

Stanford University Climate Adaptation National Poll

March, 2013

Conducted by GfK Custom Research North America

An Internet survey of a nationally representative probability sample of the general population (ages 18+)

Interview dates: March 3 – March 18, 2013

Number of interviews: 1174 adults nationwide

Margin of error -: +/- 4.9 percentage points at the 95% confidence level

Notes: All results show percentages among all respondents. All results shown are percentage points. The sum might not add to exact 100 percent due to rounding.

Q2. 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?

[2012] [ASK HALF SUBSAMPLE_A] What is your personal opinion? Do you think that the world's temperature probably has been going up slowly over the past 100 years, or do you think this probably has not been happening?

[ASK HALF SUBSAMPLE_B] 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?

[3/14/2006-2011]. 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?

Q2	3/14/ 2006	4/10/ 2007	7/28/ 2008	11/29/ 2009	6/7/ 2010	11/14/ 2010	9/12/ 2011	6/21/ 2012	3/18/ 2013
Has been happening	85	84	80	75	74	75	83	73	82
Has not been happening	13	13	18	22	24	23	15	25	17
Don't know/Refused	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
N	1002	1001	998	1004	1000	1001	1134	803	1174

Q11A. If nothing is done to prevent it, do you think that global warming will cause the world's sea level to rise during the next 100 years, or do you think that global warming won't cause this during the next 100 years?

Q11A	3/18/2013
Will cause it	73
Will not cause it	25
Refused	1
Total	100
N	1174

Q11C. [AMONG RESPONDENTS WHO SAID "WILL NOT CAUSE" TO Q11A OR DID NOT ANSWER Q11A] If the world's sea level does rise during the next 100 years, do you think that will be good, bad, or neither good nor bad for the United States?

[AMONG RESPONDENTS WHO SAID "WILL CAUSE" TO Q11A] Do you think sea level rise during the next 100 years] will be good, bad, or neither good nor bad for the United States?

Q11C	3/18/2013
Good	3
Neither good nor bad	29
Bad	68
Refused	1
Total	100
N	1174

Q13A. How serious of a problem do you think sea level rise caused by global warming will be for the United States during the next 100 years - extremely serious, very serious, moderately serious, slightly serious, or not serious at all?

Q13A	3/18/2013
Extremely serious	15
Very serious	30
Moderately serious	32
Slightly serious	15
Not serious at all	7
Refused	2
Total	100
N	1174

Q12A. If nothing is done to prevent it, do you think that global warming during the next 100 years will cause storms to be more damaging, or do you think that global warming will not cause this?

Q12A	3/18/2013
Will cause it	71
Will not cause it	28
Refused	1
Total	100
N	1174

Q12C. [AMONG RESPONDENTS WHO SAID "WILL NOT CAUSE" TO Q12A OR DID NOT ANSWER Q12A] If global warming does cause storms to be more damaging in the future, do you think it will be good, bad, or neither good nor bad for the United States of America?

[AMONG RESPONDENTS WHO SAID "WILL CAUSE" TO Q12A] Do you think that global warming causing storms to be more damaging] will be good, bad, or neither good nor bad for the United States of America?

Q12C	3/18/2013
Good	2
Neither good nor bad	19
Bad	77
Refused	2
Total	100
N	1174

Q14A. How much do you think the federal government should do to reduce the effects of rising sea level in the future – a great deal, quite a bit, some, a little, or nothing?

Q14A	3/18/2013
A great deal	18
Quite a bit	27
Some	30
A little	10
Nothing	14
Refused	1
Total	100
N	1174

Q14B. How much do you think that governments of states along the coast of the U.S. should do to reduce the effects of rising sea level in the future – a great deal, quite a bit, some, a little, or nothing?

Q14B	3/18/2013
A great deal	21
Quite a bit	32
Some	29
A little	9
Nothing	8
Refused	2
Total	100
N	1174

Q14C. How much do you think that local governments that are located near the coast of the U.S. should do to reduce the effects of rising sea level in the future – a great deal, quite a bit, some, a little, or nothing?

Q14C	3/18/2013
A great deal	21
Quite a bit	31
Some	30
A little	9
Nothing	7
Refused	2
Total	100
N	1174

Q14D. How much do you think that businesses that are located near the coast should do to reduce the effects of rising sea level in the future – a great deal, quite a bit, some, a little, or nothing?

Q14D	3/18/2013
A great deal	21
Quite a bit	27
Some	32
A little	10
Nothing	8
Refused	1
Total	100
N	1174

Q20. Scientists believe that after global warming:

- causes sea level to rise,
- causes storms to be more damaging, and
- causes more flooding along the coasts of the U.S.,

this will also cause damage to [ASK HALF SAMPLE, homes and business buildings/ASK HALF SAMPLE: roads, bridges, tunnels, parking, wires and pipes.]

One option people and organizations have is to wait for this damage to happen and then adapt to it.

Rather than waiting, people and organizations could instead do things soon to try to prepare for the damage before it happens.

By waiting until the damage occurs, people and organizations can avoid doing things in advance that aren't needed, and they can wait to spend money when problems actually happen.

But waiting until the damage occurs means that people and organizations will be hurt. Preparing ahead of time will reduce that damage and might save money in the long run.

If you had to choose, which would you prefer that people and organizations do?

Q20	3/18/2013
Wait for the damage to happen and then deal with it	16
Prepare for the damage before it happens	82
Refused	2
Total	100
N	1174

Q21. [HALF SAMPLE] If people and organizations do things to prepare for the damage before it happens, who do you think should pay for the preparation costs: the people and businesses who would be affected by the damage, or the government?

[HALF SAMPLE] If people and organizations do things to prepare for the damage before it happens, who do you think should pay for the preparation costs: the government, or the people and businesses who would be affected by the damage?

Q21	3/18/2013
The government	38
People and businesses who would be affected	60
Refused	2
Total	100
N	1174

Q40D. [HALF SAMPLE] Do you think that the United States doing things to prepare for the changes that will be caused by global warming in the future would hurt the U.S. economy, would help the economy, or would have no effect on the U.S. economy?

[HALF SAMPLE] Do you think that the United States doing things to prepare for the changes that will be caused by 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?

Q40D	3/18/2013
Hurt the U.S. economy	33
Help the U.S. economy	42
Would not affect	23

Refused	2
Total	100
N	1174

Q40E. [HALF SAMPLE] Do you think that the United States doing things to prepare for the changes that will be caused by global warming in the future would create more jobs for people around the country, would cause fewer jobs for people around the country, or wouldn't affect the number of jobs for people around the country?

[HALF SAMPLE] Do you think that the United States doing things to prepare for the changes that will be caused by global warming in the future would create fewer jobs for people around the country, would cause more jobs for people around the country, or wouldn't affect the number of jobs for people around the country?

Q40E	3/18/2013
Fewer jobs	13
More jobs	60
Would not affect	26
Refused	2
Total	100
N	1174

Q40F. [HALF SAMPLE] Do you think that the United States doing things to prepare for the changes that will be caused by global warming in the future would hurt the economy in the state where you live, would help the economy in the state where you live, or would have no effect on the economy in the state where you live?

[HALF SAMPLE] Do you think that the United States doing things to prepare for the changes that will be caused by global warming in the future would help the economy in the state where you live, would hurt the economy in the state where you live, or would have no effect on the economy in the state where you live?

Q40F	3/18/2013
Hurt the economy in the state where you live	21
Help the economy in the state where you live	38
Would not affect	40
Refused	2
Total	100
N	1174

Q40G. [HALF SAMPLE] Do you think that the United States doing things to prepare for the changes that will be caused by global warming in the future would create more jobs for people in the state where you live, would cause fewer jobs for people in the state where you live, or wouldn't affect the number of jobs for people in the state where you live?

[HALF SAMPLE] Do you think that the United States doing things to prepare for the changes that will be caused by global warming in the future would create fewer jobs for people in the state where you live, would cause more jobs for people in the state where you live, or wouldn't affect the number of jobs for people in the state where you live?

Q40G	3/18/2013
Fewer jobs	15
More jobs	42
Would not affect	41
Refused	2
Total	100
N	1174

Q40H. [HALF SAMPLE] Do you think that the United States doing things to prepare for the changes that will be caused by global warming in the future would hurt the economy in the town where you live, would help the economy in the town where you live, or would have no effect on the economy in the town where you live?

[HALF SAMPLE] Do you think that the United States doing things to prepare for the changes that will be caused by global warming in the future would help the economy in the town where you live, would hurt the economy in the town where you live, or would have no effect on the economy in the town where you live?

Q40H	3/18/2013
Hurt the economy in the town where you live	17
Help the economy in the town where you live	31
Would not affect	51
Refused	2
Total	100
N	1174

Q40I. [HALF SAMPLE] Do you think that the United States doing things to prepare for the changes that will be caused by global warming in the future would create more jobs for people in the town where you live, would cause fewer jobs for people in the town where you live, or wouldn't affect the number of jobs for people in the town where you live?

[HALF SAMPLE] Do you think that the United States doing things to prepare for the changes that will be caused by global warming in the future would create fewer jobs for people in the town where you live, would cause more jobs for people in the town where you live, or wouldn't affect the number of jobs for people in the town where you live?

Q40I	3/18/2013
Fewer jobs	14
More jobs	29
Would not affect	55
Refused	2
Total	100
N	1174

Q40B. Do you think the things people and organizations would have to do to prepare for the changes that will be caused by global warming would make your own life better, worse, or neither better nor worse?

Q40B	3/18/2013
Better	27
Worse	13
Neither better nor worse	58
Refused	2
Total	100
N	1174

Q40A. How difficult do you think it would be for people and organizations to prepare for the changes that will be caused by global warming – extremely difficult, very difficult, moderately difficult, slightly difficult, or not difficult at all?

Q40A	3/18/2013
Extremely difficult	12
Very difficult	32
Moderately difficult	41
Slightly difficult	9
Not difficult at all	4
Refused	2
Total	100
N	1174

[The order in which Q23A, Q24A, Q25A, Q26A, Q27A, Q28A and Q29A were asked of each respondent was randomized.]

Q23A. To reduce the damage from sea level rise and more severe storms and flooding along the coasts of the U.S., the government could build solid walls of steel, rocks, or cement along the shore to protect roads and buildings.

The photo below shows a shore without sea walls:



The photo below shows the same shore after a sea wall was built:



Building walls along the shore has been done successfully in the past to reduce damage.

Walls like this have often caused the beaches in front of them to become smaller or to disappear completely. It costs about \$8,000 to build a wall like this one foot wide. So, for example, a wall 800 feet wide costs more than 6 million dollars to build. And it costs more money to repair this type of wall over the years after it's built.

Do you favor, oppose, or neither favor nor oppose the government building walls like this along shores where damaging flooding is likely to increase in the future because of global warming?

Q23A1. Do you strongly favor or somewhat favor?

Q23A2. Do you strongly oppose or somewhat oppose?

Q23A3. Do you lean toward favoring this, lean toward opposing it, or do you not lean either way?

Q23A/A1/A2/A3	3/18/2013
Strongly favor/somewhat favor/leaning toward favoring	33
Neither favor nor opposing/not lean either way	23
Strongly oppose/somewhat oppose/leaning toward opposing	43
Refused	2
Total	100
N	1174

Q23B. [FISRT HALF SAMPLE, IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED "OPPOSE" OR "LEAN TOWARD OPPOSING" TO Q23A/A3] If the government does build such walls along the shore to protect roads and buildings, to pay for this, the government could increase everyone's income taxes, or the government could charge higher property taxes to companies and people who own buildings near the coast. In which way would you prefer that the government pay for building such walls?

[FISRT HALF SAMPLE, IF RESPONDENT DID NOT ANSWER "OPPOSE" OR "LEAN TOWARD OPPOSING" TO Q23A/A3] To pay for building such walls along the shore to protect roads and buildings, the government could increase everyone's income taxes, or the government could charge higher property taxes to companies and people who own buildings near the coast. In which way would you prefer that the government pay for building such walls?

[SECOND HALF SAMPLE, IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED "OPPOSE" OR "LEAN TOWARD OPPOSING" TO Q23A/A3] If the government does build such walls along the shore to protect roads and buildings, to pay for this, the government could charge higher property taxes to companies and people who own buildings near the coast, or the government could increase everyone's income taxes. In which way would you prefer that the government pay for building such walls?

[SECOND HALF SAMPLE, IF RESPONDENT DID NOT ANSWER "OPPOSE" OR "LEAN TOWARD OPPOSING" TO Q23A/A3] To pay for building such walls along the shore to protect roads and buildings, the government could charge higher property taxes to companies and people who own buildings near the coast, or the government could increase everyone's income taxes. In which way would you prefer that the government pay for building such walls?

Q23B	3/18/2013
Increase income taxes	15
Increase property taxes	82
Refused	3
Total	100

Q24A. Sea level rise and storms can wash away sand and cause beaches to become smaller or to disappear. The government could add sand to those beaches after they lose sand.

This is a photo of a beach before sand was added to it:



The photo below shows the same beach after sand was added to it:



Adding sand to damaged beaches would allow people to continue to use the beaches and will protect buildings along the shore.

However, the sand will wash away after severe storms and would have to be replaced again and again.

It costs about \$900 to add sand for every one foot length of beach, which is about 4.8 million dollars for a stretch of beach one mile long.

Do you favor, oppose, or neither favor nor oppose the government putting new sand on beaches to keep them the same size?

Q24A1. Do you strongly favor or somewhat favor?

Q24A2. Do you strongly oppose or somewhat oppose?

Q24A3. Do you lean toward favoring this, lean toward opposing it, or do you not lean either way?

Q24A/A1/A2/A3	3/18/2013
Strongly favor/somewhat favor/leaning toward favoring	33
Neither favor nor opposing/not lean either way	25
Strongly oppose/somewhat oppose/leaning toward opposing	42
Refused	1
Total	100
N	1174

Q24B. [FISRT HALF SAMPLE, IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED "OPPOSE" OR "LEAN TOWARD OPPOSING" TO Q24A/A3] If the government does add sand to beaches for this purpose, to pay for this, the government could increase everyone's income taxes, or the government could charge higher property taxes to companies and people who own buildings near the coast. In which way would you prefer that the government pay for building such walls?

[FISRT HALF SAMPLE, IF RESPONDENT DID NOT ANSWER "OPPOSE" OR "LEAN TOWARD OPPOSING" TO Q24A/A3] To pay for adding sand to beaches for this purpose, the government could increase everyone's income taxes, or the government could charge higher property taxes to companies and people who own buildings near the coast. In which way would you prefer that the government pay for building such walls?

[SECOND HALF SAMPLE, IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED "OPPOSE" OR "LEAN TOWARD OPPOSING" TO Q24A/A3] If the government does add sand to beaches for this purpose, to pay for this, the government could charge higher property taxes to companies and people who own buildings near the coast, or the government could increase everyone's income taxes. In which way would you prefer that the government pay for building such walls?

[SECOND HALF SAMPLE, IF RESPONDENT DID NOT ANSWER "OPPOSE" OR "LEAN TOWARD OPPOSING" TO Q24A/A3] To pay for adding sand to beaches for this purpose, the government could charge higher property taxes to companies and people who own buildings near the coast, or the government could increase everyone's income taxes. In which way would you prefer that the government pay for building such walls?

Q24B	3/18/2013
Increase income taxes	15
Increase property taxes	82
Refused	3
Total	100
N	1174

Q25A. To protect people and buildings from damage from rising sea level and storms, the government could put large mounds of sand and plants, called "sand dunes", along the shore. These mounds of sand and plants often become homes to animals.

The photo below shows a beach where sand has been washed away:



The photo below shows the same beach with sand dunes and plants added:



This has been done in the past to successfully protect buildings from flooding.

It costs money to build sand dunes. For instance, it cost 170 million dollars to build a sand dune

32 feet high along 13 miles of beach.

Having sand dunes along the coast can block people's views and can prevent people from putting new buildings along the shore.

Do you favor, oppose, or neither favor nor oppose the government building sand dunes to protect roads and buildings?

Q25A1. Do you strongly favor or somewhat favor?

Q25A2. Do you strongly oppose or somewhat oppose?

Q25A3. Do you lean toward favoring this, lean toward opposing it, or do you not lean either way?

Q25A/A1/A2/A3	3/18/2013
Strongly favor/somewhat favor/leaning toward favoring	48
Neither favor nor opposing/not lean either way	25
Strongly oppose/somewhat oppose/leaning toward opposing	24
Refused	2
Total	100
N	1174

Q25B. [FISRT HALF SAMPLE, IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED "OPPOSE" OR "LEAN TOWARD OPPOSING" TO Q25A/A3] If the government builds sand dunes for this purpose, to pay for this, the government could increase everyone's income taxes, or the government could charge higher property taxes to companies and people who own buildings near the coast. In which way would you prefer that the government pay for building such walls?

[FISRT HALF SAMPLE, IF RESPONDENT DID NOT ANSWER "OPPOSE" OR "LEAN TOWARD OPPOSING" TO Q25A/A3] To pay for building sand dunes along the shore for this purpose, the government could increase everyone's income taxes, or the government could charge higher property taxes to companies and people who own buildings near the coast. In which way would you prefer that the government pay for building such walls?

[SECOND HALF SAMPLE, IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED "OPPOSE" OR "LEAN TOWARD OPPOSING" TO Q25A/A3] If the government builds sand dunes for this purpose, to pay for this, the government could charge higher property taxes to companies and people who own buildings near the coast, or the government could increase everyone's income taxes. In which way would you prefer that the government pay for building such walls?

[SECOND HALF SAMPLE, IF RESPONDENT DID NOT ANSWER "OPPOSE" OR "LEAN TOWARD OPPOSING" TO Q25A/A3] To pay for building sand dunes along the shore for this purpose, the government could charge higher property taxes to companies and people who own buildings near the coast, or the government could increase everyone's income taxes. In which way would you prefer that the government pay for building such walls?

Q25B	3/18/2013
Increase income taxes	17
Increase property taxes	79
Refused	4
Total	100
N	1174

Q26A. To prevent sea level rise, storms, and flooding from hurting people and businesses, the government can offer money to people and businesses who live and work near the coast to move farther away from the coast.

Paying people and businesses to move might save the government money in the long run, since the government often pays to help people and businesses when homes and other buildings located near the coast are damaged by floods and storms.

Do you favor, oppose, or neither favor nor oppose the government offering money to people and businesses near the coast if they move inland?

Q26A1. Do you strongly favor or somewhat favor?

Q26A2. Do you strongly oppose or somewhat oppose?

Q26A3. Do you lean toward favoring this, lean toward opposing it, or do you not lean either way?

Q26A/A1/A2/A3	3/18/2013
Strongly favor/somewhat favor/leaning toward favoring	37
Neither favor nor opposing/not lean either way	25
Strongly oppose/somewhat oppose/leaning toward opposing	36
Refused	1
Total	100
N	1174

Q26B. [FISRT HALF SAMPLE, IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED "OPPOSE" OR "LEAN TOWARD OPPOSING" TO Q26A/A3] If the government gives money to people and businesses to help them move away from the coast, to pay for this, the government could increase everyone's income taxes, or the government could charge higher property taxes to companies and people who own buildings near the coast. In which way would you prefer that the government pay for building such walls?

[FISRT HALF SAMPLE, IF RESPONDENT DID NOT ANSWER "OPPOSE" OR "LEAN TOWARD OPPOSING" TO Q26A/A3] To get money to pay people and businesses to help them move away from the coast, the government could increase everyone's income taxes, or the government could charge higher property taxes to companies and people who own buildings near the coast. In which way would you prefer that the government pay for building such walls?

[SECOND HALF SAMPLE, IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED "OPPOSE" OR "LEAN TOWARD OPPOSING" TO Q26A/A3] If the government gives money to people and businesses to help them move away from the coast, to pay for this, the government could charge higher property taxes to companies and people who own buildings near the coast, or the government could increase everyone's income taxes. In which way would you prefer that the government pay for building such walls?

[SECOND HALF SAMPLE, IF RESPONDENT DID NOT ANSWER "OPPOSE" OR "LEAN TOWARD OPPOSING" TO Q26A/A3] To get money to pay people and businesses to help them move away from the coast, the government could charge higher property taxes to companies and people who own buildings near the coast, or the government could increase everyone's income taxes. In which way would you prefer that the government pay for building such walls?

Q26B	3/18/2013
Increase income taxes	18
Increase property taxes	78
Refused	4
Total	100
N	1174

Q27A. Local governments can pass laws that reduce the number of new buildings that can be built along the coast in areas where flooding and storms are likely to happen.

These laws will reduce the number of buildings that will be damaged by sea level rise, storms, and flooding.

However, by reducing new building in these areas, these laws may reduce the value of the older buildings that are already there and will reduce the amount of money the government gets from property taxes.

Do you favor, oppose, or neither favor nor oppose the government passing laws to reduce the number of new buildings that people and businesses can build on the coast?

Q27A1. Do you strongly favor or somewhat favor?

Q27A2. Do you strongly oppose or somewhat oppose?

Q27A3. Do you lean toward favoring this, lean toward opposing it, or do you not lean either way?

Q27A/A1/A2/A3	3/18/2013
Strongly favor/somewhat favor/leaning toward favoring	51
Neither favor nor opposing/not lean either way	28
Strongly oppose/somewhat oppose/leaning toward opposing	18
Refused	2
Total	100
N	1174

Q28A. To decrease the amount of damage to buildings from sea level rise, storms and flooding, local governments can pass laws saying that all new buildings must follow building rules that reduce the amount of damage. For example, all new buildings built near the coast must be built on stilts, such as shown in the picture below.



That way, if flooding happens, it will not damage the buildings as much.

These laws would mean that people and businesses would have to build on stilts even if they don't like the way those buildings look.

Do you favor, oppose, or neither favor nor oppose the government passing laws saying that all new buildings built near the coast must be built on stilts?

Q28A1. Do you strongly favor or somewhat favor?

Q28A2. Do you strongly oppose or somewhat oppose?

Q28A3. Do you lean toward favoring this, lean toward opposing it, or do you not lean either way?

Q28A/A1/A2/A3	3/18/2013
Strongly favor/somewhat favor/leaning toward favoring	62
Neither favor nor opposing/not lean either way	23
Strongly oppose/somewhat oppose/leaning toward opposing	13
Refused	2
Total	100
N	1174

Q29A. To prevent sea level rise, storms, and flooding from hurting people and businesses, the government can pass laws saying that if a building near the coast is seriously damaged by flooding or storms, no one can build a new building or repair a damaged building in that location.

Laws like this will reduce the number of buildings built near the coast and will reduce the amount of money that the government gets in property taxes.

Do you favor, oppose, or neither favor nor oppose the government passing laws saying that if a building near the coast is seriously damaged by flooding or storms, no one can build a new building in that location?

Q29A1. Do you strongly favor or somewhat favor?

Q29A2. Do you strongly oppose or somewhat oppose?

Q29A3. Do you lean toward favoring this, lean toward opposing it, or do you not lean either way?

Q29A/A1/A2/A3	3/18/2013
Strongly favor/somewhat favor/leaning toward favoring	47
Neither favor nor opposing/not lean either way	25
Strongly oppose/somewhat oppose/leaning toward opposing	25
Refused	2
Total	100
N	1174

Demographics

Gender:

	3/18/2013
Male	48
Female	52
Total	100
N	1174

Age:

	3/18/2013
Age 18-24	12
Age 25-34	16
Age 35-44	18
Age 45-54	17
Age 55-64	19
Age 65 or older	18
Total	100
N	1174

Race and ethnicity:

	3/18/2013
Non-Hispanic White	67
Non-Hispanic Black	12
Non-Hispanic other race	8
Hispanic	13
Total	100
N	1174

Region:

	3/18/2013
Northeast	18
Midwest	21
South	37
West	23
Total	100
N	1174

DM3. What is the highest grade of school you completed?

	3/18/2013
DM3	3/18/2013
Less than high school/high school graduate	40
Some college	29
College graduate	29
Refused	2
Total	100
N	1174

DM19. Was your total income of you and all members of your family who lived with you in 2012, before taxes, less than \$50,000, or \$50,000 or more?

DM20. And in which of the following groups was the total income of you and all members of your family who lived with you in 2012, before taxes?

DM19/20	3/18/2013
Less than \$10,000	7
\$10,000 to \$19,999	9
\$20,000 to \$29,999	8
\$30,000 to \$39,999	9
\$40,000 to \$49,999	9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	17
\$75,000 to \$99,999	13
\$100,000 to \$149,999	18
\$150,000 or more	7
Refused	5
Total	100
N	1174

Stanford University Climate Adaptation National Poll Methodology

Stanford University Climate Adaptation National Poll was conducted March 3 – March 18, 2013 by GfK Custom Research North America. This Internet survey is based on a nationally-representative probability sample of 1,174 general population adults age 18 or older.

Interviews were conducted in both English and Spanish, depending on respondent preference.

The data were weighted to account for probabilities of selection, as well as age, sex, race and ethnicity, education, census region, household income, home ownership status, and metropolitan area, using targets from the most recent (February 2013) data from the Current Population Survey (CPS). In addition to these factors, the weighting takes into account the patterns of Spanish language usage, based on the 2010 Pew Hispanic Center Survey (most recently available published data at this time). Language usage adjustments allow for the correct proportional fitting of Spanish-speaking members relative to other English speaking Hispanic and non-Hispanic panel members within Census regions. The weighting also takes in account of the pattern of Internet access, and the benchmark distributions for Internet access among the U.S. population of adults are obtained from the most recent special CPS supplemental survey measuring Internet access (October 2010).

The margin of sampling error is plus or minus 4.9 percentage points at the 95% confidence level, for results based on the entire sample of adults. The margin of sampling error is higher and varies for results based on sub-samples. In our reporting of the findings, percentage points are rounded off to the nearest whole number. As a result, percentages in a given table column may total slightly higher or lower than 100%. In questions that permit multiple responses, columns may total significantly more than 100%, depending on the number of different responses offered by each respondent.

Trend data are displayed for selected questions from previous Stanford University Polls that also consisted of telephone interviews with nationally-representative probability samples of adults age 18 or older.