

Seeing the world through a lens: How do people form opinions on climate change?

The Washington Times

EDITORIAL: Snowmageddon is nigh



"Sixty-three percent of the country is now covered in snow. And it's breaking Al Gore's heart because the snow is also burying his global warming theory," a gleeful Fox News anchor proclaimed.

Atlanta close to its driest year
on record

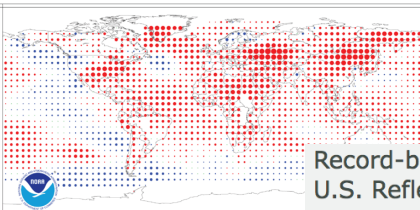


AP Associated Press

Temperature Anomalies June 2010

(with respect to a 1971-2000 base period)

National Climatic Data Center/NESDIS/NOAA



Record-breaking Heat Waves in Eastern
U.S. Reflect Climate Change Trends

Searing Heat in Washington, DC and Other Cities Pose Major Health Risk



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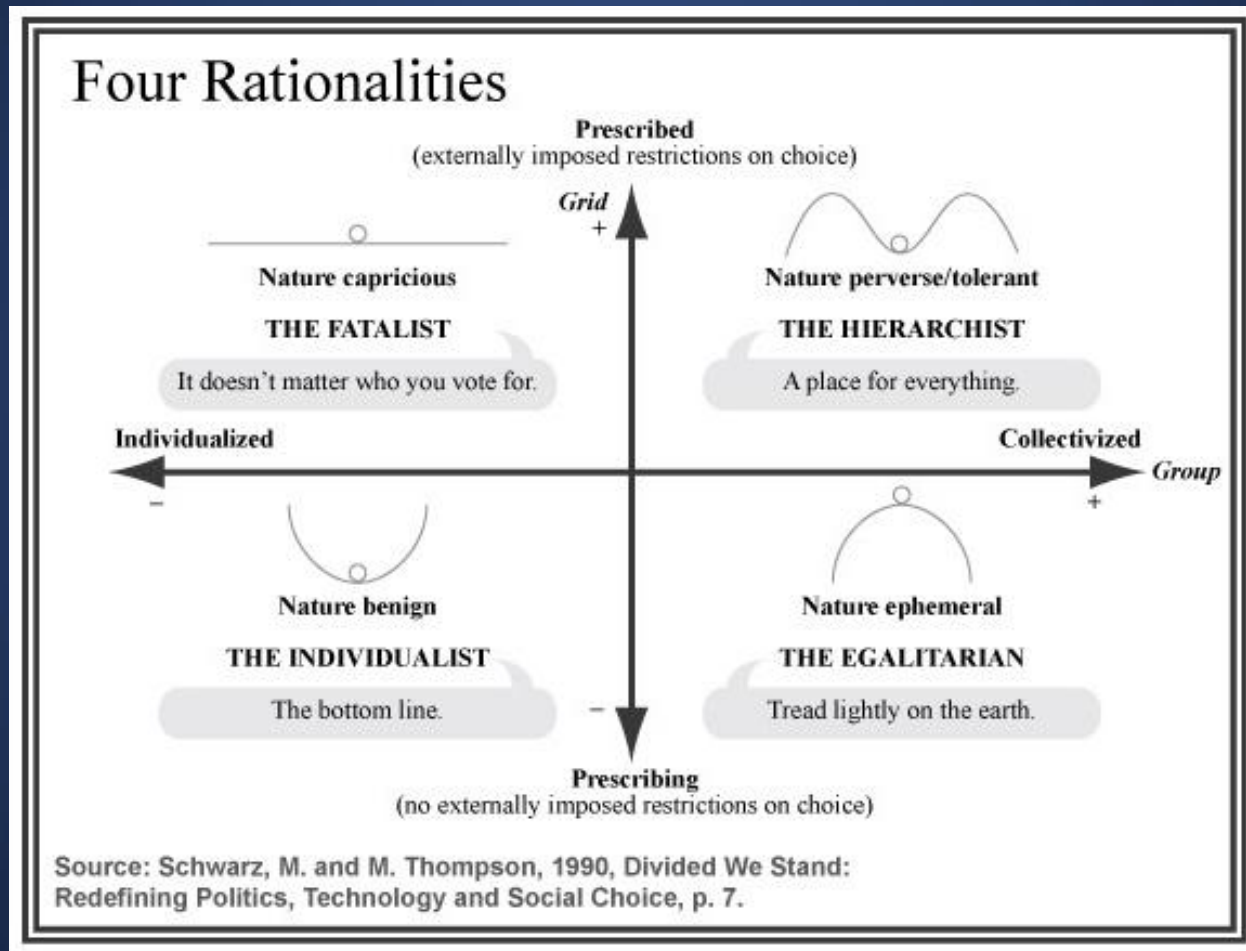
Research Introduction

- Key Question:
What drives individual *beliefs* about *anthropogenic climate change*?
- A few propositions:
 - They use weather changes as evidence (a different attribution problem -> attributing weather events to climate change)
 - They use socio-political cues (e.g., partisanship, ideology)
 - They are guided by cultural values

Cultural Cognition – A Conception of CTR

- Four mechanisms, from social/cognitive psychology:
 - Identity-protective cognition
 - Hard for anyone to see anything wrong with whatever they identify with most; desire to live in social harmony
 - Biased assimilation and group polarization
 - Give credit to information that reinforces a priori beliefs
 - Cultural credibility heuristic
 - People don't fully “understand” risks, they use perceived experts who share their values as proxies
 - Cultural-identity affirmation
 - People dismiss information that is discordant with their values

Cultural Theory of Risk



Cultural cognition framework (Kahan 2010)

Survey Data

Questions cover several areas of risk concern, including nuclear, pollution, and climate hazard.

- Responses geocoded
 - Zip & Fips
- Three years of data (2007 - 2012)
 - Total ~7500 participants
- Surveys taken largely in May
- Multimodal – internet and telephone data collection

Select questions from the survey

- **Egalitarian**: What society needs is a fairness revolution to make the distribution of goods more equal.
- **Hierarch**: Society would be much better off if we imposed strict and swift punishment on those who break the rules.
- **Individualist**: Even the disadvantaged should have to make their own way in the world.

Meteorological Data

- NCEP NCAR Reanalysis 2.5 degree grid spacing (Kalnay et al. 1996)
- Match zip/fip to nearest grid point as representative region
- Daily avg 2m temperature
- Deviation schemes used to match perceptions
 - (Prior week avg - 3 yr avg)
 - (Prior year avg - 3 yr avg)

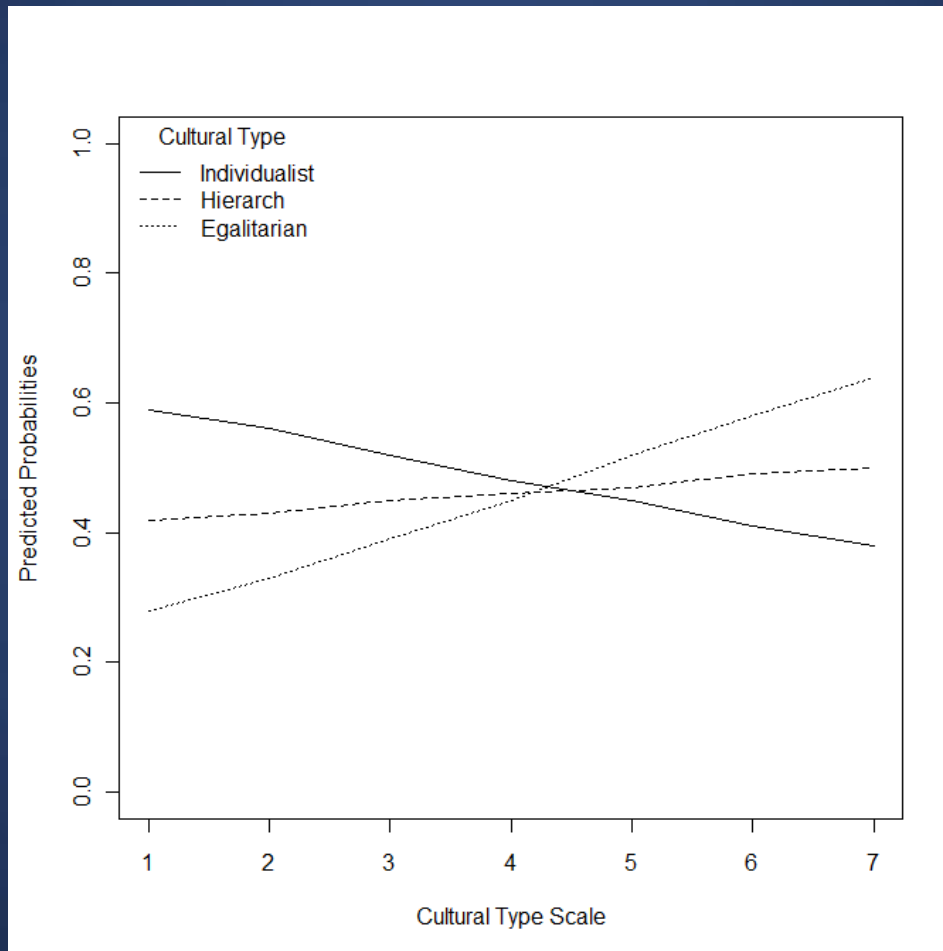
Select questions from the survey

- **Weather perception:**
 - **Temperature:** In your personal experience, over the past few years have average temperatures where you live been rising, falling, or staying about the same as previous years?
 - **Drought:** In your personal experience, over the past few years has drought where you live been more frequent, less frequent, or stayed about the same as previous years?
 - **Floods:** In your personal experience, over the past few years has flooding where you live been more frequent, less frequent, or stayed about the same as previous years?

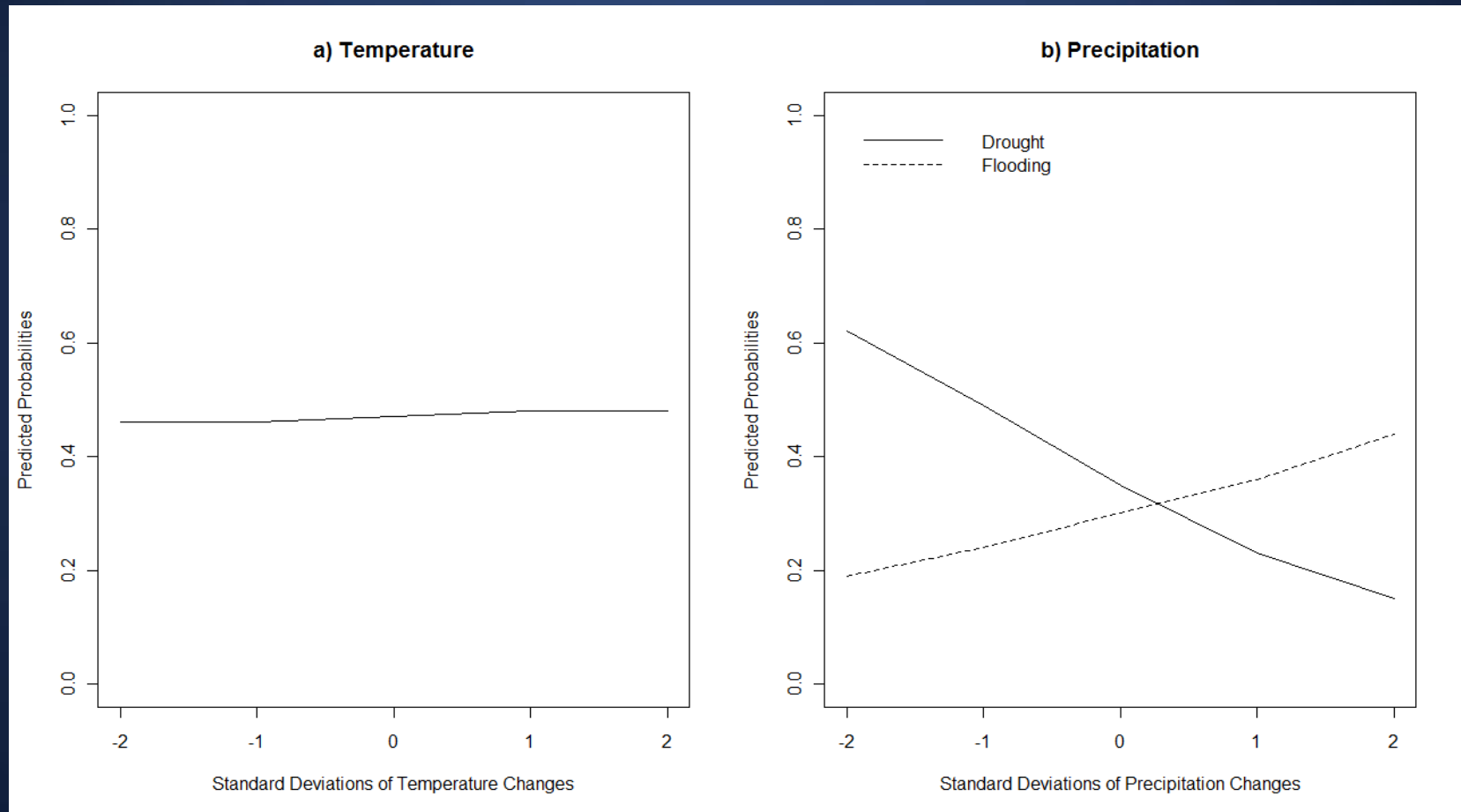
Select questions from the survey

- **CC beliefs:** In your view, are greenhouse gases, such as those resulting from the combustion of coal, oil, natural gas, and other materials causing average global temperatures to rise?
- **Environmental risk:** On the scale from zero to ten, where zero means no risk and ten means extreme risk, how much risk do you think global warming poses for people and the environment?

Predicted Probability of Perceiving Local Temperatures as Increasing by Affinity to Cultural Type

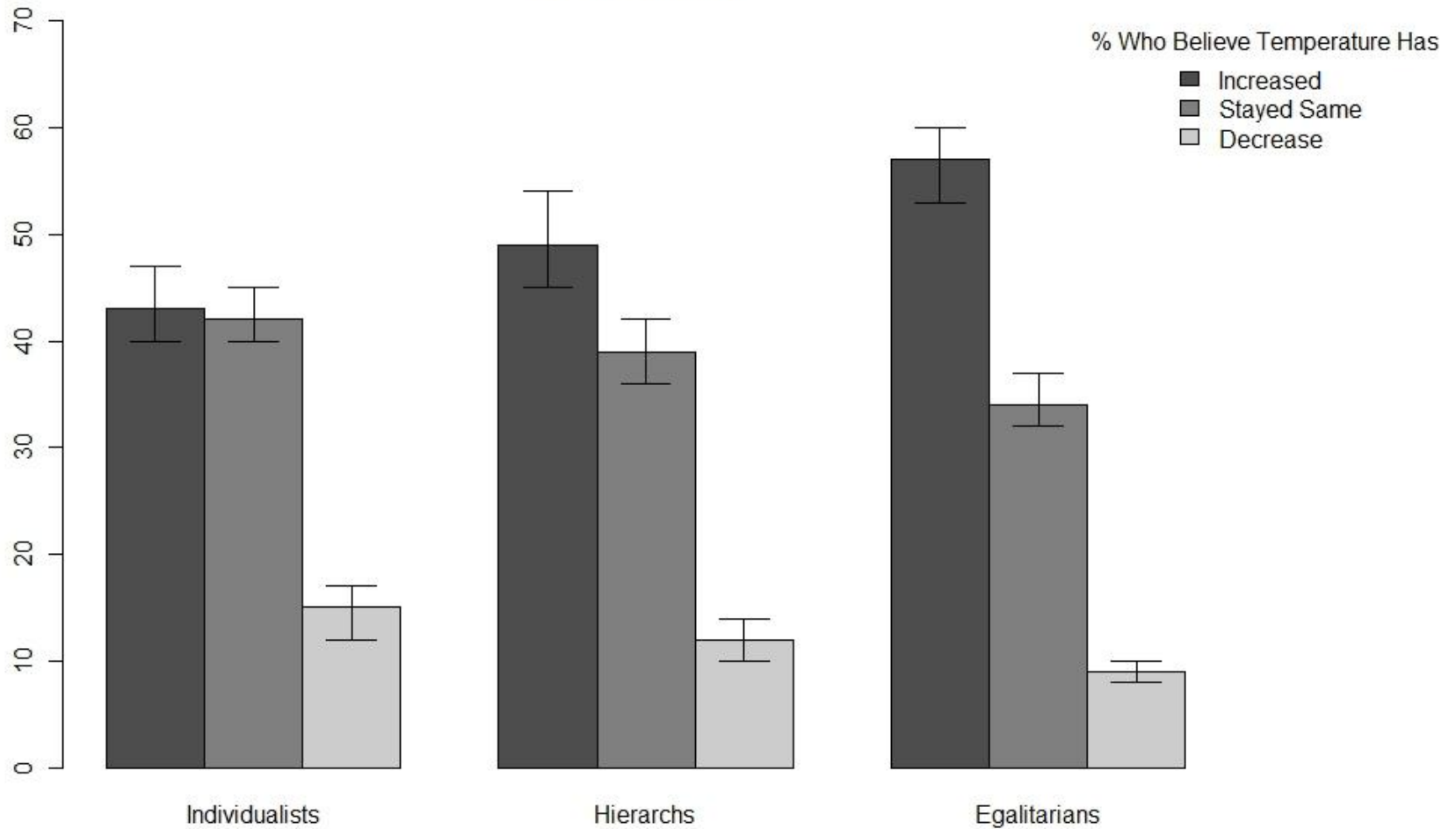


Predicted Probability of Perceiving Local Temperature, Drought and Floods as Increasing by Departures from Long-Term Averages



Weather conflation with climate

Perceptions of Temperature Change
by Cultural Type



Ordered Logistic Regression Models of Perceived Change in Local Temperatures

	Weather Model	Demographics	Ideology/Culture
Actual Temp (3yr-30yr)	0.148± (0.077)	0.153± (0.079)	0.052 (0.081)
Age		-0.007*** (0.002)	-0.001 (0.002)
Gender (Male=1)		-0.182*** (0.050)	-0.076 (0.051)
Race (White=1)		-0.074* (0.042)	-0.008 (0.043)
Education Level		0.072*** (0.021)	0.069** (0.021)
Income (10K units)		-0.024*** (0.006)	-0.007 (0.007)
Ideology (1-7 scale)			-0.173*** (0.018)
Egalitarian (1-7 scale)			0.194*** (0.019)
Hierarch (1-7 scale)			0.036 (0.022)
Individualist (1-7 scale)			-0.103*** (0.021)
<i>BIC</i>	12691.53	11951.01	11407.19
<i>Pseudo R²</i>	.002	.012	.207
<i>N</i>	6385	6019	5917

Standard errors in parentheses

± significant at $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$;*** $p < .001$

Ordered Logistic Regression Models of Perceived Change in Local Drought

	Weather Model	Demographics	Ideology/Culture
Palmer Index (3yr-30yr)	-0.290*** (0.017)	-0.291*** (0.017)	-0.305*** (0.017)
Age		-0.001 (0.002)	0.004* (0.002)
Gender (Male=1)		-0.118* (0.050)	-0.056 (0.051)
Race (White=1)		-0.036 (0.041)	-0.001 (0.042)
Education Level		0.051* (0.021)	0.042* (0.021)
Income (10K units)		-0.003 (0.006)	0.007 (0.007)
Ideology (1-7 scale)			-0.108*** (0.018)
Egalitarian (1-7 scale)			0.091*** (0.019)
Hierarch (1-7 scale)			0.031 (0.022)
Individualist (1-7 scale)			-0.093*** (0.021)
<i>BIC</i>	12485.12	11822.42	1157.53
<i>Pseudo R²</i>	.112	.214	.262
<i>N</i>	6242	5886	5789

Standard errors in parentheses

± significant at $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$;*** $p < .001$

Factors predicting belief in anthropogenic cause of climate change

Variable	Estimated coefficient	Significance level
(Intercept)	2.597	***
Temperature Perception	2.154	***
Week-3yr T	-0.012	
Yr-3yr T	0.058	
Gender	0.096	
Age	0.002	
Education	0.153	*
Income	0.001	
Democrat	0.8936331	***
Ideology	-0.8510312	***
Egalitarianism	0.2522954	***

Multiple R-squared: 0.225, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2232

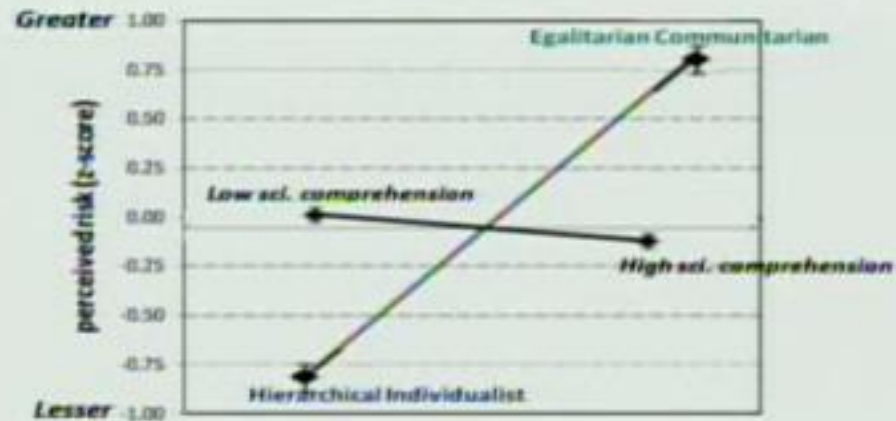
F-statistic: 125.6 on 10 and 4324 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

Significance codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

From Dan Kahan

"How much risk do you believe climate change poses to human health, safety, or prosperity?"

Cultural Variance

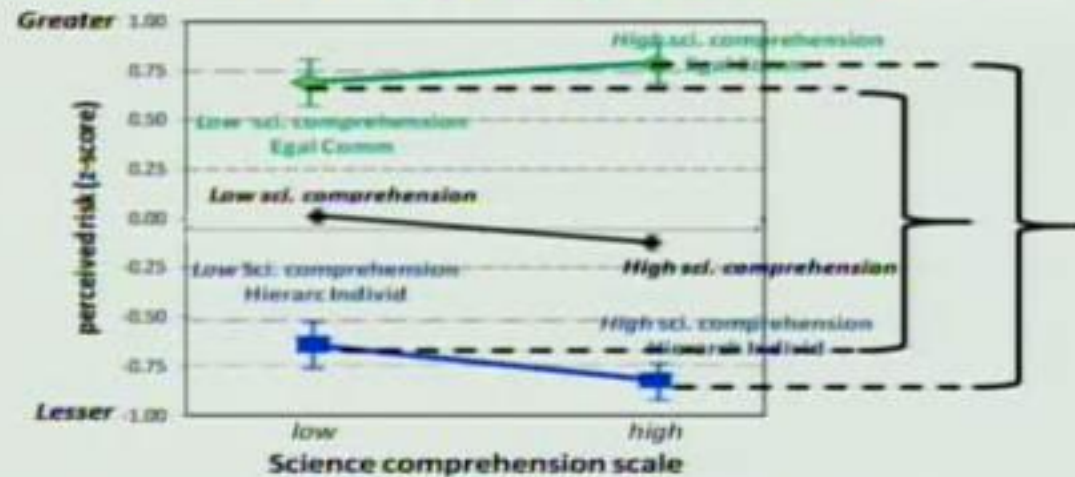


U.S. general population survey, $N = 1,500$. Knowledge Networks, Feb. 2010. Scale 0 ("no risk at all") to 10 ("extreme risk"), $M = 5.7$, $SD = 3.4$. CIs reflect 0.95 level of confidence.

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POLARIZATION INCREASES as sci. comprehension increases



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Take-home messages

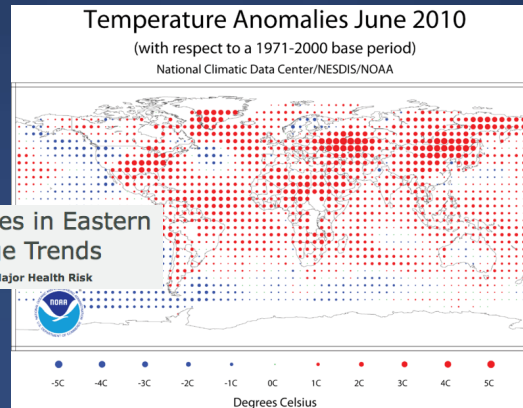
- Perceptions of weather are important to climate change beliefs, attenuated by lenses of culture and ideology
- Weather communication landscape is complex, potentially politicized, and important
- Role for multiple policies in climate change discussion



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Thank you! Questions?

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