

Irish Farmers' position on Greenhouse Gas Emissions: An insight into representation, perceived trust and worry

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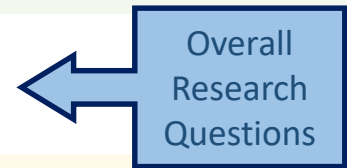
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What socio-economic factors encourage climate action at farm level?

What behavioural barriers exist with GHG technology adoption?



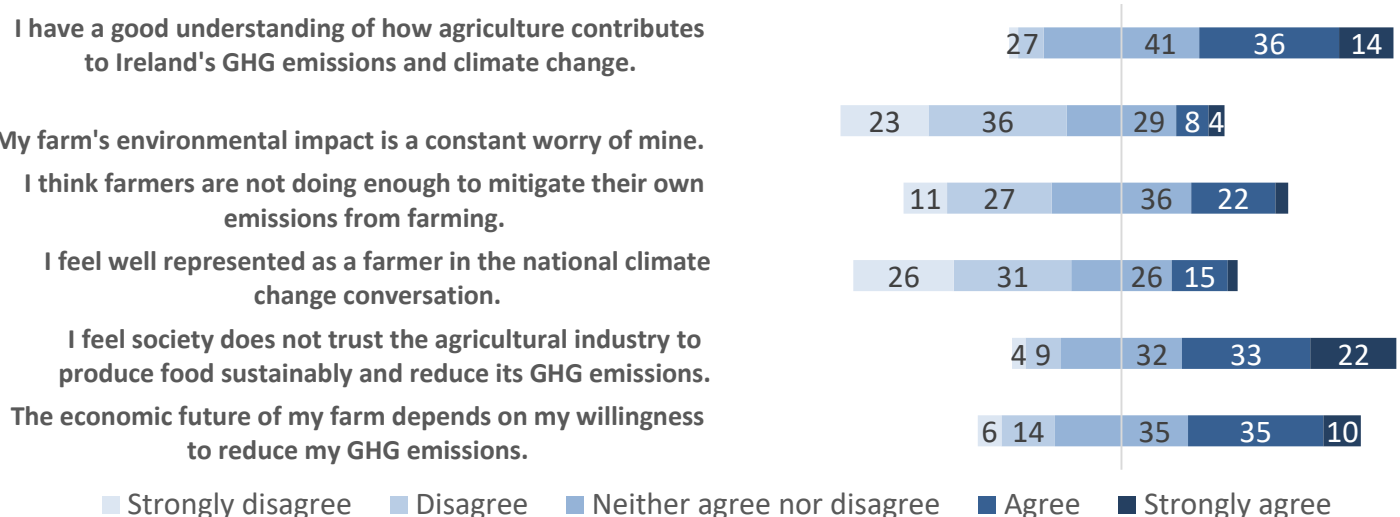
Background:

- Potential to mitigate Ireland's agricultural emissions may be hampered by farmers' attitude towards climate change (Tzemi and Breen, 2018).
- Trust, stress and personal beliefs have been found to be very motivating for farmers when tasked with reducing their GHG emissions (Jantke et al., 2020).
- Realising the GHG mitigation potential of agriculture is ultimately dependent on farm-level decisions (Chandra, et al., 2016).

Methodology:

- One question (9 components) was included in the Irish National Farm Survey for 2021 using a standard likert scale.
- The statements allowed farmers to express how:
 - Aware they feel towards GHG mitigation technologies
 - Trusted they feel by society to reduce their emissions
 - Represented they feel in the National debate on the topic
 - Worried they are about their GHG emissions

Responses of specialist dairy farmers from the Teagasc NFS (%)



Economic modelling of the data is now underway in SPSS to identify correlations between the results and compare socio-economic factors that influence a farmer's attitude towards GHG emissions