Climate Opinion Research Exchange

Attitudes towards extreme weather events in Spain

Dustin Gilbreath, Senior Analyst, Climate Opinion Research Exchange

Climate Opinion Research Exchange

Background and methodology
Findings
Conclusions

Table of Contents

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Background

Amid a devastating European summer of climate impacts, Spain was particularly hard hit by wildfires;

In this context, this study seeks to understand how the Spanish public views the summer's disasters and related policy issues.

Data collection and analysis

Overall, the survey includes 5000 respondents, resulting in a theoretical margin of error of ±1.39 nationally.

The survey was carried out between July 21 and August 3, by Norstat.

The data is weighted using raked weights for age, gender, region, education level, and vote in 2023.

The data analysis makes use of frequencies and cross tabulations.

Cross tabulations break down the data by different social, demographic, and political variables. Breakdowns have higher margins of error than data on the general public.

Background and methodology

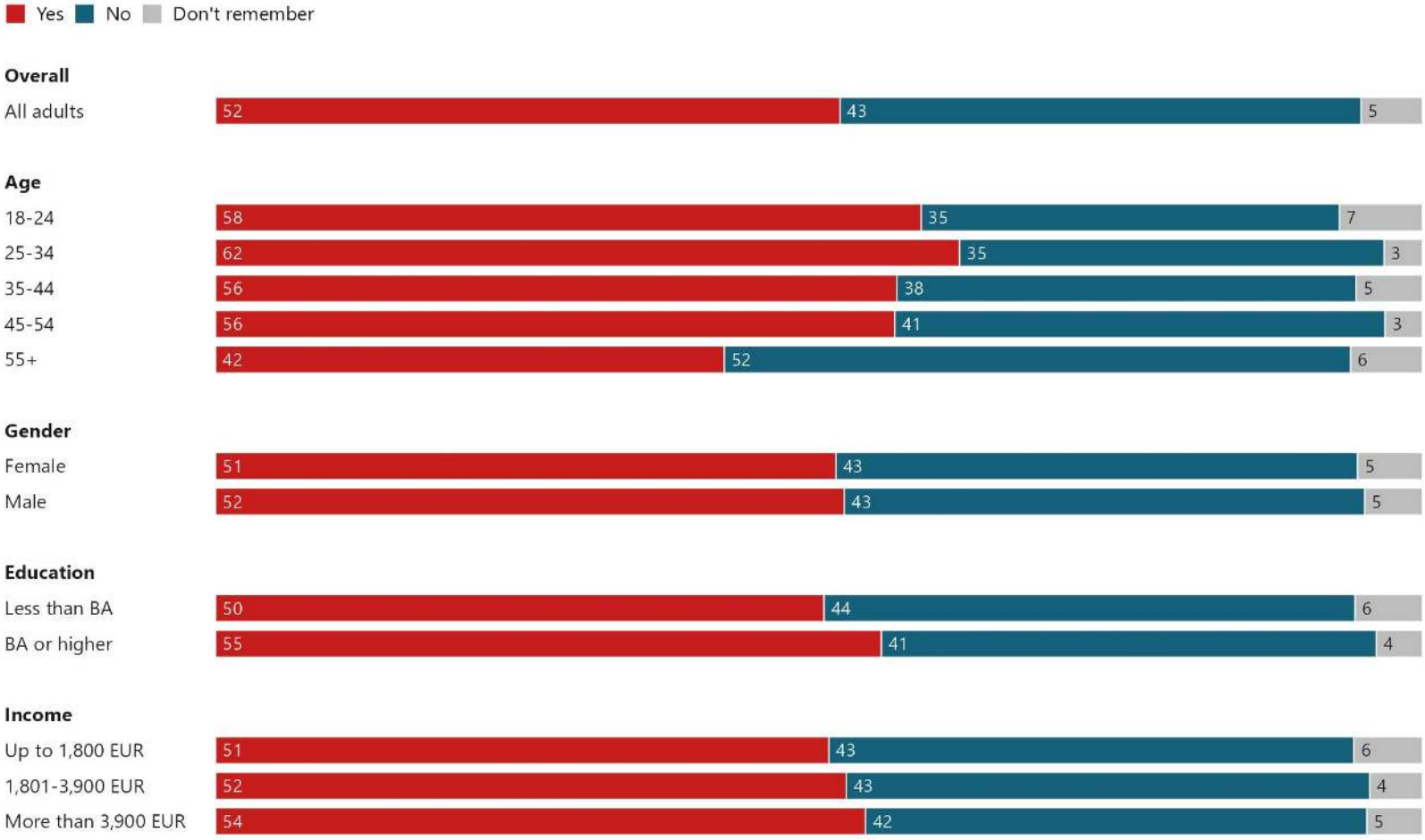
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- Experience of extreme weather is relatively nonpartisan, but risk perceptions are tied to partisanship.
- Of those directly affected by an extreme weather event, a plurality (45%) felt moderate fear but were able to act reasonably. However, nearly one in ten (9%) felt unable to react. After the event passed, people report that they took increasing control of the situation. The proportion of people reporting feelings of calm and control increased as well.
- While the majority rely on informal channels to learn about emergency response, officials and public emergency services remain the most reliable sources of information during an actual emergency according to the public.

Experiences of extreme weather

Have you ever been directly affected by any type of extreme weather event? (%)

Base: all adults, 5,027 - by demographics.

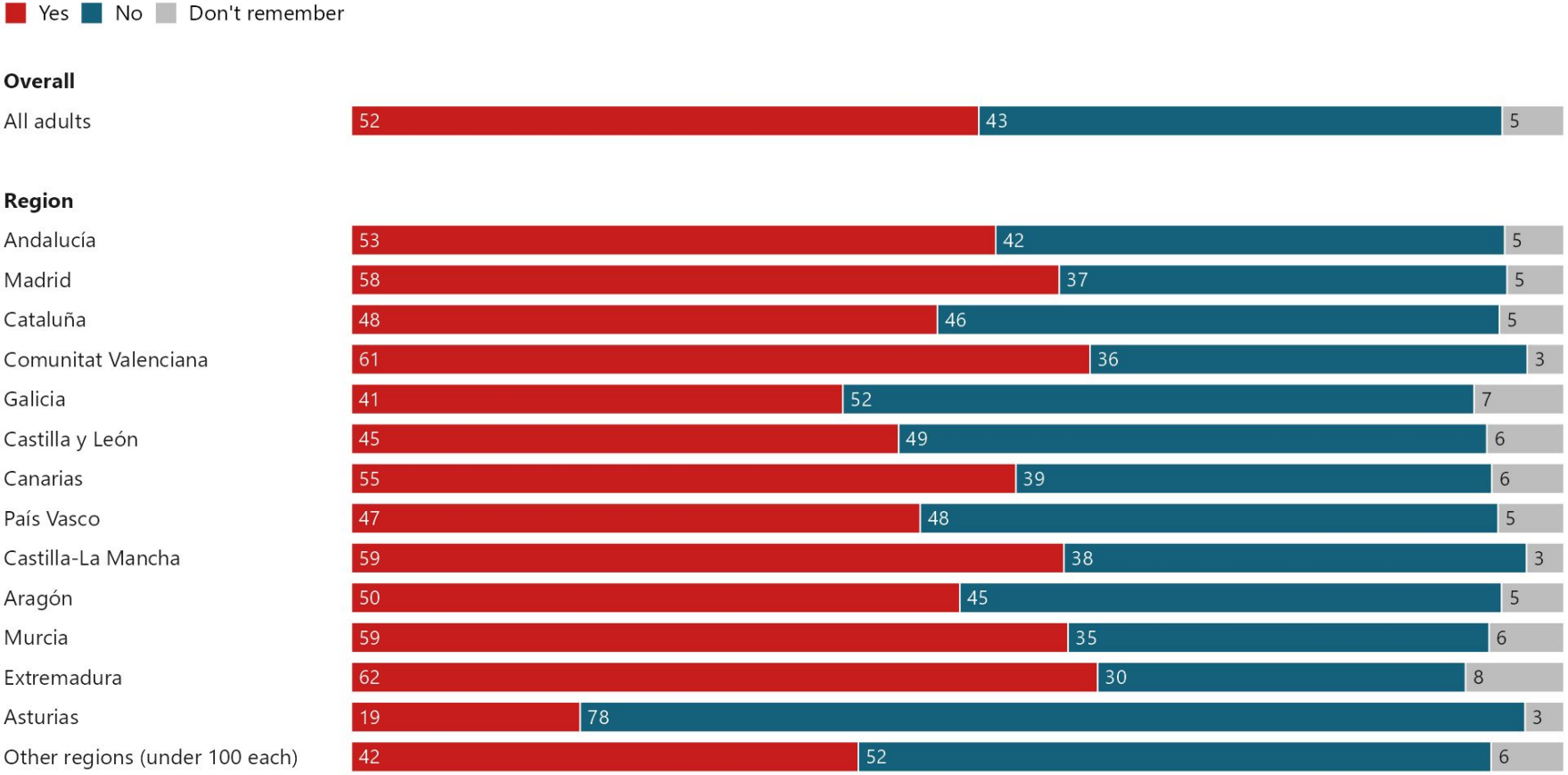


Direct experience of extreme weather events is higher among young people.

Those aged 55 and older report the lowest rate of direct experience.

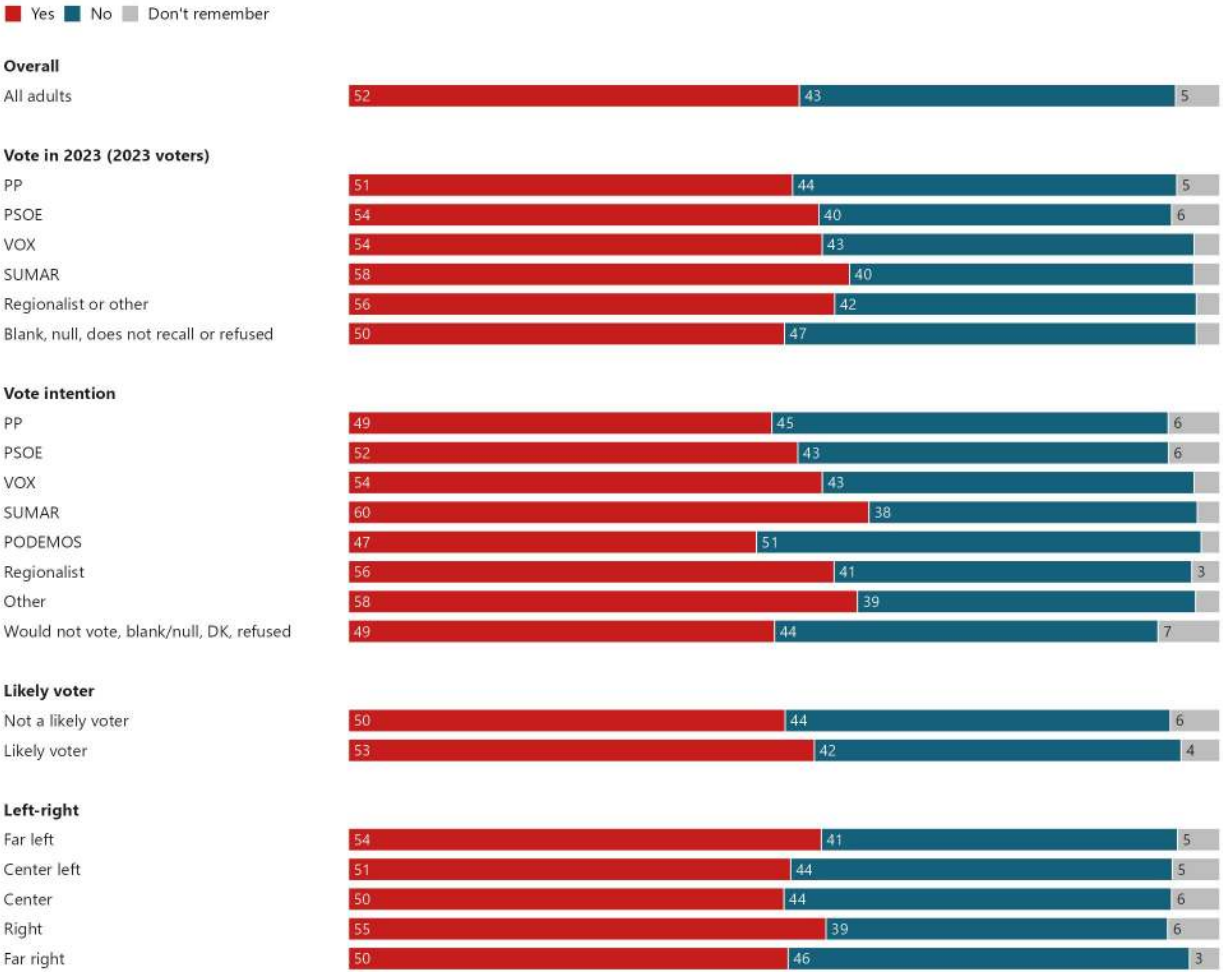
Have you ever been directly affected by any type of extreme weather event? (%)

Base: all adults, 5,027 - by region. Other regions: Illes Balears, Cantabria, Navarra, La Rioja, Ceuta y Melilla (each under 100 respondents).



Have you ever been directly affected by any type of extreme weather event? (%)

Base: all adults, 5,027 - by political profile.



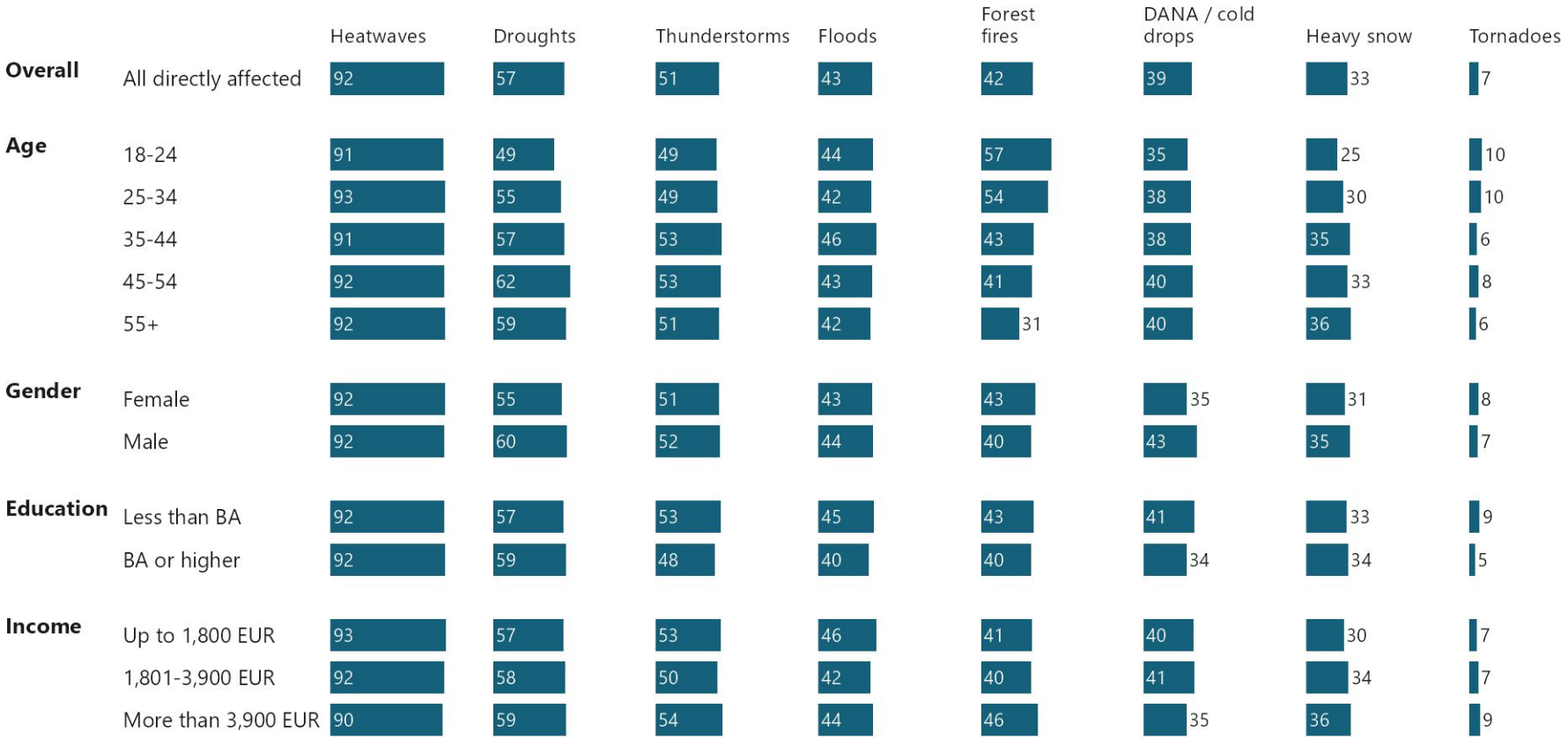
Overall, half the public has been affected by at least one type of extreme weather event.

The shares are relatively similar for 2023 voters, though slightly higher for SUMAR voters.

For 2027 voting intention, Sumar and Vox voters are slightly more likely to report having been affected relative to PP voters.

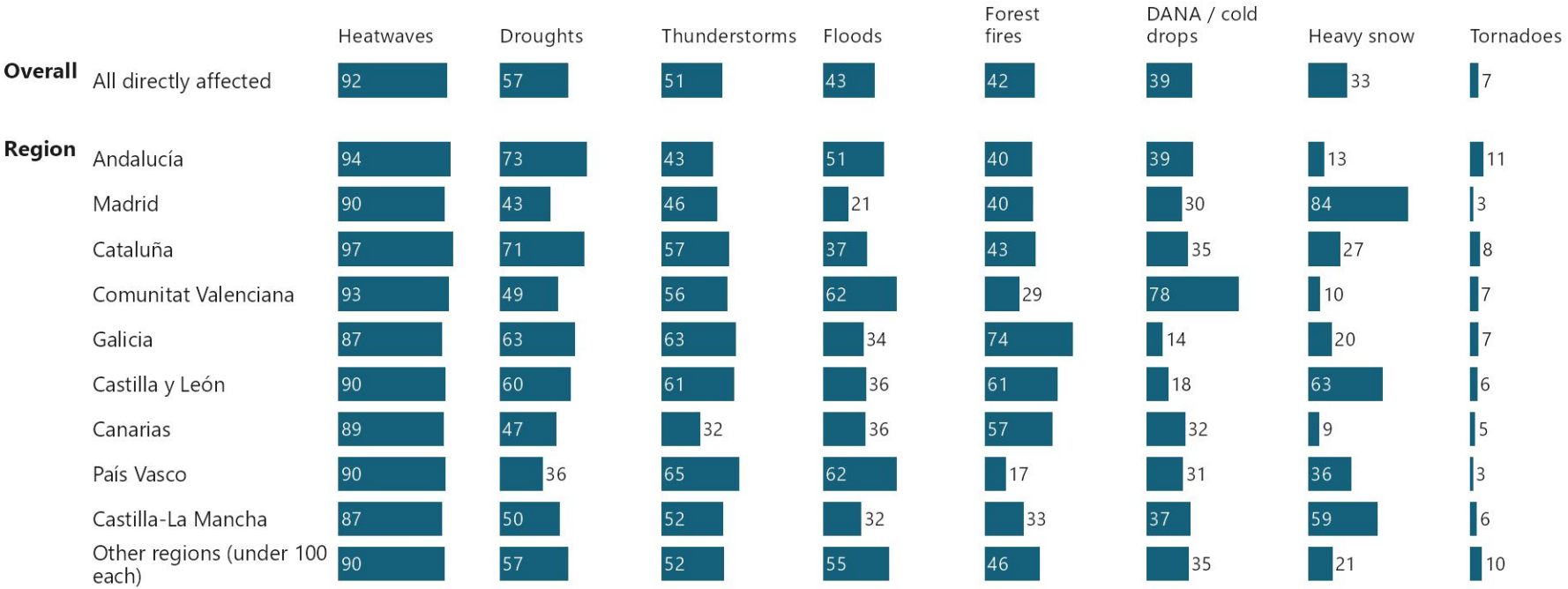
Which specific extreme weather events affected you? (%)

% mentioning each event. More than one could be mentioned, so a row does not add up to 100. Base: adults directly affected by an extreme weather event, 2,735 - by demographics.



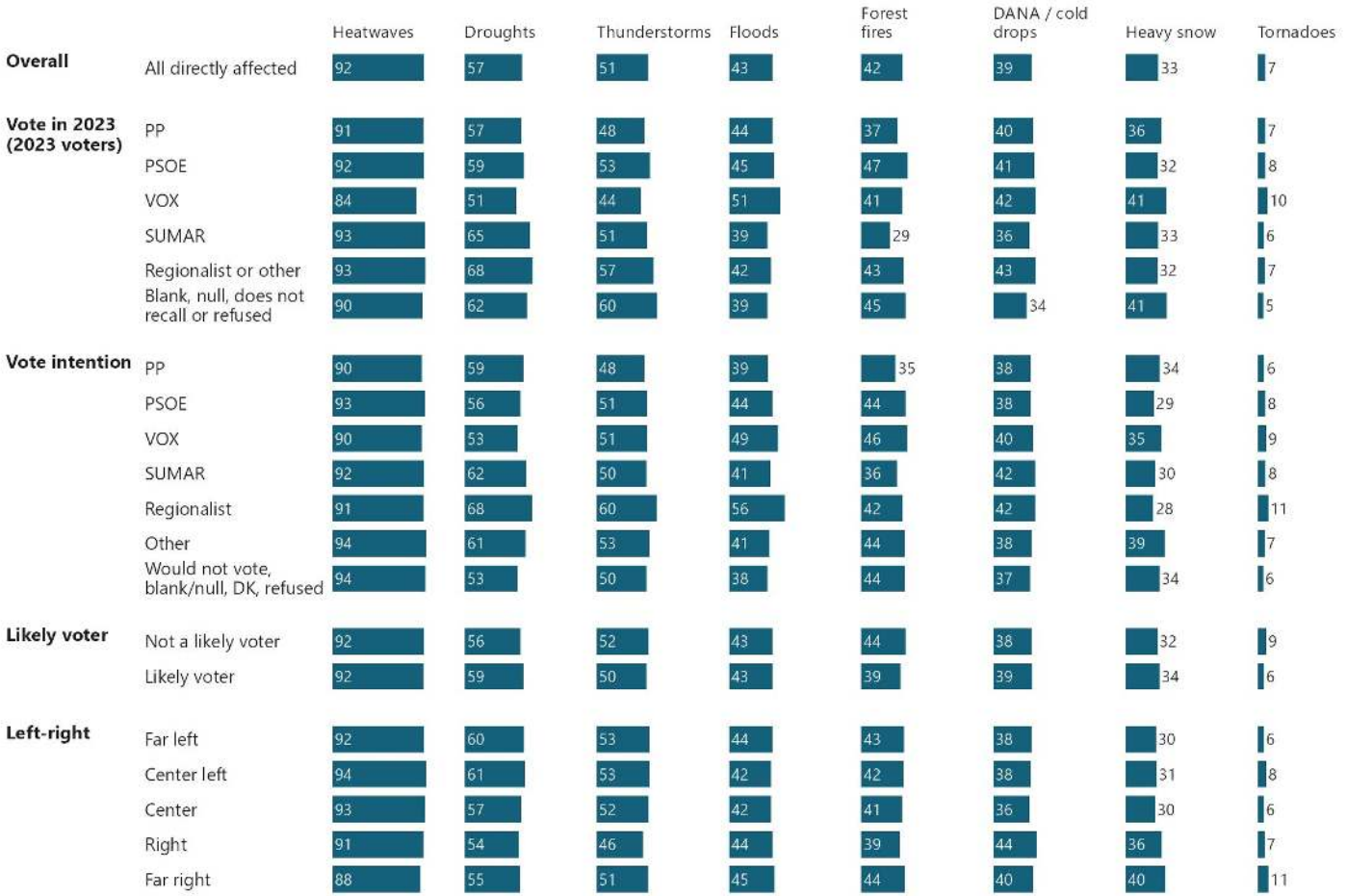
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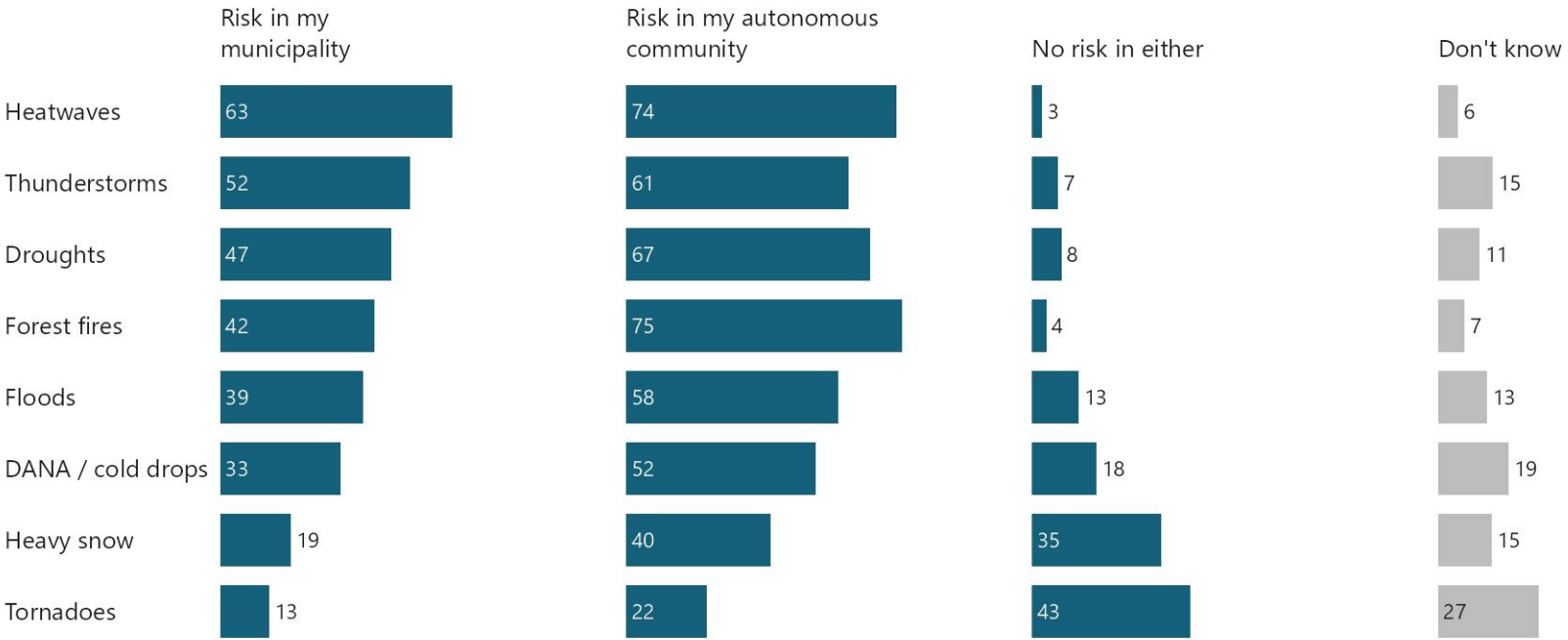
Heatwaves are by far the most common way in which people were affected. 2023 Vox voters report this less often, and floods relatively more commonly.

Current Vox voters do not show this discrepancy around heatwaves. Regionalist voters in 2027 are also more likely to report being affected by floods.

Heatwaves are ranked as the top weather threat on local and regional levels, though three quarters also view forest fires as an equal risk on the autonomous community level. Given the heat and fires in summer 2026, these findings are not surprising.

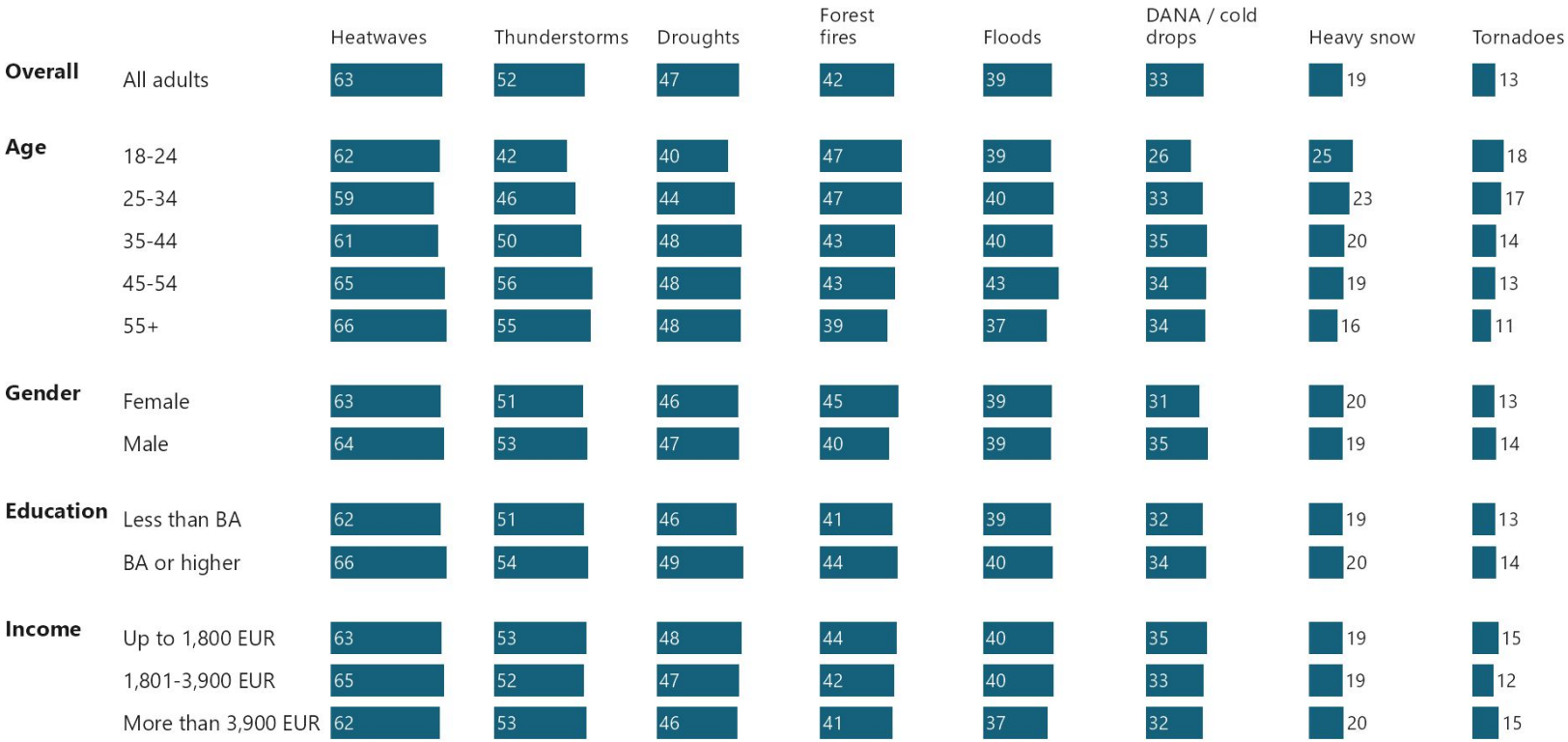
Is there a risk of these extreme weather events where you live? - All adults

% mentioning each answer. Base: all adults, 5,027. More than one answer could be mentioned for each event, so an event's answers do not add up to 100.



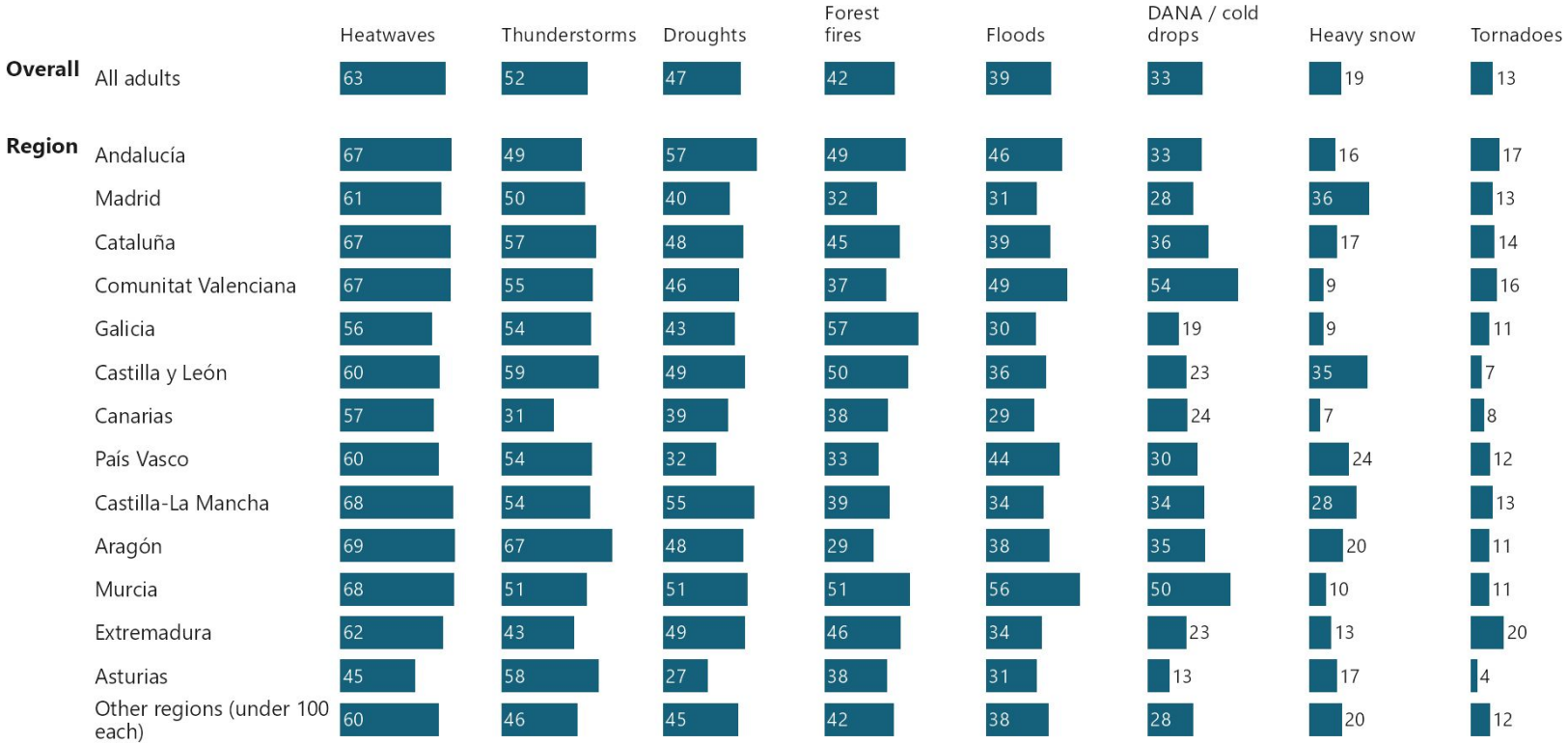
Is there a risk of these extreme weather events where you live? - risk in my municipality

% mentioning "risk in my municipality". Base: all adults, 5,027 - by demographics. More than one answer could be mentioned for each event, so an event's answers do not add up to 100.



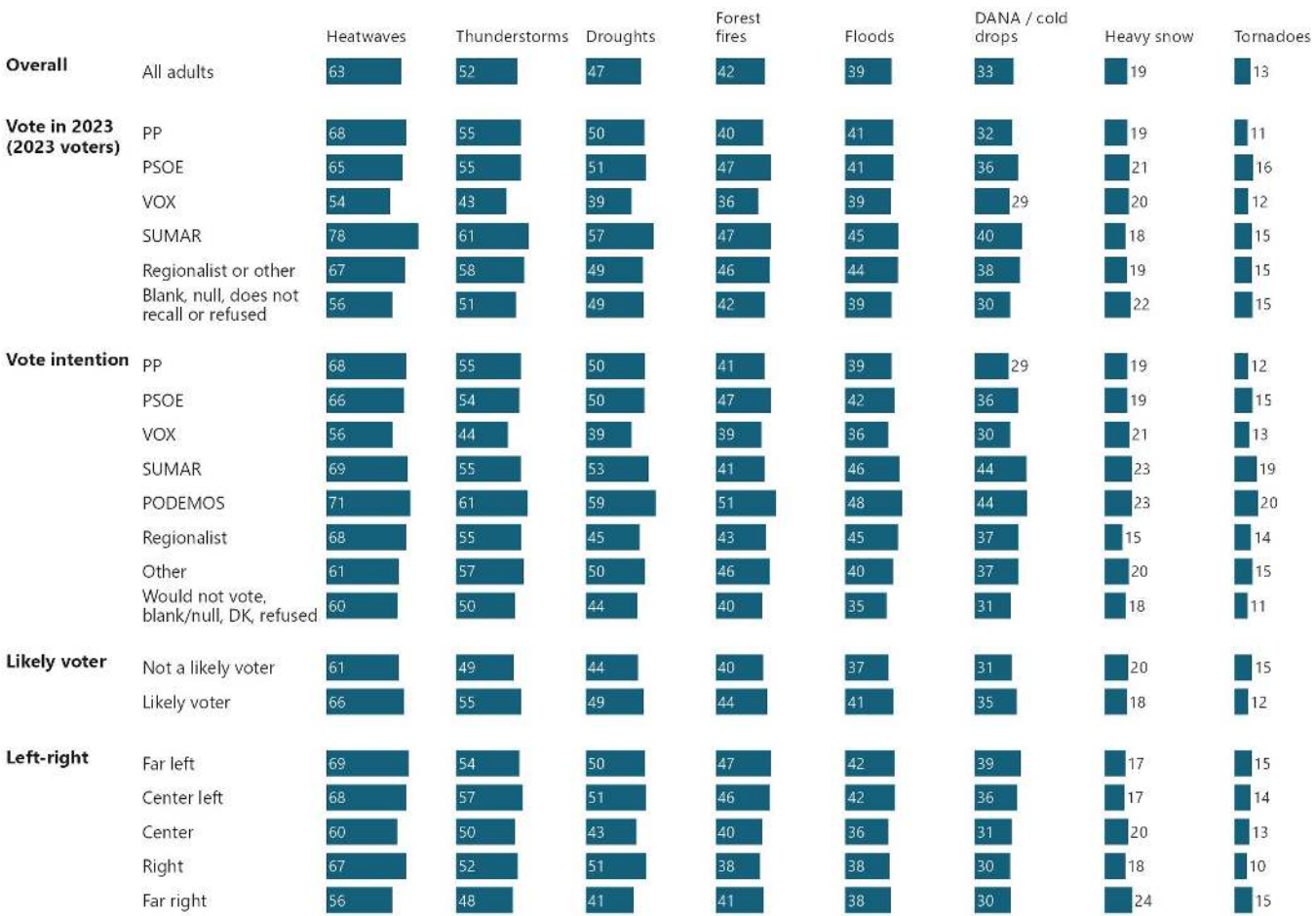
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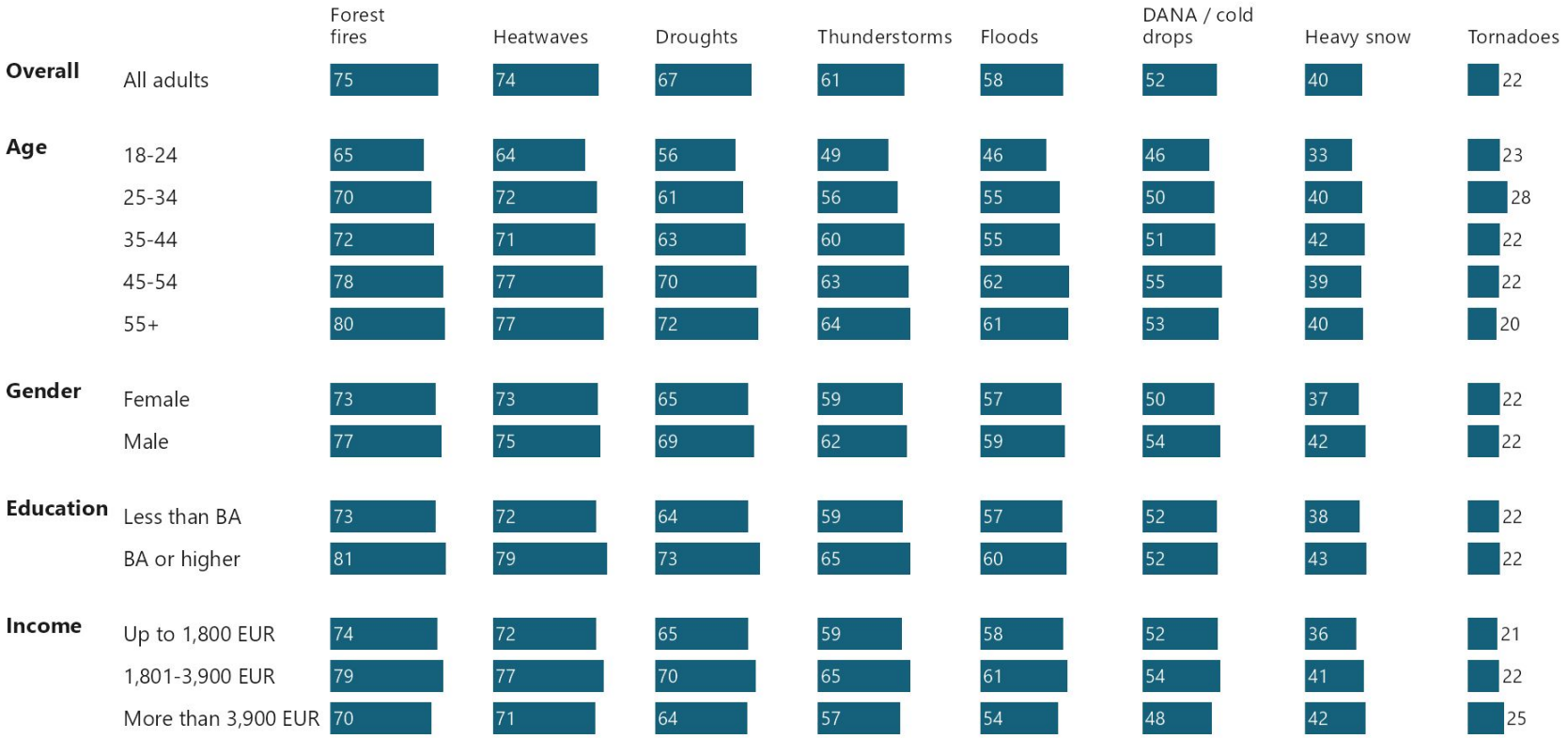
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While experiences across parties are quite similar, risk perceptions tend to vary with partisanship, with Vox voters perceiving less risk in their municipality and SUMAR, PP, and PSOE voters perceiving more.

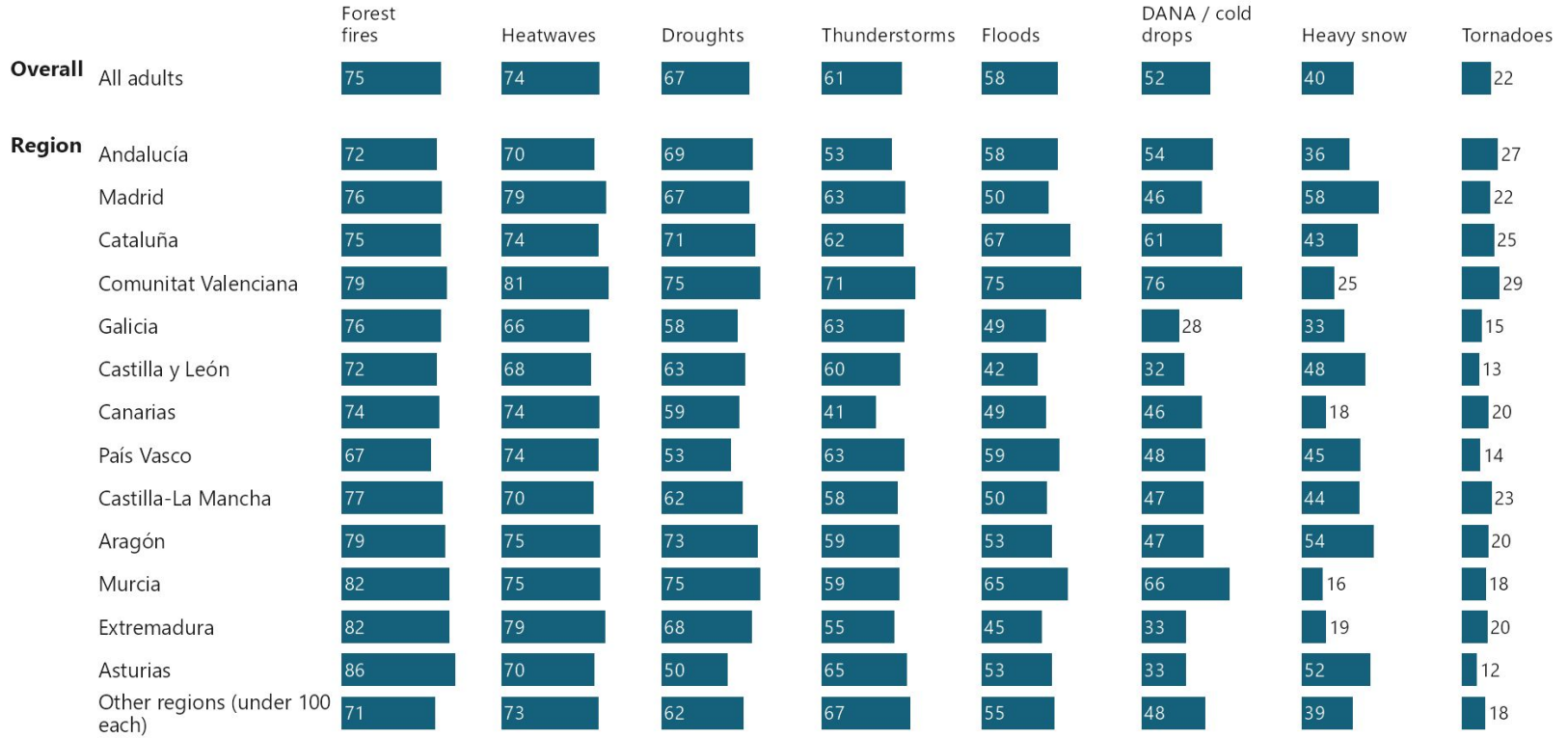
Is there a risk of these extreme weather events where you live? - risk in my autonomous community

% mentioning "risk in my autonomous community". Base: all adults, 5,027 - by demographics. More than one answer could be mentioned for each event, so an event's answers do not add up to 100.



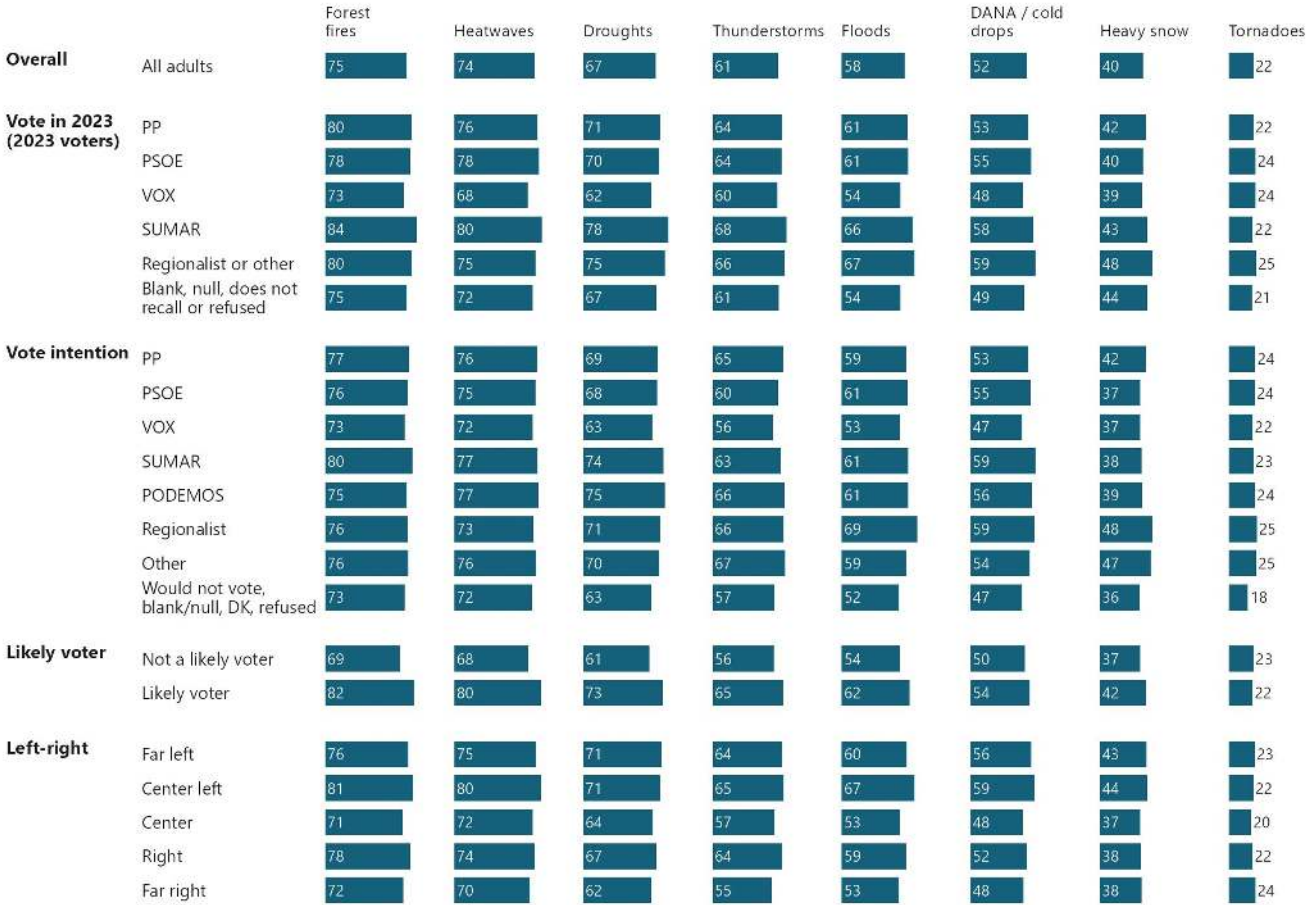
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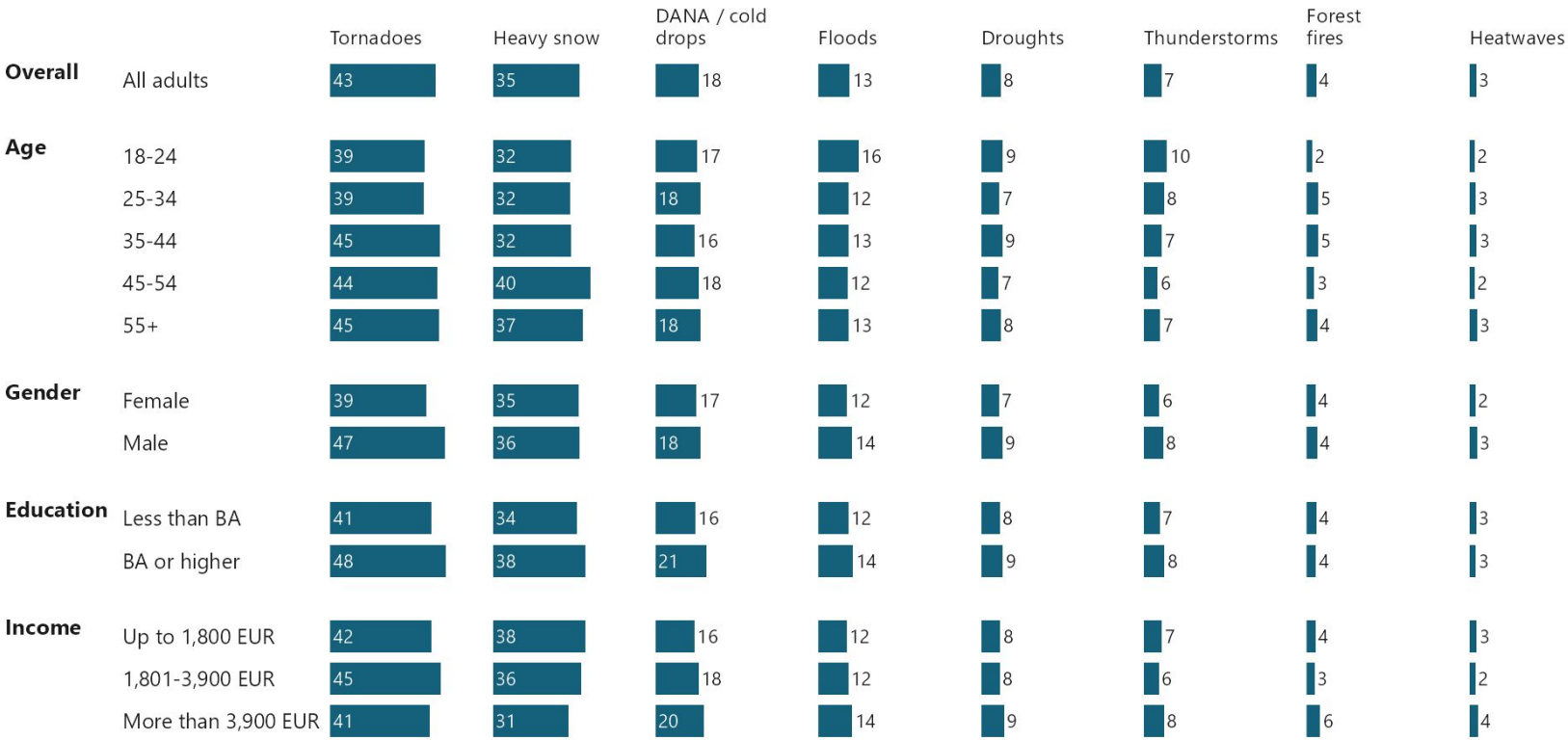
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Autonomous community risk perceptions for 2023 voters mirror those of municipal risk perceptions. The pattern is less pronounced for 2027 voting intention.

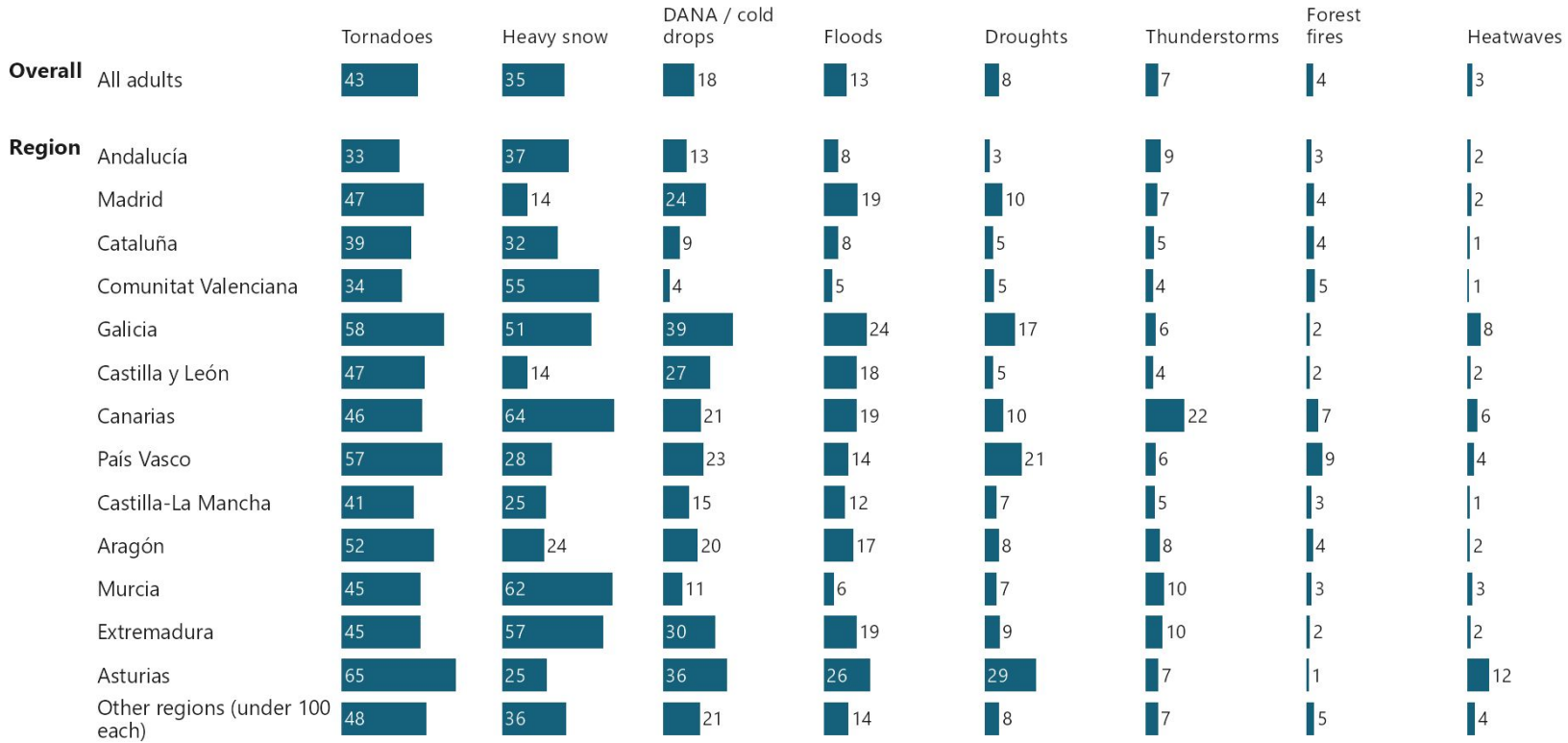
Is there a risk of these extreme weather events where you live? - no risk in either

% mentioning "no risk in either". Base: all adults, 5,027 - by demographics. More than one answer could be mentioned for each event, so an event's answers do not add up to 100.



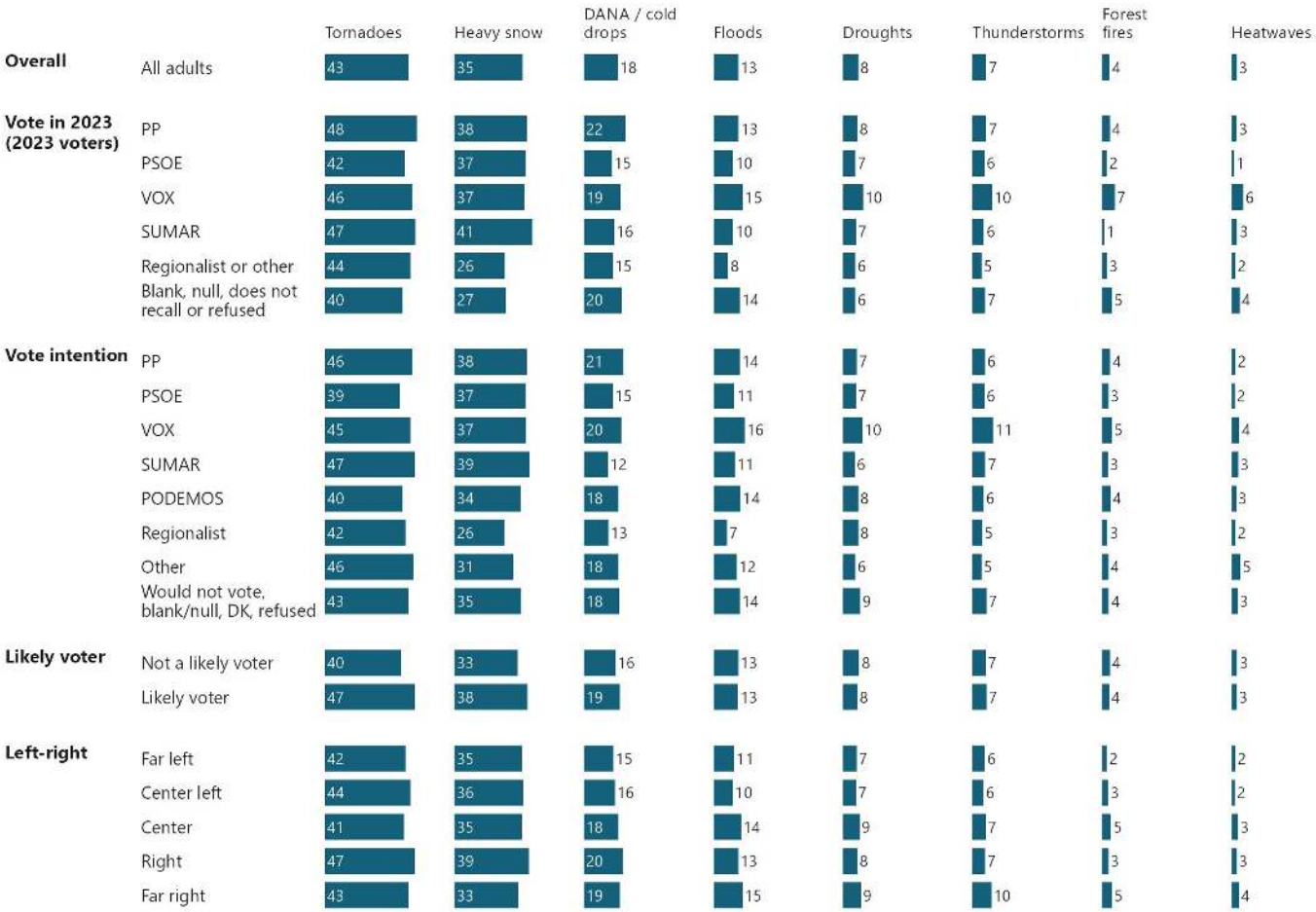
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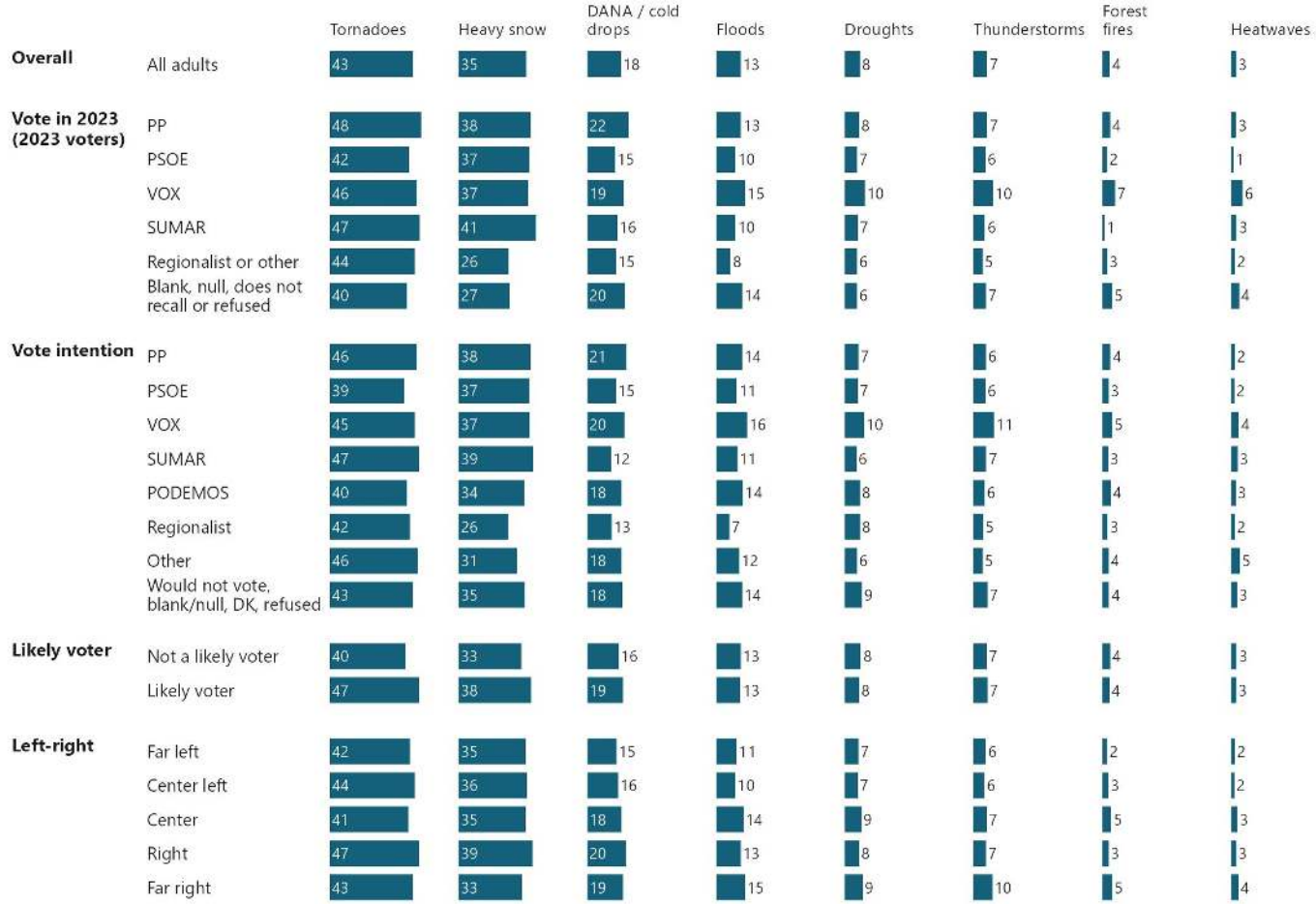
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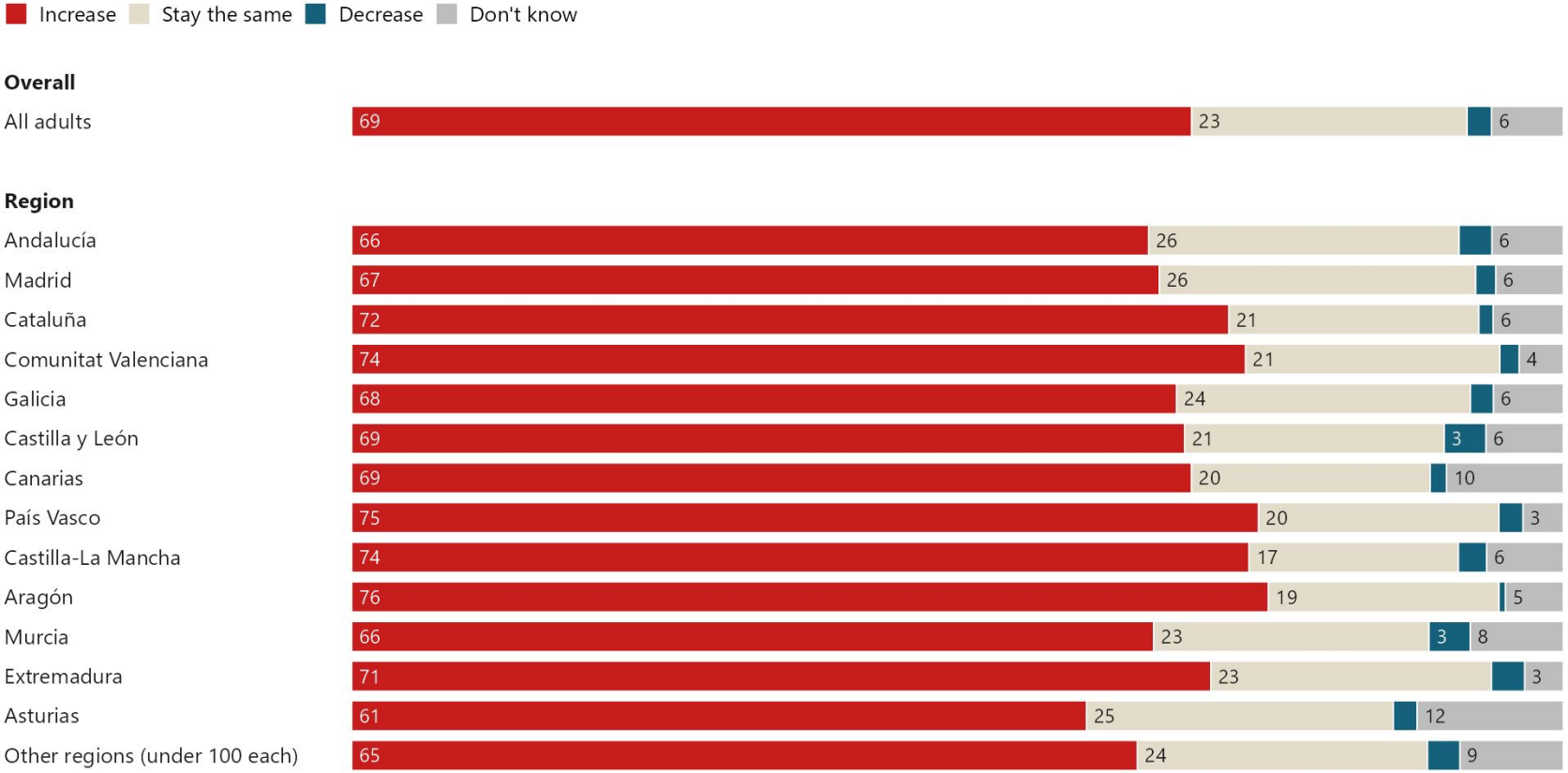
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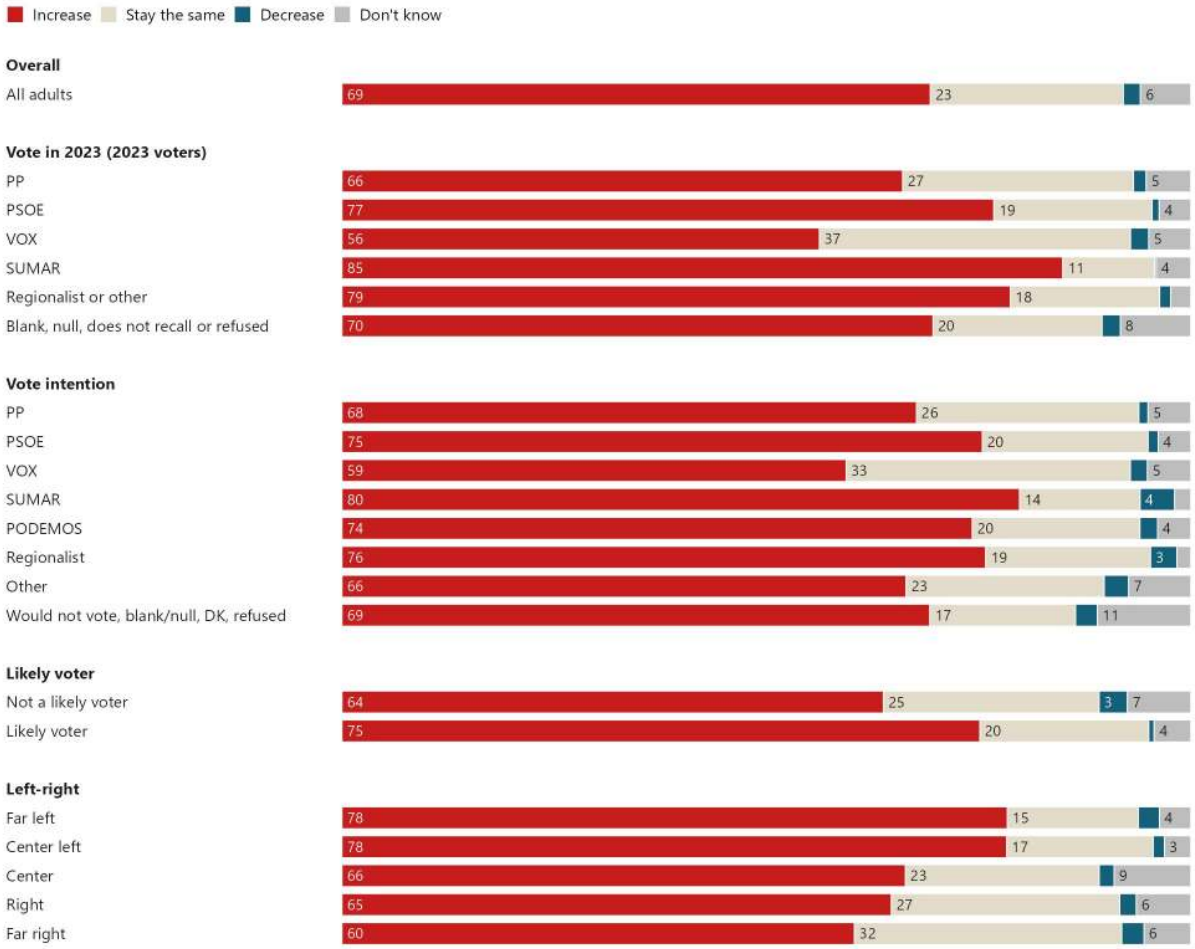
Do you believe the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events in Spain will increase, stay the same, or decrease in the coming years? (%)

Base: all adults, 5,027 - by region. Other regions: Illes Balears, Cantabria, Navarra, La Rioja, Ceuta y Melilla (each under 100 respondents).



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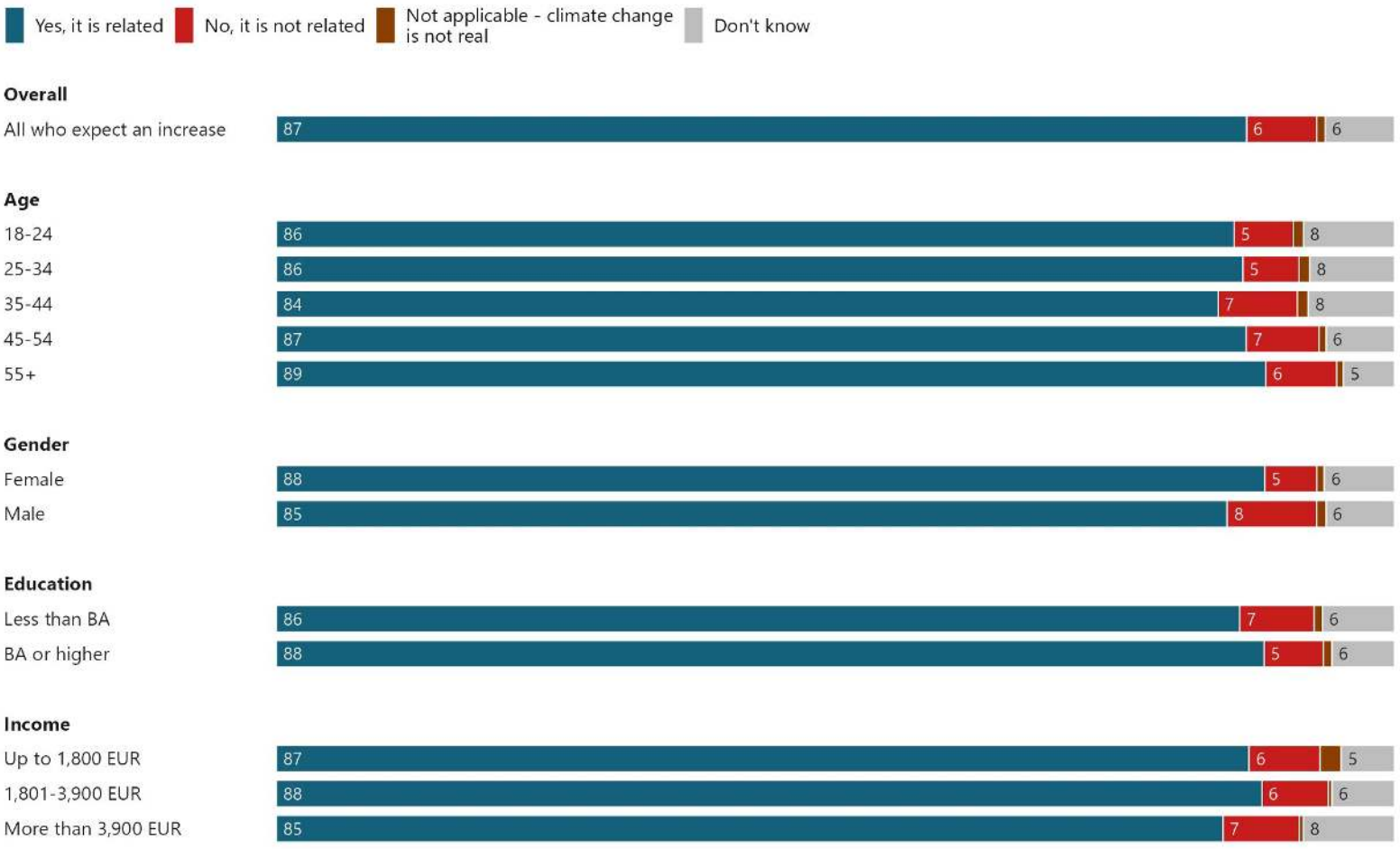
Base: all adults, 5,027 - by political profile.



As with risk perceptions, beliefs around whether extreme weather will become more common are partisan - risk is perceived as higher on the left and lower on the right, roughly in line with ideological self assessments.

Do you believe this increase is related to climate change? (%)

Base: adults who expect extreme weather events to increase, 3,510 - by demographics.



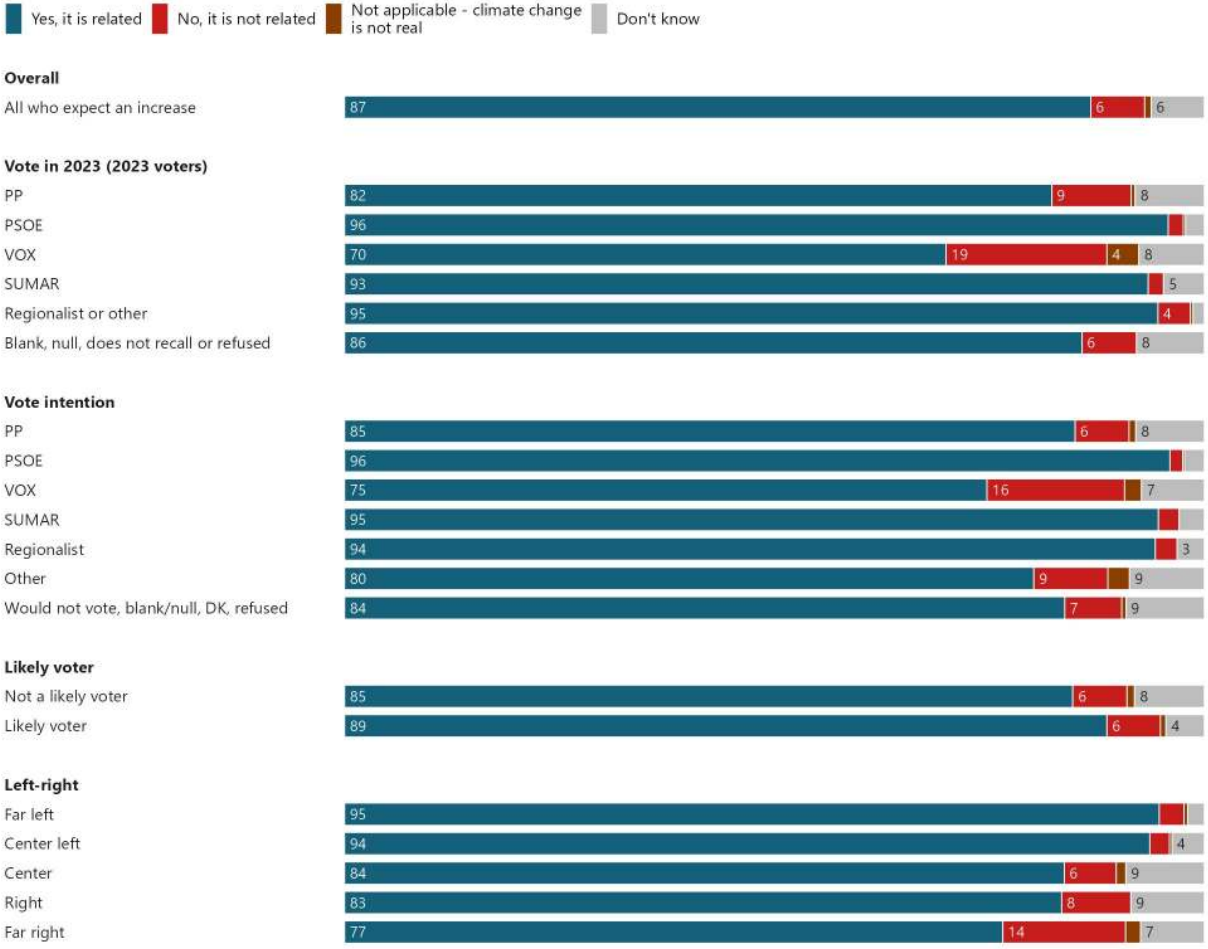
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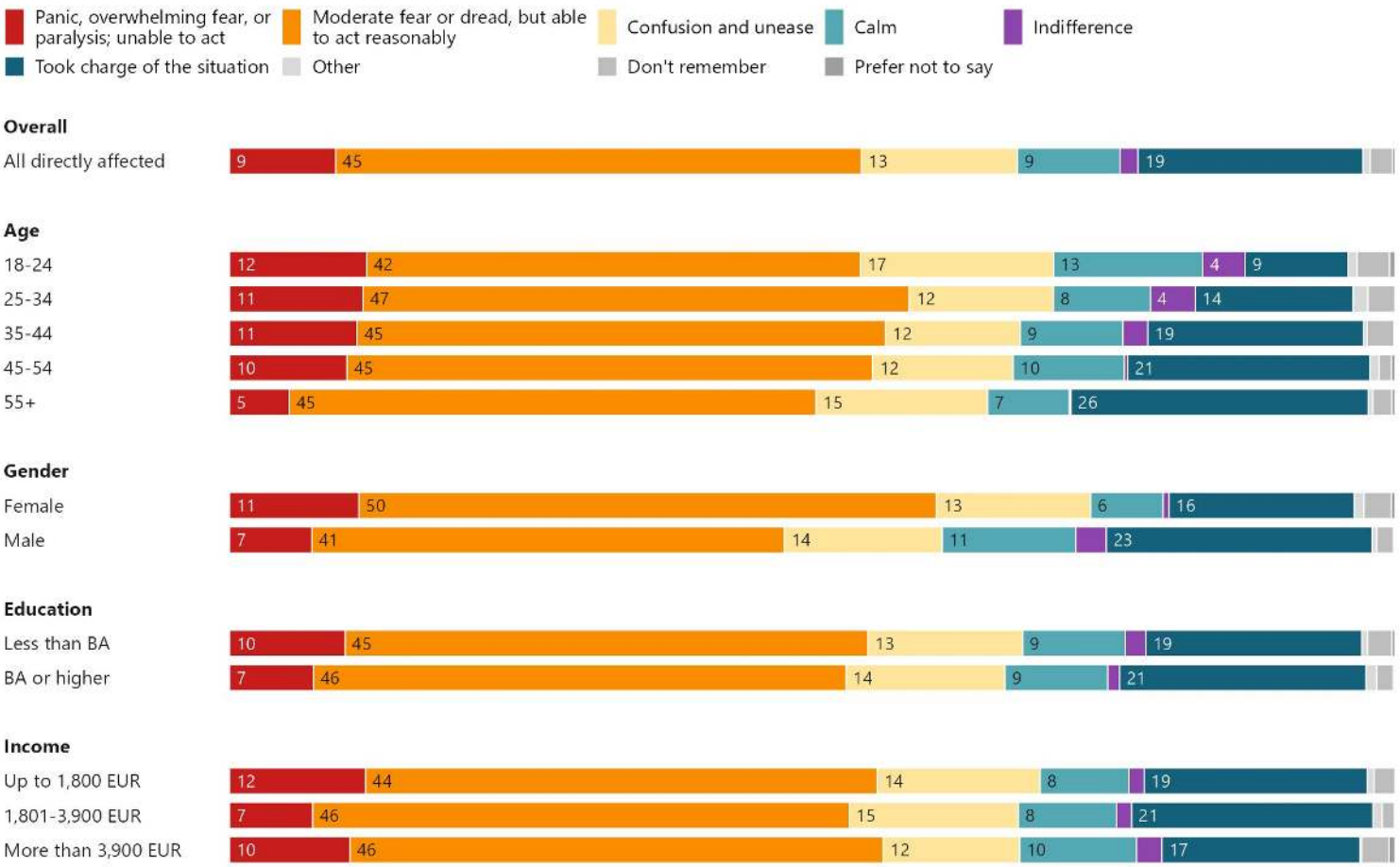
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The vast majority of people who expect increases in natural disasters tie it to climate change, even among the far right. Still, Vox voters are less likely to do so.

Thinking about the event that affected you the most, what was your primary reaction or feeling during the emergency? (%)

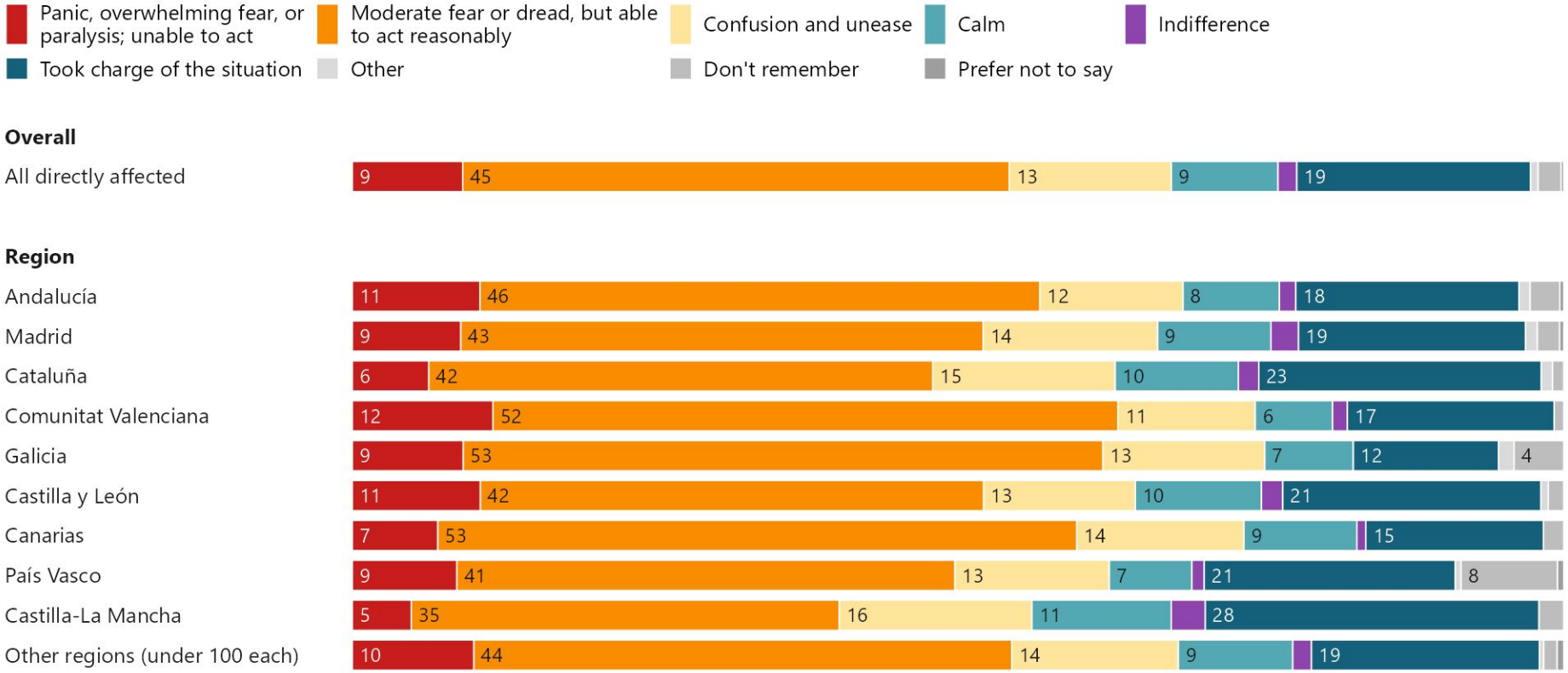
Base: adults directly affected by an extreme weather event, 2,735 - by demographics.



People aged 55 and over and men are less likely to report panic.

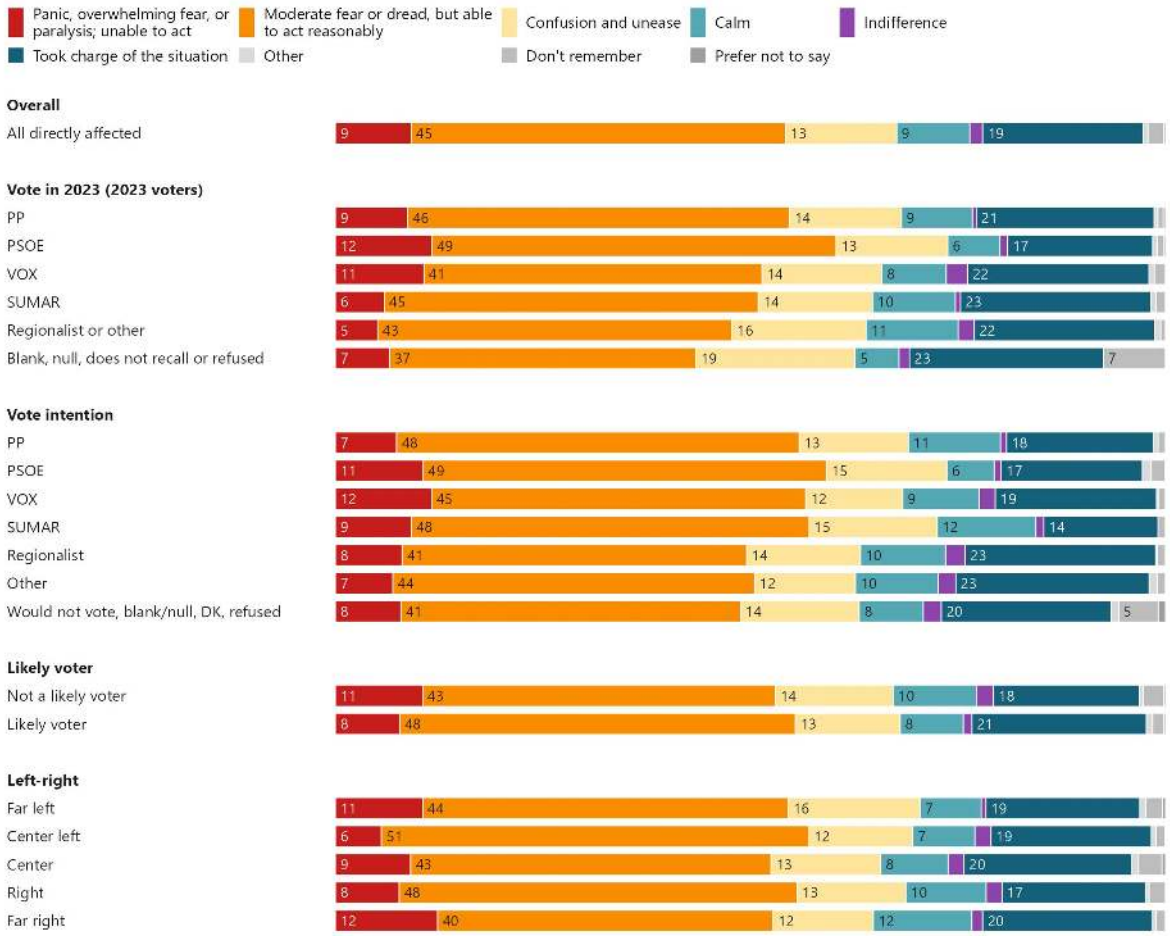
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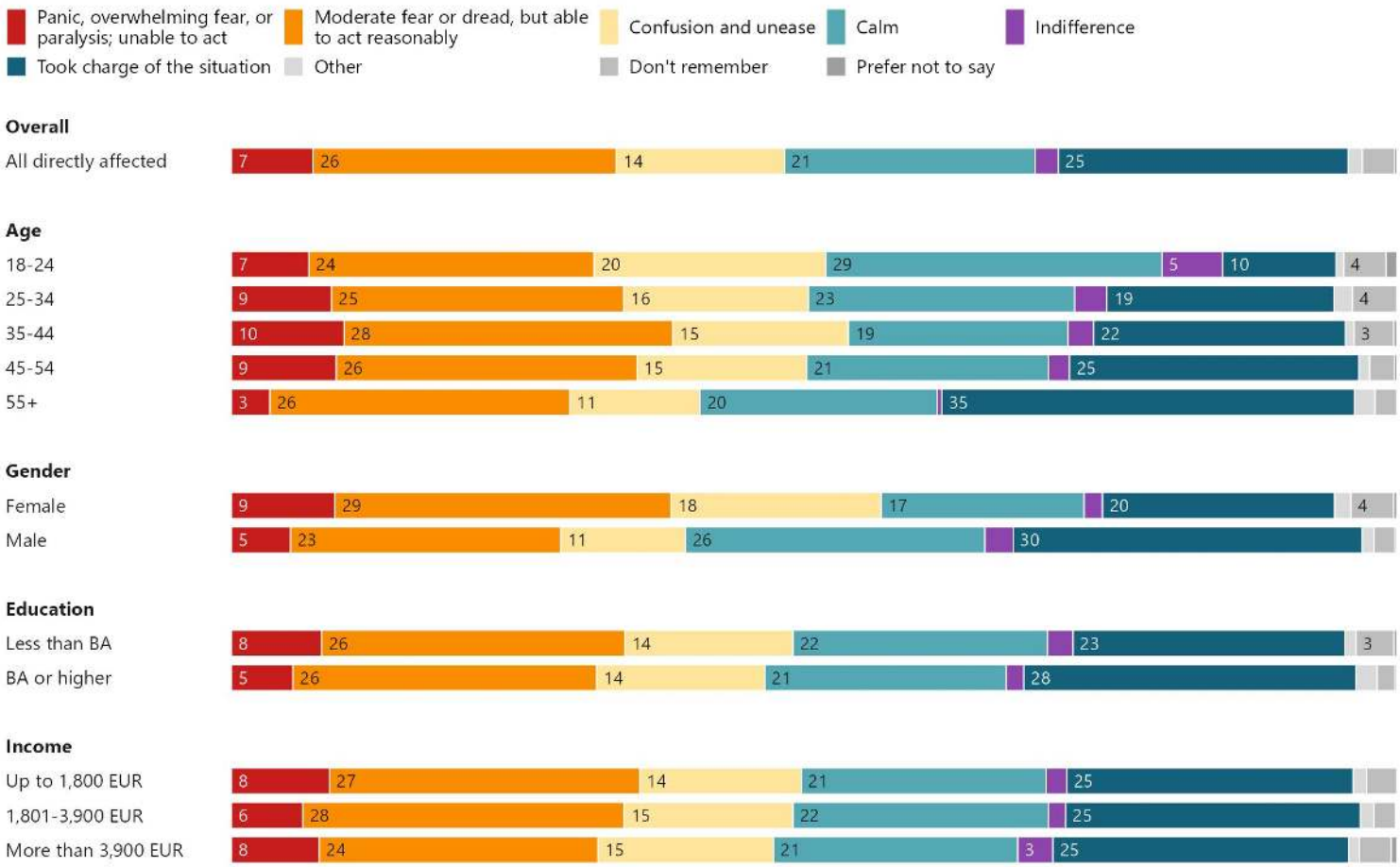
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When people experienced a weather event, they tended to feel moderate fear or dread during the emergency itself.

Thinking about the event that affected you the most, what was your primary reaction or feeling after the emergency? (%)

Base: adults directly affected by an extreme weather event, 2,735 - by demographics.

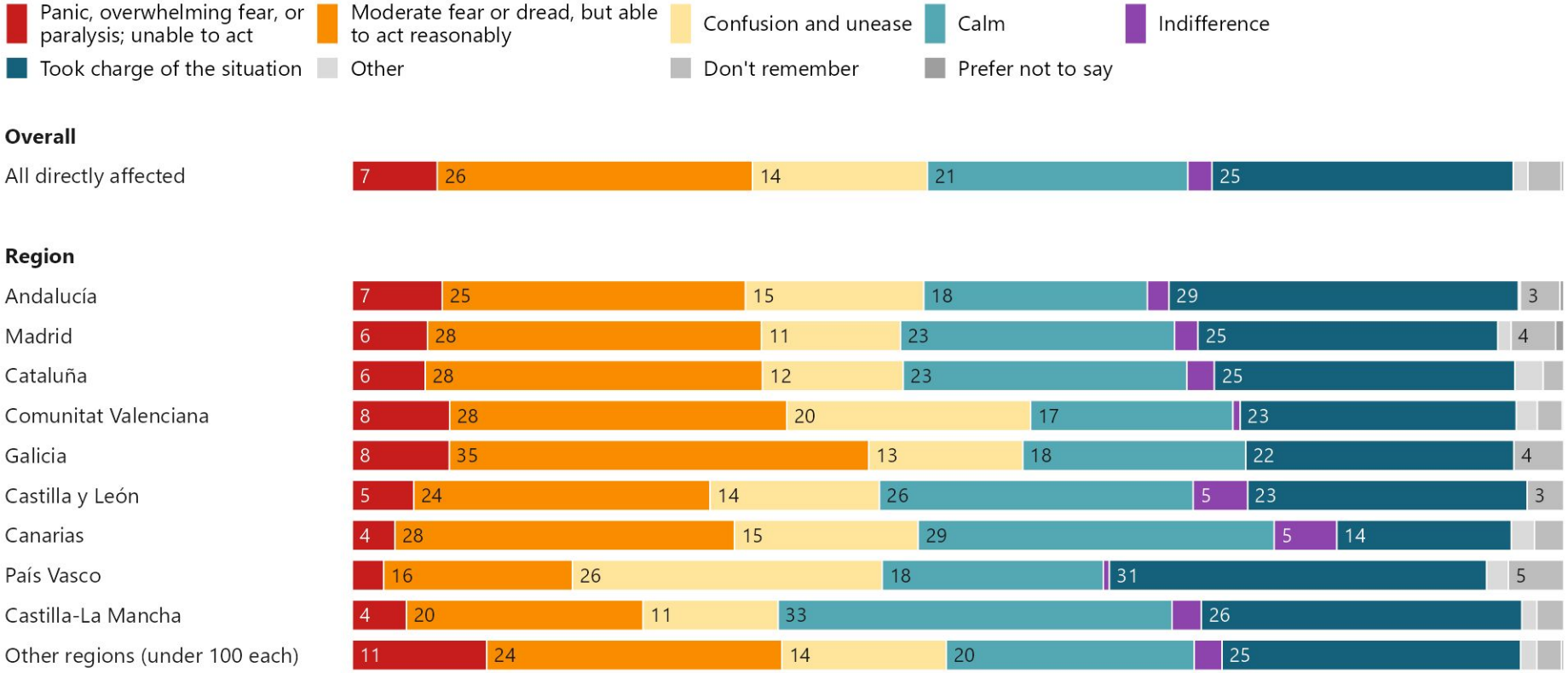


Post event, men more often felt calm and took charge than women.

Those 55+ most often took charge; 18–24s felt calm but least often took charge.

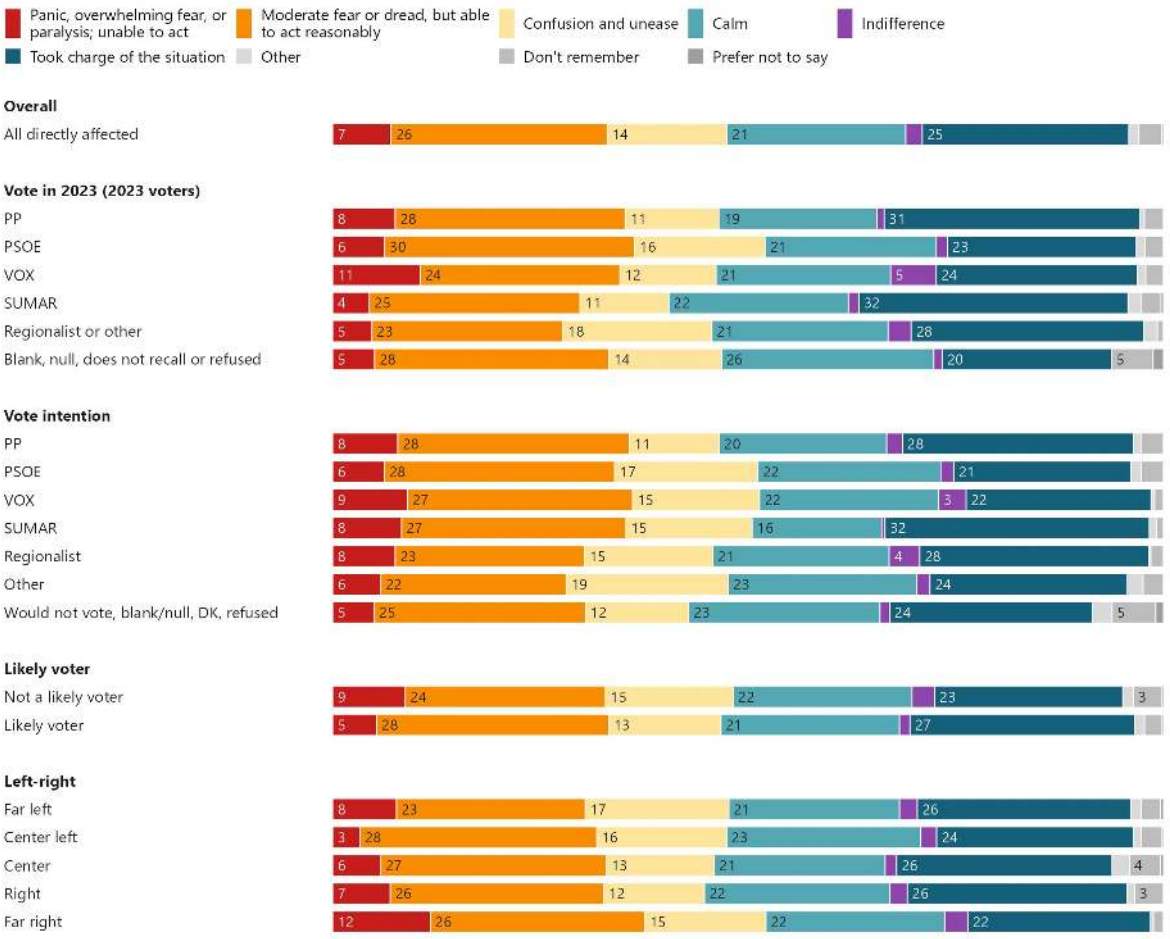
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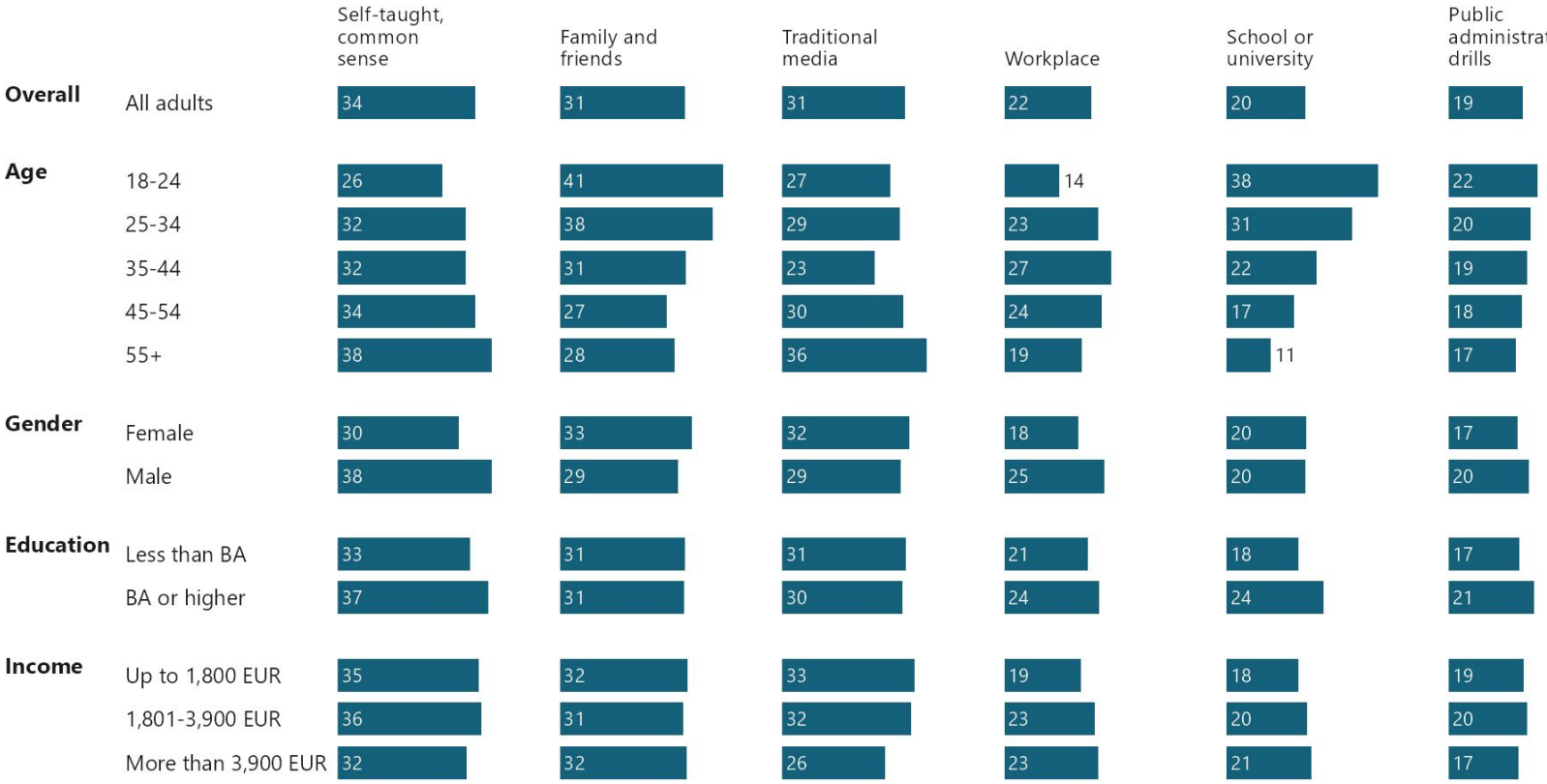
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Following the emergency, attitudes shifted towards a mixture of taking charge of the situation and calm.

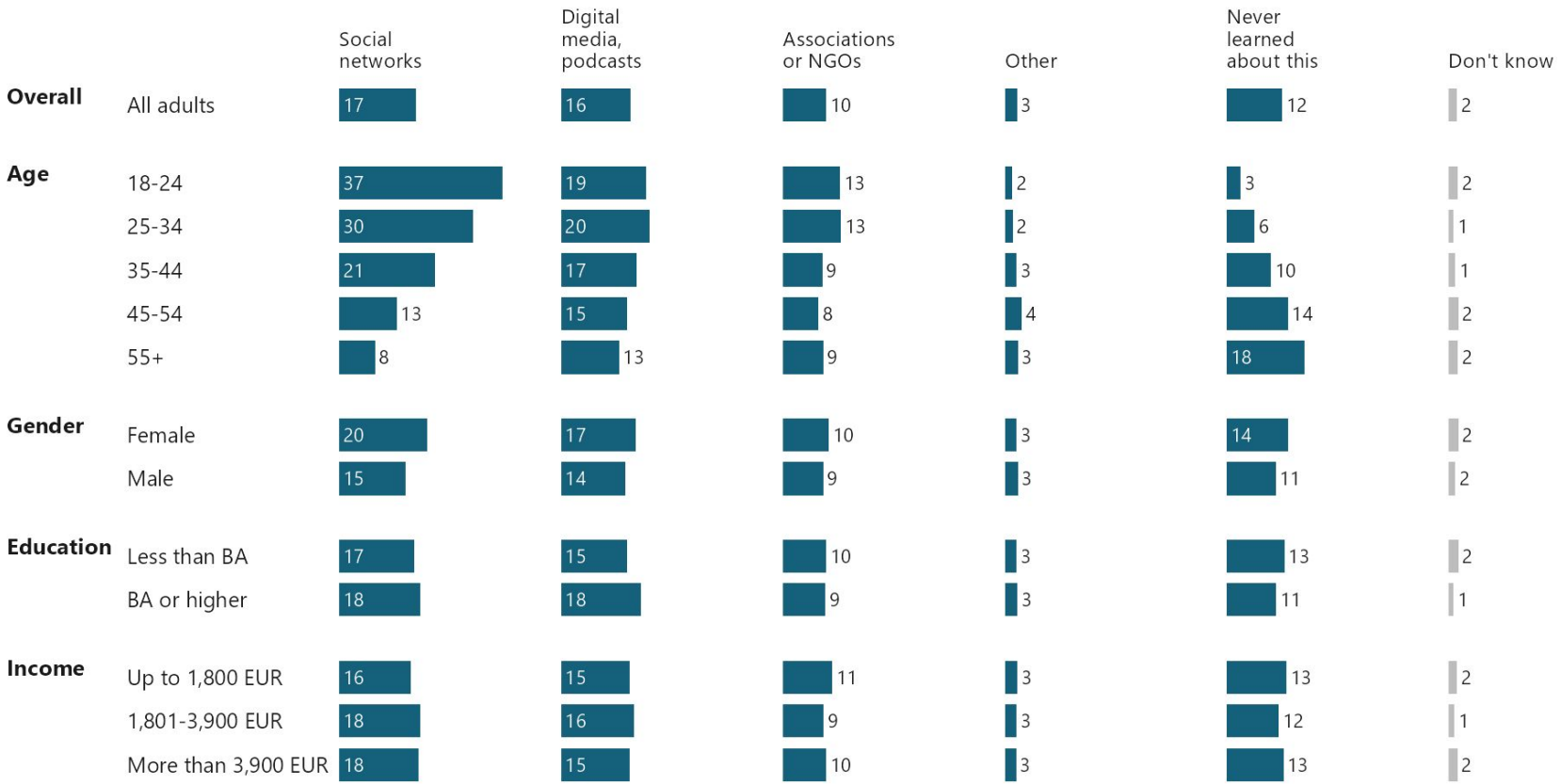
Where, if at all, have you learned about how to respond to emergency situations? (%)

% mentioning each answer. More than one could be mentioned, so a row does not add up to 100. Base: all adults, 5,027 - by demographics. Part 1 of 2.



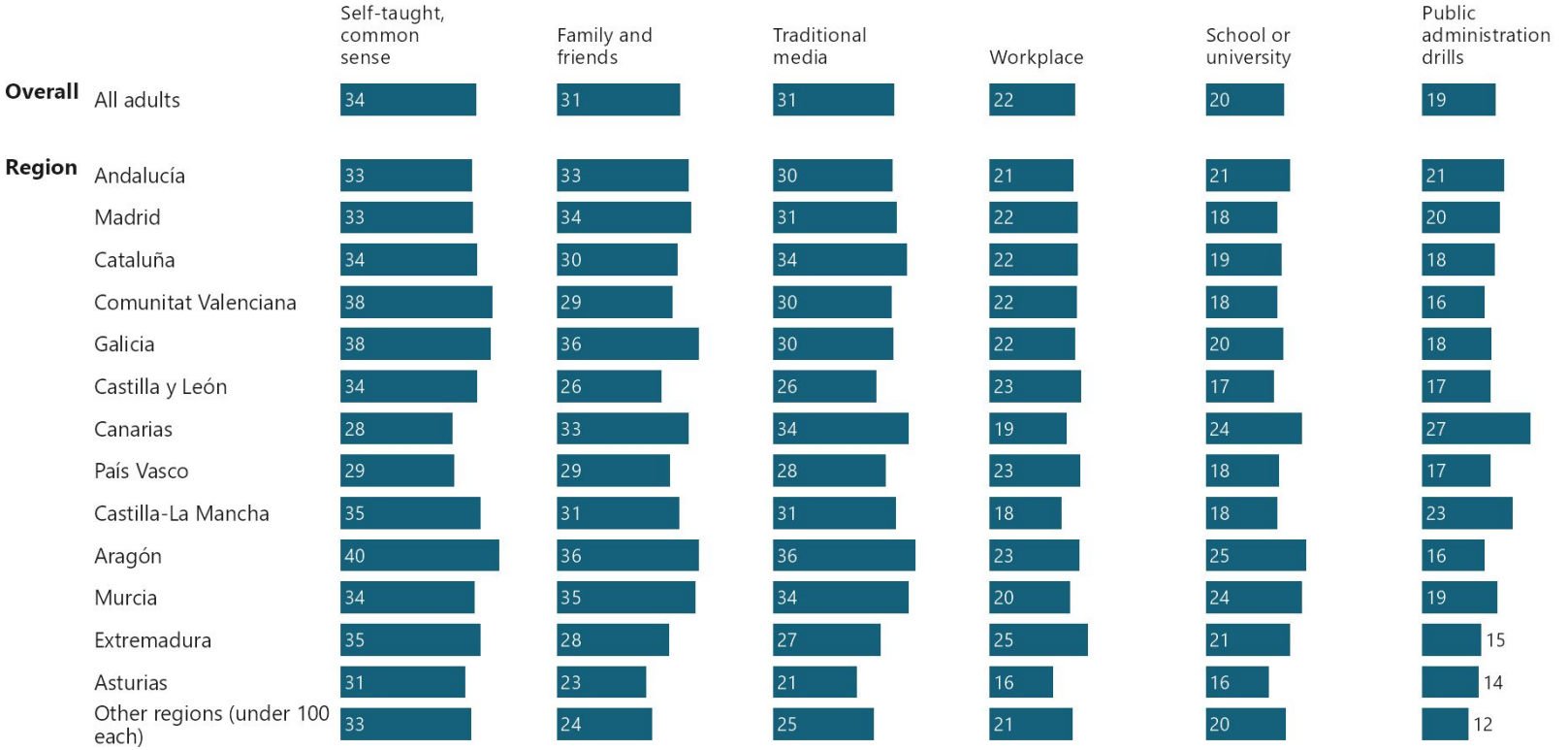
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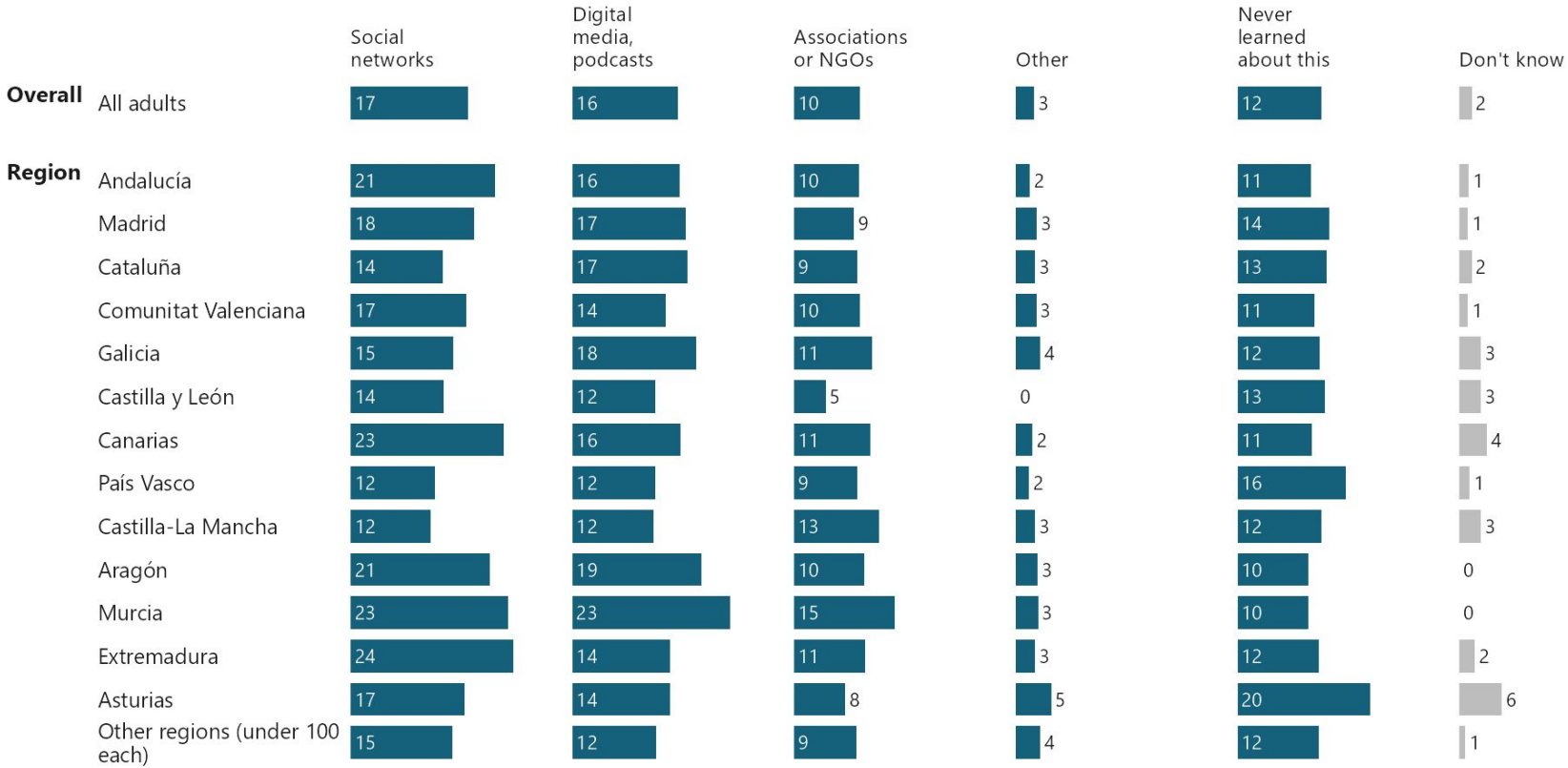
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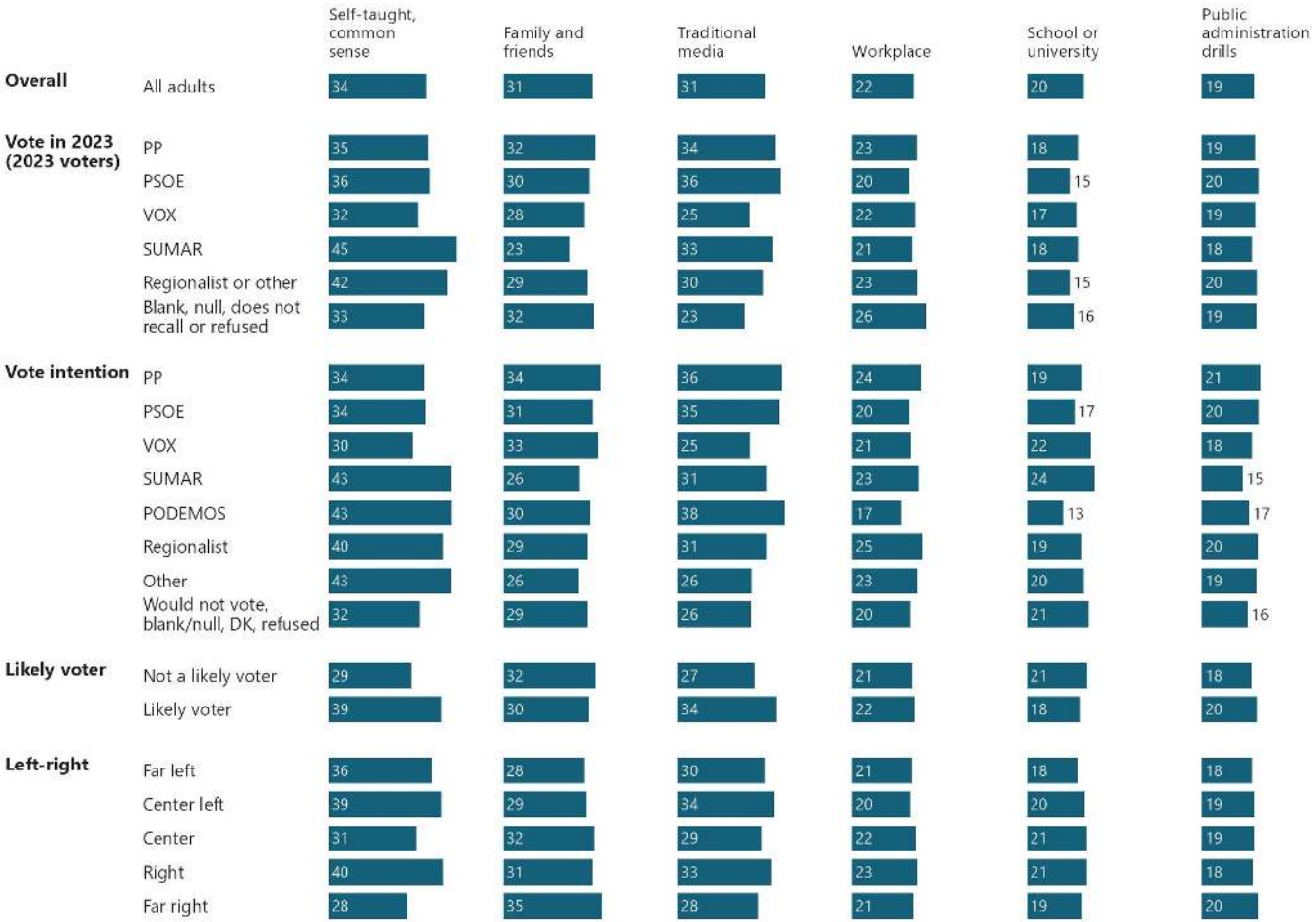
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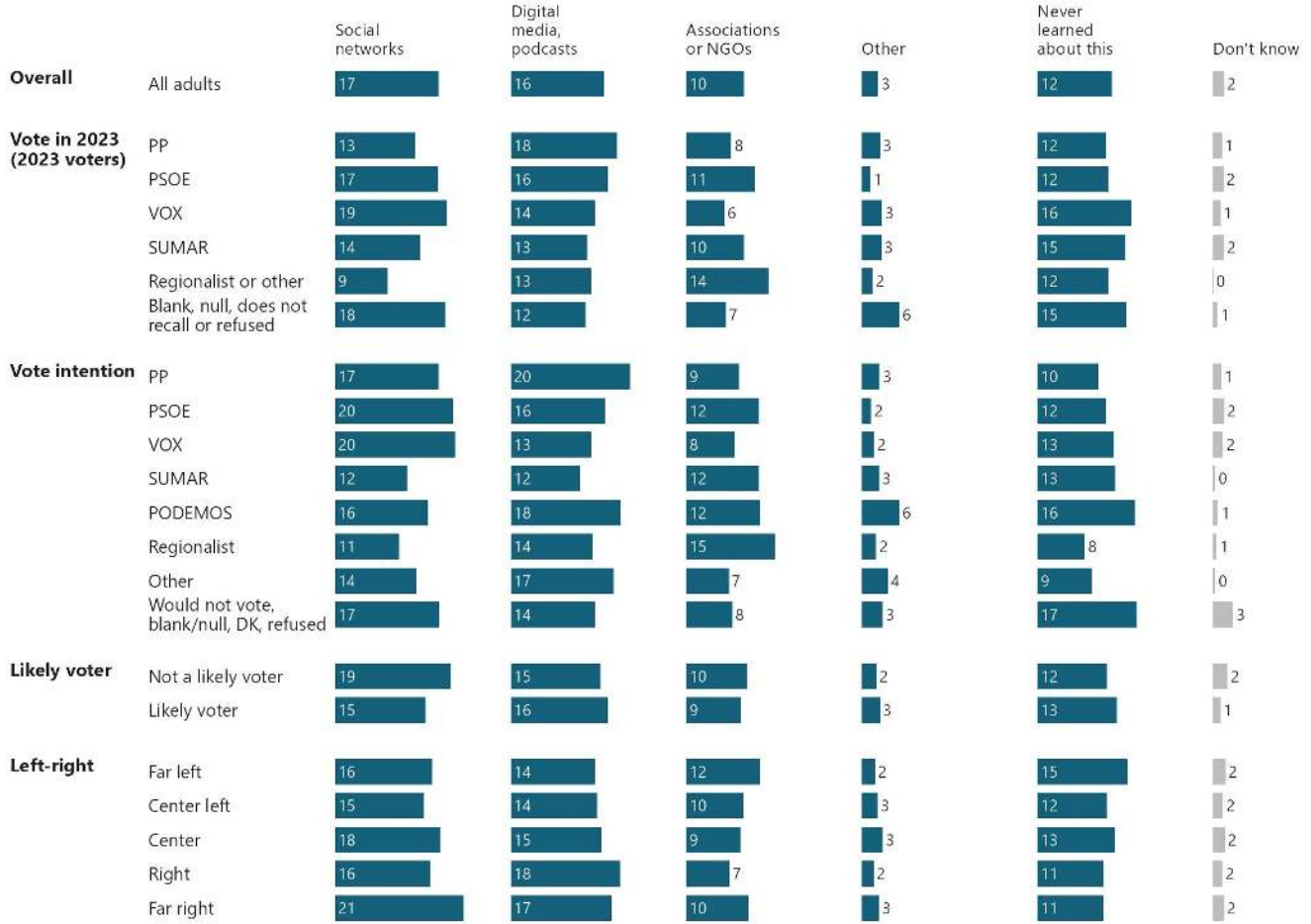


People tend towards informal mechanisms for how to respond to emergency situations along with traditional media.

Where, if at all, have you learned about how to respond to emergency situations? (%)

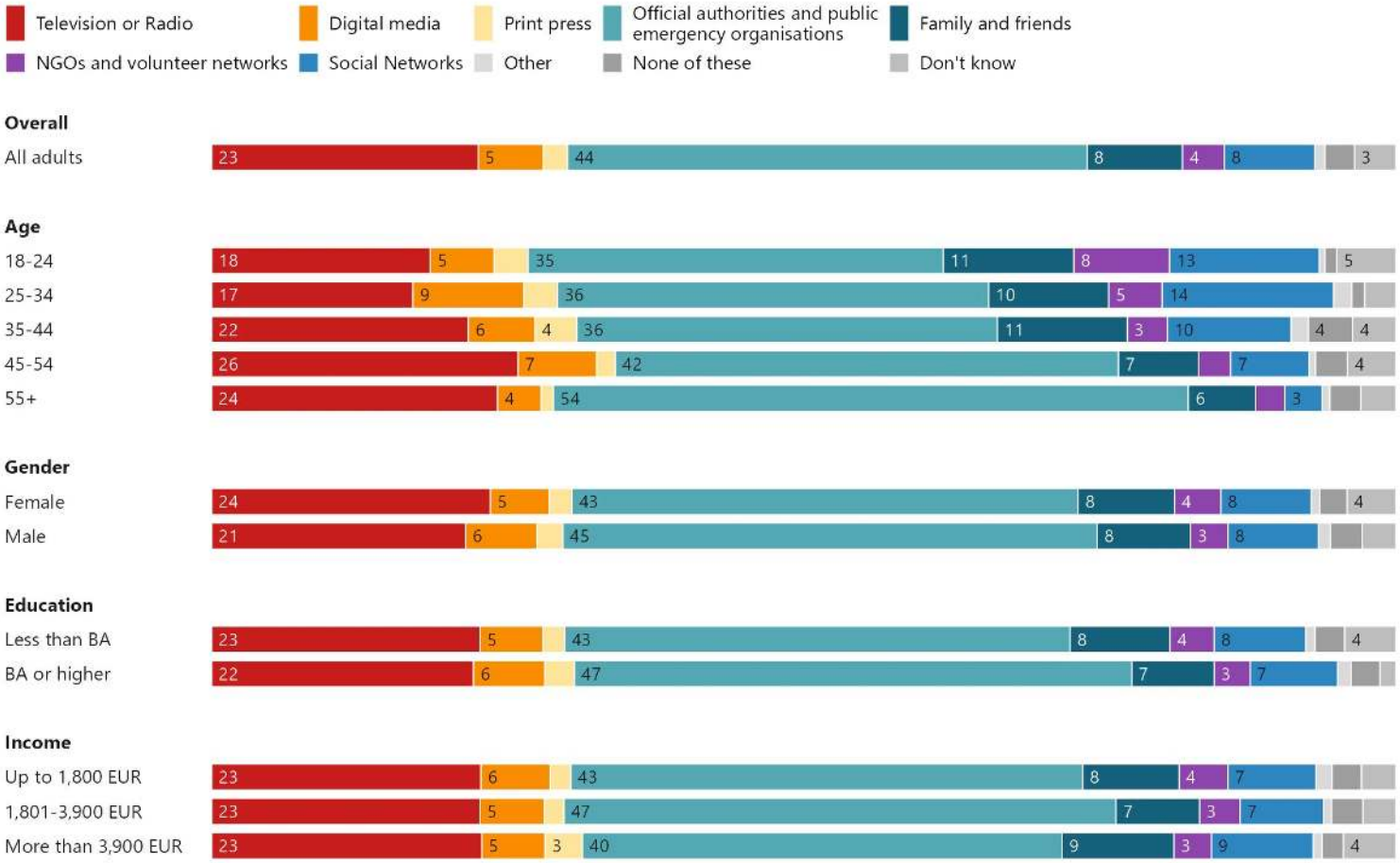
% mentioning each answer. More than one could be mentioned, so a row does not add up to 100. Base: all adults, 5,027 - by political profile. Part 2 of 2.

People report social media relatively little.



During an active emergency, which of the following do you consider the most reliable source to stay informed? (%)

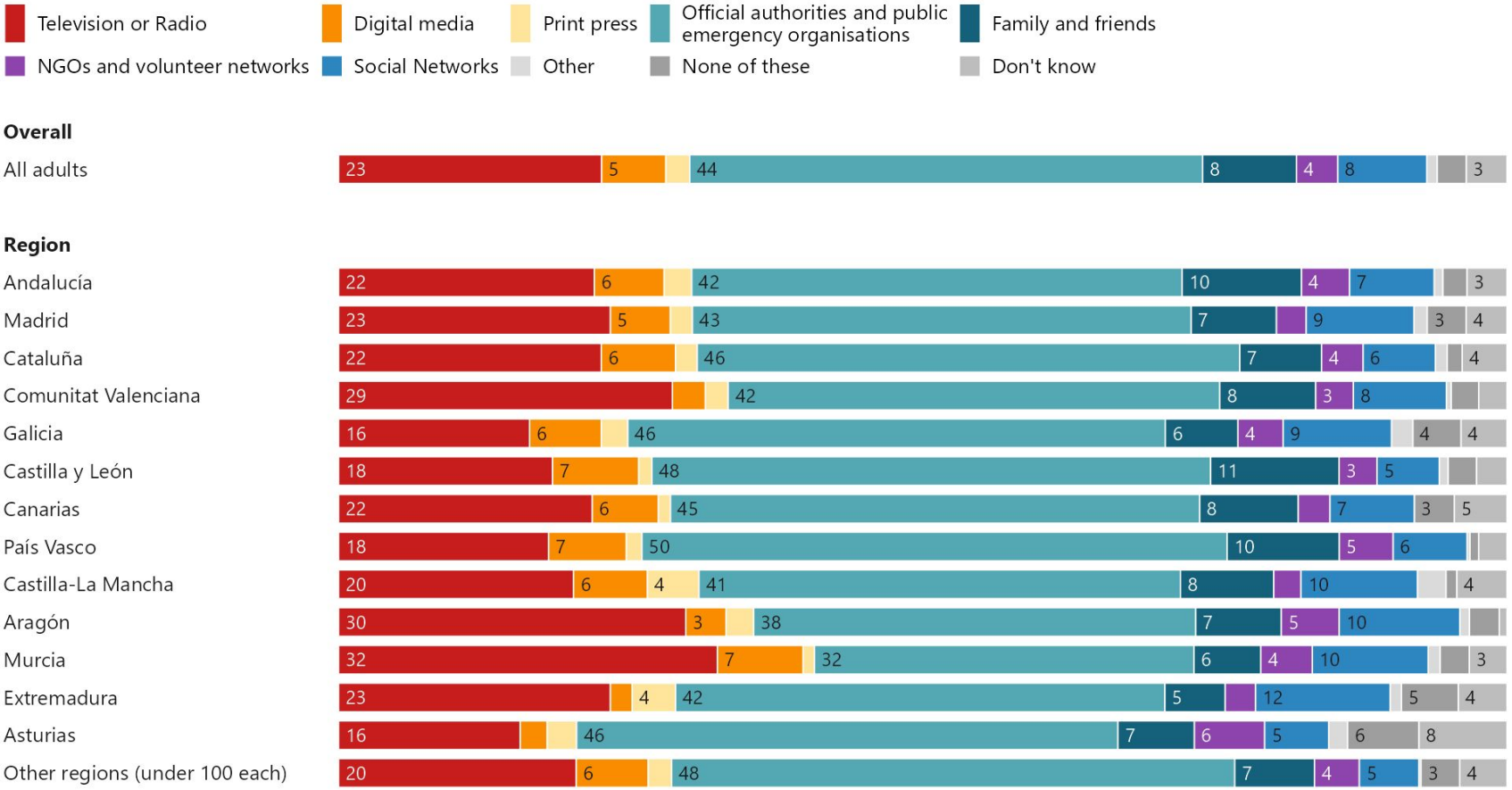
Base: all adults, 5,027 - by demographics.



Officials are perceived to be the most reliable source in every age group, but far more so for those 55+ than for under-35s, who more often choose social networks or family and friends.

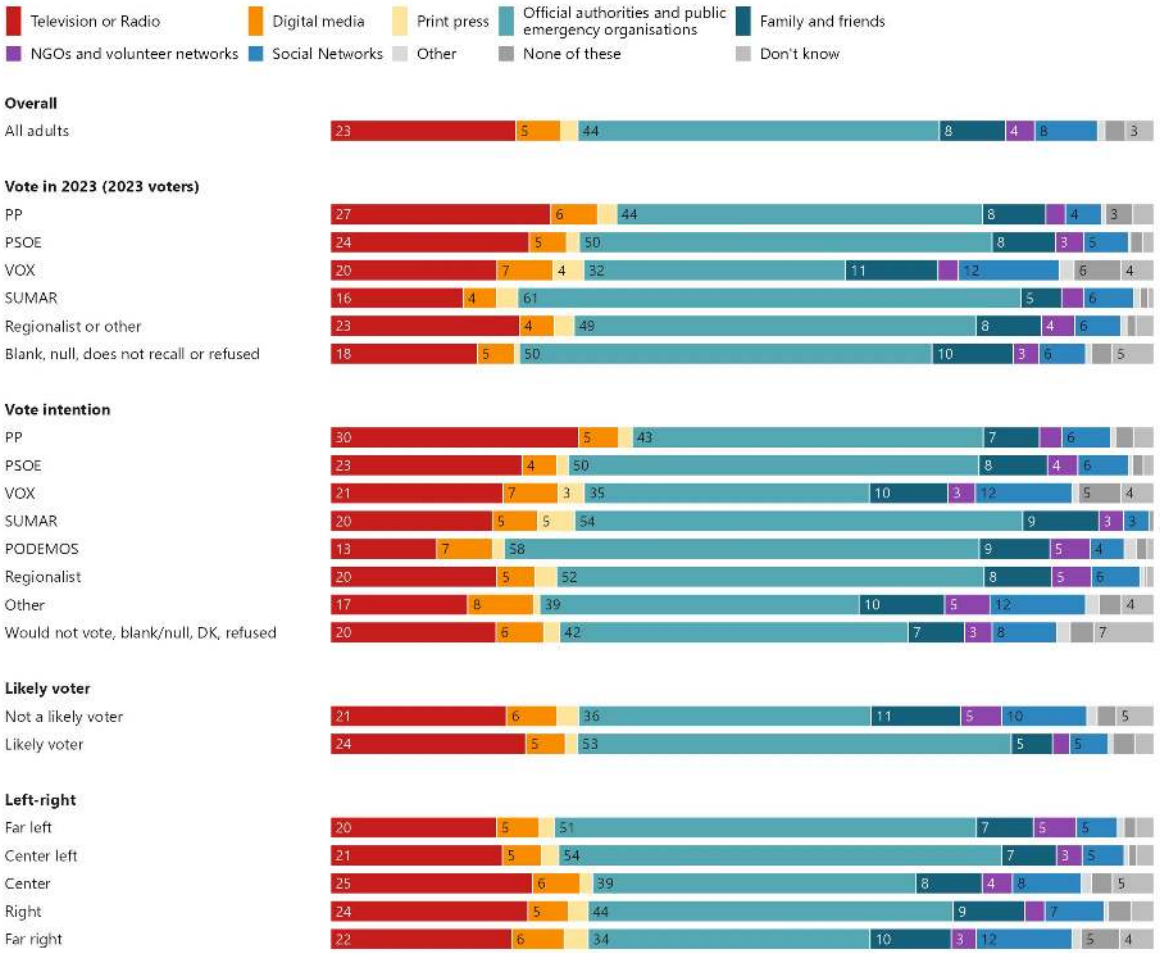
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While people have learned informally, official information is considered most reliable in an emergency situation.

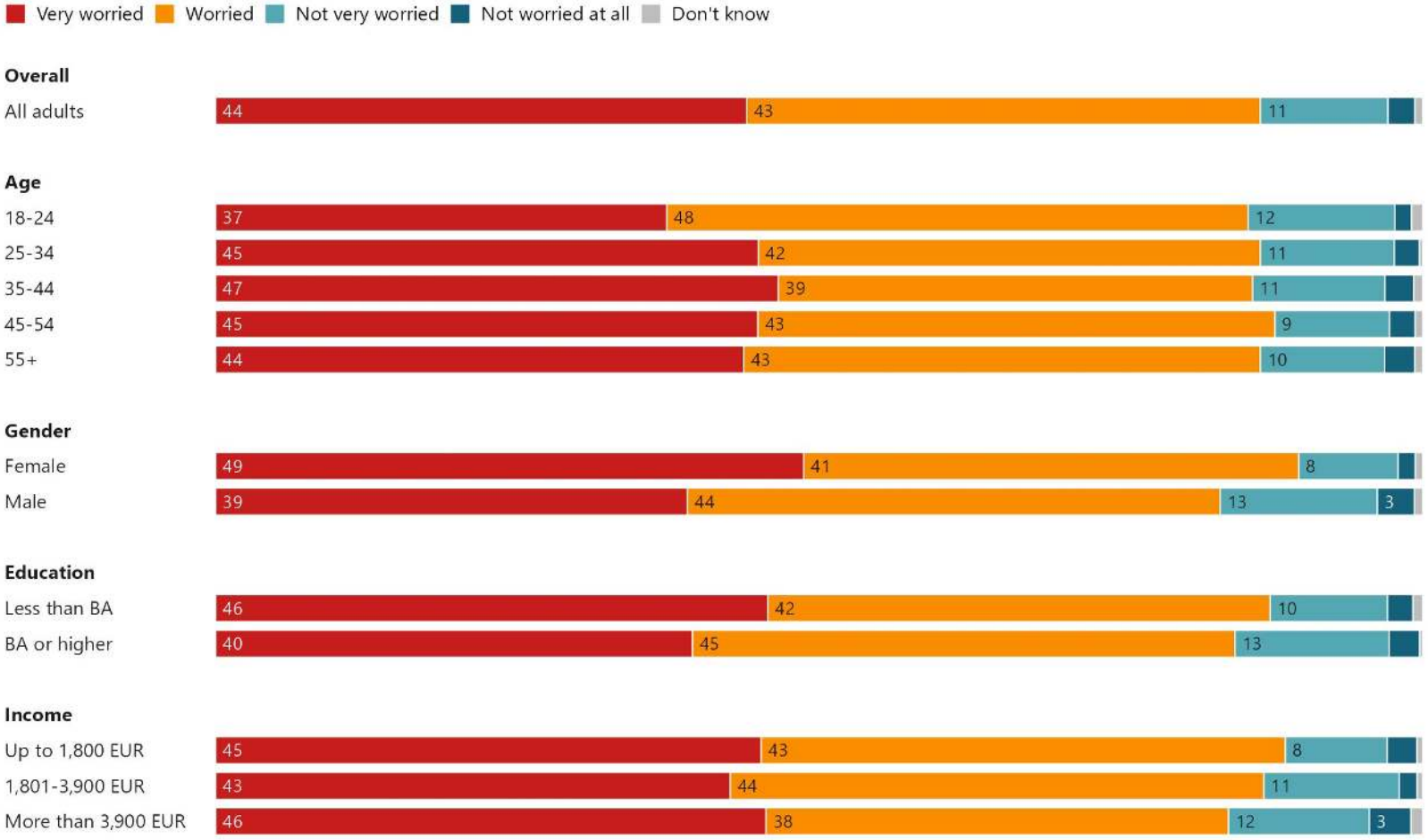
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- The vast majority are worried about extreme weather and its consequences.
- Extreme weather events raise widespread concern over rising food prices and the destruction of the country's natural landscapes.
- Concern writ large is relatively partisan (13 point Vox vs PSOE gap), while specific consequences are less so, with the vast majority of supporters across the political spectrum concerned with the results of extreme weather, with the only notably partisan gap between Vox and others on healthcare consequences.

Impact beliefs

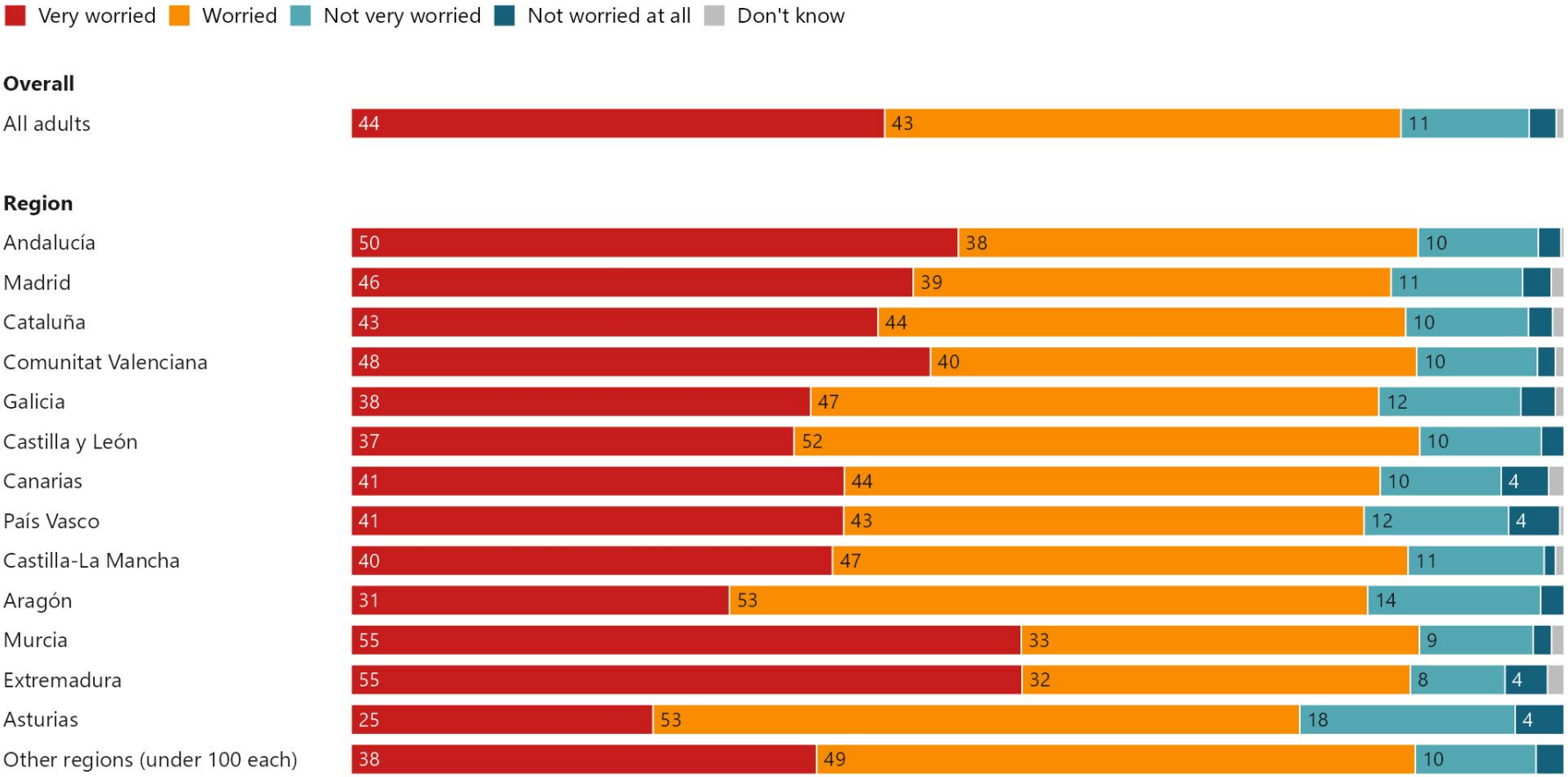
How worried are you about being affected by an extreme weather event? (%)

Base: all adults, 5,027 - by demographics.



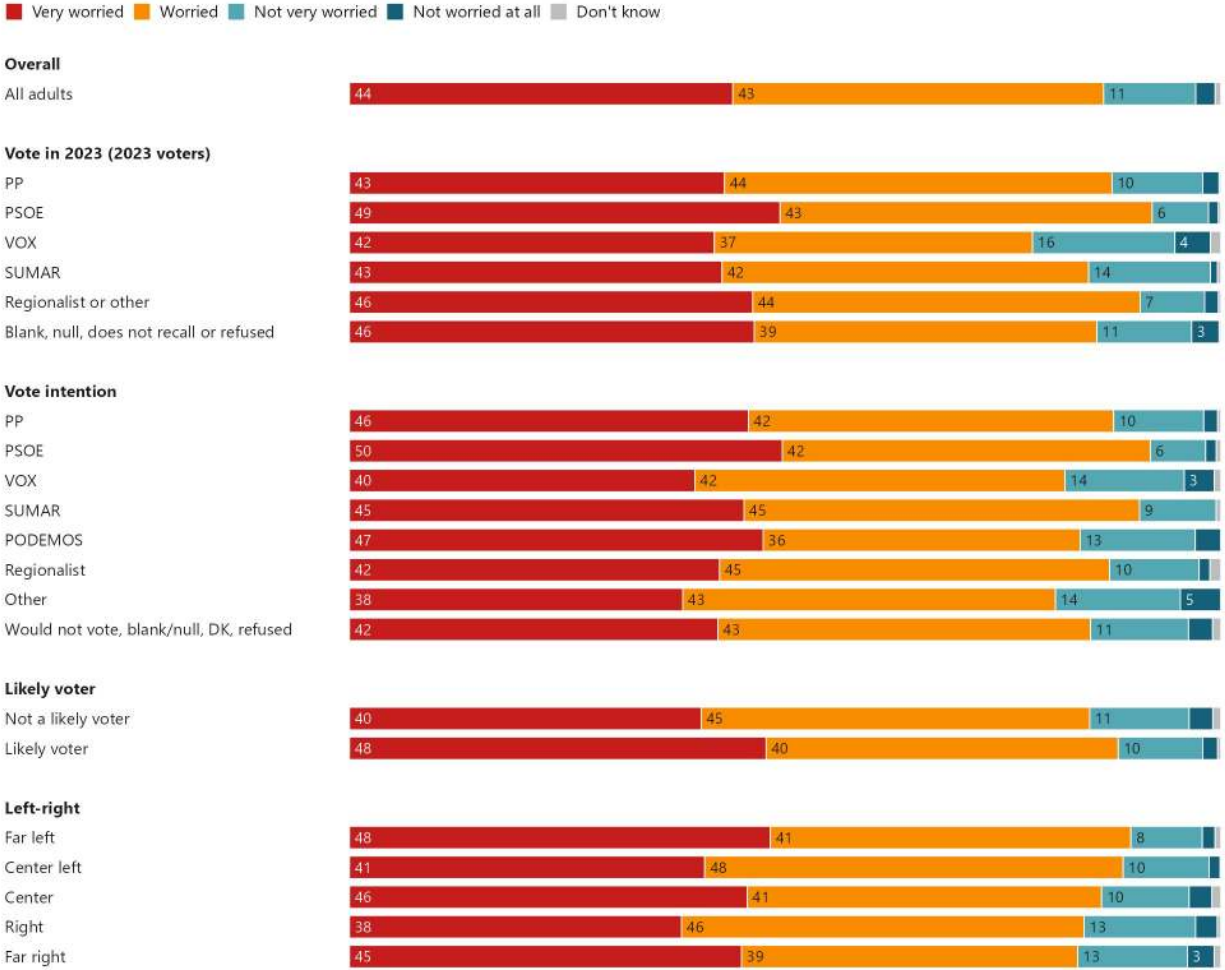
How worried are you about being affected by an extreme weather event? (%)

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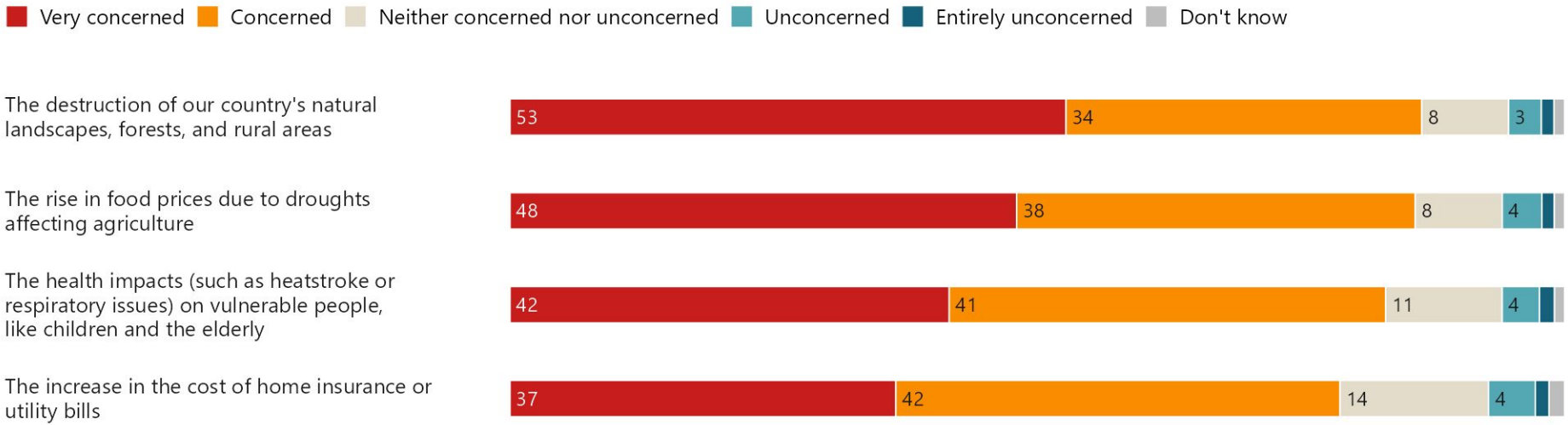
Concern about being affected by an extreme weather event is partisan, with the largest gap between Vox and PSOE at 13 points for 2023 voters and 10 points for current voting intention. Still, a large majority of the public are worried about being affected.

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The public is most concerned about destruction of natural areas, followed by rising food prices, health impacts, and the costs of insurance and utilities.

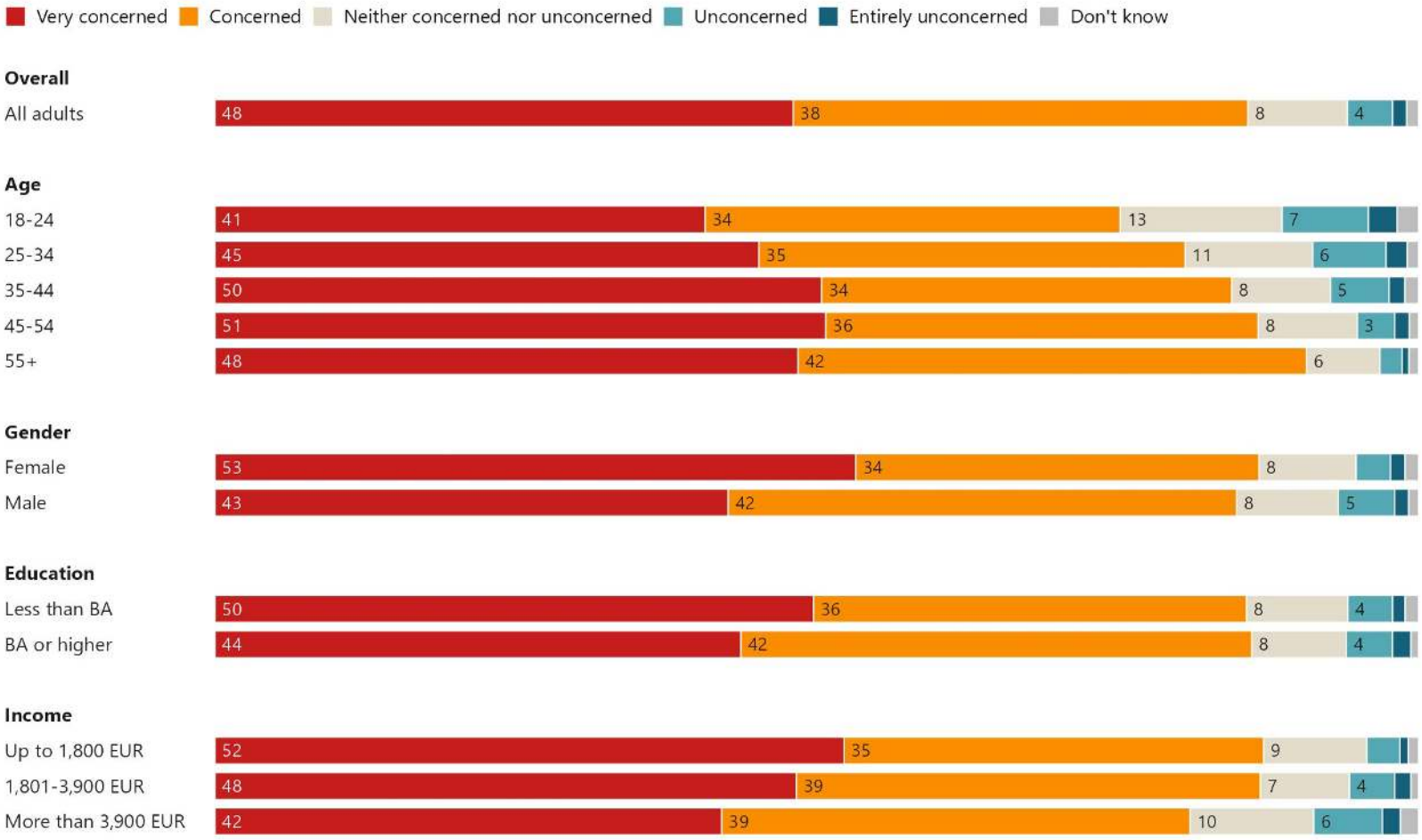
Concern about the consequences of extreme weather on daily life - All adults

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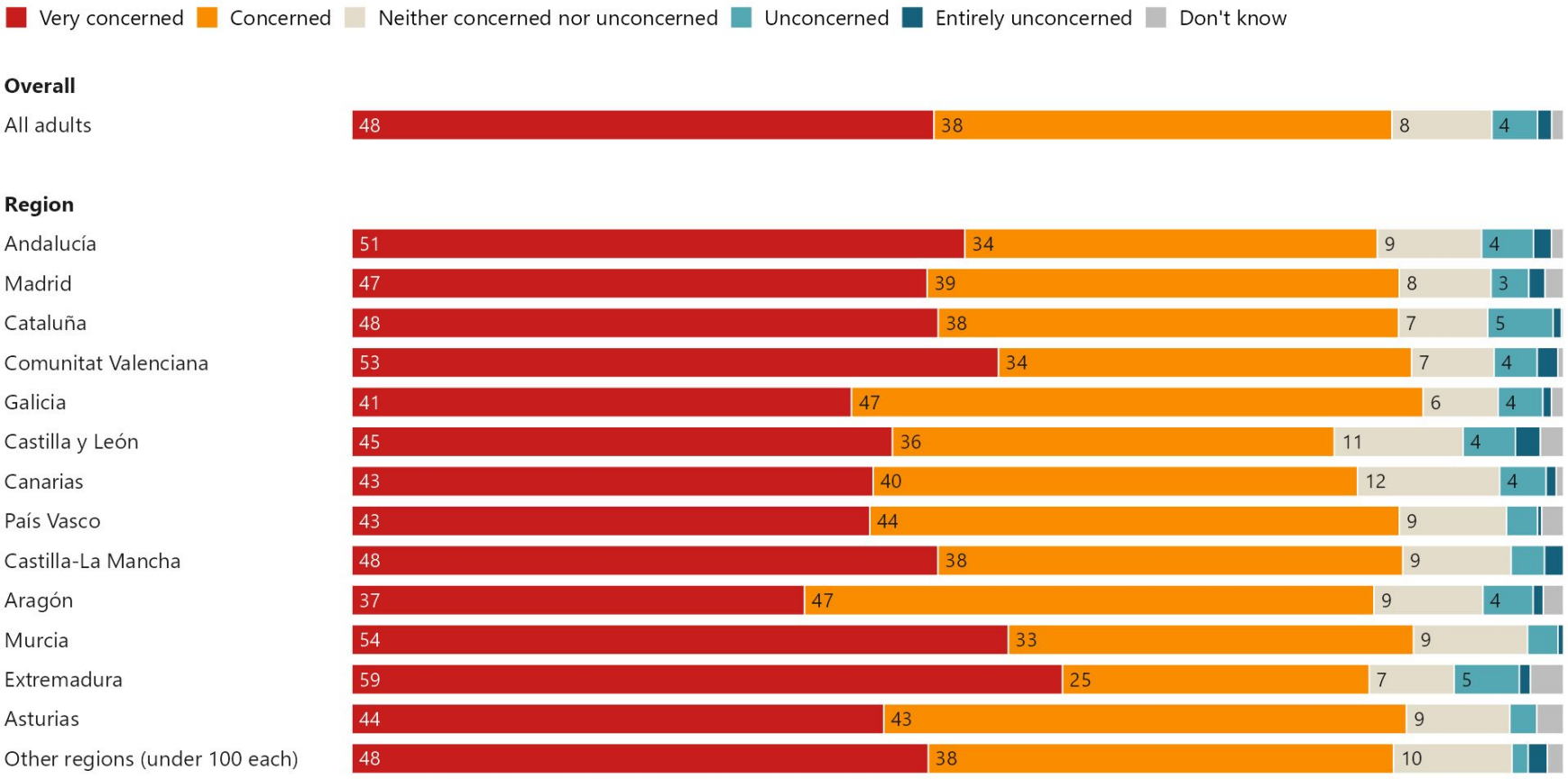
“The rise in food prices due to droughts affecting agriculture” (%)

How concerned are you about the following consequences of extreme weather on your daily life? Base: all adults, 5,027 - by demographics.



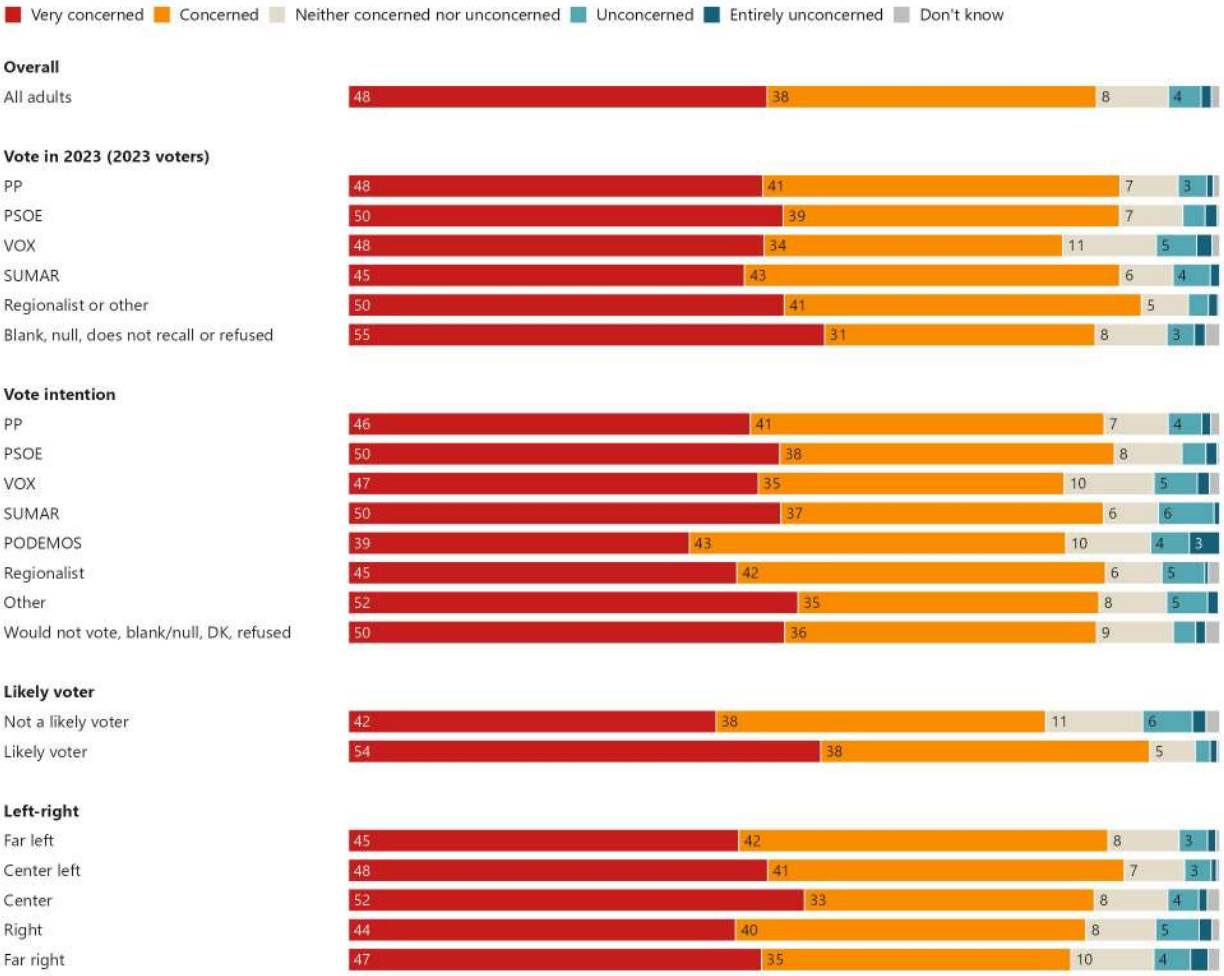
“The rise in food prices due to droughts affecting agriculture” (%)

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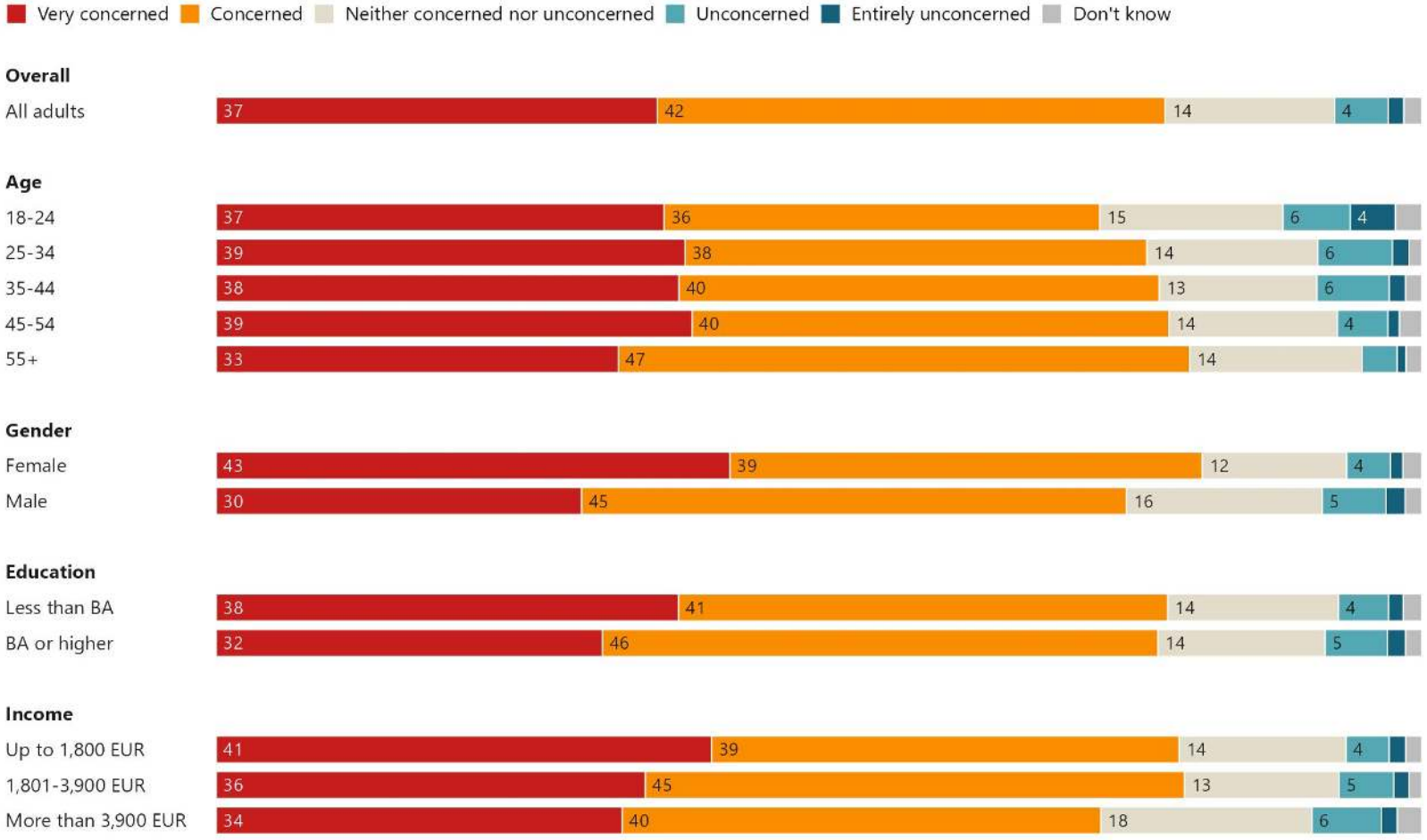
How concerned are you about the following consequences of extreme weather on your daily life? Base: all adults, 5,027 - by political profile.



Concern is markedly less partisan on this measure between right and left, with only a six point gap between PSOE and Vox.

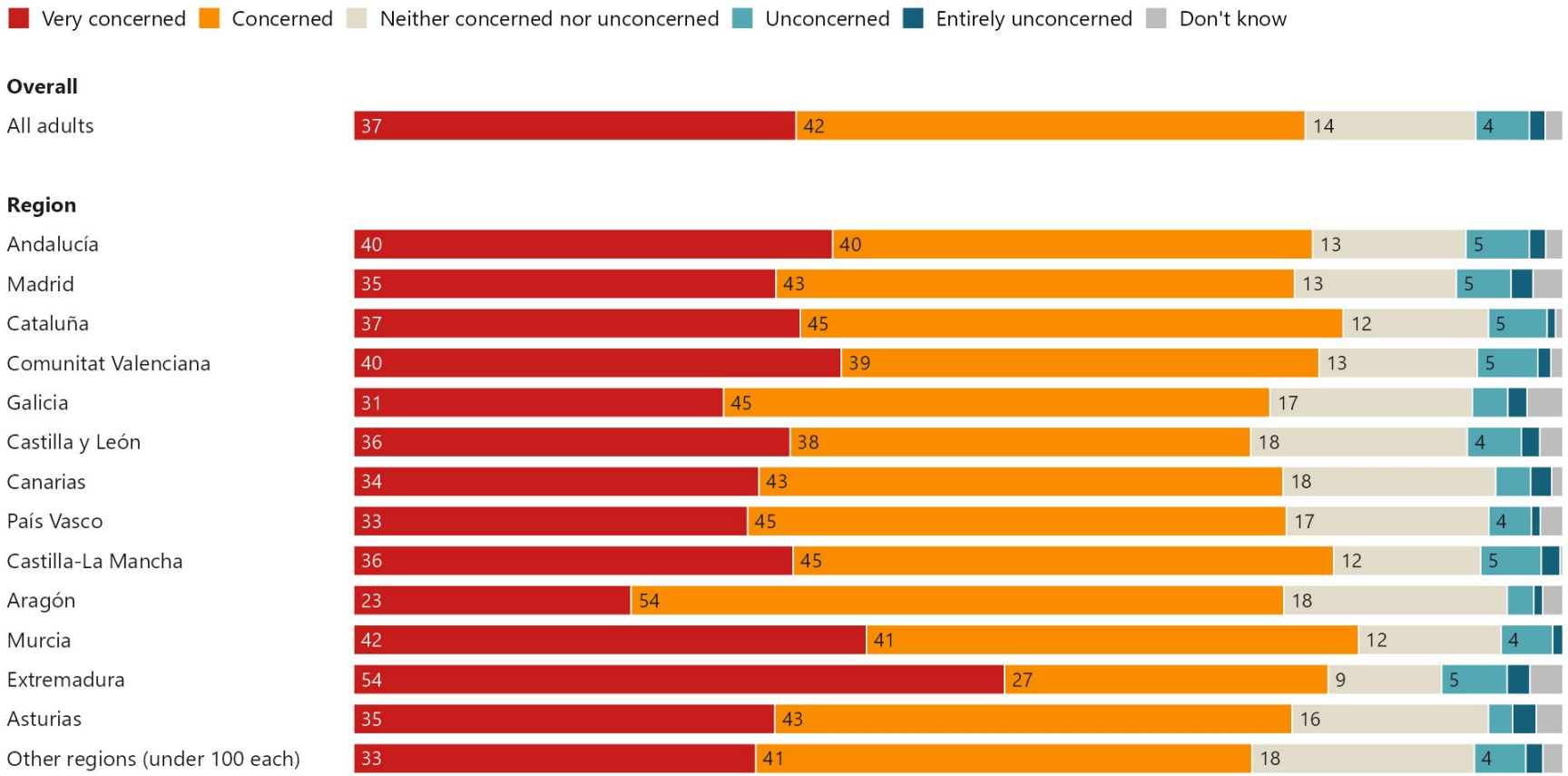
"The increase in the cost of home insurance or utility bills" (%)

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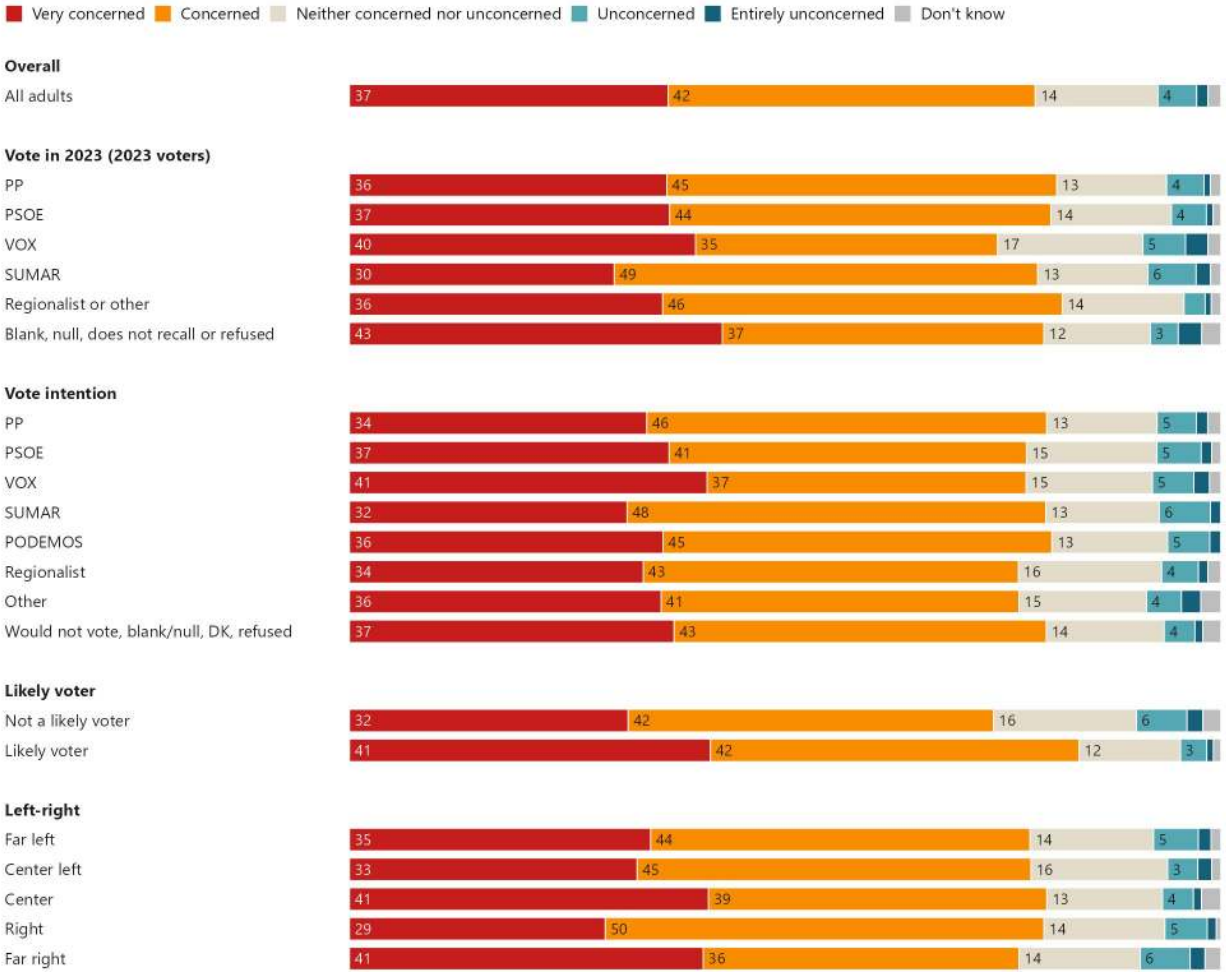
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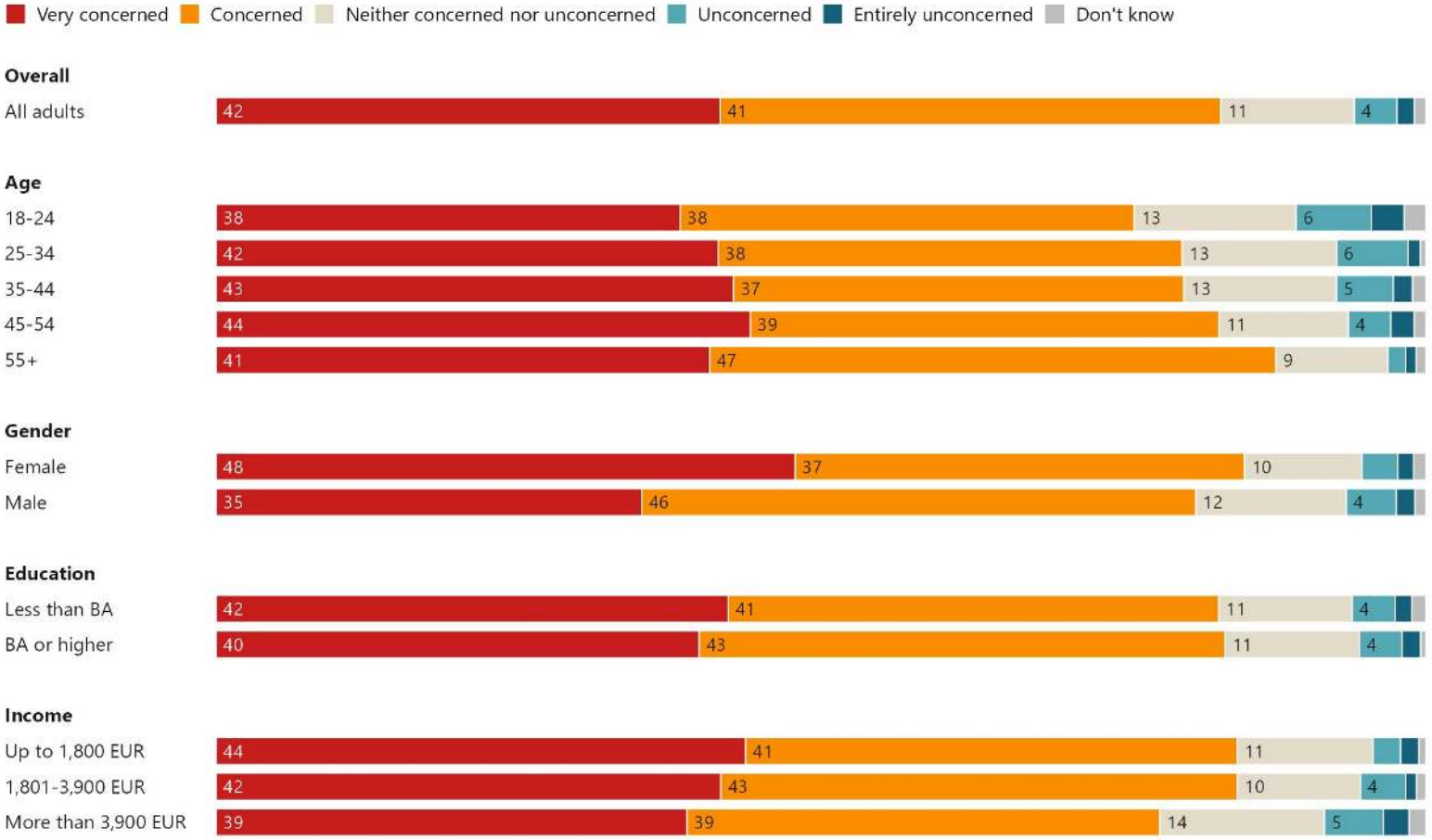


Concern over insurance and utility bills is again only modestly partisan between 2023 voters and non-partisan among current supporters of different parties.

On the ideological front, the center and right notably express more intense concern.

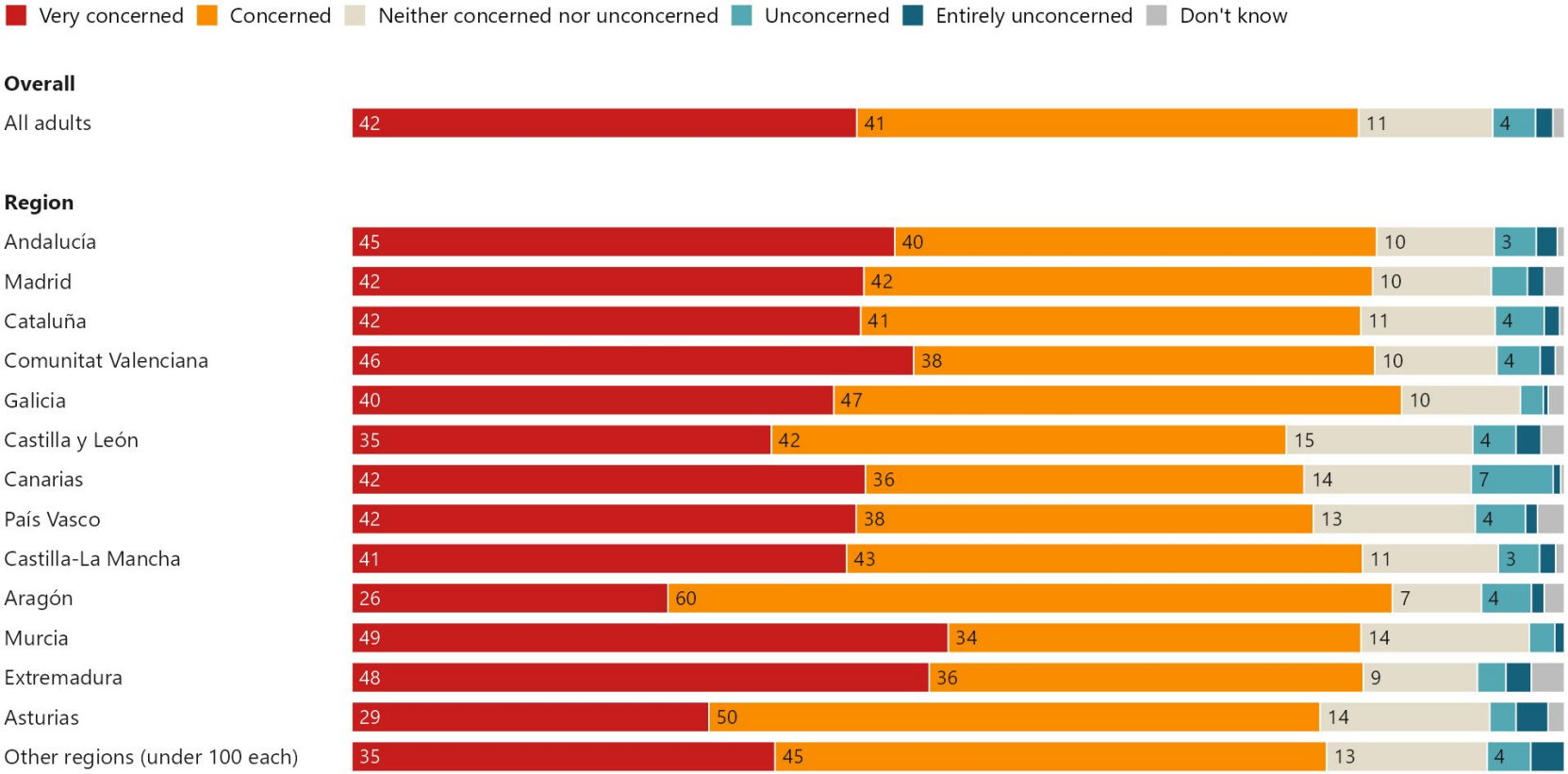
“The health impacts (such as heatstroke or respiratory issues) on vulnerable people, like children and the elderly” (%)

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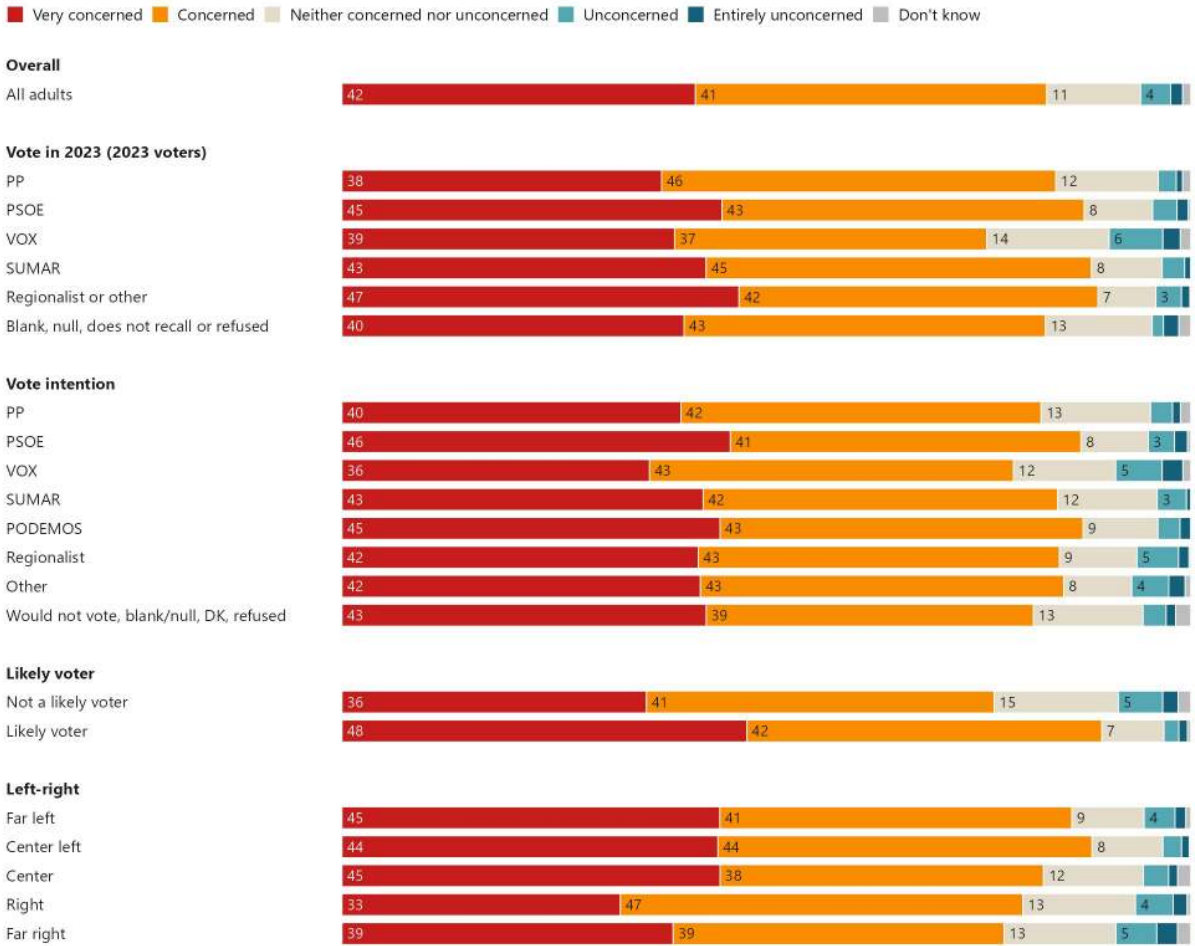
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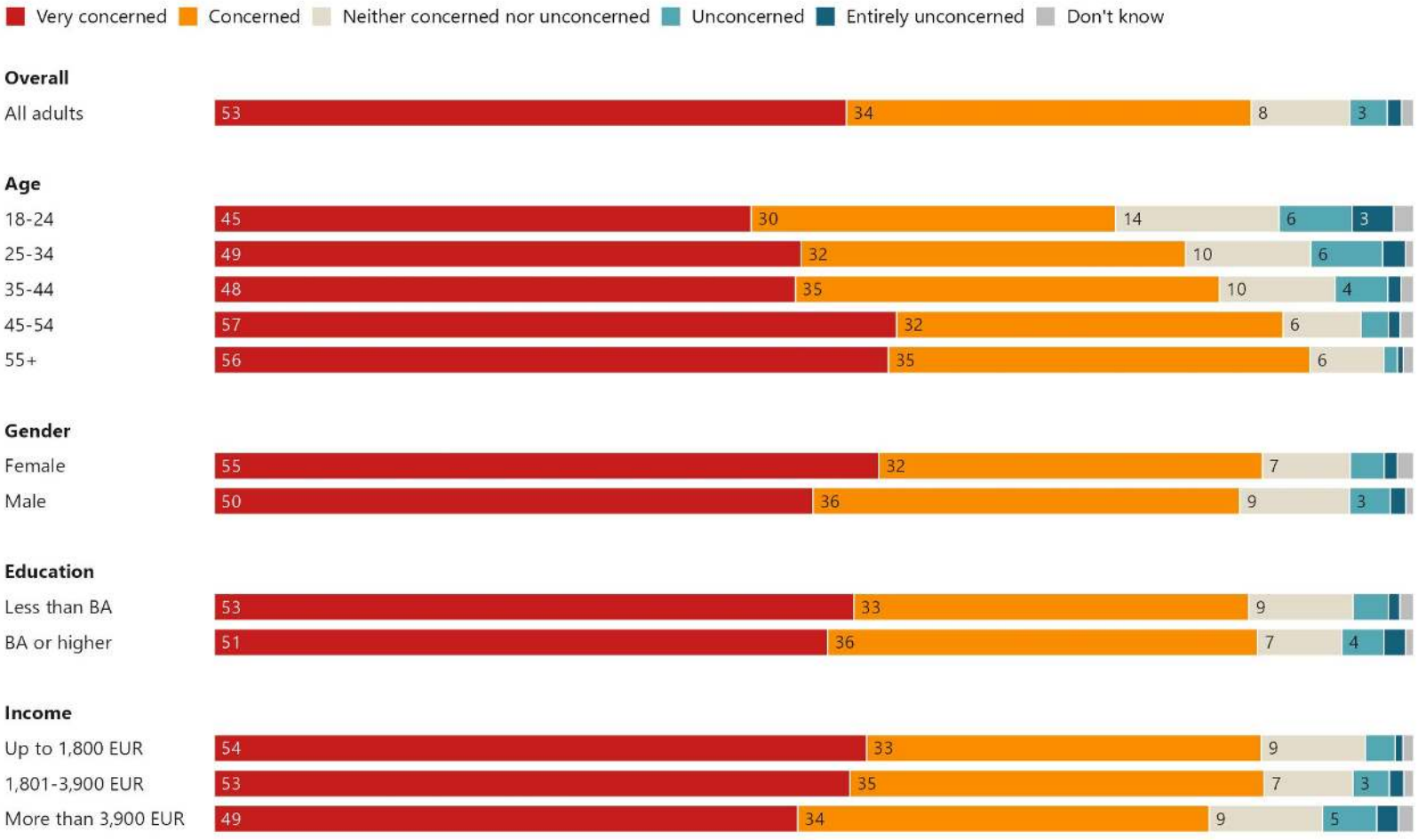
How concerned are you about the following consequences of extreme weather on your daily life? Base: all adults, 5,027 - by political profile.



Partisanship is present with a gap between Vox and PSOE voters of 8 points on the importance of health impacts.

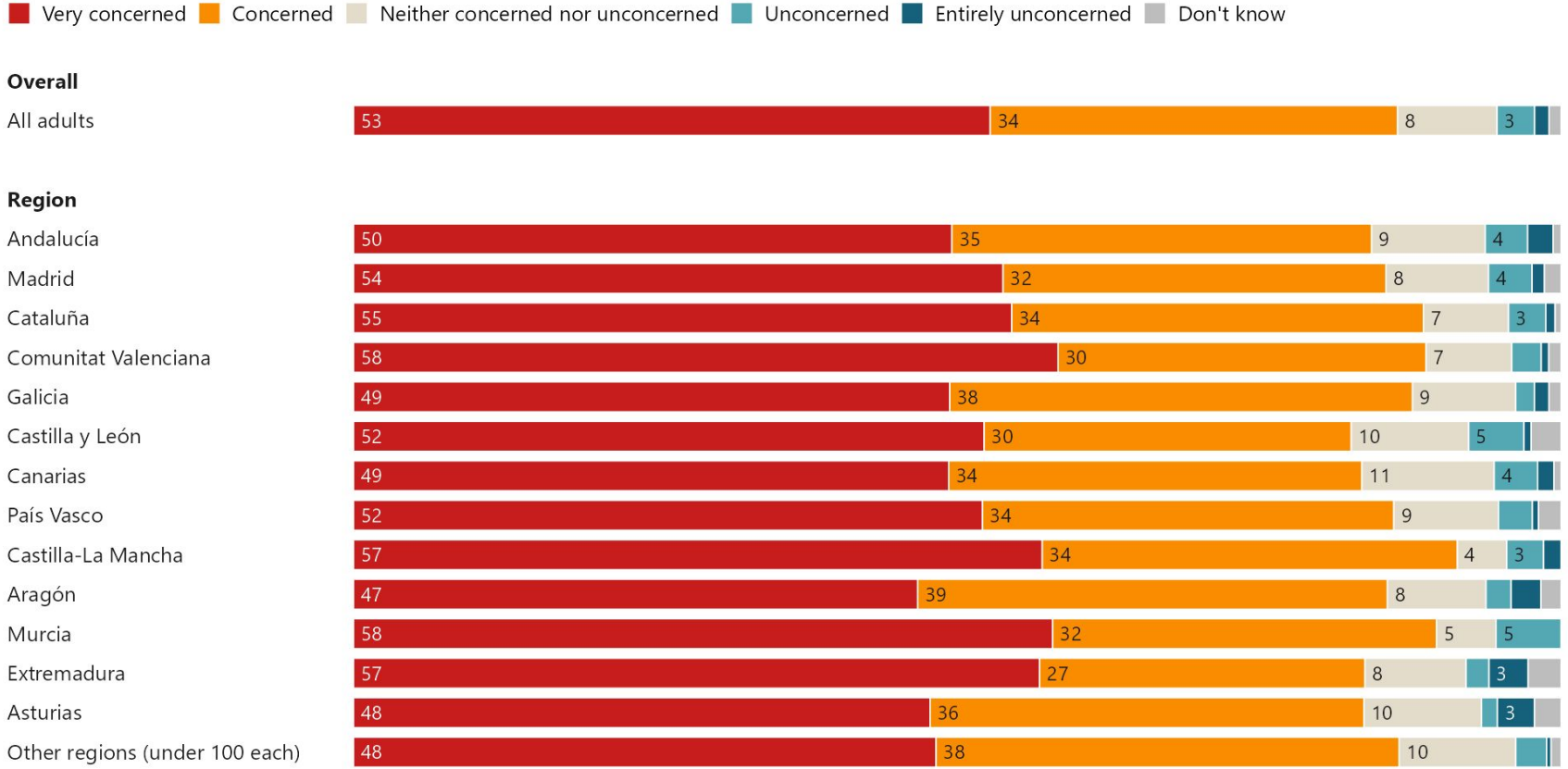
“The destruction of our country's natural landscapes, forests, and rural areas” (%)

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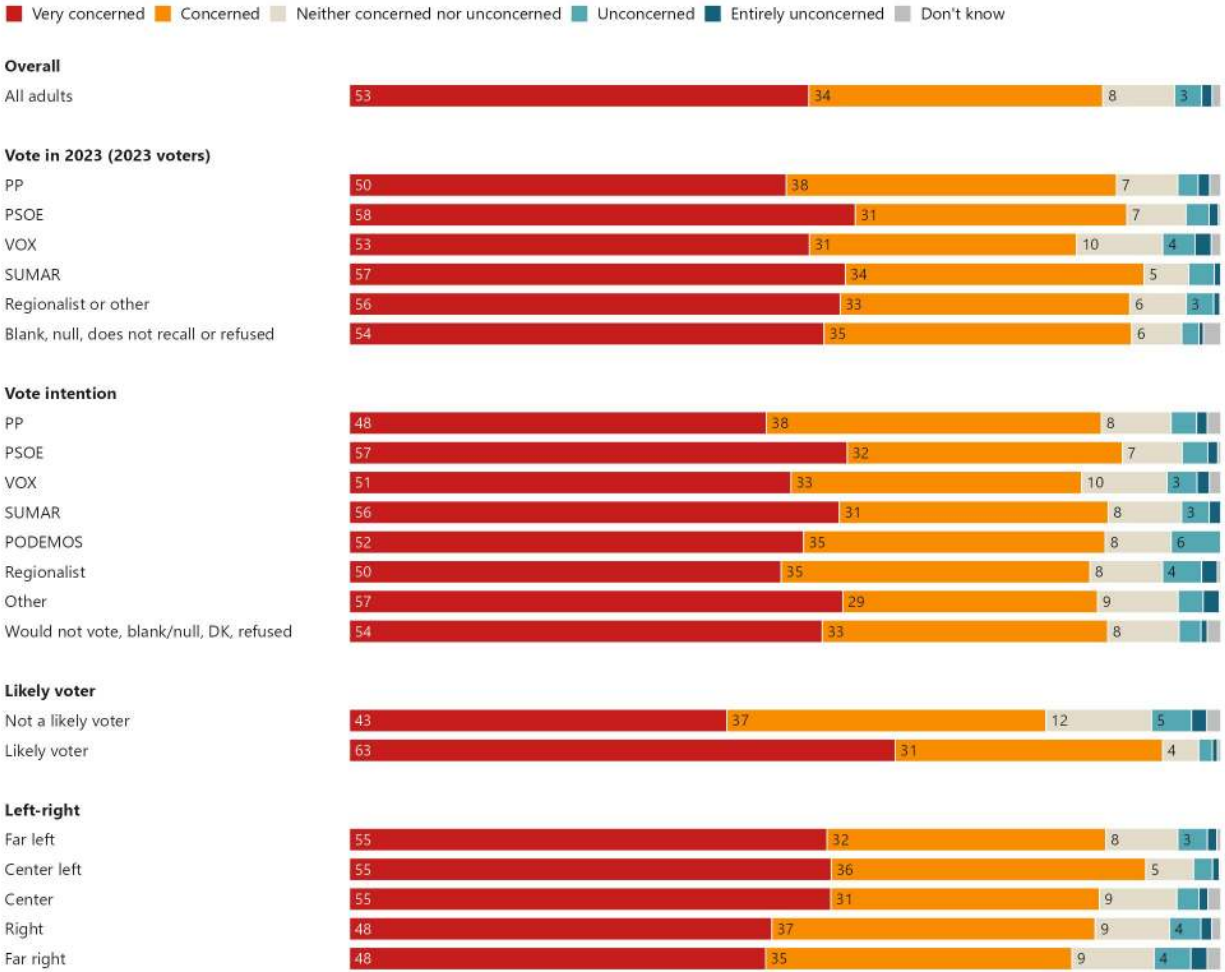
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“The destruction of our country's natural landscapes, forests, and rural areas” (%)

How concerned are you about the following consequences of extreme weather on your daily life? Base: all adults, 5,027 - by political profile.



Concern for the destruction of natural landscapes is relatively nonpartisan, likely voters are much more concerned. The center and left also express greater concerns.

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- In general, the public supports more proactive policy measures and increased investment in emergency response services.
- They are also unwilling to back politicians who think there is no point in preparing for climate change and extreme weather events.

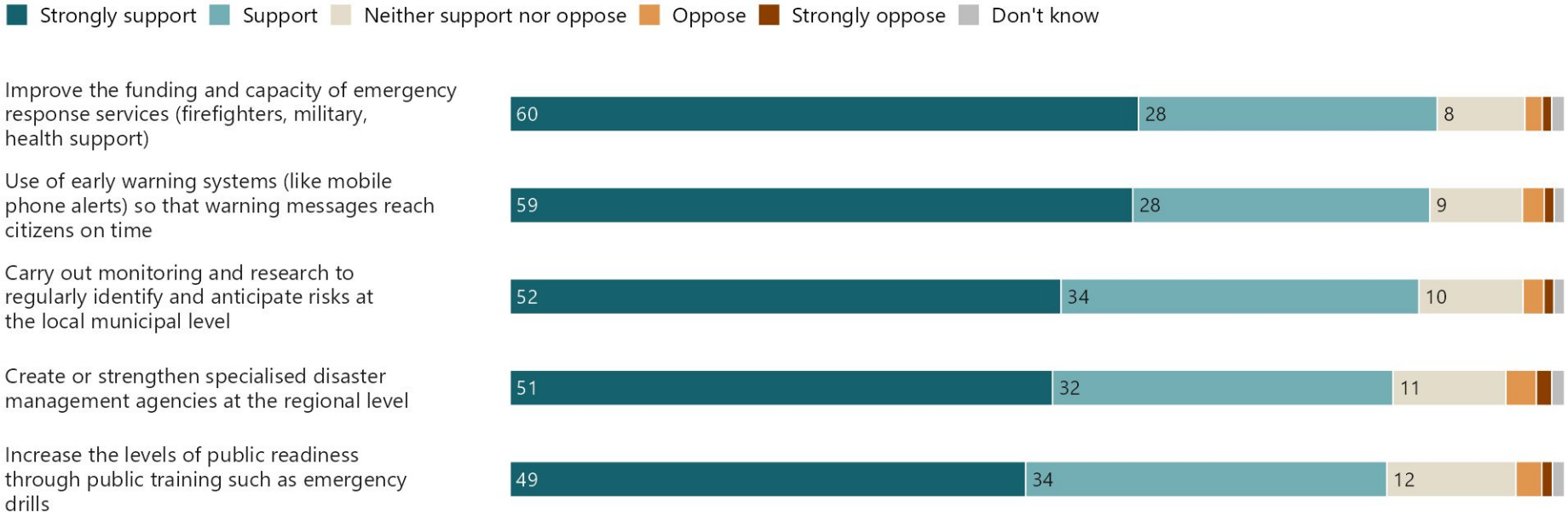
Policy solutions

There is almost no opposition to any of the policies asked about.

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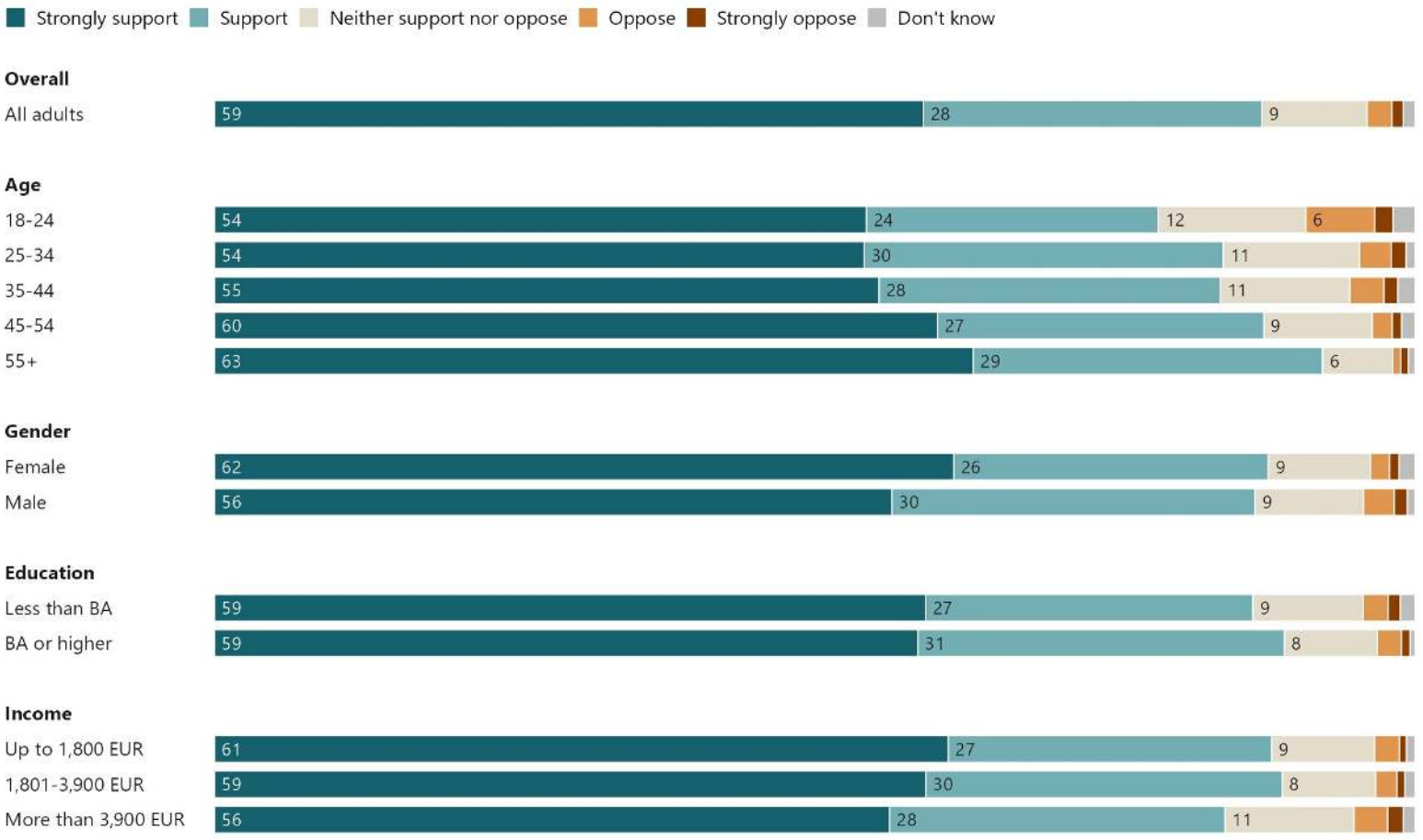
Support for policies on extreme weather events in Spain - All adults

Do you support or oppose the following policies in relation to extreme weather events in Spain? Every answer shown, including don't know. Base: all adults, 5,027. Rows are in order of the share who support among all adults, the same on all four charts.



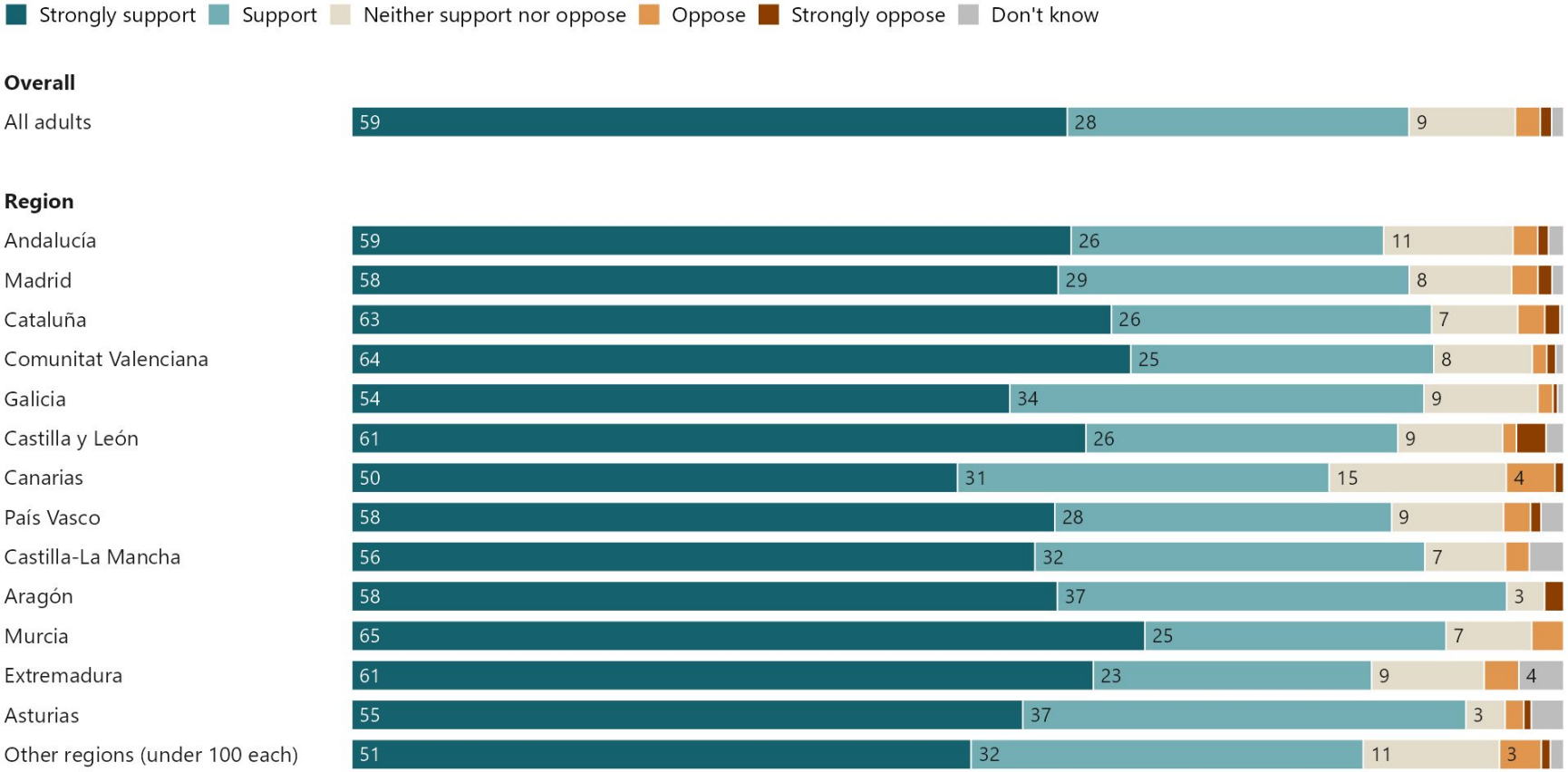
“Use of early warning systems (like mobile phone alerts) so that warning messages reach citizens on time” (%)

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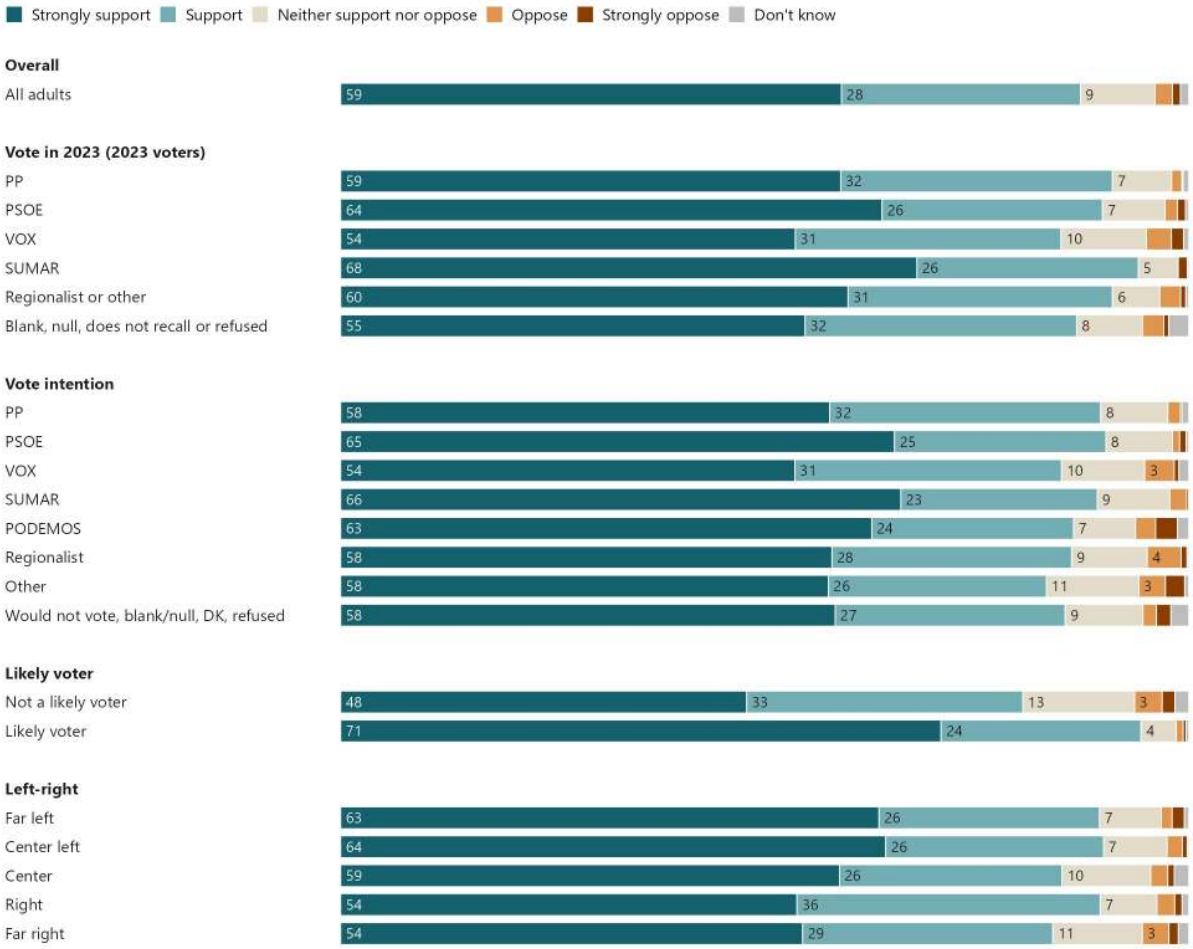
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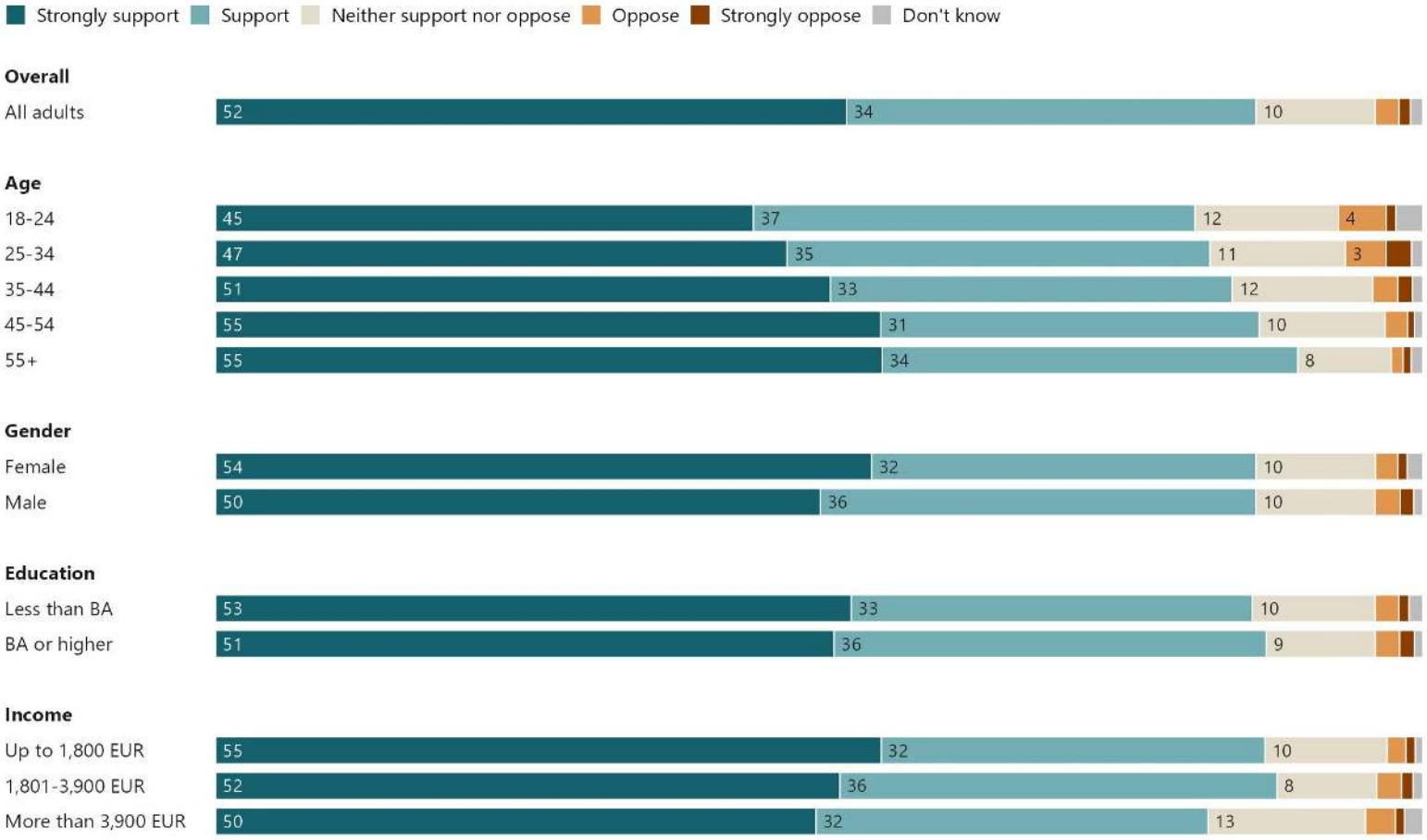
Do you support or oppose the following policies in relation to extreme weather events in Spain? Base: all adults, 5,027 - by political profile.



While there is widespread support for policies, the intensity of support does vary with partisanship, with left leaning party supporters being more supportive of this policy and right leaning partisans being less intensely supportive.

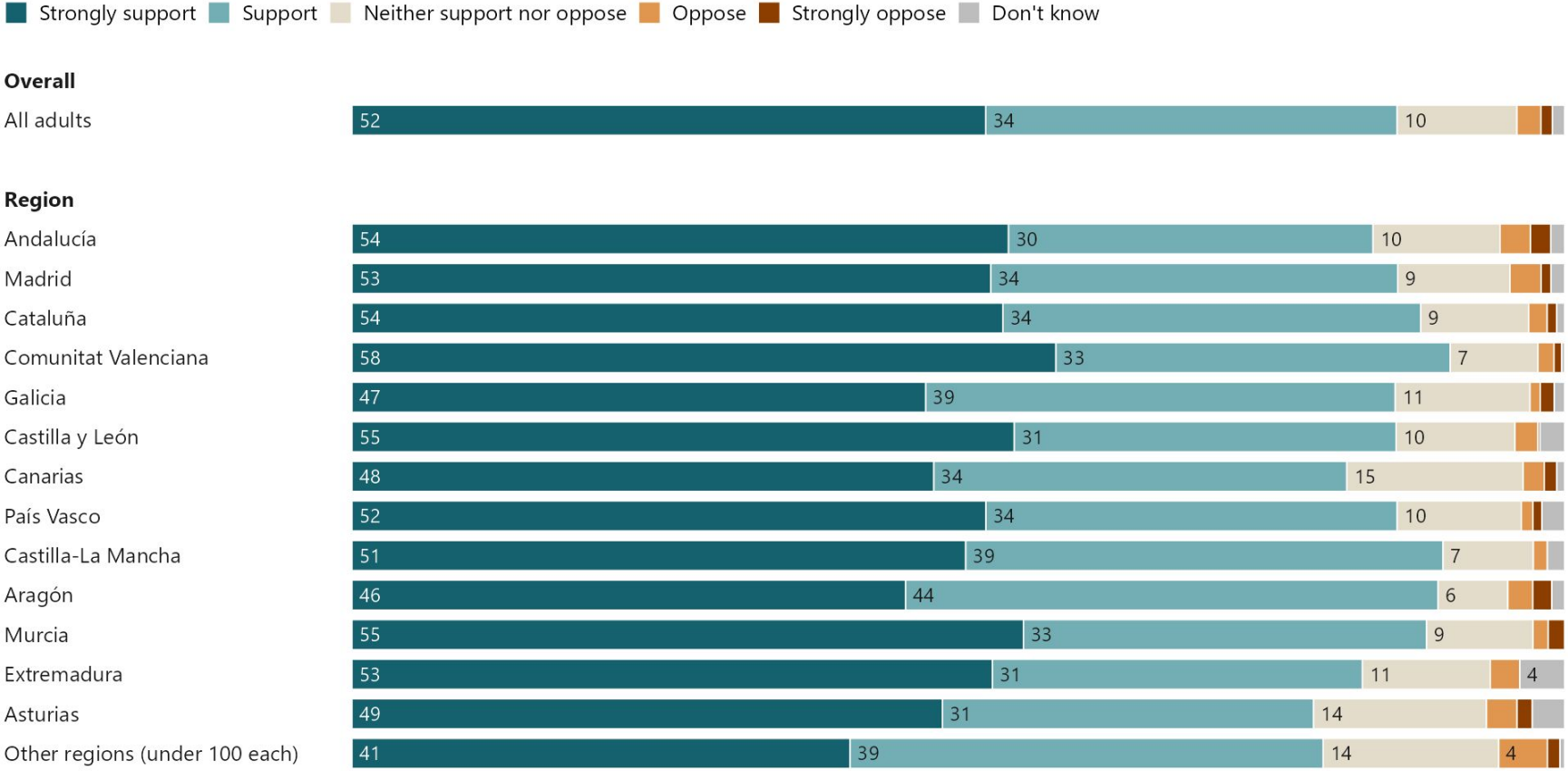
“Carry out monitoring and research to regularly identify and anticipate risks at the local municipal level” (%)

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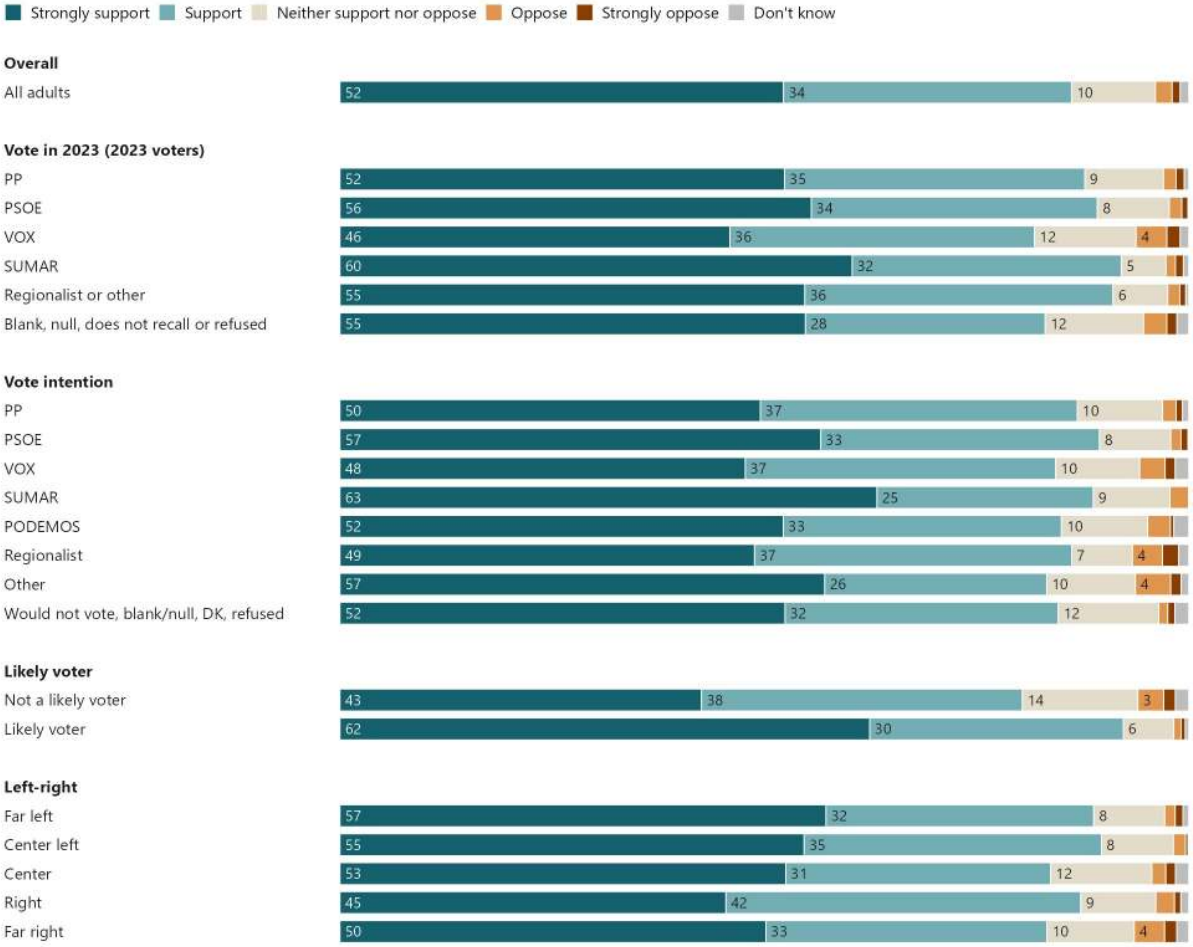
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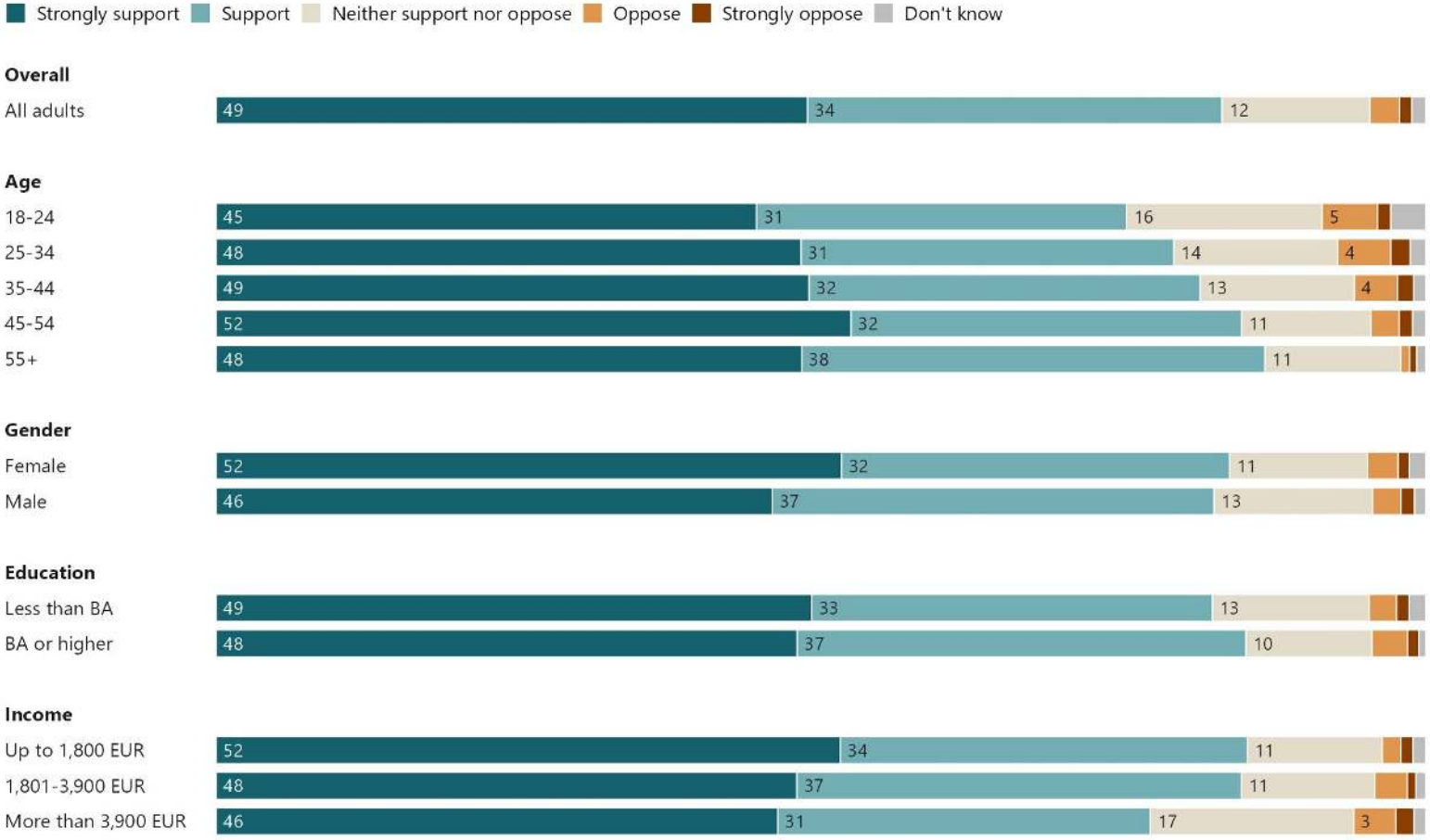
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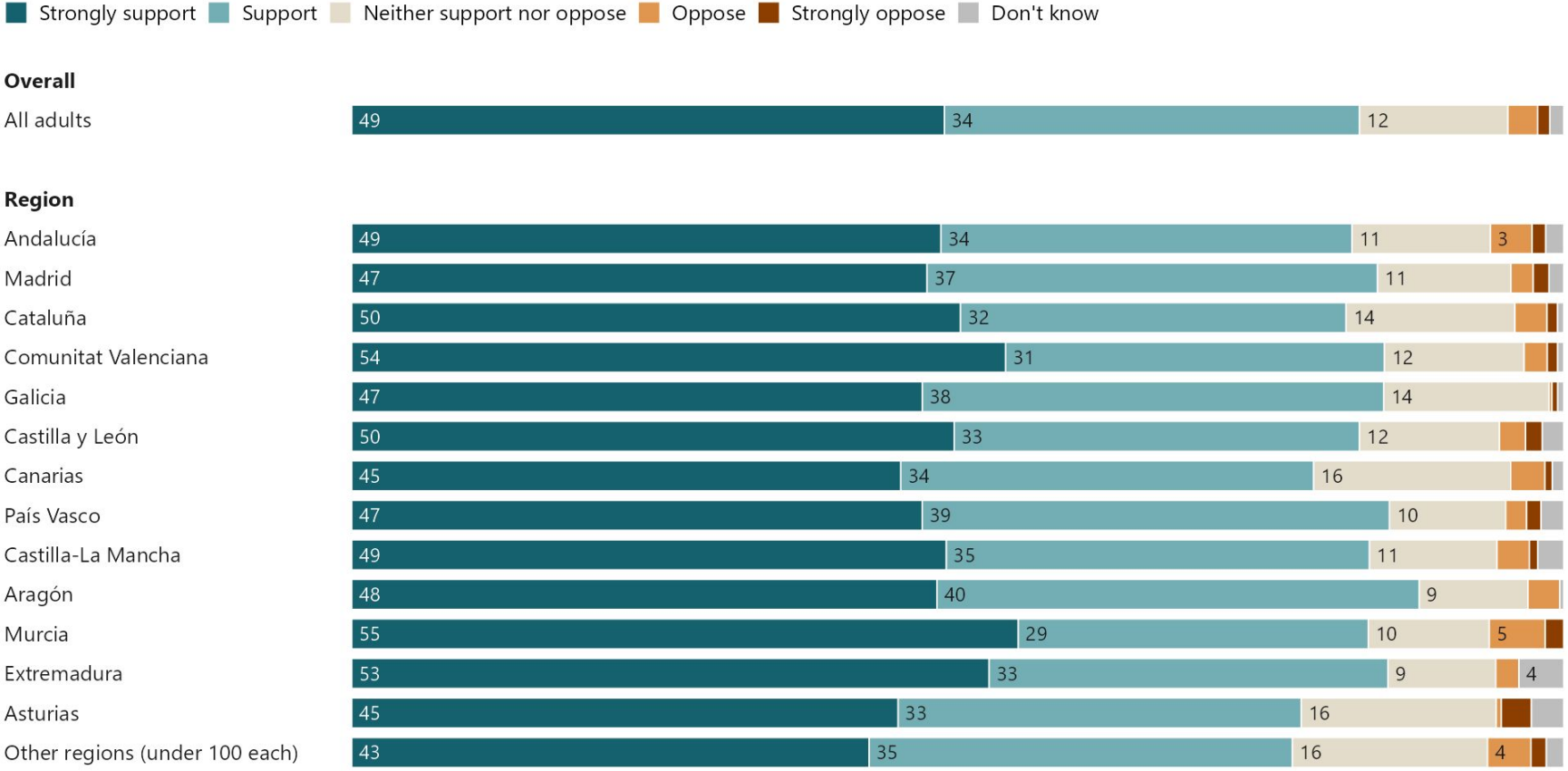
“Increase the levels of public readiness through public training such as emergency drills” (%)

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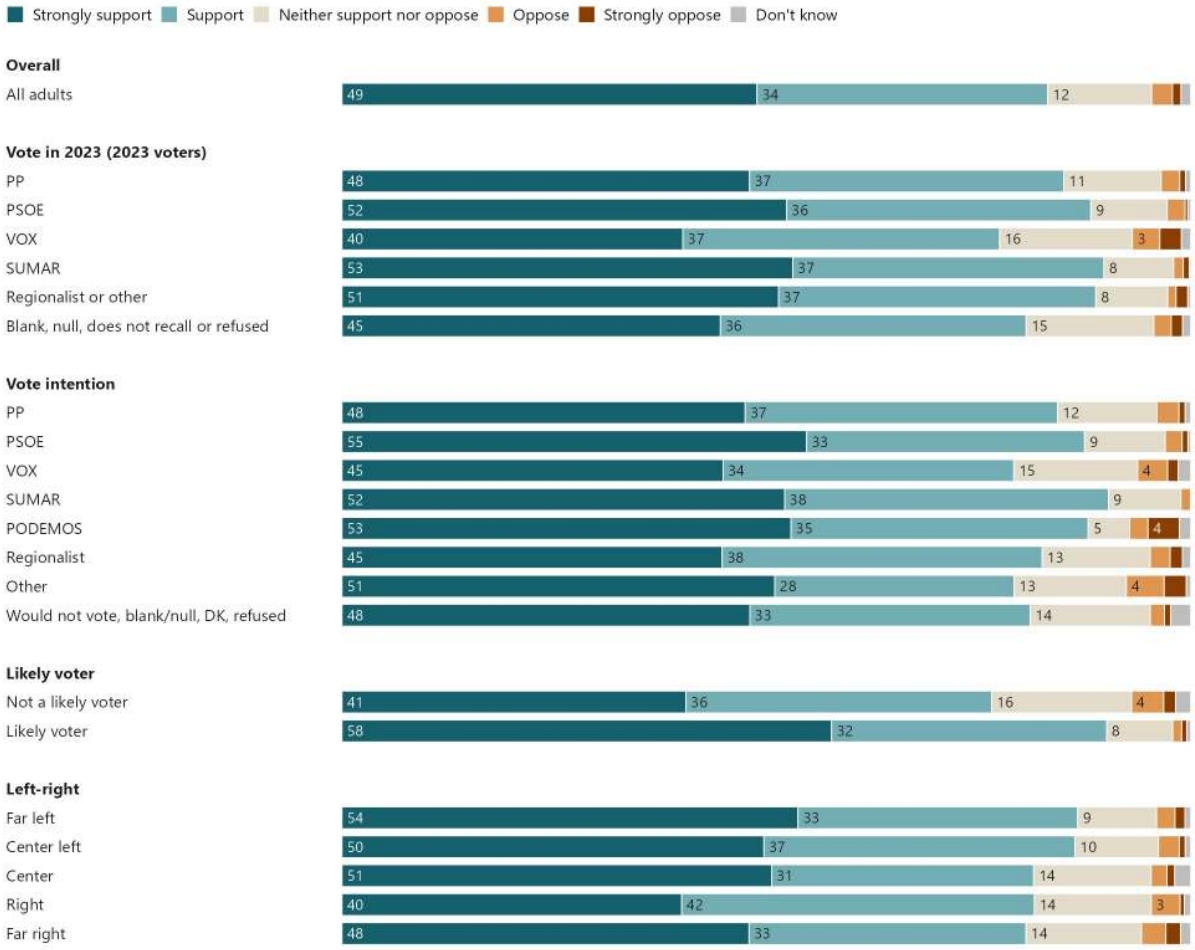
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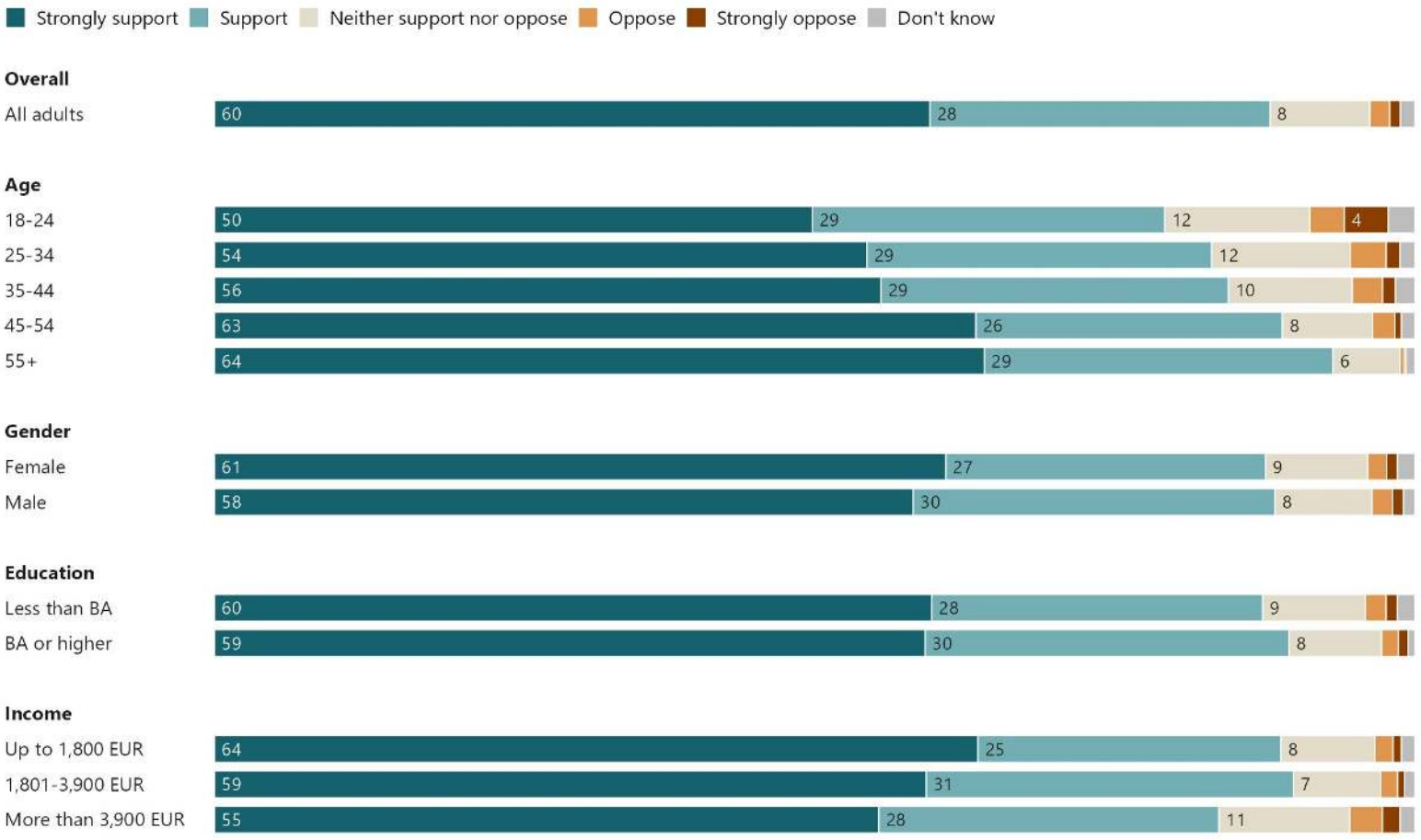
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The intensity of support for this policy varies with partisanship, with left leaning party supporters being more supportive of this policy and right leaning partisans being less intensely supportive.

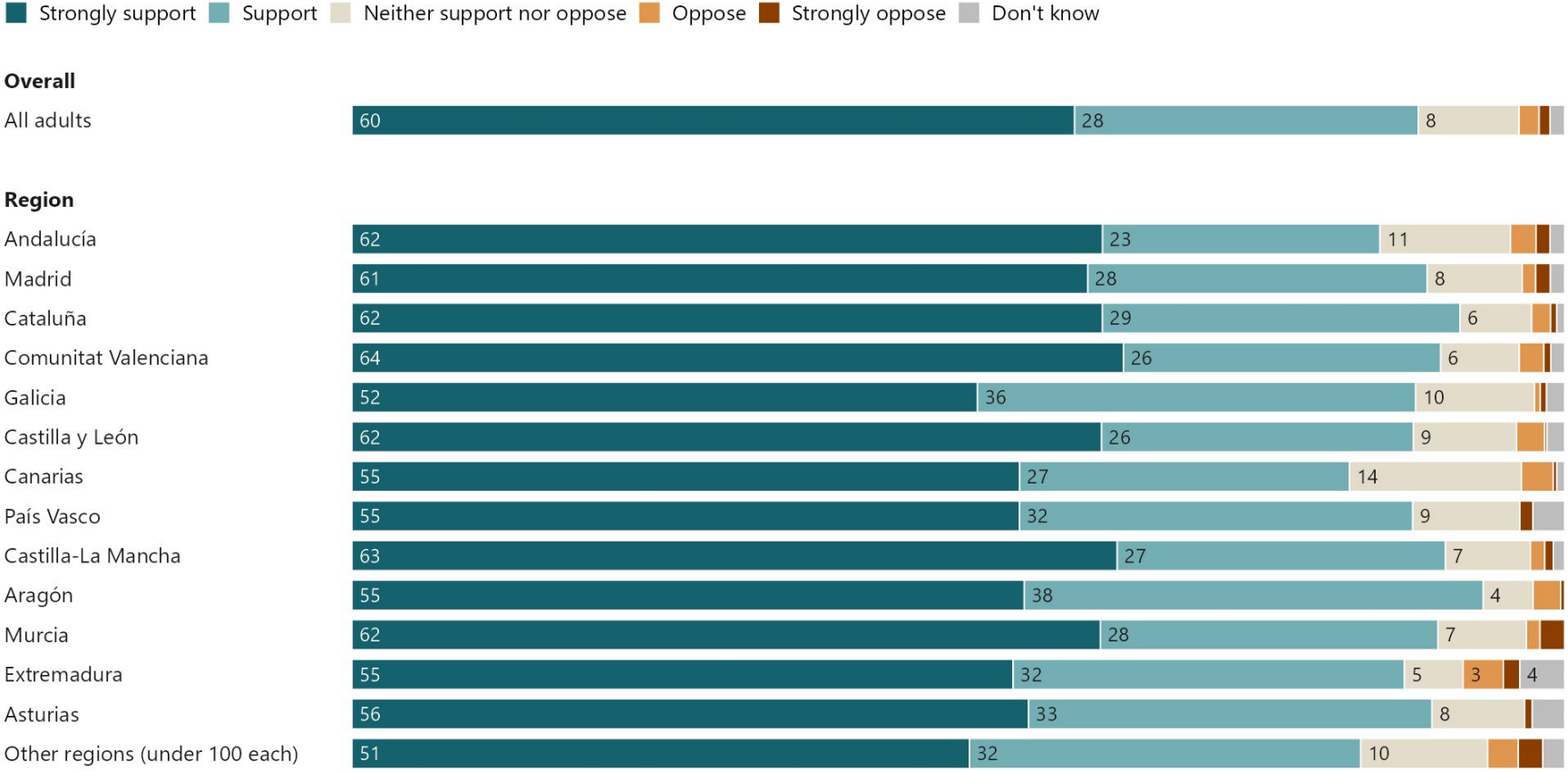
“Improve the funding and capacity of emergency response services (firefighters, military, health support)” (%)

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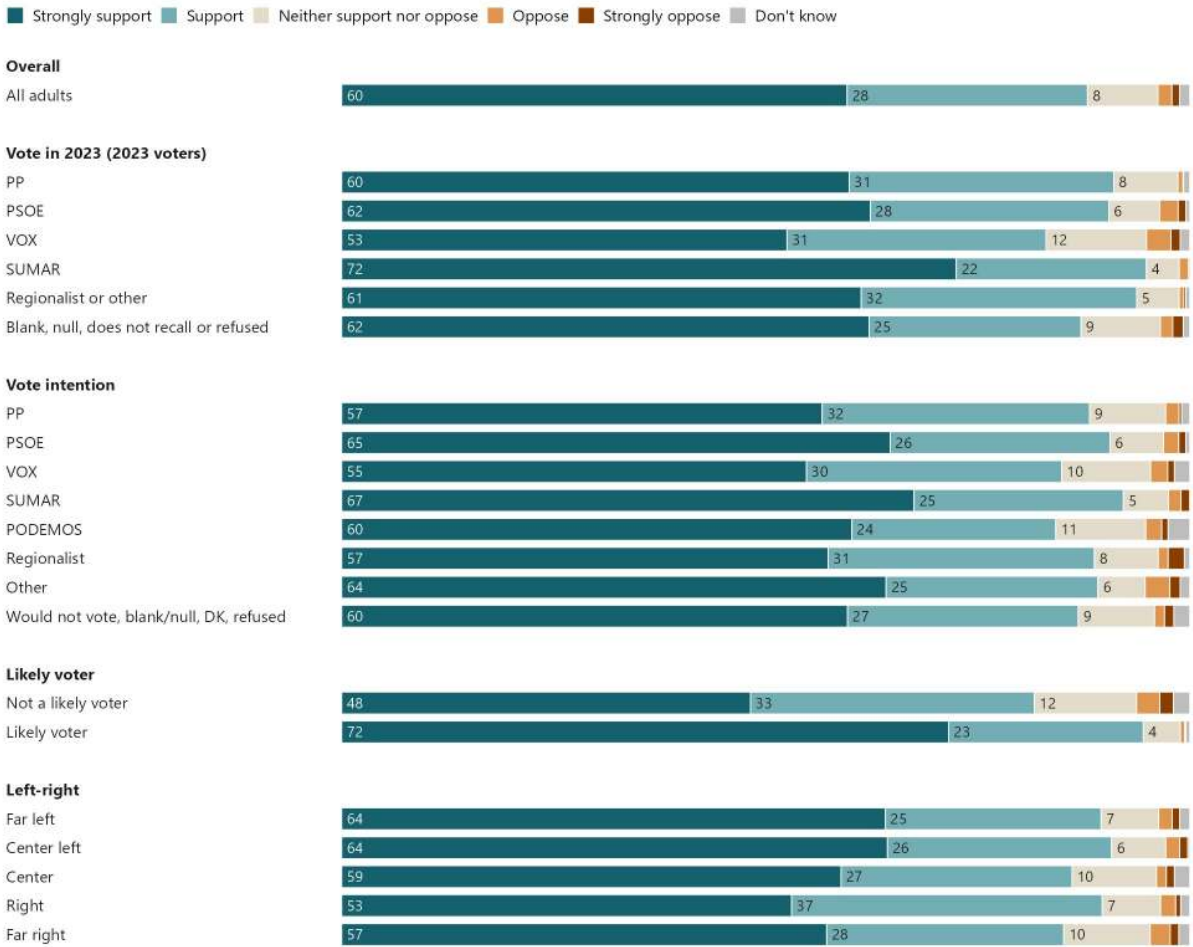
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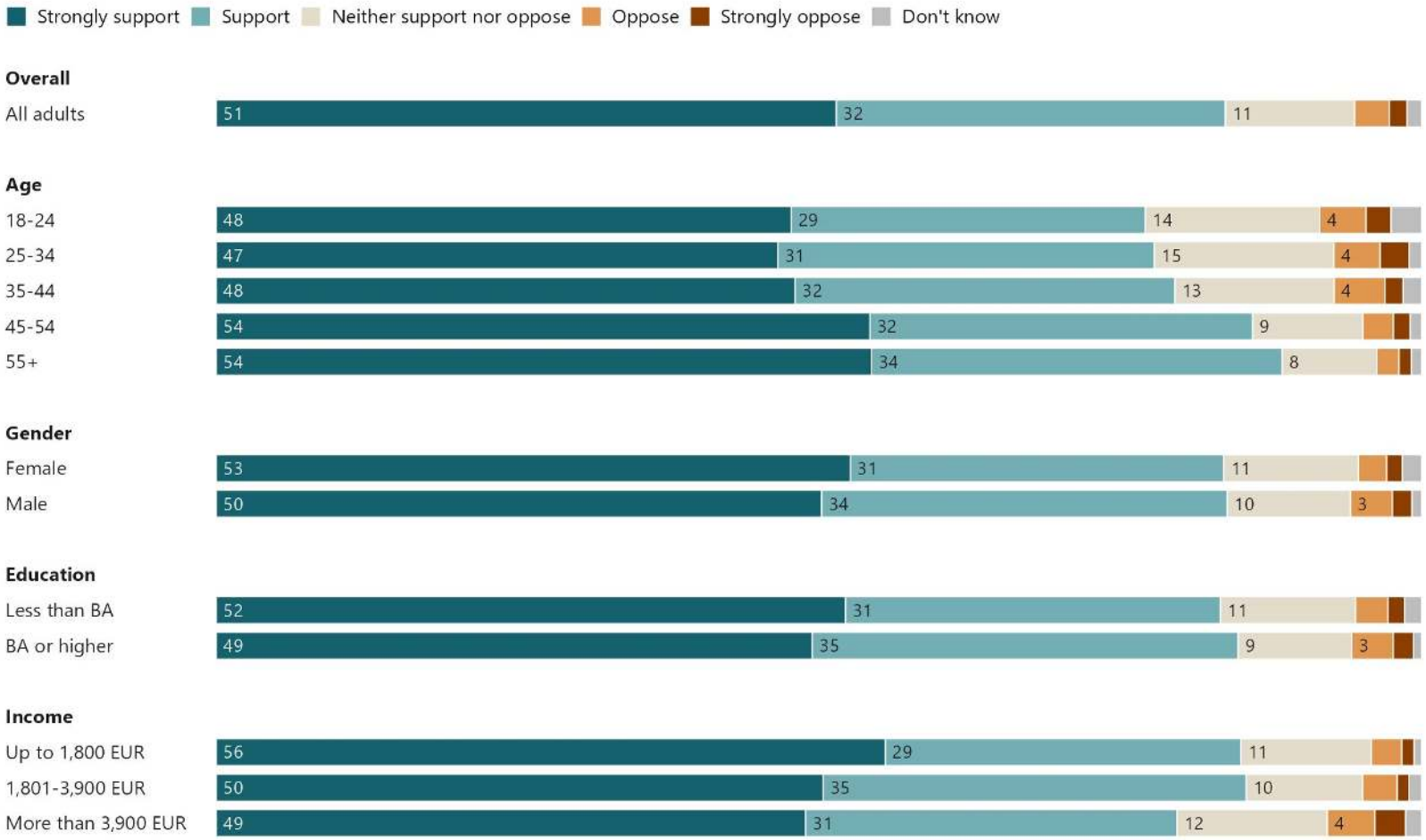
Do you support or oppose the following policies in relation to extreme weather events in Spain? Base: all adults, 5,027 - by political profile.



Though there is widespread support for the policy, the intensity of support shifts with partisanship, with left leaning party supporters being more supportive of this policy and right leaning partisans being less intensely supportive.

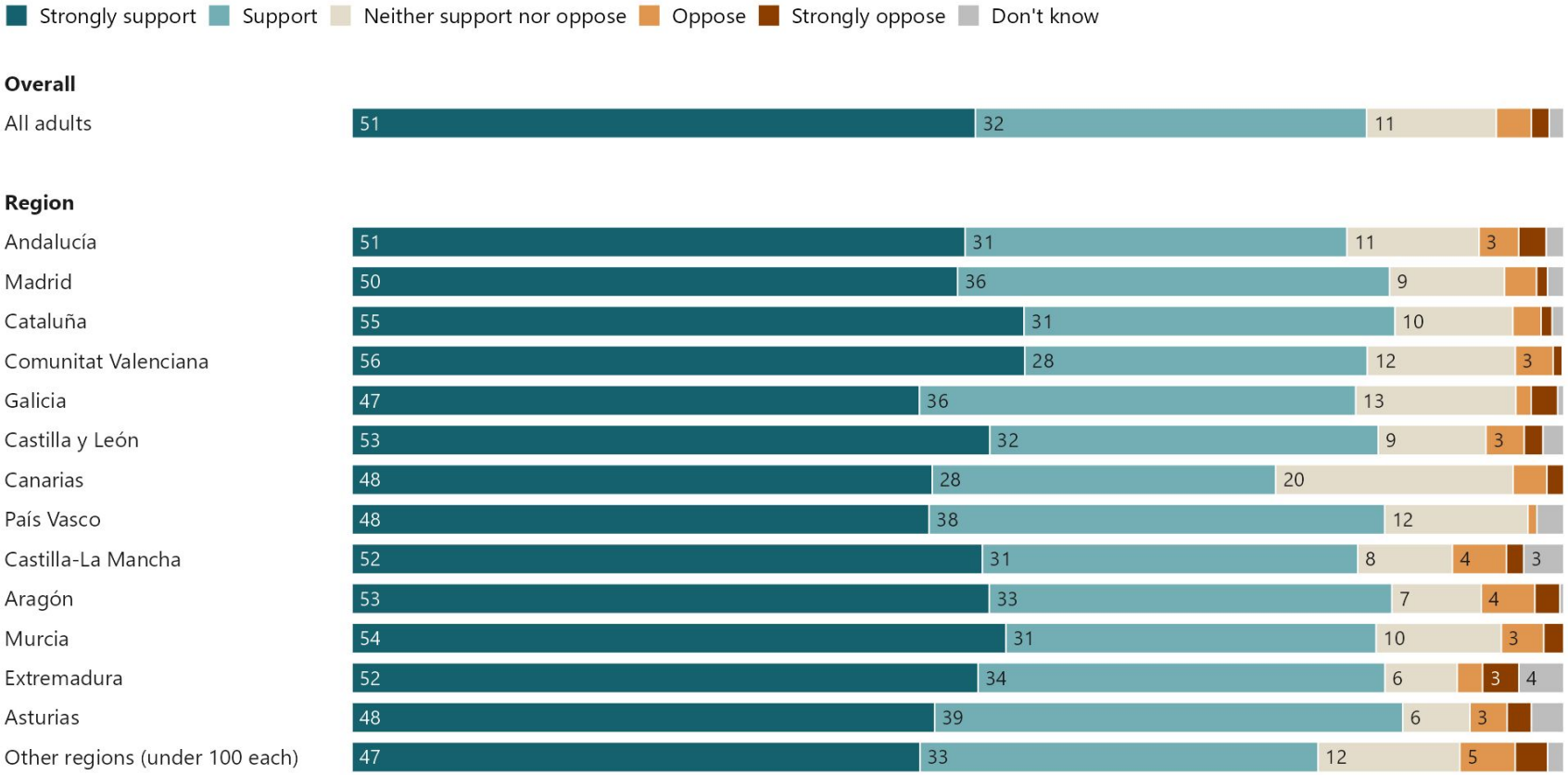
“Create or strengthen specialised disaster management agencies at the regional level” (%)

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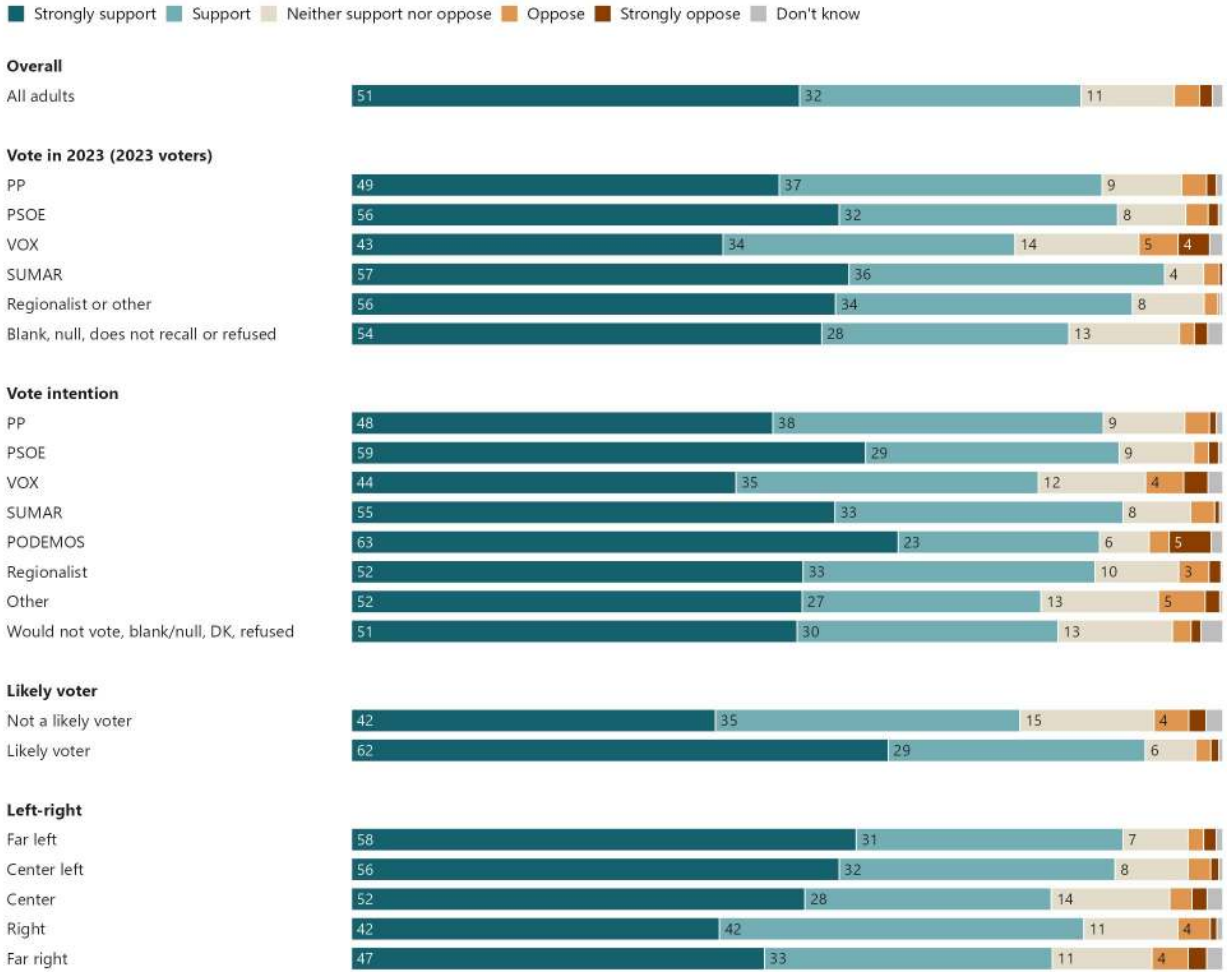
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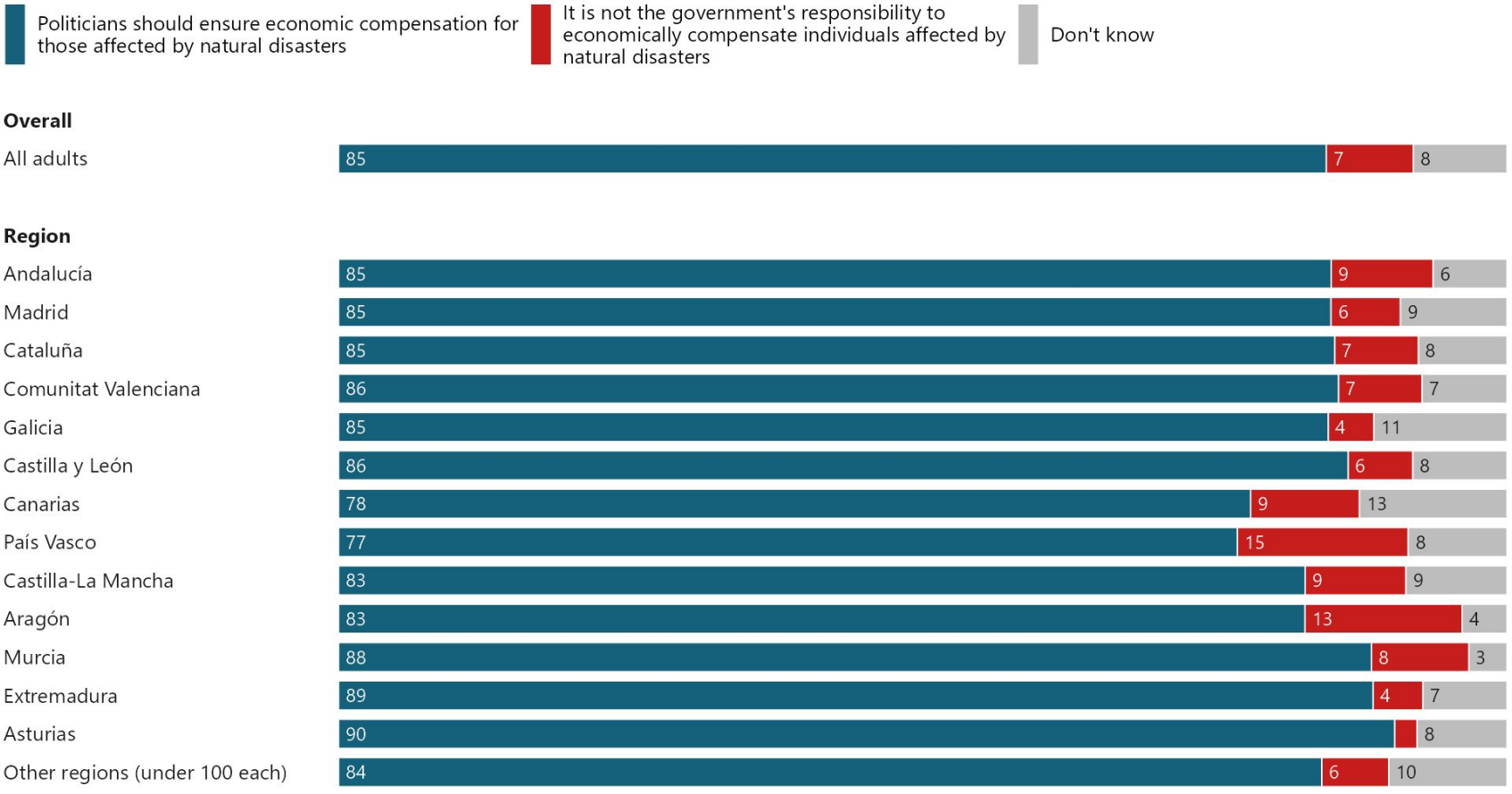
Compensation for those affected by natural disasters: which statement is closer to your view? (%)

Base: all adults, 5,027 - by demographics.



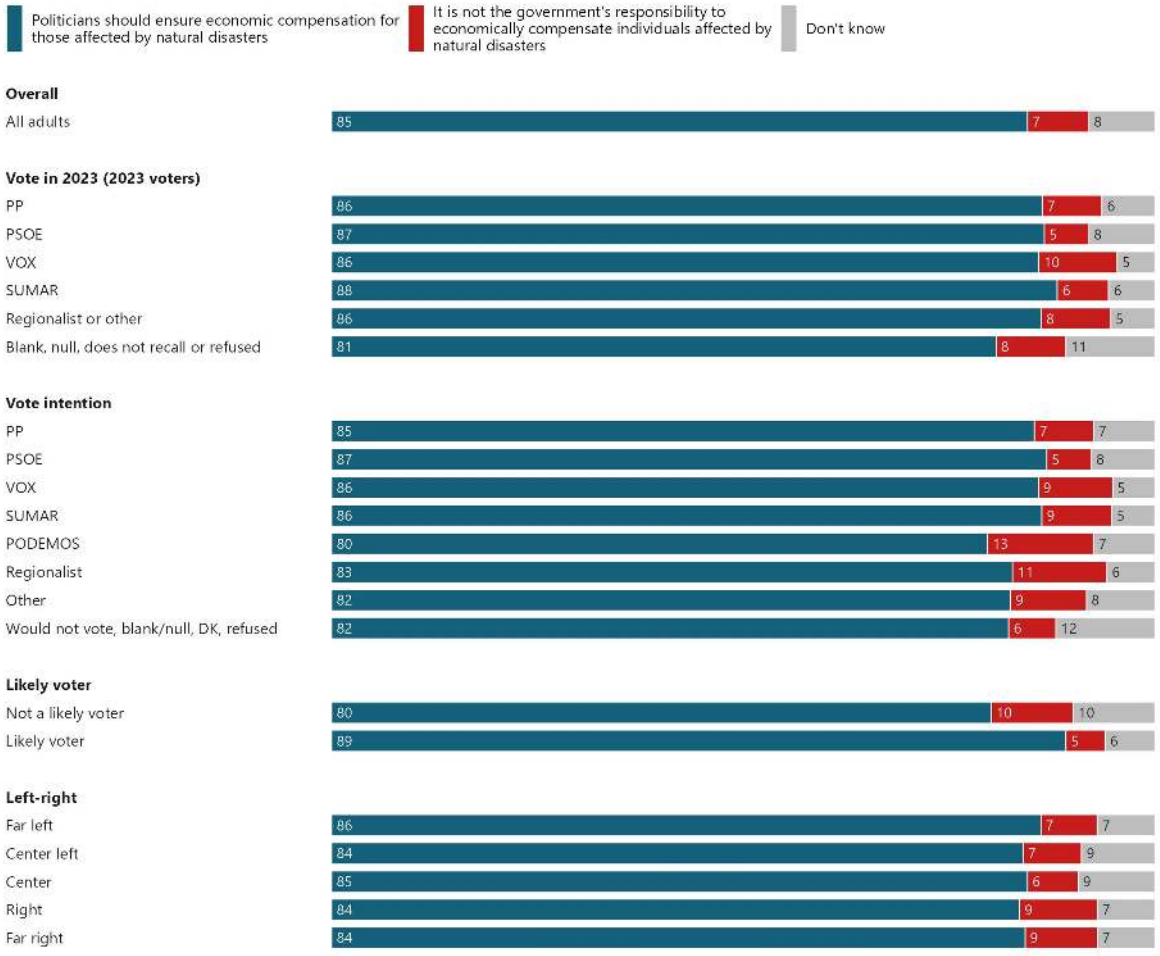
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Compensation for those affected by natural disasters: which statement is closer to your view? (%)

Base: all adults, 5,027 - by political profile.



Compensation for those affected is widely supported, without a clear partisan bent to this support.

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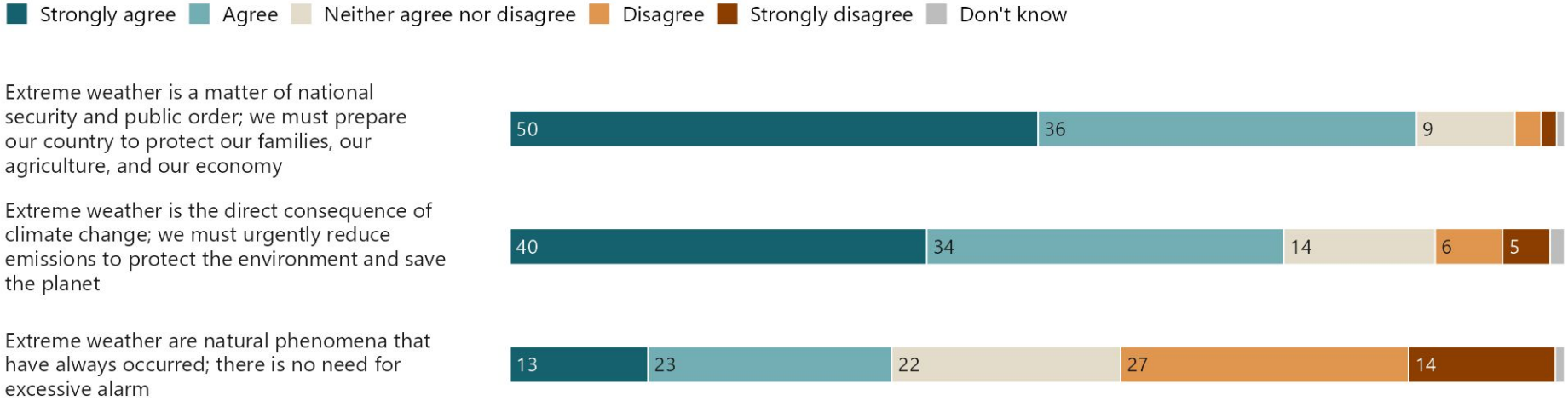
- There is a consensus that extreme weather is an important issue and a matter of national security.
- Most also link extreme weather to climate change, and about half blame fossil fuels for worsening it.
- The public favours the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy.
- Reducing dependency over foreign countries and opportunity of creating more jobs is the most supported argument for the switch from fossil fuels to renewable energy.

Attribution, accountability, and the energy transition

Climate Opinion Research Exchange

Agreement with statements about extreme weather - All adults

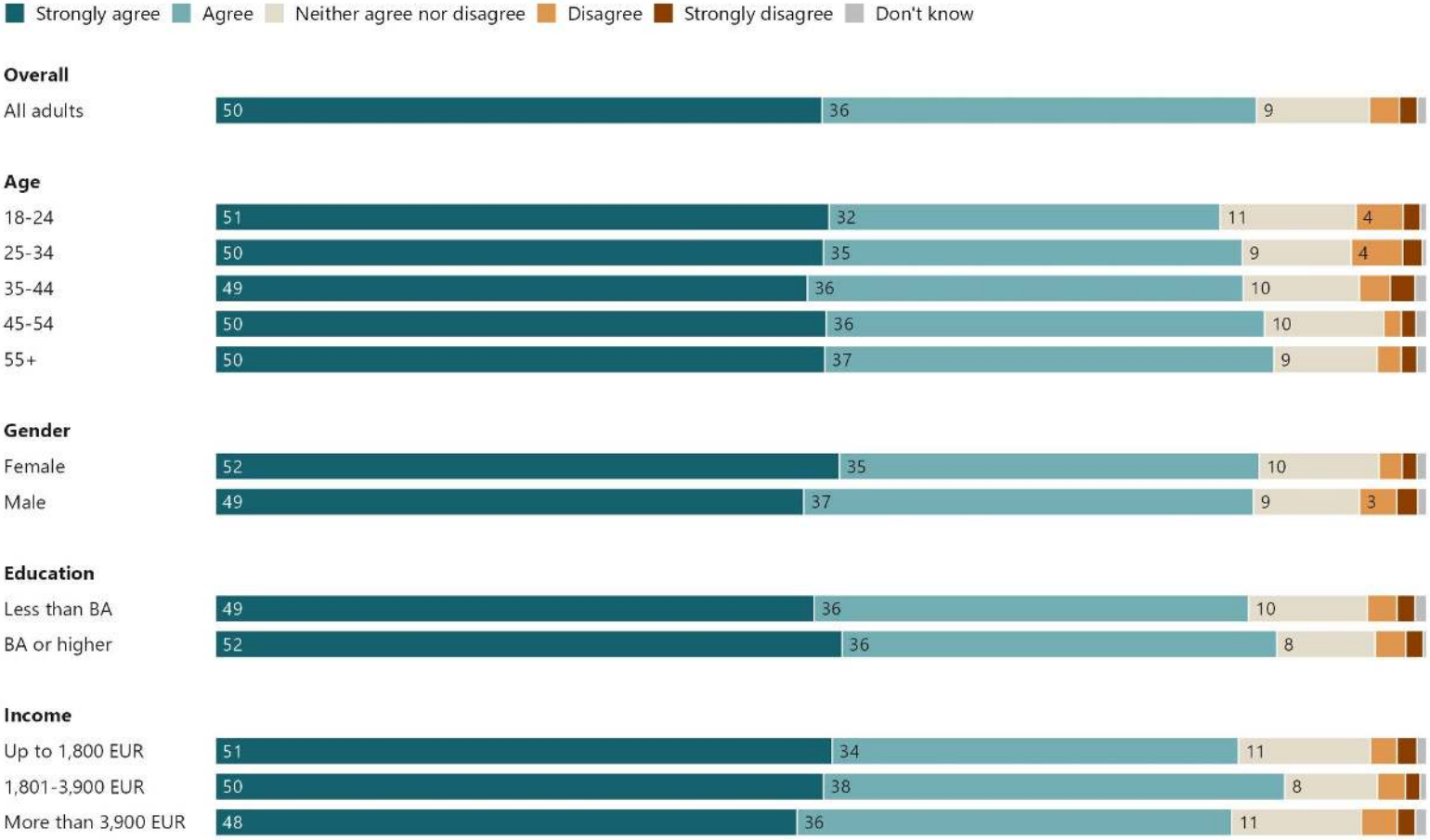
To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about extreme weather? Every answer shown, including don't know. Base: all adults, 5,027. Rows are in order of the share who agree among all adults, the same on all four charts.



The public sees extreme weather as a matter of national security, a direct consequence of climate change, but opinions are split on whether it is a natural phenomenon or not.

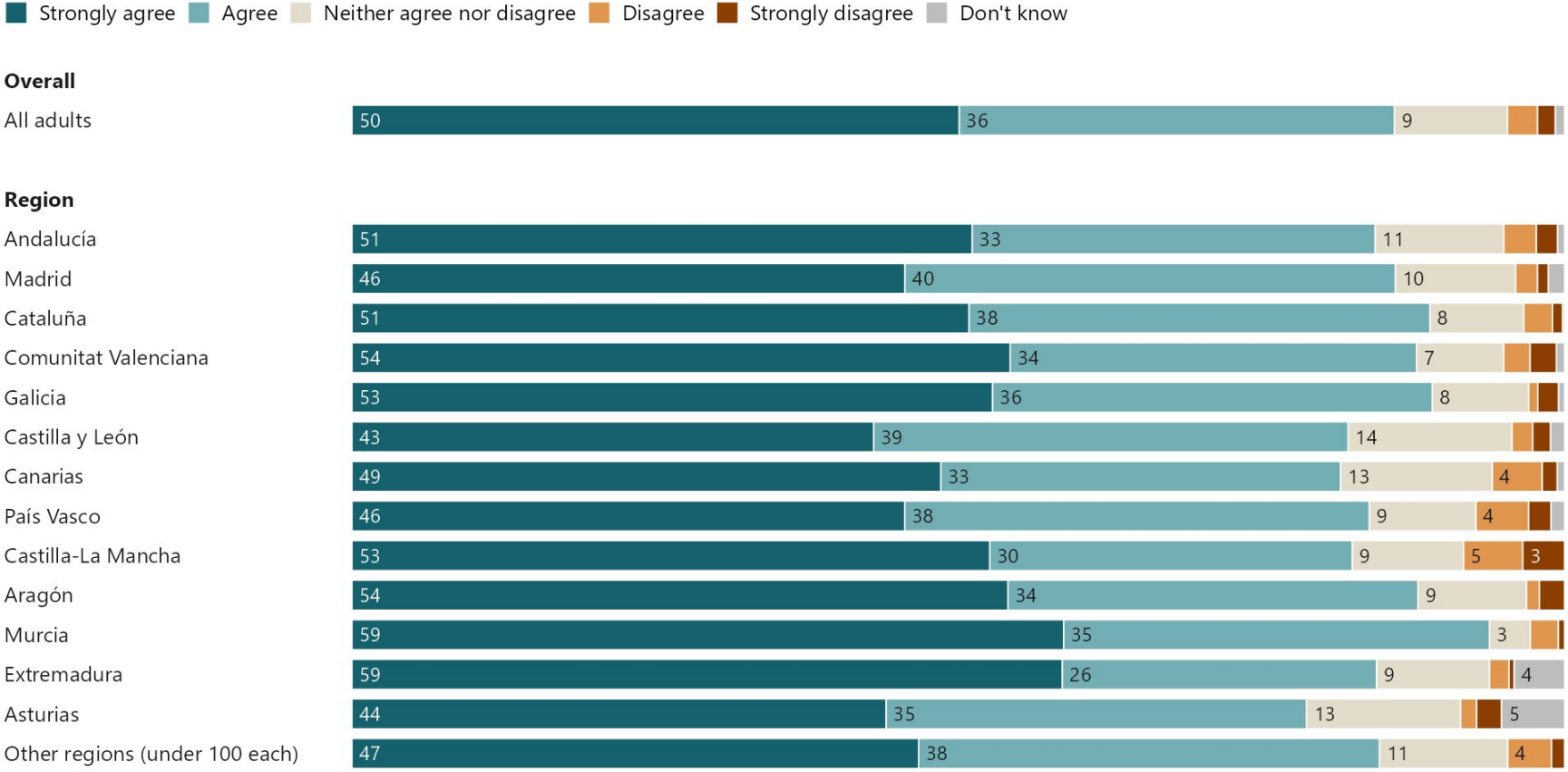
“Extreme weather is a matter of national security and public order; we must prepare our country to protect our families, our agriculture, and our economy” (%)

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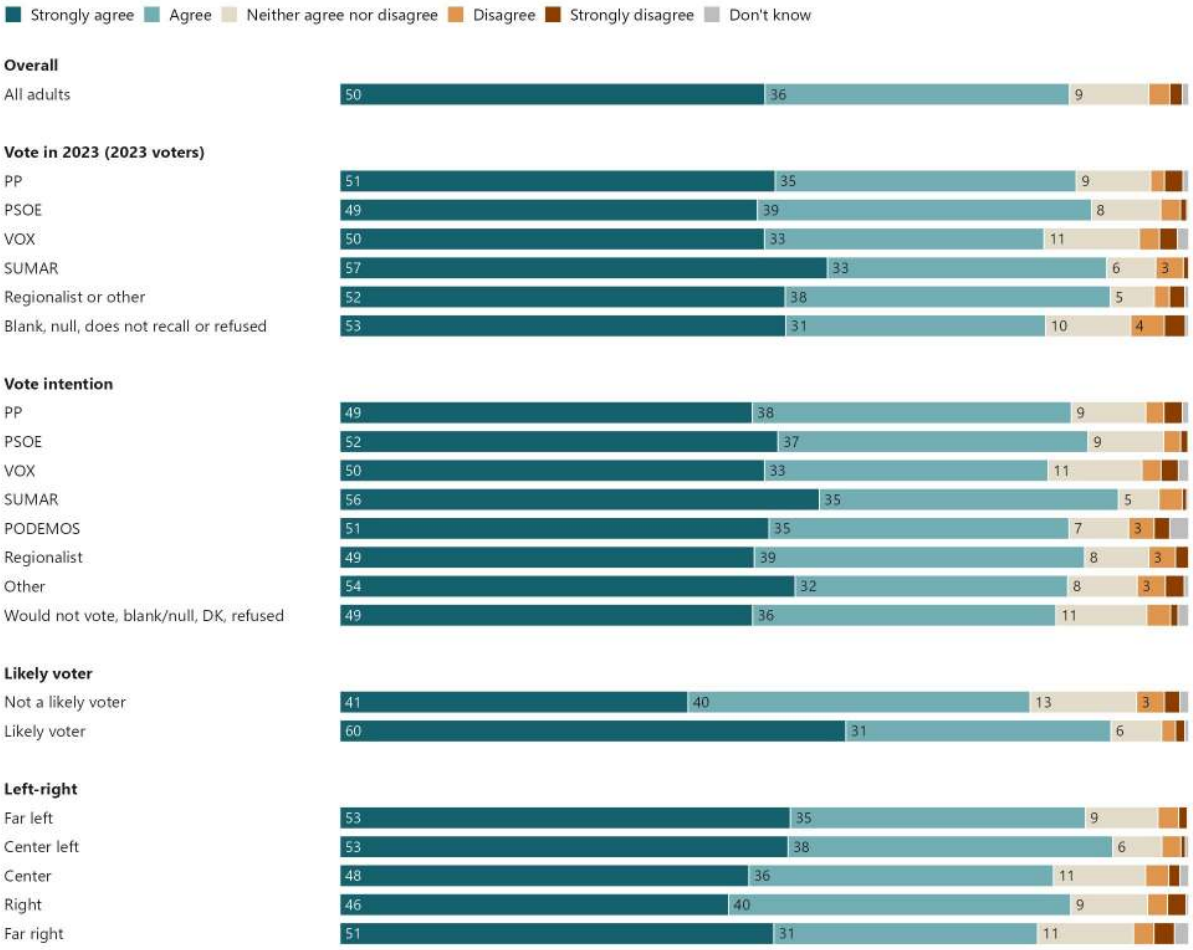
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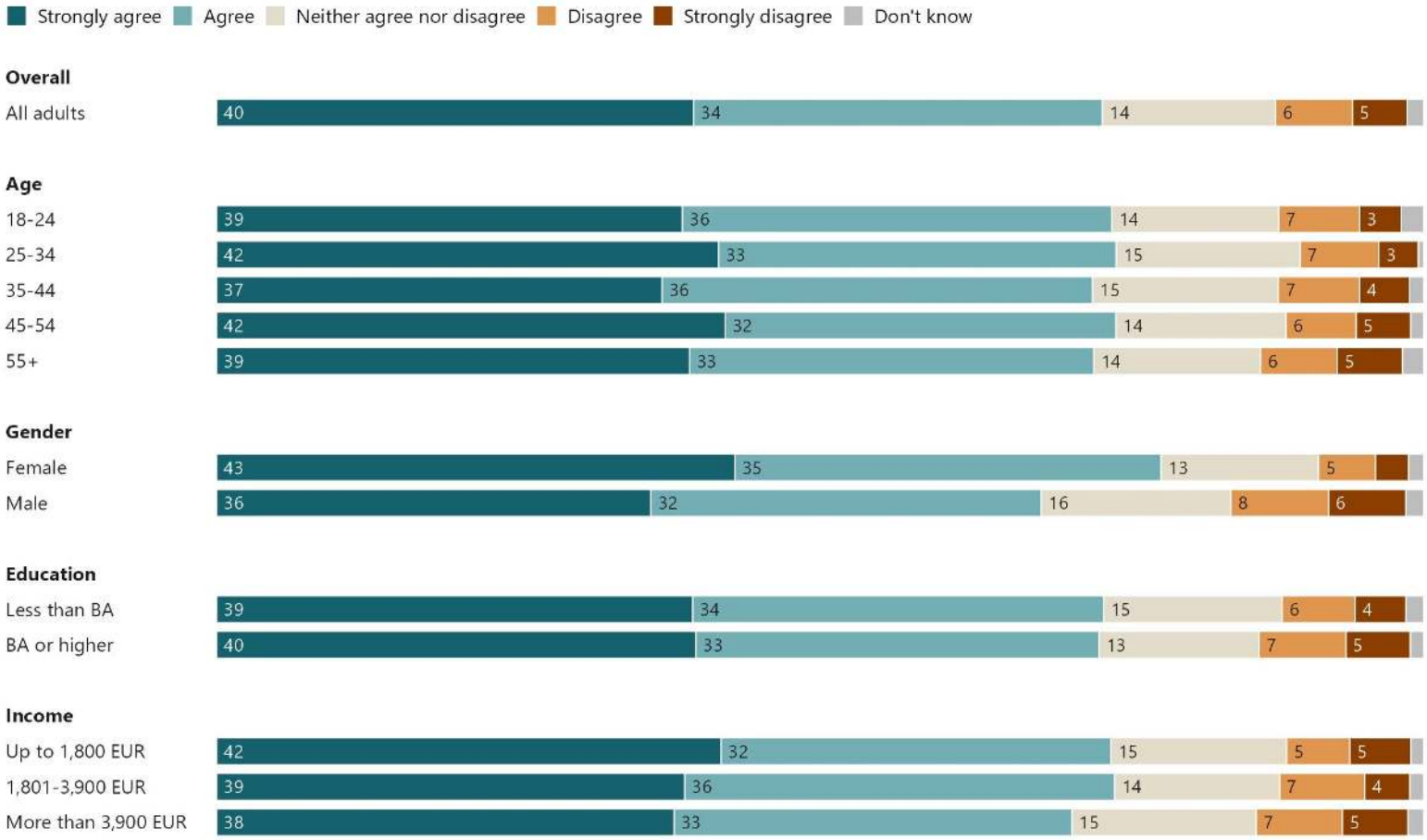


Likely voters are more likely to strongly agree with this view.

Partisan gaps are relatively small for this issue.

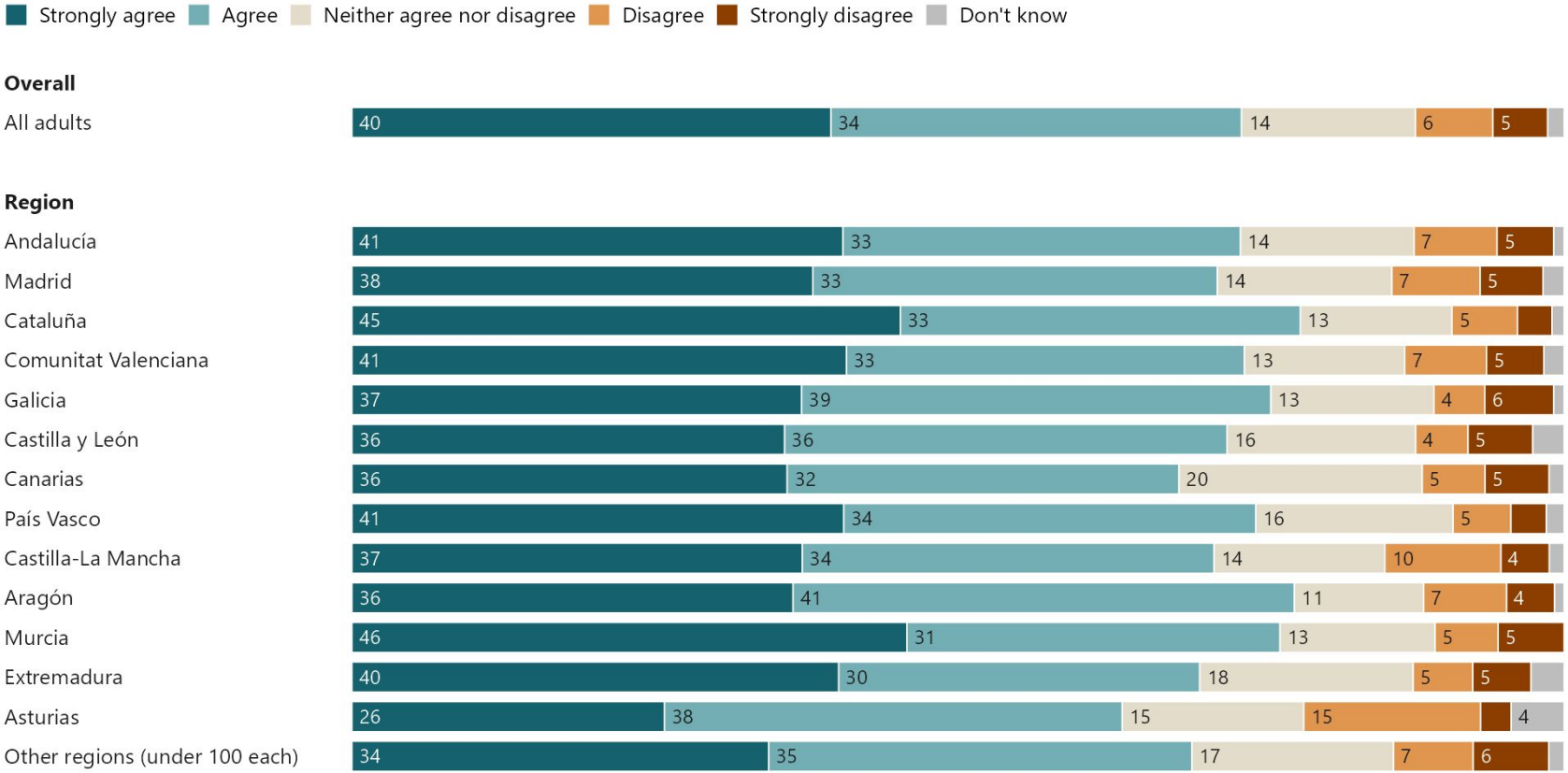
“Extreme weather is the direct consequence of climate change; we must urgently reduce emissions to protect the environment and save the planet” (%)

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about extreme weather? Base: all adults, 5,027 - by demographics.



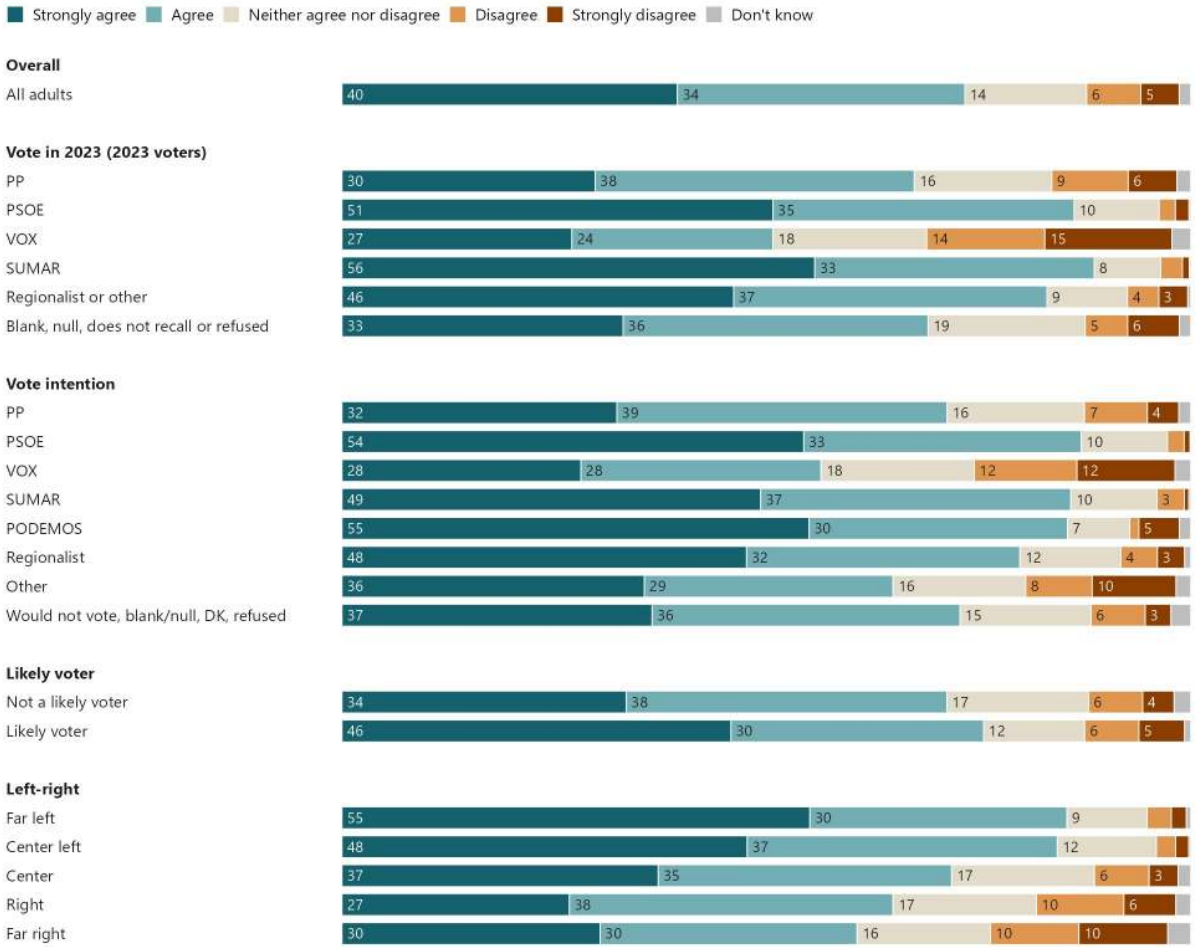
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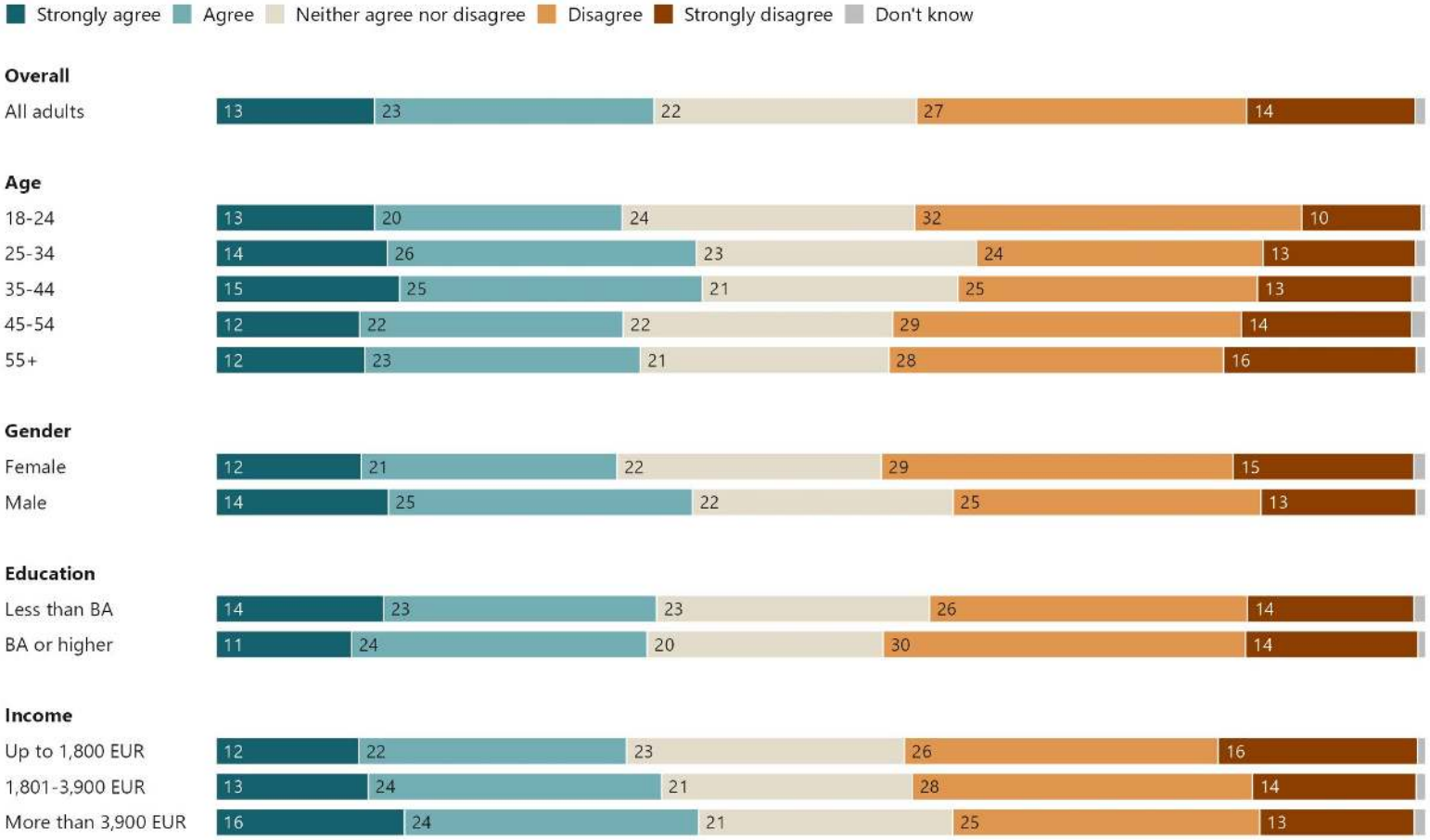
To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about extreme weather? Base: all adults, 5,027 - by political profile.



Views of climate change and extreme weather are substantially more varied and partisan, following traditional left-right view points. Still, likely voters are substantially more likely to agree with this sentiment than unlikely voters.

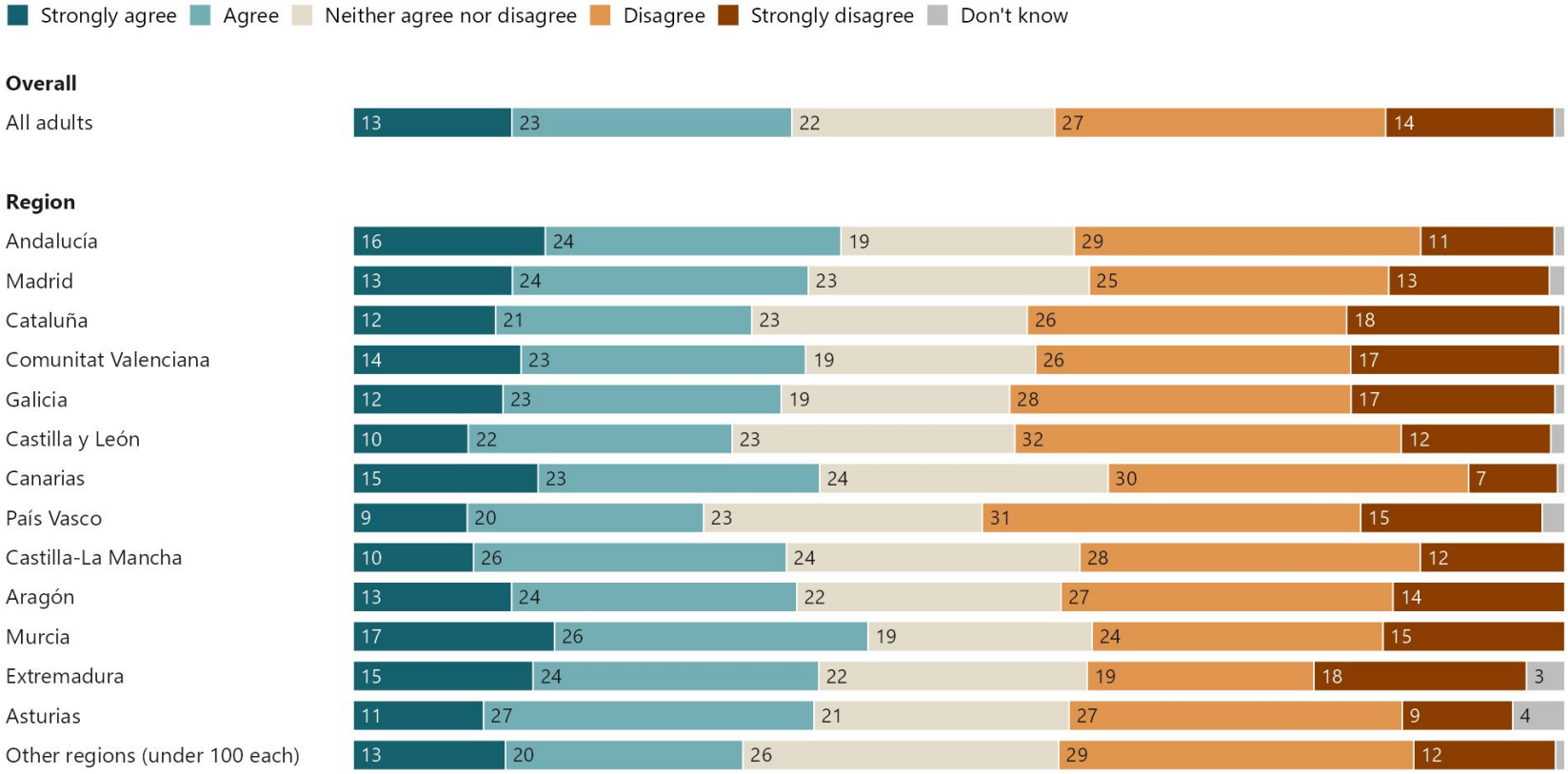
“Extreme weather are natural phenomena that have always occurred; there is no need for excessive alarm” (%)

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about extreme weather? Base: all adults, 5,027 - by demographics.



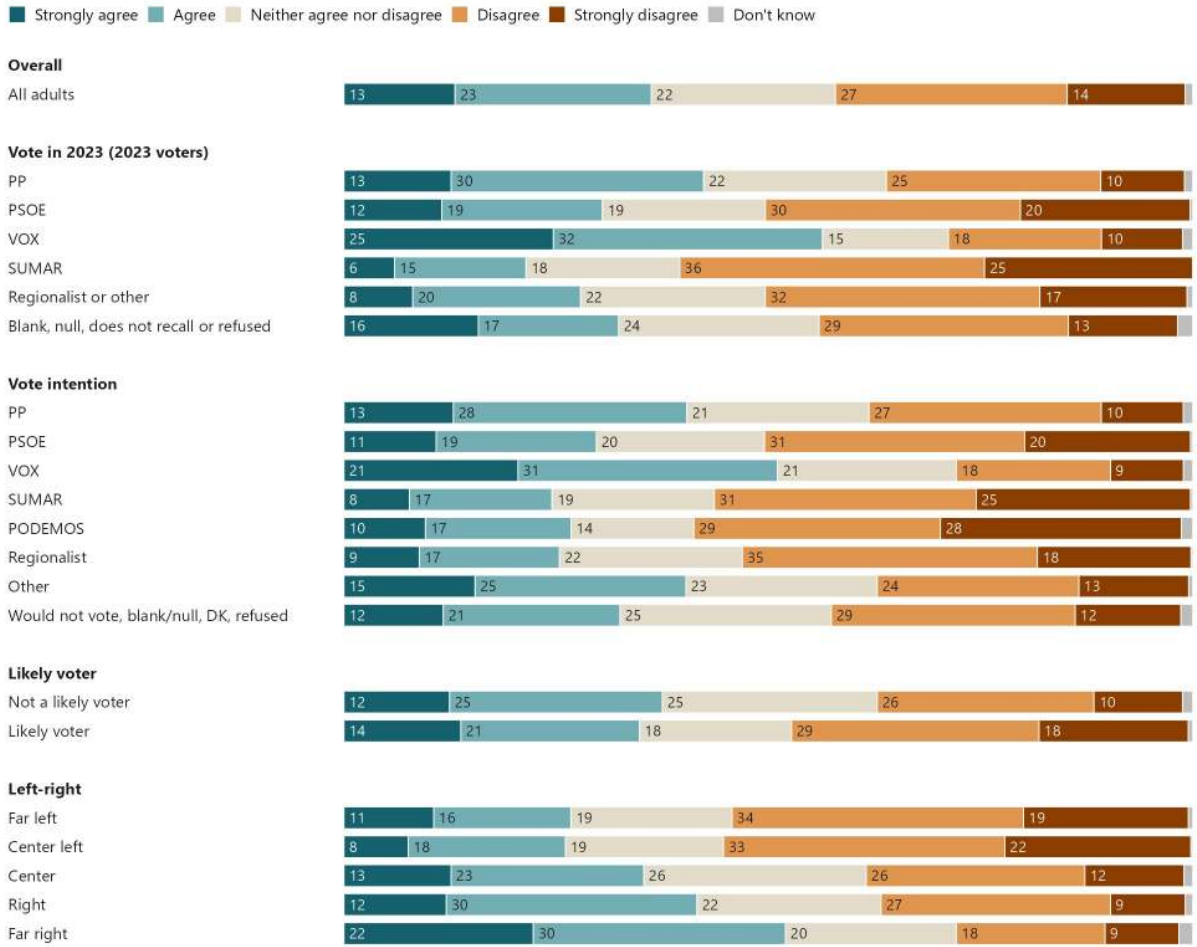
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“Extreme weather are natural phenomena that have always occurred; there is no need for excessive alarm” (%)

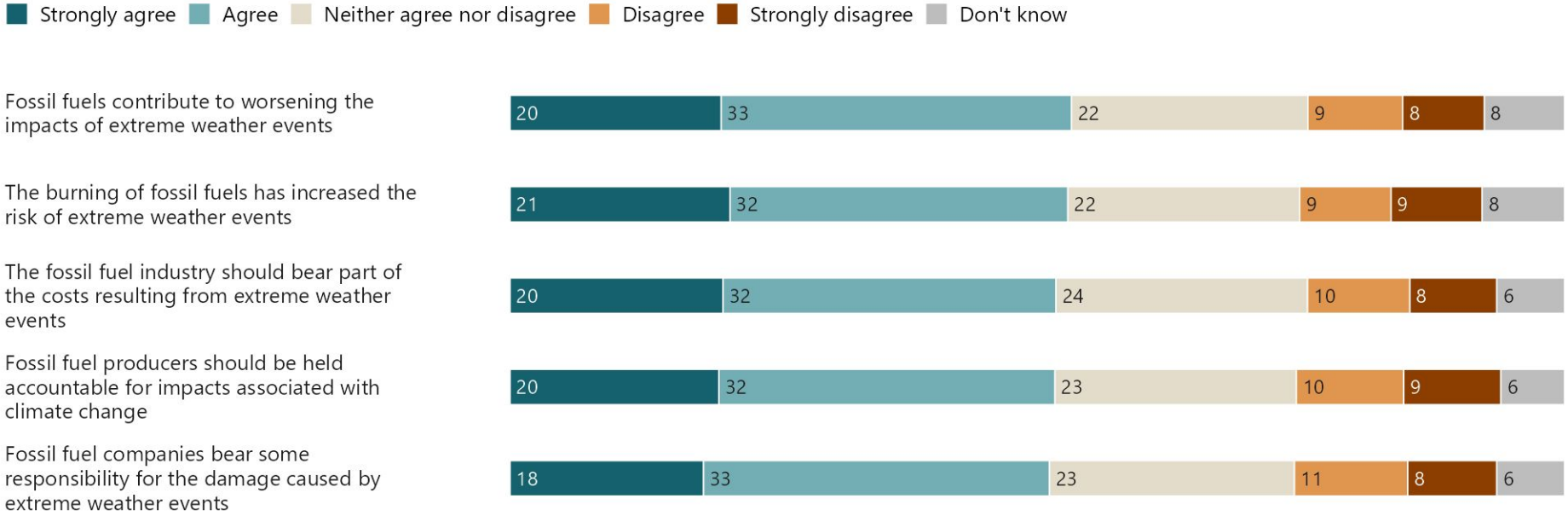
To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about extreme weather? Base: all adults, 5,027 - by political profile.



Views of extreme weather as natural phenomenon are substantially more varied and partisan, following traditional left-right view points. Still, likely voters are substantially more likely to agree with this sentiment than non-likely voters.

Agreement with statements about fossil fuels - All adults

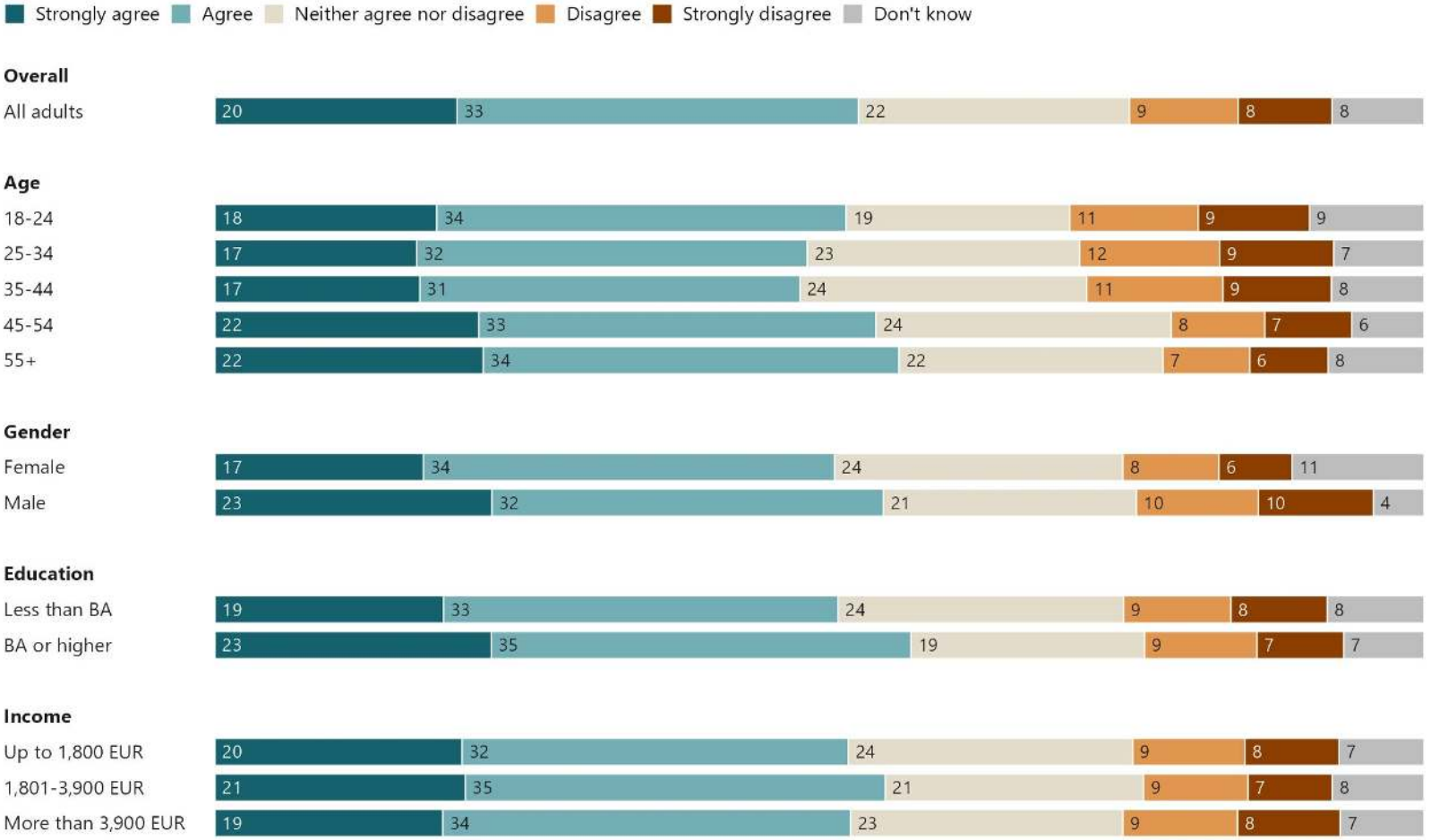
Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements. Every answer shown, including don't know. Base: all adults, 5,027. Rows are in order of the share who agree among all adults, the same on all four charts.



Holding fossil fuel companies accountable for extreme weather evidences greater uncertainty, though few disagree with this idea.

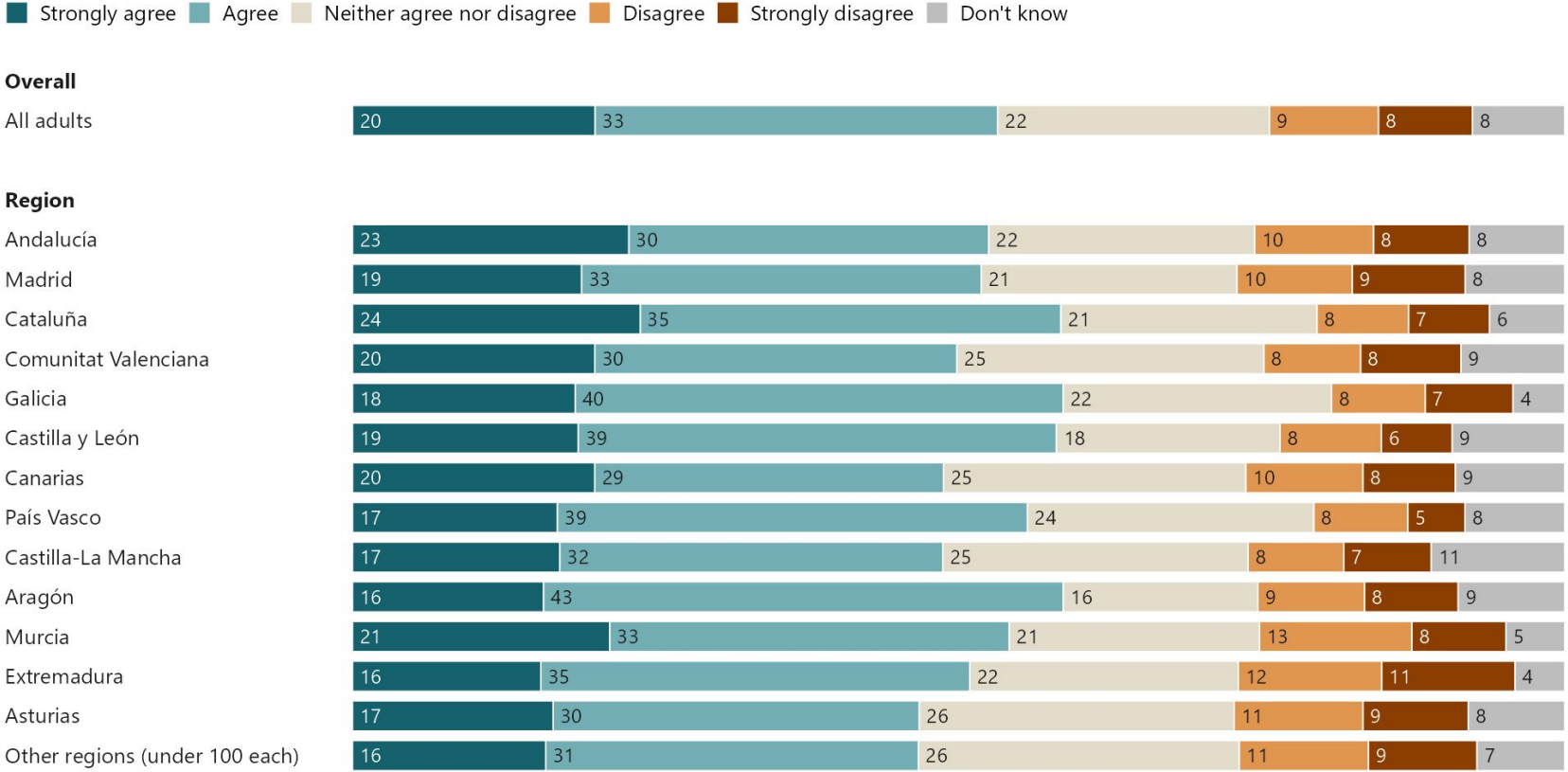
“Fossil fuels contribute to worsening the impacts of extreme weather events” (%)

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements. Base: all adults, 5,027 - by demographics.



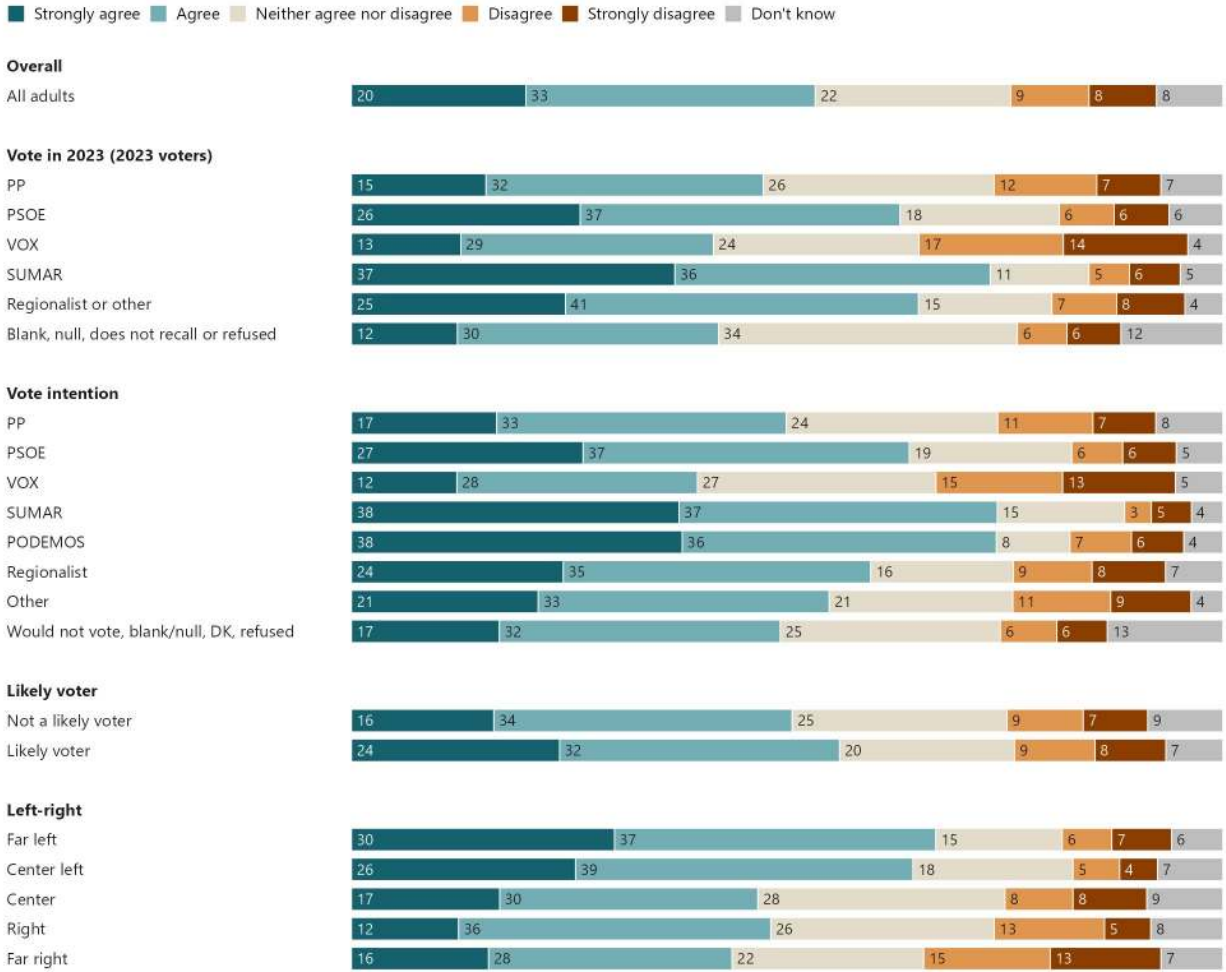
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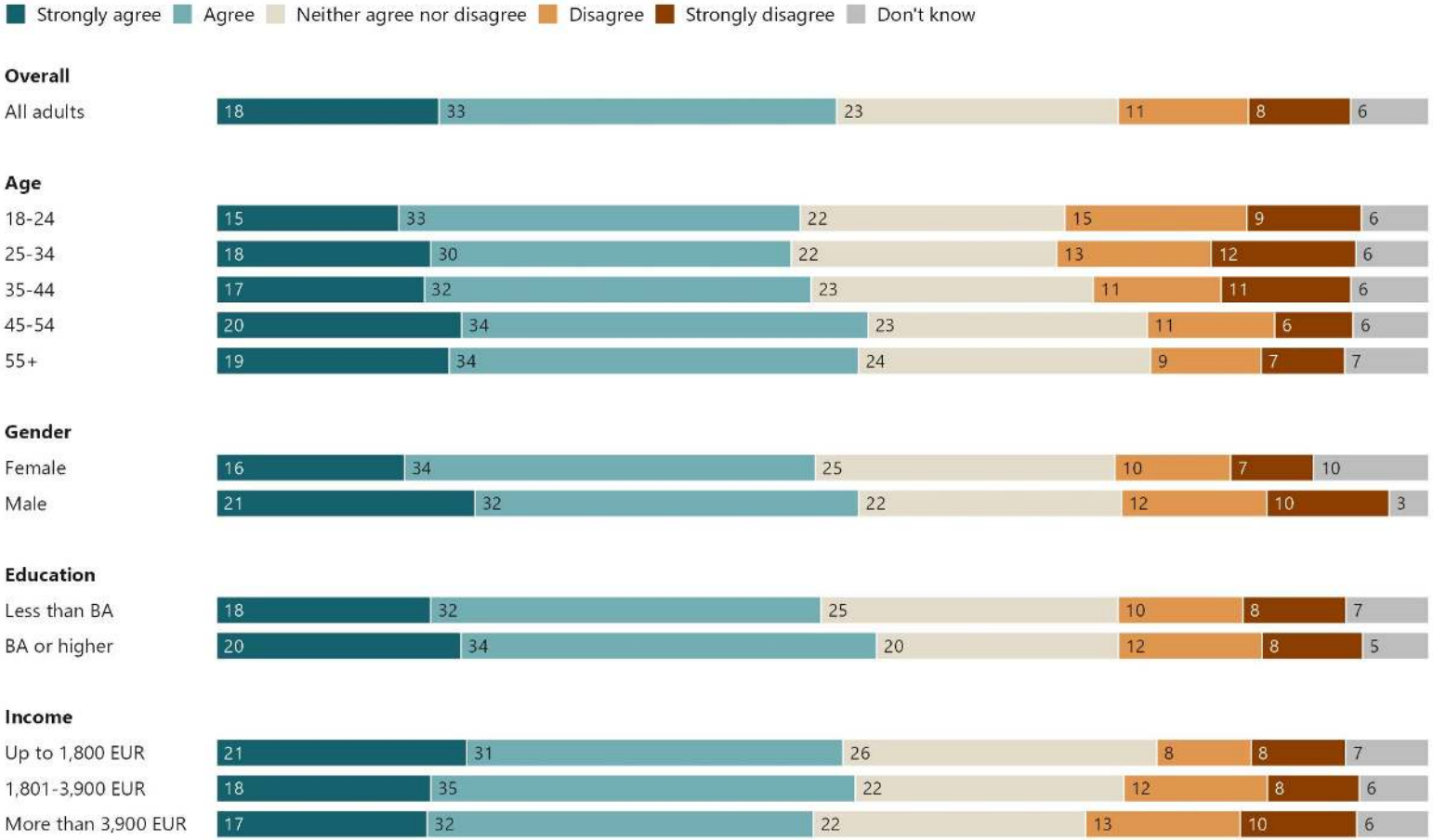


Views around whether fossil fuels contribute to worsening the impacts of extreme weather are relatively partisan, with the right being less likely to agree and the left beng more likely to.

Across the partisan spectrum, there is a relatively large share of middling responses and uncertainty.

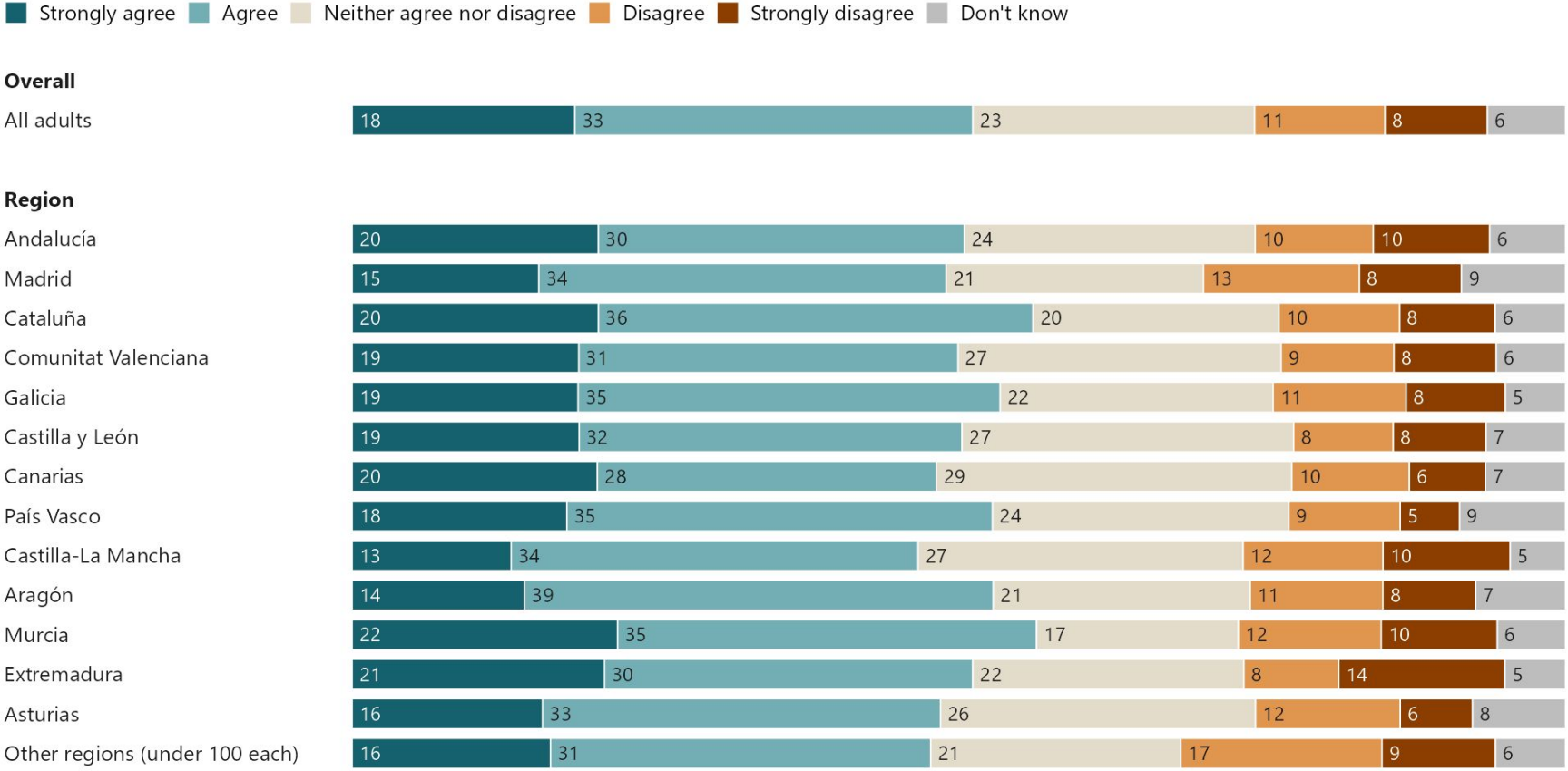
“Fossil fuel companies bear some responsibility for the damage caused by extreme weather events” (%)

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements. Base: all adults, 5,027 - by demographics.



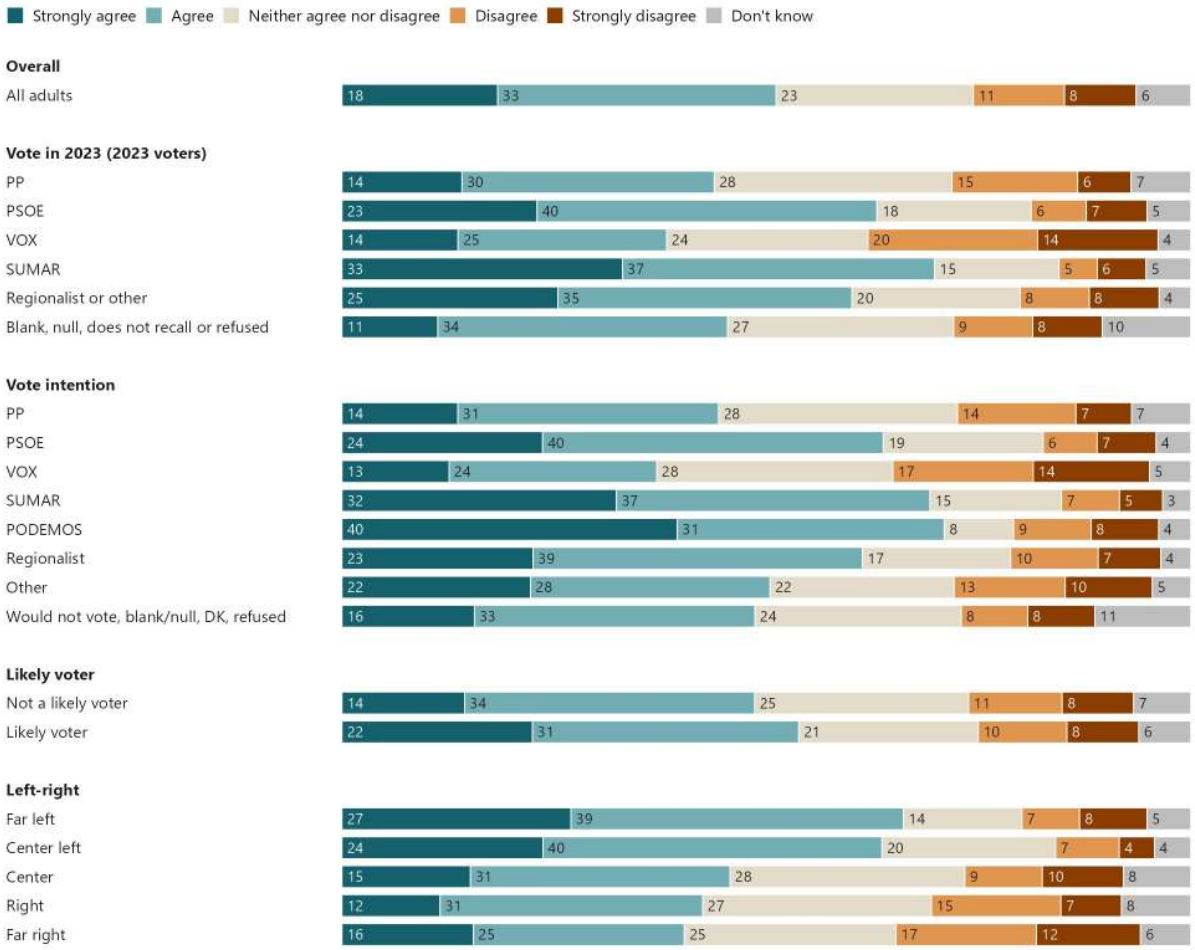
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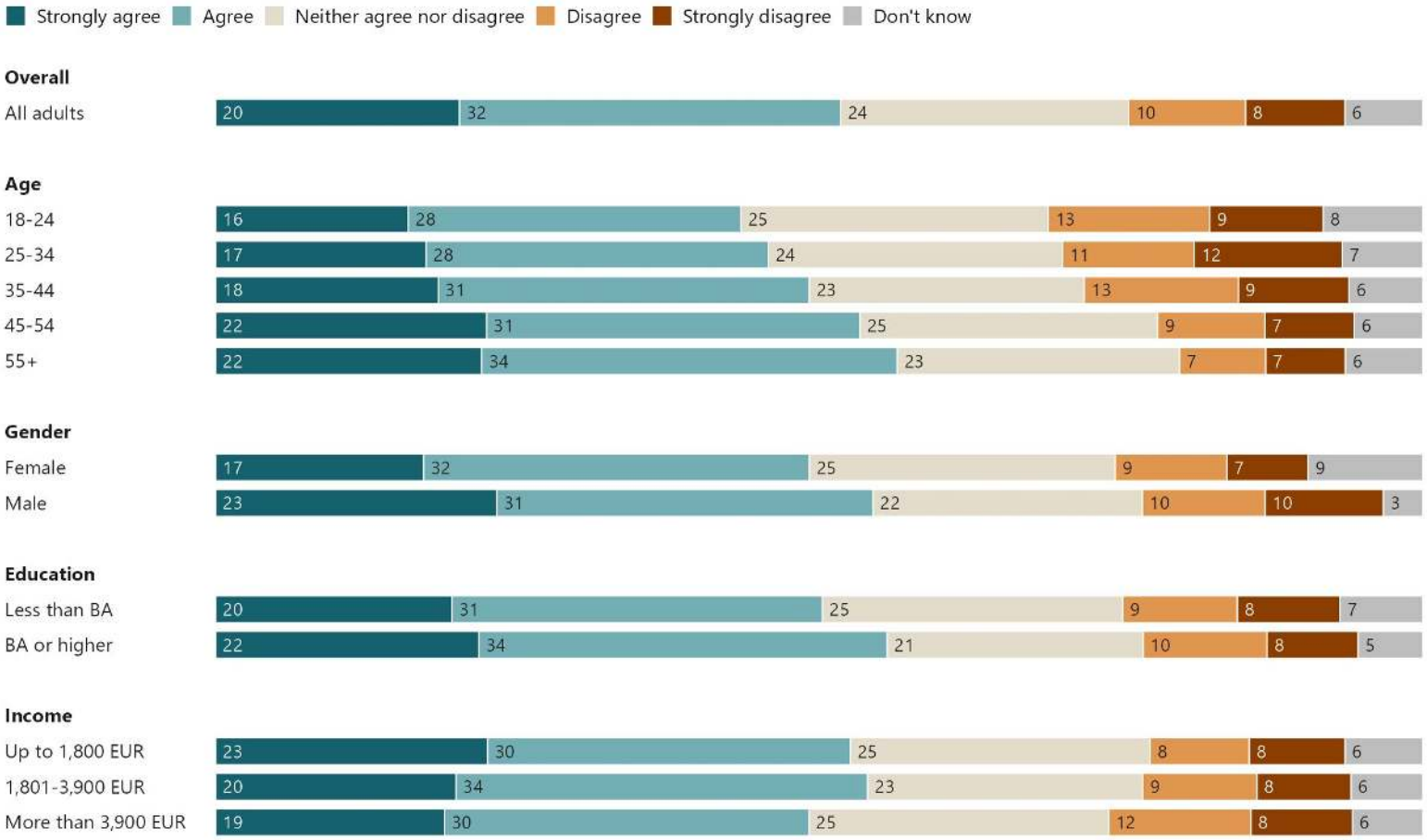


Views around whether fossil fuels companies bear some responsibility exhibit the same pattern, with the right being less likely to agree and the left beng more likely to.

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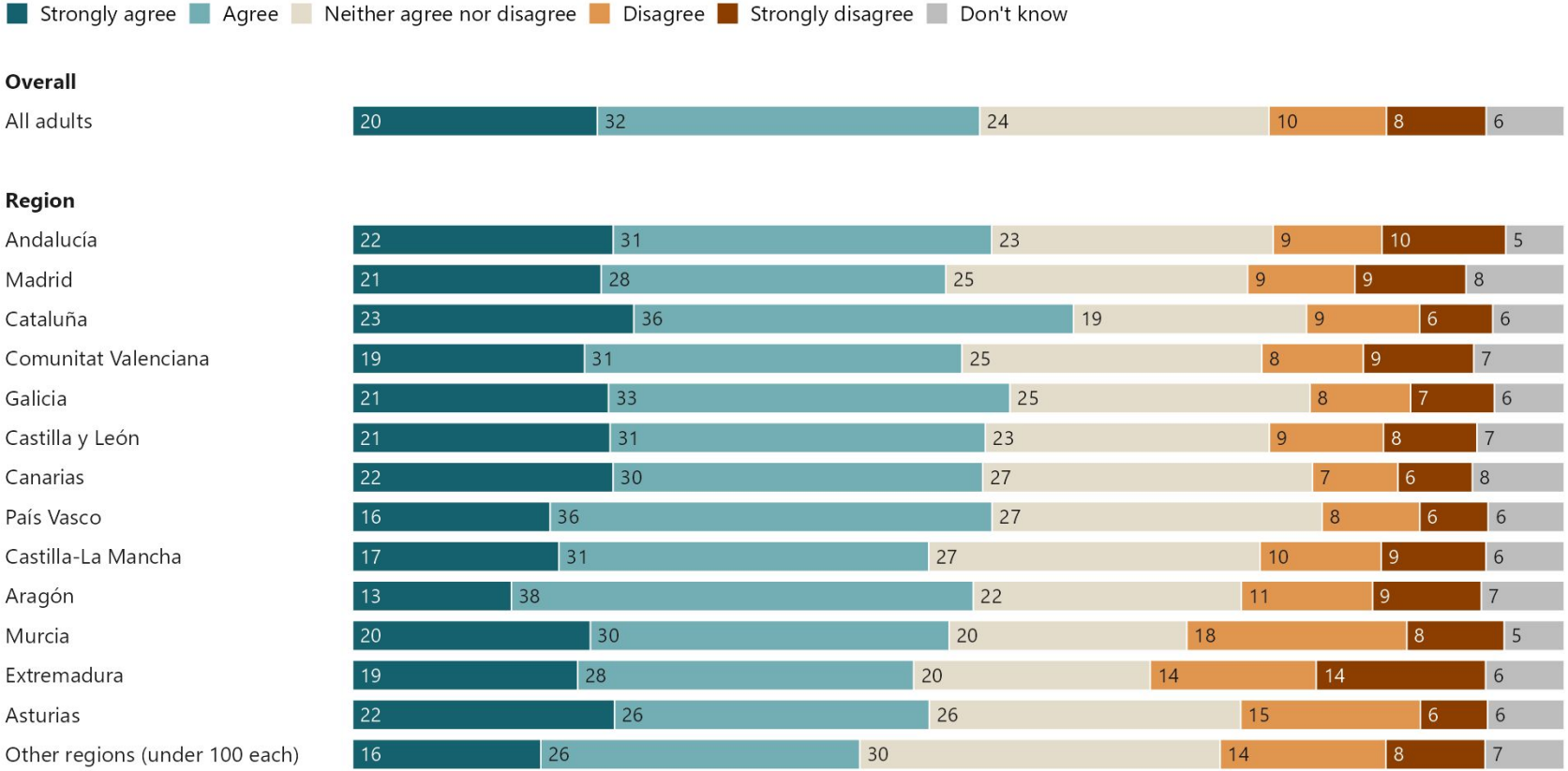
“The fossil fuel industry should bear part of the costs resulting from extreme weather events” (%)

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements. Base: all adults, 5,027 - by demographics.



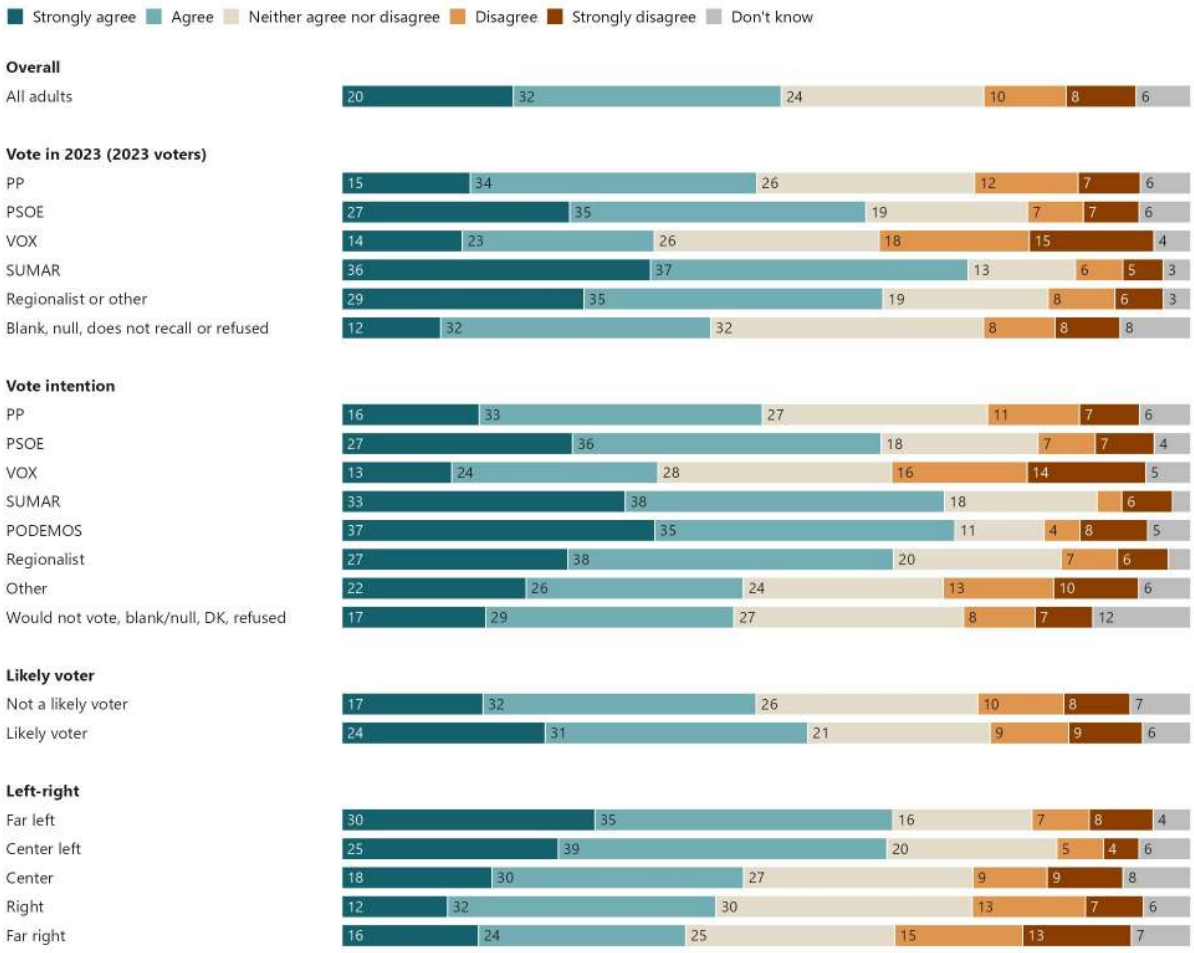
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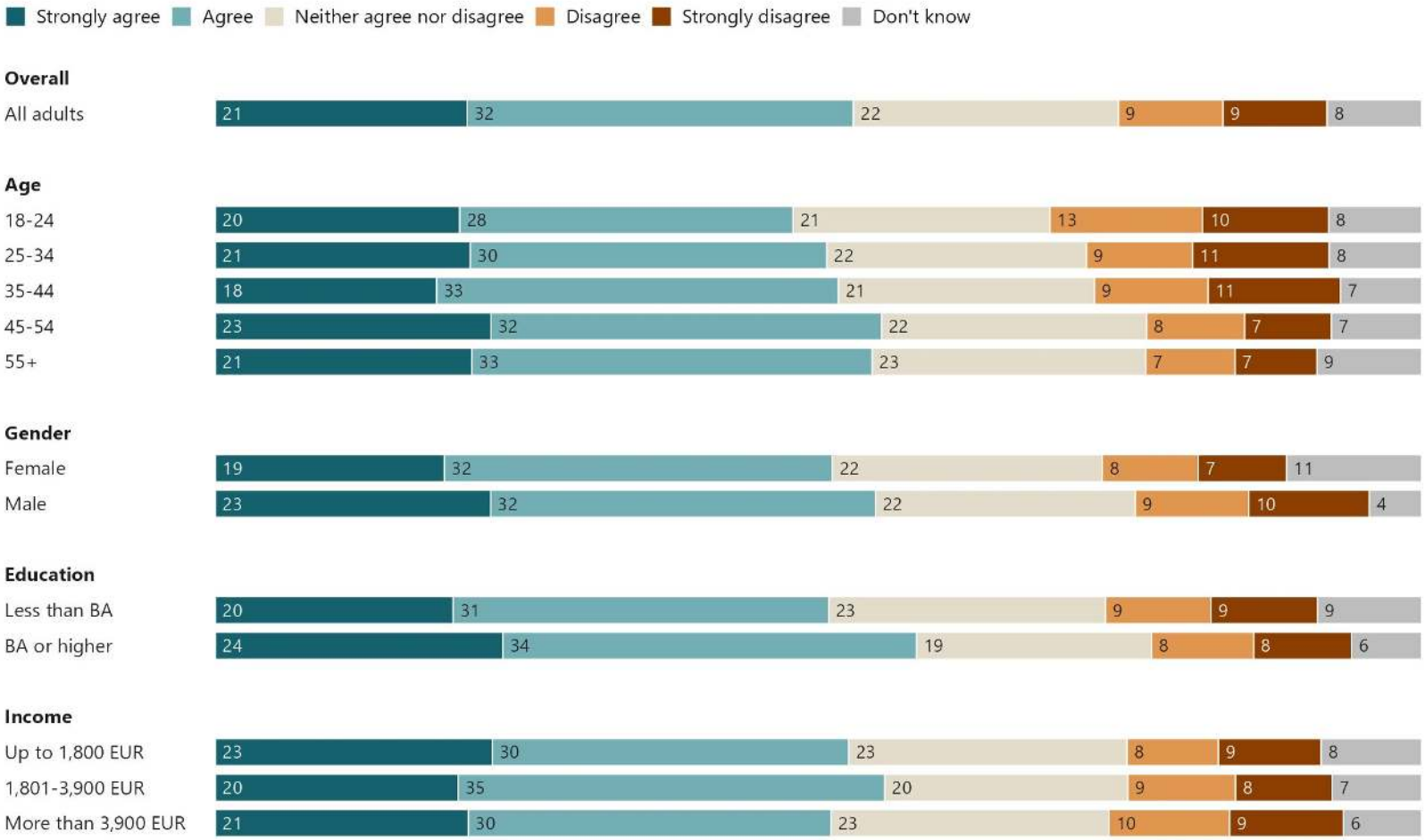


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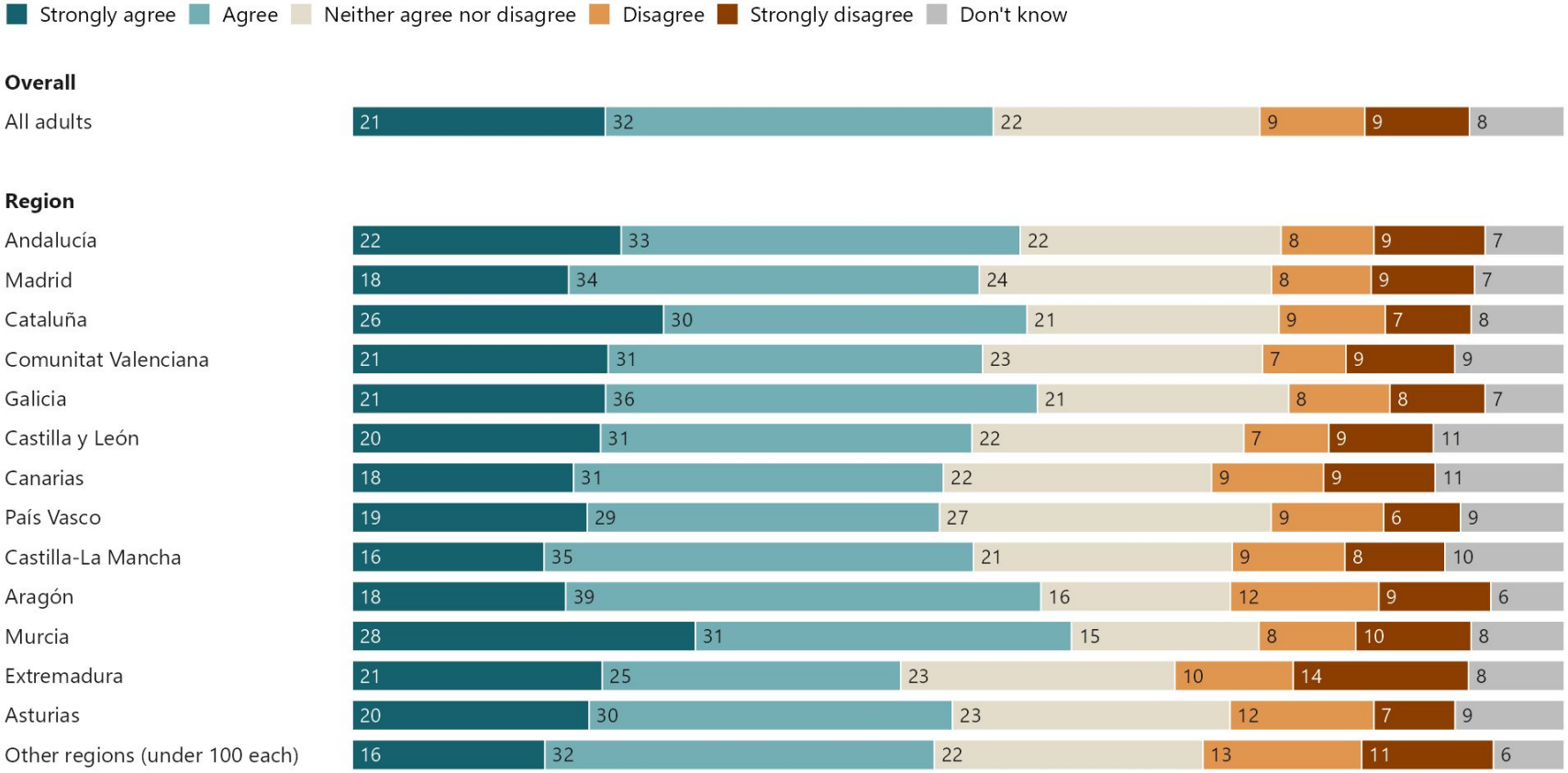
“The burning of fossil fuels has increased the risk of extreme weather events” (%)

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements. Base: all adults, 5,027 - by demographics.



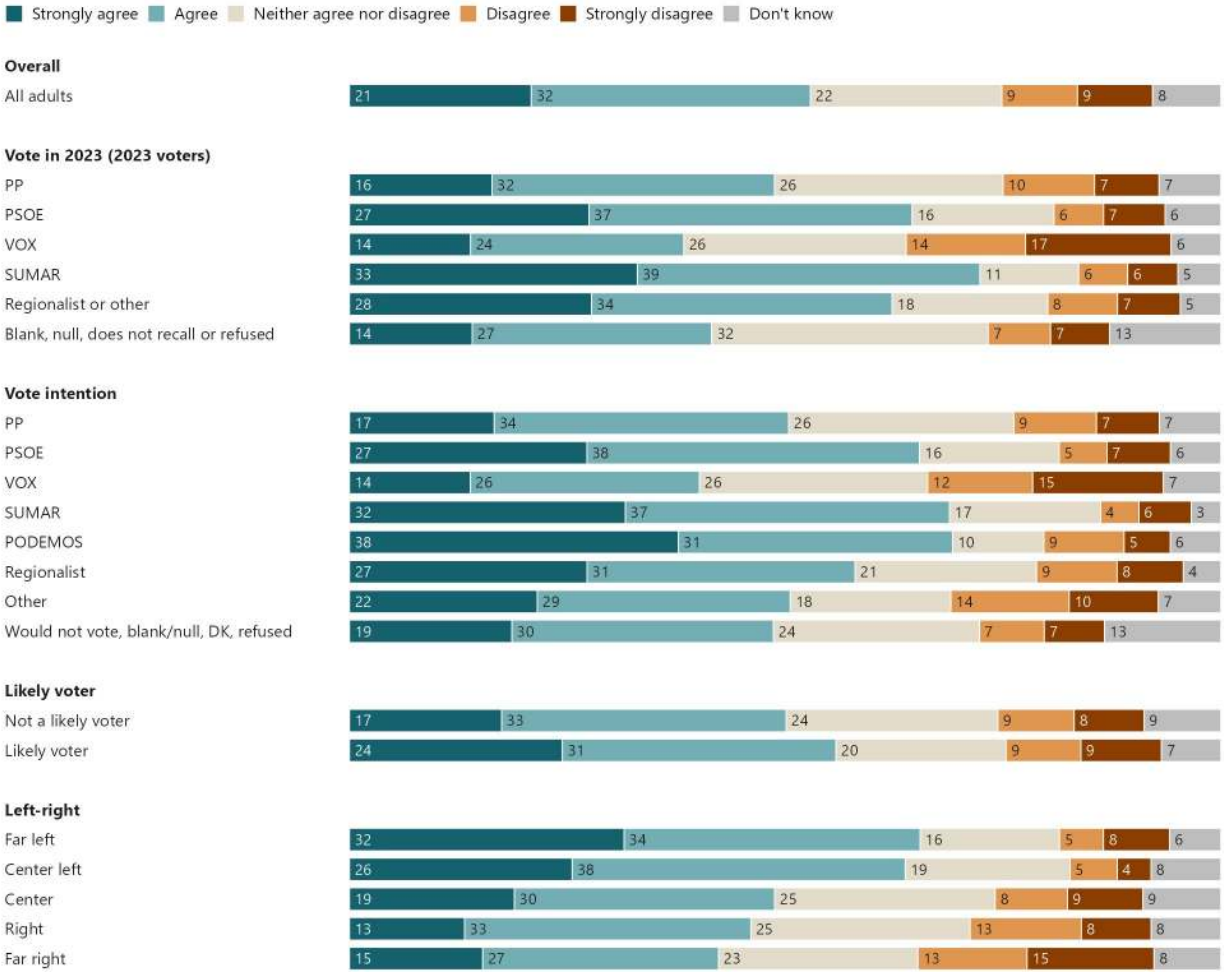
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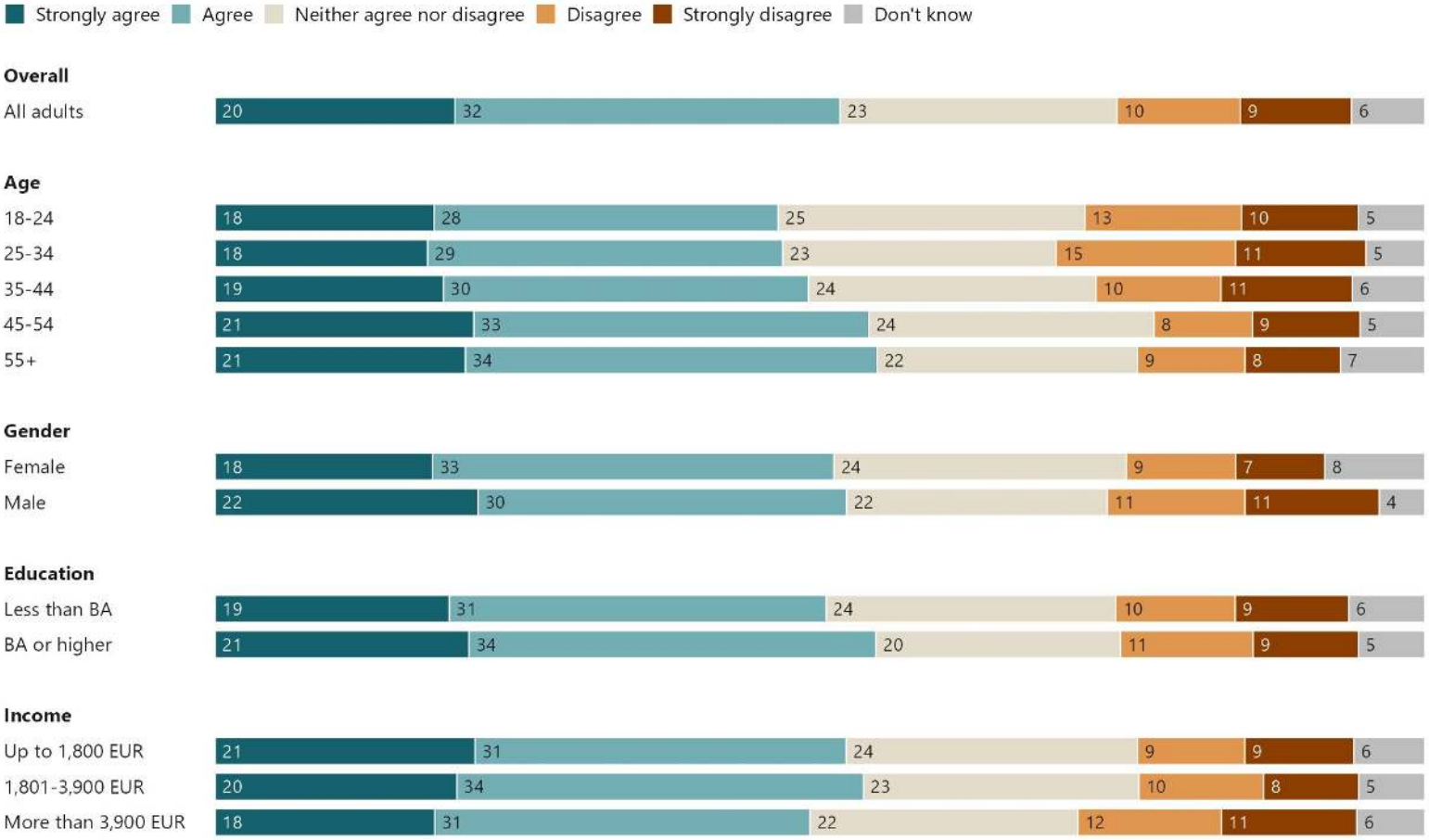


Views around burning fossil fuels and extreme weather probabilities also have a partisan tint, with the right being less likely to agree and the left beng more likely to.

Still, across the partisan spectrum, there is a relatively large share of middling responses and uncertainty, meaning this remains an open issue.

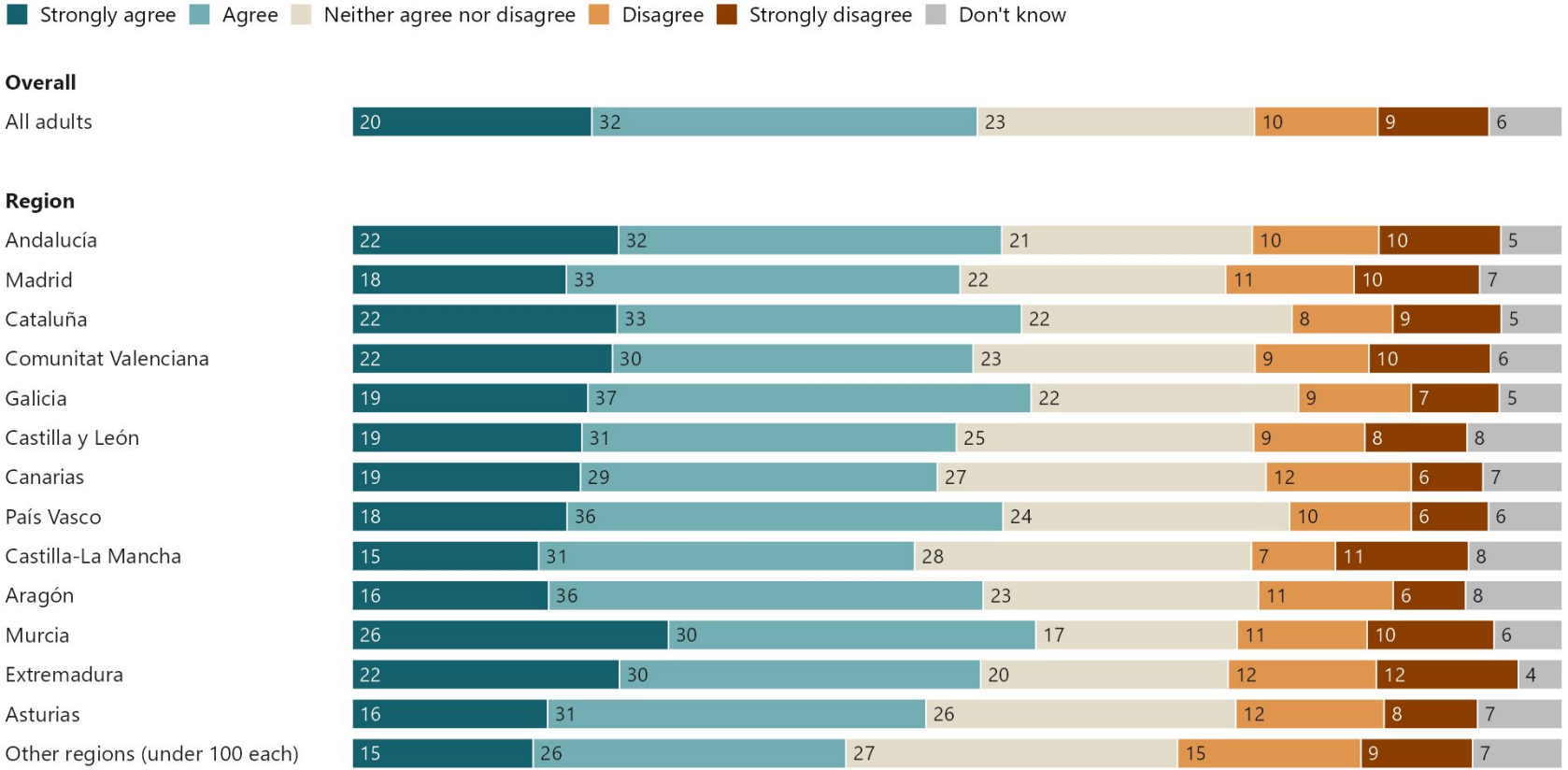
“Fossil fuel producers should be held accountable for impacts associated with climate change” (%)

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements. Base: all adults, 5,027 - by demographics.



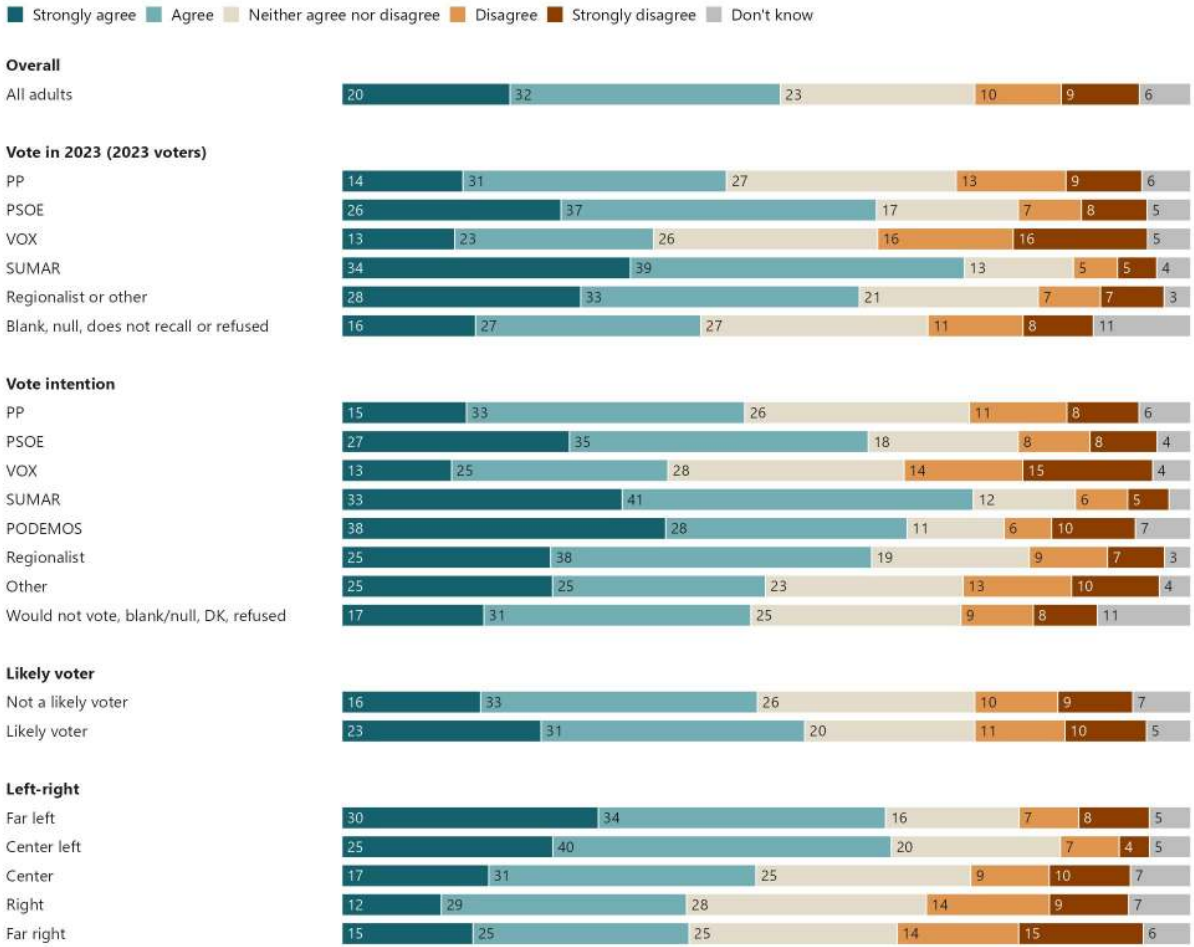
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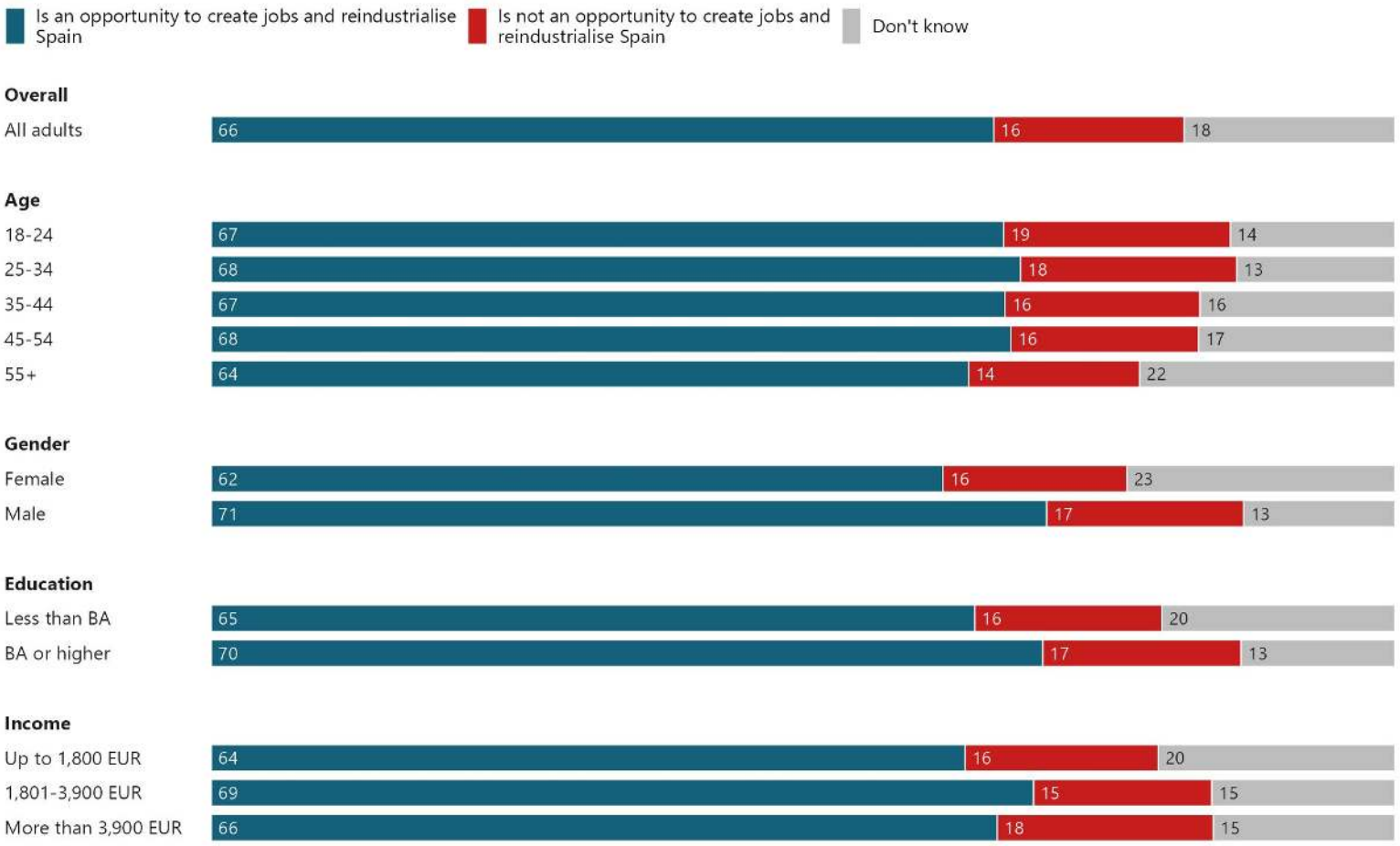


Views around whether fossil fuels companies bear responsibility exhibit the same pattern, with the right being less likely to agree and the left beng more likely to.

Still, across the partisan spectrum, there is a relatively large share of middling responses and uncertainty.

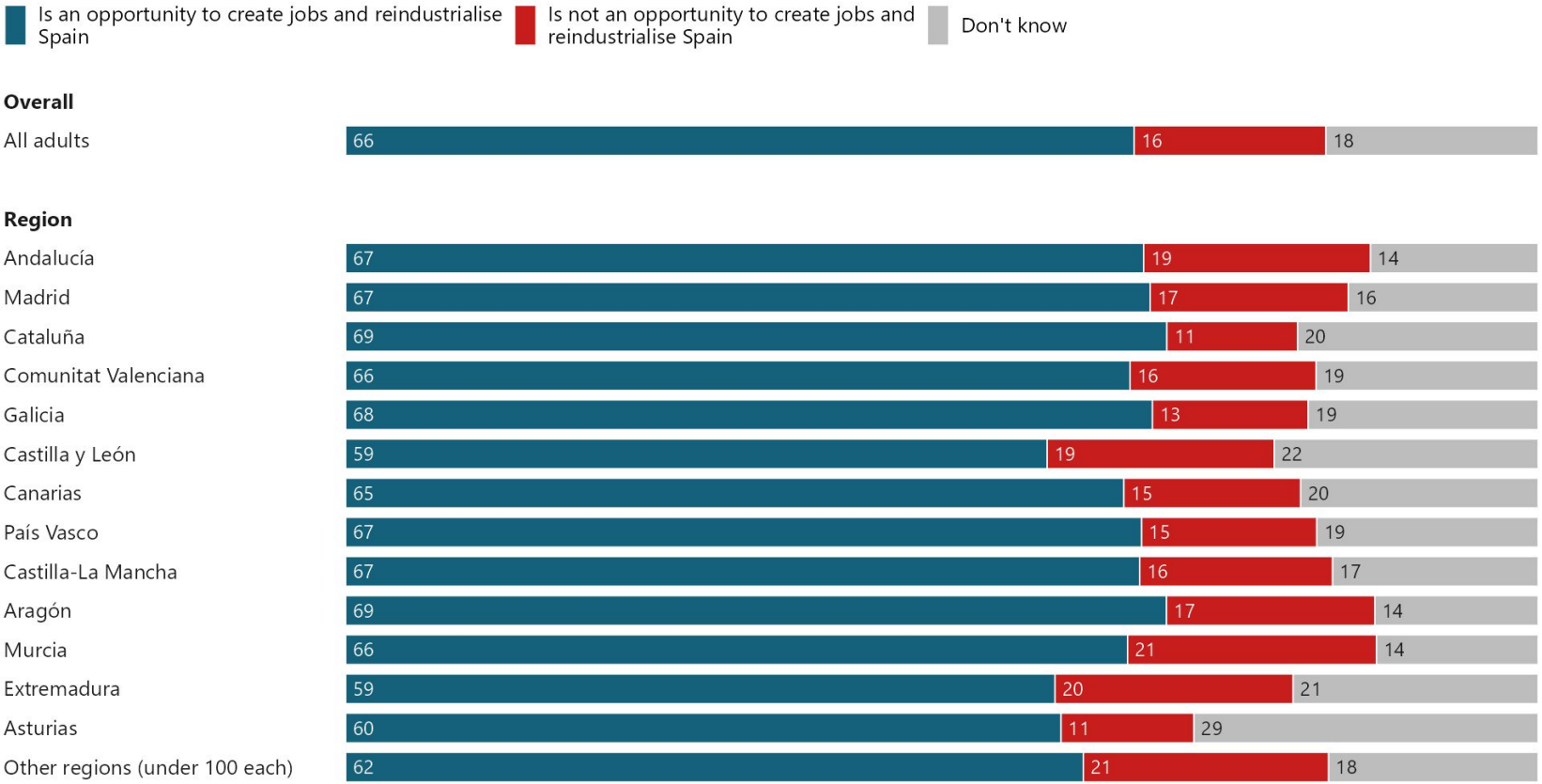
Transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy: jobs and reindustrialisation (%)

Which of the following statements comes closest to your view? Transitioning from fossil fuels (oil, gas) to renewable energy (solar, wind)... Base: all adults, 5,027 - by demographics.



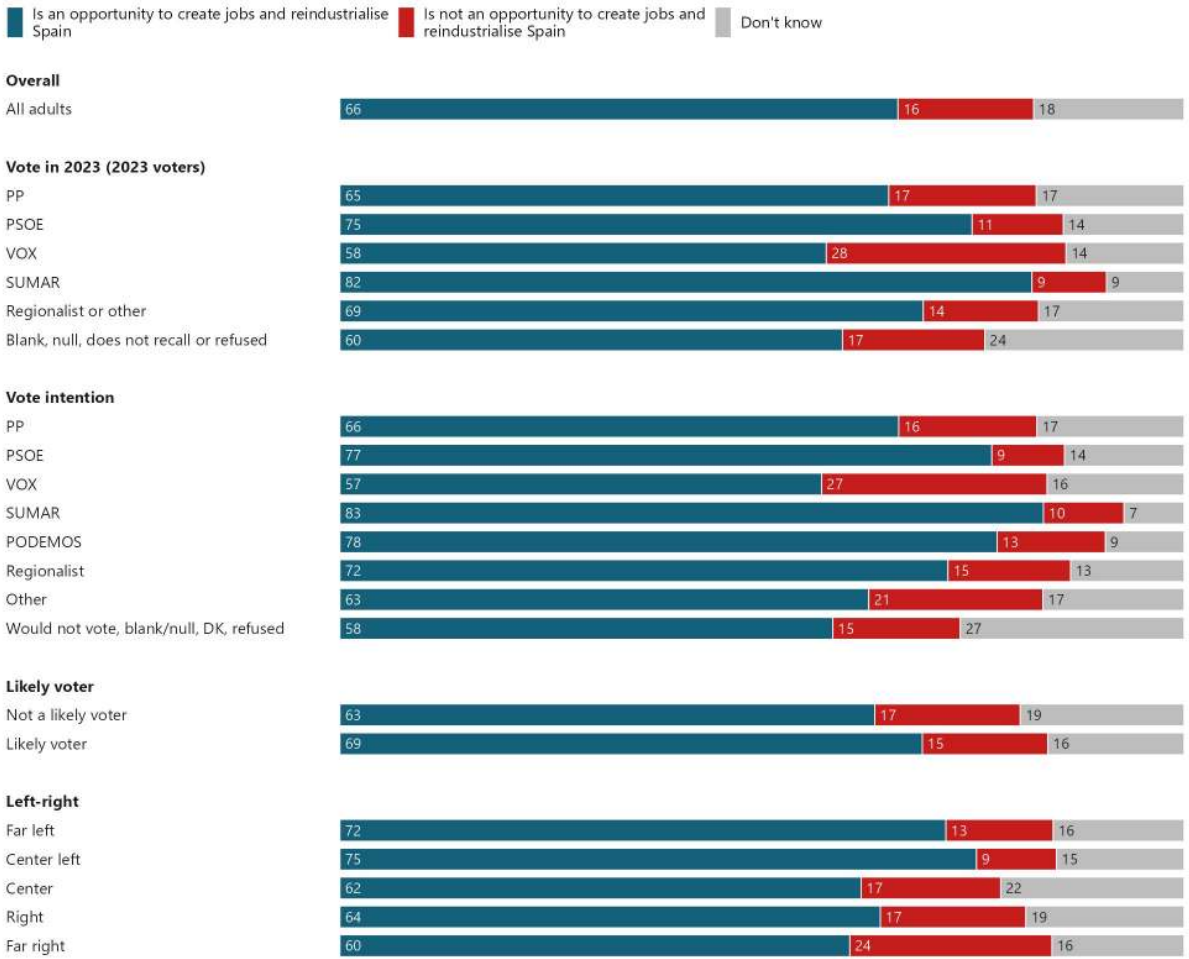
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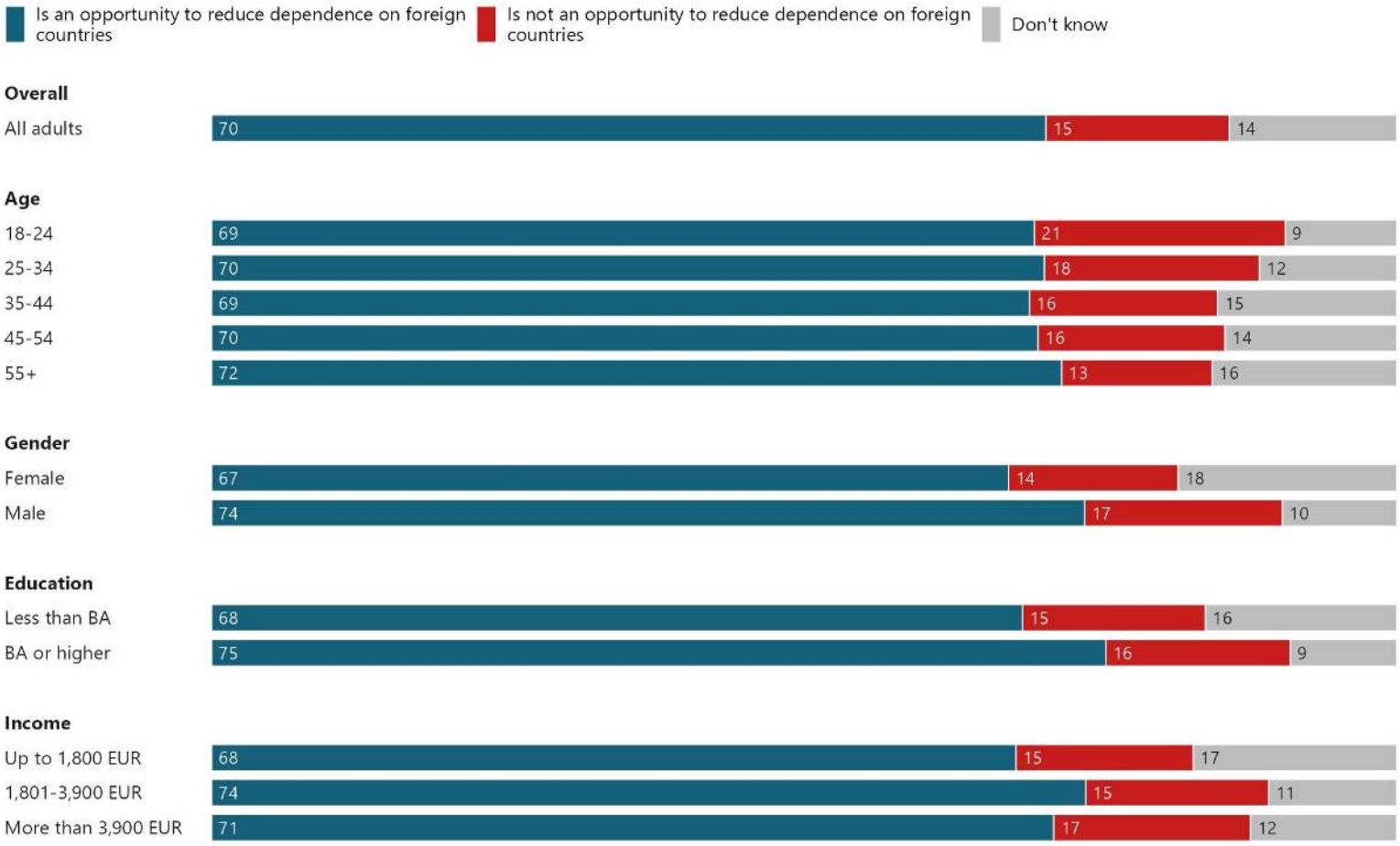
Which of the following statements comes closest to your view? Transitioning from fossil fuels (oil, gas) to renewable energy (solar, wind)... Base: all adults, 5,027 - by political profile.



Attitudes towards the energy transition remain partisan, but views are more likely to be in favor of the transition as an economic opportunity than not.

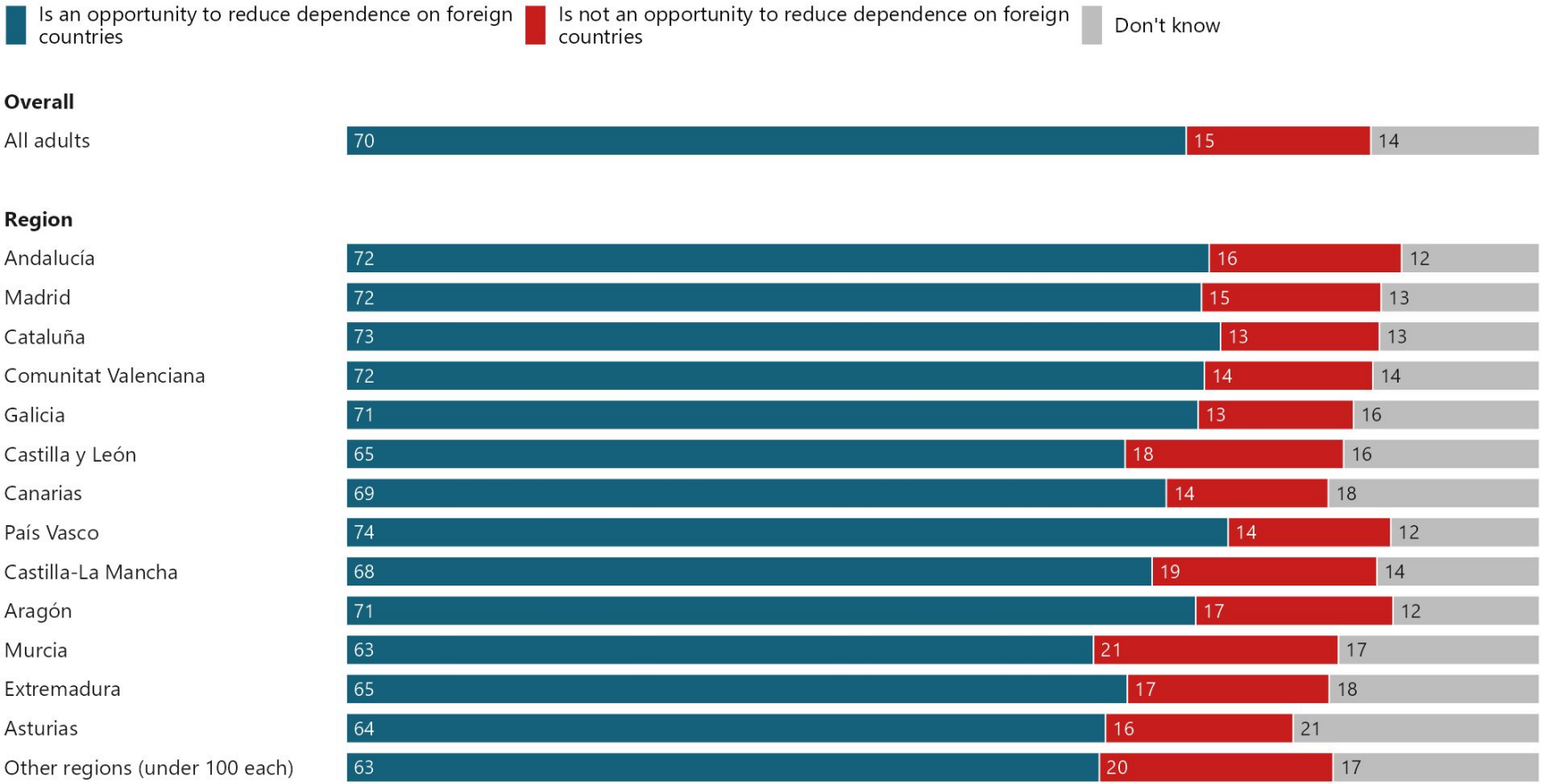
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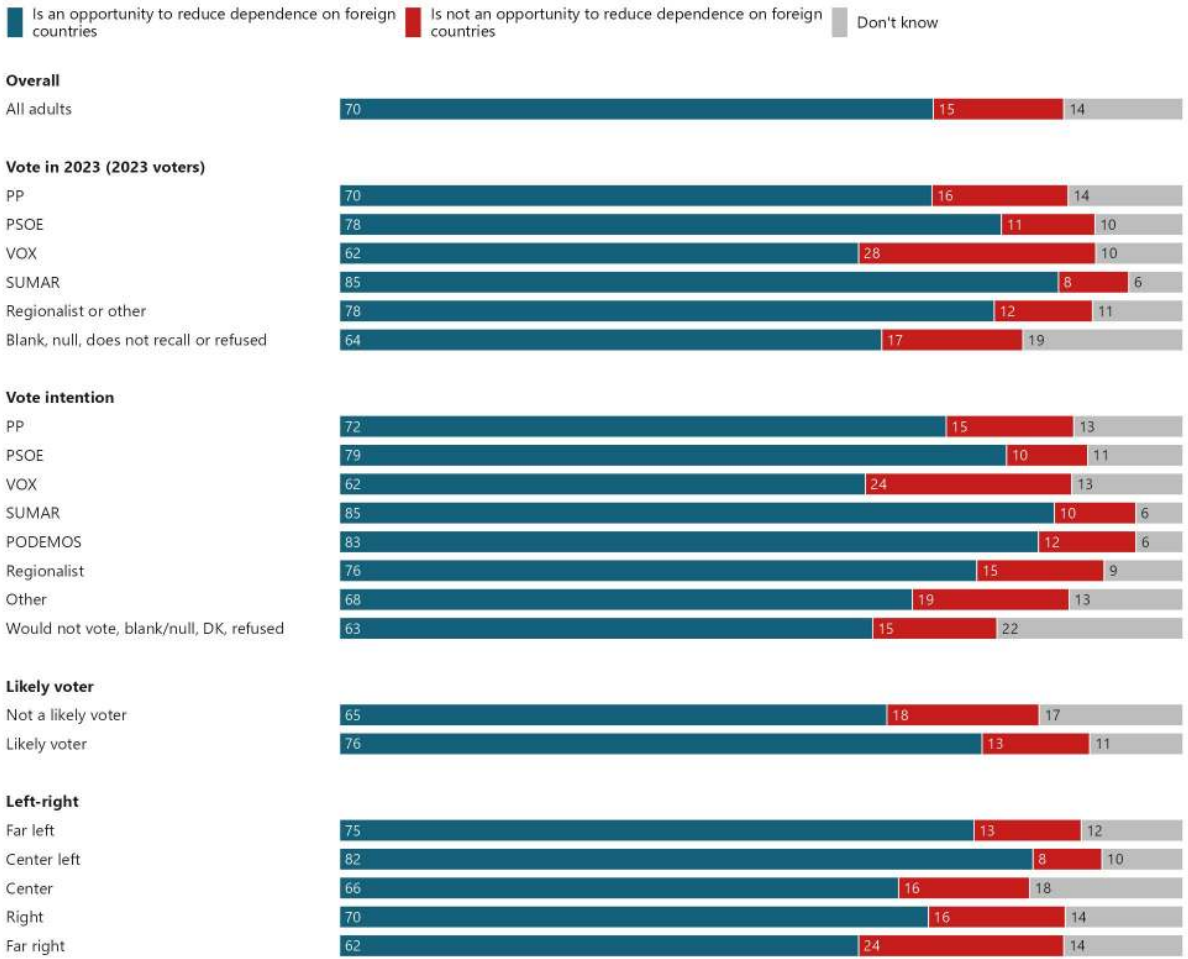
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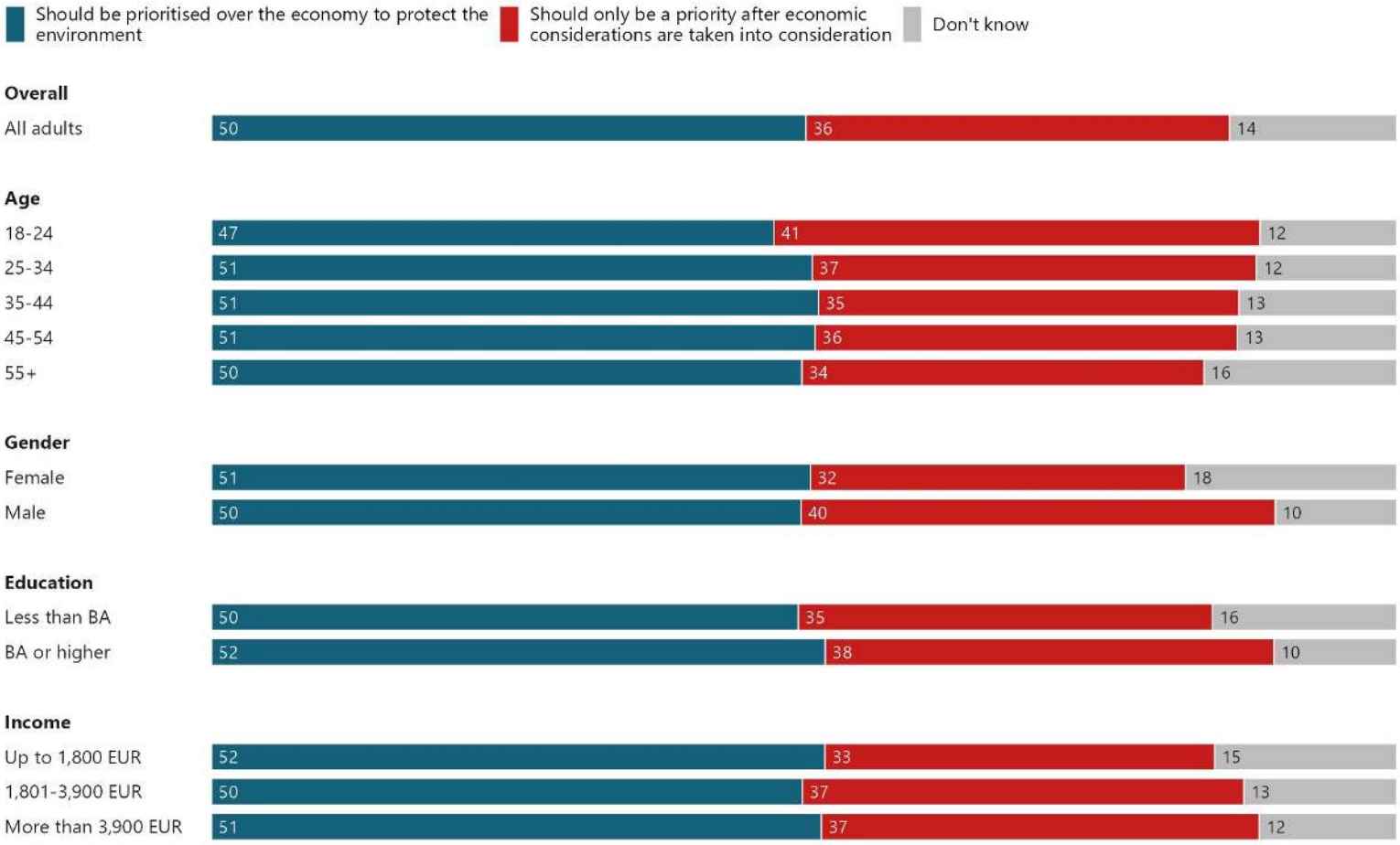
Which of the following statements comes closest to your view? Transitioning from fossil fuels (oil, gas) to renewable energy (solar, wind)... Base: all adults, 5,027 - by political profile.



With regard to dependence, attitudes remain partisan but broadly supportive. Still, there are relatively high levels of uncertainty.

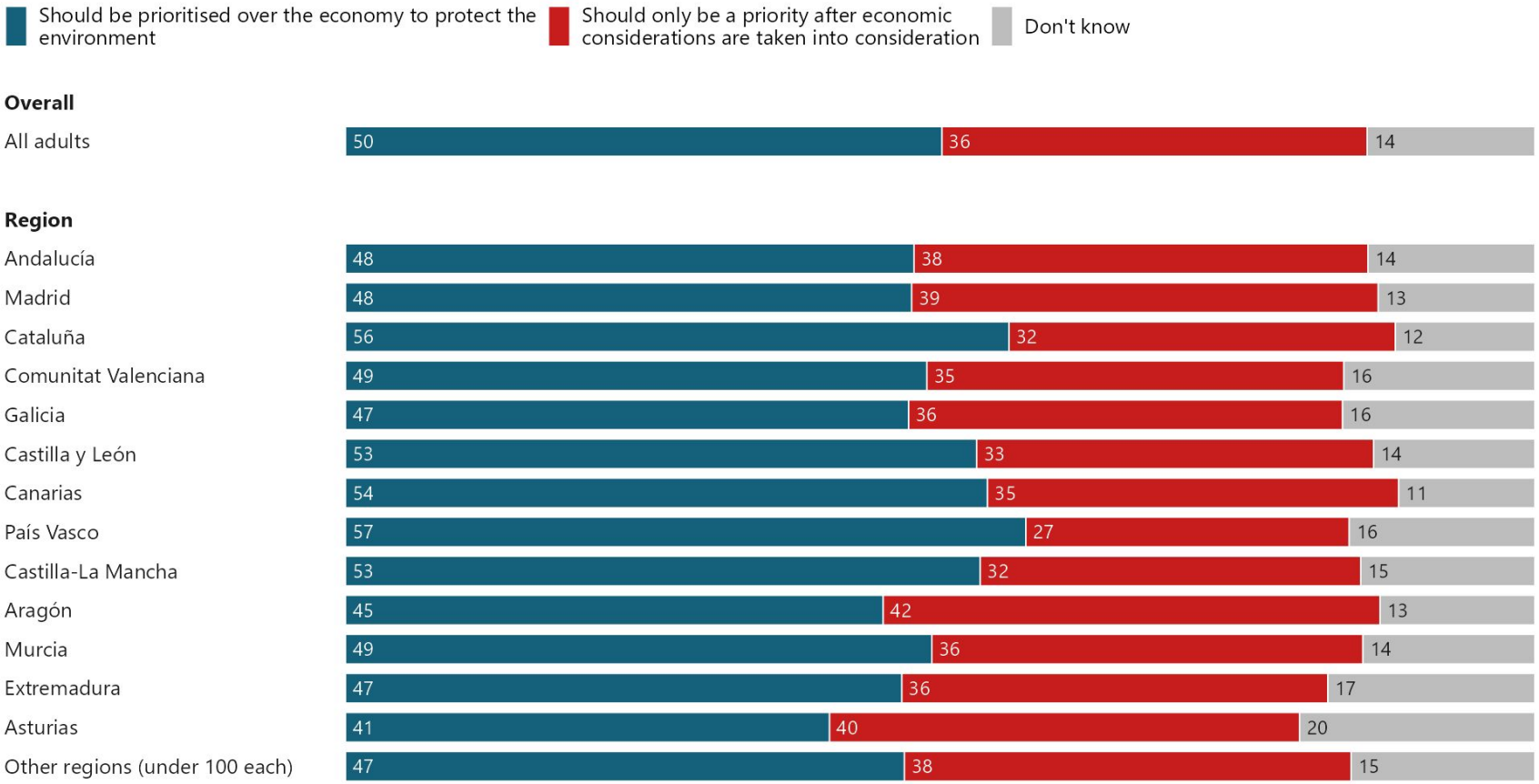
Transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy: the environment and the economy (%)

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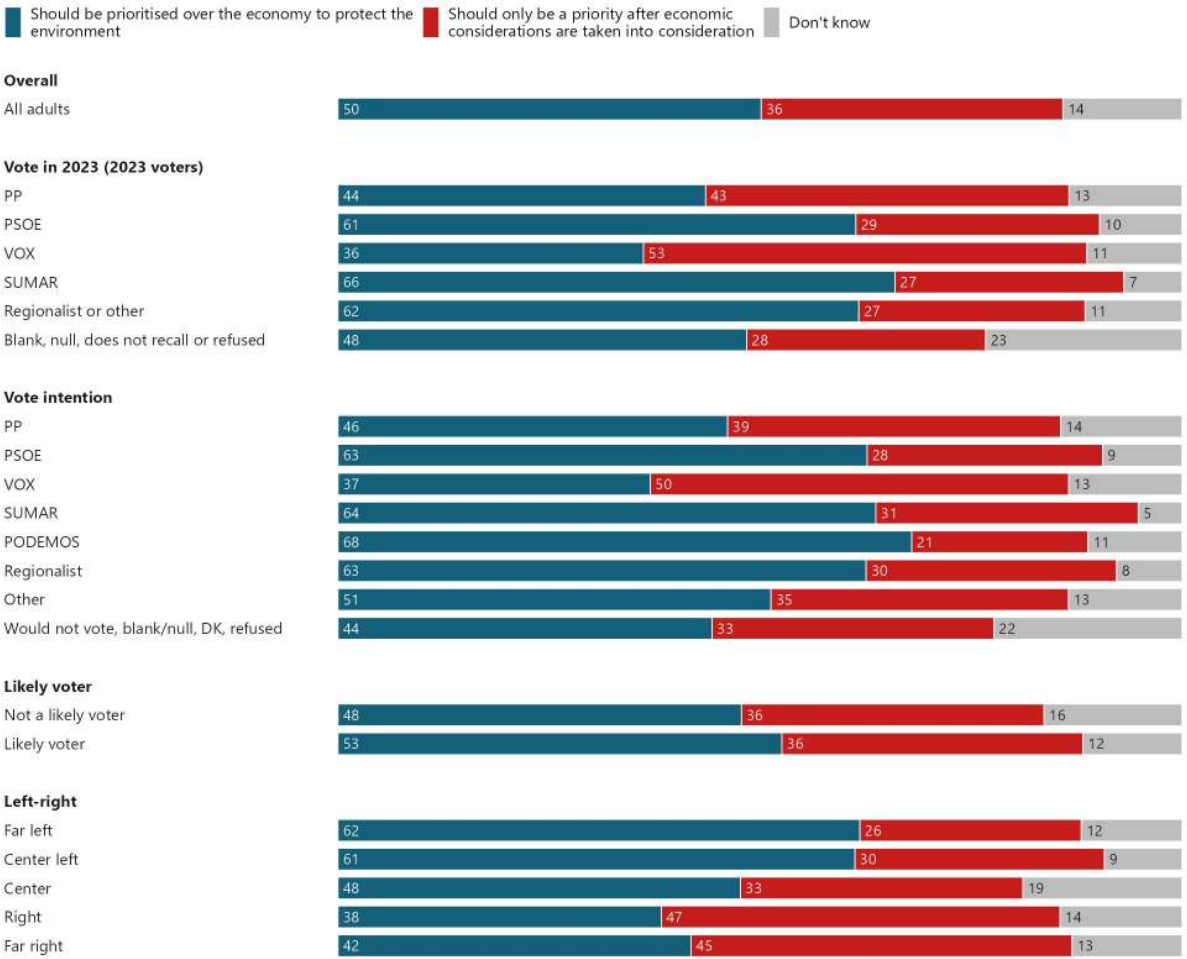
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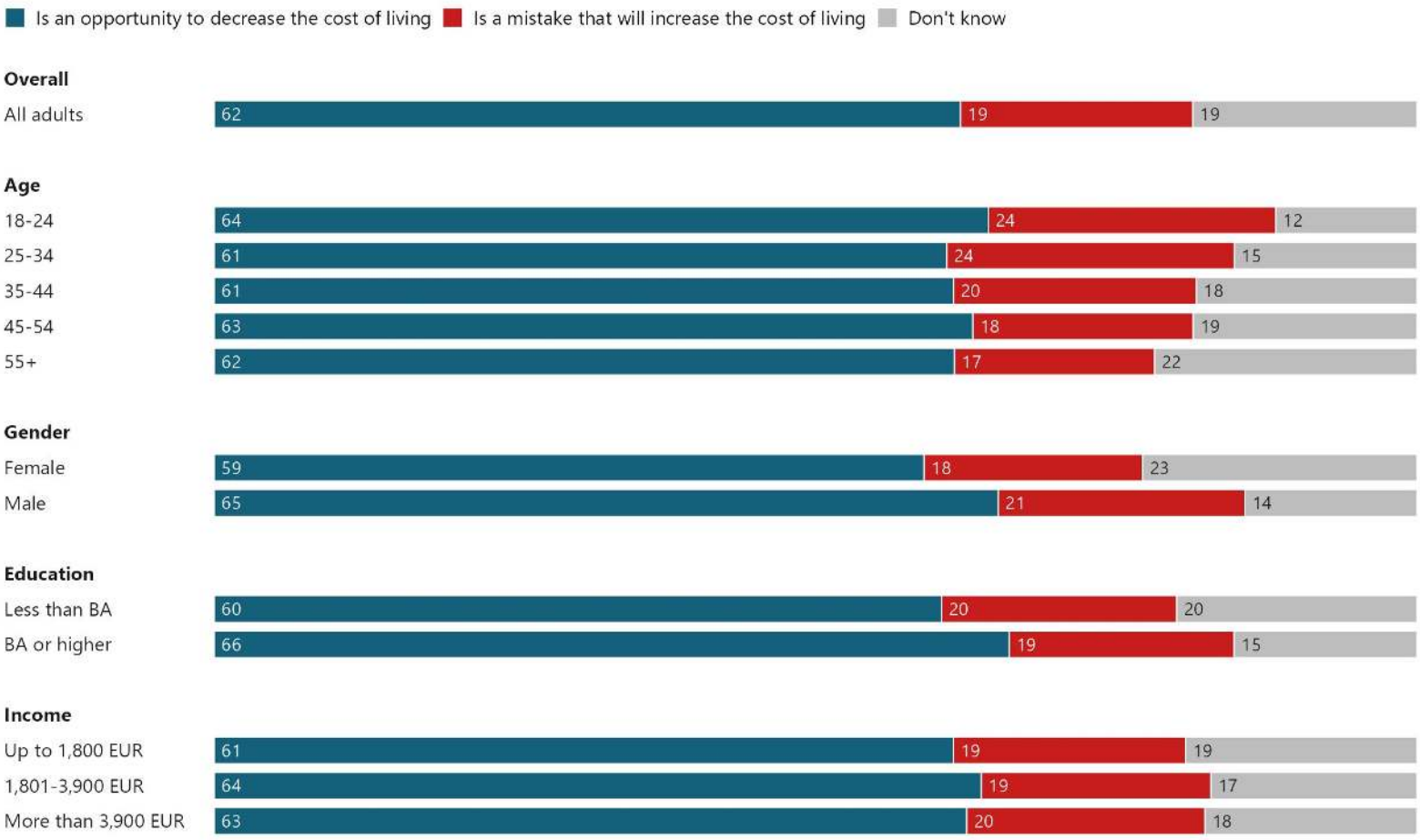
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Whether the environment or economy should be prioritized is a relatively more divisive issue, though the environment is favored among partisans across current voting intention, except for Vox voters.

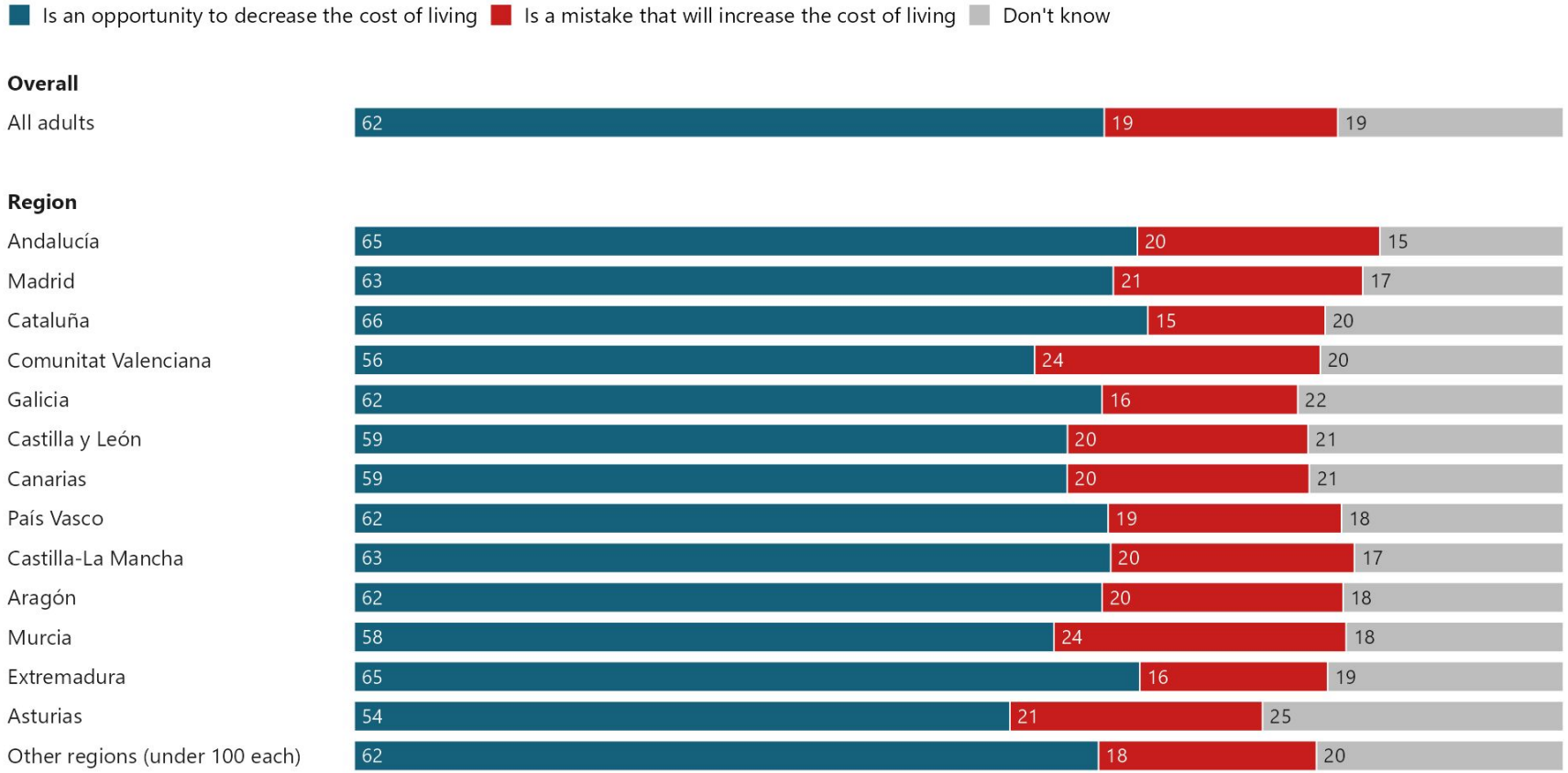
Transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy: the cost of living (%)

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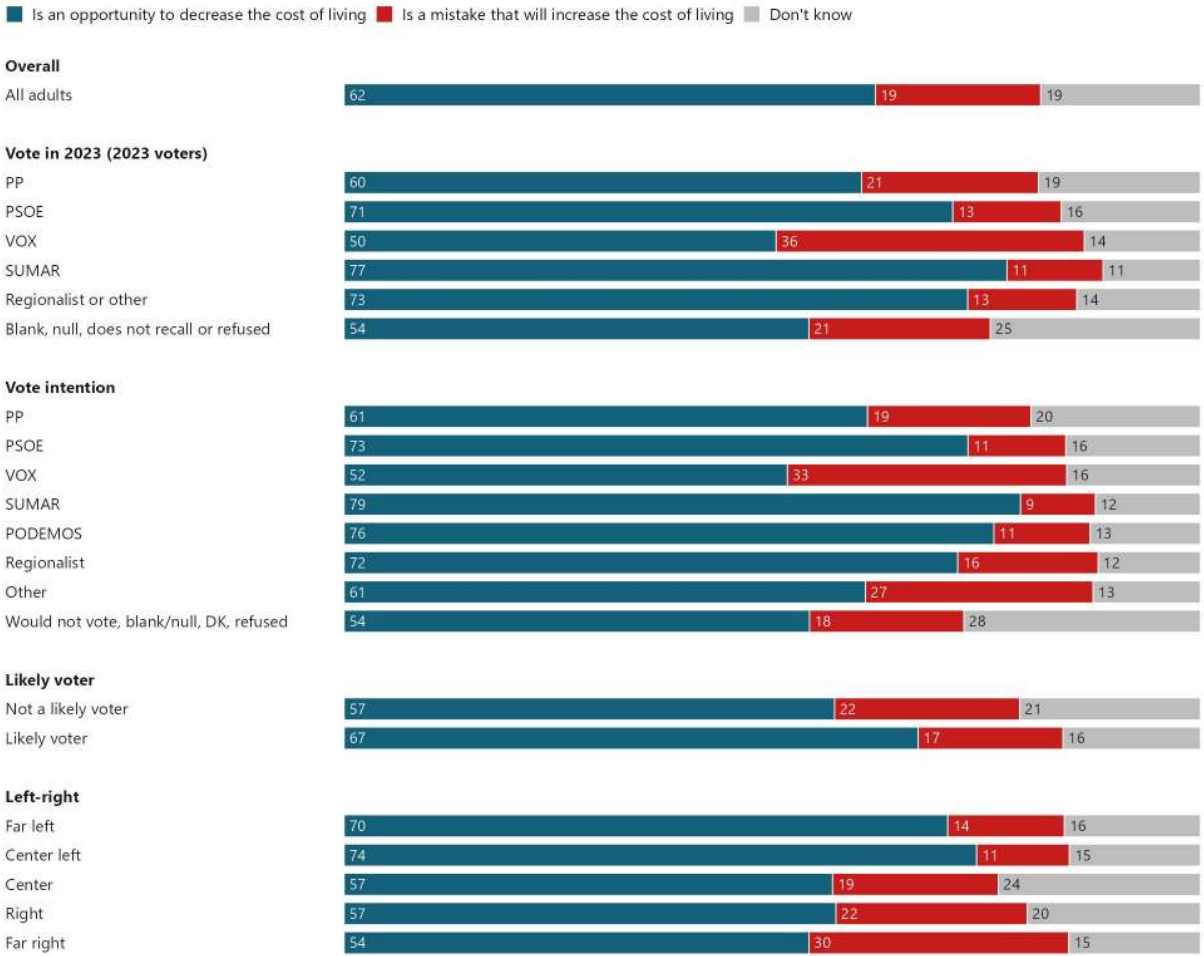
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Voters tend to view the transition as an opportunity to decrease the cost of living, though there is a great deal of uncertainty over this issue. Views for and against this position fall broadly along partisan lines, but still half of Vox voters see it as an opportunity.

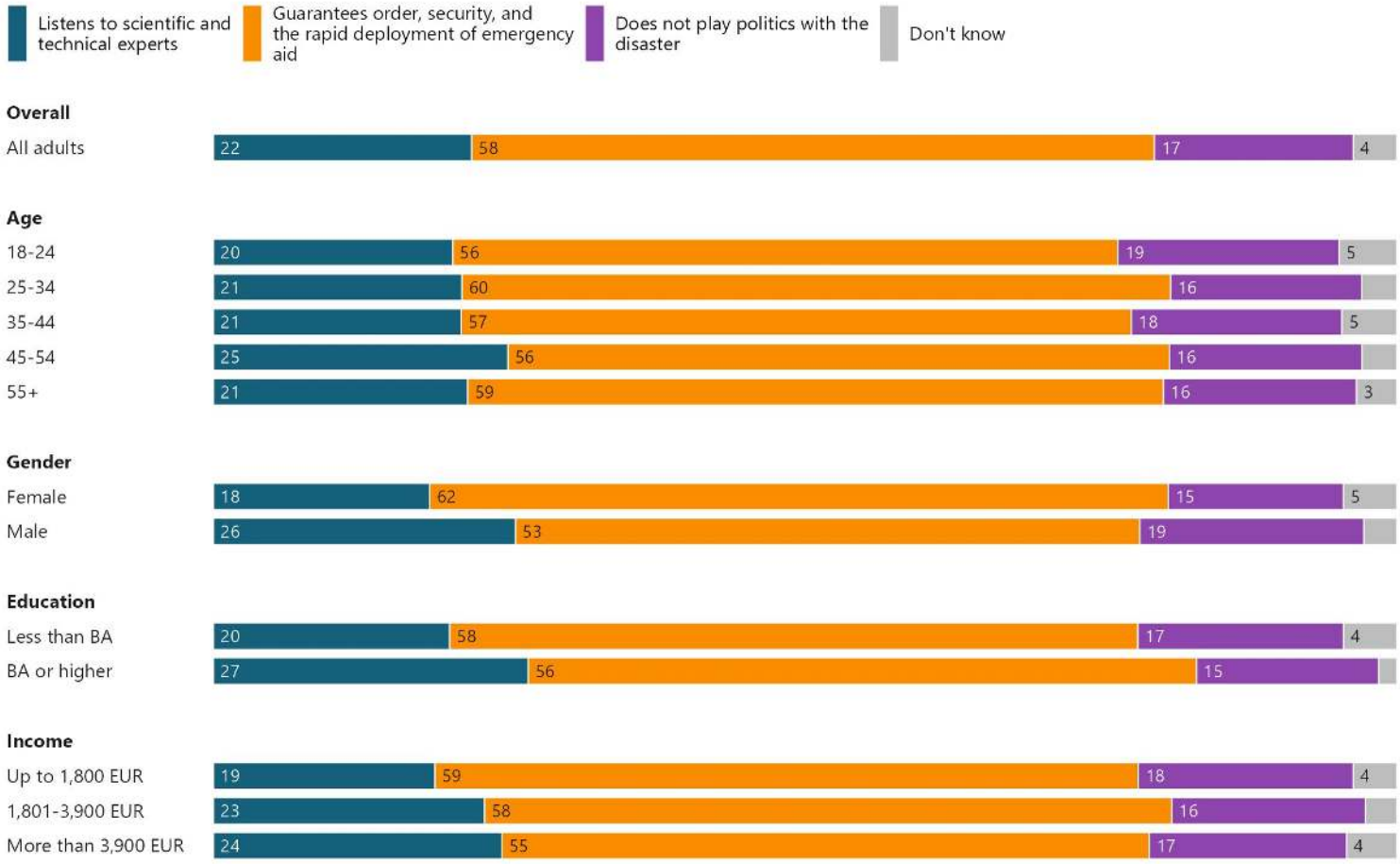
Climate Opinion Research Exchange

- The public wants a strong leader during a crisis - 58% say this is more important than listening to technical specialists or avoiding the politicization of the disaster. They are also unwilling to back politicians who think there is no point in preparing for climate change and extreme weather events.
- Governments are trusted far less than first responders. Municipal and regional governments are trusted by fewer than half, but only the central government is distrusted more than trusted.
- The highest trust is placed in people on the ground: firefighters, health and ambulance services, and the military emergency units.
- Trust follows a broadly partisan pattern: trust is lowest towards institutions among Vox voters, with limited exceptions (e.g. civil guard and police). Sumar and PSOE voters tend to express higher trust, while PP voters are somewhere in between.

Responding to extreme weather

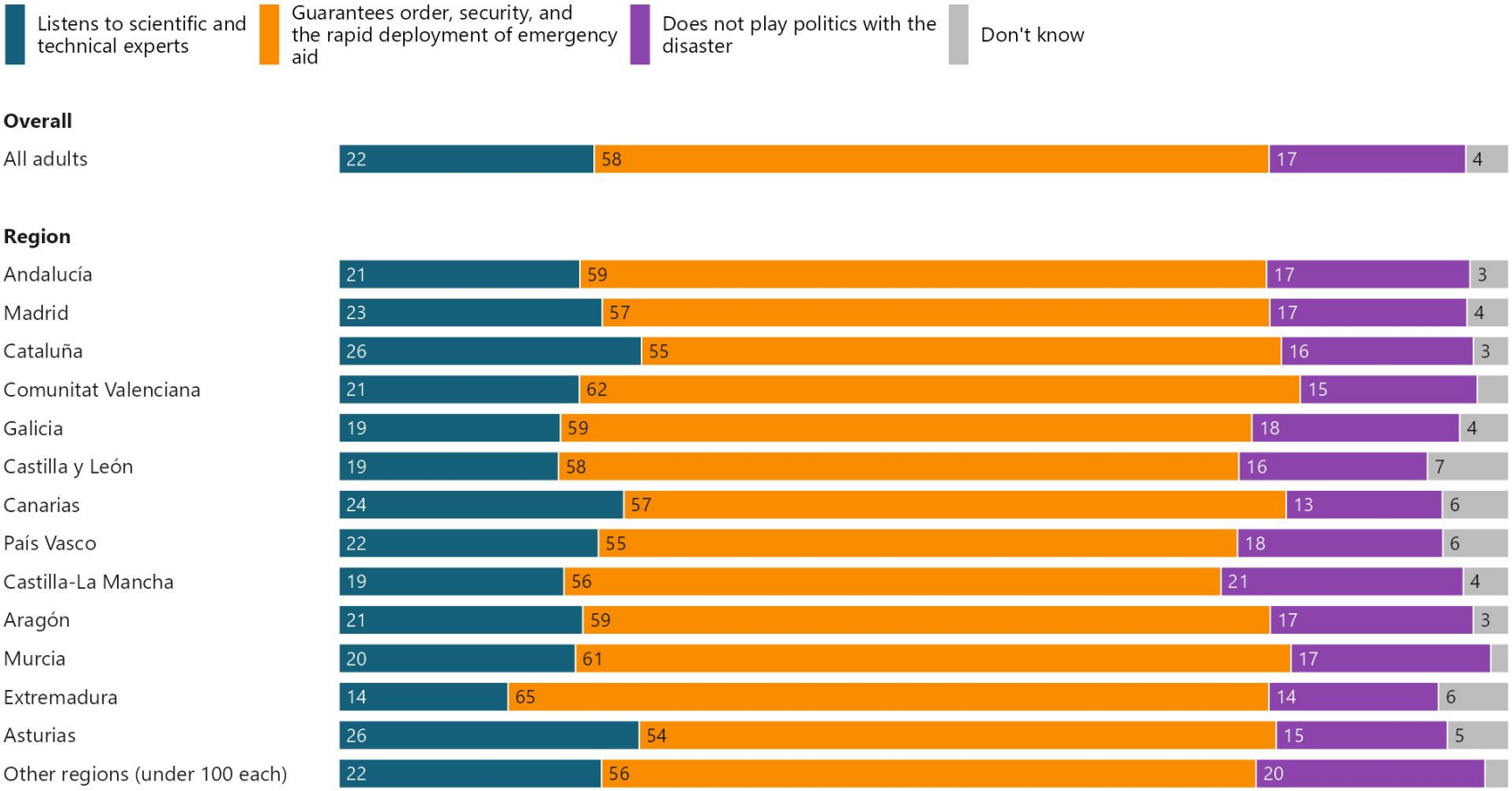
Which of the following qualities do you believe is most important in a political leader during a natural disaster (e.g. a major wildfire or flood)? (%)

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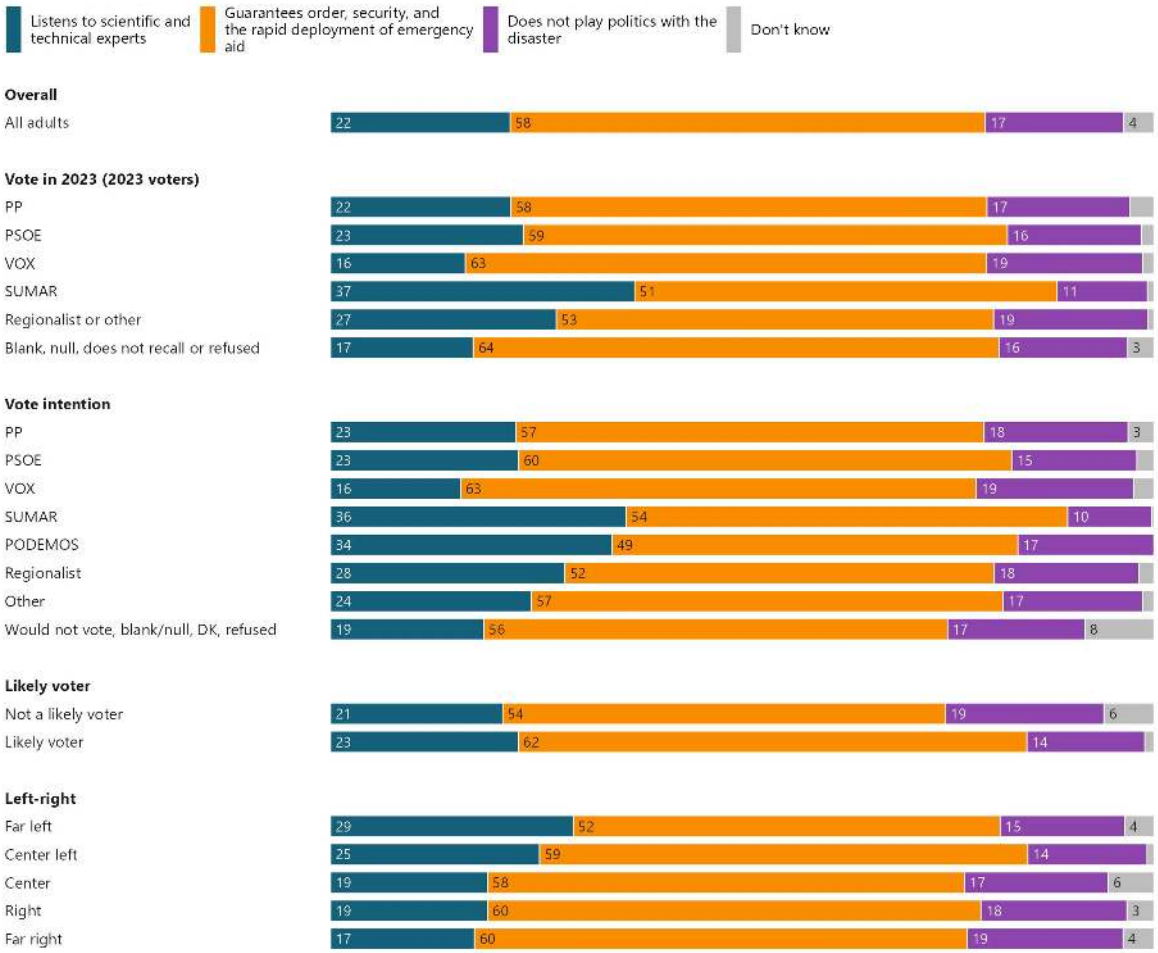
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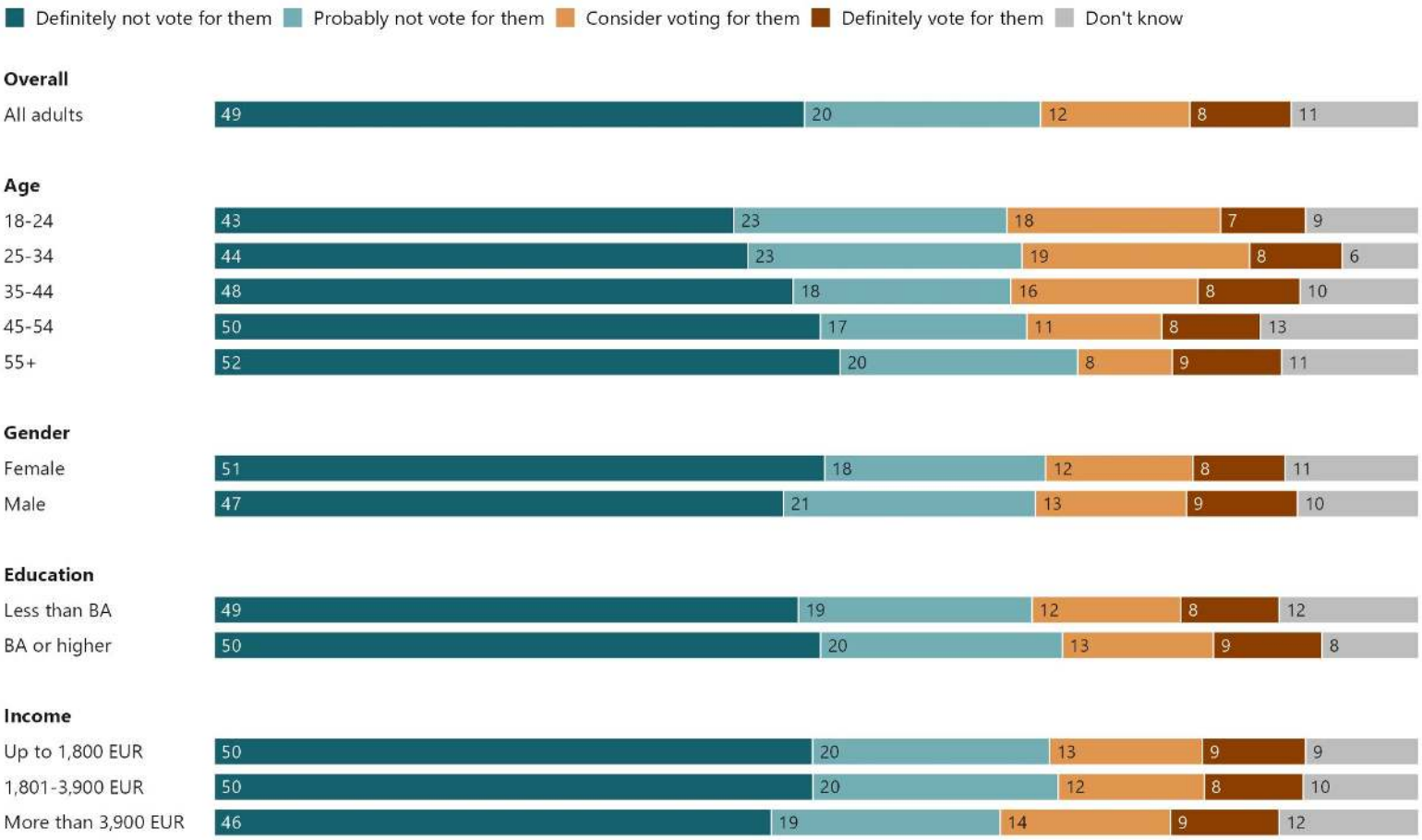
Base: all adults, 5,027 - by political profile.



A strong leader is prioritized, with this being slightly more common among Vox supporters. Following scientists and experts matters more to SUMAR and PODEMOS voters.

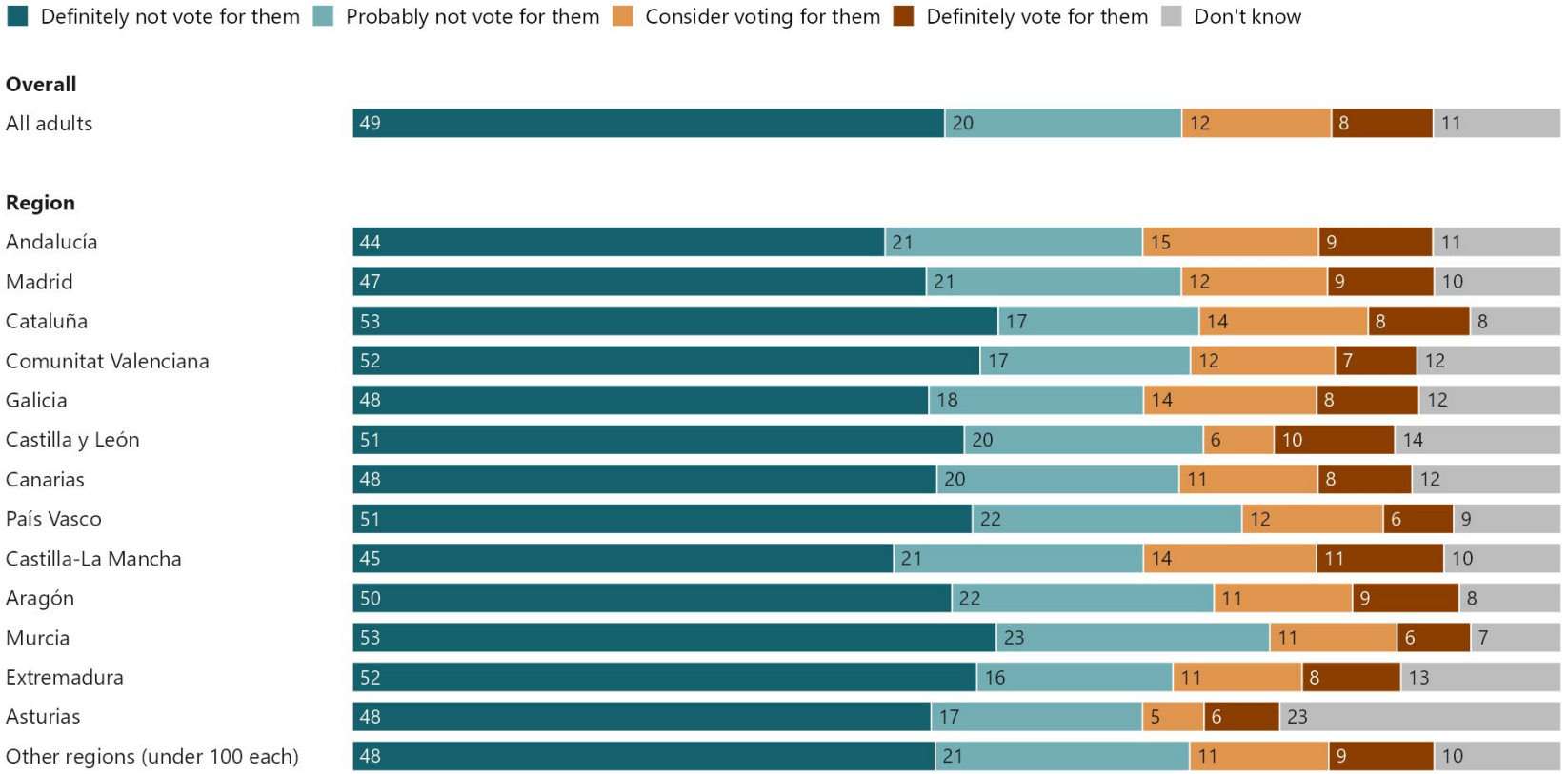
Imagine that a politician stated, "Preparing for climate change and extreme weather is pointless." In the coming general elections, would you: (%)

Base: all adults, 5,027 - by demographics.



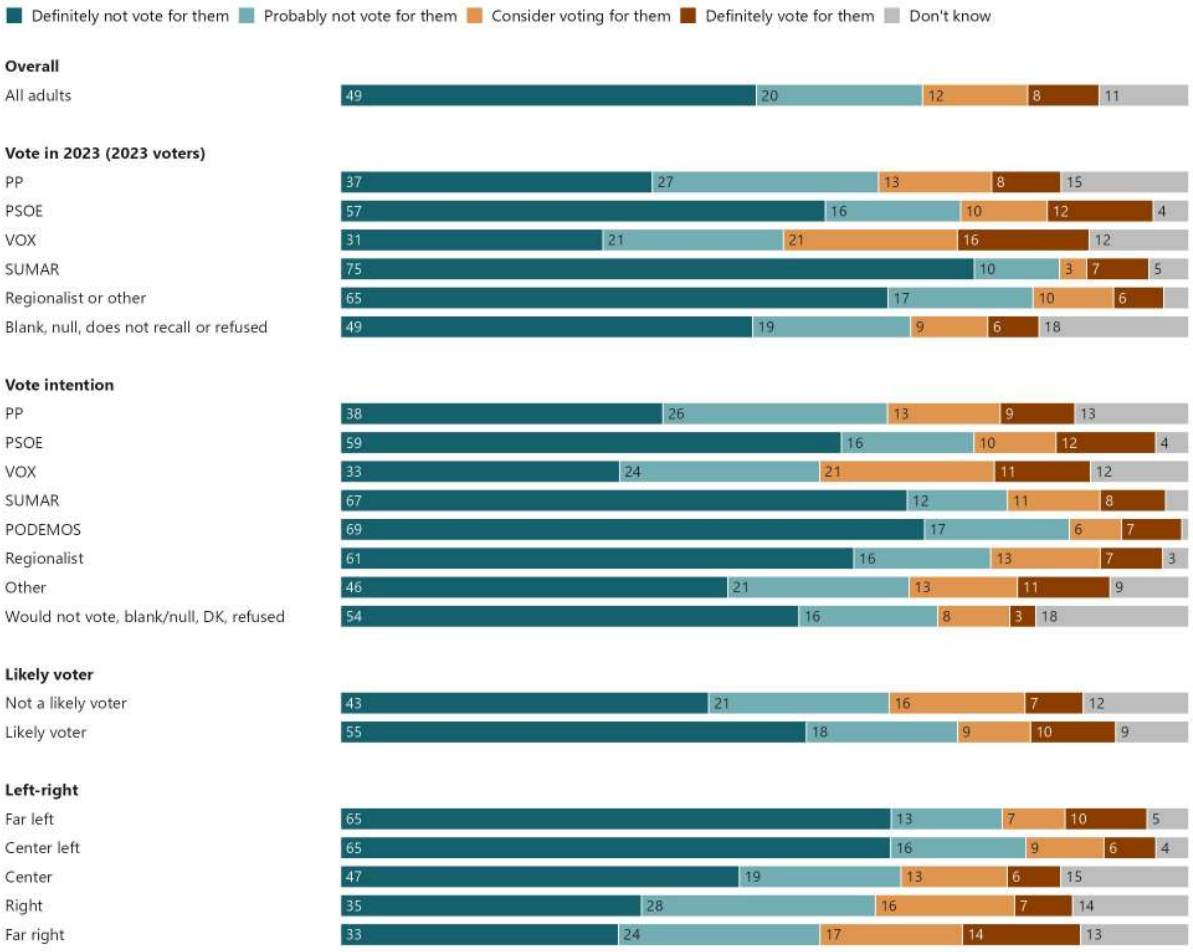
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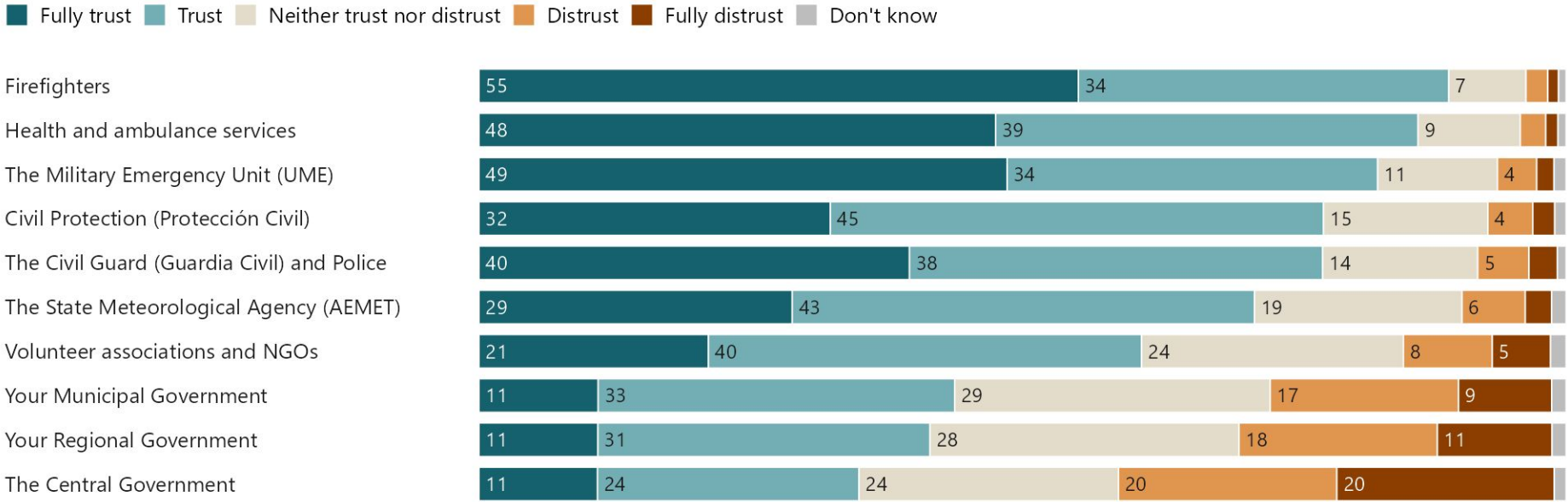


Despite wanting a leader during a disaster, more than half the public would probably or definitely not vote for a leader that did not want to prepare for extreme weather and climate change, including 52% of Vox 2023 voters and 55% of people intending to vote for Vox in 2027.

Trust in the institutions responding to the crisis is strongest among frontline responders and weakest among political institutions, with the bureaucracy and security forces in between.

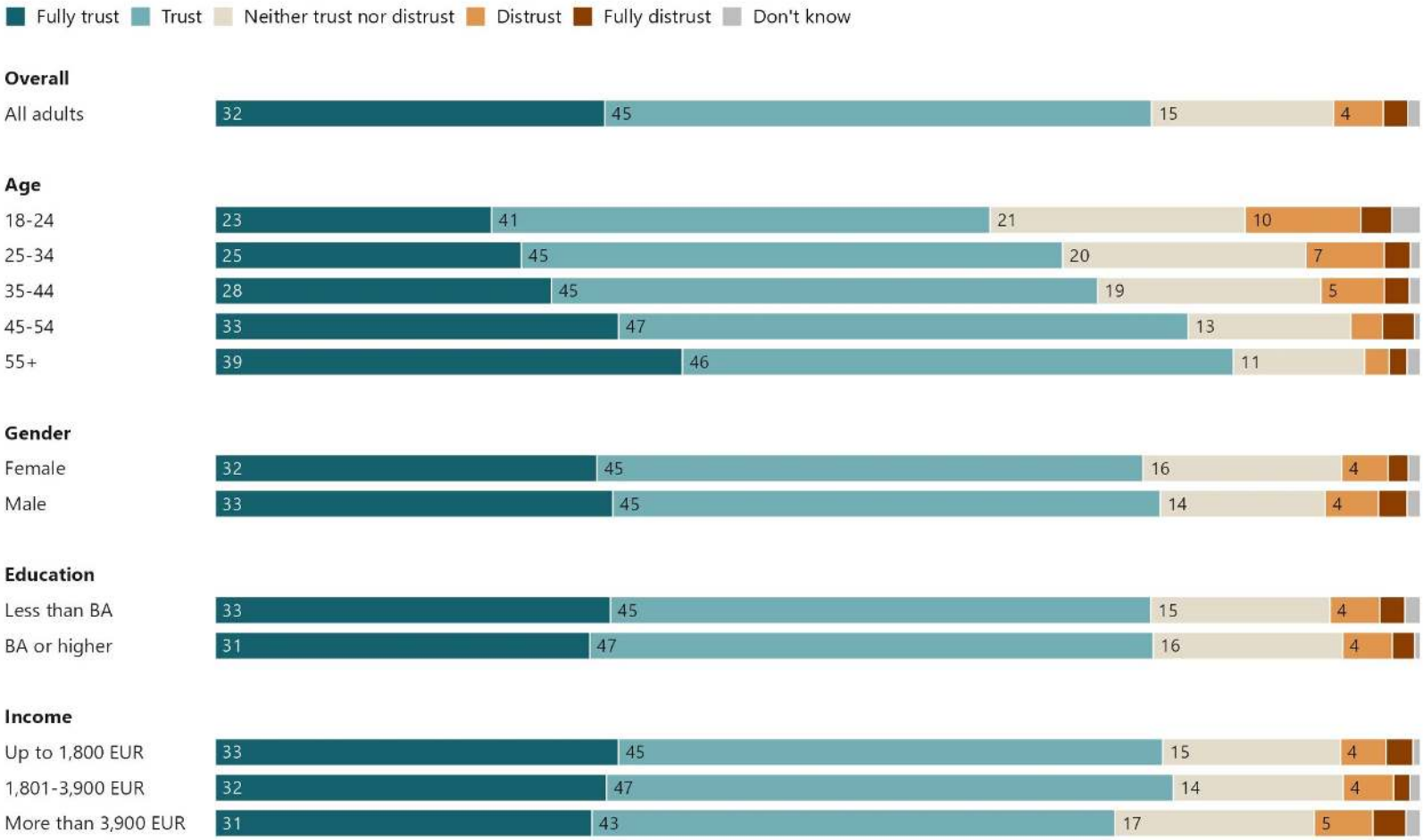
Trust in institutions to respond to an extreme weather emergency - All adults

How much do you trust the following institutions to respond in the event of an extreme weather emergency? Every answer shown, including don't know. Base: all adults, 5,027. Rows are in order of the share who trust among all adults, the same on all four charts.



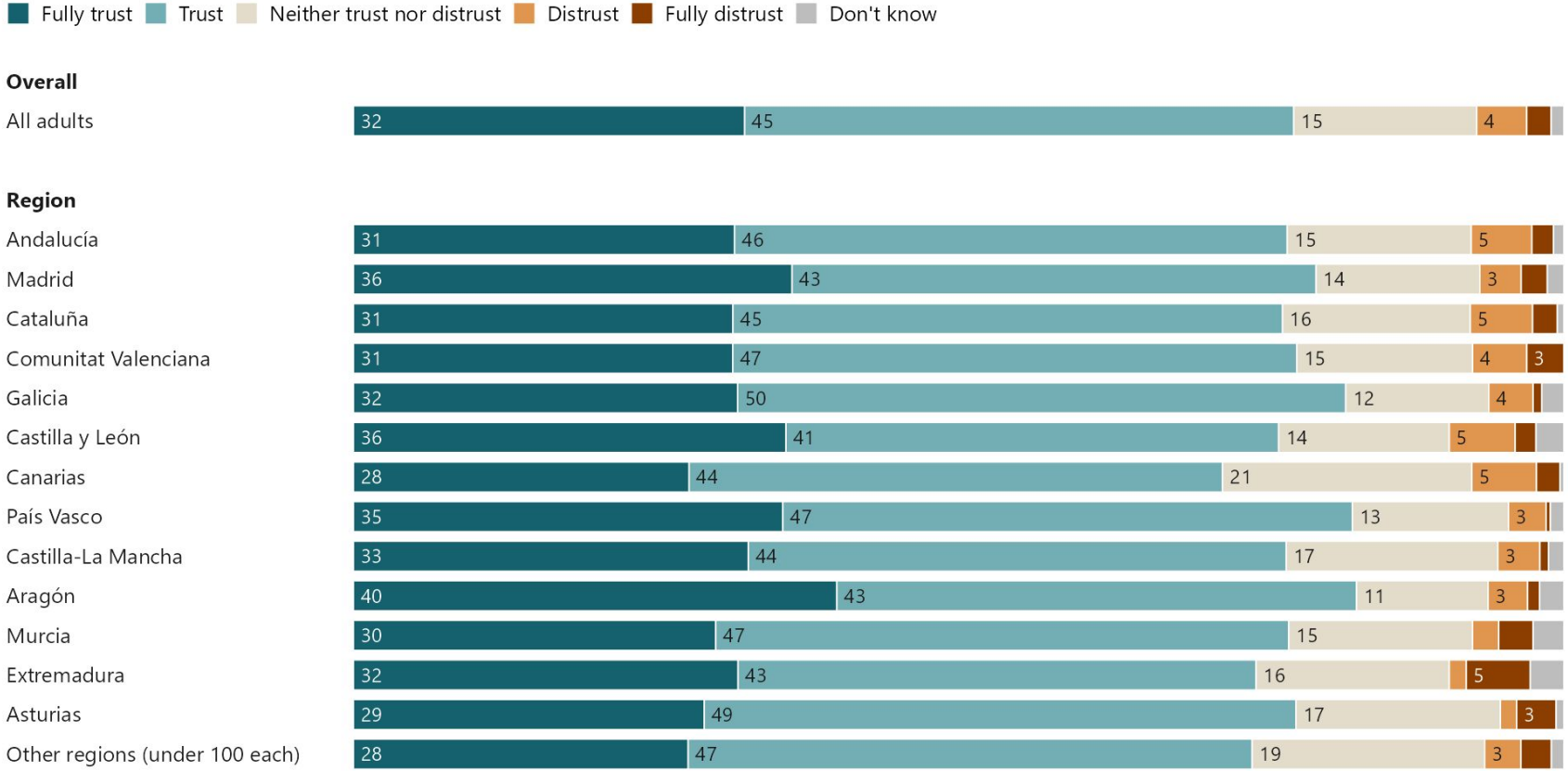
Trust to respond in an extreme weather emergency: Civil Protection (Protección Civil) (%)

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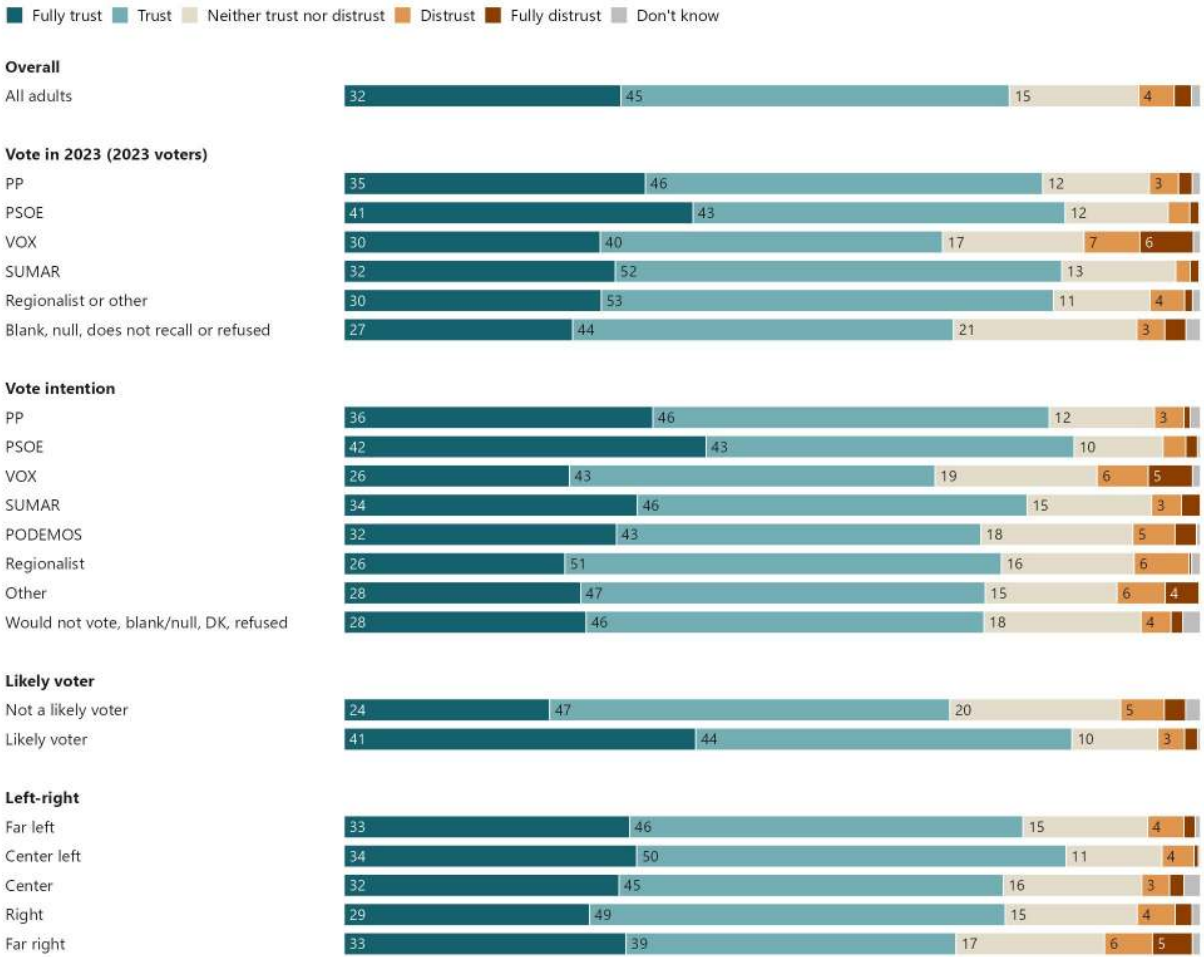
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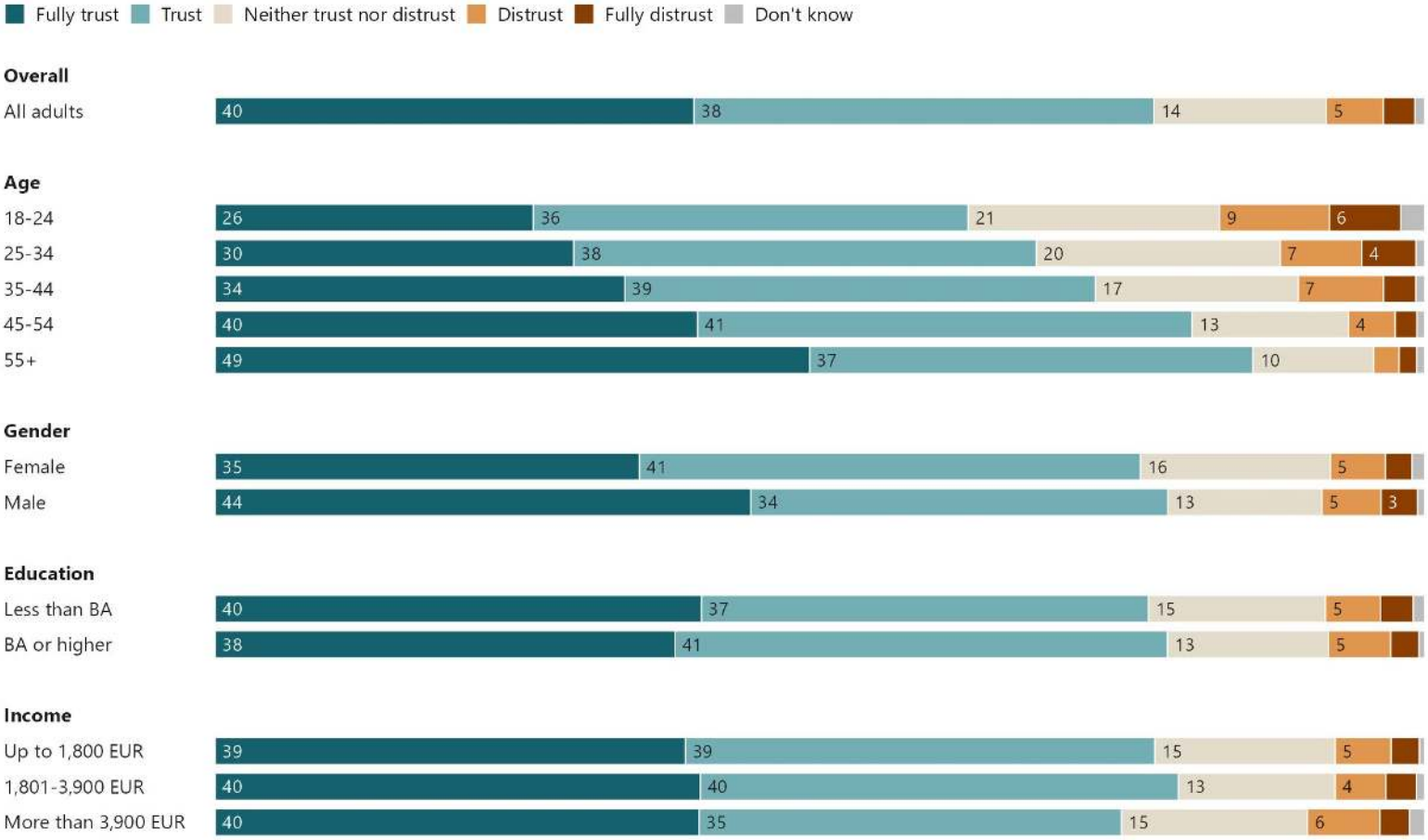
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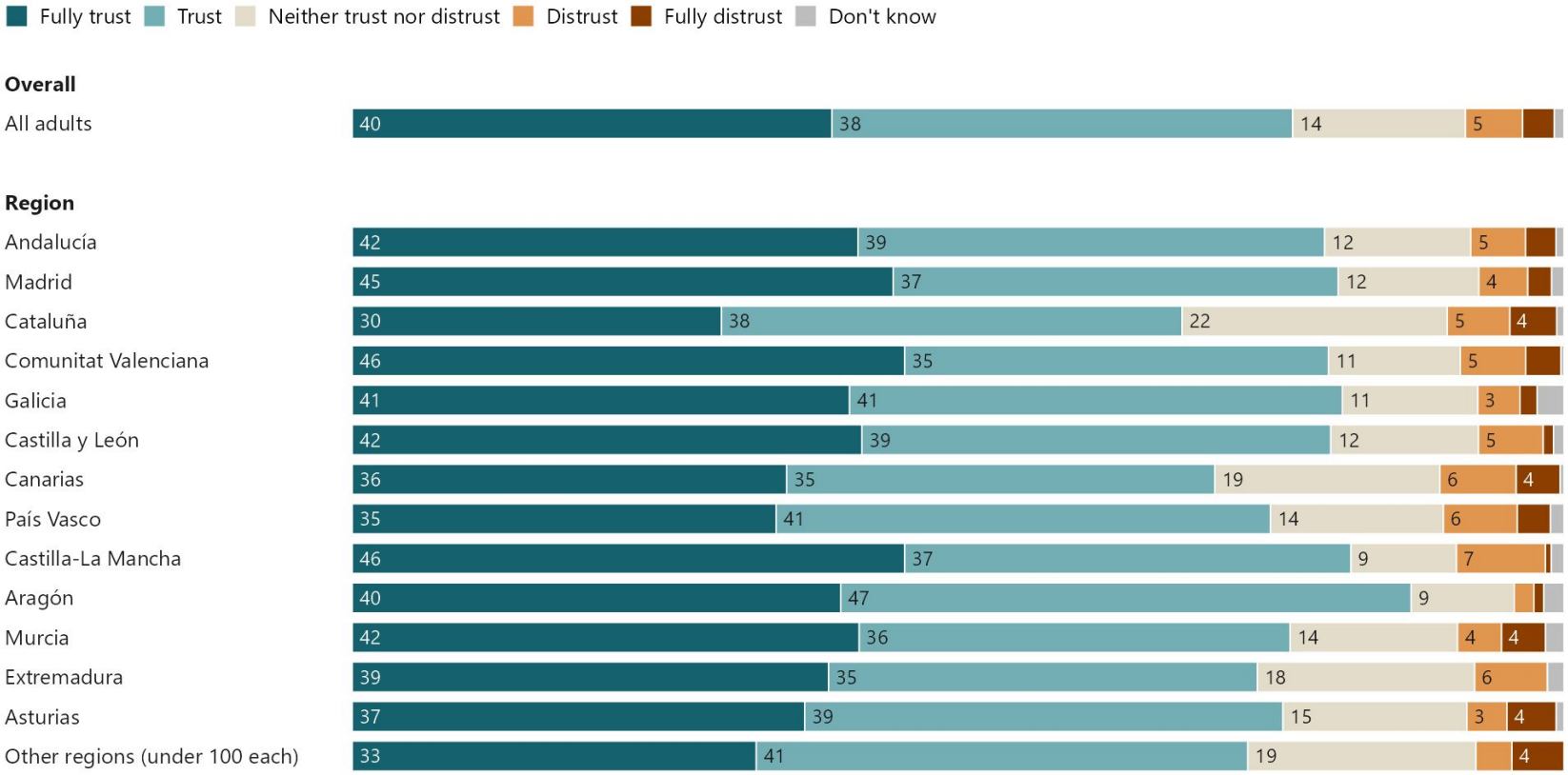
Trust to respond in an extreme weather emergency: The Civil Guard (Guardia Civil) and Police (%)

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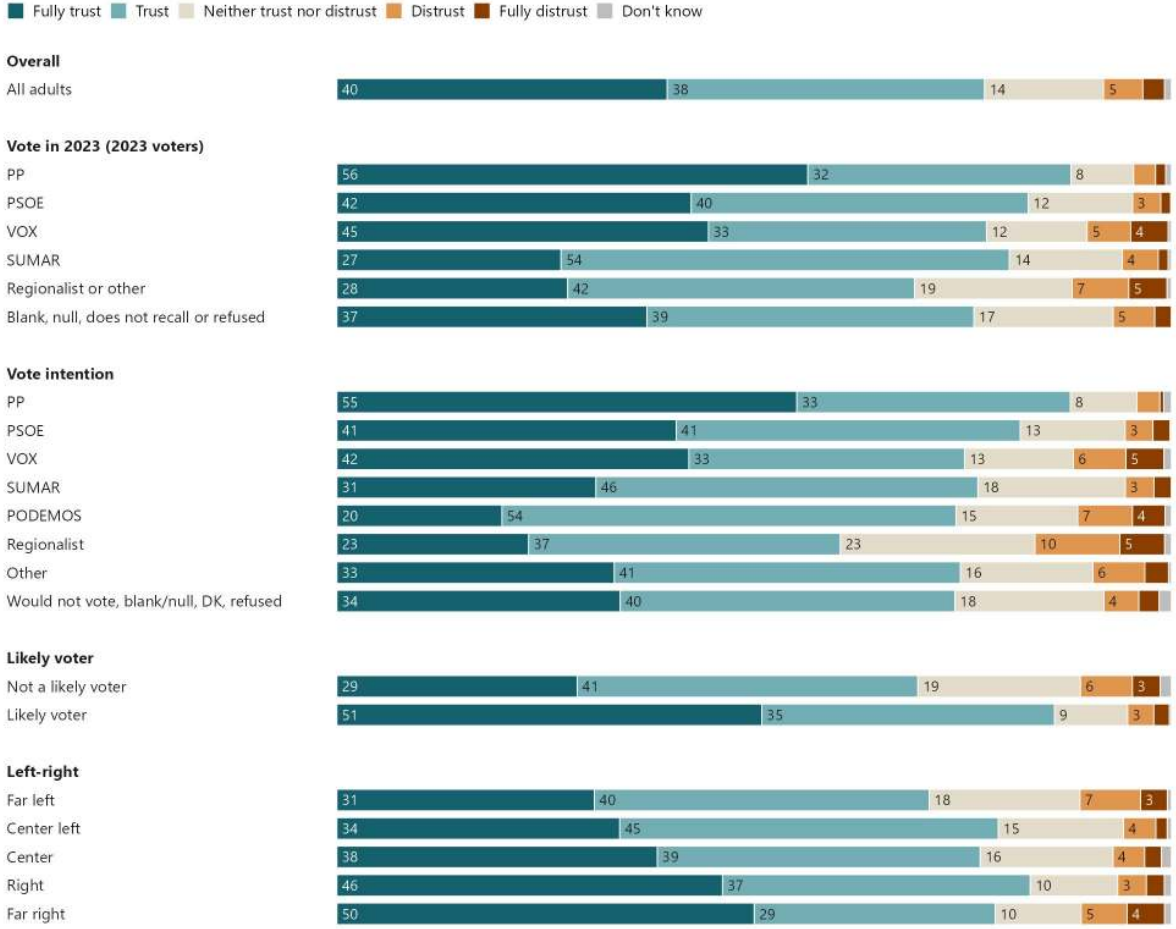
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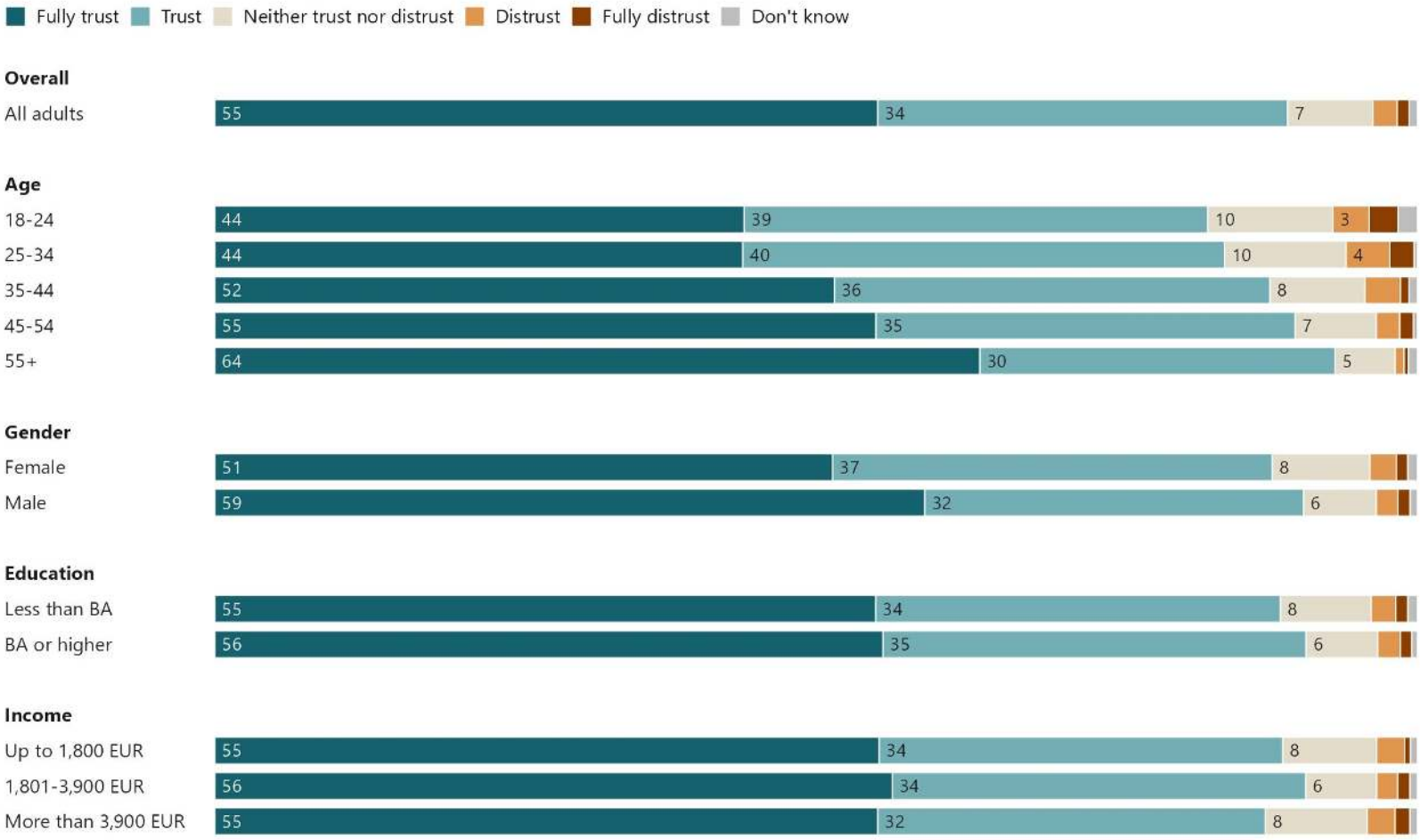
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Trust is correlated with partisanship generally.

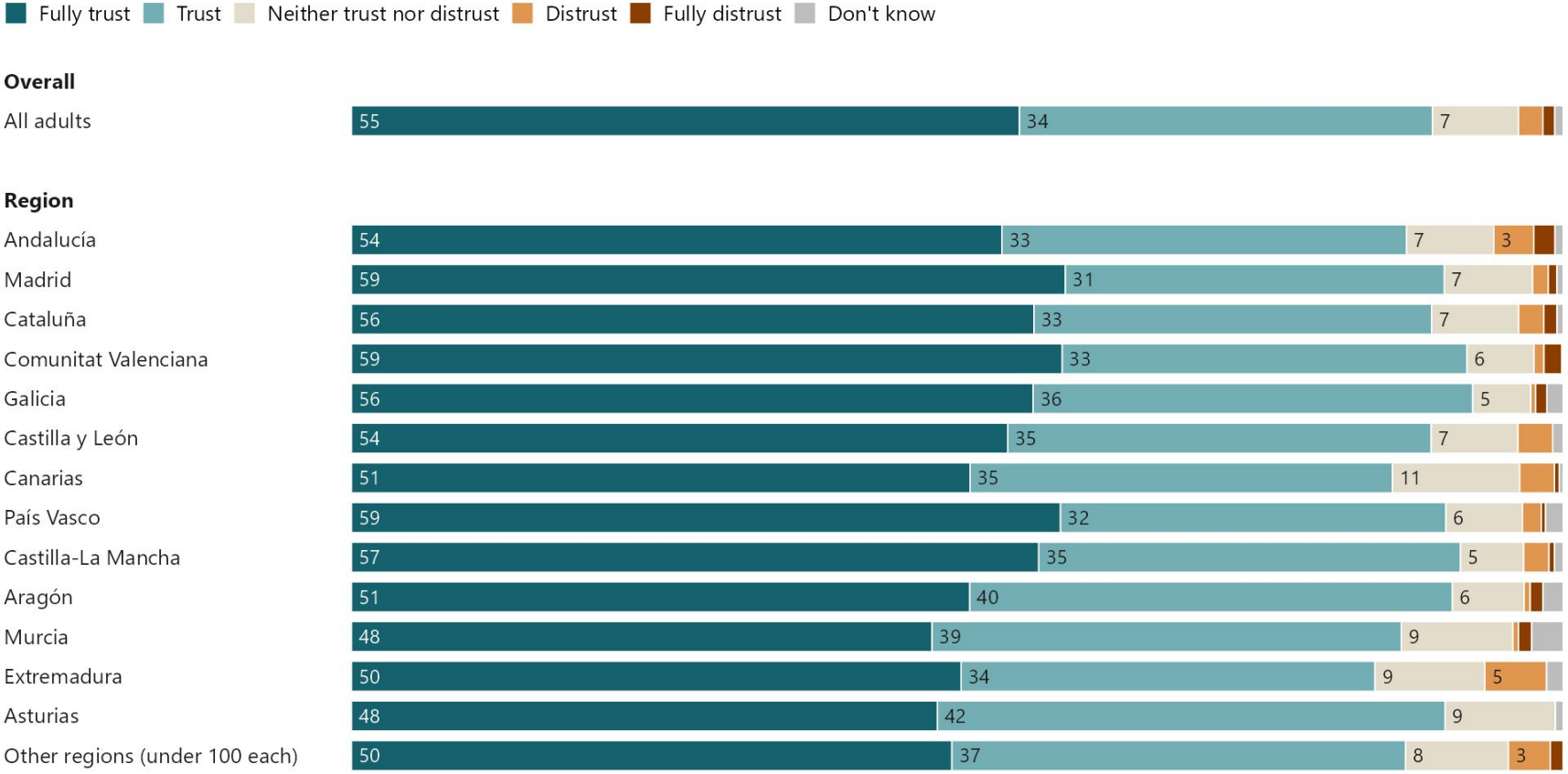
Trust to respond in an extreme weather emergency: Firefighters (%)

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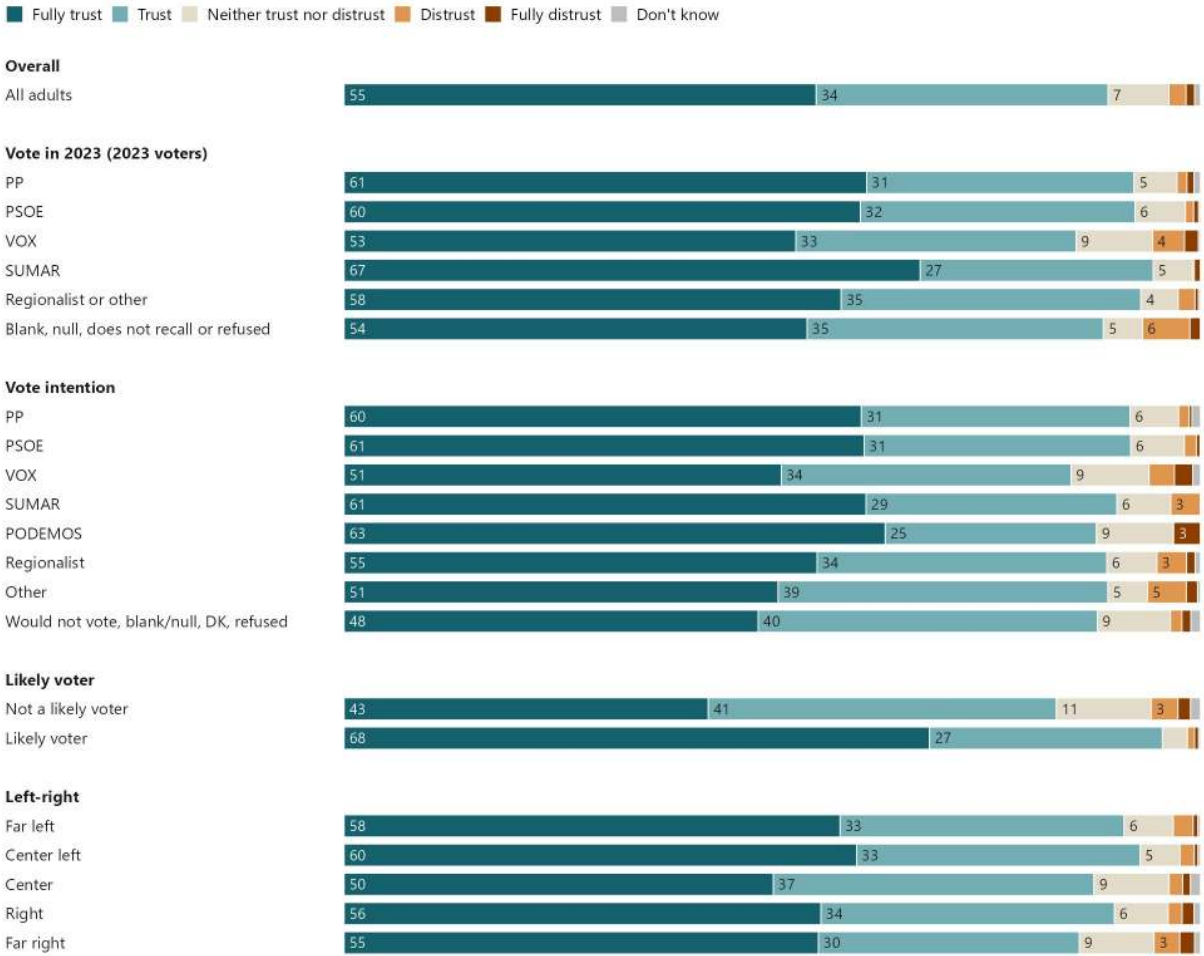
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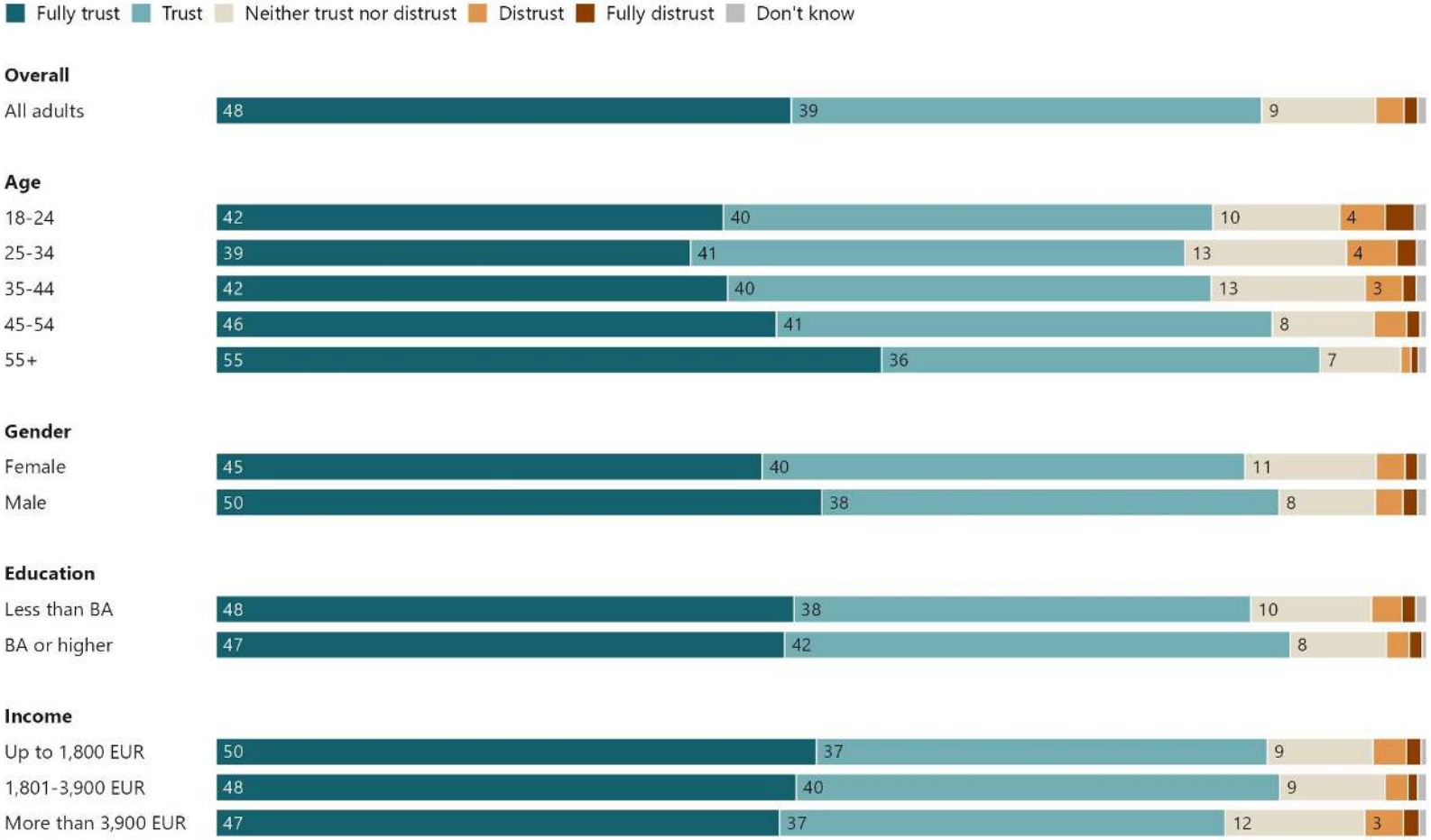
How much do you trust the following institutions to respond in the event of an extreme weather emergency? Base: all adults, 5,027 - by political profile.



For most institutions, trust is weaker among Vox supporters.

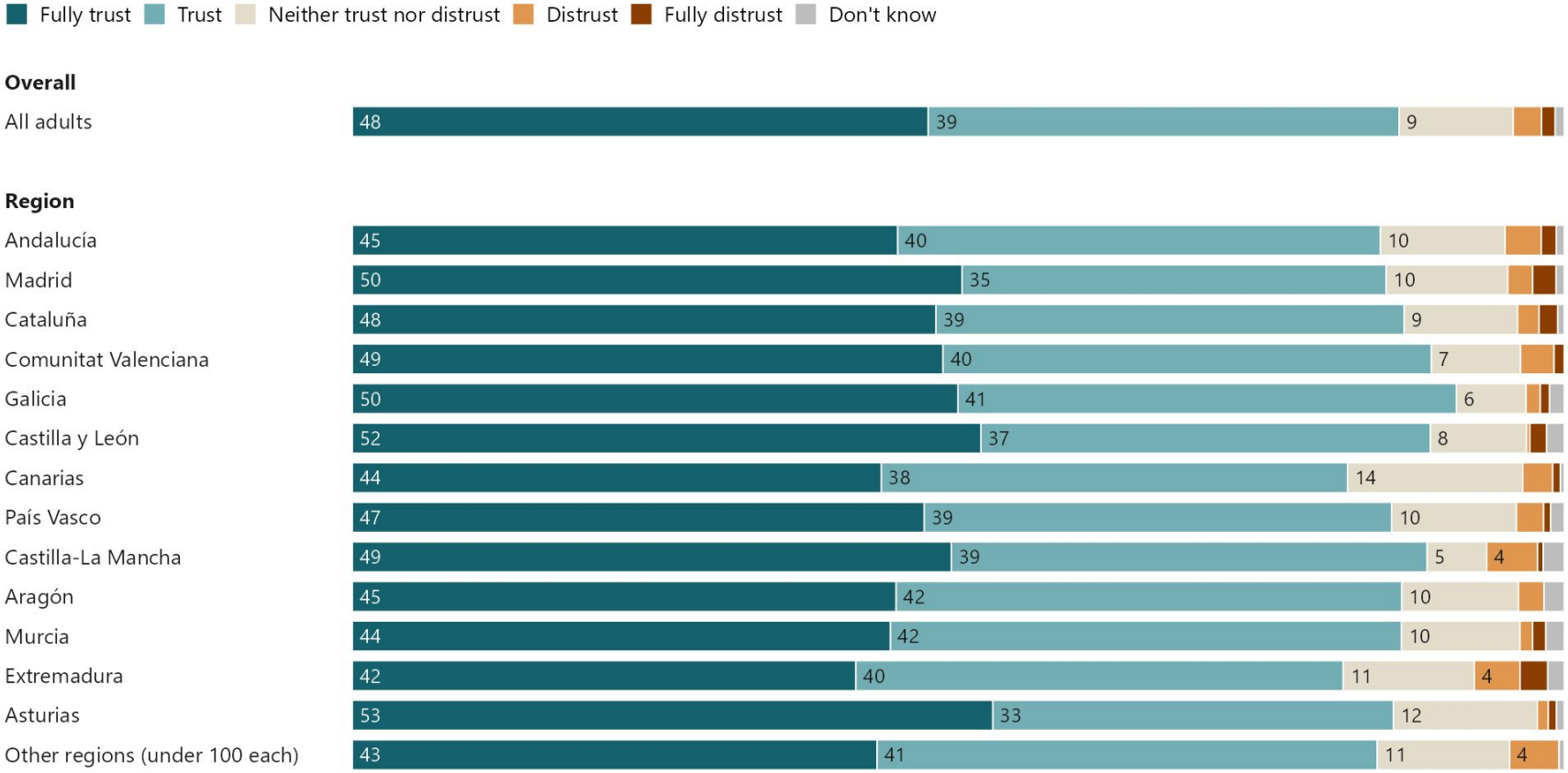
Trust to respond in an extreme weather emergency: Health and ambulance services (%)

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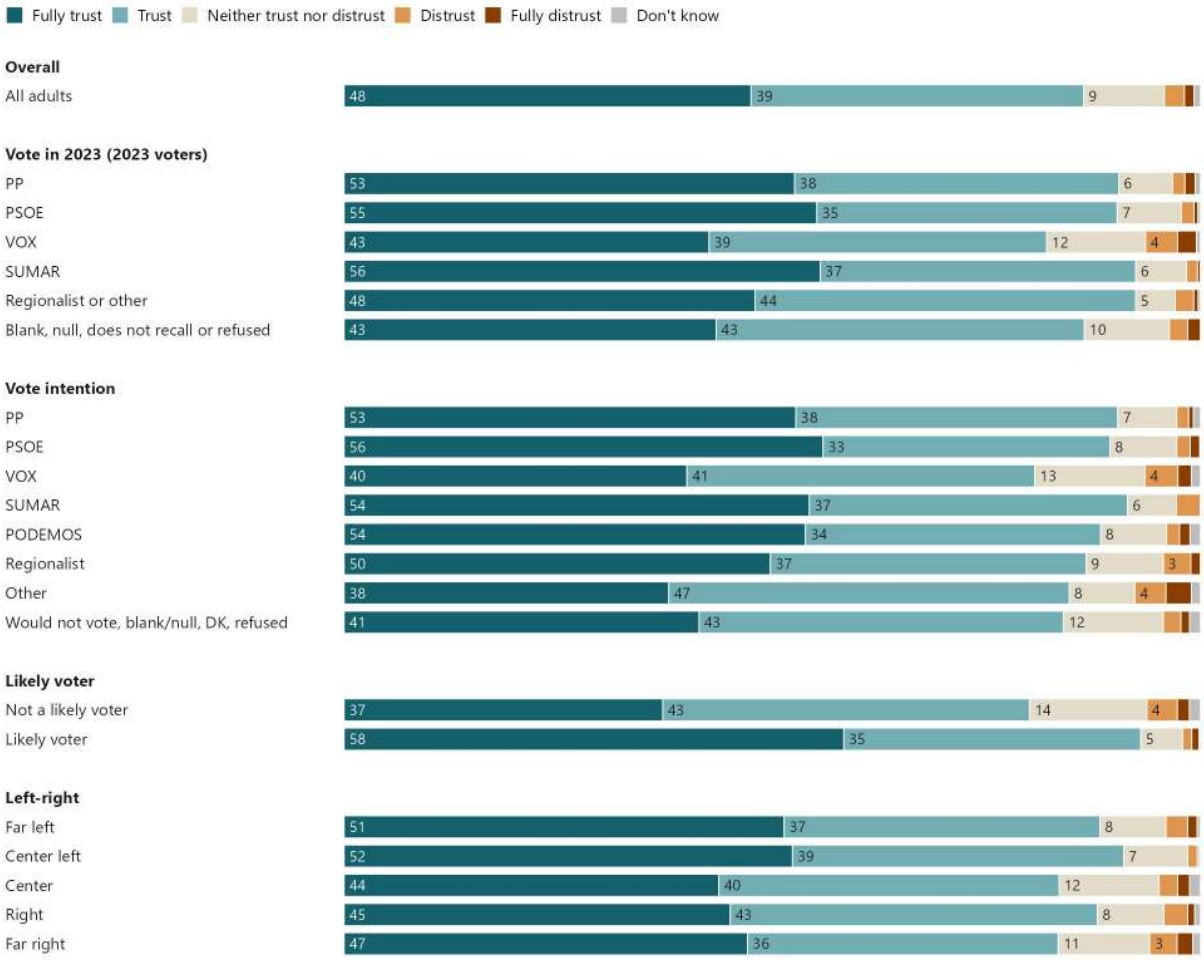
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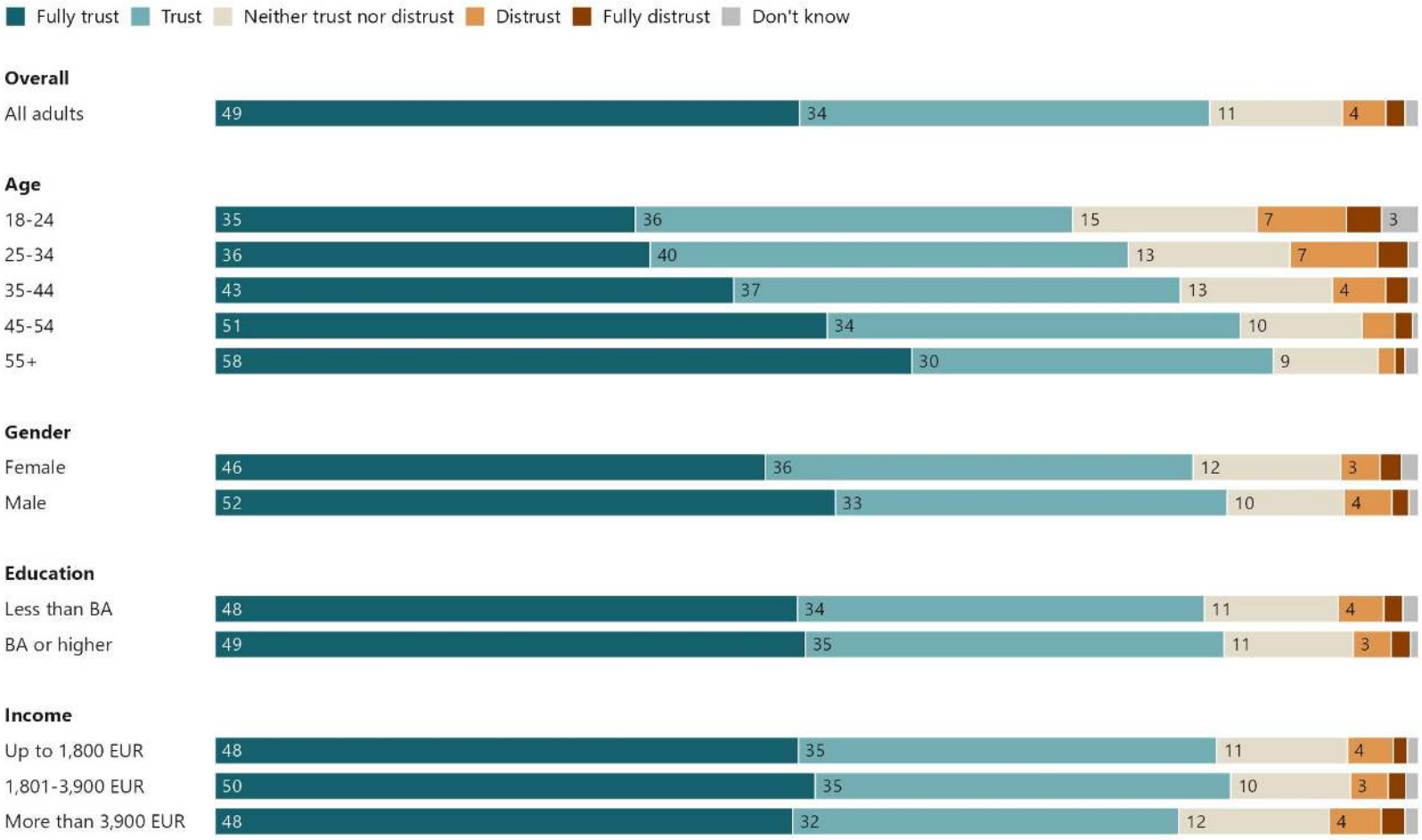
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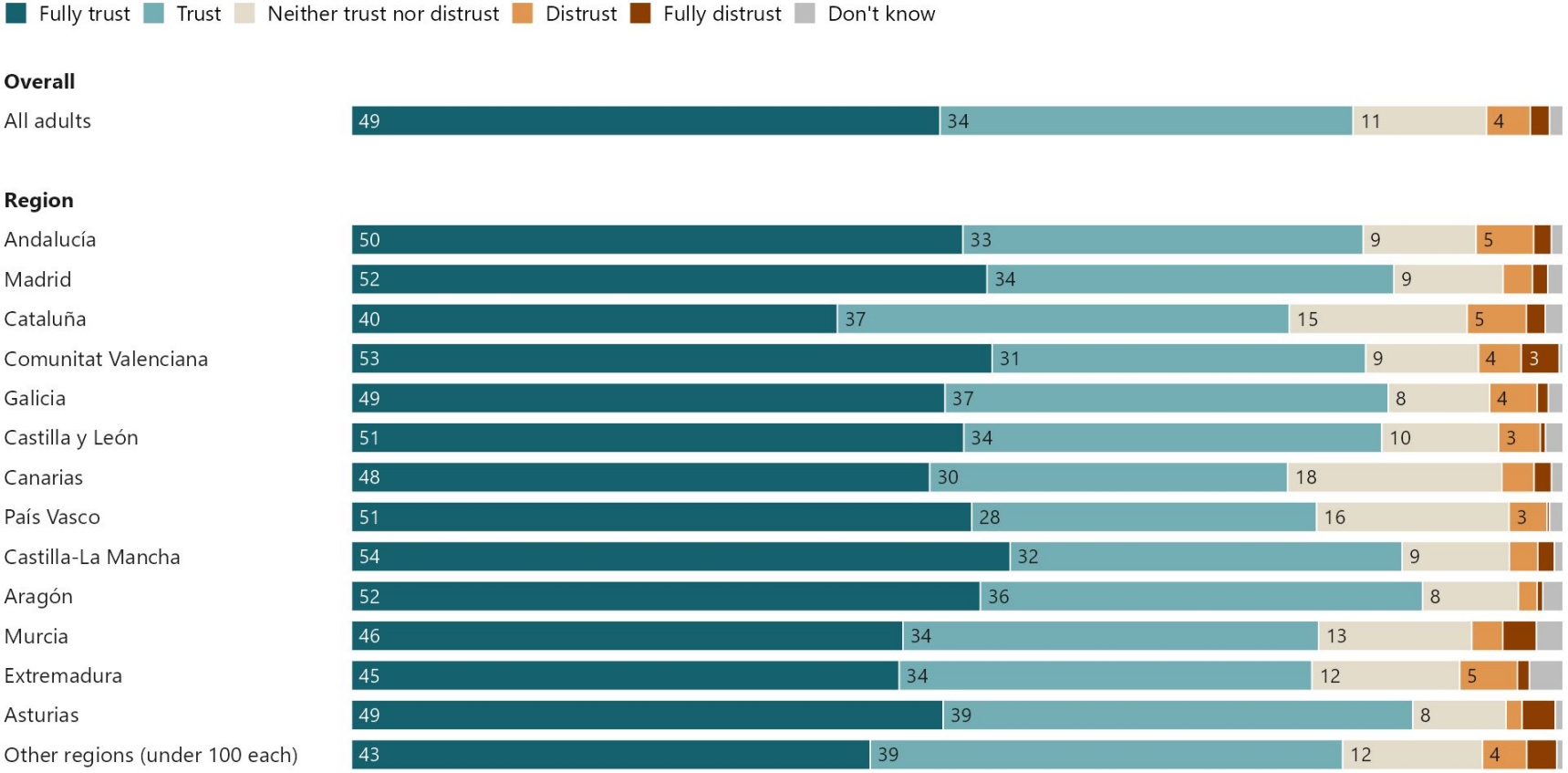
Trust to respond in an extreme weather emergency: The Military Emergency Unit (UME) (%)

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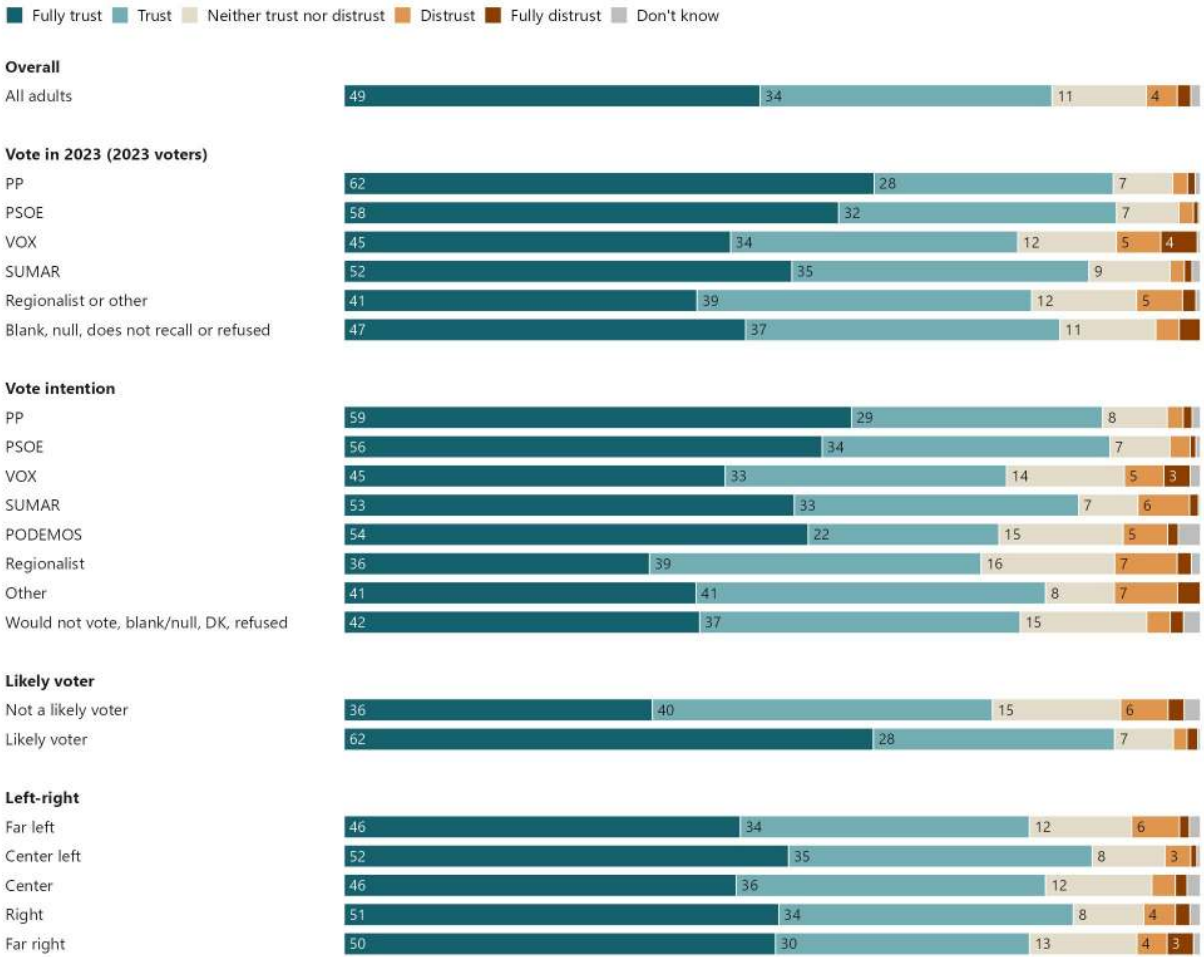
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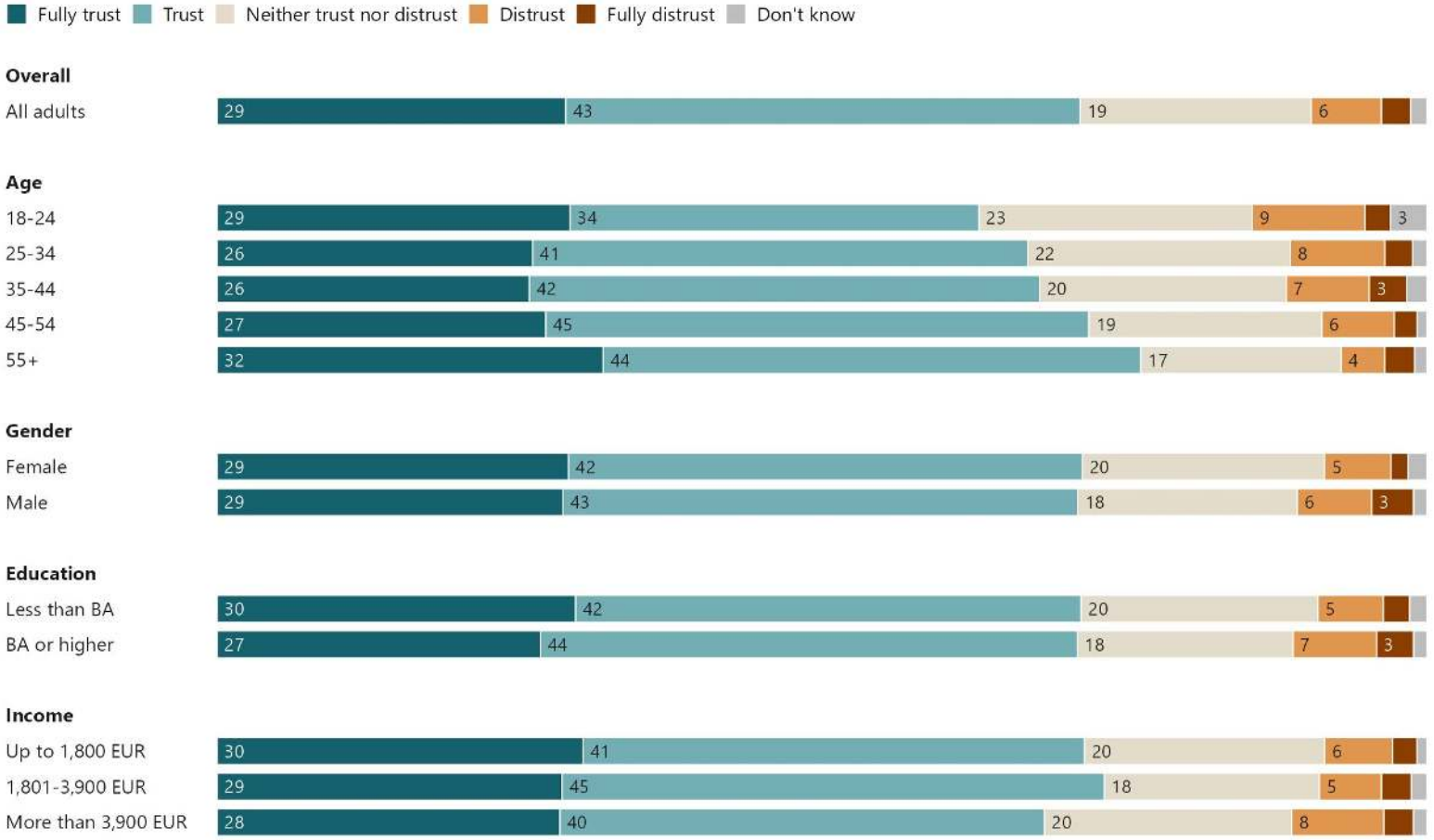
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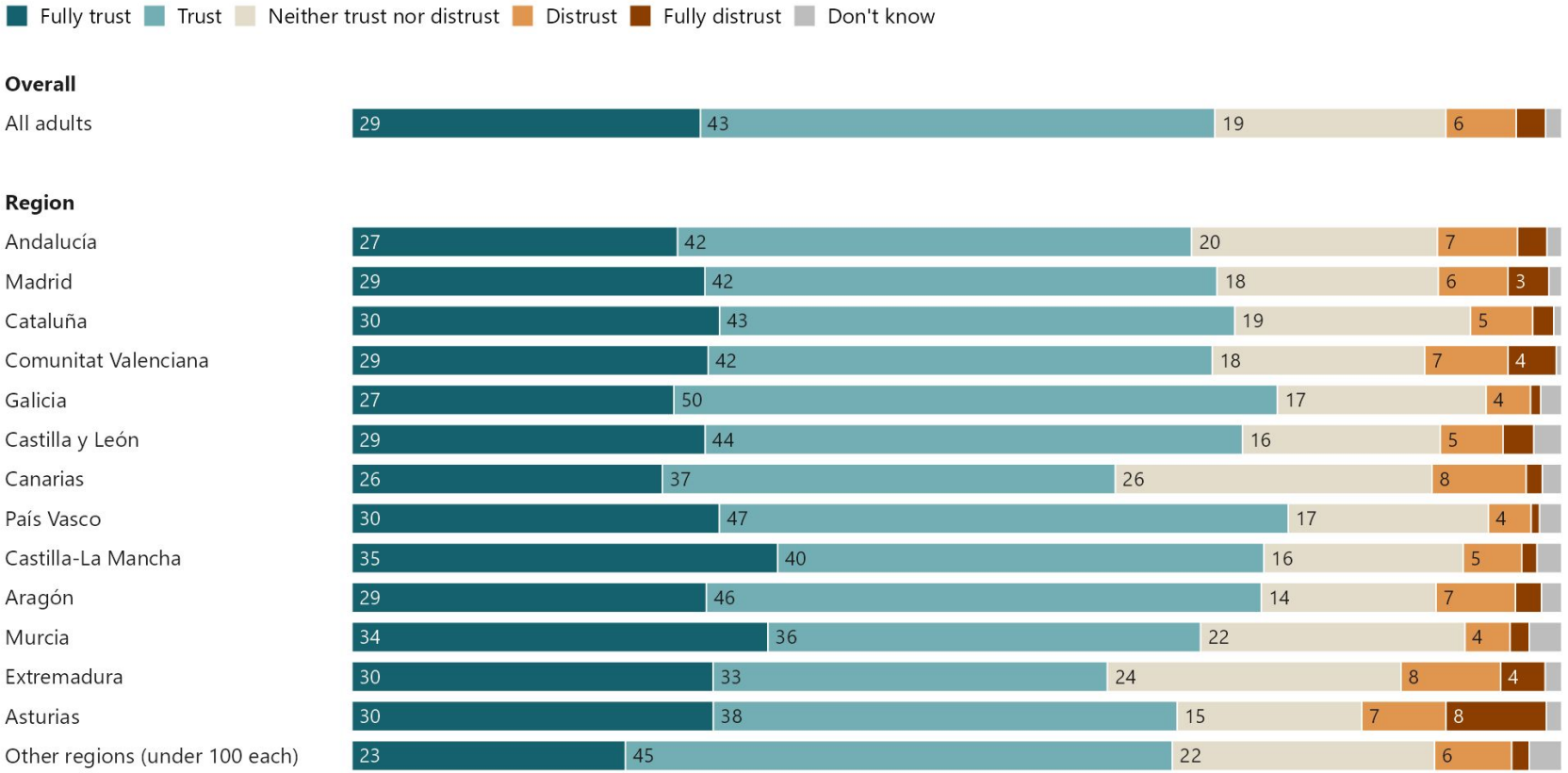
Trust to respond in an extreme weather emergency: The State Meteorological Agency (AEMET) (%)

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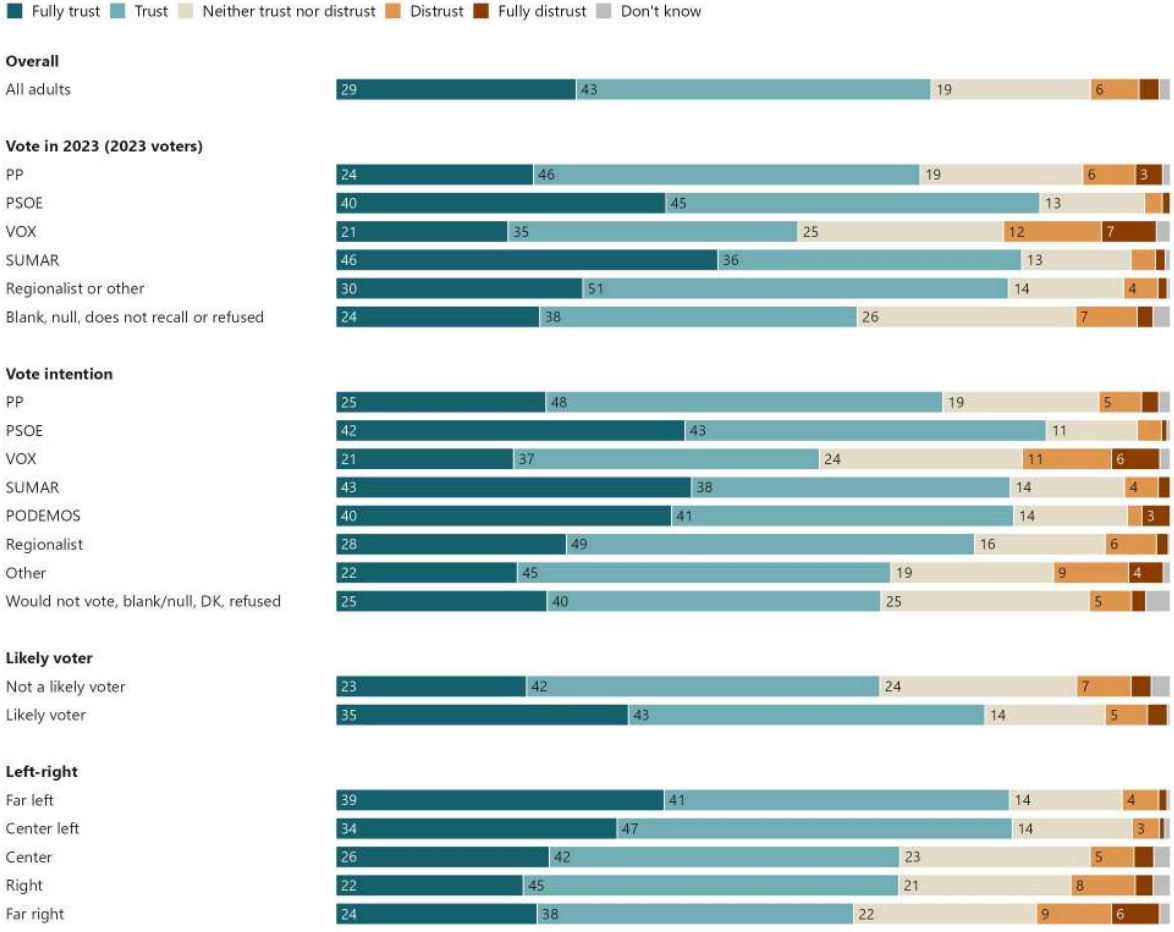
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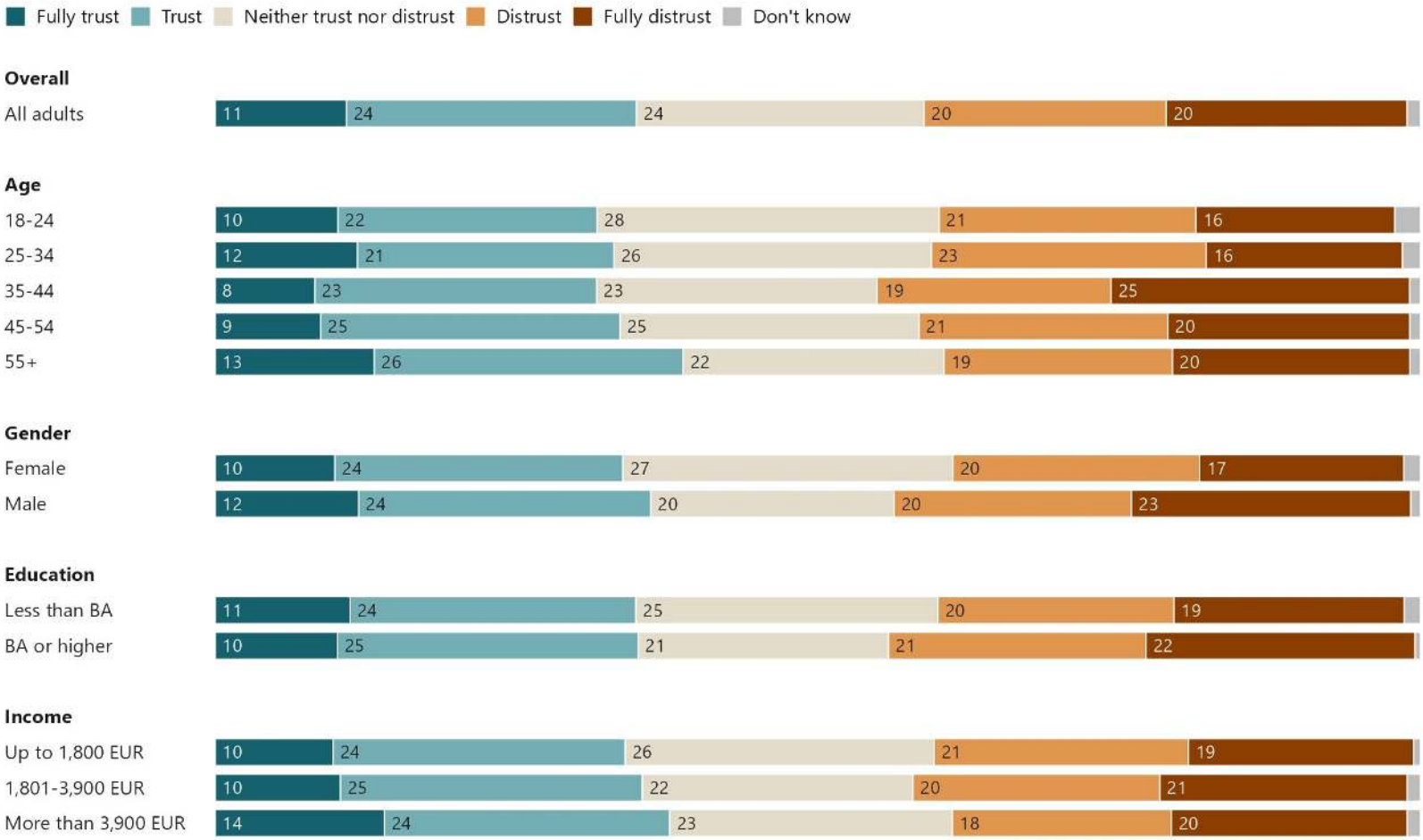
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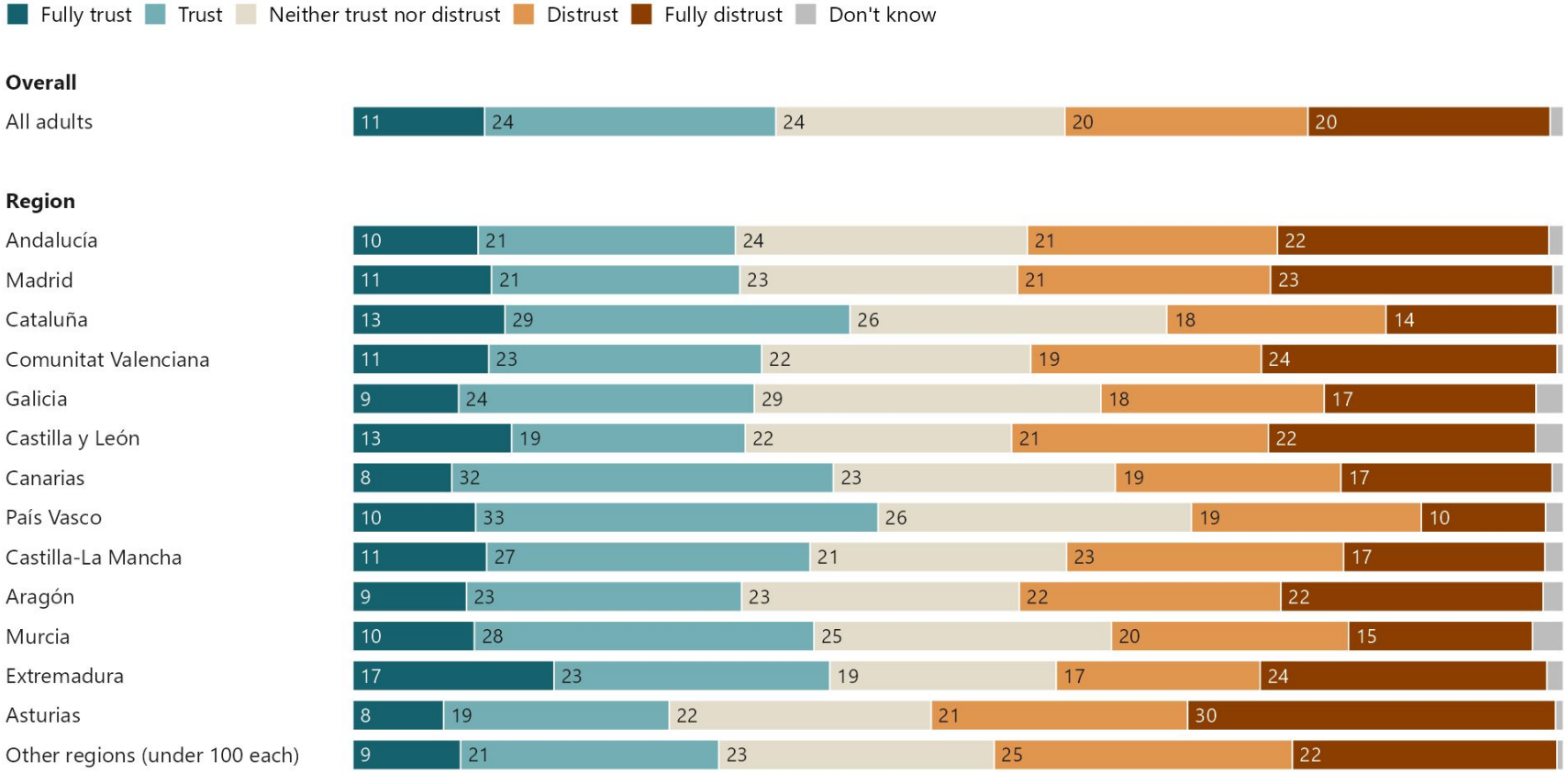
Trust to respond in an extreme weather emergency: The Central Government (%)

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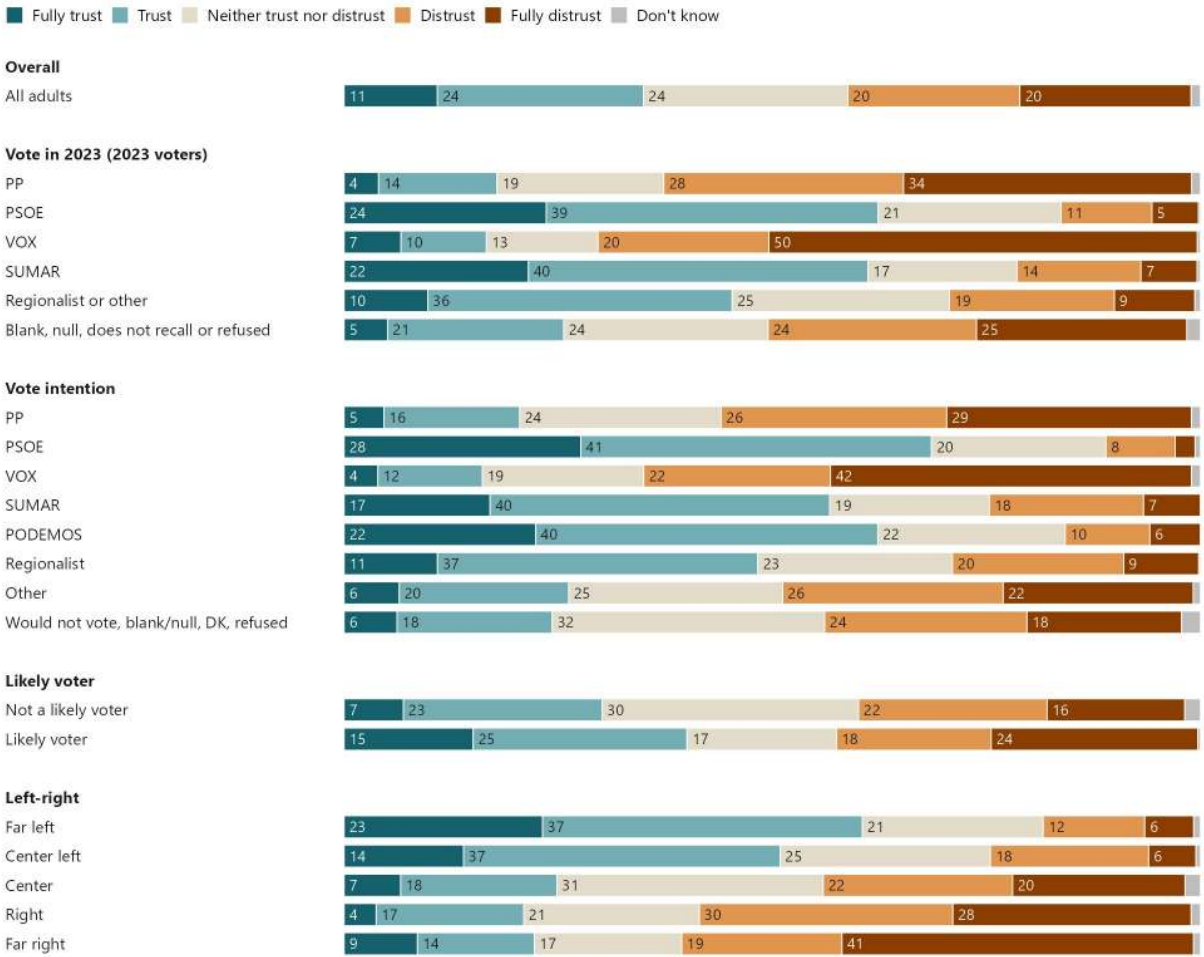
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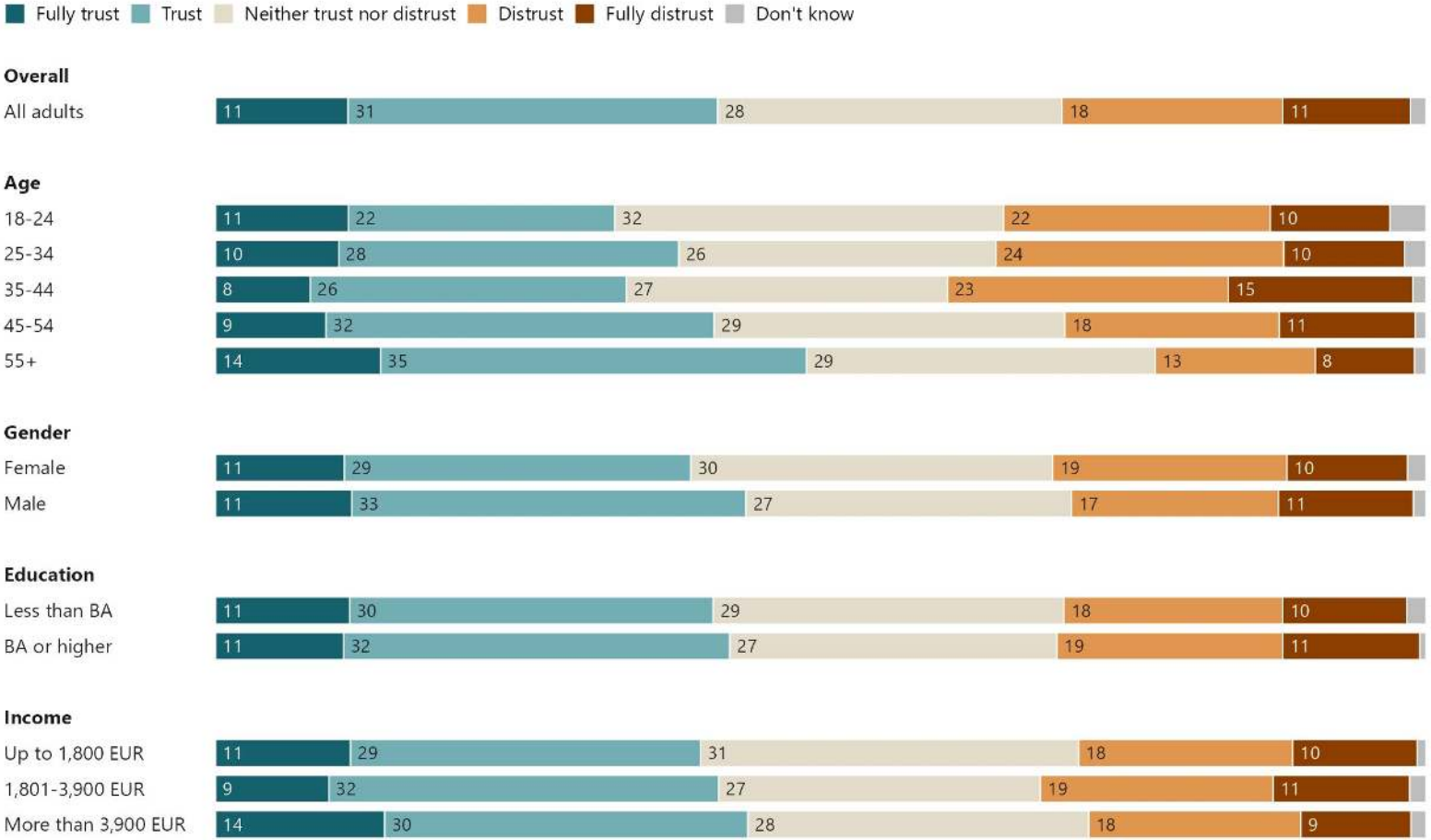
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Trust in the central government is highly partisan, breaking down along political lines.

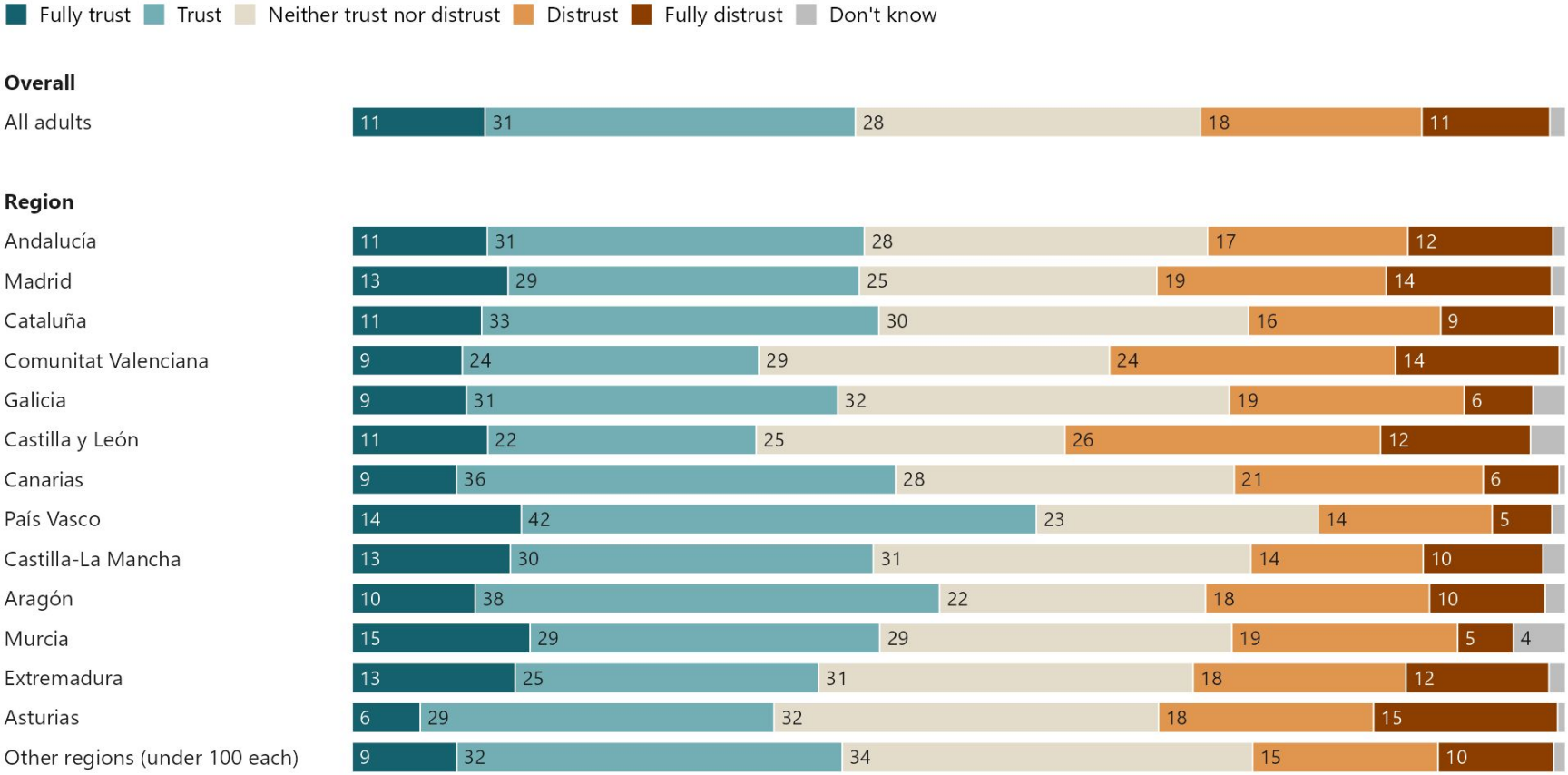
Trust to respond in an extreme weather emergency: Your Regional Government (%)

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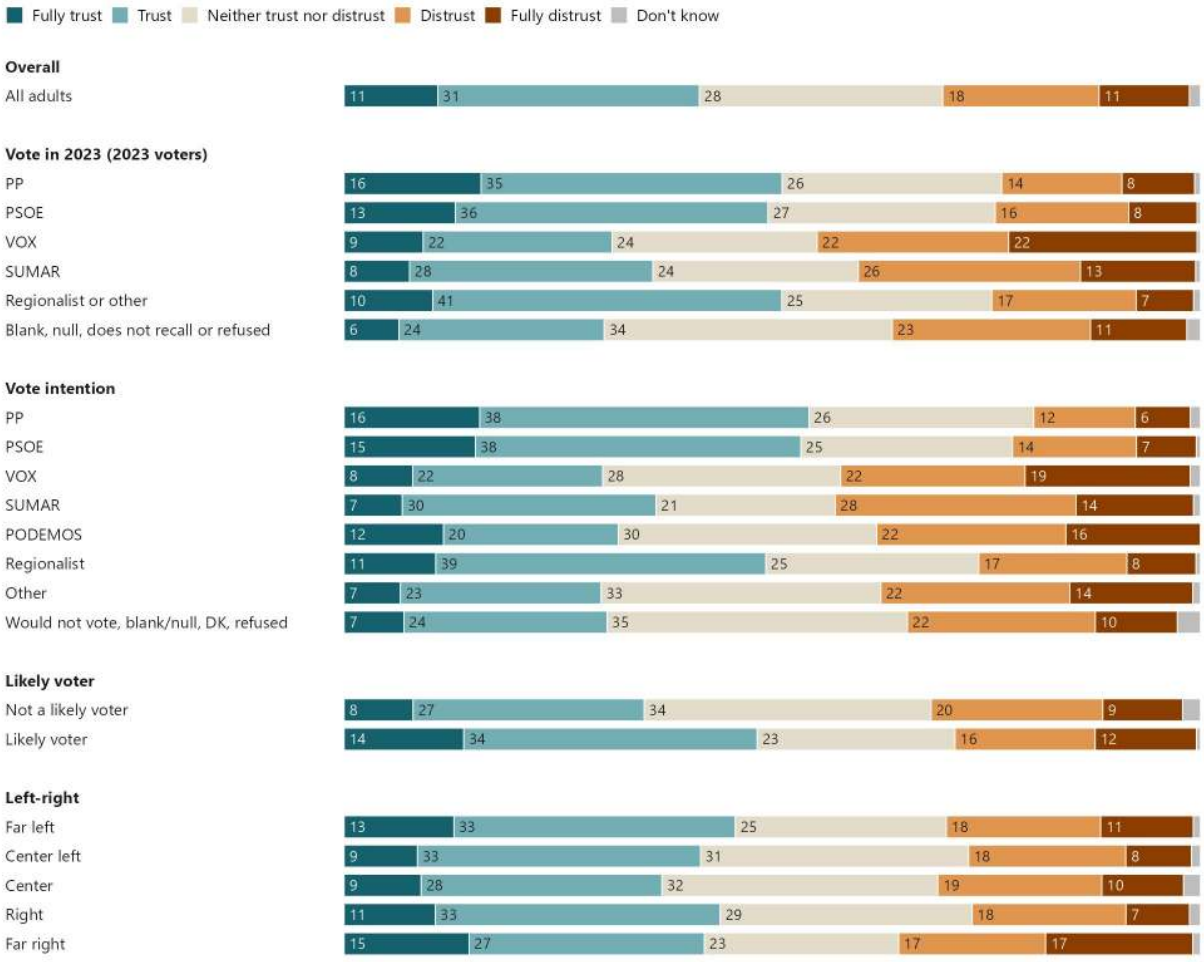
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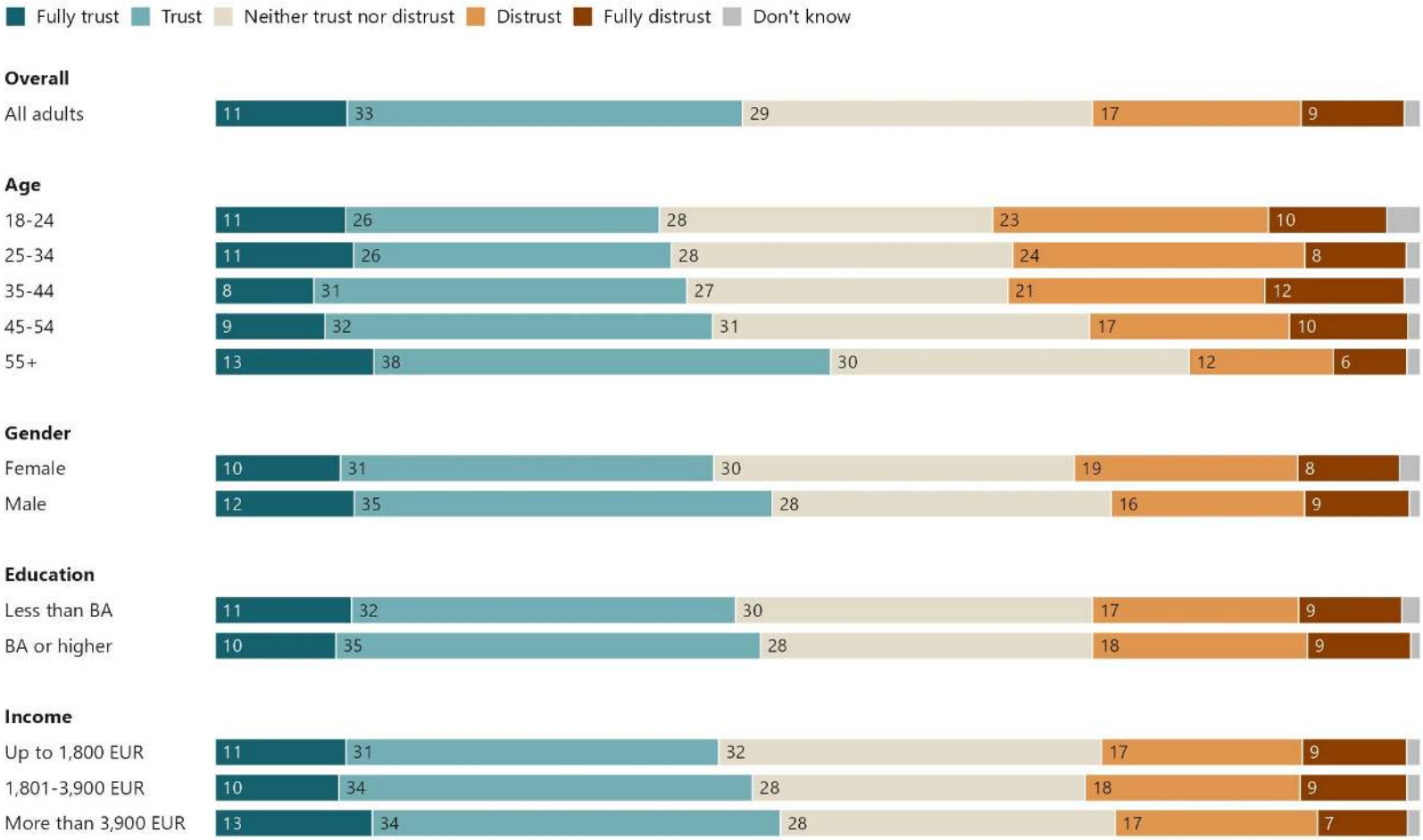
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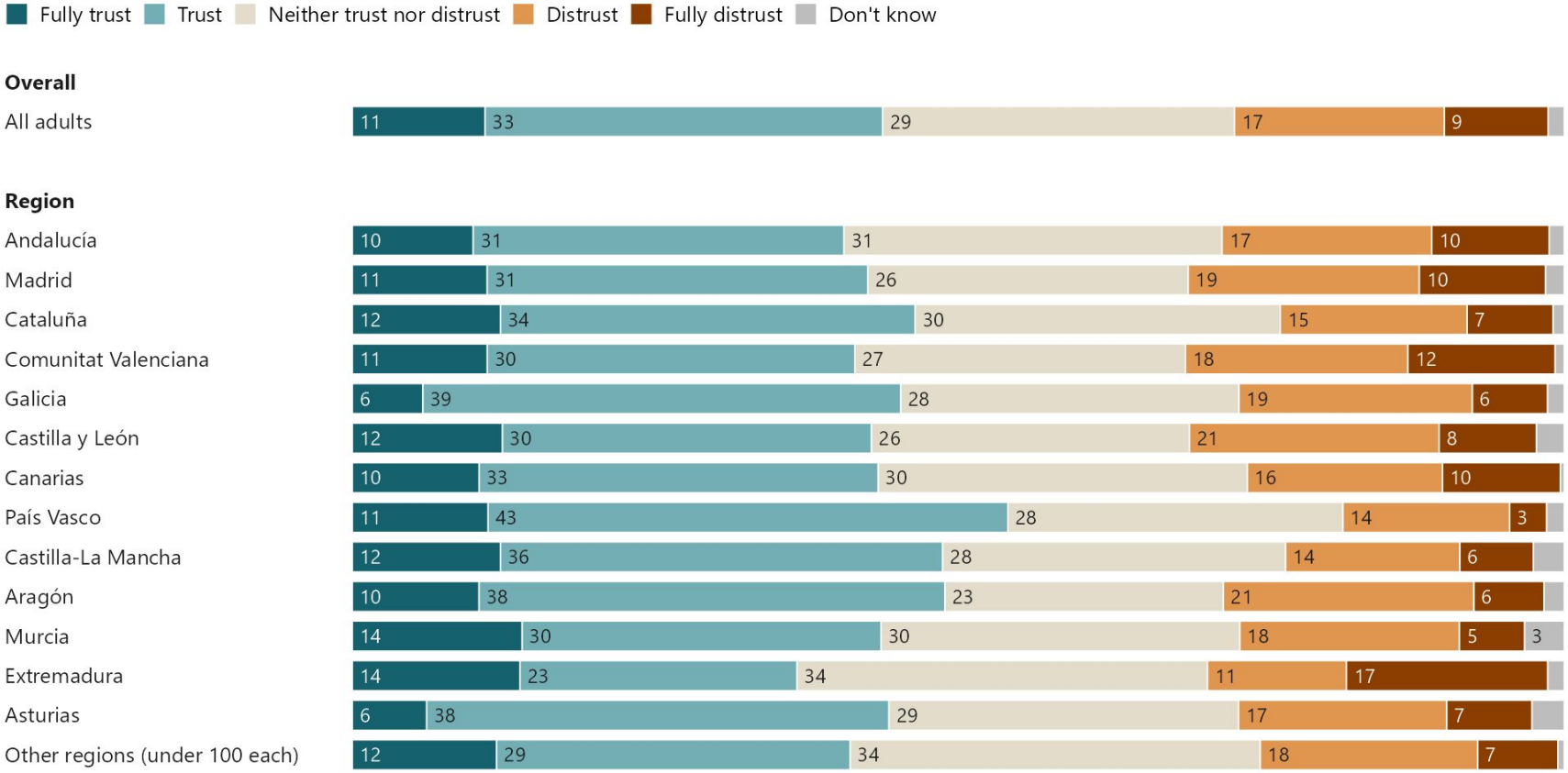
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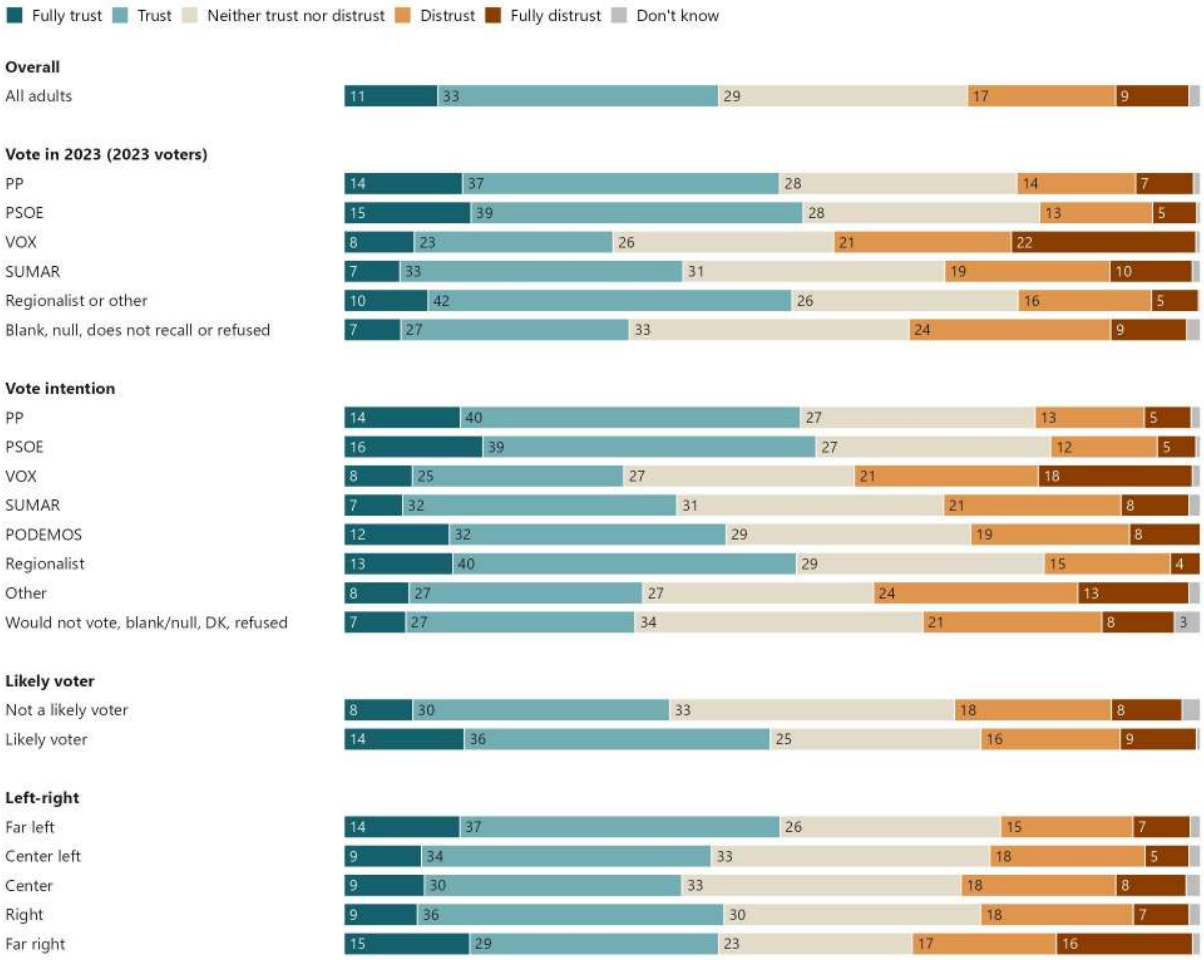
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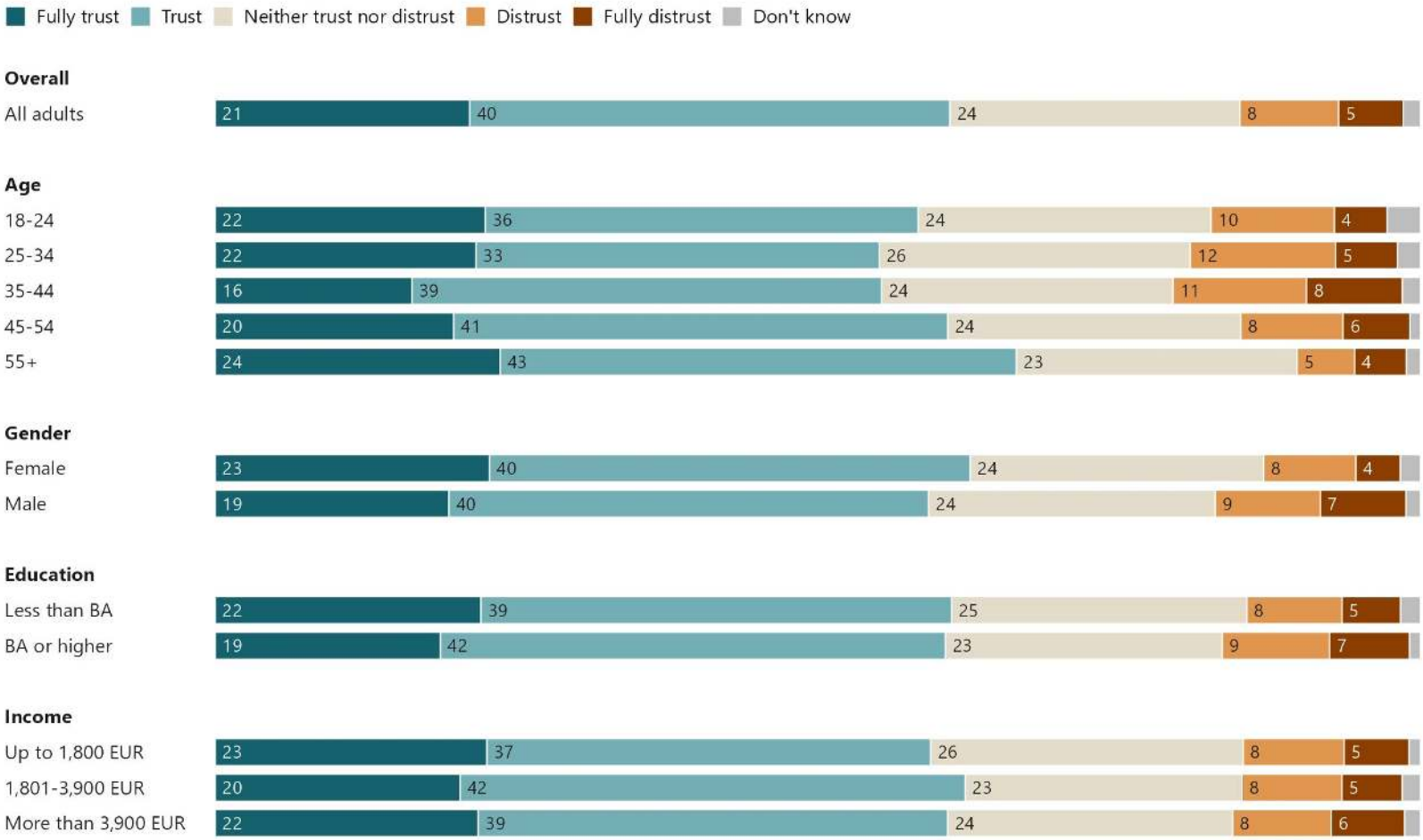
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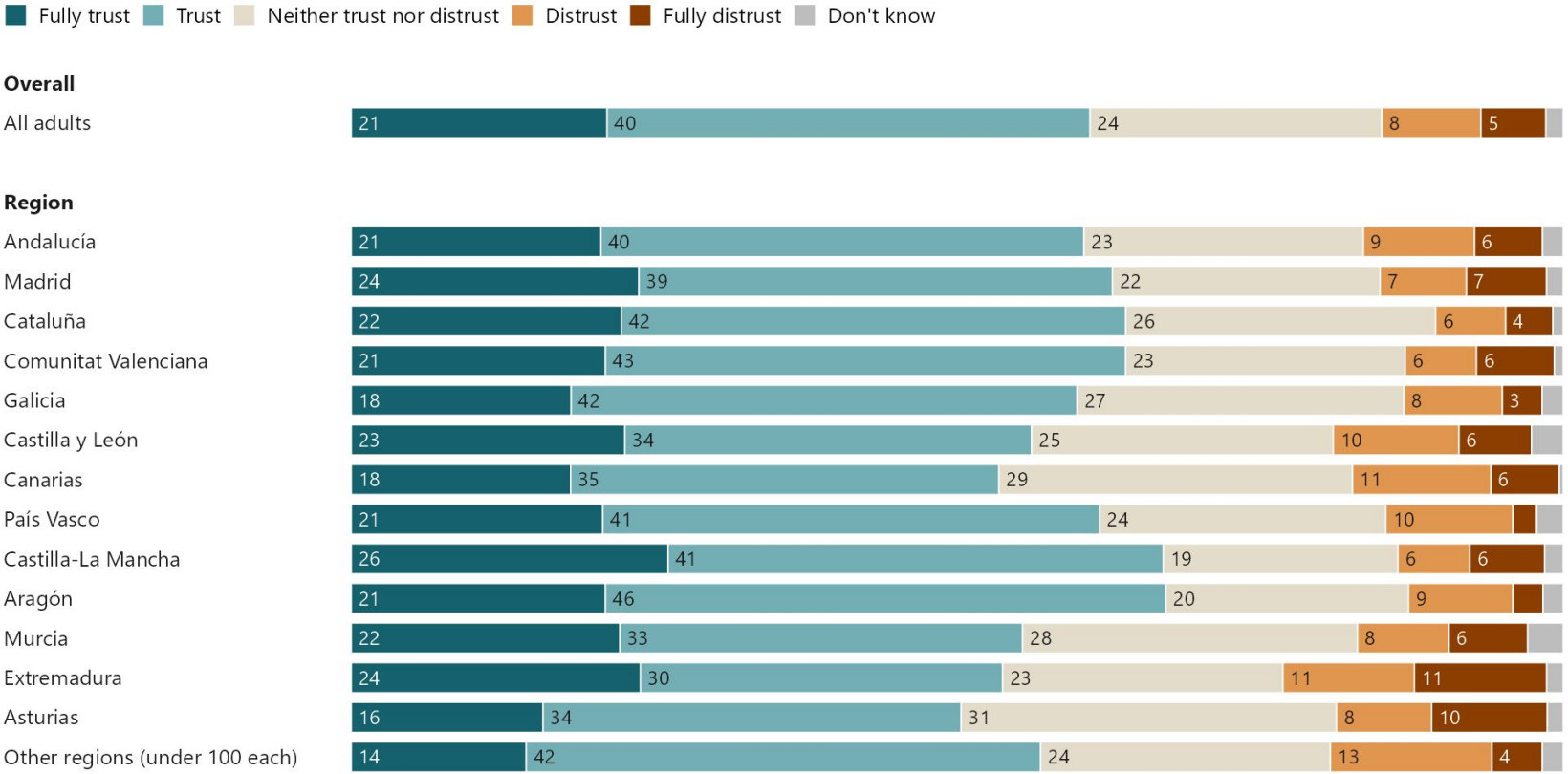
Trust to respond in an extreme weather emergency: Volunteer associations and NGOs (%)

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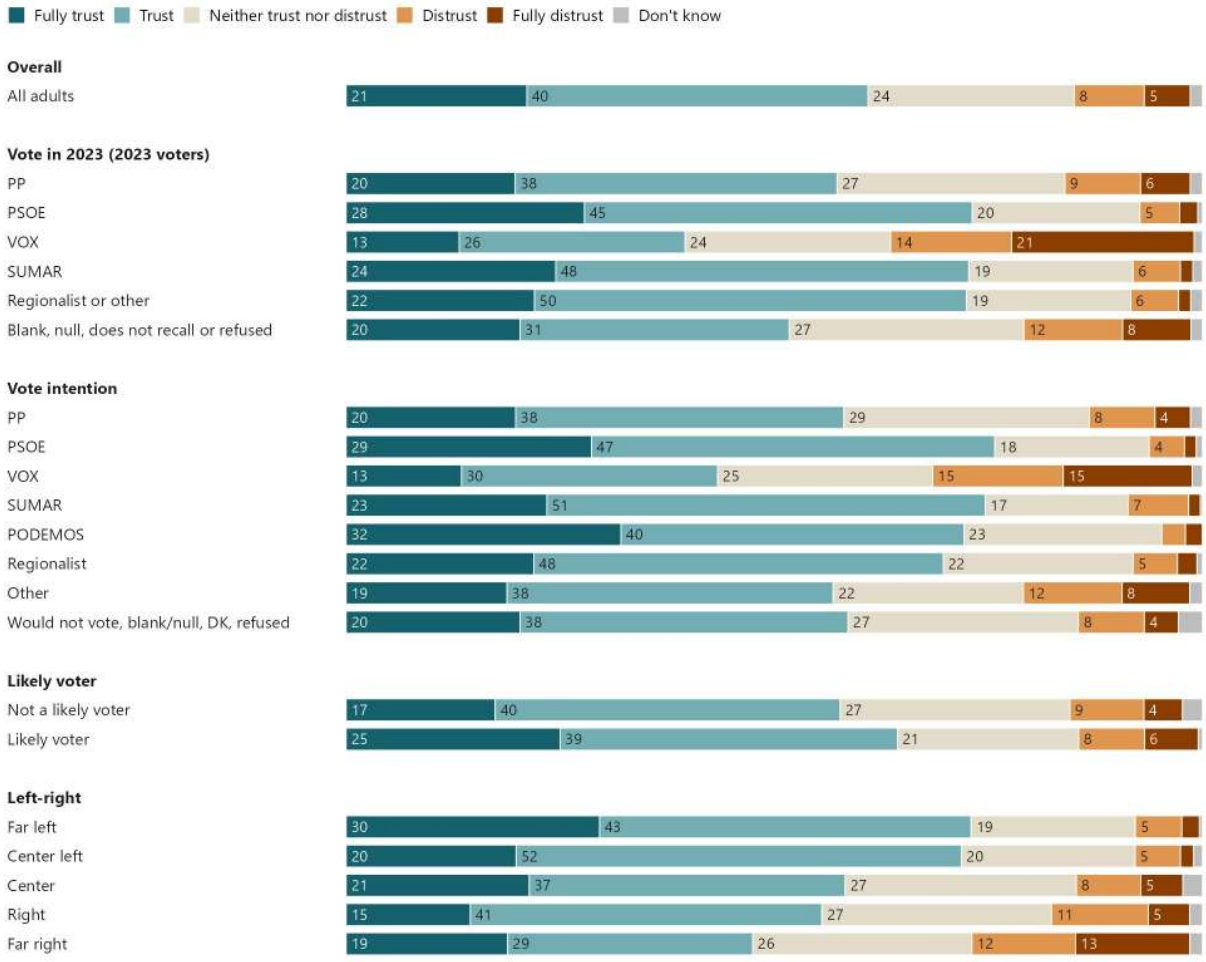
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Trust to respond in an extreme weather emergency: Volunteer associations and NGOs (%)

How much do you trust the following institutions to respond in the event of an extreme weather emergency? Base: all adults, 5,027 - by political profile.



Experiences of extreme weather

- Experience of extreme weather is relatively nonpartisan, but risk perceptions are tied to partisanship.
- People tended towards moderate fear during events, and after an extreme weather event passed, people report that they took increasing control of the situation, reporting feelings of calm as well.
- While the majority rely on informal channels to learn about emergency response, official authorities and public emergency services remain the most reliable sources of information during an actual emergency.

Concern

- The vast majority are worried about extreme weather and its consequences.
- Extreme weather events raise widespread concern over rising food prices and the destruction of the country's natural landscapes.
- Concern writ large is relatively partisan, while specific consequences are less so, with the vast majority of supporters across the political spectrum concerned with the results of extreme weather, with the only notably partisan gap between Vox and others on healthcare consequences.

Conclusions

Climate Opinion Research Exchange

Policy solutions

- In general, the public supports more proactive policy measures and increased investment in emergency response services.
- They are also unwilling to back politicians who think there is no point in preparing for climate change and extreme weather events.

Attribution, accountability, and the energy transition

- There is a consensus that extreme weather is an important issue and a matter of national security.
- Most also link extreme weather to climate change, and about half blame fossil fuels for worsening it.
- The public favours the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy.
- Reducing dependency over foreign countries and opportunity of creating more jobs is the most supported argument for the switch from fossil fuels to renewable energy.

Conclusions

Responding to extreme weather

- The public wants a strong leader during a crisis - 58% say this is more important than listening to technical specialists or avoiding the politicization of the disaster. They are also unwilling to back politicians who think there is no point in preparing for climate change and extreme weather events, though one in five (20%) would still consider voting for, or definitely vote for, such a politician.
- Governments are trusted far less than first responders. Municipal and regional governments are trusted by fewer than half, but only the central government is distrusted more than trusted.
- The highest trust is placed in people on the ground: firefighters, health and ambulance services, and the military emergency units.

Key implications

- Experiences of extreme weather and the desire to deal with it is broadly felt, and a policy domain were a consensus for action exists.
- When it comes to tradeoffs with the economy or the mention of climate change, views tend to become more polarized and partisan, however.

Conclusions