

Freezing in record lows? You may doubt global warming, says scientist

December 19 2016, by Mary-Ann Muffoletto



Utah State University scientist Peter Howe says your local weather conditions may influence what you think about climate change. In a new study with colleagues from Boston University, The George Washington University and the University of Oxford, Howe reports Americans experiencing record low temperatures may be doubtful of global warming. Credit: Mark Buckawicki.

If you're shivering from unusually teeth-rattling cold this holiday season, global warming is probably the last thing on your mind.

"The local weather conditions people experience likely play a role in what they think about the broader climate," says Utah State University researcher Peter Howe. "Climate change is causing record-breaking heat around the world, but the variability of the climate means that some places are still reaching record-breaking cold. If you're living in a place where there's been more record cold weather than record heat lately, you may doubt reports of [climate change](#)."

Howe says people's beliefs about climate change are driven by many factors, but a new study in which he participated suggests weather events in your own backyard may be an important influence.

With colleagues Robert Kaufmann, Sucharita Gopal, Jackie Liederman, Xiaojing Tang and Michelle Gilmore of Boston University; Michael Mann of The George Washington University and Felix Pretis of the University of Oxford, Howe published findings in the Dec. 19, 2016, Early Edition of the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

Howe, assistant professor of human-environment geography in USU's Department of Environment and Society and the USU Ecology Center, generated the public opinion dataset used in the analysis. The collected information is based on a statistical model of more than 12,000 survey respondents across the nation from 2008 to 2013 collected by the Yale Project on Climate Change Communication and George Mason Center for Climate Change Communication.

"We found that places with more record high temperatures than lows have more residents who believe the planet is warming," he says. "Conversely, in places with more record low temperatures, more people tend to doubt [global warming](#)."

The study notes part of this dichotomy may be because early terminology used to describe climate change suggested the earth was simply warming, rather than changing in innumerable but measurable ways.

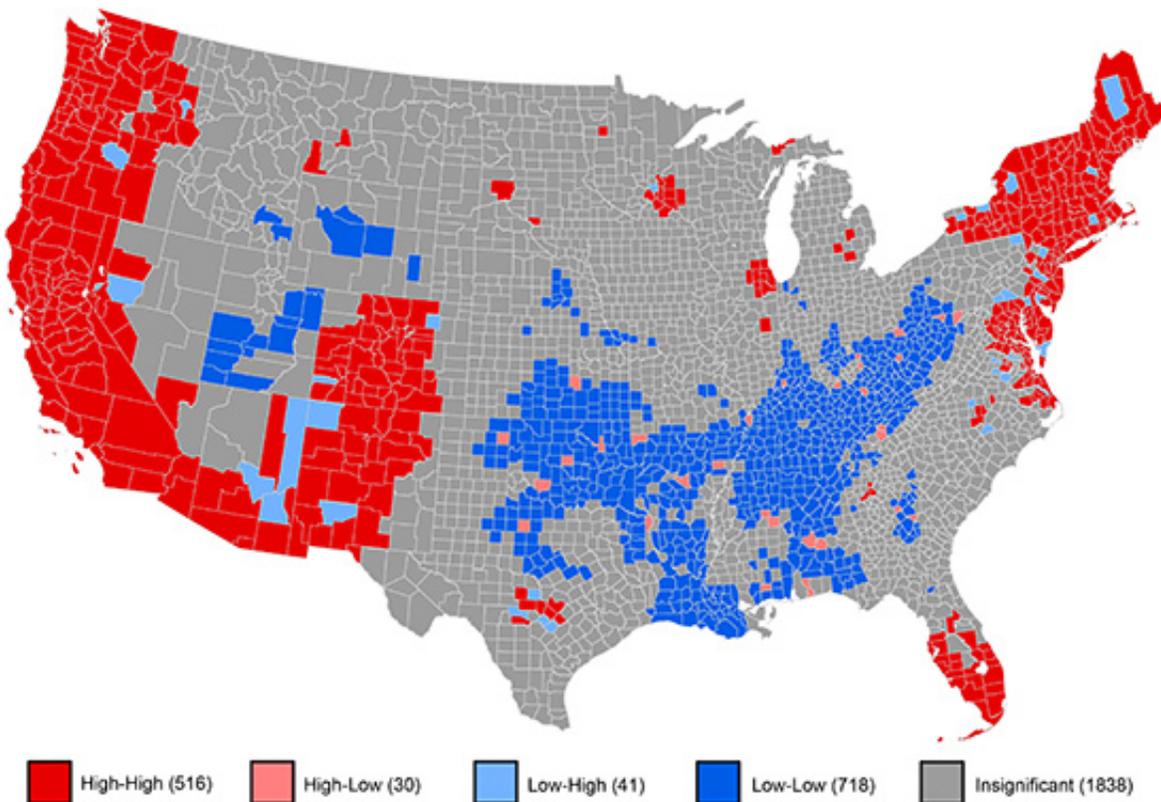


Peter Howe, a human-environment geographer at Utah State University, is part of a multi-institution team that investigated Americans' beliefs about climate change. The team found local weather events influence people's about global warming. Credit: Mary-Ann Muffoletto/Utah State University.

"One of the greatest challenges to communicating scientific findings about climate change is the cognitive disconnect between local and

global events," says Mann, one of Howe's partners in the study. "It's easy to assume that what you experience at home must be happening elsewhere."

The scientists note the importance of differentiating between weather, the temperatures of a relatively short period of time, such as a season, and climate, the average temperature over a period of 25 or 30 years. Emphasizing the different between weather and climate may help the scientific community more effectively explain climate change, they say.



In dark red counties, record high temperatures are more recent and predict that people would believe that the globe is warming, and they do. On the other side, dark blue counties show record low temperatures are more recent and predicted people would be skeptical, and, again, that was found to be the case. Credit: Robert Kaufmann

"Our work highlights some of the challenges of communicating about climate change, and the importance of situating people's experiences at the local level within the larger global context," Howe says.

More information: Robert K. Kaurmann, et. al. "Spatial heterogeneity of climate change as an experiential basis for skepticism," *PNAS*. 19 Dec 2016. [DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1607032113](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1607032113)

Provided by Utah State University

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