

Victorian's Perceptions of Climate Change

SV's social research on climate change attitudes
and behaviours

Key Findings

Dianna McDonald
SV Social Research Lead

EIANZ Victorian climate change forum
31 May 2017

Introduction

Aim

- Gain baseline quantitative data on Victorians' attitudes, beliefs and behaviours in relation to climate change.

Use

- Inform program development including behaviour change initiatives
- Guide policy
- Provide a baseline that future attitude /behaviour changes can be measures against

Independent expertise

- Conducted by independent research organisation, Wallis Research Group
- External Reference Group guided the research
- Expert' review of key questions

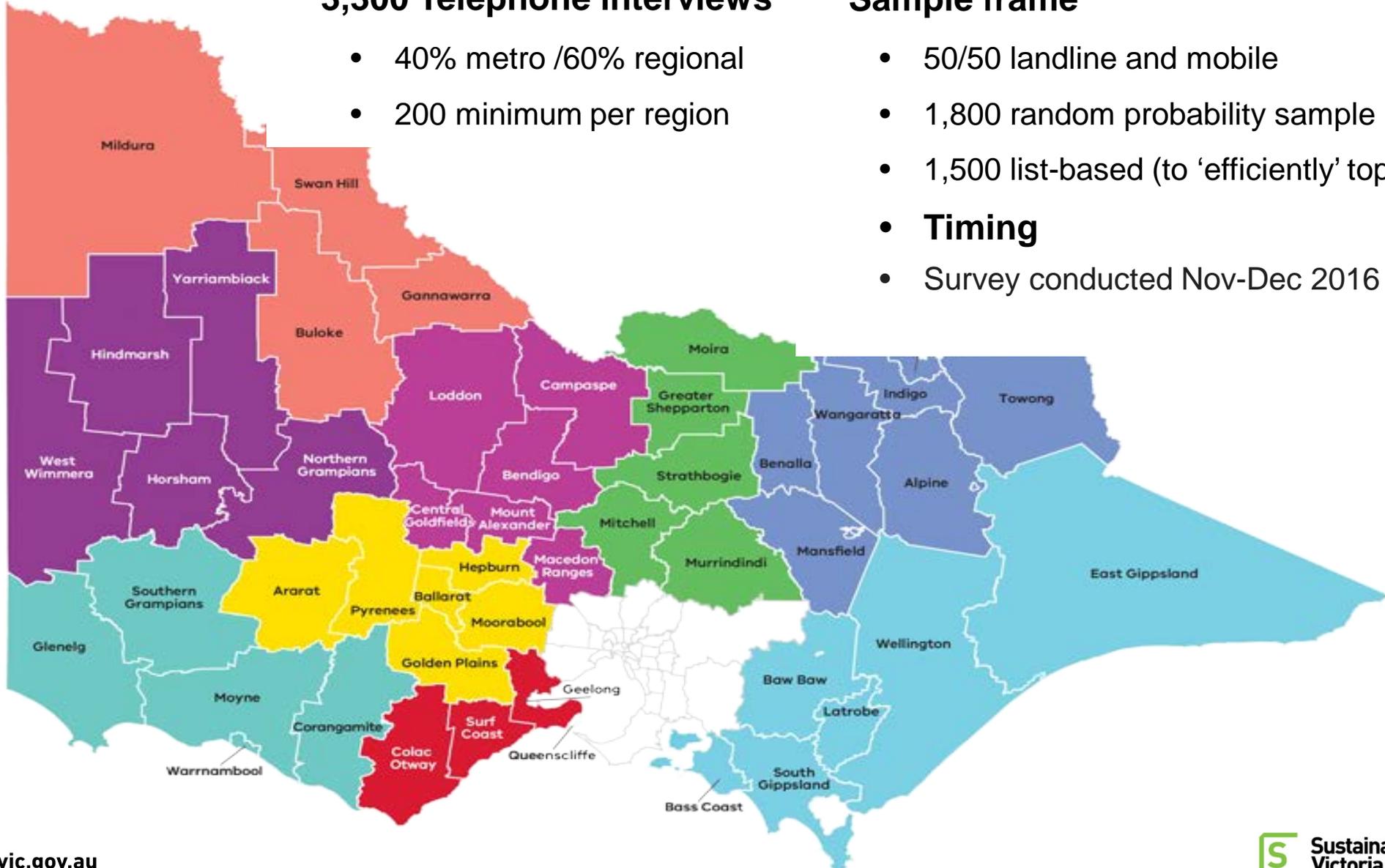
Sample

3,300 Telephone interviews

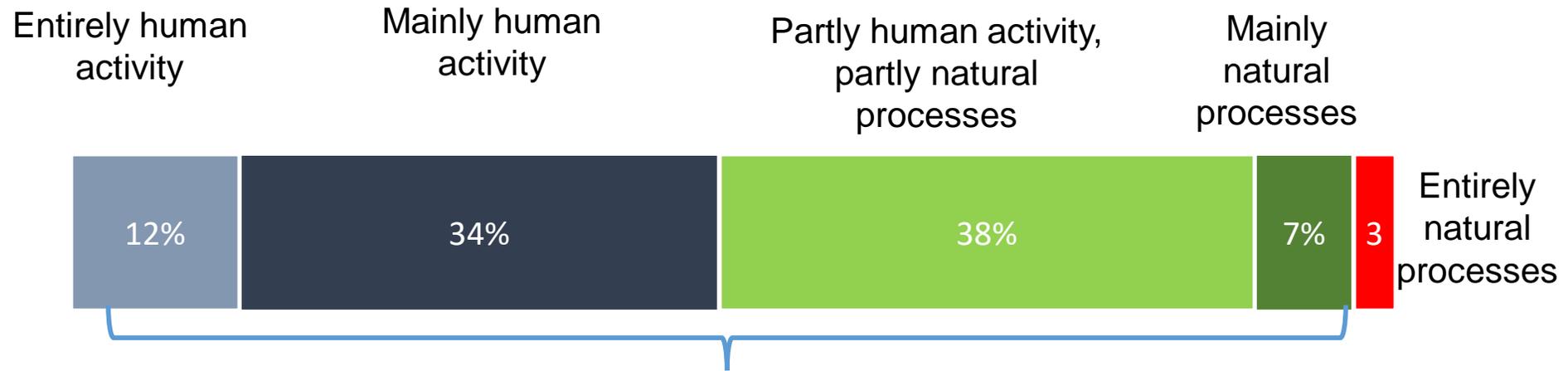
- 40% metro /60% regional
- 200 minimum per region

Sample frame

- 50/50 landline and mobile
- 1,800 random probability sample ('gold' standard)
- 1,500 list-based (to 'efficiently' top up regions)
- **Timing**
- Survey conducted Nov-Dec 2016



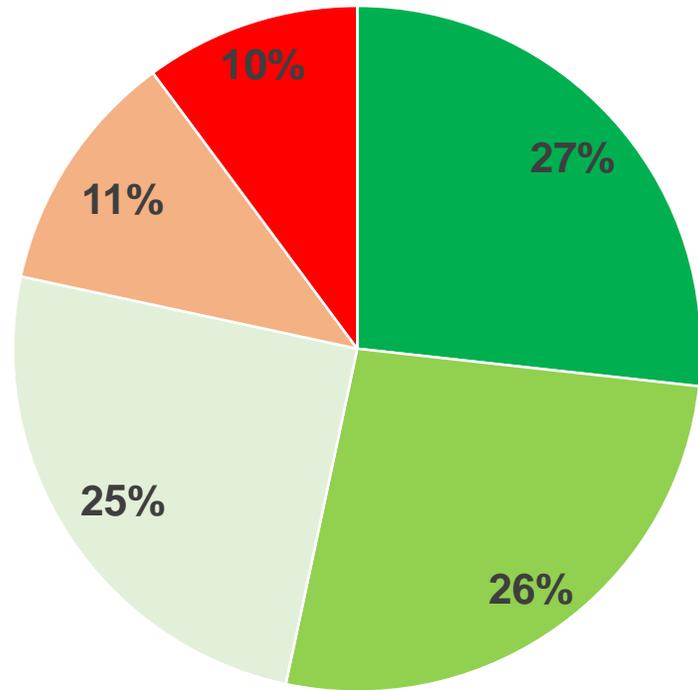
Opinions and concern about climate change – causation



- **91%** believe in some level of human causation in climate change
- **4%** of Victorians say “*there is no such thing as climate change*”
- **3%** say it is “entirely due to natural processes” (2% d/k)

Scepticism %	
Victoria	7%
Australia (IPSOS)	7% (11% in 2011, Reser)
UK	5%
Germany	9%
USA (diff question)	12%

Opinions and concern about climate change – concern



- Very concerned
- Quite concerned
- Slightly concerned
- Not very concerned
- Not at all concerned



Four in five (78%) Victorians are concerned about climate change

What are they concerned about?

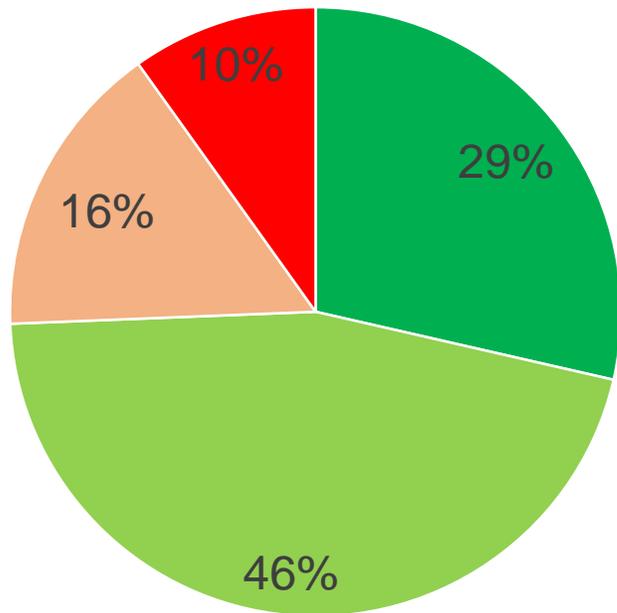
The impact upon future generations	76%
The state of the planet	48%
Potential impacts on quality of life	29%
Potential impacts on health	28%

48% think that others are concerned.

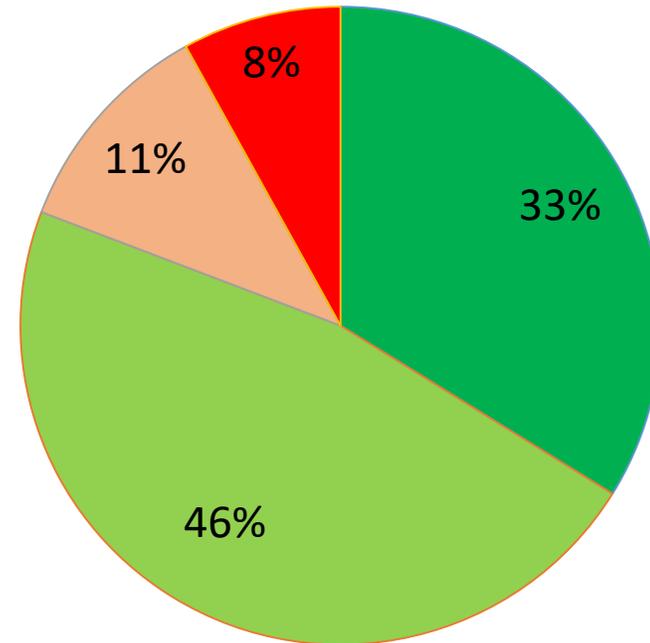
Propensity to act on climate change is high

Engagement/ interest in topic: **75%**

Willingness to act on climate change: **79%**



- Very interested
- Somewhat interested
- Not very interested
- Not at all interested



- Very willing
- Somewhat willing
- Not very willing
- Not at all willing

Propensity to act on climate change is high

Attitudes show a positive predisposition to act on climate change and high self efficacy

78%

AGREE:

Climate change is an issue that needs urgent action now.

82%

AGREE:

There are meaningful things I can do to reduce the impact of climate change.

71%

AGREE:

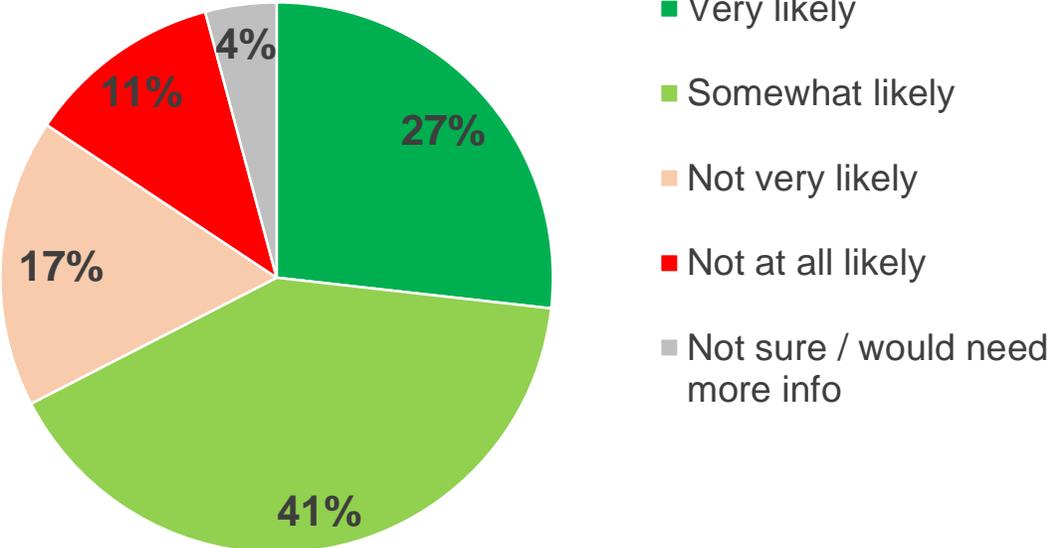
I would feel positive about being part of a community-wide movement to help tackle climate change

✓ TAKE2 Program?

Propensity to act on climate change is high – TAKE2

Awareness of TAKE2 relatively low however results indicate potential for a good level of support for the program

Likely to take the pledge: 68%



Barriers to TAKE 2:

I'm already doing enough

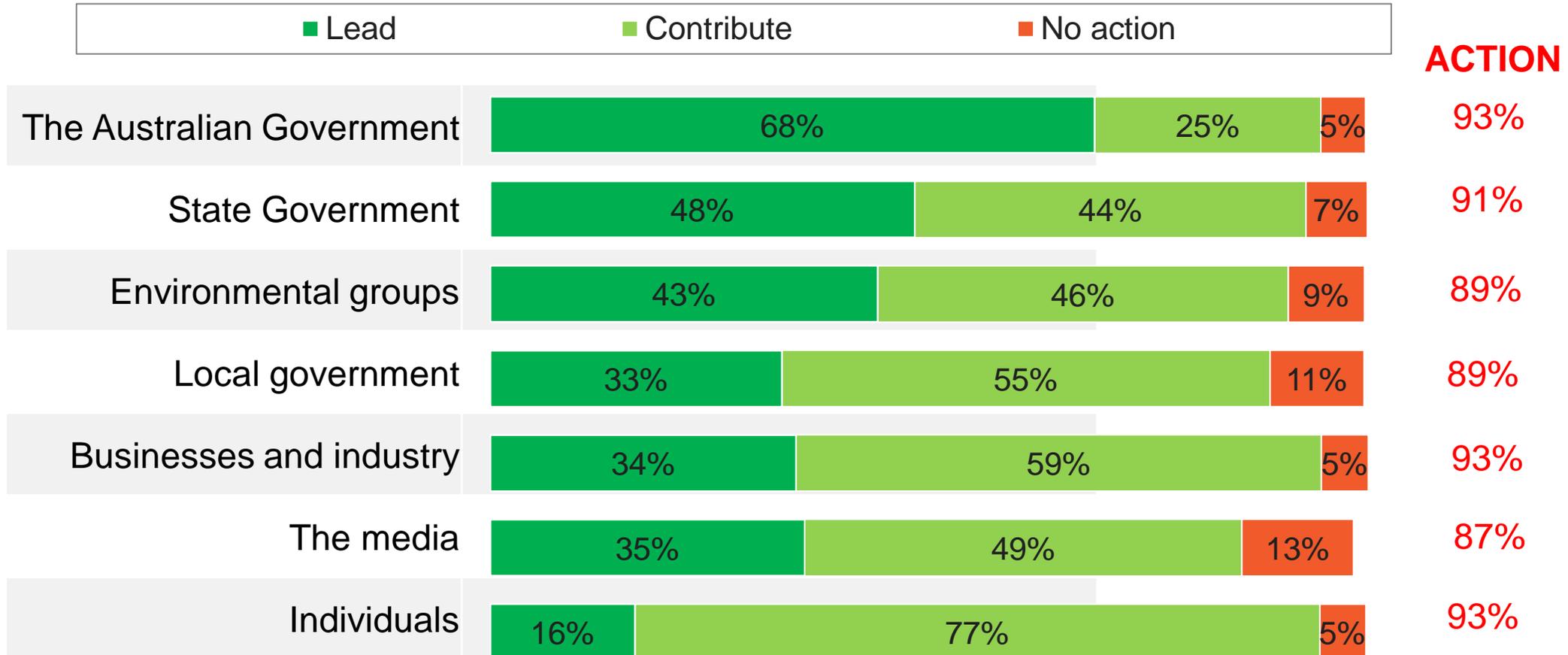
We should concentrate on industry or groups, not individuals

It won't make a significant difference

I'm too busy /no time

Don't trust the government /it's a scam/climate change is naturally occurring

Leadership



Consumer insights

- Concern about climate change translates into purchasing behaviour
- Climate change action is seen as a market differentiator for goods and services

84%

AGREE:

Many actions I can take to help tackle climate change will also help reduce my energy bills.

51%

ALWAYS:

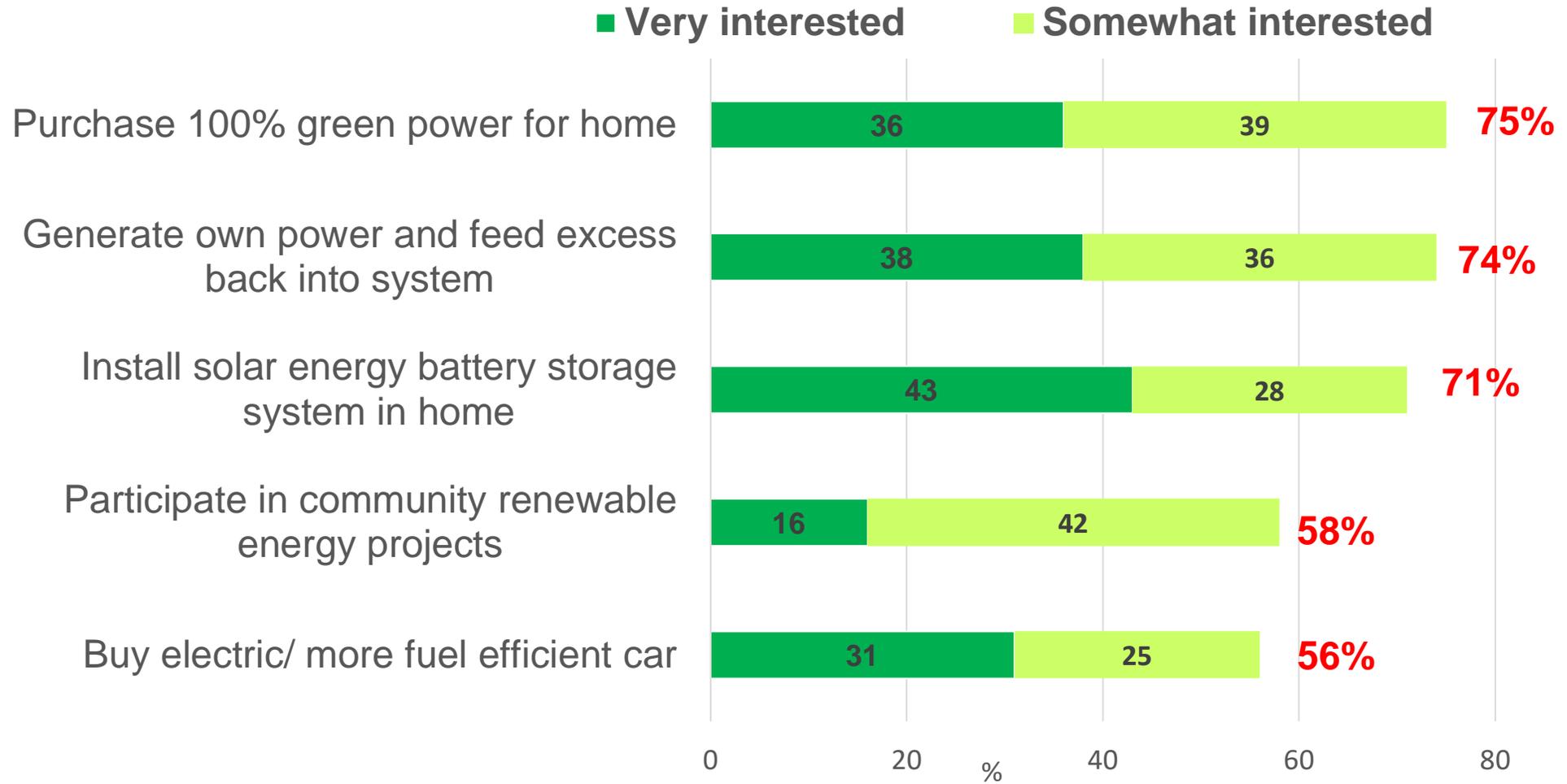
Buy household appliances with a high energy rating

73%

AGREE:

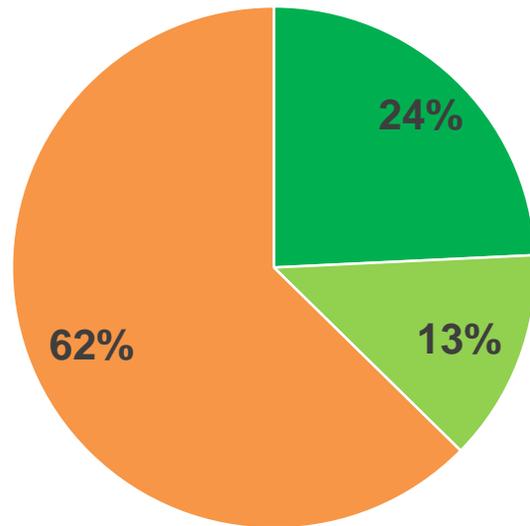
They prefer to buy goods and services from businesses that show they care about climate change.

Behaviours – advanced



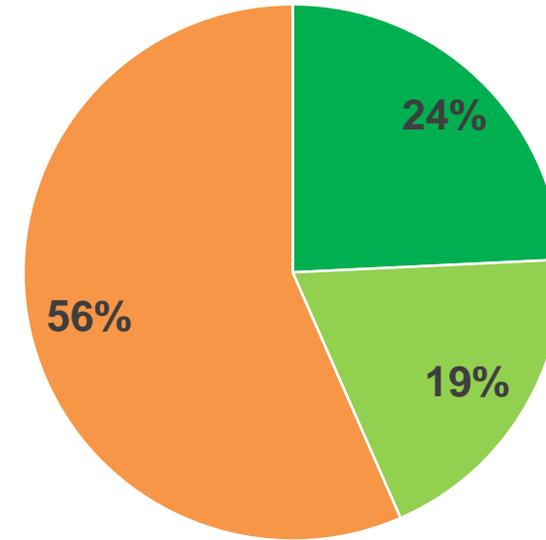
Leadership – Government targets

Target: Net zero emissions by 2050



✓ **78% support**

Targets: 25% from renewable energy sources by 2020 and 40% by 2025



✓ **84% support**

79% would be proud to live in a State that was leading the way on climate change action.

Reports and further research

- Full analytical report – awaiting Ministerial approval for general release
- Regional reports (10)
- Themed reports
 - for business
 - for policy-makers
- Segmentation
- Follow-up qualitative research – motivators and barriers to advanced actions
- Promotion of findings (SV and others)
- Workshop results with interested parties



