

**ATTITUDES OF LATINO VOTERS ON
ENERGY POLICY AND CLIMATE CHANGE**
RESULTS OF INITIAL MULTI-STATE POLL



**National Latino Coalition
on Climate Change**

APRIL 2010

*Attitudes of Latino Voters on
Energy Policy and Climate Change: Results of Initial Multi-State Poll was funded by a generous grant from the Bipartisan Policy Center
and the Hewlett Foundation*

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*The NLCCC is a non-profit, 501-C-3 tax-exempt organization led by the National Puerto Rican Coalition, Inc. (NPRC), the Labor
Council for Latin American Advancement (LCLAA), and the Hispanic Federation.*

FOREWORD

The National Latino Coalition on Climate Change (NLCCC) was created to address the grave, urgent and growing challenge surrounding climate change, global warming and our need to keep our nation's leaders aware and accountable to solving this important matter. Together, led by the National Puerto Rican Coalition, Inc. (NPRC), the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement (LCLAA) and the Hispanic Federation – along with our member organizations, we are working to educate Latino communities nationwide about this global problem and engage them on the federal climate change debate.

Air pollution and climate-changing greenhouse gases (GHGs) are detrimental to the health, economic and social well-being of all people, however, Latino and low-income households throughout the United States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico will bear the brunt of climatic destruction and environmental degradation because they lack adequate resources to respond and adapt to climate change and extreme weather events. Twenty-two percent of Latinos live in poverty and their households spend a bigger proportion of their budgets on energy and energy-intensive goods and services than their higher-income counterparts. The communities we represent will bear a greater financial burden than higher-income households if rising energy costs ensue from mandates to limit greenhouse gas emissions.

Nonetheless, for Latinos, the cost of inaction can be calamitous, placing us in the midst of more hardship and degrading the quality of our air, our water, and our land.

As the Senate debates the most effective policies for reducing carbon-based energy use, we firmly believe that collectively, national Latino organizations can serve as a resource to educate Latinos about the impacts of climate change and provide guidance, both individually and as a community, on the steps we can take to help address this global challenge while also creating beneficial opportunities for our community. This is why we have been holding Regional Latino Leadership Briefings on Climate Change which seek to provide communities with a general overview of climate change, discuss its implications for Latinos and low-income families, highlight what some organizations/local governments are doing to address the issues, and brainstorm possible actions local communities can begin taking today.

We now present to you *Attitudes of Latino Voters on Energy Policy and Climate Change: The Results of Initial Multi-State Poll*; a report that solidifies our commitment to raise awareness about climate change in Latino communities and build the capacity needed to support local and national advocacy efforts through research, policy, and educational outreach. Over the next few months, the NLCCC will work collaboratively with Latino communities, business leaders, the labor movement and elected officials in these states to mobilize an active constituency for action to address climate change, promote the health and well-being of our communities and stimulate the creation of quality, clean-energy jobs.

Sincerely,

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President & CEO
National Puerto Rican Coalition, Inc (NPRC)

Hector E. Sanchez, NLCCC Vice-Chair
Executive Director
Labor Council for Latin American Advancement
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INTRODUCTION

In March 2010, the National Latino Coalition on Climate Change (NLCCC) commissioned a poll of Latino voters to assess their attitudes toward energy policy and climate change. The NLCCC's report, *Attitudes of Latino Voters on Energy Policy and Climate Change: Results of Initial Multi-State Poll*, presents the findings of quantitative surveys of registered voters who identify as Latino or Hispanic in the key "swing states" of Colorado, Florida and Nevada. The surveys were conducted by Public Opinion Strategies.

Overall, the survey found that the vast majority of Latino voters in these states support a multi-pronged approach to reshaping America's energy policy, including overwhelming support for a renewable requirement, higher energy efficiency standards, and capping carbon pollution. At least three-quarters in each state say they would tell Congress to take action now on such an energy proposal.

In addition, a majority of Latino voters in each state say that supporting such an energy policy proposal would make them more likely to vote for a candidate for U.S. Senate in that state. Despite the difficult economy, at least 85% of Latino voters in each state say they would be willing to pay higher energy prices in order to increase the amount of our energy needs met by renewable energy sources. More than three-in-five in each state say that efforts to reduce global warming pollution by switching to clean energy will create new American jobs, rather than cost us jobs or not affecting jobs in this country. Similarly, there is strong agreement that their state can both reduce global warming pollution and expand jobs and economic prosperity at the same time.

In fact, Latino voters in these three states express strong overall concern about global warming as a problem. The vast majority of these voters say global warming is the result of man-made pollution, feel it is our moral obligation to reduce it, and say that they are willing to make some changes and sacrifice in order to address this problem.

APPENDIX

Methodology

Public Opinion Strategies completed a total of 900 interviews with registered voters who identify as Latino or Hispanic in three states: Florida, Colorado and Nevada. The margin of sampling error for each statewide survey of 300 Latino voters is +/- 5.66%; margins of error for subgroups within the sample will be larger. In each state we interviewed respondents both on traditional landline telephones and cell phones. Respondents were provided the opportunity to complete the survey in either Spanish or English. Interviews were completed March 3-4, 6-8, 2010.

KEY FINDINGS

VIEWS ON ENERGY POLICY

There is strong support for a multi-pronged approach to reshaping America's energy policy which includes increasing the generation and use of renewable energy, creating new standards and incentives for energy efficiency, and requiring a reduction in carbon pollution.

As one can see in FIGURE 1, three-quarters or greater in each of these three states indicate support for each element tested. "Strong" support stands at 60% or higher in Nevada and Colorado, and at 70% or higher in Florida.

FIGURE 1: SUMMARY OF ENERGY POLICY PROPOSAL ELEMENTS - % SUPPORT

Proposal Elements	Florida Latinos	Nevada Latinos	Colorado Latinos
A clean energy plan that requires electric power companies to generate one quarter of their electricity from clean, renewable sources such as wind, geothermal and solar by the year 2025.	94%	93%	87%
An energy efficiency plan that includes new standards and incentives to use smarter energy technologies and save energy where we live, where we work, and on the road.	96%	89%	87%
A global warming plan that caps carbon pollution and requires energy companies to reduce this pollution by twenty percent over the next decade.	89%	88%	78%

Three-quarters of Latino voters say that Congress should take action now on such an energy proposal. When asked what they would tell Congress about this proposal, substantial majorities say to take action now (78% in Florida, 80% in Nevada and 75% in Colorado). Less than one-quarter in any of these states say that Congress should wait. Moreover, voters are fairly intense in this view, with majorities saying they feel strongly about Congress taking action now on energy policy (63% in Florida, 64% in Nevada and 61% in Colorado).

Majorities of virtually all key Latino voter sub-groups indicate support for Congress acting now. This support for action crosses party lines in all three states as seen in FIGURE 2:

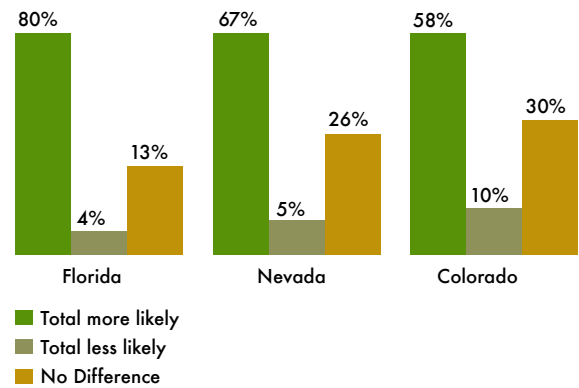
FIGURE 2: TAKE ACTION NOW % BY PARTY REGISTRATION

% Say Take Action Now	Florida Latinos	Nevada Latinos	Colorado Latinos
Republican	94%	93%	87%
Independent	96%	89%	87%
Democrats	89%	88%	78%

Moreover, majorities in all three states – and particularly in Florida – say that supporting these energy proposals would make them more likely to vote in support of a U.S. Senate candidate.

Latino voters were asked whether they would be “more likely or less likely to vote for a U.S. Senate candidate if he or she supported these proposals to increase the use of renewable energy and reduce global warming pollution” or whether that issue would make no difference in how they would vote. This issue resonates strongly with Florida Latinos (80% more likely, 58% much more likely), and Nevada Latinos (67% more likely, 51% much more likely), as well as to a lesser extent in Colorado (58% more likely, 37% much more likely), as illustrated in FIGURE 3. Virtually no one is less inclined to support a U.S. Senate candidate who takes this stance.

FIGURE 3: EFFECT ON VOTE DECISION FOR U.S. SENATE CANDIDATE



INDEPENDENT VOTERS IN ALL THREE STATES

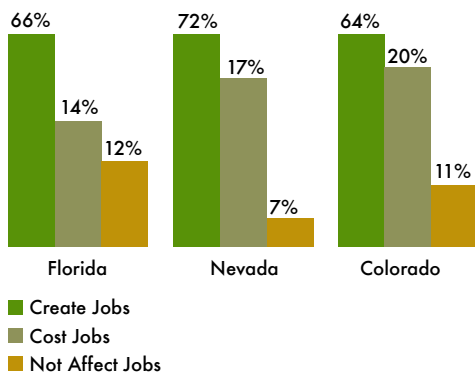
Fully 52% of Latino Independents in Florida, 45% of Latino Independents in Nevada and 30% of Latino Independents in Colorado all say they would be much more likely to vote for a Senate candidate who supports these types of energy proposals. 30% is typically considered the threshold at which an issue can be considered effective). In addition, this can be considered an effective stance among the all important swing voter group of Independents in all three states.

ECONOMIC IMPACT ISSUES

Latino voters in each state say they would be willing to pay higher energy prices in order to increase the amount of our energy needs met by renewable energy sources. At least four-in-five Latino voters in each state expresses a willingness to pay somewhat more in higher energy prices each month in order to “increase the amount of our energy needs which are met by renewable energy sources like wind and solar power.” Fully 91% in Colorado and Nevada and 81% in Florida say they would pay something more. Significant proportions in each state are willing to pay \$25 more per month in order to achieve this goal (37% in Colorado, 37% in Nevada and 34% in Florida). One possible reason Latino voters in these states may be this supportive of a shift in energy policies is their strikingly positive perception of how it will benefit the economy by creating new American jobs. When asked about the impact on jobs of “efforts to reduce global warming by switching to clean energy,” by at least three-to-one margins Latino voters say that it is more likely to create new American jobs than to cost us jobs. This sentiment is shared across the three states as evidenced in FIGURE 4:

Similarly, Latino voters say that their state can reduce global warming pollution and still have a solid economy. As we have seen in other research among the broader electorate nationally, Latino voters in these three states do not perceive there to be a trade-off between benefitting the environment and promoting economic prosperity. Considerable majorities agree with the idea that their state “can reduce global warming pollution and expand jobs and economic prosperity at the same time” (85% in Florida, 87% in Nevada, and 82% in Colorado). This sentiment is strongly held (67% in Florida strongly agree, 59% in Nevada strongly agree, and 50% in Colorado strongly agree).

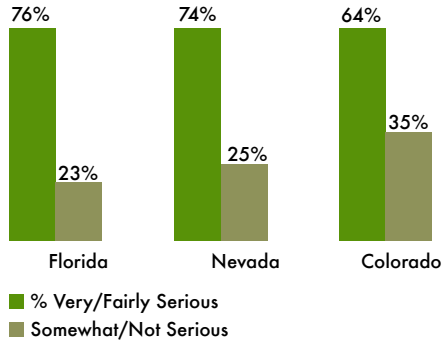
FIGURE 4: IMPACT ON JOBS



IEWS OF GLOBAL WARMING

There is a shared sense among Latinos in these states that global warming is a serious problem. Indeed, majorities in all three states view this as a “very serious” problem (53% in Florida, 55% in Nevada and 50% in Colorado). Adding in the proportion that say this is at least fairly serious, and essentially three-quarters view it as serious as seen in FIGURE 5:

FIGURE 5: PERCENTAGE THAT THINK IT’S VERY/FAIRLY SERIOUS VERSUS SOMEWHAT/NOT SERIOUS



The view that global warming is a serious problem is shared across most key sub-groups of Latino voters. However, like with all voters nationally, there is a partisan dimension to this initial reaction to global warming, particularly in Colorado where there is a 40 point gap in perceptions (38% of GOP Latinos, 57% of Independents and 78% of Democrats believe it is a very or fairly serious problem). This gap is 26 points in Nevada (55% of GOP and 81% of Democrats say it is a serious problem) and 20 points in Florida (65% of GOP and 85% of Democrats say it is a serious problem).

Latino voters across these states share a number of core perceptions of global warming:

First, Latino voters across these states have almost exactly the same level of agreement that global warming is mainly the “result of manmade pollution” rather than “the result of natural processes.” Fully 73% of Florida Latinos, 70% of those in Nevada and 68% in Colorado side with the view that global warming is due to manmade pollution. Less than one-quarter in each state believe it is due to natural processes.

Most strikingly, there is strong agreement among Latino voters that “it is our moral obligation to reduce global warming,” as demonstrated in FIGURE 6. While a significant proportion of Latino voters in each state identify themselves as supporters of conservative religious organizations (35% in Florida, 37% in Nevada and 27% in Colorado), there is no relationship between this affiliation and the view that reducing global warming is a moral obligation.

As one can see in FIGURE 6, these voters also overwhelmingly tell us that they believe acting now is more cost effective than waiting and that they personally are ready to make some changes out of their concern about reducing global warming.

FIGURE 6: PERCENTAGE THAT AGREES WITH STATEMENTS

Statements	Florida Latinos	Nevada Latinos	Colorado Latinos
I understand that reducing global warming will take sacrifices from all of us, and I am ready to make some changes.	91%	91%	83%
It is our moral obligation to reduce global warming.	89%	86%	80%
Solving global warming problems now will cost less money than if we wait until later.	91%	85%	71%

The perception that global warming is contributing to a number of problems already in these states is fairly significant.

Just looking at the percentage of Latino voters who say that global warming is contributing to these issues now in FIGURE 7, majorities and near majorities link this issue to weather, health and wildlife issues in their state. The view exceeds 70% for each problem in every state when adding in those who think global warming will eventually contribute to each issue.

FIGURE 7: PERCENTAGE THAT SAY GLOBAL WARMING IS CURRENTLY CONTRIBUTING TO THE PROBLEM

Problems	Florida Latinos	Nevada Latinos	Colorado Latinos
Increased allergies, asthma and other health problems	59%	59%	54%
Declining numbers of fish and native wildlife	58%	53%	50%
Droughts	59%	55%	48%
Extreme weather changes like cold snaps and heat waves	62%	56%	47%
Extreme weather like tornadoes and hurricanes	58%	43%	45%

It is worth noting that we tend to find recent events and local distinctions often dramatically affect responses to this line of questioning among the broader electorate, and it appears to among Latinos as well. Predictably, Florida Latinos are much more likely than those in the inland states of Nevada and Colorado to connect global warming with storms like hurricanes, for example. There is less distinction on health or wildlife issues. Sportsmen are actually less likely to attribute global warming as affecting native fish and wildlife populations than are Latinos who are not hunters or anglers.

Latino voters across these states are engaging in outdoor activities by wide margins and significant pluralities identify as “an environmentalist.”

- Latino voters are most likely to indicate that they have visited a local or neighborhood park in the last year (84% in Florida, 91% in Nevada and 87% in Colorado). This is not surprising given that these respondents are somewhat more likely than the overall electorate of their state to be in urban areas.

- Majorities indicate having visited a national or state park in the last year as well (51% in Florida, 60% in Nevada, and 65% in Colorado).

- Latino voters also say they have visited a natural area to engage in some outdoor recreation activities in the last year (hike, bike, walk, horseback ride, canoe, or engage in some other outdoor recreation activity) A 56% majority in Florida, 62% in Nevada, and 70% in Colorado indicate participation in the past year. There is a strong relationship with age and engagement in outdoor recreation in natural areas, with younger respondents across these states significantly more likely to respond affirmatively.

- While Latinos are engaging in these activities annually, smaller proportions think of themselves as environmentalists. Those who identify themselves as an 8-10 on a ten point scale where 10 is a description that is perfect for you when it comes to “environmentalist” is 38% in Florida, 40% in Nevada, and 28% in Colorado.

CONCLUSION

There is strong support among Latino voters in Florida, Nevada and Colorado for a shift in the nation's energy policy that includes addressing global warming. Latino voters say that they want Congress to take action on this issue now, and would be more inclined to support a U.S. Senate candidate who supports a proposal to reshape America's energy policy as outlined here. These voters say that they believe actions to address global warming and increase the use of clean energy will create new American jobs and it will be more cost effective to engage now than to wait until later.

Across these states, there is a shared sentiment that global warming is a serious problem. Majorities and near majorities perceive it to be contributing right now to a host of health, wildlife and weather problems. They overwhelmingly believe we have a moral obligation to address this problem, and say they are willing to make changes personally to reduce global warming pollution. More specifically, they express a strong willingness to pay more in energy prices each month in order to obtain more of our energy from renewable sources.

While there are distinctions between states, these voters have significantly more in common in their perceptions on energy and global warming issues. As with the broader electorate, there are some partisan distinctions within the Latino community, but appear to be stronger in their support for taking action on this issue than these partisan sub-groups do nationally in public polls. Few other demographics consistently define attitudes, and many of these views are so strongly held and so widespread that distinctions are really gradations within overwhelming majorities.

LANGUAGE, RACIAL OR ETHNIC HERITAGE AND AGE BREAKDOWN OF VOTERS SURVEYED BY STATE

COLORADO

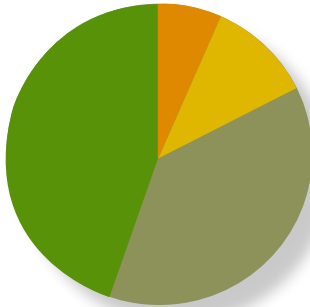
Language Colorado respondents chose to complete the survey:

English: 90%

Spanish: 10%

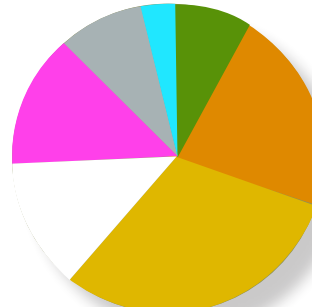
RACIAL OR ETHNIC HERITAGE OF LATINO VOTERS SURVEYED

What is your main racial or ethnic heritage? Is it...



- 67% LATINO OR HISPANIC WITH ANCESTRY FROM MEXICO
- 3% LATINO OR HISPANIC WITH ANCESTRY FROM CENTRAL OR SOUTH AMERICA
- 4% LATINO OR HISPANIC WITH ANCESTRY FROM CUBA, PUERTO RICO, OR THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
- 25% LATINO OR HISPANIC/OTHER

AGE BREAKDOWN OF RESPONDENTS:



- 8% 18 - 24
- 22% 25 - 34
- 28% 35 - 44
- 14% 45 - 54
- 14% 55 - 64
- 11% 65 AND ABOVE
- 3% REFUSED

FLORIDA

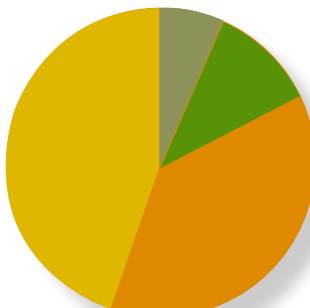
Language Florida respondents chose to complete the survey:

English: 31%

Spanish: 69%

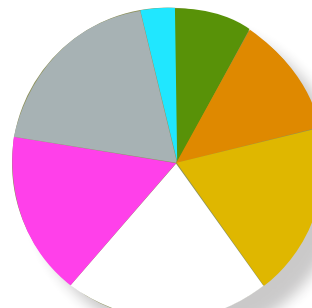
RACIAL OR ETHNIC HERITAGE OF LATINO VOTERS SURVEYED

What is your main racial or ethnic heritage? Is it...



- 14% LATINO OR HISPANIC WITH ANCESTRY FROM MEXICO
- 34% LATINO OR HISPANIC WITH ANCESTRY FROM CENTRAL OR SOUTH AMERICA
- 49% LATINO OR HISPANIC WITH ANCESTRY FROM CUBA, PUERTO RICO, OR THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
- 10% LATINO OR HISPANIC/OTHER

AGE BREAKDOWN OF RESPONDENTS:



- 6% 18 - 24
- 17% 25 - 34
- 19% 35 - 44
- 22% 45 - 54
- 15% 55 - 64
- 18% 65 AND ABOVE
- 5% REFUSED

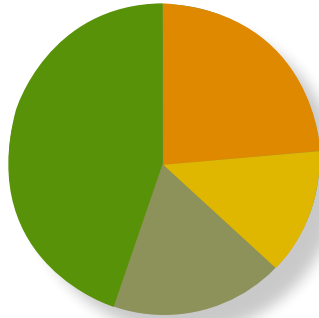
NEVADA

Language Nevada respondents chose to complete the survey:

English: 65%
Spanish: 35%

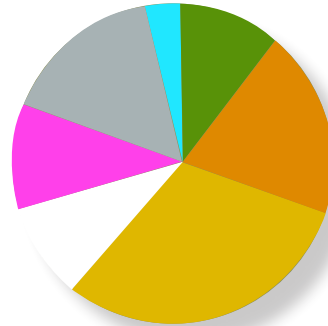
*RACIAL OR ETHNIC HERITAGE OF LATINO
VOTERS SURVEYED*

What is your main racial or ethnic heritage? Is it...



- 67% LATINO OR HISPANIC WITH ANCESTRY FROM MEXICO
- 13% LATINO OR HISPANIC WITH ANCESTRY FROM CENTRAL OR SOUTH AMERICA
- 8% LATINO OR HISPANIC WITH ANCESTRY FROM CUBA, PUERTO RICO, OR THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
- 12% LATINO OR HISPANIC/OTHER

AGE BREAKDOWN OF RESPONDENTS:



- 13% 18 - 24
- 17% 25 - 34
- 31% 35 - 44
- 10% 45 - 54
- 12% 55 - 64
- 15% 65 AND ABOVE
- 2% REFUSED

TABLE 1. Do you approve or disapprove of the job your Senator is doing in the U.S. senate?

	STR Approve	SMWT Approve	SMWT Disapprove	STR Disapprove	DK	REF
COLORADO						
Michael Bennet	11%	26%	10%	13%	40%	1%
37% TOTAL APPROVE						
23% TOTAL DISAPPROVE						
Mark Udall						
15%	28%	11%	16%	30%	1%	
43% TOTAL APPROVE						
27% TOTAL DISAPPROVE						
FLORIDA						
George LeMieux	6%	10%	3%	4%	73%	5%
16% TOTAL APPROVE						
7% TOTAL DISAPPROVE						
Bill Nelson						
12%	19%	6%	6%	54%	3%	
31% TOTAL APPROVE						
12% TOTAL DISAPPROVE						
NEVADA						
John Ensign	9%	22%	12%	17%	39%	1%
31% TOTAL APPROVE						
29% TOTAL DISAPPROVE						
Harry Reid						
26%	27%	9%	18%	20%	1%	
52% ^ TOTAL APPROVE						
27% TOTAL DISAPPROVE						

STR = Strongly
 SMWT = Somewhat
 DK = Don't Know
 REF = Refused

TABLE 2A. Generally speaking, do you think that the country is moving in the right direction or off on the wrong track?

	Right Direction	Wrong Track	No Opinion
COLORADO	40%	55%	5%
FLORIDA	29%	60%	11%
NEVADA	36%	55%	8%

TABLE 2B. Do you think that the country is moving in the right direction or off on the wrong track when it comes to meeting our current and future energy needs?

	Right Direction	Wrong Track	No Opinion
COLORADO	50%	44%	6%
FLORIDA	43%	48%	9%
NEVADA	48%	45%	7%

There is a proposal being considered in Washington to reshape American's energy policy that has several key elements. As I read each one of those to you, please tell me whether you support or oppose that piece of the proposal.

TABLE 3A. A clean energy plan that requires electric power companies to generate one-quarter of their electricity from clean, renewable sources such as wind, geothermal and solar by the year 2025.

	Total Support %	Total Oppose %	STR Support %	SMWT Support %	SMWT Oppose %	STR Oppose %	DK %	REF %
COLORADO	87	11	63	24	5	7	1	-
FLORIDA	94	2	79	1	*	2	3	1
NEVADA	89	8^	67	22	3	4	3	-

TABLE 3B. A global warming plan that caps carbon pollution and requires energy companies to reduce this pollution by twenty percent over the next decade?

	Total Support %	Total Oppose %	STR Support %	SMWT Support %	SMWT Oppose %	STR Oppose %	DK %	REF %
COLORADO	78 [^]	20	61	16	7	13	2	*
FLORIDA	89	9	73	16	3	6	2	1
NEVADA	88	10	63	25	5	5	2	-

TABLE 3C. An energy efficiency plan that includes new standards and incentives to use smarter energy technologies and save energy where we live, where we work, and on the road.

	Total Support %	Total Oppose %	STR Support %	SMWT Support %	SMWT Oppose %	STR Oppose %	DK %	REF %
COLORADO	87	10	62	25	5	5	3	-
FLORIDA	96	2 [^]	76	20	2	1	2	*
NEVADA	93 [^]	6	67	25	2	4	1	*

TABLE 4. And would you tell Congress to take action now or to wait on this proposal to reshape America’s energy policy? And how strongly do you feel about that?

	Take Action Now STR %	Take Action Now %	Wait %	Wait STR %	Unsure %
COLORADO	61	14	12	12	1
FLORIDA	63	15	15	4	3
NEVADA	64	16	11	6	2

TABLE 5. Would you be more likely or less likely to vote for a U.S. Senate candidate if he or she supported these proposals to increase the use of renewable energy and reduce global warming pollution, or would it make no difference in how you would vote?

	Much More Likely	SMWT More Likely	SMWT Less Likely	Much Less Likely	No Difference	DK
COLORADO	37	21	2	8	30	1
FLORIDA	58	22	2	2	13	3
NEVADA	51	17	3	2	26	1

TABLE 6. As you may know, this proposal to reshape America’s energy policy could increase prices for electricity, gasoline, and home heating oil as we invest in cleaner, renewable energy.

What is the most you would be willing to pay in higher energy prices per month to increase the amount of our energy needs which are met by renewable energy sources like wind and solar power

	50\$ or more (%)	25\$ (%)	15\$ (%)	10\$ or Less (%)	Nothing (%)	Unsure (%)
COLORADO	13	24	12	42	7	1
FLORIDA	14	20	15	32	15	4
NEVADA	11	26	18	35	6	2

TABLE 7. How serious do you think the problem of global warming is?

	Very Serious (%)	Fairly Serious (%)	SMWT Serious (%)	Not Serious At All (%)	DK (%)
COLORADO	50	14	18	17	1
FLORIDA	53	23	16	6	1
NEVADA	55	18	14	11	1

TABLE 8A. Solving global warming problems now will cost less money than if we wait until later.

	Total Agree (%)	Total Disagree (%)	STR Agree (%)	SMWT Agree (%)	SMWT Disagree (%)	STR Disagree (%)	DK (%)
COLORADO	71	27 [^]	53	18	11	17	1
FLORIDA	91	8	72	19	3	5	1
NEVADA	85	12	62	23	4	8	2

TABLE 8B. It is our moral obligation to reduce global warming.

	Total Agree (%)	Total Disagree (%)	STR Agree (%)	SMWT Agree (%)	SMWT Disagree (%)	STR Disagree (%)	DK (%)
COLORADO	80	19	60	20	6	14	1
FLORIDA	89	9	76	13	3	6	2
NEVADA	86	14	69	17	7	7	*

TABLE 8C. I understand that reducing global warming will take sacrifices from all of us, and I am ready to make some changes

	Total Agree (%)	Total Disagree (%)	STR Agree (%)	SMWT Agree (%)	SMWT Disagree (%)	STR Disagree (%)	DK (%)
COLORADO	83	16	58	25	4	13	1
FLORIDA	91	8 [^]	71	20	2	5	1
NEVADA	91 [^]	8 [^]	66	26	2	5	*

TABLE 8D. I believe my state can reduce global warming pollution and expand jobs and economic prosperity at the same time.

	Total Agree (%)	Total Disagree (%)	STR Agree (%)	SMWT Agree (%)	SMWT Disagree (%)	STR Disagree (%)	DK (%)
COLORADO	82	16	50	33	5	11	1
FLORIDA	85	12	67	18	8	4	2
NEVADA	87 [^]	12 [^]	59	27	5	8	1

TABLE 9. Do you think global warming is mainly the result of manmade pollution or mainly the result of natural processes? And, how strongly do you feel about this?

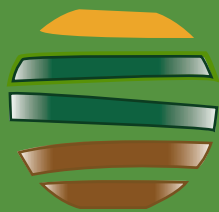
	Manmade STR (%)	Manmade SMWT (%)	Natural SMWT (%)	Natural STR (%)	DK (%)
COLORADO	49	18	9	15	8
FLORIDA	55	8	12	9	6
NEVADA	56	14	9	15	6

TABLE 10. For each of the following, do you think global warming pollution is currently contributing to that problem, will contribute to it over the next five to ten years, will contribute to it eventually, or will never contribute to that problem in your state?

	Total Contribute (%)	Currently Contributing (%)	5-10 years (%)	Eventually (%)	Never (%)	DK (%)
COLORADO						
Droughts	76	48	10	18	18	6
Extreme weather changes like cold snaps and heat waves	77	47	15	15	18	5
Extreme weather like tornadoes and hurricanes	70	45	12	13	22	8
Increased allergies, asthma and other health problems	76 [^]	54	9	12	21	3
Declining numbers of fish and native wildlife	80 [^]	50	12	19	14	5
FLORIDA						
Droughts	88 [^]	59	12	16	9	4
Extreme weather changes like cold snaps and heat waves	88	62	11	15	8	3
Extreme weather like tornadoes and hurricanes	87	58	12	17	8	4
Increased allergies, asthma and other health problems	86	59	14	13	10	5
Declining numbers of fish and native wildlife	90	58	13	19	7	3
NEVADA						
Droughts	80	55	10	15	14	6
Extreme weather changes like cold snaps and heat waves	83 [^]	56	13	15	12	5
Extreme weather like tornadoes and hurricanes	73	43	10	20	22	5
Increased allergies, asthma and other health problems	85	59	11	15	11	5
Declining numbers of fish and native wildlife	83	53	14	16	12	5

TABLE 11. Which comes closer to your point of view? Efforts to reduce global warming by switching to clean energy...

	Will Cost American Jobs (%)	Will Not Affect American Jobs (%)	Will Create New American Jobs (%)	Unsure (%)
COLORADO	20	11	64	5
FLORIDA	14	12	66	8
NEVADA	17	7	72	4



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