

Public perceptions and engagement with

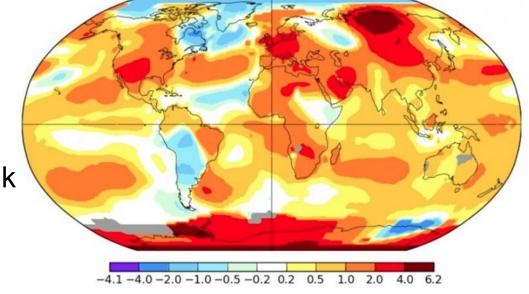
climate change

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This Presentation

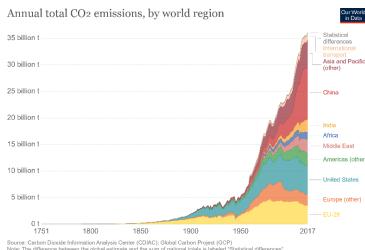
- 1. Why study public perceptions of climate change?
- 2. How have perceptions of climate change changed?
- 3. Why is it difficult to engage with climate change?
- 4. How do people experience climate change?
 - weather
 - experts
 - media
- 5. Who is concerned about climate change?
- 6. How to communicate climate change?



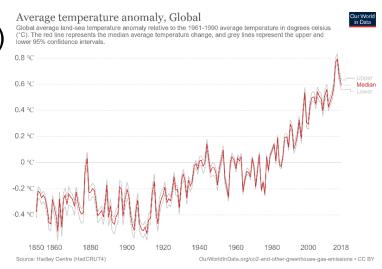
Background

Climate Change

- biggest environmental threat the world is currently facing
- policy to avoid 'dangerous' climate change: 2°C temperature increase
- UK Climate Change Act 2008: 25% reduction by 2020; 80% GHG reduction by 2050 (2019: 'net zero' amendment)
- EU: 20% below 1990 by 2020 Roadmap: 40% by 2030, 60% by 2040, 80% by 2050
- Paris agreement (2015): Reaffirm 2°C 'goal', while urging efforts for 1.5°C limit



Note: The difference between the global estimate and the sum of national totals is labeled "Statistical differences" OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions • CC BY



Source: Our world in data

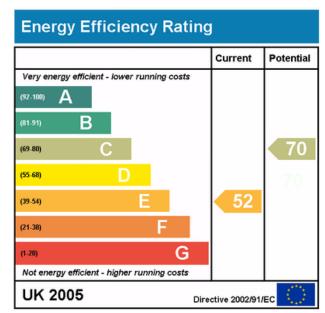


Background

- Ambitious targets require fundamental shifts in the way energy is <u>used</u> and <u>produced</u>
 - →both energy supply and demand changes
 - → new energy technologies to decarbonise supply
 - → reduce household energy (half of all demand)
 - →one side is not enough!



Source: Wikimedia commons (Kim Hansen)



Source: Wikimedia commons (Gralo)



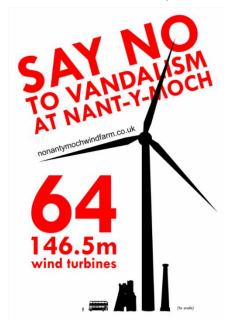
Background

- Public perceptions and attitudes critical to achieve sustainability targets (Spence et al 2009)
 - → <u>Supply side</u>: community opposition can lead to delays and cancellations in planning and construction
 - → <u>Demand side</u>: willingness to take action against climate change in terms of behavioural change and compliance with wider policies

"policymakers may be reluctant to take meaningful action, if their electorate do not think that climate change is happening, anthropogenic, or a serious threat." (cf. Rebecca Willis, 2018)



Source: Wikimedia commons (Jakob Huber)



Source: Nonantymochwindfarm.co.uk



Historical Trends

How have perceptions of climate change changed over the last 30 years?



Historical Trends

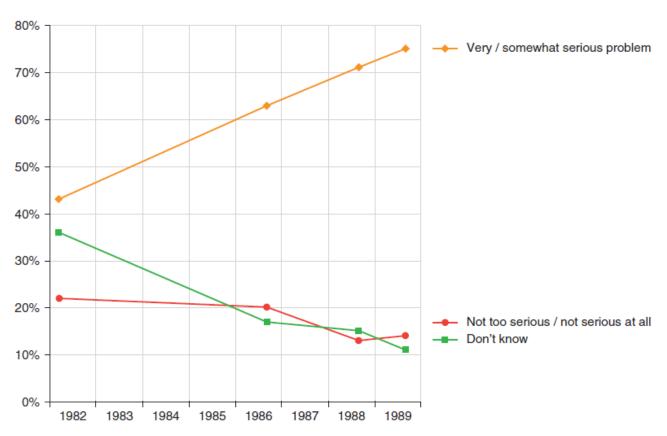


FIGURE 2 | Early trends in public perceptions in the United States. Data points show how 'serious' U.S. public survey respondents considered climate change to be during the 1980s. Data obtained from Ref. 58 ($n \ge 1000$ at each time-point).



Historical Trends

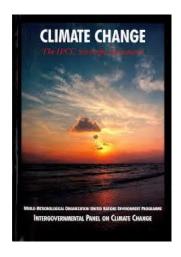
"As far as you know, do you personally think the world's climate is changing, or not?"

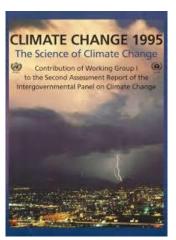
	2005 (1,491)	2010 (1,822)	
Yes	91	78	
No	4	15	
Don't know	5	6	

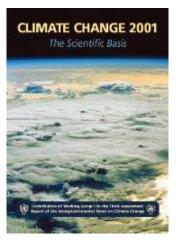
Poortinga et al 2011

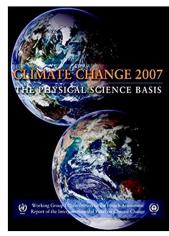


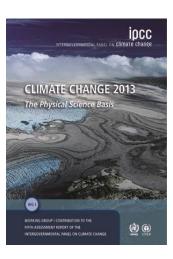
IPCC Reports















IPCC IV (2007):

"Warming of the climate system is <u>unequivocal</u>, as is now evident from observations of increases in global average air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice, and rising sea levels."



Given that we know that **climate change** is **real** and is happening **now**, why do so many people (still) find it difficult to engage with the topic?

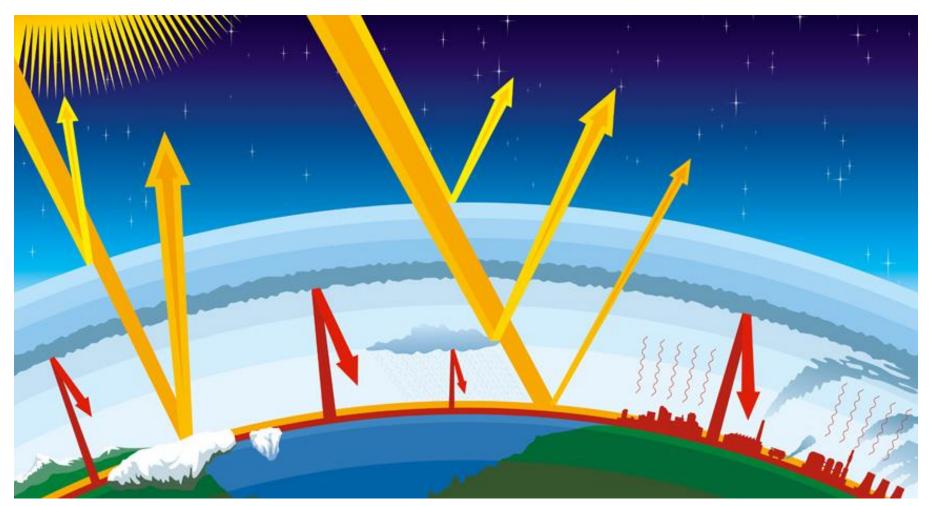




Psychological distance



Psychological Distance



Source: DavidSzabo



Psychological Distance

Will it affect people like me?

Social Distance

Will it happen here?

Geographic Distance

Does it really exist/have serious impacts?

Experiential Distance

Will it happen in my lifetime?

Temporal Distance

Trope, Y., & Liberman N. (2010). Construal-level theory of psychological distance. Psychological Review, 117(2), 440-463

Source: Wikimedia commons



Psychological Distance

Climate Change:

"long-term shifts in the planet's weather patterns or average temperatures"

- 30 years

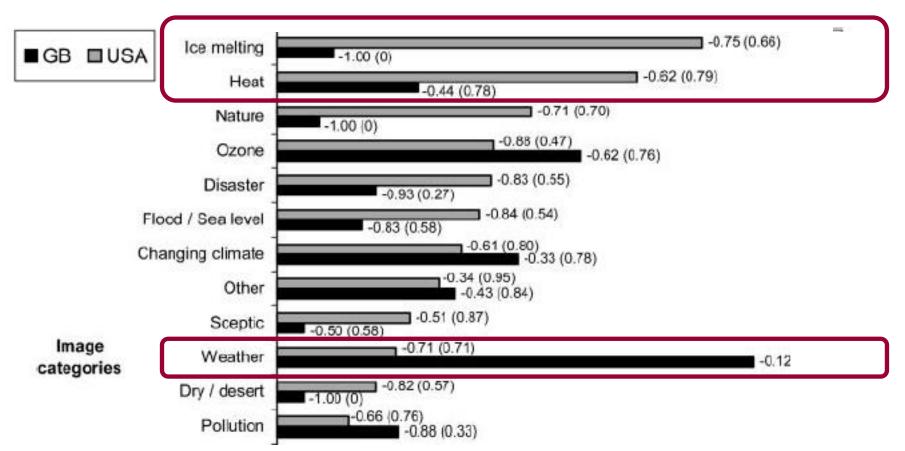


Weather and weather events





Global Warming" (US) versus "Climate Change" (UK)



Lorenzoni et al 2006



Weather



Source: YouTube screen capture

2014-2015



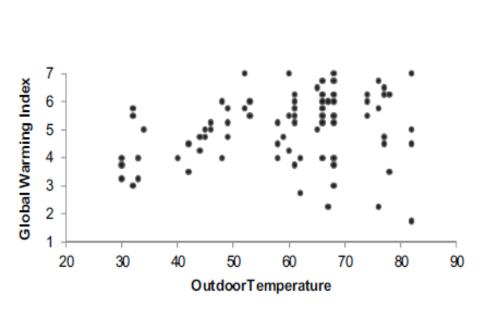




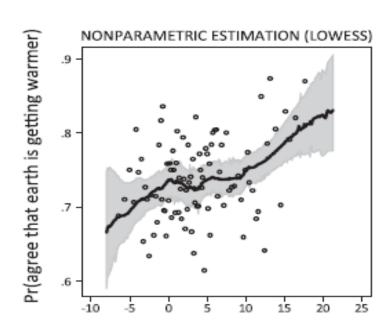
Source: Twitter screen capture



Temperature



Joireman et al 2010



Egan & Mullin 2012



Flooding



Photo: G Friedrich



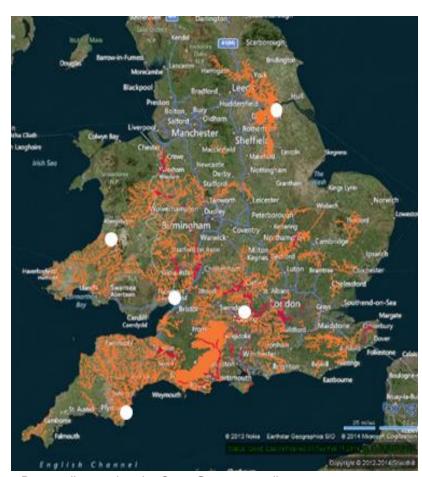
Photo: Philip Halling (CC)



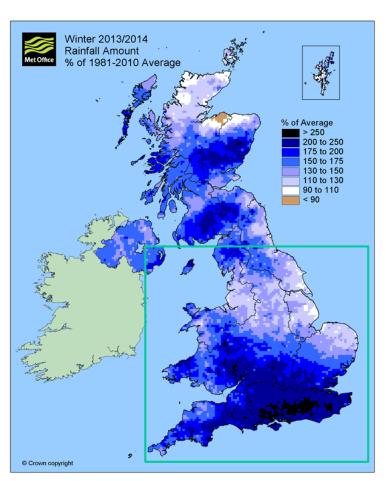
Photo: FEMA (Walter Jennings)



Flooding



Dataset licensed under Open Government license

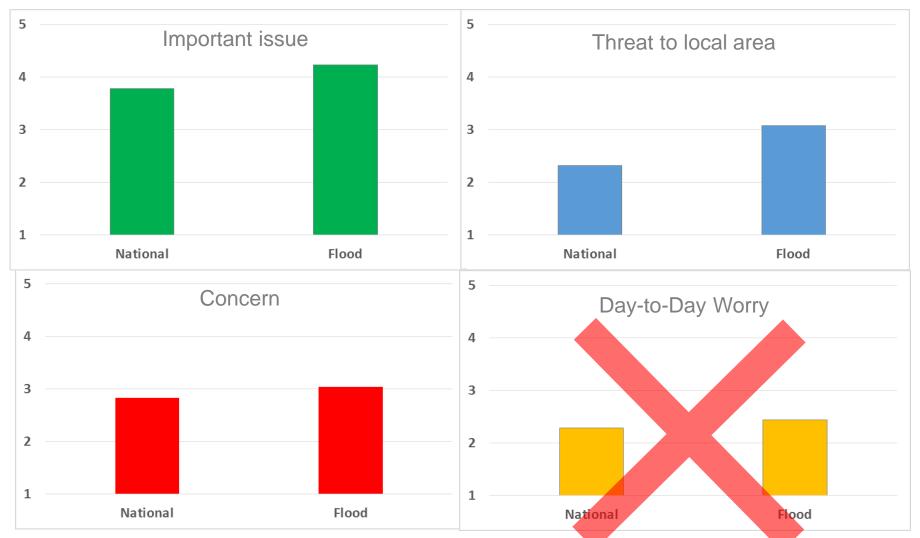


Source: MetOffice (Crown copyright)

2013/14 Winter Flooding in the UK



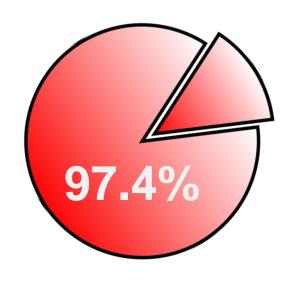
Flooding







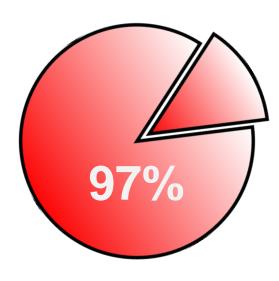
Percentage of climate scientists/academic papers supporting tenet that humans cause climate change



Doran & Zimmerman 2009



Anderegg et al 2010

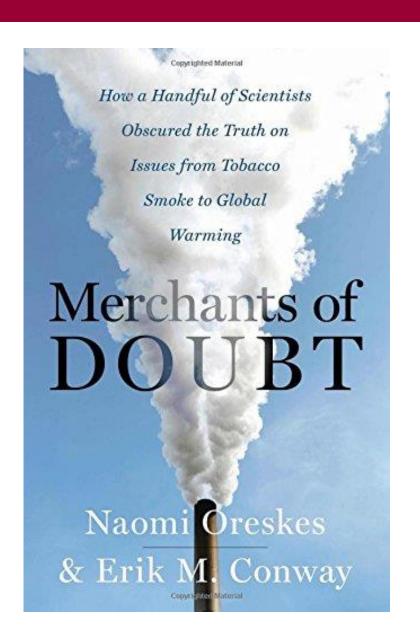


Cook et al 2016











Belief in scientific consensus

"To the best of your knowledge, what proportion of scientists agree that climate change is happening and that humans are largely causing it?"

	The vast majority of scientists agree (80% or more)	Most scientists agree (more than 50% but fewer than 80%)	As many scientist agree as disagree (50%)	Some scientists agree (more than 20% but fewer than 50%)	A small minority of scientists agree (20% or less)
France	33%	33%	18%	7%	3%
Germany	24%	30%	19%	8%	4%
Norway	35%	29%	18%	4%	3%
UK	30%	28%	20%	6%	5%

Steentjes et al 2017



Belief in scientific consensus

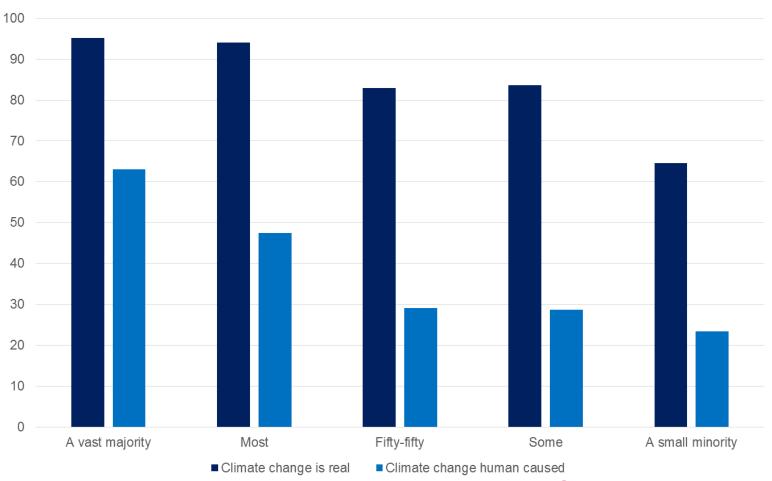
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Steentjes et al 2017



"To the best of your knowledge, what proportion of scientists agree that climate change is happening and that humans are largely causing it?"



Steentjes et al 2017



Media reporting



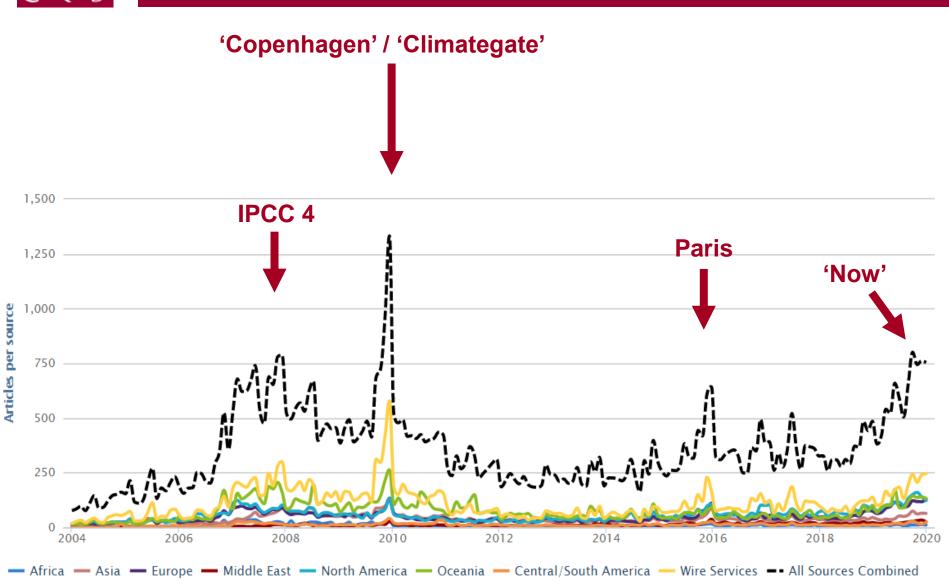
Media Reporting



Photo: Jon S from Flickr (CC BY 2.0):

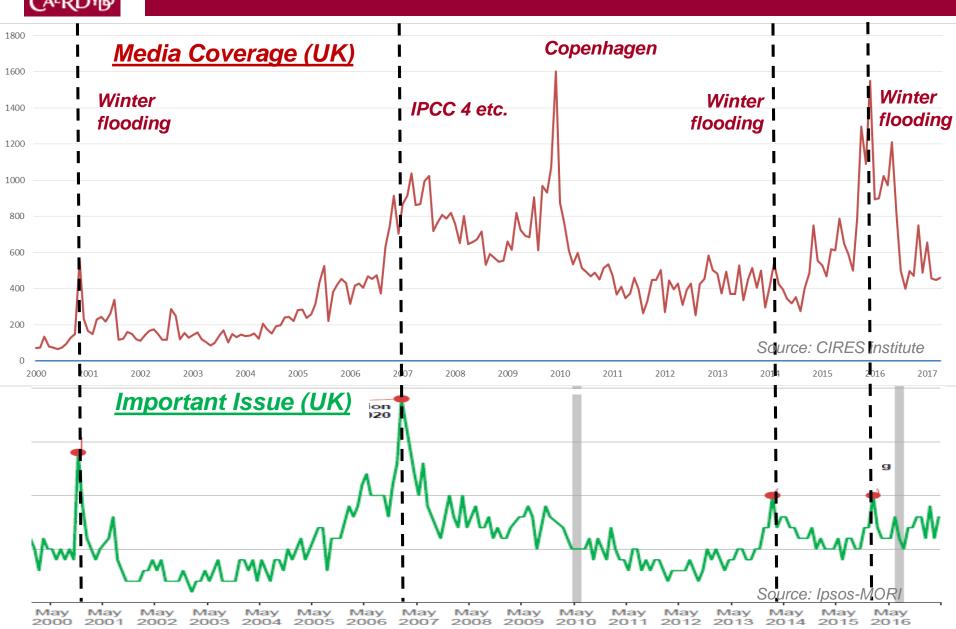


Media Reporting





Media Reporting





Who is concerned about climate change?



Who is concerned?







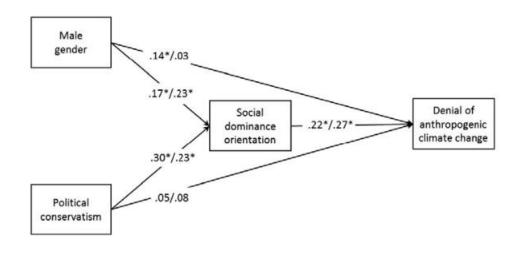
Left Young Affluent



Who is concerned?

Climate scepticism

	Scepticism Scale	Climate Change does not exist
	B (SE) p	B (SE) p
Gender		,
Male	0.00 (0.04) n.s.	0.22 (0.14) n.s.
 Age		
25-34	-0.06 (0.07) n.s.	-0.18 (0.29) n.s.
35-44	0.00(0.06) n.s.	0.46 (0.25) n.s.
45-54	0 04 (0 06) n s	0 17 (0 26) n s
55-64	0.16 (0.07) *	0.66 (0.26) *
65 plus	0.22 (0.06) ***	0.65 (0.24) **
Social Grade		
C1	0.19 (0.05) ***	0.20 (0.20) n.s.
C2	0.21 (0.05) ***	0.52 (0.20) *
DE	0.21 (0.06) ***	0.47 (0.21) *
Voting Intention		
Conservative	0.22 (0.05) ***	0.80 (0.20) ***
Labour	-0.05 (0.05) n.s.	0.41 (0.21) n.s.
LibDems	-0.05 (0.07) n.s.	0.03 (0.30) n.s.
Other	0.02 (0.07) n.s.	0.51 (0.27) n.s.
Would not Vote	0.05 (0.06) n.s.	0.90 (0.22) ***







How to communicate climate change?



- 1. Fear versus hope messages
- 2. The use of images
- 3. Reducing psychological distance
- 4. Communicating scientific consensus
- 5. Engagement across the political spectrum (how to talk to the centre right)

Climate change

We have 12 years to limit climate change catastrophe, warns UN

Urgent changes needed to cut risk of extreme heat, drought, floods and poverty, says IPCC

Overwhelmed by climate change? Here's what you can do

Jonathan Watts *Global environment editor*

Mon 8 Oct 2018 07.23 BST







123,825

This article is over 1 month old



▲ A firefighter battles a fire in California. The world is currently 1C warmer than preindustrial levels. Photograph: Ringo HW Chiu/AP

The world's leading climate scientists have warned there is only a dozen years for global warming to be kept to a maximum of 1.5C, beyond which even half a degree will significantly worsen the risks of drought, floods, extreme heat and poverty for hundreds of millions of people.











"I don't want your hope. I don't want you to be hopeful. I want you to panic ... and act as if the house was on fire. " **Greta Thunberg Environmental Activist**



Shows urgency



False sense of security





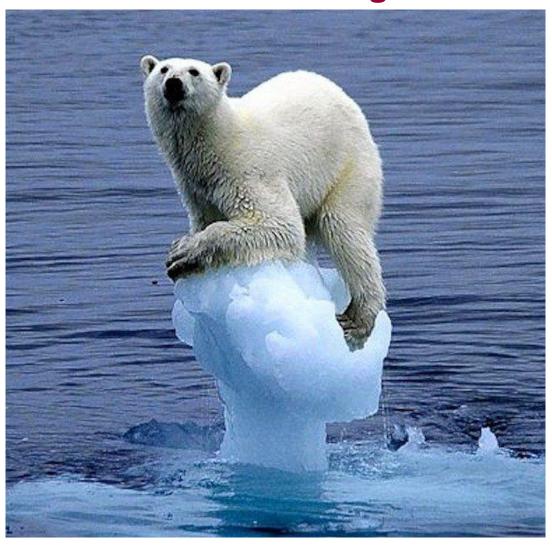
FEAR

8

HOPE



The use of images















'Reducing' or 'Bridging' psychological distance



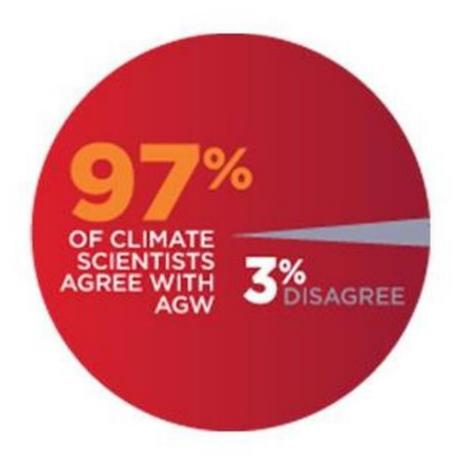
Local impacts



Global identity

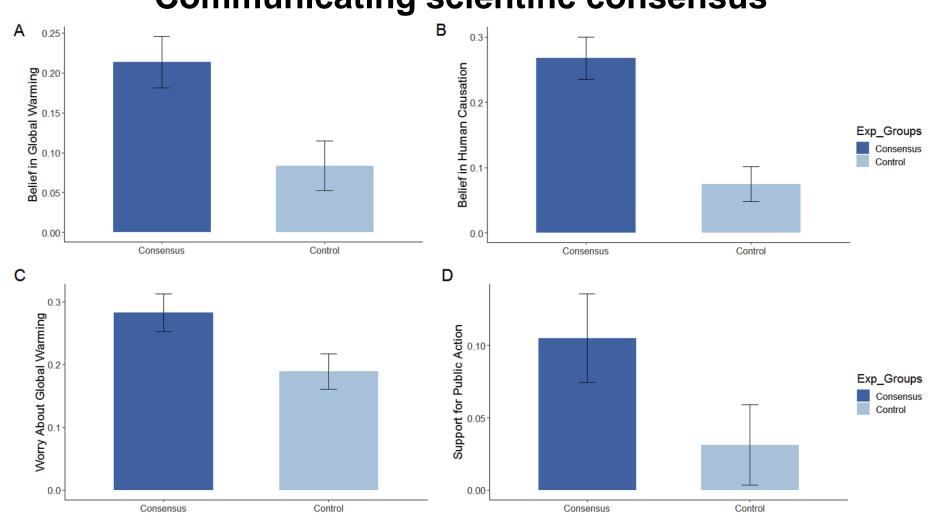


Communicating scientific consensus





Communicating scientific consensus





How to talk about climate change to the political right?







Avoiding Waste







The Good Life

The Smart Money





Great British Energy



Avoiding Waste





Great British Energy



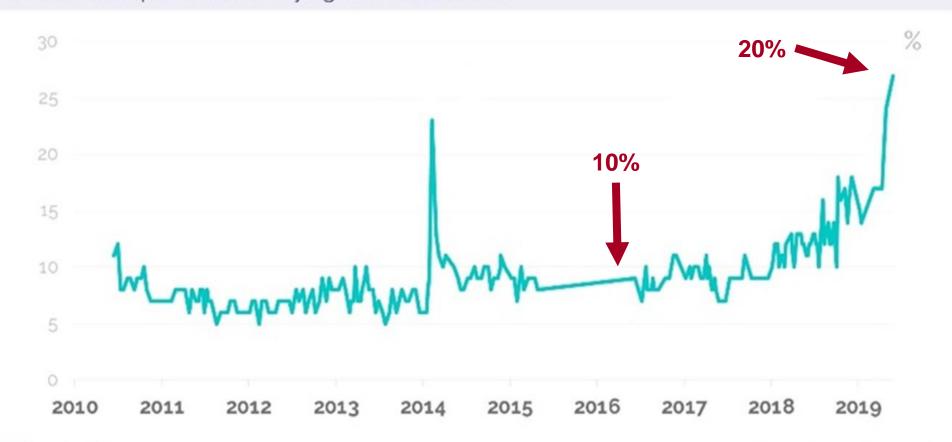


Where are we now with (engagement with) climate change?



Concern about the environment at highest levels on record

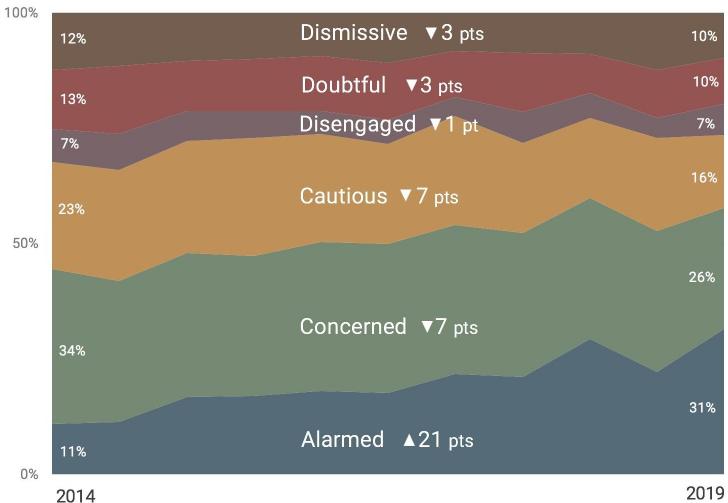
Which do you think are the most important issues facing the country at this time? Please tick up to three. % saying "the environment"







Global Warming's Six Americas: Five-year Trend





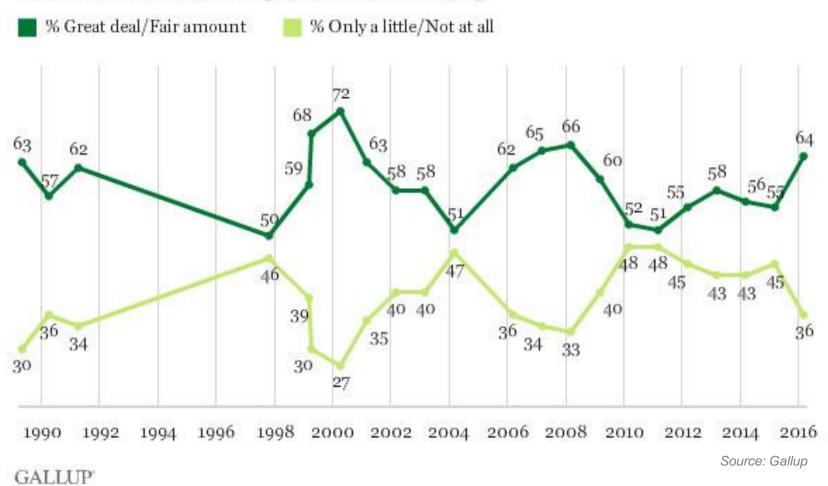








How Much Americans Worry About Global Warming



"The current level of worry is essentially the same as it was in 1989"



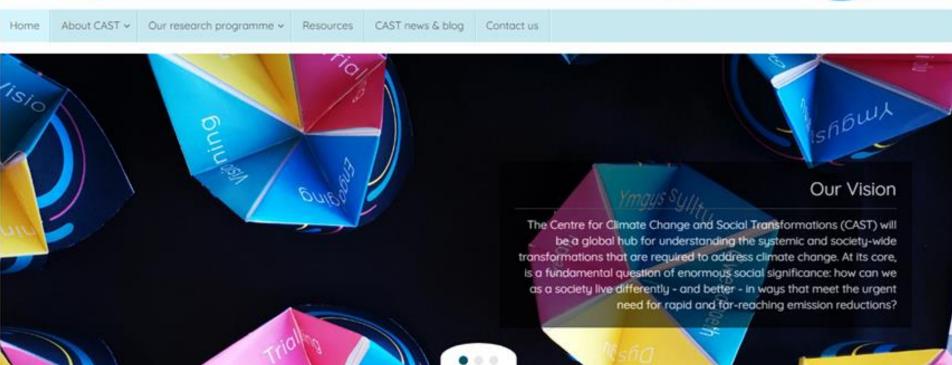
Diolch yn Fawr!

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"We want to work closely with people and organisations to achieve positive low-carbon futures - transforming the way we live our lives, and reconfiguring organisations and cities."

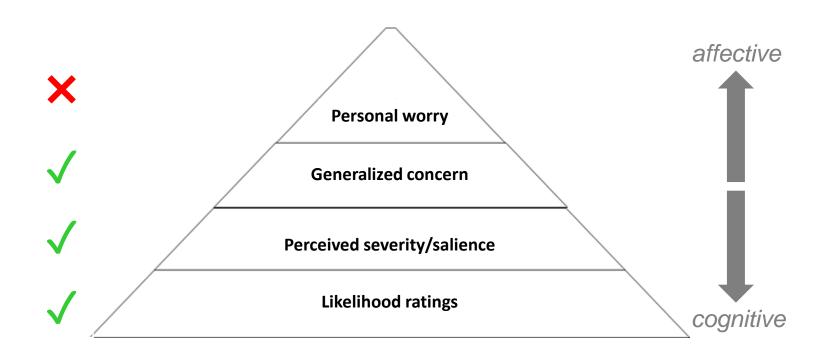




Reserve slides



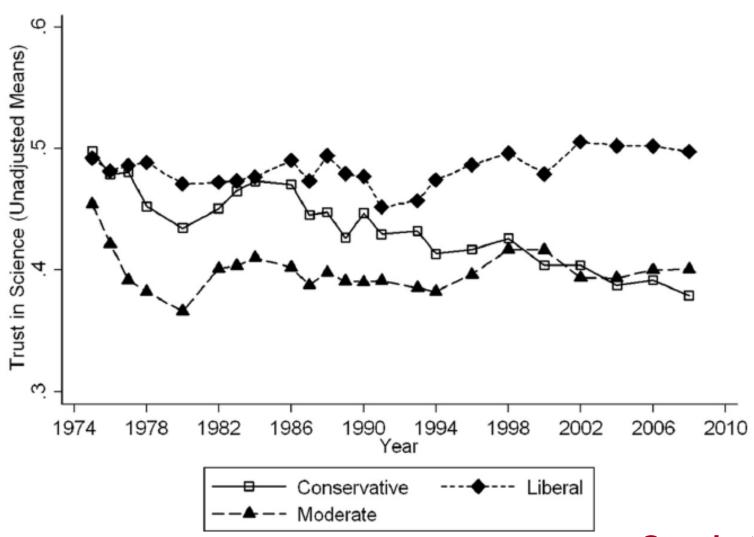
Hierarchy of Concern



Hierarchy of concern (HoC) model



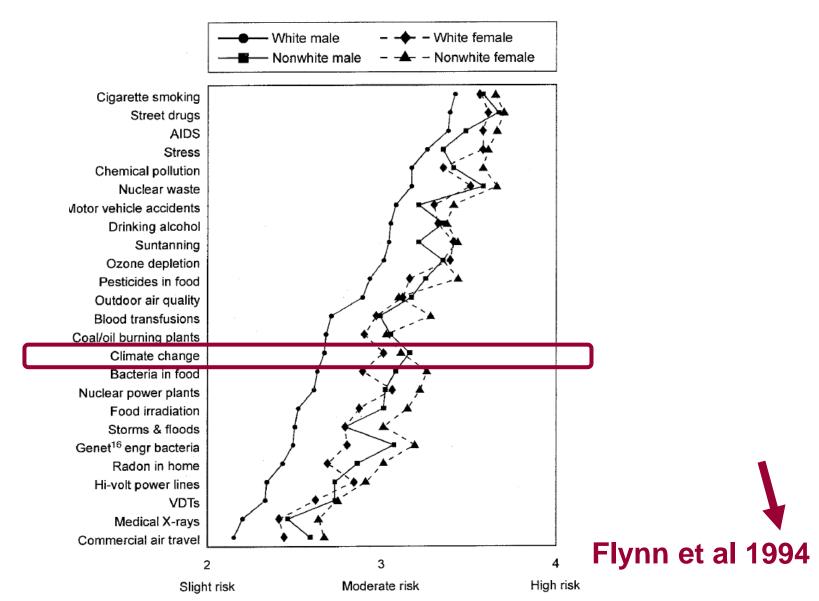
Experts, scientific consensus, and trust



Gauchat 2012



Individual Factors





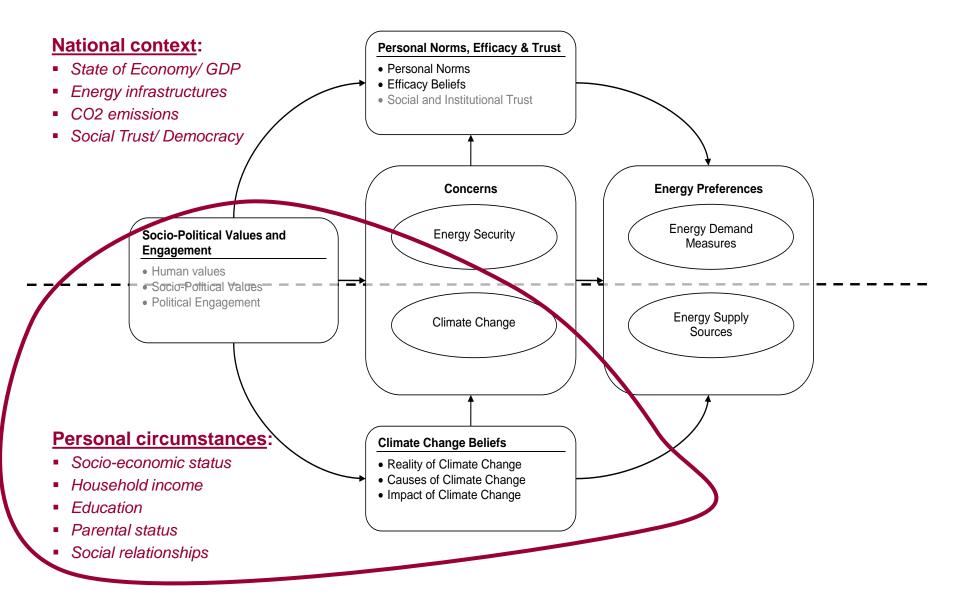
European Social Survey Round 8

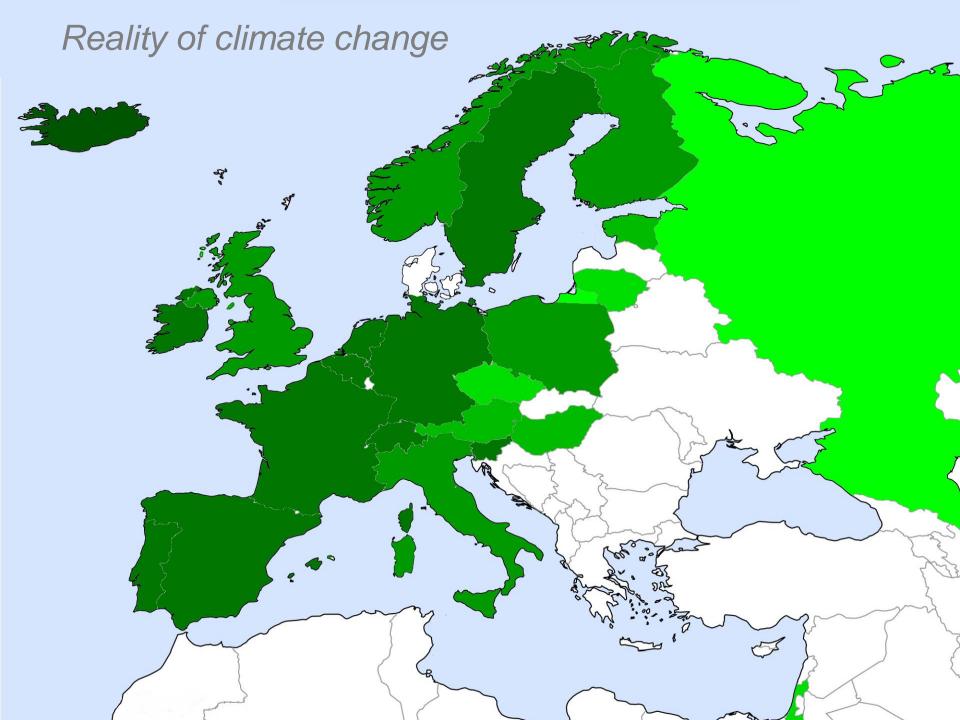
- New module with new questions designed in conjunction with translation and country experts
- Fielded 2016/17 in 23 countries
- 21 countries from the **EU/EFTA area** (Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and UK), the **Russian Federation**, and **Israel**
 - total n=44,387
 - high-quality face-to-face interviews
 - probability samples
 - major efforts on response rates

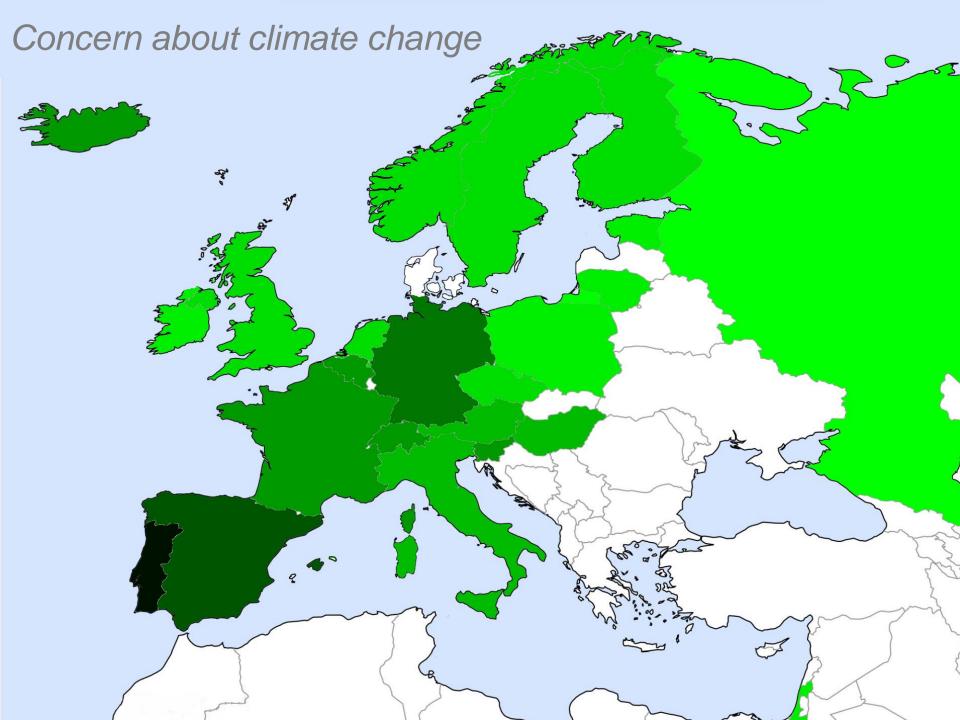




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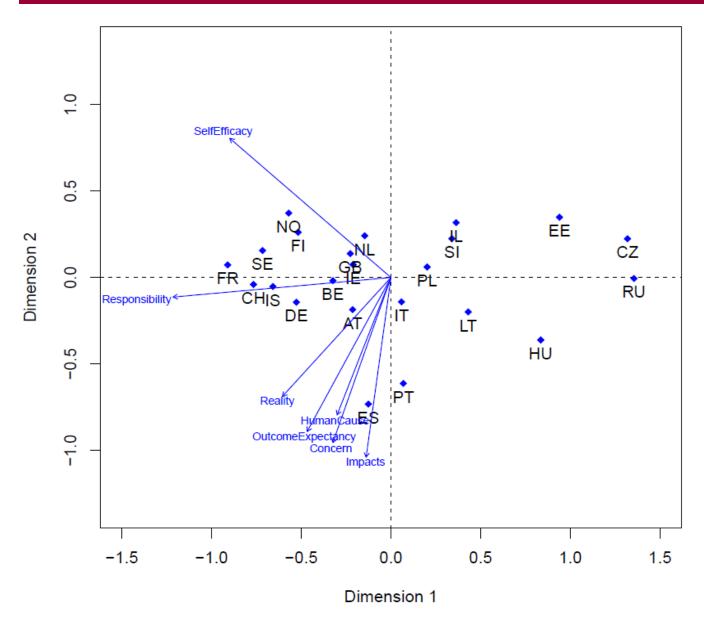






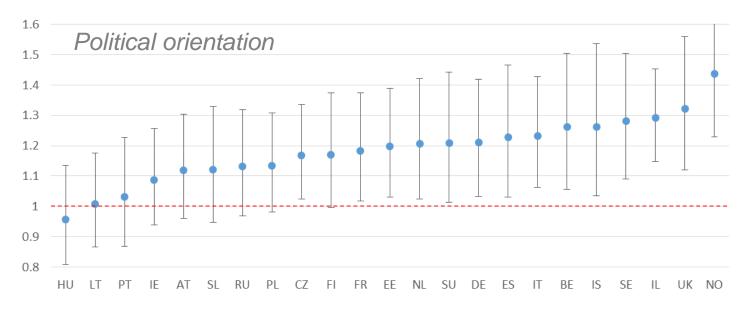


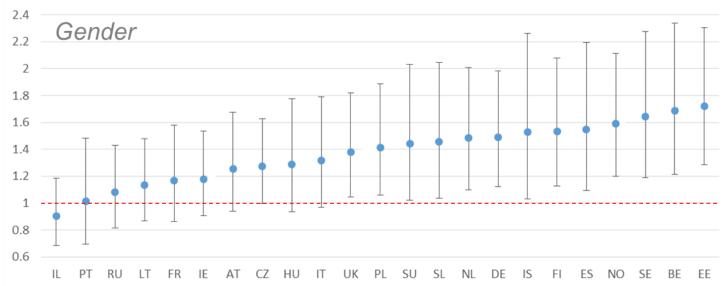
Country Comparisons





Cross-national differences in effects







How serious of a threat is global warming to you and your family?

% who view global warming as a "very" or "somewhat" serious threat

	2007-2008	2010
Greece	82%	87%
Ecuador	69%	85%
Venezuela	62%	80%
Brazil	76%	78%
South Korea	80%	77%
Moldova	73%	72%
Armenia	65%	60%
Ukraine	52%	54%
Georgia	47%	53%
Azerbaijan	43%	44%
Russia	40%	41%
Belarus	30%	41%