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Global Concern about Climate Change, Broad Support for Limiting Emissions

U.S., China Less Worried; Partisan Divides in Key Countries

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About This Report

This report examines global public opinion about climate change. It is based on 45,435 face-to-face and telephone interviews in 40 countries with adults 18 and older conducted from March 25 to May 27, 2015. For more details, see survey methodology and topline results.

Chapter 1 explores concern about climate change, including the threat it poses and its consequences both personally and around the world. Chapter 2 examines support for action on climate change, looking at support for limiting greenhouse gas emissions, who should pay for addressing climate change and whether lifestyle changes will be necessary to curb its effects.

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Global Concern about Climate Change, Broad Support for Limiting Emissions

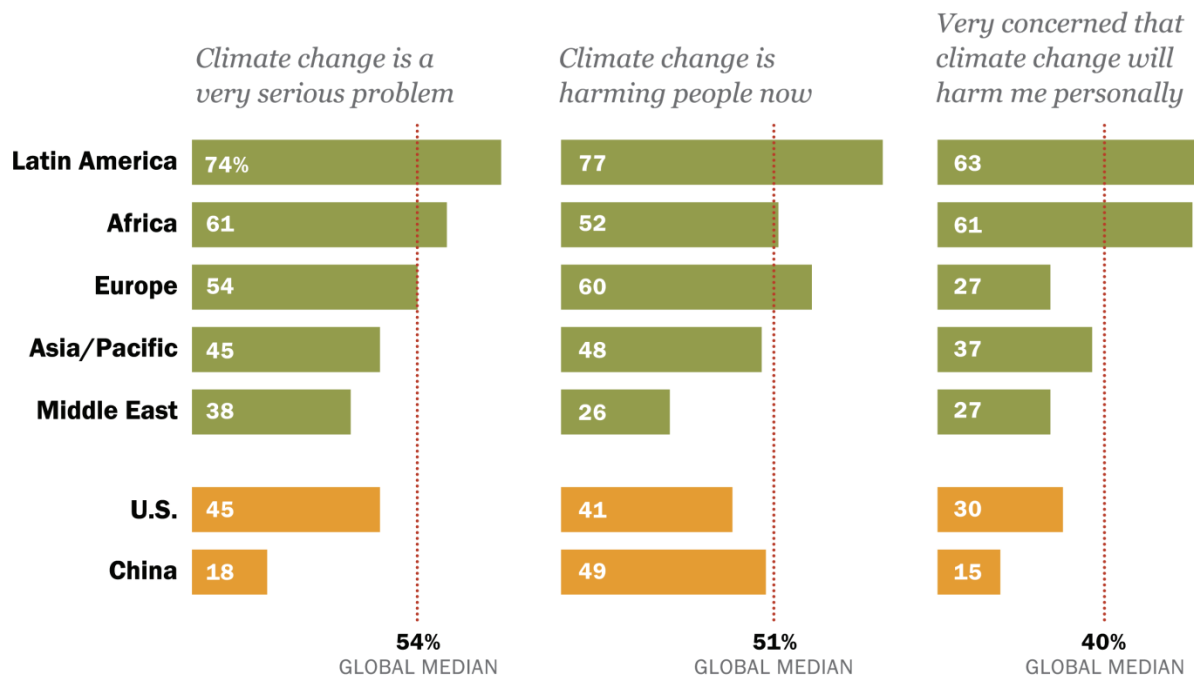
U.S., China Less Worried; Partisan Divides in Key Countries

In a few weeks, world leaders will gather in Paris to negotiate a climate change agreement that will frame the global agenda on this issue for the next decade and beyond. As a new Pew Research Center survey illustrates, there is a global consensus that climate change is a significant challenge. Majorities in all 40 nations polled say it is a serious problem, and a global median of 54% consider it a *very* serious problem. Moreover, a median of 78% support the idea of their country limiting greenhouse gas emissions as part of an international agreement in Paris.

Nevertheless, there are significant regional differences on the perception of the problems posed by global warming. And Americans and Chinese, whose economies are responsible for the greatest annual CO₂ emissions, are among the least concerned. (*For more on global anxiety about climate change, see “[Climate Change Seen as Top Global Threat](#)”, released July 14, 2015).*

Latin America, Africa More Concerned about Climate Change Compared with Other Regions

Regional medians



Note: Russia and Ukraine not included in Europe median. Asia-Pacific median includes China.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q32, Q41 & Q42.

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Climate change is not viewed as a distant threat. Across the nations surveyed, a median of 51% believe people are already being harmed by climate change and another 28% think people will be harmed in the next few years. More than half in 39 of 40 countries are concerned it will cause harm to them personally during their lifetime (the United Kingdom is the exception), and a global median of 40% are *very* worried this will happen.

There is general agreement about what should be done to deal with global warming. As the Paris conference approaches, majorities in 39 nations (Pakistan is the outlier) say they support their country limiting its emissions as part of a climate accord. Even in China and the United States, where overall concern about climate change is less intense, large majorities support an international agreement to limit greenhouse gas emissions.

However, according to most respondents, confronting climate change will entail more than just policy changes; it will also require significant changes in how people live. A global median of 67% say that in order to reduce the effects of climate change, people will have to make major changes in their lives. A median of just 22% believe technology can solve this problem without requiring major changes. Even in the U.S., a country known for its technological innovations, 66% believe people will need to significantly alter their lifestyles.

In most countries, publics tend to believe that much of the burden for dealing with climate change should be shouldered by wealthier countries. Across the nations polled, a median of 54% agree

Many Say Changes Needed to Lifestyle, Policy

Global medians on climate change solutions

Our country should limit greenhouse gas emissions as part of an int'l agreement

Oppose | Support

12% | 78%

To reduce the effects of global climate change ...

Technology can solve the problem w/o major changes

People will have to make major lifestyle changes

22 | 67

To address global climate change ...

Developing countries should do just as much

Rich countries should do more

38 | 54

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q33, Q40 & Q44.

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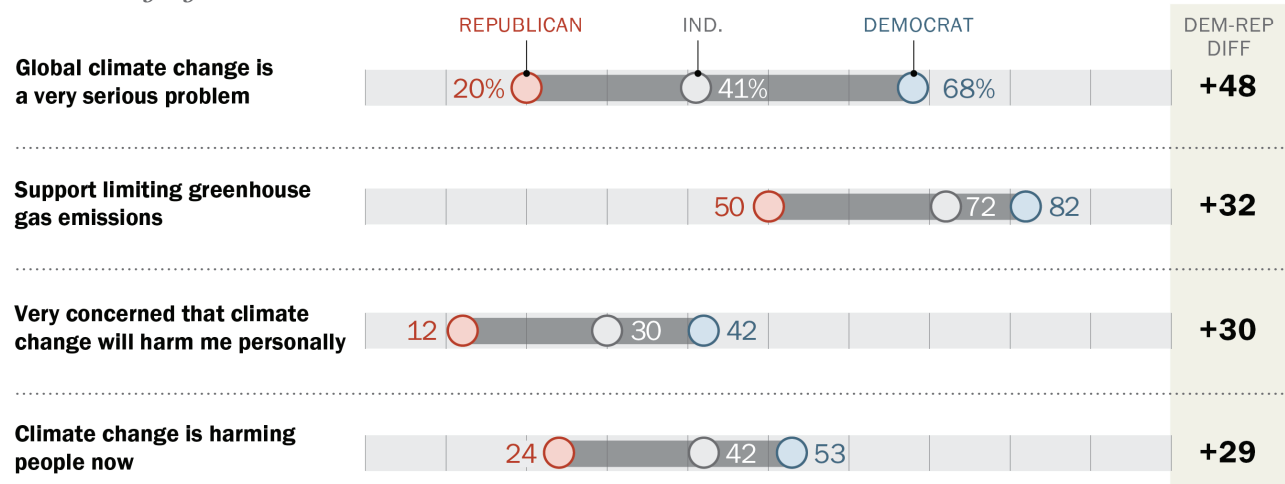
with the statement “Rich countries, such as the U.S., Japan and Germany, should do more than developing countries because they have produced most of the world’s greenhouse gas emissions so far.” A median of just 38% believe that “Developing countries should do just as much as rich countries because they will produce most of the world’s greenhouse gas emissions in the future.” However, in six countries, half or more say developing nations should do just as much. Half of Americans hold this view, while 40% think rich countries should do more. Overall, there is little relationship between how wealthy a society is and its people’s views on this question.

Still, despite considerable agreement on many climate issues, there are also important differences between regions and countries, and often, within nations. Concerns about climate change are especially common in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa. However, they are less prevalent in China and the U.S., the two largest greenhouse gas emitters. For instance, just 18% of Chinese and 45% of Americans say climate change is a very serious problem, compared with a global median of 54%. Similarly, while four-in-ten around the world are very worried that global warming will harm them personally, just 15% in China and 30% in the U.S. share this fear. Overall, people in countries with high levels of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions per capita tend to express less anxiety about climate change than those in nations with lower per-capita emissions.

In a number of societies, views about climate change divide sharply along partisan lines. This is especially true in the U.S., where Democrats are much more likely than Republicans to see climate

U.S. Has Stark Partisan Differences on Climate Change

Percent saying ...



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q32, Q40, Q41 & Q42.

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change as a problem, to believe its effects are being felt now, to think it will harm them personally, and to support U.S. participation in an agreement to limit greenhouse gas emissions. (*For more on U.S. views about climate change, see “Public and Scientists’ Views on Science and Society”, released on January 29, 2015*). But the U.S. is not the only country with notable partisan and ideological differences. In other economically advanced nations, such as Australia, Canada, Germany and the UK, those on the political left are significantly more likely than those on the right to view climate change as a major threat.

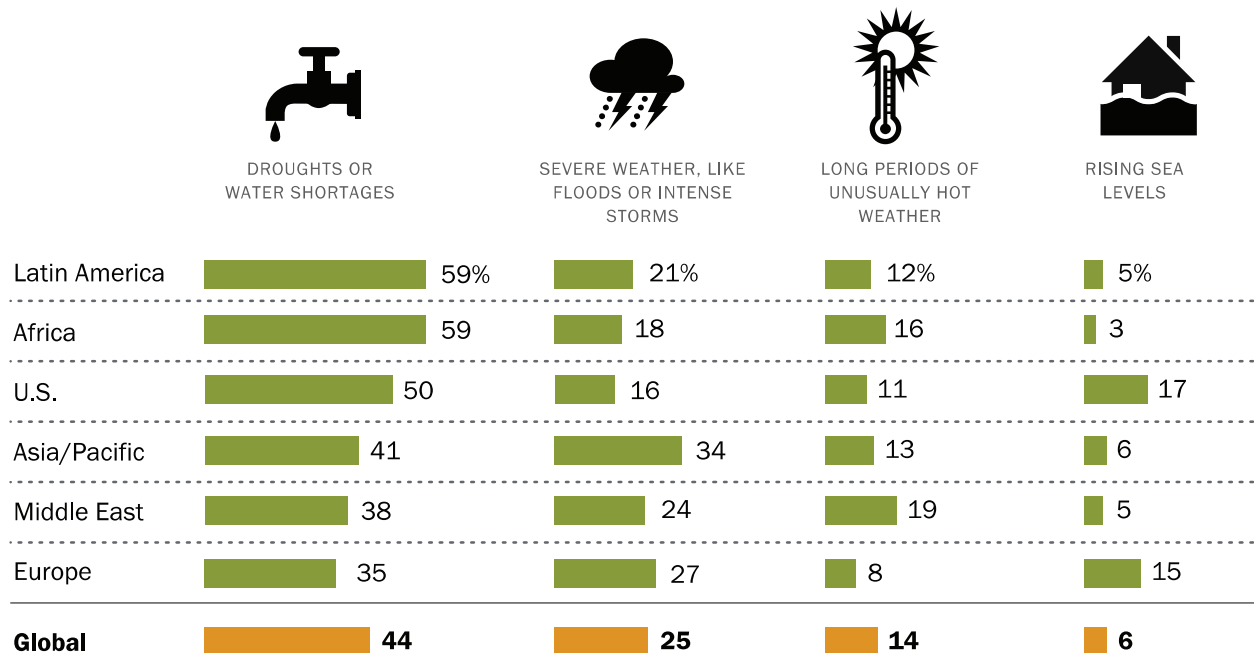
These are among the key findings from a new Pew Research Center survey, conducted in 40 nations among 45,435 respondents from March 25 to May 27, 2015.

The Consequences of Climate Change

People around the world are concerned about a variety of possible consequences of climate change, but drought tops the list. Survey respondents were presented with four potential effects of global warming, and were asked which one most concerns them: droughts or water shortages; severe weather, such as floods or intense storms; long periods of unusually hot weather; or rising

Drought Tops Climate Change Concerns across All Regions

Regional medians of most concerning effects of global climate change



Note: Russia and Ukraine not included in Europe median.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey, Q43.

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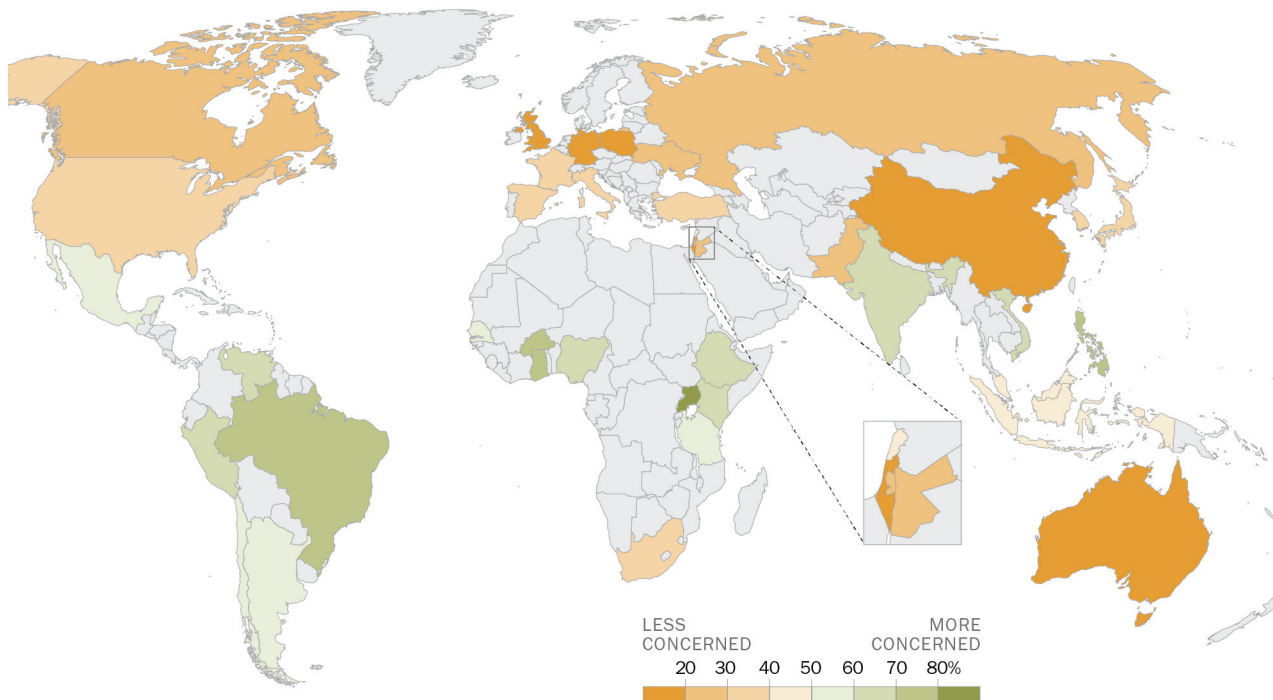
sea levels. Drought is the most common response (or tied for the most common response) in 31 countries, including the U.S., where 50% say this is the possible effect that concerns them most. Fears of drought are particularly prevalent in Latin America and Africa – in both regions, a median of 59% say this is their top concern. Globally, a median of 44% cite drought as their greatest worry with regard to climate change.

Many are worried about other consequences as well. Across the nations polled, a median of 25% say severe weather is their chief concern, and in Asia-Pacific the median is 34%. Severe weather is the number one (or tied for number one) issue in eight nations. Meanwhile, Indonesians, Nigerians and Malaysians identify long periods of hot weather as a top concern. There is no country in which rising sea levels are the top choice, though roughly one-in-five or more respondents name this as their primary concern in France, the UK, Japan, Australia and South Korea.

The degree to which people fear climate change will affect them personally varies substantially across the globe. The share of the public saying they are *very* concerned it will personally harm

Concern about Personal Toll of Climate Change Greatest in Latin America

Very concerned that global climate change will harm me personally



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q42.

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them during their lifetime ranges from less than 20% in the UK, Australia, Germany, China, Israel and Poland, to more than 70% in Uganda, Brazil, Burkina Faso, the Philippines and Ghana.

U.S. Not the Only Country with Big Partisan Divides

Views about climate change break sharply along partisan, gender and generational lines in the U.S. Democrats are much more concerned than Republicans about this issue, much more likely to believe the effects of global warming are already being felt, and significantly more likely to think they personally will be harmed by climate change.

Additionally, American women are far more concerned than men about climate change (51% of women see it as a *very* serious problem vs. only 39% of men). They are also more likely to believe it will affect them personally (36% very concerned vs. 23%) and more likely to believe major lifestyle changes will be required to deal with the issue (75% to 57%).

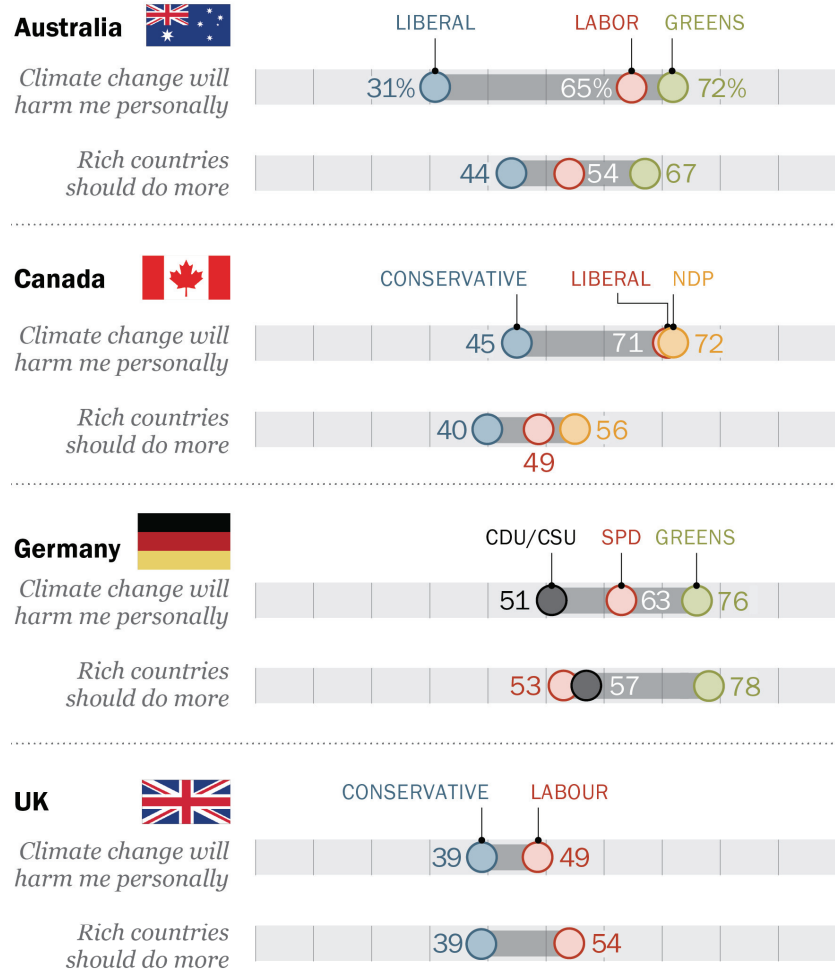
Young Americans are generally more concerned than their elders about climate change. Americans ages 18 to 29 are significantly more likely than those ages 50 and older to see global warming as a very serious problem (52% to 38%), to believe it will affect them personally (34% very concerned vs. 21%), and to support U.S. participation in an agreement to limit greenhouse gas emissions (85% to 60%). Younger Americans are also more likely to think rich countries should do more than developing nations to address this problem (51% to 34%).

The partisan divisions found in the U.S. are reflected in several other relatively wealthy democracies. Some of the greatest partisan differences exist in Australia, where disagreements over global warming within the ruling, right-of-center Liberal Party [contributed to the 2015 ouster](#) of Prime Minister Tony Abbott and his replacement by Malcolm Turnbull. Just 31% of Liberals expect global warming to harm them personally, compared with 65% of Labor Party supporters and 72% of Greens. Similarly, only 44% of Liberals think rich countries should do more about climate change than developing nations, while 54% of Labor and 67% of Greens want wealthy societies to bear more of the costs.

In Canada, Germany and the UK, followers of conservative parties are also much less likely than followers of liberal or green parties to believe they will be harmed by climate

change. And in Canada and Australia, supporters of conservative parties are less likely to think rich nations should do more than developing countries to address this issue. Meanwhile, in Germany, adherents of the Green Party are significantly more likely than those of both the right-of-center Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union and the left-of-center Social Democratic Party to expect more from rich countries.

Partisan Divide on Climate Change in Major Economies



Note: Dot color is color used by each party; it does not necessarily indicate ideological similarity.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q42 & Q44.

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Faith and Climate Change

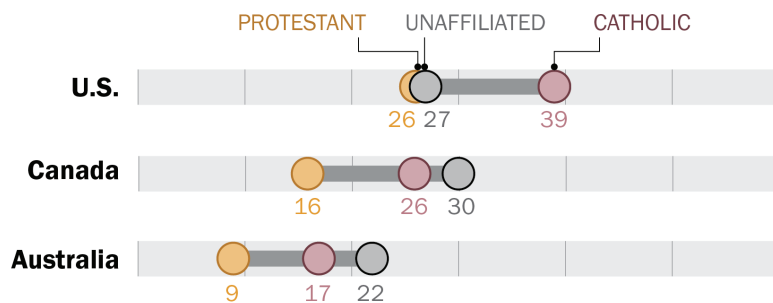
Pope Francis' May 2015 [encyclical](#) on the environment and human ecology, "Laudato Si," contends that "Climate change is a global problem with grave implications."¹ Catholics, along with people who are unaffiliated with major religions, are more likely to agree with the pope's position than are Protestants in the U.S. Among American Catholics, half believe climate change is a *very* serious problem and 39% are *very* concerned it will harm them personally. Only 34% of Protestants are very concerned about global warming, and just 26% express strong concerns that it will harm them in their lifetime.

In Australia and Canada, Catholics are more likely than Protestants to express serious concerns about personal harm caused by climate change, though in both nations worries about global warming are most common among the religiously unaffiliated.

Notably, Pope Francis also wrote in his encyclical: "We must continue to be aware that, regarding climate change, there are *differentiated responsibilities*." But on the issue of whether rich countries should do more than poor ones in combatting global warming, there is no statistically significant difference between the views of Catholics and Protestants in the U.S., Canada and Australia.

Catholics and the Religiously Unaffiliated More Concerned about Climate Change

Very concerned that climate change will harm me personally



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q42.

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¹ The encyclical was published on May 24, 2015, at the end of the survey fielding period.

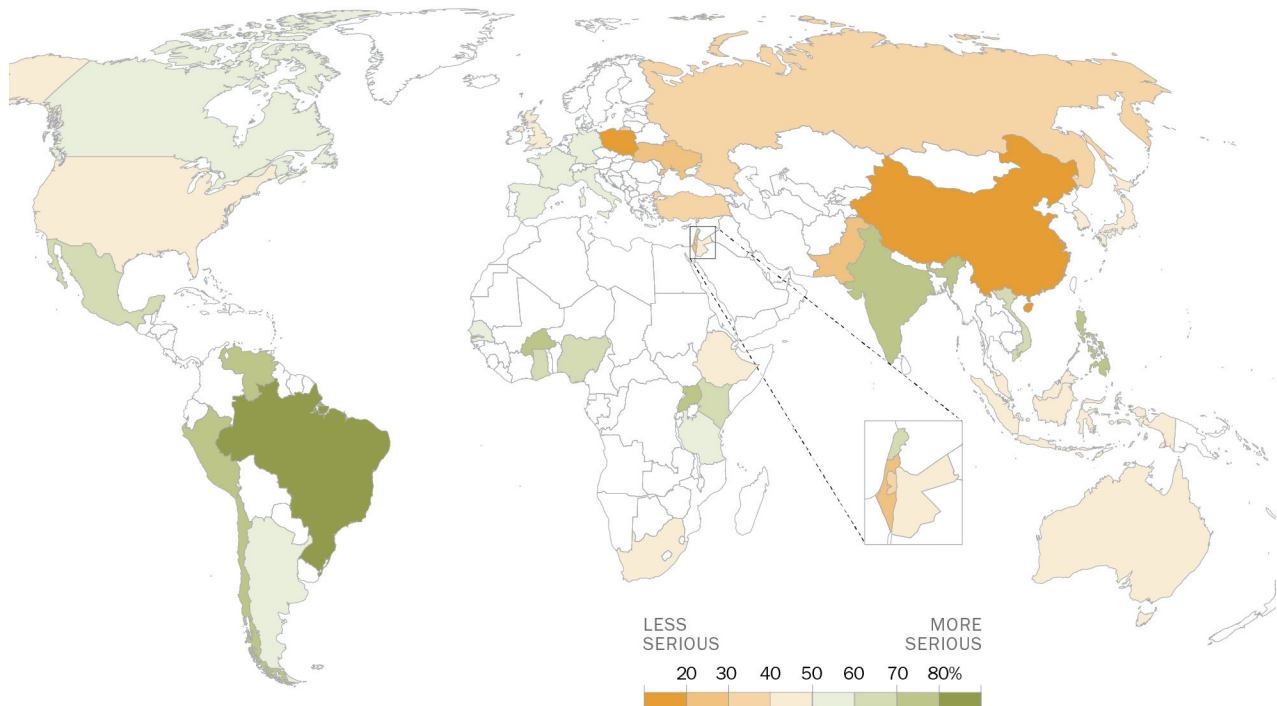
1. Concern about Climate Change and Its Consequences

Around the world, most publics believe global climate change is a pressing concern. A median of 54% across the nations surveyed say it is a *very* serious problem, while fully 85% say it is at least a somewhat serious problem. In 22 of the 40 nations surveyed, half or more believe that global warming is a very serious challenge. And majorities say it is at least a somewhat serious problem in every nation surveyed. Despite such overwhelming concern, worries about climate change vary substantially by region and country.

Concern over climate change is especially high in Latin America, where a median of 74% think it is a very serious problem. Roughly six-in-ten or more in every Latin American nation surveyed report substantial concerns about climate change. In Brazil, home of one of the world's [largest carbon sinks](#), 86% believe climate change is a very serious concern. Three-quarters or more in Chile (77%) and Peru (75%) express very serious worries about the threat of global warming. Both nations have been affected by recent weather extremes, including flash flooding and landslides [earlier this year](#).

Latin America, Africa Most Concerned about Climate Change

Percent saying global climate change is a very serious problem



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q32.

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Sub-Saharan Africans also voice substantial unease about climate change. A median of 61% say global climate change is a very serious problem, including majorities in seven of the nine nations surveyed in the region. Anxiety is especially high in Burkina Faso (79%) and Uganda (76%), while Ethiopians (40%) and South Africans (45%) are less worried.

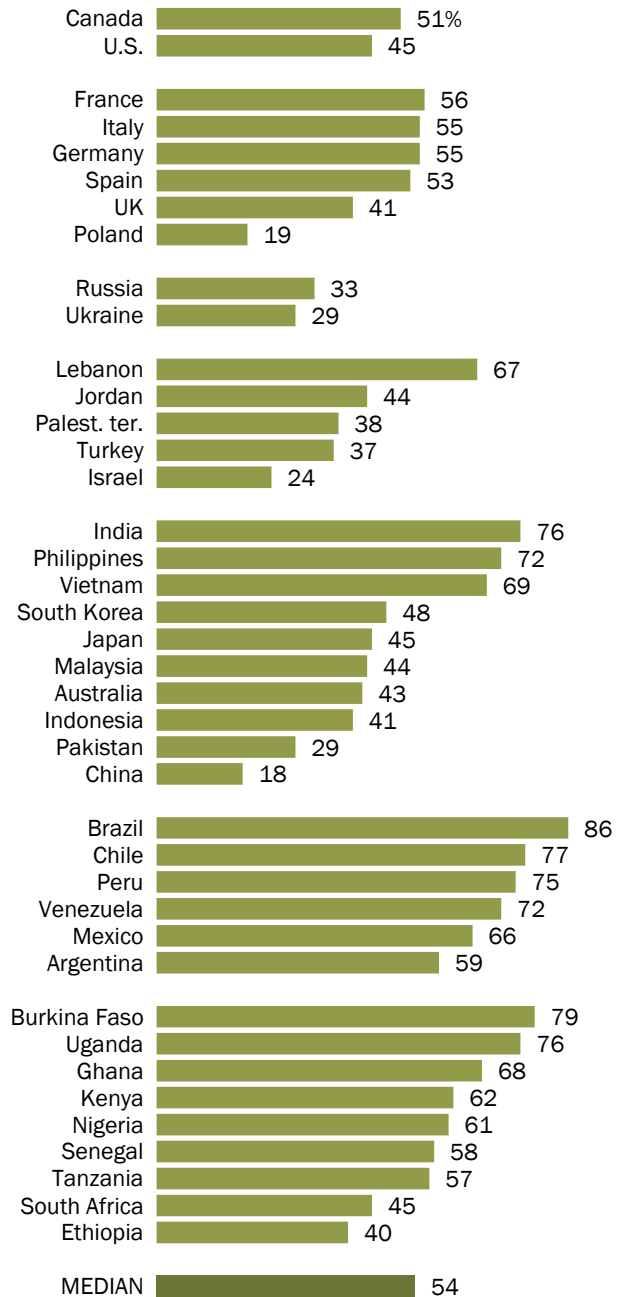
Europeans are, on average, somewhat less concerned about climate change; still, a median of 54% say it poses a very serious problem. More than half of French (56%), Italians (55%), Germans (55%) and Spanish (53%) express substantial concerns, but just 19% of Poles consider global climate change a critical issue.

In the U.S., 45% believe global climate change is a very serious problem. One-in-four Americans do not consider climate change to be a serious problem, one of the highest shares of all the nations surveyed. Only Israelis (30%) and Russians (26%) are more likely to say that climate change is not a serious concern.

Fewer than half in Asia (median of 45%) and the Middle East (median of 38%) express significant concerns about climate change. In Asia, however, anxiety about climate change varies widely among the nations surveyed. About seven-in-ten or more in India (76%), the Philippines (72%) and Vietnam (69%) are very concerned about global warming, while just 18% say the same in China. Concern is relatively low throughout the Middle East: With the exception of Lebanon, at two-thirds, fewer than half in every country surveyed

Majorities in Africa and Latin America Very Concerned about Climate Change

Global climate change is a very serious problem



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q32.

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believe that climate change is a very serious concern.

Ukrainians and Russians are among the least concerned about global climate change. Roughly three-in-ten in each country say it is a very serious problem.

Little Overall Change in Concern about Global Warming

While many believe that global climate change poses a very serious threat, in many cases views on this issue have not changed over the past five years. Of the 20 countries surveyed by Pew Research Center in both 2015 and 2010, a median of 47% in 2015 say they consider climate change a very serious problem, virtually unchanged from the 49% who said the same in 2010.

Although there has been little change overall, there have been significant declines in concern in several key economies. In China, the world's greatest [emitter of greenhouse gases](#), the number of people saying climate change is a very serious problem has decreased by 23 percentage points since 2010. Double-digit decreases also occurred in a number of other large carbon-emitting countries, including South Korea (-20 points), Japan (-13) and Russia (-10). France (+10) and the U.S. (+8) have seen modest but notable increases in concern about climate change since 2010.

More broadly, a country's carbon emissions are correlated with concerns about global climate change. (Overall climate change concern is measured using a three-item index. For more information see [Appendix](#).) In nations with high levels of [carbon emissions per capita](#), including the U.S., Australia, Canada and Russia, publics are less likely to express strong worries about climate change. The U.S., with the highest per-capita carbon emissions of the nations surveyed, is among the least concerned about climate change and its potential impact. Publics in Africa, Latin America and Asia, many of which have very low emissions per capita, are frequently the most concerned about the negative effects of climate change.

Some Publics Are Less Intensely Concerned than Five Years Ago

Global climate change is a very serious problem

	2010	2015	Change
	%	%	
Turkey	74	37	-37
China	41	18	-23
South Korea	68	48	-20
Japan	58	45	-13
Poland	31	19	-12
Russia	43	33	-10
Argentina	66	59	-7
Indonesia	47	41	-6
Pakistan	22	29	+7
U.S.	37	45	+8
France	46	56	+10
Nigeria	43	61	+18

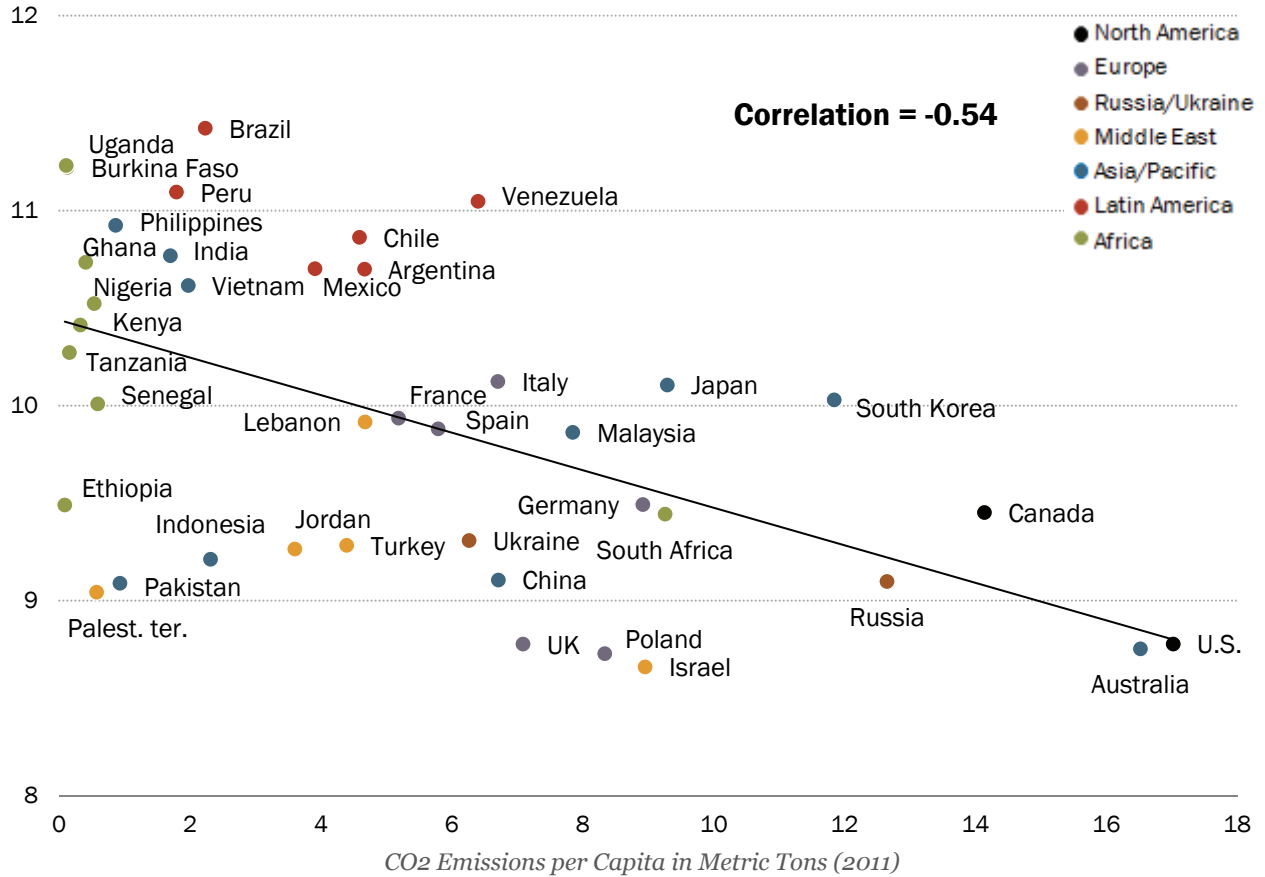
Note: Only statistically significant differences are shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey, Q32.

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High CO₂ Emitters Are Less Intensely Concerned about Climate Change

Global climate change concern scale*



* Concern about global climate change is measured using a three-item index ranging from 3-12, with 12 representing the most concerned about climate change. Respondents were coded as 4 if they believe climate change is a very serious problem; if they think climate change is harming people now; and if they say they are very concerned that climate change will harm them personally at some point in their lifetime. The mean score for each country is used in this analysis. (See [Appendix](#) for more details.)

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q32, Q41 & Q42. Data for CO₂ emissions per capita from World Bank Data Bank, accessed August 5, 2015.

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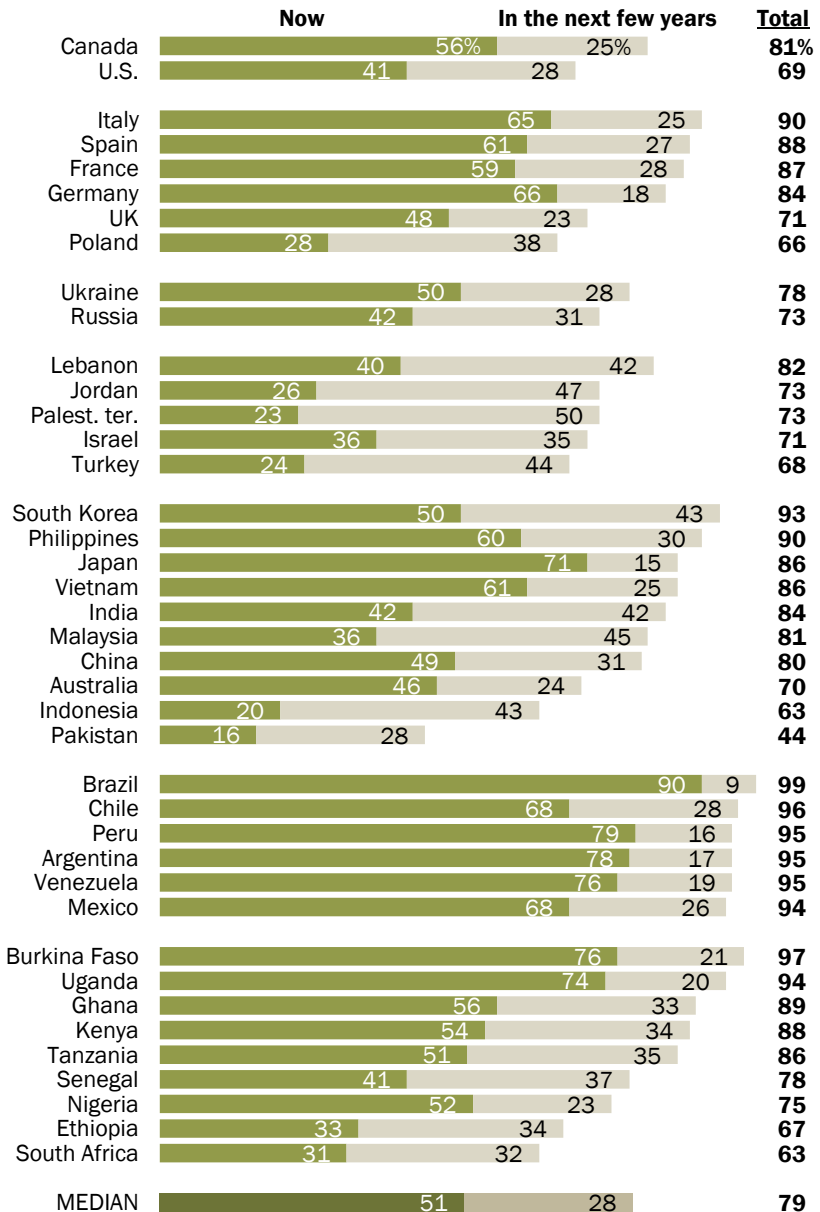
Many See Effects of Climate Change Now

While much of the current climate change debate focuses on curbing future carbon emissions, a median of 51% across the nations surveyed believe that climate change is harming people around the world now. Roughly eight-in-ten say that global climate change currently impacts people or will do so in the next few years, compared with a median of just 13% who say that climate change will not impact people for many years or will never affect people.

As with concern about climate change more broadly, Latin Americans express the greatest unease about the immediacy of the climate change threat. About three-quarters (77%) say climate change is harming people now. Roughly two-thirds or more in every Latin American nation surveyed say the detrimental effects of climate change are already being felt by people around the world. Brazilians (90%) are the most likely to believe that climate change is harming people now. This strong public support, as well as international pressure, likely

Immediacy of Climate Change Worries Latin Americans, Europeans Most

Global climate change is harming/will harm people around the world ...



Note: Data for "Not for many years," "Never" and volunteered category "Climate change does not exist" not shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q41.

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contributed to Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff's recent [pledge](#) to cut the country's carbon emissions 37% by 2025.

While Europeans are less likely to say climate change is a very serious problem, a median of 60% believe that it is negatively affecting people now. Germans (66%) are most likely to say global climate change is harming people now, followed closely by Italians (65%). As with concern about climate change, Poles are among the least worried: Just 28% believe it currently affects people.

In Africa, a median of 52% say climate change is harming people now, and 86% say it is either harming people now or will do so within the next few years. About three-quarters of residents of Burkina Faso and Uganda think climate change is currently affecting people. However, just 33% of Ethiopians and 31% of South Africans agree.

Americans are among the most likely to believe that the effects of climate change are a long way off. While 41% report that climate change is already harming people around the world, 29% believe that it will not harm people for many years or may never harm people, the greatest sentiment of this kind in any nation polled.

With a median of 26%, Middle Easterners are the least likely to believe that climate change is currently harming people. Lebanese (40%) are the most likely in the region to say that climate change is detrimentally affecting people. Palestinians (23%) are the least likely to say the same.

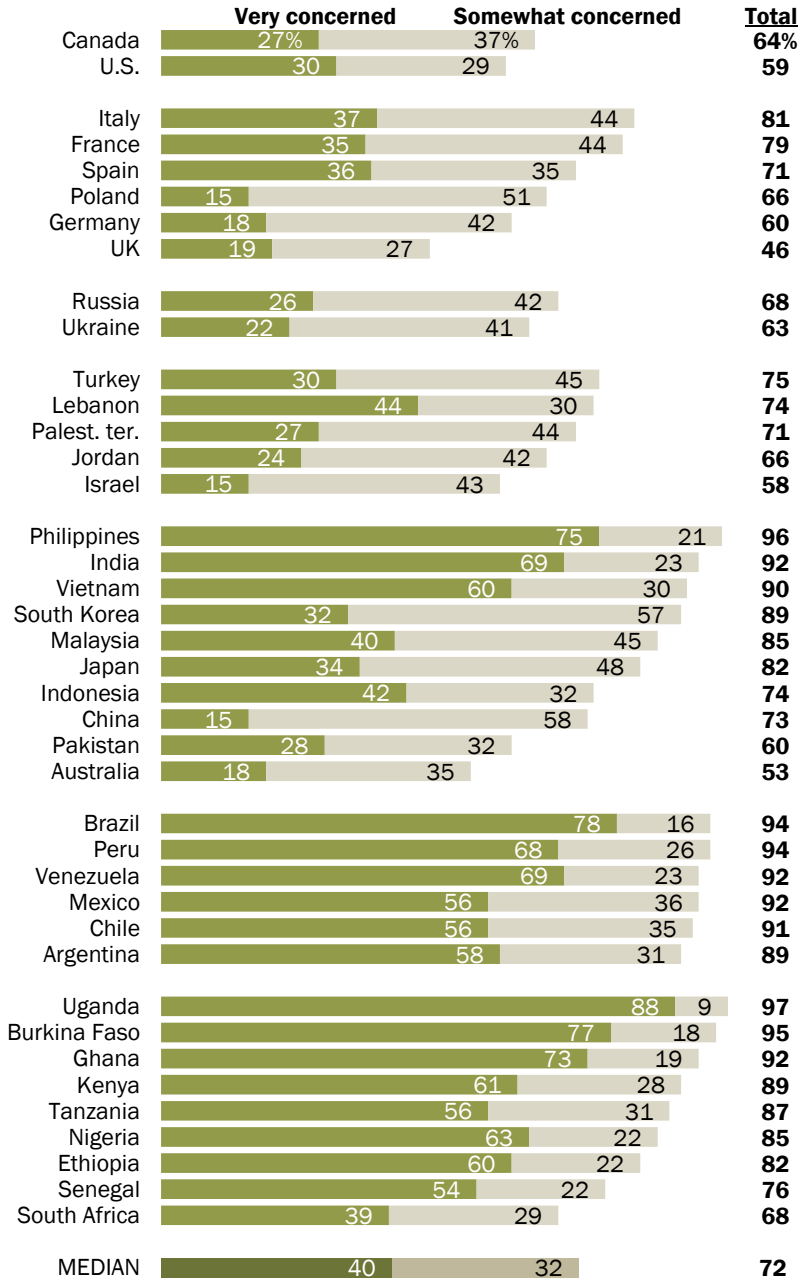
Personal Impact of Climate Change

Globally, half or more in 39 of 40 countries are concerned that climate change will harm them personally in their lifetime. And 40% say they are *very* concerned about this prospect. Opinions, however, vary substantially by region. Latin Americans are among the most alarmed – 63% say they are very concerned that climate change will impact them personally. Brazilians (78%) are particularly concerned about the personal effect of climate change, but majorities in all of the Latin American nations surveyed say the same.

Similarly, 61% of sub-Saharan Africans, many of whom are [especially vulnerable](#) to the effects of climate change, report being very concerned about the impact it will have on their own lives. Roughly nine-in-ten (88%) in Uganda and about three-quarters of the public in Burkina Faso (77%) and Ghana (73%) are very concerned about the personal threat posed by climate change. Views on this issue may reflect what people are experiencing in their daily lives. Over the past several years, both

Personal Toll of Climate Change a Substantial Concern in Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa

How concerned are you, if at all, that global climate change will harm you personally at some point in your lifetime?



Note: Data for “Not too concerned,” “Not at all concerned” and volunteered category “Climate change does not exist” not shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q42.

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[Uganda](#) and [Burkina Faso](#) have experienced severe flooding. And [desertification](#) – the extension of the Sahara into the Sahel region – in Burkina Faso has displaced thousands. Reports suggest that [nearly 30%](#) of households in Burkina Faso’s Sahel zone have relocated over the past 20 years due to changes from global warming.

As in Africa, nations in the Asia-Pacific region that are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change are among the most concerned about its personal impact. The Philippines, ranked second-most at risk from climate change in a recent United Nations [report](#), reports the greatest concern about the personal toll of climate change among the Asian nations surveyed. Three-quarters of Filipinos say they are very concerned that global climate change will harm them over the course of their lives. Australians (18%) and Chinese (15%) are less worried about the personal impact of climate change.

Publics in nations likely to be less vulnerable to the effects of climate change, according to the UN’s World Risk Index, generally reflect less concern. Three-in-ten or fewer in the U.S., Europe (median of 27%) and the Middle East (median of 27%) express serious concern about the personal effects of climate change.

Demographic Differences on Climate Change

In a number of European nations, concern about climate change and its current impact is more pronounced for those on the left of the political spectrum. For instance, in France, 70% of those on the left express very serious concerns about climate change, compared with just 49% on the right. Very similar ideological divisions occur when the French are asked whether climate change is harming people now: Those on the right are significantly less likely to say climate change is currently affecting people.

In Europe and U.S., Deep Ideological Divides on Concern about Climate Change

	Global climate change is a very serious problem				Global climate change is harming people now			
	Left	Mod	Right	Right-Left Diff	Left	Mod	Right	Right-Left Diff
Italy	69	59	42	-27	74	62	64	-10
France	70	55	49	-21	71	61	50	-21
UK	53	41	34	-19	59	50	44	-15
Spain	60	52	46	-14	69	63	51	-18
Germany	58	52	57	-1	73	63	59	-14
Poland	16	25	18	+2	25	23	36	+11
	Lib	Mod	Conserv	Conserv-Lib Diff	Lib	Mod	Conserv	Conserv-Lib Diff
U.S.	68	45	30	-38	59	37	32	-27

Note: Statistically significant differences in bold.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q32 & Q41.

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Substantial ideological differences on the threat and impact of climate change, which frequently mirror partisan divisions on the topic, also exist in Italy, the UK and Spain. Only in Poland are those on the right more likely to believe that climate change is harming people now.

Much as in Europe, ideology affects Americans' perceptions about the threat of climate change. Roughly seven-in-ten self-identifying political liberals (68%) consider climate change a very serious problem, while just 30% of conservatives say the same. This ideological gap has widened slightly since the question was last asked in 2010; then, 53% of liberals and 23% of conservatives expressed grave concerns about global warming. Liberals (59%) are also significantly more likely to believe that climate change is harming people now, compared with just 32% of conservatives.

Ideology is only one of the prominent demographic differences in American views on climate change. In the U.S., women, young people and those with lower incomes are most likely to voice concern about climate change and its effects. Roughly half of American women say global climate change is a very serious problem, compared with 39% of their male counterparts. Women are also more likely than men to believe that climate change is harming people now and that its effects will personally harm them at some point in their lives.

Younger people are more likely than those ages 50 and older to express concern about the threat of global climate change and its effects. About half of Americans ages 18 to 29 and 30 to 49 say climate change is a very serious problem while 38% of their elders say the same.

Americans' views on global warming also diverge along religious lines. Catholics and those unaffiliated with a religion are more likely than Protestants to believe that climate change is a very

In U.S., the Lower Income, Women and Young Are More Concerned about Climate Change

Americans saying ...

	Global climate change is a very serious problem	Global climate change is harming people now	Very concerned global climate change will harm me personally
	%	%	%
TOTAL	45	41	30
Men	39	36	23
Women	51	45	36
18-29	52	49	34
30-49	49	42	37
50+	38	36	21
Below \$50,000	49	42	37
\$50,000 or above	41	40	21
Protestant	34	33	26
Catholic	50	45	39
Unaffiliated	56	49	27

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q32, Q41 & Q42.

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serious issue and that it is negatively affecting people now. However, a recent Pew Research Center [report](#) shows that political partisanship and race/ethnicity may be better predictors of environmental attitudes than religious affiliation.

Drought Is Most Pressing Climate Change Worry

Across the nations surveyed, the threat of droughts or water shortages is the most troubling potential effect of global climate change – a median of 44% say they are most concerned about this possibility. A quarter consider severe weather, including floods and intense storms, the most threatening effect of climate change. Far fewer cite long periods of unusually hot weather (14%) and rising sea levels (6%) as their top concern.

About six-in-ten Latin Americans (median of 59%) list drought as their primary worry when it comes to potential byproducts of climate change, and it is the top concern in every Latin American nation surveyed. Fears about drought are overwhelming in Brazil (78%), where [water shortages](#) caused widespread anxiety this past summer. Similarly, 72% of Venezuelans express serious concern about drought.

Sub-Saharan Africans voice similar levels of worry about drought – 59% cite it as the most concerning potential effect of global climate change. While a median of just 18% in the nine nations surveyed there say severe weather is the biggest concern, it is the top issue in South Africa (31%). In Nigeria, extreme heat (38%) is the most troubling effect of global climate change.

Drought Is Top Global Climate Concern

Which one of these possible effects of global climate change concerns you most?

	Drought	Severe weather	Extreme heat	Rising sea levels
	%	%	%	%
U.S.	50	16	11	17
Canada	43	24	9	15
Spain	59	15	6	16
Germany	42	30	9	14
France	37	24	7	31
UK	33	24	6	30
Poland	31	40	12	7
Italy	27	48	14	10
Ukraine	34	27	19	10
Russia	29	38	14	7
Lebanon	56	22	14	3
Palest. ter.	43	24	19	5
Jordan	38	27	31	1
Turkey	35	35	16	5
Israel	29	23	26	12
India	53	30	11	2
Philippines	51	33	10	5
South Korea	47	18	15	19
Australia	45	18	10	19
Vietnam	44	36	10	9
China	38	34	18	4
Pakistan	28	34	13	2
Malaysia	23	36	36	3
Indonesia	21	29	38	6
Japan	16	45	13	23
Brazil	78	8	8	5
Venezuela	72	11	12	3
Mexico	63	17	14	5
Chile	55	27	11	6
Peru	55	25	14	4
Argentina	44	37	10	8
Burkina Faso	78	11	9	1
Kenya	63	18	16	1
Senegal	62	16	10	8
Ethiopia	61	15	15	3
Tanzania	59	25	12	2
Uganda	56	18	22	3
Ghana	49	24	18	6
South Africa	26	31	21	8
Nigeria	24	25	38	4
MEDIAN	44	25	14	6

Note: **Bolded** figures note the top concern in each country. Data for volunteered category “Climate change does not exist” not shown.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q43.

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While drought (median of 41%) is still the predominant climate change-related concern in the Asia-Pacific region, worry about severe weather (median of 34%) follows close behind. In Japan, where people experienced a devastating [earthquake and tsunami](#) in 2011 that killed nearly 16,000 people, 45% say severe weather is the most concerning effect of global climate change. Malaysians and Pakistanis also cite severe weather as their top climate-related anxiety. About one-in-ten or fewer in the Asia-Pacific region worry most about extreme heat (13%) and rising sea levels (6%).

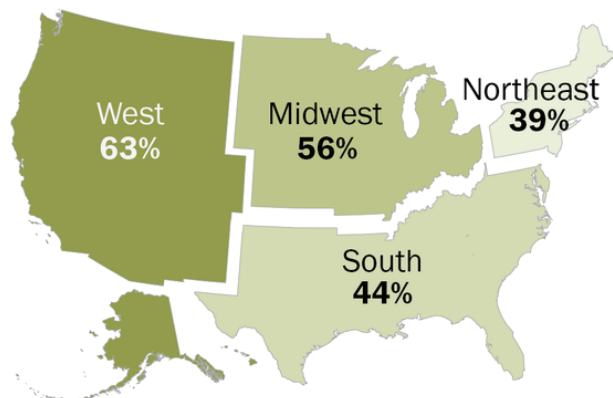
Roughly four-in-ten Middle Easterners name drought (median of 38%) as their top climate change concern, including a majority in Lebanon (56%). In Turkey, people are relatively split on their top concern – 35% of Turks say drought is the most concerning, while an equal share cites severe weather. Among Israelis, opinions are relatively split between the threat of drought (29%), extreme heat (26%) and severe weather (23%).

While Europeans express similar worries about drought (median of 35%) and severe weather (27%), they are among the most likely to consider rising sea levels (15%) the greatest threat when compared with other regions.

Half of all Americans view drought or water shortages as the most concerning impact of global climate change. Those from the Western (63%) and Midwestern U.S. (56%), both of which have experienced substantial [water shortages](#) over the past few years, are especially likely to name drought as their top worry. Americans share similar levels of concern about rising sea levels (17%) and severe weather (16%). About one-in-ten (11%) are concerned about extreme heat.

West and Midwest Most Concerned about Drought

Americans' top concern about the effects of global climate change is droughts or water shortages



Note: Nationally, 50% say drought is their biggest concern.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q43.

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2. Public Support for Action on Climate Change

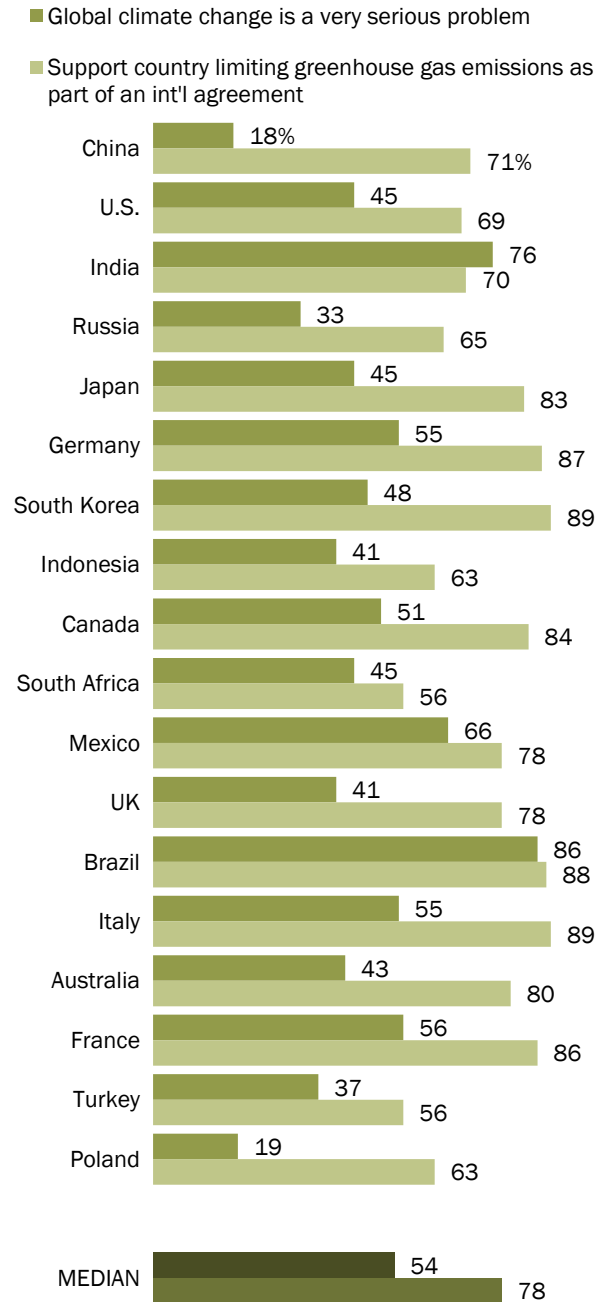
When it comes to climate change, publics around the world generally adopt the precautionary principle: Even when in doubt, act out of prudence. In 37 of 40 nations surveyed, willingness to curb emissions that may contribute to warming the planet exceeds intense concern about climate change.

Globally, a median of 54% consider climate change to be a *very* serious problem (a median of 85% say it is at least somewhat serious). But a much higher median (78%) support their country signing an international agreement limiting greenhouse gas emissions from the burning of coal, natural gas and petroleum.

Nowhere is this differential more striking than in China, the nation responsible for the [greatest annual release of CO₂](#) into the atmosphere. About seven-in-ten Chinese (71%) support an international treaty to curtail emissions, yet just 18% of the public expresses intense concern about climate conditions – a 53 percentage point differential. These results suggest the Chinese government has general public support for its [recent initiatives](#) to deal with global warming even though the Chinese people are not intensely concerned about global warming.

Public willingness to support limitations on emissions exceeds the intensity of people's climate concern in a number of other major carbon-emitting countries. This action-versus-concern gap is 38 percentage points in Japan, 32 points in Russia and 24 points in the U.S.

Climate Concern versus Climate Action



Note: Data ranked by CO₂ emissions (kt), based on 2011 data from the World Bank. Top 20 CO₂-emitting nations shown, excluding Iran and Saudi Arabia. Median calculated from all 40 nations surveyed.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q32 & Q40.

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The differences between a relatively low perception of the climate challenge and public willingness to do something about it are even greater in other nations: in Israel (56 points) and Ukraine (48 points), countries which are not among the top 20 CO₂ emitters, and in Poland (44 points) and South Korea (41 points), which are.

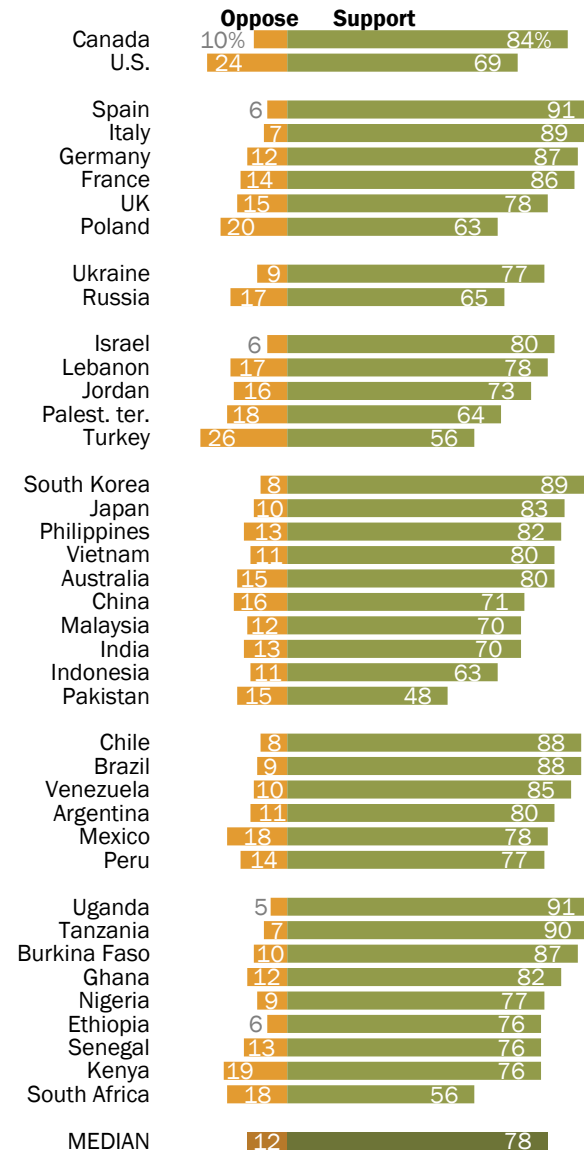
Regionally, the greatest enthusiasm for limiting emissions is in Europe (a median of 87%). Support is also quite strong in Latin America (median of 83%). The lowest backing, while still quite high, is in the Middle East (73%).

In a number of nations, publics express quite strong support for efforts to limit greenhouse emissions. Nine-in-ten or more Spaniards (91%), Ugandans (91%) and Tanzanians (90%) want their countries to curtail such pollution. They are joined by nearly as many Italians (89%), South Koreans (89%), Chileans (89%) and Brazilians (88%). This public support for taking action is particularly noteworthy because South Korea is among the top 10 nations responsible for annual CO₂ emissions. And Brazil ranks No. 15 on the list.

The lowest backing for action to reduce emissions is in Pakistan (48%), Turkey (56%) and South Africa (56%). About a third (34%) of Pakistanis voice no view on the topic, as do 20% of South Africans and 16% of Turks, suggesting that a policy response to global warming is not high in the public consciousness.

Widespread Support for Governments Limiting Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Do you ___ our country limiting greenhouse gas emissions?



Note: The wording for the question is: "Countries from around the world will meet in December in Paris to deal with global climate change. They will discuss an agreement to limit greenhouse gas emissions, such as from burning coal or [gas/petrol]. Do you support or oppose (survey country) limiting its greenhouse gas emissions as part of such an agreement?"

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q40.

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Roughly two-thirds (69%) of Americans favor Washington agreeing to a multilateral commitment to limit the burning of pollutants such as coal, natural gas or petroleum. This represents significantly more than the 45% of Americans who see global warming as a very serious problem. But this general support for taking action masks significant differences in the U.S. over signing an international climate accord. Fully 85% of Americans ages 18 to 29 back such a deal, while just 60% of people ages 50 and older agree. Roughly eight-in-ten Democrats (82%) favor limiting greenhouse gas emissions. But only half of Republicans concur.

Among Top Polluters, Strongest Support for Limiting Emissions Is from Young

Support limiting country's greenhouse gas emissions

	18-29	30-49	50+	Youngest-oldest gap
	%	%	%	
U.S.	85	69	60	+25
Poland	71	65	57	+14
France	95	85	84	+11
India	74	70	64	+10
Australia	84	83	75	+9

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q40.

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Among some other large economies – Australia, France, India and Poland – there are age differences in views on curbing emissions. There is a substantial generation gap in Poland, where younger Poles (71%) are more likely to back government curbs on global warming pollutants than are older Poles (57%). French ages 18 to 29 are almost unanimous (95%) in favoring the limitation of emissions. French ages 50 and older are slightly less enthusiastic (84%). Young Indians (74%) are more likely to favor curtailing the burning of petroleum and natural gas than are their elders (64%). And younger Australians (84%) are more supportive of their government signing an international climate accord in Paris than are older Australians (75%).

Calls for Rich Countries to Do More

While publics in both rich and poor nations are generally supportive of their own governments taking action to curb greenhouse gas emissions, in principle many people believe that wealthy societies, not poor economies, should take on more of the responsibility for addressing climate change.

A global median of 54% say that rich countries such as the U.S., Japan and Germany should do more than developing countries to address global warming, because they have produced most of the world's greenhouse gas emissions so far. A median of 38%, meanwhile, say developing countries should do just as much, because they will produce most of the world's emissions in the future.

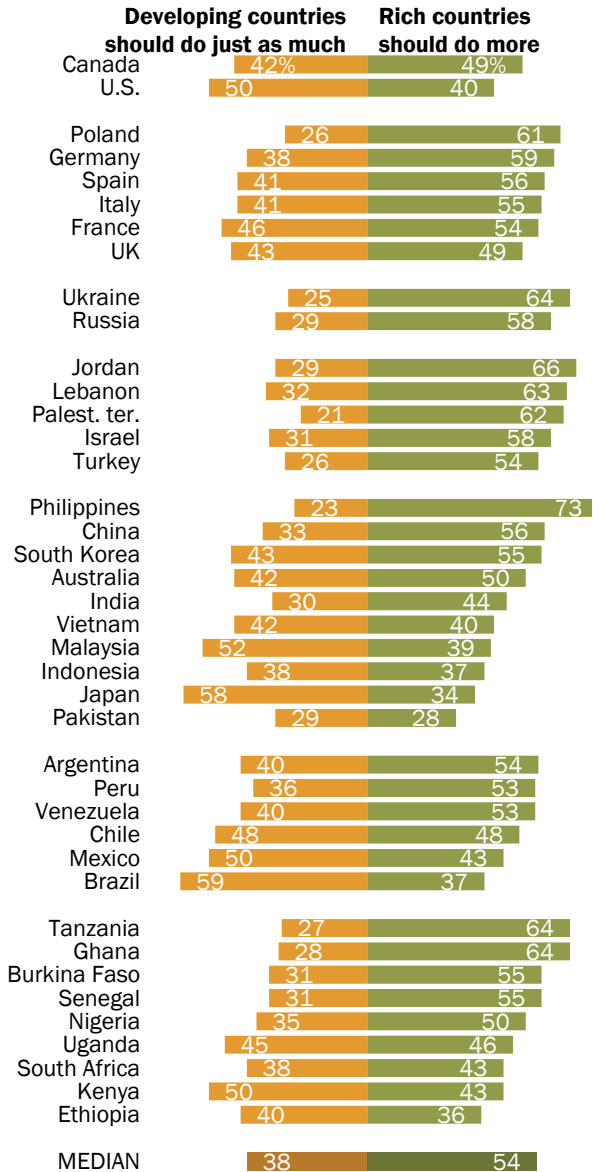
There are notable regional differences in views of who should take the lead in dealing with climate change. A median of 62% in the Middle East hold the view that wealthier nations bear the responsibility. And a median of 56% in Europe agree. But just 42% in Asia see the responsibility primarily resting with rich countries.

Not surprisingly, some of the greatest support for wealthier societies doing more is found in relatively poor economies that are not major sources of emissions. Publics in the Philippines (73%), Ghana (64%) and Tanzania (64%) say rich countries should do more.

Among the major polluters, 58% of the Russians say that any effort to combat climate

Most Say Rich Countries Should Bear More of Climate Change Cost

Should rich countries, such as the U.S., Japan and Germany, do more to address global climate change than developing countries because they have produced most of the world's greenhouse gas emissions so far or should developing countries do just as much as rich countries because they will produce most of the world's greenhouse gas emissions in the future?



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q44.

change is principally the responsibility of the wealthier nations, as do 56% of the Chinese. (Whether these publics actually consider themselves rich or developing is unknown. This sentiment could represent either an assumption or rejection of responsibility.)

There is no such uncertainty about the sentiment of American and Japanese publics, both of which are indisputably wealthy by global standards. The U.S. economy is the second-highest contributor of annual CO₂ emissions. But only four-in-ten Americans say rich nations should do more to address climate change than developing countries, while half of U.S. respondents say developing countries should do just as much. Despite partisan differences over many climate-related issues, more than half (54%) of both Democrats and Republicans believe that the burden of adjustment should be equally shared by both rich and poor nations.

Japan is fifth on the global list of annual CO₂ emitters. And just 34% of Japanese believe rich countries should do more about climate change, while 58% say developing countries should do just as much as wealthy nations.

There is a generational divide in major emitting countries over who should bear the greatest burden in curtailing greenhouse gases. Young Americans, Japanese, Indonesians and Australians (those ages 18 to 29) are significantly more likely than their elders (ages 50 and older) to assert that rich countries should do more than developing nations to address climate change. This might be expected, since the younger generation may see itself as most likely to have to live with the consequences of global warming. But just the opposite generation gap exists in Germany and France. Older Germans and French, not young people, are the most supportive of rich countries taking the greatest responsibility in dealing with global warming.

Generational Divide among Top Polluters on Who Should Do More to Address Climate Change

Rich countries should do more to address global climate change than developing countries

	18-29	30-49	50+	Youngest-oldest gap
	%	%	%	
U.S.	51	42	34	+17
Japan	45	35	31	+14
Indonesia	41	38	30	+11
Australia	55	55	45	+10
France	44	51	60	-16
Germany	47	56	65	-18

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q44.

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Lifestyle Changes Seen as Necessary

Dealing with climate change may require a combination of technological innovation and changes in people's lifestyles. And publics around the world believe that such lifestyle changes will be more important than technological change in combatting global warming.

By a ratio of three-to-one, those surveyed believe that people will have to make major changes in the way they live to reduce the effects of climate change rather than simply relying on technology to solve the problem. Notably, individuals who think they will be personally affected by climate change are more likely than others to believe in the necessity of major personal changes. Such lifestyle alterations would differ in both scope and scale from society to society, of course.

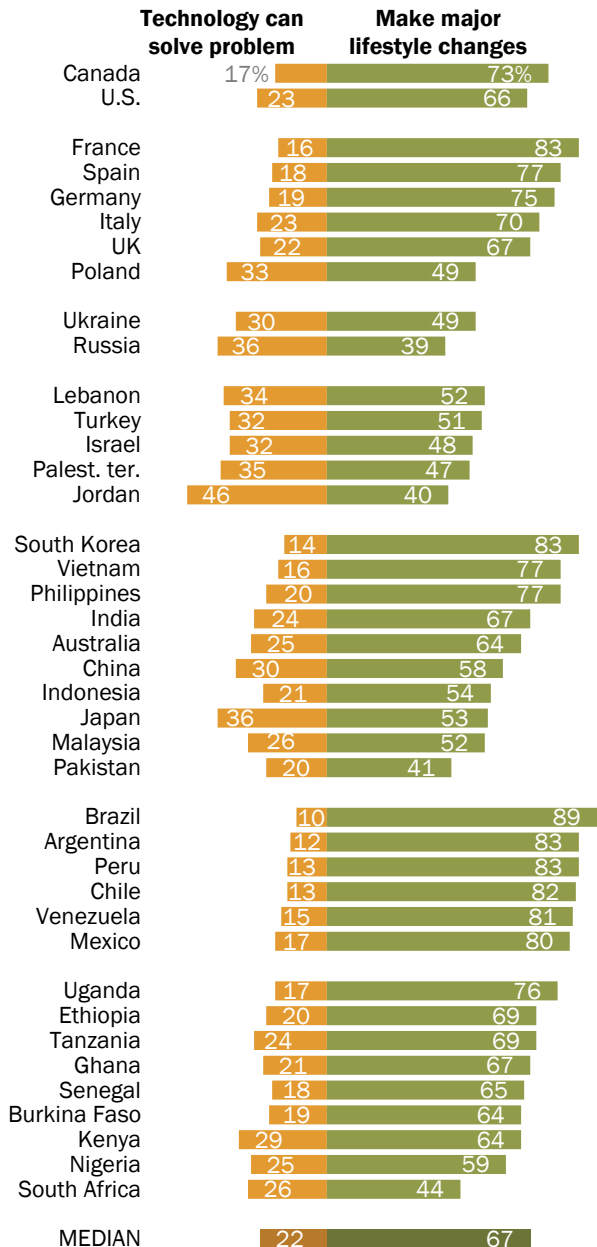
A global median of 67% say they expect that reducing the effects of climate change will require people to make major changes. A median of just 22% believe that technology will solve the problem.

Latin Americans (a median of 83%) are the most likely to voice the view that major personal shifts are necessary. And nearly three-quarters of Europeans (73%) agree. Those in the Middle East are least likely to endorse the need for lifestyle changes (median of 48%).

At the national level, the Brazilians (89%), French (83%) and South Koreans (83%) are among those most likely to endorse

Most Think Lifestyle Changes Necessary to Reduce Effects of Climate Change

Will people have to make major changes in the way they live to reduce the effects of global climate change or can technology solve the problem without requiring major changes?



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q33.

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modifications in the way they live to better cope with global warming. The least likely to believe that personal changes are needed are the Russians (39%) and the Jordanians (40%).

Among countries that bear the greatest responsibility for CO₂ emissions, 58% of Chinese voice support for lifestyle changes to cope with climate change, as do roughly two-thirds of Americans (66%). Despite their [long-standing faith in technology](#), only about a quarter of Americans (23%) think technological innovation will obviate the necessity for lifestyle changes. And more than half of Japanese (53%) favor personal change, while 36% look to technology to solve the problem rather than major changes to how people live.

In Jordan, opinion on this issue is split about evenly. While 46% of Jordanians believe technology without lifestyle changes will solve the climate problem, 40% believe it will take lifestyle changes. The belief that technology will come to the rescue is strongest throughout the Middle East (a median of 34%).

In a number of the advanced economies that are responsible for much of annual CO₂ emissions, it is women, more than men, who believe major changes in the way they live will be necessary to reduce the effects of global climate change. This gender difference on the contribution required from lifestyle changes is particularly large in the U.S. (18 percentage points), Canada (15 points), the UK (14 points) and Australia (14 points).

Contrary to what might be expected, there are not major generational differences on whether lifestyle changes are needed to cope with global warming or whether technological innovation can be counted on to solve the problem.

But in a number of advanced economies, there are partisan differences over the need for people to adjust the way they live. In the U.S., 79% of Democrats but only 55% of Republicans see a need for lifestyle changes. There is a three-way partisan split in Canada, with 86% of NDP adherents voicing the view that people will have to change and 75% of Liberals holding that

Women, More than Men, Say Personal Changes Needed to Combat Global Warming in Major Polluting Nations

To reduce the effects of global climate change, people will have to make major changes in the way they live

	Men	Women	Diff
	%	%	
U.S.	57	75	+18
Canada	66	81	+15
UK	60	74	+14
Australia	57	71	+14
Spain	71	83	+12
South Korea	78	89	+11
Germany	70	81	+11
Poland	44	53	+9
Italy	66	73	+7
France	80	86	+6

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q33.

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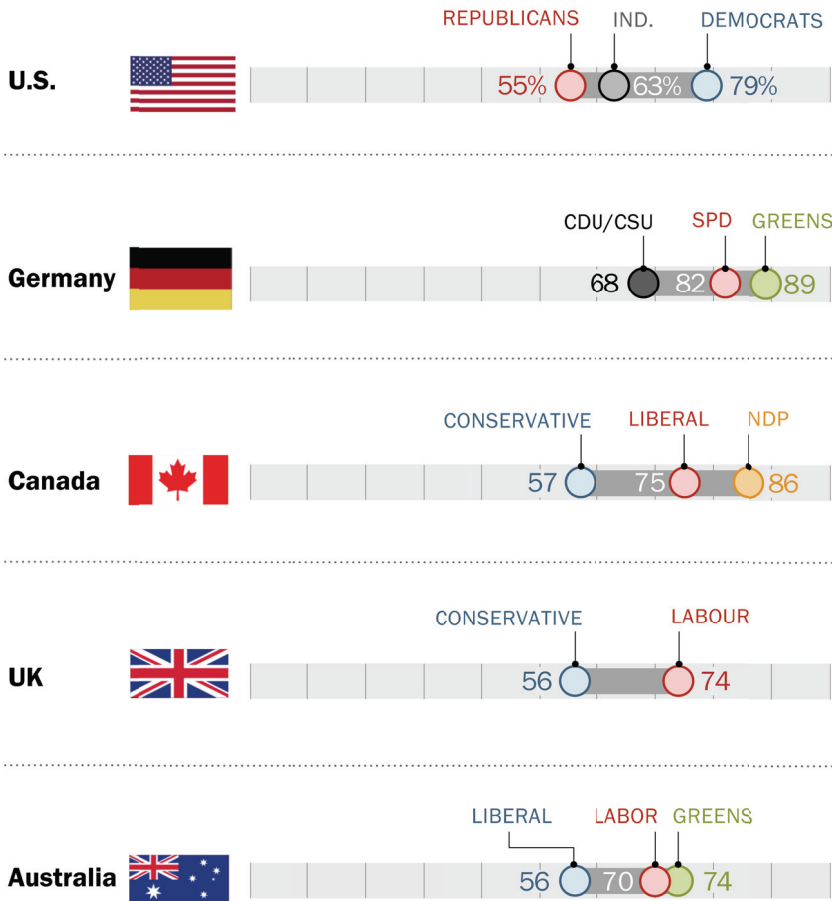
opinion, but only 57% of Conservatives agreeing. And in the UK there is an 18 point difference on such personal responsibility between Labour supporters (74%) and Conservatives (56%).

The Energy Mix

Emerging economies – especially the BRICS: Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa – are rapidly contributing to annual global CO₂ emissions as their industrialization and growing middle class lead to increased energy needs, which are often fulfilled by burning more fossil fuels. Efforts to balance rising energy demand with public concern over climate change have led to debates within these societies over their future energy mix. In a number of these major emerging economies, publics give their highest priority to developing alternative energy sources such as wind, solar and hydrogen technologies.

Partisan Divides Abound Over Personal Changes to Address Climate Change

To reduce the effects of global climate change, people will have to make major changes in the way they live



Note: Dot color is color used by each party; it does not necessarily indicate ideological similarity.

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q33.

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In Brazil, the public overwhelmingly favors giving alternative sources (73%) priority in addressing the country’s energy supply needs. Just 11% back expanding exploration and production of oil, coal and natural gas, and another 11% support building more nuclear power plants.

Roughly half the Chinese (51%) also prefer alternative energy as a way to fulfill future energy demand. About a quarter (24%) prefer fossil fuels.

More than four-in-ten Indians (44%) would like to see their country rely more on wind, solar and hydrogen in the future, while 28% are committed to oil, coal and natural gas. Just 4% of Indians prefer nuclear power, despite there being [21 such generating plants](#) now in operation, six facilities under construction and 22 planned. And roughly one-in-six Indians voice no opinion on their country's energy mix.

Alternative Energy Sources Have Some Support in BRICS

The most important priority for addressing our country's energy supply is ...

	Developing alternative sources, such as wind, solar, hydrogen	Expanding exploration & production of oil, coal and natural gas	Building more nuclear power plants	All should be given equal priority (VOL)
	%	%	%	%
Brazil	73	11	11	3
China	51	24	9	6
India	44	28	4	6
South Africa	29	22	16	22
Russia	28	22	7	36

Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q84.

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Appendix

Climate Change Concern Index

To explore the relationship between climate change and other objective economic and environmental indicators, we developed an additive climate change concern index. The index combines responses for three survey questions that ask about the extent to which people believe global climate change is a serious problem, is harming people now and will impact them personally at some point in their lives. The index was developed using a principle components analysis and alpha reliability coefficients.

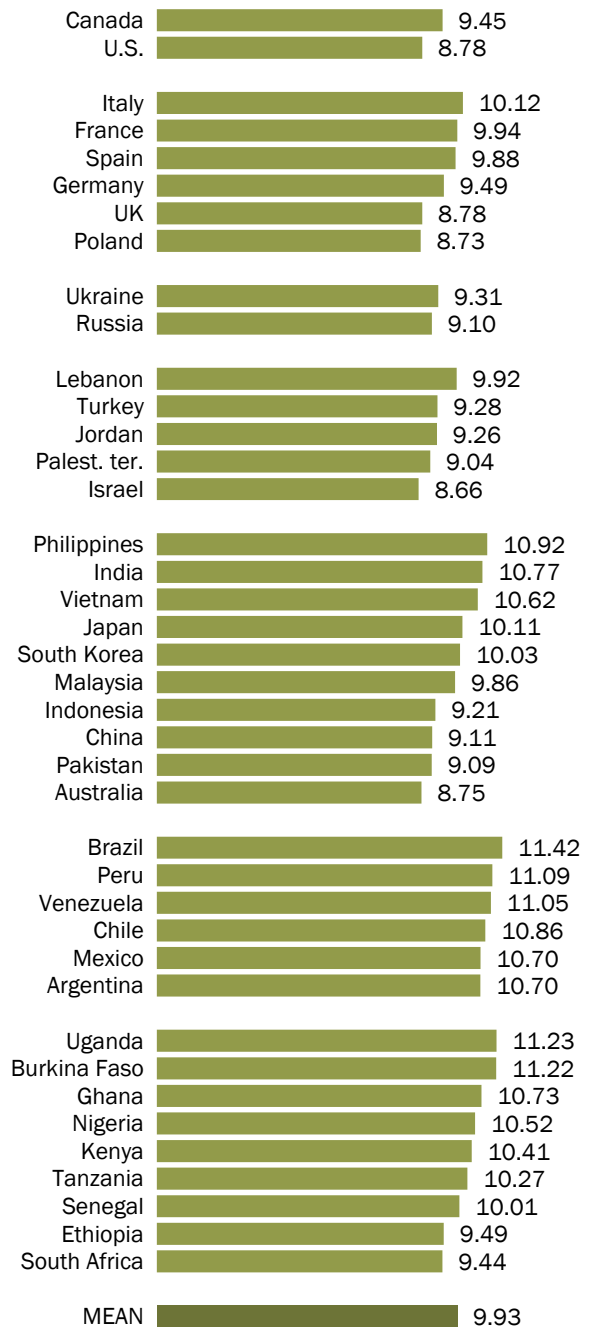
Responses for each of the three questions range between 1 and 4, where 1 indicates the least concerned about climate change and its impact and 4 is the most concerned. For instance, those who believe climate change is a very serious problem are coded as a 4 while those who say that climate change is not at all a problem are coded as a 1. The responses for the three questions are added together for an index range from 3 to 12, where 3 is the least concerned about climate change and 12 is the most concerned.

Index scores are only calculated for respondents who gave substantive answers to all three questions, comprising a large sub-sample of the total sample (n=42,136). Those who replied “Don’t know/Refused” were not included in the index.

We report the mean score for each country in our analysis. On a scale of 3 to 12, index scores

Brazil Most Concerned, Israel Least

Global climate change concern scale



Source: Spring 2015 Global Attitudes survey. Q32, Q41 & Q42.

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range between 8.66 in Israel and 11.42 in Brazil, with an overall average of 9.93 for all valid responses.

Methodology

About the Pew Research Center's Spring 2015 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone and face-to-face interviews conducted under the direction of Princeton Survey Research Associates International. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are available on our [website](#).

For more detailed information on survey methods for this report, see here:

http://www.pewglobal.org/international-survey-methodology/?year_select=2015

For more general information on international survey research, see here:

<http://www.pewresearch.org/methodology/international-survey-research/>

Topline Results

Pew Research Center
Spring 2015 survey
November 5, 2015 Release

Methodological notes:

- Survey results are based on national samples. For further details on sample designs, see Methodology section and our [international survey methods database](#).
- Due to rounding, percentages may not total 100%. The topline “total” columns show 100%, because they are based on unrounded numbers.
- For some countries, trends for certain years are omitted due to differences in sample design or population coverage. Omitted trends often reflect less representative samples than more recent surveys in the same countries. Trends that are omitted include:
 - India prior to Winter 2013-2014
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2015 survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q32. In your view, is global climate change a very serious problem, somewhat serious, not too serious or not a problem?					
		Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not too serious	Not a problem	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	45	29	13	12	1	100
	Spring, 2010	37	33	15	13	3	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	51	33	10	5	1	100
France	Spring, 2015	56	37	5	2	0	100
	Spring, 2010	46	39	9	5	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	55	32	10	3	0	100
	Spring, 2010	52	33	9	5	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	55	36	7	2	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	19	52	20	4	5	100
	Spring, 2010	31	51	11	3	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	53	36	8	3	0	100
	Spring, 2010	50	37	7	5	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	41	36	13	7	2	100
	Spring, 2010	40	35	16	8	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	33	38	20	6	2	100
	Spring, 2010	43	35	14	4	4	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	29	47	16	4	4	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	37	37	12	5	9	100
	Spring, 2010	74	12	3	3	8	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	44	35	11	3	8	100
	Spring, 2010	47	37	7	2	7	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	67	23	3	5	1	100
	Spring, 2010	71	25	2	2	0	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	38	38	15	6	3	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	24	43	24	6	3	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	43	34	13	10	1	100
China	Spring, 2015	18	57	19	2	4	100
	Spring, 2010	41	52	6	0	1	100
India	Spring, 2015	76	17	2	1	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	41	33	18	4	4	100
	Spring, 2010	47	39	11	2	2	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	45	40	11	2	1	100
	Spring, 2010	58	31	9	2	0	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	44	41	10	2	3	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	29	36	11	5	19	100
	Spring, 2010	22	28	14	11	25	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	72	23	4	0	1	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	48	44	6	1	0	100
	Spring, 2010	68	29	2	0	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	69	22	5	2	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	59	33	5	2	1	100
	Spring, 2010	66	27	3	2	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	86	12	1	1	0	100
	Spring, 2010	85	10	2	1	2	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	77	21	2	0	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	66	27	4	1	1	100
	Spring, 2010	68	25	3	2	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	75	20	3	1	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	72	22	3	1	1	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	79	15	5	0	1	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	40	31	12	12	6	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	68	22	7	2	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	62	27	8	2	1	100
	Spring, 2010	66	21	8	2	3	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	61	23	7	3	7	100
	Spring, 2010	43	29	14	5	9	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	58	22	10	5	5	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	45	28	10	7	9	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	57	28	12	2	1	100

		Q32. In your view, is global climate change a very serious problem, somewhat serious, not too serious or not a problem?					Total
		Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not too serious	Not a problem	DK/Refused	
Uganda	Spring, 2015	76	16	6	2	0	100

		Q33. To reduce the effects of global climate change, do you think people will have to make major changes in the way they live or can technology solve the problem without requiring major changes?					
		Have to make major changes	Technology can solve the problem without major changes	Neither (VOL)	Climate change does not exist (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	66	23	4	3	4	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	73	17	2	1	6	100
France	Spring, 2015	83	16	0	0	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	75	19	3	0	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	70	23	5	1	2	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	49	33	3	4	12	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	77	18	3	0	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	67	22	4	1	6	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	39	36	13	4	7	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	49	30	8	3	10	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	51	32	2	2	13	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	40	46	9	2	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	52	34	11	3	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	47	35	7	4	6	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	48	32	6	2	12	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	64	25	4	3	4	100
China	Spring, 2015	58	30	6	0	7	100
India	Spring, 2015	67	24	2	1	7	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	54	21	7	2	16	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	53	36	6	0	6	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	52	26	10	1	11	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	41	20	6	3	29	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	77	20	1	0	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	83	14	0	0	2	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	77	16	0	0	7	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	83	12	2	0	2	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	89	10	1	0	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	82	13	1	0	3	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	80	17	1	0	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	83	13	1	0	3	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	81	15	1	2	1	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	64	19	7	0	9	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	69	20	1	1	9	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	67	21	5	0	7	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	64	29	4	1	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	59	25	3	2	11	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	65	18	9	1	8	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	44	26	11	4	15	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	69	24	1	0	5	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	76	17	3	0	4	100

		Q40. Countries from around the world will meet in December in Paris to deal with global climate change. They will discuss an agreement to limit greenhouse gas emissions, such as from burning coal or [gas/petrol]. Do you support or oppose (survey country) limiting its greenhouse gas emissions as part of such an agreement?				
		Support	Oppose	Climate change does not exist (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	69	24	1	6	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	84	10	0	5	100
France	Spring, 2015	86	14	0	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	87	12	0	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	89	7	2	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	63	20	3	15	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	91	6	0	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	78	15	0	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	65	17	5	13	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	77	9	3	10	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	56	26	2	16	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	73	16	2	10	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	78	17	3	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	64	18	4	14	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	80	6	4	10	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	80	15	0	6	100
China	Spring, 2015	71	16	4	9	100
India	Spring, 2015	70	13	1	17	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	63	11	4	22	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	83	10	0	7	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	70	12	2	16	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	48	15	3	34	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	82	13	1	5	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	89	8	0	3	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	80	11	0	8	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	80	11	1	8	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	88	9	1	3	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	88	8	0	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	78	18	0	4	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	77	14	0	9	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	85	10	2	4	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	87	10	0	3	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	76	6	0	18	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	82	12	0	6	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	76	19	0	4	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	77	9	1	13	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	76	13	1	10	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	56	18	6	20	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	90	7	0	2	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	91	5	0	4	100

		Q41. Do you think global climate change is harming people around the world now, will harm people in the next few years, will not harm people for many years or will never harm people?						
		Now	In the next few years	Not for many years	Never	Climate change does not exist (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	41	28	19	10	1	2	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	56	25	12	5	0	2	100
France	Spring, 2015	59	28	9	4	0	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	66	18	12	4	0	1	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	65	25	6	2	1	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	28	38	18	2	3	11	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	61	27	8	2	0	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	48	23	18	6	0	4	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	42	31	14	2	5	6	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	50	28	12	1	3	7	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	24	44	18	2	3	10	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	26	47	22	1	2	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	40	42	12	3	3	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	23	50	15	3	3	6	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	36	35	18	3	2	6	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	46	24	20	6	1	2	100
China	Spring, 2015	49	31	11	2	4	4	100
India	Spring, 2015	42	42	6	2	1	7	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	20	43	17	5	3	12	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	71	15	7	2	0	5	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	36	45	6	5	0	8	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	16	28	9	4	3	39	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	60	30	4	2	0	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	50	43	6	1	0	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	61	25	4	6	0	4	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	78	17	3	1	0	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	90	9	1	0	0	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	68	28	3	0	0	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	68	26	4	1	0	2	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	79	16	2	1	0	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	76	19	1	0	2	2	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	76	21	1	0	0	2	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	33	34	11	12	1	10	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	56	33	4	3	0	4	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	54	34	7	3	1	2	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	52	23	9	3	1	12	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	41	37	10	4	1	8	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	31	32	10	8	4	16	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	51	35	9	1	1	2	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	74	20	1	2	0	2	100

		Q42. How concerned are you, if at all, that global climate change will harm you personally at some point in your lifetime? Are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not too concerned or not at all concerned?						
		Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not too concerned	Not at all concerned	Climate change does not exist (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	30	29	17	24	0	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	27	37	21	14	0	0	100
France	Spring, 2015	35	44	13	8	0	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	18	42	25	15	0	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	37	44	14	4	1	0	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	15	51	19	8	3	4	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	36	35	18	10	0	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	19	27	29	23	0	1	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	26	42	18	6	5	3	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	22	41	26	5	2	4	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	30	45	12	4	1	7	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	24	42	25	4	2	2	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	44	30	17	7	1	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	27	44	17	6	2	4	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	15	43	28	11	1	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	18	35	26	20	0	0	100
China	Spring, 2015	15	58	18	3	4	3	100
India	Spring, 2015	69	23	2	1	0	4	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	42	32	17	6	1	3	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	34	48	14	3	0	1	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	40	45	9	1	1	4	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	28	32	10	3	3	22	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	75	21	3	0	0	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	32	57	9	2	0	0	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	60	30	6	2	0	2	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	58	31	7	3	0	0	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	78	16	4	2	0	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	56	35	8	0	0	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	56	36	6	1	0	0	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	68	26	3	1	0	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	69	23	4	1	2	1	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	77	18	4	1	0	1	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	60	22	5	8	0	6	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	73	19	5	1	0	1	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	61	28	7	3	1	0	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	63	22	6	2	1	6	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	54	22	12	7	0	4	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	39	29	13	8	3	8	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	56	31	10	2	1	1	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	88	9	2	1	0	0	100

		Q43. I am going to read you a list of possible effects of global climate change. Which one of these effects concerns you most?						
		Droughts or water shortages	Severe weather, like floods or intense storms	Long periods of unusually hot weather	Rising sea levels	Climate change does not exist (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	50	16	11	17	3	4	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	43	24	9	15	1	7	100
France	Spring, 2015	37	24	7	31	0	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	42	30	9	14	1	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	27	48	14	10	1	1	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	31	40	12	7	3	6	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	59	15	6	16	1	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	33	24	6	30	1	6	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	29	38	14	7	6	6	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	34	27	19	10	3	8	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	35	35	16	5	2	8	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	38	27	31	1	2	1	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	56	22	14	3	3	1	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	43	24	19	5	4	5	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	29	23	26	12	4	8	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	45	18	10	19	4	3	100
China	Spring, 2015	38	34	18	4	4	3	100
India	Spring, 2015	53	30	11	2	0	3	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	21	29	38	6	2	4	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	16	45	13	23	0	2	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	23	36	36	3	0	1	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	28	34	13	2	2	20	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	51	33	10	5	0	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	47	18	15	19	0	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	44	36	10	9	0	1	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	44	37	10	8	0	1	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	78	8	8	5	0	0	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	55	27	11	6	0	0	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	63	17	14	5	0	1	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	55	25	14	4	0	1	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	72	11	12	3	2	1	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	78	11	9	1	0	1	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	61	15	15	3	2	5	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	49	24	18	6	1	2	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	63	18	16	1	1	1	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	24	25	38	4	1	7	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	62	16	10	8	1	3	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	26	31	21	8	4	11	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	59	25	12	2	1	1	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	56	18	22	3	0	1	100

		Q44. Which of the following two statements about addressing global climate change comes closer to your own views, even if neither is exactly right?				
		Rich countries, such as the U.S., Japan and Germany, should do more than developing countries because they have produced most of the world's greenhouse gas emissions so far	Developing countries should do just as much as rich countries because they will produce most of the world's greenhouse gas emissions in the future	Climate change does not exist (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	40	50	1	8	100
Canada	Spring, 2015	49	42	1	7	100
France	Spring, 2015	54	46	0	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2015	59	38	0	3	100
Italy	Spring, 2015	55	41	2	3	100
Poland	Spring, 2015	61	26	3	10	100
Spain	Spring, 2015	56	41	0	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2015	49	43	1	7	100
Russia	Spring, 2015	58	29	4	9	100
Ukraine	Spring, 2015	64	25	2	8	100
Turkey	Spring, 2015	54	26	1	19	100
Jordan	Spring, 2015	66	29	2	3	100
Lebanon	Spring, 2015	63	32	3	2	100
Palest. ter.	Spring, 2015	62	21	4	13	100
Israel	Spring, 2015	58	31	3	8	100
Australia	Spring, 2015	50	42	2	5	100
China	Spring, 2015	56	33	4	7	100
India	Spring, 2015	44	30	2	25	100
Indonesia	Spring, 2015	37	38	4	21	100
Japan	Spring, 2015	34	58	0	8	100
Malaysia	Spring, 2015	39	52	0	8	100
Pakistan	Spring, 2015	28	29	3	39	100
Philippines	Spring, 2015	73	23	1	4	100
South Korea	Spring, 2015	55	43	0	1	100
Vietnam	Spring, 2015	40	42	0	18	100
Argentina	Spring, 2015	54	40	0	5	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	37	59	0	4	100
Chile	Spring, 2015	48	48	0	4	100
Mexico	Spring, 2015	43	50	0	7	100
Peru	Spring, 2015	53	36	0	11	100
Venezuela	Spring, 2015	53	40	2	4	100
Burkina Faso	Spring, 2015	55	31	1	13	100
Ethiopia	Spring, 2015	36	40	1	23	100
Ghana	Spring, 2015	64	28	1	8	100
Kenya	Spring, 2015	43	50	1	5	100
Nigeria	Spring, 2015	50	35	2	13	100
Senegal	Spring, 2015	55	31	1	13	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	43	38	5	14	100
Tanzania	Spring, 2015	64	27	1	9	100
Uganda	Spring, 2015	46	45	1	8	100

		Q84. Right now, which one of the following do you think should be the more important priority for addressing (survey country's) energy supply?					
		Developing alternative sources, such as wind, solar and hydrogen technology	Expanding exploration and production of oil, coal and natural gas	Building more nuclear power plants	All should be given equal priority (VOL)	DK/Refused	Total
Russia	Spring, 2015	28	22	7	36	9	100
China	Spring, 2015	51	24	9	6	9	100
India	Spring, 2015	44	28	4	6	18	100
Brazil	Spring, 2015	73	11	11	3	2	100
South Africa	Spring, 2015	29	22	16	22	10	100