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Climate Change and Reaching Net Zero: Perceptions and Awareness in Wales

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Climate Change and Reaching Net Zero: Perceptions and Awareness in Wales

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Views expressed in this report are those of the researcher and not necessarily those of the Welsh Government

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Glossary

Acronym/Key word

Definition

Net Zero

The UK is the first major economy in the world to pass laws to end its contribution to global warming by 2050. The target requires the UK to bring all greenhouse gas emissions to net zero by 2050, compared with the previous target of at least 80% reduction from 1990 levels. Scottish Government has committed to net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2045 and Welsh Government has stated an ambition to net zero by 2050 with a commitment to a 95% reduction in emissions in that time. Net Zero means any emissions would be balanced by schemes to offset an equivalent amount of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere, such as planting trees or using technology like carbon capture and storage.

Carbon Budget

A carbon budget places a restriction on the total amount of greenhouse gases Wales can emit over a 5-year period.

Climate Assembly

In spring 2020, the UK Parliament convened a UK Climate Assembly. One hundred randomly selected members of the public from across the UK came together over six weekends to discuss what the UK should do to reduce carbon emissions to Net Zero by 2050.

CCC

The Climate Change Committee (CCC) is an independent, statutory body established under the Climate Change Act 2008. The purpose of CCC is to advise the UK and devolved governments on emissions targets and to report on progress made in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and preparing for and adapting to the impacts of climate change.

Defra

Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

BEIS

Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy

1. Introduction/Background

- 1.1 Tackling climate change is a key priority for Welsh Government. In March 2019, the Welsh Government published its first Government-wide statutory decarbonisation plan, Prosperity for All: a Low Carbon Wales¹. This sets out one hundred policies and proposals, across all sectors, to meet the first carbon budget and set a longer term decarbonisation trajectory for Wales. The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 provides a legal framework to integrate decarbonisation into all policymaking ensuring collaboration and involvement of stakeholders.
- 1.2 In April 2019, the Welsh Government was one of the first Governments in the world to declare a Climate Emergency². The aim was to trigger a wave of action from communities, businesses and organisations in Wales, which could lead to more action internationally.
- 1.3 In May 2019, the Climate Change Committee (CCC) recommended that the UK aims for Net Zero by 2050³ and for Wales to adopt a 95% target on carbon emissions as part of this. Following this, the UK Parliament legislated a Net Zero 2050 target. Welsh Government also accepted the CCC's recommendation for Wales to have an ambition to reach Net Zero⁴. It is worth noting that after the research had taken place, in December 2020, the CCC updated their advice based on further evidence and analysis for Wales to adopt a commitment to Net Zero target by 2050. The Welsh Parliament then adopted this target into Regulations in February 2021⁵.
- 1.4 The CCC's advice to Wales for Net Zero sets out that in order to reach targets in reducing carbon emissions, behaviour changes from consumers need to occur. This predominantly means the adoption of new low carbon technologies (e.g. driving an electric car or installing a heat pump), but also a shift in day-to-day consumer choices like greener diets and reduced demand for aviation⁶. This demonstrates

¹ [Prosperity for all: a low carbon Wales | GOV.WALES](#)

² [Welsh Government makes climate emergency declaration | GOV.WALES](#)

³ [CCC Advice \(2019\) UK Net Zero](#)

⁴ [Written Statement: Committee on Climate Change advice on long-term emissions target \(2 May 2019\) | GOV.WALES](#)

⁵ [Written Statement: Wales' pathway to achieve net zero emissions \(9 February 2021\) | GOV.WALES](#)

⁶ [Advice Report \(CCC\): The path to a Net Zero Wales \(page 145\)](#)

the need to understand the societal aspects of Net Zero in order to meet Welsh Government's other commitments in Prosperity for All: A Low Carbon Wales, as well as commitments from other administrations across the UK.

- 1.5 The Welsh Government has worked with the UK, Scottish and Northern Ireland Governments to develop the evidence base around public awareness, attitudes and preferences towards different Net Zero pathways, and the societal change required to reach Net Zero in the UK. As part of this, Defra designed and administered a survey focused on the societal dimensions of Net Zero, with input from all devolved administrations, including the Knowledge and Analytical Services (KAS) at Welsh Government. Welsh Government commissioned Defra to boost the Welsh sample on the UK-wide survey in order to create a sample representative of the Welsh population. The data was collected in September and October 2020.
- 1.6 The report presents the findings of the survey data analysed from the Welsh sample which was completed internally within KAS. UK-level sample data is used for comparisons only.

2. Methodology

- 2.1 Between September and October 2020 an online survey was carried out in relation to climate change and Net Zero, using the survey platform provider Qualtrics. The sample consisted of 6,947 members of the UK public, aged 18 and over. The survey was administered to UK adults on a panel of people who had previously agreed to be contacted to take part in social research, and who were financially compensated for their time. The survey used a quota sampling approach with quotas set to be representative of age, gender, region, ethnicity and social grade in Wales.
- 2.2 The base UK sample was 4,656 participants. Following boosted samples in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, the resulting total sample was 6,947 (which includes the 4,656 UK sample). The findings in this report are based only on the unweighted Welsh sample boost (1,149 respondents), except where comparisons are made to the UK as a whole. A report by the Department for Business, Energy and Industry Strategy (BEIS) summarising the UK findings and data tables displaying results from all the devolved administrations can both be found [here](#).
- 2.3 1,149 Welsh residents responded to this survey. 61% (n=698) of the Welsh sample were female and 39% (n=449) were male. 34% of the Welsh sample were aged 18-34, 36% were aged 35-54 and 31% were aged 55-65+. More details about demographic information can be found in Annex A. As the demographics were broadly representative of the Welsh population, no weighting was applied to the data.
- 2.4 The survey was made available in both Welsh and English. A copy of the survey can be found at Annex B.
- 2.5 SPSS software was used to analyse the data for descriptive statistics (i.e. percentages). In places where the percentages do not sum to 100 in the figures, this is because some categories (e.g. don't know, prefer not to say) have been excluded from charts for space or clarity. Throughout the report the combined totals for similar answers are sometimes shown. For example, the respondents reported

as “agreeing with” a statement represent the combination of those who answered “strongly agree” and “somewhat agree”.

Caveats:

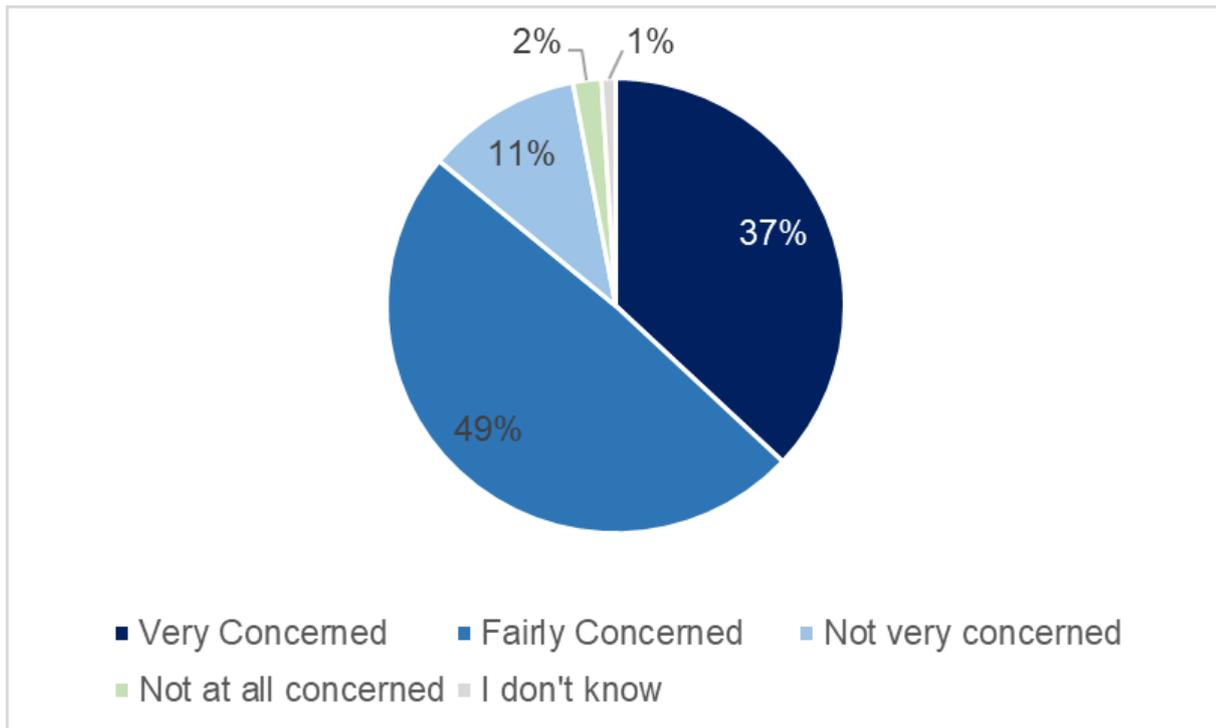
- 2.6 One limitation of this research regards representativeness. This survey was only available online and there were no postal versions available, leading to a potential bias in the sample towards those who were digitally engaged.
- 2.7 There could also be an element of social desirability bias, arising from respondents being asked about their own environment-related behaviours. Moreover, when interpreting the findings of this survey, it should be noted that the research only assessed attitudes and intentions and therefore actual future behaviours may not accurately reflect these findings.
- 2.8 It should also be noted that quantitative research such as this survey cannot provide reasons behind respondents’ reported attitudes and intentions.

3. Findings

Climate Change Concern and Perceptions

- 3.1 As Figure 3.1 shows, over 8 out of 10 of respondents are at least fairly concerned about current climate change, with 37% being very concerned. Only a minority of respondents (13%) are not concerned about current climate change in some regard.
- 3.2 This level of concern reflects the National Survey of Wales findings from May 2020 where 79% were fairly or very concerned about climate change⁷. This level of concern is very similar to the views of the UK as a whole and also corroborates the findings of the BEIS Public Attitudes tracker⁸ where 81% were concerned about climate change in June 2020 (wave 34).

Figure 3.1: Concern about climate change (n=1149)



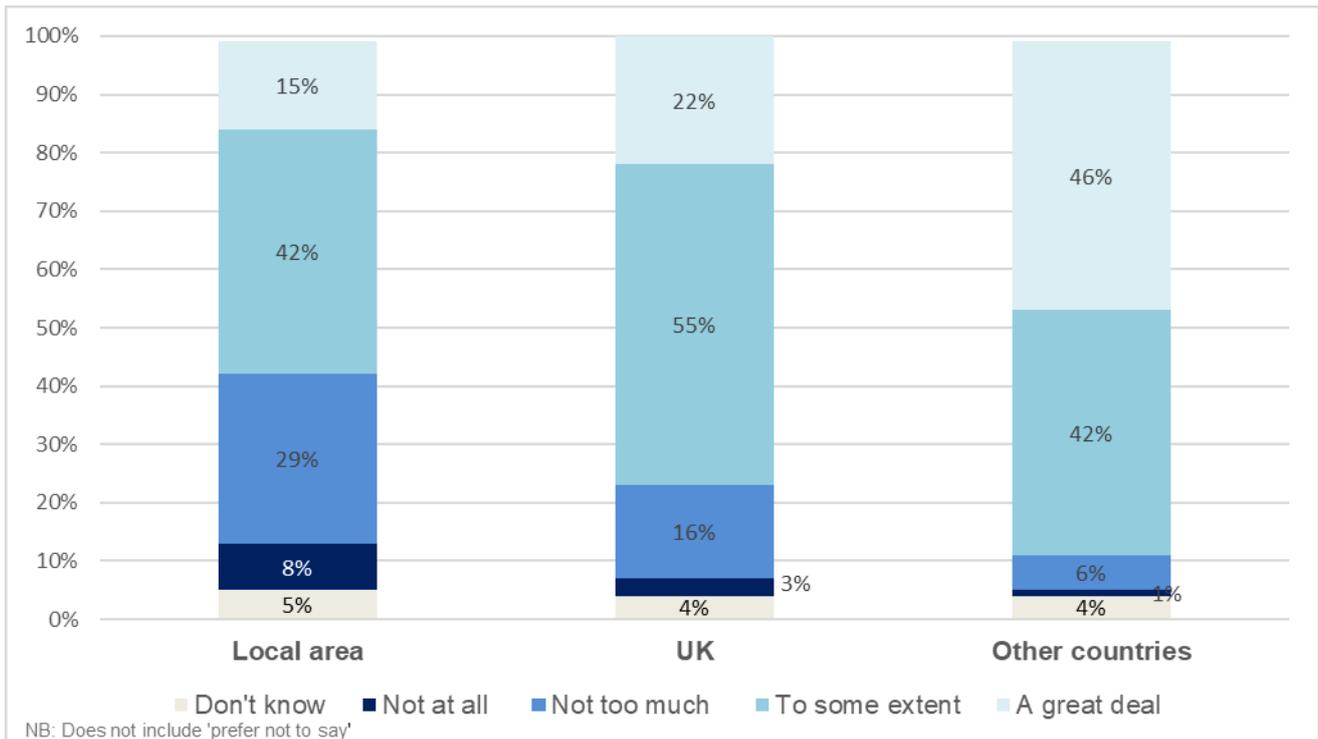
- 3.3 As Figure 3.2 shows, respondents perceived climate change as greatly affecting other countries more than the UK or their local area. For example, over 40% of respondents perceive climate change to be affecting other countries a great deal compared to 22% perceiving this about the UK and 15% perceiving this about their

⁷ [National Survey of Wales Results Viewer | GOV.WALES](#)

⁸ [BEIS Public Attitudes Tracker: Wave 34 - GOV.UK](#)

local area. Nevertheless, over 4 in 10 respondents do perceive that climate change is affecting all three areas to some extent, with over half of respondents (55%) perceiving this about the UK. These findings are consistent with the UK-level data.

Figure 3.2: Perception of the extent to which climate change affects respondents' local area, UK and other countries (n=1149)



3.4 Respondents were then presented with a list of different sectors, and asked to select the extent to which they think each sector contributes to carbon emissions. Out of the listed sectors, transport was perceived as contributing a great deal or quite a lot to carbon emissions by the highest percentage of respondents (82%), and the lowest percentage perceived the same about agriculture, yet this was still more than half (55%). Moreover, the majority of respondents perceived each sector to contribute to UK carbon emissions at least to some extent, with only a small minority (below 10%) of respondents selecting 'Not at all'. This was similar in the UK-level findings.

3.5 It was not possible to determine how these perceptions directly compare to the actual estimated carbon emissions due to differences in the way sectors are categorised in formal reporting.

Figure 3.3: Perceptions of sectors’ contributions to carbon emissions in the UK (n=1149)

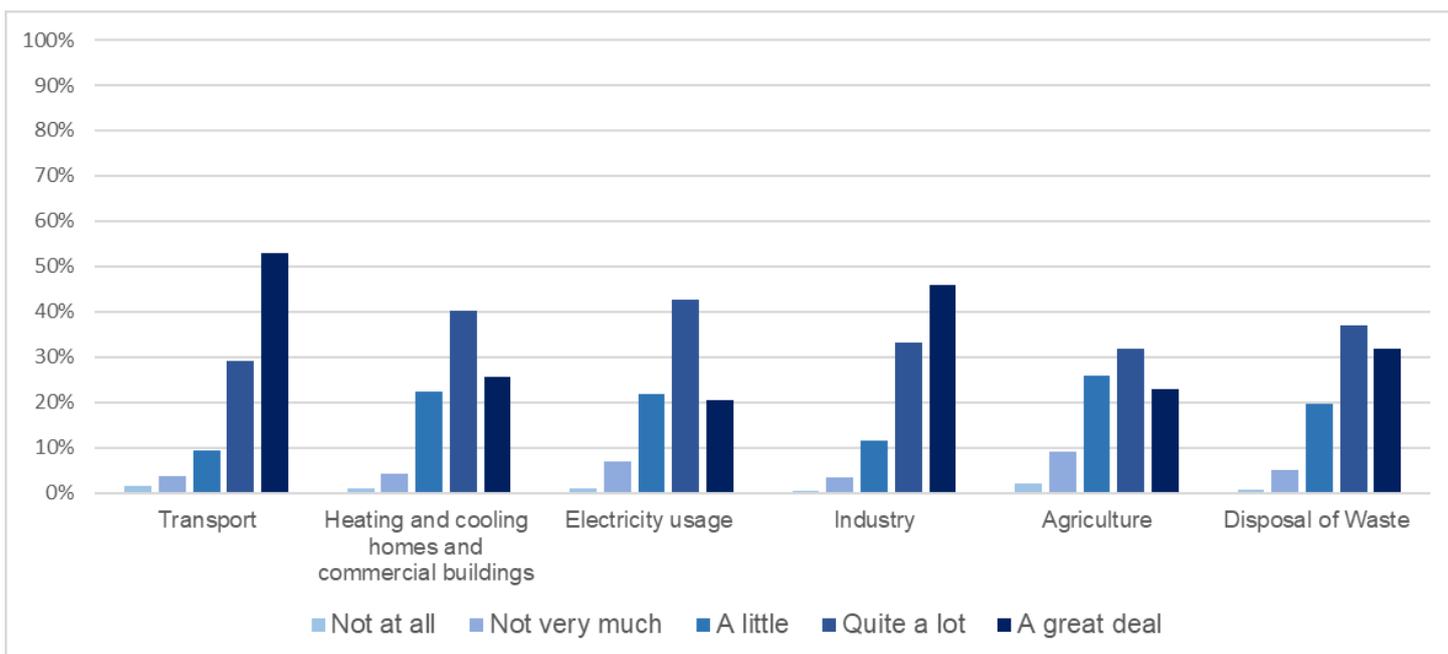


Table 3.1 Descriptions given to respondents about different sectors

Transport (e.g. cars, vans, trains, planes, ships)
Heating and cooling homes and commercial buildings
Electricity usage in homes and commercial buildings (e.g. lights)
Industries that manufacture and produce goods
Agriculture (e.g. crops, livestock, farm machinery)
Disposal of waste (e.g. food waste, commercial and household waste)

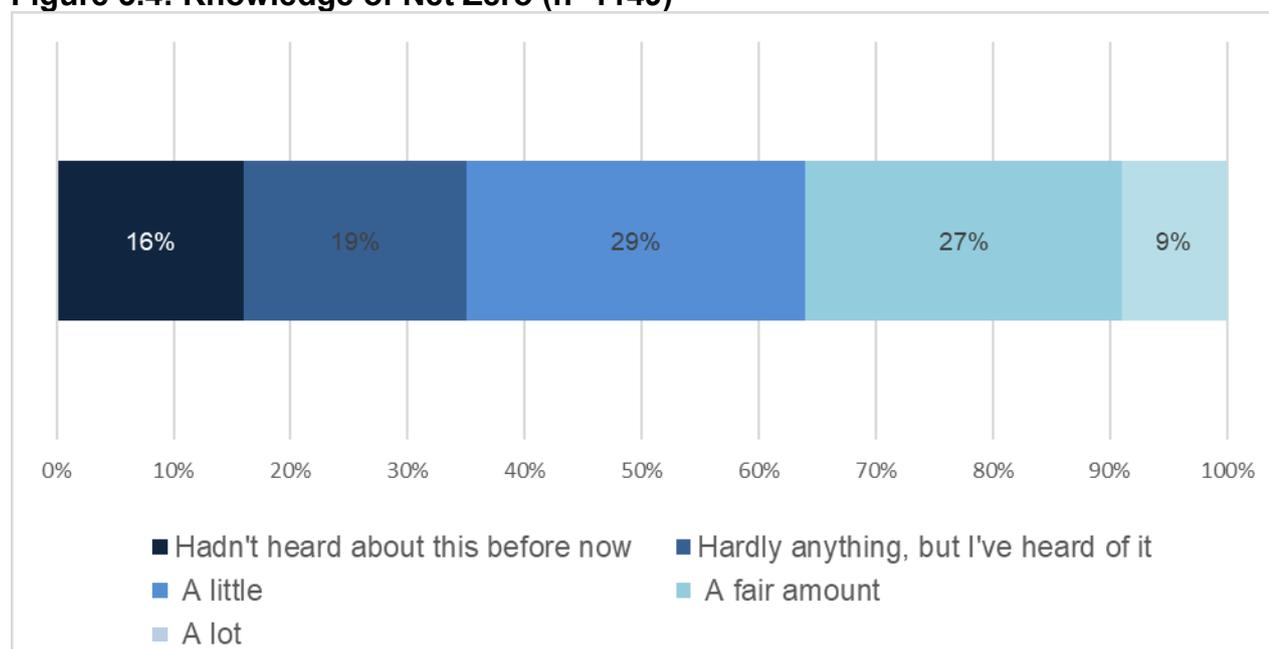
Net Zero Knowledge and Support

3.6 The majority (84%) of respondents had at least heard of the Net Zero concept before. Out of those respondents, 57% knew a little or a fair amount and only 8%

knew a lot about it. A greater proportion of respondents had not heard about Net Zero before (16%) than knew a lot about it (8%).

3.7 These findings are similar to the UK-level data. This level of awareness is considerably higher than Wave 34 of the BEIS Public Attitudes Tracker⁹ (June 2020) where only 63% had heard of the Net Zero concept before.

Figure 3.4: Knowledge of Net Zero (n=1149)



3.8 The survey provided respondents with a brief statement clarifying what Net Zero is and then sought their views on whether they supported or opposed the target of reaching Net Zero by 2050. Welsh respondents were also given an additional question about whether they supported or opposed the Welsh Government's Net Zero commitment of 95% reduction in carbon emissions by 2050, with an ambition to reach Net Zero by 2050¹⁰. They were also provided with information clarifying the details of this target. There was large support for the UK Net Zero target amongst the Welsh sample (see Figure 3.4); 80% strongly or somewhat supported the target and only 4% opposed. This is similar to UK-level data where 78% at least

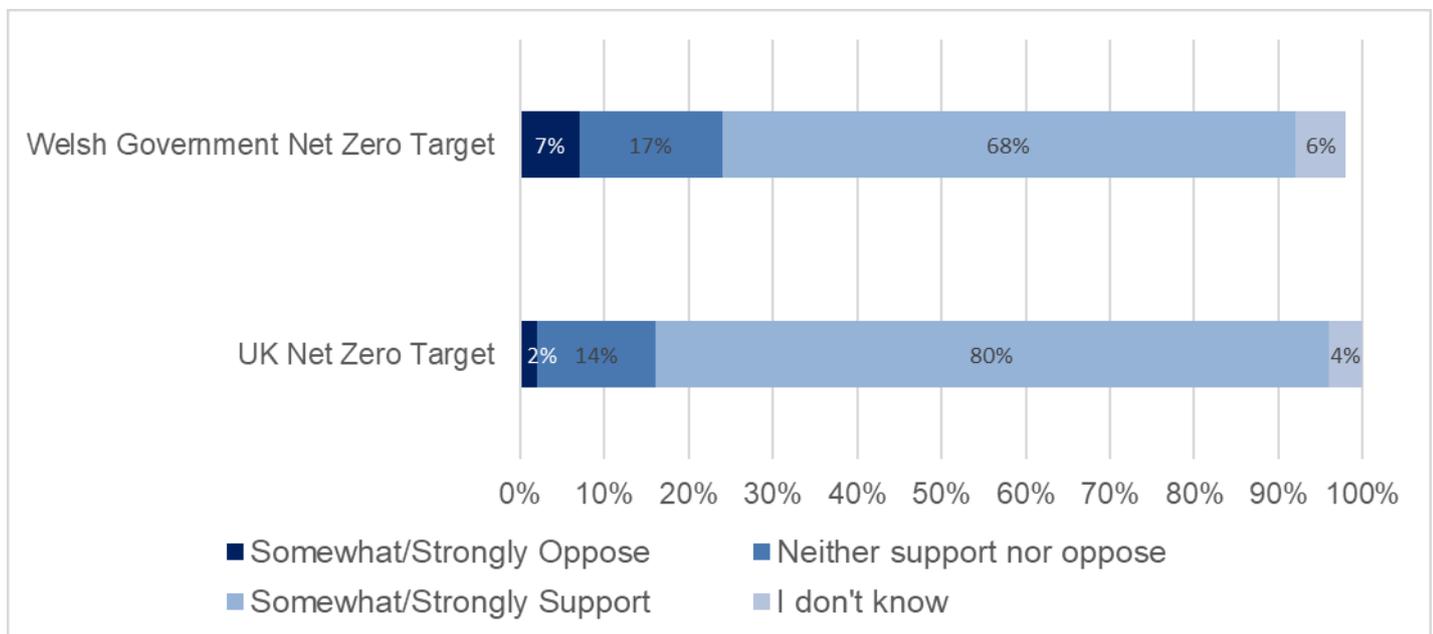
⁹ [BEIS Public Attitudes Tracker: Wave 34 - GOV.UK](#)

¹⁰ This was the policy at the time of the survey – see [Written Statement: Committee on Climate Change advice on long-term emissions target \(2 May 2019\) | GOV.WALES](#)

somewhat supported the target. Out of the 4% (n=80) who opposed the target, 25% (n=20) gave an open-ended response to suggest why. Reasons for opposition varied but included ‘cost’, ‘lack of achievability’ and ‘pointlessness’.

3.9 There was also high levels of support for the Welsh Government target but this was lower than the UK target amongst the Welsh sample; 68% supported the target and 7% opposed.

Figure 3.5: Support for the Welsh Government and UK Net Zero targets (n=1149)



Perceptions of Carbon-Reducing Changes and Technologies

3.10 Respondents were given a list of potential changes to society which could be made to reach the Net Zero target and asked to state whether they would like to see this change. Across most of the listed changes to society, over 7 in 10 would like to see some or a lot of a change (see Figure 3.6). Waste reduction had the highest percentage (84%) of respondents (by a slight margin) who wanted to see a change.

3.11 Greener diets is an exception to this. The percentage of respondents who would like to see some or a lot of this change is relatively low (47%) and approximately one-quarter (25%) of respondents would not want to see any or much of this change.

Figure 3.6 Support for carbon-reducing changes across society (n=1149)

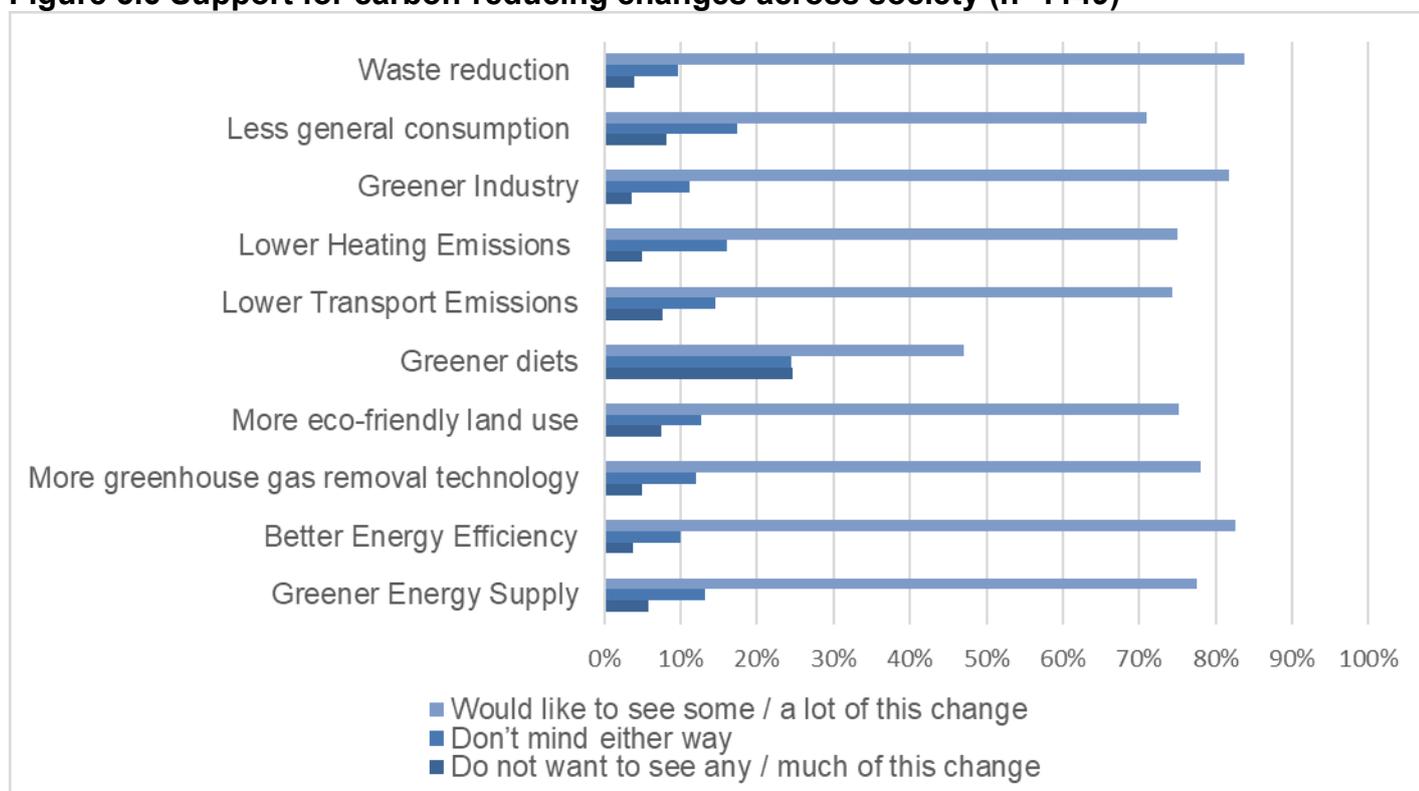


Table 3:2 Descriptions given to respondents about different changes

Greener energy supply (e.g. less gas and fossil fuels, more wind farms and solar panels)

Better energy efficiency (e.g. installing insulation and reducing energy use in buildings)

More greenhouse gas removal technology (e.g. developing technology that can remove carbon from the atmosphere)

More eco-friendly land use (e.g. planting more trees, using less land for farm animals)

Greener diets (e.g. eating less meat and dairy)

Lower transport emissions (e.g. driving less, using more public transport, investing in electric vehicles)

Lower emissions from heating (e.g. switching to more environmentally-friendly heating systems, using less air-conditioning)

Greener industry (e.g. more environmentally-friendly manufacturing processes)

Less general consumption (e.g. buying fewer new products, and more recycled and second-hand items)

Waste reduction (e.g. reduced food waste, less packaging, increased recycling)

- 3.12 Respondents were provided with descriptions about two possible options which would help society to reach Net Zero: greenhouse gas removal technologies and renewable energy supplies, and asked how positively or negatively they felt about them. The majority of respondents were positive about these two options; slightly more respondents were positive about wind/nuclear energy supply (72%) than greenhouse gas removal technologies (67%).

Table 3.3 Descriptions given to respondents about two possible technology options

Greenhouse gas removal technologies: These technologies will recapture already emitted greenhouse gases from the atmosphere. Work is ongoing to develop these technologies which could capture a high percentage of emissions. However, we don't know if we can develop it fast enough to cut emissions in time.

Energy supply: Almost all energy comes from renewable or low carbon sources, mainly wind and nuclear power. This allows people to use the same amount of energy in the future as they do now. However, this means there would be many more wind farms built in the countryside and the sea.

Likelihood and Perceptions of Lifestyle Changes

- 3.13 Respondents were asked how likely they thought a range of lifestyle changes would occur over the next few decades (see Figure 3.7). There were mixed perceptions about the likelihood of changes being implemented in the next few decades. The change perceived to be most likely to occur was energy efficiency (for example, installing insulation in houses); 67% of respondents perceived this change as somewhat or extremely likely to occur in the next few decades. The same was found at the UK level.
- 3.14 Reducing meat and dairy consumption by half was perceived to be the least likely change to occur, with 44% of respondents reporting somewhat or extremely likely. Nonetheless, this was higher than the percentage of UK-wide respondents who responded the same about meat consumption (32% reporting that change was likely). Therefore, Welsh respondents think reducing meat consumption is more likely over the next few decades compared to UK respondents as a whole.
- 3.15 Buying habits (e.g. buying fewer items and using items for longer) had similar percentages of respondents for both likely (37%) and unlikely (36%).

3.16 Three quarters (75%) was the average percentage of respondents reporting that they would like change across the listed changes to society (Figure 3.6). Under half (45%) was the average percentage of respondents reporting that changes were likely to occur (Figure 3.7). Therefore, on average, more respondents would like changes to occur than think changes are actually likely to occur.

Figure 3.7: Perceived likelihood of low-carbon implementation over next few decades (n=1149)

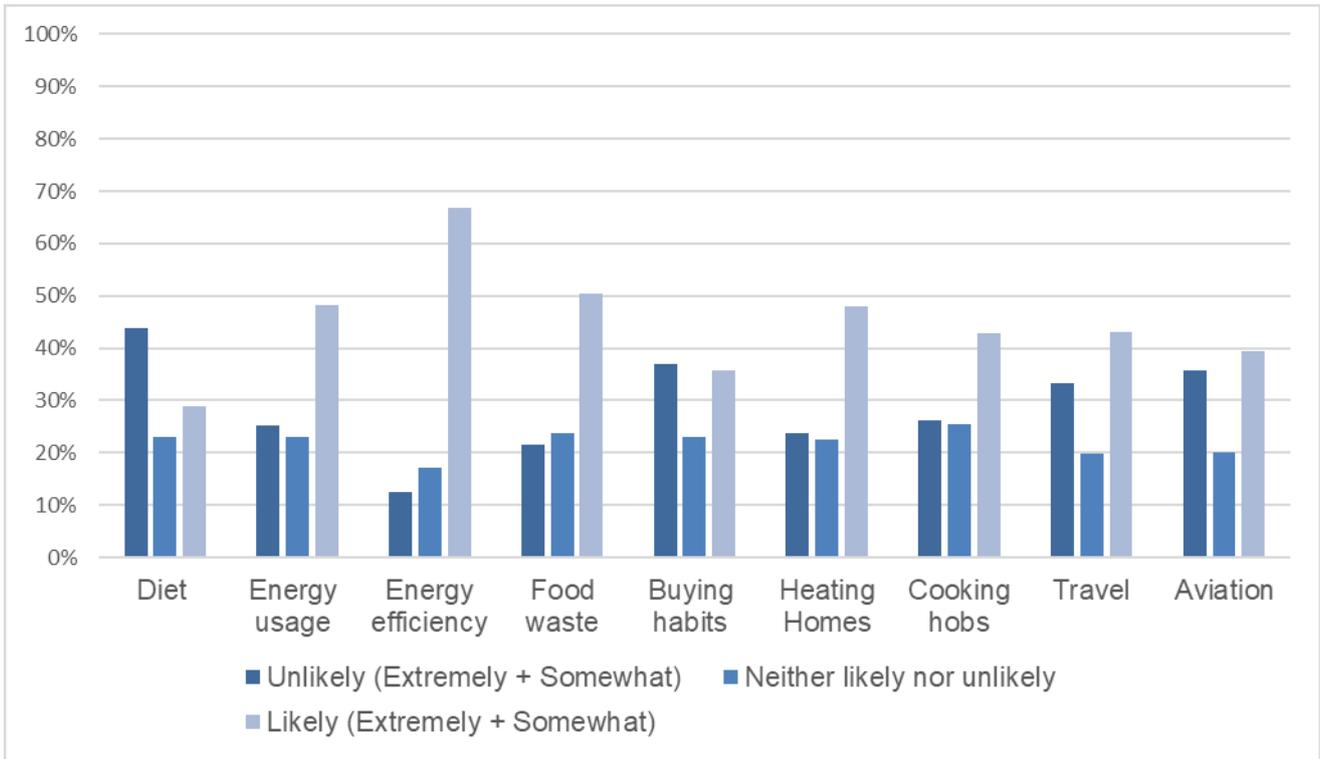


Table 3.4: Descriptions given to respondents about possible societal changes over the next few decades

Diet/Food: Everyone eats half as much meat and dairy as they do today.

Energy Usage: People use a lot less energy in the home (e.g. using less heating, switching off appliances, using less hot water).

Energy Efficiency: People make their homes more energy efficient (e.g. installing insulation in the loft, in walls, and under the floor).

Food Waste: Every household has low levels of food waste (e.g. less than 5% of the food they buy).

Buying Habits: People buy fewer items (e.g. new clothes) and use these for longer, and will try to repair existing items before replacing them.

Heat: Almost all homes in the UK use low carbon heating rather than gas or oil boilers.

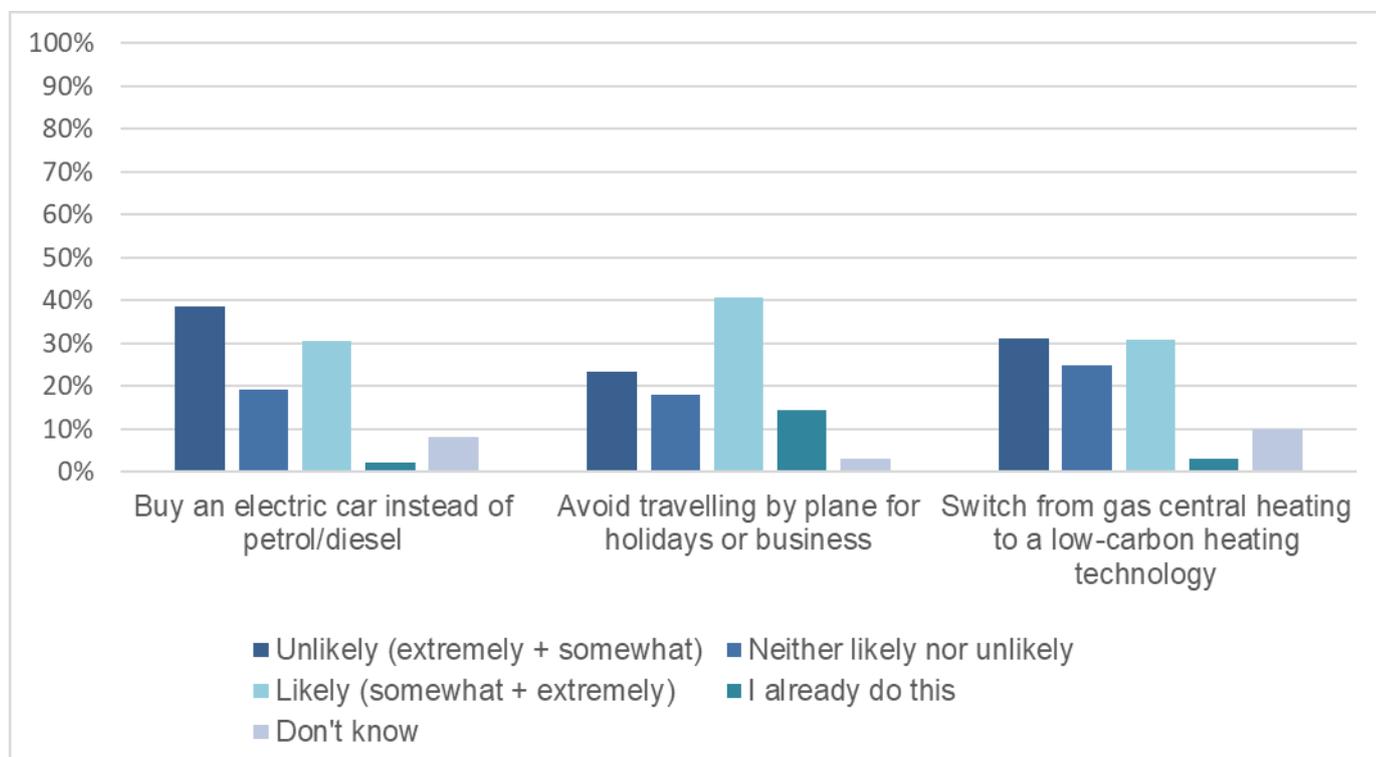
Cooking hobs: People no longer use gas cooking hobs, and only use electric/induction hobs.

Travel: People no longer use petrol or diesel cars.

Aviation: People fly less than they did in 2019 (before the COVID-19 outbreak).

- 3.17 Respondents were asked how likely it was that they would make certain changes to their own lives. The responses to this were mixed. Heating-related behaviours were the behaviours respondents were most likely to do; 53% said they were at least somewhat likely to reduce their thermostat temperature compared to last winter and 50% said the same for using less heating.
- 3.18 Four-in-ten respondents were at least somewhat likely to avoid planes next time they go on holiday or go away for business (see Figure 3.8). This is likely due to the COVID-19 restrictions that were in place at the time of surveying. Additionally, likelihood to buy an electric car and switch to a low-carbon heating technology was low; with only one-third of respondents reporting likely to both. Across the five changes, 41% was the average for respondents reporting that they were likely to make these changes.
- 3.19 The findings from Wales corroborate with the findings from the UK, with the exception of likelihood of buying an electric car being slightly higher among UK respondents (35%) than Welsh respondents (30%).

Figure 3.8: Likelihood of respondents changing certain behaviours in their own lives (n= 1149)

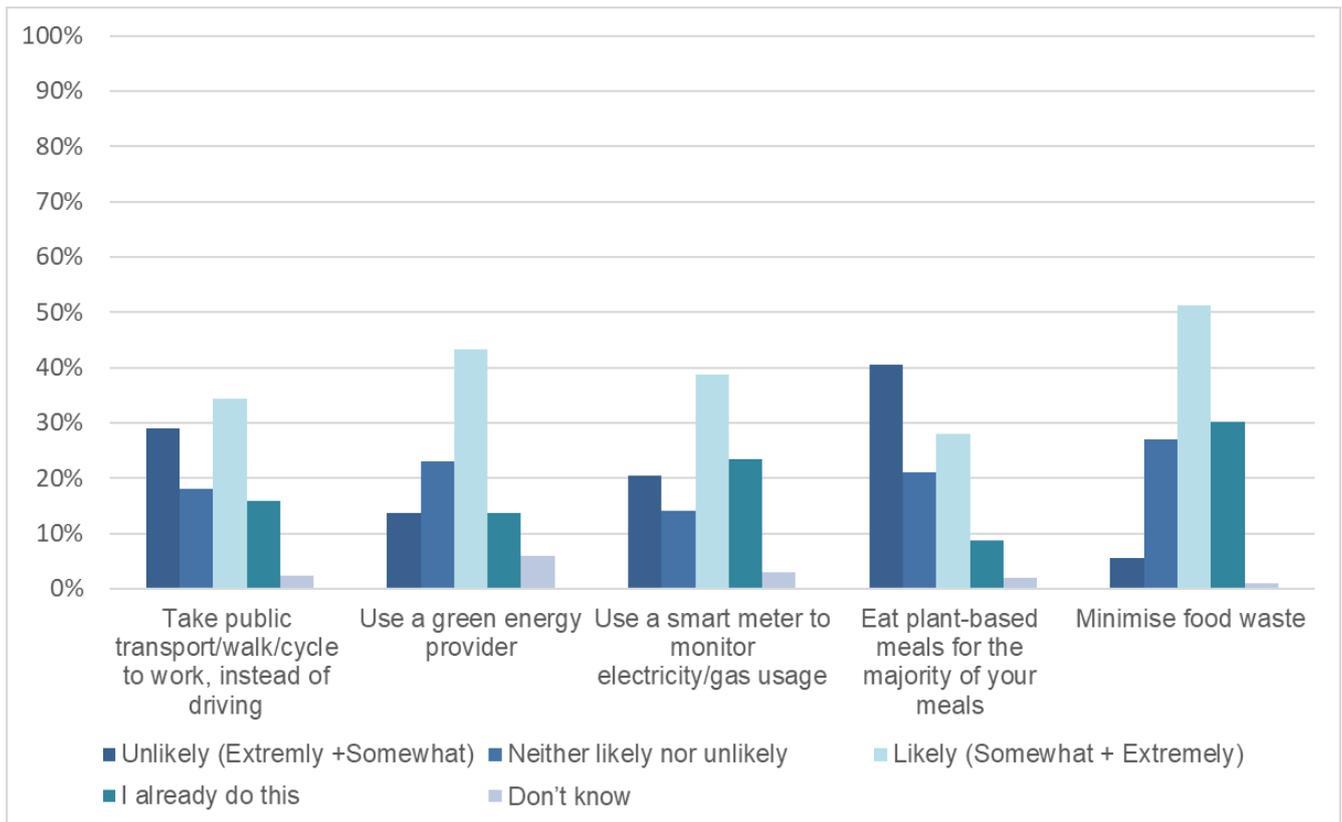


3.20 Additionally, respondents were asked how likely it was that they would make a range of changes to their lives within the next six months. As shown in Figure 3.9, minimising food waste was the only change that over half (51%) of respondents reported as either somewhat or extremely likely to do and also the highest percentage of respondents reporting that they ‘already do this’ (30%). Using a green energy provider had the second highest percentage (43%) of respondents reporting that they were likely to do this, with only 14% saying they would be unlikely to do this.

3.21 Eating plant-based meals for the majority of meals was the change least likely to occur. It had the lowest percentage of respondents reporting likely (28%) and the highest percentage reporting unlikely (40%) to do this. These findings are very similar to the UK-level findings.

- 3.22 Across the five changes to make within the next six months, 39% was the average for respondents reporting that they were likely to make these changes.
- 3.23 Of those who were unlikely to eat plant-based meals within the next six months, only 16% thought that agricultural emissions did not contribute much or at all to total UK carbon emissions. Moreover, the vast majority (77%) of these respondents thought that agricultural emissions contribute either a little (29%), a lot (31%) or ‘a great deal’ (17%). This indicates that willingness to adopt greener diets is likely influenced by an interplay of different factors and awareness of agricultural emissions could play just a small part in this. Nonetheless, establishing these factors was outside the scope of this research.

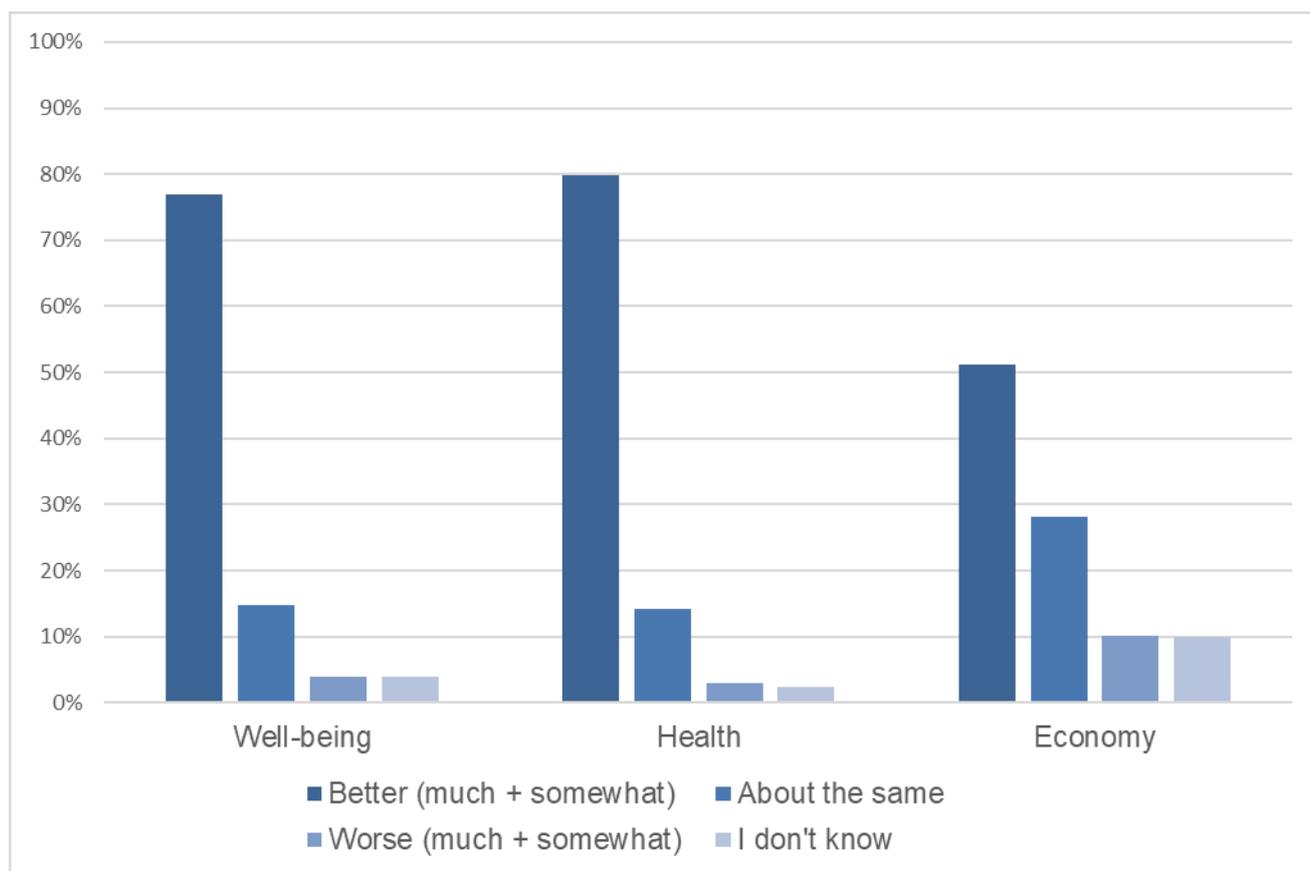
Figure 3.9: Likelihood of lifestyle change within the next six months (n=1149)



Perceptions of the Future

3.24 Respondents were asked to think about a future where there are substantially reduced carbon emissions and we have reached Net Zero and what this would mean for people. At least half of the respondents view a Net Zero future as better for well-being, health and the economy (see Figure 3.10). The positive impact on well-being and health was most certain among respondents (77% and 80% responding 'better' respectively). The impact on the economy was less certain; with 51% responding better, but just under a third (28%) responding worse and 20% responding 'worse' or 'I don't know' collectively. These findings reflect the UK-level data.

Figure 3.10: Perceived Impact of a Net Zero Future on Well-being, Health and the Economy (n=1149)

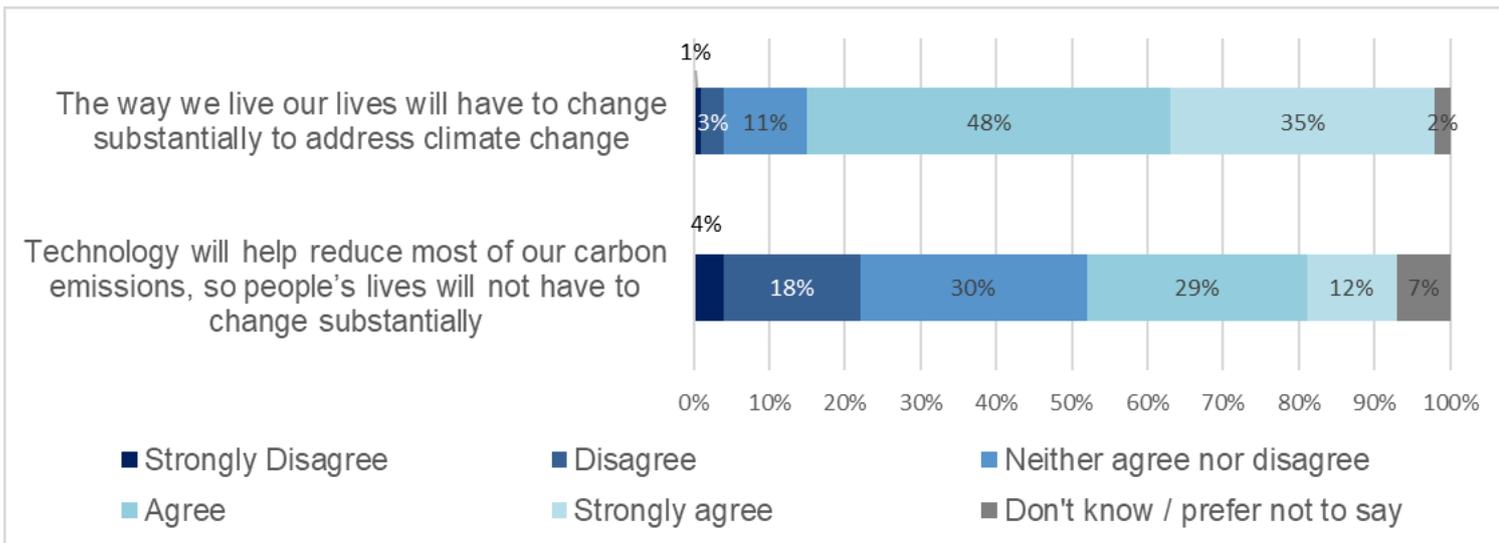


3.25 Respondents were asked to think about the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with statements related to how much our lives would need to change to reduce carbon emissions and reach Net Zero. The percentage of respondents who

agreed or strongly agreed that the way we live our lives will need to change substantially to address climate change was considerably higher (83%), than respondents who agreed or strongly agreed that technology will help reduce most of our carbon emissions (41%) (See Figure 3.11). This possibly indicates that people are aware of the importance or necessity of lifestyle change.

3.26 Nevertheless, a third of respondents neither agreed nor disagreed that technology would help to reduce most of our carbon emissions. This possibly indicates that these respondents think it is a combination of both technology and lifestyle change, although it is difficult to say this for certain.

Figure 3.11: Perceptions of the extent to which lifestyle and technology changes are needed to reach Net Zero (n=1149)

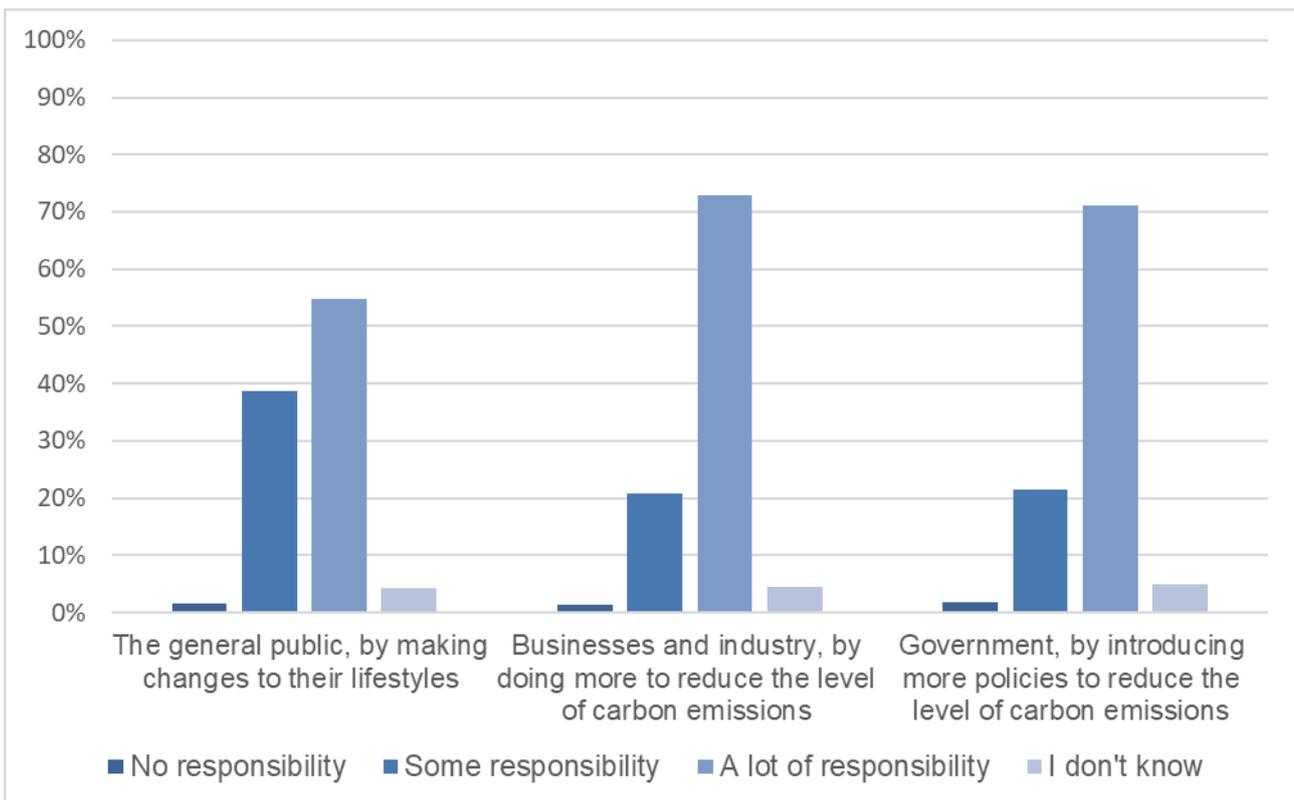


Perceptions of Responsibility, Public Engagement and Climate Assemblies

3.27 Over half of all respondents thought that the general public, businesses and industries, and Government all have a lot of responsibility in reducing carbon emissions and reaching Net Zero; with over 70% of respondents reporting that businesses and industry, and the Government have a lot of responsibility (see Figure 3.12).

3.28 When asked who they thought was *most* responsible, 39% said the Government, 33% said businesses and industry, and 18% said the general public. These findings are very similar to the views of UK respondents as a whole.

Figure 3.12: Perceived responsibility of the general public, industry and government in reducing carbon emissions and reaching Net Zero in the UK (n=1149)



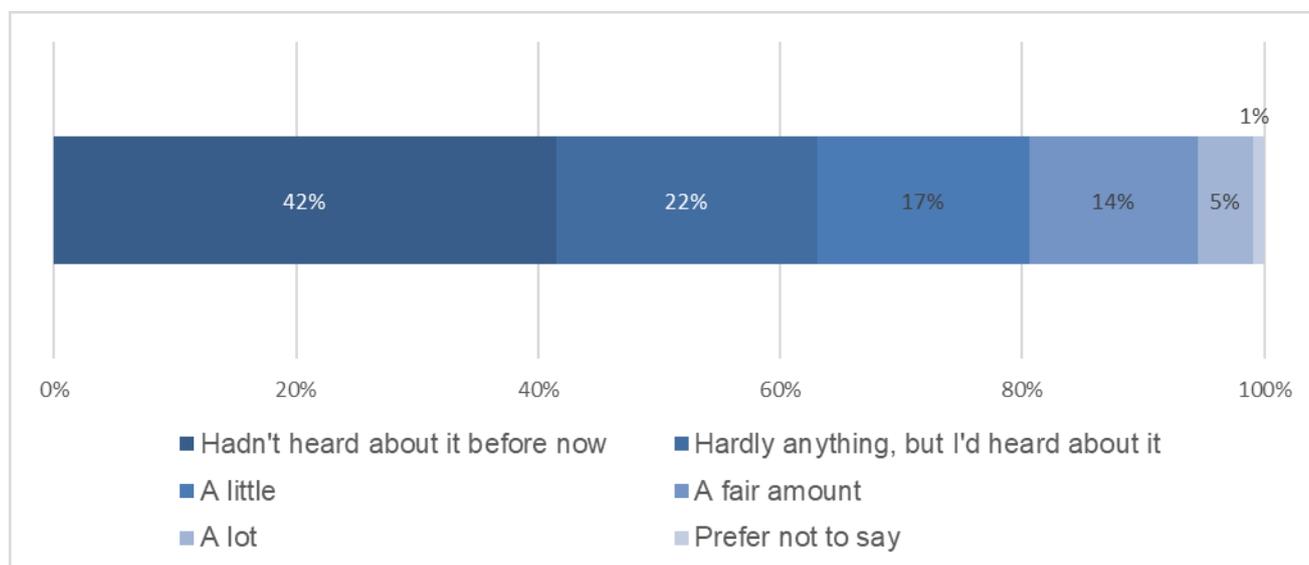
Decision Making Preferences

3.29 The majority of respondents viewed it as important to be informed about what the Government is doing with regard to Net Zero and to be given a say in what the Government is doing. Both of these were viewed as moderately or extremely important by 85% and 87% of respondents respectively. A lesser majority of respondents wanted be asked about their preferences on how we get to Net Zero (63% 'yes', 15% 'no' and 22% 'don't know'). The majority of respondents wanted to have a say (at least to some extent) in decisions which affected both the whole country (75%) and their local community (73%).

Awareness and Perception of Climate Assemblies

3.30 Knowledge of the UK Climate Assembly was mixed. Over three quarters (64%) of respondents either did not know about UK Climate Assembly or knew hardly anything about it – with 42% never having heard of it before (see Figure 3.13). Just over a third of respondents (32%) knew a fair amount or a lot. This level of awareness was also found among the UK sample. Based on the information given to them, the majority of respondents (60%) thought citizen assemblies (like the Climate Assembly) were a good thing, one-third did not know and only one-tenth did not think they were a good idea. The same was found for the UK-level data.

Figure 3.13: Knowledge of UK Climate Assembly (n=1149)



4. Conclusions

- 4.1 Concerns about climate change were high amongst respondents. Over 8 out of 10 respondents were at least fairly concerned about climate change, with 37% being very concerned. Respondents perceived climate change as affecting other countries more than the UK and their local area.
- 4.2 Transport was viewed as the highest contributor of carbon emissions out of a range of sectors. Over four fifths (82%) perceived it as contributing 'quite a lot' or 'a great deal' to carbon emissions, compared to 55% of respondents who perceived the same about agricultural emissions. Direct comparisons of these perceptions with actual estimated emissions of sectors was not possible due to different categorisations of sectors.
- 4.3 The majority (84%) of respondents had at least heard of the Net Zero concept before, but only a minority (8%) knew a lot about it. Both the UK and Welsh Government Net Zero targets were largely supported by respondents, with less than 10% of respondents opposing either target. This, combined with the high level of concern about climate change highlights that the public are supportive of changes to reach targets.
- 4.4 Energy efficiency measures were perceived as the change most likely to occur over the next few decades and halving meat and dairy consumption was perceived as least likely.
- 4.5 In terms of making lifestyle changes to their own lives, respondent's views were mixed. Around half said they were likely to change their heating-related behaviours compared to last winter and minimise their food waste. Nevertheless, only one-third were likely to buy an electric car the next time they buy a car or switch to a low carbon heating technology when they need a change. It is not within the scope of this research to identify why respondents were less or more willing to adopt certain behaviours. This could be due to a lack of information on the impact of technologies, or due to perceived financial cost. This could be explored in future qualitative research.

- 4.6 A shift to greener diets was viewed least favourably across the questions relative to the other lifestyle changes. Respondents were least likely to state that they would like to see changes to diet and just under a third (28%) were likely to eat plant-based meals for the majority of their meals during the next six months. It was not within the scope of this research to identify the reasons for this, but it is likely due to a combination of factors.
- 4.7 Whilst respondents would like to see carbon-reducing changes implemented to society, fewer respondents, on average, thought these societal changes were likely to occur over the next few decades, particularly within their own day-to-day lives.
- 4.8 A Net Zero future was viewed positively for well-being, health and the economy, albeit slightly less so for the economy. Over four fifths (84%) agreed the way we live our lives needs to change substantially to reduce carbon emissions and reach Net Zero. Again, this highlights public support for behaviour change to reach Net Zero targets.
- 4.9 The majority of respondents wanted to be informed about what the Government is doing and to be given a say in decision-making. Despite 42% never having heard of the UK Climate Assembly, the majority thought citizen assemblies were a good thing. This highlights that there is a place for Citizen Assemblies in making decisions about climate change.
- 4.10 The findings from the Wales sample were generally very consistent with the findings from the UK as a whole, suggesting there are few differences in attitudes among the devolved administrations.

Annex A- Demographics

Table 1: Age range of respondents

		Frequency	Percent
	18-24	142	12.4
	25-34	243	21.1
	35-44	210	18.3
	45-54	198	17.2
	55-64	218	19.0
	65+	135	11.7
	Prefer not to say	N<5	
	Total	1149	100.0

Table 2: Ethnic group of respondents

		Frequency	Percent
	White British	1054	91.7
	Asian/Asian British	25	2.2
	Black/African/Caribbean British	17	1.5
	Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups	22	1.9
	Other Ethnic Groups	24	2.1
	Prefer not to say	7	.6
	Total	1149	100.0

Table 3: Gender of respondents

		Frequency	Percent
	Female	698	60.7
	Male	449	39.1
	Prefer Not to Say	N<5	
	Total	1149	100.0

Table 4: Region of respondents

		Frequency	Percent
	Mid Wales	62	5.4
	North Wales	266	23.2
	South Wales	712	62.0
	West Wales	109	9.5
	Total	1149	100.0

Table 5: Employment Status

		Frequency	Percent
	Full time employed (inc furloughed)	440	38.3
	Part-time employed (inc furloughed)	174	15.1
	Self-Employed	81	7.0
	Unemployed	194	16.9
	Retired	178	15.5
	Student	59	5.1
	Prefer not to say	23	2.0
	Total	1149	100.0

Table 6: Household Income

		Frequency	Percent
	Below £14,999	217	18.9
	£15,000-£24,999	255	22.2
	£25,000-£49,000	416	36.2
	£50,000-£74,999	116	10.1
	£75,000-£99,999	30	2.6
	£100,000+	29	2.5
	Prefer not to say	86	7.5
	Total	1149	100.0

Appendix B: Survey

Q1 Thank you for taking part in this survey on the environment and climate change. The survey should take no longer than 15 minutes to complete and the findings will help inform future planning and policy design by the government. This study is being carried out on behalf of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). Your participation is voluntary and answers will be kept anonymous and confidential. If you do not finish the survey, your results will not be recorded. The information you provide will be used by UK, Welsh, Scottish and Northern Ireland government researchers and Cardiff University, for research purposes only. Defra will destroy all data relating to this survey 3 years after the data was collected. To view further information on this please see the privacy notice via the link below.

[Privacy Notice](#) Please answer the questions as fully and honestly as you can. It is very important that we get your honest opinions. If you are experiencing any issues with this survey please email: behavioural.insights@defra.gov.uk Thank you for taking the time to complete this important questionnaire. By clicking the arrow to the next page, you are consenting to take part. If you would like to take this survey in Welsh, please select the Welsh option from the drop-down box in the right-hand corner.

End of Block: Intro

Start of Block: Country screener

Q2 Where do you permanently live?

- Northern Ireland (335)
- Scotland (336)
- Wales (337)
- East Midlands (338)
- East of England (339)
- London (340)
- North East England (341)
- North West England (342)
- South East England (343)
- South West England (344)
- West Midlands (345)
- Yorkshire and the Humber (346)

End of Block: Country screener

Start of Block: Quota questions

Display This Question:

If Q2 = Scotland

Q52 Please select your region of residence.

- Borders (1)
- Central (2)
- Dumfries & Galloway (3)
- Grampian (4)
- Highlands & Islands (5)
- Lothian (6)
- Strathclyde (7)

Display This Question:

If Q2 = Wales

Q53 Please select your region of residence.

- Mid Wales (1)
- North Wales (2)
- South Wales (3)
- West Wales (4)

Display This Question:

If Q2 = Northern Ireland

Q54 Please select your region of residence.

- Antrim (1)
 - Armagh (2)
 - Derry / Londonderry (3)
 - Down (4)
 - Fermanagh (5)
 - Tyrone (6)
-

Q49 Do you identify as:

- Female (1)
 - Male (2)
 - Other (5)
 - Prefer not to say (4)
-

Q50 Please select your age range.

- Under 18 (7)
 - 18-24 years (1)
 - 25-34 years (2)
 - 35-44 years (3)
 - 45-54 years (4)
 - 55-64 years (5)
 - 65+ years (6)
 - Prefer not to say (9)
-

Q57 What is your ethnic group?

- White British (1139)
 - Asian/Asian British (1140)
 - Black/African/Caribbean British (1141)
 - Mixed/Multiple Ethnic Groups (1142)
 - Other Ethnic Groups (1143)
 - Prefer not to say (1144)
-

Q62 Please indicate to which occupational group the Chief Income Earner (the person with the largest income) in your household belongs, or which group fits best.

- Higher managerial, administrative and professional (244)
- Intermediate managerial, administrative and professional (245)
- Supervisory, clerical and junior managerial, administrative and professional (246)
- Skilled manual worker (247)
- Semi-skilled manual worker (248)
- Unskilled manual worker (249)
- State pensioners (250)
- Casual worker (251)
- Unemployed with state benefits (252)
- Other/Not applicable (253)
- Prefer not to say (254)

End of Block: Quota questions

Start of Block: Perceptions of the importance of addressing CC and achieving NZ

Q3 How concerned, if at all, are you about current climate change, sometimes referred to as 'global warming'?

- Very concerned (1)
 - Fairly concerned (2)
 - Not very concerned (3)
 - Not at all concerned (4)
 - I don't know (5)
 - Prefer not to say (6)
-

Page Break

Q5 How much, if at all, do you think climate change is currently affecting people **in other countries**?

- A great deal (1)
 - To some extent (2)
 - Not too much (3)
 - Not at all (4)
 - I don't know (5)
 - Prefer not to say (6)
-

Q6 How much, if at all, do you think climate change is currently affecting people **in the UK**?

- A great deal (1)
 - To some extent (2)
 - Not too much (3)
 - Not at all (4)
 - I don't know (5)
 - Prefer not to say (6)
-

Q7 And how much, if at all, do you think climate change is currently affecting **your local area**?

- A great deal (1)
 - To some extent (2)
 - Not too much (3)
 - Not at all (4)
 - I don't know (5)
 - Prefer not to say (6)
-

Q8 How seriously do you think climate change will affect **you and your family**?

- Extremely seriously (73)
- Very seriously (74)
- Fairly seriously (75)
- Not very seriously (76)
- Not seriously at all (77)
- I don't know (78)
- Prefer not to say (79)

Page Break

Q9 Many governments and companies around the world, including in the UK, are committing to achieving 'net zero'. Before today, how much, if anything, did you know about this concept?

- A lot (65)
- A fair amount (66)
- A little (67)
- Hardly anything, but I've heard of it (68)
- Hadn't heard about this before now (69)
- Prefer not to say (70)

Page Break

Q10 The UK government has set a target for reducing UK carbon emissions to 'net zero' by 2050. By achieving 'net zero' emissions, the UK will no longer contribute to climate change. This will involve significantly reducing emissions from many different activities, such as driving cars, the food we eat, and the electricity we use. Any remaining carbon emissions would be balanced out by technologies and actions that reduce greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Q11 To what extent do you support or oppose the UK's net zero target?

- Strongly support (1)
 - Somewhat support (2)
 - Neither support nor oppose (3)
 - Somewhat oppose (4)
 - Strongly oppose (5)
 - I don't know (6)
 - Prefer not to say (7)
-

Display This Question:

If Q11 = Somewhat oppose

Or Q11 = Strongly oppose



Q12 You said that you oppose the net zero target. In a few words, please tell us why you are opposed?

Display This Question:

If Q2 = Scotland

Q13 In addition to the UK target, the Scottish Government has set a target to reduce Scotland's emissions to net zero by 2045. To what extent do you support or oppose Scotland's 2045 net zero target?

- Strongly support (4)
- Somewhat support (5)
- Neither support nor oppose (6)
- Somewhat oppose (7)
- Strongly oppose (8)
- I don't know (9)
- Prefer not to say (10)

Display This Question:

If Q13 = Somewhat oppose

And Q13 = Strongly oppose



Q14 You said that you oppose Scotland's net zero target. In a few words, please tell us why you are opposed?

End of Block: Perceptions of the importance of addressing CC and achieving NZ

Start of Block: Perceptions of what people think must happen on an individual and societal level

Q15 How likely do you think it is that the UK will achieve its target to reduce carbon emissions to zero by 2050? [Please note due to a wording error 'zero emissions' rather than 'net zero' this question has been omitted]

- Very likely (1)
- Somewhat likely (2)
- Neither likely nor unlikely (3)
- Somewhat unlikely (4)
- Very unlikely (5)
- I don't know (6)
- Prefer not to say (7)

Display This Question:

If Q2 = Scotland

Q16 How likely do you think it is that Scotland will achieve its target to reduce carbon emissions to zero by 2045?

- Very likely (20)
 - Somewhat likely (21)
 - Neither likely nor unlikely (22)
 - Somewhat unlikely (23)
 - Very unlikely (24)
 - I don't know (25)
 - Prefer not to say (26)
-

Page Break

Q17 In your view, how much do each of the following sectors contribute to UK carbon emissions?

	Not at all (1)	Not very much (4)	A little (5)	Quite a lot (6)	A great deal (7)	I don't know (8)	Prefer not to say (9)
Transport (e.g. cars, vans, trains, planes, ships) (1)	<input type="radio"/>						
Heating and cooling homes and commercial buildings (2)	<input type="radio"/>						
Electricity usage in homes and commercial buildings (e.g. lights) (3)	<input type="radio"/>						
Industries that manufacture and produce goods (4)	<input type="radio"/>						
Agriculture (e.g. crops, livestock, farm machinery) (5)	<input type="radio"/>						
Disposal of waste (e.g. food waste, commercial and household waste) (6)	<input type="radio"/>						

Q18 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Q19 The way we live our lives will have to change substantially to address climate change

- Strongly agree (1)
 - Agree (2)
 - Neither agree nor disagree (3)
 - Disagree (4)
 - Strongly disagree (5)
 - I don't know (6)
 - Prefer not to say (7)
-

Q20 Technology will help reduce most of our carbon emissions, so people's lives will not have to change substantially

- Strongly agree (1)
- Agree (2)
- Neither agree nor disagree (3)
- Disagree (4)
- Strongly disagree (5)
- I don't know (6)
- Prefer not to say (7)



Q21 If everybody in the UK did the following, which **three** of these do you think would have the biggest impact on tackling climate change in the UK?

- Walk, cycle or use public transport more instead of using a car (1)
- Avoid/Eat less meat and dairy produce (2)
- Drive an electric car, instead of a petrol/diesel car (5)
- Avoid/minimise air travel (6)
- Minimise the amount of energy we use at home (8)
- Switch from gas central heating to a low-carbon heating technology (e.g. heat pump) (10)
- Minimise the amount of waste (including food) that is put in rubbish bins/goes to landfill (14)
- None of these will have an impact on climate change (12)
- I don't know (13)

End of Block: Perceptions of what people think must happen on an individual and societal level

Start of Block: Preferences regarding different societal pathways to NZ



Q22 Listed below are a number of changes that could occur across society to reduce carbon emissions in the UK. For each, please indicate whether you would like to see this change happen or

not.

	I don't want to see any of this change (1)	I don't want to see much of this change (2)	I don't mind either way (3)	I would like to see some of this change (4)	I would like to see a lot of this change (5)	I don't know (7)	Prefer not to say (8)
Greener energy supply (e.g. less gas and fossil fuels, more wind farms and solar panels) (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Better energy efficiency (e.g. installing insulation and reducing energy use in buildings) (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
More greenhouse gas removal technology (e.g. developing technology that can remove carbon from the atmosphere) (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
More eco-friendly land use (e.g. planting more trees, using less land for farm animals) (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Greener diets (e.g. eating less meat and dairy) (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Lower transport emissions (e.g. driving less, using more public transport, investing in electric vehicles) (6)

Lower emissions from heating (e.g. switching to more environmentally-friendly heating systems, using less air-conditioning) (7)

Greener industry (e.g. more environmentally-friendly manufacturing processes) (8)

Less general consumption (e.g. buying fewer new products, and more recycled and second-hand items) (9)

Waste reduction (e.g. reduced food waste, less packaging, increased recycling) (10)

Q23 This next section of the survey provides some text on examples of things that people may need to do over the next few decades, as part of reaching net zero and addressing climate change.



Q25 For each action, please select **how likely or not** you think these are to happen over the next few decades:

	Extremely unlikely (1)	Somewhat unlikely (2)	Neither likely nor unlikely (3)	Somewhat likely (4)	Extremely likely (5)	I don't know (6)	Prefer not to say (7)
Food: Everyone eats half as much meat and dairy as they do today. (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Heat: Almost all homes in the UK use low carbon heating rather than gas or oil boilers. (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cooking hobs: People no longer use gas cooking hobs, and only use electric/induction hobs. (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Travel: People no longer use petrol or diesel cars (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Aviation: People fly less than they did in 2019 (before the COVID-19 outbreak). (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Energy usage: People use a lot less energy in the home (e.g. using less heating, switching off appliances, using less hot water). (6)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Energy efficiency:

People make their homes more energy efficient (e.g. installing insulation in the loft, in walls, and under the floor). (7)

Buying habits:

People buy fewer items (e.g. new clothes) and use these for longer, and will try to repair existing items before replacing them. (8)

Food waste:

Every household has low levels of food waste (e.g. less than 5% of the food they buy). (9)

Page Break

Q26 There are some technological options that could help us reach net zero and reduce the impacts of climate change. How **positively or negatively do you feel** about each of these technological options?

Q27 **Greenhouse gas removal technologies:** These technologies will recapture already emitted greenhouse gases from the atmosphere. Work is ongoing to develop these technologies which could capture a high percentage of emissions. However, we don't know if we can develop it fast enough to cut emissions in time

- Extremely positive (13)
 - Somewhat positive (14)
 - Neither positive nor negative (15)
 - Somewhat negative (16)
 - Extremely negative (17)
 - I don't know (18)
 - Prefer not to say (19)
-

Q28 **Energy supply:** Almost all energy comes from renewable or low carbon sources, mainly wind and nuclear power. This allows people to use the same amount of energy in the future as they do

now. However, this means there would be many more wind farms built in the countryside and the sea.

- Extremely positive (1)
- Somewhat positive (2)
- Neither positive nor negative (3)
- Somewhat negative (4)
- Extremely negative (5)
- I don't know (6)
- Prefer not to say (7)

Page Break

Q29 As you've seen, there are different ways we can reduce carbon emissions in the UK. These include making changes to the way we live and also through relying on technological changes.

JS

Q30 Please indicate your own opinion on whether the UK should focus on lifestyle changes or technological changes to reduce carbon emissions:

	Focus primarily on technological changes (1)	Focus slightly more on technological changes (5)	An equal mix of technological and lifestyle changes (2)	Focus slightly more on lifestyle changes (6)	Focus primarily on lifestyle changes (3)	I don't know (7)	Prefer not to say (8)
How should we reduce carbon emissions in the UK? (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

End of Block: Preferences regarding different societal pathways to NZ

Start of Block: The implications of societal pathways on individual actions, and exploration of

Q31 Seeing yourself in a future where we have **substantially reduced carbon emissions and reached net zero**, what do you think this would mean for people in general?

Q32 Our well-being would be...

- Much better (1)
 - Somewhat better (2)
 - About the same (3)
 - Somewhat worse (4)
 - Much worse (5)
 - I don't know (6)
 - Prefer not to say (7)
-

Q33 Our health would be...

- Much better (1)
 - Somewhat better (2)
 - About the same (3)
 - Somewhat worse (4)
 - Much worse (5)
 - I don't know (6)
 - Prefer not to say (7)
-

Q34 Our economy would be...

- Much better (1)
- Somewhat better (2)
- About the same (3)
- Somewhat worse (4)
- Much worse (5)
- I don't know (6)
- Prefer not to say (7)



Q35 How much responsibility do you think each of the following have to help reduce carbon emissions and reach net zero in the UK?

	No responsibility (1)	Some responsibility (2)	A lot of responsibility (3)	I don't know (5)	Prefer not to say (6)
The general public , by making changes to their lifestyles (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Businesses and industry , by doing more to reduce the level of carbon emissions (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Government , by introducing more policies to reduce the level of carbon emissions (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q36 In the UK, which of these do you think should be **most** responsible for helping to prevent climate change?

- The general public, by making changes to their lifestyles (1)
- Businesses and industry, by doing more to reduce the level of carbon emissions (2)
- Government, by introducing more policies to reduce the level of carbon emissions (3)
- I don't know (4)
- Prefer not to say (5)

Page Break

Q37 Thinking about your own life, please indicate how likely you are to make the following changes in the **next six months**:

	Extremel y unlikely (1)	Somewh at unlikely (2)	Neithe r likely nor unkel y (3)	Somewh at likely (4)	Extremel y likely (5)	I alread y do this (6)	I don' t kno w (7)	Prefe r not to say (8)
Take public transport/walk/cycle to work, instead of driving (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Use a green energy provider (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Use a smart meter to monitor your electricity/gas usage (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Eat plant-based meals for the majority of your meals, instead of red meat/dairy (plant-based meals are those derived from plants, such as vegetables, grains, nuts, seeds, and fruits, and with few or no animal products) (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Minimise your food waste (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q38 Thinking about your own life, please indicate how likely you are to make the following changes:

	Extremely unlikely (13)	Somewhat unlikely (14)	Neither likely nor unlikely (15)	Somewhat likely (16)	Extremely likely (17)	I don't know (18)	Prefer not to say (19)
Use less heating than last winter (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Reduce your thermostat temperature compared to last winter (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Q39 Thinking about your own life, please indicate how likely you are to make the following change next time you do this:

	Extremel y unlikely (1)	Somewha t unlikely (2)	Neither likely nor unlikel y (3)	Somewha t likely (4)	Extremel y likely (5)	I alread y do this (6)	I don't kno w (7)	Prefe r not to say (8)
Buy an electric car, instead of a petrol/diesel car (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Avoid travelling by plane for holidays or business (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Switch from gas central heating to a low-carbon heating technology (e.g. a heat pump) (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

End of Block: The implications of societal pathways on individual actions, and exploration of

Start of Block: Preferences regarding personal/public involvement with NZ (policies)

JS

Q40 How important are each of the following to you when the UK government makes decisions on how to reduce carbon emissions and reach the net zero target?

	Not at all important (1)	Slightly important (2)	Moderately important (3)	Very important (4)	Extremely important (5)	I don't know (6)	Prefer not to say (7)
Being informed about what the government is doing (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Giving people a say in what the government should be doing (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Q41 Would you want to be asked by the UK government about your preferences on how we get to net zero?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- I don't know (3)
- Prefer not to say (4)

Display This Question:

If Q41 = Yes

Q42 You answered that yes, you want the option to be asked by government about your preferences on reaching net zero. If this were possible, how would you like to be asked? Please tick all that apply.

- Online survey (1)
- Telephone questions (2)
- Attendance at a group discussion (3)
- Other: (4) _____
- Don't know (5)

Display This Question:

If Q42 = Attendance at a group discussion

Q43 And how much time would you be willing to give for attending a group discussion?

- A one hour session (1)
- A half-day session (2)
- A full day session (3)
- A few half-day sessions spaced out over a few weeks (4)
- I don't know (5)
- Prefer not to say (6)

JS

Q44 To what extent would you like to have a say in decision-making about climate and net zero policies...

	Not at all (1)	To a small extent (2)	To some extent (3)	To a moderate extent (4)	To a great extent (5)	I don't know (6)	Prefer not to say (7)
...for your local area/community? (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...for your country as a whole? (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Page Break

Q45 In spring 2020, the UK Parliament convened a UK Climate Assembly. One hundred randomly selected members of the public from across the UK came together over six weekends to discuss what the UK should do to reduce carbon emissions to net zero by 2050.

Before today, how much, if anything, did you know about the UK Climate Assembly?

- A lot (5)
- A fair amount (4)
- A little (3)
- Hardly anything, but I'd heard of it (2)
- Hadn't heard about it before now (1)
- Prefer not to say (7)

Display This Question:

If Q2 = Scotland

Q46 Scotland's Climate Assembly is planned to take place between November 2020 and March 2021. One hundred citizens from across Scotland will come together over six weekends to discuss the question "How should Scotland change to tackle the climate emergency in an effective and fair way?".

Before today, how much, if anything, did you know about Scotland's Climate Assembly?

- A lot (5)
 - A fair amount (4)
 - A little (3)
 - Hardly anything, but I'd heard of it (2)
 - Hadn't heard about it before now (1)
 - Prefer not to say (6)
-

Q47 Based on the above and any knowledge you already had, do you think citizen assemblies (like the UK Climate Assembly) are a good thing?

- Yes (1)
 - No (2)
 - I don't know (3)
 - Prefer not to say (4)
-



Q48 To what extent do you support or oppose the following policies (these were discussed at the UK Climate Assembly mentioned above):

	Strongly oppose (1)	Somewhat oppose (2)	Neither oppose nor support (3)	Somewhat support (4)	Strongly support (5)	I don't know (6)	Prefer not to say (7)
A ban on the sale of new petrol, diesel and hybrid cars by 2035 (1)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Scrap incentives that encourage people to fly more (e.g. air miles, first class) (2)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A 'frequent flier levy' - taxes that increase as people fly more often and as they fly further (3)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Advertising bans and restrictions on high emissions products or sectors (4)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Creation of a citizens steering group to monitor government's progress against its targets (5)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Labelling
food and
drink
products to
show the
amount of
emissions
that come
from different
foods (6)



Display This Question:

If Q2 = Wales

Q72 The Welsh Government does not have a commitment to net zero by 2050, but instead a commitment to a 95% reduction in emissions, with an ambition to reach net zero. To what extent do you support or oppose Wales' 2050 ambition?

- Strongly support (1)
- Somewhat support (2)
- Neither support nor oppose (3)
- Somewhat oppose (4)
- Strongly oppose (5)
- I don't know (6)
- Prefer not to say (7)

Display This Question:

If Q72 = Somewhat oppose

And Q72 = Strongly oppose



Q73 You said that you oppose Wales' 2050 ambition. In a few words, please tell us why you are opposed?

End of Block: Preferences regarding personal/public involvement with NZ (policies)

Start of Block: Socio-demographics questions

Q55 Which category best describes the area you live in?

- Rural (countryside area, outside of a town or city) (1)
- Semi-urban (area on the outskirts of a city or town, where it begins to shift into the countryside) (2)
- Urban (area wholly within a city or town) (3)
- Prefer not to say (4)

Q56 How long have you been a permanent resident of the UK?

- 0-4 years (1)
 - 5-9 years (2)
 - 10-14 years (3)
 - 15-19 years (4)
 - 20+ years (5)
 - I was born in the UK and have lived here my whole life (6)
 - Prefer not to say (7)
-

Q58 What is your marital status?

- Single/Never married and never registered in a civil partnership (1)
 - Married (2)
 - Separated, but still legally married (3)
 - Divorced (4)
 - Widowed (5)
 - In a registered civil partnership (6)
 - Separated, but still legally in a civil partnership (7)
 - Formerly in a civil partnership which is now legally dissolved (8)
 - Surviving partner from a civil partnership (9)
 - Prefer not to say (10)
-

Q59 How many children do you have?

- None (1)
 - 1 (2)
 - 2 (3)
 - 3+ (4)
 - Prefer not to say (5)
-

Q74 Do you have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity that limits your normal day-to-day activities?

By 'long-standing' we mean anything that has troubled you over a period of time, or that is likely to affect you over a period of time.

Normal 'day-to-day' activities includes things like eating, washing, walking and going shopping.

- Yes (1)
 - No (2)
 - I don't know (3)
 - Prefer not to say (4)
-

Q60 What is your current employment status?

- Full time employed (please also select this if you are currently furloughed but worked full time previously) (1)
 - Part time employed (please also select this if you are currently furloughed but worked part time previously) (2)
 - Self-employed (3)
 - Unemployed (4)
 - Retired (5)
 - Student (6)
 - Prefer not to say (7)
-

Q61 What is the highest level of educational qualification you have achieved?

- GCSE (or equivalent, e.g. National 5) (1)
 - A Level (or IB/Scottish Highers) (2)
 - Bachelor's Degree (3)
 - Master's Degree (4)
 - PhD (5)
 - Other (6)
 - Prefer not to say (7)
-

Q63 What was your household income before tax in 2019?

- £0 - £14,999 (1)
 - £15,000 - £24,999 (2)
 - £25,000 - £49,999 (3)
 - £50,000 - £74,999 (4)
 - £75,000 - £99,999 (5)
 - £100,000+ (6)
 - Prefer not to say (7)
-

Q64 Which best describes the diet you follow?

- Omnivore (eat meat and fish) (1)
 - Pescatarian (eat fish, but not meat) (2)
 - Vegetarian (eat dairy / eggs, but not meat or fish) (3)
 - Vegan (do not eat meat, fish, dairy or eggs) (4)
 - Other (5)
 - Prefer not to say (6)
-

Q65 Please select which option best describes your housing situation.

- I own the property I live in (1)
- I rent the property I live in from a private landlord (2)
- I rent the property I live in from the council/housing association/other social housing (3)
- Living with parents / family (4)
- Other (5)
- Prefer not to say (6)