



## **A survey on opinions about climate change, climate policy and the concept of science - among young scientists in Qingdao and Hamburg (2015 and 2017)**

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We have run surveys among Qingdao and Hamburg students, featuring a set of identical questions, which have also been used in a series of five „Bray and von Storch“ surveys among climate researchers since 1996.

We do not claim that your results would be representative for Chinese or German students; however, we propose a number of hypotheses, which need independent confirmation.

- There is high confidence among Hamburg that climate change is real, and that the driving cause is anthropogenic; this confidence is considerably smaller in Qingdao. In Qingdao the dominant task of science is disentangling causes and effects, while in Hamburg it is „the motivation of people to act“.
- The simulation of clouds and precipitation is not considered good, but hydrodynamics and radiation are considered much better. Hamburg students have more confidence in models than in the other two samples.
- The norms of D. Layton about the “nature of science” are generally accepted to some extent, and are suggested to be more important, in particular so among the Hamburg students. According to these norms, science is “objective, not constrained by social and institutional commitments and a yardstick the validity of everyday thinking.”
- Chinese scholars seem to be considerably less willing to share information than Hamburg students.