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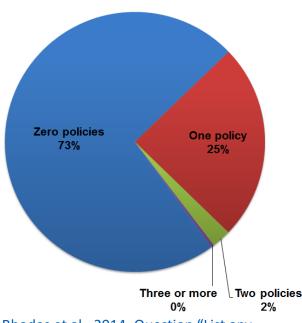
## 1. EFFECTS OF MISINFORMATION CAMPAIGNS

- Most world isn't Scandinavia. Trust in government is low (<50%) in most countries including high emitters
- Studies overlook if policies are susceptible to misinformation campaigns by climate policy opponents, especially in countries with low trust
- Conduct studies on changes in support if policy is perceived to increase vs. decrease cost of living/jobs/economy => Help governments design better communications campaigns to tackle opposition or implement policies that are already positively perceived



## 2. AWARENESS OF CLIMATE POLICY

- People have limited capacity to understand complex issues such as climate policy
- Most surveys assume people know a particular policy exists, so they ask support questions. How useful is it to study support for unknown policies? 'Passive' support might be sufficient (Kitt et al., 2021; Rhodes et al., 2014)
- Test for policy awareness before asking policy-specific support questions => Help governments understand which policy designs are more and less risky to implement



Rhodes et al., 2014. Question "List any policies implemented in British Columbia"

## 3. SUPPORT FOR STRINGENT POLICY & POLICY MIXES

- We know people prefer regulations and subsidies over carbon taxes in countries with low trust
- But stringencies of polices aren't studied to be aligned with climate goals, e.g. carbon tax at \$500/t or 100% ZEV sales mandate by 2030
- Support for policy mixes also ignored
- Model policies/use model projections to meet targets. Study support for stringent policy by policy type and stringent policy mixes to meet targets => Help government understand most optimal policy mixes to increase policy endurance

