

INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC OPINION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

2023



YALE PROGRAM ON
Climate Change
Communication



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Introduction

This report presents results from an international survey, conducted in a partnership between the Yale Program on Climate Change Communication (YPCCC), Data for Good at Meta, and Rare’s Center for Behavior & the Environment, investigating public climate change knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, policy preferences, and behavior among Facebook users. The survey collected responses from 139,136 Facebook monthly active users (18 years of age or older). Responses were collected from 187 countries and territories worldwide, including 107 individual countries and territories and 3 geographic groups comprising 80 additional countries and territories (for a total of 110 “areas,” which are the unit of analysis in the reporting).¹ Fielding dates: August 3 – September 3, 2023. The YPCCC research team was supported by the MacArthur Foundation, the 11th Hour Project, and King Philanthropies.

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

Cite as:

Leiserowitz, A., Verner, M., Goddard, E., Wood, E., Carman, J., Ordaz Reynoso, N., Thulin, E., Rosenthal, S., Marlon, J. & Buttermore, N. (2023). *International Public Opinion on Climate Change, 2023*. New Haven, CT: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication and Data for Good at Meta.

Executive Summary

This report describes climate change beliefs, attitudes, policy preferences, and behaviors among Facebook users in 110 countries, territories, and geographic groups (hereafter referred to as “areas”). Overall, these 110 areas represent 187 countries and territories worldwide. The survey was developed by the Yale Program on Climate Change Communication, Data for Good at Meta, and Rare’s Center for Behavior & the Environment, and was fielded by Meta from August 3 – September 3, 2023. Among the key findings at the global level:

Climate Change Knowledge, Beliefs, and Engagement

- **Knowledge about climate change:** Respondents in Finland (89%) and Hungary (85%) are the most likely to say they know “a lot” or “a moderate amount” about climate change. In contrast, respondents in Benin and Haiti (both 36%) are the most likely to say they have “never heard of” climate change.
- **Climate change is happening:** After being given a short definition of climate change, respondents in El Salvador (94%), Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Armenia, Nicaragua (all 93%), and Puerto Rico, Mexico, and Colombia (all 92%) are the most likely to think climate change is happening, while respondents in Haiti (64%); Australia and the Netherlands (both 70%); and Laos and Austria (both 71%) are the least likely.
- **Climate change is human-caused:** Respondents in Portugal (61%), Spain (59%), and Finland (57%) are the most likely to think that climate change is mostly caused by human activities, while respondents in Haiti (18%) and Indonesia (20%) are the least likely.

Worry and Perceived Risks Regarding Climate Change

- **Worry about climate change:** Respondents in South Korea and Puerto Rico (both 93%), and Costa Rica and El Salvador (both 92%) are the most likely to say they are either “very worried” or “somewhat worried” about climate change, while respondents from the Netherlands (45%) and Yemen (47%) are the least likely.
- **Climate change will harm future generations:** Respondents in Puerto Rico (84%) and Costa Rica (83%) are the most likely to say that climate change will harm future generations “a great deal,” while respondents in Yemen (27%) are the least likely to say so.
- **Climate change will be personally harmful:** Respondents are the most likely to say that climate change will harm them personally “a great deal” in El Salvador (66%) and Puerto Rico, Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Malawi (all 61%), and the least likely to say so in the Czech Republic and Finland (both 5%), and the Netherlands (7%).
- **Personal importance of climate change:** Respondents in El Salvador (87%) and Mozambique (85%) are the most likely to say that climate change is either “extremely” or “very” important to them personally, while respondents in the Netherlands (19%) and Jordan (28%) are the least likely to say so.

Support for Action on Climate Change

- **Climate change as a government priority:** Respondents in Puerto Rico (92%) and El Salvador (90%) are the most likely to say that climate change should be either a “very high” or “high” priority for their government, while respondents in Yemen (38%) and Turkey (45%) are the least likely to say so.

1 Climate Change Knowledge, Beliefs, and Engagement

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

A majority of respondents (more than 50%) in 45 of the 110 countries, territories, and geographic groups (hereafter, “areas”) surveyed say they know either “a lot” or “a moderate amount” about climate change. Respondents in Finland (89%), Hungary (85%), Austria (77%), and Germany (76%) are the most likely to say they know at least a moderate amount.

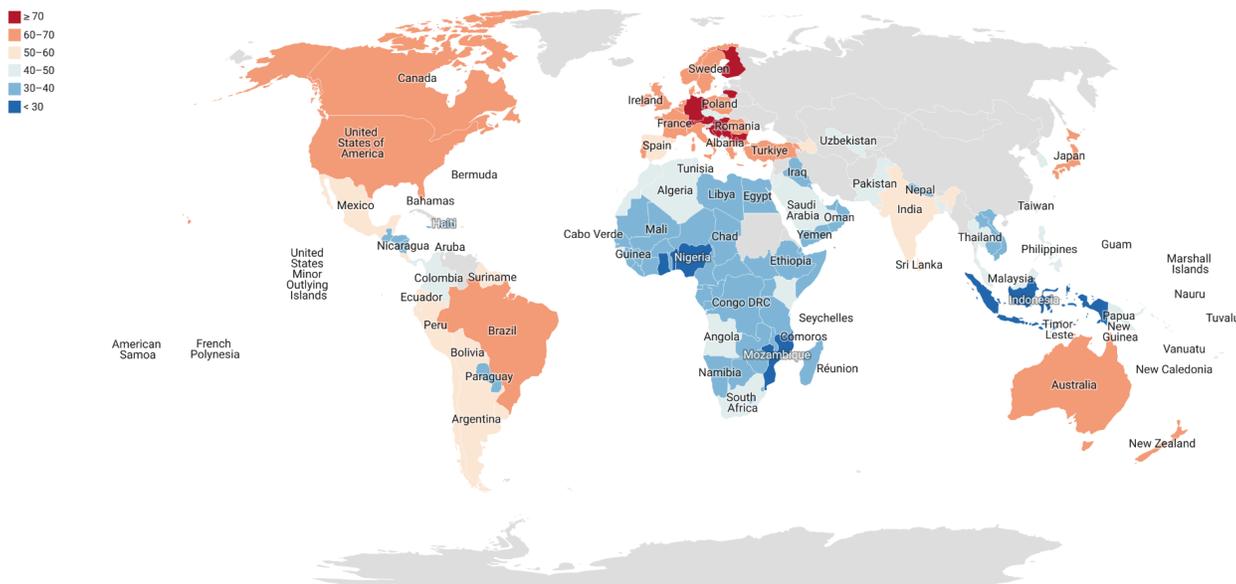
By contrast, in many areas, substantial percentages of respondents say they have “never heard of” climate change. Respondents in Benin and Haiti are the most likely to say they have never heard of it (both 36%).

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

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

Knowledge about climate change

% who know ‘a moderate amount’ or ‘a lot’ about climate change



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023 • Created with Datawrapper

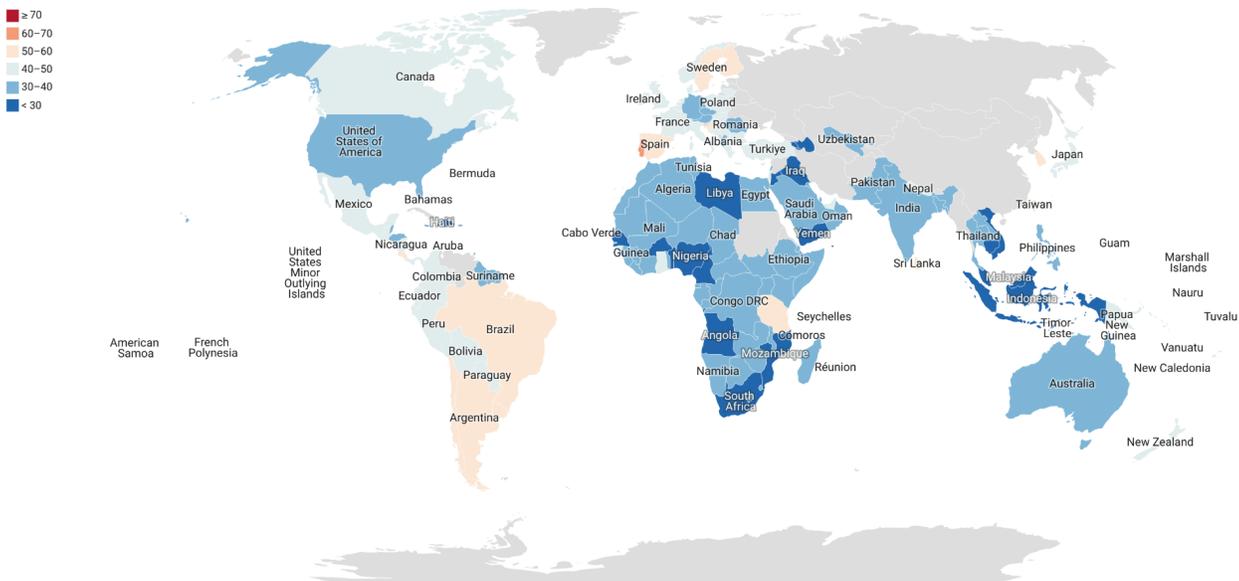
1.3 Respondents in nearly all areas think climate change is at least partially caused by human activities.

A majority of respondents in 109 of the 110 surveyed areas say that climate change is at least *partially* caused by human activities (i.e., that it is either “caused mostly by human activities” or is “caused about equally by human activities and natural changes”). However, among those, majorities in only 16 areas say climate change is *mostly* caused by human activities (see map). Respondents in Portugal (61%), Spain (59%), and Finland (57%) are the most likely to say that climate change is mostly caused by human activities, while respondents in Haiti (18%) and Indonesia (20%) are the least likely. Respondents in Mozambique are the most likely to say climate change is caused mostly by natural changes in the environment (36%), followed by respondents in the Dominican Republic (30%) and Yemen (28%).

Comparing results by region (see Appendix II), respondents in South America are the most likely to say that climate change is caused mostly by human activities (majorities in 4 out of 9 areas), while respondents in Southwest Asia/North Africa (majorities in zero areas), as well as Sub-Saharan Africa (majority in one area), are the least likely.

Climate change is caused mostly by human activities

% who think climate change is mostly caused by humans



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment, 2023 - Created with Datawrapper

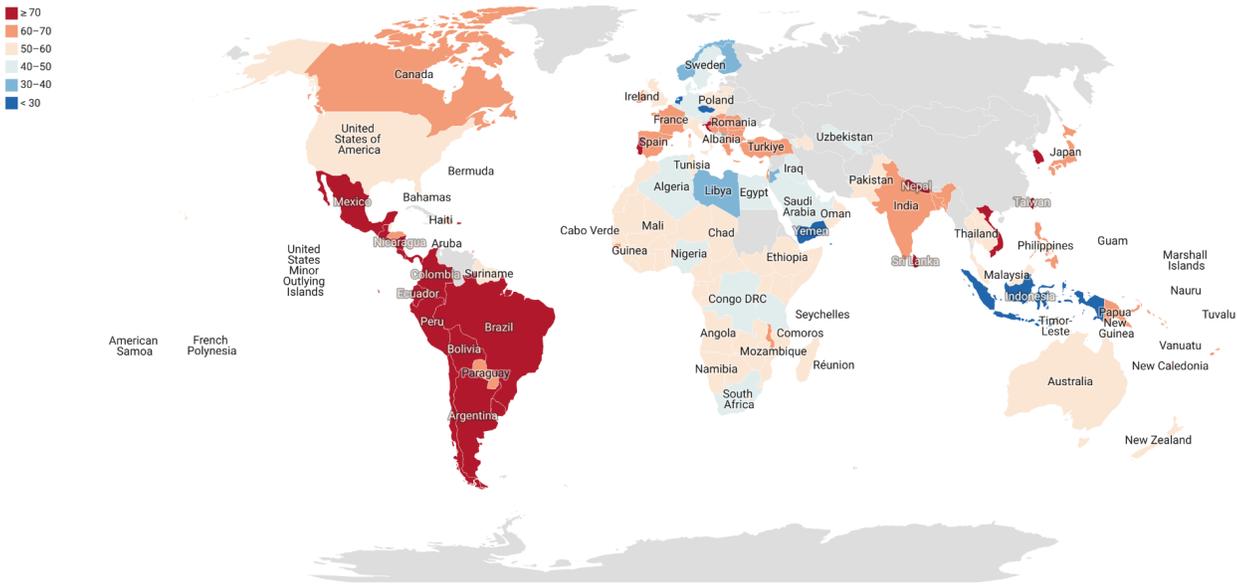
2.2 Majorities in most areas think climate change will harm future generations “a great deal.”

A majority of respondents in about three-quarters of the areas surveyed (80 out of 110) think climate change will harm future generations “a great deal.” This ranged from eight in ten respondents in Puerto Rico (84%); Costa Rica (83%); Taiwan, Mexico, and El Salvador (all 81%); and Chile (80%) to about one quarter of respondents in Yemen (27%).

Comparing results by region (see Appendix II), respondents in South America are most likely to think climate change will harm future generations a great deal (majorities in 9 out of 9 areas), while respondents in Southwest Asia/North Africa are least likely (majorities in 6 out of 17 areas).

Climate change will harm future generations

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



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment, 2023 • Created with Datawrapper

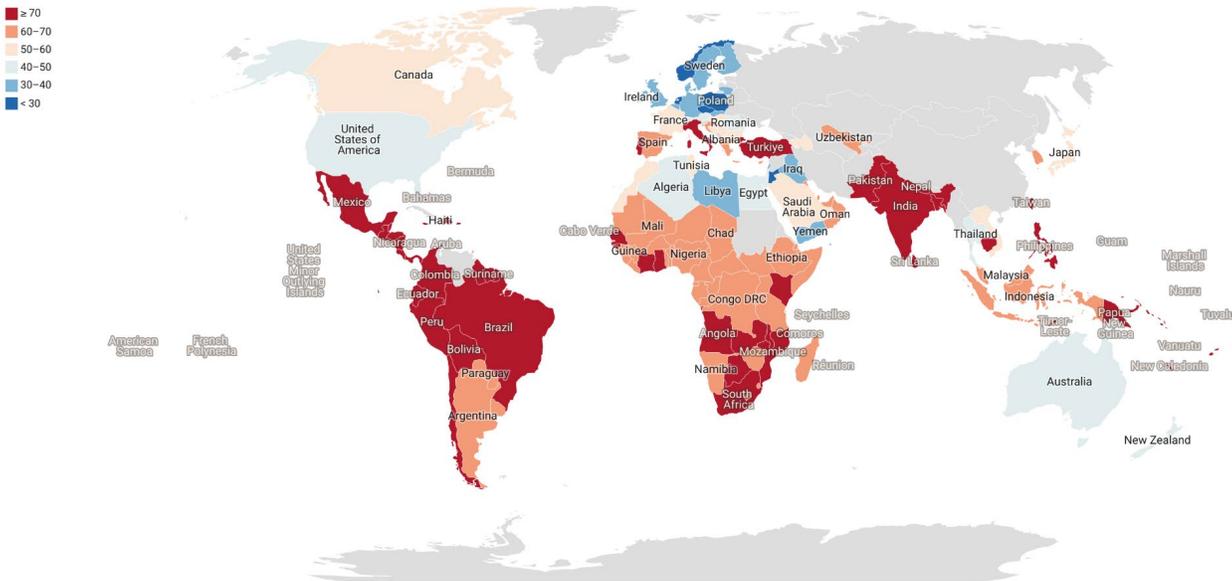
2.4 Climate change is personally important to respondents in most areas.

A majority of respondents in about three-quarters of the surveyed areas (81 of 110) say the issue of climate change is either “extremely” or “very” important to them personally. Respondents in El Salvador (87%) and Mozambique (85%) are the most likely to say that climate change is either “extremely” or “very” important to them personally, while respondents in the Netherlands (19%) and Jordan (28%) are the least likely to say so.

Comparing results by region (see Appendix II), respondents in South America and Sub-Saharan Africa are most likely to say that climate change is important to them personally, with majorities in all areas saying so. Respondents in Southwest Asia/North Africa (majorities in 8 out of 17 areas) and Europe (16 out of 31 areas) are least likely.

Climate change is personally important

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



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment, 2023 - Created with Datawrapper

Appendix I: Survey Method

The data in this report are based on a survey of 139,136 Facebook monthly active users, aged 18 and older. The survey was conducted August 3 – September 3, 2023. Sampled Facebook users received an invitation to answer a short survey at the top of their Facebook News Feed and had the option to click the invitation to complete the survey on the Facebook platform.

The sample was drawn from the population of Facebook monthly active users, defined as registered and logged-in Facebook users who had visited Facebook through the website or a mobile device in the last 30 days.² Within each country or territory surveyed, we drew a sample in proportion to publicly available age and gender benchmarks. Data for some countries and territories that have smaller populations and/or numbers of Facebook users were combined into “group” scores (i.e., Caribbean, Asian and Pacific Islands, and some countries in Sub-Saharan Africa). Sample populations for the geographic groups were drawn in proportion to the population of Facebook users due to lack of publicly available benchmark data. All other countries and territories were sampled in proportion to data from the United Nations Population Division 2019 World Population Projections. The sample population in the United States was drawn in proportion to the U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey 2018 March Supplement.

Data were then weighed separately for each country, territory, and group using a multi-stage, pre- and post-survey weighting process based on census and nationally representative survey benchmarks, Facebook demographics, and Facebook engagement metrics, balanced to the total number of survey completions.³

This project is a partnership between the Yale Program on Climate Change Communication, Data for Good at Meta, and Rare’s Center for Behavior & the Environment. The survey instrument was designed by Anthony Leiserowitz, Seth Rosenthal, Marija Verner, and Jennifer Carman of Yale University, with support by Emily Wood, Natalia Ordaz Reynoso and Nicole Buttermore at Meta; and Erik Thulin at Rare. The survey was fielded by Meta. Survey weights were generated by Nicole Buttermore and Natalia Ordaz Reynoso. The charts and maps were designed by Emily Goddard and Jennifer Marlon of Yale University.

² The Facebook monthly active users figure is reported in the company’s quarterly earnings report found on <https://investor.fb.com>. As of June 30, 2023, there were 3.03 billion monthly active users globally.

³ Weights were generated in three stages. First, we adjusted for sampling in proportion to age and gender census benchmarks. Second, we adjusted for non-response error using Inverse Propensity Score Weighting (IPSW) on Facebook demographics and Facebook engagement metrics to make the sample more representative of Facebook monthly active users. The Facebook monthly active user sampling frame constitutes a sizable proportion of the global population, but the proportion of adults who use Facebook differs from country to country. To more closely reflect the entire adult population in a country or territory, we used poststratification based on publicly available nationally representative survey benchmarks, using weights from the first stages as inputs. The final weights were balanced to the total number of survey completions.

Rounding error and tabulation

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

For tabulation purposes, percentage points are rounded to the nearest whole number. As a result, percentages in a given chart may total slightly higher or lower than 100%. Summed response categories (e.g., “a lot” + “a moderate amount”) are rounded after sums are calculated (e.g., 25.3% + 25.3% = 50.6%, which, after rounding, would be reported as 25% + 25% = 51%).

Sample size for surveyed countries, territories, and groups

Our study collected data from a total of 187 countries and territories,⁴ including 80 countries and territories that were collapsed into three geographic groups due to sample size (i.e., Caribbean, Asian & Pacific Islands, and Sub-Saharan Africa). The unweighted sample sizes for each country, territory, and group are as follows:

- Albania (*n* = 531)
- Algeria (*n* = 1,791)
- Angola (*n* = 1,037)
- Argentina (*n* = 1,682)
- Armenia (*n* = 549)
- Asian & Pacific Islands* (*n* = 2,649)
- Australia (*n* = 936)
- Austria (*n* = 1,157)
- Azerbaijan (*n* = 842)
- Bangladesh (*n* = 1,642)
- Belgium (*n* = 1,027)
- Benin (*n* = 863)
- Bolivia (*n* = 1,571)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina (*n* = 659)
- Botswana (*n* = 774)
- Brazil (*n* = 1,526)
- Bulgaria (*n* = 1,515)
- Burkina Faso (*n* = 745)
- Cambodia (*n* = 1,007)
- Cameroon (*n* = 839)
- Canada (*n* = 1,010)
- Caribbean* (*n* = 1,383)
- Chile (*n* = 1,192)
- Colombia (*n* = 1,658)
- Congo, Democratic Republic of the (*n* = 804)
- Costa Rica (*n* = 1,469)
- Côte d'Ivoire (*n* = 927)
- Croatia (*n* = 669)
- Cyprus (*n* = 571)
- The Czech Republic (*n* = 1,104)
- Denmark (*n* = 1,020)
- Dominican Republic, The (*n* = 1,295)
- Ecuador (*n* = 1,443)
- Egypt (*n* = 1,932)
- El Salvador (*n* = 1,334)
- Finland (*n* = 631)
- France (includes Saint Pierre and Miquelon) (*n* = 1,497)
- Germany (*n* = 2,023)
- Ghana (*n* = 816)
- Greece (*n* = 1,024)
- Guatemala (*n* = 1,602)
- Haiti (*n* = 771)
- Honduras (*n* = 1,490)
- Hong Kong (*n* = 467)
- Hungary (*n* = 620)
- India (*n* = 3,793)
- Indonesia (*n* = 1,767)
- Iraq (*n* = 2,185)
- Ireland (*n* = 1,080)
- Israel (*n* = 988)
- Italy (*n* = 1,093)
- Jamaica (*n* = 603)
- Japan (*n* = 1,116)
- Jordan (*n* = 2,086)
- Kenya (*n* = 1,892)
- Kosovo (*n* = 522)
- Kuwait (*n* = 906)
- Laos (*n* = 745)
- Lebanon (*n* = 1,049)
- Libya (*n* = 1,168)
- Lithuania (*n* = 1,301)
- Malawi (*n* = 1,092)
- Malaysia (*n* = 1,805)
- Mexico (*n* = 1,700)
- Morocco (*n* = 1,347)

⁴ Samples were drawn from two additional areas (Eritrea and Tuvalu), but no respondents participated in the surveys in these areas, so they are excluded from the final list.

- Mozambique ($n = 961$)
- Nepal ($n = 1,534$)
- Netherlands, The ($n = 927$)
- New Zealand ($n = 1,029$)
- Nicaragua ($n = 820$)
- Nigeria ($n = 1,939$)
- North Macedonia ($n = 693$)
- Norway ($n = 1,134$)
- Oman ($n = 483$)
- Pakistan ($n = 1,966$)
- Panama ($n = 852$)
- Paraguay ($n = 825$)
- Peru ($n = 1,455$)
- Philippines, The ($n = 1,825$)
- Poland ($n = 897$)
- Portugal ($n = 948$)
- Puerto Rico ($n = 872$)
- Qatar ($n = 835$)
- Romania ($n = 1,264$)
- Saudi Arabia ($n = 1,440$)
- Senegal ($n = 704$)
- Serbia ($n = 1,309$)
- Singapore ($n = 378$)
- Slovakia ($n = 1,050$)
- South Africa ($n = 1,547$)
- South Korea ($n = 1,038$)
- Spain ($n = 912$)
- Sri Lanka ($n = 1,266$)
- Sub-Saharan Africa* ($n = 4,805$)
- Sweden ($n = 1,299$)
- Switzerland ($n = 1,007$)
- Taiwan ($n = 1,736$)
- Tanzania ($n = 809$)
- Thailand ($n = 2,299$)
- Trinidad and Tobago ($n = 539$)
- Tunisia ($n = 1,948$)
- Turkey ($n = 1,733$)
- United Arab Emirates ($n = 1,271$)
- United Kingdom ($n = 1,969$)
- United States of America ($n = 2,836$)
- Uruguay ($n = 944$)
- Uzbekistan ($n = 1,194$)
- Vietnam ($n = 1,564$)
- Yemen ($n = 1,069$)
- Zambia ($n = 879$)

*The 80 countries and territories were collapsed into the three geographic groups as follows:

Asian & Pacific Islands ($n = 2,649$):

- American Samoa
- Brunei
- Cabo Verde
- Comoros, The
- Cook Islands, The
- Fiji
- French Polynesia
- Guam
- Guinea-Bissau
- Kiribati
- Maldives
- Marshall Islands, The
- Mauritius
- Mayotte
- Micronesia, Federated States of
- Nauru
- New Caledonia
- Northern Mariana Islands, The

- Palau
- Papua New Guinea
- Réunion
- Samoa
- Sao Tome and Principe
- Seychelles
- Solomon Islands
- Timor-Leste
- Tonga
- United States Minor Outlying Islands
- Vanuatu
- Wallis and Futuna

Caribbean ($n = 1,383$):

- Anguilla
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Aruba
- Bahamas, The
- Barbados
- Belize
- Bermuda

- Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba
- Cayman Islands, The
- Curaçao
- Dominica
- French Guiana
- Grenada
- Guadeloupe
- Guyana
- Martinique
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Martin (France)
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Sint Maarten (Netherlands)
- Suriname
- Turks and Caicos Islands, The
- Virgin Islands (British)

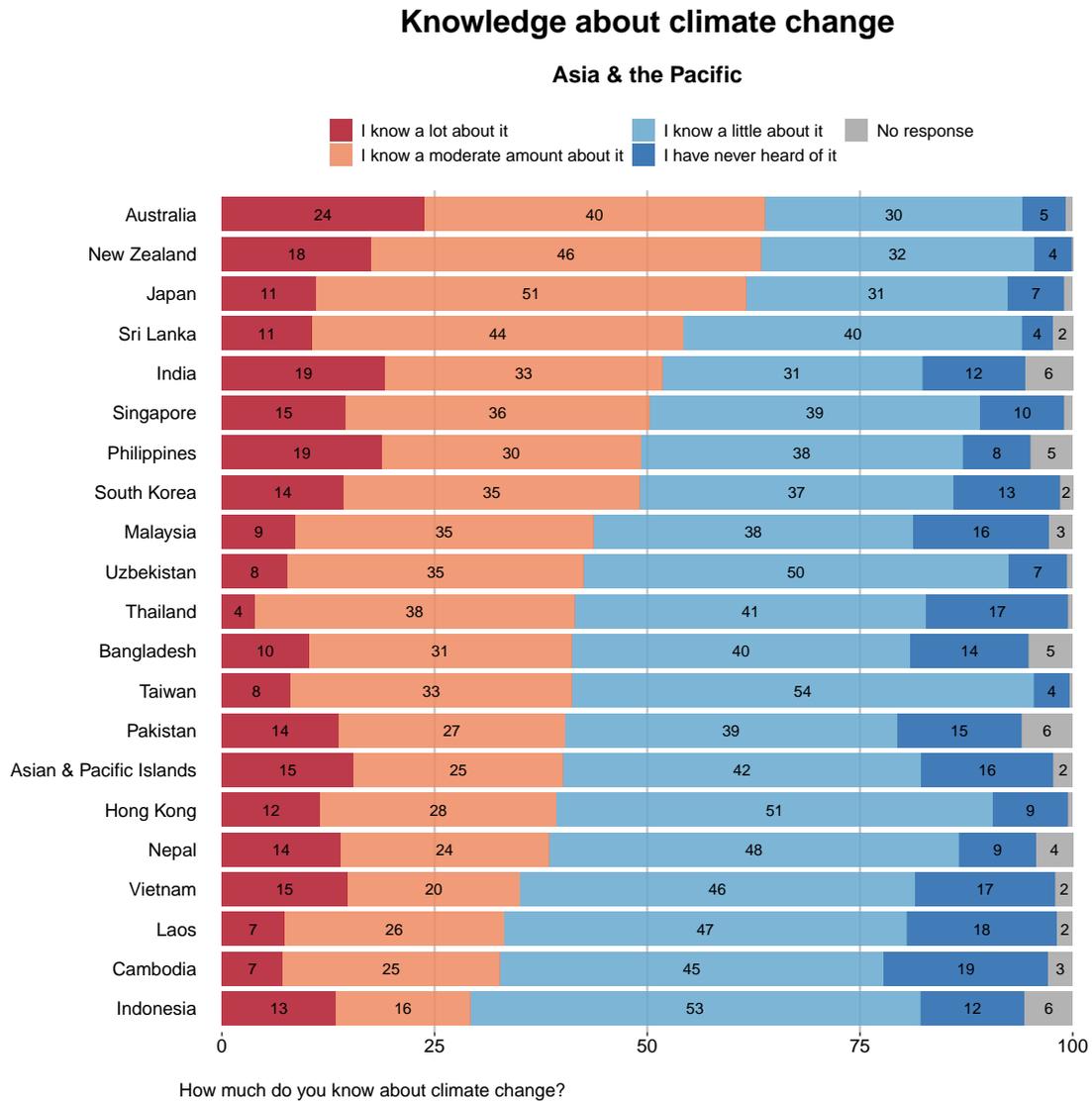
- Virgin Islands (U.S.)

Sub-Saharan Africa (*n* = 4,805):

- Burundi
- Central African Republic, The
- Chad
- Congo, Republic of the
- Djibouti
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eswatini
- Ethiopia
- Gabon
- Gambia, The
- Guinea
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Namibia
- Niger
- Rwanda
- Sierra Leone
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Togo
- Uganda
- Zimbabwe

Appendix II: Results by Region

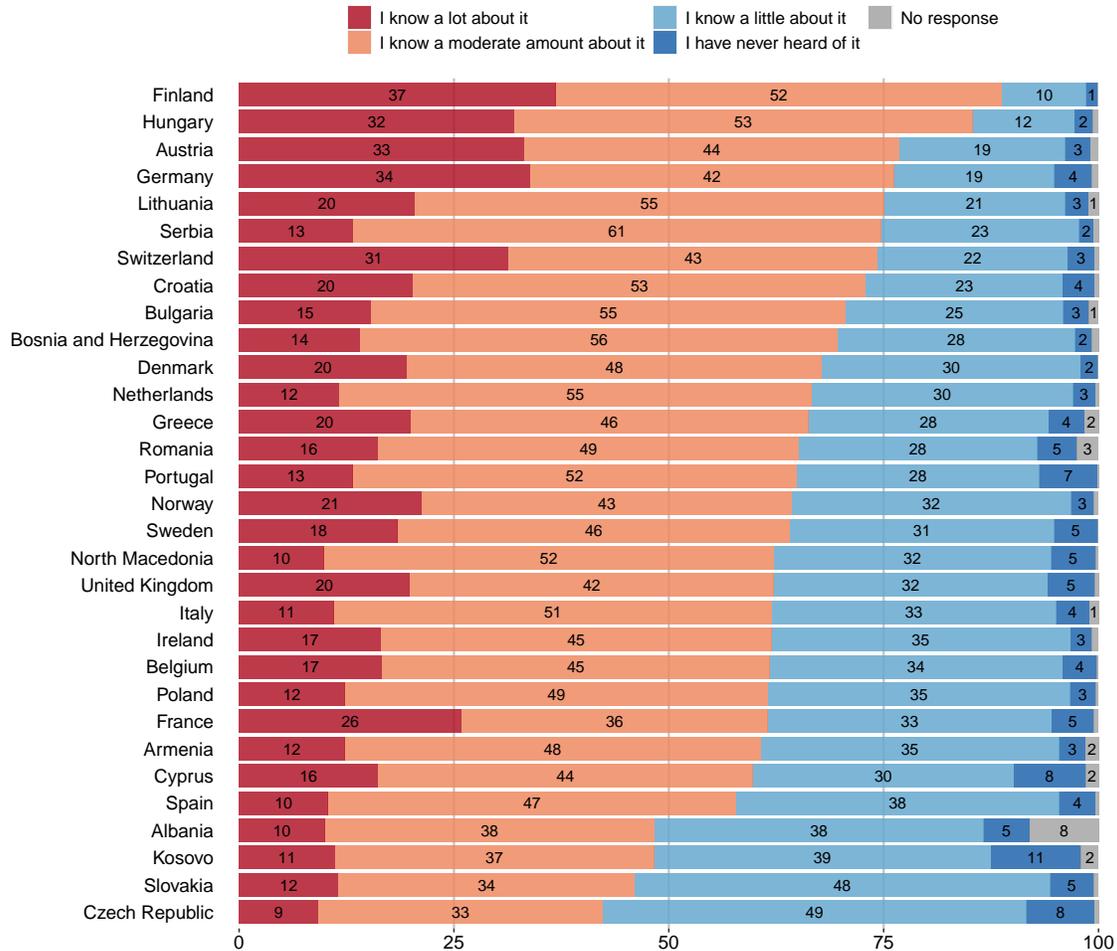
1.1 How much do you know about climate change?



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Knowledge about climate change

Europe

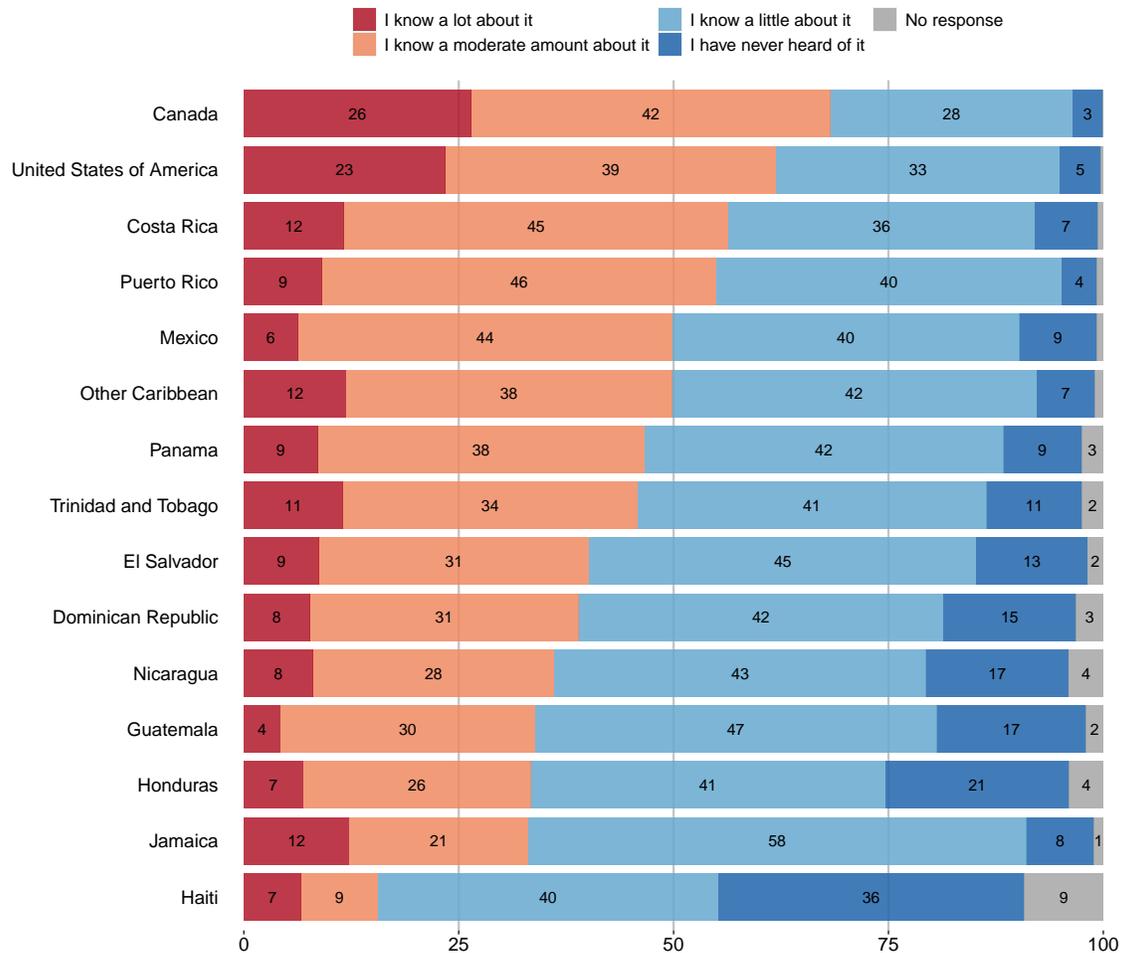


How much do you know about climate change?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Knowledge about climate change

North America, Central America, & the Caribbean

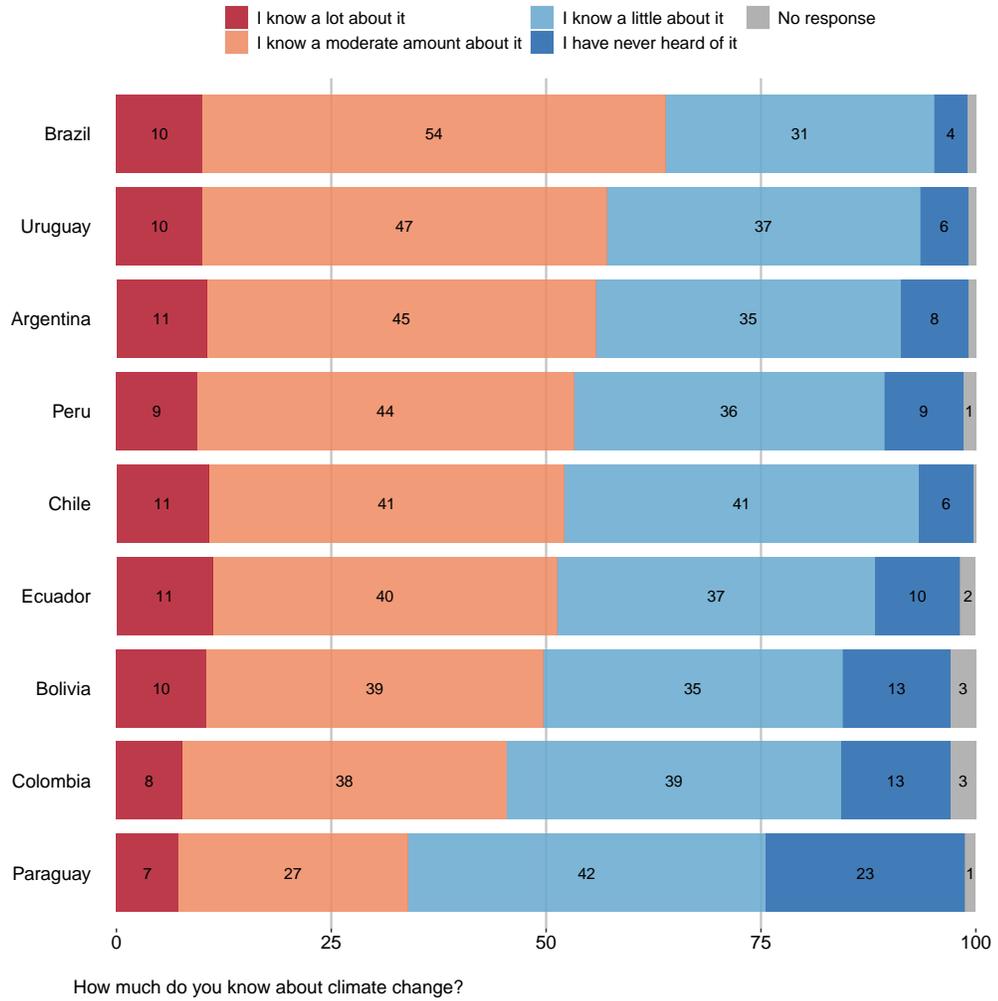


How much do you know about climate change?

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Knowledge about climate change

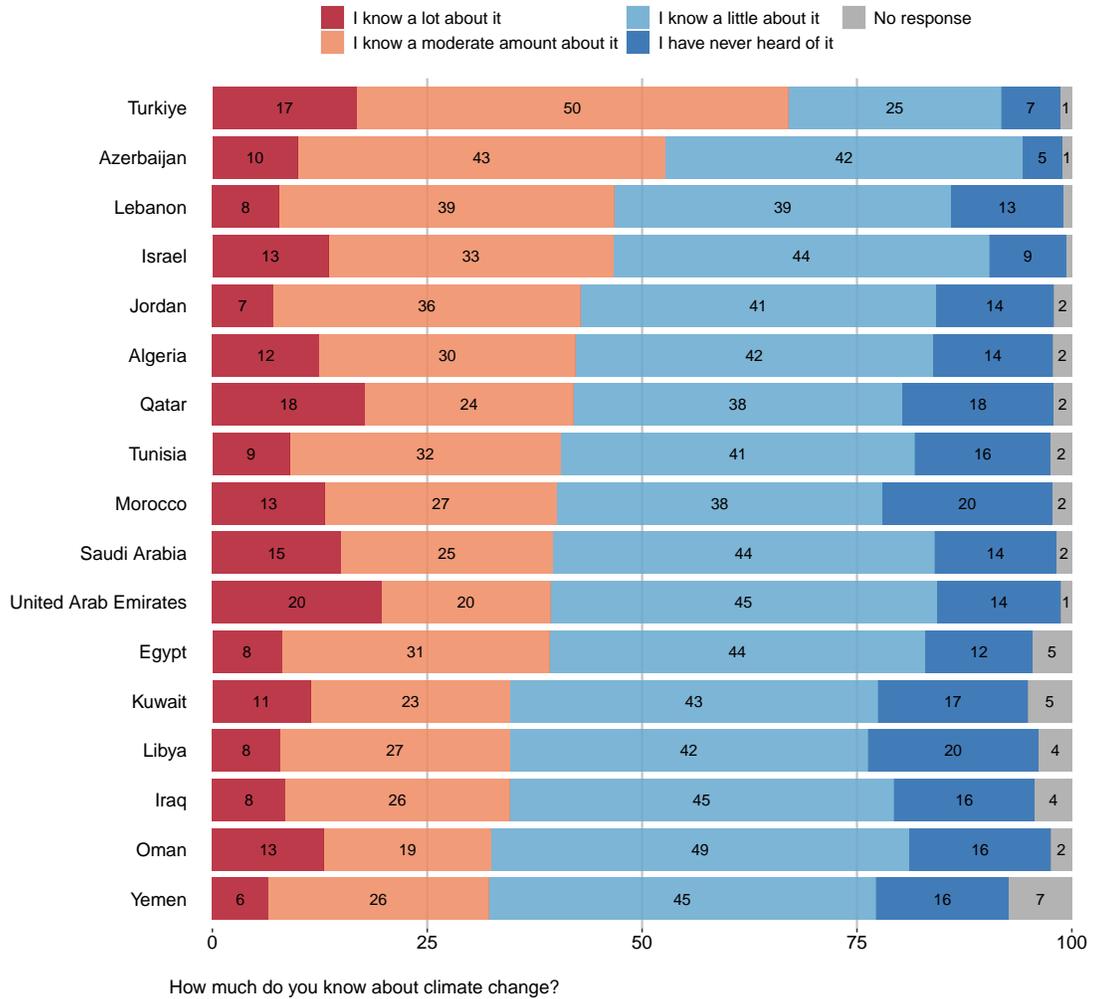
South America



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Knowledge about climate change

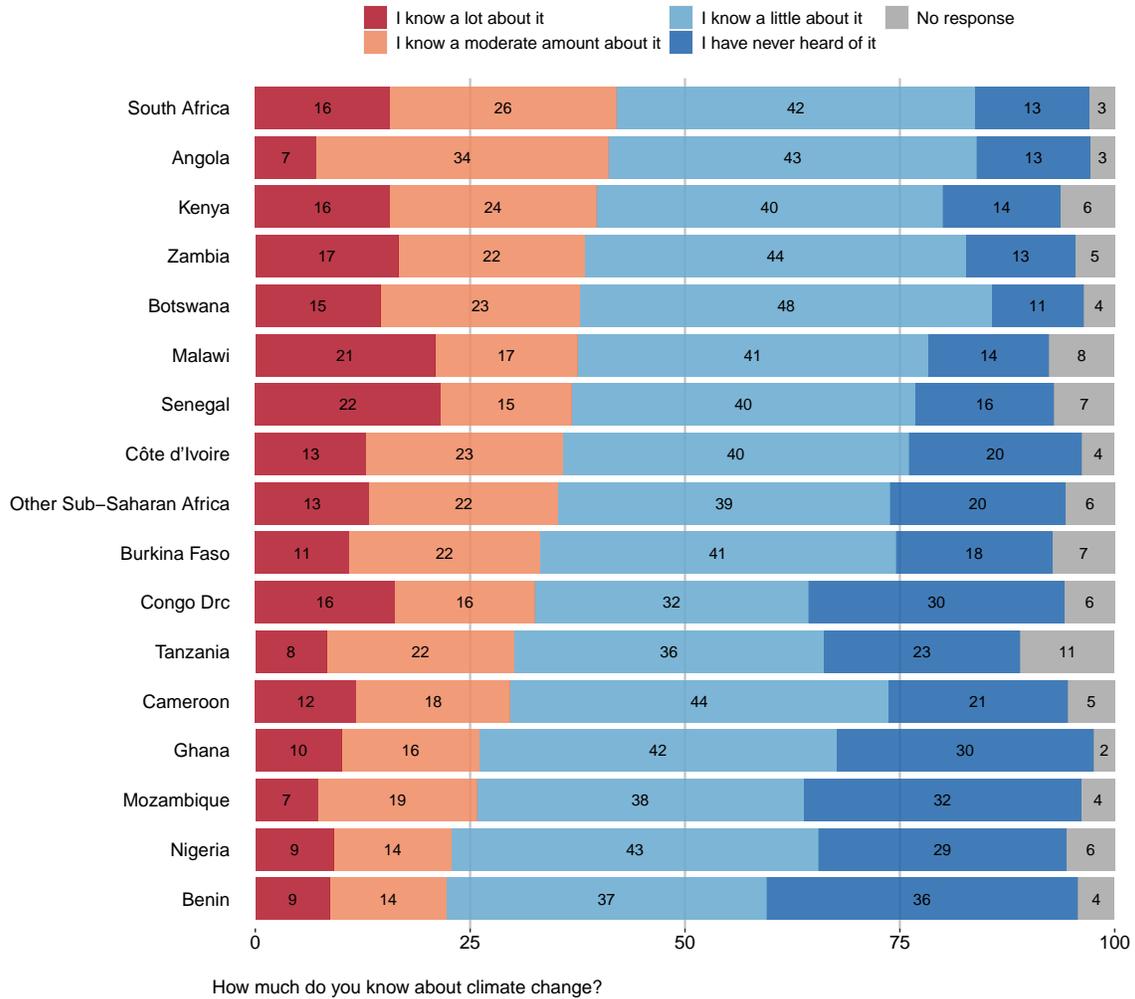
Southwest Asia & North Africa



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Knowledge about climate change

Sub-Saharan Africa

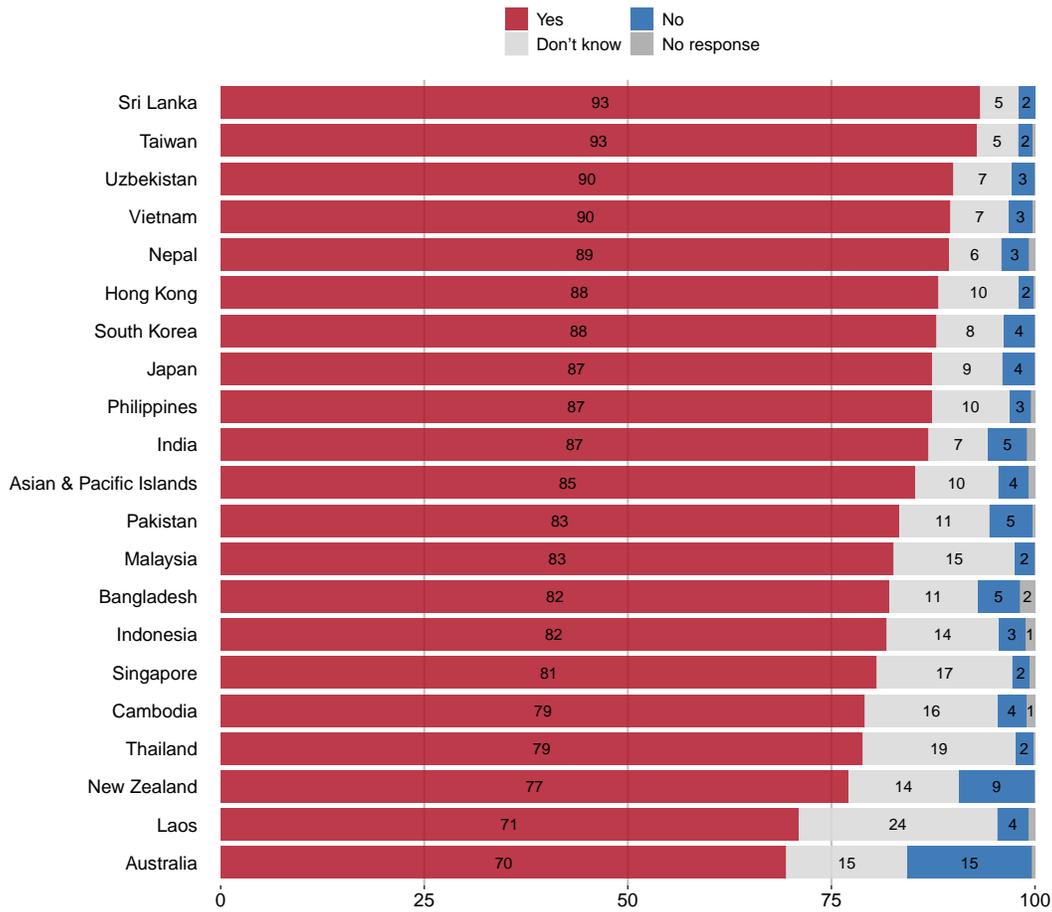


Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

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

Climate change is happening

Asia & the Pacific

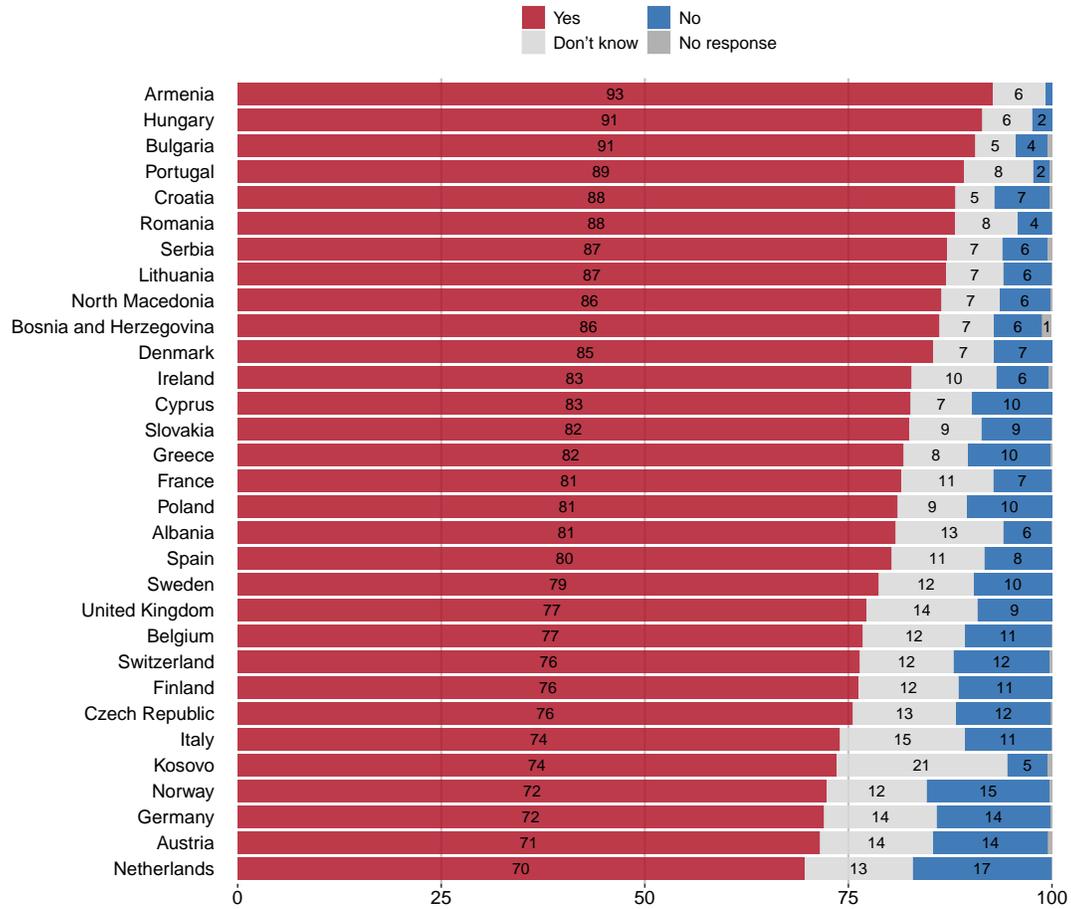


Climate change refers to the idea that the world's average temperature has been increasing over the past 150 years, will increase more in the future, and that the world's climate will change as a result. What do you think: Do you think that climate change is happening?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change is happening

Europe

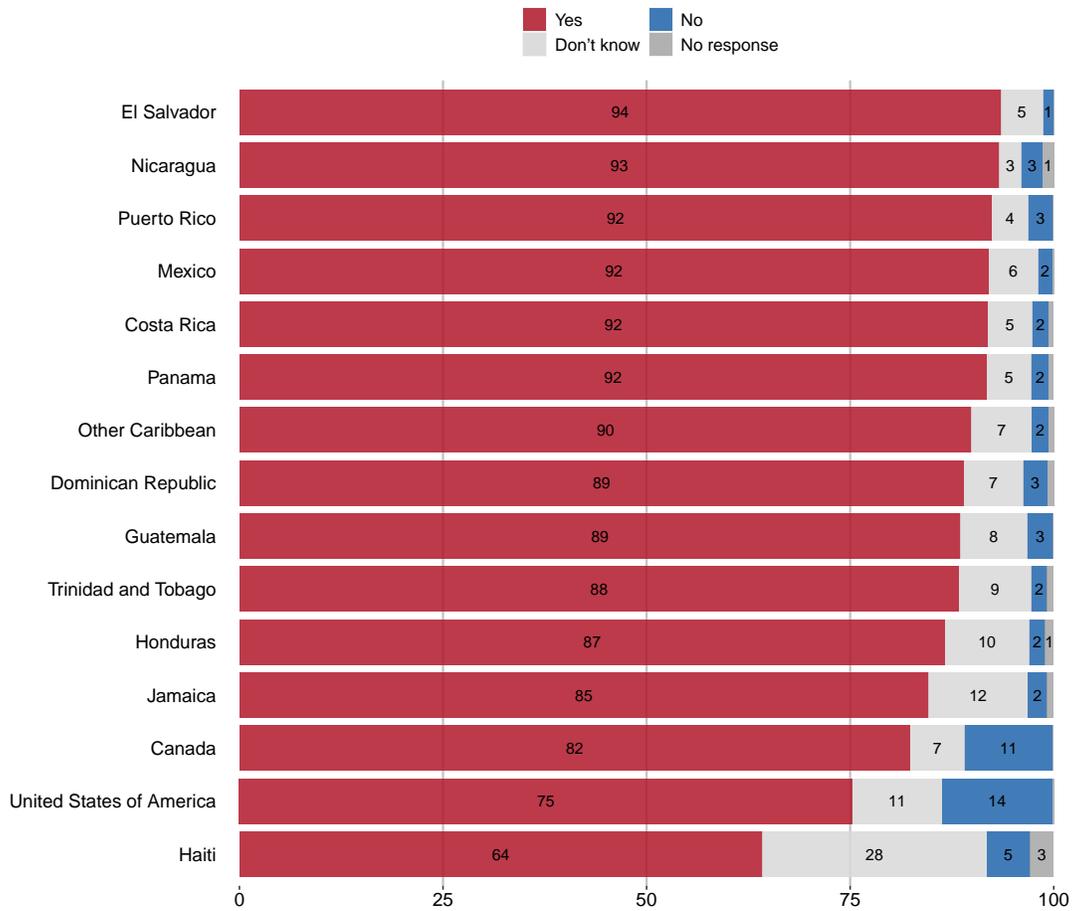


Climate change refers to the idea that the world's average temperature has been increasing over the past 150 years, will increase more in the future, and that the world's climate will change as a result. What do you think: Do you think that climate change is happening?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change is happening

North America, Central America, & the Caribbean

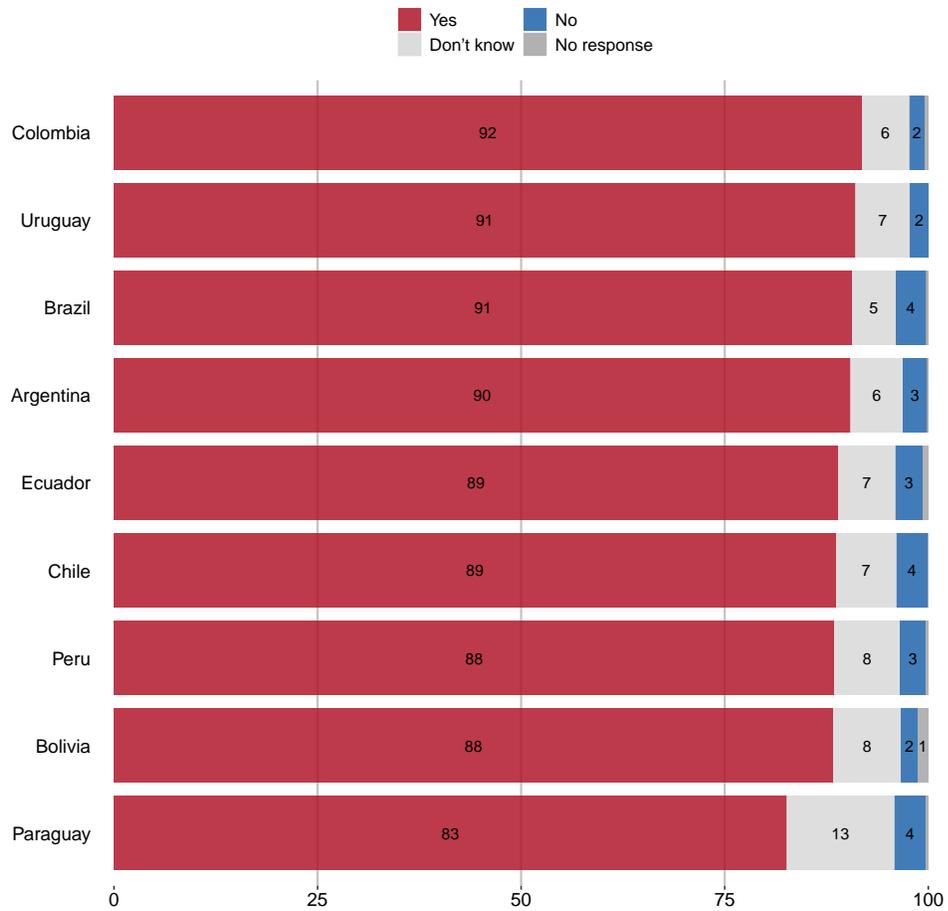


Climate change refers to the idea that the world's average temperature has been increasing over the past 150 years, will increase more in the future, and that the world's climate will change as a result. What do you think: Do you think that climate change is happening?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change is happening

South America

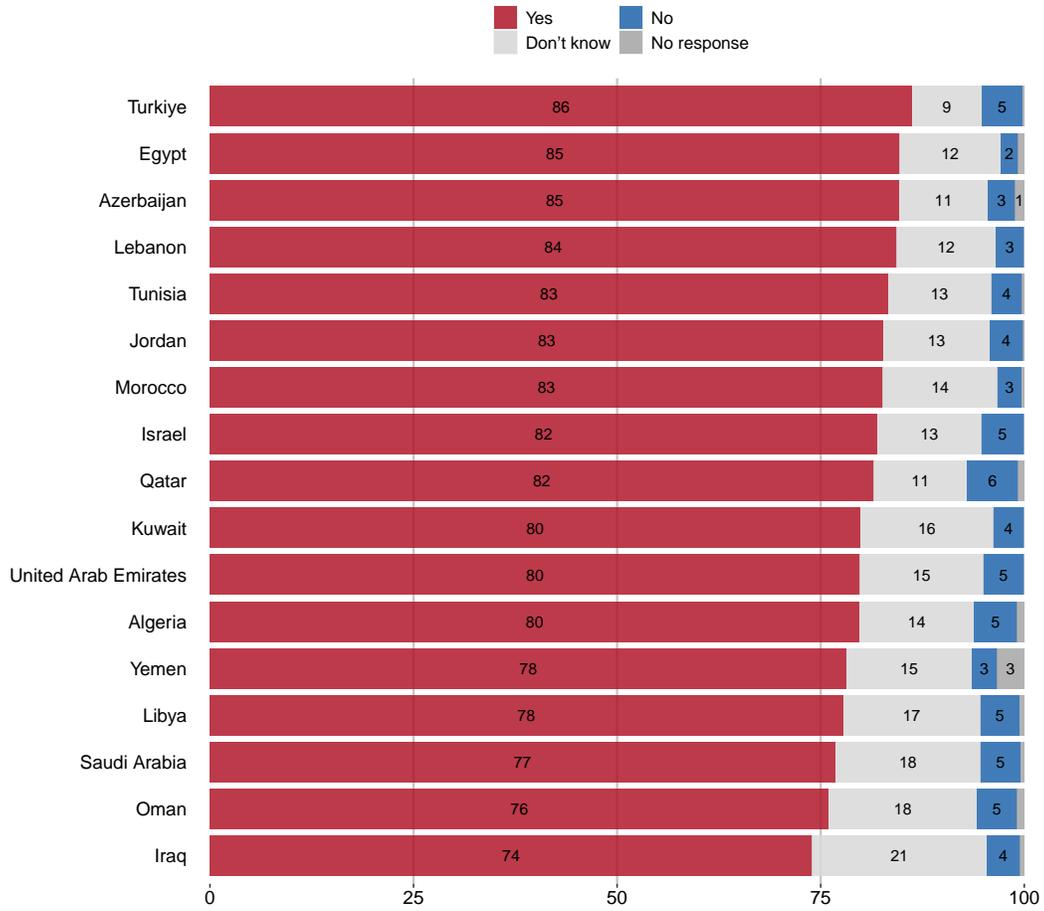


Climate change refers to the idea that the world's average temperature has been increasing over the past 150 years, will increase more in the future, and that the world's climate will change as a result. What do you think: Do you think that climate change is happening?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change is happening

Southwest Asia & North Africa

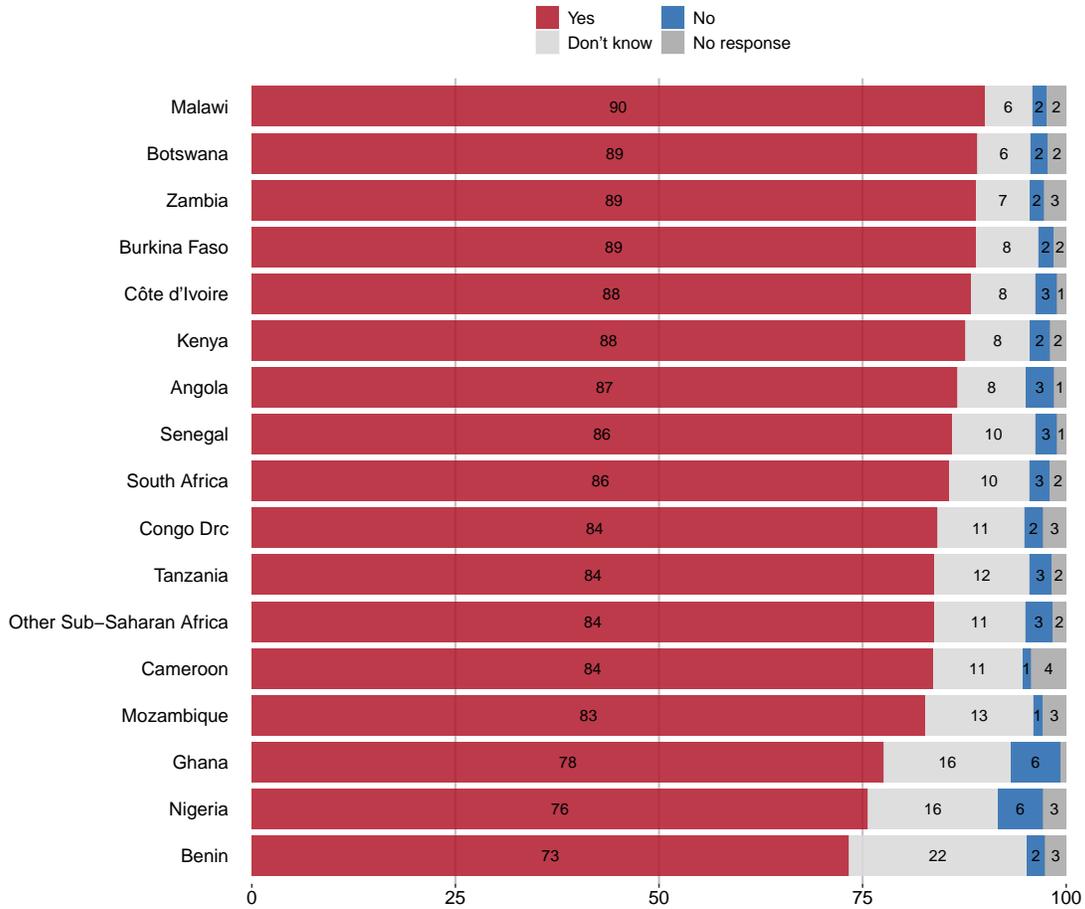


Climate change refers to the idea that the world's average temperature has been increasing over the past 150 years, will increase more in the future, and that the world's climate will change as a result. What do you think: Do you think that climate change is happening?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change is happening

Sub-Saharan Africa



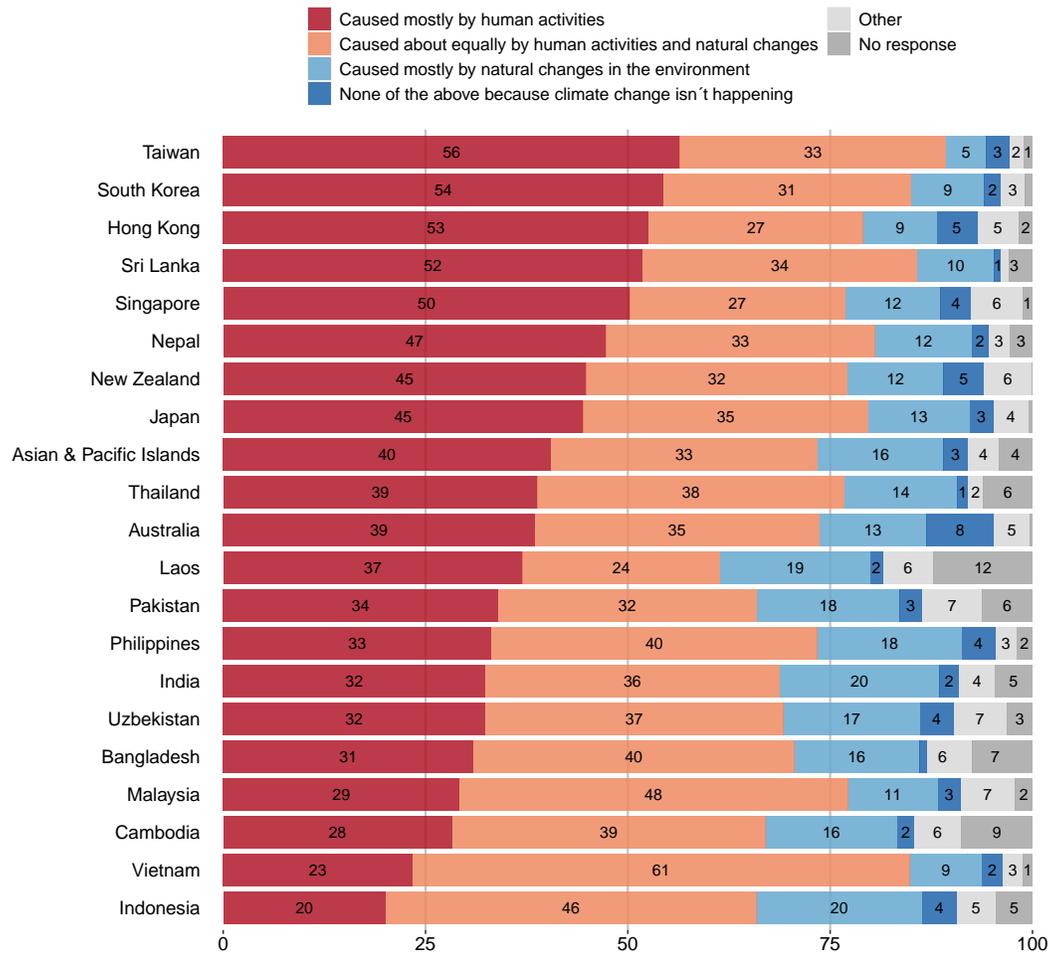
Climate change refers to the idea that the world's average temperature has been increasing over the past 150 years, will increase more in the future, and that the world's climate will change as a result. What do you think: Do you think that climate change is happening?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

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

Climate change is caused mostly by human activities

Asia & the Pacific

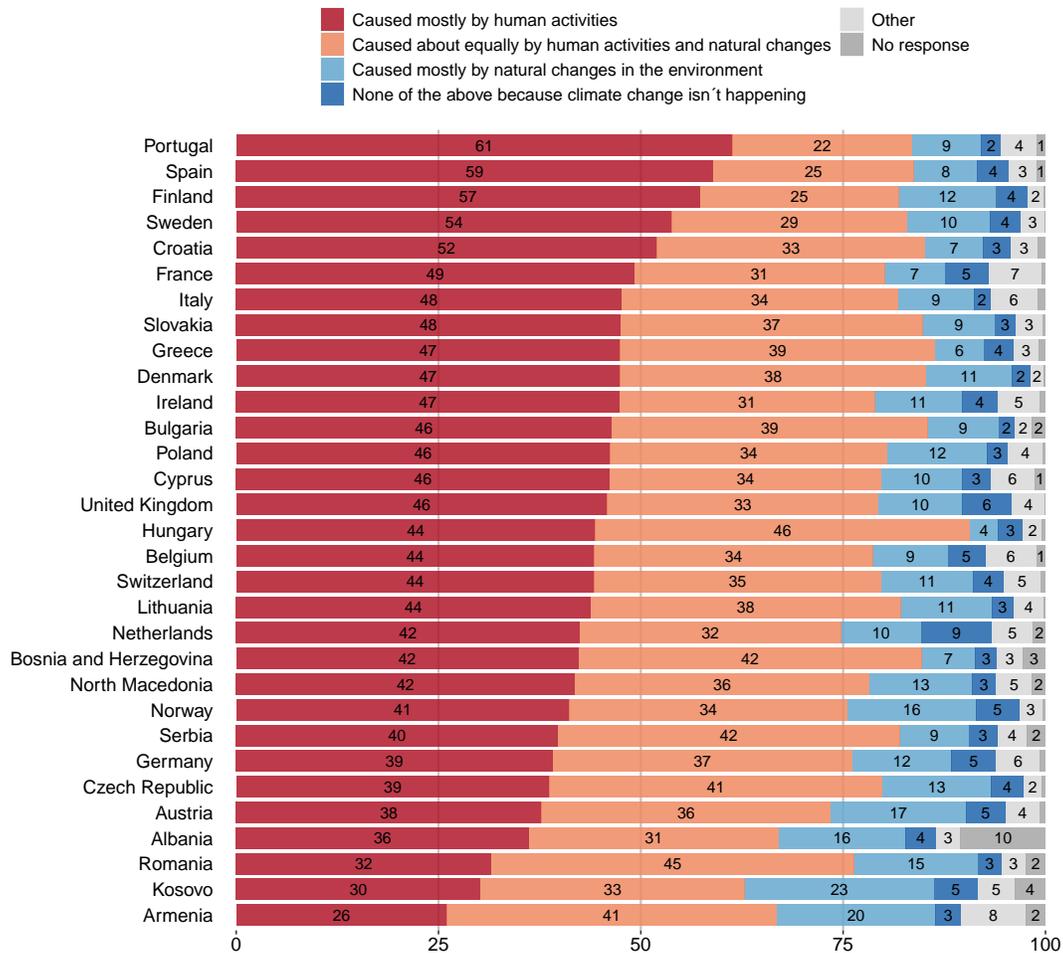


Assuming climate change is happening, do you think it is...

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change is caused mostly by human activities

Europe

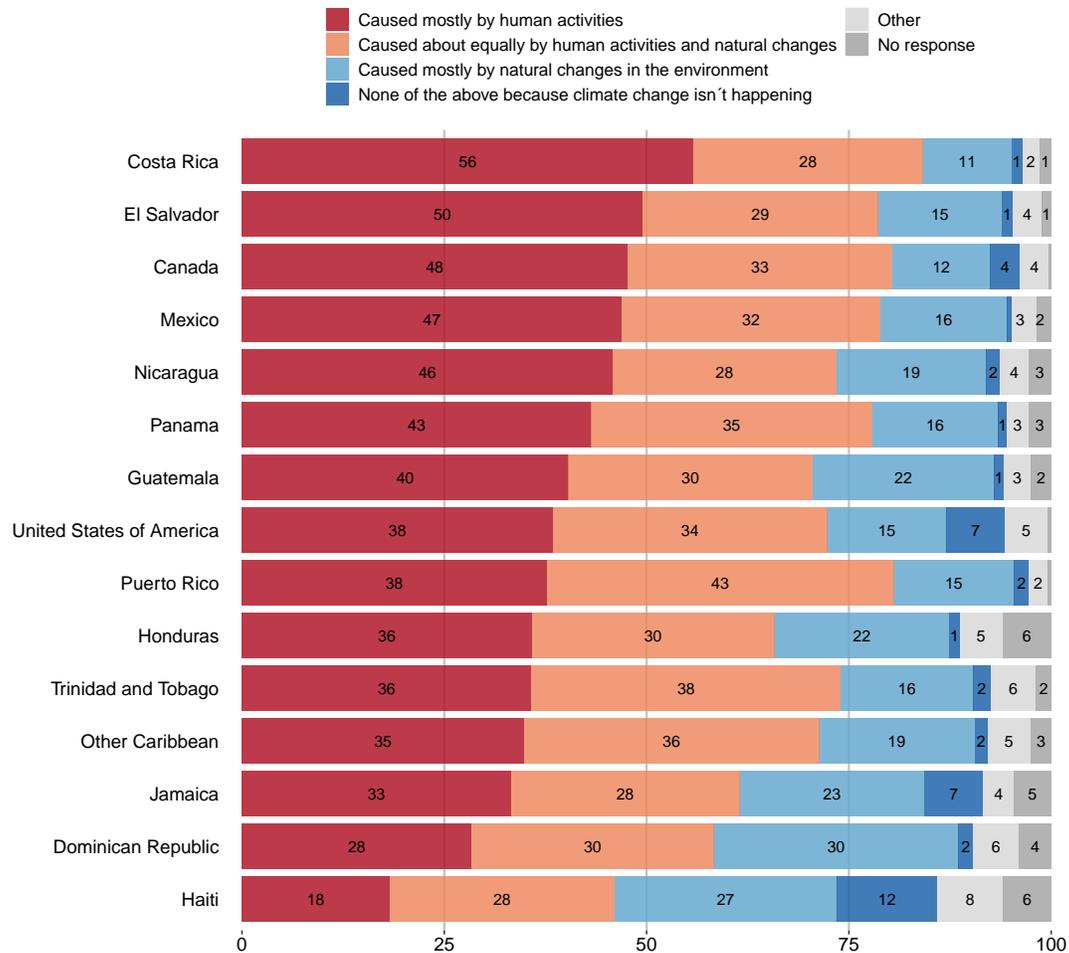


Assuming climate change is happening, do you think it is...

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change is caused mostly by human activities

North America, Central America, & the Caribbean

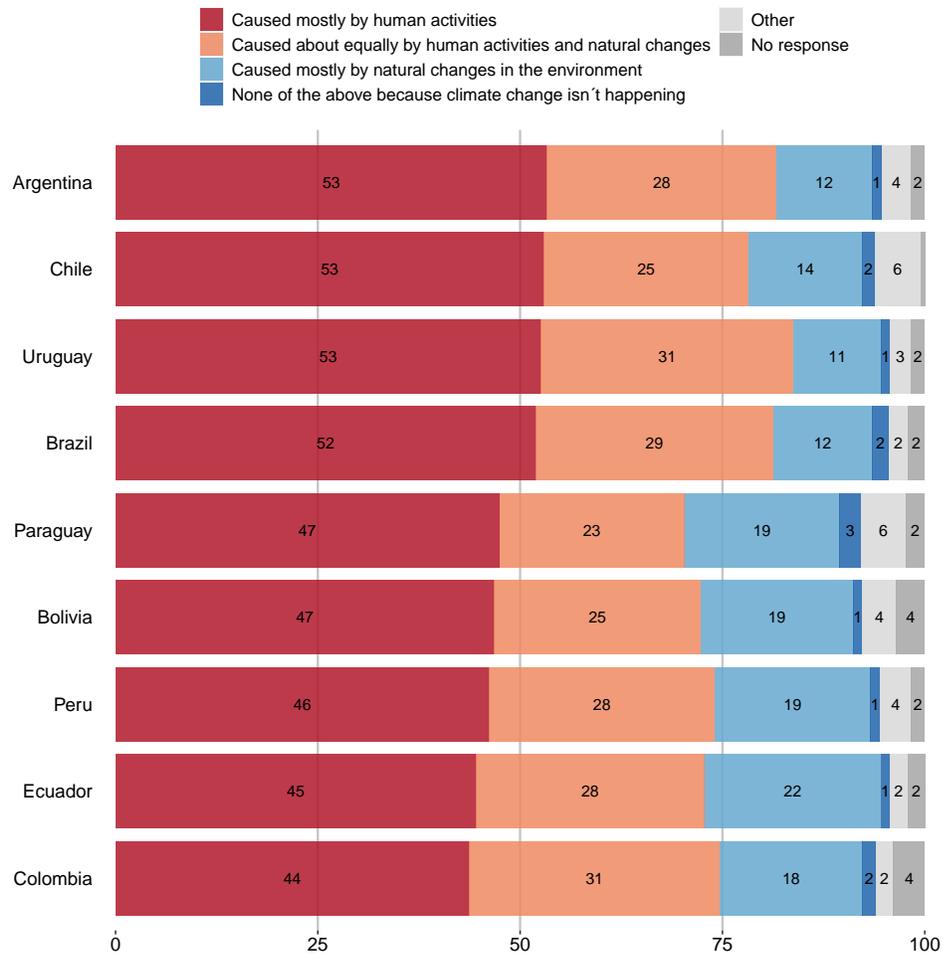


Assuming climate change is happening, do you think it is...

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change is caused mostly by human activities

South America

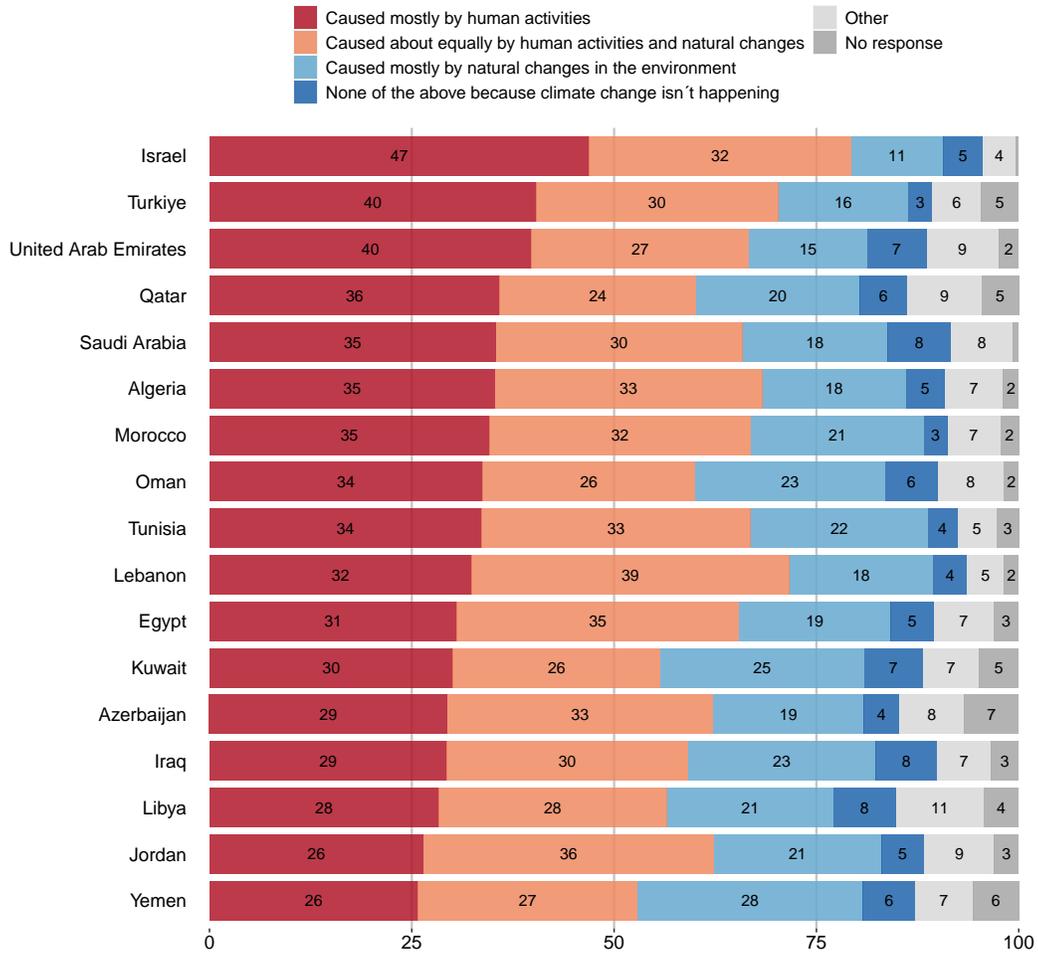


Assuming climate change is happening, do you think it is...

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change is caused mostly by human activities

Southwest Asia & North Africa

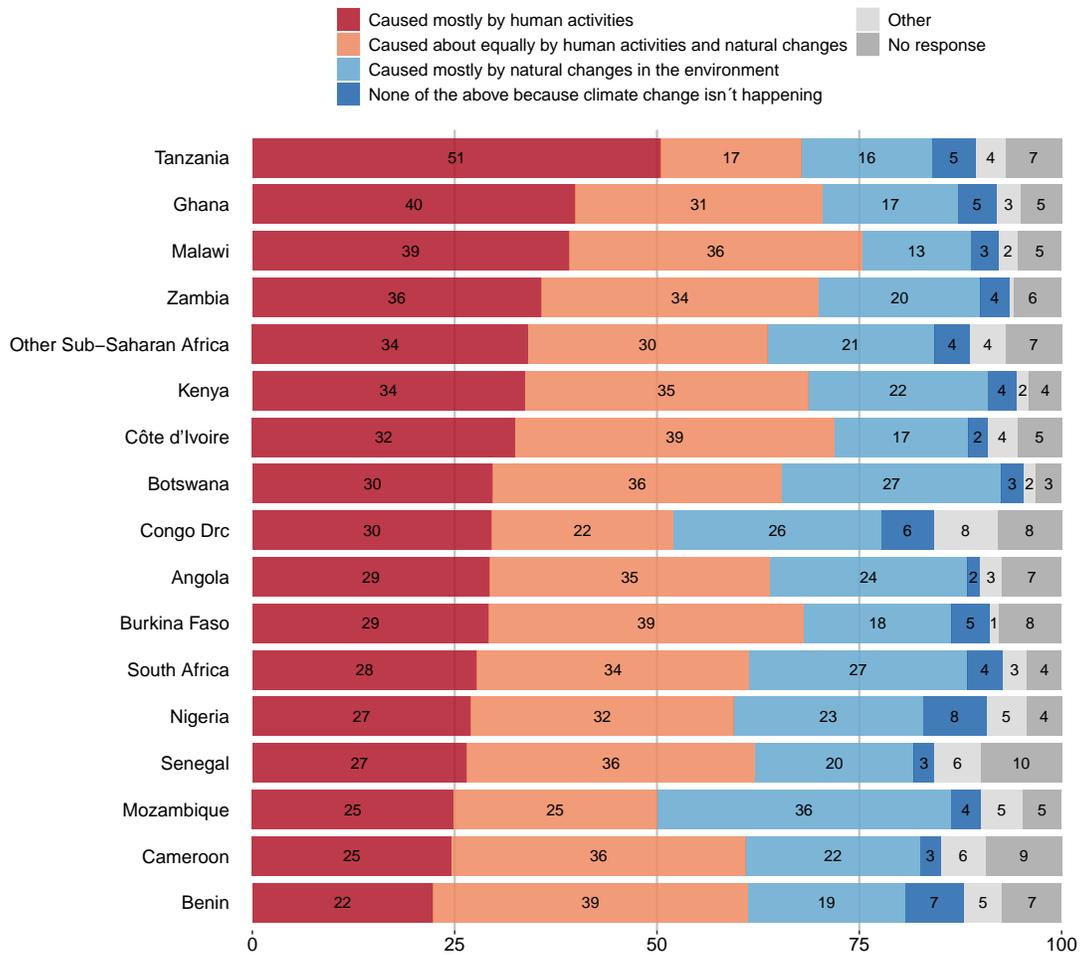


Assuming climate change is happening, do you think it is...

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change is caused mostly by human activities

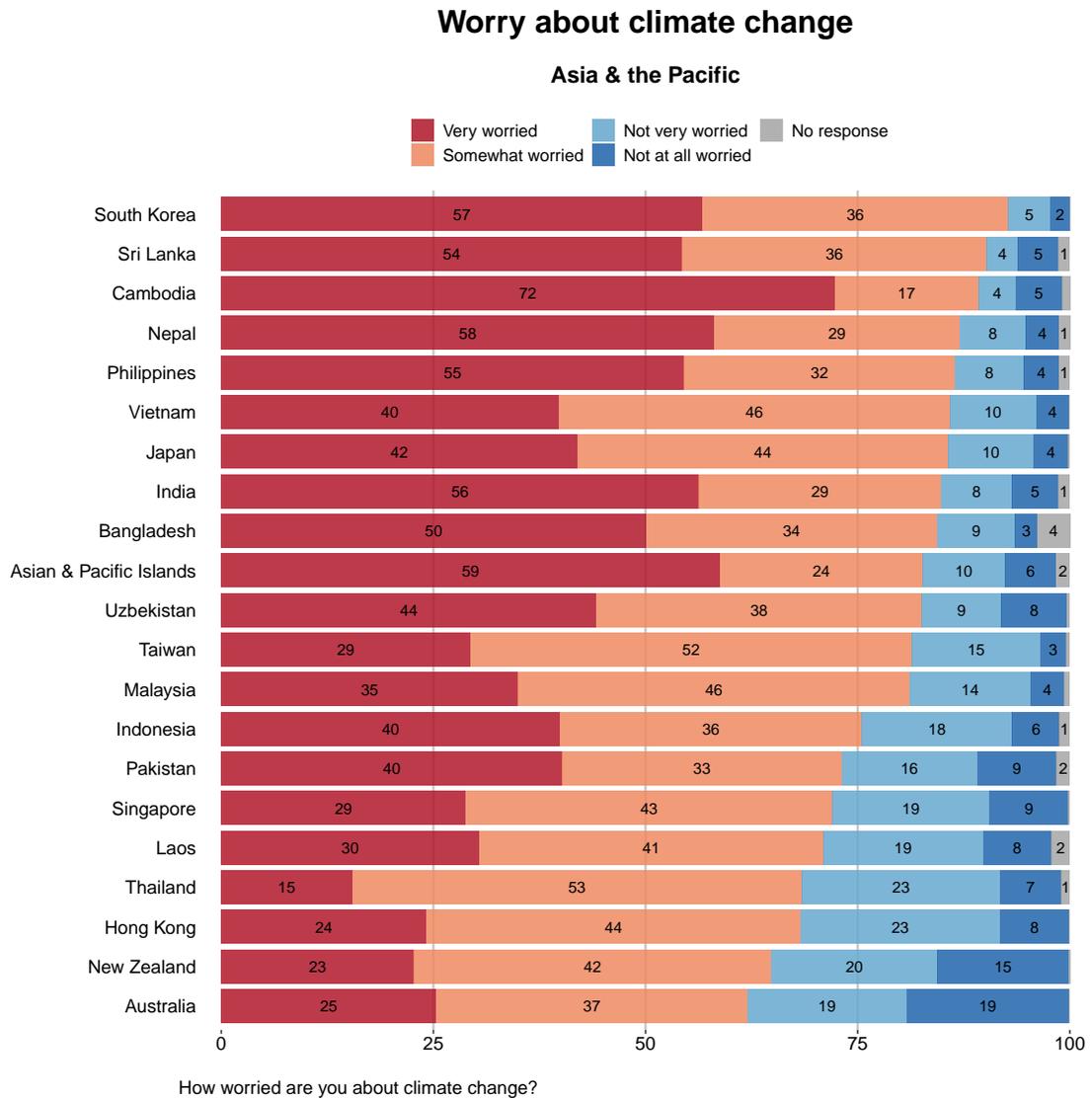
Sub-Saharan Africa



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

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

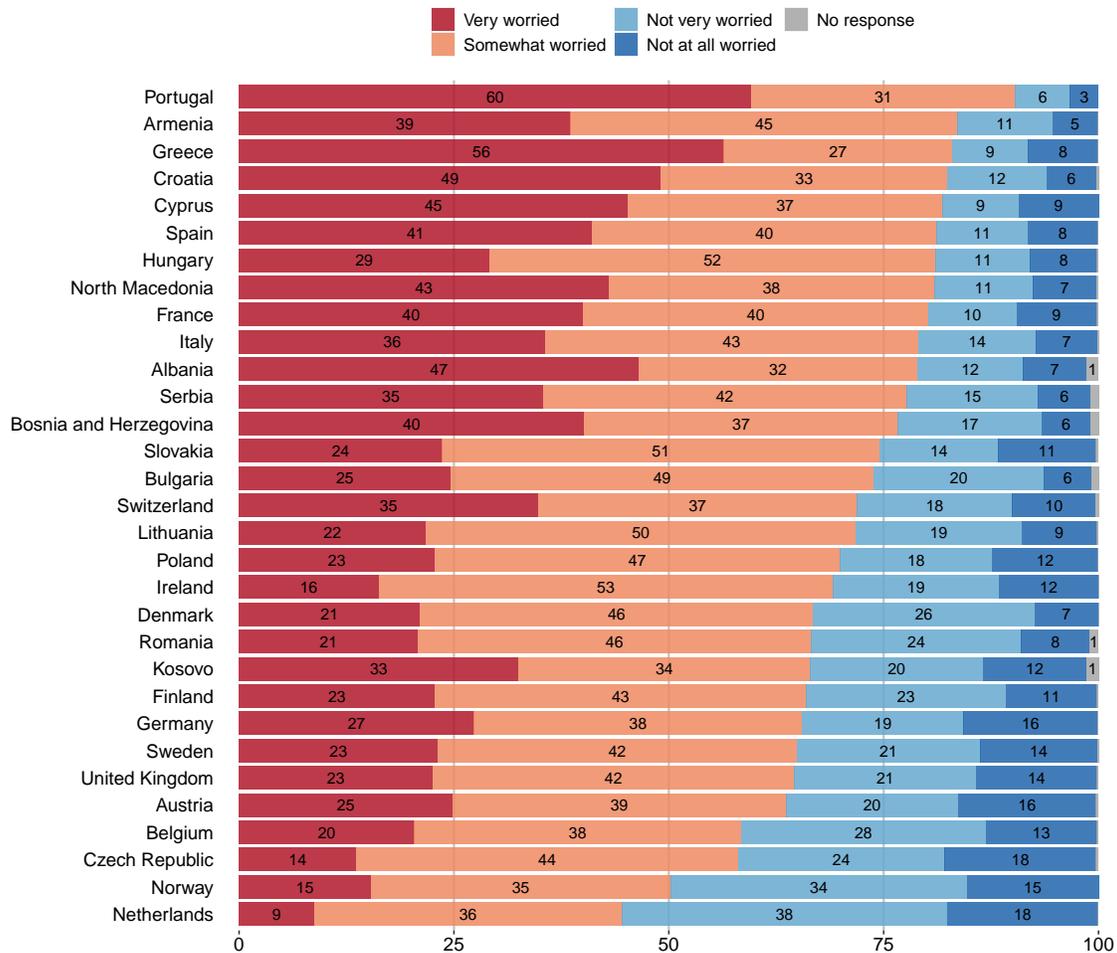
2.1 How worried are you about climate change?



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Worry about climate change

Europe

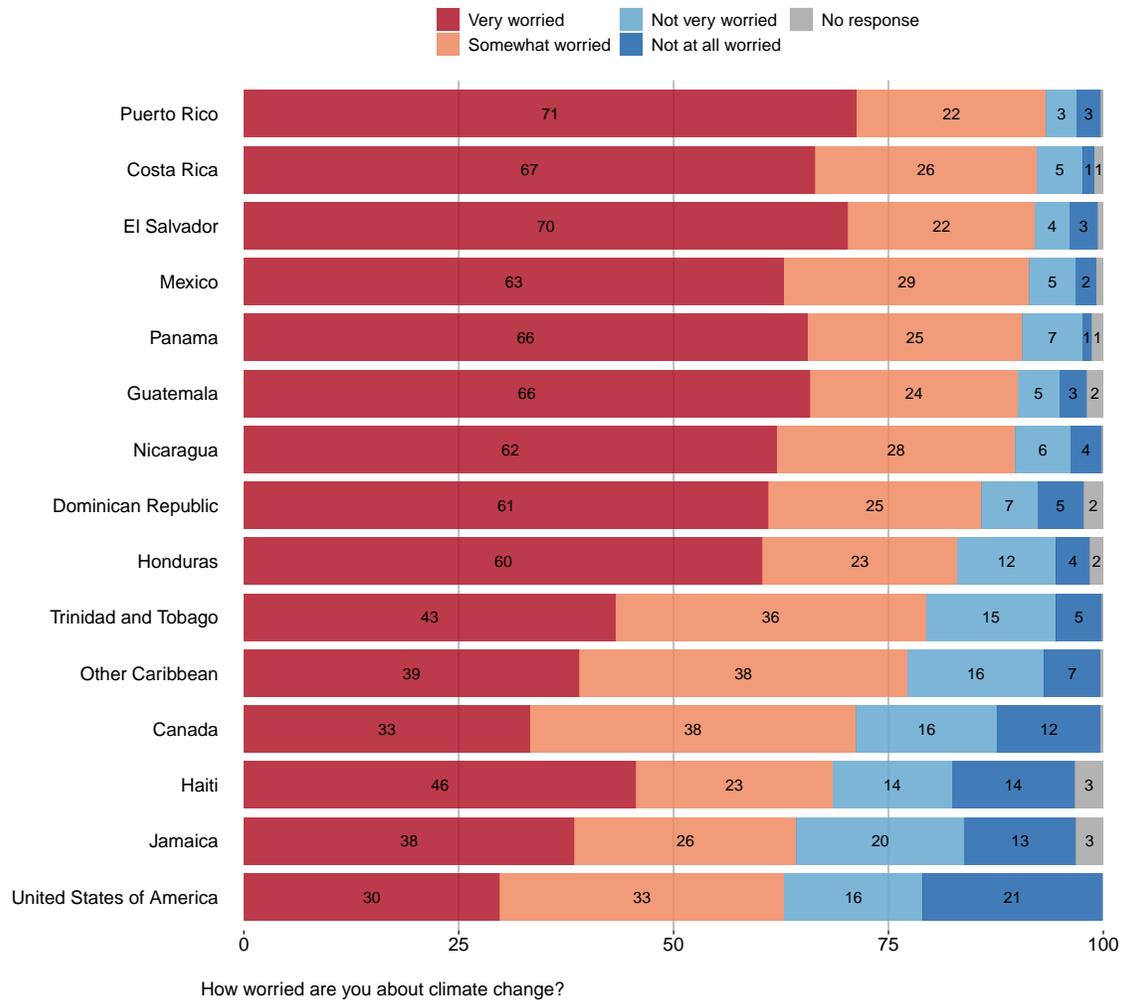


How worried are you about climate change?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Worry about climate change

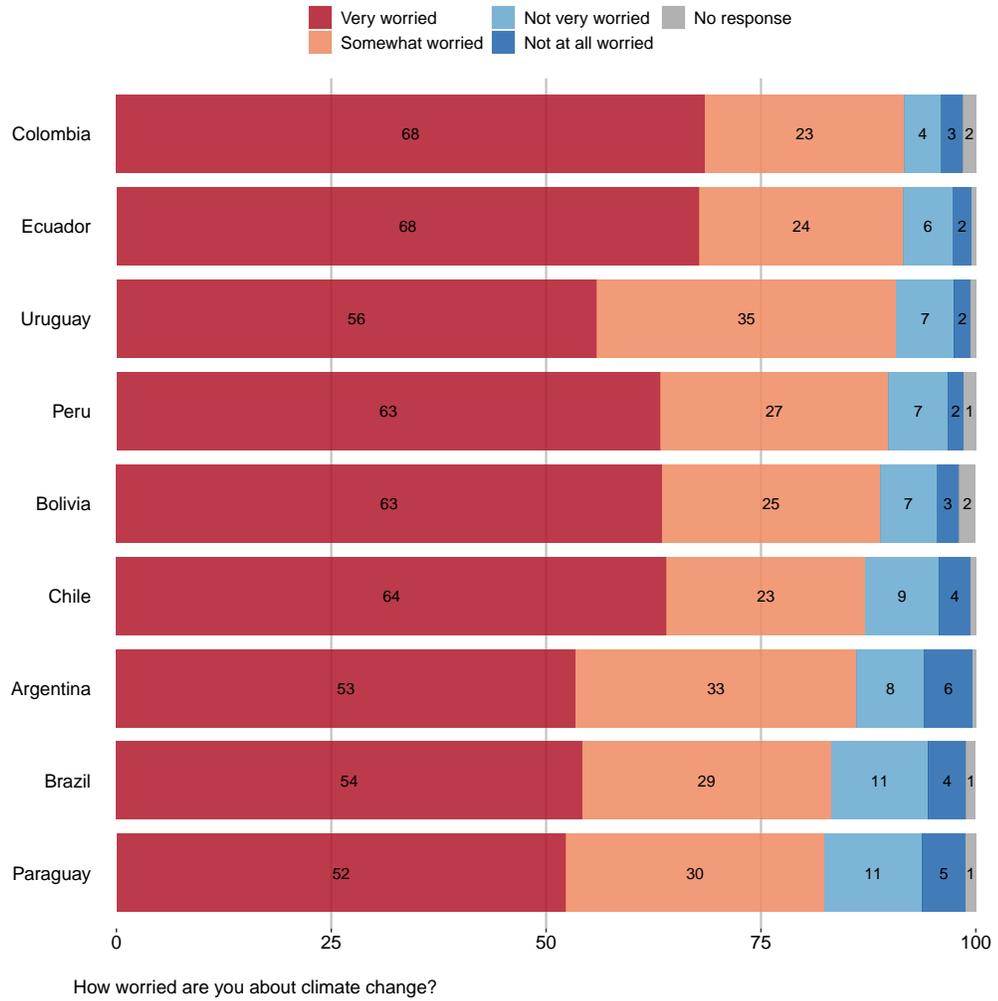
North America, Central America, & the Caribbean



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Worry about climate change

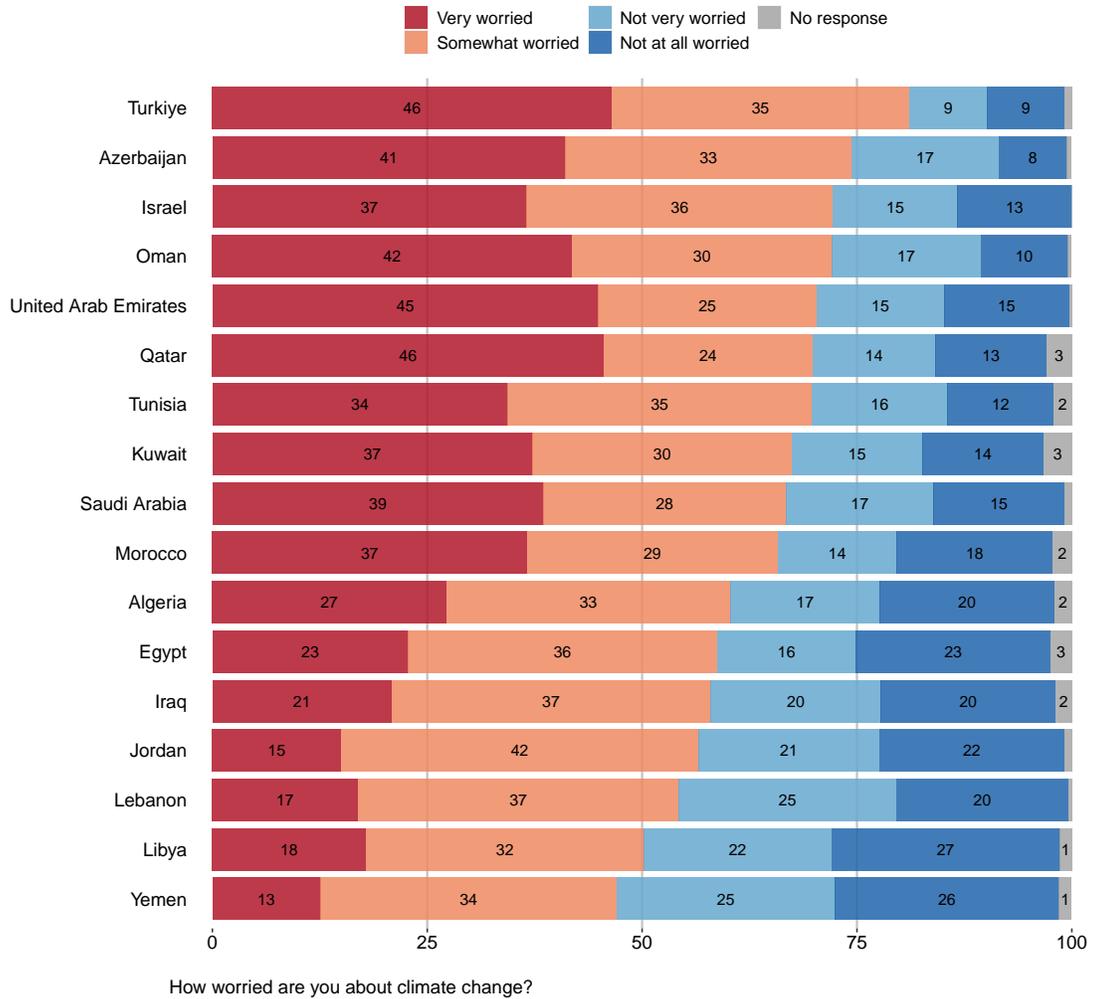
South America



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Worry about climate change

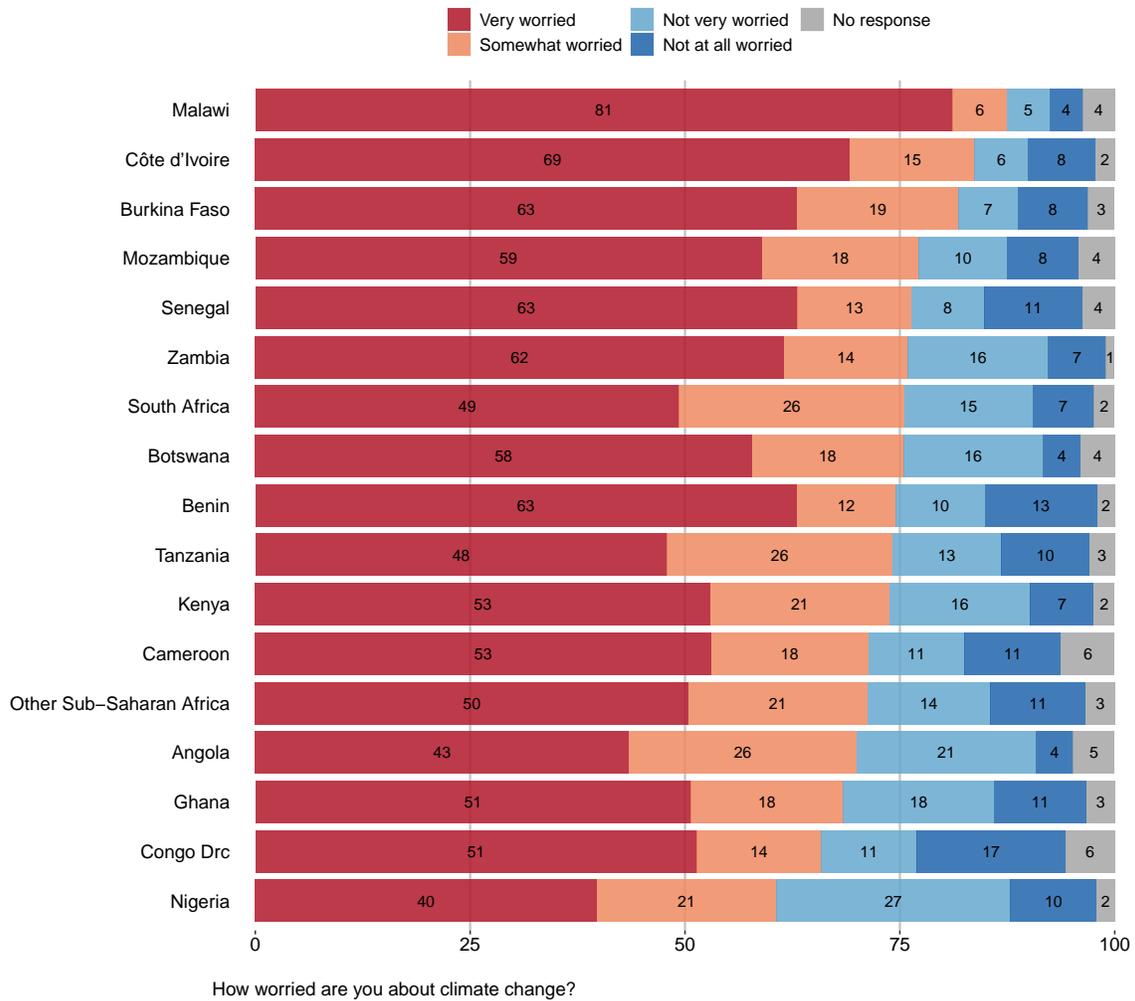
Southwest Asia & North Africa



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

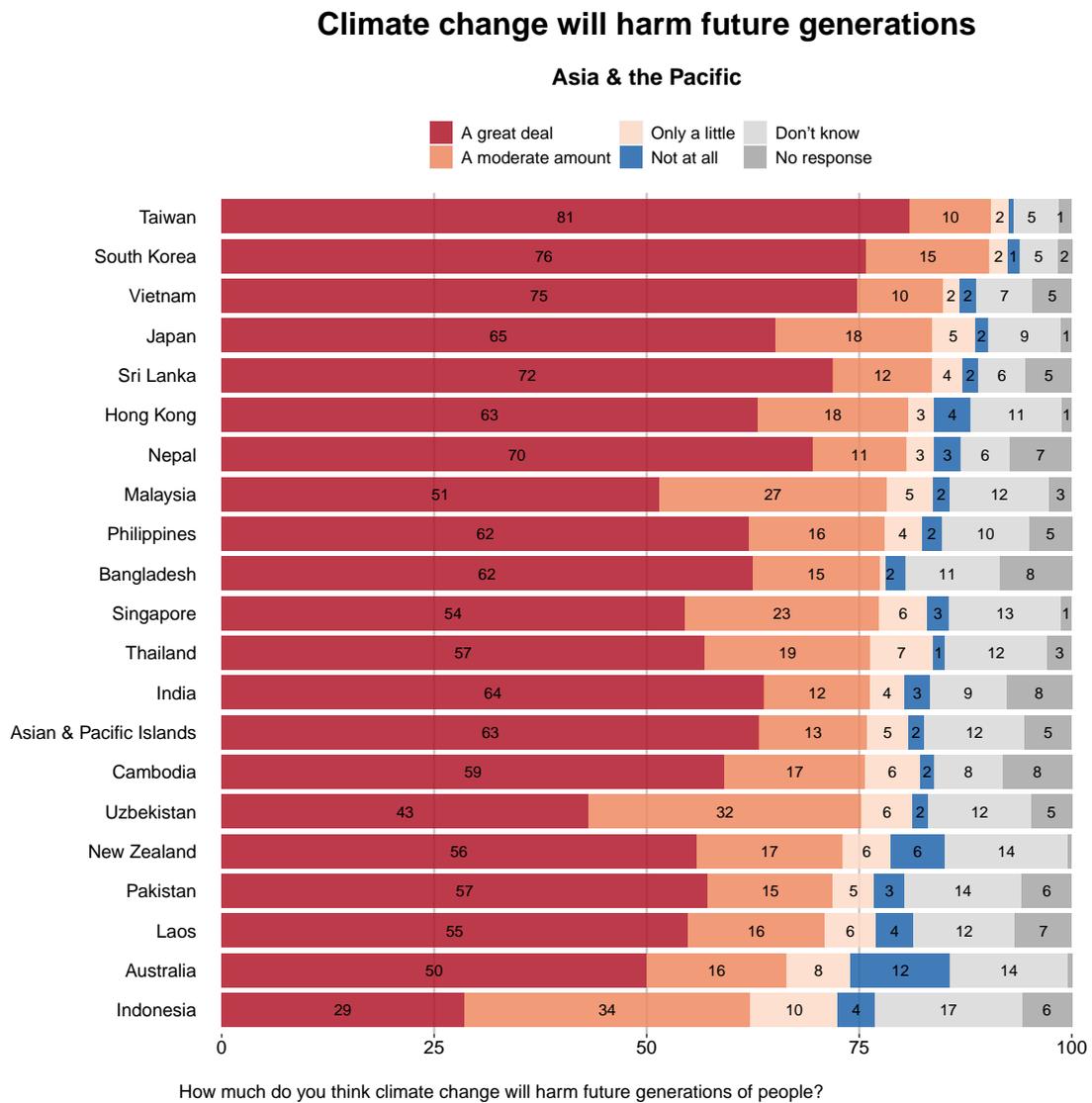
Worry about climate change

Sub-Saharan Africa



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

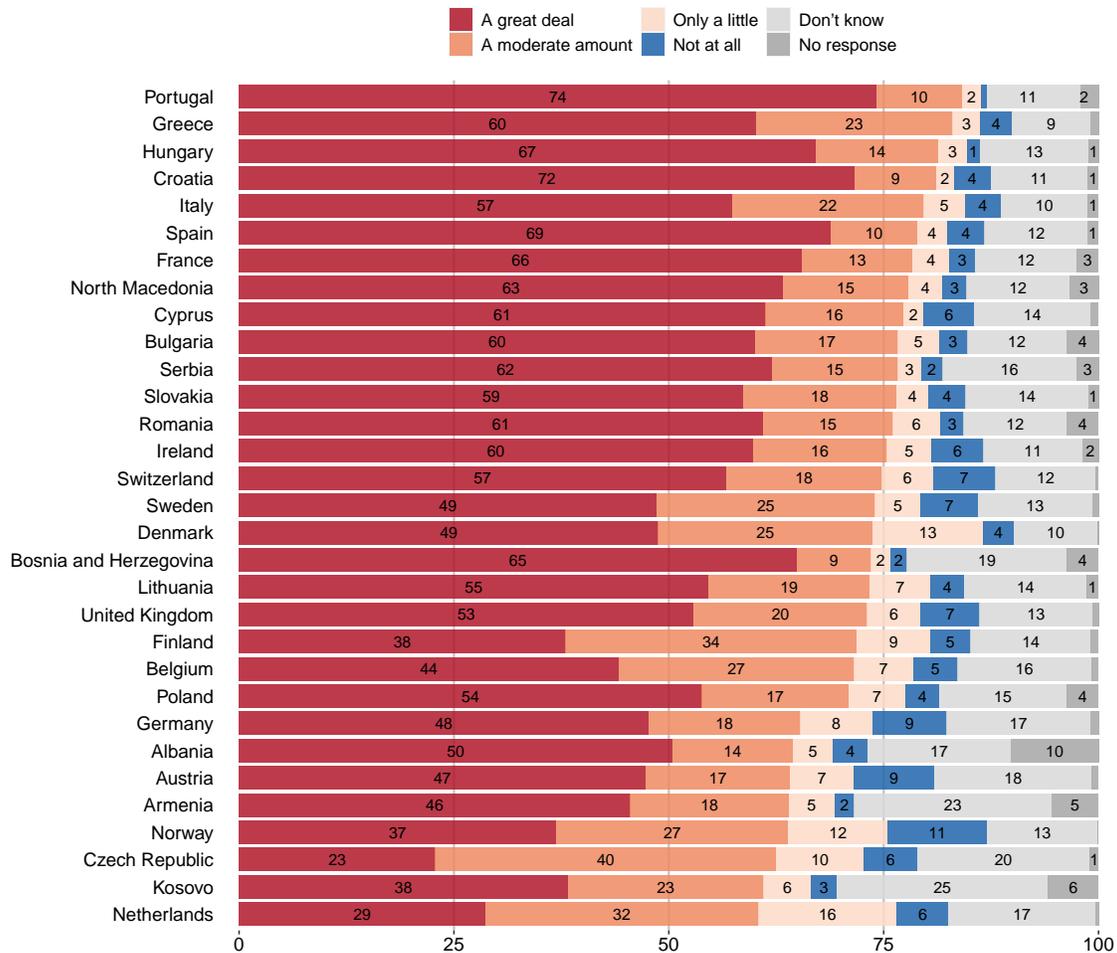
2.2 How much do you think climate change will harm future generations of people?



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change will harm future generations

Europe

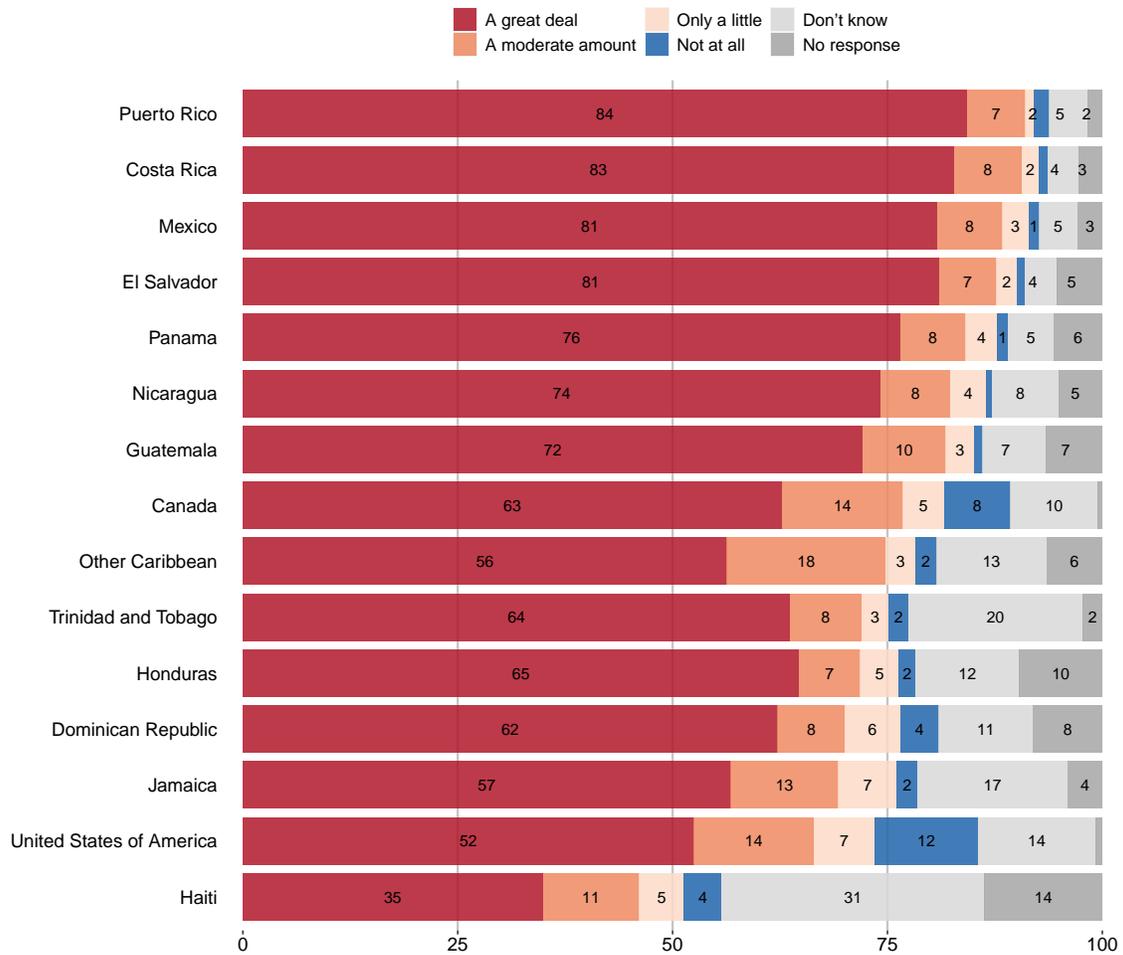


How much do you think climate change will harm future generations of people?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change will harm future generations

North America, Central America, & the Caribbean

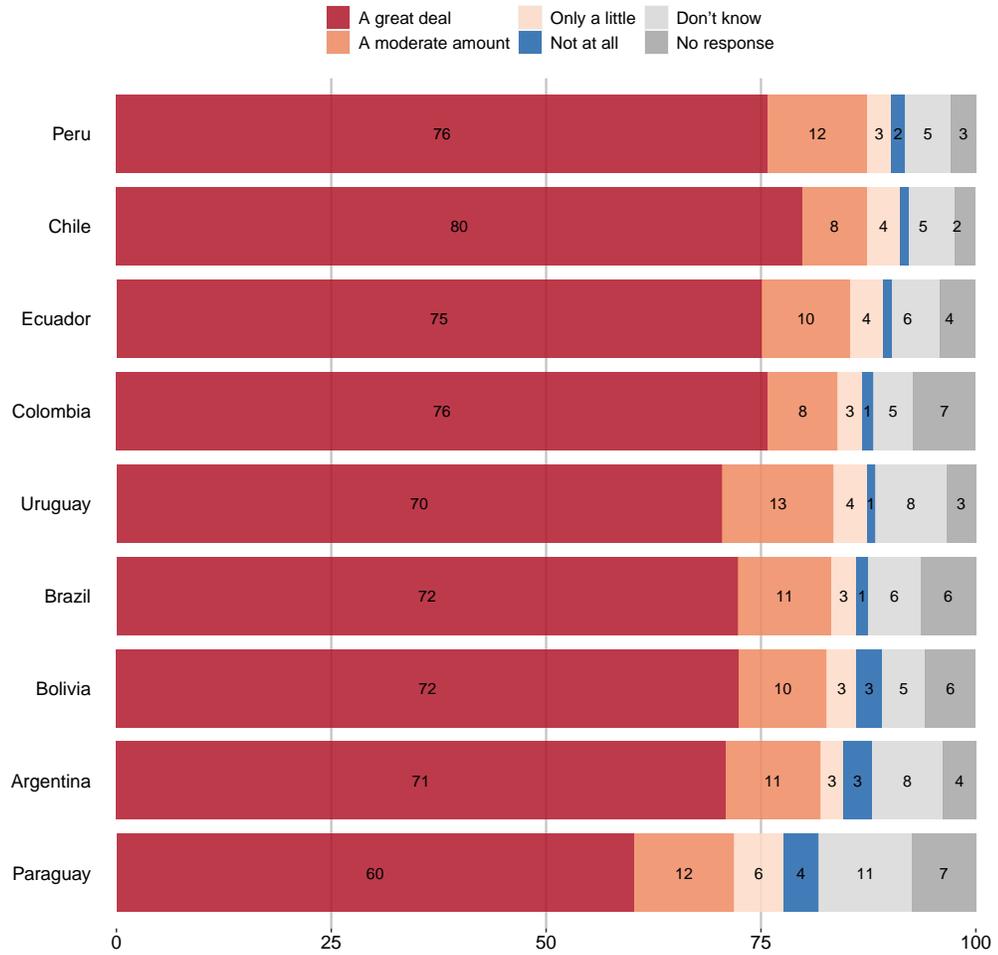


How much do you think climate change will harm future generations of people?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change will harm future generations

South America

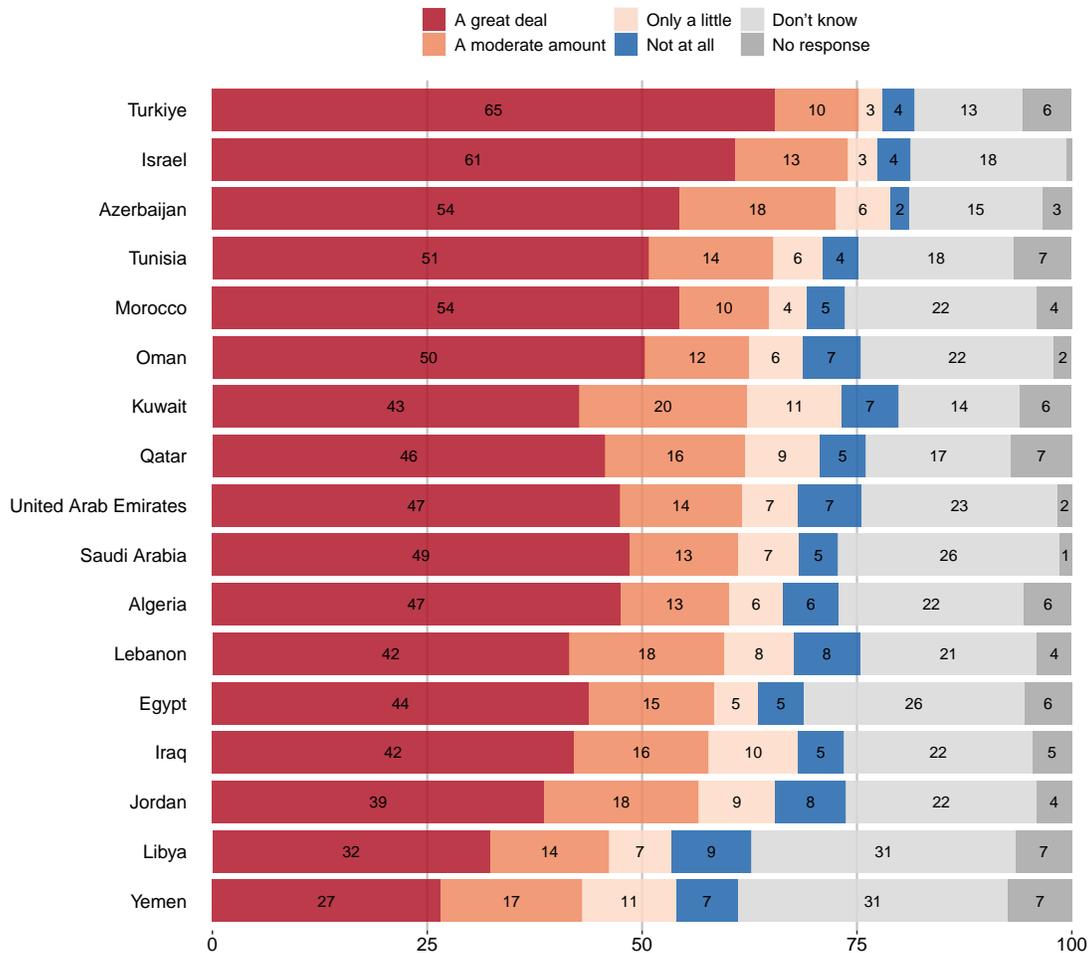


How much do you think climate change will harm future generations of people?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change will harm future generations

Southwest Asia & North Africa

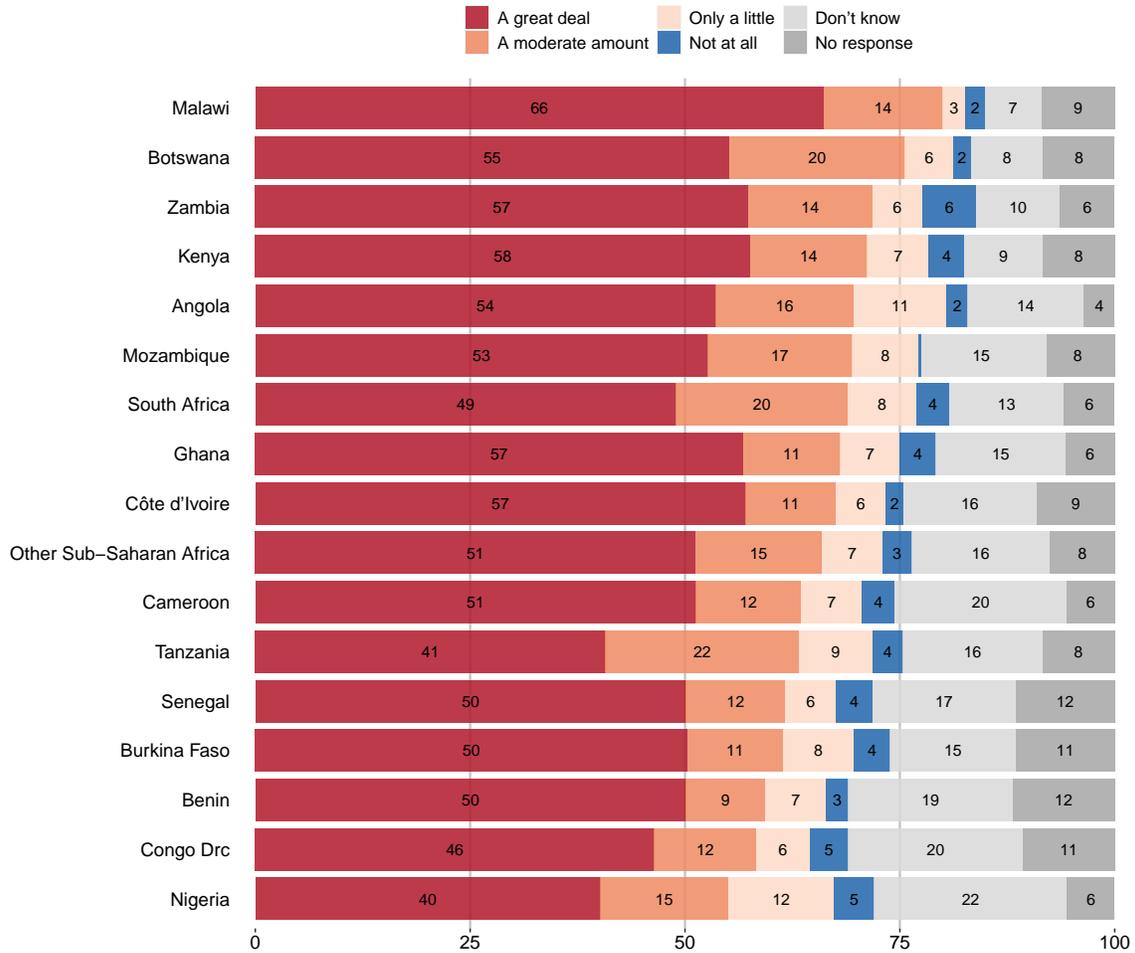


How much do you think climate change will harm future generations of people?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change will harm future generations

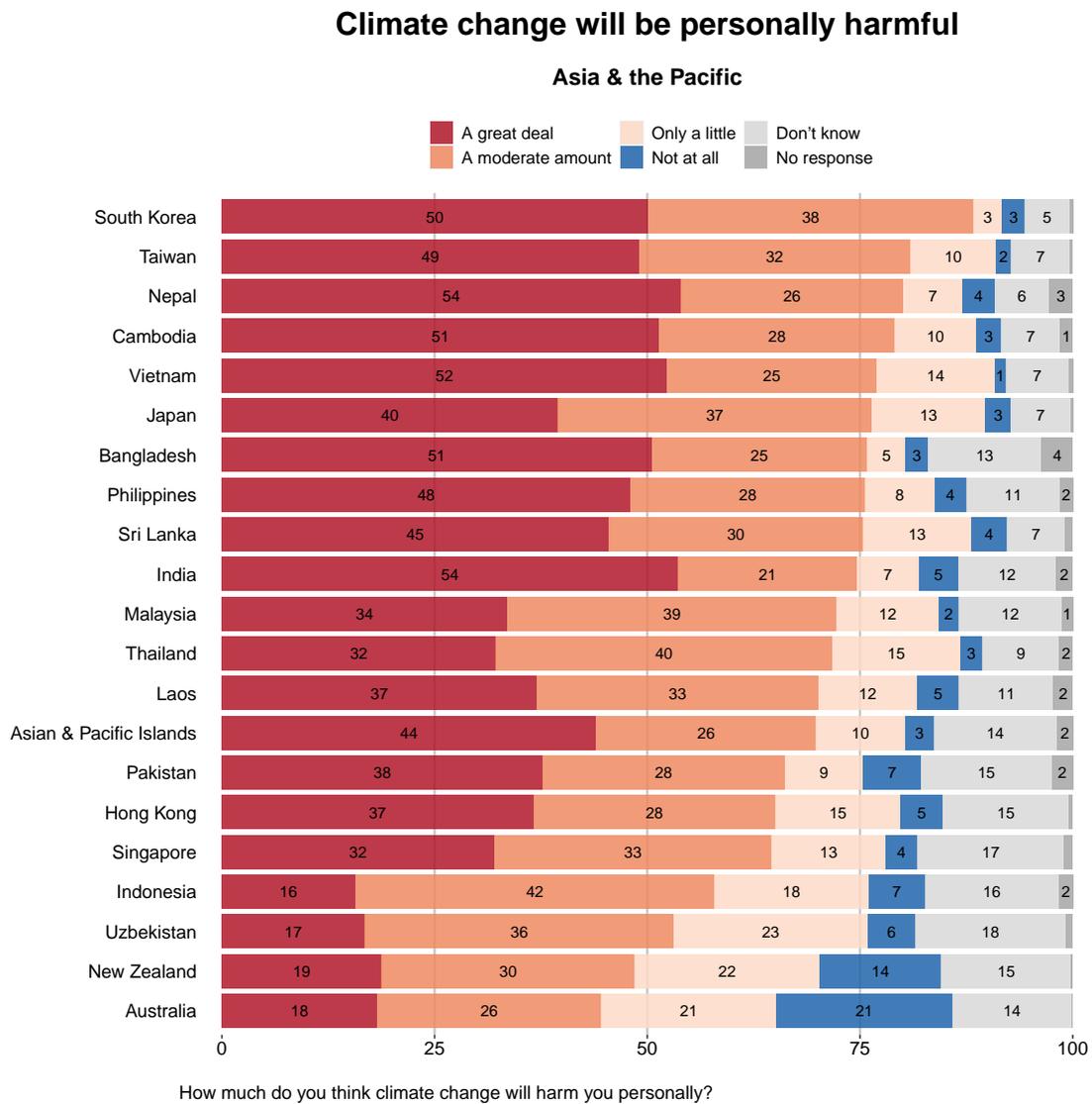
Sub-Saharan Africa



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

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

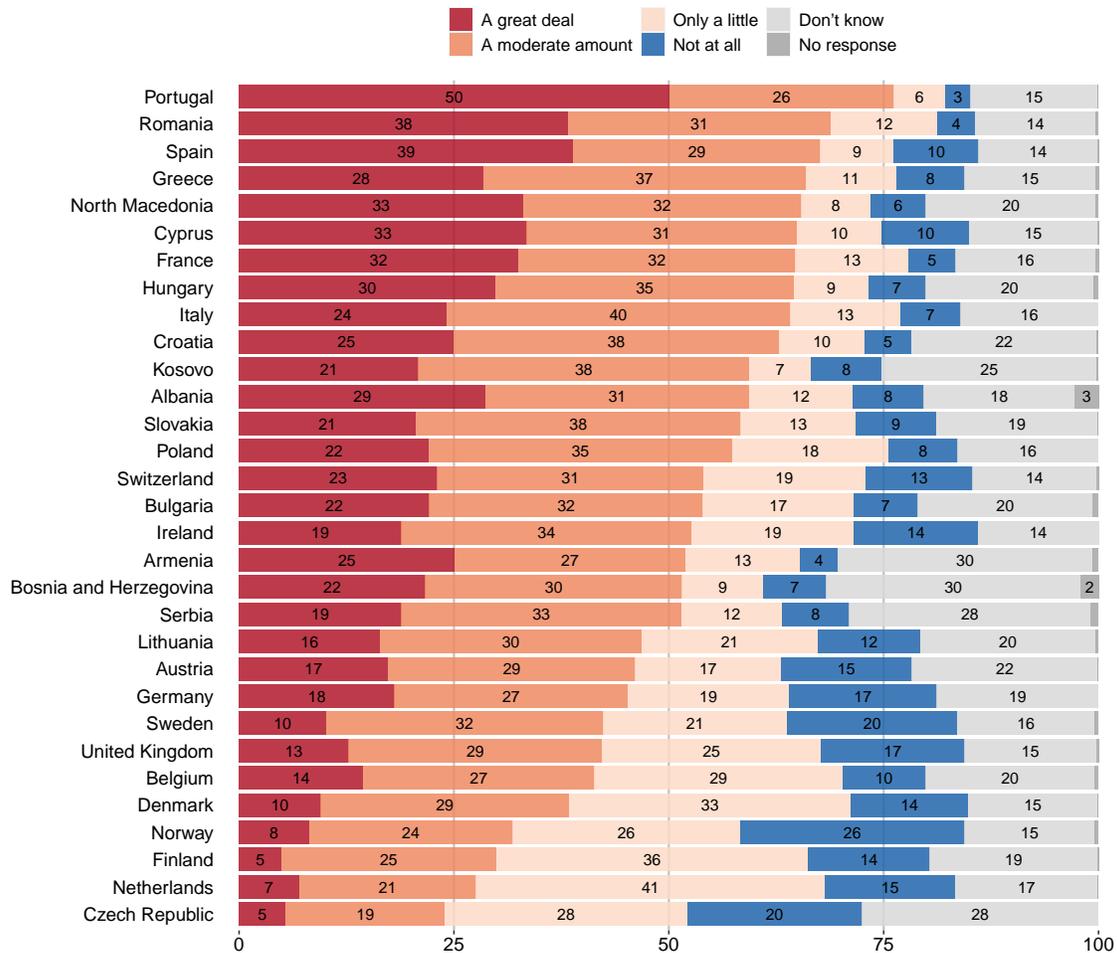
2.3 How much do you think climate change will harm you personally?



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change will be personally harmful

Europe

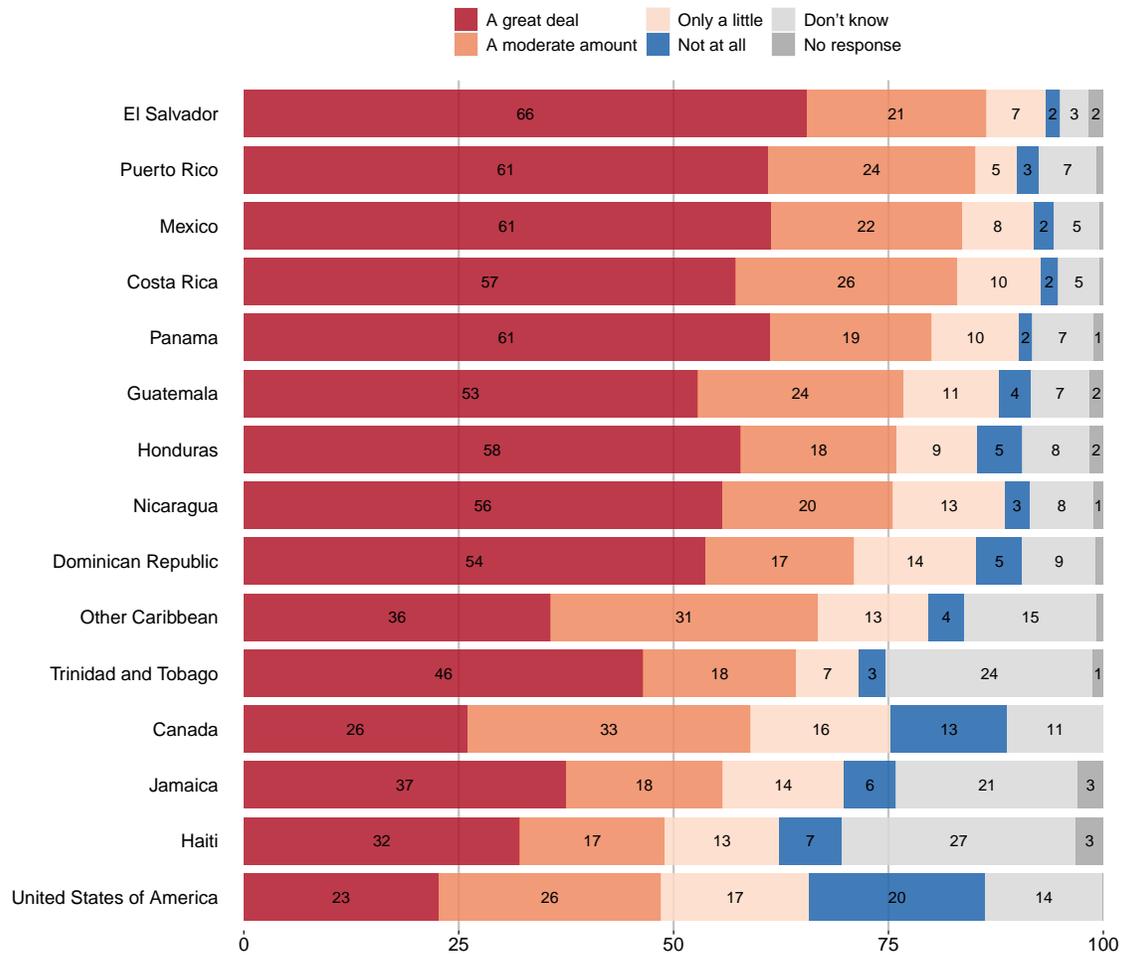


How much do you think climate change will harm you personally?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change will be personally harmful

North America, Central America, & the Caribbean

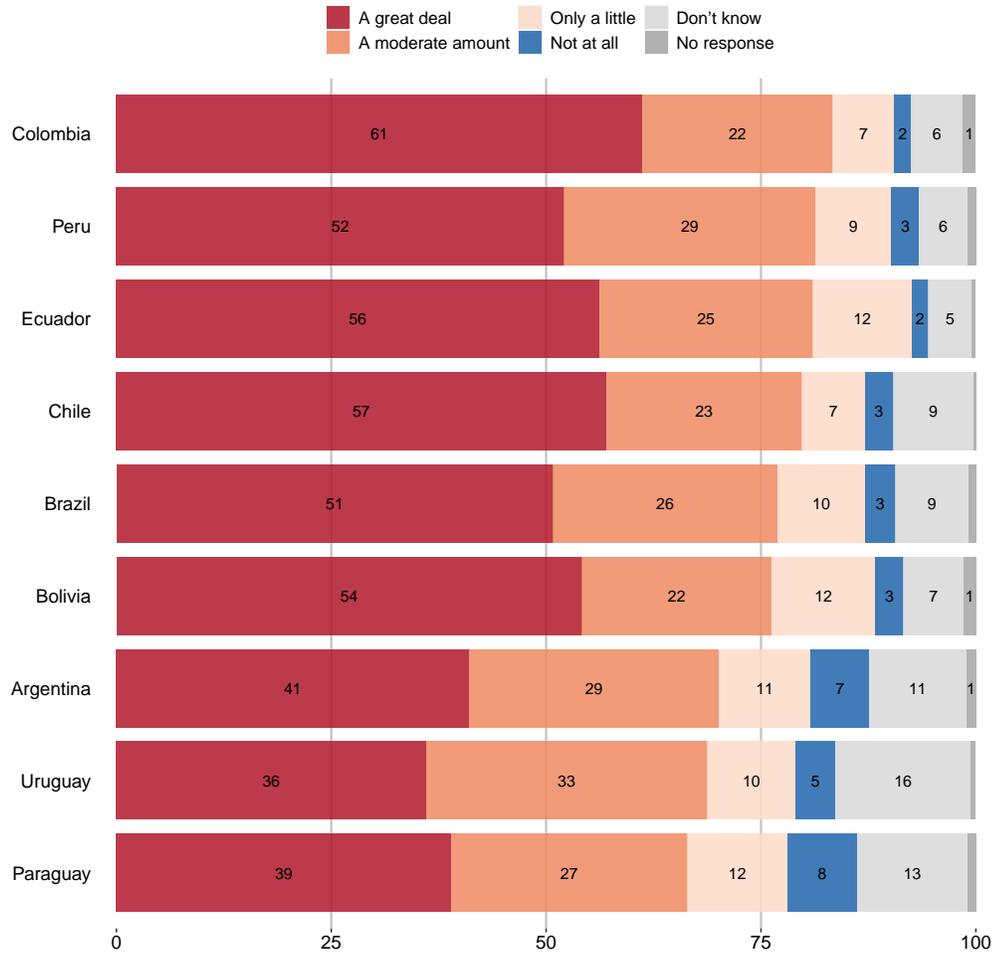


How much do you think climate change will harm you personally?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change will be personally harmful

South America

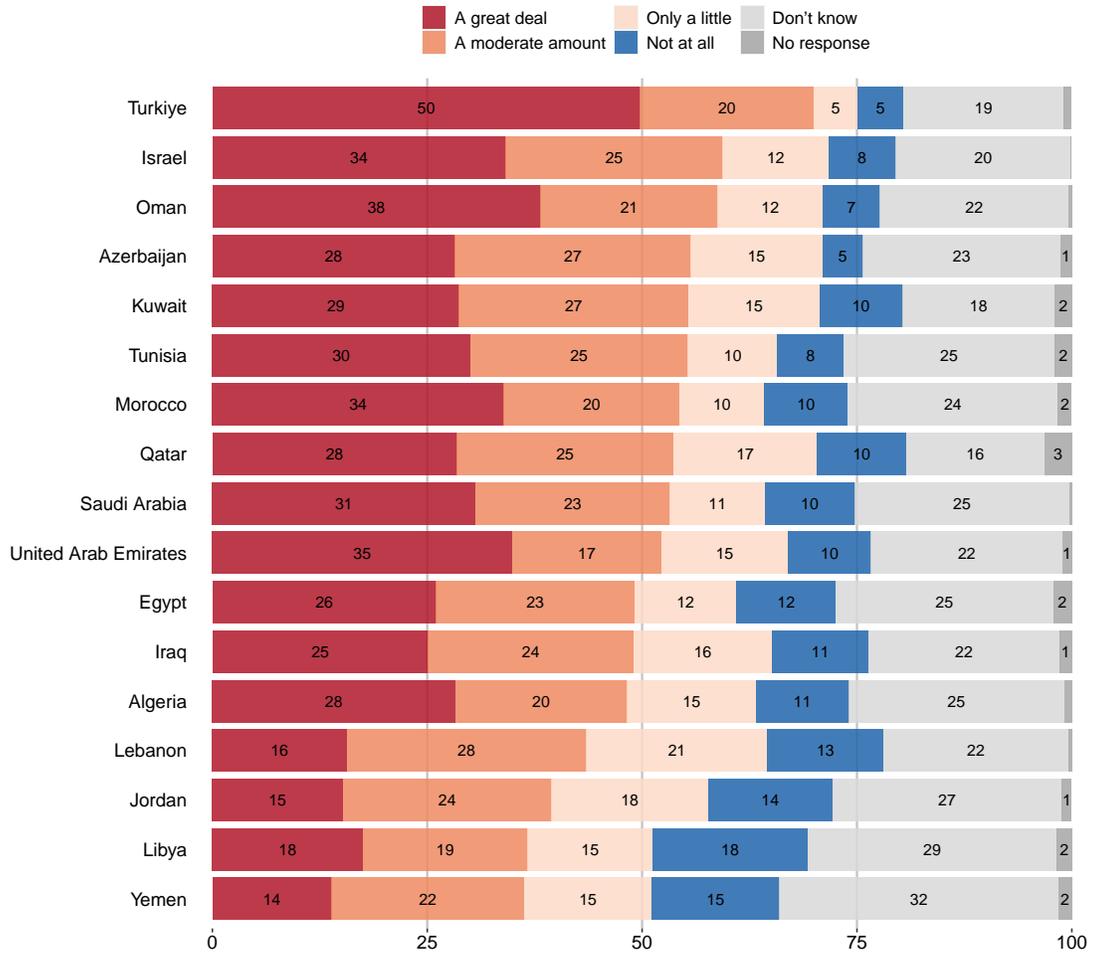


How much do you think climate change will harm you personally?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change will be personally harmful

Southwest Asia & North Africa

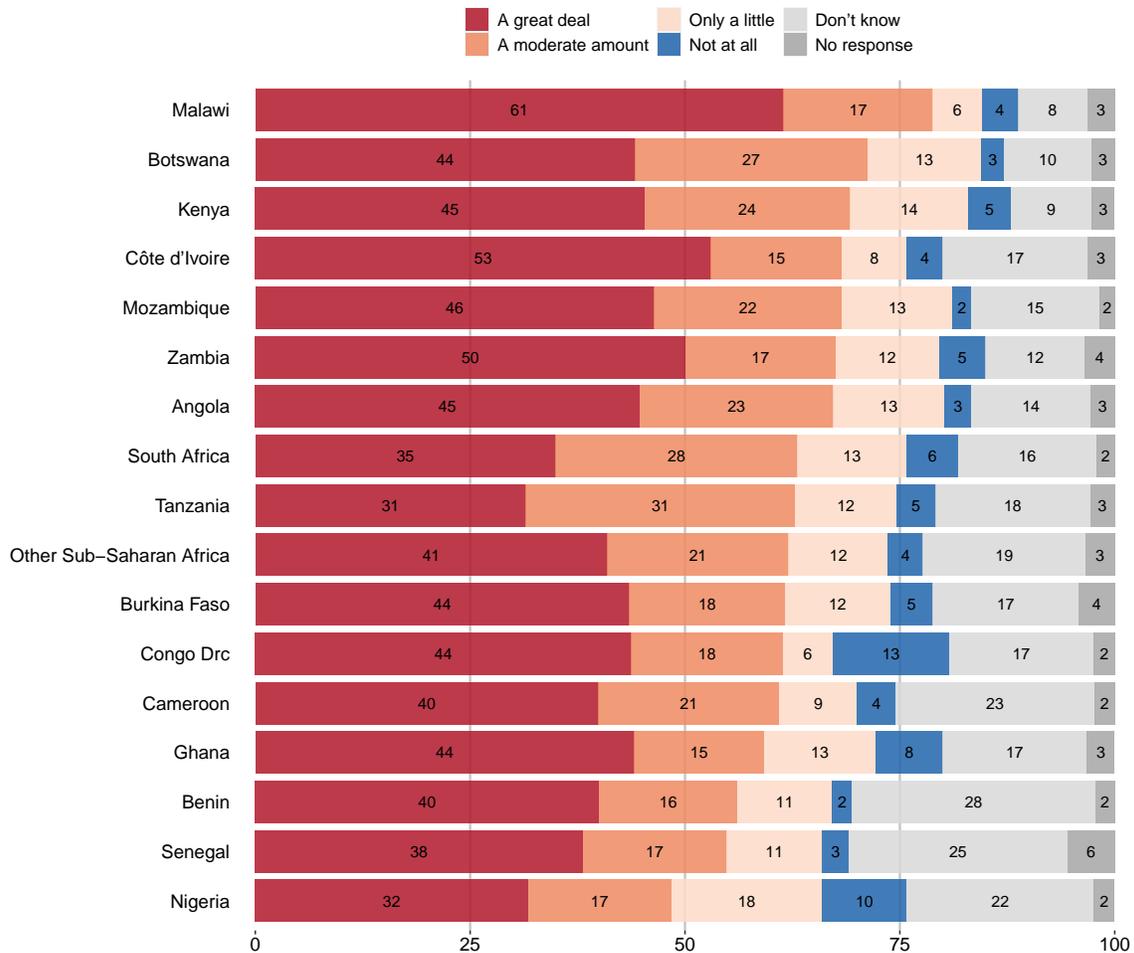


How much do you think climate change will harm you personally?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change will be personally harmful

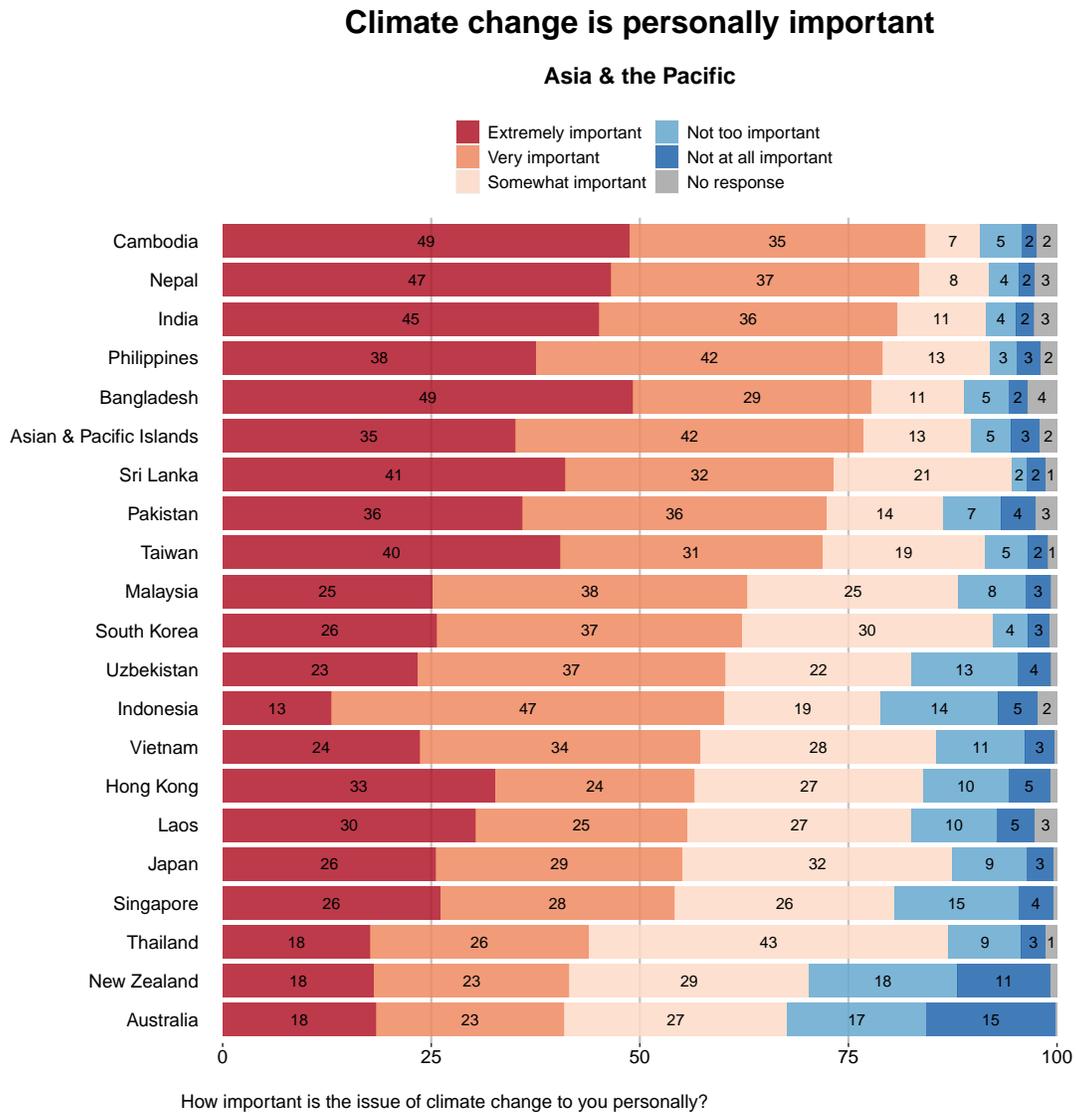
Sub-Saharan Africa



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

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

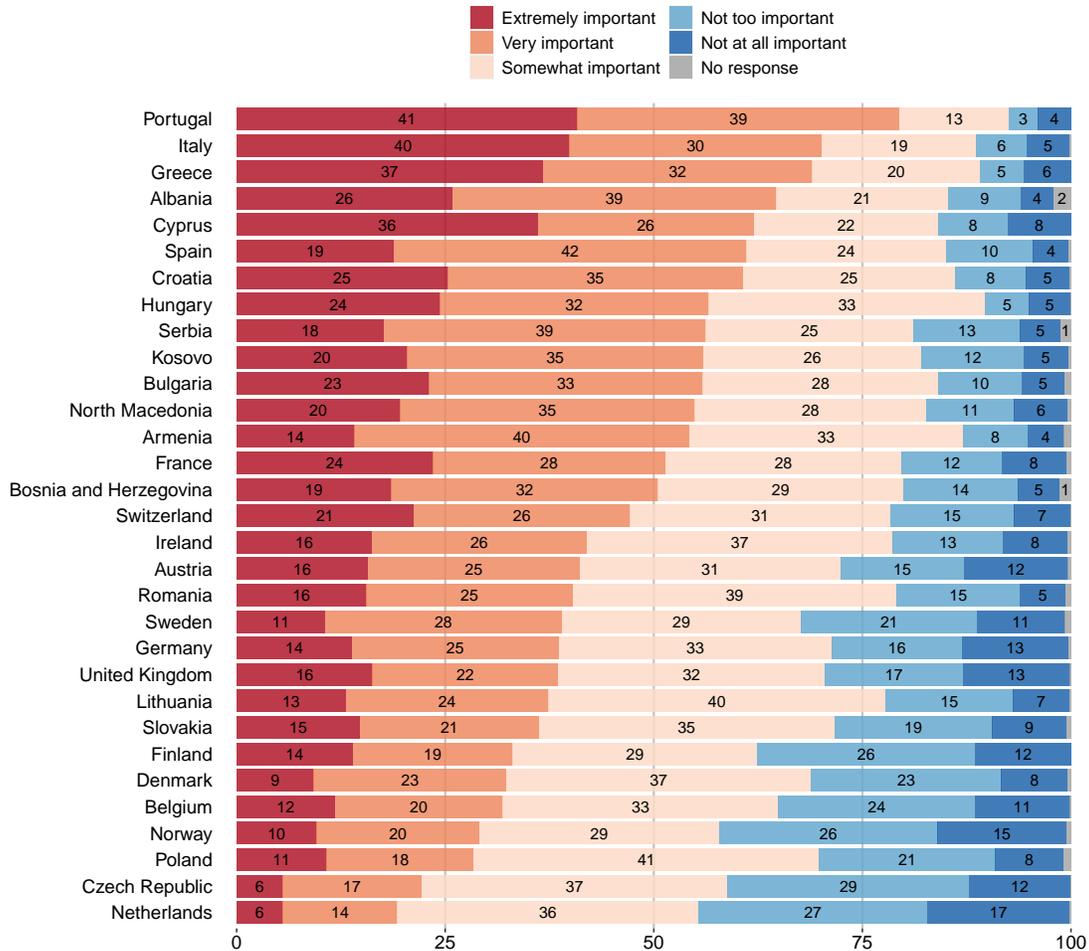
2.4 How important is the issue of climate change to you personally?



Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change is personally important

Europe

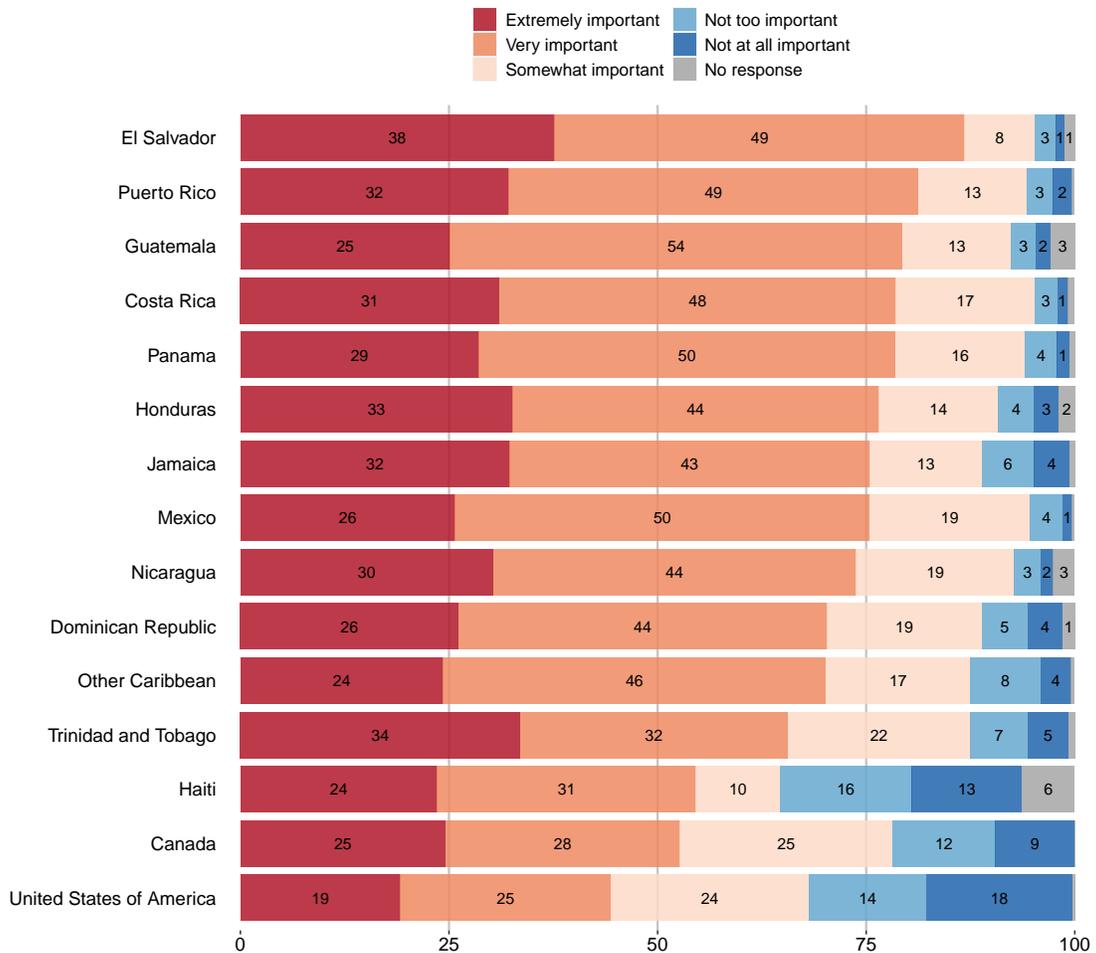


How important is the issue of climate change to you personally?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change is personally important

North America, Central America, & the Caribbean

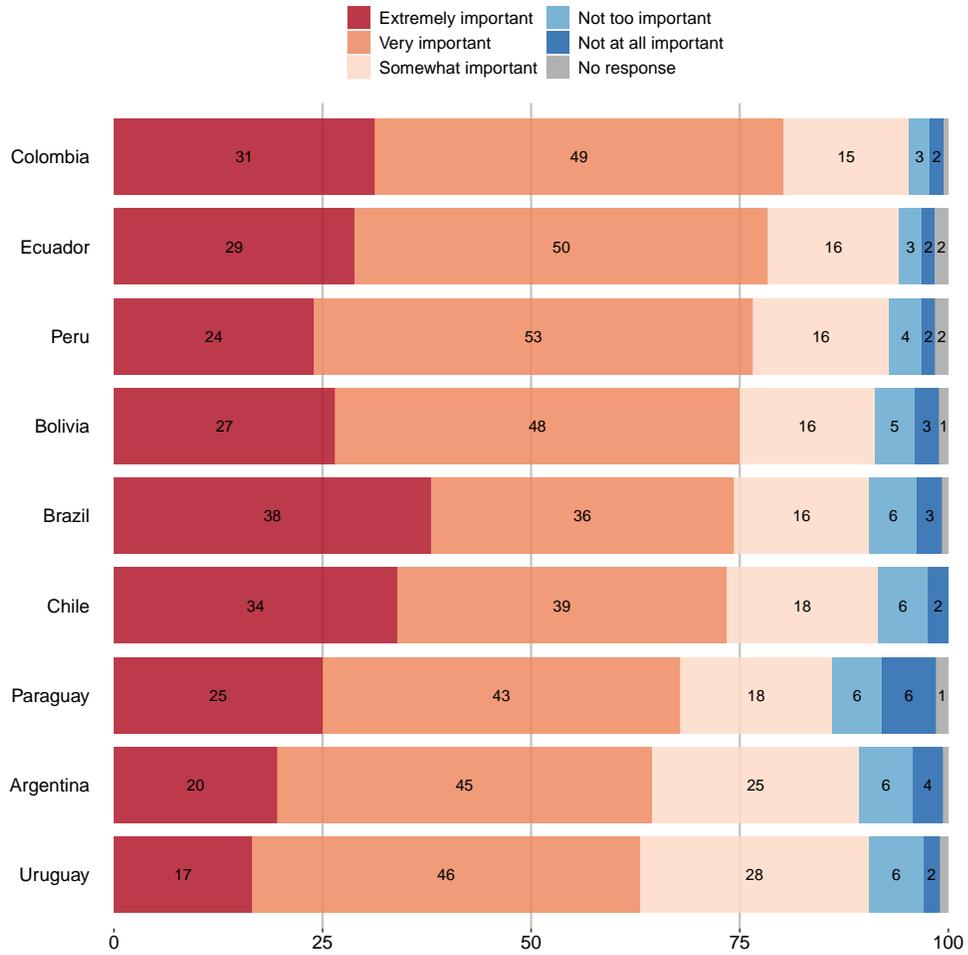


How important is the issue of climate change to you personally?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change is personally important

South America

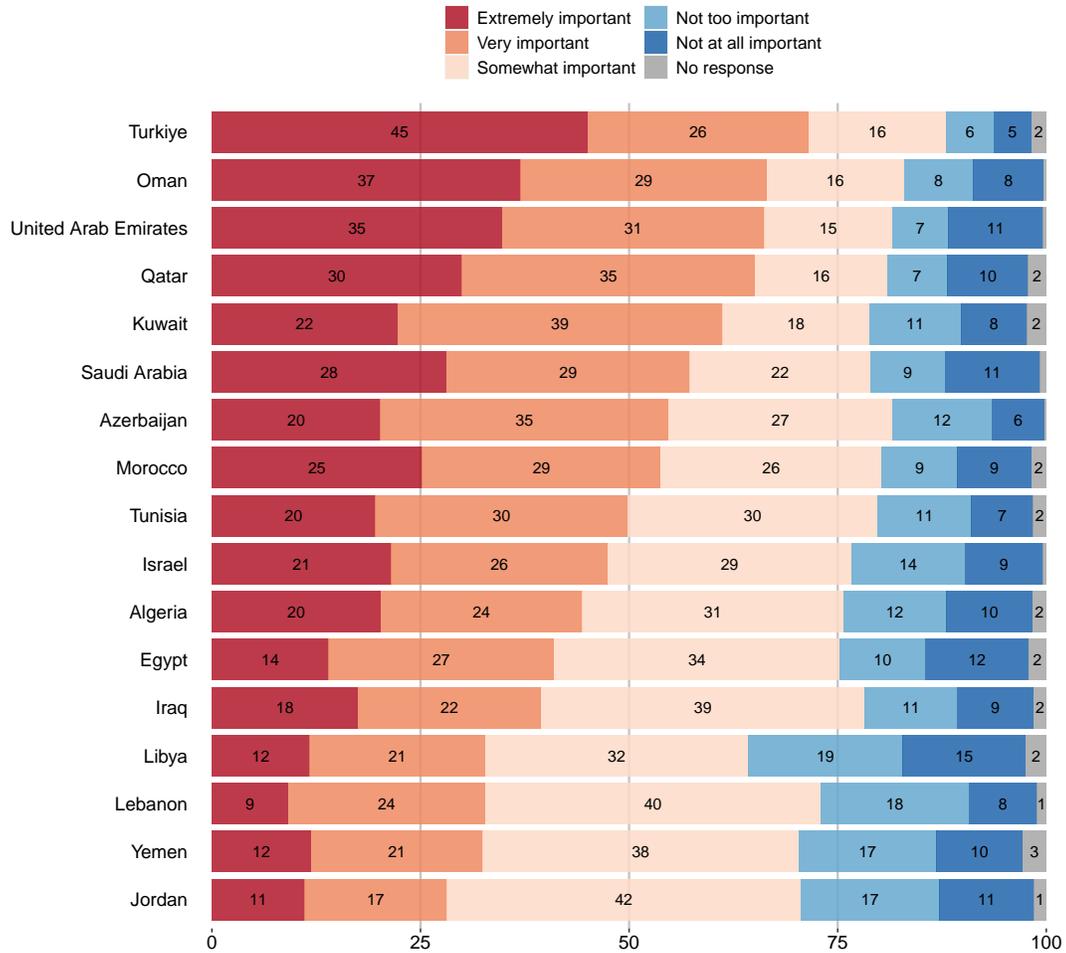


How important is the issue of climate change to you personally?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change is personally important

Southwest Asia & North Africa

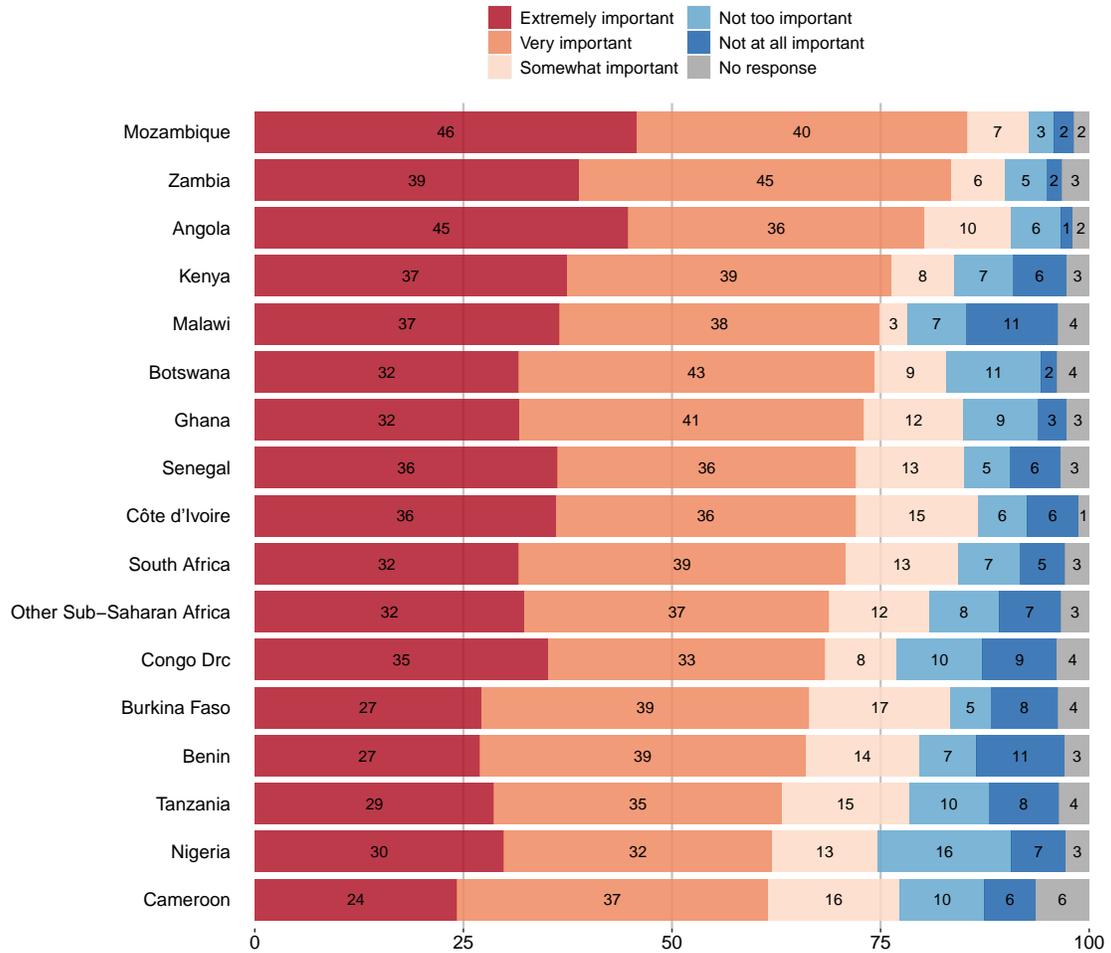


How important is the issue of climate change to you personally?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change is personally important

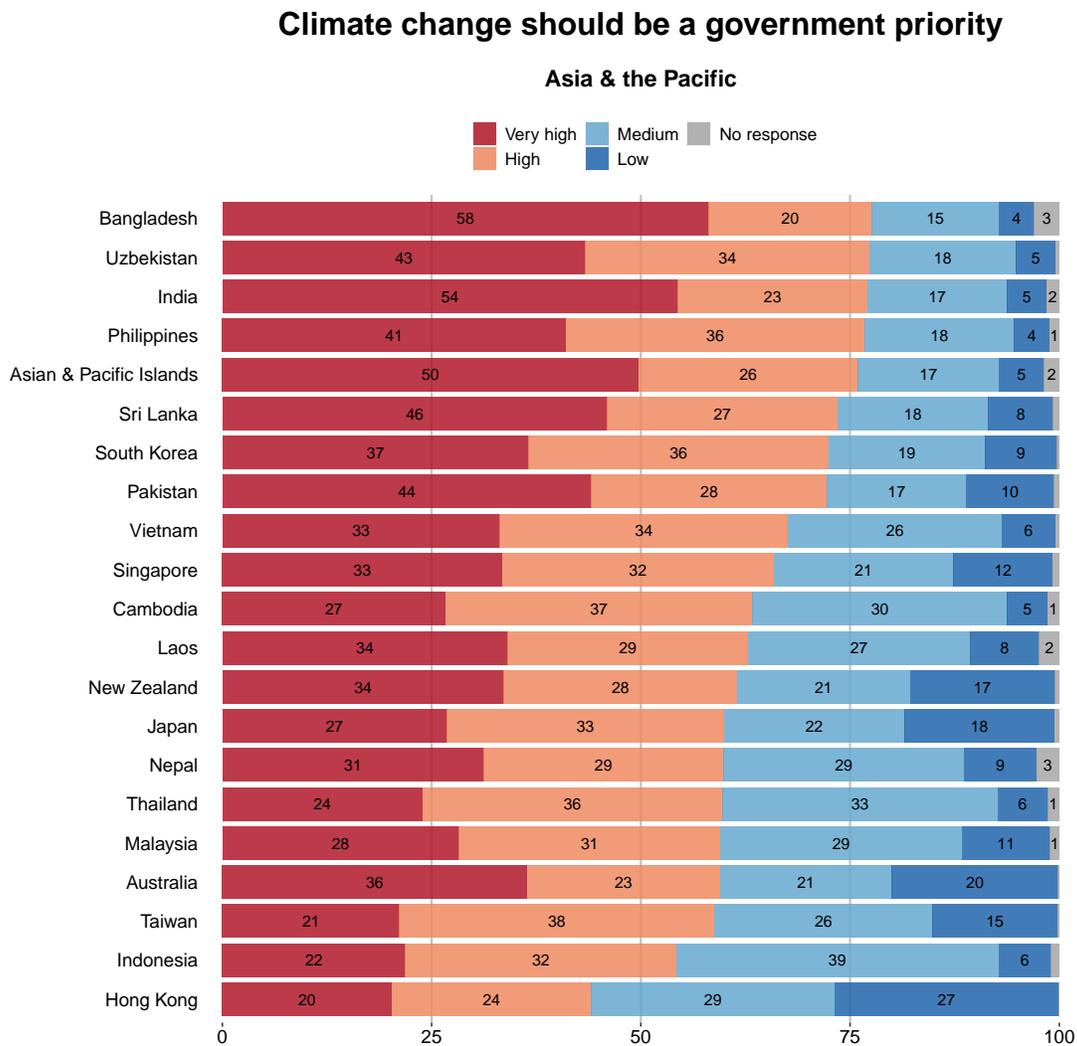
Sub-Saharan Africa



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

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

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

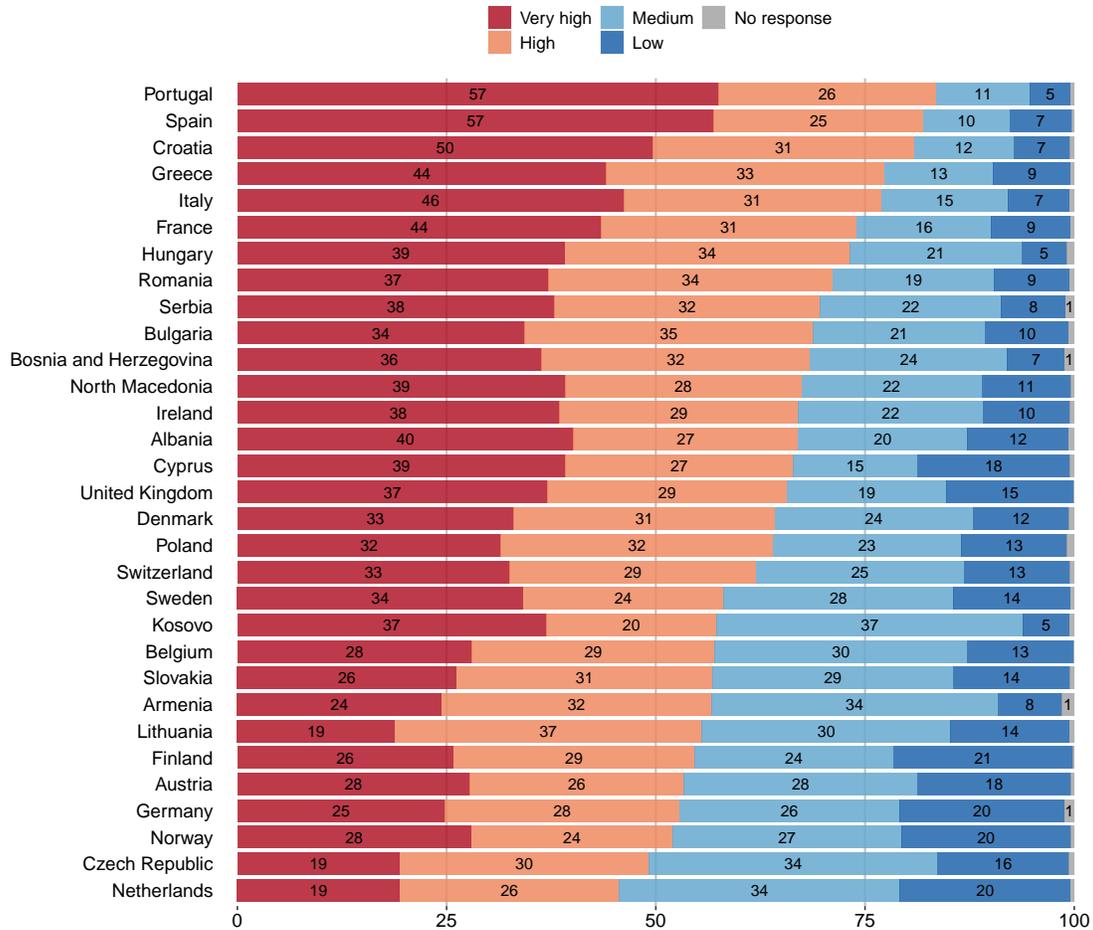


Do you think climate change should be a very high, high, medium, or low priority for the government of the country (or territory) where you live?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change should be a government priority

Europe

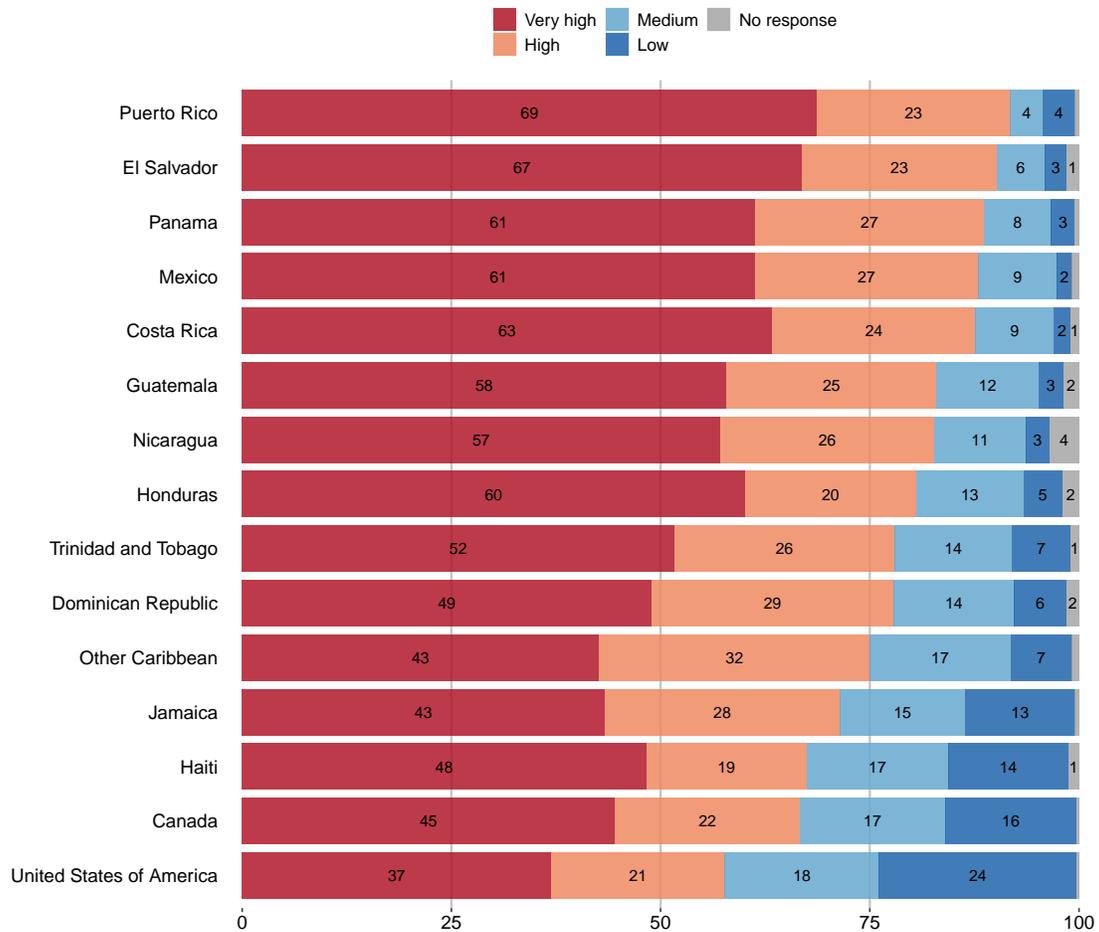


Do you think climate change should be a very high, high, medium, or low priority for the government of the country (or territory) where you live?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change should be a government priority

North America, Central America, & the Caribbean

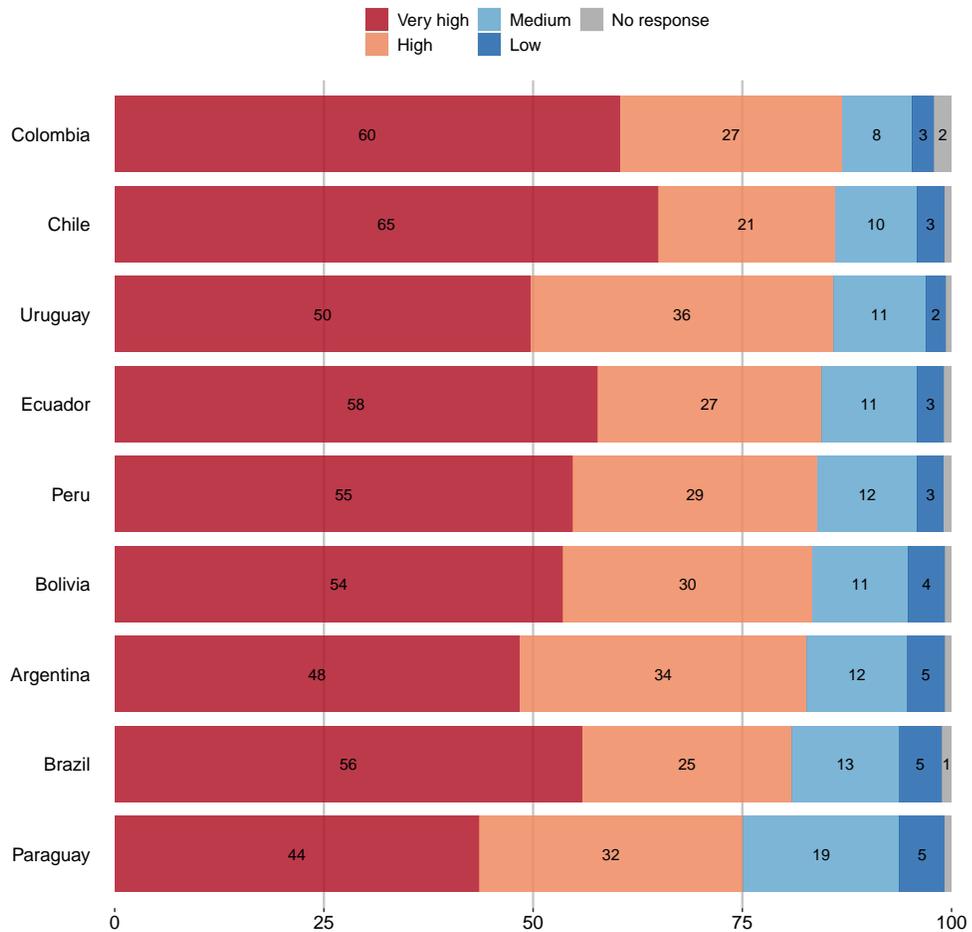


Do you think climate change should be a very high, high, medium, or low priority for the government of the country (or territory) where you live?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change should be a government priority

South America

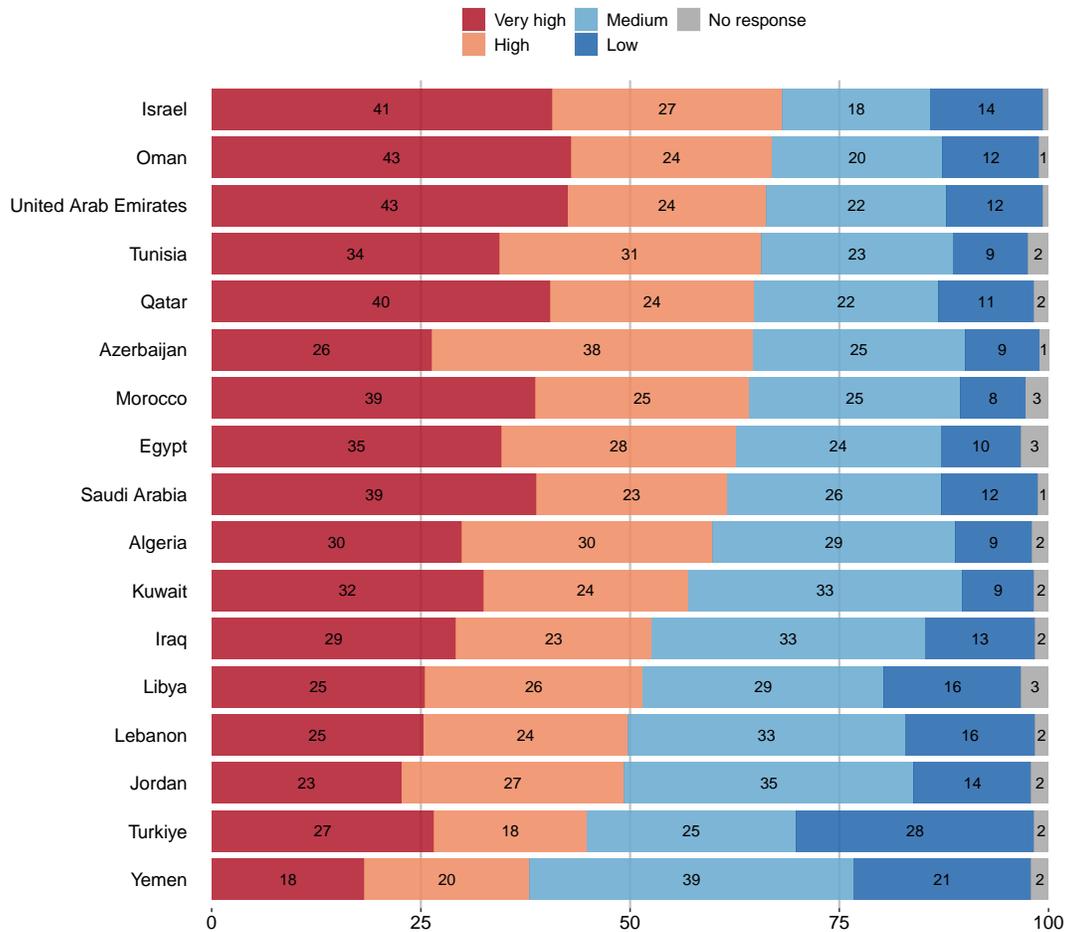


Do you think climate change should be a very high, high, medium, or low priority for the government of the country (or territory) where you live?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change should be a government priority

Southwest Asia & North Africa

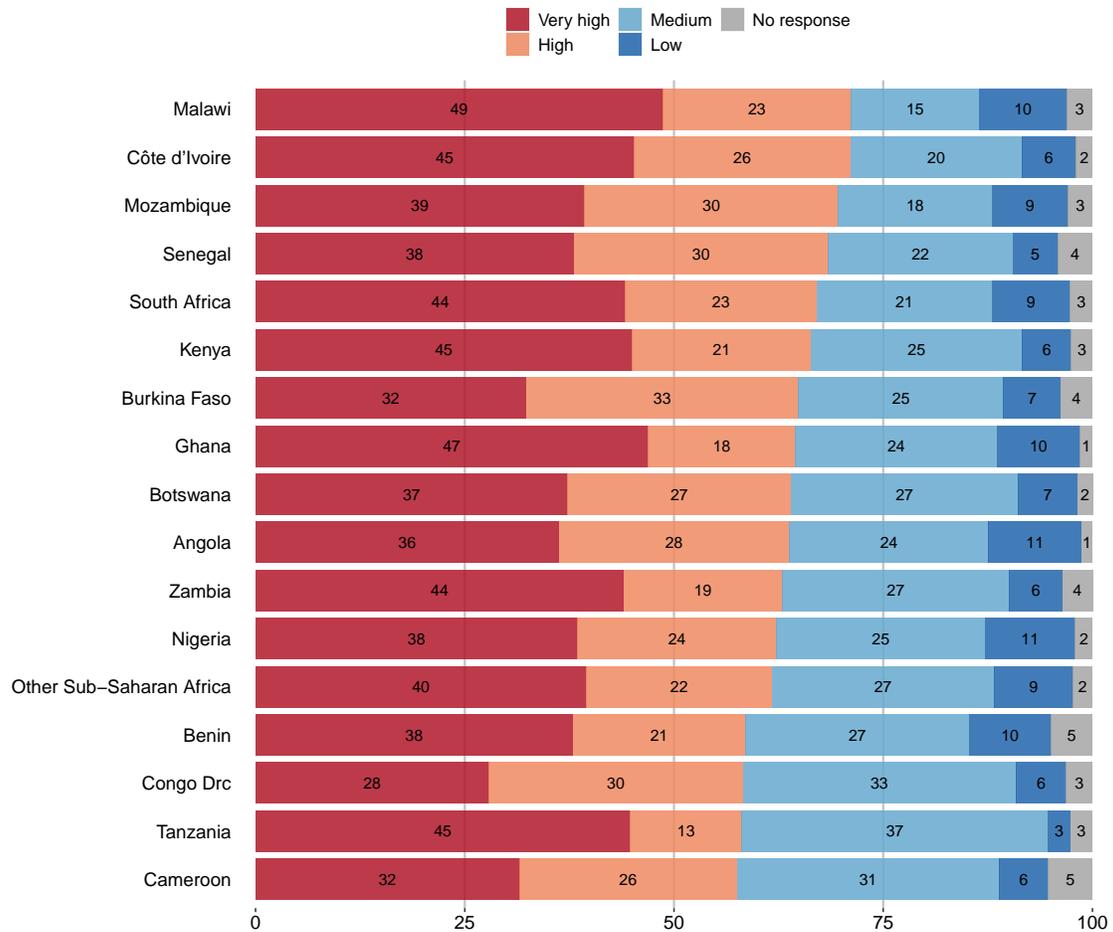


Do you think climate change should be a very high, high, medium, or low priority for the government of the country (or territory) where you live?

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

Climate change should be a government priority

Sub-Saharan Africa



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

Source: Yale Program on Climate Change Communication / Data for Good at Meta / Rare's Center for Behavior & the Environment; 2023

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