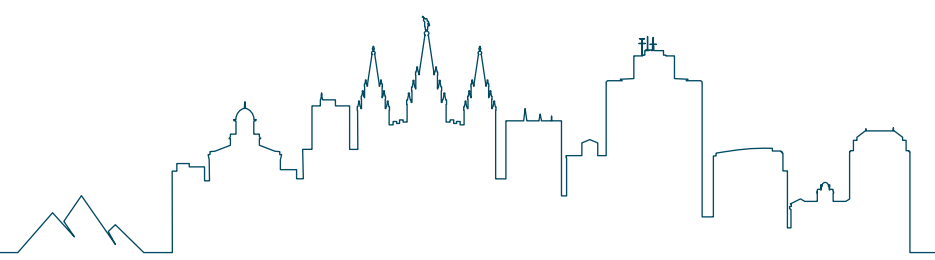


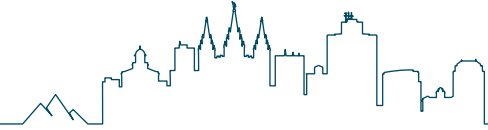


American Climate Metrics Survey 2016

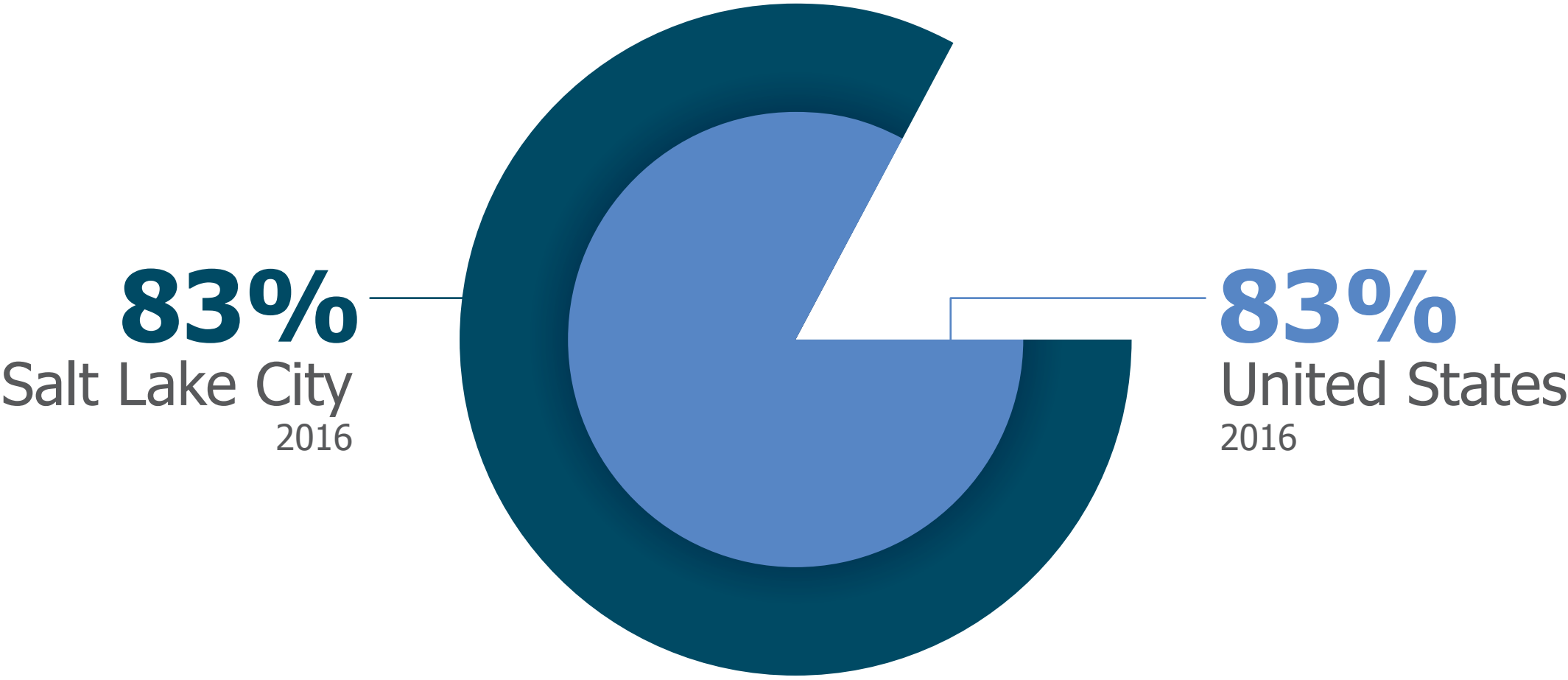
Salt Lake City

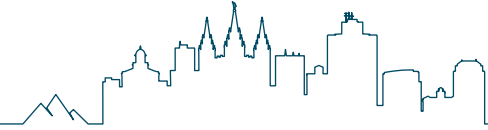


Belief in and concern about climate change are strong in Salt Lake City residents.



Salt Lakers believe climate change is happening:



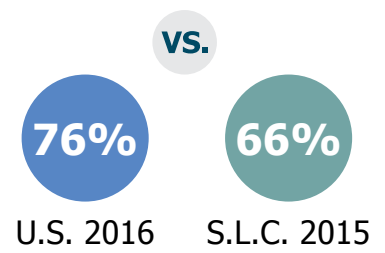


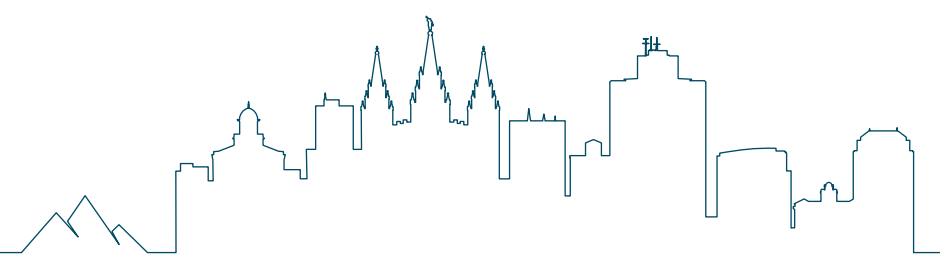
Salt Lakers have increasing concern about climate change:

68%
S.L.C. 2016

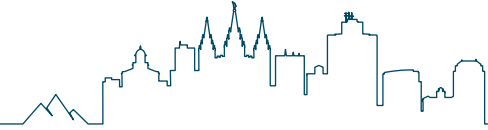


are concerned about climate change





Salt Lake City residents feel climate impacts, but not as many as do Americans nationally.



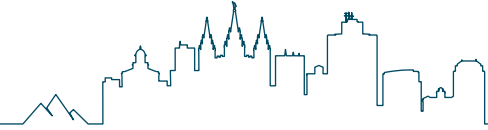
Salt Lakers notice climate impacts:



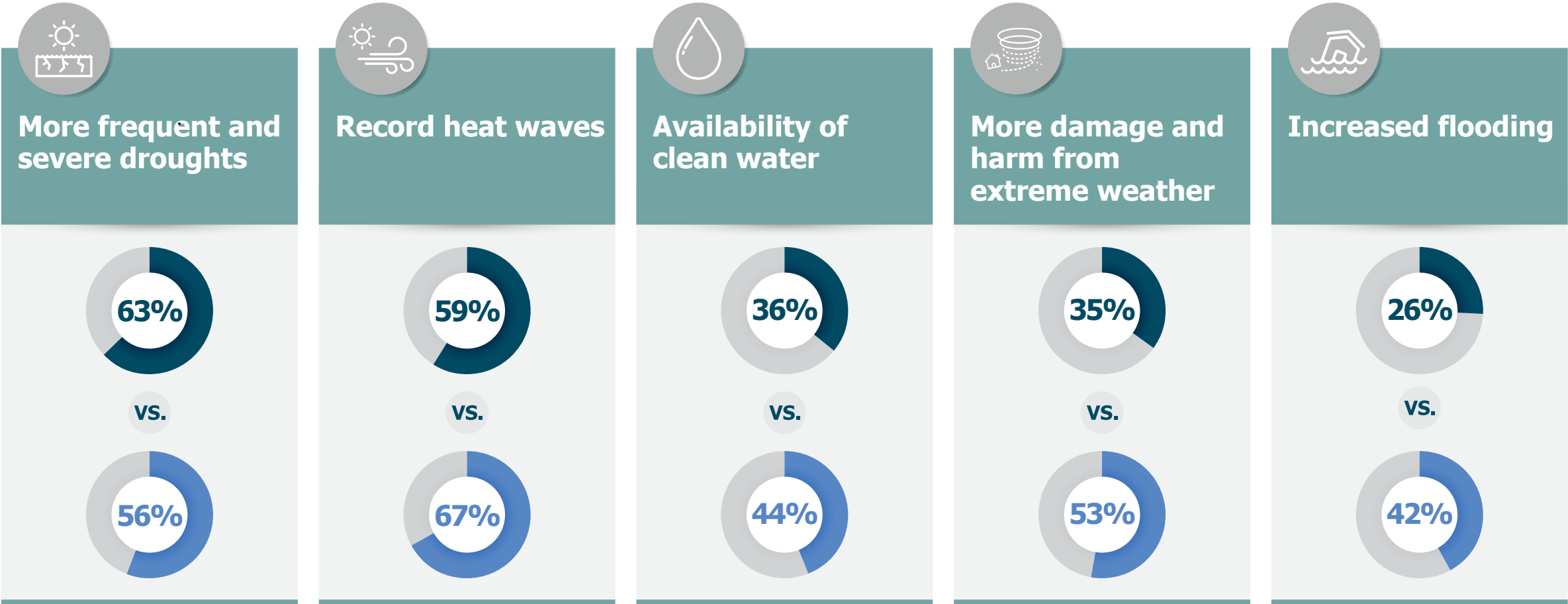
notice more severe weather and
changing seasonal weather patterns where they live

vs.

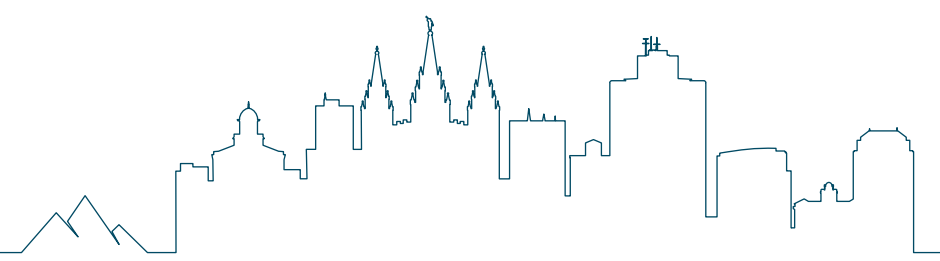




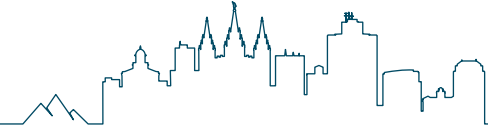
Salt Lakers feel personally affected by:



● S.L.C. 2016 (%) ● U.S. 2016 (%)



Salt Lake City residents have strong climate values, particularly on moral responsibility and clean water, on par with national sentiment.



Salt Lakers' climate values:



say clean water is a
critical right for all people

vs.



U.S. 2016

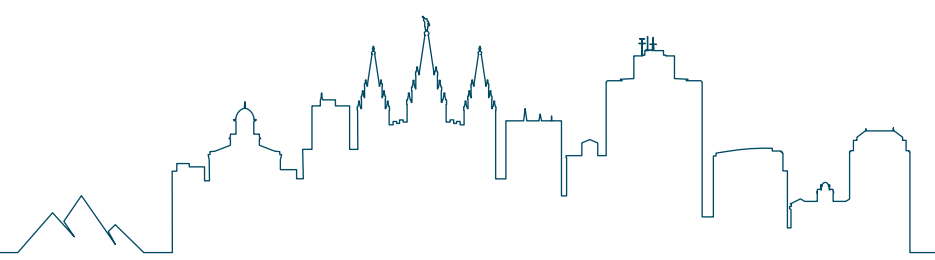


say we have a moral responsibility
to create a safe and healthy climate
for ourselves and our children

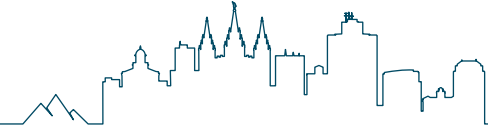
vs.



U.S. 2016



Salt Lakers are hopeful we can reduce the pollution that causes climate change, but pessimistic about government's ability to agree on how to do it.



Salt Lakers believe we can address climate change:

81%

S.L.C. 2016



are hopeful that we can reduce the pollution that is causing climate change

vs.

81%

U.S. 2016

76%

S.L.C. 2015

73%

S.L.C. 2016



say we could address climate change effectively, but that our government is broken and can't agree on how to do it

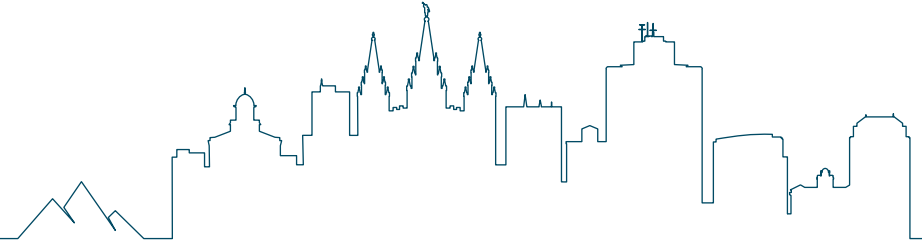
vs.

74%

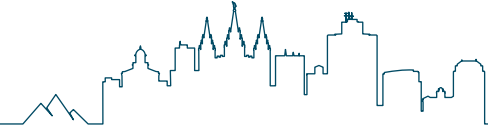
U.S. 2016

69%

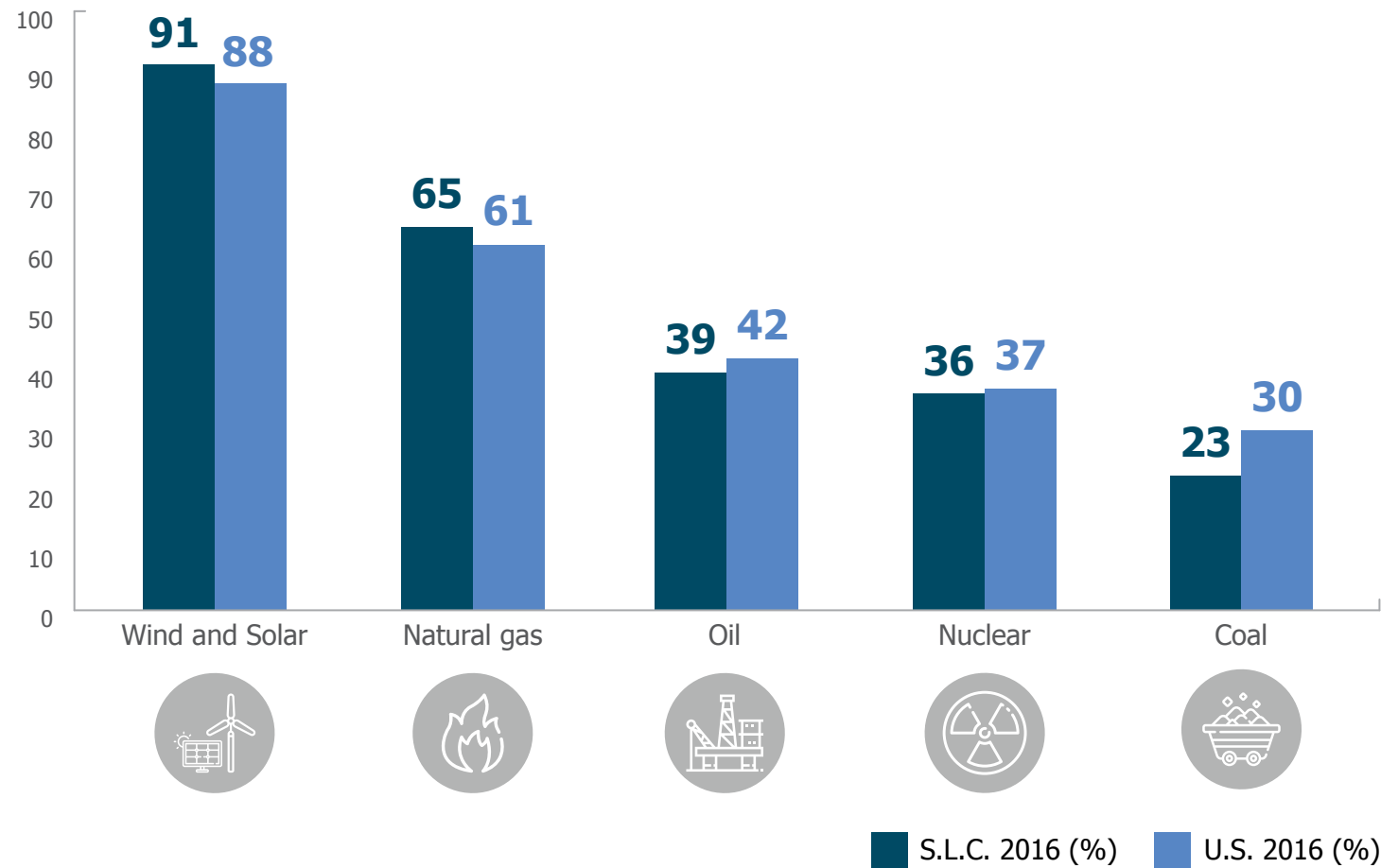
S.L.C. 2015



Salt Lakers strongly support clean energy and a pollution fee on companies responsible for greenhouse gas emissions.

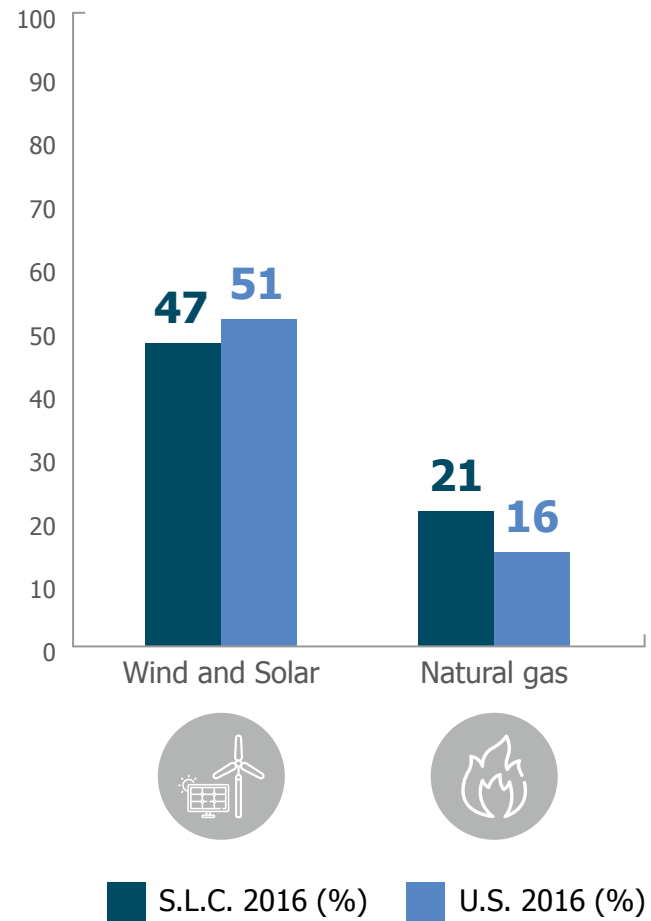


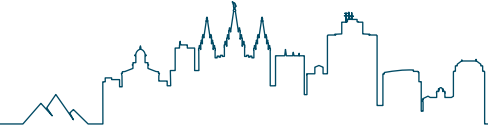
How much more should the United States be producing energy from each source than it is today?





Which of these energy sources do you think are the lowest cost for consumers?





72%

S.L.C. 2016



favor a proposal to reduce
climate change pollution by charging large companies
a fee for the pollution they create

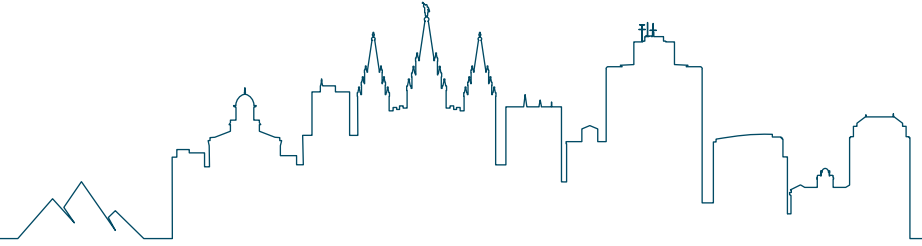
vs.

77%

U.S. 2016

73%

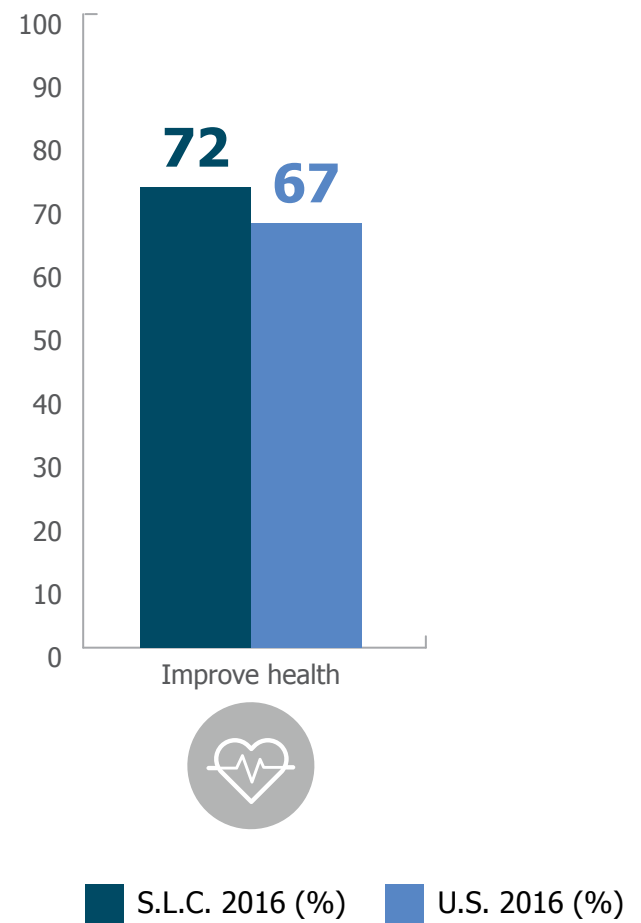
S.L.C. 2015

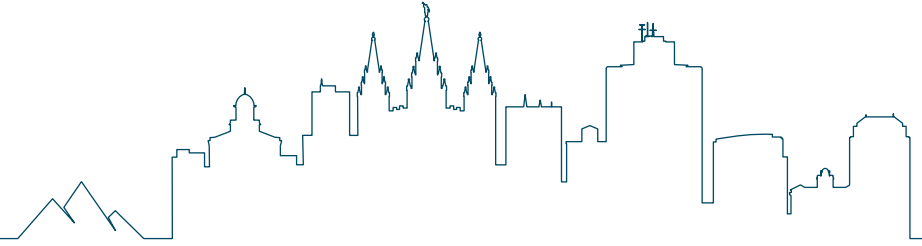


Salt Lakers believe climate solutions will improve their health, at rates higher than the national average.

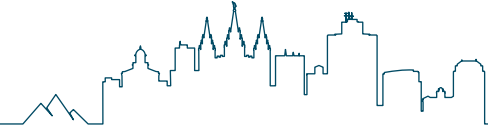


If the United States took steps to prevent future climate change, it would...





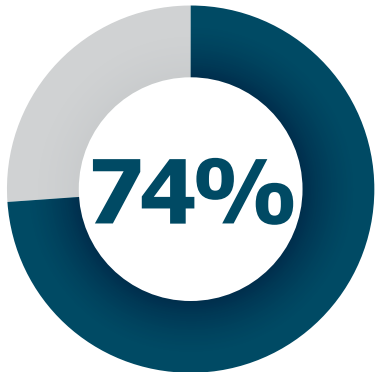
Salt Lakers want their city to prepare and take action for climate change.



Citizens agree:

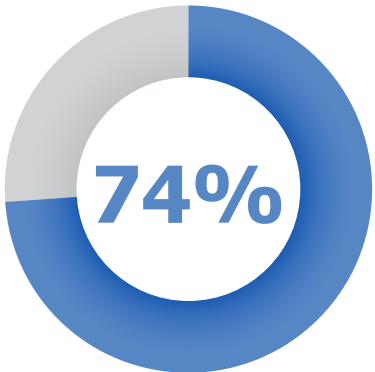


I want my city to prepare for the impacts of climate change

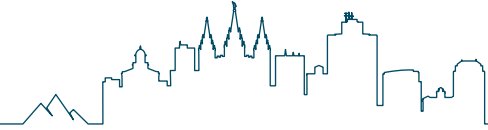


S.L.C. 2016

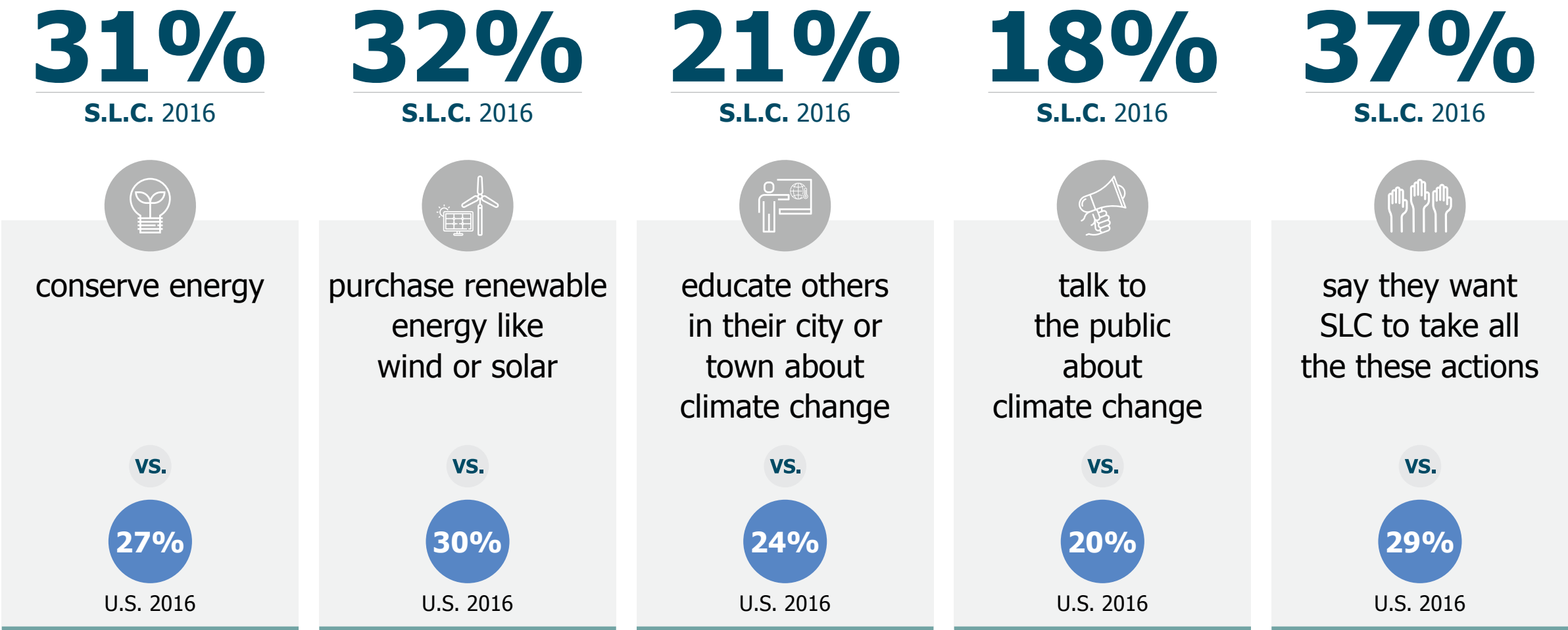
VS.

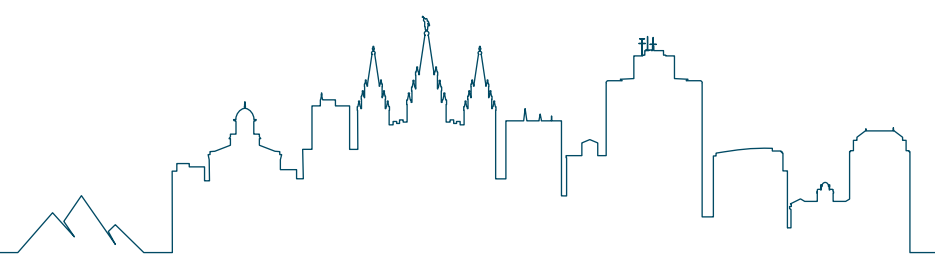


U.S. 2016

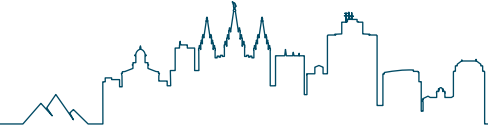


Residents say they want their city to...





Salt Lakers, at slightly higher rates than 2015, believe they personally, and we collectively, can and must act on climate today.



80%

S.L.C. 2016



believe **we** can reduce
the pollution that is
causing climate change

vs.

78%

U.S. 2016

76%

S.L.C. 2015

74%

S.L.C. 2016



believe **I** can reduce
the pollution that is
causing climate change

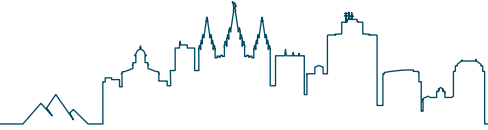
vs.

72%

U.S. 2016

73%

S.L.C. 2015



81%

S.L.C. 2016



agree **we** need to take action
now to reduce the pollution that is
causing climate change

vs.

80%

U.S. 2016

80%

S.L.C. 2015

73%

S.L.C. 2016



agree **I** need to take action
now to reduce the pollution that is
causing climate change

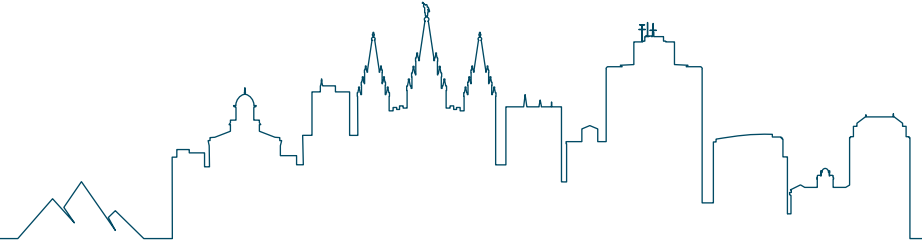
vs.

73%

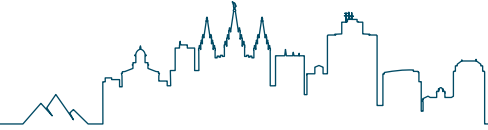
U.S. 2016

69%

S.L.C. 2015



Salt Lakers are increasingly aware of their city's efforts to engage citizens on climate. And, an increasing majority of Salt Lakers has discussed climate change, at rates higher than the national average.



Does Salt Lake City engage on climate?

33%

S.L.C. 2016



say the city has a program to increase environmental sustainability

vs.

28%

U.S. 2016

17%

S.L.C. 2016



say the city has a program to engage people and talk about climate change

vs.

12%

U.S. 2016

17%

S.L.C. 2016

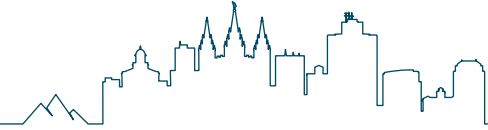


say the city has a program to address climate change

vs.

12%

U.S. 2016



Does Salt Lake City engage on climate?



is taking action to
conserve energy

vs.



U.S. 2016

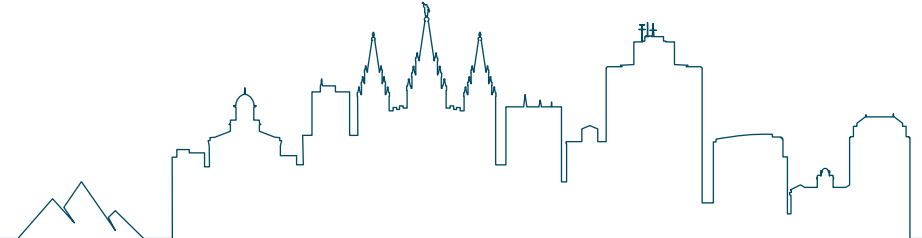


say their city is preparing for
the impacts of climate change

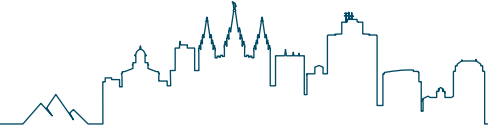
vs.



U.S. 2016



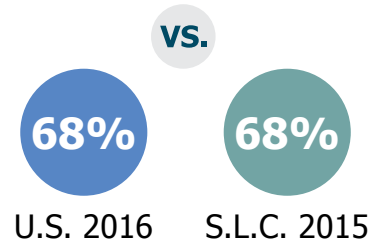
**An increasing majority have discussed climate change,
at rates higher than the national average.**



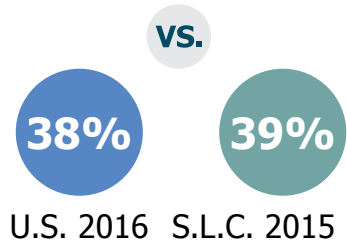
Salt Lakers discuss climate change:



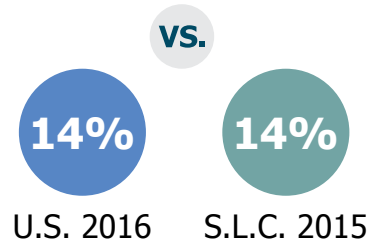
have discussed climate change
with family or friends

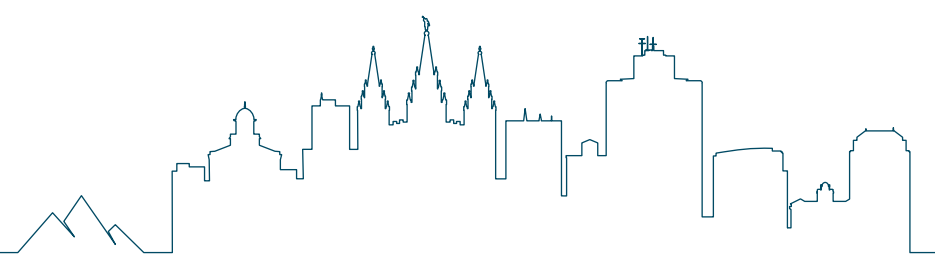


discussed climate change
at work with colleagues

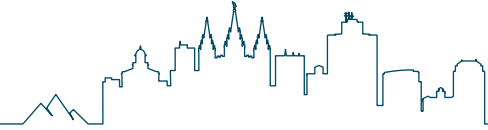


discussed climate change
at their place of worship





Scientists and health professionals are the most trusted messengers for climate information, higher than national averages or in 2015.



Salt Lakers have recently encountered information about climate change from:

66%

S.L.C. 2016



News and media

vs.

65%

U.S. 2016

32%

S.L.C. 2016



Friends and family

vs.

27%

U.S. 2016

25%

S.L.C. 2016



Health professionals

vs.

18%

U.S. 2016

18%

S.L.C. 2016

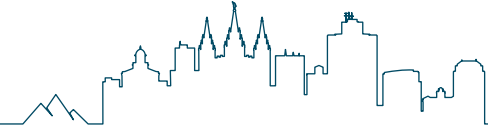


Local community
leaders

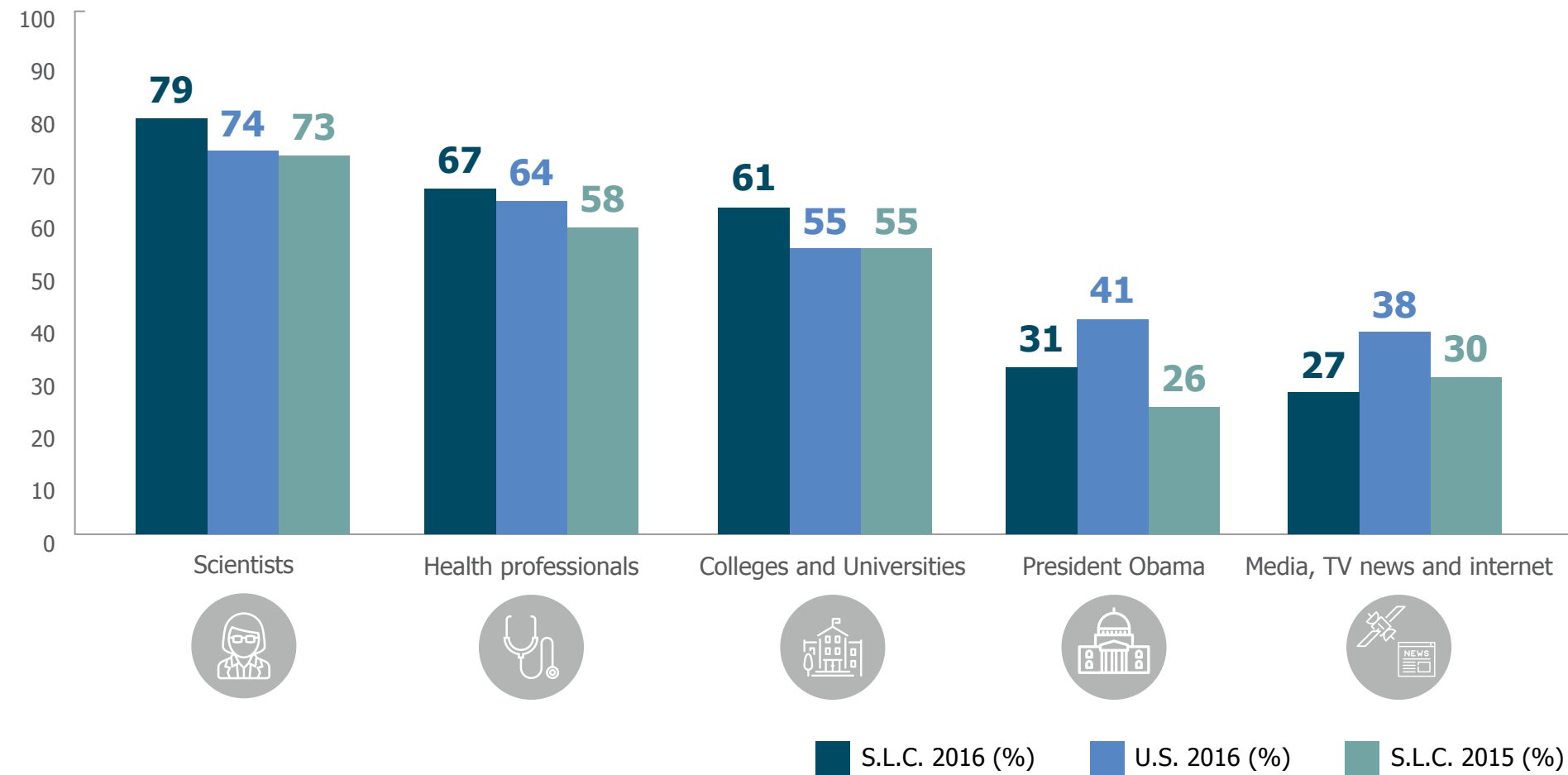
vs.

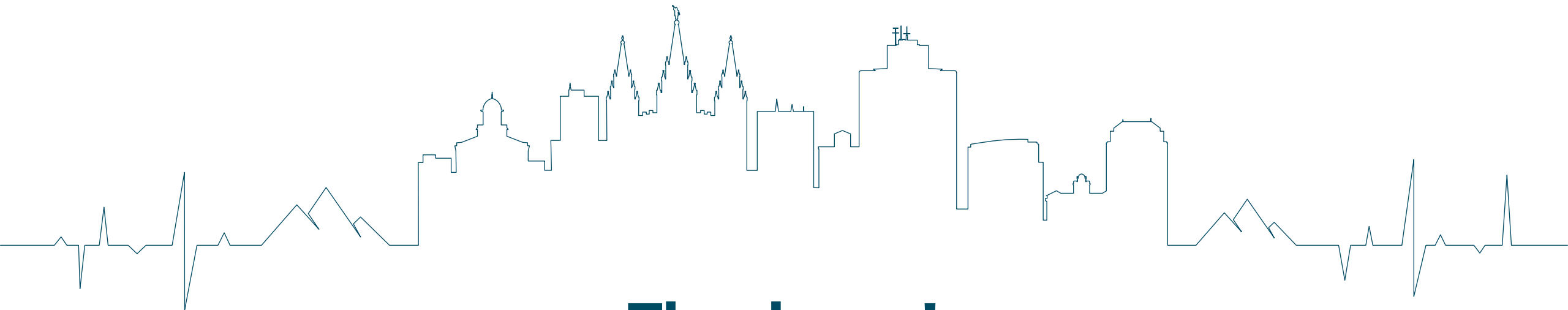
14%

U.S. 2016



Salt Lakers trust climate change messengers:

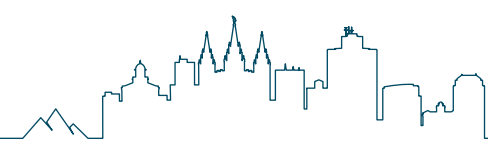




Thank you!

ecoAmerica builds a critical mass of institutional leadership,
public support and political will for definitive climate solutions in the United States.

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Methodology

ecoAmerica and Lake Research Partners (LRP) designed and LRP administered this survey, conducted online September 12-29, 2016. The survey yielded a total of 800 adult responses, and separately, 447 adults in Salt Lake City. The samples were drawn from an online panel, and the respondents were screened to ensure that they were over age 18. Both the national and Salt Lake City samples were weighted slightly by gender, region, age, and race. The margin of error for the sample is $\pm 3.3\%$. In interpreting survey results, all sample surveys are subject to possible sampling errors, i.e., the results of a survey may differ from those that would be obtained if the entire population were interviewed. The size of the sampling error depends on both the total number of respondents in the survey and the percentage distribution of responses to a particular question. For example, if 50% of the respondents in a sample of 900 respondents answered “Yes” to a particular question, we can be 95% confident that the true percentage will fall within 3.3. points, or from 46.7% to 53.3%

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