Climate\_change pdf:

1. **Question:** What is the main focus of the study?

**Answer:** Examining the impact of perceived threats from climate change on public concern.

1. **Question:** What are the two types of threats considered?

**Answer:** Personal threat (to oneself) and planetary threat (harm to the world) related to climate change.

1. **Question:** Which threat has a stronger influence on climate change concern?

**Answer:** Personal threat exerts a stronger influence compared to planetary threat.

1. **Question:** What moderates the effects of threats on concern?

**Answer:** Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, with stronger effects in high-income countries.

1. **Question:** What database is used for information on people affected by climate change-related disasters?

**Answer:** The EM-DAT database.

1. **Q: How does the study contribute to existing literature on climate change concern?**

**Answer**: The study contributes by demonstrating the positive effects of perceived threats and highlighting the stronger influence of personal threat.

1. **Q: How does the study address the role of threats in bringing climate change to the political agenda?**

* Answer: The study suggests that highlighting threats from climate change may help bring it to the political agenda, supporting previous arguments (Von Lucke et al., 2014).

1. **Q: What is the role of adaptive capacity in the relationship between national wealth and climate change concern?**

* Answer: The study suggests that individuals in wealthier countries may have less concern due to higher adaptive capacity.

1. **Q: Why is exposure to adverse effects of climate change considered as a potential influence on climate change concern?**

* Answer: Exposure to extreme weather events is expected to increase the sense of risk associated with climate change, leading to higher levels of concern.

1. **Q: How might exposure to climate change-related disasters influence public opinion, even if individuals are not personally affected?**

* Answer: Exposure through news reports or media coverage can shape public opinion and increase concern even if individuals are not personally affected.

1. **Q: What is the potential relationship between country-level postmaterialism and environmental or climate change concern?**

* Answer: While findings are mixed, postmaterialism is expected to be positively associated with climate change concern based on Inglehart's theory.

1. **Q: Why might younger individuals be expected to show higher concern for environmental issues, including climate change?**

* Answer: Younger people are often associated with greater concern for new political issues, such as the environment and climate change.

1. **Q: How does the study handle the relationship between age and climate change concern given inconclusive findings?**

* Answer: Due to inconclusive findings, the study does not have concrete expectations about the relationship between age and climate change concern.

1. **Q: Why is education considered a positive factor influencing climate change concern?**

* Answer: Education provides cognitive resources, enhancing understanding of climate change science, and promoting participation in political action.

1. **Q: How might social media use contribute to climate change concern?**

* Answer: Social media use is expected to be positively related to climate change concern, as media plays a significant role in shaping public perceptions of climate change.

1. **Q: What role does personal economic security play in shaping climate change concern?**

* Answer: Higher personal economic security, associated with higher income levels, is generally linked to greater concern with climate change.

1. **Q: What is the expected influence of gender on climate change concern?**

* Answer: Women are generally more environmentally concerned than men, possibly due to socialization and greater risk aversion.

1. **Q: What is the primary advantage of the Pew Research Center Spring 2015 Global Attitudes Survey?**
   * *Answer: The dataset provides recent and diverse public opinion on global climate change from various countries.*
2. **Q: Why did the study choose the Pew survey as the main data source?**
   * *Answer: To enhance generalizability across contexts due to its diverse sample and recent environmental attitude questions.*
3. **Q: How is climate change concern measured in the study?**
   * *Answer: Measured using a survey item asking respondents about the extent of their concern with global climate change.*
4. **Q: What are the two types of threat perceptions considered in the study?**
   * *Answer: Planetary threat (harm to the world) and personal threat (harm to oneself) regarding global climate change.*
5. **Q: Why are planetary and personal threats treated as binary variables in the analysis?**
   * *Answer: Binary coding helps distinguish individuals perceiving climate change as an immediate or future threat.*
6. **Q: What is the impact of personal threat compared to planetary threat on climate change concern?**
   * *Answer: Personal threat has a significantly greater effect, almost three times that of planetary threat.*
7. **Q: How does the study classify respondents in terms of gender and climate change concern?**
   * *Answer: Being male is associated with reduced concern about climate change.*
8. **Q: Contrary to expectations, what is the effect of age on climate change concern?**
   * *Answer: Older age is positively and significantly associated with higher levels of climate change concern.*
9. **Q: How do income and education influence climate change concern?**
   * *Answer: Higher income and education levels are associated with increased concern for environmental and climate-related issues.*
10. **Q: What is the relationship between postmaterialist orientations and climate change concern?**
    * *Answer: Individuals with postmaterialist orientations express higher levels of concern for climate change.*
11. **Q: How does GDP per capita affect climate change concern at the country level?**
    * *Answer: Higher GDP per capita is associated with reduced concern about climate change at the national level.*
12. **Q: What does the study find regarding the impact of natural disasters on climate change concern?**
    * *Answer: Exposure to climate change-related natural disasters does not significantly influence concern about climate change.*
13. **Q: How did the study address potential multi collinearity issues in the models?**
    * *Answer: Variance inflation factors (VIFs) were calculated, showing no serious multi collinearity concerns in the specified models.*
14. **Q: Why did the study use multilevel (mixed effects) modelling?**
    * *Answer: To account for the hierarchical structure of the data by allowing intercepts to vary between countries.*
15. **Q: What is the significance of the cross-level interactions between threats and GDP per capita?**
    * *Answer: The effects of both planetary and personal threats on climate change concern depend on the national wealth of a country.*
16. **Q: In high-income countries, how does planetary threat influence climate change concern?**
    * *Answer: In high GDP per capita countries, an increase in planetary threat is associated with a significant increase in climate change concern.*
17. **Q: What does the study suggest about the role of adaptive capacity in climate change concern?**
    * *Answer: The study indicates that the effect of threats on climate change concern is stronger in high-income countries with high adaptive capacity.*
18. **Q: Why is the Pew Research Center Spring 2015 Global Attitudes Survey chosen over World Values Surveys or ISSP?**
    * *Answer: The Pew survey is more recent and includes diverse questions on global climate change across a wide range of countries.*
19. **Q: How is the dependent variable, climate change concern, coded in the study?**
    * *Answer: Respondents 'very concerned' or 'somewhat concerned' are coded 1; 'not too concerned' or 'not at all concerned' are coded 0.*
20. **Q: What do the two threat perception questions aim to measure in the study?**
    * *Answer: Planetary threat measures harm to the world, while personal threat measures harm to the individual.*
21. **Q: How are gender and climate change concern related in the study's findings?**
    * *Answer: Being male is associated with a reduction in the probability of concern with climate change.*
22. **Q: What is the expected change in predicted probability with a one-unit increase in age?**
    * *Answer: A 1-year increase in age is associated with about a 2% increase in the predicted probability of climate change concern.*
23. **Q: What is the effect of income on climate change concern, according to the study?**
    * *Answer: Moving from the lowest to the highest income level is associated with a 1.5 percentage point increase in concern.*
24. **Q: Why did social media use not emerge as a significant predictor of climate change concern?**
    * *Answer: The study suggests that the measure may not capture the frequency or type of climate change-related content accessed through social media.*
25. **Q: What role does individual-level post materialist orientation play in climate change concern?**
    * *Answer: Individuals with higher post materialist orientation express about a 1.5 percentage point increase in climate change concern.*
26. **Q: How does GDP per capita influence concern about climate change at the country level?**
    * *Answer: Higher GDP per capita is associated with a decrease in concern about climate change at the national level.*
27. **Q: What did the study use to account for the hierarchical structure of the data?**
    * *Answer: Multilevel (mixed effects) modelling, allowing intercepts to vary between countries.*
28. **Q: What does the lack of statistical significance in the disaster exposure finding suggest?**
    * *Answer: Exposure to climate change-related disasters does not significantly influence individual concern about climate change.*
29. **Q: Why is the media's role in framing climate change information highlighted in the study?**
    * *Answer: Media frames and political messages may be more influential than actual disaster exposure in raising climate change concern.*
30. **Q: How does the study address potential multi collinearity concerns in the models?**
    * *Answer: Variance inflation factors (VIFs) were calculated, showing no serious multi collinearity issues.*
31. **Q: What is the significance of the cross-level interactions between threats and GDP per capita?**
    * *Answer: These interactions indicate that the effects of threats on climate change concern depend on a country's wealth.*
32. **Q: What is the marginal effect of planetary threat on climate change concern in high GDP per capita countries?**
    * *Answer: In high-income countries, an increase in planetary threat is associated with about a 16% increase in predicted probability.*
33. **Q: How does personal threat influence climate change concern in high GDP per capita countries?**
    * *Answer: In high-income countries, an increase in personal threat is associated with a 39% increase in predicted probability.*
34. **Q: What does the study suggest about the role of adaptive capacity in climate change concern?**
    * *Answer: The study implies that high adaptive capacity strengthens the effects of threats on climate change concern in high-income countries.*
35. **Q: Why did the study use cluster-robust VCE estimators in the models?**
    * *Answer: To obtain robust estimates for the coefficients, especially in the presence of potential heteroscedasticity.*
36. **Q: How does the study distinguish between climate change-related threats?**
    * *Answer: It distinguishes between personal and planetary threats perceived at different levels.*
37. **Q: What data sources were combined in the study for analysis?**
    * *Answer: The study combines data from the Pew Global Attitudes project with country-level data on national wealth, postmaterialism, and exposure to climate change-related disasters.*
38. **Q: What term does Sandvik (2008) use to describe the correlation between GDP per capita and climate change concern?**
    * *Answer: Sandvik describes it as 'the uncomfortable truth' that people in wealthy countries may avoid facing their responsibility for climate deterioration.*
39. **Q: What communication strategies does the study suggest for raising climate change concern?**
    * *Answer: Emphasizing threats to individuals and immediate families, especially in high-income country contexts, could be influential.*
40. **Q: In what way does the study suggest future research could test implications?**
    * *Answer: Future research could conduct experimental studies in different country contexts to further test the influence of communication strategies on climate change concern.*
41. **Q: How does the study contribute to political psychology literature?**
    * *Answer: It extends research on the effects of perceived threats to include public opinion on climate change, emphasizing the need for further exploration.*
42. **Q: What other attitudes could be explored in future studies regarding climate change concern?**
    * *Answer: Future studies could explore the effects of personal and planetary threats on attitudes towards adaptation and mitigation policies.*