Climate Action
Against Disinformation

The Public Loves Solar And Wants Climate Action From Leaders.
Instead, They Got Silence:

Survey findings on the climate information void in Australia and Türkiye around COP31

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Executive Summary

As COP31 began in Antalya, we spoke with 2,005 adults in Türkiye and 2,004 adults in Australia. The two countries are partners in hosting the world's largest climate meeting, but only 14% of people in Türkiye and 11% in Australia were made aware that the two countries are hosting the summit together. The survey shows that people in both societies feel the impacts of the climate crisis in their own households, support solar energy, and want more action from their governments and more coverage from their media.

But they have been failed by a polluted and corrupted information environment, leaving leaders themselves potentially unaware of the vast public support for climate action at COP31.

1. The host countries barely covered their own COP.

57% of respondents in Türkiye and 68% in Australia weren't sure or had not heard of COP31. 82% in Australia saw no or very little coverage of the summit, as did 53% in Türkiye. Only about one in ten people had been informed that the two countries are co-hosting the summit. The news and information gap is not equally deep for everyone. In Türkiye, news of the summit reached only 19% of homemakers. In Australia, only 17% of 18–24-year-olds, the group that most wants climate change coverage, have heard of the summit. The information environment seemingly ignores the demand for climate news, while biased and billionaire-owned outlets deny it altogether as they manufacture controversy to generate opposition to climate action to offset widespread public support.

2. The audience is waiting: people want more coverage of climate change.

Those who want more coverage of the impacts of climate change on their country are 69% in Türkiye and 45% in Australia. Those who want less are 9% and 24%. In each of the four topics we asked about, demand is ahead of the opposite view in both countries. Those who have never heard of the summit are not indifferent either: 62% of this group in Türkiye and 44% in Australia want more coverage. The silence is not coming from civil society.

3. The impacts of the climate crisis are now inside the home.

Those who say climate change is putting pressure on the economy and households are 77% in Türkiye and 62% in Australia. Those who say they have personally experienced unusual weather events are 61% in Türkiye and 39% in Australia.

4. People expect stronger climate action from the COP31 host countries.

In Türkiye, 77% of the public want the government to do more on climate change, and only 5% want it to do less. In Australia, twice as many people want the government to do more on climate change than those who want less.

5. People like renewable energy; coal is the least liked fuel.

Those who view solar energy favourably are 93% in Türkiye and 83% in Australia. For wind, the rate is 89% in Türkiye and 67% in Australia. In both countries, coal is the energy source viewed least favourably. Those who view coal unfavourably are 52% in Türkiye and 39% in Australia. In Türkiye, 62% of the public think renewable energy makes the country more energy secure. A large part of the public is also aware of misleading information about climate change. More than half of those who give an opinion, 51% in Türkiye and 64% in Australia, find climate disinformation organised and deliberate.

In conclusion

The story of this survey is not public indifference. Both societies see the climate crisis as an issue of today and of the household, and they demand more action from their governments and more coverage from their media. The demand is real and widespread; what is missing is reliable news that reaches people. The public is waiting.

Section 1 · COP31 Awareness

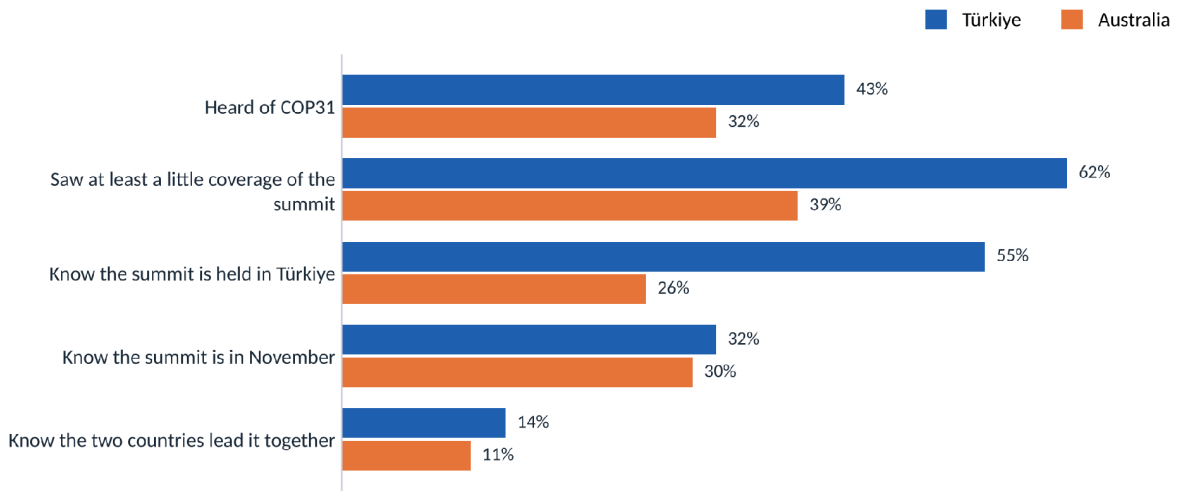
Two partners unaware of the summit: The host countries were barely informed of their own COP

57% of people in Türkiye and 68% in Australia have not heard of COP31, or are not sure they have.

This section should be read not as a knowledge test, but as an assessment of the government and media's failure to reach and inform the public. The world's largest climate meeting is being held as a partnership between these two countries, but most people in both countries are not aware of the summit. As we will see in the following sections, the public's lack of awareness is not due to a lack of interest in the topic, but to insufficient access to reliable news content about the climate crisis and the summit.

Chart 2 **Türkiye and Australia:** Awareness and knowledge of COP31 (%)

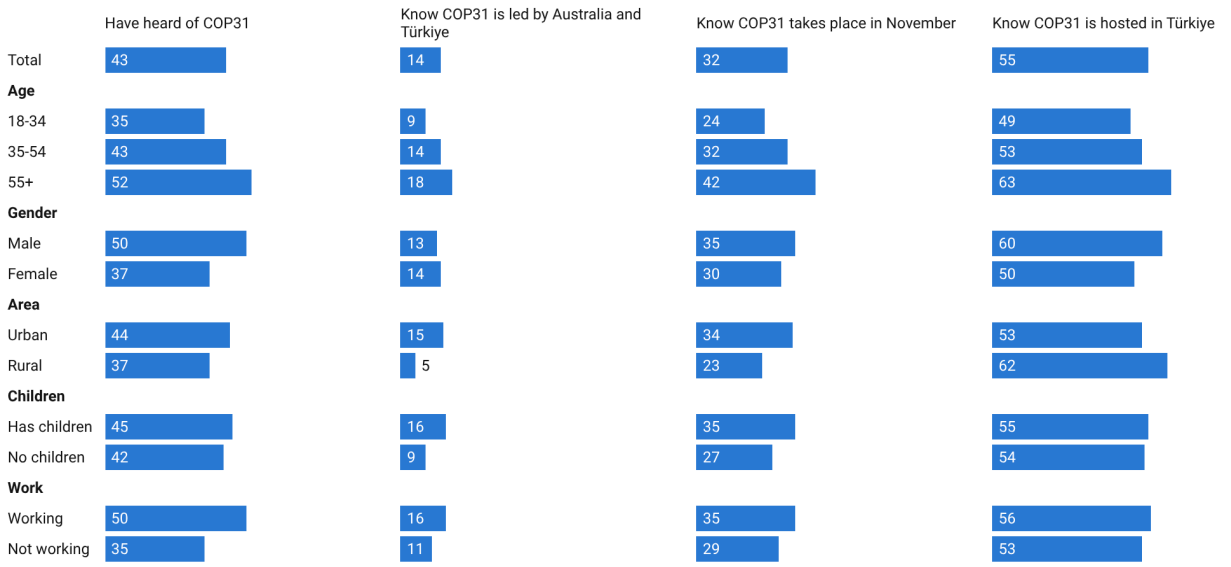
Q29: Have you heard of COP31? · Q30: How much coverage have you seen? · Q25–Q27: Who is leading the summit, in which month and where is it held?



Those who have heard of the summit are 43% in Türkiye and 32% in Australia. More than half of the public in Türkiye (55%) know the summit is being held in Türkiye; in Australia, a quarter (26%) know this. In both countries, one in three people know the summit is in November. In Türkiye, 14% and in Australia, 11% know the two countries are hosting the summit together.

Chart 3 **Türkiye:** Those who have heard of COP31 and what they know about the summit

Q29, Q25, Q26, Q27: Those who have heard of COP31 and those who correctly answered who leads the summit, when and where it is held

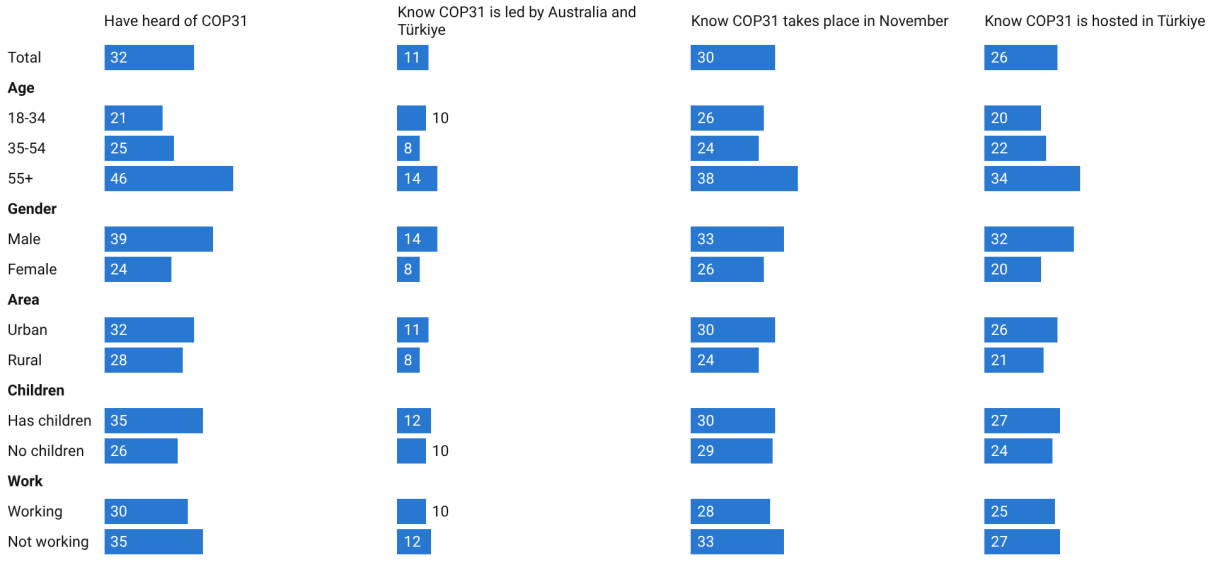


Correct answers: led by Australia and Türkiye (Q25), November (Q26), hosted in Türkiye (Q27). Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. 43% of the public have heard of COP31; 14% know about the joint leadership.

News of the summit did not reach everyone equally: 50% of men and 37% of women have heard of the summit. This gap is closely related to news consumption habits and news source choice. The rate is 50% among those in work and 35% among those not in work; 52% among those over 55 and 35% among those under 35. Most people know the summit is being held in Türkiye (55%), but very few know the leadership is shared with Australia.

Chart 4 **Australia:** Those who have heard of COP31 and what they know about the summit



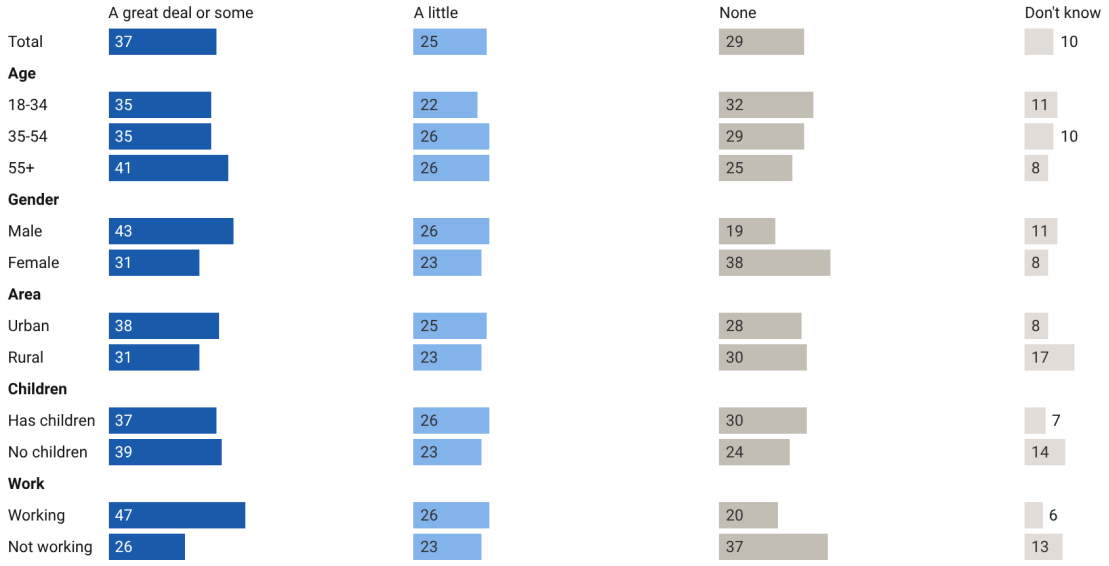
Correct answers: led by Australia and Türkiye (Q25), November (Q26), hosted in Türkiye (Q27). Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. 32% of the public have heard of COP31; 11% know about the joint leadership.

Those over 55 are the most aware of the summit, at 46%; under 35, the rate is 21%. 39% of men and 24% of women have heard of the summit. In Australia, the younger generation is largely unaware of the summit.

Chart 5 Türkiye: Coverage seen about COP31

Q30: How much coverage of COP31 have you seen?

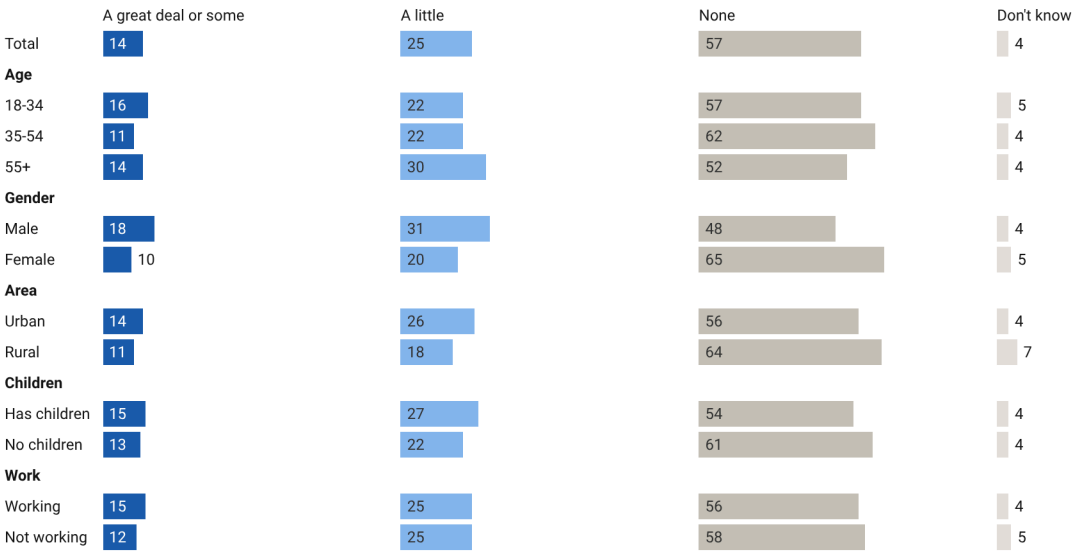


Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. Three in ten people (29%) have seen no coverage of the summit at all.

Those who say they have seen a lot or some coverage are 37%. Those who have seen no coverage are 38% among women and 19% among men; 37% among those not in work and 20% among those in work. Even in the host country, news of the summit reached women and people outside working life less.

Chart 6 Australia: Coverage seen about COP31



Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. More than half of the public (57%) have seen no coverage of the summit at all.

Those who say they have seen a lot or some coverage are 14%. Those who have seen no coverage are above half in every age group, 65% among women and 48% among men.

Chart 7 Türkiye: Knowledge of who is leading COP31

Q25: Which statement is correct? "The UN climate conference COP31 is being led by …"

	Japan	Australia	France	Türkiye	The United States	Australia and Türkiye	Don't know
Total	4	5	5	23	12	14	38
Age							
18-34	8	6	8	22	14	9	33
35-54	2	4	3	21	10	14	46
55+	3	3	3	26	11	18	34
Gender							
Male	4	4	5	29	12	13	33
Female	5	5	4	17	12	14	43
Area							
Urban	4	5	5	22	13	15	36
Rural	4	3	6	27	6	5	50
Children							
Has children	4	5	5	21	12	16	38
No children	5	4	4	28	12	9	36
Work							
Working	6	6	4	26	14	16	28
Not working	2	3	5	20	10	11	49

Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. 38% of the public do not know who is leading the summit.

About one in four people (23%) think only Türkiye is leading the summit. Those who say "don't know" are 43% among women and 33% among men. The public associates the summit with Türkiye but is not aware that leadership is shared with Australia. The reason may be how news sources present this information, or people may see hosting the summit as the real ownership of it.

Chart 8 Australia: Knowledge of who is leading COP31

	Japan	Australia	France	Türkiye	The United States	Australia and Türkiye	Don't know
Total	2	7	4	8	3	11	66
Age							
18-34	3	8	5	5	4	10	64
35-54	1	6	4	7	4	8	71
55+	1	7	3	12	1	14	64
Gender							
Male	2	8	4	11	2	14	59
Female	2	6	3	5	3	8	73
Area							
Urban	2	7	4	8	2	11	66
Rural	2	7	2	6	5	8	70
Children							
Has children	2	7	3	9	3	12	64
No children	2	6	4	7	3	10	69
Work							
Working	2	7	4	8	3	10	66
Not working	1	7	3	8	2	12	67

Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. Two in three people (66%) do not know who is leading the summit.

Those who say "don't know" are 73% among women and 59% among men; between 64% and 71% in every age group. Those aware that their own country is leading the negotiations are a small minority.

An extra question in Australia. In Australia only, we asked people to estimate what percentage of the population has solar panels at home. 64% of the public say "don't know"; this rate is 70% among women and 58% among men. The average of those who made an estimate is 37%.

> *The summit reached the public of the two partner countries only to a limited extent. This should be seen not as a lack of knowledge, but as a news gap. This is what the data tells us.*

Section Assessment:

Awareness of the summit follows a strong demographic pattern in both countries, but the axis of the pattern is different:

- **Türkiye:** The strongest divide is by work status and education. Among homemakers, 19% have heard of the summit, and among full-time workers, 51% have heard of it. They are 30% among those with secondary school education or less and 55% among university graduates.
- **Australia:** The deciding factors are age and gender. Those who have heard of the summit are 17% among 18–24-year-olds and 51% among those over 65.

One point stands out from a technical point of view. In Türkiye, the share of those who say they have seen at least some coverage of the summit is 62%, compared with 43% who say they have heard of it. This gap may indicate that people came across the news in some way but do not remember the name "COP31". Since the awareness questions are based on self-report, we may be measuring recognition of the summit's name rather than exposure to news of the summit from a local context that focuses on impacts inherent in the hosting of any major diplomatic event, such as traffic associated with world leader arrivals that may not focus on the details of the climate negotiations.

The second point is about the joint leadership structure. Even among those who say they have heard of the summit, only 23% in Türkiye and 28% in Australia know about the partnership between the two countries. The summit's location is better known: among those who have heard of the summit, 74% in Türkiye and 55% in Australia know it is being held in

Türkiye. This finding shows that information about the partnership did not reach even those who did otherwise see news about COP31.

Section 2 · Demand For Coverage

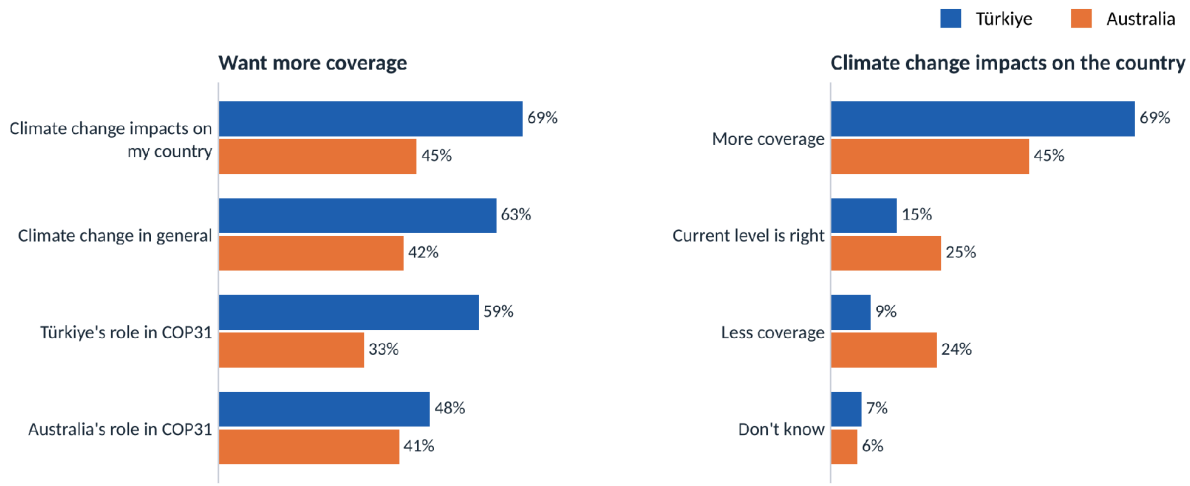
The public is waiting for climate change coverage

Both societies want more coverage of climate change, not less.

The strongest statements in the survey data appear in this section. We asked people whether they would like to see more or less coverage on four climate-related topics. The most wanted topic is the same in both countries: **the impacts of climate change on their own country.**

Chart 9 Türkiye and Australia: Those who want more coverage and all answers on the impacts of climate change on the country (%)

Q31: Would you like to see more or less coverage of the following topics? (those saying "a lot more" and "more")



In Türkiye, a majority want more coverage on three of the four topics, all except Australia's role in COP31. Four in five people want more on at least one topic. Those who want more coverage of the impacts of climate change on the country are 69%, while 9% want less. Those who want coverage outnumber those who don't by more than seven to one.

In Australia, no topic reaches a strong majority, but on every topic those who want more coverage are ahead of those who want less. **In both countries, people are more curious about the impact of climate change on their own lives than about the summit itself.**

Because they face the negative consequences of climate change first in their individual lives and households, and then in their cities and countries.

Chart 10 **Türkiye:** Those who want more coverage, by topic

Q31: Would you like to see more or less coverage of the following topics? (% more)

	Climate change's impacts on Türkiye	Information about climate change in general	Türkiye's role in COP31	Australia's role in COP31
Total	69	64	59	48
Age				
18-34	68	60	53	42
35-54	70	65	62	49
55+	69	65	63	53
Gender				
Male	69	66	60	49
Female	69	61	58	46
Area				
Urban	70	65	62	50
Rural	62	58	43	39
Children				
Has children	72	66	61	50
No children	66	62	58	46
Work				
Working	71	68	63	51
Not working	66	59	55	44

More = a lot more or more. The full answer scale is on the topline chart. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. 69% of the public want more coverage of the impacts of climate change on the country.

This demand is high across all parts of society. It ranges from 68% to 70% across all age groups, and 69% among both women and men. The public wants to see more general information about climate change (63%) and more about their country's role in the summit (59%). Interest in Australia's role in the summit is also at 48%.

Chart 11 **Australia:** Those who want more coverage, by topic

	Climate change's impacts on Australia	Information about climate change in general	Türkiye's role in COP31	Australia's role in COP31
Total	45	42	33	41
Age				
18-34	53	52	41	50
35-54	47	44	32	41
55+	37	33	28	34
Gender				
Male	40	40	30	37
Female	50	45	37	45
Area				
Urban	45	42	34	41
Rural	44	42	29	39
Children				
Has children	42	39	32	38
No children	51	48	36	46
Work				
Working	44	44	34	43
Not working	46	40	32	38

More = a lot more or more. The full answer scale is on the topline chart. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. 45% of the public want more coverage of the impacts of climate change on the country.

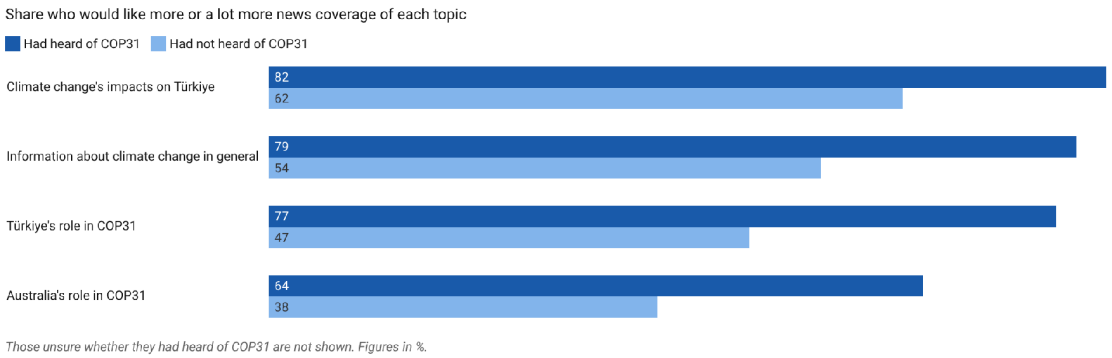
The demand is highest among young people and women: 53% under 35 and 37% over 55. It is 50% among women and 40% among men. It is 51% among those without children. Among those under 35, demand reaches half on three of the four topics.

Those who have not heard of the summit are not indifferent either

This is the finding of the survey that we consider most important. Among those who say they have not heard of the summit, **62% in Türkiye and 44% in Australia want more coverage of the impacts of climate change on the country**. Most of the same group also say climate change is putting pressure on their household: 75% and 61%.

Chart 12 Türkiye: Those who want more coverage: those who have and have not heard of the summit

Q31 × Q29: Those who want more coverage on each topic, shown separately for those who have and have not heard of COP31

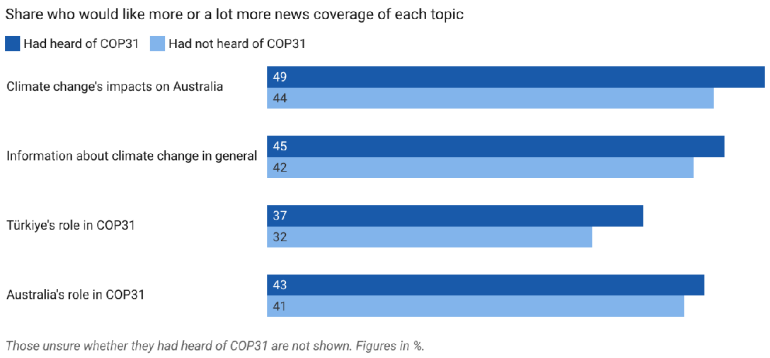


Those unsure whether they had heard of COP31 are not shown. Figures in %.

Türkiye. 62% of those who have not heard of the summit also want more coverage of climate change.

Those who have heard of the summit are even more eager (82%), but a majority of those who have not heard of it also want coverage. Nearly half (47%) of those who have not heard of the summit want to see more coverage of Türkiye's role in the summit.

Chart 13 **Australia:** Those who want more coverage: those who have and have not heard of the summit



Those unsure whether they had heard of COP31 are not shown. Figures in %.

Australia. The demand for coverage is almost the same among those who have and have not heard of the summit.

It is 49% and 44% for the impacts of climate change on the country, and 45% and 42% for general information about climate change. In Australian society, the demand for coverage does not depend on whether people are aware of the summit.

THEY SEE

The public wants more coverage of climate change.

- Those who want more coverage of the impacts of climate change on the country are 69% in Türkiye and 45% in Australia.
- Those who want less are 9% in Türkiye and 24% in Australia.
- In Türkiye, four in five people want more coverage on at least one topic.

THEY CARE

Those who have not heard of the summit are not indifferent either.

- Among those who have not heard of the summit, those who want more coverage are 62% in Türkiye and 44% in Australia.
- Most of the same group say climate change is putting pressure on their household. Türkiye: 75%, Australia: 61%.

THEY DEMAND

The most wanted content topic: The impacts of climate change on the country

- People most want to learn about the impact of climate change on their own country and their lives
- In Türkiye, demand is high at every age and in every group.
- In Australia, demand is highest among young people, women and those without children.

Section Assessment:

This section contains the survey's most statistically consistent finding. On all four topics, in both countries, those who want more coverage outnumber those who want less. On the impacts of climate change on the country, this ratio is 69% to 9% in Türkiye and 45% to 24% in Australia. The strength of the finding comes from the fact that an option in the opposite direction was also clearly offered in the survey. In Australia, a quarter of the public did not hesitate to choose this option. This shows that the answers cannot be explained by social desirability alone.

In Türkiye, demand for coverage is spread across almost all of society. The share of those who want more coverage of the impacts of climate change on the country is the same among young and old, women and men: about seven in ten. So in Türkiye we cannot read this demand as the demand of one generation or a particular group.

The only clear factor that divides the demand is people's level of education and their participation in working life. Demand rises as the level of education rises. It is 60% among those with secondary school education or less, and 75% among university graduates. The same gap is seen in work status. Those who want information about climate change are 70% among full-time workers and 45% among homemakers. However, this gap should not be read as indifference. Even in the lowest education group, a majority (60%) want more coverage.

In Australia, demand divides by generation and gender. The group that wants "less coverage" does not represent general fatigue either, but an identifiable group: those over 65, men, and those with adult children.

The relationship between awareness of the summit and demand for coverage also differs between the two countries. In Türkiye, 82% of those who have heard of the summit and 62% of those who have not want more coverage. So those who are aware of the summit are even more eager. Information seems to feed interest. But even among those who have never heard of the summit, six in ten want more coverage.

In Australia, however, the gap between the two groups is only 5 points. This finding is important for us: in Australia, the demand exists independently of exposure to news of the summit.

Since this is a cross-sectional survey, we cannot establish causality in these relationships. Still, the pattern in both countries does not support the assumption that "those who have not heard are not interested".

Section 3 · Media And Communication Channels

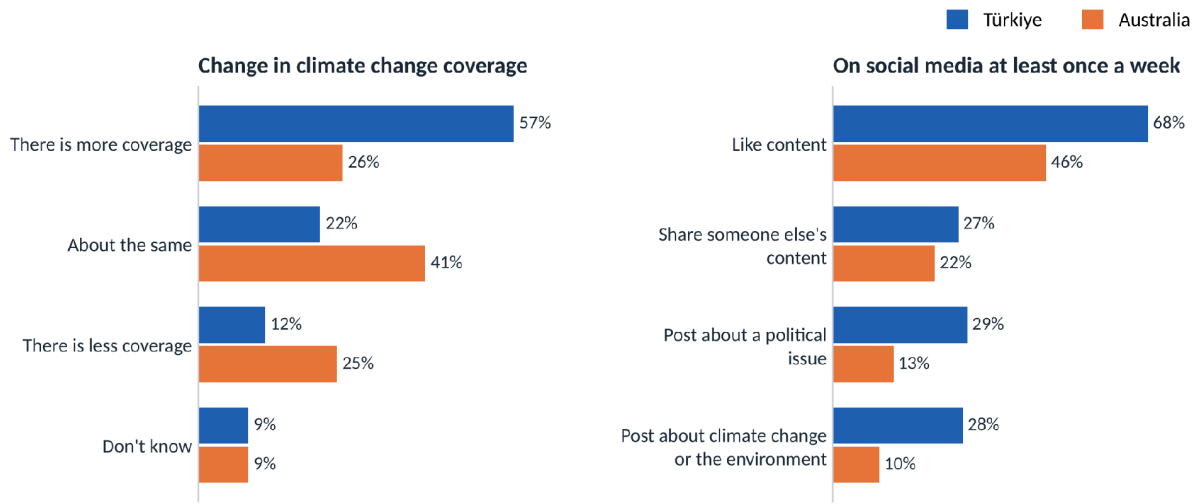
The public is in front of the screen, but news of the summit has not reached them.

Both societies are online and in front of the screen, but news of the summit has not reached the majority.

This section looks at where people see news about climate change and where they talk about this topic. In this section, we analyse the changes they have noticed in the news, their activity on social media, the platforms they use, the publications they read, and the channels they watch.

Chart 14 Türkiye and Australia: Change noticed in climate change coverage and activity on social media (%)

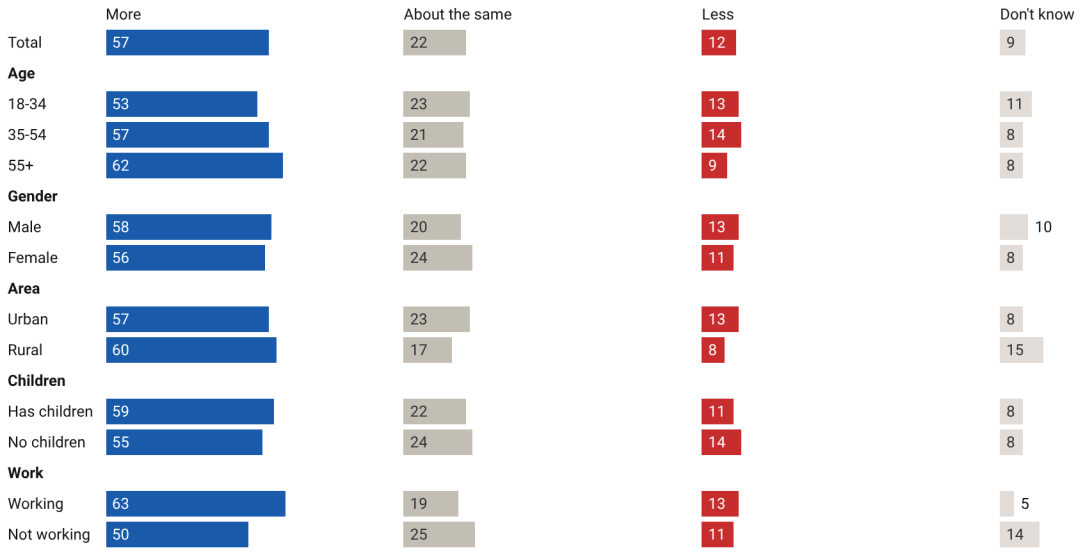
Q21: Have you noticed an increase or decrease in climate change coverage recently? · Q40: How often do you do the following on social media? (at least once a week)



Here the two countries differ. In Türkiye, more than half of the public (57%) have noticed that climate change coverage has increased recently. In Australia, those who see an increase (26%) and those who see a decrease (25%) are neck and neck. In Türkiye, the share of those who post about climate change or the environment is 28%, at the same level as those who post about a political issue (29%). In Australia, 46% like this content, and 10% post about climate change or the environment. People are watching, but they post less themselves.

Chart 15 **Türkiye:** Change noticed in climate change coverage recently

Q21: Have you noticed an increase or decrease in climate change coverage recently?

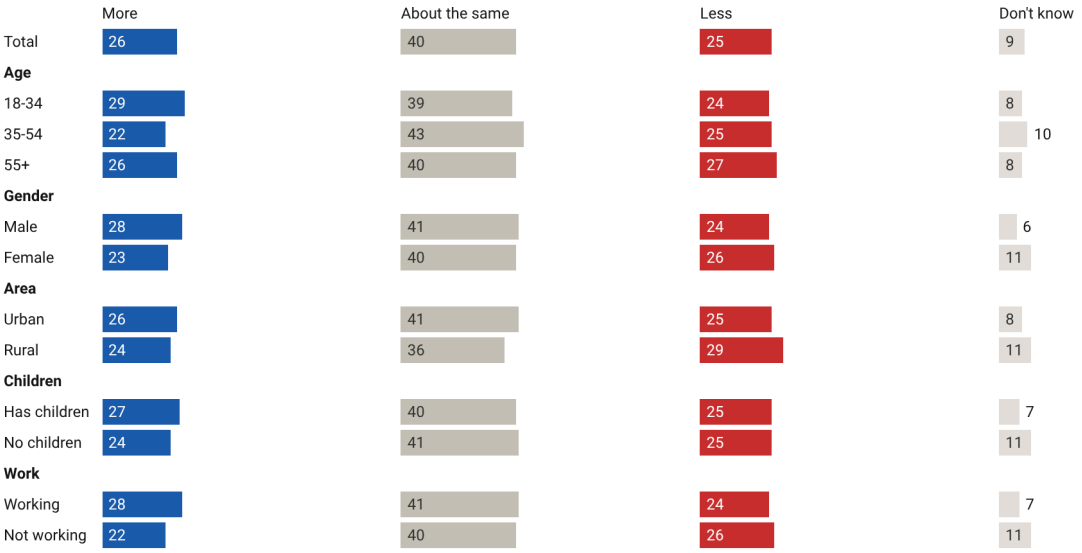


More = significantly or slightly more; less = slightly or significantly less. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. 57% of the public have noticed an increase in climate change coverage, while 12% say it has decreased.

Among those who noticed an increase, 63% are employed, and 50% are unemployed. It is 62% among those over 55. Despite this, those who have heard of the summit remain at 43%, and those who know about the partnership of the two countries are at 14%. In Türkiye, climate change is being talked about, but the summit and the country's role in it have not reached most of the public.

Chart 16 **Australia:** Change noticed in climate change coverage recently



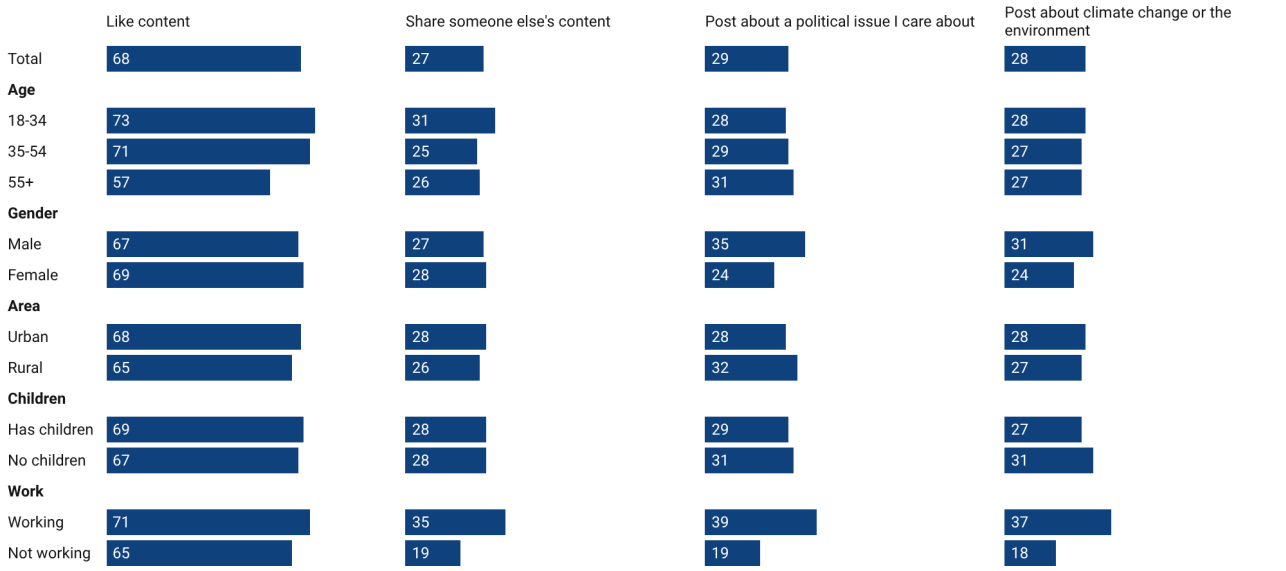
More = significantly or slightly more; less = slightly or significantly less. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. Those who see an increase in climate change coverage are 26%, and those who see a decrease are 25%.

The largest group, at 41%, say they have not seen any change. There is no clear perception of an increase in any group; the Australian public says it did not see more climate change coverage even as the summit began.

Chart 17 Türkiye: Weekly activity on social media

Q40: How often do you do the following on social media? (% every day or once a week)



Weekly or more = daily or weekly. The full frequency scale is on the topline chart. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. 28% of the public posts about climate change or the environment at least once a week.

Such posts are 37% among those at work and 17% among those not at work. They are 31% among men and 24% among women. Those who like the content are 68%. The public is not silent on this topic; they are, in fact, talking about climate change. Those at home simply take less part in this conversation.

Chart 18 **Australia:** Weekly activity on social media

	Like content	Share someone else's content	Post about a political issue I care about	Post about climate change or the environment
Total	46	22	13	10
Age				
18-34	57	31	16	15
35-54	46	22	13	11
55+	36	15	11	5
Gender				
Male	42	23	15	12
Female	50	22	12	8
Area				
Urban	45	22	13	10
Rural	51	24	16	10
Children				
Has children	46	22	14	10
No children	46	23	12	9
Work				
Working	49	23	14	12
Not working	41	20	11	6

Weekly or more = daily or weekly. The full frequency scale is on the topline chart. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

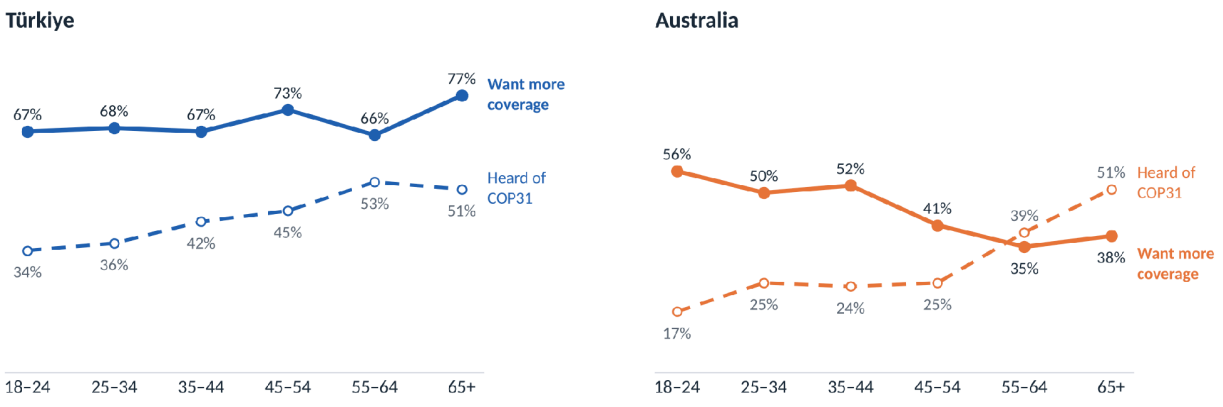
Australia. 10% of the public post about climate change or the environment at least once a week.

Such posts are 15% among those under 35 and 5% among those over 55. Of those who like the content, 46% are under 35, and 57% are over 55. A large part of the public is watching even if they do not post.

The news is not reaching the generation that wants it most.

Chart 32 **Türkiye and Australia:** Those who have heard of the summit and those who want more climate change coverage, by age (%)

Q29: Have you heard of COP31? · Q31: Would you like more coverage of the impacts of climate change on your country?



Solid line: want more climate change coverage · Dashed line: heard of COP31

Türkiye. The two lines do not cross at any age. The demand for coverage is above awareness of the summit at every age.

Those who want more coverage are above two-thirds in every age group, and even three-quarters in the 65+ group. Awareness of the summit, on the other hand, rises with age: 34% at 18–24 and 53% at 55–64. The gap is largest among young people. The 65+ group is based on a smaller base in the population.

Australia. The two lines cross at around age 55.

At 18–24, 56% want more coverage, but only 17% have heard of the summit. Half of those over 65 have heard of the summit, and this generation watches television the most. In Australia, the generation that most wants climate change coverage is the generation least aware of the summit.

TÜRKİYE

Television and three platforms reach almost everyone.

- Those who watch no channels are only 5%.
- Instagram, WhatsApp and YouTube each reach almost 8 in every 10 people.
- Women watch general channels more and read news publications less.
- 28% post about climate change or the environment at least once a week.

AUSTRALIA

Generations use different channels: middle-aged and older people use traditional channels, while younger people use digital channels.

- Television reaches those over 55, while TikTok and Instagram reach those under 35.
- Facebook, at 68%, is the only platform that is common at every age.
- The young people who most want the news are also the group least aware of the summit.

COMMON

The audience is there, but news of the summit does not reach them.

- Both societies are online and watch television.
- In Türkiye, 57% see an increase in climate change coverage, but those who have heard of the summit are 43%.

Section Assessment:

The main question of this section was whether the news gap is an access problem. The data shows it is not a general access problem. Those who do not use social media are almost non-existent in Türkiye and only 6% in Australia. Those who watch no television channels are 5% in Türkiye and 19% in Australia.

However, the channel mix changes from group to group:

- **Homemakers in Türkiye:** 87% of this group, the one for whom news of the summit reached least, use Instagram, but 44% read no news publication.
- **Young people in Australia:** the group that most wants coverage of climate change. Among those under 35, 29% watch no channels, and TikTok use is 64% in the 18–24 age group.

This finding suggests that the gap may be about the content circulating on those channels, not the channels themselves. However, the survey measures platform use, not the climate content on these platforms. For this reason, we can only offer this interpretation as a possibility.

In Türkiye, 57% have noticed that climate change coverage has increased in general, but 53% have seen no or very little coverage of the summit. The gap in Türkiye is not a general gap about climate change, but a gap specific to the summit and the country's role in it. In Australia, on the other hand, no demographic group perceives an increase in climate change coverage.

Finally, in Türkiye, the fact that those who post weekly about climate change or the environment (28%) are at the same level as those who post about a political issue (29%) shows that the topic has a visible place on social media. In Australia, this rate stays at 10%.

Section 4 · Perception And Experience Of Climate Change

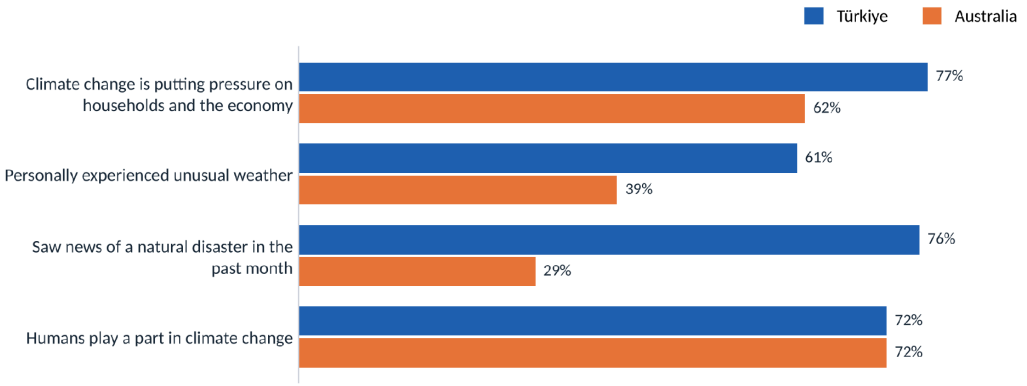
The impacts of the climate crisis are now inside the home

Three in four people in Türkiye and three in five in Australia say climate change is making it harder for them to make a living.

In this section, we look at how people see climate change, how they feel its impacts in their lives and how much they talk about this topic with family and friends.

Chart 38 Türkiye and Australia: Perception and experience of climate change (%)

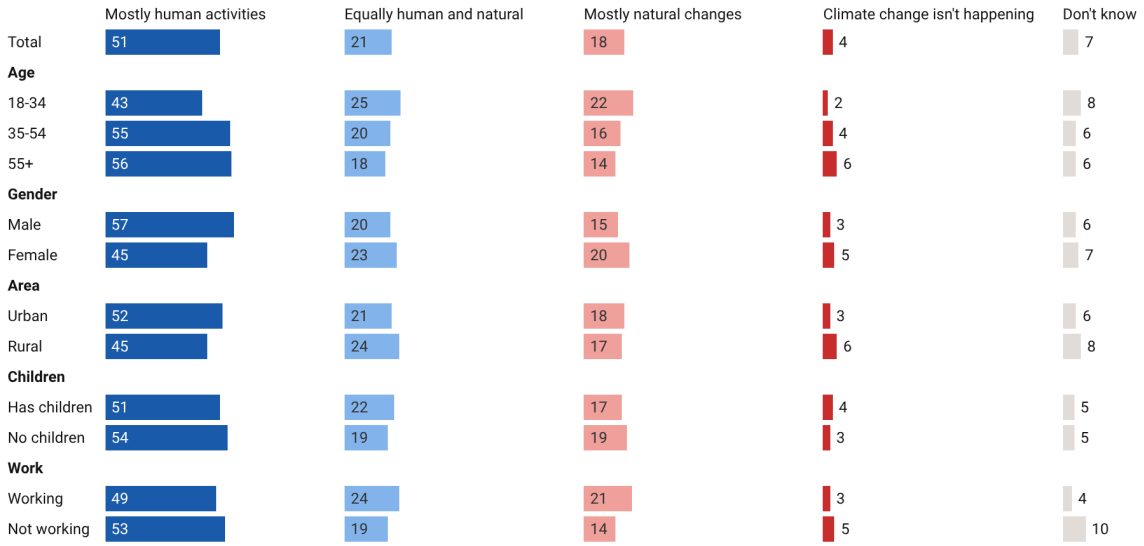
Q32: Is climate change affecting the economy and households? · Q24: I have personally experienced unusual weather · Q22: Have you seen news of a disaster in the past month? · Q13: Cause



Those who say humans play a part in climate change are 72% in both countries. Those who think climate change is not happening are a small minority, 4% in Türkiye and 6% in Australia. In Türkiye, personal experience and disaster news are much more common. Those who say they have personally experienced unusual weather are 61% in Türkiye and 39% in Australia, and those who saw disaster news in the past month are 76% in Türkiye and 29% in Australia.

Chart 39 **Türkiye:** Cause of climate change

Q13: Assuming climate change is happening, what do you think is mainly causing it?

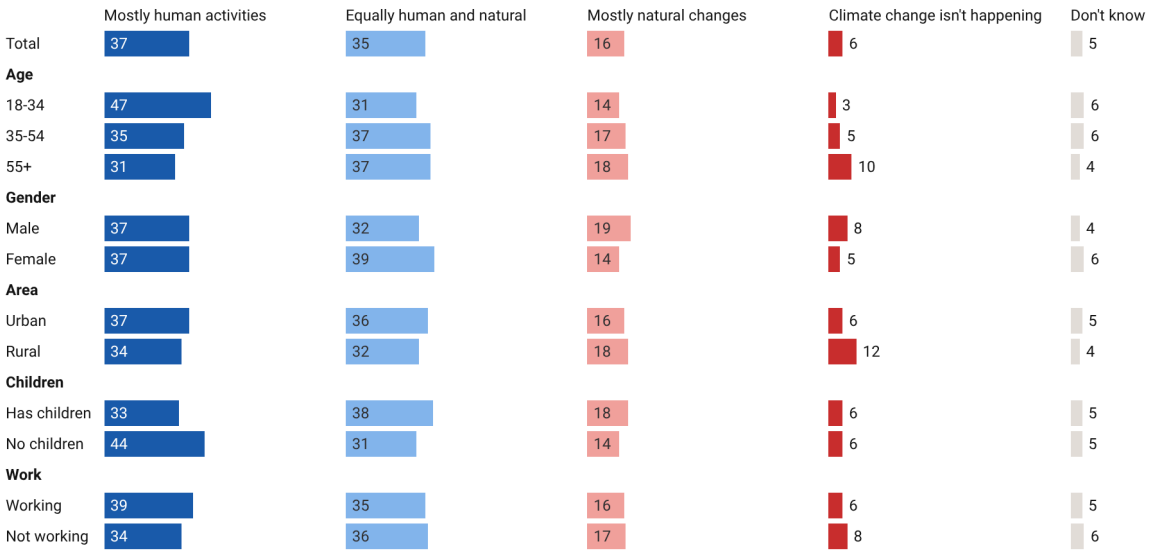


Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. 51% of the public see climate change as mainly caused by humans. 21% see the role of humans and nature as equal.

Those who say "mainly caused by humans" are 56% over 55 and 43% under 35. It is 57% among men and 45% among women. Only 4% think climate change is not happening.

Chart 40 **Australia:** Cause of climate change



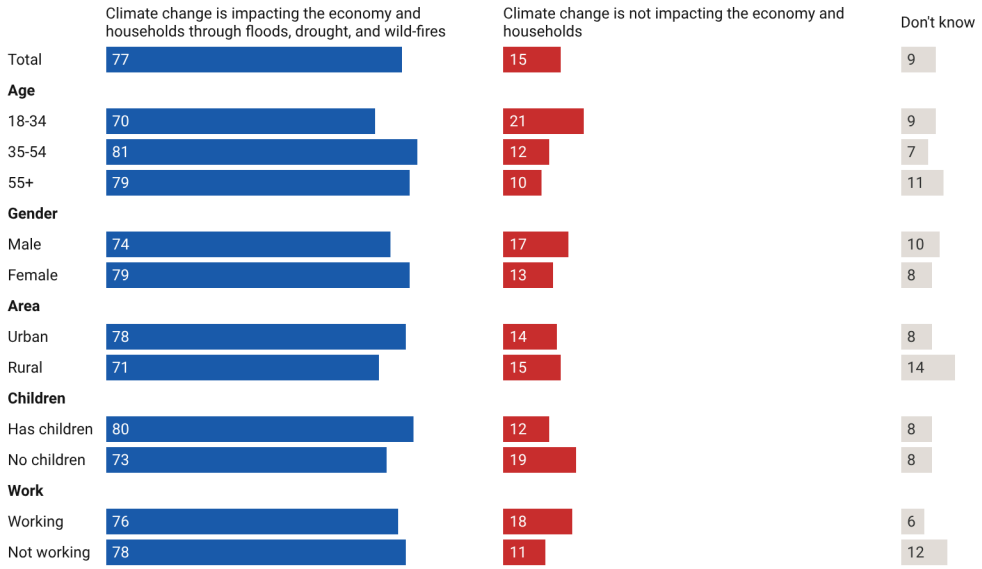
Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. Only 6% of Australians say climate change isn't happening.

Only 6% of Australians deny that the climate is changing, only 5% don't know, and only 16% say the changes are natural. A majority of Australians across all demographics, said that the climate is changing (due to human activity, or human and natural forces) Even two-thirds of rural Australians recognize the climate is changing.

Chart 41 **Türkiye:** Impact of climate change on the economy and households

Q32: Is climate change affecting the economy and households through floods, droughts and fires?

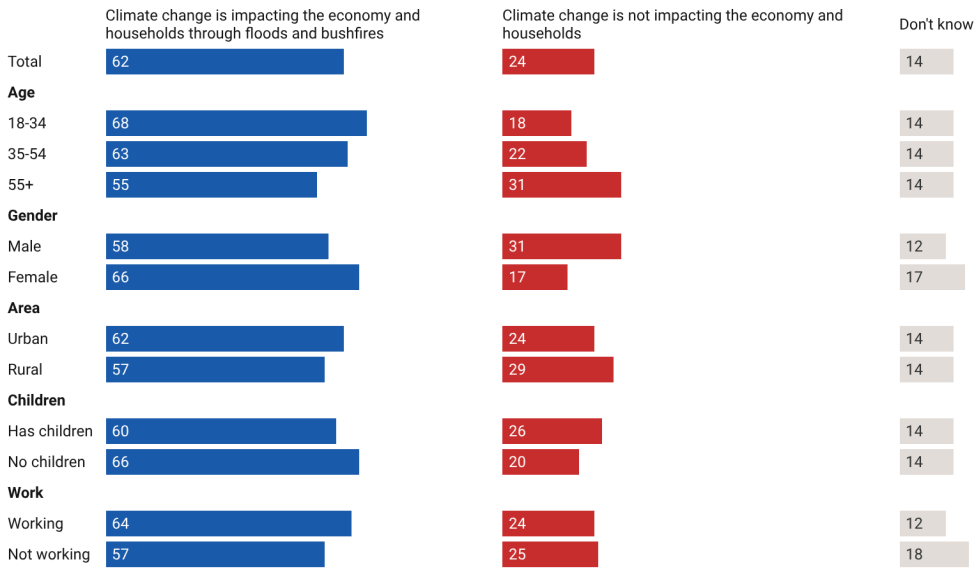


Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. 77% of the public say climate change is putting pressure on the economy and households. Those who see no such impact are 15%.

This view is the clear majority in every group. It is 81% in the 35–54 age group, and 70% even under 35, where it is lowest. It is 79% among women and 74% among men. In Türkiye, the climate crisis is experienced as a cost-of-living issue.

Chart 42 **Australia:** Impact of climate change on the economy and households



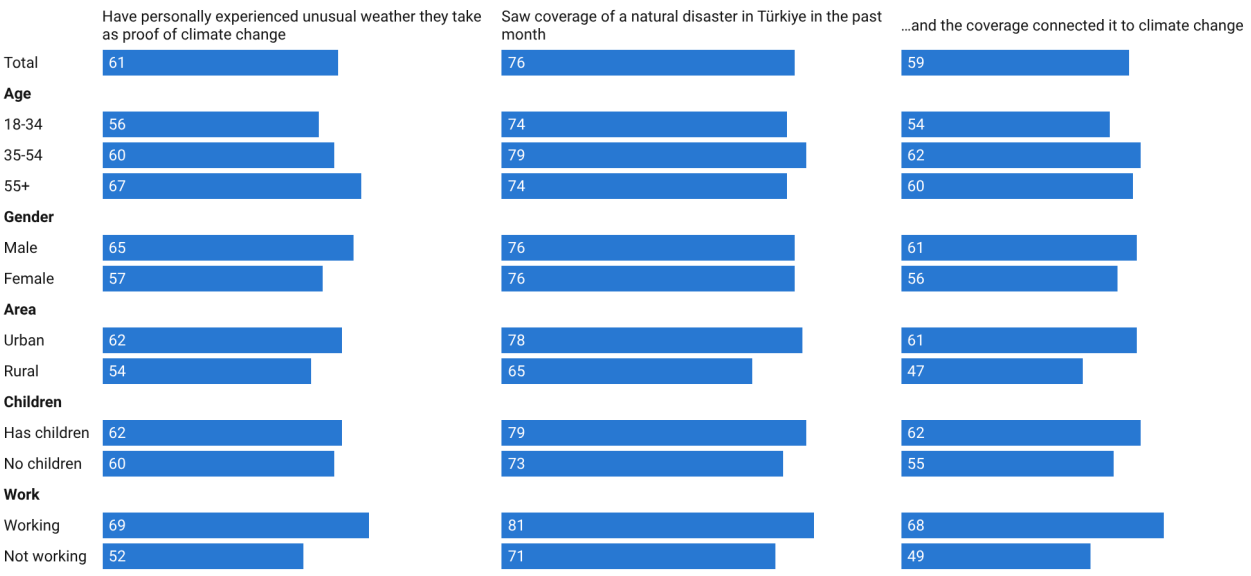
Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. 62% of the public say climate change is putting pressure on households. Those who see no such impact are 24%.

This view is more common among young people and women. It is 68% among those under 35 and 55% among those over 55. It is 66% among women and 57% among men. A third (31%) of men and those over 55 say they see no impact, the highest rate of denial and still a decided minority even among their demographic.

Chart 43 **Türkiye:** Personal experience and disaster news

Q24: I have personally experienced unusual weather · Q22: I saw news of a disaster in the past month · Q23: The news linked the disaster to climate change (among all adults)

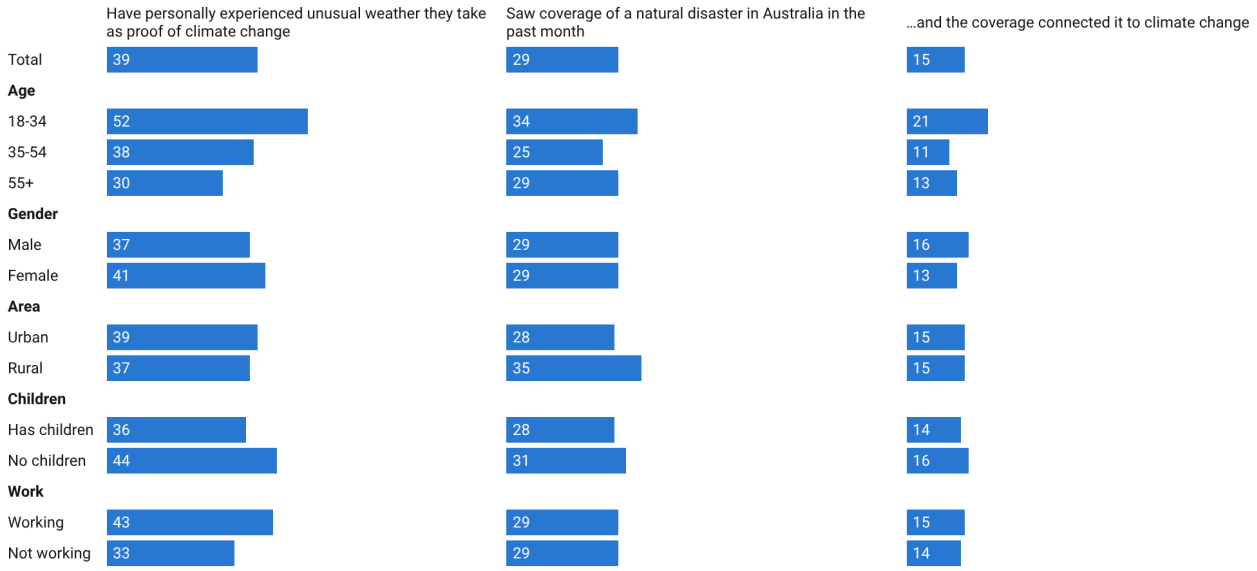


Experience: strongly agree or agree (Q24). Coverage: yes (Q22). Connected: saw coverage and said it connected the disaster to climate change (Q22 and Q23), as a share of all adults. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. 61% of the public say they have personally experienced unusual weather. 76% have seen disaster news in the past month.

Among those who say they have personally experienced it, 69% are at work, and 52% are not. It is 67% among those over 55. Six in ten people (59%) both saw disaster news and say the news linked the disaster to climate change.

Chart 44 Australia: Personal experience and disaster news



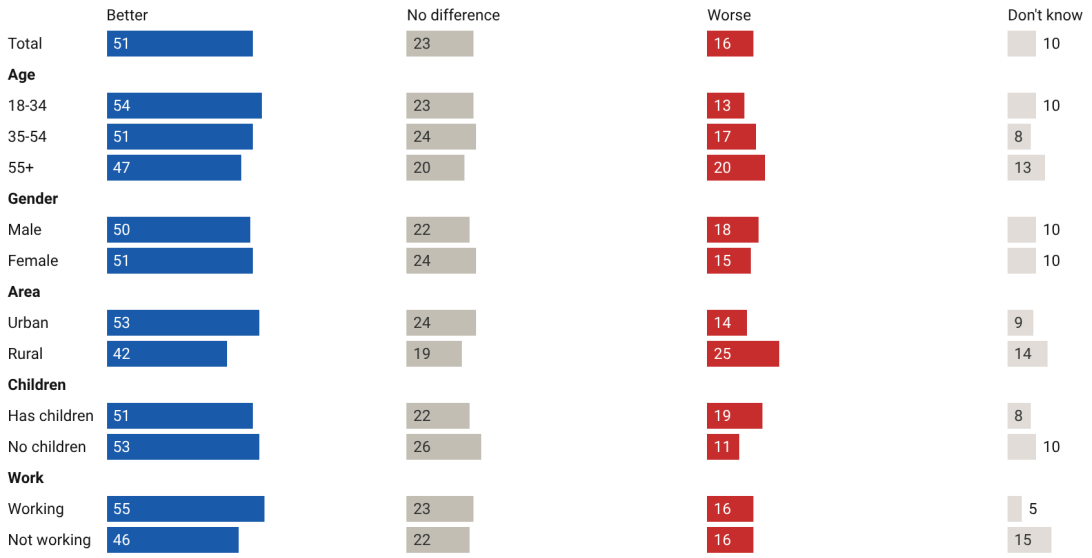
Experience: strongly agree or agree (Q24). Coverage: yes (Q22). Connected: saw coverage and said it connected the disaster to climate change (Q22 and Q23), as a share of all adults. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. 39% of the public say they have personally experienced unusual weather. 29% have seen disaster news in the past month.

Of those who saw disaster news, 15% say the news was linked to climate change. Among those who say they have personally experienced unusual weather, more than half are under 35 (52%). For those over 55, this rate is 30%. While 21% of the coverage people in ages 18-34 saw made the climate connection, the highest of any polled demographic, only 11% of coverage their 35- 54-year-old elders saw made the connection, and only 13% of the 55+ media's exposure about a natural disaster in Australia in the past month made the climate connection. Even when people are seeing the news in Australia, it often fails to inform them of the climate change links to the disasters.

Chart 45 **Türkiye:** Impact of environmental policies on personal life

Q15: How do you think government policies that protect the environment would affect your life?

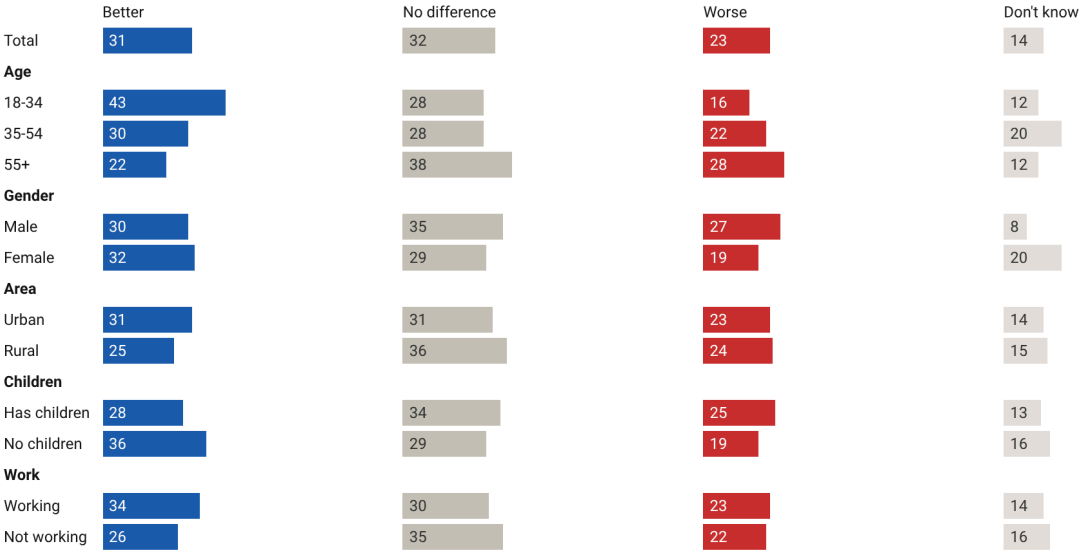


Policies will make my life better / no difference / worse. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. 51% of the public think environmental policies would make their lives better. Those who think they would make their lives worse are 16%.

One in two people expect personal benefit from environmental policies. The expectation is 53% in urban areas, 42% in rural areas, 55% among those in work and 46% among those not in work.

Chart 46 **Australia:** Impact of environmental policies on personal life



Policies will make my life better / no difference / worse. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. 31% of the public think environmental policies would make their lives better. Those who think they would make their lives worse are 23%.

The Australian public is split three ways. 32% expect no difference. Those who say "better" are 43% under 35. Over 55, those who say "worse" (28%) outnumber those who say "better" (22%). The highest percentage of those who say worse are men and over 55.

Climate change comes up in conversations

The two societies that feel the impacts of the climate crisis at home, and most people in both countries talk about this topic with family and friends at least once a year, if not monthly or weekly with only 7% in Türkiye and 21% in Australia never talking about it. 70% in Türkiye talk about climate change with their family and friends at least every few months and 75% of Australians talk about climate change with family and friends at least once a year..

Chart 47 Türkiye: Talking about climate change with family and friends

Q20: How often do you talk about climate change with your friends and family?

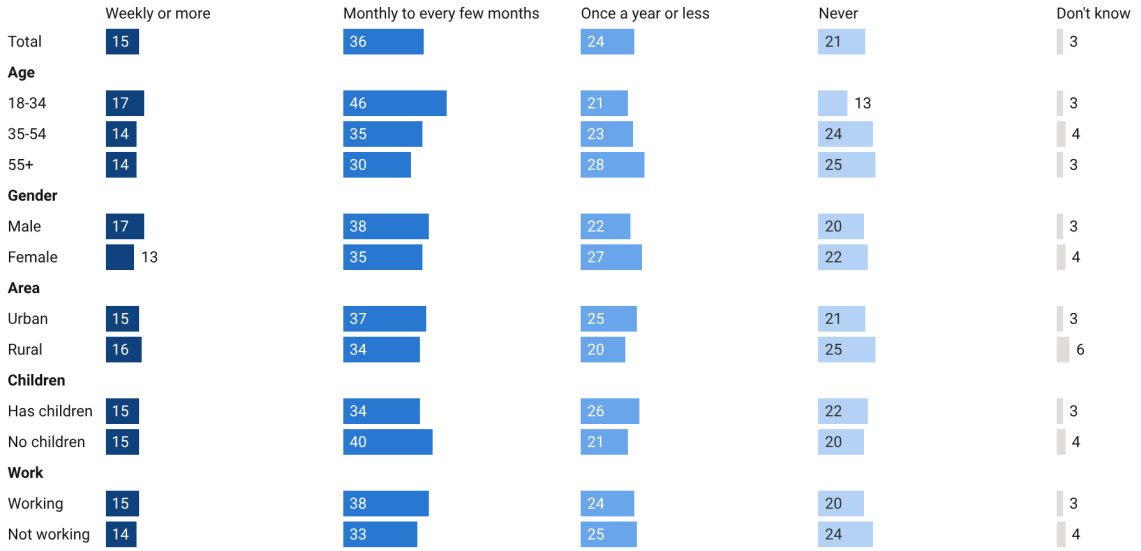
	Weekly or more	Monthly to every few months	Once a year or less	Never	Don't know
Total	33	37	18	7	5
Age					
18-34	27	40	18	11	4
35-54	32	36	20	7	5
55+	41	35	16	3	6
Gender					
Male	33	41	13	7	6
Female	33	33	24	8	3
Area					
Urban	33	38	18	6	4
Rural	31	30	20	11	7
Children					
Has children	33	38	20	5	5
No children	34	36	16	11	2
Work					
Working	39	42	11	4	3
Not working	26	31	26	11	6

Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. One in three people talk about climate change at least once a week. Those who say they never talk about it are only 7%.

Climate change has the biggest place in the conversations of those over 55 (41%) and those in work (39%). Among those under 35, this rate is 27%, and among those not in work, 26%. Among those who never talk about it, 11% are under 35. The younger people are, the less climate change is on the agenda.

Chart 48 **Australia:** Talking about climate change with family and friends



Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. Those who talk about climate change at least every few months are 51%. Only one in five people never talk about climate change with family and friends.

Those who never talk about it are a quarter of those over 35 (24–25%), and 13% of those under 35. Young people talk about climate change more often, with 46% reporting they talk about it at least every few months and another 17% reporting they talk about it weekly or more for a combined 63%..

Section Assessment:

Those who accept that humans play a part in climate change are 72% in both countries. The difference is not statistically significant. However, views on the size of this part differ. Those who say “mainly caused by humans” are 51% in Türkiye and 37% in Australia. In Australia, the public is split between the human-caused and mixed explanations.

In terms of personal experience and news framing, the gap between the two countries is large. In Türkiye, 76% saw disaster news in the past month. Of these, 77% say the news linked the disaster to climate change; among all adults, this rate is 59%. In Australia, the share of those who saw disaster news in the past month is 29%, the share of those who say the news linked the disaster to climate change is 51%, and among all adults this rate is 15%. This gap suggests that in Türkiye the link between disasters and climate change is more established in news framing. However, the survey measures the frame people perceive, not news content.

Section 5 · Expectations From Government And Public Support

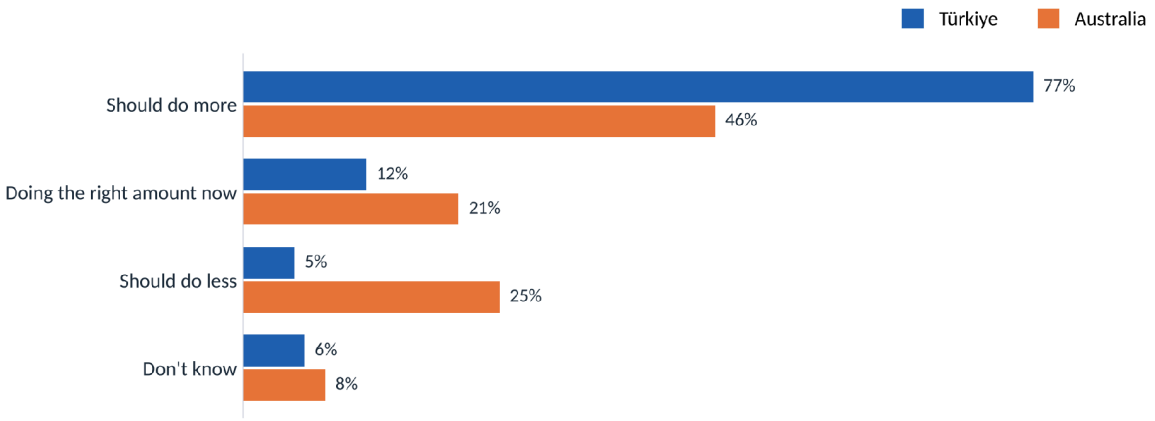
People want stronger climate action from COP31 host countries

77% in of those Türkiye want more from their government on climate change and only 25% in Australia want less while nearly twice as many want more government action on climate change..

We asked people whether their government should do more or less on climate change, whether they are willing to pay extra tax for an effective climate policy, and what the people around them think.

Chart 49 **Türkiye and Australia:** Government effort on climate change (%)

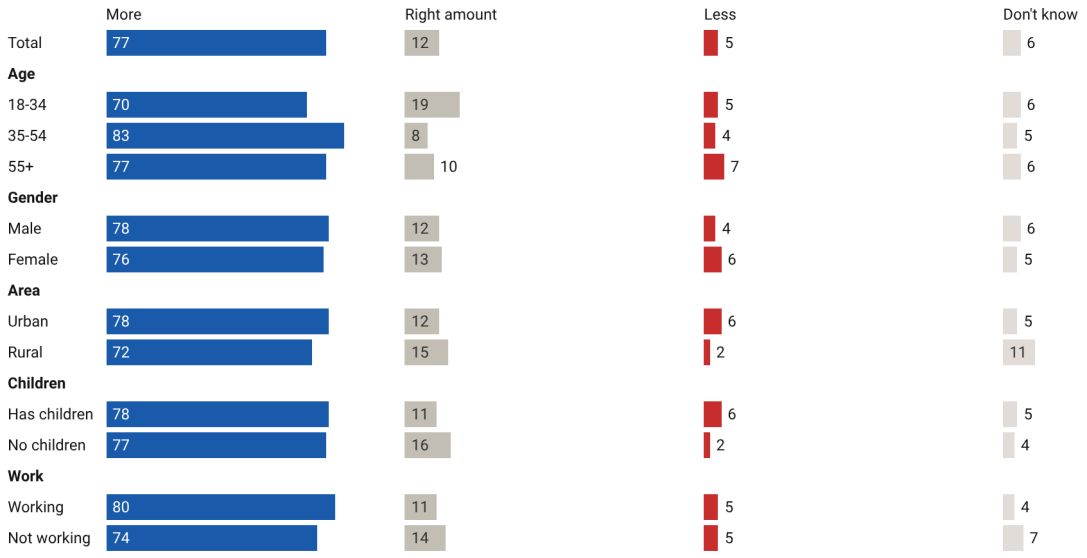
Q18: Do you think the government should make more or less effort on climate change?



In Türkiye, those who want more are fifteen times as many as those who want less. In Australia, it is about twice as much. A quarter say they want less action, and this group is concentrated among men over 55. In both countries, more of the public expects more action on climate change than the minority who wants a step back.

Chart 50 **Türkiye:** Expectations from government: own view

Q18: Do you think the government should make more or less effort on climate change?

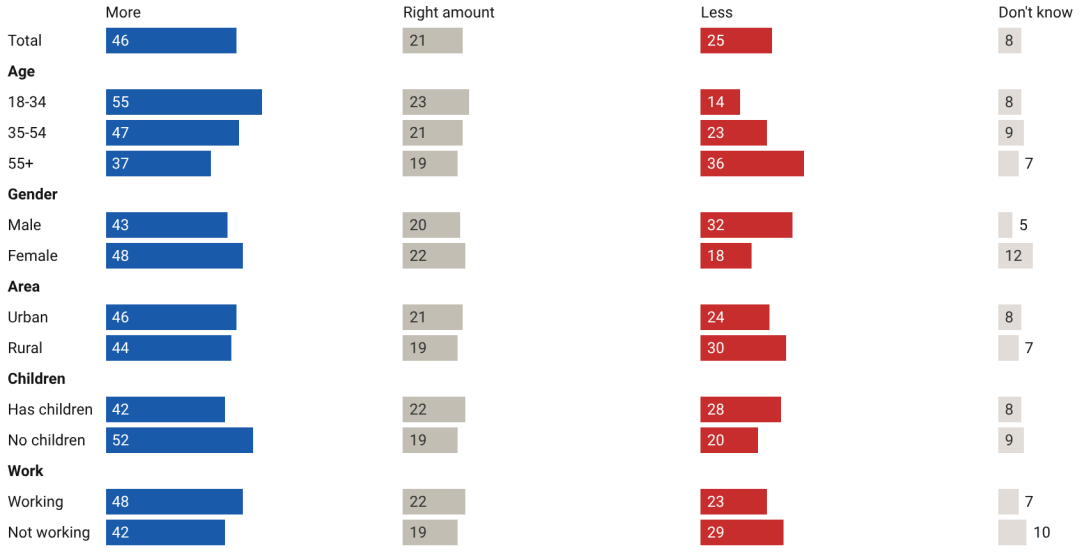


More = much more or more; less = less or much less. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. 77% of the public want the government to do more, and only 5% want it to do less.

The expectation is high across society: 70% even under 35, where it is lowest, and 83% in the 35–54 age group. Those who want less action do not exceed 7% in any group.

Chart 51 **Australia:** Expectations from government: own view



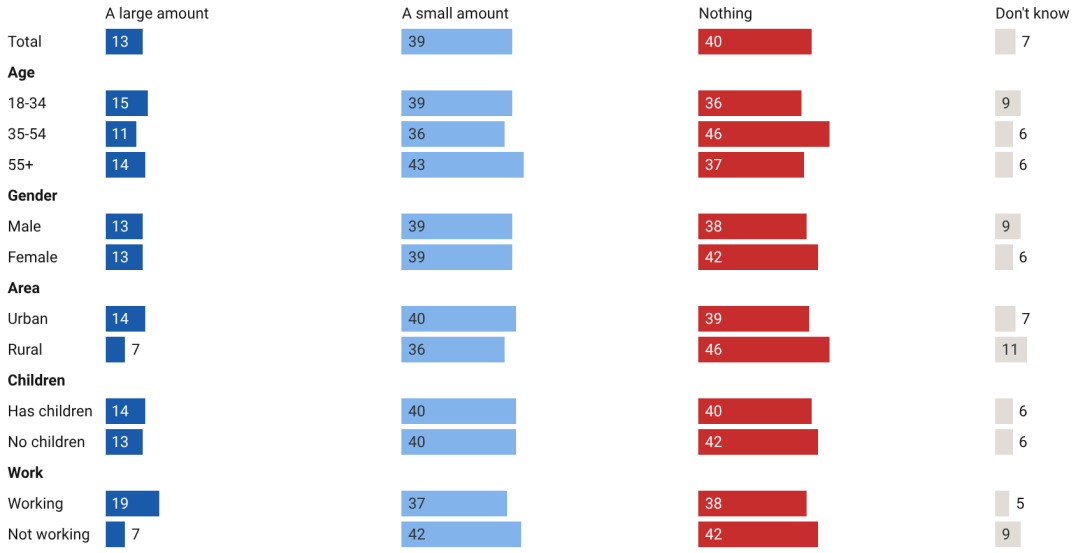
More = much more or more; less = less or much less. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. 46% of the public want the government to do more, only 25% want it to do less.

Those who think the government is taking the right amount of action are 21%. Among those under 35, 55% want more, while only 14% want less. Among those over 55, the two views are neck and neck. Among men, those who want less are 32%, and among women, 18%.

Chart 52 **Türkiye:** Extra tax for climate action: own willingness

Q16: If an effective climate policy required extra tax, how willing would you be to pay extra tax every month?

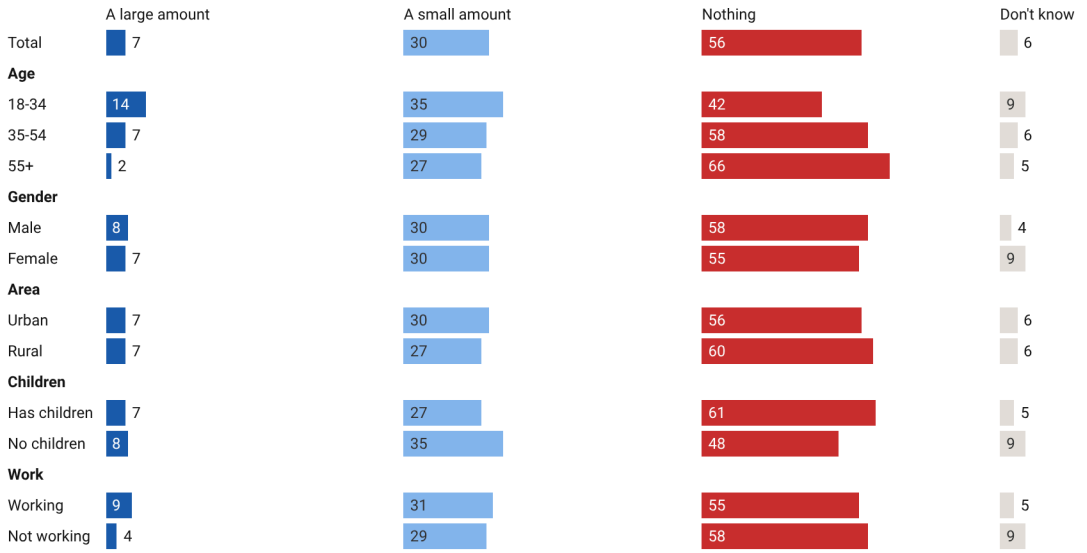


Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. 52% of the public are willing to pay extra tax to tackle climate change. Those who do not want to pay anything are 40%.

13% say they are ready to pay a large amount and 39% a small amount. Willingness is higher in urban areas than in rural areas, and among those in work than among those not in work. Of course, this is a statement of intention; still, a majority of the public say they are ready to pay a cost, even a small one.

Chart 53 **Australia:** Extra tax for climate action: own willingness



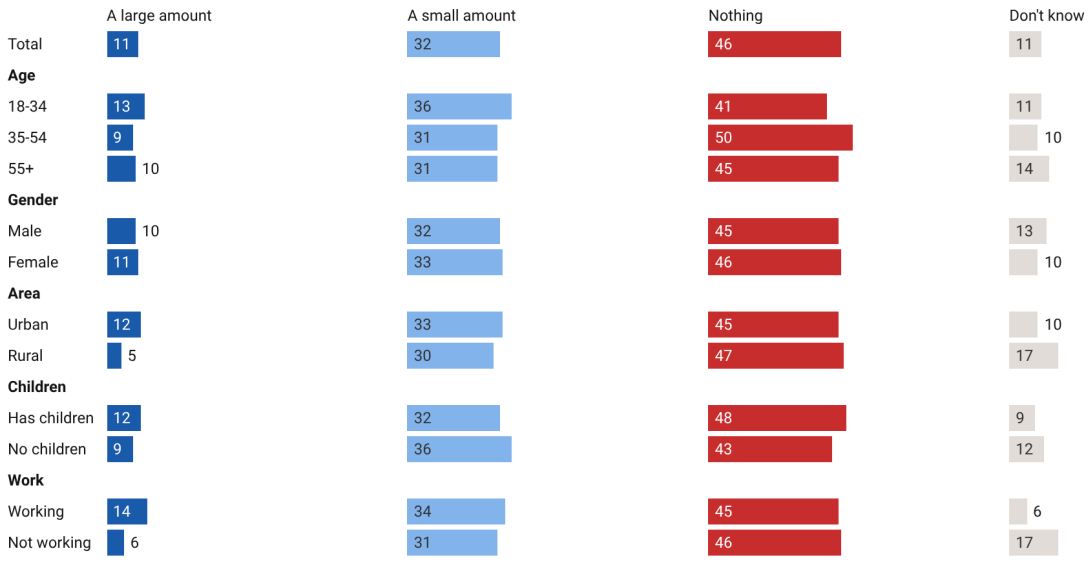
Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. 37% of the public are willing to pay extra tax to tackle climate change. Those who do not want to pay anything are 56%.

Young people are clearly more willing: 49% under 35 and 29% over 55. Among those over 55, two in three people say they would pay nothing, suggesting a "polluter pays" approach focused on corporations may be more viable than a tax on individuals

Chart 54 **Türkiye:** Extra tax for climate action: estimate for people around them

Q17: How willing would the people around you be to pay extra tax every month?

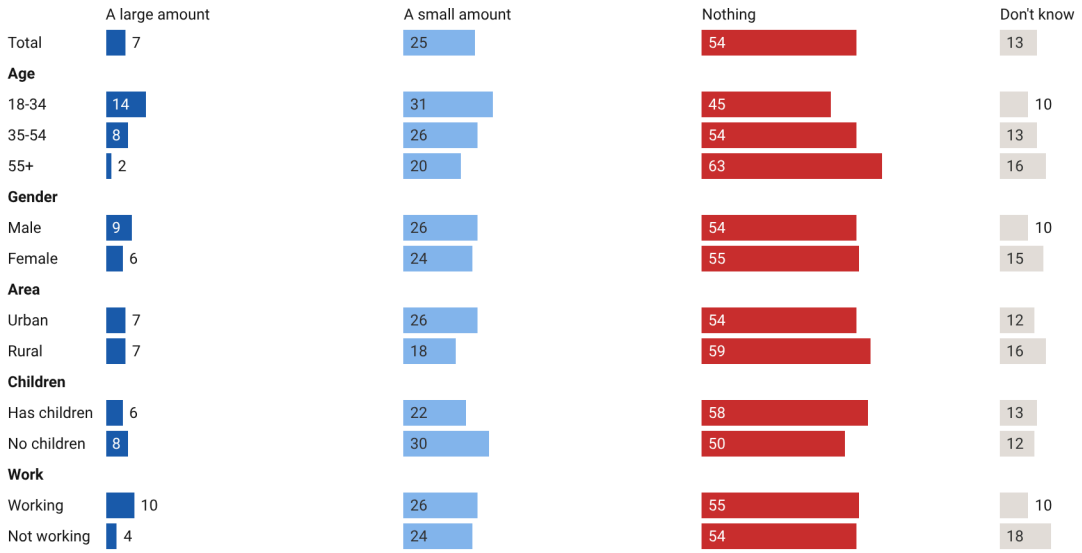


Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. 43% of the public think the people around them are willing to pay extra tax.

People say 52% for themselves and 43% for those around them. Those who see the people around them as willing are 48% among those in work, 37% among those not in work, 45% in urban areas and 36% in rural areas.

Chart 55 Australia: Extra tax for climate action: estimate for people around them



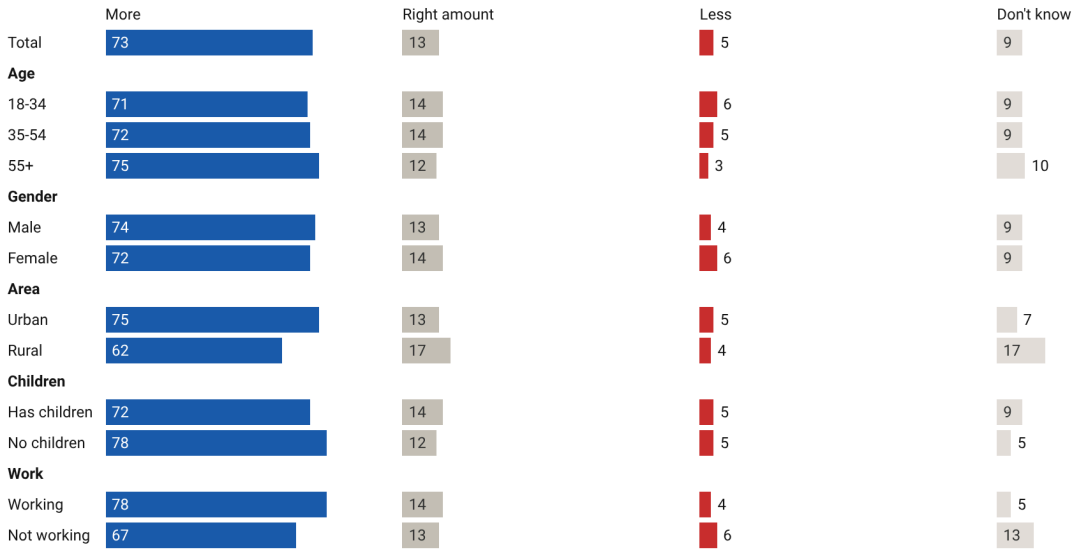
Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. 33% of the public think the people around them are willing to pay extra tax.

37% for themselves, 33% for those around them. Young people see the people around them as more willing (45%), while those over 55 see them as less willing (22%). The two generations describe different social behaviour.

Chart 56 Türkiye: Expectations from government: estimate for people around them

Q19: Do you think the people around you want the government to make more or less effort?



More = much more or more; less = less or much less. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. 73% of the public think the people around them also want more from the government.

For three in four people, their own view and the view they attribute to those around them are close. In people's eyes, too, the demand for more action is a shared expectation of society. This rate is 75% in urban areas and 62% in rural areas.

Chart 57 Australia: Expectations from government: estimate for people around them

	More	Right amount	Less	Don't know
Total	42	22	22	14
Age				
18-34	51	24	14	11
35-54	44	22	19	15
55+	34	19	30	16
Gender				
Male	41	21	28	10
Female	44	22	16	18
Area				
Urban	43	22	21	14
Rural	39	17	28	16
Children				
Has children	40	22	25	13
No children	47	21	16	15
Work				
Working	45	23	20	11
Not working	37	19	25	19

More = much more or more; less = less or much less. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

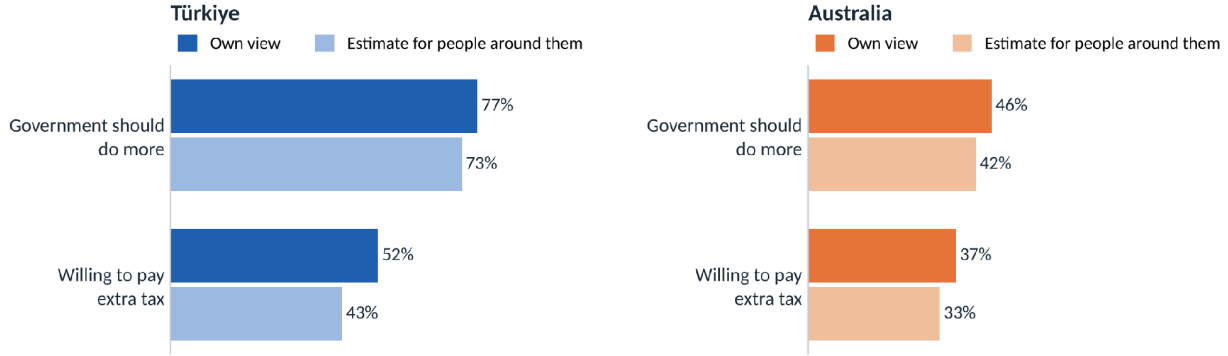
Australia. 42% of the public think the people around them also want more from the government.

Own view: 46; for those around them: 42%. Those who think the people around them want less are 30% over 55 and 14% under 35. It is 28% among men and 16% among women.

People underestimate the support around them.

Chart 58 Türkiye and Australia: Own view and estimate for people around them (%)

Q18–Q19: The government should do more · Q16–Q17: Willing to pay extra tax (themselves and people around them)



In all four comparisons, people attribute lower support to those around them than they do to their own views. The widest gap is on the tax question in Türkiye: 52% and 43%. About four in ten people willing to pay extra tax think those around them do not think like them. It is 37% in Türkiye and 39% in Australia. People think their neighbours care less about climate change than they do, but the data shows the opposite.

> *Support is more widespread than people think.*

Section Assessment

In Türkiye, expectations for more action from the government look like a consensus. Demand is 77%, and the opposite view is 5%. Even in the lowest education group, demand is 67%. In Australia, demand (46%) is about twice the opposite view (25%), but the public is divided by age, gender and region. Those who want less action are 39% over 65 and 32% among men.

The extra tax question measures a hypothetical intention, so actual behaviour is expected to be lower. Still, a majority in Türkiye (52%) and 57% of 18–24-year-olds in Australia say they are willing.

The most important technical finding of the section is the systematic gap between people's own view and the view attributed to others. In all four comparisons, people attribute lower support to those around them than to themselves. Among those willing to pay extra tax, 37% in Türkiye and 39% in Australia think the people around them are not willing. This pattern, while not the same, resembles what social psychology calls "pluralistic ignorance": people perceive the majority view differently than it is and think there is a gap between their own private view and society's. This is a major impact of disinformation campaigns.

Section 6 · Energy, Economy And Disinformation

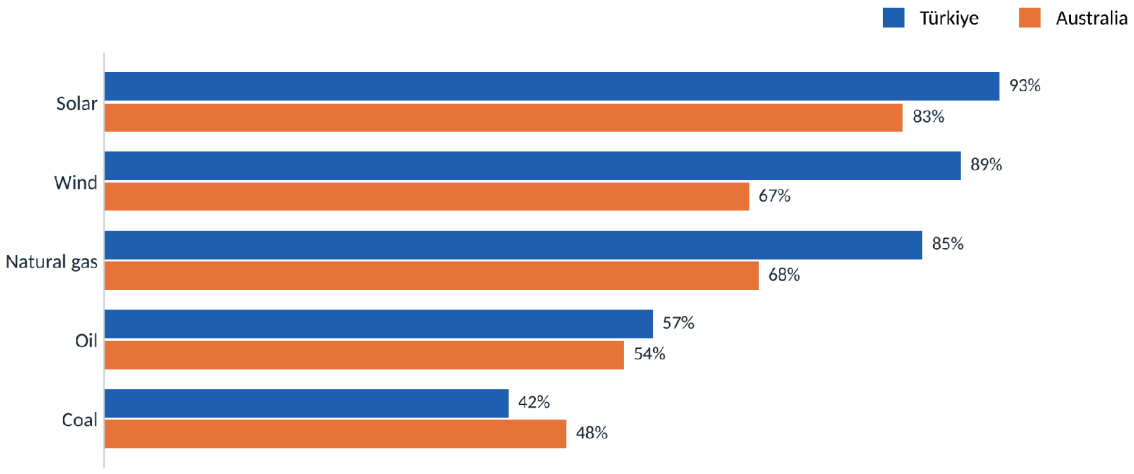
Consensus on solar, awareness of disinformation

An overwhelming majority of 93% of people in Türkiye and 83% of those in Australia view solar energy favourably .

In this section, we look at views on energy sources, opinions on the economic impact of climate action and renewable energy, and perceptions of climate disinformation. A strong majority of people like renewable energy; coal is the least liked fuel and the only one with a majority unfavorable view by the public.

Chart 59 **Türkiye and Australia:** Those who view energy sources favourably (%)

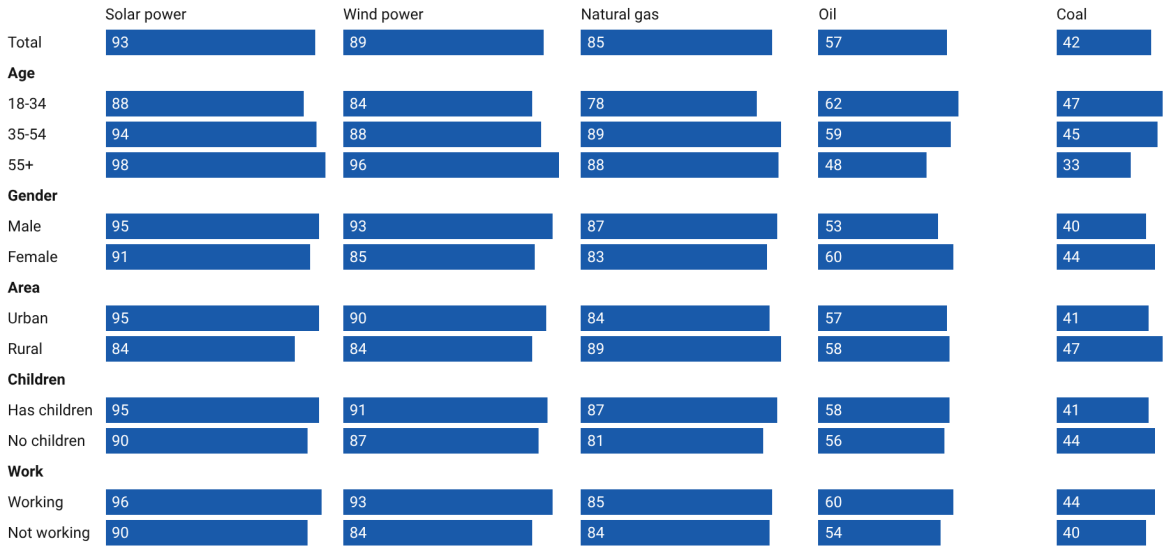
Q14: In general, do you have a favourable or unfavourable view of the following energy sources?



Solar is the topic both societies agree on. In Türkiye, solar (93%), wind (89%) and natural gas (85%) are ahead by a clear margin. The two renewable energy sources have a more positive image than all fossil sources. In Australia, wind and natural gas are at almost the same level.

Chart 60 **Türkiye:** Views on energy sources

Q14: Do you have a favourable or unfavourable view of the following energy sources? (% favourable)



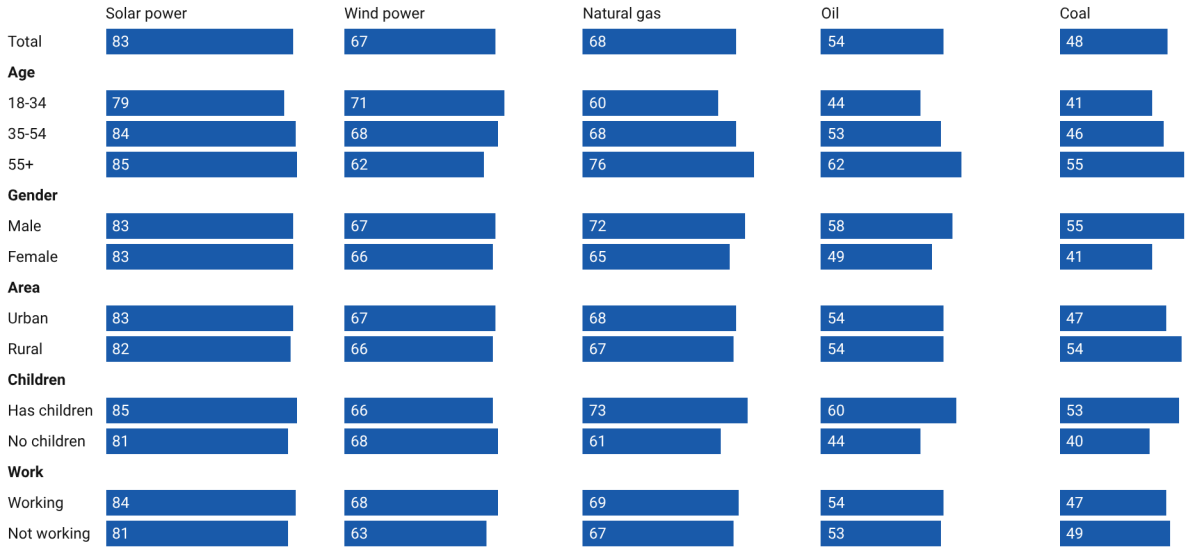
	Solar power	Wind power	Natural gas	Oil	Coal
Total	93	89	85	57	42
Age					
18-34	88	84	78	62	47
35-54	94	88	89	59	45
55+	98	96	88	48	33
Gender					
Male	95	93	87	53	40
Female	91	85	83	60	44
Area					
Urban	95	90	84	57	41
Rural	84	84	89	58	47
Children					
Has children	95	91	87	58	41
No children	90	87	81	56	44
Work					
Working	96	93	85	60	44
Not working	90	84	84	54	40

Favourable = very favourable or favourable. The full answer scale is on the topline chart. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. Those who view solar favourably are 93%, wind 89%, and coal 42%.

Support for solar does not fall below 84% in any group. It is 98% among those over 55. Those who view coal favourably are 47% under 35 and 33% over 55.

Chart 61 **Australia:** Views on energy sources



	Solar power	Wind power	Natural gas	Oil	Coal
Total	83	67	68	54	48
Age					
18-34	79	71	60	44	41
35-54	84	68	68	53	46
55+	85	62	76	62	55
Gender					
Male	83	67	72	58	55
Female	83	66	65	49	41
Area					
Urban	83	67	68	54	47
Rural	82	66	67	54	54
Children					
Has children	85	66	73	60	53
No children	81	68	61	44	40
Work					
Working	84	68	69	54	47
Not working	81	63	67	53	49

Favourable = very favourable or favourable. The full answer scale is on the topline chart. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

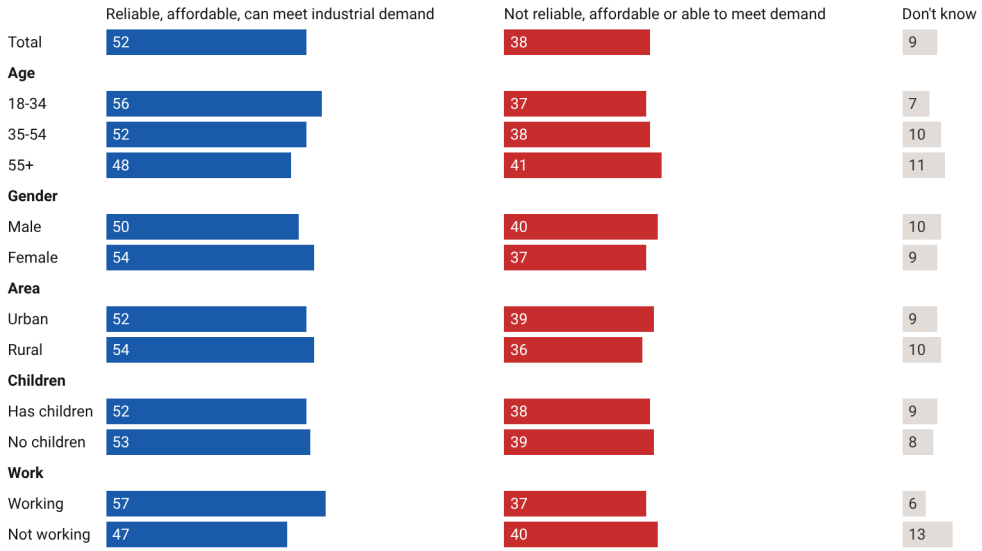
Australia. Those who view solar favourably are 83%, wind 67%, and coal 48%.

Support for solar is in the 79% to 85% range across all age groups, and at least six out of 10 Australians across all demographics support wind, demonstrating a clear public consensus in favour of renewable energy. Generations differ on fossil fuels, though they consistently

poll much lower than solar in all demographics, despite decades of disinformation promoting them and attacking renewables.

Chart 62 **Türkiye:** Adequacy of renewable energy

Q33: Can solar, wind and batteries be reliable, affordable and meet the demand of industry?

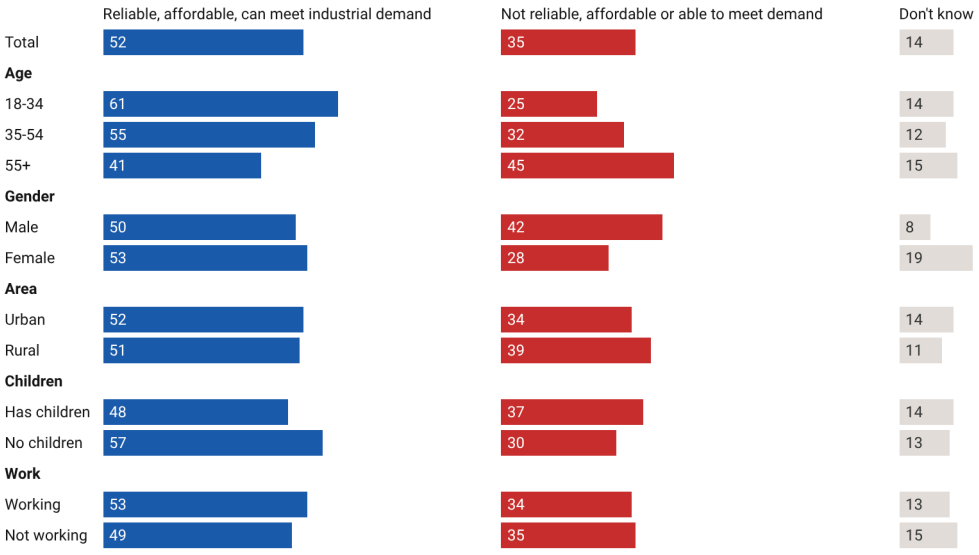


Statements shortened; full wording in the questionnaire (Q33). Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. 52% of the public find renewable energy sources reliable and sufficient for industry. 38% do not share this view.

While the favourable view of solar energy is 93%, the public is divided on adequacy. Those who say "reliable and sufficient" are 56% under 35 and 48% over 55.

Chart 63 **Australia:** Adequacy of renewable energy



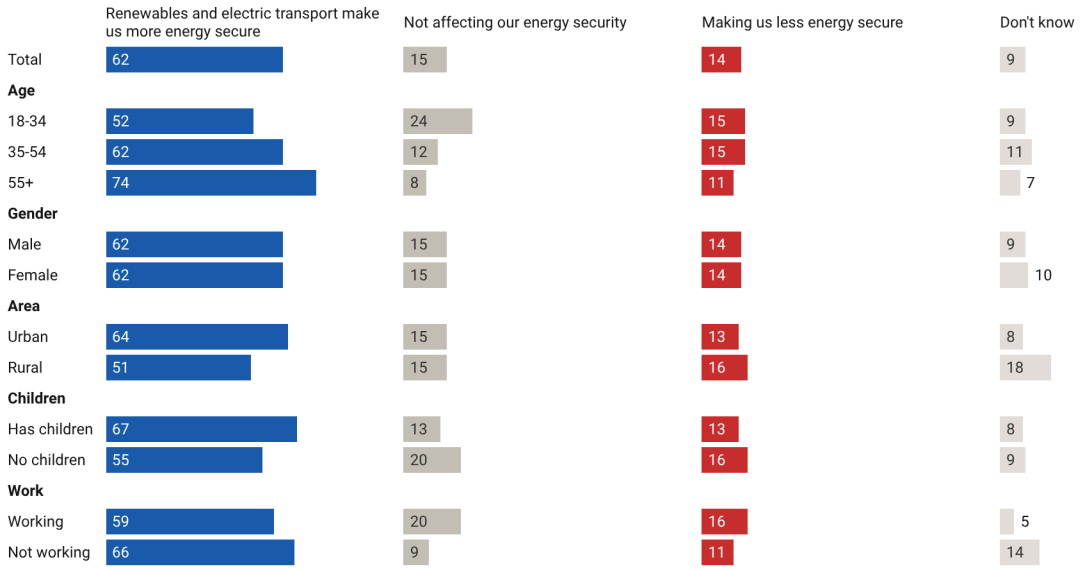
Statements shortened; full wording in the questionnaire (Q33). Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. 52% of the public find renewable energy reliable and sufficient for industry. Only 35% do not share this view.

This view finds the most support among those under 35, at 61%. The group with the most negative view is those over 55, where the rate for this view is 45%.

Chart 64 Türkiye: Renewable energy and energy security

Q34: Do renewables, batteries and the electrification of transport make the country more or less energy secure?

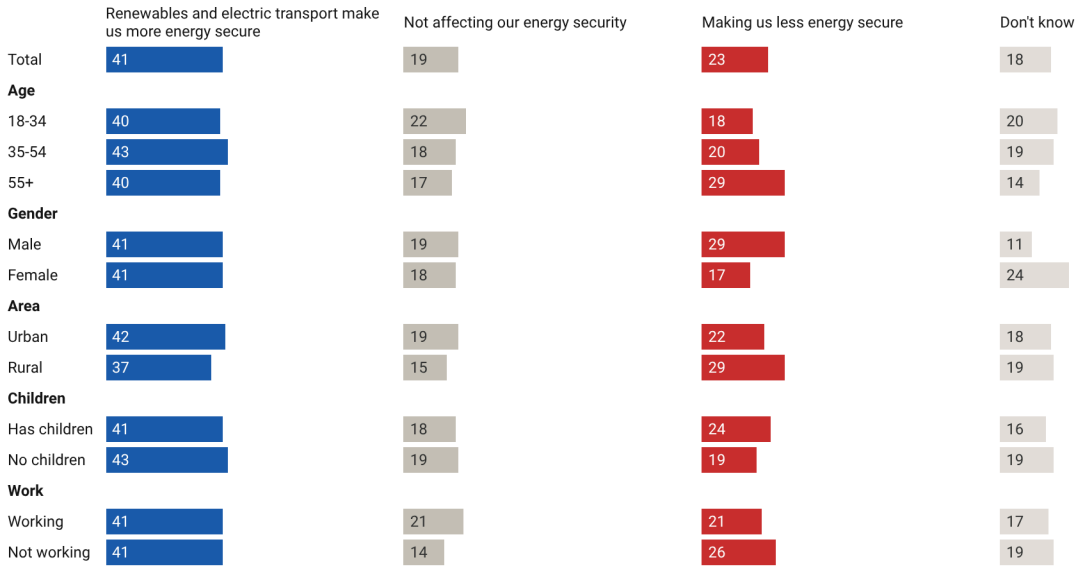


Statements shortened; full wording in the questionnaire (Q34). Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. 62% of the public think renewable energy makes the country more energy secure.

This is the economic view the public in Türkiye agrees with most. Three quarters of those over 55 and half of those under 35 share this view. Those who say “less secure” are 14%.

Chart 65 **Australia:** Renewable energy and energy security



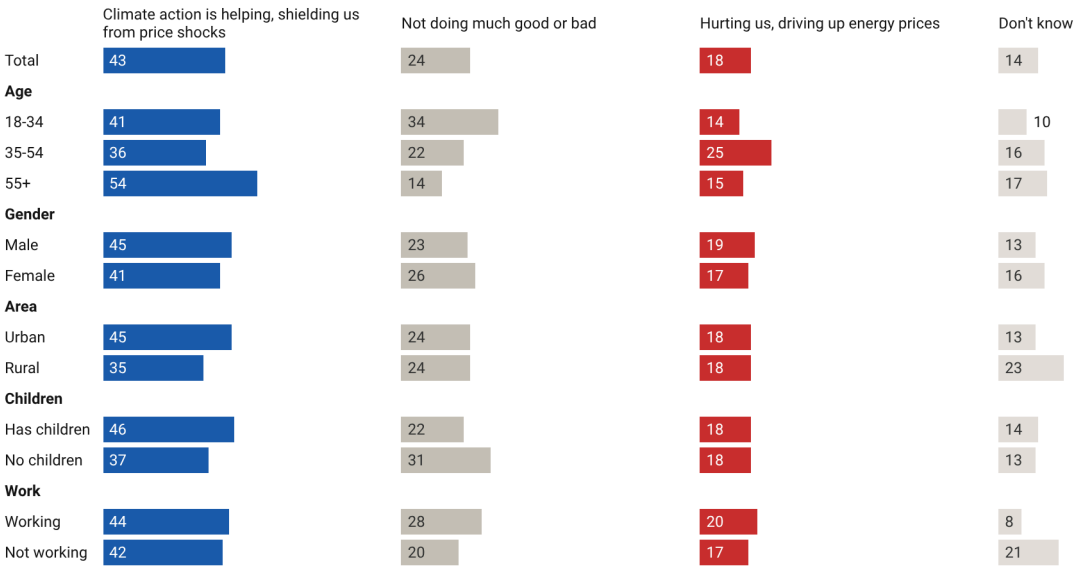
Statements shortened; full wording in the questionnaire (Q34). Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. 41% of the public think renewable energy makes the country more energy secure. 23% say less secure.

The rest see no impact or are undecided. Those who say "less secure" are 29% among men and 17% among women. It is 29% among those over 55 and rural. As with other results, older rural men are the key demographic opposed, and even then opposition is still a minority of the demographic.

Chart 66 **Türkiye:** Climate action and energy prices

Q36: Does climate action protect the country from energy price shocks, or does it harm it by raising prices?

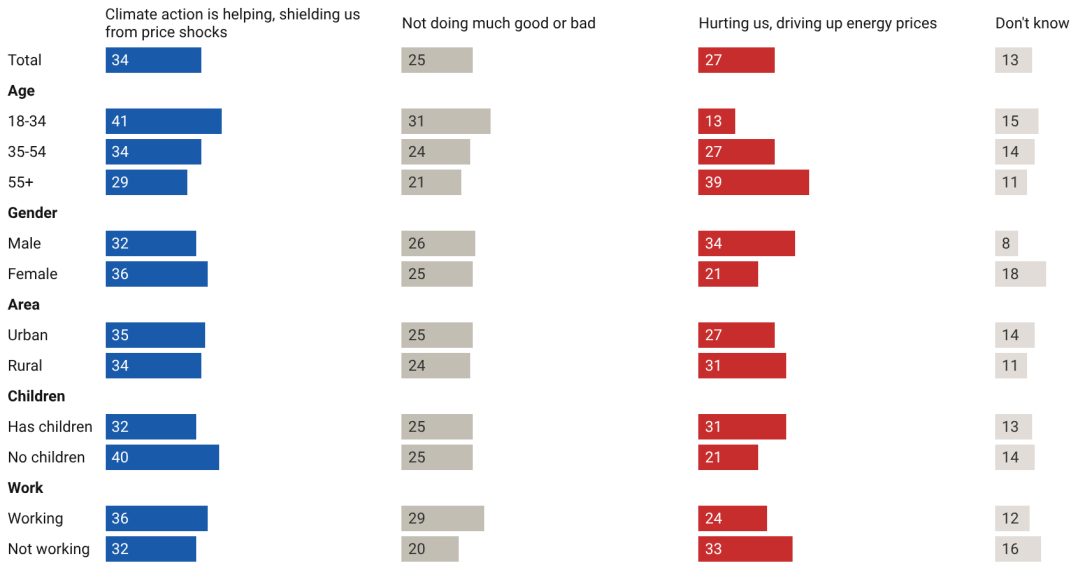


Statements shortened; full wording in the questionnaire (Q36). Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. 43% of the public think climate action protects the country from price shocks, and only 18% think it harms.

The positive view is more than twice the negative. Those who say “protects” are 54% over 55. Among those under 35, one in three people say “neither good nor bad”.

Chart 67 Australia: Climate action and energy prices



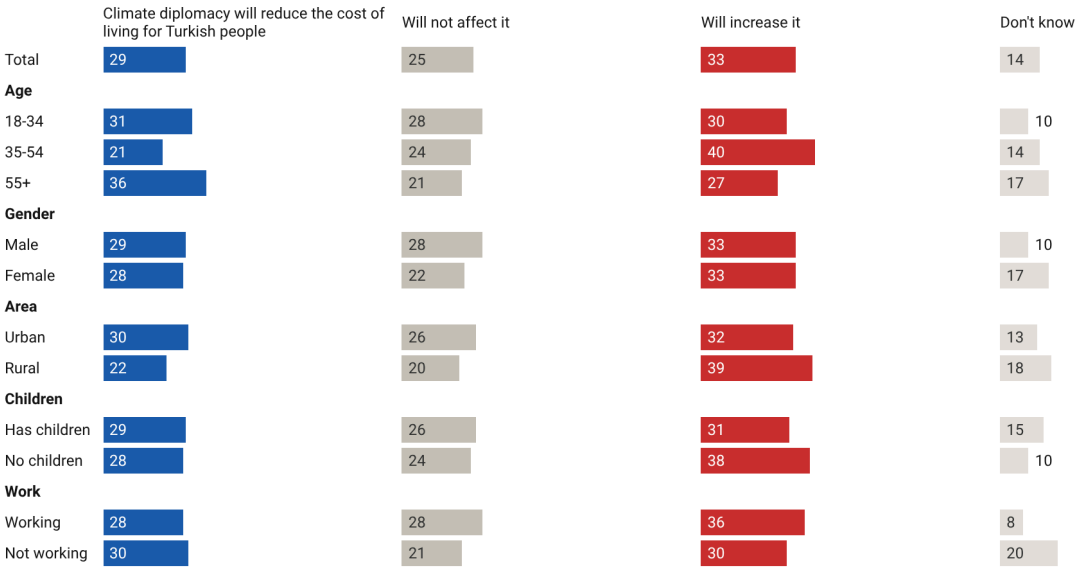
Statements shortened; full wording in the questionnaire (Q36). Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. 34% of the public think climate action protects from price shocks, and 27% think it harms.

Views diverge by age: those who say “it does harm” are 13% under 35 and 39% over 55.

Chart 68 Türkiye: Climate diplomacy and the cost of living

Q37: Will global climate diplomacy in the end reduce the cost of living, not affect it, or increase it?

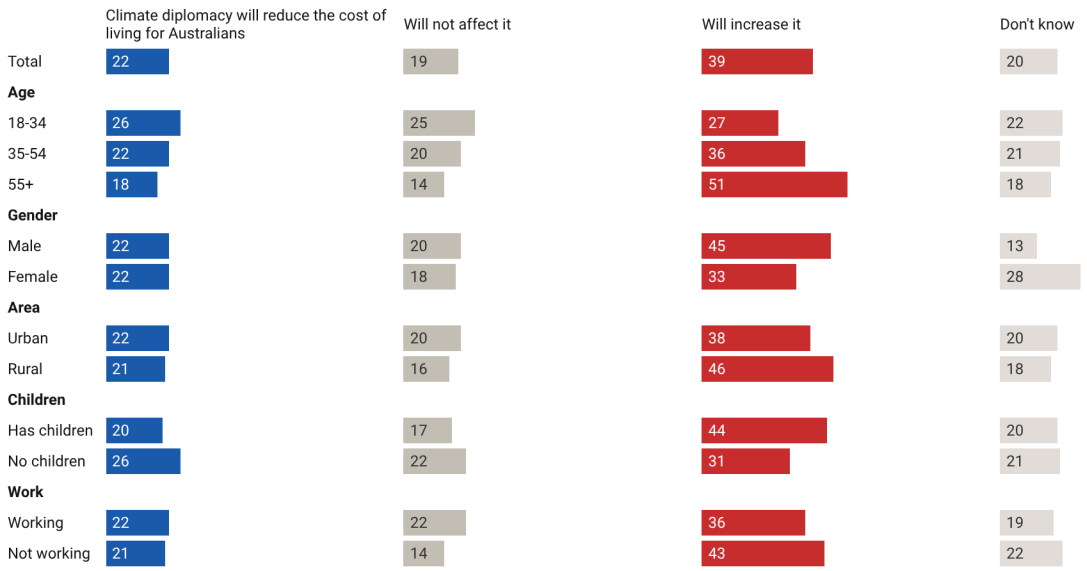


Statements shortened; full wording in the questionnaire (Q37). Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. 33% of the public think climate diplomacy will increase the cost of living, and 29% think it will reduce it.

Those who say it will reduce the cost of living make up 29%, those who think it will not affect it make up 25%, and those who say it will increase it make up 33%. The three views are close to each other; the public has not reached a shared opinion on this question.

Chart 69 **Australia:** Climate diplomacy and the cost of living



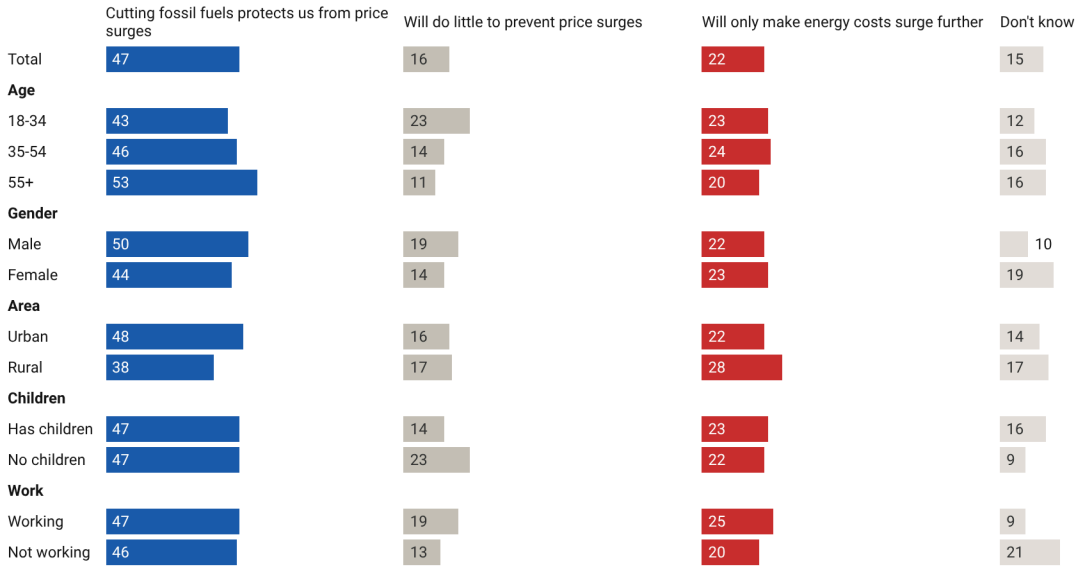
Statements shortened; full wording in the questionnaire (Q37). Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. 39% of the public think climate diplomacy will increase the cost of living, and 22% think it will reduce it.

Views divide by age. Young people give more positive assessments, while negative assessments increase with age. Half of those over 55 think the cost of living will rise, while among those under 35 the three views are close.

Chart 70 **Türkiye:** Cutting fossil fuels and energy costs

Q38: Can reducing fossil fuel use protect people from rises in energy costs, or will it raise costs even more?

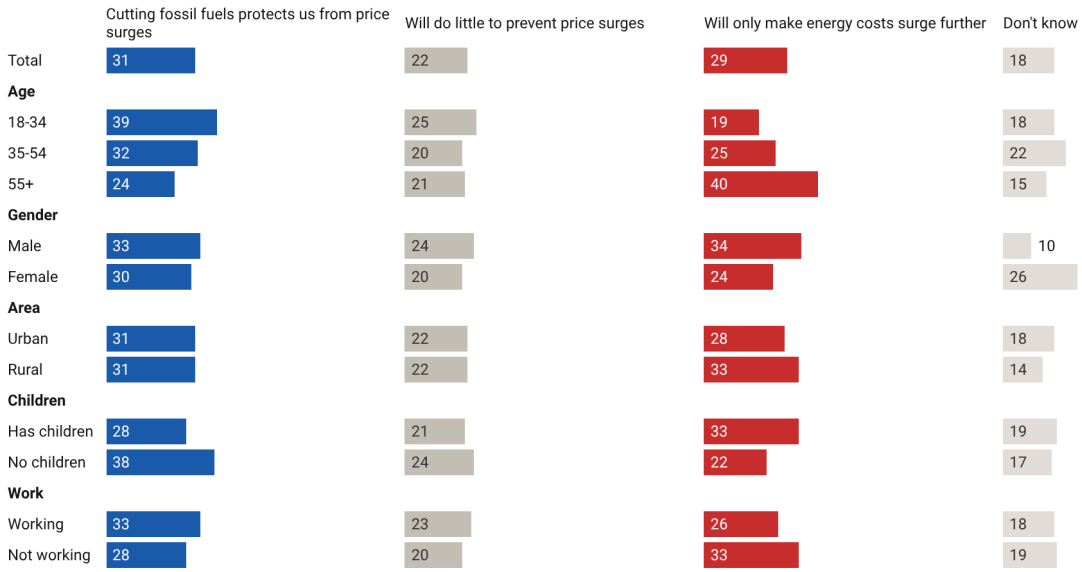


Statements shortened; full wording in the questionnaire (Q38). Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. 47% of the public think reducing fossil fuel use can protect people from rising costs.

Those who think it will raise costs even more are 22%; the positive view is twice the negative. Those who say “can protect” are 53%, compared with 55%.

Chart 71 **Australia:** Cutting fossil fuels and energy costs



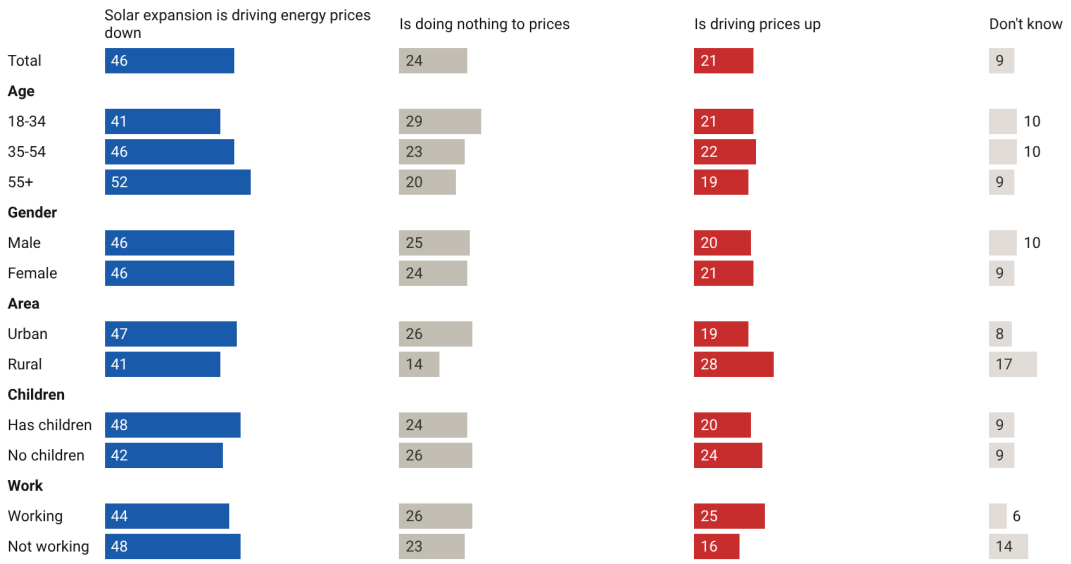
Statements shortened; full wording in the questionnaire (Q38). Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. 31% of the public think reducing fossil fuels can protect from cost rises, while 29% say it will raise costs.

The two views are neck and neck, and the generations assess the issue in opposite directions. Under 35, 39% say “protects”, while over 55, 40% say “raises costs”.

Chart 72 Türkiye: Solar energy and energy prices

Q39: Is the spread of solar energy in the country lowering energy prices, not affecting them, or raising them?

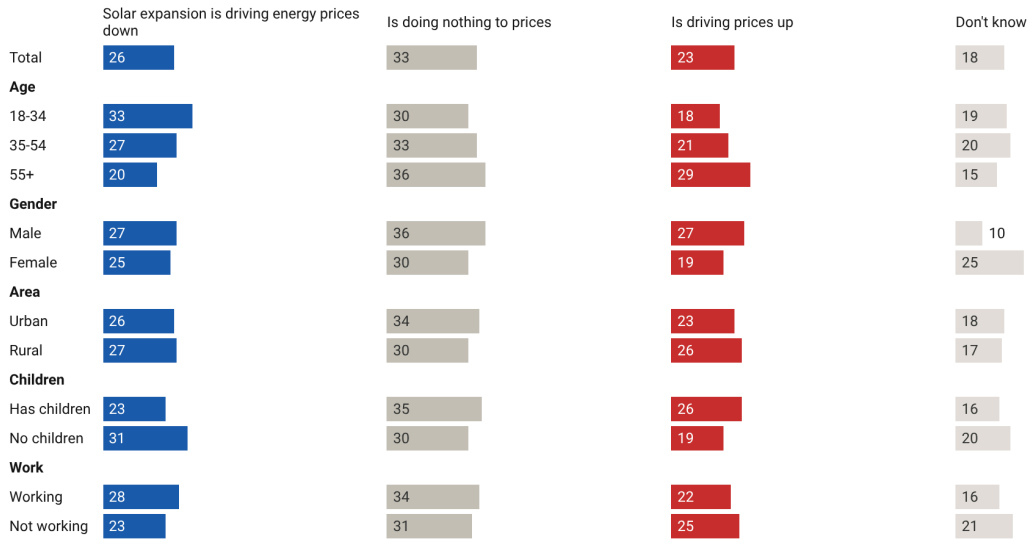


Statements shortened; full wording in the questionnaire (Q39). Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. 46% of the public think the spread of solar is lowering prices, and 21% think it is raising them.

Solar is the strongest topic in terms of both sympathy and economic expectations. Those who say “lowering” are 52% over 55 and 41% under 35.

Chart 73 Australia: Solar energy and energy prices



Statements shortened; full wording in the questionnaire (Q39). Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. 26% of the public think solar is lowering prices, and 23% think it is raising them.

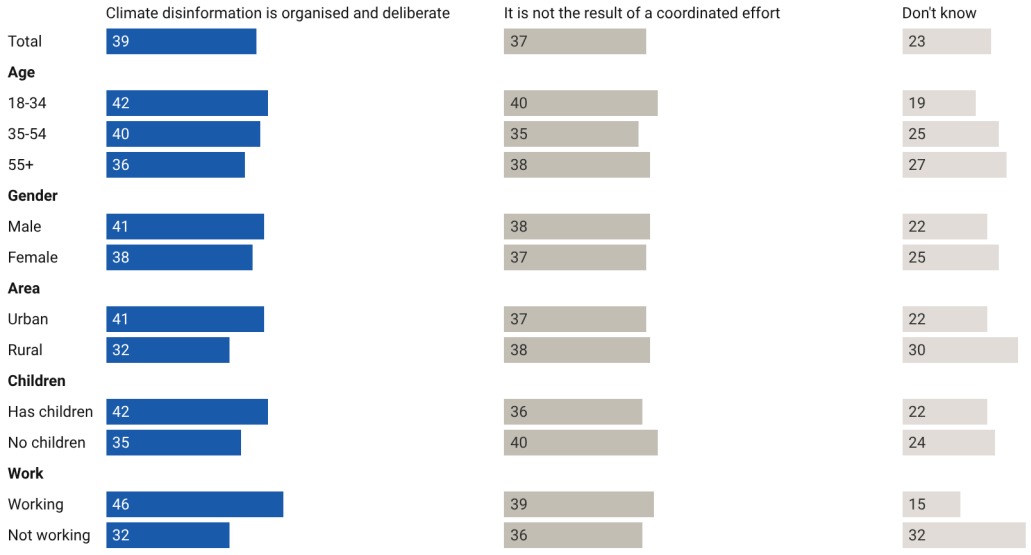
The largest group says “no effect” (33%). The effect of solar on bills is not yet clear to the public. Those who say "lowering" and those who say "raising" are at almost the same rate. Those who say “lowering” are 33% under 35 and 20% over 55.

The public is aware of misleading information.

We asked people whether climate disinformation is organised and deliberate, or not the result of a coordinated effort. **More than half of those who give an opinion find disinformation organised**: 51% in Türkiye and 64% in Australia.

Chart 74 Türkiye: Perception of climate disinformation

Q35: Is climate disinformation organised and deliberate, or not the result of a coordinated effort?



Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. 39% of the public find climate disinformation organised and deliberate. 37% do not share this view.

A quarter (23%) give no opinion; among those not in work this rate is a third (32%), and among those in work 15%. Those who find it organised are 46% among those in work.

Chart 75 Australia: Perception of climate disinformation

	Climate disinformation is organised and deliberate	It is not the result of a coordinated effort	Don't know
Total	44	25	31
Age			
18-34	41	31	28
35-54	44	24	32
55+	47	20	33
Gender			
Male	49	27	24
Female	40	22	37
Area			
Urban	44	25	31
Rural	51	22	28
Children			
Has children	43	24	33
No children	46	26	27
Work			
Working	45	27	28
Not working	44	20	36

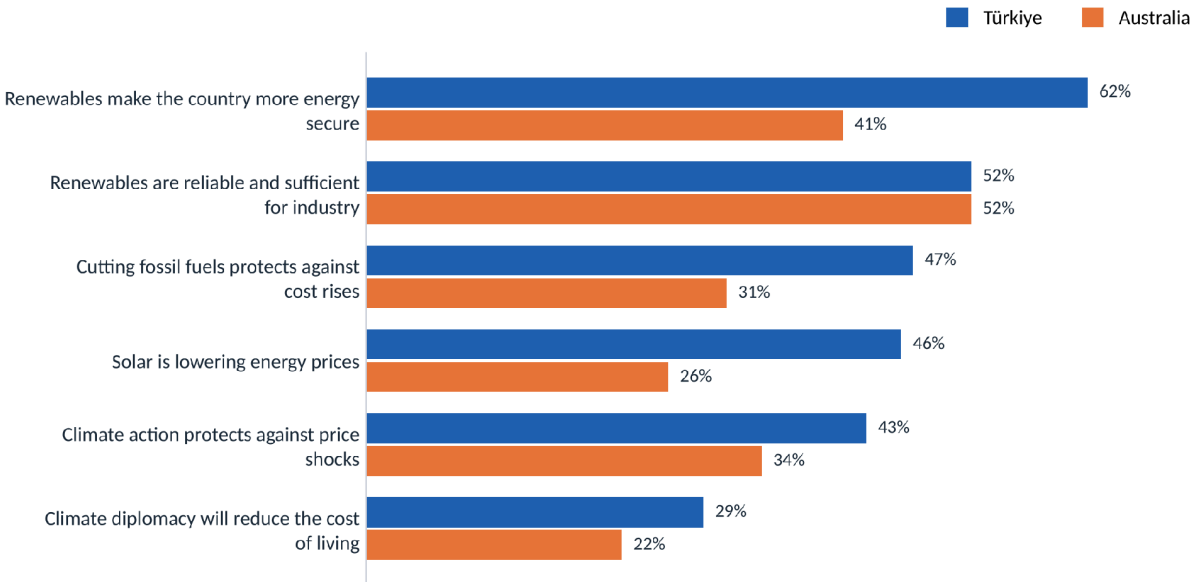
Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. 45% of the public find climate disinformation organised and deliberate. Only 25% do not share this view.

Those who find it organised are almost twice as many as those who do not. Those who give no opinion are 31%. 37% of women and 24% of men did not want to give an opinion.

Chart 76 Türkiye and Australia: Those who chose the statement in favour of climate action and renewable energy (%)

Q33, Q34, Q36, Q37, Q38, Q39: Those who chose the statement in favour of climate action and renewable energy on each question



In Türkiye, five of the six statements are supported by between 43% and 62%; the strongest view is on energy security. In Australia, the public is divided on most of these questions. In both countries, the statement with the least agreement is that climate diplomacy will reduce the cost of living: 29% of the public in Türkiye and 22% of the public in Australia say climate diplomacy will reduce the cost of living.

Section Assessment:

Support for solar energy is high in every demographic group in both countries and does not fall below 83% in Türkiye or 79% in Australia. On this question, we can speak of a real social consensus. Views on fossil fuels, however, divide along different lines in the two countries:

- **Türkiye:** There is a strong class pattern. Those who view coal favourably are 57% among those with secondary school education or less and 29% among university graduates. It is 59% in the lowest income group and 29% in the highest. This is one of the clearest education and income gaps in the report.
- **Australia:** The divide is based on age and gender with older rural men being more supportive of fossil fuels than younger, female, urban audiences who are more opposed.

On the economic statements, the public in Türkiye shows a majority or plurality in favour of climate action on five of the six statements, the strongest being energy security at 62%. In Australia, the public is divided on most questions,s and the generations take opposite positions. In both countries, the weakest statement is that climate diplomacy will reduce the cost of living. In two societies where the cost of living is the most important problem, the public is least convinced that climate action will reduce the cost of living.

In the perception of disinformation, more than half of those who give an opinion (51% in Türkiye and 64% in Australia) find disinformation organised and deliberate. In Türkiye, this view increases with education. Among homemakers, the share of those who give no opinion rises to around 41%.

The survey does not measure how much people are exposed to disinformation or how this affects their views. What it measures is perception. Still, the fact that those who cannot form an opinion on this topic are concentrated in the groups that news of the summit reached least suggests that the two findings may point to the same lack of information.

Conclusion

What does the public see, what does it care about, what does it demand?

The story of this survey is not public indifference. We bring together the assessments of the two societies under three headings.

THE PUBLIC SEES AND CARES ABOUT THIS

The climate crisis is an issue of today and of the household.

- 77% of the public in Türkiye and 62% of the public in Australia say "climate change is making it harder to make a living".
- Those who say they have personally experienced unusual weather are 61% in Türkiye and 39% in Australia.
- Those who find climate disinformation organised and deliberate are 39% in Türkiye and 45% in Australia.
- People think their neighbours are less willing than they are, but that is not the case.
- Those who say humans play a part in climate change are 72% in both countries.

THE PUBLIC DEMANDS THIS

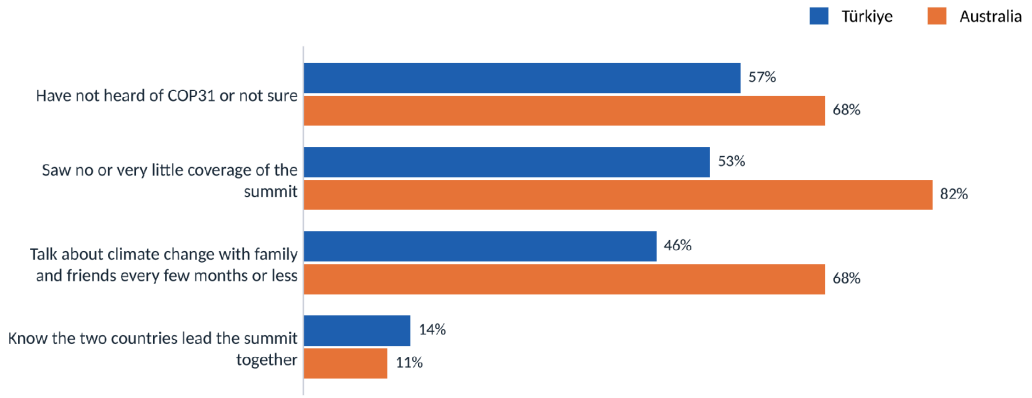
More action, more coverage

- Those who want more from their government are 77% in Türkiye and 46% in Australia. Those who want less are 5% in Türkiye and 25% in Australia.
- Those who view solar energy favourably are 93% in Türkiye and 83% in Australia.
- Those who want more coverage of climate change are 69% in Türkiye and 45% in Australia.
- Those who have not heard of the summit also want coverage. This rate is 62% in Türkiye and 44% in Australia.

Both societies live in a news gap

Chart 77 Türkiye and Australia: Indicators of the news gap (%)

Q29, Q30, Q20, Q25: Those who have not heard of the summit, those who saw no or very little coverage of the summit, those who rarely talk about climate change and those who know about the joint leadership



57% in Türkiye and 68% in Australia have not heard of the summit their own country is a partner in, or are not sure they have. Those who saw no or very little coverage of the summit are 53% in Türkiye and 82% in Australia. About one in ten people know about the joint leadership of the two countries. This gap does not come from indifference: the same societies feel the impacts of the climate crisis at home and want more action and more coverage.

The public is waiting.

Both societies feel the impacts of the climate crisis at home, and they want more action from their governments and more coverage of this topic from their media.

The demand is real and widespread; what is missing is news that reaches people.

Annex

About the survey

The survey was conducted online among adults aged 18 and over, with 2,004 respondents in Australia (fieldwork 3–12 November 2026) and 2,005 in Türkiye (3–13 November 2026). In both countries, the data were weighted to population targets for age, gender, region, urban/rural residence, education and past vote. The margin of error is about ±2.6 points in Australia and ±4.1 points inTürkiye at the 95% confidence level. Norstat collected the data.

The survey measures what people see, what they think and what they want. We also read the news gap described in this report through people's own statements: whether they have heard of the summit, how much coverage they have seen and how much coverage they want.

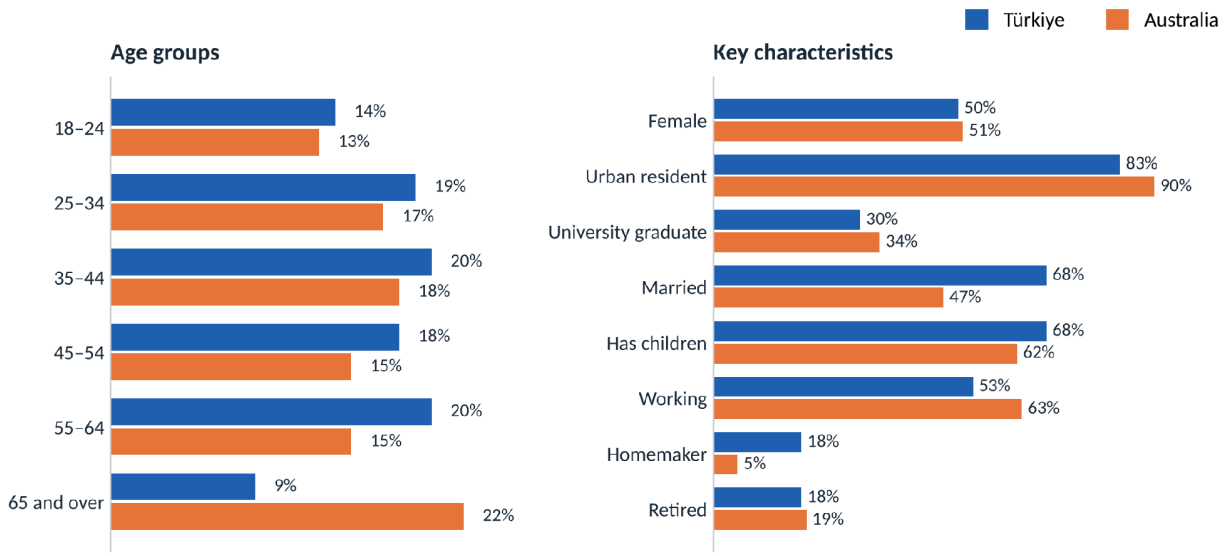
Survey Participants and Profile of Respondents

Türkiye is a younger society and Australia an older one; on some topics, opinions also divide along different lines in the two countries.

The survey was conducted with two separate samples representing the adult population of each country. The profiles of the two societies are similar in many ways, but differ clearly on a few points.

Chart 1 **Türkiye and Australia:** Profile of respondents (%)

Q1–Q8: Age, gender, place of residence, education, marital status, children and work status



Weighted distribution, %. Has children: has children, either minors or adults. Working: full time, part time or self-employed.

Age and household:

The average age of the people we interviewed is 43 in Türkiye and 47 in Australia. Those aged 65 and over are 9% in Türkiye and 22% in Australia. In both countries, women and men are evenly split; the large majority live in cities (Türkiye 83% and Australia 90%). In Türkiye, 68% are married, and 19% are single; in Australia, these rates are 47% and 34%. Those with children under 18 are 41% in Türkiye and 30% in Australia; those with no children at all are 31% in Türkiye and 38% in Australia.

Education, income and region:

In Türkiye, 32% have secondary school education or less, 37% are high school graduates, and 30% are university graduates. In Australia, 66% have high school education or less and 34% have university education. In Türkiye, 25% have a household income below 30 thousand TL, 52% between 30 and 100 thousand TL, and 19% above 100 thousand TL. In Australia, 27% have an annual household income below 58 thousand Australian dollars (AUD), and 66% have an annual household income above it. The most populous regions in Türkiye are Istanbul (19%), the Aegean (14%), and the Mediterranean (13%); in Australia, they are New South Wales (31%), Victoria (26%), and Queensland (20%).

Working life:

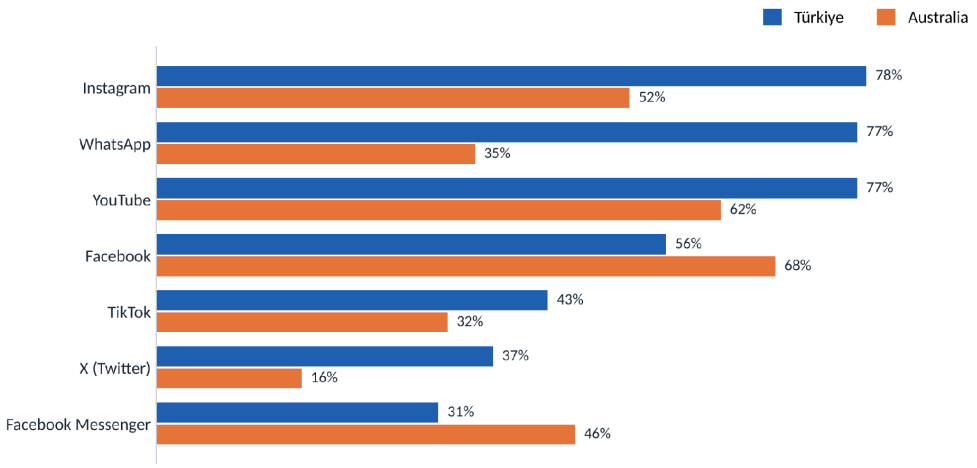
Full-time workers are at a similar level in both countries, 43% in Türkiye and 41% in Australia. Part-time work is three times more common in Australia (17%) than in Türkiye (6%), so the total share of people in work is 10 points higher in Australia (63% vs 53%). The clearest difference is in the home: in Türkiye almost one in five people (18%) is a homemaker, while in Australia this rate is 5%. Retirees are at similar rates in both countries.

These differences do not affect some topics, while on others they appear to be the main reason for differences in views and approaches. In Türkiye, views are divided most by education, income and participation in working life, while in Australia the deciding factors are age and gender.

Which platforms are people on?

Chart 19 **Türkiye and Australia: Social media platforms used at least once a week (%)**

Q41: Which of the following social media platforms do you use at least once a week?



Those who do not use social media are almost non-existent among survey participants in Türkiye, and 6% in Australia, which is also quite low. Both societies are online. In Türkiye, Instagram, WhatsApp, and YouTube each reach more than three-quarters of the public, and X use is more than twice that of Australia. In Australia, Facebook (68%) and YouTube (62%) stand out. The news gap does not come from people lacking a channel; both societies seem to be quite reachable through online channels.

Chart 20 **Türkiye:** Social media platforms used (1/2)

Q41: Which platforms do you use at least once a week? (multiple answers)

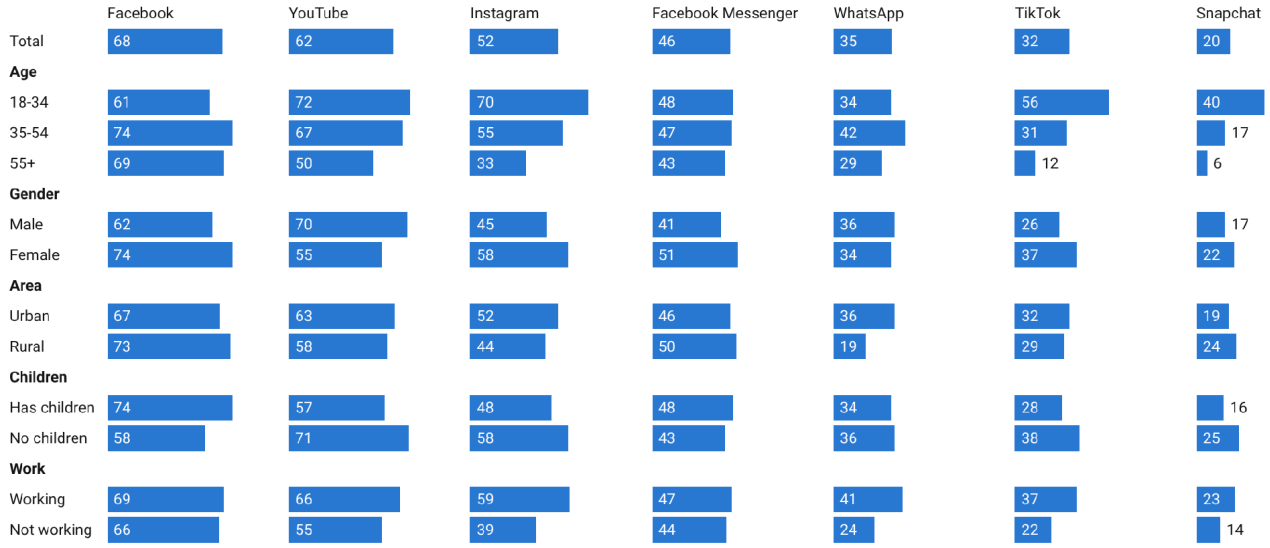
	Instagram	WhatsApp	YouTube	Facebook	TikTok	X (Twitter)	Facebook Messenger
Total	78	77	77	56	43	37	31
Age							
18-34	77	71	70	34	49	31	23
35-54	88	85	84	70	44	42	40
55+	66	73	75	65	35	38	30
Gender							
Male	72	74	74	60	43	43	28
Female	84	80	79	52	44	32	34
Area							
Urban	80	80	79	59	44	40	33
Rural	67	61	65	42	40	25	22
Children							
Has children	82	82	82	64	43	38	35
No children	72	70	70	43	46	38	24
Work							
Working	82	78	81	60	52	46	31
Not working	73	76	72	52	34	27	31

Several answers possible. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. Instagram, WhatsApp and YouTube are common in every group.

Instagram 78%, WhatsApp 77%, YouTube 77%. These three platforms reach more than two-thirds of the public in every age group. Instagram is used most by the 35–54 age group (88%) and by women (84%). Facebook is more common among two-thirds of those over 35, and TikTok among those in the workforce (52%). On X, men are ahead of women at 43%, while among women this rate is 32%.

Chart 21 Australia: Social media platforms used (1/2)



Several answers possible. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. Facebook, at 68%, is the only platform that is common at every age.

On other platforms, there is a divide between generations. Instagram users are 70% under 35 and 33% over 55; TikTok users are 56% under 35 and 12% over 55. Women are heavier users of Facebook (74%), and men are heavier users of YouTube (70%).

Chart 22 **Türkiye:** Social media platforms used (2/2)

	Pinterest	Snapchat	LinkedIn	Reddit	Other	I don't use social media
Total	21	15	13	4	2	1
Age						
18-34	26	30	14	6	3	1
35-54	16	7	13	2	1	0
55+	21	6	10	3	1	4
Gender						
Male	14	10	12	4	3	1
Female	28	20	14	4	1	2
Area						
Urban	22	15	14	4	2	2
Rural	17	13	7	2	1	0
Children						
Has children	22	13	14	4	1	1
No children	18	18	11	4	2	1
Work						
Working	22	16	18	5	2	0
Not working	20	14	8	2	2	2

Several answers possible. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. Snapchat and Pinterest stand out among young people and women.

Snapchat is used by 30% of people in the 18–34 age group and 6–7% among older people. Pinterest is 28% among women and 14% among men. As expected, LinkedIn is 18% among those in work and 8% among those not in work.

Chart 23 **Australia:** Social media platforms used (2/2)

	X (Twitter)	Reddit	LinkedIn	Pinterest	Other	I don't use social media
Total	16	15	13	12	1	6
Age						
18-34	25	25	14	18	1	1
35-54	17	14	17	11	1	3
55+	9	6	9	9	1	12
Gender						
Male	21	17	15	8	1	7
Female	12	13	12	17	1	5
Area						
Urban	17	15	14	12	1	6
Rural	11	10	6	16	0	5
Children						
Has children	15	11	14	10	1	6
No children	19	20	12	16	1	5
Work						
Working	20	17	18	14	1	4
Not working	10	10	6	10	1	10

Several answers possible. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. Age determines the choice of platform.

X and Reddit users are 25% under 35 and 9% over 55. Among those who do not use social media, 12% are over 55. Young people, who want more coverage of climate change but are the least aware of the summit, spend their time on these platforms. Naturally, these platforms stand out as channels that can be used to reach young people.

Newspapers and news websites

We asked people which newspapers and news websites they read at least once a week. In both countries, no single publication reaches more than a third of the public; readership is scattered.

Chart 24 Türkiye: Newspapers and news websites read (1/2)

Q42: Which of the following publications do you read at least once a week? (print or online)

	CNN Türk	Habertürk	Sözcü	NTV	Cumhuriyet	Hürriyet	Milliyet
Total	28	25	24	23	21	19	18
Age							
18-34	29	24	20	23	22	22	25
35-54	29	25	25	23	20	15	15
55+	28	26	30	25	21	21	15
Gender							
Male	30	27	28	29	24	21	19
Female	27	23	21	18	18	17	18
Area							
Urban	30	27	28	24	22	21	20
Rural	20	16	10	19	18	9	9
Children							
Has children	29	26	27	25	21	20	19
No children	29	24	21	22	24	19	19
Work							
Working	34	31	28	27	28	24	23
Not working	22	19	20	19	14	13	13

Several answers possible. Online or in print. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. The most read news website is CNN Türk (28%).

It is followed by Habertürk (25%), Sözcü (24%), NTV (23%), and Cumhuriyet (21%). Those at work read every publication more than those not at work. Sözcü is 30% among those over 55, and NTV is 29% among men and 18% among women. The public's news sources in Türkiye are varied and scattered.

Chart 25 **Australia:** Newspapers and news websites read (1/2)

	ABC News	7NEWS (7news.com.au)	news.com.au	9News (nine.com.au)	The Australian	Daily Mail Australia	Guardian Australia	Herald Sun	The Daily Telegraph
Total	26	23	22	20	11	10	8	8	8
Age									
18-34	22	25	14	22	15	15	11	9	10
35-54	24	22	30	20	11	11	8	8	5
55+	31	22	23	20	7	5	7	8	8
Gender									
Male	31	23	23	21	12	7	8	9	9
Female	21	23	22	20	10	13	8	8	6
Area									
Urban	26	23	23	21	11	10	8	8	7
Rural	26	23	18	18	9	9	8	8	10
Children									
Has children	26	24	24	21	10	10	8	10	9
No children	27	22	20	19	11	9	9	6	6
Work									
Working	27	24	25	21	12	12	9	10	7
Not working	24	21	18	19	8	7	8	6	8

Several answers possible. Online or in print. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. Readers are concentrated in four national digital news brands.

ABC News 26%, 7NEWS 23%, news.com.au 22%, 9News 20%. Newspapers are behind: The Australian 11%, Daily Mail Australia 10%. ABC News is read more by those over 55 (31%) and among men (31%); Daily Mail is read by 15% of young people and 5% of those over 55.

Chart 26 **Türkiye:** Newspapers and news websites read (2/2)

	Türkiye	Sabah	Haberler.com	Posta	Yeni Şafak	Other	None of the above
Total	18	17	15	11	10	6	21
Age							
18-34	22	20	17	10	15	6	20
35-54	17	16	14	13	9	7	24
55+	16	15	15	9	6	4	17
Gender							
Male	17	20	16	12	12	8	16
Female	20	14	14	10	8	4	25
Area							
Urban	19	20	16	12	11	6	18
Rural	13	4	13	3	8	9	31
Children							
Has children	18	19	16	13	10	6	21
No children	19	14	14	7	10	4	20
Work							
Working	25	24	18	16	14	6	12
Not working	11	10	12	6	6	6	30

Several answers possible. Online or in print. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. Those who read none of the listed publications are 21%.

This rate is 25% among women, 16% among men, 30% among those not in work, 12% among those in work, and 31% in rural areas. Women and people outside working life, who have heard less about the summit, also read fewer news publications. As screens become more common, newspaper reading is also declining year by year.

Chart 27 Australia: Newspapers and news websites read (2/2)



	The Sydney Morning Herald	The West Australian	Australian Financial Review	The Age	The Courier-Mail	The Advertiser	Other	None of the above
Total	7	6	6	6	6	4	4	32
Age								
18-34	8	8	7	7	5	4	2	33
35-54	9	4	7	6	4	3	2	31
55+	5	5	4	4	7	4	7	30
Gender								
Male	8	6	8	6	6	4	5	29
Female	7	6	4	5	5	3	3	34
Area								
Urban	8	6	6	6	6	4	4	31
Rural	6	4	3	4	3	4	3	36
Children								
Has children	8	5	6	6	6	4	4	29
No children	7	6	5	5	5	3	4	35
Work								
Working	9	7	8	6	5	4	3	28
Not working	4	4	2	4	7	3	6	38

Several answers possible. Online or in print. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

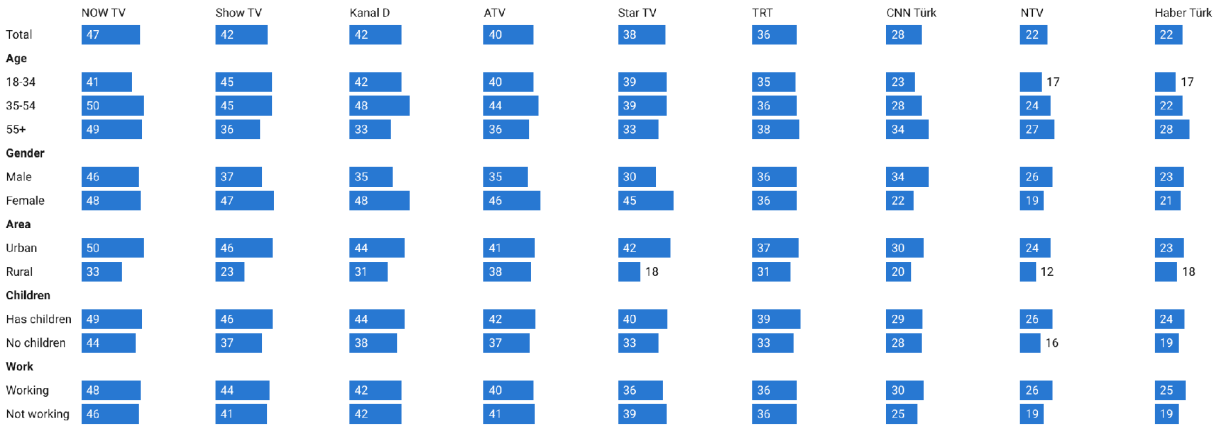
Australia. One in three people (32%) read none of the listed publications.

This rate is 38% among those not in work and 34% among women. State newspapers (The Sydney Morning Herald, The Age, The Courier-Mail) are read in their own regions and stay in the 4–7% range nationally.

Television

Chart 28 Türkiye: Television channels watched (1/2)

Q43: Which of the following channels do you watch at least once a week?



	NOW TV	Show TV	Kanal D	ATV	Star TV	TRT	CNN Türk	NTV	Haber Türk
Total	47	42	42	40	38	36	28	22	22
Age									
18-34	41	45	42	40	39	35	23	17	17
35-54	50	45	48	44	39	36	28	24	22
55+	49	36	33	36	33	38	34	27	28
Gender									
Male	46	37	35	35	30	36	34	26	23
Female	48	47	48	46	45	36	22	19	21
Area									
Urban	50	46	44	41	42	37	30	24	23
Rural	33	23	31	38	18	31	20	12	18
Children									
Has children	49	46	44	42	40	39	29	26	24
No children	44	37	38	37	33	33	28	16	19
Work									
Working	48	44	42	40	36	36	30	26	25
Not working	46	41	42	41	39	36	25	19	19

Several answers possible. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. Television has the widest reach.

NOW TV 47%, Show TV and Kanal D 42%, ATV 40%, Star TV 38%, TRT 36%. The audience of news channels is narrower. CNN Türk is 28%, and NTV and Haber Türk are 22%. Women watch general channels more. Star TV is 45% among women and 30% among men. Kanal D is 48% among women and 35% among men.

Chart 29 **Australia:** Television channels watched (1/2)



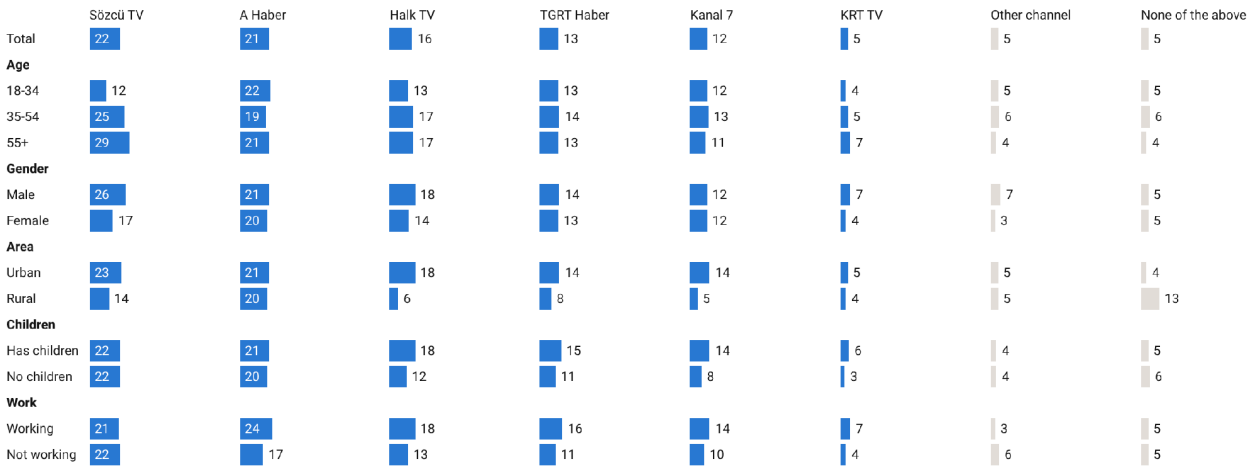
	Seven	Seven News	Nine News	Nine	ABC	ABC News	10 News
Total	34	32	32	32	24	24	20
Age							
18-34	25	23	23	20	17	17	18
35-54	30	26	29	30	21	22	23
55+	44	44	41	43	34	32	20
Gender							
Male	32	34	33	32	26	28	21
Female	36	30	31	31	22	20	20
Area							
Urban	34	32	32	32	25	24	21
Rural	32	34	30	28	22	23	15
Children							
Has children	36	36	35	35	25	26	23
No children	30	26	28	27	23	22	17
Work							
Working	32	30	31	30	22	23	22
Not working	36	36	33	35	28	25	18

Several answers possible. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. The older people are, the more they watch TV.

Seven 34%, Seven News, Nine News and Nine 32%; ABC and ABC News 24%. The television audience is older. Nine is 20% under 35 and 43% over 55; Seven is 25% under 35 and 44% over 55.

Chart 30 **Türkiye:** Television channels watched (2/2)



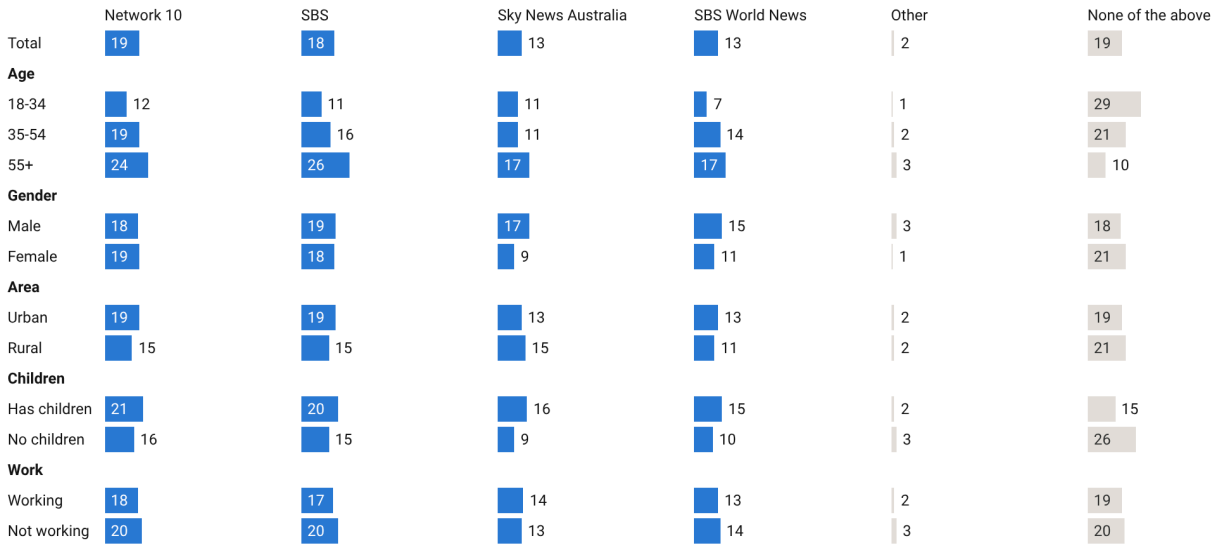
	Sözcü TV	A Haber	Halk TV	TGRT Haber	Kanal 7	KRT TV	Other channel	None of the above
Total	22	21	16	13	12	5	5	5
Age								
18-34	12	22	13	13	12	4	5	5
35-54	25	19	17	14	13	5	6	6
55+	29	21	17	13	11	7	4	4
Gender								
Male	26	21	18	14	12	7	7	5
Female	17	20	14	13	12	4	3	5
Area								
Urban	23	21	18	14	14	5	5	4
Rural	14	20	6	8	5	4	5	13
Children								
Has children	22	21	18	15	14	6	4	5
No children	22	20	12	11	8	3	4	6
Work								
Working	21	24	18	16	14	7	3	5
Not working	22	17	13	11	10	4	6	5

Several answers possible. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Türkiye. Those who watch no channels are only 5%.

Sözcü TV and A Haber are at 21–22%. The audience of Sözcü TV is older and mostly men. It is watched by 12% of those under 35 and 29% of those over 55. It is 26% among men and 17% among women. Those who watch no channels are 13% in rural areas.

Chart 31 **Australia:** Television channels watched (2/2)



	Network 10	SBS	Sky News Australia	SBS World News	Other	None of the above
Total	19	18	13	13	2	19
Age						
18-34	12	11	11	7	1	29
35-54	19	16	11	14	2	21
55+	24	26	17	17	3	10
Gender						
Male	18	19	17	15	3	18
Female	19	18	9	11	1	21
Area						
Urban	19	19	13	13	2	19
Rural	15	15	15	11	2	21
Children						
Has children	21	20	16	15	2	15
No children	16	15	9	10	3	26
Work						
Working	18	17	14	13	2	19
Not working	20	20	13	14	3	20

Several answers possible. Age 18-34 / 35-54 / 55+. Children: has ever had children (minors or adults). Working: full time, part time or self-employed. Figures in %.

Australia. One in five people (19%) watch no channels.

This rate is 29% among those under 35 and 10% among those over 55. The generation that has heard most about COP31 is the same as the generation that watches television the most. Nearly a third of young people watch no channels.

Frequency Tables

Questions and Frequency Tables

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
Age of the participants (grouped)	18-24	265	13,2%	288	14,3%
	25-34	350	17,5%	388	19,4%
	35-44	354	17,7%	393	19,6%
	45-54	291	14,5%	357	17,8%
	55-64	303	15,1%	399	19,9%
	65+	441	22,0%	180	9,0%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
What gender do you identify with?	Male	986	49,2%	994	49,6%
	Female	1018	50,8%	1011	50,4%
	Another gender	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
	Don't know	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Do you live in a rural or urban area?	Urban	1808	90,2%	1668	83,2%
	Rural	196	9,8%	337	16,8%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
What region do you live in?	New South Wales	623	31,1%		
	Victoria	515	25,7%		

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
What region do you live in? (cont.)	Queensland	409	20,4%		
	Western Australia	221	11,0%		
	South Australia	140	7,0%		
	Tasmania	42	2,1%		
	The Northern Territory	19	0,9%		
	The Australian Capital Territory	35	1,8%		
	None of the above	0	0,0%		
	Total	2004	100,0%		
What region do you live in?	Aegean			270	13,5%
	Central Anatolia			98	4,9%
	Central East Anatolia			84	4,2%
	East Black Sea			67	3,3%
	East Marmara			208	10,4%
	Istanbul			376	18,8%
	Mediterranean			253	12,6%
	North East Anatolia			47	2,3%
	South East Anatolia			187	9,3%
	West Anatolia			203	10,1%
	West Black Sea			117	5,8%
	West Marmara			96	4,8%
	None of the above			0	0,0%
	Total			2005	100,0%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
What is the highest level of education you have achieved?	High school or less	1327	66,2%		
	Bachelor's degree or more	677	33,8%		
	Prefer not to say	0	0,0%		
	Total	2004	100,0%		
What is the highest level of education you have achieved?	Secondary school and less			650	32,4%
	High school			750	37,4%
	Bachelor's degree or more			606	30,2%
	Prefer not to say			0	0,0%
	Total			2005	100,0%
What is your household's income after taxes?	More than or equal to 58,000 AUD per year	1326	66,2%		
	Less than 58,000 AUD per year	547	27,3%		
	Don't know	48	2,4%		
	Prefer not to say	82	4,1%		
	Total	2004	100,0%		
What is your household's income after taxes?	Less than 30.000 Lira			505	25,2%
	30.001 - 100.000 Lira			1034	51,5%
	More than 100.000 lira			386	19,3%
	Prefer not to say			80	4,0%
	Total			2005	100,0%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
What is your current marital status?	Single, never married	682	34,0%	388	19,4%
	Divorced	204	10,2%	167	8,3%
	Married	937	46,8%	1358	67,7%
	Widowed	60	3,0%	66	3,3%
	Other	113	5,6%	15	0,8%
	Don't know	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
	Prefer not to say	8	0,4%	11	0,5%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Which of the following best describes your status?	I have never had children	762	38,0%	616	30,7%
	I have parented children who are still minors	595	29,7%	819	40,9%
	I have parented children who are adults	631	31,5%	535	26,7%
	Don't know	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
	Prefer not to say	15	0,8%	35	1,8%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Which of the following best describes your status?	Working full time	829	41,3%	855	42,6%
	Working part time	339	16,9%	111	5,6%
	Self employed, (e.g. electrician, doctor or lawyer working independently, business owner)	98	4,9%	71	3,5%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
Which of the following best describes your status? (cont.)	Unemployed and looking for work	109	5,4%	123	6,1%
	Student	72	3,6%	84	4,2%
	Home maker	97	4,8%	363	18,1%
	Retired	386	19,3%	354	17,7%
	Disabled and unable to work	66	3,3%	10	0,5%
	Other	9	0,4%	33	1,7%
	Don't know	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Which of the following best describes your occupation?	Manager, leadership in a company, politician	288	14,4%	183	9,1%
	Professional	363	18,1%	276	13,8%
	Technician or associate professional	99	4,9%	165	8,2%
	Clerical support worker	243	12,1%	148	7,4%
	Service and sales worker	241	12,0%	169	8,5%
	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	16	0,8%	51	2,6%
	Craft and related trades worker	34	1,7%	64	3,2%
	Plant and machine operator and assembler	43	2,1%	26	1,3%
	Manual laborer	183	9,1%	286	14,3%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
Which of the following best describes your occupation? (cont.)	Armed forces	18	0,9%	16	0,8%
	Don't know	406	20,3%	177	8,8%
	I do not currently work	70	3,5%	443	22,1%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Which party did you vote for in the most recent national election?	Labor	629	31,4%		
	Liberal–National Coalition	580	28,9%		
	The Greens	222	11,1%		
	One Nation	276	13,8%		
	Independent	82	4,1%		
	Other	32	1,6%		
	Don't know	61	3,0%		
	Prefer not to say	0	0,0%		
	Did not vote	122	6,1%		
	Total	2004	100,0%		
Which party did you vote for in the most recent national election?	AKP (Justice and Development Party)			723	36,1%
	CHP (Republican People's Party)			543	27,1%
	MHP (Nationalist Movement Party)			134	6,7%
	IYI Party (Good Party)			74	3,7%
	DEM Party			80	4,0%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
Which party did you vote for in the most recent national election? (cont.)	Yeniden Refah (New Welfare Party)			14	0,7%
	Other			177	8,8%
	Don't know			36	1,8%
	Prefer not to say			0	0,0%
	Did not vote			224	11,2%
	Total			2005	100,0%
If elections were held tomorrow, which party would you vote for?	Labor	416	20,7%		
	Liberal party	424	21,2%		
	National party	42	2,1%		
	The Greens	226	11,3%		
	One Nation	545	27,2%		
	Independent	106	5,3%		
	Other	23	1,2%		
	Don't know	162	8,1%		
	Prefer not to say	11	0,6%		
	Would not vote	48	2,4%		
	Total	2004	100,0%		
If elections were held tomorrow, which party would you vote for?	AKP (Justice and Development Party)			552	27,5%
	CHP (Republican People's Party)			134	6,7%
	MHP (Nationalist Movement Party)			102	5,1%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
If elections were held tomorrow, which party would you vote for?	IYI Party (Good Party)			108	5,4%
	YSP (Green Left Party)			0	0,0%
	Yeniden Refah (New Welfare Party)			21	1,0%
	YENI Party			387	19,3%
	DEM Party			69	3,4%
	Victory Party			75	3,7%
	Other			73	3,6%
	Don't know			202	10,1%
	Prefer not to say			40	2,0%
	Would not vote			243	12,1%
	Total			2005	100,0%
Which of the following is the most important issue facing the country?	Climate change	158	7,9%	195	9,7%
	The environment	81	4,1%	129	6,4%
	Jobs/employment	169	8,4%	255	12,7%
	Taxes	168	8,4%	294	14,7%
	Cost of living	1389	69,3%	985	49,2%
	Energy prices	241	12,0%	138	6,9%
	Health care	259	12,9%	118	5,9%
	Education	46	2,3%	284	14,1%
	Children & youth	45	2,3%	178	8,9%
	Housing	464	23,2%	107	5,4%
	Human rights	57	2,8%	202	10,1%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
Which of the following is the most important issue facing the country?	Women's rights	53	2,6%	191	9,5%
	National defence	71	3,6%	61	3,0%
	Corruption	104	5,2%	607	30,3%
	Crime	370	18,5%	277	13,8%
	Transportation	26	1,3%	66	3,3%
	Immigration	385	19,2%	193	9,6%
	Other	18	0,9%	47	2,4%
	Don't know	30	1,5%	44	2,2%
Climate change refers to the idea that the world's average temperature has been increasing over the past 150 years, will increase more in the future, and that the world's climate will change as a result. Assuming climate change is happening, do you think it is...	Caused mostly by human activities	740	36,9%	1022	51,0%
	Caused about equally by human activities and natural changes	704	35,1%	423	21,1%
	Caused mostly by natural changes in the environment	328	16,4%	352	17,6%
	None of the above because climate change isn't happening	129	6,4%	76	3,8%
	Don't know	104	5,2%	132	6,6%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Generally speaking, do you have a favourable or unfavourable opinion of the following energy sources?					
Oil	Very favorable	299	14,9%	442	22,1%
	Favorable	775	38,7%	698	34,8%
	Unfavorable	454	22,6%	544	27,2%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
Oil (cont.)	Very unfavorable	224	11,2%	228	11,4%
	Don't know	252	12,6%	92	4,6%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Coal	Very favorable	313	15,6%	266	13,3%
	Favorable	649	32,4%	576	28,7%
	Unfavorable	457	22,8%	707	35,3%
	Very unfavorable	332	16,6%	336	16,8%
	Don't know	253	12,6%	119	5,9%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Natural gas	Very favorable	392	19,5%	708	35,3%
	Favorable	977	48,8%	992	49,5%
	Unfavorable	309	15,4%	214	10,7%
	Very unfavorable	96	4,8%	49	2,4%
	Don't know	230	11,5%	42	2,1%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Solar power	Very favorable	842	42,0%	1268	63,3%
	Favorable	820	40,9%	596	29,7%
	Unfavorable	179	9,0%	61	3,1%
	Very unfavorable	72	3,6%	13	0,7%
	Don't know	90	4,5%	66	3,3%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
Wind power	Very favorable	555	27,7%	1200	59,8%
	Favorable	779	38,9%	584	29,1%
	Unfavorable	291	14,5%	104	5,2%
	Very unfavorable	217	10,8%	12	0,6%
	Don't know	162	8,1%	105	5,2%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
In general, what effect do you think government policies to protect the environment will have on your life?	They will make my life better	617	30,8%	1018	50,8%
	They will make no difference to my life	639	31,9%	461	23,0%
	They will make my life worse	458	22,8%	324	16,2%
	Don't know	291	14,5%	203	10,1%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Imagine, hypothetically, that [Australia / Turkey] is taking effective action on climate change required some increases in tax to pay for these efforts. To what extent, if at all, would you be willing to pay extra tax per month to achieve this?	I would NOT be willing to pay any extra tax for this purpose	1124	56,1%	807	40,3%
	I would be willing to pay a SMALL amount of extra tax for this	604	30,1%	787	39,3%
	I would be willing to pay a LARGE amount of extra tax for this	147	7,3%	264	13,2%
	Don't know	129	6,4%	146	7,3%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
Imagine, hypothetically, that [Australia / Turkey] is taking effective action on climate change required some increases in tax to pay for these efforts. To what extent, if at all, would people in your community be willing to pay extra tax per month to achieve this?	People in my community would NOT be willing to pay any extra tax for this purpose	1093	54,5%	913	45,5%
	People in my community would be willing to pay a SMALL amount of extra tax for this	506	25,2%	652	32,5%
	People in my community would be willing to pay a LARGE amount of extra tax for this	148	7,4%	212	10,6%
	Don't know	258	12,9%	228	11,4%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Do you think the government of [Australia / Turkey] should be doing more or less on the issue of climate change?	Much more	403	20,1%	993	49,5%
	More	515	25,7%	548	27,3%
	Currently doing the right amount	416	20,8%	248	12,4%
	Less	248	12,4%	46	2,3%
	Much less	256	12,8%	54	2,7%
	Don't know	166	8,3%	116	5,8%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Do you think people in your community think the government of [Australia / Turkey] should be doing more	Much more	318	15,9%	858	42,8%
	More	530	26,4%	601	30,0%
	Currently doing the right amount	435	21,7%	268	13,4%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
or less on the issue of climate change?	Less	218	10,9%	60	3,0%
	Much less	216	10,8%	40	2,0%
	Don't know	287	14,3%	178	8,9%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
How often do you talk to friends and family about climate change?	Daily	59	3,0%	206	10,3%
	Weekly	237	11,8%	449	22,4%
	Monthly	279	13,9%	336	16,8%
	Every few months	449	22,4%	406	20,2%
	Once a year	106	5,3%	126	6,3%
	Less often	381	19,0%	243	12,1%
	Never	424	21,2%	145	7,2%
	Don't know	68	3,4%	94	4,7%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
To what extent, if at all, have you noticed more or less media coverage of climate change recently?	Significantly more coverage	147	7,3%	558	27,8%
	Slightly more	370	18,5%	587	29,3%
	About the same amount	812	40,5%	440	21,9%
	Slightly less	336	16,8%	133	6,6%
	Significantly less coverage	166	8,3%	106	5,3%
	Don't know	173	8,6%	181	9,0%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
Have you seen coverage of any natural disasters in [Australia / Turkey] within the last month?	Yes	585	29,2%	1523	75,9%
	No	1283	64,0%	345	17,2%
	Don't know	136	6,8%	137	6,8%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Did the coverage of natural disasters which you saw connect the disaster to climate change?	Yes	296	50,6%	1178	77,3%
	No	171	29,2%	224	14,7%
	Don't know	119	20,3%	121	8,0%
	Total	585	100,0%	1523	100,0%
To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "I have personally experienced unusual weather that I take as proof of climate change."	Strongly agree	195	9,7%	652	32,5%
	Agree	588	29,4%	566	28,2%
	Neither agree nor disagree	516	25,8%	495	24,7%
	Disagree	326	16,3%	174	8,7%
	Strongly disagree	302	15,1%	47	2,3%
	Don't know	76	3,8%	72	3,6%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Which of the following statements is most accurate?	COP 31, a UN climate conference, is being led by Japan	36	1,8%	82	4,1%
	COP 31, a UN climate conference, is being led by Australia	137	6,8%	92	4,6%
	COP 31, a UN climate conference, is being led by France	71	3,5%	95	4,8%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
Which of the following statements is most accurate? (cont.)	COP 31, a UN climate conference, is being led by Turkey	161	8,0%	460	22,9%
	COP 31, a UN climate conference, is being led by the United States	55	2,7%	239	11,9%
	COP 31, a UN climate conference, is being led by Australia and Turkey	217	10,8%	270	13,5%
	Don't know	1327	66,2%	767	38,3%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
In what month is the climate conference scheduled?	January	190	9,5%	170	8,5%
	February	97	4,9%	62	3,1%
	March	162	8,1%	181	9,0%
	April	120	6,0%	236	11,8%
	May	134	6,7%	188	9,4%
	June	177	8,8%	136	6,8%
	July	97	4,8%	124	6,2%
	August	80	4,0%	53	2,6%
	September	112	5,6%	49	2,4%
	October	102	5,1%	39	2,0%
	November	592	29,5%	645	32,2%
	December	141	7,1%	123	6,1%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
Where is the conference being hosted?	Albania	14	0,7%	15	0,7%
	Argentina	25	1,2%	24	1,2%
	Australia	522	26,1%	131	6,5%
	Bangladesh	15	0,7%	20	1,0%
	China	57	2,8%	74	3,7%
	France	181	9,0%	126	6,3%
	Germany	53	2,6%	101	5,1%
	Hungary	20	1,0%	7	0,4%
	India	11	0,5%	2	0,1%
	Indonesia	12	0,6%	5	0,2%
	Japan	88	4,4%	49	2,4%
	Kenya	6	0,3%	0	0,0%
	Mauritius	5	0,3%	0	0,0%
	Mexico	4	0,2%	0	0,0%
	Namibia	1	0,0%	0	0,0%
	Nepal	7	0,4%	2	0,1%
	Pakistan	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
	Peru	4	0,2%	2	0,1%
	Philippines	10	0,5%	0	0,0%
	Senegal	1	0,0%	0	0,0%
	Slovakia	0	0,0%	0	0,0%
	South Africa	3	0,2%	3	0,1%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
	Thailand	2	0,1%	0	0,0%
	Turkey	519	25,9%	1098	54,8%
	Uganda	2	0,1%	0	0,0%
	United Kingdom	53	2,7%	14	0,7%
	United States	83	4,2%	179	8,9%
	Venezuela	2	0,1%	0	0,0%
	Vietnam	1	0,0%	0	0,0%
	Zimbabwe	7	0,3%	1	0,0%
	Other	297	14,8%	150	7,5%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
What share of the Australia's public has solar panels on their home? (open ended question)	Gave an answer	721	36,0%		
	Don't know	1283	64,0%		
	Total	2004	100,0%		
Until today, had you heard about COP 31?	Yes	634	31,6%	867	43,2%
	No	1259	62,8%	1003	50,0%
	Don't know	111	5,6%	135	6,7%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
How much news coverage have you seen of COP 31?	A great deal	56	2,8%	294	14,7%
	Some	220	11,0%	447	22,3%
	A little	504	25,2%	496	24,7%
	None	1139	56,8%	574	28,6%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
How much news coverage have you seen of COP 31? (cont.)	Don't know	85	4,2%	194	9,7%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Would you like to see more or less news coverage of the following topics?					
Turkey's role in COP 31	A lot more	166	8,3%	589	29,4%
	More	503	25,1%	595	29,7%
	Current coverage levels are appropriate	583	29,1%	339	16,9%
	Less	241	12,0%	168	8,4%
	A lot less	275	13,7%	90	4,5%
	Don't know	236	11,8%	223	11,1%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Australia's role in COP 31	A lot more	240	12,0%	413	20,6%
	More	583	29,1%	545	27,2%
	Current coverage levels are appropriate	492	24,6%	439	21,9%
	Less	200	10,0%	196	9,8%
	A lot less	292	14,6%	117	5,8%
	Don't know	197	9,8%	294	14,7%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Climate change's impacts on [Australia / Turkey]	A lot more	314	15,7%	747	37,2%
	More	587	29,3%	635	31,7%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
Climate change's impacts on [Australia / Turkey] (cont.)	Current coverage levels are appropriate	503	25,1%	309	15,4%
	Less	203	10,1%	119	5,9%
	A lot less	278	13,9%	55	2,7%
	Don't know	120	6,0%	141	7,0%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Information about climate change in general	A lot more	261	13,0%	658	32,8%
	More	590	29,4%	614	30,6%
	Current coverage levels are appropriate	523	26,1%	386	19,2%
	Less	222	11,1%	153	7,6%
	A lot less	273	13,6%	66	3,3%
	Don't know	135	6,8%	128	6,4%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Which of the following statements comes closer to your view?	Climate change is impacting the economy and [Australia / Turkey]'s households through [Australia: floods and bushfires / Turkey: floods, drought, and wild-fires], making things harder in our country.	1238	61,8%	1537	76,6%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
Which of the following statements comes closer to your view? (cont.)	Climate change is not impacting the economy and [Australia / Turkey]'s households through [Australia: floods and bushfires / Turkey: floods, drought, and wild-fires]	483	24,1%	292	14,6%
	Don't know	284	14,1%	176	8,8%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Which of the following statements comes closer to your view?	Renewables like solar, wind and batteries are reliable, affordable and capable of meeting industrial energy demands	1034	51,6%	1045	52,1%
	Renewables like solar, wind and batteries are not reliable, affordable and capable of meeting industrial energy demands	695	34,7%	772	38,5%
	Don't know	275	13,7%	188	9,4%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Which of the following statements comes closer to your view?	Rolling out renewables, batteries and electrifying transport is making our country more energy secure	825	41,2%	1246	62,1%
	Rolling out renewables, batteries and electrifying transport is not affecting our energy security	373	18,6%	300	15,0%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
Which of the following statements comes closer to your view? (cont.)	Rolling out renewables, batteries and electrifying transport is making our country less energy secure	453	22,6%	274	13,7%
	Don't know	353	17,6%	185	9,2%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Which of the following statements comes closer to your view?	Climate disinformation is organised and deliberate	893	44,5%	790	39,4%
	Climate disinformation is not the result of a coordinated effort	495	24,7%	747	37,3%
	Don't know	616	30,7%	468	23,3%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Which of the following statements comes closer to your view?	Taking action on climate change is helping our country, by shielding our country from energy price shocks	690	34,5%	862	43,0%
	Taking action on climate change is not doing much good or bad for our country and energy prices	506	25,2%	485	24,2%
	Taking action on climate change is hurting our country, by driving up energy prices	541	27,0%	369	18,4%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
Which of the following statements comes closer to your view? (cont.)	Don't know	266	13,3%	290	14,5%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Which of the following statements comes closer to your view?	Global climate diplomacy efforts will ultimately reduce the cost of living for [Australians / Turkish people]	438	21,8%	577	28,8%
	Global climate diplomacy efforts will ultimately not affect the cost of living for [Australians / Turkish people]	384	19,2%	496	24,7%
	Global climate diplomacy efforts will ultimately increase the cost of living for [Australians / Turkish people]	778	38,8%	661	33,0%
	Don't know	404	20,2%	271	13,5%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Which of the following statements comes closer to your view?	Reducing our use of fossil fuels can help protect people from surging energy costs from markets we can't control.	628	31,3%	935	46,6%
	Reducing our use of fossil fuels will do little to help prevent surging energy costs	440	22,0%	324	16,1%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
Which of the following statements comes closer to your view? (cont.)	Reducing our use of fossil fuels will only make energy costs surge further	573	28,6%	452	22,5%
	Don't know	363	18,1%	294	14,7%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Which of the following statements comes closer to your view?	The solar expansion in [Australia / Turkey] is driving energy prices down	521	26,0%	916	45,7%
	The solar expansion in [Australia / Turkey] is doing nothing to energy prices	666	33,2%	488	24,3%
	The solar expansion in [Australia / Turkey] is driving energy prices up	460	22,9%	413	20,6%
	Don't know	357	17,8%	188	9,4%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
How often do you do the following on social media?					
Post about a political issue you care about	Daily	93	4,7%	274	13,7%
	Weekly	172	8,6%	310	15,4%
	Monthly	157	7,9%	208	10,4%
	Every few months	172	8,6%	258	12,9%
	Once a year	81	4,0%	100	5,0%
	Less often	232	11,6%	189	9,4%
	Never	1045	52,2%	557	27,8%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
Post about a political issue you care about (cont.)	Don't know	51	2,6%	109	5,5%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Post about climate change or the environment	Daily	70	3,5%	259	12,9%
	Weekly	127	6,3%	293	14,6%
	Monthly	119	5,9%	238	11,9%
Post about climate change or the environment (cont.)	Every few months	155	7,7%	316	15,8%
	Once a year	69	3,4%	124	6,2%
	Less often	201	10,0%	219	10,9%
	Never	1209	60,3%	430	21,4%
	Don't know	55	2,7%	125	6,2%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Like content	Daily	526	26,3%	890	44,4%
	Weekly	391	19,5%	473	23,6%
	Monthly	204	10,2%	161	8,0%
	Every few months	179	8,9%	170	8,5%
	Once a year	40	2,0%	40	2,0%
	Less often	184	9,2%	97	4,9%
	Never	432	21,5%	89	4,5%
	Don't know	47	2,4%	85	4,2%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Share someone else's content	Daily	190	9,5%	269	13,4%
	Weekly	253	12,6%	280	14,0%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
Share someone else's content (cont)	Monthly	208	10,4%	226	11,2%
	Every few months	206	10,3%	328	16,4%
	Once a year	75	3,8%	110	5,5%
	Less often	273	13,6%	248	12,3%
	Never	752	37,5%	428	21,3%
	Don't know	48	2,4%	117	5,8%
	Total	2004	100,0%	2005	100,0%
Which of the following social media platforms do you use at least once a week?	YouTube	1248	62,3%	1535	76,6%
	Facebook	1361	67,9%	1130	56,4%
	Instagram	1036	51,7%	1563	78,0%
	Facebook Messenger	921	46,0%	625	31,2%
	WhatsApp	695	34,7%	1543	77,0%
	TikTok	636	31,8%	865	43,1%
	LinkedIn	265	13,2%	257	12,8%
	Snapchat	396	19,8%	295	14,7%
	Pinterest	247	12,3%	420	20,9%
	X (Twitter)	328	16,4%	746	37,2%
	Reddit	293	14,6%	78	3,9%
	Other	19	1,0%	36	1,8%
	I don't use social media platforms	119	5,9%	26	1,3%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
Which of the following outlets do you read at least once a week? This may be online or in print.	The Sydney Morning Herald	147	7,3%		
	The Australian	213	10,6%		
	The Age	112	5,6%		
	Herald Sun	165	8,2%		
	The Daily Telegraph	150	7,5%		
	Australian Financial Review	115	5,7%		
	The Courier-Mail	111	5,5%		
	The West Australian	115	5,7%		
	The Advertiser	74	3,7%		
	ABC News	520	25,9%		
	news.com.au	451	22,5%		
	9News (nine.com.au)	408	20,3%		
	7NEWS (7news.com.au)	461	23,0%		
	Guardian Australia	169	8,4%		
	Daily Mail Australia	198	9,9%		
	Other	77	3,8%		
	None of the above	631	31,5%		
Which of the following outlets do you read at least once a week? This may be online or in print.	Türkiye			367	18,3%
	Sözcü			492	24,5%
	Hürriyet			381	19,0%

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
Which of the following outlets do you read at least once a week? This may be online or in print. (cont.)	Sabah			344	17,1%
	Posta			220	11,0%
	Milliyet			369	18,4%
	Yeni Safak			202	10,1%
	Cumhuriyet			425	21,2%
	NTV			468	23,3%
	CNN Türk			572	28,5%
	Habertürk			498	24,9%
	Haberler.com			303	15,1%
	Other			124	6,2%
	None of the above			413	20,6%
Which of the following outlets do you watch at least once a week?	Seven	677	33,8%		
	Nine	636	31,7%		
	ABC	488	24,3%		
	Network 10	373	18,6%		
	SBS	365	18,2%		
	Seven News	640	32,0%		
	Nine News	639	31,9%		
	ABC News	480	23,9%		
	10 News	409	20,4%		
	SBS World News	263	13,1%		
	Sky News Australia	266	13,3%		

		Australia		Turkey	
		Count	Column N %	Count	Column N %
BASE		2004		2005	
Which of the following outlets do you watch at least once a week? (cont.)	Other	42	2,1%		
	None of the above	385	19,2%		
Which of the following outlets do you watch at least once a week?	A Haber			414	20,7%
	ATV			812	40,5%
	CNN Türk			560	27,9%
	NOW TV			940	46,9%
	Haber Türk			440	22,0%
	Halk TV			316	15,8%
	Kanal 7			243	12,1%
	Kanal D			840	41,9%
	KRT TV			104	5,2%
	NTV			451	22,5%
	Show TV			849	42,4%
	Star TV			753	37,5%
	Sözcü TV			435	21,7%
	TGRT Haber			268	13,4%
	TRT			728	36,3%
	Other			96	4,8%
	None of the above			103	5,2%

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Data collection and fieldwork: Norstat, https://norstat.co/