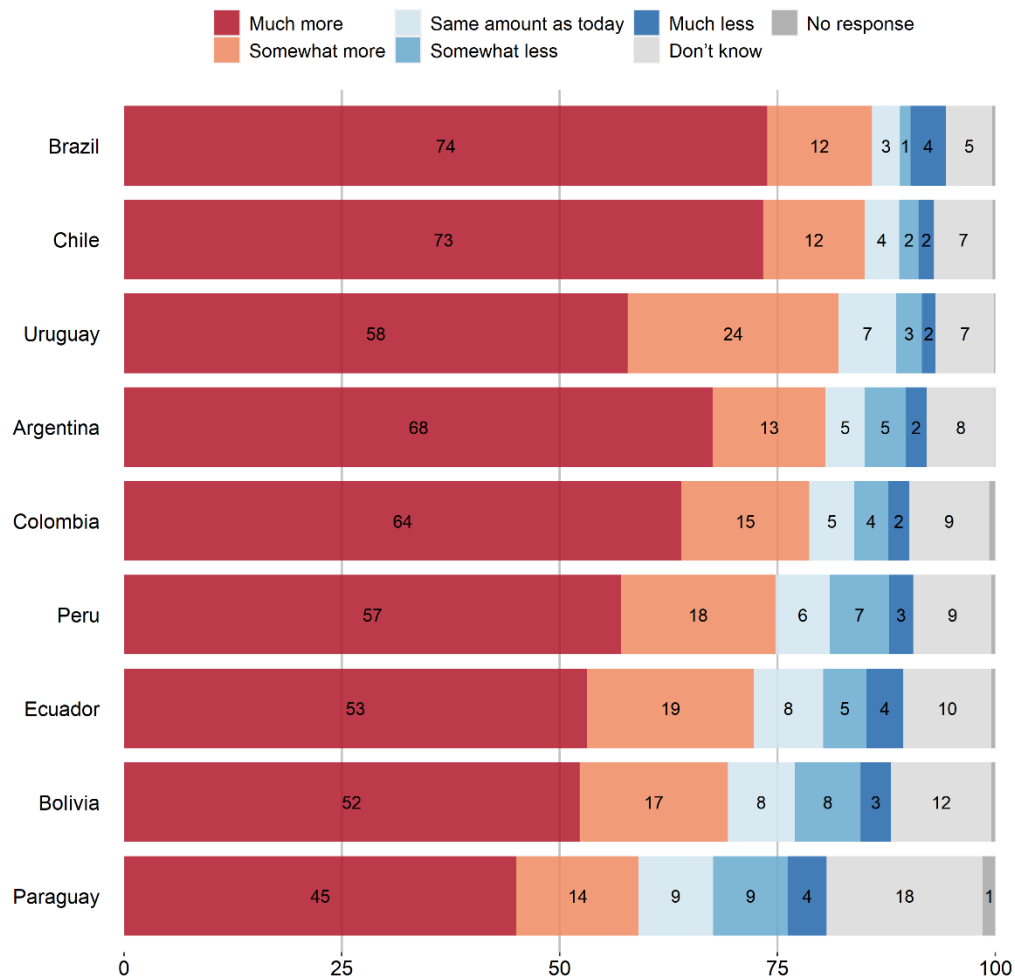
North America



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Support for increasing renewable energy

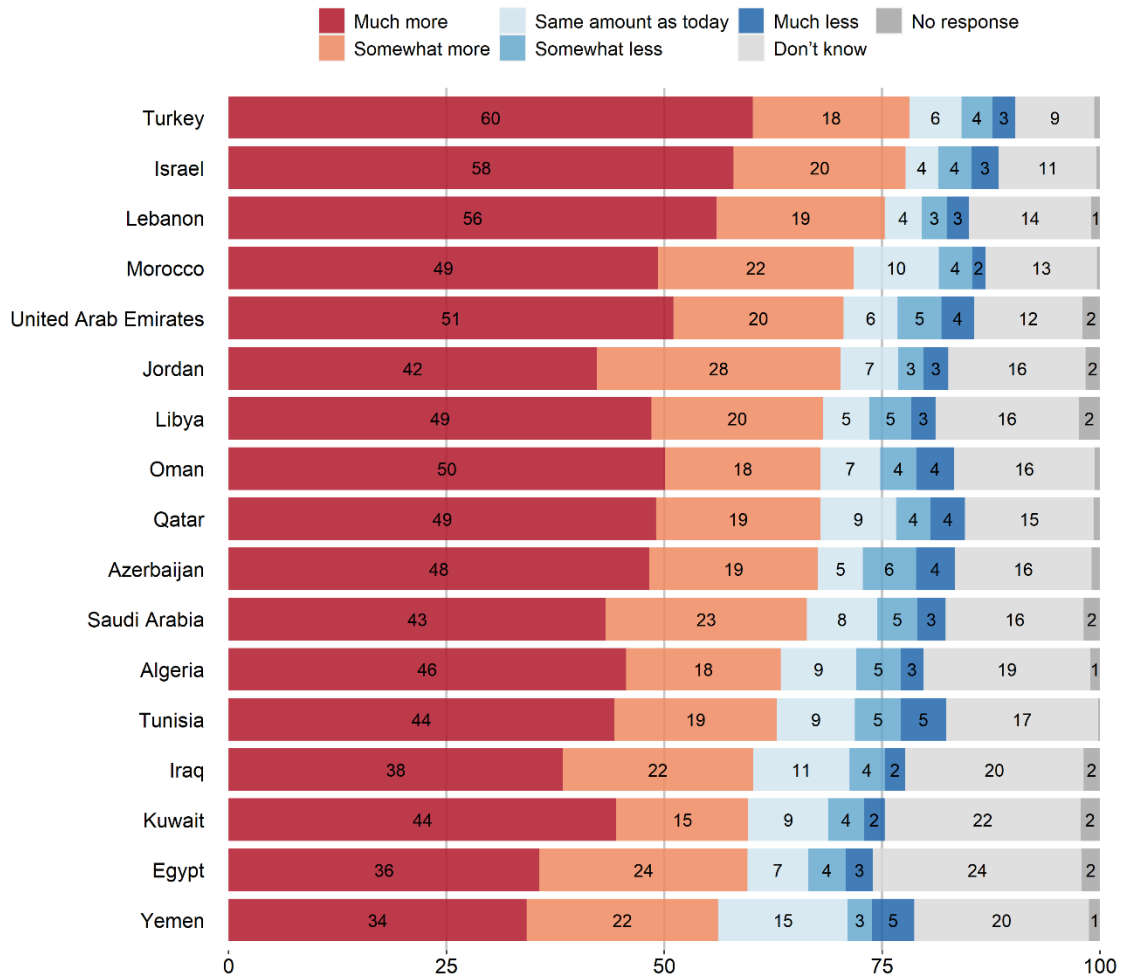
South America



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Support for increasing renewable energy

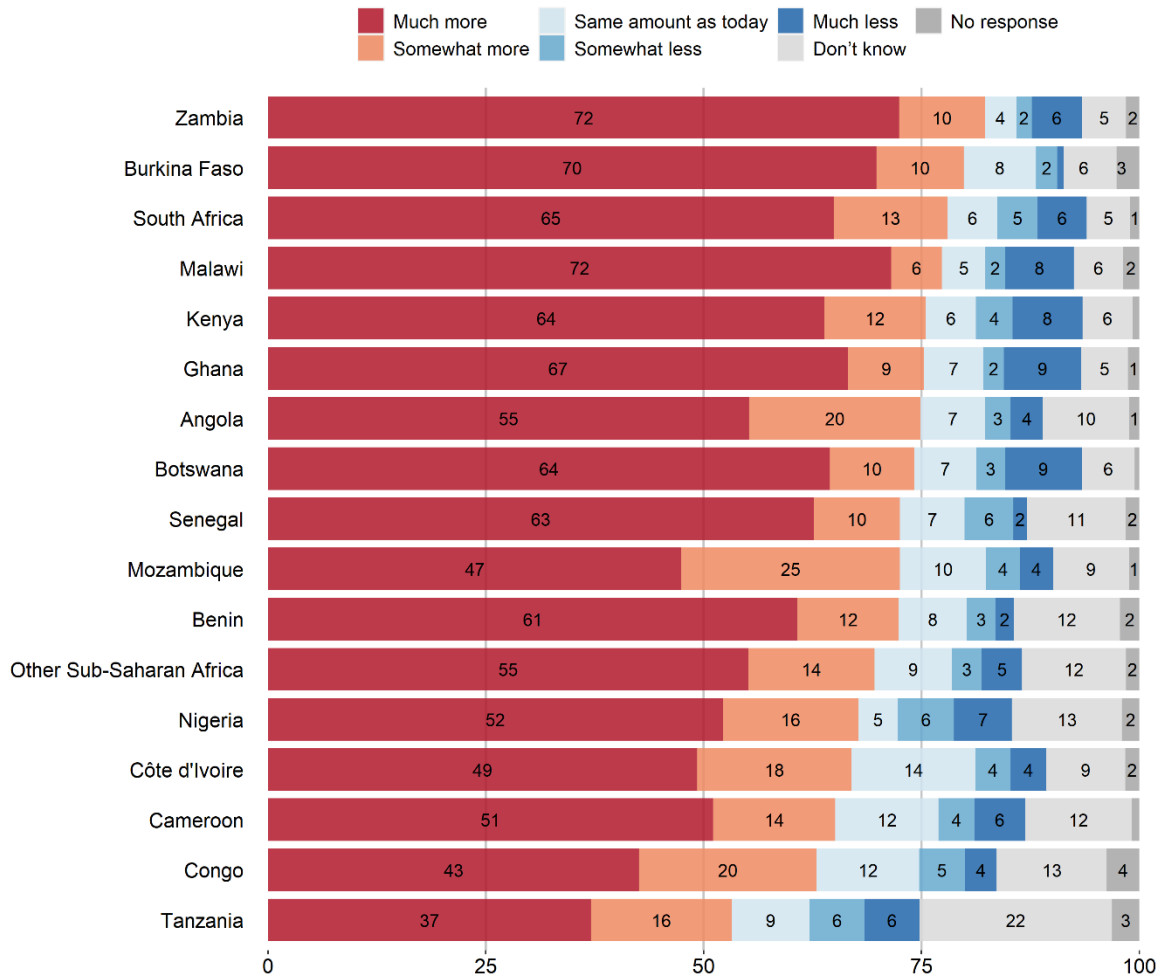
Southwest Asia & North Africa



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Support for increasing renewable energy

Sub-Saharan Africa

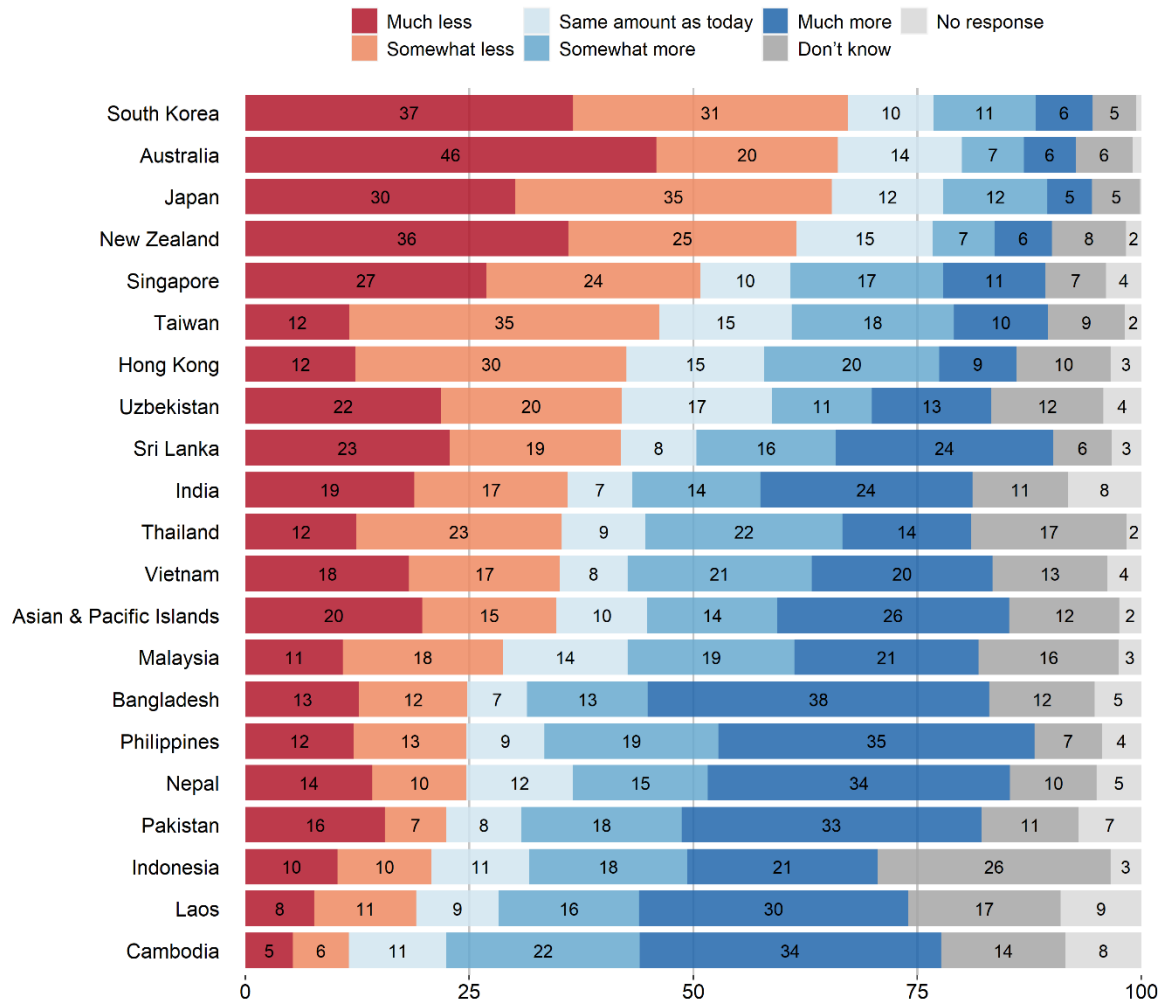


Do you think that in the future the country (or territory) where you live should use more, less, or about the same amount of renewable sources of energy, like solar panels and wind turbines, as it does today?

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

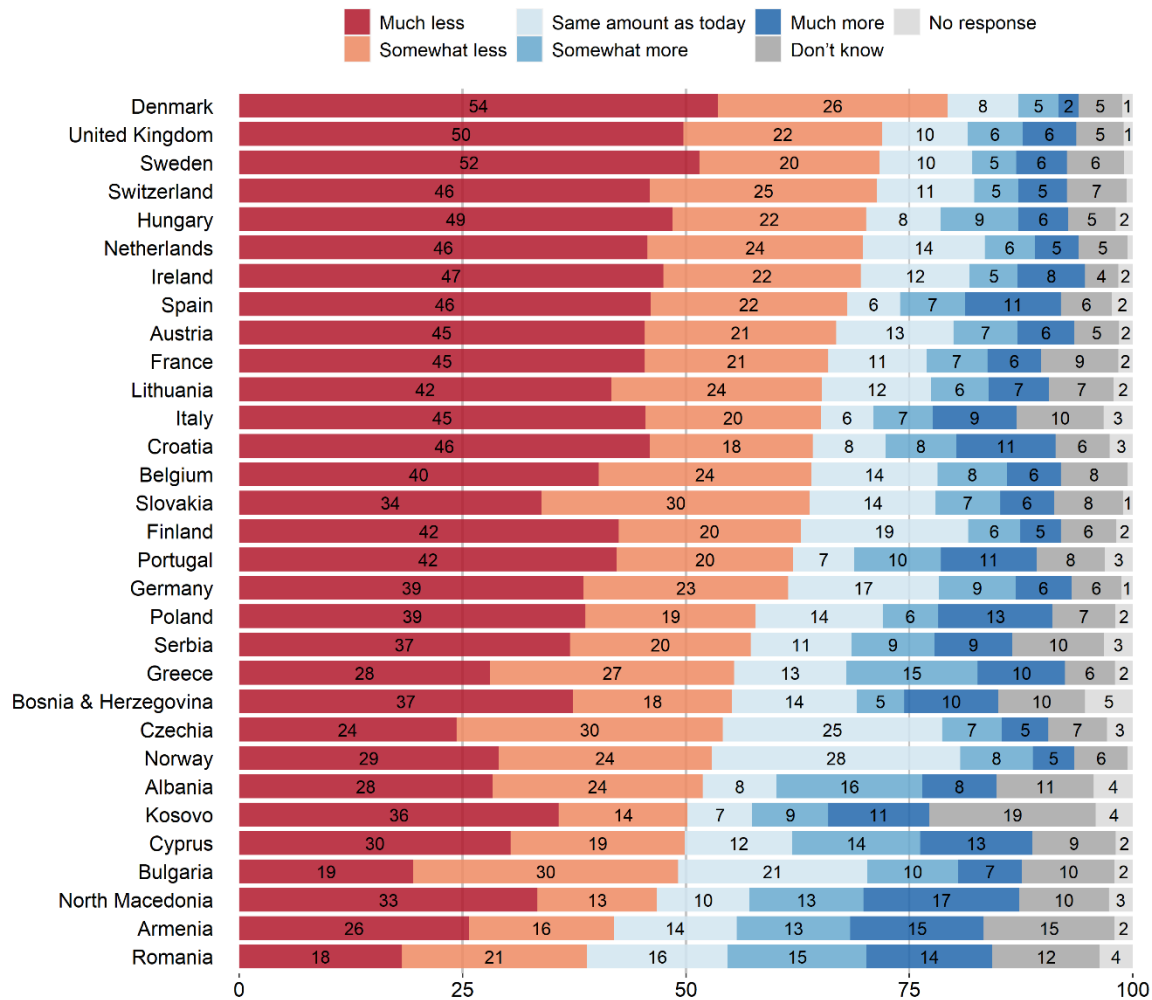
Asia & the Pacific



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Support for reducing fossil fuels

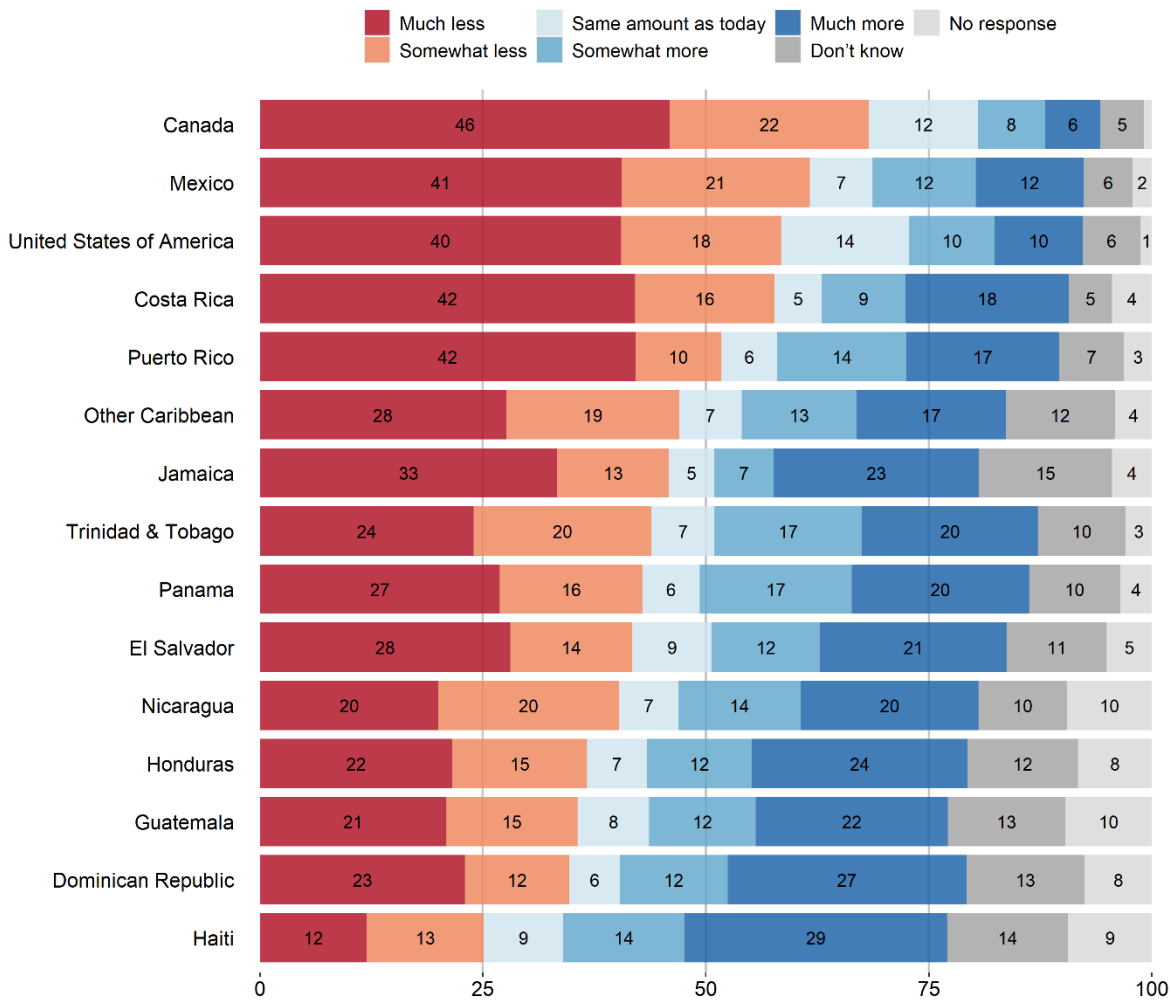
Europe



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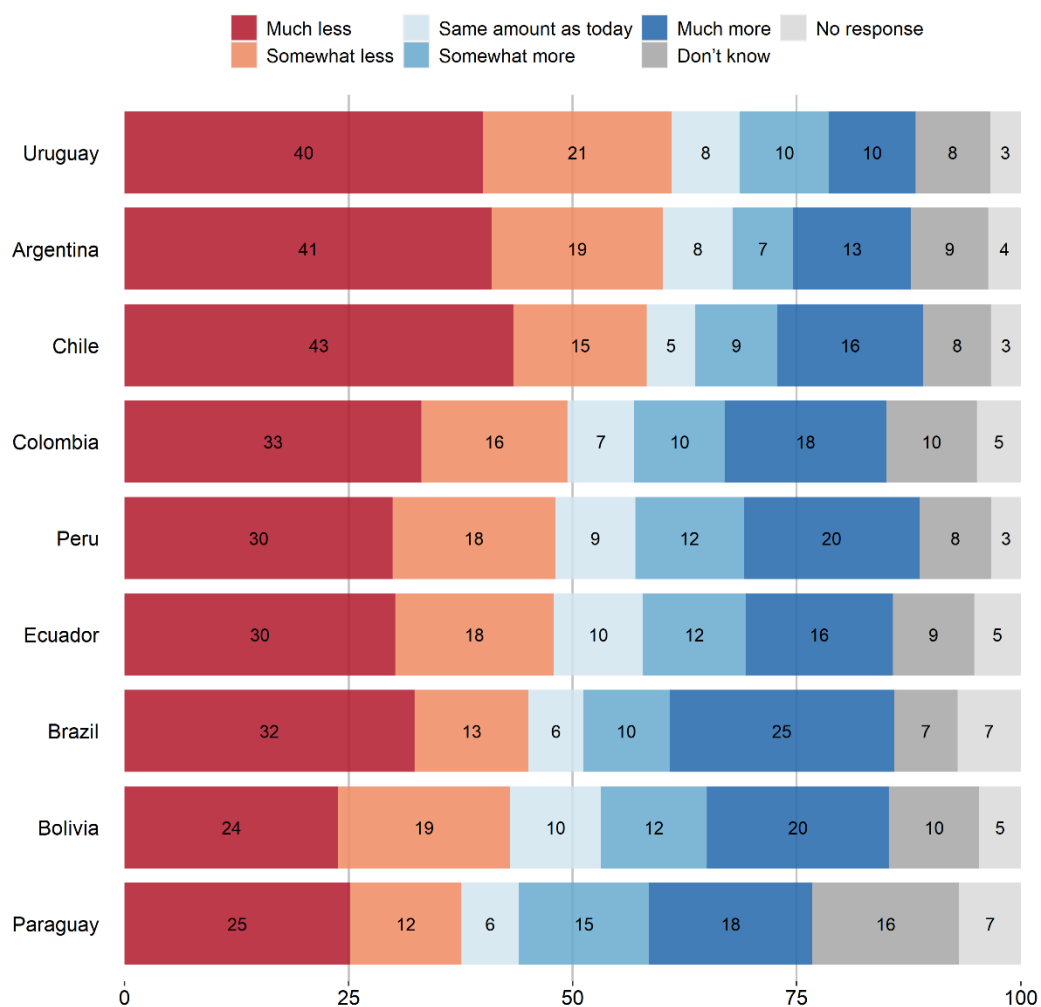
North America



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Support for reducing fossil fuels

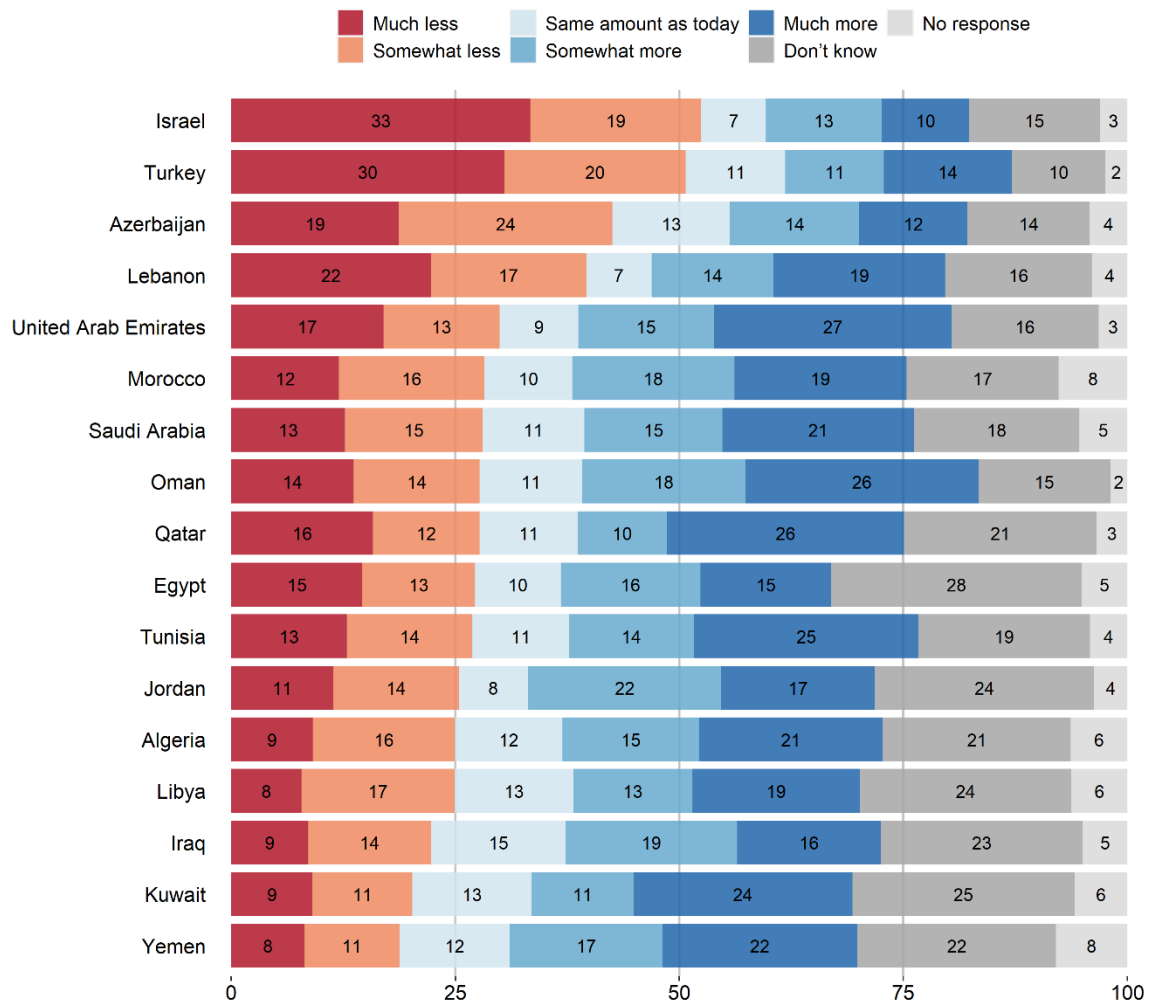
South America



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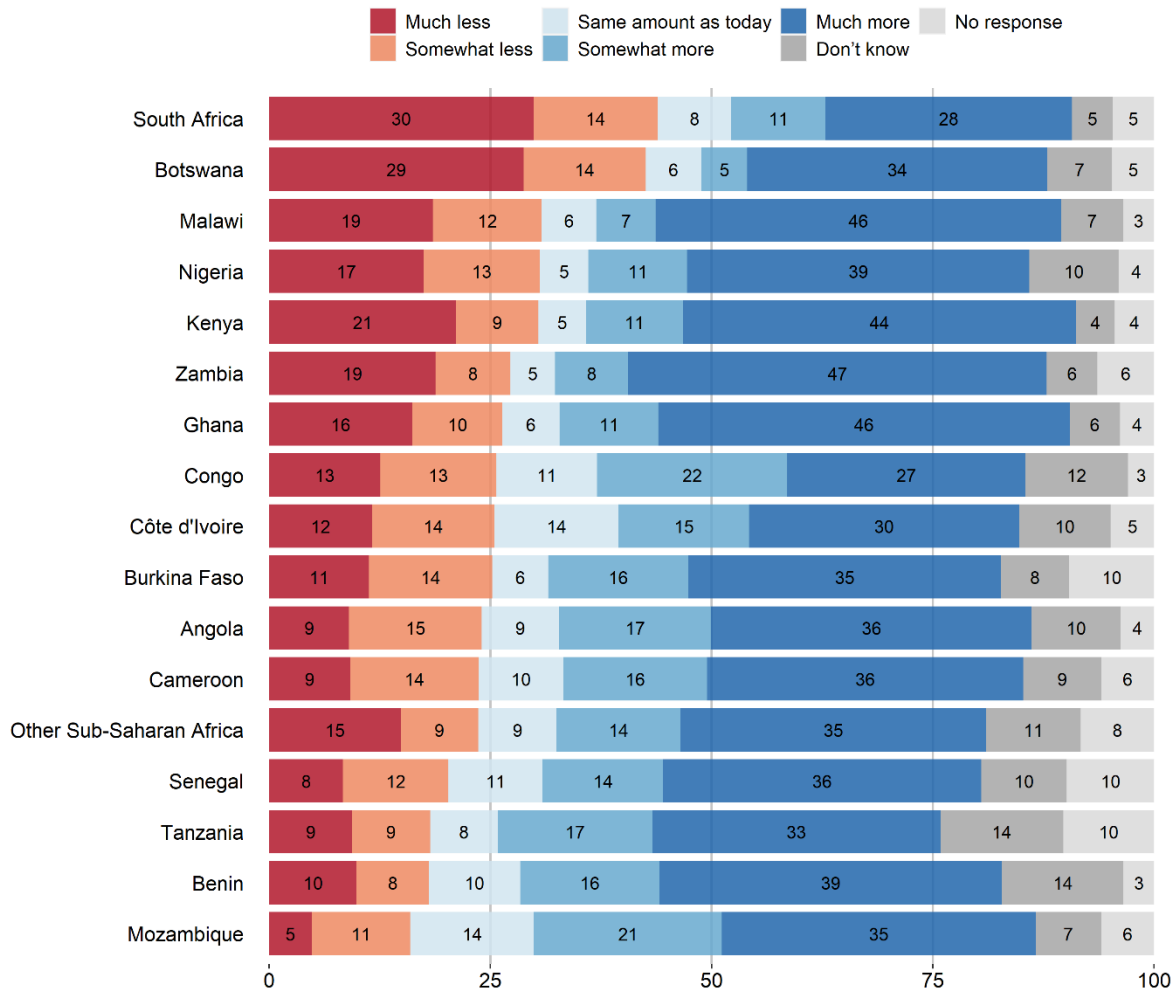
Southwest Asia & North Africa



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Support for reducing fossil fuels

Sub-Saharan Africa

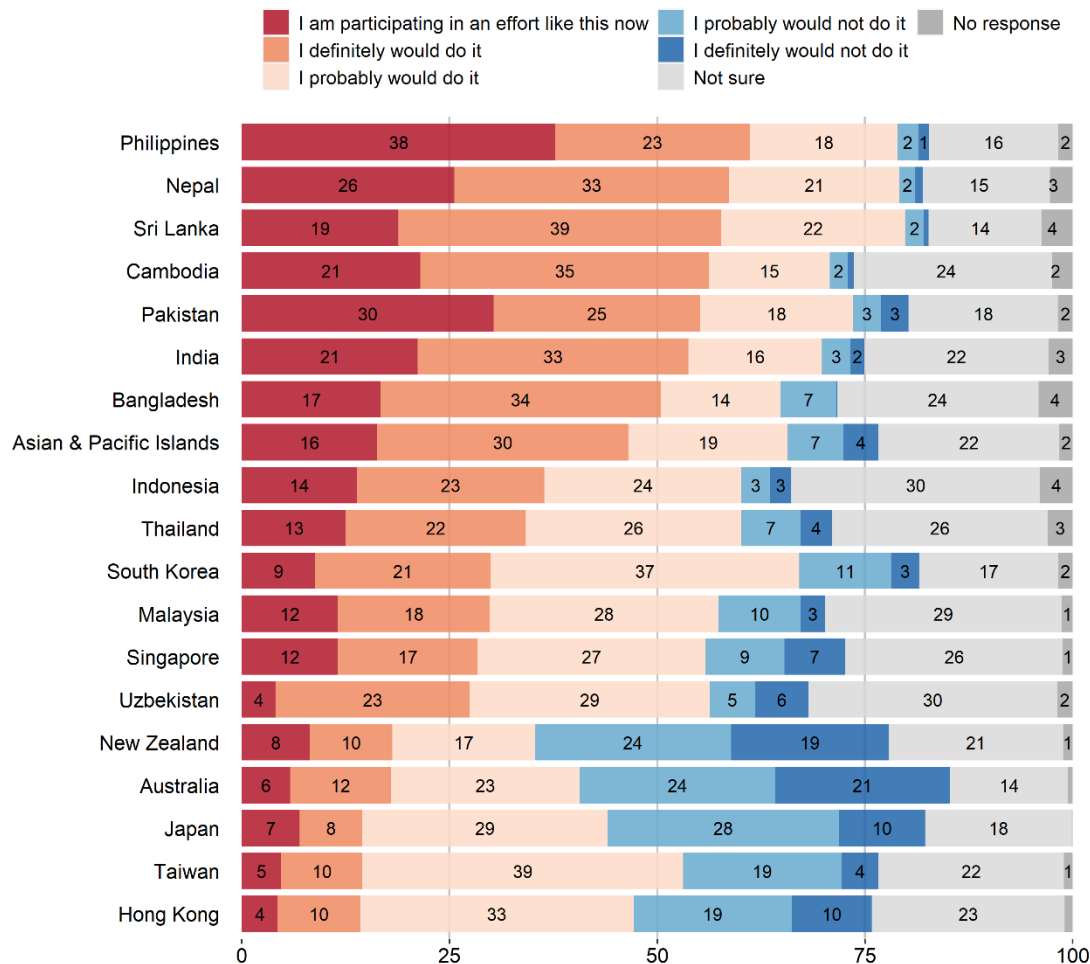


Do you think that in the future the country (or territory) where you live should use more, less, or about the same amount of fossil fuels, like coal, oil, and gas, as it does today?

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?

Willingness to participate in an organized group for climate action

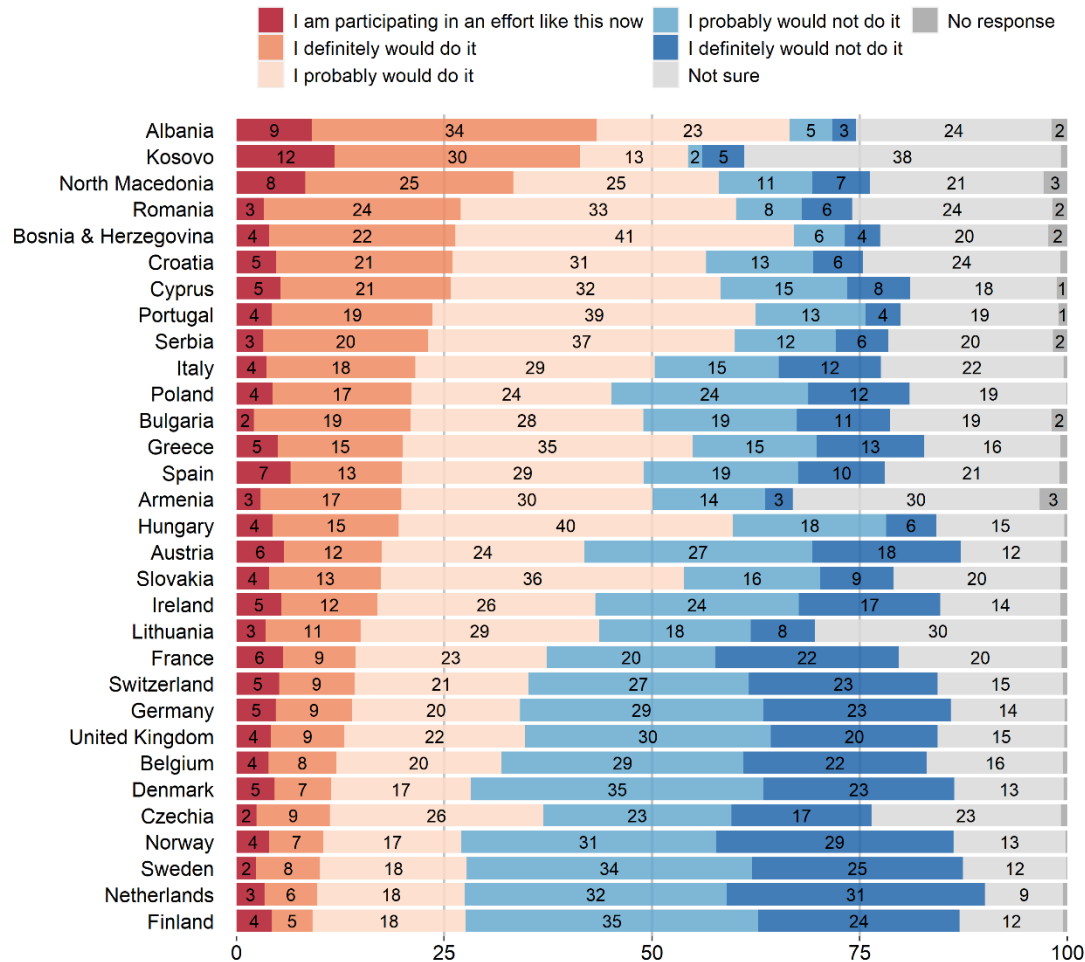
Asia & the Pacific



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Willingness to participate in an organized group for climate action

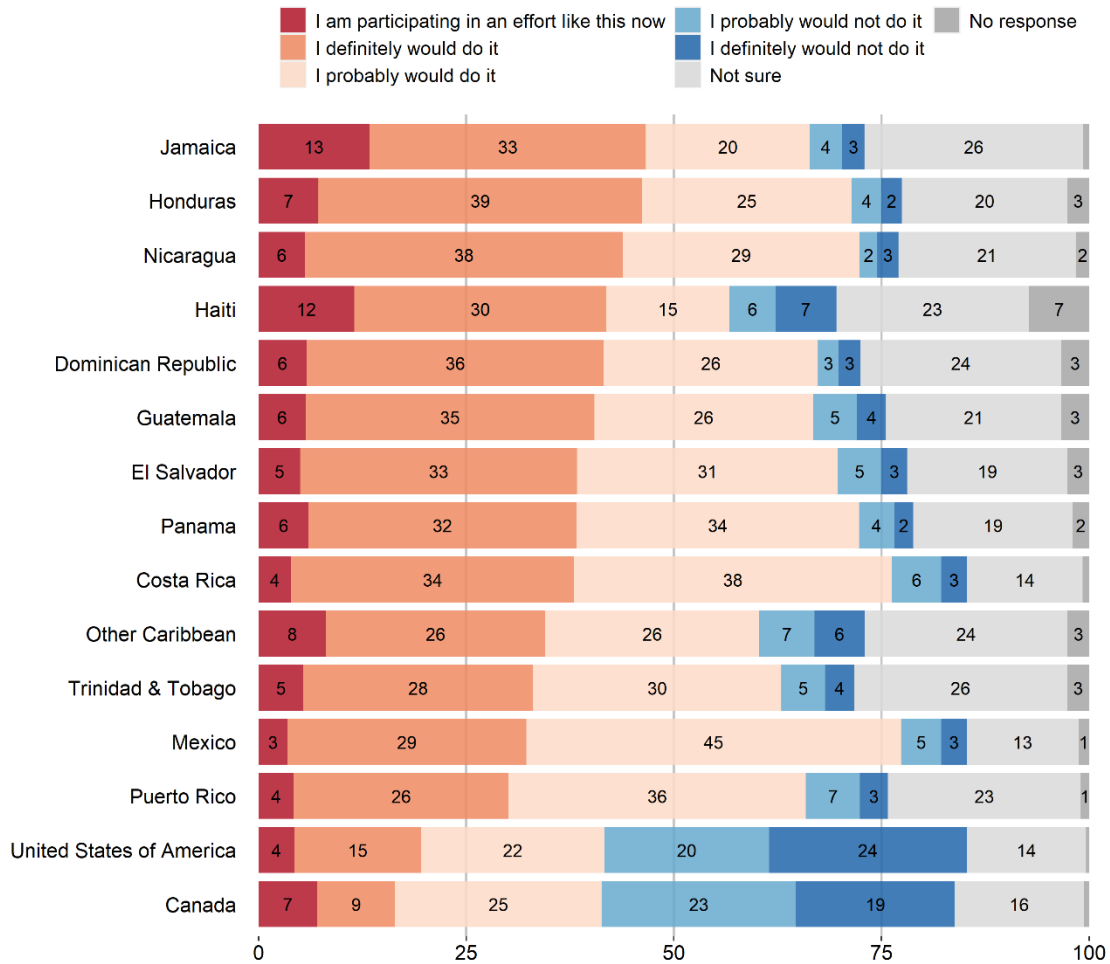
Europe



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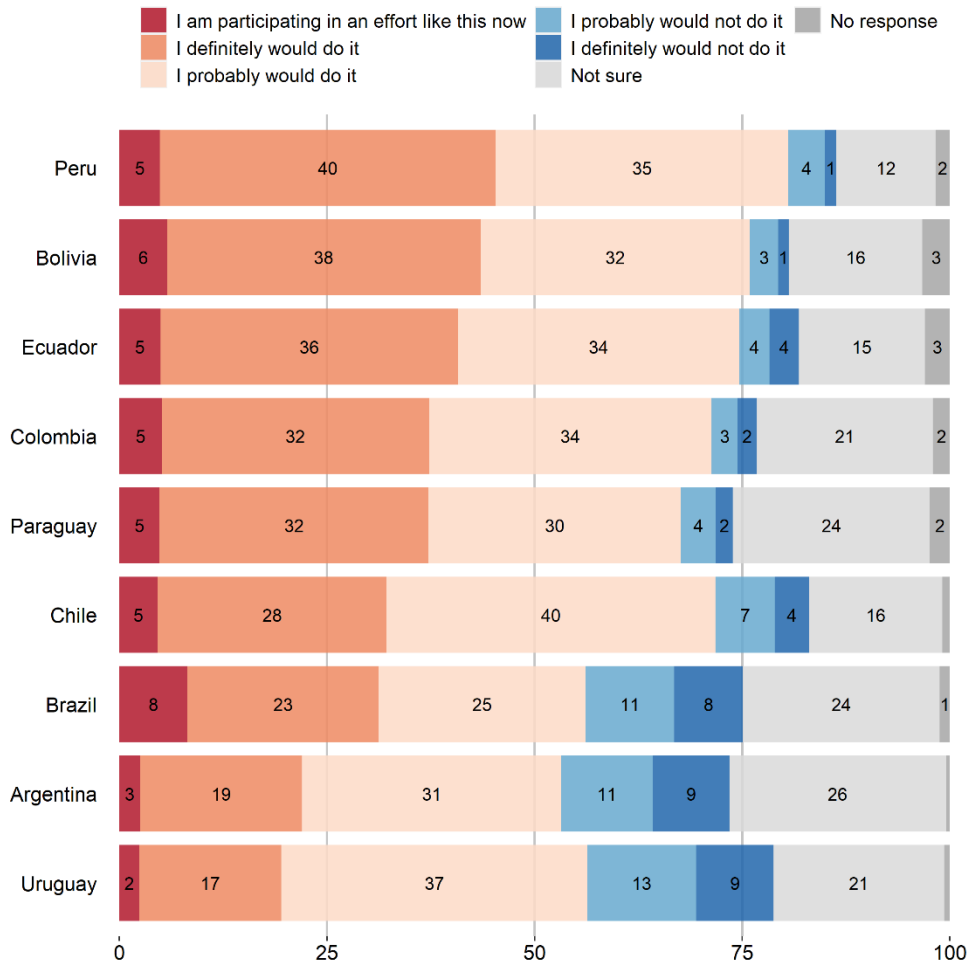
North America



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Willingness to participate in an organized group for climate action

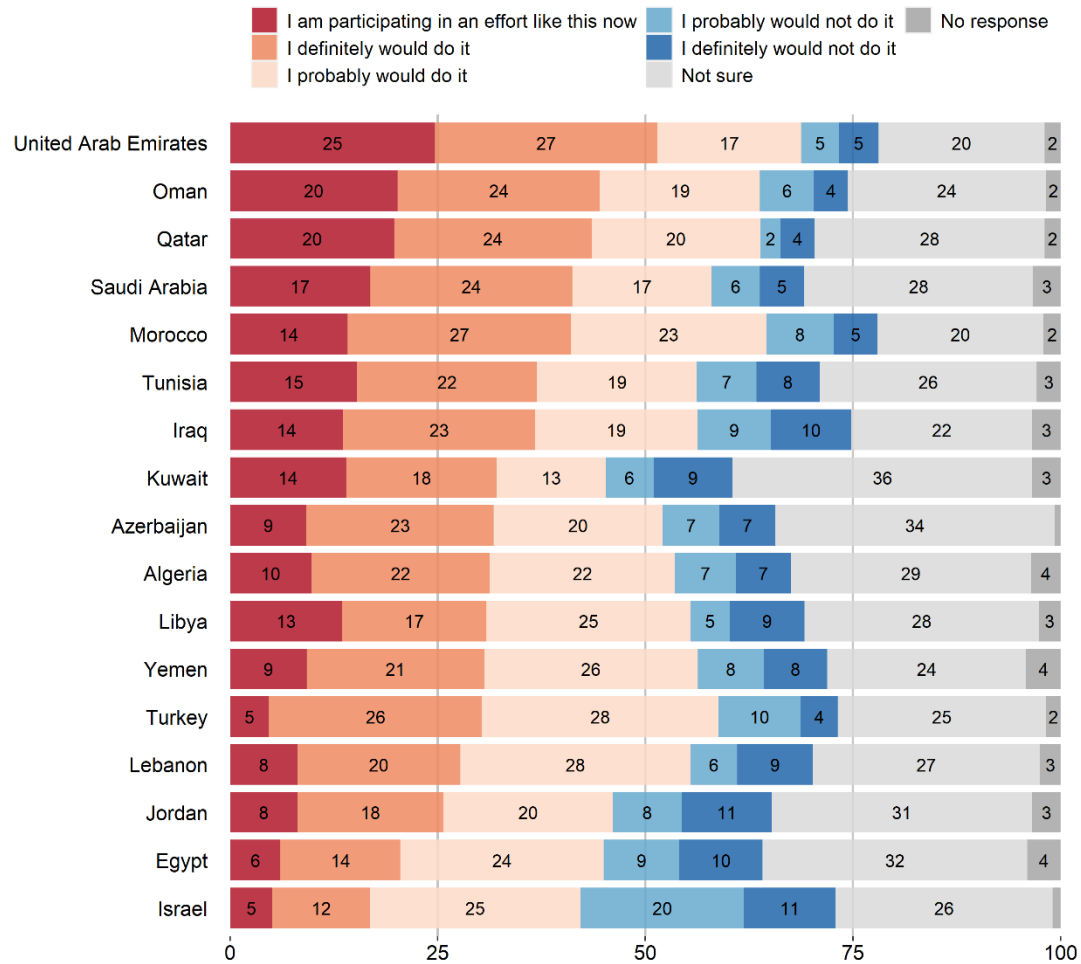
South America



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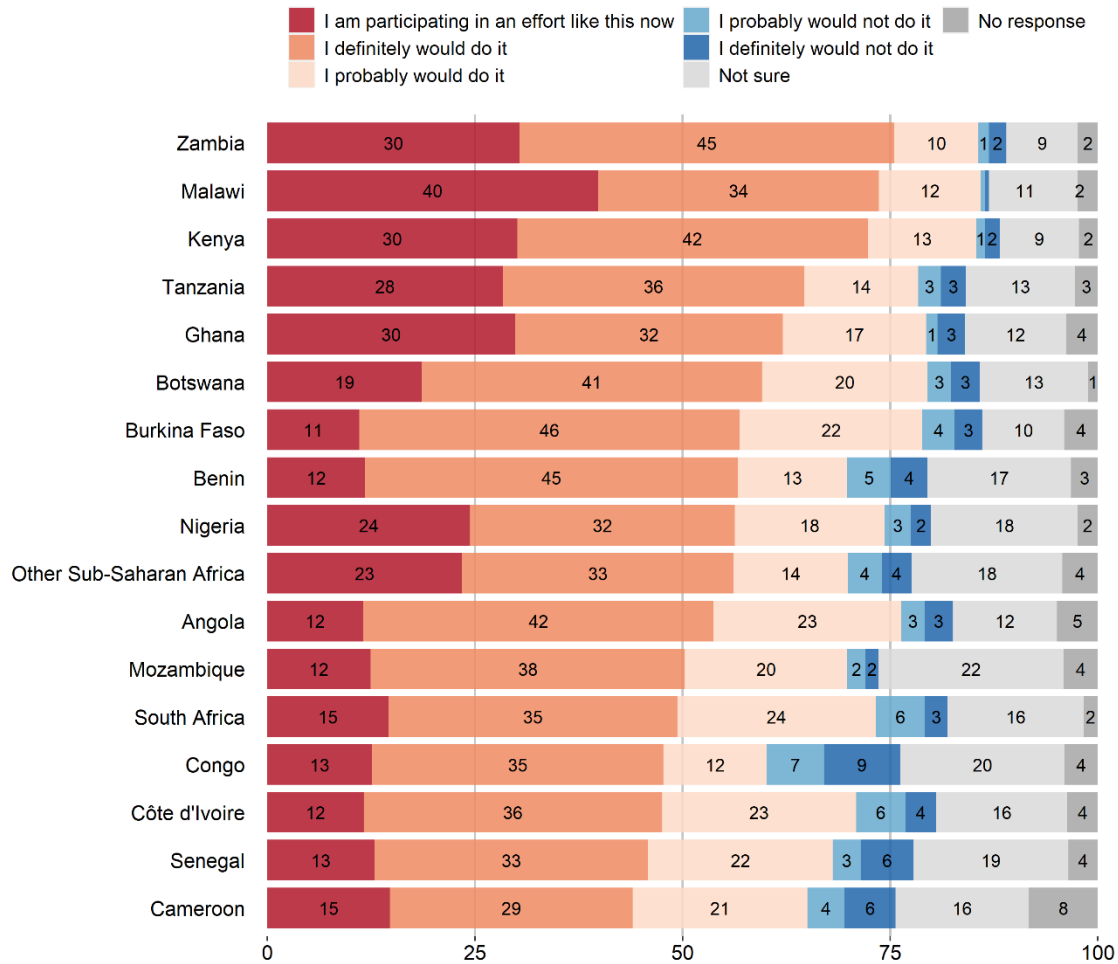
Southwest Asia & North Africa



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Sub-Saharan Africa



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