Maryland's Six Climate Change Audiences

A Global Warming's Six Americas Audience Segmentation

GEORGE MASON UNIVERSITY

Investigators:

Karen Akerlof, PhD — kakerlof@gmu.edu, (703) 993-6667
Brittany Grutter
Edward W. Maibach, MPH, PhD — emaibach@gmu.edu, (703) 993-1587

George Mason University
Center for Climate Change Communication
4400 University Dr., MS 6A8
Fairfax, VA 22030

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Executive Summary

In July 2013, the state of Maryland released its Greenhouse Gas Reduction Act Plan, which implements reductions of climate change-causing pollution to realize levels that are 25% less than what was produced in 2006.[1] Additionally the state is taking steps to protect its citizens from the effects of climate change as they increasingly manifest in communities from the Chesapeake Bay to the western hills of Appalachia.[2] Achieving these goals will require the participation of individuals, businesses, local and state government, and all manner of organizations. The range of policies that are involved – from energy efficiency measures to coastal flooding protection – are broad. Yet the public in Maryland – like anywhere else – is not monolithic in its motivations, attitudes or actions.

Using a previously developed technique for segmenting members of the public into six audiences according to their climate change beliefs and behaviors,[3] this report presents an analysis of the different ways in which Marylanders are thinking about the issue of climate change and how it affects their state, their communities, and themselves. The goal of this report is to aid organizations in developing outreach and engagement programs that help Marylanders make better decisions about how to lessen the air pollution that causes climate change, and prepare for its effects in the places in which they live. This report is accompanied by short set of communication recommendations available at climatemaryland.org. A recent chapter by Connie Roser-Renouf and colleagues at George Mason University's Center for Climate Change Communication and Yale Project on Climate Change Communication is another such resource.[4]

With statewide survey data from spring 2013, we divided Marylanders into six previously identified audience segments – called Global Warming's Six Americas – based on their climate change attitudes, behaviors and policy preferences. In Spring 2013, more than half of Marylanders (62%) fell into categories that are typified by high levels of concern about climate change, and motivation to take action. (Figure 1) Specifically, 23% of Marylanders were "Alarmed" and 39% were "Concerned." Another one in five said that climate change is of

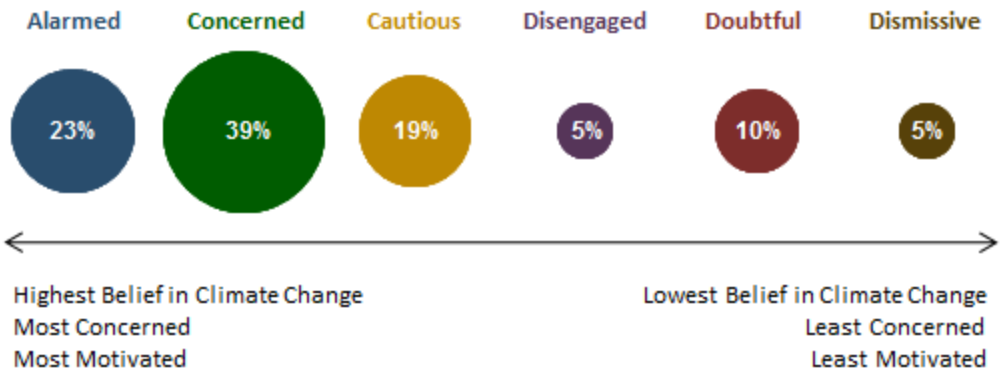
[1] Maryland Dept. of the Environment. (2013, Oct.). *Maryland's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Act Plan.* Baltimore, MD. Available at http://climatechange.maryland.gov/site/assets/files/1392/mde_ggrp_report.pdf

[2] Johnson, Z. P. (Ed.). (2013). *Climate change and Coast Smart construction: Infrastructure siting and design guidelines. Special Report of the Adaptation Response Working Group of the Maryland Commission on Climate Change.* Annapolis, MD: Maryland Department of Natural Resources. Available at http://www.dnr.state.md.us/climatechange/pdfs/ClimateChange_CoastSmartReport013114.pdf

[3] Maibach, E. W., Leiserowitz, A., Roser-Renouf, C., & Mertz, C. K. (2011). Identifying like-minded audiences for climate change public engagement campaigns: An audience segmentation analysis and tool development. *PLoS ONE*. *6*(3): e17571.

[4] Roser-Renouf, C., Stenhouse, N., Rolfe-Redding, J., Maibach, E. W., & Leiserowitz, A. (in press). Engaging diverse audiences with climate change: Message strategies for Global Warming's Six Americas. In A. Hanson & R. Cox (Eds.), *Routledge Handbook of Environment and Communication*.

Figure 1 | *Proportions of adult Marylanders in the six climate audiences, spring 2013*



concern, but were more uncertain about its causes and effects (Cautious, 19%). By comparison, only relatively small groups of Marylanders said they felt totally disconnected from the issue (Disengaged, 5%), or said that that climate change is not real or of concern (Doubtful, 10%; Dismissive, 5%). Survey data from spring 2014 suggests that these percentages have fluctuated, however the characteristics of these groups likely has remained similar from what we know about the Six Americas based on national surveys conducted since 2008.

This report profiles each of the six Maryland climate change audiences and then provides more detailed analysis of the relationship of the segments to five topical areas: perceived health risks and vulnerability; environmental change and weather; energy; state policies; and preferred climate change terminology. Below, we highlight the some of the most important points relating to public health, perceptions of environmental changes, energy, and climate change terminology.

Public Health

A majority of four audiences say coal, petroleum and nuclear are harmful to health

- The majority of the Alarmed, Concerned, Cautious and Doubtful say that coal, petroleum and nuclear energy sources are somewhat or very harmful to people's health. (Coal, 83%, 66%, 72%, 66%; petroleum, 76%, 60%, 55%, 54%; nuclear, 75%, 59%, 51%, 59%)

Air pollution is a top concern for audiences concerned about climate change

- The four most concerned audiences about climate change – the Alarmed, Concerned, Cautious and Disengaged – are most worried about the effects of air pollution on their personal health (moderate/major health risk; 89%, Alarmed; 72%, Concerned; 66%, Cautious; 80%, Disengaged).

Environmental Change

Perceptions of environmental and weather change are polarized across climate audiences

- The Alarmed and Concerned are most likely to say that they have experienced changes in their local environments, including weather, and that, moreover, the changes have personally affected them. The Alarmed report by a sizeable majority that the weather has gotten "worse" (85%); fewer numbers of the Concerned do so as well (54%). The other four audiences say that the weather has remained the same in recent years, or gotten better.

Alarmed are most likely to say extreme weather is increasing and causing harm

- The Alarmed are most likely to specifically say that extreme weather is on the rise locally with the majority saying that heat waves (68%), heavy rains (61%), high winds (57%), and tropical storms or hurricanes (55%) have become somewhat or much more common over the past several years.

Energy

Solar and wind enjoy majority support of most audiences

- A majority of four audiences say they would like to see increases in the amount of renewable energy – solar and wind-- used to generate electricity in Maryland. Solar enjoys the most support (Alarmed-Cautious, 83%, 72%, 63%; Doubtful, 63%), followed by wind, both land-based and offshore.

Dismissives are most likely to understand coal is a major source of state electrical energy

- The Dismissive are the most likely to say that coal is a large source of electrical energy generated in the state (40%) – more than any other audience. Most Marylanders across all audiences simply admit that they don't know.

What's in a Word

"Climate change" is the term preferred by four of six audiences

- The Alarmed are more likely to favor "global warming" by 14 percentages points; the other five audiences either have no preference (Concerned, GW, 38%; CC, 37%), or prefer climate change (percentage point difference, Cautious-Dismissive, 22%, 22%, 45%, 16%).

Study Methodology

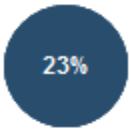
The survey was mailed to 6,401 households in the state of Maryland, randomly selected from within each of four regions of the state.[5] The data for this report were weighted in accordance with U.S. Census population distributions for the state of Maryland and values for three demographic variables: gender, age and education. The survey was fielded from March 28 to June 4, 2013 with a response rate of 38%. The audience segmentation was conducted using a 15-item instrument developed by George Mason University's Center for Climate Change Communication and the Yale Project on Climate Change Communication.[6] (See study methodology, page 37).

[5] **Western Region** – Allegany, Frederick, Garrett and Washington counties; **Central Region** – Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil, Harford, Howard, Montgomery counties and Baltimore City; **Southern Region** – Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's counties; **Eastern Region** – Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester counties.

[6] Maibach, E.W., Leiserowitz, A., Roser-Renouf, C., Mertz C.K., & Akerlof, K. (2011). *Global Warming's Six Americas screening tools: Survey instruments; instructions for coding and data treatment; and statistical program scripts.* Yale University and George Mason University. Yale Project on Climate Change Communication, New Haven, CT. Available at http://climatechangecommunication.org/SixAmericasManual.cfm

Profiles of Maryland's Six Climate Change Audiences

Alarmed Alice



Key Beliefs: Alice is extremely (51%) or very sure (43%) climate change is happening, she feels personally threatened by it (43%, major personal health risk), and she believes it is mostly human caused (73%). Climate change is in the here and now for Alice. She thinks that climate change is harming people now (70%), or will be within the next 10 years (26%). She is far more aware of the degree of scientific consensus on climate change than other audiences in Maryland (45%, consensus > 80%), but still underestimates it. She has given climate change a lot of thought (71%), and is unlikely to change her mind.

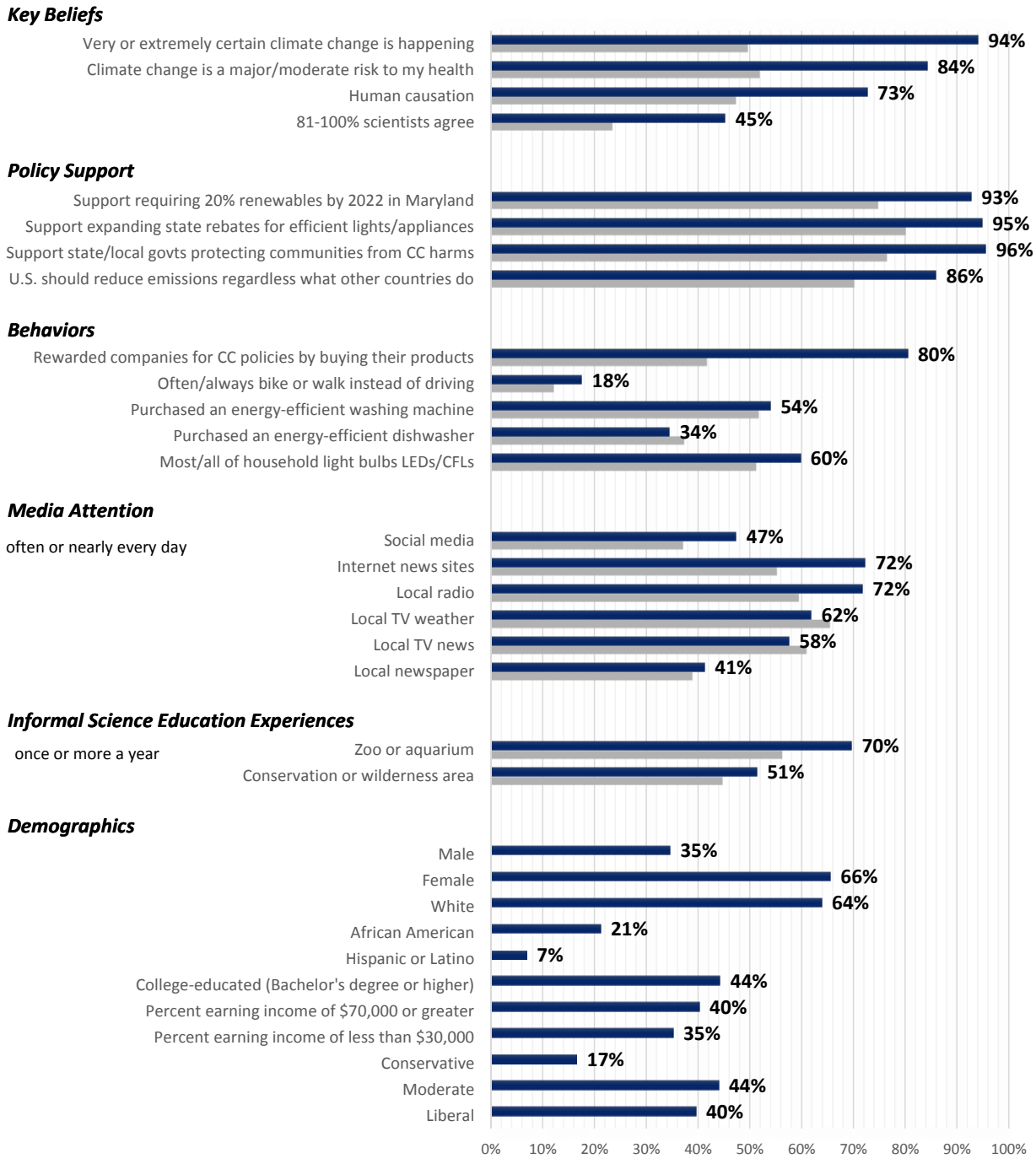
Policy Support: Alice strongly supports local, state and federal policies to address climate change, including requiring Maryland electricity suppliers to purchase 20% of their energy from renewable sources (78%, strongly support), and increasing state rebates for efficient lighting and appliances (81%, strongly support). She strongly supports local and state governments protecting communities from climate harms (72%, strongly support), and the U.S. taking action to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions no matter what other nations do (86%).

Behaviors: Alice is not that unlike the average Marylander in reducing her energy use at home and on the road, but she is far more likely to use her purchasing power to advocate for change by buying products from companies that are taking steps to reduce climate change. She is the most likely of any of the audiences to say she walks or bikes instead of driving (68%), and the most likely to use public transportation (28%, often/always). She is also most likely to say – along with the Doubtful – that she has replaced most or all of her light bulbs with CFLs or LEDs (60%, Alarmed; 57%, Doubtful). Across a host of other behaviors – from purchasing energy-efficient appliances to home weatherization and installation of solar panels – she is not the most likely audience to take action, however. Where she is most unlike other Marylanders is in her interest in rewarding companies who take actions to reduce emissions causing climate change. Eighty percent of the Alarmed have done so in the last year.

Media Attention/Informal Science Experiences: Alice gets her news often or almost daily from Internet news sites (72%) and radio (72%), and local television weather and news (62%, 58% respectively). In the last year, she is most likely to have gone to a zoo or aquarium (70%) or a nature center (64%).

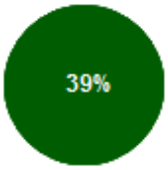
Demographics: Alarmed Alice represents an audience that is 66% female, 64% white, 44% college-educated, 44% politically moderate and 40% liberal. The median age is 39 years; 24% of the Alarmed are between 18 and 24 years old. Her median income category is $50,000-$69,999. More than a fifth of the Alarmed earn less than $10,000 – the largest percentage in this income bracket of any of Maryland's climate audiences – and these individuals are very young, with a median age of 20 years.

Figure 2 | *Key measures for Alarmed audiences*



The blue bars and percentages represent the audience segment values relative to the grey bars of average values for all Marylanders.

Concerned Claudia



Key Beliefs: Claudia is very (41%) or somewhat sure (41%) climate change is happening. Like Alice, she thinks that climate change is harming people now (70%), or will be in the next 25 years (21%). She feels less personally threatened by it, however, than Alice (39%, moderate personal health risk). She is more certain that it is mostly human caused than most Marylanders (65%), but is about average in her awareness of the scientific consensus (30%, don't know). She's given less thought to climate change than Alice (55%, some thought), and is more likely to change her mind.

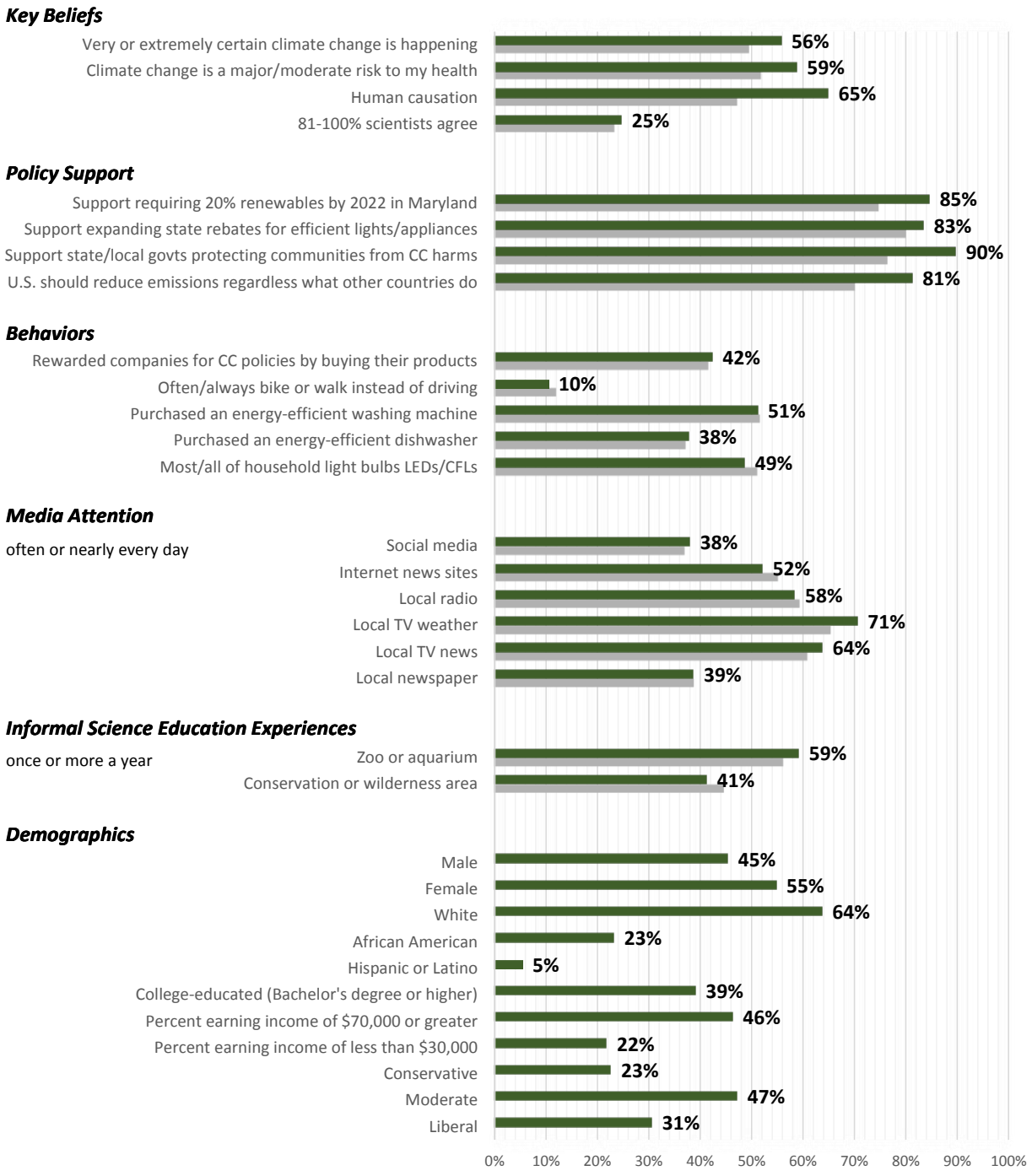
Policy Support: Claudia is highly supportive of local, state and federal policies on climate change, if somewhat less so than Alice. She strongly supports requiring 20% renewables in Maryland (53%, strongly support), and even more strongly supports energy efficiency rebate programs (63%, strongly support). She is less strongly supportive than Alice of local and state governments' taking action to protect communities against climate harms (48%, strongly support; 42%, somewhat support), but is almost identical to Alice in her level of support for the U.S. reducing its greenhouse gas emissions (81%).

Behaviors: Claudia is about average in terms of taking measures to reduce her energy consumption. Across an array of household and transportation activities she is most likely to regularly set the thermostat down or up to lower her energy use (57%, always/often set the thermostat to 68 degrees or cooler in winter; 62%, always/often set the thermostat to 72 degrees or warmer in summer). She is also likely to have an energy-efficient washing machine at home (57%, installed personally or by prior owner) and to have replaced most of her light bulbs with CFLs or LEDs (32%). Claudia is less likely than Alice to use her purchasing power to reward companies for taking actions that reduce greenhouse gas emissions (42% in the past year vs. 80% of the Alarmed).

Media Attention/Informal Science Experiences: Local television weather and news are the top information sources that four of the six audiences attend to either often or almost daily – all but the Alarmed and Dismissive. Claudia is highly likely to watch local television weather (71%) often or almost daily as well as television news (64%). Like Alice, she also pays attention to local radio (58%) and Internet news sources (52%). Claudia is likely to have gone to a zoo or aquarium in the last year (59%) or a science museum or center (47%).

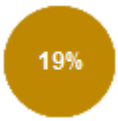
Demographics: Concerned Claudia represents an audience that is 55% female, 64% white, 39% college-educated, 47% politically moderate and 31% liberal. Her median age is 43 years and median income category is $50,000-$69,999.

Figure 3 | *Key measures for Concerned audiences*



The green bars and percentages represent the audience segment values relative to the grey bars of average values for all Marylanders.

Cautious Carl



Key Beliefs: Carl is only somewhat sure that global warming is happening (57% somewhat sure), and is unlikely to think climate change is harming people in the United States now (30%), but more likely in the next 10, 25, or 50 years (14%, 20%, 17%). He sees climate change as a minor health risk to himself (43%), and that it is caused mostly by natural changes in the environment (55%). He may admit he doesn't know what the scientific consensus is (35%, don't know), but is unlikely to think the consensus is above 80% (10%). Carl has given a bit more thought to climate change than Disengaged Diane and Doubtful Dave, and is most likely say that he has given it "a little" thought prior to being asked (52%). He is highly likely to change his mind (63%) – more so than Dave (52%), and less so than Diane (80%).

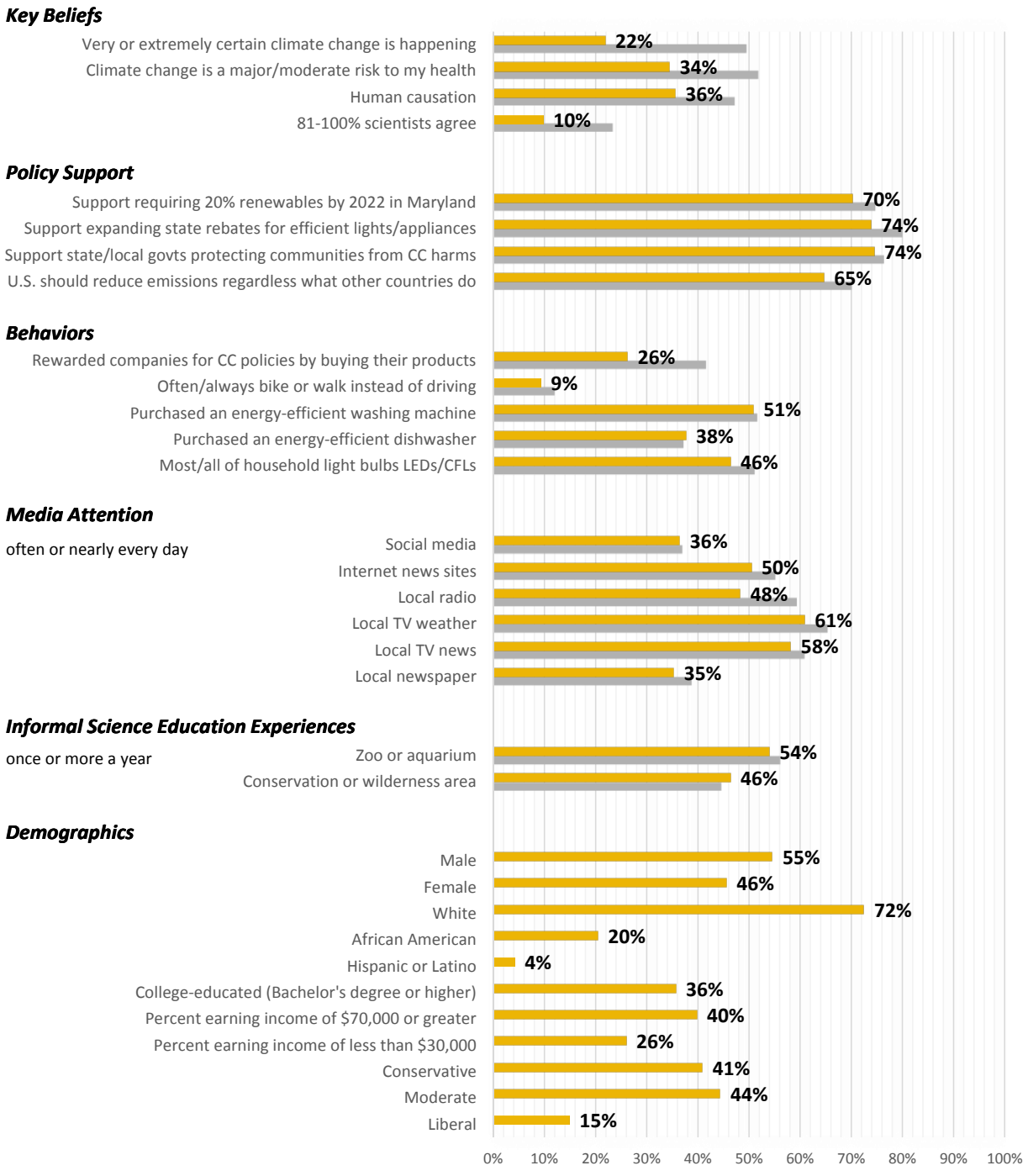
Policy Support: Carl is about average in his support of a range of proposed policies, including renewable requirements for electricity suppliers (41%, somewhat support), and expanding energy efficiency rebates (41%, strongly support). He somewhat supports local and state governments protecting communities from climate harm (55%), and he – along with Alarmed Alice and Concerned Claudia – are the most likely to think that the United States should reduce its emissions, regardless what other nations do (86%, Alarmed; 81%, Concerned, 65%, Cautious).

Behaviors: Carl is taking average – or slightly less than average – steps to reduce his energy consumption at home and on the road. He is most likely to adjust his thermostat up in the summer (57%, always/often), and down winter (58%, always/often). His home is likely to have an energy-efficient washing machine (56%, done personally or by prior owner), and CFL or LED light bulbs (46%, most/all).

Media Attention/Informal Science Experiences: Carl attends often or almost daily to television weather (61%) and news (58%), as well as Internet news sites (50%). He is most likely to have gone to a zoo or aquarium (54%) or conservation or wilderness area (46%) in the past year.

Demographics: Carl is a member of one of three audiences that is more highly represented by men than women, but the gender divide is only five percentage points among the Cautious (55%, male). The Cautious are white (72%) with a median age of 47. Their median income category is $50,000-$69,999, and almost half of the Cautious have only a high school degree or GED (48%). Carl is either moderate (44%) or tilts Conservative (41%).

Figure 4 | *Key measures for Cautious audiences*



The yellow bars and percentages represent the audience segment values relative to the grey bars of average values for all Marylanders.

Disengaged Diane 

Key Beliefs: Diane is not sure whether climate change is happening (17%, don't know; 36%, not at all sure), but she is more inclined to think it is than it isn't (32%, somewhat sure). She is more concerned than Cautious Carl that people are being harmed now in the United States (46%), but she thinks her personal health risks are minor (42%), or says she doesn't know (13%). She thinks climate change is caused mostly by natural changes in the environment (60%), and is ready to admit that she doesn't know what the level of scientific consensus is on climate change (87%). She has given little prior thought to climate change (30%, none; 49%, a little), and of the six Marylanders, is the Marylander most likely to change her mind (80%).

Policy Support: Diane is generally somewhat less supportive of state, local and federal policies than average, not because she is more opposed to them, but because she is more likely to say she just doesn't know. For example, she says she doesn't know whether she supports or opposes local and state governments to protect communities against climate harms (51%, don't know), but if she has an opinion, she is supportive (48%). Similarly, she says she doesn't know what the United States should do about reducing emissions (56%), but if she has an opinion, it is to make reductions regardless of what other nations do (41%). She somewhat supports requiring electricity suppliers to include 20% renewables (32%), and more strongly supports expanding energy efficiency rebate programs (40%, strongly; 40%, somewhat).

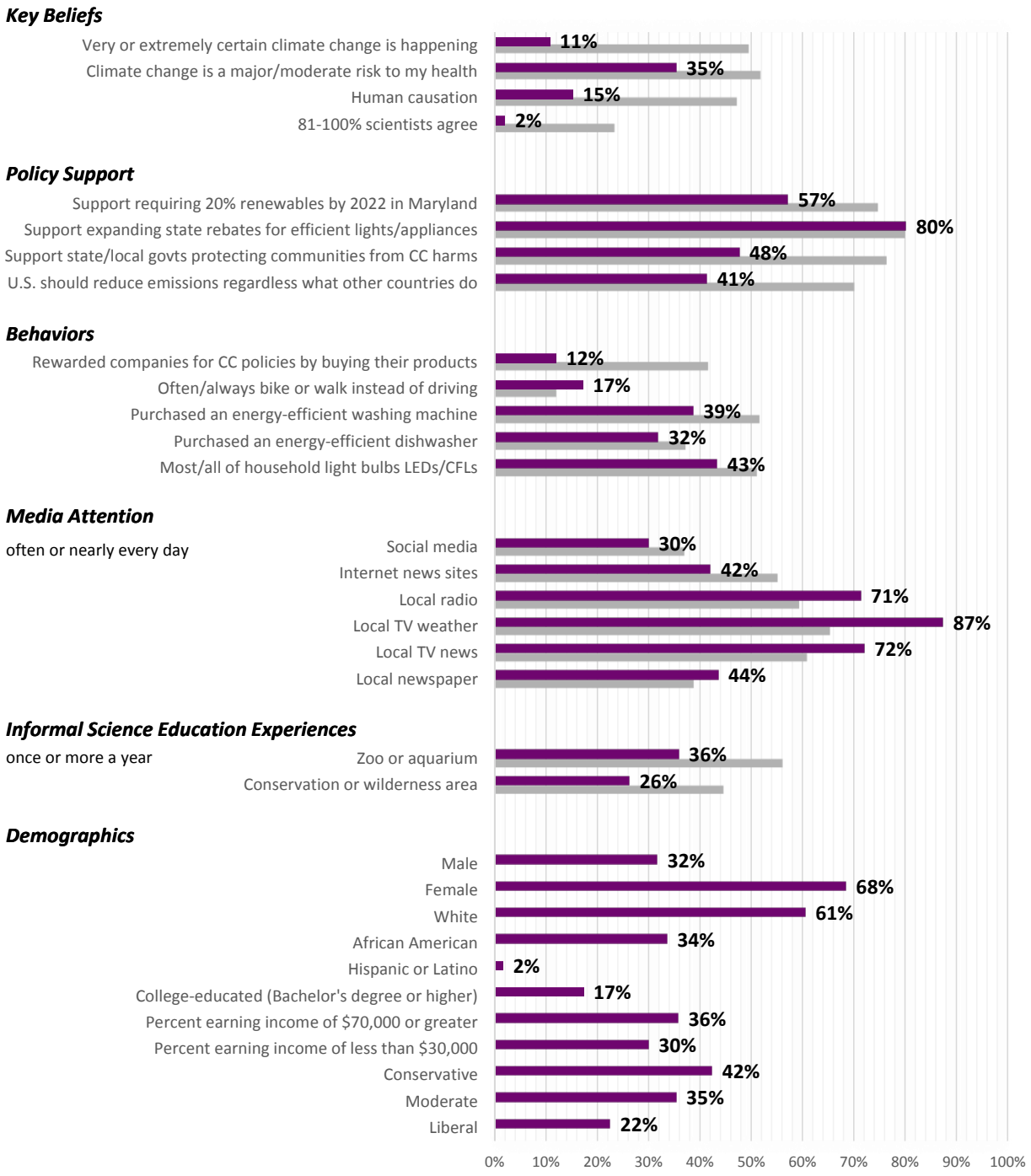
Behaviors: Like Alarmed Alice, Diane is more likely to bike or walk (17%, always/often), or use public transportation (19%, always/often) than the other audiences. Also like Alice, her income is lower than the other audiences (though for different reasons, see demographics below). Likely as a result, she is the least likely of Maryland's six audiences to have purchased an energy-efficient dishwasher (32%), washing machine (39%), or dryer (34%). She is likely to participate in energy efficiency activities that do not require equipment purchases – such as setting the thermostat up in summer (50%, always/often) and down in winter (53%).

Media Attention/Informal Science Experiences: Diane is the most likely of any of the audiences to watch local television weather (87%). She also watches television news (72%) and listens to local radio (71%). She is not likely to go to places like zoos, nature centers, or aquaria where she would engage with science in informal settings.

Demographics: Of any audience, the Disengaged have the largest percentage of those who are African American (34%), however it is important to note that there are sizeable proportions of blacks in the Alarmed (21%), Concerned (23%) and Cautious (20%) audiences and this audience is predominately white (61%), as are all six. Along with the Alarmed Alice, Diane is likely to be low-income; 30% in this audience make less than $30,000 a year. Unlike the Alarmed, the median age for those Disengaged making less than $10,000 is 43 years (instead of 20 for

Alarmed). Overall median age for the Disengaged is 53. This audience is least likely to have a four-year college degree (17%). Diane is likely to be Conservative (42%) or moderate (35%).

Figure 5 | *Key measures for Disengaged audiences*



The purple bars and percentages represent the audience segment values relative to the grey bars of average values for all Marylanders.

Doubtful David

Key Beliefs: David is unsure whether climate change is happening or not (10%, don't know; 36%, not at all sure/somewhat sure it is happening; 36%, not at all sure/somewhat sure it is not happening). He thinks people in the United States will never be harmed from climate change (65%), and that climate change will either be a minor personal health risk (45%), or no risk at all (42%). He says that climate change is caused mostly by natural changes in the environment (67%), but is most likely to say he doesn't know what the level of scientific consensus is (44%). He has given no (35%), or little (38%) thought to climate change, and is about as likely to change his mind as not (agree, 53%).

Policy Support: David is more opposed than supportive of local and state governments taking action to protect local communities from climate change (51%, opposed), but he is also likely to report he doesn't know if he has an opinion (19%). He is less supportive than the average Marylander of policies like requirements for electricity suppliers to meet minimum levels of renewable energy sources (32%, neither support nor oppose), and expanding energy efficiency rebates (34%, strongly support). He is more like Dismissive Dan in wanting commitments from developing countries before the U.S. makes emission reductions (15%), but he is not as likely to say that the U.S. should not make emissions reductions (8% vs. Dismissive Dan, 39%). Again, he reports sizeable uncertainty in his opinion (37%, don't know).

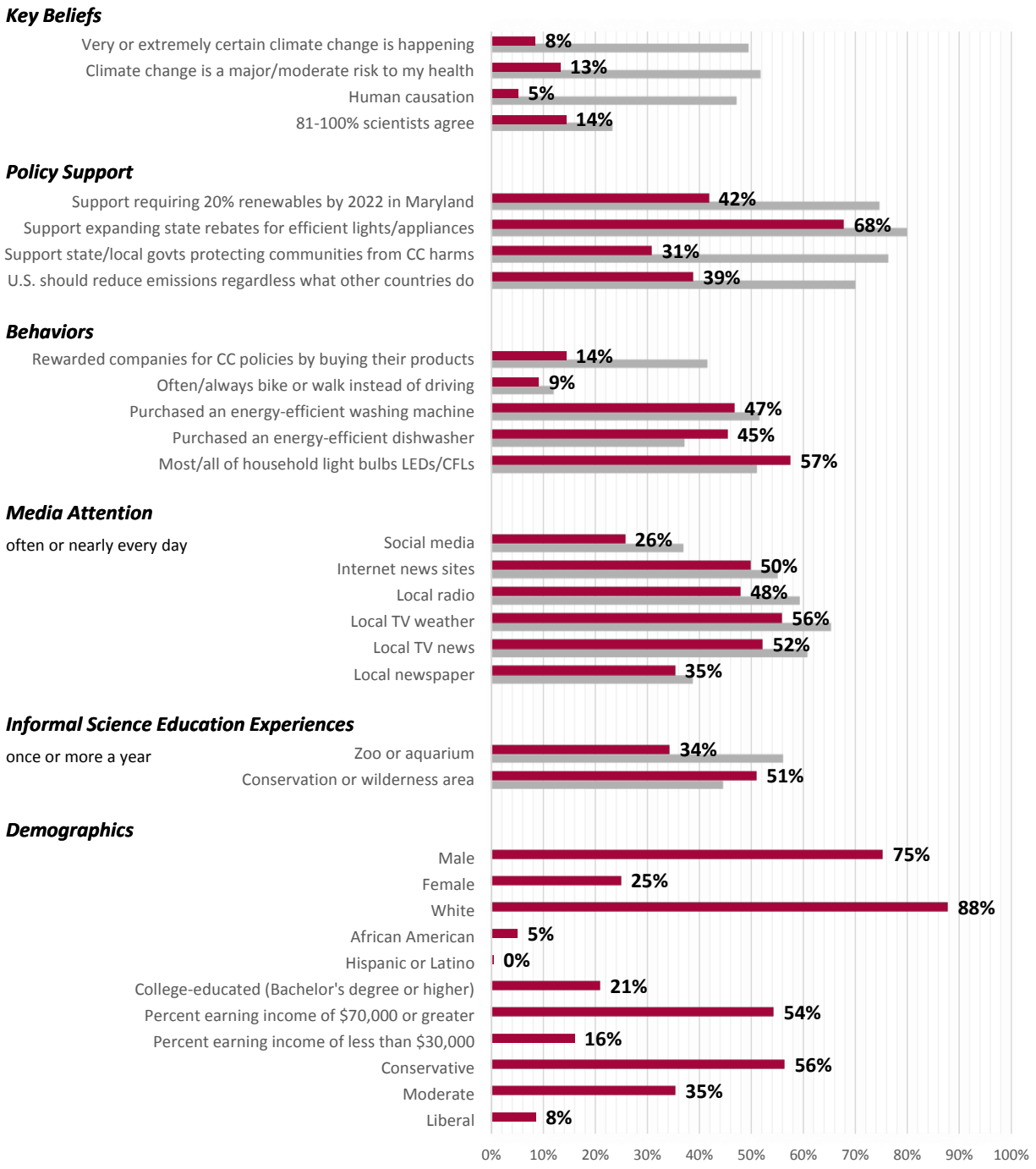
Behaviors: As much as Doubtful David questions whether climate change is happening, and is not strongly supportive of energy and climate policies, his behaviors at home and on the road are not that different than that of the average Marylander. In fact, he is the most likely of the audiences to have purchased an energy-efficient dishwasher (45%), and ranks with the Alarmed in having replaced his light bulbs with CFLs and LEDs (77%, most/all). Like the other audiences, he is likely to set the thermostat up in summer (61%, always/often) and down in winter (55%), and is unlikely to use alternate sources of transportation such as biking and walking, carpooling, and public transportation.

Media Attention/Informal Science Experiences: While social media use is not as high as attention to more traditional sources – like television and radio – for any of the audiences, David, Disengaged Diane and Dismissive Dan are the least likely to use it (often/nearly every day, 26%, 30%, 26% respectively). David is not likely to spend time places like zoos, aquaria, and nature centers. He is most likely to have gone to a conservation or wilderness area in the last year (51%).

Demographics: David is a member of an audience that is highly male (75%) and white (88%). He is like Diane in that he is unlikely to have a four-year college degree (21%) and has a median age of 53. He is higher income than Diane, however, with a median income category of $70,000-

$89,999. David is Conservative (56%), though not as strongly as Dismissive Dan. Only 17% of this audience describes themselves as "strongly Conservative."

Figure 6 | *Key measures for Doubtful audiences*



The maroon bars and percentages represent the audience segment values relative to the grey bars of average values for all Marylanders.

Dismissive Dan 

Key Beliefs: Dan simply does not believe that climate change is happening (54%, very/extremely sure it is not happening), and as a result, that it will ever harm people in the United States (never, 100%). If climate change is occurring, he thinks it is caused mostly by natural changes in the environment (48%). He is certain that it poses no personal risk to his health (79%). He is most likely to admit he doesn't know what the level of scientific consensus is (43%), and is unlikely to know that the consensus is above 80% (9%). Dan is about equally likely to have spent a lot of time thinking about climate change (26%) as not thinking about it at all (30%), but he is as unlikely to change his mind as Alarmed Alice (73%).

Policy Support: Dan is opposed – or indifferent – to a wide range of policies on climate change, energy and development, but especially those that are solely targeted at emissions reductions, such as the 20% state requirement for renewable energy sources for electricity suppliers (60%, oppose), a regional carbon emissions trading program (68%), and U.S. emissions reductions (39%). He is as equally against reduced pollutants from cars (44%, oppose; 32%, neither support nor oppose) as increasing public transportation (44%, oppose; 40%, neither support nor oppose) or expanding energy efficiency rebates (47%, oppose; 19%, neither support nor oppose). He is most supportive of state policies that increase the production and consumption of local agricultural products (64%). Dan views local and state policies that would protect communities from the effects of climate change as negatively as those that would reduce carbon pollution. He is strongly opposed to local and state governments' protecting communities from the effects of climate change (68%, strongly oppose).

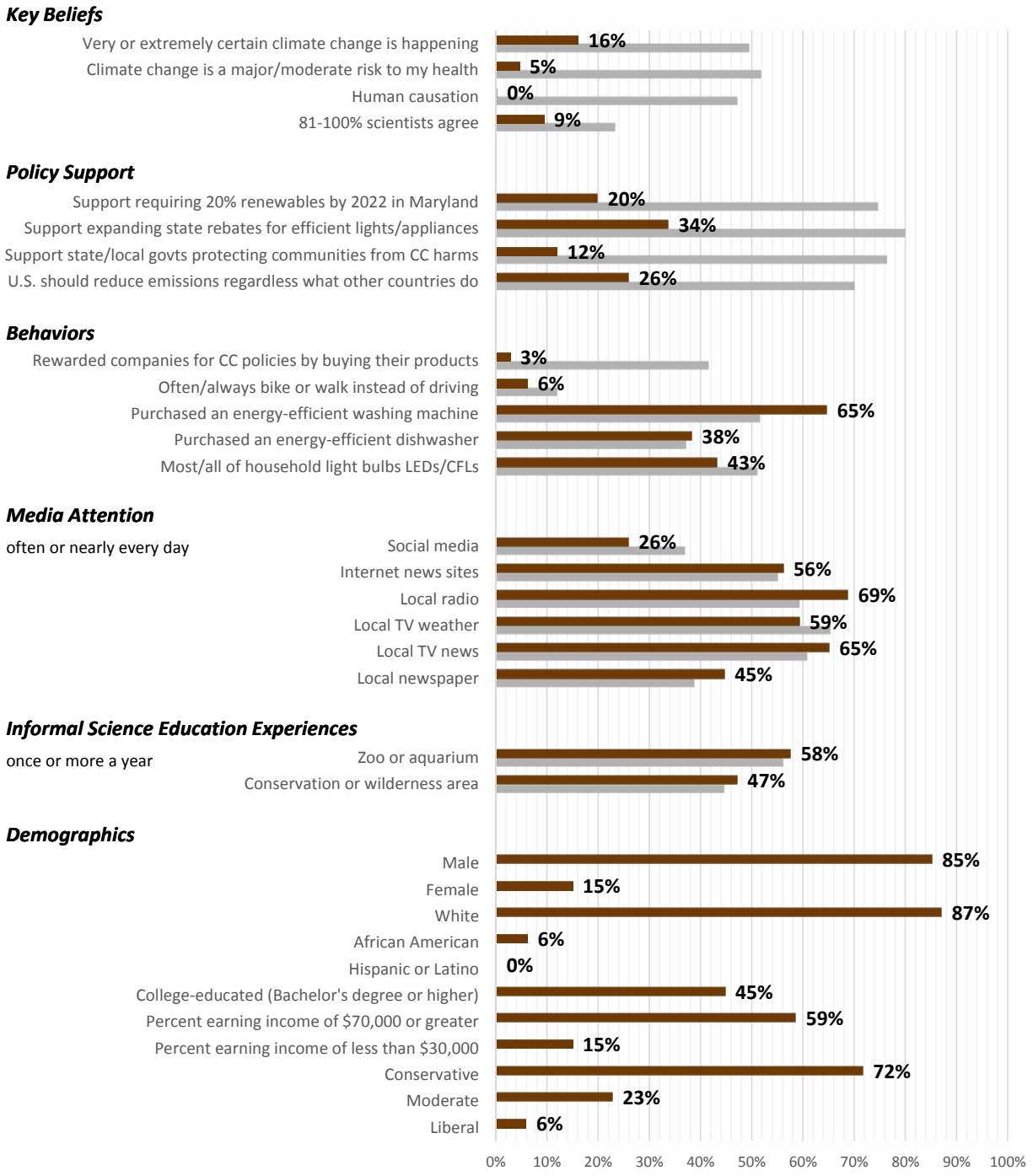
Behaviors: Dan may be opposed to increasing state energy efficiency rebates, but he himself is the most likely of the six Marylanders to have made energy efficiency improvements at home, likely in part due to his high income. Dan has purchased an energy-efficient washing machine (65%), clothes dryer (63%), water heater (62%), and weatherized his home (49%). Like the other audiences, he is likely to shift his thermostat up or down seasonally to save energy, and is unlikely to use alternative transportation.

Media Attention/Informal Science Experiences: Local radio and television news are where Dan goes for information often or nearly every day (69%, 65% respectively). He also pays attention to local television weather (59%) and Internet news sites (56%). He is likely to have gone to a zoo or aquarium in the past year (58%) or a science museum or center (50%).

Demographics: Dismissive Dan represents an audience that is almost entirely male (85%) and white (87%). He is more similar to Alarmed Alice, Concerned Claudia and Cautious Carl in terms of education than Disengaged Diane and Doubtful David. Forty-five percent of the Dismissive

have a four-year college degree. Dan's median age is 52, and his median income category is $70,000-89,999. He is the most strongly Conservative of any of the audiences (72%).

Figure 7 | *Key measures for Dismissive audiences*



The brown bars and percentages represent the audience segment values relative to the grey bars of average values for all Marylanders.

Special Topic Areas:

- **Perceived Climate Change Health Risks & Vulnerability**
- **Environmental Change & Weather**
- **Understanding of Electrical Energy Sources & Preferences**
- **Maryland State Climate & Energy Policies**
- **Preferred Climate Change Terminology**

Perceived Climate Change Health Risks & Vulnerability

Climate change affects public health in numerous ways.[7] Some existing threats – such as extreme weather events, wildfires, and poor air quality – will intensify, while new threats, such as emerging diseases, are likely to arise. Those who are young, elderly, sick or poor are particularly vulnerable, as are those from traditionally disadvantaged racial and ethnic minority groups. As communities recognize the ways in which their health will be affected, they will be more likely to take steps to protect themselves. The survey assessed whether individuals had been diagnosed with specific conditions that make them more vulnerable, and which health risks they perceive to be most harmful to them personally.

Alarmed households are most likely to report a respiratory illness or other disability

The Alarmed are most likely to say that they or someone in their household has been diagnosed with a respiratory illness (42%) or a physical or mental disability (33%) that would make them more vulnerable to the effects of climate change.[8] Indeed, the average number of reported health conditions is highest among the Alarmed and declines from the Alarmed to Dismissive.[9] Climate change audience is not associated with other diagnoses, however, such as coronary heart disease, obesity or diabetes. (Figure 8) The Disengaged are second only to the Alarmed in terms of the percentage of climate audiences reporting that a member of their household has been diagnosed with one of the five conditions.

Climate audiences perceive health risks differently

While there are small differences among Maryland's climate change audiences in terms of physical health vulnerabilities, there are much larger differences in terms of personal health risk perceptions across a range of 11 threats – from obesity to air pollution to climate change. The four most concerned audiences about climate change – the Alarmed, Concerned, Cautious and Disengaged – are most worried about the effects of air pollution on their personal health, but to different degrees (moderate/major health risk; 89%, Alarmed; 72%, Concerned; 66%, Cautious; 80%, Disengaged). (Table 1, p. 59) The Doubtful and Dismissive are less likely than the other audiences to say that any of the listed health threats are a major or moderate personal health risk. The Doubtful are most likely to be worried about exposure to chemicals and obesity (major/moderate risk, 53% and 51% respectively), and the Dismissive are most likely to cite flu epidemics and polluted drinking water (47%, 45%).

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[7] Luber, G., Knowlton, K., Balbus, J., Frumkin, H., Hayden, M., Hess, J., McGeehin, M., Sheats,N., Backer, L., Beard, C. B., Ebi, K. L., Maibach, E., Ostfeld, R. S., Wiedinmyer, C., Zielinski-Gutiérrez, E., & Ziska, L. (2014). *Ch. 9: Human health. Climate change impacts in the United States: The third National Climate Assessment.* U.S. Global Change Research Program, p. 220-256.

[8] There are weak associations between climate change audience and the diagnosis of respiratory illness in a household (Cramer's V=0.096, p<.01) and a physical or mental disability (Cramer's V=0.127, p<.001).

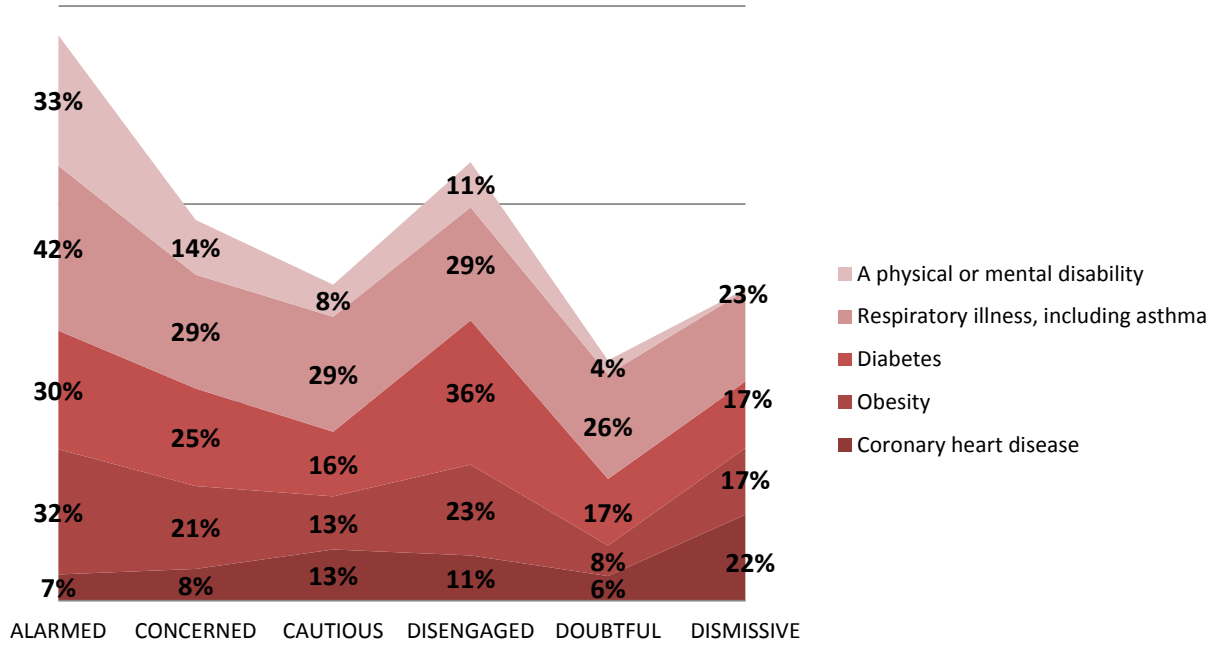
[9] There is a statistically significant negative correlation between climate change audience and the number of diagnoses per household (r= -.08, p<.001).

Climate change was not a top personal health concern for any of the audiences – though it was third to air pollution and exposure to chemicals for the Alarmed (84%). Of 11 possible personal health risks, climate change was least likely to be cited as a major or moderate risk by the Disengaged (35%), Doubtful (13%) or Dismissive (5%). The differences in risk perceptions between the audiences are largest for climate change[10] and smallest for obesity.[11] The relationship between perceived vulnerability to climate change and audience segment was similarly strong when respondents were asked about both themselves and other household members.[12] (Figure 9)

Perceptions of health effects from climate change in Maryland vary by audience

Marylanders are most likely to say that climate change will cause increasing rates of respiratory breathing problems (68%) and injuries from storms or other extreme events (58%). This pattern holds true for the Alarmed, Concerned and Disengaged, who cite these effects the most frequently. The Cautious differ slightly – they are more likely to cite cancer (46%) along with respiratory breathing problems (64%). The Doubtful, and especially the Dismissive, are unlikely to think there will be health effects from climate change in Maryland, and if they do, think it will most likely be from sunburn (40%, Doubtful; 13%, Dismissive). (Figure 10)

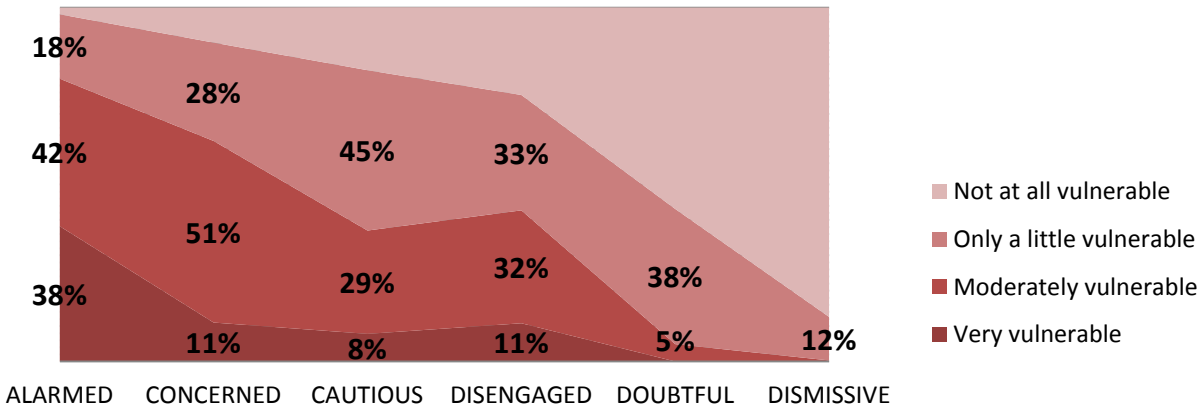
Figure 8 | *Alarmed households have highest rates of respiratory illness and disability*



Has a doctor ever diagnosed you or another member of your household with the following conditions? (Multiple responses allowed) *(Unweighted base 2,073)*

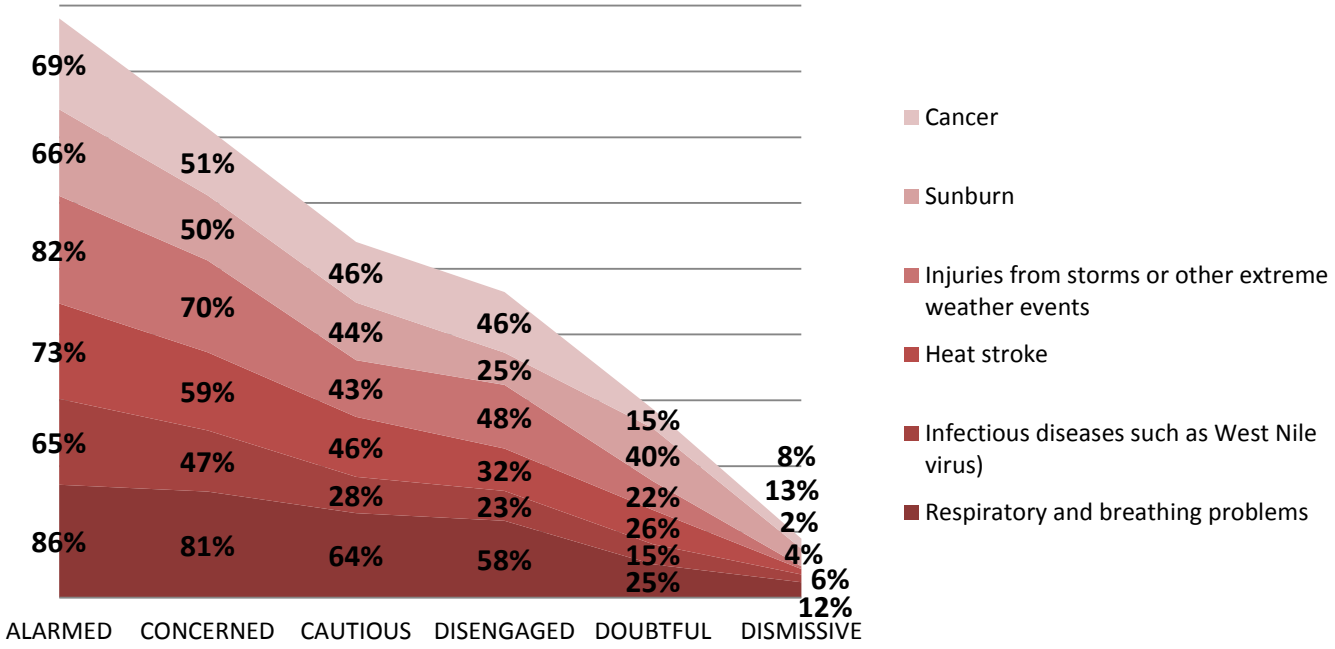
[10] Cramer's V=0.39, p<.001; a "very strong" association.
[11] Cramer's V=.07, p<.01; a "very weak" association.
[12] Cramer's V=0.39, p<.001; a "very strong" association.

Figure 9 | *Audiences most concerned about climate change feel most vulnerable*



How vulnerable — if at all — are the people living in your immediate household, including yourself, to potential health impacts of climate change? *(Unweighted base, 2,073)*

Figure 10 | *Perceptions of climate change health threats vary by audience*



Which — if any — of the following health problems will become more common in Maryland in the future because of climate change? (Multiple responses allowed) *(Unweighted base 2,073)*

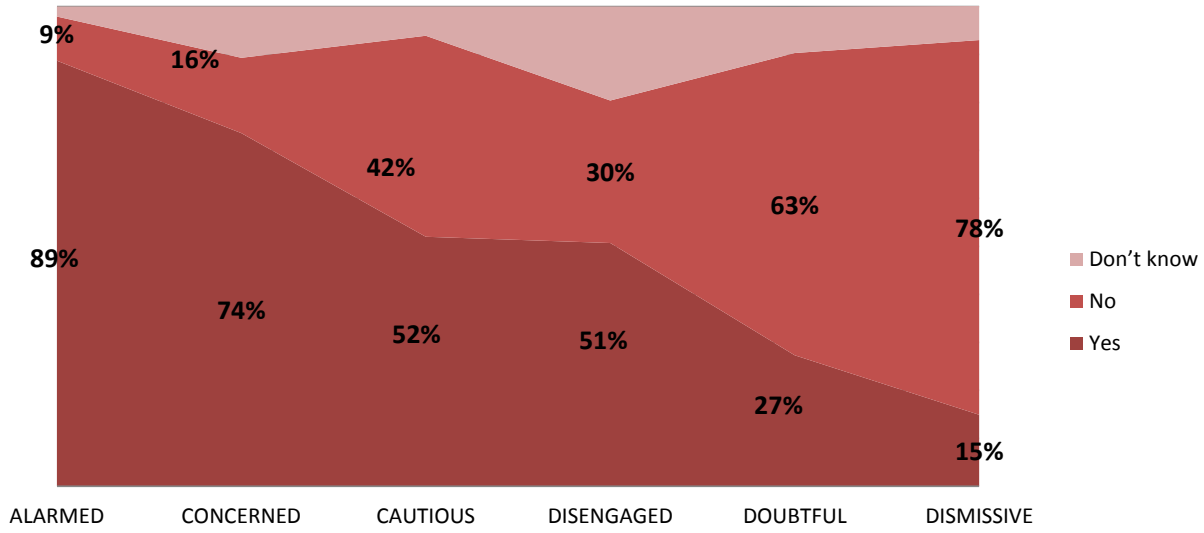
Environmental Change & Weather

In communicating about climate change, one oft-cited strategy is to facilitate people's awareness of changes in their local environments, such as shifts in the seasons or the weather. While it has been has shown that those with strong prior beliefs about climate change – such as the Alarmed and Dismissive – are less likely to be influenced by perceived personal experiences of environmental change,[13] this leaves open the potential for influencing those audiences whose opinions are less strongly held. The recent National Climate Assessment points to numerous changes occurring across the United States due to climate change, including in the Northeast region, in which Maryland is located. Additionally, the survey was taken in spring 2013, less than a year after Hurricane Sandy, and within a few years of Hurricane Irene, Tropical Storm Lee and "El Derecho." One of the first questions that Maryland survey respondents were asked was whether they had noticed any changes in their local environment or weather and the degree to which they perceived local weather to have gotten "worse" or "better."

Perceptions of environmental and weather change are polarized across audiences

We found that Maryland's climate changes audiences are highly polarized on whether their local environment and weather is changing. (Figure 11) Believing the local environment or weather to have changed over the past several years is strongly associated with climate change

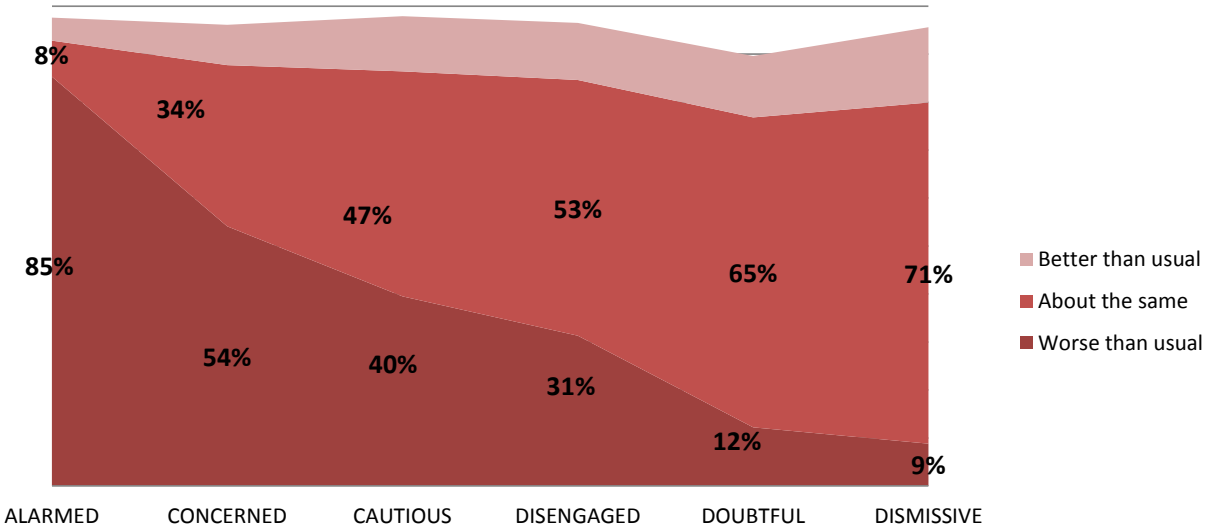
Figure 11 | *Alarmed and Concerned likely to perceive environment and weather shifts*



Over the past several years, have you noticed any changes in your local weather patterns or aspects of the natural environment in which you live? *(Unweighted base 2,073)*

[13] Myers, T. A., Maibach, E. W., Roser-Renouf, C., Akerlof, K., & Leiserowitz, A. A. (2013). The relationship between personal experience and belief in the reality of global warming. *Nature Climate Change, 3*(4), 343–347.

Figure 12 | *Alarmed most likely to believe that the weather has gotten "worse"*



Over the past several years, has the weather in your local area been … (Check ONE) *(Unweighted base 2,073)*

audience segment even without mention of climate change.[14] Only the Alarmed and Concerned are likely to say that they have experienced changes, and that, moreover, the changes have personally affected them.

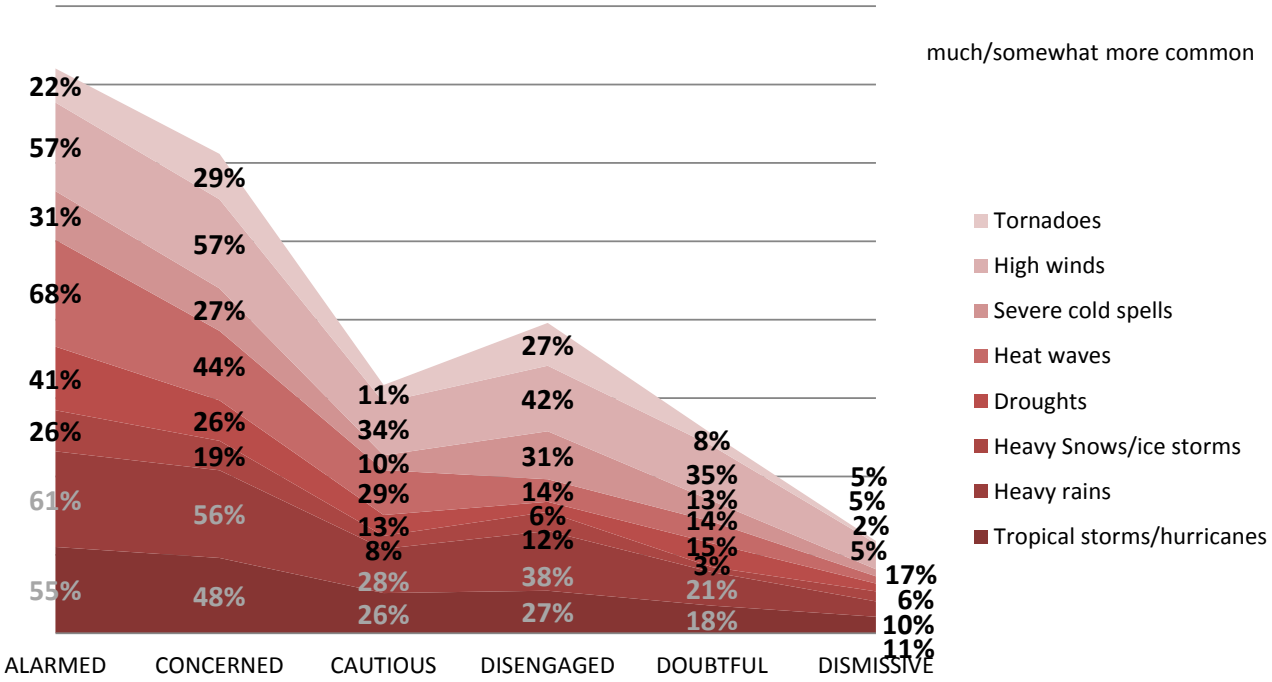
Believing that the weather has gotten "worse" is even more polarized between audiences. While the Alarmed (85%), and less so the Concerned (54%), say the weather has become worse, the other four audiences say that the weather has remained the same in recent years, or even gotten better. (Figure 12) These four audiences – the Cautious through the Dismissive – do not have the same sense of shifts in their physical environments as the Alarmed and Concerned, even before climate change becomes part of the discussion.

Alarmed most likely to say extreme weather is increasing in communities and causing harm

The Alarmed are most likely to say that extreme weather is on the rise in their communities with the majority saying that heat waves (68%), heavy rains (61%), high winds (57%), and tropical storms or hurricanes (55%) have become somewhat or much more common over the past several years. More than half of the Concerned also point to higher winds (57%) and heavy rains (56%). The Alarmed are the only audience in which a majority identify specific community harms as having become more common from extreme weather events. More than half point to loss of electricity (60%), damage to private property (58%), damage to public property (53%), and damage to crops (52%). (Figures 13, 14)

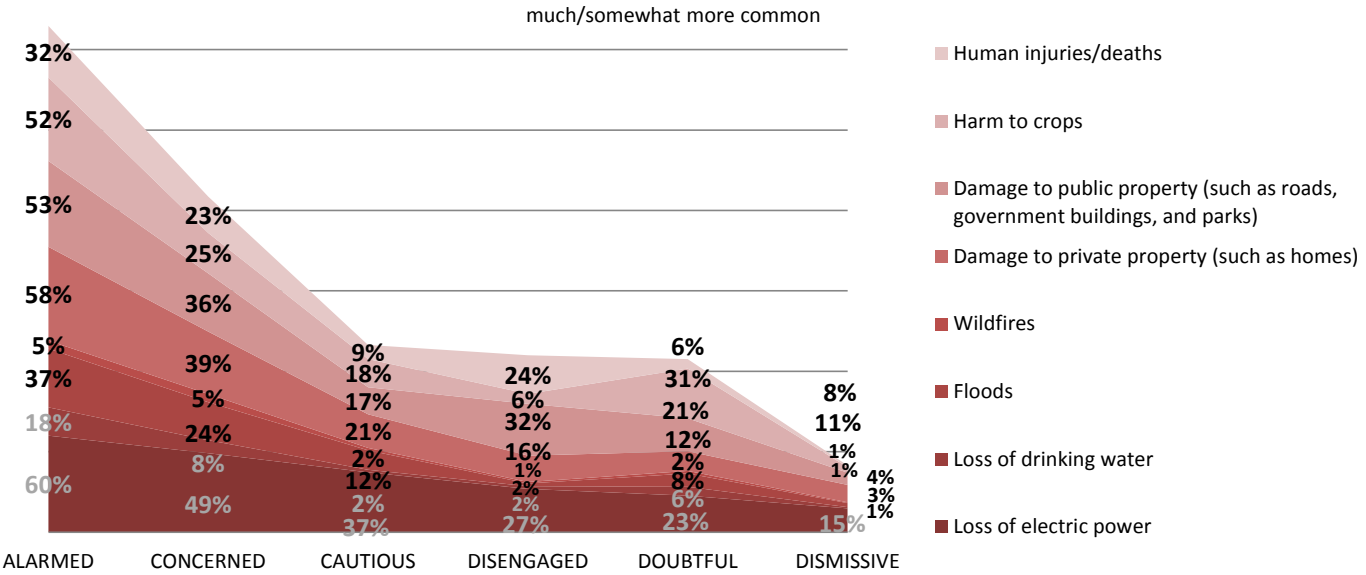
[14] Cramer's V=0.47, p<.001; an "extremely strong" association.

Figure 13 | *Alarmed and Concerned more likely to believe extreme weather events on rise*



Have each of the following types of extreme weather events become more or less common in your community over the past several years, or stayed about the same? *(Unweighted base 2,073)*

Figure 14 |*Alarmed and Concerned most likely to say community harms increasing*



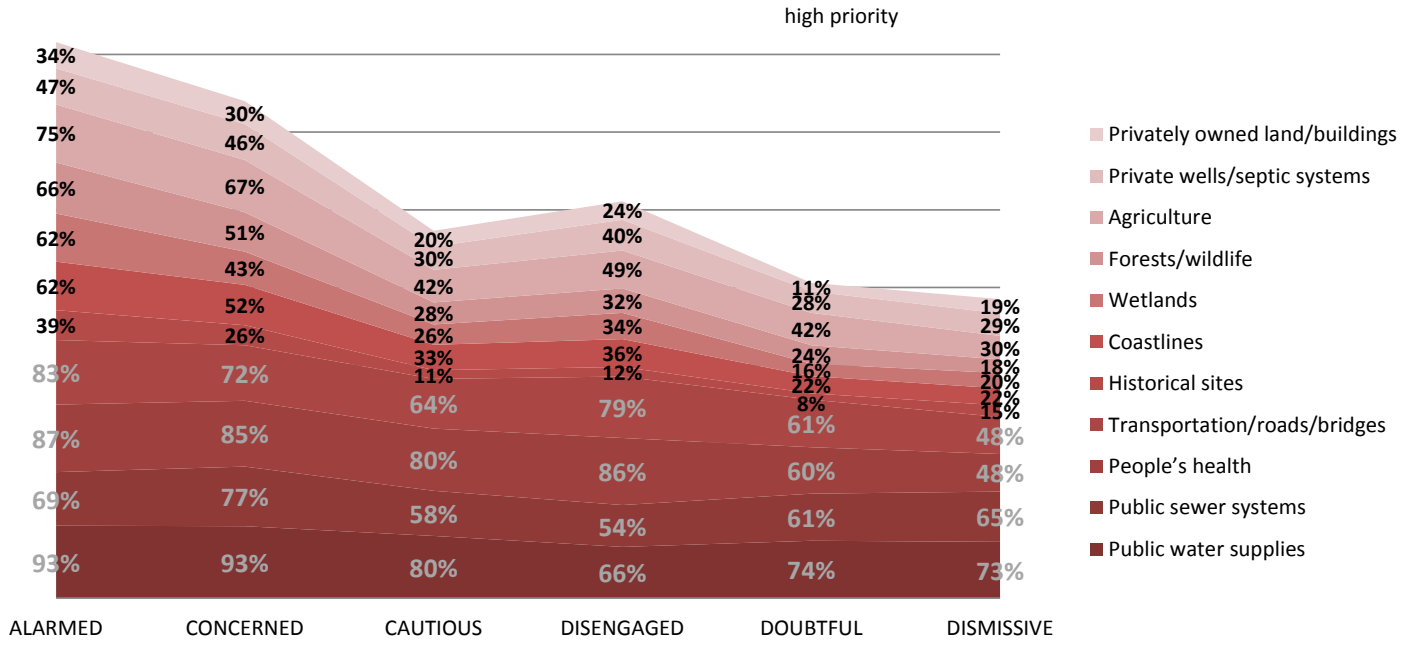
Have extreme weather events in your community made each of the following more or less common over the past several years, or have they stayed about the same? *(Unweighted base 2,073)*

Loss of electricity is most likely to be perceived as a harm that has become common in past years due to extreme weather by the Concerned, Cautious and Dismissive, but by smaller percentages (49%, 37%, 15%, respectively).

Regardless whether they believe that extreme weather is on the rise, approximately half or more of the six Maryland climate audiences have a home first-kit and an emergency supply of food and water. All audiences are less likely to have an evacuation plan (37% or less), or a home generator (31% or less). (Table 11, page 56)

All climate audiences agree on need for protection of water supplies and public sewer
Regardless whether Marylanders think that extreme weather is getting worse, they want state and local governments to protect against its effects. Substantial majorities of all of Maryland's climate audiences said that it should be a high priority for local and state government to protect public water supplies and sewer systems from weather and environmental threats. (Figure 15) People's health and transportation were also high priorities for approximately half or more of all the audiences. Alarmed and Concerned audiences were the most likely to say government protection should be a high priority across the 11 areas, from public health to agriculture.

Figure 15 | *Climate audiences agree on need for government protection from extreme events*



How high of a priority, if at all, should protecting each of the following from extreme weather and other environmental threats be for your state and local governments? *(Unweighted base 2,073)*

Understanding of Electrical Energy Sources & Preferences

Generation of electricity by power plants represents one of the largest sources of pollution causing climate change. In 2006, electricity consumption was responsible for about 41 percent of Maryland's greenhouse gas emissions.[15] The types of fuel used by power plants affect how much pollution they generate – coal-fired plants for example result in more carbon pollution than natural gas, and both are more polluting than solar or wind energy. Different sources of energy not only influence the rate of climate change, but they have a direct health impact on Marylanders due to the small particles and chemicals that are released into the air during power generation. Marylanders are able to choose their electrical energy supplier, which typically allows them a range of programs offering traditional or renewable energy sources.[16] The questions in the survey asked Marylanders how aware they were of the electrical energy sources used in the state, how much of a health risk different types of energy sources pose, and whether they were currently participating in a renewable energy program, or were interested in doing so.

Dismissives are most likely to understand that coal is a major source of state electrical energy

In 2013, the largest sources of electrical energy generated in Maryland were coal and nuclear power.[17] Few Marylanders recognize how prevalent the use of coal and nuclear power are in the state, regardless of the climate change audience into which they fall. The Dismissive are most likely to say that coal is a large source of electrical energy generated in the state (40%) – more than any other audience. The Concerned, Disengaged and Doubtful are most likely to say that natural gas was a large source of state-generated electrical energy (24%, 18%, 16%). The Alarmed and Cautious are most likely to say that petroleum was a large source in the state (37%, 19%). Most simply admit that they don't know. Of the six audiences, the Disengaged were the most likely to say they didn't know, and the Dismissive were least likely. (Figure 16)

Only a majority of the Alarmed call for less coal to be used for electricity generation

While coal is a large source both of net electricity generated in Maryland and greenhouse gas emissions,[18] the Alarmed are the only audience in which a majority – 70% – say they would like to see less use of the fuel. Similar numbers of the Alarmed also say they would like less use of petroleum for energy generation (69%). The Doubtful are second only to the Alarmed in

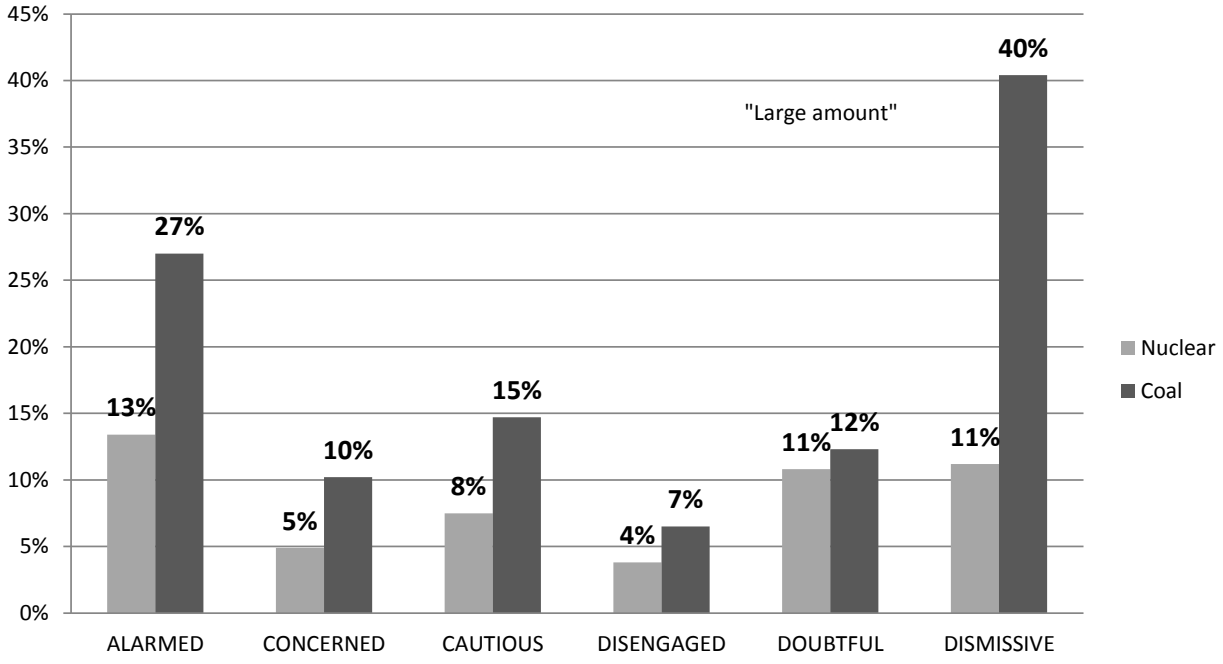
[15] Maryland Dept. of the Environment. (2013). *Maryland's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Act Plan.* Baltimore, MD. p. 73, see http://climatechange.maryland.gov/site/assets/files/1392/mde_ggrp_report.pdf

[16] See Maryland Clean Energy Center's "Power to Choose" website: http://mdcleanenergy.org/powertochoose

[17] According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, Maryland's net electricity generation in November 2013 was coal-fired (1349 GWh), nuclear (1279 GWh), natural gas (79 GWh), hydroelectric (77 GWh), other renewables (89GWh), and petroleum (9 GWh). See http://www.eia.gov/state/?sid=MD

[18] In 2011, coal-fired plants generating electricity accounted for 20.7 million metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions – 95% of those produced for electric power. (U.S. Energy Information Administration, see http://www.eia.gov/environment/emissions/state/state_emissions.cfm)

Figure 16 | *Dismissives most likely to understand coal a major source of electrical energy*



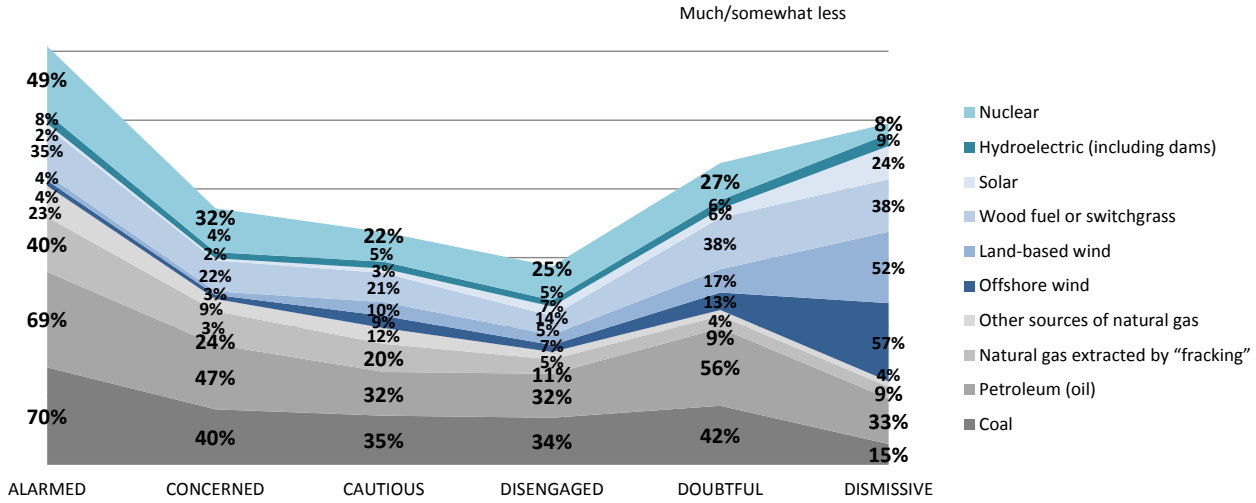
How much of the electricity generated in Maryland comes from the following sources?
(Unweighted base 2,073)

desiring less use of coal (42%) and petroleum (56%). The majority of the Disengaged respond "don't know" to whether they would like more or less of their electrical energy to come from these sources with the exception of solar, in which only 42% said they were unsure of their opinion.

Solar and wind enjoy majority support with the exception of the Disengaged and Dismissive
The majority of all audiences, with the exception of the Disengaged and Dismissive, say they would like to see increases in the amount of renewable energy – solar and wind – used to generate electricity in Maryland. Solar enjoys the most support (Alarmed-Cautious, 83%, 72%, 63%; Doubtful, 63%), followed by wind, both land-based and offshore. While for most audiences there is almost no difference in their preferences for land-based and offshore wind, the Alarmed favor land-based wind by 12 percentage points (land-based, 80%; offshore, 68%), and the Doubtful favor offshore by 8 percentage points (land-based, 47%; off-shore, 55%). (Figure 17)

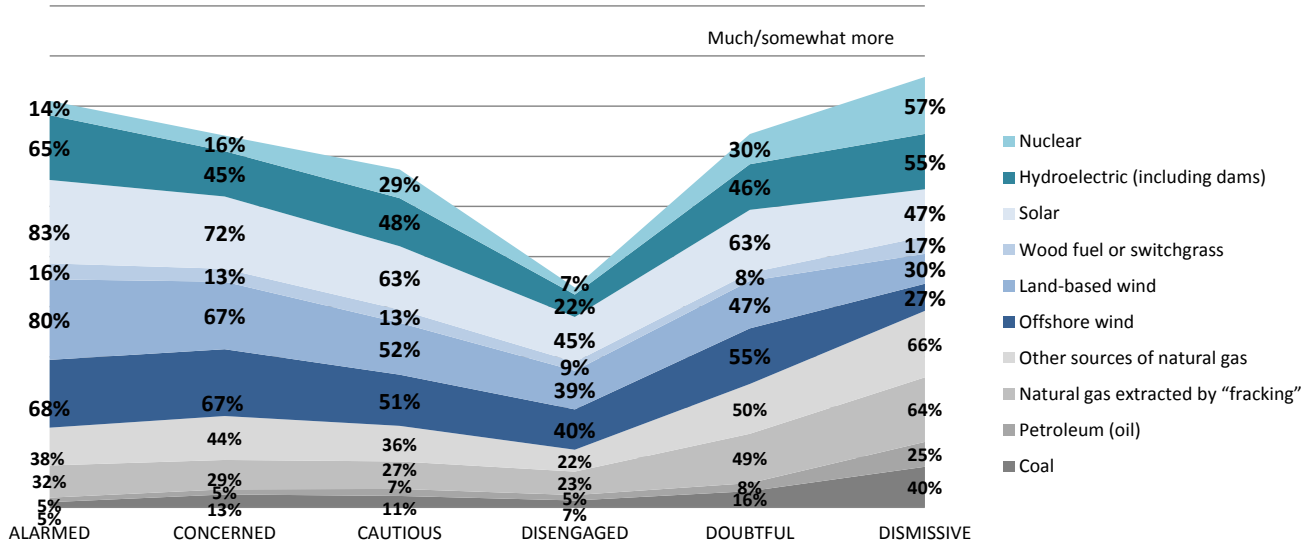
In their preferences for Maryland's electrical energy mix over the next several years, the Dismissive are unique in comparison to the other five audiences. They are most likely to support increases in use of natural gas – both locally "fracked" and non-fracked (64%, 66%) – and nuclear (57%) and hydroelectric power (55%). They also support increased use of coal-

Figure 17 | *Only majority of Alarmed call for less coal to be used for electricity generation*



Over the next several years, do you think Maryland should use less, more, or about the same amount of each of these sources of electrical energy? *(Unweighted base 2,073)*

Figure 18 | *Solar and wind enjoy majority support except among Disengaged and Dismissive*



Over the next several years, do you think Maryland should use less, more, or about the same amount of each of these sources of electrical energy? *(Unweighted base 2,073)*

generated electricity by a considerable margin – 24 percentage points higher than the Doubtful (40% vs. 16%) and 35 percentage points higher than the Alarmed (40% vs. 5%). The Doubtful rank second to the Dismissive in desiring more natural gas-fueled electricity generation ("fracked," 49%; other sources, 50%).

Disengaged and Dismissive least likely to say energy sources cause health harms

The majority of the Alarmed, Concerned, Cautious and Doubtful say that coal, petroleum and nuclear energy sources are somewhat or very harmful to people's health. (Figure 19) While both the Disengaged and Dismissive are least likely to perceive human health harms as caused by a range of fuel sources used by power plants, the similarities end there. The Dismissive are most likely of the audiences to rank all of the fuel sources as not at all or not very harmful. Alternatively, the Disengaged – as on other questions – are the most likely to say that they don't know.

Nuclear seen as equivalent to fossil fuels in terms of health harms

Maryland produces more of its electrical energy from nuclear power than most states in the country.[19] The operation of nuclear power plants results in little to no carbon emissions that cause climate change, and even when lifecycle emissions are calculated, nuclear plants produce fewer greenhouse gases that other fossil fuels, including coal, petroleum and natural gas.[20] Nuclear power disasters, such as in Fukushima, Japan in 2011, and problems in storing spent nuclear fuel, however, have highlighted other human health risks for this type of power generation. The majority of four of Maryland's climate audiences ranked nuclear power as very or somewhat harmful to people's health (75%, Alarmed; 59%, Concerned; 51%, Cautious; 59%, Doubtful). These percentages are similar to those for petroleum (76%, Alarmed; 60%, Concerned; 55%, Cautious; 54%, Doubtful), and slightly lower than those for coal (83%, Alarmed; 66%, Concerned; 72%, Cautious; 66%, Doubtful).

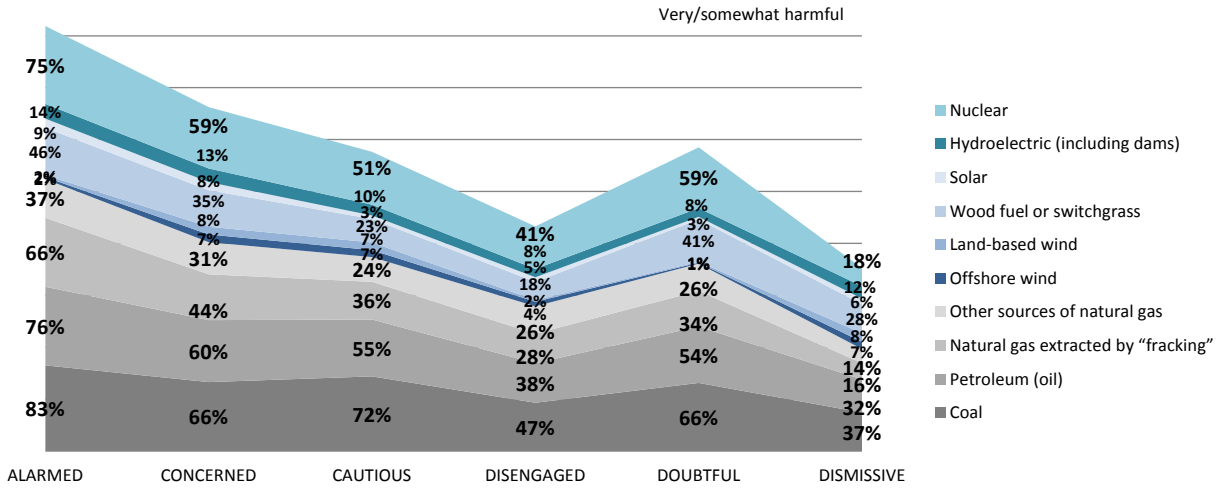
Natural gas – including "fracked" – seen as less harmful to health than coal and petroleum

All audiences say natural gas – both obtained from hydraulic fracturing in Maryland and from other sources – is less harmful to public health than coal and petroleum. The Alarmed are the only audience for whom a majority (66%) say that "fracked" natural gas in Maryland is very or somewhat harmful to people's health (Concerned-Dismissive, 44%, 36%, 28%, 34%, 16%). They also are most likely to draw a large distinction in public health risks between fracked natural gas and that obtained from other sources – there is a 23 percentage point difference between

[19] Maryland Power Plant Research Program, Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources, see http://esm.versar.com/pprp/factbook/02Generation.htm

[20] Sovacool, B. K. (2008). Valuing the greenhouse gas emissions from nuclear power: A critical survey. *Energy Policy*, *36*(8), 2950–2963.

Figure 19 | *Disengaged and Dismissive least likely to say energy sources cause health harms*



Please rate each of the following sources of electrical energy in terms of how harmful they are to people's health. *(Unweighted base 2,073)*

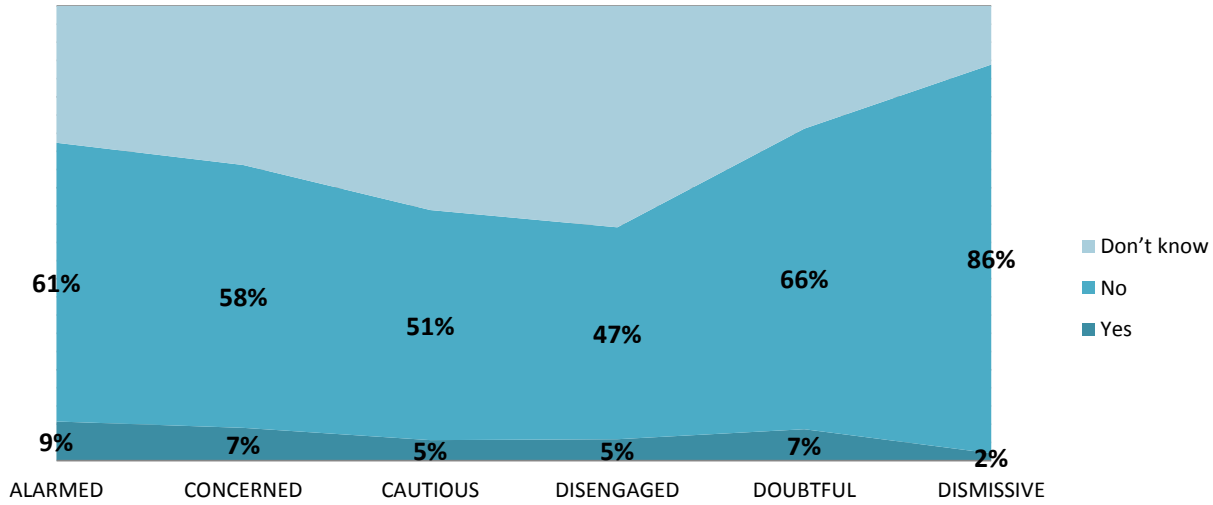
those who say that fracked natural gas is very harmful to people's health compared to other sources. The other audiences are less divided (percentage point difference, Concerned-Dismissive, 11, 5, 9, 1, 1).

Few of any audience participate in renewable energy programs; Alarmed most interested

While there is a significant association between reported participation in renewable energy programs through electricity suppliers, and climate audience designation, there is little difference across the segments.[21] (Figure 20) The Alarmed report the highest rates of participation – 9% – and the Dismissive the lowest – 2%. Interest in participating in these programs though is strongly associated with the audience segments.[22] (Figure 21) The Alarmed are significantly more likely than any of the other audiences to say that they would like to participate in a program with their electrical energy supplier in which some or all of the electricity they purchase is renewable, or "clean," energy. Eighty-eight percent say they would like to do so, compared to 51% of the Concerned and less than half of the other segments (42%, Cautious; 19%, Disengaged; 25%, Doubtful; 14%, Dismissive). The Alarmed are also willing to pay more money to participate in these types of programs. The Alarmed were willing to pay an average of $28 more each month.[23] The Disengaged were willing to pay the smallest amount – $9 more a month. (See Table 17d, page 67)

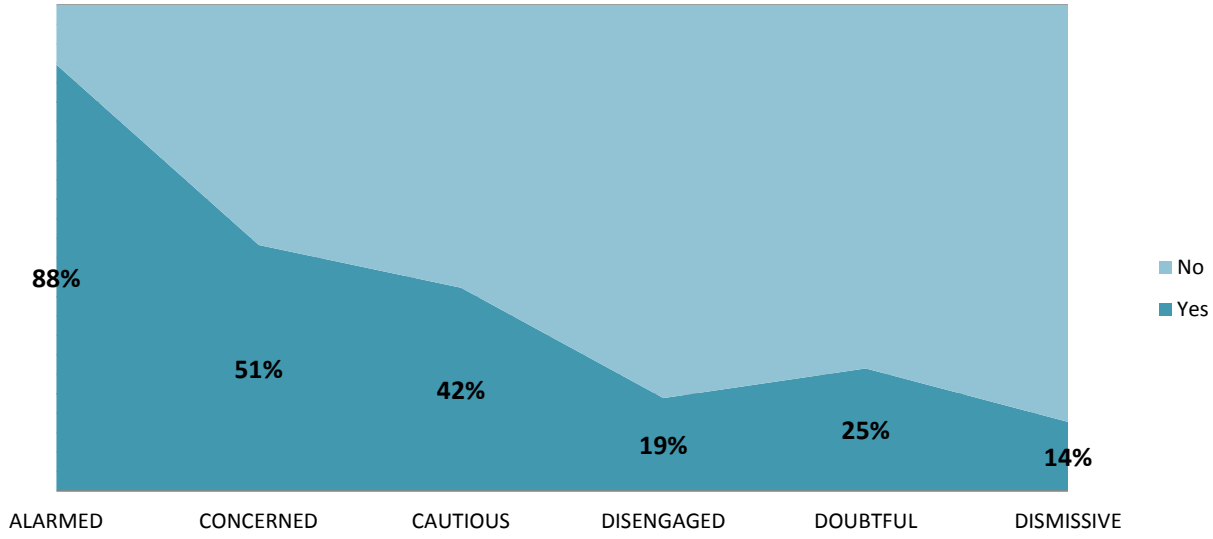
[21] Cramer's V=.13, p<.01; a "very weak" association.
[22] Cramer's V=.42, p<.001; an "extremely strong" association.
[23] Please note that the number of respondents for this question was small – between 11 (Disengaged) and 150 (Alarmed).

Figure 20 | *Few Marylanders report participating in renewable energy programs*



Are you currently participating in a program with your electrical energy supplier in which some or all of the electricity you purchase is renewable, or "clean," energy? *(Unweighted base 2,073)*

Figure 21 | *Majority of Alarmed and Concerned would like to participate in renewable programs*



Would you be interested in participating in [a renewable energy] program? *(Unweighted base 1,023)*

Maryland State Climate & Energy Policies

Maryland's Plan to address climate change includes a large set policies and strategies that cover energy, transportation, agriculture and forestry, building codes, waste, innovation and land use.[24] Some of the programs – such as those that target household energy efficiency improvements – require direct participation from citizens to be successful. Other programs may not influence citizens directly, but require legislative support and funding from citizens' elected officials. We asked Marylanders how aware they were of some of the key programs that the state is undertaking, and how supportive they are of them.

Majority of all audiences have heard of vehicle pollution and energy efficiency policies

Marylanders of all audiences are most likely to have heard of state policies to require new cars and other vehicles to be less polluting, and to expand rebates for energy-efficient lighting and appliance purchases. The differences between the audiences based on awareness of state climate and energy policies suggest higher levels of issue involvement by both the Alarmed and the Dismissive. Half or more of the Alarmed say that they have heard of all the policies with the exception of tax incentives for wood fuel heating. Likewise, more than 40% of the Dismissive say they have heard of these policies (again, with the exception of wood fuel incentives). (Figure 22)

Supporting local agricultural products favored by all climate audiences

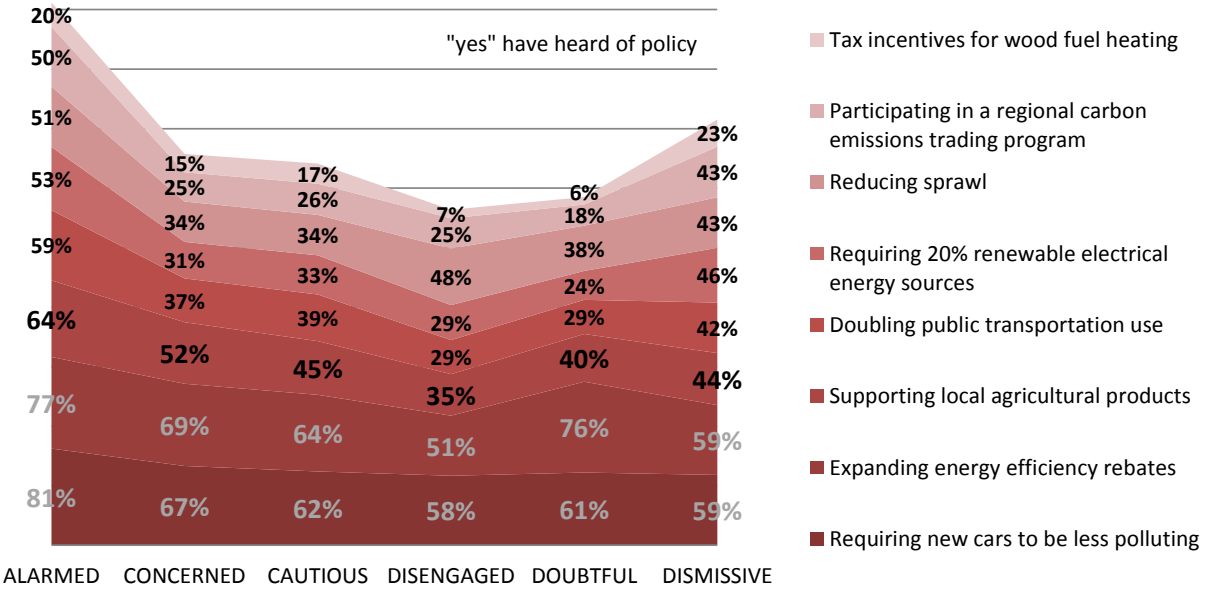
The majority of all audiences somewhat or strongly support the production and consumption of local agricultural products and other products. Indeed, this policy is the one most favored by both the Cautious (79%) and the Dismissive (64%). Alternately, expanding energy efficiency rebates is the policy most likely to be supported by the Alarmed (95%), Disengaged (80%), and Doubtful (68%). Even though the Dismissive are highly likely to make home energy efficiency improvements (see Dismissive profile, page 17), they are unlikely to support expansion of rebates to help people purchase energy-efficient lighting and appliances (34%).

Majorities support 20% renewables by 2022 across four audiences

The Doubtful (42%) and Dismissive (20%) are the only audiences in which there is less than majority support for requiring that Maryland's electricity suppliers produce or purchase 20% of their total electricity from renewable energy sources by 2022 (such as solar, wind, biomass, landfill gas, and hydroelectric power). While provision of 20% renewable energy is not the most favored state policy of any of the segments, it ranks highly among the Alarmed (93%), Concerned (85%), Cautious (70%), and Disengaged (57%). Requiring new cars to be less polluting has similar levels of support from these four audiences (87%, Alarmed; 85%, Concerned; 69%, Cautious; 62%, Disengaged). (Figure 23)

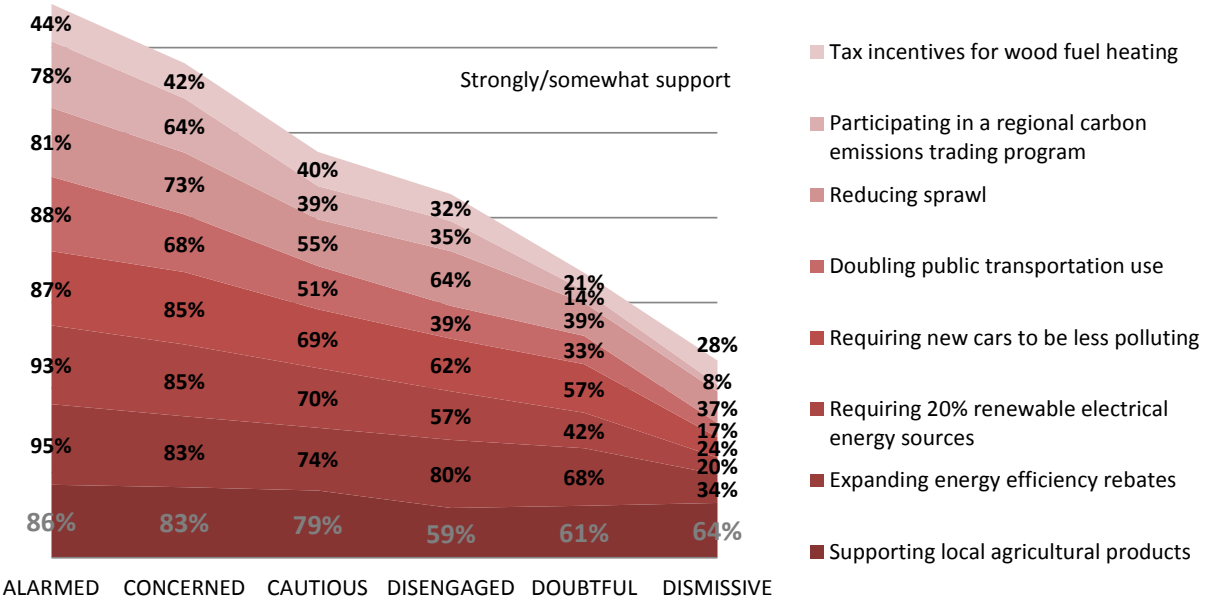
[24] See the Plan at http://climatechange.maryland.gov/site/assets/files/1392/mde_ggrp_report.pdf

Figure 22 | *Majority of all audiences have heard of vehicle pollution and energy efficiency policies*



Maryland has begun implementing policies to promote new sources of energy, and use energy more efficiently. Have you heard of [each of the following policies]? *(Unweighted base 2,073)*

Figure 23 | *Policy support highly associated with climate audience segment*

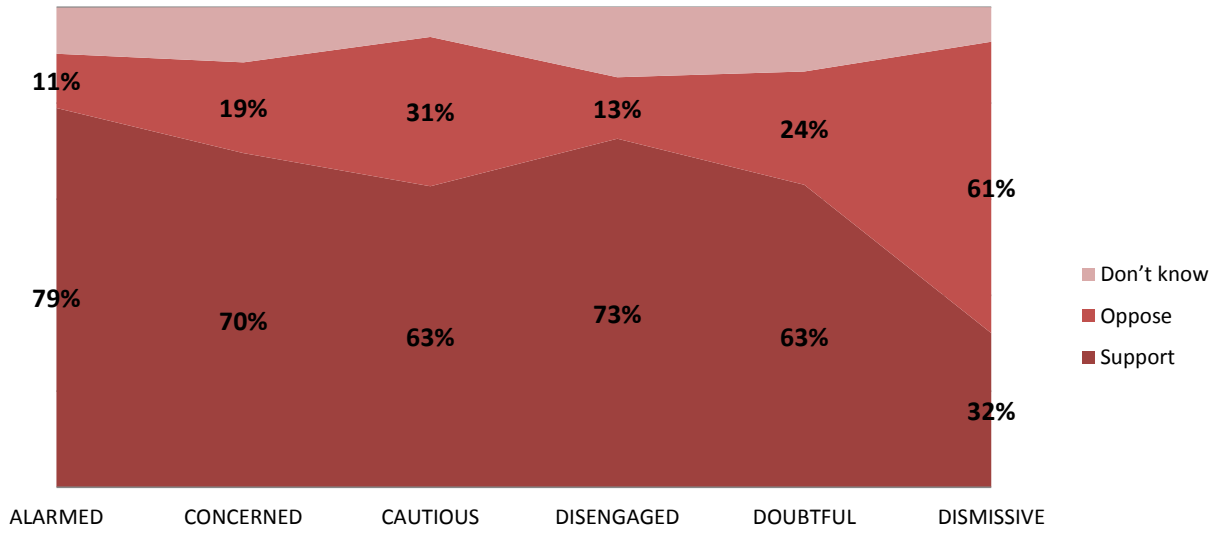


Maryland has begun implementing policies to promote new sources of energy, and use energy more efficiently. How much do you support or oppose this policy? *(Unweighted base 2,073)*

All but Dismissive support disclosure of future risks by property sellers

The Adaptation and Response Working Group of the Maryland Commission on Climate Change has recommended that the state develop sea-level rise disclosure and advisory statement "to inform prospective coastal property purchasers of the potential impacts that climate change and sea-level rise may pose to a particular piece of property."[25] Currently, property owners are required to disclose whether the property has been determined to be in a known floodplain. We asked Marylanders whether they support broadening disclosure to include projected future risks, such as increased climate change-related flooding. Between 63% – the Doubtful – and 79% – the Alarmed – of five of the audiences supported this type of disclosure. Only the Dismissive were against it (61%, oppose). (Figure 24)

Figure 24 | *Wide support for future risk disclosure, except among Dismissive*



Currently, if a property is in a known floodplain, property owners must notify potential buyers of the risk. Because of rising sea levels, heavier rainfalls, and more extreme weather, some people say sellers should also have to disclose projected future risks, including the risks of flooding, potential land loss and erosion. Others say this will needlessly reduce property values. What do you think? *(Unweighted base 2,073)*

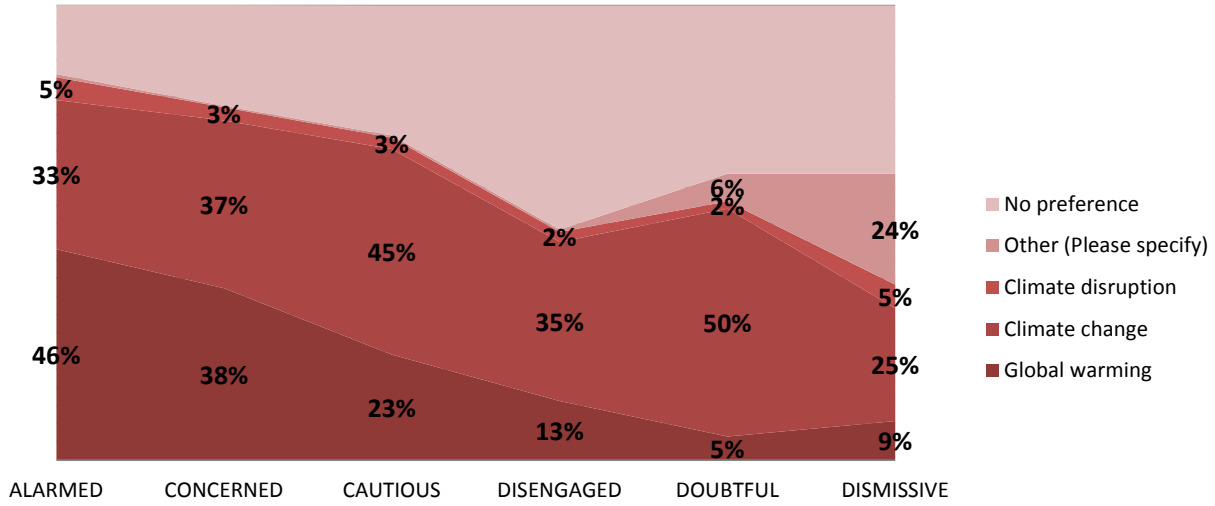
[25] Maryland Commission on Climate Change. (2008). *Comprehensive Strategy for Reducing Maryland's Vulnerability to Climate Change*, *Phase I: Sea Level Rise and Coastal Storms.* Report of the Maryland Commission on Climate Change Adaptation and Response Working Group. Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Annapolis, MD; Maryland Department of the Environment, Baltimore, MD; Maryland Department of Planning, Baltimore, MD. (See page 16, available at http://dnr.maryland.gov/coastsmart/pdfs/comprehensive_strategy.pdf)

Preferred Climate Change Terminology

"Climate change" is the term preferred by four of six audiences

The terms global warming and climate change have largely become synonymous in popular usage, but have different scientific meanings and different connotations for some audiences.[26] Scientifically, global warming refers to temperature changes that are occurring due to increases in greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere, while climate change refers to a host of related effects resulting from greenhouse gas emissions, including changes in atmospheric patterns, such as temperature, winds and precipitation; sea-level rise; and ocean acidification. In this survey we asked respondents which term they most preferred. The Alarmed are more likely to favor "global warming" by 14 percentages points; the other five audiences either have no preference (Concerned, GW, 38%; CC, 37%), or prefer climate change (percentage point difference, Cautious-Dismissive, 22%, 22%, 45%, 16%). (Figure 25)

Figure 25 | *Climate change preferred term for four of six audiences*



There are many terms that are sometimes used for climate change. Which do you prefer? *(Unweighted base 2,073)*

[26] Leiserowitz, A., Feinberg, G., Rosenthal, S., Smith, N., Anderson A., Roser-Renouf, C. & Maibach, E. (2014). *What's in a name? Global warming vs. climate change.* Yale University and George Mason University. New Haven, CT: Yale Project on Climate Change Communication. Available at http://www.climatechangecommunication.org/sites/default/files/reports/Global%20Warming_Climate%20Change_Report_May_2014.pdf

Study Methodology

This study was conducted by George Mason University's Center for Climate Change Communication in partnership with Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to explore Marylanders' views on public health, energy and the environment. The survey instrument was developed at George Mason University, largely based on questions used in the Climate Change in the American Mind national surveys run by the Yale Project on Climate Change Communication (http://environment.yale.edu/climate-communication/) and George Mason's Center for Climate Change Communication (http://climatechange communication.org/). The mail survey consisted of 55 questions, and took approximately 20 minutes to complete. A copy of the original instrument can be downloaded at: http://www.climatemaryland.org/resources/survey/

Audience segmentation

The original "Global Warming's Six Americas" audience segmentation is based on 36 items.[27] A shorter version with 15-items is also available and was the instrument used in this study. The 15-item instrument correctly classifies 84% of the sample, ranging by segment from 60% to 97%. "Global warming" was the term that was used in the original instruments; we chose to substitute "climate change" for "global warming" as the term climate change is used more widely by state agencies and scientific organizations to refer to the wide ranging effects from increased greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere. Moreover, the term has become increasingly common in popular discourse.[28] A recent study by the Yale Project on Climate Change Communication and George Mason University's Center for Climate Change Communication has demonstrated that the terms have different connotations for some audiences.[29] As a result, the Maryland segmentation should be compared to the national data with some caution. Yale and Mason found that the segmentation conducted using climate change – instead of global warming – resulted in fewer members of the Alarmed audience, as well as fewer members of the Dismissive, with increases in the Cautious, Disengaged and Doubtful. All shifts were 6 percentage points or less. Perhaps worthy of note, even using

[27] Maibach, E.W., Leiserowitz, A., Roser-Renouf, C., Mertz C.K., & Akerlof, K. (2011). *Global Warming's Six Americas screening tools: Survey instruments; instructions for coding and data treatment; and statistical program scripts.* Yale University and George Mason University. Yale Project on Climate Change Communication, New Haven, CT. Available at http://climatechangecommunication.org/SixAmericasManual.cfm

[28] Between Dec. 1, 2013 and May 28, 2014, global warming occurred in headlines in the Baltimore Sun a total of 3 times, and climate change occurred 5 times.

[29] Leiserowitz, A., Feinberg, G., Rosenthal, S., Smith, N., Anderson A., Roser-Renouf, C. & Maibach, E. (2014). *What's in a name? Global warming vs. climate change*. Yale University and George Mason University. New Haven, CT: Yale Project on Climate Change Communication. Available at http://www.climatechangecommunication.org/sites/default/files/reports/Global%20Warming_Climate%20Change_Report_May_2014.pdf

"climate change" instead of "global warming," the percentage of Alarmed was higher in Maryland than nationally in a survey conducted the same spring (23% vs. 16%).

Sampling design; fielding

The survey was mailed to 6,401 households in the state of Maryland, randomly selected from within each of four regions of the state from Survey Sampling International household address databases, based primarily on U.S. Postal Service delivery route information. We sampled at the regional level to ensure the final data was generalizable to these distinctly different geographic and cultural areas of the state, as well as the state as a whole. The sample size for the Central region of the state was higher relative to the other three regions because it accounts for more than half of the state's population (see Table 1).

The survey was fielded from March 28 to June 4, 2013. Each household was sent up to four mailings: an announcement letter introducing the survey (March 28), a copy of the survey with a $2 bill thank you (April 1), a reminder postcard (April 13), and a follow-up survey (April 29). In order to achieve randomization of respondents within each household, we requested that the person with the most recent birthday complete the survey. Households that completed and returned the survey were taken off of subsequent mailing lists.

Weighting

The data tables report percentages for the state and each region. State data were weighted for regional representation, gender, age, and education level based on 3-year American Community Survey data from the U.S. Census Bureau. Each region's data were also weighted for the same demographic variables. Base unweighted sample sizes for each question are reported in addition to the weighted percentages. Respondents who did not provide regional, gender, age or education level data were dropped from the data set, as were those who did not answer a minimum number of the segmentation questions.

Institutional Review Board

The study was reviewed by Institutional Review Boards for both George Mason University (Protocol #8508) and Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene (Protocol #13-04).

Appendices

– Data tables

– Demographics

Maryland's Six Audiences on Climate Change

Proportions of Alarmed through Dismissive audiences

*Regions**		**STATE**	WESTERN	CENTRAL	SOUTHERN	EASTERN
	Alarmed	**22.8%**	14.5%	24.7%	22.1%	20.7%
	Concerned	**38.7%**	41.2%	38.8%	37.8%	35.1%
	Cautious	**18.6%**	20.8%	19.3%	16.4%	23.4%
	Disengaged	**4.8%**	4.6%	3.4%	7.5%	4.0%
	Doubtful	**10.3%**	9.3%	9.7%	11.7%	10.5%
	Dismissive	**4.8%**	9.7%	4.1%	4.4%	6.4%
	Unweighted n	2073	534	655	414	470

Regions*	***Counties***
Western	*Allegany, Frederick, Garrett and Washington counties*
Central	*Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil, Harford, Howard, Montgomery counties and Baltimore City*
Southern	*Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's counties*
Eastern	*Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worcester counties*
State	*All counties*

Table 1| *Personal health risks*

Below is a list of potential risks to people's health. How much of a risk do you feel each currently poses to your own health?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Second-hand smoke from tobacco	No risk at all	14.9%	21.6%	19.7%	16.5%	26.4%	33.6%
	Minor risk	21.8%	24.9%	39.3%	17.7%	28.5%	27.4%
	Moderate risk	17.4%	22.4%	25.0%	29.3%	28.4%	18.5%
	Major risk	45.6%	30.4%	14.9%	33.2%	15.4%	16.3%
	Don't know	0.3%	0.6%	1.2%	3.2%	1.3%	4.1%
	Unweighted n	451	797	372	100	184	138
Exposure to chemicals, including pesticides, in food and other products	No risk at all	3.5%	8.8%	8.9%	24.1%	11.2%	16.3%
	Minor risk	10.5%	21.0%	31.9%	10.8%	33.2%	47.3%
	Moderate risk	41.1%	36.2%	36.3%	26.0%	23.9%	22.9%
	Major risk	44.6%	32.5%	21.5%	35.5%	29.1%	13.5%
	Don't know	0.3%	1.5%	1.3%	3.6%	2.6%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	454	797	369	98	183	139
Air pollution	No risk at all	2.0%	3.9%	5.9%	5.7%	10.8%	19.2%
	Minor risk	8.1%	22.6%	26.5%	10.1%	47.1%	45.9%
	Moderate risk	37.1%	37.5%	46.5%	52.8%	36.2%	24.0%
	Major risk	51.9%	34.5%	19.9%	27.6%	5.8%	6.7%
	Don't know	0.9%	1.5%	1.2%	3.8%	0.2%	4.1%
	Unweighted n	455	794	371	99	184	138
Heat waves	No risk at all	4.7%	13.6%	15.5%	25.0%	27.9%	41.2%
	Minor risk	20.6%	32.0%	38.6%	8.9%	36.8%	35.9%
	Moderate risk	51.4%	31.2%	32.8%	37.5%	28.6%	15.4%
	Major risk	22.5%	19.7%	10.5%	21.4%	3.4%	3.3%
	Don't know	0.8%	3.5%	2.6%	7.2%	3.4%	4.2%
	Unweighted n	453	795	371	100	186	137
Violent storms	No risk at all	3.8%	6.2%	7.2%	5.6%	16.9%	24.9%
	Minor risk	23.1%	40.1%	41.6%	16.9%	47.2%	47.6%
	Moderate risk	49.0%	29.4%	35.5%	35.7%	27.8%	22.7%
	Major risk	23.8%	22.4%	14.0%	37.8%	7.2%	0.6%
	Don't know	0.3%	1.9%	1.7%	3.9%	0.8%	4.1%
	Unweighted n	449	791	362	100	184	139

Table 1 Continued>>

Table 1 Continued>>

Below is a list of potential risks to people's health. How much of a risk do you feel each currently poses to your own health?							
		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Obesity	No risk at all	18.9%	20.5%	27.7%	22.2%	24.9%	32.7%
	Minor risk	15.7%	22.3%	18.7%	9.2%	23.9%	23.4%
	Moderate risk	13.1%	21.1%	21.2%	20.2%	26.4%	16.8%
	Major risk	52.1%	35.3%	31.0%	43.6%	24.8%	27.0%
	No risk at all	18.9%	20.5%	27.7%	22.2%	24.9%	32.7%
	Minor risk	15.7%	22.3%	18.7%	9.2%	23.9%	23.4%
	Moderate risk	13.1%	21.1%	21.2%	20.2%	26.4%	16.8%
	Major risk	52.1%	35.3%	31.0%	43.6%	24.8%	27.0%
	Don't know	0.3%	0.8%	1.3%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	454	796	372	100	185	139
Polluted drinking water	No risk at all	12.4%	14.9%	20.6%	6.9%	23.2%	24.8%
	Minor risk	26.7%	26.3%	34.0%	14.5%	37.0%	29.1%
	Moderate risk	23.4%	20.7%	17.7%	33.1%	9.2%	25.4%
	Major risk	35.3%	36.6%	26.2%	39.8%	28.1%	19.3%
	Don't know	2.3%	1.5%	1.5%	5.7%	2.5%	1.3%
	Unweighted n	453	793	369	99	184	139
Flu epidemics	No risk at all	3.2%	4.2%	7.1%	8.0%	8.9%	16.1%
	Minor risk	21.3%	31.9%	37.2%	12.1%	34.6%	37.2%
	Moderate risk	36.5%	32.4%	34.8%	31.8%	24.6%	39.2%
	Major risk	38.9%	30.3%	20.5%	39.7%	23.5%	7.5%
	Don't know	0.2%	1.1%	0.4%	8.4%	8.4%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	454	798	372	98	183	137
Climate change	No risk at all	3.3%	11.4%	19.6%	9.2%	42.2%	78.5%
	Minor risk	10.7%	27.1%	42.9%	42.4%	44.5%	15.6%
	Moderate risk	41.7%	38.6%	26.1%	20.5%	10.6%	4.5%
	Major risk	42.5%	20.1%	8.3%	14.8%	2.5%	0.0%
	Don't know	1.9%	2.7%	3.1%	13.1%	0.2%	1.4%
	Unweighted n	450	790	365	99	181	137
Insect-borne diseases, like West Nile virus and Lyme disease	No risk at all	4.5%	10.8%	9.4%	9.6%	9.9%	16.9%
	Minor risk	19.3%	24.2%	36.4%	11.8%	40.8%	47.0%
	Moderate risk	35.8%	39.2%	35.8%	33.8%	30.0%	27.7%
	Major risk	39.6%	24.4%	17.4%	39.1%	18.7%	8.4%
	Don't know	0.9%	1.4%	1.0%	5.7%	0.5%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	455	798	373	97	185	139

Table 1 Continued>>

Table 1 Continued>>

Below is a list of potential risks to people's health. How much of a risk do you feel each currently poses to your own health?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Flooding	No risk at all	15.0%	25.2%	29.9%	12.3%	35.4%	52.8%
	Minor risk	34.2%	41.4%	49.6%	35.4%	39.6%	30.8%
	Moderate risk	29.5%	18.5%	12.8%	20.0%	11.5%	13.5%
	Major risk	18.3%	12.8%	6.8%	24.3%	13.2%	2.8%
	Don't know	2.9%	2.1%	0.8%	7.9%	0.3%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	448	787	363	96	177	134

Table 2| *Changes in severity of community health risks*

For each of these potential health risks, would you say it has become more or less of a problem over the past several years in your community?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Second-hand smoke from tobacco	Much less	24.5%	22.9%	26.3%	23.1%	28.9%	50.1%
	Somewhat less	23.8%	21.2%	20.6%	9.9%	24.0%	18.1%
	Remained the same	27.8%	31.8%	42.4%	30.2%	31.0%	18.8%
	Somewhat more	4.0%	14.7%	4.5%	4.7%	10.7%	0.2%
	Much more	17.1%	5.8%	4.7%	19.8%	0.7%	2.1%
	Don't know	2.8%	3.7%	1.6%	12.3%	4.6%	10.7%
	Unweighted n	454	800	370	99	186	139
Exposure to chemicals, including pesticides, in food and other products	Much less	4.0%	8.1%	5.6%	9.1%	11.8%	20.5%
	Somewhat less	8.4%	12.3%	24.9%	6.5%	19.4%	13.0%
	Remained the same	43.3%	43.1%	45.7%	33.8%	33.4%	44.8%
	Somewhat more	24.2%	19.6%	13.0%	10.9%	26.3%	7.4%
	Much more	12.9%	9.6%	6.1%	10.4%	1.6%	1.6%
	Don't know	7.3%	7.3%	4.8%	29.2%	7.5%	12.6%
	Unweighted n	454	796	372	100	186	139
Air pollution	Much less	3.4%	5.4%	2.9%	7.7%	10.0%	21.0%
	Somewhat less	5.9%	9.6%	12.3%	6.0%	18.6%	19.4%
	Remained the same	39.2%	44.4%	50.5%	38.7%	37.4%	43.1%
	Somewhat more	26.8%	27.1%	26.2%	14.1%	28.3%	5.8%
	Much more	20.0%	9.0%	6.1%	8.4%	0.6%	0.2%
	Don't know	4.7%	4.5%	2.0%	25.1%	5.0%	10.4%
	Unweighted n	452	796	372	100	186	139

Table 2 Continued>>

Table 2 Continued>>

For each of these potential health risks, would you say it has become more or less of a problem over the past several years in your community?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Heat waves	Much less	2.6%	5.2%	4.0%	21.0%	6.9%	14.3%
	Somewhat less	1.6%	7.1%	9.0%	2.3%	7.0%	14.2%
	Remained the same	37.1%	43.4%	56.4%	42.4%	59.7%	53.0%
	Somewhat more	33.8%	30.6%	23.9%	11.9%	14.4%	4.6%
	Much more	21.0%	7.2%	3.3%	11.7%	0.7%	0.0%
	Don't know	3.9%	6.5%	3.3%	10.8%	11.3%	13.9%
	Unweighted n	454	795	369	99	186	139
Violent storms	Much less	2.6%	4.8%	3.0%	5.0%	12.1%	11.3%
	Somewhat less	2.6%	5.6%	6.7%	6.0%	4.9%	14.5%
	Remained the same	16.6%	28.3%	54.6%	28.9%	47.5%	56.4%
	Somewhat more	51.9%	42.4%	29.3%	38.3%	24.9%	6.9%
	Much more	24.3%	15.4%	4.8%	10.4%	4.8%	0.5%
	Don't know	2.0%	3.5%	1.5%	11.5%	5.8%	10.4%
	Unweighted n	454	798	370	100	185	138
Obesity	Much less	2.9%	8.2%	6.3%	8.5%	12.2%	15.2%
	Somewhat less	4.9%	4.0%	8.3%	2.4%	9.5%	8.7%
	Remained the same	26.3%	29.3%	33.4%	22.7%	28.9%	30.4%
	Somewhat more	21.4%	29.4%	37.1%	22.8%	25.3%	31.5%
	Much more	39.6%	25.6%	12.7%	27.6%	18.3%	3.4%
	Don't know	4.8%	3.4%	2.2%	16.0%	5.9%	10.7%
	Unweighted n	449	796	372	99	185	139
Polluted drinking water	Much less	3.4%	8.0%	7.8%	3.8%	11.8%	20.0%
	Somewhat less	4.7%	11.6%	9.7%	7.1%	11.6%	13.9%
	Remained the same	35.0%	48.4%	60.2%	39.4%	39.5%	47.3%
	Somewhat more	28.0%	17.4%	12.3%	20.2%	9.9%	4.7%
	Much more	18.1%	6.1%	3.1%	11.5%	18.2%	0.1%
	Don't know	10.8%	8.5%	6.9%	17.9%	9.2%	14.1%
	Unweighted n	450	796	371	98	186	138

Table 2 Continued>>

Table 2 Continued>>

For each of these potential health risks, would you say it has become more or less of a problem over the past several years in your community?							
		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Flu epidemics	Much less	2.2%	5.5%	3.1%	3.1%	12.2%	15.3%
	Somewhat less	5.9%	12.0%	11.7%	3.9%	6.9%	16.1%
	Remained the same	30.8%	30.8%	53.6%	31.4%	50.6%	45.6%
	Somewhat more	25.6%	33.0%	24.6%	18.1%	21.2%	10.0%
	Much more	30.1%	12.9%	6.0%	29.1%	5.7%	1.1%
	Don't know	5.4%	5.8%	1.1%	14.4%	3.5%	12.0%
	Unweighted n	454	796	370	99	183	139
Climate change	Much less	6.3%	5.0%	2.5%	3.5%	18.4%	35.3%
	Somewhat less	3.4%	3.0%	11.6%	1.5%	11.6%	12.0%
	Remained the same	13.1%	25.2%	54.8%	54.9%	54.3%	39.6%
	Somewhat more	45.7%	45.8%	23.3%	10.5%	3.7%	1.2%
	Much more	29.0%	17.0%	5.8%	11.7%	2.0%	0.0%
	Don't know	2.5%	4.0%	2.1%	17.9%	10.0%	11.9%
	Unweighted n	453	796	374	98	184	139
Insect-borne diseases, like West Nile virus and Lyme disease	Much less	11.4%	6.6%	5.1%	3.8%	8.4%	14.2%
	Somewhat less	13.1%	9.5%	11.4%	16.0%	8.0%	10.3%
	Remained the same	27.4%	31.7%	53.0%	35.8%	61.1%	49.0%
	Somewhat more	26.7%	34.4%	22.5%	18.6%	11.3%	12.8%
	Much more	13.8%	9.9%	6.1%	12.1%	6.0%	1.1%
	Don't know	7.7%	8.0%	1.8%	13.7%	5.3%	12.6%
	Unweighted n	454	800	373	100	183	139
Flooding	Much less	13.2%	10.4%	9.4%	0.4%	10.3%	24.1%
	Somewhat less	4.0%	8.0%	11.6%	7.1%	13.7%	10.2%
	Remained the same	49.3%	47.8%	63.5%	44.8%	56.4%	53.1%
	Somewhat more	21.6%	16.5%	10.5%	9.6%	15.4%	1.8%
	Much more	6.1%	7.7%	3.9%	9.4%	0.5%	0.6%
	Don't know	5.8%	9.7%	1.2%	28.7%	3.6%	10.1%
	Unweighted n	455	796	371	100	186	139

Table 3 | *Perceived changes in local weather and the environment*

Over the past several years, have you noticed any changes in your local weather patterns or aspects of the natural environment in which you live? (Check ONE)

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Yes	88.7%	73.6%	52.0%	50.7%	27.3%	14.9%
No	9.2%	15.7%	41.9%	29.7%	63.0%	78.1%
Don't know	2.1%	10.7%	6.1%	19.6%	9.6%	7.1%
Unweighted n	455	797	375	100	185	140

Table 4 | *Types of observed environmental changes*

If yes, what changes have you noticed? (Please write your response)

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Storms	No	83.6%	88.8%	95.8%	99.0%	98.3%	99.7%
	Yes	16.4%	11.2%	4.2%	1.0%	1.7%	0.3%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Weather changes	No	94.2%	95.4%	97.5%	96.3%	95.9%	97.4%
	Yes	5.8%	4.6%	2.5%	3.7%	4.1%	2.6%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Less predictable	No	99.0%	99.7%	99.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Yes	1.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Extreme weather	No	94.1%	96.3%	98.8%	99.5%	99.9%	100.0%
	Yes	5.9%	3.7%	1.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Heat waves	No	93.7%	95.3%	97.1%	99.3%	99.2%	100.0%
	Yes	6.3%	4.7%	2.9%	0.7%	0.8%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Hotter summers	No	94.0%	95.1%	92.9%	98.0%	99.7%	98.6%
	Yes	6.0%	4.9%	7.1%	2.0%	0.3%	1.4%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Milder winters	No	93.8%	95.9%	96.1%	95.5%	99.1%	100.0%
	Yes	6.2%	4.1%	3.9%	4.5%	0.9%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Colder winters	No	99.4%	98.7%	99.1%	100.0%	99.9%	99.9%
	Yes	0.6%	1.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140

Table 4 Continued>>

Table 4 Continued>>

If yes, what changes have you noticed? (Please write your response)							
		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Longer winters	No	99.5%	99.8%	100.0%	100.0%	99.6%	100.0%
	Yes	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Less snow	No	93.3%	92.6%	95.9%	95.3%	98.3%	97.3%
	Yes	6.7%	7.4%	4.1%	4.7%	1.7%	2.7%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
More snow	No	98.6%	98.2%	99.2%	99.9%	99.7%	98.8%
	Yes	1.4%	1.8%	0.8%	0.1%	0.3%	1.2%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Spring shorter	No	99.1%	99.5%	97.1%	100.0%	100.0%	99.7%
	Yes	0.9%	0.5%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
More wind	No	96.1%	94.4%	95.9%	98.8%	98.7%	99.3%
	Yes	3.9%	5.6%	4.1%	1.2%	1.3%	0.7%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
More rain	No	99.3%	98.5%	99.3%	99.9%	99.8%	100.0%
	Yes	0.7%	1.5%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Less rain	No	98.8%	99.5%	99.5%	100.0%	98.5%	98.7%
	Yes	1.2%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	1.5%	1.3%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
More flooding	No	99.7%	99.8%	99.4%	99.9%	96.8%	98.7%
	Yes	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.1%	3.2%	1.3%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Tornado warnings	No	99.8%	96.7%	99.0%	99.3%	100.0%	100.0%
	Yes	0.2%	3.3%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Higher tides	No	99.9%	99.8%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Yes	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Earthquake	No	98.1%	98.1%	99.5%	100.0%	99.7%	99.8%
	Yes	1.9%	1.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Hurricanes	No	98.5%	98.7%	98.8%	99.2%	99.9%	100.0%
	Yes	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%	0.8%	0.1%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140

Table 5 | *Perceived personal impacts from environmental changes*

Have any of these changes in the weather or natural environment affected you in any way? (Check ONE)

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Yes	72.3%	46.8%	38.1%	33.2%	26.4%	25.2%
No	24.0%	48.2%	56.8%	53.2%	72.8%	74.8%
Don't know	3.7%	5.0%	5.1%	13.6%	0.8%	0.0%
Unweighted n	406	633	217	60	85	48

Table 6 | *Types of personal impacts from environmental changes*

If yes, please tell us how. (Please write your response)

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Violent storms	No	98.9%	99.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Yes	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
High wind	No	99.7%	99.7%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%
	Yes	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Damage	No	91.3%	96.3%	98.7%	99.4%	99.0%	98.6%
	Yes	8.7%	3.7%	1.3%	0.6%	1.0%	1.4%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Downed trees	No	99.9%	99.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Yes	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Power outage	No	90.1%	95.8%	97.8%	99.4%	99.7%	100.0%
	Yes	9.9%	4.2%	2.2%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Air conditioning	No	99.1%	99.5%	99.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Yes	0.9%	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Heat	No	96.6%	96.8%	97.2%	99.6%	99.1%	99.6%
	Yes	3.4%	3.2%	2.8%	0.4%	0.9%	0.4%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Allergies	No	97.3%	98.4%	99.0%	99.9%	99.9%	100.0%
	Yes	2.7%	1.6%	1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140

Table 6 Continued>>

Table 6 Continued>>

If yes, please tell us how. (Please write your response)							
		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Stay indoors	No	99.5%	99.3%	98.1%	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%
	Yes	0.5%	0.7%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Utility bill	No	98.2%	99.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Yes	1.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Less snow	No	99.9%	99.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Yes	0.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Shovel more snow	No	99.3%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Yes	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140

Table 7 | *Perceptions of weather as better or worse*

Over the past several years, has the weather in your local area been … (Check ONE)						
	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Much worse than usual	23.0%	7.4%	2.2%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%
Somewhat worse than usual	62.3%	46.7%	37.3%	30.7%	12.1%	8.3%
About the same	7.5%	33.6%	46.9%	53.3%	64.6%	71.1%
Somewhat better than usual	4.1%	7.7%	11.0%	10.5%	12.8%	14.7%
Much better than usual	0.7%	0.7%	0.5%	1.4%	0.0%	1.0%
Don't know	2.4%	3.8%	2.1%	3.5%	10.3%	4.3%
Unweighted n	453	789	366	99	184	136

Table 8 | *Health risks from extreme weather*

Over the past year, how much of a health risk was extreme weather for people in your community?						
	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
No health risk at all	5.3%	10.0%	14.8%	11.4%	28.0%	43.9%
A minor health risk	32.2%	37.8%	55.1%	29.8%	56.1%	43.7%
A moderate health risk	40.7%	35.3%	21.0%	35.3%	12.3%	4.2%
A major health risk	15.6%	8.9%	2.3%	0.7%	0.4%	1.5%
Don't know	6.1%	8.0%	6.8%	22.7%	3.1%	6.7%
Unweighted n	457	802	376	100	187	140

Table 9 | *Perceived changes in frequency of extreme weather events*

Have each of the following types of extreme weather events become more or less common in your community over the past several years, or stayed about the same?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Tropical storms/ hurricanes	Much less common	15.2%	5.0%	5.2%	8.4%	9.2%	10.8%
	Somewhat less common	2.6%	5.0%	8.6%	8.9%	14.1%	10.3%
	Stayed about the same	25.4%	37.1%	54.0%	38.8%	55.6%	62.3%
	Somewhat more common	46.3%	42.0%	23.0%	21.9%	15.5%	9.9%
	Much more common	8.7%	6.0%	2.6%	5.2%	2.1%	0.6%
	Don't know	1.8%	4.9%	6.6%	16.8%	3.6%	6.1%
	Unweighted n	455	798	376	98	184	140
Heavy rains	Much less common	0.7%	0.8%	2.3%	0.6%	6.1%	4.8%
	Somewhat less common	2.1%	5.0%	8.9%	8.0%	11.7%	9.9%
	Stayed about the same	35.0%	34.8%	59.9%	45.9%	60.4%	69.1%
	Somewhat more common	39.6%	42.6%	22.8%	13.9%	20.5%	6.3%
	Much more common	21.4%	13.3%	5.4%	24.2%	0.9%	3.5%
	Don't know	1.2%	3.5%	0.7%	7.5%	0.5%	6.3%
	Unweighted n	455	802	372	100	185	139

Table 9 Continued>>

Table 9 Continued>>

Have each of the following types of extreme weather events become more or less common in your community over the past several years, or stayed about the same?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Heavy Snows/ice storms	Much less common	22.0%	12.1%	15.9%	13.2%	15.0%	17.9%
	Somewhat less common	25.6%	37.6%	43.3%	28.4%	45.1%	35.9%
	Stayed about the same	24.6%	28.2%	31.9%	36.5%	36.2%	35.6%
	Somewhat more common	16.6%	14.9%	7.4%	7.6%	2.1%	5.6%
	Much more common	9.6%	3.9%	0.9%	4.6%	1.1%	0.8%
	Don't know	1.6%	3.3%	0.7%	9.8%	0.5%	4.2%
	Unweighted n	458	801	375	99	185	140
Droughts	Much less common	6.7%	11.3%	7.2%	10.7%	10.6%	10.9%
	Somewhat less common	7.0%	9.1%	13.7%	26.4%	25.8%	11.7%
	Stayed about the same	42.3%	44.3%	62.6%	42.4%	42.0%	65.6%
	Somewhat more common	28.7%	22.3%	13.0%	4.9%	14.1%	4.4%
	Much more common	11.9%	3.5%	0.3%	1.5%	1.1%	0.6%
	Don't know	3.4%	9.6%	3.2%	14.2%	6.4%	6.8%
	Unweighted n	457	794	376	100	185	140
Heat waves	Much less common	0.4%	5.1%	3.6%	1.6%	6.9%	9.0%
	Somewhat less common	4.2%	7.7%	7.6%	4.9%	15.7%	10.9%
	Stayed about the same	24.9%	36.4%	58.2%	51.0%	62.5%	69.2%
	Somewhat more common	44.4%	33.6%	25.7%	4.6%	12.5%	3.7%
	Much more common	23.8%	10.7%	2.9%	9.8%	1.3%	0.9%
	Don't know	2.2%	6.5%	2.1%	28.1%	1.2%	6.3%
	Unweighted n	456	799	365	98	183	138

Table 9 Continued>>

Table 9 Continued>>

Have each of the following types of extreme weather events become more or less common in your community over the past several years, or stayed about the same?							
		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Severe cold spells	Much less common	14.4%	8.6%	4.9%	3.5%	8.0%	11.1%
	Somewhat less common	22.8%	21.4%	26.7%	13.6%	32.4%	22.8%
	Stayed about the same	29.5%	37.0%	57.0%	39.2%	45.8%	57.5%
	Somewhat more common	19.4%	20.1%	7.7%	12.4%	12.3%	4.2%
	Much more common	11.6%	7.0%	1.8%	18.2%	1.0%	0.3%
	Don't know	2.3%	5.9%	1.9%	13.0%	0.5%	4.1%
	Unweighted n	458	795	375	100	185	140
High winds	Much less common	1.0%	0.8%	2.3%	1.0%	6.2%	6.3%
	Somewhat less common	1.9%	2.6%	4.6%	5.8%	12.7%	9.7%
	Stayed about the same	35.7%	36.0%	58.5%	38.6%	42.9%	61.4%
	Somewhat more common	34.1%	39.6%	29.9%	33.5%	29.4%	8.7%
	Much more common	22.4%	17.2%	3.9%	8.3%	5.7%	7.8%
	Don't know	4.8%	3.8%	0.8%	12.8%	3.1%	6.1%
	Unweighted n	458	797	377	100	185	139
Tornadoes	Much less common	25.1%	18.4%	17.3%	17.6%	17.5%	19.9%
	Somewhat less common	5.4%	6.7%	13.8%	14.4%	19.0%	11.1%
	Stayed about the same	38.2%	32.7%	52.1%	21.6%	49.0%	61.4%
	Somewhat more common	18.4%	23.4%	10.0%	18.9%	4.3%	1.0%
	Much more common	3.3%	5.6%	1.0%	8.4%	3.3%	0.5%
	Don't know	9.5%	13.2%	5.8%	19.1%	7.0%	6.0%
	Unweighted n	460	799	374	100	185	140

Table 10 | *Changes in community harm from extreme weather*

Have extreme weather events in your community made each of the following more or less common over the past several years, or have they stayed about the same?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Loss of electric power	Much less common	15.7%	8.0%	3.8%	4.6%	16.5%	4.7%
	Somewhat less common	5.6%	7.5%	11.4%	10.5%	18.1%	22.5%
	Stayed about the same	18.2%	32.0%	45.1%	55.7%	42.3%	54.0%
	Somewhat more common	40.0%	32.9%	28.0%	15.1%	12.0%	13.5%
	Much more common	20.0%	16.2%	9.2%	11.8%	10.7%	1.3%
	Don't know	0.5%	3.3%	2.5%	2.3%	0.4%	4.1%
	Unweighted n	459	802	377	100	187	140
Loss of drinking water	Much less common	13.5%	20.9%	20.8%	21.3%	34.4%	25.1%
	Somewhat less common	14.7%	7.0%	18.8%	6.2%	7.5%	17.3%
	Stayed about the same	49.8%	55.2%	53.9%	42.2%	46.9%	47.3%
	Somewhat more common	8.6%	4.9%	1.4%	1.7%	5.3%	0.5%
	Much more common	9.0%	3.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%
	Don't know	4.4%	8.8%	4.9%	28.7%	5.5%	9.6%
	Unweighted n	457	802	373	100	187	139

Table 10 Continued>>

Table 10 Continued>>

Have extreme weather events in your community made each of the following more or less common over the past several years, or have they stayed about the same?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Floods	Much less common	7.9%	12.4%	14.1%	10.3%	23.2%	21.9%
	Somewhat less common	6.9%	7.1%	17.2%	15.4%	23.7%	9.6%
	Stayed about the same	45.0%	47.2%	51.3%	58.5%	40.9%	57.5%
	Somewhat more common	32.8%	21.3%	9.9%	1.7%	6.7%	2.5%
	Much more common	3.7%	2.3%	2.2%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%
	Don't know	3.6%	9.7%	5.2%	14.0%	3.8%	8.5%
	Unweighted n	457	800	376	100	187	140
Wildfires	Much less common	24.0%	22.3%	24.9%	30.7%	31.0%	37.0%
	Somewhat less common	5.7%	12.5%	14.8%	7.9%	17.7%	8.2%
	Stayed about the same	53.9%	44.4%	48.0%	21.1%	37.3%	47.4%
	Somewhat more common	4.0%	4.7%	1.4%	0.9%	1.6%	0.5%
	Much more common	1.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Don't know	11.3%	15.6%	10.8%	39.5%	12.4%	6.8%
	Unweighted n	452	797	374	99	186	139
Damage to private property (such as homes)	Much less common	4.2%	14.9%	10.9%	14.3%	25.9%	22.4%
	Somewhat less common	4.9%	4.1%	11.8%	8.0%	7.4%	10.7%
	Stayed about the same	29.2%	35.3%	51.8%	35.7%	51.3%	50.4%
	Somewhat more common	39.4%	27.4%	16.5%	10.2%	9.2%	9.9%
	Much more common	18.9%	11.4%	4.4%	6.2%	3.0%	0.9%
	Don't know	3.5%	7.0%	4.6%	25.6%	3.2%	5.6%
	Unweighted n	459	803	377	100	185	140

Table 10 Continued>>

Table 10 Continued>>

Have extreme weather events in your community made each of the following more or less common over the past several years, or have they stayed about the same?							
		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Damage to public property (such as roads, government buildings, and parks)	Much less common	4.7%	12.8%	8.3%	13.9%	9.5%	20.5%
	Somewhat less common	4.4%	6.4%	12.8%	4.3%	18.9%	9.8%
	Stayed about the same	32.2%	35.1%	56.5%	32.5%	42.9%	53.4%
	Somewhat more common	33.7%	27.2%	13.4%	26.3%	17.1%	6.1%
	Much more common	19.7%	9.0%	3.4%	5.9%	3.4%	1.5%
	Don't know	5.3%	9.4%	5.6%	17.1%	8.2%	8.8%
	Unweighted n	458	803	378	100	187	140
Harm to crops	Much less common	6.3%	12.7%	11.5%	12.1%	15.3%	16.7%
	Somewhat less common	0.7%	3.8%	5.9%	4.4%	4.2%	5.7%
	Stayed about the same	17.0%	30.0%	42.4%	26.7%	37.4%	51.8%
	Somewhat more common	41.1%	19.5%	14.6%	6.2%	25.8%	2.4%
	Much more common	10.8%	5.6%	2.9%	0.0%	5.1%	1.1%
	Don't know	24.1%	28.3%	22.6%	50.6%	12.3%	22.4%
	Unweighted n	456	799	373	101	185	140
Human injuries/deaths	Much less common	6.6%	13.2%	10.1%	16.4%	17.6%	20.9%
	Somewhat less common	1.5%	5.9%	10.7%	5.3%	16.7%	8.0%
	Stayed about the same	29.8%	37.1%	53.0%	24.1%	38.7%	51.4%
	Somewhat more common	21.8%	17.6%	6.1%	20.2%	5.5%	0.8%
	Much more common	10.2%	5.0%	2.7%	3.8%	0.4%	0.2%
	Don't know	30.2%	21.3%	17.5%	30.1%	21.1%	18.6%
	Unweighted n	458	801	377	100	187	140

Table 10 Continued>>

Table 11 | *Extreme weather preparedness and response actions*

What actions — if any — have you taken to prepare for or respond to extreme weather events?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Stocked your home with a first-aid kit	Yes	68.6%	65.7%	67.8%	60.1%	53.7%	56.3%
	No	29.7%	34.3%	31.6%	39.9%	42.2%	42.3%
	Don't know	1.7%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	4.1%	1.3%
	Unweighted n	459	797	371	100	187	140
Stocked your home with an emergency supply of water	Yes	62.0%	64.0%	51.9%	48.8%	67.9%	54.1%
	No	37.3%	36.0%	45.9%	51.2%	29.9%	45.9%
	Don't know	0.7%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	460	803	373	99	187	140
Stocked your home with an emergency supply of food	Yes	59.0%	53.7%	56.7%	49.4%	55.3%	51.2%
	No	40.3%	46.2%	41.5%	50.6%	42.6%	48.8%
	Don't know	0.7%	0.2%	1.7%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	453	794	371	98	185	140
Purchased or installed a home generator as a back-up source of electricity	Yes	12.1%	21.2%	26.1%	24.7%	26.2%	31.3%
	No	87.9%	78.2%	73.3%	72.3%	71.4%	68.7%
	Don't know	0.0%	0.5%	0.7%	3.0%	2.4%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	457	801	376	100	187	140
Developed an evacuation plan to move to a shelter or other safe location	Yes	36.5%	29.4%	23.3%	33.2%	15.2%	16.9%
	No	63.0%	69.4%	74.2%	65.4%	77.7%	83.0%
	Don't know	0.5%	1.2%	2.6%	1.4%	7.0%	0.1%
	Unweighted n	460	800	375	100	185	140
Evacuated from your home to a shelter or other safe location	Yes	17.3%	17.9%	11.0%	22.2%	5.5%	7.3%
	No	80.5%	80.9%	88.5%	74.5%	90.9%	92.7%
	Don't know	2.1%	1.2%	0.5%	3.2%	3.5%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	459	799	376	100	187	140

Table 12 | *Prioritizing protection of public and private resources*

How high of a priority, if at all, should protecting each of the following from extreme weather and other environmental threats be for your state and local governments?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Public water supplies	Should not be a priority	1.1%	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%	4.2%	5.0%
	Low priority	0.6%	1.1%	2.0%	1.1%	1.7%	6.9%
	Medium priority	4.8%	5.2%	16.2%	23.9%	17.5%	15.6%
	High priority	93.3%	92.6%	80.1%	66.0%	73.9%	72.5%
	Don't know	0.2%	0.6%	0.9%	9.0%	2.8%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	459	802	374	101	187	140
Public sewer systems	Should not be a priority	3.3%	1.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.7%	5.1%
	Low priority	1.5%	1.7%	2.4%	3.0%	3.2%	9.8%
	Medium priority	26.0%	18.4%	35.3%	26.3%	32.5%	20.3%
	High priority	69.0%	76.8%	58.1%	53.9%	60.6%	64.7%
	Don't know	0.2%	2.1%	3.0%	16.8%	3.0%	0.1%
	Unweighted n	457	801	373	100	186	139
People's health	Should not be a priority	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	2.3%	10.5%
	Low priority	2.4%	0.7%	2.6%	1.1%	1.5%	15.3%
	Medium priority	9.8%	11.3%	15.0%	4.9%	33.3%	25.8%
	High priority	86.9%	84.7%	80.1%	86.3%	59.8%	48.4%
	Don't know	0.2%	2.5%	1.9%	7.8%	3.0%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	458	796	374	97	185	137
Transportation/ roads/bridges	Should not be a priority	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.7%	1.9%
	Low priority	0.4%	1.0%	1.6%	1.1%	7.2%	14.9%
	Medium priority	15.5%	26.9%	33.0%	10.4%	28.9%	33.6%
	High priority	83.1%	71.5%	64.0%	79.1%	61.3%	47.6%
	Don't know	0.2%	0.3%	1.1%	9.4%	1.8%	2.0%
	Unweighted n	458	796	371	99	185	136

Table 12 Continued>>

Table 12 Continued>>

How high of a priority, if at all, should protecting each of the following from extreme weather and other environmental threats be for your state and local governments?		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Historical sites	Should not be a priority	4.2%	9.5%	8.4%	20.6%	4.2%	17.5%
	Low priority	15.3%	24.4%	38.2%	19.9%	41.3%	32.8%
	Medium priority	41.8%	39.1%	39.3%	36.1%	41.1%	32.8%
	High priority	38.5%	25.8%	11.2%	12.4%	8.1%	15.0%
	Don't know	0.2%	1.3%	3.0%	11.1%	5.4%	1.9%
	Unweighted n	455	802	371	99	186	138
Coastlines	Should not be a priority	3.8%	2.4%	4.4%	19.3%	6.0%	4.4%
	Low priority	4.4%	8.4%	15.7%	7.0%	23.8%	27.2%
	Medium priority	28.6%	33.3%	43.6%	25.6%	45.4%	43.7%
	High priority	62.4%	51.9%	32.7%	35.8%	22.1%	21.9%
	Don't know	0.7%	3.9%	3.7%	12.3%	2.8%	2.8%
	Unweighted n	458	800	369	98	185	140
Wetlands	Should not be a priority	3.3%	2.9%	4.9%	18.5%	16.1%	9.3%
	Low priority	7.5%	13.1%	22.1%	8.4%	28.5%	36.8%
	Medium priority	26.5%	36.9%	40.7%	28.1%	34.6%	31.4%
	High priority	62.0%	42.8%	26.2%	33.8%	16.0%	19.7%
	Don't know	0.6%	4.3%	6.1%	11.2%	4.7%	2.8%
	Unweighted n	458	796	371	99	186	140
Forests/wildlife	Should not be a priority	2.7%	2.4%	4.0%	3.7%	3.2%	4.8%
	Low priority	5.8%	8.6%	18.6%	7.9%	23.5%	35.1%
	Medium priority	25.6%	37.1%	45.0%	46.0%	46.5%	39.8%
	High priority	65.7%	50.6%	28.4%	31.5%	23.8%	17.6%
	Don't know	0.2%	1.4%	4.0%	10.9%	3.0%	2.6%
	Unweighted n	459	798	373	100	184	140

Table 12 Continued>>

Table 12 Continued>>

How high of a priority, if at all, should protecting each of the following from extreme weather and other environmental threats be for your state and local governments?		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Agriculture	Should not be a priority	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%	20.3%	6.2%	5.8%
	Low priority	4.7%	6.1%	8.9%	6.3%	8.2%	11.6%
	Medium priority	18.4%	22.5%	43.3%	15.3%	41.2%	49.7%
	High priority	74.7%	67.4%	41.9%	48.8%	41.7%	30.2%
	Don't know	0.2%	2.0%	3.9%	9.2%	2.7%	2.6%
	Unweighted n	457	793	371	99	185	139
Private wells/septic systems	Should not be a priority	7.2%	7.2%	6.4%	16.1%	6.9%	16.1%
	Low priority	16.9%	16.8%	26.3%	8.7%	23.6%	21.0%
	Medium priority	27.6%	26.9%	32.5%	25.2%	37.4%	29.1%
	High priority	46.5%	46.2%	29.9%	39.5%	27.7%	28.9%
	Don't know	1.8%	2.9%	4.9%	10.5%	4.4%	4.9%
	Unweighted n	458	798	371	99	186	140
Privately owned land/buildings	Should not be a priority	9.9%	10.3%	10.7%	18.3%	14.1%	28.6%
	Low priority	20.9%	22.1%	35.8%	26.1%	25.5%	25.9%
	Medium priority	34.3%	35.0%	28.3%	13.4%	44.8%	23.6%
	High priority	33.8%	29.5%	20.4%	23.9%	11.0%	18.5%
	Don't know	1.2%	3.2%	4.9%	18.3%	4.6%	3.4%
	Unweighted n	458	798	371	98	185	140

Table 13 | *Support for requiring notice of projected future property risks*

Currently, if a property is in a known floodplain, property owners must notify potential buyers of the risk. Because of rising sea levels, heavier rainfalls, and more extreme weather, some people say sellers should also have to disclose projected future risks, including the risks of flooding, potential land loss and erosion. Others say this will needlessly reduce property values. What do you think?

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
I strongly oppose requiring disclosure of potential future risks to property	5.8%	8.9%	10.9%	9.0%	15.5%	53.8%
I somewhat oppose requiring disclosure of potential future risks to property	5.5%	10.0%	20.2%	3.8%	8.1%	6.9%
I somewhat support requiring disclosure potential future risks to property	23.5%	27.4%	28.2%	22.1%	17.1%	18.0%
I strongly support requiring disclosure of potential future risks to property	55.5%	42.2%	34.5%	50.5%	45.9%	14.1%
Don't know	9.6%	11.5%	6.2%	14.7%	13.5%	7.2%
Unweighted n	449	784	360	96	177	130

Table 14 | *Awareness of sources of Maryland's electrical energy*

How much of the electricity generated in Maryland comes from the following sources?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Nuclear	None	9.8%	5.0%	5.6%	7.7%	5.4%	6.7%
	Small amount	13.2%	12.2%	17.8%	5.9%	18.4%	21.4%
	Medium amount	13.8%	10.3%	9.7%	8.7%	15.6%	28.8%
	Large amount	13.4%	4.9%	7.5%	3.8%	10.8%	11.2%
	Don't know	49.8%	67.6%	59.5%	73.9%	49.8%	32.0%
	Unweighted n	449	799	375	101	183	139
Land-based wind	None	12.8%	10.3%	12.7%	13.5%	21.1%	34.7%
	Small amount	28.3%	23.4%	27.2%	6.3%	25.9%	35.7%
	Medium amount	4.2%	7.3%	3.4%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%
	Large amount	9.4%	1.5%	3.8%	1.3%	2.6%	0.7%
	Don't know	45.3%	57.5%	52.8%	77.9%	49.8%	28.3%
	Unweighted n	454	798	374	100	184	138

Table 14 Continued>>

Table 14 Continued>>

How much of the electricity generated in Maryland comes from the following sources?							
		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Natural gas	None	1.8%	1.4%	2.6%	3.7%	3.2%	0.5%
	Small amount	10.5%	5.7%	5.0%	12.2%	6.0%	19.6%
	Medium amount	34.9%	19.6%	25.3%	8.4%	26.0%	18.4%
	Large amount	24.4%	23.9%	18.3%	17.5%	15.6%	33.8%
	Don't know	28.4%	49.4%	48.8%	58.3%	49.2%	27.8%
	Unweighted n	449	795	372	100	185	137
Coal	None	7.6%	4.0%	4.2%	8.1%	1.1%	10.9%
	Small amount	9.1%	13.3%	12.9%	0.6%	15.4%	4.5%
	Medium amount	19.0%	13.6%	16.3%	10.9%	19.3%	16.6%
	Large amount	27.0%	10.2%	14.7%	6.5%	12.3%	40.4%
	Don't know	37.3%	58.9%	51.9%	74.0%	51.8%	27.5%
	Unweighted n	455	795	371	100	186	139
Solar	None	6.0%	3.7%	5.5%	6.5%	13.1%	25.9%
	Small amount	28.4%	28.7%	32.6%	12.7%	29.3%	40.8%
	Medium amount	22.2%	9.3%	7.7%	10.3%	5.8%	1.6%
	Large amount	5.3%	3.8%	4.4%	4.7%	2.0%	0.3%
	Don't know	38.1%	54.6%	49.8%	65.9%	49.7%	31.4%
	Unweighted n	454	795	374	100	183	138
Hydroelectric (including dams)	None	6.1%	5.0%	6.8%	4.7%	13.7%	10.9%
	Small amount	18.3%	17.2%	16.7%	12.1%	18.2%	32.0%
	Medium amount	13.3%	9.3%	14.3%	3.1%	12.0%	13.4%
	Large amount	8.6%	5.7%	15.4%	2.8%	11.8%	14.0%
	Don't know	53.6%	62.7%	46.8%	77.3%	44.4%	29.6%
	Unweighted n	456	799	370	100	185	138
Petroleum (oil)	None	5.1%	2.3%	3.8%	4.8%	4.9%	1.6%
	Small amount	9.6%	9.0%	9.2%	4.4%	16.7%	12.3%
	Medium amount	15.9%	13.0%	18.9%	12.6%	13.7%	25.8%
	Large amount	36.8%	20.0%	18.9%	14.4%	13.3%	32.0%
	Don't know	32.6%	55.7%	49.2%	63.8%	51.4%	28.4%
	Unweighted n	448	787	369	97	184	136

Table 15 | *Residents' preferred sources of electrical energy*

Over the next several years, do you think Maryland should use less, more, or about the same amount of each of these sources of electrical energy?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Coal	Much less	49.1%	20.4%	13.2%	18.7%	8.6%	4.2%
	Somewhat less	21.2%	19.4%	22.0%	15.0%	33.8%	10.4%
	Same amount	9.6%	23.0%	23.9%	8.4%	18.8%	30.5%
	Somewhat more	3.3%	9.8%	8.8%	1.4%	8.0%	25.7%
	Much more	1.8%	3.0%	2.5%	5.4%	8.1%	14.7%
	Don't know	15.0%	24.4%	29.5%	51.1%	22.7%	14.5%
	Unweighted n	455	800	371	99	185	140
Petroleum (oil)	Much less	44.1%	20.0%	14.1%	16.1%	17.3%	3.5%
	Somewhat less	25.3%	27.1%	17.7%	15.8%	39.1%	29.5%
	Same amount	11.0%	22.3%	33.0%	11.8%	12.8%	29.6%
	Somewhat more	1.6%	3.4%	6.1%	2.6%	2.4%	14.6%
	Much more	2.9%	1.7%	0.9%	2.8%	5.6%	10.2%
	Don't know	15.2%	25.4%	28.3%	50.9%	23.0%	12.7%
	Unweighted n	452	795	370	99	184	138
Natural gas extracted by hydraulic fracturing ("fracking") in Maryland	Much less	25.5%	13.2%	13.2%	8.2%	1.7%	8.1%
	Somewhat less	14.4%	11.1%	7.2%	2.3%	7.3%	0.5%
	Same amount	15.9%	17.1%	17.4%	8.3%	18.7%	16.8%
	Somewhat more	14.8%	18.2%	17.2%	20.4%	26.9%	24.7%
	Much more	17.3%	11.1%	10.2%	3.0%	22.3%	39.7%
	Don't know	12.2%	29.2%	34.8%	57.8%	22.9%	10.2%
	Unweighted n	456	792	371	99	186	140
Other sources of natural gas	Much less	8.5%	3.6%	4.0%	4.0%	1.6%	0.9%
	Somewhat less	14.1%	5.2%	7.5%	1.4%	2.6%	3.0%
	Same amount	11.7%	21.8%	20.7%	15.8%	25.1%	19.1%
	Somewhat more	21.1%	28.1%	21.9%	13.1%	34.5%	32.6%
	Much more	16.6%	15.7%	13.6%	8.7%	15.2%	33.7%
	Don't know	28.0%	25.6%	32.2%	57.0%	21.1%	10.7%
	Unweighted n	451	785	367	99	185	140

Table 15 Continued>>

Table 15 Continued>>

Over the next several years, do you think Maryland should use less, more, or about the same amount of each of these sources of electrical energy?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Offshore wind	Much less	2.1%	2.2%	5.7%	4.6%	11.2%	44.9%
	Somewhat less	1.8%	0.8%	3.1%	0.5%	1.5%	12.0%
	Same amount	2.3%	8.6%	8.5%	2.4%	14.5%	3.6%
	Somewhat more	23.1%	28.0%	26.2%	13.2%	35.0%	22.5%
	Much more	44.5%	38.6%	24.8%	27.0%	20.4%	4.5%
	Don't know	26.2%	21.7%	31.7%	52.2%	17.5%	12.6%
	Unweighted n	455	790	368	96	186	139
Land-based wind	Much less	2.1%	0.9%	7.4%	4.9%	15.6%	40.2%
	Somewhat less	2.1%	1.7%	2.6%	2.4%	1.3%	11.7%
	Same amount	2.5%	9.8%	8.6%	2.9%	15.6%	6.0%
	Somewhat more	22.0%	28.7%	25.8%	13.8%	30.1%	21.1%
	Much more	58.3%	38.6%	25.9%	24.8%	17.2%	8.7%
	Don't know	13.0%	20.4%	29.7%	51.2%	20.1%	12.4%
	Unweighted n	451	789	372	99	186	139
Nuclear	Much less	39.9%	17.1%	10.5%	22.4%	5.8%	5.4%
	Somewhat less	8.8%	14.8%	11.0%	2.2%	21.2%	2.3%
	Same amount	13.3%	19.1%	14.9%	9.8%	16.9%	22.0%
	Somewhat more	7.3%	8.3%	20.5%	3.5%	12.8%	23.6%
	Much more	7.1%	7.2%	8.1%	3.5%	17.3%	33.2%
	Don't know	23.6%	33.5%	35.0%	58.5%	26.1%	13.4%
	Unweighted n	445	775	367	97	184	138
Solar	Much less	1.9%	0.7%	2.5%	5.5%	3.7%	18.2%
	Somewhat less	0.5%	0.9%	0.7%	1.3%	2.6%	6.0%
	Same amount	2.6%	6.5%	9.2%	6.6%	14.4%	16.3%
	Somewhat more	9.8%	22.6%	30.6%	10.9%	35.2%	25.5%
	Much more	73.4%	49.5%	32.7%	34.0%	27.6%	21.6%
	Don't know	11.8%	19.8%	24.4%	41.7%	16.5%	12.5%
	Unweighted n	451	795	374	101	186	139
Hydroelectric (including dams)	Much less	2.9%	2.0%	2.8%	4.0%	5.9%	5.6%
	Somewhat less	4.7%	2.4%	2.2%	0.6%	0.5%	3.2%
	Same amount	11.3%	21.0%	20.6%	18.9%	28.6%	27.6%
	Somewhat more	20.2%	19.9%	22.5%	11.8%	22.8%	34.7%
	Much more	44.3%	25.3%	25.4%	10.5%	22.7%	20.5%
	Don't know	16.6%	29.5%	26.4%	54.3%	19.6%	8.4%
	Unweighted n	451	792	373	99	187	139

Table 15 Continued>>

Table 15 Continued>>

Over the next several years, do you think Maryland should use less, more, or about the same amount of each of these sources of electrical energy?							
		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Wood fuel or switchgrass	Much less	24.8%	13.2%	10.2%	9.9%	19.6%	28.4%
	Somewhat less	9.9%	9.2%	11.0%	3.9%	17.9%	9.7%
	Same amount	14.0%	21.3%	20.1%	8.7%	19.4%	19.0%
	Somewhat more	8.6%	8.2%	7.7%	5.7%	4.4%	7.9%
	Much more	7.3%	4.7%	5.4%	3.0%	3.7%	9.4%
	Don't know	35.2%	43.4%	45.5%	68.9%	35.0%	25.6%
	Unweighted n	457	796	373	100	187	140

Table 16 | *Health risks from sources of electrical energy*

Please rate each of the following sources of electrical energy in terms of how harmful they are to people's health.

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Coal	Not at all harmful	0.1%	2.5%	2.9%	5.1%	3.5%	16.1%
	Not very harmful	5.3%	9.5%	8.3%	5.3%	15.5%	31.6%
	Somewhat harmful	25.8%	37.1%	51.8%	33.2%	46.0%	29.8%
	Very harmful	56.7%	29.3%	20.1%	13.3%	19.6%	7.3%
	Don't know	12.2%	21.5%	17.0%	43.2%	15.4%	15.2%
	Unweighted n	458	802	370	98	185	137
Petroleum (oil)	Not at all harmful	1.3%	1.9%	2.6%	4.6%	2.9%	23.5%
	Not very harmful	7.6%	12.3%	20.2%	12.0%	27.7%	30.8%
	Somewhat harmful	33.5%	43.9%	46.5%	27.4%	29.2%	28.2%
	Very harmful	42.2%	15.8%	8.3%	10.7%	25.1%	3.6%
	Don't know	15.4%	26.1%	22.4%	45.3%	15.0%	13.9%
	Unweighted n	455	798	370	97	184	136
Natural gas extracted by hydraulic fracturing ("fracking") in Maryland]	Not at all harmful	3.0%	2.5%	4.4%	6.7%	9.7%	36.6%
	Not very harmful	14.7%	17.6%	22.5%	10.5%	30.9%	35.0%
	Somewhat harmful	38.4%	27.2%	27.6%	14.2%	22.4%	14.6%
	Very harmful	28.0%	16.9%	8.7%	14.2%	11.9%	1.2%
	Don't know	16.0%	35.9%	36.8%	54.4%	25.1%	12.7%
	Unweighted n	456	795	367	99	184	138

Table 16 Continued>>

Table 16 Continued>>

Please rate each of the following sources of electrical energy in terms of how harmful they are to people's health.

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Other sources of natural gas	Not at all harmful	4.7%	7.9%	8.5%	5.7%	19.3%	34.0%
	Not very harmful	22.5%	28.3%	30.3%	15.5%	34.8%	35.2%
	Somewhat harmful	32.7%	25.2%	20.4%	20.7%	15.4%	13.3%
	Very harmful	4.6%	5.8%	3.4%	5.7%	10.9%	0.3%
	Don't know	35.5%	32.8%	37.5%	52.4%	19.7%	17.3%
	Unweighted n	457	786	367	98	183	137
Offshore wind	Not at all harmful	67.0%	57.9%	53.6%	30.8%	64.0%	56.3%
	Not very harmful	15.8%	15.6%	21.0%	14.8%	17.5%	24.0%
	Somewhat harmful	1.8%	6.1%	6.0%	0.7%	0.8%	6.0%
	Very harmful	0.1%	1.3%	0.7%	3.7%	0.1%	0.8%
	Don't know	15.3%	19.1%	18.8%	50.0%	17.6%	12.9%
	Unweighted n	449	785	366	97	184	133
Land-based wind	Not at all harmful	72.1%	59.6%	53.9%	26.9%	63.3%	55.9%
	Not very harmful	18.8%	15.0%	20.5%	21.4%	18.4%	23.6%
	Somewhat harmful	1.8%	6.2%	6.4%	0.8%	0.8%	7.6%
	Very harmful	0.2%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.8%
	Don't know	7.1%	17.9%	18.2%	50.2%	17.2%	12.1%
	Unweighted n	455	794	369	98	184	136
Nuclear	Not at all harmful	2.9%	3.3%	9.2%	4.6%	8.3%	40.0%
	Not very harmful	11.2%	10.2%	10.2%	3.9%	15.8%	30.7%
	Somewhat harmful	17.2%	24.0%	22.8%	14.9%	43.1%	11.7%
	Very harmful	57.8%	35.1%	28.1%	26.1%	15.5%	5.8%
	Don't know	11.0%	27.4%	29.7%	50.5%	17.4%	11.9%
	Unweighted n	450	785	368	98	183	135
Solar	Not at all harmful	71.9%	61.3%	56.2%	39.3%	49.7%	65.2%
	Not very harmful	14.0%	14.7%	23.6%	12.1%	31.3%	18.9%
	Somewhat harmful	2.5%	4.9%	2.4%	3.7%	1.3%	5.1%
	Very harmful	6.4%	3.0%	1.0%	0.8%	1.2%	0.4%
	Don't know	5.2%	16.1%	16.8%	44.1%	16.5%	10.4%
	Unweighted n	453	792	370	97	183	137

Table 16 Continued>>

Table 16 Continued>>

Please rate each of the following sources of electrical energy in terms of how harmful they are to people's health.

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Hydroelectric (including dams)	Not at all harmful	43.5%	36.3%	37.4%	15.5%	42.5%	55.3%
	Not very harmful	24.2%	23.4%	29.2%	14.3%	26.3%	27.0%
	Somewhat harmful	13.5%	9.7%	9.6%	6.9%	8.4%	11.7%
	Very harmful	0.7%	3.4%	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.1%
	Don't know	18.2%	27.2%	22.9%	62.2%	22.7%	5.9%
	Unweighted n	452	794	368	97	184	135
Wood fuel or switchgrass	Not at all harmful	5.5%	7.5%	7.7%	9.6%	10.7%	21.3%
	Not very harmful	19.0%	15.2%	28.5%	14.2%	17.8%	20.1%
	Somewhat harmful	19.0%	27.5%	17.6%	16.5%	39.2%	25.3%
	Very harmful	26.5%	7.6%	5.0%	1.0%	1.5%	2.6%
	Don't know	30.0%	42.2%	41.3%	58.7%	30.9%	30.6%
	Unweighted n	455	796	367	99	184	136

Table 17a | *Current participation in renewable energy programs*

Are you currently participating in a program with your electrical energy supplier in which some or all of the electricity you purchase is renewable, or "clean," energy?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
	Yes	8.6%	7.2%	4.5%	4.7%	6.9%	1.6%
	No	61.3%	57.8%	50.6%	46.6%	66.1%	85.5%
	Don't know	30.1%	35.0%	44.9%	48.7%	27.0%	12.9%
	Unweighted n	433	763	341	84	176	136

Table 17b| *Reported cost to participate in renewable energy programs*

Approximately how much extra are you spending every month to participate in this program? (Please write your response)

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
No additional cost	7.2%	5.0%	7.5%	2.5%	0.7%	0.0%
Less than $25	9.8%	19.4%	45.4%	38.1%	64.6%	100.0%
$25 to less than $50	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	17.3%	0.0%	0.0%
$50 to less than $75	6.3%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
$75 to less than $100	6.9%	15.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
$100 to less than $200	27.3%	32.6%	0.0%	39.4%	0.0%	0.0%
$200 to less than $300	2.7%	2.0%	30.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
$300 or more	14.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Don't know	25.6%	22.0%	15.3%	2.7%	33.7%	0.0%
Unweighted n	29	32	11	5	5	1

Table 17c | *Interest in participating in renewable energy programs*

Would you be interested in participating in such a program?

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
No	12.3%	49.4%	58.2%	80.9%	74.8%	85.8%
Yes	87.7%	50.6%	41.8%	19.1%	25.2%	14.2%
Unweighted n	245	354	166	50	111	97

Table 17d | *Amount willing to pay monthly for renewable energy*

How much extra would you be willing to pay each month to do so? - (Please write your response)

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Mean	$28	$19	$10	$9	$16	$13
Unweighted n	150	148	61	11	22	15

Table 18a | *Residents' awareness of state policies*

Maryland has begun implementing policies to promote new sources of energy, and use energy more efficiently. For each of the following policies, please answer two questions: Have you heard of this policy?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Requiring new cars and other vehicles in Maryland to be less polluting	Yes	81.1%	66.5%	61.9%	58.3%	61.0%	59.0%
	No	18.9%	33.5%	38.1%	41.7%	39.0%	41.0%
	Unweighted n	445	789	354	98	180	137
Expanding rebates to help people purchase energy-efficient lighting and appliances	Yes	77.0%	69.1%	64.4%	50.5%	76.3%	58.7%
	No	23.0%	30.9%	35.6%	49.5%	23.7%	41.3%
	Unweighted n	439	777	356	97	177	135
Doubling use of public transportation in Maryland by 2020	Yes	59.0%	36.8%	39.2%	28.6%	28.7%	42.4%
	No	41.0%	63.2%	60.8%	71.4%	71.3%	57.6%
	Unweighted n	437	772	351	96	176	137
Requiring that Maryland's electricity suppliers produce or purchase 20% of their total electricity from renewable energy sources by 2022 (such as solar, wind, biomass, landfill gas, and hydroelectric power)	Yes	53.1%	30.7%	32.9%	29.4%	24.3%	46.0%
	No	46.9%	69.3%	67.1%	70.6%	75.7%	54.0%
	Unweighted n	439	767	350	96	180	136
Participating in a regional carbon emissions trading program to reduce overall production of greenhouse gases	Yes	50.2%	24.6%	26.2%	25.4%	17.8%	42.5%
	No	49.8%	75.4%	73.8%	74.6%	82.2%	57.5%
	Unweighted n	437	775	349	97	179	135

Table 18a Continued>>

Table 18a Continued>>

Maryland has begun implementing policies to promote new sources of energy, and use energy more efficiently. For each of the following policies, please answer two questions: Have you heard of this policy?							
		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Encouraging the development of more homes (houses, condos and apartments) in our cities, with better access to public transportation, as a means to reduce sprawl, and preserve forests and farmland	Yes	50.7%	33.9%	34.0%	47.5%	38.0%	42.5%
	No	49.3%	66.1%	66.0%	52.5%	62.0%	57.5%
	Unweighted n	438	776	351	95	177	134
Supporting the production and consumption of local agricultural products and other products	Yes	64.4%	51.7%	45.1%	34.9%	40.1%	43.7%
	No	35.6%	48.3%	54.9%	65.1%	59.9%	56.3%
	Unweighted n	439	776	352	95	179	136
Tax incentives for installation of residential wood fuel heating systems	Yes	20.4%	15.4%	16.9%	7.2%	6.3%	22.8%
	No	79.6%	84.6%	83.1%	92.8%	93.7%	77.2%
	Unweighted n	436	770	347	95	178	134

Table 18b| *Residents' level of support for state policies*

Maryland has begun implementing policies to promote new sources of energy, and use energy more efficiently. For each of the following policies, please answer two questions: How much do you support or oppose this policy?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Requiring new cars and other vehicles in Maryland to be less polluting	Strongly oppose	0.2%	2.0%	5.4%	0.6%	4.6%	33.3%
	Somewhat oppose	2.2%	1.6%	3.2%	1.7%	10.4%	10.4%
	Neither support nor oppose	10.3%	11.3%	22.2%	35.8%	28.0%	32.3%
	Somewhat support	7.0%	28.2%	29.6%	23.1%	39.9%	21.0%
	Strongly support	80.3%	56.9%	39.6%	38.8%	17.2%	2.9%
	Unweighted n	452	778	360	96	178	136
Expanding rebates to help people purchase energy-efficient lighting and appliances	Strongly oppose	0.3%	2.4%	1.5%	0.0%	7.0%	30.2%
	Somewhat oppose	1.9%	3.6%	4.7%	1.6%	5.2%	17.2%
	Neither support nor oppose	3.1%	10.6%	19.9%	18.3%	20.0%	19.0%
	Somewhat support	13.5%	20.4%	33.1%	40.0%	33.5%	21.1%
	Strongly support	81.3%	63.0%	40.7%	40.1%	34.2%	12.5%
	Unweighted n	450	782	353	96	181	139
Doubling use of public transportation in Maryland by 2020	Strongly oppose	2.0%	2.7%	3.9%	17.4%	8.5%	33.3%
	Somewhat oppose	1.1%	5.3%	8.0%	2.8%	7.6%	10.8%
	Neither support nor oppose	9.5%	24.3%	37.2%	41.2%	50.6%	39.2%
	Somewhat support	23.3%	29.6%	28.2%	12.9%	24.6%	12.9%
	Strongly support	64.2%	38.2%	22.7%	25.7%	8.7%	3.8%
	Unweighted n	441	752	339	93	173	137

Table 18b Continued>>

Table 18b Continued>>

Maryland has begun implementing policies to promote new sources of energy, and use energy more efficiently. For each of the following policies, please answer two questions: How much do you support or oppose this policy?							
		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Requiring that Maryland's electricity suppliers produce or purchase 20% of their total electricity from renewable energy sources by 2022 (such as solar, wind, biomass, landfill gas, and hydroelectric power)	Strongly oppose	2.4%	1.0%	5.7%	15.5%	14.0%	46.3%
	Somewhat oppose	0.2%	2.4%	3.9%	1.9%	12.9%	13.0%
	Neither support nor oppose	4.7%	12.2%	20.3%	25.5%	31.5%	20.9%
	Somewhat support	14.7%	31.8%	41.2%	31.9%	24.6%	11.8%
	Strongly support	78.0%	52.7%	29.0%	25.2%	17.1%	8.0%
	Unweighted n	441	759	337	91	175	136
Participating in a regional carbon emissions trading program to reduce overall production of greenhouse gases	Strongly oppose	2.4%	1.4%	4.6%	1.6%	16.8%	44.5%
	Somewhat oppose	3.1%	2.7%	6.1%	4.7%	12.7%	23.2%
	Neither support nor oppose	16.3%	32.3%	50.2%	58.4%	56.0%	24.2%
	Somewhat support	17.5%	27.2%	25.4%	14.7%	10.0%	6.3%
	Strongly support	60.7%	36.4%	13.7%	20.6%	4.4%	1.8%
	Unweighted n	437	743	335	89	170	133

Table 18b Continued>>

Table 18b Continued>>

Maryland has begun implementing policies to promote new sources of energy, and use energy more efficiently. For each of the following policies, please answer two questions: How much do you support or oppose this policy?							
		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Encouraging the development of more homes (houses, condos and apartments) in our cities, with better access to public transportation, as a means to reduce sprawl, and preserve forests and farmland	Strongly oppose	3.6%	2.7%	2.6%	3.0%	10.0%	31.6%
	Somewhat oppose	1.1%	3.9%	13.9%	8.5%	6.2%	8.4%
	Neither support nor oppose	14.0%	20.8%	28.6%	24.2%	44.9%	22.9%
	Somewhat support	16.4%	28.8%	32.6%	18.2%	33.8%	19.7%
	Strongly support	64.9%	43.9%	22.3%	46.1%	5.2%	17.4%
	Unweighted n	446	763	348	93	172	136
Supporting the production and consumption of local agricultural products and other products	Strongly oppose	1.2%	0.3%	0.7%	3.9%	1.0%	2.9%
	Somewhat oppose	2.5%	1.0%	1.7%	3.1%	3.4%	2.0%
	Neither support nor oppose	10.5%	15.8%	18.6%	34.5%	34.5%	30.7%
	Somewhat support	8.4%	25.9%	33.7%	14.2%	34.3%	33.1%
	Strongly support	77.4%	57.0%	45.3%	44.3%	26.8%	31.3%
	Unweighted n	448	761	348	93	175	137
Tax incentives for installation of residential wood fuel heating systems	Strongly oppose	17.5%	4.9%	6.9%	9.5%	7.6%	29.3%
	Somewhat oppose	7.4%	9.3%	9.3%	6.3%	22.4%	13.9%
	Neither support nor oppose	31.4%	44.2%	43.5%	52.3%	49.3%	28.6%
	Somewhat support	21.5%	23.2%	23.3%	16.6%	12.0%	11.1%
	Strongly support	22.3%	18.4%	17.0%	15.2%	8.8%	17.2%
	Unweighted n	440	745	340	88	173	134

Table 19 | *Household and transportation energy behaviors*

The next questions ask about energy-related actions you may, or may not, be taking. How often do you do the following things?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
In the winter, set the thermostat to 68 degrees or cooler	Never	15.3%	13.0%	11.9%	9.3%	29.2%	27.0%
	Rarely	8.1%	9.1%	12.9%	20.0%	4.3%	6.4%
	Sometimes	14.3%	17.9%	16.3%	14.1%	9.3%	15.5%
	Often	18.9%	20.6%	27.0%	24.0%	31.5%	14.9%
	Always	42.1%	36.0%	30.8%	28.6%	23.9%	34.5%
	Not applicable	1.3%	3.4%	1.1%	3.9%	1.8%	1.9%
	Unweighted n	458	802	375	101	186	140
In the summer, set the thermostat to 72 degrees or warmer	Never	11.0%	8.0%	11.2%	10.3%	15.0%	4.3%
	Rarely	9.7%	8.6%	12.7%	19.5%	3.7%	3.8%
	Sometimes	13.7%	17.7%	10.7%	14.3%	10.9%	16.6%
	Often	31.2%	25.8%	20.8%	22.1%	30.5%	24.9%
	Always	32.4%	35.7%	35.7%	27.9%	30.1%	46.4%
	Not applicable	2.0%	4.3%	9.0%	5.9%	9.8%	4.0%
	Unweighted n	456	802	377	101	187	140
Use public transportation	Never	16.1%	29.2%	43.4%	29.7%	52.0%	43.3%
	Rarely	37.1%	33.2%	27.7%	33.0%	23.4%	38.0%
	Sometimes	13.6%	17.7%	12.6%	11.2%	9.3%	14.0%
	Often	11.0%	5.1%	7.8%	6.3%	3.4%	0.1%
	Always	16.8%	9.5%	5.1%	12.4%	4.3%	2.3%
	Not applicable	5.4%	5.3%	3.3%	7.4%	7.6%	2.2%
	Unweighted n	457	797	376	100	187	139
Carpool	Never	31.1%	50.5%	44.1%	37.3%	57.6%	59.7%
	Rarely	31.3%	17.7%	28.1%	24.9%	21.0%	18.7%
	Sometimes	15.1%	12.1%	12.9%	16.1%	8.1%	5.4%
	Often	7.7%	6.4%	7.4%	3.3%	0.3%	8.8%
	Always	1.3%	4.9%	2.5%	4.8%	4.7%	0.7%
	Not applicable	13.5%	8.3%	5.0%	13.6%	8.3%	6.6%
	Unweighted n	457	795	374	101	187	139

Table 19 Continued>>

Table 19 Continued>>

The next questions ask about energy-related actions you may, or may not, be taking. How often do you do the following things?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Walk or bike instead of driving	Never	26.1%	42.9%	49.1%	36.4%	45.7%	51.7%
	Rarely	29.8%	21.5%	23.0%	20.7%	23.8%	20.2%
	Sometimes	21.0%	20.2%	15.8%	16.9%	14.0%	19.1%
	Often	15.9%	5.9%	6.2%	10.3%	4.8%	6.1%
	Always	1.6%	4.5%	3.0%	6.8%	4.2%	0.0%
	Not applicable	5.6%	5.0%	2.9%	8.8%	7.5%	2.9%
	Unweighted n	458	800	376	100	186	139

Table 20 | *Home installation of energy-saving light bulbs*

How many light bulbs in your home are compact fluorescent lights (CFLs) or LEDs?

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
None	3.4%	10.3%	10.0%	15.3%	10.2%	13.8%
A few	11.0%	13.6%	15.9%	27.6%	11.5%	16.5%
Some	16.5%	26.2%	26.3%	13.1%	20.9%	26.1%
Most	43.8%	31.8%	34.2%	31.4%	38.5%	31.0%
All	15.9%	16.8%	12.1%	11.9%	18.9%	12.2%
Don't know	9.4%	1.2%	1.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.5%
Unweighted n	460	804	377	100	183	139

Table 21 | *Energy-efficient home improvements*

Which of the following actions have you taken for your current home?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Purchased an energy-efficient dishwasher	Yes	34.4%	37.7%	37.6%	31.8%	45.3%	38.2%
	No	22.3%	33.5%	29.0%	21.4%	22.7%	43.2%
	Done by a prior owner	20.1%	7.3%	7.6%	22.6%	12.3%	6.1%
	Not applicable	23.2%	21.5%	25.8%	24.3%	19.6%	12.5%
	Unweighted n	449	789	369	97	183	139
Purchased an energy-efficient washing machine	Yes	53.9%	51.1%	50.8%	38.6%	46.7%	64.6%
	No	21.4%	31.9%	28.7%	26.4%	40.8%	29.5%
	Done by a prior owner	7.9%	5.9%	5.0%	5.5%	8.2%	1.3%
	Not applicable	16.8%	11.1%	15.6%	29.4%	4.3%	4.6%
	Unweighted n	454	794	374	100	185	138

Table 21 Continued>>

Table 21 Continued>>

Which of the following actions have you taken for your current home?							
		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Purchased an energy-efficient clothes dryer	Yes	45.7%	47.4%	46.2%	33.6%	47.5%	63.4%
	No	29.6%	34.8%	32.5%	30.6%	38.1%	29.5%
	Done by a prior owner	7.0%	4.8%	5.0%	4.9%	8.2%	1.8%
	Not applicable	17.7%	12.9%	16.3%	30.9%	6.1%	5.3%
	Unweighted n	455	794	374	100	185	138
Purchased an energy-efficient water heater	Yes	43.2%	44.6%	45.1%	38.4%	48.4%	62.0%
	No	22.8%	33.5%	35.5%	22.5%	36.6%	32.9%
	Done by a prior owner	12.4%	10.4%	7.6%	23.2%	7.8%	0.7%
	Not applicable	21.7%	11.5%	11.8%	15.8%	7.3%	4.4%
	Unweighted n	452	791	371	100	184	139
Installed an insulation blanket on your water heater	Yes	11.2%	13.8%	13.7%	6.2%	8.5%	20.0%
	No	63.0%	70.2%	61.8%	58.0%	75.5%	70.6%
	Done by a prior owner	3.2%	2.7%	3.3%	0.8%	4.7%	0.6%
	Not applicable	22.6%	13.3%	21.2%	35.0%	11.4%	8.9%
	Unweighted n	455	795	371	100	185	139
Weatherized your home	Yes	29.8%	40.0%	42.3%	33.4%	46.1%	49.1%
	No	44.2%	45.7%	38.1%	36.2%	42.4%	41.9%
	Done by a prior owner	5.0%	4.3%	5.0%	15.6%	4.4%	5.1%
	Not applicable	21.0%	10.0%	14.5%	14.9%	7.1%	3.9%
	Unweighted n	455	793	374	100	185	139
Installed solar panels	Yes	0.8%	1.1%	2.5%	4.2%	1.9%	3.1%
	No	77.4%	84.8%	82.2%	62.4%	84.0%	89.0%
	Done by a prior owner	1.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%
	Not applicable	20.7%	13.4%	15.2%	32.9%	13.0%	7.9%
	Unweighted n	456	794	370	101	186	138

Table 22 | *Residents' preferred terminology*

There are many terms that are sometimes used for climate change. Which do you prefer?

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Global warming	46.4%	37.8%	23.2%	13.0%	5.2%	8.6%
Climate change	32.8%	36.9%	45.2%	35.0%	50.1%	24.8%
Climate disruption	5.0%	2.9%	2.5%	2.2%	1.6%	5.2%
Other (Please specify)	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	6.1%	24.4%
No preference	15.2%	22.2%	28.6%	49.3%	37.0%	37.0%
Unweighted n	444	783	374	99	183	134

Table 23 | *Belief whether climate change is happening*

Do you think that climate change is happening? If you answered either yes or no, how sure are you?

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Extremely sure climate change is not happening	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	1.3%	23.5%
Very sure climate change is not happening	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	8.9%	30.3%
Somewhat sure climate change is not happening	0.0%	0.2%	3.6%	2.8%	16.4%	10.8%
Not at all sure climate change is not happening	0.0%	0.9%	5.6%	20.4%	19.4%	9.0%
Don't know	0.1%	0.9%	3.7%	17.3%	10.1%	4.1%
Not at all sure climate change is happening	0.0%	1.6%	8.6%	15.3%	3.2%	0.1%
Somewhat sure climate change is happening	5.9%	40.6%	56.5%	32.4%	32.5%	6.3%
Very sure climate change is happening	42.9%	41.2%	17.3%	7.1%	5.3%	11.1%
Extremely sure climate change is happening	51.1%	14.5%	4.5%	3.5%	3.0%	4.9%
Unweighted n	427	744	351	86	163	124

Table 24 | *Beliefs about the causes of climate change*

Assuming climate change is happening, do you think it is ...

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Caused mostly by human activities	72.6%	64.8%	35.5%	15.1%	5.0%	0.1%
Caused mostly by natural changes in the environment	6.8%	22.5%	54.8%	60.4%	67.1%	47.7%
Other (Please specify)	20.6%	12.4%	7.0%	14.0%	17.9%	17.0%
None of the above because climate change isn't happening	0.0%	0.2%	2.7%	10.4%	10.0%	35.2%
Unweighted n	437	753	367	93	183	135

Table 25 | *Beliefs about the scientific consensus on climate change*

To the best of your knowledge, what proportion of climate scientists think that climate change is happening?

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
0 to 20%	0.2%	1.1%	3.0%	0.0%	11.2%	10.7%
21 to 40%	3.2%	4.3%	12.1%	4.5%	6.5%	10.5%
41 to 60%	8.2%	13.2%	23.9%	6.1%	12.9%	11.2%
61 to 80%	21.5%	26.8%	16.7%	0.9%	10.9%	15.6%
81 to 100%	45.2%	24.6%	9.7%	1.9%	14.2%	9.3%
Don’t know	21.6%	30.1%	34.6%	86.5%	44.3%	42.8%
Unweighted n	456	800	375	101	184	138

Table 26 | *Timing on when climate harms will occur*

When do you think climate change will start to harm people in the United States?

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
They are being harmed now	69.5%	69.6%	29.5%	45.7%	10.2%	0.0%
In 10 years	25.7%	9.3%	14.0%	20.2%	3.6%	0.3%
In 25 years	3.1%	11.4%	20.3%	7.4%	3.7%	0.1%
In 50 years	1.4%	4.8%	17.0%	8.3%	7.8%	0.0%
In 100 years	0.4%	4.8%	14.8%	7.5%	9.4%	0.0%
Never	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	10.9%	65.3%	99.5%
Unweighted n	459	792	367	88	173	137

Table 27 | *Level of worry about climate change*

How worried are you about climate change?

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Not at all worried	0.7%	0.9%	13.2%	14.0%	68.0%	99.8%
Not very worried	0.4%	10.2%	48.8%	44.4%	28.5%	0.2%
Somewhat worried	23.1%	74.5%	38.0%	38.7%	2.3%	0.0%
Very worried	75.7%	14.4%	0.1%	2.9%	1.1%	0.0%
Unweighted n	459	805	377	101	187	140

Table 28 | *Personal and generational harms from climate change*

How much do you think climate change will harm … ?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
you personally	Not at all	0.5%	2.9%	28.0%	0.9%	72.0%	100.0%
	Only a little	7.9%	21.3%	51.9%	8.1%	20.7%	0.0%
	A moderate amount	32.1%	55.9%	15.5%	1.1%	4.6%	0.0%
	A great deal	45.4%	13.2%	1.1%	2.2%	0.2%	0.0%
	Don't know	14.0%	6.7%	3.6%	87.7%	2.5%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	459	799	374	101	187	140
future generations of people	Not at all	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	10.9%	100.0%
	Only a little	0.0%	0.0%	16.2%	0.0%	51.9%	0.0%
	A moderate amount	2.1%	10.7%	68.5%	0.0%	10.3%	0.0%
	A great deal	95.6%	86.9%	14.3%	0.3%	2.5%	0.0%
	Don't know	2.3%	2.2%	1.0%	99.7%	24.4%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	441	741	322	100	165	140

Table 29 | *Prior thought about climate change*

How much had you thought about climate change before today?

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Not at all	0.3%	2.8%	15.6%	30.4%	34.5%	29.5%
A little	1.7%	24.9%	52.2%	48.6%	38.4%	18.5%
Some	26.6%	55.0%	27.4%	18.6%	24.0%	25.6%
A lot	71.4%	17.3%	4.8%	2.3%	3.0%	26.4%
Unweighted n	456	806	378	101	187	140

Table 30 | *Personal importance of climate change*

How important is the issue of climate change to you personally?

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Not at all important	0.0%	0.1%	6.0%	14.3%	43.3%	77.7%
Not too important	0.4%	5.2%	40.1%	33.5%	49.0%	14.4%
Somewhat important	8.5%	68.2%	47.7%	35.9%	6.9%	5.1%
Very important	61.6%	25.3%	6.2%	12.6%	0.7%	2.9%
Extremely important	29.5%	1.2%	0.1%	3.7%	0.2%	0.0%
Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140

Table 31 | *Likelihood to change opinion on climate change*

How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "I could easily change my mind about climate change."

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Strongly disagree	71.9%	23.8%	4.1%	2.7%	27.9%	72.9%
Somewhat disagree	18.1%	47.6%	32.7%	17.2%	19.7%	15.9%
Somewhat agree	9.3%	25.2%	55.9%	57.7%	51.2%	10.8%
Strongly agree	0.7%	3.4%	7.3%	22.5%	1.3%	0.4%
Unweighted n	458	801	376	99	185	140

Table 32 | *Whether friends hold same views*

How many of your friends share your views on climate change?

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
None	0.2%	5.6%	18.3%	38.2%	23.8%	6.1%
A few	13.8%	33.8%	30.8%	35.4%	25.0%	13.0%
Some	23.0%	35.2%	31.8%	17.5%	24.1%	16.2%
Most	55.1%	24.6%	12.9%	5.0%	26.0%	55.4%
All	8.0%	0.8%	6.1%	3.9%	1.1%	9.3%
Unweighted n	458	792	365	96	179	138

Table 33 | *Perceived collective ability to reduce climate change*

Which of the following statements comes closest to your view?

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Climate change isn't happening.	2.3%	1.7%	2.6%	4.8%	17.8%	44.8%
Humans can't reduce climate change, even if it is happening.	1.6%	5.2%	15.1%	16.9%	66.1%	48.9%
Humans could reduce climate change, but people aren't willing to change their behavior so we're not going to.	18.4%	33.7%	21.5%	31.9%	5.6%	0.3%
Humans could reduce climate change, but it's unclear at this point whether we will do what's needed.	72.1%	54.1%	54.2%	42.5%	9.8%	5.9%
Humans can reduce climate change, and we are going to do so successfully.	5.7%	5.3%	6.6%	3.9%	0.9%	0.1%
Unweighted n	457	798	367	99	179	137

Table 34 | *Responsibility of citizens to take action on climate change*

Do you think citizens themselves should be doing more or less to address climate change?

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Much less	0.5%	0.5%	1.2%	0.0%	6.0%	52.1%
Less	0.5%	0.4%	4.5%	3.0%	16.6%	19.5%
Currently doing the right amount	7.7%	7.4%	21.5%	41.5%	58.6%	28.1%
More	32.0%	72.2%	69.2%	49.4%	14.6%	0.3%
Much more	59.3%	19.5%	3.7%	6.1%	4.2%	0.0%
Unweighted n	459	801	365	96	180	135

Table 35 | *Rewarding companies taking action on climate change*

Over the past 12 months, how many times have you rewarded companies that are taking steps to reduce climate change by buying their products?

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Never	8.6%	25.1%	45.9%	27.0%	49.2%	80.0%
Once	1.1%	0.7%	3.8%	1.6%	1.9%	0.5%
A few times (2-3)	13.9%	29.3%	16.1%	7.0%	10.1%	0.3%
Several times (4-5)	34.2%	9.0%	4.6%	1.1%	0.8%	1.5%
Many times (6+)	31.2%	3.3%	1.7%	2.2%	1.4%	0.4%
Don't know	11.0%	32.5%	27.9%	61.1%	36.6%	17.2%
Unweighted n	459	805	378	101	187	140

Table 36 | *Issue priority for President and Congress*

Do you think climate change should be a low, medium, high, or very high priority for the President and Congress?

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Low	0.0%	1.8%	22.8%	14.2%	76.1%	92.4%
Medium	8.4%	32.6%	52.7%	48.1%	22.1%	7.6%
High	45.1%	55.3%	22.2%	31.6%	0.5%	0.0%
Very high	46.5%	10.3%	2.3%	6.2%	1.3%	0.0%
Unweighted n	459	801	375	99	186	140

Table 37 | *International considerations for climate policy*

People disagree whether the United States should reduce greenhouse gas emissions on its own, or make reductions only if other countries do too. Which of the following statements comes closest to your own point of view? The United States should reduce its greenhouse gas emissions ...

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Regardless of what other countries do	85.9%	81.2%	64.6%	41.3%	38.7%	25.9%
Only if other industrialized countries (such as England, Germany and Japan) reduce their emissions	0.0%	1.2%	3.1%	0.1%	1.4%	0.6%
Only if other industrialized countries and developing countries (such as China, India and Brazil) reduce their emissions	1.2%	1.8%	7.5%	2.5%	14.9%	20.3%
The U.S. should not reduce its emissions	0.2%	0.5%	0.8%	0.4%	7.8%	38.9%
Don't know	12.7%	15.3%	24.0%	55.7%	37.2%	14.3%
Unweighted n	457	802	374	100	184	139

Table 38 | *Stability of opinion on climate change*

Climate change has been in the news for many years. Over that time, some people have changed their minds whether it is — or is not — happening. Have you changed your mind over the past several years whether climate change is happening?

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
No, I have not changed my mind	86.6%	75.6%	58.9%	46.2%	67.5%	77.8%
Yes, I first believed it WAS happening, and now believe it is NOT	0.1%	0.3%	4.9%	0.0%	18.3%	16.3%
Yes, I first believed it WAS NOT happening, and now believe IT IS	10.5%	17.4%	19.9%	5.3%	1.4%	0.7%
Don't know	2.8%	6.7%	16.2%	48.5%	12.8%	5.2%
Unweighted n	460	804	378	100	187	140

Table 39 | *Reported local weather stories mentioning climate change*

In the past YEAR, have you ever seen any special stories during the local weather forecast that focused on global warming or climate change?

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Yes	68.9%	68.4%	60.1%	30.2%	46.5%	57.7%
No	24.5%	20.0%	28.5%	37.3%	35.7%	30.2%
Don't know	6.6%	11.6%	11.4%	32.5%	17.8%	12.1%
Unweighted n	450	795	370	96	183	138

Table 40 | *Future harm to community resources from climate change*

Which of the following resources in your community do you think may be harmed by climate change in the next several years? (Please check ALL THAT APPLY)

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Public water supplies	No	18.4%	33.7%	51.0%	48.2%	83.8%	96.4%
	Yes	81.6%	66.3%	49.0%	51.8%	16.2%	3.6%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Public sewer systems	No	48.7%	51.8%	73.0%	69.2%	82.5%	97.7%
	Yes	51.3%	48.2%	27.0%	30.8%	17.5%	2.3%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
People's health	No	10.0%	19.7%	42.2%	25.3%	83.1%	97.4%
	Yes	90.0%	80.3%	57.8%	74.7%	16.9%	2.6%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Transportation/roads /bridges	No	35.5%	53.7%	73.1%	56.4%	89.1%	99.6%
	Yes	64.5%	46.3%	26.9%	43.6%	10.9%	0.4%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Historical sites	No	51.1%	68.1%	84.3%	87.1%	97.1%	99.7%
	Yes	48.9%	31.9%	15.7%	12.9%	2.9%	0.3%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Coastlines	No	13.3%	22.0%	42.8%	65.8%	70.2%	91.9%
	Yes	86.7%	78.0%	57.2%	34.2%	29.8%	8.1%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Wetlands	No	19.5%	26.8%	48.9%	59.5%	85.2%	93.2%
	Yes	80.5%	73.2%	51.1%	40.5%	14.8%	6.8%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Forests/wildlife	No	10.0%	25.9%	49.1%	60.2%	80.6%	93.2%
	Yes	90.0%	74.1%	50.9%	39.8%	19.4%	6.8%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140

Table 40 Continued>>

Table 40 Continued>>

Which of the following resources in your community do you think may be harmed by climate change in the next several years? (Please check ALL THAT APPLY)

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Agriculture	No	8.8%	20.0%	35.6%	51.7%	62.6%	88.5%
	Yes	91.2%	80.0%	64.4%	48.3%	37.4%	11.5%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Private wells/septic systems	No	43.9%	52.8%	70.7%	67.1%	88.7%	99.0%
	Yes	56.1%	47.2%	29.3%	32.9%	11.3%	1.0%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Privately owned land/buildings	No	52.8%	65.4%	85.4%	83.2%	94.2%	99.9%
	Yes	47.2%	34.6%	14.6%	16.8%	5.8%	0.1%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
There are no local risks from climate change	No	98.0%	94.3%	91.2%	96.2%	63.7%	23.1%
	Yes	2.0%	5.7%	8.8%	3.8%	36.3%	76.9%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140

Table 41 | *Support for state and local protection against climate harm*

How strongly do you support or oppose state and local governments taking action to protect your community against harm caused by climate change (if any)?

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Strongly oppose	2.6%	0.6%	3.0%	0.8%	18.0%	68.3%
Somewhat oppose	0.4%	2.6%	6.6%	0.4%	32.7%	11.9%
Somewhat support	23.8%	41.7%	54.7%	25.5%	24.8%	11.3%
Strongly support	71.7%	47.9%	19.7%	22.1%	6.0%	0.6%
Don't know	1.6%	7.1%	16.1%	51.1%	18.5%	7.9%
Unweighted n	459	802	373	101	186	139

Table 42 | *Perception of climate change's influence on recent events*

Some people say that climate change made the following events in Maryland worse. How much do you disagree or agree?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Record high temperatures in July 2010, 2011, 2012	Strongly disagree	1.5%	2.9%	3.1%	2.4%	28.9%	73.9%
	Somewhat disagree	1.3%	3.8%	11.7%	8.4%	38.6%	12.8%
	Somewhat agree	19.9%	38.8%	52.4%	23.4%	15.6%	4.7%
	Strongly agree	72.1%	46.4%	17.0%	18.2%	4.8%	0.8%
	Don't know	5.2%	8.0%	15.8%	47.7%	12.0%	7.8%
	Unweighted n	455	796	375	100	184	139

Table 42 Continued>>

Table 42 Continued>>

Some people say that climate change made the following events in Maryland worse. How much do you disagree or agree?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Rise of sea-levels by 1 foot over the past 100 years	Strongly disagree	0.0%	2.2%	1.4%	6.5%	22.6%	68.7%
	Somewhat disagree	0.1%	4.2%	8.8%	5.7%	22.7%	11.4%
	Somewhat agree	24.5%	33.3%	47.3%	21.0%	30.3%	4.9%
	Strongly agree	67.2%	43.5%	17.6%	9.8%	4.4%	2.8%
	Don't know	8.2%	16.9%	24.9%	56.9%	20.0%	12.2%
	Unweighted n	457	792	370	101	186	135
Major storms in 2011-2012: Hurricane Irene, Tropical Storm Lee, "El Derecho," Hurricane Sandy	Strongly disagree	0.0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%	26.3%	72.7%
	Somewhat disagree	1.9%	4.3%	15.0%	7.6%	34.4%	13.1%
	Somewhat agree	25.8%	36.0%	46.8%	19.6%	15.4%	5.2%
	Strongly agree	57.8%	51.2%	20.9%	22.2%	7.5%	0.9%
	Don't know	14.5%	6.1%	15.0%	48.5%	16.4%	8.0%
	Unweighted n	458	799	375	101	184	137

Table 43 | *Perception of vulnerability due to climate change*

How vulnerable — if at all — are the people living in your immediate household, including yourself, to potential health impacts of climate change?

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Not at all vulnerable	1.9%	9.9%	17.8%	24.8%	56.9%	87.4%
Only a little vulnerable	18.2%	27.8%	45.3%	32.6%	38.2%	12.3%
Moderately vulnerable	41.7%	51.3%	29.2%	31.9%	4.9%	0.3%
Very vulnerable	38.2%	11.0%	7.8%	10.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Unweighted n	440	741	326	58	147	121

Table 44 | *Conditions diagnosed*

Has a doctor ever diagnosed you or another member of your household with the following conditions: (Please check ALL THAT APPLY)

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Coronary heart disease	No	93.4%	92.0%	87.1%	88.6%	93.8%	78.3%
	Yes	6.6%	8.0%	12.9%	11.4%	6.2%	21.7%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Obesity	No	68.4%	79.1%	86.6%	77.1%	92.3%	83.2%
	Yes	31.6%	20.9%	13.4%	22.9%	7.7%	16.8%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Diabetes	No	70.1%	75.4%	83.7%	63.6%	83.2%	83.2%
	Yes	29.9%	24.6%	16.3%	36.4%	16.8%	16.8%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Respiratory illness, including asthma	No	58.4%	71.3%	71.0%	71.5%	73.6%	77.1%
	Yes	41.6%	28.7%	29.0%	28.5%	26.4%	22.9%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
A physical or mental disability	No	67.1%	86.2%	91.9%	88.6%	96.5%	99.6%
	Yes	32.9%	13.8%	8.1%	11.4%	3.5%	0.4%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140

Table 45 | *Increase in commonality of health problems*

Which — if any — of the following health problems will become more common in Maryland in the future because of climate change? (Please check ALL THAT APPLY)

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Respiratory and breathing problems	No	14.2%	19.4%	35.8%	41.6%	74.7%	88.3%
	Yes	85.8%	80.6%	64.2%	58.4%	25.3%	11.7%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Infectious diseases such as West Nile virus)	No	34.7%	53.5%	72.4%	77.3%	84.7%	94.1%
	Yes	65.3%	46.5%	27.6%	22.7%	15.3%	5.9%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Heat stroke	No	27.5%	40.6%	54.4%	67.8%	74.0%	95.9%
	Yes	72.5%	59.4%	45.6%	32.2%	26.0%	4.1%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Injuries from storms or other extreme weather events	No	18.2%	30.2%	56.9%	51.6%	78.1%	97.9%
	Yes	81.8%	69.8%	43.1%	48.4%	21.9%	2.1%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140

Table 45 Continued>>

Table 45 Continued>>

Which — if any — of the following health problems will become more common in Maryland in the future because of climate change? (Please check ALL THAT APPLY)

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Sunburn	No	34.2%	50.5%	56.2%	75.5%	59.8%	86.6%
	Yes	65.8%	49.5%	43.8%	24.5%	40.2%	13.4%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140
Cancer	No	30.9%	49.0%	53.9%	53.9%	85.4%	92.4%
	Yes	69.1%	51.0%	46.1%	46.1%	14.6%	7.6%
	Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140

Table 46 | *Media attention*

How often do you read, watch or listen to the following sources of information?

		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Local community newspaper	Never	5.4%	9.6%	12.0%	3.9%	7.4%	15.3%
	Rarely	29.9%	32.5%	30.7%	16.0%	24.2%	15.6%
	Occasionally	23.5%	19.3%	22.0%	36.6%	33.2%	24.6%
	Often	20.9%	23.7%	19.0%	16.6%	19.0%	24.9%
	Nearly every day	20.3%	14.9%	16.2%	26.9%	16.2%	19.7%
	Unweighted n	456	792	374	100	187	138
Local TV news	Never	18.8%	3.6%	5.0%	5.0%	4.8%	14.7%
	Rarely	11.1%	11.5%	15.3%	5.1%	5.9%	7.2%
	Occasionally	12.5%	21.2%	21.5%	18.0%	37.2%	13.2%
	Often	23.7%	27.8%	22.2%	23.2%	25.8%	31.2%
	Nearly every day	33.8%	35.9%	35.9%	48.8%	26.3%	33.8%
	Unweighted n	458	799	374	101	187	140
Local TV weather	Never	7.0%	2.5%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	12.9%
	Rarely	17.9%	9.3%	14.2%	1.8%	3.7%	4.2%
	Occasionally	13.2%	17.8%	19.8%	5.8%	35.5%	23.6%
	Often	26.3%	29.7%	23.0%	33.1%	26.7%	22.2%
	Nearly every day	35.5%	40.8%	37.8%	54.2%	29.1%	37.0%
	Unweighted n	458	797	375	98	185	138
Local radio stations	Never	3.9%	4.7%	7.3%	7.2%	5.5%	9.0%
	Rarely	9.4%	10.5%	17.5%	9.0%	16.9%	7.1%
	Occasionally	15.0%	26.5%	27.0%	12.5%	29.8%	15.2%
	Often	36.6%	30.5%	26.0%	26.8%	23.4%	29.5%
	Nearly every day	35.1%	27.8%	22.2%	44.5%	24.4%	39.2%
	Unweighted n	453	784	373	99	184	139

Table 46 Continued>>

Table 46 Continued>>

How often do you read, watch or listen to the following sources of information?							
		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Internet news sites	Never	5.9%	9.8%	14.2%	19.7%	24.5%	12.3%
	Rarely	8.4%	19.0%	16.4%	9.3%	7.2%	11.8%
	Occasionally	13.6%	19.2%	18.9%	29.0%	18.7%	19.9%
	Often	35.6%	28.8%	27.8%	21.5%	28.6%	25.3%
	Nearly every day	36.6%	23.2%	22.6%	20.5%	21.1%	30.8%
	Unweighted n	455	792	368	96	184	138
Social media sites (Facebook, Twitter)	Never	16.5%	34.3%	30.3%	36.4%	45.5%	54.1%
	Rarely	11.3%	19.5%	14.8%	6.7%	17.9%	12.6%
	Occasionally	24.9%	8.3%	18.4%	27.0%	11.0%	7.5%
	Often	21.5%	16.4%	22.2%	18.3%	15.6%	10.1%
	Nearly every day	25.8%	21.5%	14.2%	11.6%	10.0%	15.7%
	Unweighted n	454	795	371	98	186	136

Table 47 | *Frequency of informal science education experiences*

In the past year, about how often have you visited any of these kinds of places?							
		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Science museum or science center	Not at all	47.2%	53.2%	59.4%	77.6%	71.3%	49.8%
	Once	28.1%	25.3%	29.8%	16.3%	22.9%	34.7%
	2-3 times	17.5%	17.9%	7.3%	4.9%	5.2%	12.7%
	4-5 times	5.2%	2.3%	2.9%	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%
	6 or more times	2.0%	1.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	2.0%
	Unweighted n	461	795	370	101	185	139
Natural history museum	Not at all	51.2%	54.9%	63.9%	83.7%	70.7%	53.1%
	Once	28.6%	25.2%	25.5%	11.5%	27.7%	31.4%
	2-3 times	16.5%	17.3%	8.2%	3.7%	1.3%	13.0%
	4-5 times	2.7%	1.4%	2.2%	1.1%	0.2%	2.6%
	6 or more times	1.0%	1.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	461	793	368	100	184	136
Zoo or aquarium	Not at all	30.3%	40.9%	46.2%	64.1%	65.8%	42.4%
	Once	41.1%	35.8%	37.5%	25.4%	16.4%	36.1%
	2-3 times	18.5%	18.9%	11.5%	9.3%	16.3%	15.8%
	4-5 times	6.8%	2.9%	4.0%	1.1%	0.3%	4.8%
	6 or more times	3.2%	1.5%	0.9%	0.0%	1.2%	0.8%
	Unweighted n	450	796	367	101	184	140

Table 47 Continued>>

Table 47 Continued>>

In the past year, about how often have you visited any of these kinds of places?							
		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Nature center	Not at all	35.8%	54.7%	65.2%	80.8%	56.6%	57.0%
	Once	23.7%	26.3%	19.2%	11.3%	26.8%	22.9%
	2-3 times	28.0%	13.7%	10.9%	3.5%	13.6%	17.0%
	4-5 times	8.8%	4.0%	3.0%	1.1%	2.5%	1.5%
	6 or more times	3.7%	1.3%	1.7%	3.2%	0.5%	1.7%
	Unweighted n	450	788	370	100	177	135
Conservation or wilderness area	Not at all	48.6%	58.8%	53.7%	73.9%	49.1%	52.9%
	Once	17.1%	16.4%	23.3%	14.9%	23.1%	14.3%
	2-3 times	15.1%	16.4%	14.8%	5.7%	5.2%	12.8%
	4-5 times	6.9%	4.5%	3.1%	1.5%	6.8%	9.5%
	6 or more times	12.2%	3.9%	5.1%	4.1%	15.8%	10.5%
	Unweighted n	455	793	370	100	184	139
Arboretum or botanical garden	Not at all	58.1%	70.5%	72.4%	75.4%	71.5%	64.4%
	Once	20.9%	19.3%	18.1%	17.3%	13.0%	21.0%
	2-3 times	14.3%	7.7%	6.1%	7.3%	14.9%	13.7%
	4-5 times	5.0%	1.8%	1.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%
	6 or more times	1.8%	0.7%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
	Unweighted n	452	797	371	101	184	140

Demographics

Gender

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Male	34.5%	45.3%	54.5%	31.6%	75.2%	85.1%
Female	65.5%	54.7%	45.5%	68.4%	24.8%	14.9%
Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140

Education

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Less than high school	9.2%	10.9%	7.8%	20.5%	21.5%	0.0%
High school or GED	38.8%	44.5%	48.1%	56.9%	54.8%	47.3%
2-year associate's degree or trade school	7.7%	5.6%	8.5%	5.3%	2.9%	8.1%
4-year college degree	21.5%	22.1%	21.5%	9.6%	11.3%	27.9%
Advanced degree beyond 4-year degree	22.7%	16.9%	14.1%	7.6%	9.5%	16.8%
Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140

Income

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Less than $29,999	35.1%	21.7%	25.9%	29.9%	15.9%	14.9%
$30,000 - $69,999	24.6%	32.1%	34.4%	34.4%	30.0%	26.5%
$70,000 - $109,999	19.4%	21.4%	15.3%	26.9%	34.6%	25.4%
$110,000 - $149,999	9.7%	11.1%	12.8%	6.8%	12.1%	17.6%
$150,000 or more	11.1%	13.7%	11.6%	2.0%	7.5%	15.5%
Unweighted n	444	755	360	92	173	129

Political Ideology

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Very conservative	5.1%	4.3%	13.6%	12.2%	17.1%	37.7%
Somewhat conservative	11.4%	18.2%	27.2%	30.1%	39.2%	33.9%
Moderate, middle of the road	43.9%	47.1%	44.3%	35.3%	35.3%	22.7%
Somewhat liberal	19.4%	21.3%	9.9%	14.4%	8.1%	2.5%
Very liberal	20.1%	9.2%	4.9%	8.0%	0.3%	3.3%
Unweighted n	454	790	372	95	181	137

Ethnicity

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Hispanic or Latino	6.8%	5.3%	4.1%	1.5%	0.3%	0.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	93.2%	94.7%	95.9%	98.5%	99.7%	100.0%
Unweighted n	448	774	355	90	180	136

Race

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
Asian	3.9%	5.6%	5.1%	2.8%	6.6%	0.0%
Black or African American	21.1%	23.1%	20.4%	33.5%	4.9%	6.1%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
White	63.8%	63.6%	72.4%	60.5%	87.7%	87.0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Two or more races	10.7%	6.4%	2.1%	3.2%	0.9%	6.7%
Unweighted n	447	784	369	99	182	137

Age

	ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
18 to 24 years	24.0%	12.6%	13.1%			4.1%
25 to 34 years	17.6%	19.3%	18.7%	10.7%	15.4%	6.1%
35 to 44 years	18.0%	21.0%	13.2%	20.9%	16.7%	14.4%
45 to 54 years	19.2%	17.5%	19.9%	23.9%	27.7%	30.5%
55 to 64 years	12.6%	16.6%	14.6%	15.6%	18.7%	16.7%
65 to 74 years	6.5%	7.2%	9.5%	12.7%	13.3%	19.1%
75 to 84 years	1.9%	4.6%	5.5%	12.8%	5.8%	6.6%
85 years and over	0.2%	1.2%	5.4%	3.3%	2.3%	2.4%
Unweighted n	460	807	378	101	187	140

Number of Children in Household							
		ALARMED	CONCERNED	CAUTIOUS	DISENGAGED	DOUBTFUL	DISMISSIVE
	0	62.6%	56.6%	61.6%	79.4%	69.7%	64.1%
	1	14.2%	16.7%	19.1%	8.2%	12.3%	9.1%
	2	17.5%	19.1%	10.3%	6.4%	9.9%	17.8%
	3	4.1%	6.3%	7.3%	3.6%	7.5%	5.3%
	4	1.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
	5	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	2.4%	0.0%	3.7%
	6	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
	7	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unweighted n	449	793	371	99	184	138