

China4C's 2017 National Public Opinion Survey Report *Climate Change in the Chinese Mind* Released at COP23

China Center for Climate Change Communication (China4C) release the English version of its latest national public opinion survey report *Climate Change in the Chinese Mind 2017*, at the official UNFCCC press conference zone at COP23.



Photo Credit: UNFCCC

“when speaking of climate change, the first word came to our respondents’ minds is ‘Hot’. 94.4% of the respondents think that climate change is happening, 75.2% believe they’ve already experienced impacts of climate change, and nearly 80% are worried about climate change,” said Dr. Binbin Wang, co-founder of China4C shared key findings from the 2017 national survey. “the Chinese public’s feelings are in line with the warming trend in the past 66 years in China, according to the historical temperature archives recorded by China Meteorological Administration from 1951 to 2016.”



Photo Credit: China4C

Survey Method

1. Respondents: Residents aged from 18 to 70
2. Time: August to October, 2017
2. Scope: Mainland China (excluding Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan)
3. Method: Thanks to high popularity rate of fixed-line and mobile phones in Mainland China, the survey was a computer aided phone survey (CATI). Specifically, samples were drawn from 15.4% fixed-line phones and 84.6% mobile phones.
4. Number of samples: The CATI covers 4,025 respondents.
5. Sampling Plan: In light of the 332 prefecture-level administrative units (including 291 prefecture-level cities, 8 regions, 30 autonomous prefectures, and 3 leagues) and 4 municipalities directly under the central government in China, the total population was divided into 336 levels. The sample numbers were assigned to such levels in population proportion, contributing to proportional sampling. Besides, the proportion of age groups, gender groups, residences (rural or urban areas), and the ownership of landlines and mobile phones are considered to guarantee the samples to be representative. Concretely, the phone numbers of residents were drawn at random by the tail number, the sampling of landline telephone respondents followed random selection as well.

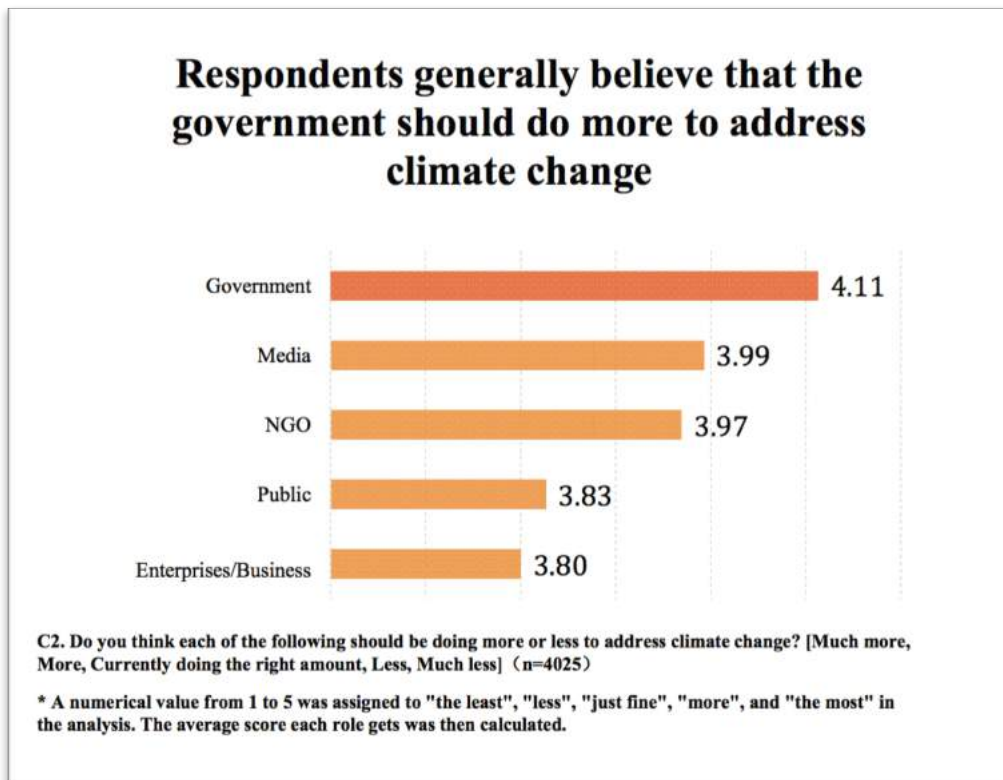
Photo Credit: China4C

For the full English report:

[i.weather.com.cn/images/cn/index/dtpsc/2017/11/07/Climate Change in the Chinese Mind 2017 English Version.pdf](http://i.weather.com.cn/images/cn/index/dtpsc/2017/11/07/Climate%20Change%20in%20the%20Chinese%20Mind%202017%20English%20Version.pdf)

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With changing climate, respondents think the government, the media and environmental NGOs should play larger roles in addressing climate change. Dr. Binbin Wang emphasized that “Through the multi-stakeholder cooperation in the past several years, China has formed a pattern of joint participation by multiple stakeholders including the government, the media, enterprises, environmental NGOs and scientific research institutes in tackling climate change. This is a new phenomenon, indicating that China is constantly learning from its participation in global climate governance and making progress.”

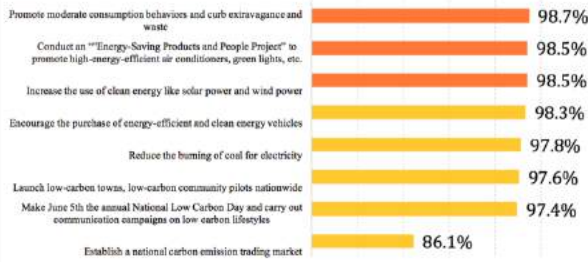


Credit: China4C

Dr. Fuqiang, Steering Committee Expert of “Belt and Road Green Development Partnership” thinks that such new phenomenon in addressing climate change that is led by the government and participated by multi-stakeholders has already “spilt over” into the implementation of China’s “Belt and Road” Initiative. He said, “China attaches great importance to the issue of climate change and sustainable development when carrying out the ‘Belt and Road Initiative’ and the multi-stakeholder governance model is the route we must take. “Belt and Road Green Development Partnership” was built on the strengths of more than a dozen environmental NGOs and research institutions in China. This platform mirrors China's green development. With the gradual implementation of the 'Belt and Road Initiative', China can contribute more to the process of global sustainability development." (For more information about “Belt and Road Green Development Partnership”, please visit www.chinagoinggreen.org)

The China4C survey shows that 90% of the respondents support the government’s climate mitigation and adaptation measures. Dr. Binbin Wang said, “In the survey, we listed the relevant mitigation and adaptation policies issued by the government over the past few years, and the level of respondents' support to each of these policies is quite high. This shows that with all parties' deep understanding of the issue of climate change, it has become a consensus that the mitigation and adaptation are of the same importance. Among them, the mitigation policies involve the promotion and application of energy-saving products, the development of clean energy and the control of fossil fuel consumption. It can be seen that the public are highly supportive of China's low-carbon transformation.”

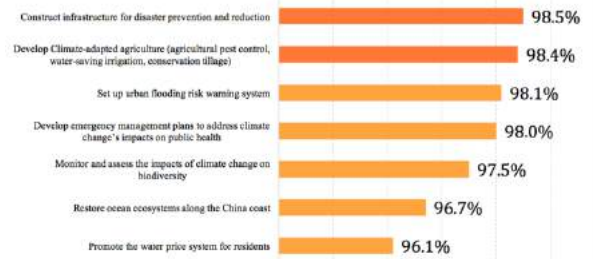
Around 90% of respondents support the government's mitigation measures



D5. Do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each of the following government policies to mitigate or reduce climate change? (n=4025)

* There are four options for this question - "strongly support", "support", "against" and "strongly against". The percentage of "support" and "strongly support" were added up to show how much the respondents support each policy.

Over 90% of respondents support the government's climate change adaptation measures



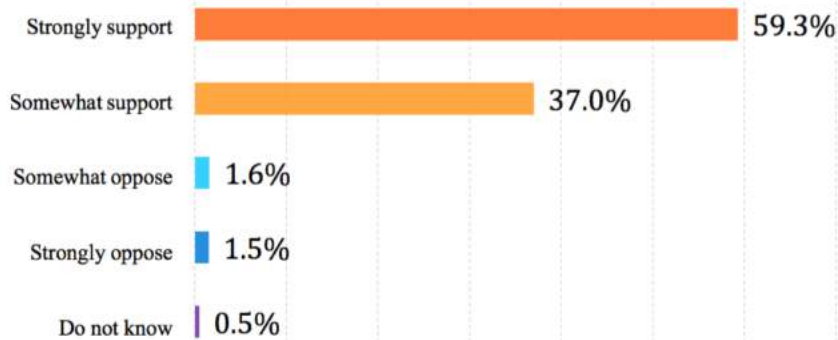
D6. Do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose each of the following government policies to adapt to climate change impacts? (n=4025)

* There are four options for this question - "strongly support", "support", "against" and "strongly against". The percentage of "support" and "strongly support" were added up to show how much the respondents support each policy.

Credit: China4C

Regarding China's participation in global climate governance, 94% of the respondents support the Chinese government in implementing the Paris Agreement, and 96.8% support China's efforts to promote international cooperation in addressing climate change. Professor Haibin Zhang from of the School of International Affairs of Peking University commented, "Although the global climate governance is impacted by the US's intended withdrawal from the Paris Agreement, we see that the U.S. state governments, entrepreneurs and non-governmental organizations all have come to Bonn to participate in this UN climate change conference. The international community can feel the tremendous support from the Chinese public as data from this national survey have showed. "The torch" of global climate governance will not go out, as it will always be held by each of us. "

96.3% of respondents support China's participation in Paris Agreement in 2015



D1. In 2015, China signed an international agreement in Paris with 195 other countries to limit the pollution that causes climate change. Do you strongly support, somewhat support, somewhat oppose or strongly oppose China's participation in the Paris Agreement to limit the pollution that causes climate change? (n=4025)

Credit: China4C

LIVE Webcast of the press release could be found at <https://unfccc.cloud.streamworld.de/webcast/report-release-the-climate-change-in-the-chinese-a>

About the Center for China Climate Change Communication (China4C)

The China4C, established in April 2010, is the first think tank among all developing countries focusing on the research about the climate change communication theory and practice, as well as research on the strategic communication analysis in China's climate change policy making and implementation. The members come from the Renmin University of China, Peking University and other related research institutes. China4C's work is supported by many Chinese ministries, especially the National Development and Reform Commission.

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Press release – New surveys show a majority of Americans and Chinese support the Paris Agreement and the transition to a low carbon future

<https://cop23.unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Press%20Release.pdf>

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