

Fighting Climate Change: International Attitudes Toward Climate Policies

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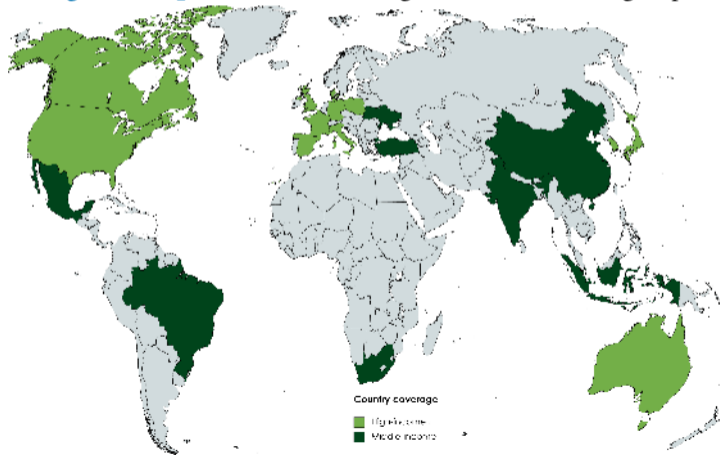
November 2022

An international survey

Large-scale cross-country survey to analyse attitudes on climate change and climate policies.

Wide country coverage:

20 countries in all world regions, middle-income as well as high-income, covering 72% of global CO₂ emissions, including 18 out of the 21 largest polluters.



Filling some gaps in existing research

A large literature has shown that:

Most people across the World are concerned about CC and want to fight it

Stokes, Wike & Carle (15); Ipsos (20); Leiserowitz et al. (21); UNDP (21)

Three beliefs are key for carbon tax support: that it is effective, fair, and in one's self-interest

Thalmann (04); Bristow et al. (10); Kallbekken & Sælen (11); Brannlund & Persson (12); Carattini et al. (17); Bergquist et al. (20); Sommer, Mattauch & Pahle (22); Douenne & Fabre (22)

Political identity and trust shape beliefs more than information

Kahan (13); Sunstein et al. (17); Levi, Flachsland & Jakob (20); Mildemberger et al. (22)

Already various reviews

Carattini, Carvalho & Fankhauser (18), Klenert et al. (18) and Maestre-Andrés, Drews & van den Bergh (19) on carbon pricing; Drews & van den Bergh (16) and Fairbrother (22) on all kinds of policies; Boon-Falleur et al. (22) on social cognition

Our survey fills gaps in existing research:

Wide scope: past surveys are typically limited to a single (developed) country, focus on carbon pricing, and existing international surveys include only very general questions.

Detailed questions on **various policies, including global policies**

Causal evidence on what info works and **incentive compatibility**

Questionnaire

Questionnaire

Background of respondent:

Socio-demographics, political views, energy use, consumption habits.

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Open-ended question:

Main considerations about climate change; supported climate policies.

Questionnaire

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Socio-demographics, political views, energy use, consumption habits.



Open-ended question:

Main considerations about climate change; supported climate policies.



Video Treatment



~2,000 respondents

Random assignment

29%

24%

24%

24%

Control group

Climate Impacts

Climate Policy

Climate + Policy

No video information provided



Local impacts of climate change



1. Ban on combustion-car engines
2. Carbon tax w/ cash transfers
3. Green infrastructure program



Questionnaire

Local climate impact



With the mix of more hurricanes, rising sea levels, more heatwaves, and lower agricultural output

Green infrastructure program



In the US, such a programme could create 4 million jobs in green sectors, such as public transportation, renewable power plants, buildings' insulation, or sustainable agriculture.

[See US climate video](#)

Ban on combustion-engine cars



so that only electric or hydrogen vehicles can be sold after 2030.

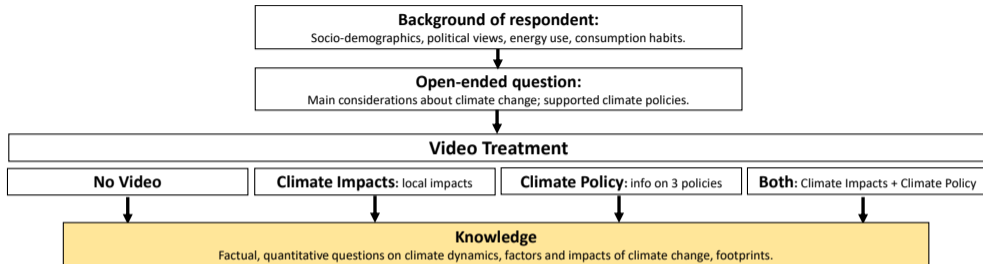
Carbon tax with cash transfers



To compensate people for the higher prices, the revenues of the carbon tax would be redistributed to all households, regardless of their income.

[See US policy video](#)

Questionnaire



What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity?

None

A little

Some

A lot

Most

Which source of electric energy emits the most greenhouse gases to provide power for a house?

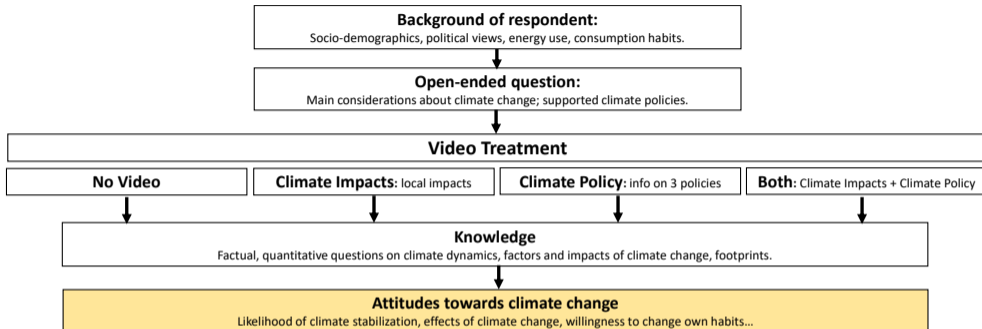
Please rank the items from 1 (most) to 3 (least) (by clicking and dragging the items).

Gas-fired power plant

Nuclear power plant

Coal-fired power station

Questionnaire



To what extent do you think that it is technically feasible to stop greenhouse gas emissions while maintaining satisfactory standards of living in the U.S.?

Not at all

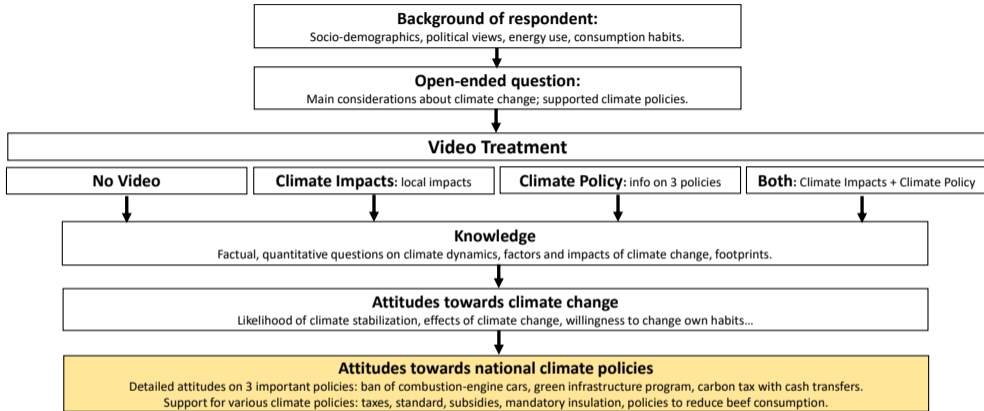
A little

Moderately

A lot

A great deal

Questionnaire



Do you support or oppose a ban on combustion-engine cars where alternatives such as public transports are made available to people?

Strongly
oppose

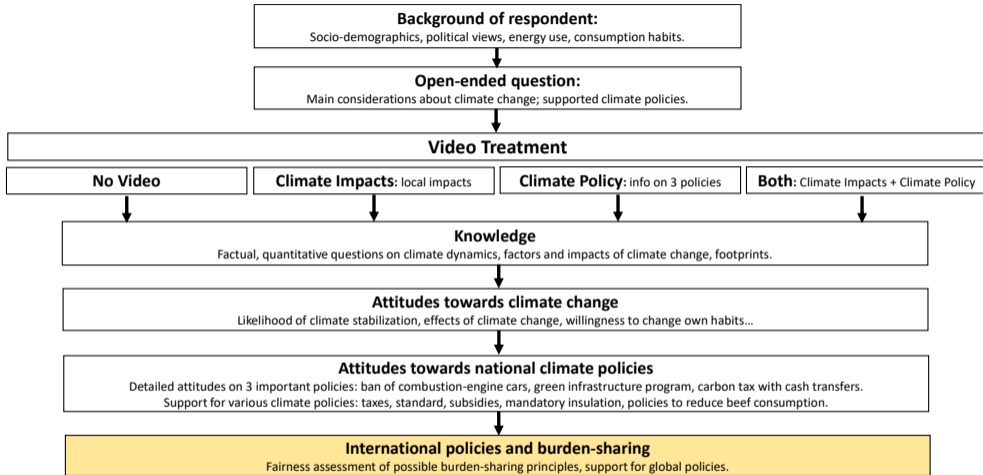
Somewhat
oppose

Neither
support nor
oppose

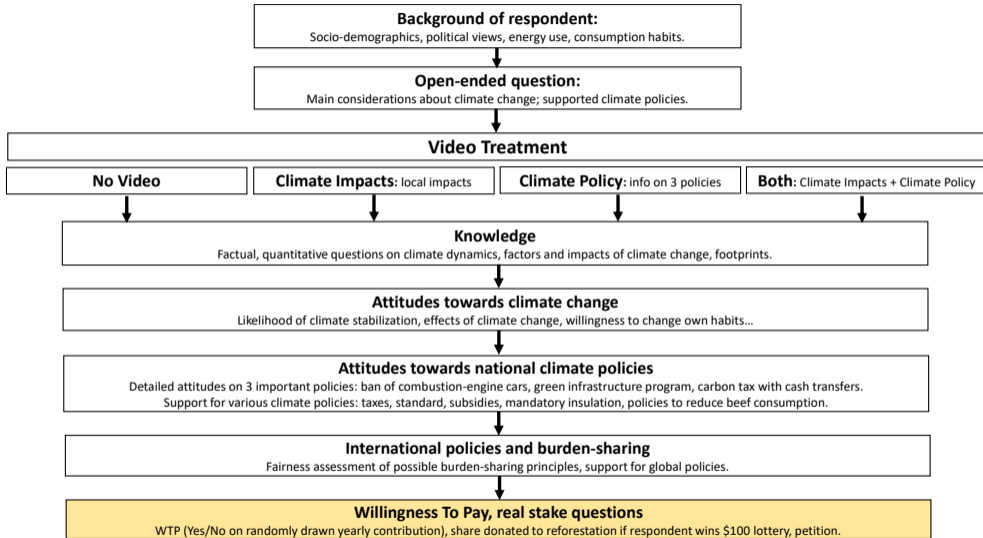
Somewhat
support

Strongly
support

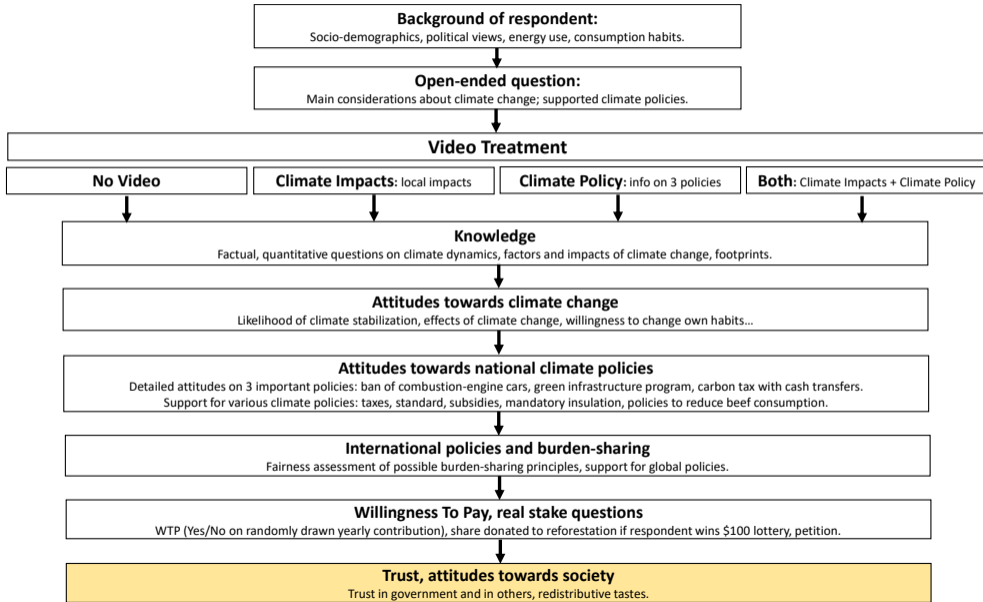
Questionnaire



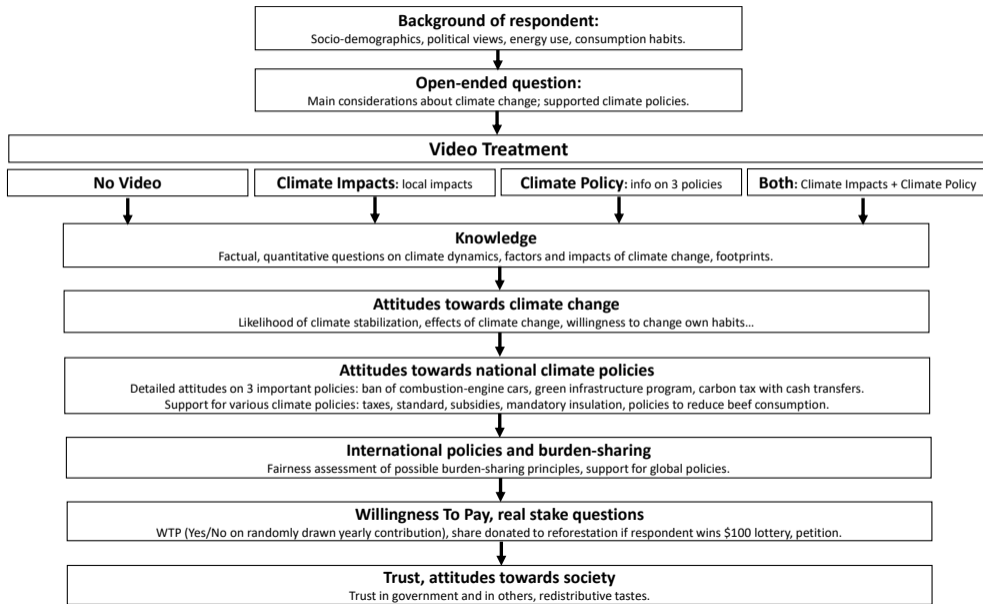
Questionnaire



Questionnaire



Questionnaire



Sample quality

Ensuring data quality

In each country, $\approx 2,000$ respondents selected through quotas that **ensure representativeness** along: **gender, age, income, region, urban/rural**. [▶ See table](#)

All results are re-weighted along quota variables to increase representativeness even further.

Screening question in the middle of the survey.

Appeal to people's social responsibility by insisting they should answer carefully and honestly, for the sake of science.

Warn that “incoherent and **rushed responses**” (< 11 min) are **dismissed** and disqualified for monetary compensation.

Record time spent on separate questions & overall survey (median: 28 min).

Ask for feedback post survey, whether felt survey was biased (**74% find it unbiased**). [▶ Details](#)

Open field

Open field – categories [▶ Details](#)

“When thinking about climate change, what are your main considerations? What should the [country] government do regarding climate change?”

	High-income	Australia	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Poland	South Korea	Spain	United Kingdom	United States	Middle-income	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	Mexico	South Africa	Turkey	Ukraine
Worry / Should act	55	56	63	64	62	62	75	39	60	34	80	71	30	64	77	47	53	59	91	72	68	52
Activity/ies mentioned	33	27	43	44	39	37	44	21	45	16	41	37	17	39	63	21	30	39	49	51	28	36
Instrument(s) mentioned	13	9	25	13	14	10	20	6	18	5	14	20	5	10	16	8	8	3	20	20	3	7
No worry / Should not act	7	14	7	5	6	11	3	4	6	1	5	10	12	2	4	1	1	0	1	3	3	5
Do not know	6	9	8	10	10	9	6	2	7	2	5	6	5	2	3	1	1	1	0	1	4	4
Empty	9	6	4	13	14	9	3	16	9	8	2	7	9	11	3	16	19	29	1	2	4	5
Ambiguous	6	10	9	0	16	8	0	5	7	5	9	6	4	9	0	13	12	9	6	2	20	14

Open field – sectors and instruments [▶ Details](#)

“When thinking about climate change, what are your main considerations? What should the [country] government do regarding climate change?”

	High-income	Australia	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Poland	South Korea	Spain	United Kingdom	United States	Middle-income	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	Mexico	South Africa	Turkey	Ukraine
damages	4	2	4	2	6	3	3	21	2	0	2	4	3	5	2	9	6	9	2	8	2	3
adaptation	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	5	2	13	1	2	2	0
change lifestyle	2	0	1	3	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	0	1	3	6	1	0	2	1	0	0
companies	6	2	12	3	11	5	12	1	1	1	15	7	4	8	9	1	3	3	28	14	4	7
trash/recycling/plastic	8	5	12	11	9	7	12	4	7	4	16	13	4	12	10	3	9	8	29	15	8	17
cars/transport	10	7	15	17	14	13	15	3	8	3	13	18	3	9	7	15	9	7	15	10	5	8
power/energy	15	27	15	16	10	14	20	12	31	10	19	19	6	11	9	8	7	4	17	26	7	16
housing/insulation	2	1	2	2	3	1	4	0	3	0	2	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
agriculture/forest	4	4	3	13	4	4	5	4	6	1	3	5	2	17	44	4	18	16	11	8	16	12
tax/incentives	5	4	14	6	5	3	12	1	1	2	5	7	3	3	5	0	1	1	4	7	1	3
bans/sanctions	2	0	3	2	1	3	3	1	4	1	4	2	0	4	6	1	3	1	11	4	2	3
standard	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
subsidies/investment	4	5	8	3	4	3	3	2	11	1	5	9	1	3	3	0	3	1	7	6	0	2

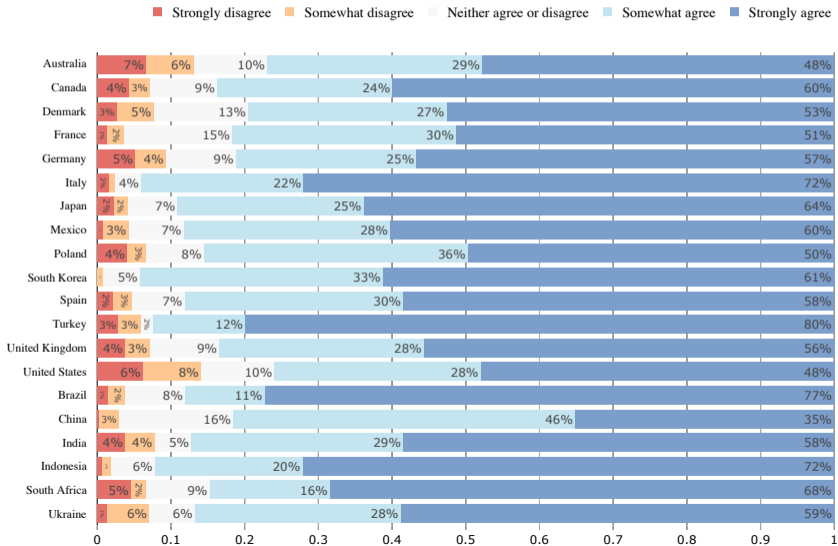
Open field – automatic search of mentions

	High-income	Australia	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Poland	South Korea	Taiwan	United Kingdom	United States	Middle-income	China	India	Indonesia	Mexico	South Africa	Ukraine			
meat	1	0	1	5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
natural	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	
world	7	7	6	9	5	7	5	17	4	6	5	7	7	7	10	4	8	4	4	8	11	5	
population	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	2
research	2	2	2	4	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	2	2	1	2	
tax	4	3	12	8	4	4	8	1	1	1	2	5	3	1	3	0	1	1	2	3	1	1	
education	3	1	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	6	2	2	7	9	0	5	5	10	13	8	1		
renewable	8	12	5	9	5	9	12	5	10	3	10	8	6	5	6	1	3	2	7	11	3	5	
solar	3	6	2	5	2	4	4	1	2	1	4	3	4	2	3	0	2	0	2	7	2	3	
coal	3	7	1	1	0	4	1	1	13	2	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	10	1	2	
electric	6	4	8	12	5	4	8	3	5	3	6	6	3	4	4	1	3	1	3	9	3	6	
electric car	2	1	3	8	2	1	3	0	2	0	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	
public transport	2	1	2	6	3	4	4	0	1	1	4	3	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	
nuclear	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	5	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
fossil	9	10	14	7	5	8	7	7	17	7	4	9	8	7	7	3	5	4	5	18	7	6	
plastic	4	2	5	4	3	4	4	2	4	3	5	6	2	3	4	0	5	4	4	3	2	3	
companies	8	4	13	6	10	8	13	3	3	5	14	5	7	8	9	2	5	4	18	11	7	7	
aviation	2	1	2	2	4	3	2	0	1	0	3	3	2	1	3	0	1	0	3	1	0	1	
justice	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	
waste	8	5	11	11	8	5	11	3	7	7	12	11	5	9	8	2	7	8	13	12	8	10	
forest	3	2	4	3	3	4	3	2	5	2	3	3	2	14	7	2	11	7	9	7	15	11	
heating	2	0	1	3	2	2	2	0	6	0	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	
subsidies	1	1	3	2	0	1	0	1	6	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	
investment	2	3	3	2	1	2	3	0	2	1	2	2	1	2	6	0	0	0	3	4	1	0	
ban	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	0	3	1	3	1	1	3	5	1	3	2	6	3	3	4	
standard	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
reduce	10	9	12	10	7	13	9	8	14	9	10	7	10	12	10	6	10	10	14	7	9		

Climate Knowledge

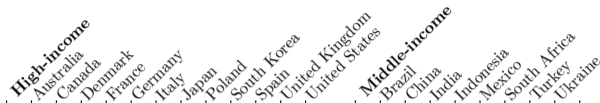
Consensus that CC is an important problem

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Climate change is an important problem."?



Mixed knowledge

% of respondents who agree with the following statements: [Detailed results](#)



CC is real, human-made, & its dynamics

CC exists, is anthropogenic



Cutting emissions by half insufficient to stop global warming



GHG emission ranking

GHG footprint of beef/meat is higher than chicken or pasta



GHG footprint of nuclear is lower than gas or coal



GHG footprint of plane is higher than car or train/bus



Total emissions of China are higher than other regions



Per capita emissions of the US are higher than other regions



CC gases

CO₂ is a greenhouse gas



Methane is a greenhouse gas



CC impacts if CC goes unabated

Severe droughts and heatwaves are likely



Sea-level rise is likely

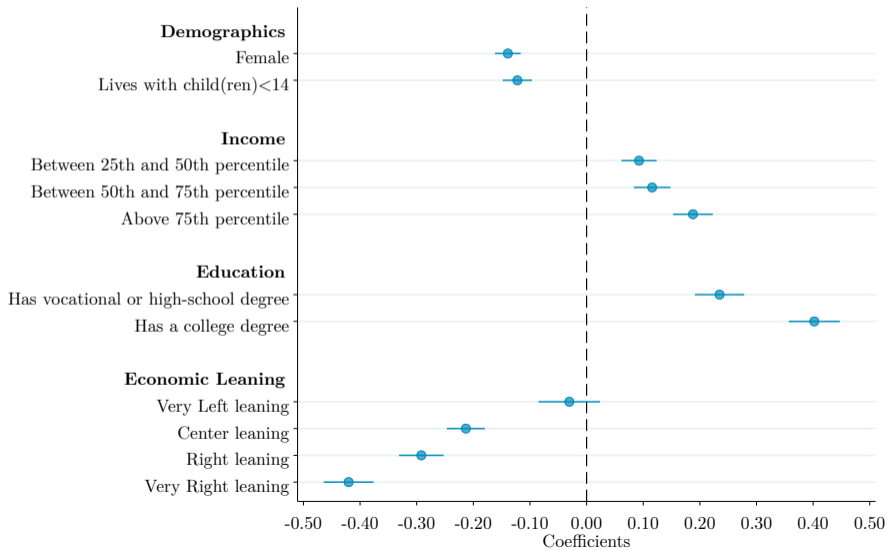


More frequent volcanic eruptions are unlikely



Who has better knowledge?

Who has better knowledge about climate change? [▶ Definition index](#)



Climate Attitudes

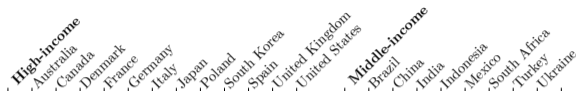
Grim views on the future

% of positive answers [▶ Detailed results](#)

	High-income	Australia	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Poland	South Korea	Spain	United Kingdom	United States	Middle-income	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	Mexico	South Africa	Turkey	Ukraine
World will be richer in 100 years	19	23	19	32	14	13	12	12	26	16	11	22	24	41	19	79	63	59	26	21	25	23
Technically possible to stop emissions by 2100	32	35	31	32	20	33	41	14	35	37	39	30	36	43	34	65	64	51	42	28	30	20
Likely that humans halt CC by 2100	38	44	37	39	29	30	38	28	42	48	39	40	40	63	52	80	78	79	53	53	63	35
CC will affect me negatively	38	32	36	16	30	37	49	41	46	63	47	26	36	61	62	48	72	64	63	59	73	29
Likely that CC causes extinction of humankind	59	59	60	42	59	49	63	63	69	74	56	60	55	71	63	56	81	83	69	67	74	70
Ambitious climate policies positive for economy	40	40	36	38	37	37	52	31	43	42	43	41	42	55	54	63	67	66	50	44	51	38
Ambitious climate policies negative for my lifestyle	22	22	22	12	16	28	18	27	22	34	24	20	24	40	29	46	55	51	30	32	48	16

Willing to adopt climate-friendly behavior under certain conditions

% “A lot” willing to adopt behavior, or factor “a lot” important to adopt a sustainable lifestyle. [▶ Details](#) , [▶ WTP](#)



Willingness to adopt climate friendly behaviors

Have a fuel-efficient or electric vehicle	54	45	52	60	45	45	78	48	53	57	60	51	50	69	78	65	74	67	70	60	73	62
Limit flying	51	37	53	49	56	64	64	37	58	43	62	46	39	55	52	59	66	56	59	48	44	49
Limit beef/meat consumption	40	31	38	33	38	45	62	24	49	36	44	44	36	44	44	48	62	49	40	33	35	35
Limit driving	37	26	35	33	32	41	57	37	41	36	47	37	29	49	41	62	66	54	47	38	46	25
Limit heating or cooling your home	34	25	27	33	39	36	55	26	37	29	46	30	28	48	46	56	68	60	59	39	34	9

Factors that would encourage behavior adoption

The well-off also changing their behavior	61	54	60	58	58	62	81	57	58	60	65	62	53	67	71	53	71	71	60	71	76	59
Having enough financial support	58	49	58	49	45	64	71	47	64	63	68	61	52	66	65	53	67	68	63	72	67	68
One's community also changing behaviors	55	45	52	56	40	55	80	51	56	68	63	50	47	66	69	53	70	72	63	72	72	46
Country adopting ambitious climate policies	49	40	43	45	42	54	72	47	50	61	59	40	32	58	57	68	71	64	52	51	60	30

Real-stakes

Willing to donate to reforestation cause	77	71	74	69	73	72	85	83	83	86	76	75	82	91	85	99	92	96	86	90	85	92
Willing to sign petition supporting climate action	69	54	70	59	66	66	77	72	81	83	85	67	51	90	75	96	96	96	90	88	87	84

Support for climate action

Green investments are plebiscited.

Share of support (somewhat or strongly) for the national policies. [▶ Detailed results](#) , [▶ description](#)

	High-income										Middle-income											
	Australia	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Poland	South Korea	Spain	United Kingdom	United States	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	Mexico	South Africa	Turkey	Ukraine		
Support for Main Climate Policies																						
Green infrastructure program	57	49	56	53	57	42	78	48	58	68	71	54	50	78	77	82	80	80	84	73	76	69
Ban on combustion-engine cars	43	35	47	41	28	32	54	41	44	52	54	45	39	65	60	72	77	65	67	53	62	58
Carbon tax with cash transfers	37	34	41	30	29	28	47	35	36	53	44	34	33	59	47	80	71	67	55	52	55	39
Support for Other Climate Policies																						
Subsidies to low-carbon technologies	67	62	65	67	56	64	79	69	75	71	73	65	57	73	77	75	68	79	66	75	75	68
Mandatory and subsidized insulation of buildings	66	70	64	70	64	60	73	59	72	72	71	70	53	75		80				73	75	75
Ban on polluting cars in city centers	60	53	60	66	57	50	76	64	61	52	64	65	49	71	65	73	74	85	72	66	60	67
Funding clean energy in low-income countries	54	49	50	53	48	48	76	53	55	57	65	51	50	73	63	71	75	81	74	76	66	78
Ban on combustion-engine cars w. alternatives available	48	38	47	42	42	41	58	51	48	58	57	52	44	68	60	78	77	72	66	62	64	63
Tax on flying (+20%)	45	35	44	60	46	53	41	47	44	42	44	46	33	52	39	61	64	68	51	43	45	36
Tax on fossil fuels (\$45/tCO2)	36	36	40	43	31	31	38	35	27	42	39	38	34	48	35	58	64	58	41	38	52	28
Support for Carbon Tax With:																						
Funding environmental infrastructures	63	60	48	60	65	60	76	56	68	78	69	63	56	75	78	76	71	81	73	79	73	69
Subsidies to low-carbon tech.	63	58	49	52	57	66	76	68	71	79	69	59	53	73	74	79	68	79	71	78	66	65
Reduction in personal income taxes	57	52	48	38	62	54	72	64	69	62	67	52	49	69	69	74	68	74	69	68	66	64
Cash transfers to the poorest households	53	51	48	41	55	47	68	54	50	59	63	57	46	73	67	82	69	86	66	65	82	62
Cash transfers to constrained households	50	50	42	36	55	47	62	47	39	62	61	52	44	64	59	69	63	74	59	60	65	61
Tax rebates for the most affected firms	48	41	41	38	52	34	66	49	61	59	55	41	43	62	59	72	65	68	54	63	55	56
Reduction in the public deficit	48	40	39	34	49	39	66	50	56	48	62	44	48	63	62	72	65	70	61	62	57	52
Equal cash transfers to all households	38	37	38	27	45	31	42	43	37	42	44	33	38	61	45	70	64	76	62	57	59	53
Reduction in corporate income taxes	37	29	32	24	37	25	55	38	48	48	50	26	29	58	54	67	60	67	61	50	60	42
Support for Cattle-Related Policies																						
Subsidies on organic and local vegetables	56	42	50	59	52	56	71	46	73	62	65	49	43	68	62	79		77	58	59	80	58
Ban of intensive cattle farming	42	32	41	31	55	49	64	17	44	44	43	50	36	39	38	50		45	46	28	32	25
Removal of subsidies for cattle farming	34	31	33	32	28	38	42	16	34	31	42	37	38	39	43	47		51	47	27	31	22
A high tax on cattle products, doubling beef prices	30	24	27	31	29	40	37	19	30	26	31	31	31	36	33	48		49	37	30	26	24

Most policies receive a relative majority support.

Share of support for the national policies among non-Indifferent. [▶ Detailed results](#)

	High-income										Middle-income											
	Australia	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Poland	South Korea	Spain	United Kingdom	United States	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	Mexico	South Africa	Turkey	Ukraine		
Support for Main Climate Policies																						
Green infrastructure program	79	68	77	76	77	58	94	78	82	95	86	78	71	93	90	98	91	97	91	89	92	87
Ban on combustion-engine cars	56	50	61	49	39	40	74	59	56	73	62	60	55	81	77	95	86	88	76	70	83	70
Carbon tax with cash transfers	56	50	60	45	45	39	72	60	55	79	59	55	52	79	70	96	85	89	71	73	73	63
Support for Other Climate Policies																						
Subsidies to low-carbon technologies	87	82	86	89	76	84	96	91	91	93	87	90	78	90	86	91	84	94	87	93	90	90
Mandatory and subsidized insulation of buildings	84	86	83	84	81	77	90	83	88	95	86	89	71	90		98				91	87	83
Ban on polluting cars in city centers	75	70	76	78	69	67	80	85	78	71	73	80	65	85	78	93	87	96	85	82	72	78
Funding clean energy in low-income countries	75	68	71	75	67	69	91	80	80	80	81	72	66	89	77	93	88	93	92	90	83	91
Ban on combustion-engine cars w. alternatives available	64	52	63	53	59	53	81	72	61	80	65	66	62	82	73	96	84	87	78	77	82	77
Tax on flying (+20%)	57	45	58	70	56	64	57	65	59	56	53	59	44	66	48	86	78	82	63	52	57	49
Tax on fossil fuels (\$45/tCO2)	46	45	50	50	38	40	49	47	37	58	46	53	42	61	43	81	78	71	50	48	72	37
Support for Carbon Tax With:																						
Subsidies to low-carbon tech.	85	80	67	84	83	88	94	92	89	97	86	87	75	92	93	98	87	97	91	92	88	89
Funding environmental infrastructures	85	80	68	83	88	83	92	90	87	94	88	85	77	92	92	96	89	96	92	91	89	90
Reduction in personal income taxes	79	73	66	60	80	80	92	88	87	88	83	76	69	87	86	95	84	91	86	85	85	87
Reduction in the public deficit	78	74	61	67	79	73	90	80	82	83	86	78	74	89	84	95	90	96	87	90	81	83
Cash transfers to the poorest households	71	70	64	60	71	69	87	75	65	78	75	77	62	86	81	97	83	95	77	77	93	79
Tax rebates for the most affected firms	71	64	61	59	71	53	89	75	80	86	74	68	63	82	77	96	85	92	69	83	74	79
Cash transfers to constrained households	70	70	59	58	73	66	84	71	62	81	74	77	62	83	77	93	82	92	72	76	86	81
Reduction in corporate income taxes	55	43	46	40	56	41	82	57	73	74	68	40	42	79	74	88	78	88	82	72	78	64
Equal cash transfers to all households	54	52	52	40	60	46	63	62	55	63	56	50	55	77	58	91	81	91	73	70	75	67
Support for Cattle-Related Policies																						
Subsidies on organic and local vegetables	75	59	69	72	73	74	90	72	89	84	78	70	64	82	77	96		90	72	72	91	69
Ban of intensive cattle farming	57	44	56	40	69	66	81	31	60	66	54	66	51	51	49	80		61	59	36	42	31
Removal of subsidies for cattle farming	49	44	51	43	41	61	65	26	50	52	52	54	55	54	60	78		71	65	38	36	31
A high tax on cattle products, doubling beef prices	39	31	36	37	37	53	51	26	43	38	37	42	39	46	41	64		64	45	38	32	29

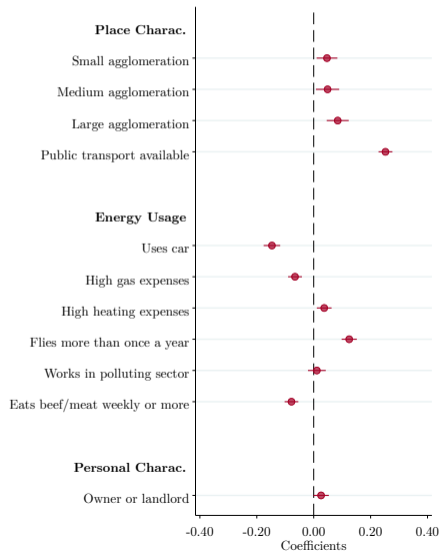
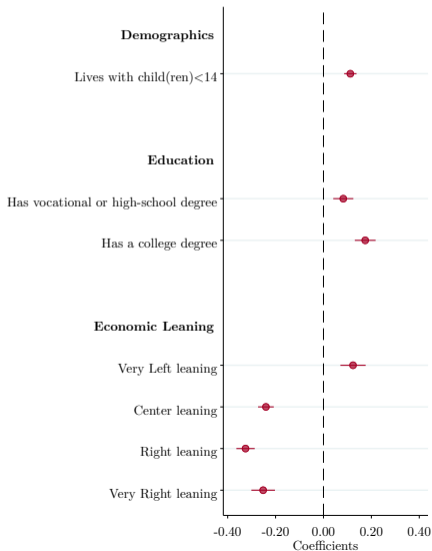
Global policies are strongly supported.

Share of support (somewhat or strongly) for the main global policies among non-*indifferent*. [▶ Detailed results](#)

	High-income	Australia	Canada	Denmark*	France*	Germany	Italy	Japan	Poland	South Korea	Spain	United Kingdom	United States*	Middle-income	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	Mexico	South Africa	Turkey	Ukraine
Level of climate policies needed: global	85	78	87	81	85	88	92	94	88	86	88	88	70	85	88	87	78	86	88	90	82	76
Level of climate policies needed: federal/continental	46	67	58	48	37	48	30	NA	40	NA	40	47	52	48	48	61	67	50	41	42	41	24
Level of climate policies needed: state/national	44	54	50	45	27	45	28	50	38	65	34	53	41	42	36	32	59	35	26	53	58	35
Level of climate policies needed: local	36	48	45	33	26	37	24	35	37	41	30	43	35	35	35	29	50	24	28	42	41	27
If other do more, [country] should do more	88	84	91	87	88	82	91	92	82	90	89	90	87	91	89	95	86	94	92	89	93	80
If other do less, [country] should do more	88	82	86	91	87	82	95	91	89	90	91	85	86	93	93	93	89	96	97	93	92	87
Global carbon budget (+2°C) divided in tradable country shares	84	79	85	NA	NA	74	89	82	81	92	85	90	NA	90	82	95	89	95	92	90	88	88
Emission share should be in proportion to population*	88	87	87	90	90	85	91	84	89	91	89	88	87	91	84	96	91	94	92	93	90	85
Emission share should be in proportion to current emissions	54	55	53	NA	NA	47	46	63	57	68	49	48	NA	69	53	86	77	88	56	55	77	46
Countries that have emitted more since 1990 should receive a lower share*	72	69	73	57	80	76	80	69	71	75	74	72	68	82	79	92	86	91	75	73	81	74
Countries that will be hurt more by CC should receive a higher share*	71	71	68	62	74	67	71	84	80	72	75	68	59	84	78	95	90	91	77	81	83	69
Global democratic assembly on climate change	81	74	80	77	82	76	90	88	85	85	88	77	71	91	84	97	88	96	94	89	87	93
Global tax on GHG financing a global basic income	49	41	44	57	51	52	55	53	47	53	50	40	49	79	76	92	88	91	83	54	60	77
Global tax on millionaires to finance low-income countries	82	74	84	72	86	83	90	88	80	89	86	85	73	92	86	98	92	97	93	89	87	94

Less support among car users and right-wing people.

Support for main policies regressed on social, political, and energy characteristics.

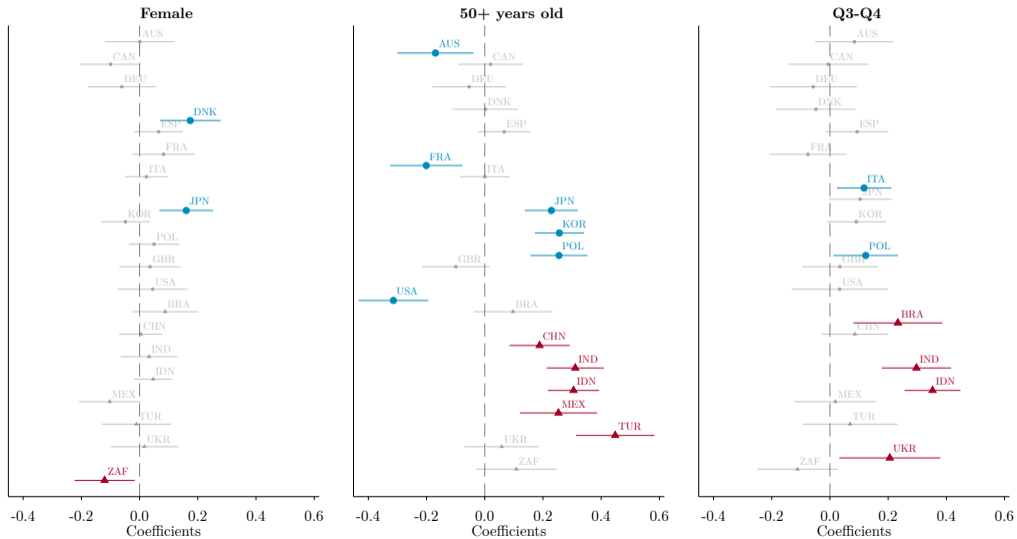


Heterogeneous effects of gender, age, and income across countries

◦ Not significant, $p\text{-val} > 0.10$

● Nationally representative

▲ Online representative



Beliefs supporting climate policies

Main policies seen as effective but not progressive [▸ Details](#) , [▸ relative](#)

Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
High Income	Indonesia India China	Other Middle Income	High Income	Indonesia India China	Other Middle Income	High Income	Indonesia India China	Other Middle Income

Effectiveness of Main Climate Policies

Reduce air pollution

76	84	82	68	84	77	79	85	83
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Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO₂ emissions from cars

			64	80	71	73	80	77
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Make electricity production greener

70	80	77						
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Encourage insulation of buildings

			64	72	67			
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Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving

60	77	67	51	75	64			
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Positive effect on economy and employment

37	45	45	31	41	41	35	41	39
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Costless way to fight climate change

30	39	38	27	37	34	39	38	37
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies

Believes the following groups would gain

Those living in rural areas

25	62	41	21	58	32	16	51	24
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Low-income earners

21	57	40	22	57	31	12	51	24
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

The middle class

22	54	43	21	51	31	15	47	26
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

High-income earners

39	52	50	33	45	37	40	50	47
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Self-Interest

Believes own household would gain

23	62	40	20	58	28	15	51	24
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Perceived Fairness and Support

Support main climate policies

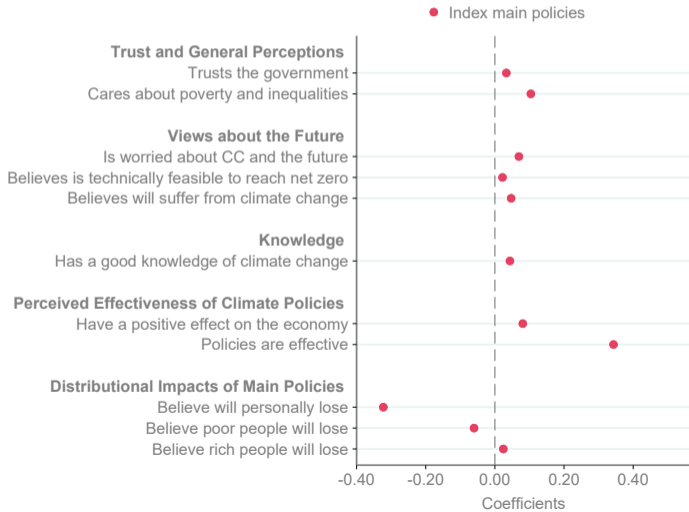
57	81	76	37	73	50	43	72	60
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Main climate policies are fair

51	77	67	35	67	47	39	68	53
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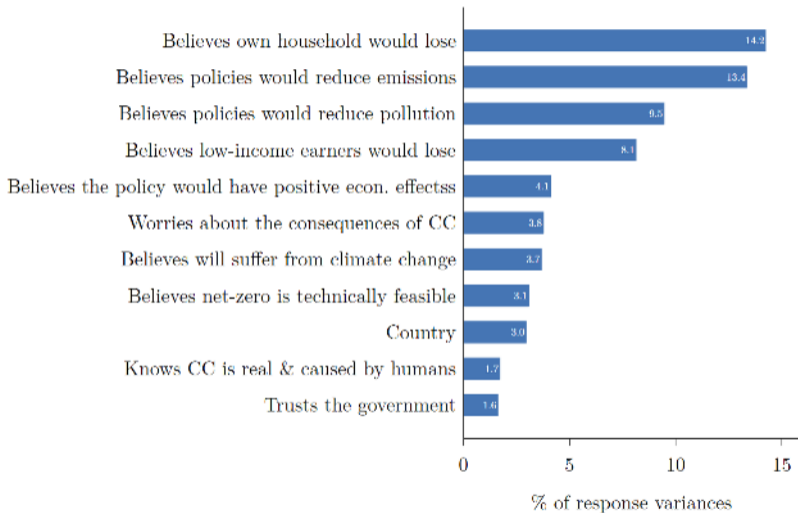
Beliefs in effectiveness and self-interest are key for policy support.

Support for main policies regressed on supporting beliefs [▶ See desc stats](#)



Variance in main policies' support explained by supporting beliefs

$R^2 = 70\%$



The distributional dimension is critical.

What sources of funding do you find appropriate for public investments in green infrastructure? (Multiple answers are possible)

	High-income	Australia	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Poland	South Korea	Spain	United Kingdom	United States	Middle-income	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	Mexico	South Africa	Turkey	Ukraine
Increase in taxes on the wealthiest	67	64	74	57	69	69	70	65	62	76	71	72	60	68	64	66	62	74	64	65	83	71
Reduction in military spending	36	30	36	36	26	49	61	36	40	19	50	27	26	29	44	9	21	18	36	41	31	31
Additional public debt	28	32	23	33	22	30	22	35	21	32	33	30	26	30	33	46	36	33	27	21	25	17
Reduction in social spending	26	30	30	25	33	25	25	16	40	16	19	25	29	37	34	56	43	26	31	46	46	11
Increase in sales taxes	19	24	21	14	15	15	8	34	13	29	10	22	22	27	10	42	39	47	18	25	19	8

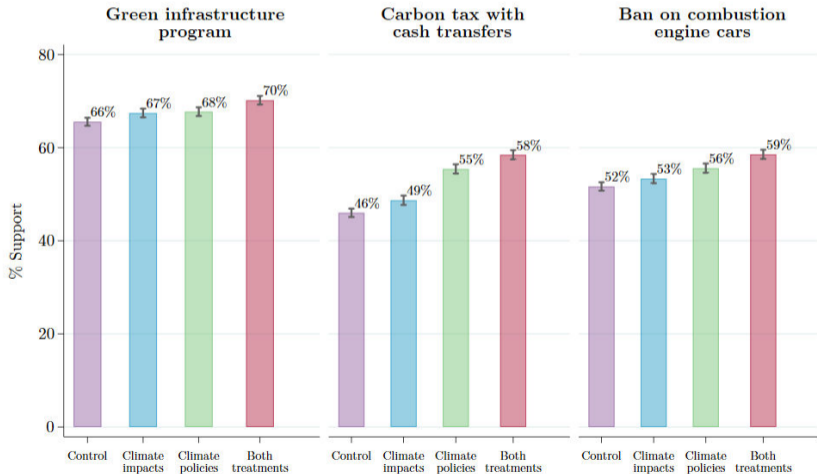
People do not like it if rich can buy their way out

Preferences about combustion-engine cars: ban vs. penalties. [▶ See more](#)

	EU	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain
Supports a ban	46	32	54	44	54
Supports a 10,000€ fine	23	25	28	19	22
Supports a 100,000€ fine	23	26	26	17	22
Prefers a ban	64	43	79	62	71
Prefers a 10,000€ fine	25	45	12	24	19
Places a 10,000€ fine as second-preferred option	62	39	72	67	66
Places a 100,000€ fine as least-preferred option	66	53	75	68	69
Places a ban as least-preferred option	20	31	9	23	17

Can information change attitudes?

Treatment effects (of watching informational videos) in regressions of support for the main policies on socio-demographics. [▶ See more](#)



Conclusion

Key take-home messages for policy-making

1. **Can information change attitudes?** *Yes, providing information on climate change and policies can increase understanding and support, especially information on policies.*
 - ▶ **Policy implication:** Launch information campaigns on climate policies.

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 - ▶ **Policy implication:** Make sure that the policy package is progressive and that people understand that.

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3. **Which national policies are popular?** *There is strong support for green infrastructure program, a ban on polluting vehicles in dense areas or mandatory and subsidized insulation of buildings. A ban on combustion-engine cars and a carbon tax are less supported.*
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4. **Are people ready for international solidarity?** *Yes, a global ETS with equal right to emit per capita is largely supported, as are other global policies.*
 - ▶ **Policy implication:** Countries should negotiate climate treaties guided by commonly agreed fairness principles rather than national (short-term financial) interest.

Appendix

Representativeness

Summary statistics

Table 1: Summary Statistics – High-income countries 1 [▶ Go back](#)

	Australia		Canada		Denmark		France	
	Population	Raw sample	Population	Raw sample	Population	Raw sample	Population	Raw sample
Sample size	NA	1,978	NA	2,022	NA	2,013	NA	2,006
Male	0.49	0.56	0.49	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.48	0.44
18-24 years old	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.10
25-34 years old	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.14	0.16	0.12	0.15	0.15
35-49 years old	0.26	0.27	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.25	0.24	0.25
More than 50 years old	0.44	0.44	0.48	0.52	0.50	0.54	0.49	0.50
Income Q1	0.25	0.45	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.29	0.25	0.31
Income Q2	0.25	0.31	0.25	0.28	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.31
Income Q3	0.25	0.17	0.25	0.28	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.23
Income Q4	0.25	0.07	0.25	0.20	0.22	0.19	0.25	0.14
Region 1	0.33	0.30	0.07	0.06	0.32	0.30	0.19	0.19
Region 2	0.20	0.23	0.06	0.07	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.24
Region 3	0.07	0.10	0.26	0.23	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.22
Region 4	0.28	0.28	0.39	0.39	0.14	0.16	0.25	0.20
Region 5	0.11	0.09	0.23	0.24	0.21	0.21	NA	NA
Urban	0.72	0.76	0.83	0.89	0.53	0.53	0.60	0.59
College education (25-64)	0.49	0.46	0.60	0.56	0.36	0.44	0.40	0.42
Share of voters	0.72	0.86	0.56	0.83	0.76	0.89	0.70	0.78
Voters: Left	0.44	0.44	0.60	0.65	0.44	0.48	0.28	0.24
Voters: Center	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.09	0.06	0.24	0.12
Voters: Right	0.41	0.41	0.39	0.30	0.43	0.37	0.47	0.53

Summary statistics

Table 2: Summary Statistics – High-income countries 2 [▶ Go back](#)

	Germany		Italy		Japan		Poland	
	Population	Raw sample	Population	Raw sample	Population	Raw sample	Population	Raw sample
Sample size	NA	2,006	NA	2,088	NA	1,990	NA	2,053
Male	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.54	0.48	0.44
18-24 years old	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09
25-34 years old	0.15	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.17	0.18
35-49 years old	0.22	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.24	0.27	0.28	0.30
More than 50 years old	0.54	0.56	0.56	0.52	0.56	0.53	0.46	0.42
Income Q1	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.22
Income Q2	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.28	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.27
Income Q3	0.25	0.23	0.25	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.27
Income Q4	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.21	0.25	0.19	0.25	0.25
Region 1	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20	0.17	0.18	0.12	0.10
Region 2	0.15	0.16	0.11	0.12	0.18	0.19	0.14	0.13
Region 3	0.18	0.16	0.19	0.17	0.35	0.38	0.23	0.21
Region 4	0.29	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.11	0.10	0.29	0.33
Region 5	0.28	0.31	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.16	0.22	0.23
Urban	0.80	0.76	0.83	0.89	0.70	0.76	0.57	0.66
College education (25-64)	0.31	0.32	0.20	0.38	0.53	0.72	0.33	0.46
Share of voters	0.67	0.86	0.59	0.87	0.54	0.79	0.63	0.87
Voters: Left	0.41	0.42	0.24	0.31	0.29	0.22	0.02	0.06
Voters: Center	0.07	0.07	0.36	0.20	0.31	0.15	0.16	0.13
Voters: Right	0.49	0.40	0.39	0.32	0.35	0.44	0.81	0.76

Summary statistics

Table 3: Summary Statistics – High-income countries 3 [▶ Go back](#)

	South Korea		Spain		U.K.		U.S.	
	Population	Raw sample	Population	Raw sample	Population	Raw sample	Population	Raw sample
Sample size	NA	1,932	NA	2,268	NA	2,025	NA	2,218
Male	0.50	0.56	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.52	0.50	0.47
18-24 years old	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.12	0.12
25-34 years old	0.16	0.19	0.12	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.18
35-49 years old	0.27	0.31	0.28	0.29	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.25
More than 50 years old	0.47	0.40	0.51	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.46	0.45
Income Q1	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.20	0.26
Income Q2	0.25	0.28	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.28
Income Q3	0.25	0.32	0.25	0.23	0.25	0.21	0.24	0.26
Income Q4	0.25	0.13	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.27	0.31	0.20
Region 1	0.25	0.24	0.19	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20
Region 2	0.34	0.37	0.30	0.28	0.13	0.13	0.17	0.18
Region 3	0.19	0.23	0.11	0.10	0.24	0.23	0.38	0.39
Region 4	0.22	0.17	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.10	0.24	0.23
Region 5	NA	NA	0.28	0.26	0.31	0.33	NA	NA
Urban	0.92	0.95	0.70	0.75	0.82	0.84	0.73	0.72
College education (25-64)	0.51	0.74	0.40	0.57	0.49	0.62	0.61	0.60
Share of voters	0.75	0.87	0.63	0.85	0.60	0.82	0.62	0.82
Voters: Left	0.47	0.63	0.41	0.45	0.39	0.37	0.51	0.57
Voters: Center	0.21	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.12	0.11	NA	NA
Voters: Right	0.31	0.17	0.36	0.25	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.36

Summary statistics

Table 4: Summary Statistics – Middle-income countries 1 [▶ Go back](#)

	Brazil		China		India		Indonesia	
	Population	Raw sample	Population	Raw sample	Population	Raw sample	Population	Raw sample
Sample size	NA	1,860	NA	1,717	NA	2,472	NA	2,488
Male	0.49	0.45	0.51	0.54	0.51	0.58	0.50	0.52
18-24 years old	0.15	0.16	0.10	0.12	0.18	0.23	0.17	0.19
25-34 years old	0.22	0.23	0.20	0.26	0.24	0.27	0.23	0.26
35-49 years old	0.30	0.32	0.28	0.35	0.29	0.24	0.31	0.31
More than 50 years old	0.34	0.29	0.42	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.29	0.24
Income Q1	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.13	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.28
Income Q2	0.25	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.24
Income Q3	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.29	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.23
Income Q4	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.32	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.25
Region 1	0.08	0.07	0.29	0.31	0.27	0.20	0.08	0.07
Region 2	0.09	0.04	0.12	0.17	0.26	0.25	0.30	0.31
Region 3	0.27	0.28	0.08	0.05	0.13	0.15	0.13	0.11
Region 4	0.14	0.15	0.29	0.23	0.20	0.24	0.21	0.20
Region 5	0.42	0.45	0.22	0.24	0.14	0.17	0.27	0.31
Urban	0.69	0.77	0.63	0.53	0.36	0.46	0.57	0.62
College education (25-64)	0.20	0.64	0.10	0.59	0.09	0.72	0.13	0.45
Share of voters	0.67	0.92	NA	NA	0.65	0.79	0.74	0.90
Voters: Left	0.30	0.24	NA	NA	0.39	0.27	0.19	0.42
Voters: Center	0.19	0.10	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.17	0.06
Voters: Right	0.50	0.52	NA	NA	0.46	0.61	0.54	0.39

Summary statistics

Table 5: Summary Statistics – Middle-income countries 2 [▶ Go back](#)

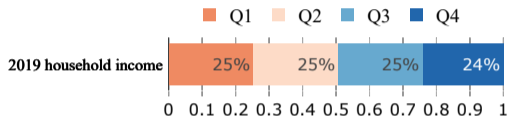
	Mexico		Turkey		South Africa		Ukraine	
	Population	Raw sample	Population	Raw sample	Population	Raw sample	Population	Raw sample
Sample size	NA	2,045	NA	1,932	NA	2,003	NA	1,564
Male	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.43	0.49	0.46	0.45	0.61
18-24 years old	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.08	0.12
25-34 years old	0.23	0.24	0.21	0.24	0.28	0.29	0.18	0.25
35-49 years old	0.30	0.31	0.30	0.34	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.40
More than 50 years old	0.29	0.27	0.33	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.46	0.24
Income Q1	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.14	0.25	0.16	0.25	0.17
Income Q2	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.28	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.24
Income Q3	0.25	0.24	0.25	0.28	0.25	0.32	0.25	0.24
Income Q4	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.30	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.36
Region 1	0.33	0.38	0.25	0.28	0.12	0.09	0.31	0.37
Region 2	0.22	0.18	0.18	0.12	0.24	0.29	0.21	0.17
Region 3	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.34	0.18	0.17	0.22	0.26
Region 4	0.13	0.12	0.26	0.26	0.33	0.26	0.25	0.20
Region 5	0.23	0.22	NA	NA	0.13	0.18	NA	NA
Urban	0.64	0.81	0.87	0.96	0.49	0.63	0.70	0.88
College education (25-64)	0.19	0.66	0.16	0.65	0.16	0.49	NA	0.67
Share of voters	0.53	0.86	0.83	0.88	0.44	0.67	0.53	0.76
Voters: Left	0.56	0.54	0.35	0.30	0.68	0.45	0.16	0.19
Voters: Center	0.18	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.21	0.32	0.67	0.69
Voters: Right	0.19	0.20	0.55	0.50	0.06	0.04	0.13	0.03

Descriptive statistics on the control group

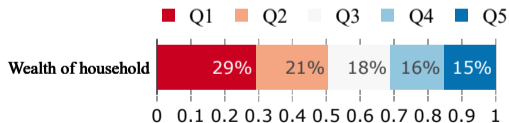
Household Characteristics

Income/wealth

What was the annual income of your household in 2019 (before withholding tax, for you and those who live with you)?

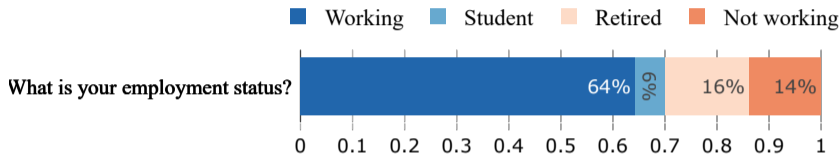


What is the estimated value of your assets, or the assets of your household if you are married (in [currency])? Include here all your possessions (home, car, savings, etc.) net of debt. For example, if you own a house worth \$300,000 and you have \$100,000 left to repay on your mortgage, your assets are \$200,000.

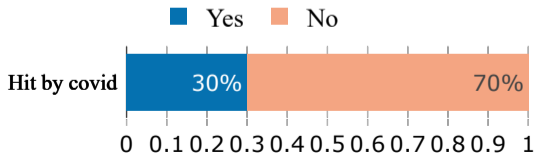


Employment and hit by covid

What is your employment status?

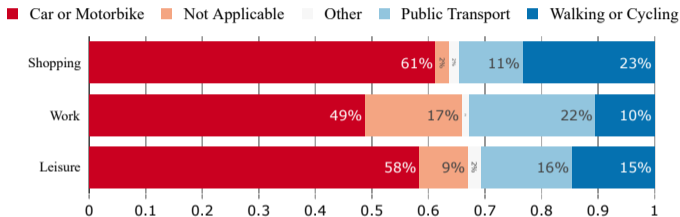


Have you or a member of your household been laid off or had to take a cut in your salary or wages due to the COVID-19 pandemic?

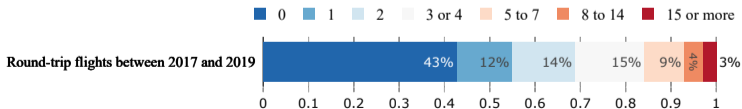


Drivers more than fliers

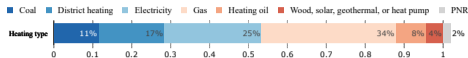
Which mode of transport did you mainly use for each of the following trips in 2019?



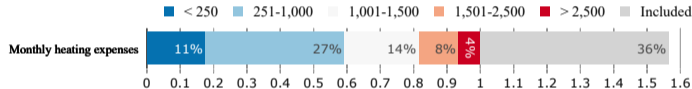
How many round-trip flights did you take between 2017 and 2019?



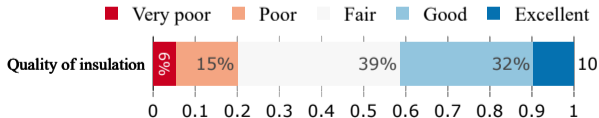
What is the main way you heat your home



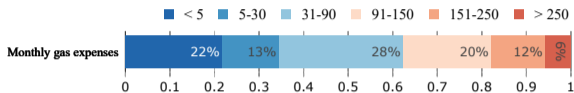
In a typical month, how much do you spend on heating for your accommodation (in €)?



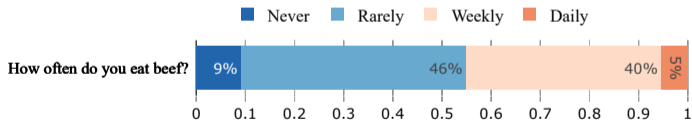
How do you rate the insulation of your accommodation?



In a typical month, how much do you spend on gas for driving (in €)?



How often do you eat beef?



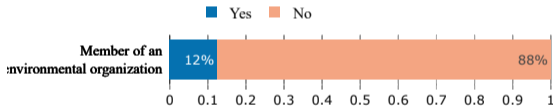
Political leaning

Little interest for politics

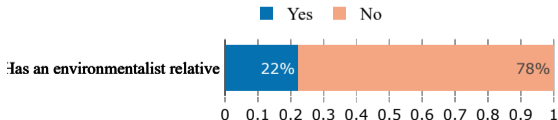
To what extent are you interested in politics?



Are you member of an environmental organization?

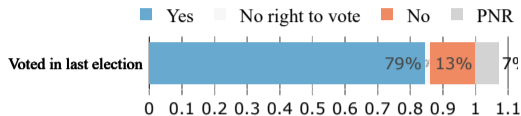


Do you have any relatives who are environmentalists?

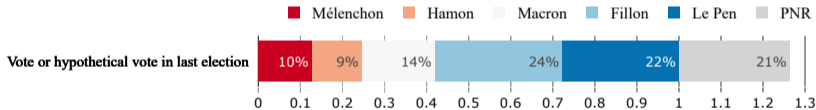


Broadly representative political leaning

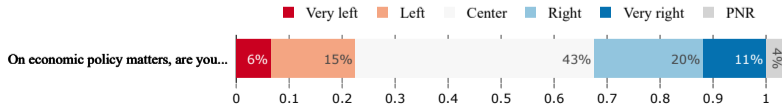
Did you vote in the [last Country] election?



Which candidate did you vote / would you have voted for in the last presidential election?



On economic policy matters, where do you see yourself on the left/right spectrum?



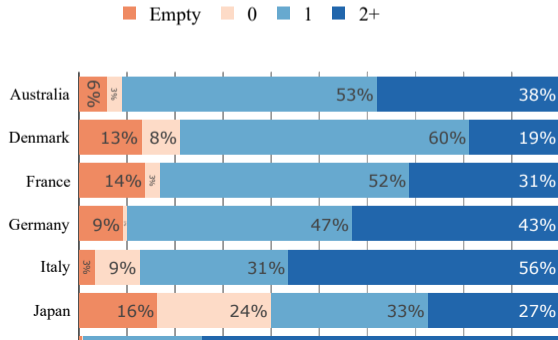
Open field

Open field – broad classification

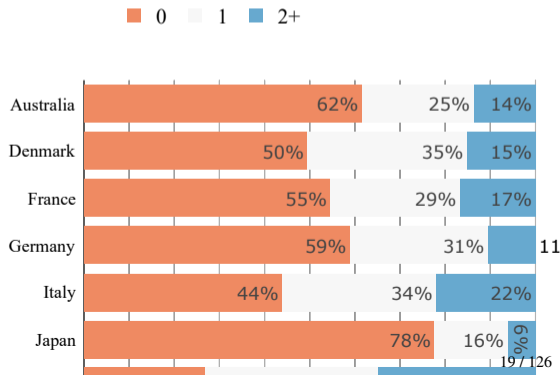
When thinking about climate change, what are your main considerations? What should the [country] government do regarding climate change? Please write as much as you would like, your response will be very useful.

I manually treated a fourth of fields in Denmark, France and the U.S.: read them and classified them. [▶ Go back](#)

Number of elements present



Number of actions mentioned



US: “I live by some of the largest plants in the country. I worry about the jobs of people in my area getting cut before there is a safe sustainable alternative.”

“Cutting my carbon footprint has become increasingly important to me. I’m WFH now during Covid & hope to stay that way post-Covid. I found my 3 hour a day commute on public transportation to be inconvenient but I stuck with it because I felt it was the responsible thing to do”

DK: “shoot all vegans, they fart at least as much as cows”

“Introduction of a uniform tax of DKK 1,500 per tonnes of CO2 equivalents”

“That we should have more wind farms. And biogas plants. But do not cut back on beef and agriculture”

FR: “Use less gas and solar panels.”

“First of all, it must be tackled on a global level, which is far from being the case. If it is to be tackled, it is necessary to warn the populations and tell them what awaits them, which is not being done at the moment”

“not my problem”

“we are screwed”

1	0	NA	5	1	1	1	0	NA	0	0	2	0
2	3	NA	1	1	1	1	6	NA	1	1	1	3
4	5	NA	7	2	5	3	3	NA	3	3	5	5
1	1	NA	2	1	1	1	0	NA	0	2	1	0
1	1	NA	3	0	2	1	1	NA	1	1	1	1
4	3	NA	8	4	4	8	1	NA	1	2	5	3
2	1	NA	2	2	2	3	2	NA	2	6	2	2
3	5	NA	4	2	4	4	1	NA	1	3	3	4
2	7	NA	1	0	4	1	1	NA	2	0	1	1
5	4	NA	12	5	4	8	3	NA	3	6	6	3
2	1	NA	8	2	1	3	0	NA	0	2	3	1
2	2	NA	1	2	2	1	3	NA	4	1	2	0
7	10	NA	5	4	7	7	7	NA	6	4	8	8
3	2	NA	4	3	4	4	2	NA	3	5	6	2
6	2	NA	4	9	6	10	2	NA	3	12	3	6
2	1	NA	2	4	3	2	0	NA	0	3	3	2
0	0	NA	1	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0
0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0
3	2	NA	4	3	1	3	1	NA	3	7	5	2
2	0	NA	3	2	2	2	0	NA	0	1	5	0
1	1	NA	2	0	1	0	1	NA	0	1	1	1
2	3	NA	2	1	2	3	0	NA	1	2	2	1
1	0	NA	1	2	2	1	0	NA	1	1	1	1
0	0	NA	0	1	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0
10	9	NA	10	10	7	13	9	NA	14	9	10	7

Open field – subjective impressions [▶ Go back](#)

- **U.S.: heated.** Debate is about whether climate change is natural or man-made, if we can do something against it (or too late) and if it is worth it to do so (as later generations will adapt by natural selection anyway).

U.S.-specific topics: No mention of meat whatsoever, very few of plane; CC denial: CC is natural; too late to act / impossible to curb climate change; less harm adapting than mitigating; solar; need that other countries act / international cooperation; questions; climate education; retraining; research.

- **Denmark: thoughtful.** Debate is about speed and extent of the transition, notably on legislation regarding meat. Need for transition seem acknowledged, the critical comments are often like: be reasonable, don't go faster than other countries otherwise pollution will just be relocated through more imports.

Denmark-specific topics: Talk a lot about meat, not at all of plane; sometimes: international; overpopulation; education; social justice; nuclear.

- **France: disillusioned.**

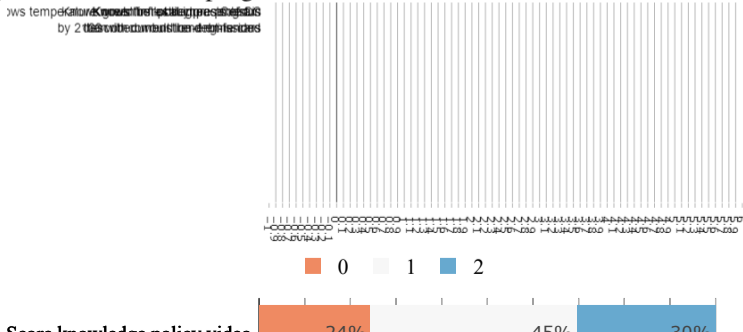
France-specific topics: Pollution; reduce mobility; sensibilise/educate; tax firms (not people).

Treatments

Watched climate and/or policy videos attentively

Number of wrong answers when answering two knowledge questions about the content of the videos

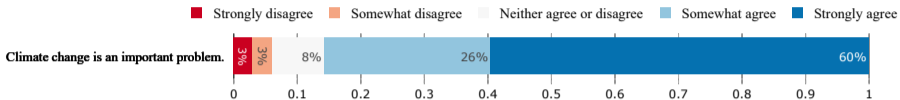
- What will be the rise in global average temperature in 2100 if greenhouse gas emissions continue on their current trend?
- In the absence of ambitious action against climate change, how frequent will extreme temperatures occur across the [country] by the end of the century?
- What is the emission limit described in the video?
- How would a green infrastructure program be financed?



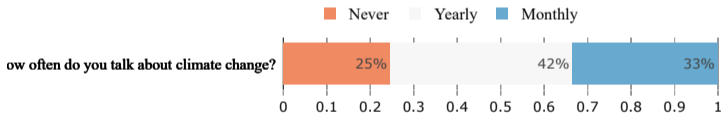
Climate Knowledge

Climate change acknowledged as a serious problem

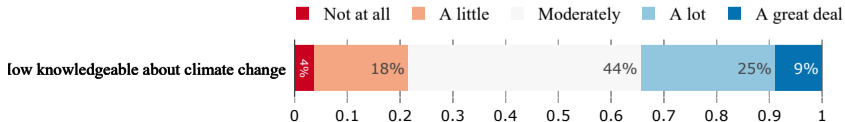
Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Climate change is an important problem."



How often do you think or talk with people about climate change?

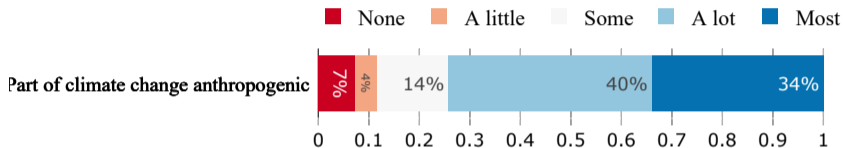


How knowledgeable do you consider yourself about climate change? [Go back](#)

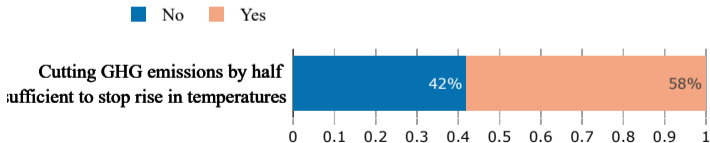


Limited understanding of climate science

What part of climate change do you think is due to human activity? *Right answer: Most*



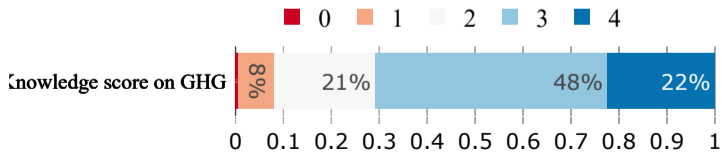
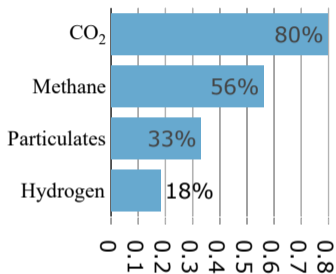
Do you think that cutting global greenhouse gas emissions by half would be sufficient to eventually stop temperatures from rising? *Right answer: No* [▶ Go back](#)



Some mistakes on the factors of climate change

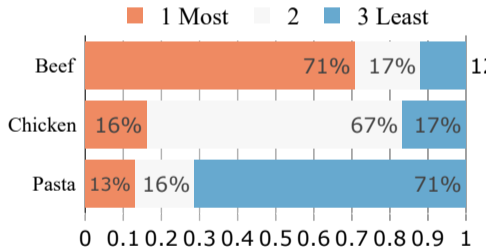
Which of the following elements contribute to climate change? (Multiple answers are possible)

Right answer: CO₂; Methane



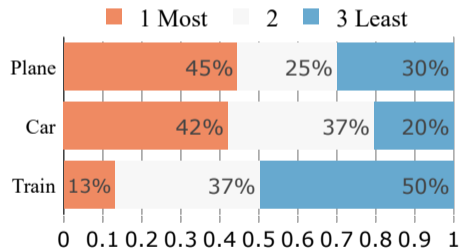
Which dish emits the most greenhouse gases? We consider that each dish weighs 200g. Please rank the items from 1 (most) to 3 (least).

Right answer: Beef (1), Chicken (2), Pasta (3)



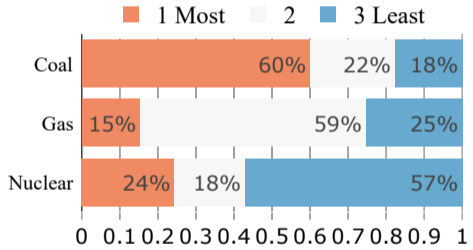
If a family of 4 travels 800 km from Bordeaux to Nice, with which mode of transportation do they emit the most greenhouse gases? Please rank the items from 1 (most) to 3 (least).

Right answer: Plane (1), Car (2), Train (3)



Which source of electric energy emits the most greenhouse gases to provide power for a house?

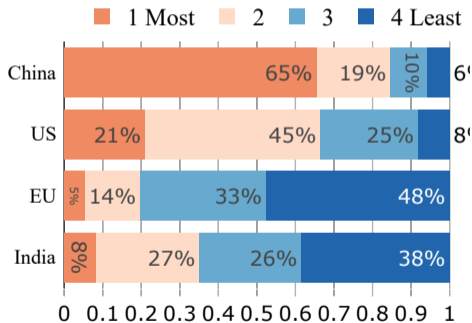
Right answer: Coal (1), Gas (2), Nuclear (3) [Go back](#)



Underestimation of EU emissions

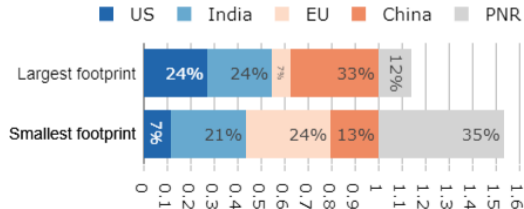
(a) Which region contributes most to global greenhouse gas emissions?

Right answer: China (1), US (2), EU (3), India (4)



(b) In which region does the consumption of an average person contribute most to climate change?

Right answer: US (1), EU (2), China (3), India (4)

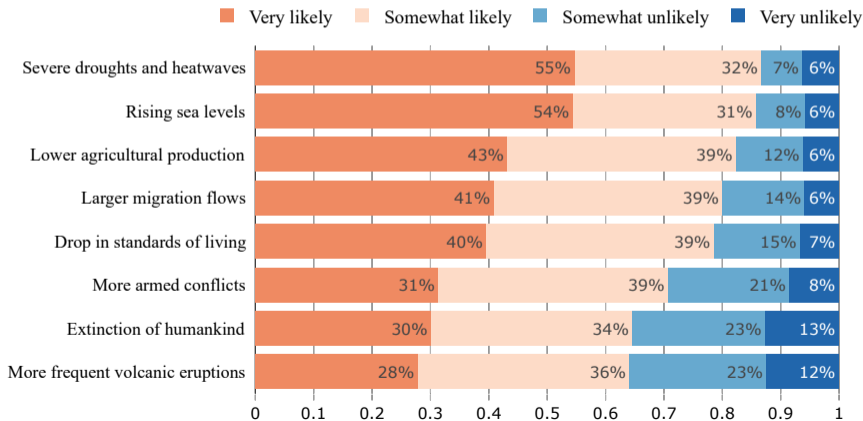


Impacts of climate change: Credit a lot of effects

If nothing is done to limit climate change, how likely do you think it is that climate change will lead to the following events? [▶ Go back](#)

Right answer: Very likely: Severe droughts and heatwaves; Rising sea levels

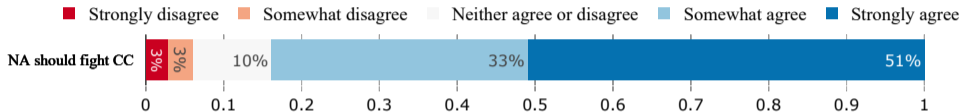
Very unlikely: More frequent volcanic eruptions (No scientific certainty on the other items)



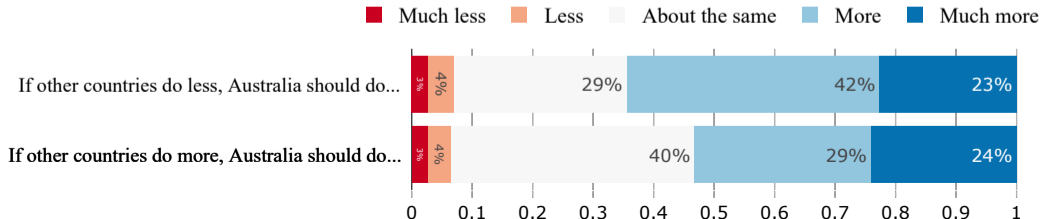
Climate Attitudes

In principle, high support for climate action

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “[Country] should take measures to fight climate change.” [▶ Go back](#)

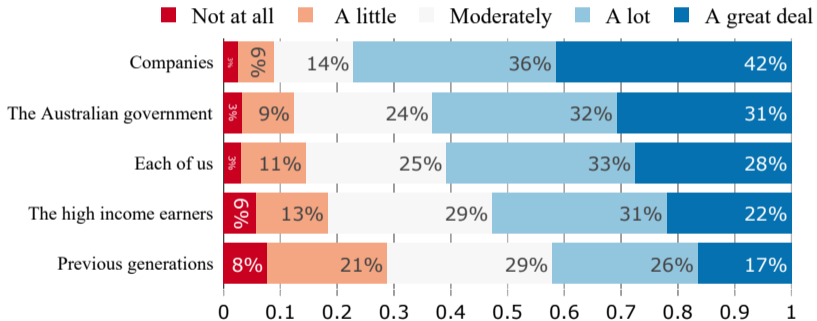


How should [country] climate policies depend on what other countries do?



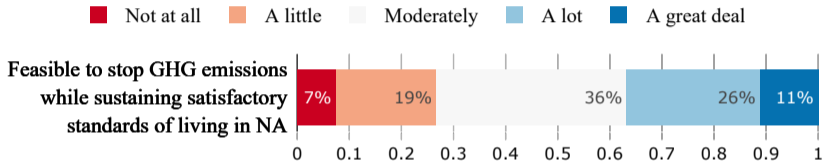
Companies held responsible

To what extent are the following groups responsible for climate change in [Country]? [Go back](#)

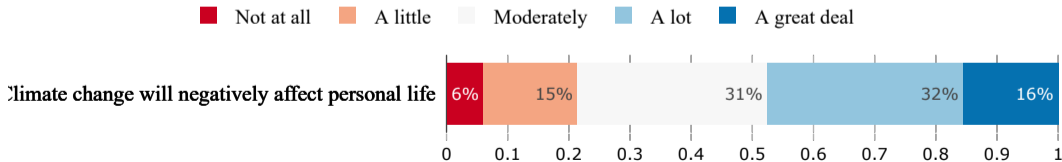


Balance between optimistic and pessimistic

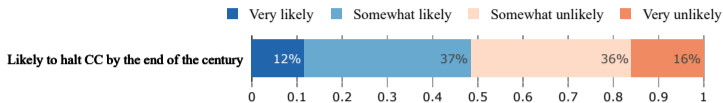
To what extent do you think that it is technically feasible to stop greenhouse gas emissions while maintaining satisfactory standards of living in [Country]?



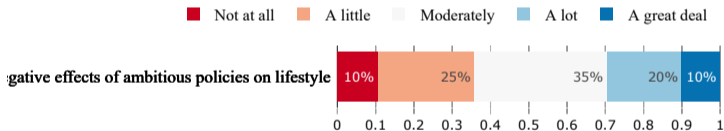
To what extent do you think climate change already affects or will negatively affect your personal life? [▶ Go back](#)



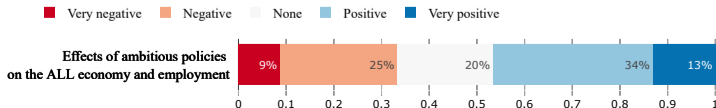
How likely is it that human kind halt climate change by the end of the century?



If we decide to halt climate change through ambitious policies, to what extent do you think it would negatively affect your lifestyle?

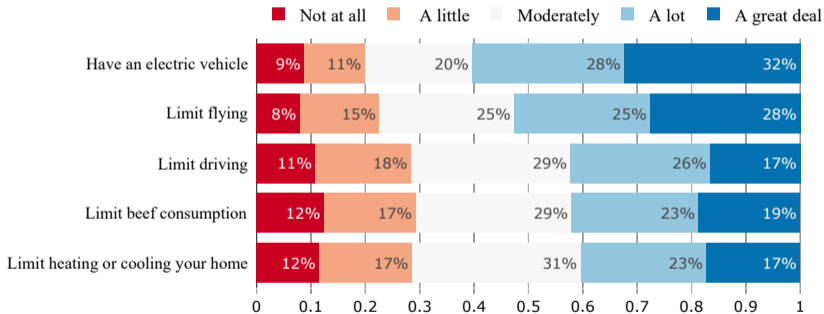


If we decide to halt climate change through ambitious policies, what would be the effects on the [country] economy and employment? [▶ Go back](#)



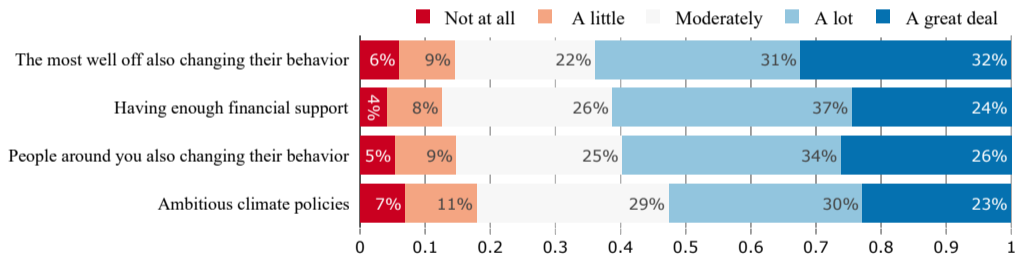
Willing to adopt the less restrictive behaviors

Here are possible habits that experts say would help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. To what extent would you be willing to adopt the following behaviors? [▶ Go back](#)



Main factor needed to change lifestyle: fairness

How important are the factors below in order for you to adopt a sustainable lifestyle (i.e. limit driving, flying, and consumption, cycle more, etc.)? [▶ Go back](#)



Average answer on different questions recoded as [-2;+2]. [Go back](#)

	OECD	Australia	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Mexico	Poland	South Korea	Spain	Turkey	United Kingdom	United States	Non-OECD	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	South Africa	Ukraine
World will be richer in 100 years	-0.4	-0.3	-0.5	0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	-0.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	-0.4	-0.2
Technically possible to stop emissions by 2100	0	0.1	0	0	-0.3	0	0.2	-0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.9	1	0.6	0.2	-0.2
Likely that humans halt CC by 2100	-0.3	-0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.7	-0.6	-0.3	-0.6	0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	0.5	-0.4	-0.3	0.5	0	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.1	-0.4
CC will affect me negatively	0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.4	1	-0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.7	0
Likely that CC causes extinction of humankind	0.3	0.2	0.3	-0.3	0.3	0	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.7
Ambitious climate policies positive for economy	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.2	0
Ambitious climate policies negative for my lifestyle	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0	-0.1	0.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.9	0.4	0	-0.4

Comparison across the 3 Policies:

Main policies seen as effective but not progressive [▶ Go back](#)

Green Infrastructure Program			Carbon Tax w. Cash Transfers			Ban on Combustion-Engine Cars		
High Income	Indonesia India China	Ohter Middle Income	High Income	Indonesia India China	Ohter Middle Income	High Income	Indonesia India China	Ohter Middle Income

Effects of Main Climate Policies

Reduce air pollution	92	95	93
Reduce GHG emissions/Reduce CO ₂ emissions from cars			
Make electricity production greener	89	94	91
Encourage insulation of buildings			
Increase the use of public transport/Encourage less driving	82	93	85
Positive effect on economy and employment	59	62	63
Costless way to fight climate change	43	50	51

86	96	90
84	94	86
84	91	85
69	90	79
51	58	58
39	49	47

91	95	93
88	92	90
54	56	54
40	49	49

Distributional Impacts of Main Climate Policies

Believes the following groups would gain

Own household	44	89	67
Those living in rural areas	39	87	58
Low-income earners	32	82	56
The middle class	39	79	64
High-income earners	73	72	74

37	82	46
33	81	45
32	76	43
35	74	45
63	71	61

27	75	40
23	76	34
17	69	33
24	68	38
73	67	67

Perceived Fairness and Support

Support main climate policies	79	95	91
Main climate policies are fair	75	94	88

56	90	70
55	88	68

56	90	75
55	87	71

Policies precisely described

Ban on Combustion Engine Cars: To fight climate change, car producers can be required by law to produce cars that emit less CO₂ per km of the cars they sell. The emission limit is lowered every year so that only electric or hydrogen vehicles can be sold after 2030. This policy is called a *ban on combustion-engine cars*.

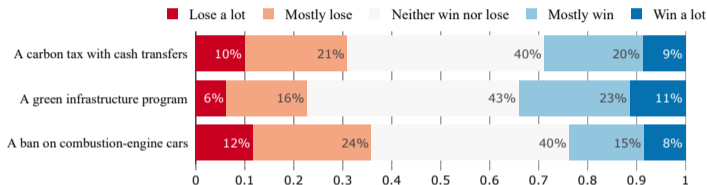
Green Infrastructure Program: A green infrastructure program is a large public investment program, which would be financed by additional public debt, to accomplish the transition needed to cut greenhouse gases emissions. Investments would concern renewable power plants, public transportation, thermal renovation of building, and sustainable agriculture.

Carbon Tax with Cash Transfers: To fight climate change, the [country] government can make greenhouse gas emissions costly, to make people and firms change their equipment and reduce their emissions. The government could do this through a policy called a carbon tax with cash transfers. Under such a policy, the government would tax all products that emit greenhouse gas. For example, the price of gasoline would increase by 10 cents per liter. To compensate households for the price increases, the revenues from the carbon tax would be redistributed to all households, regardless of their income. Each adult would thus receive 160€ per year.

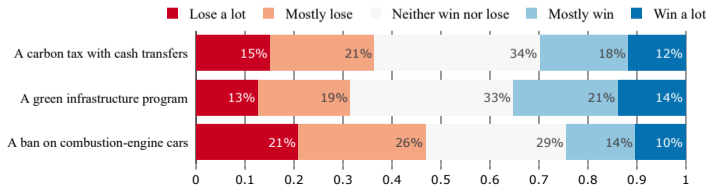
▶ [Go back](#)

Many think they would lose out

Comparison of responses to each policy question: Do you think that financially your household would win or lose from the policy?

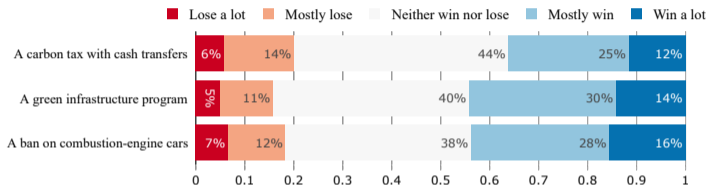


Comparison of responses to each policy question: In your view, would those living in rural areas win or lose from the following policy?

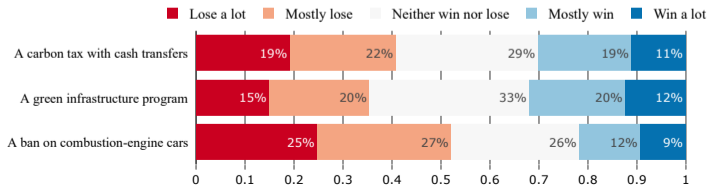


Most view rich winning and poor losing

Comparison of responses to each policy question: In your view, would high-income earners win or lose from the following policy?

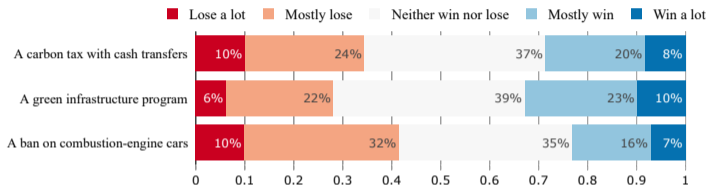


Comparison of responses to each policy question: In your view, would low-income earners win or lose from the following policy?

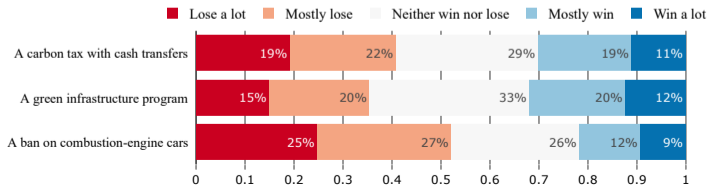


See the middle class gains close to the poor's

*Comparison of responses to each policy question: In your view, would the **middle-class** win or lose from the following policy?*

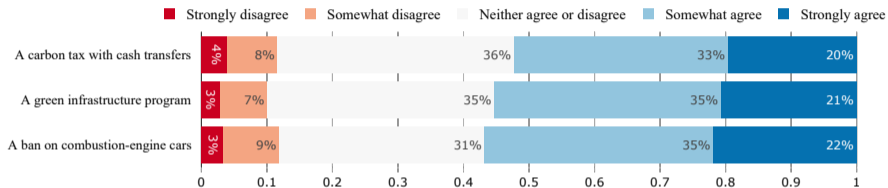


*Comparison of responses to each policy question: In your view, would **low-income** earners win or lose from the following policy?*

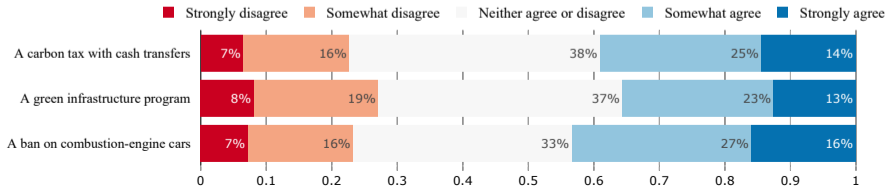


Only investments gather more positive than negative views

Comparison of responses to each policy question: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? *The policy would have a **large** effect on the [country] economy and employment.*

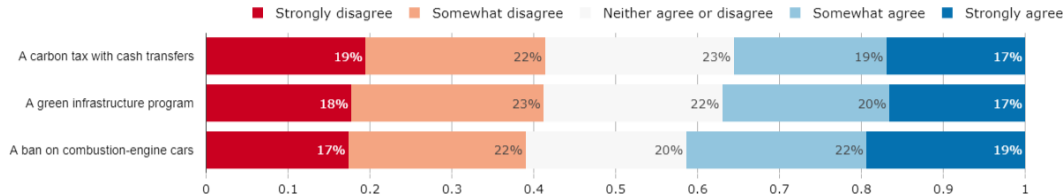


Comparison of responses to each policy question: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? *The policy would have a **negative** effect on the [country] economy and employment.*

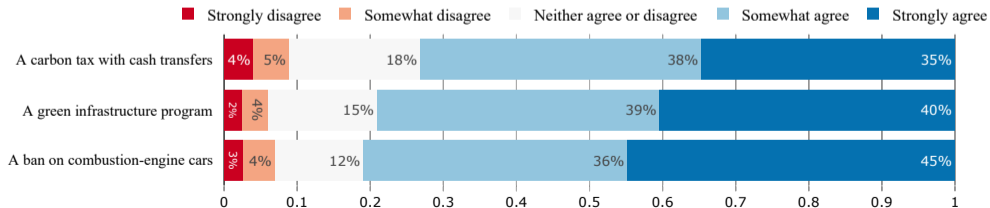


Policies seen as costly but effective

Comparison of responses to each policy question: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? *The policy would be costly to fight climate change*



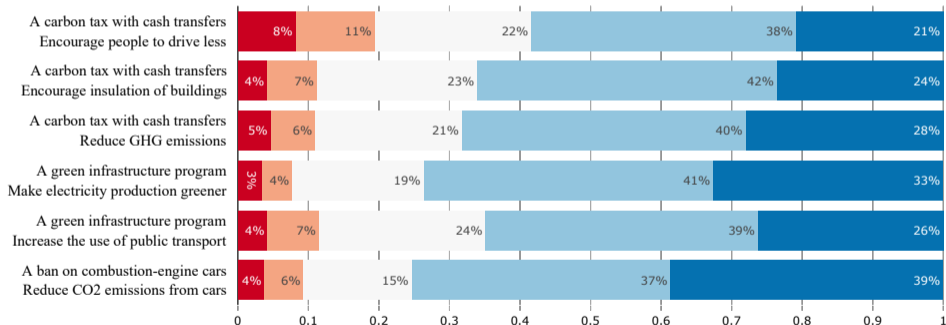
would reduce air pollution



Incentives are acknowledged

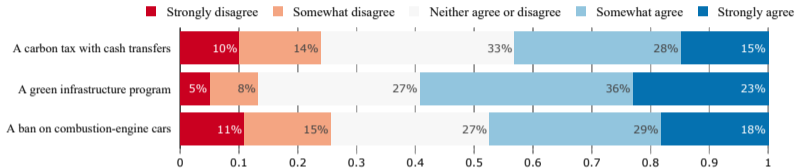
Comparison of responses to each policy question: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? The policy would ...

Strongly disagree Somewhat disagree Neither agree or disagree Somewhat agree Strongly agree

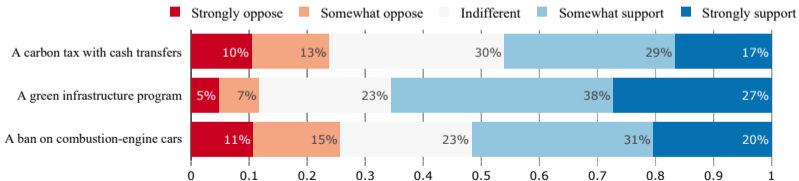


Fairness as main motive for support

Comparison of responses to each policy question: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "The policy is fair."

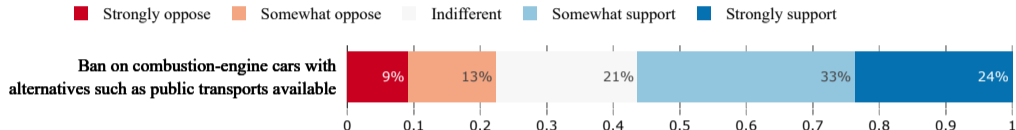


Comparison of responses to each policy question: Do you support or oppose the following policy?

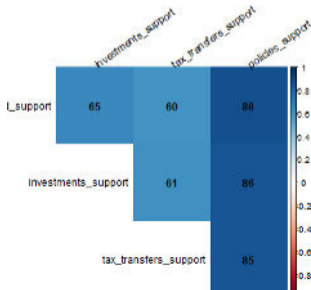


Ban on thermal cars supported if completed by investments

Do you support or oppose a ban on combustion-engine cars where alternatives such as public transports are made available to people?

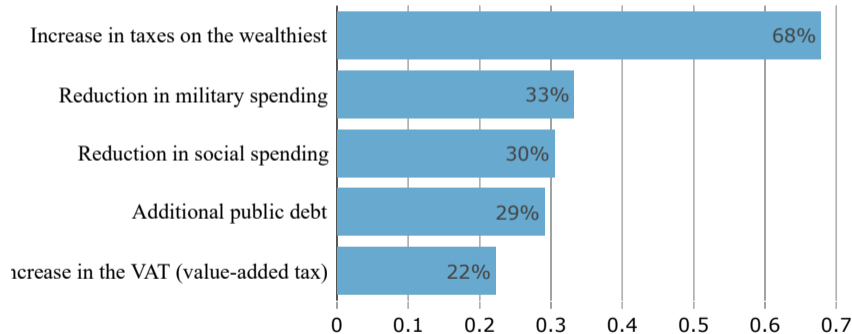


Sizable correlation between support of the 3 policies (coded as [-2;+2]).



Redistributive taxes foster support

Until now, we have considered that a green infrastructure program would be financed by public debt, but other sources of funding are possible. What sources of funding do you find appropriate for a green infrastructure program? (Multiple answers are possible)



Average answer on different questions recoded as [-2;+2].

	OECD	Australia	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Mexico	Poland	South Korea	Spain	Turkey	United Kingdom	United States	Non-OECD	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	South Africa	Ukraine
A carbon tax with cash transfers	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0	-0.2	-0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.2	1	0.5	0.2
A green infrastructure program	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1	0.8
A ban on combustion-engine cars	0.2	0	0.2	0	-0.3	-0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.2	1	0.5	0.4
Ban on combustion cars where public transport made available	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.6	1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6

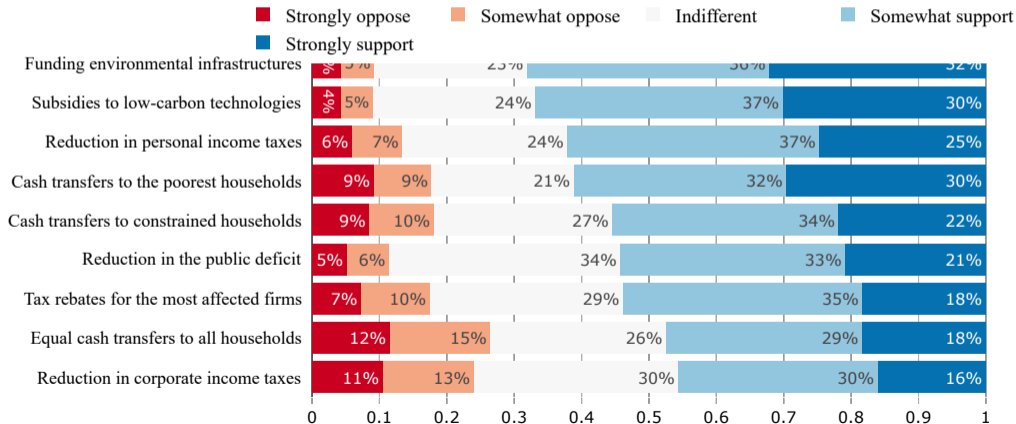
Other Climate Policies

Average answer on different questions recoded as [-2;+2].

	OECD	Australia	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Mexico	Poland	South Korea	Spain	Turkey	United Kingdom	United States	Non-OECD	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	South Africa	Ukraine
Tax on flying (+20%)	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.7	1	0.9	0	-0.1
Tax on fossil fuels (\$45/tCO2)	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.5	0.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.7	1	0.6	0	-0.4
Ban polluting cars in city centers	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	1	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	1	0.7	1	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.7
Subsidies to low-carbon techs	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	1	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9
Funding clean energy in LDC	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.4	1	0.5	0.5	0.7	1	0.4	0.3	1	0.7	0.9	1	1.2	1.1	1

Carbon tax support higher when benefits are made salient

Governments can use the revenues from carbon taxes in different ways. Would you support or oppose introducing a carbon tax that would raise gasoline prices by 10 centimes par litre, if the government used this revenue to finance...



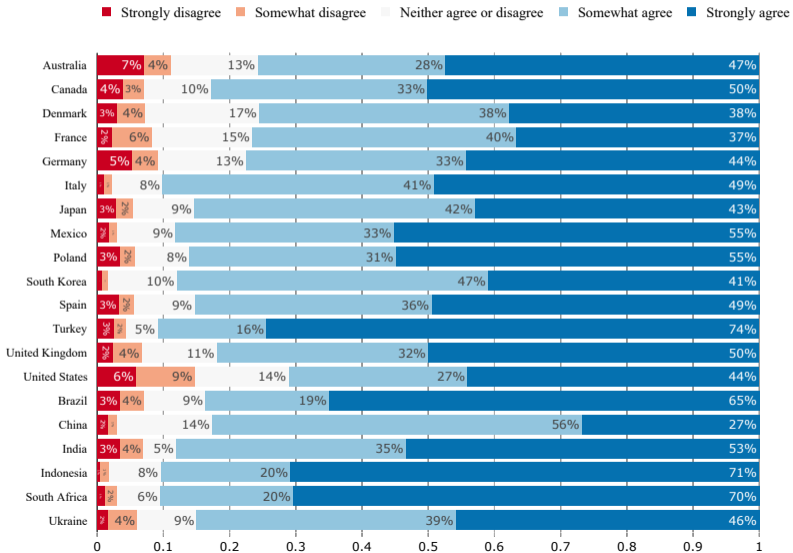
Carbon tax

Percentage of somewhat/strongly support for carbon tax depending on revenue use.

	OECD	Australia	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Mexico	Poland	South Korea	Spain	Turkey	United Kingdom	United States	Non-OECD	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	South Africa	Ukraine
Tax with cash transfers	40	34	42	32	28	27	46	35	54	36	53	44	58	37	34	62	50	78	80	69	54	39
Cash for constrained HH	51	49	42	37	56	46	62	46	59	39	60	60	69	52	45	66	59	73	73	73	59	61
Cash for the poorest	56	51	47	43	57	47	68	52	65	50	57	63	81	58	47	73	67	81	77	86	64	61
Equal cash for all	41	38	37	27	45	31	42	41	62	38	42	44	63	33	38	62	47	73	74	74	56	51
Reduction in income tax	59	50	47	39	64	52	73	63	70	69	63	67	71	51	49	70	67	70	76	74	71	63
Reduction in corporate tax	40	27	30	25	37	25	56	37	59	48	48	49	62	27	31	58	54	66	70	66	52	40
Tax rebate for affected firms	49	39	40	37	53	33	67	48	54	62	61	54	59	41	42	66	59	74	73	70	66	56
Funding green infrastructure	66	59	48	60	65	61	76	56	80	69	81	69	77	63	58	77	75	78	77	81	80	69
Subsidies to low-carbon technos	65	58	48	53	58	65	76	67	78	72	81	69	71	61	56	75	72	81	78	80	76	64
Reduction in the deficit	51	40	39	34	52	41	65	50	63	58	49	62	59	44	49	66	60	76	74	70	65	53

International Burden-Sharing

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: “[country] should take measures to fight climate change.” [▶ Go back](#)

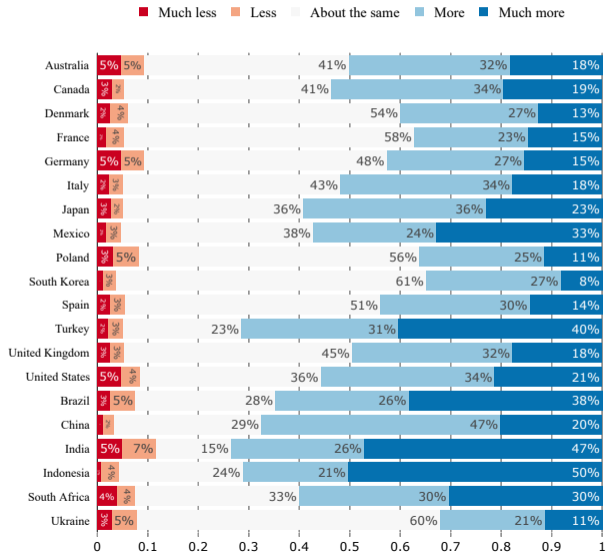


At which level(s) do you think public policies to tackle climate change need to be put in place? (Multiple answers are possible) [▶ Go back](#)

	High-income	Australia	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Poland	South Korea	Spain	United Kingdom	United States	Middle-income	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	Mexico	South Africa	Turkey	Ukraine
Level of climate policies needed: global	85	78	87	81	85	88	92	94	88	86	88	88	70	85	88	87	78	86	88	90	82	76
Level of climate policies needed: federal/continental	46	67	58	48	37	48	30	NA	40	NA	40	47	52	48	48	61	67	50	41	42	41	24
Level of climate policies needed: state/national	44	54	50	45	27	45	28	50	38	65	34	53	41	42	36	32	59	35	26	53	58	35
Level of climate policies needed: local	36	48	45	33	26	37	24	35	37	41	30	43	35	35	35	29	50	24	28	42	41	27

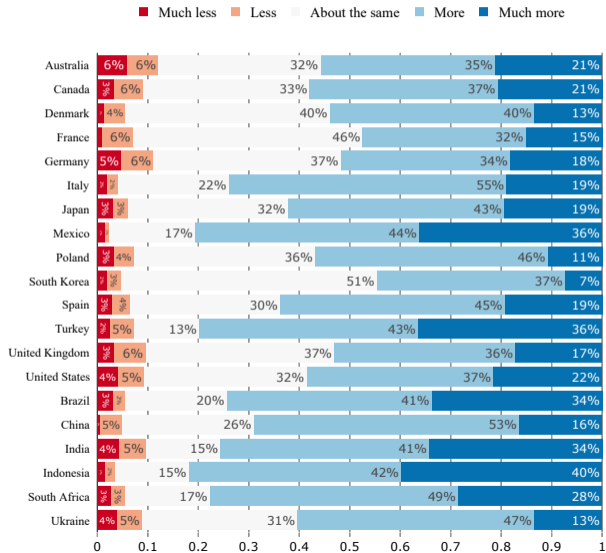
How should [country] climate policies depend on what other countries do?

If other countries do more, [country] should do... [▶ Go back](#)



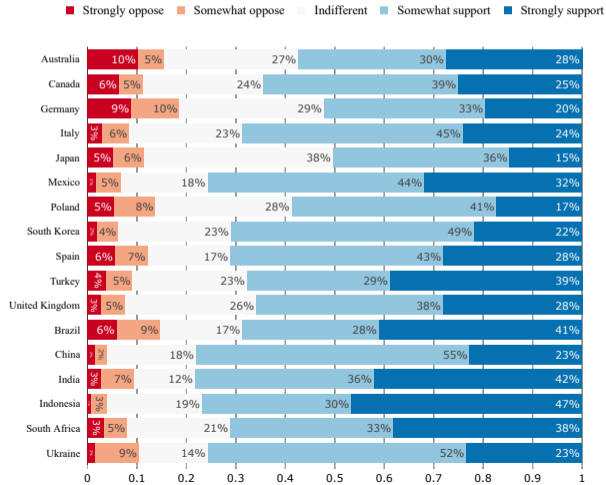
How should [country] climate policies depend on what other countries do?

If other countries do less, [country] should do... [▶ Go back](#)



[Question non posée aux U.S., au Danemark et en France] All countries have signed the Paris agreement that aims to contain global warming “well below +2 °C”. To limit global warming to this level, there is a maximum amount of greenhouse gases we can emit globally, called the carbon budget. Each country could aim to emit less than a share of the carbon budget. To respect the global carbon budget, countries that emit more than their national share would pay a fee to countries that emit less than their share.

Do you support such a policy? [Go back](#)



[*Question not asked in the U.S., Denmark and France, answers to a similar question are displayed]

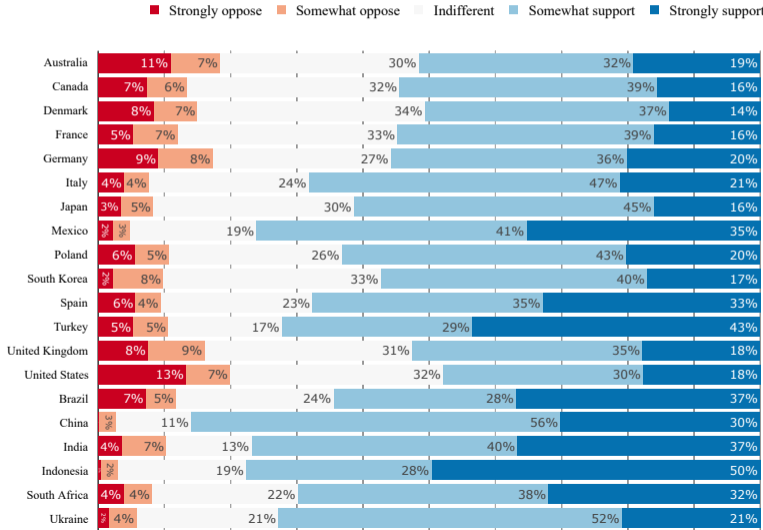
Suppose the above policy is in place. How should the carbon budget be divided among countries?

The emission share of a country should be proportional to its population, so that each human has an equal right to emit.; The emission share of a country should be proportional to its current emissions, so that those who already emit more have more rights to emit.; Countries that have emitted more over the past decades (from 1990 onwards) should receive a lower emission share, because they have already used some of their fair share.; Countries that will be hurt more by climate change should receive a higher emission share, to compensate them for the damages.

Percentage of support (somewhat or strong) among: *Strongly oppose; Somewhat oppose; Neither support nor oppose; Somewhat support; Strongly support* [▶ Go back](#)

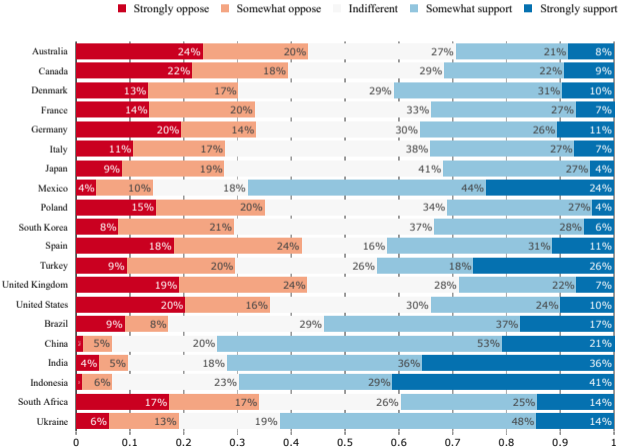
	High-income	Australia	Canada	Denmark*	France*	Germany	Italy	Japan	Poland	South Korea	Spain	United Kingdom	United States*	Middle-income	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	Mexico	South Africa	Turkey	Ukraine
Emission share should be in proportion to population*	63	62	59	55	71	55	68	53	65	66	66	62	67	72	65	76	75	73	71	75	71	63
Emission share should be in proportion to current emissions	35	35	35	NA	NA	29	33	39	37	42	35	30	NA	50	41	65	60	62	40	38	55	31
Countries that have emitted more since 1990 should receive a lower share*	44	42	45	28	54	45	51	42	44	48	48	42	41	58	56	65	67	63	47	53	58	52
Countries that will be hurt more by CC should receive a higher share*	44	42	39	41	51	37	42	51	53	43	48	38	41	63	58	74	72	70	54	61	60	47

Do you support or oppose establishing a global democratic assembly whose role would be to draft international treaties against climate change? Each adult across the world would have one vote to elect members of the assembly. [Go back](#)



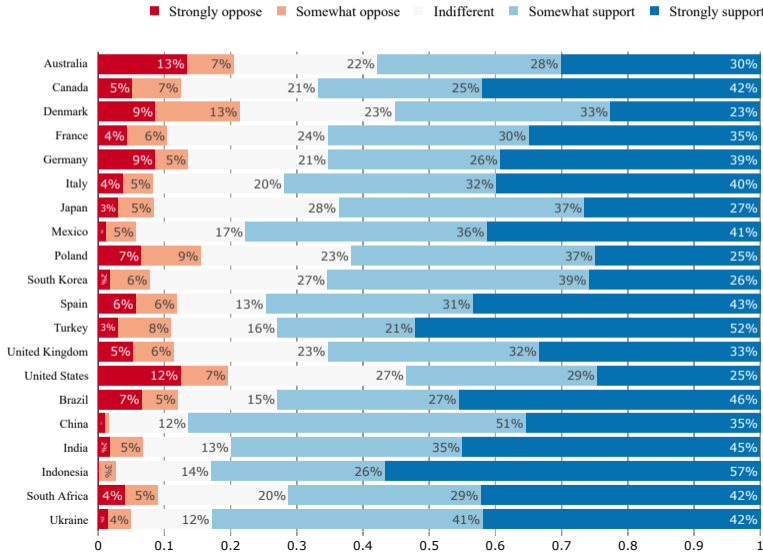
Imagine the following policy: a global tax on greenhouse gas emissions funding a global basic income. Such a policy would progressively raise the price of fossil fuels (for example, the price of gasoline would increase by [40 cents per gallon] in the first years). Higher prices would encourage people and companies to use less fossil fuels, reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Revenues from the tax would be used to finance a basic income of [\$30] per month to each human adult, thereby lifting the 700 million people who earn less than \$2/day out of extreme poverty. The average British person would lose a bit from this policy as they would face [\$130] per month in price increases, which is higher than the [\$30] they would receive.

Do you support or oppose such a policy? [▶ Go back](#)



o you support or oppose a tax on all millionaires around the world to finance low-income countries that comply with international standards regarding climate action? This would finance infrastructure and public services such as access to drinking water, healthcare, and education.

[Go back](#)



Synthèse : Pourcentage de réponses positive (e.g. Plutôt/Très favorable). [Go back](#)

	High-income	Australia	Canada	Denmark*	France*	Germany	Italy	Japan	Poland	South Korea	Spain	United Kingdom	United States*	Middle-income	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	Mexico	South Africa	Turkey	Ukraine
Level of climate policies needed: global	85	78	87	81	85	88	92	94	88	86	88	88	70	85	88	87	78	86	88	90	82	76
Level of climate policies needed: federal/continental	46	67	58	48	37	48	30	NA	40	NA	40	47	52	48	48	61	67	50	41	42	41	24
Level of climate policies needed: state/national	44	54	50	45	27	45	28	50	38	65	34	53	41	42	36	32	59	35	26	53	58	35
Level of climate policies needed: local	36	48	45	33	26	37	24	35	37	41	30	43	35	35	35	29	50	24	28	42	41	27
If other do more, [country] should do more	46	50	53	40	37	42	52	59	36	35	44	49	55	63	65	67	73	71	57	60	71	32
If other do less, [country] should do more	56	55	57	54	47	51	74	62	57	44	64	53	58	76	74	69	75	82	80	78	79	60
Global carbon budget (+2°C) divided in tradable country shares	62	57	64	NA	NA	52	69	50	59	71	71	66	NA	74	69	78	78	77	76	71	68	76
Emission share should be in proportion to population*	63	62	59	55	71	55	68	53	65	66	66	62	67	72	65	76	75	73	71	75	71	63
Emission share should be in proportion to current emissions	35	35	35	NA	NA	29	33	39	37	42	35	30	NA	50	41	65	60	62	40	38	55	31
Countries that have emitted more since 1990 should receive a lower share*	44	42	45	28	54	45	51	42	44	48	48	42	41	58	56	65	67	63	47	53	58	52
Countries that will be hurt more by CC should receive a higher share*	44	42	39	41	51	37	42	51	53	43	48	38	41	63	58	74	72	70	54	61	60	47
Global democratic assembly on climate change	57	52	54	51	55	56	68	61	63	57	68	53	48	75	64	86	77	78	76	70	72	73
Global tax on GHG financing a global basic income	34	29	32	41	34	36	34	32	31	33	42	29	34	61	54	74	72	70	68	40	44	62
Global tax on millionaires to finance low-income countries	64	58	67	55	65	65	72	64	62	65	75	65	53	78	73	86	80	83	78	71	73	83

Synthèse : Pourcentage de réponses positive (e.g. *Plutôt/Très favorable*) parmi les non *indifférents*. [▶ Go back](#)

	High-income	Australia	Canada	Denmark*	France*	Germany	Italy	Japan	Poland	South Korea	Spain	United Kingdom	United States*	Middle-income	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	Mexico	South Africa	Turkey	Ukraine
Level of climate policies needed: global	85	78	87	81	85	88	92	94	88	86	88	88	70	85	88	87	78	86	88	90	82	76
Level of climate policies needed: federal/continental	46	67	58	48	37	48	30	NA	40	NA	40	47	52	48	48	61	67	50	41	42	41	24
Level of climate policies needed: state/national	44	54	50	45	27	45	28	50	38	65	34	53	41	42	36	32	59	35	26	53	58	35
Level of climate policies needed: local	36	48	45	33	26	37	24	35	37	41	30	43	35	35	35	29	50	24	28	42	41	27
If other do more, [country] should do more	88	84	91	87	88	82	91	92	82	90	89	90	87	91	89	95	86	94	92	89	93	80
If other do less, [country] should do more	88	82	86	91	87	82	95	91	89	90	91	85	86	93	93	93	89	96	97	93	92	87
Global carbon budget (+2°C) divided in tradable country shares	84	79	85	NA	NA	74	89	82	81	92	85	90	NA	90	82	95	89	95	92	90	88	88
Emission share should be in proportion to population*	88	87	87	90	90	85	91	84	89	91	89	88	87	91	84	96	91	94	92	93	90	85
Emission share should be in proportion to current emissions	54	55	53	NA	NA	47	46	63	57	68	49	48	NA	69	53	86	77	88	56	55	77	46
Countries that have emitted more since 1990 should receive a lower share*	72	69	73	57	80	76	80	69	71	75	74	72	68	82	79	92	86	91	75	73	81	74
Countries that will be hurt more by CC should receive a higher share*	71	71	68	62	74	67	71	84	80	72	75	68	59	84	78	95	90	91	77	81	83	69
Global democratic assembly on climate change	81	74	80	77	82	76	90	88	85	85	88	77	71	91	84	97	88	96	94	89	87	93
Global tax on GHG financing a global basic income	49	41	44	57	51	52	55	53	47	53	50	40	49	79	76	92	88	91	83	54	60	77
Global tax on millionaires to finance low-income countries	82	74	84	72	86	83	90	88	80	89	86	85	73	92	86	98	92	97	93	89	87	94

Principales des attitudes sur les politiques mondiales

Pourcentage de réponses positive (e.g. Plutôt/Très favorable). [▶ Go back](#)

	High-income	Australia	Canada	Denmark*	France*	Germany	Italy	Japan	Poland	South Korea	Spain	United Kingdom	United States*	Middle-income	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	Mexico	South Africa	Turkey	Ukraine
Level of climate policies needed: global	85	78	87	81	85	88	92	94	88	86	88	88	70	85	88	87	78	86	88	90	82	76
Global carbon budget (+2°C) divided in tradable country shares	62	57	64	NA	NA	52	69	50	59	71	71	66	NA	74	69	78	78	77	76	71	68	76
Emission share should be in proportion to population*	63	62	59	55	71	55	68	53	65	66	66	62	67	72	65	76	75	73	71	75	71	63
Global democratic assembly on climate change	57	52	54	51	55	56	68	61	63	57	68	53	48	75	64	86	77	78	76	70	72	73
Global tax on millionaires to finance low-income countries	64	58	67	55	65	65	72	64	62	65	75	65	53	78	73	86	80	83	78	71	73	83

Principales attitudes sur les politiques mondiales

Pourcentage de réponses positive (e.g. *Plutôt/Très favorable*) parmi les non *indifférents*. [▶ Go back](#)

	High-income	Australia	Canada	Denmark*	France*	Germany	Italy	Japan	Poland	South Korea	Spain	United Kingdom	United States*	Middle-income	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	Mexico	South Africa	Turkey	Ukraine
Level of climate policies needed: global	85	78	87	81	85	88	92	94	88	86	88	88	70	85	88	87	78	86	88	90	82	76
Global carbon budget (+2°C) divided in tradable country shares	84	79	85	NA	NA	74	89	82	81	92	85	90	NA	90	82	95	89	95	92	90	88	88
Emission share should be in proportion to population*	88	87	87	90	90	85	91	84	89	91	89	88	87	91	84	96	91	94	92	93	90	85
Global democratic assembly on climate change	81	74	80	77	82	76	90	88	85	85	88	77	71	91	84	97	88	96	94	89	87	93
Global tax on millionaires to finance low-income countries	82	74	84	72	86	83	90	88	80	89	86	85	73	92	86	98	92	97	93	89	87	94

Principales attitudes sur les politiques mondiales

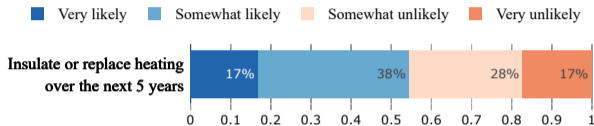
Moyennes des réponses, recodées en $[-2; +2]$. [▶ Go back](#)

	High-income	Australia	Canada	Denmark*	France*	Germany	Italy	Japan	Poland	South Korea	Spain	United Kingdom	United States*	Middle-income	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	Mexico	South Africa	Turkey	Ukraine
Level of climate policies needed: global	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	
Global carbon budget (+2°C) divided in tradable country shares	0.7	0.6	0.7	NA	NA	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	NA	1	0.9	1	1.1	1.2	1	1	0.9	0.9
Emission share should be in proportion to population*	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	1	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	1	1	1	0.7
Global democratic assembly on climate change	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	1	0.8	1.1	1	1.2	1	0.9	1	0.9
Global tax on millionaires to finance low-income countries	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.8	1	0.8	0.6	0.8	1	0.8	0.5	1.1	1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	1	1.1	1.2

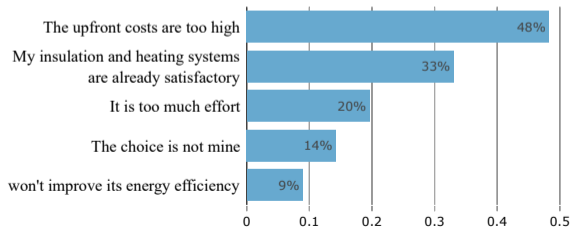
Housing/Preferences for Bans vs. Incentives

Many people ready to insulate if it is paid for

How likely is it that you will improve the insulation or replace the heating system of your accommodation over the next 5 years?



What are the main hurdles preventing you from improving the insulation or replace the heating system of your accommodation? (Multiple answers are possible)

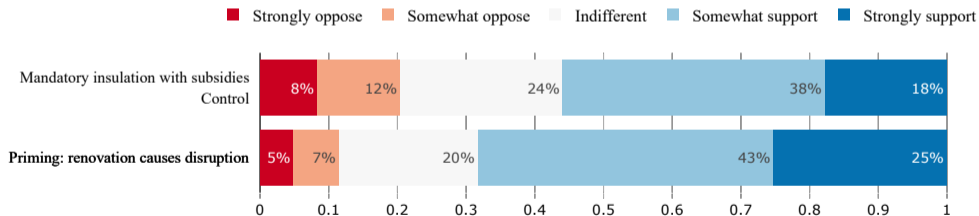


Large support for mandatory insulation with 50% subsidy

Imagine that the [country] government makes it mandatory for all residential buildings to have insulation that meets a certain energy efficiency standard before 2040. The government would subsidize half of the insulation costs to help households with the transition.

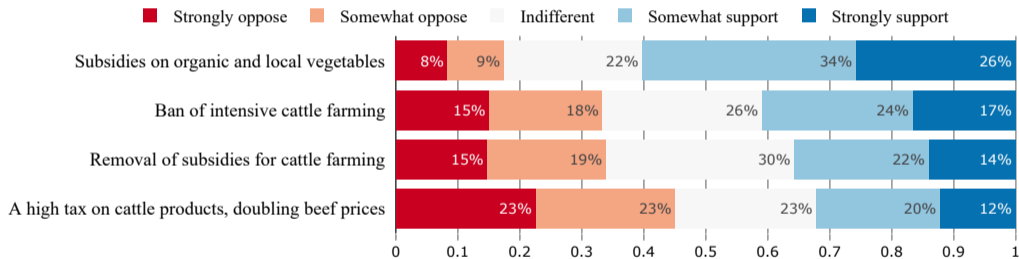
Displayed in disruption variant: [Insulating your home can take long, may cause disruptions to your daily life during the renovation works, and may even require you to leave your home until the renovation is completed.]

Do you support or oppose such policy?



Majority support for ban of intensive farming

Imagine that, in order to fight climate change, the [country] government decides to limit the consumption of cattle products like beef and dairy. Do you support or oppose the following options?



Beef policies

Percentage of positive answers on different questions recoded as [-2;+2].

	OECD	Australia	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Mexico	Poland	South Korea	Spain	Turkey	United Kingdom	United States	Non-OECD	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	South Africa	Ukraine
Eats beef at least once a week	49	66	57	66	46	75	42	36	61	15	21	43	58	36	59	45	77	37	45	35	53	17
Knows that beef has high GHG footprint	77	83	81	86	73	85	83	73	59	78	85	75	62	86	76	58	66	58	45	53	72	57
A lot willing to limit beef consumption	40	33	38	34	38	45	62	25	43	49	37	43	35	44	38	49	43	53	73	50	36	34
Supports tax on cattle products that would double beef price	31	25	26	33	29	38	38	19	38	30	26	31	25	33	34	38	33	54	NA	50	33	24
Supports subsidies on organic and local vegetables, fruits, and nuts	59	43	48	61	53	56	72	44	64	74	63	65	82	49	45	68	61	82	NA	79	62	59
Supports removal of subsidies for cattle farming	35	32	32	33	28	39	43	16	51	35	30	42	28	36	42	41	45	52	NA	54	30	22
Supports ban of intensive cattle farming	43	34	39	32	56	48	65	17	49	45	42	42	35	51	39	38	39	56	NA	46	30	25

Real stakes questions

WTP

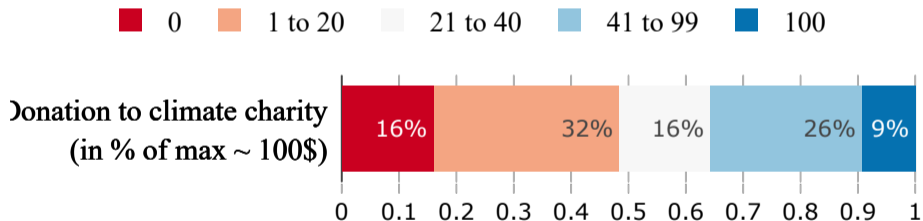
Percentage of Yes answers to the WTP question:

(...) Are you willing to pay [random amount] annually through an additional individual contribution to limit global warming to safe levels (less than 2 °C)? [▶ Go back](#) [▶ See treatment effects](#)

	OECD	Australia	Canada	Denmark	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Mexico	Poland	South Korea	Spain	Turkey	United Kingdom	United States	Non-OECD	Brazil	China	India	Indonesia	South Africa	Ukraine
WTP (~ PPP\$/year): 10	70	62	75	82	75	73	82	67	76	61	61	65	77	62	60	78	71	94	96	82	72	44
WTP (~ PPP\$/year): 30	63	57	62	71	56	56	71	53	58	66	63	65	74	61	66	76	65	99	94	78	68	41
WTP (~ PPP\$/year): 50	55	49	55	62	64	57	59	48	53	53	51	47	60	55	55	70	63	92	88	71	67	39
WTP (~ PPP\$/year): 100	51	58	54	72	34	47	60	39	50	36	51	36	52	58	64	66	54	92	95	66	68	25
WTP (~ PPP\$/year): 300	39	24	53	56	29	32	34	25	51	19	49	27	58	38	47	59	40	65	93	65	56	22
WTP (~ PPP\$/year): 500	32	36	31	49	35	33	36	6	39	22	12	22	50	32	44	58	41	86	90	68	38	19
WTP (~ PPP\$/year): 1000	27	41	38	34	31	25	29	11	32	10	15	15	30	23	40	48	30	70	87	55	43	9

Donation

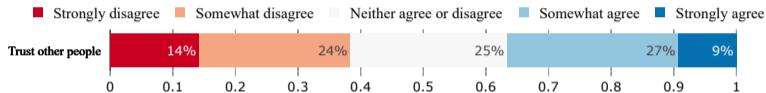
By taking this survey, you are entered into a lottery to win 100€. You can also donate a part of this additional compensation (should you be selected in the lottery) to a reforestation project through the charity The Gold Standard. If you win the 100€ lottery, how much will you donate to the Gold Standard charity? [▶ See treatment effects](#)



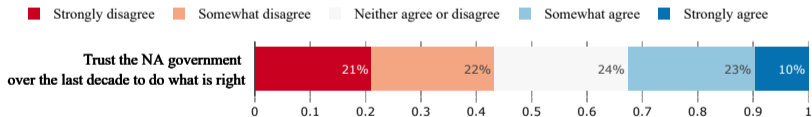
Trust and institutions

Trust

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Most people can be trusted."

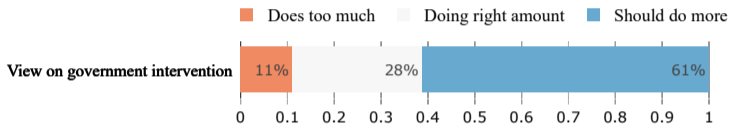


Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "Over the last decade the [country] government could generally be trusted to do what is right."

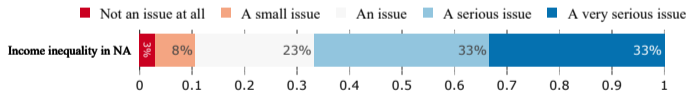


Perception of institutions, inequality, and the future

Some people think the government is trying to do too many things that should be left to individuals and businesses. Others think that government should do more to solve our country's problems. Which come closer to your own view?



How big of an issue do you think income inequality is in [Country]?



Do you think that overall people in the world will be richer or poorer in 100 years from now?



Feedback

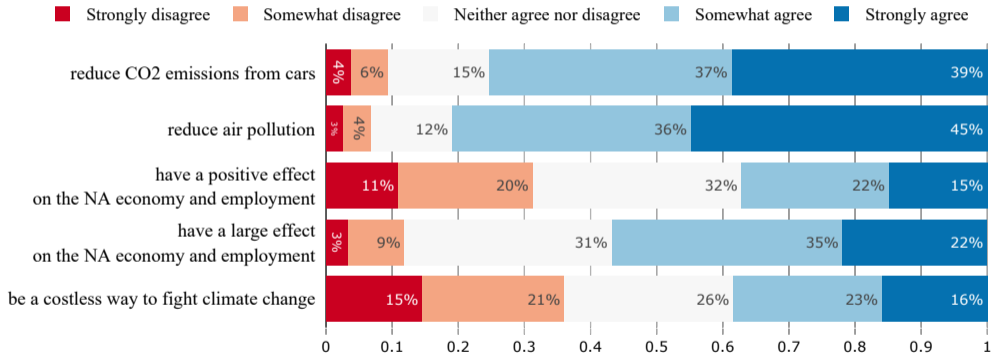
Policy 1: A ban on combustion-engine Cars

Policy description

To fight climate change, car producers can be required by law to produce cars that emit less CO₂ per mile of the cars they sell. The emission limit is lowered every year so that only electric or hydrogen vehicles can be sold after 2030. This policy is called a *ban on combustion-engine cars*.

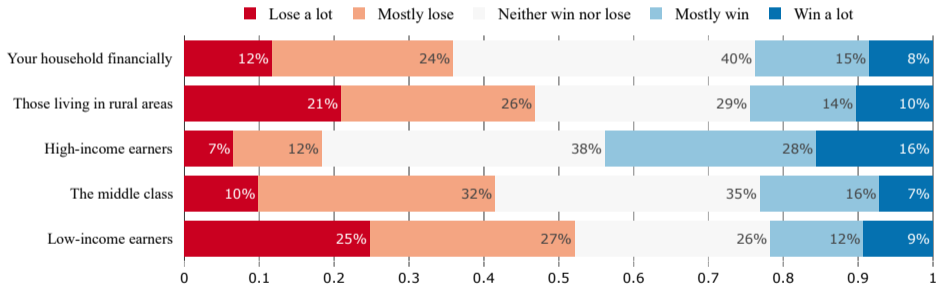
Effects of the policy

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? A ban on combustion-engine cars would...



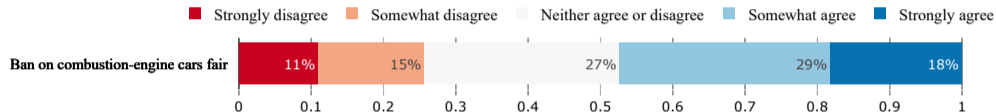
Incidence

In your view, would the following groups win or lose if a ban on combustion-engine cars was implemented in [Country]?

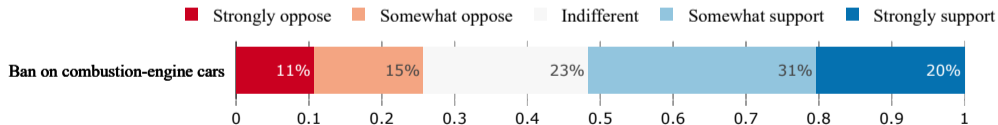


Fairness and support

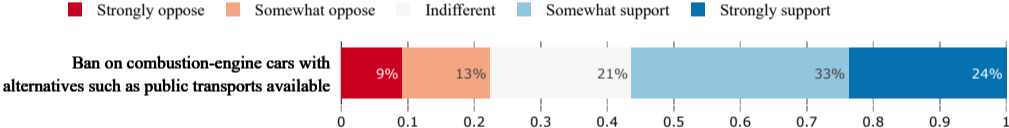
Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "A ban on combustion-engine cars is fair"?



Do you support or oppose a ban on combustion-engine cars?



Do you support or oppose a ban on combustion-engine cars where alternatives such as public transports are made available to people?



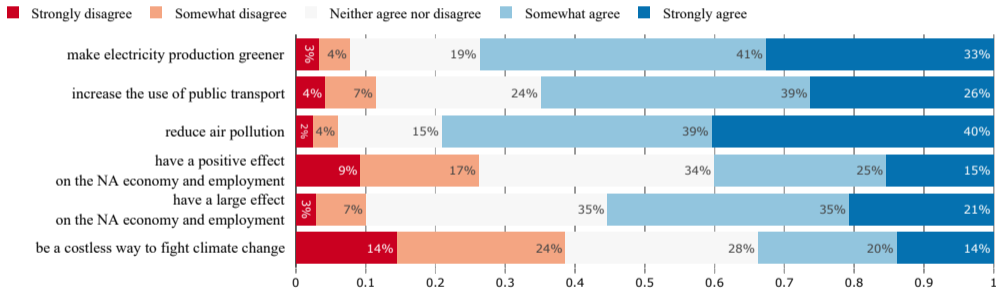
Policy 2: Green Infrastructure Program

Policy description

A green infrastructure program is a large public investment program, which would be financed by additional public debt, to accomplish the transition needed to cut greenhouse gases emissions. Investments would concern renewable power plants, public transportation, thermal renovation of building, and sustainable agriculture.

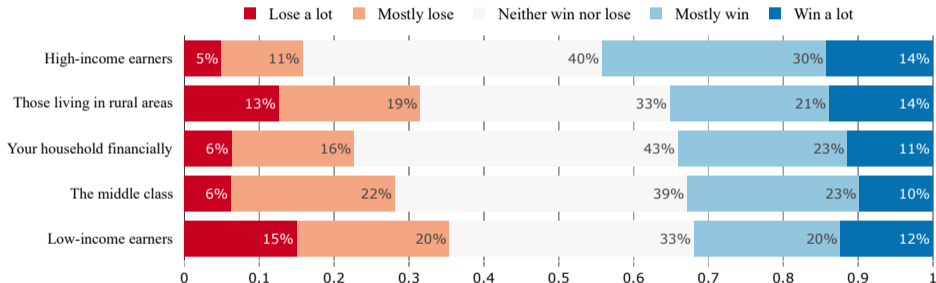
Effects of the policy

Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? A green infrastructure program would...



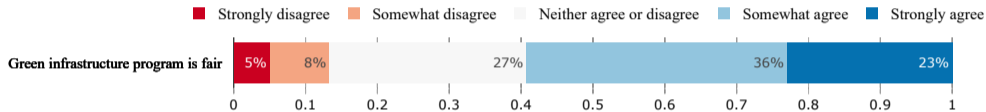
Incidence

In your view, would the following groups win or lose with a green infrastructure program?

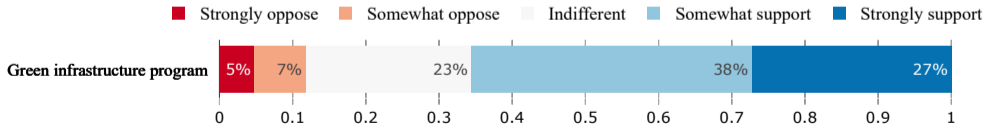


Fairness and support

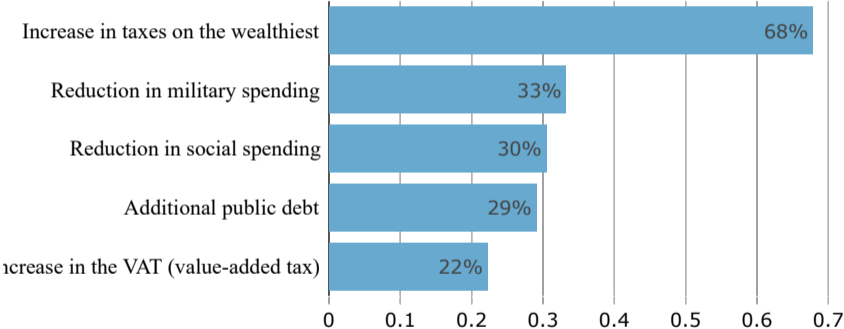
Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "A green infrastructure program mainly financed by public debt is fair."



Do you support or oppose a green infrastructure program?



Until now, we have considered that a green infrastructure program would be financed by public debt, but other sources of funding are possible. What sources of funding do you find appropriate for a green infrastructure program? (Multiple answers are possible)



Policy 3: Carbon Tax with Cash Transfers

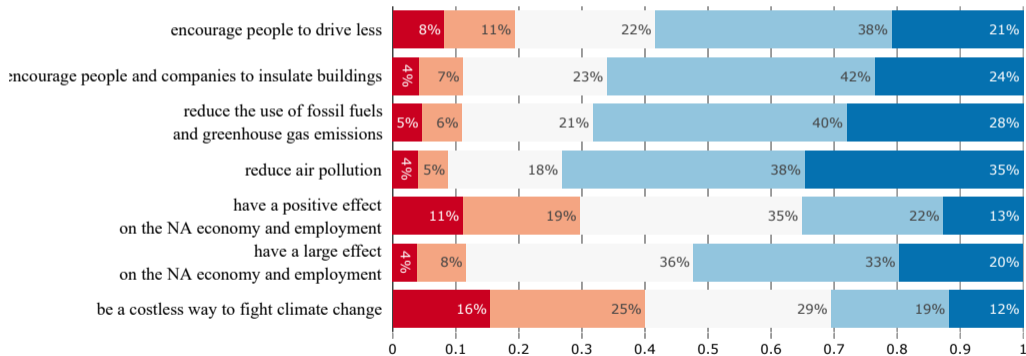
Policy description

To fight climate change, the [country] government can make greenhouse gas emissions costly, to make people and firms change their equipment and reduce their emissions. The government could do this through a policy called a carbon tax with cash transfers. Under such a policy, the government would tax all products that emit greenhouse gas. For example, the price of gasoline would increase by 10 cents per liter. To compensate households for the price increases, the revenues from the carbon tax would be redistributed to all households, regardless of their income. Each adult would thus receive 160€ per year.

Effects of the policy

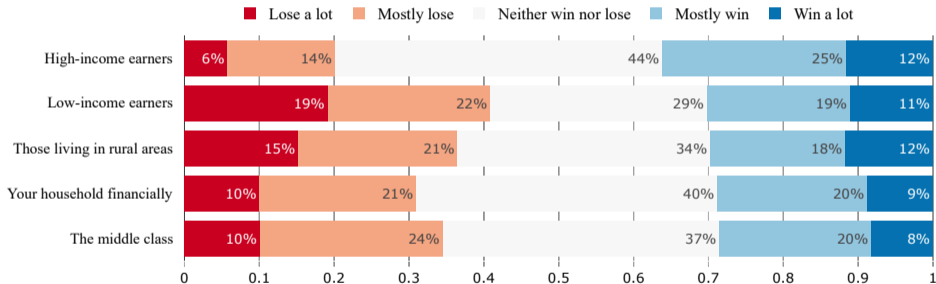
Do you agree or disagree with the following statements? A carbon tax with cash transfers would...

Strongly disagree Somewhat disagree Neither agree nor disagree Somewhat agree Strongly agree



Incidence

In your view, would the following groups win or lose under a carbon tax with cash transfers?

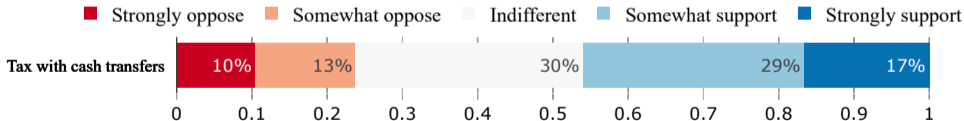


Fairness and support

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: "A carbon tax with cash transfers is fair."

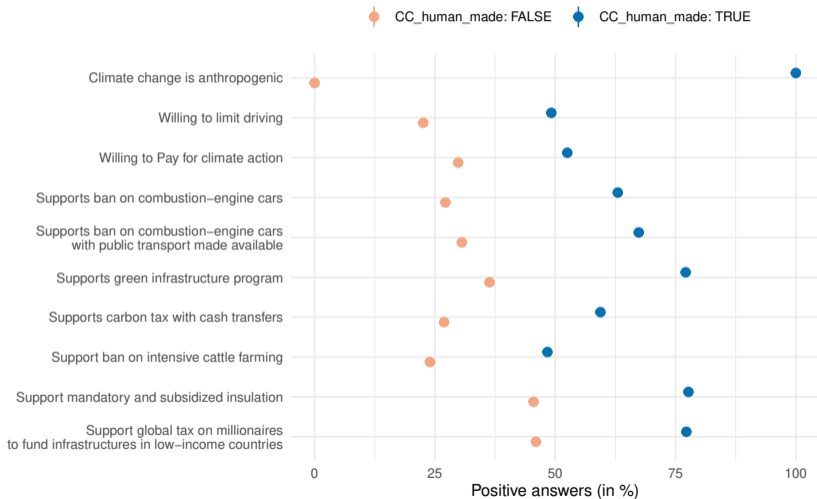


Do you support or oppose a carbon tax with cash transfers?

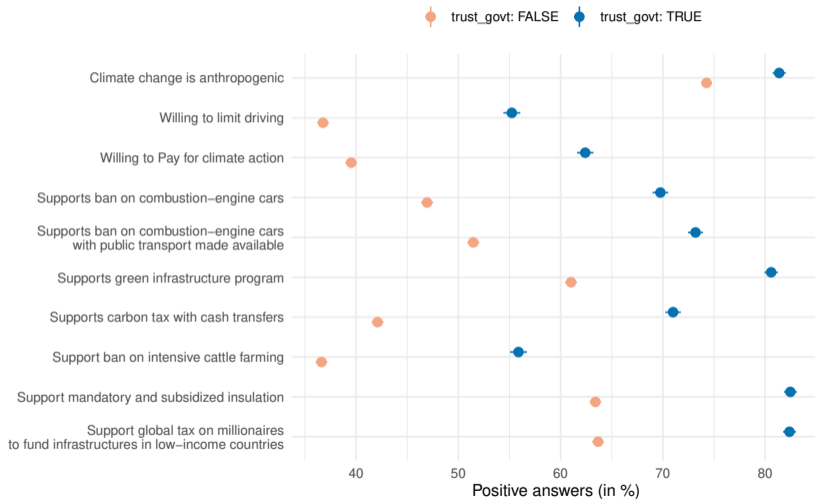


Heterogeneity Analysis

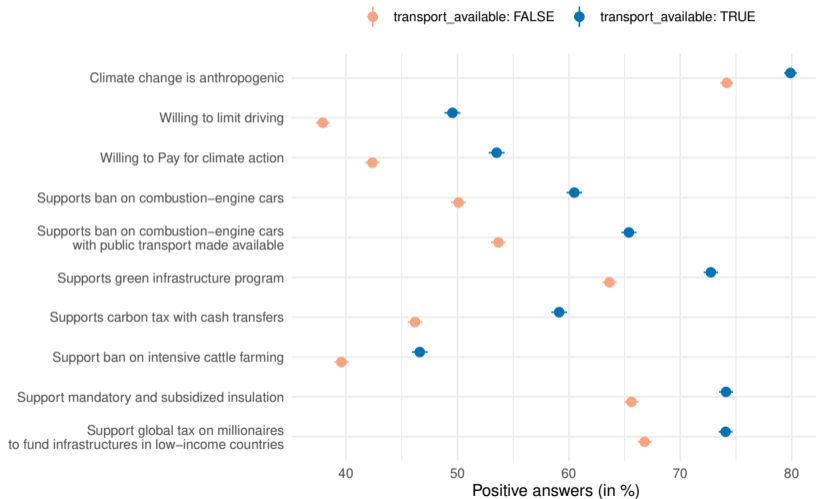
% of positive responses by beliefs about climate change [▶ Go back](#)



% of positive responses by trust in government [▶ Go back](#)



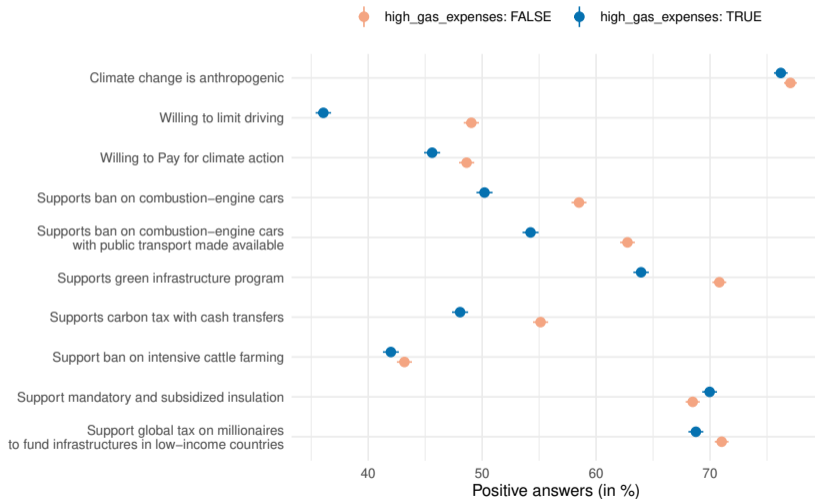
% of positive responses by availability of public transport [Go back](#)



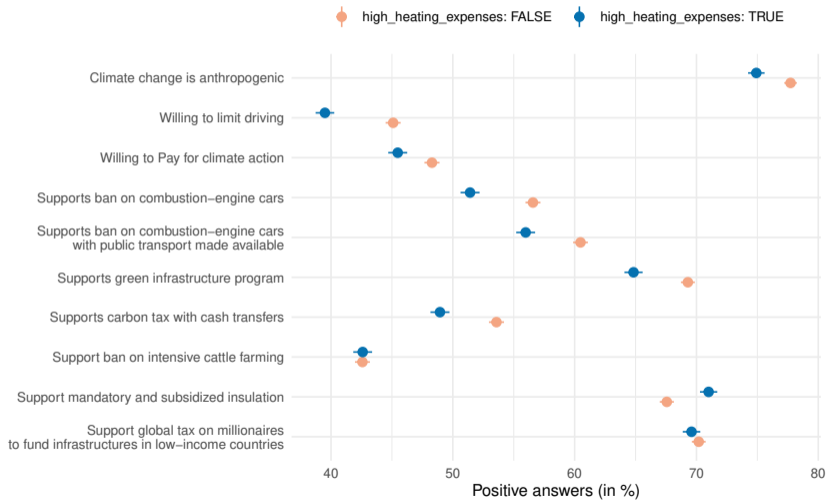
% of positive responses by urban category [▶ Go back](#)



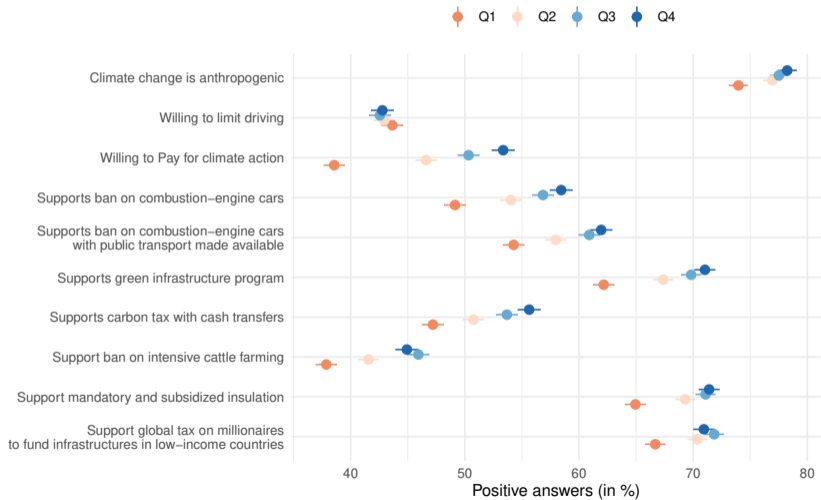
% of positive responses by gas expenses [▶ Go back](#)



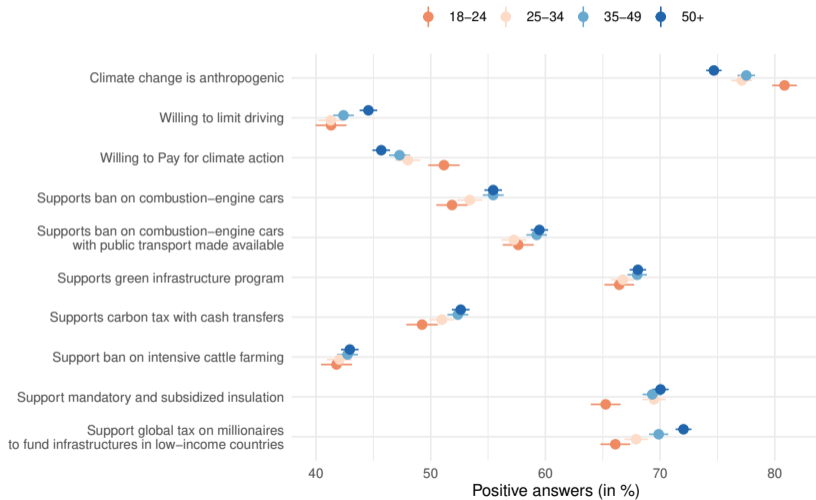
% of positive responses by heating expenses [▶ Go back](#)



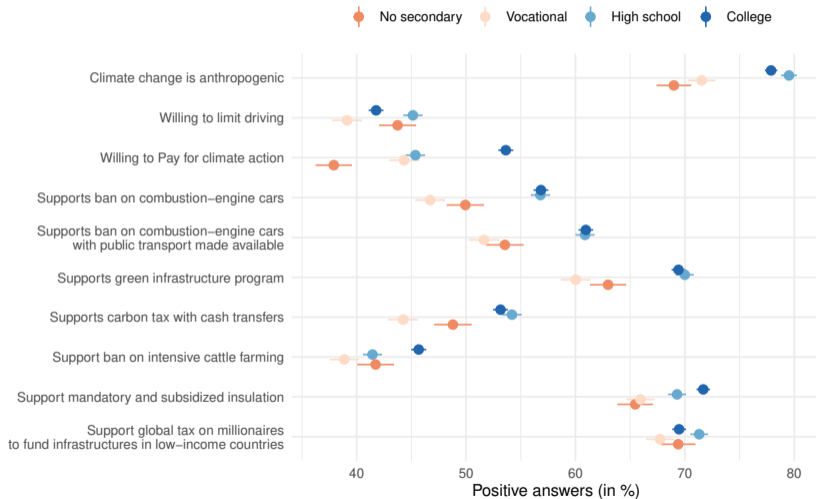
% of positive responses by income [▶ Go back](#)



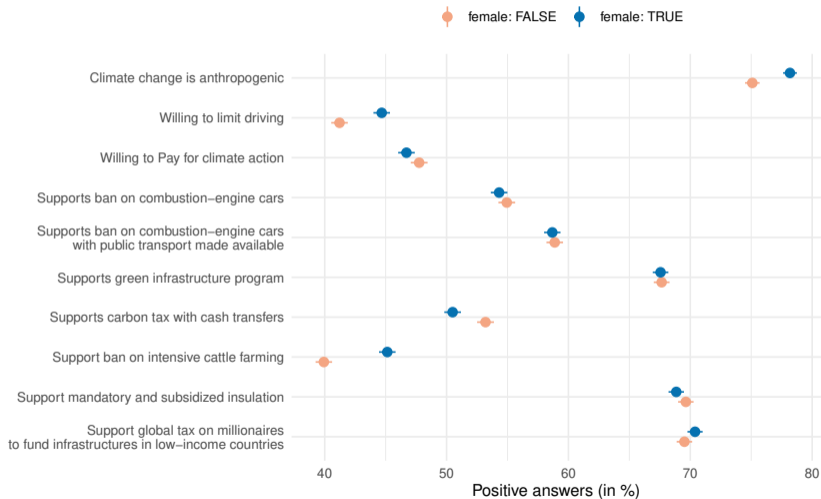
% of positive responses by age [▶ Go back](#)



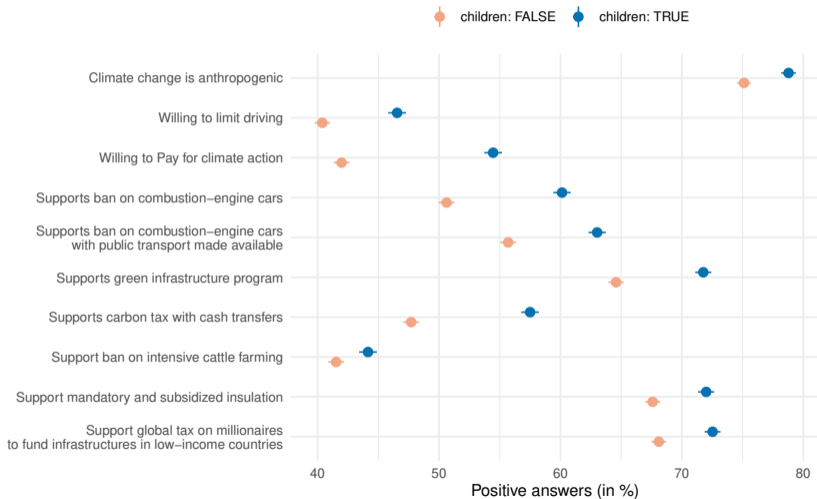
% of positive responses by diploma [▶ Go back](#)



% of positive responses by gender [Go back](#)



% of positive responses by living with child(ren) below 14 [▶ Go back](#)



% of positive responses by working sector [▶ Go back](#)



Treatment Effects

Effects of the treatments on support for climate action [▶ Go back](#)

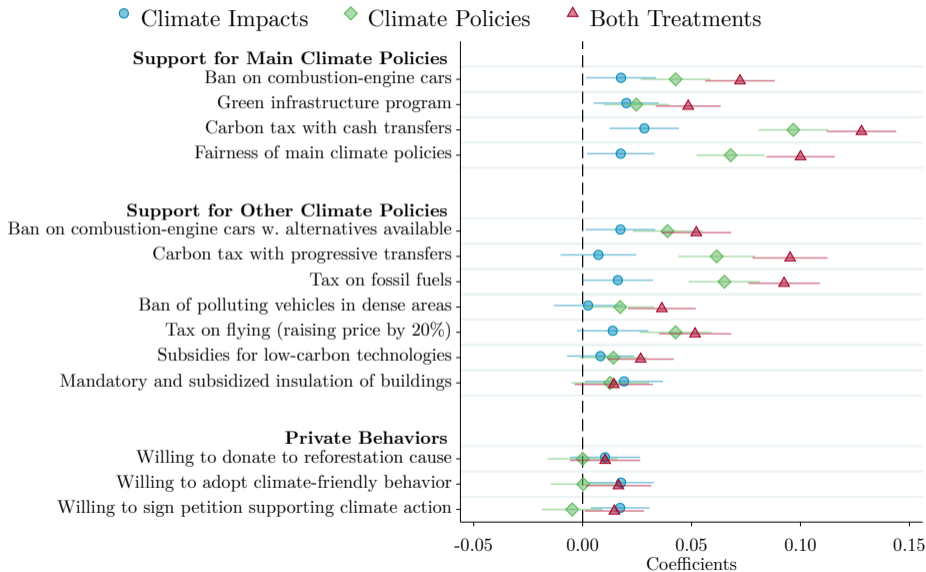


Table 6: Attitudes towards Climate Change [▶ Go back](#)

	CC caused by humans (1)	CC likely to cause extinction (2)	[Country] should fight CC (3)	A lot willing to limit driving (4)	Net zero is feasible (5)
Control group mean	0.742	0.64	0.509	0.364	0.473
Treatment: Climate	0.048*** (0.007)	0.028*** (0.008)	0.025*** (0.008)	0.049*** (0.008)	0.039*** (0.008)
Treatment: Policy	0.018** (0.007)	0.018** (0.008)	0.009 (0.008)	0.022*** (0.008)	0.018** (0.008)
Treatment: Both	0.041*** (0.007)	0.035*** (0.008)	0.015* (0.008)	0.061*** (0.008)	0.031*** (0.008)
Observations	40,636	40,680	40,680	40,680	40,680
R ²	0.070	0.064	0.098	0.100	0.131

Note: The *CC caused by humans* indicator variable equals one if the respondent thinks a lot or most of climate change is due to human actions. The *CC likely to cause extinction* indicator variable equals one if the respondent thinks climate change is somewhat likely or very likely to cause the extinction of humankind if nothing is done to limit it. The *Donation* variable is a continuous variable equal to the amount the respondent is willing to give to a charity. The *should fight CC* indicator variable equals one if the respondent strongly agrees that their country “should take measures to fight climate change”. The *Willing to limit driving* indicator variable equals one if the respondent is willing a lot or a great deal to limit driving. The three *treatment* indicator variables indicate difference in mean compared to the control group (people who did not see any video). Controls include socio-economic characteristics, energy usage characteristics, and country fixed effects. Standard errors are in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 7: Support for policies [▶ Go back](#)

	Support			
	Carbon tax with transfers	Green Infrastructure Program	Ban on combustion-engine cars	Average over 3 policies
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Control group mean	0.46	0.656	0.517	0.632
Treatment: Climate	0.030*** (0.008)	0.021*** (0.008)	0.019** (0.008)	0.027*** (0.008)
Treatment: Policy	0.097*** (0.008)	0.025*** (0.008)	0.043*** (0.008)	0.048*** (0.008)
Treatment: Both	0.128*** (0.008)	0.049*** (0.008)	0.072*** (0.008)	0.076*** (0.008)
Observations	40,680	40,680	40,680	40,680
R ²	0.120	0.115	0.110	0.123

Note: The dependent variables are indicator variables equal to one if the respondent ‘Strongly supports’ or ‘Somewhat supports’ the policy. The *Average over 3 policies* takes the average of the respondent’s answers for the three policies. It equals one if the respondent supports all three policies, 2/3 if she supports two, 1/3 if she supports only one, and 0 if she supports none.

Controls include socio-economic characteristics, energy usage characteristics, and country fixed effects. Standard errors are in parentheses. *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 8: Attitudes towards policies [▶ Go back](#)

	Fair (1)	HH would win (2)	Poor would win (3)	Large economic effect (4)	Positive economic effect (5)
Control group mean	0.594	0.361	0.308	0.683	0.448
Treatment: Climate	0.024*** (0.008)	0.025*** (0.008)	0.025*** (0.007)	0.010 (0.008)	0.007 (0.008)
Treatment: Policy	0.054*** (0.008)	0.067*** (0.008)	0.152*** (0.008)	0.040*** (0.008)	0.015* (0.009)
Treatment: Both	0.077*** (0.008)	0.098*** (0.008)	0.195*** (0.008)	0.048*** (0.008)	0.024*** (0.009)
Observations	40,680	40,092	40,404	40,680	40,680
R ²	0.125	0.136	0.152	0.041	0.033

Note: The dependent variables are discrete variables equal either to 0, 1/3, 2/3, or 1. They are equal to the average over the three policies mentioned in Table “Support policies”. The *Fair* variable equals one if the respondent strongly agrees or somewhat agrees that each of the three policies are fair. The *HH/Poor would win* variables equal one if the respondent thinks her household/the poorest would win a lot or mostly win from the three policies. The *Large/Negative economic effect* variables equal one if the respondent strongly agrees or somewhat agrees that the three policies would have a large/negative impact on the [country] economy and employment.

Controls include socio-economic characteristics, energy usage characteristics, and country fixed effects. Standard errors are in parentheses.

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 9: Real behavior [▶ Go back](#)

	Donation (in % of max)	Willingness To Pay	Signed petition	A lot willing to limit driving	A lot willing to have a clean car
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Control group mean	33.634	0.468	0.308	0.773	0.42
Treatment: Climate	1.080** (0.507)	-0.003 (0.008)	0.025*** (0.007)	0.018*** (0.007)	0.014* (0.008)
Treatment: Policy	0.481 (0.508)	0.005 (0.008)	0.152*** (0.008)	-0.005 (0.007)	0.009 (0.008)
Treatment: Both	1.009** (0.505)	0.016* (0.008)	0.195*** (0.008)	0.015** (0.007)	0.028*** (0.008)
Observations	40,680	40,680	40,404	36,946	40,680
R ²	0.113	0.125	0.152	0.125	0.100

Note: The dependent variables are indicator (binary) variables.

Controls include socio-economic characteristics, energy usage characteristics, and country fixed effects. Standard errors are in parentheses.

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Miscellaneous

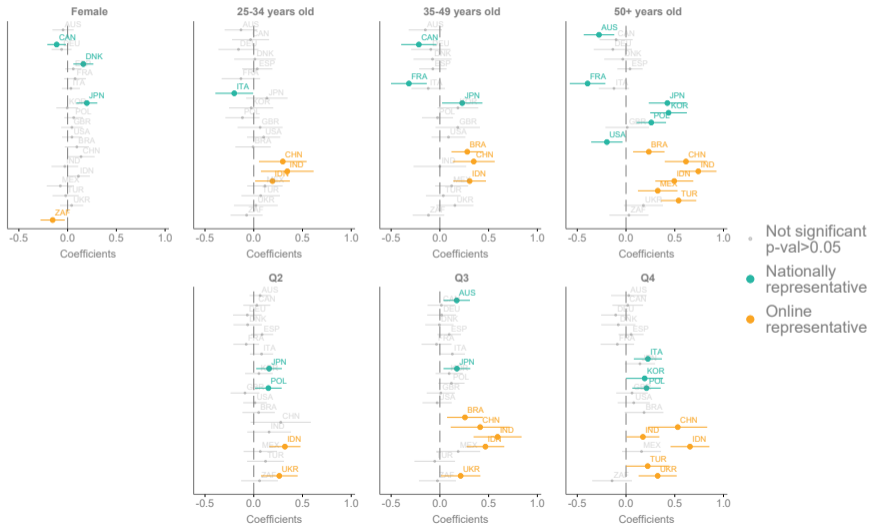
People do not like it if rich can buy their way out

Preferences about combustion-engine cars: ban vs. penalties. [▶ Go back](#)

	EU	Germany	Italy	Poland	Spain
Accepts a ban	67	53	81	65	67
Accepts a 10,000€ fine	41	41	48	38	38
Accepts a 100,000€ fine	40	44	48	36	34
Prefers a ban	64	43	79	62	71
Prefers a 10,000€ fine	25	45	12	24	19
Places a 10,000€ fine as second-preferred option	62	39	72	67	66
Places a 100,000€ fine as least-preferred option	66	53	75	68	69
Places a ban as least-preferred option	20	31	9	23	17

Higher income are more supportive of policies, heterogeneous results for age

Heterogeneous country-patterns for gender, age, and income. [▶ Go back](#)



Variable Definitions

Knowledge Index

Index knowledge: average of following variables transformed in z-scores:

Score footprint transport: respondent's Kendall distance with true ranking on knowledge questions about transport emissions.

Score footprint electricity: respondent's Kendall distance with true ranking on knowledge questions about electricity production emissions.

Score footprint food: respondent's Kendall distance with true ranking on knowledge questions about food emissions.

Score footprint countries per capita: respondent's Kendall distance with true ranking on knowledge questions about countries' emissions per capita.

Score footprint countries total: respondent's Kendall distance with true ranking on knowledge questions about total countries' emissions.

Heating expenses: respondent's yearly heating or cooling expenses.

Climate change real: respondent indicates that climate change is real.

Dynamic of Climate change: respondent indicates that halving global emissions would not be sufficient to stop temperatures from rising.

Climate change anthropogenic: respondent indicates that "a lot" or "most" of climate change is due to human activity.

Score impacts of climate change: respondent's number of good responses on questions related to the impacts of climate change. Where we add 1 if the respondent indicates that it is "somewhat likely" or "very likely" that climate change will lead to severe droughts and heatwaves, and 1 if the respondent indicates that it is "somewhat likely" or "very likely" that it will lead to rising sea levels, and 1 if the respondent indicates that it is "somewhat unlikely" that climate change will lead to more frequent volcanic eruptions, and 2 if the respondent indicates that it is "very unlikely" that climate change will lead to more frequent volcanic eruptions.).

Score greenhouse gases: respondent's number of good responses minus wrong responses scaled up on [0,4] regarding whether CO₂, methane, hydrogen and particulate matter are greenhouse gases. [▶ Go back](#)