1. **Question:** What was the main focus of the 2006 MIT climate change survey?

**Answer:** Climate change and mitigation technologies.

1. **Question:** What notable change occurred in U.S. public opinion from 2003 to 2006?

**Answer:** A sizable majority recognized global warming as a problem, and willingness to pay for remedies increased by 50%.

1. **Question:** How did regional differences influence concern about global warming in 2006?

**Answer:** In 2006, there was no significant regional impact on public concern or willingness to pay, contrasting with a slight Midwest correlation in 2003.

1. **Question:** What change in public understanding of the causes and technologies for global warming occurred from 2003 to 2006?

**Answer:** Understanding of causes and technologies remained unchanged, but knowledge positively correlated with increased willingness to pay in 2006.

1. **Question:** What was the primary method used to measure public willingness to pay?

**Answer:** Participants were asked about their willingness to pay extra on monthly electric bills to address global warming.

1. **Question:** Did higher electric bills correlate with increased willingness to pay in 2006?

**Answer:** Yes, higher electric bills in 2006 correlated with a higher willingness to pay, even when controlling for income.

1. **Question:** What was the impact of support for action on global warming on willingness to pay?

**Answer:** Support for action correlated with increased willingness to pay, even when controlling for political affiliations and demographic variables.

1. **Question:** Did the 2006 survey show a marked increase in concern for the environment relative to other issues?

**Answer:** No, despite increased concern over global warming, the environment continued to rank in the middle of national issues.

1. **Question:** What was the notable finding regarding public support for renewables in 2006?

**Answer:** Over a third of the public supported renewables, even when informed of a potential monthly electric bill increase of over $230.

1. **Question:** Did the survey show a clear preferred alternative to renewables after providing information?

**Answer:** No, there was no clear alternative, even with information, but renewables continued to receive significant support.

1. **Question:** How did the 2006 survey participants rank the environment relative to other national issues?

**Answer:** The environment ranked in the middle, with terrorism and the war in Iraq taking precedence.

1. **Question:** Did geographic location strongly correlate with willingness to pay in 2006?

**Answer:** No strong correlation, but residence in the Northeast correlated with support for more immediate action.

1. **Question:** How did the survey measure public willingness to pay?

**Answer:** Participants were asked about their willingness to pay extra on monthly electric bills to address global warming.

1. **Question:** How did ideology correlate with willingness to pay in 2006?

**Answer:** More conservative ideology correlated with a decline in willingness to pay.

1. **Question:** What was the average reported monthly electric bill increase from 2003 to 2006?

**Answer:** The reported monthly electric bill increased from $106 in 2003 to $125 in 2006, an 18% increase.

1. **Question:** What does the MIT study suggest is necessary to reduce U.S. carbon emissions significantly and to reduce worldwide emissions of greenhouse gases?

**Answer**: A tax in the range of $30 per ton of carbon.

1. **Question:** What are the practical difficulties with such a tax?

**Answer:** Public acceptance.

1. Quesiton: What did the 2003 MIT survey show about public willingness to pay higher electricity bills in order to “solve global warming”?

Answer: It was low.