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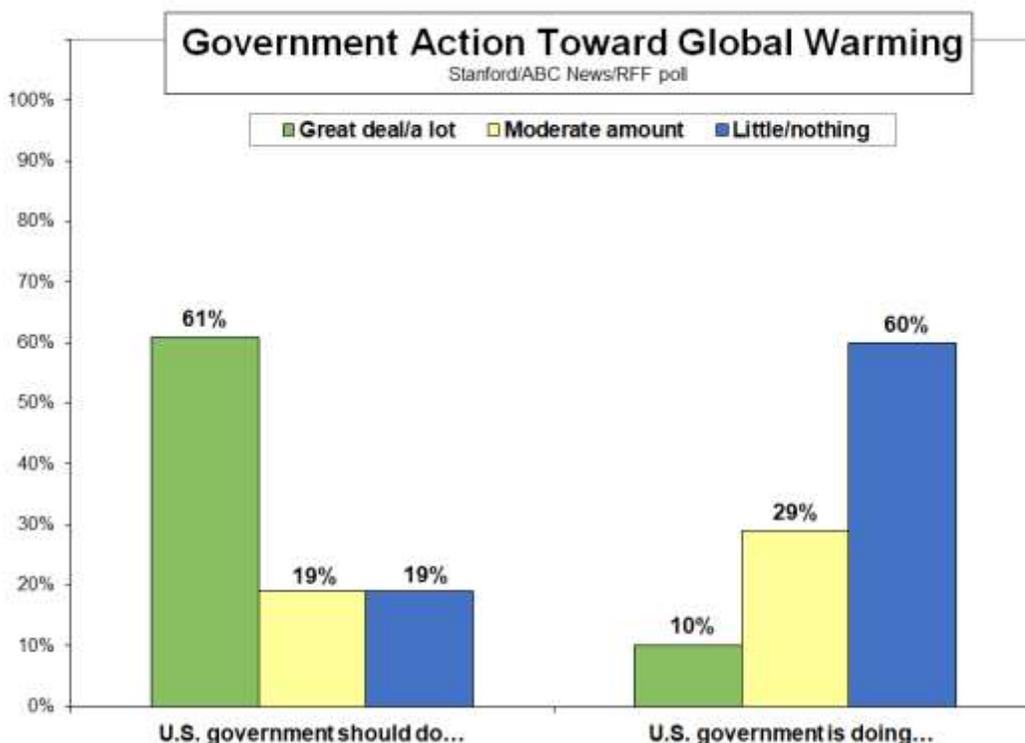
**PUBLIC ATTITUDES ON GLOBAL WARMING**

FOR RELEASE AFTER 12:01 a.m. Monday, July 16, 2018

## **Public Backs Action on Global Warming – but with Cost Concerns and Muted Urgency**

Public awareness of global warming is up and support for action is broad, with eight in 10 Americans saying the federal government should try to achieve the same deep cuts in greenhouse gas emissions called for in the international treaty rejected by Donald Trump.

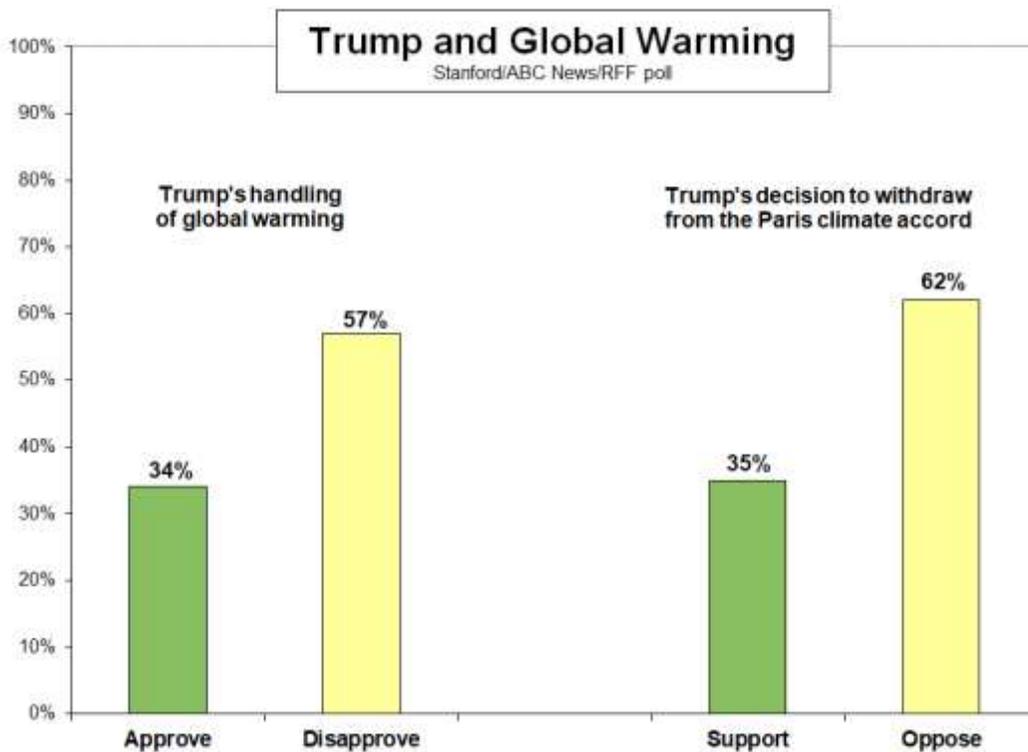
Sixty-one percent in a new national survey also say the federal government should be doing “a great deal” or “a lot” about global warming, up 8 points since 2015 to the most since 2009. A mere 10 percent say the government in fact is doing that much – down 5 points in three years.



That said, three-quarters of Americans express concern that efforts to address the issue will raise prices on things they buy and just two in 10 are very confident that those efforts in fact would reduce global warming. The latter, in particular, contributes to an absence of broad urgency on the issue. Just a narrow majority, 53 percent, favors immediate action over more study. And many of those who back some policies think they should be voluntary, not mandated.

The random-sample survey was sponsored by ABC News, Stanford University's [Political Psychology Research Group](#) and Resources for the Future, a nonprofit, nonpartisan think tank focused on economic, environmental, energy and natural resource issues, with design, management and analysis for ABC by [Langer Research Associates](#). It extends more than 20 years of research into attitudes on global warming by the PPRG, led by Prof. Jon Krosnick.

In the political realm, 57 percent disapprove of Trump's handling of global warming overall and 62 percent oppose his planned withdrawal from the Paris climate accord. Strength of sentiment is broadly against him: Just 19 percent strongly approve of his handling of global warming, while 44 percent strongly disapprove. On the climate treaty, he has 23 percent strong support for his position, vs. 48 percent strongly opposed.

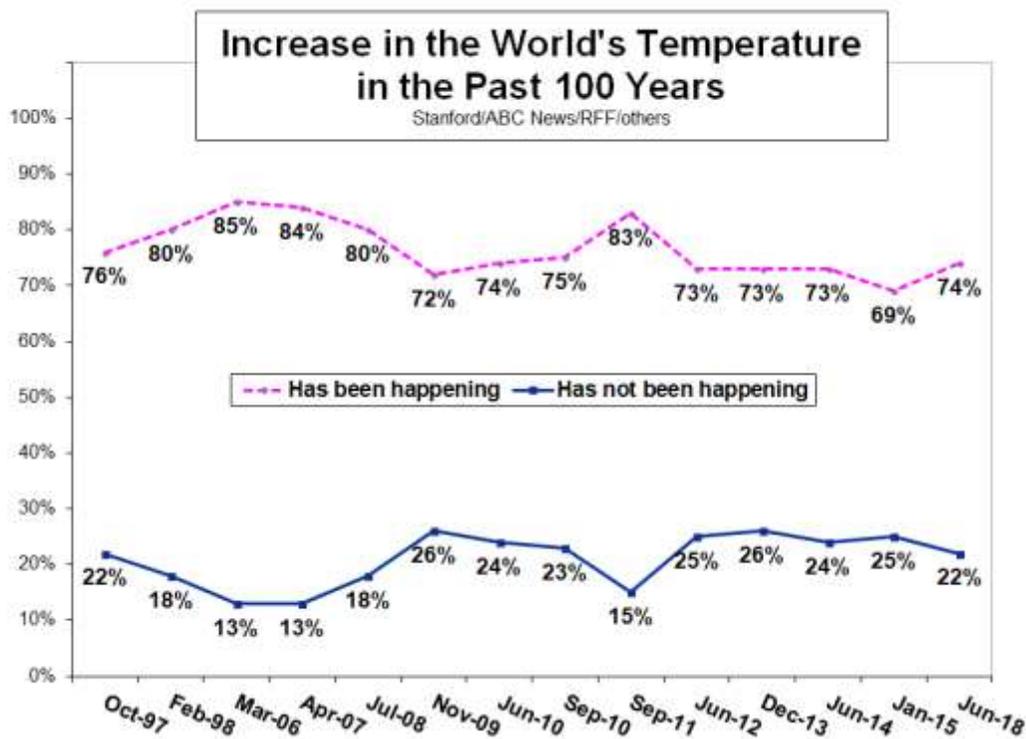


It's unclear how much weight the issue of global warming may carry in the November elections. Fourteen percent of registered voters both support robust government action and call the issue extremely important in their choice of candidates – enough to matter, especially in a close contest. That said, just 8 percent in this group are Republicans; 65 percent are Democrats (and 57 percent are liberals), and the remaining independents lean Democratic by a wide margin. As such, the GOP's exposure among its customary supporters looks quite limited.

That said, 48 percent call the issue highly important to them more generally, up 6 points from 2015 and 5 points above the average since 1997. Twenty percent call it extremely important, a new high.

OVERVIEW – Among additional findings from the wide-ranging survey:

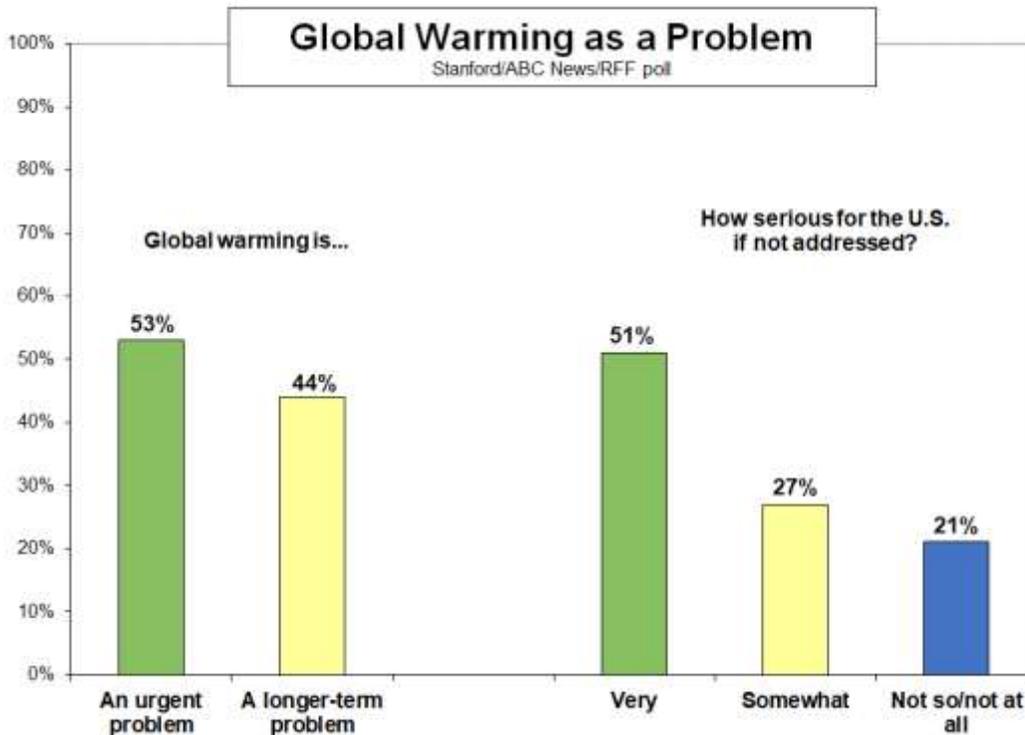
- Seventy-two percent of Americans feel they know a great deal or a moderate amount about global warming, up 6 points from 2015 to the most in Stanford surveys since 1997. Self-reported awareness has grown from 43 to 72 percent across this 21-year period.
- Seventy-four percent say global temperatures have been rising in the past 100 years, matching the 21-year average. (This is up 5 points from 2015, but off its peak, 85 percent in 2006.) Eighty-one percent think this either is mostly because of human activities, or about equally because of human and natural causes, dividing about evenly between the two.



- While 57 percent are confident that government action would in fact reduce global warming, just 19 percent are very confident of this. And while 70 percent of those who are not registered to vote are confident, this falls to 53 percent of registered voters. As noted, confidence in solutions can be a precursor to motivation to act.

Further, while 53 percent call global warming an “urgent problem that requires immediate government action,” that leaves 44 percent who instead call it a longer-term

problem requiring further study first. And just a bare majority, 51 percent, foresees a very serious problem to the United States if nothing is done to reduce global warming in the future, although that's 5 points more than the average in eight surveys since 2006.



- Criticism of the oil industry is widespread: Seventy-nine percent think major oil companies engaged in a cover-up of their products' role in global warming, with broad majority agreement across partisan and ideological lines, a relative rarity. Far fewer, meanwhile, think climate scientists have exaggerated the problem – 30 percent overall, but, in a return to form, soaring to 68 percent among strong conservatives.
- Taxes that raise electricity or gas prices to try to decrease consumption are not popular, and 74 percent express concern about the impact of climate change regulation on the prices they pay for things generally. Even among Democrats and liberals, six in 10 oppose higher taxes on electricity.

Business- rather than consumer-focused actions earn more support. Seventy-eight percent say the government should limit the amount of greenhouse gases that companies put out. (It was similar, 81 percent, in 2013.) Sixty-eight percent favor taxing companies based on their release of greenhouse gases, and if the fuel is imported from other countries, support rises to 78 percent. These are up 7 and 11 points, respectively, compared with similar questions asked in 2015, in a survey by The New York Times, Stanford and RFF.

- Trump's support for the oil and coal industries does not reflect the public's priorities. Americans by 70-21 percent say the better way for the government to encourage job creation is by developing the renewable energy industry rather than by protecting the traditional energy industry. Fifty-three percent strongly favor backing renewables, vs. just 12 percent who strongly favor focusing on traditional energy.

In current news, demonstrators, particularly young people, are expected in Washington next Saturday in a march supporting action on global warming. The survey confirms some differences among age groups. At the most basic level, 81 percent of 18- to 39-year-olds say global temperatures have risen in the past century, vs. 68 percent of those 50 and older.

Support for substantial government action ranges from 70 percent of those 18-39 to 54 percent of those 50-plus. Young people also are much more confident in such action, 71 vs. 48 percent; and more apt to see serious risks to the United States if it's not taken, 61 vs. 44 percent.

**PARTISANS** – Chiefly, though, wide partisan and ideological differences mark many public attitudes on global warming, as is typical. In one important example, high levels of trust in what scientists say about the environment – a key predictor of other global warming attitudes – ranges from 58 percent among Democrats to just 32 percent of independents and 22 percent of Republicans. At the most extreme, 74 percent of strongly liberal Americans express this level of trust in environmental scientists, while a mere 6 percent of strong conservatives agree.

Such divisions cross the spectrum from policy preferences even to observations about climate and weather patterns. Democrats and liberals are 32 percentage points more apt than Republicans and conservatives to say the world's temperature has risen in the last 100 years. Liberals are 37 points more apt than conservatives to say global weather patterns have become more unstable and 34 points more likely to see global warming as chiefly human-caused. Eighty-four percent of Democrats and 85 percent of liberals back robust government action on global warming; 32 and 42 percent of Republicans and conservatives agree, in part because they're vastly less likely to think it will work.

That said, there are cases of greater commonality. On one hand, few in any group are very confident that government action to reduce global warming will have the desired effect; 25 percent of Democrats think so, for example, as do 14 percent of Republicans.

On the other, there's general support in some cases for trying. Substantial majorities of Republicans (70 percent) and conservatives (66 percent), for example, say the country still should try to achieve the 25 percent cut in greenhouse gas emissions from 2005 levels envisioned in the Paris climate change treaty, despite Trump's action to withdraw. Support rises to more than eight in 10 independents and moderates and more than nine in 10 Democrats and liberals.

While partisanship and ideology are the heavyweights, there are differences in global warming attitudes among other groups. In addition to age, education, race and religious belief are differentiators. Concern and support for action is particularly high among the 12 percent of Americans who've obtained a postgraduate education; among nonwhites as opposed to whites;

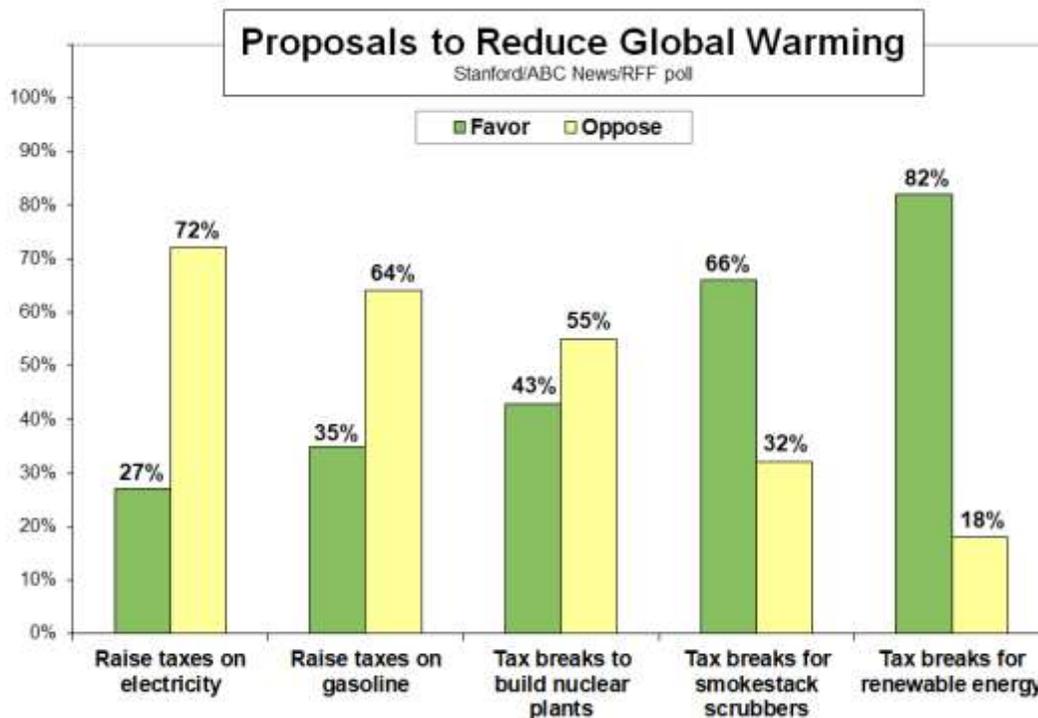
and among those who profess no religion, while notably low among evangelical white Protestants. Like age, however, these largely reflect the partisan or ideological composition of these groups.

	U.S. government should do great deal/a lot	Global warming is a "very" serious problem for U.S.
All	61%	51%
Democrats	84	78
Republicans	32	25
Independents	63	48
Liberals	85	77
Moderates	63	50
Conservatives	42	36
Very liberal	88	77
Very conservative	33	27
Age 18-39	70	61
50+	54	44
College graduates	65	56
Post-graduates	71	66
Non-college graduates	59	50
Whites	53	46
Nonwhites	75	62
Blacks	81	71
Hispanics	75	60
Evangelical white Protestants	40	32
Non-evangelical white Protestants	53	46
White Catholics	59	46
No religion	72	66

In statistical modeling, higher trust in scientists is a strong predictor in thinking both that global warming is happening and that it's a serious problem for the United States. Perceived instability in global and local weather patterns also are positive predictors, while being or leaning Republican, conservatism, age and income are negative predictors.

**SPECIFIC ACTIONS** – In policy terms, one result underscores the longstanding appeal of energy produced from water, wind and sunlight. Out of a list of five possible government actions, giving tax breaks to companies to produce more electricity from renewable sources is most popular by far, favored by 82 percent – another item on which partisan and ideological divisions subside.

Two-thirds also favor tax breaks for coal-fired power plants to install smokestack scrubbers. Forty-three percent back tax breaks to build nuclear power plants – up 7 points from 2015, albeit below its peak, 54 percent, in 2009. Fewer endorse taxes that would directly impact consumers, either on gasoline (favored by 35 percent) or electricity (27 percent).

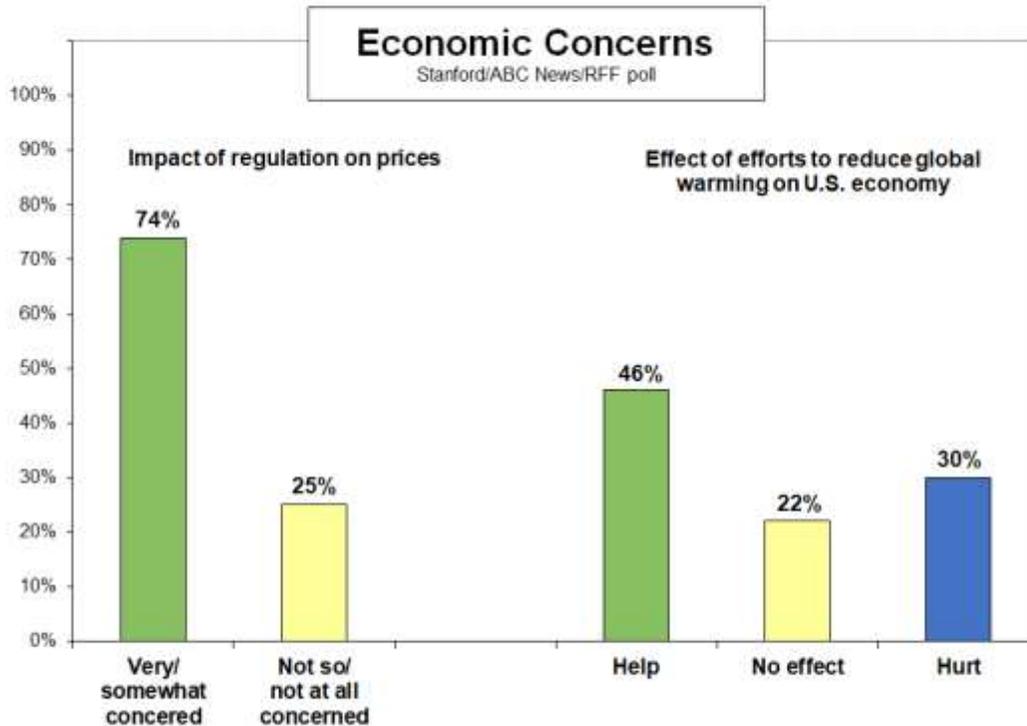


Another question asks if the federal government should require, encourage or stay out of several policy options. Topping the list, 51 percent say it should require power plants to cut their output greenhouse gases. An additional 32 percent say this should be encouraged but not required.

The go-it-alone approach taken by some states, particularly after Trump’s announcement on the Paris accord, is not the preferred path; 59 percent say states should follow the federal government’s rules on greenhouse gases, not make their own. That said, as noted, the number who say the federal government should be taking extensive action exceeds the number who say it’s currently doing so by 51 percentage points, a vast margin.

**COMPUNCTIONS** – Potential economic impacts are a concern. Even as 78 percent of Americans say the federal government should limit greenhouse gas emissions, nearly as many, 74 percent, say they’re very or somewhat concerned that such regulation could substantially raise the prices they pay for things. Thirty-five percent are very concerned about it.

At the same time, more think government action on global warming will help the economy than think it will hurt it, 46 vs. 30 percent, with the rest expecting no economic impact.

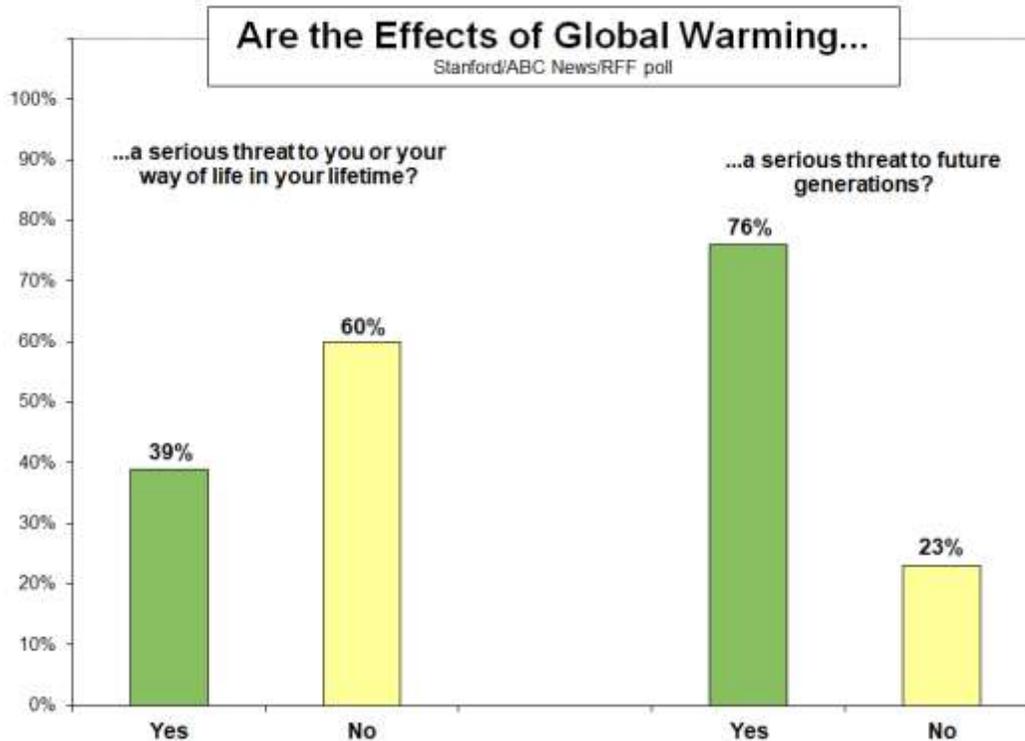


As often is the case, many also express less-than-supreme confidence that government action will produce the desired results. As noted, 57 percent are very or somewhat confident in such action. That leaves four in 10 who lack confidence that government steps to reduce global warming will work. Among them, only 29 percent say global warming needs to be addressed immediately, compared with 70 percent among those more confident in government efforts.

Seventy-nine percent foresee a serious problem for the United States if nothing is done to prevent global warming in the future and 76 percent see a serious threat to future generations. But fewer, 51 percent, see a “very” serious problem to the country, and fewer still, 39 percent, think the effects of global warming pose a serious threat to their own way of life in their lifetime.

These views matter. Eighty-one percent of those who see global warming as a very serious problem for the country believe it requires immediate action; that falls, dramatically, to 33 percent of those who say it’s “somewhat” serious, and into the single digits beyond that.

Those who don’t see lifestyle impacts on the horizon for themselves or future generations also are less likely to say action is needed now. Among those who don’t think global warming will threaten their own way of life, 36 percent say it’s an urgent problem, compared with 77 percent of those who think it will. More starkly, in the smaller group that doesn’t see a threat for future generations, a mere 6 percent back immediate action, compared with 66 percent among the three-quarters of Americans who do see such a threat.



Further, among those who think the world’s temperature has been rising, just 29 percent are “extremely” sure about it – though this is a new high, and 59 percent are extremely or very sure. Among those who think global warming has not been happening, far fewer, 36 percent, are that sure of their position.

Overall, nine in 10 of those who say global warming is extremely or very important to them strongly support government action, vs. just 13 percent of those who say it’s not too or not at all important. In statistical modeling, this result strongly predicts support for government action, as do seeing global warming as a threat to future generations, confidence in government action, thinking that action would help the economy and trust in what scientists say about the environment.

**OTHER RESULTS** – Among other findings, the survey shows a persistent underestimate by the public of Americans’ acceptance of the idea that the world’s temperature has been rising over the past 100 years. On average, Americans estimate that 57 percent of the public thinks temperatures have been rising, while in fact, as noted, 74 percent think this is the case.

There also are a few conflicts in the results. Fifty-six percent say the government should require that cars and light trucks manufactured after 2025 get 55 miles per gallon, an Obama-era regulation that the Trump administration is reconsidering. But in a different question, just 24 percent say manufacturing cars that use less gas should be required – a single point from the low,

and down from 45 percent in 2006. An additional 45 percent say this should be encouraged but not required.

In another example, as covered above, 78 percent say the government should limit greenhouse gas emissions by businesses, but many fewer in another question, 51 percent, say the government should require a reduction in such emissions from power plants, (An additional 32 percent say these cuts should be encouraged.) And there’s a 20-point gap between those who favor trying to achieve a 25 percent cut in greenhouse gas emissions, 81 percent, and those who want the government to do a great deal or quite a lot to address global warming, 61 percent.

The conclusion is that competing interests are at play. Recognition of global warming and concern about its long-term impacts are broad, if highly partisan. Solutions are widely desired, especially when problems or remedies are clearly identified. But a somewhat skeptical public, concerned about costs, resistant to mandates and uncertain that proposed solutions will work, harbors continued doubts about how best to pursue them.

**METHODOLOGY** – This ABC News/Stanford/Resources for the Future poll was conducted by landline and cellular telephone May 7-June 11, 2018, in English and Spanish, among a random national sample of 1,000 adults. Results have a margin of sampling error of 3.5 points, including the design effect. Partisan divisions are 30-23-35 percent, Democrats-Republicans-independents.

The survey was produced for ABC News by [Langer Research Associates](#) of New York, N.Y., with data collection by ReconMR of Austin, Texas.

Analysis by Gary Langer.

ABC News polls can be found at ABCNEWS.com at <http://abcnews.com/pollingunit>.

Media contacts: [Heather Riley](#) or [Julie Townsend](#).

Full results follow.

\* in data columns = less than 0.5 percent.

1. How much do you trust the things that scientists say about the environment?  
Completely, a lot, a moderate amount, a little, or not at all?

	----- More trust -----			A moderate amount	----- Less trust -----			No op.
	NET	Completely	A lot		NET	A little	Not at all	
6/11/18	36	12	24	34	28	20	8	1
01/2015*	38	11	27	32	28	20	8	1
12/5/13	30	8	22	34	36	24	12	0
6/21/12	26	4	22	38	35	28	7	0
11/2010	30	7	23	41	29	22	7	0
06/2010	31	5	26	40	29	22	7	0
12/13/09**	29	10	19	30	40	26	14	1
11/2009	32	8	24	38	30	21	9	1
7/28/08	30	6	24	39	30	23	7	1
4/10/07	32	5	27	43	24	19	5	1
3/14/06	32	5	27	41	27	22	5	1

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\*2015 to 2010 and 11/2009 by Stanford University and other partners. 2008 to 2006, Stanford/ABC/partners. Here and elsewhere, "no opinion" includes refusals, and nets are approximate in Stanford results.  
 \*\*12/13/09 by ABC News/Washington Post.

2. As far as you know, would you say that weather patterns around the world have been more (stable) in the last three years than before that, more (unstable), or about the same?

	More stable	More unstable	About the same	No opinion
6/11/18	4	61	33	2
01/2015*	4	60	34	1
12/5/13	5	62	32	0
6/21/12	3	60	36	1
11/2010	3	63	30	4
06/2010	5	62	32	2
11/2009	5	54	38	3
3/14/06	3	70	26	1

\*2015 to 2009, Stanford/partners. 2006, Stanford/ABC/partners.

3. As far as you know, would you say that weather patterns in the county where you live have been more (stable) in the last three years than before that, more (unstable), or about the same?

	More stable	More unstable	About the same	No opinion
6/11/18	6	48	45	1
11/2010*	6	39	52	3
06/2010	4	41	54	2
11/2009	8	39	51	2

\*2010 and prior, Stanford/partners.

4. As far as you know, would you say that average temperatures around the world have been (higher) in the last three years than before that, (lower), or about the same?

	Higher	Lower	About the same	No opinion
6/11/18	54	10	33	4
01/2015*	49	17	31	3
12/5/13	48	15	36	1
6/21/12	58	9	30	3
11/2010	46	9	38	7
06/2010	44	9	41	6
11/2009	43	11	40	5
7/28/08	58	8	31	3
4/10/07	56	9	28	7
3/14/06	56	8	33	3

\*2015 to 2009, Stanford/partners. 2008 to 2006, Stanford/ABC/partners.

5. What is your personal opinion? Do you think that the world's temperature probably has been going up over the past 100 years, or do you think this probably has not been happening?

	Has been happening	Has not been happening	No opinion
6/11/18	74	22	3
01/2015*	69	25	6
6/8/14	73	24	3

12/5/13	73	26	1
6/21/12**	73	25	2
09/2011***	83	15	3
09/2010	75	23	2
06/2010	74	24	2
11/15/09	72	26	2
7/28/08	80	18	2
4/10/07	84	13	3
3/14/06	85	13	2
2/13/98	80	18	2
10/5/97	76	22	2

\*2015 to 2010, 2007, Stanford/partners. 2009, ABC News/Washington Post. 2008 to 2006, Stanford/ABC/partners. 1998 and 1997, Ohio State University.

\*\*Half sample in 2012, going up "slowly"

\*\*\*2011 and prior, "You may have heard about the idea that the world's temperature may have been going up slowly over the past 100 years. What is your personal opinion on this - do you think this has probably been happening, or do you think it probably has not been happening?"

6. How sure are you that the world's temperature (has/has not) been going up over the past 100 years - extremely sure, very sure, somewhat sure, or not sure at all?

5/6: "Has been happening"

	----- Sure -----			----- Less sure -----			No
	NET	Extremely	Very	NET	Somewhat	Not at all	opinion
6/11/18*	59	29	31	40	33	7	*
01/2015	58	22	36	41	33	8	1
12/5/13	48	20	28	51	45	6	0
6/21/12**	53	22	31	47	39	8	1
09/2011	53	25	28	46	35	11	1
11/2010	48	18	30	52	42	10	0
06/2010	47	20	27	54	41	13	0
11/2009	44	19	25	57	41	16	0
7/28/08	52	20	31	48	38	10	0
4/10/07	49	17	32	50	40	10	1
3/14/06	45	19	26	55	44	11	*
2/13/98	43	15	27	57	40	16	*
10/5/97	44	14	30	56	44	12	*

\*2015 to 2009, Stanford/partners. 2008 to 2006, Stanford/ABC/partners. 1998 and 1997, Ohio State University.

\*\*"over the past 100 years" added as of 2012. Half sample in 2012, going up "slowly"

5/6: "Has not been happening"

	----- Sure -----			----- Less sure -----			No
	NET	Extremely	Very	NET	Somewhat	Not at all	opinion
6/11/18	36	16	20	64	46	18	0
01/2015*	35	10	25	62	41	21	2
12/5/13	31	11	20	68	44	24	1
6/21/12**	36	15	21	64	43	21	1
09/2011	53	21	32	48	28	20	0
11/2010	35	9	26	65	45	20	0
06/2010	39	12	27	61	40	21	0
11/2009	52	24	28	48	27	21	0
7/28/08	36	16	20	64	38	26	0
4/10/07	33	10	23	67	48	19	0
3/14/06	34	10	24	66	38	28	0
2/13/98	30	11	18	69	39	30	1
10/5/97	34	11	24	66	31	34	0

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\*2015 to 2009, Stanford/partners. 2008 to 2006, Stanford/ABC/partners. 1998 and 1997, Ohio State University.

\*\*"over the past 100 years" added as of 2012. Half sample in 2012, going up "slowly"

5/6 NET:

	----- Has been happening -----						----- Has not been happening -----						No op.
	NET	Ext.	Very	Smwt	Not	No op.	NET	Not	Smwt	Very	Ext.	No op.	
6/11/18	74	21	23	24	6	*	22	4	10	4	3	0	3
01/2015*	69	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6
6/8/14	73	"	"	"	"	"	24	"	"	"	"	"	3
12/5/13	73						26						1
6/21/12**	73						25						2
09/2011	83						15						3
11/2010	75						23						2
06/2010	74						24						2
11/2009	75	"	"	"	"	"	22	"	"	"	"	"	3
7/28/08	80	16	25	30	8		18	5	7	4	3		2
4/10/07	84	15	27	34	8		13	2	6	3	1		3
3/14/06	85	16	22	37	9		13	4	5	3	1		2
2/13/98	80	12	22	32	13		18	5	7	3	2		1
10/5/97	76	11	23	33	9	"	22	7	7	5	2	"	2

\*2015 to 2009, Stanford/ partners. 2008 to 2006, Stanford/ABC/partners. 1998 and 1997, Ohio State University.

\*\*"over the past 100 years" added as of 2012. Half sample in 2012, going up "slowly".

7. (IF PROBABLY HAS NOT BEEN HAPPENING/NOT SURE, If the world's temperature did increase over the past 100 years, do you think that.../IF PROBABLY HAS BEEN HAPPENING, Do you think that the increase in the world's temperature over the past 100 years...) was caused mostly by things people did, mostly by natural causes, or about equally by things people did and by natural causes?

	Things people did	Natural causes	About equally	No opinion
6/11/18	41	19	40	*
01/2015*	40	18	41	1
6/8/14	33	20	45	1
12/5/13	32	20	48	0
6/21/12	30	22	47	1
09/2011**	27	27	45	2
11/2010	31	24	45	1
06/2010	30	25	45	0
11/2009	30	27	40	3
7/28/08	33	22	44	1
4/10/07	41	17	42	1
3/14/06	31	19	49	1
2/13/98***	42	16	40	2
10/5/97	40	18	41	2

\*2015 and prior, Stanford/partners. 2015 and 2014, IF PROBABLY NOT HAPPENING/NOT SURE, "Assuming it's happening, do you think a rise in the world's temperature would have been caused mostly by things people do, mostly by natural causes, or about equally by things people do and by natural causes?"

\*\*2011-2006. (Assuming it's happening,) Do you think a rise in the world's temperature (is being/would be) caused mostly by things people do, mostly by natural causes, or about equally by things people do and by natural causes?"

\*\*\*1998 and 1997, "Now I'd like to ask you what you think might cause global warming. [I realized that you don't expect global warming to happen, but I would like to ask you what you think might cause it.] Some people have told us that global warming would be brought about mostly by things people do. Others have said that global warming would be brought about mostly by what nature does itself. Still others think that

people and nature would play about equal roles in causing global warming. Which of these views is closest to yours?"

8. (IF PROBABLY HAS NOT BEEN HAPPENING/NOT SURE IF HAPPENING, If the world's temperature did increase over the past 100 years, do you think that increase would be/IF PROBABLY HAS BEEN HAPPENING, Do you think that the increase in the world's temperature over the past 100 years is) good, bad, or neither good nor bad? Would you say it (would be/is) very good or somewhat good?

	----- Good -----				Neither	----- Bad -----				No op.
	NET	Very	Smwht	No op.		NET	Smwht	Very	No op.	
6/11/18	4	1	3	*	37	58	25	33	*	1
01/2015*	3	NA	NA	NA	38	57	NA	NA	NA	2
12/5/13	5				42	52				1
6/21/12**	4	"	"	"	43	51	"	"	"	1

\*2015 and prior, Stanford/partners.

\*\*2012 half sample, increase "slowly"/"slow" increase.

8a. (IF NEITHER) Do you lean toward think it (would be/is) good, lean toward think it (would be/is) bad, or don't you lean either way?

8/8a NET:

	Good/ lean good	Neither	Bad/ lean bad	No opinion
6/11/18	6	30	64	1
01/2015*	6	26	66	2
12/5/13	8	30	60	1

\*2015 and prior, Stanford/partners.

9. If nothing is done to prevent it, do you think the world's temperature probably will go up over the next 100 years, or do you think the world's temperature probably will not go up over the next 100 years?

	Will go up	Will not go up	No opinion
6/11/18	74	23	3
01/2015*	73	22	4
12/5/13	76	22	3
6/21/12	72	24	4
09/2011	72	24	4
11/2010	75	20	5
2/13/98	75	19	6
10/5/97	74	22	4

\*2015 and prior, Stanford/partners.

10. How sure are you that, if nothing is done to prevent it, the world's temperature probably (will/will not) go up over the next 100 years? Extremely sure, very sure, somewhat sure, or not sure at all?

9/10: "Probably will go up"

	----- Sure -----			----- Less sure -----			No opinion
	NET	Extremely	Very	NET	Somewhat	Not at all	
6/11/18	66	31	35	34	25	9	*
01/2015*	59	23	36	40	31	9	0
12/5/13	54	24	30	46	35	11	0
6/21/12	56	28	28	44	35	9	0

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11/2010	54	25	29	46	37	9	0
2/13/98	48	18	30	52	40	12	0
10/5/97	45	15	30	55	39	16	0

\*2015 and prior, Stanford/partners.

9/10: "Probably will not go up"

	----- Sure -----			----- Less sure -----			No
	NET	Extremely	Very	NET	Somewhat	Not at all	opinion
6/11/18	36	14	21	64	41	23	0
01/2015*	33	10	23	66	50	16	1
12/5/13	37	17	20	62	41	21	0
6/21/12	42	19	23	47	28	19	1
11/2010	44	15	29	56	34	22	1
2/13/98	19	6	13	80	41	39	1
10/5/97	36	8	28	64	42	22	0

\*2015 and prior, Stanford/partners.

9/10 NET:

	----- Probably will go up -----						----- Probably will not go up -----						No
	----- Sure about it -----						----- Sure about it -----						op.
	NET	Ext.	Very	Smwt	Not	No op.	NET	Not	Smwt	Very	Ext.	No op.	op.
6/11/18	74	23	26	18	7	*	23	5	9	5	3	0	3

11. If the world's average temperature is about five degrees Fahrenheit higher 75 years from now than it is now, overall, would you say that would be good, bad, or neither good nor bad? Would you say it would be very (good/bad) or somewhat (good/bad)?

	----- Good -----					----- Bad -----					No
	NET	Very	Smwht	No op.	Neither	NET	Smwht	Very	No op.	op.	
6/11/18	6	2	4	*	31	62	23	39	*	1	
01/2015*	8	NA	NA	NA	36	55	NA	NA	NA	1	
12/5/13	6				37	57				1	
6/21/12	8				38	53				2	
11/2010**	5				36	56				3	
06/2010	4				36	59				1	
11/2009	7				37	54				2	
7/28/08	6				31	61				2	
4/10/07	6				27	64				3	
2/13/98	9				36	51				4	
10/5/97	11	"	"	"	31	56	"	"	"	2	

\*2015 to 2009, Stanford/partners. 2008 and 2007, Stanford/ABC/partners. 1998 and 1997, Ohio State University.

\*\*11/2010 and prior, "Scientists use the term 'global warming' to refer to the idea that the world's average temperature may be about five degrees Fahrenheit higher in 75 years than it is now. Overall, would you say that if the world's average temperature is five degrees Fahrenheit higher in 75 years than it is now, would that be good, bad, or neither good nor bad?"

11a. (IF NEITHER) Do you lean toward thinking it would be good, lean toward thinking it would be bad, or don't you lean either way?

11/11a NET:

	Good/ lean good	Neither	Bad/ lean bad	No opinion
6/11/18	7	24	67	1
01/2015*	9	27	62	2
12/5/13	8	25	66	1

6/21/12	9	29	60	2
11/2010**	9	25	63	3
06/2010	5	29	64	2
11/2009	8	30	59	3
7/28/08	6	21	70	2
4/10/07	8	21	68	3
2/13/98	12	27	58	4
10/5/97	15	22	61	2

\*2015 to 2009, Stanford/partners. 2008 and 2007, Stanford/ABC/partners. 1998 and 1997, Ohio State University.

\*\*11/2010 and prior, "Scientists use the term 'global warming' to refer to the idea that the world's average temperature may be about five degrees Fahrenheit higher in 75 years than it is now. Overall, would you say that if the world's average temperature is five degrees Fahrenheit higher in 75 years than it is now, would that be good, bad, or neither good nor bad?"

12. If nothing is done to reduce global warming in the future, how serious of a problem do you think it will be for the United States? Very serious, somewhat serious, not so serious, or not serious at all?

	--- More serious ---			----- Less serious -----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	opinion
6/11/18	79	51	27	21	10	10	*
01/2015*	78	44	34	20	10	10	1
12/5/13**	81	52	29	19	9	10	1
6/21/12	78	40	38	20	12	8	2
11/2010	75	42	33	24	14	10	1
06/2010	78	46	32	22	12	10	1
11/2009	73	42	31	26	13	13	1
3/14/06	83	49	34	16	10	6	2

\*2015 to 11/2009, Stanford/partners. 2006, Stanford/ABC/partners.

\*\*2013 and prior, IF PROBABLY HAS NOT BEEN HAPPENING/NOT SURE, "Assuming it's happening..."

13. If nothing is done to reduce global warming in the future, how serious of a problem do you think it will be for the world? Very serious, somewhat serious, not so serious, or not serious at all?

	---- More serious ----			----- Less serious -----			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	Not at all	opinion
6/11/18	81	59	22	18	9	9	*
01/2015*	83	57	26	16	7	9	1
12/5/13**	83	59	24	17	8	9	1
6/21/12	81	50	31	17	10	7	1
11/2010	78	51	27	21	12	9	1
06/2010	81	55	26	19	11	8	1
11/2009	76	51	25	24	11	13	0
3/14/06	85	57	28	13	8	5	2

\*2015 to 11/2009, Stanford/partners. 2006, Stanford/ABC/partners.

\*\*2013 and prior, IF PROBABLY HAS NOT BEEN HAPPENING/NOT SURE, "Assuming it's happening..."

14. How important is the issue of global warming to you personally - extremely important, very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important?

	----- Important -----				----- Not important -----			No
	NET	Extremely	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not too	Not at all	opinion
6/11/18	48	20	28	28	24	12	12	*

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01/2015*	42	13	29	27	31	16	15	0
12/5/13	45	18	27	29	26	12	14	0
6/21/12	38	10	28	39	23	13	10	0
09/2011	42	15	27	28	29	15	14	1
11/2010	45	16	29	30	25	16	9	0
06/2010	46	14	32	30	24	12	12	0
11/2009	41	16	25	30	29	13	16	1
7/28/08	47	16	30	32	22	13	9	*
4/10/07	52	18	34	30	17	8	9	*
3/14/06	49	17	33	32	18	10	8	*
2/13/98	31	9	21	49	20	15	5	*
10/5/97	27	7	20	47	26	20	6	*

\*2015 to 2009, Stanford/partners. 2008 to 2006, Stanford/ABC/partners. 1998 and 1997, Ohio State University.

15. If nothing is done to address it, do you think the effects of global warming will pose a serious threat to you or your way of life in your lifetime, or not?

	Yes, will pose a threat	No, will not pose a threat	No opinion
6/11/18	39	60	1
7/28/08*	37	61	1

\*ABC News/Washington Post

16. How about future generations? Will it pose a serious threat to future generations, or not?

	Yes, will pose a threat	No, will not pose a threat	No opinion
6/11/18	76	23	1

17. Do you think global warming is (an urgent problem that requires immediate government action), or (a longer-term problem that requires more study before government action is taken)?

	Urgent problem	Longer-term problem	No opinion
6/11/18	53	44	3

18. How strong are your opinions on the issue of global warming? Extremely strong, very strong, somewhat strong, not too strong, or not at all strong?

	More strong				Less strong			No opinion
	NET	Extremely	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not too	Not at all	
6/11/18	54	22	32	27	20	12	8	*
01/2015*	45	15	30	30	25	15	10	0
12/5/13	46	17	29	32	22	13	9	0
6/21/12	39	11	28	36	25	18	7	1
11/2010	44	14	30	35	21	14	7	0
06/2010	41	13	28	34	24	15	9	1

\*2015 and prior, Stanford/partners.

19/19a. Is supporting a candidate who shares your opinion on global warming important to you in the congressional election this fall, or not important? (IF IMPORTANT) Would you say it's extremely important to you, very important, or somewhat important?

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	----- Important -----					Not	No
	NET	Extremely	Very	Somewhat	No opinion	important	opinion
6/11/18	66	22	28	15	*	34	1

20. How much do you feel you know about global warming? A lot, a moderate amount, a little, or nothing?

	--- Lot/Moderate ---			--- Little/Nothing ---			No
	NET	Lot	Moderate	NET	Little	Nothing	opinion
6/11/18	72	19	52	28	24	4	*
01/2015*	66	15	51	34	30	4	0
12/5/13	69	19	50	31	27	4	0
6/21/12	55	11	44	46	37	9	0
11/2010	66	13	53	33	29	4	0
06/2010	68	15	53	32	27	5	0
11/2009	66	17	49	34	29	5	0
7/28/08	63	13	49	37	33	4	*
4/10/07	62	11	51	37	33	4	*
3/14/06	58	11	47	42	36	6	*
2/13/98	44	5	39	56	46	10	*
10/5/97	43	5	38	57	51	7	0

\*2015 to 2009, Stanford/partners. 2008 to 2006, Stanford/ABC/partners. 1998 and 1997, Ohio State University.

21. How much do you think [ITEM] should do about global warming? A great deal, a lot, a moderate amount, a little, or nothing?

6/11/18 - Summary Table

	-- Great deal/A lot --			Moderate	--- Little/nothing ---			No
	NET	Grt deal	A lot	amount	NET	Little	Nothing	op.
a. the U.S. government	61	36	25	19	19	9	10	*
b. governments in other countries	61	33	28	21	17	8	9	1
c. U.S. businesses	59	32	28	22	18	8	9	1
d. average people	51	27	24	28	21	11	10	*

Trend where available:

a. the U.S. government

	--- Great deal/A lot ---			Moderate	--- Little/nothing ---			No
	NET	Great deal	A lot	amount	NET	Little	Nothing	opinion
6/11/18	61	36	25	19	19	9	10	*
01/2015*	53	33	20	20	25	13	12	1
6/8/14	52	33	19	25	21	10	11	2
12/5/13	55	33	22	24	21	11	10	0
6/21/12	55	32	23	26	18	8	10	1

\*2015 and prior Stanford/partners.

Compare to:

How much do you think the U.S. government should do about global warming - a great deal, quite a bit, some, a little, or nothing?

	--- Great deal/quite a bit ---				--- Little/nothing ---			No
	NET	Great deal	Quite a bit	Some	NET	little	Nothing	opinion
01/2015*	57	35	22	18	25	11	14	0

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11/2010	59	41	18	21	20	11	9	0
06/2010	56	34	22	22	22	11	11	0
11/2009	52	31	21	23	25	10	15	0

\*2015 to 2009, Stanford/partners. Half sample in 2015.

b. Governments in other countries

Compare to:

How much do you think governments in other countries should do about global warming - a great deal, quite a bit, some, a little, or nothing?

	--- Great deal/quite a bit ---				--- Little/nothing ---			No
	NET	Great deal	Quite a bit	Some	NET	little	Nothing	opinion
11/2010*	62	43	19	19	18	10	8	1
06/2010	59	36	23	22	19	10	9	0
11/2009	56	35	21	21	22	9	13	1

\*2010 to 2009, Stanford/partners.

c. U.S. businesses

	--- Great deal/A lot ---			Moderate	--- Little/nothing ---			No
	NET	Great deal	A lot	amount	NET	Little	Nothing	opinion
6/11/18	59	32	28	22	18	8	9	1
01/2015*	61	38	23	18	21	11	10	1
12/5/13	63	40	23	20	17	10	7	0
6/21/12	61	39	22	23	16	8	8	0

\*2015 and prior, Stanford/partners.

Compare to:

How much do you think U.S. businesses should do about global warming - a great deal, quite a bit, some, a little, or nothing?

	--- Great deal/quite a bit ---				--- Little/nothing ---			No
	NET	Great deal	Quite a bit	Some	NET	little	Nothing	opinion
01/2015*	65	39	26	16	17	8	9	1
11/2010	58	38	20	22	18	10	8	1
06/2010	57	35	22	22	20	11	9	0
11/2009	61	35	16	25	24	11	13	1

\*2015 to 2009, Stanford/partners. Half sample in 2015.

d. average people

	--- Great deal/A lot ---			Moderate	--- Little/nothing ---			No
	NET	Great deal	A lot	amount	NET	Little	Nothing	opinion
6/11/18	51	27	24	28	21	11	10	*
01/2015*	48	28	20	29	23	11	12	0
12/5/13	58	32	26	22	20	10	10	0

\*2015 and prior, Stanford/partners.

Compare to:

How much do you think average people should do about global warming - a great deal, quite a bit, some, a little, or nothing?

	--- Great deal/quite a bit ---				--- Little/nothing ---			No
	NET	Great deal	Quite a bit	Some	NET	little	Nothing	opinion
01/2015*	54	29	25	23	22	10	12	0
12/5/13	58	32	26	22	20	10	10	0
11/2010	55	34	21	24	20	12	8	1

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06/2010	50	29	21	29	20	9	11	1
11/2009	49	29	20	26	25	10	15	1

\*2015 to 2009, Stanford/partners. Half sample in 2015.

22. How much do you think [ITEM] (ARE/IS) doing now to deal with global warming? A great deal, a lot, a moderate amount, a little, or nothing?

	-- Great deal/A lot --			Moderate	--- Little/nothing ---			No
	NET	Grt deal	A Lot	amnt.	NET	Little	Nothing	op.
a. the U.S. government	10	4	6	29	60	42	18	2
b. governments in other countries	12	4	8	26	56	41	15	5
c. U.S. businesses	10	4	6	30	58	44	14	3
d. average people	6	2	4	25	68	50	17	1

Trend where available:

a. the U.S. government

	--- Great deal/A lot ---			Moderate	--- Little/nothing ---			No
	NET	Great deal	A lot	amount	NET	Little	Nothing	opinion
6/11/18	10	4	6	29	60	42	18	2
01/2015*	15	5	10	30	51	39	12	4
12/5/13	10	4	6	31	57	45	12	1
6/21/12	18	7	11	44	37	29	8	1

\*2015 and prior, Stanford/partners.

Compare to:

How much do you think the U.S. government is doing now to deal with global warming - a great deal, quite a bit, some, a little, or nothing?

	--- Great deal/quite a bit ---					--- Little/nothing ---			No
	NET	Great deal	Quite a bit	Some	NET	little	Nothing	opinion	
01/2015*	21	9	12	37	40	28	12	3	
11/2010	16	6	10	48	34	26	8	2	
06/2010	20	7	13	45	34	25	9	1	
11/2009	21	9	12	41	36	27	9	2	
2/13/98	12	3	9	44	41	33	8	3	
10/5/97	11	4	7	45	41	31	10	3	

\*2015 to 2009, Stanford/partners. 1998 and 1997, Ohio State University. Half sample in 2015.

b. governments in other countries

Compare to:

How much do you think governments in other countries are doing about global warming - a great deal, quite a bit, some, a little, or nothing?

	--- Great deal/quite a bit ---					--- Little/nothing ---			No
	NET	Great deal	Quite a bit	Some	NET	Little	Nothing	opinion	
11/2010*	10	4	6	38	48	36	12	4	
06/2010	12	4	8	39	48	33	15	1	
11/2009	9	4	5	36	51	36	15	4	
2/13/98	2	0	2	24	67	44	23	5	
10/5/97	4	2	2	23	70	46	24	4	

\*2010 to 2009, Stanford/partners. 1998 and 1997, Ohio State University.

c. U.S. businesses

	--- Great deal/A lot ---			Moderate	--- Little/nothing ---			No
	NET	Great deal	A lot	amount	NET	Little	Nothing	opinion
6/11/18	10	4	6	30	58	44	14	3
01/2015*	13	3	10	31	54	39	15	2
12/5/13	7	3	4	28	64	51	13	1
6/21/12	13	3	10	34	53	40	13	1

\*2015 and prior, Stanford/partners. "Now" omitted.

Compare to:

How much do you think U.S. businesses are doing about global warming - a great deal, quite a bit, some, a little, or nothing?

	--- Great deal/quite a bit ---				--- Little/nothing ---			No
	NET	Great deal	Quite a bit	Some	NET	little	Nothing	opinion
01/2015*	7	2	5	24	66	48	18	2
11/2010	11	4	7	39	47	35	12	3
06/2010	16	5	11	35	48	35	13	0
11/2009	13	6	7	38	47	34	13	2
2/13/98	8	2	6	33	57	42	15	2
10/5/97	7	3	4	34	58	43	15	2

\*2015 and prior, Stanford/partners. Half sample in 2015. 1998 and 1997, Ohio State University.

d. average people

	--- Great deal/A lot ---			Moderate	--- Little/nothing ---			No
	NET	Great deal	A lot	amount	NET	Little	Nothing	opinion
6/11/18	6	2	4	25	68	50	17	1
01/2015*	9	3	6	30	60	41	19	1
12/5/13	5	2	3	23	72	53	19	0

\*2015 and prior, Stanford/partners. "Now" omitted.

Compare to:

How much do you think average people are doing now to deal with global warming - a great deal, quite a bit, some, a little, or nothing?

	--- Great deal/quite a bit ---				--- Little/nothing ---			No
	NET	Great deal	Quite a bit	Some	NET	little	Nothing	opinion
01/2015*	4	2	2	18	78	52	26	0
11/2010	10	3	7	35	53	41	12	1
06/2010	12	4	8	33	55	42	13	0
11/2009	10	4	6	33	56	39	17	1
2/13/98	5	1	4	21	73	46	27	2
10/5/97	5	1	4	24	71	43	28	0

\*2015 and prior, Stanford/partners. Half sample in 2015. 1998 and 1997, Ohio State University.

21a/22a NET:

a. The U.S. government

	Should do more	Should do the same	Should do less	No opinion
6/11/18	68	16	14	2
01/2015*	61	15	19	4
12/5/13	66	20	12	2
6/21/12	61	20	17	2

11/2010	62	18	18	2
06/2010	59	22	17	2
11/2009	56	19	22	2
7/28/08	61	27	10	3
4/10/07	69	21	7	3
3/14/06	68	25	5	2

^21/22 nets are computed on the basis of "should do" and "is doing" responses in these two questions. Respondents who say the government should do more in Q.21 than they say it is doing in Q.22 are coded as "should do more," etc.

\*2015 and prior, Stanford/partners

21b/22b NET:

b. governments in other countries

	Should do more	Should do the same	Should do less	No opinion	Not asked
6/11/18	68	17	9	6	NA
11/2010*	69	16	10	5	5
06/2010	70	18	11	1	1
11/2009	62	20	13	5	5

^21/22 nets are computed on the basis of "should do" and "are doing" responses in these two questions. Respondents who say the government should do more in Q21 than they say it is doing in Q22 are coded as "should do more," etc.

\*2010 and prior, Stanford/partners

21c/22c NET:

c. U.S. businesses

	Should do more	Should do the same	Should do less	No opinion
6/11/18	67	17	12	3
01/2015*	71	14	12	3
12/5/13	72	19	9	1
6/21/12	71	16	12	1
11/2010	63	18	14	4
06/2010	64	21	14	1
11/2009	58	24	16	2

^21/22 nets are computed on the basis of "should do" and "are doing" responses in these two questions. Respondents who say the government should do more in Q21 than they say it is doing in Q22 are coded as "should do more," etc.

\*2010 and prior, Stanford/partners

21d/22d NET:

d. average people

	Should do more	Should do the same	Should do less	No opinion
6/11/18	69	20	9	1
01/2015*	67	23	9	1
12/5/13	74	17	8	0
11/2010	65	23	11	2
06/2010	63	25	11	1
11/2009	62	24	13	1

^21/22 nets are computed on the basis of "should do" and "are doing" responses in these two questions. Respondents who say the government should do more in Q21 than they say it is doing in Q22 are coded as "should do more," etc.

\*2010 and prior, Stanford/partners

23. As you may have heard, greenhouse gases are thought to cause global warming. In your opinion, do you think the federal government should or should not limit the amount of greenhouse gases that U.S. businesses put out?

	Should limit	Should not limit	No opinion
6/11/18	78	20	2
01/2015*	78	19	3
12/5/13	81	18	1
6/21/12	77	20	3
11/2010	80	17	3
06/2010	76	20	4

\*2015 and prior, Stanford/ partners. "Federal" omitted, 2015 to 11/2010.

24. Do you think that the United States doing things to reduce global warming in the future would (help) the U.S. economy, would (hurt) the economy, or would have no effect on the U.S. economy?

	Help	No effect	Hurt	No opinion
6/11/18	46	22	30	3
01/2015*	42	24	30	3
6/8/14	46	23	27	4
12/5/13	44	23	30	3
11/2010	53	22	23	3
06/2010	56	23	20	2
11/2009	46	24	27	3

\*2015 and prior, Stanford/partners.

25. For each of the following, please tell me whether you favor or oppose it as a way for the federal government to try to reduce future global warming. Each of these changes would increase the amount of money that you pay for things you buy. Do you favor or oppose the federal government [ITEM]?

6/11/18 - Summary Table

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
a. increasing taxes on electricity so people use less of it	27	72	1
b. increasing taxes on gasoline so people either drive less, or buy cars that use less gas	35	64	1
c. giving companies tax breaks to build nuclear power plants	43	55	2
d. giving companies tax breaks to produce more electricity from water, wind, and solar power	82	18	1
e. giving tax breaks to companies that burn coal to make electricity if they use new methods to reduce the air pollution being released from their smokestacks	66	32	1

Trend:

a. increasing taxes on electricity so people use less of it

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
6/11/18	27	72	1
01/2015*	25	74	1
6/21/12**	25	74	1

3/11/12	18	80	2
11/14/10***	24	76	1
6/7/10	22	77	1
11/29/09	21	77	2
4/10/07	20	79	1
3/14/06	19	81	*

\*2015 to 2009, Stanford/partners. 2007 and 2006, Stanford/ABC/partners.

\*\*6/21/12 and 3/11/12, (ASK IF SUBSAMPLE2: Each of these changes would increase the amount of money that you pay for things you buy)

\*\*\*11/14/10 and prior, "For each of the following, please tell me whether you favor or oppose it as a way for the federal government [HALF SAMPLE, doing it/HALF SAMPLE, to try to reduce future global warming]"

b. increasing taxes on gasoline so people either drive less, or buy cars that use less gas

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
6/11/18	35	64	1
01/2015*	36	63	1
6/21/12**	28	71	1
3/11/12	26	73	2
11/14/10***	33	67	0
6/7/10	28	71	1
11/29/09	32	67	1
4/10/07	32	67	1
3/14/06	31	68	1

\*2015 to 2009, Stanford/partners. 2007 and 2006, Stanford/ABC/partners.

\*\*6/21/12 and 3/11/12, (ASK IF SUBSAMPLE2: Each of these changes would increase the amount of money that you pay for things you buy)

\*\*\*11/14/10 and prior, "For each of the following, please tell me whether you favor or oppose it as a way for the federal government [HALF SAMPLE, doing it/HALF SAMPLE, to try to reduce future global warming]"

c. giving companies tax breaks to build nuclear power plants

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
6/11/18	43	55	2
01/2015*	36	61	3
12/5/13	37	62	1
11/14/10**	47	49	4
6/7/10	48	48	4
11/29/09	54	43	3
3/14/06	41	56	3

\*2015 and prior, Stanford/partners. 2006, Stanford/ABC/partners.

\*\*11/14/10 and prior, "For each of the following, please tell me whether you favor or oppose it as a way for the federal government [HALF SAMPLE, doing it/HALF SAMPLE, to try to reduce future global warming]"

d. giving companies tax breaks to produce more electricity from water, wind, and solar power

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
6/11/18	82	18	1
01/2015*	80	19	1
12/5/13	75	24	1
6/21/12**	77	22	1
3/11/12	73	25	2
11/14/10***	86	13	1
6/7/10	84	15	0
11/29/09	88	12	1
3/14/06	87	12	1

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\*2015 and prior, Stanford/partners. 2006 Stanford/ABC/partners.

\*\*6/21/12 and 3/11/12, (ASK IF SUBSAMPLE2: Each of these changes would increase the amount of money that you pay for things you buy)

\*\*\*11/14/10 and prior, "For each of the following, please tell me whether you favor or oppose it as a way for the federal government [HALF SAMPLE, doing it/HALF SAMPLE, to try to reduce future global warming]"

e. Giving tax breaks to companies that burn coal to make electricity if they use new methods to reduce the air pollution being released from their smokestacks

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
6/11/18	66	32	1
01/2015*	68	29	2
6/21/12**	66	33	1

\*2015 and prior, Stanford/partners

\*\*6/21/12, (ASK IF SUBSAMPLE2: Each of these changes would increase the amount of money that you pay for things you buy)

26. For the next items, please tell me for each one whether it's something the government should require by law to try to reduce future global warming, should encourage with tax breaks but not require, or stay out of entirely. Each of these changes could increase the amount of money that you pay for things you buy.

6/11/18 - Summary Table

	Require	Encourage	Stay out	No op.
a. Building cars that use less gasoline	24	45	30	*
b. Building air conditioners, refrigerators, and other appliances that use less electricity	21	50	28	1
c. Building new homes and offices that use less energy for heating and cooling	20	55	25	*
d. Lowering the amount of greenhouse gases that power plants are allowed to release into the air	51	32	17	1

Trend:

a. Building cars that use less gasoline

	Require	Encourage	Stay out	No opinion
6/11/18	24	45	30	*
01/2015*	27	46	27	1
6/8/14**	31	38	28	2
12/5/13	27	45	27	0
6/21/12	23	49	27	0
03/2012	26	39	33	2
11/2010***	31	48	22	0
06/2010	31	49	19	1
11/2009	31	47	22	0
4/10/07	42	44	14	1
3/14/06	45	40	15	*

\*2015 to 2009, Stanford/partners. 2007 and 2006, Stanford/ABC/partners. Half sample "would" and "could" in 2015.

\*\*2014 to 03/2012, (IF SUBSAMPLE2: Each of these changes would increase the amount of money that you pay for things you buy.)

\*\*\*6/21/12 and prior, "to try to reduce future global warming" omitted

b. Building air conditioners, refrigerators, and other appliances that use less electricity

	Require	Encourage	Stay out	No opinion
6/11/18	21	50	28	1
01/2015*	24	47	28	0
12/2013**	26	45	28	0
6/21/12	21	52	27	0
03/2012	24	40	33	2
11/2010***	30	47	22	1
06/2010	29	51	20	0
11/2009	30	47	23	0
4/10/07	36	43	19	1
3/14/06	42	41	17	1

\*2015 to 2009, Stanford/partners. 2007 and 2006, Stanford/ABC/partners. Half sample "would" and "could" in 2015.

\*\*2013 to 03/2012, (IF SUBSAMPLE2: Each of these changes would increase the amount of money that you pay for things you buy.)

\*\*\*6/21/12 and prior, "to try to reduce future global warming" omitted

c. Building new homes and offices that use less energy for heating and cooling

	Require	Encourage	Stay out	No opinion
6/11/18	20	55	25	*
01/2015*	18	54	27	0
12/2013**	20	54	26	0
6/21/12	18	56	26	0
3/11/12	21	46	30	2
11/2010***	24	54	22	0
06/2010	24	56	20	0
11/2009	22	57	21	0
4/10/07	30	51	17	1
3/14/06	33	51	15	1

\*2015 to 2009, Stanford/partners. 2007 and 2006, Stanford/ABC/partners. Half sample "would" and "could" in 2015.

\*\*2013 to 03/2012, (IF SUBSAMPLE2: Each of these changes would increase the amount of money that you pay for things you buy.)

\*\*\*2012 and prior, "to try to reduce future global warming" omitted

d. Lowering the amount of greenhouse gases that power plants are allowed to release into the air

	Require	Encourage	Stay out	No opinion
6/11/18	51	32	17	1
01/2015*	50	29	19	1
6/8/14**	49	28	20	3
12/5/13	54	25	21	1
6/21/12	41	37	21	1
3/11/12	42	28	27	3
11/2010***	44	33	20	2
06/2010	42	38	19	1
11/2009	42	34	22	1
4/10/07	62	26	10	3
06/2006	61	26	11	2

\*2015 to 2009, Stanford/partners. 2007 and 2006, Stanford/ABC/partners. Half sample "would" and "could" in 2015.

\*\*2014 to 3/11/12, (IF SUBSAMPLE2: Each of these changes would increase the amount of money that you pay for things you buy.)

\*\*\*2012 and prior, "to try to reduce future global warming" omitted

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27. Do you think the federal government should or should not require that cars and light trucks manufactured after 2025 get an average of 55 miles per gallon?

	Should require	Should not require	No opinion
6/11/18	56	42	2

28. Some companies burn fuels like oil, coal and natural gas, which produce greenhouse gases. Do you think the federal government should or should not tax these companies on the amount of greenhouse gases they put out?

	Should	Should not	No opinion
6/11/18	68	32	1

Compare to:

Do you think the federal government should or should not require companies to pay a tax to the government for every ton of greenhouse gases the companies put out?

	Should	Should not	No opinion
01/2015*	61	35	3

\*Stanford/partners

29. How about if a company imports its oil, coal or natural gas from another country? Do you think the federal government should or should not tax these companies on the amount of greenhouse gases they put out using fuel from other countries?

	Should	Should not	No opinion
6/11/18	78	20	1

Compare to:

Do you think the federal government should or should not require companies to pay a tax to the government for every ton of greenhouse gases that will be put out by coal, natural gas, and oil the companies bring into the U.S. from other countries?

	Should	Should not	No opinion
01/2015*	67	30	4

\*Stanford/partners

30. If you were to guess, about what percent of the scientists who study the world's climate believe that the world's temperature has been going up over the last 100 years? You can answer with a number between zero percent and one hundred percent.

	0-9%	10-19%	20-29%	30-39%	40-49%	50%	51-59%	60-69%	70-79%	80-89%	90-99%	100%	No op.
6/11/18	5	2	3	2	3	12	1	10	13	15	21	11	1
01/2015*	3	2	5	3	5	15	1	10	12	14	20	8	1
12/2013	3	3	4	4	4	17	1	9	18	12	15	7	2
6/21/12	5	5	3	5	5	18	1	13	15	11	12	7	2
11/14/10**	2	2	5	4	6	19	1	15	16	12	10	3	4

\*2015 and prior, Stanford/partners

\*\*11/14/10: "If you were to guess, about what percent of the scientists who study the world's climate think global warming is happening (HALF SAMPLE, believe that the world's temperature has been going up slowly over the last 100 years)? You can answer with any number between zero percent and one hundred percent."

Mean: 69, SD: 27.4

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Median: 75

30x. [IF 50 PERCENT] Did you say 50 percent because you think about half of those scientists believe that, or did you say 50 percent because you're not sure how many scientists believe that?

30/30x NET:

	0- 9%	10- 19%	20- 29%	30- 39%	40- 49%	50%	51- 59%	60- 69%	70- 79%	80- 89%	90- 99%	100%	No op.
6/11/18	5	2	3	2	3	5	1	10	13	15	21	12	7
01/2015*	3	2	5	3	5	7	1	10	12	14	20	8	10
12/2013	3	3	4	4	4	7	1	9	18	12	15	7	12
6/21/12	5	5	3	5	5	6	1	13	15	11	12	7	13
11/14/10	2	2	5	4	6	14	1	15	16	12	10	3	9

Note: 50% in Q30 and not "about half" in Q30x = No opinion.

\*2015 and prior, Stanford/partners

Mean: 71, SD: 27.8

Median: 80

30xy. [IF DON'T KNOW/REFUSED Q30 OR Q30X] If you were to guess, how many of the scientists who study the world's climate believe that the world's temperature has been going up over the last 100 years? All, most, about half, a few, or none?

Inadequate sample size.

31. If the government took steps to try to reduce global warming, how confident are you that global warming would be reduced? Very confident, somewhat confident, not so confident or not confident at all?

	--- More confident ---			--- Less confident ---			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	At all	opinion
6/11/18	57	19	38	43	20	23	*

32. How concerned are you that federal regulation of greenhouse gases could substantially raise the price of things you have to pay for - very concerned, somewhat concerned, not so concerned or not concerned at all?

	--- More concerned ---			--- Less concerned ---			No
	NET	Very	Somewhat	NET	Not so	At all	opinion
6/11/18	74	35	39	25	17	8	*
4/24/09*	77	36	41	22	14	8	1

\*ABC News/Washington Post

33. Do you think each state should (follow the federal government's) rules on greenhouse gases, or do you think each state should (be allowed to make its own) rules on greenhouse gases?

	Follow federal government	Make its own	No opinion
6/11/18	59	40	1

34. Now, I'd like to ask you about all Americans' opinions on the issue of global warming. First, about what percent of American adults would you guess believe that the

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world's temperature probably has been going up over the past 100 years? You can answer with a number between zero and one hundred percent.

	0- 9%	10- 19%	20- 29%	30- 39%	40- 49%	50- 50%	51- 59%	60- 69%	70- 79%	80- 89%	90- 99%	100- 100%	No op.
6/11/18	2	3	7	5	10	19	4	18	16	7	3	6	1
6/21/12*	2	2	7	5	12	21	1	16	18	8	5	2	2

\*2012, Stanford/partners

Mean: 57, SD: 22.6  
Median: 60

34x. [IF 50 PERCENT] Did you say 50 percent because you think about half American adults believe that, or did you say 50 percent because you're not sure how many American adults believe that?

34/34x NET:

	0- 9%	10- 19%	20- 29%	30- 39%	40- 49%	50- 50%	51- 59%	60- 69%	70- 79%	80- 89%	90- 99%	100- 100%	No op.
6/11/18	2	3	7	5	10	11	4	18	16	7	3	6	8
6/21/12*	2	2	7	5	12	10	1	16	18	8	5	2	13

\*2012, Stanford/partners

Note: 50% in Q30 and not "about half" in Q34x = No opinion.

Mean: 57, SD: 23.4  
Median: 60

34xy. [IF DON'T KNOW/REFUSED Q34 OR Q34X] If you were to guess, how many American adults believe that the world's temperature probably has been going up over the past 100 years? All, most, about half, a few, or none?

Sample size too small to report.

35. About what percent of American adults who call themselves Democrats would you guess believe that the world's temperature probably has been going up over the past 100 years? You can answer with a number between zero and one hundred percent.

	0- 9%	10- 19%	20- 29%	30- 39%	40- 49%	50- 50%	51- 59%	60- 69%	70- 79%	80- 89%	90- 99%	100- 100%	No op.
6/11/18	2	1	4	3	5	11	1	9	17	18	16	11	1
6/21/12*	2	3	5	4	7	15	3	12	17	16	8	5	3

\*2012, Stanford/partners

Mean: 69, SD: 24.4  
Median: 75

35x. [IF 50 PERCENT] Did you say 50 percent because you think about half American adults who call themselves Democrats believe that, or did you say 50 percent because you're not sure how many American adults who call themselves Democrats believe that?

35/35x NET:

	0- 9%	10- 19%	20- 29%	30- 39%	40- 49%	50- 50%	51- 59%	60- 69%	70- 79%	80- 89%	90- 99%	100- 100%	No op.
6/11/18	2	1	4	3	5	5	1	9	17	18	16	11	7
6/21/12	2	3	4	4	7	6	3	12	17	16	8	5	13

\*2012, Stanford/partners

Note: 50% in Q35 and not "about half" in Q35x = No opinion.

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Mean: 71, SD: 24.6  
Median: 75

35xy. [IF DON'T KNOW/REFUSED Q35 OR Q35X] If you were to guess, how many American adults who call themselves Democrats believe that the world's temperature probably has been going up over the past 100 years? All, most, about half, a few, or none?

Sample size too small to report.

36. About what percent of American adults who call themselves Republicans would you guess believe that the world's temperature probably has been going up over the past 100 years? You can answer with a number between zero and one hundred percent.

	0- 9%	10- 19%	20- 29%	30- 39%	40- 49%	50- 59%	51- 59%	60- 69%	70- 79%	80- 89%	90- 99%	100- 100%	No op.
6/11/18	7	7	16	11	12	18	2	9	6	4	2	4	1
6/21/12*	5	9	13	10	12	16	2	9	8	8	2	2	4

\*2012, Stanford/partners

Mean: 43, SD: 25.4  
Median: 40

36x. [IF 50 PERCENT] Did you say 50 percent because you think about half American adults who call themselves Republicans believe that, or did you say 50 percent because you're not sure how many American adults who call themselves Republicans believe that?

36/36x NET:

	0- 9%	10- 19%	20- 29%	30- 39%	40- 49%	50- 59%	51- 59%	60- 69%	70- 79%	80- 89%	90- 99%	100- 100%	No op.
6/11/18	7	7	16	11	12	9	2	9	6	4	2	4	10
6/21/12*	5	9	13	10	12	5	2	9	8	8	2	2	15

\*2012, Stanford/partners

Note: 50% in Q36 and not "about half" in Q36x = No opinion.

Mean: 43, SD: 26.5  
Median: 40

36xy. [IF DON'T KNOW/REFUSED Q36 OR Q36X] If you were to guess, how many American adults who call themselves Republicans believe that the world's temperature probably has been going up over the past 100 years? All, most, about half, a few, or none?

Sample size too small to report.

37. Thinking about adults who don't call themselves Democrats or Republicans, what percent of them would you guess believe that the world's temperature probably has been going up over the past 100 years? You can answer with a number between zero and one hundred percent.

	0- 9%	10- 19%	20- 29%	30- 39%	40- 49%	50- 59%	51- 59%	60- 69%	70- 79%	80- 89%	90- 99%	100- 100%	No op.
6/11/18	4	3	8	6	6	22	2	14	14	9	4	6	1

Mean: 56, SD: 24.8  
Median: 55

37x. [IF 50 PERCENT] Did you say 50 percent because you think about half American adults who don't call themselves Democrats or Republicans believe that, or did you say 50 percent because you're not sure how many American adults who don't call themselves Democrats or Republicans believe that?

37/37x NET:

	0-9%	10-19%	20-29%	30-39%	40-49%	50%	51-59%	60-69%	70-79%	80-89%	90-99%	100%	No op.
6/11/18	4	3	8	6	6	10	2	14	14	9	4	6	13

Note: 50% in Q37 and not "about half" in Q37x = No opinion.

Mean: 57, SD: 26.3

Median: 60

37xy. [IF DON'T KNOW/REFUSED Q37 OR Q37X] If you were to guess, how many American adults who don't call themselves Democrats or Republicans believe that the world's temperature probably has been going up over the past 100 years? All, most, about half, a few, or none?

Sample size too small to report.

38. Do you approve or disapprove of the way Donald Trump is handling global warming?

	-----Approve -----				----- Disapprove -----				No op.
	NET	Strngly	Smwht	No op.	NET	Smwht	Strngly	No op.	
6/11/18	34	19	15	*	57	12	44	0	9
Barack Obama									
12/13/09*	45	22	24	NA	39	12	27	NA	15
6/21/09	54	NA	NA		28	NA	NA		17
4/24/09	61	NA	NA		23	NA	NA		16
George W. Bush									
1/19/07	27	NA	NA	"	61	NA	NA	"	13

\*2009 and prior, ABC News/Washington Post

39. Do you support or oppose Donald Trump's decision to withdraw from the main international agreement that tries to address global warming? Do you feel that way strongly or somewhat?

	----- Support -----				----- Oppose -----				No op.
	NET	Strngly	Smewhat	No op.	NET	Smewhat	Strngly	No op.	
6/11/18	35	23	12	0	62	14	48	*	3
6/4/17*	28	18	10	NA	59	13	46	NA	13
1/15/17**	31	16	16	"	56	17	39	"	13

\*6/4/17 and prior: ABC News/Washington Post, "climate change" not "global warming"

\*\*"withdrawing from the main international treaty that tries to address climate change"

40. Before Trump withdrew from the global warming agreement, the United States said it would try to cut the amount of greenhouse gases it produces by about 25 percent from its 2005 level. Do you think the United States should or should not try to make these cuts?

	Should	Should not	No opinion
6/11/18	81	17	2

41. What do you think is the better way for the government to try to encourage the creation of jobs in this country - by (protecting the traditional energy industry), or by (developing the renewable energy industry)?

	----- Traditional -----				----- Renewable -----				Neither	Both	No
	NET	Strngly	Smwt	No op.	NET	Smwt	Strngly	No op.	(Vol.)	(Vol.)	op.
6/11/18	21	12	8	0	70	16	53	0	2	5	2

42. Changing topics, as far as what you've heard, seen or read, do you think the major oil companies have (been honest about) their products' role in global warming, or do you think they have (tried to cover up) their products' role in global warming?

	Have been Honest	Tried to cover up	No opinion
6/11/18	16	79	4

43. Do you think most scientists working on the subject of global warming have (exaggerated) the problem, have (downplayed) the problem, or have presented the problem accurately?

	Have exaggerated	Presented accurately	Have downplayed	No opinion
6/11/18	30	49	18	2

\*\*\*END\*\*\*