
Your Voice, Dublin's Energy future

Survey findings

October 2025



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Executive summary

This survey was conducted by Codema - Dublin's Energy Agency for a period of five months from May through to September 2025.

About our respondents



687

responses in total



Male: 43%
Female: 54%
Other: 3%



Most common house type is semi-detached / end-of-terrace (44%)



70% of respondents own their home with mortgage or outright



17% of respondents are renting



Drive frequently: 38%
Drive sometimes: 40%
Don't drive: 22%



89% of respondents live in Dublin

How often do you think about your everyday energy use?



81%

of respondents say they have **avoided turning on the heating or using appliances** to save on energy bills



46%

Within this, almost half of respondents (46%) say that they do this regularly (i.e. at least once a week)

What is most important when thinking about your energy use?



Cost and bills

44%



Environment and climate

28%



Comfort and warmth

27%

Actions Dubliners are planning to do most



Switch to an energy supplier that uses renewable energy

29%



Switch from petrol or diesel to an electric vehicle

28%



Install renewable energy technologies

26%

Actions Dubliners want to do most but are unable



Install renewable energy technologies

36%



Switch from petrol or diesel to an electric vehicle

30%



Improve your home's insulation

26%

68%

of respondents say they **rarely or never have a say** on climate action initiatives in their local community.



Actions respondents are most supportive of in their community



Biodiversity / greening initiatives

75%

Improved public transport

73%

Homes undergoing energy efficiency / renewable upgrades

68%

Actions respondents are least supportive of in their community



Traffic calming / reduction measures

46%

Litter pick-ups / TidyTown activities

56%

New active travel routes and infrastructure

60%

Introduction

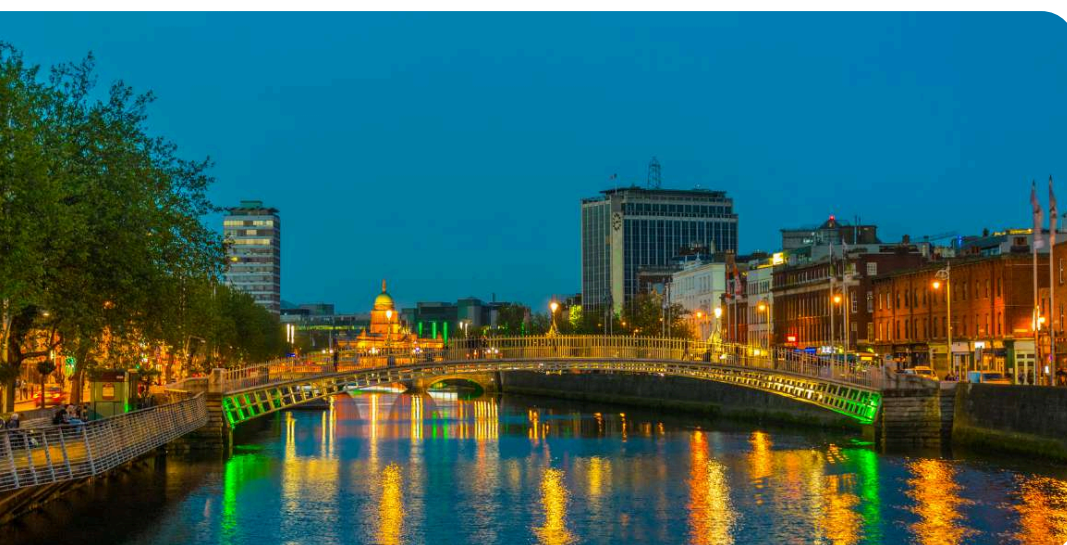
In 2021, we carried out the first **Zero Together survey**¹, which provided valuable insights into how people in Dublin felt about energy use and climate action. That survey showed that people in Dublin frequently thought about their energy use, with climate and the environment being the biggest issue of concern.

Since then, we have experienced significant challenges from the global energy crisis and rising energy bills to the wider cost-of-living pressures that continue to affect households across Ireland. Recent figures from Eurostat show prices in Ireland are the third highest across the European Union - almost 30% more than the average for the 27 member states².

With this in mind, we decided to run the survey again in 2025 to understand how Dubliners feel today about energy and climate change, particularly in the current political and economic context. This follow-up allows us to track some changes since 2021, explore whether people's priorities have shifted (and if so, how) and identify the barriers that still stand in the way of climate action.

Ireland has committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 51% by 2030 and achieving net zero by no later than 2050. However, we are not currently on track to meet these targets³. Urgent action is needed at every level - national, regional and local - to accelerate progress.

Everyone has a role to play, but individuals, businesses and community groups cannot do this alone. They need clear guidance, meaningful support and the right infrastructure to make sustainable choices accessible and affordable. This survey highlights both the willingness of people in Dublin to take action and the structural barriers that prevent them from doing more.



¹ Zero Together <https://zerotogether.ie/>

² How high might electricity prices rise? <https://www.rte.ie/news/business/2025/0706/1522048-electricity-price-rises/>

³ EPA Projections Show Ireland off Track for 2030 Climate Targets

<https://www.epa.ie/news-releases/news-releases-2025/epa-projections-show-ireland-off-track-for-2030-climate-targets.php>

Demographics

Total responses

A total of 767 people at least partially answered the survey, which ran for a period of five months from May through to September 2025. Six hundred and eighty-seven respondents completed the survey in full; therefore, **this analysis is based on the 687 fully-complete responses.**

Gender



53% female, 43% male

The remaining respondents were made up of those who are non-binary (1%) and who prefer to self-identify or prefer not to say.

Age



Almost half (48%) between 35 and 54

- The 25-34 age cohort makes almost 20%.
- 13% of respondents were over the age of 65.
- The 18-24 age category is underrepresented at just 3%, which reflects the challenges of engaging this age group during the summer period.

Geographical spread



89% live in Dublin

- The remaining responses were from people who are not living in Dublin but who regularly visit for work, study or other activities or who prefer not to say.
- Responses from those living in Dublin are spread across the city and county, with some concentrations in the D7, D8, and D22 postcodes and the Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown area.

Housing



The majority of respondents (85%) live in a house
Semi-detached / end-of-terrace was the most common type of house (44%).



Those living in an **apartment** made up 14% of responses

Other types of accommodation (student accommodation, temporary accommodation, mobile home, etc.) were not well represented in the survey results, accounting for less than 0.5% of total respondents.

Ownership

70% own their own home either with a mortgage or outright.

17% rent from a private landlord.

7% are living with a parent, guardian or other family member.



Smaller percentages have other arrangements, including renting from the local authority or social housing association or living as a carer.

Driving



78% of respondents

drive a car either sometimes (40%) or frequently (37%).

Renters

However, this breakdown shifts when viewing responses from those who rent, where half of respondents (50%) say they don't drive at all, with 37% saying they drive sometimes.

Over 65s

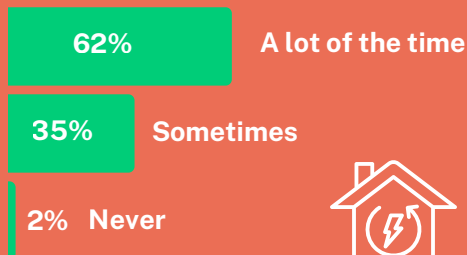
This is in stark contrast to 99% of respondents in the 65+ age group who say they drive either sometimes or frequently, highlighting the high level of car dependency for this age group.

Energy use in the home

This survey provides some insights into how Dubliners feel about their energy use at home. It is clear from the survey results that how much energy people are using - and the cost of that energy - is top of mind for many people in Dublin.

How people feel about their energy use

How often do you think about your everyday energy use?



What is most important when thinking about your energy use?



81%

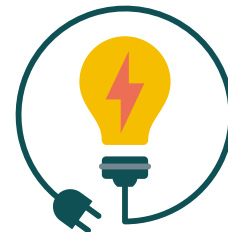
of respondents say they have **avoided turning on the heating or using appliances** to save on energy bills



46%

Within this, almost half of respondents (46%) say that they do this regularly (i.e. at least once a week)

For those who do not think about their energy use, most feel it is not a priority day-to-day (63%), with smaller numbers saying they have done all they can to reduce their energy use or someone else pays the bills so it's not a consideration for them.



These results show some change in how people think about energy in Dublin compared to our previous survey in 2021.

In the 2021 survey, 48% of respondents thought about their energy use all the time, compared to 62% in 2025.

People's priorities around energy use have also changed, with cost and bills being the most important factor for people today. This contrasts sharply with the 2021 survey, where environment and climate was the most important factor.

Private renters

Taking a closer look at how specific categories of people feel about their energy use, those renting from a private landlord are even more inclined to avoid turning on the heating in order to save money, with 89% of respondents saying this is something they do and 46% of those doing so regularly.

Over 65s

Our survey results have shown that for those over the age of 65, the tendency to frequently think about their energy use is generally higher than the average respondent, with 72% saying they think about it a lot of the time.

A key difference for people in this age cohort is that comfort and warmth are the biggest priority (41%), closely followed by cost and bills (36%). The number of people who avoid turning on heating or using appliances to save on energy bills in this age group is similar to the overall survey results (81%).

Climate action in Dublin

Climate action is happening in Dublin and an ambitious target to reduce emissions by 51% by 2030 means that we must continue to implement changes and support climate action initiatives across the county as a matter of urgency.

Within this section, we wanted to understand the areas Dubliners feel we should prioritise when it comes to implementing climate action. The survey findings provide insight not only on the groups respondents feel are most responsible for taking action but also the level of confidence people have in institutions and actors to follow through on climate action.

This section also details the actions survey respondents plan to take in the next five years to get a better sense of the opportunities and barriers that can impact on individual action.

Top three actions

We asked respondents which actions they felt were most important for addressing climate change in Dublin. Respondents were given eight actions to choose from and were then asked to select the top three actions they feel are most important for Dublin, which are as follows:

Using renewable technologies to power and heat our homes, workplaces and other buildings

61%

Energy efficiency upgrades for homes and buildings

56%

Better access to public transport as an alternative to car use

51%

When looking **only at renters**, better access to public transport shifts significantly to become the highest priority at 63%. The survey results show that this group is also less likely to drive compared to those who own their home, which may explain why improved public transport is more important to them.





Priorities have remained largely the same compared to the 2021 survey, with the main difference being that increasing biodiversity and nature was ranked third in 2021 with improved public transport coming in fourth.

In 2025, public transport and active travel were considered higher priorities than increasing biodiversity and nature.

Who is most responsible for taking action?

Respondents were also asked who they believe is most responsible for moving Dublin away from fossil fuels. As with the actions question, they were given eight possible 'actors' (organisations, groups or people who could act on climate change) and asked to select the three most responsible.



The current government (78%)



Your local council and its departments (55%)



Individuals - i.e. you, me and everyone else (47%)

Other popular responses included businesses (43%) and politicians generally (i.e. local TDs and councillors -40%).

Respondents also had the option to share who they thought was missing from the list. Energy companies were the most frequently mentioned, followed by the European Union and the civil service or other state bodies. Large corporations were also mentioned along with data centres, the media and transport bodies.



There are some minor differences in those considered most responsible compared to the previous survey. While the top two actors remain the same (the national government and local authorities), businesses were ranked third and individuals fourth in 2021. This is switched around in 2025, with individuals ranked third and businesses ranked fourth.

How much confidence do you have in those who are responsible for taking action?

However, when asked how much confidence respondents have in those listed to deliver on climate action, **it becomes clear that there is a disconnect between those who are held most responsible for acting and those who people feel confident in.**



While the current government is considered most responsible for delivering on climate change (78%), the majority of respondents (64%) are not at all confident in their ability to do so.



When it comes to local authorities, more respondents are somewhat confident (53%) than not at all confident (41%) but those who feel very confident in their local authority to deliver remains low at 6%.



Considering individual action, most people (63%) feel somewhat confident that individuals can deliver but almost a quarter are not at all confident.

The highest level of confidence is in those who were ranked the least responsible:

47%
 Environmental organisations/charities

46%
 Scientists and researchers

26%
 Local community groups



In 2021, respondents were not asked to rate their level of confidence but instead were asked to indicate how much trust they had in certain people or organisations for information on climate change. Interestingly, the results showed similar trends to this survey in that those people trusted the most (scientists, environmental organisations, universities and schools and community organisations) were those they considered the least responsible for taking action.

Individual actions

Looking at individual actions, the survey asked respondents what actions they plan to take within the next five years. Nine common actions were provided and respondents were asked to indicate what they have already done from this list, what they plan to do or not do and which actions they want to do but feel they are unable to.

Actions people are already taking



Reduce your waste and reuse / repair products

74%



Use public transport more often

70%



Walk or cycle more often instead of taking the car

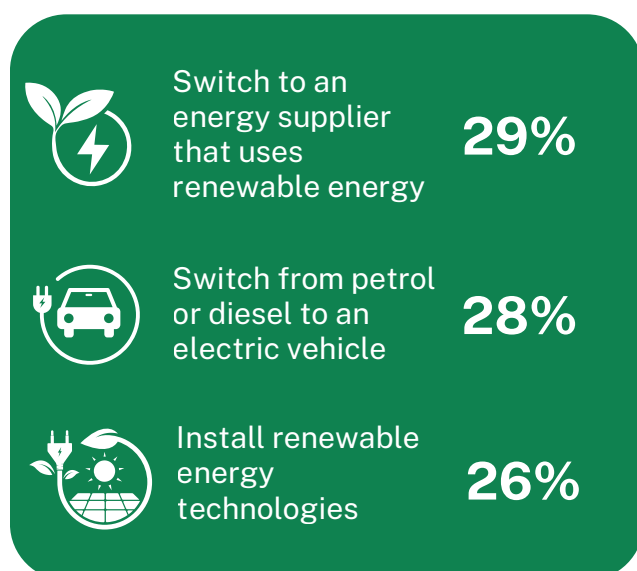
66%

The 2021 survey asked a similar question on actions with similar results. In 2021, respondents were walking and cycling more, reducing their waste and reusing or repairing products and were using public transport more often. Respondents also said they were using energy more efficiently in their home, which was not an option on the 2025 survey.

The actions that people are most likely to be already doing are those that are low/no cost.

Actions people plan to take

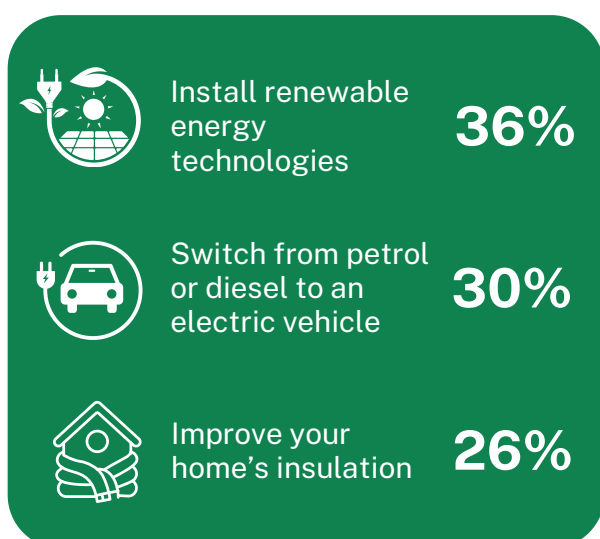
When it comes to actions that people plan to do in the next five years, the top three responses were:



Responses to a similar question in 2021 showed similar results, with switching energy suppliers and switching to an electric vehicle being the top two things people plan to do. A key difference is planting more trees and greenery came in third in 2021 (while this ranked fourth in 2025). Installing renewable energy technologies, which came third in 2025, was ranked sixth in 2021, suggesting that renewables may be a more viable option now than it was four years ago.

Actions people would like to take, but feel unable to

Actions that people would like to do but feel they are unable to are generally the higher cost actions.



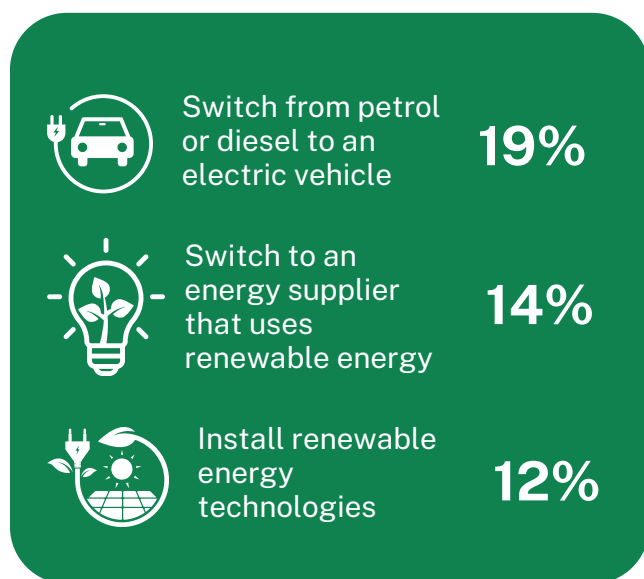
In a similar question in 2021, installing renewable technologies like solar panels or heat pumps and switching to an electric car were also selected among the top actions people would like to do but felt they could not for a variety of reasons. Improving insulation in the home was not provided as an option in 2021.

This analysis suggests that while people would like to take action to address climate change, the higher-cost options like renewable energy technologies, insulation or electric vehicles are more likely to feel out of reach. Lower-cost options feel more accessible for people but many are already doing what they can.

If this group were enabled to carry out these actions with the right support or the right conditions in place, the percentage of those either currently or planning to take on actions like installing renewable energy technologies at home or switching to an electric vehicle would be significantly higher.

Actions people in Dublin do not plan to take

Respondents were given the option of saying they have no plans to take a certain action. The top three actions that people in Dublin said they do not plan to take are those below.



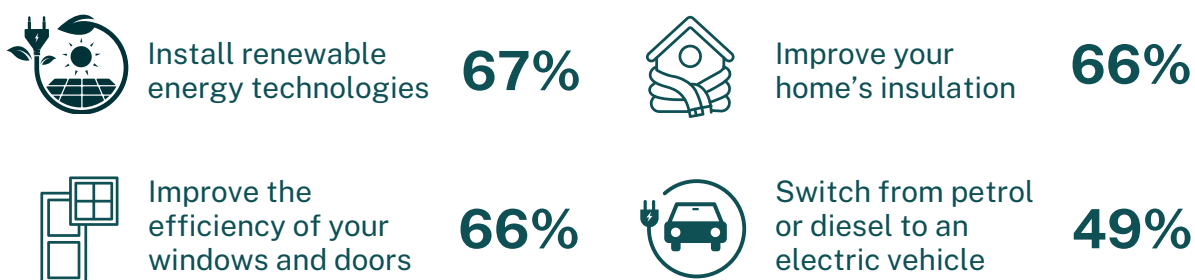
In response to a similar question in 2021, people had the least interest in switching to an electric car, using public transport more often and walking or cycling more. However, when looking at the percentages across the two surveys:

- 19% of respondents do not plan to switch to an electric vehicle in 2025 compared to 13% in 2021.
- In 2021, 3% said they do not plan to walk or cycle more while 6% chose this option in 2025.
- Percentages relating to public transport remained similar across both years at 8% in 2025 and 7% in 2021.

Two of these actions come with a high cost (switching to an electric vehicle and installing renewable energy technologies), which may explain why people have no plans to carry these out. Switching to an energy supplier that uses renewable energy does not require as much of a financial investment but as respondents are most likely to be motivated by cost and bills when considering their energy use, this may also influence their decisions around energy suppliers.

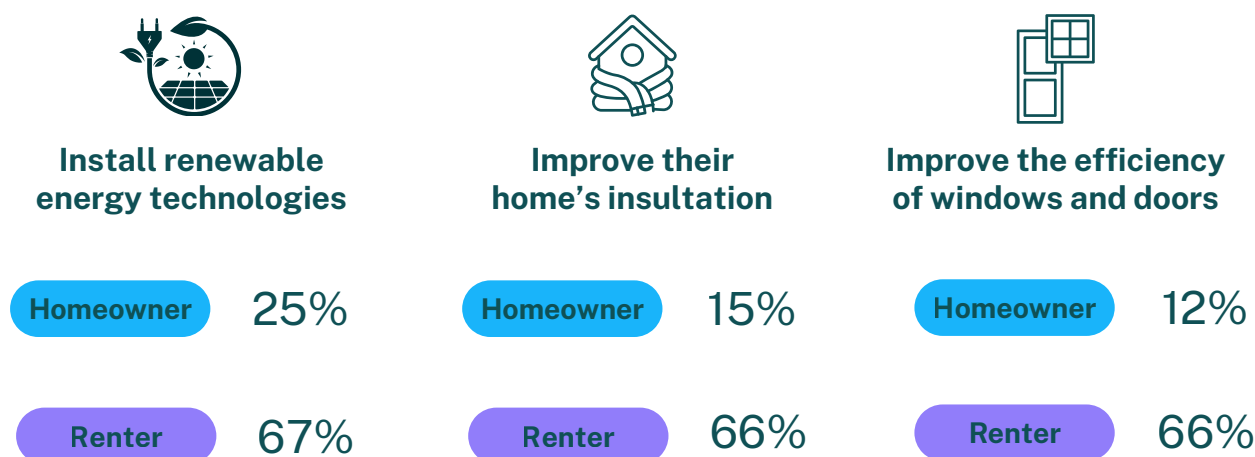
Renters

When looking at the specific survey responses from private renters, the breakdown changes. **People who are renting are more likely to say they would like to take a certain action but feel unable to.** In particular, renters feel they are not in a position to take actions like:



This is understandable given that many of these actions would be taken by a landlord and not a tenant. Additionally, if a tenant is unable to install an EV charger at their home, they are more likely to be reliant on public charging infrastructure.

The lack of agency faced by renters is further highlighted when comparing responses to people who are homeowners. When selecting actions they want to do but feel unable to:



Percentage of homeowners who want to but feel unable to take these actions compared to renters.

Reasons people are unable to take action

The survey gave respondents the option to follow up with a written explanation as to why they feel they are unable to take on any of the actions listed. The most common themes are summed up as follows:

Financial barriers were the most frequently cited barrier for people taking on certain actions.

“

“Cost for switching to electric vehicle and apartment insulation. Cannot switch to renewable energy at home without all units doing so.”

“Cost of an EV is too much to justify upgrading from an older diesel car.”

“I would like to get an electric vehicle. It is not possible to have a charger at my house as I don't have a driveway. There are not enough public chargers and the cost of public charging is more expensive than home charging.”

”

Lack of agency to make changes is a challenge for people when living in rented accommodation.

“

“Things related to home improvement are largely impossible to do when renting”

“Essentially due to renting, little can be changed in the house.”

”

A lack of accessible public transport and active travel options limits people's ability to choose these options more often.

“

“I currently would not feel safe cycling in and around Dublin as there are not enough dedicated cycle lanes to allow you to avoid traffic altogether.”

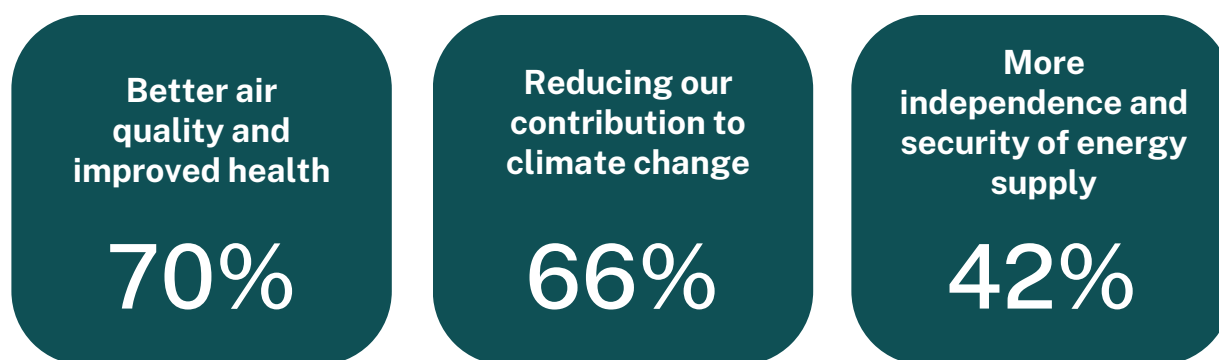
“I take the train to work every day and there is no public transport to take me to the train station, therefore, I have to drive to the train station. It is a 5km drive to the station, so it would take me too long to walk in the mornings.”

”

Other issues raised included technical or space constraints that limit the renewable technologies that could be used in their homes and a lack of active travel infrastructure.

Benefits to moving Dublin away from fossil fuels

Climate action can bring many benefits beyond simply reducing emissions and meeting energy targets, which can sometimes be lost in the conversation. We provided a list of eight benefits to moving Dublin away from fossil fuels and asked respondents to select their top three.



These results indicate that creating a healthier Dublin with cleaner air is important for people living here. It also shows that people in Dublin do care about climate change and recognise the need to reduce our emissions.

The findings also suggest that the energy crisis has had a lasting impact, with people recognising the need to reduce our dependence on foreign oil and gas by increasing renewable energy at home.

The way questions were framed revealed different priorities: energy-related questions drew attention to costs, while climate action questions highlighted quality-of-life concerns. This points to an opportunity to continue linking energy-saving measures and upgrades with climate action and to demonstrate how the energy transition can improve quality of life for people in Dublin.

When comparing these results to the 2021 survey, while there are some differences, priorities remain similar. In 2021, reducing our contribution to climate change was seen as the biggest benefit, followed by better air quality and improved health - this is switched around in the 2025 results.

In 2021, making Dublin a better place to live came in third, which was the fourth most popular benefit in 2025. However, it is worth noting that more independence and security of energy supply was not an option in 2021, so when that is removed, each survey indicates the same three benefits within the top three.

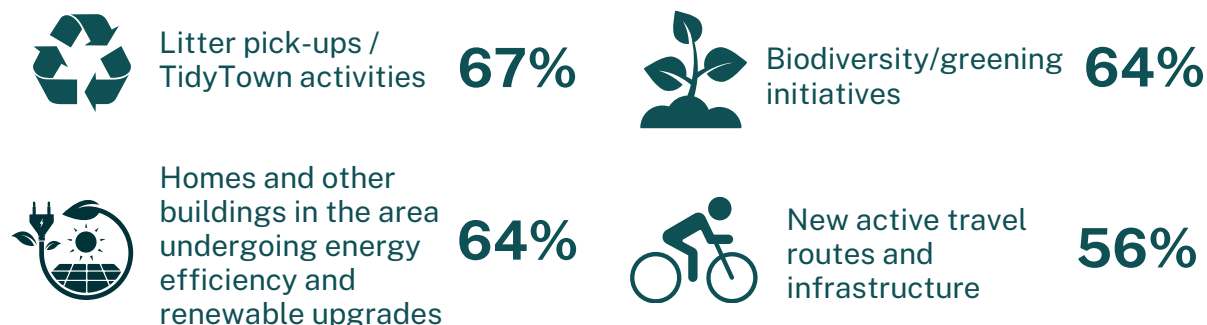
Climate action in the community

While climate change is a global challenge and many of our targets are set at an EU or national level, much of the change we need to see will happen at a local level.

This section of the survey aimed to get a sense of the type of actions that are already taking place at a local level as well as the level of support for those actions.

Have you noticed any climate initiatives in your area?

From the responses, it is clear that climate action is visible in communities across Dublin. The most visible or noticeable actions taking place include:



Many of the initiatives that are most visible in communities tend to be community-driven or individual ones, such as litter pick-ups, homes undergoing energy efficiency upgrades or biodiversity and greening initiatives (which may be community-driven, initiated by the local authority or a collaboration between the two).

While active travel infrastructure does appear to be more visible around Dublin, other transport-related changes like improved public transport, traffic calming measures or encouraging children to walk or wheel to school are less visible.

How supportive would you be of climate action initiatives in the community?

This question aimed to assess the level of support for specific actions taking place in communities in Dublin. People were asked to rank their level of support from 1 (least supportive) to 10 (most supportive).

There was a broad level of support for the majority of the actions presented, with over 50% ranking their level of support as 10 for all but one option.

The top three actions that people were most supportive of and least supportive of were:

Actions respondents are most supportive of in their community



Biodiversity / greening initiatives	75%
Improved public transport	73%
Homes undergoing energy efficiency / renewable upgrades	68%

Actions respondents are least supportive of in their community

Traffic calming / reduction measures	46%
Litter pick-ups / TidyTown activities	56%
New active travel routes and infrastructure	60%

Based on rankings for the maximum level of support (10)

Although traffic calming and reduction measures did receive a fair level of support, it attracted noticeably less maximum support compared with other initiatives. This contrast, particularly with the strong demand for better public transport, may suggest that people want to see viable alternatives to car use in place before they are ready to fully support traffic calming measures.

This also suggests a disconnect between the biggest benefit to moving away from fossil fuels identified by respondents - better air quality - and the measures that need to be implemented to get us there, i.e. reducing the number of cars on the road, increasing active travel, improving public transport, etc.

Having a say on climate action in the community

In order for climate action to be successful at the local level, it is important to get support and buy-in from the local community. When people feel they have had the opportunity to input into changes in their area, they are more likely to support it.⁴

While there are often opportunities for people to share their views through public consultation or other events, these processes do not always reach everyone in the community.

This question asked whether people feel they have had the opportunity to input into climate action decisions in their area and if they felt their input made a difference.

Do you feel you have a say on climate action initiatives in your local community?

Rarely or never: 68%

The majority of respondents feel that they rarely or never have a say on climate action initiatives in their community.

When asked why, the majority of those who responded said they don't know where or how to share their views and it can be difficult to find information about what's going on or how to get involved. Many also shared sentiments of frustration that they are not being heard when they do provide feedback.

Based on the written responses, not being able to find the right forum or opportunity to share views appears to be a much larger barrier than a lack of interest or motivation, although a small number of respondents did mention time constraints and other commitments as a barrier to participation.

“

“There is very little information on how to share them, where to share them or even any action on when they are shared.”

“I do not see the right forum for it be it in person or online. I have written letters to local councillors but with limited response.”

”

⁴ Public Participation Networks and Local Democracy: Addressing Challenges and Amplifying Opportunities
<https://publicpolicy.ie/papers/public-participation-networks-and-local-democracy-addressing-challenges-and-amplifying-opportunities/>

Regularly or sometimes: 27%

Just over a quarter of respondents said that they do share their views either regularly or sometimes (and they would like to do so more often).

For those who do feel they have had a chance to input into climate action initiatives in their community, the majority of people (57%) do feel that their input has made a difference.

For those who do feel their input has made a difference, over half were people actively involved with local community groups carrying out initiatives in the area. Just over a quarter were people who saw their suggestions or initiatives they gave their support to implemented in their area.

These responses suggest that being involved in the local community can lead to a more positive outlook as to the impact a person can have. It also demonstrates the importance of following through on public consultation and making sure the changes being implemented as a result are visible to those who provided their feedback.

“

“My strong support for improved walking and cycling infrastructure has helped to deliver it.”

“My suggestion to rewild a small area outside our local park was followed through on.”

“Working with community groups to install solar, energy audit, more LEDs and planting trees in the community.”

“I’m quite vocal on these issues! I engage with them, go to meetings, organise people etc, and sometimes get the results I’m hoping for.”

”

Input does not make a difference (43%)

However, it is worth noting that a substantial portion of respondents did not feel that their input made a difference.

When asked why, written responses included sentiments that no one is listening to their feedback or because of a perception that decisions have already been made before going to consultation. The time that it can take for initiatives to be implemented was another issue raised, with many feeling the process is too slow. There is a perception that there is a lack of political will at local and national level to progress climate action and this impacts on the time it can take to see change.

This suggests that more could be done to demonstrate how feedback and submissions are being used in public consultations. Providing updates on the process could increase transparency and trust and giving clear timeframes for progress and responses may also be beneficial.

“

“Consultation can feel a little like a rubber stamping exercise, not genuine, lack of transparency in how consultation outcome is reflected in plans for accountability. Or cherry picking areas of priority that align with what they had already planned to do. Meaningful consultation and engagement is maybe a gap.”

“Because everything is centralised at government, we need more of a focus on community funded and not profit ran schemes.”

”



While this question was not asked in the 2021 survey, respondents were asked to share whether they felt their views and concerns had been taken into account on how we produce and use energy in Dublin. At that time, 70% of respondents said they rarely or never felt their views were taken into account. This is similar to the level of respondents in 2025 who feel they rarely or never have a say on climate action initiatives in their local community (68%), suggesting progress has not been made over the last five years to create more accessible and inclusive processes for people to engage with climate initiatives and decisions in Dublin.

Key takeaways

Energy poverty needs to be addressed in Dublin

The statistic of 81% of respondents avoiding turning on their heating to save on energy bills is an alarming one. This finding is consistent with that from the Barnardos Cost of Living 2025 report which revealed almost half of families are going without or cutting down on heating and electricity (35%) along with other essentials including food and medical appointments.⁵

According to official 2024 enforced deprivation statistics, 263,635 people were unable to keep their home adequately warm⁶. Given the ongoing cost of living crisis, it is likely these numbers have continued to rise in the years since. Energy poverty has a significant impact on both physical and mental health, particularly among older people.

We urgently need to address the circumstances that lead to energy poverty including the low energy performance of many homes in Dublin, the high cost of energy bills and the support available for meeting these, as well as broader issues around low income and social deprivation.



‘Energy poverty’ – when a household spends at least €1 out of every €10 they have (10 per cent) of their disposable income on energy.⁸

⁵ Barnardos Cost of Living 2025 report reveals almost half of families going without or cutting down on basic essentials
<https://www.barnardos.ie/news/press-releases/barnardos-cost-of-living-2025-report-reveals-almost-half-of-families-going-without-or-cutting-down-on-basic-essentials/>

⁶ 844,700 people forced to go without in 2024, of which more than 262,700 are children
<https://www.socialjustice.ie/article/844700-people-forced-go-without-2024-which-more-262700-are-children>

⁸ How is energy poverty measured and why does it matter?

<https://www.seai.ie/blog/how-energy-poverty-measured#:~:text=Measuring%20Energy%20Poverty,to%20be%20experiencing%20energy%20poverty.>

We need to demonstrate the connection between benefits and action

These survey results suggest a disconnect between the benefits to taking climate action, such as better air quality and improved health, and the actions needed to get us there.

When asked to indicate their level of support for various community climate initiatives, traffic calming and reduction measures was the only action that fewer than half of respondents (46%) ranked at the maximum level of support (10). This is noteworthy given that such measures are a key tool for improving air quality in Dublin, by reducing both the number of cars on the road and the pollution associated with this.

While some may argue that better air quality can also be achieved by switching to electric vehicles, it is worth noting that better access to public transport as an alternative to car use was one of the top three priority actions selected by respondents. However, by introducing traffic calming measures and reducing the amount of traffic on the road, public transport can operate more efficiently, again indicating a disconnect between what people would like to see and the things we need to do to achieve them.



Cost is the dominant driver around people's energy use

People in Dublin are feeling the cost of their energy use and this is reflected in the change in responses compared to 2021. In the last four years, cost and bills have overtaken climate and environmental concerns as the main factor shaping energy decisions.

Within this, additional written responses indicate that cost is one of the biggest barriers to implementing individual climate actions like retrofitting homes or switching to an electric vehicle. The actions people are already doing tend to be lower-cost, indicating that the higher-cost actions feel out of reach for many.

Living situation can influence views on climate action

The survey results suggest that a person's living situation (whether they are renting or own their own home) influences their priorities when it comes to climate action. In some ways this is expected, as homeowners are more likely to be in a position to retrofit their homes compared to renters who are dependent on their landlord to make many changes.

Homeowners in Dublin are more likely to drive than renters and as a result, are more likely to have plans to switch to an electric vehicle than renters. Conversely, renters consider better access to public transport as the top priority for Dublin compared to homeowners who place using renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency upgrades ahead of public transport.

Homeowners also ranked individuals as the third most responsible for acting on climate change, while renters ranked individuals fifth, bringing politicians into the top three instead. This suggests a greater sense of self efficacy in relation to climate action among homeowners who have more agency to carry out actions than renters.



There is a confidence gap in institutions responsible for action on climate change

These results suggest that more could be done to build trust and confidence in the institutions seen as most responsible for acting on climate change, including the current government and local authorities.

Written responses suggest that increased transparency in consultation processes, visible implementation of climate action initiatives and more opportunity for input from the general public and communities is needed, which could in turn help to increase confidence.



People want more opportunities to engage and share their views

Written responses to questions around opportunities to share views on local climate initiatives indicate some frustration with current consultation processes. Sixty-eight per cent feel they rarely or never have a say in climate initiatives in their community, with many saying they simply don't know how to get involved, a sense that they are not being heard or that decisions have already been made before something was put to consultation.

Sentiment tends to be a lot more positive among those who are actively involved in community groups or who have seen something they suggested implemented in their area. These people are more likely to have visibility on what's happening in the community and the steps local authorities are taking to support their initiatives.

This suggests that creating more transparent processes, exploring more inclusive and accessible opportunities to engage and provide feedback and continuing to support the work of local community groups can help to create more opportunities for people to provide their input.

Conclusion

People in Dublin care about their energy use. Cost and affordability are central concerns, influencing how people use energy in their homes. It is clear the energy crisis has presented challenges but there is strong support for action - people want to see more homes being retrofitted, better public transport and a healthier, greener Dublin.

The more active a person is in their community, the more positive an outlook they are likely to have when it comes to influencing climate action in Dublin. We need to create more accessible opportunities for people to engage and work together to create a more sustainable Dublin for everyone.

Connecting climate action with how we use our energy and supporting the most vulnerable in society to lift them out of energy poverty will be key as we continue on this path towards meeting our 2030 and 2050 climate and energy goals.



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