

THE EIB CLIMATE SURVEY

7TH EDITION 2024

Attitudes towards climate change adaptation



European Investment Bank

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Survey method

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The survey was run online by the BVA Group from **6 August** to **23 August 2024** and could be completed on PC, tablet or smartphone.

It covered all 27 EU countries and the United States.





The sample totalled **24 148** people, encompassing **28 representative country samples** of the population aged 15+ (16+ for Luxembourg).

Country groups:

- Nordic countries include Sweden, Finland and Denmark
- Eastern countries include Czechia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia and Croatia
- Southern countries include Spain, Italy, Portugal, Greece,
 Cyprus and Malta

The respondents were randomly selected from panels representative of each country's population, and participated via the selfadministered, web-based survey.



The quota method was used to ensure that the data were representative. The data for each country were weighted by gender, age, occupation and region.



Samples

Size of each representative country panel

	-		
	COUNTRY	SAMPLE SIZE	LANGUAGE USED
	Austria	1 004	German
0	Belgium	1 008	French, Flemish
-	Bulgaria	1 007	Bulgarian
٢	Croatia	1 005	Croatian
3	Cyprus	508	Greek
	Czechia	1 005	Czech
	Denmark	1 000	Danish
-	Estonia	507	Estonian
- 	Finland	1 000	Finnish
•	France	1 008	French
-	Germany	1 008	German
٩	Greece	1 000	Greek
	Hungary	1 008	Hungarian
0	Ireland	1 003	English
0	Italy	1 008	Italian
-	Latvia	508	Latvian
-	Lithuania	510	Lithuanian
	Luxembourg	500	French, German, Luxembourgish
	Malta	500	English
	Netherlands	1 008	Dutch
-	Poland	1 000	Polish
0	Portugal	1 009	Portuguese
0	Romania	1 000	Romanian
6	Slovakia	510	Slovak
i	Slovenia	503	Slovenian
<u></u>	Spain	1 004	Spanish
(Sweden	1 007	Swedish
	United States	1 000	English

Margin of error

All surveys are subject to the **margins of error** inherent in statistical laws.

The table below shows the margins of error (at a 95% level of confidence) by score and sample size.

SAMPLE		95% C	ONFIDENCE I	NTERVAL BY S	SCORE	
SIZE	5 or 95%	10 or 90%	20 or 80%	30 or 70%	40 or 60%	50%
100	4.4	6.0	8.0	9.2	9.8	10.0
200	3.1	4.2	5.7	6.5	6.9	7.1
300	2.5	3.5	4.6	5.3	5.7	5.8
400	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.6	4.9	5.0
500	1.9	2.7	3.6	4.1	4.4	4.5
600	1.8	2.4	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.1
700	1.6	2.3	3.0	3 .5	3.7	3.8
800	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.5
900	1.4	2.0	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.3
1 000	1.4	1.8	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1
2 000	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.2
3 000	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8
6 000	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4
10 000	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0

Example: For a sample of 1 000 respondents, for a survey percentage of 20%, the margin of error is 2.5. The percentage therefore has a 95% chance of being between 17.5% and 22.5%.



Results with a significant difference between the US and EU averages



RESPONDENTS RECOGNISE THE CHALLENGE OF ADAPTATION AND THE BENEFITS

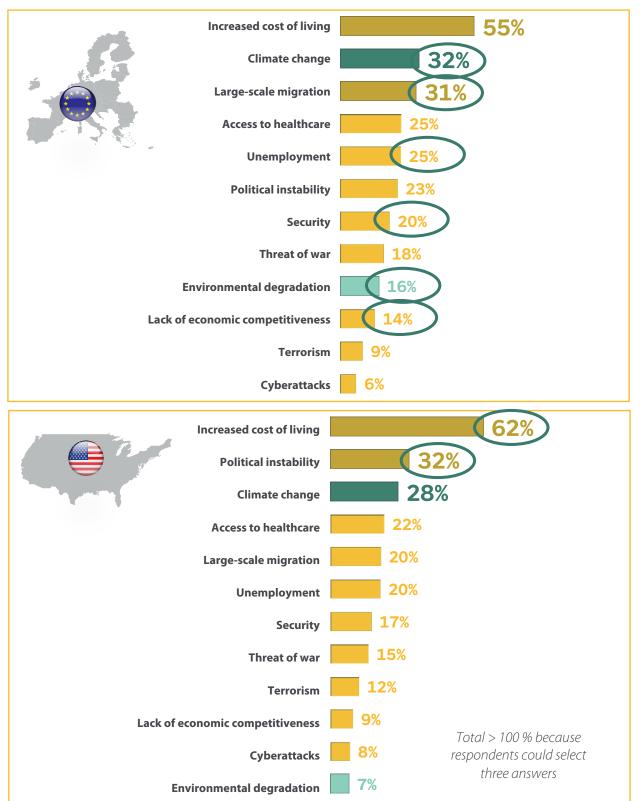
a

Respondents perceive climate change as one of the biggest challenges facing their country, but there is considerable variation across Europe

Respondents in both the EU and the US rank climate change among their top three concerns

Q1. What are the three biggest challenges that people in your country are currently facing?

Biggest challenges



Inflation is a significant concern for more than half of respondents in major economies

Q1. What are the three biggest challenges that people in your country are currently facing?

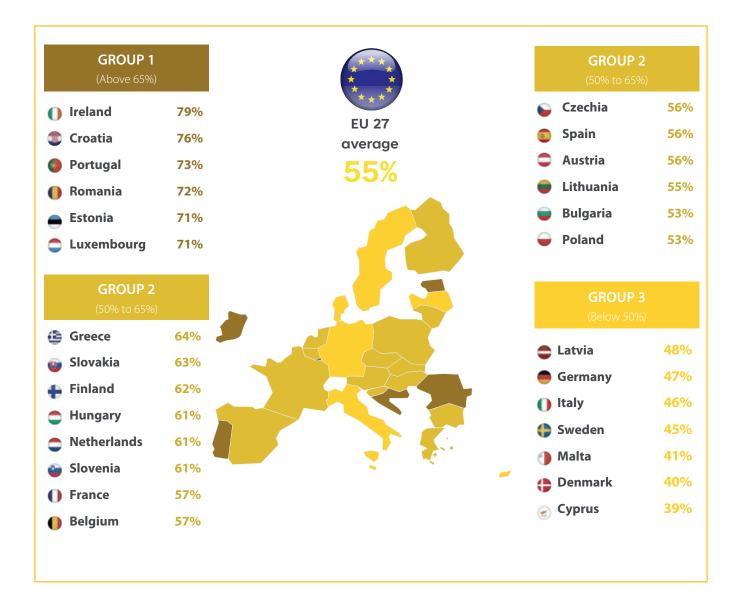
All co	untries													E	U 2	27												
EU 27 average	nsA	Ireland	G Croatia	🔵 Portugal	🔵 Romania	Estonia	🛑 Luxembourg	Greece	🔮 Slovakia	🖶 Finland	Hungary	Netherlands	🔮 Slovenia	France	🔵 Belgium	Czechia	👩 Spain	🕕 Austria	🛑 Lithuania	Bulgaria	Poland	Latvia	Germany	Italy	<table-cell-rows> Sweden</table-cell-rows>	Malta	🛟 Denmark	👀 Cyprus
	62	79	76	73	72	71	71	64	63	62	61	61	61	57														
55														37	.57	56	56	56	55	53	53	48	47	46	45	41	40	39

% that ranked the increased cost of living as one of the biggest challenges

EU respondents are very concerned about the rising cost of living, especially those in Eastern Europe (average 60%)

Q1. What are the three biggest challenges that people in your country are currently facing?

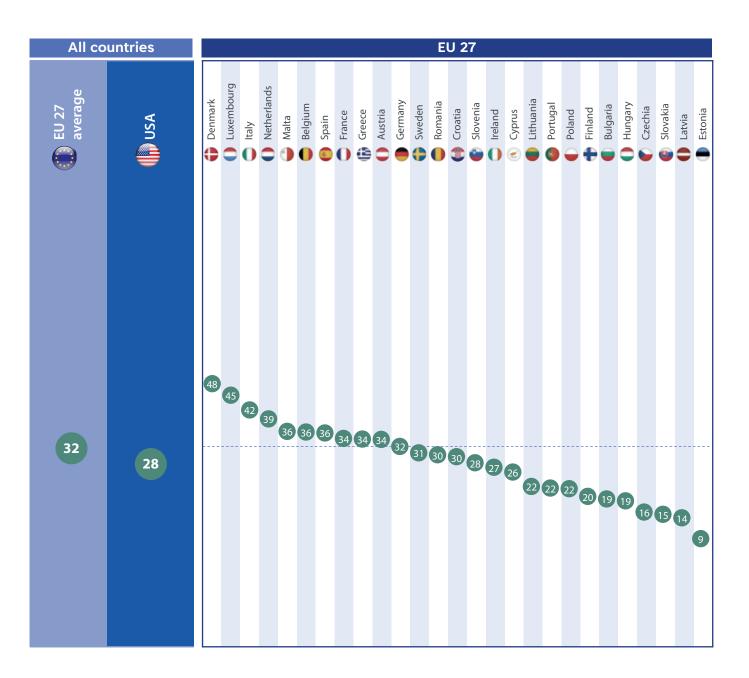
% that ranked the increased cost of living as one of the biggest challenges



Attitudes towards the challenge posed by climate change vary widely between countries, with respondents in Western Europe ranking it a higher priority than those in Eastern Europe

Q1. What are the three biggest challenges that people in your country are currently facing?

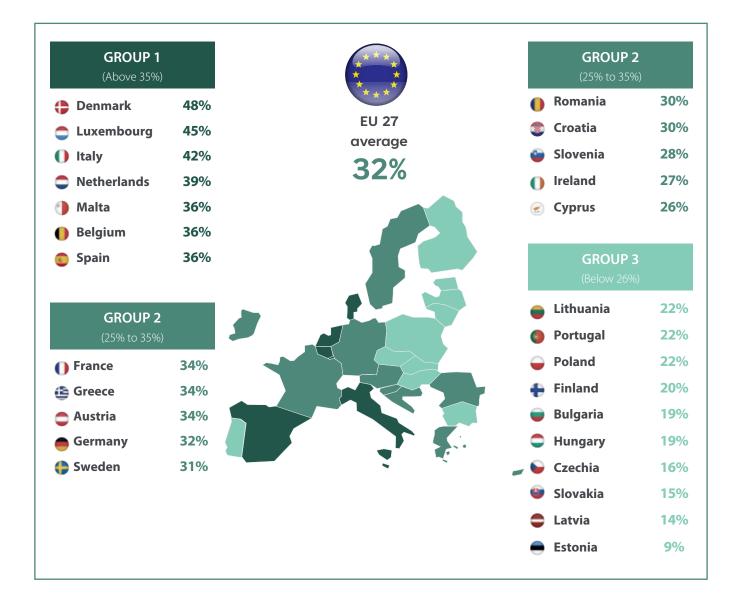
% that ranked climate change as one of the biggest challenges



Opinion varies widely: 9% of Estonian respondents rank climate change among the biggest challenges facing their country, while this figure shoots to 48% in Denmark – the only country where it is considered the top challenge

Q1. What are the three biggest challenges that people in your country are currently facing?

% that ranked climate change as one of the biggest challenges



b

Adapting to climate change is considered a priority in most countries surveyed, and equally so in the US and the EU

While most respondents in the EU and the US view adapting to climate change as a priority, the share that does not consider it important is significantly higher in the US

3. Among the actions that your country must take in the coming years, you would say that adapting to climate change is...

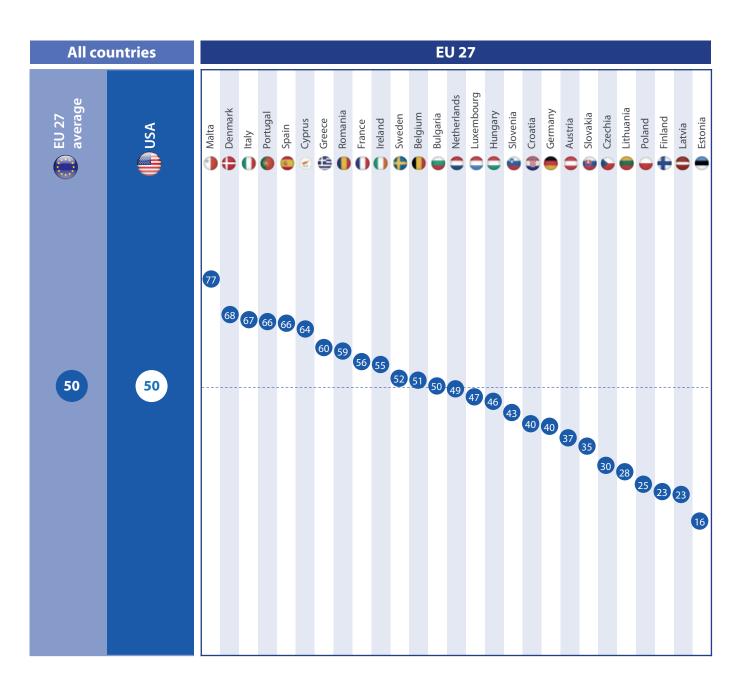
Adapting to climate change is...



Respondents in Southern Europe are more likely to view adapting to climate change as a priority

3. Among the actions that your country must take in the coming years, you would say that adapting to climate change is...

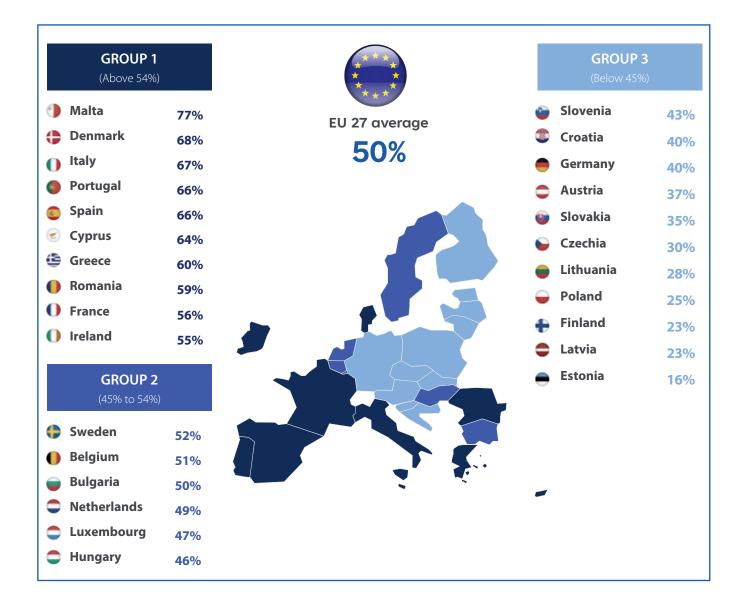
% that view adapting to climate change as a priority



77% of respondents in Malta view adaptation as a priority, while just 16% of those in Estonia do

3. Among the actions that your country must take in the coming years, you would say that adapting to climate change is...

% that view adapting to climate change as a priority



С

Adapting to climate change is broadly perceived as an attractive economic opportunity that could boost local economies and create jobs

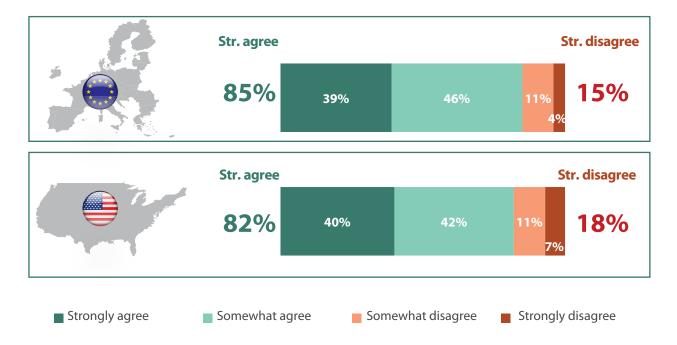
Most EU and US respondents agree that we should invest in adaptation now to avoid higher costs later, and many are aware of collateral benefits like job creation and boosting local economies

4. Do you agree with the following statements?

% that said investing in climate adaptation infrastructure can help create jobs and boost the local economy



% that feel climate change adaptation requires costs now to avoid greater costs in the future



EU respondents feel very positively about the possible benefits of climate change adaptation, like job creation and boosting the local economy

4. Do you agree with the following statements?

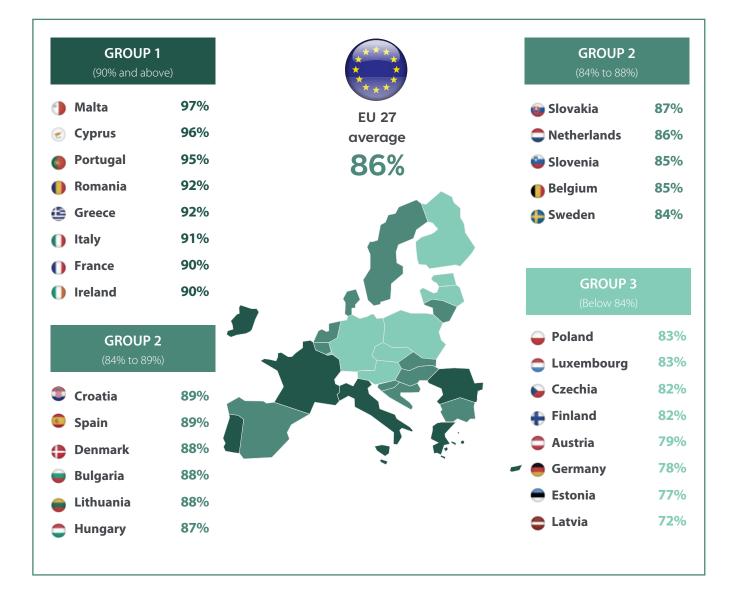
% that agree investing in climate adaptation infrastructure can help create jobs and boost the local economy

All co	untries												E	U 2	7												
EU 27 average	Man and a second se	Malta	e	0	Greece	• •	France	Ireland	🏟 Croatia	👩 Spain	Denmark	Bulgaria	🛑 Lithuania	🔵 Hungary	膏 Slovakia	Netherlands	Slovenia	🛑 Belgium	🛑 Sweden	Poland	Luxembourg	🌓 Czechia	🕂 Finland	🕕 Austria	Germany	Estonia	🌓 Latvia
86	83	97	96	95	2 92	91	90	90	89	89	88	88	88	87	87	86	85	85	84	83	83	82	82	79	78 (IJ	72

Collateral benefits are perceived positively across countries, and even more so in Southern Europe (91% average)

4. Do you agree with the following statements?

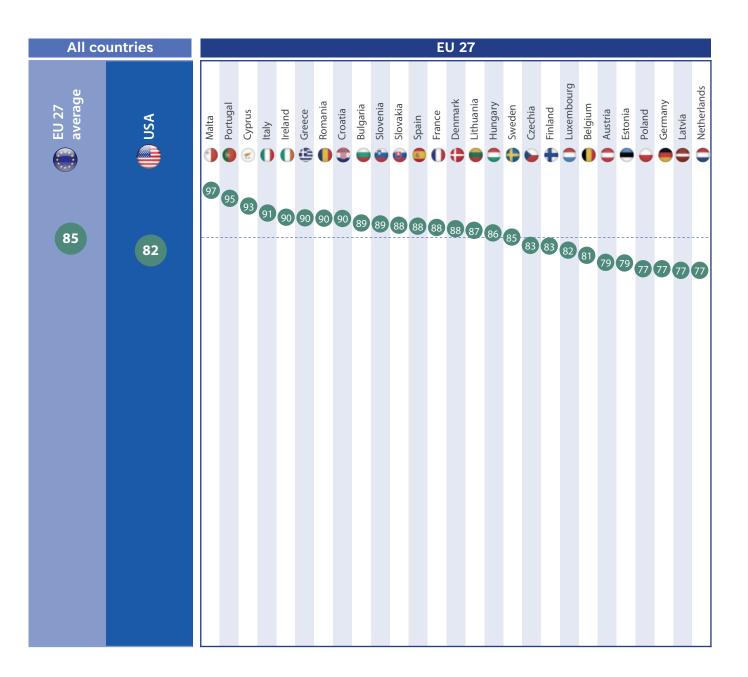
% that agree investing in climate adaptation infrastructure can help create jobs and boost the local economy



Adaptation is thought to have multiple benefits, and over 85% of EU respondents believe it requires investment today to avoid higher costs in the future

4. Do you agree with the following statements?

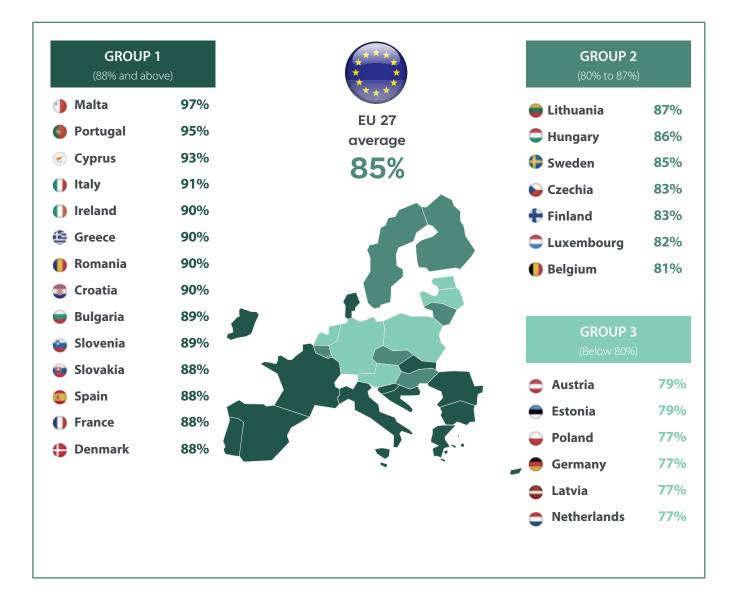
% that agree climate change adaptation requires investment now to avoid greater costs in the future



Respondents across countries – and especially in Southern Europe – agree on the need to invest now to avoid greater costs in the future

4. Do you agree with the following statements?

% that agree climate change adaptation requires investment now to avoid greater costs in the future





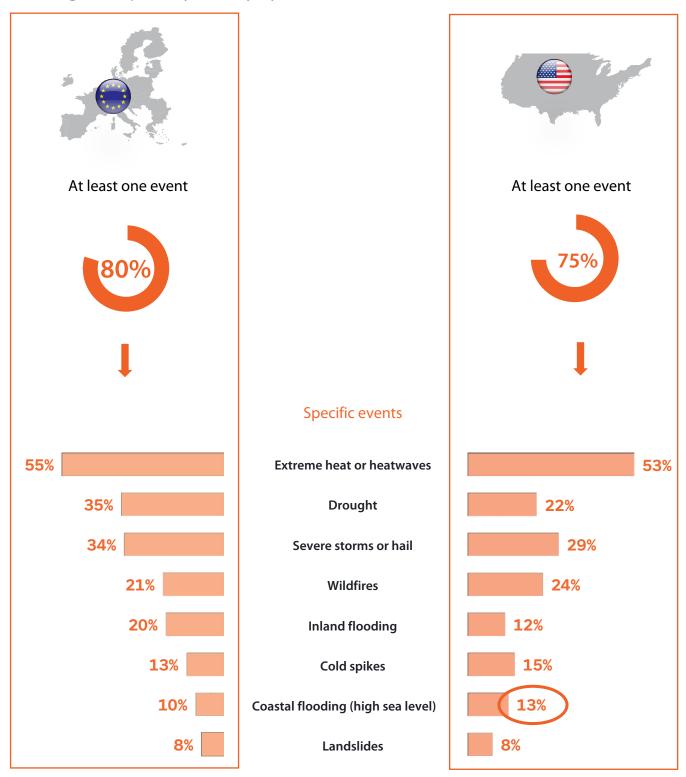
RESPONDENTS HAVE ALREADY BEEN IMPACTED BY EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS, ARE WORRIED ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE, AND ARE READY TO ADAPT



Most respondents have faced at least one extreme weather event in the past five years

Respondents in both the EU and the US have already lived through extreme weather events with direct negative consequences

5. In the past five years, which of the following extreme weather events have had a direct negative impact on your everyday life?

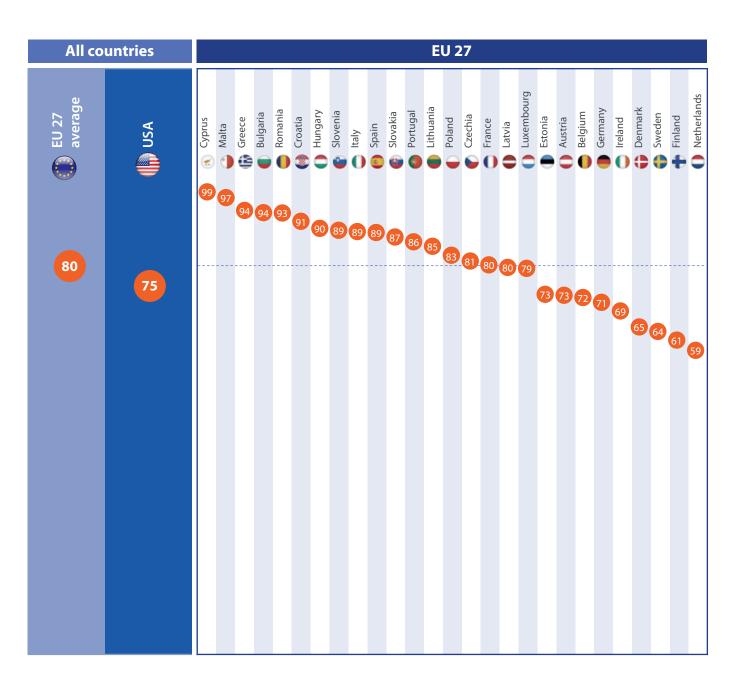


Total > 100 % because respondents could select multiple answers

Nordic countries seem less affected by extreme weather events than Southern and Eastern European countries

5. In the past five years, which of the following extreme weather events have had a direct negative impact on your everyday life?

% that reported at least one extreme weather event

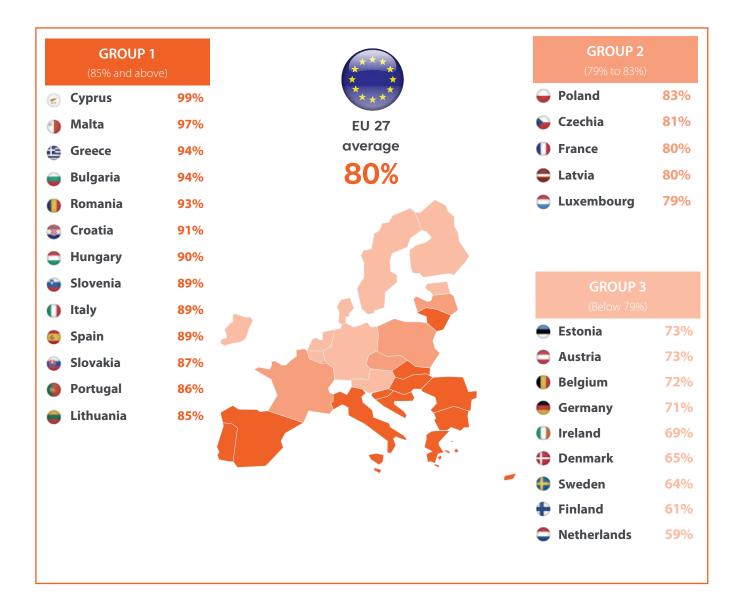


21

Respondents in Southern and Eastern Europe report significantly more impact from extreme weather events

5. In the past five years, which of the following extreme weather events have had a direct negative impact on your everyday life?

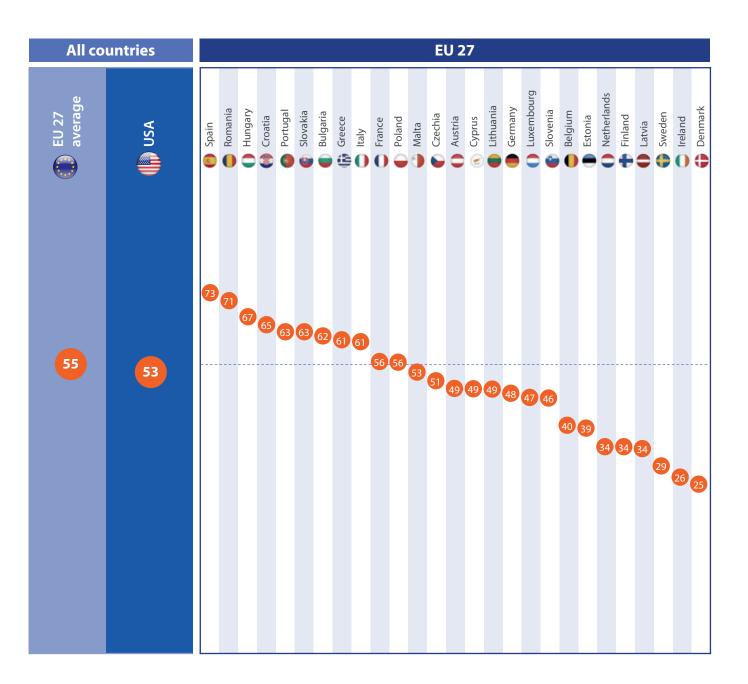
% that reported at least one extreme weather event



Extreme heat and heatwaves are the most frequently reported extreme weather events for the EU, but with vast differences between Nordic countries (29% average) and Southern countries (65% average)

5. In the past five years, which of the following extreme weather events have had a direct negative impact on your everyday life?

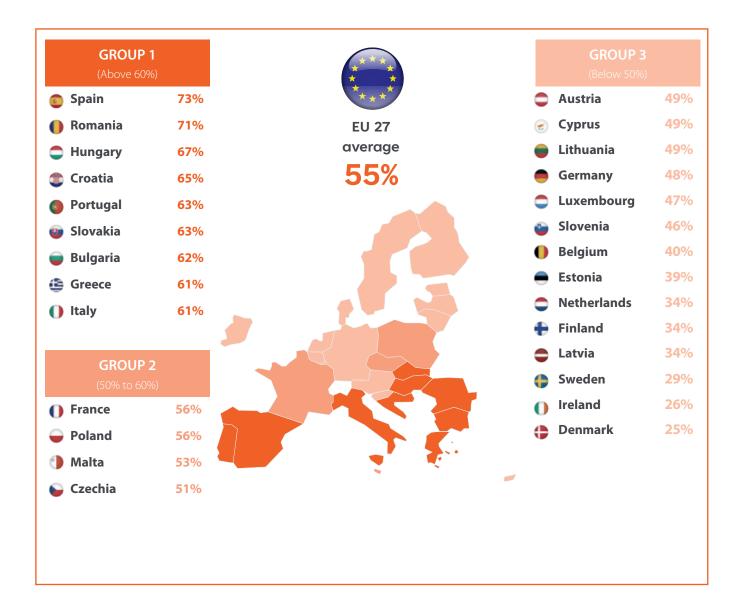
% that reported extreme heat or heatwaves



Respondents in Southern Europe are the hardest hit by extreme heatwaves

5. In the past five years, which of the following extreme weather events have had a direct negative impact on your everyday life?

% that reported extreme heat or heatwaves



EU respondents report severe storms and hail more frequently than US ones, but responses between EU countries vary

5. In the past five years, which of the following extreme weather events have had a direct negative impact on your everyday life?

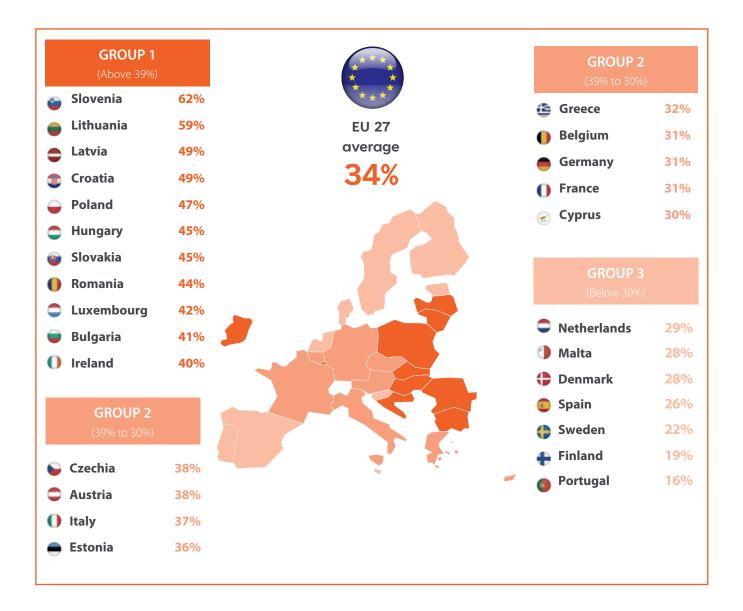
All countries EU 27 Luxembourg Netherlands EU 27 average Lithuania Latvia Romania Germany Denmark Portugal Hungary Slovakia Greece Belgium Slovenia Bulgaria Ireland France Sweden Cyprus Croatia Poland Czechia Austria Estonia Finland Malta Spain ltaly æ (1 62 59 49 49 47 45 44 42 41 40 33 38 37 36 32 31 31 31 30 29 28 28 26 22 19 16 34 29

% that reported severe storms or hail

Respondents in Eastern Europe and Ireland report more impact from severe storms and hail

5. In the past five years, which of the following extreme weather events have had a direct negative impact on your everyday life?

% that reported severe storms or hail

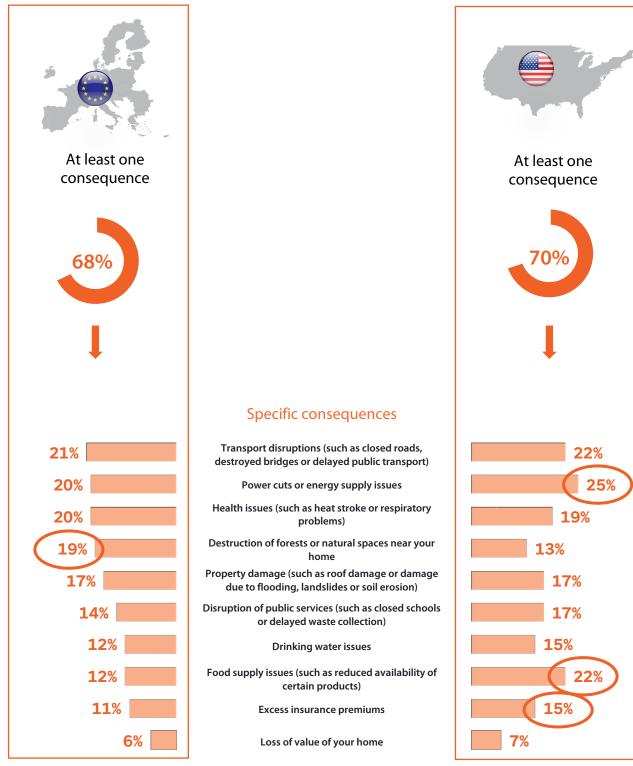




Extreme weather events have wide-ranging, serious consequences for people: In EU countries, the most common are transportation disruptions, power cuts and health problems

Respondents are already seeing consequences like disrupted transport, power cuts or energy supply issues, and health problems, with some major differences between the US and the EU

6. Over the past five years, have you experienced any of the following consequences due to extreme weather events?



Total > 100 % because respondents could select multiple answers

A large share of EU respondents have already felt the consequences of climate change, but with major differences between countries

6. Over the past five years, have you experienced any of the following consequences due to extreme weather events?

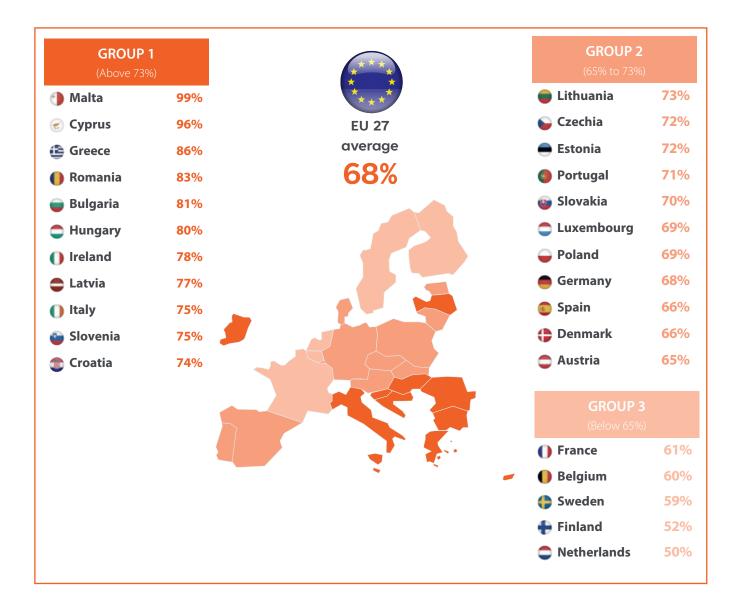
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% that reported at least one consequence

Respondents in Southern Europe remain more severely impacted by extreme weather events

6. Over the past five years, have you experienced any of the following consequences due to extreme weather events?

% that reported at least one consequence



One in five EU respondents has already dealt with disrupted transport due to climate change

6. Over the past five years, have you experienced any of the following consequences due to extreme weather events?

All countries EU 27 🔵 Luxembourg EU 27 average Netherlands Italy Romania Estonia Lithuania Cyprus Denmark Czechia Germany Portugal Belgium Ireland Slovenia Austria Sweden Bulgaria Croatia Hungary Slovakia Greece Spain Poland France Finland Latvia Malta (2) 0 39 3) 3) 3) 3) 29 28 27 27 27 26 24 24 23 22 2) 2) 2) 19 19 19 18 17 17 15 14 13 22 21

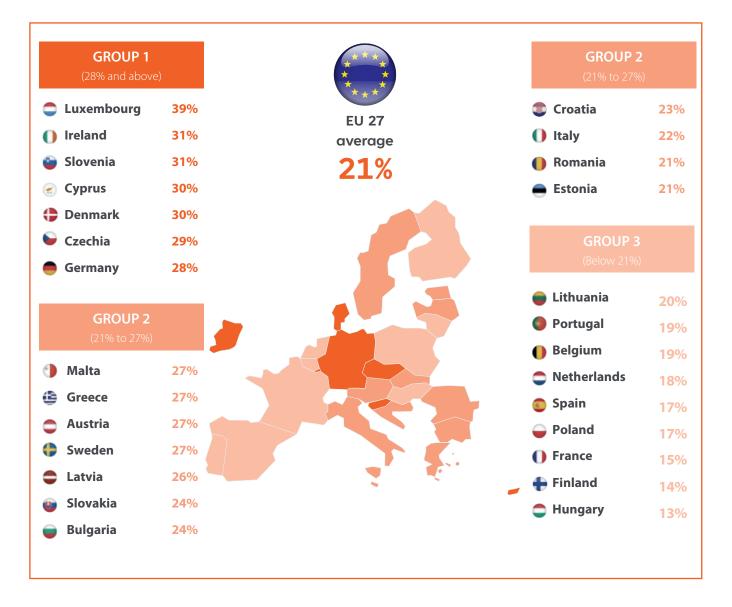
% that reported transport disruptions (such as closed roads, destroyed bridges or delayed public transport)

31

Transport disruptions are reported mainly by respondents in Central Europe (Germany, Czechia, Slovenia, Luxembourg, etc.)

6. Over the past five years, have you experienced any of the following consequences due to extreme weather events?

% that reported transport disruptions (such as closed roads, destroyed bridges or delayed public transport)



Even more worrying are the direct consequences of extreme weather events for health, especially in Hungary, Romania and Malta

6. Over the past five years, have you experienced any of the following consequences due to extreme weather events?

All countries EU 27 Luxembourg EU 27 average Netherlands Sweden Denmark Finland Ireland Lithuania Estonia Belgium Slovenia Poland Germany Romania Malta Hungary Greece Portugal Bulgaria Croatia Slovakia Czechia Latvia France Austria Cyprus Spain **USA** Italy 20 19

% that reported health issues (such as heat stroke or respiratory problems)

25% of respondents in Southern Europe report health problems due to extreme weather events, compared to 12% in Northern Europe – very similar to the results for heatwaves and drought

6. Over the past five years, have you experienced any of the following consequences due to extreme weather events?

GROUP 1 GROUP 2 🔵 Hungary 30% Latvia 21% EU 27 **19%** Romania 29% Lithuania average 🜗 Malta 29% 20% Estonia 18% Spain **Belgium** 27% 18% Cyprus Slovenia 26% 17% 📤 Greece 24% Poland 17% Portugal 24% **Bulgaria** 23% Italy 23% 16% Germany Croatia 23% France 16% 🌚 Slovakia 23% 15% Austria Sechia 🖌 23% Luxembourg 14% Netherlands 13% Sweden 12% Denmark 12% ≏ 12% Finland 10% Ireland

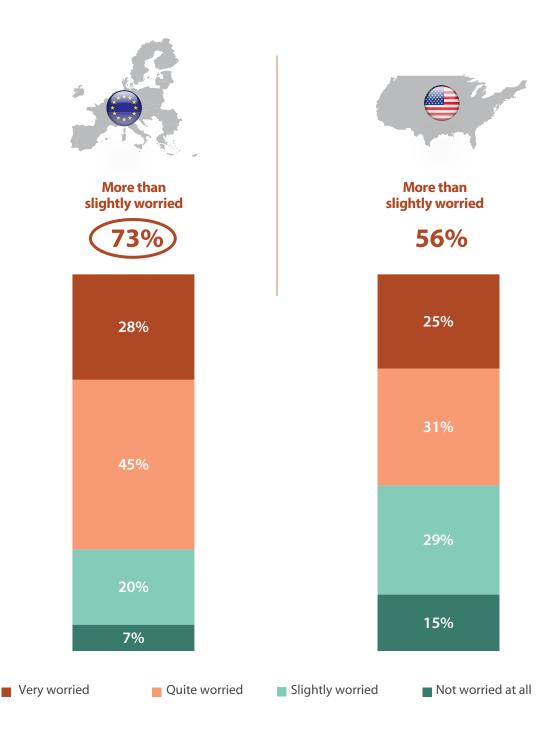
% that reported health issues (such as heat stroke or respiratory problems)

C

Respondents express acute concern about how climate change could impact their future

There are high levels of concern about the potential impact of climate change on people's futures, with EU respondent significantly more concerned than US respondents

7. When you think of the potential impact of climate change on your life in the future, you feel...

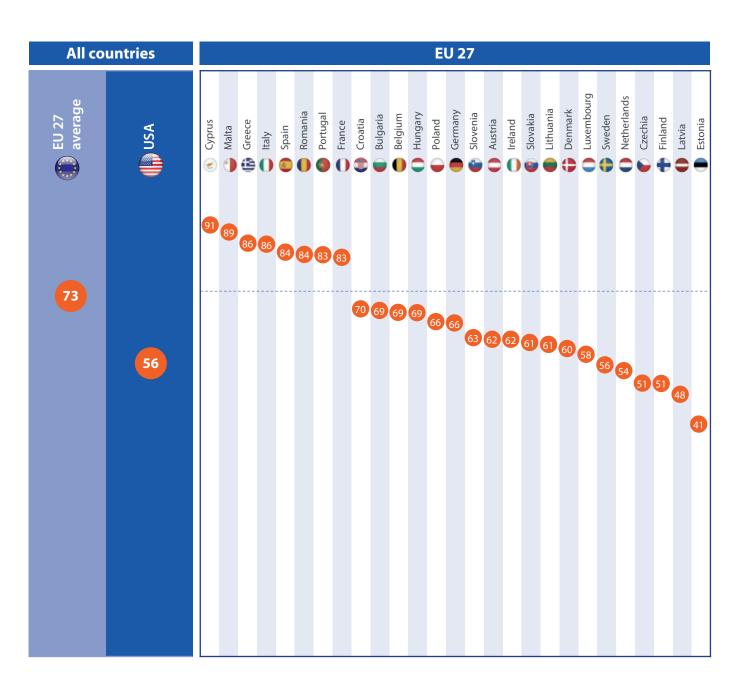


% that reported being worried

73% of EU respondents are worried about the potential impact of climate change on their future, with wide geographical variation

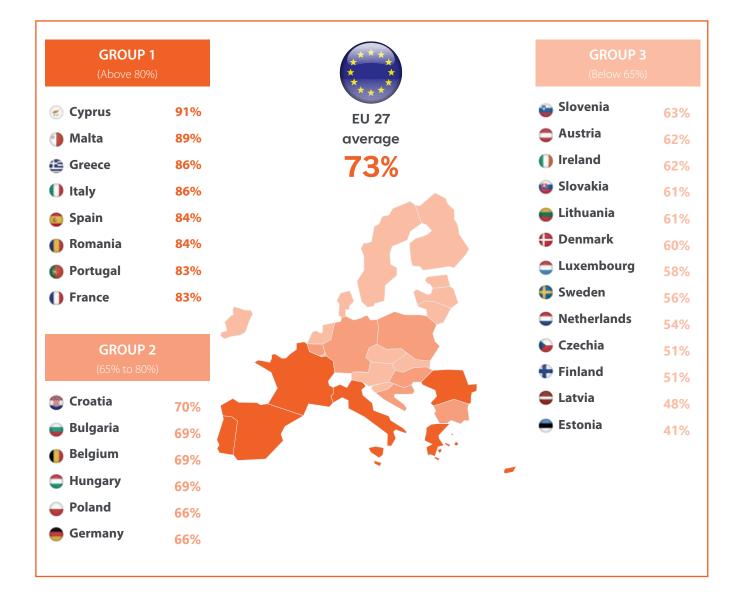
7. When you think of the potential impact of climate change on your life in the future, you feel...

% that reported being worried



Concern is especially high in Southern Europe, where up to 91% of respondents feel worried, while it is non-negligible even where they reported fewer consequences (such as Nordic and Eastern European countries)

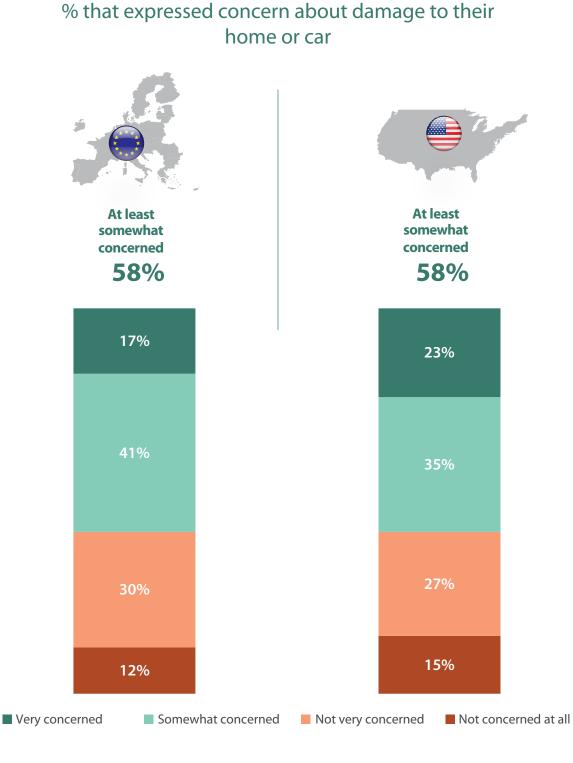
7. When you think of the potential impact of climate change on your life in the future, you feel...



% that reported being worried

More than half of respondents fear property damage, with little difference between the US and the EU

14. How concerned are you that your home (house or apartment) or your car could be damaged in the coming years due to the impact of climate change?



Fear of property damage due to climate change varies widely, with respondents in Southern Europe more worried about losing their home or car than those in Northern Europe

14. How concerned are you that your home (house or apartment) or your car could be damaged in the coming years due to the impact of climate change?

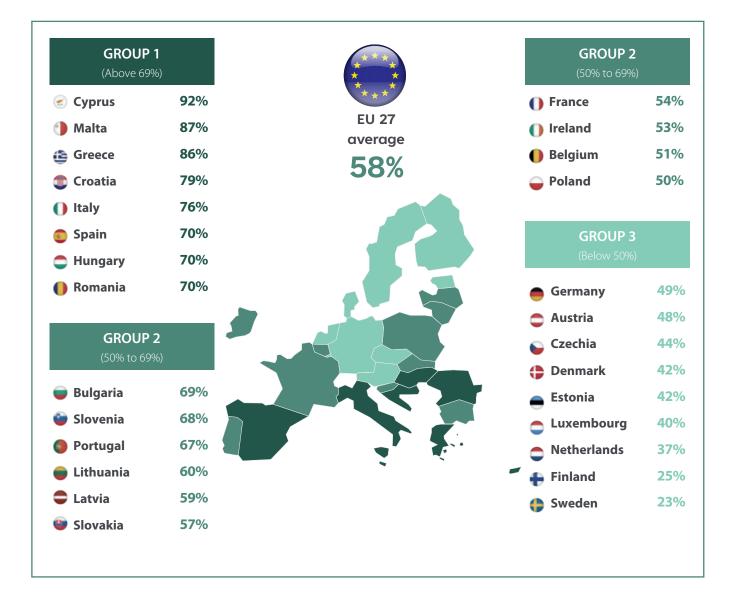
All countries EU 27 Luxembourg Netherlands) EU 27 average Germany Denmark Malta Greece Croatia Italy Spain Hungary Romania Bulgaria Slovenia Portugal Lithuania Slovakia France Ireland Belgium Poland Austria Czechia Finland Sweden Estonia Cyprus Latvia USA 1 e 1 🔶 87 86 79 76 92 70 70 70 69 68 67 60 59 57 54 53 51 50 49 48 44 42 42 40 37 58 58 25 23

% that expressed concern about damage to their home or car

The three countries reporting the highest concern about property damage due to climate change (Cyprus, Malta and Greece) have already seen severe natural disasters

14. How concerned are you that your home (house or apartment) or your car could be damaged in the coming years due to the impact of climate change?

% that expressed concern about damage to their home or car





There is high awareness of the need to adapt to climate change, especially in Southern Europe

Respondents in the EU seem more aware of the need to adapt their lifestyle (9 points above the US)

8. When you think of the potential impact of climate change on your life in the future, you think you will have to change and adapt the way you live...

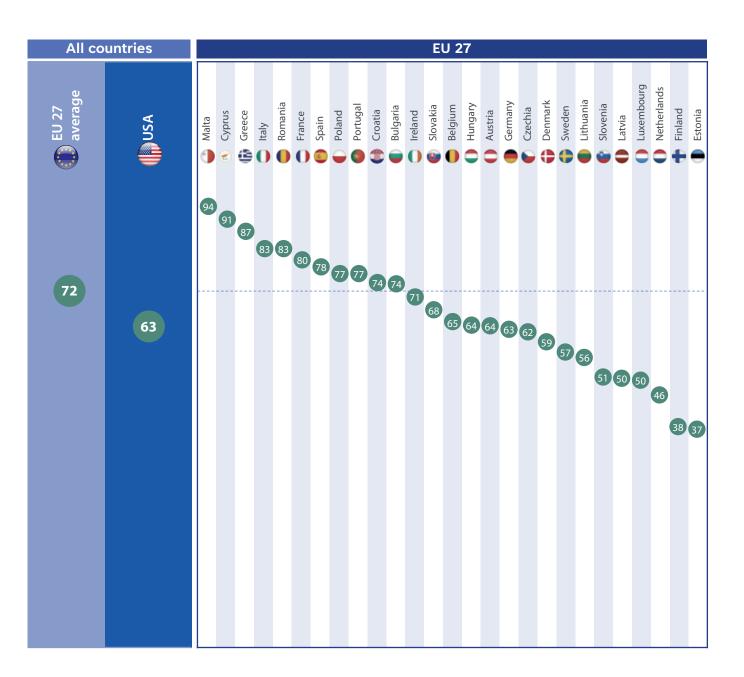
Quite a bit at Quite a bit at least least 63% 72% 20% 20% 43% 52% 26% 22% 11% 6% A lot Quite a bit Not much Not at all

% that said they will need to adapt how they live

EU respondents are acutely aware of the need to change, with 72% saying they will have to adapt the way they live in the coming years

8. When you think of the potential impact of climate change on your life in the future, you think you will have to change and adapt the way you live...

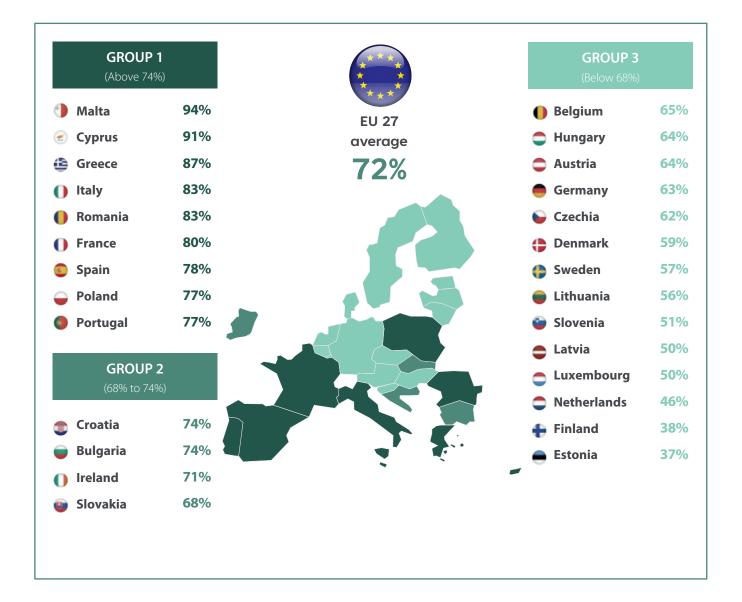
% that said they will need to adapt how they live



The highest awareness of the need to adapt lifestyle is expressed by respondents in Southern Europe and the areas most affected by extreme weather events, particularly the Mediterranean (Cyprus, Malta, Greece, etc.)

8. When you think of the potential impact of climate change on your life in the future, you think you will have to change and adapt the way you live...

% that said they will need to adapt how they live

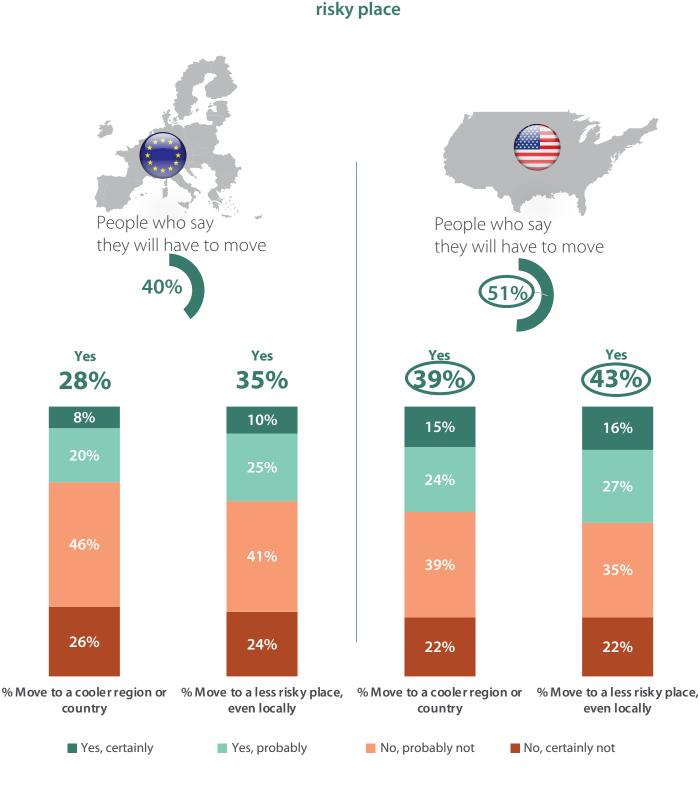


45

One in two US respondents think climate change will force them to move to a cooler or less risky place in the future

10. Do you think that you will have to take the following actions in the future because of the impact of climate change?

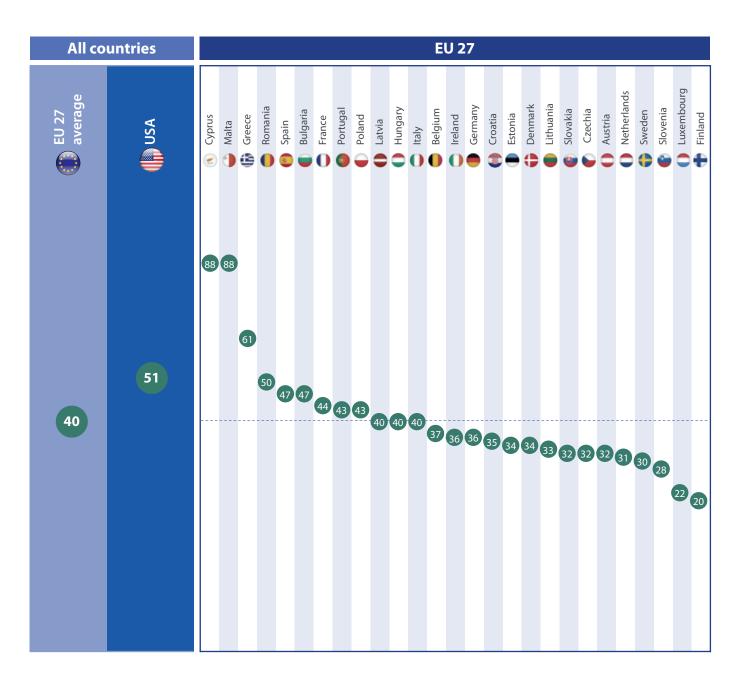
% that said they will have to move to a cooler or less



Two in five EU respondents think climate change will force them to move to a cooler or less risky place in the future

10. Do you think that you will have to take the following actions in the future because of the impact of climate change?

% that said they will have to move to a cooler or less risky place

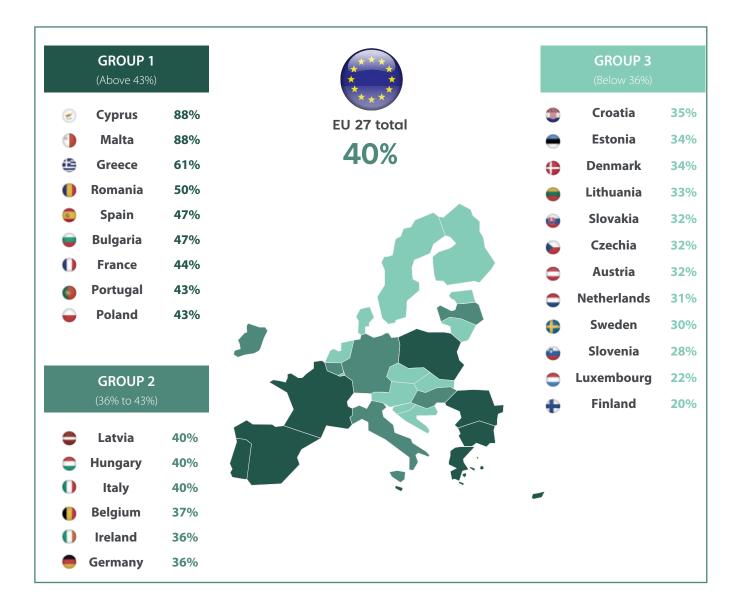


47

Countries like Cyprus, Malta and Greece stand out for the high share of respondents that say they will have to move to a cooler or less risky place in the future

10. Do you think that you will have to take the following actions in the future because of the impact of climate change?

% that said they will have to move to a cooler or less risky place

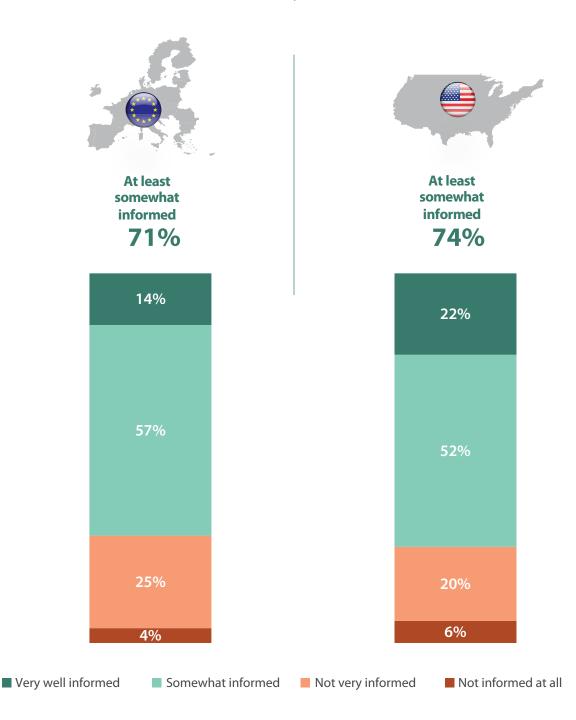


е

Respondents seem reasonably well informed about what they personally can do to adapt, but are less informed about which public subsidies or financial incentives are available to help residents adapt their homes to rising temperatures

In the EU and US combined, more than seven in ten respondents feel informed about what they can do to adapt their homes and lifestyles to climate change

9. How well informed do you feel about the action you can take to adapt your home and lifestyle to the impact of climate change?



% that said they feel informed

EU respondents already seem prepared to adapt: 71% feel informed about what they can do to adapt their homes and lifestyles to climate change

9. How well informed do you feel about the action you can take to adapt your home and lifestyle to the impact of climate change?

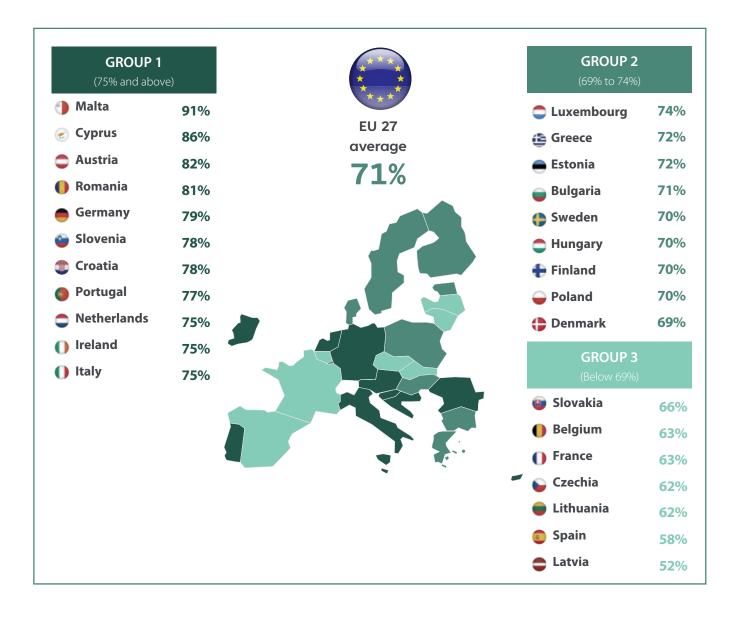
All countries EU 27 Netherlands Luxembourg EU 27 average Germany Slovenia Croatia Romania Finland Poland Denmark Czechia Lithuania Portugal Estonia Bulgaria Sweden Hungary Slovakia Belgium Ireland Austria Greece France Cyprus Spain Latvia USA Malta ltaly 91 86 82 81 79 73 73 73 75 75 74 72 72 71 70 70 70 70 69 66 63 63 62 62 58 74 71 52

% that said they feel informed

There is variation between EU countries, with respondents in some countries feeling much better informed (91% in Malta and 86% in Cyprus vs. 58% in Spain and 52% in Latvia)

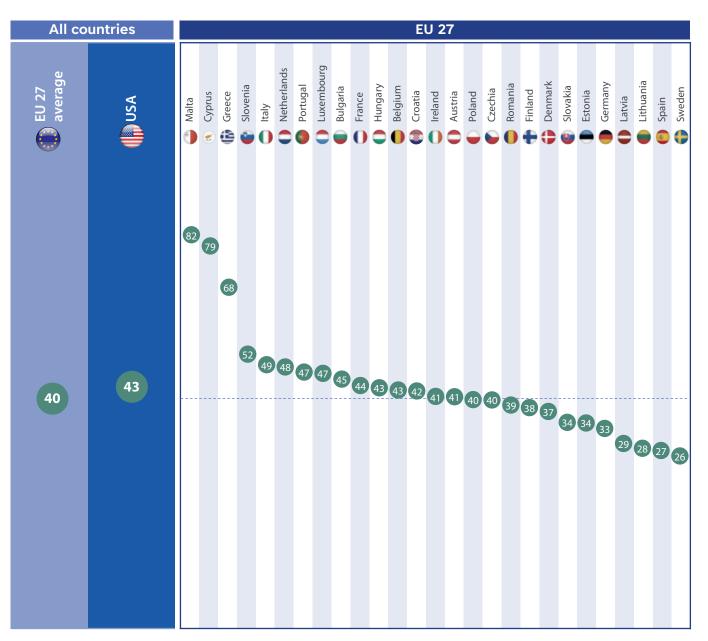
9. How well informed do you feel about the action you can take to adapt your home and lifestyle to the impact of climate change?

% that said they feel informed



There is a general lack of awareness of public aid for adapting housing to rising temperatures, except in Malta, Cyprus and Greece

15. Are you aware of any public subsidies or financial incentives available to help residents adapt their homes to rising temperatures (such as installing air conditioning, adding window coverings or shades, using dehumidifiers, installing ceiling fans, improving insulation or upgrading windows)?

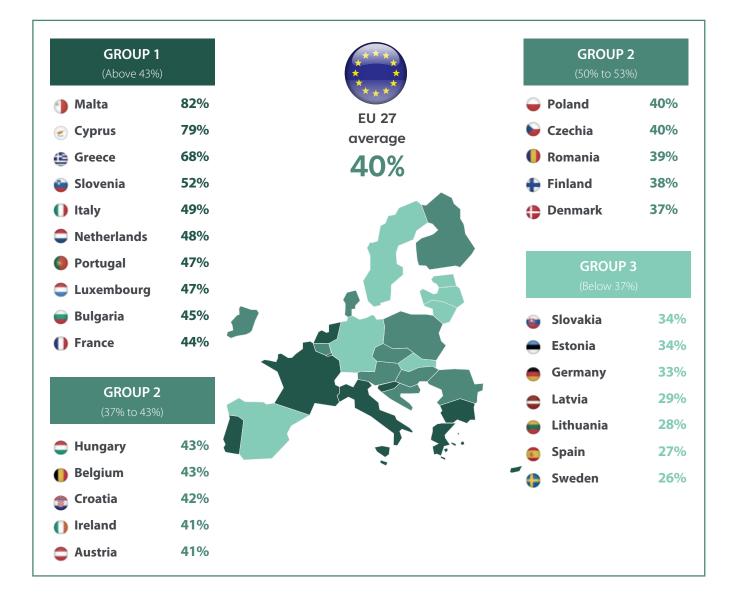


% that said they know of public subsidies or financial incentives to help residents adapt their homes

Respondents in the Mediterranean are better informed about existing public aid to adapt housing to rising temperatures

15. Are you aware of any public subsidies or financial incentives available to help residents adapt their homes to rising temperatures (such as installing air conditioning, adding window coverings or shades, using dehumidifiers, installing ceiling fans, improving insulation or upgrading windows)?

% that said they know of public subsidies or financial incentives to help residents adapt their homes





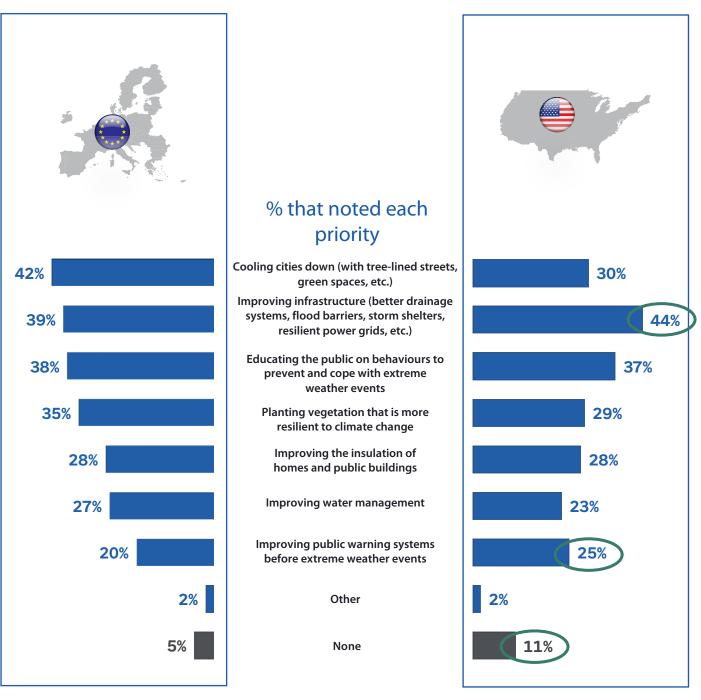
EXPECTATIONS AND PRIORITIES FOR ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE



Respondents propose different measures to help adapt their area to climate change

Both EU and US respondents think cooling cities down, improving infrastructure and educating the public should be prioritised as adaptation measures

12. What do you think should be prioritised to adapt to climate change in your local area?



Total > 100 % because respondents could select multiple answers

Many respondents think that cities should first be cooled down with tree-lined streets and green spaces

12. What do you think should be prioritised to adapt to climate change in your local area?

All co	untries													E	U 2	7												
EU 27 average	USA 👘	Luxembourg	 Poland 	📢 Croatia	Hungary	🚭 Slovakia	Austria	Netherlands	Greece	Germany	Romania	👩 Spain	Czechia	🕥 Cyprus	🕂 Finland	🔵 Italy	Bulgaria	Malta	Slovenia	Portugal	Estonia	France	🛑 Belgium	Lithuania	Denmark	Latvia	Ireland	🛟 Sweden
42	30	52	50	50	50	47	46	46	45	45	45	43	42	42	42	41	40	39	39	38	37	37	37	36	29	28	24	22

% that proposed cooling cities down (with treelined streets, green spaces, etc.)

EU respondents also support improving infrastructure to adapt their local area to climate change

12. What do you think should be prioritised to adapt to climate change in your local area?

All countries EU 27 Luxembourg Denmark EU 27 average Netherlands Slovenia Italy Belgium Croatia Romania Lithuania Germany Bulgaria Slovakia Austria Poland Portugal Finland Sweden Hungary Czechia LatviaIrelandEstonia Greece Malta France Spain **USA** • • 00 0 53 52 51 51 50 50 49 48 47 45 45 45 43 43 42 41 40 39 39 38 37 37 36 35 34 32 30 44 39

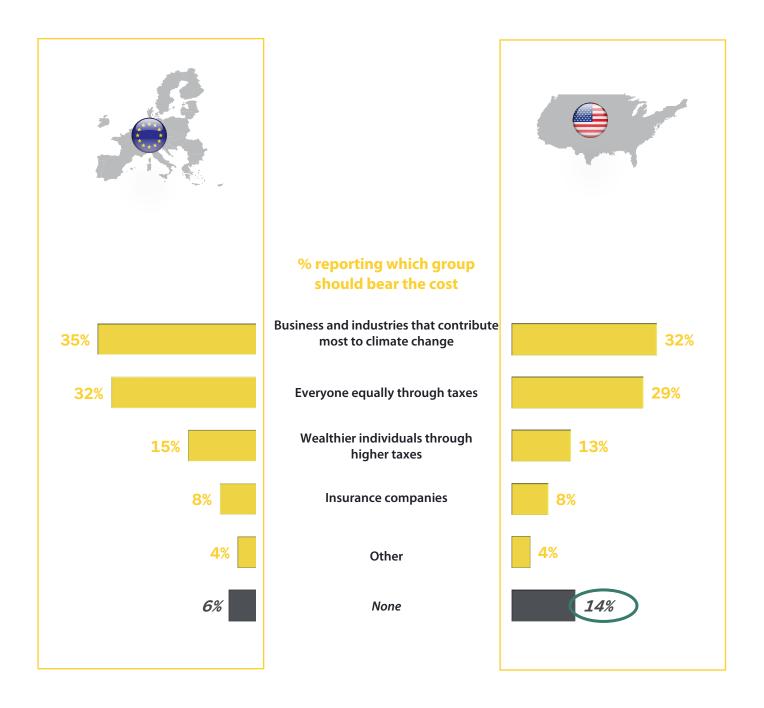
% that proposed improving infrastructure (better drainage systems, flood barriers, storm shelters, resilient power grids, etc.)



Opinions are divided about who should bear the costs of climate change, and who should be prioritised to receive help adapting to it

There is no real consensus on who should bear the cost of climate change adaptation

18. Who do you think should bear the cost of climate change adaptation?



61

A large share of EU respondents want the cost to be absorbed by the industries that contribute most to causing climate change

18. Who do you think should bear the cost of climate change adaptation?

All co	untries													E	U 2	27												
EU 27 average	nsa	Portugal	G Croatia	😨 Slovakia	Greece	Slovenia	Bulgaria	Luxembourg	Ireland	Estonia	Poland	<table-cell-rows> Sweden</table-cell-rows>	🕂 Finland	Malta	Hungary	Latvia	Romania	Netherlands	🛑 Belgium	Austria	Italy	😋 Spain	Germany	France	Denmark	🕐 Czechia	Cyprus	Lithuania
35		49	44	44	42	40	39	39	39	39	39	38	38	38	38	38	36	36	35	34	24							
	32																			24	34	33	32	32	32	32	31	27

% that said the industries that contribute most to climate change should pay

A third of EU respondents feel that everyone should bear the cost of adapting to climate change

18. Who do you think should bear the cost of climate change adaptation?

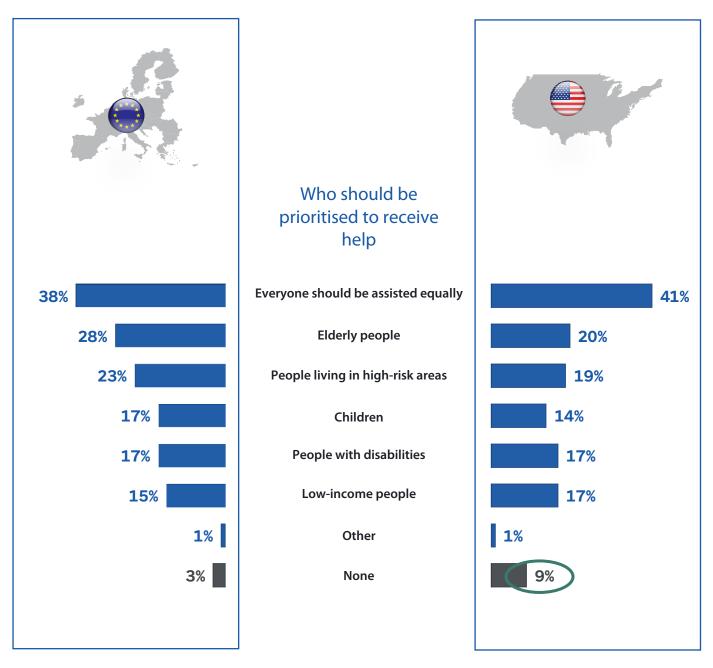
All countries EU 27 Luxembourg Netherlands EU 27 average Poland Lithuania Sweden Denmark Finland Romania Italy Ireland France Austria Hungary Germany Portugal Malta Belgium Croatia Greece Latvia Bulgaria Czechia Slovakia Slovenia Estonia Cyprus Spain USA **(** 6 40 39 36 36 36 34 33 33 31 31 31 31 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 32 29 26 26 25 24 23 23 23 22 22

% that said the cost should be borne equally through taxes

63

Opinions are divided about who should be prioritised to receive help coping with climate change, with major differences between the US and the EU

13. Which sections of the population should be prioritised for help with adapting to climate change?

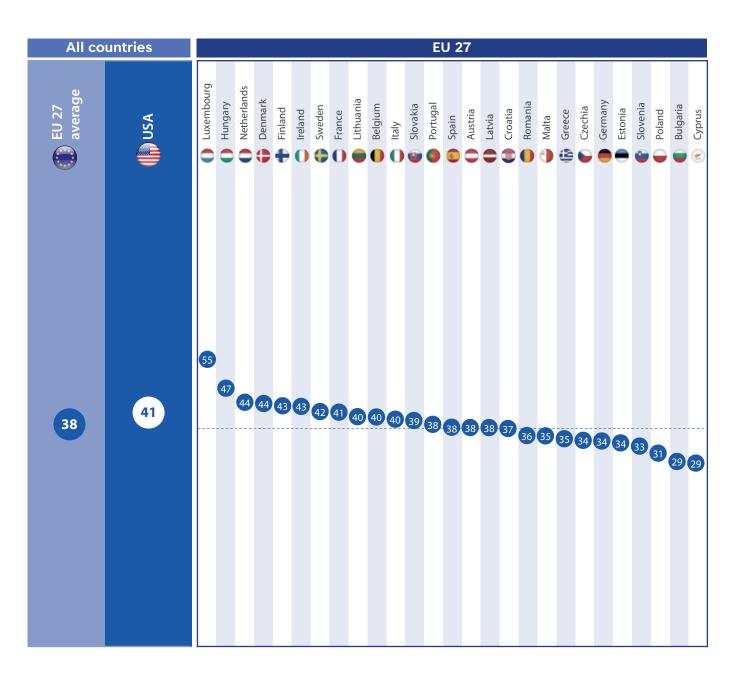


Total > 100 % because respondents could select multiple answers

Most EU respondents feel that help facing climate change should be distributed equally

13. Which sections of the population should be prioritised for help with adapting to climate change?

% that said everyone should benefit equally



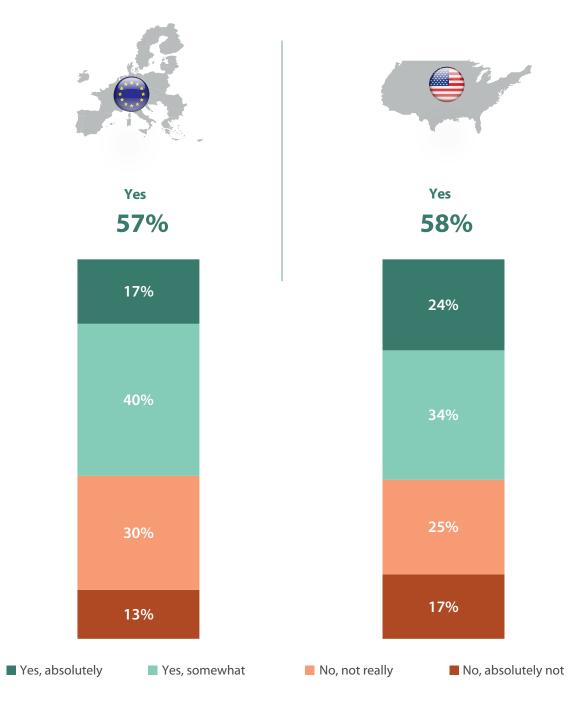
С

Most respondents think assistance with climate change adaptation should go beyond national borders

Most respondents in the EU and the US believe their countries should do more to help the most vulnerable developing countries cope with climate change

19. Do you think that your country should pay more to help the most vulnerable developing countries adapt to the impact of climate change?

% that think their country should pay more to help the most vulnerable developing countries adapt



There is wide variation across the EU: Respondents in Southern Europe are more willing to help the most vulnerable countries adapt to climate change

19. Do you think that your country should pay more to help the most vulnerable developing countries adapt to the impact of climate change?

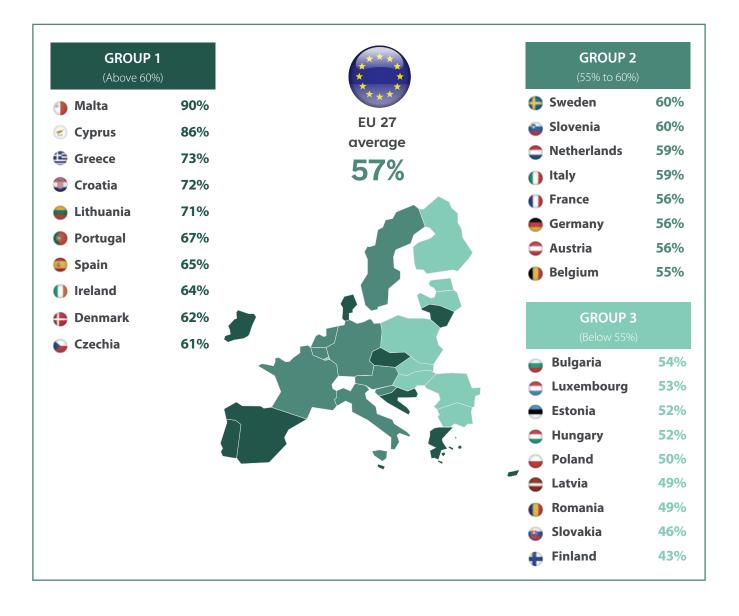
% that think their country should pay more to help the most vulnerable developing countries adapt

All co	untries													E	U 2	7												
🚺 EU 27 average	NSA	Malta	🚯 Cyprus	Greece	📢 Croatia	🛑 Lithuania	🙆 Portugal	🍘 Spain	Ireland	Denmark	Czechia	🔶 Sweden	Slovenia	Netherlands	🔵 Italy	France	Germany	🌔 Austria	🛑 Belgium	Bulgaria	🚺 Luxembourg	Estonia	🚺 Hungary	Poland	🕒 Latvia	🛑 Romania	😭 Slovakia	🖶 Finland
57	58	90	86	73	2	71	67	65	64	62	61	60	60	59	59	56	56	56	55	54								43
																					53	52	52	50	49	49	46	43

Respondents in Eastern Europe express more reluctance to help the most vulnerable developing countries adapt to climate change

19. Do you think that your country should pay more to help the most vulnerable developing countries adapt to the impact of climate change?

% that think their country should pay more to help the most vulnerable developing countries adapt



THE EIB CLIMATE SURVEY

7TH EDITION 2024

Attitudes towards climate change adaptation

