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# In Response to Climate Change, Citizens in Advanced Economies Are Willing To Alter How They Live and Work

*Many doubt success of international efforts to reduce global warming*

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## How we did this

This analysis focuses on attitudes toward global climate change around the world. For this report, we conducted nationally representative Pew Research Center surveys of 16,254 adults from March 12 to May 26, 2021, in 16 advanced economies. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in Canada, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, the UK, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan.

In the United States, we surveyed 2,596 U.S. adults from Feb. 1 to 7, 2021. Everyone who took part in the U.S. survey is a member of the Center's American Trends Panel (ATP), an online survey panel that is recruited through national, random sampling of residential addresses. This way nearly all adults have a chance of selection. The survey is weighted to be representative of the U.S. adult population by gender, race, ethnicity, partisan affiliation, education and other categories.

This study was conducted in countries where nationally representative telephone surveys are feasible. Due to the coronavirus outbreak, [face-to-face interviewing is not currently possible](#) in many parts of the world.

Here are the [questions](#) used for the report, along with responses. See our [methodology](#) database for more information about the survey methods outside the U.S. For respondents in the U.S., read more about the [ATP's methodology](#).

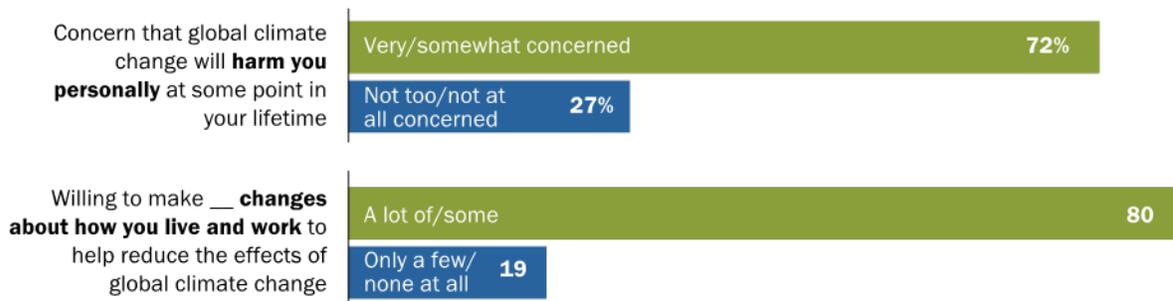
# In Response to Climate Change, Citizens in Advanced Economies Are Willing To Alter How They Live and Work

*Many doubt success of international efforts to reduce global warming*

A new Pew Research Center survey in 17 advanced economies spanning North America, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region finds widespread concern about the personal impact of global climate change. Most citizens say they are willing to change how they live and work at least some to combat the effects of global warming, but whether their efforts will make an impact is unclear.

## People across world greatly concerned about climate change and willing to make sacrifices to address it, but there is less confidence in efforts to solve the problem

### Personal impact of global climate change



### Action to address global climate change



Note: Percentages are medians based on 17 publics.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31, Q32, Q33b, Q35.

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Citizens offer mixed reviews of how their societies have responded to climate change, and many question the efficacy of international efforts to stave off a global environmental crisis.

Conducted this past spring, before the summer season ushered in new [wildfires](#), [droughts](#), [floods](#) and [stronger-than-usual storms](#), the study reveals a growing sense of personal threat from climate change among many of the publics polled. In Germany, for instance, the share that is “very concerned” about the personal ramifications of global warming has increased 19 percentage points since 2015 (from 18% to 37%).

### Intense concern about the personal effects of climate change has increased sharply in several major economies since 2015

*% who are **very concerned** that global climate change will harm them personally at some point in their lifetime*



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31.

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In the study, only Japan (-8 points) saw a significant decline in the share of citizens deeply concerned about climate change. In the United States, views did not change significantly since 2015.

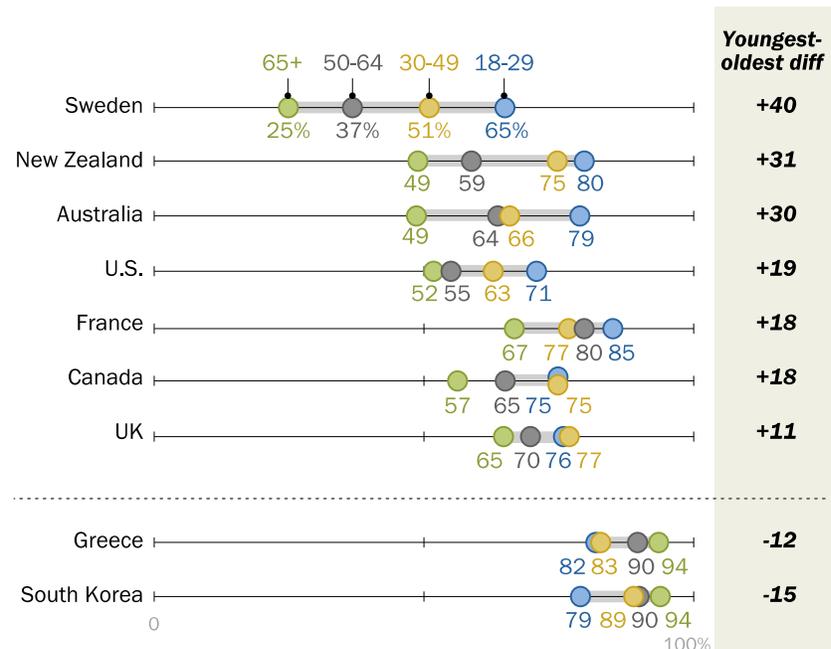
Young adults, who have been at the forefront of some of the most prominent [climate change protests](#) in recent years, are more concerned than their older counterparts about the personal impact of a warming planet in many publics surveyed. The widest age gap is found in Sweden, where 65% of 18- to 29-year-olds are at least somewhat concerned about the personal impacts of climate change in their lifetime, compared with just 25% of those 65 and older. Sizable age differences are also found in New Zealand, Australia, the U.S., France and Canada.

Public concern about climate change appears alongside a willingness to reduce its effects by taking personal steps. Majorities in each of the advanced economies surveyed

say they are willing to make at least some changes in how they live and work to address the threat posed by global warming. And across all 17 publics polled, a median of 34% are willing to consider “a lot of changes” to daily life as a response to climate change.

### Younger adults tend to be more concerned than older counterparts that climate change will harm them

*% who are **very/somewhat concerned** that global climate change will harm them personally at some point in their lifetime, among those ages ...*



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31.

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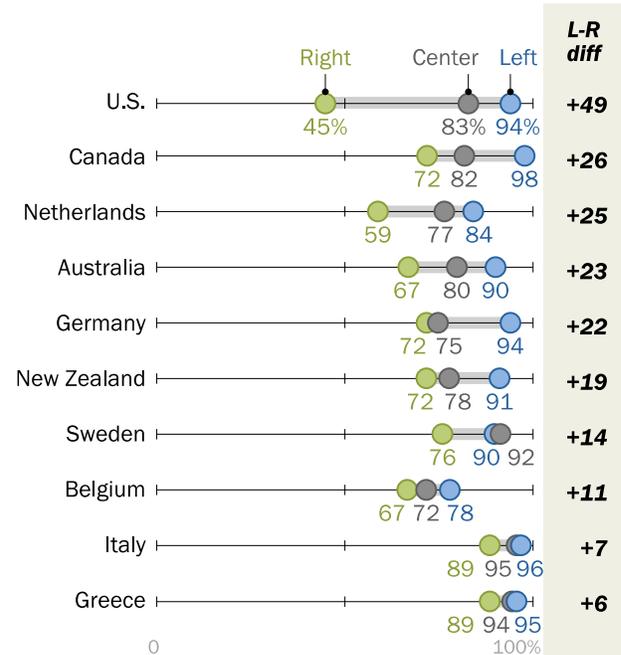
Generally, those on the left of the political spectrum are more open than those on the right to taking personal steps to help reduce the effects of climate change. This is particularly true in the U.S., where citizens who identify with the ideological left are more than twice as willing as those on the ideological right (94% vs. 45%) to modify how they live and work for this reason. Other countries where those on the left and right are divided over whether to alter their lives and work in response to global warming include Canada, the Netherlands, Australia and Germany.

Beyond individual actions, the study reveals mixed views on the broader, collective response to climate change. In 12 of the 17 publics polled, half or more think their own society has done a good job dealing with global climate change. But only in Singapore (32%), Sweden (14%), Germany (14%), New Zealand (14%) and the United Kingdom (13%) do more than one-in-ten describe such efforts as “very good.” Meanwhile, fewer than half in Japan (49%), Italy (48%), the U.S. (47%), South Korea (46%) and Taiwan (45%) give their society’s climate response favorable marks.

Abroad, the U.S. response to climate change is generally seen as wanting. Among the 16 other advanced economies surveyed, only Singaporeans are slightly positive in their assessment of American efforts (53% say the U.S. is doing a “good job” of addressing climate change). Elsewhere judgments are harsher, with six-in-ten or more across Australia, New Zealand and many of the European publics polled saying the U.S. is doing a “bad job” of dealing with global warming. However, China fares substantially worse in terms of international public opinion: A median of 78% across 17 publics describe China’s handling of climate change as “bad,” including 45% who describe the Chinese response as “very bad.” That compares with a cumulative median of 61% who judge the American response as “bad.”

## Ideological left is more willing to adjust lifestyle in response to climate change

% who would be willing to make **a lot of/some** changes to how they live and work to help reduce the effects of global climate change, among those on the ideological ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).

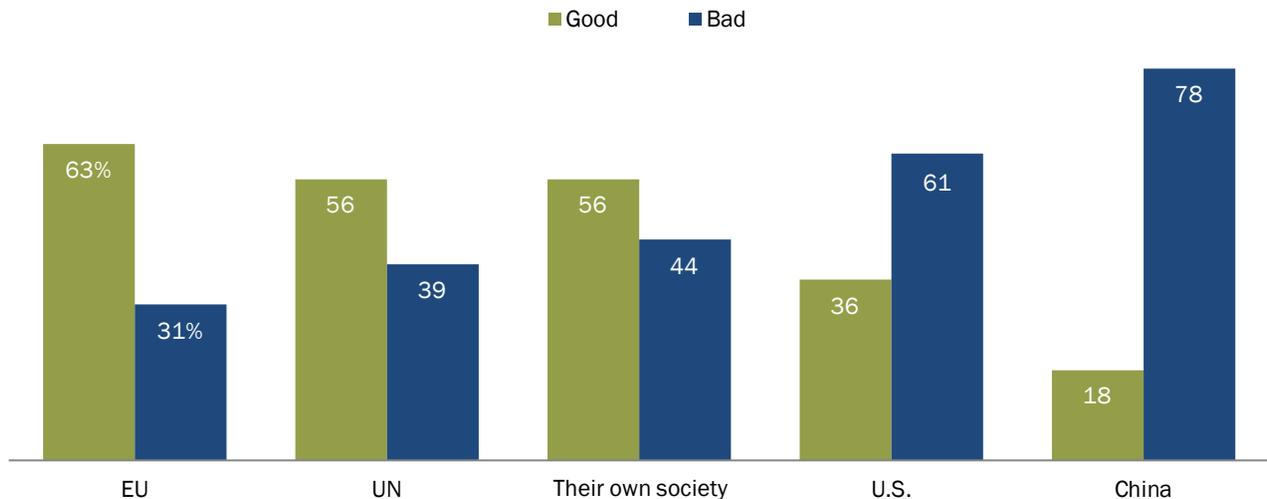
Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q32.

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## Internationally, EU, UN climate response earns mostly high praise, while U.S. and China get poor marks

% who say each of the following is doing a \_\_\_ job dealing with global climate change



Note: Percentages are medians based on 17 publics. Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q33a-e.

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At the cross-national level, the European Union's response to climate change is viewed favorably by majorities in each of the advanced economies surveyed, except Germany where opinion is split (49% good job; 47% bad job). However, there is still room for improvement, as only a median of 7% across the publics polled describe the EU's efforts as "very good." The United Nations' actions to address global warming are also generally seen in a favorable light: A median of 56% say the multilateral organization is doing a good job. But again, the reviews are tempered, with just 5% describing the UN's response to climate change as "very good."

Publics in the advanced economies surveyed are divided as to whether actions by the international community can successfully reduce the effects of global warming. Overall, a median of 52% lack confidence that a multilateral response will succeed, compared with 46% who remain optimistic that nations can respond to the impact of climate change by working together. Skepticism of multilateral efforts is most pronounced in France (65%), Sweden (61%) and Belgium (60%), while optimism is most robust in South Korea (68%) and Singapore (66%).

These are among the findings of a new Pew Research Center survey, conducted from Feb. 1 to May 26, 2021, among 18,850 adults in 17 advanced economies.

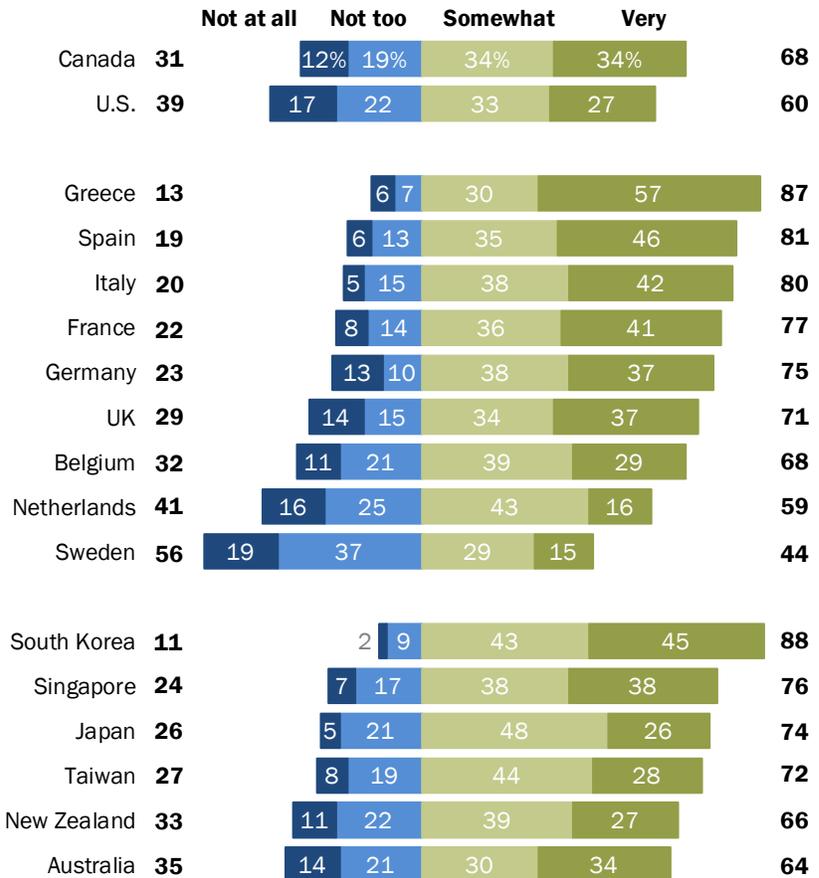
## People concerned climate change will harm them during their lifetimes

Many people across 17 advanced economies are concerned that global climate change will harm them personally at some point in their lifetime. A median of 72% express at least some concern that they will be personally harmed by climate change in their lifetimes, compared with medians of 19% and 11% who say they are not too or not at all concerned, respectively. The share who say they are *very* concerned climate change will harm them personally ranges from 15% in Sweden to 57% in Greece.

Roughly two-thirds of Canadians and six-in-ten Americans are worried climate change will harm them in their lifetimes. Only 12% of Canadians and 17% of Americans are not at all concerned about the personal impact of global climate change.

### Many are concerned climate change will personally harm them during their lifetimes

*% who are \_\_\_ concerned that global climate change will harm them personally at some point in their lifetime*



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31.

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Publics in Europe express various degrees of concern for potential harm caused by climate change. Three-quarters or more of those in Greece, Spain, Italy, France and Germany say they are concerned that climate change will harm them at some point during their lives. Only in Sweden does less than a majority of adults express concern about climate change harming them. Indeed, 56% of Swedes are not concerned about personal harm related to climate change.

In general, Asia-Pacific publics express more worry about climate change causing them personal harm than not. The shares who express concern range from 64% in Australia to 88% in South Korea. About one-third or more in South Korea, Singapore and Australia say they are *very* concerned climate change will harm them personally.

The share who are *very* concerned climate change will harm them personally at some point during their lives has increased significantly since 2015 in nearly every country where trend data is available. In Germany, for example, the share who say they are *very* concerned has increased 19 percentage points over the past six years. Double-digit changes are also present in the UK (+18 points), Australia (+16), South Korea (+13) and Spain (+10). The only public where concern for the harm from climate change has decreased significantly since 2015 is Japan (-8 points).

While many worry climate change will harm them personally in the future, there is widespread sentiment that climate change is already affecting the world around them. In [Pew Research Center surveys](#) conducted in 2019 and 2020, a median of 70% across 20 publics surveyed said climate change is affecting where they live a great deal or some amount. And majorities in most countries included as part of a [26-nation survey in 2018](#) thought global climate change was a major threat to their own country (the same was true across all 14 countries surveyed [in 2020](#)).

### Rising concern that climate change will cause personal harm

% who are **very concerned** that global climate change will harm them personally at some point in their lifetime

	2015	2021	Change
	%	%	
Germany	18	37	▲ 19
UK	19	37	▲ 18
Australia	18	34	▲ 16
South Korea	32	45	▲ 13
Spain	36	46	▲ 10
Canada	27	34	▲ 7
France	35	41	▲ 6
Italy	37	42	▲ 5
U.S.	30	27	▼ 3
Japan	34	26	▼ 8
<b>MEDIAN</b>	31	37	

Note: Statistically significant differences in **bold**. Only countries surveyed in both 2015 and 2021 shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31.

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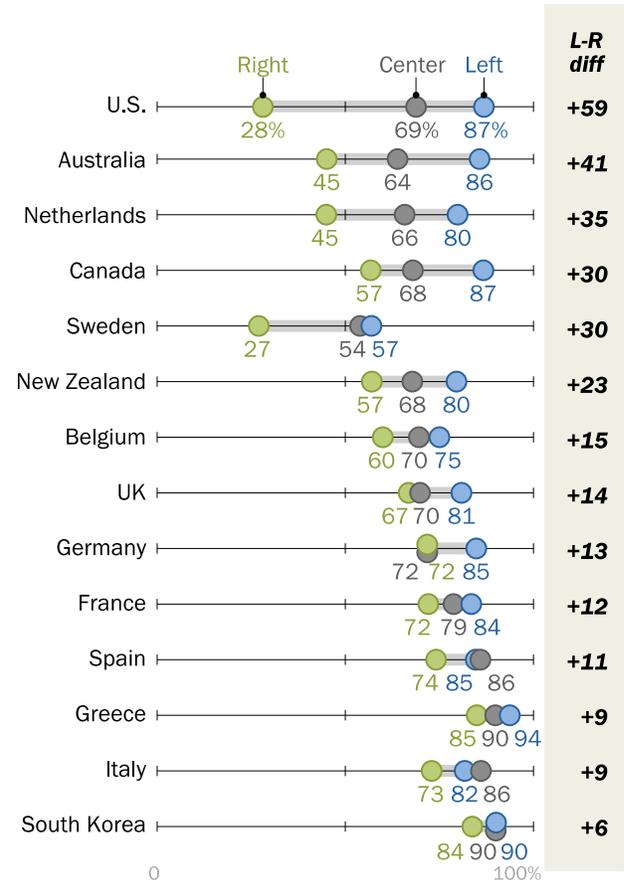
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Those who place themselves on the left of the ideological spectrum are more likely than those who place themselves on the right to be concerned global climate change will harm them personally during their lifetime. This pattern is present across all 14 nations where ideology is measured. In 10 of these 14, though, majorities across the ideological left, center and right are concerned climate change will harm them personally.

The difference is starkest in the U.S.: Liberals are 59 percentage points more likely than conservatives to express concern for this possibility (87% vs. 28%, respectively). However, large ideological differences are also present in Australia (with liberals 41 points more likely to say this), the Netherlands (+35), Canada (+30), Sweden (+30) and New Zealand (+23).

### Those on ideological left are more likely to be concerned about personal harm of climate change than those on the right

*% who are **very/somewhat concerned** that global climate change will harm them personally at some point in their lifetime, among those on the ideological ...*



Note: All differences shown are statistically significant. In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q31.

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Women are more concerned than men that climate change will harm them personally in many of the publics polled. In Germany, women are 13 points more likely than men to be concerned that climate change will cause them harm (82% vs 69%, respectively). Double-digit differences are also present across several publics, including the U.S., Sweden, the UK, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Australia and the Netherlands.

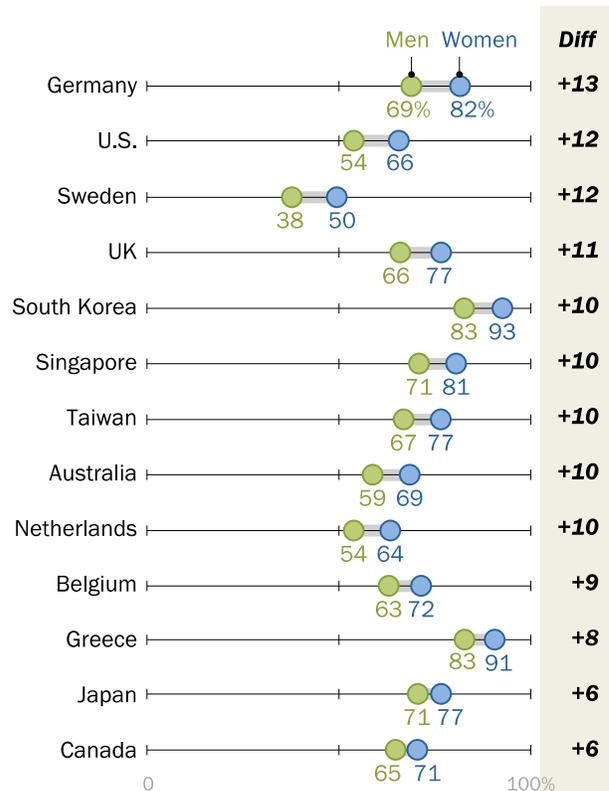
When this question was first asked in 2015, women were also more likely to express concern than their male counterparts that climate change will harm them in the U.S., Germany, Canada, Japan, Spain and Australia.

Young people have been at the forefront of past protests seeking government action on climate change. In eight places surveyed, young adults ages 18 to 29 are more likely than those 65 and older to be concerned climate change will harm them during their lifetime. The difference is greatest in Sweden, home of youth climate activist Greta Thunberg. Young Swedes are 40 points more likely than their older counterparts to say they are concerned about harm from climate change. Large age gaps are also present in New Zealand (with younger adults 31 points more likely to say this), Australia (+30) and Singapore (+20). And young Americans, French, Canadians and Brits are also more likely to say that climate change will personally harm them in their lifetimes.

While large majorities across every age group in Greece and South Korea are concerned climate change will harm them personally, those ages 65 and older are more likely to hold this sentiment than those younger than 30.

## Women are more concerned about the harm of climate change than men in many advanced economies

*% who are very/somewhat concerned that global climate change will harm them personally at some point in their lifetime, among ...*



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.  
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## Many across the world willing to change how they live and work to reduce effects of climate change

Many across the publics surveyed say they are willing to make at least some changes to the way they live and work to reduce the effects of climate change. A median of 80% across 17 publics say they would make at least some changes to their lives to reduce the effects of climate change, compared with a median of 19% who say they would make a few changes or no changes at all. The share willing to make a lot of changes ranges from 8% in Japan to 62% in Greece.

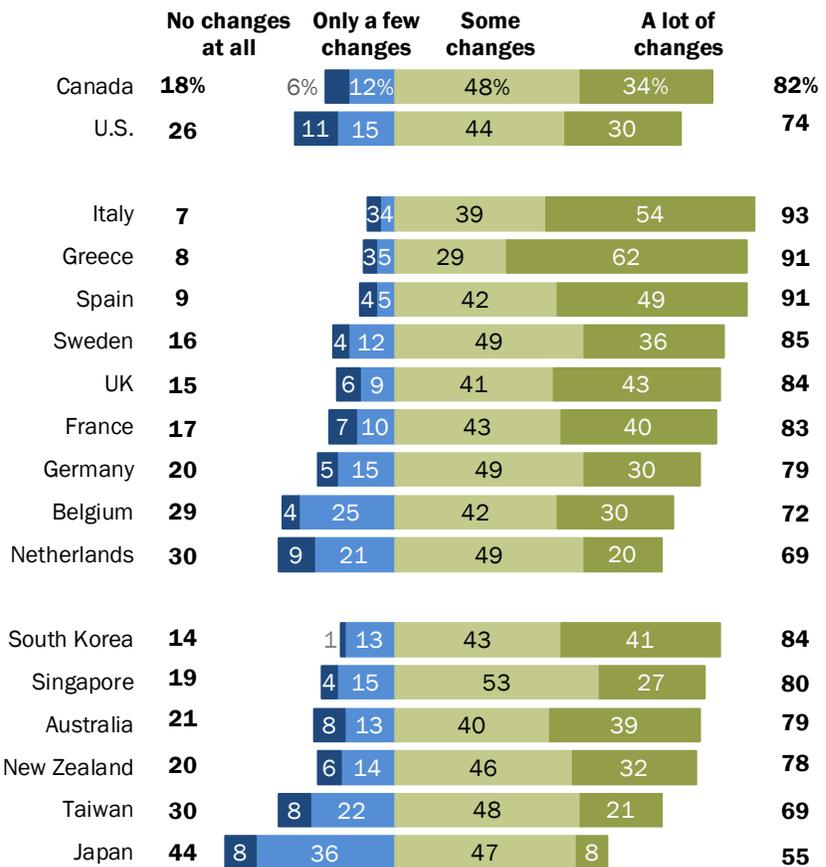
In North America, about three-quarters or more of both Canadians and Americans say they are willing to make changes to reduce the effects of climate change.

Large majorities across each of the European publics surveyed say they are willing to change personal behavior to address climate change, but the share who say they are willing to make a lot of changes varies considerably. About half or

more in Greece, Italy and Spain say they would make a lot of changes, while fewer than a third in Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands say the same.

### Most people in publics surveyed are willing to make at least some changes to their lives to help reduce the effects of climate change

% who would be willing to make \_\_\_ about how they live and work to help reduce the effects of global climate change



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q32.

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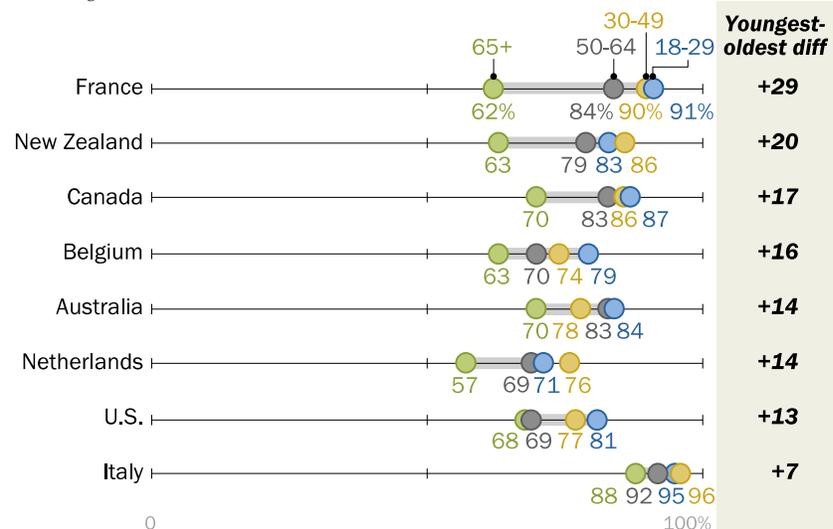
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Majorities in each of the Asia-Pacific publics polled say they would make some or a lot of changes to how they live and work to combat the effects of climate change, including more than three-quarters in South Korea, Singapore, Australia and New Zealand. But in Japan, fully 44% say they are willing to make few or no changes to how they live and work to address climate change, the largest share of any public surveyed.

In eight countries surveyed, those ages 18 to 29 are more likely than those 65 and older to say they are willing to make at least some changes to how they live and work to help reduce the effects of climate change. In France, for example, about nine-in-ten of those younger than 30 are willing to make changes in response to climate change, compared with 62% of those 65 and older.

### Young adults are more likely than older adults in some countries to be willing to make lifestyle changes to help reduce the effects of climate change

% who would be willing to make **a lot of/some changes** about how they live and work to help reduce the effects of global climate change, among those ages ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.  
 Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q32.  
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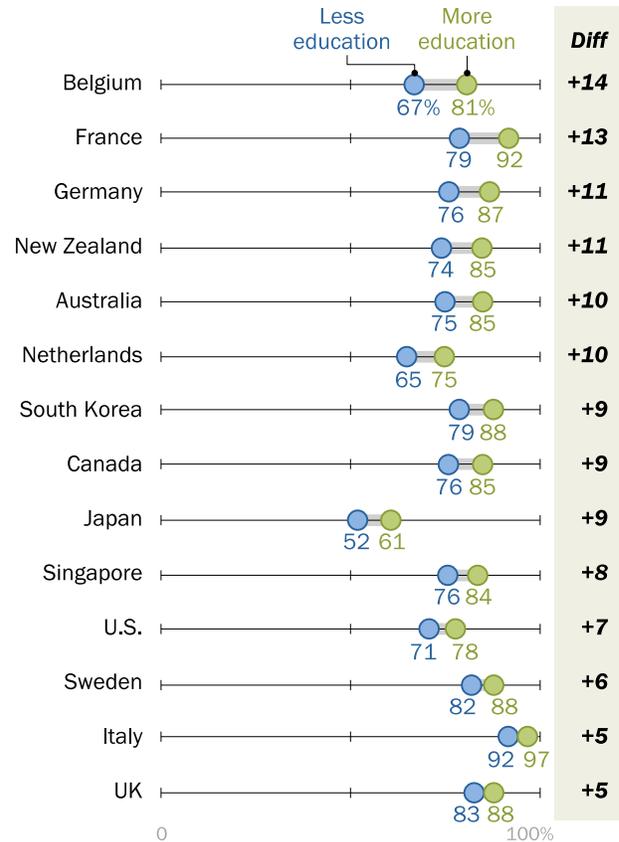
Ideologically, those on the left are more likely than those on the right to express willingness to change their behavior to help reduce the effects of global climate change. The ideological divide is widest in the U.S., where 94% of liberals say they are willing to make at least some changes to how they live and work to help reduce the effects of climate change, compared with 45% of conservatives. Large ideological differences are also present between those on the left and the right in Canada (a difference of 26 percentage points), the Netherlands (25 points), Australia (23 points) and Germany (22 points).

In most publics, those with more education are more likely than those with less education to say they are willing to adjust their lifestyles in response to the impact of climate change.<sup>1</sup> In Belgium, for example, those with a postsecondary degree or higher are 14 points more likely than those with a secondary education or below to say they are willing to make changes to the way they live. Double-digit differences are also present between those with more education and less education in France, Germany, New Zealand, the Netherlands and Australia.

And in most places surveyed, those with a higher-than-median income are more likely than those with a lower income to express willingness to make at least some changes to reduce the effects of climate change. For example, in Belgium, about three-quarters (76%) of those

## Willingness to change behavior to reduce effects of climate change is tied to education

% who would be willing to make **a lot of/some** changes to how they live and work to help reduce the effects of global climate change, among those with ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q32.

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<sup>1</sup> For the purpose of comparing educational groups across publics, education levels are standardized based on the UN's International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). The "less education" category is secondary education or below and the "more education" category is postsecondary or above in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Singapore, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, UK and U.S.

with a higher income say they would make changes to their lives, compared with 66% of those with a lower income.

## Many are generally positive about how their society is handling climate change

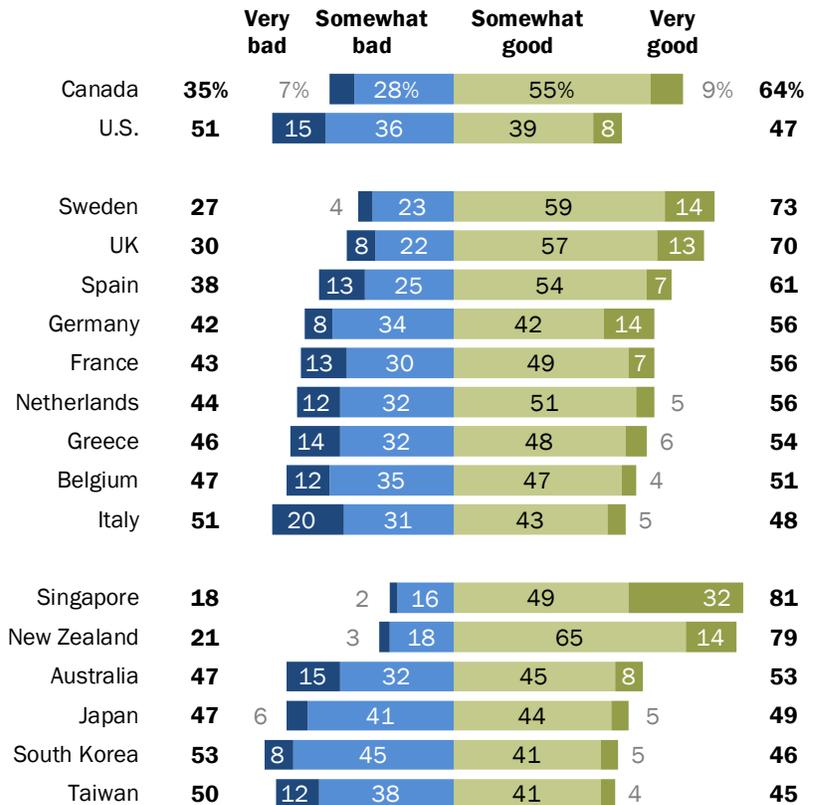
Respondents give mostly positive responses when asked to reflect on how their own society is handling climate change. Around half or more in most places say they their society is doing at least a somewhat good job, with a median of 56% saying this across the 17 advanced economies.

Roughly two-thirds (64%) of Canadians say their country is doing a good job, while nearly half of Americans say the same.

In most of the European publics surveyed, majorities believe their nation’s climate change response is at least somewhat good. Those in Sweden and the UK are especially optimistic, with around seven-in-ten saying their society is doing a good job dealing with climate change. In Europe, Italians are the most critical of their country’s performance: 20% say their society is doing a *very* bad job, the largest share among all publics surveyed.

### Majorities in Europe confident in own public’s response to climate change

*% who say (survey public) is doing a \_\_\_ job dealing with global climate change*



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q33b.

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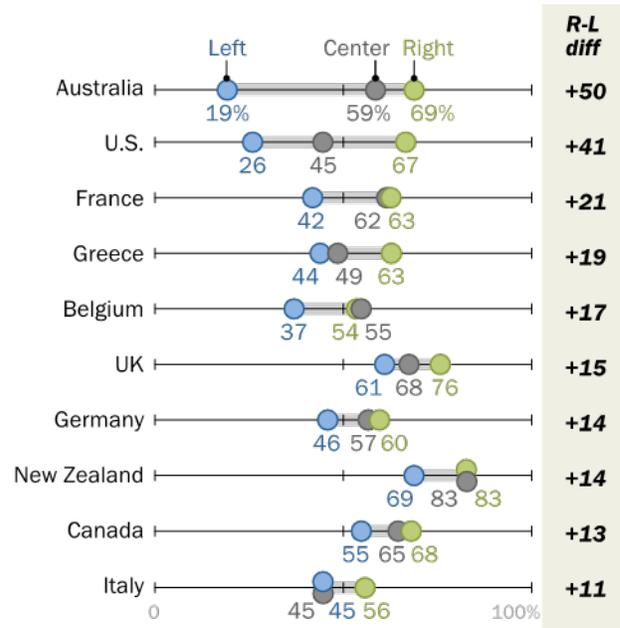
Around eight-in-ten in Singapore and New Zealand say their publics are doing a good job – the highest levels among all societies surveyed. This includes around a third (32%) in Singapore who say they are doing a *very good* job. Adults in the other Asia-Pacific publics surveyed are more circumspect; about half or fewer say their society is doing a good job.

Political ideology plays a role in how people evaluate their own public’s handling of climate change. For adults in 10 countries, those on the right tend to rate their country’s performance with regard to climate change more positively. The difference is most stark in Australia: 69% of those on the right say Australia is handling climate change well, compared with just 19% of those on the left – a 50-point difference. A striking difference also appears in the U.S., where conservatives are 41 points more likely than liberals to say the U.S. is doing a good job dealing with climate change.

Evaluations are also tied to how people view governing parties. In 10 of 17 publics surveyed, people who see the governing party positively are more likely than those with a negative view of the party to think climate change is being handled well. The opposite is true in the U.S., where only 33% of Democrats and Democratic-leaning independents say the U.S. is handling climate change well, compared with 61% of those who do not support the Democratic Party.

### Ideological divides in evaluation of climate change handling

% who say (survey public) is doing a **good** job dealing with global climate change, among those on the ideological ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q33b. “In Response to Climate Change, Citizens in Advanced Economies Are Willing To Alter How They Live and Work”

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## Mixed views on whether action by the international community can reduce the effects of climate change

Only a median of 46% across the publics polled are confident that actions taken by the international community will significantly reduce the effects of climate change. A median of 52% are not confident these actions will reduce the effects of climate change.

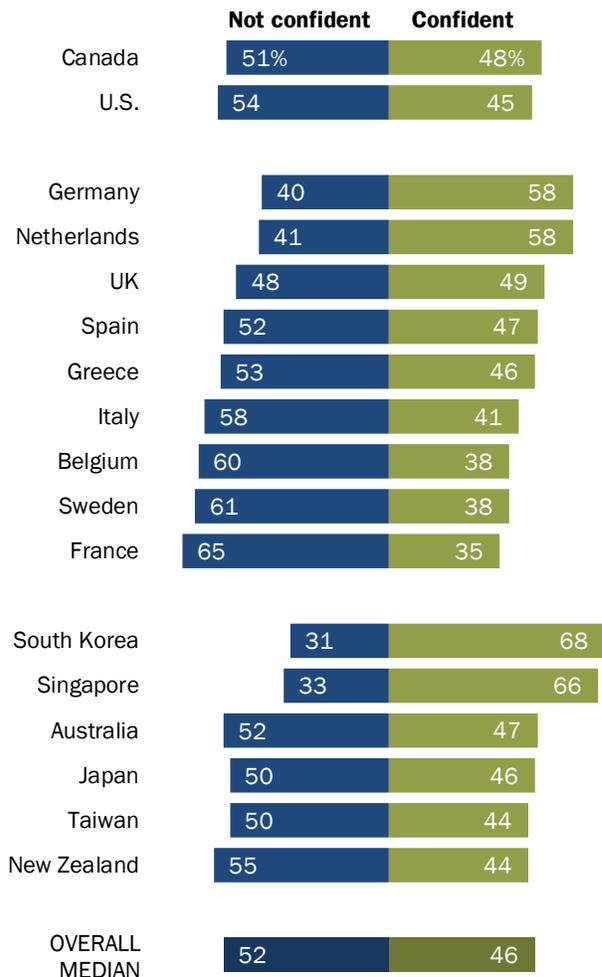
Canadians are generally divided on whether international climate action can reduce the impact of climate change. And 54% of Americans are not confident in the international community's response to the climate crisis.

In Europe, majorities in Germany and the Netherlands express confidence that international climate action can significantly address climate change. However, majorities in France, Sweden, Belgium and Italy are not confident in climate actions taken by the international community.

South Koreans and Singaporeans say they are confident in international climate action, but elsewhere in the Asia-Pacific region, public opinion is either divided or leans toward pessimism about international efforts.

### Doubts that international community can reduce effects of climate change are common but not ubiquitous

*% who are \_\_\_ that actions taken by the international community will significantly reduce the effects of global climate change*



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q35.

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Opinion of international organizations, like the United Nations, is linked to confidence that actions taken by the international community will significantly reduce the effects of global climate change. Those with a favorable view of the UN are more confident that actions taken by the international community will significantly reduce the effects of climate change than those with an unfavorable view of the UN. This difference is largest in the U.S., where 61% with a favorable view of the UN say international action will reduce the effects of climate change, compared with just 22% of those with an unfavorable view of the organization. Double-digit differences are present in every public polled.

Similarly, in every EU member state included in the survey, those with favorable views of the bloc are more likely to have confidence in international efforts to combat climate change than those with unfavorable views.

### Those with a favorable view of UN more likely to have confidence in international climate change action

*% who are **confident** that actions taken by the international community will significantly reduce the effects of global climate change, among ...*

	Those with an unfavorable view of UN	Those with a favorable view of UN	Diff
	%	%	
U.S.	22	61	<b>+39</b>
Australia	26	58	<b>+32</b>
Canada	26	58	<b>+32</b>
UK	27	57	<b>+30</b>
Germany	38	65	<b>+27</b>
Taiwan	37	58	<b>+21</b>
Japan	36	57	<b>+21</b>
Spain	33	54	<b>+21</b>
Greece	36	55	<b>+19</b>
Belgium	26	45	<b>+19</b>
Singapore	54	72	<b>+18</b>
Italy	27	45	<b>+18</b>
Sweden	23	41	<b>+18</b>
Netherlands	46	63	<b>+17</b>
New Zealand	32	49	<b>+17</b>
South Korea	57	72	<b>+15</b>
France	26	39	<b>+13</b>

Note: All differences shown are statistically significant.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q35.

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## Little consensus on whether international climate action will harm or benefit domestic economies

Relatively few in the advanced economies surveyed think actions taken by the international community to address climate change, such as the Paris climate agreement, will mostly benefit or harm their own economy. A median of 31% across 17 publics say these actions will be good for their economy, while a median of 24% believe such actions will mostly harm their economy. A median of 39% say actions like the Paris climate agreement will have no economic impact.

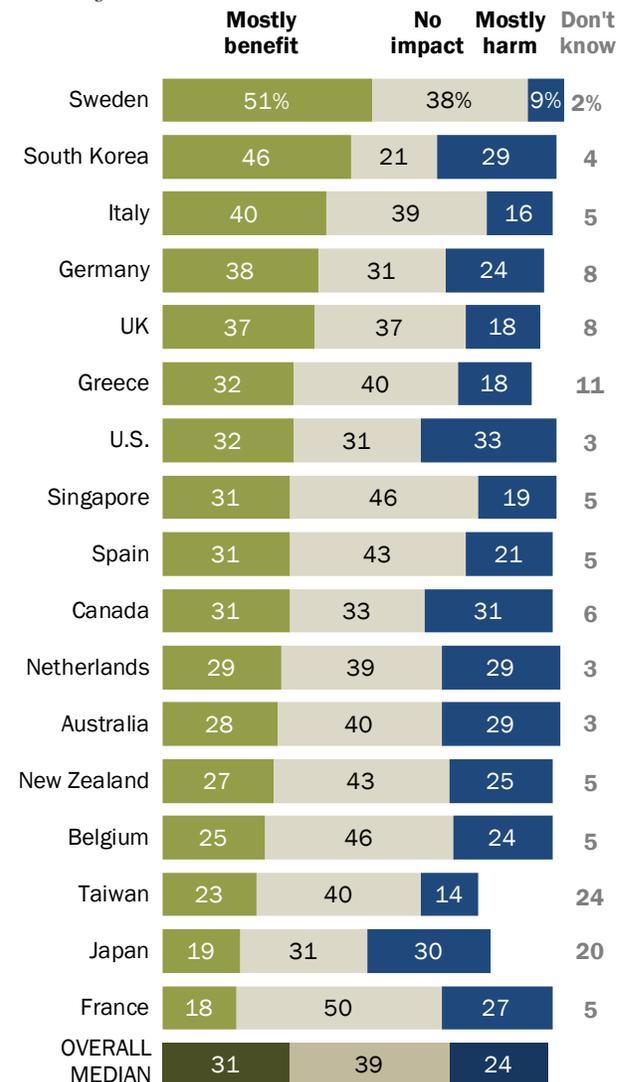
In Sweden, about half (51%) feel international climate actions will mostly benefit their economy. On the other hand, only 18% in France say their public will benefit economically from international climate agreements.

In no public do more than a third say international action on climate change will harm their economy. But in the U.S., which [pulled out](#) of the Paris climate agreement under former President Donald Trump and has just recently rejoined the accord under President Joe Biden, a third say international climate agreements will harm the economy. (For more on how international publics view Biden's international policy actions, see "[America's Image Abroad Rebounds With Transition From Trump to Biden.](#)")

The more widespread sentiment among those surveyed is that climate actions will have no impact on domestic economies. In eight

### Publics are divided over the economic impact of international actions to address global climate change

*% who think actions taken by the international community to address global climate change, such as the Paris climate agreement, will \_\_\_ (survey public's) economy*



Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q34.  
 "In Response to Climate Change, Citizens in Advanced Economies Are Willing To Alter How They Live and Work"

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publics, four-in-ten or more hold this opinion, including half in France. And in two places – Japan and Taiwan – one-in-five or more offer no opinion. *CORRECTION (October 13, 2021): In the chart “Publics are divided over the economic impact of international actions to address global climate change,” the ‘Don’t Know’ column has been edited to reflect updated percentages to correct for a data tabulation error. These changes did not affect the report’s substantive findings.*

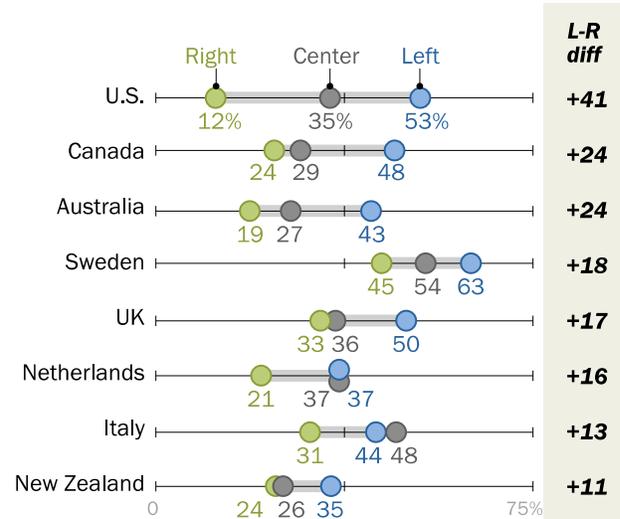
Those on the left of the ideological spectrum are more likely than those on the right to say international action to address climate change – such as the Paris Agreement – will mostly benefit their economies. U.S. respondents are particularly divided by ideology. Roughly half (53%) of liberals feel international actions related to climate change will benefit the U.S. economy, compared with just 12% of conservatives. The next largest difference is in Canada, where those on the left are 24 percentage points more likely than those on the right to think this type of international action will benefit their economy.

Those on the right in many publics are, in turn, more likely than those on the left to think international actions such as the Paris Agreement will mostly *harm* their economies. Here again, ideological divisions in the U.S. are much larger than those in other publics: 65% of conservatives say international climate change actions will harm the American economy, compared with 12% of liberals who say the same.

In several advanced economies, those who say their current economic situation is good are more likely to say that actions taken by the international community to address climate change will mostly benefit their economies than those who say the economic situation is bad. In Sweden, for example, a majority (55%) of those who say the current economic situation is good also believe

## Left-leaning adults are generally more likely than those on right to see climate change efforts as boon to economy

% who say actions taken by the international community to address global climate change, such as the Paris climate agreement, will **mostly benefit** (survey public’s) economy, among those on the ideological ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown. In the U.S., ideology is defined as conservative (right), moderate (center) and liberal (left).

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q34.

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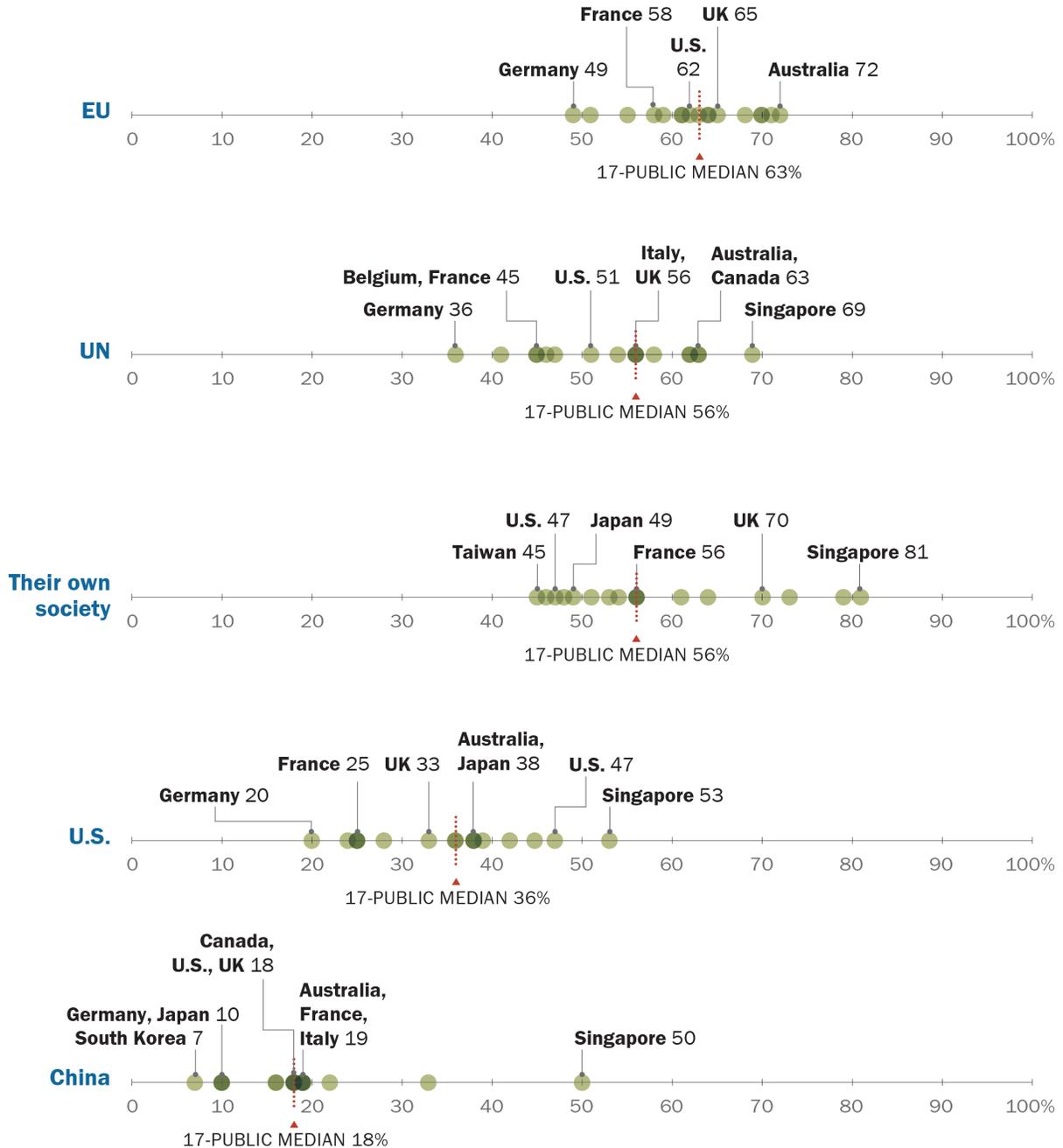
international action like the Paris Agreement will benefit the Swedish economy, compared with 31% who are more negative about the state of the economy.

## Evaluating the climate change response from the EU, UN, U.S. and China

In addition to reflecting on their own public, respondents were asked to evaluate how four international organizations or countries are handling global climate change. Of the entities asked about, the European Union receives the best ratings, with a median of 63% across the 17 publics surveyed saying the EU is doing a good job handling climate change. A median of 56% say the same for the United Nations. Far fewer believe the U.S. or China – the two [leading nations](#) in carbon dioxide emissions – are doing a good job.

## EU and UN receive generally higher ratings on climate response than U.S. or China

% who say \_\_\_ is doing a **good job** dealing with global climate change



Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey, Q33a-e.

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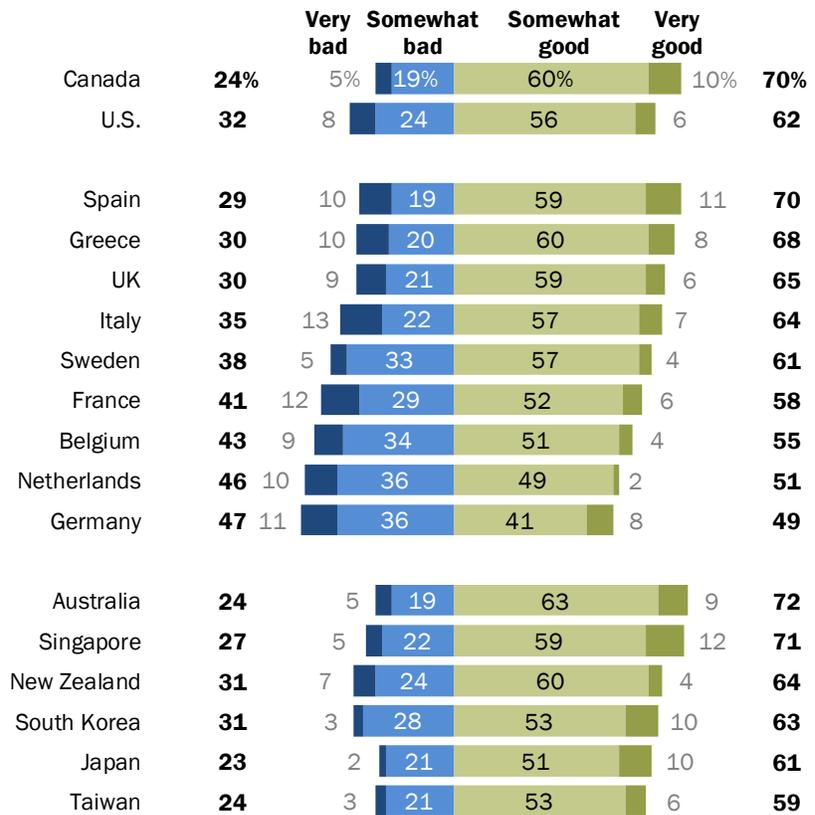
## EU handling of climate change receives high marks in and outside of Europe

Majorities in all but two of the publics surveyed think the EU is doing a good job addressing climate change. However, this positivity is tempered, with most respondents saying the EU’s effort is *somewhat* good, but few saying it is *very* good.

Praise for the bloc’s response to climate change is common among the European countries surveyed. In Spain and Greece, around seven-in-ten say the EU is doing at least a *somewhat* good job, and about six-in-ten or more in the UK, Italy, Sweden and France agree. The Dutch and Germans have more mixed feelings about how the EU is responding to climate change. Notably, only about one-in-ten say the EU is doing a *very bad* job handling climate change in every European country surveyed but Sweden, where only 5% say so.

### Majorities praise the EU’s response to global climate change

% who say the EU is doing a \_\_\_ job dealing with global climate change



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.  
 Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q33e.  
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Seven-in-ten Canadians believe the EU is doing a good job dealing with climate change, and 62% in the U.S. express the same view.

The Asia-Pacific publics surveyed report similarly positive attitudes on the EU’s climate plans. Around seven-in-ten Australians and Singaporeans consider the EU’s response to climate change at least somewhat good. About six-in-ten or more in New Zealand, South Korea, Japan and Taiwan echo this sentiment.

## Climate change actions by UN seen positively among most surveyed

Majorities in most publics also consider the UN response to climate change to be good. A median of 49% across all publics surveyed say that the UN's actions are *somewhat* good, and a median of 5% say the actions are *very* good.

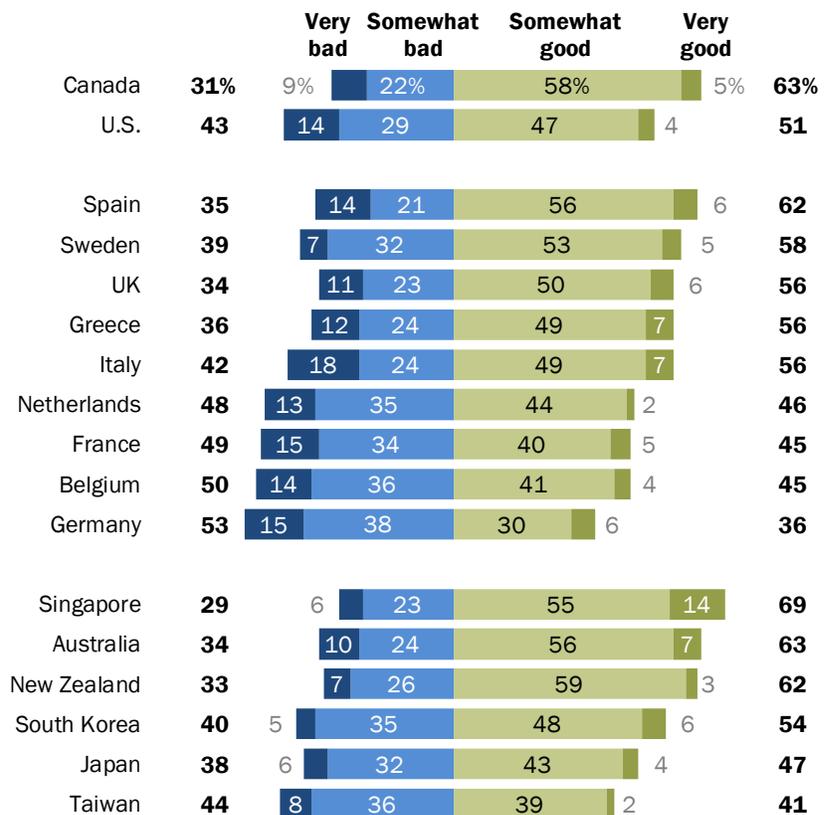
Canadians evaluate the UN's performance on climate more positively than Americans do. In Canada, roughly six-in-ten say the multilateral organization is doing at least a *somewhat* good job handling climate change. About half of those in the U.S. agree with that evaluation, with 43% of Americans saying the UN is doing a bad job of dealing with climate change.

In Europe, majorities in Spain, Sweden, the UK, Greece and Italy approve of how the UN is dealing with climate change. Fewer than half of adults in the Netherlands, France and Belgium agree with this evaluation, and only about a third in Germany say the same.

Singaporeans stand out as the greatest share of adults among those surveyed who see the UN's handling of climate change as good. This includes 14% who say the UN response is *very* good, which is at least double the share in all other societies surveyed. Majorities in Australia and New Zealand similarly say that the UN is doing a good job.

### UN response to global climate change elicits generally positive responses

% who say the UN is doing a \_\_\_ job dealing with global climate change



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q33c.

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## Many critical of U.S. approach to climate change

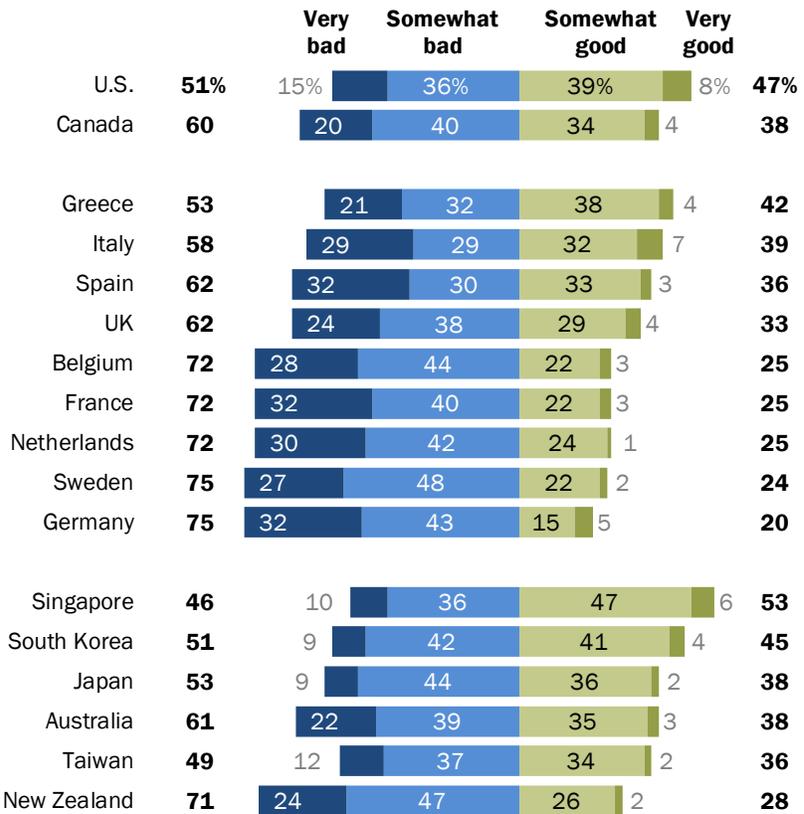
In most publics surveyed, adults who say the U.S. is doing a good job of handling climate change are in the minority. A median of 33% say the U.S. is doing a *somewhat* good job, and a median of just 3% believe the U.S. is doing a *very* good job.

About half of Americans say their own country is doing a good job in dealing with global climate change, but six-in-ten Canadians say their southern neighbor is doing a bad job.

Across Europe, most think the U.S. is doing a bad job of addressing climate change, including 75% of Germans and Swedes. And at least a quarter in all European nations surveyed except the UK and Greece say the U.S. is doing a *very* bad job.

### Most disapprove of U.S. handling of climate change

% who say the U.S. is doing a \_\_\_ job dealing with global climate change



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q33a.

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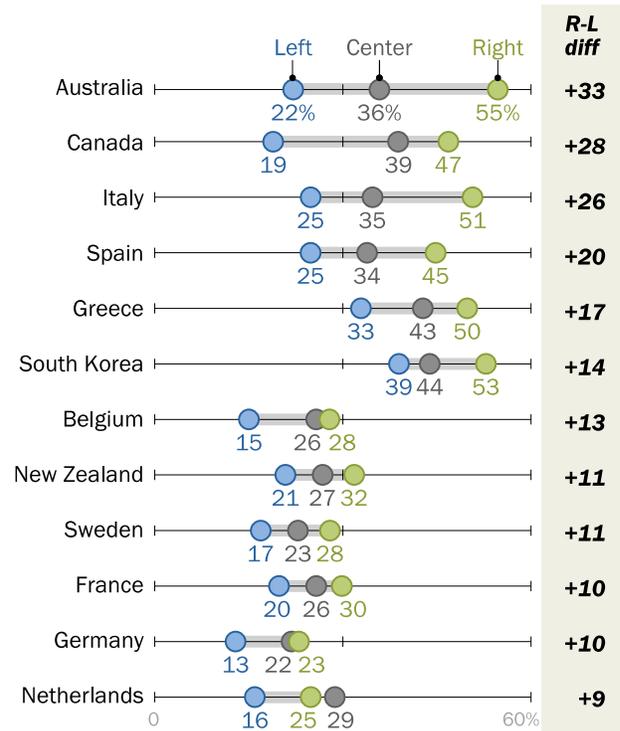
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Singaporeans offer the U.S. approach to climate change the most praise in the Asia-Pacific region and across all publics surveyed; around half say they see the U.S. strategy positively. New Zealanders are the most critical in the Asia-Pacific region: Only about a quarter say the U.S. is doing at least a somewhat good job.

Political ideology is linked to evaluations of the U.S. climate strategy. In 12 countries, those on the right of the political spectrum are significantly more likely than those on the left to say the U.S. is doing a good job dealing with global climate change. The difference is greatest in Australia, Canada and Italy.

### Ideological right is more enthusiastic about U.S. approach to climate change

% who say the U.S. is doing a **good** job dealing with global climate change, among those on the ideological ...



Note: Only statistically significant differences shown.  
 Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q33a.  
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## Few give China positive marks for handling of climate change

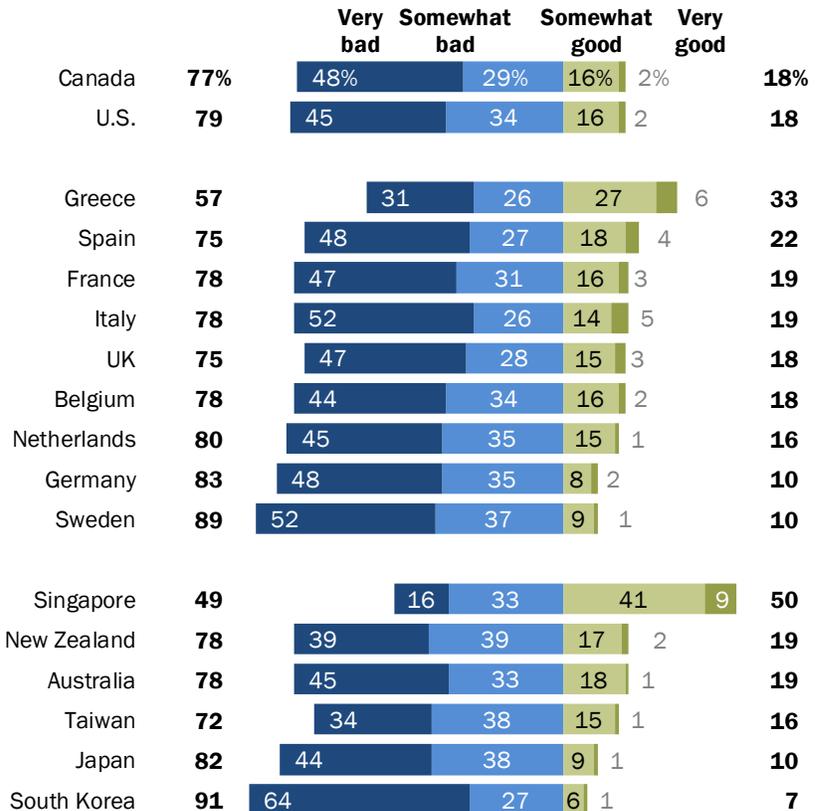
The publics surveyed are unenthusiastic about how China is dealing with climate change. A median of 18% across the publics say China is doing a good job, compared with a median of 78% who say the opposite. Notably, a median of 45% say that China is doing a *very* bad job handling climate change.

Just 18% of Americans and Canadians believe China is doing a good job handling climate change.

Similarly, few in Europe think China is dealing effectively with climate change. In fact, more than four-in-ten in nearly all European countries polled say China is doing a *very* bad job with regards to climate change. Criticism is less common in Greece, where a third give China positive marks for its climate change action.

### Advanced economies disapprove of how China is handling global climate change

% who say China is doing a \_\_\_ job dealing with global climate change



Note: Those who did not answer not shown.

Source: Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey. Q33d.

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Adults in the Asia-Pacific region also generally give China poor ratings for dealing with climate change. South Koreans are exceptionally critical; about two-thirds say China is doing a *very* bad job, the highest share in all publics surveyed. About four-in-ten or more in New Zealand, Japan and Australia concur. Singaporeans stand out, as half say China is doing a good job, nearly 20 percentage points higher than the next highest public.

In nine countries surveyed, those with less education are more positive toward China's response to climate change than those with more education. Likewise, those with lower incomes are more inclined to provide positive evaluations of China's climate change response. Those with less education or lower incomes are also less likely to provide a response in several publics.

## Acknowledgments

This report is a collaborative effort based on the input and analysis of the following individuals.

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## Methodology

### Pew Research Center's Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey

Results for the survey are based on telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Gallup and Langer Research Associates. The results are based on national samples, unless otherwise noted. More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are [available here](#). Results for the U.S. survey are based on data from the American Trends Panel.

### The American Trends Panel survey methodology

#### Overview

The American Trends Panel (ATP), created by Pew Research Center, is a nationally representative panel of randomly selected U.S. adults. Panelists participate via self-administered web surveys. Panelists who do not have internet access at home are provided with a tablet and wireless internet connection. Interviews are conducted in both English and Spanish. The panel is being managed by Ipsos.

Data in this report is drawn from the panel wave conducted Feb. 1 to Feb. 7, 2021. A total of 2,596 panelists responded out of 2,943 who were sampled, for a response rate of 88%. This does not include one panelist who was removed from the data due to extremely high rates of refusal or straightlining. The cumulative response rate accounting for nonresponse to the recruitment surveys and attrition is 4%. The break-off rate among panelists who logged on to the survey and completed at least one item is 2%. The margin of sampling error for the full sample of 2,596 respondents is plus or minus 2.7 percentage points.

#### Panel recruitment

The ATP was created in 2014, with the first cohort of panelists invited to join the panel at the end of a large, national, landline and cellphone random-digit-dial survey that was conducted in both English and Spanish. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in 2015 and 2017, respectively. Across these three surveys, a total of 19,718 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 9,942 (50%) agreed to participate.

In August 2018, the ATP switched from telephone to address-based recruitment. Invitations were sent to a random, address-based sample of households selected from the U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File. Two additional recruitments were conducted using the same method in

2019 and 2020, respectively. Across these three address-based recruitments, a total of 17,161 adults were invited to join the ATP, of whom 15,134 (88%) agreed to join the panel and completed an initial profile survey. In each household, the adult with the next birthday was asked to go online to complete a survey, at the end of which they were invited to join the panel. Of the 25,076 individuals who have ever joined the ATP, 13,553 remained active panelists and continued to receive survey invitations at the time this survey was conducted.

### American Trends Panel recruitment surveys

Recruitment dates	Mode	Invited	Joined	Active panelists remaining
Jan. 23 to March 16, 2014	Landline/ cell RDD	9,809	5,338	2,184
Aug. 27 to Oct. 4, 2015	Landline/ cell RDD	6,004	2,976	1,243
April 25 to June 4, 2017	Landline/ cell RDD	3,905	1,628	621
Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, 2018	ABS/web	9,396	8,778	5,903
Aug. 19 to Nov. 30, 2019	ABS/web	5,900	4,720	2,330
June 1 to July 19, 2020	ABS/web	1,865	1,636	1,272
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36,879</b>	<b>25,076</b>	<b>13,553</b>

Note: Approximately once per year, panelists who have not participated in multiple consecutive waves or who did not complete an annual profiling survey are removed from the panel. Panelists also become inactive if they ask to be removed from the panel.

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The U.S. Postal Service's Delivery Sequence File has been estimated to cover as much as 98% of the population, although some studies suggest that the coverage could be in the low 90% range.<sup>2</sup> The American Trends Panel never uses breakout routers or chains that direct respondents to additional surveys.

### Sample design

The overall target population for this survey was non-institutionalized persons ages 18 and older, living in the U.S., including Alaska and Hawaii.

This study featured a stratified random sample from the ATP. The sample was allocated according to the following strata, in order: tablet households, U.S.-born Hispanics, foreign-born Hispanics, high school education or less, foreign-born Asians, not registered to vote, people ages 18 to 34, uses internet weekly or less, non-Hispanic Black adults, nonvolunteers and all other categories not already falling into any of the above.

### Questionnaire development and testing

The questionnaire was developed by Pew Research Center in consultation with Ipsos. The web program was rigorously tested on both PC and mobile devices by the Ipsos project management

<sup>2</sup> AAPOR Task Force on Address-based Sampling. 2016. "[AAPOR Report: Address-based Sampling.](#)"

team and Pew Research Center researchers. The Ipsos project management team also populated test data which was analyzed in SPSS to ensure the logic and randomizations were working as intended before launching the survey.

### **Incentives**

All respondents were offered a post-paid incentive for their participation. Respondents could choose to receive the post-paid incentive in the form of a check or a gift code to Amazon.com or could choose to decline the incentive. Incentive amounts ranged from \$5 to \$20 depending on whether the respondent belongs to a part of the population that is harder or easier to reach. Differential incentive amounts were designed to increase panel survey participation among groups that traditionally have low survey response propensities.

### **Data collection protocol**

The data collection field period for this survey was Feb. 1 to Feb. 7, 2021. Postcard notifications were mailed to all ATP panelists with a known residential address on Feb. 1, 2021.

On Feb. 1 and Feb. 2, invitations were sent out in two separate launches: Soft Launch and Full Launch. Sixty panelists were included in the soft launch, which began with an initial invitation sent on Feb. 1, 2021. The ATP panelists chosen for the initial soft launch were known responders who had completed previous ATP surveys within one day of receiving their invitation. All remaining English- and Spanish-speaking panelists were included in the full launch and were sent an invitation on Feb. 2, 2021.

All panelists with an email address received an email invitation and up to two email reminders if they did not respond to the survey. All ATP panelists that consented to SMS messages received an SMS invitation and up to two SMS reminders.

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#### **Invitation and reminder dates**

	Soft Launch	Full Launch
Initial invitation	Feb. 1, 2021	Feb. 2, 2021
First reminder	Feb. 4, 2021	Feb 4, 2021
Final reminder	Feb. 6, 2021	Feb. 6, 2021

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## Data quality checks

To ensure high-quality data, the Center’s researchers performed data quality checks to identify any respondents showing clear patterns of satisficing. This includes checking for very high rates of leaving questions blank, as well as always selecting the first or last answer presented. As a result of this checking, one ATP respondent was removed from the survey dataset prior to weighting and analysis.

## Weighting

The ATP data was weighted in a multistep process that accounts for multiple stages of sampling and nonresponse that occur at different points in the survey process. First, each panelist begins with a base weight that reflects their probability of selection for their initial recruitment survey (and the probability of being invited to participate in the panel in cases where only a subsample of

respondents were invited). The base weights for panelists recruited in different years are scaled to be proportionate to the effective sample size for all active panelists in their cohort. To correct for nonresponse to the initial recruitment surveys and gradual panel attrition, the base weights for all active panelists are calibrated to align with the population benchmarks identified in the accompanying table to create a full-panel weight.

For ATP waves in which only a subsample of panelists are invited to participate, a wave-specific base weight is created by adjusting the full-panel weights for subsampled panelists to account for any differential probabilities of selection for the particular panel wave. For waves in which all active panelists are invited to participate, the wave-specific base weight is identical to the full-panel weight.

## Weighting dimensions

Variable	Benchmark source
Age x Gender	2019 American Community Survey
Education x Gender	
Education x Age	
Race/Ethnicity x Education	
Born inside vs. outside the U.S. among Hispanics and Asian Americans	
Years lived in the U.S.	
Census region x Metro/Non-metro	2019 CPS March Supplement
Volunteerism	2017 CPS Volunteering & Civic Life Supplement
Voter registration	2016 CPS Voting and Registration Supplement
Party affiliation	2020 National Public Opinion Reference Survey
Frequency of internet use	
Religious affiliation	

Note: Estimates from the ACS are based on non-institutionalized adults. The 2016 CPS was used for voter registration targets for this wave in order to obtain voter registration numbers from a presidential election year. Voter registration is calculated using procedures from Hur, Achen (2013) and rescaled to include the total U.S. adult population. The 2020 National Public Opinion Reference Survey featured 1,862 online completions and 2,247 mail survey completions.

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In the final weighting step, the wave-specific base weights for panelists who completed the survey are again calibrated to match the population benchmarks specified above. These weights are trimmed (typically at about the 1st and 99th percentiles) to reduce the loss in precision stemming from variance in the weights. Sampling errors and test of statistical significance take into account the effect of weighting.

The following table shows the unweighted sample sizes and the error attributable to sampling that would be expected at the 95% level of confidence for different groups in the survey.

<b>Group</b>	<b>Unweighted sample size</b>	<b>Weighted %</b>	<b>Plus or minus ...</b>
Total sample	2,596		2.7 percentage points
Half sample	At least 1,287		3.7 percentage points
Rep/Lean Rep	1,106	44	3.9 percentage points
Half sample	At least 549		5.6 percentage points
Dem/Lean Dem	1,410	49	3.7 percentage points
Half sample	At least 688		5.2 percentage points

Sample sizes and sampling errors for other subgroups are available upon request. In addition to sampling error, one should bear in mind that question wording and practical difficulties in conducting surveys can introduce error or bias into the findings of opinion polls.

**Dispositions and response rates**

Final dispositions	AAPOR code	Total
Completed interview	1.1	2,596
Logged onto survey; broke off	2.12	41
Logged onto survey; did not complete any items	2.1121	23
Never logged on (implicit refusal)	2.11	282
Survey completed after close of the field period	2.27	0
Completed interview but was removed for data quality		1
Screened out		N/A
Total panelists in the survey		2,943
Completed interviews	I	2,596
Partial interviews	P	0
Refusals	R	346
Non-contact	NC	1
Other	O	0
Unknown household	UH	0
Unknown other	UO	0
Not eligible	NE	0
Total		2,943
AAPOR RR1 = $I / (I+P+R+NC+O+UH+UO)$		88%

Cumulative response rate	Total
Weighted response rate to recruitment surveys	12%
% of recruitment survey respondents who agreed to join the panel, among those invited	72%
% of those agreeing to join who were active panelists at start of Wave 82	57%
Response rate to Wave 82 survey	88%
Cumulative response rate	4%

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# Topline questionnaire

**Pew Research Center**  
**Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey**  
**September 14, 2021 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.
- The U.S. survey was conducted on Pew Research Center’s American Trends Panel. Many questions have been asked in previous surveys on the phone. Phone trends for comparison are provided in separate tables throughout the topline. The extent of the mode differences varies across questions; while there are negligible differences on some questions, others have more pronounced differences. Caution should be taken when evaluating online and phone estimates.
- Since 2020, the Italy survey has been conducted by telephone; surveys were conducted face-to-face in 2002 and 2007-2019.
- In 2021, the Greece survey was conducted by telephone; all prior surveys in Greece were conducted face-to-face.
- Throughout the survey, all questions about China were asked as “mainland China” in Taiwan.
- Not all questions included in the Spring 2021 Global Attitudes Survey are presented in this topline. Omitted questions have either been previously released or will be released in future reports.

		Q31. 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	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2021	27	33	22	17	1	100
Canada	Spring, 2021	34	34	19	12	0	100
	Spring, 2015	27	37	21	14	0	100
Belgium	Spring, 2021	29	39	21	11	0	100
France	Spring, 2021	41	36	14	8	0	100
	Spring, 2015	35	44	13	8	0	100
Germany	Spring, 2021	37	38	10	13	1	100
	Spring, 2015	18	42	25	15	0	100
Greece	Spring, 2021	57	30	7	6	0	100
Italy	Spring, 2021	42	38	15	5	0	100
	Spring, 2015	37	44	14	4	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2021	16	43	25	16	0	100
Spain	Spring, 2021	46	35	13	6	0	100
	Spring, 2015	36	35	18	10	0	100
Sweden	Spring, 2021	15	29	37	19	0	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2021	37	34	15	14	0	100
	Spring, 2015	19	27	29	23	1	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	34	30	21	14	0	100
	Spring, 2015	18	35	26	20	0	100
Japan	Spring, 2021	26	48	21	5	0	100
	Spring, 2015	34	48	14	3	1	100
New Zealand	Spring, 2021	27	39	22	11	0	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	38	38	17	7	0	100
South Korea	Spring, 2021	45	43	9	2	0	100
	Spring, 2015	32	57	9	2	0	100
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	28	44	19	8	1	100

In 2015, included a volunteered 'climate change does not exist' option, which was recoded as don't know/refused in 2021.

#### U.S. PHONE TRENDS FOR COMPARISON

		Q31. 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	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2015	30	29	17	24	1	100

		<b>Q32. How much, if anything would you be willing to change about how you live and work to help reduce the effects of global climate change? Would you be willing to make a lot of changes, some changes, only a few changes or no changes at all?</b>					
		<b>A lot of changes</b>	<b>Some changes</b>	<b>Only a few changes</b>	<b>No changes at all</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	30	44	15	11	1	100
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	34	48	12	6	0	100
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	30	42	25	4	0	100
<b>France</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	40	43	10	7	0	100
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	30	49	15	5	1	100
<b>Greece</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	62	29	5	3	1	100
<b>Italy</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	54	39	4	3	0	100
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	20	49	21	9	0	100
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	49	42	5	4	0	100
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	36	49	12	4	0	100
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	43	41	9	6	0	100
<b>Australia</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	39	40	13	8	0	100
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	8	47	36	8	1	100
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	32	46	14	6	1	100
<b>Singapore</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	27	53	15	4	0	100
<b>South Korea</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	41	43	13	1	1	100
<b>Taiwan</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	21	48	22	8	2	100

		<b>Q33a. Would you say that each of the following is doing a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad job dealing with global climate change? a. the United States</b>					
		<b>Very good</b>	<b>Somewhat good</b>	<b>Somewhat bad</b>	<b>Very bad</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	4	34	40	20	2	100
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	3	22	44	28	2	100
<b>France</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	3	22	40	32	3	100
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	5	15	43	32	5	100
<b>Greece</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	4	38	32	21	5	100
<b>Italy</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	7	32	29	29	3	100
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	1	24	42	30	3	100
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	3	33	30	32	1	100
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	2	22	48	27	1	100
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	4	29	38	24	4	100
<b>Australia</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	3	35	39	22	1	100
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	2	36	44	9	9	100
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	2	26	47	24	2	100
<b>Singapore</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	6	47	36	10	1	100
<b>South Korea</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	4	41	42	9	4	100
<b>Taiwan</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	2	34	37	12	14	100

		<b>Q33b. Would you say that each of the following is doing a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad job dealing with global climate change? b. (survey public)</b>					
		<b>Very good job</b>	<b>Somewhat good job</b>	<b>Somewhat bad job</b>	<b>Very bad job</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	8	39	36	15	2	100
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	9	55	28	7	1	100
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	4	47	35	12	1	100
<b>France</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	7	49	30	13	1	100
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	14	42	34	8	2	100
<b>Greece</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	6	48	32	14	0	100
<b>Italy</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	5	43	31	20	0	100
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	5	51	32	12	0	100
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	7	54	25	13	1	100
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	14	59	23	4	0	100
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	13	57	22	8	1	100
<b>Australia</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	8	45	32	15	0	100
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	5	44	41	6	3	100
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	14	65	18	3	1	100
<b>Singapore</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	32	49	16	2	1	100
<b>South Korea</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	5	41	45	8	1	100
<b>Taiwan</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	4	41	38	12	4	100

		<b>Q33c. Would you say that each of the following is doing a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad job dealing with global climate change? c. the United Nations</b>					
		<b>Very good job</b>	<b>Somewhat good job</b>	<b>Somewhat bad job</b>	<b>Very bad job</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	4	47	29	14	5	100
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	5	58	22	9	7	100
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	4	41	36	14	5	100
<b>France</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	5	40	34	15	6	100
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	6	30	38	15	11	100
<b>Greece</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	7	49	24	12	8	100
<b>Italy</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	7	49	24	18	3	100
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	2	44	35	13	7	100
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	6	56	21	14	2	100
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	5	53	32	7	3	100
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	6	50	23	11	10	100
<b>Australia</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	7	56	24	10	3	100
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	4	43	32	6	16	100
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	3	59	26	7	4	100
<b>Singapore</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	14	55	23	6	1	100
<b>South Korea</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	6	48	35	5	6	100
<b>Taiwan</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	2	39	36	8	16	100

		Q33d. Would you say that each of the following is doing a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad job dealing with global climate change? d. China					
		Very good job	Somewhat good job	Somewhat bad job	Very bad job	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2021	2	16	34	45	4	100
Canada	Spring, 2021	2	16	29	48	4	100
Belgium	Spring, 2021	2	16	34	44	4	100
France	Spring, 2021	3	16	31	47	3	100
Germany	Spring, 2021	2	8	35	48	7	100
Greece	Spring, 2021	6	27	26	31	10	100
Italy	Spring, 2021	5	14	26	52	3	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2021	1	15	35	45	3	100
Spain	Spring, 2021	4	18	27	48	3	100
Sweden	Spring, 2021	1	9	37	52	1	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2021	3	15	28	47	7	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	1	18	33	45	3	100
Japan	Spring, 2021	1	9	38	44	8	100
New Zealand	Spring, 2021	2	17	39	39	4	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	9	41	33	16	2	100
South Korea	Spring, 2021	1	6	27	64	2	100
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	1	15	38	34	12	100

		Q33e. Would you say that each of the following is doing a very good, somewhat good, somewhat bad, or very bad job dealing with global climate change? e. the European Union					
		Very good job	Somewhat good job	Somewhat bad job	Very bad job	DK/Refused	Total
United States	Spring, 2021	6	56	24	8	6	100
Canada	Spring, 2021	10	60	19	5	7	100
Belgium	Spring, 2021	4	51	34	9	1	100
France	Spring, 2021	6	52	29	12	1	100
Germany	Spring, 2021	8	41	36	11	4	100
Greece	Spring, 2021	8	60	20	10	2	100
Italy	Spring, 2021	7	57	22	13	1	100
Netherlands	Spring, 2021	2	49	36	10	2	100
Spain	Spring, 2021	11	59	19	10	1	100
Sweden	Spring, 2021	4	57	33	5	2	100
United Kingdom	Spring, 2021	6	59	21	9	5	100
Australia	Spring, 2021	9	63	19	5	4	100
Japan	Spring, 2021	10	51	21	2	17	100
New Zealand	Spring, 2021	4	60	24	7	5	100
Singapore	Spring, 2021	12	59	22	5	3	100
South Korea	Spring, 2021	10	53	28	3	7	100
Taiwan	Spring, 2021	6	53	21	3	17	100

		<b>Q34. Do you think actions taken by the international community to address global climate change, such as the Paris climate agreement, will mostly benefit (survey public)'s economy, mostly harm (survey public)'s economy, or have no impact?</b>				
		<b>Mostly benefit</b>	<b>Mostly harm</b>	<b>No impact</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	32	33	31	3	100
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	31	31	33	6	100
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	25	24	46	5	100
<b>France</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	18	27	50	5	100
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	38	24	31	8	100
<b>Greece</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	32	18	40	11	100
<b>Italy</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	40	16	39	5	100
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	29	29	39	3	100
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	31	21	43	5	100
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	51	9	38	2	100
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	37	18	37	8	100
<b>Australia</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	28	29	40	3	100
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	19	30	31	20	100
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	27	25	43	5	100
<b>Singapore</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	31	19	46	5	100
<b>South Korea</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	46	29	21	4	100
<b>Taiwan</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	23	14	40	24	100

		<b>Q35. How confident are you that actions taken by the international community will significantly reduce the effects of global climate change – very confident, somewhat confident, not too confident, or not at all confident?</b>					
		<b>Very confident</b>	<b>Somewhat confident</b>	<b>Not too confident</b>	<b>Not at all confident</b>	<b>DK/Refused</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	7	38	37	17	1	100
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	5	43	35	16	1	100
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	3	35	45	15	1	100
<b>France</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	6	29	47	18	1	100
<b>Germany</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	7	51	28	12	2	100
<b>Greece</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	6	40	43	10	1	100
<b>Italy</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	6	35	49	9	1	100
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	4	54	32	9	1	100
<b>Spain</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	8	39	40	12	0	100
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	4	34	48	13	1	100
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	6	43	35	13	3	100
<b>Australia</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	6	41	37	15	1	100
<b>Japan</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	3	43	43	7	3	100
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	5	39	42	13	1	100
<b>Singapore</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	13	53	27	6	0	100
<b>South Korea</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	10	58	29	2	1	100
<b>Taiwan</b>	<b>Spring, 2021</b>	3	41	43	7	6	100