

# Public Perceptions of Climate Change in New Hampshire

Coastal New Hampshire  
Climate Summit

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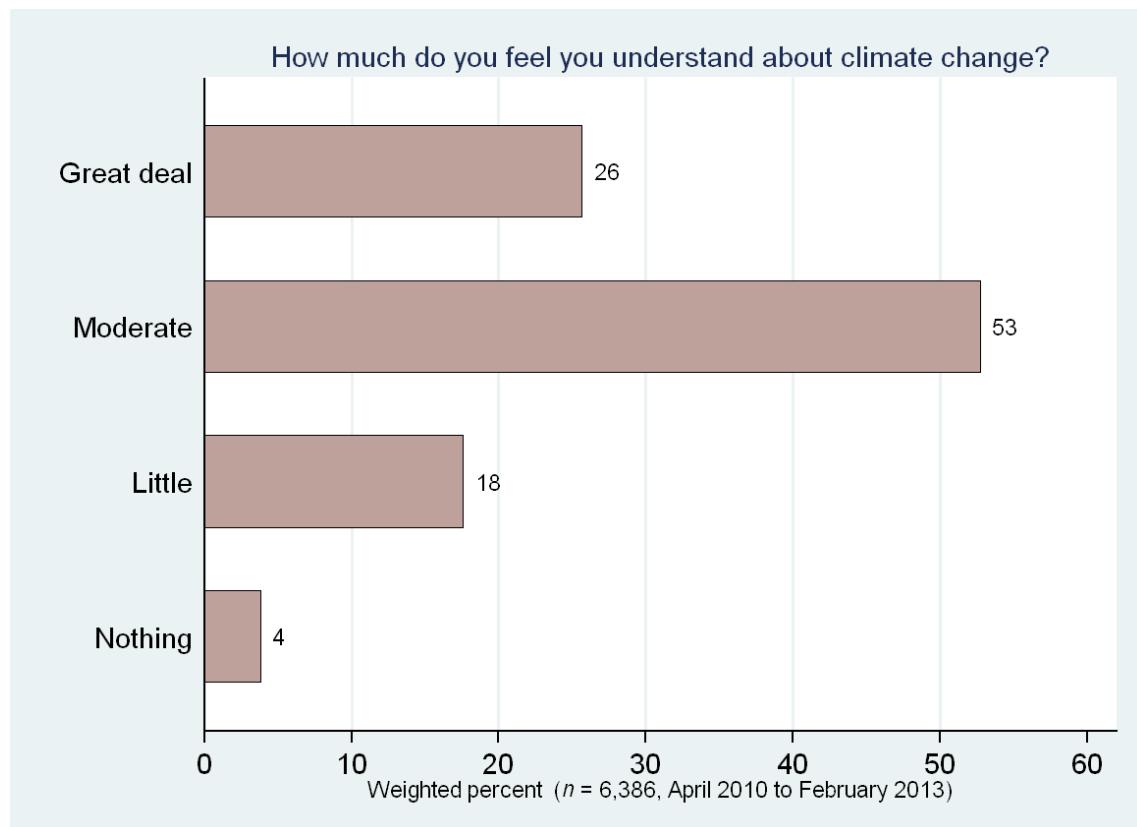


# **Since April 2010, the Granite State Poll has carried 2 basic climate change questions**

- 13 polls to date, almost 7,000 interviews
- NH results consistent over time, and with a 2011 national survey
- Starting in 2011, broader mix of questions
  - Knowledge
  - Other environmental/science topics
- Research articles, reports and a blog present findings

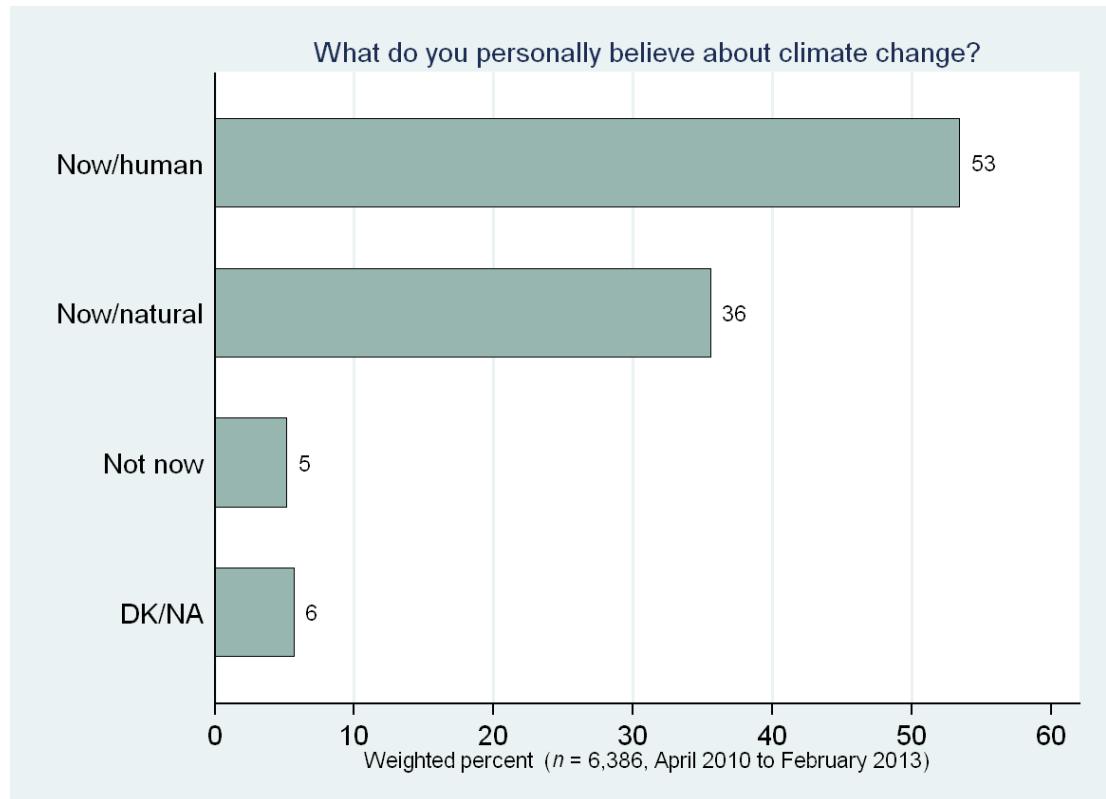
“Next, I would like to ask you some questions about the issue of **global warming or climate change**. How much do you feel you understand about this issue ... would you say a great deal, a moderate amount, only a little, or nothing at all?”

- A great deal
- A moderate amount
- Only a little
- Nothing at all



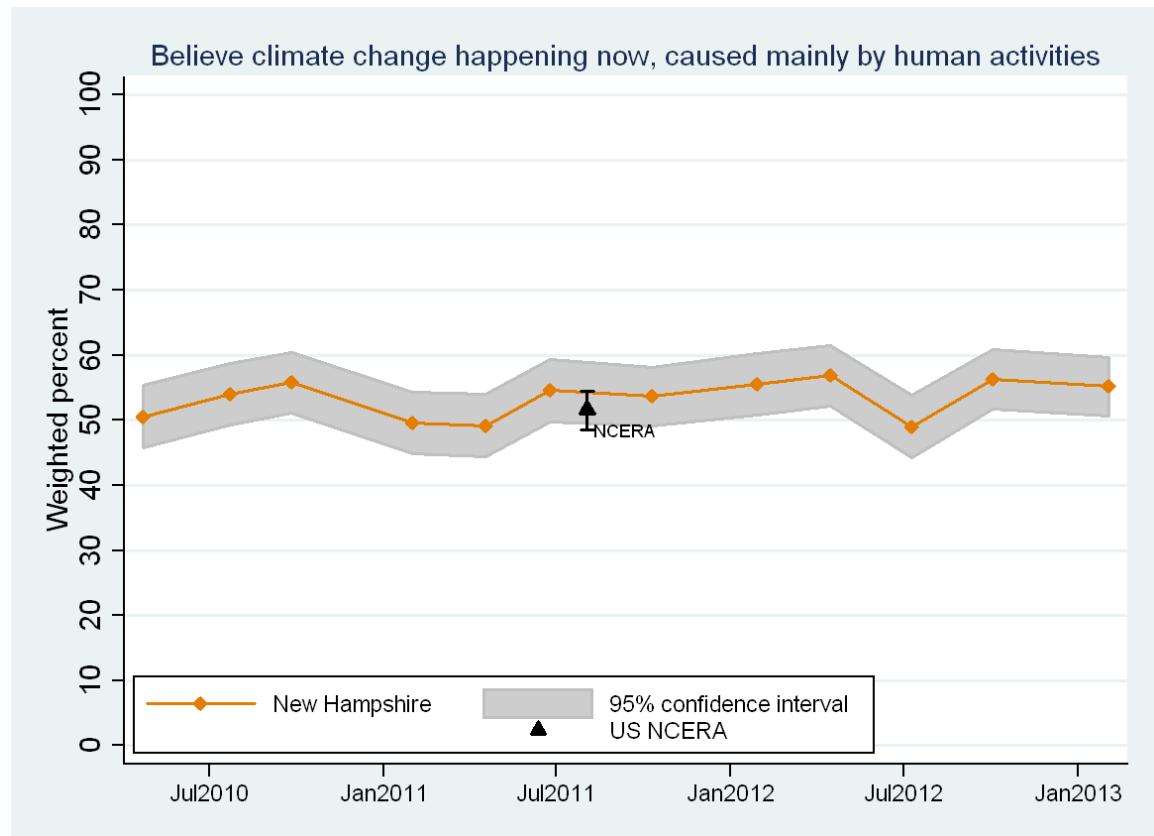
“Which of the following three statements do you personally believe?”

- Climate change is happening now, caused mainly by *human activities*.
- Climate change is happening now, but caused mainly by *natural forces*.
- Climate change is *NOT happening* now.
- don’t know/no answer



# Responses have been surprisingly stable over the past 3 years

- About 53% of NH residents believe change is happening now, caused mainly by humans
- Similar to 2011 national survey results



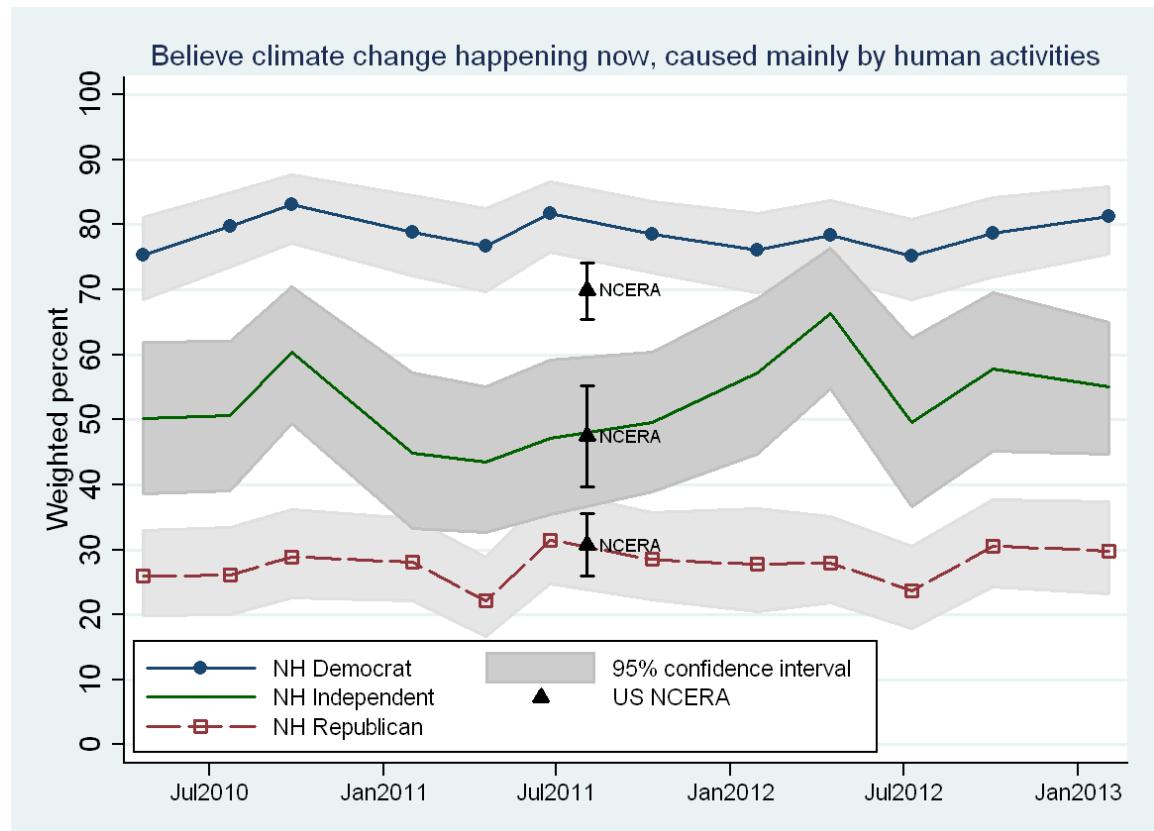
Gender, age and education correlate with climate beliefs, but political party dominates beliefs about climate change. This is among the most powerful “wedge issues” on surveys.

79% of Democrats

53% of Independents

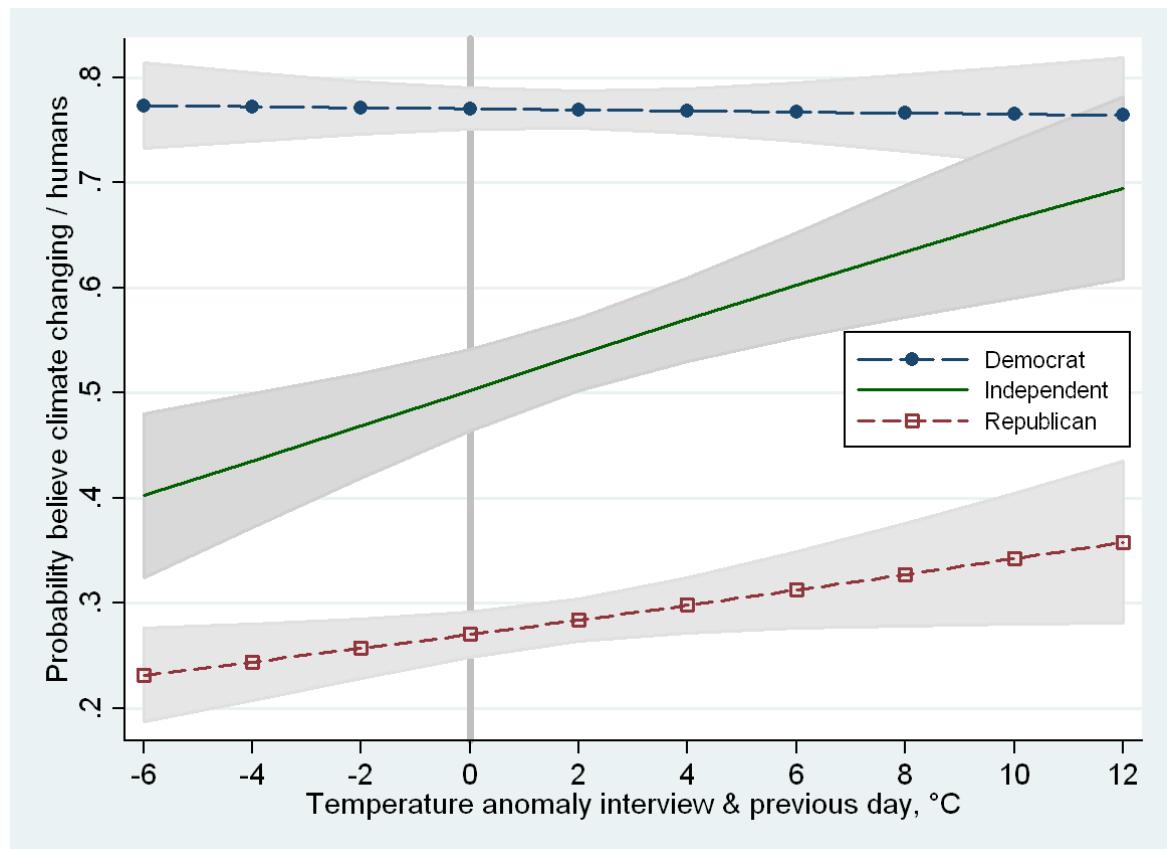
28% of Republicans

believe that human activities are changing the climate



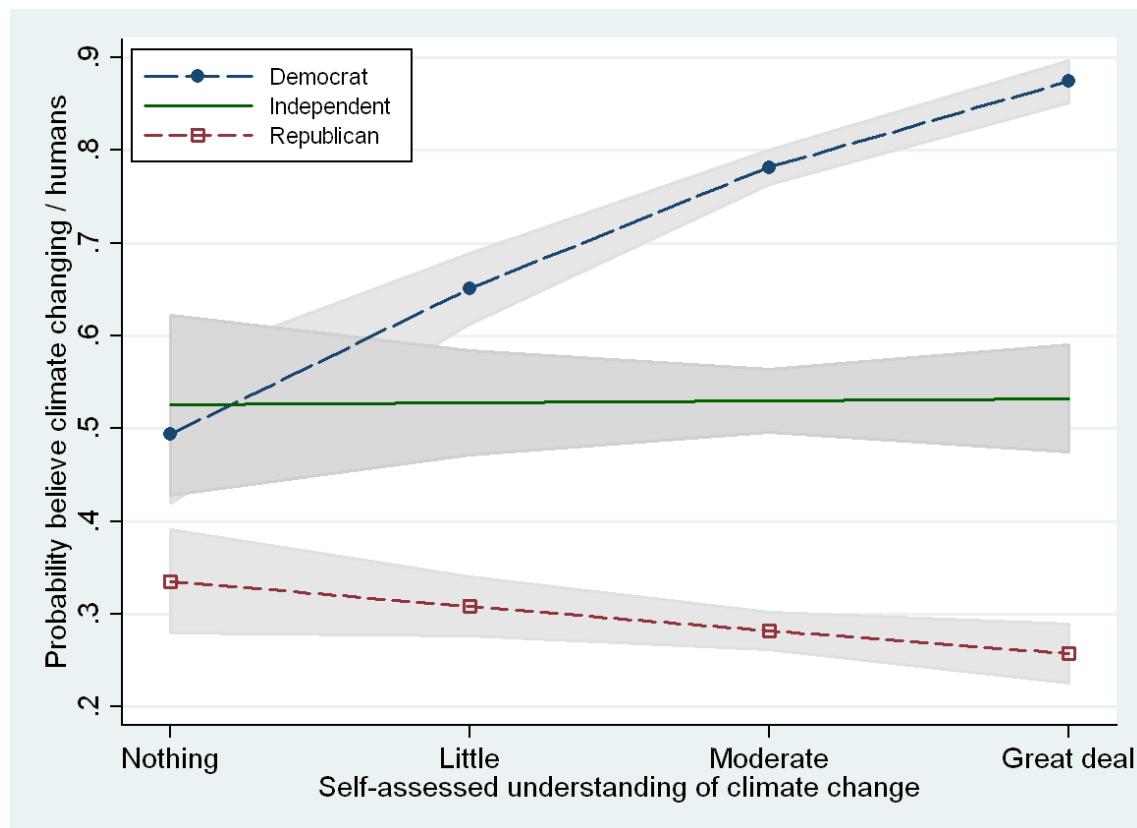
Democrats and Republicans are widely divided. Independents have in-between, more volatile views — responding partly to weather.

*Temperature x party*  
interaction effect  
in logit  
regression  
model



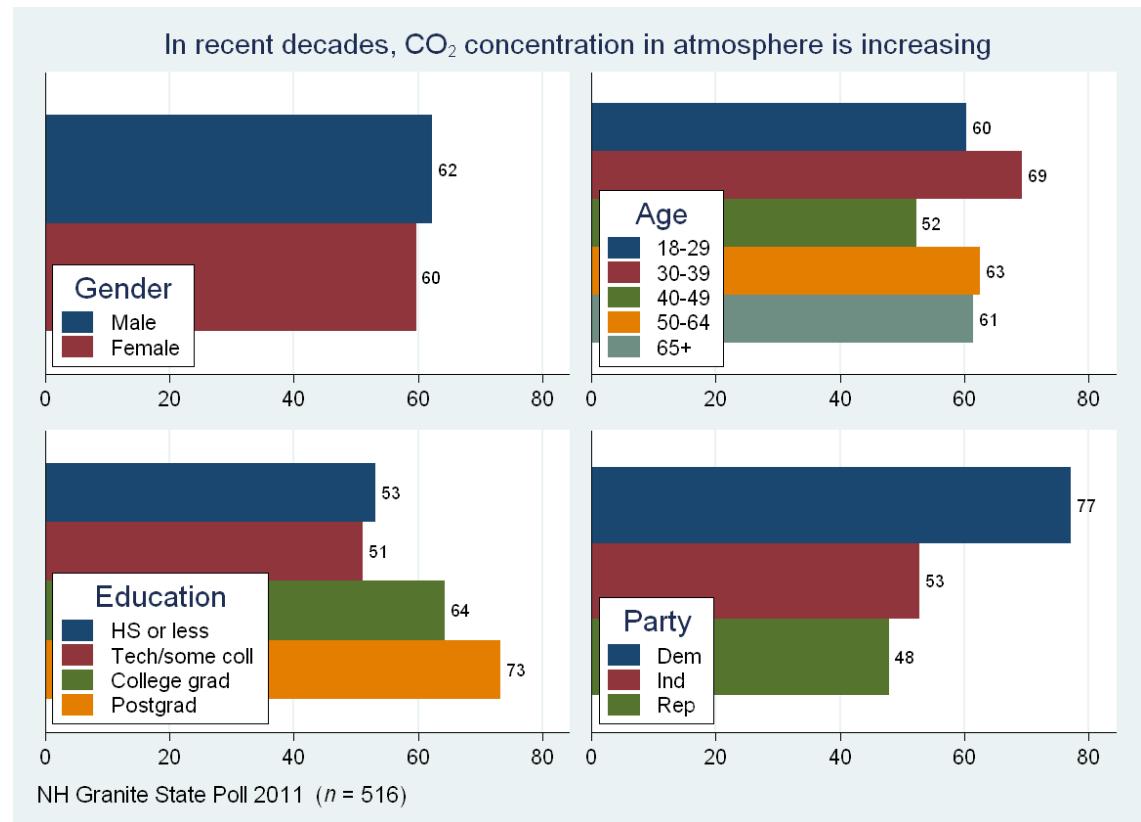
Among Democrats, belief in anthropogenic climate change increases with self-assessed understanding. Among Republicans, belief *declines* with self-assessed understanding.

*Understanding x party*  
interaction effect  
in logit  
regression  
model



Through *biased assimilation*, people selectively acquire information that fits their pre-existing beliefs.

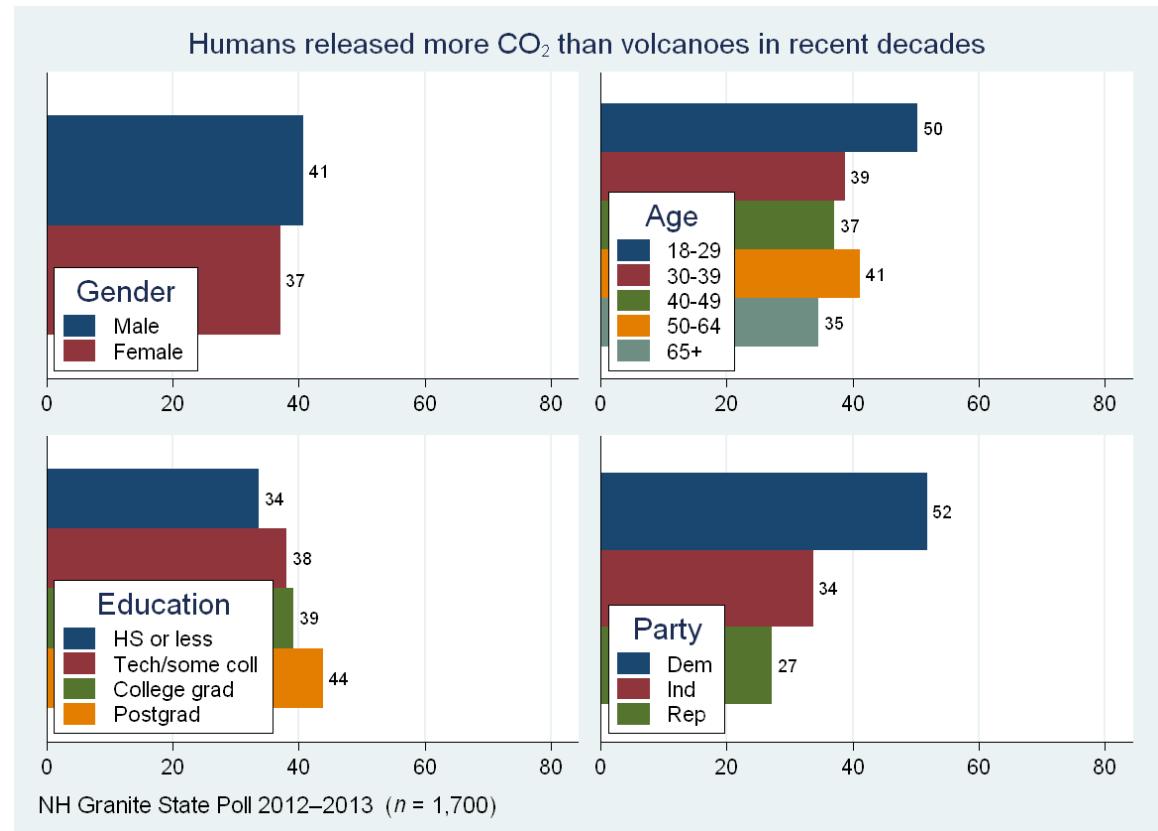
“Which of the following three statements do you think is more accurate?  
Scientific measurements have confirmed that in recent decades, the concentration  
of CO<sub>2</sub> or carbon dioxide in the Earth’s atmosphere is  
...  
\* Decreasing  
\* Staying about the same  
\* Increasing”



Recent paper and blog posts examine “the demographics of true and false climate facts.”

“Which of the following two statements do you think is more accurate? Over the past few decades,

- \* Human activities have released much more CO<sub>2</sub> than volcanoes.
- \* Humans and volcanoes have released about the same amounts of CO<sub>2</sub>.
- \* Volcanoes have released much more CO<sub>2</sub> than humans.”



# Why communicating about climate change is hard (it's not just the nature of science)

- Among scientists, consensus on reality of ACC
- Among public, large minority rejects ACC
- Climate issues *more polarized* than social issues
- Unlike social issues, climate polarization *widens with education* and with *self-assessed understanding*
- Through *biased assimilation*, people acquire information that supports their prejudices
- People know where to find arguments they can use, starting with partisan news *and blogs*
- Scientific information confronts *mobilized, active opposition* in this environment
- *Recommendation: communicate with a detailed awareness of counter-argument “talking points”*

A black dog stands on a large, mossy rock in the middle of a shallow, rocky beach. The dog is facing away from the camera, looking out towards the ocean. The water is calm with some small waves, and there are many other rocks of various sizes scattered across the wet sand. The lighting suggests it might be late afternoon or early evening.

Questions?