

26,669 interviews
15 / 03 > 14 / 04 / 2021

1,026 interviews
24 / 03 > 06 / 04 / 2021

Methodology: online

1. COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Nearly a third of respondents in Ireland (31%) consider climate change to be the single most serious problem facing the world, a much higher proportion than the EU average (18%). Climate change ranks first in Ireland, well ahead of any other problem, up from 2019 when it was the second most mentioned problem behind poverty, hunger and lack of drinking water. Just over eight in ten respondents (81% vs the EU average of 78%) believe that climate change is a very serious problem, an increase of six percentage points since 2019.

Close to three quarters of respondents in Ireland (74%, largely above the EU average of 63%) believe that national governments are responsible for tackling climate change, while almost two thirds believe that the European Union is responsible (65%, above the EU average of 57%). These two actors have gained 26 and 20 percentage points respectively since 2019. In addition, 52% of respondents (largely above the EU average of 41%) say they are personally responsible for tackling climate change. In fact, more than seven in ten respondents (72%, also above the EU average of 64%) have taken action to fight climate change in the past six months, and this proportion rises to 100% (compared with the EU average of 96%) when asked to choose from a list of 15 possible actions to fight climate change.

More specifically, respondents in Ireland are more likely than the EU average to have taken each specific climate action. These actions include considering the carbon footprint of food purchases and sometimes adapting shopping accordingly (40% vs the EU average of 16%), better insulating your home to reduce energy consumption (37% vs the EU average of 18%) and trying to reduce consumption of disposable items (77% vs the EU average of 59%).

Just over nine in ten respondents in Ireland (91%, compared with the EU average of 87%) agree that tackling climate change and environmental issues should be a priority to improve public health. Nearly nine in ten respondents (86%, largely above the EU average of 74%) agree that the cost of damage due to climate change is much higher than the investment needed for a green transition.

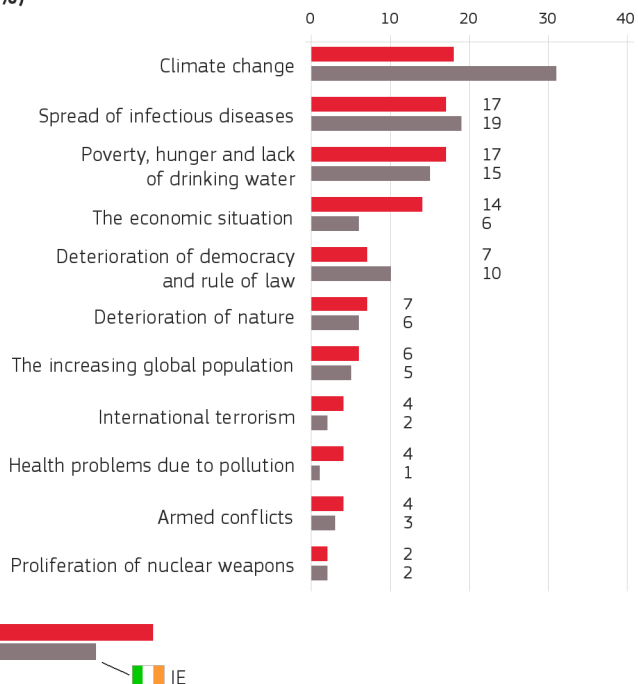
More than nine in ten respondents in Ireland think it is important that both their national government (94% vs the EU average of 88%) and the European Union (96% vs the EU average of 87%) set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used by 2030.

Over nine in ten respondents in Ireland (94%, compared with the EU average of 90%) agree that the EU economy should be climate-neutral by 2050. Finally, respondents in Ireland are the most likely in the EU to think that the money from the economic recovery plan should mainly be invested in the new green economy (88%, significantly above the EU average of 75%).

2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

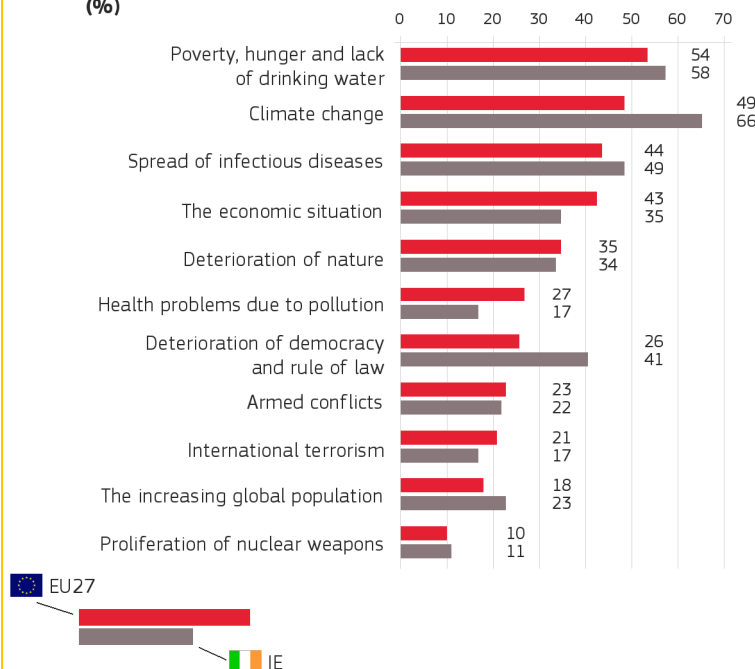
QB1a Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole?

(%)



QB1T Which of the following do you consider to be the single most serious problem facing the world as a whole? Which others do you consider to be serious problems? (MAX. 4 ANSWERS)

(%)

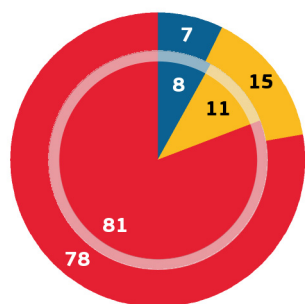


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2. EUROPEAN PERCEPTIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

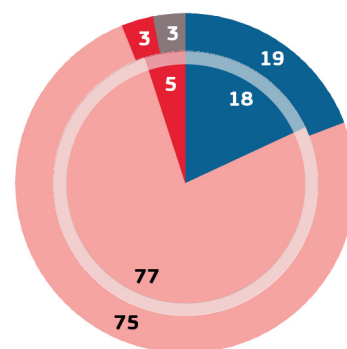
QB2 And how serious a problem do you think climate change is at this moment? Please use a scale from 1 to 10, with '1' meaning it is "not at all a serious problem" and '10' meaning it is "an extremely serious problem". (%)



EU27  Outer pie IE  Inner pie

	EU27		IE	
	2021	2021-2019	2021	2021-2019
Total 'Not a serious problem' (1-4)	7	+ 1	8	+ 4
Total 'A fairly serious problem' (5-6)	15	+ 1	11	- 9
Total 'A very serious problem' (7-10)	78	- 1	81	+ 6
Don't know	0	- 1	0	- 1

QB7 Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) government is doing enough, not enough or too much to tackle climate change? (%)

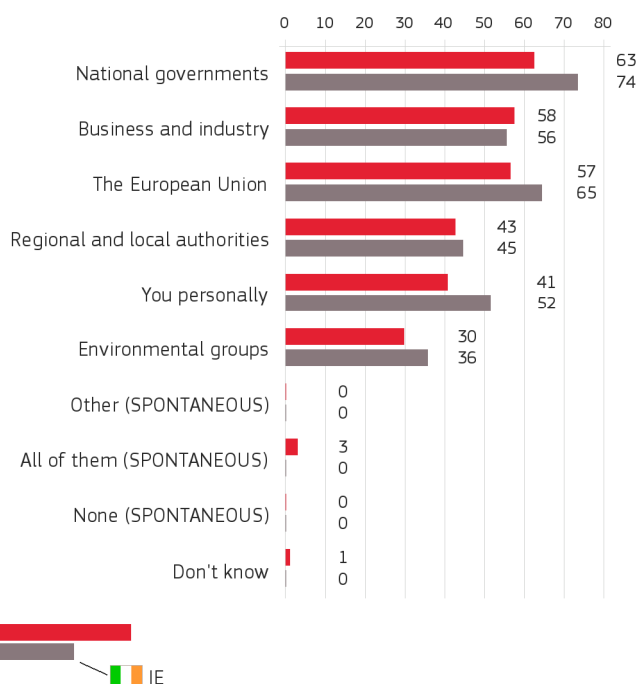


Enough
Not enough
Too much
Don't know

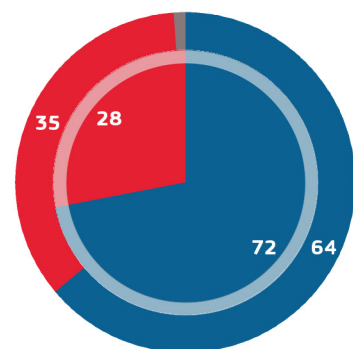
EU27  Outer pie IE  Inner pie

3. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 1/2

QB3 In your opinion, who within the EU is responsible for tackling climate change? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)



QB5 Have you personally taken any action to fight climate change over the past six months? (%)



EU27  Outer pie IE  Inner pie

	EU27		IE	
	2021	2021-2019	2021	2021-2019
Yes	64	+ 4	72	+ 10
No	35	- 2	28	- 7
Don't know	1	- 2	0	- 3

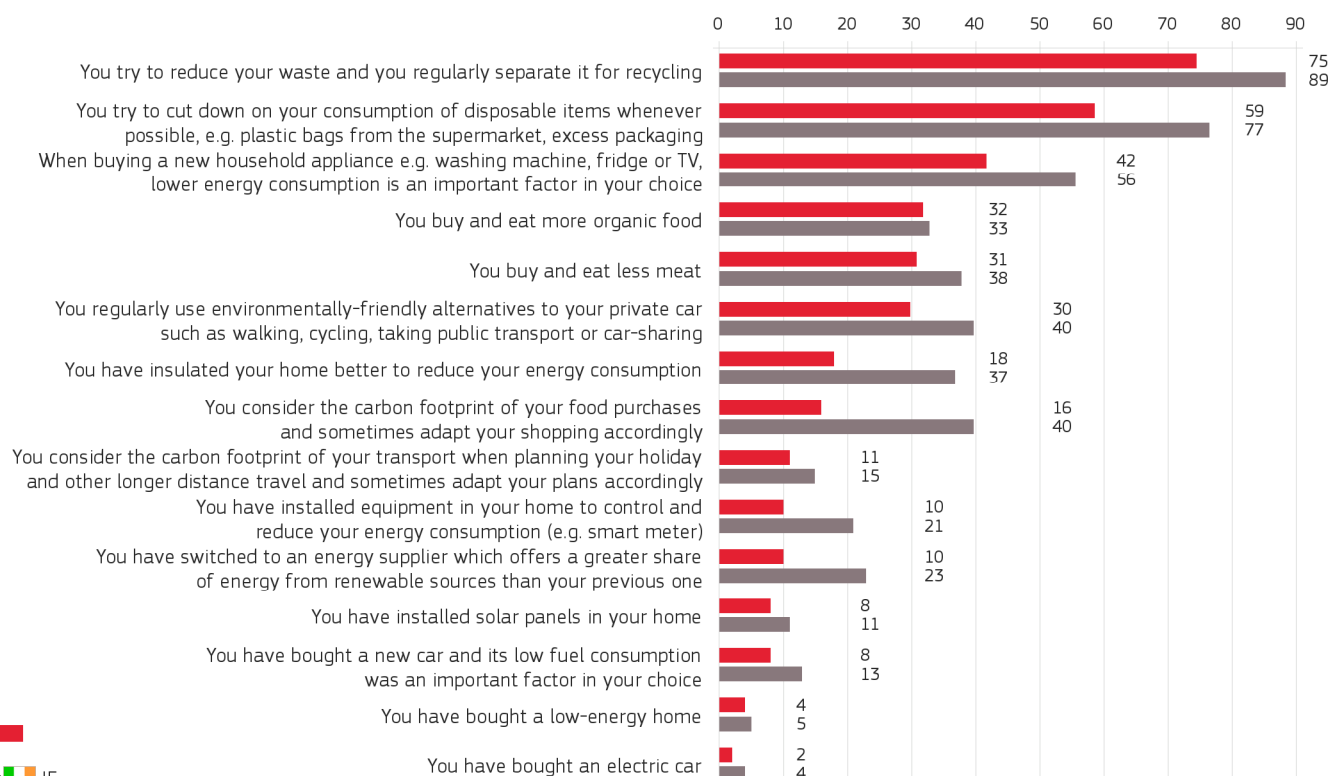


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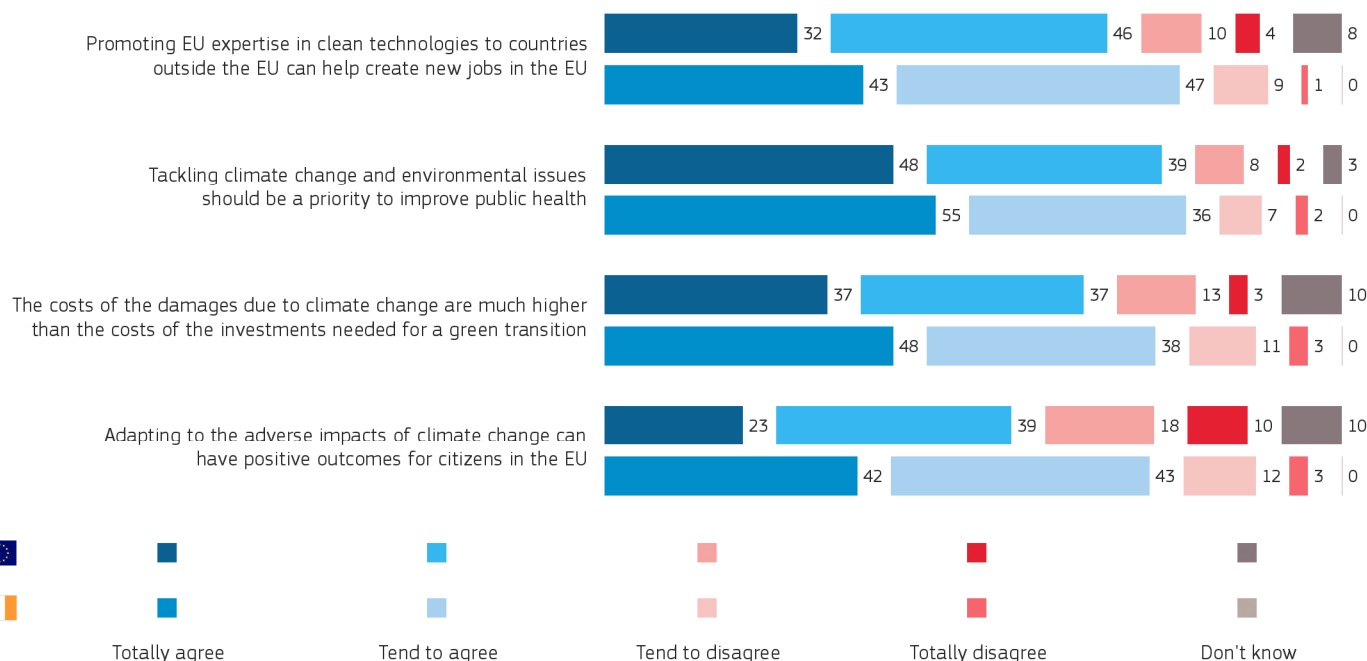
3. TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE 2/2

QB6 Which of the following actions, if any, apply to you? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(%)



4. ATTITUDES TO FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE

QB4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
(%)



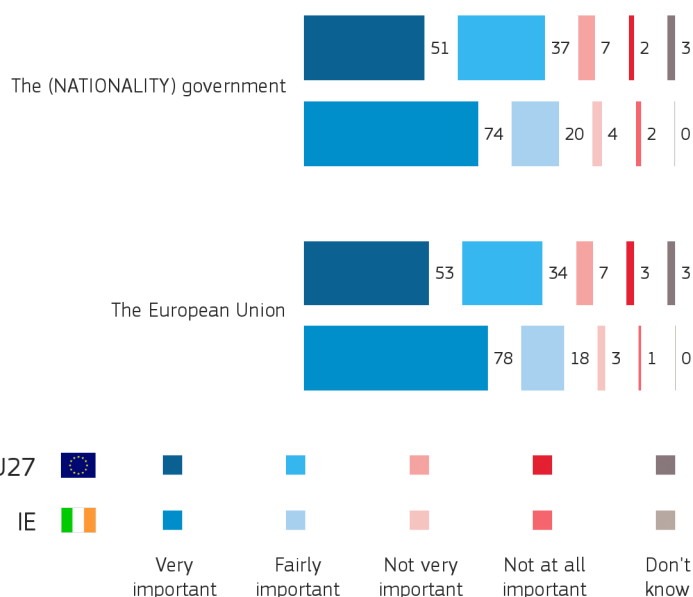
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5. LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

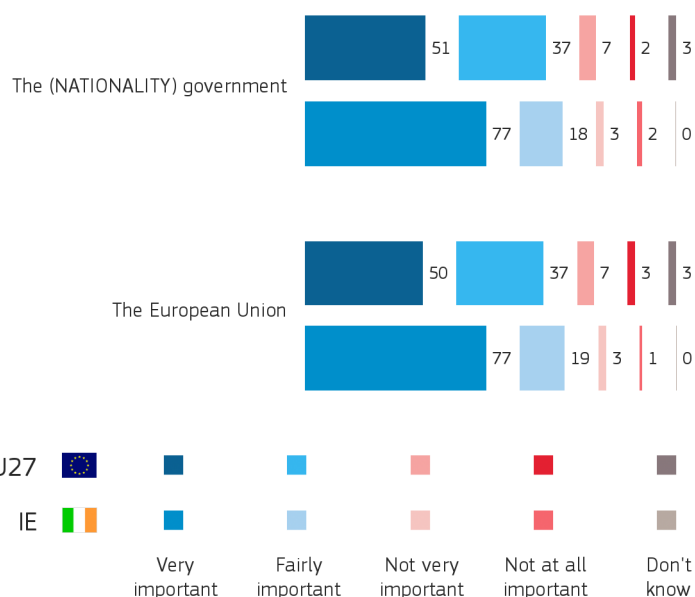
QB8 How important do you think it is that the following authorities set ambitious targets to increase the amount of renewable energy used, such as wind or solar power, by 2030?

(%)



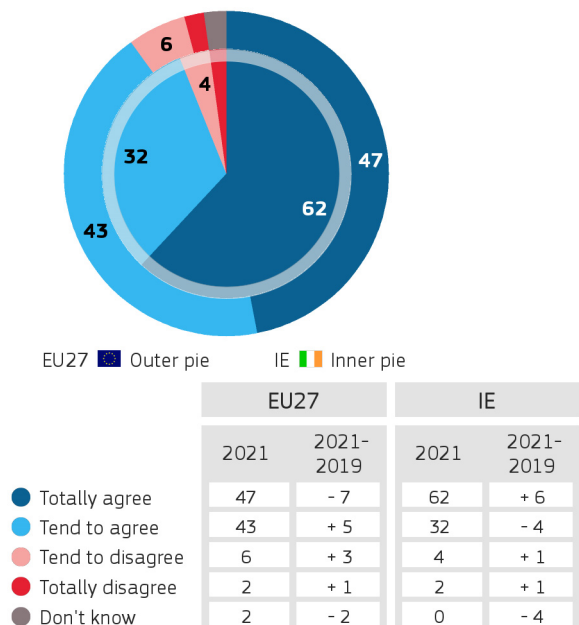
QB9 How important do you think it is that the following authorities provide support for improving energy efficiency by 2030 (e.g. by encouraging people to insulate their home, install solar panels, or buy electric cars)?

(%)



QB10 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: We should reduce greenhouse gas emissions to a minimum while offsetting the remaining emissions, for instance by increasing forested areas, to make the EU economy climate-neutral by 2050.

(%)



QB11 Do you think that the money from the economic recovery plan should mainly be invested in the traditional fossil-fuelled economy or in the new green economy?

(%)

