World Wide Views on Global Warming

www.WWViews.org

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How does a global negotiation such as COP 15 take into account views of the world’s citizens?

- Lobbying at COP15: reveals the informed views of organized stakeholders.
- Conventional public opinion polls about climate change: reveal relatively *uninformed* popular opinion.
- What about *informed* popular opinion?
World Wide Views on Global Warming:

• Sept. 26th, 2009: The 1st simultaneous, global citizens’ deliberation in world history . . . on climate change (or on anything else, for that matter)

• Laypeople all around the world expressing their views to the COP15 summit

• 4,000 people deliberated face-to-face at 44 sites in 38 nations spanning 6 continents

• Coordinated by the Danish Board of Technology (the Danish Parliament’s office of technology assessment – www.Tekno.dk)
WWViews national and regional partners

Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Saint Lucia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Chinese Taipei, Uganda, United Kingdom, USA, Uruguay, Vietnam
WWViews Organization and Process

- Each WWViews national deliberation facilitated by a National Partner (Government Agency, NGO, and/or University team).

WWViews National Partners – 79 people from 44 nations in Copenhagen for a training workshop, March 2009
• Each meeting included on average 90 everyday people, selected to reflect general demographic tendencies in their nation or region in terms of age, gender, education, occupation, and urban versus rural residency (plus race in USA). No climate change experts, politicians or professional stakeholders.

• Worldwide 4,000 participants in 38 nations. In the U.S. 338 participants at 5 sites: greater metropolitan Atlanta, Boston, Denver, Los Angeles and Phoenix.

• All deliberations worldwide received same balanced expert information, translated into local languages (35-page info book based centrally on IPCC findings + 4 videos totaling 30 minutes).

• The day-long deliberations addressed questions that will be negotiated at COP15, and they formulated action recommendations addressed to the COP15 negotiators.

• Results reported publicly on the Web in real-time.
Connie Hedegaard, Danish Minister of Climate & Energy and Host of COP 15, Opens WWViews Meeting in Denmark, Sept. 26, 2009
WWViews in Vietnam
WWViews in Ethiopia
WWViews in India
Consensus Results that Emerged from WWViews Meetings Worldwide

**Urgency:**
- Make a deal at COP15

**Targets:**
- Keep global temperature increase below 2 degrees Celsius
- Annex 1 (developed) countries should cut year-2020 GHG emissions 25-40 % or more beneath 1990 levels
- Fast-growing economies should also reduce emissions by 2020
- Low-income developing countries should limit emissions growth

**Institutions:**
- Economically sanction non-complying countries
- Create international financial mechanism to support adaptation and mitigation in developing nations
- Ensure needed technology is available to all nations
A Few Key Quantitative Results from WWViews

- **Urgency:** Worldwide 91% (90% in the U.S.) said it’s urgent for the COP15 summit to reach a new international agreement this year.

- **Temperature:** Globally 88% (82% in the U.S.) favor holding global warming to within 2 degrees Celsius of pre-industrial levels.

**Emissions:**

- Worldwide 89% (87% in the U.S.) want COP15 to reduce year 2020 GHG emissions for developed nations 25-40% or more beneath 1990 levels.

- Worldwide 76% (82% in the U.S.) favor 2020 emissions *reduction* targets for fast-growing economies like India, China, and Brazil.

**Fossil Fuel Prices:**

- Globally 74% (69% in the U.S. 69%) said prices should increase in developed nations.

- Worldwide 66% (in the U.S. 64%, China 73%, India & Brazil 67%) said prices should increase in both developed & fast-growing nations.
Sample Messages & Recommendations from World Wide Views Meetings

• Bangladesh: “Establish an international climate-court to control the states/countries responsible for causing negative climatic impacts. The Court should also evolve a legal framework to try climate cases and to bring the offenders to justice and provide opportunity for negatively affected countries to claim compensation.”

• Russia: "Technologies to the poor, emissions to the rich" mechanism: Create an international fund where the developed countries could deposit their technologies in exchange for emissions quotas. Only poor countries can use the technologies from this fund free of charge.”

• USA (Massachusetts): “1.5 degrees Celsius or bust!”

• The Maldives: “Link mitigation and adaptation and mandatory corporate social responsibility . . . to ensure CO2 levels in the atmosphere are lower than 350PPM.”

All recommendations from 38 nations are online at www.WWViews.org.
Participants Drafting Recommendations, WWViews in Boston, Sept. 26, 2009
Why are WWViews Results Different from Conventional Public Opinion Poll Results?

(a) Biased selection of participants or biased meeting facilitation?
(b) Self-selection bias?
(c) Balanced expert information provided to participants?
(d) Deliberative process?
“I’m from West Virginia; coal miners don’t talk a lot about climate change. I’m not an environmentalist, and two weeks ago I had a completely different impression of what climate change meant.”

~ WWViews-Boston participant Larry Ragland of Methuen, Mass.
How Do We Think About *Informed* Popular Opinion?

- Input that Can Improve Decision-Making
- A Leading Indicator
- Defines Opportunity Space for Public Education & Enlightened Political Leadership

... and a converse question about conventional public opinion polls:

What in U.S. Constitution, political theory, or political history suggests that relying on momentary, off-the-cuff public opinion would be a sensible way to guide important policy decisions... especially on a complex issue that potentially involves enormous + irreversible planetary consequences cascading out over centuries?
How will WWViews have Impact?

- Results online at [www.WWViews.org](http://www.WWViews.org)

- Sample media coverage:
  - National TV in Australia, Canada, Chile, Denmark and Japan
  - BBC radio
  - *China Post* - Taiwan
  - *Le Monde* – France
  - National newspapers in Sweden, Uganda, Germany and

- Results communicated by WWViews National Partners to their COP15 delegations.

- Governments are paying attention. E.g., Nov. 19th release of WWViews Policy Report included panel discussion at the Danish Parliament with national Ambassadors of China, India, Sweden, Uganda and Chile.
Ambassadors of Sweden, Uganda, China, Chile and India discuss WWViews results, Danish Parliament, Nov. 19th, 2009
## Selected Results from ~4,000 Citizen Participants across the Earth in World Wide Views

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>World (38 nations)</th>
<th>USA (5 metro areas)</th>
<th>W. Europe (13 nations)</th>
<th>China (2 sites)</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>Low Income (10 nations)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>I am very concerned about climate change.</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>It is urgent to reach an agreement at COP15.</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>51%*</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>In the long-term, global average temperature should be limited to within 2 degrees Celsius of preindustrial levels.</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>By 2020, GHG emissions in developed nations should be cut 25-40% or more beneath 1990 levels.</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Nations with fast-growing economies (e.g., Brazil, China, India, etc.) should commit to short-term GHG emissions reduction targets.</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>45%†</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>The emissions, or growth in emissions, of lower-income developing nations should be controlled.</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nations failing to meet new climate deal commitments should be economically punished significantly or severely.</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>The price of fossil fuels should be increased in developed nations.</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>A global financial system should be instituted to generate funds for mitigation and adaptation in developing nations.</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Which nations should be committed to pay into such a financial system?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Only developed (i.e., Annex 1) nations</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) All nations except Least Developed</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) All nations (even including Least Developed)</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*In China 29% answered “Don’t know/do not wish to answer” to this question, which is very high compared with other nations.
†In China another 52% support limiting the growth in emissions in fast-growing economies.
±Among participants from low income nations, 21% said that fossil fuel prices should be increased in all nations.

Many more results are available at [www.WWViews.org](http://www.WWViews.org)
WWViews Policy Report and www.WWViews.org have many more detailed and specific results, such as these:

3.2. What do you think the short-term GHG emissions target should be for Non-Annex 1 countries with substantial economic income and/or high emissions?

- The same targets as for Annex 1 countries
- Their emissions should be somewhat reduced and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit
- Their growth in emissions should be somewhat limited and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit
- They should not be committed to control their emissions in any way
- Don't know / do not wish to answer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>World</th>
<th>USA</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Egypt</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Indonesia</th>
<th>South Africa</th>
<th>Uruguay</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>41%</td>
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<td>29%</td>
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<td>21%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>29%</td>
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<td>2%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<td>1%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional information about WWViews, including all the results from 38 nations, is at www.WWViews.org

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[Additional slides for reference, below]
Knowledge, Concern, Urgency:
USA - World - China - India Results

1. 1 To what extent were you familiar with climate change and it’s consequences before joining WWViews?

- I knew nothing: 1% 9%
- I knew little: 53%
- I knew some: 37%
- I knew a lot: 0%

USA: 1% 9% 53% 37% 0%

World: 1% 17% 53% 28% 0%

China: 1% 32% 57% 8% 0%

India: 1% 22% 55% 21% 1%

1. 2 Having been presented with various assessments of climate change and its consequences, to what extent are you concerned about climate change?

- Very concerned: 74%
- Fairly concerned: 21%
- Slightly concerned: 4%
- Not concerned: 2%
- Don’t know / do not wish to answer: 0%

USA: 74% 21% 4% 2% 0%

World: 62% 28% 9% 1% 0%

China: 65% 31% 2% 0% 0%

India: 56% 31% 12% 1% 1%

2.1 How urgent do you think it is to make a global climate deal?

- It is urgent, and a deal should be made at COP15: 90%
- It is important, but it can wait a few years: 5%
- A deal can wait until serious effects of climate change occur: 2%
- I do not want a global deal: 2%
- Don’t know / do not wish to answer: 1%

USA: 90% 5% 2% 2% 1%

World: 91% 6% 1% 1% 2%

China: 51% 11% 2% 4% 29%

India: 85% 12% 1% 1% 2%

2.2 If a new climate deal is made at COP15, should the politicians in your country give high priority to joining it?

- Yes: 90%
- No: 5%
- Don’t know / do not wish to answer: 5%

USA: 90% 5% 5%

World: 91% 5% 4%

China: 89% 1% 8%

India: 73% 22% 6%
2.3 What should be the long-term goal for limiting temperature increase?

- A goal is not necessary: 9%
- A larger increase than 2 degrees Celsius is acceptable: 27%
- Limiting the increase to 2 degrees Celsius: 21%
- Limiting the increase to the current level: 6%
- Returning to the pre-industrial level: 6%
- Don’t know / do not wish to answer: 4%

USA: 33% (Goal is not necessary) - 49% (Limiting the increase to 2 degrees Celsius) - 13% (Limiting the increase to the current level) - 2% (Returning to the pre-industrial level) - 3% (Don’t know / do not wish to answer)

World: 27% (Goal is not necessary) - 49% (Limiting the increase to 2 degrees Celsius) - 21% (Limiting the increase to the current level) - 2% (Returning to the pre-industrial level) - 2% (Don’t know / do not wish to answer)

China: 1% (Goal is not necessary) - 67% (Limiting the increase to 2 degrees Celsius) - 17% (Limiting the increase to the current level) - 4% (Returning to the pre-industrial level) - 4% (Don’t know / do not wish to answer)

India: 2% (Goal is not necessary) - 45% (Limiting the increase to 2 degrees Celsius) - 34% (Limiting the increase to the current level) - 12% (Returning to the pre-industrial level) - 1% (Don’t know / do not wish to answer)

3.2 What do you think the short-term target should be for Non-Annex 1 countries with substantial economic income and/or high emissions?

- The same targets as for Annex 1 countries: 27%
- Their emissions should be somewhat reduced and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit: 49%
- Their growth in emissions should be somewhat limited and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit: 21%
- They should not be committed to control their emissions in any way: 2%
- Don’t know / do not wish to answer: 2%

USA: 33% (The same targets as for Annex 1 countries) - 49% (Their emissions should be somewhat reduced and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit) - 13% (Their growth in emissions should be somewhat limited and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit) - 3% (They should not be committed to control their emissions in any way) - 2% (Don’t know / do not wish to answer)

World: 27% (The same targets as for Annex 1 countries) - 49% (Their emissions should be somewhat reduced and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit) - 21% (Their growth in emissions should be somewhat limited and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit) - 2% (They should not be committed to control their emissions in any way) - 2% (Don’t know / do not wish to answer)

China: 4% (The same targets as for Annex 1 countries) - 41% (Their emissions should be somewhat reduced and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit) - 52% (Their growth in emissions should be somewhat limited and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit) - 0% (They should not be committed to control their emissions in any way) - 1% (Don’t know / do not wish to answer)

India: 23% (The same targets as for Annex 1 countries) - 57% (Their emissions should be somewhat reduced and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit) - 17% (Their growth in emissions should be somewhat limited and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit) - 3% (They should not be committed to control their emissions in any way) - 1% (Don’t know / do not wish to answer)

3.3 What do you think the short-term target should be for lower-income developing countries?

- The same targets as for Annex 1 countries: 13%
- Their emissions should be somewhat reduced and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit: 26%
- Their growth in emissions should be somewhat limited and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit: 48%
- They should not be committed to control their emissions in any way: 8%
- Don’t know / do not wish to answer: 5%

USA: 13% (The same targets as for Annex 1 countries) - 26% (Their emissions should be somewhat reduced and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit) - 48% (Their growth in emissions should be somewhat limited and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit) - 8% (They should not be committed to control their emissions in any way) - 5% (Don’t know / do not wish to answer)

World: 13% (The same targets as for Annex 1 countries) - 28% (Their emissions should be somewhat reduced and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit) - 48% (Their growth in emissions should be somewhat limited and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit) - 8% (They should not be committed to control their emissions in any way) - 3% (Don’t know / do not wish to answer)

China: 0% (The same targets as for Annex 1 countries) - 19% (Their emissions should be somewhat reduced and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit) - 70% (Their growth in emissions should be somewhat limited and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit) - 8% (They should not be committed to control their emissions in any way) - 1% (Don’t know / do not wish to answer)

India: 19% (The same targets as for Annex 1 countries) - 11% (Their emissions should be somewhat reduced and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit) - 53% (Their growth in emissions should be somewhat limited and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit) - 17% (They should not be committed to control their emissions in any way) - 2% (Don’t know / do not wish to answer)

Low-income countries: 17% (The same targets as for Annex 1 countries) - 41% (Their emissions should be somewhat reduced and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit) - 35% (Their growth in emissions should be somewhat limited and increasingly so the richer they are and the more they emit) - 5% (They should not be committed to control their emissions in any way) - 3% (Don’t know / do not wish to answer)
Economic Sanctions and Fossil Fuel Prices

2.4 Should countries that do not meet their commitments under a new climate deal be subjected to punishment?

- Yes, and the punishment should be so severe that no benefit can be gained by not meeting the commitments: 30% USA, 48% World, 40% W. Europe, 30% China, 53% India, 53% Low-income countries
- Yes, and the punishment should be significant: 41% USA, 35% World, 32% W. Europe, 60% China, 45% India, 29% Low-income countries
- Yes, but the punishment should be mostly symbolic: 14% USA, 10% World, 10% W. Europe, 2% China, 13% India, 13% Low-income countries
- There should be no punishment: 8% USA, 4% World, 5% W. Europe, 3% China, 8% India, 3% Low-income countries
- Don't know / do not wish to answer: 7% USA, 4% World, 4% W. Europe, 4% China, 3% India, 3% Low-income countries

4.1 Should the price of fossil fuels be increased?

- Yes, for all countries: 22% USA, 23% World, 24% W. Europe, 20% China, 21% India, 21% Low-income countries
- Yes, but only for Annex 1 countries and countries with substantial economic income and/or high emissions: 42% USA, 43% World, 40% W. Europe, 53% China, 59% India, 45% Low-income countries
- Yes, but only for Annex 1 countries: 5% USA, 8% World, 2% W. Europe, 5% China, 21% India, 14% Low-income countries
- No, there should be no regulation of prices: 26% USA, 20% World, 27% W. Europe, 15% China, 13% India, 17% Low-income countries
- Don't know / do not wish to answer: 5% USA, 5% World, 7% W. Europe, 6% China, 0% India, 3% Low-income countries
A New Global Financial Mechanism?

4.2 Should a global financial system be instituted in order to generate funds for mitigation and adaptation in developing countries?

Yes | No | Don't know / do not wish to answer
---|---|---
USA: 71% | 21% | 8%
World: 87% | 9% | 4%
W. Europe: 82% | 11% | 7%
China: 95% | 0% | 5%
India: 93% | 6% | 2%
Low-income countries: 95% | 4% | 2%

4.3 Which countries should be committed by a new climate deal to pay into a new global financial institution?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>All countries</th>
<th>All countries (except the Least Developed Countries)</th>
<th>Annex 1 countries</th>
<th>No commitments should be determined</th>
<th>Don't know / do not wish to answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
USA: 26% | 53% | 7% | 9% | 6% |
World: 29% | 55% | 10% | 4% | 3% |
W. Europe: 31% | 56% | 6% | 4% | 3% |
China: 28% | 48% | 23% | 0% | 0% |
India: 30% | 58% | 11% | 2% | 0% |
Low-income countries: 31% | 53% | 13% | 1% | 2% |
1. To what extent were you familiar with climate change and its consequences before joining WWViews?

- **USA (Arizona)**
  - I knew nothing: 2%
  - I knew little: 1%
  - I knew some: 60%
  - I knew a lot: 35%
  - Don’t know / do not wish to answer: 1%

- **USA (California)**
  - I knew nothing: 2%
  - I knew little: 21%
  - I knew some: 62%
  - I knew a lot: 15%
  - Don’t know / do not wish to answer: 0%

- **USA (Colorado)**
  - I knew nothing: 0%
  - I knew little: 4%
  - I knew some: 56%
  - I knew a lot: 40%
  - Don’t know / do not wish to answer: 0%

- **USA (Georgia)**
  - I knew nothing: 0%
  - I knew little: 7%
  - I knew some: 55%
  - I knew a lot: 37%
  - Don’t know / do not wish to answer: 0%

- **USA (Massachusetts)**
  - I knew nothing: 0%
  - I knew little: 9%
  - I knew some: 32%
  - I knew a lot: 58%
  - Don’t know / do not wish to answer: 1%

- **USA (total)**
  - I knew nothing: 1%
  - I knew little: 9%
  - I knew some: 53%
  - I knew a lot: 37%
  - Don’t know / do not wish to answer: 0%
4.1 Should the price of fossil fuels be increased?

- Yes, for all countries: 20%
- Yes, but only for Annex 1 countries and countries with substantial economic income and/or high emissions: 56%
- Yes, but only for Annex 1 countries: 3%
- No, there should be no regulation of prices: 17%
- Don’t know / do not wish to answer: 3%

USA (Arizona)
- Yes, for all countries: 23%
- Yes, but only for Annex 1 countries and countries with substantial economic income and/or high emissions: 50%
- Yes, but only for Annex 1 countries: 5%
- No, there should be no regulation of prices: 15%
- Don’t know / do not wish to answer: 7%

USA (California)
- Yes, for all countries: 13%
- Yes, but only for Annex 1 countries and countries with substantial economic income and/or high emissions: 34%
- Yes, but only for Annex 1 countries: 6%
- No, there should be no regulation of prices: 43%
- Don’t know / do not wish to answer: 4%

USA (Colorado)
- Yes, for all countries: 8%
- Yes, but only for Annex 1 countries and countries with substantial economic income and/or high emissions: 39%
- Yes, but only for Annex 1 countries: 7%
- No, there should be no regulation of prices: 39%
- Don’t know / do not wish to answer: 7%

USA (Georgia)
- Yes, for all countries: 47%
- Yes, but only for Annex 1 countries and countries with substantial economic income and/or high emissions: 32%
- Yes, but only for Annex 1 countries: 3%
- No, there should be no regulation of prices: 14%
- Don’t know / do not wish to answer: 4%

USA (Massachusetts)
- Yes, for all countries: 22%
- Yes, but only for Annex 1 countries and countries with substantial economic income and/or high emissions: 42%
- Yes, but only for Annex 1 countries: 5%
- No, there should be no regulation of prices: 26%
- Don’t know / do not wish to answer: 5%

USA (total)
1. Having been presented with various assessments of climate change and its consequences, to what extent are you concerned about climate change?

- Very concerned: 76%
- Fairly concerned: 21%
- Slightly concerned: 2%
- Not concerned: 1%
- Don’t know / do not wish to answer: 0%

USA (Arizona): 76%
USA (California): 80%
USA (Colorado): 66%
USA (Georgia): 60%
USA (Massachusetts): 87%
USA (total): 74%
2.1 How urgent do you think it is to make a global climate deal?

- It is urgent, and a deal should be made at COP15: 92%
- It is important, but it can wait a few years: 5%
- A deal can wait until serious effects of climate change occur: 2%
- I do not want a global deal: 0%
- Don’t know / do not wish to answer: 1%

USA (Arizona):
- 93%

USA (California):
- 93%

USA (Colorado):
- 82%

USA (Georgia):
- 87%

USA (Massachusetts):
- 97%

USA (total):
- 90%